



**A PHONOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF
LEINONG NAGA**

Ahsi James Wayesha

Presented to Payap University in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF ARTS IN LINGUISTICS
Faculty of Arts

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Title **A phonological description of Leinong Naga**
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to express my thanks and gratitude to the Morse family for bringing the gospel message of hope to the Northern and other Lisu people with the passion of Christ.

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ABSTRACT

Leinong Naga is a Tibeto-Burman language, and is one of the Htangan Naga varieties of the northern Naga group, mainly found in Lahe township, Khamti district, Sagaing Division, northwestern Myanmar. This thesis presents a phonological description of Leinong Naga by analyzing a 1,500-word Leinong wordlist collected from four male native Leinong Naga speakers. The finding in the study shows that:

There are phonemes of 21 consonants, 6 monophthongs, 8 diphthongs, and 4 contrastive tones of: /high, mid, low, stopped/ in Leinong Naga. Leinong Naga has a syllable type of (C) V (V) (C)^T. There are six possible word structures namely: monosyllable, disyllable, trisyllable, quadrisyllable, five-syllable, and six-syllable. Among them disyllable is the most productive word type of which different word formations in Leinong Naga are derived. Observed phonological alternations involves: resyllabification, vowel shortening, gemination and vowel place spreading. Lexical alternation is observed in numeral system. Reduplication in Leinong Naga is also seen as it is a common feature in other related languages. Tone sandhi in Leinong Naga is observed in the formation of compound nouns and in causative prefixation.

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บทคัดย่อ

ภาษาเลนอง นากาเป็นภาษาในตระกูลภาษาย่อยทิเบต-พม่าและเป็นหนึ่งในกลุ่มวิธภาษาดังอัน นากา (Htangan Naga) ของกลุ่มนากาเหนือ ส่วนใหญ่พบในเมืองละเซ อำเภอคำตี้ เขตสะกาย ซึ่งอยู่ทางตะวันตกเฉียงเหนือของประเทศเมียนมาร์ วิทยานิพนธ์ฉบับนี้นำเสนอเกี่ยวกับระบบเสียงในภาษาเลนอง นากา ที่ได้จากผลการวิเคราะห์รายการคำที่มีจำนวนคำทั้งสิ้น 1,500 คำ เก็บข้อมูลจากผู้พูดภาษาเลนอง นากาเพศชาย จำนวน 4 คน ผลการศึกษาสรุปได้ดังนี้

ภาษาเลนอง นากามีพยัญชนะจำนวน 21 หน่วยเสียง สระเดี่ยว 6 หน่วยเสียง สระประสมสองเสียง 8 หน่วยเสียง และวรรณยุกต์ 4 หน่วยเสียง ได้แก่ วรรณยุกต์เสียงสูง วรรณยุกต์เสียงกลาง วรรณยุกต์เสียงต่ำ และวรรณยุกต์เสียงกัก ภาษาเลนอง นากามีโครงสร้างพยางค์แบบ (C) V (V) (C)^T และมีโครงสร้างคำ 6 ชนิด ได้แก่ คำพยางค์เดี่ยว คำสองพยางค์ คำสามพยางค์ คำสี่พยางค์ คำห้าพยางค์ และคำหกพยางค์ เมื่อพิจารณาจากระบบการสร้างคำในภาษาเลนอง นากาพบว่า คำสองพยางค์เป็นชนิดที่พบมากที่สุด การปรับเปลี่ยนทางเสียงที่พบมีความเกี่ยวข้องกับการตัดพยางค์ใหม่ การทำให้สระสั้น การซ้ำเสียง และการแผ่กระจายของตำแหน่งการออกเสียงสระ นอกจากนี้ยังพบการปรับเปลี่ยนทางคำศัพท์ในระบบตัวเลข การซ้ำคำเป็นอีกวิธีการหนึ่งที่พบในภาษาเลนอง นากาซึ่งเป็นลักษณะที่พบทั่วไปในภาษาอื่น ๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง นอกจากนี้ผลการศึกษาายังพบว่า ในภาษาเลนอง นากามีวรรณยุกต์สนธิเกิดขึ้นในค่านามประสมและในระบบหน่วยคำเต็มหน้าแสดงการิต

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	iii
Dedication	v
Abstract.....	vi
บทคัดย่อ	vii
List of Tables.....	xii
List of Figures	xiii
Abbreviations and Symbols	xiv
Glossary	xvi
Chapter 1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 The history of Naga.....	1
1.2 The distribution of Naga in Myanmar.....	3
1.3 The background of Leinong Naga.....	4
1.4 Classification of Leinong Naga.....	7
1.5 The legend of Naga literature.....	8
1.6 Reasons for the study.....	8
1.7 Scope of the study	9
1.8 Goal of the study	9
1.9 Limitations of the study.....	9
1.10 Methodology of the study.....	10
1.11 Literature review	11
1.11.1 Areal features of Tibeto-Burman languages.....	11
1.11.2 The term Naga.....	13
1.11.3 Classification of Naga.....	14

1.11.4 An overview of Leinong Naga phonology	21
Chapter 2 Leinong Naga segmental phonology	25
2.1 Introduction.....	25
2.2 Consonant phonemes	25
2.2.1 Distribution of consonant phonemes	26
2.2.2 Distribution of initial consonants	27
2.2.3 Distribution of final consonants.....	29
2.2.4 Interpretation of ambiguous segments	30
2.2.5 Allophonic rule of the consonants.....	30
2.2.6 Consonant contrasts.....	31
2.2.7 Complementary distribution	36
2.3 Vowels.....	36
2.3.1 Close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/	40
2.3.2 Vowel allophonic rule	41
2.3.3 Idiolect variation.....	42
2.3.4 Vowel contrasts	43
2.4 Summary.....	46
Chapter 3 Suprasegmental phonology: Tone	47
3.1 Introduction.....	47
3.2 Tone system.....	47
3.3 Tone contrasts.....	50
3.3.1 Evidence against the phonemic status of the glottal stop.....	52
3.4 Tone distribution	55
3.4.1 High tone.....	55
3.4.2 Mid tone	56

3.4.3 Low tone	56
3.4.4 Stopped tone	57
3.5 Tone sandhi	58
3.5.1 Compound noun suffixes.....	58
3.5.2 Causative prefix.....	58
3.6 Summary.....	59
Chapter 4 Syllable structure	61
4.1 Introduction.....	61
4.2 Internal structure.....	61
4.3 Open syllables and closed syllables	62
4.3.1 Open syllables.....	62
4.3.2 Closed syllables	63
4.4 Syllable structure and word structure.....	63
4.4.1 Monosyllabic word.....	64
4.4.2 Disyllabic word.....	65
4.4.3 Trisyllabic word.....	66
4.4.4 Quadrisyllabic word	67
4.4.5 Five-syllabic word.....	68
4.4.6 Six-syllabic word	69
4.5 Summary.....	71
Chapter 5 Word formation and morphophonemic processes.....	72
5.1 Introduction.....	72
5.2 Realis particle /an ⁵³ /	72
5.3 Prefixation	73
5.3.1 Negation prefix /a ²¹ -/.....	73

5.3.2 Nominal prefix /a ⁵³ -/	73
5.3.3 Prefix /ə ⁵³ -/ with two functions	74
5.3.4 Causative affix /ləu ⁴⁴ /	75
5.4 Morphophonemic processes.....	76
5.4.1 Phonologically conditioned alternation	77
5.4.2 Lexical alternation in the numeral system.....	80
5.4.3 Reduplication.....	81
5.5 Deletion of nominal prefix in compound noun.....	82
5.6 Summary	83
Chapter 6 Conclusion	84
6.1 The findings of the study.....	84
6.2 Suggestions for further study.....	87
Bibliography.....	88
Appendix 1	93
Appendix 2	94
Appendix 3	95
Appendix 4	96
Appendix 5	97

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Tin Yi's listing of Htangan Naga clusters (Tin Yi 2004)	20
Table 2 Min Naing's listing of Htangan Naga clusters (Min Naing 1960)	20
Table 3 Gwa's Leinong Naga consonant phonemes (Gwa 2006 unpublished)	22
Table 4 Gwa's monophthongs of Leinong Naga (Gwa 2006 unpublished)	22
Table 5 Gwa's diphthongs of Leinong Naga (Gwa 2006 unpublished)	22
Table 6 Gwa's tones of Leinong Naga (Gwa 2006 unpublished)	23
Table 7 Fuchephi's consonant phonemes of Leinong Naga (Fuchephi nd)	23
Table 8 Fuchephi's Leinong Naga vowels and tones (Fuchephi nd)	24
Table 9 Fuchephi's diphthong chart (Fuchephi nd)	24
Table 10 Leinong Naga consonant phonemes	25
Table 11 Distribution of initial consonants in Leinong Naga	28
Table 12 Distribution of Leinong Naga final consonants	29
Table 13 Monophthongs of Leinong Naga	37
Table 14 Diphthongs of Leinong Naga	37
Table 15 Examples of the occurrence of the four contrastive tones in Leinong Naga	50
Table 16 Distribution of the four contrastive tones in Leinong Naga	55
Table 17 Possible syllable structures in Leinong Naga	62
Table 18 Lexical alternation of the numeral system in Leinong Naga	80

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 The route of Naga migration from ancient to present locations (from worldatlas.com)	3
Figure 2 Locations of Naga in Myanmar (Wayesha 2006 unpublished)	4
Figure 3 Linguistic map of Lahe township (SIL 2006 unpublished)	5
Figure 4 Town and villages of Lahe township (Wayesha 2006 unpublished)	6
Figure 5 Bradley's classification of northern Naga (Bradley 1997)	7
Figure 6 Classification of Naga languages (summarized by author)	8
Figure 7 Shafer's classification of Naga under the Kukish branch of Burmic in Sino-Tibetan language family (Shafer 1955, 1974)	14
Figure 8 Benedict's classification of Naga (Benedict 1972)	15
Figure 9 Marrison's classification of Naga (Marrison 1967)	16
Figure 10 Thurgood's classification of Naga (Thurgood 2003)	16
Figure 11 Saul's classification of Leinong Naga in Myanmar (Saul 2005)	17
Figure 12 Saul's linguistic map of Naga in Myanmar and northeastern India (Saul 2005)	17
Figure 13 Tin Yi's grouping of Naga in Myanmar (Tin Yi 2003)	19
Figure 14 The characteristics of the four tones in Leinong Naga	48
Figure 15 A structure of monosyllabic word with rhyme in Leinong Naga	61
Figure 16 The structure of disyllabic word in Leinong Naga	65
Figure 17 The structure of trisyllabic word in Leinong Naga	66
Figure 18 The structure of quadrisyllabic word in Leinong Naga	67
Figure 19 The structure of five-syllabic word in Leinong Naga	69
Figure 20 The structure of six-syllabic word in Leinong Naga	70

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ADJ	Adjective
BN	Bound noun
c	Coda
CAE	Contrast in analogous environment
CAUSF	Causative suffix
CD	Complementary distribution
CIE	Contrast in identical environment
CVC	Consonant Vowel Consonant
H	High tone
INSRT	Insertion
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
L	Low tone
LRP	Language resource person
LWC	Language of Wider Communication
M	Mid tone
N	Noun
n	Nucleus
nd	No date
NEG	Negation
NEGPF	Negation prefix
NMLZ	Nominalizer
NP	Nominalizing prefix
NPF	Noun prefix
o	Onset

PROH	Prohibitive prefix
3PNPF	3 rd person pronoun prefix
3POSSN	3 rd person possessive noun
REALP	Realis particle
SOV	Subject Object Verb
SP	Stopped tone
SVO	Subject Verb Object
τ	Tone
V	Verb
W	Word
σ	Syllable
————→	Alternation direction
———— #	Syllable final position
# ———	Syllable initial position
.	Syllable break
[α place]	Shared place feature
[̣]	Phonetically unreleased
[]	Phonetic transcription
()	Optional
/ /	Phonemic transcription
∅	Nothing

GLOSSARY

Checked tone/stopped tone: A checked tone or stopped tone is the tone found in syllables that end with stops /p, t, k/.

Off-glide: A transitional sound produced as the vocal organs move from a previous speech sound to an inactive position or to the position of a following sound. Examples: /oi, ei, ui/.

On-glide: A transitional sound produced by the vocal organs in moving from an inactive position or a previous sound to the articulatory position necessary for producing a following sound. Examples: /io, iu, ia/.

Realis particle: A realis particle is a verb form used for actual events which occur both in the past or present.

Chapter 1

Introduction

This study aims to describe the phonology of Leinong Naga, a Tibeto-Burman language mainly spoken in the hill township of Lahe, Khamti district, Sagaing division of northwestern Myanmar. The description is primarily based upon data from four native speakers, and the language being investigated is a variety of the Htangan Naga spoken in Lahe, and in Khamti town situated in Khamti district. The following section discusses the history of the Naga people, the distribution of Naga in Myanmar, the background of Leinong Naga, classification of Leinong Naga, and the legends of Naga literature. It also gives the reason for this study, scope, goal, and limitations of the study, methodology of study, and will end with a literature review.

1.1 The history of Naga

At present, Naga people live in two different neighboring countries of Myanmar and of northeastern India. The term “Naga” applies to the Naga in both countries; as R.R. Shimray stated (1985: 2), it applies to all the people living in the compact area between the Brahmaputra and the Chindwin rivers. The term “Naga” is used by outsiders; among themselves they are known by their own ethnic name, clan name, or often the village name itself. For instance, the people known as Heimi Naga, among whom the author was born and grew up as a child, call themselves “gheuvei” in Mongre Naga and “heva” in Mongshaw Naga. However, the origin of the term Naga is now lost in obscurity. There are many theories about the term according to different scholars. Some Naga authors from India have advanced the view that the term Naga is a Burmese term. However, Brown (1960: 26) states that this term is not known to the Burmese and rather it is used by Europeans to describe the hill-tribes of Chin and Kachin. The author himself is acquainted with the language of the region, and by taking the migration route of this people and oral traditions as mentioned by both A.S.W. Shimray (2001) and Nuh (2002) into account, the author believes that the term “Naga” is a Jingpoh term. In Jingpoh “*na*” means “ear” and

“ga” means “split” or “slit”. Generally both male and female Nagas are fond of wearing big ear ornaments that sometimes make a big hole or slit in their earlobe. Therefore “Naga” means ‘folk with split or slit ear’.

Every Naga group has legendary cave or earth-hole origin oral tradition. The Naga in Myanmar, as recorded by Tin Yi (2004: 78), say that, “once upon a time, the people of the whole earth came out of an opening in a rock. The people kept on coming out till the earth was filled with people and then the opening was shut down”.

More recent history origin as stated by R.R. Shimray (1985: 13) is that “the early home of the people of Eastern Asia was the upper reaches of the Huang-Ho or the Yellow river of China, and from this centre, the Naga followed the early movement of the early tribes of Indo-China towards the South”. This is relevant to the Naga in Myanmar in that they are said to have originally migrated somewhere from Mongolia, then through Tibet, China and then entered northern Myanmar through what is known as Kachin State. Katha district was where they first settled. In the course of time the settlement continued along the rivers of Tanaing, Uru (also Uyu), Tarung, and Hukaung (Maung Ngwe Tan 2008). They also moved along the Chindwin valleys and scattered throughout Manipur, Assam and even into eastern Bangladesh. From these locations, some Naga later returned to Myanmar, though many of them remained in Nagaland of northeastern India. Currently, many are inhabitants of Nagaland, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh of northeastern India (A.S.W. Shimray 2001). Figure 1 shows the Nagas migration route from the ancient to the present locations.



Figure 1 The route of Naga migration from ancient to present locations (from worldatlas.com)

It is believed that the Nagas came in four waves of migration from South West China beginning some 3,000 years ago, during the reign of the Han Dynasty. The Konyak Naga is believed to have been the first to come, passing through Tibet, Nepal and Arunachal Pradesh. The other three waves of migration took place at different times and entered into the present areas dominated by Nagas through Myanmar (A.S.W. Shimray 2001).

1.2 The distribution of Naga in Myanmar

Myanmar has as many as 135 ethnic minority groups inhabiting various geographical regions of the country, and the Naga are one of these minority peoples. The Naga themselves may be divided into four main clusters according to geographical locations, with around eighty languages. It is amazing to observe as one travels in this part of the world that almost every village speaks a different language from the next one a few miles away. Thus, it is believed that they came as one language group at first, but as a result of each of them being dispersed in different directions and occupying different, distant locations, rivers, valleys, and mountains cut them off from contact with one another and as generations passed, they became different language groups (Tin Yi 2004).

In Myanmar, the Naga are generally located in five different townships: Homalin, Khamti, Lahe, Layshi, and Nanyun (Numyong) of Khamti district, Sagaing Division of northwestern Myanmar. Naga Hill in Myanmar is situated high up in the border

area between Myanmar and India. To the east are Kachin State and the Chindwin river. The line of the border follows the spine of the Patkoi mountain range, an easterly extension of the Himalayas that travels south as far as Chin State. There are about 250,000 Naga in Myanmar, and the Leinong Naga is one group of them. However, currently Naga can also be found in locations such as Tamu, Homalin, Mandalay, Yangon and many other parts of Myanmar. Figure 2 shows general locations of Naga in Myanmar.

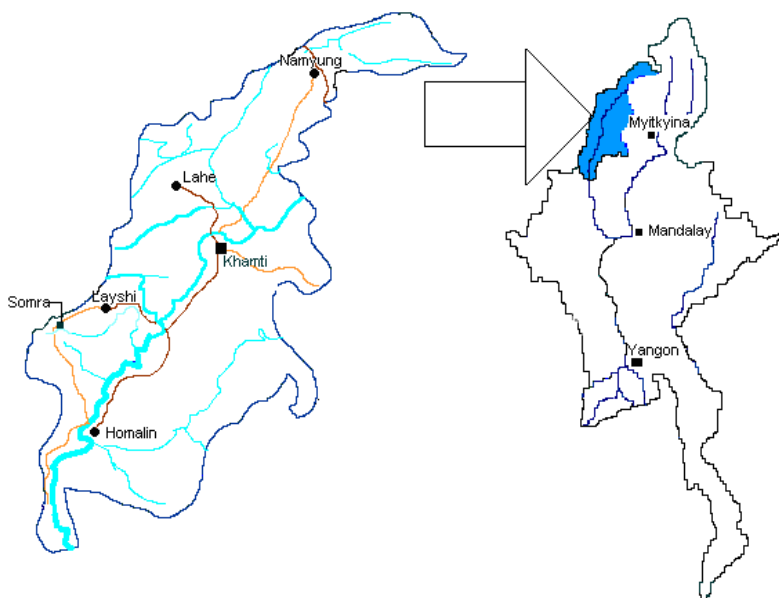


Figure 2 Locations of Naga in Myanmar (Wayesha 2006 unpublished)

1.3 The background of Leinong Naga

According to Tin Ko (1982: 286), the Leinong Naga entered Myanmar through what is called the Pongnyo, Saplow route from India. There is a saying in Leinong Naga; “Nauknyo Khasan, the birth place of Leinong Naga,” and they dispersed from this Nauknyo Khasan village to different locations. They are known for being peaceful people, not wanting war against anyone, and their language has become the lingua franca within the Lahe township. J.D. Saul (2005) also speaks of the origin of the Leinong Naga people in the following paragraph, giving more detail than Tin Ko (1982):

Noklak is also recognized by the Lainong¹, Gongvan, and Ponyu-Mannok people as the place of their origin. Their ancestors reputedly emerged from a

¹ In this study it is spelled as “Leinong” and refers to the same group of people.

hole in the ground and then moved eastward, crossing the mountains by a gap near present-day Pounyu Noakong, near which there was said to be a flattened area where the people gathered after the crossing.Pounyu Noakong is mentioned by both the Pounyu and Lainong in accounts of the routes they took on their migration. The Pounyu remained there, but the Lainong moved to a site near where Tsawlaw is situated. After the Lainong had been there for many generations, a party set out to found what became their mother-village, Nauknyo Hkansang, after which the people dispersed to the areas where they live at present. (Saul 2005: 29-30)

The Leinong Naga can be found within the township capital, Lahe, and surrounding villages with a population of about 15,000. Their language is also spoken by other Nagas such as Gongwang, Ponyo, and Makyam. There are well-educated people among Leinong Nagas who serve as high ranking officers in the government administrative office in the township capital, Lahe. The following Figure 3 is a linguistic map of Lahe township.

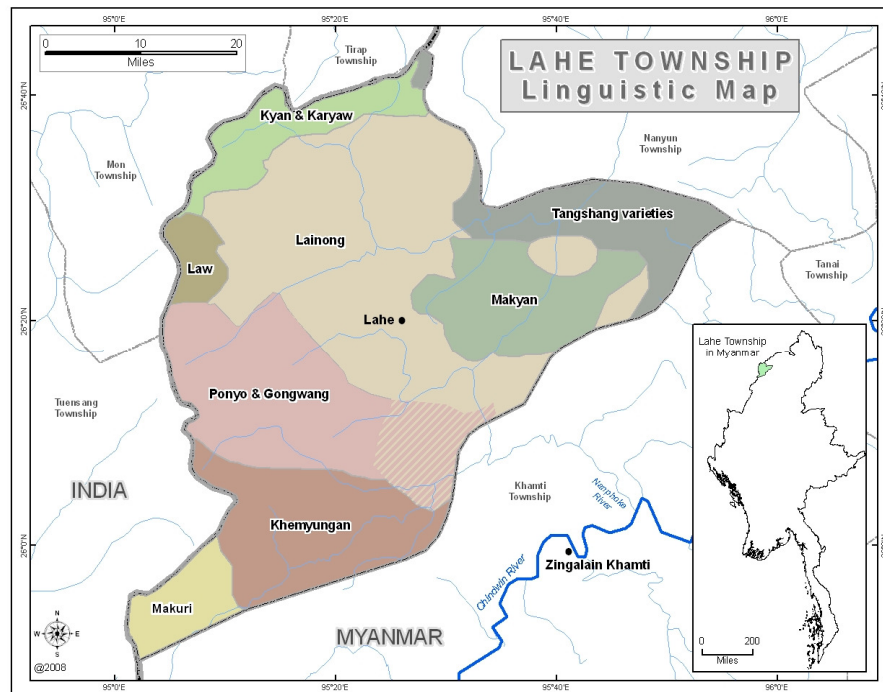


Figure 3 Linguistic map of Lahe township² (SIL 2006 unpublished)

² In the map and else where Leinong is also spelled as Lainong.

It is observed that the people called themselves Leinong Naga, and among other ethnic groups they are called by the same name. Confusion about the name was not observed. The author was informed during the research trip that the name “*Leinong*” has at least two meanings. First, Leinong derives from “*zannong*”. The word “*zan*” means back bone, and “*nong*” for bendy, when combined means ‘a person or people who work hard’. On the other hand, the word “*Leinong*” stands for “*lei*” for clan, and “*nong*” for plain, and therefore it means ‘folk who inhabit in the plain area’. The following Figure 4 shows Lahe town and villages of Lahe township.

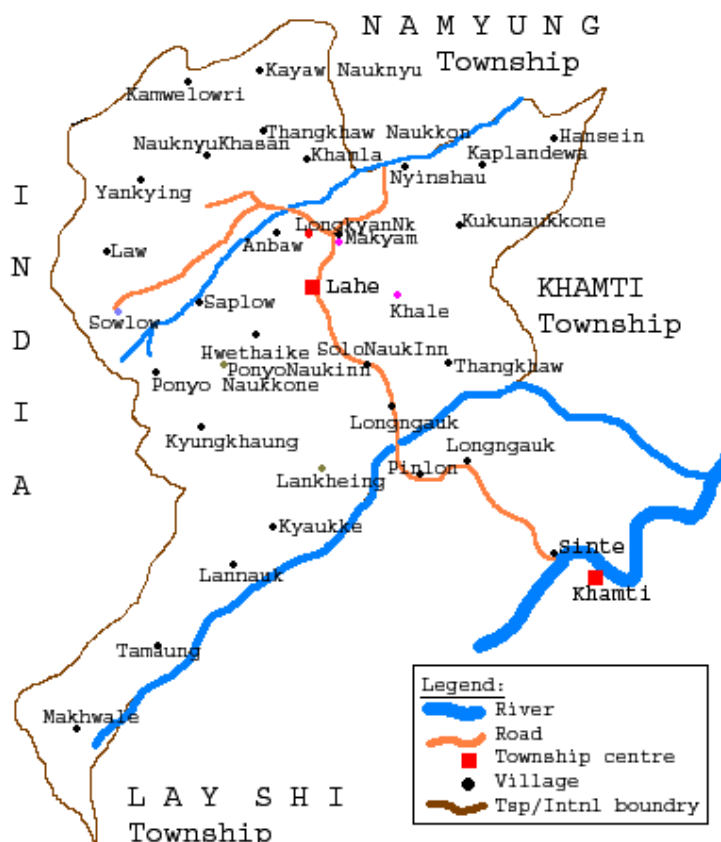


Figure 4 Town and villages of Lahe township (Wayesha 2006 unpublished)

The present town name “Lahe”, where most of the Leinong people live is named after a Leinong man “Enoi Lah Hai” the founder of the village. Later it came to be known as it is today. The actual name of the present town was called ‘*Pi Ko*’ which means ‘a tree with skinned bark’ or the village that has a tree bark skinned off (Maung Ngwe Tan 2005: 68).

1.4 Classification of Leinong Naga

The Naga languages belong to the Tibeto-Burman language family. They are tonal, isolating languages with a basic word order of subject-object-verb (SOV) (Marrison 1967: 267). Scholars sub-group Naga under Kuki-Chin-Naga or Kuki-Naga groups. Bradley (1997) puts northern Naga under Bodo-Garo-Northern Naga as shown in Figure 5.

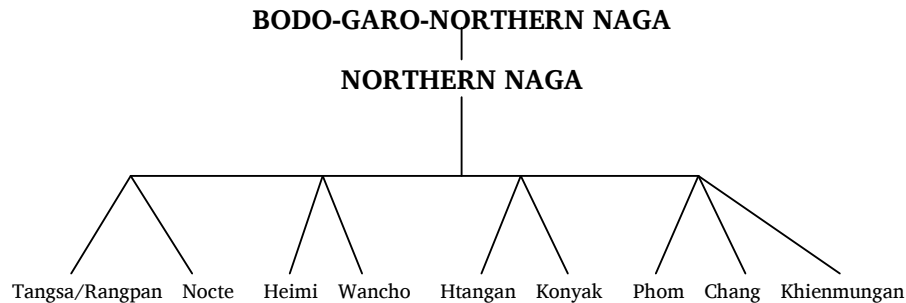


Figure 5 Bradley's classification of northern Naga (Bradley 1997)

He states that to the east of Konyak and south of Wancho is the Htangan, and he quotes Marrison (1967) that Htangan is closely related to Konyak, and put under the northern Naga group. Tin Ko et al. (1982: 289) also agrees that Leinong Naga belongs to Konyak Naga, and that they migrated from India through the Ponyo-Saplow route to Myanmar. He also further states that now Leinong Naga has become the language of wider communication (LWC) of the township.

Naga in Myanmar is divided into four clusters namely, Somra Naga, Htangan Naga, Heimi Naga and Sin Naga. Leinong Naga is sub-grouped with other Nagas such as Yao Diang, Makyam, Solow, Saplow, and Pongnyo, Danu and Khemyungan of Lahe township by both Min Naing (1960) and Tin Yi (2004) under Htangan Naga. These four clusters are observed to be mutually unintelligible by the author during the research work. He also observed that Burmese is used as LWC among these Naga cluster themselves during the Naga New Year festival held both in Layshi in 2003 and Lahe in 2005. Figure 6 shows the classification of Naga languages and the position of Leinong Naga summarized by the author.

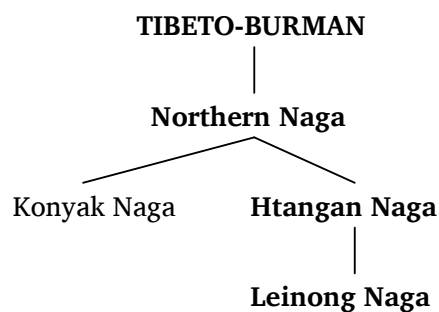


Figure 6 Classification of Naga languages (summarized by author)

1.5 The legend of Naga literature

During the research among them the author learned about a legend of Naga literature, and the following description gives a brief account of that legend. This legend about Naga literature has been passed down orally from generation to generation. In the legend, once there was a learned person who was very concerned about every language of the whole world and wanted to educate every language group in their own mother tongues.

As a result, one day he summoned representatives from every language group and taught them how to read and write in their own languages. In those days the writing was done on tree-bark, bamboo-leaf, palm-leaf, tree-leaf, and animal skin. As everyone was given their written language, the Naga man happened to obtain his on animal skin. When the Naga man returned home with the writing on the animal skin he put it on the rack above the fireplace.

Later, the land was stricken by a dreadful famine. In order to survive, the Naga man took the animal skin from the rack, put it under the ashes in the fireplace and ate it up. Only after finishing the whole skin did the person realize that he had eaten up his written language. Therefore, from that day on, the Naga people lost their writing system, while others have preserved and improved theirs and use them as they are today.

1.6 Reasons for the study

The study for this topic was chosen out of personal interest as the author was born and brought up among the Naga people, speaking their languages as a child. Another reason for doing this research is the fact that there is a desperate need for linguistic study among these people. There have not been any linguistic studies done among them before due to the challenge of the geographical location, lack of

resources, and absence of linguists from among the Naga themselves. In fact, there have been very few written works of any kind published about the Naga people both in the past and present. Therefore, it is the author's hope that doing this phonological analysis will, in some way, help them in the future to design their own orthography, which will further lead them to have their own written literature.

1.7 Scope of the study

A 1,500-word³ wordlist has been designed for eliciting the phonological data of Leinong Naga (see Appendix 5). In this study, there are four language resource persons, three of them from Lahe town, Lahe township and one from Kindaw village of Khamti township. As Leinong Naga is mainly spoken in Lahe township, this study will mainly focus on Leinong Naga from Lahe, Khamti district, Sagaing division northwestern Myanmar. However, the data collection took place beyond Lahe township as the Leinong Nagas are also scattered in the district capital Khamti town. There is not any information about the Leinong Naga in northeastern India, and therefore this study only focuses within Myanmar.

1.8 Goal of the study

This study aims to provide a phonological description of Leinong Naga. It is expected that the result of this study will help understand the phonology of Leinong Naga, and provide a basis for designing an orthography of the language. Eventually it will promote a mother tongue literacy program among the people. As a result they will have their own literature which will benefit them in education, health, and in their daily social and moral life. Moreover, it is hoped that this study will also serve as a stepping stone for future linguists who will be interested in doing further study of the language.

1.9 Limitations of the study

This study will be limited to the 1,500-word wordlist collected from 4 language resource persons. Three are from Lahe town, Lahe township and the other from Kindaw village, Khamti town, Khamti township. These language resource persons are all males ages 38, 41, 55, and 56 years old. A limitation about the language resource persons is that the wordlists were only collected from male language resource persons. As the author was an outsider and a male, it was culturally

³ This wordlist is adapted and rearranged from "SIL African Comparative Wordlist (SIL 2006)" and 89 words were also added. (see Appendix 5).

inappropriate to elicit the wordlist from a female person. The LWC also is another factor that limits the research work. Most of the people in the township center speak Burmese as LWC, but when it comes to wordlist elicitation for abstract lexical meanings; (for instance, 'kindness', 'love', 'nurse' (v) or 'look after'), it is a challenge, because most of them are not fluent in the LWC language. The right time and season is another limitation in doing research among Leinong Naga people. Scheduled travel planning for doing research in this part of the world does not always work due to the absence of reliable telecommunication. The research site is accessible only in winter or dry season as there is heavy rain and landslides during other times of the year. The dirt road which is the only access to the research site by truck or on foot, 64 miles from Khamti town, the district center can be washed away by floods and heavy rains at any time.

1.10 Methodology of the study

The research work was carried out by elicitation of a 1,500-word wordlist from four language resource persons. The data was transcribed by using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). An audio recording of each wordlist was made in an H2 Handy Recorder⁴ and then transferred into computer in wave file format for further consultation. Phonology Assistant⁵ and Audacity⁶, were used for organizing and analyzing the data. Speech Analyzer⁷ and Praat⁸ were used for analyzing the speech sound of the language. All these tools were used to obtain an accurate outcome of the study of the language.

The criteria for selecting the study locations were as historical centers, populated centers and geographical accessibility. The criteria for selecting the language resource persons were that they must be a native speaker of the Leinong Naga whose parents must also speak their mother tongue. They should be age between 20-60 years old male persons with complete articulators and having a clear voice, who mainly live in their village and do not travel much.

Overall steps of data organization and analysis involves rechecking and re-transcribing the data; inputting the data into Microsoft Excel and importing it into

⁴ Zoom Corporation, Copyright (c) 2005-2009, Tokyo, Japan.

⁵ SIL International, (c) 2008, version 3.0.1

⁶ Free Software Foundation, Inc. Version-1.3.2, Copyright-1989, USA

⁷ SIL International, Version3.0.1, Copyright-1996-2007

⁸ Paul Boersma & David Weenink (2009), Version 5.1.05, The Netherlands

Phonology Assistant along with recorded audio data files. Doing phonological analysis involves: determining syllable structure, word structure, the interpretation of the ambiguous segments, a phonetic inventory charts of consonants, vowels, and tones. I also found evidence for phonemes through Contrast in Identical Environment (CIE), Contrast in Analogous Environment (CAE), and Complementary Distribution (CD). Phonemic inventory charts of consonants, vowels, and tones are presented. Some phonological processes and the morphophonemic processes were also investigated.

1.11 Literature review

The following section will give a general literature review of the areal features of the Tibeto-Burman languages, the classification of Naga as a whole by some scholars, and that of Leinong Naga followed by a comparison between the analyses of Ohn Mar Htun Gwa (2006 unpublished) and Fuchephi (nd).

1.11.1 Areal features of Tibeto-Burman languages

Most of the Tibeto-Burman languages word orders are S O V (Subject-Object-Verb) and tonal (Burling 2003: 319). However Karen languages are S V O although they are Tibeto-Burman languages. This may be because that they are mainly influenced by Tai-Kadai and Mon-Khmer languages, which are of S V O language families. As pointed out by Thurgood (2003: 18) that because of its distinctive word order Benedict (1972) puts Karen in a separate node within Sino-Tibetan (see Figure 8).

In Tibeto-Burman languages, the inventory of consonants always involves /p, t, k, ʔ, m, n, ŋ/ as in Burmese, Lisu, Rawang and Naga. Other related languages of Naga from northeastern India also demonstrate a typological characteristic of the Tibeto-Burman languages that the inventories of syllable initial consonants are very different and substantially larger than those of syllable finals, but only initials allow contrasts in voicing or aspiration. Initial nasals seem always to include /m/ and /n/, and at the end of a syllable most languages have /m, n, ŋ/. Vowel systems also vary from a quite simple five-vowel pattern (e.g. Garo⁹): /i, e, ə, u, o, a/ to those with nine or ten simple vowel plus several diphthongs (e.g. Phom¹⁰): /i, e, ə, u, o, a, ei, ai, ou/. (Burling 2003: 173).

⁹ Garo is a Tibeto-Burman language and spoken by 700,000 mainly found in two different locations: northeastern India and in Bangladesh.

¹⁰ Phom is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the northwestern part of the Tuensang district of Nagaland of northeastern India.

Syllable structure in Tibeto-Burman languages consists of: an onset comprising a root initial consonant (C_i), which can be preceded by up to two consonantal prefixes (P_2) (P_1), and optionally followed by a liquid or semivowel glide (G); and a vocalic nucleus consisting minimally of a simple vowel, followed optionally by a restricted set of possible final consonants (C_f) and or a suffix (Matisoff's term) (s) as: (P_2) (P_1) C_i (G) ^[T] V (:) (C) (s) (Matisoff 2003: 11).

Reduplication is also one of the common features in Tibeto-Burman languages. In Garo reduplication is widely observed, and such reduplicative, or partial reduplicative adverbs are transparently derived from verbs such as: *ring-reng-ga-reng* 'in a back and forth swinging manner', from *ring-reng-a* 'to swing back and forth'; *rip-ong-rip-ong* 'flying around' from *rip-ong-a* 'to fly around' (Burling 2003: 397). Tone sandhi is another area that is likely to be found in Tibeto-Burman languages. For instance: in Ao Naga¹¹ when a prohibitive prefix /tə⁴⁴/ is attached to a verb root with an underlying high tone, result is a mid tone on prefix and root: /tə⁴⁴ + tsəuk⁴⁴/ → [tə³³tsəuk³³] 'PROH-wash' (Coupe 2003: 21).

Glottalization is also one of the common phenomena in Tibeto-Burman languages. Glottalization as defined by Crystal (2003: 203) refers to any articulation involving a simultaneous glottal constriction, especially glottal stop and it has the audible release of a full closure at the glottis. In languages, glottal stop can be realized in different ways as Roengpitya (1997: 21) quotes the following paragraph from Ladefoged and Maddieson (1996):

Glottal closures can, of course, occur without accompanying oral closure, in which case they form glottal stops. Different types of glottal stops have been observed in the world's languages. In several languages they are part of regular stop series. This is the case in Hawaiian, in which they are only eight contrasting consonants.....Elsewhere, glottal stops serve to demarcate the boundaries of phrases or other prosodic units. A different role of this type (for example, in German) is to indicate the beginning of a word when no other consonant is present. In other languages, however, glottal stops function more as a variation in phonation type. In Hualta Mazatec....the glottal stop is sometimes realized as laryngealization of the following vowel. In Jalapa Mazatec, the realization is usually as creaky voice on an associated vowel...(Ladefoged and Maddieson 1996: 74-75).

¹¹ Ao Naga is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the hill state of Nagaland, located in Northeast India.

The main types of glottalization are preglottalization (/ʔC/) and postglottalization (/Cʔ/) (Roengpitya 1997: 22). In Lai Chin, a Tibeto-Burman (Kuki-Chin-Naga) language spoken in the northwestern region of Myanmar, the glottal stop can occur both in the initial and final position of the syllable (Roengpitya (1997: 24). This glottal stop is very common feature throughout Tibeto-Burman languages. Hye-Young Um (2001) also discusses about “Typology of glottalized sonorants: distributional patterns and phonetic explanations”. The finding shows general constraints on glottalized sonorants that:

1. Syllable-initially glottalized sonorants are mostly preglottalized, and never postglottalized.
2. Syllable-finally glottalization is variably realized on any part of the sonorant; it is that the glottalized sonorants are mostly found in coda position and less common in onsets.

1.11.2 The term Naga

In this section the term ‘Naga’ will be discussed. As far as the term ‘naga’ is concerned, there are three theories by different authors. However, this term was first used by outsiders, and only later became a unifying factor among those who called themselves Naga. Possible derivations of the term include the following meanings:

- a. It derives from the Sanskrit term ‘naga’ serpent or serpent people (Marrison 1967: 13).
- b. It is from the Assamese or Hindusthani word ‘nanga’ which means “naked” (Lotsuro 2000: 4).
- c. It comes from the Burmese or Konyak word ‘naka’ which in Burmese means “pierced ear” and in Konyak “ear hole” (Lotsuro 2000: 4.)

As far as the definition of ‘naga’ as “serpent” or “serpent people” is concerned, it does not seem to have strong support as quoted from the “History of Assam” by E. Gait (1926). A quotation from Hokishe Sema by Shimray (2001: 37) shows that the word ‘naga’ first came to be known and used by British writers from the Burmese during 1706-1826. Moreover, the Naga people neither seem to have worshiped the serpent or snake as their deity nor does ‘naked’ seem to apply although there are other hill tribes who have once, or even still do, practice nudity, but are not called Naga. Here the derivation of the term ‘naga’ from a Burmese word seems most likely. As the Naga trace their kinship genealogy and linguistically are grouped closely with

the Kachin or Jingpoh¹², the author believes that the term ‘*naga*’ belongs to not Burmese but Jingpoh as mentioned in Section 1.1.

1.11.3 Classification of Naga

In this section a general classification of Naga languages is discussed. Most of the classification of the Naga languages by different scholars is based on data from northeast India. On the Myanmar side the language grouping was done according to geographical locations by some anthropologists instead. This shows the need for linguistic study for obtaining scientific data about language classification. The following section gives an overview of Naga language classification by different authors. Shafer (1955, 1974) classified Naga languages under the Kukish branch of Burmic in Sino-Tibetan as shown in Figure 7.

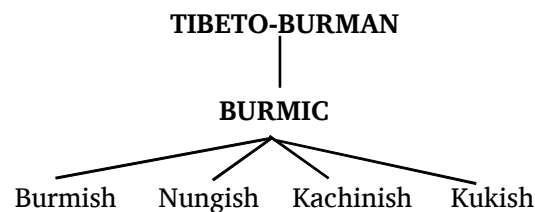


Figure 7 Shafer’s classification of Naga under the Kukish branch of Burmic in Sino-Tibetan language family (Shafer 1955, 1974)

Shafer’s classification of Naga is somewhat different from most modern classifications, as the language groups he lists are recognized by many scholars as belonging to the Tibeto-Burman subgroup of Sino-Tibetan language family. Moreover, what he puts as sub-branches of Burmic which include Naga is rather generally considered to be separate nodes from Burmic under Tibeto-Burman.

Benedict (1972) posited that Naga languages within Kuki-Naga are related to Kachin languages within Tibeto-Burman as shown in Figure 8.

¹² The term Jingpoh is used by the author, it is also termed as Jingphaw, or Jingpo elsewhere by other authors.

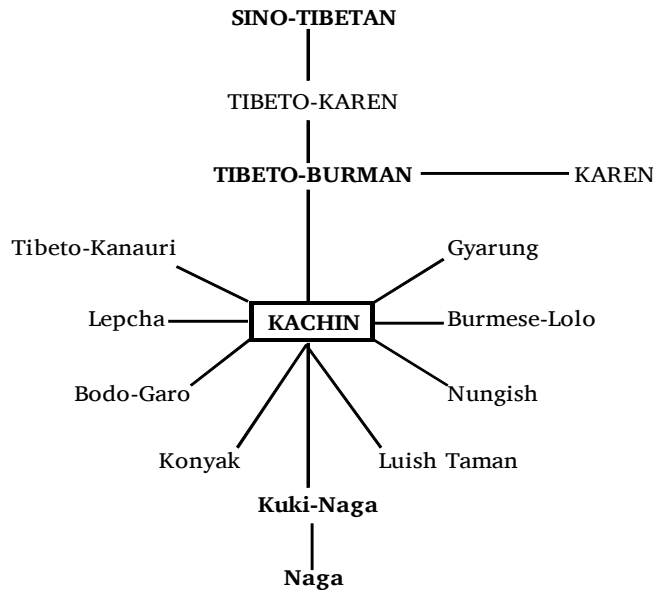


Figure 8 Benedict's classification of Naga (Benedict 1972)

This classification puts Karen in a separate place within Sino-Tibetan. However, more recent classifications (see Solnit 2003) have placed it within Tibeto-Burman. Benedict also sees Kachin as a language from which several other languages have a special and apparently subordinate relationship. Later classifications (Burling 2003) have put Kachin on a separate node from most of the languages that Benedict showed radiating out from Kachin.

Marrison (1967) also gives a sub-classification of Naga languages, based on language data mainly from northeastern India as shown in Figure 9 . His classification is based on shared phonological, morphological, and lexical items.

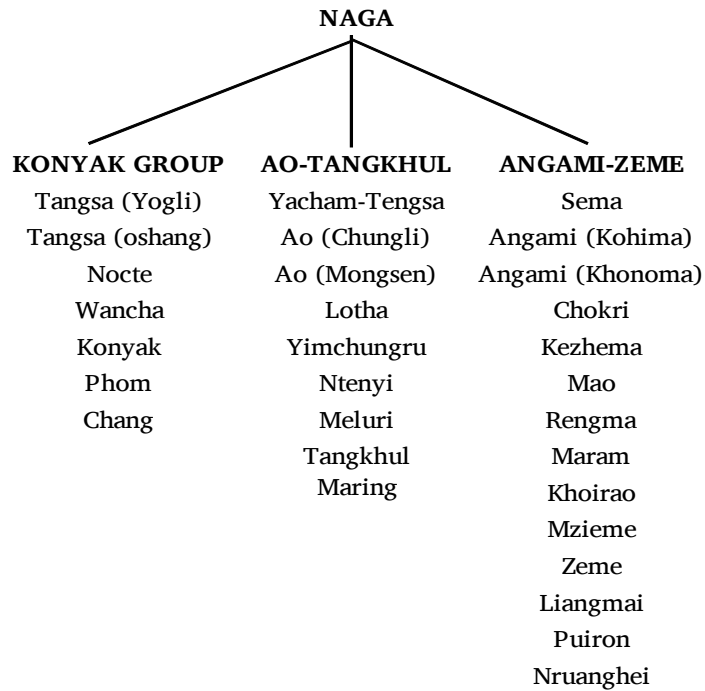


Figure 9 Marrison's classification of Naga (Marrison 1967)

Thurgood (2003) provides a different breakdown of the Naga languages; however, it is again based on language data mainly from northeastern India. This is shown in Figure 10.

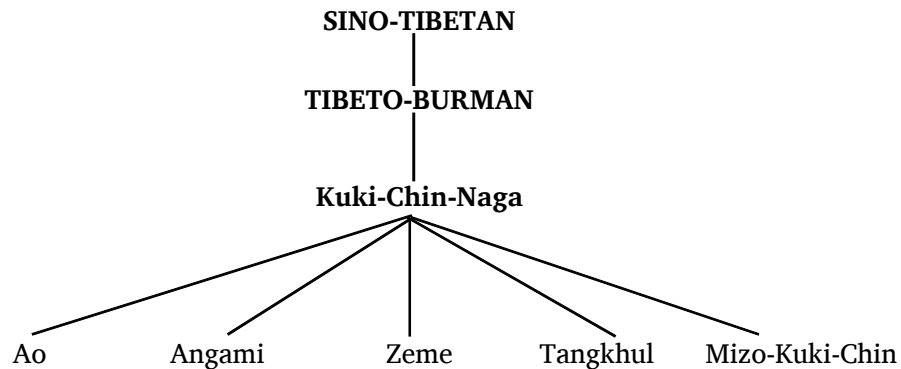


Figure 10 Thurgood's classification of Naga (Thurgood 2003)

Saul (2005: 18) divides the grouping of Naga people in Myanmar into two, namely: the northern and the southern groups. In the north, the majority of them fall under the Konyak division of the Bodo-Konyak-Jingphaw grouping. In the south, the languages have a close affinity to those of the Mizo-Kuki-Chin grouping.

According to Saul (2005: 29), Leinong Naga is grouped within Khamniungan Naga as they are the core group of a much larger linguistic division that extends from Nagaland of northeastern India down to the banks of the Chindwin River. The following

Figure 11 is his classification of Leinong Naga in Myanmar. See also Figure 12 for the linguistic map of Naga in Myanmar and northeastern India.

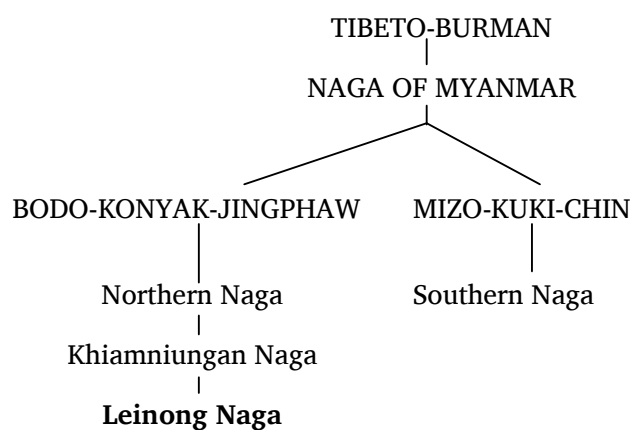


Figure 11 Saul's classification of Leinong Naga in Myanmar (Saul 2005)

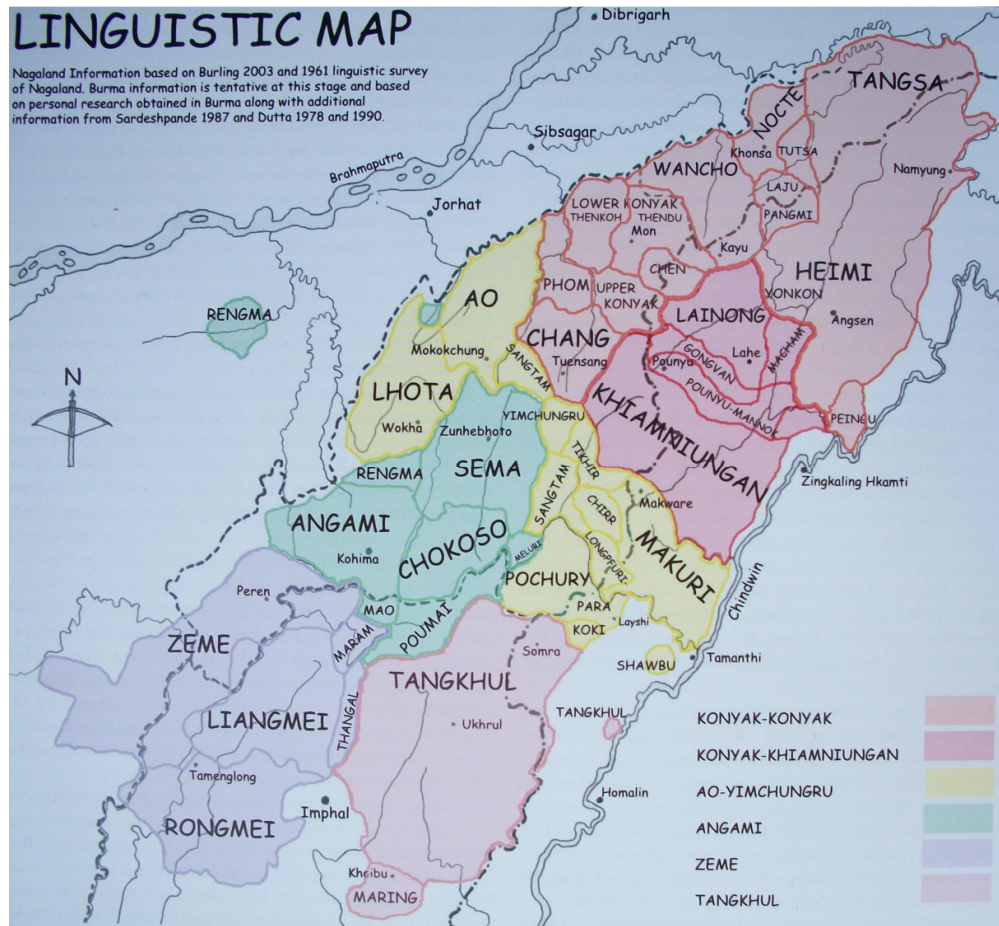


Figure 12 Saul’s linguistic map of Naga in Myanmar and northeastern India (Saul 2005)

Groupings of Naga in Myanmar are recorded by various authors in Burmese. The grouping was done based on geographical locations; they are Somra Naga, Sun Naga, Htangan Naga, and Heimi Naga. Among these groupings Heimi Naga shows relatively large difference between early records and recent ones. An early record by Min Naing¹³ (1960: 11-14) shows that there are 49 different clusters, and Maung Nwe Tan (2005) probably follows Min Naing and shows the same amount, while Tin Yi (2004: 67-68) shows 69 and Tin Ko et al. (1982: 184-285) shows 70 of them. The most recent information given by Gam Win was recorded by Wayesha et al. (2006: 15 unpublished) finds only 17 clusters. According to the author’s observation, the difference is the result of authors usually failing to differentiate between village

¹³ The works of Min Naing (1960), Maung Nwe Tan (2005), Tin Yi (2004), and Tin Ko (1982) are written in Burmese and the author quoted their works translating them into English.

name and language group name. The following Figure 13 shows the grouping of Naga clusters in Myanmar by Tin Yi (2003).



