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

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Universiteit Leiden

Phonology of Chorei,

A Tibeto-Burman Language of Northeast India

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

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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।

I would like to express my greatest gratitude to everybody in Manikbond for their warm hospitality and whole-hearted help for me to understand their language. The project would not have been possible without the assistance of Bulsang bhai who acted at the same time as the organizer for my stay in Manikbond, as my introducer to the community and as a linguistic consultant. Thanks a lot to everybody in his family – Gongating masi, Purnima didi, the kids and everybody else, as well as the family of Manik kaka, Tingjoychim kaki, Angir bhai and Lily didi for tolerating me for spending hours in their houses – whether working or just chatting, and also for introducing me to so many people in Manikbond and beyond. Thank you, Neilolien kaka for your keen interest and incessant support for my project and making sure that it progressed without challenges. Thanks a lot also to everybody in your team, especially Neimunbul dada who accompanied me right to the end of my research in Manikbond. Thank you Bulringhoi didi and Jesmin for approaching me out of your own interest when I was looking to consult new speakers of the language and for continuing to regularly assist me till today. I am sorry that it is impossible to mention everyone by name, but I really appreciate the help I received in Manikbond from each of you.

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The whole project was made financially viable thanks to the LUSTRA+ scholarship from Leiden University and financial assistance from Leiden University Fund (LUF) through the Han-Crebolder fund. I acknowledge most humbly their help. I also express my greatest appreciation for the digital library team in University of North Texas, as well as Sydney Alexis Weber, who made it possible to get all my recordings in the CoRSAL archive (Computational Resources for South Asian Languages) in time, even when I was slower than ideal on my side.

List of symbols and abbreviations

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

Trans-Himalayan
- Sinitic (Chinese "dialects")
- Bodish (Tibetan "dialects")
- Lolo-Burmese (Burmese, Yi, Lahu, etc.)
- Meitei (also known as Meithei or Manipuri)
- Sal (?)
  - Jinghpaw-Asakian (Jingphaw, Sak, etc.)
  - Northern Naga (Konyak, Tangsa, etc.)
  - Bodo-Garo (**Kok Borok**, Bodo, Garo, etc.)
- South-Central (also known as Kuki-Chin)
  - Northwestern (?) (**Chorei**, Ranglong, etc.)
  - Central
    - Core Central (**Mizo**, etc.)
    - Maraic (Mara, etc.)
  - Peripheral
    - Northeastern (Thado, etc.)
    - Southern (Hyow, etc.)
    - Khomic (Khomi, etc.)
- 30+ other branches

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, Hrangkhol, 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.

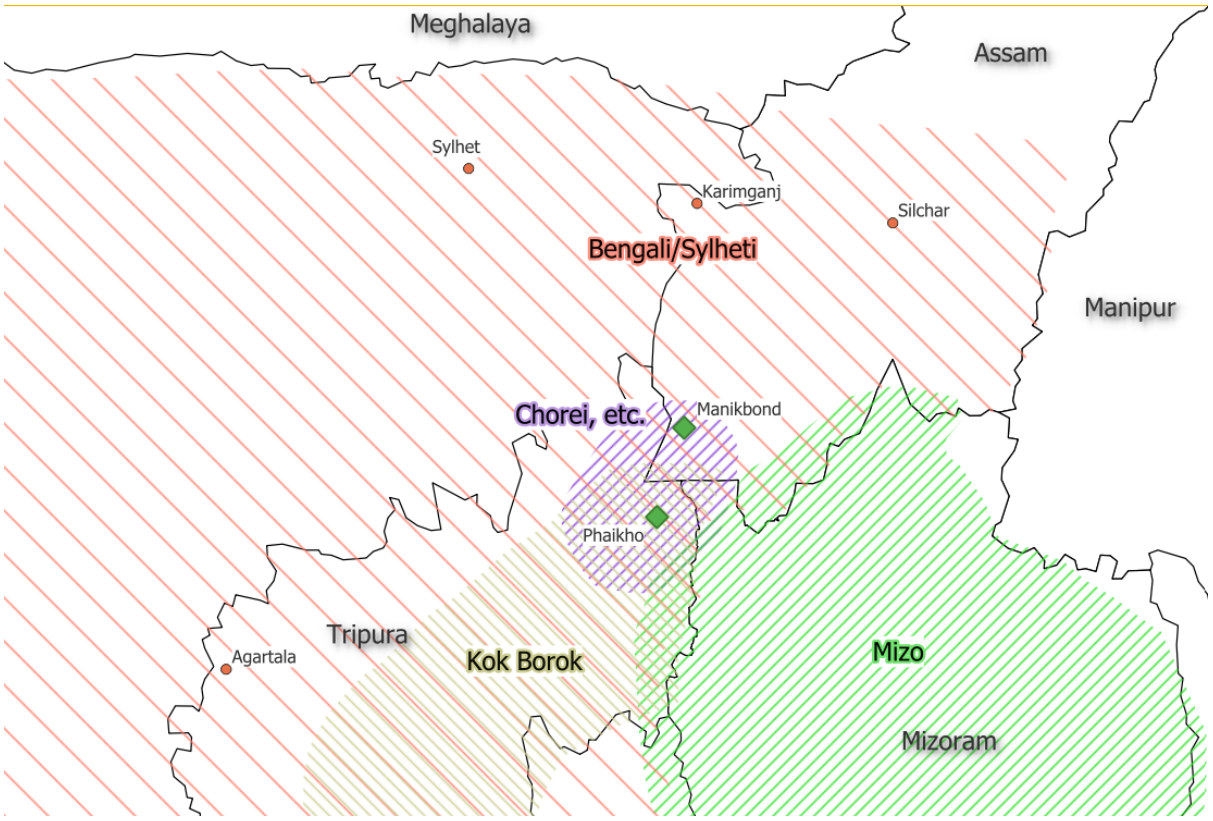

Figure 3. Location of Manikbond – my fieldwork site, Phaikho – the birthplace of the only consultant born outside Manikbond and approximate ranges of Chorei and neighbouring languages, e.g. Mizo, Kok Borok and Bengali/Sylheti.

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 Hrangkhol 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 main-stream 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 system[2], 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 Hrangkhol (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), Hrangkhol (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 Hrangkhol, 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 elicitations 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) software[3] 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-* /aː/ 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-* /kaː/ 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* /kaˈvɔn/ 'my belly' and 3rd person singular possessive form *avon* /aˈvɔn/ 'his/her belly'. For verbs, another frequent phenomenon was that sometimes different speakers provided different derived stems, e.g. both *-n-ra-sûk* /n.raˈsuːk/ and *-n-sûk* /nˈsuːk/ 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 Praat[4]. 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 ELAN[5] 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 (2600x3/1150) ≈ 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 nunmber" 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 CoRSAL[6] ("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 Glottocode[7] 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.

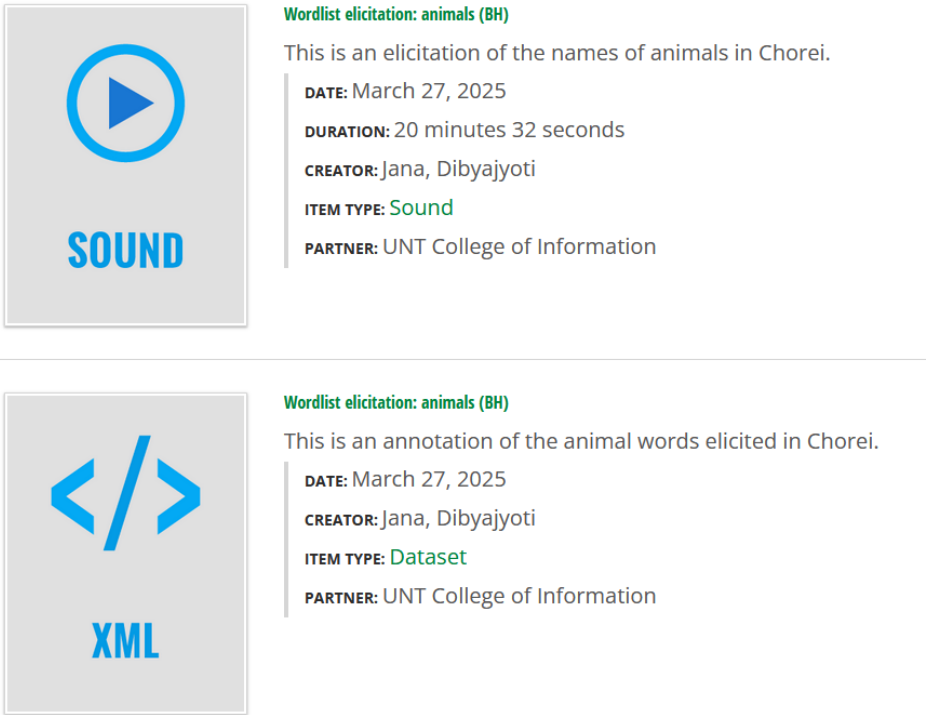

Figure 4. Audio recording and ELAN annotation of "Wordlist elicitation: animals (BH)" on CoRSAL

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/, /ɔː/ and /uɔ/ is often inconsistent in the popular orthography, especially because the first has an allophone [o] in some contexts just as /uɔ/ can be [o] ~ [oː] depending on the context and speaker. Chorei speakers often make an attempt to distinguish these allophones as <aw> [ɔ] ~ [ɔː], <uo> (older or bookish) or <ou> (more popular) [(w)oː] and <o> [ɔ] ~ [o]. Instead of this system, in the current work, I have adopted the following phonologically consistent transcriptions: <o> /ɔ/, <ô> /ɔː/ and <uo> /uɔ/, 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 adherance 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 omited 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 /aː/ phonologically pattern with the back rounded vowels in admitting a /j/ coda (§2.3.3). However, /a/ and /aː/ 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 /uɔ/, 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>, /iː/ <î>	/u/ <u>, /uː/ <û>
Mid	/e/ <e>, /eː/ <ê>	/ɔ/ <o>, /ɔː/ <ô>
Low		/a/ <a>, /aː/ <a:>
Diphthongs		/ia/ <ie>, / uɔ/ <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* [kwaː] ‘betelnut’ and *kor kuâk* [kɔr ˈkwaːk] ‘white-breasted waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*)’ that appear to contain a diphthong /ua/ [waː]. 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 /kuˈaːk/ as an alternative to the monosyllabic /kuak/ in *kor kuâk*, and with some reservations, also disyllabic /kuˈaː/ 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/	*â-ring* /aːˈriŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-fresh	‘it is fresh (fruit, vegetable, etc.)’
	â-rung /aːˈruŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-guard	‘s/he protects, guards’
/i/ - /e/	*â-ling* /aːˈliŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-plant	‘s/he plants’
	â-leng /aːˈleŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-lop.off	‘s/he lops off (in one blow)’
	[BH_0410_2_0033]	
/i/ - /ɔ/	*â-ring* /aːˈriŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-fresh	‘it is fresh (fruit, vegetable, etc.)’
	â-rong /aːˈrɔŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-empty	‘it is empty’
/i/ - /a/	*rakil* /raˈkil/	‘corner’
	rakal /raˈkal/	‘ladder, bridge’
	[BH_0410_3_0037]	
/u/ - /e/	*a-bul* /aˈbul/ 3SG.POSS-base	‘its base (of a pole, etc.)’
	a-bel /aˈbel/ 3SG.SBJ-light.fire	‘s/he lights (a lamp, swidden field, etc.)’
/u/ - /ɔ/	*a-vun* /aˈvun/ 3SG.POSS-skin	‘his/her skin’
	a-von /aˈvɔn/ 3SG.POSS-belly	‘his/her belly’
	[BH_0410_3_0006]	

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

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

/iː/ - /uː/	*nî~nî* /niːˈniː/ HCR~father’s.sister	‘father’s sister’
	nû~nû /nuːˈnuː/ HCR~mother	‘mother’
/iː/ - /eː/	*nî~nî* /niːˈniː/ HCR~father’s.sister	‘father’s sister’
	nê~nê /neːˈneː/ HCR~mother’s.younger.sister	‘mother’s younger sister’
	[BH_0410_2_0005]	
/iː/ - /ɔː/	*nî~nî* /niːˈniː/ HCR~father’s.sister	‘father’s sister’
	nô~nô /nɔːˈnɔː/ HCR~great.grandmother	‘great grand-mother’
/iː/ - /aː/	*ka-pî* /kaˈpiː/ 1SG.POSS-grandmother	‘my grand-mother’
	ka-pâ /kaˈpaː/ 1SG.POSS-father	‘my father’

/uː/ - /eː/	*nû~nû*	/nuːˈnuː/	‘mother’
	HCR~mother		
	nê~nê	/neːˈneː/	‘mother’s younger sister’
	HCR~mother’s.younger.sister		
/uː/ - /ɔː/	*nû~nû*	/nuːˈnuː/	‘mother’
	HCR~mother		
	nô~nô	/nɔːˈnɔː/	‘great grand-mother’
	HCR~great.grandmother		
	[BH_0410_2_0009]		
/uː/ - /aː/	*mûr*	/muːr/	‘mouth (outside)’
	mâr	/maːr/	‘North’
/eː/ - /ɔː/	*nê~nê*	/neːˈneː/	‘mother’s younger sister’
	HCR~mother’s.younger.sister		
	nô~nô	/nɔːˈnɔː/	‘great grand-mother’
	HCR~great.grandmother		
/eː/ - /aː/	*â-sê*	/aːˈseː/	‘s/he goes’
	3SG.SBJ-go		
	â-sâ	/aːˈsaː/	‘s/he is beautiful, good’
	3SG.SBJ-beautiful		
/ɔː/ - /aː/	*â-n-rôy*	/aːnˈrɔːj/	‘s/he grinds’
	3SG.SBJ-?-grind		
	â-n-rây	/aːnˈraːj/	‘she is pregnant’
	3SG.SBJ-?-pregnant		

Table 5. Minimal pairs demonstrating vowel quantity contrasts

/i/ - /iː/	*â-n-chil*	/aːnˈʧil/	‘s/he spits’
	3SG.SBJ-?-spit		
	â-n-chîl	/aːnˈʧiːl/	‘s/he treads (hard on something)’
	3SG.SBJ-?-tread		
	[BH_0410_3_0042]		
/u/ - /uː/	*â-n-suk*	/aːnˈsuk/	‘s/he punches’
	3SG.SBJ-?-punch		
	â-n-sûk	/aːnˈsuːk/	‘s/he washes’
	3SG.SBJ-?-wash		
	[BH_0410_3_0021]		
/e/ - /eː/	*â-khek*	/aːˈkʰek/	‘s/he unfastens’
	3SG.SBJ-?-unfasten		
	â-khêk	/aːˈkʰeːk/	‘s/he shouts’
	3SG.SBJ-shout		
	[BH_0410_3_0014]		

/ɔ/ - /ɔː/	*â-n-chok* /aːnˈtʃɔk/ 3SG.SBJ-?-kindle	‘s/he kindles (a fire from another fire)’
	â-n-chôk /aːnˈtʃɔːk/ 3SG.SBJ-?-buy	‘s/he buys’
	[BH_0410_3_0019]	
/a/ - /aː/	*â-var* /aːˈvar/ 3SG.SBJ-weigh	‘s/he weighs (tr.)’
	â-vâr /aːˈvaːr/ 3SG.SBJ-clear	‘it is bright, clear (due to received light)’
	[BH_0410_2_0031]	

2.1.4. Contrast between diphthongs and simple vowels

Chorei has two diphthongs - /ia/ and /uɔ/, 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/	*â-khiek* /aːˈkʰiak/ 3SG.SBJ-break	‘s/he breaks (a branch, etc.)’
	â-khek /aːˈkʰek/ 3SG.SBJ-unfasten	‘s/he unfastens’
	[BH_0410_3_0014]	
/ia/ - /eː/	*â-khiek* /aːˈkʰiak/ 3SG.SBJ-break	‘s/he breaks (a branch, etc.)’
	â-khêk /aːˈkʰeːk/ 3SG.SBJ-shout	‘s/he shouts’
	[BH_0410_3_0014]	
/ia/ - /i/	*â-riek* /aːˈriak/ 3SG.SBJ-spend.night	‘s/he spends the night’
	â-rik /aːˈrik/ 3SG.SBJ-heavy	‘it is heavy’
/ia/ - /iː/	*â-n-ziek* /aːnˈziak/ 3SG.SBJ-?-write	‘s/he write’
	â-n-zîk /aːnˈziːk/ 3SG.SBJ-?-hit	‘s/he hits’
/ia/ - /a/	*â-n-rieng* /aːnˈriaŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-?-poor	‘s/he is poor’
	â-n-rang /aːnˈraŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-?-hurry	‘s/he hurries’

/ia/ - /aː/	*â-sie* /aːˈsia/ 3SG.SBJ-put	‘s/he puts’
	â-sâ /aːˈsaː/ 3SG.SBJ-good	‘s/he is beautiful, good’
/uɔ/ - /ɔ/	*a-luong* /aˈluɔŋ/ 3SG.POSS-log	‘its log (e.g. of wood)’
	a-long /aˈlɔŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-pith	‘its pith, internal stem (of a banana-tree, jackfruit, etc.)’
	[BH_0410_4_0009]	
/uɔ/ - /ɔː/	*a-kuor* /aˈkuɔr/ 3SG.POSS-ear	‘his/her ear’
	a-kôr /aˈkɔːr/ 3SG.POSS-rind	‘its bark/rind (of a tree, fruit, etc.)’
	[BH_0410_4_0007]	
/uɔ/ - /u/	*â-duoy* /aːˈduɔj/ 3SG.SBJ-weak	‘(sound) is weak, soft’
	â-duy /aːˈduj/ 3SG.SBJ-wet	‘it is wet’
/uɔ/ - /uː/	*ruo* /ruɔ/	‘bamboo, rain’
	rû /ruː/	‘bone’
	[BH_0410_4_0018]	

2.1.5. Phonemic status of diphthongs

I have posited two rising-sonority diphthongs /ia/ [je(ː) ~ jə(ː)] and /uɔ/ [wɔ(ː) ~ wo(ː) ~ oː] 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(ː) ~ wo(ː)], e.g. *khuo* [kʰwoː] ‘village’. This could be phonologized either as three segments /kʰ/+/w/+/ɔː/ or as two /kʰ/+/uɔ/. While the segments /kʰ/ and /ɔː/ 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* /aːnˈʔuɔj/ ‘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 */kʰwɔː/ for *khuo* ‘village’. On the other hand, the analysis /kʰuɔ/ 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 [oː] (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-vocalically, 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(ː)k ~ rjə(ː)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* /aːˈʔiam/ ‘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* /paˈlep/ [pəˈlep] ~ *pelep* /peˈlep/ [pɛˈlɛp] ‘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* /aːˈnaj/ [ʔaːˈnəj ~ ʔaːˈnɛj] ‘s/he is rich’ and *aynasê* /aj.naˈseː/ [ʔɛjnəˈseː] ‘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 /aː/ has a stable [aː] realization.

Table 7. List of common vowel and diphthong allophones

/a/	[ə] (also various assimilations)
/aː/	[aː]
/e/	[e ~ ɛ]
/eː/	[eː]
/ɔ/	[ɔ]
/ɔː/	[ɔː]
/i/	[i ~ ɪ]
/iː/	[iː]
/u/	[u ~ ʊ]
/uː/	[uː]
/ia/	[je(ː) ~ jə(ː)]
/uɔ/	[wɔ(ː) ~ wo(ː) ~ oː]

The short mid back vowel /ɔ/ may be raised to [o̜] or [o] before a syllable-final /j/, e.g. *âphoy* /aːˈpʰɔj/ [ʔaːˈpʰɔj ~ ʔaːˈpʰoj] ‘s/he dries (something)’. In contrast, the long back mid vowel /ɔː/ remains [ɔː] in all contexts. Example: *ângoy* /aːˈŋɔj/ [ʔaːˈŋoj] ‘it is white’ vs. *angôy* /aˈŋɔːj/ [ʔəˈŋɔːj] ‘his/her fishing trap’.

For the remaining simple vowels /e(ː)/, /i(ː)/, /u(ː)/ 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 (/eː/ [eː], /iː/ [iː], /uː/ [uː]) and the lax and short version on the other (/e/ [ɛ], /i/ [ɪ], /u/ [ʊ]), but there are many unexplained apparent deviations from this pattern. However, some speakers occasionally pronounce word-final /eː/ as [eːj], as attested in *ânngê* /aːnˈŋeː/ [ʔaːnˈŋeːj] ‘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 /uɔ/ is primarily pronounced [wo(ː) ~ wɔ(ː)] in stressed syllables by conservative speakers, e.g. BH. In unstressed syllables, it tends to become [o(ː)]. More innovative speakers monophthongize this “diphthong” in both stressed (with [oː]) and unstressed (with [o(ː)]) positions as exemplified by JM’s pronunciation, e.g. among the 15 tokens of *âluok* /aːˈluɔk/ ‘s/he scoops up (liquid in bucket)’ and *ânluok* /aːnˈluɔk/ ‘s/he vomits’ in my corpus from BH and NM, only one from NM has /oː/, all the rest have [wo(ː)], while JM has [oː] in all of her six tokens of these two words.

The diphthong /ia/ is normally pronounced [jə(ː)] by conservative speakers, e.g. BH, and [je(ː)] 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(ː)] is more basic than [je(ː)] 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* /aːnˈliaj/ ‘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 [ʔaːnˈljeːj] 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 repititions 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(ː)ŋ/

Syllable type	Total syllable length (ms)	Length of syllable nucleus (ms)	Recording reference
Short unstressed /**dɔŋ**ˈtiaŋ/ ‘Northern direction’	310	100	NB_0329_3_0058 (2nd token)
Long unstressed /a**dɔː**ˈmaː/ ‘his wife’	304	154	NB_0329_3_0448 (2nd token)
Short stressed /ˈ**dɔŋ**/ ‘North’	490	167	BH_0329_5_0052 (2nd token)
Long stressed /ˈ**dɔːŋ**/ ‘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 /dɔːŋ/ are roughly the same: around 300-310 ms, but the vowel /ɔː/ in /dɔːŋ/ is about 1.5 times longer than the /ɔ/ in /dɔŋ/. In stressed syllables both syllable length and the vowel length are signficantly different between /dɔŋ/ and /dɔːŋ/. In absolute terms, the /ɔː/ in /dɔːŋ/, 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, /ɔː/ occupies about (330/644) ≈ 0.51 part of the duration of the syllable length of /dɔːŋ/, and /ɔ/ occupies about (167/490) ≈ 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 week 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. /eː/ - /ia/ merger

Although BH, who grew up in a different village, maintains a stable distinction between /eː/ and /ia/, this distinction is somewhat uncertain in Manikbond, e.g. NM pronounced *hi(n)tieng* /hi(n)ˈtiaŋ/ 'this direction' in quick succession as both [hiˈt̪jeŋ] and [hinˈt̪eːŋ]. Most consultants I worked with, other than BH, often accepted my production of the relevant lexemes with both [eː] and [jeː]. They also did not recognize any minimal pairs between the two, and occasionally explicitly clarified that potential minimal pairs, e.g. *â'iem* /aːˈʔiam/ 's/he believes' and *â'êm* /aːˈʔeːm/ '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 /eː/ 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* /peːk/ 'to give' and *nêk* /neːk/ 'to drink' essentially always have [eː] indicating a phonological /eː/, and *lien* /lian/ 'big' and *riet* /riat/ 'to know, perceive' also typically have [je(ː)] indicating a phonological /ia/. On the other hand, the merger may be complete in favour of /eː/ 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 [jeː], and the rest with [eː]: *ânrathiel* /aːnraˈtʰial/ [ʔaːnrəˈt̪ʰjeːl ~ ʔaːnrəˈt̪ʰeːl] 's/he cleans'. Similarly, in this sample there are 34 tokens of 9 words with /eː/ (as judged by BH). Among these, two tokens of one word have [jeː] and the rest [eː]: *ânhêk* /aːnˈheːk/ [ʔaːnˈhjeːk ~ ʔaːnˈheːk] 's/he leans'. Therefore, it is apparent that /eː/ and /ia/ are not distinct categories for JM, but are merged to a unified /eː/ [eː] with an occasional variant realization as [jeː]. Note that this monophthongzation of /ia/ parallels the monophthongization of /uɔ/ among innovative speakers to [oː]. However, in that case, there is no merger with /ɔː/ 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* /aːˈsan/ 's/he helps' and *âsen* /aːˈsen/ '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* [tʰaːˈtʰɛr] 'first phase after new moon'. This word is a compound of *thâ* /tʰaː/ 'moon' and *thar* /tʰar/ 'new'.

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

âchap	[ʔaːˈtʃɛp]	‘s/he cries, weeps’
âman	[ʔaːˈmɛn]	‘s/he gets’
âsan	[ʔaːˈsɛn]	‘s/he helps, protects’
âthat	[ʔaːˈtʰɛt]	‘s/he kills’
ânzar	[ʔaːnˈzɛr]	‘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 laguages (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	pʰ <ph>	tʰ <th>	kʰ <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 limitted 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* /gaːˈriː/ ‘car, vehicle’, *sâg* /saːg/ ‘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.

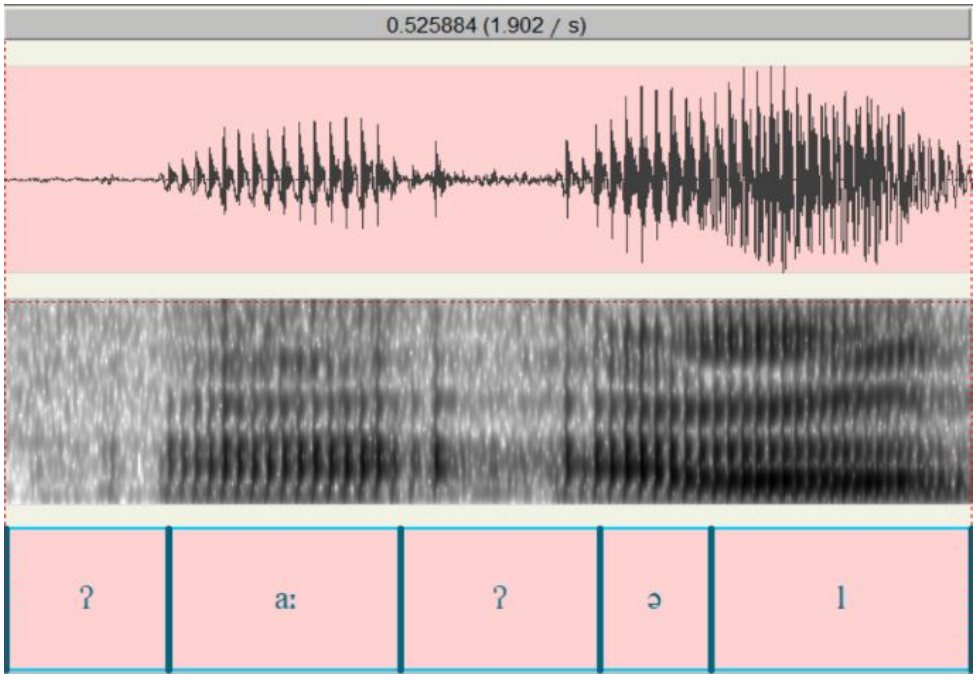

Figure 5. Plosive realisation (with slight creaky voice before full occlusion) of glottal stop: 1st token of *â’al* /aːˈʔəl/ ‘it is salty’ in [NB_0412_1_0010]. Note the silence during occlusion.

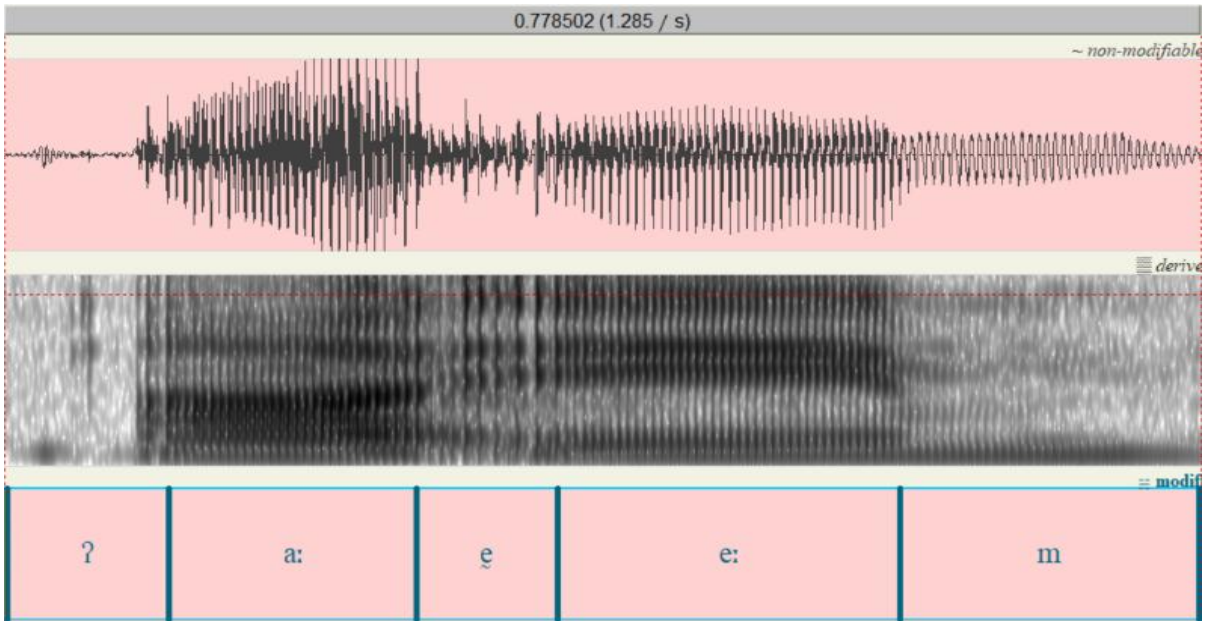

Figure 6. Creaky voice realisation of glottal stop: 2nd token of *â'êm* /aːˈʔeːm/ 'it is green' in [BH_0410_3_0059]. Note the low frequency, irregular oscillation during the creaky voice.

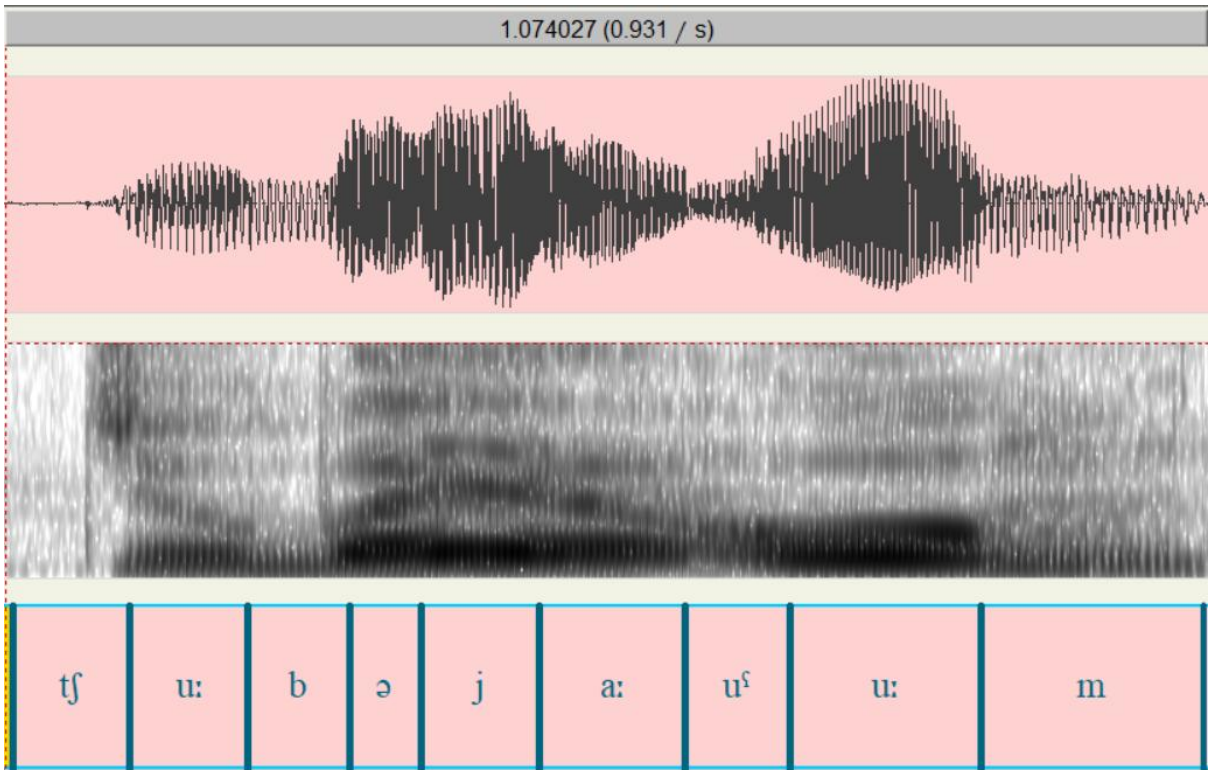

Figure 7. Pharyngealized realisation of glottal stop: 1st token of *chûbay â'ûm* /tʃuːˈbaj aːˈʔuːm/ 's/he bows and touches feet (of someone) in greetings' in [NM_0405_1_0336]. Note the sudden fall in amplitude at the beginning of the pharyngealization.

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/	*â-pet* /aːˈpet/ 3SG.SBJ-bite	‘s/he bites’
Voiceless aspirated	/pʰ/	*â-phet* /aːˈpʰet/ 3SG.SBJ-walk [NB_0412_1_0027]	‘(baby) walks’
Voiceless unaspirated	/p/	*a-pên* /aˈpeːn/ 3SG.POSS-outside	‘its outside’
Voiced	/b/	*a-bên* /aˈbeːn/ 3SG.SBJ-slap [NB_0412_1_0029]	‘s/he slaps’

Table 12. Minimal pairs establishing laryngeal contrasts in coronal plosives

Voiceless unaspirated	/t/	*a-tî* /aˈtiː/ 3SG.SBJ-say	‘s/he says’
Voiceless aspirated	/tʰ/	*a-thî* /aˈtʰiː/ 3SG.POSS-blood [NB_0412_1_0022]	‘his/her blood’
Voiceless unaspirated	/t/	*â-tam* /aːˈtam/ 3SG.SBJ-much	‘it is a lot’
Voiced	/d/	*â-dam* /aːˈdam/ 3SG.SBJ-healthy [NB_0412_1_0024]	‘s/he is well’

Table 13. Minimal pairs establishing laryngeal contrasts in velar plosives

Voiceless unaspirated	/k/	*kuo* /kuɔ/	‘bodily orifice’
Voiceless aspirated	/kʰ/	*khuo* /kʰuɔ/ [NB_0412_1_0004]	‘village’

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/	*â-pan* /aːˈpan/ 3SG.SBJ-approach	‘s/he approaches’
Coronal	/t/	*â-tan* /aːˈtan/ 3SG.SBJ-chop	‘s/he chops’
Voiceless aspirated plosives			
Labial	/pʰ/	*â-phak* /aːˈpʰak/ 3SG.SBJ-acrid	‘it is acrid (in taste)’
Coronal	/tʰ/	*â-thak* /aːˈtʰak/ 3SG.SBJ-deliver	‘s/he delivers’
Voiced plosives			
Labial	/b/	*â-bong* /aːˈbɔŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-short	‘it is short’
Coronal	/d/	*â-dong* /aːˈdɔŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-bland	‘it is 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/	*ka-mû* /kaˈmuː/ 1SG.SBJ-see	‘I see’
Coronal	/n/	*ka-nû* /kaˈnuː/ 1SG.POSS-mother [NB_0412_1_0045]	‘my mother’
Coronal	/n/	*a-nâ* /aˈnaː/ 3SG.SBJ-ache	‘it aches, s/he is sick’
Velar	/ŋ/	*a-ngâ* /aˈŋaː/ 3SG.POSS-fish [NB_0412_1_0043]	‘his/her fish’
Velar	/ŋ/	*rangal* /raˈŋal/	‘shin (of leg)’
Labial	/m/	*ramal* /raˈmal/ [NB_0412_1_0044]	‘grain (of sand, rice, etc.)’

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/	*a-bê* /aˈbeː/ 3SG.POSS-bean	‘(its) bean’
Nasal	/m/	*a-mê* /aˈmeː/ 3SG.POSS-meat	‘its meat’
Coronal occlusives			
Voiced plosive	/d/	*dâr* /daːr/	‘shoulder’
Nasal	/n/	*nâr* /naːr/	‘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] ~ [dʐ] ~ [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* /zuː/ ‘rice-beer’ has been realized in my data as [zuː] ~ [dzuʊ] ~ [dʐuː] ~ [dʒuː]. Additionally, it also appears sometimes after /n/ where it may result from an excrescent phonetic [d], e.g. *ânzum* /aːnˈzum/ [ʔaːnˈᵈzʊm] ‘it is pointy (a needle, etc.)’. The only two intervocalic occurrences of the affricate realization in my data are *mazû* /maˈzuː/ [məˈdʒuː] ~ [məˈzuː] ‘rat’ and *vâzûm* /vaːˈzuːm/ [vaːˈdʒuːm] ~ [vaːˈzuːm] ‘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/	*â-huong* /aːˈhuɔŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-cheat	‘s/he cheats’
Coronal	/s/	*â-suong* /aːˈsuɔŋ/ 3SG.SBJ-cook	‘s/he cooks (other than rice)’
Voiced fricatives			
Labial	/v/	*â-n-var* /aːnˈvar/ 3SG.SBJ-?-weigh	‘s/he weighs’
Coronal	/z/	*â-n-zar* /aːnˈzar/ 3SG.SBJ-?-spread	‘s/he spreads’

Coronal fricatives				
Voiceless	/s/	*masû*	/maˈsuː/	‘sugar-cane’
Voiced	/z/	*mazû*	/maˈzuː/	‘rat’
		[NB_0412_1_0017]		

Chorei has one coronal affricate /tʃ/. Phonetically it is post-alveolar [tʃ], or possibly alveolo-palatal [tɕ] 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 respectively[8], 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/[9] ‘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/	*â-n-chang*	/aːnˈtʃaŋ/	‘(fruit) is hard (because unripe)’
		3SG.SBJ-?-hard		
Voiceless “aspirated” (Voiceless fricative)	/s/	*â-n-sang*	/aːnˈsaŋ/	‘s/he is awake’
		3SG.SBJ-?-awake		
Voiceless unaspirated	/tʃ/	*â-chong*	/aːˈtʃɔŋ/	‘s/he speaks’
		3SG.SBJ-speak		
Voiced (Fricative ~ Affricate)	/z/	*â-zong*	/aːˈzɔŋ/	‘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/	*tâng*	/taːŋ/	‘dry land (as opposed to water)’
Velar plosive	/k/	*kâng*	/kaːŋ/	‘rib’
Coronal affricate	/tʃ/	*châng*	/tʃaːŋ/	‘hunting trap’
Voiceless “aspirated”				
Coronal plosive	/tʰ/	*â-thây*	/aːˈtʰaːj/	‘(food) is fatty, oily’
		3SG.SBJ-fatty		
Velar plosive	/kʰ/	*â-khây*	/aːˈkʰaːj/	‘s/he moves (something) away’
		3SG.SBJ-move.away		
Coronal fricative	/s/	*â-sây*	/aːˈsaːj/	‘s/he shoots (with a bow)’
		3SG.SBJ-shoot.bow		
Voiced				
Coronal plosive	/d/	*a-dang*	/aˈdaŋ/	‘it is another one’
		3SG.SBJ-another		
Coronal affricate	/z/	*a-zang*	/aˈzaŋ/	‘its stinger (e.g. of a bee)’
		3SG.POSS-stinger		

Cross-linguistcially, 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/	*a-buong*	/aˈbuɔŋ/	‘s/he sips, drinks (tea, etc.)’
		3SG.SBJ-sip		
Fricative	/v/	*a-vuong*	/aˈvuɔŋ/	‘it flies’
		3SG.SBJ-fly		
		[NB_0412_1_0038]		
Voiceless coronal				
Plosive	/t/	*â-n-tuy*	/aːnˈtuj/	‘(bird) lays eggs’
		3SG.SBJ-?-lay.eggs		
Fricative	/s/	*â-n-suy*	/aːnˈsuj/	‘s/he sews’
		3SG.SBJ-?-sew		
Voiceless dorsal				
Velar plosive	/k/	*â-kâng*	/aːˈkaːŋ/	‘(wood, etc.) burns’
		3SG.SBJ-burn		
Glottal plosive	/ʔ/	*â-’âng*	/aːˈʔaːŋ/	‘s/he opens his/her mouth’
		3SG.SBJ-open.mouth		
Fricative	/h/	*â-hâng*	/aːˈhaːŋ/	‘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 [j̠]. Perceptually, /j/ is a non-syllabic /i̯/ rather than a non-syllabic /e̯/. 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* /raˈmaj/ 'tail', *rik* /rik/ 'louse', *rû* /ruː/ '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/-/r̥/ 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 /r̥/ 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/	*a-rû* /aˈruː/ 3SG.POSS-bone	'his/her bone'
Lateral	/l/	*a-lû* /aˈluː/ 3SG.POSS-head [NB_0412_1_0039]	'his/her head'
Word-finally			
Trill	/r/	*a-kôr* / aˈkɔːr/ 3SG.POSS-rind	'its rind/skin (of a tree, fruit, etc.)'
Lateral approximant	/l/	*a-kôl* / aˈkɔːl/ 3SG.POSS-vicinity	'its immediate vicinity'
Central approximant	/j/	*â-kôy* /aːˈkɔːj/ 3SG.SBJ-crooked	'it is bent, 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/	*â-rik* /aːˈrik/ 3SG.SBJ-heavy	'it is heavy'
Plosive	/d/	*â-dik* /aːˈdik/ 3SG.SBJ-okay	'it is okay'

Lateral	/l/	*â-lôn* /aːˈlɔːn/ 3SG.SBJ-crawl	‘s/he crawls’
Plosive	/d/	*â-dôn* /aːˈdɔːn/ 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* /rɔː/ ‘IMP’, there is, on the one hand, *kal-rô* /ˈkal.rɔː/ [ˈkəlᵈɾɔː] ‘go up! come up!’ [NM_0405_1_0687] pronounced with no final glottal stop, but on the other hand, *rie-rô* /ˈria.rɔː/ [ˈɾjeːɾɔʔ] ‘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. *’in nôtinî* /ʔinˈnɔː.ti.niː/ [ʔinˈnɔː.ti.niː ~ ʔinˈnɔː.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)**
*in-**tâ**-nâ* ‘(something) for measuring’ ?-measure-NMZ	*taʔ ‘to gauge, measure’
*a-**kê**-rang* ‘it is about to hatch’ 3SG.SBJ-hatch-IMM.FUT	*kek, *keʔ ‘to burst, rupture’
*a-**sê**-rang* ‘s/he is about to go’ 3SG.SBJ-go-IMM.FUT	*θeʔ ‘to go, walk’
*in-**chî**-nô-nî* ‘s/he won’t be afraid’ ?-fear-NEG.FUT-3SG	*kriʔ ‘to fear’
*â-n-**lô**-rang* ‘s/he is about to work for wages’ 3SG.SBJ-?-wage.work-IMM.FUT	*hloʔ ‘wages’
*kay-**tû**-rang* ‘I am about to sow’ 1SG.SBJ-sow-IMM.FUT	*tuʔ ‘to sow’
***ruo** a-hong* ‘rain comes’ rain 3SG.SBJ-come	*ruaʔ ‘rain’
*na-**makhâ**-â* ‘on your chin’ 2SG.POSS-chin-LOC	*kaa ⩙ *khaa ‘chin, jaw’
***ngâ**-â* ‘in the fish’ fish-LOC	*ŋaa ⩙ hŋaa ‘fish’
*na-**kê**-â* ‘on your leg’ 2SG.POSS-leg-LOC	*kee ⩙ *khee ‘leg, foot’
***phalbî**-â* ‘in winter’ winter-LOC	*phal-bii ‘winter’
*na-**ralô**-â* ‘on your wrist’ 2SG.POSS-wrist-LOC	?
*a-**rabû**-â* ‘in the nest’ 3SG.POSS-nest-LOC	*ɓuu ‘nest’
***khuo**-â* ‘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* /aːˈʔəl/ [ʔaːˈʔəl] ‘it is salty’) and Figure 6 (*â’êm* /aːˈʔeːm/ [ʔaːˈʔeːm] ‘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-* /aː/, 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*
	/ tʃuːˈbaj	aːˈʔuːm /
	[tʃuːˈbəj	**a**ːˈʔuːm]
	greeting	3SG.SBJ-bow.greet
	's/he bows in greeting' [NM_0405_1_0336]	

As (1) shows, the 3SG.SBJ marker *â-* /aː/ lacks an initial phonetic glottal stop when it is not post-pausal. In fact *â-* /aː/ '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* /aːˈʔəl/ [**ʔ**aːˈʔəl] and *â'êm* /aːˈʔeːm/ [**ʔ**aːˈʔeːm] 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'êm*, *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* /maːtʃiˈaː/ 'woven bamboo stool' and *ruây* /ruˈaːj/ '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 /kɔr kuˈaːk / (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.

