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Phonology of Chorei, A Tibeto-Burman Language of Northeast India

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Phonology of Chorei, A Tibeto-Burman Language of Northeast India

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts (Research)
in Linguistics
at Leiden University
on 15 July 2025

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Acknowledgement / কৃতজ্ঞতাস্বীকার

সবার প্রথমে মাণিকবণ্ডের সমস্ত মানুষকে তাঁদের আতথেয়তা এবং আন্তরিক সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ জানাই। অসংখ্য ধন্যবাদ, গঙ্গাতিং মাসি, বুলসাং ভাই, পূর্ণিমা দিদি, এবং আপনাদের পরিবারের সবাইকে; ধন্যবাদ মাণিক কাকা, তিংজয়চিম কাকি, আঙির ভাই, লিলি দিদি এবং আপনাদের পরিবারের সবাইকে – আপনাদের ঘরের দরজা আমার জন্যে সবসময় খোলা রাখার জন্য। নেইলোলিয়েন কাকা, ধন্যবাদ আপনাকে আমার কাজের প্রতি আপনার ব্যক্তিগত আগ্রহের জন্য ও আমার কাজ যাতে নির্বিঘ্নে অগ্রসর হতে পারে তার ব্যবস্থা করে দেওয়ার জন্য। ধন্যবাদ যাঁরা এ কাজে আপনার সঙ্গ দিয়েছেন তাঁদের সবাইকে, বিশেষ করে নেইমুনবুল দাদাকে, যিনি মাণিকবণ্ডে আমার কাজে আদ্যন্ত সাহায্য করে গেছেন। ধন্যবাদ বুলরিংহয় দিদি ও জেসমিন, নিজ উদ্যোগে আমার সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ করা ও কাজের শেষ দিন পর্যন্ত নিঃস্বার্থভাবে সাহায্য করে যাওয়ার জন্য। মাণিকবণ্ডে এত মানুষের কাছে আমি কৃতজ্ঞতাপাশে আবদ্ধ হয়ে আছি যে সবাইকে নাম ধরে ধন্যবাদ জানান হয়তো সম্ভব নয়, কিন্তু আপনাদের প্রত্যেকের সাহায্য ও সহযোগিতার জন্য আমি বাধিত।

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List of symbols and abbreviations

*	reconstructed or non-existent form	INT	interrogative
?	form with questionable acceptability	intr.	intransitive
⌘	allofam (TH-Linguistics: forms belonging to the same word-family)	lit.	literally
1	1st person	LOC	locative
2	2nd person	n.	noun
3	3rd person	NEG	negative
AUG	augmentative	NFUT	non-future
COMP	comparative	NMZ	nominalizer
COP	copula	OBJ	object
EXCL	exclusive	PFV	perfective
FEM	feminine	PL	plural
FOC	focus	POSS	possessive
FUT	future	PREF	prefix
HCR	hypocoristic	Q	question marker
IMM	immediate	SBJ	subject
IMP	imperative	SG	singular
INCL	inclusive	TH	Trans-Himalayan
		tr.	transitive

1. Introduction

1.1. Language and people

Chorei is a language spoken in a small area in the border region between the states of Tripura, Assam and Mizoram in North-East India (Figure 2). It belongs to the South-Central branch, also known as “Kuki-Chin” or “Kukish”, of the Trans-Himalayan family, “Sino-Tibetan”, of which “Tibeto-Burman” is either a synonym or a primary branch. See van Driem (2015) and Konnerth (2022, 294) for further discussion on the relevant naming conventions and linguistic phylogeny, both of which are currently far from settled. Be that as it may, the coherence of the South-Central branch is well-accepted in linguistic literature. Within South-Central, Chorei belongs to the putative Northwestern sub-branch, formerly known as “Old Kuki” (Konnerth 2022, 296). However, the phylogenetic validity of the Northwestern branch has not yet been established because of lack of reliable linguistic data for its putative members (Peterson 2017, 206, Mortensen 2023, 5). For the purpose of the current work, I refer to the following phylogenetically conservative, i.e. “splitting” rather than “lumping”, model of Trans-Himalayan family-tree based on DeLancey (2021) and Peterson (2017):

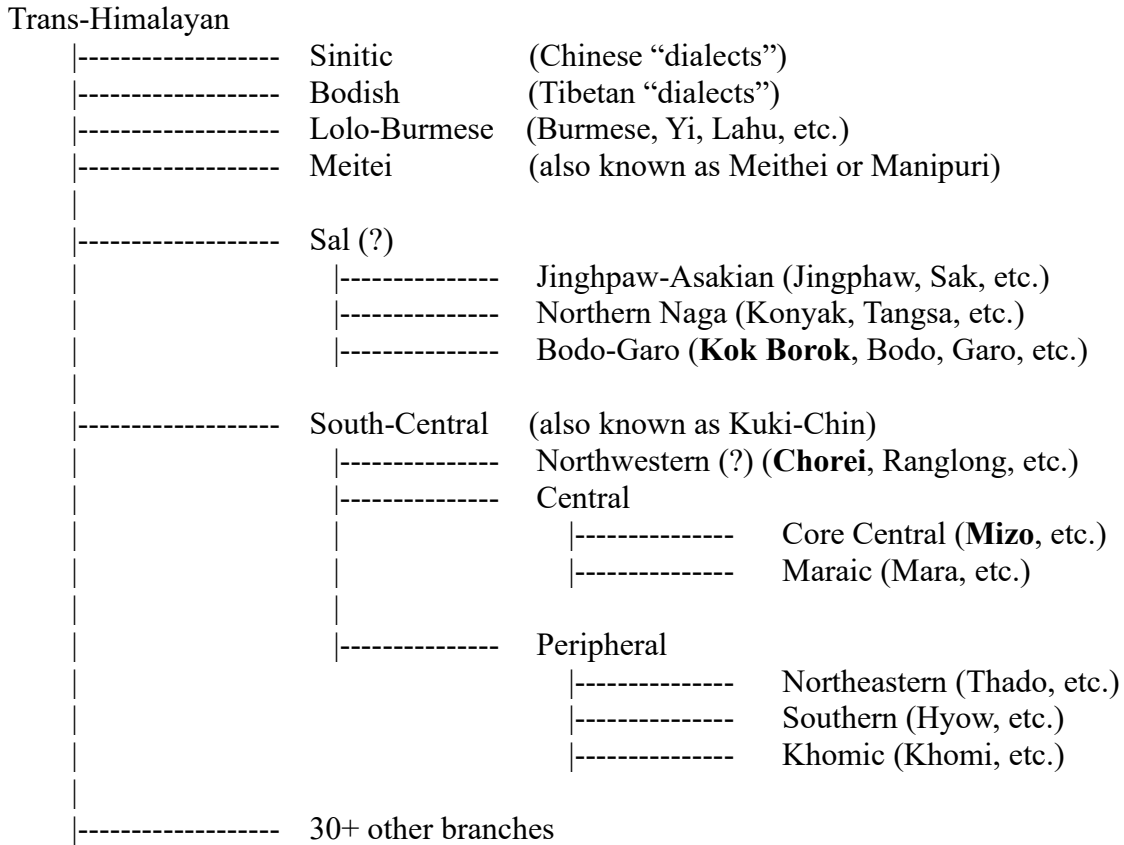


Figure 1. Trans-Himalayan family-tree. Languages shown in Figure 3 are in **bold**.

The number of Chorei speakers was estimated to be around 5000-6000 (P. Haokip 2019). But the actual number is likely to be significantly higher as estimated by some of the speakers (also see p. 4 footnote). Native speakers of Chorei report high mutual intelligibility with language varieties like Ranglong, Sakachep, Hrangkhoh, etc. which are spoken by another 15,000-20,000 people according to P. Haokip (2019). Each of these language varieties is associated with a distinct eponymous tribal identity. Thus, the language of the Chorei people, who also call themselves “Reivon”, is known as the Chorei language. The government of

Tripura recognizes several of these tribes under one tribal identity – Halam. This term is not officially used in Assam, but some Chorei people from Assam still identify with it. Interestingly, due to close cultural similarity and interrelations, also some tribes speaking languages mutually unintelligible with Chorei, Ranglong, etc. are included within the Halam fold, e.g. Rupini, who speak Kok Borok, shared with several other tribes in Tripura. Kok Borok belongs to the Bodo-Garo branch, likely a sub-branch of “Sal”, within Trans-Himalayan (DeLancey 2021, 217).



Figure 2. Approximate range of Chorei and closely related varieties in North-East India. See Figure 3 for an enlargement of the area in the rectangle.

There are no clear boundaries between the regions inhabited by various Halam tribes. Sometimes they share villages, and often their villages lie interspersed with each other. There are intense cultural and matrimonial relations among them. In mutual communicative situations, speakers of Chorei, Ranglong, Sakachep, etc. each simply use their own language variety – as confirmed by the Chorei consultants I worked with. In spite of this intense contact, there exists an awareness of distinction among these varieties at the level of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. Moreover, the villages of these tribes are not only interspersed with other Halam villages, there are also interspersed villages of other tribes with whom cultural interaction is less intense, e.g. Reang, who speak Kok Borok; Manipuri, who speak either Bishnupriya (Indo-Aryan) or Meitei (another separate branch of Trans-Himalayan), etc. Two other South-Central languages, viz. Hmar (Central or Northwestern sub-branch) and Mizo (Central sub-branch) are also in contact with Chorei. Mizo is a dominant neighbouring language to the South, while Hmar is used by many Christian church officials. Last but not the least, ethnic Bengalis, speakers of Indo-Aryan dialects of the Bengali-Sylheti continuum, are also found in most parts of the relevant region. In fact, their local dialects serve as the chief

mode of interethnic communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages in Assam and Tripura, while Mizo serves that role in Mizoram. Moreover, Standard Bengali, which is based on the dialect spoken around Calcutta/Kolkata (see Figure 2 for the relative locations) some 400 Km to the South-West is the dominant language in education and administration in these parts of Assam and Tripura. A simplified version of this complex linguistic situation has been depicted in Figure 3 as a quick reference.

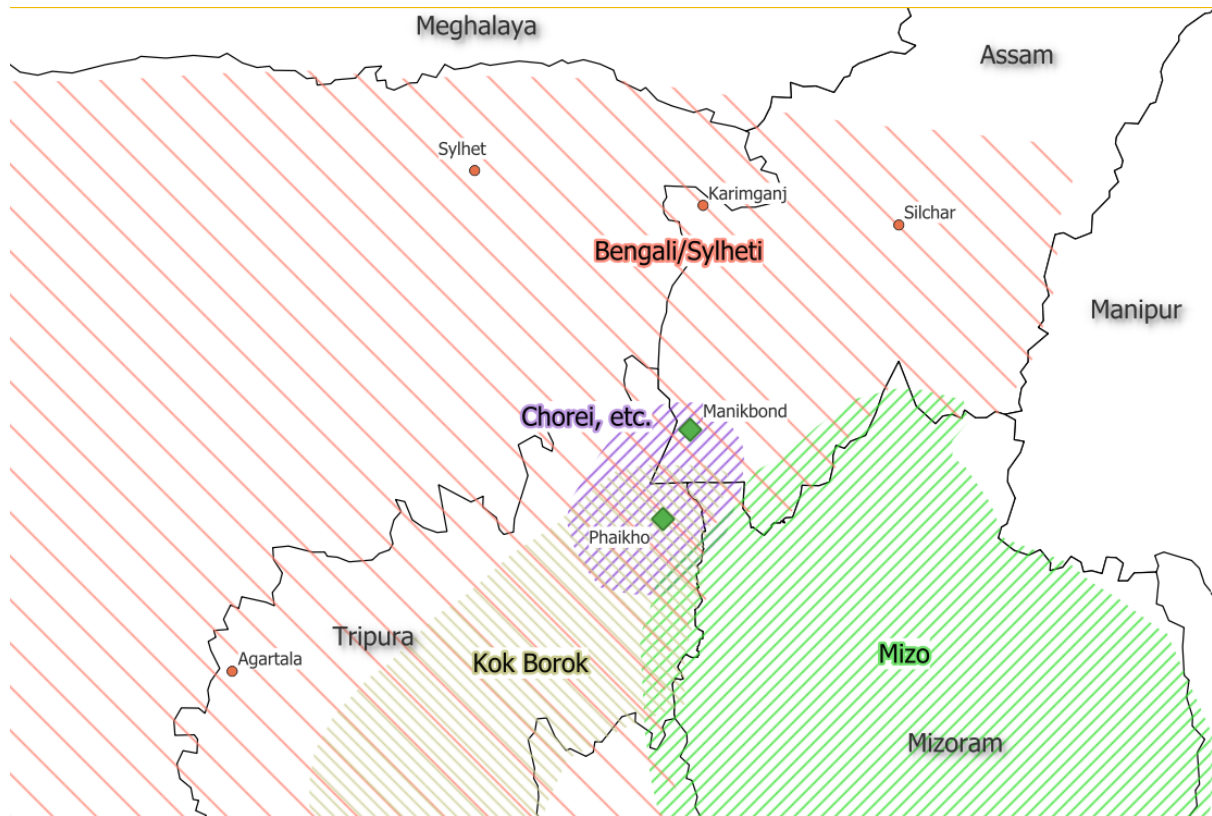


Figure 3. Location of Manikbond – my fieldwork site, Phaikho – the birthplace of the only consultant born outside Manikbond and approximate ranges of Choro and neighbouring languages, e.g. Mizo, Kok Borok and Bengali/Sylheti.

Geographically, Mizoram is mountainous, Tripura is low rolling hills with plains in the North and West while Southern Assam is mostly plains. Both Tripura and Southern Assam are divided into valleys by low parallel hill ranges running in a South-to-North sense, where the ranges are higher in the South and gradually get lower and merge into the plains in the North. The valleys in-between accommodate rivers flowing from the South to the North. The village, where I collected data for the current work – Manikbond (24°18' N 92°18' E) – lies on the East bank of one such river, the Longai. It rises and flows first along the Tripura-Mizoram border from the South to the North, then enters Assam near the meeting point of the three states and continues North towards Karimganj town. Manikbond lies in Karimganj district, Assam, about 7 Km to the North of the afore-mentioned tripple-point. Historically, the region was swampy and people subsisted on forest produce and swidden cultivation on the low hills to the East and West of the river valley. However, within the living memory, the swamps were drained, and economic priority shifted to wet rice cultivation in the newly reclaimed plain lands.

Manikbond is a big village (estimated 1500-2000 people)¹, populated mostly by ethnic Chorei. There are a few families of ethnic Hrangkhoh and Bengalis as well. In Manikbond, the ethnic Chorei all speak the Chorei language, including the children. There are also some women, who speak other languages, e.g. Ranglong, or Bodo-Garo languages like Kok Borok, Dimasa, Garo, etc. as native languages, but learnt Chorei when they moved to Manikbond following their marriage. Their children typically learn both Chorei and their maternal language. By the time, Chorei children from Manikbond reach adulthood, they also attain proficiency in the local Sylheti dialect. However, local ethnic Bengalis, by and large, appear to have little knowledge of Chorei or any other “tribal” language. Based on the consultants’ estimation, this linguistic situation is representative of Chorei, Ranglong, etc. in both Assam and Tripura. However, in Mizoram, it appears that Mizo is replacing other South-Central languages. NM, one of the consultants I worked with, confirmed that his young ethnic Chorei relatives in Mizoram cannot speak Chorei well enough to hold everyday conversations.

In terms of religion, the Chorei in Manikbond self-identify either as Hindus or as Christians. The number of people in either group is roughly equal. The Hindu Chorei follow a syncretic belief system with elements of their ancestral practices as well as those of the mainstream Hinduism as practised in other parts of India. The Christians belong to different denominations: the main ones in Manikbond being Catholic, Presbyterian and Evangelical Free Church of India (EFCI). The Catholic missionaries in Manikbond run one of the most important schools in the region – St. Joseph’s High School. In spite of the religious divide, personal relationship between Hindu and Christian Chorei in Manikbond is extremely cordial. Many extended families have members practising one or the other religion. Hindu and Christian family members and neighbours freely visit each other, and take part in each other’s secular festivities like weddings, birthdays, etc. In fact, despite the complex linguistic, ethnic and religious composition of the region, inter-ethnic relations in Manikbond and its surroundings are peaceful and cordial.

Within the tribal identity, the Chorei have a clan (“panchi”) structure, which only takes one’s ancestry into account but not religion. On the other hand, the Hindu Chorei additionally retain a form of their traditional organisation of authority, headed by the *kalim* ‘village head’ and overseen by *bangpuy* ‘independent overseer of multiple village authorities’. Currently this organisation functions purely in a cultural capacity, as the political authority is apportioned through elections under the pan-Indian village-administration system, called “Panchayat”. Although the people of Manikbond are enthusiastic participants in the Indian political system², better recognition and access to government resources as a minority group remains a desideratum among them.

1.2. Prior research

South-Central Tibeto-Burman languages have seen vibrant research from both descriptive and comparative perspectives. VanBik (2009) synthesized the state of knowledge at his time by producing a detailed phonological and lexical reconstruction of Proto-South-Central. However, the putative Northwestern branch of South-Central, to which Chorei belongs, has been

¹ There are dozens of Chorei villages in both Assam and Tripura. Unless they are all much smaller than Manikbond, a total speaker number below 10,000 to 15,000 is very unlikely.

² I happened to be in Manikbond just before the Panchayat election in early May 2025, and observed the enthusiasm and preparations.

traditionally severely understudied, as mentioned earlier. In fact none of them could be included by VanBik (2009:1) among his sample of 12 languages on which he based his reconstruction because of the poor state of the data. The data situation has improved since then for the Northwestern languages thanks to descriptive works carried out both by Indian and international scholars, but none of the languages still has a comprehensive description. However, several grammar outlines have appeared as doctoral dissertations from Assam University, Silchar. These include grammar outlines of Anal (T. Devi 2015) and Chiru (Awan 2017) spoken in Manipur, Bongcher (Chaudhuri 2017) and Korbong (B. Debbarma 2017) spoken in Tripura as well as Hrangkhoh (S. Debbarma 2018) and Biate (M. Haokip 2019) spoken in Assam. Another series from Tezpur University has also covered the phonology, morphology and syntax of Biate (Brahma and Boro 2021a, Brahma and Boro 2021b, Boro and Barbora 2021), Hrangkhoh (Patgiri 2021, Longmailai and Saikia 2021, Saikia and Longmailai 2021), Khelma/Sakachep (Bhattacharyya and Dutta 2021a, Bhattacharyya and Dutta 2021b, Bhattacharyya and Barbora 2021) and Purum (Meitei 2021a, Meitei and Shougrakpam 2021, Meitei 2021b) along with other non-Northwestern languages. There are, however, more works that focused on specific aspects of the languages. Volume 18, issue 1 of “Himalayan Linguistics” (2019), dedicated to the theme of “Verb agreement in languages of the Eastern Himalayan region”, carried articles focusing on verbal morphology in Lamkang (Chelliah, et al. 2019), Anal (Ozerov 2019), Monsang (Konnerth 2019) and Chiru (Awan 2019) alongside other non-Northwestern languages. Several works also looked into the phonology of individual languages, e.g. Saihriem (A. Devi 2016) and Monsang (Monsang and Veikho 2018), while interaction of phonology with other aspects in Anal were described by Ozerov (2018, 2021). Konnerth (2018) took a historical perspective on Monsang phonology. However, Northwestern syntax and lexicography have not yet attracted much attention beside the afore-mentioned grammar outlines. A discussion of Hmar clause structure by Infimate (2019) and an Aimol-English dictionary by Aimol (2018) are thus rather exceptional. On the other hand, researchers have recently started to examine the available data from a comparative perspective. This approach is exemplified by the historical phonological investigations of the putative Northwestern family by Konnerth (2022) and Rüfenacht (2024).

It is noteworthy that some of the Northwestern languages of Tripura-Assam-Mizoram border area, viz. Ranglong, Chorei, Kaipeng, etc. have remained largely missing from these discussions. The only recent source of information on the first two were short surveys of verbal morphology (P. Haokip 2018) and phonology (P. Haokip 2019), where they were discussed alongside Hrangkhoh, Sakachep and Saihriem. Although the latter paper described the main phonological contrasts found in Chorei (and the other languages treated), it had certain limitations that I remedy in the current work (see §1.3 for details) by producing a well-evidenced and well-argued description of Chorei phonology. My investigations were guided to a large extent by the common segmental and tonal phonological features and associated analytical challenges encountered in South-Central languages as described in Mortensen (2023) and Lotven (2023). In the rest of the current work, their findings as well as P. Haokip’s (2019) descriptions of Chorei phonology are compared with my findings at appropriate places.

1.3. Scope and contribution of current work

The results of my analysis of Chorei phonology closely align with P. Haokip’s (2019). However, the current work remedies several limitations of his analysis and presentation as enumerated below.

- (1) Several of the Chorei phonological contrasts proposed in P. Haokip (2019) lacked solid evidence, e.g. evidence for the contrasts between /e/ and /e:/, as well as between the diphthongs and other related vowels was entirely missing. Many other contrasts were supported only by near-minimal pairs. The orthography of the presented evidence was also partly opaque and there was no audio recording to refer to. I have furnished high-quality evidence for the proposed phonological contrasts in the form of exact minimal pairs with links to audio recordings.
- (2) Discussion of tones in Chorei was missing from P. Haokip (2019). I have systematically investigated the topic and found that for the most part, tone is absent from Chorei (§4.2).
- (3) I have presented analyses and arguments for the phonological status of various phonemes that have constrained distribution, e.g. /ʔ/ and /j/.
- (4) I have documented the phonetic correlates of the significant phonological contrasts.
- (5) I have documented the phonological and phonetic variations found across speakers.

It is expected that this work will provide an accurate basis for further phonological and grammatical investigations of the Chorei language.

1.4. Research methodology

The present description of Chorei phonology is based primarily on the analysis of a 1000 word vocabulary list recorded from four speakers each and follow-up discussions. Although initially the idea was to base my vocabulary elicitation on VanBik's (2009) 1300 word list during my two-month stay in Manikbond during February-April 2025, I decided to give better control to the speakers themselves on which words eventually got recorded. For this purpose, with very enthusiastic help from many speakers, it was possible to organize three 4-6 hours long word-collection sessions. Each session was attended by about 7-8 speakers of the language. During these sessions, instead of going through a pre-made list of English/Bengali words to be translated into Chorei, I used the "semantic domains" defined for the "Collect Word" function in the FLEx 9.0 (FieldWorks Language Explorer) software³ from SIL International, to loosely guide my consultants to provide words related to specific semantic domains. These semantic domain definitions are based on the work of Ronald Moe (2004). However, in view of my phonology project, I also encouraged the consultants to think of and provide words that may not belong to the semantic domain currently under discussion, but sound similar to the words currently being discussed. This approach gave me multiple advantages over starting with a pre-defined wordlist:

- (1) Search for minimal pairs was integrated organically into the process of preparing the wordlist.
- (2) The wordlist was representative of Chorei semantics as the speakers were not translating, rather producing words directly in their language. This would be useful for semantic and lexicographical works, not just for the current phonology project.
- (3) The speakers enjoyed the autonomy, involvement and control this approach provided them – demonstrated by their enthusiastic participation. This laid a solid foundation for our subsequent collaboration.

³ <https://software.sil.org/fieldworks/download/fw-8312/>

During these three word-collection sessions, we collected about 1000 Chorei words. At this point, I undertook some steps to curate the data and prepare the final list of words to be recorded:

- (1) I analysed the words collected thus far to work out an outline of Chorei phonology, and identify likely contrasts that were missing minimal pairs.
- (2) I marked about 250 words collected during these sessions as too specialized and decided to not include them in the final wordlist to be recorded. These words were less appropriate for my current project for multiple reasons, e.g.
 - a. I am usually not qualified enough to identify and record their referents accurately, e.g. specific types of hunting traps, species of insects, etc.
 - b. It would have been difficult to devise an elicitation prompt for them during the wordlist recording,
 - c. Even some Chorei speakers, that I would record the wordlists from, may not be familiar with all of them.
- (3) I compared the words I had collected so far with the lists from VanBik (2009) and Rüfenacht (2024) to make sure that as much of both lists were covered as possible – as long as the words could be easily elicited. In this way, I prepared a new list of about 250 words to replace the words excluded in the previous step. This step also made my wordlist more useful for historical linguistic works by making comparisons with existing works possible. I then collected the Chorei words for these new 250 words in one session from one consultant (NM) through translation-based elicitation.

In this way, the final list of 1000 Chorei words to be recorded was compiled. I recorded this list from each of four different consultants: NB, NM, BH, JM. BH, in her late 40's during the recordings (in 2025), was born in Phaikho, about 10 Km South of Manikbond, and moved to Manikbond after marriage. The other three were born and brought up in Manikbond. BH's speech is the most phonetically and phonologically conservative followed by NM's, who is in his 60's. NB is in his 50's, while JM was the youngest consultant in her 20's with the most innovative speech. In the main text the consultants are always referred to by the two-letter codes only but their personal details can be found in Appendix 1.

During the elicitation sessions, I read out each prompt in English and Bengali or Hindi as appropriate, and then the speaker provided its Chorei equivalent three times. However, the speakers were not given any written list of the planned Chorei words or elicitation prompts. This was done in order to record a pronunciation as close to normal speech as possible without reading intonation. This approach resulted in some peculiarities. First of all this slowed down the recording sessions, as the speakers had to think about the words to provide, and sometimes required prompting to arrive at the planned Chorei word. Although this was a disadvantage of the approach, this also resulted in occasional discussions about the semantics of the words being recorded, and the speakers sometimes provided alternative words, which was considered an enrichment of the data.

A significant consequence of this approach was a lower level of uniformity in the collected data, e.g. the speakers usually provided the verbs, which include in Chorei words that would be translated by adjectives in many other languages, in their 3rd person singular forms indicated by an *a-* /a/ or *â-* /a:/ prefix. Similarly, many nouns were provided with a 3rd person singular possessive prefix *a-* /a/. However, occasionally, speakers provided stem forms –

especially frequently for the nouns, or a different inflected form, e.g. 1st person singular (*ka-* /ka/ or *kâ-* /ka:/ in the verbal domain, and *ka-* /ka/ in the nominal domain). Thus my data contains the stem form *von* /vɔn/ ‘belly’ as well as the inflected 1st person singular possessive form *kavon* /ka'vɔn/ ‘my belly’ and 3rd person singular possessive form *avon* /a'vɔn/ ‘his/her belly’. For verbs, another frequent phenomenon was that sometimes different speakers provided different derived stems, e.g. both *-n-ra-sûk* /n.ra'su:k/ and *-n-sûk* /n'su:k/ appear for ‘to wash’, where *sûk* is the root, and *n-* and *ra-* are derivational or lexical prefixes of unclarified meanings (Cf. §3.1). This heterogeneity in the data provided me with a natural way of recording some morphology, and – more importantly for the current project – whether and how the phonetics and phonology of the same morpheme changes in different environments.

The current description of Chorei phonology is primarily based on the analysis of the wordlist recordings made from BH and NM, the most conservative speakers. These data were supplemented by some parts of the wordlist recordings from NB and JM, as well as targeted discussions with all four of them on specific details of Chorei phonology, e.g. the investigation of the phonological status of glottal stop (§2.2.3) and tones (§4.2), or confirming and recording many minimal pairs. Supplementary investigations and recordings also covered phonological features that were hard to recover from the wordlists, e.g. the status of tones (§4.2). The phonetic properties of most of the utterances were judged impressionistically during transcription of the recordings. However, many of the important distinctions were investigated using their spectrograms created by the software Praat⁴. Many of these spectrograms have been included in the current work for illustrating specific points of phonetics. Finally, the phonological contrasts inferred were confirmed by minimal pairs as judged by the speakers.

1.5. Data management

The wordlists, minimal pairs and other supplementary investigations were audio-recorded using a Zoom H6 Handy recorder in two parallel tracks using two microphones – one Røde HS1-B headset and one tripod-mounted Røde NTG2 microphone. The wordlist recording sessions were also video-recorded on a Sony FDR-AX53 Handycam. The wordlist recordings from BH and NM in their entirety, about 160 words from JM, and minimal pair recordings from BH and NB have subsequently been segmented and transcribed in ELAN⁵ for further analysis. In this way, about 2600 utterances, which almost always contain three repetitions of a single word, documenting about 1150 words have been transcribed and analysed. Hence about $(2600 \times 3 / 1150) \approx 6.5$ tokens of each of the 1150 words have been analysed on average.

The tier-structure used in ELAN for this purpose is shown in Table 1. The top level tier “Recording” is directly associated with the recording. It is segmented and the segments are numbered automatically in increasing order to create a “segment number” for each segment of the recording. The remaining tiers are named as per the following scheme: <topic>_<XX>_<lg>, where <XX> is the two-letter code for the participant (DJ=current researcher, see Appendix 1 for the other consultants), and <lg> is a two-letter language code, which is either ch=Chorei or ms=miscellaneous (Bengali, Hindi, English, etc.). The tiers Transcription_orth_DJ_msc and Transcription_orth_XX_msc are meant for transcribing the elicitation prompts and discussions in the contact languages, between the researcher and the participants. The Chorei language from the consultant is transcribe phonetically in

⁴ <https://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat/>

⁵ <https://archive.mpi.nl/tla/elan>

Transcription_phonetic_XX_ch. This is associated with a translation in English (Translation_xx_ch), notes (Notes_XX_ch) and an orthographic transcription (Transcription_orth_XX_ch). The orthographic transcription of the Chorei word is further associated with its phonological representation (Transcription_phl_XX_ch), a headword (Headword_orth_XX_ch), as defined below (§1.6), and a morphemic analysis (Morpheme_XX_ch) and glossing (Gloss_XX_ch). However, due to paucity of time, only the following tiers have been filled for the current work: Recording (i.e. segment no.), Transcription_phonetic_XX_ch, Translation_XX_ch, Transcription_orth_XX_ch and Headword_orth_XX_ch.

Table 1. ELAN tier structure, colour-coded by stereotype

Tier name & hierarchy	User-defined type	Stereotype
Recording	default-lt	None
--- Transcription_orth_DJ_ms	Transcription	Included In
--- Transcription_orth_XX_ms	Transcription	Included In
--- Transcription_phonetic_XX_ch	Transcription	Included In
--- Translation_XX_ch	Translation	Symbolic Association
--- Notes_XX_ch	Notes	Symbolic Association
--- Transcription_orth_XX_ch	Transcription	Included In
--- Headword_orth_XX_ch	Notes	Symbolic Association
--- Transcription_phl_XX_ch	Transcription	Included In
--- Morpheme_XX_ch	Morpheme	Symbolic Subdivision
--- Gloss_XX_ch	Translation	Symbolic Association

Each recording used for this work is also given a “recording code” according to the following scheme: CC_MMDD_N, where CC is a two-letter consultant code (See Appendix 1 for all consultant details), followed by the date of recording in month-day format (MMDD), followed by the serial no. of the recording that day (N). Thus [BH_0327_2] is the “recording code” of a recording made with BH as the consultant, and it was the 2nd recording made on 27 March. All recordings were made in 2025, and therefore the year is omitted. A specific segment in a recording can be referred to by a “recording reference” of the format CC_MMDD_N_xxxx, where xxxx is the 4-digit “segment number” in the recording CC_MMDD_N. As explained above, the segment number is recorded in the “Recording” tier of the respective ELAN file. Thus [BH_0327_2_0010] refers to the 10th segment in [BH_0327_2]. See Appendix 2 for a full list of used recordings. These recordings and their ELAN transcriptions have been archived on CoRSAL⁶ (“Computational Resource for South Asian Languages”), an archiving facility maintained by University of North Texas. The files themselves have been named according to the convention recommended by CoRSAL, i.e. as chor1278_YYYYMMDD_X, where “chor1278” in the Glottocode⁷ of the Chorei language, which is followed by the date of recording in YYYYMMDD format, followed by the one-digit serial no. of the recording among those made on that date, e.g. the recording with code [BH_0327_2] has the file name chor1278_20250327_2.wav on CoRSAL. The ELAN file also has the same name but an .eaf extension, i.e. chor1278_20250327_2.eaf. However, it is easier to identify the recordings on CoRSAL by their “Main Title”. See Appendix 2 for more details and the full list of recordings.

⁶ https://digital.library.unt.edu/explore/collections/LGBV/browse/?fq=dc_language:chor1278

⁷ The definition and usage from <https://glottolog.org/meta/glossary> (Hammarström, et al. 2025)

1.6. Data presentation

All Chorei forms quoted in this work can be found in the archived recordings unless indicated otherwise. This strict fidelity to the primary data follows the advice of Mithun (2014, 34) that “non-native grammarians should not invent forms” because the linguistic description must be error-free on all linguistic levels, i.e. phonological, morphological, etc. permitting its use beyond the initially envisioned purpose. A consequence of this choice is that most examples used in this work are morphologically complex as explained in §1.4. In order to ensure that heterogenous morphological forms produced from the same root/stem are listed in the wordlist (Appendix 3) together, the wordlist entries have been arranged in the alphabetical order of “headwords” in the practical Chorei orthography explained in §1.7. For verbs, the headword is its root, i.e. it excludes derivational and inflectional affixes. It is typically the last and accented syllable of the verb. For nominal terms, the headword is the stem, i.e. it excludes inflections but includes derivational affixes. The reader can determine the “recording reference” of where a Chorei form occurs in the corpus by looking up its headword in the wordlist (Appendix 3). Subsequently, using the list of recordings (Appendix 2), the reader can determine which recording on CoRSAL is referenced by this recording reference, and listen to the target segment of this recording by matching the segment number in the recording reference and in the corresponding ELAN file. To take an example, if the reader wishes to listen to a recording of the word *va'âk* ‘crow (the bird)’, they can first refer to the wordlist (Appendix 3) and look up the headword “va'âk”, which is in this case same as the Chorei form, because it is an uninflected noun. This will provide references to multiple locations in the corpus where this form occurs, e.g. BH_0327_2_0010. This refers to the 10th segment of the recording code BH_0327_2. Now referring to the list of recordings (Appendix 2), the reader can determine that CoRSAL lists the recording [BH_0327_2] with the main heading “Wordlist elicitation: animals (BH)”. This can be searched for on CoRSAL and should appear as shown in Figure 4. The reader can then listen to the required segment no. 10 by referring to the “Recording” tier of the respective ELAN file.



SOUND

Wordlist elicitation: animals (BH)

This is an elicitation of the names of animals in Chorei.

DATE: March 27, 2025

DURATION: 20 minutes 32 seconds

CREATOR: Jana, Dibyajyoti

ITEM TYPE: Sound

PARTNER: UNT College of Information



XML

Wordlist elicitation: animals (BH)

This is an annotation of the animal words elicited in Chorei.

DATE: March 27, 2025

CREATOR: Jana, Dibyajyoti

ITEM TYPE: Dataset

PARTNER: UNT College of Information

Figure 4. Audio recording and ELAN annotation of “Wordlist elicitation: animals (BH)” on CoRSAL

Because every Chorei form quoted in this work can thus be located and listened to in the corpus, the examples are typically not provided with an explicit recording reference. An explicit recording reference is provided always when a specific token of the item is referred to – whether because other tokens are not relevant to the current topic under discussion, or whether because the other tokens are also illustrative, but one of them is the best. The first scenario occurs in the illustration of allophones that appear to be in free variation (see the phonetics of glottal stop in §2.2.2.1 for an example), the second in the presentation of minimal pairs when that exact pair has been recorded in quick succession. A recording reference is also provided if the determination of the headword may be difficult, e.g. for phrases rather than words.

1.7. Orthography

In this work, Chorei examples are usually quoted first in a practical orthography that the native speakers would easily recognize although it is not necessarily identical to what they may themselves use. These orthographic representations are invariably written in italics in the current work. Where appropriate, a phonemic and/or phonetic transcription in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) may follow. Currently Chorei lacks a standardized orthography. Yet it is written fairly frequently. Although I have observed limited usage of the Bengali script for this purpose, the Roman script clearly dominates, e.g. in the Bible translations, some materials by governmental and Chorei cultural organizations, and above all informally by the speakers for texting or putting up public signs, etc. Therefore, in the current work also a Roman orthography has been used. Although I believe that this orthography, which is phonemic, can solve some of the difficulties of rendering Chorei into the Roman script as described below, it should be treated, for the time being, as the orthographic system limited to the current work only and not a recommendation to the speakers, because the Chorei speakers have not yet been consulted in its design. A standard Chorei orthography can only be constructed by the speakers themselves or in consultation with them.

The practical Chorei orthography of this work mostly uses the same letters and letter-combinations as the speakers themselves usually do, e.g. as used for Chorei in Bongcher, et al. (2022). The sound values of most of these letters and letter-combinations align with English and/or Pan-Indian conventions. However, some of them do present a challenge, e.g. the representation of the three phonemes /ɔ/, /ɔ:/ and /uo/ is often inconsistent in the popular orthography, especially because the first has an allophone [o] in some contexts just as /uo/ can be [o] ~ [o:] depending on the context and speaker. Chorei speakers often make an attempt to distinguish these allophones as <aw> [ɔ] ~ [ɔ:], <uo> (older or bookish) or <ou> (more popular) [(w)o:] and <o> [ɔ] ~ [o]. Instead of this system, in the current work, I have adopted the following phonologically consistent transcriptions: <o> /ɔ/, <ô> /ɔ:/ and <uo> /uo/, e.g. *kor* ‘Bengali’, *akôr* ‘tree bark/fruit skin’ and *kuor* ‘ear’. Thus the digraph <aw> is not used in the Chorei orthography of this work.

In the popular orthography, there is also uncertainty in how to write glottal stops. I use uniformly <’>, especially word-internally and at the onset of major/full syllables as defined in §2.3.1. The phonological status of glottal stop at the onset of utterance-initial minor syllables is sometimes unclear, and therefore remain unindicated for the moment. I also write /j/ consistently as <y> to align with a consonantal analysis of this segment (§2.3.2). Chorei speakers often use <i> instead. My strict adherence to phonological principles leads to one more frequent and significant difference in the orthography used here from how the speakers

usually write. I spell the sequence /aj/ as <ay> because generally we have /a/ <a> and /j/ <y>. However, native speakers usually spell this sequence as <ei> reflecting a frequent assimilation that this sequence undergoes, e.g. the ethnonym Chorei would be spelt *Choray* in the orthography of this work. I also follow Bongcher, et al. (2022) and other relatively formal sources like Bible translations in marking long vowels by a circumflex sign (^), although this is frequently omitted in more informal writing.

I hope, the spelling conventions used for Chorei words in this work are transparent enough to make them accessible to the Chorei speakers themselves. The details of the orthography will also be explained along with the discussion of segmental phonology.

2. Segmental Phonology

2.1. Vowels

2.1.1. Vowel inventory

Chorei distinguishes five simple vowel qualities – /a/, /e/, /i/, /ɔ/, /u/ – each contrasting two lengths – short and long. This leads to a total of 10 phonologically distinct simple vowels in the language. These simple vowels contrast three heights – high, mid and low. The non-low vowels also contrast between front unrounded and back rounded qualities. The low vowels /a/ and /a:/ phonologically pattern with the back rounded vowels in admitting a /j/ coda (§2.3.3). However, /a/ and /a:/ are phonetically central and unrounded (§2.1.6). Therefore, phonologically the roundedness contrast does not seem to be significant in Chorei. However, a contrast between front and non-front vowels is phonologically significant. Apart from the simple vowels, Chorei also has two rising-sonority diphthongs – /ia/ and /uo/, both of which pattern phonologically with the non-front vowels in admitting a /j/ coda (§2.3.3).

Table 2. Chorei vowel inventory with orthographic symbols in <>

	Front	Non-front
High	/i/ <i>, /i:/ <î>	/u/ <u>, /u:/ <û>
Mid	/e/ <e>, /e:/ <ê>	/ɔ/ <o>, /ɔ:/ <ô>
Low		/a/ <a>, /a:/ <a:>
Diphthongs		/ia/ <ie>, /uo/ <uo>

Barring phonetic details, this vowel inventory is identical to

1. the inventory reported for Chorei by P. Haokip (2019) and
2. the inventory reconstructed for Proto-South-Central by VanBik (2009).

In the practical orthography used in this work, as in various sources written by native speakers, the long vowels are indicated by a circumflex (^) sign on the vowel while the short vowels bear no special marking. The <ie> orthography for /ia/ reflects the usual spelling convention among the speakers representing the very common partly assimilated pronunciation of the diphthong as [je].

2.1.2. Marginal diphthong /ua/

There are two words in my corpus – *kuâ* [kwa:] ‘betelnut’ and *kor kuâk* [kɔr 'kwa:k] ‘white-breasted waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*)’ that appear to contain a diphthong /ua/ [wa:]. The first one is likely a loanword, cp. Bengali/Assamese *guwa* ‘betelnut’, and the second one is likely of onomatopoeic origin based on the typical call of that bird. Especially for the first one, the speakers appear to always pronounce it in a single syllable. This was confirmed by an activity where various Chorei words were pronounced by BH, NB and JM along with clapping one time for each syllable. However, the consultants also readily offered a disyllabic /ku'a:k/ as an alternative to the monosyllabic /kuak/ in *kor kuâk*, and with some reservations, also disyllabic /ku'a:/ for monosyllabic *kuâ* /kua/. This alternative analysis would require vowel-initial stressed syllables, which are also limited to loanwords and words of onomatopoeic origin (§2.2.3). Either way, this demonstrates that loanwords and words of onomatopoeic origin form a lexical stratum in Chorei with slightly different phonology than the rest of the lexicon. In

fact, such aberrant phonological behavior of loanwords and words of onomatopoeic origin is a cross-linguistically common phenomenon (Uffmann 2013, 660-662, Körtvélyessy 2024).

2.1.3. Contrast among simple vowels

Simple vowel quality and quantity contrasts are evidenced by the minimal pairs in Table 3-5. Note that most minimal pairs are morphologically complex as shown by the glossing whenever that is the case, except for less clear lexical prefixes as explained in §3.1. This situation is the result of strict fidelity to the recorded data (§1.6) and the recorded data being predominantly morphologically complex (§1.4). However, this approach ensures that every word quoted in the minimal pairs can be located and listened to in the recordings in its exact quoted form (see §1.6 for how to locate them in the corpus). In any case, the minimal pairs have been chosen in a way that minimizes the differences in their morphological make-up enabling a valid comparison between the phonemes under consideration.

Table 3. Minimal pairs demonstrating quality contrasts among simple short vowels

/i/ - /u/	<i>â-ring</i>	/a:ˈriŋ/	‘it is fresh (fruit, vegetable, etc.)’
	3SG.SBJ-fresh		
	<i>â-rung</i>	/a:ˈruŋ/	‘s/he protects, guards’
	3SG.SBJ-guard		
/i/ - /e/	<i>â-ling</i>	/a:ˈliŋ/	‘s/he plants’
	3SG.SBJ-plant		
	<i>â-leng</i>	/a:ˈleŋ/	‘s/he lops off (in one blow)’
	3SG.SBJ-lop.off		
	[BH_0410_2_0033]		
/i/ - /ɔ/	<i>â-ring</i>	/a:ˈriŋ/	‘it is fresh (fruit, vegetable, etc.)’
	3SG.SBJ-fresh		
	<i>â-rong</i>	/a:ˈrɔŋ/	‘it is empty’
	3SG.SBJ-empty		
/i/ - /a/	<i>rakil</i>	/raˈkil/	‘corner’
	<i>rakal</i>	/raˈkal/	‘ladder, bridge’
	[BH_0410_3_0037]		
/u/ - /e/	<i>a-bul</i>	/aˈbul/	‘its base (of a pole, etc.)’
	3SG.POSS-base		
	<i>a-bel</i>	/aˈbel/	‘s/he lights (a lamp, swidden field, etc.)’
	3SG.SBJ-light.fire		
/u/ - /ɔ/	<i>a-vun</i>	/aˈvun/	‘his/her skin’
	3SG.POSS-skin		
	<i>a-von</i>	/aˈvɔn/	‘his/her belly’
	3SG.POSS-belly		
	[BH_0410_3_0006]		

/u/ - /a/	<i>chung</i> /tʃuŋ/	‘up’
	<i>chang</i> /tʃaŋ/	‘right (direction)’
[BH_0410_4_0018]		
/e/ - /o/	<i>â-n-thek</i> /a:n'tʰek/	‘s/he scatters (seeds, etc.) around’
	3SG.SBJ-?-scatter	
	<i>â-n-thok</i> /a:n'tʰok/	‘s/he gets dressed’
	3SG.SBJ-?-get.dressed	
[BH_0410_2_0013, BH_0410_2_0015]		
/e/ - /a/	<i>â-n-thep</i> /a:n'tʰep/	‘it is folded’
	3SG.SBJ-?-fold	
	<i>â-n-thap</i> /a:n'tʰap/	‘it is easy to grab, not slippery’
	3SG.SBJ-?-not.slippery	
[BH_0410_2_0011]		
/o/ - /a/	<i>â-n-thok</i> /a:n'tʰok/	‘s/he gets dressed’
	3SG.SBJ-?-get.dressed	
	<i>â-n-thak</i> /a:n'tʰak/	‘it is itchy’
	3SG.SBJ-?-itchy	
[BH_0410_2_0015]		

Table 4. Minimal pairs demonstrating quality contrasts among simple long vowels

/i:/ - /u:/	<i>nî~nî</i> /ni:'ni:/	‘father’s sister’
	HCR~father’s.sister	
	<i>nû~nû</i> /nu:'nu:/	‘mother’
	HCR~mother	
/i:/ - /e:/	<i>nî~nî</i> /ni:'ni:/	‘father’s sister’
	HCR~father’s.sister	
	<i>nê~nê</i> /ne:'ne:/	‘mother’s younger sister’
	HCR~mother’s.younger.sister	
[BH_0410_2_0005]		
/i:/ - /o:/	<i>nî~nî</i> /ni:'ni:/	‘father’s sister’
	HCR~father’s.sister	
	<i>nô~nô</i> /no:'no:/	‘great grand-mother’
	HCR~great.grandmother	
/i:/ - /a:/	<i>ka-pî</i> /ka'pi:/	‘my grand-mother’
	1SG.POSS-grandmother	
	<i>ka-pâ</i> /ka'pa:/	‘my father’
	1SG.POSS-father	

/u:/ - /e:/	<i>nû~nû</i> /nu:'nu:/ HCR~mother	‘mother’
	<i>nê~nê</i> /ne:'ne:/ HCR~mother’s.younger.sister	‘mother’s younger sister’
/u:/ - /ɔ:/	<i>nû~nû</i> /nu:'nu:/ HCR~mother	‘mother’
	<i>nô~nô</i> /nɔ:'nɔ:/ HCR~great.grandmother	‘great grand-mother’
	[BH_0410_2_0009]	
/u:/ - /a:/	<i>mûr</i> /mu:r/ <i>mâr</i> /ma:r/	‘mouth (outside)’ ‘North’
/e:/ - /ɔ:/	<i>nê~nê</i> /ne:'ne:/ HCR~mother’s.younger.sister	‘mother’s younger sister’
	<i>nô~nô</i> /nɔ:'nɔ:/ HCR~great.grandmother	‘great grand-mother’
/e:/ - /a:/	<i>â-sê</i> /a:'se:/ 3SG.SBJ-go	‘s/he goes’
	<i>â-sâ</i> /a:'sa:/ 3SG.SBJ-beautiful	‘s/he is beautiful, good’
/ɔ:/ - /a:/	<i>â-n-rôy</i> /a:n'rɔ:j/ 3SG.SBJ-?-grind	‘s/he grinds’
	<i>â-n-rây</i> /a:n'ra:j/ 3SG.SBJ-?-pregnant	‘she is pregnant’

Table 5. Minimal pairs demonstrating vowel quantity contrasts

/i/ - /i:/	<i>â-n-chîl</i> /a:n'tʃil/ 3SG.SBJ-?-spit	‘s/he spits’
	<i>â-n-chîl</i> /a:n'tʃi:l/ 3SG.SBJ-?-tread	‘s/he treads (hard on something)’
	[BH_0410_3_0042]	
/u/ - /u:/	<i>â-n-suk</i> /a:n'suk/ 3SG.SBJ-?-punch	‘s/he punches’
	<i>â-n-sûk</i> /a:n'su:k/ 3SG.SBJ-?-wash	‘s/he washes’
	[BH_0410_3_0021]	
/e/ - /e:/	<i>â-khek</i> /a:'kʰek/ 3SG.SBJ-?-unfasten	‘s/he unfastens’
	<i>â-khêk</i> /a:'kʰe:k/ 3SG.SBJ-shout	‘s/he shouts’
	[BH_0410_3_0014]	

/ɔ/ - /ɔ:/	<i>â-n-chok</i> /a:n'tʃɔk/	's/he kindles (a fire from another fire)'
	3SG.SBJ-?-kindle	
	<i>â-n-chôk</i> /a:n'tʃɔ:k/	's/he buys'
	3SG.SBJ-?-buy	
	[BH_0410_3_0019]	
/a/ - /a:/	<i>â-var</i> /a:'var/	's/he weighs (tr.)'
	3SG.SBJ-weigh	
	<i>â-vâr</i> /a:'va:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'
	3SG.SBJ-clear	
	[BH_0410_2_0031]	

2.1.4. Contrast between diphthongs and simple vowels

Chorei has two diphthongs - /ia/ and /uo/, as justified below (§2.1.5). The following table provides examples of minimal pairs that establish the contrast between the diphthongs and related simple vowels:

Table 6. Evidence of contrast between the diphthongs and related simple vowels

/ia/ - /e/	<i>â-khie</i> /a:'k ^h iak/	's/he breaks (a branch, etc.)'
	3SG.SBJ-break	
	<i>â-khek</i> /a:'k ^h ek/	's/he unfastens'
	3SG.SBJ-unfasten	
	[BH_0410_3_0014]	
/ia/ - /e:/	<i>â-khie</i> /a:'k ^h iak/	's/he breaks (a branch, etc.)'
	3SG.SBJ-break	
	<i>â-khêk</i> /a:'k ^h e:k/	's/he shouts'
	3SG.SBJ-shout	
	[BH_0410_3_0014]	
/ia/ - /i/	<i>â-riek</i> /a:'riak/	's/he spends the night'
	3SG.SBJ-spend.night	
	<i>â-rik</i> /a:'rik/	'it is heavy'
	3SG.SBJ-heavy	
/ia/ - /i:/	<i>â-n-ziek</i> /a:n'ziak/	's/he write'
	3SG.SBJ-?-write	
	<i>â-n-zîk</i> /a:n'zi:k/	's/he hits'
	3SG.SBJ-?-hit	
/ia/ - /a/	<i>â-n-rieng</i> /a:n'rian/	's/he is poor'
	3SG.SBJ-?-poor	
	<i>â-n-rang</i> /a:n'ran/	's/he hurries'
	3SG.SBJ-?-hurry	

/ia/ - /a:/	<i>â-sie</i> /a:'sia/ 3SG.SBJ-put	's/he puts'
	<i>â-sâ</i> /a:'sa:/ 3SG.SBJ-good	's/he is beautiful, good'
/uɔ/ - /ɔ:/	<i>a-luong</i> /a'luɔŋ/ 3SG.POSS-log	'its log (e.g. of wood)'
	<i>a-long</i> /a'lɔŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-pith	'its pith, internal stem (of a banana-tree, jackfruit, etc.)'
	[BH_0410_4_0009]	
/uɔ/ - /ɔ:/	<i>a-kuor</i> /a'kuɔr/ 3SG.POSS-ear	'his/her ear'
	<i>a-kôr</i> /a'kɔ:r/ 3SG.POSS-rind	'its bark/rind (of a tree, fruit, etc.)'
	[BH_0410_4_0007]	
/uɔ/ - /u/	<i>â-duoy</i> /a:'duɔj/ 3SG.SBJ-weak	'(sound) is weak, soft'
	<i>â-duy</i> /a:'duj/ 3SG.SBJ-wet	'it is wet'
/uɔ/ - /u:/	<i>ruo</i> /ruɔ/ <i>rû</i> /ru:/	'bamboo, rain' 'bone'
	[BH_0410_4_0018]	

2.1.5. Phonemic status of diphthongs

I have posited two rising-sonority diphthongs /ia/ [je(:) ~ jə(:)] and /uɔ/ [wɔ(:) ~ wo(:) ~ o:] for Chorei. Analysing them phonologically as diphthongs rather than glide-vowel sequences has the following advantages:

1. The phonetic glide [w] occurs in Chorei only in the sound-sequence [wɔ(:) ~ wo(:)], e.g. *khuo* [k^hwo:] 'village'. This could be phonologized either as three segments /k^h/+/w/+/ɔ:/ or as two /k^h/+/uɔ/. While the segments /k^h/ and /ɔ:/ would be already available in the phoneme inventory, the former analysis would add a new glide /w/ to the inventory, while the latter would add the diphthong /uɔ/. Thus, both analyses would result in the same size of over-all phoneme inventory. Nevertheless, the diphthong analysis is more parsimonious, and therefore preferable, due to the following reasons:
 - a. The two-segment analysis would not only add the glide /w/ to the phoneme inventory, but it would also require the addition of a constraint to disallow sequences like \$wɔ, \$Cwi, \$Cwa, etc. (\$ = syllable boundary), i.e. /w/ has to be constrained to occur only after another consonant in the onset and only before /ɔ/. That the /w/ cannot form an onset alone is shown by the root 'uoy (> *ân'uoy* /a:n'ʔuɔj/ 'it is sturdy') which requires a preceding glottal stop onset. In the diphthong analysis, it is sufficient to only add the diphthong /uɔ/ to the inventory without the need for an additional phonotactic constraint.

- b. The two-segment analysis also requires a syllable onset of the form Cw- to accommodate phonological forms like */k^hwɔ:/ for *khuo* ‘village’. On the other hand, the analysis /k^huɔ/ containing a diphthong /uɔ/ is compatible with a simple C- onset, which is sufficient to explain the rest of the data (§2.3). Thus the diphthong analysis is also more economical in terms of syllable structure inventory by avoiding Cw- onsets.
 - c. Moreover, this sound(-sequence) has a frequent allophone [o:] (see §2.1.6). This suggests that a unitary analysis like /uɔ/ is appropriate for it.
 2. The phonetic glide [j] can occur in Chorei post-vocally, unlike [w], and at this position, it is analysed as a consonant segment /j/, e.g. *ray* /raj/ ‘axe’ (§2.3.2). Thus /j/ is already available in the Chorei phoneme inventory. Therefore, a form like *riek* [rje(:)k ~ rjə(:)k] ‘to spend the night’ can be phonologized as /r/+j/+a/+k/ without positing any new segment. On the other hand, phonologizing it as /r/+ia/+k/ containing a diphthong /ia/ requires the addition of this diphthong to the phoneme inventory, increasing its size by one. Nevertheless, I would argue that the diphthong analysis is over-all more parsimonious and therefore preferable, as explained below.
 - a. Although the two-segment analysis would avoid adding a new phoneme to the inventory, it would still require the addition of a new phonotactic constraint to disallow syllable onsets of the form \$ja, \$Cjɔ, \$Cju, etc. (\$ = syllable boundary), i.e. /j/ has to be constrained to occur only after another consonant in the onset and only before /a/ or whichever vowel is analysed to occur in words like *riek* ‘to spend the night’. That the /j/ cannot form an onset on its own is shown by the root *'iem* (> *â'iem* /a:.'ɿiam/ ‘s/he believes’) which requires a preceding glottal stop onset. The diphthong analysis adds a new segment /ia/ to the inventory, but it requires no additional phonotactic constraint.
 - b. Moreover, the two-segment analysis also requires a syllable onset of the form Cj- to accommodate phonological forms like */rjak/ for *riek* ‘to spend the night’. On the contrary, the analysis /riak/ containing a diphthong /ia/ is compatible with a simple C- onset, which is sufficient to explain the rest of the data (§2.3). Thus the diphthong analysis is more economical in terms of syllable structure inventory by avoiding Cj- onsets.

2.1.6. Vowel phonetics and allophony

The most common allophones of Chorei vowels and diphthongs are shown in Table 7. The usual quality of the low short vowel /a/ is [ə] but it may undergo various (partial) assimilation processes with neighbouring sounds:

1. Unstressed /a/ may undergo occasional vowel harmony with neighbouring stressed vowels, e.g. *palep* /pa'lep/ [pə'lep] ~ *pelep* /pe'lep/ [pɛ'lep] ‘butterfly’. Although this can be viewed as a phonological process rather than allophony, it is apparently not fully phonologized in Chorei (§2.4.1). Therefore, such words are generally quoted in this work with the unharmonized /a/ <a> if such a form is attested or can be reasonably inferred as underlying.
2. Both stressed and unstressed /a/ can be raised and fronted to [ɛ] before a coda /j/, e.g. *ânay* /a:.'naj/ [ʔa:.'nɛj ~ ʔa:.'nɛj] ‘s/he is rich’ and *aynasê* /aj.na'se:/ [ʔɛjnə'se:] ‘we (INCL) go’ show the effect in a stressed and an unstressed syllable respectively (§2.3.3).

3. /a/ is also subject to occasional deletion in an open pretonic syllable in trisyllabic or longer words (§2.4.2).

In contrast, the long vowel /a:/ has a stable [a:] realization.

Table 7. List of common vowel and diphthong allophones

/a/	[ə] (also various assimilations)
/a:/	[a:]
/e/	[e ~ ε]
/e:/	[e:]
/ɔ/	[ɔ]
/ɔ:/	[ɔ:]
/i/	[i ~ ɪ]
/i:/	[i:]
/u/	[u ~ ʊ]
/u:/	[u:]
/ia/	[je(:) ~ jə(:)]
/uo/	[wɔ(:) ~ wo(:) ~ o:]

The short mid back vowel /ɔ/ may be raised to [ɔ] or [o] before a syllable-final /j/, e.g. *âphoy* /a: 'pʰɔj/ [ʔa: 'pʰɔj ~ ʔa: 'pʰɔj] 's/he dries (something)'. In contrast, the long back mid vowel /ɔ:/ remains [ɔ:] in all contexts. Example: *ângoy* /a: 'ŋɔj/ [ʔa: 'ŋɔj] 'it is white' vs. *angôy* /a 'ŋɔ:j/ [ʔə 'ŋɔ:j] 'his/her fishing trap'.

For the remaining simple vowels /e(:)/, /i(:)/, /u(:)/ the quality distribution is currently less well understood. There appears to be a rough correspondence between the tense and long version on the one hand (/e:/ [e:], /i:/ [i:], /u:/ [u:]) and the lax and short version on the other (/e/ [ε], /i/ [ɪ], /u/ [ʊ]), but there are many unexplained apparent deviations from this pattern. However, some speakers occasionally pronounce word-final /e:/ as [e:j], as attested in *ânngê* /a:n 'ŋe:/ [ʔa:n 'ŋe:j] 's/he reconciles' in two out of three times in [NM_0405_2_0149]. However, this pronunciation is very rare in careful speech as represented in the recordings underlying the current analysis.

The diphthong /uo/ is primarily pronounced [wɔ(:) ~ wo(:)] in stressed syllables by conservative speakers, e.g. BH. In unstressed syllables, it tends to become [o(:)]. More innovative speakers monophthongize this “diphthong” in both stressed (with [o:]) and unstressed (with [o(:)]) positions as exemplified by JM’s pronunciation, e.g. among the 15 tokens of *âluok* /a: 'luɔk/ 's/he scoops up (liquid in bucket)' and *ânluok* /a:n 'luɔk/ 's/he vomits' in my corpus from BH and NM, only one from NM has /o:/, all the rest have [wɔ(:)], while JM has [o:] in all of her six tokens of these two words.

The diphthong /ia/ is normally pronounced [jə(:)] by conservative speakers, e.g. BH, and [je(:)] by less conservative speakers. The orthography <ie> reflects the less conservative

pronunciation, which appears to be the more wide-spread realization in Manikbond. However, phonologically, it is analysed as /ia/, rather than /ie/, for two reasons:

1. It is likely that the realization [jə(:)] is more basic than [je(:)] since the latter is easily explained as a result of partial assimilation of the former, rather than the other way around.
2. Although attested in only one lexeme in the data, this diphthong allows a /j/ coda, similar to non-front vowels (§2.3.3), e.g. *ânliey* /a:n'liaj/ 's/he swims'. This suggests that underlyingly it ends in a non-front vocalic component like /a/, rather than a front vocalic component like /e/, even though the surface realization of this word is [ʔa:n'lje:j] by both BH and NM showing the result of partial assimilation.

Phonological vowel-length corresponds regularly to phonetic vowel length in closed syllables in both stressed and unstressed positions as well as whether the syllable has a plosive or a sonorant coda (See §4.1 for more on stress). At least this is the case in the slow and careful speech underlying the current analysis. Typically a long vowel is about 1.5 to 2.0 times as long as a short vowel in the same phonetic environment as shown for some representative examples in Table 8. Each short-long pair in the examples was chosen from the same recording session in order to minimize confounders, but were spaced by sufficient time (about 40-45 minutes) to ensure that the consultants would not unnaturally exaggerate the length differences. Moreover, each example is the second token of the corresponding set of three repetitions of the same word to avoid possible boundary effects like the shortening of the vowel in the third token which has been observed frequently in my data.

Table 8. Comparison of representative realizations of long and short vowels in closed syllables: stressed and unstressed /dɔ(:)ŋ/

Syllable type	Total syllable length (ms)	Length of syllable nucleus (ms)	Recording reference
Short unstressed /dɔŋ' tian/ 'Northern direction'	310	100	NB_0329_3_0058 (2nd token)
Long unstressed /adɔ:ŋ' ma:/ 'his wife'	304	154	NB_0329_3_0448 (2nd token)
Short stressed /'dɔŋ/ 'North'	490	167	BH_0329_5_0052 (2nd token)
Long stressed /'dɔ:ŋ/ 'family'	644	330	BH_0329_5_0330 (2nd token)

It can be observed from Table 8 that in the unstressed position the total syllable length of both /dɔŋ/ and /dɔ:ŋ/ are roughly the same: around 300-310 ms, but the vowel /ɔ:/ in /dɔ:ŋ/ is about 1.5 times longer than the /ɔ/ in /dɔŋ/. In stressed syllables both syllable length and the vowel length are significantly different between /dɔŋ/ and /dɔ:ŋ/. In absolute terms, the /ɔ:/ in /dɔ:ŋ/, with a duration of 330 ms, is about 2 times longer than the /ɔ/ in /dɔŋ/, which is 167 ms long. However, in proportional terms, /ɔ:/ occupies about $(330/644) \approx 0.51$ part of the duration of the syllable length of /dɔ:ŋ/, and /ɔ/ occupies about $(167/490) \approx 0.34$ part of the duration of the syllable length of /dɔŋ/. Therefore, the long vowel occupies about $(0.51/0.34) = 1.5$ times more proportion of the syllable duration also in the stressed position. This demonstrates that long vowels are about 1.5 to 2 times longer than short vowels in both stressed and unstressed closed syllables.

In contrast to closed syllables, Chorei vowel length distinction is weak in open (i.e. coda-less) syllables. Open syllables in stressed and/or word-final position only contain long vowels. However, the final part of the duration of unstressed final vowels may witness a (partial) glottal closure resulting in a non-phonemic glottal stop /ʔ/ or glottal fricative /h/ (§2.2.3). In word-internal unstressed open syllables too, vowel length distinction is at least partially neutralized (§2.4.4).

2.1.7. Ongoing sound changes

2.1.7.1. /e:/ - /ia/ merger

Although BH, who grew up in a different village, maintains a stable distinction between /e:/ and /ia/, this distinction is somewhat uncertain in Manikbond, e.g. NM pronounced *hi(n)tieng* /hi(n)'tɪəŋ/ ‘this direction’ in quick succession as both [hi'tjɛŋ] and [hin'tɛ:ŋ]. Most consultants I worked with, other than BH, often accepted my production of the relevant lexemes with both [e:] and [je:]. They also did not recognize any minimal pairs between the two, and occasionally explicitly clarified that potential minimal pairs, e.g. *â'iem* /a:'ɪam/ ‘s/he believes’ and *â'êm* /a:'ɛ:m/ ‘it is green’, were in fact pronounced identically by them, e.g. NM_0404_2_0076. This suggests that for these speakers the two sounds have merged, and the distinction of /e:/ and /ia/ in the present analysis rests predominantly on BH’s judgement. However, the merger is likely incomplete for most speakers as they appear to produce some frequent vocabulary items consistently with one sound or the other in a way that matches BH’s judgement. In my impression of the speech of Manikbond, common words like *pêk* /pe:k/ ‘to give’ and *nêk* /ne:k/ ‘to drink’ essentially always have [e:] indicating a phonological /e:/, and *lien* /lian/ ‘big’ and *riet* /riat/ ‘to know, perceive’ also typically have [je(:)] indicating a phonological /ia/. On the other hand, the merger may be complete in favour of /e:/ in the speech of the most innovative speakers, e.g. JM. In the fully analysed 160-word sample of the wordlist-recording from JM, there are 27 tokens of 9 words with /ia/ (as judged by BH). Only one token appears with [je:], and the rest with [e:]: *ânrather* /a:nra'tʰial/ [ʔa:nrə'tʰje:l ~ ʔa:nrə'tʰe:l] ‘s/he cleans’. Similarly, in this sample there are 34 tokens of 9 words with /e:/ (as judged by BH). Among these, two tokens of one word have [je:] and the rest [e:]: *ânhêk* /a:n'he:k/ [ʔa:n'hje:k ~ ʔa:n'he:k] ‘s/he leans’. Therefore, it is apparent that /e:/ and /ia/ are not distinct categories for JM, but are merged to a unified /e:/ [e:] with an occasional variant realization as [je:]. Note that this monophthongization of /ia/ parallels the monophthongization of /uo/ among innovative speakers to [o:]. However, in that case, there is no merger with /ɔ:/ which is clearly distinct in quality.

2.1.7.2. Sporadic /a/ > /e/ shift

This is a vowel change attested mostly in JM’s speech. Some (but not all) words, that contain a stressed short /a/ in the speech of more conservative speakers like BH and NM, have /e/ in JM’s pronunciation. The exact conditioning environment of this change is unclear. In any case, the examples found in the analysed 160-word sample of JM’s recordings are listed in Table 9. That it is in fact a sound change (a > e/unknown condition) and not merely an allophone of /a/ that is more similar to /e/ [ɛ] than usual but distinct from it, is proven by JM’s explicit comment during a discussion session that she pronounced *âsan* /a:'san/ ‘s/he helps’ and *âsen* /a:'sen/ ‘it is red’ in the same way. One instance of this a > e change was also found in the limited amount of data analysed from NB: *thâthar* [tʰa:'tʰɛr] ‘first phase after new moon’. This word is a compound of *thâ* /tʰa:/ ‘moon’ and *thar* /tʰar/ ‘new’.

Table 9. Examples of the /a/ > /e/ shift in the most innovative speech variety (JM)

<i>âchap</i>	[ʔa:ˈtʃɛp]	‘s/he cries, weeps’
<i>âman</i>	[ʔa:ˈmɛn]	‘s/he gets’
<i>âsan</i>	[ʔa:ˈsɛn]	‘s/he helps, protects’
<i>âthat</i>	[ʔa:ˈtʰɛt]	‘s/he kills’
<i>ânzar</i>	[ʔa:nˈzɛr]	‘s/he spreads, unfolds’

2.2. Consonants

2.2.1. Consonant inventory

Chorei has 20 native consonants – contrasting four places of articulation, viz. labial, coronal, velar and glottal. Plosives and nasals are produced at all of the first three places of articulations. Additionally, it has one affricate, two fricatives, one trill, and two approximants among the coronals. Apart from these there is a voiced labio-dental fricative /v/, a voiceless glottal fricative /h/, and a voiceless glottal stop /ʔ/ in Chorei. The sonorants are all voiced. The non-glottal plosives make a three-way laryngeal contrast – voiceless unaspirated, voiceless aspirated and voiced. However, Chorei lacks the voiced velar plosive /g/ in native words – a situation that is common among South-Central languages (Mortensen 2023, 8-15).

Table 10. Chorei consonant inventory with orthographic symbols inside <> where different from IPA and loan phonemes within ()

		Labial	Coronal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	Voiceless unaspirated	p	t	k	ʔ <’>
	Voiceless aspirated	p ^h <ph>	t ^h <th>	k ^h <kh>	
	Voiced	b	d	(g)	
Nasal		m	n	ŋ <ng>	
Affricate			tʃ <ch>		
Fricative	Voiceless		s		h
	Voiced	v	z		
Trill			r		
Approximant	Lateral		l		
	Central		j <y>		

Barring phonetic details, this consonant inventory for Chorei is almost the same as in P. Haokip (2019). The only phonological difference is my inclusion of glottal stop as argued for in detail in §2.2.3. Mortensen’s (2023) discussion suggests that this is quite a typical South-Central consonant inventory. It shows the typical contrast of 4 places of articulation, a 3-way laryngeal contrast among non-glottal plosives with a gap for the voiced velar plosive /g/, which is limited to loanwords in Chorei too. However, in many South-Central languages, there is also a voicing contrast among the sonorants, which is missing in Chorei.

2.2.2. Consonant phonetics and contrasts

2.2.2.1. Plosives

Chorei plosives contrast four places of articulation – labial, coronal, velar and glottal. The labial plosives are phonetically bilabial and the coronal plosives are most frequently dental but alternate freely with alveolar realizations. Due to the three-way laryngeal contrast mentioned above, Chorei has 6 plosives at these two places of articulation. Native velar plosives are always voiceless but distinguish aspiration. However, voiced velar plosives occur in loanwords, e.g. *gârî* /ga:'ri:/ ‘car, vehicle’, *sâg* /sa:g/ ‘green vegetables’, etc. from Indo-Aryan. There are no laryngeal distinctions for the glottal stop. Among the plosives, only the non-glottal voiceless unaspirated ones, i.e. /p/, /t/ and /k/, occur syllable-finally, and they are usually unreleased at that position.

The phonological status of glottal stop is sometimes unclear in South-Central languages, especially syllable-finally (Mortensen 2023, 24). Because of this observation, this topic has been given special consideration also in the current work. The investigations posit that glottal stop needs to be considered a phoneme in Chorei. However, a phonemic contrast with null is expected primarily only at the onset of affixes, but it can be considered phonemic also at the syllable onset position in lexical roots (§2.2.3). On the other hand, phonetically a glottal stop may occur syllable-finally, but it is not phonemic at this position (§2.2.3). Glottal stop presents itself phonetically as a bundle of at least three features: (a) occlusion followed by release, i.e. the normal plosive articulation, (b) creaky voice on the following vowel, and (c) pharyngealization of the following vowel. However, not all of these features co-occur in every token of the glottal stop. Spectrograms of (almost) pure examples of the three types are presented below.

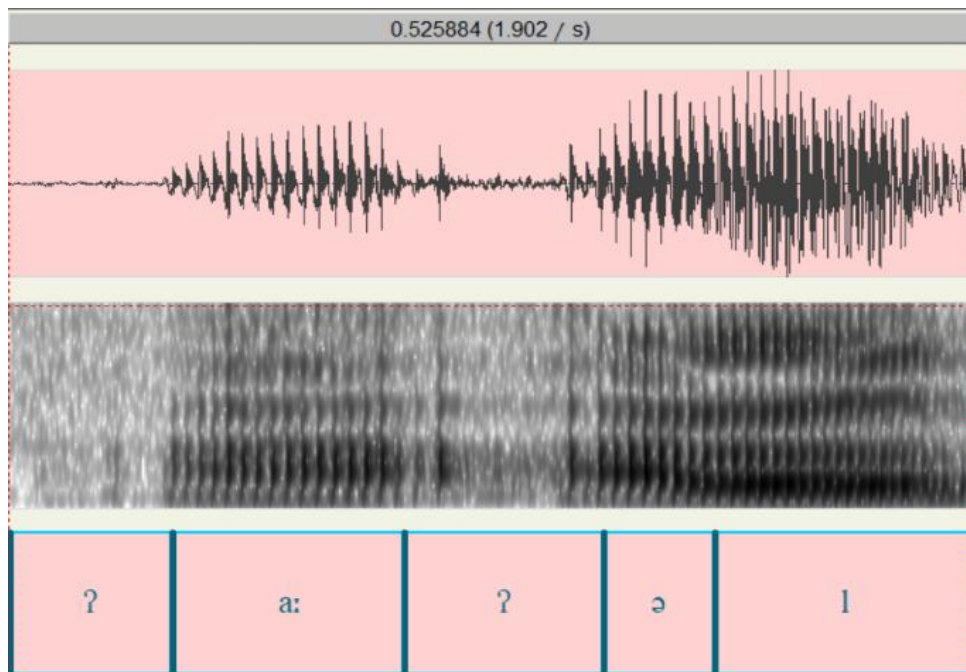


Figure 5. Plosive realisation (with slight creaky voice before full occlusion) of glottal stop: 1st token of *â'al* /a:'ʔəl/ ‘it is salty’ in [NB_0412_1_0010]. Note the silence during occlusion.

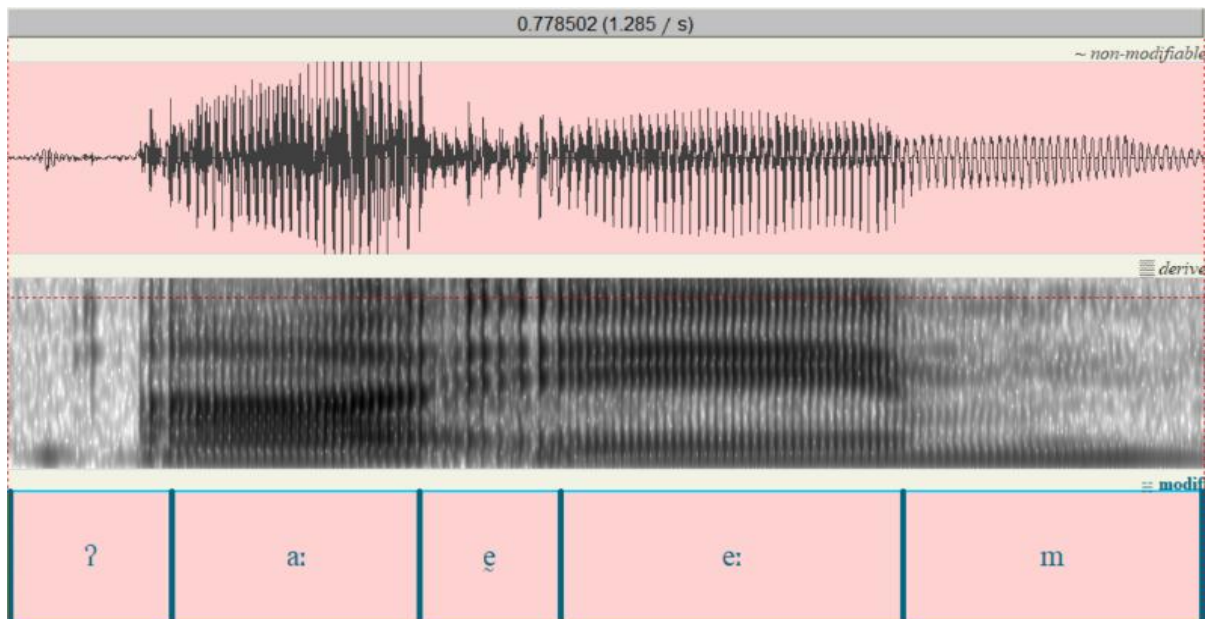


Figure 6. Creaky voice realisation of glottal stop: 2nd token of *â'êm* /a:'ɛ:m/ 'it is green' in [BH_0410_3_0059]. Note the low frequency, irregular oscillation during the creaky voice.

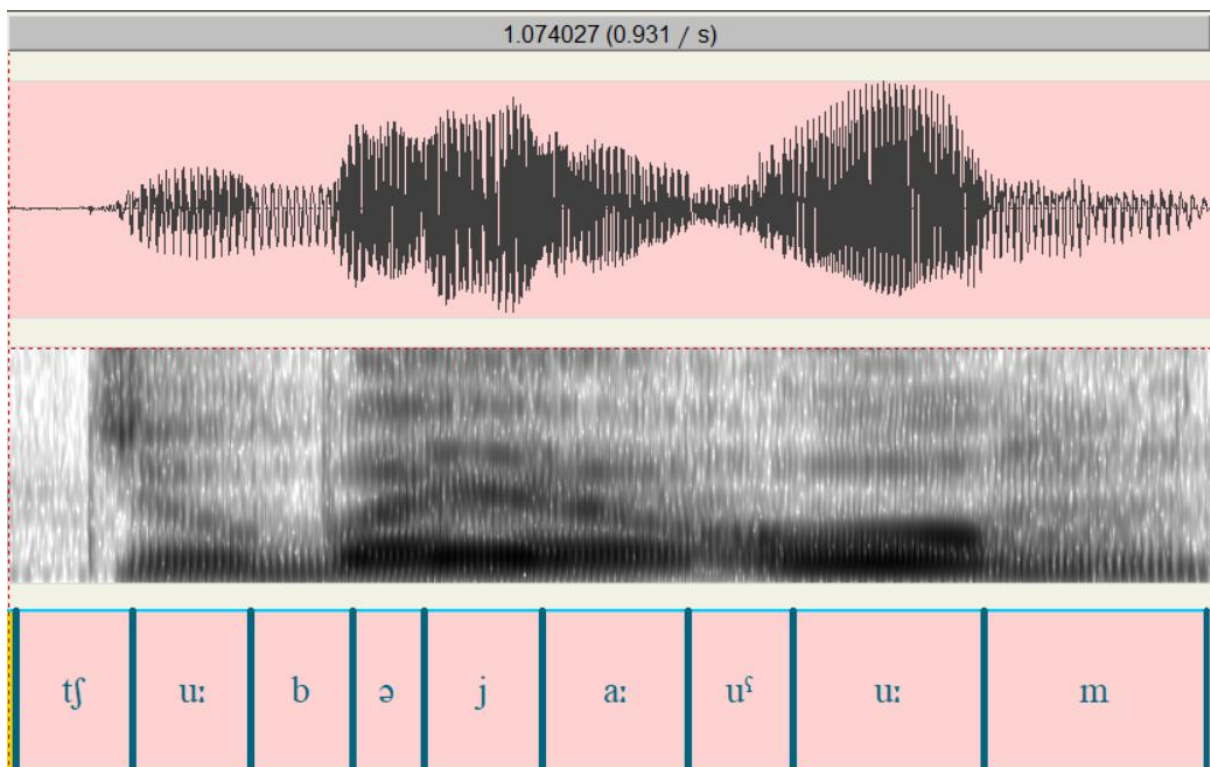


Figure 7. Pharyngealized realisation of glottal stop: 1st token of *chûbay â'ûm* /tʃu:'baj a:'Ɂu:m/ 's/he bows and touches feet (of someone) in greetings' in [NM_0405_1_0336]. Note the sudden fall in amplitude at the beginning of the pharyngealization.

