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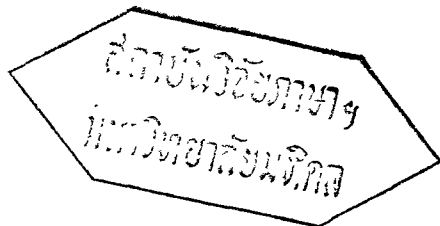
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THE PHONOLOGY OF THE NYEU LANGUAGE

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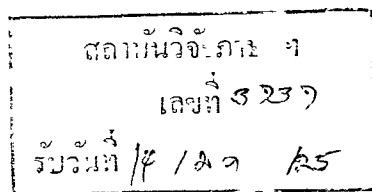
TAWEEPORN SUWANNARAJ



A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

(LINGUISTICS: SOUTHEAST ASIAN LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS)

IN THE



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entitled

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was submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University
for the MASTER OF ARTS degree on November 10 , 1980

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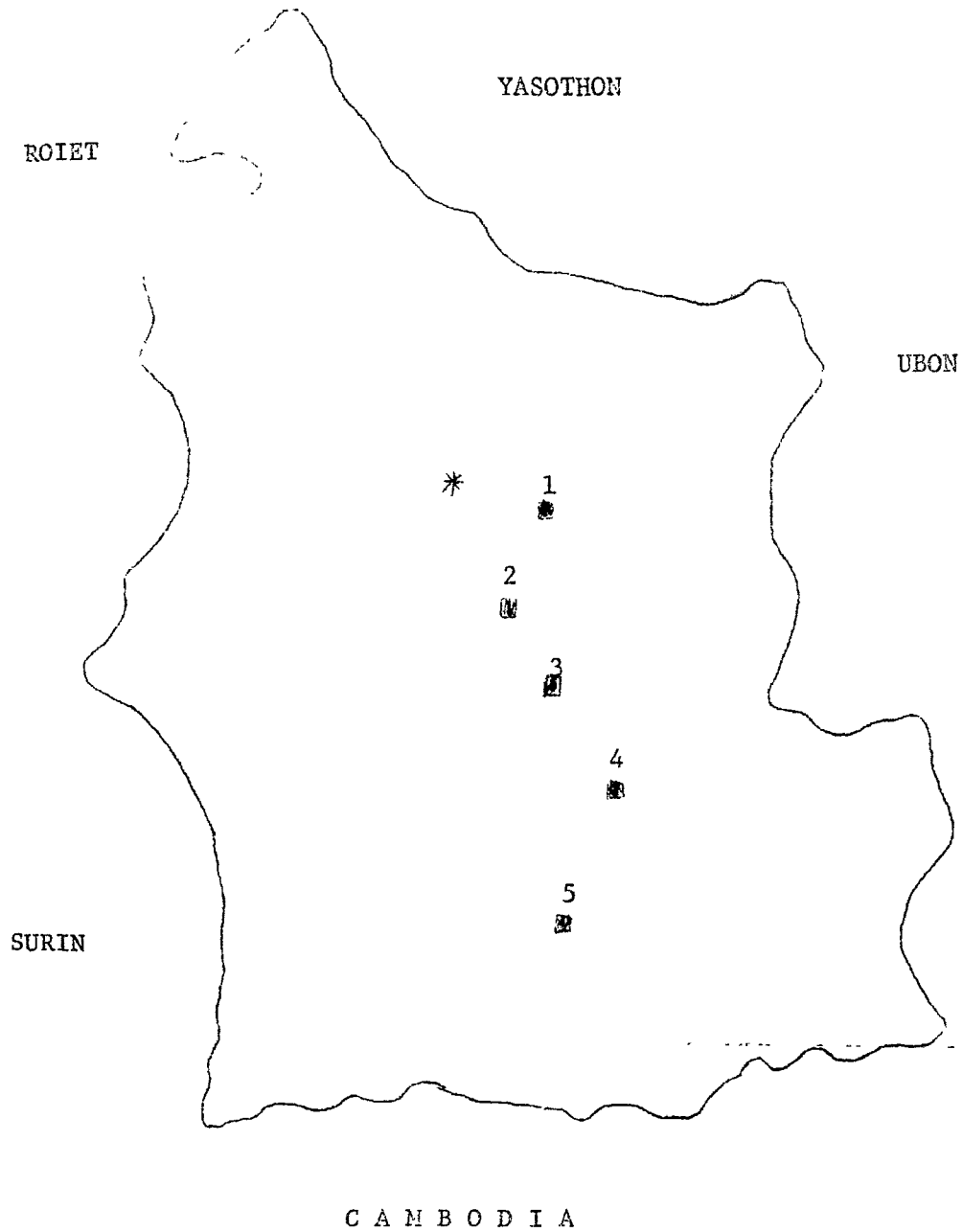
ABSTRACT

This thesis presents a phonological description of Nyeu, a Mon-Khmer language family in Thailand. It is spoken by an indigenous group in some villages in Sisaket Province. The description concentrates on the Nyeu Phonology of Ban Phon Kho, Amphoe Muang, Sisaket Province.

The Phonological description consists of the Intonation group, the Stress Word, the Syllable and the Phoneme. In addition, the phonetic characteristics and distribution of phonemes are stated.

For further study, a comparative study of Nyeu with other closely related Mon-Khmer languages, and morphology and syntax of Nyeu, are suggested.

Map of Srisaket Province



■ Nyeu speaking villages in Srisaket Province

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ban Phon Kho | 3. Ban Nonkat |
| 2. Ban Khamin | 4. Ban Phon Palat |
| | 5. Ban Prasat Nyeu |
| | * Sisaket City |

ABBREVIATIONS

add.	Addressing
C	Consonant
Class.	Classifier
neg.	Negative marker
quest.	Question marker
reg.	Request marker
V	Vowel

Chapter 1

1. Introduction

1.1 Geographical Location

The Nyeu¹ language is spoken in Sisaket Province, near Sisaket City, mainly in Ban Phon Kho².

According to information from many Nyeu people in Ban Phon Kho, there are also some Nyeu people in BanKhamin and Ban NonKat, Amphoe Muang, Sisaket Province, and some in Ban Prasat Nyeu and Ban Phon Palat, Amphoe Praibung,³ Sisaket Province.

These people speak Nyeu as their mother tongue and Northeastern Thai as their second language.

1.2 Language Classification

Nyeu has not previously been classified as to its position in the Mon-Khmer language family. Many people near Ban Phon Kho said that the people in Ban Phon Kho are Suai (Kui) and speak Suai (Kui).

¹ David D. Thomas suggests using the term 'Nyeu' according to the pronunciation of the villagers, rather than Yeu.

² Ban Phon Kho is also called 'Ban Kho Nyeu'

³ Amphoe Praibung is former a tambon in Amphoe Khukhan.

but the Nyeu people do not accept this name; they call themselves and their language Nyeu [nə̌]. Moreover, they also said that their language is different from Suai (Kui), but accept that the two languages are mutually intelligible. David D. Thomas has made cognate counts using a 281-word list and says that this language is to be classified in the Katuic branch of the Mon-Khmer family and is closely related to Suai (Kui)³.

1.3 Historical Background

The Nyeu people are one of the indigenous groups in the North-eastern part of Thailand, and they call themselves (bə̌ ňə: 'Nyeu people'). It is the same as Seidenfaden's Yō⁴.

Seidenfaden divided Kui into four main groups; the Kui M'ai, the Kui M'lō, the Kui Yō and the Kui M'lao. The Kui Nyeu inhabited scattered areas along the Moon River and the Dong Rek range. He stated that in 1917, there were Kui Yō in Det Udom (an Amphoe of Ubonracha Province), Kantararom, Amphoe Muang Sisaket, Khuhkhan, Rasisalai,

³ The percentage figures show relation with Khmer of 29%, Khamu? 28%, Nge? 45% and Kui 69%.

⁴ Seidenfaden, Erik. The Kui People of Cambodia and Siam. Journal of the Siam Society 39, 144-180, 1952.

Uthumporn Phisai (Sisaket Province) and Ratanaburi (an Amphoe of Surin Province) and Phayakhphoom Phisai (an Amphoe of Mahasarakham Province). He also mentioned that some Lao Suai in these areas were former Kui Yö who had forgotten their ancestral tongue and were unable to count to more than ten in Yö.

The oral traditions of the Nyeu people in Sisaket Province, state that the Nyeu people migrated from Muang Khong, Amphoe Rasisalai, Sisaket. These people settled in different location in Sisaket areas as Bankhamin, Ban Nonkat, Ban Phon Kho, Ban Prasat Nyeu and Ban Phon Palat.

The Akranukrom Phoomisat Thai Vol.4 (อักขรานุกรมภูมิศาสตร์ไทย เล่ม 4, an alphabetical Thai geography) indicates that in the late Dhonburi period, there was a war between Thai and Viengchan, and Phya Takaxila, the chief with the Nyeu of Muang Khong which was north of Luang Prabang, Laos, migrated to settle in the area of Amphoe Rasisalai and named the village 'Muang Khong Khoke' according to the name of the old town they left in Luang Prabang. Tambon Muang Khong Khoke (usually called just Muang Khong) is now the location of the office of Amphoe Rasisalai.

In Seidenfaden's notes page 167 he mentioned the Akranukrom as saying that "the Kui Yö of Rasisalai and elsewhere have a curious tradition (also known in Lamduan Yai) the literal authenticity of which seems doubtful. According to this tradition....or....myth a certain Phya Takaxila left Burma about the year 1810 A.D. with 500 Yö followers of both sexes due to the oppression of the Burmese King. He emigrated to Viengchan, then governed by King Anu. However not being treated

...told by him, the Yö people left again and went down the Mekhong river to settle at Champasak on the island of Khong, Again suffering oppression here the Yö wanderers moved up to Khukhan and from there to their present habitat. In the Khukhan district there are still a number of Yö villages and in Rasisalai there were twenty of their villages in 1917...."

In my considered opinion some of the Nyeu in Sisaket province were originally from Sisaket, and others have come from other areas and adopted the language of the Nyeu. According to Seidenfaden, page 166" The large old fortified village called Ban Lamduan Yai, South of Mōang Sisaket on the road to Khukhan, is inhabited by Lao Soai, former Kui M'16, though we suppose them rather to be former Yö as they possess the old Yö tradition about which more anon." Moreover, the Akaranukrom Phoomisat Thai Vol.5 indicates that former Khukhan province, now called Sisaket province, had its Amphoe Muang at Tambon Sinakhorn Lamduan, now known as Tambon Duan Yai, Amphoe Muang Sisaket. Later the office of Amphoe Khukhan moved south to Tambon Huay Nua, which is now Amphoe Khukhan.

So the Nyeu in Duan Yai and near by areas in Amphoe Muang Sisaket are the original inhabitants referred to by Seidenfaden.

Also there have been Nyeu migrating to Amphoe Muang from other areas in Sisaket.

Although these people call themselves Nyeu and speak Nyeu, they are culturally Northeastern Thai and have customs similar to the Northeastern Thai in other parts of the country. They spend most of their time as rice farmers. After finishing rice farming the men rear cattle, look for fish and firewood, and the women weave both cotton and silk to use at home.

At present, the Nyeu people are being gradually absorbed into Bangkok Thai and Northeastern Thai. Only the very old people and preschool children speak pure Nyeu. The youth or middle aged people speak Nyeu with Thai borrowings.

1.4 Scope and Objective of the Study

The term Nyeu in this study refers to the language and the people speaking the Nyeu language of Ban Phon Kho, Amphoe Muang, Sisaket Province, and the Phonology in this thesis is the Phonology of Ban Phon Kho

1.5 Benefits of the Study

Nyeu is a language spoken by one of the small indigenous groups in the Northeastern part of Thailand. Northeastern Thai is the mother tongue of most people in this part, but there are some

groups of people speaking different languages. So by the study of a small language we can get not only knowledge about that language itself but also other benefits, which Haudricourt⁵ has well stated: 'The languages which generally form the object of teaching and study are those spoken by a number of people and endowed with a prolific literature. On the other hand, a question may be raised: why should languages spoken by few people and are never written be studied? There are at least three reasons:

1. Anthropological reason. If one wishes to know a people scientifically it is necessary to study its language and oral literature, for the fact that a language is never written does not mean that it has neither grammar, nor poetry, nor folktales.

2. Educational reason. If one wishes a minority population to participate in the national life, it is essential that there be schools where the national language is taught. Now all educationists know that it is in the first place necessary for children to learn to write in their mother tongue before proceeding to learn the national language with complete success.

⁵ Haudricourt, AG. 'Why and How the "Small Languages" should be studied' Journal of the Siam Society 63 Part II, 1-3, 1975

3. Historical reason. People without writing are not without history but this history is not clearly formulated; it is simply woven into the language, and thanks to the comparative linguistic methods we are able to establish the various relationships of the language under the question with the other languages of the region. Even in the case of languages which have long had a written form, the information furnished by a small language can be very useful. Thus [neighbouring Austroasiatic] languages supply us with the old pronunciations of Tai words which they borrowed.. In order to correctly establish the history of the bigger languages it is indispensable to know well all the small languages which have been in contact through the years.

The conditions of study of a small language present some variation according to the importance, degree of bilingualism and the occupations of those people under the question and only general indications can be made. If it is a matter of an isolated language, it is necessary to establish the "writing" (the phonological system) by collecting short words and, in order to proceed more quickly with these consonants and vowels, one can make up new words striving to obtain the maximum of combinations possible, in order to establish not only the list of vowels, consonants or sounds but also all the possible combinations. If it is a matter of a dialectal zone of a language already known, one can proceed more quickly by preparing a

short questionnaire like those by Marvin Brown or Gedney, and concerning the dialectal zone one can detect points where there is maximum phonological differentiation, and it is on these points that a lexicological enquiry should be made.

After establishing the phonological system it is necessary to pursue a lexicological enquiry having as the object the collection of the totality of the vocabulary. In fact as regards languages with invariable words, the number of words in the language can be considered limited. To base oneself on the oral literature is not sufficient to obtain the vocabulary of the language. What is essential is an enquiry into all the spheres of activity: agriculture, arts and crafts etc. The words should be noted in their most concrete and exact sense in such a way as to obtain the lexicological structure of the language. In this structure there are no synonyms, only antonyms (word of opposite to another) or paronyms (a word which is derived from another, or from the same root; radically connected) and these can easily be brought out by means of binary syntagmes either coordinated or subordinated. Thus the structure can be determined in the course of the inquiry.

A precise determination of the sense of words will be particularly useful in the comparisons between the languages and the study of borrowings which will enable us to retrace the history of the languages and the peoples who speak them"

There is also a psychological reason why should languages spoken by few people be studied: studying a language helps to give the speakers of that language more confidence in their intrinsic worth as human beings. Language is a powerful instrument in contact with an indigenous group which uses a language which differs from the majority group of a country. Some people of the minority group usually feel that they are inferior to the majority group because of their language. So it is the first impression that they are more willing and friendly to contact with you if you can speak their language. Moreover, you give them self-confidence and make them trust you.

1.6 Sources of Data

According to the villagers in Phon Kho there are Nyeu people in several villages in Sisaket. Each village has its own dialect, which is slightly different in lexicon and phonological system. However they can communicate and understand each other.

This thesis is based on the speech of the Nyeu people in Ban Phon Kho. The main informant was Mrs. Samnieng Khamla 34 years old. She finished Prathom 4 from Ban Phon Kho School and she is now a housewife. I have also checked the data with Mrs. Si Pila 81 years old, Mr. Somboon Bunmanop, 63 years old, Mrs. Buasorn 36 years old, Mrs. Chawee Phiekarun, 33 years old, Mrs. Sanit Bunnam 30 years old and Mrs. Petchree Lonot, 24 years old. And many of the other Nyeu people in the village

taught the language to me helpfully and willingly.

1.7 The Descriptive Approach

The Phonological approach adopted in this study is that which sees the Phonology as a hierarchy of ranks. In this case, we set up four ranks: The Intonation group, the Word, the Syllable and the Phoneme. The units of each rank have a structure stated in terms of units of the rank below (except for the lowest, the Phoneme) and the function in structure of the rank above (except for the highest, the Intonation Group). In the chapters which follow we describe the ranks in turn, from highest to lowest.