(2a)	*'in-in-mô*	(2b)	*'in-'ung-mô*	(2c)	*'in-ning-mô*
	[ˈʔi.nin.mɔː]		[ˈʔin.ʔuŋ.mɔː]		/ˈʔin.niŋ.mɔː/
	sleep-2SG.FUT.INT-Q		sleep-2PL.FUT.INT-Q		sleep-1SG.FUT.INT-Q
	'Will you (SG) sleep?'		'Will you (PL) sleep?'		'Shall I sleep?'
	[NM_0416_1_0039]		[NM_0416_1_0024]		[NM_0416_1_0046]

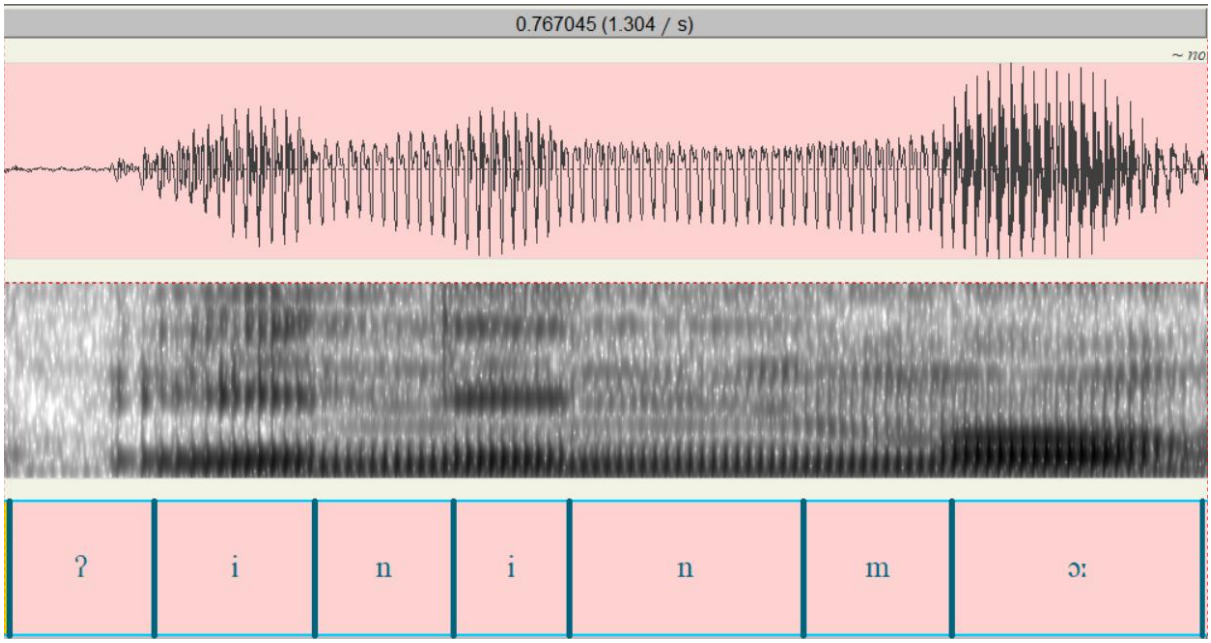

Figure 8. Spectrogram of (2a) *'in-in-mô* /ˈʔi.nin.mɔː/ 'Will you (SG) sleep?' [NM_0416_1_0039]

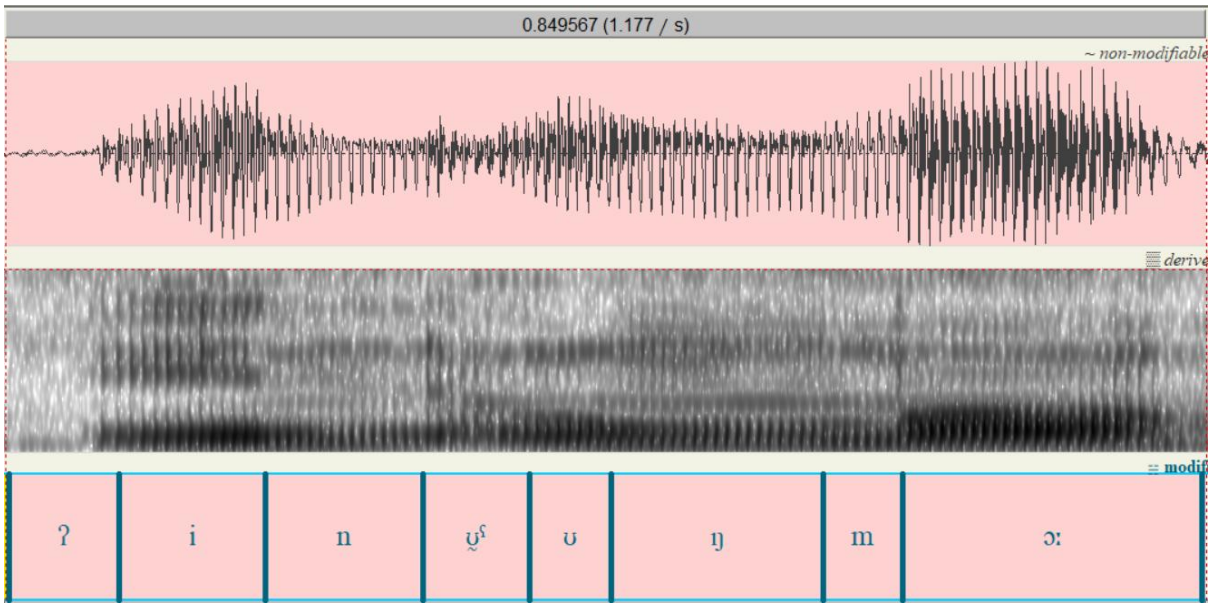

Figure 9. Spectrogram of (2b) *'in-'ung-mô* /ˈʔin.ʔuŋ.mɔː/ 'Will you (PL) sleep?' [NM_0416_1_0024]

It can be observed in Figure 8 that the waveform transitions smoothly from the coda /n/ of the root *'in* /ˈʔi.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* /ˈʔi.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 [ʊ̰ˤ], 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 /-uŋ/, 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* /buˈluk/ 'base' < *bul* /bul/ 'base' with a rime differing from *-'ung* /ʔuŋ / 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* /ʔuŋ/ as a phonemic segment. This analysis is compatible with the syllable structure of Chorei (§2.3.1), positing a CVC syllable for *-'ung* /ʔuŋ/. That this syllable structure is licit for inflectional suffixes is demonstrated by the suffix *-ning* /niŋ/, 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* /taˈʔel/ [təˈʔɛl ~ tɛˈʔɛl] '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* /(ʔ)ɔːkˈpaː/ 'obstract-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.nɔːkˈpaː/ '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* /aːnˈʔɔːk/ 'it is blocked'. On the other hand, if the glottal stop is still present prohibiting re-syllabification, e.g. *an-'ôk-pâ* /an.ʔɔːkˈpaː/ '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	-	***a-****vun* /**a**ˈvun/ ‘his/her skin’ 3SG.POSS-skin	
-	V V	-	***â-****vun* /**a**ːˈvun/ ‘s/he goes’ 3SG.SBJ-go	mâchi**â** /maːˌtʃiˈ**a**ː/ ‘stool’
-	G V	-		
-	V	C	***an-****sam* /**an**ˈsam/ ‘their hair’ 3PL.POSS-hair	
-	V V	C	***â-n-****but* /**a**ː**n**ˈbut/ ‘it is boiled’ 3SG.SBJ-?-boil	*ru**ây*** /ruˈ**a**ː**j**/ ‘show of respect’
-	G V	C		
C	V	-	***ka-****von* /**ka**ˈvɔn/ ‘my belly’ 1SG.POSS-belly	
C	V V	-	***kâ-****sol* /**ka**ːˈsɔl/ ‘I am tired’ 1SG.SBJ-tired	*rû* /ruː/ ‘bone’
C	G V	-		*khuo* /kʰuɔ/ ‘village’
C	V	C	***kan-****mû* /**kan**ˈmuː/ ‘we see’ 1PL.EXCL.SBJ-see	*bang* /baŋ/ ‘wall’
C	V V	C	***kâ-n-****sung* /**ka**ː**n**ˈsuŋ/ ‘I sit’ 1SG.SBJ-?-sit	*pâr* /paːr/ ‘flower’
C	G V	C		*chiek* /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-* /aː/ ‘3SG.SBJ’, *a-* /a/ ‘3SG.POSS’, *an-* /an/ ‘3PL.POSS’, etc. as shown in the following examples (also Table 24):

(3a)	***â**-vun*	(3b)	***a**-vun*	(3c)	***an**-sam*	(3d)	***â-n**-but*
	/**a**:ˈvun/		/**a**ˈvun/		/**an**ˈsam/		/**a**:**n**ˈbut/
	3SG.SBJ-go		3SG.POSS-skin		3PL.POSS-hair		3SG.SBJ-?-boil
	‘s/he goes’		‘his/her skin’		‘their hair’		‘it is boiled’

Secondly, internal onsetless syllables are found in a few nouns that are likely loanwords or words of onomatopoeic origin, e.g. *mâchi**â*** /maːtʃiˈ**a**ː/ ‘woven bamboo stool’, *ru**ây*** /ruˈ**a**:**j**/ ‘formal show of respect (by bride and groom to elders at their wedding)’, *kor ku**âk*** /kɔr.kuˈ**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)	***ka**-von*	(4b)	***a**-vun*	(4c)	***ni**-mak*
	/**ka**ˈvɔn/		/**a**ˈvun/		/**ni**ˈmak/
	1SG.POSS-belly		3SG.POSS-skin		COP-NEG
	‘my belly’		‘his/her skin’		‘it is not X’

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)	*ka-von*	(5b)	*ma-dil*	(5c)	*a-ma-dil*
	/kaˈvɔn/		/maˈdil/		/a.maˈdil/
	1SG.POSS-belly		?-swell		3SG.POSS-?-swell
	‘my belly’		‘gizzard (of a bird)’		‘its gizzard’

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* /maˈdil/ ‘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)	*â-vun*	(6b)	*mi-na-mû*	(6c)	*an-sam*
	/aːˈvun/		/mi.naˈmuː/		/anˈsam/
	3SG.SBJ-go		1.OBJ-2SG.SBJ-see		3PL.POSS-hair
	‘s/he goes’		‘You see me/us’		‘their hair’
			[Recording not archived]		

In (6a), the prefix *â-* /aː/ ‘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* /aː/ ‘LOC’ suffix is added to *ray* /raj/ ‘axe’, it leads to the form *rayâ* /ˈra.jaː/ ‘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/	*â-chap* /aːˈʧap/ 3SG.SBJ-weep	‘s/he cries, weeps’
Coronal	/t/	*â-chat* /aːˈʧat/ 3SG.SBJ-snap	‘(rope) breaks, snaps’
Coronal	/t/	*â-riet* /aːˈriat/ 3SG.SBJ-know	‘s/he knows’
Velar	/k/	*â-riek* /aːˈriak/ 3SG.SBJ-spend.night	‘s/he spends the night’

Velar	/k/	*â-n-thek* /aːnˈtʰek/ 3SG.SBJ-?-scatter	‘s/he scatters (seeds, etc.) around’
Labial	/p/	*â-n-thep* /aːnˈtʰep/ 3SG.SBJ-?-fold	‘it is folded’

Table 26. Contrast among Chorei syllable-final nasals

Labial	/m/	*â-tam* /aːˈtam/ 3SG.SBJ-much	‘it is a lot’
Coronal	/n/	*â-tan* /aːˈtan/ 3SG.SBJ-chop	‘s/he chops, cuts’
Velar	/ŋ/	*â-tang* /aːˈtaŋ/ 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* [kʊdrəˈlɔː] ‘wrist’. Although it does not occur in the 6 tokens of /p.r/ in his speech, the form of the loanword *sobrî* ‘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, aːj, ɔj, ɔːj, 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* /aːˈtʃɔŋ/ ‘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**	**-ø**
-i-	*lip*	*mit*	*rik*	*sim*	*sin*	*sing*	*thir*	*chil*	-	
-u-	*thup*	*kut*	*nuk*	*pum*	*vun*	*bung*	*khur*	*chul*	*'uy*	
-e-	*kep*	*pet*	*khek*	*chem*	*'en*	*'eng*	*'er*	*'el*	-	
-ɔ-	*dop*	*rot*	*vok*	*'om*	*von*	*chong*	*kor*	*mol*	*loy*	
-a-	*nap*	*pat*	*sak*	*sam*	*tan*	*zang*	*mar*	*'al*	*may*	
-iː**-**	*dîp*	*(chît)*	*zîk*	*sîm*	*dîn*	*zîng*	*thîr*	*chîl*	-	*thî*
-uː**-**	-	*lût*	*nûk*	*phûm*	*sûn*	*'ûng*	*phûr*	*chûl*	-	*lû*
-eː**-**	*(dêp)*	*khêt*	*'êk*	*bêm*	*chên*	*rêng*	*khêr*	*kêl*	-	*sê*
-ɔː**-**	*rôp*	*'ôt*	*'ôk*	*tôm*	*dôn*	*dông*	*môr*	*kôl*	*ngôy*	*mô*
-aː**-**	*kâp*	*tât*	*bâk*	*lâm*	*lân*	*châng*	*'âr*	*bâl*	*khây*	*sâ*
-ia-	*(thiep)*	*riet*	*riek*	*'iem*	*lien*	*rieng*	*sasier*	*ariel*	*liey*	*rie*
-uɔ-	*chuop*	*huot*	*luok*	*suom*	*puon*	*buong*	*kuor*	*muol*	*khuoy*	*khuo*

Among the syllables noted in parentheses, *chît* /tʃiːt/ occurs in the word *a-bong-chît* /abɔŋˈtʃiːt/ '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 /iːt/ rime. Similarly *dêp* occurs in *â-n-dêp* /aːnˈdeːp/ '3SG.SBJ-?-dent > it gets dented' and *thiep* occurs in *â-thiep* /aːˈtʰiap/ '3SG.SBJ-bale.out > s/he bales (water, etc.) out'. The remaining gaps in the rime inventory can be categorised into three classes:

1. /uːp/
2. /uːj/ and
3. /i(ː)j/, /e(ː)j/.

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

/uːj/ is less likely to be an accidental gap than the previous. Among around 950 closed syllable headwords in my data, the /uː/ nucleus occurs in about 37 items and the /j/ coda in 146. Therefore, the expected number of items with the /uːj/ rime in my data is (37×146)/950 ≈ 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 /uːj/ rimes with three consultants – NM, NB and BH – separately. I checked around 15 examples of the /u(ː)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 /uːj/ rime, viz. ?*changvûy* /tʃaŋˈvuːj/ 'wild

banana inflorescence (as food)' and ?*kung mûy* /kuŋˈmuːj/ '(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 /uːj/ rime. Notably, VanBik (2009) reconstructed a length distinction between **tuy* 'water' and **tuuy* '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(ː)j/ and /e(ː)j/, the rimes [ij] and [iːj] do not occur at all, but [eːj] is heard occasionally as an alternative to [eː], e.g. *ânngê* /aːnˈŋeː/ [ʔaːnˈŋeːj] '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 [ɛj] 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/, /eː/, /i/ and /iː/.
(2) The rime /aj/ <ay> has allophones [əj] and [ɛj] – 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 /eː/ [eː] <ê> has an infrequent alternative realization [eːj]. This phenomenon is comparable to how historical /eː/ 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/

palep	/paˈlep/	[pəˈlep ~ pɛˈlɛp]	'butterfly'
makot	/maˈkɔt/	[məˈkɔt ~ məˈkɔt]	'door'
kut kadoy	/kut.kaˈdɔj/	[kʊtkəˈdɔj ~ kutkɔˈdoj]	'soft fleshy part on the inside of elbow'
kê kadoy	/keː.kaˈdɔj/	[kekeˈdoj]	'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* [kekeˈdoj] 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* [kʊtkəˈdɔj ~ kutkɔˈdoj] 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* [ʔaːnmɛˈhɛr] ‘s/he screws/turns (a bottle cap, etc.)’ where the verbal prefix *ma-* /ma/ has been assimilated to the stressed /e/ [ɛ] in the next root syllable. In other cases, e.g. *moton* /mɔˈtɔn/ ‘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*
/ aː	hɔŋ	ˈtʃɔːj /
[aː	**həŋ**	ˈtʃɔːj]
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* /tʃɔːj/ ‘to carry, to take (from one place to another)’. However, JM pronounced it repeatedly as [aːhəŋˈtʃɔːj] instead of the expected [aːhɔŋˈtʃɔːj] 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* [sərˈpʰaː] ‘(water) turtle’ and *khokholêng* [kʰɔˈkʰleːŋ] ‘pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*)’ and *’ârasî* [ʔaːɾˈsiː] ‘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* [kʰɔˈkʰleːŋ]. Such deletion of unstressed vowels is also a hall-mark of a stress-system.

2.4.3. Post-vocalic /a(ː)/ deletion

The non-future 3SG.SBJ prefix *a/â-* /aː/ 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* /ʔaːrˈsiː/. Therefore, diachronically speaking, the Chorei form *’ârasî* /ʔaːraˈsiː/ as provided by BH and NM is probably the result of hypercorrection.

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

Here in NM_0405_2_0200, NM clearly provided the form *bû athur* /buː ˈtʰur/ with an underlying *a/â-* ‘3SG.SBJ’ to be morphological and semantically parallel to *'an athur* /ʔan aˈtʰur/ 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-* /aː/, e.g. it is difficult to determine during wordlist elicitation whether a form like *bûtû* /buːˈtuː/ 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* [luˈveːl] ‘hair whorl’ < *lû* /luː/ ‘head’ + *vêl* /veːl/ ‘whorl’. As an independent morpheme, *lû* /luː/ ‘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 ~ uː/, /i ~ iː/ and /e ~ eː/ 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] ~ /aː/ [aː] 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 /aː/ 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-* /aː/, as in *â-sâ* /aːˈsaː/ [ʔaːˈsaː] ‘it is beautiful’ [BH_0410_4_0027], or *a-* /a/, as in *a-sâ* /aˈsaː/ [ʔəˈsaː] ‘it is beautiful’ [BH_0331_5_0191], both from *-sâ* ‘beautiful’. Note that this /a/ ~ /aː/ 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-* /aː/, e.g. *a-von* /aˈvɔn/ [ʔəˈvɔn] ‘his/her belly’, but there is no **â-von* /aːˈvɔn/ ‘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

a-nây 3SG.POSS-sap	/ aˈna:j/	‘its sap’
a-nây 3SG.SBJ-near	/ aˈna:j/	‘it is near’
â-nây 3SG.SBJ-near	/a:ˈna:j/	‘it is 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	*ka-*	/ka/	*kâ-*	/ka:/	*kan-*	/kan/	*kana-*	/kana/
2nd Person	*na-*	/na/	*nâ-*	/na:/	*nan-*	/nan/	*nana-*	/nana/
3rd Person	*a-*	/a/	*â-*	/a:/	*an-*	/an/	*ana-*	/ana/

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

	Singular		Plural	
1st Person	*ka-*	/ka/	*kan-*	/kan/
2nd Person	*na-*	/na/	*nan-*	/nan/
3rd Person	*a-*	/a/	*an-*	/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* /daːˈbaː/ ‘tobaco-smoking pipe made of bamboo’, *soksol* /sɔkˈsɔl/ ‘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*.

(9a)	*pasal-ngay*	(9b)	*a-kang-zay*
	/paˈsal.ŋaj/		aˈkaŋ.zaj/
	man-PL		3SG.SBJ-dry-PFV
	‘men’		‘The water has dried up.’
	[NB_0412_4_0004]		[NM_0405_1_0077]

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* /ʔɔːkˈpaː/ ‘obstract-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.

(10a)	*ma-ring*	(10b)	*ma-thin*
	/maˈriŋ/		/maˈthin/
	?-loud		?-?
	‘loud sound’		‘liver’
(10c)	*ra-kal*	(10d)	*ra-thin*
	/raˈkal/		/raˈthin/
	?-ascend		?-?
	‘ladder, bridge’		‘bone marrow’

It can be observed that *ma-* in (10a) and *ra-* in (10c) are likely derivational prefixes as the derived lexemes *maring* ‘loud sound’ and *rakal* ‘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 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-kep	/(ʔ)aːjˈkep/	‘crab’	*kep*	‘to cut with scissors’
(’)ây-muom	/(ʔ)aːjˈmuɔm/	‘spider’	? *muom*	‘flower-bud’
(’)ây-nuvet	/(ʔ)aːjnuˈvet/	‘scorpion’	? *vit*	‘to pierce’
(’)ây-kuong	/(ʔ)aːjˈkuɔŋ/	‘shrimp’	*(tuy-/vâ-)kuong*	‘small stream’
(’)ây-thîng	/(ʔ)aːjˈtʰiːŋ/	‘ginger’	?	
(’)ây-kuo	/(ʔ)aːjˈkuɔ/	‘jugular/suprasternal notch’	*kuo*	‘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* /saː/ ‘animal, meat’), e.g. *sa-ram* /saˈram/ ‘otter’ and *sa-kor* /saˈkɔr/ ‘horse’, and (b) items concerning rice (? < *sisây* /siˈsaːj/ ‘uncooked husked rice’), e.g. *sa-vây* /saˈvaːj/ ‘rice husk’ and *sa-kem* /saˈkem/ ‘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* /maˈluŋ/ ‘heart’, *ram* /ram/ ‘forest’ vs. *saram* /saˈram/ ‘otter’, *-lek* /lek/ ‘to be small’ vs. *-n-lek* /nˈlek/ ‘to hang from hand’, etc. Multiple lexical prefixes may also occur in the same word, e.g. the two meanings of *-n-sûk* /nˈsuːk/ ‘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.raˈsuːk/ ‘to wash’ and *-ma-n-sûk* /manˈsuːk/ ‘to prepare/arrange’.

Chorei also derives new words by compounding. Compounds may be head-initial, e.g. *pat-muol* /patˈmuɔl/ ‘cotton-hill > freshly harvested cotton (from swidden fields in the hill)’, or head-final, e.g. *kor-chong* /kɔrˈtʃɔŋ/ ‘Bengali-language > Bengali language’. When words with lexical prefixes take part in compound formation, the lexical prefixes may get lost, e.g. *dây-lîm* /daːjˈliːm/ ‘cold-shadow > shade (human-made)’, where the second element *ra-lîm* /raˈliːm/ ‘shadow’ loses its prefix. Similarly, in *lung-nâ* /luŋˈnaː/ ‘heart-pain > sorrow’, the first element *ma-lung* /maˈluŋ/ ‘heart’ loses its prefix. Lexical prefix may also be lost in the process of derivation, e.g. *rûl-puy* /ruːlˈpuj/ ‘snake-AUG > python’ where *ma-rûl* /maˈruːl/ ‘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)	*’in-in-mô*		(11b)	*’an* *a-thur*
	/ˈʔin.in.mɔː/			/ˈʔən əˈtʰʊr/
	[ˈʔi.nin.mɔː]			[ˈʔə.nəˈtʰʊr]
	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(ː)/ 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* /aː/ ‘LOC’ to *rû* /ruː/ ‘bone’ results in *rûâ* /ˈruː.aː/ ‘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* /(ˌ)keː.kaˈdɔj/ ‘leg-fleshy.part.on.inside.of.joint > fleshy part of leg on the inside of knee’, and *dông* in *dông-mâ* /(ˌ)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* /(ˌ)keː.kaˈdɔj/ can trigger vowel harmony in the neighbouring unstressed /a/ yielding [(ˌ)ke.keˈdoj] – 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)	*bû*	*’an*	*thô-nâ*	(12b)	*ni-mak*	(12c)	*sa-loy*
	/buː ʔan		ˈtʰɔː.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* /saː/ ‘good’.

Morpho-syntactically, various grammatical morphemes can follow the lexical stem. The ones presented above, e.g. *-â* /aː/ ‘LOC’, *-mâ* /maː/ ‘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*
/paˈsal.ŋaj naj(ˈ)kin/
man-PL COMP
‘than men’ [NB_0412_4_0004]

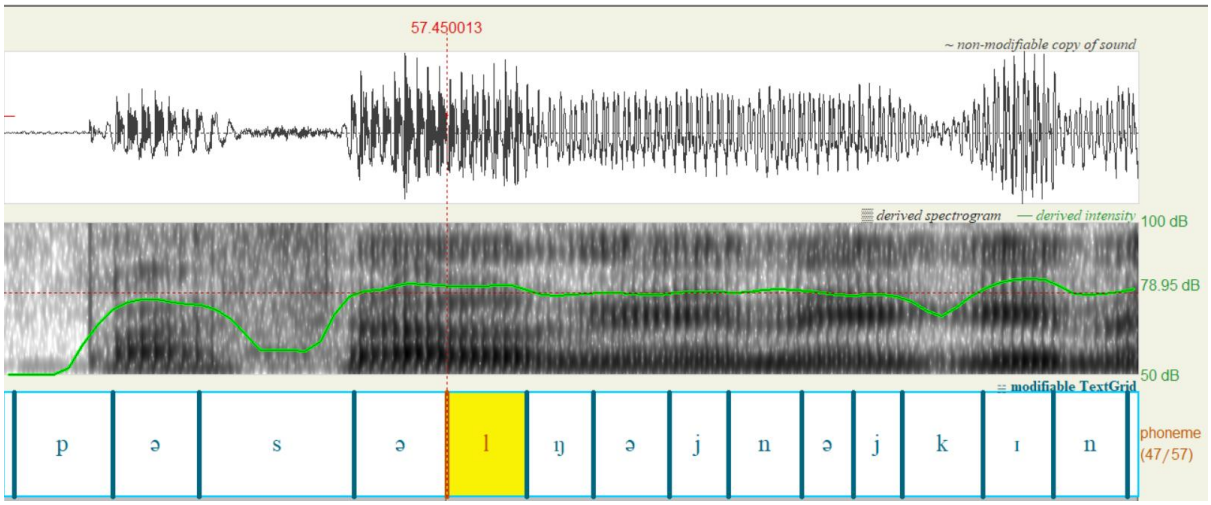

Figure 10. Phonetic realization of (13) *pasal-ngay naykin* /paˈsal.ŋaj naj(ˈ)kin/ ‘than men’ [NB_0412_4_0004]

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* /ŋaj/ ‘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* /paˈsal.ŋaj/ and *naykin* /najˈkin/ ‘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 *-n-zay* /nˈzaj/ 'to be finished'. Consider the following example.

(15a)	*tuy*	*a-kang-zay*	(15b)	*a-hek-zay*	(15c)	*a-n-zay*
	/tuj	aˈkaŋ.zaj/		/a.hekˈzaj/		/anˈzaj/
	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 aspect[13]. 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
a**thî** /aˈtʰiː/	s/he is dead	his/her blood
dâr /daːr/	shoulder	gong
ma**lung** /maˈluŋ/	heart	worm
ân**chok** /aːnˈtʃɔk/	s/he kindles one fire from another	s/he stirs slowly (rice during cooking)
a**kê** /aˈkeː/	(bird) hatches	his/her leg
an**tuy** /anˈtuj/	(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* /kanˈʔin/ 'our house, we sleep'. I recorded these 9x2 = 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 afore-mentioned vowel and coda-consonant inventories, viz. /j/ can be analysed as prohibited after front vowels. In addition, there is no /uːj/ 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 usally 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* /samˈtʃɔk/ in Manikbond, but BH called it *khamchok* /k^hamˈtʃɔk/. 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 litterature. 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	*Ochay*	M	90
Vanjoilien (Bhubanlal) Chorei		M	75
Rengjoingir Chorei	*Tang'ûlien*	M	65
Neilolien Chorei	*Bangpuy*	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	Wordlis 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).

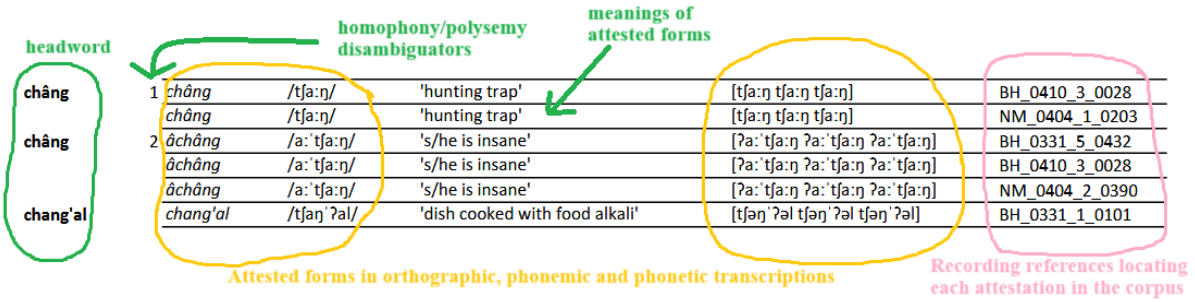

Figure 11. Format of wordlist entries

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.

’ârchal	*’ârchal*	/ʔaːrˈtʃal/	'rooster'	[ʔaːrˈtʃəl ʔaːrˈtʃəl ʔaːrˈtʃəl]	NM_0403_2_0279
’inmôt	*’inmôt*	/ʔinˈmɔːt/	'domestic banana'	[ʔinˈmɔːt̚ ʔinˈmɔːt̚]	NM_0403_2_0082
achû	*achû*	/aˈtʃuː/	'house at a swidden field'	[ʔəˈtʃuː ʔəˈtʃuː ʔəˈtʃuː]	BH_0331_1_0266
	achû	/aˈtʃuː/	'house at a swidden field'	[ʔəˈtʃuː ʔəˈtʃuː ʔəˈtʃuː]	NM_0404_1_0314
akay	*akay*	/aˈkaj/	'tiger'	[ʔəˈkəj ʔəˈkəj ʔəˈkəj]	BH_0327_2_0142
	akay	/aˈkaj/	'tiger'	[ʔəˈkəj ʔəˈkəj ʔəˈkəj]	BH_0410_3_0030
	akay	/aˈkaj/	'tiger'	[ʔəˈkəj ʔəˈkəj ʔəˈkəj]	NM_0403_2_0289
akaynuk	*akaynuk*	/a.kajˈnuk/	'tiger's footprint'	[ʔəkəjˈnʊk̚ ʔəkəjˈnʊk ʔəkəjˈnʊk]	BH_0331_5_1059
	akaynuk	/a.kajˈnuk/	'tiger's footprint'	[ʔəkəjˈnʊk ʔəkəjˈnʊk ʔəkəjˈnʊk]	BH_0331_5_1060
	akaynuk	/a.kajˈnuk/	'tiger's footprint'	[ʔəkɛjˈnʊːk̚ ʔəkɛjˈnʊk̚ ʔəkɛjˈnʊk̚]	NM_0403_2_0303
akuok	*akuok*	/aˈkuɔk/	'nine'	[ʔəˈkwoːk̚ ʔəˈkwoːk ʔəˈkwoːk]	BH_0331_5_0090
	akuok	/aˈkuɔk/	'nine'	[ʔəˈkwoːk̚ ʔəˈkwoːk̚ ʔəˈkwoːk̚]	NM_0404_2_0142
'al	*â'al*	/aːˈʔal/	'it is salty'	[ʔaːˈʔəl ʔaːˈʔəl ʔaːˈʔəl]	BH_0331_5_0048
	â'al	/aːˈʔal/	'it is salty'	[ʔaːˈʔəl ʔaːˈʔəl ʔaːˈʔəl]	NB_0412_1_0010
	â'al	/aːˈʔal/	'it is salty'	[ʔaːˈʔəl ʔaːˈʔəl ʔaːˈʔəl]	NM_0404_2_0103
amêng	*amêng*	/aˈmeːŋ/	'cat'	[ʔəˈmeːŋ]	BH_0327_2_0031
	amêng	/aˈmeːŋ/	'cat'	[ʔəˈmeːŋ ʔəˈmeːŋ ʔəˈmeːŋ]	BH_0327_2_0140
	amêng	/aˈmeːŋ/	'cat'	[ʔəˈmeːŋ ʔəˈmeːŋ ʔəˈmeːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0287
'an	*'an*	/ʔan/	'cooked vegetables, meat, etc.'	[ʔən ʔən ʔən]	BH_0331_1_0099
	'an	/ʔan/	'cooked vegetables, meat, etc.'	[ʔən ʔən ʔən]	NM_0404_1_0183
ancham	*ancham*	/anˈtʃam/	'a kind of leafy vegetable (লাইপাতা)'	[ʔənˈtʃəm ʔənˈtʃəm ʔənˈtʃəm]	BH_0327_1_0064
	ancham	/anˈtʃam/	'a kind of leafy vegetable (লাইপাতা)'	[ʔənˈtʃəm ʔənˈtʃəm ʔənˈtʃəm]	BH_0410_3_0009
	ancham	/anˈtʃam/	'a kind of leafy vegetable (লাইপাতা)'	[ʔənˈtʃəm ʔənˈtʃəm ʔənˈtʃəm]	NM_0403_2_0065
'ang	1 *ân'ang*	/aːnˈʔaŋ/	'(bottle) is half full/empty'	[ʔaːnˈʔəŋ ʔaːnˈʔəŋ ʔaːnˈʔəŋ]	NM_0404_2_0361
'ang	2 *ân'ang*	/aːnˈʔaŋ/	'it is equal, same'	[ʔaːnˈʔəŋ ʔaːnˈʔəŋ ʔaːnˈʔəŋ]	BH_0331_5_0305
	ân'ang	/aːnˈʔaŋ/	'it is equal, same'	[ʔaːnˈʔəŋ ʔaːnˈʔəŋ ʔaːnˈʔəŋ]	NM_0404_2_0313
	ân'ang	/aːnˈʔaŋ/	'it is equal, same'	[ʔaːnˈʔəŋ ʔaːnˈʔəŋ ʔaːnˈʔəŋ]	NM_0404_2_0363
'âng	*â'âng*	/aːˈʔaːŋ/	's/he opens his/her mouth'	[ʔaːˈʔaːŋ ʔaːˈʔaːŋ ʔaːˈʔaːŋ]	BH_0327_3_0093
	â'âng	/aːˈʔaːŋ/	's/he opens his/her mouth'	[ʔaːˈʔaːŋ ʔaːˈʔaːŋ ʔaːˈʔaːŋ]	NM_0403_3_0137
	â'âng	/aːˈʔaːŋ/	's/he opens his/her mouth'	[ʔaːˈʔaːŋ ʔaːˈʔaːŋ ʔaːˈʔaːŋ]	NM_0403_3_0139
'antuy	*'antuy*	/ʔanˈtuj/	'sauce in cooked food'	[ʔənˈt̪uj ʔənˈt̪uj ʔənˈt̪uj]	BH_0331_1_0385
	'antuy	/ʔanˈtuj/	'sauce in cooked food'	[ʔənˈt̪uj ʔənˈt̪uj ʔənˈt̪uj]	NM_0404_1_0185
'âr	*'âr*	/ʔaːr/	'chicken (all age)'	[ʔaːr ʔaːr ʔaːr]	BH_0327_2_0132
'ârachâ	*'ârachâ*	/ʔaːraˈtʃaː/	'jungle fowl'	[ʔaːraˈtʃaː ʔaːraˈtʃaː ʔaːraˈtʃaː]	NB_0412_1_0014
	'ârachâ	/ʔaːraˈtʃaː/	'jungle fowl'	[ʔaːraˈtʃaː ʔaːraˈtʃaː ʔaːraˈtʃaː]	NM_0403_2_0285
	'ârachâ	/ʔaːraˈtʃaː/	'jungle fowl'	[ʔaːraˈtʃaː ʔaːraˈtʃaː ʔaːraˈtʃaː]	BH_0327_2_0154
'ârasî	*'ârsî*	/ʔaːrˈsiː/	'star'	[aːrˈsiː aːrˈsiː aːrˈsiː]	NB_0329_3_0271
	'ârasî	/ʔaːraˈsiː/	'star'	[ʔaːraˈsiː ʔaːraˈsiː ʔaːraˈsiː]	BH_0329_5_0209
	'ârasî	/ʔaːraˈsiː/	'star'	[ʔaːraˈsiː ʔaːraˈsiː ʔaːraˈsiː]	NM_0403_4_0247
ariel	*ariel*	/aˈrial/	'hailstone'	[ʔəˈrjeːl ʔəˈrjeːl ʔəˈrjeːl]	BH_0329_5_0113
	ariel	/aˈrial/	'hailstone'	[ʔəˈrjeːl ʔəˈrjeːl ʔəˈrjeːl]	BH_0410_3_0062
	ariel	/aˈrial/	'hailstone'	[ʔəˈrjeːl ʔəˈrjeːl ʔəˈrjeːl]	NM_0403_4_0132
ariet	*ariet*	/aˈriat/	'eight'	[ʔəˈrjeːt̚ ʔəˈrjeːt̚ ʔəˈrjeːt̚]	BH_0331_5_0089
	ariet	/aˈriat/	'eight'	[ʔəˈrjeːt ʔəˈrjeːt̚ ʔəˈrjeːt̚]	NM_0404_2_0140
'ârkhong	*'ârkhong*	/ʔaːrˈkʰɔŋ/	'rooster'	[ʔaːrˈkʰɔŋ ʔaːrˈkʰɔŋ ʔaːrˈkʰɔŋ]	BH_0327_2_0138
	'ârkhong	/ʔaːrˈkʰɔŋ/	'rooster'	[ʔaːrˈkʰɔŋ ʔaːrˈkʰɔŋ ʔaːrˈkʰɔŋ]	NM_0403_2_0281
'ârpuy	*'ârpuy*	/ʔaːrˈpuj/	'hen'	[ʔaːrˈpuj ʔaːrˈpuj ʔaːrˈpuj]	BH_0327_2_0136
	'ârpuy	/ʔaːrˈpuj/	'hen'	[ʔaːrˈpuj ʔaːrˈpuj ʔaːrˈpuj]	BH_0410_3_0056
	'ârpuy	/ʔaːrˈpuj/	'hen'	[ʔaːrˈpuj]	NM_0403_2_0278
	'ârpuy	/ʔaːrˈpuj/	'hen'	[ʔaːrˈpuj ʔaːrˈpuj ʔaːrˈpuj]	NM_0403_2_0279
'ârtê	*'ârtê*	/ʔaːrˈteː/	'baby chicken'	[ʔaːrˈt̪eː ʔaːrˈt̪eː ʔaːrˈt̪eː]	BH_0327_2_0134
	'ârtê	/ʔaːrˈteː/	'baby chicken'	[ʔaːrˈt̪eː ʔaːrˈt̪eː ʔaːrˈt̪eː]	NM_0403_2_0283
'ârtuy	*'ârtuy*	/ʔaːrˈtuj/	'egg'	[ʔaːrˈt̪uj ʔaːrˈt̪uj ʔaːrˈt̪uj]	BH_0327_3_0198
	'ârtuy	/ʔaːrˈtuj/	'egg'	[ʔaːrˈt̪uj ʔaːrˈt̪uj ʔaːrˈt̪uj]	NM_0403_3_0243
aruk	*aruk*	/aˈruk/	'six'	[ʔəˈrʊk̚ ʔəˈruk̚ ʔəˈruk]	BH_0331_5_0086
	aruk	/aˈruk/	'six'	[ʔəˈrʊk̚ ʔəˈruk̚ ʔəˈruk̚]	NM_0404_2_0136
asâng	*asâng khat*	/a.saːŋˈkʰat/	'one thousand'	[ʔəsaːŋˈkʰət̚ ʔəsaːŋˈkʰət̚ ʔəsaːŋˈkʰət̚]	NM_0404_2_0148
	asâng	/aˈsaːŋ/	'thousand'	[ʔəˈsaːŋ ʔəˈsaːŋ ʔəˈsaːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0097
asieng	*asieng*	/aˈsiaŋ/	'hill valley, pass'	[ʔəˈsjəːŋ ʔəˈsjəːŋ ʔəˈsjəːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0155
	asieng	/aˈsiaŋ/	'hill valley, pass'	[ʔəˈsjəːŋ ʔəˈsjəːŋ ʔəˈsjəːŋ]	BH_0410_4_0004
	asieng	/aˈsiaŋ/	'hill valley, pass'	[ʔəˈsjeːŋ ʔəˈsjeːŋ ʔəˈseːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0198
atîng	*atîng*	/aˈtiːŋ/	'cane (plant)'	[ʔəˈt̪iːŋ ʔəˈt̪iːŋ ʔəˈt̪iːŋ]	BH_0327_1_0060

		atîng	/aˈtiːŋ/	'cane (plant)'	[ʔəˈt̪iːŋ ʔəˈt̪iːŋ ʔəˈt̪iːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0063
atûn		*atûn*	/aˈtuːn/	'now'	[ʔəˈt̪uːn ʔəˈt̪uːn ʔəˈt̪uːn]	BH_0331_5_0528
		atûn	/aˈtuːn/	'now'	[ʔəˈt̪uːn ʔəˈt̪uːn ʔəˈt̪uːn]	NM_0404_2_0451
avien		*avien*	/aˈvian/	'today'	[ʔəˈvjeːn ʔəˈvjeːn ʔəˈvjeːn]	BH_0331_5_0503
		avien	/aˈvian/	'today'	[ʔəˈvjeːn ʔəˈvjeːn ʔəˈvjeːn]	NM_0404_2_0442
avom		*avom*	/aˈvɔm/	'bear (animal)'	[ʔəˈvɔm ʔəˈvɔm ʔəˈvɔm]	BH_0327_2_0120
		avom	/aˈvɔm/	'bear (animal)'	[ʔəˈvɔm ʔəˈvɔm ʔəˈvɔm]	NM_0403_2_0261
'ay		*â'ay*	/aːˈʔaj/	's/he chews'	[ʔaːˈʔɛj ʔaːˈʔəj ʔaːʔəj]	BH_0401_4_0022
		â'ay	/aːˈʔaj/	's/he chews'	[ʔaːˈʔɛj ʔaːˈʔɛj ʔaːˈʔɛj]	BH_0410_4_0030
		â'ay	/aːˈʔaj/	's/he chews'	[ʔaːˈʔɛj ʔaːˈʔɛj ʔaːʔɛj]	NM_0405_2_0132
âykep		*âykep*	/aːjˈkep/	'crab'	[ʔaːjˈkep̚ ʔaːjˈkeːp̚ ʔaːjˈkep̚]	BH_0327_2_0152
		âykep	/aːjˈkep/	'crab'	[ʔaːjˈkɛp̚ ʔaːjˈkɛp̚ ʔaːjˈkɛp̚]	NM_0403_2_0299
âykorû		*âykorû*	/aːj.kɔˈruː/	'collar bone'	[ʔaːjkɔˈruː ʔaːjkɔˈruː ʔaːjkɔˈruː]	NM_0403_3_0241
âykuo		*âykuo*	/aːjˈkuɔ/	jugular/suprasternal notch'	[ʔaːjˈkwɔː ʔaːjˈkwɔː ʔaːjˈkwɔː]	BH_0327_3_0196
âykuong		*âykuong*	/aːjˈkuɔŋ/	'shrimp'	[ʔaːjˈkwoːŋ ʔaːjˈkwoːŋ ʔaːjˈkwoːŋ]	BH_0327_2_0150
		âykuong	/aːjˈkuɔŋ/	'shrimp'	[ʔaːjˈkwoːŋ ʔaːjˈkwoːŋ ʔaːjˈkwoːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0297
âymuom		*âymuom*	/aːjˈmuɔm/	'spider'	[ʔaːjˈmoːm ʔajˈmoːm ʔajˈmoːm]	BH_0327_2_0146
		âymuom	/aːjˈmuɔm/	'spider'	[ʔaːjˈmoːm ʔajˈmoːm ʔajˈmoːm]	NM_0403_2_0293
âymuom râng		*âymuom râng*	/aːj.muɔmˈraːŋ/	'cobweb'	[ʔaːjmomˈraːŋ ʔaːjmomˈraːŋ ʔaːjmomˈraːŋ]	BH_0327_2_0148
		âymuom râng	/aːj.muɔmˈraːŋ/	'cobweb'	[ʔaːjmoːmˈraːŋ ʔaːjmoːmˈraːŋ ʔaːjmoːmˈraːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0295
âynuvet		*âynuvet*	/aːj.nuˈvet/	'scorpion'	[ʔaːjnuˈvɛt̚ ʔaːjnuˈvɛt̚ ʔaːjnuˈvɛt̚]	BH_0327_2_0144
		âynuvet	/aːj.nuˈvet/	'scorpion'	[ʔaːjnuˈvɛt̚ ʔaːjnuˈvɛt̚ ʔaːjnuˈvɛt̚]	NM_0403_2_0291
âythîng		*âythîng*	/aːjˈtʰiːŋ/	'ginger'	[ʔaːjˈt̪ʰiːŋ ʔaːjˈt̪ʰiːŋ ʔaːjˈt̪ʰiːŋ]	BH_0327_1_0076
		âythîng	/aːjˈtʰiːŋ/	'ginger'	[ajˈt̪ʰiːŋ ajˈt̪ʰiːŋ ajˈt̪ʰiːŋ]	BH_0410_3_0043
		âythîng	/aːjˈtʰiːŋ/	'ginger'	[ʔaːjˈt̪ʰiːŋ ʔaːjˈt̪ʰiːŋ ʔaːjˈt̪ʰiːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0078
âythîng nôtnâ		*âythîng nôtnâ*	/aːj.tʰiːŋ ˈnɔːt.naː/	'(ginger) grater'	[ʔaːjt̪ʰiŋ ˈnɔːtnaː ʔaːjt̪ʰiŋ ˈnɔːtnaː ʔaːjt̪ʰiŋ ˈnɔːtnaː]	BH_0331_1_0136
azuk		*azuk*	/aˈzuk/	'sambar deer'	[ʔəˈzʊkʰ ʔəˈzʊk ʔəˈzʊk]	BH_0327_2_0066
		azuk	/aˈzuk/	'sambar deer'	[ʔəˈzʊk ʔəˈzʊk ʔəˈzʊk̚]	NM_0403_2_0206
bâk		*bâk*	/baːk/	'bat (animal)'	[baːk̚ baːk̚ baːk̚]	BH_0327_2_0130
		bâk	/baːk/	'bat (animal)'	[baːk̚ baːk̚ baːk̚]	NM_0403_2_0277
bâl	1	*âbâl*	/aːˈbaːl/	'it is dusty'	[ʔaːˈbaːl ʔaːˈbaːl ʔaːˈbaːl]	BH_0331_5_0323
		abâl	/aˈbaːl/	'it is dusty'	[ʔəˈbaːl ʔəˈbaːl ʔəˈbaːl]	NM_0404_2_0328
bâl	2	*bâl*	/baːl/	'taro (and possibly other starchy root vegetables)'	[baːl baːl baːl]	BH_0327_1_0074
		bâl	/baːl/	'taro (and possibly other starchy root vegetables)'	[baːl baːl baːl]	NM_0403_2_0076
bân bul		*abân bul*	/a.baːnˈbul/	'his/her (top of the) arm'	[ʔəbaːnˈbʊl ʔəbaːnˈbʊl ʔəbaːnˈbʊl]	BH_0327_3_0151
bang		*bang*	/baŋ/	'wall'	[bəŋ bəŋ bəŋ]	BH_0331_1_0270
		bang	/baŋ/	'wall'	[bəŋ bəŋ bəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0316
bâng		*chungâ bângrô*	/ˈtʃuˑŋaː ˈbaːŋˑrɔː/	'put above!'	[ˈtʃuŋaː ˈbaːŋrɔː ˈbaːŋrɔː ˈbaːŋrɔː]	NM_0405_1_0138
bangpuy		*bangpuy*	/baŋˈpuj/	'independent overseer of multiple village administrations'	[bəŋˈpuj bəŋˈpuj bəŋˈpuj]	BH_0329_5_0273
		bangpuy	/baŋˈpuj/	'independent overseer of multiple village administrations'	[bəŋˈpuj bəŋˈpuj bəŋˈpuj]	NM_0404_1_0049
bângtok		*bângtok*	/baːŋˈtɔk/	'tub'	[baːŋˈt̪ɔk̚ baːŋˈt̪ɔk̚ baːŋˈt̪ɔk̚]	NM_0404_1_0351
bây		*bây*	/baːj/	'mouth (inside)'	[baːj baːj baːj]	BH_0327_3_0088
		kabây	/kaˈbaːj/	'my mouth (inside)'	[kəˈbaːj kəˈbaːj kəˈbaːj]	NM_0403_3_0049
		kabây	/kaˈbaːj/	'my mouth (inside)'	[kəˈbaːj kəˈbaːj kəˈbaːj]	NM_0403_3_0129
		kabây	/kaˈbaːj/	'my mouth (inside)'	[kəˈbaːj kəˈbaːj kəˈbaːj]	NM_0403_3_0131
bê		*abê*	/aˈbeː/	'bean'	[ʔəˈbeː ʔəˈbeː ʔəˈbeː]	BH_0327_1_0072
bel	1	*âbel*	/aːˈbel/	'(bee) stings'	[ʔaːˈbɛl ʔaːˈbɛl ʔaːˈbɛl]	BH_0410_3_0040
		âbel	/aːˈbel/	'(bee, etc.) stings'	[ʔaːˈbɛl ʔaːˈbɛl ʔaːˈbɛl]	BH_0331_5_0720
		khuoy-in abel	/ˈkʰuɔ.jin aˈbel/	'a bee stings'	[ˈkʰoːjin əˈbɛl ˈkʰoːjin əˈbɛl ˈkʰoːjin əˈbɛl]	NM_0405_1_0074
bel	2	*bel (khat)*	/bel(ˈkʰat)/	'(one) finger-width'	[bɛl bɛlˈkʰət̚ bɛlˈkʰət̚ bɛlˈkʰət]	NM_0404_2_0020
		bel khat	/belˈkʰat/	'one finger-width'	[bɛlˈkʰət̚ bɛlˈkʰət̚ bɛlˈkʰət̚]	BH_0331_1_0432

bel	3 *loy abel*	/lɔj aˈbel/	's/he burns a swidden field'	[lɔj əˈbɛl lɔj əˈbɛl lɔj əˈbɛl]	NM_0405_1_0062
	âbel	/aːˈbel/	's/he lights (a fire)'	[ʔaːˈbɛl ʔaːˈbɛl ʔaːˈbɛl]	BH_0331_5_0661
	liem abel	/liam aˈbel/	's/he lights a lamp'	[ljeːm əˈbɛl ljeːm əˈbɛl ljeːm əˈbɛl]	NM_0405_1_0051
bêl	*bêl*	/beːl/	'cooking pot'	[beːl beːl beːl]	BH_0331_1_0391
	bêl	/beːl/	'cooking pot'	[beːl beːl beːl]	NB_0412_1_0031
	bû bêl	/buːˈbeːl/	'cooking pot for rice'	[buˈbjeːl buˈbjeːl buˈbjeːl]	NM_0404_2_0008
bel innik	*bel innik*	/bel inˈnik/	'two finger-widths'	[ˈbɛlɪnːikˀ ˈbɛlɪnːikˀ ˈbɛlɪnːik]	BH_0410_3_0039
bêl innik	*bêl innik*	/beːl inˈnik/	'two cooking pots'	[ˈbeːlɪnːikˀ ˈbeːlɪnːikˀ ˈbeːlɪnːik]	BH_0410_3_0039
bêm	*bêm*	/beːm/	'basket to carry grains on one's back'	[beːm beːm beːm]	BH_0331_1_0376
	bêm	/beːm/	'basket to carry grains on one's back'	[beːm beːm beːm]	NM_0404_1_0408
bên	*ânbên*	/aːnˈbeːn/	's/he slaps'	[ʔaːnˈbeːn ʔaːnˈbeːn ʔaːnˈbeːn]	BH_0401_3_0146
	abên	/aˈbeːn/	's/he slaps'	[ʔəˈbjeːn ʔəˈbjeːn ʔəˈbjeːn]	NB_0412_1_0029
	âbên	/aːˈbeːn/	's/he slaps'	[ʔaːˈbjeːn ʔaːˈbjeːn ʔaːˈbeːn]	NM_0405_1_0445
	ânbên	/aːnˈbeːn/	's/he slaps'	[ʔaːnˈbeːn ʔaːnˈbeːn ʔaːnˈbeːn]	JM_0331_4_0236
bêpuy	*bêpuy*	/beːˈpuj/	'Indian broad bean (শিম) '	[beˈpuj beˈpuj beˈpuj]	NM_0403_2_0074
bieng	*bieng*	/biaŋ/	'cheek'	[bjəːŋ bjəːŋ bjəːŋ]	BH_0327_3_0194
	abieng	/aˈbiaŋ/	'his/her cheek'	[ʔəˈbjeŋ ʔəˈbjeːŋ ʔəˈbjeːŋ ʔəˈbjeːŋ]	NB_0412_1_0037
	abieng	/aˈbiaŋ/	'his/her cheek'	[ʔəˈbeːŋ ʔəˈbeːŋ ʔəˈbjeːŋ]	NM_0403_3_0144
biengphô	*abiengphô*	/a.biaŋˈpʰɔː/	'back part of his/her cheek'	[ʔəbjeŋˈpʰɔː ʔəbjeŋˈpʰɔː]	NM_0403_3_0287
bit	*âbit*	/aːˈbit/	'it is full'	[ʔaːˈbɪtˀ ʔaːˈbɪt ʔaːˈbɪtˀ]	BH_0331_5_0362
	âbit	/aːˈbit/	'it is full'	[ʔaːˈbɪtˀ ʔaːˈbɪtˀ ʔaːˈbɪtˀ]	NM_0404_2_0357
	kavon abit	/kaˈvɔn aˈbit/	'my stomach is full'	[kəˈvɔn əˈbɪtˀ kəˈvɔn əˈbɪtˀ kəˈvɔn əˈbɪtˀ]	NM_0404_2_0371
bom	*âbom*	/aːˈbɔm/	's/he wears (a puon bom = traditional women's skirt)'	[ʔaːˈbɔm ʔaːˈbɔm ʔaːˈbɔm]	BH_0331_5_1073
	puonbom abom	/puɔnˈbɔm aˈbɔm/	's/he wears a puon bom (= traditional women's skirt)'	[pwoːnˈbɔm əˈbɔm pwoːnˈbɔm əˈbɔm pwoːnˈbɔm əˈbɔm]	NM_0405_1_0228
bong	*âbong*	/aːˈbɔŋ/	'it is short'	[ʔaːˈbɔŋ ʔaːˈbɔŋ ʔaːˈbɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0068
	âbong	/aːˈbɔŋ/	'it is short'	[ʔaːˈbɔŋ ʔaːˈbɔŋ ʔaːˈbɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0073
	âbong	/aːˈbɔŋ/	'it is short'	[ʔaːˈbɔŋ ʔaːˈbɔŋ ʔaːˈboŋ]	NM_0404_2_0118
botholô	*botholô*	/bɔ.tʰɔˈlɔː/	'aquatic leech'	[bɔt̪ʰɔˈlɔː bɔt̪ʰɔˈlɔː bɔt̪ʰɔˈlɔː]	BH_0327_2_0006
	botholô	/bɔ.tʰɔˈlɔː/	'aquatic leech'	[bɔt̪ʰɔˈlɔː bɔt̪ʰɔˈlɔː bɔt̪ʰɔˈlɔː]	NM_0403_2_0147
boy	*âboy*	/aːˈbɔj/	's/he does not exist, is absent (negative existential)'	[ʔaːˈboj ʔaːˈbɔj ʔaːˈbɔj]	BH_0401_3_0379
	âboy	/aːˈbɔj/	's/he does not exist, is absent (negative existential)'	[ʔaːˈbɔj ʔaːˈbɔj ʔaːˈbɔj]	NM_0405_1_0642
	âboy	/aːˈbɔj/	's/he does not exist, is absent (negative existential)'	[ʔaːˈboj ʔaːˈboj ʔaːˈboj]	JM_0331_4_0448
bû	*bû*	/buː/	'rice (cooked or unhusked)'	[buː buː buː]	BH_0327_1_0068
	bû	/buː/	'rice (cooked or unhusked)'	[buː buː buː]	NM_0403_2_0069
bû'ât	*bû'ât*	/buːˈʔaːt/	'rice harvest'	[buːˈʔaːtˀ buːˈʔaːtˀ buːˈʔaːtˀ]	BH_0331_1_0130
	bû'ât	/buːˈʔaːt/	'rice harvest'	[buːˈʔaːtˀ buːˈʔaːtˀ buːˈʔaːtˀ]	BH_0331_5_0611
	bû'ât	/buːˈʔaːt/	'rice harvest'	[buːˈʔaːtˀ buːˈʔaːtˀ buːˈʔaːtˀ]	NM_0405_1_0006
bûhûm	*bûhûm*	/buːˈhuːm/	'unhusked rice'	[buˈhuːm buˈhuːm buˈhuːm]	BH_0327_1_0070
	bûhûm	/buːˈhuːm/	'unhusked rice'	[buˈhuːm buˈhuːm buˈhuːm]	NM_0403_2_0071
bul	*abul*	/aˈbul/	'its base'	[ʔəˈbʊl ʔəˈbʊl ʔəˈbʊl]	BH_0329_5_0227
	abul	/aˈbul/	'its base'	[ʔəˈbʊl ʔəˈbʊl ʔəˈbʊl]	NM_0403_4_0268
buluk	*abuluk*	/a.buˈluk/	'its base'	[ʔəbʊˈlʊkˀ ʔəbʊˈlʊkˀ ʔəbʊˈlʊkˀ]	BH_0331_1_0027
bûm	*ânbûm*	/aːnˈbuːm/	's/he assembles, gathers'	[ʔaːnˈbʊm ʔaːnˈbʊm ʔaːnˈbʊm]	NM_0405_2_0184
bun	1 *âbun*	/aːˈbun/	's/he pours (a liquid)'	[ʔaːˈbʊn ʔaːˈbʊn ʔaːˈbʊn]	BH_0331_5_1012
	tuy âbun	/tuj aːˈbun/	's/he pours water'	[t̪uj ʔaːˈbʊn t̪uj ʔaːˈbʊn t̪uj ʔaːˈbʊn]	NM_0405_1_0205
bun	2 *âbun*	/aːˈbun/	's/he wears (trousers, shoes, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈbʊn ʔaːˈbʊn ʔaːˈbʊn]	BH_0331_5_1037
	paltun abun	/palˈtun aˈbun/	's/he wears trousers'	[pəlˈt̪ʊn əˈbʊn pəlˈt̪ʊn əˈbʊn pəlˈt̪ʊn əˈbʊn]	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*	/buŋˈdɔp/	'northern district of a village'	[buŋˈd̪ɔpˀ buŋˈd̪ɔpˀ buŋˈd̪ɔpˀ]	BH_0331_1_0336
	bungdop	/buŋˈdɔp/	'northern district of a village'	[bʊnˈd̪ɔpˀ bʊnˈd̪ɔpˀ bʊnˈd̪ɔpˀ]	NM_0404_1_0390
bungsak	*bungsak*	/buŋˈsak/	'southern district of a village'	[buŋˈsək buŋˈsək buŋˈsək]	BH_0331_1_0335
	bungsak	/buŋˈsak/	'southern district of a village'	[bʊŋˈsək bʊŋˈsək bʊŋˈsək]	NM_0404_1_0388