The following minimal pairs establish the aspiration contrast among unvoiced plosives and the voicing contrast among the unaspirated plosives:

Table 11. Minimal pairs establishing laryngeal contrasts in labial plosives

Voiceless unaspirated	/p/	<i>â-pet</i>	/a:ˈpet/	‘s/he bites’
		3SG.SBJ-bite		
Voiceless aspirated	/p ^h /	<i>â-phet</i>	/a:ˈp ^h et/	‘(baby) walks’
		3SG.SBJ-walk		
		[NB_0412_1_0027]		
Voiceless unaspirated	/p/	<i>a-pên</i>	/aˈpe:n/	‘its outside’
		3SG.POSS-outside		
Voiced	/b/	<i>a-bên</i>	/aˈbe:n/	‘s/he slaps’
		3SG.SBJ-slap		
		[NB_0412_1_0029]		

Table 12. Minimal pairs establishing laryngeal contrasts in coronal plosives

Voiceless unaspirated	/t/	<i>a-tî</i>	/aˈti:/	‘s/he says’
		3SG.SBJ-say		
Voiceless aspirated	/t ^h /	<i>a-thî</i>	/aˈt ^h i:/	‘his/her blood’
		3SG.POSS-blood		
		[NB_0412_1_0022]		
Voiceless unaspirated	/t/	<i>â-tam</i>	/a:ˈtam/	‘it is a lot’
		3SG.SBJ-much		
Voiced	/d/	<i>â-dam</i>	/a:ˈdam/	‘s/he is well’
		3SG.SBJ-healthy		
		[NB_0412_1_0024]		

Table 13. Minimal pairs establishing laryngeal contrasts in velar plosives

Voiceless unaspirated	/k/	<i>kuo</i>	/kuɔ/	‘bodily orifice’
Voiceless aspirated	/k ^h /	<i>khuo</i>	/k ^h uɔ/	‘village’
		[NB_0412_1_0004]		

The next set of minimal pairs establish contrasts between labial and coronal places of articulation in plosives. The evidence of the coronal-velar contrast in plosives has been presented together with the contrast with coronal fricatives and affricates in Table 19, because – cross-linguistically speaking – coronal affricates could be palatalized allophones of either coronal or velar plosives (Bateman 2011). Similarly the evidence of velar and glottal plosive contrast has been presented in Table 20 along with the glottal fricative, because cross-linguistically it may be a lenited allophone of the velar plosive (Szigetvári 2008, 103).

Table 14. Minimal pairs establishing labial-coronal contrast in plosives

Voiceless unaspirated plosives				
Labial	/p/	<i>â-pan</i>	/a: 'pan/	's/he approaches'
		3SG.SBJ-approach		
Coronal	/t/	<i>â-tan</i>	/a: 'tan/	's/he chops'
		3SG.SBJ-chop		
Voiceless aspirated plosives				
Labial	/p ^h /	<i>â-phak</i>	/a: 'p ^h ak/	'it is acrid (in taste)'
		3SG.SBJ-acrid		
Coronal	/t ^h /	<i>â-thak</i>	/a: 't ^h ak/	's/he delivers'
		3SG.SBJ-deliver		
Voiced plosives				
Labial	/b/	<i>â-bong</i>	/a: 'bɔŋ/	'it is short'
		3SG.SBJ-short		
Coronal	/d/	<i>â-dong</i>	/a: 'dɔŋ/	'it is bland'
		3SG.SBJ-bland		

2.2.2.2. Nasals

Chorei nasals contrast three places of articulation – labial, coronal and velar. Like the stops, labial nasals are phonetically bilabial. Whether the coronal nasal is phonetically dental or alveolar or something close to them is currently undetermined. The Chorei nasals are all voiced. This is different from Proto-South-Central as well as many other modern South-Central languages, which have voicing contrast among nasals (and other sonorants) (Mortensen 2023, 8-15, 17). The following set of minimal pairs establish contrasts among the nasals.

Table 15. Minimal pairs establishing contrasts among the nasals

Labial	/m/	<i>ka-mû</i>	/ka' mu:/	'I see'
		1SG.SBJ-see		
Coronal	/n/	<i>ka-nû</i>	/ka' nu:/	'my mother'
		1SG.POSS-mother		
		[NB_0412_1_0045]		
Coronal	/n/	<i>a-nâ</i>	/a' na:/	'it aches, s/he is sick'
		3SG.SBJ-ache		
Velar	/ŋ/	<i>a-ngâ</i>	/a' ŋa:/	'his/her fish'
		3SG.POSS-fish		
		[NB_0412_1_0043]		
Velar	/ŋ/	<i>rangal</i>	/ra' ŋal/	'shin (of leg)'
Labial	/m/	<i>ramal</i>	/ra' mal/	'grain (of sand, rice, etc.)'
		[NB_0412_1_0044]		

In terms of articulatory phonetics, the nasals are quite similar to voiced plosives, because they both involve a complete occlusion of airflow in the oral cavity accompanied by voicing. The main difference between the two is that during this occlusion, the airflow continues for nasals through the nasal cavity which remains closed for the voiced plosives. Taking this phonetic similarity into account, the following minimal pairs establish contrasts between the nasals and the voiced plosives.

Table 16. Minimal pairs establishing contrasts between nasals and voiced plosives

Labial occlusives				
Voiced plosive	/b/	<i>a-bê</i>	/a'be:/	'(its) bean'
		3SG.POSS-bean		
Nasal	/m/	<i>a-mê</i>	/a'me:/	'its meat'
		3SG.POSS-meat		
Coronal occlusives				
Voiced plosive	/d/	<i>dâr</i>	/da:r/	'shoulder'
Nasal	/n/	<i>nâr</i>	/na:r/	'nose'

2.2.2.3. Fricatives and affricates

Chorei has four fricatives, of which two are voiceless, viz. glottal /h/ and coronal /s/, and two are voiced, viz. labial /v/ and coronal /z/. Phonetically, the voiced labial fricative /v/ is labio-dental [v]. It lacks a voiceless counterpart /f/. Similarly, the voiceless glottal fricative /h/ lacks a contrastive voiced counterpart /ɦ/ but [ɦ] has been observed as an idiosyncratic realization of /h/. However, this variation is not available in the recordings serving as the basis of the current work. The coronal fricatives are usually phonetically alveolar - /s/ [s] and /z/ [z]. However, less frequently, /z/ can also be further retracted and realized as an affricate varying between [z] ~ [dz] ~ [dʒ]. The fricative realization is by far the most frequent and has been taken as basic in the current analysis. The affricate pronunciations appear primarily in the post-pausal context, e.g. *zû* /zu:/ 'rice-beer' has been realized in my data as [zu:] ~ [dzuʊ] ~ [dzu:] ~ [dʒu:]. Additionally, it also appears sometimes after /n/ where it may result from an excrescent phonetic [d], e.g. *ânzum* /a:n'zum/ [ʔa:n'dzum] 'it is pointy (a needle, etc.)'. The only two intervocalic occurrences of the affricate realization in my data are *mazû* /ma'zu:/ [mə'dʒu:] ~ [mə'zu:] 'rat' and *vâzûm* /va:'zu:m/ [va:'dʒu:m] ~ [va:'zu:m] 'greater racket-tailed drongo (a bird species)'. The following minimal pairs establish contrasts between the various fricatives.

Table 17. Minimal pairs establishing contrasts between fricatives

Voiceless fricatives				
Glottal	/h/	<i>â-huong</i>	/a:'huəŋ/	's/he cheats'
		3SG.SBJ-cheat		
Coronal	/s/	<i>â-suong</i>	/a:'suəŋ/	's/he cooks (other than rice)'
		3SG.SBJ-cook		
Voiced fricatives				
Labial	/v/	<i>â-n-var</i>	/a:n'var/	's/he weighs'
		3SG.SBJ-?-weigh		
Coronal	/z/	<i>â-n-zar</i>	/a:n'zar/	's/he spreads'
		3SG.SBJ-?-spread		

Coronal fricatives				
Voiceless	/s/	<i>masû</i>	/ma'su:/	‘sugar-cane’
Voiced	/z/	<i>mazû</i>	/ma'zu:/	‘rat’
[NB_0412_1_0017]				

Chorei has one coronal affricate /tʃ/. Phonetically it is post-alveolar [tʃ], or possibly alveolo-palatal [tʃ] in my data. This is different from the dental affricate /ts/ reported by P. Haokip (2019, 89) – presumably a dialectal difference. In a morpho-phonological process where transitive-intransitive verb root pairs are distinguished by initial aspirated and unaspirated plosives respectively⁸, e.g. *koy* /kɔj/ ‘to shatter (intr.)/be shattered (e.g. glass)’ vs. *khoy* /kʰɔj/ ‘to shatter (tr.)’; or *kiek* /kiak/ ‘to break (intr.)/be broken (e.g. tree-branch)’ vs. *khiek* /kʰiak/ ‘to break (tr.)’, the pair /s/-/tʃ/ functions like an aspirated-unaspirated pair, e.g. *chat* /tʃat/ ~ *chet* /tʃet/ ‘to snap (intr.)/be snapped (e.g. a rope)’ vs. *sat* /sat/ ~ *set* /set/ ‘to snap (tr.)’. Together with /z/, which – as explained above – also allows affricate realizations, it is therefore possible to view /tʃ/, /s/ and /z/ as constituting a coronal fricative/affricate series showing – morpho-phonologically speaking – the same three-way laryngeal contrast as the coronal plosives /t/, /tʰ/ and /d/. The following series of minimal pairs establish the relevant contrasts.

Table 18. Minimal pairs establishing “laryngeal” contrasts in coronal “affricates”

Voiceless unaspirated	/tʃ/	<i>â-n-chang</i>	/a:n'tʃaŋ/	‘(fruit) is hard (because unripe)’ 3SG.SBJ-?-hard
Voiceless “aspirated” (Voiceless fricative)	/s/	<i>â-n-sang</i>	/a:n'saŋ/	‘s/he is awake’ 3SG.SBJ-?-awake
Voiceless unaspirated	/tʃ/	<i>â-chong</i>	/a:'tʃɔŋ/	‘s/he speaks’ 3SG.SBJ-speak
Voiced (Fricative ~ Affricate)	/z/	<i>â-zong</i>	/a:'zɔŋ/	‘s/he requests’ 3SG.SBJ-request

In case of contrast between plosives and coronal fricatives/affricates, it is considered essential to take into account not only the coronal plosives, but also the velar plosives, because cross-linguistically, coronal affricates are known to occur as palatalized allophones of both (Bateman 2011). However, since Chorei has no native /g/, that is not taken into consideration.

⁸ It is a wide-spread phenomenon among the South-Central languages (Mortensen 2023, 31). It is likely a reflex of the *s- causative prefix reconstructed for Proto-Tibeto-Burman (Matisoff 2003, 100, Mortensen 2013, 282).

⁹ The vocalisation variation /a/ ~ /e/ in these roots appears dialectal. The first is from NM, born and brought up in Manikbond, and the second from BH, originally from Phaikho, about 10 Km to the South and with more contact with Mizo which belongs to the Central branch of South-Central. There is a possibility that the two vocalisms continue two different historical roots, viz. Proto-South-Central *ts(h)at ‘to break, snap, cut, chop’, and Proto-Central *tret ‘worn out, torn’ (VanBik 2009), or at least an influence of the latter in the /e/ vocalisation.

Table 19. Minimal pairs between plosives and “affricates”

Voiceless unaspirated				
Coronal plosive	/t/	<i>tâng</i>	/ta:ŋ/	‘dry land (as opposed to water)’
Velar plosive	/k/	<i>kâng</i>	/ka:ŋ/	‘rib’
Coronal affricate	/tʃ/	<i>châng</i>	/tʃa:ŋ/	‘hunting trap’
Voiceless “aspirated”				
Coronal plosive	/tʰ/	<i>â-thây</i>	/a:ˈtʰa:j/	‘(food) is fatty, oily’ 3SG.SBJ-fatty
Velar plosive	/kʰ/	<i>â-khây</i>	/a:ˈkʰa:j/	‘s/he moves (something) away’ 3SG.SBJ-move.away
Coronal fricative	/s/	<i>â-sây</i>	/a:ˈsa:j/	‘s/he shoots (with a bow)’ 3SG.SBJ-shoot.bow
Voiced				
Coronal plosive	/d/	<i>a-dang</i>	/aˈdaŋ/	‘it is another one’ 3SG.SBJ-another
Coronal affricate	/z/	<i>a-zang</i>	/aˈzaŋ/	‘its stinger (e.g. of a bee)’ 3SG.POSS-stinger

Cross-linguistically, it is common for plosives to lenite to fricatives – especially between vowels (de Carvalho, Scheer and Ségéral 2008, Szigetvári 2008). The following minimal pairs establish that this is not the case in Chorei and the fricatives and corresponding stops actually contrast. The /d/-/z/ contrast has already been demonstrated in Table 19.

Table 20. Minimal pairs between plosives and fricatives

Voiced labial				
Plosive	/b/	<i>a-buong</i>	/aˈbuoŋ/	‘s/he sips, drinks (tea, etc.)’ 3SG.SBJ-sip
Fricative	/v/	<i>a-vuong</i>	/aˈvuoŋ/	‘it flies’ 3SG.SBJ-fly [NB_0412_1_0038]
Voiceless coronal				
Plosive	/t/	<i>â-n-tuy</i>	/a:nˈtuj/	‘(bird) lays eggs’ 3SG.SBJ-?-lay.eggs
Fricative	/s/	<i>â-n-suy</i>	/a:nˈsuj/	‘s/he sews’ 3SG.SBJ-?-sew
Voiceless dorsal				
Velar plosive	/k/	<i>â-kâng</i>	/a:ˈka:ŋ/	‘(wood, etc.) burns’ 3SG.SBJ-burn
Glottal plosive	/ʔ/	<i>â-’âng</i>	/a:ˈʔa:ŋ/	‘s/he opens his/her mouth’ 3SG.SBJ-open.mouth
Fricative	/h/	<i>â-hâng</i>	/a:ˈha:ŋ/	‘it is black’ 3SG.SBJ-black

2.2.2.4. Trills and approximants

All trills and approximants in Chorei are coronal and voiced. This contrasts with the situation in many South-Central languages, which have voicing distinction in these sounds (Mortensen 2023, 8-15, 17). Specifically, Chorei has one trill /r/, and two approximants, of which one is lateral /l/ and the other central /j/. Phonetically, /r/ and /l/ are alveolar. In contrast, /j/ is palatal [j], or more likely alveolo-palatal [ɟ]. Perceptually, /j/ is a non-syllabic /j̥/ rather than a non-syllabic /ɛ/. As for /r/, it is predominantly a trill in NM's pronunciation, but BH has a tap [ɾ] somewhat more commonly. BH has the trill [r] more commonly after a short vowel. Post-pausal /r/ is also sometimes pre-aspirated [ʰr] or [ʰɾ] – much more commonly in BH's pronunciation than NM's. However, there is no evidence to suggest that the pre-aspirated [ʰr]/[ʰɾ] phonologically contrasts with unaspirated [r]/[ɾ], e.g. *ramay* /ra'maj/ 'tail', *rik* /rik/ 'louse', *rû* /ru:/ 'bone', etc. have all been pronounced both ways on separate occasions by BH. It can be ruled out that this may reflect a distinction similar to the /r/-/ɾ/ distinction as observed in many other South-Central languages, even though Anal, a fellow Northwestern language from Manipur, actually has aspirated /rʰ/ as historical correspondence to the voiceless /ɾ/ of other South-Central languages (Konnerth 2022, 305). Moreover, the sequences /nr/ and /lr/ are often pronounced with an intrusive [d] as [nᵈr] and [lᵈr] respectively. The following minimal pairs establish contrast among the trill and approximants.

Table 21. Minimal pairs between trills and approximants

Between vowels				
Trill	/r/	<i>a-rû</i>	/a'ru:/	'his/her bone'
		3SG.POSS-bone		
Lateral	/l/	<i>a-lû</i>	/a'lu:/	'his/her head'
		3SG.POSS-head		
[NB_0412_1_0039]				
Word-finally				
Trill	/r/	<i>a-kôr</i>	/a'kɔ:r/	'its rind/skin (of a tree, fruit, etc.)'
		3SG.POSS-rind		
Lateral approximant	/l/	<i>a-kôl</i>	/a'kɔ:l/	'its immediate vicinity'
		3SG.POSS-vicinity		
Central approximant	/j/	<i>â-kôy</i>	/a:'kɔ:j/	'it is bent, crooked'
		3SG.SBJ-crooked		

Note that lexically /j/ only occurs root-finally, and therefore syllable-finally, and that is why its contrasts have been presented accordingly in Table 21. Cross-linguistically, coronal plosives, e.g. /d/, are known to rhotacise or lateralize in leniting environments (Szigetvári 2008, 102). The following minimal pairs, however, establish that /r/ and /l/ are contrastive to /d/ in Chorei and not its lenited realizations.

Table 22. Minimal pairs between coronal voiced plosive, trill and lateral

Trill	/r/	<i>â-rik</i>	/a:'rik/	'it is heavy'
		3SG.SBJ-heavy		
Plosive	/d/	<i>â-dik</i>	/a:'dik/	'it is okay'
		3SG.SBJ-okay		

Lateral	/l/	<i>â-lôn</i> /a:ˈlɔ:n/ 3SG.SBJ-crawl	‘s/he crawls’
Plosive	/d/	<i>â-dôn</i> /a:ˈdɔ:n/ 3SG.SBJ-have	‘s/he has’

2.2.3. Phonemic status of glottal stop /ʔ/

Glottal stop is a common phoneme in South-Central languages, but in many cases it may allow for a non-segmental analysis at the coda position (Mortensen 2023, 24). In contrast, P. Haokip (2019) did not include glottal stop in his description of Chorei phoneme inventory at all. Based on this conflicting expectations, the phonemic status of glottal stop has been investigated thoroughly in the current work. It will be argued in this section that glottal stop /ʔ/ is a phonemic segment in Chorei even though my data has no conclusive minimal pair, and the environments where it is expected to contrast with null is very limited. First, it will be shown that syllable-finally glottal stop is non-phonemic in Chorei. Then it will be shown that it is possible to analyse glottal stop as non-phonemic word- and root-initially under certain conditions. But then these observations will be contrasted with the likely phonemicity of glottal stop at the onset of affixes, although no perfect minimal pair was found. Finally, I will present and justify a hypothesis that glottal stop is in fact phonemic also at the onset of stressed syllables and roots.

Syllable-final glottal stops have been observed in Chorei only as an optional feature of final unstressed vowel realization. Thus, in the unstressed pronunciation of *-rô* /rɔ:/ ‘IMP’, there is, on the one hand, *kal-rô* /ˈkal.rɔ:/ [ˈkəlˈdɔ:] ‘go up! come up!’ [NM_0405_1_0687] pronounced with no final glottal stop, but on the other hand, *rie-rô* /ˈria.rɔ:/ [ˈrje:rɔʔ] ‘put (it)!’ [NM_0405_1_0134] pronounced with a final glottal stop by NM in the same recording session. In fact final unstressed vowels may also be realized with a final glottal fricative [h], e.g. *ʔin nôtinî* /ʔinˈnɔ:.ti.ni:/ [ʔinˈnɔ:.ti.ni: ~ ʔinˈnɔ:.ti.nih] ‘you (SG) will not sleep’ [NM_0407_1_0249] has both realizations in quick succession from NM. Such free alternations suggest that the glottal stop and fricative are not phonemic at the coda of final unstressed syllables. Word-internal unstressed syllables showed no phonetic evidence of glottal stop codas in the wordlist recordings either.

Moreover, the wordlist recordings showed no trace of a phonetic coda glottal stop in stressed syllables at all. However, while a word-internal phonetic glottal stop is expected to be easily audible, this may not be the case for word-final ones. Therefore, the following investigation into the existence of coda glottal stops in final stressed syllables was performed. Pairs of lexemes were selected such that they end in the same vowel in Chorei, but one is reconstructed with a final /ʔ/ in Proto-South-Central, and the other without. Note that all Chorei lexemes have final stress (§4.1). Then a sonorant- or vowel-initial suffix was added to each of them, e.g. *-â* ‘LOC’ to nouns and *-rang* ‘IMM.FUT’ to verbs, converting the word-final stressed syllables into word-internal. These words were then recorded from BH in simple meaningful sentences. The relevant items have been listed in Table 23 and checked if there was any discernible phonetic difference in the behaviour of the two words in the pair. It was expected that if Chorei had phonologically distinct glottal stop in the coda of stressed syllables, it would be available in the reflexes of some or all of the Proto-South-Central glottal-stop-final words, and unavailable in the reflexes of vowel-final words. Moreover, it was expected that the glottal stop would be phonetically most prominent when it is both preceded and followed by a vowel

or sonorant as is the case in Figure 5, 6, 7, 9. However, There is no reflex of */iaʔ/ in my data, and therefore Chorei words with /ia/ rime have been ignored in this experiment. However, this experiment failed to uncover any coda glottal stops in stressed syllables. Combining this result with the similar findings from unstressed syllables, it is clear the Chorei lacks phonemic coda glottal stops altogether.

Table 23. Chorei lexemes tested for final glottal stop

Recorded items [BH_0410_1]	Proto-South-Central (VanBik 2009)
<i>in-tâ-nâ</i> ‘(something) for measuring’ ʔ-measure-NMZ	*taʔ ‘to gauge, measure’
<i>a-kê-rang</i> ‘it is about to hatch’ 3SG.SBJ-hatch-IMM.FUT	*kek, *keʔ ‘to burst, rupture’
<i>a-sê-rang</i> ‘s/he is about to go’ 3SG.SBJ-go-IMM.FUT	*θeʔ ‘to go, walk’
<i>in-chî-nô-nî</i> ‘s/he won’t be afraid’ ʔ-fear-NEG.FUT-3SG	*kriʔ ‘to fear’
<i>â-n-lô-rang</i> ‘s/he is about to work for wages’ 3SG.SBJ-ʔ-wage.work-IMM.FUT	*hloʔ ‘wages’
<i>kay-tû-rang</i> ‘I am about to sow’ 1SG.SBJ-sow-IMM.FUT	*tuʔ ‘to sow’
<i>ruo a-hong</i> ‘rain comes’ rain 3SG.SBJ-come	*ruaʔ ‘rain’
<i>na-makhâ-â</i> ‘on your chin’ 2SG.POSS-chin-LOC	*kaa ✕ *khaa ‘chin, jaw’
<i>ngâ-â</i> ‘in the fish’ fish-LOC	*ŋaa ✕ hŋaa ‘fish’
<i>na-kê-â</i> ‘on your leg’ 2SG.POSS-leg-LOC	*kee ✕ *khee ‘leg, foot’
<i>phalbi-â</i> ‘in winter’ winter-LOC	*phal-bii ‘winter’
<i>na-râlô-â</i> ‘on your wrist’ 2SG.POSS-wrist-LOC	ʔ
<i>a-rabû-â</i> ‘in the nest’ 3SG.POSS-nest-LOC	*ɓuu ‘nest’
<i>khuo-â</i> ‘in the village’ village-LOC	*khua ‘village, cosmos’

As for the onset position, utterances and roots in Chorei always start with a phonetic consonant – if none other, then the glottal stop – as can be observed in the spectrograms in Figure 5 (*â'al* /a:ʔəl/ [ʔa:ʔəl] ‘it is salty’) and Figure 6 (*â'ê'm* /a:ʔe:m/ [ʔa:ʔe:m] ‘it is green’), ignoring the phonetic details of each token of the glottal stop. These words begin with the 3rd

person singular affirmative non-past marker *â-* /a:/, which can be shown to lack an initial phonemic glottal stop by referring to Figure 7, which shows the spectrogram for (1).

- (1) *chûbay* *â- 'ûm*
 /tʃu:'baj a:'ʔu:m /
 [tʃu:'bəj a:'ʔu:m]
 greeting 3SG.SBJ-bow.greet
 's/he bows in greeting' [NM_0405_1_0336]

As (1) shows, the 3SG.SBJ marker *â-* /a:/ lacks an initial phonetic glottal stop when it is not post-pausal. In fact *â-* /a:/ '3SG.SBJ' can even be completely deleted after another vowel-final word (§2.4.3), which would be very unlikely if it started with a phonological consonant /ʔ/. This suggests that the initial phonetic glottal stops in *â'al* /a:'ʔəl/ [ʔa:'ʔəl] and *â'em* /a:'ʔe:m/ [ʔa:'ʔe:m] are also not phonemic, but a prosodic feature of post-pausal vowels. While this observation establishes that glottal stop is not contrastive utterance-initially, it permits the possibility that some word- or morpheme-initial glottal stops may be phonemic.

Now shifting our attention to the intervocalic glottal stop in these three words (*â'al*, *â'em*, *â'ûm*), it can be observed that they stand at the onset of a stressed syllable, which also happens to be the root of the respective word. This pattern of occurrence holds robust throughout my corpus, with a few exceptions, e.g. *mâchiâ* /ma:tʃi'a:/ 'woven bamboo stool' and *ruây* /ru'a:j/ 'formal show of respect (by bride and groom to elders at their wedding)', etc. which show onsetless stressed syllables. The first one is a loanword from the local Indo-Aryan dialect, as speakers confirmed. The second one is also unanalysable within Chorei, and as a part of cultural vocabulary, may well be a loanword, although I failed to ascertain the source language. This suggests that the onsetless stressed/root syllables belong to the lexical stratum of loanwords, and possibly also words of onomatopoeic origin if *kor kuâk* 'white-breasted waterhen' is phonologized as /kər ku'a:k / (Cf. §2.1.2). Ignoring such marginal cases, it can be argued that within the inherited lexicon of Chorei the initial phonetic glottal stop is a prosodic feature of onsetless stressed syllables or possibly root-syllables, just as it is the case in post-pausal context. P. Haokip (2019, 101) appears to have adopted this analysis by quoting roots like 'om 'to live, stay', 'ât 'to cut, harvest', etc. (orthography adjusted to the conventions of the current work) as examples of onsetless syllables. However, in a latter part of the current section, I will argue against this analysis, and explain my preference to consider these roots as glottal stop-intial.

In any case, when the scope of investigation is expanded beyond lexemes and inflectional morphology is taken into account, there is good suggestive evidence that glottal stop does need to be considered phonemic. Consider example (2) along with the spectrograms of (2a) in Figure 8 and that of (2b) in Figure 9.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>(2a) <i>'in-in-mô</i>
 ['ʔi.nin.mɔ:]
 sleep-2SG.FUT.INT-Q
 'Will you (SG) sleep?'
 [NM_0416_1_0039]</p> | <p>(2b) <i>'in-'ung-mô</i>
 ['ʔin.ʔuŋ.mɔ:]
 sleep-2PL.FUT.INT-Q
 'Will you (PL) sleep?'
 [NM_0416_1_0024]</p> | <p>(2c) <i>'in-ning-mô</i>
 /'ʔin.niŋ.mɔ:/
 sleep-1SG.FUT.INT-Q
 'Shall I sleep?'
 [NM_0416_1_0046]</p> |
|--|---|---|

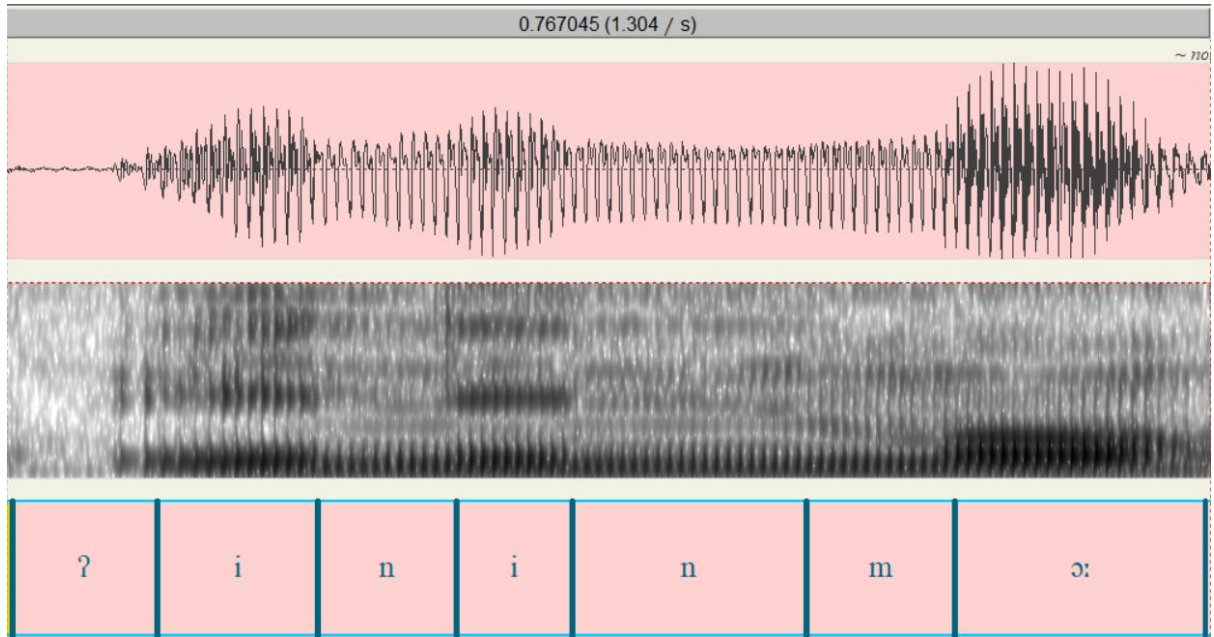


Figure 8. Spectrogram of (2a) *'in-in-mô* /'ʔi.nin.mə:/ 'Will you (SG) sleep?' [NM_0416_1_0039]

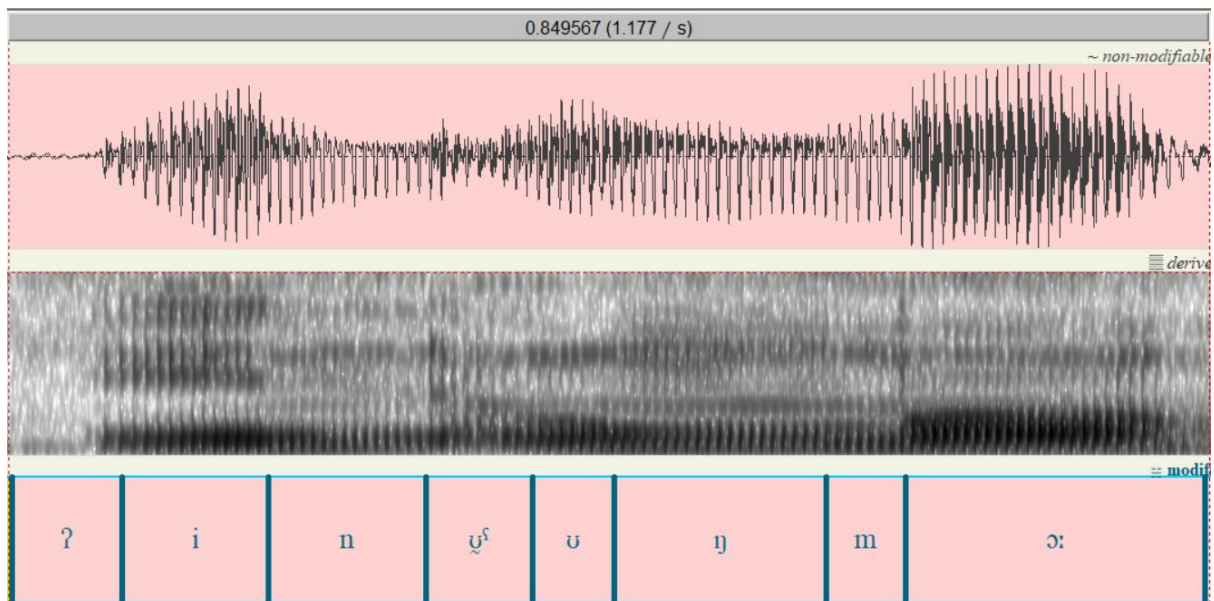


Figure 9. Spectrogram of (2b) *'in-'ung-mô* /'ʔin.ʔun.mə:/ 'Will you (PL) sleep?' [NM_0416_1_0024]

It can be observed in Figure 8 that the waveform transitions smoothly from the coda /n/ of the root *'in* /'ʔi.n/ 'to sleep' to the vowel /i/ of the suffix *-in* /in/ proving that there is no phonetic glottal stop between them, i.e. the suffix *-in* '2SG.FUT.INT' in (2a) is onsetless. On the contrary, in Figure 9 there is brief unevenness between the coda /n/ of the root *'in* /'ʔi.n/ 'to sleep' and the vowel /u/ of the suffix *-ung* '2PL.FUT.INT' in the form of a sudden reduction in intensity followed by uneven and creaky voicing before the modal voicing and smooth intensity rise of the vowel /u/ starts. This brief transition period between /n/ and /u/ is therefore phonetically [ʔʷ], a pharyngealized and creaky voiced version of the following vowel. This is an allophone of glottal stop in Chorei (§2.2.2.1). Therefore, phonetically, the suffix *-ung* clearly has a glottal stop onset. Now, the question is whether this glottal stop is phonemic.

Although the rimes of these two affixes, viz. /-in/ and /-un/, are similar, i.e. containing a short high vowel followed by a nasal consonant, they are not identical. Therefore it can be argued that the glottal stop here is non-phonemic – it occurs before /u/ but not before /i/. While such an argument cannot be disproved conclusively at this moment due to the lack of an exact minimal pair, this argument appears weak. There is a (pleonastic?) derivational suffix *-uk* /uk/, e.g. in *buluk* /bu'luk/ ‘base’ < *bul* /bul/ ‘base’ with a rime differing from *-ung* /ʔun/ only in the nasality of the coda since voicing is not contrastive syllable-finally (§2.3.2). Now, if a phonetic glottal stop is a mandatory prosodic feature of suffixes starting in /u/ (possibly with a velar coda), it would be expected also in *-uk*, which is not the case. Admittedly, this is not a definitive proof of the phonemicity of the onset glottal stop as the two suffixes are not fully comparable – both in their phonemic structure as well as morphological status (inflectional vs. derivational), but still strongly suggestive. Therefore, I provisionally accept the initial glottal stop in the suffix *-ung* /ʔun/ as a phonemic segment. This analysis is compatible with the syllable structure of Chorei (§2.3.1), positing a CVC syllable for *-ung* /ʔun/. That this syllable structure is licit for inflectional suffixes is demonstrated by the suffix *-ning* /nin/, belonging to the same paradigm, as shown in (2c).

In summary, I provisionally accept glottal stop as a phoneme in Chorei, although its possible contrast with null is limited to the onset of affixes and in loanwords and words of onomatopoeic origin. However, the available evidence for this analysis is currently only suggestive rather than conclusive since no exact minimal pairs have been found. This may be the result of an incomplete exploration of Chorei morphology and lexicon. Moreover, I adopt the working hypothesis that glottal stop is phonemic also at the onset of stressed syllables and roots – irrespective of whether loanwords and words of onomatopoeic origin are considered or not – for the following reasons. First of all, the glottalic and/or pharyngeal involvement at the onset of otherwise onsetless roots is phonetically very prominent as shown in Figure 5, 6, 7, 9. It is likely that the speakers perceive the existence of a segment, idealized as a glottal stop in the present analysis, at this position. In fact they also sometimes represent this orthographically as “-” or by space, etc., e.g. <te-el> in Bongcher, et al. (2022) for *ta'el* /ta'ʔel/ [tə'ʔel ~ tɛ'ʔel] ‘thigh’ (see §2.4.1 for the vowel in the first syllable). Moreover, from an analytical point of view, this hypothesis allows the analysis of all inherited roots and stressed syllables – which correlate closely in Chorei (see §4.1) – as consonant-initial. This produces a more economical description of the inventory of inherited Chorei root syllable structures than having to posit syllables both with and without onset (see §2.3.1). This also provides a tool to identify words with actually onsetless stressed syllables as loanwords and words of onomatopoeic origin.

The hypothesis that Chorei lexical roots are always consonant-initial is empirically testable. Chorei has compounds and derivations where the resulting word start with an unstressed root (§3.1, §4.1), e.g. ()*ôk-pâ* /(?ɔ:k'pa:/ ‘obstruct-NMZ > eclipse’, where this root is additionally onsetless (or equivalently glottal-stop-initial). If a sonorant-final prefix, e.g. *an-* /an/ ‘3PL.POSS, 3PL.SBJ’, is added to such a word, it can be tested whether the compound as a whole has an initial glottal stop. If a glottal stop is absent in this configuration allowing re-syllabification, e.g. *an-ôk-pâ* /a.nɔ:k'pa:/ ‘their eclipse’, then the root initial glottal stops can be confirmed to be non-phonemic and surfacing only as a prosodic feature of inherited stressed syllables, e.g. in *â-n-ôk* /a:n'ʔɔ:k/ ‘it is blocked’. On the other hand, if the glottal stop is still present prohibiting re-syllabification, e.g. *an-ôk-pâ* /an.ʔɔ:k'pa:/ ‘their eclipse’, the hypothesis

can be confirmed that root-initial glottal stops are phonemic and occur irrespective of the prosody of the syllable. Unfortunately, this test has not yet been performed.

2.3. Syllable structure

2.3.1. Syllable structure inventory

A Chorei syllable mandatorily has a vocalic nucleus and optionally one onset consonant and/or one coda consonant, i.e. schematically (C)V(V)(C). The nucleus may be a short vowel, or a long vowel, or a diphthong. The examples of various syllable types are provided below.

Table 24. Chorei syllable structures (C: consonant, V: short vowel, VV: long vowel, GV: diphthong). See following discussion for the syllable types – full, reduced, major, minor, etc.

Onset	Nucleus	Coda	Illustrative Example syllables	
			Unstressed/Reduced/Minor	Stressed/Full/Major
-	V	-	<i>a-vun</i> /a'vun/ 'his/her skin' 3SG.POSS-skin	
-	V V	-	<i>â-vun</i> /a:'vun/ 's/he goes' 3SG.SBJ-go	<i>mâchiâ</i> /ma:tʃi'a:/ 'stool'
-	G V	-		
-	V	C	<i>an-sam</i> /an'sam/ 'their hair' 3PL.POSS-hair	
-	V V	C	<i>â-n-but</i> /a:n'but/ 'it is boiled' 3SG.SBJ-?-boil	<i>ruây</i> /ru'a:j/ 'show of respect'
-	G V	C		
C	V	-	<i>ka-von</i> /ka'vɔn/ 'my belly' 1SG.POSS-belly	
C	V V	-	<i>kâ-sol</i> /ka:'sɔl/ 'I am tired' 1SG.SBJ-tired	<i>rû</i> /ru:/ 'bone'
C	G V	-		<i>khuo</i> /k ^h uo/ 'village'
C	V	C	<i>kan-mû</i> /kan'mu:/ 'we see' 1PL.EXCL.SBJ-see	<i>bang</i> /baŋ/ 'wall'
C	V V	C	<i>kâ-n-sung</i> /ka:n'suŋ/ 'I sit' 1SG.SBJ-?-sit	<i>pâr</i> /pa:r/ 'flower'
C	G V	C		<i>chiek</i> /tʃiak/ 'small plant'

In the above-listed examples, diphthongs have been distinguished from simple vowels to make it clear that no “reduced syllables” (see below for definition) with diphthongal nucleus has been attested. In any case, this inventory of Chorei syllabic structures is in general agreement with P. Haokip (2019), and is mostly typical of South-Central languages in general (Mortensen 2023, 6). Mortensen found that syllables in South-Central are typically CV(V)(C), but the Chorei syllable structure is slightly more permissive in allowing onsetless syllables. However, onsetless syllables are limited to two contexts in Chorei. Firstly, they occur in grammatical affixes, e.g. *â-* /a:/ '3SG.SBJ', *a-* /a/ '3SG.POSS', *an-* /an/ '3PL.POSS', etc. as shown in the following examples (also Table 24):

(3a) <i>â-vun</i> /a:'vun/ 3SG.SBJ-go 's/he goes'	(3b) <i>a-vun</i> /a'vun/ 3SG.POSS-skin 'his/her skin'	(3c) <i>an-sam</i> /an'sam/ 3PL.POSS-hair 'their hair'	(3d) <i>â-n-but</i> /a:n'but/ 3SG.SBJ-?-boil 'it is boiled'
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Secondly, internal onsetless syllables are found in a few nouns that are likely loanwords or words of onomatopoeic origin, e.g. *mâchiâ* /ma:tʃi'a:/ 'woven bamboo stool', *ruây* /ru'a:j/ 'formal show of respect (by bride and groom to elders at their wedding)', *kor kuâk* /kɔr.ku'a:k/ 'white-breasted waterhen', etc. (Cf. §2.1.2, §2.2.3). Therefore among the inherited lexical roots of Chorei, which are essentially all monosyllabic, the syllable structure is indeed CV(V)(C) as is typical of South-Central languages.

Moreover, as typical of South-Central languages (Mortensen 2023, 6), the (C)V syllables in Chorei are primarily limited to unstressed grammatical morphemes, e.g. *ka-* /ka/ '1SG.POSS', *a-* /a/ '3SG.POSS', *ni-* /ni/ 'COP' as shown in the following examples (also Table 24):

(4a) <i>ka-von</i> /ka'vɔn/ 1SG.POSS-belly 'my belly'	(4b) <i>a-vun</i> /a'vun/ 3SG.POSS-skin 'his/her skin'	(4c) <i>ni-mak</i> /ni'mak/ COP-NEG 'it is not X'
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Generally in South-Central languages, CV syllables may result also from the reduction of CVV lexical syllables under phonological contexts triggering shortening (Mortensen 2023, 6). As a result, these languages typically lack a contrast between CV and CVV syllable structures. Consequently, CV syllables are viewed as “reduced” syllables as opposed to the other, i.e. CVC and CVV(C), syllables, which are called “full” syllables (Mortensen 2023, 7). In Chorei, however, the situation is slightly different. Phonetically, vowels may indeed get shortened in unstressed open syllables, but the vowel length distinction does not get fully neutralized. As a result, a contrast between (C)V and (C)VV syllables does exist in Chorei – at least partially and in the surface form (§2.4.4). However, there are no (C)V syllables in stressed or word-final position, only (C)VV syllables. Therefore at these positions, there is no (C)V – (C)VV contrast in Chorei.

Another syllable type contrast common in the study of South-Central languages, and more broadly in the study of languages of South-East Asia, is “major syllables” vs. “minor syllables” (Mortensen 2023, 7). In these languages, full unreduced “major” syllables are often preceded by weak reduced “minor” syllables with epenthetic schwa-like nuclei to produce so called “sesqui-syllabic” structures. Phonologically, major and full syllables are equivalent categories, but minor syllables are a kind of reduced syllable that allows only schwa-like vowels. (C)V prefix syllables with an /a/ nucleus in Chorei can thus be considered “minor syllables” attached to a full or major root syllable because the principal allophone of /a/ is [ə]. These structures are very prominent in Chorei lexicon as well as grammar, e.g.

(5a) <i>ka-von</i> /ka'vɔn/ 1SG.POSS-belly 'my belly'	(5b) <i>ma-dil</i> /ma'dil/ ?-swell 'gizzard (of a bird)'	(5c) <i>a-ma-dil</i> /a.ma'dil/ 3SG.POSS-?-swell 'its gizzard'
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In (5a) *ka-* /ka/ ‘1SG.POSS’ is the minor syllable attached to the full syllable *von* /vɔn/ ‘belly’. Here the minor syllable is an inflectional prefix. In (5b) the derivational/lexical prefix *ma-* /ma/ ‘?’ is the minor syllable attached to the major syllable *dil* /dil/, which is most likely the root meaning ‘to swell’. This derivation forms the base *madil* /ma'dil/ ‘gizzard’, which can again get a minor syllable prefix, e.g. *a-* /a/ ‘3SG.POSS’ as in (5c). Although such sesqui-syllabic structures are indeed common in Chorei, prefixes can also have other forms, e.g.

(6a)	<i>â-vun</i> /a:ˈvun/ 3SG.SBJ-go ‘s/he goes’	(6b)	<i>mi-na-mû</i> /mi.naˈmu:/ 1.OBJ-2SG.SBJ-see ‘You see me/us’ [Recording not archived]	(6c)	<i>an-sam</i> /anˈsam/ 3PL.POSS-hair ‘their hair’
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In (6a), the prefix *â-* /a:/ ‘3SG.SBJ’ has – at least in the surface realization – a long vowel, which may be shortened but does not have to be (§2.4.4). In (6b), the prefix *mi-* /mi/ ‘1.OBJ’ has a short vowel, but it is not /a/. In (6c), the prefix *an-* /an/ ‘3PL.POSS’ has a coda consonant. Therefore, Chorei prefix syllables are not all minor syllables as usually defined (Mortensen 2023, 7).

2.3.2. Onset and coda consonant distribution

All Chorei consonants other than /j/ occur at the onset of syllables. Their contrasts have been established in §2.2.2 using minimal pairs. /j/ occurs underlyingly only syllable-finally. However, when a vowel-initial suffix is added, it leads to re-syllabification, leading to /j/ surfacing at the onset of a syllable, e.g. when *-â* /a:/ ‘LOC’ suffix is added to *ray* /raj/ ‘axe’, it leads to the form *rayâ* /ˈra.ja:/ ‘on the axe’ (Cf. §3.2, point 2).

The distribution of coda consonants in Chorei is more constrained: only the sonorants, i.e. /m, n, ŋ, r, l, j/, and the voiceless unaspirated non-glottal plosives, i.e. /k, p, t/, occur as the coda, i.e. there is no laryngeal contrast at the coda position. This finding agrees with the findings of P. Haokip (2019, 97). This coda inventory is also quite typical of South-Central languages (Mortensen 2023), except that Chorei lacks phonemic glottal stop codas (§2.2.3). The contrast among the coda trills and approximants have already been established in Table 21. The following minimal pairs establish the remaining coda contrasts.

Table 25. Contrast among Chorei syllable-final plosives

Labial	/p/	<i>â-chap</i>	/a:ˈtʃap/	‘s/he cries, weeps’
		3SG.SBJ-weep		
Coronal	/t/	<i>â-chat</i>	/a:ˈtʃat/	‘(rope) breaks, snaps’
		3SG.SBJ-snap		
Coronal	/t/	<i>â-riet</i>	/a:ˈriat/	‘s/he knows’
		3SG.SBJ-know		
Velar	/k/	<i>â-riek</i>	/a:ˈriak/	‘s/he spends the night’
		3SG.SBJ-spend.night		

Velar	/k/	<i>â-n-thek</i> /a:n't ^h ek/ 3SG.SBJ-?-scatter	's/he scatters (seeds, etc.) around'
Labial	/p/	<i>â-n-thep</i> /a:n't ^h ep/ 3SG.SBJ-?-fold	'it is folded'

Table 26. Contrast among Chorei syllable-final nasals

Labial	/m/	<i>â-tam</i> /a:'tam/ 3SG.SBJ-much	'it is a lot'
Coronal	/n/	<i>â-tan</i> /a:'tan/ 3SG.SBJ-chop	's/he chops, cuts'
Velar	/ŋ/	<i>â-tang</i> /a:'taŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-lift.head	's/he lifts his/her head up'

Although there is no phonemic laryngeal contrast at the coda position as shown above, in the speech of Manikbond, coda plosives often get voiced before /r/. In my data, it never occurs in BH's speech, who grew up in a different village, but it occurs in all 9 tokens of /t.r/ in NM's speech, e.g. *kut* 'hand' + *ralô* 'joint' > *kut-ralô* [kʊdrə'lɔ:] 'wrist'. Although it does not occur in the 6 tokens of /p.r/ in his speech, the form of the loanword *sobri* 'guava' [not in archived recordings] shows the same process. It is an adaptation of Sylheti *sofri* 'guava', ultimately from Arabic (Shahidullah 1965 [2000], 959). There is no /k.r/ in the data.

Putatively, coda /j/ could be analysed as a part of the syllable nucleus forming falling-sonority diphthongs. However, that would add five new diphthongs /aj, a:j, ɔj, ɔ:j, uj/ and one triphthong /iaj/ (see §2.3.3 for the rime inventory) to the phoneme inventory of Chorei instead of just one consonantal segment /j/. Thus, the consonantal analysis of /j/ is more parsimonious. Moreover, as is the case in many other South-Central languages (Mortensen 2023, 24), no coda consonant is allowed in Chorei after the putative falling diphthongs /Vj/. This indicates that syllable-final /j/ occupies the single available coda slot in the (C)V(V)(C) syllable inventory of Chorei, and should be classified as a consonant.

2.3.3. Rime inventory

It has been observed in South-Central languages that not all syllable rimes expected from the vowel and coda consonant inventories actually occur, especially for glide codas (Mortensen 2023, 17-23). Therefore, a rime inventory of Chorei in full/major/root syllables is presented below with one example of each rime. A similar exercise for reduced syllables has not been attempted as they would constitute in grammatical morphemes, which have not yet been investigated in detail for Chorei. As a result, there are no open syllables with short vowels listed in Table 27 (See §2.3.1 for syllable structure distribution among different syllable types).

Each example in Table 27 is given only in the practical orthography for the sake of brevity, and equals a "headword" in the wordlist (Appendix 3). Under this headword in the wordlist, actually recorded words containing the respective rime can be found, e.g. the headword *chong* can be looked up in the wordlist to find words containing this syllable, like *chong* /tʃɔŋ/ 'language, word' and *âchong* /a:tʃɔŋ/ 's/he speaks'. The rimes noted in

parentheses do not occur directly in my data, and therefore cannot be found in the wordlist – at least not in the exact form as explained below. They have been collected and/or confirmed at a later date over the telephone, which makes them somewhat less certain than the rest.

Table 27. Rime inventory of Chorei in major/full/root syllables

	-p	-t	-k	-m	-n	-ŋ	-r	-l	-j	-∅
-i-	<i>lip</i>	<i>mit</i>	<i>rik</i>	<i>sim</i>	<i>sin</i>	<i>sing</i>	<i>thir</i>	<i>chil</i>	-	
-u-	<i>thup</i>	<i>kut</i>	<i>nuk</i>	<i>pum</i>	<i>vun</i>	<i>bung</i>	<i>khur</i>	<i>chul</i>	'uy	
-e-	<i>kep</i>	<i>pet</i>	<i>khek</i>	<i>chem</i>	'en	'eng	'er	'el	-	
-ɔ-	<i>dop</i>	<i>rot</i>	<i>vok</i>	'om	von	chong	kor	mol	loy	
-a-	<i>nap</i>	<i>pat</i>	<i>sak</i>	<i>sam</i>	<i>tan</i>	<i>zang</i>	<i>mar</i>	'al	<i>may</i>	
-i:-	<i>dîp</i>	(<i>chît</i>)	<i>zîk</i>	<i>sîm</i>	<i>dîn</i>	<i>zîng</i>	<i>thîr</i>	<i>chîl</i>	-	<i>thî</i>
-u:-	-	<i>lût</i>	<i>nûk</i>	<i>phûm</i>	<i>sûn</i>	'ûng	<i>phûr</i>	<i>chûl</i>	-	<i>lû</i>
-e:-	(<i>dêp</i>)	<i>khêt</i>	'êk	<i>bêm</i>	<i>chên</i>	<i>rêng</i>	<i>khêr</i>	<i>kêl</i>	-	<i>sê</i>
-ɔ:-	<i>rôp</i>	'ôt	'ôk	<i>tôm</i>	<i>dôn</i>	<i>dông</i>	<i>môr</i>	<i>kôl</i>	<i>ngôy</i>	<i>mô</i>
-a:-	<i>kâp</i>	<i>tât</i>	<i>bâk</i>	<i>lâm</i>	<i>lân</i>	<i>châng</i>	'âr	<i>bâl</i>	<i>khây</i>	<i>sâ</i>
-ia-	(<i>thiep</i>)	<i>riet</i>	<i>riek</i>	'iem	<i>lien</i>	<i>rieng</i>	<i>sasier</i>	<i>ariel</i>	<i>liey</i>	<i>rie</i>
-uɔ-	<i>chuop</i>	<i>huot</i>	<i>luok</i>	<i>suom</i>	<i>puon</i>	<i>buong</i>	<i>kuor</i>	<i>muol</i>	<i>khuoy</i>	<i>khuo</i>

Among the syllables noted in parentheses, *chît* /tʃi:t/ occurs in the word *a-bong-chît* /abɔŋ'tʃi:t/ '3SG.SBJ-short-? > it is cut into short equal pieces'. It does occur one time in the recordings (NM_0405_1_0024) but in a context where the final -t re-syllabifies as the onset of the next syllable. However, the word has been confirmed in follow-up discussions to have an /i:t/ rime. Similarly *dêp* occurs in *â-n-dêp* /a:n'de:p/ '3SG.SBJ-?-dent > it gets dented' and *thiep* occurs in *â-thiep* /a:'thiap/ '3SG.SBJ-bale.out > s/he bales (water, etc.) out'. The remaining gaps in the rime inventory can be categorised into three classes:

1. /u:p/
2. /u:j/ and
3. /i(:)j/, /e(:)j/.

/u:p/ is most likely an accidental gap – either in my data or in Chorei phonology. Among around 950 closed syllable headwords in my data, the /u:/ nucleus occurs in about 37 items and the /p/ coda in 49. Therefore, the expected number of words with /u:p/ rime in my data is $(37 \times 49) / 950 \approx 2$, which is quite low. Consequently, it is unsurprising that my data recorded none.

/u:j/ is less likely to be an accidental gap than the previous. Among around 950 closed syllable headwords in my data, the /u:/ nucleus occurs in about 37 items and the /j/ coda in 146. Therefore, the expected number of items with the /u:j/ rime in my data is $(37 \times 146) / 950 \approx 5.7$, which is still low but the lack of any representation of this syllable at all in my data is somewhat surprising. Therefore, I checked explicitly the contrast between /uj/ and /u:j/ rimes with three consultants – NM, NB and BH – separately. I checked around 15 examples of the /u(:)j/ rime from my data including three pairs of potential homophones/minimal pairs. All consultants essentially agreed that these vowels had the same length. Based on my suggestion, only NB accepted that two of them could possibly have an /u:j/ rime, viz. ?*changvuy* /tʃaŋ'vu:j/ 'wild

banana inflorescence (as food)’ and *?kung mûy* /kuŋ'mu:j/ ‘(burnt) plant stub (in a swidden field)’, and the rest /uj/. However, contrast was rejected for all three possible minimal pairs by all consultants and even NB was not fully certain in his length identification in the above-mentioned two words. Therefore, provisionally, I propose only an /uj/ rime in Chorei, and no /u:j/ rime. Notably, VanBik (2009) reconstructed a length distinction between **tuy* ‘water’ and **tuu* ‘delicious’ for Proto-South-Central. However, all my consultants agreed that this distinction did not exist in Chorei, where *tuy* /tuj/ ‘water’ and *tuy* /tuj/ ‘to be delicious’ have the same length of /u/. The other two potential minimal pairs that I tested were *'uy* /ʔuj/ ‘dog, to be stale (food)’ and *-puy* /puj/ ‘AUG, FEM’. Compare VanBik’s (2009) reconstructions for Proto-South-Central: **ʔuy* ‘dog’, **ʔuyʔ* ‘to stink, fetid’, and **-puy* ‘AUG’. He reconstructed no FEM-suffix similar to **-puy*. Although he reconstructed an **-uy* vs. **-uuy* contrast for Proto-South-Central, VanBik (VanBik 2009, 407) also reported the rarity of this contrast in the modern languages. So, Chorei phonology is not an exception in this respect.

As for /i(:)j/ and /e(:)j/, the rimes [ij] and [i:j] do not occur at all, but [e:j] is heard occasionally as an alternative to [e:], e.g. *ânngê* /a:n'ŋe:/ [ʔa:n'ŋe:j] ‘s/he reconciles’ [NM_0405_2_0149]. The absence of /ej/ is due to an analytical choice, but I believe the choice is more justified than positing an /ej/ rime. Phonetically, the rimes [əj] and [ej] are in free-variation (§2.1.6). I took [əj] as the basic allophone, and hence represented it phonologically as /aj/, because the latter realization is easily derived from the former by partial assimilation, but not the other way around. This analysis also allowed the following generalizations:

- (1) Coda /j/ is phonologically prohibited after front-vowels, i.e. /e/, /e:/, /i/ and /i:/.
- (2) The rime /aj/ <ay> has allophones [əj] and [ej] – the second resulting from a partial assimilation of the nucleus to the following glide. This agrees generally with the various (partial) assimilations of /a/ in Chorei (see §2.1.6).
- (3) The rime /e:/ [e:] <ê> has an infrequent alternative realization [e:j]. This phenomenon is comparable to how historical /e:/ and other long vowels are now pronounced with an off-glide in various dialects of English, Dutch, etc.

2.4. Phonological processes

2.4.1. Vowel harmony

Mortensen (2023, 27) reported that the nucleus of minor syllable prefixes undergo vowel harmony with the stem in some South-Central languages. A comparable process is attested in Chorei with some frequency as well, although it is not fully phonologized as argued below. Often forms with vowel harmony and without are both attested as shown below.

Table 28. Examples of sporadic vowel assimilation undergone by /a/

<i>palep</i>	/pa'lep/	[pə'lep ~ pɛ'lep]	‘butterfly’
<i>makot</i>	/ma'kɔt/	[mə'kɔt ~ mɔ'kɔt]	‘door’
<i>kut kadoy</i>	/kut.ka'dɔj/	[kɔtkə'dɔj ~ kutkə'dɔj]	‘soft fleshy part on the inside of elbow’
<i>kê kadoy</i>	/ke:.ka'dɔj/	[keke'dɔj]	‘soft fleshy part on the inside of knee’

In the context of Chorei, the process is best described as unstressed /a/ optionally harmonizing to a neighbouring root syllable vowel. The first three examples demonstrate the optional assimilation of unstressed /a/ to a following stressed root vowel. The last example *kê kadoy* [keke'dɔj] from *kê* ‘leg’ only has the assimilated pronunciation in my corpus, but

crucially it shows assimilation of /a/ to the preceding root vowel rather than the following. The second element *kadoy* in this compound is clearly the same as in *kut kadoy* [kʊtkə'dɔj ~ kutkə'dɔj] from *kut* 'hand, arm' which shows assimilation with the following syllable. Therefore, vowel harmony in Chorei – although sporadic – can be both progressive and regressive. There are also other confirmed examples of vowel harmony even in absence of a corresponding attested unassimilated form, e.g. *ânmaher* [ʔa:nmɛ'hɛr] 's/he screws/turns (a bottle cap, etc.)' where the verbal prefix *ma-* /ma/ has been assimilated to the stressed /ɛ/ [ɛ] in the next root syllable. In other cases, e.g. *moton* /mɔ'tɔn/ 'front', a historical vowel harmony is suspected in the unstressed syllable, but it cannot be established synchronically.

Moreover, there are also occasional examples of apparent disharmonization of unstressed vowels other than /a/ to [ə] when they occur beside a stressed vowel of similar quality as shown in (7).

- (7) *â-* *hong-* *chôy*
 /a: hɔŋ 'tʃɔ:j /
 [a: hɔŋ 'tʃɔ:j]
 3SG- come- carry
 's/he brings' [JM_0331_4_0490]

The verb in (3) is transparently a compound or a serial verb – the exact morpho-syntax is still unclear – of *hong* /hɔŋ/ 'to come' and *chôy* /tʃɔ:j/ 'to carry, to take (from one place to another)'. However, JM pronounced it repeatedly as [a:hɔŋ'tʃɔ:j] instead of the expected [a:hɔŋ'tʃɔ:j] demonstrating an apparent dissimilation or disharmonization.

It can be concluded from the optional nature of Chorei vowel harmony and the existence of disharmony that for Chorei the process of vowel harmony is not fully phonologized. Rather, synchronically, the phonological distinction of unstressed /a/ from its neighbouring stressed and/or root vowels is weakened, i.e. partially neutralized.

2.4.2. Pretonic vowel deletion

In trisyllabic (and presumably longer) words with an open penultimate syllable with a short vowel, e.g. a lexical prefix, the vowel may get deleted. Examples that have been observed in faster conversations, but uncommon in careful elicitation, include *saraphâ* [sər'pʰa:] '(water) turtle' and *khokholêng* [kʰɔ'kʰle:ŋ] 'pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*)' and *ârasî* [ʔa:r'si:] 'star'¹⁰. Only the last example occurs in the archived recordings (Cf. NB_0329_3_0271). Note that the second example even results in a syllable-structure that is otherwise not attested in Chorei, i.e. a syllable-initial consonant cluster. Yet, NB explicitly provided this syllabic analysis for *khokholêng* [kʰɔ'kʰle:ŋ]. Such deletion of unstressed vowels is also a hall-mark of a stress-system.

2.4.3. Post-vocalic /a(:)/ deletion

The non-future 3SG.SBJ prefix *a/â-* /a:/ often gets deleted after a vowel-final word. The following example shows that *a/â-* '3SG.SBJ' of *athur* 's/he serves' is deleted after the vowel-final word *bû* 'rice'.

¹⁰ VanBik (2009) reconstructs *ʔaar-θii ✕ *ʔaar-sii 'star' for Proto-South-Central. Both these forms would result in Chorei *ârsî* /ʔa:r'si:/. Therefore, diachronically speaking, the Chorei form *ârasî* /ʔa:ra'si:/ as provided by BH and NM is probably the result of hypercorrection.

(8a) *bû a-thur*
 /bu: 'tʰur/
 rice 3SG.SBJ-serve
 's/he serves rice'

(8b) *'an a-thur*
 /ʔan a'tʰur/
 food 3SG.SBJ-serve
 's/he serves cooked food (other than rice)'

Here in NM_0405_2_0200, NM clearly provided the form *bû athur* /bu: 'tʰur/ with an underlying *a/â-* '3SG.SBJ' to be morphological and semantically parallel to *'an athur* /ʔan a'tʰur/ with a surface *a/â-* '3SG.SBJ'. However, without further context, comparable utterances may also represent compounds with no underlying 3SG.SBJ prefix *a/â-* /a:/, e.g. it is difficult to determine during wordlist elicitation whether a form like *bûtû* /bu: 'tu:/ is a compound *bû-tû* 'rice-sow > rice sowing' or a clause *bû a-tû* 'rice 3SG.SBJ-sow > s/he sows rice'. In any case, since this vowel deletion appears to be a phonological process, it is expected that this would apply not only to *a/â-* '3SG.SBJ' but other (inflectional) prefixes starting in *a/â-* as well, but currently only examples with 3SG.SBJ are available.

2.4.4. Unstressed shortening

Vowels in closed syllables are phonetically shorter in unstressed position than those in stressed position in Chorei (§2.1.6, Table 8). Nevertheless, closed syllables maintain phonological length distinction in both stressed and unstressed positions. In contrast, open syllables in stressed as well as word-final unstressed positions are always long, and the question arises if such long vowels merge with phonologically short vowels when undergoing phonetic shortening by being placed in an unstressed non-final position. In fact, South-Central languages generally lack a contrast between CV and CVV syllables (Mortensen 2023, 6), and therefore such a phenomenon is expected.

Consider the compound *lûvêl* [lu' ve:l] 'hair whorl' < *lû* /lu:/ 'head' + *vêl* /ve:l/ 'whorl'. As an independent morpheme, *lû* /lu:/ 'head' has a CVV syllable, but when it is placed in the unstressed position by virtue of compounding, the vowel may be phonetically shortened to [u]. The question is if this vowel can still be distinguished from a short phonological /u/ at this position. The answer to this question is currently not known, partly because the exact allophone distributions of the length pairs /u ~ u:/, /i ~ i:/ and /e ~ e:/ are unclear (§2.1.6) and partly because the relevant minimal pairs are not available in my data. It is, however, possible to attempt an answer to this question for the length pair /a/ [ə] ~ /a:/ [a:] as their allophone distribution is better understood (§2.1.6) and relevant (partial) minimal pairs are available in the data (Table 29).

First of all, both short /a/ and long /a:/ can occur at the unstressed position and the contrast is phonetically realized both by phonetic length and quality, e.g. the unstressed 3SG.SBJ marker can be either *â-* /a:/, as in *â-sâ* /a:'sa:/ [ʔa:'sa:] 'it is beautiful' [BH_0410_4_0027], or *a-* /a/, as in *a-sâ* /a'sa:/ [ʔə'sa:] 'it is beautiful' [BH_0331_5_0191], both from *-sâ* 'beautiful'. Note that this /a/ ~ /a:/ pair does not constitute a minimal pair, because they lead to no semantic distinction. In fact it could serve as evidence for neutralization of length distinction in unstressed syllables. However, contrast this with the 3SG.POSS marker *a-* /a/ which has no corresponding long variant **â-* /a:/, e.g. *a-von* /a'vɔn/ [ʔə'vɔn] 'his/her belly', but there is no **â-von* /a:'vɔn/ 'his/her belly'. Based on this fact, partial minimal pairs as in Table 29 can be formed using homophonous verbal and nominal roots, e.g. *nây* 'near' (verbal) and *nây* 'sap' (nominal).

Table 29. Partial pretonic vowel length distinction in open syllables

<i>a-nây</i>	/a'na:j/	‘its sap’
3SG.POSS-sap		
<i>a-nây</i>	/a'na:j/	‘it is near’
3SG.SBJ-near		
<i>â-nây</i>	/a:'na:j/	‘it is near’
3SG.SBJ-near		
[BH_0410_3_0007]		

This example suggests that phonologically, 3SG.POSS may be analysed as *a-* /a/ and 3SG.SBJ as *â-* /a:/, and the latter may be – but not necessarily – shortened in unstressed positions. This suggests that the vowel length contrast is only partially neutralized in unstressed non-word-final open syllables. Similar arguments can also be made based on the 1SG and 2SG prefixes as shown below. Currently, these three pairs of morphemes constitute the whole body of evidence for the neutralization of vowel length being only partial in unstressed open syllables. It is possible, however, to explain this data also in an alternative way. Consider all the subject and possessor indexing prefixes in both singular and plural as presented below. Note that these prefixes are all always unstressed and non-final.

Table 30. Chorei verbal subject indexing prefixes

	Singular		Plural	
	Short	Long	Short	Long
1st Person	<i>ka-</i> /ka/	<i>kâ-</i> /ka:/	<i>kan-</i> /kan/	<i>kana-</i> /kana/
2nd Person	<i>na-</i> /na/	<i>nâ-</i> /na:/	<i>nan-</i> /nan/	<i>nana-</i> /nana/
3rd Person	<i>a-</i> /a/	<i>â-</i> /a:/	<i>an-</i> /an/	<i>ana-</i> /ana/

Table 31. Chorei nominal possessive (i.e. possessor indexing) prefixes

	Singular		Plural	
1st Person	<i>ka-</i> /ka/		<i>kan-</i> /kan/	
2nd Person	<i>na-</i> /na/		<i>nan-</i> /nan/	
3rd Person	<i>a-</i> /a/		<i>an-</i> /an/	

It is clear that the short and long forms of the subject indexes occur in both singular and plural, but in the plural, the long form of the subject prefixes is formed by adding an *-a* /a/ to the short form rather than lengthening its vowel. In fact the singular long forms can also be explained in the same way. In that case, the singular long forms would be underlyingly disyllabic, i.e. /ka-a-/, /na-a-/ and /a-a-/ respectively. Thss we have two competing and mutually exclusive explanations for the observations:

1. The long subject indexes – both in the singular and plural – are in fact the only underlying forms. The short forms of the singular are derived from them by partial neutralization of length contrast in unstressed non-final open syllables. The short forms of the plural are derived by pretonic vowel deletion (2.4.2).

2. All vowels in unstressed non-final open syllables are in fact short and underlyingly there is no vowel length distinction at this position. The surface long vowel in the long singular subject indexes is the realization of the underlying disyllabic forms.

At the current state of data it is not possible to choose one analysis over the other. However, the first analysis posits that underlyingly only the long forms exist and the short forms are derived from them by pure phonological processes. Therefore, the short and long forms are predicted to have no semantic or syntactic differences. In contrast, the second analysis posits that the long forms are derived from the short ones by a morphological process, viz. by the addition of *-a-*. Therefore, it allows the long and short forms to have semantic or syntactic distinctions. Based on these predictions, it should be possible to decide which analysis is more appropriate when additional semantic and syntactic data on the usage of the short and long subject indexes in Chorei become available through future studies.

3. Word structure

3.1. Morphological word

Mortensen (2023, 6) noted that most morphemes are mono-syllabic in most South-Central languages. This is largely true also for Chorei both for lexical and grammatical morphemes. However, there are some polysyllabic lexemes, mostly nouns, that do not contain any recognizable smaller morphemes, and are best treated as polysyllabic roots, e.g. *dâbâ* /da:'ba:/ 'tobacco-smoking pipe made of bamboo', *soksol* /sok'sol/ 'snail', etc. Presumably, these are loanwords or old compounds. For the monosyllabic lexical roots, the root syllable has the phonological structure CVV or CV(V)C, while grammatical morphemes typically have the form (C)V(C), but maximally (C)V(V)(C). Lexemes are derived from lexical roots by applying derivational or so-called "lexical" affixes as explained below. Both nominal and verbal lexemes also accept various inflectional affixes to form grammatical words, as shown in (9). Here the nominal stem *pasal* takes the plural suffix *-ngay*, while the verbal root *kang* takes the subject marker prefix *a-* and aspect marking suffix *-zay*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(9a) <i>pasal-ngay</i>
/pa'sal.ŋaj/
man-PL
'men'
[NB_0412_4_0004]</p> | <p>(9b) <i>a-kang-zay</i>
a'kaŋ.zaj/
3SG.SBJ-dry-PFV
'The water has dried up.'
[NM_0405_1_0077]</p> |
|--|---|

Native Chorei lexemes are either roots, or roots affixed with certain derivational or so-called "lexical" affixes – primarily prefixes, but there are also some derivational suffixes, e.g. *-pâ* 'NMZ' in *'ôk-pâ* /ʔɔ:k'pa:/ 'obstruct-NMZ > eclipse'. Among the most frequent prefixes are the so-called "lexical" prefixes, e.g. *ma-* and *ra-* on both verbal and nominal lexemes. The lexical prefixes are often frozen, i.e. they occur obligatorily with some roots with unclear semantic contribution. Consider the following examples.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(10a) <i>ma-ring</i>
/ma'riŋ/
ʔ-loud
'loud sound'</p> | <p>(10b) <i>ma-thin</i>
/ma'thin/
ʔ-?
'liver'</p> |
| <p>(10c) <i>ra-kal</i>
/ra'kal/
ʔ-ascend
'ladder, bridge'</p> | <p>(10d) <i>ra-thin</i>
/ra'thin/
ʔ-?
'bone marrow'</p> |

It can be observed that *ma-* in (10a) and *ra-* in (10c) are likely derivational prefixes as the derived lexemes *maring* 'loud sound' and *ra-kal* 'ladder, i.e. an equipment for going up' are clearly related to the roots *ring* 'to be loud' and *kal* 'to ascend, to come/go up'. Although the same prefixes seem to occur in (10b) and (10d) added to the root *thin*¹¹, which otherwise no

¹¹ However, in this case, these could be historically different roots, e.g. Proto-South-Central *thin 'liver' and *khlik ≠ *khliŋ 'marrow' (VanBik 2009). The latter root should result in Chorei *thik~*thing. Presumably it was attracted towards *mathin* 'liver' to avoid homophony with *thing* 'tree, wood'.

more exists in Chorei, the semantics of the resulting lexemes *mathin* ‘liver’ and *rathin* ‘bone-marrow’ are difficult to reconcile and it is hard to derive the semantics of the putative root **thin* and morpho-semantic roles of *ma-* and *ra-* in these words. Therefore rather than calling them “derivational” prefixes, they are usually called “lexical” prefixes, i.e. historical prefixes that are now simply part of the lexical item. The semantic opacity of lexical prefixes like *ma-* and *ra-* is presumably the result of their great age, as they have been reconstructed even for Proto-Tibeto-Burman (Matisoff 2003, 117-119, 127-129). Because of this kind of semantic difficulty in identifying roots and prefixes in many words, these have been left morphologically unanalysed in most examples, e.g. *rakal* ‘laddar, bridge’ in Table 3.

However, not all lexical prefixes as semantically opaque as *ma-* and *ra-*. These are often transparently grammaticalized from older compounds, e.g. (‘)ây- in the following words:

Table 32. Likely old compounds with ây- resulting in the lexical prefix ây-

Likely old compound with (‘)ây-			Likely root
(‘)ây- <i>kep</i>	/(ʔ)a:j'kep/	‘crab’	<i>kep</i> ‘to cut with scissors’
(‘)ây- <i>muom</i>	/(ʔ)a:j'muɔm/	‘spider’	? <i>muom</i> ‘flower-bud’
(‘)ây- <i>nuvet</i>	/(ʔ)a:jnu'vet/	‘scorpion’	? <i>vit</i> ‘to pierce’
(‘)ây- <i>kuong</i>	/(ʔ)a:j'kuɔŋ/	‘shrimp’	(<i>tuy-/vâ-</i>) <i>kuong</i> ‘small stream’
(‘)ây- <i>thîng</i>	/(ʔ)a:j'thî:ŋ/	‘ginger’	?
(‘)ây- <i>kuo</i>	/(ʔ)a:j'kuɔ/	‘jugular/suprasternal notch’	<i>kuo</i> ‘bodily orifice’

The words in Table 32 form a core semantic group of arthropod animals, e.g. crab, spider, scorpion and shrimp. This semantics is very probably derived from the original meaning of the first morpheme (‘)ây- < *ʔaay ‘crab’ (VanBik 2009:150). Nevertheless, identifying the second morpheme is still often difficult. This behaviour separates these formations from typical derivations and compounding, and makes them similar to the words carrying a lexical prefix as explained above. In fact the arthropod semantics seems to have become quite abstract over time to allow application of the same prefix (‘)ây- in ‘ginger’ and ‘jugular/suprasternal notch’. Probably the shapes of ginger and the jugular notch along with the adjacent collar bones were perceived to be similar to arthropod animals.

Among nouns, another common lexical prefix is *sa-*, which has two well-defined semantic fields of application: (a) names of animals (< *sâ* /sa:/ ‘animal, meat’), e.g. *sa-ram* /sa'ram/ ‘otter’ and *sa-kor* /sa'kɔr/ ‘horse’, and (b) items concerning rice (? < *sisây* /si'sa:j/ ‘uncooked husked rice’), e.g. *sa-vây* /sa'va:j/ ‘rice husk’ and *sa-kem* /sa'kem/ ‘broken rice’. In the verbal domain, beside *ma-* and *ra-* the non-syllabic prefix *n-* which may play a valency changing role in some verbs (Gacs 2022) also occurs in many verbs obligatorily in the role of a lexical prefix. Lexical prefixes often disambiguate otherwise homophonous roots, e.g. *lung* /luŋ/ ‘stone’ vs. *malung* /ma'luŋ/ ‘heart’, *ram* /ram/ ‘forest’ vs. *saram* /sa'ram/ ‘otter’, *-lek* /lek/ ‘to be small’ vs. *-n-lek* /n'lek/ ‘to hang from hand’, etc. Multiple lexical prefixes may also occur in the same word, e.g. the two meanings of *-n-sûk* /n'su:k/ ‘to wash, to prepare/organize’, which already contains the *n-* prefix can be distinguished by adding other lexical prefixes, e.g. *-n-ra-sûk* /n.ra'su:k/ ‘to wash’ and *-ma-n-sûk* /man'su:k/ ‘to prepare/arrange’.

Chorei also derives new words by compounding. Compounds may be head-initial, e.g. *pat-muol* /pat'muol/ 'cotton-hill > freshly harvested cotton (from swidden fields in the hill)', or head-final, e.g. *kor-chong* /kɔr'tʃɔŋ/ 'Bengali-language > Bengali language'. When words with lexical prefixes take part in compound formation, the lexical prefixes may get lost, e.g. *dây-lîm* /da:j'li:m/ 'cold-shadow > shade (human-made)', where the second element *ra-lîm* /ra'li:m/ 'shadow' loses its prefix. Similarly, in *lung-nâ* /luŋ'na:/ 'heart-pain > sorrow', the first element *ma-lung* /ma'luŋ/ 'heart' loses its prefix. Lexical prefix may also be lost in the process of derivation, e.g. *rûl-puy* /ru:l'puj/ 'snake-AUG > python' where *ma-rûl* /ma'ru:l/ 'snake' loses its prefix *ma-*.

3.2. Phonological word

It is currently impossible to confidently provide definitions of different phonological hierarchies in Chorei above the syllable level, e.g. phonological words, phrases, etc., because not enough discourse data has been analysed. However, with the expectation that morphological and phonological word-forms would largely coincide, the following preliminary criteria to distinguish phonological words are proposed based on the phonological processes observed within or across morphological words. When more data is analysed, some of these criteria may turn out to define the boundary of a different phonological hierarchy than word.

1. Each Chorei content word has one primary stress (§4.1).
2. Adding vowel-initial suffixes to consonant-final bases lead to obligatory re-syllabification, e.g. *'in-in-mô* 'will you sleep?' where the root-final /n/ syllabifies with the following suffix /in/ to form the syllable [nin] (11a). However, re-syllabification also often occurs across the boundary of clearly distinct morphological words, e.g. *'an a-thur* 's/he serves cooked food (other than rice)' where the final /n/ of *'an* 'cooked food' syllabifies with the next vowel to form the syllable [nə] (11b). But in this case the resyllabification is not obligatory, showing that they are distinct phonological words.

(11a)	<i>'in-in-mô</i>	(11b)	<i>'an</i>	<i>a-thur</i>
	/ʔin.in.mɔ:/		/ʔən	ə'tʰɔr/
	[ʔi.nin.mɔ:]		[ʔə.nə'tʰɔr]	
	sleep-FUT.INT.2SG.SBJ-Q		food	3SG.SBJ-serve
	'will you sleep?'		's/he serves cooked food (other than rice)'	

3. The phonetic voicing of coda stops before /r/ has so far only been observed inside morphological words (§2.3.2). This may provide a criterion to define phonological word boundaries.
4. The domain of operation of vowel harmony (§2.4.1) is likely to be internal to the phonological word.
5. The domain of operation of pre-tonic vowel deletion (§2.4.2) is likely to be internal to the phonological word.
6. Although /a(:)/ can be deleted after another vowel when there is a word-boundary between them (§2.4.3), it appears to not apply within a morphological word, e.g. adding *-â* /a:/ 'LOC' to *rû* /ru:/ 'bone' results in *rûâ* /ru:.a:/ 'in the bone' without the deletion of either vowel. Thus this difference in behaviour may also be a valid criterion in identifying phonological word boundaries.

7. Word-final open syllables only contain long vowels (§2.3.1). Therefore open syllables with short vowels cannot be phonological word-final.

4. Suprasegmental phonology

4.1 Stress

Each Chorei content word has one primary stress. The existence of stress in Chorei is confirmed by its effects on the word-structure, e.g. pre-tonic vowel deletion (§2.4.2) and shortening of vowels in unstressed open syllables (§2.4.4), which are both typical of stress systems (Kager 2007, 195, 198). The primary stress in Chorei words lies on the last syllable of the lexeme. Usually, this is the root of the word, as the commonest Chorei derivational morphology is prefixal (§3.1). However, when a derivational suffix occurs, it receives the stress, e.g. *dông-mâ* /dɔːŋˈmaː/ ‘family-FEM > wife’¹². In contrast, inflectional suffixes, e.g. *-â* /aː/ ‘LOC’, are normally unstressed, e.g. *ray-â* /ˈra.jaː/ ‘axe-LOC > on the axe’. Prefixes, whether derivational or inflectional, are never stressed. In Chorei, the most reliable correlate of stress is intensity. The stressed syllable is louder than the others in the word. It is also somewhat longer in duration than a corresponding unstressed syllable.

The occurrence and characteristics of secondary stress in Chorei is currently not well-understood, since most Chorei lexemes are only one or two syllables long. One possible candidate for secondary stress is non-lexeme-final lexical roots, e.g. *kê* in *kê-kadoy* /(.keː.kaˈdɔj/ ‘leg-fleshy.part.on.inside.of.joint > fleshy part of leg on the inside of knee’, and *dông* in *dông-mâ* /(.dɔːŋˈmaː/ ‘family-FEM > wife’. Phonetically the vowels in *kê* and *dông* in these words are shortened with respect to the same vowels in a syllable bearing primary stress. However, the closed syllables, like *dông* and *dong* clearly preserves phonological length contrast even when not under primary stress (§2.1.6) suggesting that they may have secondary stress. On the other hand, the *kê* in *kê-kadoy* /(.keː.kaˈdɔj/ can trigger vowel harmony in the neighbouring unstressed /a/ yielding [(.ke.keˈdɔj] – a phenomenon which is otherwise known to be triggered mostly by stressed root syllables in Chorei (§2.4.1). This suggests that probably non-final open-syllable roots also have secondary stress. However, currently there is no known contrast with such syllables with certainly unstressed syllables, e.g. grammatical prefixes, in my corpus. Therefore it was impossible to confirm this analysis, and as a consequence, all syllables lacking primary stress have been treated as unstressed.