Chapter 2

2. The Intonation Group

2.1 General Definition

The Intonation Group is the unit of the highest rank of phonology here presented, so its function in higher units is not discussed. The Structure of the Intonation Group is stated in terms of Words.

2.2 Types of Intonation

Within the Intonation Group in Nyeu, there are four types of intonation contours: i.e. Falling Contour, Rising Contour, Falling-Rising Contour and Rising-Falling Contour.

2.2.1 The Falling Contour

The Falling Contour is used for ordinary statements and commands. Phonetically it consists of a mid-high pitch over most of the intonation group, with the last word lowered to mid-low (marked as $\sim \downarrow$)

1. $\overline{\text{kamlan}} \quad \text{wɔ:} \quad \text{ca:}$
being do eat
'(I) am cooking rice.'

2. phuə ci: thɛ: lɛ:w
 father go rice-field already
 'Father has gone to the rice-field.'
3. doŋ
 'not yet, alive'
4. ci: thɛ:
 'go to the rice-field'
5. naw ci: paʔ thap thənap lɛ:w
 he go go pile up the dike already
 'He (she) has gone to pile up the dike already.'
6. mi: kɔ:n wi: naʔ
 have child many person
 '(I) have many children.'
7. luəj kuə luŋ loʔ wi: to:
 cock be in pen many class.
 'There are many cocks in the pen.'

8. mi: tɿəʔ tho:j muəj to:-
 have buffalo male one class.

'(I) have one male buffalo.'

9. ʔi:k biə paj tənaj ʔun kat tha:-
 again two three day will harvest paddy

'There are two or three days until (I) will harvest.'

10. naw ci: paʔ pəcuəj the: le:w
 He(she) go go plow rice-field already

'He has gone to plow already.'

Commands:

11. ke: sənaj sənaj
 play far far

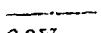
'Play over there.'

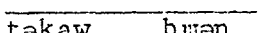
12. səŋiəp səŋiəp
 quiet quiet

'Be quiet.'

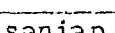
13. ci: ci:-
 go go


'Go!'


14.  caw ne:
 come this
 'Come here!'

15.  təkaw buən ne:
 sit place this
 'Sit down here!'

In repetition of the same word to intensify the meaning, the first word of the couplet receives the greatest stress and has the highest intonation of the intonation group.

16.  səŋiəp səŋiəp
 quiet quiet
 'Quiet!'

17.  bwəj ka: bu:n wi: wi:
 find fish get many many
 '(I) get a lot of fish.'

18.  ca: do:j ʔɛ:m ʔɛ:m
 eat rice delicious delicious
 '(I) eat rice, very delicious.'



19. na j ne: c ə ɲ ɛ : t c ə ɲ ɛ : t
day this cold cold

'Today is very cold.'

2.2.2 The Rising Contour.

This is used for polar (Yes-No) questions and the ri:ə occurs on the final interrogative particle. All Nyeu final particles bear an inherent illocutionary force, with or without additional lexical content. The final particles with interrogative force are ʔaj, the: and lɛ:w.

ʔaj : When ʔaj is used, its pitch glides to high.

1. ci: paʔ pæuej the: ʔaj
go go plow rice-field quest.

'Do (you) go to plow?'


2. diŋ pha:sa: nɛ: ʔaj
know language Nyeu q est.

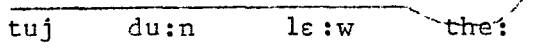
'Do (you) know the Nyeu language?'


3. phuə mɛ: dɔŋ ʔaj
father mother alive quest.

'Are (your) parents alive?'

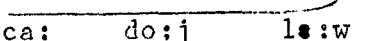
the: : When the: is used, it glides down before rising.

4.  the:
 drink whisky can quest.
 'Can (you) drink whisky?'

5.  the:
 buy long already quest.
 'Have (you) bought (it) long?'

6.  the:
 father mother alive quest.
 'Are (your) parents alive?'

le:w : le:w has a lexical meaning of 'already', and may bear an illocutionary force of interrogative or declarative. With interrogative force it takes the rising contour. (For an example of le:w with declarative illocutionary see sec. 2.2.1)

7.  le:w
 eat rice quest.
 'Have (you) eaten rice yet?'

8. sətu:ŋ ths: lɛ:w
 transplant rice-field quest.

'Have (you) transplanted yet?'

9. mɔŋ caw du:n lɛ:w
 you come long quest.

'Have (you) come here long?'

In Nyeu, there is a kind of tag question particle ?aj which may be placed after statements. This occurs frequently in conversation, and high pitch occurs on this ?aj.


10. hoh mi: kɔ:n kɔ cəʔɔ:p ?aj mənɪəh ci: na:
 not have child amused quest. want go wher
kɔ ci: ?aj mənɪəh ca: mənɔ: kɔ ca: ?aj hoh tuəŋ
 go quest. want eat what eat quest, not afra
?i: la:h səmo:t ?aj
 allergic reaction to food quest.

'When (she) has no child, (she) is not worried, is she?
 (She) can go wherever she wants, can 't she? (She) can
 eat whatever she wants, can 't she?' (She) is not
 afraid of suffering from allergic reaction to food,
 is she?'

11. kə:t məˈna: me? mət mɜ: kə:t hu:j ʔaj
 happen what sleep all day happen catch a coll quest.
 ʔi: ɒla: ʔaj ca: ceh lɛ:w ʔaj
 sore head quest. eat medicine already quest.

'Why do (you) sleep all day long? (You) catch a cold,
 don't you? (You) get a headache, don't you? Have (you)
 taken some medicine?'

2.2.3 The Falling-Rising Contour.

This is used with content question words na: 'where',
i: 'when, how much' and məna: 'how, why, what'. *The falling-rising
 contour occurs on these question words. (marked with ). The rest
 of the contour before and after is mid level.

1. kamləŋ wɔ: məna: kaɪ
 being do what that
 'What are (you) doing?'

na: = 'where'
 i: = 'when, how long'
 classifier + məna: = 'how much' (used for asking price only)
 wɔ: məna: = 'how' 'what'
 kə:t məna: = 'what happen, why'

2. kəjio? mən ci: na:
 husband you go where

'Where is your husband?'

3. du:n mə na: ʔuŋ kat tha:
 when will harvest paddy

'When will (you) harvest?'

4. tuʃ səpɛ? sə:ŋ khu: mə na:
 buy shoes pair how much

'How much does this pair of shoes cost?'

5. kə:t mə na: hoh tat khəm
 happen what not sell thing

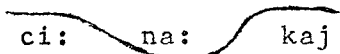
'Why don't (you) sell things?'

6. ʔan na: kho:ŋ haj
 class where belong I

'Which one is mine?'

7. wɔ: mə na: ʔuŋ kat tha: bi:n
 do what will harvest paddy can

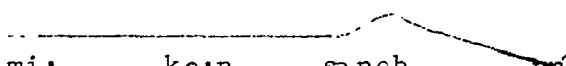
'How can (I) harvest?'

3. 
 ci: na: kaj
 go where that

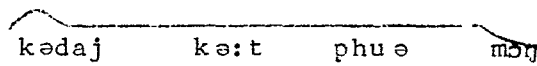
'Where are (you) going?'

2.2.4 The Rising-Falling Contour

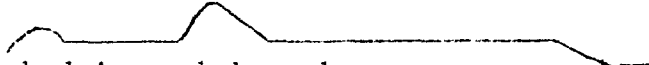
There are two content question words səneh 'how many' and kədaɲ 'who', which are different from the other content question words. High pitch occurs on these two words. There is usually no other high pitch in the sentence except the negative hoh (which is higher than the question word).

1. 
 1. mi: kɔ:n səneh ne?
 have child how many person

'How many children do (you) have?'

2. 
 2. kədaɲ kə:t phue mə?
 who be father you

'Who is your father?'

3. 
 3. kədaɲ hoh bu:n wɔ: thə?
 who not can do rice-field

'Who doesn't plant rice?'

4. mi: sətə:ŋ sənɐh tuəj
 have money how much baht
 'How many baht do (you) have?'

5. mɔŋ caw pa? bɔɐj kədaj
 you come see who
 'Who do you come to see?'

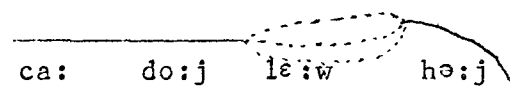
6. tuj səpɛ? sɔŋ sənɐh khu:
 buy shoes how many pair
 'How many pairs of shoes do (you) buy?'

7. mɔŋ mi: tiə? sənɐh to:
 you have buffalo how many class.
 'How many buffaloes do (you) have?'

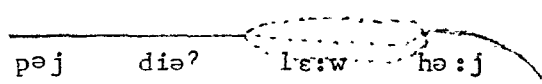
8. mi: kədaj ci: mɔŋ ɲaj ne:
 have who go city day this
 'Who goes to town today.'

2.2.5 Combination of Contours

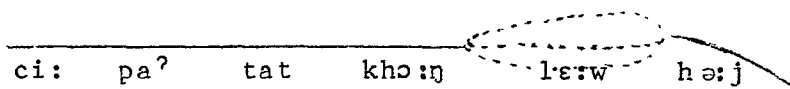
The declarative lɛ:w may be used in combination with hə:j (lɛ:w hə:j 'already') and the meaning is more emphatic than ɛ:w. So, lɛ:w hə:j is two declarative particles, each of which should have its own falling contour. Therefore, the resultant intonation pattern has a high fall on hə:j, and the unstressed lɛ:w may vary between a rising, level, or slightly lowered pitch.

1. ca: do:j lɛ:w hə:j
eat rice already
- 

'(I) have eaten rice already.'

2. pəj diə? lɛ:w hə:j
take a bath already
- 

'(I) have taken a bath already.'

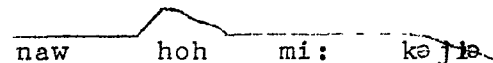
3. ci: pa? tat khə:ŋ lɛ:w hə:j
go go sell things already
- 

'Have (you) gone to sell things?'

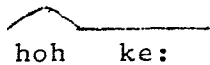
2.3 Modification of Contours

2.3.1 Raised pitch on negative

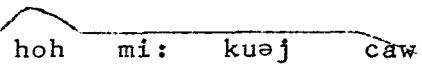
The negative hoh 'not' which is used preceding the verbs, causes a high rise in the intonation. This high pitch is considerably higher than the ordinary slight rise caused by all final -h words (Sec. 3.4.1).

1. 
 naw hoh mi: kəjle
 she not have husband

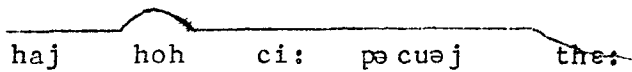
'She doesn't have a husband.'

2. 
 hoh ke: pə:
 not play add.

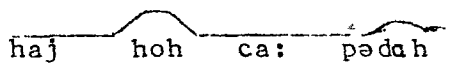
'Don't play boy.'

3. 
 hoh mi: kuəj caw
 not have man come

'There isn't anybody who comes.'

4. 
 haj hoh ci: pə cuəj the:
 I not go to plow rice-field

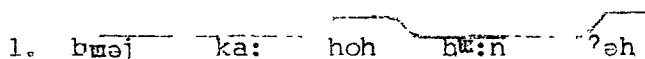
'I don't go to plow.'

5. 
 haj hoh ca: pə dāh
 I not eat popped rice

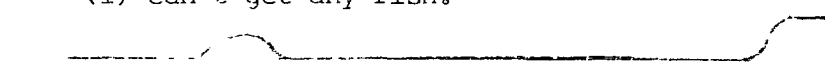
'I don't eat popped rice.'

2.3.2 Raised final particle:

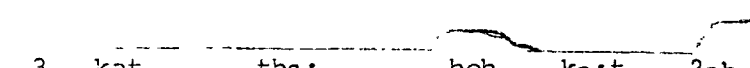
There is an optional negative final particle ʔəh which only occurs in negative statements which have hoh. When ʔəh is used, the highest pitch occurs on it, not on hoh, but hoh is still higher than the rest of the sentence. ʔəh affects the declarative intonation, making final pitch of the intonation group goes up.

1.  həj ka: hoh hə:n ʔəh
find fish not get neg.

'(I) can't get any fish.'

2.  haj hoh mi: səta:ŋ wi: ʔəh
I not have money much neg.

'I have not much money.'

3.  kat tha: hoh kə:t ʔəh
harvest paddy not can neg.

'(I) cannot harvest.'

2.3.3 Lowered final particle

The final particle nwəʔ 'request' lowers its pitch to extra-low (marked with '___'). This is lower than the normal low pitch at the end of a falling contour (Sec. 2.2.1)

1. wo: pha:sa: nɛ: ʔɔ:n haj cəŋat nɛəʔ
speak language Nyeu give I listen req.

'Speak the Nyeu language for me to listen.'

2. tuj khənom ʔɔ:n haj nɛəʔ
buy sweets give I req.

'Buy some sweets for me.'

3. hɔəj naŋsu: caw naw ʔa:n nɛəʔ
find book come he(she) read req.

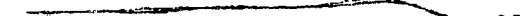
'Look for a book for him to read.'


As the examples above show, statements with final particles have two distinctive levels: the request particle nɛəʔ lowers the end of the contour, but the negative particle ʔəh raised the end of the contour. This should not be taken to mean that there are two contrastive levels in the intonation contours in Nyeu. It is normal in Nyeu that a syllable of which glottal fricative [h] is the final consonant has a higher pitch than the rest of the sentence (see. sec. 3.5.1)


2.4. Phonemic Writing


In phonemic writing we may indicate the Falling Contour, the final particles nɛəʔ, and ʔəh by writing a final period (·). The Rising Contour, the Falling-Rising Contour and the Rising-Falling Contour, or any

sentence with a question word may be punctuated with a final question mark (?), the individual question word indicates the intonation, as the examples below:

1. [mɪ: sɛ:m sa:j wi: na?] 
 /mɪ: sɛ:m sa:j wi: na?./
 have relatives many person
 '(I) have many relatives.'

2. [mɔŋ ca: do:j lɛ:w] 
 /mɔŋ ca: do:j lɛ:w./
 you eat rice already
 'You have eaten rice already.'

3. [mɔŋ ca: do:j lɛ:w] 
 /mɔŋ ca: do:j lɛ:w?/
 you eat rice quest
 'Have you eaten rice yet?'

4. [kəda j caw duŋ mɔŋ] 
 /kəda j caw duŋ mɔŋ?/
 who come house you
 'Who comes to your house?'

5. [mi: kə:n səneh naʔ]

/mi: kə:n səneh naʔ ?/

have child how many person

'How many children do (you) have?'

6. [mən ci: na:]

/mən ci: na: ?/

you go where

'Where are you going?'

7. [du:n mənə: ʔuŋ kat tha:]

/du:n mənə: ʔuŋ kat tha: ?/

when will harvest paddy

'When will (you) harvest?'

8. [hoh mi: kədaɲ caw]

/hoh mi: kədaɲ caw./

not have who come

'There isn't anybody who comes.'

9. [bueɲ ka: hoh bu:n ʔəh]

/bueɲ ka: hoh bu:n ʔəh./

find fish not get quest.

'(I) can't get any fish.'

10. [wo: pha:sa: nə: ?ɔ:n haj cəŋat nwe?]
 /wo: pha:sa: nə: ?ɔ:n haj cəŋat nwe?./
 speak language Nyeu give me listen req.

'Speak the Nyeu language for me to listen.'

Chapter 3

3: The Word

3.1. General Definition

The Word rank is defined as the rank whose units have a structure in terms of Syllables and function in the Intonation Group. The Word in Nyeu has components of stress and pitch.

The Phonological Word in Nyeu may have from one to three syllables. It has one and only one stressed syllable as nucleus, and may have one preceding unstressed or lightly stressed syllable as periphery. Syllable breaks are indicated by (·), primary stress by ('), secondary stress by (,).

3.2. Word Structure

There are three types of word structure in Nyeu: monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic.

3.2.1. Monosyllabic Word

A monosyllabic word is a word with only one syllable. It has primary stress. The structure is '(C)CV(C).