buo	*abuo*	/aˈbuɔ/	'its leaf'	[ʔəˈbwɔː ʔəˈbwɔː ʔəˈbwɔː]	NM_0403_2_0010
buok	*âbuok*	/aːˈbuɔk/	's/he pours (liquid on something/somebody, e.g. watering plants, bathing a baby)'	[ʔaːˈbwoːk̚ ʔaːˈbwoːk̚ ʔaːˈbwoːk]	BH_0331_5_1005
	tuy abuok	/tuj aˈbuɔk/	's/he pours water (on something/somebody, e.g. watering plants, bathing a baby)'	[tuj əˈbwoːk̚ tuj əˈbwoːk̚ tuj əˈbwoːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0207
buol	*ânbuol*	/aːnˈbuɔl/	's/he bathes'	[ʔaːnˈboːl ʔaːnˈbwol ʔaːnˈbwol]	BH_0401_3_0036
	ânbuol	/aːnˈbuɔl/	's/he bathes'	[aːnˈboːl aːnˈboːl ʔaːnˈboːl]	JM_0331_4_0154
buon	*ânbuon*	/aːnˈbuɔn/	's/he wrestles'	[ʔaːnˈboːn ʔaːnˈbwoːn ʔaːnˈbwon]	BH_0401_4_0051
	ânbuon	/aːnˈbuɔn/	's/he wrestles'	[ʔaːnˈboːn ʔaːnˈboːn ʔaːnˈbon]	NM_0405_2_0147
buong	*chê buong katî*	/tʃaː ˈbuɔŋ kaˈtiː/	'I will sip/drink tea'	[tʃaː ˈbwoːŋ kəˈt̪iː ˈbwoːŋ kəˈt̪iː ˈbwoːŋ kəˈt̪iː]	NM_0405_1_0176
	âbuong	/aːˈbuɔŋ/	's/he sips (tea, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈbwoːŋ ʔaːˈbwoːŋ ʔaːˈbwoːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0933
	abuong	/aˈbuɔŋ/	's/he sips (tea, etc.)'	[ʔəˈbwoːŋ ʔəˈbwoːŋ ʔəˈbwoːŋ]	NB_0412_1_0038
	chê abuong	/tʃaː aˈbuɔŋ/	's/he sips/drinks tea'	[tʃaː aˈbwoːŋ tʃaː aˈbwoːŋ tʃaː aˈbwoːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0178
but	*ânbut*	/aːnˈbut/	'(food) is boiled'	[ʔaːnˈbut̚ ʔaːnˈbut̚ ʔaːnˈbut̚]	BH_0331_5_0253
	ânbut	/aːnˈbut/	'(food) is boiled'	[ʔaːnˈbut ʔaːnˈbut ʔaːnˈbut̚]	NM_0404_2_0283
bûtû	*bûtû*	/buːˈtuː/	'rice sowing'	[buːˈt̪uː buːˈt̪uː buːˈt̪uː]	NM_0404_1_0287
châ	*châ*	/tʃaː/	'tea'	[tʃaː tʃaː tʃaː]	BH_0331_1_0146
	châ	/tʃaː/	'tea'	[tʃaː tʃaː tʃaː]	NM_0404_1_0226
cham	*âncham*	/aːnˈtʃam/	'(land) is plain, smooth'	[ʔaːnˈtʃəm ʔaːnˈtʃəm ʔaːnˈtʃəm]	NM_0403_4_0173
	âncham	/aːnˈtʃam/	'(land) is plain, smooth'	[ʔaːnˈtʃəm ʔaːnˈtʃəm ʔaːnˈtʃəm]	BH_0410_3_0009
châm	*anchâm*	/anˈtʃaːm/	's/he is hungry'	[ʔənˈtʃaːm ʔənˈtʃaːm ʔənˈtʃaːm]	BH_0331_5_0497
	ânchâm	/aːnˈtʃaːm/	's/he is hungry'	[ʔaːnˈtʃaːm ʔaːnˈtʃaːm ʔaːnˈtʃaːam]	NM_0404_2_0438
chamnû	*chamnû*	/tʃamˈnuː/	'female friend'	[tʃəmˈnuː tʃəmˈnuː tʃəmˈnuː]	BH_0331_1_0149
	kachamnû	/ka.tʃamˈnuː/	'my female friend'	[kətʃəmˈnuː kətʃəmˈnuː kətʃəmˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0230
chang 1	*ânchang*	/aːnˈtʃaŋ/	'(fruit) is hard (because unripe)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ]	BH_0331_5_0391
	ânchang	/aːnˈtʃaŋ/	'(fruit) is hard (because unripe)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ]	BH_0331_5_0393
	ânchang	/aːnˈtʃaŋ/	'(fruit) is hard (because unripe)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ ʔaːnˈtʃəŋ]	NM_0404_2_0379
chang 2	*âchang*	/aːˈtʃaŋ/	'(rice) is dry (and ready for storage)'	[ʔaːˈtʃəŋ ʔaːˈtʃəŋ ʔaːˈtʃəŋ]	BH_0331_5_0426
	âchang	/aːˈtʃaŋ/	'(rice) is dry (and ready for storage)'	[ʔaːˈtʃəŋ ʔaːˈtʃəŋ ʔaːˈtʃəŋ]	BH_0410_3_0028
	bû achang	/buː aˈtʃaŋ/	'rice is dry (and ready for storage)'	[buː ˈtʃəŋ buː ˈtʃəŋ buː ˈtʃəŋ]	NM_0404_2_0388
chang 3	*chang*	/tʃaŋ/	'right (side)'	[tʃəŋ tʃəŋ tʃəŋ]	BH_0329_5_0058
	chang	/tʃaŋ/	'right (side)'	[tʃəŋ tʃəŋ tʃəŋ]	BH_0410_3_0028
	chang	/tʃaŋ/	'right (side)'	[tʃəŋ tʃəŋ tʃəŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022
	chang	/tʃaŋ/	'right (side)'	[tʃəŋ tʃəŋ tʃəŋ]	NM_0403_4_0063
châng 1	*châng*	/tʃaːŋ/	'hunting trap'	[tʃaːŋ tʃaːŋ tʃaːŋ]	BH_0410_3_0028
	châng	/tʃaːŋ/	'hunting trap'	[tʃaːŋ tʃaːŋ tʃaːŋ]	NM_0404_1_0203
châng 2	*âchâng*	/aːˈtʃaːŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0432
	âchâng	/aːˈtʃaːŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ]	BH_0410_3_0028
	âchâng	/aːˈtʃaːŋ/	's/he is insane'	[ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ ʔaːˈtʃaːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0390
chang'al	*chang'al*	/tʃaŋˈʔal/	'dish cooked with food alkali'	[tʃəŋˈʔəl tʃəŋˈʔəl tʃəŋˈʔəl]	BH_0331_1_0101
	chang'al 'an	/tʃaŋˈʔal ʔan/	'dish cooked with food alkali'	[tʃəŋˈʔəl ʔən tʃəŋˈʔəl ʔən tʃəŋˈʔəl ʔən]	NM_0404_1_0187
changlong	*changlong*	/tʃaŋˈlɔŋ/	'wild banana tree (also, its edible pith)'	[tʃəŋˈlɔŋ tʃəŋˈlɔŋ tʃəŋˈlɔŋ]	BH_0327_1_0013
	ram changlong	/ram.tʃaŋˈlɔŋ/	'wild banana tree (also, its edible pith)'	[rəmtʃəŋˈlɔŋ rəmtʃəŋˈlɔŋ rəmtʃəŋˈlɔŋ]	NM_0403_2_0089
chângtê	*chângtê*	/tʃaːŋˈteː/	'hunting trap'	[tʃaːŋˈt̪eː tʃaːŋˈt̪eː tʃaːŋˈt̪eː]	BH_0331_1_0116
changvuy	*changvuy*	/tʃaŋˈvuj/	'wild banana inflorescence (edible)'	[tʃəŋˈvuj tʃəŋˈvuj tʃəŋˈvuj]	BH_0327_1_0015
	changvuy	/tʃaŋˈvuj/	'wild banana inflorescence (edible)'	[tʃəŋˈvuj tʃəŋˈvuj tʃəŋˈvuj]	NM_0403_2_0092
chap	*âchap*	/aːˈtʃap/	's/he cries/weeps'	[ʔaːˈtʃəp̚ ʔaːˈtʃəp̚ ʔaːˈtʃəp̚]	BH_0401_3_0088
	âchap	/aːˈtʃap/	's/he cries/weeps'	[ʔaːˈtʃəp̚ ʔaːˈtʃəp̚ ʔaːˈtʃəp̚]	BH_0401_3_0089
	âchap	/aːˈtʃap/	's/he cries/weeps'	[ʔaːˈtʃəp ʔaːˈtʃəp ʔaːˈtʃəp̚]	NM_0405_1_0406
	âchap	/aːˈtʃap/	's/he cries/weeps'	[ʔaːˈtʃɛp ʔaːˈtʃɛp ʔaːˈtʃɛp]	JM_0331_4_0195
chapuy	*chapuy*	/tʃaˈpuj/	'pillar'	[tʃəˈpuj tʃəˈpuj tʃəˈpuj]	BH_0331_1_0291
	chapuy	/tʃaˈpuj/	'pillar'	[tʃəˈpuj tʃəˈpuj tʃəˈpuj]	NM_0404_1_0347
châr	*âchâr*	/aːˈtʃaːr/	'(food) is sun-dried'	[ʔaːˈtʃaːr ʔaːˈtʃaːr ʔaːˈtʃaːr]	BH_0331_5_0399
	âchâr	/aːˈtʃaːr/	'(food) is sun-dried'	[ʔaːˈtʃaːr ʔaːˈtʃaːr ʔaːˈtʃaːr]	NM_0404_2_0381

chat		*ruy âchat*	/ruj aːˈtʃat/	'rope breaks'	[ruj ʔaːˈtʃat̚ ʔaːˈtʃat̚ ʔaːˈtʃat̚]	NM_0405_1_0088
chek	1	*âchek*	/aːˈtʃek/	'it glitters'	[ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek]	BH_0401_3_0628
		âchek	/aːˈtʃek/	'it glitters'	[ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚]	BH_0410_3_0064
		âchek	/aːˈtʃek/	'it glitters'	[ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek]	BH_0410_4_0034
		âchek	/aːˈtʃek/	'it glitters'	[ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚]	NM_0404_2_0083
		âchek	/aːˈtʃek/	'it glitters'	[ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚]	NM_0405_2_0111
		âchek	/aːˈtʃek/	'it glitters'	[ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚ ʔaːˈtʃek̚]	NM_0405_2_0112
chek	2	*ânrachek*	/aːn.raˈtʃek/	's/he cuts (e.g. bamboo) into thin strips'	[ʔaːnrəˈtʃɛk ʔaːnrəˈtʃɛk ʔaːnrəˈtʃɛk]	BH_0331_5_0640
		arachek	/a.raˈtʃek/	's/he cuts (e.g. bamboo) into thin strips'	[ʔərəˈtʃɛk̚ ʔərəˈtʃɛk ʔərəˈtʃɛk̚]	NM_0405_1_0026
		rachek	/raˈtʃek/	'to cut into thin strips'	[ʰrəˈtʃek ʰrəˈtʃek rəˈtʃek]	BH_0410_3_0064
		rachek	/raˈtʃek/	'to cut into thin strips'	[ʰrəˈtʃek ʰrəˈtʃek ʰrəˈtʃek]	BH_0410_4_0034
chem		*chem*	/tʃem/	'machete'	[tʃɛm tʃɛm tʃɛm]	BH_0331_1_0108
		chem	/tʃem/	'machete'	[tʃɛm tʃɛm tʃɛm]	NM_0404_1_0197
chên		*ânchên*	/aːnˈtʃeːn/	's/he scatters (something from a heap)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃeːn ʔaːnˈtʃeːn ʔaːnˈtʃeːn]	BH_0331_5_0994
		ânchên	/aːnˈtʃeːn/	's/he scatters (something from a heap)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃeːn ʔaːnˈtʃeːn ʔaːnˈtʃeːn]	NM_0405_1_0196
chêng		*ânchêng*	/aːnˈtʃeːŋ/	'it is circular'	[ʔaːnˈtʃeːŋ ʔaːnˈtʃeːŋ ʔaːnˈtʃeːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0115
		ânchêng	/aːnˈtʃeːŋ/	'it is circular'	[ʔaːnˈtʃeːŋ ʔaːnˈtʃjeːŋ ʔaːnˈtʃjeːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0169
cher		*âncher*	/aːnˈtʃer/	'it grows (non-existent to existent, e.g. tree-branch from a cut)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɛr ʔaːnˈtʃɛr ʔaːnˈtʃɛr]	BH_0401_3_0052
		âncher	/aːnˈtʃer/	'it grows (non-existent to existent, e.g. tree-branch from a cut)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɛr ʔaːnˈtʃɛr ʔaːnˈtʃɛr]	NM_0405_1_0375
		âncher	/aːnˈtʃer/	'it grows (non-existent to existent, e.g. tree-branch from a cut)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɛr ʔaːnˈtʃɛr ʔaːnˈtʃɛr]	JM_0331_4_0323
		âncher	/aːnˈtʃer/	'it grows (non-existent to existent, e.g. tree-branch from a cut)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɛr ʔaːnˈtʃɛr ʔaːnˈtʃɛr]	JM_0331_4_0325
chet		*âchet*	/aːˈtʃet/	'(a rope, string, etc.) is broken'	[ʔaːˈtʃɛt̚ ʔaːˈtʃɛt̚ ʔaːˈtʃɛt̚]	BH_0331_5_0755
chî		*ânchî*	/aːnˈtʃiː/	's/he is afraid'	[ʔaːnˈtʃiː ʔaːnˈtʃiː ʔaːnˈtʃiː]	BH_0331_5_0447
		ânchî	/aːnˈtʃiː/	's/he is afraid'	[ʔaːnˈtʃiː ʔaːnˈtʃiː ʔaːnˈtʃiː]	NM_0404_2_0405
chiek		*achiek*	/aˈtʃiak/	'(its) small plant (sapling, weed, etc.)'	[əˈtʃjeːk̚ əˈtʃjəːk ʔəˈtʃjəːk]	BH_0410_4_0034
		chiek	/tʃiak/	'small plant (sapling, weed, grass, etc.)'	[tʃjəːk̚ tʃjəːk̚ tʃjəːk̚]	BH_0327_1_0011
chiel		*âchiel*	/aːˈtʃial/	'(clothing, etc.) is variegated'	[ʔaːˈtʃjeːl ʔaːˈtʃjeːl ʔaːˈtʃjeːl]	BH_0331_5_0015
		âchiel	/aːˈtʃial/	'(clothing, etc.) is variegated'	[ʔaːˈtʃeːl ʔaːˈtʃjeːl ʔaːˈtʃjeːl]	NM_0404_2_0064
chier		*âchier*	/aːˈtʃiar/	's/he talks too much'	[ʔaːˈtʃjeːr ʔaːˈtʃjeːr ʔaːˈtʃjeːr]	BH_0331_5_0844
		âchier	/aːˈtʃiar/	's/he talks too much'	[ʔaːˈtʃeːr ʔaːˈtʃeːr ʔaːˈtʃjeːr]	NM_0405_1_0112
chil		*ânchil*	/aːnˈtʃil/	's/he spits'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɪl ʔaːnˈtʃɪl ʔaːnˈtʃɪl]	BH_0401_3_0062
		ânchil	/aːnˈtʃil/	's/he spits'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɪl ʔaːnˈtʃɪl ʔaːnˈtʃɪl]	BH_0410_3_0042
chîl		*ânchîl*	/aːnˈtʃiːl/	's/he treads (heavily on something)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃiːl ʔaːnˈtʃiːl ʔaːnˈtʃiːl]	BH_0401_3_0059
		ânchîl	/aːnˈtʃiːl/	's/he treads (heavily on something)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃiːl ʔaːnˈtʃiːl ʔaːnˈtʃiːl]	BH_0410_3_0042
		ânchîl	/aːnˈtʃiːl/	's/he treads (heavily on something)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɪl ʔaːnˈtʃɪl ʔaːnˈtʃɪl]	NM_0405_1_0384
		ânchîl	/aːnˈtʃiːl/	's/he treads (heavily on something)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃiːl ʔaːnˈtʃiːl ʔaːnˈtʃiːl]	JM_0331_4_0170
chok	1	*chok*	/tʃɔk/	'fishing trap'	[tʃɔk tʃɔk̚ tʃɔk̚]	BH_0331_1_0251
		chok	/tʃɔk/	'fishing trap'	[tʃɔːk̚ tʃɔk̚ tʃɔk̚]	NM_0404_1_0306
chok	2	*ânchok*	/aːnˈtʃɔk/	's/he kindles (a fire) from another fire'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔk̚ ʔaːnˈtʃɔk̚ ʔaːnˈtʃɔk̚]	BH_0410_3_0019
		ânmachok	/aːn.maˈtʃɔk/	's/he kindles (one fire from another)'	[ʔaːnmaˈtʃɔk ʔaːnməˈtʃɔk ʔaːnməˈtʃɔk]	BH_0331_5_0665
		inchok	/inˈtʃɔk/	'to kindle (one fire from another)'	[inˈtʃɔk̚ ʔinˈtʃɔk̚ ʔinˈtʃɔk̚]	NM_0405_1_0053
chok	3	*ânchok*	/aːnˈtʃɔk/	's/he stirs (rice slowly during cooking)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔk̚ ʔaːnˈtʃɔk̚ ʔaːnˈtʃɔk̚]	BH_0410_3_0019
		ânchok	/aːnˈtʃɔk/	's/he stirs (rice slowly when cooking)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔk ʔaːnˈtʃɔk ʔaːnˈtʃɔk]	BH_0331_5_0711
		bû inchok	/buː inˈtʃɔk/	'to stir rice (slowly while cooking)'	[buː inˈtʃɔk̚ buː inˈtʃɔk̚ buː inˈtʃɔk̚]	NM_0405_1_0072
chôk		*ânchôk*	/aːnˈtʃɔːk/	's/he buys'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0433
		ânchôk	/aːnˈtʃɔːk/	's/he buys'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk̚ ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk̚ ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk̚]	BH_0410_3_0019
		ânchôk	/aːnˈtʃɔːk/	's/he buys'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0672
		ânchôk	/aːnˈtʃɔːk/	's/he buys'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk ʔaːnˈtʃɔːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0497
chôm		*ânchôm*	/aːnˈtʃɔːm/	's/he jumps'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm]	BH_0401_3_0279
		ânchôm	/aːnˈtʃɔːm/	's/he jumps'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm]	NM_0405_1_0542
		ânchôm	/aːnˈtʃɔːm/	's/he jumps'	[ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm ʔaːnˈtʃɔːm]	JM_0331_4_0328
chômbung		*chômbung*	/tʃɔːmˈbuŋ/	'mound'	[tʃɔːmˈbʊŋ tʃɔːmˈbʊŋ tʃɔːmˈbʊŋ]	BH_0329_5_0157
		chômbung	/tʃɔːmˈbuŋ/	'mound'	[tʃɔːmˈbʊŋ tʃɔːmˈbʊŋ tʃɔːmˈbʊŋ]	NM_0403_4_0186
chong	1	*chong*	/tʃɔŋ/	'language, words'	[tʃɔŋ tʃɔŋ tʃɔŋ]	BH_0331_1_0459

		chong	/tʃɔŋ/	'language, words'	[tʃɔŋ tʃɔŋ tʃɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0035
chong	2	*âchong*	/aːˈtʃɔŋ/	's/he speaks'	[ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0091
		âchong	/aːˈtʃɔŋ/	's/he speaks'	[aːˈtʃɔŋ aːˈtʃɔŋ aːˈtʃɔŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022
		âchong	/aːˈtʃɔŋ/	's/he speaks'	[ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ]	NM_0405_1_0412
		âchong	/aːˈtʃɔŋ/	's/he speaks'	[ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ ʔaːˈtʃɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0199
chongtak		*chongtak*	/tʃɔŋˈtak/	'truth'	[tʃɔŋˈt̪ək̚tʃɔŋˈt̪ək̚tʃɔŋˈt̪ək̚]	BH_0331_1_0465
		chongtak	/tʃɔŋˈtak/	'truth'	[tʃɔŋˈt̪ək̚tʃɔŋˈt̪ək̚tʃɔŋˈt̪ək̚]	NM_0404_2_0039
choy		*âchoy*	/aːˈtʃɔj/	's/he digs'	[ʔaːˈtʃoj ʔaːˈtʃoj ʔaːˈtʃoj]	BH_0410_3_0051
chôy	1	*âl achôy*	/aːl aˈtʃɔːj/	's/he ploughs'	[ʔaːl əˈtʃɔːj ʔaːl əˈtʃɔːj ʔaːl əˈtʃɔːj]	BH_0331_1_0224
		âl achôy	/aːl aˈtʃɔːj/	's/he ploughs'	[ʔaːl əˈtʃɔːj ʔaːl əˈtʃɔːj ʔaːl əˈtʃɔːj]	NM_0404_1_0289
chôy	2	*âchôy*	/aːˈtʃɔːj/	's/he takes (something from one place to another)'	[ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔaːˈtʃɔːj]	BH_0401_3_0431
		âchôy	/aːˈtʃɔːj/	's/he takes (something from one place to another)'	[ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔaːˈtʃɔːj]	JM_0331_4_0483
		âchôy	/aːˈtʃɔːj/	's/he takes (something to somewhere)'	[ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔaːˈtʃɔːj]	BH_0410_3_0051
		âchôy	/aːˈtʃɔːj/	's/he takes (something to somewhere)'	[ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔaːˈtʃɔːj]	NM_0405_1_0549
		âkepâ âchôy/achôy	/aːˈke.paː aˈtʃɔːj/	's/he takes (something from one place to another) carrying it under his/her arm'	[ʔaːˈkepaː ʔaːˈtʃɔːj ʔətʃɔːj ʔətʃɔːj ʔətʃɔːj]	NM_0405_1_0037
		tuy achôy	/tuj aˈtʃɔːj/	's/he takes water (from one place to another)'	[t̪uj əˈtʃɔːj t̪uj əˈtʃɔːj t̪uj əˈtʃɔːj]	NM_0405_1_0651
chôy	3	*kal achôy*	/kal aˈtʃɔːj/	's/he walks'	[kəl əˈtʃɔːj kəl əˈtʃɔːj kəl əˈtʃɔːj]	BH_0401_3_0275
		kal achôy	/kal aˈtʃɔːj/	's/he walks'	[kəl əˈtʃɔːj kəl əˈtʃɔːj]	NM_0405_1_0538
		kal chôy	/kalˈtʃɔːj/	'to walk'	[kəl ˈtʃɔːj kəl ˈtʃɔːj kəl ˈtʃɔːj]	JM_0331_4_0316
chû		*ânchû*	/aːnˈtʃuː/	's/he learns'	[ʔaːnˈtʃuː ʔaːnˈtʃuː ʔaːnˈtʃuː]	BH_0401_3_0206
		ânchû	/aːnˈtʃuː/	's/he learns'	[ʔaːnˈtʃuː ʔaːnˈtʃuː ʔaːnˈtʃuː]	NM_0405_1_0490
		ânchû	/aːnˈtʃuː/	's/he learns'	[ʔaːnˈtʃuː ʔaːnˈtʃuː ʔaːnˈtʃuː]	JM_0331_4_0269
		amanchû	/a.manˈtʃuː/	's/he teaches'	[ʔəmənˈtʃuː ʔəmənˈtʃuː ʔəmənˈtʃuː]	BH_0401_3_0214
		âmanchû	/aː.manˈtʃuː/	's/he teaches'	[ʔaːmənˈtʃuː ʔaːmənˈtʃuː ʔəmənˈtʃuː]	NM_0405_1_0492
		âmanchû	/aː.manˈtʃuː/	's/he teaches'	[ʔaːmənˈtʃuː ʔaːmənˈtʃuː ʔaːmənˈtʃuː]	JM_0331_4_0271
chûbay		*chûbay*	/tʃuːˈbaj/	'greeting'	[tʃuːˈbəj tʃuːˈbəj tʃuːˈbəj]	BH_0401_3_0003
chuk	1	*ânchuk*	/aːnˈtʃuk/	'(bird) pecks'	[ʔaːnˈtʃuk ʔaːnˈtʃuk̚ʔaːnˈtʃuk̚]	BH_0401_4_0013
		ânchuk	/aːnˈtʃuk/	'(bird) pecks'	[ʔaːnˈtʃʊk̚ʔaːnˈtʃʊk̚ʔaːnˈtʃʊk̚]	BH_0410_3_0019
		ânchuk	/aːnˈtʃuk/	'(bird) pecks'	[ʔaːnˈtʃʊk ʔaːnˈtʃʊk ʔaːnˈtʃʊk̚]	NM_0405_2_0130
chuk	2	*âchuk*	/aːˈtʃuk/	'it is confirmed done (?)'	[ʔaːˈtʃʊk̚ʔaːˈtʃʊk̚ʔaːˈtʃʊk̚]	NM_0405_1_0623
chul		*tuyâ achul*	/ˈtu.jaː aˈtʃul/	'it falls into water'	[t̪ujaːˈtʃʊl t̪ujaːˈtʃʊl t̪ujaːˈtʃʊl]	NM_0405_2_0122
		âchul	/aːˈtʃul/	's/he falls'	[ʔaːˈtʃʊl ʔaːˈtʃʊl ʔaːˈtʃʊl]	BH_0410_3_0054
		âchul	/aːˈtʃul/	's/he falls'	[ʔaːˈtʃʊl ʔaːˈtʃʊl ʔaːˈtʃʊl]	BH_0401_3_0039
		âchul	/aːˈtʃul/	's/he falls'	[ʔaːˈtʃʊl ʔaːˈtʃʊl ʔaːˈtʃʊl]	NM_0405_1_0367
		âchul	/aːˈtʃul/	's/he falls'	[ʔaːˈtʃʊl ʔaːˈtʃʊl ʔaːˈtʃʊl]	JM_0331_4_0157
chûl		*âchûl*	/aːˈtʃuːl/	'it is overgrown (hair, garden, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈtʃuːl ʔaːˈtʃuːl ʔaːˈtʃuːl]	BH_0410_3_0054
		âchûl	/aːˈtʃuːl/	'it is overgrown (hair, garden, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈtʃuːl ʔaːˈtʃuːl ʔaːˈtʃuːl]	BH_0401_3_0042
		âchûl	/aːˈtʃuːl/	'it is overgrown (hair, garden, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈtʃuːl ʔaːˈtʃuːl ʔaːˈtʃuːl]	NM_0405_1_0369
chum		*âchum*	/aːˈtʃum/	's/he descends'	[ʔaːˈtʃʊm ʔaːˈtʃʊm ʔaːˈtʃʊm]	BH_0401_3_0460
		âchum	/aːˈtʃum/	's/he descends'	[ʔaːˈtʃʊm ʔaːˈtʃʊm ʔaːˈtʃʊm]	JM_0331_4_0512
chung		*chung*	/tʃuŋ/	'up'	[tʃʊŋ tʃʊŋ tʃʊŋ]	BH_0329_5_0064
		chung	/tʃuŋ/	'up'	[tʃʊŋ tʃʊŋ tʃʊŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022
		chung	/tʃuŋ/	'up'	[tʃʊŋ tʃʊŋ tʃʊŋ]	NM_0403_4_0076
		chung tieng	/tʃuŋˈtiaŋ/	'upward direction'	[tʃʊŋˈt̪eːŋ tʃʊŋˈt̪jeːŋ tʃʊŋˈt̪eːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0069
		chung tieng	/tʃuŋˈtiaŋ/	'upward direction'	[tʃʊŋˈt̪jeːŋ tʃʊŋˈt̪eːŋ tʃʊŋˈt̪jeːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0140
chungkhum		*achungkhum*	/a.tʃuŋˈkʰum/	'its very top'	[ʔətʃuŋˈkʰʊm ʔətʃuŋˈkʰʊm ʔətʃuŋˈkʰʊm]	BH_0331_1_0280
chuon		*âchuon*	/aːˈtʃuɔn/	's/he clears (a garden of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈtʃwoːn ʔaːˈtʃwoːn ʔaːˈtʃwoːn]	BH_0331_5_1212
		âchuon	/aːˈtʃuɔn/	's/he clears (a garden of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈtʃwoːn ʔaːˈtʃwoːn ʔaːˈtʃwoːn]	NM_0405_1_0300
		ânchuon	/aːnˈtʃuɔn/	's/he clears (a garden of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈtʃoːn ʔaːnˈtʃoːn ʔaːnˈtʃoːn]	JM_0331_4_0036
chuong	1	*âchuong*	/aːˈtʃuɔŋ/	'(fire) burns'	[ʔaːˈtʃwoːŋ ʔaːˈtʃwoːŋ ʔaːˈtʃwoŋ]	BH_0331_5_0698
		âchuong	/aːˈtʃuɔŋ/	'(fire) burns'	[aːˈtʃwoːŋ aːˈtʃwoːŋ ʔaːˈtʃwoːŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022

		may achuong	/maj aˈtʃuɔŋ/	'fire burns'	[məj əˈtʃwoːŋ məj əˈtʃwoŋ məj əˈtʃwoŋ]	NM_0405_1_0057
chuong	2	*âchuong*	/aːˈtʃuɔŋ/	's/he rides (a horse)'	[ʔaːˈtʃwoːŋ ʔaːˈtʃwoːŋ aːˈtʃwoːŋ]	BH_0410_4_0022
		âchuong	/aːˈtʃuɔŋ/	's/he rides (a horse, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈtʃwoːŋ ʔaːˈtʃwoːŋ ʔaːˈtʃwoːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0732
		sakor-chungâ achuong	/saˈkɔr.tʃu.ŋaː aˈtʃuɔŋ/	's/he rides on a horse'	[sɔˈkɔr tʃuŋaː ʔəˈtʃwoːŋ sɔˈkɔr tʃuŋaː ʔəˈtʃwoːŋ sɔˈkɔr tʃuŋa aˈtʃwoːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0079
chuop		*achuop*	/aˈtʃuɔp/	'his/her lung'	[ʔəˈtʃwoːp̚ ʔəˈtʃwoːp̚ ʔəˈtʃwoːp̚]	BH_0327_3_0026
		kachuop	/kaˈtʃuɔp/	'my lung'	[kəˈtʃoːp̚ kəˈtʃwoːp̚ kəˈtʃwoːp]	NM_0403_3_0031
dâbâ		*dâbâ*	/daːˈbaː/	'bamboo pipe for smoking tobacco'	[d̪aːˈbaː d̪aːˈbaː d̪aːˈbaː]	BH_0331_1_0427
		dâbâ	/daːˈbaː/	'bamboo pipe for smoking tobacco'	[d̪aːˈbaː d̪aːˈbaː d̪aːˈbaː]	NM_0404_2_0016
dâk		*dâk*	/daːk/	'heron (or a similar species)'	[d̪aːk̚ d̪aːk̚ d̪aːk]	BH_0327_2_0128
		dâk	/daːk/	'heron (or a similar species)'	[d̪aːk̚ d̪aːk̚ d̪aːk̚]	NM_0403_2_0275
dam		*âdam*	/aːˈdam/	's/he is healthy, well'	[ʔaːˈd̪əm ʔaːˈd̪əm ʔaːˈd̪əm]	BH_0331_5_0124
		âdam	/aːˈdam/	's/he is healthy, well'	[ʔaːˈd̪əm ʔaːˈd̪əm ʔaːˈd̪əm]	NM_0404_2_0185
		âdam	/aːˈdam/	's/he is healthy, well'	[ʔaːˈd̪əm aːˈd̪əm aːˈd̪əm aːˈd̪əm]	NB_0412_1_0024
dang	1	*adang*	/aˈdaŋ/	'it is another one'	[ʔəˈd̪əŋ ʔəˈd̪əŋ ʔəˈd̪əŋ]	BH_0331_5_0300
		adang	/aˈdaŋ/	'it is another one'	[ʔəˈd̪əŋ ʔəˈd̪əŋ ʔəˈd̪əŋ]	NM_0404_2_0311
dang	2	*kadang*	/kaˈdaŋ/	'my palate'	[kəˈd̪əŋ kəˈd̪əŋ kəˈd̪əŋ]	NM_0403_3_0127
dâr	1	*dâr*	/daːr/	'gong'	[d̪aːr d̪aːr d̪aːr]	BH_0331_1_0457
		dâr	/daːr/	'gong'	[d̪aːr d̪aːr d̪aːr]	NM_0404_2_0033
dâr	2	*kadâr*	/kaˈdaːr/	'my shoulder'	[kəˈd̪aːr kəˈd̪aːr kəˈd̪aːr]	NM_0403_3_0232
		dâr	/daːr/	'shoulder'	[d̪aːr d̪aːr d̪aːr]	BH_0327_3_0192
dâr makhê		*(a)dâr makhê*	/(a.)daːr.maˈkʰeː/	'(his/her) shoulder blade'	[ʔəd̪aːr məˈkʰeː ʔəd̪aːr məˈkʰeː d̪aːr məˈkʰeː]	BH_0331_1_0050
		adâr makhê	/a.daːr.maˈkʰeː/	'his/her shoulder blade'	[ʔəˌd̪aːrməˈkʰeː ʔəˌd̪aːrməˈkʰeː ʔəˌd̪aːrməˈkʰeː]	BH_0329_5_0014
		dâr makhê	/daːr.maˈkʰeː/	'shoulder blade'	[d̪aːrməˈkʰeː d̪aːrməˈkʰeː d̪aːrməˈkʰeː]	NM_0403_3_0236
dârpar		*dârpar*	/daːrˈpar/	'shoulder blade'	[d̪aːrˈpər d̪aːrˈpər d̪aːrˈpər]	NM_0403_3_0234
dây		*âdây*	/aːˈdaːj/	'it is cold'	[ʔaːˈdaːj ʔaːˈdaːj ʔaːˈd̪aːj]	BH_0331_5_0251
		adây	/aˈdaːj/	'it is cold'	[əˈd̪aːj ʔəˈdaːj ʔəˈdaːj]	NB_0412_1_0019
		âdây	/aːˈdaːj/	'it is cold'	[ʔaːˈd̪aːj ʔaːˈd̪aːj ʔaːˈd̪aːj]	NM_0404_2_0276
dâylîm		*dâylîm*	/daːjˈliːm/	'shade (human-made?)'	[d̪aːjˈliːm d̪aːjˈliːm d̪aːjˈliːm]	BH_0329_5_0217
		dâylîm	/daːjˈliːm/	'shade (human-made?)'	[d̪aːjˈliːm d̪aːjˈliːm d̪aːjˈliːm]	NM_0403_4_0256
dâyvur		*adâyvur*	/a.daːjˈvur/	'it is freezing cold (gust of wind, etc.)'	[ʔəd̪aːjˈvʊr ʔəd̪aːjˈvʊr ʔəd̪aːjˈvʊr]	BH_0329_5_0236
		adâyvur	/a.daːjˈvur/	'it is freezing cold (gust of wind, etc.)'	[ʔəd̪aːjˈvʊr ʔəd̪aːjˈvʊr ʔəd̪aːjˈvʊr]	NM_0403_4_0146
dêmdûm		*dêmdûm*	/deːmˈduːm/	'swamp'	[d̪eːmˈd̪uːm d̪eːmˈd̪uːm d̪eːmˈd̪uːm]	NM_0403_4_0236
dên		*ândên*	/aːnˈdeːn/	's/he tightens'	[ʔaːnˈd̪eːn ʔaːnˈd̪eːn ʔaːnˈd̪eːn]	NM_0405_2_0080
dên rel		*dên rel*	/deːnˈrel/	'kitchen pestle'	[deːnˈᵈrɛl deːnˈᵈrɛl deːnˈᵈrɛl]	BH_0331_1_0143
		dên rel	/deːnˈrel/	'kitchen pestle'	[d̪eːnˈᵈrɛl d̪ːnˈᵈrɛl d̪eːnˈᵈrɛl]	NM_0404_1_0224
dêng		*â(n)dêng*	/aːn)ˈdeːŋ/	's/he throws (overarm)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪eːŋ ʔaːˈd̪eːŋ ʔaːˈd̪eːŋ]	BH_0401_3_0525
		âdêng	/aːˈdeːŋ/	's/he throws (overarm)'	[ʔaːˈd̪jeːŋ ʔaːˈd̪eːŋ ʔaːˈd̪eŋ]	NM_0405_2_0030
		âdêng	/aːˈdeːŋ/	's/he throws (overarm)'	[ʔaːˈd̪eːŋ ʔaːˈd̪jeːŋ ʔaːˈd̪eːŋ]	NM_0405_2_0033
der		*ader*	/aˈder/	'its upriver'	[ʔəˈd̪ɛr ʔəˈd̪ɛr ʔəˈd̪ɛr]	BH_0331_1_0041
		tuy der	/tujˈder/	'upriver'	[t̪ujˈd̪ɛr t̪ujˈd̪ɛr t̪ujˈd̪ɛr]	NM_0403_4_0281
dî		*adî*	/aˈdiː/	'its powder'	[ʔəˈd̪iː ʔəˈd̪iː ʔəˈd̪iː]	NM_0404_1_0022
dieldôk		*dieldôk*	/dialˈdɔːk/	'watery mud (in paddy, below pond)'	[d̪jeːlˈd̪ɔk d̪jeːlˈd̪ɔːk̚ d̪jeːlˈd̪ɔːk]	BH_0329_5_0205
		dieldôk	/dialˈdɔːk/	'watery mud (in paddy, below pond)'	[d̪jeːlˈd̪ɔːk d̪jeːlˈd̪ɔːk̚ d̪eːlˈd̪ɔːk]	NM_0403_4_0245
digirî		*digirî*	/d.igiˈriː/	'small drum (musical)'	[d̪igiˈriː d̪igiˈriː d̪igiˈriː]	NM_0404_2_0030
dik	1	*âdik*	/aːˈdik/	'it is okay'	[ʔaːˈd̪ik ʔaːˈd̪ik̚ ʔaːˈd̪ik]	BH_0331_5_0189
		adik	/aˈdik/	'it is okay'	[ʔəˈd̪ik ʔəˈd̪ik ʔəˈd̪ik̚]	NM_0404_2_0234
		adik	/aˈdik/	'it is okay'	[ʔəˈd̪ik̚ ʔəˈd̪ik ʔəˈd̪ik̚]	NM_0404_2_0236
dik	2	*ândik*	/aːnˈdik/	's/he discloses (information)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ik ʔaːnˈd̪ik̚ ʔaːnˈd̪ik̚]	BH_0401_3_0168
		ândik	/aːnˈdik/	's/he discloses (information)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ɪk̚ ʔaːnˈd̪ɪk̚ ʔaːnˈd̪ɪk̚]	JM_0331_4_0247
		mandikrô	/man.dikˈrɔː/	'disclose (information)! tell!'	[məndɪkˈrɔː məndɪkˈrɔː məndɪkˈrɔː]	NM_0405_1_0453
dil		*ândil*	/aːnˈdil/	'it is swollen (e.g. balloon)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ɪl ʔaːnˈd̪ɪl ʔaːnˈd̪ɪl]	BH_0401_3_0623
		ândil	/aːnˈdil/	'it is swollen (e.g. balloon)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ɪl ʔaːnˈd̪ɪl ʔaːnˈd̪ɪl]	NM_0405_2_0109
dîn		*ândîn*	/aːnˈdiːn/	'it is straight'	[ʔaːnˈd̪iːn ʔaːnˈd̪iːn ʔaːnˈd̪iːn]	BH_0331_5_0566
		ândîn	/aːnˈdiːn/	'it is straight'	[ʔaːnˈd̪iːn ʔaːnˈd̪iːn ʔaːnˈd̪iːn]	NM_0404_2_0483
ding		*ânding*	/aːnˈdiŋ/	's/he stands'	[ʔaːnˈd̪iŋ ʔaːnˈd̪iŋ ʔaːnˈd̪iŋ]	BH_0401_3_0351

		ânding	/aːnˈdiŋ/	's/he stands'	[ʔaːnˈdɪŋ ʔaːnˈdɪŋ ʔaːnˈdɪŋ]	NM_0405_1_0616
		ânding	/aːnˈdiŋ/	's/he stands'	[ʔaːnˈdɪŋ ʔaːnˈdɪŋ ʔaːnˈdɪŋ]	JM_0331_4_0422
		sam inding	/sam inˈdiŋ/	'straight hair that stands on end'	[səm inˈd̪iŋ səm inˈd̪iŋ səm inˈd̪iŋ]	NM_0404_2_0481
dîp		*ândîp*	/aːnˈdiːp/	's/he watches/listens secretly (eavesdrop, peek)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪iːpˀ ʔaːnˈd̪iːpˀ ʔaːnˈd̪iːpˀ]	BH_0401_3_0034
		ândîp	/aːnˈdiːp/	's/he watches/listens secretly (eavesdrop, peek)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪iːpˀ ʔaːnˈd̪iːpˀ ʔaːnˈd̪iːpˀ]	NM_0405_1_0365
		ândîp	/aːnˈdiːp/	's/he watches/listens secretly (eavesdrop, peek)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪iːpˀ ʔaːnˈd̪ipˀ ʔaːnˈd̪iːpˀ]	JM_0331_4_0147
dit		*amadit*	/a.maˈdit/	's/he loves'	[ʔəməˈd̪ɪtˀ ʔəməˈd̪ɪtˀ ʔəməˈd̪ɪtˀ]	BH_0401_3_0224
		ândit	/aːnˈdit/	's/he loves'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ɪt ʔaːnˈd̪ɪt ʔaːnˈd̪ɪtˀ]	NM_0405_1_0495
		ândit	/aːnˈdit/	's/he loves'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ɪtˀ ʔaːnˈd̪ɪtˀ ʔaːnˈd̪ɪtˀ]	JM_0331_4_0274
dom		*ândom*	/aːnˈdɔm/	's/he lifts (something heavy)'	[ʔaːnˈdɔm ʔaːnˈdɔm ʔaːnˈdɔm]	BH_0401_3_0404
		ândom	/aːnˈdɔm/	's/he lifts (something heavy)'	[ʔaːnˈdɔm ʔaːnˈdɔm ʔaːnˈdɔm]	JM_0331_4_0466
		ârîk indom	/aːˈriːk inˈd̪ɔm/	'to lift something heavy'	[ʔaːˈriːk inˈd̪ɔm ʔaːˈriːk inˈd̪ɔm ʔaːˈriːk inˈd̪ɔm]	NM_0405_1_0656
		âzâng indom	/aːˈzaːŋ inˈdɔm/	'to lift something light'	[ʔaːˈzaːŋ inˈd̪ɔm ʔaːˈzaːŋ inˈd̪ɔm ʔaːˈzaːŋ inˈd̪ɔm]	NM_0405_1_0658
don		*ândon*	/aːnˈdɔn/	's/he thinks'	[ʔaːnˈdɔn ʔaːnˈdɔn ʔaːnˈdɔn]	BH_0401_4_0130
		mandon	/manˈdɔn/	'to think'	[mənˈd̪ɔn mənˈd̪ɔn mənˈd̪ɔn]	NM_0405_2_0192
dôn		*kadôn*	/kaˈdɔːn/	'I have'	[kəˈd̪ɔːn kəˈd̪ɔːn kəˈd̪ɔːn]	NM_0404_2_0296
		âdôn	/aːˈdɔːn/	's/he has'	[ʔaːˈd̪ɔːn ʔaːˈd̪ɔːn ʔaːˈd̪ɔːn]	BH_0331_5_0281
dong	1	*âdong*	/aːˈdɔŋ/	'(food) is bland'	[ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0214
		âdong	/aːˈdɔŋ/	'(food) is bland'	[ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0045
		âdong	/aːˈdɔŋ/	'(food) is bland'	[ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ ʔaːˈd̪ɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0250
dong	2	*dong*	/dɔŋ/	'North'	[d̪ɔŋ d̪ɔŋ d̪ɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0052
		dong	/dɔŋ/	'North'	[d̪ɔŋ d̪ɔŋ d̪ɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0045
		dong	/dɔŋ/	'North'	[d̪ɔŋ d̪ɔŋ d̪ɔŋ]	NM_0403_4_0055
dông	1	*dông*	/dɔːŋ/	'family, household'	[d̪ɔːŋ d̪ɔːŋ dɔːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0330
		dông	/dɔːŋ/	'family, household'	[d̪ɔːŋ d̪ɔːŋ d̪ɔːŋ]	BH_0410_3_0045
		dông	/dɔːŋ/	'family, household'	[d̪ɔːŋ d̪ɔːŋ dɔːŋ]	NM_0404_1_0177
		dôngkhat	/dɔːŋˈkʰat/	'one family, household'	[ˈd̪ɔːŋ.kʰət ˈd̪ɔːŋ.kʰət ˈd̪ɔːŋ.kʰət]	NB_0329_3_0446
dông	2	*ândông*	/aːnˈdɔːŋ/	's/he scoops (falling liquid)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0220
		ândông	/aːnˈdɔːŋ/	's/he scoops (falling liquid)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ]	BH_0401_3_0386
		ândông	/aːnˈdɔːŋ/	's/he scoops (falling liquid)'	[ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ ʔaːnˈd̪ɔːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0252
dôngmâ		*(a)dôngmâ*	/(a.)dɔːŋˈmaː/	'(his) wife'	[ʔədɔːŋˈmaː ʔədɔːŋˈmaː dɔːŋˈmaː]	NB_0329_3_0448
		kadôngmâ	/kadɔːŋˈmaː/	'my wife'	[kəd̪ɔːŋˈmaː kəd̪ɔːŋˈmaː kəd̪ɔːŋˈmaː]	NM_0404_1_0129
		dôngmâ	/dɔːŋˈmaː/	'wife'	[d̪ɔːŋˈmaː d̪ɔːŋˈmaː d̪ɔːŋˈmaː]	BH_0329_5_0327
dongtieng		*dongtieng*	/dɔŋˈtiaŋ/	'Northern direction'	[d̪ɔŋˈt̪eːŋ d̪ɔŋˈt̪jeːŋ d̪ɔŋˈt̪eŋ]	NB_0329_3_0058
dop		*dop*	/dɔp/	'downriver'	[d̪ɔpˀ d̪ɔp d̪ɔpˀ]	NM_0403_4_0279
		adop	/aˈdɔp/	'its downriver'	[ʔəˈd̪ɔpˀ ʔəˈd̪ɔpˀ ʔəˈd̪ɔpˀ]	BH_0331_1_0038
dorsen		*dorsen*	/dɔrˈsen/	'red monkey (uncertain species)'	[d̪ɔrˈsɛn d̪ɔrˈsɛn d̪ɔrˈsɛn]	BH_0327_2_0124
		dôrsen	/dɔːrˈsen/	'red monkey (uncertain species)'	[d̪ɔːrˈsɛn d̪ɔːrˈsɛn d̪ɔːrˈsɛn]	NM_0403_2_0267
dorvom		*dorvom*	/dɔrˈvɔm/	'black monkey (uncertain specied)'	[d̪ɔrˈvɔm d̪ɔrˈvɔm d̪ɔrˈvɔm]	BH_0327_2_0126
		dorvom	/dɔrˈvɔm/	'black monkey (uncertain specied)'	[d̪ɔrˈvɔm d̪ɔrˈvɔm d̪ɔrˈvɔm]	NM_0403_2_0271
dôy		*âdôy*	/aːˈdɔːj/	'it supports (weight physically)'	[ʔaːˈdɔːj ʔaːˈdɔːj ʔaːˈdɔːj]	BH_0401_4_0134
dôysuom		*dôysuom*	/dɔːjˈsuɔm/	'forked (branch) used to give physical support'	[d̪ɔːjˈswom d̪ɔːjˈswom d̪ɔːjˈswom]	NM_0405_2_0197
dû		*kamadû*	/ka.maˈduː/	'I find (food) delicious'	[kəməˈduː kəməˈduː kəməˈduː]	JM_0331_4_0273
		anmadû	/an.maˈduː/	's/he finds (food) delicious'	[ʔənməˈd̪uː ʔaːnməˈd̪uː ʔaːnməˈd̪uː]	BH_0401_3_0220
		âmadû	/aː.maˈduː/	's/he finds (food) delicious'	[ʔaːməˈd̪uː ʔaːməˈd̪uː ʔəməˈd̪uː]	NM_0405_1_0494
dum		*âdum*	/aːˈdum/	'it is blue'	[ʔaːˈd̪ʊm ʔaːˈdʊm ʔaːˈdʊm]	BH_0331_5_0018
		âdum	/aːˈdum/	'it is blue'	[ʔaːˈd̪ʊm ʔaːˈdʊm ʔaːˈdʊm]	NM_0404_2_0071
dung		*a(n)dung*	/a(n)ˈduŋ/	'its height'	[ʔənˈd̪uŋ ʔəˈd̪uŋ ʔəˈd̪uŋ]	BH_0331_5_0545
		adung asay	/aˈduŋ aˈsaj/	's/he is tall (his/her height is long)'	[ʔəˈd̪uŋ əˈsəj ʔəˈd̪uŋ əˈsəj ʔəˈd̪uŋ əˈsəj]	NM_0404_2_0471
duoy		*âduoy*	/aːˈduɔj/	'(sound) is soft, weak'	[aːˈdwoj aːˈdwoj aːˈdwoj]	BH_0410_4_0020
		âduoy	/aːˈduɔj/	'(sound) is soft, weak'	[ʔaːˈd̪woːj ʔaːˈd̪woːj ʔaːˈd̪woːj]	BH_0331_5_0179
		âduoy	/aːˈduɔj/	'(sound) is soft, weak'	[ʔaːˈd̪oːj ʔaːˈd̪woːj ʔaːˈd̪woːj]	NM_0404_2_0226
duy		*âduy*	/aːˈduj/	'it is wet'	[ʔaːˈd̪uj ʔaːˈd̪uj ʔaːˈd̪uj]	BH_0331_5_0434