Beyond the general observations outlined above, the details of the behavior of stress among suffixes are complicated and not fully understood. Consider the following examples:

(12a)	<i>bû</i> <i>'an</i> <i>thô-nâ</i>	(12b)	<i>ni-mak</i>	(12c)	<i>sa-loy</i>
	/buː ʔan tʰɔː.naː/		/niˈmak/		/saˈlɔj/
	rice food make-NMZ		COP-NEG		good-NEG
	‘(pot) for cooking’		‘it is not X’		‘it is not good’

These examples show that, on one hand, forms built by *-nâ* /naː/ ‘NMZ’ are often lexicalized as nouns, which would suggest that it is a derivational suffix, but it remains unstressed. On the other hand, verbal negative suffixes like *-mak* /mak/ ‘NFUT.NEG’, *-nô* /nɔː/ ‘FUT.NEG’, *-loy* /lɔj/ ‘?.NEG’ all appear to be stressed, while they may be expected to be inflectional and therefore unstressed. In fact this shift of stress to the negative morpheme can even shorten the

¹² This reflects a common local cultural convention shared with Bengalis of referring to the ‘wife’ simply as the ‘family’, or in this case ‘(female) family person’.

root vowel if it is an open syllable (§2.4.4). This explains the short vowel in the first syllable of *saloy* (12c), which derives from *sâ* /sa:/ ‘good’.

Morpho-syntactically, various grammatical morphemes can follow the lexical stem. The ones presented above, e.g. *-â* /a:/ ‘LOC’, *-mâ* /ma:/ ‘FEM’, *-mak* /mak/ ‘NFUT.NEG’, etc. are clearly suffixes or enclitics because even after adding them to the lexical base, the whole complex is still clearly one phonological word bearing only one primary stress. However, there are various other grammatical morphemes for which the behaviour is currently unclear. Therefore, it is currently impossible to determine if they belong to the same phonological word as the lexical stem or not. Consider example (13) and its spectrogram in Figure 10.

- (13) *pasal-ngay naykin*
 /pa'sal.ɲaj naj(')kin/
 man-PL COMP
 ‘than men’ [NB_0412_4_0004]

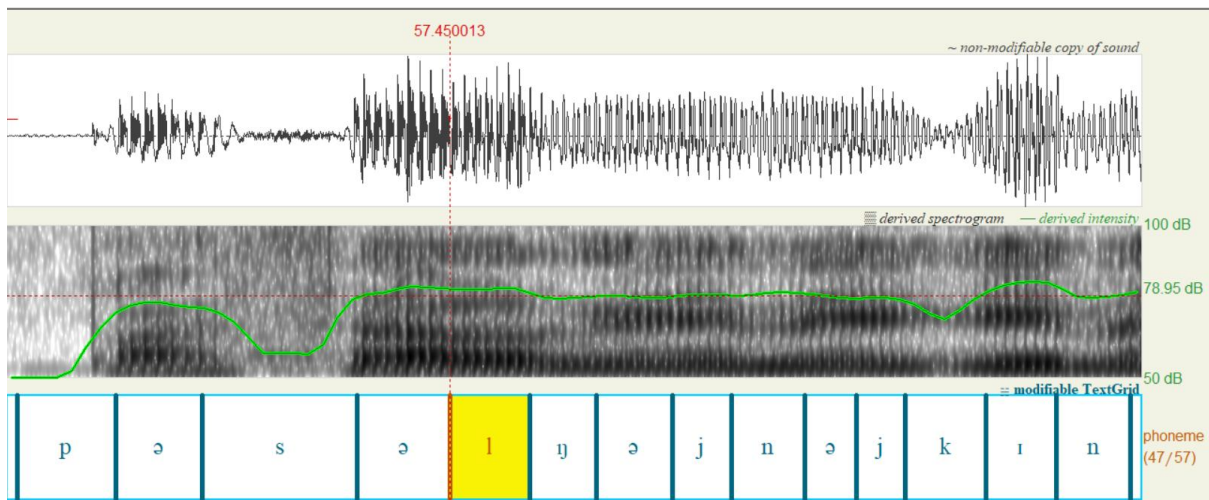


Figure 10. Phonetic realization of (13) *pasal-ngay naykin* /pa'sal.ɲaj naj(')kin/ ‘than men’ [NB_0412_4_0004]

It is clear from the spectrogram that the syllable /sal/ [səl] has an intensity peak and therefore stress and the intensity decreases on the following unstressed inflectional suffix *-ngay* /ɲaj/ ‘PL’. Then it remains at the same level on the next syllable /naj/ [nəj], finally showing another intensity peak on the syllable /kin/ [kɪn]. One analysis of this observation could be that this is a new stressed syllable showing that *pasal-ngay* /pa'sal.ɲaj/ and *naykin* /naj'kin/ ‘COMP’ are two separate phonological words as implied in (13). However, it is also possible that the whole complex of *pasal-ngay-naykin* is a single phonological word with the primary stress on /sal/ [səl] with a high intensity on /kin/ [kɪn] caused by some intonational feature signalling the end of the noun phrase and the start of the following verb phrase *âtam ansâkthay* ‘they can eat much’ as shown in (14) from which this phrase was extracted. Currently, too little is known of higher level prosodic features of Chorei to be certain about one analysis or the other.

- (14) *himâ nûpang-ngay pasal-ngay naykin â-tam an-sâk-thay*
 this woman-PL man-PL COMP 3SG-much 3PL.SBJ-eat-can
 ‘These women can eat more than men.’

Moreover, it is also known that some of these post-stem grammatical morphemes are currently in the process of grammaticalization from lexical items. In their case, answering the question whether they are independent phonological words, or elements in compounds or serial verbs, or are inflectional suffixes may be even more difficult. One such example is *-(n)zay* /*nzaj*/ ‘PFV’ which is still identifiable to the speakers as the “same” item as the lexical verb *-nzay* /*n'zaj*/ ‘to be finished’. Consider the following example.

(15a)	<i>tuy</i>	<i>a-kang-zay</i>	(15b)	<i>a-hek-zay</i>	(15c)	<i>a-n-zay</i>
	/tuj	a'kaŋ.zaj/		/a.hek'zaj/		/an'zaj/
	water	3SG.SBJ-dry-PFV		3SG.SBJ-run.out-PFV		3SG.SBJ-?-finish
		‘The water has dried up.’		‘It ran out, (supply) got finished.’		‘It is finished, I am done, etc.’
		[NM_0405_1_0077]		[NM_0405_1_0250]		[NM_0405_1_0261]

In (15c), the morpheme *-zay* is clearly lexical, meaning ‘to be finished’ as there is no other lexical morpheme in this utterance. In contrast, in (15a-b) *-zay* marks perfective aspect¹³. Also note that in (15a) the verb root *kang* ‘to dry up’ is stressed, while in (15b) the aspect marker *-zay* is stressed. Thus *-zay* behaves like an inflectional suffix in (15a), but like the second member of a compound (or serial verb?) in (15b). This variable stress is likely a reflection of the not yet completed grammaticalization of this morpheme.

4.2 Absence of tones

As Lotven (2023, 37) has pointed out: “[South-Central] languages described as non-tonal ... are rare”. It is therefore remarkable that Chorei appears to lack tones, inspite of some weak evidence to the contrary. For most Chorei speakers that I have worked with, there are no phonological tones. Only one elderly speaker (RB) demonstrated tonal distinctions in elicitation. Unfortunately, he could not spare enough time for me to investigate the phenomenon in detail. In any case, the tonal distinctions produced by him were not recognised by the other consultants when I played his recordings back to them. Still, based on RB’s feedback, I identified 9 potential tonal minimal pairs as listed below.

Table 33. Tonal minimal pairs according to RB (target syllable in **bold**)

Segmental form	Semantics	
	Higher Pitch	Lower Pitch
ruo /ruɔ/	bamboo	rain
loy /lɔj/	medicine	swidden field
athî /a'tʰi:/	s/he is dead	his/her blood
dâr /da:r/	shoulder	gong
malung /ma'lun/	heart	worm
âchok /a:n'tʃɔk/	s/he kindles one fire from another	s/he stirs slowly (rice during cooking)
akê /a'ke:/	(bird) hatches	his/her leg
antuy /an'tuj/	(bird) lays eggs	sauce in food

¹³ The English version of the elicitation prompts on the recording of these two items is not perfective. However, NM translated the Hindi version of the prompts which was perfective.

Apart from these eight pairs, I also included one more form which RB had judged as lacking tone distinction, viz. *kan'in* /*kan'ʔin*/ 'our house, we sleep'. I recorded these $9 \times 2 = 18$ items each from 3 speakers – NB, BH, NM – in the carrier phrase *kaynî (chû) ____ kantî* 'we (FOC) say ____'. Discussions during and after the recordings made it clear that all the pairs were homophonous to all three consultants. I also could not hear any tonal distinctions in these recordings. Therefore, I concluded that for most Chorei speakers in Manikbond, there is no tonal phonology. But it is possible that Chorei had tones within a few past generations, and it may still be possible to find its traces among some speakers like RB. In any case, I have not attempted at uncovering any tonal distinctions in the rest of the present work, including the wordlist.

5. Conclusion

The Chorei language was found to have a vowel system contrasting five simple vowel qualities, each showing a two-way length contrast, and two diphthongs. Each of these phonemes essentially continue the corresponding Proto-South-Central phoneme as reconstructed by VanBik (2009) (§2.1). The consonantal system of Chorei is fairly simple and typical of South-Central languages (§2.2.1). It contrasts four places of articulation in consonants – labial, coronal, velar and glottal. Plosives are produced at each of these locations – labial and coronal plosives show a three-way laryngeal contrast, viz. voiced, voiceless aspirated and voiceless unaspirated. The velar plosives are natively all voiceless and have only a two-way contrast between aspirated and unaspirated. However, a voiced /g/ occurs in loanwords, and possibly sub-phonemically in some contexts (§2.3.2). I also posit that glottal stop is likely phonemic in Chorei, but its phonemic status is still somewhat uncertain (§2.2.3). All articulatory manner contrasts are found at the coronal place of articulation, including three plosives, one nasal, one voiceless affricate (/tʃ/), a pair of voiced and voiceless fricatives (/s/, /z/), one trill, one lateral approximant, and one central approximant /j/. Interestingly, the coronal voiceless affricate and the coronal fricatives seem to demonstrate a three-way morpho-phonological contrast that parallels the three-way laryngeal contrast in plosives (§2.2.2.3). Chorei deviates from many South-Central languages in lacking voicing contrast in sonorants.

Chorei has a simple syllable structure of the shape (C)V(V)(C), i.e. only the syllable nucleus is obligatory. Optionally, there may be exactly one onset consonant and/or exactly one coda consonant, i.e. there are no onset or coda clusters. The nucleus can either be a short vowel or a long vowel or a diphthong. The onsetless syllables are limited to grammatical morphemes as well as loanwords and words of onomatopoeic origin. Thus in lexical roots, which are predominantly mono-syllabic, the syllable structure is CV(V)(C), which is typical of South-Central languages (§2.3.1). (C)V syllables are limited to unstressed non-word-final positions, and whether they contrast phonologically with (C)VV syllables is uncertain (§2.4.4). While all consonants may occur at syllable onsets, although /j/ only as a result of re-syllabification, the coda inventory is much more constrained – only sonorants and voiceless unaspirated non-glottal plosives can occur as coda consonants (§2.3.2). This is in line with the general South-Central trend. However, there are some gaps in the rime inventory derivable from the aforementioned vowel and coda-consonant inventories, viz. /j/ can be analysed as prohibited after front vowels. In addition, there is no /u:j/ coda, which is currently unexplained (§2.3.3).

Chorei morphological words are formed by putting together predominantly mon-syllabic lexical roots and predominantly mon-syllabic derivational and inflectional affixes. There are also lexical compounds (§3.1). Based on various phonological processes observed inside and across morphological words, some preliminary criteria for identifying phonological words have been offered (§3.2). However, these must be cross-checked and adjusted when more discourse data is analysed in future. Each Chorei lexeme has a prominent lexical stress on its last syllable which is usually its root, but may be a derivational suffix. Inflectional affixes/clitics generally appear to be unstressed. However, the phonological status of many postposed grammatical morphemes are currently uncertain, i.e. it is unknown whether they are inflectional suffixes/enclitics and are a part of the same phonological word as the root, or whether they are separate phonological words (§4.1).

Rather surprisingly for a South-Central language, Chorei lacks phonemic tones – at least, in the form spoken by most people in Manikbond. Only one older speaker demonstrated

tonal distinctions in elicitation, but unfortunately he was too busy to allow me to study this phenomenon further (§4.2). It will certainly be an interesting topic to investigate in future.

As has been explained above, Chorei phonology is in many ways quite typical of South-Central languages. In fact, its vowel system is remarkably conservative, reflecting essentially that of Proto-South-Central. However, there are at least four significant ways in which Chorei phonology has changed from Proto-South-Central and thus deviated from its neighbouring relatives:

1. Chorei lacks phonemic tones – at least for most speakers in Manikbond (§4.2), which is quite atypical of South-Central languages (Lotven 2023, 37). Tones were also reconstructed for Proto-South-Central by VanBik (2009, 454).
2. Chorei lacks voicing contrast among sonorants, although voicing contrast among non-glide sonorants is common among South-Central languages (Mortensen 2023) and also reconstructed for Proto-South-Central (VanBik 2009, 59).
3. Chorei has lost the historical contrast between simple consonant onsets and consonant cluster onsets reconstructed for Proto-South-Central (VanBik 2009, 59). Although this contrast is generally uncommon in modern South-Central languages (Mortensen 2023, 6), it is attested in the neighbourhood of Chorei, e.g. in Biate and Mizo (Rüfenacht 2024, VanBik 2009, Chhangte 1993).
4. Chorei has merged various voiceless coronal fricative and affricate onsets reconstructed for Proto-South-Central, viz. */s, s^h, θ, ts^h/, as well as the cluster onsets /K^{hr}/ (K=k/p), into a single /s/ (VanBik 2009, 59, P. Haokip 2019, 106-109). Although modern South-Central languages have mostly merged */s^h/ with /s/, they maintain the rest of the contrasts to varying degrees (VanBik 2009, 522-523, Rüfenacht 2024).

Another interesting finding – although not strictly phonological – is that dialect differences within Chorei may be noticeable within short distances. This is evident in the more conservative phonology and phonetics produced by BH than most speakers from Manikbond including some older speakers like NM. This is likely due to her upbringing in Phaikho, a village only about 10 Km South of Manikbond. There were also some other differences between BH's speech and the general Manikbond speech, e.g. 'bitter brinjal (a fruit similar to a small aubergine, eaten cooked or pickled)' is generally called *samchok* /sam'tʃək/ in Manikbond, but BH called it *khamchok* /k^ham'tʃək/. Nevertheless, the overall phonological categories among all the speakers consulted matched quite well except for a few instances, which have been discussed in §2.1.7.

In the present work, I have attempted to provide a well-argued and well-evidenced description of Chorei phonology. It agrees very closely with P. Haokip's (2019) outline of Chorei phonology. The main contribution of my work is therefore to adduce better quality evidence and explicit arguments for many of the phonological contrasts already reported in the literature. Although this work failed to resolve all questions around Chorei phonology, future research is expected to benefit from their clear formulation and proposals on how such questions may be answered (Cf. §2.2.3, §2.4.4).

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Appendix 1: Consultants

During my research in the village of Manikbond (24°18' N 92°18' E) many Chorei speakers helped me record and understand their language. However, the recordings (see Appendix 2 for the full list) that directly underlie the analysis in the current work come from the following five consultants, of whom the last four speakers provided most of the data in the form of a recording of a 1000 word vocabulary list (Appendix 3) each and subsequent discussions. In the main text of this work as well as in the reference to the recordings, each of them has been identified by a two-letter “speaker code” for the sake of brevity as well as to provide the consultants some level of identity protection through anonymization. If a higher degree of anonymization is required for some purpose, the current section, i.e. Appendix 1, can be modified accordingly.

Table 34. Consultants whose recordings underlie the current analysis (in ascending order of their birth year)

Name	Sex	Birth year	Birth place	Years in non-Chorei regions	Speaker code
Neingullien (Rabindra) Chorei	M	1946	Manikbond	0	RB
Neingulmanik Chorei	M	1960	Manikbond	20	NM
Neimunbul Chorei	M	1972	Manikbond	0	NB
Bulringhoi Chorei	F	1978	Phaikho	5	BH
Jesmin (Ngirjonchong) Chorei	F	2002	Manikbond	1	JM

Mr. Neingullien Chorei, also known as Mr. Rabindra Chorei, is a leader of the Evangelical Free Church of India (EFCI) in Manikbond. He has spent his whole life in Manikbond, except for short work and church-related trips to neighbouring regions of India. Apart from Chorei and the local Sylheti dialect, he speaks Bengali and Hmar, as well as some English, Hindi and Mizo. Although he was too busy to work with me extensively, a discussion with him (recording code: RB_0324_1) laid the foundation of my investigations into Chorei tones (§4.2). His brother, Mr. Neingulmanik, was the Chorei speaker I worked the most extensively with. He served as a soldier on Assam Rifles, an Indian security force, for 20 years from 1980 to 2000. During his service, he lived in Eastern Assam (Jorhat region), Nagaland and Manipur – all in Northeast India. He spent the rest of his life in Manikbond. Apart from Chorei and Sylheti, he speaks Hindi and Nagamese. The next younger consultant, Mr. Neimunbul, has spent all his life in Manikbond. However, apart from Chorei and Bengali/Sylheti, he is also proficient in Rupini (a variety of Kok Borok), the native language of his mother and wife. Mrs. Bulringhoi was born in Phaikho, about 10 Km south of Manikbond in Tripura. She moved to Meghalaya with her husband just after marriage for five years (1999 – 2004), but has lived in Manikbond since then. Apart from Chorei and Bengali/Sylheti, she is proficient in Hindi and has a working knowledge of Mizo, Khasi, Nepali, etc. Ms. Jesmin, the youngest consultant I worked with, has always lived in Manikbond except for two short stints in Silchar and Guwahati, totalling about a year. Apart from Chorei and Bengali/Sylheti, she speaks English, Hindi and Assamese. All Chorei consultants, I worked with, also reported that they understand the neighbouring Northwestern languages closely related to Chorei, e.g. Ranglong, Sakachep, etc. They have all graciously consented to make their recordings publicly

available for me and other researchers to analyse. This has been achieved by uploading the recordings to the linguistic archive CoRSAL (See Appendix 2).

In addition to these five consultants, many other Chorei speakers from Manikbond have made crucial contributions to the success of the current project, especially by helping me assemble the vocabulary list of 1000 Chorei words that was eventually recorded and analysed. They are named in the following table.

Table 35. Consultants who helped assemble the recorded word-list, apart from those already named above (in descending order of their age)

Name	Rank	Sex	Approx. age in 2025 (years)
Vanlallien (Chandrakishore) Chorei	<i>Ochay</i>	M	90
Vanjoilien (Bhubanlal) Chorei		M	75
Rengjoingir Chorei	<i>Tang'ûlien</i>	M	65
Neilolien Chorei	<i>Bangpuy</i>	M	65
Gongating Chorei		F	65
Tingjoychim Chorei		F	60
Munvanngir (Jyotirmoy) Chorei		M	60
Tinbulseiak Chorei		M	52
Vanmunjoy Chorei		M	40
Bulsangngir Chorei		M	35

The ranks, mentioned in Table 35, refer to the rank of the respective individual in the traditional hierarchy of authority among the Hindu Chorei of Manikbond. This hierarchy of authority currently operates as a cultural body with ranks like *kalim* ‘village head’, *kabur* ‘assistant village head’, *bangpuy* ‘independent overseer of multiple village authorities’, *ochay* ‘traditional priest’, *tang'ûlien* ‘security in-charge’, *tangvâ* ‘village announcer’, etc. Mr. Neilolien Chorei, the *bangpuy* of Manikbond and many neighbouring villages, took a keen interest in the current project and helped to introduce it to a large audience in Manikbond as well as organized three word-collection sessions of a combined duration of more than 15 hours. The major part of the recorded word-list was assembled during these three sessions (see §1.4 for more details on the research methodology). Most of the consultants mentioned in the previous two tables took active part in some or all of these three sessions, while the others supplemented the vocabulary list in individual discussions.

Apart from the afore-mentioned principal consultants, I had the privilege of discussing my work in a general way with many other Chorei speakers, who helped me understand their language in various ways. Although I am incapable of listing all of their names separately here, I thank them and all people in Manikbond for their kind help.

Appendix 2: List of recordings

The present phonological analysis of Chorei is primarily based on the analysis of audio-recordings of a 1000-word vocabulary list (See Appendix 3). This has been recorded in its entirety from each of four consultants. However, due to paucity of time, only the recordings of BH and NM have been fully transcribed in ELAN and analysed. On the contrary, only one recording of JM (JM_0331_4) and none of NB have been transcribed. Each recording is referenced by its recording code, and can be accessed online on a linguistic archive (CoRSAL: https://digital.library.unt.edu/explore/collections/LGBV/browse/?fq=dc_language:chor1278) along with its ELAN transcription where available. On the archive, the recording and the ELAN file share the same main title and file-name except for the file-extension.

Table 36. Recordings constituting the 1000-word vocabulary list (in alphabetical order of recording code)

File name	“Main Title” on CoRSAL	Recording Code
chor1278_20250327_1	Wordlist elicitation: plants (BH)	BH_0327_1
chor1278_20250327_2	Wordlist elicitation: animals (BH)	BH_0327_2
chor1278_20250327_3	Wordlist elicitation: body parts (BH)	BH_0327_3
chor1278_20250329_5	Wordlist elicitation: nature, culture (BH)	BH_0329_5
chor1278_20250331_1	Wordlist elicitation: culture (BH)	BH_0331_1
chor1278_20250331_5	Wordlist elicitation: (adjectival) verbs-1 (BH)	BH_0331_5
chor1278_20250401_3	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-2 (BH)	BH_0401_3
chor1278_20250401_4	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-3 (BH)	BH_0401_4
chor1278_20250327_4	Wordlist elicitation: plant, animal, body (JM)	JM_0327_4
chor1278_20250330_3	Wordlist elicitation: nature, culture (JM)	JM_0330_3
chor1278_20250331_2	Wordlist elicitation: adjectival verbs (JM)	JM_0331_2
chor1278_20250331_3	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-1 (JM)	JM_0331_3
chor1278_20250331_4	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-2 (JM)	JM_0331_4
chor1278_20250402_1	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-3 (JM)	JM_0402_1
chor1278_20250329_2	Wordlist elicitation: plant, animal, body (NB)	NB_0329_2
chor1278_20250329_3	Wordlist elicitation: nature, culture (NB)	NB_0329_3
chor1278_20250329_4	Wordlist elicitation: culture (NB)	NB_0329_4
chor1278_20250330_1	Wordlist elicitation: adjectival verbs (NB)	NB_0330_1
chor1278_20250330_2	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-1 (NB)	NB_0330_2
chor1278_20250401_1	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-2 (NB)	NB_0401_1
chor1278_20250401_2	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-3 (NB)	NB_0401_2
chor1278_20250403_2	Wordlist elicitation: plants, animals (NM)	NM_0403_2
chor1278_20250403_3	Wordlist elicitation: body parts (NM)	NM_0403_3
chor1278_20250403_4	Wordlist elicitation: nature (NM)	NM_0403_4
chor1278_20250404_1	Wordlist elicitation: culture (NM)	NM_0404_1
chor1278_20250404_2	Wordlist elicitation: culture, adjectival verbs (NM)	NM_0404_2
chor1278_20250405_1	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-1/2 (NM)	NM_0405_1
chor1278_20250405_2	Wordlist elicitation: verbs-3 (NM)	NM_0405_2

In addition to the vocabulary list, following recordings of various discussions with BH, NB, NM and RB have also have been used in the current analysis. These recordings and the associated ELAN files are also available at the same CoRSAL location as above. The minimal pair elicitations have been fully transcribed in ELAN. The rest have not been transcribed, but they have been segmented in ELAN for the ease of referencing to specific segments in them.

Table 37. Recordings of various discussions (in alphabetical order of recording code)

File name	“Main Title” on CoRSAL	Recording Code
chor1278_20250410_1	Final glottal stop, -/j/, -/uj/ (BH)	BH_0410_1
chor1278_20250410_2	Wordlist elicitation: vowel minimal pair-1 (BH)	BH_0410_2
chor1278_20250410_3	Wordlist elicitation: vowel minimal pair-2 (BH)	BH_0410_3
chor1278_20250410_4	Wordlist elicitation: vowel minimal pair-3 (BH)	BH_0410_4
chor1278_20250410_5	Initial glottal stops (BH)	BH_0410_5
chor1278_20250413_1	Potential tonal contrasts (BH)	BH_0413_1
chor1278_20250412_1	Wordlist elicitation: consonant minimal pair (NB)	NB_0412_1
chor1278_20250412_3	Potential tonal contrasts (NB)	NB_0412_3
chor1278_20250412_4	Noun inflection & stress (NB)	NB_0412_4
chor1278_20250407_1	Intransitive conjugation (NM)	NM_0407_1
chor1278_20250416_1	Elicitation: Future interrogative paradigm	NM_0416_1
chor1278_20250416_3	Potential tonal contrasts (NM)	NM_0416_3
chor1278_20250324_1	Potential tonal and vowel length contrasts (RB)	RB_0324_1

Appendix 3: Wordlist

Almost all of the data that has been analysed for the preparation of the current description of Chorei phonology is provided as a wordlist starting on the next page. It contains about 1150 “(disambiguated) headwords”, under which the attested word-forms have been listed along with their meaning and occurrence in the archived corpus as explained below (See Figure 11).

headword	homophony/polysemy disambiguators	orthographic form	phonemic transcription	meanings of attested forms	phonetic transcription	Recording references locating each attestation in the corpus
châng	1	châng	/tʃa:ŋ/	'hunting trap'	[tʃa:ŋ tʃa:ŋ tʃa:ŋ]	BH_0410_3_0028
		châng	/tʃa:ŋ/	'hunting trap'	[tʃa:ŋ tʃa:ŋ tʃa:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0203
châng	2	âchâng	/a:ˈtʃa:ŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0432
		âchâng	/a:ˈtʃa:ŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ]	BH_0410_3_0028
		âchâng	/a:ˈtʃa:ŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃa:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0390
		chang'al	/tʃaŋˈʔal/	'dish cooked with food alkali'	[tʃaŋˈʔal tʃaŋˈʔal tʃaŋˈʔal]	BH_0331_1_0101

Figure 11. Format of wordlist entries

Each entry in the wordlist is headed by a “headword”, which is the root for verbs, i.e. without derivational and inflectional morphology, and the stem for nouns, i.e. with derivational but without inflectional morphology (§1.4). In case of homophonous or polysemous headwords, they are “disambiguated” by a following digit (1, 2, 3, ...). Each “(disambiguated) headword” is then provided with a few rows documenting its attestation in the analysed corpus for the current work. These rows contain five pieces of information each. The leftmost field transcribes the attested word in the practical orthography used in this work, followed by a phonemic transcription in IPA, then the meaning/definition of this attested word, then a phonetic transcription in IPA and finally a recording reference that locates the attestation in the archived corpus. The phonetic transcription records the attestation as closely as possible/required for our purpose. Since most words were recorded in sets of three repetitions, the phonetic transcription typically has the same word transcribed three times. However, since every production is usually not phonetically identical, the phonetic transcriptions are also often slightly different for each token. On the other hand, the orthographic and phonemic transcriptions typically just record the word one time, since typically all repetitions of the same word are phonemically identical. The recording reference in the last field in the row can be used to locate the attestation recorded in that row in the archived recordings, e.g. the recording reference BH_0331_1_0101 refers to the segment no. 0101 of the recording code BH_0331_1 (§1.5). The recording can be found on the archive by referring to Appendix 2 “List of Recordings” and looking up the recording code BH_0331_1 there.

Note that I have not yet investigated semantics, morphology and syntax of Chorei in detail. Therefore, the meanings/definitions provided for each entry in the wordlist must be taken as preliminary, especially for the different derived stems of the verbs. Although whether a headword is nominal or verbal (including those sharing semantics with English adjectives) can be inferred reasonably well from the provided definitions, I have refrained from explicitly providing information on grammatical categories because the exact category-contrasts have not yet been established.

'ārchal	'ārchal	/ʔa:r'tʃal/	'rooster'	[ʔa:r'tʃal ʔa:r'tʃal ʔa:r'tʃal]	NM_0403_2_0279
'inmôt	'inmôt	/ʔin'mo:t/	'domestic banana'	[ʔin'mo:t ʔin'mo:t ʔin'mo:t]	NM_0403_2_0082
achû	achû	/a'tʃu:/	'house at a swidden field'	[ʔə'tʃu: ʔə'tʃu: ʔə'tʃu:]	BH_0331_1_0266
achû	achû	/a'tʃu:/	'house at a swidden field'	[ʔə'tʃu: ʔə'tʃu: ʔə'tʃu:]	NM_0404_1_0314
akay	akay	/a'kaj/	'tiger'	[ʔə'kaj ʔə'kaj ʔə'kaj]	BH_0327_2_0142
akay	akay	/a'kaj/	'tiger'	[ʔə'kaj ʔə'kaj ʔə'kaj]	BH_0410_3_0030
akay	akay	/a'kaj/	'tiger'	[ʔə'kaj ʔə'kaj ʔə'kaj]	NM_0403_2_0289
akaynuk	akaynuk	/a.kaj' nuk/	'tiger's footprint'	[ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ]	BH_0331_5_1059
akaynuk	akaynuk	/a.kaj' nuk/	'tiger's footprint'	[ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ]	BH_0331_5_1060
akaynuk	akaynuk	/a.kaj' nuk/	'tiger's footprint'	[ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ ʔəkəj' nʊkʰ]	NM_0403_2_0303
akuok	akuok	/a'kuok/	'nine'	[ʔə'kwo:kʰ ʔə'kwo:kʰ ʔə'kwo:kʰ]	BH_0331_5_0090
akuok	akuok	/a'kuok/	'nine'	[ʔə'kwo:kʰ ʔə'kwo:kʰ ʔə'kwo:kʰ]	NM_0404_2_0142
'al	â'al	/a:'ʔal/	'it is salty'	[ʔa:'ʔəl ʔa:'ʔəl ʔa:'ʔəl]	BH_0331_5_0048
'al	â'al	/a:'ʔal/	'it is salty'	[ʔa:'ʔəl ʔa:'ʔəl ʔa:'ʔəl]	NB_0412_1_0010
'al	â'al	/a:'ʔal/	'it is salty'	[ʔa:'ʔəl ʔa:'ʔəl ʔa:'ʔəl]	NM_0404_2_0103
amêng	amêng	/a'me:ŋ/	'cat'	[ʔə'me:ŋ]	BH_0327_2_0031
amêng	amêng	/a'me:ŋ/	'cat'	[ʔə'me:ŋ ʔə'me:ŋ ʔə'me:ŋ]	BH_0327_2_0140
amêng	amêng	/a'me:ŋ/	'cat'	[ʔə'me:ŋ ʔə'me:ŋ ʔə'me:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0287
'an	'an	/ʔan/	'cooked vegetables, meat, etc.'	[ʔən ʔən ʔən]	BH_0331_1_0099
'an	'an	/ʔan/	'cooked vegetables, meat, etc.'	[ʔən ʔən ʔən]	NM_0404_1_0183
ancham	ancham	/an'tʃam/	'a kind of leafy vegetable (লাইপাতা)'	[ʔən'tʃəm ʔən'tʃəm ʔən'tʃəm]	BH_0327_1_0064
ancham	ancham	/an'tʃam/	'a kind of leafy vegetable (লাইপাতা)'	[ʔən'tʃəm ʔən'tʃəm ʔən'tʃəm]	BH_0410_3_0009
ancham	ancham	/an'tʃam/	'a kind of leafy vegetable (লাইপাতা)'	[ʔən'tʃəm ʔən'tʃəm ʔən'tʃəm]	NM_0403_2_0065
'ang	1 ân'ang	/a:n'ʔan/	'(bottle) is half full/empty'	[ʔa:n'ʔən ʔa:n'ʔən ʔa:n'ʔən]	NM_0404_2_0361
'ang	2 ân'ang	/a:n'ʔan/	'it is equal, same'	[ʔa:n'ʔən ʔa:n'ʔən ʔa:n'ʔən]	BH_0331_5_0305
'ang	ân'ang	/a:n'ʔan/	'it is equal, same'	[ʔa:n'ʔən ʔa:n'ʔən ʔa:n'ʔən]	NM_0404_2_0313
'ang	ân'ang	/a:n'ʔan/	'it is equal, same'	[ʔa:n'ʔən ʔa:n'ʔən ʔa:n'ʔən]	NM_0404_2_0363
'âng	â'âng	/a:'ʔa:ŋ/	's/he opens his/her mouth'	[ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ]	BH_0327_3_0093
'âng	â'âng	/a:'ʔa:ŋ/	's/he opens his/her mouth'	[ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ]	NM_0403_3_0137
'âng	â'âng	/a:'ʔa:ŋ/	's/he opens his/her mouth'	[ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ ʔa:'ʔa:ŋ]	NM_0403_3_0139
'antuy	'antuy	/ʔan'tuj/	'sauce in cooked food'	[ʔən'tuj ʔən'tuj ʔən'tuj]	BH_0331_1_0385
'antuy	'antuy	/ʔan'tuj/	'sauce in cooked food'	[ʔən'tuj ʔən'tuj ʔən'tuj]	NM_0404_1_0185
'âr	'âr	/ʔa:r/	'chicken (all age)'	[ʔa:r ʔa:r ʔa:r]	BH_0327_2_0132
'ârachâ	'ârachâ	/ʔa:ra'tʃa:/	'jungle fowl'	[ʔa:rə'tʃa: ʔa:rə'tʃa: ʔa:rə'tʃa:]	NB_0412_1_0014
'ârachâ	'ârachâ	/ʔa:ra'tʃa:/	'jungle fowl'	[ʔa:rə'tʃa: ʔa:rə'tʃa: ʔa:rə'tʃa:]	NM_0403_2_0285
'ârachâ	'ârachâ	/ʔa:ra'tʃa:/	'jungle fowl'	[ʔa:rə'tʃa: ʔa:rə'tʃa: ʔa:rə'tʃa:]	BH_0327_2_0154
'ârasî	'ârasî	/ʔa:r'si:/	'star'	[a:r'si: a:r'si: a:r'si:]	NB_0329_3_0271
'ârasî	'ârasî	/ʔa:ra'si:/	'star'	[ʔa:rə'si: ʔa:rə'si: ʔa:rə'si:]	BH_0329_5_0209
'ârasî	'ârasî	/ʔa:ra'si:/	'star'	[ʔa:rə'si: ʔa:rə'si: ʔa:rə'si:]	NM_0403_4_0247
ariel	ariel	/a'rial/	'hailstone'	[ʔə'rje:l ʔə'rje:l ʔə'rje:l]	BH_0329_5_0113
ariel	ariel	/a'rial/	'hailstone'	[ʔə'rje:l ʔə'rje:l ʔə'rje:l]	BH_0410_3_0062
ariel	ariel	/a'rial/	'hailstone'	[ʔə'rje:l ʔə'rje:l ʔə'rje:l]	NM_0403_4_0132
ariet	ariet	/a'riat/	'eight'	[ʔə'rje:tʰ ʔə'rje:tʰ ʔə'rje:tʰ]	BH_0331_5_0089
ariet	ariet	/a'riat/	'eight'	[ʔə'rje:tʰ ʔə'rje:tʰ ʔə'rje:tʰ]	NM_0404_2_0140
'ârkhong	'ârkhong	/ʔa:r'kʰɔŋ/	'rooster'	[ʔa:r'kʰɔŋ ʔa:r'kʰɔŋ ʔa:r'kʰɔŋ]	BH_0327_2_0138
'ârkhong	'ârkhong	/ʔa:r'kʰɔŋ/	'rooster'	[ʔa:r'kʰɔŋ ʔa:r'kʰɔŋ ʔa:r'kʰɔŋ]	NM_0403_2_0281
'ârpuy	'ârpuy	/ʔa:r'puj/	'hen'	[ʔa:r'puj ʔa:r'puj ʔa:r'puj]	BH_0327_2_0136
'ârpuy	'ârpuy	/ʔa:r'puj/	'hen'	[ʔa:r'puj ʔa:r'puj ʔa:r'puj]	BH_0410_3_0056
'ârpuy	'ârpuy	/ʔa:r'puj/	'hen'	[ʔa:r'puj]	NM_0403_2_0278
'ârpuy	'ârpuy	/ʔa:r'puj/	'hen'	[ʔa:r'puj ʔa:r'puj ʔa:r'puj]	NM_0403_2_0279
'ârtê	'ârtê	/ʔa:r'te:/	'baby chicken'	[ʔa:r'te: ʔa:r'te: ʔa:r'te:]	BH_0327_2_0134
'ârtê	'ârtê	/ʔa:r'te:/	'baby chicken'	[ʔa:r'te: ʔa:r'te: ʔa:r'te:]	NM_0403_2_0283
'ârtuy	'ârtuy	/ʔa:r'tuj/	'egg'	[ʔa:r'tuj ʔa:r'tuj ʔa:r'tuj]	BH_0327_3_0198
'ârtuy	'ârtuy	/ʔa:r'tuj/	'egg'	[ʔa:r'tuj ʔa:r'tuj ʔa:r'tuj]	NM_0403_3_0243
aruk	aruk	/a'ruk/	'six'	[ʔə'rukʰ ʔə'rukʰ ʔə'rukʰ]	BH_0331_5_0086
aruk	aruk	/a'ruk/	'six'	[ʔə'rukʰ ʔə'rukʰ ʔə'rukʰ]	NM_0404_2_0136
asâng	asâng khat	/a.sa:ŋ'kʰat/	'one thousand'	[ʔasa:ŋ'kʰətʰ ʔasa:ŋ'kʰətʰ]	NM_0404_2_0148
asâng	asâng	/a'sa:ŋ/	'thousand'	[ʔə'sa:ŋ ʔə'sa:ŋ ʔə'sa:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0097
asieng	asieng	/a'sian/	'hill valley, pass'	[ʔə'sjə:ŋ ʔə'sjə:ŋ ʔə'sjə:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0155
asieng	asieng	/a'sian/	'hill valley, pass'	[ʔə'sjə:ŋ ʔə'sjə:ŋ ʔə'sjə:ŋ]	BH_0410_4_0004
asieng	asieng	/a'sian/	'hill valley, pass'	[ʔə'sje:ŋ ʔə'sje:ŋ ʔə'se:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0198
atíng	atíng	/a'ti:ŋ/	'cane (plant)'	[ʔə'ti:ŋ ʔə'ti:ŋ ʔə'ti:ŋ]	BH_0327_1_0060

atún	<i>atíng</i>	/a'ti:ŋ/	'cane (plant)'	[ʔə'ti:ŋ ʔə'ti:ŋ ʔə'ti:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0063
	<i>atún</i>	/a'tu:n/	'now'	[ʔə'tu:n ʔə'tu:n ʔə'tu:n]	BH_0331_5_0528
	<i>atún</i>	/a'tu:n/	'now'	[ʔə'tu:n ʔə'tu:n ʔə'tu:n]	NM_0404_2_0451
avien	<i>avien</i>	/a'vian/	'today'	[ʔə'vje:n ʔə'vje:n ʔə'vje:n]	BH_0331_5_0503
	<i>avien</i>	/a'vian/	'today'	[ʔə'vje:n ʔə'vje:n ʔə'vje:n]	NM_0404_2_0442
avom	<i>avom</i>	/a'vɔm/	'bear (animal)'	[ʔə'vɔm ʔə'vɔm ʔə'vɔm]	BH_0327_2_0120
	<i>avom</i>	/a'vɔm/	'bear (animal)'	[ʔə'vɔm ʔə'vɔm ʔə'vɔm]	NM_0403_2_0261
'ay	<i>â'ay</i>	/a:'ʔaj/	's/he chews'	[ʔa:'ʔej ʔa:'ʔej ʔa:'ʔej]	BH_0401_4_0022
	<i>â'ay</i>	/a:'ʔaj/	's/he chews'	[ʔa:'ʔej ʔa:'ʔej ʔa:'ʔej]	BH_0410_4_0030
	<i>â'ay</i>	/a:'ʔaj/	's/he chews'	[ʔa:'ʔej ʔa:'ʔej ʔa:'ʔej]	NM_0405_2_0132
âykep	<i>âykep</i>	/a:j'kep/	'crab'	[ʔa:j'kep ʔa:j'kep ʔa:j'kep]	BH_0327_2_0152
	<i>âykep</i>	/a:j'kep/	'crab'	[ʔa:j'kep ʔa:j'kep ʔa:j'kep]	NM_0403_2_0299
âykorû	<i>âykorû</i>	/a:j.ko'ru:/	'collar bone'	[ʔa:jkɔ'ru: ʔa:jkɔ'ru: ʔa:jkɔ'ru:]	NM_0403_3_0241
âykuo	<i>âykuo</i>	/a:j'kuɔ/	jugular/suprasternal notch'	[ʔa:j'kwɔ: ʔa:j'kwɔ: ʔa:j'kwɔ:]	BH_0327_3_0196
âykuong	<i>âykuong</i>	/a:j'kuɔŋ/	'shrimp'	[ʔa:j'kwɔ:ŋ ʔa:j'kwɔ:ŋ ʔa:j'kwɔ:ŋ]	BH_0327_2_0150
âymuom	<i>âykuong</i>	/a:j'kuɔŋ/	'shrimp'	[ʔa:j'kwɔ:ŋ ʔa:j'kwɔ:ŋ ʔa:j'kwɔ:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0297
	<i>âymuom</i>	/a:j'muɔm/	'spider'	[ʔa:j'mo:m ʔa:j'mo:m ʔa:j'mo:m]	BH_0327_2_0146
	<i>âymuom</i>	/a:j'muɔm/	'spider'	[ʔa:j'mo:m ʔa:j'mo:m ʔa:j'mo:m]	NM_0403_2_0293
âymuom râng	<i>âymuom râng</i>	/a:j.muɔm'ra:ŋ/	'cobweb'	[ʔa:jmom'ra:ŋ ʔa:jmom'ra:ŋ ʔa:jmom'ra:ŋ]	BH_0327_2_0148
	<i>âymuom râng</i>	/a:j.muɔm'ra:ŋ/	'cobweb'	[ʔa:jmo:m'ra:ŋ ʔa:jmo:m'ra:ŋ ʔa:jmo:m'ra:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0295
âynuvet	<i>âynuvet</i>	/a:j.nu'vet/	'scorpion'	[ʔa:jnu'vet ʔa:jnu'vet ʔa:jnu'vet]	BH_0327_2_0144
	<i>âynuvet</i>	/a:j.nu'vet/	'scorpion'	[ʔa:jnu'vet ʔa:jnu'vet ʔa:jnu'vet]	NM_0403_2_0291
âythíng	<i>âythíng</i>	/a:j'thi:ŋ/	'ginger'	[ʔa:j'thi:ŋ ʔa:j'thi:ŋ ʔa:j'thi:ŋ]	BH_0327_1_0076
	<i>âythíng</i>	/a:j'thi:ŋ/	'ginger'	[aj'thi:ŋ aj'thi:ŋ aj'thi:ŋ]	BH_0410_3_0043
	<i>âythíng</i>	/a:j'thi:ŋ/	'ginger'	[ʔa:j'thi:ŋ ʔa:j'thi:ŋ ʔa:j'thi:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0078
âythíng nôtnâ		/a:j.thi:ŋ		[ʔa:jtʰiŋ 'nɔ:tna: ʔa:jtʰiŋ 'nɔ:tna:]	
	<i>âythíng nôtnâ</i>	'nɔ:t.na:/	'(ginger) grater'	ʔa:jtʰiŋ 'nɔ:tna:]	BH_0331_1_0136
	<i>azuk</i>	/a'zuk/	'sambar deer'	[ʔə'zɔkʰ ʔə'zɔk ʔə'zɔk]	BH_0327_2_0066
bâk	<i>azuk</i>	/a'zuk/	'sambar deer'	[ʔə'zɔk ʔə'zɔk ʔə'zɔk]	NM_0403_2_0206
	<i>bâk</i>	/ba:k/	'bat (animal)'	[ba:kʰ ba:kʰ ba:kʰ]	BH_0327_2_0130
bâl	<i>bâk</i>	/ba:k/	'bat (animal)'	[ba:kʰ ba:kʰ ba:kʰ]	NM_0403_2_0277
	1 <i>âbâl</i>	/a:'ba:l/	'it is dusty'	[ʔa:'ba:l ʔa:'ba:l ʔa:'ba:l]	BH_0331_5_0323
	<i>âbâl</i>	/a'ba:l/	'it is dusty'	[ʔə'ba:l ʔə'ba:l ʔə'ba:l]	NM_0404_2_0328
bâl			'taro (and possibly other starchy root vegetables)'		
	2 <i>bâl</i>	/ba:l/	'taro (and possibly other starchy root vegetables)'	[ba:l ba:l ba:l]	BH_0327_1_0074
	<i>bâl</i>	/ba:l/	'taro (and possibly other starchy root vegetables)'	[ba:l ba:l ba:l]	NM_0403_2_0076
bân bul bang				[ʔəba:n'bɔl ʔəba:n'bɔl]	
	<i>abân bul</i>	/a.ba:n'bul/	'his/her (top of the) arm'	ʔəba:n'bɔl]	BH_0327_3_0151
	<i>bang</i>	/baŋ/	'wall'	[bəŋ bəŋ bəŋ]	BH_0331_1_0270
bâng	<i>bang</i>	/baŋ/	'wall'	[bəŋ bəŋ bəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0316
	<i>chungâ</i>	/tʃu.ŋa:			
	<i>bângrô</i>	'ba:ŋ.rɔ:/	'put above!'	[tʃuŋa: 'ba:ŋrɔ: 'ba:ŋrɔ: 'ba:ŋrɔ:]	NM_0405_1_0138
bangpuy			'independent overseer of multiple village administrations'		
	<i>bangpuy</i>	/baŋ'pui/	'independent overseer of multiple village administrations'	[bəŋ'pui bəŋ'pui bəŋ'pui]	BH_0329_5_0273
bângtok	<i>bangpuy</i>	/baŋ'pui/	'independent overseer of multiple village administrations'	[bəŋ'pui bəŋ'pui bəŋ'pui]	NM_0404_1_0049
	<i>bângtok</i>	/ba:ŋ'tɔk/	'tub'	[ba:ŋ'tɔk ba:ŋ'tɔk ba:ŋ'tɔk]	NM_0404_1_0351
	<i>bây</i>	/ba:j/	'mouth (inside)'	[ba:j ba:j ba:j]	BH_0327_3_0088
bây	<i>kabây</i>	/ka'ba:j/	'my mouth (inside)'	[ka'ba:j ka'ba:j ka'ba:j]	NM_0403_3_0049
	<i>kabây</i>	/ka'ba:j/	'my mouth (inside)'	[ka'ba:j ka'ba:j ka'ba:j]	NM_0403_3_0129
	<i>kabây</i>	/ka'ba:j/	'my mouth (inside)'	[ka'ba:j ka'ba:j ka'ba:j]	NM_0403_3_0131
bê	<i>abê</i>	/a'be:/	'bean'	[ʔə'be: ʔə'be: ʔə'be:]	BH_0327_1_0072
bel	1 <i>âbel</i>	/a:'bel/	'(bee) stings'	[ʔa:'bel ʔa:'bel ʔa:'bel]	BH_0410_3_0040
	<i>âbel</i>	/a:'bel/	'(bee, etc.) stings'	[ʔa:'bel ʔa:'bel ʔa:'bel]	BH_0331_5_0720
				[tʰkʰo:jin ə'bel tʰkʰo:jin ə'bel tʰkʰo:jin ə'bel]	
bel	<i>khuoy-in abel</i>	/tʰkʰuɔ.jin a'bel/	'a bee stings'	ə'bel]	NM_0405_1_0074
	2 <i>bel (khat)</i>	/bel('kʰat)/	'(one) finger-width'	[bel bel kʰət bel kʰət bel kʰət]	NM_0404_2_0020
	<i>bel khat</i>	/bel kʰat/	'one finger-width'	[bel kʰət bel kʰət bel kʰət]	BH_0331_1_0432

bel	3	loy abel	/lɔj a'bel/	's/he burns a swidden field'	[lɔj ə'bel lɔj ə'bel lɔj ə'bel]	NM_0405_1_0062
		âbel	/a:'bel/	's/he lights (a fire)'	[ʔa:'bel ʔa:'bel ʔa:'bel]	BH_0331_5_0661
bêl		liem abel	/liam a'bel/	's/he lights a lamp'	[lje:m ə'bel lje:m ə'bel lje:m ə'bel]	NM_0405_1_0051
		bêl	/be:l/	'cooking pot'	[be:l be:l be:l]	BH_0331_1_0391
		bêl	/be:l/	'cooking pot'	[be:l be:l be:l]	NB_0412_1_0031
bel innik		bû bêl	/bu:'be:l/	'cooking pot for rice'	[bu'bje:l bu'bje:l bu'bje:l]	NM_0404_2_0008
		bel innik	/bel in'nik/	'two finger-widths'	[ˈbelɪn:ik ˈbelɪn:ik ˈbelɪn:ik]	BH_0410_3_0039
bêl innik		bêl innik	/be:l in'nik/	'two cooking pots'	[ˈbe:lɪn:ik ˈbe:lɪn:ik ˈbe:lɪn:ik]	BH_0410_3_0039
bêm		bêm	/be:m/	'basket to carry grains on one's back'	[be:m be:m be:m]	BH_0331_1_0376
		bêm	/be:m/	'basket to carry grains on one's back'	[be:m be:m be:m]	NM_0404_1_0408
bên		ânbên	/a:n'be:n/	's/he slaps'	[ʔa:n'be:n ʔa:n'be:n ʔa:n'be:n]	BH_0401_3_0146
		âbên	/a'be:n/	's/he slaps'	[ʔə'bje:n ʔə'bje:n ʔə'bje:n]	NB_0412_1_0029
		âbên	/a'be:n/	's/he slaps'	[ʔa:'bje:n ʔa:'bje:n ʔa:'be:n]	NM_0405_1_0445
bêpuy		ânbên	/a:n'be:n/	's/he slaps'	[ʔa:n'be:n ʔa:n'be:n ʔa:n'be:n]	JM_0331_4_0236
		bêpuy	/be:'puj/	'Indian broad bean (𑄀𑄂𑄃𑄅)'	[be'puj be'puj be'puj]	NM_0403_2_0074
bieng		bieng	/bian/	'cheek'	[bjæ:ŋ bjæ:ŋ bjæ:ŋ]	BH_0327_3_0194
		abieng	/a'bian/	'his/her cheek'	[ʔə'bje:ŋ ʔə'bje:ŋ ʔə'bje:ŋ]	NB_0412_1_0037
biengphô		abieng	/a'bian/	'his/her cheek'	[ʔə'be:ŋ ʔə'be:ŋ ʔə'bje:ŋ]	NM_0403_3_0144
		biengphô	/a.bian'pʰɔ:/	'back part of his/her cheek'	[ʔəbjɛŋ'pʰɔ: ʔəbjɛŋ'pʰɔ:]	NM_0403_3_0287
bit		âbit	/a:'bit/	'it is full'	[ʔa:'bɪt ʔa:'bɪt ʔa:'bɪt]	BH_0331_5_0362
		âbit	/a:'bit/	'it is full'	[ʔa:'bɪt ʔa:'bɪt ʔa:'bɪt]	NM_0404_2_0357
bom		kavon abit	/ka'vɔn a'bit/	'my stomach is full'	[kə'vɔn ə'bɪt kə'vɔn ə'bɪt kə'vɔn ə'bɪt]	NM_0404_2_0371
		âbom	/a:'bɔm/	'she wears (a puon bom = traditional women's skirt)'	[ʔa:'bɔm ʔa:'bɔm ʔa:'bɔm]	BH_0331_5_1073
bong		puonbom	/puɔn' bɔm	'she wears a puon bom (= traditional women's skirt)'	[pwo:n' bɔm ə' bɔm pwo:n' bɔm]	NM_0405_1_0228
		abom	a' bɔm/	'she wears a puon bom (= traditional women's skirt)'	ə' bɔm pwo:n' bɔm ə' bɔm]	NM_0405_1_0228
botholô		âbong	/a:'bɔŋ/	'it is short'	[ʔa:'bɔŋ ʔa:'bɔŋ ʔa:'bɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0068
		âbong	/a:'bɔŋ/	'it is short'	[ʔa:'bɔŋ ʔa:'bɔŋ ʔa:'bɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0073
		âbong	/a:'bɔŋ/	'it is short'	[ʔa:'bɔŋ ʔa:'bɔŋ ʔa:'bɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0118
botholô		botholô	/bɔ.tʰɔ' lɔ:/	'aquatic leech'	[bɔtʰɔ' lɔ: bɔtʰɔ' lɔ: bɔtʰɔ' lɔ:]	BH_0327_2_0006
		botholô	/bɔ.tʰɔ' lɔ:/	'aquatic leech'	[bɔtʰɔ' lɔ: bɔtʰɔ' lɔ: bɔtʰɔ' lɔ:]	NM_0403_2_0147
boy		âboy	/a:'bɔj/	's/he does not exist, is absent (negative existential)'	[ʔa:'bɔj ʔa:'bɔj ʔa:'bɔj]	BH_0401_3_0379
		âboy	/a:'bɔj/	's/he does not exist, is absent (negative existential)'	[ʔa:'bɔj ʔa:'bɔj ʔa:'bɔj]	NM_0405_1_0642
bû		âboy	/a:'bɔj/	's/he does not exist, is absent (negative existential)'	[ʔa:'bɔj ʔa:'bɔj ʔa:'bɔj]	JM_0331_4_0448
		bû	/bu:/	'rice (cooked or unhusked)'	[bu: bu: bu:]	BH_0327_1_0068
bû'ât		bû	/bu:/	'rice (cooked or unhusked)'	[bu: bu: bu:]	NM_0403_2_0069
		bû'ât	/bu:'ʔa:t/	'rice harvest'	[bu:'ʔa:t bu:'ʔa:t bu:'ʔa:t]	BH_0331_1_0130
bûhûm		bû'ât	/bu:'ʔa:t/	'rice harvest'	[bu:'ʔa:t bu:'ʔa:t bu:'ʔa:t]	BH_0331_5_0611
		bû'ât	/bu:'ʔa:t/	'rice harvest'	[bu:'ʔa:t bu:'ʔa:t bu:'ʔa:t]	NM_0405_1_0006
		bûhûm	/bu:'hu:m/	'unhusked rice'	[bu:'hu:m bu:'hu:m bu:'hu:m]	BH_0327_1_0070
bul		bûhûm	/bu:'hu:m/	'unhusked rice'	[bu:'hu:m bu:'hu:m bu:'hu:m]	NM_0403_2_0071
		abul	/a'bul/	'its base'	[ʔə'bɔl ʔə'bɔl ʔə'bɔl]	BH_0329_5_0227
buluk		abul	/a'bul/	'its base'	[ʔə'bɔl ʔə'bɔl ʔə'bɔl]	NM_0403_4_0268
		abuluk	/a.bu'luk/	'its base'	[ʔəbɔ'lɪk ʔəbɔ'lɪk ʔəbɔ'lɪk]	BH_0331_1_0027
bûm		ânbûm	/a:n'bu:m/	's/he assembles, gathers'	[ʔa:n'bɔm ʔa:n'bɔm ʔa:n'bɔm]	NM_0405_2_0184
bun	1	âbun	/a:'bun/	's/he pours (a liquid)'	[ʔa:'bɔn ʔa:'bɔn ʔa:'bɔn]	BH_0331_5_1012
		tuy âbun	/tuj a:'bun/	's/he pours water'	[tuj ʔa:'bɔn tuj ʔa:'bɔn tuj ʔa:'bɔn]	NM_0405_1_0205
bun	2	âbun	/a:'bun/	's/he wears (trousers, shoes, etc.)'	[ʔa:'bɔn ʔa:'bɔn ʔa:'bɔn]	BH_0331_5_1037
		paltun abun	/pal'tun a'bun/	's/he wears trousers'	[pəl'tɔn ə'bɔn pəl'tɔn ə'bɔn]	NM_0405_1_0219
bung		bung	/buŋ/	'village quarter'	[buŋ buŋ buŋ]	BH_0331_1_0333
		bung	/buŋ/	'village quarter'	[buŋ buŋ buŋ]	NM_0404_1_0384
bungdop		bungdop	/buŋ'dɔp/	'northern district of a village'	[buŋ'dɔp buŋ'dɔp buŋ'dɔp]	BH_0331_1_0336
		bungdop	/buŋ'dɔp/	'northern district of a village'	[bɔn'dɔp bɔn'dɔp bɔn'dɔp]	NM_0404_1_0390
bungsak		bungsak	/buŋ'sak/	'southern district of a village'	[buŋ'sək buŋ'sək buŋ'sək]	BH_0331_1_0335
		bungsak	/buŋ'sak/	'southern district of a village'	[bɔŋ'sək bɔŋ'sək bɔŋ'sək]	NM_0404_1_0388

buo	<i>abuo</i>	/a'buɔ/	'its leaf'	[ʔə'bwɔ: ʔə'bwɔ: ʔə'bwɔ:]	NM_0403_2_0010
			's/he pours (liquid on something/somebody, e.g. watering plants, bathing a baby)'		
buok	<i>abuok</i>	/a:'buɔk/	's/he pours water (on something/somebody, e.g. watering plants, bathing a baby)'	[ʔa:'bwo:kʔa:'bwo:kʔa:'bwo:k]	BH_0331_5_1005
buol	<i>tuy abuok</i>	/tuj a'buɔk/		[tuj ə'bwɔ:kʔuj ə'bwɔ:kʔuj ə'bwɔ:k]	NM_0405_1_0207
	<i>ānbuol</i>	/a:n'buɔl/	's/he bathes'	[ʔa:n'bo:l ʔa:n'bwɔl ʔa:n'bwɔl]	BH_0401_3_0036
	<i>ānbuol</i>	/a:n'buɔl/	's/he bathes'	[a:n'bo:l a:n'bo:l ʔa:n'bo:l]	JM_0331_4_0154
buon	<i>ānbuon</i>	/a:n'buɔn/	's/he wrestles'	[ʔa:n'bo:n ʔa:n'bwo:n ʔa:n'bwɔn]	BH_0401_4_0051
	<i>ānbuon</i>	/a:n'buɔn/	's/he wrestles'	[ʔa:n'bo:n ʔa:n'bo:n ʔa:n'bon]	NM_0405_2_0147
buong		/tʃa:'buɔŋ		[tʃa:'bwo:ŋ kə'ti:'bwo:ŋ kə'ti:]	
	<i>châ buong katî</i>	ka'ti:/	'I will sip/drink tea'	'bwo:ŋ kə'ti:]	NM_0405_1_0176
	<i>ābuong</i>	/a:'buɔŋ/	's/he sips (tea, etc.)'	[ʔa:'bwo:ŋ ʔa:'bwo:ŋ ʔa:'bwo:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0933
	<i>abuong</i>	/a'buɔŋ/	's/he sips (tea, etc.)'	[ʔə'bwo:ŋ ʔə'bwo:ŋ ʔə'bwo:ŋ]	NB_0412_1_0038
				[tʃa:a'bwo:ŋ tʃa:a'bwo:ŋ tʃa:a'bwo:ŋ]	
but	<i>châ abuong</i>	/tʃa:a'buɔŋ/	's/he sips/drinks tea'	a'bwo:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0178
	<i>ānbut</i>	/a:n'but/	'(food) is boiled'	[ʔa:n'butʔa:n'butʔa:n'but]	BH_0331_5_0253
bûtû	<i>ānbut</i>	/a:n'but/	'(food) is boiled'	[ʔa:n'butʔa:n'butʔa:n'but]	NM_0404_2_0283
	<i>bûtû</i>	/bu:'tu:/	'rice sowing'	[bu:'tu: bu:'tu: bu:'tu:]	NM_0404_1_0287
châ	<i>châ</i>	/tʃa:/	'tea'	[tʃa:tʃa:tʃa:]	BH_0331_1_0146
	<i>châ</i>	/tʃa:/	'tea'	[tʃa:tʃa:tʃa:]	NM_0404_1_0226
cham	<i>āncham</i>	/a:n'tʃam/	'(land) is plain, smooth'	[ʔa:n'tʃəm ʔa:n'tʃəm ʔa:n'tʃəm]	NM_0403_4_0173
	<i>āncham</i>	/a:n'tʃam/	'(land) is plain, smooth'	[ʔa:n'tʃəm ʔa:n'tʃəm ʔa:n'tʃəm]	BH_0410_3_0009
châm	<i>anchâm</i>	/an'tʃa:m/	's/he is hungry'	[ʔən'tʃa:m ʔən'tʃa:m ʔən'tʃa:m]	BH_0331_5_0497
chamnû	<i>ānchâm</i>	/a:n'tʃa:m/	's/he is hungry'	[ʔa:n'tʃa:m ʔa:n'tʃa:m ʔa:n'tʃa:m]	NM_0404_2_0438
	<i>chamnû</i>	/tʃam'nu:/	'female friend'	[tʃəm'nu: tʃəm'nu: tʃəm'nu:]	BH_0331_1_0149
chang				[kətʃəm'nu: kətʃəm'nu:]	
	<i>kachamnû</i>	/ka.tʃam'nu:/	'my female friend'	kətʃəm'nu:]	NM_0404_1_0230
	1 <i>ānchang</i>	/a:n'tʃan/	'(fruit) is hard (because unripe)'	[ʔa:n'tʃən ʔa:n'tʃən ʔa:n'tʃən]	BH_0331_5_0391
	<i>ānchang</i>	/a:n'tʃan/	'(fruit) is hard (because unripe)'	[ʔa:n'tʃən ʔa:n'tʃən ʔa:n'tʃən]	BH_0331_5_0393
chang	<i>ānchang</i>	/a:n'tʃan/	'(fruit) is hard (because unripe)'	[ʔa:n'tʃən ʔa:n'tʃən ʔa:n'tʃən]	NM_0404_2_0379
	2 <i>âchang</i>	/a:'tʃan/	'(rice) is dry (and ready for storage)'	[ʔa:'tʃən ʔa:'tʃən ʔa:'tʃən]	BH_0331_5_0426
	<i>âchang</i>	/a:'tʃan/	'(rice) is dry (and ready for storage)'	[ʔa:'tʃən ʔa:'tʃən ʔa:'tʃən]	BH_0410_3_0028
chang	<i>bû achang</i>	/bu:a'tʃan/	'rice is dry (and ready for storage)'	[bu:'tʃən bu:'tʃən bu:'tʃən]	NM_0404_2_0388
	3 <i>chang</i>	/tʃan/	'right (side)'	[tʃən tʃən tʃən]	BH_0329_5_0058
	<i>chang</i>	/tʃan/	'right (side)'	[tʃən tʃən tʃən]	BH_0410_3_0028
	<i>chang</i>	/tʃan/	'right (side)'	[tʃən tʃən tʃən]	BH_0410_4_0022
châng	<i>chang</i>	/tʃan/	'right (side)'	[tʃən tʃən tʃən]	NM_0403_4_0063
	1 <i>châng</i>	/tʃa:ŋ/	'hunting trap'	[tʃa:ŋ tʃa:ŋ tʃa:ŋ]	BH_0410_3_0028
châng	<i>châng</i>	/tʃa:ŋ/	'hunting trap'	[tʃa:ŋ tʃa:ŋ tʃa:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0203
	2 <i>âchâng</i>	/a:'tʃa:ŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0432
	<i>âchâng</i>	/a:'tʃa:ŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ]	BH_0410_3_0028
chang'al	<i>âchâng</i>	/a:'tʃa:ŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ ʔa:'tʃa:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0390
	<i>chang'al</i>	/tʃan'ʔal/	'dish cooked with food alkali'	[tʃən'ʔəl tʃən'ʔəl tʃən'ʔəl]	BH_0331_1_0101
changlong				[tʃən'ʔəl ʔən tʃən'ʔəl ʔən tʃən'ʔəl]	
	<i>chang'al'an</i>	/tʃan'ʔal ʔan/	'dish cooked with food alkali'	ʔən]	NM_0404_1_0187
	<i>changlong</i>	/tʃan'lon/	'wild banana tree (also, its edible pith)'	[tʃən'lon tʃən'lon tʃən'lon]	BH_0327_1_0013
	<i>ram</i>			[rəmtʃən'lon rəmtʃən'lon]	
chângtê	<i>changlong</i>	/ram.tʃan'lon/	'wild banana tree (also, its edible pith)'	rəmtʃən'lon]	NM_0403_2_0089
	<i>chângtê</i>	/tʃa:ŋ'te:/	'hunting trap'	[tʃa:ŋ'te: tʃa:ŋ'te: tʃa:ŋ'te:]	BH_0331_1_0116
changvuy	<i>changvuy</i>	/tʃan'vuj/	'wild banana inflorescence (edible)'	[tʃən'vuj tʃən'vuj tʃən'vuj]	BH_0327_1_0015
	<i>changvuy</i>	/tʃan'vuj/	'wild banana inflorescence (edible)'	[tʃən'vuj tʃən'vuj tʃən'vuj]	NM_0403_2_0092
chap	<i>âchap</i>	/a:'tʃap/	's/he cries/weeps'	[ʔa:'tʃəpʔa:'tʃəpʔa:'tʃəp]	BH_0401_3_0088
	<i>âchap</i>	/a:'tʃap/	's/he cries/weeps'	[ʔa:'tʃəpʔa:'tʃəpʔa:'tʃəp]	BH_0401_3_0089
	<i>âchap</i>	/a:'tʃap/	's/he cries/weeps'	[ʔa:'tʃəpʔa:'tʃəpʔa:'tʃəp]	NM_0405_1_0406
	<i>âchap</i>	/a:'tʃap/	's/he cries/weeps'	[ʔa:'tʃəpʔa:'tʃəpʔa:'tʃəp]	JM_0331_4_0195
chapuy	<i>chapuy</i>	/tʃa'pui/	'pillar'	[tʃə'pui tʃə'pui tʃə'pui]	BH_0331_1_0291
	<i>chapuy</i>	/tʃa'pui/	'pillar'	[tʃə'pui tʃə'pui tʃə'pui]	NM_0404_1_0347
châr	<i>âchâr</i>	/a:'tʃa:r/	'(food) is sun-dried'	[ʔa:'tʃa:r ʔa:'tʃa:r ʔa:'tʃa:r]	BH_0331_5_0399
	<i>âchâr</i>	/a:'tʃa:r/	'(food) is sun-dried'	[ʔa:'tʃa:r ʔa:'tʃa:r ʔa:'tʃa:r]	NM_0404_2_0381

chat		<i>ruy âchat</i>	/ruj a:ˈtjat/	'rope breaks'	[ruj ʔa:ˈtjət ʔa:ˈtjət ʔa:ˈtjət]	NM_0405_1_0088
chek	1	<i>âchek</i>	/a:ˈtjek/	'it glitters'	[ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek]	BH_0401_3_0628
		<i>âchek</i>	/a:ˈtjek/	'it glitters'	[ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek]	BH_0410_3_0064
		<i>âchek</i>	/a:ˈtjek/	'it glitters'	[ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek]	BH_0410_4_0034
		<i>âchek</i>	/a:ˈtjek/	'it glitters'	[ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek]	NM_0404_2_0083
		<i>âchek</i>	/a:ˈtjek/	'it glitters'	[ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek]	NM_0405_2_0111
		<i>âchek</i>	/a:ˈtjek/	'it glitters'	[ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek ʔa:ˈtjek]	NM_0405_2_0112
chek	2	<i>ânrachek</i>	/a:n.raˈtjek/	's/he cuts (e.g. bamboo) into thin strips'	[ʔa:nrəˈtjek ʔa:nrəˈtjek ʔa:nrəˈtjek]	BH_0331_5_0640
		<i>arachek</i>	/a.raˈtjek/	's/he cuts (e.g. bamboo) into thin strips'	[ʔərəˈtjek ʔərəˈtjek ʔərəˈtjek]	NM_0405_1_0026
		<i>rachek</i>	/raˈtjek/	'to cut into thin strips'	[hərəˈtjek hərəˈtjek rəˈtjek]	BH_0410_3_0064
		<i>rachek</i>	/raˈtjek/	'to cut into thin strips'	[hərəˈtjek hərəˈtjek hərəˈtjek]	BH_0410_4_0034
chem		<i>chem</i>	/tjem/	'machete'	[tjem tjem tjem]	BH_0331_1_0108
		<i>chem</i>	/tjem/	'machete'	[tjem tjem tjem]	NM_0404_1_0197
chên		<i>ânchên</i>	/a:nˈtje:n/	's/he scatters (something from a heap)'	[ʔa:nˈtje:n ʔa:nˈtje:n ʔa:nˈtje:n]	BH_0331_5_0994
chêng		<i>ânchên</i>	/a:nˈtje:n/	's/he scatters (something from a heap)'	[ʔa:nˈtje:n ʔa:nˈtje:n ʔa:nˈtje:n]	NM_0405_1_0196
		<i>ânchêng</i>	/a:nˈtje:ŋ/	'it is circular'	[ʔa:nˈtje:ŋ ʔa:nˈtje:ŋ ʔa:nˈtje:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0115
		<i>ânchêng</i>	/a:nˈtje:ŋ/	'it is circular'	[ʔa:nˈtje:ŋ ʔa:nˈtje:ŋ ʔa:nˈtje:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0169
cher		<i>âncher</i>	/a:nˈtjer/	'it grows (non-existent to existent, e.g. tree-branch from a cut)'	[ʔa:nˈtjer ʔa:nˈtjer ʔa:nˈtjer]	BH_0401_3_0052
		<i>âncher</i>	/a:nˈtjer/	'it grows (non-existent to existent, e.g. tree-branch from a cut)'	[ʔa:nˈtjer ʔa:nˈtjer ʔa:nˈtjer]	NM_0405_1_0375
		<i>âncher</i>	/a:nˈtjer/	'it grows (non-existent to existent, e.g. tree-branch from a cut)'	[ʔa:nˈtjer ʔa:nˈtjer ʔa:nˈtjer]	JM_0331_4_0323
		<i>âncher</i>	/a:nˈtjer/	'it grows (non-existent to existent, e.g. tree-branch from a cut)'	[ʔa:nˈtjer ʔa:nˈtjer ʔa:nˈtjer]	JM_0331_4_0325
chet		<i>âchet</i>	/a:ˈtjet/	'(a rope, string, etc.) is broken'	[ʔa:ˈtjet ʔa:ˈtjet ʔa:ˈtjet]	BH_0331_5_0755
chî		<i>ânchî</i>	/a:nˈtji:/	's/he is afraid'	[ʔa:nˈtji: ʔa:nˈtji: ʔa:nˈtji:]	BH_0331_5_0447
		<i>ânchî</i>	/a:nˈtji:/	's/he is afraid'	[ʔa:nˈtji: ʔa:nˈtji: ʔa:nˈtji:]	NM_0404_2_0405
chiek		<i>achiek</i>	/aˈtʃiak/	'(its) small plant (sapling, weed, etc.)'	[əˈtʃje:k əˈtʃjə:k ʔəˈtʃjə:k]	BH_0410_4_0034
		<i>chiek</i>	/tʃiak/	'small plant (sapling, weed, grass, etc.)'	[tʃjə:k tʃjə:k tʃjə:k]	BH_0327_1_0011
chiel		<i>âchiel</i>	/a:ˈtʃjal/	'(clothing, etc.) is variegated'	[ʔa:ˈtʃje:l ʔa:ˈtʃje:l ʔa:ˈtʃje:l]	BH_0331_5_0015
		<i>âchiel</i>	/a:ˈtʃjal/	'(clothing, etc.) is variegated'	[ʔa:ˈtʃje:l ʔa:ˈtʃje:l ʔa:ˈtʃje:l]	NM_0404_2_0064
chier		<i>âchier</i>	/a:ˈtʃjar/	's/he talks too much'	[ʔa:ˈtʃje:r ʔa:ˈtʃje:r ʔa:ˈtʃje:r]	BH_0331_5_0844
		<i>âchier</i>	/a:ˈtʃjar/	's/he talks too much'	[ʔa:ˈtʃje:r ʔa:ˈtʃje:r ʔa:ˈtʃje:r]	NM_0405_1_0112
chil		<i>ânchil</i>	/a:nˈtʃil/	's/he spits'	[ʔa:nˈtʃil ʔa:nˈtʃil ʔa:nˈtʃil]	BH_0401_3_0062
chîl		<i>ânchil</i>	/a:nˈtʃil/	's/he spits'	[ʔa:nˈtʃil ʔa:nˈtʃil ʔa:nˈtʃil]	BH_0410_3_0042
		<i>ânchîl</i>	/a:nˈtʃi:l/	's/he treads (heavily on something)'	[ʔa:nˈtʃi:l ʔa:nˈtʃi:l ʔa:nˈtʃi:l]	BH_0401_3_0059
		<i>ânchîl</i>	/a:nˈtʃi:l/	's/he treads (heavily on something)'	[ʔa:nˈtʃi:l ʔa:nˈtʃi:l ʔa:nˈtʃi:l]	BH_0410_3_0042
		<i>ânchîl</i>	/a:nˈtʃi:l/	's/he treads (heavily on something)'	[ʔa:nˈtʃi:l ʔa:nˈtʃi:l ʔa:nˈtʃi:l]	NM_0405_1_0384
chok	1	<i>chok</i>	/tʃɔk/	'fishing trap'	[tʃɔk tʃɔk tʃɔk]	BH_0331_1_0251
		<i>chok</i>	/tʃɔk/	'fishing trap'	[tʃɔ:k tʃɔk tʃɔk]	NM_0404_1_0306
chok	2	<i>ânchok</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔk/	's/he kindles (a fire) from another fire'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔk ʔa:nˈtʃɔk ʔa:nˈtʃɔk]	BH_0410_3_0019
		<i>ânmachok</i>	/a:n.maˈtʃɔk/	's/he kindles (one fire from another)'	[ʔa:nməˈtʃɔk ʔa:nməˈtʃɔk]	BH_0331_5_0665
		<i>inchok</i>	/inˈtʃɔk/	'to kindle (one fire from another)'	[inˈtʃɔk ʔinˈtʃɔk ʔinˈtʃɔk]	NM_0405_1_0053
		<i>ânchok</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔk/	's/he stirs (rice slowly during cooking)'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔk ʔa:nˈtʃɔk ʔa:nˈtʃɔk]	BH_0410_3_0019
chôk		<i>ânchok</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔk/	's/he stirs (rice slowly when cooking)'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔk ʔa:nˈtʃɔk ʔa:nˈtʃɔk]	BH_0331_5_0711
		<i>bû inchok</i>	/bu: inˈtʃɔk/	'to stir rice (slowly while cooking)'	[bu: inˈtʃɔk bu: inˈtʃɔk bu: inˈtʃɔk]	NM_0405_1_0072
		<i>ânchôk</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔ:k/	's/he buys'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k]	BH_0401_3_0433
		<i>ânchôk</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔ:k/	's/he buys'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k]	BH_0410_3_0019
chôm		<i>ânchôm</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔ:k/	's/he buys'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k]	NM_0405_1_0672
		<i>ânchôm</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔ:k/	's/he buys'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:k]	JM_0331_4_0497
		<i>ânchôm</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔ:m/	's/he jumps'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m]	BH_0401_3_0279
		<i>ânchôm</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔ:m/	's/he jumps'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m]	NM_0405_1_0542
chômbung		<i>ânchôm</i>	/a:nˈtʃɔ:m/	's/he jumps'	[ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m ʔa:nˈtʃɔ:m]	JM_0331_4_0328
		<i>chômbung</i>	/tʃɔ:mˈbun/	'mound'	[tʃɔ:mˈbun tʃɔ:mˈbun tʃɔ:mˈbun]	BH_0329_5_0157
		<i>chômbung</i>	/tʃɔ:mˈbun/	'mound'	[tʃɔ:mˈbun tʃɔ:mˈbun tʃɔ:mˈbun]	NM_0403_4_0186
chong	1	<i>chong</i>	/tʃɔŋ/	'language, words'	[tʃɔŋ tʃɔŋ tʃɔŋ]	BH_0331_1_0459

chong		<i>chong</i>	/tʃɔŋ/	'language, words'	[tʃɔŋ tʃɔŋ tʃɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0035
	2	<i>âchong</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔŋ/	's/he speaks'	[ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0091
		<i>âchong</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔŋ/	's/he speaks'	[a:ˈtʃɔŋ a:ˈtʃɔŋ a:ˈtʃɔŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022
		<i>âchong</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔŋ/	's/he speaks'	[ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ]	NM_0405_1_0412
chongtak		<i>âchong</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔŋ/	's/he speaks'	[ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ ʔa:ˈtʃɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0199
		<i>chongtak</i>	/tʃɔŋˈtak/	'truth'	[tʃɔŋˈtək tʃɔŋˈtək tʃɔŋˈtək]	BH_0331_1_0465
		<i>chongtak</i>	/tʃɔŋˈtak/	'truth'	[tʃɔŋˈtək tʃɔŋˈtək tʃɔŋˈtək]	NM_0404_2_0039
choy		<i>âchoy</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔj/	's/he digs'	[ʔa:ˈtʃɔj ʔa:ˈtʃɔj ʔa:ˈtʃɔj]	BH_0410_3_0051
chôy	1	<i>âl achôy</i>	/a:l aˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he ploughs'	[ʔa:l əˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:l əˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:l əˈtʃɔ:j]	BH_0331_1_0224
		<i>âl achôy</i>	/a:l aˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he ploughs'	[ʔa:l əˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:l əˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:l əˈtʃɔ:j]	NM_0404_1_0289
chôy	2	<i>âchôy</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he takes (something from one place to another)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j]	BH_0401_3_0431
		<i>âchôy</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he takes (something from one place to another)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j]	JM_0331_4_0483
		<i>âchôy</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he takes (something to somewhere)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j]	BH_0410_3_0051
		<i>âchôy</i>	/a:ˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he takes (something to somewhere)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0549
chôy		<i>âkepâ</i>	/a:ˈke.pa:	's/he takes (something from one place to another) carrying it under his/her arm'	[ʔa:ˈkepa: ʔa:ˈtʃɔ:j ʔətʃɔ:j ʔətʃɔ:j]	
		<i>âchôy/achôy</i>	a(:)ˈtʃɔ:j/		ʔətʃɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0037
		<i>tuy achôy</i>	/tuj aˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he takes water (from one place to another)'	[tuj əˈtʃɔ:j tuj əˈtʃɔ:j tuj əˈtʃɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0651
	3	<i>kal achôy</i>	/kal aˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he walks'	[kəl əˈtʃɔ:j kəl əˈtʃɔ:j kəl əˈtʃɔ:j]	BH_0401_3_0275
		<i>kal achôy</i>	/kal aˈtʃɔ:j/	's/he walks'	[kəl əˈtʃɔ:j kəl əˈtʃɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0538
		<i>kal chôy</i>	/kalˈtʃɔ:j/	'to walk'	[kəlˈtʃɔ:j kəlˈtʃɔ:j kəlˈtʃɔ:j]	JM_0331_4_0316
chû		<i>ânchû</i>	/a:nˈtʃu:/	's/he learns'	[ʔa:nˈtʃu: ʔa:nˈtʃu: ʔa:nˈtʃu:]	BH_0401_3_0206
		<i>ânchû</i>	/a:nˈtʃu:/	's/he learns'	[ʔa:nˈtʃu: ʔa:nˈtʃu: ʔa:nˈtʃu:]	NM_0405_1_0490
		<i>ânchû</i>	/a:nˈtʃu:/	's/he learns'	[ʔa:nˈtʃu: ʔa:nˈtʃu: ʔa:nˈtʃu:]	JM_0331_4_0269
chûbay		<i>amanchû</i>	/a.manˈtʃu:/	's/he teaches'	[ʔəmənˈtʃu: ʔəmənˈtʃu:]	BH_0401_3_0214
		<i>âmanchû</i>	/a:..manˈtʃu:/	's/he teaches'	[ʔa:mənˈtʃu: ʔa:mənˈtʃu:]	NM_0405_1_0492
		<i>âmanchû</i>	/a:..manˈtʃu:/	's/he teaches'	[ʔa:mənˈtʃu: ʔa:mənˈtʃu:]	JM_0331_4_0271
		<i>chûbay</i>	/tʃu:ˈbaj/	'greeting'	[tʃu:ˈbaj tʃu:ˈbaj tʃu:ˈbaj]	BH_0401_3_0003
chuk	1	<i>ânchuk</i>	/a:nˈtʃuk/	'(bird) pecks'	[ʔa:nˈtʃuk ʔa:nˈtʃuk ʔa:nˈtʃuk]	BH_0401_4_0013
		<i>ânchuk</i>	/a:nˈtʃuk/	'(bird) pecks'	[ʔa:nˈtʃuk ʔa:nˈtʃuk ʔa:nˈtʃuk]	BH_0410_3_0019
		<i>ânchuk</i>	/a:nˈtʃuk/	'(bird) pecks'	[ʔa:nˈtʃuk ʔa:nˈtʃuk ʔa:nˈtʃuk]	NM_0405_2_0130
chuk	2	<i>âchuk</i>	/a:ˈtʃuk/	'it is confirmed done (?)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃuk ʔa:ˈtʃuk ʔa:ˈtʃuk]	NM_0405_1_0623
chul		<i>tuyâ achul</i>	/ˈtu.ja: aˈtʃul/	'it falls into water'	[tɯja:ˈtʃul tɯja:ˈtʃul tɯja:ˈtʃul]	NM_0405_2_0122
		<i>âchul</i>	/a:ˈtʃul/	's/he falls'	[ʔa:ˈtʃul ʔa:ˈtʃul ʔa:ˈtʃul]	BH_0410_3_0054
		<i>âchul</i>	/a:ˈtʃul/	's/he falls'	[ʔa:ˈtʃul ʔa:ˈtʃul ʔa:ˈtʃul]	BH_0401_3_0039
		<i>âchul</i>	/a:ˈtʃul/	's/he falls'	[ʔa:ˈtʃul ʔa:ˈtʃul ʔa:ˈtʃul]	NM_0405_1_0367
chûl		<i>âchul</i>	/a:ˈtʃul/	's/he falls'	[ʔa:ˈtʃul ʔa:ˈtʃul ʔa:ˈtʃul]	JM_0331_4_0157
		<i>âchûl</i>	/a:ˈtʃu:l/	'it is overgrown (hair, garden, etc.)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃu:l ʔa:ˈtʃu:l ʔa:ˈtʃu:l]	BH_0410_3_0054
		<i>âchûl</i>	/a:ˈtʃu:l/	'it is overgrown (hair, garden, etc.)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃu:l ʔa:ˈtʃu:l ʔa:ˈtʃu:l]	BH_0401_3_0042
		<i>âchûl</i>	/a:ˈtʃu:l/	'it is overgrown (hair, garden, etc.)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃu:l ʔa:ˈtʃu:l ʔa:ˈtʃu:l]	NM_0405_1_0369
chum		<i>âchum</i>	/a:ˈtʃum/	's/he descends'	[ʔa:ˈtʃum ʔa:ˈtʃum ʔa:ˈtʃum]	BH_0401_3_0460
		<i>âchum</i>	/a:ˈtʃum/	's/he descends'	[ʔa:ˈtʃum ʔa:ˈtʃum ʔa:ˈtʃum]	JM_0331_4_0512
chung		<i>chung</i>	/tʃuŋ/	'up'	[tʃuŋ tʃuŋ tʃuŋ]	BH_0329_5_0064
		<i>chung</i>	/tʃuŋ/	'up'	[tʃuŋ tʃuŋ tʃuŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022
		<i>chung</i>	/tʃuŋ/	'up'	[tʃuŋ tʃuŋ tʃuŋ]	NM_0403_4_0076
		<i>chung tieng</i>	/tʃuŋˈtiəŋ/	'upward direction'	[tʃuŋˈtʃe:ŋ tʃuŋˈtʃe:ŋ tʃuŋˈtʃe:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0069
		<i>chung tieng</i>	/tʃuŋˈtiəŋ/	'upward direction'	[tʃuŋˈtʃe:ŋ tʃuŋˈtʃe:ŋ tʃuŋˈtʃe:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0140
chungkhum		<i>achungkhum</i>	/a.tʃuŋˈkʰum/	'its very top'	[ʔətʃuŋˈkʰum ʔətʃuŋˈkʰum]	BH_0331_1_0280
		<i>âchuon</i>	/a:ˈtʃuon/	's/he clears (a garden of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃwo:n ʔa:ˈtʃwo:n ʔa:ˈtʃwo:n]	BH_0331_5_1212
		<i>âchuon</i>	/a:ˈtʃuon/	's/he clears (a garden of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:ˈtʃwo:n ʔa:ˈtʃwo:n ʔa:ˈtʃwo:n]	NM_0405_1_0300
		<i>ânchuon</i>	/a:nˈtʃuon/	's/he clears (a garden of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:nˈtʃo:n ʔa:nˈtʃo:n ʔa:nˈtʃo:n]	JM_0331_4_0036
chuong	1	<i>âchuong</i>	/a:ˈtʃuon/	'(fire) burns'	[ʔa:ˈtʃwo:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃwo:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃwo:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0698
		<i>âchuong</i>	/a:ˈtʃuon/	'(fire) burns'	[a:ˈtʃwo:ŋ a:ˈtʃwo:ŋ ʔa:ˈtʃwo:ŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022