Examples:

['diəʔ]	'water'
['kə:t]	'to be, able, happen'
['plaj]	'salty'
['ke:]	'to play'
['ʔɔp]	'to boil'

3.2.2. Disyllabic Word

There are three types of disyllabic words which we will call A.B. and C.

3.2.2.1. A Disyllabic Word of Type A, is a word of which the first syllable is an unstressed presyllable (sec.4.2.3) whose vowel is restricted to [ə]. The second syllable is a stressed major syllable. For the pitch pattern see Sec.3.4.4. The structure is Cə. '(C)CV(C).

Examples:

[sə.'mi:]	'to stream'
[tə.'paɿ]	'a wooden mortar'
[sə.'thoh]	'to jump'
[pə.'cuəɿ]	'to plow'
[kə.plɛ:m]	'matches'

In fast speech, the short vowel [ə] of the first syllable is reduced to a very short neutral vowel or else completely lost.

Examples:

[tə'kɔ:t] → [t ⁰ ko:t] or [tkɔ:t]	'a large brown lizard'
[sə'pɛʔ] → [s ⁰ pɛʔ] or [spɛʔ]	'skin'
[mə'biət] → [n ⁰ biət] or [mbiət]	'to chew'
[lə'buəŋ] → [l ⁰ buəŋ] or [lbuəŋ]	'fence'
[tə'duŋ] → [t ⁰ duŋ] or [tduŋ]	'an eel'

3.2.2.2. A Disyllabic Word of Type B, is a word of which the first syllable is a closed syllable, or an open syllable with a long vowel. It has two phonetically semi-free syllables, the first of which has secondary stress and the second has primary stress. Its structure is '(C)CV(C) .

Examples:

['piŋ'wa:j]	'spider'
['no:j'niə']	'a swing'
['sam'lan]	'a fish net'
['ca:'plo:j]	'marry'
['thom'tha:]	'a clump'

3.2.2.3. A Disyllabic Word of Type C, is a word comprised of two phonetically free syllables i.e., both syllables would be pronounceable in isolation. The first syllable has secondary stress and the second has primary stress. And the first is usually lower in pitch than the second. Its structure is '(C)CV(C) .

Examples:

['nit.'su:t]	'silk cloth'
['sə:m.'sa:j]	'relatives'
['liə.'luəj]	'chicken egg'
['bet.'ka:]	'fish soup'
['caw.'kan]	'a niece'

3.2.3 Trisyllabic Word

There are two types of Trisyllabic Word, which we will call

A and B

3.2.3.1. A Trisyllabic Word of Type A, is a word of which the first syllable is a presyllable (see sec.4.2.3), the second syllable is a minor syllable, and the third syllable is a major syllable. (See secs.4.2.1 and 4.2.2) Its structure is Cə.CV(C).(C)CV(C)

Examples:

[sə.pɛʔ.sə:ŋ]	'shoes'
[kə.pə:ŋ.lo:ŋ]	'a balloon'
[kə.liəw.plo:ʃ]	'It doesn't matter'
[tə.law.paw]	'to dream, a dream'
[kə.dən.kon]	'the coccyx'
[sə.pə:.thə:p]	'the eaves'

3.2.3.2. A Trisyllabic Word of Type B, is a word of which the first syllable is a closed syllable or is an open syllable with a long vowel, the second syllable is a presyllable (See sec.4.2.3), the third syllable is a major syllable. Its structure is CV(C).Cə.CV(C)

Examples:

[kam.sə.na:]	'a bow'
[mɛ:.tə.mə:p]	'mid wife'
[ʔə:.lə.nat]	'pineapple'
[lɔ:ŋ.lə.mat]	'a whip'

3.3 Word Stress

Stress in Nyeu is predictable as follows:

3.3.1 In Monosyllabic Words

In a monosyllabic word stress is on that one syllable.

Examples:

['pit]	'dig'
['tuj]	'buy'
['diəʔ]	'water'
['ha:m]	'blood'
['thɛ:]	'rice-field'
['plaj]	'salty'
['kho:m]	'dishes, plates'
['diŋ]	'know'

3.3.2 In Disyllabic Words

In disyllabic words, stress predictably occurs corresponding to the structure of the word as follows:

3.3.2.1 In disyllabic word of Type A (See sec.3.2.2.1),
if which the first syllable is a presyllable, stress is on the last syllable.

Examples:

[tə'paj]	'a wooden mortar'
[kə'bɛn]	'thick'
[lɛ'ti:m]	'fight over'
[sə'thoh]	'jump'
[pə'cuəj]	'to plow, a plow'
[ce'ʔɔ:p]	'well, amused'

3.3.2.2 In disyllabic word of Type B (see sec.3.2.2.2), there is stress on both syllables: primary stress on the last syllable, and secondary stress on the first syllable.

Examples:

[,piŋ'wa:j]	'spider'
[,hɒn'ha:j]	'bother by'
[,sɐm'lan]	'a fish net'
[,na:ŋ'dmɐn]	'the moon'
[,tɐm'luŋ]	'the galangal'

3.3.2.3 In disyllabic words of Type C, (see sec.3.2.2.3), there is stress on both syllables. If the final consonant of the first syllable is ? or h, the primary stress is on the first syllable and secondary stress is on the last syllable.

Examples:

['liə? ,luəi]	'a chicken coop'
['cuəh ,mɔ:m]	'a monk'
['diə? ,mat]	'tears'
['muh ,mat]	'looks, one's face'
['ju? ,pliət]	'inner core of the banana trunk'

All other disyllabic words of Type C have the same stress pattern as Type B

Examples:

[,nit'su:t]	'silk cloth'
[,sɛ:m'sa:j]	'relatives'
[,kan'pɑ:ŋ]	'maggot'
[,mɛ:'diəʔ]	'river'
[,caw'kan]	'a niece'

3.3.3 In Trisyllabic Words

In trisyllabic words, stress occurs as follows:

3.3.3.1 In trisyllabic words of Type A, (see sec.3.2.3.1), there is stress on both the second and the last syllables, namely: primary stress on the last syllable, secondary stress on the second syllable.

Examples:

[tə ,law'paw]	'to dream, a dream'
[kə ,liəw'plɔ:j]	'It doesn't matter'
[kə ,pɔ:ŋ'lo:ŋ]	'a balloon'
[sə ,ʊɛʔ'sɔ:ŋ]	'shoes'

3.3.3.2 In trisyllabic words of Type B. (see sec.3.2.3.2), there is stress on the first and the last syllables: primary stress is on the last syllable and secondary stress is on the first syllable.

Examples:

[,kamsə'na:]	'a bow'
[,ʔɔ:lə'nat]	'pineapple'
[,lɔ:ŋlə'mat]	'a whip'
[,kankə'mɔ:t]	'a weevil'

So, in trisyllabic words the primary stress is always on the last syllable of a word.

Since stress is predictable it needs not be marked in phonemic writing.

Examples:

['diəʔ]	/diəʔ/	'water'
[tə 'paj]	/təpaj/	'a wooden mortar'
[,nit 'su:t]	/nitsu:t/	'silk cloth'
[,cuəh 'mɔ:m]	/cuəhmɔ:m/	'a monk'
[sɐ ,pɛʔ 'sɔ:ŋ]	/sɛpɛʔsɔ:ŋ/	'shoes'
[,kamsə 'nɪ:]]	/kamsəna:/	'a bow'

3.4 Word Pitch

Pitch in Nyeu is conditioned by the structure of the Word. There are three different pitches: high, mid and low pitch and they are predictable.

3.4.1 Single High Pitch

High pitch occurs in the following syllable types.

High pitch occurs in monosyllabic words which consist of

- a) any syllable ending with glottal fricative /h/

[p'íəh]	'filled, to be full'
[ʔ'á:h]	'wound'
[l'éh]	'die'
[d'áh]	'bite down on'
[ʔ'úh]	'fire'

b) long vowel or diphthong plus stops /p,t,k,ʔ/

[tí:p]	'to have narrowed squinting half closed eyes'
[ké:t]	'to be, able'
[có:k]	'the last'
[só:t]	'blind'
[pé:ʔ]	'left side'
[bíəp]	'a sin'
[kuət]	'frog'
[thwək]	'measure'
[bwiəʔ]	'white'

c) short or long back vowel plus glottal stop /ʔ/

[ɲóʔ]	'sour'
[sá:ʔ]	'cast-off skin'
[pháʔ]	'ash'
[póʔ]	'hold in one's arms'
[húʔ]	'to have rings under the eyes because of lack of sleep'
[phú:ʔ]	'moustache, beard'

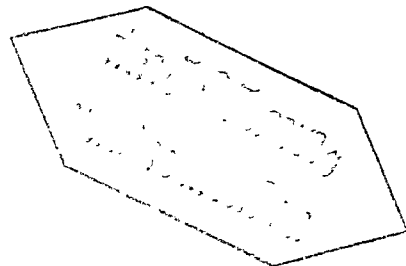
3.4.2 Single Mid Pitch

Mid pitch occurs in monosyllabic words which consist of

a) long vowel in open syllable

[tī:]	'hand'
[sē:]	'scold'
[thē:]	'rice-field'

[dū:]	'naughty'
[plō:]	'to use'
[kā:]	'fish'
[wō:]	'speak, say'
[ʔō:]	'to get well, good'
[thā:]	'paddy'



b) short or long vowel plus nasal /m/, /n/ or /ŋ/

[dīn]	'to know'
[mī:n]	'to repair'
[sēn]	'to offer food to ancestral spirit'
[tē:n]	'to step on'
[phū:m]	'sweet smell'
[dūŋ]	'to take someone to'
[dōŋ]	'alive, not yet'
[thōŋ]	'a field'

c) short or long vowel plus /w/ and /j/ except [ʔaj]

'a question final particle'

[kāw]	'I (intimate)'
[lā:w]	'to wash'
[plāj]	'salty'
[bū:j]	'to be drunk'
[dō:j]	'rice'
[tūj]	'buy'
[cāw]	'come'

3.4.3 Single Low Pitch

Low pitch occurs in monosyllabic words which consist of

a) short central vowel plus stops /p,t,k,ʔ/

[kàp]	'bite'
[tḥʔ]	'lead'
[hàp]	'shirt, blouse'
[kàt]	'harvest'
[làk]	'a post'
[tàʔ]	'pick up'
[tùk]	'a building'
[dèk]	'late (at night)'
[ḡt]	'amazing'

b) short back vowel plus stops /p,t,k/

[lòp]	'come back'
[ʔòp]	'boil'
[hòt]	'shrink'
[ròk]	'raise'

3.4.4 Pitch in Disyllabic Words

3.4.4.1 In disyllabic words of Type A, the pitch of the first syllable may vary somewhat. Most commonly it is slightly lower than the second, though it can vary freely to the same pitch or higher than the second syllable.

Examples:

[ləbue]	'easy'
[sə'o:]	'vomit'
[cəde:j]	'stand on one's toes'
[sədaw]	'the shade'
[təduŋ]	'an eel'

When the first syllable is kə- or khə- it is usually higher than the second syllable.

Examples:

[kədaɪ]	'who'
[kətom]	'earrings'
[kənəm]	'sweets'
[khəha:t]	'fishy smell'

When the second syllable has a short vowel or diphthong, followed by a stop or -h, the second syllable is almost always higher than the first (Cf. Sec. 3.4.1)

Examples:

[tətoʔ]	'small bamboo bell tied to cattle's neck'
[səpheh]	'break off'
[təkiəp]	'to pinch'
[tənap]	'a dike'
[təbiəh]	'fishing rod completed with hook and line'

3.4.4.2 In Disyllabic Word of Type B, (sec.3.2.2.2), the second syllable is higher than the first syllable.

[<u>kan</u> pa:ŋ]	'maggot'
[no:ʃ <u>niə</u> ʔ]	'a swing'
[piŋ <u>wa</u> :i]	'spider'
[<u>sam</u> lan]	'a fish net'
[to:ŋ <u>liə</u> ʔ]	'a pole'

3.4.4.3 In Disyllabic Word of Type C. (sec.3.2.2.3). The high pitch is normally on the second syllable.

[<u>ni</u> tsu:t]	'silk cloth'
[se:ms <u>a</u> :j]	'relatives'
[liə <u>luə</u> j]	'chicken egg'
[ms: <u>diə</u> ʔ]	'river'
[<u>caw</u> kan]	'niece'

But if the first syllable of which the final consonant is 'r or h' the high pitch is on this syllable.

[juʔ <u>pli</u> et]	'inner core of banana tree'
[<u>muh</u> mat]	'looks, one's face'
[<u>cuə</u> hmə:m]	'a monk'
[lɔʔ <u>luə</u> j]	'chicken coop'

3.4.5 Pitch in Trisyllabic Words

In trisyllabic words, **there** is high pitch on the primary stress syllable, mid pitch on the secondary stress syllable and low pitch on the unstressed syllable.

[təlāwpáw]	'to dream, a dream'
[kāmsənā:]	'a bow'
[səpɛ́sə́:n]	'shoes'
[lɔ́:n ləmát]	'a whip'

Since pitch is predictable, it is not necessary to write any pitch marks on words in phonemic writing.

[díəʔ]	/diəʔ/	'water'
[kē:]	/ke:/	'to play'
[səthoʔ]	/səthoh/	'jump'
[piŋwá:j]	/piŋwa:j/	'spider'
[təlāwpáw]	/təlawpaw/	'to dream, a dream'
[kāmsənā:]	/kamsəna:/	'a bow'

Chapter 4

4. The Syllable

4.1 General Definition

The syllable rank is defined as the rank whose units have a structure described in terms of Phonemes, and which functions in the Word.

4.2 Syllable Structure

The Structure of the syllable is described in terms of a nucleus consisting of a vowel (V) and a periphery consisting of one to three consonants (C). There are three types of syllables: major syllables, minor syllables and presyllables.

4.2.1 Major Syllables

A major syllable is defined as a syllable which always takes primary stress. It occupies both closed and open syllable slots.

There are four different Major Syllable types, as follows:

a) CV :	['se:]	'scold'
	['ci:]	'go'
	['me:]	'mother'
	['la:]	'tired, fatigue'
	['wo:]	'speak, say'

b) CVC :	['hap]	'shirt, blouse'
	['ɲɔ:t]	'drink'
	['meʔ]	'sleep'
	['sɔm]	'grass'
	['pan]	'shoot'
	['bʊ:n]	'can, get'
	[lə'si:n]	'argue'
c) CCV	['blu:]	'a hill'
	['kluə]	'pebbles, gravel'
	['plɑ:]	'head'
	[thom'thɑ:]	'a clump'
	[kə'kle:]	'nibble'
d) CCVC :	['blɔŋ]	'liquor, whisky'
	['bliəŋ]	'arms'
	['tho:ŋ]	'male (animal)'
	[kə'ple:m]	'matches'
	['kho:m]	'dishes, plates'

The four major syllable structures may be rewritten as one pattern (C)CV(C).

4.2.2 Minor Syllables

A minor syllable is defined as a syllable which may be either a closed syllable, or an open syllable with a long vowel. It always takes secondary stress. The structure is (C)CV(C).

The constituent structure of the minor syllable is thus the same as the major syllable, but they are distinguished by their stress. The major syllable always takes primary stress whereas the minor syllable takes secondary stress.

Examples:

[, piŋ'wa:j]	'spider'
[, sam'lan]	'a fish net'
[, 'pɔ:lɔ'nat]	'pineapple'
[, thom'tha:]	'a clump'
[tɔ , law'paw]	'to dream a dream'

4.2.3 Presyllables

A presyllable is defined as a syllable which is comprised of an initial consonant followed by a short[ə] . It is always unstressed. The structure is (C)Cə.

Examples:

[sə'pɛʔ]	'skin'
[tə'duŋ]	'an eel'
[khə'nɔ:j]	'a pillow'
[phə'luəŋ]	'glutinous rice 'baked in a bamboo cylinder'
[tə , law'paw]	'to dream, a dream'
[, kamsə'na:]	'a bow'

4.2.4 Co-occurrence between presyllable and the initial consonant of the following syllable

4.2.4.1 The Bilabial stops p, b and clusters ph, pl can be preceded by presyllables as follows

[p] has been found with the presyllables tə, sə, lə, kə.