		âduy	/aːˈduj/	'it is wet'	[aːˈduj aːˈduj aːˈduj]	BH_0410_4_0020
		âduy	/aːˈduj/	'it is wet'	[ʔaːˈd̲uj ʔaːˈd̲uj ʔaːˈd̲uj]	NM_0404_2_0392
'êk		*'êk*	/ʔeːk/	'faeces, excrement'	[ʔjeːk̚ ʔjeːk̚ ʔjeːk̚]	NM_0403_3_0263
		a'êk	/aˈʔeːk/	'its faeces'	[ʔəˈʔeːk ʔəˈʔeːk̚ ʔəˈʔeːk̚]	BH_0327_3_0221
'êl		*â'êl*	/aːˈʔeːl/	'(light source) is bright'	[ʔaːˈʔeːl ʔaːˈʔeːl ʔaːˈʔeːl]	BH_0329_5_0223
		â'êl	/aːˈʔeːl/	'(light source) is bright'	[ʔaːˈʔeːl ʔaːˈʔeːl ʔaːˈʔeːl]	BH_0331_5_0025
		â'êl	/aːˈʔeːl/	'(light source) is bright'	[ʔaːˈʔeːl ʔaːˈʔjeːl ʔaːˈʔeːl]	NM_0404_2_0085
'êm		*â'êm*	/aːˈʔeːm/	'it is green'	[ʔaːˈʔeːm ʔaːˈʔeːm ʔaːˈʔeːm]	BH_0331_5_0020
		â'êm	/aːˈʔeːm/	'it is green'	[ʔaːˈʔeːm ʔaːˈʔeːm ʔaːˈʔeːm]	BH_0410_3_0059
		â'êm	/aːˈʔeːm/	'it is green'	[ʔaːˈʔeːm ʔaːˈʔjeːm ʔaːˈʔjeːm]	NM_0404_2_0075
'en		*â'en*	/aːˈʔen/	's/he looks'	[ʔaːˈʔɛn ʔaːˈʔɛn ʔaːˈʔɛn]	BH_0401_3_0024
		â'en	/aːˈʔen/	's/he looks'	[ʔaːˈʔɛn ʔaːˈʔɛn ʔaːˈʔɛn]	BH_0410_2_0035
		â'en	/aːˈʔen/	's/he looks'	[ʔaːˈʔɛn ʔaːˈʔɛn ʔaːˈʔɛn]	NM_0405_1_0359
		â'en	/aːˈʔen/	's/he looks'	[ʔaːˈʔɛn ʔaːˈʔɛn ʔaːˈʔɛn]	JM_0331_4_0149
'eng		*â'eng*	/aːˈʔeŋ/	'it is yellow'	[ʔaːˈʔɛŋ ʔaːˈʔɛŋ ʔaːˈʔɛŋ]	BH_0331_5_0019
		â'eng	/aːˈʔeŋ/	'it is yellow'	[ʔaːˈʔɛŋ ʔaːˈʔɛŋ ʔaːˈʔɛŋ]	NM_0404_2_0073
'er		*â'er*	/aːˈʔer/	's/he cooks (rice)'	[ʔaːˈʔɛr ʔaːˈʔɛr ʔaːˈʔɛr]	BH_0401_3_0123
		â'er	/aːˈʔer/	's/he cooks (rice)'	[ʔaːˈʔɛr ʔaːˈʔɛr ʔaːˈʔɛr]	JM_0331_4_0222
		bû a'er	/buː aˈʔer/	's/he cooks rice'	[buː ˈɛr buː ˈɛr buː ˈɛr]	NM_0405_1_0426
hâ		*ahâ*	/aˈhaː/	'his/her tooth'	[ʔəˈhaː ʔəˈhaː ʔəˈhaː]	NM_0403_3_0142
		hâ	/haː/	'tooth'	[haː haː haː]	BH_0327_3_0190
hâl		*âhâl*	/aːˈhaːl/	's/he burns (swidden field)'	[ʔaːˈhaːl ʔaːˈhaːl ʔaːˈhaːl]	BH_0331_5_0686
		pâm ahâl	/paːm aˈhaːl/	's/he sets fire to the felled trees/plants in a swidden field'	[paːm əˈhaːl paːm əˈhaːl paːm əˈhaːl]	NM_0405_1_0064
ham		*ânham*	/aːnˈham/	's/he yawns'	[ʔaːnˈhəm ʔaːnˈhəm ʔaːnˈhəm]	BH_0401_3_0331
		ânham	/aːnˈham/	's/he yawns'	[ʔaːnˈhəm ʔaːnˈhəm ʔaːnˈhəm]	NM_0403_3_0135
		ânham	/aːnˈham/	's/he yawns'	[ʔaːnˈhəm ʔaːnˈhəm ʔaːnˈhəm]	NM_0405_1_0592
		ânham	/aːnˈham/	's/he yawns'	[ʔaːnˈhəm ʔaːnˈhəm ʔaːnˈhəm]	JM_0331_4_0418
hâng	1	*âhâng*	/aːˈhaːŋ/	'it is black'	[ʔaːˈhaːŋ ʔaːˈhaːŋ ʔaːˈhaːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0009
		âhâng	/aːˈhaːŋ/	'it is black'	[ʔaːˈhaːŋ ʔaːˈhaːŋ ʔaːˈhaːŋ ʔaːˈhaːŋ]	NB_0412_1_0008
		âhâng	/aːˈhaːŋ/	'it is black'	[ʔaːˈhaːŋ ʔaːˈhaːŋ ʔaːˈhaːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0060
hâng	2	*anhâng*	/anˈhaːŋ/	'it is hot (like chili pepper)'	[ʔənˈhaːŋ ʔənˈhaːŋ ʔənˈhaːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0035
		ânhâng	/aːnˈhaːŋ/	'it is hot (like chili pepper)'	[ʔaːnˈhaːŋ ʔaːnˈhaːŋ ʔaːnˈhaːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0091
hâng	3	*anhâng*	/anˈhaːŋ/	's/he has a burning pain'	[ʔənˈhaːŋ ʔənˈhaːŋ ʔənˈhaːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0190
har		*âhar*	/aːˈhar/	's/he stays awake (at night)'	[ʔaːˈhər ʔaːˈhər ʔaːˈhər]	BH_0401_3_0489
		âhar	/aːˈhar/	's/he stays awake (at night)'	[ʔaːˈhər ʔaːˈhər ʔaːˈhər]	BH_0410_2_0025
		âhar	/aːˈhar/	's/he stays awake (at night)'	[ʔaːˈhər ʔaːˈhər ʔaːˈhər]	BH_0410_2_0025
		âhar	/aːˈhar/	's/he stays awake (at night)'	[ʔaːˈhər ʔaːˈhər ʔaːˈhər]	NM_0405_2_0017
hâtûk		*hâtûk*	/haːˈtuːk/	'day after tomorrow'	[haːˈt̲uːk̚ haːˈt̲uːk̚ haːˈt̲uːk̚]	NM_0404_2_0446
hay		*katieng anhay*	/kaˈtiaŋ anˈhaj/	's/he faces in my direction'	[kəˈt̲jeːŋ ənˈhəj kəˈt̲jeːŋ ənˈhəj kəˈt̲jeːŋ ənˈhəj]	NM_0405_1_0358
hây	1	*lû inhây*	/luː inˈhaːj/	'dizziness, vertigo'	[luːnˈhaːj luːnˈhaːj luːjnˈhaːj]	BH_0331_5_0140
		lû inhây	/luː inˈhaːj/	'dizziness, vertigo'	[luːnˈhaːj luːjnˈhaːj luːjnˈhaːj]	NM_0404_2_0198
hây	2	*anrahây*	/an.raˈhaːj/	's/he grills (meat on fire)'	[ʔənᵈrəˈhaːj ʔənᵈrəˈhaːj ʔənᵈrəˈhaːj]	BH_0401_3_0319
		anrahây	/an.raˈhaːj/	's/he grills (meat on fire)'	[ʔənᵈrəˈhaːj ʔənᵈrəˈhaːj ʔənᵈrəˈhaːj]	NM_0405_1_0576
		ânrahây	/aːn.raˈhaːj/	's/he grills (meat on fire)'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈhaːj ʔaːnᵈrəˈhaːj ʔaːnᵈrəˈhaːj]	JM_0331_4_0387
hây	3	*âhây*	/aːˈhaːj/	's/he is fearsome'	[ʔaːˈhaːj ʔaːˈhaːj ʔaːˈhaːj]	NM_0404_2_0409
hâysâ		*hâysâ*	/haːjˈsaː/	'hero, champion (of a village)'	[haːjˈsaː haːjˈsaː haːjˈsaː]	NM_0404_2_0414
hek		*ahekzay*	/a.hekˈzaj/	'(something) has run out, finished'	[ʔəhɛkˈzəj ʔəhɛkˈzəj ʔəhɛkˈdʒəj]	NM_0405_1_0250
		âhek	/aːˈhek/	'(something) runs out, finishes'	[ʔaːˈhɛk̚ ʔaːˈhɛk ʔaːˈhɛk̚]	JM_0331_4_0006
		âhek	/aːˈhek/	'(something) runs out, finishes'	[ʔaːˈhɛk̚ ʔaːˈhɛk̚ ʔaːˈhɛk]	BH_0331_5_1129
		âhek	/aːˈhek/	'(something) runs out, finishes'	[ʔaːˈhek̚ ʔaːˈhɛk ʔaːˈhɛk̚]	JM_0331_4_0446
hêk		*ânhêk*	/aːnˈheːk/	's/he leans'	[ʔanheːk̚ ʔanheːk̚ ʔanheːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0346
		ânhêk	/aːnˈheːk/	's/he leans'	[ʔaːnˈheːk ʔaːnˈheːk ʔaːnˈheːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0612
		ânhêk	/aːnˈheːk/	's/he leans'	[ʔaːnˈhjeːk ʔaːnˈhjeːk ʔaːnˈheːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0416
hel		*ânhel*	/aːnˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl]	NM_0405_1_0357
		ânhel	/aːnˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl]	BH_0401_3_0343
		ânhel	/aːnˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl]	BH_0410_2_0037
		ânhel	/aːnˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl]	NM_0405_1_0601

		ânhel	/aːnˈhel/	's/he turns (slightly)'	[ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl ʔaːnˈhɛl]	JM_0331_4_0408
her	1	*âher*	/aːˈher/	'it is a small piece'	[ʔaːˈhɛr ʔaːˈhɛr ʔaːˈhɛr]	BH_0331_5_0122
		âher	/aːˈher/	'it is a small piece'	[ʔaːˈhɛr ʔaːˈhɛr ʔaːˈhɛr]	NM_0404_2_0177
		aher	/aˈher/	's/he cuts into small pieces'	[ʔəˈhɛr ʔəˈhɛr ʔəˈhɛr]	BH_0410_2_0025
		aher	/aˈher/	's/he cuts into small pieces'	[ʔəˈhɛr ʔəˈhɛr ʔəˈhɛr]	BH_0410_2_0025
her	2	*ânmaher*	/aːn.maˈher/	's/he screws (a bottle cap, etc.)'	[ʔaːnmɛˈhɛr ʔaːnmɛˈhɛr ʔaːnmɛˈhɛr]	BH_0401_3_0344
		ânher	/aːnˈher/	's/he screws (a bottle cap, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈhɛr ʔaːnˈhɛr ʔaːnˈhɛr]	NM_0405_1_0605
hien		*ahien*	/aˈhian/	's/he is intelligent'	[ʔəˈhjeːn ʔəˈhjeːn ʔəˈhjeːn]	BH_0331_5_0099
		ahien	/aˈhian/	's/he is intelligent'	[ʔaːˈhjeːn ʔaːˈhjeːn ʔaːˈhjeːn]	NM_0404_2_0154
hiet		*ânhiet*	/aːnˈhiat/	's/he scratches (an itchy spot)'	[ʔaːnˈheːt̚ ʔaːnˈheːt̚ ʔaːnˈheːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0048
		ânhiet	/aːnˈhiat/	's/he scratches (an itchy spot)'	[ʔaːnˈhjeːt̚ ʔaːnˈhjet̚ ʔaːnˈhjet̚]	BH_0331_5_1230
		âmahiet	/aːmaˈhiat/	's/he scratches (an itchy spot)'	[ʔaːməˈhjeːt̚ ʔaːməˈhjeːt̚ ʔaːməˈhjeːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0305
hîl		*ânhîl*	/aːnˈhiːl/	's/he rotates'	[ʔaːnˈhiːl ʔaːnˈhiːl ʔaːnˈhiːl]	BH_0401_3_0340
		ânhîl	/aːnˈhiːl/	's/he rotates'	[ʔaːnˈhiːl ʔənˈhiːl ʔaːnˈhiːl]	BH_0410_2_0037
		ânhîl	/aːnˈhiːl/	's/he rotates'	[ʔaːnˈhiːl ʔaːnˈhiːl ʔaːnˈhiːl]	NM_0405_1_0599
		ânhîl	/aːnˈhiːl/	's/he rotates'	[ʔaːnˈhiːl ʔaːnˈhiːl ʔaːnˈhiːl]	JM_0331_4_0406
hîp		*ânhîp*	/aːnˈhiːp/	's/he covers'	[ʔaːnˈhiːp̚ ʔaːnˈhiːp̚ ʔaːnˈhiːp̚]	BH_0401_3_0604
		âhîp	/aːˈhiːp/	's/he covers'	[ʔaːˈhiːp ʔaːˈhiːp̚ ʔaːˈhiːp̚]	NM_0405_2_0095
hôk		*ahôk*	/aˈhɔːk/	'its rind/skin (of plant, fruit)'	[ʔəˈhɔːk ʔəˈhɔːk ʔəˈhɔːk]	BH_0327_1_0101
		ahôk	/aˈhɔːk/	'its rind/skin (of plant, fruit)'	[ʔəˈhɔːk ʔəˈhɔːk ʔəˈhɔːk]	NM_0403_2_0097
hong		*âhong*	/aːˈhɔŋ/	's/he comes'	[ʔaːˈhɔŋ ʔaːˈhɔŋ ʔaːˈhɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0018
		âhong	/aːˈhɔŋ/	's/he comes'	[ʔaːˈhɔŋ ʔaːˈhɔŋ ʔaːˈhɔŋ]	NM_0405_1_0353
		âhong	/aːˈhɔŋ/	's/he comes'	[ʔaːˈhɔŋ ʔaːˈhɔŋ ʔaːˈhɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0426
		hong	/hɔŋ/	'to come'	[hɔŋ hɔŋ hɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0424
hongchôy		*kâhongchôy*	/kaːˈhɔŋˈtʃɔːj/	'I bring'	[kaːhəŋˈtʃɔːj kaːhəŋˈtʃɔːj kaːhəŋˈtʃɔːj]	JM_0331_4_0492
		âhongchôy	/aːˈhɔŋˈtʃɔːj/	's/he brings'	[ʔaːhəŋˈtʃɔːj ʔaːhəŋˈtʃɔːj ʔaːhəŋˈtʃɔːj]	JM_0331_4_0490
hongchum		*hongchumrô*	/hɔŋˈtʃum.rɔː/	'come down!'	[hoŋˈtʃʊmrɔː hoŋˈtʃʊmrɔː hoŋˈtʃʊmrɔː]	NM_0405_1_0685
hôr		*ahôr*	/aˈhɔːr/	'its milk-skin'	[ʔəˈ hɔːr ʔəˈ hɔːr ʔəˈ hɔːr]	NM_0403_3_0072
		hôr	/hɔːr/	'milk-skin'	[hɔːr hɔːr hɔːr]	BH_0327_3_0065
hoy		*âhoy*	/aːˈhɔj/	'it is comfortable, good'	[ʔaːˈhɔj ʔaːˈhɔj ʔaːˈhɔj]	NM_0404_2_0240
		âhoy	/aːˈhɔj/	'it is comfortable, good'	[ʔaːˈhoj ʔaːˈhoj ʔaːˈhoj]	BH_0331_5_0194
hul		*âhul*	/aːˈhul/	'it is dry'	[ʔaːˈhʊl ʔaːˈhʊl ʔaːˈhʊl]	BH_0331_5_0419
		âhul	/aːˈhul/	'it is dry'	[ʔaːˈhʊl ʔaːˈhʊl ʔaːˈhʊl]	NM_0404_2_0385
		âhul	/aːˈhul/	'it is dry'	[ʔaːˈhʊl ʔaːˈhʊl ʔaːˈhʊl]	NM_0404_2_0386
huong		*âhuong*	/aːˈhuɔŋ/	's/he cheats/cons'	[ʔaːˈhwoŋ ʔaːˈhwoːŋ ʔaːˈhwoŋ]	BH_0331_1_0471
		mî ahuong	/miː aˈhuɔŋ/	's/he cheats/cons someone'	[miː ˈhwoŋ miː ˈhwoːŋ miː ˈhwoŋ]	NM_0404_2_0044
huot		*âhuot*	/aːˈhuɔt/	's/he digs (a hole in the ground)'	[ʔaːˈhwoːt̚ ʔaːˈhwoːt̚ ʔaːˈhwoːt]	BH_0331_5_1190
huy		*âhuy*	/aːˈhuj/	's/he rubs off dust (with cloth)'	[ʔaːˈhuj ʔaːˈhuj ʔaːˈhuj]	BH_0401_3_0580
		âhuy	/aːˈhuj/	's/he rubs off dust (with cloth)'	[ʔaːˈhuj ʔaːˈhuj ʔaːˈhuj]	NM_0405_2_0062
		âhuy	/aːˈhuj/	's/he rubs off dust (with cloth)'	[ʔaːˈhuj ʔaːˈhuj ʔaːˈhuj]	NM_0405_2_0068
'iem		*ka'iem*	/kaˈʔiam/	'I believe'	[kaˈʔjeːm kəˈʔjeːm kəˈʔjeːm]	NM_0404_2_0048
		â'iem	/aːˈʔiam/	's/he believes'	[ʔaːˈʔjeːm ʔaːˈʔjem ʔaːˈʔjem]	BH_0401_3_0007
		â'iem	/aːˈʔiam/	's/he believes'	[ʔaːʔjəm ʔaːʔjəm ʔaːʔjəm]	BH_0410_3_0059
		â'iem	/aːˈʔiam/	's/he believes'	[ʔaːˈʔeːm ʔaːˈʔjem ʔaːˈʔeːm]	NM_0405_1_0338
		â'iem	/aːˈʔiam/	's/he believes'	[ʔaːˈʔeːm ʔaːˈʔeːm ʔaːˈʔeːm]	JM_0331_4_0124
'in	1	*'in*	/ʔin/	'house'	[ʔin ʔin ʔin]	BH_0331_1_0264
		'in	/ʔin/	'house'	[ʔin ʔin ʔin]	NM_0404_1_0312
'in	2	*â'in*	/aːˈʔin/	's/he sleeps'	[ʔaːˈʔɪn ʔaːˈʔɪn ʔaːˈʔɪn]	BH_0401_3_0464
		â'in	/aːˈʔin/	's/he sleeps'	[ʔaːˈʔɪn aːˈʔɪn ʔaːˈʔɪn]	BH_0410_2_0035
		â'in	/aːˈʔin/	's/he sleeps'	[ʔaːˈʔɪn ʔaːˈʔin ʔaːˈʔin]	NM_0405_2_0005
'in mathung		*'in mathung*	/ʔin maˈtʰuŋ/	'house roof'	[ʔinməˈʇʰʊŋ ʔinməˈʇʰʊŋ ʔinməˈʇʰʊŋ]	NM_0404_1_0320
inching		*inching*	/inˈtʃiŋ/	'soot'	[ʔinˈtʃiŋ ʔinˈtʃiŋ ʔinˈtʃiŋ]	BH_0329_5_0170
		inching	/inˈtʃiŋ/	'soot'	[ʔinˈtʃiŋ ʔinˈtʃiŋ ʔinˈtʃiŋ]	NM_0403_4_0209
'inchung		*'inchung*	/ʔinˈtʃuŋ/	'roof'	[ʔinˈtʃuŋ ʔinˈtʃuŋ ʔinˈtʃuŋ]	BH_0331_1_0276
		'inchung	/ʔinˈtʃuŋ/	'roof'	[ʔinˈtʃuŋ ʔinˈtʃuŋ ʔinˈtʃuŋ]	NM_0404_1_0323

'inchungkhum		*'inchungkhum*	/ʔin.tʃuŋˈkʰum/	'top of the roof'	[ʔintʃuŋˈkʰum ʔintʃuŋˈkʰum]	NM_0404_1_0326
inkhâr		*inkhâr*	/inˈkʰaːr/	'doorwing'	[ʔinˈkʰaːr ʔinˈkʰaːr ʔinˈkʰaːr]	BH_0331_1_0302
		inkhâr	/inˈkʰaːr/	'doorwing'	[ʔinˈkʰaːr ʔinˈkʰaːr ʔinˈkʰaːr]	NM_0404_1_0358
inkhat		*inkhat*	/inˈkʰat/	'one'	[ʔinˈkʰət̚ ʔinˈkʰət̚ ʔinˈkʰət̚]	BH_0331_5_0081
		inkhat	/inˈkʰat/	'one'	[ʔinˈkʰət̚ ʔinˈkʰət̚ ʔinˈkʰət̚]	NM_0404_2_0126
innik		*innik*	/inˈnik/	'two'	[ʔinˈnik̚ ʔinˈnik̚ ʔinˈnik]	BH_0331_5_0082
		innik	/inˈnik/	'two'	[ʔinˈnik̚ ʔinˈnik̚ ʔinˈnik̚]	NM_0404_2_0128
'in'ôt		*'in'ôt*	/ʔinˈʔɔːt/	'house lizard'	[ʔinˈʔɔːt̚ ʔinˈʔɔːt̚ ʔinˈʔɔːt̚]	BH_0327_2_0118
		'in'ôt	/ʔinˈʔɔːt/	'house lizard'	[ʔinˈʔɔːt̚ ʔinˈʔɔːt̚ ʔinˈʔɔːt̚]	NM_0403_2_0259
'inpên		*'inpên*	/ʔinˈpeːn/	'outside of a house'	[ʔinˈpeːn ʔinˈpeːn ʔinˈpeːn]	NM_0404_1_0330
inrôtnâ		*inrôtnâ*	/inˈrɔːt.naː/	'(grater?)'	[ʔinˈᵈrɔːtnaː ʔinˈᵈrɔːtnaː ʔinˈᵈrɔːtnaː]	NM_0404_1_0216
'insûng		*'insûng*	/ʔinˈsuːŋ/	'inside of a house'	[ʔinˈsuːŋ ʔinˈsuːŋ ʔinˈsuːŋ]	BH_0331_1_0282
		'insûng	/ʔinˈsuːŋ/	'inside of a house'	[ʔinˈsuːŋ ʔinˈsuːŋ ʔinˈsuːŋ]	NM_0404_1_0328
inthum		*inthum*	/inˈtʰum/	'three'	[ʔinˈt̪ʰʊm ʔinˈt̪ʰʊm ʔinˈt̪ʰʊm]	BH_0331_5_0083
		inthum	/inˈtʰum/	'three'	[ʔinˈt̪ʰʊm ʔinˈt̪ʰʊm ʔinˈt̪ʰʊm]	NM_0404_2_0130
kabur		*kabur*	/kaˈbur/	'assistant head of a village'	[kəˈbʊr kəˈbʊr kəˈbʊr]	BH_0329_5_0265
		kabur	/kaˈbur/	'assistant head of a village'	[kəˈbʊr kəˈbʊr kəˈbʊr]	NM_0404_1_0037
kadoy		*kedoy*	/keˈdɔj/	'fleshy part of leg (arm) in the inside angle of knee (elbow)'	[keˈd̪oj keˈd̪oj keˈd̪oj]	BH_0410_4_0020
kak		*âkak*	/aːˈkak/	'(ripe cotton) bursts open'	[ʔaːˈkəkˀ ʔaːˈkəkˀ ʔaːˈkək]	BH_0331_5_0810
		pat akak	/pat aˈkak/	'(ripe) cotton burts open'	[pəˀt̚ ʔəˈkəkˀ ʔəˈkəkˀ ʔəˈkək]	NM_0405_1_0104
kâkî		*kâkî*	/kaːˈkiː/	'elbow (the bony part)'	[kaːˈkiː kaːˈkiː kaːˈkiː]	BH_0327_3_0145
		kâkî	/kaːˈkiː/	'elbow (the bony part)'	[kaːˈkiː kaːˈkiː kaːˈkiː]	NM_0403_3_0170
kal	1	*kalrô*	/ˈkal.rɔː/	'go/come up! ascend!'	[ˈkəlᵈrɔː ˈkəlᵈrɔː ˈkəlᵈrɔː]	NM_0405_1_0687
		âkal	/aːˈkal/	's/he ascends'	[ʔaːˈkəl ʔaːˈkəl ʔaːˈkəl]	BH_0401_3_0462
		âkal	/aːˈkal/	's/he ascends'	[ʔaːˈkəl aːˈkəl aːˈkəl ʔaːˈkəl]	NB_0412_1_0010
		âkal	/aːˈkal/	's/he ascends'	[ʔaːˈkəl ʔaːˈkəl ʔaːˈkəl]	JM_0331_4_0514
kal	2	*inkhâr inkal*	/inˈkʰaːr inˈkal/	'to lock the door'	[inˈkʰaːr inˈkəl inˈkʰaːr inˈkəl inˈkʰaːr inˈkəl]	NM_0405_1_0513
kalim		*kalim*	/kaˈlim/	'head of a village'	[kəˈlim kəˈlim kəˈlim]	BH_0329_5_0263
		kalim	/kaˈlim/	'head of a village'	[kəˈlɪm kəˈlɪm kəˈlɪm]	NM_0404_1_0035
kang		*âkang*	/aːˈkaŋ/	'(water) dries'	[ʔaːˈkəŋ ʔaːˈkəŋ ʔaːˈkəŋ]	BH_0331_5_0724
		âkang	/aːˈkaŋ/	'(water) dries'	[ʔaːˈkəŋ ʔaːˈkəŋ ʔaːˈkəŋ]	BH_0410_3_0024
		tuy akangzay	/tuj aˈkaŋ.zaj/	'water has dried up'	[t̪uj əˈkəŋzəj t̪uj əˈkəŋzəj t̪uj əˈkəŋzəj]	NM_0405_1_0077
kâng	1	*âkâng*	/aːˈkaːŋ/	'(wood, etc.) burns'	[ʔaːˈkaːŋ ʔaːˈkaːŋ ʔaːˈkaːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0693
		âkâng	/aːˈkaːŋ/	'(wood, etc.) burns'	[ʔaːˈkaːŋ ʔaːˈkaːŋ ʔaːˈkaːŋ]	BH_0410_3_0024
		may akâng	/maj aˈkaːŋ/	'fire burns'	[məj əˈkaːŋ məj əˈkaːŋ məj əˈkaːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0054
		thing akâng	/tʰiŋ aˈkaːŋ/	'wood burns'	[t̪ʰɪŋ əˈkaːŋ t̪ʰɪŋ əˈkaːŋ t̪ʰɪŋ əˈkaːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0059
kâng	2	*akâng*	/aˈkaːŋ/	'his/her rib'	[ʔəˈkaːŋ ʔəˈkaːŋ ʔəˈkaːŋ]	BH_0327_3_0015
		akâng	/aˈkaːŋ/	'his/her rib'	[ʔəˈkaːŋ ʔəˈkaːŋ ʔəˈkaːŋ]	BH_0410_3_0024
		akâng	/aˈkaːŋ/	'his/her rib'	[ʔəˈkaːŋ ʔəˈkaːŋ əˈkaːŋ]	NB_0412_1_0008
		kakâng	/kaˈkaːŋ/	'my rib'	[kəˈkaːŋ kəˈkaːŋ kəˈkaːŋ]	NM_0403_3_0007
		kâng	/kaːŋ/	'rib'	[kaːŋ kaːŋ kaːŋ kaːŋ]	NB_0412_1_0008
kâng rû		*kângrû*	/kaːŋˈruː/	'rib bone'	[kaːŋˈruː kaːŋˈruː kaːŋˈruː]	NM_0403_3_0230
kâp		*âkâp*	/aːˈkaːp/	's/he shoots (a gun)'	[ʔaːˈkaːpˀ ʔaːˈkaːpˀ ʔaːˈkaːpˀ]	BH_0401_3_0505
		âkâp	/aːˈkaːp/	's/he shoots (a gun)'	[ʔaːˈkaːp ʔaːˈkaːpˀ ʔaːˈkaːpˀ]	NM_0405_2_0026
kar		*ânkar*	/aːnˈkar/	's/he digs up (e.g. potatoes)'	[ʔaːnˈkər ʔaːnˈkər ʔaːnˈkər]	BH_0331_5_1196
		ânkar	/aːnˈkar/	's/he digs up (e.g. potatoes)'	[ʔaːnˈkər ʔaːnˈkər ʔaːnˈkər]	JM_0331_4_0030
		âlû inkar	/aːˈluː inˈkar/	'to dig up potatoes'	[ʔaːˈluː ʔinˈkər ʔaːˈluː ʔinˈkər ʔaːˈluː ʔinˈkər]	NM_0405_1_0287
kâr		*ânkâr*	/aːnˈkaːr/	'it has a gap'	[ʔaːnˈkaːr ʔaːnˈkaːr ʔaːnˈkaːr]	NM_0403_4_0165
		ânkâr	/aːnˈkaːr/	'it has a gap'	[ʔaːnˈkaːr]	NM_0404_2_0309
karep		*ânkarep*	/aːn.kaˈrep/	's/he taps with fingers'	[ʔaːnkəˈrɛpˀ ʔaːnkəˈrɛpˀ ʔaːnkəˈrɛpˀ]	BH_0331_5_0862
		âkarep	/aːˑkaˈrep/	's/he taps with fingers'	[ʔaːkaˈrɛpˀ ʔaːkaˈrɛpˀ ʔaːkaˈrɛpˀ]	NM_0405_1_0125
kay	1	*âkay*	/aːˈkaj/	's/he pulls'	[ʔaːˈkəj ʔaːˈkəj ʔaːˈkəj]	BH_0331_5_1050
		âkay	/aːˈkaj/	's/he pulls'	[ʔaːˈkəj ʔaːˈkəj ʔaːˈkəj]	NM_0405_1_0223
kay	2	*âkay*	/aːˈkaj/	's/he wears (a dhoti)'	[ʔaːˈkəj ʔaːˈkəj ʔaːˈkəj]	BH_0331_5_1039

		akay	/aˈkaj/	's/he wears (a dhoti)'	[ʔəˈkəj ʔəˈkəj ʔəˈkəj]	BH_0410_3_0030
		dêrkay akay	/deːrˈkaj aˈkaj/	's/he wears a dhoti'	[d̪eːrˈkəj əˈkəj d̪eːrˈkəj əˈkəj d̪eːrˈkəj əˈkəj]	NM_0405_1_0220
kây	1	*âkây*	/aːˈkaːj/	'(a curtain, cloth, etc.) hangs (loosely)'	[ʔaːˈkaːj ʔaːˈkaːj ʔaːˈkaːj]	BH_0331_5_0896
		akây	/aˈkaːj/	'(a curtain, cloth, etc.) hangs (loosely)'	[ʔəˈkaːj ʔəˈkaːj ʔəˈkaːj]	NM_0405_1_0149
		âkây	/aːˈkaːj/	'it hangs (loosely)'	[ʔaːˈkaːj ʔaːˈkaːj ʔaːˈkaːj]	BH_0410_3_0030
kây	2	*ankây*	/anˈkaːj/	'it slopes downwards'	[ʔənˈkaːj ʔənˈkaːj ʔənˈkaːj]	BH_0331_5_0928
kayhuot		*ânkayhuot*	/aːn.kajˈhuɔt/	's/he digs'	[ʔaːnkɛjˈhoːt̚ ʔaːnkəjˈhoːt̚ ʔaːnkəjˈhoːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0026
		khur inkayhuot	/kʰur in.kajˈhuɔt/	'to dig a hole (in the ground)'	[ˈkʰʊr ɪnkəjˈhwoːt̚ ˈkʰʊr ɪnkəjˈhwoːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0284
kaynuk		*akaynuk*	/a.kajˈnuk/	's/he pulls'	[ʔəkəjˈnʊk̚ ʔəkəjˈnʊk ʔəkəjˈnʊk]	BH_0331_5_1054
kê	1	*âkê*	/aːˈkeː/	'(bird) hatches'	[ʔaːˈkeː ʔaːˈkeː ʔaːˈkeː]	BH_0401_3_0273
		âkê	/aːˈkeː/	'(bird) hatches'	[ʔaːˈkeː ʔaːˈkeː ʔaːˈkeː]	NM_0405_1_0535
		âkê	/aːˈkeː/	'(bird) hatches'	[ʔaːˈkeː ʔaːˈkeː ʔaːˈkeː ʔaːˈkeː]	JM_0331_4_0311
		akê	/aˈkeː/	'(bird) hatches'	[ʔəˈkeː ʔəˈkeː ʔəˈkeː]	BH_0410_3_0010
kê	2	*akê*	/aˈkeː/	'his/her leg/foot'	[ʔəˈkeː ʔəˈkeː ʔəˈkeː]	BH_0410_3_0010
		akê	/aˈkeː/	'his/her leg/foot'	[ʔəˈkeː ʔəˈkeː ʔəˈkeː]	BH_0410_3_0030
		kê	/keː/	'leg, foot'	[keː keː keː]	BH_0327_3_0154
		kakê	/kaˈkeː/	'my leg, foot'	[kəˈkeː kəˈkeː kəˈkeː]	NM_0403_3_0181
kê ’ârtuy		*kê ’ârtuy*	/keː.ʔaːrˈtuj/	'bones sticking out on both sides of ankle'	[keːʔaːrˈt̪uj keːʔaːrˈt̪uj]	NM_0403_3_0208
kê chum		*kê chum*	/keːˈtʃum/	'foot'	[keˈtʃʊm keˈtʃʊm keˈtʃʊm]	BH_0327_3_0156
		kê chum	/keːˈtʃum/	'foot'	[keːˈtʃʊm keːˈtʃʊm keːˈtʃʊm]	NM_0403_3_0188
kê kadoy		*kê kedoy*	/keː.keˈdɔj/	'fleshy part of leg on the inside of knee'	[kekeˈd̪oj kekeˈd̪oj kekeˈd̪oj]	BH_0327_3_0167
kê kek		*kê kek*	/keː.kek/	'kneecap (bone), patella'	[keːˈkek̚ keːˈkek̚ keːˈkek̚]	NM_0403_3_0196
kê madil		*kê madil*	/keː.maˈdil/	'heel'	[kemaˈdɪl kemaˈdɪl kemaˈdɪl]	BH_0327_3_0163
		kê madil	/keː.maˈdil/	'heel'	[kemaˈdɪl kemaˈdɪl kemaˈdɪl]	NM_0403_3_0202
kê makhong		*kê makhong*	/keː.maˈkʰɔŋ/	'bones sticking out on both sides of ankle'	[keːməˈkʰɔŋ kemaˈkʰɔŋ kemaˈkʰɔŋ]	NM_0403_3_0210
kê markhûk		*kê markhûk*	/keː.marˈkʰuːk/	'knee'	[mərˈkʰuːk̚ mərˈkʰuːk̚ mərˈkʰuːk̚]	NM_0403_3_0194
kê mazâ		*kê mazâ*	/keː.maˈzaː/	'sole (foot)'	[kemaˈzaː kemaˈzaː kemaˈzaː]	BH_0327_3_0172
kê rangal		*(ka)kê rangal*	/(ka.)keː.raˈŋal/	'my shin'	[kəkerəˈŋəl kerəˈŋəl kerəˈŋəl]	NM_0403_3_0204
		kê rangal	/keː.raˈŋal/	'shin'	[kerəˈŋəl kerəˈŋəl kerəˈŋəl]	BH_0327_3_0158
kê zaphâ		*kakêzaphâ*	/ka.keː.zaˈpʰaː/	'my sole (foot)'	[kəkeːzəˈpʰaː kəkeːzəˈpʰaː kəkeːzəˈpʰaː]	NM_0403_3_0184
kel		*ânrakel*	/aːn.raˈkel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔaːnrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl]	BH_0401_3_0066
		ânrakel	/aːn.raˈkel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl]	BH_0401_3_0067
		ânkel	/aːnˈkel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[aːnˈkɛl aːnˈkɛl aːnˈkɛl]	BH_0410_2_0028
		ânrakel	/aːn.raˈkel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl]	BH_0410_3_0037
		ânrakel	/aːn.raˈkel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl]	NM_0405_1_0386
		ânrakel	/aːn.raˈkel/	's/he asks (a question)'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl ʔaːnᵈrəˈkɛl]	JM_0331_4_0180
		rakel	/raˈkel/	'to ask (a question)'	[ʰrəˈkɛl rəˈkɛl rəˈkɛl]	BH_0410_2_0028
kêl	1	*kêl*	/keːl/	'goat'	[keːl keːl keːl]	BH_0327_2_0097
		kêl	/keːl/	'goat'	[keːl keːl keːl]	NM_0403_2_0236
		akêl	/aˈkeːl/	'his/her goat'	[ʔəˈkeːl ʔəˈkeːl ʔəˈkeːl]	BH_0410_3_0037
kêl	2	*âkêl*	/aːˈkeːl/	's/he pokes'	[ʔaːˈkeːl ʔaːˈkeːl ʔaːˈkeːl]	BH_0331_5_0902
		âkêl	/aːˈkeːl/	's/he pokes'	[ʔaːˈkeːl ʔaːˈkeːl ʔaːˈkeːl]	BH_0401_3_0078
		akêl	/aˈkeːl/	's/he pokes'	[ʔəˈkeːl ʔəˈkeːl ʔəˈkeːl]	BH_0410_3_0037
		âkêl	/aːˈkeːl/	's/he pokes'	[ʔaːˈkjeːl ʔaːˈkjeːl ʔaːˈkjeːl]	NM_0405_2_0073
		âkêl	/aːˈkeːl/	's/he pokes'	[ʔaːˈkeːl ʔaːˈkeːl ʔaːˈkeːl]	JM_0331_4_0186
kêl	3	*mî akêl*	/miː aˈkeːl/	's/he pokes someone'	[miːˈkeːl miːˈkeːl miːˈkeːl]	NM_0405_1_0390
kêlchal		*kêlchal*	/keːlˈtʃal/	'male goat'	[keːlˈtʃəl keːlˈtʃəl keːlˈtʃəl]	BH_0327_2_0110
		kêlchal	/keːlˈtʃal/	'male goat'	[keːlˈtʃəl keːlˈtʃəl keːlˈtʃəl]	NM_0403_2_0240
kêlpuy		*kêlpuy*	/keːlˈpuj/	'female goat'	[keːlˈpuj keːlˈpuj keːlˈpuj]	BH_0327_2_0114
		kêlpuy	/keːlˈpuj/	'female goat'	[keːlˈpuj keːlˈpuj keːlˈpuj]	NM_0403_2_0242
		kêlpuy	/keːlˈpuj/	'female goat'	[keːlˈpuj keːlˈpuj keːlˈpuj]	BH_0410_3_0056

kêlrakî		*kêlrakî*	/keːl.raˈkiː/	'lady's finger/okra'	[keːlrəˈkiː keːlrəˈkiː keːlrəˈkiː]	BH_0327_1_0058
		kêlrakî	/keːl.raˈkiː/	'lady's finger/okra'	[keːlrəˈkiː kjeːlrəˈkiː keːlrəˈkiː]	NM_0403_2_0061
kêltang		*kêltang*	/keːlˈtaŋ/	'male goat'	[keːlˈtəŋ keːlˈt̪əŋ keːlˈt̪əŋ keːlˈt̪əŋ]	BH_0327_2_0112
		kêltang	/keːlˈtaŋ/	'male goat'	[keːlˈtəŋ keːlˈt̪əŋ keːlˈt̪əŋ kjeːlˈt̪əŋ]	NM_0403_2_0238
kep	1	*kep*	/kep/	'button'	[kɛp̚ kɛp̚ kɛp̚]	BH_0331_1_0187
		kep	/kep/	'button'	[kɛp̚ kɛp̚ kɛp̚]	NM_0404_1_0257
kep	2	*ânkep*	/aːnˈkep/	's/he carries (something) under the arm'	[ʔaːnˈkɛp̚ ʔaːnˈkɛp̚ ʔaːnˈkɛp̚]	BH_0331_5_0645
		âkep	/aːˈkep/	's/he carries (something) under the arm'	[ʔaːˈkep ʔaːˈkep ʔaːˈkep̚]	NM_0405_1_0039
kep	3	*ânkep*	/aːnˈkep/	's/he cuts (with scissors)'	[ʔaːnˈkɛp̚ ʔaːnˈkɛp̚ ʔaːnˈkɛp̚]	BH_0331_5_0625
		âkep	/aːˈkep/	's/he cuts (with scissors)'	[ʔaːˈkɛp ʔaːˈkep ʔaːˈkep̚]	NM_0405_1_0017
kêphen manrây		*kêphen manrây*	/keːˌpʰen.manˈraːj/	'calf (leg)'	[keːpʰɛn mənˈᵈraːj keːpʰɛn mənˈᵈraːj]	NM_0403_3_0198
kêr		*âkêr*	/aːˈkeːr/	'(a leaf, paper, etc.) is torn'	[ʔaːˈkeːr ʔaːˈkeːr ʔaːˈkeːr]	BH_0331_5_0796
		nâpor âkêr	/naːˈpɔr aːˈkeːr/	'banana-leaf is torn'	[naːˈpɔr ʔaːˈkeːr ʔaːˈkeːr ʔaːˈkjeːr]	NM_0405_1_0098
khâ		*âkhâ*	/aːˈkʰaː/	'it is bitter'	[ʔaːˈkʰaː ʔaːˈkʰaː ʔaːˈkʰaː]	BH_0331_5_0038
		âkhâ	/aːˈkʰaː/	'it is bitter'	[ʔaːˈkʰaː ʔaːˈkʰaː ʔaːˈkʰaː]	NM_0404_2_0093
khâk		*khâk*	/kʰaːk/	'cough (mucus)'	[kʰaːk̚ kʰaːk̚ kʰaːk̚]	NM_0403_3_0269
		akhâk	/aˈkʰaːk/	'his/her cough (mucus)'	[ʔəˈkʰaːk ʔəˈkʰaːk ʔəˈkʰaːk]	BH_0327_3_0229
		akhâk	/aˈkʰaːk/	'his/her cough (mucus)'	[ʔəˈkʰaːk̚ ʔəˈkʰaːk̚ ʔəˈkʰaːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0586
khal		*ânkhal*	/aːnˈkʰal/	's/he argues'	[ʔaːnˈkʰəl ʔaːnˈkʰəl ʔaːnˈkʰəl]	BH_0401_4_0040
		ânkhal	/aːnˈkʰal/	's/he argues'	[ʔaːnˈkʰəl ʔaːnˈkʰəl ʔaːnˈkʰəl]	NM_0405_2_0145
kham		*âkham*	/aːˈkʰam/	's/he plucks (flowers, fruits)'	[ʔaːˈkʰəm ʔaːˈkʰəm ʔaːˈkʰəm]	BH_0401_3_0528
		thay âkham	/tʰaj aːˈkʰam/	's/he plucks fruits'	[t̪ʰəj aːˈkʰəm t̪ʰəj aːˈkʰəm t̪ʰəj aːˈkʰəm]	NM_0405_2_0038
khamchok		*khamchok*	/kʰamˈtʃɔk/	'bitter brinjal (a fruit similar to a small aubergine, eaten cooked or pickled)'	[kʰəmˈtʃɔk̚ kʰəmˈtʃɔk̚ kʰəmˈtʃɔk̚]	BH_0327_1_0107
khang		*akhang alien*	/aˈkʰaŋ aˈlian/	'it is broad (its breadth is big)'	[ʔəˈkʰəŋ əˈljeːn ʔəˈkʰəŋ əˈljeːn ʔəˈkʰəŋ əˈljeːn]	NM_0404_2_0473
		akhang	/aˈkʰaŋ/	'its width'	[ʔəˈkʰəŋ ʔəˈkʰəŋ ʔəˈkʰəŋ]	BH_0331_5_0547
khap		*âkhap*	/aːˈkʰap/	's/he stops (something)'	[ʔaːˈkʰəp̚ ʔaːˈkʰəp ʔaːˈkʰəp̚]	NM_0405_1_0269
		âkhap	/aːˈkʰap/	's/he stops (something)'	[ʔaːˈkʰəp̚ ʔaːˈkʰəp̚ ʔaːˈkʰəp̚]	JM_0331_4_0010
		âkhap	/aːˈkʰap/	's/he stops (something)'	[ʔaːˈkʰəp̚ ʔaːˈkʰəp̚ ʔaːˈkʰəp̚]	JM_0331_4_0435
khâp		*khâp*	/kʰaːp/	'great handspan (thumb tip to little finger tip)'	[kʰaːp̚ kʰaːp̚ kʰaːp̚]	BH_0331_1_0436
		khâp khat	/kʰaːpˈkʰat/	'one great handspan (thumb tip to little finger tip)'	[kʰaːpˈkʰət̚ kʰaːpˈkʰət̚ kʰaːpˈkʰət̚]	NM_0404_2_0022
khâr		*khâr*	/kʰaːr/	'close the door!'	[ʔinˈkʰaːr kʰaːrˈrɔː ʔinˈkʰaːr kʰaːrˈrɔː]	NM_0405_1_0501
		âkhâr	/aːˈkʰaːr/	's/he closes (door)'	[ʔaːˈkʰaːr ʔaːˈkʰaːr ʔaːˈkʰaːr]	BH_0401_3_0240
		ânkhâr	/aːnˈkʰaːr/	's/he closes (door)'	[ʔaːnˈkʰaːr ʔaːnˈkʰaːr ʔaːnˈkʰaːr]	JM_0331_4_0288
		âkhâr	/aːˈkʰaːr/	's/he closes (door), blocks (water)'	[ʔaːˈkʰaːr ʔaːˈkʰaːr ʔaːˈkʰaːr]	JM_0331_4_0434
khay		*anrakhay*	/an.raˈkʰaj/	's/he separates husked and unhusked rice (on a ralây)'	[ʔənᵈraˈkʰəj ʔənᵈraˈkʰəj ʔənᵈraˈkʰəj]	BH_0401_4_0083
		ânrakhay	/aːn.raˈkʰaj/	's/he separates husked and unhusked rice (on a ralây)'	[ʔaːnraˈkʰəj ʔaːnraˈkʰəj ʔaːnraˈkʰəj]	NM_0405_2_0167
khây	1	*khây*	/kʰaːj/	'grasshopper'	[kʰaːj kʰaːj kʰaːj]	BH_0327_2_0107
		khây	/kʰaːj/	'grasshopper'	[kʰaːj kʰaːj kʰaːj]	NM_0403_2_0255
khây	2	*makhâyrô*	/maˈkʰaːj.rɔː/	'hang (a curtain, cloth, etc.)!'	[məˈkʰaːjrɔʔ məˈkʰaːjrɔʔ məˈkʰaːjrɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0151
		ânkhây	/aːnˈkʰaːj/	's/he hangs (a curtain, cloth, etc. so that it can still move)'	[ʔaːnˈkʰaːj ʔaːnˈkʰaːj ʔaːnˈkʰaːj]	BH_0331_5_0890
khây	3	*âkhây*	/aːˈkʰaːj/	's/he moves (something) away'	[ʔaːˈkʰaːj ʔaːˈkʰaːj ʔaːˈkʰaːj]	BH_0331_5_0975
		âkhây	/aːˈkʰaːj/	's/he moves (something) away'	[ʔaːˈkʰaːj ʔaːˈkʰaːj ʔaːˈkʰaːj]	BH_0331_5_0978
		ânkhây	/aːnˈkʰaːj/	's/he moves away'	[ʔaːnˈkʰaːj ʔaːnˈkʰaːj ʔaːnˈkʰaːj]	BH_0331_5_0917
		ânkhây	/aːnˈkʰaːj/	's/he moves away'	[ʔaːnˈkʰaːj ʔaːnˈkʰaːj ʔaːnˈkʰaːj]	NM_0405_1_0164
khek		*âkhek*	/aːˈkʰek/	's/he unfastens'	[ʔaːˈkʰɛk̚ ʔaːˈkʰɛk̚ ʔaːˈkʰɛk]	BH_0401_3_0545
		âkhek	/aːˈkʰek/	's/he unfastens'	[ʔaːˈkʰek̚ ʔaːˈkʰek̚ ʔaːˈkʰek]	BH_0410_3_0014
		âkhek	/aːˈkʰek/	's/he unfastens'	[ʔaːˈkʰɛk̚ ʔaːˈkʰɛk̚ ʔaːˈkʰɛk̚]	NM_0405_2_0055
khêk		*âkhêk*	/aːˈkʰeːk/	's/he shouts'	[ʔaːˈkʰeːk ʔaːˈkʰeːk̚ ʔaːˈkʰeːk]	BH_0331_5_0815