				[məj ə'tfwo:ŋ məj ə'tfwoŋ məj ə'tfwoŋ]	
	<i>may aчуong</i>	/maj a'tfuoŋ/	'fire burns'		NM_0405_1_0057
chuong	2 <i>âchuong</i>	/a:'tfuŋ/	's/he rides (a horse)'	[ʔa:'tfuŋ:ŋ ʔa:'tfuŋ:ŋ a:'tfuŋ:ŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022
	<i>âchuong</i>	/a:'tfuŋ/	's/he rides (a horse, etc.)'	[ʔa:'tfuŋ:ŋ ʔa:'tfuŋ:ŋ ʔa:'tfuŋ:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0732
	<i>sakor-chungâ</i>	/sa'kɔr.tfu.ŋa:		[sɔ'kɔr tfuŋa: ʔa'tfuŋ:ŋ sɔ'kɔr tfuŋa: ʔa'tfuŋ:ŋ sɔ'kɔr tfuŋa a'tfuŋ:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0079
chuop	<i>achuong</i>	a'tfuŋ/	's/he rides on a horse'		
	<i>achuop</i>	/a'tfuɔp/	'his/her lung'	[ʔə'tfuŋ:ɔp ʔə'tfuŋ:ɔp ʔə'tfuŋ:ɔp]	BH_0327_3_0026
	<i>kachuop</i>	/ka'tfuɔp/	'my lung'	[kə'tfuŋ:ɔp kə'tfuŋ:ɔp kə'tfuŋ:ɔp]	NM_0403_3_0031
dâbâ	<i>dâbâ</i>	/da:'ba:/	'bamboo pipe for smoking tobacco'	[da:'ba: da:'ba: da:'ba:]	BH_0331_1_0427
	<i>dâbâ</i>	/da:'ba:/	'bamboo pipe for smoking tobacco'	[da:'ba: da:'ba: da:'ba:]	NM_0404_2_0016
dâk	<i>dâk</i>	/da:k/	'heron (or a similar species)'	[da:k da:k da:k]	BH_0327_2_0128
	<i>dâk</i>	/da:k/	'heron (or a similar species)'	[da:k da:k da:k]	NM_0403_2_0275
dam	<i>âdam</i>	/a:'dam/	's/he is healthy, well'	[ʔa:'dɛm ʔa:'dɛm ʔa:'dɛm]	BH_0331_5_0124
	<i>âdam</i>	/a:'dam/	's/he is healthy, well'	[ʔa:'dɛm ʔa:'dɛm ʔa:'dɛm]	NM_0404_2_0185
	<i>âdam</i>	/a:'dam/	's/he is healthy, well'	[ʔa:'dɛm a:'dɛm a:'dɛm a:'dɛm]	NB_0412_1_0024
dang	1 <i>adang</i>	/a'daŋ/	'it is another one'	[ʔə'daŋ ʔə'daŋ ʔə'daŋ]	BH_0331_5_0300
	<i>adang</i>	/a'daŋ/	'it is another one'	[ʔə'daŋ ʔə'daŋ ʔə'daŋ]	NM_0404_2_0311
dang	2 <i>kadang</i>	/ka'daŋ/	'my palate'	[kə'daŋ kə'daŋ kə'daŋ]	NM_0403_3_0127
dâr	1 <i>dâr</i>	/da:r/	'gong'	[da:r da:r da:r]	BH_0331_1_0457
	<i>dâr</i>	/da:r/	'gong'	[da:r da:r da:r]	NM_0404_2_0033
dâr	2 <i>kadâr</i>	/ka'da:r/	'my shoulder'	[kə'da:r kə'da:r kə'da:r]	NM_0403_3_0232
	<i>dâr</i>	/da:r/	'shoulder'	[da:r da:r da:r]	BH_0327_3_0192
dâr makhê				[(a.)da:r.ma'kʰe: ʔəda:r ma'kʰe: da:r ma'kʰe:]	
	(a)dâr makhê	/	'(his/her) shoulder blade'	[ʔəda:r ma'kʰe: ʔəda:r ma'kʰe: da:r ma'kʰe:]	BH_0331_1_0050
	<i>adâr makhê</i>	/a.da:r.ma'kʰe:/	'his/her shoulder blade'	[ʔəda:r ma'kʰe: ʔəda:r ma'kʰe:]	BH_0329_5_0014
dârpar				[da:r.ma'kʰe: da:r.ma'kʰe:]	
	<i>dâr makhê</i>	/da:r.ma'kʰe:/	'shoulder blade'	[da:r.ma'kʰe:]	NM_0403_3_0236
	<i>dârpar</i>	/da:r'par/	'shoulder blade'	[da:r'pər da:r'pər da:r'pər]	NM_0403_3_0234
dây	<i>âdây</i>	/a:'da:j/	'it is cold'	[ʔa:'da:j ʔa:'da:j ʔa:'da:j]	BH_0331_5_0251
	<i>adây</i>	/a'da:j/	'it is cold'	[ə'da:j ə'da:j ə'da:j]	NB_0412_1_0019
	<i>âdây</i>	/a:'da:j/	'it is cold'	[ʔa:'da:j ʔa:'da:j ʔa:'da:j]	NM_0404_2_0276
dâylim	<i>dâylim</i>	/da:j'li:m/	'shade (human-made?)'	[da:j'li:m da:j'li:m da:j'li:m]	BH_0329_5_0217
	<i>dâylim</i>	/da:j'li:m/	'shade (human-made?)'	[da:j'li:m da:j'li:m da:j'li:m]	NM_0403_4_0256
dâyvur	<i>adâyvur</i>	/a.da:j'vur/	'it is freezing cold (gust of wind, etc.)'	[ʔəda:j'vur ʔəda:j'vur ʔəda:j'vur]	BH_0329_5_0236
	<i>adâyvur</i>	/a.da:j'vur/	'it is freezing cold (gust of wind, etc.)'	[ʔəda:j'vur ʔəda:j'vur ʔəda:j'vur]	NM_0403_4_0146
				[dɛ:m'ɖu:m dɛ:m'ɖu:m]	
dêmdûm	<i>dêmdûm</i>	/de:m'ɖu:m/	'swamp'	[dɛ:m'ɖu:m]	NM_0403_4_0236
dên	<i>ândên</i>	/a:n'dɛ:n/	's/he tightens'	[ʔa:n'dɛ:n ʔa:n'dɛ:n ʔa:n'dɛ:n]	NM_0405_2_0080
dên rel	<i>dên rel</i>	/de:n'rel/	'kitchen pestle'	[de:n'drɛl de:n'drɛl de:n'drɛl]	BH_0331_1_0143
	<i>dên rel</i>	/de:n'rel/	'kitchen pestle'	[de:n'drɛl dɛ:n'drɛl de:n'drɛl]	NM_0404_1_0224
dêng	<i>â(n)dêng</i>	/a:(n)'dɛ:ŋ/	's/he throws (overarm)'	[ʔa:n'dɛ:ŋ ʔa:'dɛ:ŋ ʔa:'dɛ:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0525
	<i>âdêng</i>	/a:'dɛ:ŋ/	's/he throws (overarm)'	[ʔa:'dɛ:ŋ ʔa:'dɛ:ŋ ʔa:'dɛ:ŋ]	NM_0405_2_0030
	<i>âdêng</i>	/a:'dɛ:ŋ/	's/he throws (overarm)'	[ʔa:'dɛ:ŋ ʔa:'dɛ:ŋ ʔa:'dɛ:ŋ]	NM_0405_2_0033
der	<i>ader</i>	/a'dɛr/	'its upriver'	[ʔə'dɛr ʔə'dɛr ʔə'dɛr]	BH_0331_1_0041
	<i>tuy der</i>	/tuy'dɛr/	'upriver'	[tuy'dɛr tuy'dɛr tuy'dɛr]	NM_0403_4_0281
dî	<i>adî</i>	/a'di:/	'its powder'	[ʔə'di: ʔə'di: ʔə'di:]	NM_0404_1_0022
diêldôk	<i>diêldôk</i>	/dial'dɔ:k/	'watery mud (in paddy, below pond)'	[dɛjɛ:l'ɔk dɛjɛ:l'ɔk dɛjɛ:l'ɔk]	BH_0329_5_0205
	<i>diêldôk</i>	/dial'dɔ:k/	'watery mud (in paddy, below pond)'	[dɛjɛ:l'ɔk dɛjɛ:l'ɔk dɛjɛ:l'ɔk]	NM_0403_4_0245
digirî	<i>digirî</i>	/d.igi'ri:/	'small drum (musical)'	[digi'ri: digi'ri: digi'ri:]	NM_0404_2_0030
dik	1 <i>âdik</i>	/a:'dik/	'it is okay'	[ʔa:'dik ʔa:'dik ʔa:'dik]	BH_0331_5_0189
	<i>adik</i>	/a'dik/	'it is okay'	[ʔə'dik ʔə'dik ʔə'dik]	NM_0404_2_0234
	<i>adik</i>	/a'dik/	'it is okay'	[ʔə'dik ʔə'dik ʔə'dik]	NM_0404_2_0236
dik	2 <i>ândik</i>	/a:n'dik/	's/he discloses (information)'	[ʔa:n'dik ʔa:n'dik ʔa:n'dik]	BH_0401_3_0168
	<i>ândik</i>	/a:n'dik/	's/he discloses (information)'	[ʔa:n'dɪk ʔa:n'dɪk ʔa:n'dɪk]	JM_0331_4_0247
				[mændɪk'ɔ: mændɪk'ɔ:]	
	<i>mandikrô</i>	/man.dik'ɔ:/	'disclose (information)! tell!'	[mændɪk'ɔ:]	NM_0405_1_0453
dil	<i>ândil</i>	/a:n'dil/	'it is swollen (e.g. balloon)'	[ʔa:n'dɪl ʔa:n'dɪl ʔa:n'dɪl]	BH_0401_3_0623
	<i>ândil</i>	/a:n'dil/	'it is swollen (e.g. balloon)'	[ʔa:n'dɪl ʔa:n'dɪl ʔa:n'dɪl]	NM_0405_2_0109
dîn	<i>ândîn</i>	/a:n'di:n/	'it is straight'	[ʔa:n'di:n ʔa:n'di:n ʔa:n'di:n]	BH_0331_5_0566
	<i>ândîn</i>	/a:n'di:n/	'it is straight'	[ʔa:n'di:n ʔa:n'di:n ʔa:n'di:n]	NM_0404_2_0483
dîng	<i>ândîng</i>	/a:n'diŋ/	's/he stands'	[ʔa:n'diŋ ʔa:n'diŋ ʔa:n'diŋ]	BH_0401_3_0351

	<i>ânding</i>	/a:n'diŋ/	's/he stands'	[ʔa:n'diŋ ʔa:n'diŋ ʔa:n'diŋ]	NM_0405_1_0616
	<i>ânding</i>	/a:n'diŋ/	's/he stands'	[ʔa:n'diŋ ʔa:n'diŋ ʔa:n'diŋ]	JM_0331_4_0422
	<i>sam inding</i>	/sam in'diŋ/	'straight hair that stands on end'	[səm in'diŋ səm in'diŋ səm in'diŋ]	NM_0404_2_0481
đip	<i>ândip</i>	/a:n'di:p/	's/he watches/listens secretly (eavesdrop, peek)'	[ʔa:n'di:p ʔa:n'di:p ʔa:n'di:p]	BH_0401_3_0034
	<i>ândip</i>	/a:n'di:p/	's/he watches/listens secretly (eavesdrop, peek)'	[ʔa:n'di:p ʔa:n'di:p ʔa:n'di:p]	NM_0405_1_0365
	<i>ândip</i>	/a:n'di:p/	's/he watches/listens secretly (eavesdrop, peek)'	[ʔa:n'di:p ʔa:n'di:p ʔa:n'di:p]	JM_0331_4_0147
dit	<i>amadit</i>	/a.ma'dit/	's/he loves'	[ʔəmə'dit ʔəmə'dit ʔəmə'dit]	BH_0401_3_0224
	<i>ândit</i>	/a:n'dit/	's/he loves'	[ʔa:n'dit ʔa:n'dit ʔa:n'dit]	NM_0405_1_0495
	<i>ândit</i>	/a:n'dit/	's/he loves'	[ʔa:n'dit ʔa:n'dit ʔa:n'dit]	JM_0331_4_0274
dom	<i>ândom</i>	/a:n'dəm/	's/he lifts (something heavy)'	[ʔa:n'dəm ʔa:n'dəm ʔa:n'dəm]	BH_0401_3_0404
	<i>ândom</i>	/a:n'dəm/	's/he lifts (something heavy)'	[ʔa:n'dəm ʔa:n'dəm ʔa:n'dəm]	JM_0331_4_0466
	<i>ârîk indom</i>	/a:'ri:k in'dəm/	'to lift something heavy'	[ʔa:'ri:k in'dəm ʔa:'ri:k in'dəm ʔa:'ri:k in'dəm]	NM_0405_1_0656
don	<i>âzâng indom</i>	/a:'za:ŋ in'dəm/	'to lift something light'	[ʔa:'za:ŋ in'dəm ʔa:'za:ŋ in'dəm ʔa:'za:ŋ in'dəm]	NM_0405_1_0658
	<i>ândon</i>	/a:n'dən/	's/he thinks'	[ʔa:n'dən ʔa:n'dən ʔa:n'dən]	BH_0401_4_0130
	<i>mandon</i>	/man'dən/	'to think'	[mən'dən mən'dən mən'dən]	NM_0405_2_0192
dôn	<i>kadôn</i>	/ka'do:n/	'I have'	[kə'do:n kə'do:n kə'do:n]	NM_0404_2_0296
	<i>âdôn</i>	/a:'do:n/	's/he has'	[ʔa:'do:n ʔa:'do:n ʔa:'do:n]	BH_0331_5_0281
dong	1 <i>âdong</i>	/a:'dɔŋ/	'(food) is bland'	[ʔa:'dɔŋ ʔa:'dɔŋ ʔa:'dɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0214
	<i>âdong</i>	/a:'dɔŋ/	'(food) is bland'	[ʔa:'dɔŋ ʔa:'dɔŋ ʔa:'dɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0045
	<i>âdong</i>	/a:'dɔŋ/	'(food) is bland'	[ʔa:'dɔŋ ʔa:'dɔŋ ʔa:'dɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0250
dong	2 <i>dong</i>	/dɔŋ/	'North'	[dɔŋ dɔŋ dɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0052
	<i>dong</i>	/dɔŋ/	'North'	[dɔŋ dɔŋ dɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0045
	<i>dong</i>	/dɔŋ/	'North'	[dɔŋ dɔŋ dɔŋ]	NM_0403_4_0055
dông	1 <i>dông</i>	/dɔ:ŋ/	'family, household'	[dɔ:ŋ dɔ:ŋ dɔ:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0330
	<i>dông</i>	/dɔ:ŋ/	'family, household'	[dɔ:ŋ dɔ:ŋ dɔ:ŋ]	BH_0410_3_0045
	<i>dông</i>	/dɔ:ŋ/	'family, household'	[dɔ:ŋ dɔ:ŋ dɔ:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0177
dông	<i>dôngkhat</i>	/dɔ:ŋ k'hət/	'one family, household'	[dɔ:ŋ.k'hət dɔ:ŋ.k'hət dɔ:ŋ.k'hət]	NB_0329_3_0446
	2 <i>ândông</i>	/a:n'dɔ:ŋ/	's/he scoops (falling liquid)'	[ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0220
	<i>ândông</i>	/a:n'dɔ:ŋ/	's/he scoops (falling liquid)'	[ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0386
	<i>ândông</i>	/a:n'dɔ:ŋ/	's/he scoops (falling liquid)'	[ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ ʔa:n'dɔ:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0252
dôngmâ	<i>(a)dôngmâ</i>	/a.dɔ:ŋ'ma:/	'(his) wife'	[ʔədɔ:ŋ'ma: ʔədɔ:ŋ'ma: dɔ:ŋ'ma:]	NB_0329_3_0448
	<i>kadôngmâ</i>	/kado:ŋ'ma:/	'my wife'	[kədɔ:ŋ'ma: kədɔ:ŋ'ma:]	NM_0404_1_0129
	<i>dôngmâ</i>	/dɔ:ŋ'ma:/	'wife'	[dɔ:ŋ'ma: dɔ:ŋ'ma: dɔ:ŋ'ma:]	BH_0329_5_0327
dongtieng dop	<i>dongtieng</i>	/dɔŋ'tiəŋ/	'Northern direction'	[dɔŋ'ti:ŋ dɔŋ'ti:ŋ dɔŋ'ti:ŋ]	NB_0329_3_0058
	<i>dop</i>	/dɔp/	'downriver'	[dɔp dɔp dɔp]	NM_0403_4_0279
	<i>adop</i>	/a'dɔp/	'its downriver'	[ʔə'dɔp ʔə'dɔp ʔə'dɔp]	BH_0331_1_0038
dorsen	<i>dorsen</i>	/dɔr'sen/	'red monkey (uncertain species)'	[dɔr'sen dɔr'sen dɔr'sen]	BH_0327_2_0124
	<i>dôrsen</i>	/dɔ:r'sen/	'red monkey (uncertain species)'	[dɔ:r'sen dɔ:r'sen dɔ:r'sen]	NM_0403_2_0267
dorvom	<i>dorvom</i>	/dɔr'vɔm/	'black monkey (uncertain species)'	[dɔr'vɔm dɔr'vɔm dɔr'vɔm]	BH_0327_2_0126
	<i>dorvom</i>	/dɔr'vɔm/	'black monkey (uncertain species)'	[dɔr'vɔm dɔr'vɔm dɔr'vɔm]	NM_0403_2_0271
dôy	<i>âdôy</i>	/a:'dɔ:j/	'it supports (weight physically)'	[ʔa:'dɔ:j ʔa:'dɔ:j ʔa:'dɔ:j]	BH_0401_4_0134
			'forked (branch) used to give physical support'		
dôysuom dû	<i>dôysuom</i>	/dɔ:j'suɔm/	'support'	[dɔ:j'swɔm dɔ:j'swɔm dɔ:j'swɔm]	NM_0405_2_0197
	<i>kamadû</i>	/ka.ma'du:/	'I find (food) delicious'	[kəmə'du: kəmə'du: kəmə'du:]	JM_0331_4_0273
				[ʔənmə'du: ʔənmə'du:]	
dum	<i>anmadû</i>	/an.ma'du:/	's/he finds (food) delicious'	[ʔa:nmə'du:]	BH_0401_3_0220
	<i>âmadû</i>	/a:.ma'du:/	's/he finds (food) delicious'	[ʔa:mə'du: ʔa:mə'du: ʔəmə'du:]	NM_0405_1_0494
	<i>âdum</i>	/a:'dum/	'it is blue'	[ʔa:'dum ʔa:'dum ʔa:'dum]	BH_0331_5_0018
dung	<i>âdum</i>	/a:'dum/	'it is blue'	[ʔa:'dum ʔa:'dum ʔa:'dum]	NM_0404_2_0071
	<i>a(n)dung</i>	/a(n)'duŋ/	'its height'	[ʔən'duŋ ʔə'duŋ ʔə'duŋ]	BH_0331_5_0545
duoy	<i>adung asay</i>	/a'duŋ a'saj/	's/he is tall (his/her height is long)'	[ʔə'duŋ ə'saj ʔə'duŋ ə'saj ʔə'duŋ ə'saj]	NM_0404_2_0471
	<i>âduoy</i>	/a:'duɔj/	'(sound) is soft, weak'	[a:'dwoj a:'dwoj a:'dwoj]	BH_0410_4_0020
	<i>âduoy</i>	/a:'duɔj/	'(sound) is soft, weak'	[ʔa:'dwo:j ʔa:'dwo:j ʔa:'dwo:j]	BH_0331_5_0179
duy	<i>âduoy</i>	/a:'duɔj/	'(sound) is soft, weak'	[ʔa:'dɔ:j ʔa:'dɔ:j ʔa:'dɔ:j]	NM_0404_2_0226
	<i>âduy</i>	/a:'duj/	'it is wet'	[ʔa:'duj ʔa:'duj ʔa:'duj]	BH_0331_5_0434

	<i>âduy</i>	/a:ˈduj/	'it is wet'	[a:ˈduj a:ˈduj a:ˈduj]	BH_0410_4_0020
	<i>âduy</i>	/a:ˈduj/	'it is wet'	[ʔa:ˈduj ʔa:ˈduj ʔa:ˈduj]	NM_0404_2_0392
'êk	<i>êk</i>	/ʔe:k/	'faeces, excrement'	[ʔje:k ʔje:k ʔje:k]	NM_0403_3_0263
	<i>a'êk</i>	/a:ˈʔe:k/	'its faeces'	[ʔa:ˈʔe:k ʔa:ˈʔe:k ʔa:ˈʔe:k]	BH_0327_3_0221
'êl	<i>â'êl</i>	/a:ˈʔe:l/	'(light source) is bright'	[ʔa:ˈʔe:l ʔa:ˈʔe:l ʔa:ˈʔe:l]	BH_0329_5_0223
	<i>â'êl</i>	/a:ˈʔe:l/	'(light source) is bright'	[ʔa:ˈʔe:l ʔa:ˈʔe:l ʔa:ˈʔe:l]	BH_0331_5_0025
	<i>â'êl</i>	/a:ˈʔe:l/	'(light source) is bright'	[ʔa:ˈʔe:l ʔa:ˈʔe:l ʔa:ˈʔe:l]	NM_0404_2_0085
'êm	<i>â'êm</i>	/a:ˈʔe:m/	'it is green'	[ʔa:ˈʔe:m ʔa:ˈʔe:m ʔa:ˈʔe:m]	BH_0331_5_0020
	<i>â'êm</i>	/a:ˈʔe:m/	'it is green'	[ʔa:ˈʔe:m ʔa:ˈʔe:m ʔa:ˈʔe:m]	BH_0410_3_0059
	<i>â'êm</i>	/a:ˈʔe:m/	'it is green'	[ʔa:ˈʔe:m ʔa:ˈʔe:m ʔa:ˈʔe:m]	NM_0404_2_0075
'en	<i>â'en</i>	/a:ˈʔen/	's/he looks'	[ʔa:ˈʔen ʔa:ˈʔen ʔa:ˈʔen]	BH_0401_3_0024
	<i>â'en</i>	/a:ˈʔen/	's/he looks'	[ʔa:ˈʔen ʔa:ˈʔen ʔa:ˈʔen]	BH_0410_2_0035
	<i>â'en</i>	/a:ˈʔen/	's/he looks'	[ʔa:ˈʔen ʔa:ˈʔen ʔa:ˈʔen]	NM_0405_1_0359
	<i>â'en</i>	/a:ˈʔen/	's/he looks'	[ʔa:ˈʔen ʔa:ˈʔen ʔa:ˈʔen]	JM_0331_4_0149
'eng	<i>â'eng</i>	/a:ˈʔeŋ/	'it is yellow'	[ʔa:ˈʔeŋ ʔa:ˈʔeŋ ʔa:ˈʔeŋ]	BH_0331_5_0019
	<i>â'eng</i>	/a:ˈʔeŋ/	'it is yellow'	[ʔa:ˈʔeŋ ʔa:ˈʔeŋ ʔa:ˈʔeŋ]	NM_0404_2_0073
'er	<i>â'er</i>	/a:ˈʔer/	's/he cooks (rice)'	[ʔa:ˈʔer ʔa:ˈʔer ʔa:ˈʔer]	BH_0401_3_0123
	<i>â'er</i>	/a:ˈʔer/	's/he cooks (rice)'	[ʔa:ˈʔer ʔa:ˈʔer ʔa:ˈʔer]	JM_0331_4_0222
	<i>bû a'er</i>	/bu: aˈʔer/	's/he cooks rice'	[bu: ˈer bu: ˈer bu: ˈer]	NM_0405_1_0426
hâ	<i>ahâ</i>	/aˈha:/	'his/her tooth'	[ʔaˈha: ʔaˈha: ʔaˈha:]	NM_0403_3_0142
	<i>hâ</i>	/ha:/	'tooth'	[ha: ha: ha:]	BH_0327_3_0190
hâl	<i>âhâl</i>	/a:ˈha:l/	's/he burns (swidden field)'	[ʔa:ˈha:l ʔa:ˈha:l ʔa:ˈha:l]	BH_0331_5_0686
			's/he sets fire to the felled trees/plants	[pa:m əˈha:l pa:m əˈha:l pa:m əˈha:l]	
	<i>pâm ahâl</i>	/pa:m aˈha:l/	in a swidden field'		NM_0405_1_0064
ham	<i>ânham</i>	/a:nˈham/	's/he yawns'	[ʔa:nˈhəm ʔa:nˈhəm ʔa:nˈhəm]	BH_0401_3_0331
	<i>ânham</i>	/a:nˈham/	's/he yawns'	[ʔa:nˈhəm ʔa:nˈhəm ʔa:nˈhəm]	NM_0403_3_0135
	<i>ânham</i>	/a:nˈham/	's/he yawns'	[ʔa:nˈhəm ʔa:nˈhəm ʔa:nˈhəm]	NM_0405_1_0592
	<i>ânham</i>	/a:nˈham/	's/he yawns'	[ʔa:nˈhəm ʔa:nˈhəm ʔa:nˈhəm]	JM_0331_4_0418
hâng	1 <i>âhâng</i>	/a:ˈha:ŋ/	'it is black'	[ʔa:ˈha:ŋ ʔa:ˈha:ŋ ʔa:ˈha:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0009
				[ʔa:ˈha:ŋ ʔa:ˈha:ŋ ʔa:ˈha:ŋ]	
	<i>âhâng</i>	/a:ˈha:ŋ/	'it is black'	[ʔa:ˈha:ŋ ʔa:ˈha:ŋ ʔa:ˈha:ŋ]	NB_0412_1_0008
hâng	2 <i>anhâng</i>	/anˈha:ŋ/	'it is hot (like chili pepper)'	[ʔənˈha:ŋ ʔənˈha:ŋ ʔənˈha:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0060
	<i>ânhang</i>	/a:nˈha:ŋ/	'it is hot (like chili pepper)'	[ʔa:nˈha:ŋ ʔa:nˈha:ŋ ʔa:nˈha:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0035
					NM_0404_2_0091
hâng	3 <i>anhâng</i>	/anˈha:ŋ/	's/he has a burning pain'	[ʔənˈha:ŋ ʔənˈha:ŋ ʔənˈha:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0190
har	<i>âhar</i>	/a:ˈhar/	's/he stays awake (at night)'	[ʔa:ˈhər ʔa:ˈhər ʔa:ˈhər]	BH_0401_3_0489
	<i>âhar</i>	/a:ˈhar/	's/he stays awake (at night)'	[ʔa:ˈhər ʔa:ˈhər ʔa:ˈhər]	BH_0410_2_0025
	<i>âhar</i>	/a:ˈhar/	's/he stays awake (at night)'	[ʔa:ˈhər ʔa:ˈhər ʔa:ˈhər]	BH_0410_2_0025
	<i>âhar</i>	/a:ˈhar/	's/he stays awake (at night)'	[ʔa:ˈhər ʔa:ˈhər ʔa:ˈhər]	NM_0405_2_0017
hâtûk	<i>hâtûk</i>	/ha:ˈtu:k/	'day after tomorrow'	[ha:ˈtu:k ha:ˈtu:k ha:ˈtu:k]	NM_0404_2_0446
				[kəˈtje:ŋ ənˈhəj kəˈtje:ŋ ənˈhəj]	
hay	<i>katieng anhay</i>	/kaˈtʰiəŋ anˈhaj/	's/he faces in my direction'		NM_0405_1_0358
hây	1 <i>lû inhây</i>	/lu: inˈha:j/	'dizziness, vertigo'	[lu:nˈha:j lu:nˈha:j lu:jnˈha:j]	BH_0331_5_0140
	<i>lû inhây</i>	/lu: inˈha:j/	'dizziness, vertigo'	[lu:nˈha:j lu:jnˈha:j lu:jnˈha:j]	NM_0404_2_0198
				[ʔənˈrəˈha:j ʔənˈrəˈha:j]	
hây	2 <i>anrahây</i>	/an.raˈha:j/	's/he grills (meat on fire)'	[ʔənˈrəˈha:j]	BH_0401_3_0319
				[ʔənˈrəˈha:j ʔənˈrəˈha:j]	
	<i>anrahây</i>	/an.raˈha:j/	's/he grills (meat on fire)'	[ʔənˈrəˈha:j]	NM_0405_1_0576
				[ʔa:nˈrəˈha:j ʔa:nˈrəˈha:j]	
	<i>ânrahây</i>	/a:n.raˈha:j/	's/he grills (meat on fire)'	[ʔa:nˈrəˈha:j]	JM_0331_4_0387
hây	3 <i>âhây</i>	/a:ˈha:j/	's/he is fearsome'	[ʔa:ˈha:j ʔa:ˈha:j ʔa:ˈha:j]	NM_0404_2_0409
hâysâ	<i>hâysâ</i>	/ha:jˈsa:/	'hero, champion (of a village)'	[ha:jˈsa: ha:jˈsa: ha:jˈsa:]	NM_0404_2_0414
hek	<i>ahêkzay</i>	/a.hekˈzaj/	'(something) has run out, finished'	[ʔəhekˈzəj ʔəhekˈzəj ʔəhekˈdʒəj]	NM_0405_1_0250
	<i>âhek</i>	/a:ˈhek/	'(something) runs out, finishes'	[ʔa:ˈhek ʔa:ˈhek ʔa:ˈhek]	JM_0331_4_0006
	<i>âhek</i>	/a:ˈhek/	'(something) runs out, finishes'	[ʔa:ˈhek ʔa:ˈhek ʔa:ˈhek]	BH_0331_5_1129
	<i>âhek</i>	/a:ˈhek/	'(something) runs out, finishes'	[ʔa:ˈhek ʔa:ˈhek ʔa:ˈhek]	JM_0331_4_0446
hêk	<i>ânhêk</i>	/a:nˈhe:k/	's/he leans'	[ʔa:nhe:k ʔa:nhe:k ʔa:nhe:k]	BH_0401_3_0346
	<i>ânhêk</i>	/a:nˈhe:k/	's/he leans'	[ʔa:nˈhe:k ʔa:nˈhe:k ʔa:nˈhe:k]	NM_0405_1_0612
	<i>ânhêk</i>	/a:nˈhe:k/	's/he leans'	[ʔa:nˈhje:k ʔa:nˈhje:k ʔa:nˈhe:k]	JM_0331_4_0416
hel	<i>ânhel</i>	/a:nˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔa:nˈhel ʔa:nˈhel ʔa:nˈhel]	NM_0405_1_0357
	<i>ânhel</i>	/a:nˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔa:nˈhel ʔa:nˈhel ʔa:nˈhel]	BH_0401_3_0343
	<i>ânhel</i>	/a:nˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔa:nˈhel ʔa:nˈhel ʔa:nˈhel]	BH_0410_2_0037
	<i>ânhel</i>	/a:nˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔa:nˈhel ʔa:nˈhel ʔa:nˈhel]	NM_0405_1_0601

her	1	<i>ânhel</i>	/a:n'hel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔa:n'hel ʔa:n'hel ʔa:n'hel]	JM_0331_4_0408
		<i>âher</i>	/a:'her/	'it is a small piece'	[ʔa:'her ʔa:'her ʔa:'her]	BH_0331_5_0122
		<i>âher</i>	/a:'her/	'it is a small piece'	[ʔa:'her ʔa:'her ʔa:'her]	NM_0404_2_0177
		<i>âher</i>	/a:'her/	's/he cuts into small pieces'	[ʔə'hər ʔə'hər ʔə'hər]	BH_0410_2_0025
		<i>âher</i>	/a:'her/	's/he cuts into small pieces'	[ʔə'hər ʔə'hər ʔə'hər]	BH_0410_2_0025
her	2	<i>ânmaher</i>	/a:n.ma'her/	's/he screws (a bottle cap, etc.)'	[ʔa:nmɛ'her ʔa:nmɛ'her]	BH_0401_3_0344
		<i>ânher</i>	/a:n'her/	's/he screws (a bottle cap, etc.)'	[ʔa:n'her ʔa:n'her ʔa:n'her]	NM_0405_1_0605
hien		<i>ahien</i>	/a'hian/	's/he is intelligent'	[ʔə'hje:n ʔə'hje:n ʔə'hje:n]	BH_0331_5_0099
		<i>ahien</i>	/a'hian/	's/he is intelligent'	[ʔa:'hje:n ʔa:'hje:n ʔa:'hje:n]	NM_0404_2_0154
hiet		<i>ânhiêt</i>	/a:n'hiat/	's/he scratches (an itchy spot)'	[ʔa:n'he:tʰ ʔa:n'he:tʰ ʔa:n'he:tʰ]	JM_0331_4_0048
		<i>ânhiêt</i>	/a:n'hiat/	's/he scratches (an itchy spot)'	[ʔa:n'hje:tʰ ʔa:n'hje:tʰ ʔa:n'hje:tʰ]	BH_0331_5_1230
		<i>âmahiet</i>	/a:.ma'hiat/	's/he scratches (an itchy spot)'	[ʔa:mə'hje:tʰ ʔa:mə'hje:tʰ]	NM_0405_1_0305
hîl		<i>ânhîl</i>	/a:n'hi:l/	's/he rotates'	[ʔa:n'hi:l ʔa:n'hi:l ʔa:n'hi:l]	BH_0401_3_0340
		<i>ânhîl</i>	/a:n'hi:l/	's/he rotates'	[ʔa:n'hi:l ʔən'hi:l ʔa:n'hi:l]	BH_0410_2_0037
		<i>ânhîl</i>	/a:n'hi:l/	's/he rotates'	[ʔa:n'hi:l ʔa:n'hi:l ʔa:n'hi:l]	NM_0405_1_0599
		<i>ânhîl</i>	/a:n'hi:l/	's/he rotates'	[ʔa:n'hi:l ʔa:n'hi:l ʔa:n'hi:l]	JM_0331_4_0406
híp		<i>ânhip</i>	/a:n'hi:p/	's/he covers'	[ʔa:n'hi:p ʔa:n'hi:p ʔa:n'hi:p]	BH_0401_3_0604
		<i>âhip</i>	/a:'hi:p/	's/he covers'	[ʔa:'hi:p ʔa:'hi:p ʔa:'hi:p]	NM_0405_2_0095
hòk		<i>ahòk</i>	/a'hɔ:k/	'its rind/skin (of plant, fruit)'	[ʔə'hɔ:k ʔə'hɔ:k ʔə'hɔ:k]	BH_0327_1_0101
		<i>ahòk</i>	/a'hɔ:k/	'its rind/skin (of plant, fruit)'	[ʔə'hɔ:k ʔə'hɔ:k ʔə'hɔ:k]	NM_0403_2_0097
hong		<i>âhong</i>	/a:'hɔŋ/	's/he comes'	[ʔa:'hɔŋ ʔa:'hɔŋ ʔa:'hɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0018
		<i>âhong</i>	/a:'hɔŋ/	's/he comes'	[ʔa:'hɔŋ ʔa:'hɔŋ ʔa:'hɔŋ]	NM_0405_1_0353
		<i>âhong</i>	/a:'hɔŋ/	's/he comes'	[ʔa:'hɔŋ ʔa:'hɔŋ ʔa:'hɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0426
		<i>hong</i>	/hɔŋ/	'to come'	[hɔŋ hɔŋ hɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0424
hongchôy		<i>kâhongchôy</i>	/ka:hɔŋ'tʃɔ:j/	'I bring'	[ka:hɔŋ'tʃɔ:j ka:hɔŋ'tʃɔ:j]	JM_0331_4_0492
		<i>âhongchôy</i>	/a:hɔŋ'tʃɔ:j/	's/he brings'	[ʔa:hɔŋ'tʃɔ:j ʔa:hɔŋ'tʃɔ:j]	JM_0331_4_0490
hongchum		<i>hongchumrô</i>	/hɔŋ'tʃum.rɔ:/	'come down!'	[hɔŋ'tʃumrɔ: hɔŋ'tʃumrɔ:]	NM_0405_1_0685
		<i>ahôr</i>	/a'hɔ:r/	'its milk-skin'	[ʔə'hɔ:r ʔə'hɔ:r ʔə'hɔ:r]	NM_0403_3_0072
hôr		<i>hôr</i>	/hɔ:r/	'milk-skin'	[hɔ:r hɔ:r hɔ:r]	BH_0327_3_0065
		<i>âhoy</i>	/a:'hɔj/	'it is comfortable, good'	[ʔa:'hɔj ʔa:'hɔj ʔa:'hɔj]	NM_0404_2_0240
hoy		<i>âhoy</i>	/a:'hɔj/	'it is comfortable, good'	[ʔa:'hɔj ʔa:'hɔj ʔa:'hɔj]	BH_0331_5_0194
hul		<i>âhul</i>	/a:'hul/	'it is dry'	[ʔa:'hul ʔa:'hul ʔa:'hul]	BH_0331_5_0419
		<i>âhul</i>	/a:'hul/	'it is dry'	[ʔa:'hul ʔa:'hul ʔa:'hul]	NM_0404_2_0385
		<i>âhul</i>	/a:'hul/	'it is dry'	[ʔa:'hul ʔa:'hul ʔa:'hul]	NM_0404_2_0386
huong		<i>âhuong</i>	/a:'huɔŋ/	's/he cheats/cons'	[ʔa:'hwɔŋ ʔa:'hwɔŋ ʔa:'hwɔŋ]	BH_0331_1_0471
huot		<i>mî ahuong</i>	/mi: a'huɔŋ/	's/he cheats/cons someone'	[mi: 'hwɔŋ mi: 'hwɔŋ mi: 'hwɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0044
		<i>âhuot</i>	/a:'huɔt/	's/he digs (a hole in the ground)'	[ʔa:'hwo:tʰ ʔa:'hwo:tʰ ʔa:'hwo:tʰ]	BH_0331_5_1190
		<i>âhuy</i>	/a:'huj/	's/he rubs off dust (with cloth)'	[ʔa:'huj ʔa:'huj ʔa:'huj]	BH_0401_3_0580
		<i>âhuy</i>	/a:'huj/	's/he rubs off dust (with cloth)'	[ʔa:'huj ʔa:'huj ʔa:'huj]	NM_0405_2_0062
		<i>âhuy</i>	/a:'huj/	's/he rubs off dust (with cloth)'	[ʔa:'huj ʔa:'huj ʔa:'huj]	NM_0405_2_0068
'iem		<i>ka'iem</i>	/ka'ʔiam/	'I believe'	[kə'ʔje:m kə'ʔje:m kə'ʔje:m]	NM_0404_2_0048
		<i>â'iem</i>	/a:'ʔiam/	's/he believes'	[ʔa:'ʔje:m ʔa:'ʔje:m ʔa:'ʔje:m]	BH_0401_3_0007
		<i>â'iem</i>	/a:'ʔiam/	's/he believes'	[ʔa:'ʔəm ʔa:'ʔəm ʔa:'ʔəm]	BH_0410_3_0059
		<i>â'iem</i>	/a:'ʔiam/	's/he believes'	[ʔa:'ʔe:m ʔa:'ʔe:m ʔa:'ʔe:m]	NM_0405_1_0338
'in	1	<i>'in</i>	/ʔin/	'house'	[ʔin ʔin ʔin]	JM_0331_4_0124
		<i>'in</i>	/ʔin/	'house'	[ʔin ʔin ʔin]	BH_0331_1_0264
		<i>'in</i>	/ʔin/	'house'	[ʔin ʔin ʔin]	NM_0404_1_0312
'in	2	<i>â'in</i>	/a:'ʔin/	's/he sleeps'	[ʔa:'ʔin ʔa:'ʔin ʔa:'ʔin]	BH_0401_3_0464
		<i>â'in</i>	/a:'ʔin/	's/he sleeps'	[ʔa:'ʔin a:'ʔin ʔa:'ʔin]	BH_0410_2_0035
		<i>â'in</i>	/a:'ʔin/	's/he sleeps'	[ʔa:'ʔin ʔa:'ʔin ʔa:'ʔin]	NM_0405_2_0005
'in mathung		<i>'in mathung</i>	/ʔin ma'tʰuŋ/	'house roof'	[ʔinmə'tʰuŋ ʔinmə'tʰuŋ]	NM_0404_1_0320
		<i>inching</i>	/in'tʃiŋ/	'soot'	[ʔin'tʃiŋ ʔin'tʃiŋ ʔin'tʃiŋ]	BH_0329_5_0170
'inching		<i>inching</i>	/in'tʃiŋ/	'soot'	[ʔin'tʃiŋ ʔin'tʃiŋ ʔin'tʃiŋ]	NM_0403_4_0209
		<i>'inchung</i>	/ʔin'tʃuŋ/	'roof'	[ʔin'tʃuŋ ʔin'tʃuŋ ʔin'tʃuŋ]	BH_0331_1_0276
		<i>'inchung</i>	/ʔin'tʃuŋ/	'roof'	[ʔin'tʃuŋ ʔin'tʃuŋ ʔin'tʃuŋ]	NM_0404_1_0323

			[ɲintɕun̩˥˩ kʰum ɲintɕun̩˥˩ kʰum]	
'inchungkhum	<i>'inchungkhum</i>	/ʔin.tɕun̩˥˩ kʰum/	'top of the roof'	NM_0404_1_0326
inkhâr	<i>inkhâr</i>	/in̩˥˩ kʰaːr/	'doorwing'	BH_0331_1_0302
inkhat	<i>inkhâr</i>	/in̩˥˩ kʰaːr/	'doorwing'	NM_0404_1_0358
	<i>inkhat</i>	/in̩˥˩ kʰat/	'one'	BH_0331_5_0081
	<i>inkhat</i>	/in̩˥˩ kʰat/	'one'	NM_0404_2_0126
innik	<i>innik</i>	/in̩˥˩ nik/	'two'	BH_0331_5_0082
	<i>innik</i>	/in̩˥˩ nik/	'two'	NM_0404_2_0128
'in'ôt	<i>'in'ôt</i>	/ʔin̩˥˩ ʔɔːt/	'house lizard'	BH_0327_2_0118
	<i>'in'ôt</i>	/ʔin̩˥˩ ʔɔːt/	'house lizard'	NM_0403_2_0259
'inpên	<i>'inpên</i>	/ʔin̩˥˩ peːn/	'outside of a house'	NM_0404_1_0330
			[ɲin̩˥˩ dʁɔːtnaː ɲin̩˥˩ dʁɔːtnaː]	
inrônâ	<i>inrônâ</i>	/in̩˥˩ rɔːt.naː/	'(grater?)'	NM_0404_1_0216
'insûng	<i>'insûng</i>	/ʔin̩˥˩ suːŋ/	'inside of a house'	BH_0331_1_0282
	<i>'insûng</i>	/ʔin̩˥˩ suːŋ/	'inside of a house'	NM_0404_1_0328
inthum	<i>inthum</i>	/in̩˥˩ tʰum/	'three'	BH_0331_5_0083
	<i>inthum</i>	/in̩˥˩ tʰum/	'three'	NM_0404_2_0130
kabur	<i>kabur</i>	/kaː˥˩ bur/	'assistant head of a village'	BH_0329_5_0265
	<i>kabur</i>	/kaː˥˩ bur/	'assistant head of a village'	NM_0404_1_0037
			'fleshy part of leg (arm) in the inside	
kadoy	<i>kadoy</i>	/ke˥˩ dɔj/	angle of knee (elbow)'	BH_0410_4_0020
kak	<i>âkak</i>	/aː˥˩ kak/	'(ripe cotton) bursts open'	BH_0331_5_0810
	<i>pat akak</i>	/pat aː˥˩ kak/	'(ripe) cotton burts open'	NM_0405_1_0104
kâkî	<i>kâkî</i>	/kaː˥˩ kiː/	'elbow (the bony part)'	BH_0327_3_0145
	<i>kâkî</i>	/kaː˥˩ kiː/	'elbow (the bony part)'	NM_0403_3_0170
kal	1 <i>kalrô</i>	/˥˩ kal.rɔː/	'go/come up! ascend!'	NM_0405_1_0687
	<i>âkal</i>	/aː˥˩ kal/	's/he ascends'	BH_0401_3_0462
	<i>âkal</i>	/aː˥˩ kal/	's/he ascends'	NB_0412_1_0010
	<i>âkal</i>	/aː˥˩ kal/	's/he ascends'	JM_0331_4_0514
			[in̩˥˩ kʰaːr in̩˥˩ kæl in̩˥˩ kʰaːr in̩˥˩ kæl]	
kal	2 <i>inkhâr inkal</i>	/in̩˥˩ kʰaːr in̩˥˩ kal/	'to lock the door'	NM_0405_1_0513
kalim	<i>kalim</i>	/kaː˥˩ lim/	'head of a village'	BH_0329_5_0263
	<i>kalim</i>	/kaː˥˩ lim/	'head of a village'	NM_0404_1_0035
kang	<i>âkang</i>	/aː˥˩ kaŋ/	'(water) dries'	BH_0331_5_0724
	<i>âkang</i>	/aː˥˩ kaŋ/	'(water) dries'	BH_0410_3_0024
			[tɕuj ə˥˩ kəŋzəj tɕuj ə˥˩ kəŋzəj tɕuj ə˥˩ kəŋzəj]	
	<i>tuy akangzay</i>	/tɕuj aː˥˩ kaŋ.zaj/	'water has dried up'	NM_0405_1_0077
kâng	1 <i>âkâng</i>	/aː˥˩ kaːŋ/	'(wood, etc.) burns'	BH_0331_5_0693
	<i>âkâng</i>	/aː˥˩ kaːŋ/	'(wood, etc.) burns'	BH_0410_3_0024
	<i>may akâng</i>	/maj aː˥˩ kaːŋ/	'fire burns'	NM_0405_1_0054
	<i>thing akâng</i>	/tʰɪŋ aː˥˩ kaːŋ/	'wood burns'	NM_0405_1_0059
kâng	2 <i>âkâng</i>	/aː˥˩ kaːŋ/	'his/her rib'	BH_0327_3_0015
	<i>âkâng</i>	/aː˥˩ kaːŋ/	'his/her rib'	BH_0410_3_0024
	<i>âkâng</i>	/aː˥˩ kaːŋ/	'his/her rib'	NB_0412_1_0008
	<i>kakâng</i>	/kaː˥˩ kaːŋ/	'my rib'	NM_0403_3_0007
	<i>kâng</i>	/kaː˥˩ ŋ/	'rib'	NB_0412_1_0008
kâng rû	<i>kâng rû</i>	/kaː˥˩ ŋ ruː/	'rib bone'	NM_0403_3_0230
kâp	<i>âkâp</i>	/aː˥˩ kaːp/	's/he shoots (a gun)'	BH_0401_3_0505
	<i>âkâp</i>	/aː˥˩ kaːp/	's/he shoots (a gun)'	NM_0405_2_0026
kar	<i>ânkar</i>	/aː˥˩ n̩˥˩ kar/	's/he digs up (e.g. potatoes)'	BH_0331_5_1196
	<i>ânkar</i>	/aː˥˩ n̩˥˩ kar/	's/he digs up (e.g. potatoes)'	JM_0331_4_0030
			[ʔaː˥˩ luː ɲin̩˥˩ kər ʔaː˥˩ luː ɲin̩˥˩ kər]	
	<i>âlû inkar</i>	/aː˥˩ luː in̩˥˩ kar/	'to dig up potatoes'	NM_0405_1_0287
kâr	<i>ânkâr</i>	/aː˥˩ n̩˥˩ kaːr/	'it has a gap'	NM_0403_4_0165
	<i>ânkâr</i>	/aː˥˩ n̩˥˩ kaːr/	'it has a gap'	NM_0404_2_0309
karep	<i>ânkarep</i>	/aː˥˩ n̩˥˩ kaː˥˩ rep/	's/he taps with fingers'	BH_0331_5_0862
	<i>âkarep</i>	/aː˥˩ kaː˥˩ rep/	's/he taps with fingers'	NM_0405_1_0125
kay	1 <i>âkay</i>	/aː˥˩ kaj/	's/he pulls'	BH_0331_5_1050
	<i>âkay</i>	/aː˥˩ kaj/	's/he pulls'	NM_0405_1_0223
kay	2 <i>âkay</i>	/aː˥˩ kaj/	's/he wears (a dhoti)'	BH_0331_5_1039

	<i>akay</i>	/a'kaj/	's/he wears (a dhoti)'	[ʔə'kəj ʔə'kəj ʔə'kəj]	BH_0410_3_0030
	<i>dêrkay akay</i>	/de:r'kaj a'kaj/	's/he wears a dhoti'	[d̪e:r'kəj ə'kəj d̪e:r'kəj ə'kəj]	NM_0405_1_0220
kây	1 <i>âkây</i>	/a:'ka:j/	'(a curtain, cloth, etc.) hangs (loosely)'	[ʔa:'ka:j ʔa:'ka:j ʔa:'ka:j]	BH_0331_5_0896
	<i>akây</i>	/a:'ka:j/	'(a curtain, cloth, etc.) hangs (loosely)'	[ʔə:'ka:j ʔə:'ka:j ʔə:'ka:j]	NM_0405_1_0149
	<i>âkây</i>	/a:'ka:j/	'it hangs (loosely)'	[ʔa:'ka:j ʔa:'ka:j ʔa:'ka:j]	BH_0410_3_0030
kây	2 <i>ankây</i>	/an'ka:j/	'it slopes downwards'	[ʔən'ka:j ʔən'ka:j ʔən'ka:j]	BH_0331_5_0928
				[ʔa:nkəj'ho:t' ʔa:nkəj'ho:t']	
kayhuot	<i>ânkayhuot</i>	/a:n.kaj'huot/	's/he digs'	ʔa:nkəj'ho:t' ʔa:nkəj'ho:t']	JM_0331_4_0026
	<i>khur</i>	/k'hur		['k'hɔr ɪnkəj'hwo:t' k'hɔr	
	<i>inkayhuot</i>	in.kaj'huot/	'to dig a hole (in the ground)'	ɪnkəj'hwo:t' k'hɔr ɪnkəj'hwo:t']	NM_0405_1_0284
kaynuk	<i>akaynuk</i>	/a.kaj'nuk/	's/he pulls'	[ʔəkəj'nɔk' ʔəkəj'nɔk ʔəkəj'nɔk]	BH_0331_5_1054
kê	1 <i>âkê</i>	/a:'ke:/	'(bird) hatches'	[ʔa:'ke: ʔa:'ke: ʔa:'ke:]	BH_0401_3_0273
	<i>âkê</i>	/a:'ke:/	'(bird) hatches'	[ʔa:'ke: ʔa:'ke: ʔa:'ke:]	NM_0405_1_0535
	<i>âkê</i>	/a:'ke:/	'(bird) hatches'	[ʔa:'ke: ʔa:'ke: ʔa:'ke: ʔa:'ke:]	JM_0331_4_0311
	<i>akê</i>	/a'ke:/	'(bird) hatches'	[ʔə'ke: ʔə'ke: ʔə'ke:]	BH_0410_3_0010
kê	2 <i>akê</i>	/a'ke:/	'his/her leg/foot'	[ʔə'ke: ʔə'ke: ʔə'ke:]	BH_0410_3_0010
	<i>akê</i>	/a'ke:/	'his/her leg/foot'	[ʔə'ke: ʔə'ke: ʔə'ke:]	BH_0410_3_0030
	<i>kê</i>	/ke:/	'leg, foot'	[ke: ke: ke:]	BH_0327_3_0154
	<i>kakê</i>	/ka'ke:/	'my leg, foot'	[kə'ke: kə'ke: kə'ke:]	NM_0403_3_0181
			'bones sticking out on both sides of		
kê'ártuy	<i>kê'ártuy</i>	/ke:ʔa:r'tuj/	ankle'	[ke:ʔa:r'tuj ke:ʔa:r'tuj]	NM_0403_3_0208
kê chum	<i>kê chum</i>	/ke:'tʃum/	'foot'	[ke'tʃum ke'tʃum ke'tʃum]	BH_0327_3_0156
	<i>kê chum</i>	/ke:'tʃum/	'foot'	[ke:'tʃum ke:'tʃum ke:'tʃum]	NM_0403_3_0188
kê kadoy	<i>kê kadoy</i>	/ke:ke'doj/	'fleshy part of leg on the inside of knee'	[keke'doj keke'doj keke'doj]	BH_0327_3_0167
kê kek	<i>kê kek</i>	/ke:kek/	'kneecap (bone), patella'	[ke:'kek' ke:'kek' ke:'kek]	NM_0403_3_0196
kê madil	<i>kê madil</i>	/ke:ma'dil/	'heel'	[kemə'dɪl kemə'dɪl kemə'dɪl]	BH_0327_3_0163
	<i>kê madil</i>	/ke:ma'dil/	'heel'	[kemə'dɪl kemə'dɪl kemə'dɪl]	NM_0403_3_0202
			'bones sticking out on both sides of	[ke:mə'k'hɔŋ kemə'k'hɔŋ	
kê makhong	<i>kê makhong</i>	/ke:ma'k'hɔŋ/	ankle'	kemə'k'hɔŋ]	NM_0403_3_0210
kê markhûk	<i>kê markhûk</i>	/ke:mar'k'hɔ:k/	'knee'	[mər'k'hɔ:k mər'k'hɔ:k mər'k'hɔ:k]	NM_0403_3_0194
kê mazâ	<i>kê mazâ</i>	/ke:ma'za:/	'sole (foot)'	[kemə'za: kemə'za: kemə'za:]	BH_0327_3_0172
kê rangal	(ka)kê rangal	/(ka)ke:ra'ŋal/	'my shin'	[kəkəra'ŋəl kərə'ŋəl kərə'ŋəl]	NM_0403_3_0204
	<i>kê rangal</i>	/ke:ra'ŋal/	'shin'	[kərə'ŋəl kərə'ŋəl kərə'ŋəl]	BH_0327_3_0158
				[kəke:zə'p'hɑ: kəke:zə'p'hɑ:	
kê zaphâ	<i>kakêzaphâ</i>	/ka.ke:za'p'hɑ:/	'my sole (foot)'	kəke:zə'p'hɑ:]	NM_0403_3_0184
kel	<i>ân rakel</i>	/a:n.ra'kel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel]	BH_0401_3_0066
	<i>ân rakel</i>	/a:n.ra'kel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel]	BH_0401_3_0067
	<i>ân kel</i>	/a:n'kel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[a:n'kel a:n'kel a:n'kel]	BH_0410_2_0028
	<i>ân rakel</i>	/a:n.ra'kel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel]	BH_0410_3_0037
	<i>ân rakel</i>	/a:n.ra'kel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel]	NM_0405_1_0386
	<i>ân rakel</i>	/a:n.ra'kel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel ʔa:nrə'kel]	JM_0331_4_0180
	<i>rakel</i>	/ra'kel/	'to ask (a question)'	[hɔr'kel rə'kel rə'kel]	BH_0410_2_0028
kêl	1 <i>kêl</i>	/ke:l/	'goat'	[ke:l ke:l ke:l]	BH_0327_2_0097
	<i>kêl</i>	/ke:l/	'goat'	[ke:l ke:l ke:l]	NM_0403_2_0236
	<i>akêl</i>	/a'ke:l/	'his/her goat'	[ʔə'ke:l ʔə'ke:l ʔə'ke:l]	BH_0410_3_0037
kêl	2 <i>âkêl</i>	/a:'ke:l/	's/he pokes'	[ʔa:'ke:l ʔa:'ke:l ʔa:'ke:l]	BH_0331_5_0902
	<i>âkêl</i>	/a:'ke:l/	's/he pokes'	[ʔa:'ke:l ʔa:'ke:l ʔa:'ke:l]	BH_0401_3_0078
	<i>akêl</i>	/a'ke:l/	's/he pokes'	[ʔə'ke:l ʔə'ke:l ʔə'ke:l]	BH_0410_3_0037
	<i>âkêl</i>	/a:'ke:l/	's/he pokes'	[ʔa:'kje:l ʔa:'kje:l ʔa:'kje:l]	NM_0405_2_0073
	<i>âkêl</i>	/a:'ke:l/	's/he pokes'	[ʔa:'ke:l ʔa:'ke:l ʔa:'ke:l]	JM_0331_4_0186
kêl	3 <i>mî akêl</i>	/mi: a'ke:l/	's/he pokes someone'	[mi:'ke:l mi:'ke:l mi:'ke:l]	NM_0405_1_0390
kêlchal	<i>kêlchal</i>	/ke:l'tʃal/	'male goat'	[ke:l'tʃəl ke:l'tʃəl ke:l'tʃəl]	BH_0327_2_0110
	<i>kêlchal</i>	/ke:l'tʃal/	'male goat'	[ke:l'tʃəl ke:l'tʃəl ke:l'tʃəl]	NM_0403_2_0240
kêlpuy	<i>kêlpuy</i>	/ke:l'puj/	'female goat'	[ke:l'puj ke:l'puj ke:l'puj]	BH_0327_2_0114
	<i>kêlpuy</i>	/ke:l'puj/	'female goat'	[ke:l'puj ke:l'puj ke:l'puj]	NM_0403_2_0242
	<i>kêlpuy</i>	/ke:l'puj/	'female goat'	[ke:l'puj ke:l'puj ke:l'puj]	BH_0410_3_0056

kêlrakî	kêlrakî	/ke:l.ra'ki:/	'lady's finger/okra'	[ke:lra'ki: ke:lra'ki: ke:lra'ki:]	BH_0327_1_0058
	kêlrakî	/ke:l.ra'ki:/	'lady's finger/okra'	[ke:lra'ki: kje:lra'ki: ke:lra'ki:]	NM_0403_2_0061
kêltang	kêltang	/ke:l'taŋ/	'male goat'	[ke:l'taŋ ke:l'taŋ ke:l'taŋ ke:l'taŋ]	BH_0327_2_0112
	kêltang	/ke:l'taŋ/	'male goat'	[ke:l'taŋ ke:l'taŋ ke:l'taŋ kje:l'taŋ]	NM_0403_2_0238
kep	1 kep	/kep/	'button'	[kep'kep'kep]	BH_0331_1_0187
	kep	/kep/	'button'	[kep'kep'kep]	NM_0404_1_0257
kep	2 ânkep	/a:n'kep/	's/he carries (something) under the arm'	[ʔa:n'kep ʔa:n'kep ʔa:n'kep]	BH_0331_5_0645
kep	âkep	/a:'kep/	's/he carries (something) under the arm'	[ʔa:'kep ʔa:'kep ʔa:'kep]	NM_0405_1_0039
	3 ânkep	/a:n'kep/	's/he cuts (with scissors)'	[ʔa:n'kep ʔa:n'kep ʔa:n'kep]	BH_0331_5_0625
	âkep	/a:'kep/	's/he cuts (with scissors)'	[ʔa:'kep ʔa:'kep ʔa:'kep]	NM_0405_1_0017
kêphen manrây	kêphen	/ke:pʰen.man'r		[ke:pʰen mən'dra:j ke:pʰen]	
	manrây	a:j/	'calf (leg)'	mən'dra:j ke:pʰen mən'dra:j]	NM_0403_3_0198
kêr	âkêr	/a:'ke:r/	'(a leaf, paper, etc.) is torn'	[ʔa:'ke:r ʔa:'ke:r ʔa:'ke:r]	BH_0331_5_0796
khâ	nâpor âkêr	/na:pɔr a:'ke:r/	'banana-leaf is torn'	[na:pɔr ʔa:'ke:r ʔa:'ke:r ʔa:'ke:r]	NM_0405_1_0098
	âkhâ	/a:'kʰa:/	'it is bitter'	[ʔa:'kʰa: ʔa:'kʰa: ʔa:'kʰa:]	BH_0331_5_0038
khâk	âkhâ	/a:'kʰa:/	'it is bitter'	[ʔa:'kʰa: ʔa:'kʰa: ʔa:'kʰa:]	NM_0404_2_0093
	khâk	/kʰa:k/	'cough (mucus)'	[kʰa:k kʰa:k kʰa:k]	NM_0403_3_0269
khal	akhâk	/a'kʰa:k/	'his/her cough (mucus)'	[ʔə'kʰa:k ʔə'kʰa:k ʔə'kʰa:k]	BH_0327_3_0229
	akhâk	/a'kʰa:k/	'his/her cough (mucus)'	[ʔə'kʰa:k ʔə'kʰa:k ʔə'kʰa:k]	NM_0405_1_0586
kham	ânkhal	/a:n'kʰal/	's/he argues'	[ʔa:n'kʰəl ʔa:n'kʰəl ʔa:n'kʰəl]	BH_0401_4_0040
	ânkhal	/a:n'kʰal/	's/he argues'	[ʔa:n'kʰəl ʔa:n'kʰəl ʔa:n'kʰəl]	NM_0405_2_0145
thay âkham	âkham	/a:'kʰam/	's/he plucks (flowers, fruits)'	[ʔa:'kʰəm ʔa:'kʰəm ʔa:'kʰəm]	BH_0401_3_0528
	thay âkham	/tʰaj a:'kʰam/	's/he plucks fruits'	[tʰaj a:'kʰəm tʰaj a:'kʰəm tʰaj a:'kʰəm]	NM_0405_2_0038
khamchok	khamchok	/kʰam'tʃok/	'bitter brinjal (a fruit similar to a small aubergine, eaten cooked or pickled)'	[kʰəm'tʃok kʰəm'tʃok kʰəm'tʃok]	BH_0327_1_0107
khang	akhang alien	/a'kʰaŋ a'lian/	'it is broad (its breadth is big)'	[ʔə'kʰaŋ ə'lje:n ʔə'kʰaŋ ə'lje:n]	NM_0404_2_0473
	akhang	/a'kʰaŋ/	'its width'	[ʔə'kʰaŋ ʔə'kʰaŋ ʔə'kʰaŋ]	BH_0331_5_0547
khap	âkhap	/a:'kʰap/	's/he stops (something)'	[ʔa:'kʰəp ʔa:'kʰəp ʔa:'kʰəp]	NM_0405_1_0269
	âkhap	/a:'kʰap/	's/he stops (something)'	[ʔa:'kʰəp ʔa:'kʰəp ʔa:'kʰəp]	JM_0331_4_0010
	âkhap	/a:'kʰap/	's/he stops (something)'	[ʔa:'kʰəp ʔa:'kʰəp ʔa:'kʰəp]	JM_0331_4_0435
khâp	khâp	/kʰa:p/	'great handspan (thumb tip to little finger tip)'	[kʰa:p kʰa:p kʰa:p]	BH_0331_1_0436
	khâp khat	/kʰa:p'kʰat/	'one great handspan (thumb tip to little finger tip)'	[kʰa:p'kʰət kʰa:p'kʰət kʰa:p'kʰət]	NM_0404_2_0022
khâr	khâr	/kʰa:r/	'close the door!'	[ʔin'kʰa:r kʰa:r'ro: ʔin'kʰa:r kʰa:r'ro:]	NM_0405_1_0501
	âkhâr	/a:'kʰa:r/	's/he closes (door)'	[ʔa:'kʰa:r ʔa:'kʰa:r ʔa:'kʰa:r]	BH_0401_3_0240
	ânkhâr	/a:n'kʰa:r/	's/he closes (door)'	[ʔa:n'kʰa:r ʔa:n'kʰa:r ʔa:n'kʰa:r]	JM_0331_4_0288
	âkhâr	/a:'kʰa:r/	's/he closes (door), blocks (water)'	[ʔa:'kʰa:r ʔa:'kʰa:r ʔa:'kʰa:r]	JM_0331_4_0434
khay	anrakhay	/an.ra'kʰaj/	's/he separates husked and unhusked rice (on a ralây)'	[ʔən'drə'kʰəj ʔən'drə'kʰəj]	BH_0401_4_0083
	ânrakhay	/a:n.ra'kʰaj/	's/he separates husked and unhusked rice (on a ralây)'	[ʔa:nrə'kʰəj ʔa:nrə'kʰəj]	NM_0405_2_0167
khây	1 khây	/kʰa:j/	'grasshopper'	[kʰa:j kʰa:j kʰa:j]	BH_0327_2_0107
	khây	/kʰa:j/	'grasshopper'	[kʰa:j kʰa:j kʰa:j]	NM_0403_2_0255
khây	2 makhây rô	/ma'kʰa:j.ro:/	'hang (a curtain, cloth, etc.)!'	[mə'kʰa:jro? mə'kʰa:jro?]	NM_0405_1_0151
	ânkhây	/a:n'kʰa:j/	's/he hangs (a curtain, cloth, etc. so that it can still move)'	[ʔa:n'kʰa:j ʔa:n'kʰa:j ʔa:n'kʰa:j]	BH_0331_5_0890
khây	3 âkhây	/a:'kʰa:j/	's/he moves (something) away'	[ʔa:'kʰa:j ʔa:'kʰa:j ʔa:'kʰa:j]	BH_0331_5_0975
	âkhây	/a:'kʰa:j/	's/he moves (something) away'	[ʔa:'kʰa:j ʔa:'kʰa:j ʔa:'kʰa:j]	BH_0331_5_0978
	ânkhây	/a:n'kʰa:j/	's/he moves away'	[ʔa:n'kʰa:j ʔa:n'kʰa:j ʔa:n'kʰa:j]	BH_0331_5_0917
	ânkhây	/a:n'kʰa:j/	's/he moves away'	[ʔa:n'kʰa:j ʔa:n'kʰa:j ʔa:n'kʰa:j]	NM_0405_1_0164
khek	âkhek	/a:'kʰek/	's/he unfastens'	[ʔa:'kʰək ʔa:'kʰək ʔa:'kʰək]	BH_0401_3_0545
	âkhek	/a:'kʰek/	's/he unfastens'	[ʔa:'kʰək ʔa:'kʰək ʔa:'kʰək]	BH_0410_3_0014
	âkhek	/a:'kʰek/	's/he unfastens'	[ʔa:'kʰək ʔa:'kʰək ʔa:'kʰək]	NM_0405_2_0055
khêk	âkhêk	/a:'kʰe:k/	's/he shouts'	[ʔa:'kʰe:k ʔa:'kʰe:k ʔa:'kʰe:k]	BH_0331_5_0815

khêng thng	<i>âkhêk</i>	/a: 'k'he:k/	's/he shouts'	[ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k]	BH_0410_3_0014
	<i>âkhêk</i>	/a: 'k'he:k/	's/he shouts'	[ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k]	NM_0405_1_0106
	<i>khêng thng</i>	/k'he:ŋ 't'hiŋ/	'kitchen mortar'	[k'he:ŋ 't'hiŋ k'he:ŋ 't'hiŋ k'he:ŋ 't'hiŋ]	BH_0331_1_0142
	<i>khêng thng</i>	/k'he:ŋ 't'hiŋ/	'kitchen mortar'	[k'he:ŋ 't'hiŋ k'he:ŋ 't'hiŋ k'he:ŋ 't'hiŋ]	NM_0404_1_0222
khêr	<i>âkhêr</i>	/a: 'k'he:r/	's/he tears (a leaf, paper, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'k'he:r ʔa: 'k'he:r ʔa: 'k'he:r]	BH_0331_5_0789
	<i>âkhêr</i>	/a: 'k'he:r/	's/he tears (a leaf, paper, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'k'he:r ʔa: 'k'he:r ʔa: 'k'he:r]	BH_0331_5_0799
	<i>amâin nâpor</i>	/a 'ma:.in		[ʔa 'ma:.in na: 'pɔr ʔa: 'k'he:r]	
	<i>âkhêr</i>	na: 'pɔr a: 'k'he:r/	's/he tears the banana-leaf'	ʔa: 'k'he:r ʔa: 'k'he:r]	NM_0405_1_0100
kherek	<i>ânkherek</i>	/a:n.k'he' rek/	's/he pokes (a fruit on a tree with a stick), cleans ears (with an earbud)'	[ʔa:nk'he' rɛk ʔa:nk'he' rɛk]	BH_0401_3_0270
	<i>ânkherek</i>	/a:n.k'he' rek/	's/he pokes (a fruit on a tree with a stick), cleans ears (with an earbud)'	[ʔa:nk'he' rɛk ʔa:nk'he' rɛk]	NM_0405_1_0396
khêt	<i>ânkhêt</i>	/a:n.k'he:t/	's/he peels (a fruit, potato, etc.)'	[ʔa:n.k'he:t ʔa:n.k'he:t ʔa:n.k'he:t]	JM_0331_4_0101
	<i>âkhêt</i>	/a: 'k'he:t/	's/he peels (a fruit, potato, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'k'he:t ʔa: 'k'he:t ʔa: 'k'he:t]	JM_0331_4_0103
	<i>âkhêt</i>	/a: 'k'he:t/	's/he peels (a fruit, potato, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'k'he:t ʔa: 'k'he:t ʔa: 'k'he:t]	BH_0331_5_1275
	<i>(thay) ahôk</i>	/t'ʰaj/ a 'hɔ:k		[ʔa 'hɔ:k a 'k'he:t ʔa 'hɔ:k a 'k'he:t]	
khiek	<i>akhêt</i>	a 'k'he:t/	's/he peels the skin (of a fruit)'	a 'k'he:t]	NM_0405_1_0323
	<i>âkhiek</i>	/a: 'k'hiak/	's/he breaks (a branch, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k]	BH_0331_5_0744
	<i>âkhiek</i>	/a: 'k'hiak/	's/he breaks (a branch, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k]	BH_0331_5_0750
	<i>âkhiek</i>	/a: 'k'hiak/	's/he breaks (a branch, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k ʔa: 'k'he:k]	BH_0410_3_0014
khilî	<i>amâin</i>	/a 'ma:.in			
	<i>thngbâk</i>	t'hiŋ 'ba:k		[ʔa 'ma:.in t'hiŋ 'ba:k ʔa 'k'he:k]	
	<i>akhiek</i>	a 'k'hiak/	's/he breaks a tree-branch'	ʔa 'k'he:k ʔa 'k'he:k]	NM_0405_1_0087
	<i>ânkhilî</i>	/a:n.k'hi'li:/	's/he locks'	[ʔa:nk'hi'li: ʔa:nk'hi'li: ʔa:nk'hi'li:]	BH_0401_3_0248
khing	<i>ânkhilî</i>	/a:n.k'hi'li:/	's/he locks'	[ʔa:nk'hi'li: ʔa:nk'hi'li: ʔa:nk'hi'li:]	BH_0401_3_0250
	<i>ânkhilî</i>	/a:n.k'hi'li:/	's/he locks'	[ʔa:nk'hi'li: ʔa:nk'hi'li: ʔa:nk'hi'li:]	JM_0331_4_0290
	<i>ânkhing</i>	/a:n.k'hi:ŋ/	's/he points (by finger)'	[ʔa:n.k'hi:ŋ ʔa:n.k'hi:ŋ ʔa:n.k'hi:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0264
	<i>ânkhing</i>	/a:n.k'hi:ŋ/	's/he points (by finger)'	[ʔa:n.k'hi:ŋ ʔa:n.k'hi:ŋ ʔa:n.k'hi:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0530
khit	<i>âkhit</i>	/a: 'k'it/	's/he binds together (a few things)'	[ʔa: 'k'it ʔa: 'k'it ʔa: 'k'it]	BH_0401_3_0542
	<i>âkhit</i>	/a: 'k'it/	's/he binds together (a few things)'	[ʔa: 'k'it ʔa: 'k'it ʔa: 'k'it]	NM_0405_2_0051
khodunglây	<i>khodunglây</i>	/k'ʰɔ.ɗuŋ 'la:j/	'village district'	k'ʰɔɗuŋ 'la:j]	NM_0404_1_0381
	<i>kho'eng</i>	/k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ/	'turmeric/curcuma'	[k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ]	BH_0327_1_0103
	<i>kho'eng</i>	/k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ/	'turmeric/curcuma'	[k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ]	NM_0403_2_0126
	<i>kho'eng</i>	/k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ/	'turmeric/curcuma'	[k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ k'ʰɔ'ʔeŋ]	NM_0404_2_0179
kholong	<i>kholong</i>	/k'ʰɔ'lon/	'doorframe'	[k'ʰɔ'lon k'ʰɔ'lon k'ʰɔ'lon]	BH_0331_1_0300
	<i>kholoy</i>	/k'ʰɔ'loj/	'(late) afternoon'	[k'ʰɔ'loj k'ʰɔ'loj k'ʰɔ'loj]	BH_0329_5_0078
	<i>kholoy</i>	/k'ʰɔ'loj/	'(late) afternoon'	[k'ʰɔ'loj k'ʰɔ'loj k'ʰɔ'loj]	BH_0329_5_0086
	<i>kholoy (tieng)</i>	/k'ʰɔ.ɗɔj ('t'ian)/	'(late) afternoon'	[k'ʰɔ.ɗɔj ʔe:ŋ k'ʰɔ.ɗɔj ʔe:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0106
khong	<i>khong</i>	/k'ʰɔŋ/	'rooster'	[k'ʰɔŋ k'ʰɔŋ k'ʰɔŋ]	NB_0412_1_0006
	<i>âkhông</i>	/a: 'k'ʰɔ:ŋ/	's/he weaves (cloth)'	[ʔa: 'k'ʰɔ:ŋ ʔa: 'k'ʰɔ:ŋ ʔa: 'k'ʰɔ:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0534
	<i>puon akhông</i>	/puɔn a 'k'ʰɔ:ŋ/	's/he weaves clothes'	[puɔn a 'k'ʰɔ:ŋ]	NM_0405_2_0047
	<i>âkhop</i>	/a: 'k'ʰɔp/	'(stomach) is full (after a meal)'	[ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp]	BH_0331_5_0371
khop	<i>âkhop</i>	/a: 'k'ʰɔp/	'(stomach) is full (after a meal)'	[ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp]	BH_0331_5_0373
	<i>âkhop</i>	/a: 'k'ʰɔp/	'(stomach) is full (after a meal)'	[ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp ʔa: 'k'ʰɔp]	NM_0404_2_0373
	<i>amakhop</i>	/a.ma 'k'ʰɔp/	's/he glues (something)'	[ʔamə 'k'ʰɔp ʔamə 'k'ʰɔp ʔamə 'k'ʰɔp]	NM_0405_1_0242
	<i>ânkhop</i>	/a:n 'k'ʰɔp/	's/he glues (something)'	[ʔa:n 'k'ʰɔp ʔa:n 'k'ʰɔp ʔa:n 'k'ʰɔp]	BH_0331_5_1112
khop	<i>rathay</i>	/ra 't'ʰaj		[ra 't'ʰaj ʔamə 'k'ʰɔp ra 't'ʰaj]	
	<i>amakhop</i>	a.ma 'k'ʰɔp/	's/he puts on a necklace'	əmə 'k'ʰɔp ra 't'ʰaj əmə 'k'ʰɔp]	NM_0405_1_0244
	<i>âkhor</i>	/a: 'k'ʰɔr/	's/he is stupid (bad at learning)'	[ʔa: 'k'ʰɔr ʔa: 'k'ʰɔr ʔa: 'k'ʰɔr]	BH_0331_5_0113
	<i>âkhor</i>	/a: 'k'ʰɔr/	's/he is stupid (bad at learning)'	[ʔa: 'k'ʰɔr ʔa: 'k'ʰɔr ʔa: 'k'ʰɔr]	NM_0404_2_0165
khorân	<i>khorân</i>	/k'ʰɔ'ra:n/	'drought'	[k'ʰɔ'ra:n k'ʰɔ'ra:n k'ʰɔ'ra:n]	BH_0329_5_0188
	<i>khorân</i>	/k'ʰɔ'ra:n/	'drought'	[k'ʰɔ'ra:n k'ʰɔ'ra:n k'ʰɔ'ra:n]	NM_0403_4_0234
khoy	<i>akhoy</i>	/a 'k'ʰɔj/	's/he breaks (glass, etc.)'	[ʔa 'k'ʰɔj ʔa 'k'ʰɔj ʔa 'k'ʰɔj]	BH_0331_5_0768
	<i>âkhoy</i>	/a: 'k'ʰɔj/	's/he breaks (glass, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'k'ʰɔj ʔa: 'k'ʰɔj ʔa: 'k'ʰɔj]	BH_0331_5_0771
	<i>amâin khurî</i>	/a 'ma:.in k'h'u:ri:		[ʔa 'ma:.in k'h'u:ri: ʔa 'k'ʰɔj ʔa 'k'ʰɔj]	
	<i>âkhoy</i>	a: 'k'ʰɔj/	's/he breaks the glass'	ʔa 'k'ʰɔj]	NM_0405_1_0096
khû	<i>ânkhû</i>	/a:n 'k'h'u:/	's/he coughs'	[ʔa:n 'k'h'u: ʔa:n 'k'h'u: ʔa:n 'k'h'u:]	BH_0401_3_0330
	<i>ânkhû</i>	/a:n 'k'h'u:/	's/he coughs'	[ʔa:n 'k'h'u: ʔa:n 'k'h'u: ʔa:n 'k'h'u:]	NM_0405_1_0588