Figure 13 Tin Yi's grouping of Naga in Myanmar (Tin Yi 2003)

Apart from some minor differences in sub-grouping all authors put Leinong Naga under Htangan Naga. All authors agree that Leinong Naga belongs to the Htangan Naga cluster. A translated list of languages in the Htangan Naga cluster by Tin Yi (2004: 67-68) from Burmese into English which is relevant to his study is given in Table 1.

Table 1 Tin Yi's listing of Htangan Naga clusters (Tin Yi 2004)¹⁴

Languages in Htangan Naga cluster	
Yaodiang	Gongwang
Leinong	Salu
Makyam	Pongnyo
Solo	Danu / Daluh
Saplow	Khemyungan

Min Naing (1960: 11-14) also provides a list of many Naga varieties in Myanmar, dividing them into the same four clusters as in Tin Yi (2004). He asserts that among the Htangan cluster, Yao Diang Naga is widely spoken as an LWC. However, a survey report by Wayesha et al. (2007: 22 unpublished) shows that Yao Diang also called their language Leinong. This is supported by Tin Ko et al.'s (1982: 287) statement that the Leinong Naga is the LWC of the township. The following Table 2 is a list by Min Naing of Htangan clusters, translated from Burmese. He has dropped some of Tin Yi's listings.

Table 2 Min Naing's listing of Htangan Naga clusters (Min Naing 1960)

Languages in Htangan Naga cluster	
Yaodiang	Saplow
Leinong	Pongnyo
Makyam	Danu / Daluh
Solo	Khemyungan

The survey report by Wayesha et al. (2007: 23 unpublished) reveals a very high lexical similarity range of above 70% between Leinong, Pongnyo, and Gongwang Nagas of the Htangan Naga clusters. This is based on Frank Blair (1990) scales for language mutual intelligibility between language varieties. The same report also reveals that the Leinong Naga people have strong language vitality, using their

¹⁴ The term '*Khemyungan*' in Table 1 & 2 is also called '*Naukaw Naga*' as in Figure 13. They refer to the same language group but the term *Kemyungan* is a recently adapted term from India side.

mother tongue in every-day domains, and have a strong and healthy attitude toward their own mother tongue.

1.11.4 An overview of Leinong Naga phonology

Apart from Gwa (2006 unpublished), a term paper presented in a course of the linguistics department at Payap University, no other studies have been done of the Leinong Naga language. Nevertheless, there is some very limited literature of Leinong Naga circulating within churches, including some portions of the Bible, hymnals, and a little booklet of a Leinong dictionary. They are all written in Romanized script. However, inconsistency in the writing system from author to author may be easily seen, due to a lack of study of the language. For instance, Fuchephi (2003) uses capitalized letters with tones while K.P. Enu and U.C. Puman (2005) and Tanlwin (2000) use small letters and capitalized the first letters of sentences and nouns with no tones. K.P. Enu (nd) also compiled a booklet of Leinong Naga dictionary having 17 pages. He provides a consonants-vowel drill page but still there is an inconsistency in that the consonants /ŋ/ and /tʃ/ are not mentioned in the drill, but are found in the writing.

The following section will compare the studies by Gwa (2006 unpublished) and Fuchephi (nd) of Leinong Naga. Gwa gives 25 consonants, 6 monophthongs, and 5 diphthongs with 3 contrastive tones of high, mid and low register tones. There are some limitations of Fuchephi's and Gwa's findings because their data sources. Fuchephi has only a 4-page booklet in which the first page contains of the different phone charts followed by consonant-vowel drilling pages. Gwa's phonetic analysis of Leinong Naga of Lahe town is based on a 439-word wordlist collected from one language resource person, which was submitted as term paper in phonology class to the linguistics department of Payap University. The consonants of Leinong Naga from Gwa (2006 unpublished) are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Gwa's Leinong Naga consonant phonemes (Gwa 2006 unpublished)

Manner of Articulation	P l a c e o f a r t i c u l a t i o n						
	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	p b		t d			k g	ʔ
	p ^h		t ^h			k ^h	
Nasals	m		n		ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives		v	s z		ʃ ʒ		h
Affricates				tʃ ^h			
				tʃ			
Approximants	w		l		j		

The monophthongs in Leinong Naga from Gwa (2006 unpublished) are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Gwa's monophthongs of Leinong Naga (Gwa 2006 unpublished)

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Close-mid		ə	
Open-mid	ɛ		ɔ
Open		a	

The following Table 5 shows Gwa's diphthongs in Leinong Naga.

Table 5 Gwa's diphthongs of Leinong Naga (Gwa 2006 unpublished)

Diphthongs in Leinong Naga	
on-glide	off-glide
ia, iu, au	ai, ui

The tones of Leinong Naga from Gwa (2006 unpublished) are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Gwa's tones of Leinong Naga (Gwa 2006 unpublished)

Tones in Leinong Naga	
High	↑
Mid	↔
Low	↓

Another study was done by Fuchephi (nd) and in his study Leinong Naga has 24 consonants, 5 monophthongs and apparently 4 contrastive tones. The consonants are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Fuchephi's consonant phonemes of Leinong Naga (Fuchephi nd)

Manner of Articulation	P l a c e o f a r t i c u l a t i o n						
	Bilabial	Labio- dental	Alveolar	Post- alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	B P		T D			K G	Q
	PH		TH			KH	
Nasals	M		N			NG	
Trill			R				
Fricatives			S Z		SH J		H
Affricates				CH			
				CY			
Approximants	W		L		Y		

The following Table 8 shows the vowels and tones in Leinong Naga by Fuchephi (nd). The indication of tones are differently used that Gwa uses tone sticks while Fuchephi makes use of punctuation marks for tones (high-// unmarked, mid-/,/comma, low /:/colon, and stopped /Q/ which probably is borrowed from Rawang¹⁵ orthography).

¹⁵ Rawang is one of the Kachin ethnic groups inhabited in the northern regions of Kachin state, Myanmar. In Rawang Q is used as glottal stop.

Table 8 Fuchephi's Leinong Naga vowels and tones (Fuchephi nd)

Vowels and tones in Leinong Naga				
A	E	I	U	O
A,	E,	I,	U,	O,
A:	E:	I:	U:	O:
AQ	EQ	IQ	UQ	OQ

There are several other vowel clusters and also vowel-consonant clusters and as shown in Error! Reference source not found. (see also Appendix 1).

Table 9 Fuchephi's diphthong chart (Fuchephi nd)

B	E	I	U	O	OQ	X	'		
AI	EI	UI	IO	OIQ			'		
IA	IE	IU	IO	IAI	IAU	IAO			
AN	EN	IN	UN	ON	AT	ET	IT	UT	OT
AM	EM	IM	UM	OM	AP	EP	IP	UP	OP
ANG	ENG	ING	UNG	ONG	WNG				
AK	EIK	IK	UIK	OK	OWK				

Although there are similarities between Gwa's and Fuchephi's findings, differences are also observed. Gwa gives 25 consonants, 6 monophthongs, 5 diphthongs, and 3 register tones (high, mid, low) whereas Fuchephi gives only 24 consonants and 5 monophthongs, but 4 contrastive tones. Fuchephi lists a voiced alveolar trill /R/ but Gwa does not. Gwa lists a voiced palatal nasal /ɲ/, and voiced labio-dental fricative /v/ whereas Fuchephi does not. The indication of tones are differently used that Gwa uses tone sticks while Fuchephi makes use of punctuation marks for tones. Concerning diphthongs, Gwa shows 5 different diphthongs whereas Fuchephi's description shows vowel clusters and vowel-consonant clusters.

Chapter 2

Leinong Naga segmental phonology

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, phonemes of Leinong Naga are organized into groups of stops, nasals, fricatives, affricates, and approximant. In total there are 21 consonants and vowels of 6 monophthongs and 8 diphthongs. In the following sections each phoneme will be described and presented with its allophones whenever applicable, and illustrated with examples. Evidence of contrast for consonants and vowels is illustrated with minimal pairs.

2.2 Consonant phonemes

The Leinong Naga consonant inventory includes stops at three places of articulation: bilabial, alveolar, and velar. The voiceless bilabial, alveolar, and velar stops are in contrast with their aspirated counterparts and with the voiced ones. There are four voiced nasals, six fricatives, one voiceless affricate, and one approximant. The Table 10 shows the consonant phonemes in Leinong Naga.

Table 10 Leinong Naga consonant phonemes

Manner of Articulation	Place of articulation						
	Bilabial	Labio- dental	Alveolar	Post- alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	p b		t d			k g	
	p ^h		t ^h			k ^h	
Nasals	m		n		ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives		v	s z	ʃ ʒ			h
Affricates				tʃ			
Approximant			l				

Comparing the present finding of the consonants system in Leinong Naga with previous ones it reveals two variant facts: first there are different consonant phonemes and a different number of total phonemes. This study reveals that there are 21 consonant phonemes in Leinong Naga, while Fuchephi's finding has 24, and Gwa's finding shows 25 consonant phonemes. For a detailed comparison chart see Appendix 3.

2.2.1 Distribution of consonant phonemes

The Leinong Naga consonants include stops, nasals, fricatives, one affricate, and one approximant. The distribution of the Leinong Naga consonant phonemes in Leinong Naga is described below.

Stops

In this analysis, there are nine phonemic oral stops. The stops have three places of articulation, bilabial /p, p^h, b/, alveolar /t, t^h, d/, velar /k, k^h, g/. Unaspirated stops /p, t, k/ are phonetically unreleased [p̚, t̚, k̚] when they occur word-finally. These unreleased stops are treated as allophones of the phonemes /p, t, k/ respectively and will be discussed as such in Section 2.2.5. Aspirated stops /p^h, t^h, k^h/ and voiced stops /b, d, g/ occur only word-initially and never occur in word-final position. There are contrasts between voiced versus voiceless and aspirated versus unaspirated stops.

Nasals

There are four nasal phonemes in Leinong Naga. They occur in four places of articulation, bilabial /m/, alveolar /n/, palatal /ɲ/, and velar /ŋ/. They are not contrastive in voicing, and these voiced nasals have no voiceless counterparts. Apart from the voiced palatal nasal /ɲ/, the others occur both in word initial and final position. Like the voiceless stops /p, t, k/, the nasals, /m, n, ŋ/ are also found to be unreleased [m̚, n̚, ŋ̚] when they occur in the word final position. These unreleased nasals are treated as allophones of the phonemes /m, n, ŋ/ respectively as will be discussed in Section 2.2.5.

Fricatives

There are three voiceless fricatives and three voiced fricatives in four places of articulation: voiced labio-dental /v/, voiceless alveolar /s/, voiced alveolar/z/,

voiceless post-alveolar /ʃ/, voiced post-alveolar /ʒ/, and voiceless glottal /h/. All fricatives occur in word initial position only.

Affricate

In Leinong Naga there is only one voiceless affricate in one place of articulation: post-alveolar /tʃ/. This consonant phoneme occurs only word initially. In Leinong Naga the affricate /tʃ/ has two allophones [ts] and [tʃ]. The voiceless post-alveolar affricate /tʃ/ is chosen to be the phoneme (see Section 2.2.7).

Approximant

There is only one voiced approximant, in one place of articulation: alveolar /l/. It occurs only word initially.

2.2.2 Distribution of initial consonants

Table 11 demonstrates the distribution of word initial consonants and vowels in Leinong Naga. All of the consonant phonemes in Leinong Naga take word initial position. All the stops appear with almost all the vowels of both monophthongs and diphthongs except with a close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/, which is limited to occur only with /t/¹⁶ and close back rounded vowel /u/, which is also restricted to occur only with /p, b, g/. An on-glide /io/ never appears with /b/. Similarly, an on-glide /iu/ never appears with /p, p^h, b, t/. In the related language of Para Naga¹⁷, Lubbe (2007: 4 unpublished), shows that it has only two diphthongs namely: /ei, ou/ and they rarely occur with any consonants, but /ei/ is restricted only to /p, s, w/, and /ou/ only with /l, h/.

Most nasals have similar restrictions on the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/, with the exception of the voiced alveolar nasal /n/, which can occur before /e/. A similar limitation was also seen in Para Naga (Lubbe 2007: 4 unpublished) that all the nasals never occur with /ə/. The bilabial nasal /m/ never occurs before /e, u/, and the alveolar nasal /n/ never occurs before /u, iu/. The palatal nasal /ɲ/ also is restricted in that it never occurs before /e, ə, u, ai/. Similarly, /ŋ/ is restricted and never occurs before /e, ə, ia, io, iu, ei, ai/.

¹⁶ This is still a very limited occurrence of /t/ and /e/ that only 4 instances are found in the whole data. The occurrence of /k^h/ and /e/ is also found but there is only one instance and it is not only limited to one LRP. Therefore it is considered to be an idiolect.

¹⁷ Para Naga is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by a few thousand people in Lashi township of northwestern Myanmar.

Table 11 Distribution of initial consonants in Leinong Naga¹⁸

	-i	-e	-ə	-a	-u	-o	-ia	-io	-iu	-əu	-ua	-ei	-ui	-ai
p	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
p^h	x		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
b	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
t	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
t^h	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
d	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
k	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
k^h	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
g	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
m	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
n	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
ɲ	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
ŋ	x			x	x	x				x	x		x	
v	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
s	x		x	x		x				x	x	x		x
z	x			x		x				x		x		x
ʃ	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
ʒ	x			x		x		x		x	x		x	
h	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
tʃ	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x
l	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

With the exception of /h/, the fricatives /v, s, z, ʃ, ʒ/ cannot occur before /e/. There are other restrictions in distribution of the fricatives; /v/ never occurs with /e, ua/, nor does /s/ before /e, u, ia, io, iu, ui/. The voiced alveolar fricative /z/ has more restrictions and it can only occur with /i, a, o, əu, ei, ai/. Voiceless post-alveolar fricative /ʃ/ is restricted to occur only before /i, o, ia, io, iu, əu, ua, ui/. Similarly, the voiced palatal fricative /ʒ/ is restricted to occur only before /i, a, o, io, əu, ua, ui/. Apart from close back rounded vowel /u/ the voiceless glottal fricative /h/ can occur before all other vowels.

¹⁸ The symbol “x” in the table indicates the occurrences of initial consonants with vowels.

The voiceless post-alveolar affricate /tʃ/ cannot occur before /e, u, ia, ei/. The voiced alveolar approximant /l/ is similar to /h/ that apart from the close back rounded vowel /u/ it can occur before all other vowels.

2.2.3 Distribution of final consonants

This section gives a brief description of the distribution of word final consonants. The following Table 12 summaries their distribution.

Table 12 Distribution of Leinong Naga final consonants¹⁹

	i-	e-	ə-	a-	u-	o-	ia-	io-	iu-	əu-	ua-	ei-	ui-	ai-
p	x		x	x		x	x							
t		x		x			x							
k				x		x	x			x	x	x		
m	x		x	x		x	x							
n	x	x	x	x			x							
ŋ				x		x	x			x	x			

There are a limited number of final consonants in Leinong Naga as it is with other related Tibeto-Burman languages. For example Burling (2003: 173) in his discussion about the typology of language in northeastern India that most languages have /m, n, ŋ/ as final consonants. However, in Leinong Naga word final position is not limited only to the nasals but also the stops /p, t, k/ as is similar to Tangkhul Naga as reported by Matisoff (1972: 272). In Tangkhul Naga a syllable may end in one of the 9 consonants: /p, t, k, m, n, ŋ, w, y, r/. In Leinong Naga other consonants namely; aspirated stops, fricatives, affricates, and approximant are not found in final position as with other Tibeto-Burman languages.

In Leinong Naga only the stops /p, t, k/ and the nasals /m, n, ŋ/ are found in syllable final position. The voiceless bilabial stop /p/ is preceded mostly by monophthongs /i, ə, a, o/ and the off-glide /ia/. Voiceless alveolar stop /t/ can only be preceded by the closed-mid unrounded vowel /e/, open front unrounded /a/ and the off-glide /ia/. The voiceless velar stop /k/ can be preceded by more of the vowels than either of the two stops previously mentioned. The voiceless velar stop /k/ appears following the vowels /a, o, ia, ei, əu, ua/.

¹⁹ Voiced alveolar approximant /l/ appears in word final position with only LRP in 6 instances but this is considered as an idiolect and not counted in the analysis.

Nasals follow monophthongs more frequently than diphthongs. The voiced bilabial nasal /m/ follows /i, ə, a, o, ia/ while the voiced alveolar nasal /n/ follows /i, e, ə, a, ia/. The voiced velar nasal /ŋ/ follows /a, o, ia, əu, ua/. From what has been described above the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/ has a very limited occurrence.

Again, observing the Table 12 about the consonants and diphthongs distribution, the voiceless stops /p, t/ and the voiced nasals /m, n/ only occur with the diphthong /ia/ and never with the rest of the diphthongs. Another observation made was that in Leinong Naga /t, k, ŋ/ are found to occur only with non-front vowels as in Tangkhul Naga (Matisoff 1972: 272). In Tangkhul Naga the final consonant /-y/ is limited to occur only with the non-front vowels /ə, a, u, o/.

2.2.4 Interpretation of ambiguous segments

In the Leinong Naga language, the following consonant segments are interpreted as single units for the simplicity of consonant inventory and to conform to the language CV pattern: aspirated voiceless bilabial stop [ph], aspirated voiceless alveolar stop [th], aspirated voiceless velar stop [kh], and the affricate [tʃ] are interpreted as single units /p^h, t^h, k^h, tʃ/.

2.2.5 Allophonic rule of the consonants

The unspirated stops /p, t, k/ and the nasals /m, n, ŋ/ have released and unreleased allophones depending upon where they occur. In the word initial position, these consonants are released, but word finally they are not released. This phenomenon is also seen in Garo as stated by Burling (1992: 35), instances from Leinong Naga are shown in Example (1).

Allophonic rule (1):

/p, t, k, m, n, ŋ/ → [p̚, t̚, k̚, m̚, n̚, ŋ̚] / _____ #

Example (1):	Word initials	Word finals
	/pio ²¹ / 'grandfather'	[dip̚ ⁴⁴] 'hut'
	/təu ²¹ / 'warthog'	[k ^h at̚ ⁴⁴] 'lake'
	/kəu ⁴⁴ / 'chin'	[zak̚ ⁴⁴] 'one'
	/mio ²¹ / 'ant'	[jim̚ ²¹] 'womb'
	/niu ⁵³ / 'sister'	[van̚ ²¹] 'fire'
	/ŋo ²¹ / 'spear'	[luaŋ̚ ²¹] 'stone'

2.2.6 Consonant contrasts

The following section shows examples of consonant contrasts as proof for consonant phonemes. There are mainly two kinds of contrasts found in the course of the analysis, namely, Contrast in Identical Environment (CIE) and Contrast in Analogous Environment (CAE).

Example (2): /p/ and /b/

CAE #391. /pə ²¹ ʒi ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³ / 'soup'	#1567. /bə ²¹ ʒi ⁴⁴ o ²¹ / 'rib'
CAE #344. /pan ³³ an ⁵³ / 'blossom'	#423. /ban ⁵³ luaŋ ⁵³ / 'basket'
CAE #435. /pui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / 'close'	#1274. /bui ⁴⁴ / 'neck'
CAE #262. /t ^h aŋ ³³ pu ³³ / 'poor man'	#102. /laŋ ³³ bu ³³ / 'intestine worm'

Example (3): /p/ and /p^h/

CIE #489. /pei ⁵³ / 'wood'	#1114. /p ^h ei ⁵³ / 'backward'
CAE #1254. /pio ³³ / 'snake'	#992. /p ^h io ³³ an ⁵³ / 'throw away'
CAE #523. /pian ²¹ an ⁵³ / 'pick'	#533. /p ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³ / 'tether (sheep etc.)'

Example (4): /t/ and /d/

CIE #1427. /tai ⁵³ an ⁵³ / 'correct'	#57. /dai ⁵³ an ⁵³ / 'lie down'
CAE #639. /tam ²¹ zai ³³ / 'pray'	#1350. /dam ²¹ an ⁵³ / 'kiss'
CAE #483. /taŋ ³³ luaŋ ²¹ / 'hammer'	#1460. /daŋ ³³ dəu ⁵³ / 'brain'
CAE #785. /tə ²¹ təu ²¹ an ⁵³ / 'cackle'	#1574. /də ²¹ diu ²¹ / 'snail'

Example (5): /t/ and /t^h/

CIE #1427. /tai⁵³an⁵³/ ‘correct’

CIE #1511. /tok⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘drunk’

CIE #402. /tap⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘cut’

CAE #960. /tan⁵³an⁵³/ ‘hold’

#1323. /t^hai⁵³an⁵³/ ‘push’

#1350. /t^hok⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘kick’

#1010. /t^hap⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘wring out’

#597. /t^han⁵³fian⁵³/ ‘send’

Example (6): /k/ and /g/

CAE #210. /kiu⁴⁴am²¹/ ‘cousin’

CAE #1311. /kə⁵³am²¹pu²¹/ ‘difficult’

CAE #453. /kuaŋ⁵³an⁵³/ ‘loosen’

CAE #971. /kam³³an⁵³/ ‘coil (v)’

#240. /giu⁴⁴pu²¹/ ‘thief’

#849. /gə⁵³niu²¹/ ‘world’

#8. /guaŋ⁵³zam²¹/ ‘chest’

#989. /gam³³vo²¹an⁵³/ ‘assemble’

Example (7): /k/ and /k^h/

CAE #329. /ka²¹liak⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘tickle’

CAE #1271. /kai⁵³an⁵³/ ‘tie’

CAE #971. /kam³³an⁵³/ ‘coil’

CAE #1191. /ki⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘bite’

#712. /k^ha²¹lap⁴⁴/ ‘wild cat’

#932. /k^hai⁵³p^hei⁵³/ ‘back’

#918. /k^ham³³vu³³/ ‘day before yesterday’

#1396. /k^hi⁴⁴/ ‘excrement’

Example (8): /m/ and /n/

CAE #1245. /mei⁵³an⁵³/ ‘good’

CAE #355. /mei⁴⁴/ ‘law’

CAE #1351. /məu³³ji⁴⁴/ ‘medicine’

CAE #228. /mai⁴⁴k^həu⁵³/ ‘boy friend’

#542. /nei⁵³/ ‘birdlime’

#990. /nei⁴⁴piat⁴⁴/ ‘divide’

#1174. /nəu³³t^hok⁴⁴/ ‘ear’

#1253. /nai⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘small’

Example (9): /n/ and /ŋ/

CIE #1459. /ni²¹/ ‘blanket’

CAE #415. /nam²¹tap⁴⁴/ ‘tighten’

CAE #1109. /naŋ⁵³gu⁴⁴/ ‘here’

CAE #1213. /nai⁵³an⁵³/ ‘sit’

#1169. /ŋi²¹/ ‘2nd person’

#1514. /ŋam³³/ ‘gong’

#222. /ŋaŋ⁵³/ ‘sister-in-law’

#809. /ŋai⁵³man⁵³/ ‘silk (of corn)’

Example (10): /ɲ/ and /ŋ/

CAE #809. /ɲai⁵³man⁵³/ ‘silk (of corn)’

CAE #1449. /ɲuak⁴⁴/ ‘village’

CAE #37. /ɲiu⁴⁴ʃiu³³/ ‘tears (n)’

#948. /ɲai⁵³an⁵³/ ‘ascend, go up’

#619. /ɲuat⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘hum (v)’

#755. /ɲəu⁴⁴gəu³³/ ‘fish-scale’

Example (11): /s/ and /z/

CIE #1322. /sai ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘pull’	#789. /zai ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘sting (v)’
CIE #89. /səu ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘be sick’	#573. /zəu ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘beg (for money)’
CAE #1421. /sa ²¹ lei ²¹ / ‘betel nut’	#466. /za ²¹ vo ²¹ / ‘garbage dump’
CAE #1316. /sei ²¹ / ‘intestine’	#18. /zei ²¹ o ²¹ / ‘hip’

Example (12): /ʃ/ and /ʒ/

CIE #339. /ʃui ³³ / ‘duty’	#618. /ʒui ³³ / ‘song’
CIE #539. /ʃi ⁴⁴ / ‘poison’	#1417. /ʒi ⁴⁴ / ‘urine’
CIE #1354. /ʃui ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘rotten’	#947. /ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘come out’
CIE #1016. /ə ⁵³ ʃuaŋ ³³ / ‘beginning’	#80. /ə ⁵³ ʒuaŋ ³³ / ‘hump’
CAE #1279. /ʃiu ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘sew’	#1195. /ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘drink’

Example (13): /ʃ/ and /tʃ/

CIE #720. /ʃui ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘growl’	#1011. /tʃui ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘shine, shinny’
CIE #1060. /ʃui ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘rotten’	#131. /tʃui ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘stupid’
CAE #12. /ʃim ²¹ / ‘womb’	#360. /tʃi ²¹ / ‘punishment’
CAE #339. /ʃui ³³ / ‘duty’	#310. /tʃui ³³ tʃui ³³ oi ³³ oi ³³ / ‘contradict’

Example (14): /b/ and /v/

CAE #1529. /bei ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘broken’	#34. /vei ³³ k ^h an ³³ / ‘phlegm’
CAE #594. /ban ⁵³ lui ³³ / ‘bale out’	#1502. /van ³³ mei ³³ / ‘beard’
CAE #50. /bəu ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘faint’	#493. /vəu ³³ / ‘axe’
CAE #1458. /biam ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘bend’	#1425. /vian ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘bury’

Example (15): /b/ and /m/

CAE #1243. /ba ²¹ li ³³ / ‘four’	#1418. /ma ²¹ vu ³³ / ‘yesterday’
CAE #423. /ban ⁵³ luaŋ ⁵³ / ‘basket’	#1441. /man ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘slow’
CAE #525. /ba ³³ / ‘threshing-floor’	#823. /ma ³³ dei ³³ / ‘lemon’

Example (16): /d/ and /n/

CIE #57. /dai ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘lie down’	#386. /nai ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘apply’
CAE #469. /da ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘build’	#1166. /na ⁵³ tʃa ⁵³ / ‘but’
CAE #327. /dam ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘kiss’	#451. /nam ²¹ tap ⁴⁴ / ‘tighten’
CAE #1315. /dat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘hit’	#162. /nat ⁴⁴ tai ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘pretend’

Example (17): /n/ and /l/

CIE #1186. /ni ³³ / ‘two’	#216. /li ³³ / ‘nephew’
CIE #542. /nei ⁵³ / ‘birdlime’	#1184. /lei ⁵³ / ‘tongue’
CIE #73. /nai ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘seated’	#1202. /lai ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘long’
CAE #796. /nəu ⁴⁴ bei ²¹ / ‘swarm’	#1025. /ləu ⁴⁴ lai ²¹ / ‘lengthen’

Example (18): /d/ and /l/

CIE #1565. /diak ⁴⁴ / ‘cooking pot’	#376. /liak ⁴⁴ / ‘bead’
CAE #408. /dəu ²¹ / ‘now’	#405. /leu ⁵³ / ‘bellows’
CAE #163. /diŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘(be) kind’	#1542. /liɑŋ ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘turn’
CAE #1060. /dui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ pu ²¹ / ‘important’	#1542. /lui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘turn’

Example (19): /l/ and /ʒ/

CIE #1486. /li ³³ / ‘son-in-law’	#470. /ʒi ³³ / ‘thatch (n)’
CIE #1457. /liu ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘swallow’	#160. /ʒiu ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘succeed’
CAE #962. /lui ³³ ʃian ⁵³ / ‘drop’	#620. /ʒui ³³ za ⁵³ / ‘dance (n)’
CAE #1246. /li ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘heavy’	#1313. /ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ / ‘finger’
CAE #1451. /liat ⁴⁴ / ‘leech’	#1247. /ʒiat ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³ / ‘left’

Example (20): /p^h/ and /h/

CAE #1545. /p ^h a ⁴⁴ k ^h ei ³³ / ‘armpit’	#320. /ha ⁴⁴ tai ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘boast’
CAE #907. /p ^h ei ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘late’	#1470. /hei ³³ pu ³³ / ‘male friend’
CAE #826. /p ^h əu ²¹ səu ²¹ / ‘pineapple’	#4. /həu ²¹ kam ⁵³ / ‘molar tooth’

Example (21): /t^h/ and /h/

CIE #1101. /t ^h a ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘enough’	#332. /ha ³³ an ⁵³ / ‘help’
CIE #1008. /t ^h iaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘dip’	#972. /hiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘hang up’
CIE #959. /t ^h iak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘pick up’	#1006. /hiak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘sprinkle’
CAE #1323. /t ^h ai ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘push’	#267. /hai ⁵³ ha ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘accompany’

Example (22): /k^h/ and /h/

CIE #378. /k ^h ip ⁴⁴ / ‘bracelet’	#1533. /hip ⁴⁴ / ‘cry’
CIE #835. /k ^h ui ⁵³ / ‘yam’	#870. /hui ⁵³ / ‘bridge’
CIE #1473. /k ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘lick’	#1469. /hui ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘exchange’
CAE #154. /k ^h əu ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘abstain’	#4. /həu ²¹ kam ⁵³ / ‘molar tooth’

Example (23): /d/ and /g/

CIE #978. /diap⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘pierce’

CAE #967. /din²¹lian⁵³/ ‘overtake’

CAE #1413. /dian⁵³an⁵³/ ‘honest’

#437. /giap⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘cover’

#1500. /gin²¹/ ‘bamboo shoot’

#1532. /gian³³an⁵³/ ‘climb’

Example (24): /p^h/ and /t^h/

CIE #1514. /p^hat⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘full’

CIE #1237. /p^ham²¹an⁵³/ ‘big’

CAE #905. /p^hei⁵³di⁵³/ ‘after’

CAE #272. /p^hiu³³an⁵³/ ‘abandon’

#1150. /t^hat⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘scold’

#1474. /t^ham²¹an⁵³/ ‘lift’

#281. /t^hei⁵³an⁵³/ ‘say’

#1480. /t^hiu²¹an⁵³/ ‘pound’

Example (25): /t^h/ and /k^h/

CIE #1276. /t^hui²¹an⁵³/ ‘dig’

CIE #1350. /t^hok⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘kick’

CAE #1499. /t^ha⁵³an⁵³/ ‘answer’

CAE #281. /t^hei⁵³an⁵³/ ‘say’

#1473. /k^hui²¹an⁵³/ ‘lick’

#980. /k^hok⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘strip off (bark)’

#1546. /k^ha⁵³ŋui⁵³/ ‘bald’

#1073. /k^hei⁵³fiam⁵³/ ‘twenty three’

Example (26): /p/ and /t/

CIE #95. /pok⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘swelling’

CAE #425. /pə⁵³lan⁵³/ ‘bottle’

CAE #1254. /pio³³/ ‘snake’

#1511. /tok⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘drunk’

#409. /tə⁵³tian⁵³vi⁴⁴səu²¹/ ‘mongoose’

#1005. /tio³³an⁵³/ ‘leak (v)’

Example (27): /n/ and /l/

CIE #1186. /ni³³/ ‘two’

CIE #542. /nei⁵³/ ‘birdlime’

CIE #73. /nai²¹an⁵³/ ‘seated’

CAE #796. /nəu⁴⁴bei²¹/ ‘swarm’

#216. /li³³/ ‘nephew’

#1184. /lei⁵³/ ‘tongue’

#1202. /lai²¹an⁵³/ ‘long’

#1025. /ləu⁴⁴lai²¹/ ‘lengthen’

Example (28): /t/ and /k/

CIE #1427. /tai⁵³an⁵³/ ‘correct’

CAE #302. /tam²¹zai³³an⁵³/ ‘pray’

CAE #709. /tə⁵³tian⁵³vi⁴⁴səu²¹/ ‘mongoose’

CAE #705. /təu²¹/ ‘warthog’

#958. /kai⁵³an⁵³/ ‘catch’

#791. /kam³³an⁵³/ ‘coil’

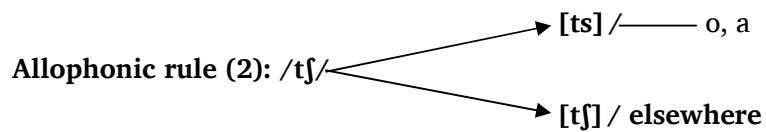
#312. /kə⁵³tai⁵³pu²¹/ ‘deny’

#1462. /kəu⁴⁴/ ‘chin’

2.2.7 Complementary distribution

[tʃ] and [ts]

In this section a complementary distribution in Leinong will be described. As stated by Burquest (2001: 32) two phonetically similar segments are in complementary distribution when these segments are each consistently found in distinct contexts in the phonetic data. In Leinong Naga the affricate [ts] and [tʃ] are found to be in complementary distribution. The voiceless post-alveolar affricate /tʃ/ is chosen to be the phoneme. The following section shows the allophonic rule followed by examples.



Example(29):

- | | |
|---|--|
| #927. [tsoŋ ²¹ kui ²¹] ‘thing’ | #1556. [tʃiu ⁵³] ‘ginger’ |
| #552. [tso ^{44?} ɲiu ²¹] ‘fishing net’ | #1318. [tʃəu ^{44?}] ‘paddy rice’ |
| #399. [tsam ²¹] ‘beer (traditional)’ | #576. [tʃi ³³] ‘debt’ |
| #263. [tsak ⁴⁴] ‘corcerer (male)’ | #1149. [tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ pu ²¹] ‘monk’ |

The occurrence of [ts] with /o, a/ is found in the data from three LRPs but in the data from only LRP [ts] occurs with only /a/. This is considered to be an idiolect.

2.3 Vowels

This analysis shows that in Leinong Naga there are 6 monophthongs and 8 diphthongs as seen in Table 13 and Table 14. There is no vowel length distinction observed in Leinong Naga.

Table 13 Monophthongs of Leinong Naga

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Close-mid	e		o
Mid		ə	
Open		a	

There are two each of front, central and back simple vowels. The two front vowels are the close front unrounded vowel /i/ and the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/. The occurrence of the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/ in the data is limited (see Section 2.3.1). The two central vowels are the mid central unrounded vowel /ə/ and the open central unrounded vowel /a/. The two back vowels are the close back rounded vowel /u/, and the close-mid rounded vowel /o/.

Table 14 Diphthongs of Leinong Naga

on-glide	off-glide
ia, io, iu, əu, ua	ei, ui, ai

The diphthongs in Leinong Naga as shown in Table 14 includes five on-glides: /ia, io, iu, əu, ua / and three off-glides /ei, ui, ai/.

The on-glide /ia/ is an open diphthong starting from a close front unrounded vowel position to an open central unrounded vowel position. See the on-glide /ia/ occurrence in Example (30).

Example (30):

#1193. /tiaŋ⁵³mi²¹/ ‘cloud’

#1565. /diak⁴⁴/ ‘cooking-pot’

#1012. /miaŋ²¹an⁵³/ ‘fade’

#54. /tiap⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘taste’

Similarly, another on-glide /io/ is a close-mid diphthong starting from a close front unrounded vowel position to a close-mid back rounded vowel position. The occurrence of the on-glide /io/ is shown in Example (31).

Example (31):

#1535. /pio²¹/ ‘grandfather’

#1365. /gio⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘steal’

#398. /pio⁴⁴/ ‘milk (n)’

#1238. /ʒio⁴⁴/ ‘thorn’

Another on-glide /iu/ is a close diphthong starting from a close front unrounded vowel position to close back rounded vowel position. The occurrence of the on-glide /iu/ is demonstrated in Example (32).

Example (32):

#1176. /piu⁴⁴/ ‘eye’

#1188. /kiu⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘give’

#240. /giu⁴⁴pu²¹/ ‘thief’

#1227. /hiu⁴⁴/ ‘louse’

The on-glide /əu/ is a close diphthong starting from a mid central unrounded vowel position to a close back rounded vowel position. The occurrence of the on-glide /əu/ is shown in Example (33).

Example (33):

#1338. /nəu⁴⁴/ ‘bee’

#213. /səu²¹/ ‘son’

#707. /zəu⁴⁴sa⁵³/ ‘shrew’

#1445. /ləu⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘take’

#1335. /vəu⁴⁴/ ‘bamboo’

Similarly, /ua/ is an on-glide starting from a close back rounded vowel position to an open central unrounded vowel position. Examples are shown below.

Example (34):

- #637. /muɑŋ⁵³/ ‘soul’
- #1449. /nuak⁴⁴/ ‘village’
- #35. /ɲuan³³/ ‘nasal mucus’
- #1205. /tuan⁵³/ ‘mouth’
- #1389. /luan⁵³/ ‘buffalo’

The off-glide /ei/ is a close diphthong starting from a close-mid front unrounded vowel position to a close front unrounded vowel position. Examples of the occurrence of the off-glide /ei/ are demonstrated in Example (35).

Example (35):

- #1220. /nei²¹/ ‘mother-in-law’
- #542. /nei⁵³/ ‘birdlime’
- #1326. /tei⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘thick’
- #1310. /sei⁴⁴/ ‘cooked rice’
- #1184. /lei⁵³/ ‘tongue’

The off-glide /ui/ is a close diphthong which begins with a close back rounded vowel position and ends with a close front unrounded vowel position. The examples of the off-glide /ui/ are shown in Example (36).

Example (36):

- #1274. /bui⁴⁴/ ‘neck’
- #28. /ɟui²¹/ ‘lung’
- #1223. /vui²¹/ ‘bird’

#238. /ui⁵³/ ‘enemy’

#1276. /t^hui²¹an⁵³/ ‘dig’

The off-glide /ai/ is a close diphthong starting from an open central unrounded vowel position to a close front unrounded vowel position. The occurrences of the off-glide /ai/ are shown in Example (37).

Example (37):

#1248. /mai⁴⁴pu²¹/ ‘man’

#121. /nai⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘(be) young’

#727. /vai⁴⁴o⁵³/ ‘hornbill’

#1538. /zai⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘soft’

The finding of diphthongs in Leinong Naga shows some differences from Gwa (2006 unpublished). According to Gwa, Leinong Naga has three on-glides: /ia, iu, au/, and two off-glides: /ai, ui/, whereas in this study there are five on-glides: /ia, io, iu, əu, ua/ and three off-glides: /ei, ui, ai/. Burling (2003: 173) states about the typology of vowel systems of northeastern India Naga that they vary from a quite simple five vowel pattern to those with nine or ten simple vowels plus several diphthongs. Thus a robust diphthong system is a very common feature and observed throughout Tibeto-Burman languages such as, Tangkhul Naga: /ei, ei, oe, ai, ao, ui/, Tangsa: /ai, au, oi/, and Tibetan²⁰: /ue, ai, oa, ow/ (Matisoff 1996: 365-441).

2.3.1 Close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/

As mentioned in Section 2.3 the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/ has a very limited distribution. This vowel occurs mostly word finally and in a very few instance as a monosyllable. The consonants that occur most frequently with this vowel are /t, n, l, h/. Though, in Para Naga a related language by Lubbe (2007 unpublished) /e/ occurs with /k^h/, but in Leinong Naga /e/ is found to occur with /k^h/ only in one instance with only one LRP and this is not counted. In Leinong Naga both Fuchephi (2003) and Tanlwin (2000) found uses of /e/ occurring with /b,

²⁰ The data is from the Helambu dialect of Sherpa, spoken in Kagate, Nepal.

t, d, l/, (also /g/ by Tanlwin) in monosyllabic words and in English loanwords such as /Jesu/ for ‘Jesus’, and /temple/ for ‘temple’. The following examples are all occurrences of /e/ in all syllable types in Leinong Naga.

Example (38):

- | | |
|---|---|
| #209. /ne ²¹ / ‘father’s elder sister’ | #1525. /huak ⁴⁴ tsauŋ ³³ ne ²¹ / ‘trousers’ |
| #1123. /le ²¹ lim ⁵³ / ‘towards’ | #77. /ə ⁵³ sa ⁵³ sa ³³ te ⁵³ / ‘alert’ |
| #1110. /le ³³ gu ⁴⁴ / ‘there’ | #218. /he ²¹ pu ²¹ he ²¹ niu ²¹ / ‘in-law’ |
| #1128. /dui ⁵³ le ³³ gu ⁴⁴ / ‘why’ | #912. /ə ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹ te ⁵³ / ‘usually’ |

Although the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/ is relatively very limited in occurrence, it is reported that it appears even in Leinong Naga folk songs handed down from generation to generation. Example (39) shows the paragraph taken from one of their folk songs that /e/ appears in /se⁵³/ as topic marker and /he⁵³/ and /le⁵³/ as final verb markers.

Example (39):

- ‘po²¹niu⁵³laŋ³³se⁵³.....kiap⁴⁴faŋ⁵³pon³³he⁵³’
 ‘the beauty of this world is natural flowers’
 ‘za²¹niu⁵³laŋ³³se⁵³.....toŋ²¹kin⁵³la³³le⁵³’
 ‘the beauty of the heaven is the stars in the sky²¹’.

2.3.2 Vowel allophonic rule

In Leinong Naga a close back unrounded vowel [ɯ] never appears separately in contrast with the other vowels /i, e, ə, a, u, o/ but it does appear phonetically as an element of a diphthong only with a mid-central unrounded vowel [əɯ]. Therefore [ɯ] is analyzed as an allophone of the close back rounded vowel /u/. It is worth noting that in Tangkhul Naga /u/ is realized as [ɯ] in word final position when preceded by non-nasal consonants (Matisoff 1996: 368). The allophonic rule and the

²¹ The author collected this folk song from Sainyo and did oral recording during the research work in Lahe in 2009.

examples showing that the vowel /u/ becomes [ɯ] in Leinong Naga are shown below.

Allophonic rule (3): /u/ → [ɯ] /ə _____

Example (40):

#187. /pəu²¹/ → [pəɯ²¹] ‘father’

#1335. /vəu⁴⁴/ → [vəɯ^{44?}] ‘bamboo’

#1479. /səu²¹/ → [səɯ²¹] ‘son’

2.3.3 Idiolect variation

This section discusses vowel variation between the LRPs which is considered as idiolect in Leinong Naga. Crystal (2003: 225) describes idiolect as the distinctive speech of an individual speaker – one personal dialect. The vowel variation which is considered as an idiolect in Leinong Naga is described below.

/o/ is pronounced as [ɔ]

There is a phonetic difference between a close-mid back rounded vowel [o] and an open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ]. Among the LRPs one of them uses every word with the close-mid back rounded vowel [o] as the open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ]. Therefore, this study proposes that this is an idiolect. The occurrence of the open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ] in the data from one LRP is shown in the following examples.

Example (41):

#1032. /pok⁴⁴an⁵³/ [pɔk⁴⁴kan⁵³] ‘swell’

#424. /poŋ⁵³/ [pɔŋ⁵³] ‘bucket’

#1199. /k^ho²¹/ [k^hɔ²¹] ‘head’

#643. /mok⁴⁴poŋ²¹/ [mɔk⁴⁴pɔŋ²¹] ‘bull’

#689. /vui²¹poŋ²¹/ [vui²¹pɔŋ²¹] ‘rooster’

/a/ is pronounced as [ɑ]

There is also the case of an open front unrounded vowel /a/ and an open back unrounded vowel [ɑ] in Leinong Naga which can be considered as an idiolect. These two vowels were observed to be purely of only one LRP's pronunciation. The Example (42) shows that /a/ is pronounced as [ɑ] in one Leinong Naga LRP.

Example (42):

#1402. /a ⁵³ k ^h i ²¹ liɑŋ ²¹ /	[ɑ ⁵³ k ^h i ²¹ liɑŋ ²¹] 'thunder'
#614. /ui ⁵³ a ⁵³ /	[ui ⁵³ ɑ ⁵³] 'prisoner'
#895. /a ⁵³ vo ³³ /	[ɑ ⁵³ vo ³³] 'how weather'

2.3.4 Vowel contrasts

This section demonstrates proofs of Leinong Naga vowel phonemes and allophones through Contrast in Identical Environment (CIE), and Contrast in Analogous Environment (CAE).

Example (43): /i/ and /e/

CIE #1459. /ni ²¹ / 'cloth'	#208. /ne ²¹ / 'mother's younger sister'
CAE #216. /li ³³ / 'nephew'	#1123. /le ²¹ lim ⁵³ / 'toward'

Example (44): /e/ and /ə/

CAE #1110. /le ²¹ lim ⁵³ / 'there'	#1307. /lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³ / 'banana'
CAE #218. /he ²¹ pu ²¹ he ²¹ niu ²¹ / 'in-laws'	#750. /hən ²¹ / 'crab'
CAE #211. /te ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹ / 'first born'	#745. /tə ²¹ təu ²¹ an ⁵³ / 'cackle'

Example (45): /e/ and /a/

CAE #1128. /dui ⁵³ le ³³ gu ⁴⁴ / 'why'	#1270. /pu ²¹ la ²¹ sa ²¹ / 'thin'
CAE #1123. /le ²¹ lim ⁵³ / 'toward'	#400. /la ²¹ həu ³³ / 'rice beer'

Example (46): /ə/ and /a/

CIE #59. /gəm²¹an⁵³/ ‘step’
CAE #137. /pən⁵³an⁵³/ ‘spread’
CAE #1347. /lə⁵³ko⁵³/ ‘frog’
CAE #1048. /ə⁵³dom⁵³/ ‘taste’
CAE #1567. /bə²¹nei⁴⁴o²¹/ ‘rib’

#269. /gam²¹an⁵³/ ‘assemble’
#433. /pan³³an⁵³/ ‘(be) open’
#730. /la⁵³ʃui²¹/ ‘eagle’
#1527. /a²¹dam⁵³/ ‘when’
#1243. /ba²¹li³³/ ‘four’

Example (47): /u/ and /o/

CAE #917. /dəu²¹vu³³/ ‘today’
CAE #917. /dəu²¹vu³³/ ‘today’
CAE #1287. /pu²¹/ ‘father’
CAE #518. /p^hə³³lu³³/ ‘hoe (n)’

#989. /za²¹vo³³/ ‘rubbish’
#779. /sə³³go³³/ ‘grasshopper’
#667. /po³³an⁵³/ ‘divorce’
#271. /zak⁴⁴lo²¹/ ‘alone’

Example (48): /o/ and /a/

CIE #747. /po⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘peck’
CIE #934. /ə⁵³vom²¹/ ‘middle’
CIE #595. /k^hop⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘capsize’
CAE #1329. /p^ho⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘vomit’
CAE #1048. /ə⁵³dom⁵³/ ‘taste’

#120. /pa⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘born’
#1175. /ə⁵³vam²¹/ ‘egg’
#63. /k^hap⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘jump’
#1545. /p^ha⁴⁴k^hei³³/ ‘armpit’
#1527. /a²¹dam⁵³/ ‘when’

Example (49): /i/ and /ia/

CIE #1004. /ʃin⁵³an⁵³/ ‘drip’
CIE #1102. /lim²¹an⁵³/ ‘lack’
CAE #254. /dip⁴⁴/ ‘hut’
CAE #13. /ʃim²¹/ ‘womb’

#370. /ʃian³³an⁵³/ ‘dress (v)’
#404. /liam²¹an⁵³/ ‘slice’
#978. /diap⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘pierce’
#632. /ʃiam²¹niu²¹/ ‘tobacco’

Example (50): /i/ and /io/

CIE #1198. /ʒi⁴⁴/ ‘hand’
CAE #1029. /pi⁵³an⁵³/ ‘flat’
CAE #1229. /mi⁴⁴/ ‘person’
CAE #1320. /vi⁴⁴/ ‘pig’

#1328. /ʒio⁴⁴/ ‘thorn’
#1224. /pio⁵³lian⁵³/ ‘fly’
#775. /mio²²/ ‘ant’
#534. /vio⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘feed (animal)’

Example (51): /e²²/ and /ei/

CAE #1110. /le²¹gu⁴⁴/ ‘there’

#984. /lei²¹an⁵³/ ‘change’

Example (52): /ə/ and /əu/

CAE #758. /hən²¹/ ‘crab’

1185. /həu³³/ ‘tooth’

CAE #1347. /lə⁵³ko⁵³/ ‘frog’

#485. /ləu⁵³/ ‘bellows’

CAE #518. /p^hə³³lu³³/ ‘hoe (n)’

#517. /p^həu³³an⁵³/ ‘hoe (v)’

CAE #1347. /lə⁵³ko⁵³/ ‘frog’

#485. /ləu⁵³/ ‘bellows’

CAE #1292. /tʃə⁵³mai⁴⁴pu²¹/ ‘husband’

#1. /tʃəu⁵³tʃi⁵³/ ‘body’

Example (53): /a/ and /ai/

CIE #1342. /za⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘fat’

#1538. /zai⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘soft’

CAE #635. /ga⁵³/ ‘demon’

#1217. /gai²¹/ ‘grass’

CAE #772. /za²¹li³³/ ‘flea’

#1170. /zai²¹/ ‘blood’

CAE #1526. /sa²¹pək⁴⁴k^hip⁴⁴/ ‘tusk’

#617. /sai²¹tʃə⁵³ʒui³³/ ‘music’

CAE #1397. /k^ha⁵³t^ha⁵³/ ‘face’

#1508. /k^hai⁵³huat⁴⁴/ ‘comb’

Example (54): /o/ and /ui/

CIE #747. /po⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘peck’

#435. /pui⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘close’

CAE #457. /vo⁵³/ ‘floor’

#43. /vui⁵³gi⁴⁴/ ‘belch’

CAE #1016. /vo²¹an⁵³/ ‘sing’

#1381. /vui²¹/ ‘fowl’

CAE #1385. /ə⁵³t^ho⁵³/ ‘short’

#283. /mə⁵³t^hui⁵³/ ‘whisper’

CAE #365. /lo²¹/ ‘ethic area’

#574. /lui²¹an⁵³/ ‘borrow’

Example (55): /o/ and /ua/

CAE #1504. /t^hoŋ³³pi⁴⁴/ ‘butterfly’

#1559. /t^huaŋ³³oŋ³³/ ‘mat’

CAE #245. /loŋ²¹vi⁵³/ ‘elder’

#1182. /luaŋ²¹/ ‘stone’

CAE #1362. /ʒop⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘sour’

#1052. /ʒuak⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘be able to’

CAE #181. /goŋ⁵³vui²¹/ ‘reputation’

#8. /guaŋ⁵³zam²¹/ ‘chest’

²² Only one analogous pair can be found for providing the contrast between the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/ and the diphthong /ei/. See Section 2.3, 2.3.1 for further information about the limited occurrence of the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/.