	âkhêk	/aːˈkʰeːk/	's/he shouts'	[ʔaːˈkʰeːk̚ ʔaːˈkʰeːk̚ ʔaːˈkʰeːk̚]	BH_0410_3_0014
	âkhêk	/aːˈkʰeːk/	's/he shouts'	[ʔaːˈkʰjeːk̚ ʔaːˈkʰjeːk̚ ʔaːˈkʰeːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0106
khêng thing	*khêng thing*	/kʰeːŋˈtʰiŋ/	'kitchen mortar'	[kʰeːŋˈt̪ʰɪŋ kʰeːŋˈt̪ʰɪŋ kʰeːŋˈt̪ʰɪŋ]	BH_0331_1_0142
	khêng thing	/kʰeːŋˈtʰiŋ/	'kitchen mortar'	[kʰeːŋˈt̪ʰɪŋ kʰeːŋˈt̪ʰɪŋ kʰeːŋˈt̪ʰɪŋ]	NM_0404_1_0222
khêr	*âkhêr*	/aːˈkʰeːr/	's/he tears (a leaf, paper, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkʰeːr ʔaːˈkʰeːr ʔaːˈkʰeːr]	BH_0331_5_0789
	âkhêr	/aːˈkʰeːr/	's/he tears (a leaf, paper, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkʰeːr ʔaːˈkʰeːr ʔaːˈkʰeːr]	BH_0331_5_0799
	amâin nâpor	/aˈmaːˌin naːˈpɔr aːˈkʰeːr/	's/he tears the banana-leaf'	[ʔəˈmaːin naːˈpɔr ʔaːˈkʰeːr ʔaːˈkʰeːr ʔaːˈkʰjeːr]	NM_0405_1_0100
kherek	*ânkherek*	/aːn.kʰeˈrek/	's/he pokes (a fruit on a tree with a stick), cleans ears (with an earbud)'	[ʔaːnkʰɛˈrɛk̚ ʔaːnkʰɛˈrɛk̚ ʔaːnkʰɛˈrɛk̚]	BH_0401_3_0270
	ânkherek	/aːn.kʰeˈrek/	's/he pokes (a fruit on a tree with a stick), cleans ears (with an earbud)'	[ʔaːnkʰeˈrek̚ ʔaːnkʰeˈrek̚ ʔaːnkʰeˈrek̚]	NM_0405_1_0396
khêt	*ânkhêt*	/aːnˈkʰeːt/	's/he peels (a fruit, potato, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈkʰeːt̚ ʔaːnˈkʰeːt̚ ʔaːnˈkʰeːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0101
	âkhêt	/aːˈkʰeːt/	's/he peels (a fruit, potato, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkʰeːt̚ ʔaːˈkʰeːt̚ ʔaːˈkʰeːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0103
	âkhêt	/aːˈkʰeːt/	's/he peels (a fruit, potato, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkʰeːt̚ ʔaːˈkʰeːt̚ ʔaːˈkʰeːt̚]	BH_0331_5_1275
	(thay) ahôk akhêt	/(tʰaj) aˈhɔːk aˈkʰeːt/	's/he peels the skin (of a fruit)'	[ʔəˈhɔːk əˈkʰjeːt̚ ʔəˈhɔːk əˈkʰjeːt̚ t̪ʰəj ʔəˈhɔːk əˈkʰjeːt̚ t̪ʰəj əˈhɔːk əˈkʰjeːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0323
khiek	*âkhiek*	/aːˈkʰiak/	's/he breaks (a branch, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkʰjeːk̚ ʔaːˈkʰjeːk ʔaːˈkʰjeːk]	BH_0331_5_0744
	âkhiek	/aːˈkʰiak/	's/he breaks (a branch, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkʰjeːk̚ ʔaːˈkʰjəːk̚ ʔaːˈkʰjəːk̚]	BH_0331_5_0750
	âkhiek	/aːˈkʰiak/	's/he breaks (a branch, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkʰjək ʔaːˈkʰjɛk ʔaːˈkʰjɛk]	BH_0410_3_0014
	amâin thingbâk akhiek	/aˈmaːˌin tʰiŋˈbaːk aˈkʰiak/	's/he breaks a tree-branch'	[ʔəˈmaːin t̪ʰɪŋˈbaːk ʔəˈkʰeːk̚ ʔəˈkʰjeːk̚ ʔəˈkʰeːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0087
khilî	*ânkhilî*	/aːn.kʰiˈliː/	's/he locks'	[ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː]	BH_0401_3_0248
	ânkhilî	/aːn.kʰiˈliː/	's/he locks'	[ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː]	BH_0401_3_0250
	ânkhilî	/aːn.kʰiˈliː/	's/he locks'	[ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː ʔaːnkʰɪˈliː]	JM_0331_4_0290
khîng	*ânkhîng*	/aːnˈkʰiːŋ/	's/he points (by finger)'	[ʔaːnˈkʰiːŋ ʔaːnˈkʰiːŋ ʔaːnˈkʰiːŋ]	BH_0401_3_0264
	ânkhîng	/aːnˈkʰiːŋ/	's/he points (by finger)'	[ʔaːnˈkʰiːŋ ʔaːnˈkʰiːŋ ʔaːnˈkʰiːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0530
khit	*âkhit*	/aːˈkʰit/	's/he binds together (a few things)'	[ʔaːˈkʰɪt̚ ʔaːˈkʰɪt̚ ʔaːˈkʰɪt̚]	BH_0401_3_0542
	âkhit	/aːˈkʰit/	's/he binds together (a few things)'	[ʔaːˈkʰɪt̚ ʔaːˈkʰɪt̚ ʔaːˈkʰɪt̚]	NM_0405_2_0051
khodunglây	*khodunglây*	/kʰɔ.duŋˈlaːj/	'village district'	[kʰɔd̪uŋˈlaːj kʰɔd̪uŋˈlaːj kʰəd̪uŋˈlaːj]	NM_0404_1_0381
kho'eng	*kho'eng*	/kʰɔˈʔeŋ/	'turmeric/curcuma'	[kʰɔˈʔɛŋ kʰɔˈʔɛŋ kʰɔˈʔɛŋ]	BH_0327_1_0103
	kho'eng	/kʰɔˈʔeŋ/	'turmeric/curcuma'	[kʰɔˈʔɛŋ kʰɔˈʔɛŋ kʰɔˈʔɛŋ]	NM_0403_2_0126
	kho'eng	/kʰɔˈʔeŋ/	'turmeric/curcuma'	[kʰɔˈʔɛŋ kʰɔˈʔɛŋ kʰɔˈʔɛŋ]	NM_0404_2_0179
kholong	*kholong*	/kʰɔˈlɔŋ/	'doorframe'	[kʰɔˈlɔŋ kʰɔˈlɔŋ kʰɔˈlɔŋ]	BH_0331_1_0300
kholoy	*kholoy*	/kʰɔˈlɔj/	'(late) afternoon'	[kʰɔˈloj kʰɔˈloj]	BH_0329_5_0078
	kholoy	/kʰɔˈlɔj/	'(late) afternoon'	[kʰɔˈloj kʰɔˈloj kʰɔˈloj]	BH_0329_5_0086
	kholoy (tieng)	/kʰɔ.lɔj (ˈtiaŋ)/	'(late) afternoon'	[kʰɔˈlɔj kʰɔlɔjˈt̪eːŋ kʰɔlɔjˈt̪eːŋ kʰɔlɔjˈt̪eːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0106
khong	*khong*	/kʰɔŋ/	'rooster'	[kʰɔŋ kʰɔŋ kʰɔŋ kʰɔŋ]	NB_0412_1_0006
không	*âkhông*	/aːˈkʰɔːŋ/	's/he weaves (cloth)'	[ʔaːˈkʰɔːŋ ʔaːˈkʰɔːŋ ʔaːˈkʰɔːŋ]	BH_0401_3_0534
	puon akhông	/puɔn aˈkʰɔːŋ/	's/he weaves clothes'	[pwoːn əˈkʰɔːŋ pwoːn əˈkʰɔːŋ pwoːn əˈkʰɔːŋ]	NM_0405_2_0047
khop	1 *âkhop*	/aːˈkʰɔp/	'(stomach) is full (after a meal)'	[ʔaːˈkʰɔp̚ ʔaːˈkʰɔp̚ ʔaːˈkɔp̚]	BH_0331_5_0371
	âkhop	/aːˈkʰɔp/	'(stomach) is full (after a meal)'	[ʔaːˈkʰɔp̚ ʔaːˈkʰɔp ʔaːˈkʰɔp̚]	BH_0331_5_0373
	âkhop	/aːˈkʰɔp/	'(stomach) is full (after a meal)'	[ʔaːˈkʰɔp̚ ʔaːˈkʰɔp ʔaːˈkʰɔp̚]	NM_0404_2_0373
khop	2 *amakhop*	/a.maˈkʰɔp/	's/he glues (something)'	[ʔəməˈkʰɔp̚ ʔəməˈkʰɔp̚ ʔəməˈkʰɔp̚]	NM_0405_1_0242
	ânkhop	/aːnˈkʰɔp/	's/he glues (something)'	[ʔaːnˈkʰɔp̚ ʔaːnˈkʰɔp̚ ʔaːnˈkʰɔp̚]	BH_0331_5_1112
khop	3 *rathay amakhop*	/raˈtʰaj a.maˈkʰɔp/	's/he puts on a necklace'	[rəˈt̪ʰəj ʔəməˈkʰɔp̚ rəˈt̪ʰəj əməˈkʰɔp̚ rəˈt̪ʰəj əməˈkʰɔp̚]	NM_0405_1_0244
khor	*âkhor*	/aːˈkʰɔr/	's/he is stupid (bad at learning)'	[ʔaːˈkʰɔr ʔaːˈkʰɔr ʔaːˈkʰɔr]	BH_0331_5_0113
	âkhor	/aːˈkʰɔr/	's/he is stupid (bad at learning)'	[ʔaːˈkʰɔr ʔaːˈkʰɔr ʔaːˈkʰɔr]	NM_0404_2_0165
khorân	*khorân*	/kʰɔˈraːn/	'drought'	[kʰɔˈraːn kʰɔˈraːn kʰɔˈraːn]	BH_0329_5_0188
	khorân	/kʰɔˈraːn/	'drought'	[kʰɔˈraːn kʰɔˈraːn kʰɔˈraːn]	NM_0403_4_0234
khoy	*akhoy*	/aˈkʰɔj/	's/he breaks (glass, etc.)'	[ʔəˈkʰoj ʔəˈkʰoj ʔəˈkʰoj]	BH_0331_5_0768
	âkhoy	/aːˈkʰɔj/	's/he breaks (glass, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkʰoj ʔaːˈkʰoj ʔaːˈkʰoj]	BH_0331_5_0771
	amâin khurî âkhoy	/aˈmaːˌin kʰuˈriː aːˈkʰɔj/	's/he breaks the glass'	[ʔəˈmaːin kʰuˈriː ʔəˈkʰɔj ʔəˈkʰɔj ʔəˈkʰɔj]	NM_0405_1_0096
khû	*ânkhû*	/aːnˈkʰuː/	's/he coughs'	[ʔaːnˈkʰuː ʔaːnˈkʰuː ʔaːnˈkʰuː]	BH_0401_3_0330
	ânkhû	/aːnˈkʰuː/	's/he coughs'	[ʔaːnˈkʰuː ʔaːnˈkʰuː ʔaːnˈkʰuː]	NM_0405_1_0588

		ânkhû	/aːnˈkʰuː/	's/he coughs'	[ʔaːnˈkʰuː ʔaːnˈkʰuː ʔaːnˈkʰuː ʔaːnˈkʰuːˑ]	JM_0331_4_0404
khum	1	*âkhum*	/aːˈkʰum/	'it sinks'	[ʔaːˈkʰʊm ʔaːˈkʰʊm ʔaːˈkʰʊm]	BH_0401_3_0646
khum	2	*âkhum*	/aːˈkʰum/	's/he locks in (person/animal in prison/cage)'	[ʔaːˈkʰʊm ʔaːˈkʰʊm ʔaːˈkʰʊm]	BH_0401_4_0007
		âkhum	/aːˈkʰum/	's/he locks in (person/animal in prison/cage)'	[ʔaːˈkʰʊm ʔaːˈkʰʊm ʔaːˈkʰʊm]	NM_0405_2_0126
khuo		*khuo*	/kʰuɔ/	'village'	[kʰwoː kʰwoː kʰwoː]	BH_0331_1_0329
		khuo	/kʰuɔ/	'village'	[kʰwoː kʰwoː kʰwoː kʰwoː]	NB_0412_1_0004
		khuo	/kʰuɔ/	'village'	[kʰwoː kʰwoː kʰwoː]	NM_0404_1_0379
khuong		*khuong*	/kʰuɔŋ/	'drum (musical)'	[kʰwoːŋ kʰwoːŋ kʰwoːŋ]	BH_0331_1_0453
		khuong	/kʰuɔŋ/	'drum (musical)'	[kʰoːŋ kʰwoːŋ kʰwoːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0028
khuoy		*khuoy*	/kʰuɔj/	'bee'	[kʰwoːj kʰwoːj kʰwoːj]	BH_0327_2_0099
		khuoy	/kʰuɔj/	'bee'	[kʰwoːj kʰwoːj kʰwoːj]	NM_0403_2_0244
khuoy bêl		*khuoy bêl*	/kʰuɔjˈbeːl/	'pot-shaped bee-hive'	[kʰojˈbeːl kʰojˈbeːl kʰoːjˈbeːl]	BH_0410_3_0040
khuoy rabû		*khuoy rabû*	/kʰuɔj.raˈbuː/	'beehive'	[kʰoːjrəˈbuː kʰoːjrəˈbuː kʰoːjrəˈbuː]	BH_0327_2_0103
		khuoy rabû	/kʰuɔj.raˈbuː/	'beehive'	[kʰoːjrəˈbuː kʰoːjrəˈbuː kʰoːjrəˈbuː]	NM_0403_2_0249
khuoy thâr		*khuoy thâr*	/kʰuɔjˈtʰaːr/	'honeycomb'	[kʰoːj ˈtʰaːr kʰoːj ˈtʰaːr kʰoːj ˈtʰaːr]	BH_0329_5_0010
		khuoy thâr	/kʰuɔjˈtʰaːr/	'honeycomb'	[kʰwoj ˈtʰaːr kʰoːj ˈtʰaːr kʰoːj ˈtʰaːr]	NM_0403_2_0248
khuoy zang		*khuoy zang*	/kʰuɔjˈzaŋ/	'bee stinger'	[kʰoːjˈzəŋ kʰoːjˈzəŋ kʰoːjˈzəŋ]	NM_0403_3_0278
khuoylituy		*khuoylituy*	/kʰuɔj.liˈtuj/	'honey'	[kʰoːjliˈt̪uj kʰoːjliˈt̪uj kʰoːjliˈt̪uj]	BH_0327_2_0101
		khuoylatuy	/kʰuɔj.laˈtuj/	'honey'	[kʰoːjləˈt̪uj kʰwojləˈt̪uj kʰwojləˈt̪uj]	NM_0403_2_0251
khuoymû		*khuoymû*	/kʰuɔjˈmuː/	'bumble bee'	[kʰwojˈmuː kʰwojˈmuː kʰwojˈmuː]	NM_0403_2_0253
khuoyvâ		*khuoyvâ*	/kʰuɔjˈvaː/	'honey-bee'	[kʰwojˈvaː kʰwojˈvaː kʰoːjˈvaː]	NM_0403_2_0246
khup		*ânkhup*	/aːnˈkʰup/	's/he is prone (lies on the belly)'	[aːnˈkʰʊp ʔaːnˈkʰʊp ʔaːnˈkʰʊp]	NM_0405_2_0007
		ânkhup	/aːnˈkʰup/	's/he is prone (lies on the belly)'	[ʔaːnˈkʰʊp̚ ʔaːnˈkʰʊp̚ ʔaːnˈkʰʊp̚]	BH_0401_3_0471
khur	1	*khur*	/kʰur/	'hole'	[kʰʊr kʰʊr kʰʊr]	NM_0403_4_0217
khur	2	*ânkhur*	/aːnˈkʰur/	's/he has fever'	[ʔaːnˈkʰur ʔaːnˈkʰur ʔaːnˈkʰur]	BH_0331_5_0138
		ânkhur	/aːnˈkʰur/	's/he has fever'	[ʔaːnˈkʰʊr ʔaːnˈkʰʊr ʔaːnˈkʰʊr]	NM_0404_2_0196
khur tohop		*khur tohop*	/kʰur tɔˈhɔp/	'hole (in the ground)'	[kʰur t̪ɔˈhɔp̚ kʰur t̪ɔˈhɔp̚ kʰur t̪ɔˈhɔp̚]	BH_0329_5_0182
kidik		*âkidik*	/aːˑkiˈdik/	's/he runs'	[ʔaːkiˈɖik̚ ʔaːkiˈɖik̚ ʔaːkiˈɖik̚]	NM_0405_1_0121
kiek		*âkiek*	/aːˈkiak/	'(a branch, etc.) is broken'	[ʔaːˈkjəːk ʔaːˈkjəːk ʔaːˈkjəːk]	BH_0331_5_0746
		thingbâk akiek	/tʰiŋˈbaːk aˈkiak/	'tree-branch is broken'	[t̪ʰɪŋˈbaːk ʔəˈkeːk ʔəˈkeːk ʔəˈkeːk ʔəˈkeːk]	NM_0405_1_0083
kin		*ânkin*	/aːnˈkin/	'(hair) is curly'	[ʔaːnˈkin ʔaːnˈkin ʔaːnˈkin]	BH_0331_5_0563
		sam inkin	/sam inˈkin/	'curly hair'	[səm inˈkin səm inˈkin səm inˈkin]	NM_0404_2_0479
kobong		*kobong*	/kɔˈbɔŋ/	'pillow'	[kɔˈbɔŋ kɔˈbɔŋ kɔˈbɔŋ]	BH_0331_1_0348
		kobong	/kɔˈbɔŋ/	'pillow'	[kɔˈbɔŋ kɔˈbɔŋ kɔˈbɔŋ]	NM_0404_1_0394
kok		*ngakok*	/ŋaˈkɔk/	'small container for keeping captured fish'	[ŋaˈkɔk̚ ŋəˈkɔk̚ ŋəˈkɔk̚]	NM_0404_1_0302
		kok	/kɔk/	'type of small container'	[kɔːk̚ kɔk̚ kɔk̚]	BH_0331_1_0248
kôk		*âkôk*	/aːˈkɔːk/	'it is stained'	[ʔaːˈkɔːk̚ ʔaːˈkɔːk̚ ʔaːˈkɔːk̚]	NM_0404_2_0319
kol		*âkol*	/aːˈkɔl/	'(a garden) is clear (of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkɔl ʔaːˈkɔl ʔaːˈkɔl]	BH_0331_5_1219
		âkol	/aːˈkɔl/	'(a garden) is clear (of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkɔl ʔaːˈkɔl ʔaːˈkɔl]	NM_0405_1_0298
		âkol	/aːˈkɔl/	'(a garden) is clear (of weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkol ʔaːˈkɔl ʔaːˈkɔl]	JM_0331_4_0044
		âkol	/aːˈkɔl/	's/he clears (a garden, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈkɔl ʔaːˈkɔl ʔaːˈkɔl]	BH_0410_3_0053
kôl		*akôl*	/aˈkɔːl/	'his/her immediate vicinity'	[ʔəˈkɔːl ʔəˈkɔːl ʔəˈkɔːl]	BH_0331_1_0022
		akôl	/aˈkɔːl/	'his/her immediate vicinity'	[ʔəˈkɔːl ʔəˈkɔːl ʔəˈkɔːl]	BH_0410_3_0053
		suomâ akôlâ	/suɔˈmaː aˈkɔːˑlaː/	'in the immediate vicinity of that'	[soːˈmaː ˈkɔːlaʔ soːˈmaː ˈkɔːlaʔ soːˈmaː ˈkɔːlaʔ soːˈmaː ˈkɔːlaʔ]	NM_0403_4_0084
kôm		*âkôm*	/aːˈkɔːm/	'he wears (a lûkôm = traditional men's headgear)'	[ʔaːˈkɔːm ʔaːˈkɔːm ʔaːˈkɔːm]	BH_0331_5_1079
		lûkôm akôm	/luːˈkɔːm aˈkɔːm/	'he wears a lûkôm (= traditional men's headgear)'	[luˈkɔːm əˈkɔːm luˈkɔːm əˈkɔːm luˈkɔːm əˈkɔːm]	NM_0405_1_0232
kong		*akong*	/aˈkɔŋ/	'his/her waist'	[ʔəˈkɔŋ ʔəˈkɔŋ ʔəˈkɔŋ]	BH_0327_3_0011
		akong	/aˈkɔŋ/	'his/her waist'	[ʔəˈkɔŋ ʔəˈkɔŋ ʔəˈkɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0003

	akong	/aˈkɔŋ/	'his/her waist'	[ʔəˈkɔŋ ʔəˈkɔŋ ʔəˈkɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0024
	kakong	/kaˈkɔŋ/	'my waist'	[kəˈkɔŋ kəˈkɔŋ kəˈkɔŋ]	NM_0403_3_0011
	kong	/kɔŋ/	'waist'	[kɔŋ kɔŋ kɔŋ kɔŋ]	NB_0412_1_0006
	kong	/kɔŋ/	'waist'	[kɔŋ kɔŋ kɔŋ]	NM_0403_3_0013
kông	*âkông*	/aːˈkɔːŋ/	's/he is thin'	[ʔaːˈkɔːŋ ʔaːˈkɔːŋ ʔaːˈkɔːŋ]	BH_0331_5_1260
	âkông	/aːˈkɔːŋ/	's/he is thin'	[ʔaːˈkɔːŋ ʔaːˈkɔːŋ ʔaːˈkɔːŋ]	JM_0331_4_0062
	âkông	/aːˈkɔːŋ/	's/he is thin'	[ʔaːˈkɔːŋ ʔaːˈkɔːŋ ʔaːˈkɔːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0227
	âkông	/aːˈkɔːŋ/	's/he is thin'	[ʔaːˈkɔːŋ ʔaːˈkɔːŋ ʔaːˈkɔːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0260
kôngkâr	*akôngkâr*	/a.kɔːŋˈkaːr/	'its gap'	[ʔəkɔːŋˈkaːr ʔəkɔːŋˈkaːr ʔəkɔːŋˈkaːr]	BH_0329_5_0200
kongsôy	*kongsôy*	/kɔŋˈsɔːj/	'waist belt'	[kɔŋˈsɔːj kɔŋˈsɔːj kɔŋˈsɔːj]	BH_0331_1_0315
	kongsôy	/kɔŋˈsɔːj/	'waist belt'	[kɔŋˈsɔːj kɔŋˈsɔːj kɔŋˈsɔːj]	BH_0331_1_0317
	kongsôy	/kɔŋˈsɔːj/	'waist belt'	[kɔŋˈsɔːj kɔŋˈsɔːj kɔŋˈsɔːj]	NM_0404_1_0369
	kongsôy	/kɔŋˈsɔːj/	'waist belt'	[kɔŋˈsɔːj]	NM_0405_1_0234
kop	*âkop*	/aːˈkɔp/	'it is glued'	[ʔaːˈkɔp̚ ʔaːˈkɔp̚ ʔaːˈkɔp̚]	BH_0331_5_1107
	âkop	/aːˈkɔp/	'it is glued'	[ʔaːˈkɔp ʔaːˈkɔp ʔaːˈkɔp̚]	NM_0405_1_0240
	akop	/aˈkɔp/	'it is glued'	[ʔəˈkɔp ʔəˈkɔp̚]	NM_0404_2_0325
kor	*kor*	/kɔr/	'Bengali (person)'	[kɔr kɔr kɔr]	BH_0331_1_0326
	kor	/kɔr/	'Bengali (person)'	[kɔr kɔr kɔr]	BH_0410_4_0007
	kor	/kɔr/	'Bengali (person)'	[kɔr kɔr kɔr]	NM_0404_1_0377
kôr	*akôr*	/aˈkɔːr/	'its skin/rind (of fruit or plant)'	[ʔəˈkɔːr ʔəˈkɔːr ʔəˈkɔːr]	BH_0410_4_0007
	akôr	/aˈkɔːr/	'its skin/rind (of fruit or plant)'	[ʔəˈkɔːr ʔəˈkɔːr ʔəˈkɔːr]	BH_0327_1_0086
	akôr	/aˈkɔːr/	'its skin/rind (of fruit or plant)'	[ʔəˈkɔːr ʔəˈkɔːr ʔəˈkɔːr]	NM_0403_2_0099
korkuâk	*korkuâk*	/kɔr.kuˈaːk/	white-breasted waterhen (bird)'	[kɔrˈkwaːk kɔrˈkwaːk̚ kɔrˈkwaːk̚]	BH_0327_2_0116
	korkuâk	/kɔr.kuˈaːk/	'white-breatsed waterhen (bird)'	[kɔrˈkwaːk̚ kɔrˈkwaːk̚ kɔrˈkwaːk]	NM_0403_2_0257
kothomalek	*kothomalek*	/kɔ.tʰɔ.maˈlek/	'lightning flash in the clouds'	[kɔtʰɔməˈlɛk̚ kɔtʰɔməˈlɛk̚ kɔtʰɔməˈlɛk̚]	BH_0329_5_0196
	kothomalek	/kɔ.tʰɔ.maˈlek/	'lightning flash in the clouds'	[kɔt̪ʰɔməˈlɛk̚ kɔt̪ʰɔməˈlɛk̚ kɔt̪ʰɔməˈlɛk̚]	NM_0403_4_0229
koy 1	*âkoy*	/aːˈkɔj/	'(glass, etc.) is broken'	[ʔaːˈkoj ʔaːˈkɔj ʔaːˈkɔj]	BH_0410_3_0050
	âkoy	/aːˈkɔj/	'(glass, etc.) is broken'	[ʔaːˈkoj ʔaːˈkoj ʔaːˈkoj]	BH_0331_5_0765
	khurî âkoy	/kʰuˈriː aːˈkɔj/	'the glass breaks'	[kʰuˈriː ʔaːˈkɔj ʔaːˈkɔj ʔaːˈkɔj]	NM_0405_1_0094
koy 2	*âkoy*	/aːˈkɔj/	's/he calls, summons'	[ʔaːˈkoj ʔaːˈkoj ʔaːˈkoj]	BH_0401_4_0063
	âkoy	/aːˈkɔj/	's/he calls, summons'	[ʔaːˈkɔj ʔaːˈkɔj ʔaːˈkɔj]	NM_0405_2_0158
	âkoy	/aːˈkɔj/	's/he calls, summons'	[ʔaːˈkɔj ʔaːˈkɔj ʔaːˈkɔj]	BH_0410_3_0050
kôy	*âkôy*	/aːˈkɔːj/	'it is bent, crooked'	[ʔaːˈkɔːj ʔaːˈkɔːj ʔaːˈkɔːj]	NM_0405_1_0114
	âkôy	/aːˈkɔːj/	'it is bent, crooked'	[ʔaːˈkɔːj ʔaːˈkɔːj ʔaːˈkɔːj]	BH_0410_3_0050
kôytê	*kôytê*	/kɔːjˈteː/	'sickle'	[kɔːjˈt̪eː kɔːjˈt̪eː kɔːjˈt̪eː]	BH_0331_1_0132
	kôytê	/kɔːjˈteː/	'sickle'	[kɔːjˈt̪eː kɔjˈt̪eː kɔjˈt̪eː]	NM_0404_1_0214
	kôytê	/kɔːjˈteː/	'sickle'	[kɔːjˈteː kɔːjˈteː kɔːjˈteː]	NM_0405_1_0004
kuâ	*kuâ*	/kuˈaː/	'betelnut/areca nut'	[kwaː kwaː kwaː]	BH_0327_1_0056
	kuâ	/kuˈaː/	'betelnut/areca nut'	[kwaː kwaː kwaː]	NM_0403_2_0059
kum	*kum*	/kum/	'year'	[kʊm kʊm kʊm]	BH_0329_5_0092
	kum	/kum/	'year'	[kʊm kʊm kʊm]	NM_0403_4_0112
kumaynû	*kakumaynû*	/ka.ku.majˈnuː/	'my spouse's younger sister'	[kəkʊməjˈnuː kəkʊməjˈnuː kəkʊməjˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0154
	kumaynû	/ku.majˈnuː/	'spouse's younger sister'	[kʊməjˈnuː kʊməjˈnuː kʊməjˈnuː]	BH_0329_5_0366
kumaypâ	*kakumaypâ*	/ka.ku.majˈpaː/	'my spouse's younger brother'	[kəkʊməjˈpa: kəkʊməjˈpaː kəkʊməjˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0152
	kumaypâ	/ku.majˈpaː/	'spouse's younger brother'	[kʊməjˈpa: kʊməjˈpa: kʊməjˈpa:]	BH_0329_5_0363
kûn	*ânkûn*	/aːnˈkuːn/	's/he bends down'	[ʔaːnˈkuːn ʔaːnˈkuːn ʔaːnˈkuːn]	BH_0401_3_0260
	ânkûn	/aːnˈkuːn/	's/he bends down'	[ʔaːnˈkuːn ʔaːnˈkuːn ʔaːnˈkuːn]	NM_0405_1_0526
	ânkûn	/aːnˈkuːn/	's/he bends down'	[ʔaːnˈkuːn ʔaːnˈkuːn ʔaːnˈkuːn]	JM_0331_4_0306
kundâ	*kundâ*	/kunˈdaː/	'mosquito net'	[kʊnˈd̪aː kʊnˈd̪aː kʊnˈd̪aː]	BH_0331_1_0323
	kundâ	/kunˈdaː/	'mosquito net'	[kʊnˈd̪aː kʊnˈd̪aː kʊnˈd̪aː]	NM_0404_1_0375
kung 1	*akung*	/aˈkuŋ/	'(knife) gets thin (by rubbing/sharpening)'	[ʔəˈkʊŋ ʔəˈkʊŋ ʔəˈkʊŋ]	BH_0410_3_0003
	âkung	/aːˈkuŋ/	'(knife) gets thin (by rubbing/sharpening)'	[ʔaːˈkʊŋ ʔaːˈkʊŋ ʔaːˈkʊŋ]	NM_0405_1_0317
kung 2	*akung*	/aˈkuŋ/	'tree/plant'	[ʔəˈkʊŋ ʔəˈkʊŋ ʔəˈkʊŋ]	BH_0410_3_0003
kungmuy	*kungmuy*	/kuŋˈmuj/	'burnt tree stubs in a swidden field'	[kʊŋˈmuj kʊŋˈmuj kʊŋˈmuj]	BH_0331_1_0035
	kungmuy	/kuŋˈmuj/	'burnt tree stubs in a swidden field'	[kuŋˈmuj kuŋˈmuj kuŋˈmuj kuŋˈmuj]	NM_0403_4_0270

kuo	1	*kuo*	/kuɔ/	'(bodily) orifice'	[kwo: kwo: kwo: kwo:]	NB_0412_1_0004
kuo	2	*ânkuo*	/a:nˈkuɔ/	's/he embraces'	[ʔa:nˈkwɔ: ʔa:nˈkwo: ʔa:nˈkwo:]	BH_0401_3_0632
		ânkuo	/a:nˈkuɔ/	's/he embraces'	[ʔa:nˈko: ʔa:nˈko: ʔa:nˈko:]	NM_0405_2_0114
kuong		*akuong*	/aˈkuɔŋ/	'its peduncle, stem (of a fruit)'	[ʔəˈkwo:ŋ ʔəˈkwo:ŋ ʔəˈko:ŋ]	NM_0403_2_0111
kuor		*kuor*	/kuɔr/	'ear'	[kwo:r kwo:r kwo:r]	BH_0327_3_0128
		kuor	/kuɔr/	'ear'	[kwo:r kwo:r kwo:r]	NM_0403_3_0146
		akuor	/aˈkuɔr/	'his/her ear'	[ʔəˈkwo:r ʔəˈkwo:r ʔəˈkwo:r]	BH_0410_4_0007
kuor kuo		*kuor kuo*	/kuɔrˈkuɔ/	'earhole'	[kwɔrˈkwɔ: kwɔrˈkwɔ: kwɔrˈkwɔ:]	BH_0327_3_0130
		akuor kuo	/a.kuɔrˈkuɔ/	'his/her earhole'	[ʔəkwɔrˈkwɔ: ʔəkwɔrˈkwɔ: ʔəkwɔrˈkwɔ:]	NM_0403_3_0147
kut		*kut*	/kut/	'hand, arm'	[kʊt̬ kʊt̬ kʊt̬]	BH_0327_3_0133
		kut	/kut/	'hand, arm'	[kʊt kʊt kʊt̬]	NM_0403_3_0149
kut bân		*kutbân*	/kutˈba:n/	'upper arm (above elbow)'	[kʊtˈba:t kʊtˈba:n kʊtˈba:n]	NM_0403_3_0180
kut bûr		*kut bûr*	/kutˈbu:r/	'fist'	[kutˈbu:r kutˈbu:r kutˈbu:r]	BH_0327_3_0137
		kut bûr	/kutˈbu:r/	'fist'	[kʊtˈbu:r kʊtˈbu:r kʊtˈbu:r]	NM_0403_3_0153
kut chal		*kut chal*	/kutˈʧal/	'index finger'	[kutˈʧəl kutˈʧəl kutˈʧəl]	BH_0327_3_0180
		kut chal	/kutˈʧal/	'index finger'	[kʊtˈʧəl kʊtˈʧəl kʊtˈʧəl]	NM_0403_3_0221
kut kadoy		*kut kodoy*	/kut.kɔˈdɔj/	'fleshy part of arm on the inside of elbow'	[kutkɔˈɖoj kutkɔˈɖoj kutkɔˈɖoj]	BH_0327_3_0147
		kut kadoy	/kut.kaˈdɔj/	'fleshy part of arm on the inside of elbow'	[kʊt kəˈɖɔj kʊt kəˈɖɔj kʊt kɔˈɖɔj]	NM_0403_3_0172
		kut kadoy	/kut.kaˈdɔj/	'fleshy part of arm on the inside of elbow'	[kʊt kəˈɖɔj kʊt kəˈɖɔj kʊt kəˈɖɔj]	NM_0403_3_0175
kut lây		*kut lây*	/kutˈla:j/	'middle finger'	[kutˈla:j kutˈla:j kutˈla:j]	BH_0327_3_0182
		kut lây	/kutˈla:j/	'middle finger'	[kʊtˈla:j kʊtˈla:j kʊtˈla:j]	NM_0403_3_0222
kut madil		*kut madil*	/kut.maˈdil/	'fleshy part of hand next to wrist'	[kutməˈɖɪl kutməˈɖɪl kutməˈɖɪl]	BH_0327_3_0143
		kut madil	/kut.maˈdil/	'fleshy part of hand next to wrist'	[kʊtməˈɖɪl kʊtməˈɖɪl kʊtməˈɖɪl]	NM_0403_3_0162
kut marie		*kut marie*	/kut.maˈria/	'set of all finger'	[kʊtməˈrje: kʊtməˈrje: kʊtməˈrje:]	NM_0403_3_0212
kut matin		*kut matin*	/kut.maˈtin/	'finger nail'	[kut məˈʈin kut məˈʈin kut məˈʈin]	BH_0327_3_0106
kut mazâ		*kut mazâ*	/kut.maˈza:/	'palm of the and'	[kutməˈza: kutməˈza: kutməˈza:]	BH_0327_3_0135
		kut mazâ	/kut.maˈza:/	'palm of the and'	[kʊtməˈza: kʊtməˈza: kʊtməˈza:]	NM_0403_3_0151
kut maza zie		*kut maza zie*	/kut.ma.zaˈzia/	'lines on the palm of hand'	[kutməzəˈzje: kutməzəˈzje: kutməzəˈzje:]	BH_0327_3_0149
kut mazie		*nakut mazie*	/na.kut.maˈzia/	'lines on the palm of your hand'	[nəkʊtməˈze: nəkʊtməˈze: nəkʊtməˈze:]	NM_0403_3_0158
kut pâr		*kut pâr*	/kutˈpa:r/	'finger'	[kutˈpa:r kutˈpa:r kutˈpa:r]	BH_0327_3_0176
		kut pâr	/kutˈpa:r/	'finger'	[kʊtˈpa:r kʊtˈpa:r kʊtˈpa:r]	NM_0403_3_0216
kut ralô		*kut ralô*	/kut.raˈlɔ:/	'wrist'	[kʊdrəˈlɔ: kʊdrəˈlɔ: kʊdrəˈlɔ:]	NM_0403_3_0226
kut razâng		*kut razâng*	/kut.raˈza:ŋ/	'finger knuckle'	[kut rəˈza:ŋ kut rəˈza:ŋ kut rəˈza:ŋ]	BH_0327_3_0188
		kut razâng	/kut.raˈza:ŋ/	'finger knuckle'	[kʊdrəˈza:ŋ kʊdrəˈza:ŋ kʊdrəˈza:ŋ]	NM_0403_3_0228
kut zum		*kutzum*	/kutˈzum/	'fist'	[kʊtˈzum kʊtˈzum kʊtˈzum]	NM_0403_3_0155
kutpuy		*kutpuy*	/kutˈpuj/	'thumb'	[kutˈpuj kutˈpuj kutˈpuj]	BH_0327_3_0178
		kutpuy	/kutˈpuj/	'thumb'	[kʊtˈpuj kʊtˈpuj kʊtˈpuj]	NM_0403_3_0220
kutsobî		*kutsobî*	/kut.sɔˈbi:/	'finger ring'	[kʊtsɔˈbi: kʊtsɔˈbi: kʊtsɔˈbi:]	BH_0331_1_0319
		kutsobî	/kut.sɔˈbi:/	'finger ring'	[kʊtsɔˈbi: kʊtsɔˈbi: kʊtsɔˈbi:]	NM_0404_1_0371
kuttê		*kuttê*	/kutˈte:/	'little finger'	[kuʈˈʈe: kuʈˈʈe: kuʈˈʈe:]	BH_0327_3_0186
		kuttê	/kutˈte:/	'little finger'	[kʊʈˈʈɛ: kʊʈˈʈɛ: kʊʈˈʈɛ:]	NM_0403_3_0224
kuttê'û		*kuttê'û*	/kut.teːˈʔu:/	'ring finger'	[kuʈʈeˈʔu: kuʈʈeˈʔu: kuʈʈeˈʔu:]	BH_0327_3_0184
		kuttê'û	/kut.teːˈʔu:/	'ring finger'	[kʊʈʈeˈʔu: kʊʈʈeˈʔu: kʊʈʈeˈʔu:]	NM_0403_3_0223
lâk	1	*âlâk*	/aːˈla:k/	'it is far'	[ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k̚]	BH_0331_5_0477
		âlâk	/aːˈla:k/	'it is far'	[ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k̚]	BH_0331_5_0479
		âlâk	/aːˈla:k/	'it is far'	[ʔaːˈla:k ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k̚]	NM_0404_2_0425
lâk	2	*âlâk*	/aːˈla:k/	's/he takes'	[ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k]	BH_0401_3_0187
		âlâk	/aːˈla:k/	's/he takes'	[ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k̚ ʔaːˈla:k̚]	NM_0405_1_0474
		âlâk	/aːˈla:k/	's/he takes'	[ʔaːˈla:k ʔaːˈla:k ʔaːˈla:k̚]	JM_0331_4_0495
lam		*alam*	/aˈlam/	'its placenta, after-birth'	[ʔəˈləm ʔəˈləm ʔəˈləm]	BH_0327_3_0251
lâm		*âlâm*	/aːˈla:m/	's/he dances'	[ʔaːˈla:m ʔaːˈla:m ʔaːˈla:m]	BH_0401_3_0256
		âlâm	/aːˈla:m/	's/he dances'	[ʔaːˈla:m ʔaːˈla:m ʔaːˈla:m]	NM_0405_1_0524
		âlâm	/aːˈla:m/	's/he dances'	[ʔaːˈla:m ʔaːˈla:m ʔaːˈla:m]	JM_0331_4_0303

lamlây	*alamlây*	/a.lamˈlaːj/	'its placenta, after-birth'	[ʔələmˈlaːj ʔələmˈlaːj ʔələmˈlaːj]	NM_0403_3_0295
lâmphuong	*lâmphuong*	/laːmˈpʰuɔŋ/	'jackfruit'	[laːmˈpʰwoːŋ laːmˈpʰwoːŋ laːmˈpʰwoːŋ]	BH_0327_1_0054
	lâmphuong	/laːmˈpʰuɔŋ/	'jackfruit'	[laːmˈpʰwoːŋ laːmˈpʰwoːŋ laːmˈpʰoːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0057
lampuy	*lampuy*	/lamˈpuj/	'road, street, way'	[ləmˈpuj ləmˈpuj ləmˈpuj]	BH_0331_1_0321
	lampuy	/lamˈpuj/	'road, street, way'	[ləmˈpuj ləmˈpuj ləmˈpuj]	NM_0404_1_0373
lân	*ânlân*	/aːnˈlaːn/	's/he floats'	[ʔaːnˈlaːn ʔaːnˈlaːn ʔaːnˈlaːn]	BH_0401_3_0642
	ânlân	/aːnˈlaːn/	's/he floats'	[ʔaːnˈlaːn ʔaːnˈlaːn ʔaːnˈlaːn]	NM_0405_2_0120
lap	*mâyrâng inlap*	/maːjˈraːŋ inˈlap/	'to wash (dishes)'	[maːjˈraːŋ inˈləp̚ maːjˈraːŋ inˈləp̚ maːjˈraːŋ inˈləp̚]	NM_0405_1_0307
lây	*alây*	/aˈlaːj/	'it is the middle'	[ʔəˈlaːj ʔəˈlaːj ʔəˈlaːj]	BH_0331_5_0196
	alây	/aˈlaːj/	'it is the middle'	[ʔəˈlaːj ʔəˈlaːj ʔəˈlaːj]	NM_0404_2_0244
lek 1	*âlek*	/aːˈlek/	'it is small'	[ʔaːˈlɛk̚ ʔaːˈlɛk̚ ʔaːˈlɛk]	BH_0331_5_0223
	âlek	/aːˈlek/	'it is small'	[ʔaːˈlɛk̚ ʔaːˈlɛk̚ ʔaːˈlɛk]	BH_0410_4_0003
	âlek	/aːˈlek/	'it is small'	[ʔaːˈlɛk ʔaːˈlɛk ʔaːˈlɛk̚]	NM_0404_2_0256
lek 2	*ânlek*	/aːnˈlek/	's/he hangs from hand (e.g. a bag)'	[ʔaːnˈlɛk̚ ʔaːnˈlɛk̚ ʔaːnˈlɛk̚]	BH_0401_3_0337
	ânlek	/aːnˈlek/	's/he hangs from hand (e.g. a bag)'	[ʔaːnˈlɛk ʔaːnˈlɛk̚ ʔaːnˈlɛk̚]	BH_0410_4_0003
	ânlek	/aːnˈlek/	's/he hangs from hand (e.g. a bag)'	[ʔaːnˈlɛk̚ ʔaːnˈlɛk̚ ʔaːnˈlɛk̚]	NM_0405_1_0596
	ânlek	/aːnˈlek/	's/he hangs from hand (e.g. a bag)'	[ʔaːnˈlɛk̚ ʔaːnˈlɛk̚ ʔaːnˈlɛk̚ ʔaːnˈlɛk̚]	JM_0331_4_0397
leng	*âleng*	/aːˈleŋ/	's/he lops off (in one blow)'	[ʔaːˈlɛŋ ʔaːˈlɛŋ ʔaːˈlɛŋ]	BH_0331_5_0616
	âleng	/aːˈleŋ/	's/he lops off (in one blow)'	[ʔaːˈlɛŋ ʔaːˈlɛŋ ʔaːˈlɛŋ]	BH_0331_5_0618
	âleng	/aːˈleŋ/	's/he lops off (in one blow)'	[ʔaːˈleŋ ʔaːˈleŋ ʔaːˈleŋ]	BH_0410_2_0033
	âleng	/aːˈleŋ/	's/he lops off (in one blow)'	[ʔaːˈlɛŋ ʔaːˈlɛŋ ʔaːˈlɛŋ]	NM_0405_1_0011
lî	*ânlî*	/aːnˈliː/	's/he wears a necklace'	[ʔaːnˈliː ʔaːnˈliː ʔaːnˈliː]	BH_0331_5_1084
	rathay alî	/raˈtʰaj aˈliː/	's/he wears a necklace'	[rəˈt̪ʰəj aːˈliː rəˈt̪ʰəj aːˈliː rəˈt̪ʰəj əˈliː]	NM_0405_1_0246
liek	*ânliek*	/aːnˈliak/	's/he licks'	[ʔaːnˈljəːk̚ ʔaːnˈljeːk̚ ʔaːnˈljeːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0333
	ânliek	/aːnˈliak/	's/he licks'	[ʔaːnˈljeːkː ʔaːnˈljeːk̚ ʔaːnˈljeːkː]	BH_0410_4_0003
	âmaliek	/aːˌmaˈliak/	's/he licks'	[ʔaːməˈljeːk̚ ʔaːməˈljeːk̚ ʔaːməˈljeːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0594
	ânliek	/aːnˈliak/	's/he licks'	[ʔaːnˈleːk ʔaːnˈleːk̚ ʔaːnˈleːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0396
liem	*âliem*	/aːˈliam/	'(skin, limb) is wounded'	[ʔaːˈljeːm ʔaːˈljeːm ʔaːˈleːm]	NM_0405_2_0154
lien	*âlien*	/aːˈlian/	'it is big'	[ʔaːˈljeːn ʔaːˈljeːn ʔaːˈljeːn]	BH_0331_5_0222
	âlien	/aːˈlian/	'it is big'	[ʔaːˈljeːn ʔaːˈljeːn ʔaːˈljeːn]	NM_0404_2_0254
lienthîr	*lienthîr*	/lianˈtʰiːr/	'(throwing) fishing net'	[ljenˈt̪ʰiːr leːnˈt̪ʰiːr leːnˈt̪ʰiːr]	NM_0404_1_0310
	lienthîr avôr	/lianˈtʰiːr aˈvɔːr/	's/he throws a (throwing) fishing net'	[ljeːnˈt̪ʰiːr əˈvɔːr ljeːnˈt̪ʰiːr əˈvɔːr ljeːnˈt̪ʰiːr əˈvɔːr]	BH_0331_1_0257
liey	*ânliey*	/aːnˈliaj/	's/he swims'	[ʔaːnˈljeːj ʔaːnˈljeːj ʔaːnˈljeːj]	BH_0401_3_0639
	ânliey	/aːnˈliaj/	's/he swims'	[ʔaːnˈljeːj ʔaːnˈljeːj ʔaːnˈljeːj]	NM_0405_2_0118
lîk	*savun alîk*	/saˈvun aˈliːk/	's/he extracts an animal's skin'	[səˈvʊn əˈliːk̚ səˈvʊn əˈliːk̚ səˈvʊn əˈliːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0638
ling	*âling*	/aːˈliŋ/	's/he plants (a plant)'	[ʔaːˈlɪŋ ʔaːˈlɪŋ ʔaːˈlɪŋ]	BH_0331_5_1162
	âling	/aːˈliŋ/	's/he plants (a plant)'	[ʔaːˈliŋ ʔaːˈliŋ ʔaːˈliŋ]	BH_0410_2_0033
	aling	/aˈliŋ/	's/he plants (a plant)'	[ʔəˈlɪŋ ʔəˈlɪŋ əˈlɪŋ əˈlɪŋ]	NB_0412_1_0040
	thingchiek aling	/tʰiŋˈtʃiak aˈliŋ/	's/he plants a sapling'	[t̪ʰɪŋˈtʃjeːk ʔəˈlɪŋ t̪ʰɪŋˈtʃjeːk əˈlɪŋ t̪ʰɪŋˈtʃjeːk əˈlɪŋ]	NM_0405_1_0274
lip 1	*alip*	/aˈlip/	'its scale (on fish/snake skin)'	[ʔəˈlɪp̚ ʔəˈlɪp̚ ʔəˈlɪp̚]	BH_0327_3_0200
	alip	/aˈlip/	'its scale (on fish/snake skin)'	[ʔəˈlɪp̚ ʔəˈlɪp̚ ʔəˈlɪp̚]	NM_0403_3_0245
lip 2	*ânlip*	/aːnˈlip/	's/he skins (a carcass)'	[ʔaːnˈlɪp̚ ʔaːnˈlɪp̚ ʔaːnˈlɪp̚]	BH_0401_3_0371
	ânlip	/aːnˈlip/	's/he skins (a carcass)'	[ʔaːnˈlɪp̚ ʔaːnˈlɪp̚ ʔaːnˈlɪp̚]	JM_0331_4_0445
	savun inlip	/saˈvun inˈlip/	'to skin a dead animal'	[səˈvʊn inˈlɪp səˈvʊn inˈlɪp səˈvʊn inˈlɪp̚]	NM_0405_1_0639
lôn	*âlôn*	/aːˈlɔːn/	's/he crawls'	[ʔaːˈlɔːn ʔaːˈlɔːn ʔaːˈlɔːn]	NM_0405_2_0023
long	*along*	/aˈlɔŋ/	'internal plant stem/pith (e.g. stem inside a jackfruit, banana tree)'	[ʔəˈlɔŋ ʔəˈlɔŋ ʔəˈlɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0006
	along	/aˈlɔŋ/	'internal plant stem/pith (e.g. stem inside a jackfruit, banana tree)'	[ʔəˈlɔŋ ʔəˈlɔŋ əˈlɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0008
	along	/aˈlɔŋ/	'internal plant stem/pith (e.g. stem inside a jackfruit, banana tree)'	[ʔəˈlɔŋ ʔəˈlɔŋ ʔəˈlɔŋ]	NM_0403_2_0113
	along	/aˈlɔŋ/	'internal plant stem/pith (e.g. stem inside a jackfruit, banana tree)'	[ʔəˈlɔŋ ʔəˈlɔŋ ʔəˈlɔŋ]	BH_0410_4_0009