				[ʔa:n'kʰu: ʔa:n'kʰu: ʔa:n'kʰu: ʔa:n'kʰu:]	JM_0331_4_0404
khum	1	<i>ânkhû</i>	/a:n'kʰu:/	's/he coughs'	
		<i>âkhum</i>	/a:'kʰum/	'it sinks'	BH_0401_3_0646
khum	2	<i>âkhum</i>	/a:'kʰum/	's/he locks in (person/animal in prison/cage)'	[ʔa:'kʰum ʔa:'kʰum ʔa:'kʰum] BH_0401_4_0007
		<i>âkhum</i>	/a:'kʰum/	's/he locks in (person/animal in prison/cage)'	[ʔa:'kʰum ʔa:'kʰum ʔa:'kʰum] NM_0405_2_0126
khuo		<i>khuo</i>	/kʰuɔ/	'village'	[kʰwo: kʰwo: kʰwo:] BH_0331_1_0329
		<i>khuo</i>	/kʰuɔ/	'village'	[kʰwo: kʰwo: kʰwo: kʰwo:] NB_0412_1_0004
		<i>khuo</i>	/kʰuɔ/	'village'	[kʰwo: kʰwo: kʰwo:] NM_0404_1_0379
khuong		<i>khuong</i>	/kʰuɔŋ/	'drum (musical)'	[kʰwo:ŋ kʰwo:ŋ kʰwo:ŋ] BH_0331_1_0453
		<i>khuong</i>	/kʰuɔŋ/	'drum (musical)'	[kʰo:ŋ kʰwo:ŋ kʰwo:ŋ] NM_0404_2_0028
khuoy		<i>khuoy</i>	/kʰuɔj/	'bee'	[kʰwo:j kʰwo:j kʰwo:j] BH_0327_2_0099
		<i>khuoy</i>	/kʰuɔj/	'bee'	[kʰwo:j kʰwo:j kʰwo:j] NM_0403_2_0244
khuoy bêl		<i>khuoy bêl</i>	/kʰuɔj'be:l/	'pot-shaped bee-hive'	[kʰoj'be:l kʰoj'be:l kʰo:j'be:l] BH_0410_3_0040
khuoy rabû		<i>khuoy rabû</i>	/kʰuɔj.ra'bu:/	'beehive'	[kʰo:jrə'bu: kʰo:jrə'bu: kʰo:jrə'bu:] BH_0327_2_0103
		<i>khuoy rabû</i>	/kʰuɔj.ra'bu:/	'beehive'	[kʰo:jrə'bu: kʰo:jrə'bu: kʰo:jrə'bu:] NM_0403_2_0249
khuoy thâr		<i>khuoy thâr</i>	/kʰuɔj'tʰa:r/	'honeycomb'	[kʰo:j'tʰa:r kʰo:j'tʰa:r kʰo:j'tʰa:r] BH_0329_5_0010
		<i>khuoy thâr</i>	/kʰuɔj'tʰa:r/	'honeycomb'	[kʰwoj'tʰa:r kʰo:j'tʰa:r kʰo:j'tʰa:r] NM_0403_2_0248
khuoy zang		<i>khuoy zang</i>	/kʰuɔj'zəŋ/	'bee stinger'	[kʰo:j'zəŋ kʰo:j'zəŋ kʰo:j'zəŋ] NM_0403_3_0278
khuoylituy		<i>khuoylituy</i>	/kʰuɔj.li'tuj/	'honey'	[kʰo:jli'tuj kʰo:jli'tuj kʰo:jli'tuj] BH_0327_2_0101
		<i>khuoylatuy</i>	/kʰuɔj.la'tuj/	'honey'	[kʰo:jla'tuj kʰwojla'tuj kʰwojla'tuj] NM_0403_2_0251
khuoymû		<i>khuoymû</i>	/kʰuɔj'mu:/	'bumble bee'	[kʰwoj'mu: kʰwoj'mu: kʰwoj'mu:] NM_0403_2_0253
khuoyvâ		<i>khuoyvâ</i>	/kʰuɔj'va:/	'honey-bee'	[kʰwoj'va: kʰwoj'va: kʰo:j'va:] NM_0403_2_0246
khup		<i>ânkhum</i>	/a:n'kʰup/	's/he is prone (lies on the belly)'	[a:n'kʰɔp ʔa:n'kʰɔp ʔa:n'kʰɔp] NM_0405_2_0007
		<i>ânkhum</i>	/a:n'kʰup/	's/he is prone (lies on the belly)'	[ʔa:n'kʰɔp' ʔa:n'kʰɔp' ʔa:n'kʰɔp'] BH_0401_3_0471
khur	1	<i>khur</i>	/kʰur/	'hole'	[kʰɔr kʰɔr kʰɔr] NM_0403_4_0217
khur	2	<i>ânkhur</i>	/a:n'kʰur/	's/he has fever'	[ʔa:n'kʰur ʔa:n'kʰur ʔa:n'kʰur] BH_0331_5_0138
		<i>ânkhur</i>	/a:n'kʰur/	's/he has fever'	[ʔa:n'kʰɔr ʔa:n'kʰɔr ʔa:n'kʰɔr] NM_0404_2_0196
				[kʰur tɔ' hɔp' kʰur tɔ' hɔp' kʰur tɔ' hɔp']	BH_0329_5_0182
khur tohop		<i>khur tohop</i>	/kʰur tɔ' hɔp/	'hole (in the ground)'	
kidik		<i>âkidik</i>	/a:ki'dik/	's/he runs'	[ʔa:ki'dik ʔa:ki'dik ʔa:ki'dik] NM_0405_1_0121
kiek		<i>âkiek</i>	/a:'kiak/	'(a branch, etc.) is broken'	[ʔa:'kjæk ʔa:'kjæk ʔa:'kjæk] BH_0331_5_0746
			/tʰiŋ'ba:k		[tʰiŋ'ba:k ʔə'ke:k ʔə'ke:k ʔə'ke:k]
		<i>thingbâk akiek</i>	a'kiak/	'tree-branch is broken'	ʔə'ke:k] NM_0405_1_0083
kin		<i>ânkin</i>	/a:n'kin/	'(hair) is curly'	[ʔa:n'kin ʔa:n'kin ʔa:n'kin] BH_0331_5_0563
		<i>sam inkin</i>	/səm in'kin/	'curly hair'	[səm in'kin səm in'kin səm in'kin] NM_0404_2_0479
kobong		<i>kobong</i>	/kɔ'boŋ/	'pillow'	[kɔ'boŋ kɔ'boŋ kɔ'boŋ] BH_0331_1_0348
		<i>kobong</i>	/kɔ'boŋ/	'pillow'	[kɔ'boŋ kɔ'boŋ kɔ'boŋ] NM_0404_1_0394
				'small container for keeping captured fish'	
kok		<i>ngakok</i>	/ŋə'kɔk/		[ŋə'kɔk' ŋə'kɔk' ŋə'kɔk'] NM_0404_1_0302
		<i>kok</i>	/kɔk/	'type of small container'	[kɔ:k' kɔk' kɔk'] BH_0331_1_0248
kôk		<i>âkôk</i>	/a:'kɔ:k/	'it is stained'	[ʔa:'kɔ:k' ʔa:'kɔ:k' ʔa:'kɔ:k'] NM_0404_2_0319
kol		<i>âkol</i>	/a:'kɔl/	'(a garden) is clear (of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:'kɔl ʔa:'kɔl ʔa:'kɔl] BH_0331_5_1219
		<i>âkol</i>	/a:'kɔl/	'(a garden) is clear (of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:'kɔl ʔa:'kɔl ʔa:'kɔl] NM_0405_1_0298
		<i>âkol</i>	/a:'kɔl/	'(a garden) is clear (of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:'kɔl ʔa:'kɔl ʔa:'kɔl] JM_0331_4_0044
		<i>âkol</i>	/a:'kɔl/	's/he clears (a garden, etc.)'	[ʔa:'kɔl ʔa:'kɔl ʔa:'kɔl] BH_0410_3_0053
kôl		<i>akôl</i>	/a'kɔ:l/	'his/her immediate vicinity'	[ʔə'kɔ:l ʔə'kɔ:l ʔə'kɔ:l] BH_0331_1_0022
		<i>akôl</i>	/a'kɔ:l/	'his/her immediate vicinity'	[ʔə'kɔ:l ʔə'kɔ:l ʔə'kɔ:l] BH_0410_3_0053
			/suɔ'ma:		[so'ma: 'kɔ:la? so'ma: 'kɔ:la?
		<i>suomâ akôlâ</i>	a'kɔ:la:/	'in the immediate vicinity of that'	so'ma: 'kɔ:la? so'ma: 'kɔ:la?] NM_0403_4_0084
				'he wears (a lûkôm = traditional men's headgear)'	
kôm		<i>âkôm</i>	/a:'kɔ:m/		[ʔa:'kɔ:m ʔa:'kɔ:m ʔa:'kɔ:m] BH_0331_5_1079
			/lu:'kɔ:m	'he wears a lûkôm (= traditional men's headgear)'	[lu'kɔ:m ə'kɔ:m lu'kɔ:m ə'kɔ:m]
		<i>lûkôm akôm</i>	a'kɔ:m/		lu'kɔ:m ə'kɔ:m] NM_0405_1_0232
kong		<i>akong</i>	/a'kɔŋ/	'his/her waist'	[ʔə'kɔŋ ʔə'kɔŋ ʔə'kɔŋ] BH_0327_3_0011
		<i>akong</i>	/a'kɔŋ/	'his/her waist'	[ʔə'kɔŋ ʔə'kɔŋ ʔə'kɔŋ] BH_0410_3_0003

	<i>akong</i>	/a'kɔŋ/	'his/her waist'	[ʔa'kɔŋ ʔa'kɔŋ ʔa'kɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0024
	<i>kakong</i>	/ka'kɔŋ/	'my waist'	[kə'kɔŋ kə'kɔŋ kə'kɔŋ]	NM_0403_3_0011
	<i>kong</i>	/kɔŋ/	'waist'	[kɔŋ kɔŋ kɔŋ]	NB_0412_1_0006
	<i>kong</i>	/kɔŋ/	'waist'	[kɔŋ kɔŋ kɔŋ]	NM_0403_3_0013
kông	<i>âkông</i>	/a:'kɔ:ŋ/	's/he is thin'	[ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_1260
	<i>âkông</i>	/a:'kɔ:ŋ/	's/he is thin'	[ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0062
	<i>âkông</i>	/a:'kɔ:ŋ/	's/he is thin'	[ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0227
	<i>âkông</i>	/a:'kɔ:ŋ/	's/he is thin'	[ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ ʔa:'kɔ:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0260
				[ʔəkɔ:ŋ'ka:r ʔəkɔ:ŋ'ka:r	
kôngkâr	<i>akôngkâr</i>	/a.kɔ:ŋ'ka:r/	'its gap'	ʔəkɔ:ŋ'ka:r]	BH_0329_5_0200
kongsôy	<i>kongsôy</i>	/kɔŋ'sɔ:j/	'waist belt'	[kɔŋ'sɔ:j kɔŋ'sɔ:j kɔŋ'sɔ:j]	BH_0331_1_0315
	<i>kongsôy</i>	/kɔŋ'sɔ:j/	'waist belt'	[kɔŋ'sɔ:j kɔŋ'sɔ:j kɔŋ'sɔ:j]	BH_0331_1_0317
	<i>kongsôy</i>	/kɔŋ'sɔ:j/	'waist belt'	[kɔŋ'sɔ:j kɔŋ'sɔ:j kɔŋ'sɔ:j]	NM_0404_1_0369
	<i>kongsôy</i>	/kɔŋ'sɔ:j/	'waist belt'	[kɔŋ'sɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0234
kop	<i>âkop</i>	/a:'kɔp/	'it is glued'	[ʔa:'kɔp ʔa:'kɔp ʔa:'kɔp]	BH_0331_5_1107
	<i>âkop</i>	/a:'kɔp/	'it is glued'	[ʔa:'kɔp ʔa:'kɔp ʔa:'kɔp]	NM_0405_1_0240
	<i>akop</i>	/a'kɔp/	'it is glued'	[ʔa'kɔp ʔa'kɔp]	NM_0404_2_0325
kor	<i>kor</i>	/kɔr/	'Bengali (person)'	[kɔr kɔr kɔr]	BH_0331_1_0326
	<i>kor</i>	/kɔr/	'Bengali (person)'	[kɔr kɔr kɔr]	BH_0410_4_0007
	<i>kor</i>	/kɔr/	'Bengali (person)'	[kɔr kɔr kɔr]	NM_0404_1_0377
kôr	<i>akôr</i>	/a'kɔ:r/	'its skin/rind (of fruit or plant)'	[ʔa'kɔ:r ʔa'kɔ:r ʔa'kɔ:r]	BH_0410_4_0007
	<i>akôr</i>	/a'kɔ:r/	'its skin/rind (of fruit or plant)'	[ʔa'kɔ:r ʔa'kɔ:r ʔa'kɔ:r]	BH_0327_1_0086
	<i>akôr</i>	/a'kɔ:r/	'its skin/rind (of fruit or plant)'	[ʔa'kɔ:r ʔa'kɔ:r ʔa'kɔ:r]	NM_0403_2_0099
korkuâk	<i>korkuâk</i>	/kɔr.ku'a:k/	'white-breasted waterhen (bird)'	[kɔr'kwa:k kɔr'kwa:k kɔr'kwa:k]	BH_0327_2_0116
	<i>korkuâk</i>	/kɔr.ku'a:k/	'white-breasted waterhen (bird)'	[kɔr'kwa:k kɔr'kwa:k kɔr'kwa:k]	NM_0403_2_0257
				[kɔt'ɔmæ'lek kɔt'ɔmæ'lek	
kothomalek	<i>kothomalek</i>	/kɔ.t'ɔ.ma'lek/	'lightning flash in the clouds'	kɔt'ɔmæ'lek]	BH_0329_5_0196
				[kɔt'ɔmæ'lek kɔt'ɔmæ'lek	
	<i>kothomalek</i>	/kɔ.t'ɔ.ma'lek/	'lightning flash in the clouds'	kɔt'ɔmæ'lek]	NM_0403_4_0229
koy	1 <i>âkoy</i>	/a:'kɔj/	'(glass, etc.) is broken'	[ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj]	BH_0410_3_0050
	<i>âkoy</i>	/a:'kɔj/	'(glass, etc.) is broken'	[ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj]	BH_0331_5_0765
	<i>khurî âkoy</i>	/k'h'u'ri: a:'kɔj/	'the glass breaks'	[k'h'u'ri: ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj]	NM_0405_1_0094
koy	2 <i>âkoy</i>	/a:'kɔj/	's/he calls, summons'	[ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj]	BH_0401_4_0063
	<i>âkoy</i>	/a:'kɔj/	's/he calls, summons'	[ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj]	NM_0405_2_0158
	<i>âkoy</i>	/a:'kɔj/	's/he calls, summons'	[ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj ʔa:'kɔj]	BH_0410_3_0050
kôy	<i>âkôy</i>	/a:'kɔ:j/	'it is bent, crooked'	[ʔa:'kɔ:j ʔa:'kɔ:j ʔa:'kɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0114
	<i>âkôy</i>	/a:'kɔ:j/	'it is bent, crooked'	[ʔa:'kɔ:j ʔa:'kɔ:j ʔa:'kɔ:j]	BH_0410_3_0050
kôytê	<i>kôytê</i>	/kɔ:j'te:/	'sickle'	[kɔ:j'te: kɔ:j'te: kɔ:j'te:]	BH_0331_1_0132
	<i>kôytê</i>	/kɔ:j'te:/	'sickle'	[kɔ:j'te: kɔ:j'te: kɔ:j'te:]	NM_0404_1_0214
	<i>kôytê</i>	/kɔ:j'te:/	'sickle'	[kɔ:j'te: kɔ:j'te: kɔ:j'te:]	NM_0405_1_0004
kuâ	<i>kuâ</i>	/ku'a:/	'betelnut/areca nut'	[kwa: kwa: kwa:]	BH_0327_1_0056
	<i>kuâ</i>	/ku'a:/	'betelnut/areca nut'	[kwa: kwa: kwa:]	NM_0403_2_0059
kum	<i>kum</i>	/kum/	'year'	[kɔm kɔm kɔm]	BH_0329_5_0092
	<i>kum</i>	/kum/	'year'	[kɔm kɔm kɔm]	NM_0403_4_0112
				[kəkɔmæj'nu: kəkɔmæj'nu:	
kumaynû	<i>kakumaynû</i>	/ka.ku.maj'nu:/	'my spouse's younger sister'	kəkɔmæj'nu:]	NM_0404_1_0154
	<i>kumaynû</i>	/ku.maj'nu:/	'spouse's younger sister'	[kɔmæj'nu: kɔmæj'nu: kɔmæj'nu:]	BH_0329_5_0366
				[kəkɔmæj'pa: kəkɔmæj'pa:	
kumaypâ	<i>kakumaypâ</i>	/ka.ku.maj'pa:/	'my spouse's younger brother'	kəkɔmæj'pa:]	NM_0404_1_0152
	<i>kumaypâ</i>	/ku.maj'pa:/	'spouse's younger brother'	[kɔmæj'pa: kɔmæj'pa: kɔmæj'pa:]	BH_0329_5_0363
kûn	<i>ânkûn</i>	/a:n'ku:n/	's/he bends down'	[ʔa:n'ku:n ʔa:n'ku:n ʔa:n'ku:n]	BH_0401_3_0260
	<i>ânkûn</i>	/a:n'ku:n/	's/he bends down'	[ʔa:n'ku:n ʔa:n'ku:n ʔa:n'ku:n]	NM_0405_1_0526
	<i>ânkûn</i>	/a:n'ku:n/	's/he bends down'	[ʔa:n'ku:n ʔa:n'ku:n ʔa:n'ku:n]	JM_0331_4_0306
kundâ	<i>kundâ</i>	/kun'da:/	'mosquito net'	[kɔn'da: kɔn'da: kɔn'da:]	BH_0331_1_0323
	<i>kundâ</i>	/kun'da:/	'mosquito net'	[kɔn'da: kɔn'da: kɔn'da:]	NM_0404_1_0375
			'(knife) gets thin (by		
kung	1 <i>akung</i>	/a'kun/	rubbing/sharpening)'	[ʔa'kun ʔa'kun ʔa'kun]	BH_0410_3_0003
	<i>âkung</i>	/a:'kun/	'(knife) gets thin (by	[ʔa:'kun ʔa:'kun ʔa:'kun]	NM_0405_1_0317
kung	2 <i>akung</i>	/a'kun/	'tree/plant'	[ʔa'kun ʔa'kun ʔa'kun]	BH_0410_3_0003
	<i>kungmuy</i>	/kun'muj/	'burnt tree stubs in a swidden field'	[kɔŋ'muj kɔŋ'muj kɔŋ'muj]	BH_0331_1_0035
	<i>kungmuy</i>	/kun'muj/	'burnt tree stubs in a swidden field'	[kɔŋ'muj kɔŋ'muj kɔŋ'muj]	NM_0403_4_0270

kuo	1	<i>kuo</i>	/kuɔ/	'(bodily) orifice'	[kwo: kwo: kwo: kwo:]	NB_0412_1_0004
kuo	2	<i>ânkuo</i>	/a:n'kuɔ/	's/he embraces'	[ʔa:n'kwo: ʔa:n'kwo: ʔa:n'kwo:]	BH_0401_3_0632
		<i>ânkuo</i>	/a:n'kuɔ/	's/he embraces'	[ʔa:n'ko: ʔa:n'ko: ʔa:n'ko:]	NM_0405_2_0114
kuong		<i>akuong</i>	/a'kuɔŋ/	'its peduncle, stem (of a fruit)'	[ʔə'kwo:ŋ ʔə'kwo:ŋ ʔə'ko:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0111
kuor		<i>kuor</i>	/kuɔr/	'ear'	[kwo:r kwo:r kwo:r]	BH_0327_3_0128
		<i>kuor</i>	/kuɔr/	'ear'	[kwo:r kwo:r kwo:r]	NM_0403_3_0146
		<i>akuor</i>	/a'kuɔr/	'his/her ear'	[ʔə'kwo:r ʔə'kwo:r ʔə'kwo:r]	BH_0410_4_0007
kuor kuo		<i>kuor kuo</i>	/kuɔr'kuɔ/	'earhole'	[kwor'kwo: kwor'kwo: kwor'kwo:]	BH_0327_3_0130
		<i>akuor kuo</i>	/a.kuɔr'kuɔ/	'his/her earhole'	[ʔəkwo:r'kwo: ʔəkwo:r'kwo:]	NM_0403_3_0147
kut		<i>kut</i>	/kut/	'hand, arm'	[kət'kət'kət]	BH_0327_3_0133
		<i>kut</i>	/kut/	'hand, arm'	[kət'kət'kət]	NM_0403_3_0149
kut bân		<i>kutbân</i>	/kut'ba:n/	'upper arm (above elbow)'	[kət'ba:t kət'ba:n kət'ba:n]	NM_0403_3_0180
kut bûr		<i>kut bûr</i>	/kut'bu:r/	'fist'	[kut'bu:r kut'bu:r kut'bu:r]	BH_0327_3_0137
		<i>kut bûr</i>	/kut'bu:r/	'fist'	[kət'bu:r kət'bu:r kət'bu:r]	NM_0403_3_0153
kut chal		<i>kut chal</i>	/kut'tʃal/	'index finger'	[kut'tʃəl kut'tʃəl kut'tʃəl]	BH_0327_3_0180
		<i>kut chal</i>	/kut'tʃal/	'index finger'	[kət'tʃəl kət'tʃəl kət'tʃəl]	NM_0403_3_0221
kut kadoy		<i>kut kadoy</i>	/kut.kə'dɔj/	'fleshy part of arm on the inside of elbow'	[kutkə'dɔj kutkə'dɔj kutkə'dɔj]	BH_0327_3_0147
		<i>kut kadoy</i>	/kut.kə'dɔj/	'fleshy part of arm on the inside of elbow'	[kət'kə'dɔj kət'kə'dɔj kət'kə'dɔj]	NM_0403_3_0172
		<i>kut kadoy</i>	/kut.kə'dɔj/	'fleshy part of arm on the inside of elbow'	[kət'kə'dɔj kət'kə'dɔj kət'kə'dɔj]	NM_0403_3_0175
kut lâý		<i>kut lâý</i>	/kut'la:j/	'middle finger'	[kut'la:j kut'la:j kut'la:j]	BH_0327_3_0182
		<i>kut lâý</i>	/kut'la:j/	'middle finger'	[kət'la:j kət'la:j kət'la:j]	NM_0403_3_0222
kut madil		<i>kut madil</i>	/kut.ma'dil/	'fleshy part of hand next to wrist'	[kutmə'dɪl kutmə'dɪl kutmə'dɪl]	BH_0327_3_0143
		<i>kut madil</i>	/kut.ma'dil/	'fleshy part of hand next to wrist'	[kətmə'dɪl kətmə'dɪl kətmə'dɪl]	NM_0403_3_0162
kut marie		<i>kut marie</i>	/kut.ma'ria/	'set of all finger'	[kətmə'rje: kətmə'rje: kətmə'rje:]	NM_0403_3_0212
kut matin		<i>kut matin</i>	/kut.ma'tin/	'finger nail'	[kut mə'tin kut mə'tin kut mə'tin]	BH_0327_3_0106
kut mazâ		<i>kut mazâ</i>	/kut.ma'za:/	'palm of the and'	[kutmə'za: kutmə'za: kutmə'za:]	BH_0327_3_0135
		<i>kut mazâ</i>	/kut.ma'za:/	'palm of the and'	[kətmə'za: kətmə'za: kətmə'za:]	NM_0403_3_0151
kut maza zie		<i>kut maza zie</i>	/kut.ma.za'zia/	'lines on the palm of hand'	[kutməzə'zje: kutməzə'zje: kutməzə'zje:]	BH_0327_3_0149
kut mazie		<i>nakut mazie</i>	/na.kut.ma'zia/	'lines on the palm of your hand'	[nəkətmə'ze: nəkətmə'ze: nəkətmə'ze:]	NM_0403_3_0158
kut pâr		<i>kut pâr</i>	/kut'pa:r/	'finger'	[kut'pa:r kut'pa:r kut'pa:r]	BH_0327_3_0176
		<i>kut pâr</i>	/kut'pa:r/	'finger'	[kət'pa:r kət'pa:r kət'pa:r]	NM_0403_3_0216
kut ralô		<i>kut ralô</i>	/kut.ra'lo:/	'wrist'	[kədrə'lo: kədrə'lo: kədrə'lo:]	NM_0403_3_0226
kut razâng		<i>kut razâng</i>	/kut.ra'za:ŋ/	'finger knuckle'	[kut rə'za:ŋ kut rə'za:ŋ kut rə'za:ŋ]	BH_0327_3_0188
		<i>kut razâng</i>	/kut.ra'za:ŋ/	'finger knuckle'	[kədrə'za:ŋ kədrə'za:ŋ kədrə'za:ŋ]	NM_0403_3_0228
kut zum		<i>kutzum</i>	/kut'zum/	'fist'	[kət'zum kət'zum kət'zum]	NM_0403_3_0155
kutpuy		<i>kutpuy</i>	/kut'puj/	'thumb'	[kut'puj kut'puj kut'puj]	BH_0327_3_0178
		<i>kutpuy</i>	/kut'puj/	'thumb'	[kət'puj kət'puj kət'puj]	NM_0403_3_0220
kutsobî		<i>kutsobî</i>	/kut.sɔ'bi:/	'finger ring'	[kətsɔ'bi: kətsɔ'bi: kətsɔ'bi:]	BH_0331_1_0319
		<i>kutsobî</i>	/kut.sɔ'bi:/	'finger ring'	[kətsɔ'bi: kətsɔ'bi: kətsɔ'bi:]	NM_0404_1_0371
kuttê		<i>kuttê</i>	/kut'te:/	'little finger'	[kut'te: kut'te: kut'te:]	BH_0327_3_0186
		<i>kuttê</i>	/kut'te:/	'little finger'	[kət'te: kət'te: kət'te:]	NM_0403_3_0224
kuttê'û		<i>kuttê'û</i>	/kut.te:'ʔu:/	'ring finger'	[kut'te:'ʔu: kut'te:'ʔu: kut'te:'ʔu:]	BH_0327_3_0184
		<i>kuttê'û</i>	/kut.te:'ʔu:/	'ring finger'	[kət'te:'ʔu: kət'te:'ʔu: kət'te:'ʔu:]	NM_0403_3_0223
lâk	1	<i>âlâk</i>	/a:'la:k/	'it is far'	[ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k]	BH_0331_5_0477
		<i>âlâk</i>	/a:'la:k/	'it is far'	[ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k]	BH_0331_5_0479
		<i>âlâk</i>	/a:'la:k/	'it is far'	[ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k]	NM_0404_2_0425
lâk	2	<i>âlâk</i>	/a:'la:k/	's/he takes'	[ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k]	BH_0401_3_0187
		<i>âlâk</i>	/a:'la:k/	's/he takes'	[ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k]	NM_0405_1_0474
		<i>âlâk</i>	/a:'la:k/	's/he takes'	[ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k ʔa:'la:k]	JM_0331_4_0495
lam		<i>alam</i>	/a'lam/	'its placenta, after-birth'	[ʔə'ləm ʔə'ləm ʔə'ləm]	BH_0327_3_0251
lâm		<i>âlâm</i>	/a:'la:m/	's/he dances'	[ʔa:'la:m ʔa:'la:m ʔa:'la:m]	BH_0401_3_0256
		<i>âlâm</i>	/a:'la:m/	's/he dances'	[ʔa:'la:m ʔa:'la:m ʔa:'la:m]	NM_0405_1_0524
		<i>âlâm</i>	/a:'la:m/	's/he dances'	[ʔa:'la:m ʔa:'la:m ʔa:'la:m]	JM_0331_4_0303

lamlây	alamlây	/a.lam'la:j/	'its placenta, after-birth'	[ʔələm'la:j ʔələm'la:j ʔələm'la:j]	NM_0403_3_0295
lâmpuong	lâmpuong	/la:m'p'hwoŋ/	'jackfruit'	[la:m'p'hwo:ŋ la:m'p'hwo:ŋ la:m'p'hwo:ŋ]	BH_0327_1_0054
	lâmpuong	/la:m'p'hwoŋ/	'jackfruit'	[la:m'p'hwo:ŋ la:m'p'hwo:ŋ la:m'p'hwo:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0057
lampuy	lampuy	/lam'puj/	'road, street, way'	[ləm'puj ləm'puj ləm'puj]	BH_0331_1_0321
	lampuy	/lam'puj/	'road, street, way'	[ləm'puj ləm'puj ləm'puj]	NM_0404_1_0373
lân	ânlân	/a:n'la:n/	's/he floats'	[ʔa:n'la:n ʔa:n'la:n ʔa:n'la:n]	BH_0401_3_0642
	ânlân	/a:n'la:n/	's/he floats'	[ʔa:n'la:n ʔa:n'la:n ʔa:n'la:n]	NM_0405_2_0120
		/ma:j'ra:ŋ		[ma:j'ra:ŋ in'ləp ma:j'ra:ŋ in'ləp]	
lap	mâyrrâng inlap	in'lap/	'to wash (dishes)'	ma:j'ra:ŋ in'ləp]	NM_0405_1_0307
lây	âlây	/a'la:j/	'it is the middle'	[ʔə'la:j ʔə'la:j ʔə'la:j]	BH_0331_5_0196
	âlây	/a'la:j/	'it is the middle'	[ʔə'la:j ʔə'la:j ʔə'la:j]	NM_0404_2_0244
lek	1 âlek	/a:'lek/	'it is small'	[ʔa:'lekʔa:'lekʔa:'lek]	BH_0331_5_0223
	âlek	/a:'lek/	'it is small'	[ʔa:'lekʔa:'lekʔa:'lek]	BH_0410_4_0003
	âlek	/a:'lek/	'it is small'	[ʔa:'lekʔa:'lekʔa:'lek]	NM_0404_2_0256
lek	2 ânlek	/a:n'lek/	's/he hangs from hand (e.g. a bag)'	[ʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lek]	BH_0401_3_0337
	ânlek	/a:n'lek/	's/he hangs from hand (e.g. a bag)'	[ʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lek]	BH_0410_4_0003
	ânlek	/a:n'lek/	's/he hangs from hand (e.g. a bag)'	[ʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lek]	NM_0405_1_0596
	ânlek	/a:n'lek/	's/he hangs from hand (e.g. a bag)'	[ʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lekʔa:n'lek]	JM_0331_4_0397
leng	âleng	/a:'len/	's/he lops off (in one blow)'	[ʔa:'lenʔa:'lenʔa:'len]	BH_0331_5_0616
	âleng	/a:'len/	's/he lops off (in one blow)'	[ʔa:'lenʔa:'lenʔa:'len]	BH_0331_5_0618
	âleng	/a:'len/	's/he lops off (in one blow)'	[ʔa:'lenʔa:'lenʔa:'len]	BH_0410_2_0033
	âleng	/a:'len/	's/he lops off (in one blow)'	[ʔa:'lenʔa:'lenʔa:'len]	NM_0405_1_0011
lî	ânli	/a:n'li:/	's/he wears a necklace'	[ʔa:n'li:ʔa:n'li:ʔa:n'li:]	BH_0331_5_1084
				[rə'thəj a:'li: rə'thəj a:'li: rə'thəj a:'li:]	
	rathay alî	/ra'thəj a'li:/	's/he wears a necklace'	a'li:]	NM_0405_1_0246
liek	ânliek	/a:n'liak/	's/he licks'	[ʔa:n'liə:kʔa:n'liə:kʔa:n'liə:k]	BH_0401_3_0333
	ânliek	/a:n'liak/	's/he licks'	[ʔa:n'liə:kʔa:n'liə:kʔa:n'liə:k]	BH_0410_4_0003
				[ʔa:mə'liə:kʔa:mə'liə:k]	
	âmaliək	/a:ma'liak/	's/he licks'	ʔa:mə'liə:k]	NM_0405_1_0594
	ânliek	/a:n'liak/	's/he licks'	[ʔa:n'le:kʔa:n'le:kʔa:n'le:k]	JM_0331_4_0396
liem	âliem	/a:'liam/	'(skin, limb) is wounded'	[ʔa:'liə:mʔa:'liə:mʔa:'liə:m]	NM_0405_2_0154
lien	âlien	/a:'lian/	'it is big'	[ʔa:'liə:nʔa:'liə:nʔa:'liə:n]	BH_0331_5_0222
	âlien	/a:'lian/	'it is big'	[ʔa:'liə:nʔa:'liə:nʔa:'liə:n]	NM_0404_2_0254
lienthîr	lienthîr	/lian'thî:r/	'(throwing) fishing net'	[liə:n'thî:r le:n'thî:r le:n'thî:r]	NM_0404_1_0310
				[liə:n'thî:r ə'vɔ:r liə:n'thî:r ə'vɔ:r]	
	lienthîr avôr	/lian'thî:r a'vɔ:r/	's/he throws a (throwing) fishing net'	liə:n'thî:r ə'vɔ:r]	BH_0331_1_0257
liey	ânliey	/a:n'liaj/	's/he swims'	[ʔa:n'liə:jʔa:n'liə:jʔa:n'liə:j]	BH_0401_3_0639
	ânliey	/a:n'liaj/	's/he swims'	[ʔa:n'liə:jʔa:n'liə:jʔa:n'liə:j]	NM_0405_2_0118
				[sə'vɔn ə'li:k sə'vɔn ə'li:k sə'vɔn ə'li:k]	
lîk	savun alîk	/sa'vun a'li:k/	's/he extracts an animal's skin'	ə'li:k]	NM_0405_1_0638
ling	âling	/a:'liŋ/	's/he plants (a plant)'	[ʔa:'liŋʔa:'liŋʔa:'liŋ]	BH_0331_5_1162
	âling	/a:'liŋ/	's/he plants (a plant)'	[ʔa:'liŋʔa:'liŋʔa:'liŋ]	BH_0410_2_0033
	aling	/a'liŋ/	's/he plants (a plant)'	[ʔə'liŋʔə'liŋ ə'liŋ ə'liŋ]	NB_0412_1_0040
	thingchiek			[t'hɪŋ'tʃje:kʔə'liŋ t'hɪŋ'tʃje:k ə'liŋ]	
	aling	/t'hɪŋ'tʃjak a'liŋ/	's/he plants a sapling'	t'hɪŋ'tʃje:k ə'liŋ]	NM_0405_1_0274
lip	1 alip	/a'lip/	'its scale (on fish/snake skin)'	[ʔə'lipʔə'lipʔə'lip]	BH_0327_3_0200
	alip	/a'lip/	'its scale (on fish/snake skin)'	[ʔə'lipʔə'lipʔə'lip]	NM_0403_3_0245
lip	2 ânlip	/a:n'lip/	's/he skins (a carcass)'	[ʔa:n'lipʔa:n'lipʔa:n'lip]	BH_0401_3_0371
	ânlip	/a:n'lip/	's/he skins (a carcass)'	[ʔa:n'lipʔa:n'lipʔa:n'lip]	JM_0331_4_0445
				[sə'vɔn in'lip sə'vɔn in'lip sə'vɔn in'lip]	
	savun inlip	/sa'vun in'lip/	'to skin a dead animal'	in'lip]	NM_0405_1_0639
lôn	âlôn	/a:'lɔ:n/	's/he crawls'	[ʔa:'lɔ:nʔa:'lɔ:nʔa:'lɔ:n]	NM_0405_2_0023
			'internal plant stem/pith (e.g. stem inside a jackfruit, banana tree)'		
long	along	/a'lon/		[ʔə'lonʔə'lonʔə'lon]	BH_0329_5_0006
	along	/a'lon/	'internal plant stem/pith (e.g. stem inside a jackfruit, banana tree)'	[ʔə'lonʔə'lon ə'lon]	BH_0329_5_0008
	along	/a'lon/	'internal plant stem/pith (e.g. stem inside a jackfruit, banana tree)'	[ʔə'lonʔə'lonʔə'lon]	NM_0403_2_0113
	along	/a'lon/	'internal plant stem/pith (e.g. stem inside a jackfruit, banana tree)'	[ʔə'lonʔə'lonʔə'lon]	BH_0410_4_0009

lop	<i>âmanlop</i>	/a:.man'lop/	's/he puts together'	[ʔa:mən'lop ʔa:mən'lop]	BH_0401_4_0115
	<i>ân(ma)lop</i>	/a:n(.ma)'lop/	's/he puts together'	[ʔa:nmə'lop ʔa:n'lop ʔa:n'lop]	NM_0405_2_0181
loy	1 <i>loy</i>	/loj/	'medicine'	[loj loj loj]	BH_0331_1_0206
	<i>loy</i>	/loj/	'medicine'	[loj loj loj]	BH_0410_3_0048
	<i>loy</i>	/loj/	'medicine'	[loj loj loj]	NM_0404_1_0276
loy	2 <i>loy</i>	/loj/	'swidden field'	[loj loj loj]	BH_0331_1_0202
	<i>loy</i>	/loj/	'swidden field'	[^h loj loj loj]	BH_0410_3_0048
	<i>loy</i>	/loj/	'swidden field'	[loj loj loj]	NM_0404_1_0274
lû	<i>lû</i>	/lu:/	'head'	[lu: lu: lu:]	BH_0327_3_0122
	<i>alû</i>	/a'lu:/	'his/her head'	[ʔa'lu: ʔa'lu: ʔa'lu:]	NB_0412_1_0039
	<i>kalû</i>	/ka'lu:/	'my head'	[ka'lu: ka'lu: ka'lu:]	NM_0403_3_0122
lû sîp	<i>lûsîp</i>	/lu:'si:p/	'top of the head'	[lu:'si:p lu:'si:p lu:'si:p]	BH_0327_3_0126
	<i>lûsîp</i>	/lu:'si:p/	'top of the head'	[kəlu'si:p kəlu'si:p kəlu'si:p]	NM_0403_3_0125
lû vêl	<i>lûvêl</i>	/lu:'ve:l/	'hair whorl'	[lu've:l lu've:l lu've:l]	BH_0327_3_0124
	<i>lûvêl</i>	/lu:'ve:l/	'hair whorl'	[lu've:l lu'vje:l lu'vje:l]	NM_0403_3_0124
lukham	<i>lukham</i>	/lu'k'am/	'low wooden stool'	[lu'k'am lu'k'am lu'k'am]	BH_0331_1_0312
	<i>lukham</i>	/lu'k'am/	'low wooden stool'	[lu'k'am lu'k'am lu'k'am]	NM_0404_1_0191
	<i>lukham</i>	/lu'k'am/	'low wooden stool'	[lu'k'am lu'k'am lu'k'am]	NM_0404_1_0365
lûkôm	<i>lûkôm</i>	/lu:'kɔ:m/	'traditional men's headgear'	[lu'kɔ:m lu'kɔ:m lu'kɔ:m]	BH_0331_1_0314
	<i>lûkôm</i>	/lu:'kɔ:m/	'traditional men's headgear'	[lu'kɔ:m lu'kɔ:m lu'kɔ:m]	NM_0404_1_0367
lum	<i>âlum</i>	/a:'lum/	'it is hot (in temperature)'	[ʔa:'lɔm ʔa:'lɔm ʔa:'lɔm]	BH_0331_5_0249
	<i>âlum</i>	/a:'lum/	'it is hot (in temperature)'	[ʔa:'lɔm ʔa:'lɔm ʔa:'lɔm]	NM_0404_2_0274
lûm	1 <i>âmalûm</i>	/a:.ma'lu:m/	's/he makes a ball (of threads, etc.)'	[ʔa:mə'lu:m ʔa:mə'lu:m]	NM_0405_2_0049
	2 <i>ânlûm</i>	/a:n'lu:m/	'(a ball) rolls'	[ʔa:n'lu:m ʔa:n'lu:m ʔa:n'lu:m]	NM_0405_2_0036
lumphie	<i>ânlûm</i>	/a:n'lu:m/	's/he rolls (a ball by throwing underarm)'	[ʔa:n'lu:m ʔa:n'lu:m ʔa:n'lu:m]	BH_0401_3_0510
	<i>ânlûm</i>	/a:n'lu:m/	's/he rolls (a ball by throwing underarm)'	[ʔa:n'lu:m ʔa:n'lu:m ʔa:n'lu:m]	BH_0401_3_0523
	<i>lumphie</i>	/lum'p ^h ia/	'broom'	[lɔm'p ^h je: lɔm'p ^h je: lɔm'p ^h je:]	BH_0331_1_0307
lung	<i>lumphie</i>	/lum'p ^h ia/	'broom'	[lɔm'p ^h je: lɔm'p ^h e: lɔm'p ^h e:]	NM_0404_1_0363
	<i>lung</i>	/luŋ/	'stone'	[luŋ luŋ luŋ]	BH_0329_5_0180
lungdô	<i>lung</i>	/luŋ/	'stone'	[lɔŋ lɔŋ lɔŋ]	NM_0403_4_0202
	1 <i>lungdô</i>	/luŋ'dɔ:/	'hope (n.)'	[luŋ'dɔ: luŋ'dɔ: luŋ'dɔ:]	BH_0331_1_0476
lungdô	2 <i>lungdô</i>	/luŋ'dɔ:/	'hope (n.)'	[luŋ'dɔ: luŋ'dɔ: luŋ'dɔ:]	NM_0404_2_0052
lungkhom	<i>lungkhom</i>	/luŋ'k ^h ɔm/	'kindness'	[luŋ'k ^h ɔm luŋ'k ^h ɔm luŋ'k ^h ɔm]	BH_0331_5_0493
	<i>lungkhom</i>	/luŋ'k ^h ɔm/	'kindness'	[lɔŋ'k ^h ɔm lɔŋ'k ^h ɔm lɔŋ'k ^h ɔm]	NM_0404_2_0436
lungnâ	<i>lungnâ</i>	/luŋ'na:/	'sad'	[luŋ'na: luŋ'na: luŋ'na:]	BH_0331_5_0490
	<i>lungnâ</i>	/luŋ'na:/	'sad'	[lɔŋ'na: lɔŋ'na: lɔŋ'na:]	NM_0404_2_0434
lungtât	<i>lungtât</i>	/luŋ'ta:t/	'whetstone'	[luŋ'ta:t luŋ'ta:t luŋ'ta:t]	NM_0405_1_0313
lungthû	<i>lungthû</i>	/luŋ't ^h u:/	'hearth stones (there are three of them on which cooking pots are placed)'	[lɔŋ't ^h u: lɔŋ't ^h u: lɔŋ't ^h u:]	BH_0331_1_0169
	<i>lungthû</i>	/luŋ't ^h u:/	'hearth stones (there are three of them on which cooking pots are placed)'	[lɔŋ't ^h u: lɔŋ't ^h u: lɔŋ't ^h u:]	NM_0404_1_0236
luok	1 <i>âluok</i>	/a:'luok/	's/he scoops up (liquid in a bucket)'	[ʔa:'lwo:k ʔa:'lwo:k ʔa:'lwo:k]	BH_0401_3_0398
	<i>âluok</i>	/a:'luok/	's/he scoops up (liquid in a bucket)'	[ʔa:'lo:k ʔa:'lo:k ʔa:'lo:k]	JM_0331_4_0454
	<i>âluok</i>	/a:'luok/	's/he scoops up water (in a bucket)'	[tuj ə'lwo:k tuj ə'lwo:k tuj ə'lwo:k]	NM_0405_1_0647
luok	<i>âluok</i>	/a:'luok/	's/he scoops up water (in a bucket)'	[tuj ə'lwo:k tuj ə'lwo:k tuj ə'lwo:k]	NM_0405_1_0649
	2 <i>ânluok</i>	/a:n'luok/	's/he vomits'	[ʔa:n'lwok ʔa:n'lwok ʔa:n'lwok]	BH_0401_3_0328
	<i>ânluok</i>	/a:n'luok/	's/he vomits'	[ʔa:n'lwok ʔa:n'lwok ʔa:n'lwok]	NM_0405_1_0584
	<i>ânluok</i>	/a:n'luok/	's/he vomits'	[ʔa:n'lo:k ʔa:n'lo:k ʔa:n'lo:k]	JM_0331_4_0393
luong	<i>aluong</i>	/a'luoŋ/	'its log (of wood)'	[ə'lwo:ŋ ə'lwo:ŋ ə'lwo:ŋ]	BH_0410_4_0009
lût	<i>asûngâ alût</i>	/a'su:.ŋa: a'lu:t/	's/he entered inside it'	[ʔə'su:ŋa: 'lu:t ʔə'su:ŋa: 'lu:t]	NM_0405_1_0418
	<i>âlût</i>	/a:'lu:t/	's/he enters'	[ʔa:'lu:t ʔa:'lu:t ʔa:'lu:t]	BH_0401_3_0114
	<i>âlût</i>	/a:'lu:t/	's/he enters'	[ʔa:'lu:t ʔa:'lu:t ʔa:'lu:t]	JM_0331_4_0215
machal	<i>machal</i>	/ma'tʃal/	'forehead'	[mə'tʃəl mə'tʃəl mə'tʃəl]	BH_0327_3_0104
	<i>machal</i>	/ma'tʃal/	'forehead'	[ma:tʃəl mə'tʃəl mə'tʃəl]	NM_0403_3_0111
machêk	<i>machêk</i>	/ma'tʃe:k/	'lightning-strike'	[mə'tʃe:k mə'tʃe:k mə'tʃe:k]	BH_0329_5_0190

	<i>machêk</i>	/ma'tje:k/	'lightning-strike'	[mə'tje:k mə'tje:k mə'tje:k]	BH_0410_4_0034
	<i>machêk</i>	/ma'tje:k/	'lightning-strike'	[mə'tje:k mə'tje:k mə'tje:k]	NM_0403_4_0231
machî	<i>machî</i>	/ma'tji:/	'salt'	[mə'tji: mə'tji: mə'tji:]	BH_0329_5_0163
	<i>machî</i>	/ma'tji:/	'salt'	[mə'tji: mə'tji: mə'tji:]	NM_0403_4_0159
mâchiâ	<i>machî</i>	/ma'tji:/	'salt'	[mə'tji: mə'tji: mə'tji:]	NM_0404_2_0101
	<i>mâchiâ</i>	/ma:.tji'a:/	'stool woven of bamboo-strips'	[ma:tji'a: ma:tji'a: ma:tji'a:]	BH_0331_1_0105
	<i>mâchiâ</i>	/ma:.tji'a:/	'stool woven of bamboo-strips'	[ma:tji'a: ma:tji'a: ma:tji'a:]	NM_0404_1_0193
	<i>mâchiâ</i>	/ma:.tji'a:/	'stool woven of bamboo-strips'	[ma:tji'a: ma:tji'a: ma:tji'a:]	NM_0404_1_0195
machi'al			'simple dish seasoned mainly with salt and fermented fish'	[mætʃɪ'ʔəl mætʃɪ'ʔəl mætʃɪ'ʔəl]	BH_0331_1_0103
	<i>machi'al</i>	/ma.tʃi'ʔal/	'simple dish seasoned mainly with salt and fermented fish'	[mætʃɪ'ʔəl mætʃɪ'ʔəl mætʃɪ'ʔəl]	NM_0404_1_0189
machil	<i>machi'al</i>	/ma.tʃi'ʔal/	'spittle, saliva'	[mə'tʃɪl mə'tʃɪl mə'tʃɪl]	NM_0405_1_0377
	<i>machil</i>	/ma'tʃil/	'spittle, saliva'	[mə'tʃɪl mə'tʃɪl mə'tʃɪl]	BH_0327_3_0227
	<i>machil</i>	/ma'tʃil/	'spittle, saliva'	[mə'tʃɪl mə'tʃɪl mə'tʃɪl]	NM_0403_3_0267
madil	<i>amadil</i>	/a.ma'dil/	'its gizzard (of a bird)'	[ʔəmə'dɪl ʔəmə'dɪl ʔəmə'dɪl]	NM_0403_3_0273
ma'er	<i>ama'er</i>	/a.ma'ʔer/	'his/her upper belly (above navel)'	[ʔəmə'ʔer ʔəmə'ʔer ʔəmə'ʔer]	NM_0403_3_0025
	<i>ma'er</i>	/ma'ʔer/	'upper belly (above navel)'	[mə'ʔer mə'ʔer mə'ʔer]	BH_0327_3_0020
makal	<i>amakal</i>	/a.ma'kal/	'his/her kidney'	[ʔəmə'kəl ʔəmə'kəl ʔəmə'kəl]	BH_0327_3_0233
	<i>amakal</i>	/a.ma'kal/	'his/her kidney'	[ʔəmə'kəl ʔəmə'kəl ʔəmə'kəl]	NM_0403_3_0275
makhâ	<i>makhâ</i>	/ma'kʰa:/	'chin'	[mə'kʰa: mə'kʰa: mə'kʰa:]	BH_0327_3_0076
	<i>makhâ</i>	/ma'kʰa:/	'chin'	[mə'kʰa: mə'kʰa:]	NM_0403_3_0090
makha mul				[məkʰə'mʊl məkʰə'mʊl]	
	<i>makhamul</i>	/ma.kʰa'mul/	'beard'	məkʰə'mʊl]	BH_0327_3_0078
makhamul				[məkʰə'mʊl məkʰə'mʊl]	
	<i>makhamul</i>	/ma.kʰa'mul/	'beard'	məkʰə'mʊl]	NM_0403_3_0095
makhê	<i>makhê</i>	/ma'kʰe:/	'ladle'	[mə'kʰe: mə'kʰe: mə'kʰe:]	BH_0331_1_0293
	<i>makhê</i>	/ma'kʰe:/	'ladle'	[mə'kʰje: mə'kʰe: mə'kʰe:]	NM_0404_1_0349
makot	<i>mokot</i>	/mɔ'kɔt/	'door'	[mɔ'kɔt mɔ'kɔt mɔ'kɔt]	BH_0331_1_0298
	<i>makot</i>	/ma'kɔt/	'door'	[mɔ'kɔt mə'kɔt mə'kɔt]	NM_0404_1_0356
mâkpâ	<i>mâkpâ</i>	/ma:k'pa:/	'son-in-law'	[ma:k'pa: ma:k'pa: ma:k'pa:]	BH_0329_5_0342
	<i>mâkpâ</i>	/ma:k'pa:/	'son-in-law'	[ma:k'pa: ma:k'pa: ma:k'pa:]	NM_0404_1_0148
mâksâ	<i>mâksâ</i>	/ma:k'sa:/	'bridegroom'	[ma:k'sa: ma:k'sa: ma:k'sa:]	BH_0329_5_0338
	<i>mâksâ</i>	/ma:k'sa:/	'bridegroom'	[ma:k'sa: ma:k'sa: ma:k'sa:]	NM_0404_1_0145
mal	<i>mal</i>	/mal/	'male friend'	[mæl mæl mæl]	BH_0331_1_0148
	<i>kamal</i>	/ka'mal/	'my male friend'	[kə'mæl kə'mæl kə'mæl]	NM_0404_1_0228
malay				[kəmə'ləj kəmə'ləj mə'ləj mə'ləj]	
	<i>(ka)malay</i>	/(ka.)ma'laj/	'(my) tongue'	mə'ləj]	NM_0403_3_0117
	<i>amalay</i>	/a.ma'laj/	'his/her tongue'	[ʔəmə'ləj ʔəmə'ləj ʔəmə'ləj]	NM_0403_3_0021
	<i>malay</i>	/ma'laj/	'tongue'	[mə'ləj mə'ləj mə'ləj]	BH_0327_3_0114
	<i>malay</i>	/ma'laj/	'tongue'	[mə'ləj mə'ləj mə'ləj]	BH_0410_3_0034
malây	<i>malây</i>	/ma'la:j/	'navel'	[mə'la:j mə'la:j mə'la:j]	BH_0327_3_0116
	<i>malây</i>	/ma'la:j/	'navel'	[mə'la:j mə'la:j mə'la:j]	BH_0410_3_0034
malay mor	<i>malay mor</i>	/ma.laj'mɔr/	'tip of the tongue'	[mələj'mɔr mələj'mɔr mələj'mɔr]	BH_0327_3_0118
malung	1 <i>amalung</i>	/a.ma'lun/	'his/her heart'	[ʔəmə'lun ʔəmə'lun ʔəmə'lun]	BH_0327_3_0255
	<i>amalung</i>	/a.ma'lun/	'his/her heart'	[ʔəmə'lun ʔəmə'lun]	NM_0403_3_0299
	<i>kamalung</i>	/ka.ma'lun/	'my heart'	[kəmə'lun kəmə'lun kəmə'lun]	NM_0403_3_0057
malung	2 <i>malung</i>	/ma'lun/	'worm'	[mə'lun mə'lun mə'lun]	BH_0327_2_0093
	<i>malung</i>	/ma'lun/	'worm'	[mə'lun mə'lun mə'lun]	NM_0403_2_0234
mâmâ	<i>kamâmâ</i>	/ka.ma:'ma:/	'my mother's brother'	[kəma:'ma: kəma:'ma: kəma:'ma:]	NM_0404_1_0114
	<i>mâmâpî</i>	/ma:.ma'pi:/	'mother's brother's wife'	[ma:mə'pi: ma:mə'pi: ma:mə'pi:]	BH_0329_5_0346
mâmâpû				[ma:mə'pu: ma:mə'pu:]	
	<i>mâmâpû</i>	/ma:.ma'pu:/	'mother's brother'	ma:mə'pu:]	BH_0329_5_0344
man	1 <i>aman</i>	/a'man/	'its price'	[ʔə'mən ʔə'mən ʔə'mən]	BH_0331_1_0423
	<i>aman</i>	/a'man/	'its price'	[ʔə'mən ʔə'mən ʔə'mən]	NM_0404_2_0014
man	2 <i>manloy</i>	/man'loj/	'not available'	[mən'loj mən'loj mən'loj]	NM_0404_2_0246
	<i>âman</i>	/a:'man/	's/he gets'	[ʔa:'mən ʔa:'mən ʔa:'mən]	BH_0401_3_0189
	<i>âman</i>	/a:'man/	's/he gets'	[ʔa:'mən ʔa:'mən ʔa:'mən]	NM_0405_1_0475
mang	<i>âman</i>	/a:'man/	's/he gets'	[ʔa:'mən ʔa:'mən ʔa:'mən]	JM_0331_4_0296
	1 <i>ânmanang</i>	/a:n'man/	'it is lost'	[ʔa:n'mən ʔa:n'mən ʔa:n'mən]	BH_0401_3_0446
	<i>ânmanang</i>	/a:n'man/	'it is lost'	[ʔa:n'mən ʔa:n'mən ʔa:n'mən]	NM_0405_1_0679
	<i>âmang</i>	/a:'man/	's/he loses'	[a:'mən ʔa:'mən ʔa:'mən]	JM_0331_4_0294

mang	2	<i>âmang</i>	/a:ˈmaŋ/	's/he uses, spends (money)'	[ʔa:ˈmæŋ ʔa:ˈmæŋ ʔa:ˈmæŋ]	BH_0401_3_0194
		<i>âmang</i>	/a:ˈmaŋ/	's/he uses, spends (money)'	[ʔa:ˈmæŋ ʔa:ˈmæŋ ʔa:ˈmæŋ]	NM_0405_1_0482
mang mangal	3	<i>mang</i>	/maŋ/	'swidden field with felled trees'	[mæŋ mæŋ mæŋ]	NM_0404_1_0283
		<i>mangal</i>	/maˈŋal/	'male wild pig'	[məˈŋəl məˈŋəl məˈŋəl]	BH_0327_2_0048
		<i>mangal</i>	/maˈŋal/	'male wild pig'	[məˈŋəl məˈŋəl məˈŋəl]	NM_0403_2_0153
mangkhang manlî(k)				'trap to kill animals by dropping logs of		
		<i>mangkhang</i>	/maŋˈkʰaŋ/	wood'	[mæŋˈkʰəŋ mæŋˈkʰəŋ mæŋˈkʰəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0205
		<i>manlî</i>	/manˈli:/	'four'	[mənˈli: mənˈli: mənˈli:]	BH_0331_5_0084
mantâ		<i>manlî</i>	/manˈli:/	'four'	[mənˈli: mənˈli: mənˈli:]	NM_0404_2_0132
		<i>mantâ</i>	/manˈta:/	'brinjal/aubergine'	[mənˈta: mənˈta: mənˈta:]	BH_0327_1_0050
		<i>mantâ</i>	/manˈta:/	'brinjal/aubergine'	[mənˈta: mənˈta: mənˈta:]	NM_0403_2_0053
ma'ol		<i>vama'ol</i>	/va.maˈʔol/	'bird's crop'	[vəməˈʔol vəməˈʔol vəməˈʔol]	NM_0403_3_0285
		<i>ama'ol</i>	/a.maˈʔol/	'its crop (of birds)'	[ʔəməˈʔol ʔəməˈʔol ʔəməˈʔol]	BH_0327_3_0245
mar		<i>âmar</i>	/a:ˈmar/	's/he is fat'	[ʔa:ˈmər ʔa:ˈmər ʔa:ˈmər]	BH_0331_5_0225
		<i>âmar</i>	/a:ˈmar/	's/he is fat'	[ʔa:ˈmər ʔa:ˈmər ʔa:ˈmər]	NM_0404_2_0181
		<i>âmar</i>	/a:ˈmar/	's/he is fat'	[ʔa:ˈmər ʔa:ˈmər ʔa:ˈmər]	NM_0404_2_0258
mâr		<i>mâr</i>	/ma:r/	'North(-West?)'	[ma:r ma:r ma:r]	NM_0403_4_0047
		<i>mâr</i>	/ma:r/	'North(-West?)'	[ma:r ma:r ma:r]	NM_0403_4_0059
marâ		<i>amarâ</i>	/a.maˈra:/	'(its) fruit'	[ʔəməˈra: ʔəməˈra: ʔəməˈra:]	NM_0403_2_0023
marang		<i>marang</i>	/maˈraŋ/	'father's sister's husband'	[məˈræŋ məˈræŋ məˈræŋ]	BH_0329_5_0349
		<i>kamarang</i>	/ka.maˈraŋ/	'father's sister's husband'	[kəməˈræŋ kəməˈræŋ kəməˈræŋ]	NM_0404_1_0100
marim		<i>amarim</i>	/a.maˈrim/	'its smell'	[ʔəməˈrim ʔəməˈrim ʔəməˈrim]	NM_0403_4_0153
		<i>marim</i>	/maˈrim/	'smell'	[məˈrim məˈrim məˈrim]	BH_0329_5_0178
maring		<i>amaring</i>	/a.maˈriŋ/	'its noise'	[ʔəməˈriŋ ʔəməˈriŋ ʔəməˈriŋ]	NM_0403_4_0148
markhûk		<i>markhûk</i>	/marˈkʰu:k/	'knee'	[məˈkʰu:k məˈkʰu:k məˈkʰu:k]	BH_0327_3_0160
marthâ		<i>amarthâ</i>	/a.marˈtʰa:/	'its wing (of birds)'	[ʔəməˈtʰa: ʔəməˈtʰa: ʔəməˈtʰa:]	BH_0327_3_0253
		<i>amarthâ</i>	/a.marˈtʰa:/	'its wing (of birds)'	[ʔəməˈtʰa: ʔəməˈtʰa: ʔəməˈtʰa:]	NM_0403_3_0297
marûl		<i>marûl</i>	/maˈru:l/	'snake'	[məˈru:l məˈru:l məˈru:l]	BH_0327_2_0091
		<i>marûl</i>	/maˈru:l/	'snake'	[məˈru:l məˈru:l məˈru:l]	NM_0403_2_0228
masiet		<i>amasiet</i>	/a.maˈsiet/	'its spur (of rooster)'	[ʔəməˈsje:tʰ ʔəməˈsje:tʰ ʔəməˈsje:tʰ]	BH_0329_5_0016
		<i>amasiet</i>	/a.maˈsiet/	'its spur (of rooster)'	[ʔəməˈsje:tʰ ʔəməˈsje:tʰ ʔəməˈsje:tʰ]	BH_0331_1_0057
		<i>ârmaset</i>	/ʔa:r.maˈsiet/	'rooster's spur'	[ʔa:rməˈsje:tʰ]	NM_0403_3_0303
masoy		<i>mosoy</i>	/mɔˈsoj/	'fleshy side of the arm above wrist'	[mɔˈsoj mɔˈsoj mɔˈsoj]	BH_0327_3_0141
masû		<i>kut masoy</i>	/kut.maˈsoj/	'fleshy side of the arm above wrist'	[kʊt məˈsoj kʊt məˈsoj kʊt məˈsoj]	NM_0403_3_0168
		<i>masû</i>	/maˈsu:/	'sugar cane'	[məˈsu: məˈsu: məˈsu:]	BH_0327_1_0052
		<i>masû</i>	/maˈsu:/	'sugar cane'	[məˈsu: məˈsu: məˈsu:]	NM_0403_2_0055
		<i>masû</i>	/maˈsu:/	'sugar cane'	[məˈsu: məˈsu: məˈsu:]	NB_0412_1_0017
matây		<i>matây</i>	/maˈta:j/	'lower belly (below navel)'	[məˈta:j məˈta:j məˈta:j]	BH_0327_3_0022
		<i>matây</i>	/maˈta:j/	'lower belly (below navel)'	[məˈta:j məˈta:j məˈta:j]	NB_0412_1_0019
		<i>matây</i>	/maˈta:j/	'lower belly (below navel)'	[məˈta:j məˈta:j məˈta:j]	NM_0403_3_0027
mathin		<i>mathin</i>	/maˈtʰin/	'liver'	[məˈtʰin məˈtʰin məˈtʰin]	BH_0327_3_0112
		<i>mathin</i>	/maˈtʰin/	'liver'	[məˈtʰin məˈtʰin məˈtʰin]	NM_0403_3_0115
mathoy		<i>mathoy</i>	/maˈtʰoj/	'fly (winged insect)'	[məˈtʰoj məˈtʰoj məˈtʰoj]	BH_0327_2_0089
		<i>mathoy</i>	/maˈtʰoj/	'fly (winged insect)'	[məˈtʰoj məˈtʰoj məˈtʰoj]	NM_0403_2_0226
mathuong				[ʔəməˈtʰwo:ŋ ʔəməˈtʰwo:ŋ		
		<i>amathuong</i>	/a.maˈtʰuɔŋ/	'its comb (of a rooster)'	ʔəməˈtʰwo:ŋ]	BH_0327_3_0249
		<i>amathuong</i>	/a.maˈtʰuɔŋ/	'its comb (of a rooster)'	[ʔəməˈtʰwo:ŋ ʔəməˈtʰwo:ŋ	NM_0403_3_0283
matin		<i>matin</i>	/maˈtin/	'nail (body)'	[məˈtin məˈtin məˈtin]	NM_0403_3_0113
matin nâr		<i>matin nâr</i>	/ma.tinˈna:r/	'corner of the nail'	[mətinˈna:r mətinˈna:r]	BH_0327_3_0108
matip		<i>matin nâr</i>	/ma.tinˈna:r/	'corner of the nail'	[mətinˈna:r mətinˈna:r mətinˈna:r]	BH_0327_3_0110
		<i>matip</i>	/maˈtip/	'gadfly'	[məˈtʰip məˈtʰip məˈtʰip]	BH_0327_2_0087
		<i>matip</i>	/maˈtip/	'gadfly'	[məˈtʰip məˈtʰip məˈtʰip]	NM_0403_2_0224
may		<i>may</i>	/maj/	'fire'	[məj məj məj]	BH_0329_5_0165
		<i>may</i>	/maj/	'fire'	[məj məj məj]	BH_0410_4_0028
		<i>may</i>	/maj/	'fire'	[məj məj məj]	NM_0403_4_0204

may ra'êk	<i>may ra'êk</i>	/maj.ra'ʔe:k/	'embers'	[məj rə'ʔe:k məj rə'ʔe:k məj rə'ʔe:k]	BH_0329_5_0176
	<i>may ra'êk</i>	/maj.ra'ʔe:k/	'embers'	[məj rə'ʔe:k məj rə'ʔe:k məj rə'ʔe:k]	NM_0403_4_0211
may rahôl	<i>may rahôl</i>	/maj.ra'hô:l/	'charcoal'	[məj rə'hô:l məj rə'hô:l məj rə'hô:l]	BH_0329_5_0174
	<i>may rahôl</i>	/maj.ra'hô:l/	'charcoal'	[məj rə'hô:l məj rə'hô:l məj rə'hô:l]	NM_0403_4_0215
mâykhàng	<i>mâykhàng</i>	/ma:j'k'həŋ/	'face'	[ma:j'k'həŋ ma:j'k'həŋ ma:j'k'həŋ]	BH_0327_3_0120
	<i>mâykhàng</i>	/ma:j'k'həŋ/	'face'	[ma:j'k'həŋ ma:j'k'həŋ ma:j'k'həŋ]	NM_0403_3_0120
maykhû	<i>maykhû</i>	/maj'k'h'u:/	'smoke'	[məj'k'h'u: məj'k'h'u: məj'k'h'u:]	BH_0329_5_0167
	<i>maykhû</i>	/maj'k'h'u:/	'smoke'	[məj'k'h'u: məj'k'h'u: məj'k'h'u:]	NM_0403_4_0206
mâyrang	<i>maykhû</i>	/maj'k'h'u:/	'smoke'	[məj'k'h'u: məj'k'h'u: məj'k'h'u:]	NM_0403_4_0207
	<i>mâyrang</i>	/ma:j'ra:ŋ/	'plate'	[ma:j'ra:ŋ ma:j'ra:ŋ ma:j'ra:ŋ]	BH_0331_1_0296
mayser	<i>mâyrang</i>	/ma:j'ra:ŋ/	'plate'	[ma:j'ra:ŋ ma:j'ra:ŋ ma:j'ra:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0353
	<i>mayser</i>	/maj'ser/	'to move a fire (to a different place)'	[məj'ser məj'ser]	NM_0405_1_0053
mazû	<i>mazû</i>	/ma'zu:/	'rat'	[mə'zu: mə'dʒu: mə'zu:]	BH_0327_2_0095
	<i>mazû</i>	/ma'zu:/	'rat'	[mə'zu: mə'zu: mə'zu:]	NB_0412_1_0017
mazun	<i>mazû</i>	/ma'zu:/	'rat'	[mə'zu: mə'zu: mə'zu:]	NM_0403_2_0214
	<i>amazun</i>	/a.ma'zun/	'its urin'	[ʔəmə'zun ʔəmə'zun ʔəmə'zun]	BH_0327_3_0222
mê	<i>mazun</i>	/ma'zun/	'urin'	[mə'zun mə'zun mə'zun]	BH_0327_3_0225
	<i>mazun</i>	/ma'zun/	'urin'	[mə'zun mə'zun mə'zun]	NM_0403_3_0265
meng	<i>amê</i>	/a'me:/	'its meat'	[ʔə'me: ʔə'me: ʔə'me:]	BH_0327_3_0210
	<i>mê</i>	/me:/	'meat'	[me: me: me:]	NM_0403_3_0253
mêngloy	<i>mê</i>	/me:/	'meat'	[me: me: me:]	BH_0410_4_0028
	<i>âmeng</i>	/a:'men/	's/he opens (his/her eyes)'	[ʔa:'men ʔa:'men ʔa:'men]	BH_0401_3_0418
met	<i>âmeng</i>	/a:'men/	's/he opens (his/her eyes)'	[ʔa:'men ʔa:'men ʔa:'men]	NM_0405_1_0664
	<i>âmeng</i>	/a:'men/	's/he opens (his/her eyes)'	[ʔa:'men ʔa:'men ʔa:'men]	NM_0405_2_0011
milak	<i>zâna: ameng</i>	/i'za:na: a'men/	's/he stays awake at night'	[i'za:na: 'men 'za:na: 'men 'za:na: 'men]	NM_0405_2_0015
	<i>meng</i>	/men/	'to open (one's eyes)'	[men men men]	JM_0331_4_0471
min	<i>meng</i>	/men/	'to open (one's eyes)'	[men men men]	JM_0331_4_0472
	<i>mêngloy</i>	/me:ŋ'loj/	'porch, veranda'	[mje:ŋ'loj me:ŋ'loj me:ŋ'loj]	NM_0404_1_0332
miring	<i>âmet</i>	/a:'met/	's/he mashes (food)'	[ʔa:'met ʔa:'met ʔa:'met]	BH_0410_2_0019
	<i>ânmet</i>	/a:n'met/	's/he mashes (food)'	[ʔa:n'met ʔa:n'met ʔa:n'met]	BH_0401_3_0566
mit	<i>ânmet</i>	/a:n'met/	's/he mashes (food)'	[ʔa:n'met ʔa:n'met ʔa:n'met]	NM_0405_2_0060
	<i>milak</i>	/mi'lak/	'lie/falsehood'	[mi'lək mi'lək mi'lək]	BH_0331_1_0466
mitkhâ	<i>milak</i>	/mi'lak/	'lie/falsehood'	[mi'lək mi'lək mi'lək]	NM_0404_2_0041
	<i>âmin</i>	/a:'min/	'(food) is cooked, (fruit) is ripe'	[ʔa:'min ʔa:'min ʔa:'min]	BH_0331_5_0377
mitngoy	<i>âmin</i>	/a:'min/	'(food) is cooked, (fruit) is ripe'	[ʔa:'min ʔa:'min ʔa:'min]	NM_0404_2_0375
	<i>miring</i>	/mi'riŋ/	'human'	[mi:'riŋ mi'riŋ mi'riŋ]	BH_0327_2_0085
mitrathî	<i>miring</i>	/mi'riŋ/	'human'	[mi:'riŋ mi'riŋ mi'riŋ]	NM_0403_2_0222
	<i>mit</i>	/mit/	'eye'	[mit mit mit]	BH_0327_3_0095
mitrathî	<i>mit</i>	/mit/	'eye'	[mit mit mit]	NM_0403_3_0104
	<i>amit</i>	/a'mit/	'his/her eye'	[ʔə'mit ʔə'mit ʔə'mit]	BH_0410_2_0019
mitnârtî	<i>amitkhâ</i>	/a.mit'k'h'a:/	'his/her gallbladder'	[ʔəmit'k'h'a: ʔəmit'k'h'a: ʔəmit'k'h'a:]	BH_0331_1_0052
	<i>amitkhâ</i>	/a.mit'k'h'a:/	'his/her gallbladder'	[ʔəmit'k'h'a: ʔəmit'k'h'a: ʔəmit'k'h'a:]	BH_0331_1_0053
mizân	<i>amitkhâ</i>	/a.mit'k'h'a:/	'his/her gallbladder'	[ʔəmit'k'h'a: ʔəmit'k'h'a: ʔəmit'k'h'a:]	NM_0403_3_0301
	<i>mitnârtî</i>	/mit.na:r'ti:/	'eyelid'	[mitna:r'ti: mitna:r'ti: mitna:r'ti:]	BH_0327_3_0102
mô	<i>mitngoy</i>	/mit'ŋoj/	'white of the eye'	[mit'ŋoj mit'ŋoj mit'ŋoj]	BH_0327_3_0097
	<i>mitrathî</i>	/mit.ra'thi:/	'tears'	[mitra'thi: mitra'thi: mitra'thi:]	BH_0327_3_0100
mô	<i>mitrathî</i>	/mit.ra'thi:/	'tears'	[midra'thi: midra'thi: midra'thi:]	NM_0403_3_0108
	<i>mizân</i>	/mi'za:n/	'yesterday'	[mi'za:n mi'za:n mi'za:n]	BH_0331_5_0526
mô	<i>mizân</i>	/mi'za:n/	'yesterday'	[mi'za:n mi'za:n mi'za:n]	NM_0404_2_0448
	1 <i>ânmo</i>	/a:n'mo:/	's/he is short of time'	[ʔa:n'mo: ʔa:n'mo: ʔa:n'mo:]	BH_0331_5_0360
mol	<i>ânmo</i>	/a:n'mo:/	's/he is short of time'	[ʔa:n'mo: ʔa:n'mo: ʔa:n'mo:]	NM_0404_2_0355
	2 <i>âmô</i>	/a:'mo:/	's/he is stupid'	[ʔa:'mo: ʔa:'mo: ʔa:'mo:]	BH_0331_5_0109
mol	<i>âmô</i>	/a:'mo:/	's/he is stupid'	[ʔa:'mo: ʔa:'mo: ʔa:'mo:]	NM_0404_2_0160
	<i>âmol</i>	/a:'mol/	'it is blunt (needle, knife, etc.)'	[ʔa:'mol ʔa:'mol ʔa:'mol]	BH_0331_5_0188
	<i>âmol</i>	/a:'mol/	'it is blunt (needle, knife, etc.)'	[ʔa:'mol ʔa:'mol ʔa:'mol]	NM_0404_2_0232

mong	<i>sin mongroy</i>	/sin mɔŋ'roj/	'(you guys) finish the work!'	[ˈsin mɔŋ'roj ˈsin mɔŋ'roj ˈsin mɔŋ'roj]	NM_0405_1_0248
	<i>âmong</i>	/a:ˈmɔŋ/	's/he finishes'	[ʔa:ˈmɔŋ a:ˈmɔŋ ʔa:ˈmɔŋ ʔa:ˈmɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0004
	<i>âmong</i>	/a:ˈmɔŋ/	's/he stops (working, etc.)'	[ʔa:ˈmɔŋ ʔa:ˈmɔŋ ʔa:ˈmɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_1124
môr	<i>âmôr</i>	/a:ˈmɔ:r/	's/he cuts (a branch from a tree)'	[ʔa:ˈmɔ:r ʔa:ˈmɔ:r ʔa:ˈmɔ:r]	BH_0331_5_0638
	<i>(thing bâk)</i>	/tʰiŋˈba:k/		[tʰiŋˈba:k ʔa:ˈmɔ:r ʔa:ˈmɔ:r]	
	<i>âmôr</i>	a:ˈmɔ:r/	's/he cuts down a tree-brunch'	ʔa:ˈmɔ:r]	NM_0405_1_0021
môt	<i>môt</i>	/mɔ:t/	'(domestic) banana'	[mɔ:t mɔ:t mɔ:t]	BH_0327_1_0040
			'bunch/stalk of bananas (bearing several hands)'	[mɔ:t zi:l mɔ:t zi:l mɔ:t zi:l]	BH_0327_1_0036
	<i>môt zîl</i>	/mɔ:tˈzi:l/	'bunch/stalk of bananas (bearing several hands)'	[mɔ:tˈzi:l mɔ:tˈzi:l mɔ:tˈzi:l]	NM_0403_2_0084
môtbuo moton	<i>môtbuo</i>	/mɔ:tˈbuɔ/	'banana leaf'	[mɔ:tˈbwo: mɔ:tˈbwo: mɔ:tˈbwo:]	BH_0327_1_0116
	<i>moton</i>	/mɔˈtɔn/	'front'	[mɔˈtɔn mɔˈtɔn mɔˈtɔn]	BH_0329_5_0060
	<i>moton</i>	/mɔˈtɔn/	'front'	[mɔˈtɔn mɔˈtɔn mɔˈtɔn]	NM_0403_4_0065
môy	<i>ân môy</i>	/a:nˈmɔ:j/	's/he rubs, crushes (something between two flat surfaces)'	[ʔa:nˈmɔ:j ʔa:nˈmɔ:j ʔa:nˈmɔ:j]	NM_0405_2_0065
	<i>ân môy</i>	/a:nˈmɔ:j/	's/he rubs, crushes (something between two flat surfaces)'	[ʔa:nˈmɔ:j ʔa:nˈmɔ:j ʔa:nˈmɔ:j]	BH_0401_3_0575
	<i>moynû</i>	/mɔjˈnu:/	'daughter-in-law'	[mojˈnu: mojˈnu: mojˈnu:]	BH_0329_5_0340
moynû	<i>kamoy nû</i>	/ka.mɔjˈnu:/	'my daughter-in-law'	[kəmojˈnu: kəmojˈnu: kəmojˈnu:]	NM_0404_1_0150
	<i>moyruoy</i>	/mɔjˈruɔj/	'wedding'	[mojˈrwo:j mojˈrwo:j mojˈrwo:j]	BH_0410_4_0025
	<i>moyruoy</i>	/mɔjˈruɔj/	'wedding'	[mojˈrwo:j mojˈrwo:j mojˈrwo:j]	NM_0404_1_0139
moyruoy	<i>moyruoy</i>	/mɔjˈruɔj/	'wedding'	[mojˈrwo:j mojˈrwo:j mojˈrwo:j]	NM_0404_2_0456
	<i>moysâ</i>	/mɔjˈsa:/	'bride'	[mojˈsa: mojˈsa: mojˈsa:]	BH_0329_5_0336
	<i>kamû</i>	/kaˈmu:/	'I see'	[kəˈmu: kəˈmu: kəˈmu:]	NB_0412_1_0045
moysâ mû	<i>âmû</i>	/a:ˈmu:/	's/he sees'	[ʔa:ˈmu: ʔa:ˈmu: ʔa:ˈmu:]	BH_0401_3_0022
	<i>âmû</i>	/a:ˈmu:/	's/he sees'	[ʔa:ˈmu: ʔa:ˈmu: ʔa:ˈmu:]	NM_0405_1_0355
	<i>âmû</i>	/a:ˈmu:/	's/he sees'	[ʔa:ˈmɔ: ʔa:ˈmɔ: ʔa:ˈmɔ:]	JM_0331_4_0151
mûk	<i>mûk</i>	/mu:k/	'cubit (elbow to index finger tip)'	[mu:k mu:k mu:k]	BH_0331_1_0444
	<i>mûk khat</i>	/mu:kˈkʰat/	'one cubit (elbow to index finger tip)'	[mu:kˈkʰət mu:kˈkʰət mu:kˈkʰət]	NM_0404_2_0025
	<i>mukhây</i>	/muˈkʰa:j/	'kite (bird)'	[muˈkʰa:j muˈkʰa:j muˈkʰa:j]	NM_0403_2_0218
mukhây mul	<i>mul</i>	/mul/	'body hair'	[mɔl mɔl mɔl]	BH_0327_3_0080
	<i>kamul</i>	/kaˈmul/	'my body hair'	[kəˈmɔl kəˈmɔl kəˈmɔl]	NM_0403_3_0079
	<i>mulây</i>	/muˈla:j/	'radish'	[mɔˈla:j mɔˈla:j mɔˈla:j]	BH_0327_1_0062
mulây mulrî	<i>mulrî</i>	/mulˈri:/	'blanket'	[mɔlˈdri: mɔlˈdri: mɔlˈdri:]	BH_0331_1_0355
	<i>mulrî</i>	/mulˈri:/	'blanket'	[mɔlˈdri: mɔlˈdri: mɔlˈdri:]	BH_0331_1_0357
	<i>mulrî</i>	/mulˈri:/	'blanket'	[mɔlˈdri: mɔlˈdri: mɔlˈdri:]	NM_0404_1_0398
mun munisî	<i>munsuk</i>	/munˈsuk/	'appropriatae/designated place'	[mɔnˈsuk mɔnˈsuk mɔnˈsuk]	NM_0403_4_0163
	<i>munisî</i>	/mu.niˈsi:/	'human'	[muniˈsi: muniˈsi: muniˈsi:]	NM_0403_2_0221
	<i>muol</i>	/muɔl/	'hill'	[mwo:l mwo:l mwo:l]	BH_0329_5_0149
muol	<i>muol</i>	/muɔl/	'hill'	[mwo:l mɔ:l mɔ:l]	NM_0403_4_0184
	<i>pâr inmuom</i>	/pa:rinˈmuɔm/	'flower budding'	[pa:r inˈmo:m pa:r inˈmo:m]	NM_0403_2_0047
muom	<i>ânmuom</i>	/a:nˈmuɔm/	'it buds (flower plant)'	[ʔa:nˈmo:m]	NM_0403_2_0046
	<i>mûr</i>	/mu:r/	'mouth (outside)'	[mu:r mu:r mu:r]	BH_0327_3_0090
	<i>mûrtum</i>	/mu:rˈtum/	'mouth (outside)'	[mu:rˈtɔm mu:rˈtɔm mu:rˈtɔm]	NM_0403_3_0133
muy'ôt	<i>muy'ôt</i>	/mujˈʔɔ:t/	'cotton gin (wheeled device for separating cotton from seeds)'	[mujˈʔɔ:t mujˈʔɔ:t mujˈʔɔ:t]	BH_0331_1_0195
	<i>muy'ôt</i>	/mujˈʔɔ:t/	'cotton gin (wheeled device for separating cotton from seeds)'	[mujˈʔɔ:t mujˈʔɔ:t mujˈʔɔ:t]	NM_0404_1_0268
	<i>muy'ôt</i>	/mujˈʔɔ:t/	'cotton gin (wheeled device for separating cotton from seeds)'	[mujˈʔɔ:t mujˈʔɔ:t mujˈʔɔ:t]	NM_0405_2_0086
nâ	<i>anâ</i>	/aˈna:/	's/he is sick, it aches'	[əˈna: əˈna: əˈna:]	NB_0412_1_0043
	<i>anâ</i>	/aˈna:/	's/he is sick, it aches'	[ʔəˈna: ʔəˈna: ʔəˈna:]	BH_0331_5_0128
	<i>ânâ</i>	/a:ˈna:/	's/he is sick, it aches'	[ʔa:ˈna: ʔa:ˈna: ʔa:ˈna:]	NM_0404_2_0183
ânâ	<i>ânâ</i>	/a:ˈna:/	's/he is sick, it aches'	[ʔa:ˈna: ʔa:ˈna: ʔa:ˈna:]	NM_0404_2_0188
	<i>nâ'an</i>	/na:ˈʔan/	'(uncooked) vegetables'	[na:ˈʔən na:ˈʔən na:ˈʔən]	BH_0327_1_0048
nâ'an	<i>nâ'an aring</i>	/na:ˈʔan aˈriŋ/	'fresh vegetables'	[na:ˈʔən əˈriŋ na:ˈʔən əˈriŋ]	NM_0403_2_0051
	<i>anal</i>	/aˈnal/	'membrane (on jackfruit seed)'	[ʔəˈnəl ʔəˈnəl ʔəˈnəl]	BH_0327_1_0098
	<i>anal</i>	/aˈnal/	'membrane (on jackfruit seed)'	[ʔəˈnəl ʔəˈnəl ʔəˈnəl]	NM_0403_2_0121