Example (56): /o/ and /əu/

CAE #515. /ok ⁴⁴ kiam ²¹ / ‘clear (land)’	#32. /əu ⁴⁴ io ²¹ / ‘vein’
CAE #412. /zok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘bake (ashes)’	#707. /zəu ⁴⁴ sa ⁵³ / ‘shrew’
CAE #477. /vok ⁴⁴ / ‘bell’	#1335. /vəu ⁴⁴ / ‘bamboo’

Example (57): /iu/ and /əu/

CAE #1188. /kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘give’	#1462. /kəu ⁴⁴ / ‘chin’
CAE #438. /liu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘uncover’	#1027. /ləu ⁴⁴ pən ⁵³ / ‘widen’
CAE #90. /hiu ⁴⁴ / ‘louse’	#1227. /həu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘hurt oneself’
CAE #516. /viu ⁴⁴ a ²¹ / ‘weed (v)’	#1335. /vəu ⁴⁴ / ‘bamboo’

Example (58): /iu/ and /io/

CIE #1176. /ɲiu ⁴⁴ / ‘eye’	#398. /ɲio ⁴⁴ / ‘milk’
CAE #516. /viu ⁴⁴ a ²¹ / ‘weed’ (v)	#534. /vio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘feed’
CAE #1188. /kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘give’	#210. /kio ⁴⁴ am ²¹ / ‘relative (cousin)’

2.4 Summary

There are 21 consonants, 6 monophthongs and 8 diphthongs in Leinong Naga. The consonants are organized into groups of stops, nasals, fricatives, affricates and approximant. All consonants can occur word initially and all the stops: /p, t, k/ occur word finally and in this position they are not released [p̚, t̚, k̚]. Similarly all the nasals: /m, n, ŋ/ are not released word finally [m̚, n̚, ŋ̚]. The close-mid unrounded vowel /e/ was observed to need further study as it shows very limited distribution in the collected data.

Chapter 3

Suprasegmental phonology: Tone

3.1 Introduction

The discussion in this chapter primarily focuses on tone system in Leinong Naga. Each of the four contrastive tones /high, mid, low, stopped/ will be described and demonstrated. This chapter also discusses the distribution of the four tones, two allotones of stopped tone and two processes of tone sandhi in Leinong Naga. Although, there might be stress and intonation in Leinong Naga, they will not be discussed in this chapter, because the data collected in this study was citation forms and not connected speech.

3.2 Tone system

Moira Yip (2002: 1) states that 70-80% of the world's languages are tonal. It is an areal feature found in the majority of Southeast Asian languages. Tone as defined by Crystal (2003: 465) refers to the distinctive pitch level of a syllable. Leinong Naga is a tonal language like other related Tibeto-Burman languages. It makes use of differences in pitch, which change the core meaning of the word (Burquest 2001: 186). There are two level tones, and two contour tones in Leinong Naga. The two level tones are high stopped²³ (SP), and mid-level (M) tones. The two contour tones are high falling (H), and Low falling (L) tones. Hereafter the four tones will be referred to as H, M, L, and SP respectively. Figure 14 shows the characteristics of the four tones in Leinong Naga. Praat, a computerized program was used for identifying the pitch contour. The frequency of a sound was measured in hertz (Hz) based upon the number of complete cycles of vibration of the vocal cords. There are some similarities between the previous works done in Leinong Naga by Fuchephi (nd), and Gwa (2006 unpublished). Fuchephi's finding of the tone in Leinong Naga is in agreement with the present work.

²³ Stopped tone is a tone which when occurs on an open syllable is abruptly stopped with glottal closure. It is also termed as "checked" tone by Goddard: (2005), Jie Zhang (nd) and "stopped-syllable tone by Ross (nd). In my literature review the respective authors' terminology is used but in this analysis "stopped tone" is used.

However, Gwa’s finding shows only three tones namely: /high, mid, low/ (see Section 1.11.4 and Appendix 3).

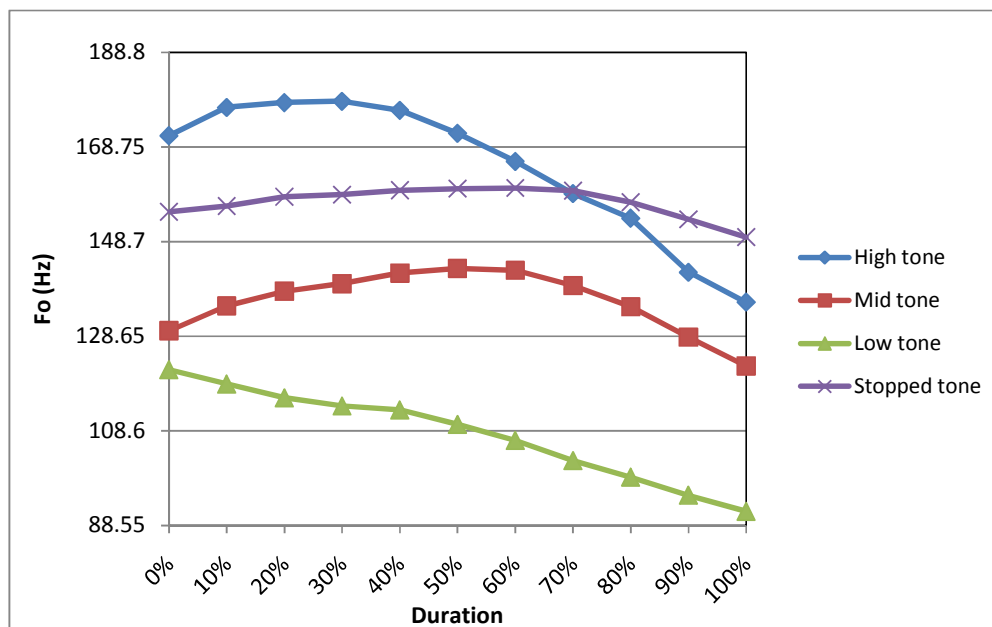


Figure 14 The characteristics of the four tones in Leinong Naga

In this study, the four tones in Leinong Naga are represented by a five-level pitch marking system. The tones are marked by numbers as follow:

Tone 1	High	H	/53/
Tone 2	Mid	M	/33/²⁴
Tone 3	Low	L	/21/
Tone 4	Stopped	SP	/44/

The four contrastive tones in Leinong Naga are as follows:

Tone 1: High /53/, the number /53/ represents high tone as in /*fiaŋ*⁵³/ ‘grass’, /*pei*⁵³/ ‘wood’, /*p^hei*⁵³/ ‘back’. Phonetically the high tone starts at the beginning

²⁴ Though the curve in Figure 14 shows mid-rising-falling, this is analyzed as mid-level tone /33/ as there is no rising-falling tone was observed in actual natural speech sound of the language.

point of high pitch level 5, and the duration is extended to 50%, and thereafter falls to pitch level 3.

Tone 2: Mid /33/, the number /33/ represents mid tone as in /njan³³/ ‘name’, /ba³³/ ‘threshing floor’, /man³³/ ‘horse’. Phonetically the mid tone starts at the very top point of pitch level 2 and ends at the pitch level 2. As shown in Figure 14, 85% of the duration is at pitch level 3, before falling down to pitch level 2. This analysis specified /33/ to represent mid tone.

Tone 3: Low /21/, the number /21/ represents low falling tone of Leinong Naga as in /gai²¹/ ‘tree’, /vam²¹/ ‘egg’ and /vui²¹/ ‘bird’. Phonetically it begins at pitch level 2 and slightly falls to pitch level 1. As shown in Figure 14 the duration between pitch level 2 and 1 is evenly split. The pitch level 2 ranges from 0% to 50% of the duration and then ends at pitch level 1. This means that it is not a sharp fall and the fall is not obvious in natural speech.

Tone 4: Stopped /44/, the number /44/ represents high stopped tone of Leinong Naga as in /vi⁴⁴/ ‘pig’, /tʃəu⁴⁴/ ‘paddy rice’, /mok⁴⁴/ ‘cow’. Phonetically it begins at pitch level 4 keeping the range slightly up and ends with a slightly fall at the end (80% of duration) to pitch level 3. Since the rising of the pitch is within the pitch level 4 and not high, this study analyzed it as a stopped level tone.

In Leinong Naga stopped tone /44/ has 2 allotones: one that occurs on closed syllables ending with the unaspirated voiceless final stops: /p, t, k/ and the other that occurs on open syllables, in which the glottal stop [ʔ] plays a role as a phonation property of the tone and not as a consonant.

Allotone 1: occurrence on closed syllables

On closed syllables the stopped tone is realized as [44]. This can be seen in the following examples.

Example (59):

#376. [liak⁴⁴] ‘bead’

#1565. [diak⁴⁴] ‘cooking-pot’

#454. [dip⁴⁴] ‘hut’

#1315. [dat⁴⁴tan⁵³] ‘hit’

Allotone 2: occurrence on open syllables

On open syllables the stopped tone is realized as [44?]. The abrupt glottal closure is a phonation property much like breathy, modal, or creaky. Examples can be seen in Example (60).

Example (60):

#1318. [tʃəu^{44?}] 'paddy rice'

#1229. [mi^{44?}] 'person'

#1396. [k^{hi}^{44?}] 'excrement'

#1274. [bui^{44?}] 'neck'

Evidence that the glottal stop is a phonation property and not a phoneme is presented in section 3.3.1.

3.3 Tone contrasts

This section demonstrates the proofs for showing the contrast between the four tones in Leinong Naga. For clarity, the four tones at a glance are shown below.

Table 15 Examples of the occurrence of the four contrastive tones in Leinong Naga

High	#89. /səu ⁵³ an ⁵³ / 'sick'	#401. /t ^h oŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³ / 'prepare'
Mid	#103. /səu ³³ / 'sick'	#1504. t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴ / 'butterfly'
Low	#213. /səu ²¹ / 'son'	#622. /t ^h oŋ ²¹ miat ⁴⁴ / 'flute'
Stopped	#1196. /səu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / 'eat'	#1350. /t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / 'kick'

Minimal or analogous sets are presented to prove that the four tones /high, mid, low, stopped/ are contrastive in Leinong Naga. In the following examples, tone contrast is taken into account only with the first syllables.

Example (61):

High tone /53/ and Mid tone /33/

- CAE #89. /səu⁵³an⁵³/ 'sick' #103. /səu³³/ 'disease'
CAE #1007. /nai⁵³an⁵³/ 'smear' #468. /nai³³t^hiaŋ³³/ 'shelter'
CAE #401. /t^hoŋ⁵³an⁵³/ 'prepare' #1504. /t^hoŋ³³pi⁴⁴/ 'butterfly'

Example (62):

High tone /53/ and Low tone /21/

- CIE #89. /səu⁵³/ 'sick' #213/214. /səu²¹/ 'son'
CIE #1007. /nai⁵³an⁵³/ 'smear' #1213. /nai²¹an⁵³/ 'sit'
CAE #401. /t^hoŋ⁵³an⁵³/ 'prepare' #622. /t^hoŋ²¹miat⁴⁴/ 'flute'

Example (63):

High tone /53/ and Stopped tone /44/

- CIE #89. /səu⁵³/ 'sick' #1196. /səu⁴⁴/ 'eat'
CAE #1007. /nai⁵³an⁵³/ 'smear' #1253. /nai⁴⁴an⁵³/ 'small'
CAE #401. /t^hoŋ⁵³an⁵³/ 'prepare' #1350. /t^hok⁴⁴an⁵³/ 'kick'

Example (64):

Mid tone /33/ and Low tone /21/

- CIE #103. /səu³³/ 'disease' #1497. /səu²¹/ 'son'
CAE #1504. /t^hoŋ³³pi⁴⁴/ 'butterfly' #622. /t^hoŋ²¹miat⁴⁴/ 'flute'
CAE #468. /nai³³t^hiaŋ³³/ 'shelter' #1213. /nai²¹an⁵³/ 'sit'

Example (65):

Mid tone /33/ and Stopped tone /44/

CIE #103. /səu ³³ / ‘disease’	#1196. /səu ⁴⁴ / ‘eat’
CAE #468. /nai ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³ / ‘shelter’	#1253. /nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘small’
CAE #1504. /t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴ / ‘butterfly’	#1350. /t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘kick’

Example (66):

Low tone /21/ and Stopped tone /44/

CIE #213. /səu ²¹ / ‘son’	#1196. /səu ⁴⁴ / ‘eat’
CAE #1213. /nai ²¹ an ⁵³ / ‘sit’	#1253. /nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘small’
CAE #622. /t ^h oŋ ²¹ mia ^t ⁴⁴ / ‘flute’	#1350. /t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘kick’

In Leinong Naga all the four tones /high, mid, low, stopped/ occur on both open and closed syllables, whereas in Para Naga (Lubbe: 2007 unpublished) all the tones: /high, mid, low/ occur only on open syllables.

3.3.1 Evidence against the phonemic status of the glottal stop

Evidence that the glottal stop is a phonation property of a tone and not phonemic segment comes from two morphophonemic processes: gemination and vowel place spreading.

3.3.1.1 Gemination

In the case of closed syllables (with or without the stopped tone), the final consonant from the preceding syllable spreads to a following syllable if it lacks an onset. For example, when a verbal stem which has CVC^T structure ending with the unaspirated voiceless final stops /p, t, k/ is followed by a realis particle /an⁵³/ which has VC^T structure the final stop consonants from the coda position of the preceding syllable spread to the onset position of the following realis suffix and forms a geminate [CVC^T.CVC^T] pattern phonetically. However this rule is not applicable with the open syllables (see Example (68)). This process is shown in Example (67) including a formal statement of the rule. Examples #146 and #76 show that the glottal stop [ʔ] which appears with stopped tones is not a consonant.

Unlike the three consonants /p, t, k/ which geminate to create a maximal onset in the following syllable; the [ʔ] sound does not geminate. This is because it is not a phonemic segment. The allotone of the stopped tone which has a glottal closure only occurs in open syllables.

Example (67):

Consonant gemination rule (1): $\emptyset \rightarrow C / C_ _ V$
| |
[α place] [α place]

#434. /k^həp⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘open’ → [k^həp^{ʔ44}pan⁵³]

#999. /op⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘find’ → [op^{ʔ44}pan⁵³]

#1513. /p^hat⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘fall’ → [p^hat^{ʔ44}tan⁵³]

#1315. /dat⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘hit’ → [dat^{ʔ44}tan⁵³]

#95. /pok⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘swell’ → [pok^{ʔ44}kan⁵³]

#1511. /tok⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘drunk’ → [tok^{ʔ44}kan⁵³]

#146. /ha⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘proud’ → [ha^{44ʔ}an⁵³]

#76. /no³³a⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘rest’ → [no³³a^{44ʔ}an⁵³]

3.3.1.2 Vowel Place Spreading

Most of the time if /an⁵³/ follows a (C)V syllable it does not change phonetically as seen in Example (67, #.146 & #.76). However, when a nucleus of a syllable is with the high vowels then the onset position of the second syllable is filled with an approximant [j]. Similarly, when the nucleus from the preceding verbal stem is one of the low vowels then it licenses [w] phonetically in the following onset position as shown in Example (68). This rule was observed not to be applicable with closed syllable verbal stem (see Example (67)) but does apply across the glottal closure of stopped tones as shown in Example (68).

Example (68):

Vowel place spreading rule (1): $\emptyset \rightarrow$ [C] / (V) V.____
| |
[α place] [α place]
[+ high]

- | | | |
|---|--------|--|
| #1326. /tei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘thick’ | —————> | [tei ^{44?} jan ⁵³] |
| #1036. /hei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘sharpen’ | —————> | [hei ^{44?} jan ⁵³] |
| #743. /sei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘perch’ | —————> | [sei ^{44?} jan ⁵³] |
| #964. /lui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘turn around’ | —————> | [lui ^{44?} jan ⁵³] |
| #121. /nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘(be) young’ | —————> | [nai ^{44?} jan ⁵³] |
| #747. /po ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘peck’ | —————> | [po ^{44?} wan ⁵³] |
| #1329. /p ^h o ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘vomit’ | —————> | [p ^h o ^{44?} wan ⁵³] |
| #1264. /do ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘hear’ | —————> | [do ^{44?} wan ⁵³] |
| #1188. /kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘give’ | —————> | [kiu ^{44?} wan ⁵³] |
| #438. /liu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘uncover’ | —————> | [liu ^{44?} wan ⁵³] |

The evidence from gemination and vowel place spreading shows that the glottal closure of the stopped tone is not a phonemic segment. Further this tone was shown to have an alltone which has the glottal closure and appears only in open syllables.

Stopped tone can also be found in other languages such as Burmese (Okell: 1969), Southern Thai dialects spoken in Hua Sai²⁵ and Pakphanang²⁶ (Phil Rose (nd)) and some Chinese languages (Goddard: 2005), (Jie Zhang (nd)). For instance: as Goddard (2005: 166) states that Cantonese is usually described by linguists as having six contrastive tones; but it seems as if it has nine tones because the three extra tones only occurred in closed or “checked” syllables, i.e. syllables ending with a stop /p, t, k/ and in this environment no other tones are possible. Goddard (2005) and Zhang (nd) observes that “checked” syllables having a shorter sonorous rim duration than non-checked syllables, and the checked tones are usually less complex or less steep in their tonal contour than non-checked tone. However, in conclusion

²⁵ Hua Sai is a district town in the Southern part of Nakhon Si Thammarat province, southern Thailand http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amphoe_Hua_Sai (April 4 2010).

²⁶ Pakphanang is an old settlement dating from the 16th century and is situated in the south of the Isthmus of Kra (Rose nd: 605).

Goddard (2005: 166) interprets the checked syllables as allotonic variant of the /high, mid, low, level/ tones, while Zhang interprets them as checked tones, distinct from other tones.

3.4 Tone distribution

The distribution of Leinong Naga tones shows no limitations with initial consonants or with vowels, but there are limitations with the final consonants. All four tones can occur on any word type: monosyllable, disyllables, trisyllables, quatrasyllables, five-syllables, and six-syllables. In a related language, of Para Naga (Lubbe 2007: 13 unpublished), monosyllabic verbal roots carry only mid or high tone. Table 16 demonstrates the distribution of the four tones on monosyllabic words in Leinong Naga.

Table 16 Distribution of the four contrastive tones in Leinong Naga

T O N E S	VOWELS		CONSONANTS		
	Monophthongs	Diphthongs	Initials	Finals	
	i, e, ə u, o, a	ia, io, iu, əu ua, ei, ui, ai	p, p ^h , b, t, t ^h , d, k k ^h , g, m, n, ɲ, ɳ, v s, z, ʃ, ʒ, h, tʃ, l	Nasals m, n, ɳ	Stops p, t, k
High	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mid	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Low	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stopped	✓	✓	✓		✓

3.4.1 High tone

The high tone /53/ in Leinong Naga can occur on either closed or open syllables. It can occur in closed syllables ending with nasals. In open syllables it can occur with either monophthongs or diphthongs. The high tone most commonly occurs with nasals. The high tone occurrence is shown in Example (69).

Example (69):

#604. /ui⁵³/ ‘war’

#1556. /tʃiu⁵³/ ‘ginger’

#635. /ga⁵³/ ‘demon’

#1209. /lim⁵³/ ‘road/path’

#1300. /ʃi ⁵³ / ‘ten’	#1472. /vən ⁵³ / ‘iron’
#611. /k ^{hi} 53/ ‘shield’	#862. /hoŋ ⁵³ / ‘rust (n)’
#542. /nei ⁵³ / ‘birdlime’	#1180. /ɲian ⁵³ / ‘nose’

3.4.2 Mid tone

The mid tone /33/ can occur in closed monosyllabic words ending with nasal consonants and can also occur in open syllables with the monophthongs and diphthongs. This is demonstrated in Example (70).

Example (70):

#576. /tʃi ³³ / ‘dept’	#1138. /nəu ³³ / ‘yes’
#223. /li ³³ / ‘daughter-in-law’	#1185. /həu ³³ / ‘tooth’
#470. /ʒi ³³ / ‘thatch’	#1121. /pan ³³ / ‘year’
#368. /sei ³³ / ‘market’	#35. /ɲuan ³³ / ‘nasal mucus’
#1254. /pio ³³ / ‘snake’	#543. /tiaŋ ³³ / ‘trap’

3.4.3 Low tone

The low tone /21/ in Leinong Naga never occurs with the closed syllables ending with voiceless stops /p, t, k/, but it can occur in the closed syllables ending with the nasal consonants. It can also occur in open syllables with both monophthongs and diphthongs as shown in the following Example (71).

Example (71):

#360. /ʃi ²¹ / ‘penalty’	#213. /səu ²¹ / ‘son’
#1173. /ʒi ²¹ / ‘dog’	#1195. /ɲiu ²¹ / ‘mother’
#1143. /ŋo ²¹ / ‘spear’	#1211. /ʒom ²¹ / ‘salt’
#1415. /k ^{hio} 21/ ‘tiger’	#839. /nim ²¹ / ‘sesame seed’
#1217. /gai ²¹ / ‘tree’	#1182. /luaŋ ²¹ / ‘stone’

3.4.4 Stopped tone

The stopped tone /44/ in Leinong Naga occurs in both closed syllables and open syllables. In the closed syllable ending with the unaspirated voiceless final stops /p, t, k/ and open syllables ending with /i, o, ei, ai, ui, iu/. In open syllables the glottal stop [ʔ] functions as phonation property of the stopped tone. The Example (72) below shows phonetically that in open syllables the glottal stop phonation appears.

Example (72):

#454. [dip ⁴⁴] ‘hut’	#1417. [ʒi ^{44ʔ}] ‘urine’
#378. [k ^h ip ⁴⁴] ‘bracelet’	#398. [nio ^{44ʔ}] ‘milk (n)’
#1337. [ʃip ⁴⁴] ‘bear’	#1328. [ʒio ^{44ʔ}] ‘thorn’
#863. [k ^h at ⁴⁴] ‘lake’	#1204. [a ⁵³ lei ^{44ʔ}] ‘moon’
#1451. [liat ⁴⁴] ‘water leech’	#1310. [sei ^{44ʔ}] ‘cooked rice’
#45. [ə ⁵³ ŋuat ⁴⁴] ‘groan’	#1538. [zai ^{44ʔ} jan ⁵³] ‘soft’
#1181. [zak ⁴⁴] ‘one’	#1309. [mi ^{44ʔ} nai ^{44ʔ}] ‘child’
#1401. [huak ⁴⁴] ‘leg’	#1274. [bui ^{44ʔ}] ‘neck’
#420. [kuak ⁴⁴] ‘cup’	#410. [ə ⁵³ hui ^{44ʔ}] ‘roast’
#1320. [vi ^{44ʔ}] ‘pig’	#1176. [niu ^{44ʔ}] ‘eye’
#539. [ʃi ^{44ʔ}] ‘poison’	#1227. [hiu ^{44ʔ}] ‘louse’

In Burmese language Okell (1969: 5) also describes a stopped tone which occurs in a syllable with final glottal stop /ʔ/. This makes four contrastive tones in Burmese namely: /level, heavy, creaky, stopped/ tones. Though in Burmese the stopped tone is only realized with final glottal stop /ʔ/, in Leinong Naga it is realized in the stops /p, t, k/ and the glottal stop [ʔ] only functions as phonation property of the stopped tone in open syllables.

Another stopped tone example can also be found in Rawang, a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Kachin State of northern Myanmar. In Rawang language, as described by Morse (1962: 71) there are three pitch-registers /high level, mid level, low level/ and one neutral, non-contrastive tone. He states that, the fourth, what is termed as neutral tone occurs with every syllable with a stop-final component.

3.5 Tone sandhi

Tone sandhi, as defined by Burquest (2001: 195), is a change of tone that occurs when different tones come together in a word or phrase. He also asserts that tone sandhi can be caused when affixes are adjoined or in phrasal constructions. The following sub-sections demonstrate that in Leinong Naga tone sandhi can be observed in the process of creating compound nouns, and with a causative prefix.

3.5.1 Compound noun suffixes

In Leinong Naga the process of tone sandhi takes place in the formation of compound nouns. Noun and adjective suffixes with low tone /21/ undergo a process of tone sandhi to mid tone when they are preceded by mid tone /33/ as shown in Example (73).

Tone sandhi rule (1): L → M / M .

Example (73):²⁷

/hei³³/ ‘friend’ + /pu²¹/ ‘male’ → [hei³³pu³³] ‘male friend’
/man³³/ ‘horse’ + /niu²¹/ ‘female’ → [man³³niu³³] ‘female horse’
/man³³/ ‘horse’ + /poŋ²¹/ ‘male’ → [man³³poŋ³³] ‘male horse’
/ɲaŋ³³/ ‘cat’ + /səu²¹/ ‘young’ → [ɲaŋ³³səu³³] ‘kitten’
/van³³/ ‘chin’ + /mei²¹/ ‘hair’ → [van³³mei³³] ‘beard’

3.5.2 Causative prefix

The causative prefix /ləu⁴⁴/ also plays a role in tone sandhi in Leinong Naga. The tone sandhi takes place on the first syllable of the verb stem, but the tone on a following realis particle remains the same. The tone on the first verb stem undergoes a process of tone sandhi from high tone /53/ to mid tone /33/ when preceded by the causative prefix with stopped tone /ləu⁴⁴/.

²⁷ In this example, the first three examples show gender markers in Leinong Naga which is interesting and need further study (see Appendix 4).

Tone sandhi rule (2): H → M / /ləu⁴⁴/, _____

Example (74):

- #1371. /pən⁵³an⁵³/ ‘wide’ → #1027. [ləu⁴⁴pən³³nan⁵³] ‘widen’
#1245. /mei⁵³an⁵³/ ‘good’ → #91. [ləu⁴⁴mei³³jan⁵³] ‘heal’
#1024. /t^ho⁵³an⁵³/ ‘low’ → #1026. [ləu⁴⁴t^ho³³wan⁵³] ‘shorten’
#1288. /huan⁵³an⁵³/ ‘few’ → #1095. [ləu⁴⁴huan³³nan⁵³] ‘subtract’

The processes of tone sandhi can also be found in a related language of Para Naga (Lubbe 2007 unpublished). In Para Naga, tone sandhi takes place, particularly on the monosyllabic verbal roots when conditioned by a perfective aspect suffix /-hwi³³/ ‘indicating completion in the recent past’, and a future tense suffix /-je³³/. These two suffixes /-hwi³³/ or /-je³³/ in Para Naga carry mid tone and preceding monosyllabic verbal roots with mid or high tones undergo lower tone alternation, for example /lwi⁴⁴/ ‘carry’ → /lwi³³-hwi³³/ ‘just carried’, /hwɿ³³/ ‘to split’ → /hwɿ²¹-je³³/ ‘will split’ (Lubbe 2007: 21-22 unpublished).

The processes of tone sandhi in Para Naga and Leinong Naga are different. In Leinong Naga, prefixation and suffixation play the key role for tone sandhi whereas in Para Naga only suffixations play the key role. As the suffixes in Para Naga carry the same mid tone the result on the preceding verbal roots are also the same i.e. from higher to lower tone, but in Leinong Naga the tone on both the prefix and the suffix are different and the tone result on the following and preceding syllables are also different.

3.6 Summary

The study shows that in Leinong Naga there are four contrastive tones namely: /high, mid, low, stopped/. These four tones have no occurrence limitations with initial consonants or with vowels, but only the stopped tone occurring with closed syllables. Glottal stop [ʔ] in Leinong Naga functions as a phonation property of the stopped tone in open syllables. Other three tones: /high, mid, low/ can occur with any of the final nasal consonants: /m, n, ŋ/. Tone sandhi is also observed in Leinong Naga. The process of tone sandhi is found in two instances namely: in the formation of compound nouns and in causative prefixation. In compound nouns both nouns and adjectives with low tone /21/ undergo a process of tone alternation to mid tone when they are preceded by mid tone /33/. Similarly, the tone on the first verb stem

undergoes a process of tone sandhi from high tone /53/ to mid tone /33/ when preceded by the causative prefix with stopped tone /ləu⁴⁴/. Although, Para Naga is a related language, the tone sandhi system is different from Leinong Naga.

Chapter 4

Syllable structure

4.1 Introduction

This chapter begins with a discussion of the internal syllable structure of Leinong Naga followed by a description of open and closed syllables. It also describes six possible syllable structures in the language, which are: monosyllable, disyllable, trisyllable, quadrisyllable, five-syllable, and six-syllable.

4.2 Internal structure

A syllable as discussed by Goldsmith (1990: 108) is “a phonological constituent composed of zero or more consonants, followed by a vowel, and ending with a shorter string of zero or more consonants”. These three spans are referred to as *onset*, *nucleus*, and *coda*. Applying this concept, the Leinong Naga monosyllabic word can be described as in Figure 15.

For CVC syllable patterns, the coda position is a subordinated syllable position. This, the nucleus and coda, forming a unit is called *rhyme* as an intermediate node in syllable structure. An example is given below in Figure 15.

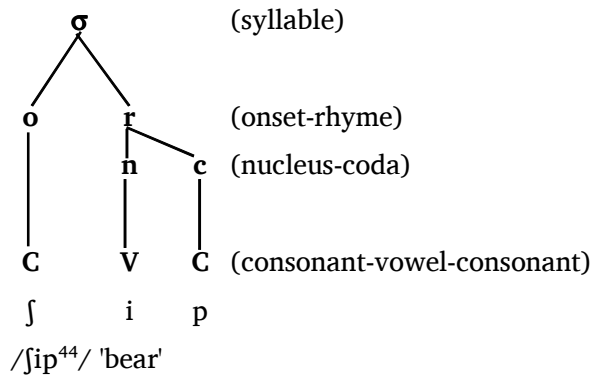


Figure 15 A structure of monosyllabic word with rhyme in Leinong Naga²⁸

²⁸ The superscript tone mark ^T is not used in the diagram showing the syllable structure.

The study shows that there are seven possible syllable structures in Leinong Naga as shown in Table 17.

Table 17 Possible syllable structures in Leinong Naga

Lexical item	Gloss	Syllable type
/a ³³ /	news	V ^T
/ei ⁵³ /	cane	VV ^T
/am ²¹ /	waist	VC ^T
/ji ⁵³ /	ten	CV ^T
/jip ⁴⁴ /	bear	CVC ^T
/jiam ⁵³ /	three	CVVC ^T
/k ^h ui ⁵³ /	yam	CVV ^T

As seen in Table 17, Leinong Naga has an obligatory minimal syllable type of V^T, and an optional second vowel after the obligatory vowel V(V)^T. Initial consonants and final consonants are optional (C)V(V)(C)^T. The syllable pattern V(V)^T stands for diphthong as discussed in Section 2.3. The superscript ^T in the Table 17 stands for any tone that can occur in a syllable. There are four tones in Leinong Naga as described in Section 3.2.

4.3 Open syllables and closed syllables

An open syllable as defined by Crystal (2003: 448) is a syllable not closed by another consonant. A closed syllable, which is also called a checked syllable by Crystal (2003: 70), is a syllable that ends (at coda position) with a consonant. This section discusses open and closed syllables in Leinong Naga with examples.

4.3.1 Open syllables

Open syllables in Leinong Naga can be filled by either monophthongs or diphthongs, as shown in Example (75). The occurrence of the close-mid unrounded vowel /e/ was observed to be very rare in open syllables.

Example (75):

#1459. /ni ²¹ / ‘blanket’	#618. /zui ³³ / ‘song’
#1186. /ni ³³ / ‘two’	#339. /jui ³³ / ‘duty’
#1300. /ʃi ⁵³ / ‘ten’	#1316. /sei ²¹ / ‘intestine’
#1320. /vi ⁴⁴ / ‘pig’	#28. /jui ²¹ / ‘lung’
#1310. /sei ⁴⁴ / ‘cooked rice’	#1543. /hui ²¹ / ‘stream’
#368. /sei ³³ / ‘market’	#1170. /zai ²¹ / ‘blood’

4.3.2 Closed syllables

The coda position of a closed syllable in Leinong Naga can be taken by unaspirated stops, or by nasals. The stopped tone occurs on syllable ending with the stop consonants and open syllable while others three tones /high, mid, low/ occur on any of the nasals as shown in Example (76). Nasals are observed to be the most commonly occurring consonants word finally, especially the voiced alveolar nasal /n/.

Example (76):

#454. /dip ⁴⁴ / ‘hut’	#680. /an ⁵³ / ‘goat’
#863. /k ^h at ⁴⁴ / ‘lake’	#1426. /ɲaŋ ³³ / ‘cat’
#1181. /zak ⁴⁴ / ‘one’	#834. /doŋ ²¹ / ‘cocoyam, taro’
#1318. /tʃəu ⁴⁴ / ‘paddy rice’	#222. /ɲaŋ ⁵³ / ‘sister-in-law’
#13. /jim ²¹ / ‘womb’	#803. /ʃiaŋ ⁵³ / ‘weed’

4.4 Syllable structure and word structure

In Leinong Naga it is possible to have words of more than one syllable, namely, disyllables, trisyllables, quadrisyllables, and words of five and six syllables. The following sub-sections address each type. In the 1,500-word wordlist collected, disyllabic words are the most common; secondly, trisyllabic words, monosyllabic words, quadrisyllabic words, followed by words of five and six syllables respectively. In the collected data there are 858 disyllabic words, 352 trisyllabic words, 171 monosyllabic words, 83 quatrissyllabic words, 9 five-syllabic words, and 5 six-

syllabic words. Lexical items that are not familiar to the people or culturally unrelated are not asked and so the total number of lexical items elicited is 1478.

4.4.1 Monosyllabic word

The third most commonly found type of word in the data collected is the monosyllabic word. Most of the monosyllabic words in Leinong Naga are nouns. The syllable patterns of monosyllabic words in Leinong Naga can be illustrated as follows (see also Figure 15).

A. VV^T and VC^T structures

The VV^T and VC^T structures in Leinong Naga are very rare and limited. There are only a few instances of them as shown in the following examples.

Example (77):

VV^T #560. /ei⁵³/ ‘cane/rattan’

VV^T #604. /ui⁵³/ ‘war’

VC^T #689. /an⁵³/ ‘goat’

VC^T 1053. /aŋ³³/ ‘strength’

B. CVV^T and CVVC^T structures

A few words in Leinong Naga have the CVV^T structure and a fairly large amount of the CVVC^T structure as shown in the Example (78).

Example (78):

CVV^T #460. /pui⁵³/ ‘fence’

CVV^T #628. /ʒui³³/ ‘song’

CVV^T #1415. /k^hio²¹/ ‘tiger’

CVVC^T #35. /ɲuan³³/ ‘snot’

CVVC^T #1449. /ɲuak⁴⁴/ ‘village’

CVVC^T #1205. /tuan⁵³/ ‘mouth’

C. CV^T and CVC^T structures

A large number of words in Leinong Naga have the CV^T structure and also a fairly large amount of the CVC^T structure as demonstrated in Example (79).

Example (79):

- CV^T #1417. /ʒi⁴⁴/ 'urine'
- CV^T #576. /tʃi³³/ 'debt'
- CV^T #1495. /ni²¹/ 'cloth'
- CVC^T #1426. /paŋ³³/ 'cat'
- CVC^T #1221. /paŋ³³/ 'year'

4.4.2 Disyllabic word

The disyllabic word is the most common type of word in the collected data. It is interesting to note that most of the different word formation systems in Leinong Naga were observed with this disyllabic word-type, which will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 5. Figure 16 demonstrates disyllabic word structure in Leinong Naga.

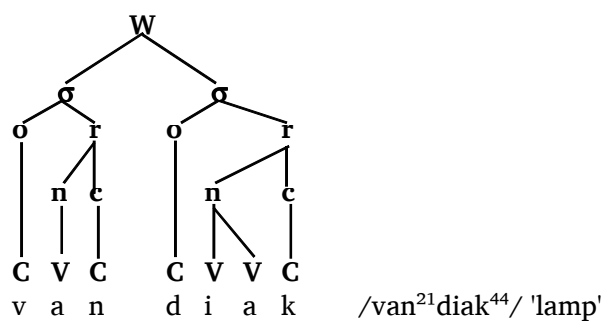


Figure 16 The structure of disyllabic word in Leinong Naga

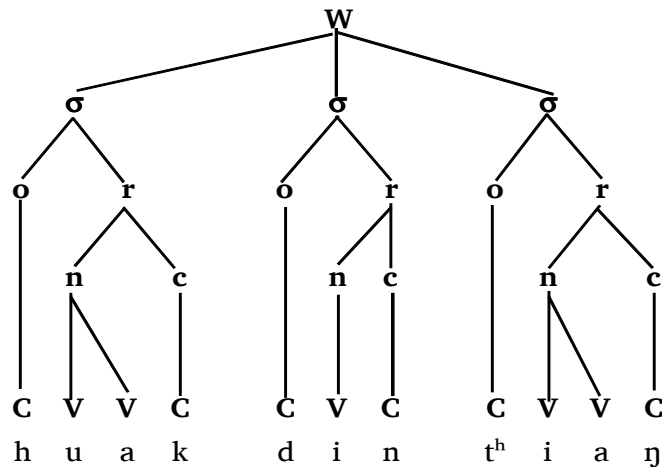
In disyllabic and other polysyllabic words, mostly the above mentioned monosyllabic patterns are repeated in various combinations. The following Example (80) shows some of the permissible syllable sequences in disyllabic words.

Example (80):

V^T.V^T	#1268. /a ⁵³ o ²¹ / ‘seed’
V^T.CVC^T	#1215. /a ⁵³ gin ⁵³ / ‘star’
V^T.CVV^T	#894. /a ⁵³ voi ⁵³ / ‘rainy season’
V^T.CVVC^T	#1252. /a ⁵³ muaj ⁵³ / ‘sky’
CV^T.V^T	#24. /k ^h o ²¹ o ²¹ / ‘skull’
CV^T.VVC^T	#66. /ʒi ⁴⁴ ian ³³ / ‘wave’
CVC^T.CV^T	#1436. /taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹ / ‘silver’
CVC^T.CVV^T	#1409. /ʃoŋ ²¹ tʃiu ⁵³ / ‘red pepper’
CVV^T.V^T	#727. /vai ⁴⁴ o ⁵³ / ‘hornbill’
CVV^T.CV^T	#869. /hui ²¹ p ^h o ⁵³ / ‘riverbank’
CVV^T.CV^T	#1568. /tʃəu ⁴⁴ li ⁵³ / ‘seedling’
CVV^T.VV^T	#708. /zəu ⁴⁴ oi ³³ / ‘mole’

4.4.3 Trisyllabic word

Trisyllabic words are the second most commonly found type in the data, and they include both verbs and nouns. Some of the permissible trisyllable sequences in trisyllabic words can be presented in Figure 17, and Example (81).



/huak⁴⁴din²¹t^hiaŋ²¹/ ‘ankle’

Figure 17 The structure of trisyllabic word in Leinong Naga

Example (81):

V ^T .CVC ^T .CV ^T	#1292. /ə ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³ pu ²¹ / ‘husband’
CV ^T .CV ^T .VC ^T	#1194. /ka ²¹ ʃi ⁵³ an ⁵³ / ‘cold’
CV ^T .CV ^T .CVVC ^T	#781. /se ³³ go ³³ ʃiaŋ ⁵³ / ‘locust’
CVV ^T .CV ^T .CV ^T	#1074. /k ^h ei ⁵³ ba ²¹ li ³³ / ‘twenty four’
CVV ^T .V ^T .CVV ^T	#1108. /dui ⁵³ a ²¹ tai ⁵³ / ‘nothing’
CVV ^T .CV ^T .CVC ^T	#825. /pei ⁵³ lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³ / ‘papaya’
CVV ^T .CV ^T .CVV ^T	#1075. /k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³ / ‘twenty five’
CVV ^T .CV ^T .VC ^T	#1327. /dui ⁴⁴ so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘think’
CVV ^T .CVV ^T .VC ^T	#354. /mei ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘judge’
CVVC ^T .CVV ^T .CVV ^T	#577. /muəŋ ⁵³ dui ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ / ‘offer’

4.4.4 Quadrisyllabic word

Quadrisyllabic words include verbs, nouns and adjectives. Though other related languages such as Makuri (Son 2006 unpublished), Para (Lubbe 2007 unpublished) and Falam Chin (Khar Thuan 2008 unpublished) do not have many occurrences of this word type, many such words in Leinong Naga. The quadrisyllabic word pattern is demonstrated in Figure 18.

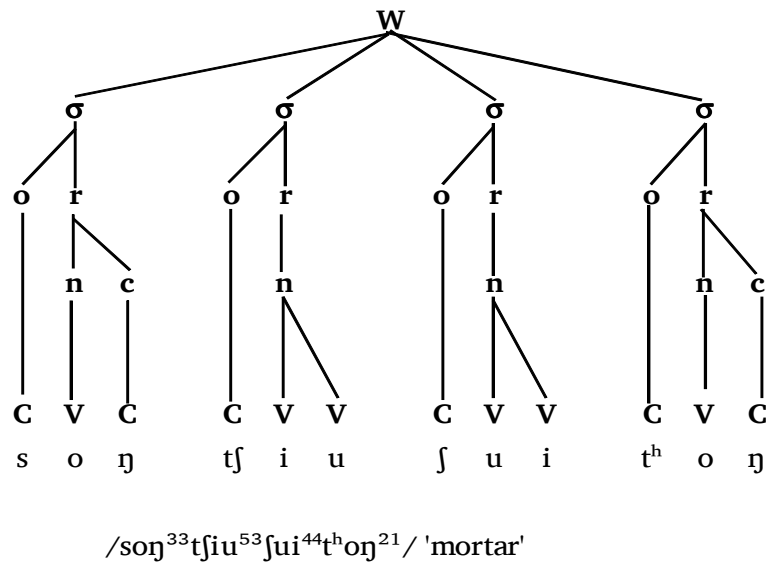


Figure 18 The structure of quadrisyllabic word in Leinong Naga

Some of the permissible syllable sequences in quatrissyllabic words in Leinong Naga are represented in Example (82).

Example (82):

V ^T .CVV ^T .V ^T .CV ^T	#1135. /ə ⁵³ mei ⁵³ ə ⁵³ t ^h a ⁵³ / ‘well’
V ^T .CVC ^T .CVV ^T .CVVC ^T	#528. /ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴ tiu ²¹ t ^h uaŋ ²¹ / ‘husk’
V ^T .CVV ^T .CVV ^T .VC ^T	#534. /ə ⁵³ sei ⁴⁴ viu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘feed (animal)’
CV ^T .CVC ^T .CVV ^T .CVV ^T	#786. /və ⁵³ tsaŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ niu ²¹ / ‘dragonfly’
CV ^T .CVV ^T .CVC ^T .CVV ^T	#301. /ŋo ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ sam ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ / ‘oath’
CVV ^T .CV ^T .CV ^T .CV ^T	#362. /nai ²¹ pu ²¹ za ⁵³ pu ²¹ / ‘inhabitant’
CVV ^T .CV ^T .CVV ^T .CVC ^T	#1521. /pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴ niu ²¹ ʒam ⁵³ / ‘spider web’
CVV ^T .CVV ^T .V ^T .CVC ^T	#521. /tʃəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³ / ‘harvest season’
CVV ^T .CVV ^T .CVV ^T .CV ^T	#1157. /sei ⁴⁴ səu ⁴⁴ pei ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹ / ‘table’
CVVC ^T .CVV ^T .CVC ^T .CVV ^T	#605. /muaŋ ⁵³ mei ⁵³ man ³³ mei ⁵³ / ‘peace’
CVVC ^T .CVV ^T .CVV ^T .VC ^T	#155. /muaŋ ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ / ‘allow’

4.4.5 Five-syllabic word

Apart from what has been described above, a few instances of five-syllabic words were also observed in the data. In addition although, CV^T word pattern is considered to be universally the most common, Morse (1962: 79) records that words in Rawang, a Tibeto-Burman language from northern Kachin state of Myanmar may begin with a syllable without onset: /a⁴⁴mi²²/ ‘let’s eat’, /aŋ²²i⁴⁴/ ‘he (actor)’. Likewise, in Leinong Naga a word beginning without onset was found, as seen in Figure 19.

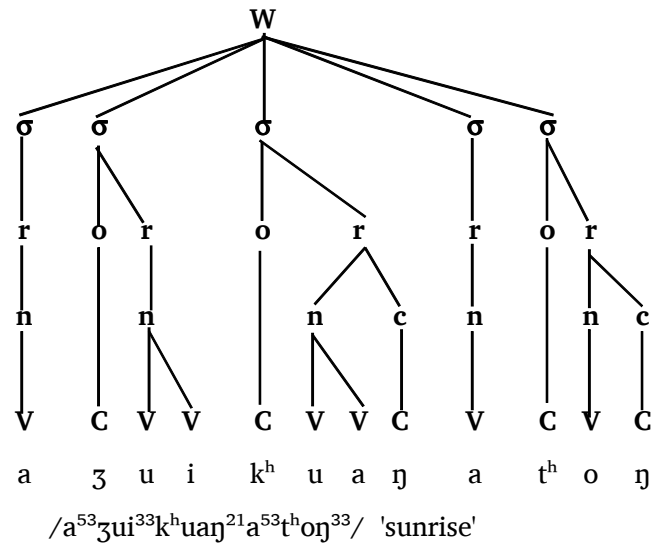


Figure 19 The structure of five-syllabic word in Leinong Naga

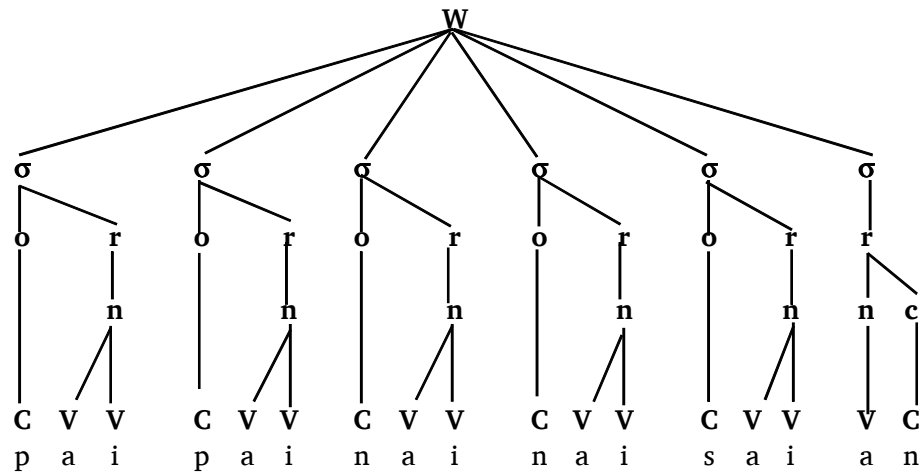
There are very few words with five syllables in Leinong Naga. The following examples demonstrate some of the possible five-syllabic words available in the language.

Example (83):

- V^T.CVV^T.CVV^T.CVV^T.CVV^T #921. /a⁵³dei²¹dei²¹nei²¹nei²¹/ ‘dawn’
- CVC^T.CV^T.CVV^T.CV^T.CV^T #1132. /naŋ⁵³ŋa³³dui⁵³le³³gu⁴⁴/ ‘because’
- CV^T.CVV^T.V^T.CVV^T.VC^T #86. /mi⁴⁴nai⁴⁴a⁵³zei³³an⁵³/ ‘snail person’
- CVC^T.CVV^T.CVV^T.CVC^T.CVC^T #909. /naŋ⁵³sui³³tiu³³tim²¹zak⁴⁴/ ‘again’
- CVV^T.CVV^T.CVV^T.CVC^T.VC^T #303. /ləu⁴⁴hui³³ləu³³tʰaŋ²¹an⁵³/ ‘insult’

4.4.6 Six-syllabic word

Six-syllabic words are the least-commonly found in the collected data; examples are shown in Figure 20 and Example (84).



/pai³³pai³³nai³³nai³³sai²¹an⁵³/ 'drag'

Figure 20 The structure of six-syllabic word in Leinong Naga

The following Example (84) shows possible structures available in the language. Most of the examples show that they are repetitive words.

Example (84):

- V^T.CVC^T.CV^T.CV^T.V^T.CVV^T # 914. /a²¹dam⁵³bə²¹tʂa⁴⁴a²¹tai⁵³/ 'never'
- CV^T.CVV^T.CV^T.CV^T.CVC^T.VC^T #305. /kə⁵³mei⁵³kə⁵³t^ha⁵³tan⁵³an⁵³/ 'slander'
- CVV^T.CVV^T.CVV^T.CVV^T.VC^T #965. /pai³³pai³³nai³³nai³³sai²¹an⁵³/ 'drag'

As far as the syllable structure is concerned, comparing with some other related languages of such as: Falam Chin (Khar Thuan 2008 unpublished), Para Naga (Lubbe 2007 unpublished), Rawang (Morse 1962), there are some similarities and also differences are observed. While words in Falam Chin can only have up to four syllables Leinong Naga and Para Naga can have up to six syllables. Para Naga (Lubbe 2007: 17 unpublished) also demonstrates other features in agreement with the Leinong Naga that monosyllabic words are mostly found to be nouns, most of the disyllabic words to be compound verbs, and polysyllabic words to be compound nouns.

4.5 Summary

Leinong Naga has an obligatory syllable type of V^T , and an optional second vowel after the obligatory vowel $V (V)^T$, preceded by an optional initial consonant and followed by an optional final consonant $(C) V (V) (C)^T$. An open syllable can be filled by either monophthongs or diphthongs and can occur with either of /high, mid, low, stopped/ tones while the coda position of a syllable can be taken by unaspirated stops /p, t, k/, or by nasals /m, n, ŋ/. The occurrence of the glottal stop [ʔ] is shown not to be phonemic. The stopped tone occurs on closed syllables ending with the stop consonants, and open syllables. Other three tones: /high, mid, low/ occur on closed syllable ending with any of the nasals or open syllables. There are 6 possible syllable structures in Leinong Naga beginning from monosyllable to six-syllable structure. Disyllable was observed to be the most productive syllable type from which different word formations were derived.

Chapter 5

Word formation and morphophonemic processes

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is divided into three parts. The first part of this chapter begins with a discussion of the realis suffix, and some other prefixations in Leinong Naga. The prefixations discussed are: a negation prefix, a nominal prefix, and a third person prefix. The second part presents the causative affix. The third and last section of this chapter describes the morphophonemics of the language. The description covers two aspects of morphophonemic processes observed in Leinong Naga, namely: phonologically conditioned alternation and lexically conditioned alternation. Word formation in Leinong Naga is a very significant factor for phonological processes. This will also be discussed in this chapter.

5.2 Realis particle /an⁵³/

A realis particle as defined by Kroeger (2005: 349) is a verb form used for actual events which occur both in the past or present. As stated by Gwa (2010: 126 unpublished), in Leinong Naga /an⁵³/ functions as a realis particle, and always appears after a verb stem. Without the realis particle the meaning of any verbs or adjectives in Leinong Naga remain incomplete. Examples are demonstrated in the following Example (85). These examples have undergone vowel place spreading which was discussed in Section 3.3.1.2

Example (85):

/sei³³ + an⁵³/ → [sei³³jan⁵³] ‘to mix’
/kei²¹ + an⁵³/ → [kei²¹jan⁵³] ‘to walk’
/mi³³ + an⁵³/ → [mi³³jan⁵³] ‘to tame’

5.3 Prefixation

In Leinong Naga, four different prefixes are made using two vowels: an open-front unrounded vowel /a/ with two contrastive tones /21, 53/, and mid central unrounded vowel /ə/. Coupe (2003: 22) states that ‘a prefixal syllable is found in many Tibeto-Burman languages, particularly those of northeastern India and adjacent area to the east’. He also quotes that Marrison (1967) provides a list of 31 languages with examples of their nominal prefixes. The following sections describes about the usage of the prefixes /a²¹-/, /a⁵³-/ and the use of prefix /ə⁵³-/ in Leinong Naga.

5.3.1 Negation prefix /a²¹-/

Although in some of the Tibeto-Burman languages, such as Lisu, Rawang, and Burmese, negation uses a prefix /ma-/²⁹. In the case of Leinong Naga, negation uses a prefix /a²¹-/³⁰ as illustrated in the following examples.