Examples:

[təpan]	'classifier for bundles of firewood'
[səpɛʔ]	'skin'
[ləpa:ʔ]	'shoulders'
[kəpaw]	'rinse out the mouth'

[b] has been found with the presyllables pə, mə, tə, sə, lə and kə.

Examples:

[pəbuej]	'accuse'
[məbiət]	'chew'
[təbah]	'the hook of a beak'
[səbəʔ]	'to be blown off'
[ləbuən]	'fence'
[kəben]	'thick'

[ph] has been found with the presyllables sə, lə and kə

Examples:

[səphɔʔ]	'a stack of rice sheaves'
[ləphaŋ]	'pumpkin'
[kəphwə]	'husk (of banana)'

[pl] has been found with the presyllables kə and pə

[kəplɛ:m]	'matches'
[pəpliəʔ]	'wet'

4.2.4.2 With Alveolar Stops

The alveolar stops d, t and cluster th can be preceded by presyllables as follows:

[d] has been found with the presyllables pə, tə, sə, cə and kə.

Examples:

[pədaŋ]	'popped rice'
[tədaŋ]	'eel'
[sədaŋ]	'the shade'
[cədaɜːj]	'stand on one's toes'
[kədaɜːj]	'who'

[t] has been found with the presyllables pə, mə, tə, sə, lə and kə.

Examples:

[pətiəm]	'brother or son in law'
[təta:n]	'crawl'
[sətɔ:ŋ]	'bean'
[lətɔŋ]	'a wall'
[kətaw]	'hot'

[th] has been found with the presyllables pə, sə, lə and kə.

Examples:

[pəthah]	'meet along the way'
[səthwəŋ]	'the stem of plants'
[ləthwəʔ]	'a feed trough'
[kəthəj]	'block the flow of water'

4.2.4.3 With Palatal Stop

Presyllables can occur before c.

[c] has been found with the presyllables pə, sə, co, and kə

Examples:

[pəcuəj]	'to plow, a plow'
[səcət]	'stick or drive into'
[cəcap]	'chop off'
[kəcaŋ]	'laugh'

4.2.4.4 With Velar Stops

Presyllables have been found with the following velar stops *k* and cluster *kh*.

[*k*] has been found with the presyllables *pə*, *tə*, *sə*, *lə* and *kə*.

Examples:

[<i>pəkɛ:m</i>]	'hold in the teeth'
[<i>təkɔ:t</i>]	'a large brown lizard'
[<i>səkɔp</i>]	'shorts or trousers'
[<i>ləkɑ:</i>]	'brittle'
[<i>kəkɑ:j</i>]	'scratch'

[*kh*] has been found with the presyllables *pə*, *tə*, and *sə*.

Examples:

[<i>pəkhe:n</i>]	'to give with both hands'
[<i>təkhuwəŋ</i>]	'canal'
[<i>səkhuwom</i>]	'thin'

4.2.4.5 With Glottal Stop

[ʔ] has been found with the presyllables *pə*, *sə*, *lə*, *cə* and *kə*.

Examples:

[<i>pəʔɛ:j</i>]	'startle (animal)'
[<i>səʔɛt</i>]	'sticky'
[<i>ləʔi:t</i>]	'to be fine (things)'

[cə'ɔ:p] 'well, amused'

[kə'a:ʔ] 'a crow'

4.2.4.6 With Fricatives

[s] has been found with the presyllables phə, sə, lə, kə

Examples:

[phəsəm] 'gather or save up a little at a time'

[səsəʔ] 'body hair'

[ləsi:n] 'argue'

[kəsi:] 'lazy'

[h] has been found with the presyllables pə, tə, lə, kə and khə

Examples:

[kəhə:p] 'centipede'

[pəhə:m] 'the chest'

[təhə:t] 'whisper'

[ləhuəʃ] 'loose'

[khehə:t] 'fishy smell'

4.2.4.7 With Nasals

Presyllables have been found with the nasals m, n, ŋ

and ŋ

[m] has been found with the presyllables pə, tə, thə, sə, lə, cə

and kə

Examples:

[pəmon]	'invite a monk'
[təmaʷ]	'stone, rock'
[thəmat]	'to press'
[səmu:t]	'ant'
[ləme:]	'cloud'
[cəmiə]	'blurred'
[kəmp:]	'year'

[n] has been found with the presyllables pə, phə, mə, tə, thə, sə, nə, lə, cə, kə, khə, and ʔə

Examples:

[pəno:h]	'broom'
[phəniəh]	'in front of, next'
[mənaʔ]	'bad smell'
[təno:h]	'mouth'
[thənap]...	'dike'
[səne:n]	'aim at'
[nəne:t]	'shake'
[ləna:h]	'a harrow'
[cənaɟ]	'the spur of a cock'
[kəna:]	'way, road'
[khəne:j]	'a pillow'
[ʔəno:]	'just now'

[ŋ] has been found with the presyllables mə, sə, kə and khə

Examples:

[məŋiəh]	'to want to, hungry'
[səŋuʔ]	'tangled'
[kəŋiə]	'rabbit'
[khəŋaʔ]	'snatch, move a fishing rod up and down'

[ŋ] has been found with the presyllables phə, tə, sə, and cə

Examples:

[phəŋuːj]	'sweat'
[təŋeː]	'the stump of a tree'
[səŋŋə]	'legs'
[cəŋat]	'listen'

4.2.4.8 With Liquid

[l] has been found with the presyllables pə, phə, mə, tə, thə sə, lə, cə, kə.

Examples:

[pələj]	'fruit'
[phələŋ]	'guava'
[məluː]	'betel leaves'
[tələːp]	'sister or brother in law'
[thələːj]	'parasitic worm'
[sələp]	'sheath-like'
[ləlaːt]	'wash(face)'
[cələː]	'morning'
[kələŋ]	'rung of a ladder'

4.2.4.9 With Semivowels

[w] has been found with the presyllables tə, thə, sə, lə, cə and kə

Examples:

[təwɛ:]	'lemon grass'
[thəwɪə]	'door, gate'
[səwɪ:t]	'wilting'
[ləwɑ:j]	'one's spirit'
[cəwɪəʔ]	'put aside'
[kəwəʔ]	'to beckon'

[j] has been found with the presyllables pə, phə, sə, lə, and kə

Examples:

[pəjɔ:j]	'to swing'
[phəjuʔ]	'storm'
[səjən]	'stand'
[ləju:]	'drooping'
[kəjɯj]	'a bat'

Chart 1 showing the co-occurrence between presyllable and the initial consonant of the following syllable.

initial of second syllable presyllable	p	b	ph	pl	d	t	th	c	k	kh	ʔ	s	h	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	l	w	j
pə		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
tə	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
cə					✓			✓			✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
kə	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
ʔə															✓					
lə	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
mə		✓				✓									✓	✓		✓		
nə															✓					
sə	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
phə												✓			✓		✓		✓	✓
thə														✓	✓			✓	✓	
kho													✓		✓	✓				

4.3 CV Co occurrences

Consonants and vowels occur in the three types of syllable as follows:

1. In the major syllable, the initial consonant position may be filled by all consonant phonemes (see sec.6.4)

2. In the major syllable, the final consonant position may be filled by all single consonant phonemes except b, d, c, ɲ and l, No clusters.

3. The major syllable vowels comprise all vowel phonemes (see sec. 5.3.3)

The most common vowels in the major syllables are [a],[a:] and [ɔ:] respectively. Short vowels do not occur in open major syllables.

4. The minor syllable initials comprise all consonant phonemes except w, pl, phl, tl, kh1, and bl

5. Final consonants in minor syllables are p, t, k,ʔ, m, n, ŋ and w

6. The minor syllable vowels comprise all vowel phonemes except e, e:, w, w:, a: and wə.

7. The presyllable initials are p, t, k, c,ʔ, m, n, s, l and ph, th, kh.

8. [ə] is the only vowel in the presyllable

4.4 Syllable Function in Words

There are two main classes of syllable in terms of their function in the Word: nuclear syllables and peripheral syllables

4.4.1 The Nuclear Syllable functions as the nucleus of a Word. The Syllables of this class are only Major Syllables, and they take primary stress. They always occupy the last Syllable position of the Word.

Examples:

['diəʔ]	'water'
['ha:m]	'blood'
['tʰɛ:]	'rice-field'
['ŋɔ:t]	'drink'
['meʔ]	'sleep'
[tə'duŋ]	'an eel'
[,kamsə'na:]	'a bow'
[,piŋ'wa:ʃ]	'spider'

4.4.2 The Peripheral Syllable functions as the periphery of a Word. The syllables of this class consist of minor syllables, which take secondary stress, and unstressed presyllables. The Peripheral Syllable always occupies the first syllable of a disyllabic word and a trisyllabic word of type B (see sec.3.2.3.2) the first and second syllable of a trisyllabic word of Type A (see sec.3.2.3.1)

Examples:

[, piŋwaːj]	'spider'
[, naːŋdwən]	'the moon'
[, kamsəˈnaː]	'a bow'
[tə , lawˈpaw]	'to dream, a dream'
[, thomˈthaː]	'a clump'
[, ʔɔːləˈnat]	'pineapple'

Nuclear syllables have longer duration than peripheral syllables, and the clarity of the vowel in a nuclear syllable is clearer than that in a peripheral syllable. A peripheral syllable vowel cannot usually be heard clearly unless the language helper is asked to speak slowly, whereas a nuclear vowel is absolutely clear at any speed.

CHAPTER 5

5. Vowel Phonemes

5.1 General Definition

The Phoneme rank is defined as the rank whose units function in the syllable. It is the lowest rank of the hierarchy and so has no statable structure, but the phonetic forms of the phonemes may be described.

There are two main classes of phonemes according to their function in the syllable: vowels and consonants.

5.2 The Vowel Phonemes

A vowel is defined as the nucleus of a syllable. In Nyeu, there are contrasts between short and long vowels.

5.3 Vowel Occurrence in different Syllables Types

5.3.1 Vowel Phonemes In Major Syllables

In Major Syllables, all 20 contrastive vowels (see sec. 5.5) may occur.

5.3.2 Vowel Phonemes In Minor Syllables

Vowel Phonemes in Minor Syllables, all vowel phonemes except /e, e:, ɐ, u:, a: and wə/ may occur.

A high proportion of the vowels in Minor Syllables are /ɛ/ but the following vowels occur in only one word each: /i:, ə:, u, o, a/

Examples:

/ni:thion/	'a tale'
/səpɛʔsə:ŋ/	'shoes'
/cə:m mat/	'eyebrows'
/bunkhun/	'kindness for which one is indebt'
/ʔɔ:lənat/	'pineapple'
/pənjiəm/	'window'
/samlan/	'a fish net'
/pinwa:j/	'spider'

The vowels in Minor Syllables have the same qualities as in Major Syllables, but they differ in length. The vowels in Minor Syllables are shorter than the vowels in Major Syllables, such that a minor long vowel is about the same length as a major short vowel, and a minor short vowel is shorter than a major short vowel. Thus there are three phonetic vowel lengths in Nyeu, but only two phonemic lengths: --

/samlan/	[₁ sam'lan]	'a fish net'
/sam/	[₁ 'sam]	'pretty'
/ǎ/ in /samlan/ is shorter than /ǎ/ in /sǎm/		
/co:ŋklo:ŋ/	[₁ coŋ'klo:ŋ]	'kneel'
/o:/ in /co:ŋ/ is shorter than /o:/ in /klo:ŋ/		

5.3.3 Vowel Phonemes In Presyllables

The only Vowel Phoneme that can occur in Presyllables is the short schwa [ə]. A presyllable in Nyeu is always unstressed, and its vowel is always very short or lost. It is hardly audible in fast speech. /ə/ in a presyllable is about the same length as a short minor syllable vowel.

Examples:

/sədəʔ/	[sə̌'dəʔ]	[s ^{ə̌} 'dəʔ]	or	[s'dəʔ]	'hiccup'
/sə'jəŋ/	[sə̌'jəŋ]	[s ^{ə̌} 'jəŋ]	or	[s'jəŋ]	'stand'
/kənəp/	[kə̌'nəp]	[k ^{ə̌} 'nəp]	or	[k'nəp]	'durable'
/səməj/	[sə̌'məj]	[s ^{ə̌} 'məj]	or	[s'məj]	'shadow'
/səbəʔ/	[sə̌'bəʔ]	[s ^{ə̌} 'bəʔ]	or	[s'bəʔ]	'blown off'

5.4 Problems of Interpretation

5.4.1. Breathiness

Breathiness in Nyeu is a distinctive feature which occurs with some but not all vowels. There are only a few examples in my data. The voice quality in thi: 'frequent, in quick order' is different from thi: 'high'. The first seems to have a normal voice quality and the second sounds breathier. The breathy words seem to have more resonance, a slightly lower pitch, and perhaps a larger volume of air.

The following is the complete list in my data that show breathiness: (breathiness is marked by **V**)

/thi:/	'high'
/thiə/	'a mat'
/lɔ:ʔ/	'cows'
/liəʔ/	'to carry on shoulder'
/tɪ:/	'hands'
/thu:/	'a kind of long cylindrical fish trap woven from certain types of bamboo'
/səj/	'resin'
/bliɛŋ/	'arms'
/thiɛn/	'candles'
/luəj/	'chicken'
/liə/	'eggs'
/phiɛŋ/	'expensive'
/thəwiɛŋ/	'the leaves of which are added to a boiled bamboo dish'
/si:/	'organic fertilizer'
/pɔthi:/	'spinach'
/phliə/	'a dish of half raw chopped spiced beef (or fish, chicken, pork)'
/khəj/	'tree trunk: element preceding the names of trees and plants'
/khlaŋ/	'lac, stick-lac'
/thu:h/	'boat'
/kəthiəh/	'shove away with foot'
/piəpliəʔ/	'a kind of flower'
/sə/	'bruised'

Since breathiness has been found in only a few environments it is difficult to make a reasonable explanation of occurrence. Moreover³, I have noticed that when my main language helper put the word in an utterance, the breathiness was hardly audible. But when I asked her to pronounce the words individually, the breathiness was more easily observed. However I have rechecked many times with other Nyeu, and they had breathiness on the same words.

Considering the geographical location of Ban Phon Kho where the Nyeu live, which is only nine kilometers from Sisaket City, they have frequent contact with other non-Nyeu people. Furthermore, the Nyeu people are bilingual in Nyeu and Thai. So these people may have adopted some features of Northeastern Thai, especially the lack of breathiness. So breathiness in their own language may have been lost gradually and we now find only a little of it left.

Be that as it may, breathiness is not now a major feature in Nyeu, so it is left as residue in this description.

5.4.2 Long Close Vowels

On the basis of the (C) Cv (C) pattern, long close vowels are interpreted as one long vowel, rather than as a vowel plus a semiconsonant.

[ci:]	'go'	is	/ci:/	not	/cij/
[ɲu:]	'push'	is	/ɲu:/	not	/ɲuw/

[iə], [uə] and [ʊə] are similarly interpreted as monophonemic diphthongs.

[biət]	'an alms bowl'	is	/biət/
[sʊəm]	'to hide'	is	/sʊəm/
[tuəŋ]	'afraid'	is	/tuəŋ/

Chart 2. Vowel Phonemes

diphthongs: iə uə uə						
Front			Central		Back	
	short	long	short	long	short	long
Close	i	i:	ɜ	ɜ:	u	u:
Mid	e	e:	ə	ə:	o	o:
Open	ɛ	ɛ:	a	a:	ɔ	ɔ:
					ɑ	ɑ:

5.5 Description of Vowel Phonemes

/i/ [i] is a short close front unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /p, t, k, ʔ, h, m, n, ŋ, w/

/cip/	'hair pin'
/pit/	'dig up'
/sim/	'all gone'
/diŋ/	'know'
/min/	'pointed'

/i:/ [i:] is a long close front unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /p, t, k, ʔ, m, n, ŋ and w/

/pi:t/	'knife'
/li:k/	'albino'
/pi:m/	'muscle'
/ləsi:n/	'argue'
/pi:w/	'an exclamation used when one comes across something unexpected'

/e/ [e]~[e̞]

[e] is a short mid front unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /k, ʔ, h, n and ŋ/

[e̞] is a short mid slightly raised unrounded vowel.