nāl	<i>annāl</i>	/anˈna:l/	'it is slippery'	[ʔənˈna:l ʔənˈna:l ʔənˈna:l]	BH_0331_5_0151
	<i>ānnāl</i>	/a:nˈna:l/	'it is slippery'	[ʔa:nˈna:l ʔa:nˈna:l ʔa:nˈna:l]	NM_0404_2_0206
	<i>ānnāl</i>	/a:nˈna:l/	'it is slippery'	[ʔa:nˈna:l ʔa:nˈna:l ʔa:nˈna:l]	NM_0405_1_0458
nam	<i>ānam</i>	/aːˈnam/	's/he pushes (with hands)'	[ʔaːˈnəm ʔaːˈnəm ʔaːˈnəm]	BH_0401_3_0587
	<i>ānam</i>	/aːˈnam/	's/he pushes (with hands)'	[ʔaːˈnəm ʔaːˈnəm ʔaːˈnəm]	NM_0405_2_0076
nām	<i>annām</i>	/anˈna:m/	'it is smooth'	[ʔənˈna:m ʔənˈna:m ʔənˈna:m]	BH_0331_5_0346
	<i>ānnām</i>	/a:nˈna:m/	'it is smooth'	[ʔa:dˈna:m ʔa:nˈna:m ʔa:nˈna:m]	NM_0404_2_0342
	<i>annām</i>	/anˈna:m/	'it is smooth'	[ʔənˈna:m ʔənˈna:m ʔənˈna:m]	NM_0404_2_0475
nang	<i>ānang</i>	/aːˈnaŋ/	's/he is stupid (lacks knowledge)'	[ʔaːˈnəŋ ʔaːˈnəŋ ʔaːˈnəŋ]	BH_0331_5_0110
	<i>ānang</i>	/aːˈnaŋ/	's/he is stupid (lacks knowledge)'	[ʔaːˈnəŋ ʔaːˈnəŋ ʔaːˈnəŋ]	NM_0404_2_0162
nāng	1 <i>annāng</i>	/anˈna:ŋ/	'(liquid) is thick'	[ʔənˈna:ŋ ʔənˈna:ŋ ʔənˈna:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0241
	<i>ānnāng</i>	/a:nˈna:ŋ/	'(liquid) is thick'	[ʔa:nˈna:ŋ ʔa:nˈna:ŋ ʔa:nˈna:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0266
nāng	2 <i>ānāng</i>	/aːˈna:ŋ/	's/he wants/needs'	[ʔaːˈna:ŋ ʔaːˈna:ŋ ʔaːˈna:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0191
	<i>ānāng</i>	/aːˈna:ŋ/	's/he wants/needs'	[ʔaːˈna:ŋ ʔaːˈna:ŋ ʔaːˈna:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0263
	<i>anāng</i>	/aːˈna:ŋ/	's/he wants/needs'	[ʔəˈna:ŋ ʔəˈna:ŋ ʔəˈna:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0480
nangtūk	<i>nangtūk</i>	/naŋˈtu:k/	'tomorrow'	[nəŋˈtu:k nəŋˈtu:k nəŋˈtu:k]	BH_0331_5_0505
	<i>nangtūk</i>	/naŋˈtu:k/	'tomorrow'	[nəŋˈtu:k nəŋˈtu:k nəŋˈtu:k]	NM_0404_2_0444
nap	<i>nap</i>	/nap/	'snot (nasal mucus)'	[nəp̚ nəp̚ nəp̚]	BH_0327_3_0086
	<i>nap</i>	/nap/	'snot (nasal mucus)'	[nəp̚ nəp̚ nəp̚]	NM_0403_3_0102
nāpor	<i>nāpor</i>	/naːˈpɔr/	'banana leaf'	[naːˈpɔr naːˈpɔr naːˈpɔr]	BH_0327_1_0118
nār	<i>nār</i>	/na:r/	'nose'	[na:r na:r na:r]	BH_0327_3_0082
	<i>nār</i>	/na:r/	'nose'	[na:r na:r na:r]	NM_0403_3_0097
	<i>nār</i>	/na:r/	'nose'	[na:r na:r na:r]	NM_0403_3_0099
nārthep	<i>nārthep</i>	/na:rˈtʰep/	'nasal wing'	[na:rˈtʰɛ:p̚ na:rˈtʰɛ:p̚ na:rˈtʰɛ:p̚]	BH_0327_3_0084
nāt	<i>annāt</i>	/anˈna:t/	'it is sticky'	[ʔənˈna:t ʔənˈna:t ʔənˈna:t]	BH_0331_5_0169
	<i>annāt</i>	/anˈna:t/	'it is sticky'	[ʔənˈna:t ʔənˈna:t ʔənˈna:t]	BH_0331_5_1090
	<i>ānnāt</i>	/a:nˈna:t/	'it is sticky'	[ʔa:nˈna:t ʔa:nˈna:t ʔa:nˈna:t]	NM_0404_2_0219
	<i>ānnāt</i>	/a:nˈna:t/	'it is sticky'	[ʔa:nˈna:t ʔa:nˈna:t ʔa:nˈna:t]	NM_0404_2_0345
natak	<i>natak</i>	/naˈtak/	'a broad and long leaf used in rituals (similar to a small banana leaf)'	[nəˈtək̚ nəˈtək̚ nəˈtək̚]	NM_0403_2_0136
nāthiel	<i>nāthiel</i>	/naːˈtʰial/	'a broad and long leaf on which food is served (similar to a small banana leaf)'	[naːˈtʰje:l naːˈtʰje:l naːˈtʰje:l]	BH_0327_1_0114
	<i>nāthiel</i>	/naːˈtʰial/	'a broad and long leaf on which food is served (similar to a small banana leaf)'	[naːˈtʰje:l naːˈtʰje:l naːˈtʰje:l]	NM_0403_2_0138
nay	<i>ānay</i>	/aːˈnaj/	's/he is rich'	[ʔaːˈnej ʔaːˈnej ʔaːˈnej]	BH_0331_5_0282
	<i>ānay</i>	/aːˈnaj/	's/he is rich'	[ʔaːˈnəj ʔaːˈnəj ʔaːˈnəj]	NM_0404_2_0298
	1 <i>nây</i>	/na:j/	'child (son/daughter)'	[na:j na:j na:j]	BH_0329_5_0284
nây	2 <i>anây</i>	/aːˈna:j/	'it is near'	[ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j]	BH_0331_5_0481
	<i>ānây</i>	/aːˈna:j/	'it is near'	[aːˈna:j ʔaːˈna:j aːˈna:j]	BH_0410_3_0007
	<i>ānây</i>	/aːˈna:j/	'it is near'	[ʔaːˈna:j ʔaːˈna:j ʔaːˈna:j]	NM_0404_2_0427
nây	3 <i>anây</i>	/aːˈna:j/	'its dense sap (tree), pus (animal)'	[ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j]	BH_0327_1_0112
	<i>anây</i>	/aːˈna:j/	'its dense sap (tree), pus (animal)'	[ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j]	BH_0410_3_0007
	<i>anây</i>	/aːˈna:j/	'its dense sap (tree), pus (animal)'	[əˈna:j ʔəˈna:j əˈna:j]	BH_0329_5_0004
	<i>anây</i>	/aːˈna:j/	'its dense sap (tree), pus (animal)'	[ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j]	NM_0403_2_0134
nây nûpang	<i>nây nûpang</i>	/na:j.nuːˈpaŋ/	'daughter'	[na:j nuːˈpəŋ na:j nuːˈpəŋ na:j nuːˈpəŋ]	BH_0329_5_0288
	<i>nây nûpang</i>	/na:j.nuːˈpaŋ/	'daughter'	[na:j nuːˈpəŋ na:j nuːˈpəŋ na:j nuːˈpəŋ]	BH_0331_1_0081
	<i>nây nûpang</i>	/na:j.nuːˈpaŋ/	'daughter'	[na:j nuːˈpəŋ na:j nuːˈpəŋ na:j nuːˈpəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0058
nây pasal	<i>nây pasal</i>	/na:j.paˈsal/	'son'	[na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl]	BH_0329_5_0286
	<i>nây pasal</i>	/na:j.paˈsal/	'son'	[na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl]	BH_0331_1_0080
	<i>nây pasal</i>	/na:j.paˈsal/	'son'	[na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl]	NM_0404_1_0056
nây nû	<i>kanây nû</i>	/ka.na:jˈnu:/	'my younger sister'	[kəna:jˈnuː kəna:jˈnuː kəna:jˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0066
	<i>nây nû</i>	/na:jˈnu:/	'younger sister'	[na:jˈnuː na:jˈnuː na:jˈnuː]	BH_0329_5_0292
nây pā	<i>kanây pā</i>	/ka.na:jˈpa:/	'my younger brother'	[kəna:jˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0064
	<i>nây pā</i>	/na:jˈpa:/	'younger brother'	[na:jˈpaː na:jˈpaː na:jˈpaː]	BH_0329_5_0290
nây pang	<i>nây pang</i>	/na:jˈpaŋ/	'child (8-10 years old)'	[na:jˈpəŋ na:jˈpəŋ na:jˈpəŋ]	BH_0329_5_0282
	<i>nây pang</i>	/na:jˈpaŋ/	'child (8-10 years old)'	[na:jˈpəŋ na:jˈpəŋ na:jˈpəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0075
nây tē	<i>nây tē</i>	/na:jˈte:/	'baby'	[na:jˈteː na:jˈteː na:jˈteː]	BH_0329_5_0280
	<i>nây tē</i>	/na:jˈte:/	'baby'	[na:jˈteː na:jˈteː na:jˈteː]	NM_0404_1_0070

nê	kanê	/ka'ne:/	'my mother's younger sister'	[kə'ne: kə'ne:]	NM_0404_1_0103
nêk	tuy nêk katî	/tuj 'ne:k ka'ti:/	'I will drink water'	[tuj 'ne:k kə'ti: 'ne:k kə'ti:]	NM_0405_1_0174
	ânêk	/a:'ne:k/	's/he drinks (also, eats rice)'	[ʔa:'ne:kʔa:'ne:kʔa:'ne:k]	BH_0331_5_0929
nel	ânel	/a:'nel/	's/he pushes (something into a tight space, e.g. sack)'	[ʔa:'nelʔa:'nelʔa:'nel]	BH_0401_3_0594
	ânel	/a:'nel/	's/he pushes (something into a tight space, e.g. sack)'	[ʔa:'nelʔa:'nelʔa:'nel]	NM_0405_2_0082
	ânel	/a:'nel/	's/he pushes (something into a tight space, e.g. sack)'	[ʔa:'nelʔa:'nelʔa:'nel]	BH_0410_3_0041
nêl	ânêl	/a:'ne:l/	's/he separates seeds (from cotton)'	[ʔa:'ne:lʔa:'ne:lʔa:'ne:l]	BH_0401_3_0596
	ânêl	/a:'ne:l/	's/he separates seeds (from cotton)'	[ʔa:'ne:lʔa:'ne:lʔa:'ne:l]	BH_0410_3_0041
	pat ânêl	/pat a'ne:l/	's/he separates seeds from cotton'	[pət ə'nje:l pət ə'nje:l pət ə'nje:l]	NM_0405_2_0088
nêê	nêê	/ne:'ne:/	'mother's younger sister'	[ne:'ne: ne:'ne: ne:'ne:]	BH_0329_5_0314
	nêê	/ne:'ne:/	'mother's younger sister'	[ne:'ne: ne:'ne: ne:'ne:]	BH_0410_2_0005
	nêê	/ne:'ne:/	'mother's younger sister'	[ne:'ne: ne:'ne: ne:'ne:]	NM_0404_1_0102
	kanêê	/ka.ne:'ne:/	'my mother's younger sister'	[kəne:'ne: kəne:'ne: kəne:'ne:]	NM_0404_1_0104
ner	ner	/ner/	'lip'	[nər nər nər]	BH_0327_3_0072
	kaner	/ka'ner/	'my lip'	[kə'nər kə'nər kə'nər]	NM_0403_3_0081
nerkhamul	nerkhamul	/ner.kʰa'mul/	'moustache'	[nərkhə'mul nərkhə'mul]	BH_0327_3_0074
	nerkhamul	/ner.kʰa'mul/	'moustache'	[nərkhə'mul nərkhə'mul]	NM_0403_3_0083
ngâ	ngâ	/ŋa:/	'fish'	[ŋa: ŋa: ŋa:]	BH_0331_1_0239
	ngâ	/ŋa:/	'fish'	[ŋa: ŋa: ŋa: ŋa:]	NM_0404_1_0298
	angâ	/a'ŋa:/	'his/her fish'	[ə'ŋa: ʔə'ŋa: ʔə'ŋa:]	NB_0412_1_0043
ngâk	ângâk	/a:'ŋa:k/	's/he waits'	[ʔa:'ŋa:kʔa:'ŋa:kʔa:'ŋa:k]	NM_0405_2_0169
ngalchân	ngalchân	/ŋal'tʃa:n/	'hornet'	[ŋəl'tʃa:n ŋəl'tʃa:n ŋəl'tʃa:n]	BH_0327_2_0081
	ngalchân	/ŋal'tʃa:n/	'hornet'	[ŋəl'tʃa:n ŋəl'tʃa:n ŋəl'tʃa:n]	NM_0403_2_0216
ngam	1 ângam	/a:'ŋam/	's/he is brave'	[ʔa:'ŋəm ʔa:'ŋəm ʔa:'ŋəm]	BH_0331_5_0462
	angam	/a'ŋam/	's/he is brave'	[ʔə'ŋəm ʔə'ŋəm ʔə'ŋəm]	NM_0404_2_0412
ngam	2 ânngam	/a:n'ŋam/	's/he rests'	[ʔa:n'ŋəm ʔa:n'ŋəm ʔa:n'ŋəm]	BH_0401_3_0321
	ânngam	/a:n'ŋam/	's/he rests'	[ʔa:n'ŋəm ʔa:n'ŋəm ʔa:n'ŋəm]	NM_0405_1_0578
	ânngam	/a:n'ŋam/	's/he rests'	[ʔa:n'ŋəm ʔa:n'ŋəm ʔa:n'ŋəm]	JM_0331_4_0389
ngâman	ngâman	/ŋa:'man/	'fishing'	[ŋa:'mən ŋa:'mən ŋa:'mən]	BH_0331_1_0241
	ngâman	/ŋa:'man/	'fishing'	[ŋa:'mən ŋa:'mən ŋa:'mən]	NM_0404_1_0300
ngar	ângar	/a:'ŋar/	'it is hard (to pressure)'	[ʔa:'ŋər ʔa:'ŋər ʔa:'ŋər]	BH_0331_5_0339
	ângar	/a:'ŋar/	'it is hard (to pressure)'	[ʔa:'ŋər ʔa:'ŋər ʔa:'ŋər]	BH_0331_5_0385
	ângar	/a:'ŋar/	'it is hard (to pressure)'	[ʔa:'ŋər ʔa:'ŋər ʔa:'ŋər]	BH_0331_5_0392
	ângar	/a:'ŋar/	'it is hard (to pressure)'	[ʔa:'ŋər ʔa:'ŋər ʔa:'ŋər]	NM_0404_2_0338
ngay	ângay	/a:'ŋaj/	'it is sharp(-edged) (e.g. knife)'	[ʔa:'ŋəj ʔa:'ŋəj ʔa:'ŋəj]	BH_0331_5_0186
	ângay	/a:'ŋaj/	'it is sharp(-edged) (e.g. knife)'	[ʔa:'ŋəj ʔa:'ŋəj ʔa:'ŋəj]	NM_0404_2_0230
ngây	ânrangây	/a:n.ra'ŋa:j/	's/he listens'	[ʔa:nʰrə'ŋa:j ʔa:nʰrə'ŋa:j]	BH_0401_3_0178
	ânrangây	/a:n.ra'ŋa:j/	's/he listens'	[ʔa:nʰrə'ŋa:j ʔa:nʰrə'ŋa:j]	NM_0405_1_0467
	ânrangây	/a:n.ra'ŋa:j/	's/he listens'	[ʔa:nʰrə'ŋa:j ʔa:nʰrə'ŋa:j]	JM_0331_4_0257
ngê	ânngê	/a:n'ŋe:/	's/he reconciles'	[ʔa:n'ŋe: ʔan'ŋe: ʔan'ŋe:]	BH_0401_4_0052
	ânngê	/a:n'ŋe:/	's/he reconciles'	[ʔa:n'ŋe: ʔa:n'ŋe:j ʔa:n'ŋe:j]	NM_0405_2_0149
ngil	ânngil	/a:n'ŋil/	's/he forgets'	[ʔa:n'ŋil ʔa:n'ŋil ʔa:n'ŋil]	BH_0401_3_0203
	âmangil	/a:ma'ŋil/	's/he forgets'	[ʔa:ma'ŋil ʔa:ma'ŋil ʔa:ma'ŋil]	NM_0405_1_0488
	ânngil	/a:n'ŋil/	's/he forgets'	[ʔa:n'ŋil ʔa:n'ŋil ʔa:n'ŋil]	JM_0331_4_0267
ngim	ângim	/a:'ŋim/	'it sinks'	[ʔa:'ŋim ʔa:'ŋim ʔa:'ŋim]	BH_0401_3_0661
	tuyâ angim	/tu.ja: a'ŋim/	'it sinks in water'	[tuja:'ŋim tuja:'ŋim tuja:'ŋim]	NM_0405_2_0124
ngoy	ângoy	/a:'ŋoj/	'it is white'	[ʔa:'ŋoj ʔa:'ŋoj ʔa:'ŋoj]	BH_0331_5_0011
	ângoy	/a:'ŋoj/	'it is white'	[ʔa:'ŋoj ʔa:'ŋoj ʔa:'ŋoj]	BH_0410_3_0046
	ângoy	/a:'ŋoj/	'it is white'	[ʔa:'ŋoj ʔa:'ŋoj ʔa:'ŋoj]	NM_0404_2_0062
ngôy	ngôy	/ŋo:j/	'a type of fishing trap'	[ŋo:j ŋo:j ŋo:j]	BH_0410_3_0046
	ngôy	/ŋo:j/	'a type of fishing trap'	[ŋo:j ŋo:j ŋo:j]	BH_0331_1_0252
	ngôy	/ŋo:j/	'a type of fishing trap'	[ŋo:j ŋo:j ŋo:j]	NM_0404_1_0308
	angôy	/a'ŋo:j/	'his/her fishing trap'	[ʔə'ŋo:j ʔə'ŋo:j ʔə'ŋo:j]	BH_0410_3_0046
nguy	ânnguy	/a:n'ŋuj/	's/he is sad'	[ʔa:n'ŋuj ʔa:n'ŋuj ʔa:n'ŋuj]	NM_0404_2_0431

	<i>kay</i>	/kaj			
	<i>Manikbond-â</i>	Ma.nik'bon.da:			
	<i>nî sôm 'om</i>	ni:'sɔ:m 'ʔɔm	[kəj ma:nik'bon.da: ni:'sɔ:m 'ʔɔm		
nî	1 <i>katî</i>	ka'ti:/	'I will stay 10 days in Manikbond'	kə'ti: 'ʔɔm kə'ti: 'ʔɔm kə'ti:]	NM_0403_4_0096
nî	2 <i>kanî</i>	/ka'ni:/	'my father's sister'	[kə'ni: kə'ni: kə'ni:]	NM_0404_1_0090
nîk	<i>ânnîk</i>	/a:n'ni:k/	's/he shakes (tree)'	[ʔa:n'ni:k ʔa:n'ni:k ʔa:n'ni:k]	BH_0401_4_0166
	<i>ânnîk</i>	/a:n'ni:k/	's/he shakes (tree)'	[ʔa:n'ni:k ʔa:n'ni:k ʔa:n'ni:k]	NM_0405_2_0209
nikhuo	<i>nikhuo</i>	/ni'k'wɔ:/	'day (including night?)'	[ni'k'wɔ: ni'k'wɔ: ni'k'wɔ:]	BH_0329_5_0072
nim	1 <i>annim</i>	/an'nim/	'(wall, water, etc.) is dirty'	[ʔən'nim ʔən'nim ʔən'nim]	BH_0331_5_0319
				[k'hɔ: n'nim k'hɔ: ən'nim k'hɔ	
nim	2 <i>khuo annim</i>	/k'hɔ an'nim/	'it is cloudy'	ən'nim]	BH_0329_5_0186
				[k'hɔ: a:n'nim k'hɔ a:n'nim k'hɔ	
	<i>khuo ânnim</i>	/k'hɔ a:n'nim/	'it is cloudy'	a:n'nim]	NM_0403_4_0225
	<i>himâhi</i>				
	<i>maymay</i>	/hi'ma:.hi			
nimak	<i>nimak</i>	maj'maj ni'mak/	'it is not a trivial thing'	[hi'ma:hi məj'məj ni'mək]	NM_0405_1_0643
	<i>nimak</i>	/ni'mak/	's/he is not (negative copula)'	[ni'mək ni'mək ni'mək]	BH_0401_3_0384
	<i>nimak</i>	/ni'mak/	's/he is not (negative copula)'	[ni'mək ni'mək ni'mək]	JM_0331_4_0451
nîni	<i>nîni</i>	/ni:'ni:/	'father's sister'	[ni:'ni: ni:'ni: ni:'ni:]	BH_0329_5_0312
	<i>nîni</i>	/ni:'ni:/	'father's sister'	[ni:'ni: ni:'ni: ni:'ni:]	BH_0410_2_0005
nisâ	<i>nisâ</i>	/ni'sa:/	'sun'	[ni'sa: ni'sa: ni'sa:]	BH_0329_5_0070
	<i>nisâ</i>	/ni'sa:/	'sun'	[ni'sa: ni'sa: ni'sa:]	NM_0403_4_0090
nok	1 <i>ânnok</i>	/a:n'nɔk/	'(room, etc.) is messy'	[ʔa:n'nɔk ʔa:n'nɔk ʔa:n'nɔk]	NM_0405_1_0193
	<i>annok</i>	/an'nɔk/	'(room, etc.) is messy'	[ʔən'nɔk ʔən'nɔk ʔən'nɔk]	BH_0331_5_0307
	<i>ânnok</i>	/a:n'nɔk/	'(room, etc.) is messy'	[ʔa:n'nɔk ʔa:n'nɔk ʔa:n'nɔk]	NM_0404_2_0315
nok	2 <i>ânok</i>	/a:n'ɔk/	's/he shakes (horizontally)'	[ʔa:n'ɔk ʔa:n'ɔk ʔa:n'ɔk]	BH_0401_4_0149
	<i>ânnok</i>	/a:n'nɔk/	's/he shakes (horizontally)'	[ʔa:n'nɔk ʔa:n'nɔk ʔa:n'nɔk]	BH_0401_4_0151
	<i>ânnok</i>	/a:n'nɔk/	's/he shakes (horizontally)'	[ʔa:n'nɔk ʔa:n'nɔk ʔa:n'nɔk]	NM_0405_2_0205
				[sa:jpuj' nɔn sa:jpuj' nɔn	
non	<i>sâypuy non</i>	/sa:j.puj'nɔn/	'elephant's trunk'	sa:jpuj' nɔn]	NM_0403_3_0293
	<i>anon</i>	/a' nɔn/	'its trunk (of an elephant)'	[ʔə' nɔn ʔə' nɔn ʔə' nɔn]	BH_0327_3_0243
nônô	<i>nônô</i>	/nɔ:'nɔ:/	'great grand-mother'	[nɔ:'nɔ: nɔ:'nɔ: nɔ:'nɔ:]	BH_0410_2_0009
nôt	<i>hâ anôt</i>	/ha: a' nɔ:t/	's/he brushes his/her teeth'	[ha: 'nɔ:t ha: 'nɔ:t ha: 'nɔ:t]	JM_0331_4_0072
	<i>annôt</i>	/an' nɔ:t/	's/he scrubs (also brushes teeth, etc.)'	[ʔən' nɔ:t ʔən' nɔ:t ʔən' nɔ:t]	BH_0331_5_1239
	<i>(mâyâng)</i>	/ma:j'ra:ŋ/		[ʔa:n' nɔ:t ʔa:n' nɔ:t ʔa:n' nɔ:t]	
	<i>ânnôt</i>	a:n' nɔ:t/	's/he scrubs (plate)'	ma:j'ra:ŋ ʔa:n' nɔ:t ʔa:n' nɔ:t]	NM_0405_1_0311
noy	<i>ânnoy</i>	/a:n' nɔj/	'it is soft (to pressure)'	[ʔa:n' nɔj ʔa:n' nɔj ʔa:n' nɔj]	BH_0331_5_0342
	<i>ânnoy</i>	/a:n' nɔj/	'it is soft (to pressure)'	[ʔa:n' nɔj ʔa:n' nɔj ʔa:n' nɔj]	NM_0404_2_0340
nû	<i>nû</i>	/nu:/	'mother'	[nu: nu: nu:]	BH_0329_5_0276
	<i>kanû</i>	/ka'nu:/	'my mother'	[kə'nu: kə'nu: kə'nu:]	NB_0412_1_0045
	<i>kanû</i>	/ka'nu:/	'my mother'	[kə'nu: kə'nu: kə'nu:]	NM_0404_1_0054
nuk	<i>ânuk</i>	/a:'nuk/	's/he pulls'	[ʔa:'nɔk ʔa:'nɔk ʔa:'nɔk]	BH_0331_5_1042
	<i>ânuk</i>	/a:'nuk/	's/he pulls'	[ʔa:'nɔk ʔa:'nɔk ʔa:'nɔk]	NM_0405_1_0225
nûk	<i>nûktieng</i>	/nu:k'tiəŋ/	'back (direction)'	[nuk'tje:ŋ nuk'te:ŋ nuk'te:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0067
	<i>nûk</i>	/nu:k/	'behind, back (direction)'	[nu:k nu:k nu:k]	BH_0329_5_0062
nûnû	<i>nûnû</i>	/nu:'nu:/	'mother'	[nu:'nu: nu:'nu: nu:'nu:]	BH_0410_2_0009
nuoy	<i>nuoy</i>	/nuɔj/	'down'	[nwo:j nwo:j nwo:j]	BH_0329_5_0068
	<i>nuoytieng</i>	/nuɔj'tiəŋ/	'downward direction'	[no:j'tje:ŋ no:j'tje:ŋ no:j'tje:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0071
	<i>annuoy</i>	/an'nuɔj/	'it is low'	[ʔən'nwoj ʔən'nwoj ʔən'nwoj]	BH_0331_5_0076
	<i>annuoy</i>	/an'nuɔj/	'it is low'	[ʔən'no:j ʔən'no:j ʔən'no:j]	NM_0404_2_0124
nûpang	<i>nûpang</i>	/nu:'paŋ/	'woman'	[nu:'pəŋ nu:'pəŋ nu:'pəŋ]	BH_0331_1_0089
	<i>nûpang</i>	/nu:'paŋ/	'woman'	[nu:'pəŋ nu:'pəŋ nu:'pəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0181
nûpangtê	<i>nûpangtê</i>	/nu:.paŋ'te:/	'baby girl'	[nupəŋ'te: nupəŋ'te: nupəŋ'te:]	NM_0404_1_0068
nuy	<i>ânnyuy</i>	/a:n'nuj/	's/he laughs'	[ʔa:n'nuj ʔa:n'nuj ʔa:n'nuj]	BH_0401_3_0323
	<i>ânnyuy</i>	/a:n'nuj/	's/he laughs'	[ʔa:n'nuj ʔa:n'nuj ʔa:n'nuj]	NM_0405_1_0580
	<i>ânnyuy</i>	/a:n'nuj/	's/he laughs'	[ʔa:n'nuj ʔa:n'nuj ʔa:n'nuj]	JM_0331_4_0391
'ô	<i>â'ô</i>	/a:'ʔɔ:/	'(bird) broods'	[ʔa:'ʔɔ: ʔa:'ʔɔ: ʔa:'ʔɔ:]	BH_0401_3_0011
	<i>â'ô</i>	/a:'ʔɔ:/	'(bird) broods'	[ʔa:'ʔɔ: ʔa:'ʔɔ: ʔa:'ʔɔ:]	NM_0405_1_0341
	<i>â'ô</i>	/a:'ʔɔ:/	'(bird) broods'	[ʔa:'ʔɔ: ʔa:'ʔɔ: ʔa:'ʔɔ:]	JM_0331_4_0127
ochay	<i>ochay</i>	/ɔ'tfaj/	'traditional priest'	[ɔ'tfəj ɔ'tfəj ɔ'tfəj]	BH_0329_5_0267
	<i>ochay</i>	/ɔ'tfaj/	'traditional priest'	[ɔ'tfəj ɔ'tfəj ɔ'tfəj]	NM_0404_1_0039
'ôk	<i>ân'ôk</i>	/a:n'ʔɔ:k/	's/he is blocked'	[ʔa:n'ʔɔ:k ʔa:n'ʔɔ:k ʔa:n'ʔɔ:k]	BH_0401_3_0363
	<i>ân'ôk</i>	/a:n'ʔɔ:k/	's/he is blocked'	[ʔa:n'ʔɔ:k ʔa:n'ʔɔ:k ʔa:n'ʔɔ:k]	NM_0405_1_0628

	<i>ân'ôk</i>	/a:n'ɔ:k/	's/he is blocked'	[ʔa:n'ɔ:k'ʔa:n'ɔ:k'ʔa:n'ɔ:k]	JM_0331_4_0439
'ôkpâ	<i>'ôkpâ</i>	/ɔ:k'pa:/	'eclipse'	[ɔ:k'pa: ɔ:k'pa: ɔ:k'pa:]	BH_0329_5_0214
	<i>'ôkpâ</i>	/ɔ:k'pa:/	'eclipse'	[ɔ:k'pa: ɔ:k'pa: ɔ:k'pa:]	NM_0403_4_0251
'ol	<i>â'ol</i>	/a:'ɔl/	'it is easy'	[ʔa:'ɔl'ʔa:'ɔl'ʔa:'ɔl]	BH_0331_5_0327
	<i>â'ol</i>	/a:'ɔl/	'it is easy'	[ʔa:'ɔl'ʔa:'ɔl'ʔa:'ɔl]	NM_0404_2_0330
'om	<i>â'om</i>	/a:'ɔm/	's/he stays, exists'	[ʔa:'ɔm'ʔa:'ɔm'ʔa:'ɔm]	BH_0401_3_0360
	<i>â'om</i>	/a:'ɔm/	's/he stays, exists'	[ʔa:'ɔm'ʔa:'ɔm'ʔa:'ɔm]	NM_0405_1_0625
	<i>â'om</i>	/a:'ɔm/	's/he stays, exists'	[ʔa:'ɔm'ʔa:'ɔm'ʔa:'ɔm]	JM_0331_4_0432
'ong	1 <i>ân'ong</i>	/a:n'ɔŋ/	'it has a hole'	[ʔa:n'ɔŋ'ʔa:n'ɔŋ'ʔa:n'ɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0086
	<i>inkhâr</i>	/in'k'h'a:r		[ʔin'k'h'a:r mæ'ɔŋɔ: ʔin'k'h'a:r	
'ong	2 <i>ma'ongrô</i>	ma'ɔŋ.rɔ:/	'open the door!'	mæ'ɔŋɔ: ʔin'k'h'a:r mæ'ɔŋɔ:]	NM_0405_1_0499
	<i>ân'ong</i>	/a:n'ɔŋ/	's/he opens (door)'	[ʔa:n'ɔŋ'ʔa:n'ɔŋ'ʔa:n'ɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0232
	<i>ân'ong</i>	/a:n'ɔŋ/	's/he opens (door)'	[ʔa:n'ɔŋ'ʔa:n'ɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0285
	<i>ma'ong</i>	/ma'ɔŋ/	'to open (door)'	[mæ'ɔŋ mæ'ɔŋ mæ'ɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0282
'op	<i>â'op</i>	/a:'ɔp/	's/he safeguards (babies, children, etc.)'	[ʔa:'ɔp'ʔa:'ɔp'ʔa:'ɔp]	NM_0405_1_0340
'ôt	<i>â'ôt</i>	/a:'ɔt/	's/he waits, looks after'	[ʔa:'ɔt'ʔa:'ɔt'ʔa:'ɔt]	BH_0410_2_0021
	<i>â'ôt</i>	/a:'ɔt/	's/he waits, looks after'	[ʔa:'ɔt'ʔa:'ɔt'ʔa:'ɔt]	BH_0401_4_0094
	<i>â'ôt</i>	/a:'ɔt/	's/he waits, looks after'	[ʔa:'ɔt'ʔa:'ɔt'ʔa:'ɔt]	NM_0405_2_0168
	<i>ân'ôt</i>	/a:n'ɔt/	's/he waits, looks after'	[ʔa:n'ɔt'ʔa:n'ɔt'ʔa:n'ɔt]	BH_0410_2_0021
p(h)il	<i>pil</i>	/pil/	'soil'	[pɪl pɪl pɪl]	NM_0403_4_0167
	<i>phil</i>	/p'hil/	'soil'	[p'hil p'hil p'hil]	BH_0329_5_0141
p(h)ilvut	<i>philvut</i>	/p'hil'vut/	'dust'	[p'hil'vɔt'p'hil'vɔt'p'hil'vɔt]	BH_0329_5_0143
	<i>pilvut</i>	/pil'vut/	'dust'	[pil'vɔt'pil'vɔt'pil'vɔt]	NM_0403_4_0169
	<i>pilvut</i>	/pil'vut/	'dust'	[pil'vɔt'pil'vɔt'pil'vɔt]	NM_0404_2_0324
pâ	<i>pâ</i>	/pa:/	'father'	[pa: pa: pa:]	BH_0329_5_0278
	<i>kapâ</i>	/ka'pa:/	'my father'	[kə'pa: kə'pa: kə'pa:]	NM_0404_1_0052
palep	<i>pelep</i>	/pe'lep/	'butterfly'	[pɛ'lep'pɛ'lep'pɛ'lep]	BH_0327_2_0079
	<i>palep</i>	/pa'lep/	'butterfly'	[pə'lep'pə'lep'pə'lep]	NM_0403_2_0232
pâm	<i>pâm</i>	/pa:m/	'swidden field with felled trees'	[pa:m pa:m pa:m]	BH_0331_1_0211
	<i>pâm</i>	/pa:m/	'swidden field with felled trees'	[pa:m pa:m pa:m]	NM_0404_1_0285
pan	<i>âpan</i>	/a:'pan/	's/he approaches'	[ʔa:'pən'ʔa:'pən'ʔa:'pən]	BH_0401_3_0499
	<i>âpan</i>	/a:'pan/	's/he approaches'	[ʔa:'pən'ʔa:'pən'ʔa:'pən]	NM_0405_2_0021
pang	<i>apang</i>	/a'paŋ/	'his/her side'	[ʔə'pəŋ'ʔə'pəŋ'ʔə'pəŋ]	NM_0403_4_0079
pangâk	<i>pangâk</i>	/pa'ŋa:k/	'father's younger brother'	[pə'ŋa:k'pə'ŋa:k'pə'ŋa:k]	BH_0329_5_0310
	<i>pangâk</i>	/pa'ŋa:k/	'mother's younger sister's husband'	[pə'ŋa:k'pə'ŋa:k'pə'ŋa:k]	BH_0329_5_0323
	<i>kapangâk</i>	/ka.pa'ŋa:k/	'my father's younger brother'	[kəpə'ŋa:k'kəpə'ŋa:k'kəpə'ŋa:k]	NM_0404_1_0094
	<i>kapangâk</i>	/ka.pa'ŋa:k/	'my mother's younger sister's husband'	[kəpə'ŋa:k'kəpə'ŋa:k'kəpə'ŋa:k]	NM_0404_1_0107
par	<i>pat apar</i>	/pat a'par/	'(ripe) cotton pod opens'	[pət'ʔə'pər'ʔə'pər'ʔə'pər]	NM_0405_1_0102
	<i>apar</i>	/a'par/	'it blooms, spreads'	[ə'pər'ə'pər'ə'pər]	NB_0412_1_0034
	<i>apar</i>	/a'par/	'it blooms, spreads'	[ʔə'pər'ʔə'pər'ə'pər]	NB_0412_1_0035
pâr	<i>pâr</i>	/pa:r/	'flower, petal (of flower)'	[pa:r pa:r pa:r]	NB_0412_1_0035
	<i>pâr</i>	/pa:r/	'flower, petal (of flower)'	[pa:r pa:r pa:r]	BH_0327_1_0044
	<i>pâr</i>	/pa:r/	'flower, petal (of flower)'	[pa:r pa:r pa:r]	NM_0403_2_0045
parek	<i>âparek</i>	/a:.pa'rek/	's/he runs'	[ʔa:pə'rek'ʔa:pə'rek'ʔa:pə'rek]	BH_0331_5_0855
	<i>âparek</i>	/a:.pa'rek/	's/he runs'	[ʔa:pə'rek'ʔa:pə'rek'ʔa:pə'rek]	NM_0405_1_0118
	<i>âparek</i>	/a:.pa'rek/	's/he runs'	[ʔa:pə'rek'ʔa:pə'rek'ʔa:pə'rek]	NM_0405_1_0123
				[pa:r' mwo:m pa:r' mwo:m	
pârmuom	<i>pârmuom</i>	/pa:r'muɔm/	'flower bud'	pa:r' mwo:m]	BH_0327_1_0046
pasal	<i>pasal</i>	/pa'sal/	'man'	[pə'səl'pə'səl'pə'səl]	BH_0331_1_0089
	<i>pasal</i>	/pa'sal/	'man'	[pə'səl'pə'səl'pə'səl]	NM_0404_1_0179
pat	<i>pat</i>	/pat/	'cotton'	[pət'pət'pət]	BH_0331_1_0193
	<i>pat</i>	/pat/	'cotton'	[pət'pət'pət]	NM_0404_1_0261
patêr	1 <i>patêr</i>	/pa'te:r/	'father's older brother'	[pə'te:r'pə'te:r'pə'te:r]	BH_0329_5_0308
	<i>kapatêr</i>	/ka.pa'te:r/	'my father's older brother'	[kəpə'tje:r'kəpə'te:r'kəpə'te:r]	NM_0404_1_0092
patêr	2 <i>patêr</i>	/pa'te:r/	'mother's older sister's husband'	[pə'te:r'pə'te:r'pə'te:r]	BH_0329_5_0318
	<i>kapatêr</i>	/ka.pa'te:r/	'my mother's older sister's husband'	[kəpə'te:r'kəpə'te:r'kəpə'te:r]	NM_0404_1_0112
			'raw cotton with seeds from swidden		
patmuol	<i>patmuol</i>	/pat'muɔl/	field'	[pət' mwo:l'pət' mwo:l'pət' mo:l]	NM_0405_2_0084
patung	<i>patung</i>	/pa'tun/	'type of edible mushroom'	[pa'tun'pa'tun'pa'tun]	BH_0327_1_0028
	<i>patung</i>	/pa'tun/	'type of edible mushroom'	[pə'tun'pə'tun'pə'tun]	NM_0403_2_0032
pay	1 <i>ânpay</i>	/a:n'paj/	'it is lost'	[ʔa:n'pəj'ʔa:n'pəj'ʔa:n'pəj]	BH_0401_3_0456
	<i>ânpay</i>	/a:n'paj/	'it is lost'	[ʔa:n'pəj'ʔa:n'pəj'ʔa:n'pəj]	NM_0405_1_0681

pay	ânpay	/a:n' paj/	'it is lost'	[ʔa:n' paj ʔa:n' paj ʔa:n' paj]	JM_0331_4_0507
	2 âpay	/a: 'paj/	's/he throws away, discards'	[ʔa: 'paj ʔa: 'paj ʔa: 'paj]	BH_0331_5_0953
	âpay	/a: 'paj/	's/he throws away, discards'	[ʔa: 'paj ʔa: 'paj ʔa: 'paj]	BH_0401_3_0443
pêk	âpay	/a: 'paj/	's/he throws away, discards'	[ʔa: 'paj ʔa: 'paj ʔa: 'paj]	NM_0405_1_0185
	1 anpêk	/an' pe:k/	'it is flat and wide'	[ʔan' pe:k ʔan' pe:k ʔan' pe:k]	BH_0331_5_0556
	anpêk	/an' pe:k/	'it is flat and wide'	[ʔan' pe:k ʔan' pe:k ʔan' pe:k]	NM_0404_2_0477
pêk	2 âpêk	/a: 'pe:k/	's/he gives'	[ʔa: 'pe:k ʔa: 'pe:k ʔa: 'pe:k]	BH_0401_3_0185
	âpêk	/a: 'pe:k/	's/he gives'	[ʔa: 'pe:k ʔa: 'pe:k ʔa: 'pe:k]	NM_0405_1_0471
	âpêk	/a: 'pe:k/	's/he gives'	[ʔa: 'pe:k ʔa: 'pe:k ʔa: 'pe:k]	JM_0331_4_0261
pêl				's/he carries (something) on his/her back'	
	1 âpêl	/a: 'pe:l/		[ʔa: 'pe:l ʔa: 'pe:l ʔa: 'pe:l]	BH_0331_5_0651
				's/he carries (something) on his/her back'	
pêl	âpêl	/a: 'pe:l/		[ʔa: 'pe:l ʔa: 'pe:l ʔa: 'pe:l]	NM_0405_1_0045
	2 pêt	/pe:l/	'to carry on the back'	[pe:l pje:l pel]	NB_0412_1_0031
	pên	/a' pe:n/	'outside of it'	[ʔa' pe:n ʔa' pe:n ʔa' pe:n]	BH_0331_1_0284
pên	apên	/a' pe:n/	'outside of it'	[ʔa' pje:n ʔa' pje:n ʔa' pjen]	NB_0412_1_0029
	apên	/a' pe:n/	'outside of it'	[ʔa' pe:n ʔa' pe:n ʔa' pe:n]	BH_0410_4_0005
	apep	/a' pep/	'(side of?) his/her belly'	[ʔa' pɛp ʔa' pɛp ʔa' pɛ:p]	BH_0327_3_0018
pep	pepdil	/pep' dil/	'potbelly'	[pɛp' dɪl pɛp' dɪl]	NM_0403_3_0019
pet	ânpet	/a:n' pet/	's/he bites'	[ʔa:n' pɛt ʔa:n' pɛt ʔa:n' pɛt]	BH_0401_3_0663
	âpet	/a: 'pet/	's/he bites'	[a: 'pɛt a: 'pɛt ʔa: 'pɛt]	NB_0412_1_0027
	ânpet	/a:n' pet/	's/he bites'	[ʔa:n' pɛt ʔa:n' pɛt ʔa:n' pɛt]	NM_0405_2_0128
phâ	âphâ	/a: 'pʰa:/	's/he spreads (a cloth, etc.)'	[ʔa: 'pʰa: ʔa: 'pʰa: ʔa: 'pʰa:]	NM_0405_1_0484
	âphak	/a: 'pʰak/	'(food) is acrid'	[ʔa: 'pʰək ʔa: 'pʰək ʔa: 'pʰək]	BH_0331_5_0049
	âphak	/a: 'pʰak/	'(food) is acrid'	[ʔa: 'pʰək ʔa: 'pʰək ʔa: 'pʰək]	NM_0404_2_0108
phal	aphallok	/a.pʰal' lɔk/	'it is cut into half'	[ʔa:pʰər' lɔk ʔa:pʰəl' lɔk ʔa:pʰəl' lɔk]	NM_0404_2_0175
	âphal	/a: 'pʰal/	'it is semicircular, cut into half'	[ʔa: 'pʰəl ʔa: 'pʰəl ʔa: 'pʰəl]	NM_0404_2_0173
	âphal	/a: 'pʰal/	'it is semicircular, cut into half'	[ʔa: 'pʰəl ʔa: 'pʰəl ʔa: 'pʰəl]	BH_0331_5_0120
phalbî	phalbî	/pʰal' bi:/	'winter'	[pʰəl' bi: pʰəl' bi: pʰəl' bi:]	BH_0329_5_0105
	phalbî	/pʰal' bi:/	'winter'	[pʰəl' bi: pʰəl' bi: pʰəl' bi:]	NM_0403_4_0126
	1 ânphan	/a:n' pʰan/	'(mango) is fibrous'	[ʔa:n' pʰən ʔa:n' pʰən ʔa:n' pʰən]	BH_0327_1_0096
phan	ânphan	/a:n' pʰan/	'(mango) is fibrous'	[ʔa:n' pʰən ʔa:n' pʰən ʔa:n' pʰən]	NM_0403_2_0124
	2 âphan	/a: 'pʰan/	's/he weaves (bamboo fence)'	[ʔa: 'pʰən ʔa: 'pʰən ʔa: 'pʰən]	BH_0401_3_0532
phan				[bən ʔə' pʰən bən ʔə' pʰən bən ʔə' pʰən]	
	bang aphan	/baŋ a' pʰan/	's/he weaves a (bamboo) wall'	ə' pʰən]	NM_0405_2_0045
phân	ânphân	/a:n' pʰa:n/	'(paper, skin, etc.) is thin'	[ʔa:n' pʰa:n ʔa:n' pʰa:n ʔa:n' pʰa:n]	BH_0331_5_0237
phây				'(paper, skin, etc.) is thin'	
	ânphây	/a:n' pʰa:j/		[ʔa:n' pʰa:n ʔa:n' pʰa:n ʔa:n' pʰa:n]	NM_0404_2_0264
	1 âphây	/a: 'pʰa:j/	'(bottle) is slightly empty'	[ʔa: 'pʰa:j ʔa: 'pʰa:j ʔa: 'pʰa:j]	NM_0404_2_0369
phây	âphây	/a: 'pʰa:j/	'(bottle) is slightly empty'	[ʔa: 'pʰa:j ʔa: 'pʰa:j ʔa: 'pʰa:j]	BH_0331_5_0368
	2 phây	/pʰa:j/	'(paddy) field'	[pʰa:j pʰa:j pʰa:j]	BH_0329_5_0145
	phây	/pʰa:j/	'(paddy) field'	[pʰa:j pʰa:j pʰa:j]	NM_0403_4_0171
phâyvuo	phâyvuo	/pʰa:j' vuɔ:/	'storm'	[pʰa:j' vwo: pʰa:j' vwo: pʰa:j' vwo:]	BH_0329_5_0115
	phâyvuo	/pʰa:j' vuɔ:/	'storm'	[pʰa:j' vwo: pʰa:j' vwo: pʰa:j' vwo:]	NM_0403_4_0134
	phâyzôl	/pʰa:j' zɔ:l/	'plains (land)'	[pʰa:j' zɔ:l pʰa:j' zɔ:l pʰa:j' zɔ:l]	BH_0329_5_0147
phâyzôl	phâyzôl	/pʰa:j' zɔ:l/	'plains (land)'	[pʰa:j' zɔ:l pʰa:j' zɔ:l pʰa:j' zɔ:l]	NM_0403_4_0178
				[ʔəpʰek' pʰe: ʔəpʰek' pʰe:	
	aphekphê	/a.pʰek' pʰe:/	'its hood (of a snake), its gill cover (fish)'	ʔəpʰek' pʰe:]	NM_0403_3_0290
phêng				[ʔəpʰek' pʰe: ʔəpʰek' pʰe:	
	aphekphê	/a.pʰek' pʰe:/	'its hood (of a snake), its gill cover (fish)'	ʔəpʰek' pʰe:]	BH_0327_3_0239
	âphêng	/a: 'pʰe:ŋ/	'overripe, about to go bad (fruit)'	[ʔa: 'pʰe:ŋ ʔa: 'pʰe:ŋ ʔa: 'pʰe:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0105
phet	âphet	/a: 'pʰet/	's/he walks (e.g. a baby)'	[a: 'pʰɛt a: 'pʰɛt a: 'pʰɛt]	NB_0412_1_0027
phier	ânphier	/a:n' pʰiar/	's/he is a twin (i.e. has a twin sibling)'	[ʔa:n' pʰje:r ʔa:n' pʰje:r ʔa:n' pʰje:r]	BH_0329_5_0380
	âphiet	/a: 'pʰiat/	's/he sweeps'	[ʔa: 'pʰje:t ʔa: 'pʰje:t ʔa: 'pʰje:t]	BH_0401_3_0181
	âphiet	/a: 'pʰiat/	's/he sweeps'	[ʔa: 'pʰje:t ʔa: 'pʰje:t ʔa: 'pʰje:t]	NM_0405_1_0469
phîng	ânphiet	/a:n' pʰiat/	's/he sweeps'	[ʔa:n' pʰe:t ʔa:n' pʰe:t ʔa:n' pʰe:t]	JM_0331_4_0259
	aphîng	/a' pʰi:ŋ/	'its bladder'	[ʔa' pʰi:ŋ ʔa' pʰi:ŋ ʔa' pʰi:ŋ]	BH_0327_3_0219
	aphîngpuy	/a.pʰi:ŋ' puj/	'his/her stomach (inside body)'	[ʔəpʰi:ŋ' puj ʔəpʰi:ŋ' puj]	NM_0403_3_0259
phîngpuy				[ʔəpʰi:ŋ' puj ʔəpʰi:ŋ' puj]	
	aphîngpuy	/a.pʰi:ŋ' puj/	'his/her stomach (inside body)'	ʔəpʰi:ŋ' puj]	NM_0403_3_0261

phîr	ânphîr	/a:n'p'hi:r/	's/he is a twin (i.e. has a twin sibling)'	[ʔa:n'p'hi:r ʔa:n'p'hi:r ʔa:n'p'hi:r]	NM_0404_1_0121
phong	lêkhâ aphong	/le:'k'h'a: a'p'hj/	's/he opens a book (lifts the cover at a corner)'	[le:'k'h'a: ʔa'p'hj le:'k'h'a: ʔa'p'hj]	NM_0405_1_0505
	lêkhâ aphong	/le:'k'h'a: a'p'hj/	's/he opens a book (lifts the cover at a corner)'	[le:'k'h'a: 'p'hj le:'k'h'a: 'p'hj]	NM_0405_1_0511
	âphong	/a:'p'hj/	's/he uncovers (by lifting a cover at a corner), opens (book)'	[ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj]	BH_0401_3_0242
	âphong	/a:'p'hj/	's/he uncovers (by lifting a cover at a corner), opens (book)'	[ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj]	JM_0331_4_0279
phoy	âphoy	/a:'p'hj/	's/he dries (something)'	[ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj]	BH_0401_3_0197
	ânphoy	/a:n'p'hj/	's/he dries (something)'	[ʔa:n'p'hj ʔa:n'p'hj]	NM_0405_1_0293
	âphoy	/a:'p'hj/	's/he dries (something)'	[ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj]	BH_0331_5_0414
	âphoy	/a:'p'hj/	's/he dries (something)'	[ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj ʔa:'p'hj]	NM_0404_2_0383
phôy	ânphôy	/a:n'p'hj/	's/he uproots (weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:n'p'hj ʔa:n'p'hj ʔa:n'p'hj]	BH_0331_5_1203
	ânphôy	/a:n'p'hj/	's/he uproots (weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:n'p'hj ʔa:n'p'hj ʔa:n'p'hj]	NM_0405_1_0289
	ânphôy	/a:n'p'hj/	's/he uproots (weeds, etc.)'	[ʔa:n'p'hj ʔa:n'p'hj ʔa:n'p'hj]	JM_0331_4_0032
phûksân	phûksân	/p'h'u:k'sa:n/	'breath'	[p'h'u:k'sa:n p'h'u:k'sa:n p'h'u:k'sa:n]	BH_0327_3_0069
	phûksân	/p'h'u:k'sa:n/	'breath'	[p'h'u:k'sa:n p'h'u:k'sa:n p'h'u:k'sa:n]	NM_0403_3_0077
phûm	âphûm	/a:'p'h'u:m/	's/he buries (in soil, etc.)'	[ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m]	BH_0331_5_1177
	âphûm	/a:'p'h'u:m/	's/he buries (in soil, etc.)'	[ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m]	JM_0331_4_0022
	pilsûngâ	/pil'su:ŋa:		[pil'su:ŋa: 'p'h'u:m pil'su:ŋa: 'p'h'u:m]	NM_0405_1_0278
	âphûm	/a:'p'h'u:m/	's/he dips (something in liquid)'	[ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m]	BH_0331_5_1181
	âphûm	/a:'p'h'u:m/	's/he dips (something in liquid)'	[ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m]	NM_0405_1_0281
	âphûm	/a:'p'h'u:m/	's/he dips (something in liquid)'	[ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m ʔa:'p'h'u:m]	JM_0331_4_0024
phun	âphun	/a:'p'h'un/	's/he erects (a pillar, etc.)'	[ʔa:'p'h'un ʔa:'p'h'un ʔa:'p'h'un]	BH_0331_5_1168
	âphun	/a:'p'h'un/	's/he erects (a pillar, etc.)'	[ʔa:'p'h'un ʔa:'p'h'un ʔa:'p'h'un]	BH_0331_5_1173
	âphun	/a:'p'h'un/	's/he erects (a pillar, etc.)'	[ʔa:'p'h'un ʔa:'p'h'un ʔa:'p'h'un]	JM_0331_4_0017
	chapuy aphun	/tʃa'puj a'p'h'un/	's/he erects a pillar'	[tʃa'puj a'p'h'un tʃa'puj a'p'h'un]	NM_0405_1_0276
phûr	âphûr	/a:'p'h'u:r/	's/he fells (a tree)'	[ʔa:'p'h'u:r ʔa:'p'h'u:r ʔa:'p'h'u:r]	BH_0331_5_0627
	thing alien	/t'hiŋ a'lian		[t'hiŋ a'lije:n ʔa'p'h'u:r ʔa'p'h'u:r]	
	aphûr	a'p'h'u:r/	's/he fells a big tree'	ʔa'p'h'u:r/	NM_0405_1_0019
phut	1 aphut	/a'p'hut/	'its powder'	[ʔa'p'hut ʔa'p'hut ʔa'p'hut]	BH_0410_3_0007
	aphut	/a'p'hut/	'its powder'	[ʔa'p'hut ʔa'p'hut ʔa'p'hut]	BH_0331_1_0063
	aphut	/a'p'hut/	'its powder'	[ʔa'p'hut ʔa'p'hut ʔa'p'hut]	NM_0404_1_0024
phut	2 âphut	/a:'p'hut/	's/he starts'	[ʔa:'p'hut ʔa:'p'hut ʔa:'p'hut]	BH_0410_3_0007
	âphut	/a:'p'hut/	's/he starts'	[ʔa:'p'hut ʔa:'p'hut ʔa:'p'hut]	BH_0331_5_1159
	âphut	/a:'p'hut/	's/he starts'	[ʔa:'p'hut ʔa:'p'hut ʔa:'p'hut]	NM_0405_1_0271
	âphut	/a:'p'hut/	's/he starts'	[ʔa:'p'hut ʔa:'p'hut ʔa:'p'hut]	JM_0331_4_0012
pî	1 kapî	/ka'pi:/	'my grandmother'	[ka'pi: ka'pi: ka'pi:]	NM_0404_1_0079
pî	2 kapî	/ka'pi:/	'my mother's brother's wife'	[ka'pi: ka'pi: ka'pi:]	NM_0404_1_0116
pilpok	pilpok	/pil'pɔk/	'mud'	[pil'pɔk pil'pɔk pil'pɔk]	NM_0403_4_0242
pin	apin	/a'pin/	'his/her/its rump/buttock area'	[ʔa'pin ʔa'pin ʔa'pin]	BH_0410_4_0005
	kapin	/ka'pin/	'my buttock area'	[ka'pin ka'pin ka'pin]	NM_0403_3_0074
pintibieng	pintibieng	/pin.ti'bian/	'buttock'	[pintɪ'bjəŋ pintɪ'bjəŋ pintɪ'bjəŋ]	BH_0327_3_0067
pîpî	pîpî	/pi:pi:/	'grandmother'	[pi:pi: pi:pi: pi:pi:]	BH_0329_5_0300
pir	ânpir	/a:n'pir/	's/he kicks'	[ʔa:n'pir ʔa:n'pir]	NM_0405_1_0441
pok	âpok	/a:'pɔk/	'(road, etc.) is muddy'	[ʔa'pɔk ʔa'pɔk ʔa'pɔk]	BH_0329_5_0207
pol	1 ânpol	/a:n'pɔl/	's/he is busy'	[ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl]	BH_0331_5_0351
	ânpol	/a:n'pɔl/	's/he is busy'	[ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl]	BH_0410_4_0011
	ânpol	/a:n'pɔl/	's/he is busy'	[ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl]	NM_0404_2_0351
pol	2 ânpol	/a:n'pɔl/	's/he mixes'	[ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl]	BH_0331_5_1020
	ânpol	/a:n'pɔl/	's/he mixes'	[ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl ʔa:n'pɔl]	BH_0410_4_0011
	âmanpol	/a:..man'pɔl/	's/he mixes'	[ʔa:mən'pɔl ʔa:mən'pɔl]	NM_0405_1_0212
	âmanpol	/a:..man'pɔl/	's/he mixes'	[ʔa:mən'pɔl ʔa:mən'pɔl]	NM_0405_1_0214
pôl	âpôl	/a:'pɔ:l/	'it is pale in colour'	[ʔa:'pɔ:l ʔa:'pɔ:l ʔa:'pɔ:l]	BH_0331_5_0016
	âpôl	/a:'pɔ:l/	'it is pale in colour'	[ʔa:'pɔ:l ʔa:'pɔ:l ʔa:'pɔ:l]	NM_0404_2_0069
	âpôl	/a:'pɔ:l/	'it is pale in colour'	[ʔa:'pɔ:l ʔa:'pɔ:l ʔa:'pɔ:l]	BH_0410_4_0011
			's/he holds (something) next to his/her		
pom	âpom	/a:'pɔm/	body on his/her arms'	[ʔa:'pɔm ʔa:'pɔm ʔa:'pɔm]	BH_0401_3_0636

			's/he holds (something) next to his/her		
pop	<i>âpom</i>	/a:ˈpɔm/	body on his/her arms'	[ʔa:ˈpɔm ʔa:ˈpɔm ʔa:ˈpɔm]	NM_0405_2_0116
	<i>âpop</i>	/a:ˈpɔp/	'(skin, limb) has a cut'	[ʔa:ˈpɔp ʔa:ˈpɔp ʔa:ˈpɔp]	BH_0401_4_0056
	<i>âpop</i>	/a:ˈpɔp/	'(skin, limb) has a cut'	[ʔa:ˈpɔp ʔa:ˈpɔp ʔa:ˈpɔp]	NM_0405_2_0152
popvêng	<i>âpop</i>	/a:ˈpɔp/	'(skin, limb) has a cut'	[ʔa:ˈpɔp]	NM_0405_2_0154
	<i>popvêng</i>	/pɔpˈve:ŋ/	'window'	[pɔpˈve:ŋ pɔpˈve:ŋ pɔpˈve:ŋ]	BH_0331_1_0304
	<i>popvêng</i>	/pɔpˈve:ŋ/	'window'	[pɔpˈve:ŋ pɔpˈvje:ŋ pɔpˈvje:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0361
pû	<i>kapû</i>	/kaˈpu:/	'my grandfather'	[kəˈpu: kəˈpu: kəˈpu:]	NM_0404_1_0077
pum	1 <i>apum</i>	/aˈpum/	'his/her body, torso'	[ʔəˈpɔm ʔəˈpɔm ʔəˈpɔm]	BH_0327_3_0032
	<i>kapum</i>	/kaˈpum/	'my body, torso'	[kəˈpɔm kəˈpɔm kəˈpɔm]	NM_0403_3_0037
pum	2 <i>ânpum</i>	/a:nˈpum/	'it is spherical'	[ʔa:nˈpum ʔa:nˈpum ʔa:nˈpum]	BH_0331_5_0118
	<i>ânpum</i>	/a:nˈpum/	'it is spherical'	[ʔa:nˈpɔm ʔa:nˈpɔm ʔa:nˈpɔm]	NM_0404_2_0171
pung	<i>âpung</i>	/a:ˈpun/	's/he gets startled'	[ʔa:ˈpɔŋ ʔa:ˈpɔŋ ʔa:ˈpɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0468
	<i>âpung</i>	/a:ˈpun/	's/he gets startled'	[ʔa:ˈpun ʔa:ˈpun ʔa:ˈpun]	NM_0404_2_0419
puon	<i>puon</i>	/puɔn/	'cloth'	[pwo:n pwo:n pwo:n]	BH_0331_1_0176
	<i>puon</i>	/puɔn/	'cloth'	[pwo:n pwo:n pwo:n]	NM_0404_1_0244
puon rakol	<i>puon rakol</i>	/puɔn.raˈkɔl/	'(backstrap) loom'	[po:n rəˈkɔl po:n rəˈkɔl po:n rəˈkɔl]	BH_0331_1_0191
puonbom	<i>puon rakol</i>	/puɔn raˈkɔl/	'(backstrap) loom'	[po:n rəˈkɔl po:n rəˈkɔl po:n rəˈkɔl]	NM_0404_1_0263
	<i>puonbom</i>	/puɔnˈbɔm/	'women's skirt'	[po:nˈbɔm po:nˈbɔm po:nˈbɔm]	BH_0331_1_0180
puonhâk	<i>puonbom</i>	/puɔnˈbɔm/	'women's skirt'	[po:nˈbɔm pwo:nˈbɔm pwo:nˈbɔm]	NM_0404_1_0253
	<i>puonhâk</i>	/puɔnˈha:k/	'men's sawl'	[po:nˈha:k po:nˈha:k po:nˈha:k]	NM_0404_1_0249
	<i>puonvêl</i>	/puɔnˈve:l/	'women's shawl'	[po:nˈve:l po:nˈve:l po:nˈve:l]	BH_0331_1_0178
puonvêl	<i>puonvêl</i>	/puɔnˈve:l/	'women's shawl'	[po:nˈvje:l po:nˈvje:l po:nˈvje:l]	NM_0404_1_0246
puor	<i>âpuor</i>	/a:ˈpuɔr/	'it swells (e.g. a carcass)'	[ʔa:ˈpwo:r ʔa:ˈpwo:r ʔa:ˈpwo:r]	BH_0401_3_0609
	<i>âpuor</i>	/a:ˈpuɔr/	'it swells (e.g. a carcass)'	[ʔa:ˈpwo:r ʔa:ˈpwo:r ʔa:ˈpwo:r]	NM_0405_2_0099
pûpû	<i>pûpû</i>	/puˈpu:/	'grandfather'	[puˈpu: puˈpu: puˈpu:]	BH_0329_5_0298
pûr	<i>ânpûr</i>	/a:nˈpu:r/	's/he inserts his/her hand (into a hole)'	[ʔa:nˈpu:r ʔa:nˈpu:r ʔa:nˈpu:r]	BH_0331_5_0912
	<i>ânpûr</i>	/a:nˈpu:r/	's/he inserts his/her hand (into a hole)'	[ʔa:nˈpu:r ʔa:nˈpu:r ʔa:nˈpu:r]	NM_0405_1_0154
purûn	<i>purûn</i>	/puˈru:n/	'onion/garlic'	[pɔˈru:n pɔˈru:n pɔˈru:n]	BH_0327_1_0042
	<i>purûn</i>	/puˈru:n/	'onion/garlic'	[pɔˈru:n pɔˈru:n pɔˈru:n]	NM_0403_2_0043
put			's/he carries (something) on his/her		
	<i>ânput</i>	/a:nˈput/	shoulder'	[ʔa:nˈpɔt ʔa:nˈpɔt ʔa:nˈpɔt]	BH_0331_5_0649
pût	<i>raput</i>	/raˈput/	'to carry (something) on one's shoulder '	[rəˈpɔt rəˈpɔt rəˈpɔt]	NM_0405_1_0043
	<i>âpût</i>	/a:ˈpu:t/	's/he attempts'	[ʔa:ˈpu:t ʔa:ˈpu:t ʔa:ˈpu:t]	NM_0405_2_0190
puyngâk	<i>puyngâk</i>	/pujˈŋa:k/	'father's younger brother's wife'	[pujˈŋa:k pujˈŋa:k pujˈŋa:k]	BH_0329_5_0374
puytêr	<i>kapuyngâk</i>	/ka.pujˈŋa:k/	'my father's younger brother's wife'	[kəpujˈŋa:k kəpujˈŋa:k kəpujˈŋa:k]	NM_0404_1_0098
	1 <i>puytêr</i>	/pujˈte:r/	'father's older brother's wife'	[pujˈte:r pujˈte:r pujˈte:r]	BH_0329_5_0320
puytêr	<i>kapuytêr</i>	/ka.pujˈte:r/	'my father's older brother's wife'	[kəpujˈte:r kəpujˈte:r kəpujˈte:r]	NM_0404_1_0096
	2 <i>puytêr</i>	/pujˈte:r/	'mother's older sister'	[pujˈte:r pujˈte:r pujˈte:r]	BH_0329_5_0316
ra'âng	<i>kapuytêr</i>	/ka.pujˈte:r/	'my mother's older sister'	[kəpujˈte:r kəpujˈte:r kəpujˈte:r]	NM_0404_1_0110
	<i>ra'âng</i>	/raˈʔa:ŋ/	'light (n.)'	[həˈʔa:ŋ həˈʔa:ŋ həˈʔa:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0225
	<i>ra'âng</i>	/raˈʔa:ŋ/	'light (n.)'	[rəˈʔa:ŋ rəˈʔa:ŋ rəˈʔa:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0262
rachang	<i>ra'âng</i>	/raˈʔa:ŋ/	'light (n.)'	[rəˈʔa:ŋ rəˈʔa:ŋ rəˈʔa:ŋ rəˈʔa:ŋ]	NB_0412_1_0008
	<i>varachang</i>	/va.raˈtʃaŋ/	'bird's tail feathers'	[vəɾəˈtʃaŋ vəɾəˈtʃaŋ vəɾəˈtʃaŋ]	NM_0403_3_0280
radô	<i>arachang</i>	/a.raˈtʃaŋ/	'its tail feathers (of birds)'	[ʔəɾəˈtʃaŋ ʔəɾəˈtʃaŋ ʔəɾəˈtʃaŋ]	BH_0327_3_0238
	<i>radô</i>	/rɔˈdɔ:/	'dew'	[hɔˈdɔ: hɔˈdɔ: hɔˈdɔ:]	BH_0329_5_0127
	<i>radô</i>	/rɔˈdɔ:/	'dew'	[rəˈdɔ: rəˈdɔ: rəˈdɔ:]	NM_0403_4_0144
rahâ				[mɔ:drəˈha: mɔ:drəˈha:	
	<i>môt rahâ</i>	/mɔ:t.raˈha:/	'hand of bananas'	mɔ:drəˈha:]	NM_0403_2_0086
rahôr				[ʔəɾəˈha: ʔəɾəˈha: ʔəɾəˈha:	
	<i>arahâ</i>	/a.raˈha:/	'its hand (of bananas)'	ʔəɾəˈha:]	BH_0327_1_0037
	<i>rahôr</i>	/raˈhɔ:r/	'hill gorge (with a stream?)'	[hɔˈhɔ:r rəˈhɔ:r hɔˈhɔ:r]	BH_0329_5_0022
rahû	<i>rahôr</i>	/raˈhɔ:r/	'hill gorge (with a stream?)'	[hɔˈhɔ:r hɔˈhɔ:r hɔˈhɔ:r]	BH_0329_5_0153
	<i>rahôr</i>	/raˈhɔ:r/	'hill gorge (with a stream?)'	[rəˈhɔ:r rəˈhɔ:r rəˈhɔ:r]	NM_0403_4_0200
	<i>arahû</i>	/a.raˈhu:/	'its sound'	[ʔəɾəˈhu: ʔəɾəˈhu: ʔəɾəˈhu:]	NM_0403_4_0151
rahuon	<i>rahû</i>	/raˈhu:/	'sound'	[hɔˈhu: hɔˈhu: hɔˈhu:]	BH_0329_5_0129
	<i>rahuon</i>	/raˈhuɔn/	'garden'	[hɔˈhwo:n ɔˈhwo:n ɔˈhwo:n]	BH_0331_1_0172
	<i>rahuon</i>	/raˈhuɔn/	'garden'	[raˈhwo:n ɔˈhwo:n ɔˈhwo:n]	NM_0404_1_0242

rahuong	<i>arahuong</i>	/a.ra'huoŋ/	'its clump (of trees, bamboos, sugar-canes, etc.)'	[ʔərə'hwo:ŋ ʔərə'hwo:ŋ ʔərə'hwo:ŋ]	BH_0327_1_0094
	<i>arahuong</i>	/a.ra'huoŋ/	'its clump (of trees, bamboos, sugar-canes, etc.)'	[ʔərə'hwo:ŋ ʔərə'hwo:ŋ ʔərə'hwo:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0109
rakal	<i>rakal</i>	/ra'kal/	'bridge, ladder'	[h'ra'kəl h'ra'kəl h'ra'kəl]	BH_0331_1_0412
	<i>rakal</i>	/ra'kal/	'bridge, ladder'	[h'ra'kəl rə'kəl rə'kəl]	BH_0410_2_0028
	<i>rakal</i>	/ra'kal/	'bridge, ladder'	[h'ra'kəl rə'kəl rə'kəl]	NM_0404_2_0012
	<i>rakal</i>	/ra'kal/	'bridge, ladder'	[h'ra'kəl h'ra'kəl h'ra'kəl]	BH_0410_3_0037
rakam	<i>rakam</i>	/ra'kam/	'jaw'	[rə'kəm rə'kəm]	NM_0403_3_0086
	<i>rakam</i>	/ra'kam/	'jaw'	[h'ra'kəm rə'kəm rə'kəm]	NM_0403_3_0093
rakī	<i>arakī</i>	/a.ra'ki:/	'its horn (of animals)'	[ʔərə'ki: ʔərə'ki: ʔərə'ki:]	BH_0327_3_0217
	<i>arakī</i>	/a.ra'ki:/	'its horn (of animals)'	[ʔərə'ki: ʔərə'ki: ʔərə'ki:]	NM_0403_3_0257
rakil	<i>(a)rakil</i>	/(a.)ra'kil/	'(its) corner'	[ʔərə'kɪl ʔərə'kɪl rə'kɪl]	BH_0410_3_0037
	<i>rakil</i>	/ra'kil/	'its corner'	[ʔərə'kɪl ʔərə'kɪl ʔərə'kɪl]	BH_0331_1_0272
	<i>rakil</i>	/ra'kil/	'its corner'	[ʔərə'kɪl ʔərə'kɪl ʔərə'kɪl]	NM_0404_1_0318
rakû	<i>arakû</i>	/a.ra'ku:/	'its bunch (fruits, flowers, etc.)'	[ʔərə'ku: ʔərə'ku: ʔərə'ku:]	BH_0327_1_0090
	<i>arakû</i>	/a.ra'ku:/	'its bunch (fruits, flowers, etc.)'	[ʔərə'ku: ʔərə'ku: ʔərə'ku:]	NM_0403_2_0105
rakuong	<i>rakuong</i>	/ra'kuoŋ/	'boat'	[h'ra'kwo:ŋ h'ra'kwo:ŋ h'ra'kwo:ŋ]	BH_0331_1_0415
	<i>rakuong</i>	/ra'kuoŋ/	'boat'	[rə'kwo:ŋ rə'kwo:ŋ rə'kwo:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0010
râl	<i>anrâl</i>	/an'ra:l/	's/he is thirsty'	[ʔən'dra:l ʔən'dra:l ʔən'dra:l]	BH_0331_5_0501
	<i>anrâl</i>	/an'ra:l/	's/he is thirsty'	[ʔən'dra:l ʔən'dra:l ʔən'dra:l]	NM_0404_2_0440
râl rât	<i>râl rât</i>	/ra:l'ra:t/	'triumphant hero'	[ra:l'ra:t ra:l'ra:t ra:l'ra:t]	BH_0331_5_0464
	<i>râl rât</i>	/ra:l'ra:t/	'triumphant hero'	[ra:l'ra:t ra:l'ra:t ra:l'ra:t]	NM_0404_2_0417
ralay	<i>ralay</i>	/ra'laj/	'round winnowing pan'	[h'ra'ləj rə'ləj rə'ləj]	BH_0331_1_0066
	<i>ralay</i>	/ra'laj/	'round winnowing pan'	[rə'ləj rə'ləj rə'ləj]	NM_0404_1_0027
ralîm	<i>ralîm</i>	/ra'li:m/	'shadow'	[rə'li:m rə'li:m rə'li:m]	BH_0329_5_0219
raling	<i>thing ralîm</i>	/tʰiŋ.ra'li:m/	'shadow under a tree'	[tʰiŋ rə'li:m tʰiŋ rə'li:m tʰiŋ rə'li:m]	NM_0403_4_0253
	<i>raling</i>	/ra'liŋ/	'thorn'	[h'ra'liŋ h'ra'liŋ rə'liŋ]	BH_0327_1_0088
	<i>raling</i>	/ra'liŋ/	'thorn'	[h'ra'liŋ rə'liŋ rə'liŋ]	NM_0403_2_0103
ralô	<i>ralô</i>	/ra'lo:/	'joint (anatomy, e.g. wrist, ankle)'	[h'ra'lo: rə'lo: rə'lo:]	BH_0327_3_0139
	<i>kutbûr ralô</i>	/kut.bu:r.ra'lo:/	'wrist'	[kɔtbu:r rə'lo: kɔtbu:r rə'lo:]	NM_0403_3_0160
ralum	<i>aralum</i>	/a.ra'lum/	'its midrib (of a leaf)'	[ʔərə'lɔm ʔərə'lɔm ʔərə'lɔm]	BH_0327_1_0105
	<i>aralum</i>	/a.ra'lum/	'its midrib (of a leaf)'	[ʔərə'lɔm ʔərə'lɔm ʔərə'lɔm]	NM_0403_2_0128
ram	<i>ram</i>	/ram/	'forest'	[rəm rəm rəm]	BH_0329_5_0135
	<i>ram</i>	/ram/	'forest'	[rəm h'ram rəm]	NM_0403_4_0180
ramal	<i>(a)ramal</i>	/(a.)ra'mal/	'(its) grain (e.g. sand)'	[ʔərə'məl rə'məl rə'məl]	NB_0412_1_0044
	<i>(a)ramal</i>	/(a.)ra'mal/	'(its) grain (e.g. sand)'	[rə'məl rə'məl rə'məl ʔərə'məl]	NM_0403_4_0284
	<i>aramal</i>	/a.ra'mal/	'its grain (e.g. sand)'	[ʔərə'məl ʔərə'məl ʔərə'məl]	BH_0331_1_0043
ramang	<i>ramang</i>	/ra'maŋ/	'dream'	[h'ra'məŋ rə'məŋ rə'məŋ]	BH_0327_3_0052
	<i>ramang</i>	/ra'maŋ/	'dream'	[h'ra'məŋ rə'məŋ rə'məŋ]	NM_0403_3_0061
ramay	<i>aramay</i>	/a.ra'maj/	'its tail'	[ʔərə'məj ʔərə'məj ʔərə'məj]	NM_0403_3_0255
	<i>ramay</i>	/ra'maj/	'tail'	[rə'məj rə'məj rə'məj]	BH_0327_3_0215
	<i>ramay</i>	/ra'maj/	'tail'	[h'ra'məj rə'məj rə'məj]	BH_0410_3_0035
raming	<i>raming</i>	/ra'miŋ/	'name'	[h'ra'miŋ h'ra'miŋ h'ra'miŋ]	BH_0331_1_0461
	<i>raming</i>	/ra'miŋ/	'name'	[h'ra'miŋ rə'miŋ rə'miŋ]	NM_0404_2_0037
rampuy	<i>rampuy</i>	/ram'puj/	'dense forest'	[h'ram'puj h'ram'puj rəm'puj]	NB_0412_1_0042
lampuy	<i>lampuy</i>	/lam'puj/	'road, way'	[ləm'puj ləm'puj ləm'puj]	NB_0412_1_0042
ramsâ	<i>ramsâ</i>	/ram'sa:/	'wild animal'	[h'ram'sa: h'ram'sa: h'ram'sa:]	BH_0329_5_0137
	<i>ramsâ</i>	/ram'sa:/	'wild animal'	[rəm'sa: rəm'sa: rəm'sa:]	NM_0403_4_0182
ramuol	<i>ramuol</i>	/ra'muəl/	'world'	[h'ra'mwo:l rə'mwo:l h'ra'mwo:l]	BH_0329_5_0121
ramuy	<i>ramuy</i>	/ra'muj/	'spinning wheel (for making threads)'	[h'ra'muj rə'muj rə'muj]	NM_0404_1_0265
ranak	<i>aranak</i>	/a.ra'nak/	'his/her strength'	[ʔərə'nək ʔərə'nək ʔərə'nək]	NM_0403_4_0155
	<i>ranak</i>	/ra'nak/	'strength'	[h'ra'nək h'ra'nək h'ra'nək]	BH_0329_5_0133
rang	<i>ânrang</i>	/a:n'raŋ/	's/he hurries'	[ʔa:n'drəŋ ʔa:n'drəŋ ʔa:n'drəŋ]	BH_0401_3_0316
				[ʔa:n'drəŋ ʔa:n'drəŋ ʔa:mən'drəŋ]	
	<i>â(ma)nrang</i>	/a:(.ma)n'raŋ/	's/he hurries'	[ʔa:mən'drəŋ]	NM_0405_1_0572
râng	<i>ânrang</i>	/a:n'raŋ/	's/he hurries'	[ʔa:n'drəŋ ʔa:n'drəŋ ʔa:n'drəŋ]	JM_0331_4_0384
	<i>ârâng</i>	/a:'ra:ŋ/	'(cow, etc.) has variegated skin'	[ʔa:'ra:ŋ ʔa:'ra:ŋ ʔa:'ra:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0012
	<i>ârâng</i>	/a:'ra:ŋ/	'(cow, etc.) has variegated skin'	[ʔa:'ra:ŋ ʔa:'ra:ŋ ʔa:'ra:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0066
rangâ(k)	<i>rangâ</i>	/ra'ŋa:/	'five'	[rə'ŋa: rə'ŋa: rə'ŋa:]	BH_0331_5_0085
	<i>rangâ</i>	/ra'ŋa:/	'five'	[rə'ŋa: rə'ŋa: rə'ŋa:]	NM_0404_2_0134