Example (86): NEGPF + V, ADJ → NEG

/a²¹-/‘NEGPF’ + /tai⁵³an⁵³/ ‘yes’ → [a²¹tai⁵³jan⁵³] ‘no’

/a²¹-/‘NEGPF’ + /mei⁵³an⁵³/ ‘good’ → [a²¹mei⁵³jan⁵³] ‘bad’

/a²¹-/‘NEGPF’ + /lam²¹an⁵³/ ‘deep’ → [a²¹lam²¹man⁵³] ‘shallow’

5.3.2 Nominal prefix /a⁵³-/

In Leinong Naga /a⁵³-/ with a high-falling tone also functions as a nominal prefix. In most instances it also occurs on bound noun stems relating to the sky³¹ or atmosphere, season, and time. In this it behaves similarly to Ao Naga (Coupe 2003: 22) in which prefix /a/ solely occurring on bound noun stems. This prefix, however, unlike the negation prefix, has high tone as shown in Example (87).

²⁹ Most of the Naga languages in northeastern India use /ma-/ for negation (Marrison 1967: 127-130).

³⁰ Chang Naga only has this prefix (Marrison 1967: 127).

³¹ The prefix /a/ in Konyak Naga also has the same function and it means ‘fire’ (Marrison 1967: 133).

Example (87): NP + BN → N

/a⁵³-/'NP' + /zei³³/ 'BN' → [a⁵³zei³³] 'wind'

/a⁵³-/'NP' + /vo⁴⁴/ 'BN' → [a⁵³vo^{44?}] 'rain'

/a⁵³-/'NP' + /muəŋ⁵³/ 'BN' → [a⁵³muəŋ⁵³] 'sky'

/a⁵³-/'NP' + /vən³³/ 'BN' → [a⁵³vən³³] 'light'

5.3.3 Prefix /ə⁵³-/ with two functions

In Leinong Naga the mid-central unrounded vowel /ə⁵³-/ has two functions, namely: as a nominalizer and a third person pronoun marker. The two functions of prefix /ə⁵³-/ are demonstrated in Sections 5.3.3.1 and 5.3.3.2.

5.3.3.1 /ə⁵³-/ as a nominalizer

In Leinong Naga, /ə⁵³-/ functions as a nominalizer which makes verbs or adjectives into nouns as similar case of /a/ in Makuri Naga (Son 2006: 4 unpublished). Some of the instances are shown in Example (88). The realis particle /an⁵³/ of the second syllable of the first column does not appear when the main verb stem is preceded by the nominalizer /ə⁵³-/ as shown in Example (88).

Example (88): NMLZ + V /ADJ → N

/ə⁵³-/'NMLZ' + /zai³³an⁵³/ 'to sting' V → [ə⁵³zai³³] 'stinger dart'

/ə⁵³-/'NMLZ' + /t^ho⁵³an⁵³/ 'short' ADJ → [ə⁵³t^ho⁵³] 'short (n)'

/ə⁵³-/'NMLZ' + /bei⁴⁴an⁵³/ 'wet' ADJ → [ə⁵³bei^{44?}] 'wet (n)'

/ə⁵³-/'NMLZ' + /tei⁴⁴an⁵³/ 'swear' V → [ə⁵³tei^{44?}] 'curse (n)'

5.3.3.2 Third personal pronoun prefix /ə⁵³-/

In Leinong Naga /ə⁵³-/ also functions as a third personal pronoun, and gives a possessive result. This is consistent with Wolfenden's (1929: 177-79) assertion that throughout the Kuki-Chin group, /a/ functions as a third personal pronoun, and also appears as prefix with adjectives, with substantives indicating parts of the human body and family relationships, and with concepts linked to a genitive possessor. For Bodo and Naga groups "good" is "his being good", "green" "it's being green", just as "hand" is "his hand" or "foot" "his foot" it attaches an intangible idea to tangible

personal possessor, linking the part with its whole. The following paragraph is taken from Gwa (2010 unpublished) about third personal pronoun /ə⁵³/.

The 3sg pronoun ə³³pi²² is phonologically contracted to ə³³ when it is used as a possessor in both alienable and inalienable possessive expression. For example, either ə³³pi²²fau²² or ə³³fau²² ‘his son’ is acceptable in Leinong Naga. (Gwa 2010: 166 unpublished)³².

Examples in Leinong Naga are given below.

Example (89): 3PNPF + N → 3POSSN

/ə⁵³-/ ‘3PNPF’ + /vam²¹/ ‘egg’ N → [ə⁵³vam²¹] ‘its egg’

/ə⁵³-/ ‘3PNPF’ + /ʒam⁵³/ ‘house’ N → [ə⁵³ʒam⁵³] ‘his/her house’

/ə⁵³-/ ‘3PNPF’ + /ʒap³³/ ‘leaf’ N → [ə⁵³ʒap³³] ‘its leaf’

5.3.4 Causative affix³³ /ləu⁴⁴/

According to Wolfenden (1929) the causative affix in Tibeto-Burman can be a prefix, suffix or infix. In the causative case situation, the verb stem is preceded by a causative prefix /ləu⁴⁴-/ as shown in the following Example (90). In related language of Makuri Naga (Son 2006: 4 unpublished)³⁴ /lok/ is observed having the same function appearing as prefix, for example, /lok-/ + /sat/ ‘die’ → /loksat/ ‘to kill’, /lok-/ + /kat/ ‘rise’ → /lokkat/ ‘to lift’, /lok-/ + /lei/ ‘return’ → /loklei/ ‘to detoxicate’. The Leinong Naga use of a causative prefix /ləu⁴⁴-/ is demonstrated in Example (90).

³² The value of tone mark are different but referring to the same issue i.e. Gwa’s /33/ is for /53/, and /22/ for /21/ respectively.

³³ In this study it is used as ‘affix’ though Gwa (2010 unpublished) termed it as ‘particle’ because it appears in both prefix and suffix position.

³⁴ Son (2006 unpublished) did not mark the tones in his examples for Makuri Naga.

Example (90):

- /ləu⁴⁴-/ + /t^hi⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘destroy’ → [ləu^{44?}t^hi^{44?}jan⁵³] ‘to make destroyed’
/ləu⁴⁴-/ + /pən⁵³an⁵³/ ‘wide’ → [ləu^{44?}pən⁵³nan⁵³] ‘to widen’
/ləu⁴⁴-/ + /diaŋ⁵³ an⁵³/ ‘straight’ → [ləu^{44?}diaŋ⁵³ŋan⁵³] ‘to straighten’
/ləu⁴⁴-/ + /zai⁴⁴ an⁵³/ ‘soft’ → [ləu^{44?}zai^{44?}jan⁵³] ‘to soften’
/ləu⁴⁴-/ + /lam³³ an⁵³/ ‘deep’ → [ləu^{44?}lam³³man⁵³] ‘to deepen’

In Leinong Naga, although in most instances the causative affix appears in the prefix position; it can also appear in suffix position depending on the speaker³⁵, as shown in the following Example (91). However, switching of the position required a different structure than what was already stated in Example (90). When the main verb stem is followed by the causative suffix /-ləu⁴⁴/ the realis particle /an⁵³/ is always preceded by an insertion of /tan⁵³/, which literally means ‘hold’. As a result the structure looks like: /pən⁵³/ ‘deep’ + /-ləu⁴⁴/ ‘CAUSF’ + /tan⁵³/ ‘hold’ + /an⁵³/ ‘REALP’. Example (91) shows more examples of the /-ləu⁴⁴/ functioned as a suffix.

Example (91):

- /t^ho⁵³/ + /-ləu⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘short’ → [t^ho⁵³ləu^{44?}tan⁵³nan⁵³] ‘to shorten’
/lai²¹/ + /-ləu⁴⁴ an⁵³/ ‘length’ → [lai²¹ləu^{44?}tan⁵³nan⁵³] ‘to lengthen’
/pən⁵³/ + /-ləu⁴⁴ an⁵³/ ‘wide’ → [pən⁵³ləu^{44?}tan⁵³nan⁵³] ‘to widen’
/lam³³/ + /-ləu⁴⁴ an⁵³/ ‘deep’ → [lam³³ləu^{44?}tan⁵³nan⁵³] ‘to deepen’

5.4 Morphophonemic processes

In this section morphophonemic alternation in Leinong Naga will be discussed. Burquest (2001: 81) defines morphophonemics as, “when the sounds of morphemes vary as a result of being adjoined to other morphemes, the pattern is referred to as morphophonemics”. He also discusses three types of alternation: phonologically conditioned alternations, lexical alternations, and morphologically conditioned

³⁵ This structure was only observed consistently from only one language resource person and it was confirmed from other native speakers that it is not commonly spoken and may be ungrammatical [personal communication with Anoi Sai Nyu and Joshua Laipu over the Skype (Sept 2009-March 2010)].

alternations. In Leinong Naga, phonologically conditioned alternation and lexical alternation are found.

5.4.1 Phonologically conditioned alternation

Phonologically conditioned alternation in Leinong Naga was observed in two different areas:

- i) syllable structure changes by consonant insertion via gemination and vowel place spreading (the realis particle /an⁵³/, and the case marker /a⁴⁴/), and
- ii) deletion taking place in the formation of compound nouns and in connected speech.

The following sub-sections discuss each different areas of phonologically conditioned alternation in details.

5.4.1.1 Syllable structure changes

The realis particle /an⁵³/ and the case marker /a⁴⁴/ undergo a process of syllable structure change determined by the preceding phone. In Leinong Naga there is a gemination rule and a vowel place spreading rule which results in a change of syllable structure—so that the realis particle /an⁵³/ and the case marker /a⁴⁴/ change from V(C^T) to CV(C^T) as demonstrated in the following sections.

A. Gemination and the realis particle /an⁵³/

Gemination as stated by Crystal (2003: 198) refers to a sequence of identical adjacent segment of a sound in a single morpheme. Gemination of the realis particle /an⁵³/ is associated mainly with verb and adjective stems. In Falam Chin, as stated by Khar Thuan (2008: 69 unpublished) shows that the final consonants /w/ and /j/ from a syllable spread to the onset of the following syllable and form from CV^T to CVC^T pattern: /law⁴⁴in²³/ → [law⁴⁴vin²³] ‘from the field’, and /k^huj²³in²³/ → [k^huj²¹zin⁴⁴] ‘where from?’. However in Leinong Naga the same coda consonants spread from one syllable and geminating to the following syllable is seen as shown in Example (92). This was discussed in more detail in Section 3.3.1.1.

Example (92):

- #370. /ɟian³³an⁵³/ → [ɟian³³nan⁵³] ‘dress’
#988. /lim²¹an⁵³/ → [lim²¹man⁵³] ‘look for’
#626. /mian⁴⁴an⁵³/ → [mian⁴⁴tan⁵³] ‘blow (horn)’
#54. /tiap⁴⁴an⁵³/ → [tiap⁴⁴pan⁵³] ‘taste’
#1032. /pok⁴⁴an⁵³/ → [pok⁴⁴kan⁵³] ‘swell’
#337. /luan²¹an⁵³/ → [luan²¹ŋan⁵³] ‘order’

However, there are certain cases, in which the gemination rule stated above cannot be applied for the realis particle /an⁵³/. This is when the phonetic glottal stop appears as part of the tone. Even though this consonant like sound appears syllable final, it cannot geminate like real phonemic consonants.

As shown in Example (92) that the final nasal consonants: /m, n, ŋ/, and the stops: /p, t, k/ spread to the onset position of the second syllable, which is the realis particle /an⁵³/.

B. Vowel place spreading and the realis particle /an⁵³/

Second rule affects syllable structure is vowel place spreading. When open syllables end with the vowels /o, u, io, iu, əu/, and the following syllable has no onset, a consonant is inserted into onset position of the following syllable and realized as [w]. Similarly, open syllables ending with the vowels /i, ei/ are also realized as [j] in the onset position of the following syllable as shown in Example (93).

Example (93):

- #409. /p^hi²¹an⁵³/ → [p^hi²¹jan⁵³] ‘pluck’
#1365. /gio⁴⁴an⁵³/ → [gio⁴⁴wan⁵³] ‘steal’
#949. /zəu³³an⁵³/ → [zəu³³wan⁵³] ‘descend’
#565. /do²¹an⁵³/ → [do²¹wan⁵³] ‘scarce’
#1246. /li⁴⁴an⁵³/ → [li⁴⁴jan⁵³] ‘heavy’

The following examples show verb stems ending with /a/. When the realis particle /an⁵³/ is preceded by /a/, in such instances it remains the same. The following Example (94) shows the instances discussed.

Example (94):

- #1101. /t^ha³³an⁵³/ → [t^ha³³an⁵³] ‘enough’
 #1342. /za⁴⁴an⁵³/ → [za^{44?}an⁵³] ‘fat’
 #320. /ha⁴⁴an⁵³/ → [ha^{44?}an⁵³] ‘boast’
 #145. /ŋa²¹an⁵³/ → [ŋa²¹an⁵³] ‘surprise’

Note that the vowel place spreading is not blocked by the glottal stop which reinforces the idea that the glottal stop is a tone property and not a phoneme.

C. Case marker /a⁴⁴/

The same behavior stated above on the realis particle /an⁵³/ can also be observed with the case marker /a⁴⁴. A similar rule can be applied, that the vowels /i, iu, ai/ from the middle syllable spread to the onset position of the following case marker /a⁴⁴/. The vowels are realized as /u/ → [w] and /i/ → [j] respectively as shown in Example (95).

Example (95):

- /ma³³tiu⁵³a⁴⁴/ → [ma³³tiu⁵³wa^{44?}] ‘Matiu CASK’
 /mau²¹pi²¹a⁴⁴/ → [mau²¹pi²¹ja^{44?}] ‘Maupi CASK’
 /ei⁴⁴nai²¹a⁴⁴/ → [ei^{44?}nai²¹ja^{44?}] ‘they two CASK’

5.4.1.2 Vowel shortening

The vowel shortening takes place in Leinong Naga in connected speech of repetitive words. In the following examples it was observed that the monophthong /a/ and diphthongs /ei, əu/ in the first or first and third syllable of repetitive words are

shorten and marked to /ə/. Similar instance is seen in Moungre Naga³⁶ for instance, /na⁴⁴/ ‘at’ → [ʒəm⁵³nə⁵³kei³²] ‘going (to) home’ Examples are given below.

Example (96):

- /liu⁵³liu⁵³an⁵³/ —→ #939. [lə⁵³liu⁵³wan⁵³] ‘move’
- /mei⁵³mei⁵³t^ha⁵³t^ha⁵³/ —→ #1135. [mə⁵³mei⁵³t^ha⁵³t^ha⁵³] ‘well’
- /ləu⁴⁴ləu⁴⁴ʒui⁵³an⁵³/ —→ #596. [lə^{44?}ləu^{44?}ʒui⁵³jan⁵³] ‘bring’
- /a⁵³dei²¹dei²¹nei²¹nei²¹/ —→ #921. [a⁵³də²¹dei²¹nə²¹nei²¹] ‘dawn’
- /dəu⁴⁴dəu⁴⁴ləu⁴⁴ləu⁴⁴/ —→ #1133. [də^{44?}dəu^{44?}lə^{44?}ləu^{44?}] ‘perhaps’

5.4.2 Lexical alternation in the numeral system

Lexical alternation as discussed by Burquest (2001: 85-86) is lexical form alternation that cannot be determined or described in phonological terms but must be lexically listed. He also states that as the lexical alternation takes place in the lexicon, so it also can occur on prefixes and suffixes.

In Leinong Naga the basic numeral system of one to ten have two forms, one (one, two, three, six, and ten) with monosyllables and the other (four, five, seven, eight, and nine) with disyllables for each numeral. The first syllable of the disyllabic numeral words seem very much like prefixes having similar character such as /ba²¹, sə²¹, bə²¹, bə⁵³/. However, the change of each numeral prefixes were found not to be phonologically conditioned but rather a lexical alternation as shown in Table 18.

Table 18 Lexical alternation of the numeral system in Leinong Naga

Without prefix		With prefix	
/ʃi ⁵³ /	‘ten’	/ba ²¹ li ³³ /	‘four’
/ni ²¹ /	‘two’	/bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³ /	‘five’
/zak ⁴⁴ /	‘one’	/sə ²¹ niat ⁴⁴ /	‘seven’
/uak ⁴⁴ /	‘six’	/bə ²¹ tsei ⁴⁴ /	‘eight’
/ʃiam ⁵³ /	‘three’	/bə ⁵³ kio ²¹ /	‘nine’

³⁶ Moungre Naga is a language spoken by a few thousand people in northwestern Myanmar. It is the language that the author grew up with as a child.

The numeral system in Moungre Naga demonstrates some similarities and differences. In Moungre Naga³⁷ all the numerical numbers are in disyllabic words: [ə²¹ʃi³²] ‘one’, [ə²¹nai³³] ‘two’, [ə²¹təm⁴⁴] ‘three’, [bə²¹lai³³] ‘four’, [bə²¹nei³³] ‘five’, [tə²¹rəu⁴⁴] ‘six’, [mə²¹ʃai⁵³] ‘seven’, [tə²¹tʃat⁴⁴] ‘eight’, [tə²¹kao³³] ‘nine’, [ro⁴⁴ʃi³²] ‘ten’. There are some similarities (i.e. 4 and 5) between Moungre and Leinong Naga numbers.

5.4.3 Reduplication

Reduplication of the whole or part of a word is found in Leinong Naga. According to Marrison (1967: 103) a word is repeated for some special effect and states that it is commonly found in Naga languages. He also described its typical functions as distributive, repetitive and intensive. The following sub-sections give repetitive and intensive functions of reduplication in Leinong Naga.

5.4.3.1 Verbalized function of reduplication

Repetitive actions and the names of objects with repetitive functions are sometimes indicated by reduplication. The following, Example (97), gives some examples.

Example (97):

- #460. /pui⁵³/ ‘fence’ —→ #461. [pui⁵³pui⁵³jan⁵³] ‘make fence’
 #618. /ʒui³³/ ‘song’ —→ #1360. [ʒui³³ʒui⁵³jan⁵³] ‘sing a song’
 #59. /gəm²¹an⁵³/ ‘step’ —→ #59. [gəm³³gəm²¹man⁵³] ‘step (v)’³⁸

The examples above also show that this kind of reduplication apparently effect the function of the word from noun to verb, and the alternation of tone from mid tone /33/ in /ʒui³³/ ‘song’ to high tone /53/ in /ʒui⁵³/, the second syllable in

³⁷ The examples provided are from the author’s own intuition as Mongre Naga is his first language he grew up with as a child.

³⁸ In Lhoavo (Maru) language of northern Myanmar (Kachin State), when two monosyllables with a low tone come together the tone in the first word is realized as having ‘upper-curling’ tone (SAWADA Hideo 2007: 1). Apparently this data shows that Leinong Naga also has similar tone alternation when two monosyllables are put together the tone in the first syllable is realized as mid tone.

/ʒui³³ʒui⁵³an⁵³/ ‘sing a song’. Also from low tone /21/ in /gəm²¹an⁵³/ ‘step’ to mid tone /gəm³³/, the first syllable in /gəm³³gəm²¹an⁵³/ ‘step (v)’ while the high tone of /pui⁵³/ ‘fence’ remain the same. However, more data is needed to prove whether this phenomenon is another case of tone sandhi in Leinong Naga.

5.4.3.2 Intensive function of reduplication

In Leinong Naga, reduplication is used to intensify meaning like many of the related Naga languages such as: Tangkhul, Sema, Ao and Lotha (Marrison 1967: 104). For instance, for ‘quickly’ in Tangkhul *tottoteinna*, Sema *papafi*, Ao (Chungli) *kara, kara-kara*, and for ‘smooth’ in Ao (Chungli) *tesəsə*, Loth *phyephyeto*, etc. Example (98) shows some examples from Leinong Naga.

Example (98):

- /lop⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘stick’ → #1042. [ə⁵³lop⁴⁴lop⁴⁴] ‘sticky’
 /t^haŋ³³an⁵³/ ‘poor’ → #1136. [t^haŋ³³t^haŋ³³t^həu⁵³t^həu⁵³] ‘poorly’
 /dəu²¹lo²¹/ ‘often’ → #911. [dəu²¹lo²¹dəu²¹lo²¹] ‘often’
 /ə⁵³tʃəu⁵³/ ‘truth’ → #1065. [ə⁵³tʃəu⁵³tʃəu⁵³] ‘truly’

In the examples above there are two different kinds of reduplication. They are partial reduplication (#1042, #1136, #1065) and complete reduplication (#911). In partial reduplication the realis particle /an⁵³/ from #1042 is omitted or in 1065 /ə⁵³/ is not repeated while the insertion of [t^həu⁵³t^həu⁵³] in place of the realis particle is done in #1136.

5.5 Deletion of nominal prefix in compound noun

In Leinong Naga, deletion was observed in compound nouns. Similar instances of deletion in compound nouns are also found in Ao Naga (Coupe 2003: 22). In Ao Naga compound noun formation minimally results in the deletion of a nominal prefix from the head of the compound such as: /a⁵³-ŋa⁵³/ ‘NPF-fish’ + /tə³³-k^hap³³/ ‘NPF-skin’ → /ŋa³³k^hap³³/ ‘fish scale’. Though, in Ao Naga deletion is followed by tone sandhi, in Leinong Naga it is not observed. Also in Leinong Naga compound noun formation minimally results in the deletion of the nominal prefix /ə⁵³-/ from the head of the compound and the realis particle /an⁵³/ from the verb stem as in Example (99).

Example (99):

- /ə⁵³tuan⁵³/ ‘mouth’ + /ə⁵³k^hap⁴⁴/ ‘skin’ → #3. [tuan⁵³k^hap⁴⁴] ‘lips’
/ə⁵³k^ha⁵³/ ‘front’ + /gip⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘cover’ → #653. [k^ha⁵³gip⁴⁴] ‘mask’
/ʒi⁴⁴/ ‘hand’ + /biat⁴⁴an⁵³/ ‘beat’ → #68. [ʒi⁴⁴biat⁴⁴] ‘clap’
/ə⁵³pei⁵³/ ‘tree’ + /ə⁵³k^hap⁴⁴/ ‘slap’ → #1336. [pei⁵³k^hap⁴⁴] ‘tree bark’

5.6 Summary

In Leinong Naga disyllabic word pattern was found as the most productive one. The causative affix /ləu⁴⁴/ appears in both prefix and suffix position and switching of the position required a different structure.

The study shows that in Leinong Naga the realis particle /an⁵³/ and the case marker /a⁴⁴/ undergo a process of gemination determined by the preceding phone from VC^T pattern to CV(C^T) pattern.

Shortening of vowels in the syllables of repetitive words are also observed. Lexical alternation in Leinong Naga was found in numeral system of disyllabic words. Reduplication of the whole or part of a word is found and is used for repetitive and intensive functions. Deletion of the nominal prefix /ə⁵³-/ from the head of the compound and the realis particle /an⁵³/ from the verb stem were observed in the process of compound noun.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

Leinong Naga is one of the Tibeto-Burman languages. As it has not been scholarly studied before, this study was carried out to describe the phonology of Leinong Naga. The study was done based on a 1,500-word wordlist elicited from four different native Leinong Naga male speakers. It is expected that the outcome of this study will help to understand the phonology of Leinong Naga and lead to an orthography development. As result it will promote a mother tongue literacy program among the Leinong Naga people. Moreover, it is hoped that this study will also serve as a stepping stone for future linguists who will be interested in doing further study of the language. The following section is the summary of the findings of this study and suggestions for further research.

6.1 The findings of the study

Naga people are found living in two different neighboring countries of Myanmar and of northeastern India. Originally they migrated somewhere from Mongolia, then Tibet, the upper reaches of the Huang-Ho or the Yellow river of China, and China. From this center, the Naga followed the early movement of the early tribes of Indo-China towards the South. Though the term '*naga*' originated from other than the people themselves, now it has become as a uniting factor bringing the people from the two countries under the umbrella call 'Naga'. There are many theories about this term, but this study proposed that it originated from Jingpoh³⁹ and means 'folk with split or slit ear'.

The Naga entered northern Myanmar through what is called Kachin State, and made their first settlement in Katha district. In the course of time they also moved along the Chindwin valleys and scattered throughout Manipur, Assam and even eastern Bangladesh. From these locations, some Naga later returned to Myanmar, though many of them remained in Nagaland of northeastern India.

³⁹ Also called 'Kachin' by outsiders and other scholars.

From these locations, some Naga later returned to Myanmar, though many of them remained in Nagaland of northeastern India. In Myanmar the Naga are mainly concentrated in five different townships, namely: Nanyung, Lahe, Layshi, Khamti, and Homalin, Khamti district of northwestern Myanmar. There are about 250,000 Naga in Myanmar and they are grouped into four different groupings according to geographical locations, namely; Heimi Naga, Htangan Naga, Somra Naga, and Son Naga. Leinong Naga is a variety of the Htangan Naga groups found in Lahe township with the population of about 15,000. Their linguistic affiliation, according to Bradley (1997) comes under Konyak Naga of Northern Naga. The name '*Leinong*' means 'a person or people who work hard' or 'folk who inhabit in the plain area'. The Leinong Naga is widely spoken by other varieties in the township.

As far as the previous research work on Leinong Naga is concerned, though there is some ongoing survey work, but language study has been very limited.

The findings of this study show that in Leinong Naga there are 21 consonants, 6 monophthongs, 8 diphthongs and 4 contrastive tones. The consonants are organized into groups of stops, nasals, fricatives, affricate and approximant. As with most of the Tibeto-Burman languages, Leinong Naga follows the pattern that all the consonants occur word initially. The unreleased word final stops: [p̚, t̚, k̚] another common feature of Tibeto-Burman languages, was also found. Unusually, a close-mid unrounded vowel /e/ was observed to have very limited occurrence in the collected data.

Syllable structure of Leinong Naga has an obligatory syllable type of V^T, and an optional second vowel after the obligatory vowel V (V)^T, preceded by an optional initial consonant and followed by an optional final consonant (C) V (V) (C)^T. There are six possible word structures in Leinong Naga, namely: monosyllable, disyllable, trisyllable, quadrisyllable, five-syllable, and six-syllable. Open syllables and closed syllables were observed. The open syllables can be filled by either monophthongs or diphthongs. The coda position can be taken by unaspirated stops: /p, t, k/ or nasals /m, n, ŋ/.

The result of tone analysis in Leinong Naga shows that there are four contrastive tones in the language, namely: /high, mid, low, stopped/. The high tone /53/ demonstrates an extra high falling, while stopped tone /44/ is realized as being high level tone having a shorter sonorous complex that is less steep in its tonal contour than other tones. The mid /33/, and low /21/ tones show no significant features. These four tones have no limitations of occurrence with both initial consonants and

vowels, but only the stopped tone /44/ occurs in syllables ending with the stop consonants /p, t, k/. The glottal stop [ʔ] was realized as phonation property of the stopped tone on open syllables. The other three tones: /high, mid, low/ can occur with any one of the final nasal consonants /m, n, ŋ/. Tone sandhi in Leinong Naga is observed in two instances: in the formation of compound noun and in causative prefixation. In compound nouns both noun and adjective suffixes with low tone /21/ undergo a process of tone alternation to mid tone /33/ when they are preceded by mid tone /33/. Another tone sandhi affects the first syllable of a verb stem with high tone /53/. It becomes a mid tone /33/ when preceded by the causative prefix with a high stopped tone /44/.

In this study while describing the phonology of Leinong Naga a section on word formation process was also included as it plays a significant role. Among the six syllable structures, the disyllable was seen as the most productive one for word formation processes, which involve prefixation and suffixation. Prefixation in Leinong Naga, having four different functions is done by the use of an open front unrounded vowel /a/ with high and low contrastive tones, and mid-central unrounded vowel /ə/ with high tone. A prefix /a²¹-/ is a negation prefix which is uncommon from other related languages, and /a⁵³-/ is a nominal prefix, mostly occurring on bound noun stems relating to the sky, atmosphere, season, and time. /ə⁵³-/ functions as a nominalizer prefix and as a third personal pronoun prefix.

Affixation in Leinong Naga was observed that the causative affix /ləu⁴⁴/ in most instances appears in the prefix position but it can also appear in the suffix position. In the case of a prefix position, a verb stem is always followed by a realis particle /an⁵³/. However, switching of the position required a different structure that when the main verb stem is followed by the causative affix /ləu⁴⁴/ the realis particle /an⁵³/ is always preceded by an insertion of /tan⁵³/.

As far as morphophonemic processes is concerned: phonologically conditioned alternation involves: resyllabification, deletion, and lexical alternation in numeral system, noun suffixes, and reduplication. The realis particle /an⁵³/ and the case marker /a⁴⁴/ undergo a process of resyllabification determined by the preceding phone from V(C^T) pattern to CV(C^T) pattern.

Deletion of the nominal prefix /ə⁵³/ from the head of the compound and the realis particle /an⁵³/ from the verb stem were observed in the process of compound noun. Shortening of vowels in the syllables of repetitive words were also observed.

Numeral system in Leinong Naga from one to ten have two forms: monosyllabic and disyllabic words. The first syllable words of /ba²¹, sə²¹, bə²¹, bə⁵³/ in disyllabic numeral words appear very much like prefixes. However, they are not phonologically conditioned but rather lexical alternation. Reduplication of the whole or part of a word is found and they are used for verbalized and intensive functions.

6.2 Suggestions for further study

As in this study, the close-mid front unrounded vowel /e/ in Leinong Naga shows a very limited distribution, it will be of interest to do further research on the distribution of such vowel in order to have a clearer explanation and conclusion. Also, it needs to be seen and confirmed the relationship between /e/ and /ei/.

Another issue which needs further research is suprasegmental phonology, for example: intonation, stress, and others related to tone. Furthermore, an orthography is also proposed on the basis of the phonological analysis in this study (see Appendix 2), but further research on designing the orthography of Leinong Naga is needed.

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APPENDIX 1

FUCHEPI'S PHONES CHARTS

(Adapted from Fuchepi's "npawt nhpang laika kumla" (Fuchepi nd)

(CONSONANTS, VOWELS AND TONES ARE SHOWN IN IPA EQUIVALENT)⁴⁰

LEI YET KHA I NYIU (RHYMES??)									
A	E	I	U	O	OQ	x			
AI	EI	UI	IO	OIQ					
IA	IE	UI	OI	IAI	IAU	IAO			
AN	EN	IN	UN	ON	AT	ET	IT	UT	OT
AM	EM	IM	UM	OM	AP	EP	IP	UP	OP
ANG	ENG	ING	UNG	ONG	WNG				
AK	EIK	IK	UIK	OK	OWK				

I PU (CONSONANT PHONEMES)					
B[b]	D[d]	G[g]	J[ɟ]	K[k]	L[l]
M[m]	N[n]	R[r]	S[s]	W[w]	Y[j]
P[p]	T[t]	Z[z]	H[h]	Q[ʔ]	PH[p ^h]
TH[t ^h]	KH[k ^h]	NG[ŋ]	SH[ʃ]	CY[tʃ]	CH[tʃ ^h]

KIANK (VOWEL PHONEMES & TONES)				
A[á]	E[é]	I[í]	U[ú]	O[ó]
A,[ā]	E,[e]	I,[i]	U,[ū]	O,[ō]
A:[à]	E:[è]	I:[ì]	U:[ù]	O:[ò]
AQ[aʔ]	EQ[eʔ]	IQ[iʔ]	UQ[uʔ]	OQ[oʔ]

⁴⁰ IPA equivalent for both consonants, vowels and tones are made by the author.

APPENDIX 2

PROPOSED ROMANIZED LEINONG NAGA ORTHOGRAPHY

LEINONG NAGA CONSONANT PHONEMES					
Phonemic	Phonetic	Orthographic	Phonemic	Phonetic	Orthographic
/p/	[p]	< p >	/ɲ/	[ɲ]	< ny >
/p ^h /	[p ^h]	< ph >	/ŋ/	[ŋ]	< ng >
/b/	[b]	< b >	/v/	[v]	< v >
/t/	[t]	< t >	/s/	[s]	< s >
/t ^h /	[t ^h]	< th >	/z/	[z]	< z >
/d/	[d]	< d >	/ʃ/	[ʃ]	< sh >
/k/	[k]	< k >	/ʒ/	[ʒ]	< j >
/k ^h /	[k ^h]	< kh >	/tʃ/	[tʃ]	< ch >
/g/	[g]	< g >	/h/	[h]	< h >
/m/	[m]	< m >	/l/	[l]	< l >
/n/	[n]	< n >			

LEINONG NAGA VOWEL PHONEMES					
Phonemic	Phonetic	Orthographic	Phonemic	Phonetic	Orthographic
/i/	[i]	< i >	/io/	[io]	< io >
/e/	[e]	< e >	/iu/	[iu]	< iu >
/ə/	[ə]	< a >	/əu/	[əu]	< au >
/a/	[a]	< a: >	/ei/	[ei]	< ei >
/u/	[u]	< u >	/ui/	[ui]	< ui >
/o/	[o]	< o >	/ua/	[ua]	< ua >
/ia/	[ia]	< ia >	/ai/	[ai]	< ai >

LEINONG NAGA TONEMES			
	Phonemic	Phonetic	Orthographic
High tone	/53/	[53]	/
Mid tone	/33/	[33]	—
Low tone	/21/	[21]	↘
Stopped tone	/44/	[44]	unmarked

APPENDIX 3

COMPARISON BETWEEN FINDINGS

CSNS	FCP	GW	WYS
/p/	✓	✓	✓
/p ^h /	✓	✓	✓
/b/	✓	✓	✓
/t/	✓	✓	✓
/t ^h /	✓	✓	✓
/d/	✓	✓	✓
/k/	✓	✓	✓
/k ^h /	✓	✓	✓
/g/	✓	✓	✓
/ŋ/	✓	✓	
/m/	✓	✓	✓
/n/	✓	✓	✓
/ɲ/		✓	✓
/ŋ/	✓	✓	✓
/r/	✓		
/v/		✓	✓
/s/	✓	✓	✓
/z/	✓	✓	✓
/ʃ/	✓	✓	✓
/ʒ/	✓	✓	✓
/h/	✓	✓	✓
/ts/		✓	
/tʃ ^h /	✓	✓	
/tʃ/	✓	✓	✓
/w/	✓	✓	
/l/	✓	✓	✓
/j/	✓	✓	

VOWELS	FCP	GW	WYS
/i/	✓	✓	✓
/e/	✓		✓
/ɛ/		✓	
/ə/		✓	✓
/u/	✓	✓	✓
/ɔ/		✓	
/o/	✓		✓
/a/	✓	✓	✓
/ia/		✓	✓
/io/			✓
/iu/		✓	✓
/ei/			✓
/əu/			✓
/ua/			✓
/ui/		✓	✓
/ai/		✓	
/au/		✓	
TONE	FCP	GW	WYS
High	✓	✓	✓
Mid	✓	✓	✓
Low	✓	✓	✓
Stopped	✓		✓
KEY:			
CSNS:	Consonants		
FCP:	Fuchephi (nd)		
GW:	Gwa (2006 unpublished)		
WYS:	Wayesha (2010 unpublished)		

APPENDIX 4

GENDER MARKERS IN LEINONG NAGA

In Leinong Naga there are certain gender markers that follow nouns namely: /səu²¹/ 'young one', /pu²¹/ 'male', and /ɲiu²¹/ 'female'. /səu²¹/ 'young one' can be used as, /mai⁴⁴səu²¹/ 'person-young one' meaning a child, likewise, /mai⁴⁴pu²¹/ 'person-male' for a man, /mai⁴⁴ɲiu²¹/ 'person-female' for a woman respectively. Though /səu²¹, ɲiu²¹/ can be used for both animal and human, /pu²¹/ was found being used only for human and not for animal as such. Contrastingly, /poŋ²¹/ on the other hand was found only to use to refer to animal. The following table is a summary of the gender suffix difference between human and animal.

	poŋ ²¹ (non-human)		pu ²¹ (human)	
Male	#681	/an ⁵³ poŋ ²¹ / 'he-goat'	#1287	/pu ²¹ / 'father'
	#674	/mok ⁴⁴ poŋ ²¹ / 'bull'	#263	/tʃak ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ / 'sorcerer'
	#689	/vui ²¹ poŋ ²¹ / 'rooster'	#1147	/tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ pu ²¹ / 'monk'
	#695	/man ³³ poŋ ³³ / 'stallion'	#1293	/mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ / 'husband'
	ɲiu ²¹ (non-human)		ɲiu ²¹ (human)	
Female	#682	/an ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ / 'she-goat'	#1295	/ɲiu ²¹ / 'mother'
	#675	/mok ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹ / 'cow'	#264	/tʃak ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹ / 'witch'
	#690	/vui ²¹ ɲiu ²¹ / 'hen'	#1148	/tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ / 'nun'
	#696	/man ³³ ɲiu ³³ / 'mare'	#259	/mi ⁴⁴ k ^{həm} ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ / 'prostitute'

APPENDIX 5⁴¹

		LRP-1	LRP-2	LRP-3	LRP-4
1	body	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³ pom ²¹	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³
2	eyelash	ɲiu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹ mei ²¹	ɲiu ⁴⁴ mei ²¹	ɲiu ⁴⁴ mei ²¹	ɲiu ⁴⁴ mei ²¹
3	lip	tan ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	tuan ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	tuan ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	tuan ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
4	molar tooth	həu ³³ kam ⁵³	həu ³³ kam ⁵³	həu ³³ kam ⁵³	həu ³³ kam ⁵³
5	jaw	kəu ⁴⁴ tʃok ⁴⁴	kəu ³³ tʃok ⁴⁴	kəu ⁴⁴ tʃok ⁴⁴	ku ⁴⁴ tʃok ⁴⁴
6	throat	ui ²¹ k ^h ian ⁵³	ui ²¹ k ^h ian ⁵³	ui ²¹ t ^h oŋ ²¹	bui ⁴⁴ io ²¹
7	Adam's apple	ui ²¹ t ^h oŋ ²¹	ui ²¹ t ^h oŋ ²¹ səu ²¹	ui ²¹ t ^h oŋ ²¹ səu ²¹	bui ³³ t ^h oŋ ³³ o ²¹
8	chest	ɡuaŋ ⁵³ zam ²¹	ɡuaŋ ⁵³ zam ²¹	ɡuaŋ ⁵³ zam ²¹	ɡuaŋ ⁵³ zam ²¹
9	breast	ɲio ⁴⁴	ɲio ⁴⁴ zam ²¹	ɲio ⁴⁴ zam ⁵³	ɲio ⁴⁴ zam ²¹
10	waist	am ³³ zei ⁴⁴	am ³³ zei ⁴⁴	am ³³ zai ⁴⁴	am ²¹
11	umbilical cord	ɗui ⁵³ mok ⁴⁴ io ²¹	ɗui ⁵³ mok ³³ io ²¹	ɗui ⁵³ mok ⁴⁴ iu ²¹	ɗui ⁵³ mok ⁴⁴ io ²¹
12	womb	ʃim ²¹	ʃim ²¹ zam ²¹	ʃim ²¹	ʃim ²¹
13	buttock	zi ²¹ doŋ ²¹	zi ²¹ doŋ ²¹	zei ²¹ doŋ ²¹	zei ²¹ doŋ ²¹
14	wrist	ʒi ⁴⁴ din ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	ʒi ⁴⁴ din ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	ʒi ⁴⁴ din ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	ʒi ⁴⁴ din ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹
15	fist	ʒi ⁴⁴ ʒom ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ ʒom ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ gok ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴ diam ⁵³
16	thumb	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ pu ²¹
17	knuckle (B-joint)	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ kio ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴ kio ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴ kio ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	ʒi ⁴⁴ kio ⁴⁴

⁴¹ In this wordlist all the 1,500 words do not appear, some culturally unrelated words or words that are unknown the LRPs are not collected.

18	hip	ʒiu ⁵³ tʃai ³³	zei ²¹ liar ³³	zei ²¹ doŋ ²¹ u ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	zei ²¹ o ²¹
19	ankle	huak ⁴⁴ din ²¹ t ^h iar ²¹	huak ³³ din ²¹ t ^h iar ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ din ²¹ t ^h iar ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ din ²¹ t ^h iar ²¹
20	sole (of foot)	huak ⁴⁴ muar ⁵³	huak ³³ muar ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ muar ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ muar ⁵³
21	toe	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³
22	bone marrow	ə ⁵³ dar ³³ du ⁵³	dar ³³ du ⁵³	o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴ dar ³³ du ⁵³	o ²¹ dar ³³ du ⁵³
23	skeleton	o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴
24	skull	k ^h o ²¹ k ^h an ⁵³	k ^h o ²¹ kok ⁴⁴	k ^h o ²¹ kok ⁴⁴	k ^h o ²¹ o ²¹
25	breastbone	guan ⁵³ zam ²¹	guan ⁵³ io ²¹	guan ⁵³ zam ²¹ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	guan ⁵³ zam ²¹ o ²¹
26	backbone	zan ³³ io ³³	zan ³³ io ³³	zan ³³ io ³³	zan ³³ io ³³
27	kidney	ə ⁵³ kui ²¹ pom ²¹	kui ²¹ pom ²¹	muar ⁵³ pom ²¹	kui ³³ pom ²¹
28	lung	ə ⁵³ ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹
29	bladder	ə ⁵³ p ^h ə ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³	p ^h ə ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³	p ^h ə ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³	p ^h ə ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³
30	muscle	za ⁴⁴ k ^h an ²¹	za ⁴⁴ an ²¹	za ⁴⁴ k ^h an ²¹	za ⁴⁴ k ^h an ²¹
31	tendon	ə ⁵³ nam ²¹ mui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ nam ²¹ nui ³³	ə ⁵³ nam ²¹ mui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ nam ³³ mui ³³
32	vein	ə ⁵³ əu ⁴⁴ io ²¹	əu ⁴⁴ io ²¹	əu ⁴⁴ io ²¹	ə ⁵³ əu ⁴⁴ io ²¹
33	breath	ei ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³	ei ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³	ei ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³	ei ⁵³ k ^h ian ³³
34	phlegm	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴	vei ³³ k ^h an ³³	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴	vei ³³ k ^h an ³³
35	nasal mucus	ɲan ³³	ɲan ³³	ɲuan ³³	ɲuan ³³
36	earwax	ɲan ⁵³ k ^h i ⁴⁴	nəu ³³ k ^h i ⁴⁴	nəu ³³ k ^h i ⁴⁴	nəu ³³ k ^h i ⁴⁴
37	tears (n)	ɲiu ⁴⁴ ʃi ³³	ɲiu ⁴⁴ ʃi ³³	ɲiu ⁴⁴ ʃi ³³	ɲiu ⁴⁴ ʃiu ³³
38	bile, gall	ə ⁵³ liat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ liat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ liat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ liat ⁴⁴
39	blink	ɲiu ⁴⁴ hiap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɲiu ⁴⁴ hiap ⁴⁴	ɲiu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹ hiap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɲiu ⁴⁴ hiap ⁴⁴
40	wink (eye)	ɲiu ⁴⁴ zak ⁴⁴ mui ²¹ an ⁵³	ɲiu ⁴⁴ ziŋ ³³	ɲiu ⁴⁴ zak ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³ hiap ⁴⁴ tai ³³ an ⁵³	ɲiu ⁴⁴ hiap ⁴⁴
41	blow nose	ɲan ³³ t ^h ap ⁴⁴	ɲuan ³³ ʃuat ⁴⁴	ɲuan ³³ ʃuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɲuan ³³ t ^h ap ⁴⁴

42	pant	ei ⁴⁴ lai ²¹ k ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³	ei ⁴⁴ lai ²¹ k ^h ian ³³	ei ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³ nən ⁵³	ei ⁵³ lai ²¹ k ^h ian ³³
43	belch	vui ⁵³ gi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vui ⁵³ gi ⁴⁴	vui ⁵³ gi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vui ⁵³ gi ⁴⁴
44	hiccough (n)	muaj ⁵³ io ²¹ dok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ io ²¹ do ⁴⁴	muaj ⁵³ io ²¹ dok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ io ²¹ do ⁴⁴
45	groan (with pain)	ɲuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲuat ⁴⁴	ɲuat ⁴⁴ ɰui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲuat ⁴⁴
46	grunt (from effort)	ɲuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃei ⁵³	aj ³³ t ^h ui ²¹ ɲuat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ɲuat ⁴⁴
47	perspire, sweat (v)	lam ³³ ɲio ⁴⁴ k ^h uaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	lam ³³ ɲio ⁴⁴ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	lam ³³ ɲio ⁴⁴ k ^h uaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	lam ³³ ɲio ⁴⁴ k ^h uaŋ ³³ an ⁵³
48	bleed	ə ⁵³ zai ²¹ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zai ²¹ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	zai ²¹ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	zai ²¹ k ^h uaŋ ²¹
49	(be) dizzy	muaj ⁵³ ɲa ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h o ²¹ muaj ⁵³ ɲa ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h o ²¹ muaj ⁵³ ɲa ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h o ²¹ muaj ⁵³ ɲa ²¹
50	faint	bu ⁵³ an ⁵³	bəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	bəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	bəu ⁵³ an ⁵³
51	wake up (intr)	so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
52	notice (v)	ɲui ⁵³ ɰui ³³ an ⁵³	ɲui ⁵³ ɰui ³³ an ⁵³	ɲuan ⁵³ ɰui ³³ an ⁵³	dui ⁵³ so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
53	feel (passive)	muaj ⁵³ səu ²¹ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ huan ⁵³
54	taste	tiap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tiap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tiap ⁴⁴ lo ³³ an ⁵³	tiap ⁴⁴ lo ³³ an ⁵³
55	chew	so ²¹ an ⁵³	so ²¹ an ⁵³	so ²¹ an ⁵³	so ²¹ an ⁵³
56	choke	ʃi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɲi ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
57	lie down	go ²¹ ɰui ⁵³ an ⁵³	dai ⁵³ an ⁵³	dai ⁵³ an ⁵³	dai ⁵³ an ⁵³
58	turn round (intr)	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³ lui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³ lui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
59	step (v)	gəm ²¹ an ⁵³	gəm ²¹ man ⁵³	gəm ³³ gəm ²¹ an ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ gəm ²¹
60	stumble	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ t ^h ok ⁴⁴
61	limp	tʃuaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃə ²¹ tʃuaŋ ²¹ tʃə ²¹ tʃuaŋ ²¹ ka ⁴⁴ kei ²¹	tʃuaŋ ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ tʃuaŋ ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ kei ²¹ an ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ p ^h ai ²¹
62	run	hiam ²¹ an ⁵³	hiam ²¹ man ⁵³	hiam ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ hiam ³³
63	jump (v)	k ^h ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃoŋ ²¹
64	stamp (with foot)	ɲam ³³ an ⁵³	ɲam ³³ man ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h iam ⁵³ ɲam ³³ an ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h iam ⁵³ ɲam ³³
65	trample	luak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	luak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	luak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	luak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³

66	wave (hand as a greeting) (v)	liɑŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ liɑŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ t ^h uaŋ ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ ian ³³
67	indicate (as with the finger)	ian ³³ an ⁵³	ian ³³ an ⁵³	diaŋ ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³ diaŋ ⁵³
68	clap (hands)	ʒi ⁴⁴ biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ biat ⁴⁴
69	slap (v)	van ³³ doŋ ³³ biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	van ²¹ di ⁵³ biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	van ³³ biat ⁴⁴
70	straddle	ka ³³ an ⁵³	zei ²¹ tʃoŋ ³³ hian ³³ an ⁵³	kiak ⁴⁴ pən ³³ nai ²¹ an ⁵³	kiak ⁴⁴ pən ³³ nai ²¹ an ⁵³
71	lean against (intr)	no ⁵³ an ⁵³	no ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ²¹ an ⁵³	no ⁵³ an ⁵³
72	bow (as in greeting)	k ^h o ²¹ ŋam ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋam ²¹ man ⁵³	k ^h o ³³ ŋam ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h o ²¹ ŋam ²¹
73	(be) seated	nai ²¹ an ⁵³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³
74	squat	t ^h ok ⁴⁴ lui ³³ nai ²¹ an ⁵³	za ⁵³ lui ³³ ga ⁴⁴ nai ²¹	tok ⁴⁴ lui ³³ gə ⁴⁴ nai ²¹ an ⁵³	paŋ ³³ an ⁵³
75	(be) sleepy	ŋiu ⁴⁴ ŋo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋiu ⁴⁴ ŋo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋiu ⁴⁴ ŋiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋi ⁴⁴ ŋiu ⁴⁴ hian ³³
76	rest	no ³³ a ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	no ³³ a ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nəu ³³ a ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	no ³³ a ⁴⁴
77	alert		ə ⁵³ sa ⁵³ sa ³³ te ⁵³	za ²¹ la ³³ bo ²¹ i ³³ gi ²¹ an ⁵³	pom ³³ tʃo ²¹ p ^h a ⁵³ tʃo ²¹
78	wrinkle (on skin)	k ^h an ⁵³ naŋ ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h an ⁵³ naŋ ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h an ⁵³ naŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ naŋ ³³
79	pimple	vui ²¹ hat ⁴⁴ toŋ ⁵³	vui ²¹ hat ⁴⁴ toŋ ⁵³	vui ²¹ hat ⁴⁴ toŋ ⁵³	vui ²¹ hat ⁴⁴ toŋ ⁵³
80	hump (of animal)	ə ⁵³ ʒuaŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ ʒuaŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ ʒuaŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ ʒuaŋ ³³
81	barren woman	lə ²¹ ŋiu ²¹	lə ²¹ ŋiu ²¹	lə ²¹ ŋiu ²¹	lə ²¹ ŋiu ²¹
82	blind person	ŋiu ⁴⁴ mian ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋiu ⁴⁴ mian ²¹ pu ²¹	ŋiu ⁴⁴ mian ²¹ pu ²¹	ŋiu ⁴⁴ mian ²¹
83	deaf (mute) person	mi ⁴⁴ t ^h a ²¹ mi ⁴⁴ ŋa ²¹	lei ⁵³ tʃo ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ ui ³³ pu ³³	ə ⁵³ ui ³³ ə ⁵³ ŋa ²¹
84	cripple (n)	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ʒi ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ʒi ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ tʃə ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴ kə ⁵³ mei ⁵³ pu ²¹	t ^h ə ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴ lə ²¹ li ⁴⁴
85	dwarf	mi ⁴⁴ t ^h o ⁵³ səu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ t ^h o ⁵³ pu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ t ^h o ⁵³ səu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ dai ⁵³ ʃəu ²¹
86	senile person	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴ muɑŋ ⁵³ ɬui ⁴⁴	k ^h əm ⁵³ man ⁵³ pu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴ muɑŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³ zei ²¹ ʒui ²¹ pu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ zei ³³ an ⁵³