lop		*âmanlop*	/aː.manˈlɔp/	's/he puts together'	[ʔaːmənˈlɔp̚ ʔaːmənˈlɔp̚ ʔaːmənˈlɔp̚]	BH_0401_4_0115
		ân(ma)lop	/aːn(.ma)ˈlɔp/	's/he puts together'	[ʔaːnməˈlɔp ʔaːnˈlɔp ʔaːnˈlɔp̚]	NM_0405_2_0181
loy	1	*loy*	/lɔj/	'medicine'	[lɔj lɔj lɔj]	BH_0331_1_0206
		loy	/lɔj/	'medicine'	[lɔj lɔj lɔj]	BH_0410_3_0048
		loy	/lɔj/	'medicine'	[lɔj lɔj lɔj]	NM_0404_1_0276
loy	2	*loy*	/lɔj/	'swidden field'	[lɔj lɔj lɔj]	BH_0331_1_0202
		loy	/lɔj/	'swidden field'	[ʰlɔj lɔj lɔj]	BH_0410_3_0048
		loy	/lɔj/	'swidden field'	[lɔj lɔj lɔj]	NM_0404_1_0274
lû		*lû*	/luː/	'head'	[luː luʊ luʊ]	BH_0327_3_0122
		alû	/aˈluː/	'his/her head'	[ʔəˈluː ʔəˈluː ʔəˈluː]	NB_0412_1_0039
		kalû	/kaˈluː/	'my head'	[kəˈluː kəˈluː kəˈluː]	NM_0403_3_0122
lû sîp		*lûsîp*	/luːˈsiːp/	'top of the head'	[luˈsiːp̚ luˈsiːp̚ luˈsiːp̚]	BH_0327_3_0126
		lûsîp	/luːˈsiːp/	'top of the head'	[kəluˈsiːp̚ kəluˈsiːp̚ kəluˈsiːp̚]	NM_0403_3_0125
lû vêl		*lûvêl*	/luːˈveːl/	'hair whorl'	[luˈveːl luˈveːl luˈveːl]	BH_0327_3_0124
		lûvêl	/luːˈveːl/	'hair whorl'	[luˈveːl luˈvjeːl luˈvjeːl]	NM_0403_3_0124
lukham		*lukham*	/luˈkʰam/	'low wooden stool'	[luˈkʰəm luˈkʰəm luˈkʰəm]	BH_0331_1_0312
		lukham	/luˈkʰam/	'low wooden stool'	[luˈkʰəm luˈkʰəm luˈkʰəm]	NM_0404_1_0191
		lukham	/luˈkʰam/	'low wooden stool'	[luˈkʰəm luˈkʰəm luˈkʰəm]	NM_0404_1_0365
lûkôm		*lûkôm*	/luːˈkɔːm/	'traditional men's headgear'	[luˈkɔːm luˈkɔːm luˈkɔːm]	BH_0331_1_0314
		lûkôm	/luːˈkɔːm/	'traditional men's headgear'	[luˈkɔːm luˈkɔːm luˈkɔːm]	NM_0404_1_0367
lum		*âlum*	/aːˈlum/	'it is hot (in temparature)'	[ʔaːˈlʊm ʔaːˈlʊm ʔaːˈlʊm]	BH_0331_5_0249
		âlum	/aːˈlum/	'it is hot (in temparature)'	[ʔaːˈlʊm ʔaːˈlʊm ʔaːˈlʊm]	NM_0404_2_0274
lûm	1	*âmalûm*	/aː.maˈluːm/	's/he makes a ball (of threads, etc.)'	[ʔaːməˈluːm ʔaːməˈluːm ʔaːməˈluːm]	NM_0405_2_0049
lûm	2	*ânlûm*	/aːnˈluːm/	'(a ball) rolls'	[ʔaːnˈluːm ʔaːnˈluːm ʔaːnˈluːm]	NM_0405_2_0036
		ânlûm	/aːnˈluːm/	's/he rolls (a ball by throwing underarm)'	[ʔaːnˈluːm ʔaːnˈluːm ʔaːnˈluːm]	BH_0401_3_0510
		ânlûm	/aːnˈluːm/	's/he rolls (a ball by throwing underarm)'	[ʔaːnˈluːm ʔaːnˈluːm ʔaːnˈluːm]	BH_0401_3_0523
lumphie		*lumphie*	/lumˈpʰia/	'broom'	[lʊmˈpʰje: lʊmˈpʰje: lʊmˈpʰje:]	BH_0331_1_0307
		lumphie	/lumˈpʰia/	'broom'	[lʊmˈpʰje: lʊmˈpʰe: lʊmˈpʰe:]	NM_0404_1_0363
lung		*lung*	/luŋ/	'stone'	[luŋ luŋ luŋ]	BH_0329_5_0180
		lung	/luŋ/	'stone'	[lʊŋ lʊŋ lʊŋ]	NM_0403_4_0202
lungdô	1	*lungdô*	/luŋˈdɔː/	hope (n.)'	[luŋ̍dɔː luŋ̍dɔː luŋ̍dɔː]	BH_0331_1_0476
lungdô	2	*lungdô*	/luŋˈdɔː/	'hope (n.)'	[luŋ̍dɔː luŋ̍dɔː luŋ̍dɔː]	NM_0404_2_0052
lungkhom		*lungkhom*	/luŋˈkʰɔm/	'kindness'	[luŋˈkʰɔm luŋˈkʰɔm luŋˈkʰɔm]	BH_0331_5_0493
		lungkhom	/luŋˈkʰɔm/	'kindness'	[lʊŋˈkʰɔm lʊŋˈkʰɔm lʊŋˈkʰɔm]	NM_0404_2_0436
lungnâ		*lungnâ*	/luŋˈnaː/	'sad'	[luŋˈnaː luŋˈnaː luŋˈnaː]	BH_0331_5_0490
		lungnâ	/luŋˈnaː/	'sad'	[lʊŋˈnaː lʊŋˈnaː lʊŋˈnaː]	NM_0404_2_0434
lungtât		*lungtât*	/luŋˈtaːt/	'whetstone'	[luŋ̍ʈaːt̚ luŋ̍ʈaːt̚ luŋ̍ʈaːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0313
lungthû		*lungthû*	/luŋˈtʰuː/	'hearth stones (there are three of them on which cooking pots are placed)'	[lʊŋ̍ʈʰuː lʊŋ̍ʈʰuː lʊŋˈtʰuː]	BH_0331_1_0169
		lungthû	/luŋˈtʰuː/	'hearth stones (there are three of them on which cooking pots are placed)'	[lʊŋ̍ʈʰuː lʊŋ̍ʈʰuː lʊŋˈtʰuː]	NM_0404_1_0236
luok	1	*âluok*	/aːˈluɔk/	's/he scoops up (liquid in a bucket)'	[ʔaːˈlwoːk ʔaːˈlwoːk̚ ʔaːˈlwok̚]	BH_0401_3_0398
		âluok	/aːˈluɔk/	's/he scoops up (liquid in a bucket)'	[ʔaːˈloːk ʔaːˈloːk̚ ʔaːˈloːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0454
		âluok	/aːˈluɔk/	's/he scoops up water (in a bucket)'	[tuj əˈlwoːk̚ tuj əˈlwoːk̚ tuj əˈloːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0647
		âluok	/aːˈluɔk/	's/he scoops up water (in a bucket)'	[tuj əˈlwoːk̚ tuj əˈlwoːk̚ tuj əˈlwoːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0649
luok	2	*ânluok*	/aːnˈluɔk/	's/he vomits'	[ʔaːnˈlwok ʔaːnˈlwoːk̚ ʔaːnˈlwok]	BH_0401_3_0328
		ânluok	/aːnˈluɔk/	's/he vomits'	[ʔaːnˈlwok ʔaːnˈlwoːk ʔaːnˈlwok̚]	NM_0405_1_0584
		ânluok	/aːnˈluɔk/	's/he vomits'	[ʔaːnˈloːk̚ ʔaːnˈloːk̚ ʔaːnˈloːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0393
luong		*aluong*	/aˈluɔŋ/	'its log (of wood)'	[əˈlwoːŋ əˈlwoːŋ ʔəˈlwoːŋ]	BH_0410_4_0009
lût		*asûngâ alût*	/aˈsuː.ŋa: aˈluːt/	's/he entered inside it'	[ʔəˈsuːŋaː ˈluːt ʔəˈsuːŋaː ˈluːt ʔəˈsuːŋaː ˈluːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0418
		âlût	/aːˈluːt/	's/he enters'	[ʔaːˈluːt̚ ʔaːˈluːt̚ ʔaːˈluːt̚]	BH_0401_3_0114
		âlût	/aːˈluːt/	's/he enters'	[ʔaːˈluːt ʔaːˈluːt̚ ʔaːˈluːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0215
machal		*machal*	/maˈtʃal/	'forehead'	[məˈtʃəl məˈtʃəl məˈtʃəl]	BH_0327_3_0104
		machal	/maˈtʃal/	'forehead'	[maːˈtʃəl məˈtʃəl məˈtʃəl]	NM_0403_3_0111
machêk		*machêk*	/maˈtʃeːk/	'lightning-strike'	[məˈtʃeːk məˈtʃeːk məˈtʃeːk]	BH_0329_5_0190

		machêk	/maˈtʃeːk/	'lightning-strike'	[məˈtʃeːk məˈtʃeːk məˈtʃeːk]	BH_0410_4_0034
		machêk	/maˈtʃeːk/	'lightning-strike'	[məˈtʃjeːk̚ məˈtʃeːk̚ məˈtʃeːk̚]	NM_0403_4_0231
machî		*machî*	/maˈtʃiː/	'salt'	[məˈtʃiː məˈtʃiː məˈtʃiː]	BH_0329_5_0163
		machî	/maˈtʃiː/	'salt'	[məˈtʃiː məˈtʃiː məˈtʃiː]	NM_0403_4_0159
		machî	/maˈtʃiː/	'salt'	[məˈtʃiː məˈtʃiː məˈtʃiː]	NM_0404_2_0101
mâchiâ		*mâchiâ*	/maːˈtʃiˈaː/	'stool woven of bamboo-strips'	[maːtʃiˈʲaː maːtʃiˈʲaː maːtʃiˈʲaː]	BH_0331_1_0105
		mâchiâ	/maːˈtʃiˈaː/	'stool woven of bamboo-strips'	[maːtʃiˈʲaː maːtʃiˈʲaː maːtʃiˈʲaː]	NM_0404_1_0193
		mâchiâ	/maːˈtʃiˈaː/	'stool woven of bamboo-strips'	[maːtʃiˈʲaː maːtʃiˈʲaː maːtʃiˈʲaː]	NM_0404_1_0195
machi'al		*machi'al*	/ma.tʃiˈʔal/	'simple dish seasoned mainly with salt and fermented fish'	[mətʃɪˈʔəl mətʃɪˈʔɛl mətʃɪˈʔɛl]	BH_0331_1_0103
		machi'al	/ma.tʃiˈʔal/	'simple dish seasoned mainly with salt and fermented fish'	[mətʃɪˈʔəl mətʃɪˈʔəl mətʃɪˈʔəl]	NM_0404_1_0189
machil		*machil*	/maˈtʃil/	'spittle, saliva'	[məˈtʃɪl məˈtʃɪl məˈtʃɪl]	NM_0405_1_0377
		machil	/maˈtʃil/	'spittle, saliva'	[məˈtʃɪl məˈtʃɪl məˈtʃɪl]	BH_0327_3_0227
		machil	/maˈtʃil/	'spittle, saliva'	[məˈtʃɪl məˈtʃɪl məˈtʃɪl]	NM_0403_3_0267
madil		*amadil*	/a.maˈdil/	'its gizzard (of a bird)'	[ʔəməˈd̪ɪl ʔəməˈd̪ɪl ʔəməˈd̪ɪl]	NM_0403_3_0273
ma'er		*ama'er*	/a.maˈʔer/	'his/her upper belly (above navel)'	[ʔəməˈʔer ʔəməˈʔer ʔəməˈʔer]	NM_0403_3_0025
		ma'er	/maˈʔer/	'upper belly (above navel)'	[məˈʔɛr məˈʔɛr məˈʔɛr]	BH_0327_3_0020
makal		*amakal*	/a.maˈkal/	'his/her kidney'	[ʔəməˈkəl ʔəməˈkəl ʔəməˈkəl]	BH_0327_3_0233
		amakal	/a.maˈkal/	'his/her kidney'	[ʔəməˈkəl ʔəməˈkəl ʔəməˈkəl]	NM_0403_3_0275
makhâ		*makhâ*	/maˈkʰaː/	'chin'	[məˈkʰaː məˈkʰaː məˈkʰaː]	BH_0327_3_0076
		makhâ	/maˈkʰaː/	'chin'	[məˈkʰaː məˈkʰaː]	NM_0403_3_0090
makha mul		*makhamul*	/ma.kʰaˈmul/	'beard'	[məkʰəˈmʊl məkʰəˈmʊl məkʰəˈmʊl]	BH_0327_3_0078
makhamul		*makhamul*	/ma.kʰaˈmul/	'beard'	[məkʰəˈmʊl məkʰəˈmʊl məkʰəˈmʊl]	NM_0403_3_0095
makhê		*makhê*	/maˈkʰeː/	'ladle'	[məˈkʰeː məˈkʰeː məˈkʰeː]	BH_0331_1_0293
		makhê	/maˈkʰeː/	'ladle'	[məˈkʰje: məˈkʰe: məˈkʰeː]	NM_0404_1_0349
makot		*mokot*	/mɔˈkɔt/	'door'	[mɔˈkɔt mɔˈkɔt̚ mɔˈkɔt̚]	BH_0331_1_0298
		makot	/maˈkɔt/	'door'	[mɔˈkɔt̚ məˈkɔt̚ məˈkɔt̚]	NM_0404_1_0356
mâkpâ		*mâkpâ*	/maːkˈpaː/	'son-in-law'	[maːkˈpaː maːkˈpaː maːkˈpaː]	BH_0329_5_0342
		mâkpâ	/maːkˈpaː/	'son-in-law'	[maːkˈpaː maːkˈpaː maːkˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0148
mâksâ		*mâksâ*	/maːkˈsaː/	'bridegroom'	[maːkˈsaː maːkˈsaː maːkˈsaː]	BH_0329_5_0338
		mâksâ	/maːkˈsaː/	'bridegroom'	[maːkˈsaː maːkˈsaː maːkˈsaː]	NM_0404_1_0145
mal		*mal*	/mal/	'male friend'	[məl məl məl]	BH_0331_1_0148
		kamal	/kaˈmal/	'my male friend'	[kəˈməl kəˈməl kəˈməl]	NM_0404_1_0228
malay		*(ka)malay*	/(ka.)maˈlaj/	'(my) tongue'	[kəməˈləj kəməˈləj məˈləj məˈləj məˈləj]	NM_0403_3_0117
		amalay	/a.maˈlaj/	'his/her tongue'	[ʔəməˈləj ʔəməˈləj ʔəməˈləj]	NM_0403_3_0021
		malay	/maˈlaj/	'tongue'	[məˈləj məˈləj məˈləj]	BH_0327_3_0114
		malay	/maˈlaj/	'tongue'	[məˈləj məˈləj məˈləj]	BH_0410_3_0034
malây		*malây*	/maˈlaːj/	'navel'	[məˈlaːj məˈlaːj məˈlaːj]	BH_0327_3_0116
		malây	/maˈlaːj/	'navel'	[məˈlaːj məˈlaːj məˈlaːj]	BH_0410_3_0034
malay mor		*malay mor*	/ma.lajˈmɔr/	'tip of the tongue'	[məlajˈmɔr məlajˈmɔr məlajˈmɔr]	BH_0327_3_0118
malung	1	*amalung*	/a.maˈluŋ/	'his/her heart'	[ʔəməˈlʊŋ ʔəməˈlʊŋ ʔəməˈlʊŋ]	BH_0327_3_0255
		amalung	/a.maˈluŋ/	'his/her heart'	[ʔəməˈlʊŋ ʔəməˈlʊŋ]	NM_0403_3_0299
		kamalung	/ka.maˈluŋ/	'my heart'	[kəməˈluŋ kəməˈluŋ kəməˈluŋ]	NM_0403_3_0057
malung	2	*malung*	/maˈluŋ/	'worm'	[məˈlʊŋ məˈlʊŋ məˈlʊŋ]	BH_0327_2_0093
		malung	/maˈluŋ/	'worm'	[məˈlʊŋ məˈlʊŋ məˈlʊŋ]	NM_0403_2_0234
mâmâ		*kamâmâ*	/ka.maːˈmaː/	'my mother's brother'	[kəmaːˈmaː kəmaːˈmaː kəmaːˈmaː]	NM_0404_1_0114
mâmâpî		*mâmapî*	/maː.maˈpiː/	'mother's brother's wife'	[maːməˈpiː maːməˈpiː maːməˈpiː]	BH_0329_5_0346
mâmâpû		*mâmapû*	/maː.maˈpuː/	'mother's brother'	[maːməˈpuː maːməˈpuː maːməˈpuː]	BH_0329_5_0344
man	1	*aman*	/aˈman/	'its price'	[ʔəˈmən ʔəˈmən ʔəˈmən]	BH_0331_1_0423
		aman	/aˈman/	'its price'	[ʔəˈmən ʔəˈmən ʔəˈmən]	NM_0404_2_0014
man	2	*manloy*	/manˈlɔj/	'not available'	[mənˈlɔj mənˈlɔj mənˈlɔj]	NM_0404_2_0246
		âman	/aːˈman/	's/he gets'	[ʔaːˈmən ʔaːˈmən ʔaːˈmən]	BH_0401_3_0189
		âman	/aːˈman/	's/he gets'	[ʔaːˈmən ʔaːˈmən ʔaːˈmən]	NM_0405_1_0475
		âman	/aːˈman/	's/he gets'	[ʔaːˈmɛn ʔaːˈmɛn ʔaːˈmɛn]	JM_0331_4_0296
mang	1	*ânmang*	/aːnˈmaŋ/	'it is lost'	[ʔaːnˈməŋ ʔaːnˈməŋ ʔaːnˈməŋ]	BH_0401_3_0446
		ânmang	/aːnˈmaŋ/	'it is lost'	[ʔaːnˈməŋ ʔaːnˈməŋ ʔaːnˈməŋ]	NM_0405_1_0679
		âmang	/aːˈmaŋ/	's/he loses'	[aːˈməŋ ʔaːˈməŋ ʔaːˈməŋ]	JM_0331_4_0294

mang	2	*âmang*	/aːˈmaŋ/	's/he uses, spends (money)'	[ʔaːˈməŋ ʔaːˈməŋ ʔaːˈməŋ]	BH_0401_3_0194
		âmang	/aːˈmaŋ/	's/he uses, spends (money)'	[ʔaːˈməŋ ʔaːˈməŋ ʔaːˈməŋ]	NM_0405_1_0482
mang	3	*mang*	/maŋ/	'swidden field with felled trees'	[məŋ məŋ məŋ]	NM_0404_1_0283
mangal		*mangal*	/maˈŋal/	'male wild pig'	[məˈŋəl məˈŋəl məˈŋəl]	BH_0327_2_0048
		mangal	/maˈŋal/	'male wild pig'	[məˈŋəl məˈŋəl məˈŋəl]	NM_0403_2_0153
mangkhang		*mangkhang*	/maŋˈkʰaŋ/	'trap to kill animals by dropping logs of wood'	[məŋˈkʰəŋ məŋˈkʰəŋ məŋˈkʰəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0205
manlî(k)		*manlî*	/manˈliː/	'four'	[mənˈliː mənˈliː mənˈliː]	BH_0331_5_0084
		manlî	/manˈliː/	'four'	[mənˈliː mənˈliː mənˈliː]	NM_0404_2_0132
mantâ		*mantâ*	/manˈtaː/	'brinjal/aubergine'	[mənˈt̪aː mənˈt̪aː mənˈt̪aː]	BH_0327_1_0050
		mantâ	/manˈtaː/	'brinjal/aubergine'	[mənˈt̪aː mənˈt̪aː mənˈt̪aː]	NM_0403_2_0053
ma'ol		*vama'ol*	/va.maˈʔɔl/	'bird's crop'	[vəməˈʔɔl vəməˈʔɔl vəməˈʔɔl]	NM_0403_3_0285
		ama'ol	/a.maˈʔɔl/	'its crop (of birds)'	[ʔəməˈʔɔl ʔəməˈʔɔl ʔəməˈʔɔl]	BH_0327_3_0245
mar		*âmar*	/aːˈmar/	's/he is fat'	[ʔaːˈmər ʔaːˈmər ʔaːˈmər]	BH_0331_5_0225
		âmar	/aːˈmar/	's/he is fat'	[ʔaːˈmər ʔaːˈmər ʔaːˈmər]	NM_0404_2_0181
		âmar	/aːˈmar/	's/he is fat'	[ʔaːˈmər ʔaːˈmər ʔaːˈmər]	NM_0404_2_0258
mâr		*mâr*	/maːr/	'North(-West?)'	[maːr maːr maːr]	NM_0403_4_0047
		mâr	/maːr/	'North(-West?)'	[maːr maːr maːr]	NM_0403_4_0059
marâ		*amarâ*	/a.maˈraː/	'(its) fruit'	[ʔəməˈraː ʔəməˈraː ʔəməˈraː]	NM_0403_2_0023
marang		*marang*	/maˈraŋ/	'father's sister's husband'	[məˈrəŋ məˈrəŋ məˈrəŋ]	BH_0329_5_0349
		kamarang	/ka.maˈraŋ/	'father's sister's husband'	[kəməˈrəŋ kəməˈrəŋ kəməˈrəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0100
marim		*amarim*	/a.maˈrim/	'its smell'	[ʔəməˈrɪm ʔəməˈrɪm ʔəməˈrɪm]	NM_0403_4_0153
		marim	/maˈrim/	'smell'	[məˈrɪm məˈrɪm məˈrɪm]	BH_0329_5_0178
maring		*amaring*	/a.maˈriŋ/	'its noise'	[ʔəməˈriŋ ʔəməˈriŋ ʔəməˈriŋ]	NM_0403_4_0148
markhûk		*markhûk*	/marˈkʰuːk/	'knee'	[mərˈkʰuːkʰ mərˈkʰuːk mərˈkʰuːk]	BH_0327_3_0160
marthâ		*amarthâ*	/a.marˈtʰaː/	'its wing (of birds)'	[ʔəmərˈt̪ʰaː ʔəmərˈt̪ʰaː ʔəmərˈt̪ʰaː]	BH_0327_3_0253
		amarthâ	/a.marˈtʰaː/	'its wing (of birds)'	[ʔəmərˈt̪ʰaː ʔəmərˈt̪ʰaː ʔəmərˈt̪ʰaː]	NM_0403_3_0297
marûl		*marûl*	/maˈruːl/	'snake'	[məˈruːl məˈruːl məˈruːl]	BH_0327_2_0091
		marûl	/maˈruːl/	'snake'	[məˈruːl məˈruːl məˈruːl]	NM_0403_2_0228
masiet		*amasiet*	/a.maˈsiat/	'its spur (of rooster)'	[ʔəməˈsjeːt̪ ʔəməˈsjeːt ʔəməˈsjeːt̪]	BH_0329_5_0016
		amasiet	/a.maˈsiat/	'its spur (of rooster)'	[ʔəməˈsjeːt̪ ʔəməˈsjeːt̪ ʔəməˈsjeːt̪]	BH_0331_1_0057
		'ârmasiet	/ʔaːr.maˈsiat/	'rooster's spur'	[ʔaːrməˈsjeːt̪ ʔaːrməˈsjeːt̪ ʔaːrməˈsjeːt̪]	NM_0403_3_0303
masoy		*mosoy*	/mɔˈsɔj/	'fleshy side of the arm above wrist'	[mɔˈsoj mɔˈsoj mɔˈsoj]	BH_0327_3_0141
		kut masoy	/kut.maˈsɔj/	'fleshy side of the arm above wrist'	[kʊt məˈsɔj kʊt məˈsɔj kʊt məˈsɔj]	NM_0403_3_0168
masû		*masû*	/maˈsuː/	'sugar cane'	[məˈsuː məˈsuː məˈsuː]	BH_0327_1_0052
		masû	/maˈsuː/	'sugar cane'	[məˈsuː məˈsuː məˈsuː]	NM_0403_2_0055
		masû	/maˈsuː/	'sugar cane'	[məˈsuː məˈsuː məˈsuː]	NB_0412_1_0017
matây		*matây*	/maˈtaːj/	'lower belly (below navel)'	[məˈt̪aːj məˈt̪aːj məˈt̪aːj]	BH_0327_3_0022
		matây	/maˈtaːj/	'lower belly (below navel)'	[məˈt̪aːj məˈt̪aːj məˈt̪aːj]	NB_0412_1_0019
		matây	/maˈtaːj/	'lower belly (below navel)'	[məˈt̪aːj məˈt̪aːj məˈt̪aːj]	NM_0403_3_0027
mathin		*mathin*	/maˈtʰin/	'liver'	[məˈt̪ʰin məˈt̪ʰin məˈt̪ʰin]	BH_0327_3_0112
		mathin	/maˈtʰin/	'liver'	[məˈt̪ʰɪn məˈt̪ʰɪn məˈt̪ʰɪn]	NM_0403_3_0115
mathoy		*mathoy*	/maˈtʰɔj/	'fly (winged insect)'	[məˈt̪ʰoj məˈt̪ʰoj məˈt̪ʰoj]	BH_0327_2_0089
		mathoy	/maˈtʰɔj/	'fly (winged insect)'	[məˈt̪ʰoj məˈt̪ʰoj məˈt̪ʰoj]	NM_0403_2_0226
mathuong		*amathuong*	/a.maˈtʰuɔŋ/	'its comb (of a rooster)'	[ʔəməˈtʰwoːŋ ʔəməˈtʰwoːŋ ʔəməˈtʰwoːŋ]	BH_0327_3_0249
		amathuong	/a.maˈtʰuɔŋ/	'its comb (of a rooster)'	[ʔəməˈtʰwoːŋ ʔəməˈtʰwoːŋ ʔəməˈtʰwoːŋ]	NM_0403_3_0283
matin		*matin*	/maˈtin/	'nail (body)'	[məˈt̪ɪn məˈt̪ɪn məˈt̪ɪn]	NM_0403_3_0113
matin nâr		*matin nâr*	/ma.tinˈnaːr/	'corner of the nail'	[mət̪inˈnaːr mət̪inˈnaːr]	BH_0327_3_0108
		matin nâr	/ma.tinˈnaːr/	'corner of the nail'	[mət̪inˈnaːr mət̪inˈnaːr mət̪inˈnaːr]	BH_0327_3_0110
matip		*matip*	/maˈtip/	'gadfly'	[məˈt̪ɪp̚ məˈt̪ɪp̚ məˈt̪ɪp̚]	BH_0327_2_0087
		matip	/maˈtip/	'gadfly'	[məˈt̪ɪp̚ məˈt̪ɪp̚ məˈt̪ɪp̚]	NM_0403_2_0224
may		*may*	/maj/	'fire'	[məj məj məj]	BH_0329_5_0165
		may	/maj/	'fire'	[mɛj məj məj]	BH_0410_4_0028
		may	/maj/	'fire'	[məj məj məj]	NM_0403_4_0204

may ra'êk	*may raʹêk*	/maj.raˈʔeːk/	'embers'	[məj rəˈʔeːk məj rəˈʔeːk̚ məj rəˈʔeːk̚]	BH_0329_5_0176
	may raʹêk	/maj.raˈʔeːk/	'embers'	[məj rəˈʔeːk̚ məj rəˈʔjeːk̚ məj rəˈʔjeːk̚]	NM_0403_4_0211
may rahôl	*may rahôl*	/maj.raˈhɔːl/	'charcoal'	[məj rəˈhɔːl məj rəˈhɔːl məj rəˈhɔːl]	BH_0329_5_0174
	may rahôl	/maj.raˈhɔːl/	'charcoal'	[məj rəˈhɔːl məj rəˈhɔːl məj rəˈhɔːl]	NM_0403_4_0215
mâykhang	*mâykhang*	/maːjˈkʰaŋ/	'face'	[maːjˈkʰəŋ maːjˈkʰəŋ maːjˈkʰəŋ]	BH_0327_3_0120
	mâykhang	/maːjˈkʰaŋ/	'face'	[maːjˈkʰəŋ maːjˈkʰəŋ maːjˈkʰəŋ]	NM_0403_3_0120
maykhû	*maykhû*	/majˈkʰuː/	'smoke'	[məjˈkʰuː məjˈkʰuː məjˈkʰuː]	BH_0329_5_0167
	maykhû	/majˈkʰuː/	'smoke'	[məjˈkʰuː məjˈkʰuː məjˈkʰuː]	NM_0403_4_0206
	maykhû	/majˈkʰuː/	'smoke'	[mɛjˈkʰuː mɛjˈkʰuː mɛjˈkʰuː]	NM_0403_4_0207
mâyrâng	*mâyrâng*	/maːjˈraːŋ/	'plate'	[maːjˈraːŋ maːjˈraːŋ maːjˈraːŋ]	BH_0331_1_0296
	mâyrâng	/maːjˈraːŋ/	'plate'	[maːjˈraːŋ maːjˈraːŋ maːjˈraːŋ]	NM_0404_1_0353
mayser	*mayser*	/majˈser/	'to move a fire (to a different place)'	[mɛjˈsɛr mɛjˈsɛr]	NM_0405_1_0053
mazû	*mazû*	/maˈzuː/	'rat'	[məˈzuː məˈʤuː məˈzuː]	BH_0327_2_0095
	mazû	/maˈzuː/	'rat'	[məˈzuː məˈzuː məˈzuː]	NB_0412_1_0017
	mazû	/maˈzuː/	'rat'	[məˈzuː məˈzuː məˈzuː]	NM_0403_2_0214
mazun	*amazun*	/a.maˈzun/	'its urin'	[ʔəməˈzʊn ʔəməˈzʊn ʔəməˈzʊn]	BH_0327_3_0222
	mazun	/maˈzun/	'urin'	[məˈzʊn məˈzʊn məˈzʊn]	BH_0327_3_0225
	mazun	/maˈzun/	'urin'	[məˈzʊn məˈzʊn məˈzʊn]	NM_0403_3_0265
mê	*amê*	/aˈmeː/	'its meat'	[ʔəˈmeː ʔəˈmeː ʔəˈmeː]	BH_0327_3_0210
	mê	/meː/	'meat'	[meː meː meː]	NM_0403_3_0253
	mê	/meː/	'meat'	[meː meː meː]	BH_0410_4_0028
meng	*âmeng*	/aːˈmeŋ/	's/he opens (his/her eyes)'	[ʔaːˈmeŋ ʔaːˈmeŋ ʔaːˈmeŋ]	BH_0401_3_0418
	âmeng	/aːˈmeŋ/	's/he opens (his/her eyes)'	[ʔaːˈmeŋ ʔaːˈmeŋ ʔaːˈmeŋ]	NM_0405_1_0664
	âmeng	/aːˈmeŋ/	's/he opens (his/her eyes)'	[ʔaːˈmeŋ ʔaːˈmeŋ ʔaːˈmeŋ]	NM_0405_2_0011
	zâna: *ameng*	/ˈzaːnaː aˈmeŋ/	's/he stays awake at night'	[ˈzaːnaː ˈmeŋ ˈzaːnaː ˈmeŋ ˈzaːnaː ˈmeŋ]	NM_0405_2_0015
	meng	/meŋ/	'to open (one's eyes)'	[meŋ meŋ meŋ]	JM_0331_4_0471
	meng	/meŋ/	'to open (one's eyes)'	[meŋ meŋ meŋ]	JM_0331_4_0472
mêngloy	*mêngloy*	/meːŋˈlɔj/	'porch, veranda'	[mjeːŋˈlɔj meːŋˈlɔj meːŋˈlɔj]	NM_0404_1_0332
met	*âmet*	/aːˈmet/	's/he mashes (food)'	[ʔaːˈmɛt̚ ʔaːˈmɛt̚ ʔaːˈmɛt̚]	BH_0410_2_0019
	ânmet	/aːnˈmet/	's/he mashes (food)'	[ʔaːnˈmɛt̚ ʔaːnˈmɛt̚ ʔaːnˈmɛt̚]	BH_0401_3_0566
	ânmet	/aːnˈmet/	's/he mashes (food)'	[ʔaːnˈmɛt̚ ʔaːnˈmɛt̚ ʔaːnˈmɛt̚]	NM_0405_2_0060
milak	*milak*	/miˈlak/	'lie/falsehood'	[miˈlək̚ miˈlək̚ miˈlək̚]	BH_0331_1_0466
	milak	/miˈlak/	'lie/falsehood'	[miˈlək̚ miˈlək̚ miˈlək̚]	NM_0404_2_0041
min	*âmin*	/aːˈmin/	'(food) is cooked, (fruit) is ripe'	[ʔaːˈmɪn ʔaːˈmɪn ʔaːˈmɪn]	BH_0331_5_0377
	âmin	/aːˈmin/	'(food) is cooked, (fruit) is ripe'	[ʔaːˈmɪn ʔaːˈmɪn ʔaːˈmɪn]	NM_0404_2_0375
miring	*miring*	/miˈriŋ/	'human'	[miːˈriŋ miˈɾiŋ miˈɾiŋ]	BH_0327_2_0085
	miring	/miˈriŋ/	'human'	[mɪːˈriŋ mɪˈriŋ mɪˈriŋ]	NM_0403_2_0222
mit	*mit*	/mit/	'eye'	[mɪt̚ mɪt̚ mɪt̚]	BH_0327_3_0095
	mit	/mit/	'eye'	[mɪt̚ mɪt̚ mɪt̚]	NM_0403_3_0104
	amit	/aˈmit/	'his/her eye'	[ʔəˈmɪt̚ ʔəˈmɪt̚ ʔəˈmɪt̚]	BH_0410_2_0019
mitkhâ	*amitkhâ*	/a.mitˈkʰaː/	'his/her gallbladder'	[ʔəmɪtˈkʰa: ʔəmɪtˈkʰa: ʔəmɪtˈkʰa:]	BH_0331_1_0052
	amitkhâ	/a.mitˈkʰaː/	'his/her gallbladder'	[ʔəmɪtˈkʰa: ʔəmɪtˈkʰa: ʔəmɪtˈkʰa:]	BH_0331_1_0053
	amitkhâ	/a.mitˈkʰaː/	'his/her gallbladder'	[ʔəmɪtˈkʰa: ʔəmɪtˈkʰa: ʔəmɪtˈkʰa:]	NM_0403_3_0301
mitnârtî	*mitnârtî*	/mit.naːrˈt̪iː/	'eyelid'	[mɪtnaːrˈt̪i: mɪtnaːrˈt̪i: mɪtnaːrˈt̪i:]	BH_0327_3_0102
mitngoy	*mitngoy*	/mitˈŋɔj/	'white of the eye'	[mɪtˈŋoj mɪtˈŋoj mɪtˈŋoj]	BH_0327_3_0097
mitrathî	*mitrathî*	/mit.raˈtʰiː/	'tears'	[mɪtrəˈt̪ʰi: mɪtrəˈt̪ʰi: mɪtrəˈt̪ʰi:]	BH_0327_3_0100
	mitrathî	/mit.raˈtʰiː/	'tears'	[mɪɖrəˈt̪ʰi: mɪɖrəˈt̪ʰi: mɪɖrəˈt̪ʰi:]	NM_0403_3_0108
mizân	*mizân*	/miˈzaːn/	'yesterday'	[miˈzaːn miˈzaːn miˈzaːn]	BH_0331_5_0526
	mizân	/miˈzaːn/	'yesterday'	[miˈzaːn miˈzaːn miˈzaːn]	NM_0404_2_0448
mô 1	*ânmô*	/aːnˈmɔː/	's/he is short of time'	[ʔaːnˈmɔː ʔaːnˈmɔː ʔaːnˈmɔː]	BH_0331_5_0360
	ânmô	/aːnˈmɔː/	's/he is short of time'	[ʔaːnˈmɔː ʔaːnˈmɔː ʔaːnˈmɔː]	NM_0404_2_0355
mô 2	*âmô*	/aːˈmɔː/	's/he is stupid'	[ʔaːˈmɔː ʔaːˈmɔː ʔaːˈmɔː]	BH_0331_5_0109
	âmô	/aːˈmɔː/	's/he is stupid'	[ʔaːˈmɔː ʔaːˈmɔː ʔaːˈmɔː]	NM_0404_2_0160
mol	*âmol*	/aːˈmɔl/	'it is blunt (needle, knife, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈmɔl ʔaːˈmɔl ʔaːˈmɔl]	BH_0331_5_0188
	âmol	/aːˈmɔl/	'it is blunt (needle, knife, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈmɔl ʔaːˈmɔl ʔaːˈmɔl]	NM_0404_2_0232

				[ˈsɪn moŋˈroj ˈsɪn moŋˈroj ˈsɪn	
mong	*sin mongroy*	/sin mɔŋˈrɔj/	'(you guys) finish the work!'	moŋˈroj]	NM_0405_1_0248
				[ʔaːˈmɔŋ aːˈmɔŋ ʔaːˈmɔŋ ʔaːˈmɔŋ	
	âmong	/aːˈmɔŋ/	's/he finishes'	ʔaːˈmɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0004
	âmong	/aːˈmɔŋ/	's/he stops (working, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈmɔŋ ʔaːˈmɔŋ ʔaːˈmɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_1124
môr	*âmôr*	/aːˈmɔːr/	's/he cuts (a branch from a tree)'	[ʔaːˈmɔːr ʔaːˈmɔːr ʔaːˈmɔːr]	BH_0331_5_0638
	(thing bâk)	/(tʰiŋˈbaːk)		[t̪ʰɪŋˈbaːk ʔaːˈmɔːr ʔaːˈmɔːr	
	âmôr	aːˈmɔːr/	's/he cuts down a tree-brunch'	ʔaːˈmɔːr]	NM_0405_1_0021
môt	*môt*	/mɔːt/	'(domestic) banana'	[mɔːt mɔːt̬ mɔːt̬]	BH_0327_1_0040
			'bunch/stalk of bananas (bearing		
môt zîl	*môt zîl*	/mɔːtˈziːl/	several hands)'	[mɔːtˈziːl mɔːtˈziːl mɔːtˈziːl]	BH_0327_1_0036
			'bunch/stalk of bananas (bearing		
	môt zîl	/mɔːtˈziːl/	several hands)'	[mɔːtˈziːl mɔːtˈziːl mɔːtˈziːl]	NM_0403_2_0084
môtbuo	*môtbuo*	/mɔːtˈbuɔ/	'banana leaf'	[mɔːtˈbwo: mɔːtˈbwo: mɔːtˈbwo:]	BH_0327_1_0116
moton	*moton*	/mɔˈtɔn/	'front'	[mɔˈt̪ɔn mɔˈt̪ɔn mɔˈt̪ɔn]	BH_0329_5_0060
	moton	/mɔˈtɔn/	'front'	[mɔˈt̪ɔn mɔˈt̪ɔn mɔˈt̪ɔn]	NM_0403_4_0065
			's/he rubs, crushes (something		
môy	*ânmôy*	/aːnˈmɔːj/	between two flat surfaces)'	[ʔaːnˈmɔːj ʔaːnˈmɔːj ʔaːnˈmoːj]	NM_0405_2_0065
			's/he rubs, crushes (something		
	ânmôy	/aːnˈmɔːj/	between two flat surfaces)'	[ʔaːnˈmɔːj ʔaːnˈmɔːj ʔaːnˈmɔːj]	BH_0401_3_0575
moynû	*moynû*	/mɔjˈnuː/	'daughter-in-law'	[mojˈnuː mojˈnuː mojˈnuː]	BH_0329_5_0340
	kamoynû	/ka.mɔjˈnuː/	'my daughter-in-law'	[kəmojˈnuː kəmojˈnuː kəmojˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0150
moyruoy	*moyruoy*	/mɔjˈruɔj/	'wedding'	[mojˈrwoːj mojˈrwoːj mojˈrwoːj]	BH_0410_4_0025
	moyruoy	/mɔjˈruɔj/	'wedding'	[mojˈrwoːj mojˈrwoːj mojˈrwoːj]	NM_0404_1_0139
	moyruoy	/mɔjˈruɔj/	'wedding'	[mojˈrwoːj mojˈrwoːj mojˈrwoːj]	NM_0404_2_0456
moysâ	*moysâ*	/mɔjˈsaː/	'bride'	[mojˈsaː mojˈsaː mojˈsaː]	BH_0329_5_0336
mû	*kamû*	/kaˈmuː/	'I see'	[kəˈmuː kəˈmuː kəˈmuː]	NB_0412_1_0045
	âmû	/aːˈmuː/	's/he sees'	[ʔaːˈmuː ʔaːˈmuː ʔaːˈmuː]	BH_0401_3_0022
	âmû	/aːˈmuː/	's/he sees'	[ʔaːˈmuː ʔaːˈmuː ʔaːˈmuː]	NM_0405_1_0355
	âmû	/aːˈmuː/	's/he sees'	[ʔaːˈmʊː ʔaːˈmʊː ʔaːˈmʊː]	JM_0331_4_0151
mûk	*mûk*	/muːk/	'cubit (elbow to index finger tip)'	[muːk̚ muːk̚ muːk̚]	BH_0331_1_0444
	mûk khat	/muːkˈkʰat/	'one cubit (elbow to index finger tip)'	[muːkˈkʰət̬ muːkˈkʰət̬ muːkˈkʰət̬]	NM_0404_2_0025
mukhây	*mukhây*	/muˈkʰaːj/	'kite (bird)'	[muˈkʰaːj muˈkʰaːj muˈkʰaːj]	NM_0403_2_0218
mul	*mul*	/mul/	'body hair'	[mʊl mʊl mʊl]	BH_0327_3_0080
	kamul	/kaˈmul/	'my body hair'	[kəˈmʊl kəˈmʊl kəˈmʊl]	NM_0403_3_0079
mulây	*mulây*	/muˈlaːj/	'radish'	[mʊˈlaːj mʊˈlaːj mʊˈlaːj]	BH_0327_1_0062
mulrî	*mulrî*	/mulˈriː/	'blanket'	[mʊlˈᵈɾiː mʊlˈᵈɾiː mʊlˈᵈɾiː]	BH_0331_1_0355
	mulrî	/mulˈriː/	'blanket'	[mʊlˈᵈɾiː mʊlˈᵈɾiː mʊlˈᵈɾiː]	BH_0331_1_0357
	mulrî	/mulˈriː/	'blanket'	[mʊlˈᵈɾiː mʊlˈᵈɾiː mʊlˈᵈɾiː]	NM_0404_1_0398
mun	*munsuk*	/munˈsuk/	'appropritae/designated place'	[mʊnˈsuk mʊnˈsuk mʊnˈsuk]	NM_0403_4_0163
munisî	*munisî*	/mu.niˈsiː/	'human'	[muniˈsiː muniˈsiː muniˈsiː]	NM_0403_2_0221
muol	*muol*	/muɔl/	'hill'	[mwoːl mwoːl mwoːl]	BH_0329_5_0149
	muol	/muɔl/	'hill'	[mwoːl moːl moːl]	NM_0403_4_0184
muom	*pâr inmuom*	/paː.rinˈmuɔm/	'flower budding'	[paːr inˈmoːm paːr inˈmoːm]	NM_0403_2_0047
	ânmuom	/aːnˈmuɔm/	'it buds (flower plant)'	[ʔaːnˈmoːm]	NM_0403_2_0046
mûr	*mûr*	/muːr/	'mouth (outside)'	[muːr muːr muːr]	BH_0327_3_0090
mûrtum	*mûrtum*	/muːrˈtum/	'mouth (outside)'	[muːrˈt̪ʊm muːrˈt̪ʊm muːrˈt̪ʊm]	NM_0403_3_0133
			'cotton gin (wheeled device for		
muy'ôt	*muy'ôt*	/mujˈʔɔːt/	separating cotton from seeds)'	[mujˈʔɔːt̬ mujˈʔɔːt̬ mujˈʔɔːt̬]	BH_0331_1_0195
			'cotton gin (wheeled device for		
	muy'ôt	/mujˈʔɔːt/	separating cotton from seeds)'	[mujˈʔɔːt̬ mujˈʔɔːt̬ mujˈʔɔːt̬]	NM_0404_1_0268
			'cotton gin (wheeled device for		
	muy'ôt	/mujˈʔɔːt/	separating cotton from seeds)'	[mujˈʔɔːt̬ mujˈʔɔːt̬ mujˈʔɔːt̬]	NM_0405_2_0086
nâ	*anâ*	/aˈnaː/	's/he is sick, it aches'	[əˈnaː əˈnaː əˈnaː]	NB_0412_1_0043
	anâ	/aˈnaː/	's/he is sick, it aches'	[ʔəˈnaː ʔəˈnaː ʔəˈnaː]	BH_0331_5_0128
	ânâ	/aːˈnaː/	's/he is sick, it aches'	[ʔaːˈnaː ʔaːˈnaː ʔaːˈnaː]	NM_0404_2_0183
	ânâ	/aːˈnaː/	's/he is sick, it aches'	[ʔaːˈnaː ʔaːˈnaː ʔaːˈnaː]	NM_0404_2_0188
nâ'an	*nâ'an*	/naːˈʔan/	'(uncooked) vegetables'	[naːˈʔən naːˈʔən naːˈʔən]	BH_0327_1_0048
				[naːˈʔən əˈrɪŋ naːˈʔən əˈrɪŋ	
	nâ'an aring	/naːˈʔan aˈriŋ/	'fresh vegetables'	naːˈʔən əˈrɪŋ]	NM_0403_2_0051
nal	*anal*	/aˈnal/	'membrane (on jackfruit seed)'	[ʔəˈnəl ʔəˈnəl ʔəˈnəl]	BH_0327_1_0098
	anal	/aˈnal/	'membrane (on jackfruit seed)'	[ʔəˈnəl ʔəˈnəl ʔəˈnəl]	NM_0403_2_0121

nâl		*annâl*	/anˈna:l/	'it is slippery'	[ʔənˈna:l ʔənˈna:l ʔənˈna:l]	BH_0331_5_0151
		ânnâl	/a:nˈna:l/	'it is slippery'	[ʔa:nˈna:l ʔa:nˈna:l ʔa:nˈna:l]	NM_0404_2_0206
		ânnâl	/a:nˈna:l/	'it is slippery'	[ʔa:nˈna:l ʔa:nˈna:l ʔa:nˈna:l]	NM_0405_1_0458
nam		*ânam*	/a:ˈnam/	's/he pushes (with hands)'	[ʔa:ˈnəm ʔa:ˈnəm ʔa:ˈnəm]	BH_0401_3_0587
		ânam	/a:ˈnam/	's/he pushes (with hands)'	[ʔa:ˈnəm ʔa:ˈnəm ʔa:ˈnəm]	NM_0405_2_0076
nâm		*annâm*	/anˈna:m/	'it is smooth'	[ʔənˈna:m ʔənˈna:m ʔənˈna:m]	BH_0331_5_0346
		ânnâm	/a:nˈna:m/	'it is smooth'	[ʔa:dˈna:m ʔa:nˈna:m ʔa:nˈna:m]	NM_0404_2_0342
		annâm	/anˈna:m/	'it is smooth'	[ʔənˈna:m ʔənˈna:m ʔənˈna:m]	NM_0404_2_0475
nang		*ânang*	/a:ˈnaŋ/	's/he is stupid (lacks knowledge)'	[ʔa:ˈnəŋ ʔa:ˈnəŋ ʔa:ˈnəŋ]	BH_0331_5_0110
		ânang	/a:ˈnaŋ/	's/he is stupid (lacks knowledge)'	[ʔa:ˈnəŋ ʔa:ˈnəŋ ʔa:ˈnəŋ]	NM_0404_2_0162
nâng	1	*annâng*	/anˈna:ŋ/	'(liquid) is thick'	[ʔənˈna:ŋ ʔənˈna:ŋ ʔənˈna:ŋ]	BH_0331_5_0241
		ânnâng	/a:nˈna:ŋ/	'(liquid) is thick'	[ʔa:nˈna:ŋ ʔa:nˈna:ŋ ʔa:nˈna:ŋ]	NM_0404_2_0266
nâng	2	*ânâng*	/a:ˈna:ŋ/	's/he wants/needs'	[ʔa:ˈna:ŋ ʔa:ˈna:ŋ ʔa:ˈna:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0191
		ânâng	/a:ˈna:ŋ/	's/he wants/needs'	[ʔa:ˈna:ŋ ʔa:ˈna:ŋ ʔa:ˈna:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0263
		anâng	/aˈna:ŋ/	's/he wants/needs'	[ʔəˈna:ŋ ʔəˈna:ŋ ʔəˈna:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0480
nangtûk		*nangtûk*	/naŋˈtu:k/	'tomorrow'	[nəŋˈt̪u:k nəŋˈt̪u:k nəŋˈt̪u:k]	BH_0331_5_0505
		nangtûk	/naŋˈtu:k/	'tomorrow'	[nəŋˈt̪u:k̚ nəŋˈt̪u:k̚ nəŋˈt̪u:k]	NM_0404_2_0444
nap		*nap*	/nap/	'snot (nasal mucus)'	[nəp̚ nəp̚ nəp̚]	BH_0327_3_0086
		nap	/nap/	'snot (nasal mucus)'	[nəp̚ nəp̚ nəp̚]	NM_0403_3_0102
nâpor		*nâpor*	/na:ˈpɔr/	'banana leaf'	[na:ˈpɔr na:ˈpɔr na:ˈpɔr]	BH_0327_1_0118
nâr		*nâr*	/na:r/	'nose'	[na:r na:r na:r]	BH_0327_3_0082
		nâr	/na:r/	'nose'	[na:r na:r na:r]	NM_0403_3_0097
		nâr	/na:r/	'nose'	[na:r na:r na:r]	NM_0403_3_0099
nârthep		*nârthep*	/na:rˈtʰep/	'nasal wing'	[na:rˈt̪ʰɛp̚ na:rˈt̪ʰɛp̚ na:rˈt̪ʰɛp̚]	BH_0327_3_0084
nât		*annât*	/anˈna:t/	'it is sticky'	[ʔənˈna:t ʔənˈna:t̚ ʔənˈna:t̚]	BH_0331_5_0169
		annât	/anˈna:t/	'it is sticky'	[ʔənˈna:t̚ ʔənˈna:t̚ ʔənˈna:t]	BH_0331_5_1090
		ânnât	/a:nˈna:t/	'it is sticky'	[ʔa:nˈna:t ʔa:nˈna:t ʔa:nˈna:t̚]	NM_0404_2_0219
		ânnât	/a:nˈna:t/	'it is sticky'	[ʔa:nˈna:t ʔa:nˈna:t ʔa:nˈna:t̚]	NM_0404_2_0345
natak		*natak*	/naˈtak/	'a broad and long leaf used in rituals (similar to a small banana leaf)'	[nəˈt̪ək̚ nəˈt̪ək̚ nəˈt̪ək̚]	NM_0403_2_0136
nâthiel		*nâthiel*	/na:ˈtʰial/	'a broad and long leaf on which food is served (similar to a small banana leaf)'	[na:ˈt̪ʰje:l na:ˈt̪ʰje:l na:ˈt̪ʰje:l]	BH_0327_1_0114
		nâthiel	/na:ˈtʰial/	'a broad and long leaf on which food is served (similar to a small banana leaf)'	[na:ˈt̪ʰje:l na:ˈt̪ʰje:l na:ˈt̪ʰje:l]	NM_0403_2_0138
nay		*ânay*	/a:ˈnaj/	's/he is rich'	[ʔa:ˈnɛj ʔa:ˈnɛj ʔa:ˈnɛj]	BH_0331_5_0282
		ânay	/a:ˈnaj/	's/he is rich'	[ʔa:ˈnəj ʔa:ˈnəj ʔa:ˈnəj]	NM_0404_2_0298
nây	1	*nây*	/na:j/	'child (son/daughter)'	[na:j na:j na:j]	BH_0329_5_0284
nây	2	*anây*	/aˈna:j/	'it is near'	[ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j]	BH_0331_5_0481
		ânây	/a:ˈna:j/	'it is near'	[a:ˈna:j ʔa:ˈna:j a:ˈna:j]	BH_0410_3_0007
		ânây	/a:ˈna:j/	'it is near'	[ʔa:ˈna:j ʔa:ˈna:j ʔa:ˈna:j]	NM_0404_2_0427
nây	3	*anây*	/aˈna:j/	'its dense sap (tree), pus (animal)'	[ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j]	BH_0327_1_0112
		anây	/aˈna:j/	'its dense sap (tree), pus (animal)'	[ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j]	BH_0410_3_0007
		anây	/aˈna:j/	'its dense sap (tree), pus (animal)'	[əˈna:j ʔəˈna:j əˈna:j]	BH_0329_5_0004
		anây	/aˈna:j/	'its dense sap (tree), pus (animal)'	[ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j ʔəˈna:j]	NM_0403_2_0134
nây nûpang		*nây nûpang*	/na:j.nu:ˈpaŋ/	'daughter'	[na:j nuˈpəŋ na:j nuˈpəŋ na:j nuˈpəŋ]	BH_0329_5_0288
		nây nûpang	/na:j.nu:ˈpaŋ/	'daughter'	[na:j nuˈpəŋ na:j nuˈpəŋ na:j nuˈpəŋ]	BH_0331_1_0081
		nây nûpang	/na:j.nu:ˈpaŋ/	'daughter'	[na:j nuˈpəŋ na:j nuˈpəŋ na:j nuˈpəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0058
nây pasal		*nây pasal*	/na:j.paˈsal/	'son'	[na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl]	BH_0329_5_0286
		nây pasal	/na:j.paˈsal/	'son'	[na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl]	BH_0331_1_0080
		nây pasal	/na:j.paˈsal/	'son'	[na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl na:j pəˈsəl]	NM_0404_1_0056
nâynû		*kanâynû*	/ka.na:jˈnu:/	'my younger sister'	[kəna:jˈnu: kəna:jˈnu: kəna:jˈnu:]	NM_0404_1_0066
		nâynû	/na:jˈnu:/	'younger sister'	[na:jˈnu: na:jˈnu: na:jˈnu:]	BH_0329_5_0292
nâypâ		*kanâypâ*	/ka.na:jˈpa:/	'my younger brother'	[kəna:jˈpa:]	NM_0404_1_0064
		nâypâ	/na:jˈpa:/	'younger brother'	[na:jˈpa: na:jˈpa: na:jˈpa:]	BH_0329_5_0290
nâypang		*nâypang*	/na:jˈpaŋ/	'child (8-10 years old)'	[na:jˈpəŋ na:jˈpəŋ na:jˈpəŋ]	BH_0329_5_0282
		nâypang	/na:jˈpaŋ/	'child (8-10 years old)'	[na:jˈpəŋ na:jˈpəŋ na:jˈpəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0075
nâytê		*nâytê*	/na:jˈte:/	'baby'	[na:jˈt̪e: na:jˈt̪e: na:jˈt̪e:]	BH_0329_5_0280
		nâytê	/na:jˈte:/	'baby'	[na:jˈt̪e: na:jˈt̪e: na:jˈt̪e:]	NM_0404_1_0070