rangal	<i>rangal</i>	/ra'ŋal/	'shin (part of leg)'	[ra'ŋal rə'ŋal rə'ŋal rə'ŋal]	NB_0412_1_0044
rângkachak	<i>rângkachak</i>	/ra:ŋ.ka'tjak/	'gold'	[^h ra:ŋkə'tjak ^h ra:ŋkə'tjak ^h ra:ŋkə'tjak]	BH_0329_5_0231
	<i>rângkachak</i>	/ra:ŋ.ka'tjak/	'gold'	[^h ra:ŋkə'tjak ^h ra:ŋkə'tjak ^h ra:ŋkə'tjak]	NM_0403_4_0274
ranû	<i>ranû</i>	/ra'nu:/	'breast'	[^h rə'nɔ: ^h rə'nɔ: rə'nɔ:]	BH_0327_3_0061
	<i>ranû</i>	/ra'nu:/	'breast'	[rə'nu: rə'nu: rə'nu:]	NM_0403_3_0067
ranutuy	<i>ranutuy</i>	/ra.nu'tuj/	'milk'	[rənu'tuj rənu'tuj rənu'tuj]	BH_0327_3_0063
râp	<i>ân râp</i>	/a:n'ra:p/	'it slopes upwards'	[ʔa:n ^d ra:p ʔa:n ^d ra:p ʔa:n ^d ra:p]	NM_0405_1_0157
rap rakel	<i>rap rakel</i>	/rap.ra'kel/	'rack above hearth (for smoking food, etc)'	[^h rəp rə'kel rəp rə'kel rəp rə'kel]	BH_0331_1_0167
	<i>rap rakel</i>	/rap.ra'kel/	'rack above hearth (for smoking food, etc)'	[^h rəp rə'kel rəp rə'kel rəp rə'kel]	BH_0410_2_0028
	<i>rap rakel</i>	/rap.ra'kel/	'rack above hearth (for smoking food, etc)'	[rəp rə'kel rəp rə'kel rəp rə'kel]	NM_0404_1_0240
	<i>rap rakel</i>	/rap.ra'kel/	'rack above hearth (for smoking food, etc)'	[rəp rə'kel rəp rə'kel rəp rə'kel]	BH_0410_3_0037
rasâ	<i>(a)rasâ</i>	/a.)ra'sa:/	'(its) sound'	[ʔərə'sa: rə'sa: rə'sa: rə'sa:]	NB_0412_1_0014
	<i>arasâ</i>	/a.ra'sa:/	'its sound'	[ʔərə'sa: ʔərə'sa: ʔərə'sa:]	NM_0403_4_0149
	<i>rasâ</i>	/ra'sa:/	'sound'	[^h rə'sa: ^h rə'sa: ^h rə'sa:]	BH_0329_5_0131
rât	<i>ârât</i>	/a:'ra:t/	's/he is industrious'	[ʔa:'ra:t ʔa:'ra:t ʔa:'ra:t]	BH_0331_5_0104
ratap	<i>ratap</i>	/ra'tap/	'hearth'	[^h rə'təp rə'təp rə'təp]	BH_0331_1_0166
	<i>ratap</i>	/ra'tap/	'hearth'	[^h rə'təp ^h rə'təp rə'təp]	NM_0404_1_0238
rathâ	<i>arathâ</i>	/a.ra't ^h a:/	'his/her soul'	[ʔərə't ^h a: ʔərə't ^h a: ʔərə't ^h a:]	NM_0403_3_0059
	<i>rathâ</i>	/ra't ^h a:/	'soul'	[^h rə't ^h a: rə't ^h a: rə't ^h a:]	BH_0327_3_0050
rathan	<i>rathan</i>	/ra't ^h an/	'sweat'	[^h rə't ^h ən rə't ^h ən rə't ^h ən]	BH_0327_3_0059
	<i>rathan</i>	/ra't ^h an/	'sweat'	[rə't ^h ən rə't ^h ən rə't ^h ən]	NM_0403_3_0065
				[ʔərət ^h ə'ruj ʔərət ^h ə'ruj ʔərət ^h ə'ruj]	
ratharuy	<i>aratharuy</i>	/a.ra.t ^h a'ruj/	'his/her vein'	ʔərət ^h ə'ruj]	NM_0403_3_0055
	<i>ratharuy</i>	/ra.t ^h a'ruj/	'vein'	[rə't ^h ə'ruj rə't ^h ə'ruj rə't ^h ə'ruj]	BH_0327_3_0040
	<i>ratharuy</i>	/ra.t ^h a'ruj/	'vein'	[^h rə't ^h ə'ruj rə't ^h ə'ruj rə't ^h ə'ruj]	BH_0327_3_0048
		/a(.kut).ra.t ^h a'ru			
	<i>(kut) ratharuy</i>	j/	'veins (of arm)'	[rə't ^h ə'ruj rə't ^h ə'ruj kɔt rə't ^h ə'ruj]	NM_0403_3_0164
rathay	<i>rathay</i>	/ra't ^h aj/	'necklace'	[rə't ^h əj ^h rə't ^h əj rə't ^h əj]	BH_0331_1_0182
	<i>rathay</i>	/ra't ^h aj/	'necklace'	[rə't ^h əj rə't ^h əj rə't ^h əj]	NM_0404_1_0255
rathî	<i>arathî</i>	/a.ra't ^h i:/	'its non-viscous sap/discharge'	[ʔərə't ^h i: ʔərə't ^h i: ʔərə't ^h i:]	NM_0403_2_0132
rathin	<i>arathin</i>	/a.ra't ^h in/	'his/her bone marrow'	[ʔərə't ^h in ʔərə't ^h in ʔərə't ^h in]	BH_0327_3_0042
	<i>karathin</i>	/ka.ra't ^h in/	'my bone marrow'	[kərə't ^h in kərə't ^h in kərə't ^h in]	NM_0403_3_0044
rathuok	<i>rathuok</i>	/ra't ^h uok/	'brain'	[rə't ^h wo:k rə't ^h wo:k rə't ^h wo:k]	BH_0327_3_0202
	<i>rathuok</i>	/ra't ^h uok/	'brain'	[rə't ^h wo:k rə't ^h wo:k rə't ^h wo:k]	NM_0403_3_0247
ravot	<i>ravot</i>	/ra'vot/	'land leech'	[rə'vɔt rə'vɔt rə'vɔt]	BH_0327_2_0077
ravut	<i>ravut</i>	/ra'vut/	'ashes'	[^h rə'vɔt ^h rə'vɔt ^h rə'vɔt]	BH_0329_5_0172
	<i>ravut</i>	/ra'vut/	'ashes'	[rə'vɔt rə'vɔt rə'vɔt]	NM_0403_4_0213
ray	<i>ray</i>	/raj/	'axe'	[^h rəj ^h rəj ^h rəj]	BH_0331_1_0108
	<i>ray</i>	/raj/	'axe'	[^h rəj rəj rəj]	NM_0404_1_0199
	<i>rayâ</i>	/ra.ja:/	'on the axe'	[^h rəja ^h rəja ^h rəja]	NB_0412_1_0014
rây	<i>ân rây</i>	/a:n'ra:j/	'she is pregnant'	[ʔa:n ^d ra:j ʔa:n ^d ra:j ʔa:n ^d ra:j]	BH_0331_5_0145
	<i>ân rây</i>	/a:n'ra:j/	'she is pregnant'	[ʔa:n ^d ra:j ʔa:n ^d ra:j ʔa:n ^d ra:j]	NM_0404_2_0202
râysân	<i>râysân</i>	/ra:j'sa:n/	'happy'	[ra:j'sa:n ra:j'sa:n ra:j'sa:n]	BH_0331_5_0487
	<i>râysân</i>	/ra:j'sa:n/	'happy'	[ra:j'sa:n ra:j'sa:n ra:j'sa:n]	NM_0404_2_0429
razâ	<i>razâ</i>	/ra'za:/	'hundred'	[rə'za: rə'za: rə'za:]	BH_0331_5_0095
	<i>razâ</i>	/ra'za:/	'hundred'	[rə'za: rə'za: rə'za:]	NB_0412_1_0014
	<i>raza khat</i>	/ra.za'k ^h at/	'one hundred'	[rəzə'k ^h ət rəzə'k ^h ət rəzə'k ^h ət]	NM_0404_2_0146
razung	<i>arazung</i>	/a.ra'zun/	'its root (of plant)'	[ʔərə'zun ʔərə'zun ʔərə'zun]	BH_0327_1_0092
	<i>thing razung</i>	/t ^h in.ɾa'zun/	'root of a plant'	[t ^h inɾə'zun t ^h inɾə'zun t ^h inɾə'zun]	NM_0403_2_0107
rêk	<i>ân rêk</i>	/a:n're:k/	's/he is industrious'	[ʔa:n ^d rje:k ʔa:n ^d rje:k ʔa:n ^d rje:k]	NM_0404_2_0156
rêl	1 <i>arêl</i>	/a're:l/	'(its) top (of a tree)'	[ʔə're:l ʔə're:l ʔə're:l]	BH_0410_3_0062
rêl	2 <i>rêl</i>	/re:l/	'traditional box'	[^h re:l ^h re:l ^h re:l]	BH_0410_3_0062
rem	<i>ân rem</i>	/a:n'rem/	'it is fragile, easily broken'	[ʔa:n ^d rem ʔa:n ^d rem ʔa:n ^d rem]	BH_0331_5_0334
	<i>ân rem</i>	/a:n'rem/	'it is fragile, easily broken'	[ʔa:n ^d rem ʔa:n ^d rem ʔa:n ^d rem]	NM_0404_2_0334
rêng	<i>rêng</i>	/re:ŋ/	'king'	[^h re:ŋ ^h re:ŋ ^h re:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0259
	<i>rêng</i>	/re:ŋ/	'king'	[re:ŋ re:ŋ re:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0031

rêngnû rep/ret	rêngnû	/re:ŋ'nu:/	'queen'	[h're:ŋ'nu: h're:ŋ'nu: h're:ŋ'nu:]	BH_0329_5_0261
	ânrep	/a:n'rep/	's/he saves (money, etc.)'	[ʔa:n'rep ʔa:n'drep ʔa:n'drep]	BH_0401_3_0439
	ânret	/a:n'ret/	's/he saves (money, etc.)'	[ʔa:n'ret ʔa:n'ret ʔa:n'ret]	NM_0405_1_0676
	ânrep	/a:n'rep/	's/he saves (money, etc.)'	[ʔa:n'drep ʔa:n'drep ʔa:n'drep]	JM_0331_4_0503
rî				[k'h'o: a:n'dri: k'h'o: a:n'dri: k'h'o: a:n'dri:]	
	khuo ânri	/k'h'uo a:n'ri:/	'it thunders'		NM_0403_4_0227
	khuo inri	/k'h'uo in'ri:/	'thunder'	[k'h'ojn'dri: k'h'ojn'dri: k'h'ojn'dri:]	BH_0331_1_0026
	khuo inri	/k'h'uo in'ri:/	'thunder (noise)'	[k'h'o:jn'dri: k'h'o:jn'dri: k'h'o:jn'dri:]	BH_0329_5_0198
rie		/a:n'sa:ŋa:			
	ânsângâ rierô	'ria.rɔ:/	'put on the high place!'	[ʔa:n'sa:ŋa 'rje:rɔʔ 'rje:rɔʔ 're:rɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0134
	ârie	/a:'ria/	's/he puts'	[ʔa:'rje: ʔa:'rje: ʔa:'rje:]	BH_0331_5_0866
	ârie	/a:'ria/	's/he puts'	[ʔa:'rje: ʔa:'rje: ʔa:'rje:]	BH_0331_5_0879
riek	ârie	/a:'ria/	's/he puts'	[ʔa:'re: ʔa:'rje: ʔa:'re:]	NM_0405_1_0128
	âriek	/a:'riak/	's/he spends the night'	[ʔa:'rjak k ʔa:'rjak ʔa:'rjak]	BH_0401_3_0170
	âriek	/a:'riak/	's/he spends the night'	[ʔa:'rje:k ʔa:'rje:k ʔa:'rjek]	NM_0405_1_0456
	âriek	/a:'riak/	's/he spends the night'	[ʔa:'re:k ʔa:'re:k ʔa:'re:k]	JM_0331_4_0250
rieng	ânrieng	/a:n'rian/	's/he is poor'	[ʔa:n'drjə:ŋ ʔa:n'drjə:ŋ ʔa:n'drjə:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0284
riet	ânrieng	/a:n'rian/	's/he is poor'	[ʔa:n'drje:ŋ ʔa:n'drje:ŋ ʔa:n'drje:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0300
	kariet	/ka'riat/	'I know'	[kə're:t kə're:t kə're:t]	JM_0331_4_0210
	âriet	/a:'riat/	's/he knows'	[ʔa:'rjet ʔa:'rjet ʔa:'rjet]	BH_0401_3_0111
	âriet	/a:'riat/	's/he knows'	[ʔa:'rjet ʔa:'rjet ʔa:'rjet]	NM_0405_1_0415
rik	1 lûrik	/lu:'rik/	'(head) louse'	[ɾɪk lɔ'ɾɪk lɔ'ɾɪk lɔ'ɾɪk]	NM_0403_2_0212
	rik	/rik/	'louse'	[ɾɪk ɾɪk ɾɪk]	BH_0327_2_0075
	rik	/rik/	'louse'	[h'ɾɪk ɾɪk ɾɪk]	BH_0410_3_0017
rik	2 ârik	/a:'rik/	'it is heavy'	[ʔa:'ɾɪk ʔa:'ɾɪk ʔa:'ɾɪk]	BH_0331_5_0052
	ârik	/a:'rik/	'it is heavy'	[ʔa:'ɾɪk ʔa:'ɾɪk ʔa:'ɾɪk]	NM_0404_2_0110
ril	âril	/a:'ril/	's/he says'	[ʔa:'ɾɪ ʔa:'ɾɪ ʔa:'ɾɪ]	BH_0401_3_0095
	âril	/a:'ril/	's/he says'	[ʔa:'ɾɪ ʔa:'ɾɪ ʔa:'ɾɪ]	BH_0410_3_0062
	âril	/a:'ril/	's/he says'	[ʔa:'ɾɪ ʔa:'ɾɪ ʔa:'ɾɪ]	NM_0405_1_0408
1 rîl	ârîl	/a:'ri:l/	'(flower) is in full bloom'	[ʔa:'ri:l ʔa:'ri:l ʔa:'ri:l]	BH_0410_3_0062
rîl	2 arîl	/a'ri:l/	'his/her intenstine'	[ʔə'ri:l ʔə'ri:l ʔə'ri:l]	NM_0403_3_0260
	arîl	/a'ri:l/	'his/her intenstine'	[ʔə'ri:l ʔə'ri:l ʔə'ri:l]	BH_0410_3_0062
	rîl	/ri:l/	'intenstine'	[h'ri:l ri:l ri:l]	BH_0327_3_0046
	karîl	/ka'ri:l/	'my intenstine'	[kə'ri:l kə'ri:l kə'ri:l]	NM_0403_3_0053
	inkhârâ pordâ	/in'k'h'a:ra:		[in'k'h'a:ra pɔr'da: ʔa:n'drɪn]	
rin	ânrin	pɔr'da: a:n'rin/	's/he hangs a curtain at the door'	ʔa:n'drɪn ʔa:n'drɪn]	NM_0405_1_0145
ring	1 âring	/a:'riŋ/	'(fruits, vegetables, etc.) is fresh'	[ʔa:'ɾiŋ ʔa:'ɾiŋ ʔa:'ɾiŋ]	BH_0331_5_0404
	âring	/a:'riŋ/	'(fruits, vegetables, etc.) is fresh'	[ʔa:'ɾiŋ ʔa:'riŋ ʔa:'riŋ]	NM_0404_2_0394
ring	2 ânring	/a:n'riŋ/	'(sound) is loud'	[ʔa:n'driŋ ʔa:n'driŋ ʔa:n'driŋ]	BH_0331_5_0172
	ânring	/a:n'riŋ/	'(sound) is loud'	[ʔa:n'driŋ ʔa:n'driŋ ʔa:n'driŋ]	BH_0331_5_0173
	ânring	/a:n'riŋ/	'(sound) is loud'	[ʔa:n'driŋ ʔa:n'driŋ ʔa:n'driŋ]	BH_0331_5_0177
	ânring	/a:n'riŋ/	'(sound) is loud'	[ʔa:n'driŋ ʔa:n'driŋ ʔa:n'driŋ]	NM_0404_2_0221
ring	3 aring	/a'riŋ/	'his/her throat'	[ʔə'ɾiŋ ʔə'ɾiŋ ʔə'ɾiŋ]	NB_0412_1_0040
	karing	/ka'riŋ/	'my throat (outside surface)'	[kə'ɾiŋ kə'ɾiŋ kə'ɾiŋ]	NM_0403_3_0047
	ring	/riŋ/	'throat (outside surface)'	[ɾiŋ ɾiŋ ɾiŋ]	BH_0327_3_0044
rok	ânrok	/a:n'ɾɔk/	's/he searches'	[ʔa:n'dɾɔk ʔa:n'dɾɔk ʔa:n'dɾɔk]	BH_0401_3_0458
	ânrok	/a:n'ɾɔk/	's/he searches'	[ʔa:n'dɾɔk ʔa:n'dɾɔk ʔa:n'dɾɔk]	NM_0405_1_0683
	ânrok	/a:n'ɾɔk/	's/he searches'	[ʔa:n'dɾɔk ʔa:n'dɾɔk ʔa:n'dɾɔk]	JM_0331_4_0510
rôl	karôl	/ka'ɾɔ:l/	'my throat (inside body), voice'	[kə'ɾɔ:l kə'ɾɔ:l kə'ɾɔ:l]	NM_0403_3_0051
	rôl	/ɾɔ:l/	'throat (inside body), voice'	[h'ɾɔ:l ɾɔ:l ɾɔ:l]	BH_0327_3_0057
rôljang romây	karôljang	/ka.ɾɔ:l'zan/	'my uvula'	[kəɾɔ:l'zəŋ kəɾɔ:l'zəŋ]	NM_0403_3_0046
	romây	/ɾɔ'ma:j/	'pumpkin'	[h'ɾɔ'ma:j ɾɔ'ma:j ɾɔ'ma:j]	BH_0410_3_0035
	romây	/ɾɔ'ma:j/	'pumpkin'	[ɾɔ'ma:j ɾɔ'ma:j ɾɔ'ma:j]	BH_0327_1_0034
	romây	/ɾɔ'ma:j/	'pumpkin'	[ɾɔ'ma:j ɾɔ'ma:j ɾɔ'ma:j]	NM_0403_2_0039
romây ruo				[ɾɔ'ma:j 'rwo: ɾɔ'ma:j 'rwo: ɾɔ'ma:j]	
	romây ruo	/ɾɔ'ma:j 'ruɔ/	'bamboo species'	'rwo:]	BH_0327_1_0032
rong				[ɾɔ'ma:j 'rwo: ɾɔ'ma:j 'rwo: ɾɔ'ma:j]	
	romây ruo	/ɾɔ'ma:j 'ruɔ/	'bamboo species'	'rwo:]	NM_0403_2_0041
	ârong	/a:'ɾɔŋ/	'it is empty (e.g. bottle)'	[ʔa:'ɾɔŋ ʔa:'ɾɔŋ ʔa:'ɾɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0365
	rong	/ɾɔŋ/	'it is empty (e.g. bottle)'	[ʔa:'ɾɔŋ ʔa:'ɾɔŋ ʔa:'ɾɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0359
	ârong	/a:'ɾɔŋ/	'it is empty (e.g. bottle)'	[ʔa:'ɾɔŋ ʔa:'ɾɔŋ ʔa:'ɾɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0270

rôp	<i>rôp</i>	/rɔ:p/	'chest'	[hɔ:p rɔ:p rɔ:p]	BH_0327_3_0054
	<i>karôp</i>	/ka'rɔ:p/	'my chest'	[kə'rɔ:p kə'rɔ:p kə'rɔ:p]	NM_0403_3_0063
ropâ	<i>ropâ</i>	/rɔ'pa:/	'type of edible mushroom'	[rɔ'pa: rɔ'pa: rɔ'pa:]	NM_0403_2_0031
rot	<i>ârot</i>	/a:'rɔt/	's/he flees'	[ʔa:'rɔt ʔa:'rɔt ʔa:'rɔt]	BH_0331_5_0472
	<i>ârot</i>	/a:'rɔt/	's/he flees'	[ʔa:'rɔt ʔa:'rɔt ʔa:'rɔt]	NM_0404_2_0421
rovân	<i>rovân</i>	/rɔ'va:n/	'sky'	[hɔ'va:n hɔ'va:n hɔ'va:n]	BH_0329_5_0124
				[rɔva:n'tje:ŋ rɔva:n'te:ŋ]	
	<i>rovân tieng</i>	/rɔ.va:n'tian/	'towards the sky'	rɔva:n'te:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0141
roy	<i>anroy</i>	/an'rɔj/	'a group of two people'	[ʔən'drɔj ʔən'drɔj ʔən'drɔj]	BH_0331_5_0537
	<i>anroy</i>	/an'rɔj/	'a group of two people'	[ʔən'drɔj ʔən'drɔj ʔən'drɔj]	BH_0410_4_0014
	<i>anroy</i>	/an'rɔj/	'a group of two people'	[ʔən'drɔj ʔən'drɔj ʔən'drɔj]	NM_0404_2_0455
	<i>anroy</i>	/an'rɔj/	'a group of two people'	[ʔən'drɔj ʔən'drɔj ʔən'drɔj]	JM_0331_4_0120
rôy	<i>ânroy</i>	/a:n'rɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j]	BH_0331_5_0542
	<i>ânroy</i>	/a:n'rɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j]	BH_0410_4_0014
	<i>ânroy</i>	/a:n'rɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j]	NM_0404_2_0462
	<i>ânroy</i>	/a:n'rɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0379
rû	<i>ânroy</i>	/a:n'rɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j ʔa:n'drɔ:j]	JM_0331_4_0116
	<i>rû</i>	/ru:/	'bone'	[rɔ: ruɔ ruɔ hɔ:]	BH_0327_3_0038
	<i>rû</i>	/ru:/	'bone'	[hɔ: ru: ru:]	BH_0410_4_0018
	<i>arû</i>	/a'ru:/	'his/her bone'	[ʔə'ru: ʔə'ru: ʔə'ru:]	NB_0412_1_0039
rû(k)	<i>karû</i>	/ka'ru:/	'my bone'	[kə'ru: kə'ru: kə'ru:]	NM_0403_3_0042
	<i>ânru</i>	/a:n'ru:/	's/he steals'	[ʔa:n'dru: ʔa:n'dru: ʔa:n'dru:]	BH_0401_4_0027
	<i>ânruk</i>	/a:n'ru:k/	's/he steals'	[ʔa:n'dru:k ʔa:n'dru:k ʔa:n'dru:k]	NM_0405_2_0137
	<i>ânruk</i>	/a:n'ru:k/	's/he steals'	[ʔa:n'dru:k ʔa:n'dru:k ʔa:n'dru:k]	NM_0405_2_0138
	<i>înru</i>	/in'ru:/	'to steal, theft'	[ʔin'dru: ʔin'dru: ʔin'dru:]	NM_0405_2_0134
ruây	<i>ruây</i>	/ru'a:j/	formal show of respect (by bride and groom to elders at a wedding)'	[hɔ'ru'a:j ru'a:j ru'a:j]	BH_0331_1_0157
	<i>ruây</i>	/ru'a:j/	'formal show of respect (by bride and groom to elders at a wedding)'	[ru'a:j ru'a:j ru'a:j]	NM_0404_1_0234
ruk	<i>ânruk</i>	/a:n'ruk/	'it is done, finished'	[ʔa:n'drɔk ʔa:n'drɔk ʔa:n'drɔk]	NM_0405_1_0252
rûlpuy	<i>rûlpuy</i>	/ru:l'puj/	'python'	[hɔ:ru:l'puj hɔ:ru:l'puj ru:l'puj]	BH_0329_5_0012
	<i>rûlpuy</i>	/ru:l'puj/	'python'	[hɔ:ru:l'puj ru:l'puj ru:l'puj]	BH_0331_1_0058
	<i>rûlpuy</i>	/ru:l'puj/	'python'	[hɔ:ru:l'puj hɔ:ru:l'puj hɔ:ru:l'puj]	BH_0410_3_0056
	<i>rûlpuy</i>	/ru:l'puj/	'python'	[rɔ:l'puj hɔ:l'puj rɔ:l'puj]	NM_0403_2_0230
rung	<i>ârung</i>	/a:'ruŋ/	's/he guards/protects'	[ʔa:'ruŋ ʔa:'ruŋ ʔa:'ruŋ]	BH_0401_3_0483
			'hill chain (where path goes from hill to		
rungtâng	<i>rungtâng</i>	/ruŋ'ta:ŋ/	hill without descending to valleys)'	[ruŋ'ta:ŋ hɔ'ruŋ'ta:ŋ hɔ'ruŋ'ta:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0151
	<i>rungtâng</i>	/ruŋ'ta:ŋ/	'hill chain (where path goes from hill to	[ruŋ'ta:ŋ ruŋ'ta:ŋ hɔ'ruŋ'ta:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0189
ruo	1 <i>amaruo</i>	/a.ma'ruɔ/	'(something) is old'	[ʔəmə'rwɔ: ʔəmə'rwɔ: ʔəmə'rwɔ:]	BH_0331_5_0271
	<i>amaruo</i>	/a.ma'ruɔ/	'(something) is old'	[ʔəmə'ro: ʔəmə'ro: ʔəmə'rwɔ:]	NM_0404_2_0292
ruo	2 <i>ruo</i>	/ruɔ/	'bamboo'	[hɔ'rwɔ: rwɔ: rwɔ:]	BH_0327_1_0030
	<i>ruo</i>	/ruɔ/	'bamboo'	[hɔ'rwɔ: rwɔ: rwɔ:]	BH_0410_4_0018
	<i>ruo</i>	/ruɔ/	'bamboo'	[rwɔ: rwɔ: rɔ:]	NM_0403_2_0034
ruo	3 <i>ruo ahong</i>	/ruɔ a'hɔŋ/	'it is raining'	[hɔ'rwɔ:hɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0109
	<i>ruo ahong</i>	/ruɔ a'hɔŋ/	'it is raining'	[rwɔ:hɔŋ hɔ'rwɔ:hɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0111
	<i>ruo ahong</i>	/ruɔ a'hɔŋ/	'it is raining'	[rwɔ:hɔŋ rwɔ:hɔŋ rwɔ:hɔŋ]	NM_0403_4_0130
	<i>ruo</i>	/ruɔ/	'rain'	[rwɔ: rwɔ: rwɔ:]	BH_0410_4_0018
ruok	<i>ruo</i>	/ruɔ/	'deadbody'	[hɔ'rwɔk hɔ'rwɔk hɔ'rwɔk]	BH_0331_1_0485
	<i>mî ruok</i>	/mi:'ruɔk/	'deadbody'	[mi:'rwɔ:k mi:'rwɔ:k mi:'rwɔ:k]	NM_0404_2_0054
ruol	<i>ânruol</i>	/a:n'ruɔl/	'it comes together'	[ʔa:n'drwɔ:l ʔa:n'drwɔ:l ʔa:n'drwɔ:l]	BH_0401_3_0569
	<i>ânruol</i>	/a:n'ruɔl/	'it comes together'	[ʔa:n'drwɔl ʔa:n'drwɔ:l ʔa:n'drwɔl]	BH_0401_3_0576
ruong	1 <i>aruong</i>	/a'ruɔŋ/	'his/her back (of a person)'	[ʔə'rwɔ:ŋ ʔə'rwɔ:ŋ ʔə'rwɔ:ŋ]	BH_0327_3_0005
	<i>karuong</i>	/ka'ruɔŋ/	'my back'	[kə'rwɔ:ŋ kə'rwɔ:ŋ kə'ro:ŋ]	NM_0403_3_0003
ruong				[ʔa:n'drwɔ:ŋ ʔa:n'drwɔ:ŋ]	
	2 <i>ânruong</i>	/a:n'ruɔŋ/	's/he waits'	ʔa:n'drwɔ:ŋ]	BH_0401_4_0092
				[ʔa:nmə'rwɔ:ŋ ʔa:nmə'ro:ŋ]	
	<i>ânmaruong</i>	/a:n.ma'ruɔŋ/	's/he waits'	ʔa:nmə'ro:ŋ]	NM_0405_2_0174
	<i>maruongrô</i>	/ma'ruɔŋ.rɔ:/	'wait!'	[mə'rwɔ:ŋrɔ? mə'rwɔ:ŋrɔ?	NM_0405_1_0264

sakmatak	<i>sakmatak</i>	/sak.ma'tak/	'(type of) cucumber'	[səkmə'tək səkmə'tək səkmə'tək]	NM_0403_2_0029
sakor	<i>sakor</i>	/sa'kor/	'horse'	[sə'kor sə'kor sə'kor]	BH_0327_2_0062
	<i>sakor</i>	/sa'kor/	'horse'	[sə'kor sə'kor sə'kor]	NM_0403_2_0204
sâl	<i>khuo ansâl</i>	/k'hʊo an'sa:l/	'it is getting dawn'	[k'h'o ən'səl k'h'o ən'sa:l k'h'o ən'sa:l]	BH_0329_5_0184
	<i>khuo ânsâl</i>	/k'hʊo a:n'sa:l/	'it is getting dawn'	[k'h'o a:n'sa:l k'h'o a:n'sa:l k'h'o a:n'sa:l]	NM_0403_4_0221
saloy	<i>saloy</i>	/sa'loj/	'it is bad'	[sə'loj sə'loj sə'loj]	BH_0410_3_0048
salôy	<i>salôy</i>	/sa'lo:j/	'buffalo'	[sə'lo:j sə'lo:j sə'lo:j]	BH_0327_2_0060
	<i>salôy</i>	/sa'lo:j/	'buffalo'	[sə'lo:j sə'lo:j sə'lo:j]	BH_0410_3_0048
	<i>salôy</i>	/sa'lo:j/	'buffalo'	[sə'lo:j sə'lo:j sə'lo:j]	NM_0403_2_0202
sam	1 <i>asam</i>	/a'sam/	'his/her hair (on head)'	[ʔə'səm ʔə'səm ʔə'səm]	BH_0327_3_0035
	<i>kasam</i>	/ka'sam/	'my hair (on head)'	[kə'səm kə'səm kə'səm]	NM_0403_3_0040
	<i>ansam</i>	/an'sam/	'their hair (on head)'	[ʔən'səm ʔən'səm ʔən'səm]	RB_0324_1_0107
sam	2 <i>ânsam</i>	/a:n'sam/	'it is missing, not sufficient'	[ʔa:n'səm ʔa:n'səm ʔa:n'səm]	BH_0331_5_0204
	<i>ânsam</i>	/a:n'sam/	'it is missing, not sufficient'	[ʔa:n'səm ʔa:n'səm ʔa:n'səm]	NM_0404_2_0248
samchok	<i>samchok</i>	/sam'tʃɔk/	'bitter brinjal (a fruit similar to a small aubergine, eaten cooked or pickled)'	[səm'tʃɔk səm'tʃɔk səm'tʃɔk]	NM_0403_2_0130
san	<i>âsan</i>	/a:'san/	's/he helps, protects'	[ʔa:'sən ʔa:'sən ʔa:'sən]	BH_0410_2_0023
	<i>âsan</i>	/a:'san/	's/he helps, protects'	[ʔa:'sən ʔa:'sən ʔa:'sən]	BH_0401_3_0161
	<i>âsan</i>	/a:'san/	's/he helps, protects'	[ʔa:'sən ʔa:'sən ʔa:'sən]	NM_0405_1_0449
	<i>âsan</i>	/a:'san/	's/he helps, protects'	[ʔa:'sən ʔa:'sən ʔa:'sən]	JM_0331_4_0240
sang	<i>ânsang</i>	/a:n'saŋ/	's/he is awake'	[ʔa:n'səŋ ʔa:n'səŋ ʔa:n'səŋ]	BH_0401_3_0478
	<i>ânsang</i>	/a:n'saŋ/	's/he is awake'	[ʔa:n'səŋ ʔa:n'səŋ ʔa:n'səŋ]	NM_0405_2_0013
sâng	<i>ansâng</i>	/an'sa:ŋ/	'it is high/tall'	[ʔən'sa:ŋ ʔən'sa:ŋ ʔən'sa:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0071
	<i>ânsâng</i>	/a:n'sa:ŋ/	'it is high/tall'	[ʔa:n'sa:ŋ ʔa:n'sa:ŋ ʔa:n'sa:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0122
	<i>ânsâng</i>	/a:n'sa:ŋ/	'it is high/tall'	[ʔa:n'sa:ŋ ʔa:n'sa:ŋ ʔa:n'sa:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0469
sangram	<i>sangram</i>	/saŋ'ram/	'husband and wife'	[səŋ'rəm səŋ'rəm səŋ'rəm]	BH_0329_5_0334
	<i>sangram</i>	/saŋ'ram/	'husband and wife'	[səŋ'rəm səŋ'rəm səŋ'rəm]	NM_0404_1_0137
sânû	<i>kasânû</i>	/ka.sa:'nu:/	'my niece'	[kəsa:'nu: kəsa:'nu: kəsa:'nu:]	NM_0404_1_0084
	<i>kasânû</i>	/ka.sa:'nu:/	'my niece'	[kəsa:'nu: kəsa:'nu: kəsa:'nu:]	NM_0404_1_0125
	<i>sânû</i>	/sa:'nu:/	'niece'	[sa:'nu: sa:'nu: sa:'nu:]	BH_0331_1_0083
sâp	<i>ânsâp</i>	/a:n'sa:p/	's/he separates rice from husk (on a ralây)'	[ʔa:n'sa:p ʔa:n'sa:p ʔa:n'sa:p]	BH_0401_4_0078
	<i>ânmasâp</i>	/a:n.ma'sa:p/	's/he separates rice from husk (on a ralây)'	[ʔa:nmə'sa:p ʔa:nmə'sa:p]	NM_0405_2_0165
sâpâ	<i>kasâpâ</i>	/ka.sa:'pa:/	'my nephew'	[kəsa:'pa: kəsa:'pa: kəsa:'pa:]	NM_0404_1_0123
	<i>sapâ</i>	/sa'pa:/	'nephew'	[sə'pa: sə'pa: sə'pa:]	BH_0331_1_0082
saphû	<i>saphû</i>	/sa'pʰu:/	'pangolin'	[sə'pʰu: sə'pʰu: sə'pʰu:]	BH_0327_2_0058
	<i>saphû</i>	/sa'pʰu:/	'pangolin'	[sə'pʰu: sə'pʰu: sə'pʰu:]	NM_0403_2_0200
sapôl	<i>sapôl</i>	/sa'pɔ:l/	'rice stubble'	[sə'pɔ:l sə'pɔ:l sə'pɔ:l]	NM_0404_1_0294
sapon	<i>sapon</i>	/sa'pɔn/	'straw, hay'	[sə'pɔn sə'pɔn sə'pɔn]	BH_0331_1_0233
	<i>sapon</i>	/sa'pɔn/	'straw, hay'	[sə'pɔn sə'pɔn sə'pɔn]	NM_0404_1_0291
sarakû	<i>sarakû</i>	/sa.ra'ku:/	'porcupine'	[sərə'ku: sərə'ku: sərə'ku:]	BH_0327_2_0052
	<i>sarkû</i>	/sar'ku:/	'porcupine'	[sər'ku: sər'ku: sər'ku:]	NM_0403_2_0194
saram	<i>saram</i>	/sa'ram/	'otter'	[sə'rəm sə'rəm sə'rəm]	BH_0327_2_0056
	<i>saram</i>	/sa'ram/	'otter'	[sə'rəm sə'rəm sə'rəm]	NM_0403_2_0198
saraphâ	<i>saraphâ</i>	/sa.ra'pʰa:/	'(aquatic) turtle'	[sərə'pʰa: sərə'pʰa: sərə'pʰa:]	BH_0327_2_0044
	<i>sarphâ</i>	/sar'pʰa:/	'(aquatic) turtle'	[sər'pʰa: sər'pʰa: sər'pʰa:]	NM_0403_2_0189
sarât	<i>sarât</i>	/sa'ra:t/	'cow'	[sə'ra:t sə'ra:t sə'ra:t]	BH_0327_2_0054
	<i>sarât</i>	/sa'ra:t/	'cow'	[sə'ra:t sə'ra:t sə'ra:t]	NM_0403_2_0196
sarel	<i>sarel</i>	/sa'rel/	'pestle for dehusking rice'	[sə'rel sə'rel sə'rel]	BH_0329_5_0249
	<i>sarel</i>	/sa'rel/	'pestle for dehusking rice'	[sə'rel sə'rel sə'rel]	NM_0404_1_0010
	<i>serel</i>	/se'rel/	'pestle for dehusking rice'	[se'rel se'rel se'rel]	NB_0329_3_0341
	<i>sarel</i>	/sa'rel/	'pestle for dehusking rice'	[sə'rel se'rel se'rel]	BH_0410_3_0062
sarî(k)	<i>sarî</i>	/sa'ri:/	'seven'	[sə'ri: sə'ri: sə'ri:]	BH_0331_5_0087
	<i>sarik</i>	/sa'ri:k/	'seven'	[sə'ri:k sə'ri:k sə'ri:k]	BH_0410_3_0017
	<i>sarî</i>	/sa'ri:/	'seven'	[sə'ri: sə'ri: sə'ri:]	NM_0404_2_0138
sartang	<i>sartang</i>	/sar'taŋ/	'monitor lizard'	[sər'təŋ sər'təŋ sər'təŋ]	BH_0327_2_0050
	<i>sartang</i>	/sar'taŋ/	'monitor lizard'	[sər'təŋ sər'təŋ sər'təŋ]	NM_0403_2_0191
	<i>sartang</i>	/sar'taŋ/	'monitor lizard'	[sər'təŋ sər'təŋ sər'təŋ]	NM_0403_2_0192
saruol	<i>saruol</i>	/sa'ruɔl/	'female wild pig'	[sə'rwɔ:l sə'rwɔ:l sə'rwɔ:l]	BH_0327_2_0046
	<i>saruol</i>	/sa'ruɔl/	'female wild pig'	[sə'rwɔ:l sə'rwɔ:l sə'rwɔ:l]	NM_0403_2_0151

sâruy	sâruy	/sa:ˈruj/	'husband's brother's wife, wife's sister's husband'	[sa:ˈruj sa:ˈruj sa:ˈruj]	BH_0329_5_0357
	kasâruy	/ka.sa:ˈruj/	'husband's brother's wife, wife's sister's husband'	[kəsa:ˈruj kəsa:ˈruj kəsa:ˈruj]	NM_0404_1_0160
sâruynû	sâruynû	/sa:ˈrujˈnu:/	'husband's brother's wife'	[sa:ˈrujˈnu: sa:ˈrujˈnu: sa:ˈrujˈnu:]	BH_0329_5_0359
	kasâruynû	/ka.sa:ˈrujˈnu:/	'my husband's brother's wife'	[kəsa:ˈrujˈnu: kəsa:ˈrujˈnu:]	NM_0404_1_0162
sâruypâ	sâruypâ	/sa:ˈrujˈpa:/	'wife's sister's husband'	[sa:ˈrujˈpa: sa:ˈrujˈpa: sa:ˈrujˈpa:]	BH_0329_5_0361
	sasen	/saˈsen/	'sticky rice'	[səˈsen səˈsen səˈsen]	BH_0329_5_0251
sasien	sasen	/saˈsen/	'sticky rice'	[səˈsen səˈsen səˈsen]	NM_0404_1_0018
	sasier	/saˈsɪar/	'rice storage'	[səˈsje:r səˈsje:r səˈsje:r]	BH_0329_5_0255
sat	sasier	/saˈsɪar/	'rice storage'	[səˈsje:r səˈsje:r səˈsje:r]	NM_0404_1_0012
	1 tak asat	/tak aˈsat/	's/he attempts'	[tək əˈsət tək əˈsət tək əˈsət]	BH_0401_4_0126
sat	tak asat	/tak aˈsat/	's/he attempts'	[tək əˈsət tək əˈsət tək əˈsət]	NM_0405_2_0188
	innikin ruy	/inˈni.kin ruj		[inˈnikin ruj ʔənˈsət ʔənˈsət]	
sat	2 ansat	anˈsat/	'two people breaks a rope'	ʔənˈsət]	NM_0405_1_0091
	satan	/saˈtan/	'village boundary'	[səˈtən səˈtən səˈtən]	BH_0331_1_0346
satan	satan	/saˈtan/	'village boundary'	[səˈtən səˈtən səˈtən]	NM_0404_1_0392
	satel	/saˈtel/	'(land) tortoise'	[seˈtəl seˈtəl seˈtəl]	BH_0327_2_0042
satel	satel	/saˈtel/	'(land) tortoise'	[səˈtəl səˈtəl səˈtəl]	NM_0403_2_0186
	savây	/saˈva:j/	'rice husk'	[səˈva:j səˈva:j səˈva:j]	BH_0329_5_0245
savây	savây	/saˈva:j/	'rice husk'	[səˈva:j səˈva:j səˈva:j]	NM_0404_1_0006
	1 âsay	/a:ˈsaj/	'it is long'	[ʔa:ˈsəj ʔa:ˈsəj ʔa:ˈsəj]	BH_0331_5_0069
say	âsay	/a:ˈsaj/	'it is long'	[a:ˈsəj a:ˈsəj a:ˈsəj]	BH_0410_4_0027
	âsay	/a:ˈsaj/	'it is long'	[ʔa:ˈsəj ʔa:ˈsəj ʔa:ˈsəj]	NM_0404_2_0120
say	âsay	/a:ˈsaj/	'it is long'	[ʔa:ˈsəj ʔa:ˈsəj ʔa:ˈsəj]	NM_0404_2_0464
	2 say	/saj/	'spear'	[səj səj səj]	NM_0404_1_0201
sây	âsây	/a:ˈsa:j/	's/he shoots (arrow from a bow)'	[ʔa:ˈsa:j ʔa:ˈsa:j ʔa:ˈsa:j]	BH_0401_3_0503
	âsây	/a:ˈsa:j/	's/he shoots (arrow from a bow)'	[ʔa:ˈsa:j ʔa:ˈsa:j ʔa:ˈsa:j]	NM_0405_2_0025
sâyli	sâyli	/sa:jˈli:/	'bow (archery)'	[sa:jˈli: sa:jˈli: sa:jˈli:]	BH_0331_1_0404
sayphar	sayphar	/sajˈpʰar/	'double-edged spear'	[səjˈpʰər seɪˈpʰər seɪˈpʰər]	BH_0331_1_0111
sâypuuy	sâypuuy	/sa:jˈpuj/	'elephant'	[sa:jˈpuj sa:jˈpuj sa:jˈpuj]	BH_0327_2_0068
	sâypuuy	/sa:jˈpuj/	'elephant'	[sa:jˈpuj sa:jˈpuj sa:jˈpuj]	BH_0410_3_0056
sâypuuy	sâypuuy	/sa:jˈpuj/	'elephant'	[sa:jˈpuj sa:jˈpuj sa:jˈpuj]	NM_0403_2_0210
		/nəjˈse:ˌrəŋ.mə:/		[nəjˈse:ˌrəŋ.mə: nəjˈse:ˌrəŋ.mə:]	
sê	naysêrang-mô	/	'Are you about to go?'	nəjˈse:ˌrəŋ.mə:]	BH_0410_4_0032
	sêrô	/ˈse:ˌrə:/	'go!'	[ˈse:ˌrə? ˈse:ˌrə? ˈse:ˌrə:]	JM_0331_4_0131
âsê	âsê	/a:ˈse:/	's/he goes'	[ʔa:ˈse: ʔa:ˈse: ʔa:ˈse:]	BH_0401_3_0016
	âsê	/a:ˈse:/	's/he goes'	[a:ˈse: ʔa:ˈse: ʔa:ˈse:]	BH_0410_3_0060
âsê	âsê	/a:ˈse:/	's/he goes'	[a:ˈse: a:ˈse: a:ˈse:]	BH_0410_4_0027
	âsê	/a:ˈse:/	's/he goes'	[ʔa:ˈse: ʔa:ˈse: ʔa:ˈse:]	NM_0405_1_0348
âsê	âsê	/a:ˈse:/	's/he goes'	[ʔa:ˈse: ʔa:ˈse: ʔa:ˈse:]	JM_0331_4_0132
	aynasê	/ajnaˈse:/	'we (INCL.) go'	[ʔejnaˈse: ʔejnaˈse: ʔejnaˈse:]	NM_0407_1_0029
sel	âsel	/a:ˈsel/	'(food) is uncooked, (fruit) is unripe'	[ʔa:ˈsel ʔa:ˈsel ʔa:ˈsel]	BH_0331_5_0382
	âsel	/a:ˈsel/	'(food) is uncooked, (fruit) is unripe'	[ʔa:ˈsel ʔa:ˈsel ʔa:ˈsel]	NM_0404_2_0377
sem	ânsem	/a:nˈsem/	's/he distributes'	[ʔa:nˈsem ʔa:nˈsem ʔa:nˈsem]	BH_0401_4_0100
	âsem	/a:ˈsem/	's/he distributes'	[ʔa:ˈsem ʔa:ˈsem ʔa:ˈsem]	BH_0401_4_0107
âsem	âsem	/a:ˈsem/	's/he distributes'	[ʔa:ˈsem ʔa:ˈsem ʔa:ˈsem]	NM_0405_2_0177
	sêm	/se:m/	'blow (on something)'	[ˈsje:mɾə? ˈsje:mɾə? ˈsje:mɾə?]	NM_0405_1_0170
âsêm	âsêm	/a:ˈse:m/	's/he blows (on something)'	[ʔa:ˈse:m ʔa:ˈse:m ʔa:ˈse:m]	BH_0331_5_1117
	âsêm	/a:ˈse:m/	's/he blows (on something)'	[ʔa:ˈse:m ʔa:ˈse:m ʔa:ˈsje:m]	NM_0405_1_0172
sen	âsen	/a:ˈsen/	'it is red'	[ʔa:ˈsen ʔa:ˈsen ʔa:ˈsen]	BH_0331_5_0021
	âsen	/a:ˈsen/	'it is red'	[ʔa:ˈsen ʔa:ˈsen ʔa:ˈsen]	BH_0410_2_0023
âsen	âsen	/a:ˈsen/	'it is red'	[ʔa:ˈsen ʔa:ˈsen ʔa:ˈsen]	NM_0404_2_0079
				[ʔa:nˈsenˈsa:j ʔa:nˈsenˈsa:j]	
sensây	ânsensây	/a:nˈsenˈsa:j/	's/he separates'	ʔa:nˈsenˈsa:j]	BH_0401_4_0111
	ânsensây	/a:nˈsenˈsa:j/	's/he separates'	ʔa:nˈsenˈsa:j]	NM_0405_2_0179
set	âset	/a:ˈset/	's/he breaks (a rope, string, etc.)'	[ʔa:ˈset ʔa:ˈset ʔa:ˈset]	BH_0331_5_0760
sî	taksî	/takˈsi:/	'anger'	[təkˈsi: təkˈsi: təkˈsi:]	BH_0331_5_0582
	taksî	/takˈsi:/	'anger'	[təkˈsi: təkˈsi: təkˈsi:]	NM_0404_2_0489
sie				[nəjˈsje:ˌrəŋ.mə: nəjˈsje:ˌrəŋ.mə:]	
	naysierang-mô	/nəjˈsia.rəŋ.mə:/	'Are you about to put it?'	nəjˈsje:ˌrəŋ.mə:]	BH_0410_4_0032

sikngîr	âsie	/a:'sia/	's/he puts'	[ʔa:'sjə: ʔa:'sjə: ʔa:'sjə:]	BH_0410_3_0060
	âsie	/a:'sia/	's/he puts'	[a:'sje: a:'sje: a:'sje:]	BH_0410_4_0027
	sikngîr	/sik'ŋi:r/	'ant'	[sik'ŋi:r sik'ŋi:r sik'ŋi:r]	BH_0327_2_0038
	sikngîr	/sik'ŋi:r/	'ant'	[sik'ŋi:r sik'ŋi:r sik'ŋi:r]	NM_0403_2_0182
sil	âsil	/a:'sil/	's/he wears (an upper garment)'	[ʔa:'sɪl ʔa:'sɪl ʔa:'sɪl]	BH_0331_5_1077
				[pwon'vjel ə'sɪl pwon'vjel ə'sɪl]	
silây	puonvêl asil	/puɔn've:l a'sil/	'she wears/wraps a shawl'	pwon'vjel ə'sɪl]	NM_0405_1_0230
	silây	/si'la:j/	'gun'	[sɪ'la:j sɪ'la:j sɪ'la:j]	BH_0331_1_0128
	silây	/si'la:j/	'gun'	[sɪ'la:j sɪ'la:j sɪ'la:j]	NM_0404_1_0212
sim	1 ânsim	/a:n'sim/	's/he sneezes'	[ʔa:n'sim ʔa:n'sim ʔa:n'sim]	BH_0401_3_0326
	ânsim	/a:n'sim/	's/he sneezes'	[ʔa:n'sim ʔa:n'sim ʔa:n'sim]	NM_0405_1_0582
	ânsim	/a:n'sim/	's/he sneezes'	[ʔa:n'sim ʔa:n'sim ʔa:n'sim]	JM_0331_4_0379
sim	2 sim	/sim/	'South(-East?)'	[sim sim sim]	NM_0403_4_0058
sîm	ânsîm	/a:n'si:m/	'(liquid) is thin'	[ʔa:n'si:m ʔa:n'si:m ʔa:n'si:m]	BH_0331_5_0245
	ânsîm	/a:n'si:m/	'(liquid) is thin'	[ʔa:n'si:m ʔa:n'si:m ʔa:n'si:m]	NM_0404_2_0268
simbû	simbû	/sim'bu:/	'owl'	[sim'bu: sim'bu: sim'bu:]	BH_0327_2_0036
	simbû	/sim'bu:/	'owl'	[sim'bu: sim'bu: sim'bu:]	NM_0403_2_0172
simbuol	simbuol	/sim'buɔl/	'mist, fog'	[sim'bwo:l sim'bwo:l sim'bwo:l]	NM_0403_4_0136
simphuoy	simphuoy	/sim'pʰuɔj/	'needle (for sewing)'	[sim'pʰwo:j sim'pʰwo:j]	BH_0331_1_0418
				[sim'pʰwo:j sim'pʰwo:j]	
simpuk	simphuoy	/sim'pʰuɔj/	'needle (for sewing)'	sim'pʰwo:j]	NM_0404_1_0259
	simpuk	/sim'puk/	'mortar for dehusking rice'	[sim'puk sim'puk sim'puk]	NM_0404_1_0008
sin	1 âsin	/a:'sin/	's/he makes'	[ʔa:'sin ʔa:'sin ʔa:'sin]	JM_0331_4_0372
sin	2 sin athô	/sin a'tʰɔ:/	's/he works'	[sin ə'tʰɔ: sin ə'tʰɔ: sin ə'tʰɔ:]	BH_0331_1_0398
	sin	/sin/	'work (n.)'	[sin sin sin]	NM_0404_2_0003
sing	âsing	/a:'sin/	's/he is obedient'	[ʔa:'sin ʔa:'sin ʔa:'sin]	BH_0410_4_0004
sîng	ânsîng	/a:n'si:ŋ/	's/he closes (his/her eyes)'	[ʔa:n'si:ŋ ʔa:n'si:ŋ ʔa:n'si:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0420
	ânsîng	/a:n'si:ŋ/	's/he closes (his/her eyes)'	[ʔa:n'si:ŋ ʔa:n'si:ŋ ʔa:n'si:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0476
	ânsîng	/a:n'si:ŋ/	's/he closes his/her eyes'	[mɪt in'si:ŋ mɪt in'si:ŋ mɪt in'si:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0666
	sîng	/si:ŋ/	'to close (ones' eyes)'	[si:ŋ si:ŋ si:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0474
sîp	rovânô	/rɔ'va:.na:		[rɔ'va:nə sim'bwo:l ə'si:p]	
	simbuol asîp	sim'buɔl a'si:p/	'clouds/mist fill the sky'	sim'bwo:l sim'bwo:l]	NM_0403_4_0223
siriek	siriek	/si'riak/	'oil'	[si'rje:k si'rje:k si'rje:k]	BH_0329_5_0139
	siriek	/si'riak/	'oil'	[si'rje:k si'rje:k si'rje:k]	NM_0403_4_0161
sisây	sisây	/si'sa:j/	'husked uncooked rice'	[si'sa:j si'sa:j si'sa:j]	BH_0329_5_0240
	sisây	/si'sa:j/	'husked uncooked rice'	[si'sa:j si'sa:j si'sa:j]	NM_0404_1_0003
sit	taksit	/tak'sit/	'anger'	[tək'sit tək'sit tək'sit]	NM_0404_2_0487
sok	ânsok	/a:n'sɔk/	's/he shakes (a waterbody?)'	[ʔa:n'sɔk ʔa:n'sɔk ʔa:n'sɔk]	NM_0405_2_0212
soksol	soksol	/sɔk'sɔl/	'snail'	[sɔk'sɔl sɔk'sɔl sɔk'sɔl]	BH_0327_2_0040
	soksol	/sɔk'sɔl/	'snail'	[sɔk'sɔl sɔk'sɔl sɔk'sɔl]	NM_0403_2_0184
sol	kâsol	/ka:'sɔl/	'I am tired'	[ka:'sɔl ka:'sɔl ka:'sɔl]	NM_0404_2_0285
	âsol	/a:'sɔl/	's/he is tired'	[ʔa:'sɔl ʔa:'sɔl ʔa:'sɔl]	BH_0331_5_0258
sôm	1 ânsôm	/a:n'sɔ:m/	's/he massages'	[ʔa:n'sɔ:m ʔa:n'sɔ:m ʔa:n'sɔ:m]	BH_0401_3_0582
	âsôm	/a:'sɔ:m/	's/he massages'	[a:'sɔ:m a:'sɔ:m a:'sɔ:m]	BH_0410_4_0023
	âsôm	/a:'sɔ:m/	's/he massages'	[ʔa:'sɔ:m ʔa:'sɔ:m ʔa:'sɔ:m]	NM_0405_2_0071
sôm	2 sôm	/sɔ:m/	'ten'	[sɔ:m sɔ:m sɔ:m]	BH_0331_5_0093
	sôm	/sɔ:m/	'ten'	[sɔ:m sɔ:m sɔ:m]	NM_0404_2_0144
sôn	ânsôn	/a:n'sɔ:n/	's/he grows (small to big, e.g. animal, plant)'	[ʔa:n'sɔ:n ʔa:n'sɔ:n ʔa:n'sɔ:n]	BH_0401_3_0046
	ânsôn	/a:n'sɔ:n/	's/he grows (small to big, e.g. animal, plant)'	[ʔa:n'sɔ:n ʔa:n'sɔ:n ʔa:n'sɔ:n]	NM_0405_1_0373
	ânsôn	/a:n'sɔ:n/	's/he grows (small to big, e.g. animal, plant)'	[ʔa:n'sɔ:n ʔa:n'sɔ:n ʔa:n'sɔ:n]	JM_0331_4_0160
	ânsôn	/a:n'sɔ:n/	's/he grows (small to big, e.g. animal, plant)'	[ʔa:n'sɔ:n ʔa:n'sɔ:n ʔa:n'sɔ:n]	JM_0331_4_0165
soy	âsoy	/a:'sɔj/	'(body) has swellings (e.g. pox, bee-sting)'	[ʔa:'sɔj ʔa:'sɔj ʔa:'sɔj]	BH_0401_3_0614
	âsoy	/a:'sɔj/	'(body) has swellings (e.g. pox, bee-sting)'	[ʔa:'sɔj ʔa:'sɔj ʔa:'sɔj]	NM_0405_2_0105
sôy	kong asôy	/kɔŋ a'sɔ:j/	's/he binds his/her waist with a belt'	[kɔŋ ə'sɔ:j kɔŋ ə'sɔ:j kɔŋ ə'sɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0235
suk	ânsuk	/a:n'suk/	's/he punches'	[ʔa:n'suk ʔa:n'suk ʔa:n'suk]	BH_0401_3_0141
	ânsuk	/a:n'suk/	's/he punches'	[ʔa:n'suk ʔa:n'suk ʔa:n'suk]	BH_0410_3_0021

		<i>âsuk</i>	/a:ˈsuk/	's/he punches'	[ʔa:ˈsøk ʔa:ˈsøk ʔa:ˈsøk]	NM_0405_1_0438
		<i>âsuk</i>	/a:ˈsuk/	's/he punches'	[ʔa:ˈsøk ʔa:ˈsøk ʔa:ˈsøk]	JM_0331_4_0224
sûk	1	<i>ânsûk</i>	/a:nˈsu:k/	's/he organizes/arranges/prepares'	[ʔa:nˈsu:k ʔa:nˈsu:k ʔa:nˈsuk]	BH_0401_3_0308
		<i>âmansûk</i>	/a:.manˈsu:k/	's/he organizes/arranges/prepares'	[ʔa:mənˈsu:k ʔa:mənˈsu:k]	NM_0405_1_0568
		<i>ânsûk</i>	/a:nˈsu:k/	's/he organizes/arranges/prepares'	[ʔa:nˈsu:k ʔa:nˈsu:k ʔa:nˈsu:k]	JM_0331_4_0377
					[ʔa:nˈrəˈsu:k ʔa:nˈrəˈsu:k]	
sûk	2	<i>ânrasûk</i>	/a:n.raˈsu:k/	's/he washes'	[ʔa:nˈrəˈsu:k]	BH_0401_3_0176
		<i>ânsûk</i>	/a:nˈsu:k/	's/he washes'	[ʔa:nˈsu:k ʔa:nˈsu:k ʔa:nˈsu:k]	BH_0410_3_0021
					[ʔa:nˈrəˈsu:k ʔa:nˈrəˈsu:k]	
		<i>ânrasûk</i>	/a:n.raˈsu:k/	's/he washes'	[ʔa:nˈrəˈsu:k]	NM_0405_1_0463
		<i>ânsûk</i>	/a:nˈsu:k/	's/he washes'	[ʔa:nˈsu:k ʔa:nˈsu:k ʔa:nˈsu:k]	JM_0331_4_0255
sukmun		<i>sukmun</i>	/sukˈmun/	'appropriate/designated place'	[sukˈmøn sukˈmøn sukˈmøn]	BH_0329_5_0161
sum	1	<i>sum</i>	/sum/	'money'	[søm søm søm]	BH_0331_1_0138
		<i>sum</i>	/sum/	'money'	[søm søm søm]	NM_0404_1_0220
sum	2	<i>sum</i>	/sum/	'silver'	[søm søm søm]	BH_0329_5_0233
		<i>sum</i>	/sum/	'silver'	[søm søm søm]	NM_0403_4_0277
sumbuol		<i>sumbuol</i>	/sumˈbuol/	mist, fog'	[sømˈbo:l sømˈbo:l sømˈbwo:l]	BH_0329_5_0117
sumpuk		<i>sumpuk</i>	/sumˈpuk/	'mortar for dehusking rice'	[sømˈpuk sømˈpuk sømˈpuk]	BH_0329_5_0247
					[sømraˈsa:ŋ sømraˈsa:ŋ]	
sumrasâng		<i>sumrasâng</i>	/sum.raˈsa:ŋ/	'rainbow'	[sømraˈsa:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0119
		<i>sumrasâng</i>	/sum.raˈsa:ŋ/	'rainbow'	[sømraˈsa:ŋ sømraˈsa:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0138
				's/he presses (with a narrow object, e.g. finger, thorn, etc.)'		
sun		<i>asun</i>	/aˈsun/		[ʔa:ˈsøn ʔa:ˈsøn ʔa:ˈsøn]	BH_0401_3_0585
sûn		<i>sûn</i>	/su:n/	'(around) noon, daytime'	[su:n su:n su:n]	BH_0329_5_0080
		<i>sûn</i>	/su:n/	'(around) noon, daytime'	[su:n su:n su:n]	BH_0329_5_0082
		<i>sûn</i>	/su:n/	'(around) noon, daytime'	[su:n su:n su:n]	NM_0403_4_0092
		<i>kay</i>	/kaj			
		<i>Manikbond-â</i>	Ma.nikˈbɔ̃.nda:			
		<i>sûn sômâ ˈom</i>	su:nˈsɔ̃.ma:		[kəj ma:nikˈbɔ̃nda: su:nˈsɔ̃.ma:	
		<i>katî</i>	ˈʔɔ̃m kaˈti:/	'I will stay 10 days in Manikbond'	ˈʔɔ̃m kaˈti: ˈʔɔ̃m kaˈti: ˈʔɔ̃m kaˈti:]	NM_0403_4_0098
					[ʔəvjenˈsu:n ʔəvjenˈsu:n]	
		<i>avien sûn</i>	/a.vianˈsu:n/	'today noon, this day'	[ʔəvjenˈsu:n]	NM_0403_4_0094
					[su:ntʃimˈrip su:ntʃimˈrip]	
sûnchimrip		<i>sûnchimrip</i>	/su:n.tʃimˈrip/	'noon (exact time)'	[su:ntʃimˈrip]	BH_0329_5_0084
					[su:ntʃimˈrip su:ntʃimˈrip]	
		<i>sûnchimrip</i>	/su:n.tʃimˈrip/	'noon (exact time)'	[su:ntʃimˈrip]	NM_0403_4_0104
sung	1	<i>âsung</i>	/a:ˈsɯŋ/	's/he pours (liquid)'	[ʔa:ˈsɯŋ ʔa:ˈsɯŋ ʔa:ˈsɯŋ]	BH_0331_5_1015
		<i>tuy asung</i>	/tuj aˈsɯŋ/	's/he pours water'	[tuj əˈsɯŋ tuj əˈsɯŋ tuj əˈsɯŋ]	NM_0405_1_0210
sung	2	<i>ânsung</i>	/a:nˈsɯŋ/	's/he sits'	[ʔa:nˈsɯŋ ʔa:nˈsɯŋ ʔa:nˈsɯŋ]	BH_0401_3_0277
		<i>ânsung</i>	/a:nˈsɯŋ/	's/he sits'	[ʔa:nˈsɯŋ ʔa:nˈsɯŋ]	NM_0405_1_0540
		<i>însung</i>	/inˈsɯŋ/	'to sit'	[ʔinˈsɯŋ ʔinˈsɯŋ ʔinˈsɯŋ]	JM_0331_4_0318
					[ʔa:hɔŋˈswo:k ʔa:hɔŋˈswo:k]	
suok		<i>âhongsuok</i>	/a:.hɔŋˈsuk/	's/he comes out'	[ʔa:hɔŋˈswo:k]	NM_0405_1_0420
		<i>âsuok</i>	/a:ˈsuk/	's/he exits'	[ʔa:ˈswo:k ʔa:ˈswo:k ʔa:ˈswo:k]	BH_0401_3_0116
		<i>âsuok</i>	/a:ˈsuk/	's/he exits'	[ʔa:ˈso:k ʔa:ˈso:k ʔa:ˈso:k]	JM_0331_4_0213
suol		<i>ânsuol</i>	/a:nˈsuɔl/	's/he quarrels'	[ʔa:nˈswol ʔa:nˈswol ʔa:nˈswol]	BH_0401_4_0039
		<i>ânsuol</i>	/a:nˈsuɔl/	's/he quarrels'	[ʔa:nˈswol ʔa:nˈswol ʔa:nˈswol]	NM_0405_2_0143
suolam		<i>suolam</i>	/suɔˈlam/	'East'	[soˈlæm swoˈlæm swoˈlæm]	BH_0329_5_0050
					[soˈlæm swoˈlæm swoˈlæm]	
		<i>suolam</i>	/suɔˈlam/	'East'	[swoˈlæm]	NM_0403_4_0042
suom		<i>asuom</i>	/aˈsuɔm/	'it is forked, branched'	[əˈswo:m əˈswo:m əˈswo:m]	BH_0410_4_0023
		<i>âsuom</i>	/a:ˈsuɔm/	'it is forked, branched'	[ʔa:ˈswo:m ʔa:ˈswo:m ʔa:ˈswo:m]	BH_0331_5_0264
					[ʔa:nˈswo:m ʔa:nˈswo:m]	
		<i>ânsuom</i>	/a:nˈsuɔm/	'it is forked, branched'	[ʔa:nˈswo:m]	NM_0404_2_0288
					[soˈma: ˈsi:ra? soˈma: ˈsi:ra?	
suomâ sîrâ		<i>suomâ sîrâ</i>	/suɔˈma: ˈsi:ra:/	'by the side of that'	[soˈma: ˈsi:ra?]	NM_0403_4_0086
suong		<i>âsuong</i>	/a:ˈsuɔŋ/	's/he cooks (other than rice)'	[ʔa:ˈswɔŋ ʔa:ˈswɔŋ ʔa:ˈswɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0122
		<i>âsuong</i>	/a:ˈsuɔŋ/	's/he cooks (other than rice)'	[ʔa:ˈswo:ŋ ʔa:ˈswo:ŋ ʔa:ˈswo:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0574
		<i>âsuong</i>	/a:ˈsuɔŋ/	's/he cooks (other than rice)'	[ʔa:ˈso:ŋ ʔa:ˈso:ŋ ʔa:ˈso:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0220

			[ʔən ə'swɔŋ ʔən ə'swɔŋ ʔən ə'swɔŋ]	
	<i>an asuong</i>	/an a'suɔŋ/	's/he cooks food (other than rice)'	NM_0405_1_0424
sûr	<i>âsûr</i>	/a:'su:r/	's/he grabs'	BH_0401_3_0165
	<i>âsûr</i>	/a:'su:r/	's/he grabs'	NM_0405_1_0451
	<i>âsûr</i>	/a:'su:r/	's/he grabs'	JM_0331_4_0242
sûrtuy	<i>sûrtuy</i>	/su:r'tuj/	'rainy season'	BH_0329_5_0107
	<i>sûrtuy</i>	/su:r'tuj/	'rainy season'	NM_0403_4_0128
sût	<i>âsût</i>	/a:'su:t/	's/he unbinds'	BH_0401_3_0563
	<i>âsût</i>	/a:'su:t/	's/he unbinds'	NM_0405_2_0053
suy	<i>ânsuy</i>	/a:n'suj/	's/he sews'	BH_0401_3_0529
	<i>puon insuy</i>	/puɔn in'suj/	'to sew clothes'	NM_0405_2_0040
			's/he measures (by a measuring container)'	
tâ	1 <i>antâ</i>	/an'ta:/	[ʔən'ta: ʔən'ta: ʔən'ta:]	BH_0401_3_0299
	<i>âmantâ</i>	/a:man'ta:/	's/he measures (by a measuring container)'	NM_0405_1_0561
tâ	2 <i>âtâ</i>	/a:'ta:/	's/he weaves (baskets)'	BH_0401_3_0531
	<i>tuysien atâ</i>	/tuj'sian a'ta:/	's/he weaves a (kind of) basket'	NM_0405_2_0042
ta'el	<i>kata'el</i>	/ka.ta'ʔel/	'my thigh'	NM_0403_3_0206
	<i>ta'el</i>	/ta'ʔel/	'thigh'	BH_0327_3_0174
tak	1 <i>tak</i>	/tak/	'flesh (of animal, fruit)'	BH_0327_3_0208
	<i>atak</i>	/a'tak/	'its flesh (of animal, fruit)'	NM_0403_2_0140
tak	2 <i>ântak</i>	/a:n'tak/	'it is difficult'	BH_0331_5_0329
	<i>ântak</i>	/a:n'tak/	'it is difficult'	NM_0404_2_0332
tâklam	<i>tâklam</i>	/ta:k'lâm/	'West'	BH_0329_5_0048
	<i>tâklam</i>	/ta:k'lâm/	'West'	NM_0403_4_0043
	<i>tâklam</i>	/ta:k'lâm/	'West'	NM_0403_4_0045
tak'suok	<i>tak suok</i>	/tak suɔk/	'(body) rashes'	NM_0405_2_0101
tam	<i>âtam</i>	/a:'tam/	'it is a lot'	BH_0331_5_0063
	<i>âtam</i>	/a:'tam/	'it is a lot'	NB_0412_1_0024
	<i>âtam</i>	/a:'tam/	'it is a lot'	NM_0404_2_0114
tan	<i>âtan</i>	/a:'tan/	's/he chops, cuts'	BH_0331_5_0620
	<i>âtan</i>	/a:'tan/	's/he chops, cuts'	NM_0405_1_0015
	<i>vay-khat-â</i>	/'vaj.kʰa.ta:/	's/he cuts in one blow'	NM_0405_1_0008
	<i>atan</i>	a'tan/		
	<i>abongchitâ</i>	/a.bɔŋ'tʃi:ta:/	's/he cuts into short pieces'	NM_0405_1_0024
tân	<i>âtân</i>	/a:'ta:n/	's/he runs'	BH_0331_5_0849
	<i>âtân</i>	/a:'ta:n/	's/he runs'	BH_0331_5_0850
	<i>âtân</i>	/a:'ta:n/	's/he runs'	NM_0405_1_0116
tang	<i>âtang</i>	/a:'taŋ/	's/he lifts her/his head up'	BH_0401_3_0262
	<i>âtang</i>	/a:'taŋ/	's/he lifts her/his head up'	NM_0405_1_0528
	<i>âtang</i>	/a:'taŋ/	's/he lifts her/his head up'	JM_0331_4_0309
tâng	<i>tâng</i>	/ta:ŋ/	'land (opposed to water)'	BH_0329_5_0041
	<i>tâng</i>	/ta:ŋ/	'land (opposed to water)'	NM_0403_4_0033
			[təŋʔu:'lje:n təŋʔu:'lje:n]	
tang'ûlien	<i>tang'ûlien</i>	/taŋ.ʔu:'lian/	'village in-charge of security'	BH_0329_5_0271
	<i>tang'ûlien</i>	/taŋ.ʔu:'lian/	'village in-charge of security'	NM_0404_1_0044
			'village announcer (who spreads official news)'	
tângvâ	<i>tângvâ</i>	/ta:ŋ'va:/	[ta:ŋ'va: ta:ŋ'va: ta:ŋ'va:]	BH_0329_5_0269
	<i>tângvâ</i>	/ta:ŋ'va:/	'village announcer (who spreads official news)'	NM_0404_1_0046
tar	<i>atar</i>	/a'tar/	'(somebody) is old'	BH_0331_5_0273
	<i>âtar</i>	/a:'tar/	'(somebody) is old'	NM_0404_2_0294
		/'ba.ŋa: ke.len'da:r		
târ	<i>bangâ</i>	ke.len'da:r	'hang the calendar on the wall!'	NM_0405_1_0143
	<i>kelendâr târô</i>	'ta:r.rɔ:/	's/he hangs (picture, clock, etc. on a wall in an immobile position)'	
	<i>âtâr</i>	/a:'ta:r/	[ʔa:'ta:r ʔa:'ta:r ʔa:'ta:r]	BH_0331_5_0886
tarpî	<i>tarpî</i>	/tar'pi:/	'mother-in-law'	BH_0329_5_0353
	<i>katarpî</i>	/ka.tar'pi:/	'my mother-in-law'	NM_0404_1_0134

tarpû	tarpû	/tar'pu:/	'father-in-law'	[tər'pu: tər'pu: tər'pu:]	BH_0329_5_0351
	katarpû	/ka.tar'pu:/	'my father-in-law'	[kətər'pu: kətər'pu: kətər'pu:]	NM_0404_1_0132
tât	ântât	/a:n'ta:t/	's/he grates, whets, etc.'	[ʔa:n'ta:t ʔa:n'ta:t ʔa:n'ta:t]	BH_0331_5_1246
	ântât	/a:n'ta:t/	's/he grates, whets, etc.'	[ʔa:n'ta:t ʔa:n'ta:t ʔa:n'ta:t]	BH_0331_5_1257
	ântât	/a:n'ta:t/	's/he grates, whets, etc.'	[ʔa:n'ta:t ʔa:n'ta:t ʔa:n'ta:t]	JM_0331_4_0058
tayrôl	chem intât	/tjem in'ta:t/	'to sharpen a machete (by rubbing on a whetstone)'	[tjem in'ta:t tjem in'ta:t tjem in'ta:t]	NM_0405_1_0315
	tayrôl	/taj'ro:l/	'underage, non-adult'	[təj'ro:l təj'ro:l təj'ro:l]	NM_0404_1_0073
	atê	/a'te:/	'its baby (animal)'	[ə'te: ʔə'te: ʔə'te:]	BH_0410_2_0007
tênterê	tênterê	/te:n.te're:/	'tamarind'	[te:nte're te:nte're te:nte're:]	BH_0327_1_0024
	tênterê	/te:n.te're:/	'tamarind'	[te:nte're te:nte're te:nte're:]	NM_0403_2_0025
thâ	1 thâ	/tʰa:/	'month'	[tʰa: tʰa: tʰa:]	BH_0329_5_0094
	thâ	/tʰa:/	'month'	[tʰa: tʰa: tʰa:]	NM_0403_4_0114
thâ	2 thâ	/tʰa:/	'moon'	[tʰa: tʰa: tʰa:]	NM_0403_4_0116
	thâ	/tʰa:/	'moon'	[tʰa: tʰa: tʰa:]	BH_0329_5_0096
thâ thû	thâ thû	/tʰa:tʰu:/	'lunar eclipse'	[tʰa:tʰu:]	BH_0329_5_0211
thâdê	thâdê	/tʰa:'de:/	'first phase after new moon'	[tʰa:'de: tʰa:'de: tʰa:'de:]	BH_0329_5_0102
	thâdê	/tʰa:'de:/	'first phase after new moon'	[tʰa:'de: tʰa:'de: tʰa:'de:]	NM_0403_4_0124
	thâdê	/tʰa:'de:/	'first phase after new moon'	[tʰa:'de: tʰa:'de: tʰa:'de:]	NB_0329_3_0122
thak	1 ânthak	/a:n'tʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək]	BH_0331_5_1227
	ânthak	/a:n'tʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək]	BH_0410_2_0015
	ânthak	/a:n'tʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək]	BH_0410_2_0021
	ânthak	/a:n'tʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək]	NM_0405_1_0303
	ânthak	/a:n'tʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək ʔa:n'tʰək]	JM_0331_4_0051
thak	2 âthak	/a:tʰak/	's/he delivers (something to somebody)'	[ʔa:tʰək ʔa:tʰək ʔa:tʰək]	BH_0401_3_0295
	âthak	/a:tʰak/	's/he delivers (something to somebody)'	[ʔa:tʰək ʔa:tʰək ʔa:tʰək]	BH_0410_2_0013
thâk	âthak	/a:tʰak/	's/he delivers (something to somebody)'	[ʔa:tʰək ʔa:tʰək ʔa:tʰək]	NM_0405_1_0551
	âthâk	/a:tʰa:k/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:tʰa:k ʔa:tʰa:k ʔa:tʰa:k]	BH_0401_3_0133
	âthâk	/a:tʰa:k/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:tʰa:k ʔa:tʰa:k ʔa:tʰa:k]	NM_0405_1_0430
	âthâk	/a:tʰa:k/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:tʰa:k ʔa:tʰa:k ʔa:tʰa:k]	JM_0331_4_0232
thal	1 thal	/tʰal/	'arrow'	[tʰəl tʰəl tʰəl]	BH_0331_1_0409
	thal	/tʰal/	'arrow'	[tʰəl tʰəl tʰəl]	NM_0404_1_0210
thal	2 ânthâl	/a:n'tʰal/	's/he is supine (lies on the back)'	[ʔa:n'tʰəl ʔa:n'tʰəl ʔa:n'tʰəl]	NM_0405_2_0009
	athâl	/a:tʰal/	's/he is supine (lies on the back)'	[ʔə'tʰəl ʔə'tʰəl ʔə'tʰəl]	BH_0401_3_0473
thâl	âthâl	/a:tʰa:l/	's/he fetches (water from river)'	[ʔa:tʰa:l ʔa:tʰa:l ʔa:tʰa:l]	BH_0401_3_0400
	âthâl	/a:tʰa:l/	's/he fetches (water from river)'	[ʔa:tʰa:l ʔa:tʰa:l ʔa:tʰa:l]	JM_0331_4_0456
	tuy athâl	/tuj a'tʰa:l/	's/he lifts water (from a river)'	[tuj tʰəl tuj tʰa:l tuj a'tʰa:l]	NM_0405_1_0654
thalay	thalay	/tʰa'laj/	'squirrel'	[tʰə'laj tʰə'laj tʰə'laj]	BH_0327_2_0034
	thalay	/tʰa'laj/	'squirrel'	[tʰə'laj tʰə'laj tʰə'laj]	NM_0403_2_0180
thâlîr	thâlîr	/tʰa:'li:r/	'full moon'	[tʰa:'li:r tʰa:'li:r tʰa:'li:r]	NM_0403_4_0120
thân	1 thân	/tʰa:n/	'cremation ground, burial ground, cemetery'	[tʰa:n tʰa:n tʰa:n]	BH_0331_1_0489
	thân muol	/tʰa:n'muol/	'graveyard'	[tʰa:n'mwo:l tʰa:n'mo:l tʰa:n'mo:l]	NM_0404_2_0058
thân	2 ânmathân	/a:n.ma'tʰa:n/	's/he lets go (of something from hand)'	[ʔa:nmə'tʰa:n ʔa:nmə'tʰa:n ʔa:nmə'tʰa:n]	BH_0331_5_0969
	amathân	/a.ma'tʰa:n/	's/he lets go (of something from hand)'	[ʔəmə'tʰa:n ʔəmə'tʰa:n ʔəmə'tʰa:n]	NM_0405_1_0190
thap	1 ânthap	/a:n'tʰap/	'it is not slippery, easy to grab'	[ʔa:n'tʰəp ʔa:n'tʰəp ʔa:n'tʰəp]	BH_0410_2_0011
	2 ânthap	/a:n'tʰap/	'it is not slippery, easy to grab'	[ʔa:n'tʰəp ʔa:n'tʰəp ʔa:n'tʰəp]	BH_0331_5_0165
thar	ânthap	/a:n'tʰap/	'it is not slippery, easy to grab'	[ʔa:n'tʰəp ʔa:n'tʰəp ʔa:n'tʰəp]	BH_0410_2_0017
	ânthap	/a:n'tʰap/	'it is not slippery, easy to grab'	[ʔa:n'tʰəp ʔa:n'tʰəp ʔa:n'tʰəp]	NM_0404_2_0208
	âthar	/a:tʰar/	'it is new'	[ʔa:tʰər ʔa:tʰər ʔa:tʰər]	BH_0331_5_0269
	âthar	/a:tʰar/	'it is new'	[ʔa:tʰər ʔa:tʰər ʔa:tʰər]	NM_0404_2_0290
thârîl	thârîl	/tʰa:'ri:l/	'full moon'	[tʰa:'ri:l tʰa:'ri:l tʰa:'ri:l]	BH_0329_5_0100
that	âthat	/a:tʰat/	's/he kills'	[ʔa:tʰət ʔa:tʰət ʔa:tʰət]	BH_0401_3_0150
	âthat	/a:tʰat/	's/he kills'	[ʔa:tʰət ʔa:tʰət ʔa:tʰət]	NM_0405_1_0447
	âthat	/a:tʰat/	's/he kills'	[ʔa:tʰət ʔa:tʰət ʔa:tʰət]	JM_0331_4_0238
thâthar	thâthar	/tʰa:tʰar/	'first phase after new moon'	[tʰa:tʰər tʰa:tʰər tʰa:tʰər]	NM_0403_4_0122
	thâther	/tʰa:tʰer/	'first phase after new moon'	[tʰa:tʰər tʰa:tʰər tʰa:tʰər]	NB_0329_3_0120