87	mad person	ə ⁵³ oi ³³	ə ⁵³ oi ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ oi ³³	ə ⁵³ oi ³³
88	(be) healthy	dui ⁵³ a ²¹ səu ⁵³	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	dui ⁵³ ə ²¹ səu ⁵³	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³
89	(be) sick	səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	səu ⁵³ an ⁵³
90	hurt oneself	həu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	həu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	həu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	həu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
91	heal (tr)	t ^h iu ³³ an ⁵³	diap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mei ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³
92	get well	səu ³³ mi ⁵³ an ⁵³	mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	mei ⁵³ an ⁵³ tʃa ⁵³	səu ³³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³
93	revive	a ⁵³ an ⁵³ ʒui ³³	ŋui ⁵³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³
94	abscess	tʃio ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃio ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃiu ²¹ ha ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ tʃiu ²¹ məu ³³
95	swelling	pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
96	tumour	ʒiu ⁵³ vui ³³ ʃian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ vui ²¹	ə ⁵³ vui ³³	ə ⁵³ luan ²¹
97	bruise (n)	ʃian ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zai ²¹ luan ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʃian ³³	ə ⁵³ mi ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹
98	burn (n)	van ²¹ məu ³³	van ²¹ sən ²¹	van ³³ mi ³³ ha ³³ pu ³³	van ²¹ mi ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹
99	goiter	bui ³³ pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	bui ³³ pok ⁴⁴	bui ³³ pok ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	bui ⁴⁴ pok ⁴⁴
100	sore	ə ⁵³ məu ³³	ə ⁵³ sən ²¹	ə ⁵³ məu ³³	ə ⁵³ mu ³³
101	scar	ə ⁵³ t ^h ian ²¹ ə ⁵³ mi ²¹	ə ⁵³ mi ²¹	ə ⁵³ mi ²¹	ə ⁵³ t ^h ian ²¹ ə ⁵³ mi ²¹
102	intestinal worm	lan ³³ bu ³³	lan ³³ bu ³³	lan ³³ bu ³³	lan ³³ bu ³³
103	disease	səu ³³	səu ³³	k ^h an ⁵³ səu ³³	səu ³³
104	elephantiasis	huak ⁴⁴ ʃian ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ pok ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ tan ³³ pu ³³	
105	ringworm	ma ³³ ʃəu ²¹ guak ⁴⁴	ma ³³ kui ³³ k ^h an ⁵³ tian ²¹	k ^h an ⁵³ miu ³³	k ^h an ⁵³ miu ³³
106	leprosy	tʃai ²¹ nan ²¹	tʃai ²¹ nuan ²¹	tʃai ²¹ nuan ²¹	tʃai ²¹ nuan ²¹
107	malaria (fever)	ʃəu ³³ ʒui ⁵³	səu ³³ ʒui ⁵³	səu ³³ ʒui ⁵³	səu ³³ ʒui ⁵³
108	fever (not malaria)	səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ səu ⁵³	k ^h an ⁵³ səu ³³	ə ⁵³ səu ⁵³
109	stomachache	t ^h ə ²¹ niu ²¹ səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ə ²¹ niu ²¹ səu ⁵³	t ^h ei ²¹ niu ²¹ dui ⁵³ səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ²¹ niu ²¹ səu ³³
110	headache	k ^h o ²¹ səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h u ²¹ səu ⁵³	k ^h o ²¹ dui ⁵³ səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h u ²¹ səu ⁵³

111	diarrhea	t ^h ə ²¹ ɲiu ²¹ vo ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h ə ²¹ ɲiu ²¹ k ^h ui ²¹	t ^h ei ²¹ ɲiu ²¹ vo ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ²¹ ɲiu ²¹ vo ²¹
112	scabies (the itch)	k ^h an ⁵³ miu ³³	k ^h an ⁵³ miu ⁵³	k ^h an ⁵³ gəu ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h an ⁵³ gəu ³³
113	life	vui ³³	vui ³³ voŋ ⁵³	vui ³³ voŋ ⁵³	vui ³³ voŋ ⁵³
114	(be) alive	a ⁵³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ a ⁵³
115	menstrual period	huak ⁴⁴ toŋ ⁵³ gi ²¹ an ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ tok ⁴⁴ gi ²¹ an ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ toŋ ⁵³ gi ²¹ an ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ toŋ ⁵³ gi ²¹ an ⁵³
116	(be) pregnant	səu ²¹ ha ²¹ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ ha ²¹ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ həu ²¹ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ ha ²¹ an ⁵³
117	miscarriage	səu ²¹ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	pa ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³
118	birth pains	səu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ k ^h an ⁵³ səu ²¹	ə ⁵³ bua ⁴⁴ t ^h ei ²¹ ɲiu ²¹ səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pa ⁴⁴ t ^h ə ²¹ ɲiu ²¹ səu ⁵³ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ səu ³³
119	give birth	səu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	səu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
120	(be) born	pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
121	(be) young	han ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
122	grow up	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ k ^h ə ³³ vəu ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³
123	death	mi ⁴⁴ i ³³	i ³³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ i ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ i ³³
124	(be) dead	i ³³ an ⁵³	i ³³ lian ⁵³	i ³³ an ⁵³	i ³³ an ⁵³
125	believe	muan ⁵³ liam ⁵³ an ⁵³	muan ⁵³ lian ⁵³ man ⁵³	muan ⁵³ liam ⁵³ an ⁵³	muan ⁵³ liam ⁵³ an ⁵³
126	hope (v)	sam ³³ t ^ʃ ə ⁵³ ɲian ²¹	muan ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dui ⁴⁴ so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dui ⁴⁴ k ^h uan ³³ an ⁵³
127	knowledge	t ^h oŋ ³³ t ^ʃ ə ⁵³ lai ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲui ⁵³ ə ⁵³ zan ³³	t ^ʃ ui ²¹ to ³³ lei ⁵³ to ³³ pu ²¹	t ^ʃ ui ³³ t ^ʃ ui ³³ i ⁵³ t ^ʃ ui ²¹
128	wisdom	t ^h oŋ ³³ ɲui ⁵³ lai ⁵³ ɲui ⁵³ pu ²¹	sam ³³ t ^ʃ ə ⁵³ ɲian ²¹	k ^h o ³³ muan ⁵³ mei ⁵³ pu ²¹	sam ³³ t ^ʃ ə ⁵³ zam ³³
129	(be) wise	t ^ʃ i ³³ ɲui ⁵³ lai ⁵³ ɲui ⁵³	sam ³³ pu ³³ ɲian ²¹ pu ²¹	lai ⁵³ zat ⁴⁴ ɲui ⁵³ pu ²¹	sam ²⁴ gi ²¹ pu ²¹
130	(be) intelligent	vam ³³ an ⁵³	vam ³³ man ⁵³	t ^ʃ əu ⁵³ an ⁵³	vam ³³ an ⁵³
131	(be) stupid	t ^ʃ uat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^ʃ ui ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^ʃ ui ⁵³ an ⁵³
132	(be) confused	t ^ʃ o ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³ an ⁵³	muan ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	bə ³³ zui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	bə ³³ zui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
133	learn	t ^h i ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ³³ an ⁵³	lei ⁵³ lo ³³ nə ³³ t ^ʃ a ⁵³	ndo ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
134	teach	t ^h i ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³

135	show	ian ³³ an ⁵³	ian ³³ an ⁵³	ian ³³ an ⁵³	ian ³³ an ⁵³
136	remember	ŋui ⁵³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	ŋui ⁵³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	ŋui ⁵³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	ŋui ⁵³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³
137	(be) joyful	muaj ⁵³ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³
138	rejoice	muaj ⁵³ mi ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ t ^h a ⁵³ an ⁵³
139	(be) sad	muaj ⁵³ hua ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ hua ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ hua ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ hua ⁵³ an ⁵³
140	sorrow (n)	muaj ⁵³ han ⁵³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	muaj ⁵³ huan ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴	muaj ⁵³ huan ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ huan ⁵³ lei ³³
141	shame (n)	mim ²¹ an ⁵³	mim ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ mim ²¹	ə ⁵³ mim ²¹
142	pity (n)	tʃo ⁴⁴ tʃan ³³ an ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ tʃan ³³	tʃo ⁴⁴ tʃan ³³ an ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ tʃan ³³ an ⁵³
143	fear (n)	hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hiat ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
144	frighten	top ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	top ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ top ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ hiat ⁴⁴
145	surprise	ŋa ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋa ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋəu ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋa ²¹ an ⁵³
146	(be) proud	ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vam ³³ an ⁵³	tim ³³ k ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³
147	respect (v)	goŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ an ⁵³	goŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ an ⁵³	goŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ an ⁵³	goŋ ⁴³ vui ²¹ an ⁵³
148	honour (v)	vat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	goŋ ⁴² vui ²¹ an ⁵³	vat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
149	despise	zam ³³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ lei ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒio ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒio ²¹ an ⁵³
150	disgusting	muaj ⁵³ ŋi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ ŋi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ ŋi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ ŋi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
151	desire (v)	ləu ⁴⁴ dəm ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ dəm ⁵³ man ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ dəm ⁵³ mən ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ dəm ⁵³ an ⁵³
152	decide	ni ⁴⁴ k ^h iam ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h iam ⁵³ man ⁵³	k ^h iam ³³ an ⁵³	mei ⁴⁴ k ^h iam ⁵³ an ⁵³
153	hesitate		muaj ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ ŋio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³		kə ⁵³ tan ⁵³ kə ⁵³ mei ⁵³ tan ⁵³ kə ⁵³ mei ⁵³
154	abstain	am ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ²¹ an ⁵³
155	permit	muaj ⁵³ i ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	tan ⁵³ hian ³³ an ⁵³	muaj ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
156	forbid	tak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
157	prevent		gəm ⁵³ man ⁵³	tak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ da ²¹ an ⁵³	gəm ⁵³ an ⁵³
158	plan (n)		dui ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴	nə ⁵³ pə ⁴⁴ ga ⁴⁴ dui ⁴⁴ lui ³³ pu ³³	t ^h oŋ ³³ t ^h iat ⁴⁴

159	try	aŋ ³³ tʃi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	aŋ ³³ tʃi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	aŋ ³³ tʃi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	aŋ ³³ tʃi ⁵³ an ⁵³
160	succeed	ʒio ³³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ³³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ³³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ³³ an ⁵³
161	fail	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³	səm ⁵³ man ⁵³	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³
162	pretend	nat ⁴⁴ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋa ²¹ ŋa ²¹ hɛi ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	ŋa ²¹ ŋa ²¹ ian ⁵³ pu ²¹	nat ⁴⁴ tai ³³ an ⁵³
163	(be) kind		goŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ an ⁵³	dian ³³ an ⁵³	dian ²¹ an ⁵³
164	(be) generous		muəŋ ⁵³ dian ⁵³ pu ²¹	p ^h a ⁵³ la ⁵³ a ²¹ gi ²¹	hai ³³ an ⁵³
165	(be) selfish		mi ⁴⁴ ha ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ pi ²¹ ə ⁵³ mei ⁵³ pu ²¹ lo ²¹ dui ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	məu ³³ io ²¹ nam ²¹
166	(be) honest		muəŋ ⁵³ dian ⁵³ pu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	dian ⁵³ an ⁵³
167	(be) corrupt		muəŋ ⁵³ gaŋ ³³ pu ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ a ²¹ mei ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ tʃui ⁵³ ʃian ²¹ tʃui ⁵³
168	(be) wicked	muəŋ ⁵³ gaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ gaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ gaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ gaŋ ³³ ʃian ²¹ gaŋ ³³
169	(be) fierce	moŋ ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	moŋ ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ t ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	moŋ ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
170	(be) jealous	a ²¹ lo ³³ dəm ⁵³	kə ⁵³ lo ³³ dəm ⁵³	kə ⁵³ lo ³³ dəm ⁵³ pu ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ hi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
171	(be) shy	mim ²¹ an ⁵³	mim ²¹ man ⁵³	mim ²¹ an ⁵³	mim ²¹ an ⁵³
172	(be) brave	muəŋ ⁵³ ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	həŋ ²⁴ ha ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ hiat ⁴⁴	muəŋ ⁵³ ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
173	coward	a ²¹ zam ³³	mi ⁴⁴ hiat ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	hiat ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ui ⁵³ hiat ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
174	(be) curious	ŋo ³³ pə ³³ liak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁵³ ŋa ³³ pu ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ pə ⁵³ liak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
175	(be) zealous	muəŋ ⁵³ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ pu ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ ho ⁵³ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³
176	(be) lazy	sa ³³ lo ⁵³ an ⁵³	sa ³³ lo ⁵³ an ⁵³	sa ³³ lo ⁵³ an ⁵³	sa ³³ lo ⁵³ an ⁵³
177	(be) patient	muəŋ ⁵³ io ²¹ lai ²¹ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ lai ²¹ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ iu ²¹ lai ²¹ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ lai ²¹ an ⁵³
178	(be) impatient	muəŋ ⁵³ io ²¹ a ²¹ lai ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ zəm ²¹ man ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ iu ²¹ a ²¹ lai ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ t ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³
179	(be) restless	muəŋ ⁵³ bo ³³ ʃian ²¹ bo ³³	nai ³³ t ^h ian ³³ ə ²¹ ʃian ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ bo ²¹ an ⁵³	kə ⁵³ tʃam ²¹ kə ⁵³ mi ³³
180	(be) stubborn	muəŋ ⁵³ ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
181	reputation		muəŋ ⁵³ tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³	goŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹	goŋ ⁴² vui ²¹
182	hardship, distress	tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³

183	suffer	muəŋ ⁵³ tʃok ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³ lo ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴	tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³ lo ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³ lo ⁵³ an ⁵³
184	obstruct	tak ⁴⁴ tʃə ⁵³ ʃio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ²¹ t ^h oŋ ³³ t ^h a ⁵³	tak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
185	obstruction	tak ⁴⁴ tʃə ⁵³ ʃio ⁴⁴	kə ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³ t ^h a ⁵³	tak ⁴⁴ lui ³³ pu ³³	tak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ da ²¹ an ⁵³
186	danger	k ^h io ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ ui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ top ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ hiat ⁴⁴		ə ⁵³ top ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ hiat ⁴⁴
187	problem	mei ⁴⁴ tʃə ⁵³ ŋo ³³	van ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ mei ⁴⁴	ŋom ³³ pi ²¹ pu ²¹	van ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ mei ³³
188	self	mə ³³ məu ³³ pom ³³	tʃə ⁵³ pom ³³	mə ³³ mu ³³ pom ³³	mə ³³ məu ³³ pom ³³
189	want, desire (v)	ləu ⁴⁴ dəm ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ dəm ⁵³ man ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ dəm ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ dəm ⁵³ an ⁵³
190	fetus	pa ⁴⁴ vui ³³ mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴ k ^h ən ³³ səu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ san ³³ səu ³³	mi ⁴⁴ san ³³ səu ³³
191	baby	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴	mi ³³ nai ⁴⁴ səu ³³	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴ səu ²¹
192	twins	səu ²¹ si ³³ pa ⁴⁴	ni ³³ sei ³³	mi ⁴⁴ sei ³³ pa ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	səu ²¹ sei ³³
193	boy	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ səu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ səu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ səu ²¹
194	girl	mai ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹ səu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹ səu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹ səu ²¹
195	adult	mi ⁴⁴ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹	tei ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ səu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ voŋ ⁵³ səu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ voŋ ⁵³
196	young man	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³
197	virgin	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³ ʃəu ³³	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³ ʃəu ³³	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³ səu ³³	soŋ ²¹ səu ²¹
198	old person	k ^h əm ⁵³ mən ⁵³	k ^h əm ⁵³ man ⁵³	k ^h əm ⁵³ mən ⁵³	k ^h əm ⁵³ mən ⁵³
199	relative (by blood)	he ³³ pu ³³ he ³³ ŋiu ³³	tʃə ⁵³ mi ⁴⁴	ʃom ⁵³ io ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ ei ⁵³	kio ⁵³
200	ancestor	pəu ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ pio ²¹	pio ²¹ k ^h ən ⁵³ tʃai ²¹ k ^h ən ⁵³	pio ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ tʃai ²¹	pio ³³ tʃə ⁵³ pu ²¹
201	grandparent	pio ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ tʃai ²¹	pio ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ tʃai ²¹	pio ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ tʃai ²¹	pio ³³ tʃə ⁵³ tʃai ²¹
202	father's younger brother (uncle)	pəu ²¹ han ⁵³ pu ²¹	pəu ²¹ huan ⁵³	pəu ²¹ huan ⁵³ pu ²¹	pu ³³ huan ⁵³
203	father's older brother (uncle)	pu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹	pəu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	pəu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹	pu ³³ voŋ ⁵³
204	mother's younger	gui ²¹	gui ²¹	gui ²¹ huan ⁵³ pu ²¹	gui ²¹ huan ⁵³

	brother (uncle)				
205	mother's older brother (uncle)	gui ²¹	gui ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	gui ²¹ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹	gui ²¹ voŋ ⁵³
206	mother's younger sister (aunt)	niu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	niu ²¹ huan ⁵³	niu ²¹ huan ⁵³ niu ²¹	niu ²¹ huan ⁵³
207	mother's older sister (aunt)	nei ²¹	niu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	niu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹	niu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³
208	father's younger sister (aunt)	ne ²¹	nei ²¹ huan ⁵³	nei ²¹ huan ⁵³ niu ²¹	nei ²¹ huan ⁵³
209	father's older sister (aunt)	ne ²¹	nei ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	nei ²¹ voŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹	nei ²¹ voŋ ⁵³
210	cousin	ʒam ⁵³ k ^h iam ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ səu ²¹ ʒam ⁵³ niu ²¹	gui ²¹ toŋ ²¹ ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹	kio ⁴⁴ am ²¹
211	firstborn	te ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹ te ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹	tei ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹	tei ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ səu ²¹ tei ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹	səu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³
212	descendant	səu ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ fio ²¹	səu ²¹ tʃi ⁵³ fio ²¹	səu ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ fio ²¹ vui ³³	səu ²¹ vui ³³ fio ²¹ vui ³³
213	son	səu ²¹	səu ²¹	səu ²¹	səu ²¹
214	daughter	səu ²¹	səu ²¹	səu ²¹	səu ²¹
215	grandchild	fio ²¹	fio ²¹	fio ²¹	fio ²¹
216	nephew	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³
217	name	nian ³³	nian ³³	nian ³³	nian ³³
218	in-law	he ²¹ pu ²¹ he ²¹ niu ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹	gui ²¹ toŋ ²¹ ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹
219	father-in-law	gui ²¹	gui ²¹	gui ²¹	gui ²¹
220	mother-in-law	nei ²¹	nei ²¹	nei ²¹	nei ²¹
221	brother-in-law	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹
222	sister-in-law	naŋ ⁵³	naŋ ⁵³	naŋ ⁵³	naŋ ⁵³
223	daughter-in-law	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³

224	widower	ei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
225	orphan	ei ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	səu ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ niu ²¹ kə ⁵³ gi ²¹ pu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ səu ²¹
226	fiancé (betrothed boyfriend)	ɲaŋ ⁵³ tʃə ⁵³ la ²¹	hei ³³ ʃəu ³³	mə ⁵³ hui ⁵³	mə ⁵³ hui ⁵³
227	fiancé (betrothed girlfriend)	ɲaŋ ⁵³ tʃə ⁵³ la ²¹	hei ³³ niu ³³	mai ⁴⁴ k ^{həu} ⁵³	mai ⁴⁴ k ^{həu} ⁵³
228	boyfriend	mə ⁵³ hui ⁵³	hei ³³ səu ³³	mə ⁵³ hui ⁵³	mə ⁵³ hui ⁵³
229	girlfriend	mai ⁴⁴ k ^{həu} ⁵³	hei ³³ niu ³³	mai ⁴⁴ k ^{həu} ⁵³	mai ⁴⁴ k ^{həu} ⁵³
230	tribe	mi ⁴⁴ li ⁵³	mi ⁴⁴ li ⁵³	mi ⁴⁴ li ⁵³	mi ⁴⁴ li ⁵³
231	clan	io ²¹ zak ⁴⁴	li ³³	ə ⁵³ iu ²¹	ə ⁵³ kio ⁵³
232	family	ʒam ⁵³ k ^{hian} ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ k ^{hiam} ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ k ^{hian} ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³
233	neighbour	ʒam ⁵³ k ^h om ²¹ ʒam ⁵³ guaŋ ³³	ʒam ⁵³ ʃui ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h om ²¹ ə ⁵³ gɔŋ ³³	ʒam ⁵³ sam ³³ ʒam ⁵³ ʃui ³³
234	acquaintance	he ²¹ pu ²¹ he ²¹ niu ²¹	hei ²¹ pu ²¹ hei ²¹ niu ²¹	hei ³³ pu ³³	mə ³³ hei ³³
235	host	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹ vi ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹ pu ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ pio ²¹ pu ²¹
236	guest, visitor	zan ²¹ pu ²¹	zan ²¹ pu ²¹	zan ²¹ pu ²¹	zan ²¹ pu ²¹
237	stranger (unknown person)	zan ²¹ ʃiaŋ ⁵³	mui ⁴⁴ ʃiaŋ ⁵³	mui ⁴⁴ ʃiaŋ ⁵³	mui ⁴⁴ ʃiaŋ ⁵³
238	enemy	ui ⁵³	ui ⁵³	ui ⁵³	ui ⁵³
239	traitor	zam ²¹ ʃəu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	zam ²¹ ʃəu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	zam ³³ səu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	giu ⁴⁴ p ^h ok ⁴⁴
240	thief	gio ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	gio ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	giu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	giu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
241	guide (n)	lim ⁵³ ian ³³	lim ⁵³ ian ³³	ian ³³ tai ³³	lim ⁵³ ian ³³
242	messenger	a ³³ t ^h i ⁵³ pu ²¹	gio ⁴⁴ t ^h iap ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	a ³³ t ^h ei ⁵³ pu ²¹	van ²¹ lo ³³ t ^h an ⁵³
243	crowd	mi ⁴⁴ bei ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ bei ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ bei ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ bei ²¹
244	headman	nuak ⁴⁴ loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³	nuak ⁴⁴ loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³	nuak ⁴⁴ loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³	nuak ⁴⁴ loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³

245	elder	mi ⁴⁴ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹	loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³	loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³	nuak ⁴⁴ pio ²¹
246	master	pio ²¹ vi ⁵³ pu ²¹	pio ²¹ vi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pio ²¹ pu ²¹	pio ²¹ vi ⁵³
247	slave	k ^h u ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁴²	k ^h əu ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁵³
248	farmer	na ³³ sa ⁵³ pu ²¹	na ³³ sa ⁵³ pu ²¹	viu ⁴⁴ a ²¹ pu ²¹	na ³³ sa ⁵³ pu ²¹
249	fisherman	ŋəu ⁴⁴ lim ²¹ pu ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ lim ²¹ pu ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹ lə ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ t ^h a ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
250	hunter	vo ³³ gəp ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	vo ⁴⁴ gəp ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	vo ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	vo ⁴⁴ zəu ²¹ pu ²¹
251	blacksmith	k ^h i ²¹ ʒio ⁵³ pu ²¹	k ^h i ²¹ ʒio ⁵³ pu ²¹	k ^h i ²¹ ʒiu ⁵³ pu ²¹	k ^h i ²¹ dip ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
252	potter	diak ⁴⁴ ʒi ⁵³ pu ²¹	diak ⁴⁴ ʒiu ⁵³ pu ²¹	diak ⁴⁴ ʒiu ⁵³ pu ²¹	diak ⁴⁴ ʒiu ⁵³ pu ²¹
253	weaver	ni ²¹ da ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ni ²¹ da ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ni ²¹ da ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	ni ²¹ da ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
254	butcher(n)	hio ⁵³ ʒin ³³ pu ³³	hio ⁵³ ʒin ²¹ pu ²¹	hio ⁵³ nei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ hei ⁵³ ə ⁵³ bei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
255	trader	si ³³ ʒin ³³ pu ³³	sei ²¹ t ^h an ⁵³ pu ²¹	sei ³³ lui ³³ pu ²¹	sei ³³ lui ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
256	(domestic) servant	həu ³³ huan ³³ pu ³³	ʒam ⁵³ tʃam ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ ha ³³ pu ³³	mi ⁴⁴ bo ³³
257	beggar	zəu ⁵³ səu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	zəu ⁵³ səu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ zəu ⁵³ ʃəu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ zəu ⁵³ səu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
258	soldier	sə ³³ ta ³³	a ⁵³ van ²¹ tan ⁵³ pu ²¹	a ⁵³ van ²¹ tan ⁵³ pu ²¹	ui ⁵³ əu ²¹ pu ²¹
259	prostitute	mi ⁴⁴ k ^h əm ⁵³ niu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ k ^h əm ⁵³ niu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ k ^h əm ⁵³ niu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ k ^h əm ⁵³ niu ²¹
260	midwife, sage		səu ²¹ t ^h am ²¹ kiu ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	səu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ tan ⁵³ ŋui ⁵³ niu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ ba ⁴⁴ kiu ⁴⁴ niu ²¹
261	traditional healer		məu ²¹ ʃi ⁴⁴ ŋui ⁵³ pu ²¹	məu ³³ ʃi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	məu ³³ ʃi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
262	fetish priest	iam ³³ bu ³³	i ⁵³ pu ²¹	iam ³³ pu ³³	iam ³³ bu ³³
263	sorcerer(male)	tʃak ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	tʃak ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	tʃak ⁴⁴	tʃak ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
264	witch (female)	tʃak ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	tʃak ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	tʃak ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	tʃak ⁴⁴ niu ²¹
265	fortune teller	p ^h uan ³³ tai ²¹ pu ²¹	p ^h uan ³³ pu ³³	p ^h uan ³³ pu ³³	p ^h uan ³³ pu ³³
266	meet, encounter	giam ⁵³ an ⁵³	op ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³	op ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³	vio ⁴⁴ i ²¹ an ⁵³
267	accompany	hei ³³ ʃəu ³³ ha ²¹ an ⁵³	hei ³³ ʃəu ³³ an ⁵³	hei ³³ səu ³³ vəu ⁵³	hai ⁵³ ha ²¹ an ⁵³
268	(be) together	am ²¹ am ²¹ əu ³³ an ⁵³	a ²¹ am ²¹ am ²¹	am ²¹ ga ⁴⁴	am ²¹ lo ²¹

269	assemble	gam ²¹ an ⁵³	gam ²¹ man ⁵³	gam ²¹ vo ³³ an ⁵³	gam ³³ vo ³³ an ⁵³
270	invite	tʃən ³³ an ⁵³	tʃən ³³ an ⁵³	tʃən ³³ giam ³³ an ⁵³	tʃən ³³ an ⁵³
271	(be) alone	pom ³³ sa ³³ pu ³³	zak ⁴⁴ lo ²¹	zak ⁴⁴ lo ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ zak ⁴⁴ sa ²¹ lo ²¹
272	abandon	luan ³³ an ⁵³	luan ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h io ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h io ³³ an ⁵³
273	flee	sei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ lian ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ lian ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ lian ⁵³
274	drive away	go ³³ lian ⁵³	vi ²¹ lian ⁵³	go ³³ lian ⁵³	
275	avoid	o ³³ an ⁵³	o ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ³³ an ⁵³
276	imitate	mui ⁴⁴ ʃi ³³ nat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	mui ⁴⁴ ŋo ³³ giu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴	ʃi ³³ nat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ an ²¹ nat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
277	admire	vat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	na ⁵³ vat ⁴⁴	muəŋ ⁵³ liam ⁵³ an ⁵³
278	language	sam ³³ tʃə ⁵³ ŋo ³³	ŋo ³³	ŋo ³³ t ^h ei ⁵³	ŋo ³³ tʃə ⁵³ sam ³³
279	word		ŋo ³³ p ^h a ⁵³	ŋo ³³ p ^h a ⁵³	ŋo ³³ p ^h a ⁵³
280	meaning (n)		ŋo ³³ p ^h a ⁵³	dui ⁵³ tə ⁵³ pu ²¹	ŋo ³³ muəŋ ⁵³
281	say	t ^h i ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³
282	voice	k ^h iaŋ ²¹	k ^h iaŋ ²¹	k ^h iaŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ k ^h iaŋ ²¹
283	whisper (v)	mə ⁵³ t ^h ui ⁵³ t ^h i ⁵³ an ⁵³	mə ⁵³ t ^h ui ⁵³	mə ⁵³ t ^h ui ⁵³ ʃi ⁴⁴ t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	mə ⁵³ t ^h ui ⁵³ t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³
284	mumble	k ^h ai ⁵³ p ^h i ⁵³ t ^h i ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pi ²¹ ə ⁵³ paŋ ⁵³	tap ⁴⁴ ta ³³ t ^h ei ⁵³ pu ²¹	tap ⁴⁴ ta ²¹ an ⁵³
285	stutter	ŋo ³³ tu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ nip ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ŋu ³³ təu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ tu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
286	(be) eloquent	ŋo ³³ ŋui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ t ^h ei ⁵³ ŋui ⁵³ pu ²¹	ŋo ³³ zəm ²¹ pu ²¹	ŋo ³³ tʃan ³³
287	(be) silent	tʃam ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃam ²¹ man ⁵³	ka ³³ ʃi ⁵³ nai ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ka ³³ ʃi ³³
288	write (v)	zat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
289	greet (v.)		əu ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³	tʃə ³³ əu ³³ liam ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʒi ⁴⁴ ʃui ³³ an ⁵³
290	call (someone)	tʃən ³³ nən ⁵³	tʃən ³³ an ⁵³	tʃən ³³ an ⁵³	tʃən ³³ an ⁵³
291	say goodbye, take leave of	tʃə ²¹ ʒui ⁵³ gə ⁵³	tʃə ²¹ vi ²¹ bu ²¹	tʃə ²¹ vi ³³ lian ⁵³ pu ²¹	tʃə ²¹ vi ²¹ pu ²¹

292	announce	k ^h oŋ ³³ vi ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ dai ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h oŋ ³³ vi ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h oŋ ³³ vi ³³ an ⁵³
293	announcement	k ^h oŋ ³³ vi ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ pu ³³	k ^h oŋ ³³ vi ³³ pu ³³	k ^h oŋ ³³ vi ³³ li ⁵³
294	news	a ³³	a ³³	zu ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ a ³³	zo ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ a ³³
295	explain	t ^h i ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³
296	advise	t ^h ian ²¹ t ^h i ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	muaŋ ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	niu ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
297	gossip (v)		ŋa ²¹ ŋa ²¹ t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋa ²¹ ŋa ²¹ t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋa ²¹ ŋa ²¹ t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³
298	ask, request	ʃiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³
299	thank	muaŋ ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaŋ ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaŋ ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	muaŋ ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³
300	promise (n)	ŋo ³³ k ^h iam ³³ sam ³³ k ^h iam ³³	ŋo ³³ k ^h iam ³³	ŋo ³³ k ^h iam ³³	ŋo ³³ k ^h iam ³³
301	oath		ŋo ³³ k ^h iam ³³ sam ³³ k ^h im ³³		ŋo ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ sam ³³ kiu ⁴⁴
302	swear	tam ²¹ zai ³³ an ⁵³	tam ²¹ zai ³³ an ⁵³	tei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ tei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
303	insult (v)	zam ³³ səu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tap ⁴⁴ ta ³³ an ⁵³	sok ⁴⁴ ʃan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ hui ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ t ^h aŋ ³³ an ⁵³
304	insult (n)	zam ³³ səu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tap ⁴⁴ ta ³³ an ⁵³	sok ⁴⁴ ʃan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ hui ³³ mei ⁴⁴
305	slander (v)	kə ⁵³ tai ⁵³ kə ⁵³ lai ⁵³ t ^h i ⁵³ an ⁵³	lei ²¹ pu ²¹ lui ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	kə ⁵³ mei ⁵³ kə ⁵³ t ^h a ⁵³ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	kə ⁵³ t ^h ai ⁵³ kə ⁵³ lai ⁵³ t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³
306	threaten	ləu ⁴⁴ hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁵³ hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
307	argue	lei ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³	lei ³³ i ³³ an ⁵³	lei ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³	lei ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³
308	argument	ə ⁵³ lei ³³ i ³³	gəu ⁴⁴ i ³³ lei ⁴⁴ i ³³	lei ⁴⁴ i ³³	lei ⁴⁴ i ³³ pu ³³
309	grumble, complain		ŋuat ⁴⁴ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
310	contradict		lei ⁵³ lo ³³ an ⁵³	pai ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ ga ⁴⁴ t ^h ei ⁵³ pu ²¹	tʃui ³³ tʃui ³³ ui ³³ ui ³³
311	accuse	zui ³³ an ⁵³	gio ⁴⁴ k ^h əu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zui ³³ an ⁵³	gio ⁴⁴ k ^h əu ⁴⁴
312	deny	kə ⁵³ tai ⁵³ kə ⁵³ lai ⁵³ pu ²¹	a ²¹ tai ⁵³	kə ⁵³ tai ⁵³ kə ⁵³ lai ⁵³	kə ⁵³ tai ⁵³ pu ²¹
313	admit (to a wrong)		tai ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tai ⁵³ lo ⁵³ an ⁵³	tai ⁵³ an ⁵³ pu ²¹
314	agree	muaŋ ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaŋ ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaŋ ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaŋ ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
315	agreement	muaŋ ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muaŋ ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴	muaŋ ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	muaŋ ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴ ga ⁴⁴

316	persuade	tei ³³ lian ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ jo ⁵³ tai ²¹	lei ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ lui ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ləu ⁴⁴ hui ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ ŋa ²¹
317	praise (n)	vat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vat ⁴⁴ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	vat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
318	bless, praise (someone)	tam ²¹ zai ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tam ²¹ zai ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tam ²¹ zai ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	tam ²¹ zai ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
319	congratulate	ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	va ³³ an ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	tim ²¹ k ^h ian ²¹
320	boast, brag	ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ha ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ha ⁴⁴ tai ³³ an ⁵³	ha ⁴⁴ tai ³³ an ⁵³
321	story(tale)	pio ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹	pio ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹	pio ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹	pio ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹
322	proverb	pio ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹	pio ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹	mei ⁴⁴ zəu ²¹ ŋə ³³ t ^h ei ⁵³	ŋə ³³ lim ⁵³
323	speech, discourse		t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ²¹	sə ²¹ ʒi ⁴⁴ ŋəu ³³	ŋə ³³ vi ³³
324	account (report) (n)				
325	embrace, hug (v)	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
326	caress(v)	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zai ⁴⁴ tə ⁵³ t ^h am ²¹ man ⁵³	ə ²¹ zai ⁴⁴ tə ⁵³ t ^h am ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ mei ³³ ə ⁵³ t ^h a ³³ tei ⁵³ buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
327	kiss(v)	dam ²¹ an ⁵³	dam ²¹ man ⁵³	dam ²¹ an ⁵³	dam ²¹ an ⁵³
328	nurse, suckle(baby)		tʃə ⁴⁴ tʃan ³³ an ⁵³	tan ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ ui ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	mai ³³ ma ³³ an ⁵³
329	tickle(v)	ka ²¹ leik ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ka ²¹ leik ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ka ²¹ leik ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ka ²¹ liak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
330	spank(child)	biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
331	whip(n)	sən ⁵³	sən ⁵³	sən ⁵³	sən ⁵³
332	help	ha ³³ an ⁵³	ha ³³ an ⁵³	həu ³³ an ⁵³	ha ³³ an ⁵³
333	protect	tak ⁴⁴ tʃə ⁵³ da ²¹ an ⁵³	gəm ⁵³ man ⁵³	tak ⁴⁴ tʃə ⁵³ da ²¹	gəm ⁵³ an ⁵³
334	look after	zei ⁵³ an ⁵³	zei ⁵³ an ⁵³	lo ³³ ua ⁴⁴ tʃam ⁵³ mə ⁴⁴	gəm ⁵³ an ⁵³
335	bring up(a child)		vio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³		
336	rule over, dominate	ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
337	order(someone to	huan ²¹ an ⁵³	huan ²¹ an ⁵³	huan ²¹ an ⁵³	huan ²¹ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³

	do something)				
338	command(n)	huan ²¹ an ⁵³	huan ²¹ an ⁵³	huan ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ t ^h ui ⁵³ an ⁵³
339	duty, obligation		ʃui ³³ lei ⁵³	ʃui ³³	ʃui ³³
340	send(someone to do something)	t ^h an ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h an ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h an ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h an ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³
341	serve	li ⁵³ ʒuak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ lei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ kei ³³ ʃui ³³ bei ⁵³ pu ²¹	bei ²¹ sui ³³ lei ⁵³ pu ²¹
342	lead, guide(v)	ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sai ³³ tʃə ⁵³ ŋi ⁵³ pu ²¹	sai ³³ pu ³³ ŋi ⁵³ pu ²¹
343	follow	p ^h ei ⁵³ mei ²¹ pu ²¹	p ^h ei ⁵³ mei ²¹ an ⁵³	mei ²¹ pu ²¹	p ^h ei ⁵³ mei ²¹
344	obey		do ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	do ⁴⁴ van ⁵³	ŋo ³³ do ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
345	please	muan ⁵³ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	muan ⁵³ lui ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muan ⁵³ lui ⁵³ pu ²¹	muan ⁵³ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³
346	annoy	ləu ⁴⁴ hui ³³ an ⁵³	əu ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³	sa ³³ tʃə ⁵³ iap ⁴⁴	ləu ⁴⁴ hui ³³ pu ³³
347	deceive				
348	quarrel	lei ³³ i ³³ an ⁵³	za ⁵³ i ³³ an ⁵³	lei ⁴⁴ i ³³ pu ²¹	ŋom ³³ pi ²¹ an ⁵³
349	take revenge	tʃai ³³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	tʃi ³³ t ^h iam ³³ man ⁵³	tʃi ³³ t ^h iam ³³ i ³³	k ^h əu ³³ ui ⁵³
350	resolve, settle(dispute)	mi ⁴⁴ ŋom ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h iam ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ k ^h iam ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ k ^h iam ⁵³ an ⁵³
351	intercede, mediate	tʃuat ⁴⁴ ʒin ²¹ pu ²¹	t ^h ei ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	mi ⁴⁴ tʃuat ⁴⁴ ʒim ²¹ pu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ ʒəu ²¹ pu ²¹
352	compromise	t ^h ei ⁵³ i ³³ an ⁵³	ʃian ²¹ i ³³ an ⁵³	gam ²¹ vo ²¹ t ^h ei ⁵³ i ³³ pu ³³	ŋo ³³ giam ³³
353	appease, pacify	t ^h a ³³ i ³³ an ⁵³	mei ⁵³ i ³³ an ⁵³	moŋ ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	mei ⁴⁴ k ^h iam ⁵³ an ⁵³
354	judge(v)	mi ⁴⁴ k ^h iam ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h iam ³³ man ⁵³	loŋ ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ vi ⁵³ t ^h ei ⁵³ pu ²¹	mei ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
355	law	mi ⁴⁴	pio ²¹ t ^h ian ²¹	ʃi ³³ tʃə ⁵³ i ⁵³	mei ⁴⁴
356	(be) fair, just		mei ⁴⁴ t ^h a ³³ i ³³ an ⁵³	ʃi ³³ tʃə ⁵³ li ⁵³ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	məu ³³ lim ⁵³ mui ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³
357	(be) guilty	mi ⁴⁴ gi ²¹ an ⁵³	mei ⁴⁴ gi ²¹ an ⁵³	mei ⁴⁴ gi ²¹ an ⁵³	mei ⁴⁴ gi ²¹ an ⁵³
358	(be) innocent	mi ⁴⁴ a ⁵³ gi ²¹	dui ⁵³ mei ⁴⁴ a ²¹ gi ²¹	dui ⁵³ mei ⁴⁴ a ²¹ gi ²¹	mei ⁴⁴ ʃiu ⁵³ an ⁵³

359	punish	tʃi ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃi ³³ an ⁵³	van ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ mei ⁴⁴ gi ²¹ pu ²¹	tʃi ²¹ an ⁵³
360	penalty, punishment	ə ⁵³ tʃi ²¹	tʃi ²¹		tʃi ²¹
361	dwell	nai ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ za ⁵³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³	nai ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ za ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ nai ²¹ ə ⁵³ za ⁵³
362	inhabitant, resident	nai ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ za ⁵³ pu ²¹	nai ²¹ lui ³³ ga ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ nai ²¹ pu ²¹	nai ²¹ pu ²¹ za ⁵³ pu ²¹
363	country dweller	lo ³³ pu ²¹	lo ²¹ pu ²¹	lo ²¹ k ^h ei ³³ mi ⁴⁴	lo ²¹ mi ⁴⁴
364	move away	lei ²¹ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	lei ²¹ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³ lei ²¹ an ⁵³	nuak ⁴⁴ k ^h ui ³³
365	country, ethnic area		gə ⁵³ niu ²¹	lo ²¹	man ²¹
366	frontier(of ethnic area) [border]	lo ²¹ i ²¹	i ³³	lo ²¹ i ²¹	lo ²¹ i ²¹
367	town, city			nuak ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	moŋ ⁵³
368	market(n)		sei ³³ sei ³³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	sei ³³	sei ³³
369	wear clothes	ni ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹	ni ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹	ni ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹ ʃian ³³ pu ³³	ni ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹
370	dress(v)	ʃian ³³ an ⁵³	ʃian ³³ an ⁵³	ʃian ³³ an ⁵³	ʃian ³³ an ⁵³
371	undress	ŋo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
372	hat	k ^h ai ⁵³ giap ⁴⁴	k ^h ai ⁵³ giap ⁴⁴	k ^h ai ⁵³ giap ⁴⁴	k ^h ai ⁵³ giap ⁴⁴
373	loincloth	ni ²¹ k ^h a ⁵³	ni ²¹ k ^h a ⁵³	ham ³³ ni ³³	ni ²¹ k ^h a ⁵³
374	baby sling	ni ²¹ pa ⁴⁴	ni ²¹ pa ⁴⁴	ni ²¹ pa ⁴⁴	ni ²¹ pa ⁴⁴
375	shoe, sandal	huak ⁴⁴ luak ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
376	bead	liak ⁴⁴	liak ⁴⁴ pom ²¹	liak ⁴⁴ p ^h a ⁵³	liak ⁴⁴ p ^h a ⁵³
377	string, thread (beads) (v)	tʃai ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃai ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃai ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃai ²¹ an ⁵³
378	bracelet	k ^h ip ⁴⁴	k ^h ip ⁴⁴	k ^h ip ⁴⁴	k ^h ip ⁴⁴
379	necklace	tio ²¹ hiaŋ ²¹	liak ⁴⁴ dio ²¹	tio ²¹ hiaŋ ²¹	liak ⁴⁴

380	ankle ring, bangle	nəu ⁴⁴ vui ⁵³ t ^h uaŋ ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ vui ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h uaŋ ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h uaŋ ²¹
381	earring	tio ²¹ boŋ ²¹	nəu ³³ so ³³	nəu ³³ so ³³	nəu ³³ so ³³
382	pierce (ears)	diap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nəu ³³ diap ⁴⁴	diap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nəu ³³ diap ⁴⁴
383	plait, braid (hair)	k ^h o ³³ mei ³³ vυ ³³	k ^h o ²¹ vəu ²¹	k ^h o ²¹ mei ²¹ vəu ²¹	k ^h o ²¹ vui ³³ vi ⁵³
384	tattoo(s)	zio ⁴⁴ dio ³³	zio ⁴⁴ dio ³³	zio ⁴⁴ dio ²³	zio ⁴⁴ dio ³³
385	cane, walking stick	ei ⁵³ də ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³	ei ⁵³ də ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³	də ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³ gam ³³	də ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³
386	apply (ointment), besmear	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³
387	razor	miat ⁴⁴ fəu ²¹	miat ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	miat ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	miat ⁴⁴ səu ²¹
388	tooth stick, toothbrush	həu ³³ juat ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	həu ³³ tʃəu ⁴⁴ koŋ ²¹	həu ³³ juat ⁴⁴ koŋ ²¹	həu ³³ juat ⁴⁴ sən ⁵³
389	food	ə ⁵³ fəu ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ ziu ⁵³	ə ³³ səu ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ ziu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ səu ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ ziu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ səu ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ ziu ⁵³
390	oil	na ²¹ an ⁵³	na ⁵³ man ⁵³	na ²¹ mən ⁵³	ə ⁵³ o ³³
391	soup, broth	pə ²¹ zi ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	pə ²¹ zi ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	pə ²¹ zi ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	pə ²¹ zi ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³
392	flour				
393	breakfast	ham ³³ sa ⁵³ si ⁴⁴	am ³³ sa ⁵³ sei ⁴⁴	am ³³ sa ⁵³ sei ⁴⁴	am ³³ sa ⁵³ sei ⁴⁴
394	evening meal	a ⁵³ ʃim ³³ si ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ ʃim ³³ sei ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ ʃiam ³³ sei ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʃiam ³³ sei ⁴⁴
395	feast	səu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ ʒui ⁵³ pu ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	sei ⁴⁴ fəu ⁴⁴ gam ²¹	ə ⁵³ səu ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ ziu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ səu ⁴⁴ giam ⁵³
396	leftovers	ə ⁵³ bai ²¹ ə ⁵³ nəu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ bai ²¹ ə ⁵³ lai ²¹	ə ⁵³ bai ²¹	ə ⁵³ bai ³³ ə ⁵³ nəu ³³
397	spoil (food) (intr)	ə ⁵³ juat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ juat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ sei ⁴⁴ nim ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃui ⁵³ ə ⁵³ nim ⁵³
398	milk (n)	nio ⁴⁴	nio ⁴⁴	nio ⁴⁴	nio ⁴⁴
399	beer (traditional)	tʃam ²¹	tʃam ²¹	tʃam ²¹	tʃam ²¹
400	rice wine	la ²¹ həu ³³ t ^h ui ²¹	la ²¹ həu ³³	la ²¹ həu ³³	la ²¹ həu ³³
401	prepare (food to	t ^h oŋ ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³ zok ⁴⁴	t ^h oŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h oŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h oŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³

	cook)				
402	cut (tr)	tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
403	cut open (fruit)	la ⁵³ bi ³³ an ⁵³	la ⁵³ bei ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	la ⁵³ bei ³³
404	slice	liam ²¹ an ⁵³	liam ²¹ man ⁵³	pi ⁵³ pi ⁵³ liam ²¹ an ⁵³	liam ²¹ an ⁵³
405	peel (v)	vei ⁵³ an ⁵³	vei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ vei ⁵³ pu ²¹	vei ⁵³ an ⁵³
406	mix (v)	sei ²¹ an ⁵³	sei ²¹ an ⁵³	sei ²¹ vo ³³ an ⁵³	sei ²¹ an ⁵³
407	stir	fiam ³³ an ⁵³	hui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hui ⁵³ an ⁵³
408	strain (food) (v)				
409	pluck (feathers)	p ^h i ²¹ an ⁵³	p ^h i ²¹ an ⁵³	p ^h i ²¹ k ^h uan ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h i ²¹ an ⁵³
410	roast	ləu ⁴⁴ ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lom ⁵³ man ⁵³	ə ⁵³ hui ⁴⁴	hui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
411	fry	tʃiu ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃiu ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃiu ²¹ an ⁵³	
412	bake (in ashes)	zok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zok ⁴⁴
413	(be) smoked	van ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴ mi ⁴⁴	van ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴ mi ⁴⁴	van ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴ mi ⁴⁴	van ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴ ho ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
414	ferment (alcohol) (v)	tʃam ²¹ t ^h oŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃam ²¹ t ^h oŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃam ²¹ zok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃam ²¹ pom ²¹
415	cooking pot (earthenware)	po ⁵³ diak ⁴⁴	po ⁵³ diak ⁴⁴	po ⁵³ diak ⁴⁴	po ⁵³ diak ⁴⁴
416	pot (for water)	tom ⁵³ diak ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ diak ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ diak ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ diak ⁴⁴
417	ladle	tʃap ⁴⁴ gaŋ ³³	tʃap ⁴⁴ gaŋ ³³	tʃap ⁴⁴ gaŋ ³³	pə ³³ ʒi ³³ tom ⁵³ tʃap ⁴⁴ gaŋ ³³
418	cooking stone	luan ²¹ io ⁴⁴	luan ²¹ io ⁴⁴	luan ²¹ io ⁴⁴	luan ²¹ io ⁴⁴
419	bowl	pə ³³ ʒi ⁴⁴ p ^h i ⁴⁴ luan ²¹ ʃiu ⁵³	luan ²¹ siu ⁵³	luan ²¹ ʃiu ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	luan ²¹ ʃiu ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴
420	cup	kuak ⁴⁴	kuak ⁴⁴	kuak ⁴⁴	kuak ⁴⁴
421	bag	ni ²¹ tʃoŋ ²¹	ni ²¹ tʃoŋ ²¹	ni ²¹ tʃoŋ ²¹ p ^h iat ⁴⁴	ne ²¹ tʃoŋ ²¹
422	box	pi ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹	pei ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹	pei ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹	pei ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹

423	basket	ban ⁵³	ban ⁵³ luan ⁵³	ban ⁵³ luan ⁵³	ban ⁵³ luan ⁵³
424	bucket, pail	pon ⁵³	pon ⁵³	pon ⁵³	pon ⁴³
425	bottle	pə ⁵³ lan ⁵³	pə ⁵³ lan ⁵³	pə ⁵³ lan ⁵³	pə ⁵³ lan ⁵³
426	stopper, plug	ə ⁵³ gip ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʃio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʃio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʃio ⁴⁴
427	handle	ʒi ⁴⁴ tan ³³	ʒi ⁴⁴ tan ³³	ʒi ⁴⁴ tan ³³	ʒi ⁴⁴ tan ³³
428	pour	so ⁵³ an ⁵³	so ⁵³ an ⁵³	so ⁵³ an ⁵³	so ⁵³ an ⁵³
429	spill (liquid) (tr)	ba ³³ sai ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ba ³³ sai ⁵³ an ⁵³	ba ³³ sai ⁵³ an ⁵³
430	take out (from container)	ləu ⁴⁴ k ^h uan ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ k ^h uan ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ³³ k ^h uan ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ k ^h uan ³³ an ⁵³
431	fill	lian ²¹ an ⁵³	lian ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^{hiu} ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mian ³³ an ⁵³
432	(be) empty	ə ⁵³ ɡon ²¹	ə ⁵³ ɡon ²¹	ə ⁵³ ɡon ²¹	ə ⁵³ ɡon ²¹
433	(be) open [blossom]	an ³³ an ⁵³	an ³³ an ³³	pan ³³ an ⁵³	pan ³³ an ⁵³
434	open (tr)	k ^h əp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h əp ⁴⁴ pan ⁵³	k ^h əp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h əp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
435	close, shut (tr)	pui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɡip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
436	stop up (v)	za ⁵³ an ⁵³	za ⁵³ an ⁵³	zo ⁵³ an ⁵³	za ⁵³ an ⁵³
437	cover (v)	ɡip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɡip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɡip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɡiap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
438	uncover	k ^h əp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h əp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	liu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	liu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
439	store (up)	lui ³³ an ⁵³	lui ³³ an ⁵³	tʃan ³³ an ⁵³	ɡam ²¹ vo ³³ an ⁵³
440	bundle (n)	ə ⁵³ k ^h i ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h i ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h i ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h i ⁵³
441	heap (n)	ə ⁵³ son ²¹	ə ⁵³ son ⁵³	ə ⁵³ son ²¹	ə ⁵³ son ²¹
442	heap up (v)	son ²¹ an ⁵³	son ⁵³ an ⁵³	son ²¹ an ⁵³	son ⁵³ an ⁵³
443	wrap up (v)	an ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒan ⁵³ an ⁵³
444	unwrap (v)	k ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³