It only occurs before /t/ and /h/

/met/	[mēt]	'dive into water'
/deh/	[dēh]	'rub'
/meʔ/	[meʔ̞]	'sleep'
/sen/	[sen]	'offer food to ancestral spirits'
/meŋ/	[meŋ]	'pimple'

/e:/ [e:] is a long mid front unrounded vowel. It occurs

before /p, t, ʔ, m, n, ŋ and j/

/se:p/	'drum'
/kəhe:t/	'stingy'
/ce:ʔ /	'astringent taste'
/ce:m/	'bird'
/te:n/	'to step on'

/ɛ/ [ɛ] is a short open front unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /p, t, ʔ, h, and n/

/kɛp/	'explosive cap'
/bɛt/	'curry, soup'
/pɛʔ/	'enough'
/lɛh/	'die'
/ŋɛn/	'gallstone'

/ɛ:/ [ɛ:] is a long open front unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /p, t, k, ʔ, m, n, ŋ and w/

/tɔlɛ:p/	'sister or brother in law'
/kɛ:t/	'small (size)'
/tɛ:k/	'put out a new shoot'
/pɛ:ʔ/	'left side'
/ʔɛ:m/	'delicious'

/ʊ/ [ʊ] is a short close central unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /p, t, k, ʔ, m, n, and ŋ/

/lʊp/	'erase'
/ŋʊt/	'amazed'
/tʊk/	'a building'
/sʊm/	'damp, to seep'
/dʊŋ/	'to take someone to'

/u:/ [u:] is a long close central unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /t, k, ʔ, n, ŋ and j/

/lʷ:t/	'scare, haunt'
/kʷ:k/	'dumb'
/hʷ:ʔ/	'a bitter biting taste'
/bʷ:n/	'able, get'
/mʷ:j/	'crawl, roll up'

/ə/ [ə]~[ǝ] is a short mid central unrounded vowel.

[ǝ] is an extra short mid central unrounded vowel. It occurs in presyllable vowel and pronounces a little shorter than [ə] (see Sec.5.3.3)

/dɔk/	'late at night'
/təʔ/	'to lead'
/sɔməh/	'name'
/pəj/	'to take (a bath)'

/ə:/ [ə:] is a long mid central unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /t, ʔ, ŋ, n, ŋ, j/

/kə:t/	'be, become'
/phə:ʔ/	'meet, find'
/nə:m/	'smile broadly'
/sə:m/	'to hover'
/səʔə:ŋ/	'a stone mortar'
/sələ:j/	'water leech'

/a/ [a] is a short open central unrounded vowel.

It occurs before all final consonants.

/hap/	'shirt, blouse'
/tat/	'sell'
/jaʔ/	'old woman'
/ham/	'hot and spicy (taste)'
/kan/	'collective term for insects'

/a:/ [a:] is a long open central unrounded vowel.

It occurs before all final consonants.

/ka:t/	'burn'
/ta:ʔ/	'tongue, iron'
/ha:m/	'blood'
/ta:n/	'weave'

/u/ [u] is a short close back rounded vowel. It

occurs before /ʔ, h, m, n, ŋ/ and j/

/juʔ/	'inner core of the banana tree'
/kəpuh/	'foam, bubbles'
/lum/	'to swarm'
/mun/	'to roll'
/duŋ/	'house'
/tuʃ/	'buy'

/u:/ [u:] is a long close back rounded vowel. It occurs

before /p, t, k, ʔ, h, m, n, ŋ and j/

/tu:p/	'puffed up'
/mu:t/	'enter'
/tu:k/	'hide'
/ɲu:n/	'carry'
/bu:j/	'be drunk'

/o/ [ɔ] is a short mid back rounded vowel. It occurs

before /p, t, k, ʔ, h, m, n, ŋ/

/teloʔ/	'a particle of dirt'
/mch/	'nose'
/lom/	'left over remnants'
/con/	'until'
/woŋ/	'a circle'

/o:/ [o:] is a long mid back rounded vowel.

It occurs before /p, t, k, h, m, n, ŋ and j/

/ʔo:p/	'encircle'
/kəpo:k/	'hip'
/pho:m/	'to sprout'
/telo:n/	'the bottom, anus'
/do:j/	'rice'

/ɔ:/ [ɔ:] is a long open back rounded vowel.

It occurs before /p, t, k, ʔ, h, m, n, ŋ and j/

/sɔ:t/	'to itch'
/lɔ:h/	'a mistake'
/lɔ:m/	'liver'
/ʔɔ:n/	'give, let'
/hɔ:j/	'flow'

/a/ [a] is a short open back unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /ʔ, h, and ŋ/

/kɔhah/	'cough'
/saŋ/	'hear'
/tah/	'breast, chest'

/a:/ [a:] is a long open back unrounded vowel.

It occurs before /ʔ and h/

/sa:ʔ/	'cast-off skin'
/ma:h/	'mosquitoes'

The three diphthongs /iə, uə, uə/ are close vowels.

[i, u, u] gliding to schwa [ə].

/iə/ occurs before /p, t, k, ʔ, h, m, n, ŋ/

/siəp/	'cockroach'
/pliət/	'banana'
/liəm/	'spade'
/tiəŋ/	'to dry'
/siən/	'to feed'

/wɔ/ occurs before /p, t, k,ʔ, m, n,ŋ, j/

/kəɗɹəp/ 'under, below'

/səkhwəm/ 'thin'

/bɯən/ 'a place'

/lwəŋ/ 'stairs'

/uə/ occurs before /t, k,ʔ, m, n,ŋ, j/

/kuət/ 'frog'

/puəʔ/ 'sunshine, sunlight'

/kətuəm/ 'sugar cane'

/tuəŋ/ 'afraid'

Chart 3 Showing the cooccurrence of vowels and
final consonants of Major Syllables

	p	t	k	ʔ	h	m	n	ŋ	w	j	#				
i	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	∅				
e	∅	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓	∅	∅	∅				
ɛ	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓	∅	✓	∅	∅	∅	∅				
u	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓	✓	∅	∅	∅				
ə	∅	∅	✓	✓	✓	∅	∅	∅	∅	✓	∅				
a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅				
u	✓	∅	∅	✓	∅	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	∅				
o	∅	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	∅				
ɔ	✓	∅	∅	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	∅	∅	∅				
ɑ	∅	∅	∅	✓	✓	∅	∅	✓	∅	∅	∅				
i:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓				
e:	✓	✓	∅	✓	∅	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓				
ɛ:	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓				
u:	∅	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓				
ə:	∅	✓	∅	✓	∅	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓				
a:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
u:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓				
o:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓				
ɔ:	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓				
ɑ:	∅	∅	∅	✓	✓	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	✓				
iə	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
uə	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
uə	∅	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	∅	✓	✓				

✓ = occurrence

∅ = non occurrence

5.6 Vowel Cooccurrence Restrictions

5.6.1 The cooccurrence of vowels and final consonants illustrated in chart 3 shows that.

1. Short vowels never occur in Open Syllables.
2. Only /i, i:, e:, a, a:, iə / occur before /w/
3. /i, e, u, ə, o, ɒ, i:, e:/ never occur before /j/
4. /a/ and /a:/ occur only before /ʔ, h, ŋ/
5. /a/, /a:/ and /iə/ can occur before all final consonants.
6. All vowels except /e, ɐ, o, a, u :, ə:, a:/ occur before /p/.
7. All vowels except /ɔ, u, ɒ, a, a:/ occur before /t/.
8. All vowels except /e, u, ɒ, a, e:, ə:, a:/ occur before /k/
9. All vowels can occur before /ʔ /
10. All vowels except /i, u, u, e:, e :, u :, ɔ, uə / occur before /ŋ/
11. All vowels except /e, e, ə, a, a:/ occur before /m/
12. All vowels except /ə, ɒ, a, a:/ occur before /n/
13. All vowels except /e, ə, a:/ occur before /ŋ/
14. All long vowels and diphthongs can occur in open syllables.

Chart 4 Showing the cooccurrence of vowels and initial
single consonant of Major syllables

	p	b	m	w	t	d	s	n	l	c	ɲ	j	k	ŋ	ʔ	h
i	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	/	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ
e	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	/	ɕ	/	/	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ
ɛ	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	/	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	/	ɕ	ɕ
u	ɕ	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	/	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓
ɔ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	✓	ɕ
a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
u	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	✓
o	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	/
ɔ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	/	✓	/	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ
ɑ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	/	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ
i:	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	✓
e	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	/	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ
ɛ	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	/	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	/	✓
u	✓	✓	/	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓
ə	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	/	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ
a	✓	✓	ɕ	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	✓
u	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	✓
o	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ
ɔ	ɕ	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	/	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ɑ:	ɕ	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ
iə	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ
uə	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	ɕ	✓	✓	ɕ	/	ɕ	✓	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ
uə	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	✓	✓	ɕ	✓	ɕ	✓	/

✓ = occurrence

ɕ = non-occurrence

5.6.2 The cooccurrence of vowels and initial consonants in chart 4 shows that all vowel phonemes can occur with initial consonants, but different environment as follows:

1. All vowels except /e, u, ɔ:, ɒ:, a:, ʊə/ occur after /p/.
2. All vowels except /i, ʊ, ɔ:, ɛ:, ɒ:, a:/ occur after /b/.
3. All vowels except /ɔ, ɒ, a, e:, ə:, a:, iə/ occur after /m/.
4. Only /i, a, ɒ, a:, ɔ:, a:, iə/ occur after /w/.
5. All vowels except /ɔ, a:, ʊə/ occur after /t/.
6. All vowels except /ɔ, a, i:, e:, ɛ:, a:/ occur after /d/.
7. All vowels except /ɔ, ʊ:, a:/ occur after /s/.
8. Only /a, ɒ, ɒ, ɛ:, a:, ɔ:, iə/ occur after /n/.
9. All vowels except /ɛ:/ occur after /l/.
10. All vowels except /ʊ, ə, a:, ʊə/ occur after /c/.
11. All vowels except /ɛ, ʊ, ə, a, i:, ɛ:, ʊ:, a:/ occur after /ŋ/.
12. Only /e, a, u, ɛ, ʊ:, ə:, u:, ɒ:, iə/ occur after /j/.
13. All vowels except /e, ʊ, ə, u, ɒ, u:, a:, iə, ʊə/ occur after /k/.
14. Only /ɛ, ʊ, a, a:, ɔ:, ɒ:, iə/ occur after /ŋ/.
15. All vowels except /i, e, ɛ, ʊ, u, ɒ, e:, ʊ:, a:, iə, ʊə/ occur after /ʔ/.
16. Only /ʊ, a, u, ɒ, i:, ɛ:, ʊ:, a:, u:, ɒ:, uə/ occur after /h/.

5.7 Vowel Contrasts

The following examples demonstrate minimal or near minimal contrast between vowels which are near in quality.

5.7.1 Position Contrasts of short vowels.

/i/, /e/, /ɛ/

/pit/ 'dig up'

/bet/ 'to light (a cigarette)'

/bet/ 'soup, curry'

/ɨ/, /ə/

/pɨʔ/ 'to blow, to fan'

/bɨʔ/ 'sharpened edge'

/ə/, /a/

/pəʔ/ 'meet, find'

/phaʔ/ 'put on (shirt or blouse only)'

/təʔ/ 'to lead'

/taʔ/ 'pick up (fruit)'

/u/, /o/, /ɔ/

/lum/ 'to swarm'

/lom/ 'remnants'

/lom/ 'umbrella'

/thuŋ/ 'bag, sack'

/thoŋ/ 'field'

/ɔ/, /a/

/bɔʔ/ 'a cushion'

/baʔ/ 'stick a post in the ground'

/lɔʔ/ 'chicken coop'

/laʔ/ 'to dye'

/i/, /u/

/min/ 'pointed'

/mɛn/ 'have no feeling'

/diŋ/ 'know, learn'

/dɛŋ/ 'take someone to'

/sim/ 'all gone'

/sɛm/ 'damp, to seep'

/e/, /ə/

/tɛʔ/ 'a place (where)'

/təʔ/ 'to lead'

/ɛ/, /a/ -

/pɛt/ 'disappear'

/pat/ 'squeeze, cut down'

/phɛʔ/ 'mud, wet'

/phaʔ/ 'put on (shirt or blouse only)'

/ə/, /o/, /ɔ/

/bɔʔ/ 'sharpened edge'

/boʔ/ 'pull out (except plants)'

/bɔʔ/ 'a cushion'

5.7.2 Length Contrasts.

/i/, /i:/

/pit/ 'dig up'

/pi:t/ 'knife'

/min/ 'pointed'

/mi:n/ 'repair'

/e/, /e:/

/sen/ 'offer food to ancestral spirit'

/te:n/ 'step on'

/ɛ/, /ɛ:/

/pɛʔ/ 'enough'

/pɛ:ʔ/ 'left side'

/tʰet/ 'torn'

/tʰɛ:t/ 'subside (water)'

/u/, /u:/

/mun/ 'have no feeling, numb'

/bun/ 'able, can, get'

/luŋ/ 'accustomed to'

/lu:ŋ/ 'long'

/tʰk/ 'a building'

/tʰ:k/ '(worm) bite, chew'

/ə/, /ɛ/

/lɛʔ/ 'dirty'

/lɛ:ʔ/ 'raise up, love'

/a/, /a:/

/tan/ 'tie something around the waist'

/ta:n/ 'weave'

/lan/ 'to over flow'

/la:n/ 'a floor for harvest rice'

/u/, /u:/

/tuŋ/ 'deaf'

/tu:ŋ/ 'coconut'

/p̥hum/ 'bush, clump'

/phu:m/ 'sweet smelling'

/o/, /o:/

/thoʔ/ 'village'

/tho:ʔ/ 'a new shoot'

/thoŋ/ 'field'

/tho:ŋ/ 'male (2 legged animal)'

/ɔ/, /ɔ:/

/doŋ/ 'still, alive'

/do:ŋ/ 'preserved'

/toŋ/ 'heavy'

/to:ŋ/ 'a handle'

/a/, /a:/

/mah/ 'to ask'

/ma:h/ 'mosquitoes'

/lah/ 'to come out'

/la:h/ 'allergic reaction to food'

5.7.3 Position Contrasts of long vowels

/i:/, /ɔ:/

/khi:t/	'draw'
/khe:t/	'boundary'
/khi:n/	'write'
/ce:n/	'ripe'

/e:/, /ɛ:/

/ce:m/	'bird'
/cɛ:m/	'feed (a baby)'

/ə:/, /a:/

/kə:t/	'be, become'
/ka:t/	'burn'

/u:/, /o:/

/ʔu:h/	'fire'
/pɔ:h/	'sweep (house)'

/o:/, /ɔ:/

/lo:n/	'coffin'
/lɔ:n/	'wood'

/iə/, /uə/, /ʊə/

/sɪən/	'feed, take care after (a baby)'
/suən/	'lay one thing on top of another'
/suən/	'dance'

CHAPTER 6

6. Consonant Phonemes

6.1 Function of Consonants

The consonants function as syllable periphery. There are no contrasts between short and long consonants. So length of consonant is not phonemic, though occasionally there may be free variation in length.

6.2 Problems of Interpretation

6.2.1 Aspirated stops

Aspirated stops are interpreted as clusters of stops p, t, k plus h for the following reasons.

First, the aspirated stops do not occur in word-final position, just as no clusters occur in word-final position.

Second, the simple stops, p, t, k occur in word-initial and word-final position operating as independent phonemes, and so also does h.

Third, the stops p, t, k plus h are parallel to a pattern of stops p, t, k plus liquid l

Fourth, a cluster interpretation would eliminate three phonemes from the chart.

Therefore, the aspirated stops, ph, th, kh are interpreted as clusters.

6.2.2 On the basis of the (C) CV(C) pattern the initial and final semivowels are interpreted as consonants.

[wit] 'a toilet' is /wit/ not /uit/

[caw] 'come' is /caw/ not /cau/

[jaʔ] 'old woman' is /jaʔ/ not /iaʔ/

[paj] 'louse' is /paj/ not /pai/

6.2.3 The k w sequence is not interpreted as a cluster of consonants k and w because it is found in only one example in my data,

kwak 'spin', and this word may be pronounced as either kw~~k~~ or kwak. So it is left out of consideration.