thâthi	thâthi	/tʰaːtʰiː/	'new moon'	[tʰaːtʰiː tʰaːtʰiː tʰaːtʰiː]	BH_0329_5_0098
	thâthi	/tʰaːtʰiː/	'new moon'	[tʰaːtʰiː tʰaːtʰiː tʰaːtʰiː]	NM_0403_4_0118
thay	1 thay	/tʰaj/	'fruit'	[tʰəj tʰəj tʰəj]	NM_0403_2_0022
thay	2 âthay	/aːtʰaj/	's/he can'	[ʔaːtʰəj ʔaːtʰəj ʔaːtʰəj]	BH_0401_3_0109
	âthay	/aːtʰaj/	's/he can'	[ʔaːtʰəj ʔaːtʰəj ʔaːtʰəj]	NM_0405_1_0416
thây	âthay	/aːtʰaj/	's/he can'	[ʔaːtʰəj ʔaːtʰəj ʔaːtʰəj]	JM_0331_4_0204
	âthay	/aːtʰaj/	's/he can'	[ʔaːtʰəj ʔaːtʰəj ʔaːtʰəj]	BH_0410_3_0032
	1 âthây	/aːtʰaːj/	'(food) is fatty'	[ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj]	BH_0331_5_0045
	âthây	/aːtʰaːj/	'(food) is fatty'	[ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj]	BH_0410_3_0032
thây	âthây	/aːtʰaːj/	'(food) is fatty'	[ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj]	NM_0404_2_0099
	âthây	/aːtʰaːj/	'(food) is fatty'	[ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj]	NB_0412_1_0019
	2 ânthây	/aːnˈtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːnˈtʰaːj ʔaːnˈtʰaːj ʔaːnˈtʰaːj]	BH_0401_3_0144
	anthây	/anˈtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔanˈtʰaːj ʔanˈtʰaːj ʔanˈtʰaːj]	BH_0410_3_0032
	âthây	/aːtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj]	BH_0410_3_0032
	ânthây	/aːnˈtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːnˈtʰaːj ʔaːnˈtʰaːj ʔaːnˈtʰaːj]	NM_0405_1_0443
thây dốp	âthây	/aːtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj ʔaːtʰaːj]	JM_0331_4_0234
	thây dốp	/tʰaːj dɔːp/	'coward'	[tʰaːj dɔːp tʰaːj dɔːp tʰaːj dɔːp]	BH_0331_5_0455
thayhây	thây indốp	/tʰaːj inˈdɔːp/	'coward'	[tʰaːj inˈdɔːp tʰaːj inˈdɔːp tʰaːj inˈdɔːp]	NM_0404_2_0407
	thayhây	/tʰajˈhaːj/	'mango'	[tʰəjˈhaːj tʰəjˈhaːj tʰəjˈhaːj]	BH_0327_1_0019
	thayhây	/tʰajˈhaːj/	'mango'	[tʰəjˈhaːj tʰəjˈhaːj tʰəjˈhaːj]	BH_0327_1_0022
	thayhây	/tʰajˈhaːj/	'mango'	[tʰəjˈhaːj tʰəjˈhaːj tʰəjˈhaːj]	NM_0403_2_0027
thek	ânthek	/aːnˈtʰek/	's/he scatters (seeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈtʰek ʔaːnˈtʰek ʔaːnˈtʰek]	BH_0331_5_0987
	ânthek	/aːnˈtʰek/	's/he scatters (seeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈtʰek ʔaːnˈtʰek ʔaːnˈtʰek]	BH_0410_2_0013
	âthek	/aːtʰek/	's/he scatters (seeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːtʰek ʔaːtʰek ʔaːtʰek]	BH_0410_2_0013
	bû athek titir	/buː aːtʰek tiˈtir/	's/he scatters rice all around'	[ˈbuː ʔaːtʰek tiˈtir ˈbuː ʔaːtʰek tiˈtir]	NM_0405_1_0201
thep	ânthep	/aːnˈtʰep/	'it is folded'	[ʔaːnˈtʰep ʔaːnˈtʰep ʔaːnˈtʰep]	BH_0410_2_0011
	âthep	/aːtʰep/	's/he folds'	[ʔaːtʰep ʔaːtʰep ʔaːtʰep]	BH_0401_3_0105
	âthep	/aːtʰep/	's/he folds'	[ʔaːtʰep ʔaːtʰep ʔaːtʰep]	NM_0405_1_0414
	âthep	/aːtʰep/	's/he folds'	[ʔaːtʰep ʔaːtʰep ʔaːtʰep]	JM_0331_4_0202
thi	1 thi	/tʰiː/	'blood'	[tʰiː tʰiː tʰiː]	BH_0327_3_0028
	athi	/aːtʰiː/	'his/her blood'	[ʔaːtʰiː ʔaːtʰiː ʔaːtʰiː]	NB_0412_1_0022
	kathi	/kaːtʰiː/	'my blood'	[kəːtʰiː kəːtʰiː kəːtʰiː]	NM_0403_3_0033
thi	2 âthi	/aːtʰiː/	's/he is dead'	[ʔaːtʰiː ʔaːtʰiː ʔaːtʰiː]	BH_0331_5_0143
	âthi	/aːtʰiː/	's/he is dead'	[ʔaːtʰiː aːtʰiː ʔaːtʰiː]	NB_0412_1_0022
	âthi	/aːtʰiː/	's/he is dead'	[ʔaːtʰiː ʔaːtʰiː ʔaːtʰiː]	NM_0404_2_0200
thiel	ânthiel	/aːnˈtʰial/	's/he cleans'	[ʔaːnˈtʰjeːl ʔaːnˈtʰjeːl ʔaːnˈtʰjeːl]	NM_0405_1_0296
	ânrrathiel	/aːn.raːtʰial/	's/he cleans'	[ʔaːn.rəˈtʰjeːl ʔaːn.rəˈtʰjeːl]	JM_0331_4_0034
thiem	mang inthiel	/manj inˈtʰial/	'to clear forest'	[mənj inˈtʰjeːl mənj inˈtʰjeːl mənj inˈtʰjeːl]	NM_0404_1_0279
	thiem	/tʰiam/	'handicraft'	[tʰjeːm tʰjeːm tʰjeːm]	BH_0331_1_0198
	thiem athay	/tʰiam aːtʰaj/	's/he can make handicraft items'	[tʰjeːm aːtʰaj tʰjeːm aːtʰaj tʰjeːm aːtʰaj]	NM_0404_1_0272
thieng	ânthieng	/aːnˈtʰian/	'it is clean'	[ʔaːnˈtʰjəːŋ ʔaːnˈtʰjəːŋ ʔaːnˈtʰjəːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0325
	ânthieng	/aːnˈtʰian/	'it is clean'	[ʔaːnˈtʰjəːŋ ʔaːnˈtʰjəːŋ ʔaːnˈtʰjəːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0317
thimthi	thimthi	/tʰiːmˈtʰiː/	'air/wind'	[tʰiːmˈtʰiː tʰiːmˈtʰiː tʰiːmˈtʰiː]	BH_0329_5_0044
	thimthi	/tʰiːnˈtʰiː/	'air/wind'	[tʰiːnˈtʰiː tʰiːnˈtʰiː tʰiːnˈtʰiː]	NM_0403_4_0035
thin	inhin'ûlrô	/in.tʰiːnˈʔuːl.rɔː/	'move aside a bit!'	[ʔin.tʰiːnˈʔuːl.rɔː ʔin.tʰiːnˈʔuːl.rɔː]	NM_0405_1_0161
	1 ânthing	/aːnˈtʰin/	'(an isolated part of body) swells'	[ʔaːnˈtʰin ʔaːnˈtʰin ʔaːnˈtʰin]	BH_0401_3_0607
	ânthing	/aːnˈtʰin/	'(an isolated part of body) swells'	[ʔaːnˈtʰin ʔaːnˈtʰin ʔaːnˈtʰin]	NM_0405_2_0097
	ânthing	/aːnˈtʰin/	'(an isolated part of body) swells'	[ʔaːnˈtʰin ʔaːnˈtʰin ʔaːnˈtʰin]	NM_0405_2_0104
thing	2 thing	/tʰin/	'wood (also 'tree/plant' in some contexts)'	[tʰin tʰin tʰin]	BH_0327_1_0017
	thing	/tʰin/	'wood (also 'tree/plant' in some contexts)'	[tʰin tʰin tʰin]	BH_0410_3_0043
	thing	/tʰin/	'wood (also 'tree/plant' in some contexts)'	[tʰin tʰin tʰin]	NM_0403_2_0012
	thing buo	/tʰinˈbuɔː/	'plant leaf'	[tʰinˈbwoː tʰinˈbwoː tʰinˈbwoː]	BH_0327_1_0005
thing cherâ	thing cherâ	/tʰin.tʰeːˈraː/	'sapling'	[tʰin.tʰeːˈraː tʰin.tʰeːˈraː tʰin.tʰeːˈraː]	NM_0403_2_0014

thing chiek	thing chiek	/tʰiŋ˧˥tʃiak/	'small plant (sapling, weed, grass, etc.)'	[tʰiŋ˧˥tʃje:k tʰiŋ˧˥tʃje:k tʰiŋ˧˥tʃje:k]	NM_0403_2_0015
thing kung	thing kung	/tʰiŋ˧˥kun/	'tree'	[tʰiŋ˧˥kʊŋ tʰiŋ˧˥kʊŋ tʰiŋ˧˥kʊŋ]	BH_0327_1_0009
thing kung	thing kung	/tʰiŋ˧˥kun/	'tree'	[tʰiŋ˧˥kʊŋ tʰiŋ˧˥kʊŋ tʰiŋ˧˥kʊŋ]	NM_0403_2_0008
thing luong	thing luong	/tʰiŋ˧˥luoŋ/	'log of wood'	[tʰiŋ˧˥lwo:ŋ tʰiŋ˧˥lwo:ŋ tʰiŋ˧˥lwo:ŋ]	BH_0327_1_0084
thing luong	thing luong	/tʰiŋ˧˥luoŋ/	'log of wood'	[tʰiŋ˧˥lwo:ŋ tʰiŋ˧˥lo:ŋ tʰiŋ˧˥lo:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0018
thingbâk	thingbâk	/tʰiŋ˧˥ba:k/	'tree branch'	[tʰiŋ˧˥ba:k tʰiŋ˧˥ba:k tʰiŋ˧˥ba:k]	NM_0403_2_0080
thingbâk	thingbâk	/tʰiŋ˧˥ba:k/	'tree branch'	[tʰiŋ˧˥ba:k tʰiŋ˧˥ba:k tʰiŋ˧˥ba:k]	BH_0327_1_0078
thiŋgnôt	thiŋgnôt	/tʰi:ŋ˧˥nɔ:t/	'(ginger) grater'	[tʰi:ŋ˧˥nɔ:t tʰiŋ˧˥nɔ:t tʰiŋ˧˥nɔ:t]	NM_0404_1_0218
thir	sâypuy îthir	/sa:j.puj i: tʰir/	'elephant treads'	[sa:j˧˥ puj i: tʰir i: tʰir i: tʰir]	NM_0405_1_0382
thir	ânthir	/a:n˧˥tʰir/	's/he steps'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰir ʔa:n˧˥ tʰir ʔa:n˧˥ tʰir]	BH_0401_3_0065
thir	ânthir	/a:n˧˥tʰir/	's/he steps'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰir ʔa:n˧˥ tʰir ʔa:n˧˥ tʰir]	JM_0331_4_0178
thîr	thîr	/tʰi:r/	'iron'	[tʰi:r tʰi:r tʰi:r]	BH_0329_5_0229
thîr	thîr	/tʰi:r/	'iron'	[tʰi:r tʰi:r tʰi:r]	NM_0403_4_0272
thîr sâyli	thîrsâyli	/tʰi:r.saj˧˥li:/	'bow (archery)'	[tʰirsaj˧˥ li: tʰirsaj˧˥ li: tʰirsaj˧˥ li:]	NM_0404_1_0208
thô	bû 'an thônâ	/tʰɔ:˧˥na:/	'(pot) for making food'	[bu: ʔən˧˥ tʰɔ:˧˥na: bu: ʔən˧˥ tʰɔ:˧˥na:]	NM_0404_2_0006
thô	âthô	/a:˧˥tʰɔ:/	's/he does/makes'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰɔ: ʔa:˧˥ tʰɔ: ʔa:˧˥ tʰɔ:]	BH_0401_3_0424
thô	may athô	/maj a˧˥tʰɔ:/	's/he makes a fire'	[maj a˧˥tʰɔ: maj a˧˥tʰɔ: maj a˧˥tʰɔ:]	NM_0405_1_0049
thô	sin athô	/sin a˧˥tʰɔ:/	's/he works'	[sin a˧˥tʰɔ: sin a˧˥tʰɔ: sin a˧˥tʰɔ:]	NM_0405_1_0668
thô	sin athô	/sin a˧˥tʰɔ:/	's/he works'	[sin a˧˥tʰɔ: sin a˧˥tʰɔ: sin a˧˥tʰɔ:]	JM_0331_4_0478
thok	ânthok	/a:n˧˥tʰɔk/	's/he gets dressed'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk]	BH_0331_5_1285
thok	ânthok	/a:n˧˥tʰɔk/	's/he gets dressed'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk]	BH_0410_2_0015
thok	ânthok	/a:n˧˥tʰɔk/	's/he gets dressed'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk]	JM_0331_4_0113
thok	ânthokvang	/a:n˧˥tʰɔk˧˥van/	's/he has dressed up'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk˧˥van ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔk˧˥van]	NM_0405_1_0329
thon	ânthon	/a:n˧˥tʰɔn/	's/he moves (from one place to another)'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔn]	BH_0331_5_0920
thon	ânthon	/a:n˧˥tʰɔn/	's/he moves (from one place to another)'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔn]	NM_0405_1_0168
thop	ânthop	/a:n˧˥tʰɔp/	'it is wrapped (e.g. shawl)'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔp ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔp ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔp]	BH_0410_2_0017
thoy	ânthoy	/a:n˧˥tʰɔj/	's/he sits up (from lying position)'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔj ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔj ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔj]	BH_0401_3_0491
thoy	ânthoy	/a:n˧˥tʰɔj/	's/he sits up (from lying position)'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔj ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔj ʔa:n˧˥ tʰɔj]	NM_0405_2_0019
thû	âthû	/a:˧˥tʰu:/	'it stinks'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰu: ʔa:˧˥ tʰu: ʔa:˧˥ tʰu:]	BH_0331_5_0441
thû	âthû	/a:˧˥tʰu:/	'it stinks'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰu: ʔa:˧˥ tʰu: ʔa:˧˥ tʰu:]	NM_0404_2_0401
thûk	ânthûk	/a:n˧˥tʰu:k/	'(water, etc.) is deep'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰu:k ʔa:n˧˥ tʰu:k ʔa:n˧˥ tʰu:k]	BH_0331_5_0147
thum	ânthûk	/a:n˧˥tʰu:k/	'(water, etc.) is deep'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰu:k ʔa:n˧˥ tʰu:k ʔa:n˧˥ tʰu:k]	NM_0404_2_0204
thum	âthum	/a:˧˥tʰum/	'it is sweet'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰum ʔa:˧˥ tʰum ʔa:˧˥ tʰum]	BH_0331_5_0043
thum	âthum	/a:˧˥tʰum/	'it is sweet'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰum ʔa:˧˥ tʰum ʔa:˧˥ tʰum]	NM_0404_2_0097
thun	cholisûngâ	/tʃɔ.li˧˥su:ŋa:		[tʃoli˧˥ tsu:ŋa˧˥ tʰɔnɔɔ˧˥ tʰɔnɔɔ˧˥]	
thun	thunrô	/tʰun.rɔ:/	'put inside the bag!'	[tʰɔnɔɔ˧˥]	NM_0405_1_0132
thun	âthun	/a:˧˥tʰun/	's/he puts (something into a bag, etc.)'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰun ʔa:˧˥ tʰun ʔa:˧˥ tʰun]	BH_0331_5_0875
thun	âthun	/a:˧˥tʰun/	's/he puts (something into a bag, etc.)'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰun ʔa:˧˥ tʰun ʔa:˧˥ tʰun]	NM_0405_2_0077
thung	âthung	/a:˧˥tʰuŋ/	's/he tethers'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰuŋ ʔa:˧˥ tʰuŋ ʔa:˧˥ tʰuŋ]	BH_0401_3_0553
thung	âthung	/a:˧˥tʰuŋ/	's/he tethers'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰuŋ ʔa:˧˥ tʰuŋ ʔa:˧˥ tʰuŋ]	NM_0405_2_0057
thuo	1 âthuo	/a:˧˥tʰuɔn/	's/he answers'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:˧˥ tʰuɔn]	BH_0401_3_0072
thuo	âthuo	/a:˧˥tʰuɔn/	's/he answers'	[ʔa:˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:˧˥ tʰuɔn]	NM_0405_1_0388
thuo	2 ânthuo	/a:n˧˥tʰuɔn/	's/he sends (something with somebody to somebody)'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn]	BH_0401_3_0286
thuo	ânthuo	/a:n˧˥tʰuɔn/	's/he sends (something with somebody to somebody)'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn]	NM_0405_1_0544
thuo	âmathuo	/a:˧˥ma˧˥tʰuɔn/	's/he sends (something with somebody to somebody)'	[ʔa:ma˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:ma˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:ma˧˥ tʰuɔn]	NM_0405_1_0546
thuo	ânthuo	/a:n˧˥tʰuɔn/	's/he sends (something with somebody to somebody)'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn ʔa:n˧˥ tʰuɔn]	JM_0331_4_0330
thuoy	thuoy	/tʰuɔj/	'down'	[tʰuɔj˧˥ tʰuɔj˧˥ tʰuɔj˧˥]	BH_0329_5_0066
thuoy	thuoy	/tʰuɔj/	'down'	[tʰuɔj˧˥ tʰuɔj˧˥ tʰuɔj˧˥]	NM_0403_4_0074
thup	ânthup	/a:n˧˥tʰup/	's/he hides'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰup ʔa:n˧˥ tʰup ʔa:n˧˥ tʰup]	BH_0331_5_0475
thup	ânthup	/a:n˧˥tʰup/	's/he hides'	[ʔa:n˧˥ tʰup ʔa:n˧˥ tʰup ʔa:n˧˥ tʰup]	NM_0404_2_0423
thur	1 (a)thur	/a˧˥tʰur/	'(his/her) child's parent-in-law'	[tʰɔr ʔə˧˥ tʰɔr ʔə˧˥ tʰɔr]	BH_0410_3_0055
thur	kathur	/ka˧˥tʰur/	'my child's parent-in-law'	[kə˧˥ tʰɔr kə˧˥ tʰɔr kə˧˥ tʰɔr]	NM_0404_1_0172

thur	2	<i>âthur</i>	/a:ˈtʰur/	's/he serves (food)'	[ʔa:ˈtʰɔr ʔa:ˈtʰɔr ʔa:ˈtʰɔr]	BH_0401_4_0141
		<i>'an athur</i>	/ʔan aˈtʰur/	's/he serves cooked food'	[ʔan əˈtʰɔr ʔan əˈtʰɔr]	NM_0405_2_0200
		<i>âthur</i>	/a:ˈtʰur/	's/he serves (food)'	[ʔa:ˈtʰɔr ʔa:ˈtʰɔr ʔa:ˈtʰɔr]	BH_0410_3_0055
		<i>bû athur</i>	/bu: aˈtʰur/	's/he serves rice'	[bu:ˈtʰɔr bu:ˈtʰɔr]	NM_0405_2_0200
thûr		<i>âthûr</i>	/a:ˈtʰu:r/	'it is sour'	[ʔa:ˈtʰu:r ʔa:ˈtʰu:r ʔa:ˈtʰu:r]	BH_0331_5_0041
		<i>âthûr</i>	/a:ˈtʰu:r/	'it is sour'	[ʔa:ˈtʰu:r ʔa:ˈtʰu:r ʔa:ˈtʰu:r]	BH_0410_3_0055
		<i>âthûr</i>	/a:ˈtʰu:r/	'it is sour'	[ʔa:ˈtʰu:r ʔa:ˈtʰu:r ʔa:ˈtʰu:r]	NM_0404_2_0095
thurnû		<i>kathurnû</i>	/ka.tʰurˈnu:/	'my child's mother-in-law'	[kəˈtʰɔrˈnu: kəˈtʰɔrˈnu: kəˈtʰɔrˈnu:]	NM_0404_1_0167
		<i>thurnû</i>	/tʰurˈnu:/	'son/daughter's mother-in-law'	[tʰɔrˈnu: tʰɔrˈnu: tʰɔrˈnu:]	BH_0329_5_0378
thurnû thurpâ thurpâ		<i>kathurnû</i>	/ka.tʰurˈnu:	'my child's mother-in-law, my child's	[kəˈtʰɔrˈnu: kəˈtʰɔrˈpa: kəˈtʰɔrˈnu:	NM_0404_1_0170
		<i>kathurpâ</i>	ka.tʰurˈpa:/	father-in-law'	kəˈtʰɔrˈpa:]	
		<i>kathurpâ</i>	/ka.tʰurˈpa:/	'my child's father-in-law'	[kəˈtʰɔrˈpa: kəˈtʰɔrˈpa: kəˈtʰɔrˈpa:]	NM_0404_1_0165
		<i>thurpâ</i>	/tʰurˈpa:/	'son/daughter's father-in-law'	[tʰɔrˈpa: tʰɔrˈpa: tʰɔrˈpa:]	BH_0329_5_0376
tî		<i>âtî</i>	/a:ˈti:/	's/he says'	[ʔaˈti: ʔaˈti: ʔaˈti:]	BH_0401_3_0092
		<i>atî</i>	/aˈti:/	's/he says'	[ʔəˈti: ʔəˈti: ʔəˈti:]	BH_0410_2_0007
		<i>atî</i>	/aˈti:/	's/he says'	[ʔəˈti: ʔəˈti: ʔəˈti:]	NB_0412_1_0022
		<i>âtî</i>	/a:ˈti:/	's/he says'	[ʔaˈti: ʔaˈti: ʔaˈti:]	NM_0405_1_0410
		<i>âtî</i>	/a:ˈti:/	's/he says'	[ʔaˈti: ʔaˈti: ʔaˈti:]	JM_0331_4_0197
tieng				's/he carries (something) on his/her		
	1	<i>âtieng</i>	/a:ˈtian/	head'	[ʔa:ˈtjə:ŋ ʔa:ˈtjə:ŋ ʔa:ˈtjə:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0647
tieng				's/he carries (something) on his/her		
		<i>âtieng</i>	/a:ˈtian/	head'	[ʔa:ˈtjə:ŋ ʔa:ˈtjə:ŋ ʔa:ˈtjə:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0041
	2	<i>somtieng</i>	/sɔmˈtian/	'that direction'	[sɔmˈtjə:ŋ sɔmˈtjə:ŋ sɔmˈtjə:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0040
		<i>hitieng</i>	/hiˈtian/	'this direction'	[hiˈtjə:ŋ hiˈtjə:ŋ hiˈtjə:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0046
		<i>hitieng</i>	/hiˈtian/	'this direction'	[hiˈtjə:ŋ hiˈtjə:ŋ hiˈtjə:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0037
		<i>hintieng</i>	/hinˈtian/	'this direction'	[hinˈtjə:ŋ hinˈtjə:ŋ hinˈtjə:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0039
tieng kolok		<i>t(h)ieng kolok</i>	/t(h)iaŋ.kɔˈlɔk/	'armpit'	[tʰjəŋ kɔˈlɔk tʰjəŋ kɔˈlɔk tʰjəŋ kɔˈlɔk]	BH_0327_3_0030
		<i>katieng kolok</i>	/ka.tiaŋ.kɔˈlɔk/	'my armpit'	[kəˈtjə:ŋ kɔˈlɔk kəˈtjə:ŋ kɔˈlɔk kəˈtjə:ŋ kɔˈlɔk]	NM_0403_3_0035
tiktingîr		<i>atiktingîr</i>	/a.tik.tiˈŋi:r/	'its comb (of a rooster)'	[ʔətɪktɪˈŋi:r ʔətɪktɪˈŋi:r ʔətɪktɪˈŋi:r]	BH_0327_3_0246
tîr	1	<i>âtîr</i>	/a:ˈti:r/	's/he explains (work to workers)'	[ʔa:ˈti:r ʔa:ˈti:r ʔa:ˈti:r]	JM_0331_4_0344
tîr	2	<i>ântîr</i>	/a:nˈti:r/	's/he hates'	[ʔa:nˈti:r ʔa:nˈti:r ʔa:nˈti:r]	BH_0401_3_0230
		<i>âmatîr</i>	/a:ˌmaˈti:r/	's/he hates'	[ʔa:məˈti:r ʔa:məˈti:r ʔa:məˈti:r]	NM_0405_1_0497
		<i>ântîr</i>	/a:nˈti:r/	's/he hates'	[ʔa:nˈti:r ʔa:nˈti:r ʔa:nˈti:r]	JM_0331_4_0351
tîr	3	<i>âtîr</i>	/a:ˈti:r/	's/he sends (people)'	[ʔa:ˈti:r ʔa:ˈti:r ʔa:ˈti:r]	BH_0401_3_0291
		<i>âtîr</i>	/a:ˈti:r/	's/he sends (people)'	[ʔa:ˈti:r ʔa:ˈti:r ʔa:ˈti:r]	JM_0331_4_0343
			/mu.niˈsi:/mi:		[muniˈsi: əˈti:r mi: əˈti:r mi: əˈti:r]	
		<i>munisî/mî atîr</i>	aˈti:r/	's/he sends people'	mi: əˈti:r]	NM_0405_1_0558
		<i>tîr</i>	/ti:r/	'to send (people)'	[ti:r ti:r ti:r]	JM_0331_4_0339
tol		<i>ânratol</i>	/a:n.raˈtɔl/	's/he slips'	[ʔa:nˈraˈtɔl ʔa:nˈraˈtɔl ʔa:nˈraˈtɔl]	BH_0401_3_0174
		<i>ânratol</i>	/a:n.raˈtɔl/	's/he slips'	[ʔa:nˈtɔl ʔa:nˈtɔl ʔa:nˈtɔl]	NM_0405_1_0462
		<i>ântol</i>	/a:nˈtɔl/	's/he slips'	[ʔa:nˈtɔl ʔa:nˈtɔl ʔa:nˈtɔl]	JM_0331_4_0253
tôm		<i>âtôm</i>	/a:ˈtɔ:m/	'it is little (in quantity)'	[ʔa:ˈtɔ:m ʔa:ˈtɔ:m ʔa:ˈtɔ:m]	BH_0331_5_0065
		<i>âtôm</i>	/a:ˈtɔ:m/	'it is little (in quantity)'	[ʔa:ˈtɔ:m ʔa:ˈtɔ:m ʔa:ˈtɔ:m]	BH_0331_5_0198
		<i>âtôm</i>	/a:ˈtɔ:m/	'it is little (in quantity)'	[ʔa:ˈtɔ:m ʔa:ˈtɔ:m ʔa:ˈtɔ:m]	NM_0404_2_0116
tôn		<i>âtôn</i>	/a:ˈtɔ:n/	's/he touches'	[ʔa:ˈtɔ:n ʔa:ˈtɔ:n ʔa:ˈtɔ:n]	BH_0401_4_0029
		<i>âtôn</i>	/a:ˈtɔ:n/	's/he touches'	[ʔa:ˈtɔ:n ʔa:ˈtɔ:n ʔa:ˈtɔ:n]	NM_0405_2_0140
tong	1	<i>âtong</i>	/a:ˈtɔŋ/	'it is free, empty (e.g. place to sit)'	[ʔa:ˈtɔŋ ʔa:ˈtɔŋ ʔa:ˈtɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0247
		<i>âtong</i>	/a:ˈtɔŋ/	'it is free, empty (e.g. place to sit)'	[ʔa:ˈtɔŋ ʔa:ˈtɔŋ ʔa:ˈtɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0272
		<i>hongmô</i>			[hɔŋmɔ: jˈtɔŋ hɔŋmɔ: jˈtɔŋ	
tong	2	<i>aytong</i>	/hɔŋ.mɔ: ajˈtɔŋ/	'what happened (to him/her)?'	hɔŋmɔ: jˈtɔŋ]	NM_0405_1_0670
		<i>hongmô</i>			[hɔŋmɔ: jˈtɔŋ hɔŋmɔ: jˈtɔŋ	
		<i>aytong</i>	/hɔŋ.mɔ: ajˈtɔŋ/	'what happened (to him/her)?'	hɔŋmɔ: jˈtɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0480
		<i>hongmo</i>			[hɔŋˈmɔj.tɔŋ hɔŋˈmɔj.tɔŋ	
		<i>aytong</i>	/hɔŋˈmɔ ajˈtɔŋ/	'what happened?'	hɔŋˈmɔj.tɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0427
tor		<i>âtor</i>	/a:ˈtɔr/	'(surface) is oily'	[ʔa:ˈtɔr ʔa:ˈtɔr ʔa:ˈtɔr]	BH_0331_5_0350
		<i>âtor</i>	/a:ˈtɔr/	'(surface) is oily'	[ʔa:ˈtɔr ʔa:ˈtɔr ʔa:ˈtɔr]	NM_0404_2_0347
		<i>sam ator</i>	/sam aˈtɔr/	'the hair is oily'	[səm əˈtɔr səm əˈtɔr səm əˈtɔr]	NM_0404_2_0349
tôt		<i>âtôt</i>	/a:ˈtɔ:t/	'it protrudes'	[ʔa:ˈtɔ:t ʔa:ˈtɔ:t ʔa:ˈtɔ:t]	BH_0401_3_0119
		<i>âtôt</i>	/a:ˈtɔ:t/	'it protrudes'	[ʔa:ˈtɔ:t ʔa:ˈtɔ:t ʔa:ˈtɔ:t]	NM_0405_1_0422

	<i>âtôt</i>	/a:ˈtɔ:t/	'it protrudes'	[ʔa:ˈtɔ:t ʔa:ˈtɔ:t ʔa:ˈtɔ:t]	JM_0331_4_0218
tû	1 <i>tû</i>	/tu:/	'grandchild'	[tɯ: tu: tu:]	BH_0329_5_0305
tû	2 <i>âtû</i>	/a:ˈtu:/	's/he sows (seeds)'	[ʔa:ˈtu: ʔa:ˈtu: ʔa:ˈtu:]	BH_0331_1_0221
tubuk	<i>katubuk</i>	/ka.tuˈbuk/	'my neck'	[kəʔɔˈbək kəʔɔˈbək kəʔɔˈbək]	NM_0403_3_0029
	<i>tubuk</i>	/tuˈbuk/	'neck'	[tɔˈbək tɔˈbək tɔˈbək]	BH_0327_3_0024
tuk	<i>âtuk</i>	/a:ˈtuk/	's/he cuts (twigs, sugar-canes, etc.)'	[ʔa:ˈtɔk ʔa:ˈtɔk ʔa:ˈtɔk]	BH_0331_5_0634
	<i>âtukchit</i>	/a:ˈtukˈtʃit/	's/he cuts into small pieces'	[ʔa:tɔkˈtʃit ʔatɔkˈtʃit ʔatɔkˈtʃit]	NM_0405_1_0013
tûl	<i>ântûl</i>	/a:nˈtu:l/	's/he swings'	[ʔa:nˈtu:l ʔa:nˈtu:l ʔa:nˈtu:l]	NM_0404_1_0339
tûn	<i>ântûn</i>	/a:nˈtu:n/	'it is straight and long'	[ʔa:nˈtu:n ʔa:nˈtu:d ʔa:nˈtu:n]	NM_0404_2_0485
tungbung	<i>tungbung</i>	/tuŋˈbuŋ/	'mound'	[tɔŋˈbɔŋ tɔŋˈbɔŋ tɔŋˈbɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0159
	<i>tungbung</i>	/tuŋˈbuŋ/	'mound'	[tɔŋˈbɔŋ tɔŋˈbɔŋ tɔŋˈbɔŋ]	NM_0403_4_0192
tûnû	<i>tûnû</i>	/tu:ˈnu:/	'granddaughter'	[tɯ:ˈnu: tu:ˈnu: tu:ˈnu:]	BH_0329_5_0304
	<i>katûnû</i>	/ka.tu:ˈnu:/	'my granddaughter'	[kəʔtu:ˈnu: kəʔtu:ˈnu: kəʔtu:ˈnu:]	NM_0404_1_0081
	<i>katûnû</i>	/ka.tu:ˈnu:/	'my granddaughter'	[kəʔtu:ˈnu: kəʔtu:ˈnu: kəʔtu:ˈnu:]	NM_0404_1_0086
tuol	<i>tuol</i>	/tuɔl/	'porch'	[tɯo:l tɯo:l tɯo:l]	BH_0331_1_0286
	<i>tuol</i>	/tuɔl/	'porch'	[tɯo:l tɯo:l tɯo:l]	NM_0404_1_0335
tuoy	<i>tuoy</i>	/tuɔj/	'bamboo shoot'	[tɯo:j tɯo:j tɯo:j]	BH_0327_1_0007
	<i>tuoy</i>	/tuɔj/	'bamboo shoot'	[tɯo:j tɯo:j tɯo:j]	NM_0403_2_0036
tuoyroy	<i>tuoyroy</i>	/tuɔjˈroj/	'dried bamboo shoot'	[tɯo:jˈroj tɯo:jˈroj tɯo:jˈroj]	BH_0410_4_0025
tûpâ	<i>tûpâ</i>	/tu:ˈpa:/	'grandson'	[tɯ:ˈpa: tu:ˈpa: tu:ˈpa:]	BH_0329_5_0302
	<i>katûpâ</i>	/ka.tu:ˈpa:/	'my grandson'	[kəʔtu:ˈpa: kəʔtu:ˈpa: kəʔtu:ˈpa:]	NM_0404_1_0088
tûr	<i>tûr</i>	/tu:r/	'poison'	[tɯ:r tɯ:r tɯ:r]	BH_0329_5_0238
	<i>tûr</i>	/tu:r/	'poison'	[tɯ:r tɯ:r tɯ:r]	NM_0403_4_0157
tuy	1 <i>ântuy</i>	/a:nˈtuj/	'(a bird) lays eggs'	[ʔa:nˈtuj ʔa:nˈtuj ʔa:nˈtuj]	BH_0401_3_0368
	<i>ântuy</i>	/a:nˈtuj/	'(a bird) lays eggs'	[ʔa:nˈtuj ʔa:nˈtuj ʔa:nˈtuj]	NM_0405_1_0632
	<i>ântuy</i>	/a:nˈtuj/	'(a bird) lays eggs'	[ʔa:nˈtuj ʔa:nˈtuj ʔa:nˈtuj]	JM_0331_4_0443
tuy	2 <i>âtuy</i>	/a:ˈtuj/	'it is delicious'	[ʔa:ˈtuj ʔa:ˈtuj ʔa:ˈtuj]	BH_0331_5_0033
	<i>atuy</i>	/aˈtuj/	'it is delicious'	[ʔəˈtuj ʔəˈtuj ʔəˈtuj]	NM_0404_2_0089
tuy	3 <i>tuy</i>	/tuj/	'water, liquid'	[tuj tuj tuj]	BH_0329_5_0018
	<i>tuy</i>	/tuj/	'water, liquid'	[tuj tuj tuj tuj]	NM_0403_4_0004
tuy alien	<i>tuy alien</i>	/tuj aˈlian/	'flood'	[tuj əˈlje:n tuj əˈlje:n tuj əˈlje:n]	BH_0329_5_0034
	<i>tuy alien</i>	/tuj aˈlian/	'flood'	[tuj əˈlje:n tuj əˈlje:n tuj əˈlje:n]	BH_0329_5_0035
	<i>tuy (a)lien</i>	/tuj (a)ˈlian/	'flood'	[tujˈlje:n tujˈlje:n tujˈlje:n]	NM_0403_4_0022
tuy dehâr	<i>tuy dehâr</i>	/tuj deˈha:r/	'water wave'	[tuj deˈha:r tuj deˈha:r tuj deˈha:r]	NM_0403_4_0026
tuy inchôm	<i>tuy inchôm</i>	/tuj inˈtʃɔ:m/	'water falls'	[tɯjnˈtʃɔ:m tɯjnˈtʃɔ:m tɯjnˈtʃɔ:m]	BH_0331_1_0019
tuy insok	<i>tuy insok</i>	/tuj inˈsɔk/	'wave, choppy water'	[tɯjnˈsɔk tɯjnˈsɔk tɯjnˈsɔk]	NM_0403_4_0024
tuy kolâ	<i>tuy kolâ</i>	/tuj kɔˈla:/	'water pitcher'	[tuj kɔˈla: tuj kɔˈla: tuj kɔˈla:]	NM_0404_1_0406
tuydung	<i>tuydung</i>	/tujˈdun/	'small river'	[tujˈdɔŋ tujˈdɔŋ tujˈdɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0024
	<i>tuydung</i>	/tujˈdun/	'small river'	[tujˈdɔŋ tujˈdɔŋ tujˈdɔŋ]	NM_0403_4_0010
tuyhuon	<i>tuyhuon</i>	/tujˈhuɔn/	'foam'	[tujˈhwo:n tujˈhwo:n tujˈhwo:n]	BH_0329_5_0040
	<i>tuyhuon</i>	/tujˈhuɔn/	'foam'	[tujˈhwo:n tujˈhwo:n tujˈhwo:n]	NM_0403_4_0028
	<i>tuyhuon</i>	/tujˈhuɔn/	'foam'	[tujˈhwo:n tujˈhwo:n tujˈhwo:n]	NM_0403_4_0031
tuykuong	<i>tuykuong</i>	/tujˈkuɔŋ/	'small stream'	[tujˈkwo:ŋ tujˈkwo:ŋ tujˈkwo:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0006
tuyluong	<i>tuyluong</i>	/tujˈluɔŋ/	'flow of water'	[tujˈlwo:ŋ tujˈlwo:ŋ tujˈlwo:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0016
tuynâr	<i>tuynâr</i>	/tujˈna:r/	'overground water source'	[tujˈna:r tujˈna:r tujˈna:r]	BH_0329_5_0032
	<i>tuynâr</i>	/tujˈna:r/	'overground water source'	[tujˈna:r tujˈna:r tujˈna:r]	NM_0403_4_0019
tuypût	<i>tuypût</i>	/tujˈpu:t/	'underground water source'	[tujˈpu:t tujˈpu:t tujˈpu:t]	BH_0329_5_0028
	<i>tuypût</i>	/tujˈpu:t/	'underground water source'	[tujˈpu:t tujˈpu:t tujˈpu:t]	NM_0403_4_0018
tuypuy	<i>tuypuy</i>	/tujˈpuj/	'big river'	[tujˈpuj tujˈpuj tujˈpuj]	BH_0329_5_0020
	<i>tuypuy</i>	/tujˈpuj/	'big river'	[tujˈpuj tujˈpuj tujˈpuj]	NM_0403_4_0012
tuysêng	<i>tuysêng</i>	/tujˈse:ŋ/	'basket for carrying sticks, etc.'	[tujˈse:ŋ tujˈse:ŋ tujˈse:ŋ]	BH_0331_1_0380
	<i>tuysêng</i>	/tujˈse:ŋ/	'basket for carrying sticks, etc.'	[tujˈse:ŋ tujˈse:ŋ tujˈse:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0410
tuyzâp	<i>tuyzâp</i>	/tujˈza:p/	'fin (of fish)'	[tujˈza:p tujˈza:p tujˈza:p]	BH_0327_3_0205
	<i>ngâ tuyzâp</i>	/ŋa:ˈtujˈza:p/	'fish fin'	[ŋa:ˈtujˈza:p ŋa:ˈtujˈza:p ŋa:ˈtujˈza:p]	NM_0403_3_0250
'uk	<i>â'uk</i>	/a:ˈʔuk/	's/he is stupid (bad at learning)'	[ʔa:ˈʔɔk ʔa:ˈʔɔk ʔa:ˈʔɔk]	BH_0331_5_0110
	<i>â'uk</i>	/a:ˈʔuk/	's/he is stupid (bad at learning)'	[ʔa:ˈʔɔk ʔa:ˈʔɔk ʔa:ˈʔɔk]	NM_0404_2_0167
'ûm	<i>â'ûm</i>	/a:ˈʔu:m/	's/he bows (in greeting)'	[ʔa:ˈʔɔ:m ʔa:ˈʔɔ:m ʔa:ˈʔɔ:m]	BH_0401_3_0005
	<i>â'ûm</i>	/a:ˈʔu:m/	's/he bows (in greeting)'	[ʔa:ˈʔɔ:m ʔa:ˈʔɔ:m ʔa:ˈʔɔ:m]	JM_0331_4_0122
	<i>chûbay a'ûm</i>	/tʃu:ˈbaj aˈʔu:m/	's/he bows in greeting'	[tʃu:ˈbaj əˈʔu:m tʃu:ˈbaj əˈʔu:m]	NM_0405_1_0336
'ûng	<i>ân'ûng</i>	/a:nˈʔu:ŋ/	's/he is slow'	[ʔa:nˈʔu:ŋ ʔa:nˈʔu:ŋ ʔa:nˈʔu:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0366

'ûnû	<i>ân'ûng</i>	/a:n'ʔu:ŋ/	's/he is slow'	[ʔa:n'ʔu:ŋ ʔa:n'ʔu:ŋ ʔa:n'ʔu:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0630
	<i>ân'ûng</i>	/a:n'ʔu:ŋ/	's/he is slow'	[ʔa:n'ʔu:ŋ ʔa:n'ʔu:ŋ ʔa:n'ʔu:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0441
	<i>ka'ûnû</i>	/ka.ʔu:'nu:/	'my older sister'	[kəʔu:'nu: kəʔu:'nu: kəʔu:'nu:]	NM_0404_1_0062
	<i>'ûnû</i>	/ʔu:'nu:/	'older sister'	[ʔu:'nu: ʔu:'nu: ʔu:'nu:]	BH_0329_5_0294
'uoy	<i>ân'uoy</i>	/a:n'ʔuɔj/	'it is sturdy, difficult to break'	[ʔa:n'ʔwo:j ʔa:n'ʔwo:j ʔa:n'ʔwo:j]	BH_0331_5_0337
	<i>ân'uoy</i>	/a:n'ʔuɔj/	'it is sturdy, difficult to break'	[ʔa:n'ʔwo:j ʔa:n'ʔwo:j ʔa:n'ʔwo:j]	NM_0404_2_0336
'ûpâ	<i>ka'ûpâ</i>	/ka.ʔu:'pa:/	'my older brother'	[kəʔu:'pa: kəʔu:'pa: kəʔu:'pa:]	NM_0404_1_0060
	<i>'ûpâ</i>	/ʔu:'pa:/	'older brother'	[ʔu:'pa: ʔu:'pa: ʔu:'pa:]	BH_0329_5_0296
'urok	<i>â'urok</i>	/a:..ʔu'rɔk/	's/he runs'	[ʔa:ʔu'rɔkʔa:ʔu'rɔkʔa:ʔu'rɔk]	NM_0405_1_0122
'ût	<i>ân'ût</i>	/a:n'ʔu:t/	'there is a burning pain in (a bodypart)'	[ʔa:n'ʔu:tʔa:n'ʔu:tʔa:n'ʔu:t]	BH_0331_5_0129
	<i>ân'ût</i>	/a:n'ʔu:t/	'there is a burning pain in (a bodypart)'	[ʔa:n'ʔu:tʔa:n'ʔu:tʔa:n'ʔu:t]	BH_0410_2_0021
	<i>ân'ût</i>	/a:n'ʔu:t/	'there is a burning pain in (a bodypart)'	[ʔa:n'ʔu:tʔa:n'ʔu:tʔa:n'ʔu:t]	NM_0404_2_0192
'uy	1 <i>â'uy</i>	/a:'ʔuj/	'(food) is stale, gone bad'	[ʔa:'ʔuj ʔa:'ʔuj ʔa:'ʔuj]	BH_0331_5_0438
	<i>â'uy</i>	/a:'ʔuj/	'(food) is stale, gone bad'	[ʔa:'ʔuj ʔa:'ʔuj ʔa:'ʔuj]	NM_0404_2_0396
'uy	2 <i>'uy</i>	/ʔuj/	'dog'	[ʔuj ʔuj ʔuj]	BH_0327_2_0030
	<i>'uy</i>	/ʔuj/	'dog'	[ʔuj ʔuj ʔuj]	NM_0403_2_0178
uychok	<i>uychok</i>	/uj'tʃɔk/	'frog'	[ʔuj'tʃɔkʔuj'tʃɔkʔuj'tʃɔk]	BH_0327_2_0026
	<i>uychok</i>	/uj'tʃɔk/	'frog'	[ʔuj'tʃɔkʔuj'tʃɔkʔuj'tʃɔk]	NM_0403_2_0174
				[ʔujte'lje:m ʔujte'lje:m ʔujte'lje:m]	
uyteliem	<i>uyteliem</i>	/uj.te'liam/	'tadpole'	ʔujte'lje:m]	BH_0327_2_0028
vâ	<i>uyteliem</i>	/uj.te'liam/	'tadpole'	[ʔujte'lje:m ʔujte'lje:m ʔujte'lje:m]	NM_0403_2_0176
	1 <i>vâ</i>	/va:/	'bird'	[va: va: va:]	BH_0327_2_0024
	<i>vâ</i>	/va:/	'bird'	[va: va: va:]	NM_0403_2_0154
vâ	2 <i>ânrvâ</i>	/a:n.ra'va:/	's/he carries (a bag, etc.) on the side hanging from his/her shoulder'	[ʔa:nrə'va: ʔa:nrə'va: ʔa:nrə'va:]	BH_0331_5_0654
	<i>âravâ</i>	/a:..ra'va:/	's/he carries (a bag, etc.) on the side hanging from his/her shoulder'	[ʔa:rə'va: ʔa:rə'va: ʔa:rə'va:]	NM_0405_1_0047
va'âk	<i>va'âk</i>	/va'ʔa:k/	'crow (bird)'	[və'ʔa:k və'ʔa:k və'ʔa:k]	BH_0327_2_0010
	<i>va'âk</i>	/va'ʔa:k/	'crow (bird)'	[və'ʔa:k və'ʔa:k və'ʔa:k]	NM_0403_2_0158
	<i>vachek</i>	/va'tʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[və'tʃek və'tʃek və'tʃek]	BH_0327_2_0014
vachek	<i>vachek</i>	/va'tʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[və'tʃek və'tʃek və'tʃek]	BH_0410_4_0034
	<i>vachek</i>	/va'tʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[və'tʃek və'tʃek və'tʃek]	NM_0403_2_0160
	<i>vachek</i>	/va'tʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[və'tʃek və'tʃek və'tʃek]	BH_0327_3_0003
	<i>vachek</i>	/va'tʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[və'tʃek və'tʃek və'tʃek]	BH_0410_3_0064
	<i>vachek</i>	/va'tʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[və'tʃek və'tʃek və'tʃek]	
vakuong	<i>vakuong</i>	/va'kuɔŋ/	'small stream, brook'	[və'kwo:ŋ və'kwo:ŋ və'kwo:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0026
	<i>vakuong</i>	/va'kuɔŋ/	'small stream, brook'	[və'kwo:ŋ və'kwo:ŋ və'kwo:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0008
valâk	<i>âvalâk</i>	/a:..va'la:k/	's/he brings (or takes away?)'	[ʔa:və'la:kʔa:və'la:kʔa:və'la:k]	JM_0331_4_0488
vântâng kalim	<i>vântâng kalim</i>	/	'leader of several villages'	[va:n'ta:ŋ kə'lim va:n'ta:ŋ kə'lim va:n'ta:ŋ kə'lim]	BH_0331_1_0072
		/va:n.ta:ŋ.ka'lim			
	<i>vântâng kalim</i>	/	'leader of several villages'	[va:n'ta:ŋ kə'lim va:n'ta:ŋ kə'lim va:n'ta:ŋ kə'lim]	NM_0404_1_0042
vapuol	<i>vapuol</i>	/va'puɔl/	'hornbill (bird)'	[və'pwo:l və'pwo:l və'pwo:l]	BH_0327_2_0022
	<i>vapuol</i>	/va'puɔl/	'hornbill (bird)'	[və'pwo:l və'pwo:l və'pwo:l]	BH_0410_4_0011
	<i>vapuol</i>	/va'puɔl/	'hornbill (bird)'	[və'pwo:l və'pwo:l və'pwo:l]	NM_0403_2_0168
var	<i>âvar</i>	/a:'var/	's/he weighs'	[ʔa:'vər ʔa:'vər ʔa:'vər]	BH_0401_3_0301
	<i>âvar</i>	/a:'var/	's/he weighs'	[ʔa:'vər ʔa:'vər ʔa:'vər]	BH_0410_2_0031
	<i>âvar</i>	/a:'var/	's/he weighs'	[ʔa:'vər ʔa:'vər ʔa:'vər]	NM_0405_1_0563
	<i>ânvar</i>	/a:n'var/	's/he weighs'	[ʔa:n'vər ʔa:n'vər ʔa:n'vər]	JM_0331_4_0370
vâr	<i>âvâr</i>	/a:'va:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r]	BH_0329_5_0221
	<i>âvâr</i>	/a:'va:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r]	BH_0331_5_0027
	<i>âvâr</i>	/a:'va:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r]	BH_0410_2_0031
	<i>avâr</i>	/a'va:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ə'va:r ə'va:r ə'va:r ə'va:r]	NB_0412_1_0035
	<i>âvâr</i>	/a:'va:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r]	NM_0403_4_0259
	<i>âvâr</i>	/a:'va:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r ʔa:'va:r]	NM_0404_2_0081

varabû	avâr	/a'va:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔə'va:r ʔə'va:r ʔə'va:r]	NM_0404_2_0152
	varabû	/va.ra'bu:/	'bird's nest'	[vərə'bu: vərə'bu: vərə'bu:]	BH_0327_2_0020
	varabû	/va.ra'bu:/	'bird's nest'	[vərə'bu: vərə'bu: vərə'bu:]	NM_0403_2_0166
	varabûâ	/va.ra.bu:'a:/	'in the bird's nest'	[vərə'bu:ə vərə'bu:ə]	NM_0405_1_0631
vasû	vasû	/va'su:/	'dove (bird)'	[və'su: və'su: və'su:]	BH_0327_2_0016
	vasû	/va'su:/	'dove (bird)'	[və'su: və'su: və'su:]	NM_0403_2_0162
vât	loy avât	/lɔj a'va:t/	's/he clears forest for a swidden field'	[lɔj ə'va:t lɔj ə'va:t lɔj ə'va:t]	BH_0331_1_0208
	loy avât	/lɔj a'va:t/	's/he clears forest for a swidden field'	[lɔj ə'va:t lɔj ə'va:t lɔj ə'va:t]	NM_0404_1_0281
vatôk	vatôk	/va'tɔ:k/	'duck (bird)'	[və'tɔ:k və'tɔ:k və'tɔ:k]	BH_0327_2_0018
	vatôk	/va'tɔ:k/	'duck (bird)'	[və'tɔ:k və'tɔ:k və'tɔ:k]	NM_0403_2_0164
vay	1 vay	/vaj/	'left (side)'	[vəj vəj vəj]	BH_0329_5_0056
	vay	/vaj/	'left (side)'	[vəj vəj vəj]	NM_0403_4_0061
vay	2 vay khat	/vaj'kʰat/	'one time'	[vəj 'kʰət vəj 'kʰət vəj 'kʰət]	BH_0331_5_0532
	vay khat, vay innik, vay inthum	/vaj'kʰat vaj in'nik vaj in'tʰum/	'one time, two times, three times'	[vəj 'kʰət vaj in'nik vaj in'tʰum]	NM_0404_2_0453
	vay innik	/vaj in'nik/	'two times'	[vəj in'nik vəj in'nik vəj in'nik]	BH_0331_5_0534
	âvây	/a:'va:j/	's/he raises (domestic animals)'	[ʔa:'va:j ʔa:'va:j ʔa:'va:j]	BH_0401_4_0070
vây	ran avây	/ran a'va:j/	's/he raises animals'	[rən ə'va:j rən ə'va:j rən ə'va:j]	NM_0405_2_0160
	vây'êng	/va:j'ʔe:ŋ/	'swinging cradle'	[va:j'ʔe:ŋ va:j'ʔe:ŋ va:j'ʔe:ŋ]	BH_0331_1_0289
vây'êng	vây'êng	/va:j'ʔe:ŋ/	'swinging cradle'	[va:j'ʔe:ŋ va:j'ʔe:ŋ va:j'ʔe:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0342
vâyynû	kavâyynû	/ka.va:j'nu:/	'my spouse's older sister'	[kəva:j'nu: kəva:j'nu: kəva:j'nu:]	NM_0404_1_0158
	vâyynû	/va:j'nu:/	'spouse's older sister'	[va:j'nu: va:j'nu: va:j'nu:]	BH_0329_5_0370
vâypâ	kavâypâ	/ka.va:j'pa:/	'my spouse's older brother'	[kəva:j'pa: kəva:j'pa: kəva:j'pa:]	NM_0404_1_0156
	vâypâ	/va:j'pa:/	'spouse's older brother'	[va:j'pa: va:j'pa: va:j'pa:]	BH_0329_5_0368
vâypôl	vâypôl	/va:j'pɔ:l/	'rice flour'	[va:j'pɔ:l va:j'pɔ:l va:j'pɔ:l]	BH_0329_5_0243
	vâypôl	/va:j'pɔ:l/	'rice flour'	[va:j'pɔ:l va:j'pɔ:l va:j'pɔ:l]	BH_0410_4_0011
	vâypôl	/va:j'pɔ:l/	'rice flour'	[va:j'pɔ:l va:j'pɔ:l va:j'pɔ:l]	NM_0404_1_0016
vâzûm	vâzûm	/va:'zu:m/	'greater racket-tailed drongo (bird species)'	[va:'zu:m va:'dʒu:m va:'zu:m]	BH_0327_2_0157
	vâzûm	/va:'zu:m/	'greater racket-tailed drongo (bird species)'	[va:'zu:m va:'zu:m va:'zu:m]	NM_0403_2_0170
vêl	vêl	/ve:l/	'(hair) whorl'	[ve:l ve:l ve:l]	NB_0412_1_0031
vêng	âvêng	/a:'ve:ŋ/	's/he looks out (of a window)'	[ʔa:'ve:ŋ ʔa:'ve:ŋ ʔa:'ve:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0030
	âvêng	/a:'ve:ŋ/	's/he looks out (of a window)'	[ʔa:'vje:ŋ ʔa:'vje:ŋ ʔa:'vje:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0361
	âvêng	/a:'ve:ŋ/	's/he looks out (of a window)'	[ʔa:'ve:ŋ ʔa:'ve:ŋ ʔa:'ve:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0145
	avêng	/a'Ve:ŋ/	's/he looks out (of a window)'	[ʔə'vje:ŋ ʔə'vje:ŋ ə'vje:ŋ]	NB_0412_1_0037
ver	ânver	/a:n'ver/	's/he bores (a hole)'	[ʔa:n'ver ʔa:n'ver ʔa:n'ver]	BH_0401_3_0081
	ânver	/a:n'ver/	's/he bores (a hole)'	[ʔa:n'ver ʔa:n'ver ʔa:n'ver]	NM_0405_1_0401
	ânver	/a:n'ver/	's/he bores (a hole)'	[ʔa:n'ver ʔa:n'ver ʔa:n'ver]	JM_0331_4_0191
	âver	/a:'ver/	's/he bores (a hole)'	[ʔa:'ver ʔa:'ver ʔa:'ver]	BH_0410_2_0031
vit	bang anver	/baŋ an'ver/	'the wall has a hole bored through'	[baŋ ən'ver baŋ ən'ver baŋ ən'ver]	NM_0405_1_0518
	ânvit	/a:n'vit/	's/he pierces'	[ʔa:n'vit ʔa:n'vit ʔa:n'vit]	BH_0401_3_0074
	ânvit	/a:n'vit/	's/he pierces'	[ʔa:n'vit ʔa:n'vit ʔa:n'vit]	NM_0405_1_0399
	ânvit	/a:n'vit/	's/he pierces'	[ʔa:n'vit ʔa:n'vit ʔa:n'vit]	JM_0331_4_0188
vô	ânvôvang	/a:n.vɔ:'vaŋ/	's/he has done his/her makeup'	[ʔa:n.vɔ:'vəŋ ʔa:n.vɔ:'vəŋ]	NM_0405_1_0332
	ânvô	/a:n'vɔ:/	's/he wears makeup'	[ʔa:n'vɔ: ʔa:n'vɔ: ʔa:n'vɔ:]	BH_0331_5_1292
	ânvô	/a:n'vɔ:/	's/he wears makeup'	[ʔa:n'vɔ: ʔa:n'vɔ: ʔa:n'vɔ:]	JM_0331_4_0111
vok	1 'in vok	/ʔin'vɔk/	'domestic pig'	[ʔin'vɔk ʔin'vɔk ʔin'vɔk]	NM_0403_2_0149
	vok	/vɔk/	'pig'	[vɔk vɔk vɔk]	BH_0327_2_0008
vok	2 âvok	/a:'vɔk/	'she is prone (lies on the belly)'	[ʔa:'vɔk ʔa:'vɔk]	BH_0401_3_0469
	von	/vɔn/	'belly'	[vɔn vɔn vɔn]	BH_0327_3_0013
	avon	/a'vɔn/	'his/her belly'	[ʔə'vɔn ʔə'vɔn ʔə'vɔn]	BH_0410_3_0006
vôn	kavon	/ka'vɔn/	'my belly'	[kə'vɔn kə'vɔn kə'vɔn]	NM_0403_3_0015
vôr	âvôr	/a:'vɔ:r/	's/he throws (underarm?)'	[ʔa:'vɔ:r ʔa:'vɔ:r ʔa:'vɔ:r]	BH_0401_3_0525
vun	1 vunrô	/'vun.rɔ:/	'go!'	['vɔn⁴rɔʔ 'vɔn⁴rɔʔ 'vɔn⁴rɔʔ]	JM_0331_4_0133
	âvun	/a:'vun/	's/he goes'	[ʔa'vun ʔa'vun ʔa'vun]	BH_0401_3_0017
	âvun	/a:'vun/	's/he goes'	[ʔa'vun ʔa'vun ʔa'vun]	NM_0405_1_0351
	âvun	/a:'vun/	's/he goes'	[ʔa'vɔn ʔa'vɔn ʔa'vɔn]	JM_0331_4_0134
	avun	/a'vun/	's/he goes'	[ʔə'vɔn ʔə'vɔn ʔə'vɔn]	BH_0410_3_0006

vun	2 vun	/vun/	'skin'	[vʊn vʊn vʊn]	BH_0327_3_0231
	vun	/vun/	'skin'	[vʊn vʊn vʊn]	NM_0403_3_0271
vung	avun	/a'vun/	'his/her skin'	[ʔə'vʊn ʔə'vʊn ʔə'vʊn]	BH_0410_3_0006
	avung	/a'vun/	'its anthill'	[ʔə'vʊ:ŋ ʔə'vʊ:ŋ ʔə'vʊ:ŋ]	BH_0327_2_0160
vuong	avung	/a'vun/	'its anthill'	[ʔə'vʊŋ ʔə'vʊŋ ʔə'vʊŋ]	NM_0403_2_0301
	avuong	/a'vuɔŋ/	's/he flies'	[ʔə'vwo:ŋ ʔə'vwo:ŋ ʔə'vwo:ŋ]	NB_0412_1_0038
âvuong	âvuong	/a:'vuɔŋ/	's/he flies'	[ʔa:'vwo:ŋ ʔa:'vwo:ŋ ʔa:'vo:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0014
	âvuong	/a:'vuɔŋ/	's/he flies'	[ʔa:'vwo:ŋ ʔa:'vwo:ŋ ʔa:'vo:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0346
âvuong	âvuong	/a:'vuɔŋ/	's/he flies'	[ʔa:'vo:ŋ ʔa:'vo:ŋ ʔa:'vo:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0129
zak	ânzak	/a:n'zak/	's/he is shy'	[ʔa:n'zək ʔa:n'zək ʔa:n'zək]	BH_0331_5_0445
	ânzak	/a:n'zak/	's/he is shy'	[ʔa:n'zək ʔa:n'zək ʔa:n'zək]	NM_0404_2_0403
zâl	âzâl	/a:'za:l/	's/he lies down'	[ʔa:'za:l ʔa:'za:l ʔa:'za:l]	BH_0401_3_0354
	âzâl	/a:'za:l/	's/he lies down'	[ʔa:'za:l ʔa:'za:l ʔa:'za:l]	NM_0405_1_0619
âzâl	âzâl	/a:'za:l/	's/he lies down'	[ʔa:'za:l ʔa:'za:l ʔa:'za:l]	NM_0405_2_0003
	âzâl	/a:'za:l/	's/he lies down'	[ʔa:'za:l ʔa:'za:l ʔa:'za:l]	JM_0331_4_0428
zâlmun	zâlmun	/za:l'mun/	'bed'	[dza:l'mʊn dza:l'mʊn dza:l'mʊn]	BH_0331_1_0351
	zâlmun	/za:l'mun/	'bed'	[za:l'mʊn dza:l'mʊn dza:l'mʊn]	NM_0404_1_0396
zâm	âzâm	/a:'za:m/	'it leans on a side (tree, etc.)'	[ʔa:'za:m ʔa:'za:m ʔa:'za:m]	NM_0405_1_0609
zâmppher	zâmppher	/za:m'pʰer/	'mat'	[dza:m'pʰɛr za:m'pʰɛr za:m'pʰɛr]	BH_0331_1_0359
	zâmppher	/za:m'pʰer/	'mat'	[za:m'pʰɛr za:m'pʰɛr za:m'pʰɛr]	NM_0404_1_0400
zânzâ	zânzâ	/za:m'za:/	'fan'	[dza:m'za: dʒa:m'za: dʒa:m'za:]	BH_0331_1_0362
	zânzâ	/za:m'za:/	'fan'	[za:m'dʒa: za:m'dʒa: za:m'dʒa:]	NM_0404_1_0402
zân	zân	/za:n/	'night'	[dza:n dʒa:n dʒa:n]	BH_0329_5_0088
	zân	/za:n/	'night'	[za:n dʒa:n za:n'tɛ:ŋ za:n'tɛ:ŋ za:n'tɛ:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0108
zânchimrip	zânchimrip	/za:n.tʃim'rip/	'midnight (exact time)'	[za:ntʃim'rip̚ za:ntʃim'rip̚ za:ntʃim'rip̚]	BH_0329_5_0090
	zânchimrip	/za:n.tʃim'rip/	'midnight (exact time)'	[za:ntʃim'rip̚ za:ntʃim'rip̚ za:ntʃim'rip̚]	NM_0403_4_0110
zang	azang	/a'zan/	'its stinger (e.g. of a bee)'	[ʔə'zəŋ ʔə'zəŋ ʔə'zəŋ]	BH_0410_3_0026
	azang	/a'zan/	'its stinger (e.g. of a bee)'	[ʔə'zəŋ ʔə'zəŋ ʔə'zəŋ]	BH_0327_3_0236
zâng	âzâng	/a:'za:ŋ/	'it is light (in weight)'	[ʔə'za:ŋ ʔə'za:ŋ ʔə'za:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0061
	âzâng	/a:'za:ŋ/	'it is light (in weight)'	[ʔə'za:ŋ ʔə'za:ŋ ʔə'za:ŋ]	BH_0410_3_0026
zangsân	âzâng	/a:'za:ŋ/	'it is light (in weight)'	[ʔa:'za:ŋ ʔa:'za:ŋ ʔa:'za:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0112
	zangsân	/zan'sa:n/	'mosquito'	[zəŋ'sa:n zəŋ'sa:n zəŋ'sa:n]	BH_0327_2_0004
	zangsân	/zan'sa:n/	'mosquito'	[zəŋ'sa:n zəŋ'sa:n zəŋ'sa:n]	NM_0403_2_0143
zângtuon	zângtuon	/za:ŋ'tuɔn/	'fleshy part on both sides of backbone'	[za:ŋ'twɔn za:ŋ'two:n za:ŋ'two:n]	BH_0327_3_0009
	zângtuon	/za:ŋ'tuɔn/	'fleshy part on both sides of backbone'	[za:ŋ'two:n za:ŋ'to:n za:ŋ'to:n]	NM_0403_3_0009
zâp	ânzâp	/a:n'za:p/	's/he fans'	[ʔa:n'za:p̚ ʔa:n'za:p̚ ʔa:n'za:p̚]	BH_0401_3_0356
	ânzâp	/a:n'za:p/	's/he fans'	[ʔa:n'za:p̚ ʔa:n'za:p̚ ʔa:n'za:p̚]	NM_0405_1_0621
zaper	ânzâp	/a:n'za:p/	's/he fans'	[ʔa:n'za:p̚ ʔa:n'za:p̚ ʔa:n'za:p̚]	JM_0331_4_0429
	zaper	/za'per/	'calf (leg)'	[zə'pɛr zə'pɛr zə'pɛr]	BH_0327_3_0170
	kazaper	/ka.za'per/	'my calf (leg)'	[kəzə'pɛr kəzə'pɛr kəzə'pɛr]	NM_0403_3_0200
zar	bû azar titir	/bu: a'zar ti'tir/	's/he scatters rice all around'	['bu: ʔə'zər tʃi'tʃɪr 'bu: ʔə'zər tʃi'tʃɪr 'bu: ʔə'zər tʃi'tʃɪr]	NM_0405_1_0199
	ânzar	/a:n'zar/	's/he spreads, unfolds'	[ʔa:n'zər ʔa:n'zər ʔa:n'zər]	BH_0401_3_0201
ânzar	ânzar	/a:n'zar/	's/he spreads, unfolds'	[ʔa:n'dʒər ʔa:n'dʒər ʔa:n'dʒər]	NM_0405_1_0486
	ânzar	/a:n'zar/	's/he spreads, unfolds'	[ʔa:n'zər ʔa:n'zər ʔa:n'zər]	JM_0331_4_0265
lêkhâ mazar	lêkhâ mazar	/le:'kʰa: ma'zar/	'to open a book'	[le:'kʰa: mə'zər le:'kʰa: mə'zər le:'kʰa: mə'zər]	NM_0405_1_0503
	bû inzar(zuok)	in'zar('zuok)/	'to spread rice around'	[bu: in'zər bu: in'zər bu: inzər'dʒwo:k bu: inzər'dʒwo:k]	NM_0405_1_0195
zay	anzay	/an'zaj/	'it is done, finished'	[ʔən'dʒej ʔən'dʒej ʔən'dʒej]	BH_0331_5_1148
	anzay	/an'zaj/	'it is done, finished'	[ʔən'zəj ʔən'zəj ʔən'zəj]	NM_0405_1_0261
ây	ânzay	/a:n'zaj/	'it is done, finished'	[ʔa:n'dʒej ʔa:n'dʒej ʔa:n'dʒej]	JM_0331_4_0008
	ây	/za:j/	'waterbody'	[dʒa:j dʒa:j dʒa:j]	BH_0329_5_0202
zây	ây	/za:j/	'waterbody'	[dʒa:j dʒa:j dʒa:j]	NM_0403_4_0240
zêl	âzêl	/a:'ze:l/	's/he wraps and binds (with a string)'	[ʔa:'ze:l ʔa:'ze:l ʔa:'ze:l]	BH_0401_3_0558
	âzêl	/a:'ze:l/	's/he wraps and binds (with a string)'	[ʔa:'zje:l ʔa:'zje:l ʔa:'zje:l]	NM_0405_2_0059
zêm	ânzêm	/a:n'ze:m/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:n'ze:m ʔa:n'ze:m ʔa:n'ze:m]	BH_0401_3_0129
	ânzêm	/a:n'ze:m/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:n'ze:m ʔa:n'ze:m ʔa:n'ze:m]	BH_0401_3_0131
	âzêm	/a:'ze:m/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:'zjem ʔa:'zjem ʔa:'zjem]	NM_0405_1_0428

zeng	<i>âzēm</i>	/a:'ze:m/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:'ze:m ʔa:'ze:m ʔa:'ze:m]	JM_0331_4_0226
	<i>âzeng</i>	/a:'zen/	'it aches (e.g. due to arthritis)'	[ʔa:'zen ʔa:'zen ʔa:'zen]	BH_0331_5_0136
	<i>âzeng</i>	/a:'zen/	'it aches (e.g. due to arthritis)'	[ʔa:'zen ʔa:'zen ʔa:'zen]	NM_0404_2_0194
ziek	<i>ânziek</i>	/a:n'ziak/	's/he writes'	[ʔa:n'zjə:k ʔa:n'zjə:k ʔa:n'zjə:k]	BH_0401_3_0254
	<i>ânziek</i>	/a:n'ziak/	's/he writes'	[ʔa:n'zjə:k ʔa:n'zjə:k ʔa:n'zjə:k]	NM_0405_1_0522
	<i>ânziek</i>	/a:n'ziak/	's/he writes'	[ʔa:n'ze:k ʔa:n'ze:k ʔa:n'ze:k]	JM_0331_4_0298
ziet	<i>âziet</i>	/a:'ziat/	's/he scrapes (a fruit/vegetable's skin)'	[ʔa:'zje:t ʔa:'ze:t ʔa:'zje:t]	NM_0405_1_0327
	<i>âziet</i>	/a:'ziat/	's/he scrapes (a fruit/vegetable's skin)'	[ʔa:'ze:t ʔa:'ze:t ʔa:'ze:t]	JM_0331_4_0099
	<i>âziet</i>	/a:'ziat/	's/he scrapes (a fruit/vegetable's skin)'	[ʔa:'zje:t ʔa:'zje:t ʔa:'zje:t]	BH_0331_5_1269
zîk	<i>zôngchâ aziet</i>	/zɔ:ŋ'tʃa: a'ziat/	's/he scrapes stinky beans'	[dʒɔŋ'tʃa: 'zje:t dʒɔŋ'tʃa: 'zje:t]	NM_0405_1_0325
	<i>ânzîk</i>	/a:n'zi:k/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:n'zi:k ʔa:n'zi:k ʔa:n'zi:k]	BH_0401_3_0127
	<i>ânzîk</i>	/a:n'zi:k/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:n'zi:k ʔa:n'zi:k ʔa:n'zi:k]	BH_0401_3_0132
	<i>ânzîk</i>	/a:n'zi:k/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔa:n'zi:k ʔa:n'zi:k ʔa:n'zi:k]	NM_0405_1_0432
zîng	1 <i>âzîng</i>	/a:'zi:ŋ/	'it is dark (lack of light)'	[ʔa:'zi:ŋ ʔa:'zi:ŋ ʔa:'zi:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0028
	<i>âzîng</i>	/a:'zi:ŋ/	'it is dark (lack of light)'	[ʔa:'zi:ŋ ʔa:'zi:ŋ ʔa:'zi:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0087
zîng	2 <i>zîng</i>	/zi:ŋ/	'morning'	[zi:ŋ dʒi:ŋ zi:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0102
	<i>zîng</i>	/zi:ŋ/	'morning'	[zi:ŋ dʒi:ŋ dʒi:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0076
zir	<i>ânzir</i>	/a:n'zir/	's/he is born'	[ʔa:n'zir ʔa:n'zir ʔa:n'zir]	BH_0401_3_0348
	<i>ânzir</i>	/a:n'zir/	's/he is born'	[ʔa:n'dʒir ʔa:n'dʒir ʔa:n'dʒir]	NM_0405_1_0614
	<i>ânzir</i>	/a:n'zir/	's/he is born'	[ʔa:n'zir ʔa:n'zir ʔa:n'zir]	JM_0331_4_0420
zôk	1 <i>ânzôk</i>	/a:n'zɔ:k/	's/he lets free (a person, animal)'	[ʔa:n'zɔ:k ʔa:n'zɔ:k ʔa:n'dzɔ:k]	BH_0331_5_0958
	<i>ânzôk</i>	/a:n'zɔ:k/	's/he sets free (a person, animal)'	[ʔa:n'zɔ:k ʔa:n'zɔ:k ʔa:n'zɔ:k]	NM_0405_1_0189
zôk	<i>mazôkrô</i>	/ma'zɔ:k.rɔ:/	'set (a person, animal) free!'	[mæ'zɔ:k.rɔ: mæ'zɔ:k.rɔ: mæ'zɔ:k.rɔ:]	NM_0405_1_0187
	2 <i>pâm inzôk</i>	/pɑ:m in'zɔ:k/	'to burn felled trees in a swidden field'	[pâm in'dzɔ:k pâm in'dzɔ:k pâm in'dzɔ:k]	NM_0405_1_0066
	<i>ânzom</i>	/a:n'zɔm/	's/he connects'	[ʔa:n'zɔm ʔa:n'zɔm ʔa:n'zɔm]	BH_0401_3_0602
zom	<i>ânzom</i>	/a:n'zɔm/	's/he connects'	[ʔa:n'zɔm ʔa:n'zɔm ʔa:n'zɔm]	NM_0405_2_0093
	<i>âzong</i>	/a:'zɔŋ/	's/he requests'	[ʔa:'zɔŋ ʔa:'zɔŋ ʔa:'zɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0600
	<i>âzong</i>	/a:'zɔŋ/	's/he requests'	[ʔa:'zɔŋ ʔa:'zɔŋ ʔa:'zɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0052
zong	<i>âzong</i>	/a:'zɔŋ/	's/he requests'	[ʔa:'zɔŋ ʔa:'zɔŋ ʔa:'zɔŋ]	NM_0405_2_0091
	<i>zông ahâng</i>	/zɔ:ŋ a'ha:ŋ/	'black monkey'	[zɔ:ŋ ə'ha:ŋ zɔ:ŋ ə'ha:ŋ zɔ:ŋ ə'ha:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0269
	<i>zông</i>	/zɔ:ŋ/	'monkey'	[dʒɔ:ŋ dʒɔ:ŋ dʒɔ:ŋ]	BH_0327_2_0122
zông	<i>zông</i>	/zɔ:ŋ/	'monkey'	[zɔ:ŋ zɔ:ŋ zɔ:ŋ]	BH_0410_3_0052
	<i>zông</i>	/zɔ:ŋ/	'monkey'	[zɔ:ŋ zɔ:ŋ zɔ:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0263
	<i>zông asen</i>	/zɔ:ŋ a'sen/	'red monkey'	[zɔ:ŋ'sen zɔ:ŋ'sen zɔ:ŋ'sen]	NM_0403_2_0265
zongchâ	<i>zongchâ</i>	/zɔŋ'tʃa:/	'stinky bean'	[zɔŋ'tʃa: zɔŋ'tʃa: zɔŋ'tʃa:]	BH_0327_1_0066
	<i>zongchâ</i>	/zɔŋ'tʃa:/	'stinky bean'	[zɔŋ'tʃa: zɔŋ'tʃa: zɔŋ'tʃa:]	NM_0403_2_0067
zôngchalkhâp	<i>zôngchalkhâp</i>	/zɔ:ŋ.tʃal'k'hɑ:p/	'little handspan (thumb tip to index finger tip)'	[dʒɔ:ŋtʃəl'k'hɑ:p dʒɔ:ŋtʃəl'k'hɑ:p dʒɔ:ŋtʃəl'k'hɑ:p]	BH_0331_1_0440
	<i>zôngchalkhâp</i>	/zɔ:ŋ.tʃal'k'hɑ:p/	'little handspan (thumb tip to index finger tip)'	[dʒɔ:ŋtʃəl'k'hɑ:p dʒɔ:ŋtʃəl'k'hɑ:p dʒɔ:ŋtʃəl'k'hɑ:p]	NM_0404_2_0024
zôngkek	<i>azôngkek</i>	/a.zɔ:ŋ'kek/	'his/her kneecap (bone), patella'	[ʔəzɔ:ŋ'kek ʔəzɔ:ŋ'kek ʔəzɔ:ŋ'kek]	BH_0327_3_0165
	<i>âzor</i>	/a:'zɔr/	'it is rotten and stinky'	[ʔa:'zɔr ʔa:'zɔr ʔa:'zɔr]	NM_0404_2_0398
	<i>âzôt</i>	/a:'zɔ:t/	's/he agrees'	[ʔa:'zɔ:t ʔa:'zɔ:t ʔa:'zɔ:t]	NM_0405_1_0478
zû	<i>zû</i>	/zu:/	'rice beer'	[dʒuʊ dʒuʊ dʒuʊ]	BH_0331_1_0369
	<i>zû</i>	/zu:/	'rice beer'	[dʒu: zu: dʒu:]	NM_0404_1_0404
zû kolâ	<i>zû kolâ</i>	/zu: kɔ'la:/	'rice beer pitcher'	[dʒu kɔ'la: dʒu kɔ'la: dʒu kɔ'la:]	BH_0331_1_0371
	<i>ânrazûl</i>	/a:n.ra'zu:l/	's/he drives/chases away'	[ʔa:n'ræ'zu:l ʔa:n'ræ'zu:l ʔa:n'ræ'zu:l]	BH_0401_4_0073
zum	<i>ârazûl</i>	/a:.ra'zu:l/	's/he drives/chases away'	[ʔa:ræ'zu:l ʔa:ræ'zu:l ʔa:ræ'zu:l]	NM_0405_2_0162
	<i>ânzum</i>	/a:n'zum/	'it is pointy (e.g. needle)'	[ʔa:n'dʒum ʔa:n'dʒum ʔa:n'dʒum]	BH_0331_5_0182
	<i>ânzum</i>	/a:n'zum/	'it is pointy (e.g. needle)'	[ʔa:n'zum ʔa:n'zum ʔa:n'zum]	NM_0404_2_0228
zuor	<i>kut zumrô</i>	/kut 'zum.rɔ:/	'make a fist! (lit. make your hand pointy!)'	[kɔt 'zumrɔʔ]	NM_0403_3_0154
	<i>âzuor</i>	/a:'zɔr/	's/he sells'	[ʔa:'zɔr ʔa:'zɔr ʔa:'zɔr]	JM_0331_4_0501
	<i>âzuor</i>	/a:'zɔr/	's/he sells'	[ʔa:'zɔr ʔa:'zɔr ʔa:'zɔr]	BH_0401_3_0434
	<i>âzuor</i>	/a:'zɔr/	's/he sells'	[ʔa:'zɔr ʔa:'zɔr ʔa:'zɔr]	NM_0405_1_0674