445	pack (v)	ban ⁵³ lim ²¹ an ⁵³	ban ⁵³ lim ²¹ man ⁵³	ban ⁵³ lim ²¹ an ⁵³	ban ⁵³ lim ²¹ an ⁵³
446	strap (n)	ə ³³ k ^h i ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ³³ k ^h ai ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ dom ³³
447	rope	io ³³	io ³³	io ²¹	io ³³
448	knot (n)	ə ⁵³ ʃan ³³	ə ⁵³ ʃuan ³³	ə ⁵³ ʃuan ³³	ə ⁵³ ʃuan ³³
449	fasten, bind (load)	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ kai ⁵³
450	untie	k ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h o ⁵³ t ^h ui ³³
451	tighten (tr)	tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	luak ⁴⁴ tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nam ²¹ tap ⁴⁴
452	(be) tight	tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒuan ²¹ tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nam ²¹ tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
453	loosen	kuan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ kuan ⁵³ an ⁵³	kuan ⁵³ an ⁵³	kuan ⁵³ an ⁵³
454	hut (in the field)	dip ⁴⁴	dip ⁴⁴	dip ⁴⁴	dip ⁴⁴
455	window	paŋ ²¹ səu ²¹ kəu ³³ k ^h ian ⁵³	paŋ ²¹ səu ²¹ kəu ³³ k ^h ian ⁵³	kəu ³³ k ^h iam ⁵³	pa ²¹ tʃoŋ ²¹ ku ³³ k ^h ian ⁵³
456	beam, rafter	va ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³	va ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³	va ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³	va ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³
457	floor	vo ⁵³	vo ⁵³	vo ⁵³ niu ²¹	vo ⁵³
458	room	dən ⁵³ ʒən ²¹	dən ⁵³ ʒən ²¹	dən ⁵³ ʒən ²¹	dən ⁵³
459	kitchen	si ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³
460	fence (n)	pui ⁵³	pui ⁵³	pui ⁵³	pui ⁵³
461	fence in (v)	pui ⁵³ pui ⁵³ an ⁵³	pui ⁵³ pui ⁵³ an ⁵³	pui ⁵³ pui ⁵³ an ⁵³	pui ⁵³ pui ⁵³ an ⁵³
462	granary (to store rice)	pi ⁵³	pei ⁵³	pei ⁵³	pei ⁵³
463	well (n)	tom ⁵³ ʒaŋ ⁵³	tom ⁵³ ʒaŋ ⁵³	tom ⁵³ ʒaŋ ⁵³	tom ⁵³ ʒaŋ ⁵³
464	bathing place	tom ⁵³ tʃəu ³³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	tom ⁵³ tʃəu ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	tom ⁵³ tʃəu ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	tom ⁵³ tʃəu ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹
465	latrine, toilet	k ^h i ⁴⁴ bui ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h i ⁴⁴ bui ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h i ⁴⁴ bui ²¹ ʒam ⁵³	k ^h i ⁴⁴ bui ²¹ ʒam ⁵³
466	garbage dump	za ²¹ vo ²¹	za ²¹ vo ²¹	za ²¹ vo ²¹	za ²¹ vo ²¹
467	garden	pui ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³	lui ²¹ ei ⁵³	lui ²¹ ei ⁵³	pui ⁵³ kam ³³

468	shelter (n)	nai ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³	nai ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³	nai ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³	nai ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³
469	build	da ⁵³ an ⁵³	da ⁵³ an ⁵³	do ⁵³ an ⁵³	da ⁵³ an ⁵³
470	thatch (n)	ʒi ³³	ʒi ³³	ʒi ³³	ʒi ³³
471	plaster (n)				
472	paint (n)				
473	ladder	və ³³ tən ³³	və ³³ tən ³³	və ³³ tən ³³	və ³³ tən ³³
474	chair	nai ³³ k ^h iam ³³	nai ³³ k ^h iam ³³	nai ³³ k ^h iam ³³	nai ³³ k ^h iam ³³
475	lamp	van ²¹ diak ⁴⁴	van ²¹ diak	van ²¹ diak ⁴⁴	van ²¹ diak ⁴⁴
476	fan (n)				
477	bell	liu ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	vok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ guaŋ ³³ pu ³³	vok ⁴⁴
478	ring (bell) (v)	guaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	guaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ guaŋ ³³ guaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	vok ⁴⁴ guaŋ ³³
479	act, do	lei ⁵³ an ⁵³	lei ⁵³ an ⁵³	lə ⁵³ liu ⁵³ an ⁵³	lei ⁵³ an ⁵³
480	work (n)	ʃui ³³ li ⁵³	ʃui ³³ lei ⁵³	ʃui ³³ lei ⁵³	ʃui ³³ lei ⁵³
481	mend, repair	ləu ⁴⁴ mi ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mei ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mei ³³ pu ³³	ləu ⁴⁴ mei ³³
482	forge (n)	vən ⁵³ t ^h iam ²¹	vən ⁵³ t ^h iam ²¹	vən ⁵³ t ^h iam ²¹	vən ⁵³ t ^h iam ²¹
483	hammer	tu ³³	taŋ ³³ luaŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ dei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	taŋ ³³ luaŋ ²¹
484	anvil				
485	bellows	ləu ⁵³	ləu ⁵³	ləu ⁵³	ləu ⁵³
486	lump (clay, mud)	gə ³³ ŋio ⁴⁴	gə ³³ ŋio ⁴⁴	gə ³³ ŋio ⁴⁴	gu ³³ ŋio ⁴⁴
487	mould (pottery)		ə ⁴⁴ an ²¹ səu ²¹	ə ⁴⁴ an ²¹ səu ²¹	kuak ⁴⁴ an ²¹ zəu ²¹
488	potter's kiln	vən ⁵³ t ^h iam ²¹	vən ⁵³ t ^h iam ²¹	vən ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ²¹	vən ⁵³ t ^h iam ²¹ t ^h oŋ ²¹
489	wood	pi ⁵³	pei ⁵³	pei ⁵³	pei ⁵³
490	cut down (tree)	la ⁵³ dai ³³ an ⁵³	la ⁵³ an ⁵³	gai ²¹ lo ⁵³ an ⁵³	la ⁵³ dai ³³ an ⁵³
491	log	pei ⁵³ t ^h iam ³³	pei ⁵³ poŋ ²¹	pei ⁵³ t ^h iam ²¹	pei ⁵³ t ^h iam ³³

492	hollow out (log)	pi ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ muən ⁵³ k ^h ian ⁵³	pei ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴
493	axe	vəu ³³	vəu ³³	vəu ³²	vu ³³
494	saw (n)	lua ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ k ^h in ²¹ k ^h i ²¹	pei ⁵³ k ^h in ²¹ k ^h i ²¹	
495	plank (n)	pi ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹	pei ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹ lip ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹ lip ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ sap ⁴⁴
496	knot (in wood)	ə ⁵³ kio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ kio ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ niu ⁴⁴ kio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ nio ⁴⁴
497	splinter, sliver (n)	pei ⁵³ p ^h ui ³³	pei ⁵³ p ^h ui ²¹	pei ⁵³ p ^h ui ³³	pei ⁵³ p ^h ui ²¹
498	chisel (n)	vu ³³ koŋ ³³ da ⁴⁴ sən ⁵³	k ^h i ²¹ sap ⁴⁴ moŋ ⁵³ sok ⁴⁴	k ^h i ²¹ sap ⁴⁴ moŋ ⁵³ sok ⁴⁴	vu ³³
499	nail (n)	vən ⁵³	vən ⁵³	vən ⁵³	vən ⁵³
500	thread (n)	io ²¹ vei ⁵³	io ²¹ vei ⁵³	io ²¹ vei ⁵³	io ²¹ vei ⁵³
501	hem (n)	ə ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ t ^h an ³³	ə ⁵³ t ^h an ³³
502	pocket	ə ⁵³ p ^h iat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ p ^h iat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ piat ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ p ^h iat ⁴⁴
503	(be) torn	bi ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ bei ³³ pu ³³	ə ⁵³ bei ³³
504	cloth	ni ²¹ lən ²¹	ni ²¹ lən ²¹	ni ²¹ lən ²¹	ni ²¹ lən ²¹
505	rag	ni ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴	ni ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴	ni ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴	ni ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴
506	broom	ʒam ⁵³ ʃiu ⁴⁴ k ^h i ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ ʃiu ⁴⁴ k ^h i ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ ʃiu ⁴⁴ k ^h i ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ ʃiu ⁴⁴ k ^h i ⁵³
507	sweep	ʒam ⁵³ ʃiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ ʃiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ ʃiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
508	polish	pi ²¹ an ⁵³	nuan ⁵³ an ⁵³	nuan ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³
509	draw water	zan ²¹ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ zan ²¹ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ sai ²¹ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ nam ²¹ an ⁵³
510	fetch (firewood)	gian ⁵³ an ⁵³	gian ⁵³ an ⁵³	gian ⁵³ an ⁵³	pei ⁵³ gian ⁵³ an ⁵³
511	rubbish	za ²¹ vo ²¹	za ²¹ vo ²¹	za ²¹ vo ²¹	za ²¹ vo ²¹
512	cultivate, farm (v)	ə ⁵³ kui ²¹ ə ⁵³ i ⁵³	kui ³³ an ⁵³	kui ³³ an ⁵³	kui ³³ an ⁵³
513	fertile soil	gə ⁵³ niu ²¹ mi ⁵³ an ⁵³	gə ⁵³ niu ²¹ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	gə ⁵³ niu ²¹ mei ⁵³	gə ⁵³ niu ²¹ mei ⁵³
514	(be) barren (of land)	lo ²¹ bai ²¹	lo ²¹ ʃian ⁵³	gə ⁵³ niu ²¹ t ^h ui ⁵³	lo ²¹ ʃian ⁵³

515	clear (land for planting)	ok ⁴⁴ kiam ²¹ an ⁵³	ok ⁴⁴ kiam ²¹	ok ⁴⁴ kiam ²¹ an ⁵³	ok ⁴⁴ kiam ²¹
516	weed (v)	ʃian ⁵³ p ^h i ²¹	ʃian ⁵³ p ^h i ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃian ⁵³ p ^h i ²¹ an ⁵³	viu ⁴⁴ a ²¹
517	hoe (v)	la ⁵³ an ⁵³	la ⁵³ an ⁵³	p ^h əu ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h ə ³³ lu ³³ p ^h ui ⁵³
518	hoe (n)	p ^h ə ³³ lu ³³	p ^h ə ³³ ləu ⁵³	p ^h ə ³³ ləu ³³	p ^h ə ³³ lu ³³
519	sickle			nə ³³ k ^h in ³³ k ^h i ²¹	
520	machete, cutlass	k ^h i ²¹ lai ²¹	k ^h i ²¹ lai ²¹	k ^h i ²¹ lai ²¹	taŋ ³³ k ^h i ²¹
521	harvest season	tʃəuk ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³	tʃəuk ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³
522	harvest (rice) (v)	tʃəuk ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃəuk ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
523	pick, pluck (fruit)	pian ²¹ an ⁵³	pian ²¹ an ⁵³	pian ²¹ an ⁵³	pian ²¹ an ⁵³
524	harvest, collect (honey from hive)	nəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
525	threshing-floor	ba ³³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ŋiu ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ŋiu ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³	ba ³³
526	thresh, beat (grain)	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ŋiu ³³ an ⁵³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ʒuat ⁴⁴	tʃəu ⁴⁴ nai ⁵³ an ⁵³
527	winnow (n)	so ²¹ tiŋ ²¹	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ʒap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ ŋiu ³³ pu ³³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ miu ³³ an ⁵³
528	husk (corn) (v)	vei ⁵³ an ⁵³	vei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴ vei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴ t ^h io ²¹ k ^h uaŋ ³³
529	domesticate, tame	mi ³³ an ⁵³	mi ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mi ³³ an ⁵³	mi ³³ an ⁵³
530	herd (cattle, sheep) (n)	mok ⁴⁴ bi ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ bei ²¹	ə ⁵³ bei ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ bei ²¹
531	herd, tend (cattle, sheep) (v)	kam ³³ an ⁵³	go ³³ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	go ³³ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	go ³³ an ⁵³
532	cattle pen	mok ⁴⁴ ʒam ⁵³	mok ⁴⁴ ʒiam ⁵³	mok ⁴⁴ ʒam ⁵³	mok ⁴⁴ ʒam ⁵³
533	tether (sheep, goats) (v)	p ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h ian ³³ an ³³	p ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³
534	feed (animals)	ə ⁵³ ʃi ³³ vio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ sei ⁴⁴ vio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ sei ⁴⁴ vio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³

535	castrate	ə ⁵³ loŋ ³³ lim ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ²¹ man ⁵³	ə ⁵³ loŋ ³³ lim ²¹ an ⁵³	mam ²¹ tap ⁴⁴
536	stalk (v)	vo ⁴⁴ tʃam ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃam ⁵³ man ⁵³	vo ⁴⁴ tʃam ⁵³ an ⁵³	vo ⁵³ tʰo ³³
537	chase (v)	vo ⁴⁴ kam ⁵³ an ⁵³	vok ⁴⁴ kam ⁵³ man ⁵³	vo ⁴⁴ zəu ²¹ an ⁵³	vo ⁴⁴ kam ⁵³
538	footprint (human)	huak ⁴⁴ mi ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ mi ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ mi ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ mi ²¹
539	poison (on arrow)	ə ⁵³ ʃi ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁴⁴
540	head of arrow	nəu ⁴⁴ sən ⁵³ tan ⁵³	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ tuan ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ tuan ⁵³
541	quiver (n)	nəu ⁴⁴ sən ⁵³ tʰoŋ ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ sən ⁵³ tʰoŋ ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹ zam ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ tʰoŋ ²¹
542	birdlime (adhesive to catch birds)	ni ⁵³	nei ⁵³	nei ⁵³	nei ⁵³
543	trap (n)	tiaŋ ³³ tʃan ³³	tiaŋ ³³	tiaŋ ³³	tiaŋ ³³
544	set (trap)	tiaŋ ³³ tʃan ³³ an ⁵³	tiaŋ ³³ tʃan ³³ an ⁵³	tiaŋ ³³ tʃan ³³ an ⁵³	tiaŋ ³³ tʃan ³³ an ⁵³
545	trap (animal) (v)	mən ²¹ nən ⁵³	mən ³³ nən ⁵³	tiaŋ ³³ mu ⁴⁴ mən ²¹ an ⁵³	tiaŋ ³³ mən ²¹ an ⁵³
546	evade	tʃo ³³ an ⁵³	tʃo ³³ ʃian ⁵³	tʃo ³³ ʃian ⁵³	tʃo ³³ ʃian ⁵³
547	escape				
548	wound (animal)	ə ⁵³ məu ³³ ə ⁵³ mi ²¹	ə ⁵³ məu ³³	ə ⁵³ məu ³³	ə ⁵³ mu ³³
549	skin (animal) (v)	ə ⁵³ kʰan ⁵³ kʰok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ kʰan ⁵³ kʰok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ kʰan ⁵³ kʰok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ kʰan ⁵³ kʰok ⁴⁴
550	fish (v)	ŋəu ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹ tʰa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋəu ⁴⁴ ʃəu ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋəu ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋəu ⁴⁴ tʰa ⁴⁴
551	fish dam	ŋəu ⁴⁴ kʰat ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹ kʰat ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ kʰat ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ kʰat ⁴⁴
552	fishing net	tʃo ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	tʃo ⁵³ niu ²¹	tʃo ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	tʃo ⁴⁴
553	fishing line	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³ kui ²¹	və ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³ kui ²¹	və ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³ kui ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ hio ³³ sən ⁵³
554	fishhook	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³	ŋəu ⁴⁴ hio ³³ və ⁵³ tʃaŋ ³³
555	bait	ŋəu ⁴⁴ sei ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ sei ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ sei ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ sei ⁴⁴
556	have, possess	gi ²¹ an ⁵³	gi ²¹ an ⁵³	gi ²¹ an ⁵³	gi ²¹ an ⁵³
557	need (v)	lim ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ²¹ man ⁵³	lim ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ²¹ an ⁵³

558	get, obtain	t ^h a ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h a ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h a ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h a ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
559	belongings	ŋu ³³ a ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ lei ³³ pu ³³	t ^h a ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹
560	owner	ə ⁵³ pio ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ pio ²¹ vi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pio ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ pio ²¹ pu ²¹
561	rich man	loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³	loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³	loŋ ³³ vi ⁵³	loŋ ²¹ vi ⁵³
562	poor man	t ^h aŋ ³³ pu ³³	t ^h aŋ ³³ pu ³³	t ^h aŋ ³³ pu ³³	t ^h aŋ ³³ pu ³³
563	(be) rich	gi ³³ pu ³³ ha ³³ pu ³³	gi ³³ pu ³³ ha ³³ pu ³³	gi ²¹ pu ²¹	gi ²¹ pu ²¹ ha ²¹ pu ²¹
564	money	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ³³
565	(be) scarce	do ²¹ an ⁵³	do ²¹ an ⁵³	do ³³ an ⁵³	do ³³ an ⁵³
566	(be) expensive	sei ³³ tʃo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ³³ tʃo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ³³ voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	sei ³³ tʃo ⁴⁴
567	(be) inexpensive	sei ³³ zei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ³³ zei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ³³ zei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ³³ zai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
568	price	ə ⁵³ hui ³³	sei ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ³³	sei ³³	sei ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³
569	haggle, negotiate a price		sei ³³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	sei ³³ ʃiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	sei ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ zai ⁴⁴
570	payment		a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹		a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ hui ³³
571	gift		hei ²¹ pu ²¹ tʃap ⁴⁴ ʃi ³³	kiu ⁴⁴ bu ²¹	hui ³³ kiu ⁴⁴
572	hire (v)	ə ⁵³ p ^h ui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ p ^h ui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ p ^h ui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ p ^h ui ⁵³
573	beg (for money)	zəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	zəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	zəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	zəu ⁵³ an ⁵³
574	borrow	lui ²¹ an ⁵³	lui ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lui ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ lui ²¹
575	lend	lui ²¹ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lui ²¹ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lui ²¹ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ lui ²¹ kiu ⁴⁴
576	debt	tʃi ³³	tʃi ³³	tʃi ³³	tʃi ³³
577	offer (v)	hai ³³ an ⁵³	tʃo ⁴⁴ tʃan ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³		muəŋ ⁵³ dui ³³ kiu ⁴⁴
578	accept, receive		van ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lo ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ lo ⁵³ an ⁵³
579	refuse	lei ³³ i ³³ an ⁵³	a ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴	gei ⁵³ bu ²¹	lei ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³
580	tax (n)	hui ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ k ^h ui ³³	lo ²¹ hui ²¹	hui ³³ tʃə ⁵³ k ^h ui ³³	hui ³³

581	tribute		muəŋ ⁵³ mei ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ i ²¹		
582	inheritance	ə ⁵³ o ²¹ ə ⁵³ fiəŋ ³³	toŋ ²¹ kiam ²¹	t ^h iaŋ ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ mi ²¹	t ^h iaŋ ²¹
583	inherit		toŋ ²¹ kiam ²¹ man ⁵³	t ^h iaŋ ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ mi ³³ gu ⁴⁴ nai ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹ t ^h a ⁴⁴
584	journey, trip (n)	zan ³³ vui ³³	zan ³³ vui ³³	zan ³³ vui ³³	zan ³³ vui ³³
585	travel, go on a trip (v)	zan ³³ vui ³³ əu ²¹ an ⁵³	zan ³³ vui ³³ əu ²¹ an ⁵³	zan ³³ vui ³³ əu ²¹ an ⁵³	zan ³³ vui ³³ əu ²¹ an ⁵³
586	traveler	zan ³³ vui ³³ pu ³³	zan ³³ vui ³³ pu ³³	zan ³³ vui ³³ pu ³³	zan ³³ vui ³³ pu ³³
587	wander	lim ⁵³ pai ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ⁵³ pai ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ⁵³ pai ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ⁵³ həm ⁵³
588	(be) lost	lim ⁵³ məu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ²¹ lim ⁵³ məu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lim ⁵³ vui ³³ an ⁵³	lim ⁵³ vui ³³ an ⁵³
589	fork (in path)	lim ⁵³ tʃoŋ ³³	lim ⁵³ tʃoŋ ²¹	lim ⁵³ tʃoŋ ³³	lim ⁵³ tʃoŋ ²¹
590	crossroads, intersection	lim ⁵³ tʃoŋ ³³	lim ⁵³ tʃoŋ ³³ vo ³³	lim ⁵³ vui ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³	lim ⁵³ vio ³³
591	cross (river)	din ²¹ an ⁵³	din ²¹ an ⁵³	din ²¹ an ⁵³	hui ²¹ din ²¹
592	paddle (n)	k ^h oŋ ⁵³ hui ⁴⁴ sən ⁵³	koŋ ⁵³ hui ⁴⁴ tʃap ⁴⁴	k ^h oŋ ⁵³ hui ⁴⁴ tʃap ⁴⁴	k ^h oŋ ⁵³ hui ³³ tʃap ⁴⁴
593	paddle (v)	hui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ hui ⁴⁴
594	bale out (canoe, boat)	t ^h am ²¹ vui ³³ an ⁵³	ban ⁵³ t ^h am ²¹ man ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ vui ³³ an ⁵³	ban ⁵³ lui ³³
595	capsize	k ^h op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h oŋ ⁵³ k ^h op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h oŋ ⁵³ k ^h op
596	bring	ləu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	lə ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³
597	send (something to someone)	t ^h an ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h an ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	t ^h an ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	t ^h an ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³
598	carry (in arms)	t ^h am ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ ləu ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h am ³³ an ⁵³	kiam ²¹ an ⁵³
599	carry (child) on back	pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	po ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	po ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
600	carry on head	k ^h o ²¹ gi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h o ²¹ k ^h ui ⁵³ nai ³³ an ⁵³	gei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h o ²¹ hui ³³ gei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³

601	load, burden (n)	ə ⁵³ gian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ gian ⁵³	ban ⁵³ gian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ gian ⁵³
602	load (v)	t ^h am ²¹ ŋai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ ŋian ⁵³	pui ⁵³ ŋai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ ŋian ⁵³
603	unload	t ^h am ²¹ vui ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ vui ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ vui ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ sa ³³ an ⁵³
604	war	ui ⁵³	ui ⁵³ lei ⁵³	ui ⁵³	ui ⁵³
605	peace	lim ⁵³ kai ⁵³	mei ⁵³ i ³³ an ⁵³		muəŋ ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ²¹ mei ⁵³
606	army		a ⁵³ van ²¹ t ^h am ²¹ pu ²¹		ui ⁵³ ə ²¹ pu ²¹
607	spy (n)	mi ⁴⁴ lim ²¹ pu ²¹	giu ⁴⁴ t ^h iap ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	giu ⁴⁴ t ^h iap ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	gio ⁴⁴ t ^h iap ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
608	spy (v), spy on	mi ⁴⁴ lim ²¹ an ⁵³	giu ⁴⁴ t ^h iap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	giu ⁴⁴ t ^h iap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gio ⁴⁴ t ^h iap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
609	sword	miat ⁴⁴ lai ²¹	miat ⁴⁴ lai ²¹	k ^h i ²¹ zo ²¹	k ^h i ²¹ lai ²¹
610	gun	a ⁵³ van ²¹	a ⁵³ van ²¹	a ⁵³ van ²¹	a ⁵³ van ²¹
611	shield (n)	k ^h i ⁵³	k ^h i ⁵³	k ^h i ⁵³	k ^h i ⁵³
612	conquer, defeat	ʒiu ³³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ³³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ³³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ³³ an ⁵³
613	(be) defeated	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³	səm ⁵³ man ⁵³	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³
614	prisoner, captive	ui ⁵³ a ⁵³	ui ⁵³ a ⁵³	ui ⁵³ a ⁵³	ui ⁵³ a ⁵³
615	plunder (a town)	tʃo ³³ ʃəu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃo ³³ lian ⁵³	tʃo ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃo ³³ an ⁵³
616	slave	k ^h u ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁴³
617	music	sai ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ ʒui ³³	sai ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ ʒui ³³	sai ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ ʒui ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ian ²¹ ə ⁵³ gvan ²¹
618	song	ʒui ³³	ʒui ³³	ʒui ³³	ʒui ³³
619	hum (v)	ŋuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋuat ⁴⁴ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
620	dance (n)	ʒui ³³ za ⁵³	ʒui ⁵³ za ⁵³	ʒui ³³ za ⁵³	ʒui ³³ za ⁵³
621	big(gest) drum	ŋam ³³	ŋam ³³ ŋiu ³³	ŋam ³³	toŋ ³³ t ^h an ⁵³
622	flute	t ^h oŋ ²¹ miat ⁴⁴	t ^h oŋ ²¹ miat ⁴⁴	t ^h oŋ ²¹ miat ⁴⁴	t ^h oŋ ²¹ miat ⁴⁴
623	harp				
624	horn (musical	ə ³³ uan ⁵³	ə ⁴⁴ uan ⁵³	ə ³³ uan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ uan ⁵³

	instrument)				
625	play instrument	guaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	guaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	guaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	guaŋ ³³ an ⁵³
626	blow (horn)	miat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	miat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	miat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	miat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
627	draw (picture)	sai ³³ an ⁵³	zat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
628	decorate	loŋ ³³ lim ²¹ an ⁵³	loŋ ⁵³ lim ³³ man ⁵³	loŋ ³³ lim ²¹ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ lim ²¹ an ⁵³
629	carve	an ²¹ səu ²¹ ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	an ²¹ səu ²¹ ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ an ²¹ səu ²¹ ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʒiu ⁵³ pu ²¹
630	game	ə ⁵³ puan ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ puan ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ puan ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ pan ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³
631	tobacco pipe	ʃiam ²¹ t ^h ə ²¹ lok	ʃiam ²¹ t ^h ə ²¹ lok ⁴⁴	ʃiam ²¹ t ^h ə ²¹ lok	ʃiam ²¹ kok ⁴⁴
632	tobacco	ʃiam ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	ʃiam ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	ʃiam ²¹ ɲiu ²¹ ʒi ⁴⁴	ʃiam ²¹ ɲiu ²¹
633	awe, reverence (for God)	hiat ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ goŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ an ⁵³	goŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ an ⁵³	hiat ⁴⁴ ga ⁴⁴ goŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ hiat ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
634	God (supreme being)		ga ⁵³ pio ²¹ vi ⁵³ pu ²¹	ga ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ so ⁵³ ʒiu ⁵³ pu ²¹
635	demon, evil spirit	ga ⁵³	ga ⁵³	ga ⁵³ ʃiaŋ ⁵³	ga ⁵³
636	ghost (visible apparition)	an ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ səu ⁴⁴ mi ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ ga ⁵³	i ³³ səu ³³ i ³³ an ³³	ga ⁵³ tʃui ⁵³
637	soul, spirit (of living person)	muaj ⁵³	muaj ⁵³	muaj ⁵³	muaj ⁵³
638	spirit (of dead person) (invisible)	an ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	an ²¹ səu ²¹	an ²¹ səu ²¹	an ²¹ səu ²¹
639	pray	tam ²¹ zai ³³ an ⁵³	tam ²¹ zai ³³ an ⁵³	tam ²¹ zai ³³ an ⁵³	tam ²¹ zai ³³
640	blessing	ə ⁵³ tam ²¹ zai ³³	ə ⁵³ mei ⁵³	pio ²¹ mei ⁵³ iam ³³ mei ⁵³	pio ²¹ mei ⁵³ ʒam ³³ mei ⁵³
641	divine, prophesy (v)	i ⁵³ lo ³³ an ⁵³	mei ²¹ t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	mi ²¹ t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	i ⁵³ zəu ³³
642	prophecy (n)	i ⁵³ lo ³³ an ⁵³	mei ²¹ t ^h ei ⁵³	mi ²¹ t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ pu ³³	i ⁵³ zəu ³³ pu ³³

643	vision (supernatural)	muaj ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴	muaj ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴	muaj ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ gəm ³³	muaj ⁵³ dui ⁴⁴ mi ²¹
644	omen	ui ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³			ə ⁵³ an ²¹ ian ³³
645	witchcraft				
646	bewitch, cast spell				
647	curse (v)	vui ²¹ fian ²¹ t ^h ui ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tei ⁴⁴
648	curse (n)	vui ²¹ fian ²¹ t ^h ui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ t ^h at ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ tei ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ tei ⁴⁴
649	poison (n)				
650	poison (a person) (v)	ə ⁵³ fi ⁴⁴ t ^h iu ³³ an ⁵³	fi ⁴⁴ t ^h iu ³³ an ⁵³	fi ⁴⁴ t ^h iu ³³ an ⁵³	hom ²¹ an ⁵³
651	amulet, charm, fetish				liak ⁴⁴ kam ³³
652	protect by charm				liak ⁴⁴ kam ³³ lui ³³ an ⁵³
653	mask (n)		k ^h a ⁵³ fam ⁵³ man ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³ fom ⁵³ ni ²¹	k ^h a ⁵³ gip
654	(be) taboo				
655	exorcise	t ^h io ⁵³ kam ⁵³ an ⁵³	ga ⁵³ kam ⁵³ man ⁵³	ga ⁵³ t ^h i ⁴⁴ kam ⁵³ an ⁵³	ga ⁵³ kam ⁵³
656	sacrifice	iam ³³ tan ³³ an ⁵³	ian ³³ dan ³³ an ⁵³	iam ³³ an ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	iam ³³ dan ³³
657	tradition, custom	fi ³³ t ^h ə ⁵³ li ⁵³	fi ³³ t ^h ə ⁵³ li ⁵³	fi ³³ t ^h ə ⁵³ li ⁵³	pio ²¹ fi ³³ pu ²¹ fi ³³
658	feast (n)	kai ³³ vi ⁵³	viu ⁴⁴ iam ⁵³ voj ⁵³	kai ²¹ vi ⁵³ ə ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³	iam ³³ an ⁵³
659	naming ceremony (baby)	mi ⁴⁴ ŋan ³³	səu ²¹ ŋan ³³	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴ ŋan ²¹ pu ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ ŋan ³³
660	marry	ləu ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ t ^h ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³	vui ²¹ hei ⁴⁴
661	(be) engaged, (be) betrothed	zəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ t ^h ap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ k ^h iam ³³ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ t ^h ap ⁴⁴
662	brideprice	ə ⁵³ hui ³³	ə ⁵³ hui ³³	hui ³³ giu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hui ³³

663	wedding(ceremony)	ə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ i ³³	ə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ i ³³	ə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ i ³³ a ⁵³ vəŋ ⁵³	vui ²¹ hei ⁴⁴
664	bride	mai ⁴⁴ niu ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ niu ²¹ səu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ niu ²¹ səu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ niu ²¹ səu ²¹
665	groom	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ səu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ səu ²¹
666	adultery	ui ³³ an ⁵³ ŋa ²¹ an ⁵³	mui ⁴⁴ di ⁵³ hei ³³ an ⁵³	ui ³³ an ⁵³ ŋəu ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ ʃui ⁵³
667	divorce(v)	po ³³ i ³³ an ⁵³	po ³³ i ³³ an ⁵³	po ³³ i ³³ an ⁵³	po ³³ an ⁵³
668	funeral(at occasion of death)	mi ⁴⁴ i ³³ pu ³³	mi ⁴⁴ i ³³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ i ³³ mi ⁵³	mi ⁴⁴ i ³³ an ⁵³
669	mourning	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
670	condole, comfort(v)	ləu ⁴⁴ mi ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mi ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mi ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ mi ³³ an ⁵³
671	corpse	mi ⁴⁴ mi ⁵³	mi ⁴⁴ mi ⁵³	mi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ mi ⁵³ gəŋ ⁵³
672	grave	mi ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³ t ^h iaŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ian ³³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	k ^h ian ⁵³	uat ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹
673	cemetery	mi ⁵³ vian ⁵³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	uat ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	uat ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	mi ⁴⁴ vian ⁵³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹
674	bull (male cow)	mok ⁴⁴ poŋ ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ poŋ ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ poŋ ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ poŋ ²¹
675	cow (female)	mok ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ niu ²¹
676	heifer (young cow not had a calf)	mok ⁴⁴ ʃiaŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ ʃiaŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ ʃiaŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ ʃiaŋ ⁵³
677	steer (castrated male cow)		mok ⁴⁴ poŋ ²¹ a ⁵³ loŋ ⁵³ liam ²¹ man ⁵³ pu ²¹		mok ⁴⁴ ləu ²¹
678	calf	mok ⁴⁴ poŋ ²¹ səu ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ səu ²¹ k ^h ən ³³	mok ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ poŋ ²¹ səu ²¹
679	herd(of cattle) [group of cattle]	mok ⁴⁴ bi ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ bei ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ bei ²¹	mok ⁴⁴ bei ²¹
680	goat	an ⁵³	an ⁵³	an ⁵³	an ⁵³
681	he-goat, billy	an ⁵³ poŋ ²¹	an ⁵³ poŋ ²¹	an ⁵³ poŋ ²¹	an ⁴² poŋ ²¹
682	she-goat, nanny goat	an ⁵³ niu ²¹	an ⁵³ niu ²¹	an ⁵³ niu ²¹	an ⁵³ niu ²¹

683	kid (child goat)	an ⁵³ ʃəu ²¹	an ⁵³ səu ²¹	an ⁵³ səu ²¹	an ⁴² səu ²¹
684	sheep				
685	ram				
686	ewe				
687	lamb				
688	flock(of sheep, goats)				
689	rooster(cock)	vui ²¹ poŋ ²¹	vui ²¹ poŋ ²¹	vui ²¹ poŋ ²¹	vui ²¹ poŋ ²¹
690	hen	vui ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	vui ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	vui ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	vui ²¹ ɲiu ²¹
691	chick	vui ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	vui ²¹ səu ²¹	vui ²¹ səu ²¹ k ^h ən ³³	vui ²¹ ʃəu ²¹
692	turkey				
693	guinea fowl	vui ²¹ iak ⁴⁴	voi ²¹ iak ⁴⁴	vui ²¹ iak ⁴⁴	vui ²¹ iak ⁴⁴
694	horse	an ³³	man ³³	man ³³	man ³³
695	stallion (male horse)	an ³³ poŋ ³³	man ³³ poŋ ³³	man ³³ poŋ ³³	man ³³ poŋ ²¹
696	mare (female horse)	an ³³ ɲiu ³³	man ³³ ɲiu ³³	man ³³ ɲiu ³³	man ³³ ɲiu ³³
697	colt	an ³³ ʃəu ²¹	man ³³ səu ³³	man ³³ səu ³³	man ³³ səu ²¹
698	boar (male pig)	vi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	vi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	vi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	vi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
699	sow (female pig)	vi ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	vi ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	vi ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	vi ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹
700	piglet	vi ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	vi ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	vi ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	vi ⁵³ ʃəu ²¹
701	pup	ə ⁵³ san ³³ ʃəu ³³	ə ⁵³ san ³³	ə ⁵³ san ³³ səu ³³	ə ⁵³ san ³³ səu ³³
702	kitten	ɲaŋ ³³ ʃəu ³³	ɲaŋ ⁵³ səu ³³	ɲaŋ ³³ səu ³³	ɲaŋ ³³ səu ³³
703	hippopotamus			zoŋ ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	

704	rhinoceros	pok ⁴⁴ miu ³³	pok ⁴⁴ miu ³³	pok ⁴⁴ miu ⁵³	pok ⁴⁴ miu ³³
705	warthog	tu ²¹	təu ²¹	təu ²¹	tu ²¹
706	jackal	lo ²¹ ʒi ²¹	lo ²¹ ʒi ²¹	lo ²¹ ʒi ²¹	so ⁵³
707	shrew	zəu ⁴⁴ sa ⁵³	zəu ⁴⁴ sa ⁵³	zəu ⁴⁴ sa ⁵³	zəu ⁴⁴ sa ⁵³
708	mole	zəu ⁴⁴ io ³³	zəu ⁴⁴ io ³³	zəu ⁴⁴ io ³³	zəu ⁴⁴ io ³³
709	mongoose			tə ⁵³ tian ⁵³ vi ⁴⁴ fəu ²¹	tə ⁵³ tian ⁵³ vi ⁴⁴ fəu ²¹
710	squirrel	kai ³³ ʒəu ⁴⁴	kai ³³ ʒəu ⁴⁴	kai ³³ zəu ⁴⁴	kai ³³ zəu ⁴⁴
711	bat	ə ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ vui ²¹	a ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ vui ²¹ fəu ²¹	a ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ vui ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	a ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ vui ²¹
712	wild cat	k ^h a ³³ lap ⁴⁴	k ^h a ³³ lap ⁴⁴	k ^h a ²¹ lap ⁴⁴	k ^h a ²¹ lap ⁴⁴
713	leopard	k ^h io ²¹ gaŋ ⁵³ lan ⁵³	k ^h io ³³ gə ⁵³ lan ⁵³	k ^h io ²¹ ga ³³ lan ³³	k ^h io ²¹ ga ⁵³ lan ⁵³
714	lion		giaŋ ³³ lə ³³ si ⁵³		
715	hoof	ə ⁵³ fian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ fian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ fian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ fian ⁵³
716	mane (of horse)	ə ⁵³ k ^h ian ⁵³ mei ²¹	bui ⁴⁴ mei ²¹	bui ⁴⁴ mei ²¹	ə ⁵³ k ^h ian ⁵³ kui ⁵³
717	elephant's trunk	ə ⁵³ ɲian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲian ⁵³ koŋ ²¹
718	den, lair, hole		hoŋ ⁵³	vam ²¹ k ^h ian ⁵³	viat ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ⁵³
719	bare, show (teeth)	tʃio ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃio ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃək ⁴⁴ tai ³³ an ⁵³	tʃio ⁵³ an ⁵³
720	growl	fui ²¹ an ⁵³	fui ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ həu ²¹ pu ²¹	fui ²¹ an ⁵³
721	ruminant, chew cud	ə ⁵³ ki ⁵³ so ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ki ⁵³ so ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ki ⁵³ so ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ki ⁵³ so ²¹
722	crow	fui ²¹ an ⁵³	fui ²¹ an ⁵³	fui ²¹ an ⁵³	fui ³³ an ⁵³
723	dove	tok ⁴⁴ tu ⁵³	tok ⁴⁴ təu ⁵³	tok ⁴⁴ tu ⁵³	tok ⁴⁴ tu ⁵³
724	parrot	vui ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	vui ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	vui ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	vui ²¹ voŋ ⁵³
725	heron	tom ⁵³ kai ²¹ piat ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ kai ²¹ piat ⁴⁴	tum ⁵³ vui ²¹	tom ⁴² vui ²¹
726	kingfisher	tom ⁵³ vui ²¹	və ²¹ kui ⁵³ san ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹		k ^h io ⁴⁴ t ^h io ²¹ vui ²¹
727	hornbill	vai ⁴⁴ o ⁵³	vai ⁴⁴ o ⁵³	vai ⁴⁴ o ⁵³	vai ⁴⁴ o ⁵³

728	stork (marabou)	kai ³³ piat ⁴⁴	kai ³³ piat ⁴⁴	kai ³³ piat ⁴⁴	tom ⁴² vui ²¹
729	owl	toŋ ³³ k ^h io ⁴⁴	toŋ ³³ k ^h io ⁴⁴	toŋ ³³ k ^h io ⁴⁴	toŋ ³³ k ^h io ⁴⁴
730	eagle	la ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ niu ²¹	la ⁵³ ʃui ²¹	la ⁵³ ʃui ²¹	la ⁵³ ʃui ²¹
731	vulture		goŋ ³³ vui ²¹ niu ²¹	la ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³	
732	beak, bill	ə ⁵³ tan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tuan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tuan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tuan ⁵³
733	den, lair, hole	ə ⁵³ k ^h ai ⁵³ soŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ai ⁵³ soŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ai ⁵³ soŋ ³³	k ^h ai ⁵³ soŋ ³³
734	crop (of bird)	ə ⁵³ bui ⁴⁴ nai ³³	bui ⁴⁴ nai ³³	ə ⁵³ bui ⁴⁴ nai ³³	bui ⁴⁴ nai ³³
735	gizzard	ə ⁵³ t ^h ei ⁵³ niu ²¹	ə ⁵³ t ^h ei ³³ niu ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʃian ²¹	ə ⁵³ t ^h ei ²¹ niu ²¹
736	claw	ʒi ⁴⁴ ʃian ³³	ʒi ⁴⁴ ʃian ³³	ʒi ⁴⁴ ʃian ³³	ʒi ⁴⁴ ʃian ³³
737	eggshell	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
738	yolk (of egg)	ə ⁵³ ʃian ³³	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ ʒom ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʃian ³³	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ ʃian ³³
739	flock (of birds)	vui ²¹ bi ²¹	vui ²¹ bei ²¹	vui ²¹ bei ²¹	vui ²¹ bei ²¹
740	dive	ə ⁵³ soŋ ⁵³	soŋ ⁵³ lian ⁵³	k ^h ai ⁵³ ʃiam ³³ niap ⁴⁴	k ^h ai ⁵³ ʃiam ³³
741	soar	sa ⁴⁴ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	soŋ ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	soŋ ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	pio ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³
742	land (v), alight	zəu ³³ an ⁵³	zəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	soŋ ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ zəu ³³ an ⁵³	zəu ³³ an ⁵³
743	perch	sei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
744	flap the wings	vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴ p ^h uat ⁴⁴ tən ⁵³	vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴ hiap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴ hiap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴ hiap ⁴⁴
745	cackle (as of chicken)	tə ²¹ to ²¹ an ⁵³	to ²¹ to ²¹ an ⁵³	vui ²¹ tə ²¹ to ²¹ an ⁵³	tə ²¹ to ²¹ an ⁵³
746	crow (as a rooster) (v)	gəu ²¹ an ⁵³	gəu ²¹ an ⁵³	gəu ²¹ an ⁵³	gəu ²¹ an ⁵³
747	peck (tr)	po ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	po ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	po ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	po ⁵³ an ⁵³
748	lay (eggs)	vui ³³ an ⁵³	vui ³³ an ⁵³	vam ²¹ vui ³³ an ⁵³	vui ³³ an ⁵³
749	incubate, set (on)	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	buak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³

	eggs)				
750	hatch	k ^h iu ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h iu ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h iu ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h iu ³³ an ⁵³
751	catfish	ŋəu ⁴⁴ t ^h ui ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ t ^h ui ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ t ^h ui ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ tʃən ⁵³
752	mudfish	ŋəu ⁴⁴ tak ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ tak ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ zai ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ tak ⁴⁴
753	eel	ŋəu ⁴⁴ pio ³³	ŋəu ⁴⁴ pio ³³	ŋəu ⁴⁴ pio ³³	ŋu ⁴⁴ ʒi ²¹
754	fish bone	ŋəu ⁴⁴ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ o ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ o ²¹
755	fish-scale	ŋəu ⁴⁴ gəu ³³	ŋəu ⁴⁴ gəu ³³	ŋəu ⁴⁴ gəu ³³	ŋu ⁴⁴ gu ³³
756	gill	ə ⁵³ t ^h ok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ t ^h ok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ vui ²¹ ŋiap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ gəu ³³
757	fin	ə ⁵³ kui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴
758	crab	hən ²¹	hən ²¹	hən ²¹	hən ²¹
759	shrimp	liəŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ poŋ ²¹	voŋ ⁵³ voi ²¹ poŋ ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ poŋ ²¹	voŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ poŋ ²¹
760	clam		tom ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ də ²¹ diu ²¹	tom ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ də ²¹ diu ²¹	də ²¹ diu ²¹
761	spitting cobra	pio ³³ pən ⁵³	pio ³³ pən ⁵³	pio ²¹ pən ⁵³	pio ³³ pən ⁵³
762	puff adder	pio ²¹ viat ⁴⁴	pio ²¹ viat ⁴⁴	pio ²¹ viat ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹	pio ²¹ viat ⁴⁴
763	python	pio ³³ ŋiu ³³	pio ³³ ŋiu ³³	pio ³³ ŋiu ³³	pio ³³ ŋiu ³³
764	green mamba [viper]	a ⁵³ pio ²¹	a ⁵³ pio ³³	a ⁵³ pio ³³	a ⁵³ pio ³³
765	chameleon	sa ⁵³ pio ⁵³	sa ⁵³ pio ⁵³	sa ⁵³ pio ⁵³	sa ⁵³ pio ⁵³
766	gecko		laŋ ⁵³ təu ⁴⁴	laŋ ⁵³ təu ⁴⁴	
767	monitor lizard		sa ⁵³ pio ⁵³	sa ⁵³ ŋiu ²¹	sa ⁵³ ŋiu ²¹
768	toad	tʃai ²¹ ŋiu ²¹	tʃai ²¹ ŋiu ²¹	lə ⁵³ ko ⁵³	lə ⁵³ ko ⁵³ tʃai ²¹ ŋiu ²¹
769	shell (of turtle)	ə ⁵³ k ^h oŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h oŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h oŋ ⁵³	koŋ ²¹ liəŋ ²¹ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
770	slither (snake)	san ³³ lian ⁵³	san ³³ lian ⁵³	san ³³ lian ⁵³	san ³³ lian ⁵³
771	hiss	to ²¹ to ²¹ an ⁵³	pio ³³ tə ²¹ to ²¹ an ⁵³	pio ³³ ʃui ²¹ an ⁵³	pio ³³ gəu ²¹

772	flea	za ²¹ li ³³	za ²¹ li ³³	za ²¹ li ³³	za ²¹ li ³³
773	bedbug	ʒiu ⁵³	ʒiu ⁵³	ʒiu ⁵³	ʒiu ⁵³
774	maggot (in rotten meat)	voŋ ²¹	voŋ ²¹	voŋ ²¹	voŋ ²¹
775	ant	mio ²¹	mio ²¹	mio ²¹	mio ²¹
776	army ant, soldier ant	mio ²¹ ʒom ²¹	mio ²¹ ʒom ²¹	mio ²¹ ʒom ²¹	mio ²¹ ʒom ²¹
777	flying ant	mio ²¹ luan ⁵³	mio ²¹ luan ⁵³	mio ²¹ luan ⁵³	mio ²¹ luan ⁵³
778	dung beetle	hoŋ ²¹ baŋ ⁵³	hoŋ ³³ baŋ ⁵³	hoŋ ³³ baŋ ⁵³	hoŋ ³³ baŋ ⁵³
779	grasshopper	sə ³³ go ³³	sə ³³ go ³³	sə ³³ go ³³	sə ³³ go ³³
780	cricket	tok ⁴⁴ təu ³³	tok ⁴⁴ təu ³³	tok ⁴⁴ təu ³³	tok ⁴⁴ təu ³³
781	locust	sə ³³ go ³³ la ³³ vaŋ ⁵³	sə ³³ go ³³ la ³³ vaŋ ⁵³	sə ³³ go ³³ fian ⁵³ niu ²¹	sə ³³ go ³³ fian ⁵³
782	praying mantis	van ²¹ tʃan ²¹ niu ²¹	van ²¹ tʃan ²¹ niu ²¹	va ³³ tʃan ³³	van ²¹ tʃan ²¹ niu ²¹
783	caterpillar	lan ³³ bu ³³ an ³³ ʒio ⁴⁴	lan ³³ bu ³³ an ³³ ʒio ⁴⁴	lan ³³ bu ³³ an ³³ ʒio ⁴⁴	lan ³³ bəu ³³ an ³³ ʒio ⁴⁴
784	centipede	pio ³³ hu ⁴⁴	pio ³³ həu ⁴⁴	pio ³³ həu ⁴⁴	pio ³³ hu ⁴⁴
785	millipede	lo ⁵³ pu ²¹ tio ²¹ hiaŋ ²¹	lo ⁵³ niu ²¹ tio ²¹ kam ³³	lo ⁵³ niu ²¹ tio ²¹ kam ³³	lo ⁵³ niu ²¹ tio ²¹ kam ³³
786	dragonfly	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ niu ²¹	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ niu ²¹	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³ voi ²¹ niu ²¹	vən ⁵³ tʃaŋ ⁵³ vui ²¹ niu ²¹
787	moth	fian ³³ sa ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴
788	antenna	ə ⁵³ uaŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ uaŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ uaŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ uaŋ ⁵³
789	sting(v)	zai ³³ an ⁵³	zai ³³ an ⁵³	zai ³³ an ⁵³	zai ³³ an ⁵³
790	stinger dart	ə ⁵³ zai ³³	ə ⁵³ zai ³³	ə ⁵³ zai ³³	ə ⁵³ zai ³³
791	cocoon	voŋ ²¹ ʒam ⁵³	voŋ ²¹ zam ²¹	voŋ ²¹ zam ²¹	voŋ ²¹ ʒam ⁵³
792	termite hill	ma ⁵³ kui ³³	vui ²¹ t ^h iam ²¹ po ⁵³	vui ²¹ t ^h iam ³³ bat ⁴⁴	ma ⁵³ zam ²¹
793	beehive	nəu ⁴⁴ zam ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ zam ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ zam ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ zam ²¹

794	beewax	ip ⁴⁴	ip ⁴⁴	ip ⁴⁴	ip ⁴⁴
795	honey	nəu ⁴⁴ ni ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ ni ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ ni ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ ni ⁵³
796	swarm(n)	nəu ³³ bi ²¹	nəu ³³ bei ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ bei ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ bei ²¹
797	teak tree				
798	fig tree	bei ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴ gai ²¹	pei ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴ gai ²¹	pei ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴ gai ²¹	pei ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴ gai ²¹
799	tamarind tree				
800	oil palm				
801	coconut palm				
802	bush	p ^h ən ³³ diam ⁵³	p ^h ən ³³ diam ⁵³	p ^h ən ³³ diam ⁵³	ʃiam ³³ diam ⁵³
803	weeds	ʃiaŋ ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ⁵³
804	trunk (of tree)	gai ²¹	gai ²¹ səu ²¹	gai ²¹ toŋ ⁵³	gai ²¹ vom ²¹
805	sap	ə ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ di ⁵³	ə ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴
806	stump	pi ⁵³ taŋ ⁵³	pei ⁵³ taŋ ⁵³	pei ⁵³ taŋ ⁵³	pei ⁵³ taŋ ⁵³
807	bulb, tuber	gai ²¹ iu ⁵³ gai ²¹ iu ⁴⁴	gai ²¹ iu ⁴⁴ pei ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴	gai ²¹ iu ⁴⁴ pei ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴	gai ²¹ iu ⁵³
808	stem, stalk (of corn, millet, etc.)	ə ⁵³ və ³³	ə ⁵³ gai ²¹	ə ⁵³ koŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ koŋ ²¹
809	silk, hair (of corn)	an ⁵³ mi ²¹	ə ⁵³ mei ²¹	ə ⁵³ man ⁵³ mei ⁵³	ɲai ⁵³ man ⁵³
810	blade (of grass)	ə ⁵³ nəu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ nəu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ nəu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ nəu ⁴⁴
811	bud	ə ⁵³ doŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ doŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ doŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ doŋ ²¹
812	shoot (new plant)	ə ⁵³ zam ³³	ə ⁵³ zam ³³	ə ⁵³ zam ³³	ə ⁵³ zam ³³
813	vine	ə ⁵³ io ²¹	ə ⁵³ io ²¹	ə ⁵³ io ²¹	ə ⁵³ io ²¹
814	tendrils	ə ⁵³ vui ⁵³ iu ²¹	ə ⁵³ vui ⁵³ gaŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ vui ⁵³ gaŋ ³³	io ³³ vui ⁵³ kam ³³
815	juice	ə ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	gai ²¹ iu ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	ə ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	gai ²¹ io ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³
816	regime/hand (of	lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³ toŋ ²¹	lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³ toŋ ²¹	lə ²¹ k ^h an ⁵³ toŋ ²¹	lə ²¹ k ^h an ²¹ sap ⁴⁴

	bananas)				
817	corn cob	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³ zai ⁴⁴	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³ h'an ²¹	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³ pom ²¹	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³ h'an ²¹
818	kernel (of corn, maize)	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³ p ^h a ⁵³	ə ⁵³ vei ⁵³	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³ p ^h a ⁵³	ə ⁵³ p ^h a ⁵³
819	skin (of fruit)	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
820	shell (of groundnut)	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
821	corn husk (n)	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
822	chaff	ə ⁵³ pi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ so ³³	ə ⁵³ so ³³
823	lemon	ma ³³ dei ³³	ma ³³ dei ³³	ma ³³ dei ³³	ma ³³ dei ³³
824	orange	ə ⁵³ pi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pi ⁵³		ma ³³ dei ³³
825	papaya	pi ⁵³ lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³	pei ⁵³ lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³	pei ⁵³ lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³	pei ⁵³ lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³
826	pineapple	p ^h əu ²¹ io ⁴⁴	p ^h əu ²¹ səu ²¹ ʒuak	p ^h əu ²¹ səu ²¹	p ^h əu ²¹ səu ²¹
827	guava				
828	avocado				
829	fig	pei ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴ iu ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴ iu ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴ iu ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ nok ⁴⁴ iu ⁴⁴
830	jackfruit (fruit)	mə ²¹ laŋ ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³	mə ²¹ laŋ ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴	mə ²¹ laŋ ⁵³
831	tomato	kə ²¹ la ⁵³ pə ²¹ ʒi ⁴⁴	pə ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴ ʒop	kə ²¹ la ⁵³ pə ²¹ ʒi ⁴⁴	kə ²¹ la ⁵³ pə ²¹ ʒi ⁴⁴
832	onion	ha ³³ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ʒom ²¹	ha ³³ t ^h ei ⁴⁴ ʒom ²¹	ha ³³ t ^h ei ⁴⁴ k ^o ²¹ ʒom ²¹	ha ³³ t ^h ei ⁴⁴ ʒom ²¹
833	okra				
834	cocoyam, taro	doŋ ²¹	doŋ ²¹	doŋ ²¹	doŋ ²¹
835	yam	k ^h ui ⁵³	k ^h ui ⁵³	k ^h ui ⁵³	k ^h ui ⁵³
836	sweet potato	soŋ ³³ k ^h ui ⁵³	soŋ ³³ k ^h ui ⁵³	soŋ ³³ k ^h ui ⁵³	soŋ ³³ k ^h ui ⁵³
837	potato				