6.2.4. The fricative f is not found in real Nyeu words.

It appears in loan words from Thai such as fajfa: 'electricity',

fəp 'the name of a powdered detergent'. Moreover, most Nyeu

people pronounce f → ph in Thai loan words. So it is not

listed with the Nyeu consonant phonemes.

The six categories of consonants in the following chart are arranged according to broad phonetic criteria.

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Vl.Stops	p	t	c	k	ʔ
Vd.Stops	b	d			
Nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives	*f	s			h
Liquid		l			
Semivowels	w		j		

* only in loanwords from Thai.

6.3 Description of Consonant Phonemes

/p/ [p] is a voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, presyllable-initial, and in major syllable-final positions.

/pa:n/ 'maggot'

/hap/ 'shirt, blouse'

/pəno:h/ 'broom'

/piŋwa:j/ 'spider'

/təpu:j/ 'roof'

/b/ [b] is a voiced bilabial stop. It occurs in major syllable-initial, and minor syllable-initial positions.

/bet/ 'soup, curry'

/bɛ:n/ 'able, can, get'

/ləbwəŋ/ 'fence'

/məbiət/	'chew'
/boʔbliɛŋ/	'dry out'

/t/ [t] is a voiceless unaspirated apico-alveolar stop (not dental). It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, presyllable-initial majorsyllable-final, and minorsyllable-final positions.

/tin/	'cicada'
/tam/	'hit, right side'
/kə:t/	'be, become'
/kɛta:m/	'crab'
/təpan/	'classifier for bundles of firewood'
/ʔɔtkɛ:ŋ/	'elbows'

/d/ [d] is a voiced apico-alveolar stop (not dental).

It occurs in major syllable-initial and minor syllable-initial positions.

/dəh/	'earthen pot'
/diŋ/	'know'
/kədɔŋkon/	'the coccyx'

/c/ [c] is a voiceless lamino-pre palatal affricated stop with occasional light affrication. It occurs in majorsyllable-initial, minorsyllable-initial, minorsyllable-initial and presyllable-initial positions.

There is free variation with s in presyllable position before d.

/ce:m/	'bird'
/cat/	'butt with horns'
/cəðə:j/~	'stand on one's toes'
/səðə:j/	
/pəcuəj/	'to plow, a plow'
/co:ŋklo:ŋ/	'kneel'

/k/ [k] is a voiceless unaspirated dorso-velar stop. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, presyllable initial, major syllable-final, and minor syllable-final positions.

/kɛ:t/	'small, little'
/kan/	'female' collective term for insects'
/lek/	'flood'
/kanpa:ŋ/	'maggot'
/bakhep/	'hail'
/kədaɪ/	'who'

/ʔ [ʔ] is a glottal stop. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, presyllable-initial, major syllable-final, and minor syllable-final positions.

/ʔɛ:m/	'delicious'
/ʔɔ:n/	'give'
/meʔ/	'sleep'
/tiʔ/	'buffalo'
/bɔʔbliɪŋ/	'dry out'
/səpɛʔsə:ŋ/	'shoes'

/m/ [m] is a voiced bilabial nasal. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, presyllable-initial, major syllable-final, and minor syllable-final positions.

/mɛŋ/	'pimple'
/mat/	'eyes'
/pi:m/	'muscle'
/ham/	'hot, spicy'
/mɔbiət/	'chew'
/sɛ:msa:ŋ/	'relatives'
/mɑŋmu:n/	'prosperity'

/n/ [n] is a voiced apico-alveolar nasal. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable initial, presyllable-initial, major syllable-final, and minor syllable-final positions.

/naʔ/	'classifier for persons'
/no:ŋ/	'sponge gourd'
/ta:n/	'weave'
/pan/	'shoot'
/tɛ ns :ŋ/	'teeth'
/tɛno:h/	'mouth'
/tɛnɛ:t/	'shake'
/na:ŋdʌn/	'moon'
/kan pa:ŋ/	'maggot'

/ɲ/ [ɲ] is a voiced fronto-palatal nasal. It occurs in major syllable-initial, and in minorsyllable-initial positions

/ɲat/	'to stuff'
/ɲoʔ/	'sour'
/ɲo:ɲiəʔ/	'a swing'
ˈmɛɲiəɲ/	'want, hungry'

/ŋ/ [ŋ] is a voiced dorso-velar nasal. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, major syllable-final and minor syllable-final positions.

/ŋoːt/	'drink'
/ŋaj/	'day'
/dʊŋ/	'take someone to'
/ŋa:ɲaʔ/	'fork of tree'
/paŋɲiəɲ/	'window'

/s/ [s] is a voiceless apico-dental grooved fricative. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial and presyllable-initial positions.

[ʃ] is a voiceless lamino-prepalatal grooved fricative. It occurs in free variation with s in word-initial position before vowels, i, e and a:.

/sim/ [ʃim]	'all gone, none remaining'
/sam/ [ʃam]	'pretty'
/sa:j/ [ʃa:j]	'address for older siblings'
/siəp/ [siəp]	'cockroach'
/samlan/ [samlan]	'a fish net'

There is free variation between s and c in presyllables before

d.

/səðə:j/ ~ /cəðə:j/ 'stand on one's toes'

Note: The free variation of [s]~[ʃ] is found in the speech

of people over forty years old, but [ʃ] was not heard from young people.

/h/ [h] is a voiceless glottal fricative. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, major syllable-final positions and after p, t, k as a cluster.

/hɜ:ʔ/ 'bitter biting taste'

/həp/ 'shirt, blouse'

/seh/ 'ride'

/kəhe:t/ 'stingy'

/hənhə:j/ 'be bothered by'

/phəʔ/ 'meet'

/thə:/ 'rice-field'

/kho:m/ 'plates, dishes'

/l/ [l] is a voiced apico-alveolar lateral. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, presyllable-initial and after p, t, k, ph, kh, b as a cluster.

/li:ʔ/ 'pig, pork' /tlə:ŋ/ 'filter'

/ləla:/ 'thorns' /klu:h/ 'bark (dog)'

/lə:ŋtə:ŋ/ 'bamboo' /phləh/ 'scatter'

/plaj/ 'salty' (rice seedings)

/khlɔʔ/	'fortune'
/blɔŋ/	'whisky, liquor'

/w/ [w] is a voiced labial-velar semivowel. It occurs in major syllable-initial, major syllable-final and minor syllable-final positions.

/wit/	'toilet'
/wa:j/	'chop grass'
/caw/	'come'
/phɪw/	'hurry'
/tɔ lawpaw/	'to dream, a dream'

/j/ [j] is a voiced fronto-palatal semivowel. It occurs in major syllable-initial, minor syllable-initial, major syllable-final, and minor syllable-final positions.

/jaʔ/	'address for old woman'
/jiɔŋ/	'gold'
/bwaɛj/	'find, seek for'
/kəjɔŋ/	'a bat'
/juʔpliɔt/	'inner core of the banna tree trunk'
/khaɛ lɔ:ŋ/	'trees'

6.4 Consonant Contrasts

/p/, /b/, /m/

/pet/	'disappear'
/bet/	'curry, soup'
/met/	'gall, bile'
/pun/	'rob'

/b un/	'rob'
/mun/	'roll'

/p/, /m/, /w/

/pat/	'cut down'
/mat/	'eyes'
/wat/	'measure'

/t/, /d/, /s/, /l/

/to:j/	'kettle'
/do:j/	'rice'
/so:j/	'lackey, vassal'
/lo:j/	'sing'
/səta:ŋ/	'money'
/da:ŋ/	'spotted'
/sa:ŋ/	'barn (for rice)'
/la:ŋ/	'deserted'

/t/, /d/, /n/

/təŋ/	'heavy'
/dəŋ/	'still, alive'
/nəŋ/	'pull'
/tat/	'sell'
/dat/	'bend in order to straighten'
/nat/	'make an appointment'

/c/, /ɲ/, /j/, /ŋ/

/ciəŋ/	'elephant'
/ɲiəŋ/	'dip up'
/jiəŋ/	'gold'
/ŋiəŋ/	'barb'
/cat/	'butt with horns'
/ɲat/	'stuff'
/ɲat/	'pry up'
/ɲa:m/	'cry'
/ŋa:m/	sweet (taste)'

/k/, /ŋ/, /ʔ/, /h/

/kat/	'harvest, cut'
/ɲat/	'pry up'
/ʔat/	'starve'
/hat/	'practice'

6.5 Consonant Phoneme Distribution

Syllables in Nyeu are divided into major syllables (see sec.4.2.1) minor syllables (see sec. 4.2.2) and presyllables (see sec. 4.2.3)

6.5.1 Major Syllables

Major Syllables may contain one, two or three initial consonants. The patterns of the major syllables are C_1V (C_2) or $C_3 C_4$ (C_5) V (C_2), so the consonant position classes in the major syllable are c_1 , c_2 , c_3 , c_4 , c_5

- C_1 position, can be filled by all consonant phonemes.
- C_2 position, can be filled by p, t, k, ʔ, h, m, n, ŋ, w, j
- C_3 cluster-initial position, can be filled by voiceless stops p, t, k and voiced stop b.
- C_4 cluster-second position, can be filled by fricative h
if C_3 is p, t, k and C_4 position, can be filled by liquid l
if C_3 is p, t, k, or b.
- C_5 cluster-third position, can be filled by liquid l if C_3
is p, k and C_4 is h.

Examples of Major Syllables:

C_1VC_2	/dɔ:j/	'cooked rice'
C_1V	/ca:/	'eat'
C_3C_4V	/pɿ <u>ɔ</u> :/	'head'
$C_3C_4VC_2$	/kla: <u>ŋ</u> /	'carry by pole between two persons'
$C_3C_4C_5VC_2$	/phlat/	'large flat round bamboo tray'
C_1VC_2	/ŋɔ:t/	'drink'
C_1V	/thɛ:/	'rice-field'
$C_3C_4VC_2$	/bl <u>ɔ</u> ŋ/	'whisky, liquor'
$C_3C_4C_5VC_2$	/khla <u>ŋ</u> /	'having magical power (of place or object)'
C_1VC_2	/pi <u>ə</u> ʔ/	'smoke'
C_1VC_2	/sɛ <u>h</u> /	'horse'
C_1VC_2	/təpaj/	'wooden mortar'
$C_3C_4VC_2$	/kəplɛ:m/	'matches'
C_1VC_2	/ʔɔ:lənat/	'pineapple'

6.5.2 Minor Syllables

Minor Syllables have the pattern $C_6(C_7)V(C_8)$

C_6 position, can be filled by all consonant phonemes except w.

C_7 cluster-second position, can be filled by fricative h if

C_6 is p, t, k.

C_8 position, can be filled by p, t, k, ?, m, n, ŋ, w, j

Examples of Minor Syllables:

C_6VC_8	/pi <u>ŋ</u> wa:j/	'spider'
C_6VC_8	/t <u>t</u> <u>k</u> ε: <u>ŋ</u> /	'elbows'
C_6VC_8	/kamphi <u>ŋ</u> /	'wall'
$C_6C_7VC_8$	/phakl <u>ɔ</u> :k/	'empty silk worm cocoon'
C_6VC_8	/samlan/	'fish net'
C_6V	/ʔ <u>ɔ</u> ·l <u>ə</u> nat/	'pineapple'
C_6VC_8	/bakhep/	'hail'
C_6VC_8	/na: <u>ŋ</u> du <u>ə</u> ŋ/	'moon'
C_6VC_8	/hɔnha:j/	'bother by'
C_6C_7V	/khu:k <u>ɛ</u> .w/	'bride-groom, best man'
$C_6C_7VC_8$	/khajtha <u>j</u> /	'banyan tree'
$C_6C_7VC_8$	/thomth <u>a</u> :/	'a clump'
C_6VC_8	/cawkan/	'niece'
C_6VC_8	/t <u>ə</u> lawpaw/	'to dream, a dream'

6.5.3 Presyllables

Presyllables have the pattern C_9 (C_{10}) V

C_9 position, can be filled by p, t, c, k, ʔ, l, m, n, s

C_{10} position, can be filled by h after p, t, k

Examples of Presyllables:

/pədah/	'popped rice'
/təta:n/	'crawl'
/cəðə:j/	'stand on one's toes'
/kəcah/	'charcoal, firewood'
/sətiəh/	'edible wood lizard'
/ləpa:ʔ/	'shoulders'
/phəŋu:j/	'sweat'
/thənap/	'dike built around paddy field'
/khənə:j/	'pillow'
/ʔənc:/	'just now'

6.6 Summary of Consonant Categories (Chart 5)

The following consonant categories are arranged according to distribution criteria.

		Major Syllable					Minor Syllable			Presyllable	
		C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄	C ₅	C ₆	C ₇	C ₈	C ₉	C ₁₀
Vl.Stops	p,t,k	/	/	/			/		/	/	
	c	/					/			/	
	ʔ	/	/				/		/	/	
Vd.stops	b	/		/			/				
	d	/					/				
Nasals	m,n	/	/				/		/	/	
	ɲ	/					/				
	ŋ	/	/	/			/		/		
Fricatives	s	/					/			/	
	h	/	/		/		/	/			/
Liquid	l	/			/	/	/				
Semi vowels	w	/	/						/		
	j	/	/				/				

The distribution in chart 5 shows that:

p,t,k can occur in C₁, C₂, C₃, C₆, C₈ and C₉
 c,s can occur in C₁, C₆ and C₉
 ʔ,m,n, can occur in C₁, C₂, C₆, C₈ and C₉
 b can occur in C₁, C₃ and C₆
 d,n can occur in C₁ and C₆
 ŋ can occur in C₁, C₂, C₆ and C₈
 h can occur in C₁, C₂, C₄, C₆, C₇ and C₁₀
 l can occur in C₁, C₄, C₅, C₆ and C₉
 w can occur in C₁, C₂ and C₈
 j can occur in C₁, C₂, C₆ and C₈

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Appendix

Word List

The words are arranged according to the vowels and final consonants.

The order of vowels is i, e, e, u, ə, a, u, o, ɔ, a, iə, uə, uə, i:, e:, e:, u:, ə:, a', u:, o:, ɔ: a:

The order of final consonants is p, t, k, ʔ, h, m, n, ŋ, w, j and open syllables.