nê		*kanê*	/kaˈneː/	'my mother's younger sister'	[kəˈneː kəˈneː]	NM_0404_1_0103
nêk		*tuy nêk katî*	/tuj ˈneːk kaˈtiː/	'I will drink water'	[tuj ˈneːk kəˈt̪iː ˈneːk kəˈt̪iː ˈneːk kəˈt̪iː]	NM_0405_1_0174
		ânêk	/aːˈneːk/	's/he drinks (also, eats rice)'	[ʔaːˈneːk̚ ʔaːˈneːk ʔaːˈneːk]	BH_0331_5_0929
nel		*ânel*	/aːˈnel/	's/he pushes (something into a tight space, e.g. sack)'	[ʔaːˈnɛl ʔaːˈnɛl ʔaːˈnɛl]	BH_0401_3_0594
		ânel	/aːˈnel/	's/he pushes (something into a tight space, e.g. sack)'	[ʔaːˈnɛl ʔaːˈnɛl ʔaːˈnɛl]	NM_0405_2_0082
		ânel	/aːˈnel/	's/he pushes (something into a tight space, e.g. sack)'	[ʔaːˈnɛl ʔaːˈnɛl ʔaːˈnɛl]	BH_0410_3_0041
nêl		*ânêl*	/aːˈneːl/	's/he separates seeds (from cotton)'	[ʔaːˈneːl ʔaːˈneːl ʔaːˈneːl]	BH_0401_3_0596
		ânêl	/aːˈneːl/	's/he separates seeds (from cotton)'	[ʔaːˈneːl ʔaːˈneːl ʔaːˈneːl]	BH_0410_3_0041
		pat anêl	/pat aˈneːl/	's/he separates seeds from cotton'	[pət̪ əˈnjeːl pət̪ əˈnjeːl pət̪ əˈnjeːl]	NM_0405_2_0088
nênê		*nênê*	/neːˈneː/	'mother's younger sister'	[neːˈneː neːˈneː neːˈneː]	BH_0329_5_0314
		nênê	/neːˈneː/	'mother's younger sister'	[neːˈneː neːˈneː neːˈneː]	BH_0410_2_0005
		nênê	/neːˈneː/	'mother's younger sister'	[neːˈneː neːˈneː neːˈneː]	NM_0404_1_0102
		kanênê	/ka.neːˈneː/	'my mother's younger sister'	[kəneːˈneː kəneːˈneː kəneːˈneː]	NM_0404_1_0104
ner		*ner*	/ner/	'lip'	[nɛr nɛr nɛr]	BH_0327_3_0072
		kaner	/kaˈner/	'my lip'	[kəˈnɛr kəˈnɛr kəˈnɛr]	NM_0403_3_0081
nerkhamul		*nerkhamul*	/ner.kʰaˈmul/	'moustache'	[nɛrkʰəˈmʊl nɛrkʰəˈmʊl nɛrkʰəˈmʊl]	BH_0327_3_0074
		nerkhamul	/ner.kʰaˈmul/	'moustache'	[nɛrkʰəˈmʊl nɛrkʰəˈmʊl nɛrkʰəˈmʊl]	NM_0403_3_0083
ngâ		*ngâ*	/ŋaː/	'fish'	[ŋaː ŋaː ŋaː]	BH_0331_1_0239
		ngâ	/ŋaː/	'fish'	[ŋaː ŋaː ŋaː ŋaː]	NM_0404_1_0298
		angâ	/aˈŋaː/	'his/her fish'	[əˈŋaː ʔəˈŋaː ʔəˈŋaː]	NB_0412_1_0043
ngâk		*ângâk*	/aːˈŋaːk/	's/he waits'	[ʔaːˈŋaːk̚ ʔaːˈŋaːk̚ ʔaːˈŋaːk̚]	NM_0405_2_0169
ngalchân		*ngalchân*	/ŋalˈtʃaːn/	'hornet'	[ŋəlˈtʃaːn ŋəlˈtʃaːn ŋəlˈtʃaːn]	BH_0327_2_0081
		ngalchân	/ŋalˈtʃaːn/	'hornet'	[ŋəlˈtʃaːn ŋəlˈtʃaːn ŋəlˈtʃaːn]	NM_0403_2_0216
ngam	1	*ângam*	/aːˈŋam/	's/he is brave'	[ʔaːˈŋəm ʔaːˈŋəm ʔaːˈŋəm]	BH_0331_5_0462
		angam	/aˈŋam/	's/he is brave'	[ʔəˈŋəm ʔəˈŋəm ʔəˈŋəm]	NM_0404_2_0412
ngam	2	*ânngam*	/aːnˈŋam/	's/he rests'	[ʔaːnˈŋəm ʔaːnˈŋəm ʔaːnˈŋəm]	BH_0401_3_0321
		ânngam	/aːnˈŋam/	's/he rests'	[ʔaːnˈŋəm ʔaːnˈŋəm ʔaːnˈŋəm]	NM_0405_1_0578
		ânngam	/aːnˈŋam/	's/he rests'	[ʔaːnˈŋəm ʔaːnˈŋəm ʔaːnˈŋəm]	JM_0331_4_0389
ngâman		*ngâman*	/ŋaːˈman/	'fishing'	[ŋaːˈmən ŋaːˈmən ŋaːˈmən]	BH_0331_1_0241
		ngâman	/ŋaːˈman/	'fishing'	[ŋaːˈmən ŋaːˈmən ŋaːˈmən]	NM_0404_1_0300
ngar		*ângar*	/aːˈŋar/	'it is hard (to pressure)'	[ʔaːˈŋər ʔaːˈŋər ʔaːˈŋər]	BH_0331_5_0339
		ângar	/aːˈŋar/	'it is hard (to pressure)'	[ʔaːˈŋər ʔaːˈŋər ʔaːˈŋər]	BH_0331_5_0385
		ângar	/aːˈŋar/	'it is hard (to pressure)'	[ʔaːˈŋər ʔaːˈŋər ʔaːˈŋər]	BH_0331_5_0392
		ângar	/aːˈŋar/	'it is hard (to pressure)'	[ʔaːˈŋər ʔaːˈŋər ʔaːˈŋər]	NM_0404_2_0338
ngay		*ângay*	/aːˈŋaj/	'it is sharp(-edged) (e.g. knife)'	[ʔaːˈŋəj ʔaːˈŋəj ʔaːˈŋəj]	BH_0331_5_0186
		ângay	/aːˈŋaj/	'it is sharp(-edged) (e.g. knife)'	[ʔaːˈŋəj ʔaːˈŋəj ʔaːˈŋəj]	NM_0404_2_0230
ngây		*ânrangây*	/aːn.raˈŋaːj/	's/he listens'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj]	BH_0401_3_0178
		ânrangây	/aːn.raˈŋaːj/	's/he listens'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj]	NM_0405_1_0467
		ânrangây	/aːn.raˈŋaːj/	's/he listens'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj ʔaːnᵈrəˈŋaːj]	JM_0331_4_0257
ngê		*ânngê*	/aːnˈŋeː/	's/he reconciles'	[ʔaːnˈŋeː ʔanˈŋeː ʔanˈŋeː]	BH_0401_4_0052
		ânngê	/aːnˈŋeː/	's/he reconciles'	[ʔaːnˈŋeː ʔaːŋˈŋeːj ʔaːnˈŋeːj]	NM_0405_2_0149
ngil		*ânngil*	/aːnˈŋil/	's/he forgets'	[ʔaːnˈŋil ʔaːnˈŋɪl ʔaːnˈŋɪl]	BH_0401_3_0203
		âmangil	/aːˌmaˈŋil/	's/he forgets'	[ʔaːməˈŋɪl ʔaːməˈŋɪl ʔaːməˈŋɪl]	NM_0405_1_0488
		ânngil	/aːnˈŋil/	's/he forgets'	[ʔaːnˈŋɪl ʔaːnˈŋɪl ʔaːnˈŋɪl]	JM_0331_4_0267
ngim		*ângim*	/aːˈŋim/	'it sinks'	[ʔaːˈŋɪm ʔaːˈŋɪm ʔaːˈŋɪm]	BH_0401_3_0661
		tuyâ angim	/ˈtu.jaː aˈŋim/	'it sinks in water'	[t̪ujaːˈŋɪm t̪ujaːˈŋɪm t̪ujaːˈŋɪm]	NM_0405_2_0124
ngoy		*ângoy*	/aːˈŋɔj/	'it is white'	[ʔaːˈŋoj ʔaːˈŋoj ʔaːˈŋoj]	BH_0331_5_0011
		ângoy	/aːˈŋɔj/	'it is white'	[ʔaːˈŋoj ʔaːˈŋoj ʔaːˈŋoj]	BH_0410_3_0046
		ângoy	/aːˈŋɔj/	'it is white'	[ʔaːˈŋoj ʔaːˈŋoj ʔaːˈŋoj]	NM_0404_2_0062
ngôy		*ngôy*	/ŋɔːj/	'a type of fishing trap'	[ŋɔːj ŋɔːj ŋɔːj]	BH_0410_3_0046
		ngôy	/ŋɔːj/	'a type of fishing trap'	[ŋɔːj ŋɔːj ŋɔːj]	BH_0331_1_0252
		ngôy	/ŋɔːj/	'a type of fishing trap'	[ŋɔːj ŋɔːj ŋɔːj]	NM_0404_1_0308
		angôy	/aˈŋɔːj/	'his/her fishing trap'	[ʔəˈŋɔːj ʔəˈŋɔːj ʔəˈŋɔːj]	BH_0410_3_0046
nguy		*ânnguy*	/aːnˈŋuj/	's/he is sad'	[ʔaːnˈŋuj ʔaːnˈŋuj ʔaːnˈŋuj]	NM_0404_2_0431

		kay	/kaj			
		Manikbond-â	Ma.nikˈbɔn.da:			
		nî sôm ʼom	niːˈsɔːm ˈʔɔm		[kəj maːnikˈbɔnda: niˈsɔːm ˈʔɔm	
nî	1	*katî*	kaˈtiː/	'I will stay 10 days in Manikbond'	kəˈt̲iː ˈʔɔm kəˈt̲iː ˈʔɔm kəˈt̲iː]	NM_0403_4_0096
nî	2	*kanî*	/kaˈniː/	'my father's sister'	[kəˈniː kəˈniː kəˈniː]	NM_0404_1_0090
nîk		*ânnîk*	/aːnˈniːk/	's/he shakes (tree)'	[ʔaːnˈniːk̚ ʔaːnˈniːk̚ ʔaːnˈniːk]	BH_0401_4_0166
		ânnîk	/aːnˈniːk/	's/he shakes (tree)'	[ʔaːnˈniːk ʔaːnˈniːk ʔaːnˈniːk̚]	NM_0405_2_0209
nikhuo		*nikhuo*	/niˈkʰuɔ/	'day (including night?)'	[niˈkʰwɔː niˈkʰwɔː niˈkʰwɔː]	BH_0329_5_0072
nim	1	*annim*	/anˈnim/	'(wall, water, etc.) is dirty'	[ʔənˈnim ʔənˈnim ʔənˈnim]	BH_0331_5_0319
nim	2	*khuo annim*	/kʰuɔ anˈnim/	'it is cloudy'	[kʰoː nˈnim kʰoː ənˈnim kʰo ɛnˈnim]	BH_0329_5_0186
		khuo ânnim	/kʰuɔ aːnˈnim/	'it is cloudy'	[kʰoː aːnˈnɪm kʰo aːnˈnɪm kʰo aːnˈnɪm]	NM_0403_4_0225
		himâhi				
		maymay	/hiˈmaːˌhi			
nimak		*nimak*	majˈmaj niˈmak/	'it is not a trivial thing'	[hiˈmaːhi məjˈməj niˈmək]	NM_0405_1_0643
		nimak	/niˈmak/	's/he is not (negative copula)'	[niˈmək niˈmək niˈmək]	BH_0401_3_0384
		nimak	/niˈmak/	's/he is not (negative copula)'	[niˈmək niˈmək niˈmək]	JM_0331_4_0451
nînî		*nînî*	/niːˈniː/	'father's sister'	[niːˈniː niːˈniː niːˈniː]	BH_0329_5_0312
		nînî	/niːˈniː/	'father's sister'	[niːˈniː niːˈniː niːˈniː]	BH_0410_2_0005
nisâ		*nisâ*	/niˈsaː/	'sun'	[niˈsaː niˈsaː niˈsaː]	BH_0329_5_0070
		nisâ	/niˈsaː/	'sun'	[niˈsaː niˈsaː niˈsaː]	NM_0403_4_0090
nok	1	*ânnok*	/aːnˈnɔk/	'(room, etc.) is messy'	[ʔaːnˈnɔk̚ ʔaːnˈnɔk̚ ʔaːnˈnɔk̚]	NM_0405_1_0193
		annok	/anˈnɔk/	'(room, etc.) is messy'	[ʔənˈnɔk ʔənˈnɔk ʔənˈnɔk]	BH_0331_5_0307
		ânnok	/aːnˈnɔk/	'(room, etc.) is messy'	[ʔaːnˈnɔk ʔaːnˈnɔk̚ ʔaːnˈnɔk̚]	NM_0404_2_0315
nok	2	*ânok*	/aːˈnɔk/	's/he shakes (horizontally)'	[ʔaːˈnɔk ʔaːˈnɔk ʔaːˈnɔk̚]	BH_0401_4_0149
		ânnok	/aːnˈnɔk/	's/he shakes (horizontally)'	[ʔaːnˈnɔk̚ ʔaːnˈnɔk̚ ʔaːnˈnɔk]	BH_0401_4_0151
		ânnok	/aːnˈnɔk/	's/he shakes (horizontally)'	[ʔaːnˈnɔk̚ ʔaːnˈnɔk̚ ʔaːnˈnɔk̚]	NM_0405_2_0205
non		*sâypuy non*	/saːj.pujˈnɔn/	'elephant's trunk'	[saːjpujˈnɔn saːjpujˈnɔn saːjpujˈnɔn]	NM_0403_3_0293
		anon	/aˈnɔn/	'its trunk (of an elephant)'	[ʔəˈnɔn ʔəˈnɔn ʔəˈnɔn]	BH_0327_3_0243
nônô		*nônô*	/nɔːˈnɔː/	'great grand-mother'	[nɔːˈnɔː nɔːˈnɔː nɔːˈnɔː]	BH_0410_2_0009
nôt		*hâ anôt*	/haː aˈnɔːt/	's/he brushes his/her teeth'	[haː ˈnɔːt haː ˈnɔːt haː ˈnɔːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0072
		annôt	/anˈnɔːt/	's/he scrubs (also brushes teeth, etc.)'	[ʔənˈnɔːt̚ ʔənˈnɔːt̚ ʔənˈnɔːt̚]	BH_0331_5_1239
		(mâyrâng)	/(maːjˈraːŋ)		[ʔaːnˈnɔːt̚ ʔaːnˈnɔːt̚ ʔaːnˈnɔːt̚	
		ânnôt	aːnˈnɔːt/	's/he scrubs (plate)'	maːjˈraːŋ ʔaːnˈnɔːt̚ ʔaːnˈnɔːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0311
noy		*ânnoy*	/aːnˈnɔj/	'it is soft (to pressure)'	[ʔaːnˈnoj ʔaːnˈnɔj ʔaːnˈnɔj]	BH_0331_5_0342
		ânnoy	/aːnˈnɔj/	'it is soft (to pressure)'	[ʔaːnˈnɔj ʔaːnˈnɔj ʔaːnˈnɔj]	NM_0404_2_0340
nû		*nû*	/nuː/	'mother'	[nuː nuː nuː]	BH_0329_5_0276
		kanû	/kaˈnuː/	'my mother'	[kəˈnuː kəˈnuː kəˈnuː]	NB_0412_1_0045
		kanû	/kaˈnuː/	'my mother'	[kəˈnuː kəˈnuː kəˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0054
nuk		*ânuk*	/aːˈnuk/	's/he pulls'	[ʔaːˈnʊk̚ ʔaːˈnʊk ʔaːˈnʊk̚]	BH_0331_5_1042
		ânuk	/aːˈnuk/	's/he pulls'	[ʔaːˈnʊk ʔaːˈnʊk ʔaːˈnʊk]	NM_0405_1_0225
nûk		*nûktieng*	/nuːkˈtiaŋ/	'back (direction)'	[nukˈt̲jeːŋ nukˈt̲eːŋ nukˈt̲eːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0067
		nûk	/nuːk/	'behind, back (direction)'	[nuːk nuːk̚ nuːk]	BH_0329_5_0062
nûnû		*nûnû*	/nuːˈnuː/	'mother'	[nuːˈnuː nuːˈnuː nuːˈnuː]	BH_0410_2_0009
nuoy		*nuoy*	/nuɔj/	'down'	[nwoːj nwoːj nwoːj]	BH_0329_5_0068
		nuoytieng	/nuɔjˈtiaŋ/	'downward direction'	[noːjˈt̲jeːŋ noːjˈt̲jeːŋ noːjˈt̲jeːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0071
		annuoy	/anˈnuɔj/	'it is low'	[ʔənˈnwoj ʔənˈnwoj ʔənˈnwoj]	BH_0331_5_0076
		annuoy	/anˈnuɔj/	'it is low'	[ʔənˈnoːj ʔənˈnoːj ʔənˈnoːj]	NM_0404_2_0124
nûpang		*nûpang*	/nuːˈpaŋ/	'woman'	[nuːˈpəŋ nuːˈpəŋ nuːˈpəŋ]	BH_0331_1_0089
		nûpang	/nuːˈpaŋ/	'woman'	[nuˈpəŋ nuˈpəŋ nuˈpəŋ]	NM_0404_1_0181
nûpangtê		*nûpangtê*	/nuːˌpaŋˈteː/	'baby girl'	[nupəŋˈt̲eː nupəŋˈt̲eː nupəŋˈt̲eː]	NM_0404_1_0068
nuy		*ânnuy*	/aːnˈnuj/	's/he laughs'	[ʔaːnˈnuj ʔaːnˈnuj ʔaːnˈnuj]	BH_0401_3_0323
		ânnuy	/aːnˈnuj/	's/he laughs'	[ʔaːnˈnuj ʔaːnˈnuj ʔaːnˈnuj]	NM_0405_1_0580
		ânnuy	/aːnˈnuj/	's/he laughs'	[ʔaːnˈnuj ʔaːnˈnuj ʔaːnˈnuj]	JM_0331_4_0391
'ô		*â'ô*	/aːˈʔɔː/	'(bird) broods'	[ʔaːˈʔɔː ʔaːˈʔɔː ʔaːˈʔɔː]	BH_0401_3_0011
		â'ô	/aːˈʔɔː/	'(bird) broods'	[ʔaːˈʔɔː ʔaːˈʔɔː ʔaːˈʔɔː]	NM_0405_1_0341
		â'ô	/aːˈʔɔː/	'(bird) broods'	[ʔaːˈʔɔː ʔaːˈʔɔː ʔaːˈʔɔː]	JM_0331_4_0127
ochay		*ochay*	/ɔˈtʃaj/	'traditional priest'	[ʔɔˈtʃəj ʔɔˈtʃəj ʔɔˈtʃəj]	BH_0329_5_0267
		ochay	/ɔˈtʃaj/	'traditional priest'	[ʔɔˈtʃəj ʔɔˈtʃəj ʔɔˈtʃəj]	NM_0404_1_0039
'ôk		*ân'ôk*	/aːnˈʔɔːk/	's/he is blocked'	[ʔaːnˈʔɔːk ʔaːnˈʔɔːk̚ ʔaːnˈʔɔːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0363
		ân'ôk	/aːnˈʔɔːk/	's/he is blocked'	[ʔaːnˈʔɔːk ʔaːnˈʔɔːk ʔaːnˈʔɔːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0628

		ân'ôk	/aːnˈʔɔːk/	's/he is blocked'	[ʔaːnˈʔɔːk̚ ʔaːnˈʔɔːk ʔaːnˈʔɔːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0439
'ôkpâ		*'ôkpâ*	/ʔɔːkˈpaː/	'eclipse'	[ʔɔːkˈpa: ʔɔːkˈpa: ʔɔːkˈpaː]	BH_0329_5_0214
		'ôkpâ	/ʔɔːkˈpaː/	'eclipse'	[ʔɔːkˈpa: ʔɔːkˈpa: ʔɔːkˈpaː]	NM_0403_4_0251
'ol		*â'ol*	/aːˈʔɔl/	'it is easy'	[ʔaːˈʔɔl ʔaːˈʔɔl ʔaːˈʔɔl]	BH_0331_5_0327
		â'ol	/aːˈʔɔl/	'it is easy'	[ʔaːˈʔɔl ʔaːˈʔɔl ʔaːˈʔɔl]	NM_0404_2_0330
'om		*â'om*	/aːˈʔɔm/	's/he stays, exists'	[ʔaːˈʔɔm ʔaːˈʔɔm ʔaːˈʔɔm]	BH_0401_3_0360
		â'om	/aːˈʔɔm/	's/he stays, exists'	[ʔaːˈʔɔm ʔaːˈʔɔm ʔaːˈʔɔm]	NM_0405_1_0625
		â'om	/aːˈʔɔm/	's/he stays, exists'	[ʔaːˈʔɔm ʔaːˈʔɔm ʔaːˈʔɔm]	JM_0331_4_0432
'ong	1	*ân'ong*	/aːnˈʔɔŋ/	'it has a hole'	[ʔaːnˈʔɔŋ ʔaːnˈʔɔŋ ʔaːnˈʔɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0086
'ong	2	*inkhâr ma'ongrô*	/inˈkʰaːr maˈʔɔŋ.rɔː/	'open the door!'	[ʔinˈkʰaːr məˈʔɔŋrɔː ʔinˈkʰaːr məˈʔɔŋrɔː ʔinˈkʰaːr məˈʔɔŋrɔː]	NM_0405_1_0499
		ân'ong	/aːnˈʔɔŋ/	's/he opens (door)'	[ʔaːnˈʔɔŋ ʔaːnˈʔɔŋ ʔaːnˈʔɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0232
		ân'ong	/aːnˈʔɔŋ/	's/he opens (door)'	[ʔaːnˈʔɔŋ ʔaːnˈʔɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0285
		ma'ong	/maˈʔɔŋ/	'to open (door)'	[məˈʔɔŋ məˈʔɔŋ məˈʔɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0282
'op		*â'op*	/aːˈʔɔp/	's/he safeguards (babies, children, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈɔp ʔaːˈɔp ʔaːˈɔp̚]	NM_0405_1_0340
'ôt		*â'ôt*	/aːˈʔɔːt/	's/he waits, looks after'	[ʔaːˈʔɔːt̚ ʔaːˈʔɔːt̚ ʔaːˈʔɔːt̚]	BH_0410_2_0021
		â'ôt	/aːˈʔɔːt/	's/he waits, looks after'	[ʔaːˈʔɔːt̚ ʔaːˈʔɔːt̚ ʔaːˈʔɔːt̚]	BH_0401_4_0094
		â'ôt	/aːˈʔɔːt/	's/he waits, looks after'	[ʔaːˈʔɔːt ʔaːˈʔɔːt̚ ʔaːˈʔɔːt̚]	NM_0405_2_0168
		ân'ôt	/aːnˈʔɔːt/	's/he waits, looks after'	[ʔaːnˈʔɔːt̚ ʔaːnˈʔɔːt̚ ʔaːnˈʔɔːt̚]	BH_0410_2_0021
p(h)il		*pil*	/pil/	'soil'	[pɪl pɪl pɪl pɪl]	NM_0403_4_0167
		phil	/pʰil/	'soil'	[pʰil pʰil pʰil]	BH_0329_5_0141
p(h)ilvut		*philvut*	/pʰilˈvut/	'dust'	[pʰilˈvʊt̚ pʰilˈvʊt̚ pʰilˈvʊt̚]	BH_0329_5_0143
		pilvut	/pilˈvut/	'dust'	[pilˈvʊt̚ pilˈvʊt̚ pilˈvʊt̚]	NM_0403_4_0169
		pilvut	/pilˈvut/	'dust'	[pilˈvʊt̚ pilˈvʊt̚ pilˈvʊt̚]	NM_0404_2_0324
pâ		*pâ*	/paː/	'father'	[paː paː paː]	BH_0329_5_0278
		kapâ	/kaˈpaː/	'my father'	[kəˈpaː kəˈpaː kəˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0052
palep		*pelep*	/peˈlep/	'butterfly'	[pɛˈlɛp̚ pɛˈlɛp̚ pɛˈlɛp̚]	BH_0327_2_0079
		palep	/paˈlep/	'butterfly'	[pəˈlɛp̚ pəˈlɛp̚ pəˈlɛp̚]	NM_0403_2_0232
pâm		*pâm*	/paːm/	'swidden field with felled trees'	[paːm paːm paːm]	BH_0331_1_0211
		pâm	/paːm/	'swidden field with felled trees'	[paːm paːm paːm]	NM_0404_1_0285
pan		*âpan*	/aːˈpan/	's/he approaches'	[ʔaːˈpən ʔaːˈpən ʔaːˈpən]	BH_0401_3_0499
		âpan	/aːˈpan/	's/he approaches'	[ʔaːˈpən ʔaːˈpən ʔaːˈpən]	NM_0405_2_0021
pang		*apang*	/aˈpaŋ/	'his/her side'	[ʔəˈpəŋ ʔəˈpəŋ ʔəˈpəŋ]	NM_0403_4_0079
pangâk		*pangâk*	/paˈŋaːk/	'father's younger brother'	[pəˈŋaːk pəˈŋaːk̚ pəˈŋaːk̚]	BH_0329_5_0310
		pangâk	/paˈŋaːk/	'mother's younger sister's husband'	[pəˈŋaːk̚ pəˈŋaːk̚ pəˈŋaːk̚]	BH_0329_5_0323
		kapangâk	/ka.paˈŋaːk/	'my father's younger brother'	[kəpəˈŋaːk̚ kəpəˈŋaːk̚ kəpəˈŋaːk̚]	NM_0404_1_0094
		kapangâk	/ka.paˈŋaːk/	'my mother's younger sister's husband'	[kəpəˈŋaːk̚ kəpəˈŋaːk̚ kəpəˈŋaːk̚]	NM_0404_1_0107
par		*pat apar*	/pat aˈpar/	'(ripe) cotton pod opens'	[pət̚ ʔəˈpər ʔəˈpər ʔəˈpər]	NM_0405_1_0102
		apar	/aˈpar/	'it blooms, spreads'	[əˈpər əˈpər əˈpər]	NB_0412_1_0034
		apar	/aˈpar/	'it blooms, spreads'	[ʔəˈpər ʔəˈpər əˈpər]	NB_0412_1_0035
pâr		*pâr*	/paːr/	'flower, petal (of flower)'	[paːr paːr paːr]	NB_0412_1_0035
		pâr	/paːr/	'flower, petal (of flower)'	[paːr paːr paːr]	BH_0327_1_0044
		pâr	/paːr/	'flower, petal (of flower)'	[paːr paːr paːr]	NM_0403_2_0045
parek		*âparek*	/aːˌpaˈrek/	's/he runs'	[ʔaːpəˈrɛk ʔaːpəˈrɛk ʔaːpəˈrɛk]	BH_0331_5_0855
		âparek	/aːˌpaˈrek/	's/he runs'	[ʔaːpəˈrek̚ ʔaːpəˈrek̚ ʔaːpəˈrek̚]	NM_0405_1_0118
		âparek	/aːˌpaˈrek/	's/he runs'	[ʔaːpəˈrek̚ ʔaːpəˈrek̚ ʔaːpəˈrek̚]	NM_0405_1_0123
pârmuom		*pârmuom*	/paːrˈmuɔm/	'flower bud'	[paːrˈmwoːm paːrˈmwoːm paːrˈmwoːm]	BH_0327_1_0046
pasal		*pasal*	/paˈsal/	'man'	[pəˈsəl pəˈsəl pəˈsəl]	BH_0331_1_0089
		pasal	/paˈsal/	'man'	[pəˈsəl pəˈsəl pəˈsəl]	NM_0404_1_0179
pat		*pat*	/pat/	'cotton'	[pət̚ pət̚ pət̚]	BH_0331_1_0193
		pat	/pat/	'cotton'	[pət̚ pət̚ pət̚]	NM_0404_1_0261
patêr	1	*patêr*	/paˈteːr/	'father's older brother'	[pəˈt̪eːr pəˈt̪eːr pəˈt̪eːr]	BH_0329_5_0308
		kapatêr	/ka.paˈteːr/	'my father's older brother'	[kəpəˈt̪jeːr kəpəˈt̪eːr kəpəˈt̪eːr]	NM_0404_1_0092
patêr	2	*patêr*	/paˈteːr/	'mother's older sister's husband'	[pəˈt̪eːr pəˈt̪eːr pəˈt̪eːr]	BH_0329_5_0318
		kapatêr	/ka.paˈteːr/	'my mother's older sister's husband'	[kəpəˈt̪eːr kəpəˈt̪eːr kəpəˈt̪eːr]	NM_0404_1_0112
patmuol		*patmuol*	/patˈmuɔl/	'raw cotton with seeds from swidden field'	[pətˈmwoːl pətˈmwoːl pətˈmoːl]	NM_0405_2_0084
patung		*patung*	/paˈtuŋ/	'type of edible mushroom'	[paˈtʊŋ paˈtʊŋ paˈtʊŋ]	BH_0327_1_0028
		patung	/paˈtuŋ/	'type of edible mushroom'	[pəˈt̪ʊŋ pəˈt̪ʊŋ pəˈt̪ʊŋ]	NM_0403_2_0032
pay	1	*ânpay*	/aːnˈpaj/	'it is lost'	[ʔaːnˈpəj ʔaːnˈpəj ʔaːnˈpəj]	BH_0401_3_0456
		ânpay	/aːnˈpaj/	'it is lost'	[ʔaːnˈpəj ʔaːnˈpəj ʔaːnˈpəj]	NM_0405_1_0681

		ânpay	/aːnˈpaj/	'it is lost'	[ʔaːnˈpəj ʔaːnˈpəj ʔaːnˈpəj]	JM_0331_4_0507
pay	2	*âpay*	/aːˈpaj/	's/he throws away, discards'	[ʔaːˈpəj ʔaːˈpəj ʔaːˈpəj]	BH_0331_5_0953
		âpay	/aːˈpaj/	's/he throws away, discards'	[ʔaːˈpəj ʔaːˈpəj ʔaːˈpəj]	BH_0401_3_0443
		âpay	/aːˈpaj/	's/he throws away, discards'	[ʔaːˈpəj ʔaːˈpəj ʔaːˈpəj]	NM_0405_1_0185
pêk	1	*anpêk*	/anˈpeːk/	'it is flat and wide'	[ʔənˈpeːk̚ ʔənˈpeːk̚ ʔənˈpeːk]	BH_0331_5_0556
		anpêk	/anˈpeːk/	'it is flat and wide'	[ʔənˈpeːk ʔənˈpeːk ʔənˈpeːk̚]	NM_0404_2_0477
pêk	2	*âpêk*	/aːˈpeːk/	's/he gives'	[ʔaːˈpeːk̚ ʔaːˈpeːk̚ ʔaːˈpeːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0185
		âpêk	/aːˈpeːk/	's/he gives'	[ʔaːˈpeːk̚ ʔaːˈpeːk̚ ʔaːˈpeːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0471
		âpêk	/aːˈpeːk/	's/he gives'	[ʔaːˈpeːk ʔaːˈpeːk ʔaːˈpeːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0261
pêl	1	*âpêl*	/aːˈpeːl/	's/he carries (something) on his/her back'	[ʔaːˈpeːl ʔaːˈpeːl ʔaːˈpeːl]	BH_0331_5_0651
		âpêl	/aːˈpeːl/	's/he carries (something) on his/her back'	[ʔaːˈpjeːl ʔaːˈpjeːl ʔaːˈpjeːl]	NM_0405_1_0045
pêl	2	*pêl*	/peːl/	'to carry on the back'	[peːl pjeːl pel]	NB_0412_1_0031
pên		*apên*	/aˈpeːn/	'outside of it'	[ʔəˈpeːn ʔəˈpeːn ʔəˈpeːn]	BH_0331_1_0284
		apên	/aˈpeːn/	'outside of it'	[ʔəˈpjeːn ʔəˈpjeːn ʔəˈpjen]	NB_0412_1_0029
		apên	/aˈpeːn/	'outside of it'	[ʔəˈpeːn ʔəˈpeːn ʔəˈpeːn]	BH_0410_4_0005
pep		*apep*	/aˈpep/	'(side of?) his/her belly'	[ʔəˈpɛp̚ ʔəˈpɛp̚ ʔəˈpɛːp̚]	BH_0327_3_0018
pepdil		*pepdil*	/pepˈdil/	'potbelly'	[pɛpˈd̪ɪl pɛpˈd̪ɪl]	NM_0403_3_0019
pet		*ânpet*	/aːnˈpet/	's/he bites'	[ʔaːnˈpɛt̚ ʔaːnˈpɛt̚ ʔaːnˈpɛt̚]	BH_0401_3_0663
		âpet	/aːˈpet/	's/he bites'	[aːˈpɛt̚aːˈpɛt̚ ʔaːˈpɛt̚]	NB_0412_1_0027
		ânpet	/aːnˈpet/	's/he bites'	[ʔaːnˈpet̚ ʔaːnˈpet̚ ʔaːnˈpet̚]	NM_0405_2_0128
phâ		*âphâ*	/aːˈpʰaː/	's/he spreads (a cloth, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈpʰaː ʔaːˈpʰaː ʔaːˈpʰaː]	NM_0405_1_0484
phak		*âphak*	/aːˈpʰak/	'(food) is acrid'	[ʔaːˈpʰək̚ ʔaːˈpʰək̚ ʔaːˈpʰək]	BH_0331_5_0049
		âphak	/aːˈpʰak/	'(food) is acrid'	[ʔaːˈpʰək̚ ʔaːˈpʰək̚ ʔaːˈpʰək̚]	NM_0404_2_0108
phal		*aphallok*	/a.pʰalˈlɔk/	'it is cut into half'	[ʔaːpʰərˈlɔk̚ ʔaːpʰəlˈlɔk̚ ʔaːpʰəlˈlɔk̚]	NM_0404_2_0175
		âphal	/aːˈpʰal/	'it is semicircular, cut into half'	[ʔaːˈpʰəl ʔaːˈpʰəl ʔaːˈpʰəl]	NM_0404_2_0173
		âphal	/aːˈpʰal/	'it is semicircular, cut into half'	[ʔaːˈpʰəl ʔaːˈpʰəl ʔaːˈpʰəl]	BH_0331_5_0120
phalbî		*phalbî*	/pʰalˈbiː/	'winter'	[pʰəlˈbiː pʰəlˈbiː pʰəlˈbiː]	BH_0329_5_0105
		phalbî	/pʰalˈbiː/	'winter'	[pʰəlˈbiː pʰəlˈbiː pʰəlˈbiː]	NM_0403_4_0126
phan	1	*ânphan*	/aːnˈpʰan/	'(mango) is fibrous'	[ʔaːnˈpʰən ʔaːnˈpʰən ʔaːnˈpʰən]	BH_0327_1_0096
		ânphan	/aːnˈpʰan/	'(mango) is fibrous'	[ʔaːnˈpʰən ʔaːnˈpʰən ʔaːnˈpʰən]	NM_0403_2_0124
phan	2	*âphan*	/aːˈpʰan/	's/he weaves (bamboo fence)'	[ʔaːˈpʰən ʔaːˈpʰən ʔaːˈpʰən]	BH_0401_3_0532
		bang aphan	/baŋ aˈpʰan/	's/he weaves a (bamboo) wall'	[bəŋ əˈpʰən bəŋ əˈpʰən bəŋ əˈpʰən]	NM_0405_2_0045
phân		*ânphân*	/aːnˈpʰaːn/	'(paper, skin, etc.) is thin'	[ʔaːnˈpʰaːn ʔaːnˈpʰaːn ʔaːnˈpʰaːn]	BH_0331_5_0237
		ânphân	/aːnˈpʰaːn/	'(paper, skin, etc.) is thin'	[ʔaːnˈpʰaːn ʔaːnˈpʰaːn ʔaːnˈpʰaːn]	NM_0404_2_0264
phây	1	*âphây*	/aːˈpʰaːj/	'(bottle) is slightly empty'	[ʔaːˈpʰaːj ʔaːˈpʰaːj ʔaːˈpʰaːj]	NM_0404_2_0369
		âphây	/aːˈpʰaːj/	'(bottle) is slightly empty'	[ʔaːˈpʰaːj ʔaːˈpʰaːj ʔaːˈpʰaːj]	BH_0331_5_0368
phây	2	*phây*	/pʰaːj/	'(paddy) field'	[pʰaːj pʰaːj pʰaːj]	BH_0329_5_0145
		phây	/pʰaːj/	'(paddy) field'	[pʰaːj pʰaːj pʰaːj]	NM_0403_4_0171
phâyvuo		*phâyvuo*	/pʰaːjˈvuɔ/	'storm'	[pʰaːjˈvwɔː pʰaːjˈvwɔː pʰaːjˈvwɔː]	BH_0329_5_0115
		phâyvuo	/pʰaːjˈvuɔ/	'storm'	[pʰaːjˈvwɔː pʰaːjˈvwɔː pʰaːjˈvwɔː]	NM_0403_4_0134
phâyzôl		*phâyzôl*	/pʰaːjˈzɔːl/	'plains (land)'	[pʰaːjˈzɔːl pʰaːjˈzɔːl pʰaːjˈzɔːl]	BH_0329_5_0147
		phâyzôl	/pʰaːjˈzɔːl/	'plains (land)'	[pʰaːjˈzɔːl pʰaːjˈzɔːl pʰaːjˈzɔːl]	NM_0403_4_0178
phekphê		*aphekphê*	/a.pʰekˈpʰeː/	'its hood (of a snake), its gill cover (fish)'	[ʔəpʰekˈpʰeː ʔəpʰekˈpʰeː ʔəpʰekˈpʰeː]	NM_0403_3_0290
		aphekphê	/a.pʰekˈpʰeː/	'its hood (of a snake), its gill cover (fish)'	[ʔəpʰɛkˈpʰeː ʔəpʰɛkˈpʰeː ʔəpʰɛkˈpʰeː]	BH_0327_3_0239
phêng		*âphêng*	/aːˈpʰeːŋ/	'overripe, about to go bad (fruit)'	[ʔaːˈpʰeːŋ ʔaːˈpʰjeːŋ ʔaːˈpʰjeːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0105
phet		*âphet*	/aːˈpʰet/	's/he walks (e.g. a baby)'	[aːˈpʰɛt̚aːˈpʰɛt̚aːˈpʰɛt̚]	NB_0412_1_0027
phier		*ânphier*	/aːnˈpʰiar/	's/he is a twin (i.e. has a twin sibling)'	[ʔaːnˈpʰjeːr ʔaːnˈpʰjeːr ʔaːnˈpʰjeːr]	BH_0329_5_0380
phiet		*âphiet*	/aːˈpʰiat/	's/he sweeps'	[ʔaːˈpʰjeːt̚ ʔaːˈpʰjeːt̚ ʔaːˈpʰjeːt̚]	BH_0401_3_0181
		âphiet	/aːˈpʰiat/	's/he sweeps'	[ʔaːˈpʰjeːt̚ ʔaːˈpʰjeːt̚ ʔaːpʰjeːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0469
		ânphiet	/aːnˈpʰiat/	's/he sweeps'	[ʔaːnˈpʰeːt̚ ʔaːnˈpʰeːt̚ ʔaːnˈpʰeːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0259
phîng		*aphîng*	/aˈpʰiːŋ/	'its bladder'	[ʔəˈpʰiːŋ ʔəˈpʰiːŋ ʔəˈpʰiːŋ]	BH_0327_3_0219
phîngpuy		*aphîngpuy*	/a.pʰiːŋˈpuj/	'his/her stomach (inside body)'	[ʔəpʰiːŋˈpuj ʔəpʰiːŋˈpuj]	NM_0403_3_0259
		aphîngpuy	/a.pʰiːŋˈpuj/	'his/her stomach (inside body)'	[ʔəpʰiːŋˈpuj ʔəpʰiːŋˈpuj ʔəpʰiːŋˈpuj]	NM_0403_3_0261

phîr		*ânphîr*	/aːnˈpʰiːr/	's/he is a twin (i.e. has a twin sibling)'	[ʔaːnˈpʰiːr ʔaːnˈpʰiːr ʔaːnˈpʰiːr]	NM_0404_1_0121
phong		*lêkhâ aphong*	/leːˈkʰaː aˈpʰɔŋ/	's/he opens a book (lifts the cover at a corner)'	[leːˈkʰaː ʔəˈpʰɔŋ leːˈkʰaː ʔəˈpʰɔŋ]	NM_0405_1_0505
		lêkhâ aphong	/leːˈkʰaː aˈpʰɔŋ/	's/he opens a book (lifts the cover at a corner)'	[leːˈkʰaː ˈpʰɔŋ leːˈkʰaː ˈpʰɔŋ leːˈkʰaː ˈpʰɔŋ]	NM_0405_1_0511
		âphong	/aːˈpʰɔŋ/	's/he uncovers (by lifting a cover at a corner), opens (book)'	[ʔaːˈpʰɔŋ ʔaːˈpʰɔŋ ʔaːˈpʰɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0242
		âphong	/aːˈpʰɔŋ/	's/he uncovers (by lifting a cover at a corner), opens (book)'	[ʔaːˈpʰɔŋ ʔaːˈpʰɔŋ ʔaːˈpʰɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0279
phoy		*âphoy*	/aːˈpʰɔj/	's/he dries (something)'	[ʔaːˈpʰɔj ʔaːˈpʰoj ʔaːˈpʰoj]	BH_0401_3_0197
		ânphoy	/aːnˈpʰɔj/	's/he dries (something)'	[ʔaːnˈpʰɔj ʔaːnˈpʰɔj]	NM_0405_1_0293
		âphoy	/aːˈpʰɔj/	's/he dries (something)'	[ʔaːˈpʰoj ʔaːˈpʰoj ʔaːˈpʰoj]	BH_0331_5_0414
		âphoy	/aːˈpʰɔj/	's/he dries (something)'	[ʔaːˈpʰɔj ʔaːˈpʰɔj ʔaːˈpʰɔj]	NM_0404_2_0383
phôy		*ânphôy*	/aːnˈpʰɔːj/	's/he uproots (weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj]	BH_0331_5_1203
		ânphôy	/aːnˈpʰɔːj/	's/he uproots (weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj]	NM_0405_1_0289
		ânphôy	/aːnˈpʰɔːj/	's/he uproots (weeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj ʔaːnˈpʰɔːj]	JM_0331_4_0032
phûksân		*phûksân*	/pʰuːkˈsaːn/	'breath'	[pʰuːkˈsaːn pʰuːkˈsaːn pʰuːkˈsaːn]	BH_0327_3_0069
		phûksân	/pʰuːkˈsaːn/	'breath'	[pʰuːkˈsaːn pʰuːkˈsaːn pʰuːkˈsaːn]	NM_0403_3_0077
phûm		*âphûm*	/aːˈpʰuːm/	's/he buries (in soil, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm]	BH_0331_5_1177
		âphûm	/aːˈpʰuːm/	's/he buries (in soil, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm]	JM_0331_4_0022
		pilsûngâ aphûm	/pilˈsuːˌŋaː aˈpʰuːm/	's/he buries inside soil'	[pɪlˈsuːŋaː ˈpʰuːm pɪlˈsuːŋaː ˈpʰuːm pɪlˈsuːŋaː ˈpʰum]	NM_0405_1_0278
		âphûm	/aːˈpʰuːm/	's/he dips (something in liquid)'	[ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm]	BH_0331_5_1181
		âphûm	/aːˈpʰuːm/	's/he dips (something in liquid)'	[ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm]	NM_0405_1_0281
		âphûm	/aːˈpʰuːm/	's/he dips (something in liquid)'	[ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm ʔaːˈpʰuːm]	JM_0331_4_0024
phun		*âphun*	/aːˈpʰun/	's/he erects (a pillar, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈpʰʊn ʔaːˈpʰʊn ʔaːˈpʰʊn]	BH_0331_5_1168
		âphun	/aːˈpʰun/	's/he erects (a pillar, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈpʰʊn ʔaːˈpʰʊn ʔaːˈpʰʊn]	BH_0331_5_1173
		âphun	/aːˈpʰun/	's/he erects (a pillar, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈpʰʊn ʔaːˈpʰʊn ʔaːˈpʰʊn]	JM_0331_4_0017
		chapuy aphun	/tʃaˈpuj aˈpʰun/	's/he erects a pillar'	[tʃəˈpuj əˈpʰʊn tʃəˈpuj əˈpʰʊn tʃəˈpuj əˈpʰʊn]	NM_0405_1_0276
phûr		*âphûr*	/aːˈpʰuːr/	's/he fells (a tree)'	[ʔaːˈpʰuːr ʔaːˈpʰuːr ʔaːˈpʰuːr]	BH_0331_5_0627
		thing alien aphûr	/tʰiŋ aˈlian aˈpʰuːr/	's/he fells a big tree'	[ˈt̪ʰɪŋ əljeːn ʔəˈpʰuːr ʔəˈpʰuːr ʔəˈpʰuːr]	NM_0405_1_0019
phut	1	*aphut*	/aˈpʰut/	'its powder'	[ʔəˈpʰʊt̚ ʔəˈpʰʊt̚ ʔəˈpʰʊt̚]	BH_0410_3_0007
		aphut	/aˈpʰut/	'its powder'	[ʔəˈpʰuːt ʔəˈpʰʊt̚ ʔəˈpʰʊt̚]	BH_0331_1_0063
		aphut	/aˈpʰut/	'its powder'	[ʔəˈpʰut ʔəˈpʰut ʔəˈpʰut̚]	NM_0404_1_0024
phut	2	*âphut*	/aːˈpʰut/	's/he starts'	[ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚ ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚ ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚]	BH_0410_3_0007
		âphut	/aːˈpʰut/	's/he starts'	[ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚ ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚ ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚]	BH_0331_5_1159
		âphut	/aːˈpʰut/	's/he starts'	[ʔaːˈpʰʊt ʔaːˈpʰʊt ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚]	NM_0405_1_0271
		âphut	/aːˈpʰut/	's/he starts'	[ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚ ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚ ʔaːˈpʰʊt̚]	JM_0331_4_0012
pî	1	*kapî*	/kaˈpiː/	'my grandmother'	[kəˈpiː kəˈpiː kəˈpiː]	NM_0404_1_0079
pî	2	*kapî*	/kaˈpiː/	'my mother's brother's wife'	[kəˈpiː kəˈpiː kəˈpiː]	NM_0404_1_0116
pilpok		*pilpok*	/pilˈpɔk/	'mud'	[pɪlˈpɔk̚ pɪlˈpɔk̚ pɪlˈpɔk̚]	NM_0403_4_0242
pin		*apin*	/aˈpin/	'his/her/its rump/buttock area'	[ʔəˈpɪn ʔəˈpɪn ʔəˈpɪn]	BH_0410_4_0005
		kapin	/kaˈpin/	'my buttock area'	[kəˈpin kəˈpin kəˈpin]	NM_0403_3_0074
pintibieng		*pintibieng*	/pin.tiˈbiaŋ/	'buttock'	[pɪn̪ˈbjəŋ pɪn̪ˈbjɛŋ pɪn̪ˈbjəŋ]	BH_0327_3_0067
pîpî		*pîpî*	/piːˈpiː/	'grandmother'	[piːˈpiː piːˈpiː piːˈpiː]	BH_0329_5_0300
pir		*ânpir*	/aːnˈpir/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːnˈpɪr ʔaːnˈpɪr]	NM_0405_1_0441
pok		*âpok*	/aːˈpɔk/	'(road, etc.) is muddy'	[ʔəˈpɔk̚ ʔaːˈpɔk ʔaːˈpɔk]	BH_0329_5_0207
pol	1	*ânpol*	/aːnˈpɔl/	's/he is busy'	[ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl]	BH_0331_5_0351
		ânpol	/aːnˈpɔl/	's/he is busy'	[ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl]	BH_0410_4_0011
		ânpol	/aːnˈpɔl/	's/he is busy'	[ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl]	NM_0404_2_0351
pol	2	*ânpol*	/aːnˈpɔl/	's/he mixes'	[ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl]	BH_0331_5_1020
		ânpol	/aːnˈpɔl/	's/he mixes'	[ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl ʔaːnˈpɔl]	BH_0410_4_0011
		âmanpol	/aːˌmanˈpɔl/	's/he mixes'	[ʔaːmənˈpɔl ʔaːmənˈpɔl ʔaːmənˈpɔl]	NM_0405_1_0212
		âmanpol	/aːˌmanˈpɔl/	's/he mixes'	[ʔaːmənˈpɔl ʔaːmənˈpɔl ʔaːmənˈpɔl]	NM_0405_1_0214
pôl		*âpôl*	/aːˈpɔːl/	'it is pale in colour'	[ʔaːˈpɔːl ʔaːˈpɔːl ʔaːˈpɔːl]	BH_0331_5_0016
		âpôl	/aːˈpɔːl/	'it is pale in colour'	[ʔaːˈpɔːl ʔaːˈpɔːl ʔaːˈpɔːl]	NM_0404_2_0069
		âpôl	/aːˈpɔːl/	'it is pale in colour'	[ʔaːˈpɔːl ʔaːˈpɔːl ʔaːˈpɔːl]	BH_0410_4_0011
pom		*âpom*	/aːˈpɔm/	's/he holds (something) next to his/her body on his/her arms'	[ʔaːˈpɔm ʔaːˈpɔm ʔaːˈpɔm]	BH_0401_3_0636