838	groundnut, peanut		gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ ka ²¹ siu ⁵³	ka ²¹ ʃiu ⁵³	
839	sesame seed	ɲim ²¹	ɲim ²¹ p ^h a ⁵³	ɲim ²¹ p ^h a ⁵³	ɲim ²¹
840	coffee				
841	rubber				muan ⁵³ tom ⁵³
842	cotton	pi ⁵³ pan ³³	pei ⁵³ pan ³³	pei ⁵³ an ³³	pei ⁵³ pan ³³
843	grow (of plant)	p ^h am ²¹ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ k ^h ə ³³ vəu ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³
844	sprout (v)	ə ⁵³ zam ³³	ʃuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zam ³³ səu ³³	sat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
845	(be) unripe	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³
846	(be) shrivelled, (be) wrinkled (fruit)	tʃop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃop	tʃop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
847	wither (plant)	ən ²¹ an ⁵³	ən ³³ an ⁵³	ən ³³ an ⁵³	ən ³³ an ⁵³
848	blight (n)	noŋ ⁵³	gai ²¹ noŋ ⁵³	pei ⁵³ voŋ ²¹	pei ⁵³ noŋ ⁵³
849	world	gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ a ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ a ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹
850	place	nai ³³ t ^h ian ³³	nai ³³ t ^h ian ³³	nai ³³ t ^h ian ³³	nai ³³ t ^h ian ³³
851	desert		luan ²¹ toŋ ²¹ pei ⁵³ toŋ ²¹	luan ²¹ toŋ ²¹ pei ⁵³ toŋ ²¹	luan ²¹ toŋ ²¹ pei ⁵³ toŋ ²¹
852	ground, land	gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	gə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹
853	summit, highest point	kui ³³ ɲiu ³³	kui ³³ soŋ ³³	kui ³³ soŋ ³³	kui ³³ soŋ ³³
854	cliff	luan ²¹ toŋ ²¹	luan ²¹ toŋ ²¹	luan ²¹ toŋ ²¹	hoŋ ²¹
855	valley	gəu ⁴⁴ k ^h iap ⁴⁴	tʃan ³³ kok ⁴⁴	gəu ⁴⁴ kok ⁴⁴	gu ⁴⁴ sap
856	ditch	k ^h ian ⁵³ t ^h ui ²¹	tʃan ³³ ei ³³	tʃan ³³ kok ⁴⁴	p ^h əu ⁴
857	hole	ə ⁵³ k ^h ian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ian ⁵³
858	crevice	ə ⁵³ k ^h a ³³ bei ³³	gəu ⁴⁴ k ^h a ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h a ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h a ³³
859	gravel	luan ²¹ ni ⁴⁴	luan ²¹ nai ⁴⁴	luan ²¹ ni ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	voŋ ⁵³ so ⁵³

860	clay	gə ³³ ŋio ⁴⁴	gə ³³ ŋio ⁴⁴	gə ³³ ŋio ⁴⁴	gəu ⁴⁴ ŋo ⁴⁴
861	copper				tio ²¹ zom ²¹
862	rust (n)	ə ⁵³ hoŋ ⁵³	hoŋ ⁵³	hoŋ ⁵³	vən ⁵³ sei ⁴⁴
863	lake	k ^h at ⁴⁴	k ^h at ⁴⁴	k ^h at ⁴⁴	zai ⁵³
864	marsh	hui ²¹ səp ⁴⁴	hui ²¹ ŋian ⁵³	hui ²¹ t ^h əp	hui ²¹ səp
865	spring	hui ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	hui ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	hui ²¹ səu ²¹	hui ²¹ səu ²¹
866	waterfall	tom ⁵³ sa ²¹	tom ⁵³ san ²¹	tom ⁵³ sa ²¹	tom ⁵³ sa ²¹
867	current (river, stream)	tum ⁵³ vi ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	tom ⁵³ san ²¹	tom ⁵³ vi ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	tom ⁵³ san ²¹
868	riverbed (dry)	ʃiaŋ ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹	ʃiaŋ ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹	tom ⁵³ t ^h ian ⁵³	zai ⁵³ t ^h ian ⁵³
869	river bank	tom ⁵³ p ^h o ⁵³	tom ⁵³ p ^h o ⁵³	tom ⁵³ kəu ⁴⁴	hui ²¹ p ^h o ⁵³
870	bridge	hui ⁵³	hui ⁵³	hui ⁵³	hui ⁵³
871	island			tom ⁵³ kam ²¹	
872	beach			tom ⁵³ ŋiu ²¹ kəu ⁴⁴	paŋ ³³ lai ³³ p ^h o ⁵³
873	wave	tom ⁵³ io ²¹	tom ⁵³ tʃoŋ ²¹	tom ⁵³ io ²¹	tom ⁵³ io ²¹
874	bubble	tom ⁵³ bat ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ bat ⁴⁴	boŋ ⁵³ bat ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ bat ⁴⁴
875	foam	tom ⁵³ bat ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ bat ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ bat ⁴⁴	tom ⁵³ bat ⁴⁴
876	slime (organic)	ə ⁵³ ŋan ³³ ə ⁵³ lan ³³	ə ⁵³ ŋuan ³³	ə ⁵³ ŋuan ³³ ŋuan ³³	ŋəu ³³ ŋuan ³³
877	flame	van ²¹ ni ³³	van ²¹ nei ³³	van ²¹ nei ³³	van ²¹ zai ³³
878	candle	ip ⁴⁴ tʃən ⁵³	ip ⁴⁴ tʃən ⁵³	ip ⁴⁴ tʃən ⁵³	ip ⁴⁴ tʃən ⁵³
879	spark	van ²¹ əu ⁴⁴	van ²¹ əu ⁴⁴	van ²¹ əu ⁴⁴	van ²¹ u ⁴⁴
880	fireplace	van ²¹ dip	van ²¹ dip ⁴⁴	van ²¹ dip ⁴⁴	van ²¹ dip ⁴⁴
881	charcoal	van ²¹ gi ²¹	van ²¹ gi ²¹	van ²¹ gi ²¹	van ²¹ gi ²¹
882	air (breathed)	a ⁵³ zei ³³	a ⁵³ zei ³³	a ⁵³ zei ³³	a ⁵³ zei ³³

883	full moon	a ⁵³ li ⁴⁴ t ^h ok ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ li ⁴⁴ t ^h ok ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ t ^h ok ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ t ^h ok ⁴⁴
884	new moon	a ⁵³ li ⁴⁴ in ⁵³	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ in ⁵³ səu ²¹	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ ŋui ³³	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ ŋui ³³
885	eclipse (moon)	a ⁵³ li ⁴⁴ k ^h io ²¹ səu ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ k ^h io ²¹ səu ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ k ^h io ²¹ səu ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ k ^h io ²¹ səu ⁴⁴
886	shooting star, meteor	a ⁵³ gin ⁵³ ka ²¹ la ²¹	a ⁵³ gin ⁵³ pa ²¹ la ²¹	ə ⁵³ gin ⁵³ pio ⁵³	a ⁵³ gin ⁵³ pio ⁵³
887	noise, sound (n)	k ^h iaŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ k ^h iaŋ ²¹	k ^h iaŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ ŋom ³³
888	storm	a ⁵³ t ^h i ⁴⁴ a ⁵³ muak ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ t ^h i ⁴⁴ a ⁵³ muak ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ zei ³³ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹	za ⁵³ li ⁵³ sa ⁴⁴
889	drizzle	a ⁵³ vo ³³ hio ²¹	a ⁵³ bei ²¹ a ⁵³ mai ⁵³	a ⁵³ bei ²¹ a ⁵³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ hio ²¹
890	hail	ŋian ⁵³	ŋian ⁵³ p ^h a ⁵³	ŋian ⁵³	ŋian ⁵³ k ^h an ²¹
891	flood (n)	tom ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ ŋən ⁵³	tom ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³
892	drought, famine	a ⁵³ ŋiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ ŋiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ zəu ²¹ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ zəu ²¹
893	season	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³ a ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³ a ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³ a ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³
894	rainy season	a ⁵³ vui ⁵³	a ⁵³ vui ⁵³	a ⁵³ vui ⁵³	a ⁵³ vui ⁵³
895	hot weather [hot season]	a ⁵³ liam ³³	a ⁵³ vo ³³	a ⁵³ vo ³³	a ⁵³ liam ³³ lei ⁴⁴
896	cold weather [cold season]	a ⁵³ vo ³³	ʃuaŋ ³³ a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴	ʃuaŋ ³³ a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴	suaŋ ³³ a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴
897	light	a ⁵³ vən ⁵³	a ⁵³ vən ³³ t ^h ui ²¹	a ⁵³ vən ³³	a ⁵³ vən ³³
898	sunshine	a ⁵³ liam ³³	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ ŋiu ²¹	ə ⁵³ t ^h ui ²¹	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ liam ³³
899	moonlight	a ⁵³ li ⁴⁴ t ^h ui ²¹	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ t ^h ui ²¹	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴ t ^h ui ²¹
900	shadow	a ⁵³ k ^h iap ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ k ^h iap ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	ə ⁵³ k ^h iam ³³	a ⁵³ k ^h iap ⁴⁴
901	darkness	a ⁵³ maŋ ²¹	a ⁵³ maŋ ²¹ ŋiu ²¹	ə ⁵³ maŋ ²¹	a ⁵³ maŋ ²¹
902	time	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³ a ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³
903	now	dəu ²¹	dəu ²¹ ʃi ⁴⁴	dəu ²¹	dəu ²¹ ʃi ⁴⁴

904	before	kə ⁵³ mo ²¹ ga ⁴⁴	kə ⁵³ mo ²¹ ga ⁴⁴	kə ⁵³ mo ²¹ ga ⁴⁴	kə ⁵³ mo ²¹ sam ³³
905	after	p ^h ei ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	p ^h ei ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴	p ^h ei ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	p ^h ei ⁵³ di ⁵³
906	early	mə ³³ loŋ ³³	mə ³³ loŋ ³³ ga ⁴⁴	mə ³³ loŋ ³³	mə ³³ loŋ ³³
907	late	p ^h ei ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h ei ⁵³ p ^h ei ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h ei ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h ei ³³ an ⁵³
908	once	tim ²¹ zak ⁴⁴	tim ²¹ zak ⁴⁴	tim ²¹ zak ⁴⁴	tim ²¹ zak ⁴⁴
909	again	naŋ ⁵³ ʃui ³³ tio ³³	naŋ ⁵³ ʃui ³³ gəu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ p ^h ei ³³ tim ²¹ zak ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ sui ³³ tio ³³ tim ²¹ zak ⁴⁴
910	sometimes	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ ni ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ ni ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴	tim ²¹ tim ²¹ lo ²¹	tə ²¹ tim ²¹ və ³³ vəu ⁵³
911	often	dəu ²¹ lo ²¹ dəu ²¹ lo ²¹	dəu ²¹ lo ²¹ dəu ²¹ lo ²¹	dəu ²¹ lo ²¹ dəu ²¹ lo ²¹	dəu ³³ lo ³³ dəu ³³ lo ³³
912	usually	voŋ ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ ga ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ paŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ pa ⁴⁴ paŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹ te ⁵³
913	always	ə ⁵³ paŋ ⁵³ di ⁵³	ə ⁵³ paŋ ⁵³ dei ⁵³	ə ³³ voŋ ⁵³ kə ⁵³ tu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ paŋ ⁵³ dei ⁵³
914	never	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ a ²¹ tai ⁵³	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ bə ³³ tʃa ⁴⁴ a ²¹ tai ⁵³	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ bə ³³ tʃa ⁴⁴ a ³³ tai ⁵³	a ³³ dam ⁵³ və ³³ tʃa ⁴⁴ a ³³ tai ⁵³
915	spend time, pass time	a ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ ho ²¹	a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³ səm ⁵³ man ⁵³	a ⁵³ iu ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ ho ²¹
916	month	a ⁵³ li ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴
917	today	dəu ²¹ vu ³³	dəu ²¹ həu ³³	da ²¹ vu ³³	dəu ²¹ vu ³³
918	day before yesterday	k ^h am ³³ vəu ³³	k ^h am ³³ vəu ³³	k ^h am ³³ vu ³³	k ^h am ³³ vu ³³
919	day after tomorrow	zak ⁴⁴ vəu ³³	zak ⁴⁴ vəu ³³	zak ⁴⁴ vəu ³³	zak ⁴⁴ vəu ³³
920	olden times	k ^h am ³³ vi ⁵³ i ⁴⁴	k ^h am ³³ vei ⁵³ i ⁴⁴	k ^h a ³³ vei ⁵³ i ⁴⁴	dam ³³ mi ³³ dap ⁴⁴
921	dawn (before sunrise)	ham ³³ sa ⁵³	a ⁵³ də ²¹ dei ²¹ nə ²¹ nei ²¹	dei ²¹ dei ²¹ nei ²¹ nei ²¹	a ⁵³ dei ²¹ dei ²¹ nei ²¹ nei ²¹
922	sunrise	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ k ^h uaŋ ³³ a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³	am ³³ sa ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ tuan ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ a ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ³³
923	afternoon	t ^h oŋ ²¹ ʒui ⁵³ k ^h a ⁵³	t ^h oŋ ³³ ʒi ⁵³ p ^h ei ⁵³	t ^h oŋ ²¹ ʒui ⁵³ p ^h ei ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ tai ²¹
924	sunset	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ ʒəu ³³ tan ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ ʒəu ³³ tuan ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ ʒəu ³³ tuan ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʒui ³³ ʒəu ³³

925	dusk, twilight (after sunset)	a ⁵³ ʒom ²¹ a ⁵³ h ^{oŋ} ³³	a ⁵³ ʃiam ³³ t ^h ui ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʃiam ³³ t ^h ui ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʃiam ³³ t ^h ui ⁵³
926	daytime	a ⁵³ ŋui ³³	a ⁵³ ŋui ³³	a ⁵³ ŋui ³³	a ⁵³ ŋui ³³
927	thing	tʃoŋ ²¹ kui ²¹ pa ²¹ ʃəŋ ²¹	tʃoŋ ²¹ kui ²¹ diak ⁴⁴ kui ²¹	tʃoŋ ²¹ kui ²¹	tʃoŋ ²¹ kui ²¹
928	piece	ə ⁵³ din ³³ ə ⁵³ lim ³³	ə ⁵³ din ³³ ə ⁵³ lim ³³	ə ⁵³ din ³³	ə ⁵³ din ³³ ə ⁵³ bei ³³
929	top	ə ⁵³ k ^h a ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h a ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ui ⁴⁴ t ^h an ³³	ə ⁵³ soŋ ²¹
930	bottom	ə ⁵³ t ^h ian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ t ^h ian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ toŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ³³
931	Front (of something)	k ^h a ⁵³ kəu ²¹	ə ⁵³ k ^h a ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h a ⁵³
932	Back (of something)	k ^h ai ⁵³ p ^h i ⁵³	ə ⁵³ p ^h ei ⁵³	p ^h ei ⁵³	k ^h ai ⁵³ p ^h ei ⁵³
933	Side (of something)	a ⁵³ ko ³³	ə ⁴⁴ ko ³³	ə ⁵³ ko ³³	ə ⁵³ kəu ³³
934	middle	ə ⁵³ vom ²¹	ə ⁵³ vom ²¹	ə ⁵³ vom ²¹	ə ⁵³ vom ²¹
935	edge(n)	ə ⁵³ kəu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ go ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃui ³³	ə ⁵³ go ⁵³
936	point (n)	ə ⁵³ ʒan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʒuan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʒuan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʒuan ⁵³
937	bump (n)	ə ⁵³ kui ³³ ə ⁵³ zəŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ zəŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ zəŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ zəŋ ²¹
938	spot (n)	ə ⁵³ mi ²¹	ə ⁵³ kam ²¹	ə ⁵³ kam ²¹	ə ⁵³ t ^h iar ²¹ mi ²¹
939	move(intr)	liu ⁵³ liu ⁵³ an ⁵³	lə ⁵³ liu ⁵³ an ⁵³	lə ⁵³ liu ⁵³ an ⁵³	lə ⁵³ liu ⁵³ an ⁵³
940	movement	liu ⁵³ liu ⁵³ an ⁵³	liu ⁵³ liu ⁵³ zuak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lə ⁵³ liu ⁵³ pu ²¹	lə ⁵³ liu ⁵³ pu ²¹
941	go	kei ²¹ an ⁵³	əu ²¹ an ⁵³	əu ²¹ an ⁵³	əu ³³ an ⁵³
942	approach(v)	sam ³³ an ⁵³	sam ³³ man ⁵³	sam ³³ an ⁵³	sa ³³ man ⁵³
943	arrive	ʃio ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h a ⁴⁴ ʃiu ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h a ⁴⁴ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h a ⁴⁴ ʃiu ³³ an ⁵³
944	remain, stay	nai ²¹ an ⁵³ luan ³³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³ lui ³³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³ luan ³³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³ luan ³³
945	leave(place)	po ³³ an ⁵³ luan ³³	əu ²¹ lian ⁵³ nan ⁵³	əu ²¹ lian ⁵³	po ³³ an ⁵³ luan ³³

946	go round, detour	am ³³ an ⁵³ luan ³³	am ³³ lian ⁵³	am ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ əu ²¹ an ⁵³	o ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ əu ²¹ an ⁵³
947	come(or go) out, exit(v)	zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	zui ⁵³ an ⁵³
948	ascend, go up	ŋai ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋai ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋai ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋai ⁵³ an ⁵³
949	descend, go down	zəu ³³ an ⁵³	zəu ³³ an ⁵³	zəu ³³ an ⁵³	zəu ³³ an ⁵³
950	swing(v), go back and forth	ʃui ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	tui ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ hiat ⁴⁴ zui ⁵³
951	slide	sat ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ zəu ³³ an ⁵³	sat ⁴⁴ ləu ³³ zəu ³³ an ⁵³	sat ⁴⁴ vui ³³ an ⁵³	san ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³
952	roll	go ²¹ lian ⁵³	go ²¹ lian ⁵³	go ²¹ lian ⁵³	go ²¹ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³
953	spread(disease, fire)	pən ⁵³ an ⁵³	pən ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pən ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pən ⁵³ lian ⁵³
954	burst	pok ⁴⁴ bi ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	pok ⁴⁴ bei ³³ an ⁵³
955	speed (n)	ə ⁵³ saŋ ⁵³ ə ⁵³ an ⁵³	saŋ ⁵³ zui ⁵³ man ⁵³ zui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zəm ²¹ ə ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zəm ²¹ ə ⁵³ man ⁵³
956	hasten, hurry	za ³³ la ³³	ə ⁵³ zəm ²¹	ə ⁵³ zəm ²¹	ə ⁵³ zəm ²¹
957	snatch, seize	tʃo ³³ lian ⁵³	p ^h ət ⁴⁴ tə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ lian ⁵³	tʃo ³³ lian ⁵³	tim ³³ sa ³³ lo ²¹
958	catch (object in air)	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³
959	pick up	pian ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h iak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
960	hold	an ⁵³ an ⁵³	tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	tan ⁵³ an ⁵³
961	lower (tr)	ləu ⁴⁴ vui ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ vui ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ huan ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ vui ³³ an ⁵³
962	drop (tr)	lui ³³ fian ⁵³	lui ³³ fian ⁵³	lui ³³ fian ⁵³	lui ³³ fian ⁵³
963	knock down, knock over (an object)	dat ⁴⁴ so ³³ an ⁵³	dat ⁴⁴ fian ⁵³	zəp ⁴⁴ so ³³ an ⁵³	dat ⁴⁴ sa ³³ an ⁵³
964	turn over (tr)	lui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lui ⁴⁴ lian ⁵³	zak ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³ lui ⁴⁴ fian ⁵³	lui ⁴⁴ fian ⁵³
965	drag	sai ³³ an ⁵³	sai ³³ an ⁵³	sai ³³ an ⁵³	pai ⁵³ pai ⁵³ ŋai ⁵³ ŋai ⁵³ sai ³³ an ⁵³
966	steer (v)	a ⁵³ an ⁵³ pu ²¹	tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	tan ⁵³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h oŋ ⁵³ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³

967	overtake, pass (tr)	li ³³ lian ⁵³	lei ³³ lian ⁵³	din ³³ lian ⁵³	din ²¹ lian ⁵³
968	surround	dom ³³ an ⁵³	dom ³³ man ⁵³	dom ³³ an ⁵³	dom ³³ an ⁵³
969	twist	io ²¹ ʃian ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃian ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃian ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃian ⁵³ an ⁵³
970	fold (v)	k ^h iap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h iap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h iap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h iap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
971	coil (rope) (v)	kam ³³ an ⁵³	kam ³³ man ⁵³	vui ⁴⁴ jal ⁵³	kam ³³ an ⁵³
972	hang up	pian ³³ an ⁵³	pian ³³ an ⁵³	hiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	hiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³
973	spread out (maize) (tr)	vo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	vo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ pən ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ pən ³³ an ⁵³
974	stretch	k ^h an ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h uan ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h uan ²¹ ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃo ⁵³ an ⁵³
975	bump (v), knock against	k ^h əu ³³ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h uaŋ ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h uaŋ ³³ ʃian ⁵³
976	scrape (v)	hat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
977	scratch (v)	ʒan ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒan ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒan ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒan ²¹ an ⁵³
978	pierce	diap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	diap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	diap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	diap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
979	tear (tr)	saŋ ²¹ bi ³³ an ⁵³	saŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	saŋ ²¹ bei ³³ an ⁵³	saŋ ²¹ an ⁵³
980	strip off (bark)	lok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴ k ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
981	shake (tr)	ʃui ³³ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ an ⁵³
982	crush (tr)	ŋi ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋi ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋi ²¹ an ⁵³	ŋi ²¹ an ⁵³
983	create, make	ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ zei ³³ an ⁵³
984	alter, change (tr)	lei ²¹ i ³³ an ⁵³	lei ²¹ an ⁵³	lei ³³ an ⁵³	lei ³³ an ⁵³
985	break (tr)	kuat ⁴⁴ ŋok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	kuat ⁴⁴ ŋok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	kuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	kuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
986	destroy, spoil	ləu ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ t ^h i ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
987	join, put together	tʃap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʃap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
988	accumulate	soŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	soŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	soŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	soŋ ²¹ an ⁵³

989	gather	gam ²¹ vo ³³ an ⁵³	gam ²¹ vo ³³ an ⁵³	gam ²¹ vo ³³ an ⁵³	gam ²¹ vo ³³ an ⁵³
990	divide, separate (tr)	go ⁴⁴ bi ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	zim ⁵³ bei ³³ an ⁵³	nei ⁴⁴ piat ⁴⁴
991	scatter (tr)	pən ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pən ⁵³ an ⁵³	pən ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pən ⁵³ nən ⁵³
992	throw away, get rid of	p ^h io ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h io ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h io ³³ an ⁵³	p ^h io ³³ an ⁵³
993	put, place, set	lui ³³ an ⁵³	lui ³³ an ⁵³	lui ³³ an ⁵³	lui ³³ an ⁵³
994	leave (something somewhere)	lui ³³ luan ³³ an ⁵³	lui ³³ luan ³³ an ⁵³	lui ³³ an ⁵³ luan ³³	lui ³³ luan ³³ an ⁵³
995	keep, save	tʃaŋ ³³ luan ³³ an ⁵³	tʃaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	tʃaŋ ³³ an ⁵³ lui ³³	tʃaŋ ³³ an ⁵³ luan ³³
996	hide (tr)	o ⁵³ an ⁵³	o ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	tʃaŋ ³³ an ⁵³
997	lose (tr)	vui ³³ an ⁵³	vui ³³ an ⁵³	vui ³³ an ⁵³	vui ³³ an ⁵³
998	look for	lim ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ²¹ man ⁵³	lim ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ²¹ an ⁵³
999	find	op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1000	blow (of wind) (v)	zi ⁵³ an ⁵³	zei ⁵³ an ⁵³	zei ⁵³ an ⁵³	zei ⁵³ an ⁵³
1001	blow down	miat ⁴⁴ tʰi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	miat ⁴⁴ tʰi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ zei ³³ ləu ⁴⁴ tʰi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zei ⁵³ dai ³³ an ⁵³
1002	blow away (intr)	pio ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pio ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pio ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pio ⁵³ lian ⁵³
1003	fan (v)	ʒap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1004	drip	ʃin ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃin ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃin ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃin ⁵³ an ⁵³
1005	leak (v)	tio ³³ an ⁵³	tio ³³ an ⁵³	tio ³³ an ⁵³	tio ³³ an ⁵³
1006	sprinkle	hiak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hiak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gəp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hiak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1007	smear (tr)	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁵³ an ⁵³
1008	dip	ʃiam ³³ an ⁵³	peɪ ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tʰiaŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʰiaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³
1009	soak	om ⁵³ an ⁵³	om ⁵³ man ⁵³	tom ⁵³ an ⁵³	om ⁵³ an ⁵³
1010	wring out	sa ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒom ²¹ man ⁵³	ʒom ²¹ an ⁵³	tʰap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³

1011	shine	tʃui ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃui ²¹ an ⁵³	vən ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃui ²¹ an ⁵³
1012	fade	mian ²¹ an ⁵³	mian ²¹ an ⁵³	mian ²¹ an ⁵³	maŋ ²¹ maŋ ²¹ səu ²¹
1013	light (fire) (v)	tʰam ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʰam ⁵³ man ⁵³	nei ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ tʃui ³³ an ⁵³
1014	burn (intr), blaze	nei ³³ an ⁵³	nei ³³ an ⁵³	nei ³³ an ⁵³	nei ³³ an ⁵³
1015	melt (intr)	ə ⁵³ tom ⁵³ zi ³³ an ⁵³	lui ⁵³ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ ma ⁵³ zei ³³ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ məu ⁵³ zei ³³ an ⁵³
1016	singe	vo ²¹ an ⁵³	vo ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ mi ⁵³ mai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	van ²¹ vo ²¹ an ⁵³
1017	begin	vi ²¹ an ⁵³	vi ⁵³ an ⁵³	vei ³³ an ⁵³	vi ⁵³ an ⁵³
1018	beginning	ə ⁵³ vi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ vi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃuaŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ ʃuaŋ ³³ ə ⁵³ vi ⁵³
1019	continue, resume	vi ⁵³ ʒui ³³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ian ⁵³ vi ⁵³ an ⁵³	vi ⁵³ ʒui ²¹ an ⁵³	gaŋ ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ vi ⁵³ an ⁵³
1020	end (n)	ə ⁵³ kʰiam ⁵³	ə ⁵³ kʰiam ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pʰei ³³	ə ⁵³ kʰiam ⁵³
1021	cease, stop	ləu ⁴⁴ taŋ ³³ an ⁵³	no ³³ ?a ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	no ⁴⁴ a ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	no ³³ a ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1022	finish, complete (v)	kʰiam ⁵³ an ⁵³	kʰiam ⁵³ man ⁵³	kʰiam ⁵³ ian ⁵³	kʰiam ⁵³ an ⁵³
1023	(be) high	lam ²¹ an ⁵³	lam ²¹ man ⁵³	lam ²¹ an ⁵³	lam ²¹ an ⁵³
1024	(be) low	tʰo ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʰo ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʰo ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʰo ⁵³ an ⁵³
1025	lengthen	ləu ⁴⁴ lai ²¹ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ lai ³³ an ⁵³	lai ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ lai ²¹
1026	shorten	ləu ⁴⁴ tʰo ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ tʰo ³³ an ⁵³	tʰo ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ tʰo ³³
1027	widen	ləu ⁴⁴ pən ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ pən ³³ an ⁵³	pən ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ pən ⁵³
1028	deepen	ləu ⁴⁴ lam ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ lam ³³ man ⁵³	lam ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ io ²¹
1029	(be) flat	pi ⁵³ an ⁵³	pi ⁵³ an ⁵³	pi ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ ei ⁴⁴
1030	flatten	ləu ⁴⁴ pi ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ pi ⁵³ an ⁵³	pi ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	mai ⁴⁴ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1031	(be) hollow	ə ⁵³ kʰian ⁵³ niu ²¹	ə ⁵³ kok	ə ⁵³ vən ³³ laŋ ³³ laŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ kʰian ⁵³
1032	swell (intr)	pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zəŋ ²¹ an ⁵³	pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1033	straighten	ləu ⁴⁴ dian ⁵³ an ⁵³	dian ⁵³ an ⁵³	dian ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ dian ⁵³ an ⁵³
1034	(be) crooked	gan ³³ an ⁵³	gaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	gaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	gaŋ ³³ an ⁵³

1035	weight	ə ⁵³ li ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ li ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ li ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ t ^h iat ⁴⁴
1036	sharpen (knife)	hei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ hei ⁴⁴
1037	sharpen, bring to point (arrow)	ʒan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒuan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒuan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʒuan ⁵³
1038	make smooth	ə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ ei ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dəu ⁴⁴ lə ²¹ lui ²¹ tə ⁵³ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ t ^h ui ³³
1039	harden	ə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ tʃo ⁴⁴	tʃo ⁴⁴ hian ³³ an ⁵³	dəu ⁴⁴ tʃo ⁴⁴ tə ⁵³ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ tʃo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1040	soften	ə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ zai ⁴⁴	ləu ⁴⁴ zai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dəu ⁴⁴ zai ⁴⁴ tə ⁵³ tan ⁵³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ zai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1041	(be) slippery	ɲi ²¹ an ⁵³	ɲi ²¹ an ⁵³	ɲi ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ⁵³ ɲi ²¹ an ⁵³
1042	(be) sticky	lop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lə ²¹ lop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lop ⁴⁴ lop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ lop ⁴⁴ lop ⁴⁴
1043	colour		ə ⁵³ haŋ ⁵³		
1044	(be) blue	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	
1045	(be) brown	ə ⁵³ bai ⁵³	ə ⁵³ bai ⁵³	ə ⁵³ bai ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ bai ⁵³
1046	(be) dark (colour)	ə ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴
1047	(be) light (colour)			ʒom ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ bai ⁵³ pu ²¹	
1048	taste (n)	ə ⁵³ dom ⁵³ ə ⁵³ ɲi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ dom ⁵³ ə ⁵³ ɲi ⁵³	dom ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ dom ⁵³
1049	(be) salty	k ^h əu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h əu ⁴⁴
1050	odour, smell (n)	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³ mi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³ mei ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³ mei ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³ mei ⁵³
1051	stink, smell (bad)	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³ tʃui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³ ɲiu ²¹	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³ ɲiu ²¹
1052	(be) able (to)	ʒuak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒuak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒuak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tan ⁵³ ʒuak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1053	strength	aŋ ³³	aŋ ³³	aŋ ³³	aŋ ³³
1054	(be) great, (be) powerful	aŋ ³³ voŋ ⁵³ ŋən ⁵³	aŋ ³³ voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	aŋ ³³ voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	aŋ ³³ voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³
1055	splendour, glory	ə ⁵³ loŋ ³³ mi ⁵³	ə ⁵³ loŋ ³³ mei ⁵³	mei ⁵³ tʃə ⁵³ dian ⁵³ ka ⁴⁴ tan ⁵³ pu ²¹	lo ³³ kə ⁵³ k ^h iam ⁵³
1056	truth	ŋu ³³ tʃəu ⁵³ ŋu ³³ ləu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tai ⁵³ tan ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ tai ⁵³ ʃəu ²¹

1057	(be) beautiful	loŋ ³³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³
1058	(be) ugly	ə ⁵³ loŋ ³³ t ^h i ⁴⁴	loŋ ³³ t ^h i ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ t ^h i ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	loŋ ³³ t ^h i ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1059	(be) clean	ə ⁵³ ʃiu ³³ ə ⁵³ in ³³	ə ⁵³ ʃiu ³³ ə ⁵³ in ³³	ə ⁵³ ʃiu ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʃiu ⁵³ an ⁵³
1060	(be) important		ə ⁵³ ŋiu ²¹ tʃəu ⁵³	dui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʃui ³³ tap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1061	(be) amusing, funny	ə ⁵³ lam ⁵³ dəm ⁵³ dai ⁵³ gi ²¹ an ⁵³	lam ⁵³ dəm ⁵³ man ⁵³	lam ⁵³ dəm ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ gi ²¹	ə ⁵³ lam ⁵³ dəm ⁵³
1062	eleven (11)	ʃi ⁵³ kə ³³ zak ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ kə ³³ zak ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴
1063	twelve (12)	ʃi ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ ni ³³	ʃi ⁵³ gə ³³ ni ³³	ʃi ⁵³ ni ³³	ʃi ⁵³ ni ³³
1064	thirteen (13)	ʃi ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ ʃiam ⁵³	ʃi ⁵³ gə ³³ ʃiam ⁵³	ʃi ⁵³ ʃiam ⁵³	ʃi ⁵³ ʃiam ⁵³
1065	fourteen (14)	ʃi ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ bə ²¹ li ³³	ʃi ⁵³ gə ³³ bə ²¹ li ³³	ʃi ⁵³ bə ²¹ li ³³	ʃi ⁵³ bə ²¹ li ³³
1066	fifteen (15)	ʃi ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ bə ²¹ ŋə ³³	ʃi ⁵³ gə ³³ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	ʃi ⁵³ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	ʃi ⁵³ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³
1067	sixteen (16)	ʃi ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ uak ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ gə ³³ uak ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ uak ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ uak ⁴⁴
1068	seventeen (17)	ʃi ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ sə ²¹ ŋiat ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ gə ³³ sə ²¹ ŋat ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ sə ²¹ ŋiat ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ sə ²¹ ŋiat ⁴⁴
1069	eighteen (18)	ʃi ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ bə ²¹ tʃei ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ gə ³³ bə ²¹ tʃei ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ bə ²¹ tʃei ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁵³ bə ²¹ tʃei ⁴⁴
1070	nineteen (19)	ʃi ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	ʃi ⁵³ gə ³³ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	ʃi ⁵³ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	ʃi ⁵³ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹
1071	twenty-one (21)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ zak ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ zak ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ zak ⁴⁴
1072	twenty-two (22)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ ni ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ ni ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ ni ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ ni ³³
1073	twenty-three (23)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ ʃiam ⁵³	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ ʃiam ⁵³	k ^h ei ⁵³ ʃiam ⁵³	k ^h ei ⁵³ ʃiam ⁵³
1074	twenty-four (24)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ bə ²¹ li ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ bə ²¹ li ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ²¹ li ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ²¹ li ³³
1075	twenty-five (25)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³
1076	twenty-six (26)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ uak ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ uak ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ uak ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ uak ⁴⁴
1077	twenty-seven (27)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ sə ²¹ ŋiat ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ sə ²¹ ŋiat ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ sə ²¹ ŋiat ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ sə ²¹ ŋiat ⁴⁴
1078	twenty-eight (28)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ bə ²¹ tʃi ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ bə ²¹ tʃei ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ²¹ tʃei ⁴⁴	k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ²¹ tʃei ⁴⁴
1079	twenty-nine (29)	k ^h i ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	k ^h ei ⁵³ gə ³³ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	k ^h ei ⁵³ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹

1080	thirty (30)	io ²¹ fiam ⁵³	io ²¹ fiam ⁵³	io ²¹ fiam ⁵³	io ²¹ fiam ⁵³
1081	forty (40)	io ²¹ ba ²¹ li ³³	io ²¹ ba ²¹ li ³³	io ²¹ ba ²¹ li ³³	io ²¹ ba ²¹ li ³³
1082	fifty (50)	io ²¹ bə ²¹ ŋu ³³	io ²¹ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	io ²¹ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	io ²¹ bə ²¹ ŋu ³³
1083	sixty (60)	io ²¹ uak ⁴⁴	io ²¹ uak ⁴⁴	io ²¹ uak ⁴⁴	io ²¹ uak ⁴⁴
1084	seventy (70)	io ²¹ sə ³³ ŋiat ⁴⁴	io ²¹ sə ³³ ŋat ⁴⁴	io ²¹ sə ²¹ ŋiat ⁴⁴	io ²¹ sə ²¹ ŋi ⁴⁴
1085	eighty (80)	io ²¹ bə ³³ tʃi ⁴⁴	io ²¹ bə ³³ tʃei ⁴⁴	io ²¹ bə ²¹ tʃei ⁴⁴	io ²¹ bə ³³ tʃei ⁴⁴
1086	ninety (90)	hio ²¹ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	io ²¹ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	io ²¹ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	io ²¹ bə ⁵³ kio ²¹
1087	two hundred (200)	zam ²¹ ni ³³	zam ²¹ ni ³³	zam ²¹ ni ³³	zam ²¹ ni ³³
1088	five hundred (500)	zam ²¹ bə ²¹ ŋu ³³	zam ²¹ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	zam ²¹ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	zam ²¹ bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³
1089	two thousand (2000)	hiŋ ³³ ni ³³	hiaŋ ³³ ni ³³	hiaŋ ³³ ni ³³	hiaŋ ³³ ni ³³
1090	(be) first	k ^h a ⁵³ ʃuaŋ ³³ pu ³³	k ^h a ⁵³ ʃuaŋ ³³ pu ³³	ə ⁵³ ʃuaŋ ³³	ə ⁵³ diaŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹
1091	(be) second	naŋ ⁵³ ʃui ³³ pu ³³	naŋ ⁵³ ʃui ³³ pu ³³	ə ⁵³ lian ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ lian ²¹ pu ²¹
1092	(be) third	ʃiam ⁵³ məu ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʃiam ⁵³ məu ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ tʃom ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ sui ²¹ pu ²¹
1093	(be) last	p ^h ei ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ p ^h ei ³³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ p ^h ei ³³ pu ³³	ə ⁵³ vəu ²¹ pu ²¹
1094	add	ə ⁵³ gam ²¹ vo ³³	ə ⁵³ gam ²¹ vo ³³	gam ²¹ vo ³³ an ⁵³	gam ²¹ vo ³³
1095	subtract, take away	ləu ⁴⁴ han ³³ pu ³³	ə ⁵³ ləu ⁵³ ho ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ huan ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ huan ³³
1096	increase (intr)			pən ⁵³ tʃə ⁵³ voŋ ⁵³ bu ²¹	
1097	decrease (intr)			ləu ⁴⁴ zai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	
1098	arrange	ə ⁵³ zam ²¹ da ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ zam ²¹ da ⁵³ pu ²¹	tan ⁵³ tʃə ³³ ui ⁵³ pu ²¹	t ^h oŋ ³³ t ^h iat ⁴⁴
1099	(be) equal	ləu ⁴⁴ ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ei ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ gə ³³ pu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1100	(be) abundant	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	vap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1101	enough	t ^h a ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h a ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h a ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h a ³³ an ⁵³
1102	lack (v)	lim ²¹ an ⁵³	lim ²¹ man ⁵³	ə ³³ mu ⁵³ t ^h a ³³	lim ²¹ an ⁵³

1103	(be) used up	an ⁵³ k ^h iam ⁵³ an ⁵³	an ⁵³ k ^h iam ⁵³ man ⁵³	an ⁵³ k ^h iam ⁵³ an ⁵³	tan ⁵³ k ^h iam ⁵³ an ⁵³
1104	everybody	zak ⁴⁴ paŋ ⁵³ kə ⁵³ bai ²¹	zak ⁴⁴ paŋ ⁵³ kə ⁵³ bai ²¹	ə ⁵³ giam ⁵³	zak ⁴⁴ li ³³ kə ⁵³ bai ²¹
1105	everything	gi ²¹ gi ²¹ pu ²¹	gi ²¹ gi ²¹ pu ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ giam ⁵³ ə ⁵³ pom ²¹	ə ⁵³ pom ²¹ sə ²¹ lo ²¹
1106	everywhere	gi ²¹ gi ²¹ pu ²¹ gu ⁴⁴	gi ²¹ gi ²¹ pu ²¹ gu ⁴⁴	gi ²¹ gi ²¹ pu ²¹ gu ⁴⁴	gə ²¹ gi ²¹ pu ²¹
1107	nobody	zak ⁴⁴ paŋ ⁵³ a ²¹ tai ⁵³	zak ⁴⁴ di ⁴⁴ a ²¹ tai ⁵³	zak ⁴⁴ di ⁴⁴ a ²¹ tai ⁵³	zak ⁴⁴ li ⁵³ paŋ ⁵³ a ²¹ tai ⁵³
1108	nothing	dui ⁵³ a ²¹ tai ⁵³	dui ⁵³ dui ⁵³ a ²¹ tai ⁵³	dui ⁵³ a ²¹ tai ⁵³	dui ⁵³ a ²¹ tai ⁵³
1109	here	naŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ ku ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴
1110	there	le ²¹ gu ⁴⁴	le ²¹ e ²¹ gu ⁴⁴	le ²¹ gu ⁴⁴	le ²¹ e ²¹ gu ⁴⁴
1111	up	a ⁵³ di ⁵³	a ⁵³ lim ⁵³	a ⁵³ k ^h ui ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ui ⁵³
1112	down	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ³³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ³³
1113	forward (direction)	k ^h a ⁵³ lim ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³ lim ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³ lim ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³
1114	backward (direction)	k ^h ai ⁵³ p ^h i ⁵³ lim ⁵³	p ^h ei ⁵³ lim ⁵³	p ^h ei ⁵³ lim ⁵³	p ^h ei ⁵³
1115	over, above	ə ⁵³ k ^h ui ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ui ⁵³ di ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h ui ⁵³ gəu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ui ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴
1116	under, below	ə ⁵³ k ^h e ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ k ^h ei ³³ gu ⁴⁴
1117	in front of, before			k ^h a ⁵³ lim ⁵³	
1118	behind			p ^h ei ⁵³ lim ⁵³	
1119	beside		ə ⁵³ ko ³³ lim ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ko ³³ lim ⁵³	
1120	inside	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴
1121	outside	da ²¹ gu ⁴⁴	da ²¹ gu ⁴⁴	da ²¹ lim ⁵³	da ²¹ gu ⁴⁴
1122	between	ə ⁵³ tʃuat ⁴⁴ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ tʃuat ⁴⁴ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ tʃuat ⁴⁴ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ tʃuat ⁴⁴ gu
1123	towards	le ²¹ lim ⁵³	le ²¹ lim ⁵³	noŋ ⁵³ lim ⁵³	lim ⁵³
1124	away from	lim ⁵³ lai ³³ gu ⁴⁴	lim ⁵³ lai ³³ gu ⁴⁴	lim ⁵³ lai ²¹ lim ⁵³	lim ⁵³ lai ³³ gu ⁴⁴
1125	with	ə ⁵³ pi ²¹ p ^h ei ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pi ³³ p ^h ei ⁵³	p ^h ei ⁵³	tʃə ⁵³ ni ³³

1126	other (men)	ə ⁵³ ma ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ mo ²¹ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ ma ²¹	ə ⁵³ ba ²¹ pu ²¹
1127	which (one)?	ʒəu ⁵³ pu ²¹ tʰo ³³	ʒəu ⁵³ pu ²¹ tʰo ³³	dui ⁵³ bu ²¹	dui ⁵³ tʰo ³³
1128	why?	dui ⁵³ le ³³ gu ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ lei ³³ gu ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ le ³³ gu ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ lei ³³ gu ⁴⁴
1129	how?	dui ⁵³ də ³³ ga ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ pə ³³ ka ²¹	dui ⁵³ pə ²¹ ga ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ də ³³ ga ⁴⁴
1130	and	kʰiam ⁵³ an ⁵³ mo ³³	kʰiam ⁵³ man ⁵³	noŋ ⁵³ pʰei ²¹ ʒa ²¹	noŋ ⁵³ mi ³³ gu ⁴⁴
1131	if	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³ tə ⁵³ mo ³³	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³ tə ⁵³ mo ³³	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³ tə ⁵³ mo ²¹	naŋ ⁵³ bə ³³ tʃa ²¹
1132	because	dui ⁵³ le ³³ gu ⁴⁴ tə ⁵³ mo ³³	dui ⁵³ lei ³³ gu ⁴⁴ tə ⁵³ mo ³³	dui ⁵³ le ³³ gə ⁴⁴ tə ⁵³ pu ²¹	naŋ ⁵³ ŋa ³³ dui ⁵³ lei ³³ gu ⁴⁴
1133	perhaps	dəu ⁴⁴ dəu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴ ləu ⁴⁴	də ³³ dəu ⁴⁴ lə ³³ ləu ⁴⁴	tai ⁵³ tʃə ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ mu ³³	kə ⁵³ tʰa ⁵³ tʰa ⁵³
1134	really, truly	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³
1135	well (adv)	ə ³³ mei ³³ tə ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴	mei ⁵³ mei ⁵³ tʰa ⁵³ tʰa ⁵³	mei ⁵³ mei ⁵³ ga ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ mei ⁵³ ə ⁵³ tʰa ⁵³
1136	poorly	tʰaŋ ³³ tʰaŋ ³³ tʰo ⁵³ tʰo ⁵³	ə ³³ tʰaŋ ³³ ə ⁵³ tʰəu ⁵³	tʰaŋ ³³ tʃə ⁵³ tʰu ⁵³	tʰaŋ ³³ tʰaŋ ³³ tʰu ⁵³ tʰu ⁵³
1137	only	zak ⁴⁴ pʰa ⁵³ lo ²¹	zak ⁴⁴ pʰa ⁵³ lo ²¹	zak ⁴⁴ pʰa ⁵³ lo ²¹	zak ⁴⁴ pʰa ⁵³ lo ²¹
1138	yes	nu ³³	nəu ⁵³	nəu ³³	nəu ³³
1139	no	a ²¹ tai ⁵³	a ²¹ tai ⁵³	a ²¹ tai ⁵³	a ²¹ tai ⁵³
1140	young woman	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³ ʃəu ³³	mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³ ʃəu ³³	mai ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹ mi ⁴⁴ vui ³³	soŋ ²¹ səu ²¹
1141	divorced man	ei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹		ei ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
1142	divorced woman	ei ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹		ei ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹
1143	niece	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³
1144	carpenter	ʒam ⁵³ da ⁵³ pu ²¹	pəi ⁵³ kʰiam ²¹ pu ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ da ⁵³ pu ²¹	ʒam ⁵³ da ⁵³ pu ²¹
1145	seller	sei ³³ ʒin ³³ pu ³³	sei ³³ ʒin ³³ pu ³³	sei ³³ ʒin ³³ pu ³³	sei ³³ ʒin ³³ pu ³³
1146	teacher	sə ³³ za ³³	sə ³³ za ³³	sə ³³ za ³³	loŋ ³³ vi ⁵³
1147	monk	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ pu ²¹	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ pu ²¹	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ pu ²¹	tʃəu ²¹ mən ⁵³
1148	nun	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ ŋiu ²¹	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ ŋiu ²¹	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ ŋiu ²¹	tʃəu ³³ mən ⁵³ ŋiu ²¹
1149	novice	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ ʃəu ²¹	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ səu ²¹	tʃai ²¹ mən ⁵³ səu ²¹	tʃəu ²¹ mən ⁵³ kʰən ³³

1150	scold	t ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h at ⁴⁴ tʃə ⁵³ ɲiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1151	to fine	tʃi ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃi ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃi ²¹ an ⁵³	tʃi ²¹ an ⁵³
1152	lunch	a ⁵³ ʒiu ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ si ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ ʒiu ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ sei ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴ sei ⁴⁴	t ^h oŋ ³³ ʒiu ⁵³
1153	chopsticks		sən ⁵³	sən ⁵³ pom ²¹	
1154	bedroom	dən ⁵³ ʒən ²¹	dən ⁵³ ʒən ²¹	zəp ⁴⁴ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	dən ⁵³
1155	kitchen		sei ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ⁵³ ʒiam ⁵³	sei ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³	
1156	sitting room	ʒam ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	zan ²¹ nai ²¹ t ^h iaŋ ²¹	zan ²¹ pu ²¹ nai ²¹ pu ²¹	gu ⁴⁴ so ²¹
1157	table		hui ³³ ʃəu ³³		sei ⁴⁴ səu ⁴⁴ pei ⁵³ k ^h o ²¹
1158	to be poor	t ^h aŋ ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h aŋ ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h aŋ ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h aŋ ³³ an ⁵³
1159	bicycle		laŋ ²¹ go ²¹		
1160	driver				
1161	passenger	zan ³³ vui ³³ pu ³³	zan ³³ vui ³³ pu ³³	zai ²¹ vui ²¹ pu ²¹	zan ³³ vui ³³ pu ³³
1162	tea	p ^h a ⁴⁴ lap ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	gai ²¹ ʒi ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	moŋ ³³ ɲio ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³	moŋ ³³ ɲio ⁴⁴ tom ⁵³
1163	handsome	loŋ ³³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	loŋ ²¹ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³
1164	somebody	zak ⁴⁴ zak ⁴⁴ ka ⁴⁴	zak ⁴⁴ li ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴	zak ⁴⁴ li ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴	zak ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
1165	something	zak ⁴⁴ zak ⁴⁴ ka ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ ni ⁵³ zak	zak ⁴⁴ li ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ba ²¹ li ⁵³ zak ⁴⁴
1166	but	na ³³ bə ³³ tʃa ³³	na ³³ tʃa ³³	na ³³ bə ³³ tʃa ³³	na ⁵³ tʃa ⁵³
1167	so	naŋ ⁵³ li ³³ gu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ li ³³ gu ⁴⁴	noŋ ⁵³ lei ³³ gu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ lei ³³ gu ⁴⁴
1168	1st person	ŋo ²¹	ŋo ²¹	ŋo ²¹	ŋo ²¹
1169	2nd person	ɲi ²¹	ɲi ²¹	ɲi ²¹	ɲi ²¹
1170	blood	zai ²¹	zai ²¹	zai ²¹	zai ²¹
1171	bone	o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ o ²¹
1172	die	i ³³ an ⁵³	i ³³ an ⁵³	i ³³ an ⁵³	i ³³ an ⁵³
1173	dog	ʒi ²¹	ʒi ²¹	ʒi ²¹	ʒi ²¹