	-ip		-ap
sip	ten	tɔ:kəp	rat trap
cip	hair pin	thap	pile up
		thənəp	dike
	-ep	kəbap	keep shut
bakhep	hail		(the mouth)
	--		
	- p	hap	shirt, blouse
kəp	percussion cap	plap	to fine
		kəp	bite
	-- p	thəlap	become emboldened
lwp	erase	cəcap	chop off
	- p	nap	move a little bit
khəpəp	durable	tap	pound (with wooden mortar and pestle)
		sap	cover with blanket
		nap	count

	-up		p
ɲap	sink	khɭwəp	lid, cover
		kədwəp	under, below
	-op		
səɲop	straight		-it
kətop	turn over	wit	a toilet
sətɔ:ɲtop	peanut	pit	dig
lop	come back	phit	poison, venom
		ɲit	cloth
	-ɔp	tit	to stick on
səkɔp	shorts, trousers	ʔa:thit	week
ʔɔp	boil		
səlɔp	sheath-like		-et
		met	dive into water
	-iəp	bet	to light
biəp	a sin	səcət	to stick or
təkɪəp	pick (fruit)		drive into
	using a long		
	pole with a		-ət
	split or forked	lət	tie up
	tip	bət	to have new bud,
thiəp	low, low lying		soup, curry
pliəp	compare	met	gall, bile
səɲiəp	quiet	səla: bət	vegetable
siəp	cockroach	pət	disappear
		thət	cut down, torn

	-et		-at
dət	to slip or slide	cəŋat	listen
	along on the	pat	squeeze, cut down
	buttocks as a	cat	attack with horns
	small child	mənəŋ pat	west
səʔət	sticky	ləmat	a whip
sələt	pull back	səmat	really sure
səwet	tough	hat	practice
		nat	make an appointment
	-ut	kətat	tight
ŋut	amazing	kəpat	to cover
	-at	ʔɔ:lənat	pineapple
tohsat	frightened	ʔat	to bear
kat	cut, harvest	cʔ:mmat	eyebrows
ŋat	pry up	tat	sell
thəmat	press	ɲat	to stuff
sat	meat, animal		
wat	measure		-ut
mohmat	looks, one's face	səmut	a note book
pənat	a chisel	səlut	to immerse
mat	eyes		-ot
phlat	a large flat	hot	shrink
	round bamboo tray		
kəthat	firecracker		
dat	bend in order to		
	straighten		

-iæt		-uæt	
siæt	to insert	thuæt	great grand parents
pliæt	banana	nit cuæt	sarong
biæt	an alms bowl	təluæt	cylindrical
khəniæt	to fly up		container for
səpiæt	a wedge		the line used in
ləmiæt	turmeric		betel chewing
pɑ:ŋpliæt	flower cluster	lɑ:ŋmuæt	strips
	of the banana	pətuæt	steal, rob
	tree	kuæt	frog
təbiæt	crowded against	huæt	cone-shaped
juʔpli t	inner core of		bamboo container
	banana tree.		for steaming rice
cəʔiæt	narrow	ʔuæt	show off
məbiæt	chew	luæt	wire
-əwt		-ik	
kəthuæt	plain, homely	kətik	thermos bottle
kənuæt	tickling sensation	ŋik	raise the eyebrows
thuæt	fry (in fat)	kik	to pick (teeth)
-uæt		-ek	
cuæt	put on (trousers)	cek	chinese
səkuæt	sharpen with by	lek	flood
	rubbing with some		
	rough rock		
buæt	enter the priesthood	tuk	a building

	-ək		-uək
dək	late (at night)	kəθuək	bump against
		phuək	taro
	-ak	thuək	measure
bak	cut notches (strips) in a tree trunk	luək	select
		suək	butt in
thak	braid		-uək
mak	love, like	muək	a hat
lak	a post	luək	scalded by hot water
khak	clearly		-i?
kwak	spin	ti?	blame
phak	knife sheath	kuti?	monk's quarters
	-ok		-e?
nok	to let, raise	me?	sleep
	-ək	te?	place (where) . .
liəmcoək	a hoe		- ɛ?
	-iək	kɛ?	pry loose
phiək	plague, a curse	pɛ?	enough
	word	sinse?	pair of small cup
lambiək	difficult		shaped cymbals
ʔatjiək	poor	səpɛ?	untidy
khajphiək	parasitic plants		tread down
		the?	sexual intercourse

-ε?		-a?	
hε?	strip off	təba?	place across
səŋε?	leaning	khəna?	move fishing rod
phε?	mud, wet		up and down
-u?		səna?	win
hu?	No, negative	ŋa?	spread apart
	respond	tha?	pool
-ə?		ŋa:mŋa?	the fork (of a tree)
səbə?	blown off	-u?	
kadə?	a gourd	su?	wash (clothes)
bə?	sharped edge	səmu?	blurred vision
sədə?	hiccup	phəju?	storm
t	hiccup	hu?	rings under the
tə?	lead		eyes because of
səŋə?	speech less		lack of sleep
-a?		sənu?	tangled
ta?	pick (fruit)	lu?	fall off the house
məna?	a bad smell	du?	diligent
ja?	old woman	cəlu	mix
na?	person	khu?	slice, off in chips
la?	fall down	-o?	
pa?	patch	so?	rotten
pla?	money, silver	po?	hold in one's
pha?	put on (shirt, blouse)		arms

-o?		-o?	
bo?	pull out (except plants)	pho?	ash
təlo?	particles of dirt	səjo?	drip
tho?	village	ko?	to perch
ho?	with, and	co?co?	lizard, penis
təto?	a small bamboc	kəwə?	beckon
	bell to cattle's neck	matlo?	ankle bone
kləso?	to comb	so?	hair
səpho?	stack of rice sheaves		
mo?	to leave wet	-a?	
kəbo?	head	phla?	preserved fish
kəpo?	coconut shell	təba?	(teeth) fall out
		sa?	pick up with finger
		la?	dye
		kəha?	cough
		pha?	ash
		-ie?	
		lie?	peel by hand
		lie?	carry on both ends of a shoulder
			pole
		pie?	smoke
		die?	water
		me:di?	river
-o?			
ho?	angry		
wə?po?	a shallow		
to?	pour		
no?	sour		
lo?	cows		
po?	walk		
klə?	forget, asleep		
bo?	a cushion		

-iə?		-uə?	
cəwɪə?	to push aside	ʔuə?	look healthy
bɪə?	twig, branch	ɲuə?	incite, provoke
phənɪə?	in front of	səŋuə?	snore
pləplɪə?	watery		
tɪə?	buffalo	-eh	
kədɪə?	roast	səneh	howmuch, how many
kəθɪə?	armpit	dɛh	rub
kəjɪə?	husband	kɛtɛh	bump
phənɪə?	obstruct	səphɛh	break off
tɔ:ŋlɪə?	pole	sɛh	ride
pəlɪə?	forehead	jɛh	sew
ɲo:ɲɪə?	a swing	-ɛh	
sɔjɪə?	carry thing	khɪɛh	nail
	having a handle	kəɖɛh	squeeze with
			two fingers
		pəθɛh	chilli pepper
-wə?		səmlɛh	rubbish
bwə?	white	dɛh	congested (of
bɛʔnwə?	someone		breast), a wooden
ləθwə?	a feed trough		pot
θwə?	wear (on car)	kəbɛh	blink
khwə?	yoke bar	lɛh	die
		kacɛh	sneeze
-uə?		θɛh	basket
puə?	sunshine, sunlight	cɛh	small-mouthed jar
pluə?	grey		
cua?	to pound		

-eh		-ah	
lələh	to trim	klah	comb
pələh	kill	tələh	hand of bananas
səh	horse	pəthah	meet along the
kətəh	strike against		way
ləthəh	cart	pətah	release
ko:nthəh	woven bamboo	səjah	to step
	basket having	pəcah	cracked
	a wide mouth	cah	clear (wooded
təkhəh	broken		area)
		lah	to harrow
		pah	to cleave
-əh		-uh	
ʔəh	negative final		
	particle		
səməh	name	bluh	termite mound
təŋəh	breathe	kəpuh	foam, bubbles
-ah		-əh	
mah	woke someone up	səthoh	jump
səmah	show respect to	ləʔoh	soft
	q someone	təloh	navel
kəcah	charcoal	noh	third person
phlah	sky	toh	pull up (hair)
tah	divorce	thəloh	pierce
kəthah	pan	coh	lay
dah	bite down	diəʔmoh	snot
		səloh	take off

	-oh		-ah	
loh	drop	t ^o kah	sick	
meh	nose			
			-ieh	
	-oh	təbieh	a fishing rod	
kəʔoh	decayed		completed with	
c ^o h	to build, plant		hook and line	
sək ^o h	scoop up	pieh	full	
tək ^o h	a hook of various	mənieh	want, hungry	
	types	kəthieh	shove away with	
kəc ^o h	spit		foot	
khloh	fortune, luck	səwieh	chipped	
		tieh	to build a fire	
	-ch	sətieh	an edible wood	
phah	salt		lizard	
pah	a well, to hammer			
pəch	popped rice		-uəh	
pləch	to lay down	cūh	old man	
	board			
ʔch	dip (with spoon)		-im	
təbah	hook of beqk	sim	all gone, none	
khənəh	other	lim	almost, nearly	
mah	ask		-um	
kəʔah	pell off in chips	sum	damp	
tah	breast, chest			
bah	throw away		-am	
phlah	scatter (rice seedings)	sam	beautiful	

	-am		-om	
sam	bruised	kəphom	bud	
lam	rub (white powder on one's face)	som	grass	
ham	hot and spicy	plom	fat	
pəlam	spread	pom	immature rice	
tlam	soak	lom	umbrella	
tam	hit, right side	ʔom	winnow	
		kətom	earrings	
		təkom	finger, toe	
	-um			
phum	bush, clump		-iəm	
sum	a shelter	paŋjiəm	window	
lum	swarm	liəm	spade	
bakkhum	jackstones	pətiəm	brother in law, son in law	
	-om			
com	complain	jiəm	visit	
phom	just	siəm	Thai	
thom	fill in		-uəm	
lom	remnants	phluəm	ready	
kənom	hatch	phiɬluəm	to falsh	
noqnom	star gooseberry	səkhuəm	thin	
		suəm	hide	
	-om			
bom	hold in the mouth	kəduəm	gather up with two hands	
phəsom	gather, save up a little at a time			

-uəm		-an	
təluəm	mouth ful, bite	təpan	classifier for
kətuəm	sugar cane		bundles of firewood
suəm	pubic hair	kan	female, collective
			term for insects
-in			
min	pointed	samlan	fish net
pin	flip over	kam an	chief of the village
tatsin	judge	lan	overflow
tin	cicada	san	eat (used for monk
			only)
-en			
sen	to offer food	kəsan	snake
	to ancestral	kəman	daughter in law
	spirits	cawkan	niece
		tan	tie something
			around the waist
-ən		ʔan	a pronominal
phen	go beyond		referential for
ŋən	gallstone		objects
kəben	thick		
-un		-un	
mūn	have no feeling	pun	rob, steal
		bun	merit
-an		bunkhun	kindness for
wan	twist		which one is
khan	pedestal tray		indebt
pan	shoot	thun	fun
		mun	roll

-on		-uən	
con	until	suən	dance
kəðɔŋkon	the coccyx	pəɲuən	hide
- n		-iŋ	
pəməŋ	invite a priest	diŋ	know, learn
-iən		kəniŋ	tickle
sien	feed	-eŋ	
thien	represent	meŋ	pimple
ni:thien	tale	teŋ	put on top of
kədiən	board	-eŋ	
kəwiən	a sickle	mɛŋmɛŋ	bell
kəliən	the lymph glands	-uŋ	
	in the groin	tamluŋ	galingale
-uən		liuŋ	accustomed to
buen	a place, at	duŋ	take someone to
phuən	blessing	khuiŋ	put up, hang up
lo:ŋthuən	log	khluŋ	half
thuən	illegal	-əŋ	
na:ŋduən	moon	səŋsəŋ	heel
swən	lay one thing	səjəŋ	stand
	on top of another	lawəŋ	sesame seed
khwen	a hammer		

-aŋ		-uŋ	
waŋ	expect while (period of time)	pluŋ	pit, hole
		duŋ	house
ləphaŋ	pond	pənuŋ	pus
kəmaŋ	force, strength	muŋ	mosquito net
		phuŋ	stomach
kaŋ	to pen up	thuŋ	bag, sack
caŋ	to trim	təduŋ	eel
kəcaŋ	lough	phluŋ	ripen by placing
kəlaŋ	a rung (of ladder)		in a close container
kənaŋ	taut (as a rope)	tuŋ	deaf
phəlaŋ	guava		
sətaŋ	mim or neentree		
saŋ	weigh	wəŋ	a circle
ŋ		thəŋ	field
ka:saŋ	serpant-headed		
	fish		
s naŋ	a scale, balance	səŋəŋ	leg
təŋ	bitter, set up	pləŋ	blow
ləlaŋ	clear, limpid	pəŋ	potato
cənaŋ	wing	bləŋ	liquor, whisky
plaŋ	cogon grass	kləŋ	cage
khlaŋ	having magical	dəŋ	still, alive
	power	nəŋ	pull
pəʔaŋ	to hold close	təŋ	heavy
	to a fire	kəŋ	hard
		lətəŋ	wall

-uəŋ		-aw	
ɲuəŋ	before	təməw	rock, stone
suəŋ	get better	sədaw	the shade
tuəŋ	afraid of		
səjuəŋ	stretch		-iəw
cusəw	axe	phliəw	crocodile
		phiəw	hurry
		səliəw	crossed (eyes)
-əw			
thəŋkləw	out, outside		
			-wɨ
		kəjwɨ	a bat
-aw			
kəpaw	rinse out the		
	mouth		-əj
kaw	I (intimate)	pəj	take a bath
tələwpaw	to dream, a dream	səməj	shadow
pələw	roll along the		-aj
	ground	bəbəj	last night
ləphaw	pumpkin	waj	quick, vines
ci:caw	return (home)	səkaj	tame
caw	come	maj	you (intimate)
law	barn for storing	səʔaj	dislike
	paddy	phaj	playing cards
saw	to rest	kəsaj	month
taw	stove	caj	heart
kəməw	scaly	ʔa:saf	depend on
kəsaw	red	pələj	fruit
kətaw	hot	plaj	salty

-aj		-aj	
klaj	penis	ka:taɰ	scissors
təbaɰ	yesterday	ʔəcaɰ	exchange
səpaɰ	blown	səpaɰ	point at
təpaɰ	wooden mortar		
saj	wear	-uj	
thaj	farm	puɰ	wool, kapok fiber
kənaɰ	rats	khuj	bost
kətaɰ	to serape, knot	tuɰ	buy
kəthaɰ	banyan tree	luɰ	deteriorate
paɰ	louse	-ɔɰ	
cənaɰ	psur of cock	kəliəwplɔɰ	It doesn't matter
kədaɰ	who		
haɰ	I (potite)	-wəɰ	
kəwaɰ	stir	bwəɰ	seek
lələɰ	to play with	k j	finely, slowly
ɲaɰ	a day	səkhwəɰ	a section of bamboo
səbaɰ	a piece of cloth		used for signalling
caɲlaɰ	evil	lwəɰ	to saw
khənaɰ	plug a hole	pəbwəɰ	accuse
təmaɰ	new	muəɰ	stiff and tired
khəthaɰ	block the flow	dwəɰ	shallow
	of water	-uəɰ	
laɰ	rattan	pəcuəɰ	to plow, a plow
ʔaɰ	question final	muəɰ	boxing
	particle	phuəɰ	chase after

	-uəj		-e:p
tuəj	wild kapok (trec)	kəhe:p	centipede
luəj	rich		
səguəj	spoon		-ε:p
kuəj	people	təle:p	sister or brother
kəthuej	cross one's wrists		in law
	behind the back	khε:p	strip of (cloth)
suəj	help		-u:p
ləʔuəj	tender, rotten	kəthw:p	to stamp
ko:nthuej	pestle		
ləhuəj	loose		-ə:p
puəj	herd	səpɔ:thə:p	eaves
kluəj	a cone		-a:p
cuəj	grasp in the	səna:p	rice seedings
	water	səla:p	wings
		la:p	luck
		kham na:p	threaten
ti:p	narrowed squinting	səʔa:p	yawn
	nalf closed eyes		
hi:p	a trunk		-u:p
ki:p	petal	thu:p	incense stick
li:p	withered	kəthu:p	fold
		tu:p	drooping
		su:p	to pump
ʔakse:p	infected,	lu:p	to pat
	inflamed		
se:p	drum		

	-o:p		-e:t
ləmo:p	greedy	the:t	preach
ʔo:p	encircle	kəhe:t	stingy
	-o:p	khe:t	boundary
kəso:p	bag	kəne:t	close (eyes)
cəʔo:p	amused, well	səle:t	phlegm
mɛ:təmo:p	mid wife		-ɛ:t
hə:p	to pant	kətɛ:t	right, correct
tə:p	answer	kɛ:t	small
	-i:t	ʔɛ:t	dip or draw water
mi:t	vulture	cəɛ:t	cool, cold
pi:t	knife		-w:t
ləʔi:t	smooth	səjw:t	feel a tingle, shiver
səwi:t	wilting	jw:t	stretch
thi:t	vagina	lw:t	scare, <u>ha</u> unt
kədi:t	flick	hw:t	to smoke
khi:t	draw		-ə:t
cəni:t	a piece	kə:t	become, able
ci:t	slice off	sə:t	pull up
si:t	spider web	səkə:t	bed bug
li:t	pour on	nənə:t	shake
	-e:t	bə:t	raise or lift up
ple:t	tall ghost		
cəde:t	pinch		

-a:t		-o:t	
cəwa:t	scratch	pho:t	stv
va:t	draw	bo:t	church
ca:t	burn	təlo:t	piece of fire wood
sa:t	scatter	po:t	crouch
ɔəma:t	careless	cəlo:t	fall (face forward)
kətha:t	tray of food	tho:t	penalty
ləla:t	wash (face)	kawpho:t	corn
təpa:t	scoop up water	ʔəŋko:t	dried out
la:t	locust	co:t	sloping down
khəha:t	fishy smell	ko:t	burn
təha:t	whisper	so:t	blind
kətəh s ʔa:t	sand		
		-o:t	
		to:t	put thing in place
mu:t	enter	so:t	itch
kəmu:t	corpse	ŋo:t	drink
lu:t	pull out (plants)	lo:hsəmpo:t	suffering from
səmu:t	ants		injurious food
thu:t	leprosy	kəmo:t	form into a lump
təku:t	kinky (hair)	kankəmo:t	weevil
nu:t	wipe	ləlo:t	dim
hu:t	strip off	təko:t	a large brown
su:t	sting (insect)		lizard
səlu:t	slip off, scald	co:t	bite
tətu:t	shake, tremble		

	-i:k		-u:k
səli:k	dislocated	kəsu:k	to shove
li:k	albino	du:thu:k	insult
	-ɛ:k		-ɔ:k
ʃɛ:k	separate	bo:k	a game of chance
sɛ:ŋkhɛ:k	help each other	kəmo:k	the hump on back
	as a group		side of one's neck
tɛ:k	put out a new	təlo:k	film or membrane
	shoot	səno:k	shell (of crab,
səlɛ:k	move, slide		turtle)
pəʔɛ:k	lean	kəpo:k	hip
		co:k	last
	-u:k		
thu:k	cheap		-ɔ:k
ku:k	dump	kɔ:nsɔ:k	elbow
tu:k	(maggot) bite	phaklɔ:k	empty silk worm
			cocoon
	-a:k		
na:k	difficult, poor	cɔ:k	a glass
səla:k	raffle, lot	wɔ:k	monkey
ləma:k	sweet meat		-i:ʔ
	consisting of	si:ʔ	stingy
	fermented	thi:ʔ	(bird) cry
	glutinous rice	təwi:ʔ	dark
		sɛ:ŋli:ʔ	fresh pork fat
	-u:k	li:ʔ	bloom, pig
tu:k	hide		

	-e: ?		-a: ?
kəse:	to string	wa: ?	pick (a thorn in
ce: ?	an astringent		the foot)
	taste	təla: ?	steam fog
kəte: ?	kick	ləpa: ?	showder
		kəʔa: ?	a crow
	-ε: ?	ʔa: ?	to expel, eject
kəts: ?	earth	ta: ?	tongue, iron
wε: ?	a ladle		
səlε: ?	bamboo strip		-u: ?
	woven like aʒmat	pəlu: ?	young (man)
pε: ?	left side	tu: ?	blunt
s-ʔε: ?	skin	phu: ?	beard, mustarche
hε: ?	to strip off	səmu: ?	irritated
	-u: ?		-o: ?
hε-ʔ - -	a bitter-biting -	kho:ʔ - -	land above water
	taste		level
	-ə: ?		-o: ?
phə: ?	meet, find	sə : ?	rice straw
bə: ?	open	tlo: ?	to pour (liquid)
ʔə: ?	like, love		into container
kəcə: ?	spill	səlo:	bark (of tree)
lə: ?	raise up		-a: ?
		tə:ŋma: ?	to look

	na:ʔ		-o:h
sa:ʔ	cast-off skin	po:h	sweep (house)
təŋa:ʔ	an ear of rice	lo:h	to tear down
leʔe:ʔ	muddy	plo:h	release
		co:co:h	grope
	-i:h	tho:h	top of tree
tədi:h	in the middle	təno:h	mouth
	-u:h	pəno:h	broom
pəthu:h	to touch		
			-o:h
	-a:h	mə:h	recover
səka:h	to bump against	lo:h	mistake
ʔa:h	wound	kəto:h	strike with
bə:h	an exclamation		the knuckles
	used when one		
	feels annoyed		-a:h
thəna:h	full (from eating)	mə:h	mosquitoes
ta:h	to trip (someone)		-i:m
kəta:h	shake one's hand	si:m	taste
ləna:h	a harrow	pi:m	muscle
la:h	throw away	lət'i:m	struggle, fight
			over
	-u:h		
plu:h	swollen		-e:m
kəthu:h	trip over	ce:m	bird
klu:h	to bark		
ʔu:h	fire		

-ɛ:m		-ɔ:m	
kə̌ple:m	matches	ɲɔ:m	consent, agree
te:m	damb (with paint)	cuəhmɔ:m	monk
cɛɔm	feed (baby)	pəhə:m	chest
ʔɛ:m	delicious, tasty	lɔ:m	liver
pəkɛ:m	hold in the teeth	ɲiəʔmɔ:m	one who has recently left the priesthood
-u:m		-i:n	
ju:m	borrow	mi:n	repair
- :m		ləsi:n	argue
ɲə:m	smile broadly	khɪ:n	write
kədə:m	original	-e:n	
-a:m		səne:n	aim at
kəta:m	crab	te:n	step on
ɲa:m	cry	səŋe:n	look into
hə:m	blood	pəkhe:n	to hand to with both hands
-u:m		ce:n	ripe
phu:m	sweet smelling	-ɛ:n	
su:m	shrimp	kəŋɛ:n	little boys or girls
tu:m	bundle	mɛ:n	yes, that's right
-o:m		ləmɛ:n	young (vegetable)
təmo:m	turtle	to:thɛ:n	a representative
pho'm	sprout		
klo:m	urinate		
kho:m	dishes, plates		

-u:n		-u:n	
pu:n	a gun	phlu:n	parasitic worm
bu:n	able, get	phu:n	form into a pile
du:n	take (someone)	təpu:n	seek, follow after
	to go	du:n	long (time)
phu:n	a length of	lu:n	a termite
	cloth	maŋmu:n	property
cu:n	fry	ʃu:n	carry
lu:n	to swallow	hu:n	smell
		su:n	see (someone) off,
			gaden
-ə:n		-o:n	
sə:n	hover, invite		
celə:n	prosper		
-a:n		noʔpho:n	olive
pha:n	pass by	təlo:n	bottom, anus
pa:n	birthmark	kəpho:n	stomach
ta:n	weave	co:n	thief
ha:n	brave	kəlo:n	turn inside out
ʔa:n	saddle, read	ʔo:n	bend down over
lu:pma:n	an image of the	tho:n	to win
	house hold god		
	put up in a toy	mo:n	leaves of which
	house		are used to feed
samla:n	skillful		the silk worm
təta:n	crawl	plɔ:n	run
la:n	a flat land for	ŋo:n	back of one's head
	gathering paddy		

-ɔ:n		-ɛ:ŋ	
kəmo:n	nephew or niece	totkɛ:n	elbow
ʔɔ:n	give, let	təwɛ:ŋ	black
ko:n	child	tɛ:ŋ	fix up
tɔ:n	castrate	khɛ:ŋ	a rack where silk worm trays are kept
-i:ŋ			
lo:nli:ŋ	a log	-u:ŋ	
kli:ŋ	old (mature)	lu:ŋ	long
li:ŋ	pour (liquid)	ju:ŋ	foot
pli:ŋ	gasoline	-ə:ŋ	
si:ŋ	sound, noise	sə:ŋ	breed
-e:ŋ		səpɛʔsə:ŋ	shoes
ke:ŋ	good at	səʔə:ŋ	a mortar
thɤle:ŋ	owner	-a:ŋ	
-sɛ:ŋ		səta:ŋ	money
hɛ:ŋ	worm oneself at	kəna:ŋ	either parent's
	a fire		younger sister
kle:ŋ	the Java plum	ka:ŋ	to spread out
	or jambalan	kanpa:ŋ	maggot
pɛ:ŋ	flour, face powder	ha:ŋ	bone
bi:ptəwɛ:ŋ	a cricket	caŋna:ŋ	a hand net
kəŋɛ:ŋ	teeth	da:ŋ	spotted
le:ŋ	vassal	kəla:ŋ	hawk
sɛ:ŋ	descend	sa:ŋ	barn (for rice)

-a:ŋ		-ɔ:ŋ	
ca:ŋ	hire	phɔ:ŋ	measure out
la:ŋ	deserted	lɛʔɔ:ŋ	dust, dirt particle
kla:ŋ	carry by two	pɛlaɟlɔ:ŋ	fruit
	persons	lɔ:ŋ	woods
		khajlɔ:ŋ	trees
		khɔ:ŋ	things
sɛtu:ŋ	to transplant	thɔ:ŋ	poke with elbow
tu:ŋ	coconut	dɔ:ŋ	preserved
ŋ		klɔ:ŋ	feces, grain
		sɛlɔ:ŋ	banana leaf
		hɔ:ŋ	room
		tɛkɔ:ŋ	neck
		tlɔ:ŋ	filter
		tɔ:ŋ	handle
		sɛtɔ:ŋ	beans
		plɔ:ŋ	crawl
		lɔ:ŋthɔ:ŋ	bamboo
		co:ŋ	weave
		sɛkɔ:ŋ	carry on one end
			of a shoulder pole
		no:ŋ	flatter
		kankhɛlɔ:ŋ	carpenter bee
-ɔ:ŋ		-i:w	
mɔ:ŋ	you (polite)	ɲi:w	an exclamation used
			when one come across
			something

-ɛ:w		-ə:j	
ne:w	way, manner	lə:j	beyond, past
biʔʔɛ:w	a belt	kə:j	raise one's head
thɛ:w	a row, section		(on a pillow)
sɛ:w	swoop down	khənə:j	pillow
lɛ:w	already	khə:j	have ever done
khɜ:kɛ:w	bride-groom,		something
	best man	səmə:j	highly-polished
			shining
-a:w			
ca:w	pulp or pith	phəʔə:j	startle (animal)
	found in fruit		
		-a:j	
la:w	wash	wa:j	to chop grass
wa:w	kite	pəna:j	a word
		piəca:j	a kind of flower
-e:j		sa:j	shine. a term of
ne:j	a needle		addressing for
-u:j			older sibling
mɜ:j	roll up (cigarette)	kəsa:j	ginger
pɜ:j	worm, caterpillar	pə:j	sign, poster
kəjɜ:j	a bat	hənha:j	be bothered by
		thə:j	drain off
-ə:j		lə:j	fierce
sələ:j	water leech	kəka:j	scratch
cədə:j	stand on one's	təka:j	to crow
	toes		
lɔhə:j	steam	ɲa:j	move
		sɛ:msa:j	relatives

-a:ɿ		-o:j	
kla:j	mattress	so:j	lackey
piŋwa:ɿ	spider	ca:plɔ:j	marry
lɔwa:j	self-confidence,	təko:j	knees
	morale	to:j	kettle
səŋa:j	far	lo:j	singe
		pəlaɿto:j	bottle gourd
		ŋo:jŋo:j	honey-comb
		klo:j	at the back
-u:j		-ɔ:j	
phəŋu:j	sweat		
təpu:j	roof		
bu:j	drunk		
thu:j	hold or carry	so:j	tail
	on the head	thɔ:j	drop off
kesu:j	shuttle of loom	təko:j	horns
ju:j	get up	klo:j	tusk (of elephant)
ɲit pu:j	blanket	kəɔ:j	rub or crush with
			the hand or foot
-o:j		-sa:jsɔ:j	
kəbo:j	lime	tɔ:j	collide
thəlo:j	tape worm	cəʔɔ:j	choke on food water
phiədo:j	tray of food	ʔɔ:j	console
kəmo:j	woman	lɔ:j	swim
do:j	rice	hɔ:j	flow
kəto:j	ears	tɔtɔ:j	struggle
tho:j	man, male	məɔ:j	star
no:j	hammock		
pəjo:j	to swing		

-i:		-e:	
kəsi:	lazy	thole:	the sea
ləwi:	round (as a ball)	kance:	louse
səmi:	to steam	se:	scold
məmpɪ:	either parents'	səne:	magical charm
	younger brother	noʔme:	tamarind
li:	untie	ləme:	cloud
ti:	hand	təge:	stump of trees
pəphe:ni:	custom		
puŋki:	a kind of	-ɛ:	
	Chinese basket	ŋɛ:	this, here
haŋmi:	wealthy	thɛ:	rice-field
dəhsomi:	steam pot	mɛ:	mother
thi:	frequency	pɛ:	flat
ʔi:	ache	pi:tthɛ:	razor blade
pi:	oboe	phɛ:	collect (thing)
səwi:	dizzy		for charity
si:	paint	sɛ:	scales (of fish)
ci:	go	ɔɛ:	corner
ləmi:	finely	nit səɛ:	handkerchief.
ɔəthi:	spinach	ks:	plants of the
siʔsi:	moan		melon and
kəli:	prostitute	hɛ:	cucumber family
		ʔɛ:	parade
		lɛtɛ:	want, take
the:	question final		slip
	particle		

-ə:		-a.	
ta:	from	kəna:	way
towa:	lemon grass	səla:	vegetable, leaf
koklə:	nibbles	kamsəna:	a crossbow
-u:		cəla:	morning
sw:sw:	bare, empty	kəla:	tiger
du:	naughty	kəpa:	kapok
sənu:	wake up	kla:	the testicles
blu:	flame up	ləka:	brittle
təbu:	late afternoon	ləla:	thorn
pakmū:	a ring	məna:	how much, how many
cū:	remember	soma:	breed
phəlu:	a rush	səia:	areca palm
-ə:		kə nra:	infant
də:	a particle indicating	phahma:	rain
-----	one is going to	phansa:	Buddhist Lent
	do something	phəsa:	language
səmə:	equal	təpa:	the snapping turtle
plə:	use, send someone	ho:ləpha:	sweet basil
	to do something	bəŋka:	to fish with a
me'thə:	talk in one's sleep		casting net
bə:	an underground	la:	tired
	lottery	khə:ŋca:	dishes of food
		du:nmana:	how long, when

-u:		-o:	
thu:	a kind of cylindrical	blon lawtho:	home made whisky
	fish trap made	wo:	speak, say..that
	of bamboo strips	calo	to emerge
khu:	a plot of land	po:	large, big
nu:	push	pho:	the pipal tree
pu:	to tend (animals	kapho:	a kind of tree
	as they feed in	pinto:	a food carrier
	the field)	sa'o:	vomit
mo:du:	fortune teller	tiamto:	ready
melu:	betel leaves	phiao:	pretend
khu:khu:	roasted rice		
mu:	group, crowd	-o:	
su:	fight	no'no:	now
blu:	hill	?ano:	just now
lu:	the lap	dumlo:	the nub of a wheel
ta:pu:	nail	samo:	the olive-like . . .
tu:	cabinet		fruit of a certain
?u:	drag, pull		tree
klu:	howl	sapo:	to roof
cu:	(Buddhist) novice	pemo:	tomorrow
laju:	drooping	kamo:	year
tumhu:	earrings	?o:	get well, good
so:bu:	soap	klo:	shellfish
so:mu:	dim (of light	?eco:	dog
	at dawn)	pe'o:	just right
ou:	to watch	ko:nt?:	a rattan ball

-ɔ:		-iə	
tɔ:	to trap	siə	slow look
sɔtɔ:	reach for	ɔmiə	blurred
-a:		piə	flower
thomthə:	clump	biə	two
plə:	head	kɔ:nliə	pestle
məndə:	what	sə:jkhiə	caves
thə:	paddy	dɔ'diə	eaves
diə'plə:	honey	kədiə	wife
-iə		wiə	avoid
		-uə	
siə'θhiə	high pitch (voice)	θhuə	times
kə'jiə	to call	ɲuə	bait
phliə	cotton	ləbuə	easy
kə'ɲiə	a rabbit	kə'duə	each other
sə'siə	to scratch (cocks)	kə'phuə	husk (of banana tree)
sə'liə	a bunch or cluster	bakkəuə	ebony
θə'liə	break	kho'ʔkhuə	centipede
nə'ʔtiə	as usual	bɯə	bored
tiə	to be old (of things)	sɯə	believe
lɑ'khiə	price	-uə	
θə'wiə	door, gate	tənɯə	the end of knife
θhiə	ask for	phəluə	a little way into
dɔ'kdiə	chrysalis		the forest
jiə	lick		
sə'liə	active (speaking)		

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-ua

12 father
lotus
stay, live
13 pebbles, gravel
14 a scincoid lizard
a ticket