1174	ear	nəu ³³ t ^h ok ⁴⁴	nəu ³³	nəu ³³	nəu ³³ t ^h ok ⁴⁴
1175	egg	ə ⁵³ vam ²¹	ə ⁵³ vam ²¹	vam ²¹	vam ²¹
1176	eye	ɲiu ⁴⁴	ɲiu ⁴⁴	ɲiu ⁴⁴	ɲiu ⁴⁴
1177	fire	van ²¹	van ²¹	van ²¹	van ²¹
1178	fish	ŋəu ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	ŋəu ⁴⁴	ŋəu ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	ŋu ⁴⁴
1179	new	ə ⁵³ in ⁵³	ə ⁵³ in ⁵³	ə ⁵³ in ⁵³	ə ⁵³ in ⁵³
1180	nose	ɲen ⁵³ koŋ ²¹	ɲian ⁵³	ɲian ⁵³	ɲen ⁴² koŋ ²¹
1181	one	zak ⁴⁴	zak ⁴⁴	zak ⁴⁴	zak ⁴⁴
1182	stone	luaŋ ²¹	luaŋ ²¹	luaŋ ²¹	luaŋ ²¹
1183	tail	ə ⁵³ mi ²¹ koŋ ²¹	mei ²¹ koŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ mei ²¹ koŋ ²¹	ə ⁵³ mei ²¹ koŋ ²¹
1184	tongue	li ⁵³	lei ⁵³	lei ⁵³	lei ⁵³
1185	tooth	həu ³³	həu ³³	həu ³³	həu ³³
1186	two	ni ³³	ni ³³	ni ³³	ni ³³
1187	water	tom ⁵³	tom ⁵³	tom ⁵³	tom ⁵³
1188	give	kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1189	hand	ʒi ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴
1190	belly	t ^h ə ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	t ^h ei ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	t ^h ei ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	t ^h ei ²¹ ɲiu ²¹
1191	bite	ki ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ki ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ki ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ki ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1192	black	ə ⁵³ ŋi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ŋi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ŋi ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ ŋi ⁴⁴
1193	cloud	tiaŋ ⁵³ mi ²¹	tiaŋ ⁵³ mi ²¹	tiaŋ ⁵³ mi ²¹	tiaŋ ⁵³
1194	cold	ka ³³ ʃi ⁵³ an ⁵³	ka ³³ ʃi ⁵³ an ⁵³	ka ³³ ʃi ⁵³ an ⁵³	ka ³³ ʃi ⁵³ an ⁵³
1195	drink	ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒiu ⁵³ an ⁵³
1196	eat	səu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	səu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	səu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	səu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1197	fat	ə ⁵³ o ³³	ə ⁵³ o ³³	ə ⁵³ o ³³	ə ⁵³ o ³³

1198	hair	k ^h o ²¹ mi ²¹	k ^h o ²¹ mei ²¹	k ^h o ²¹ mei ²¹	k ^h o ²¹ mei ²¹
1199	head	k ^h o ²¹	k ^h o ²¹	k ^h o ²¹	k ^h o ²¹
1200	heart	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ pom ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ pom ²¹	muəŋ ⁵³ pom ²¹	moŋ ⁵³ pom ²¹
1201	leaf	ə ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴
1202	long	lai ²¹ an ⁵³	lai ²¹ an ⁵³	lai ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ ga ⁴⁴	lai ²¹ an ⁵³
1203	many	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ ləu ⁴⁴ ga ⁴⁴	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³
1204	moon	ə ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ lei ⁴⁴
1205	mouth	tan ⁵³	taun ⁵³	tuan ⁵³	tuan ⁵³
1206	night	a ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʒi ⁴⁴
1207	rain	a ⁵³ vo ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ vo ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ vo ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ vo ⁴⁴
1208	red	ə ⁵³ ʒom ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʒom ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʒom ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʒom ²¹
1209	road/path	lim ⁵³	lim ⁵³	lim ⁵³	lim ⁵³
1210	root	ei ⁴⁴ iu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ iu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ iu ⁵³	ə ⁵³ iu ⁵³
1211	salt	ʒom ²¹	ʒom ²¹	ʒom ²¹	ʒom ²¹
1212	see	op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	op ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1213	sit	nai ²¹ an ⁵³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³	nai ²¹ an ⁵³
1214	sleep	zap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1215	star	a ⁵³ gin ⁵³	a ⁵³ gin ⁵³	a ⁵³ gin ⁵³	a ⁵³ gin ⁵³
1216	this/this thing	naŋ ⁵³ ŋa ²¹	ə ⁵³ naŋ ⁵³ ŋa ²¹	noŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	naŋ ⁵³ pu ²¹
1217	tree	gai ²¹	gai ²¹	gai ²¹	gai ²¹
1218	what?	dui ⁵³ ka ²¹	dui ⁵³ ka ²¹	dui ⁵³ ka ²¹	dui ⁵³ ka ²¹
1219	white	ə ⁵³ t ^h ui ²¹	ə ⁵³ t ^h ui ²¹	ə ⁵³ t ^h ui ²¹	ə ⁵³ t ^h ui ²¹
1220	who	zəu ⁵³ ka ²¹	zəu ⁵³ ka ²¹	zəu ⁵³	zəu ⁵³ ka ²¹
1221	year	pan ³³	pan ³³	pan ³³	pan ³³

1222	ashes	van ²¹ ni ⁴⁴	van ²¹ ni ⁴⁴	loŋ ³³ bui ⁴⁴	van ²¹ ni ⁴⁴
1223	bird	lo ²¹ vui ²¹	vui ²¹	vui ²¹	vui ²¹
1224	fly (v)	pio ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pio ⁵³ an ⁵³	pio ⁵³ lian ⁵³	pio ⁵³ lian ⁵³
1225	foot	huak ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ huak ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴
1226	kill	ləu ⁴⁴ iat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ iat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ iat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ iat ⁴⁴
1227	louse	hiu ⁴⁴	hiu ⁴⁴	hiu ⁴⁴	hiu ⁴⁴
1228	mountain	kui ³³ jiu ³³	sai ⁵³ kej ²¹	kui ³³ soŋ ³³	kui ³³ sai ⁵³
1229	person	mi ⁴⁴	mi ⁴⁴	mi ⁴⁴	mi ⁴⁴
1230	skin	ə ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ kan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ kan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ kan ⁵³
1231	somke	van ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴	van ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴	van ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴	van ²¹ k ^h io ⁴⁴
1232	soil/ground			gə ⁵³ jiu ²¹	
1233	stand	za ⁵³ an ⁵³	za ⁵³ an ⁵³	zau ⁵³ an ⁵³	za ⁵³ an ⁵³
1234	full (container)	mian ³³ an ⁵³	mian ³³ an ⁵³	mian ³³ an ⁵³	mian ³³ an ⁵³
1235	1st pl	ʃom ⁵³ bei ²¹	ʃom ⁵³ ma ²¹	ʃom ⁵³ ma ²¹	som ⁵³
1236	all	ə ⁵³ zam ²¹ paŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zam ²¹ paŋ ⁵³	ə ⁵³ zam ²¹ paŋ ⁵³	pom ²¹ sə ²¹ lo ²¹
1237	big	p ^h am ²¹ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	p ^h am ²¹ an ⁵³
1238	dry	lim ⁵³ an ⁵³	lim ⁵³ man ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ən ²¹ lim ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ən ²¹ lim ⁵³ an ⁵³
1239	far	lai ²¹ an ⁵³	lai ²¹ an ⁵³	lai ²¹ an ⁵³	lai ²¹ an ⁵³
1240	five			bə ²¹ ŋəu ³³	
1241	flesh/meat	hio ⁵³	hio ⁵³	hio ⁵³	hio ⁵³
1242	flower	tio ²¹ pan ³³	tio ²¹ pan ³³	tio ²¹ pan ³³	tio ²¹ pan ³³
1243	four	ba ²¹ li ³³	ba ²¹ li ³³	ba ²¹ li ³³	ba ²¹ li ³³
1244	fruit	ə ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ iu ⁴⁴
1245	good	mi ⁵³ an ⁵³	mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	mei ⁵³ an ⁵³	mei ⁵³ an ⁵³

1246	heavy	li ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	li ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	li ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	li ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1247	left	ʒat ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³	ʒat ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³	ʒat ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³	ʒat ⁴⁴ lim ⁵³
1248	man	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹ ʃəu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
1249	old	ɡoŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	ɡoŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	ɡoŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ koŋ ⁵³
1250	right	mi ⁵³ lim ⁵³	mei ⁵³ lim ⁵³	mei ⁵³ lim ⁵³	mei ⁵³ lim ⁵³
1251	river	hui ²¹ ɲiu ²¹	tom ⁵³ muɑŋ ⁵³	tom ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	hui ²¹ ɲiu ²¹
1252	sky	a ⁵³ muɑŋ ⁵³	a ⁵³ muɑŋ ⁵³	a ⁵³ muɑŋ ⁵³	a ⁵³ muɑŋ ⁵³
1253	small	han ⁵³ an ⁵³	nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1254	snake	pio ³³	pio ³³	pio ³³	pio ³³
1255	speak	t ^h i ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ŋo ³³ t ^h ei ⁵³ an ⁵³
1256	that/that thing	naŋ ⁵³ ŋa ²¹	ə ⁵³ naŋ ⁵³ ŋa ²¹	ə ⁵³ noŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	noŋ ⁵³ t ^h oŋ ²¹ kui ²¹
1257	three			ʃiam ⁵³	ʃiam ⁵³
1258	walk	ki ²¹ an ⁵³	kei ²¹ an ⁵³	kei ²¹ an ⁵³	kei ²¹ an ⁵³
1259	woman	mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹ hai ⁵³	ɲiu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³	mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹ hai ⁵³	mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹ voŋ ⁵³
1260	wind	a ⁵³ zi ³³	a ⁵³ zei ³³	a ⁵³ zei ³³	a ⁵³ zei ³³
1261	fall	sau ²¹ an ⁵³	sa ²¹ an ⁵³	sau ²¹ an ⁵³	sa ²¹ an ⁵³
1262	feather	vui ²¹ mi ²¹	vui ²¹ mei ²¹	vui ²¹ mei ²¹	vui ²¹ mei ²¹
1263	green	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʃian ⁵³
1264	hear	do ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	do ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	do ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	do ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1265	laugh	lam ⁵³ an ⁵³	lam ⁵³ man ⁵³	lam ⁵³ an ⁵³	lam ⁵³ an ⁵³
1266	liver	ə ⁵³ ʃian ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʃian ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʃian ²¹	ʃian ²¹
1267	sand	voŋ ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴	voŋ ⁵³ sai ⁵³	voŋ ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴	voŋ ⁵³ so ⁵³
1268	seed	ə ⁵³ o ²¹	ə ⁵³ o ²¹	ə ⁵³ o ²¹	ə ⁵³ o ²¹
1269	smell	ə ⁵³ ɲim ³³	ɲim ⁵³ man ⁵³	ɲim ⁵³ an ⁵³	ɲim ⁵³ an ⁵³

1270	thin	pu ²¹ an ⁵³	pəu ²¹ an ⁵³	pəu ²¹ an ⁵³	pu ²¹ la ²¹ sa ²¹
1271	tie	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³	kai ⁵³ an ⁵³
1272	wash	p ^h uat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h uat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h uat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h uat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1273	yellow	ə ⁵³ haŋ ⁵³ ʃəu ²¹	ə ³³ haŋ ⁵³	tam ⁵³ lam ⁵³ ʃuan ⁵³	ə ⁵³ haŋ ⁵³
1274	neck	bui ⁴⁴	bui ⁴⁴	bui ⁴⁴	bui ⁴⁴
1275	breath	ei ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³	ei ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³	ei ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³	ei ⁴⁴ k ^h ian ³³
1276	dig	t ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³
1277	hunt		ləu ⁴⁴ ham ⁵³ man ⁵³		
1278	rub, scrub	ʃuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃuat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	nai ⁵³ ʃuat ⁴⁴
1279	sew	ʃiu ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃiu ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃiu ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃiu ²¹ an ⁵³
1280	spit	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴ t ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴ t ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴ t ^h at ⁴⁴
1281	swim	tom ⁵³ bet ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	biat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ biat ⁴⁴
1282	3rd pl	naŋ ⁵³ hai ³³ ʒa ³³	ə ⁵³ hom ⁵³	ə ³³ hom ⁵³ ma ²¹	hom ⁵³ tiam ²¹
1283	3rd sg	ŋi ²¹	ŋi ²¹	ŋi ²¹	ŋi ²¹
1284	bad	a ²¹ mi ⁵³	a ²¹ mei ⁵³	pai ²¹ an ⁵³	a ²¹ mei ⁵³
1285	day/ today				
1286	eight				
1287	father	pu ²¹	pəu ²¹	pəu ²¹	pu ²¹
1288	few	han ⁵³ han ⁵³ lo ²¹	ə ⁵³ han ⁵³ səu ²¹	huan ⁵³ lo ²¹	huan ⁵³ huan ⁵³
1289	hot	k ^h əm ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h əm ⁵³ man ⁵³	k ^h əm ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ k ^h əm ⁵³
1290	house	ʒam ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³	ʒam ⁵³
1291	hundred	zam ²¹ zak ⁴⁴	zam ²¹ zak ⁴⁴	zam ²¹ zak ⁴⁴	zam ²¹ zak ⁴⁴
1292	husband	tʃə ⁵³ mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	tʃə ⁵³ mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	tʃə ⁵³ mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	ə ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³ pu ²¹
1293	husband	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ pu ²¹

1294	monkey	ɲiu ⁴⁴ vo ²¹	ɲio ⁴⁴ vo ²¹	ɲiu ⁵³ vo ²¹	ɲio ⁴⁴ vo ²¹
1295	mother	ɲiu ²¹	ɲiu ²¹	ɲiu ²¹	ɲiu ²¹
1296	near	sam ³³ an ⁵³	sam ³³ man ⁵³	sam ³³ an ⁵³	sam ³³ an ⁵³
1297	nine	bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	bə ⁵³ kio ²¹	bə ⁵³ kio ²¹
1298	seven				
1299	six				
1300	ten	ʃi ⁵³	ʃi ⁵³	ʃi ⁵³	ʃi ⁵³
1301	wet	bi ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	bei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʒui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ bei ⁴⁴
1302	when [past]	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ pu ²¹	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ ka ²¹	a ²¹ dam ⁵³ ka ²¹
1303	where	a ²¹ t ^h a ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	a ²¹ t ^h a ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴		a ³³ t ^h a ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴ ka ²¹
1304	wife	tʃə ⁵³ mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	tʃə ⁵³ mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	tʃə ⁵³ mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	a ⁵³ ʒam ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹
1305	wife	mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	mai ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹
1306	afraid	hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1307	banana	lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³	lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³	lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³	lə ²¹ k ^h an ³³
1308	buy	sei ³³ an ⁵³	sei ³³ an ⁵³	sei ³³ an ⁵³	sei ³³ an ⁵³
1309	child	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴	mi ⁴⁴ nai ⁴⁴
1310	cooked rice	sei ⁴⁴	sei ⁴⁴	sei ⁴⁴	sei ⁴⁴
1311	different	a ²¹ am ²¹ i ³³	a ²¹ am ²¹	a ²¹ an ²¹ i ³³	kə ⁵³ am ²¹ pu ²¹
1312	dust	po ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴	po ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴	po ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴	po ⁵³ ni ⁴⁴
1313	finger	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h a ⁵³
1314	grass	ʃiaŋ ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ⁵³
1315	hit	dat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1316	intestine	ə ⁵³ sei ²¹	sei ²¹	sei ²¹	sei ²¹
1317	knee	huak ⁴⁴ kio ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ kio ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ kio ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ kio ⁴⁴

1318	paddy rice	tʃəu ⁴⁴	tʃəu ⁴⁴	tʃəu ⁴⁴	tʃəu ⁴⁴
1319	palm	ʒi ⁴⁴ muəŋ ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ muəŋ ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ muəŋ ⁵³	ʒi ⁴⁴ muəŋ ⁵³
1320	pig	vi ⁴⁴	vi ⁴⁴	vi ⁴⁴	vi ⁴⁴
1321	play	puan ⁵³ an ⁵³	puan ⁵³ an ⁵³	puan ⁵³ an ⁵³	puan ⁵³ an ⁵³
1322	pull	sai ³³ an ⁵³	na ²¹ man ⁵³	sai ³³ an ⁵³	sai ³³ an ⁵³
1323	push	t ^h ai ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ai ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ai ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h ai ⁵³ an ⁵³
1324	sharp	mən ³³ an ⁵³	mən ³³ an ⁵³	mən ³³ an ⁵³	mən ³³ an ⁵³
1325	suck	ʃop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1326	thick	ti ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1327	think	dui ⁴⁴ so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dui ⁴⁴ so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dui ⁴⁴ so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	dui ³³ so ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1328	thorn	ʒio ⁴⁴	ʒio ⁴⁴	ʒio ⁴⁴	ʒio ⁴⁴
1329	vomit	p ^h o ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h o ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h o ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h o ⁴⁴ an ³³
1330	wing	ə ⁵³ vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ vai ⁵³ kok ⁴⁴
1331	2nd pl [familiar]	ə ²¹ ham ⁵³ tiam ³³ ma ³³	ə ²¹ ham ⁵³ ma ²¹	a ²¹ ham ⁵³ ma ²¹	hom ⁵³ tiam ³³
1332	animal	ʒi ²¹ ʃə ²¹ vi ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	ʒi ²¹ ʃəu ²¹ vi ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	ʒi ²¹ ʃəu ²¹ vi ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	ʒi ³³ ʃə ⁵³ vi ⁴⁴
1333	arrow	nəu ⁴⁴ sən ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ sən ⁵³	nəu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹ sən ⁵³
1334	back	zan ³³ p ^h i ⁵³	zan ³³ p ^h ei ⁵³	za ³³ t ^h an ³³	zan ³³ io ³³
1335	bamboo	vəu ⁴⁴	vəu ⁴⁴	vəu ⁴⁴	vəu ⁴⁴
1336	bark	pi ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	pei ⁵³ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
1337	bear	ʃip	ʃip ⁴⁴	ʃip ⁴⁴	ʃip ⁴⁴
1338	bee	nəu ⁴⁴ ko ⁴⁴	nəu ⁴⁴	nəu ³³	nəu ⁴⁴
1339	bitter	k ^h u ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	k ^h əu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1340	bow	nəu ⁴⁴ mian ³³	nəu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹	nəu ⁴⁴ mian ³³	nəu ⁴⁴ mian ³³
1341	count	vui ²¹ an ⁵³	vui ²¹ an ⁵³	vui ²¹ an ⁵³	vui ²¹ an ⁵³

1342	fat	za ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	za ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	za ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	za ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1343	fight	li ⁵³ an ⁵³	lei ⁵³ i ³³ an ⁵³	lei ⁵³ i ³³ an ⁵³	ui ⁵³ lei ⁵³ an ⁵³
1344	float	p ^h oŋ ³³ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ k ^h a ⁵³ gei ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h oŋ ³³ zui ⁵³ pu ²¹	p ^h oŋ ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³
1345	flow	vi ²¹ an ⁵³	vi ²¹ an ⁵³	vi ²¹ an ⁵³	tom ⁵³ vi ²¹ an ⁵³
1346	forget	pui ³³ an ⁵³	pui ³³ an ⁵³	pui ³³ an ⁵³	pui ³³ an ⁵³
1347	frog	lə ⁵³ ko ⁵³	lə ⁵³ ko ⁵³	lə ⁵³ ko ⁵³	lə ⁵³ ko ⁵³
1348	grind				
1349	insect	voŋ ²¹	voŋ ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ bian ⁵³	voŋ ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ miat ⁴⁴	voŋ ³³ tʃə ⁵³ bian ⁵³
1350	kick	t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	t ^h ok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1351	medicine	məu ⁴⁴ ʃi ⁴⁴	məu ⁴⁴ ʃi ⁴⁴	məu ³³ ʃi ⁴⁴	məu ³³ ʃi ⁴⁴
1352	needle	za ³³ an ⁵³	za ³³ muan ⁵³	za ³³ muan ⁵³	za ³³ muan ⁵³
1353	rat	zəu ⁴⁴	zəu ⁴⁴	zəu ³³	zəu ⁴⁴
1354	rotten	ʃui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ⁵³ an ⁵³
1355	round	pom ²¹ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ pom ³³	pom ²¹ an ⁵³	pom ²¹ an ⁵³
1356	sea		tom ⁵³ p ^h o ⁵³	tom ⁵³ niu ²¹	paŋ ²¹ lai ²¹
1357	sell	ʒin ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒən ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒin ³³ an ⁵³	ʒən ³³ an ⁵³
1358	shoot	gəp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gəp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gəp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gəp ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1359	silver	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹
1360	sing	zui ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	zui ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	zui ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³	zui ³³ zui ⁵³ an ⁵³
1361	some	tiam ³³ zak ⁴⁴ ka ²¹	tiam ³³ zak ⁴⁴ ka ²¹	tiam ³³ zak ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʒin ⁵³
1362	sour	zop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1363	split	go ⁴⁴ bi ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	la ⁵³ bei ³³
1364	stab	ʃui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ʃui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1365	steal	gio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	giu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gio ⁴⁴ an ⁵³

1366	sweat		lam ³³ ɲio ⁴⁴ k ^h uaŋ ²¹ an ⁵³		
1367	sweet	ɲi ⁵³ an ⁵³	ɲi ⁵³ an ⁵³	ɲi ⁵³ an ⁵³	ɲi ⁵³ an ⁵³
1368	warm	liam ⁵³ an ⁵³	liam ⁵³ man ⁵³	liam ⁵³ an ⁵³	liam ⁵³ an ⁵³
1369	weave	ni ²¹ da ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ni ²¹ da ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ni ²¹ da ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ni ²¹ da ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1370	weep	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1371	wide, broad	pən ⁵³ an ⁵³	pən ⁵³ an ⁵³	lip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	pən ⁵³ an ⁵³
1372	wipe	pi ²¹ an ⁵³	pei ²¹ an ⁵³	pei ²¹ an ⁵³	bei ²¹ an ⁵³
1373	boat	və ⁵³ ɲiu ⁵³ k ^h oŋ ⁵³	pei ⁵³ k ^h oŋ ⁵³	və ⁵³ ɲiu ⁵³ k ^h oŋ ⁵³	pei ⁵³ k ^h oŋ ⁵³
1374	branch	ə ⁵³ ki ²¹	ə ⁵³ ki ²¹	ə ⁵³ ki ²¹	ə ⁵³ ki ²¹
1375	caugh	ɲiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɲiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ɲiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ ɲiat ⁴⁴
1376	dream	mi ²¹ mi ²¹ an ⁵³	mi ²¹ gu ⁴⁴ mi ²¹ an ⁵³	mi ²¹ gu ⁴⁴ mi ²¹ an ⁴⁴	mi ³³ mi ²¹
1377	extinguish [fire]	van ²¹ ɲiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	van ²¹ ɲiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	van ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ ɲiat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	van ²¹ ləu ⁴⁴ ɲiat ⁴⁴
1378	itch	miu ⁵³ an ⁵³	mio ⁵³ an ⁵³	miu ⁵³ an ⁵³	miu ⁵³ an ⁵³
1379	liquor	lə ²¹ həu ³³	la ²¹ həu ³³	ləu ²¹ həu ³³	ləu ²¹ hu ³³
1380	ripe	ɔm ²¹ an ⁵³	ɔm ²¹ man ⁵³	ɔm ³³ an ⁵³	zom ⁵³ an ⁵³
1381	chicken	vui ²¹	vui ²¹	vui ²¹	vui ²¹
1382	cow	mok ⁴⁴	mok ⁴⁴	mok ⁴⁴	mok ⁴⁴
1383	mosquito	za ⁵³ mo ⁴⁴ huak ⁴⁴ lai ²¹	za ⁵³ mo ⁴⁴	za ⁵³ mo ⁴⁴ koŋ ²¹ ki ²¹	za ⁵³ mo ⁴⁴
1384	uncooked rice [pounded]	lam ³³ vi ⁵³	la ³³ vei ⁵³	lam ³³ vei ⁵³	lam ³³ vei ⁵³
1385	short			t ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ t ^h o ⁵³
1386	spider	pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹	pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴	pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴	pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹
1387	twenty			k ^h ei ⁵³	
1388	blunt	vi ⁵³ an ⁵³	vi ⁵³ an ⁵³	vi ⁵³ an ⁵³	vi ⁵³ an ⁵³

1389	buffalo	lan ⁵³	luan ⁵³	luan ⁵³	luan ⁵³
1390	clothing	ni ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹	ni ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹	ni ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹	nei ³³ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹
1391	corn	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³	ma ²¹ lom ⁵³	ma ³³ lom ⁵³
1392	dance	ʒui ³³ za ⁵³ an ⁵³	za ⁵³ an ⁵³	zau ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʒui ³³ za ⁵³ an ⁵³
1393	door	kəu ³³ ɲiu ³³	gəu ³³ ɲiu ³³	kəu ³³ ɲiu ³³	ku ³³ ɲiu ³³ k ^h ian ⁵³
1394	earthworm	laŋ ³³ pu ²¹	laŋ ³³ bu ²¹	laŋ ³³ bu ³³	laŋ ³³ bəu ³³
1395	enter	niap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	niap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	niap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	niap ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1396	excrement	k ^h i ⁴⁴	k ^h i ⁴⁴	k ^h i ⁴⁴	k ^h i ⁴⁴
1397	face	k ^h a ⁵³ t ^h a ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³ t ^h a ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³ t ^h a ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³ t ^h a ⁵³
1398	fly [noun]	za ⁵³ mo ⁴⁴	za ⁵³ mo ⁴⁴	za ⁵³ mo ⁴⁴	za ⁵³ mo ⁴⁴
1399	gold				tʃa ⁵³
1400	knife	miat ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	miat ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	miat ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	miat ⁴⁴ zo ²¹
1401	leg	huak ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴
1402	lightning	a ⁵³ k ^h i ²¹ liɑŋ ²¹	a ⁵³ k ^h i ²¹ liɑŋ ²¹	a ⁵³ k ^h i ²¹ liɑŋ ²¹	a ⁵³ k ^h i ²¹ liɑŋ ²¹
1403	mist	zoŋ ⁵³ du ⁵³	a ⁵³ moŋ ³³	zoŋ ⁵³ du ⁵³	zoŋ ⁵³ du ⁵³
1404	morning	ham ³³ sa ⁵³	am ³³ sa ⁵³	am ³³ sa ⁵³	am ³³ sa ⁵³
1405	mortar	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³ ʃui ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ²¹	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³ t ^h io ²¹	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³ ʃui ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ²¹	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³ ʃui ⁴⁴ t ^h oŋ ²¹
1406	noon	a ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴	a ⁵³ ʒui ⁵³ ɲi ⁴⁴
1407	rabit	(zauŋ ³³ ; Burmese loan word)	(zauŋ ³³ ; Burmese loan word)	(zauŋ ³³ ; Burmese loan word)	(zauŋ ³³ ; Burmese loan word)
1408	rainbow	ʒi ²¹ laŋ ⁵³ io ²¹	zi ²¹ laŋ ⁵³ io ²¹	ʒi ²¹ laŋ ⁵³ iu ²¹	ʒi ²¹ laŋ ⁵³ io ²¹
1409	red pepper/chilli	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³
1410	return	vi ²¹ an ⁵³ ʒui ³³	vi ²¹ an ⁵³	vi ²¹ an ⁵³ ʒui ³³	vi ²¹ an ⁵³ ʒui ³³
1411	roof	ə ⁵³ giap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʒap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ giap ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ ʒap ⁴⁴
1412	same	am ²¹ an ⁵³	am ²¹ man ⁵³	am ²¹ an ⁵³	am ²¹ an ⁵³

1413	straight	diaŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	diaŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	diaŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	diaŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³
1414	thirsty [water]	lui ²¹ an ⁵³	lui ²¹ an ⁵³	lui ²¹ an ⁵³	lui ²¹ an ⁵³
1415	tiger	k ^h io ²¹	k ^h io ²¹	k ^h io ²¹	k ^h io ²¹
1416	tomorrow	dəu ²¹ hom ³³	da ²¹ hom ³³	da ²¹ hom ³³	da ²¹ hom ³³
1417	urine	ʒi ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴	ʒi ⁴⁴
1418	yesterday	ma ²¹ vu ³³	ma ²¹ vu ³³	ma ²¹ vu ³³	ma ²¹ vu ³³
1419	ant	mio ²¹	mio ²¹	mio ²¹	mio ²¹
1420	stick/glue	lop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	lop ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1421	betelnut		laŋ ³³ bu ³³ k ^h ai ⁵³ k ^h iam ²¹		sa ²¹ lei ²¹
1422	boil	lio ⁵³ an ⁵³	lio ⁵³ an ⁵³	liu ⁵³ an ⁵³	lio ⁵³ an ⁵³
1423	brother[el of m]	ə ⁵³ ti ⁵³	tei ⁵³	tei ⁵³	tei ⁵³
1424	brother[yg of m]	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³
1425	bury[a corpse]	mi ⁵³ vian ⁵³ an ⁵³	vian ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h ian ³³ an ⁵³	vian ⁵³ an ⁵³
1426	cat	ŋaŋ ³³ ʃəu ³³	ŋaŋ ³³	ŋaŋ ³³	ŋaŋ ³³
1427	correct	tai ⁵³ an ⁵³	tai ⁵³ an ⁵³	tai ⁵³ an ⁵³	tai ⁵³ an ⁵³
1428	love	dəm ⁵³ an ⁵³	dəm ⁵³ man ⁵³	dəm ⁵³ an ⁵³	dəm ⁵³ an ⁵³
1429	mango	loŋ ³³ kui ⁵³	loŋ ³³ kui ⁵³	loŋ ³³ kui ⁵³	loŋ ³³ kui ⁵³
1430	mushroom	ma ³³ guaŋ ⁵³	ma ³³ guaŋ ⁵³	ma ³³ guaŋ ⁵³	ma ⁵³ guaŋ ⁵³
1431	navel	dui ⁵³ mok ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ mok ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ mok ⁴⁴	dui ⁵³ mok ⁴⁴
1432	paper	lai ⁵³ zat ⁴⁴ ni ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴	lai ⁵³ zat ⁴⁴ ni ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴	lai ⁵³ zat ⁴⁴	lai ⁵³ zat ⁴⁴ ni ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴
1433	plant(verb)	kui ³³ an ⁵³	kui ³³ an ⁵³	kui ³³ an ⁵³	kui ³³ an ⁵³
1434	ring				ʒi ⁴⁴ k ^h ai ⁵³ tio ²¹
1435	shave [beard]	iu ⁵³ an ⁵³	iu ⁵³ an ⁵³	iu ⁵³ an ⁵³	iu ⁵³ an ⁵³
1436	silver	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹	taŋ ⁵³ ka ²¹

1437	short			t ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	
1438	shout	ʃui ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃui ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃui ²¹ an ⁵³	ʃui ²¹ an ⁵³
1439	sister[el of m]	ə ⁵³ nəu ²¹	nəu ²¹	nəu ²¹	nəu ²¹
1440	sister[yg of m]	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³
1441	slow	nom ⁵³ an ⁵³	huan ⁵³ an ⁵³	huan ⁵³ an ⁵³	man ⁵³ an ⁵³
1442	smooth	ə ⁵³ lui ²¹ lui ³³	ə ⁵³ lui ²¹ lui ³³	ə ⁵³ lui ²¹	loŋ ⁵³ mei ⁵³ an ⁵³
1443	spear	ŋo ²¹	ŋo ²¹	ŋo ²¹	ŋo ²¹
1444	spicy, hot	miu ⁵³ an ⁵³	miu ⁵³ an ⁵³	miu ⁵³ an ⁵³	miu ⁵³ an ⁵³
1445	take	ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1446	tell	t ^h i ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³	t ^h ei ⁵³ tai ³³ an ⁵³
1447	thousand			hiŋ ³³ zak ⁴⁴	
1448	thunder	a ⁵³ muak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ muak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ muak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ muak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1449	village	nuak ⁴⁴	nuak ⁴⁴	nuak ⁴⁴	nuak ⁴⁴
1450	wall [of house]	oŋ ³³ toŋ ⁵³	oŋ ³³ toŋ ⁵³	oŋ ³³ no ³³	oŋ ³³
1451	water leech	liat ⁴⁴	liat ⁴⁴	liat ⁴⁴	liat ⁴⁴
1452	wet rice field	na ³³ kok ⁴⁴	na ³³ kok ⁴⁴	na ³³ kok ⁴⁴	na ³³ t ^h iaŋ ²¹
1453	work	ʃui ³³ li ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ lei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ lei ⁵³ an ⁵³	ʃui ³³ lei ⁵³ an ⁵³
1454	live	a ⁵³ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ an ⁵³	əu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	a ⁵³ nai ³³ an ⁵³
1455	no, not	a ²¹ tai ⁵³	a ²¹ tai ⁵³	a ²¹ tai ⁵³	a ³³ tai ⁵³
1456	squeeze	ʒom ²¹ an ⁵³	ʒom ²¹ man ⁵³	ʒom ²¹ an ⁵³	liak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1457	swallow	liu ³³ an ⁵³	liu ³³ an ⁵³	liu ³³ an ⁵³	liu ³³ an ⁵³
1458	bend	biam ⁵³ an ⁵³	biam ⁵³ man ⁵³	k ^h am ⁵³ an ⁵³	biam ⁵³ an ⁵³
1459	blanket	ni ²¹	ni ²¹	ni ²¹ mat ⁴⁴ niu ²¹	ni ²¹
1460	brain	daŋ ³³ du ⁵³	daŋ ³³ du ⁵³	daŋ ³³ du ⁵³	daŋ ³³ du ⁵³

1461	cheek	van ³³ doŋ ³³	van ³³ doŋ ³³	van ³³ doŋ ³³	van ³³ bian ⁵³
1462	chin	ku ⁴⁴ t ^h an ³³	kəu ⁴⁴	kəu ⁴⁴ tʃok ⁴⁴	ku ⁴⁴
1463	choose	zəu ³³ an ⁵³	zəu ³³ an ⁵³	zəu ³³ an ⁵³	zəu ³³ an ⁵³
1464	crawl	san ³³ an ⁵³	sat ⁴⁴ lian ⁵³	ə ⁵³ san ³³ san ³³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ san ³³ san ³³ an ⁵³
1465	crocodile	sa ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	sa ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	sa ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹	tom ⁵³ sa ⁵³ ɲiu ²¹
1466	deep	lam ²¹ an ⁵³	lam ²¹ man ⁵³	ə ⁵³ lam ²¹	lam ²¹ an ⁵³
1467	disappear	vui ³³ an ⁵³	vui ³³ an ⁵³	vui ³³ an ⁵³	vui ³³ an ⁵³
1468	dye	ʃiam ³³ an ⁵³	ʃiam ³³ man ⁵³	ʃiam ³³ an ⁵³	ləu ⁴⁴ t ^h a ³³ an ⁵³
1469	exchange	hui ²¹ i ³³ an ⁵³	hui ²¹ i ³³ an ⁵³	hui ²¹ i ³³ an ⁵³	hui ²¹ an ⁵³
1470	friend [male]	hei ³³ pu ³³	hei ³³ pu ³³	hei ³³ pu ³³	hei ³³ pu ³³
1471	friend [female]	hei ³³ ɲiu ³³	hei ³³ ɲiu ³³	hei ³³ ɲiu ³³	hei ³³ ɲiu ³³
1472	iron	vən ⁵³	vən ⁵³	vən ⁵³	vən ⁵³
1473	lick	k ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ²¹ an ⁵³
1474	lift	t ^h am ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ man ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h am ²¹ an ⁵³
1475	lime				ma ³³ dei ³³
1476	lizard	a ²¹ ŋak ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	a ²¹ ŋak ⁴⁴ ʃəu ²¹	a ²¹ ŋak ⁴⁴ səu ²¹	a ²¹ ŋak ⁴⁴ səu ²¹
1477	loose	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³	səm ⁵³ man ⁵³	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³	səm ⁵³ an ⁵³
1478	pay	ə ⁵³ hui ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ hui ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hui ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ hui ³³ kiu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1479	pillow	k ^h o ³³ k ^h iam ²¹	k ^h o ³³ k ^h iam ²¹	k ^h o ³³ k ^h iam ²¹	k ^h o ³³ k ^h iam ³³
1480	pound	t ^h io ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h io ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h io ²¹ an ⁵³	t ^h io ²¹ an ⁵³
1481	shallow	t ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	pəu ²¹ an ⁵³	a ²¹ lam ²¹	t ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³
1482	sink	ʃiaŋ ²¹ lian ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ²¹ lian ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ⁵³ lian ⁵³	ʃiaŋ ²¹ lian ⁵³
1483	smile	lam ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃeik ⁴⁴ tai ³³ an ⁵³	ʃi ²¹ tai ³³ an ⁵³	lam ⁵³ an ⁵³
1484	sneeze	ha ⁴⁴ t ^h i ²¹ p ^h uat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ha ⁴⁴ t ^h io ²¹ p ^h uat ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ei ⁴⁴	hai ³³ t ^h io ²¹ p ^h uat ⁴⁴

1485	snore	ɲian ⁵³ ɬui ²¹ an ⁵³	ɲian ⁵³ sui ²¹ an ⁵³	ɲian ⁵³ ɬui ²¹ an ⁵³	ɲian ⁵³ sui ²¹ an ⁵³
1486	son-in-law	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³
1487	split w/a knife	io ²¹ si ⁵³ an ⁵³	io ²¹ sei ⁵³ an ⁵³	io ²¹ sei ⁵³ an ⁵³	io ²¹ sei ⁵³ an ⁵³
1488	spoon	tʃap ⁴⁴ gaŋ ³³	tʃap ⁴⁴ gaŋ ³³	tʃap ⁴⁴ gaŋ ³³	tʃap ⁴⁴ gaŋ ³³
1489	sugarcane	lə ³³ koŋ ³³	lə ⁵³ lian ⁵³ koŋ ²¹	lə ³³ koŋ ³³	lə ³³ koŋ ³³
1490	wait [verb]	tʃam ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃam ⁵³ man ⁵³	tʃam ⁵³ an ⁵³	tʃam ⁵³ an ⁵³
1491	whistle[verb]	k ^h ui ²¹ ɲiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ²¹ ɲiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ²¹ ɲiu ⁵³ an ⁵³	k ^h ui ²¹ ɲiu ⁵³ an ⁵³
1492	firewood	pi ⁵³	pei ⁵³	pei ⁵³	pei ⁵³
1493	tall	lam ²¹ an ⁵³	lam ²¹ man ⁵³	lam ²¹ an ⁵³	lam ²¹ an ⁵³
1494	[at] here	naŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ gəu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ k ^h u ³² gu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴
1495	cloth	ni ²¹	ni ²¹	ni ²¹ tʃə ⁵³ i ²¹	ni ²¹
1496	snow	p ^h om ⁵³ di ⁵³	p ^h om ⁵³ di ⁵³	p ^h om ⁵³ di ⁵³	ɲian ⁵³
1497	son	səu ²¹	səu ²¹	səu ²¹	səu ²¹
1498	angry	moŋ ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	moŋ ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	mo ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴ kal ⁵³	moŋ ⁵³ pok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1499	answer	t ^h o ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h a ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h au ⁵³ an ⁵³	t ^h a ⁵³ an ⁵³
1500	bamboo shoot	gin ²¹	gin ²¹	gin ²¹	gin ²¹
1501	bark	zan ²¹ an ⁵³	zan ²¹ an ⁵³	zan ²¹ an ⁵³	zan ²¹ an ⁵³
1502	beard	van ³³ mi ³³	van ³³ mei ³³	tuan ⁵³ mei ²¹	van ³³ mei ³³
1503	brother[eld of f]	ə ⁵³ ti ⁵³	tei ⁵³	tei ⁵³	tei ⁵³
1504	butterfly	t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴	t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴	t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴	t ^h oŋ ³³ pi ⁴⁴
1505	calf	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h i ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h ei ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h ei ²¹	huak ⁴⁴ t ^h ei ²¹
1506	cane/rattan	ei ⁵³	ei ⁵³	ei ⁴⁴	ei ⁵³
1507	cave	luan ²¹ k ^h ian ⁵³	luan ²¹ k ^h ian ⁵³	luan ²¹ k ^h ian ⁵³	luan ²¹ k ^h ian ⁵³
1508	comb	k ^h ai ⁵³ huat ⁴⁴	k ^h ai ⁵³ huat ⁴⁴	k ^h ai ⁵³ huat ⁴⁴	k ^h ai ⁵³ huat ⁴⁴

1509	difficult	sak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	sak ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1510	don't do it	na ⁵³ an ⁵³	na ⁵³ an ⁵³	na ⁵³ tan ⁵³	na ⁵³ tan ⁵³
1511	drunk	tok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	tok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1512	easy	vo ⁵³ an ⁵³	vo ⁵³ an ⁵³	vo ⁵³ an ⁵³	vo ⁵³ an ⁵³
1513	full [stomach]	p ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	p ^h at ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1514	gong	ɲam ³³	ɲam ³³ ɲiu ³³	ɲam ³³	ɲam ³³
1515	half a quantity	ə ⁵³ din ³³	ə ⁵³ din ³³	ə ⁵³ din ³³	ə ⁵³ din ³³
1516	hard	tʃo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	muəŋ ⁵³ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ tʃo ⁴⁴ pu ²¹	tʃo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1517	lungs	ə ⁵³ ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹
1518	pestle	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³ ʃui ⁴⁴ mi ⁵³	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³ ʃui ⁴⁴ mei ⁵³	soŋ ³³ tʃiu ⁵³ ʃui ⁴⁴ mei ⁵³	t ^h oŋ ²¹ t ^h io ²¹ sən ⁵³
1519	sarong	ni ²¹ ŋəŋ ²¹	ni ²¹ am ⁵³	ni ²¹ ŋəŋ ²¹	ni ²¹ am ⁵³
1520	scorpion				pio ³³ bo ⁵³
1521	spider web	pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ʒam ⁵³	pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ʒam ⁵³	pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ʒam ⁵³	pio ²¹ t ^h i ⁴⁴ ɲiu ²¹ ʒam ⁵³
1522	strong	ho ⁵³ tʃə ⁵³ tʃo ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ho ⁵³ an ⁵³ nəu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hu ³³ tʃə ⁵³ nəu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ tʃo ⁴⁴ ə ⁵³ ho ⁵³
1523	thigh	ʒiu ⁵³ zəŋ ³³	ʒiu ⁵³ zəŋ ³³	ʒiu ⁵³ zəŋ ³³	ʒiu ⁵³ zəŋ ³³
1524	tired	bū ⁵³ an ⁵³	bəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	bəu ⁵³ an ⁵³	bəu ⁵³ an ⁵³
1525	trousers		huak ⁴⁴ tʃoŋ ³³ ne ²¹	poŋ ⁵³ bei ³³	huak ⁴⁴ tʃoŋ ³³ lai ²¹
1526	tusk	sa ²¹ pok ⁴⁴ hu ³³	tʃan ²¹ pok ⁴⁴ k ^h ip ⁴⁴	sa ²¹ pok ⁴⁴ həu ³³	sa ²¹ pok ⁴⁴ hu ³³
1527	when [future]	a ²¹ dam ⁵³	a ³³ dəm ⁵³	a ³³ dam ⁵³	a ³³ dam ⁵³
1528	3rd sg[female]	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³	li ³³
1529	broken	bi ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³	bei ³³ an ⁵³
1530	cabbage	hoŋ ²¹ ʃui ³³ k ^h o ²¹ diam ⁵³	hoŋ ²¹ ʃui ³³ diam ⁵³	hoŋ ²¹ ʃui ³³ k ^h o ³³ diam ³³	hoŋ ³³ sui ⁵³ k ^h ə ³³ diam ⁵³
1531	cauliflower			hoŋ ²¹ ʃui ³³ kok ⁴⁴ t ^h ui ²¹	hoŋ ³³ ʃui ⁵³ pan ³³ diam ⁵³
1532	climb	giaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	giaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	giaŋ ³³ an ⁵³	giaŋ ³³ an ⁵³

1533	cry	hip ⁴⁴	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hip ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	hip ⁴⁴
1534	freeze	ka ³³ ji ⁵³ an ⁵³	ka ³³ ji ⁵³ an ⁵³	ka ³³ ji ⁵³ an ⁵³	ka ³³ ji ⁵³ an ⁵³
1535	grandfather	pio ²¹	pio ²¹	pio ²¹	pio ²¹
1536	if	ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³ tə ⁵³ mo ²¹		ə ⁵³ tʃəu ⁵³ tə ⁵³ mo ³³	dui ⁵³ di ⁴⁴ p ^h o ³³
1537	in	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ muəŋ ⁵³ gu ⁴⁴
1538	soft	zai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	zai ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1539	these things	naŋ ⁵³ li ⁵³ hai ³³ ʒa ³³	naŋ ⁵³ hai ²¹ tiam ³³	noŋ ⁵³ li ⁵³ hai ³³	naŋ ⁵³ tiam ³³ hai ³³
1540	those/those things	ə ⁵³ naŋ ⁵³ tiam ³³ ma ³³	le ²¹ e ²¹ pu ²¹ tiam ³³	naŋ ⁵³ li ⁵³ tiam ²¹	le ²¹ e ²¹ pu ²¹ hai ³³ tiam ³³
1541	thread	io ²¹ vei ⁵³	io ²¹ vei ⁵³	io ²¹ vei ⁵³	io ²¹ vei ⁵³
1542	turn	lian ²¹ an ⁵³	lian ²¹ an ⁵³	lian ²¹ an ⁵³	lui ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1543	stream				
1544	area under house	nai ³³ k ^h i ³³	t ^h aŋ ³³ k ^h ei ³³	ʒam ⁵³ k ^h ei ³³	ʒam ⁵³ k ^h ei ³³
1545	armpit	p ^h a ⁴⁴ k ^h o ³³ k ^h ian ⁵³	p ^h a ⁴⁴ k ^h ei ³³ k ^h ə ⁵³ lian ⁵³	p ^h a ⁴⁴ k ^h ei ³³ lian ⁵³	p ^h a ⁴⁴ k ^h ei ³³
1546	bald	k ^h o ²¹ p ^h ai ⁴⁴	k ^h o ²¹ p ^h ai ⁵³	k ^h a ⁵³ p ^h ai ⁴⁴	k ^h a ⁵³ ŋui ⁵³
1547	bird's nest	vui ²¹ iap ⁴⁴	vui ²¹ iap ⁴⁴	vui ²¹ iap ⁴⁴	vui ²¹ iap ⁴⁴
1548	blind				
1549	bright				
1550	brother y/f				
1551	disgusting				
1552	eyebrow	niu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹ mi ²¹	niu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹ mei ²¹	niu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹ mei ²¹	niu ⁴⁴ kui ²¹ mei ²¹
1553	eyelid	niu ⁴⁴ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	niu ⁴⁴ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	niu ⁴⁴ k ^h ap ⁴⁴	niu ⁴⁴ k ^h ap ⁴⁴
1554	forehead	k ^h a ⁵³ kui ²¹	k ^h a ⁵³ kui ²¹	k ^h a ⁵³ kui ²¹	k ^h a ⁵³ kui ²¹
1555	gibbon	ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹	ʃui ²¹
1556	ginger	tʃiu ⁵³	tʃiu ⁵³	tʃiu ⁵³	tʃiu ⁵³

1557	gums	həu ³³ toŋ ⁵³	həu ³³ toŋ ⁵³	zə ⁴⁴ ŋiu ⁵³	həu ³³ toŋ ⁵³
1558	heel	ʃian ⁵³ ʃəu ²¹	ʃian ⁵³ səu ²¹	ʃian ⁵³ di ²¹	ʃian ⁴² səu ²¹
1559	mat	tʰan ³³ oŋ ³³	tʰuan ³³ oŋ ³³	tʰuan ³³ oŋ ³³	ʃim ⁵³
1560	naked	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³ pom ²¹	pom ³³ goŋ ³³	tʃəu ⁵³ tʃi ⁵³ pom ³³ lo ³³	tʃəu ⁵³ lən ²¹
1561	opium	ka ²¹ ni ³³	ka ²¹ nei ³³	ka ²¹ nei ³³	ka ²¹ nei ³³
1562	pangolin	vui ²¹ ŋiu ²¹	vui ²¹ gəu ³³	vui ²¹ gəu ³³	vui ²¹
1563	plate	luan ²¹ ʃiu ⁵³	luan ²¹ ʃiu ⁵³	luan ²¹ ʃiu ⁵³	luan ²¹ ʃiu ⁵³
1564	porcupine	kʰap ⁴⁴ zo ²¹	kʰap ⁴⁴ zo ²¹	kʰap ⁴⁴ zo ²¹	kʰap ⁴⁴ zo ²¹
1565	cookng-pot	diak ⁴⁴	diak	diak ⁴⁴	diak ⁴⁴
1566	pus	ə ⁵³ tʃiu ²¹	ə ⁵³ tʃiu ²¹	ə ⁵³ tʃiu ²¹	ə ⁵³ tʃiu ²¹
1567	rib	bə ²¹ ni ⁴⁴ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	bə ²¹ nei ⁴⁴ o ²¹	bə ³³ nei ⁴⁴ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	bə ²¹ nai ⁴⁴ o ²¹
1568	rice seedling	tʃəu ⁴⁴ li ⁵³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ li ⁵³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ li ⁵³	tʃəu ⁴⁴ li ⁵³
1569	saliva	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴	loŋ ³³ bat ⁴⁴
1570	shin	huak ⁴⁴ goŋ ⁵³ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ goŋ ⁵³	huak ⁴⁴ goŋ ⁵³ o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	huak ⁴⁴ goŋ ⁵³
1571	sister s/f	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³	nio ⁵³
1572	skinny	gok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	gok ⁴⁴ an ⁵³
1573	sleeping area	zap ⁴⁴ tʰian ²¹	zap ⁴⁴ tʰian ²¹	zap ⁴⁴ tʰian ²¹	zap ⁴⁴ tʰian ²¹
1574	snail	də ²¹ diu ²¹	də ²¹ diu ²¹	də ²¹ diu ²¹	də ²¹ diu ²¹
1575	termit	ma ⁵³ ʃəu ²¹	biaŋ ⁵³	ma ⁵³ səu ²¹	ma ⁵³ səu ²¹
1576	weak	aŋ ³³ han ⁵³ an ⁵³	aŋ ³³ huan ⁵³ an ⁵³	aŋ ³³ huan ⁵³ an ⁵³	aŋ ³³ huan ⁵³ an ⁵³
1577	widow	ei ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹	ei ⁴⁴ ŋiu ²¹
1578	wrong	ə ⁵³ təu ⁴⁴	təu ⁴⁴ an ⁵³	ə ⁵³ təu ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ təu ⁴⁴ pu ²¹
1579	yawn	ha ⁵³ hai ²¹ kəu ³³	ha ⁵³ hai ²¹ kəu ³³ an ⁵³	ha ⁵³ hai ²¹ kəu ³³	ha ⁵³ hai ²¹ ku ³³
1580	ashamed	miam ²¹ an ⁵³	miam ²¹ man ⁵³	miam ²¹ an ⁵³	miam ²¹ an ⁵³

1581	awaken				
1582	evening	a ⁵³ ʃim ³³ t ^h ui ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʃim ³³ t ^h ui ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʃim ³³ t ^h ui ⁵³	a ⁵³ ʃim ³³ t ^h ui ⁵³
1583	field	pui ⁵³ kam ³³	lui ²¹ ei ⁵³	pui ⁵³ kam ³³	pui ⁵³ kam ³³
1584	fowl	vui ²¹	vui ²¹	vui ²¹	vui ²¹
1585	ice	tom ⁵³ k ^h an ²¹	tom ⁵³ k ^h an ²¹	tom ⁵³ k ^h an ²¹	ɲian ⁵³ k ^h an ³³
1586	joint	ə ⁵³ kio ⁴⁴	o ²¹ kio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ kio ⁴⁴	ə ⁵³ kio ⁴⁴
1588	poison	voŋ ⁵³ ʃui ²¹	ʃi ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁴⁴	ʃi ⁴⁴
1589	at	gu ⁴⁴	naŋ ⁵³ ŋa ²¹	gəu ⁴⁴	gu ⁴⁴

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