			's/he holds (something) next to his/her		
	âpom	/aːˈpɔm/	body on his/her arms'	[ʔaːˈpɔm ʔaːˈpɔm ʔaːˈpɔm]	NM_0405_2_0116
pop	*âpop*	/aːˈpɔp/	'(skin, limb) has a cut'	[ʔaːˈpɔp̚ ʔaːˈpɔp̚ ʔaːˈpɔp̚]	BH_0401_4_0056
	âpop	/aːˈpɔp/	'(skin, limb) has a cut'	[ʔaːˈpɔp ʔaːˈpɔp̚ ʔaːˈpɔp̚]	NM_0405_2_0152
	âpop	/aːˈpɔp/	'(skin, limb) has a cut'	[ʔaːˈpɔp̚]	NM_0405_2_0154
popvêng	*popvêng*	/pɔpˈveːŋ/	'window'	[pɔpˈveːŋ pɔpˈveːŋ pɔpˈveːŋ]	BH_0331_1_0304
	popvêng	/pɔpˈveːŋ/	'window'	[pɔpˈveːŋ pɔpˈvjeːŋ pɔpˈvjeːŋ]	NM_0404_1_0361
pû	*kapû*	/kaˈpuː/	'my grandfather'	[kəˈpuː kəˈpuː kəˈpuː]	NM_0404_1_0077
pum	1 *apum*	/aˈpum/	'his/her body, torso'	[ʔəˈpʊm ʔəˈpʊm ʔəˈpʊm]	BH_0327_3_0032
	kapum	/kaˈpum/	'my body, torso'	[kəˈpʊm kəˈpʊm kəˈpʊm]	NM_0403_3_0037
pum	2 *ânpum*	/aːnˈpum/	'it is spherical'	[ʔaːnˈpum ʔaːnˈpum ʔaːnˈpum]	BH_0331_5_0118
	ânpum	/aːnˈpum/	'it is spherical'	[ʔaːnˈpʊm ʔaːnˈpʊm ʔaːnˈpʊm]	NM_0404_2_0171
pung	*âpung*	/aːˈpuŋ/	's/he gets startled'	[ʔaːˈpʊŋ ʔaːˈpuŋ ʔaːˈpuŋ]	BH_0331_5_0468
	âpung	/aːˈpuŋ/	's/he gets startled'	[ʔaːˈpuŋ ʔaːˈpuŋ ʔaːˈpuŋ]	NM_0404_2_0419
puon	*puon*	/puɔn/	'cloth'	[pwoːn pwoːn pwoːn]	BH_0331_1_0176
	puon	/puɔn/	'cloth'	[pwoːn pwoːn pwoːn]	NM_0404_1_0244
puon rakol	*puon rakol*	/puɔn.raˈkɔl/	'(backstrap) loom'	[poːn rəˈkɔl poːn rəˈkɔl poːn rəˈkɔl]	BH_0331_1_0191
	puon rakol	/puɔn raˈkɔl/	'(backstrap) loom'	[poːn rəˈkɔl poːn rəˈkɔl poːn rəˈkɔl]	NM_0404_1_0263
puonbom	*puonbom*	/puɔnˈbɔm/	'women's skirt'	[poːnˈbɔm poːnˈbɔm poːnˈbɔm]	BH_0331_1_0180
	puonbom	/puɔnˈbɔm/	'women's skirt'	[poːnˈbɔm pwonˈbɔm pwonˈbɔm]	NM_0404_1_0253
puonhâk	*puonhâk*	/puɔnˈhaːk/	'men's sawl'	[poːnˈhaːk̚ poːnˈhaːk̚ poːnˈhaːk̚]	NM_0404_1_0249
puonvêl	*puonvêl*	/puɔnˈveːl/	'women's shawl'	[poːnˈveːl poːnˈveːl poːnˈveːl]	BH_0331_1_0178
	puonvêl	/puɔnˈveːl/	'women's shawl'	[poːnˈvjeːl poːnˈveːl poːnˈveːl]	NM_0404_1_0246
puor	*âpuor*	/aːˈpuɔr/	'it swells (e.g. a carcass)'	[ʔaːˈpwoːr ʔaːˈpwoːr ʔaːˈpwoːr]	BH_0401_3_0609
	âpuor	/aːˈpuɔr/	'it swells (e.g. a carcass)'	[ʔaːˈpwoːr ʔaːˈpwoːr ʔaːˈpwoːr]	NM_0405_2_0099
pûpû	*pûpû*	/puːˈpuː/	'grandfather'	[puːˈpuː puːˈpuː puːˈpuː]	BH_0329_5_0298
pûr	*ânpûr*	/aːnˈpuːr/	's/he inserts his/her hand (into a hole)'	[ʔaːnˈpuːr ʔaːnˈpuːr ʔaːnˈpuːr]	BH_0331_5_0912
	ânpûr	/aːnˈpuːr/	's/he inserts his/her hand (into a hole)'	[ʔaːnˈpuːr ʔaːnˈpuːr ʔaːnˈpuːr]	NM_0405_1_0154
purûn	*purûn*	/puˈruːn/	'onion/garlic'	[pʊˈruːn pʊˈruːn pʊˈruːn]	BH_0327_1_0042
	purûn	/puˈruːn/	'onion/garlic'	[pʊˈruːn pʊˈruːn pʊˈruːn]	NM_0403_2_0043
put	*ânput*	/aːnˈput/	's/he carries (something) on his/her shoulder'	[ʔaːnˈpʊt̚ ʔaːnˈpʊt̚ ʔaːnˈpʊt̚]	BH_0331_5_0649
	raput	/raˈput/	'to carry (something) on one's shoulder '	[rəˈpʊt̚ rəˈpʊt̚ rəˈpʊt̚]	NM_0405_1_0043
pût	*âpût*	/aːˈpuːt/	's/he attempts'	[ʔaːˈpuːt̚ ʔaːˈpuːt̚ ʔaːˈpuːt̚]	NM_0405_2_0190
puyngâk	*puyngâk*	/pujˈŋaːk/	'father's younger brother's wife'	[pujˈŋaːk pujˈŋaːk pujˈŋaːk̚]	BH_0329_5_0374
	kapuyngâk	/ka.pujˈŋaːk/	'my father's younger brother's wife'	[kəpujˈŋaːk̚ kəpujˈŋaːk̚ kəpujˈŋaːk̚]	NM_0404_1_0098
puytêr	1 *puytêr*	/pujˈteːr/	'father's older brother's wife'	[pujˈt̪eːr pujˈt̪eːr pujˈt̪eːr]	BH_0329_5_0320
	kapuytêr	/ka.pujˈteːr/	'my father's older brother's wife'	[kəpujˈt̪eːr kəpujˈt̪eːr kəpujˈt̪jeːr]	NM_0404_1_0096
puytêr	2 *puytêr*	/pujˈteːr/	'mother's older sister'	[pujˈt̪eːr pujˈt̪eːr pujˈt̪eːr]	BH_0329_5_0316
	kapuytêr	/ka.pujˈteːr/	'my mother's older sister'	[kəpujˈt̪eːr kəpujˈt̪eːr kəpujˈt̪jeːr]	NM_0404_1_0110
ra'âng	*ra'âng*	/raˈʔaːŋ/	'light (n.)'	[ʰraˈʔaːŋ ʰraˈʔaːŋ ʰraˈʔaːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0225
	ra'âng	/raˈʔaːŋ/	'light (n.)'	[raˈʔaːŋ raˈʔaːŋ raˈʔaːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0262
	ra'âng	/raˈʔaːŋ/	'light (n.)'	[raˈʔaːŋ raˈʔaːŋ raˈʔaːŋ raˈʔaːŋ]	NB_0412_1_0008
rachang	*varachang*	/va.raˈtʃaŋ/	'bird's tail feathers'	[vəraˈtʃəŋ vəraˈtʃəŋ vəraˈtʃəŋ]	NM_0403_3_0280
	arachang	/a.raˈtʃaŋ/	'its tail feathers (of birds)'	[ʔəraˈtʃəŋ ʔəraˈtʃəŋ ʔəraˈtʃəŋ]	BH_0327_3_0238
radô	*rodô*	/rɔˈdɔː/	'dew'	[ʰrɔˈdɔː ʰrɔˈdɔː ʰrɔˈd̪ɔː]	BH_0329_5_0127
	radô	/raˈdɔː/	'dew'	[raˈdɔː raˈdɔː raˈdɔː]	NM_0403_4_0144
rahâ	*môt rahâ*	/mɔːt.raˈhaː/	'hand of bananas'	[mɔːdraˈhaː mɔːdraˈhaː mɔːdraˈhaː]	NM_0403_2_0086
	arahâ	/a.raˈhaː/	'its hand (of bananas)'	[ʔəraˈhaː ʔəraˈhaː ʔəraˈhaː ʔəraˈhaː]	BH_0327_1_0037
rahôr	*rahôr*	/raˈhɔːr/	'hill gorge (with a stream?)'	[ʰraˈhɔːr raˈhɔːr ʰraˈhɔːr]	BH_0329_5_0022
	rahôr	/raˈhɔːr/	'hill gorge (with a stream?)'	[ʰraˈhɔːr ʰraˈhɔːr ʰraˈhɔːr]	BH_0329_5_0153
	rahôr	/raˈhɔːr/	'hill gorge (with a stream?)'	[raˈhɔːr raˈhɔːr raˈhɔːr]	NM_0403_4_0200
rahû	*arahû*	/a.raˈhuː/	'its sound'	[ʔəraˈhuː ʔəraˈhuː ʔəraˈhuː]	NM_0403_4_0151
	rahû	/raˈhuː/	'sound'	[ʰraˈhuː ʰraˈhuː ʰraˈhuː]	BH_0329_5_0129
rahuon	*rahuon*	/raˈhuɔn/	'garden'	[ʰraˈhwoːn ᵈraˈhwoːn ᵈraˈhwoːn]	BH_0331_1_0172
	rahuon	/raˈhuɔn/	'garden'	[raˈhwoːn ᵈraˈhwoːn ᵈraˈhwoːn]	NM_0404_1_0242

rahuong	*arahuong*	/a.raˈhuɔŋ/	'its clump (of trees, bamboos, sugar-canes, etc.)'	[ʔərəˈhwoːŋ ʔərəˈhwoːŋ ʔərəˈhwoːŋ]	BH_0327_1_0094
	arahuong	/a.raˈhuɔŋ/	'its clump (of trees, bamboos, sugar-canes, etc.)'	[ʔərəˈhwoːŋ ʔərəˈhwoːŋ ʔərəˈhwoːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0109
rakal	*rakal*	/raˈkal/	'bridge, ladder'	[ʰrəˈkəl ʰrəˈkəl ʰrəˈkəl]	BH_0331_1_0412
	rakal	/raˈkal/	'bridge, ladder'	[ʰrəˈkəl rəˈkəl rəˈkəl]	BH_0410_2_0028
	rakal	/raˈkal/	'bridge, ladder'	[ʰrəˈkəl rəˈkəl rəˈkəl]	NM_0404_2_0012
	rakal	/raˈkal/	'bridge, ladder'	[ʰrəˈkəl ʰrəˈkəl ʰrəˈkəl]	BH_0410_3_0037
rakam	*rakam*	/raˈkam/	'jaw'	[rəˈkəm rəˈkəm]	NM_0403_3_0086
	rakam	/raˈkam/	'jaw'	[ʰrəˈkəm rəˈkəm rəˈkəm]	NM_0403_3_0093
rakî	*arakî*	/a.raˈkiː/	'its horn (of animals)'	[ʔərəˈkiː ʔərəˈkiː ʔərəˈkiː]	BH_0327_3_0217
	arakî	/a.raˈkiː/	'its horn (of animals)'	[ʔərəˈkiː ʔərəˈkiː ʔərəˈkiː]	NM_0403_3_0257
rakil	*(a)rakil*	/(a.)raˈkil/	'(its) corner'	[ʔərəˈkɪl ʔərəˈkɪl rəˈkɪl]	BH_0410_3_0037
	rakil	/raˈkil/	'its corner'	[ʔərəˈkɪl ʔərəˈkɪl ʔərəˈkɪl]	BH_0331_1_0272
	rakil	/raˈkil/	'its corner'	[ʔərəˈkɪl ʔərəˈkɪl ʔərəˈkɪl]	NM_0404_1_0318
rakû	*arakû*	/a.raˈkuː/	'its bunch (fruits, flowers, etc.)'	[ʔərəˈkuː ʔərəˈkuː ʔərəˈkuː]	BH_0327_1_0090
	arakû	/a.raˈkuː/	'its bunch (fruits, flowers, etc.)'	[ʔərəˈkuː ʔərəˈkuː ʔərəˈkuː]	NM_0403_2_0105
rakuong	*rakuong*	/raˈkuɔŋ/	'boat'	[ʰrəˈkwoːŋ ʰrəˈkwoːŋ ʰrəˈkwoːŋ]	BH_0331_1_0415
	rakuong	/raˈkuɔŋ/	'boat'	[rəˈkwoːŋ rəˈkwoːŋ rəˈkwoːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0010
râl	*anrâl*	/anˈraːl/	's/he is thirsty'	[ʔənˈᵈraːl ʔənˈᵈraːl ʔənˈᵈraːl]	BH_0331_5_0501
	anrâl	/anˈraːl/	's/he is thirsty'	[ʔənˈᵈraːl ʔənˈᵈraːl ʔənˈᵈraːl]	NM_0404_2_0440
râl rât	*râl rât*	/raːlˈraːt/	'triumphant hero'	[raːl ˈraːt̰ raːl ˈraːt̰ raːl ˈraːt̰]	BH_0331_5_0464
	râl rât	/raːlˈraːt/	'triumphant hero'	[raːl ˈraːt̰ raːl ˈraːt̰ raːl ˈraːt̰]	NM_0404_2_0417
ralay	*ralay*	/raˈlaj/	'round winnowing pan'	[ʰrəˈlɛj rəˈləj rəˈləj]	BH_0331_1_0066
	ralay	/raˈlaj/	'round winnowing pan'	[rəˈləj rəˈləj rəˈləj]	NM_0404_1_0027
ralîm	*ralîm*	/raˈliːm/	'shadow'	[rəˈliːm rəˈliːm rəˈliːm]	BH_0329_5_0219
	thing ralîm	/tʰiŋ.raˈliːm/	'shadow under a tree'	[t̪ʰiŋ rəˈliːm t̪ʰiŋ rəˈliːm t̪ʰiŋ rəˈliːm]	NM_0403_4_0253
raling	*raling*	/raˈliŋ/	'thorn'	[ʰrəˈliŋ ʰrəˈliŋ rəˈliŋ]	BH_0327_1_0088
	raling	/raˈliŋ/	'thorn'	[ʰrəˈliŋ rəˈliŋ rəˈliŋ]	NM_0403_2_0103
ralô	*ralô*	/raˈlɔː/	'joint (anatomy, e.g. wrist, ankle)'	[ʰrəˈlɔː rəˈlɔː rəˈlɔː]	BH_0327_3_0139
	kutbûr ralô	/kut.buːr.raˈlɔː/	'wrist'	[kʊtbuːr rəˈlɔː kʊtbuːr rəˈlɔː]	NM_0403_3_0160
ralum	*aralum*	/a.raˈlum/	'its midrib (of a leaf)'	[ʔərəˈlʊm ʔərəˈlʊm ʔərəˈlʊm]	BH_0327_1_0105
	aralum	/a.raˈlum/	'its midrib (of a leaf)'	[ʔərəˈlʊm ʔərəˈlʊm ʔərəˈlʊm]	NM_0403_2_0128
ram	*ram*	/ram/	'forest'	[rəm rəm rəm]	BH_0329_5_0135
	ram	/ram/	'forest'	[rəm ʰrəm rəm]	NM_0403_4_0180
ramal	*(a)ramal*	/(a.)raˈmal/	'(its) grain (e.g. sand)'	[ʔərəˈməl rəˈməl rəˈməl]	NB_0412_1_0044
	(a)ramal	/(a.)raˈmal/	'(its) grain (e.g. sand)'	[rəˈməl rəˈməl rəˈməl ʔərəˈməl]	NM_0403_4_0284
	aramal	/a.raˈmal/	'its grain (e.g. sand)'	[ʔərəˈməl ʔərəˈməl ʔərəˈməl]	BH_0331_1_0043
ramang	*ramang*	/raˈmaŋ/	'dream'	[ʰrəˈməŋ rəˈməŋ rəˈməŋ]	BH_0327_3_0052
	ramang	/raˈmaŋ/	'dream'	[ʰrəˈməŋ rəˈməŋ rəˈməŋ]	NM_0403_3_0061
ramay	*aramay*	/a.raˈmaj/	'its tail'	[ʔərəˈməj ʔərəˈməj ʔərəˈməj]	NM_0403_3_0255
	ramay	/raˈmaj/	'tail'	[rəˈməj rəˈməj rəˈməj]	BH_0327_3_0215
	ramay	/raˈmaj/	'tail'	[ʰrəˈməj rəˈməj rəˈməj]	BH_0410_3_0035
raming	*raming*	/raˈmiŋ/	'name'	[ʰrəˈmiŋ ʰrəˈmiŋ ʰrəˈmiŋ]	BH_0331_1_0461
	raming	/raˈmiŋ/	'name'	[ʰrəˈmiŋ rəˈmiŋ rəˈmiŋ]	NM_0404_2_0037
rampuy	*rampuy*	/ramˈpuj/	'dense forest'	[ʰrəmˈpuj ʰrəmˈpuj rəmˈpuj rəmˈpuj]	NB_0412_1_0042
lampuy	*lampuy*	/lamˈpuj/	'road, way'	[ləmˈpuj ləmˈpuj ləmˈpuj]	NB_0412_1_0042
ramsâ	*ramsâ*	/ramˈsaː/	'wild animal'	[ʰrəmˈsaː ʰrəmˈsaː ʰrəmˈsaː]	BH_0329_5_0137
	ramsâ	/ramˈsaː/	'wild animal'	[rəmˈsaː rəmˈsaː rəmˈsaː]	NM_0403_4_0182
ramuol	*ramuol*	/raˈmuɔl/	'world'	[ʰrəˈmwoːl rəˈmwoːl ʰrəˈmwoːl]	BH_0329_5_0121
ramuy	*ramuy*	/raˈmuj/	'spinning wheel (for making threads)'	[ʰrəˈmuj rəˈmuj rəˈmuj]	NM_0404_1_0265
ranak	*aranak*	/a.raˈnak/	'his/her strength'	[ʔərəˈnak̚ ʔərəˈnak̚ ʔərəˈnak̚]	NM_0403_4_0155
	ranak	/raˈnak/	'strength'	[ʰrəˈnakʰ ʰrəˈnak̚ ʰrəˈnak]	BH_0329_5_0133
rang	*ânrang*	/aːnˈraŋ/	's/he hurries'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrəŋ ʔaːnˈᵈrəŋ ʔaːnˈᵈrəŋ]	BH_0401_3_0316
	â(ma)nrang	/aː(.ma)nˈraŋ/	's/he hurries'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrəŋ ʔaːnˈᵈrəŋ ʔaːmənˈᵈrəŋ ʔaːmənˈᵈrəŋ]	NM_0405_1_0572
	ânrang	/aːnˈraŋ/	's/he hurries'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrəŋ ʔaːnˈᵈrəŋ ʔaːnˈᵈrəŋ]	JM_0331_4_0384
râng	*ârâng*	/aːˈraːŋ/	'(cow, etc.) has variegated skin'	[ʔaːˈraːŋ ʔaːˈraːŋ ʔaːˈraːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0012
	ârâng	/aːˈraːŋ/	'(cow, etc.) has variegated skin'	[ʔaːˈraːŋ ʔaːˈraːŋ ʔaːˈraːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0066
rangâ(k)	*rangâ*	/raˈŋaː/	'five'	[rəˈŋaː rəˈŋaː rəˈŋaː]	BH_0331_5_0085
	rangâ	/raˈŋaː/	'five'	[rəˈŋaː rəˈŋaː rəˈŋaː]	NM_0404_2_0134

rangal	*rangal*	/raˈŋal/	'shin (part of leg)'	[rəˈŋəl rəˈŋəl rəˈŋəl rəˈŋəl]	NB_0412_1_0044
râng kachak	*rângkachak*	/ra:ŋ.kaˈʧak/	'gold'	[ʰraːŋkəˈʧəkˀ ʰraːŋkəˈʧəkˀ ʰraːŋkəˈʧəkˀ]	BH_0329_5_0231
	rângkachak	/ra:ŋ.kaˈʧak/	'gold'	[ʰraːŋkəˈʧəkˀ raːŋkəˈʧəkˀ raːŋkəˈʧəkˀ]	NM_0403_4_0274
ranû	*ranû*	/raˈnu:/	'breast'	[ʰrəˈnʊː ʰrəˈnʊː rəˈnʊː]	BH_0327_3_0061
	ranû	/raˈnu:/	'breast'	[rəˈnuː rəˈnuː rəˈnuː]	NM_0403_3_0067
ranutuy	*ranutuy*	/ra.nuˈtuj/	'milk'	[rənʊˈt̲uj rənʊˈt̲uj rənʊˈt̲uj]	BH_0327_3_0063
râp	*ânrâp*	/aːnˈraːp/	'it slopes upwards'	[ʔaːnˈᵈraːp ʔaːnˈᵈraːpˀ ʔaːnˈᵈraːpˀ]	NM_0405_1_0157
rap rakel	*rap rakel*	/rap.raˈkel/	'rack above hearth (for smoking food, etc)'	[ʰrəp rəˈkɛl rəp rəˈkɛl rəp rəˈkɛl]	BH_0331_1_0167
	rap rakel	/rap.raˈkel/	'rack above hearth (for smoking food, etc)'	[ʰrəp rəˈkɛl rəp rəˈkɛl rəp rəˈkɛl]	BH_0410_2_0028
	rap rakel	/rap.raˈkel/	'rack above hearth (for smoking food, etc)'	[rəp rəˈkɛl rəp rəˈkɛl rəp rəˈkɛl]	NM_0404_1_0240
	rap rakel	/rap.raˈkel/	'rack above hearth (for smoking food, etc)'	[rəp rəˈkɛl rəp rəˈkɛl rəp rəˈkɛl]	BH_0410_3_0037
rasâ	*(a)rasâ*	/(a.)raˈsa:/	'(its) sound'	[ʔərəˈsaː rəˈsaː rəˈsaː rəˈsaː]	NB_0412_1_0014
	arasâ	/a.raˈsa:/	'its sound'	[ʔərəˈsaː ʔərəˈsaː ʔərəˈsaː]	NM_0403_4_0149
	rasâ	/raˈsa:/	'sound'	[ʰrəˈsaː ʰrəˈsaː ʰrəˈsaː]	BH_0329_5_0131
rât	*ârât*	/aːˈraːt/	's/he is industrious'	[ʔaːˈraːtˀ ʔaːˈraːtˀ ʔaːˈraːtˀ]	BH_0331_5_0104
ratap	*ratap*	/raˈtap/	'hearth'	[ʰrəˈt̲əpˀ rəˈt̲əpˀ rəˈt̲əpˀ]	BH_0331_1_0166
	ratap	/raˈtap/	'hearth'	[ʰrəˈt̲əpˀ ʰrəˈt̲əp rəˈt̲əpˀ]	NM_0404_1_0238
rathâ	*arathâ*	/a.raˈtʰa:/	'his/her soul'	[ʔərəˈt̲ʰa: ʔərəˈt̲ʰa: ʔərəˈt̲ʰaː]	NM_0403_3_0059
	rathâ	/raˈtʰa:/	'soul'	[ʰrəˈt̲ʰa: rəˈt̲ʰa: rəˈt̲ʰaː]	BH_0327_3_0050
rathan	*rathan*	/raˈtʰan/	'sweat'	[ʰrəˈt̲ʰən rəˈt̲ʰən rəˈt̲ʰən]	BH_0327_3_0059
	rathan	/raˈtʰan/	'sweat'	[rəˈt̲ʰən rəˈt̲ʰən rəˈt̲ʰən]	NM_0403_3_0065
ratharuy	*aratharuy*	/a.ra.tʰaˈruj/	'his/her vein'	[ʔərət̲ʰəˈruj ʔərət̲ʰəˈruj ʔərət̲ʰəˈruj]	NM_0403_3_0055
	ratharuy	/ra.tʰaˈruj/	'vein'	[rət̲ʰəˈruj rət̲ʰəˈruj rət̲ʰəˈruj]	BH_0327_3_0040
	ratharuy	/ra.tʰaˈruj/	'vein'	[ʰrət̲ʰəˈruj rət̲ʰəˈruj rət̲ʰəˈruj]	BH_0327_3_0048
	(kut) ratharuy	/a(.kut).ra.tʰaˈruj/	'veins (of arm)'	[rət̲ʰəˈruj rət̲ʰəˈruj kʊt rət̲ʰəˈruj]	NM_0403_3_0164
rathay	*rathay*	/raˈtʰaj/	'necklace'	[rəˈt̲ʰəj ʰrəˈt̲ʰəj rəˈt̲ʰəj]	BH_0331_1_0182
	rathay	/raˈtʰaj/	'necklace'	[rəˈt̲ʰəj rəˈt̲ʰəj rəˈt̲ʰəj]	NM_0404_1_0255
rathî	*arathî*	/a.raˈtʰi:/	'its non-viscous sap/discharge'	[ʔərəˈt̲ʰiː ʔərəˈt̲ʰiː ʔərəˈt̲ʰiː]	NM_0403_2_0132
rathin	*arathin*	/a.raˈtʰin/	'his/her bone marrow'	[ʔərəˈt̲ʰin ʔərəˈt̲ʰin ʔərəˈt̲ʰin]	BH_0327_3_0042
	karathin	/ka.raˈtʰin/	'my bone marrow'	[kərəˈt̲ʰin kərəˈt̲ʰin kərəˈt̲ʰin]	NM_0403_3_0044
rathuok	*rathuok*	/raˈtʰuɔk/	'brain'	[rəˈt̲ʰwoːkˀ rəˈt̲ʰwoːkˀ rəˈt̲ʰwoːkˀ]	BH_0327_3_0202
	rathuok	/raˈtʰuɔk/	'brain'	[rəˈt̲ʰwoːk rəˈt̲ʰwoːkˀ rəˈt̲ʰwoːkˀ]	NM_0403_3_0247
ravot	*ravot*	/raˈvɔt/	'land leech'	[rəˈvɔtˀ rəˈvɔtˀ rəˈvɔtˀ]	BH_0327_2_0077
ravut	*ravut*	/raˈvut/	'ashes'	[ʰrəˈvʊt ʰrəˈvʊt ʰrəˈvʊtˀ]	BH_0329_5_0172
	ravut	/raˈvut/	'ashes'	[rəˈvʊt rəˈvʊt rəˈvʊtˀ]	NM_0403_4_0213
ray	*ray*	/raj/	'axe'	[ʰrəj ʰrəj ʰrəj]	BH_0331_1_0108
	ray	/raj/	'axe'	[ʰrəj rəj rəj]	NM_0404_1_0199
	rayâ	/ˈra.ja:/	'on the axe'	[ˈrəja ˈrəja ˈrəja]	NB_0412_1_0014
rây	*ânrây*	/aːnˈraːj/	'she is pregnant'	[ʔaːnˈᵈraːj ʔaːnˈᵈraːj ʔaːnˈᵈraːj]	BH_0331_5_0145
	ânrây	/aːnˈraːj/	'she is pregnant'	[ʔaːnˈᵈraːj ʔaːnˈᵈraːj ʔaːnˈᵈraːj]	NM_0404_2_0202
râysân	*râysân*	/raːjˈsaːn/	'happy'	[raːjˈsaːn raːjˈsaːn raːjˈsaːn]	BH_0331_5_0487
	râysân	/raːjˈsaːn/	'happy'	[raːjˈsaːn raːjˈsaːn raːjˈsaːn]	NM_0404_2_0429
razâ	*razâ*	/raˈzaː/	'hundred'	[rəˈzaː rəˈzaː rəˈzaː]	BH_0331_5_0095
	razâ	/raˈzaː/	'hundred'	[rəˈzaː rəˈzaː rəˈzaː]	NB_0412_1_0014
	raza khat	/ra.zaˈkʰat/	'one hundred'	[rəzəˈkʰətˀ rəzəˈkʰətˀ rəzəˈkʰətˀ]	NM_0404_2_0146
razung	*arazung*	/a.raˈzuŋ/	'its root (of plant)'	[ʔərəˈzʊŋ ʔərəˈzʊŋ ʔərəˈzʊŋ]	BH_0327_1_0092
	thing razung	/tʰiŋ.raˈzuŋ/	'root of a plant'	[t̲ʰiŋrəˈzʊŋ t̲ʰiŋrəˈzʊŋ t̲ʰiŋrəˈzʊŋ]	NM_0403_2_0107
rêk	*ânrêk*	/aːnˈreːk/	's/he is industrious'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrjeːk ʔaːnˈᵈrjeːk ʔaːnˈᵈrjeːkˀ]	NM_0404_2_0156
rêl 1	*arêl*	/aˈreːl/	'(its) top (of a tree)'	[ʔəˈreːl ʔəˈreːl ʔəˈreːl]	BH_0410_3_0062
rêl 2	*rêl*	/reːl/	'traditional box'	[ʰreːl ʰreːl ʰreːl]	BH_0410_3_0062
rem	*ânrem*	/aːnˈrem/	'it is fragile, easily broken'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrɛm ʔaːnˈᵈrɛm ʔaːnˈᵈrɛm]	BH_0331_5_0334
	ânrem	/aːnˈrem/	'it is fragile, easily broken'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrem ʔaːnˈᵈrem ʔaːnˈᵈrem]	NM_0404_2_0334
rêng	*rêng*	/reːŋ/	'king'	[ʰreːŋ ʰreːŋ ʰreːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0259
	rêng	/reːŋ/	'king'	[reːŋ reːŋ reːŋ]	NM_0404_1_0031

rêngnû	*rêngnû*	/reːŋˈnuː/	'queen'	[ʰreːŋˈnuː ʰreːŋˈnuː ʰreːŋˈnuː]	BH_0329_5_0261
rep/ret	*ânrep*	/aːnˈrep/	's/he saves (money, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈrɛp̚ ʔaːnˈᵈrɛp̚ ʔaːnˈᵈrɛp̚]	BH_0401_3_0439
	ânret	/aːnˈret/	's/he saves (money, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈret ʔaːnˈret̚ ʔaːnˈret̚]	NM_0405_1_0676
	ânrep	/aːnˈrep/	's/he saves (money, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrɛp̚ ʔaːnˈᵈrɛp̚ ʔaːnˈᵈrɛp̚]	JM_0331_4_0503
rî	*khuo ânrî*	/kʰuɔ aːnˈriː/	'it thunders'	[kʰoː aːnˈᵈriː kʰoː aːnˈᵈriː kʰoː aːnˈᵈriː]	NM_0403_4_0227
	khuo inrî	/kʰuɔ inˈriː/	'thunder'	[kʰojnˈᵈriː kʰojnˈᵈriː kʰojnˈᵈriː]	BH_0331_1_0026
	khuo inrî	/kʰuɔ inˈriː/	'thunder (noise)'	[kʰoːjnˈᵈriː kʰoːjnˈᵈriː kʰoːjnˈᵈriː]	BH_0329_5_0198
rie	*ânsângâ rierô*	/aːnˈsaːˌŋaː ˈria.rɔː/	'put on the high place!'	[ʔaːnˈsaːŋa ˈɾjeːrɔʔ ˈɾjeːrɔʔ ˈreːrɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0134
	ârie	/aːˈria/	's/he puts'	[ʔaːˈɾjeː ʔaːˈɾjeː ʔaːˈɾjeː]	BH_0331_5_0866
	ârie	/aːˈria/	's/he puts'	[ʔaːˈɾjeː ʔaːˈɾjeː ʔaːˈɾjeː]	BH_0331_5_0879
	ârie	/aːˈria/	's/he puts'	[ʔaːˈɾeː ʔaːˈɾjeː ʔaːˈɾeː]	NM_0405_1_0128
riek	*âriek*	/aːˈriak/	's/he spends the night'	[ʔaːˈɾjəːk ʔaːˈɾjək̚ ʔaːˈɾjək̚]	BH_0401_3_0170
	âriek	/aːˈriak/	's/he spends the night'	[ʔaːˈɾjeːk̚ ʔaːˈɾjeːk̚ ʔaːˈɾjek]	NM_0405_1_0456
	âriek	/aːˈriak/	's/he spends the night'	[ʔaːˈɾeːk ʔaːˈɾeːk̚ ʔaːˈɾeːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0250
rieng	*ânrieng*	/aːnˈriaŋ/	's/he is poor'	[ʔaːnˈᵈɾjəːŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾjəːŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾjəːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0284
	ânrieng	/aːnˈriaŋ/	's/he is poor'	[ʔaːnˈᵈɾjeːŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾjeːŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾjeːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0300
riet	*kariet*	/kaˈriat/	'I know'	[kəˈreːt̚ kəˈreːt̚ kəˈreːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0210
	âriet	/aːˈriat/	's/he knows'	[ʔaːˈɾjet̚ ʔaːˈɾjet̚ ʔaːˈɾjet̚]	BH_0401_3_0111
	âriet	/aːˈriat/	's/he knows'	[ʔaːˈɾjeːt ʔaːˈɾjeːt̚ ʔaːˈɾjeːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0415
rik	1 *lûrik*	/luːˈrik/	'(head) louse'	[rɪk lʊˈrɪk lʊˈrɪk lʊˈrɪk]	NM_0403_2_0212
	rik	/rik/	'louse'	[rɪk rɪk rɪk]	BH_0327_2_0075
	rik	/rik/	'louse'	[ʰrɪk̚ rɪk̚ rɪk]	BH_0410_3_0017
rik	2 *ârik*	/aːˈrik/	'it is heavy'	[ʔaːˈɾɪk ʔaːˈɾɪk̚ ʔaːˈɾɪk̚]	BH_0331_5_0052
	ârik	/aːˈrik/	'it is heavy'	[ʔaːˈrik̚ ʔaːˈrik̚ ʔaːˈrik̚]	NM_0404_2_0110
ril	*âril*	/aːˈril/	's/he says'	[ʔaːˈɾɪl ʔaːˈɾɪl ʔaːˈɾɪl]	BH_0401_3_0095
	âril	/aːˈril/	's/he says'	[ʔaːˈɾɪl ʔaːˈɾɪl ʔaːˈɾɪl]	BH_0410_3_0062
	âril	/aːˈril/	's/he says'	[ʔaːˈɾɪl ʔaːˈɾɪl ʔaːˈɾɪl]	NM_0405_1_0408
rîl	1 *ârîl*	/aːˈriːl/	'(flower) is in full bloom'	[ʔaːˈriːl ʔaːˈriːl ʔaːˈriːl]	BH_0410_3_0062
rîl	2 *arîl*	/aˈriːl/	'his/her intenstine'	[ʔəˈriːl ʔəˈriːl ʔəˈriːl]	NM_0403_3_0260
	arîl	/aˈriːl/	'his/her intenstine'	[ʔəˈriːl ʔəˈriːl ʔəˈriːl]	BH_0410_3_0062
	rîl	/riːl/	'intenstine'	[ʰriːl riːl riːl]	BH_0327_3_0046
	karîl	/kaˈriːl/	'my intenstine'	[kəˈriːl kəˈriːl kəˈriːl]	NM_0403_3_0053
rin	*inkhârâ pordâ ânrin*	/inˈkʰaːˌraː pɔrˈd̪aː aːnˈrin/	's/he hangs a curtain at the door'	[inˈkʰaːra pɔrˈd̪aː ʔaːnˈᵈrɪn ʔaːnˈᵈrɪn ʔaːnˈᵈrɪn]	NM_0405_1_0145
ring	1 *âring*	/aːˈriŋ/	'(fruits, vegetables, etc.) is fresh'	[ʔaːˈrɪŋ ʔaːˈrɪŋ ʔaːˈrɪŋ]	BH_0331_5_0404
	âring	/aːˈriŋ/	'(fruits, vegetables, etc.) is fresh'	[ʔaːˈrɪŋ ʔaːˈriŋ ʔaːˈriŋ]	NM_0404_2_0394
ring	2 *ânring*	/aːnˈriŋ/	'(sound) is loud'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrɪŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ]	BH_0331_5_0172
	ânring	/aːnˈriŋ/	'(sound) is loud'	[ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ]	BH_0331_5_0173
	ânring	/aːnˈriŋ/	'(sound) is loud'	[ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ]	BH_0331_5_0177
	ânring	/aːnˈriŋ/	'(sound) is loud'	[ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ ʔaːnˈᵈɾiŋ]	NM_0404_2_0221
ring	3 *aring*	/aˈriŋ/	'his/her throat'	[ʔəˈrɪŋ ʔəˈrɪŋ ʔəˈrɪŋ]	NB_0412_1_0040
	karing	/kaˈriŋ/	'my throat (outside surface)'	[kəˈrɪŋ kəˈrɪŋ kəˈrɪŋ]	NM_0403_3_0047
	ring	/riŋ/	'throat (outside surface)'	[ɾiŋ ɾiŋ ɾiŋ]	BH_0327_3_0044
rok	*ânrok*	/aːnˈrɔk/	's/he searches'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk̚ ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk̚]	BH_0401_3_0458
	ânrok	/aːnˈrɔk/	's/he searches'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk̚ ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk̚]	NM_0405_1_0683
	ânrok	/aːnˈrɔk/	's/he searches'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk̚ ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk̚ ʔaːnˈᵈrɔk̚]	JM_0331_4_0510
rôl	*karôl*	/kaˈrɔːl/	'my throat (inside body), voice'	[kəˈrɔːl kəˈrɔːl kəˈrɔːl]	NM_0403_3_0051
	rôl	/rɔːl/	'throat (inside body), voice'	[ʰrɔːl ʰrɔːl ʰrɔːl]	BH_0327_3_0057
rôlzang	*karôlzang*	/ka.rɔːlˈzaŋ/	'my uvula'	[kərɔːlˈzəŋ kərɔːlˈzəŋ]	NM_0403_3_0046
romây	*romây*	/rɔˈmaːj/	'pumpkin'	[ʰrɔˈmaːj rɔˈmaːj rɔˈmaːj]	BH_0410_3_0035
	romây	/rɔˈmaːj/	'pumpkin'	[rɔˈmaːj rɔˈmaːj rɔˈmaːj]	BH_0327_1_0034
	romây	/rɔˈmaːj/	'pumpkin'	[rɔˈmaːj rɔˈmaːj rɔˈmaːj]	NM_0403_2_0039
romây ruo	*romây ruo*	/rɔˈmaːj ˈruɔ/	'bamboo species'	[rɔˈmaːj ˈɾwɔː rɔˈmaːj ˈɾwɔː rɔˈmaːj ˈɾwɔː]	BH_0327_1_0032
	romây ruo	/rɔˈmaːj ˈruɔ/	'bamboo species'	[rɔˈmaːj ˈɾwɔː rɔˈmaːj ˈɾwɔː rɔˈmaːj ˈɾwɔː]	NM_0403_2_0041
rong	*ârong*	/aːˈrɔŋ/	'it is empty (e.g. bottle)'	[ʔaːˈrɔŋ ʔaːˈrɔŋ ʔaːˈrɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0365
	rong	/rɔŋ/	'it is empty (e.g. bottle)'	[ʔaːˈrɔŋ ʔaːˈrɔŋ ʔaːˈrɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0359
	ârong	/aːˈrɔŋ/	'it is empty (e.g. bottle)'	[ʔaːˈrɔŋ ʔaːˈrɔŋ ʔaːˈrɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0270

rôp		*rôp*	/rɔ:p/	'chest'	[ʰrɔ:p̚ rɔ:p̚ rɔ:p̚]	BH_0327_3_0054
		karôp	/kaˈrɔ:p/	'my chest'	[kəˈrɔ:p̚ kəˈrɔ:p̚ kəˈrɔ:p̚]	NM_0403_3_0063
ropâ		*ropâ*	/rɔˈpa:/	'type of edible mushroom'	[rɔˈpa: rɔˈpa: rɔˈpa:]	NM_0403_2_0031
rot		*ârot*	/a:ˈrɔt/	's/he flees'	[ʔa:ˈrɔt̚ ʔa:ˈrɔt̚ ʔa:ˈrɔt̚]	BH_0331_5_0472
		ârot	/a:ˈrɔt/	's/he flees'	[ʔa:ˈrɔt ʔa:ˈrɔt ʔa:ˈrɔt̚]	NM_0404_2_0421
rovân		*rovân*	/rɔˈva:n/	'sky'	[ʰrɔˈva:n ʰrɔˈva:n ʰrɔˈva:n]	BH_0329_5_0124
		rovân tieng	/rɔ.va:nˈtiaŋ/	'towards the sky'	[rɔva:nˈt̪je:ŋ rɔva:nˈt̪e:ŋ rɔva:nˈt̪e:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0141
roy		*anroy*	/anˈrɔj/	'a group of two people'	[ʔənˈᵈroj ʔənˈᵈroj ʔənˈᵈroj]	BH_0331_5_0537
		anroy	/anˈrɔj/	'a group of two people'	[ʔənˈᵈroj ʔənˈᵈroj ʔənˈᵈroj]	BH_0410_4_0014
		anroy	/anˈrɔj/	'a group of two people'	[ʔənˈᵈroj ʔənˈᵈrɔj ʔənˈᵈrɔj]	NM_0404_2_0455
		anroy	/anˈrɔj/	'a group of two people'	[ʔənˈᵈroj ʔənˈᵈroj ʔənˈᵈroj]	JM_0331_4_0120
rôy		*ânrôy*	/a:nˈrɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j]	BH_0331_5_0542
		ânrôy	/a:nˈrɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j]	BH_0410_4_0014
		ânrôy	/a:nˈrɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j]	NM_0404_2_0462
		ânrôy	/a:nˈrɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j]	NM_0405_1_0379
		ânrôy	/a:nˈrɔ:j/	's/he grinds'	[ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j ʔa:nˈᵈrɔ:j]	JM_0331_4_0116
rû		*rû*	/ru:/	'bone'	[rʊ: ruʊ ruʊ ʰrʊ:]	BH_0327_3_0038
		rû	/ru:/	'bone'	[ʰru: ru: ru:]	BH_0410_4_0018
		arû	/aˈru:/	'his/her bone'	[ʔəˈru: ʔəˈru: ʔəˈru:]	NB_0412_1_0039
		karû	/kaˈru:/	'my bone'	[kəˈru: kəˈru: kəˈru:]	NM_0403_3_0042
rû(k)		*ânrû*	/a:nˈru:/	's/he steals'	[ʔa:nˈᵈru: ʔa:nˈᵈru: ʔa:nˈᵈru:]	BH_0401_4_0027
		ânrûk	/a:nˈru:k/	's/he steals'	[ʔa:nˈᵈru:k̚ ʔa:nˈᵈru:k̚ ʔa:nˈᵈru:k̚]	NM_0405_2_0137
		ânrûk	/a:nˈru:k/	's/he steals'	[ʔa:nˈᵈru:k ʔa:nˈᵈru:k ʔa:nˈᵈru:k]	NM_0405_2_0138
		inrû	/inˈru:/	'to steal, theft'	[ʔinˈᵈru: ʔinˈᵈru: ʔinˈᵈru:]	NM_0405_2_0134
ruây		*ruây*	/ruˈa:j/	formal show of respect (by bride and groom to elders at a wedding)'	[ʰruˈa:j ruˈa:j ruˈa:j]	BH_0331_1_0157
		ruây	/ruˈa:j/	'formal show of respect (by bride and groom to elders at a wedding)'	[ruˈa:j ruˈa:j ruˈa:j]	NM_0404_1_0234
ruk		*ânruk*	/a:nˈruk/	'it is done, finished'	[ʔa:nˈᵈrʊk̚ ʔa:nˈᵈrʊk̚ ʔa:nˈᵈrʊk̚]	NM_0405_1_0252
rûlpuy		*rûlpuy*	/ru:lˈpuj/	'python'	[ʰru:lˈpuj ʰru:lˈpuj ru:lˈpuj]	BH_0329_5_0012
		rûlpuy	/ru:lˈpuj/	'python'	[ʰru:lˈpuj ru:lˈpuj ru:lˈpuj]	BH_0331_1_0058
		rûlpuy	/ru:lˈpuj/	'python'	[ʰru:lˈpuj ʰru:lˈpuj ʰru:lˈpuj]	BH_0410_3_0056
		rûlpuy	/ru:lˈpuj/	'python'	[rʊ:lˈpuj ʰrʊ:lˈpuj rʊ:lˈpuj]	NM_0403_2_0230
rung		*ârung*	/a:ˈruŋ/	's/he guards/protects'	[ʔa:ˈrʊŋ ʔa:ˈrʊŋ ʔa:ˈrʊŋ]	BH_0401_3_0483
rungtâng		*rungtâng*	/ruŋˈta:ŋ/	'hill chain (where path goes from hill to hill without descending to valleys)'	[ruŋˈt̪a:ŋ ʰruŋˈt̪a:ŋ ʰruŋˈt̪a:ŋ]	BH_0329_5_0151
		rungtâng	/ruŋˈta:ŋ/	'hill chain (where path goes from hill to hill without descending to valleys)'	[ruŋˈt̪a:ŋ ruŋˈt̪a:ŋ ʰruŋˈt̪a:ŋ]	NM_0403_4_0189
ruo	1	*amaruo*	/a.maˈruɔ/	'(something) is old'	[ʔəməˈrwɔ: ʔəməˈrwo: ʔəməˈrwo:]	BH_0331_5_0271
		amaruo	/a.maˈruɔ/	'(something) is old'	[ʔəməˈro: ʔəməˈro: ʔəməˈrwɔ:]	NM_0404_2_0292
ruo	2	*ruo*	/ruɔ/	'bamboo'	[ʰrwɔ: rwɔ: rwɔ:]	BH_0327_1_0030
		ruo	/ruɔ/	'bamboo'	[ʰrwɔ: rwo: rwɔ:]	BH_0410_4_0018
		ruo	/ruɔ/	'bamboo'	[rwɔ: rwɔ: ro:]	NM_0403_2_0034
ruo	3	*ruo ahong*	/ruɔ aˈhɔŋ/	'it is raining'	[ˈʰrwɔ:hɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0109
		ruo ahong	/ruɔ aˈhɔŋ/	'it is raining'	[ˈrwɔ:hɔŋ ˈrwo:hɔŋ]	BH_0329_5_0111
		ruo ahong	/ruɔ aˈhɔŋ/	'it is raining'	[rwo:ˈhɔŋ rwo:ˈhɔŋ rwo:ˈhɔŋ]	NM_0403_4_0130
		ruo	/ruɔ/	'rain'	[rwɔ: rwɔ: rwɔ:]	BH_0410_4_0018
ruok		*ruo*	/ruɔ/	'deadbody'	[ʰrwɔk̚ ʰrwok̚ ʰrwɔk̚]	BH_0331_1_0485
		mî ruok	/mi:ˈruɔk/	'deadbody'	[mi:ˈrwo:k̚ mi:ˈrwo:k̚ mi:ˈrwo:k̚]	NM_0404_2_0054
ruol		*ânruol*	/a:nˈruɔl/	'it comes together'	[ʔa:nˈᵈrwo:l ʔa:nˈᵈrwo:l ʔa:nˈᵈro:l]	BH_0401_3_0569
		ânruol	/a:nˈruɔl/	'it comes together'	[ʔa:nˈᵈrwol ʔa:nˈᵈro:l ʔa:nˈᵈrwol]	BH_0401_3_0576
ruong	1	*aruong*	/aˈruɔŋ/	'his/her back (of a person)'	[ʔəˈrwo:ŋ ʔəˈrwo:ŋ ʔəˈrwo:ŋ]	BH_0327_3_0005
		karuong	/kaˈruɔŋ/	'my back'	[kəˈrwo:ŋ kəˈrwo:ŋ kəˈro:ŋ]	NM_0403_3_0003
ruong	2	*ânruong*	/a:nˈruɔŋ/	's/he waits'	[ʔa:nᵈˈrwo:ŋ ʔa:nᵈˈrwo:ŋ ʔa:nᵈˈrwo:ŋ]	BH_0401_4_0092
		ânmaruong	/a:n.maˈruɔŋ/	's/he waits'	[ʔa:nməˈrwo:ŋ ʔa:nməˈro:ŋ ʔa:nməˈro:ŋ]	NM_0405_2_0174
		maruongrô	/maˈruɔŋ.rɔ:/	'wait!'	[məˈrwo:ŋrɔʔ məˈrwo:ŋrɔʔ məˈrwo:ŋrɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0264

		maruongrô	/maˈruɔŋ.rɔː/	'wait!'	[məˈrwoːŋrɔʔ məˈrwoːŋrɔʔ məˈrwoːŋrɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0267
ruong rû		*ruongrû*	/ruɔŋˈruː/	'backbone'	[ɾwoŋˈɾuː ɾwoŋˈɾuː ɾwoŋˈruː]	NM_0403_3_0005
		aruongrû	/a.ruɔŋˈruː/	'his/her backbone'	[ʔərwoŋˈruː ʔərwoŋˈruː ʔərwoŋˈruː]	BH_0327_3_0007
ruothar		*ruothar*	/ruɔˈtʰar/	'husband'	[ɾwoˈtʰər ɾoːˈtʰər ʰroːˈtʰər]	BH_0329_5_0325
		karuothar	/ka.ruɔˈtʰar/	'my husband'	[kərwoːˈt̪ʰər kəroːˈt̪ʰər kəroːˈt̪ʰər]	NM_0404_1_0127
ruoy		*ânruoy*	/aːnˈruɔj/	's/he gets married'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈroːj ʔaːnˈᵈroːj]	BH_0331_5_0540
		ânruoy	/aːnˈruɔj/	's/he gets married'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj]	BH_0401_3_0311
		ânruoy	/aːnˈruɔj/	's/he gets married'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj]	BH_0410_4_0014
		ânruoy	/aːnˈruɔj/	's/he gets married'	[aːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj]	BH_0410_4_0025
		ânruoy	/aːnˈruɔj/	's/he gets married'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈroːj]	NM_0404_2_0459
		ânruoy	/aːnˈruɔj/	's/he gets married'	[ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj ʔaːnˈᵈrwoːj]	NM_0405_1_0570
		ânruoy	/aːnˈruɔj/	's/he gets married'	[ʔaːnˈᵈroːj ʔaːnˈᵈroːj ʔaːnˈᵈroːj]	JM_0331_4_0118
		ânruoy	/aːnˈruɔj/	's/he gets married'	[ʔaːnˈᵈroːj ʔaːnˈᵈroːj ʔaːnˈᵈroːj]	JM_0331_4_0381
		moysâ inruoy	/mɔjˈsaː inˈruɔj/	'to marry a bride'	[mojˈsaː inˈᵈrwoːj mojˈsaː inˈᵈrwoːj]	NM_0404_1_0143
rût		*ârût*	/aːˈruːt/	's/he picks up (something small and light)'	[ʔaːˈruːt̪ ʔaːˈruːt̪ ʔaːˈruːt̪]	BH_0401_3_0415
		ârût	/aːˈruːt/	's/he picks up (something small and light)'	[ʔaːˈruːt ʔaːˈruːt ʔaːˈruːt̪]	NM_0405_1_0662
ruy		*ruy*	/ruj/	'rope'	[ruj ɾuj ruj]	BH_0331_1_0153
		ruy	/ruj/	'rope'	[ʰruj ʰruj ruj]	NM_0404_1_0232
ruyrâng		*ruyrâng*	/rujˈraːŋ/	'vine/climber plant'	[rujˈraːŋ rujˈraːŋ rujˈraːŋ]	BH_0327_1_0080
		ruyrâng	/rujˈraːŋ/	'vine/climber plant'	[rujˈraːŋ rujˈraːŋ rujˈraːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0020
sâ	1	*ânsâ*	/aːnˈsaː/	'(paper, skin, etc.) is thick'	[ʔaːnˈsaː ʔaːnˈsaː ʔaːnˈsaː]	BH_0331_5_0236
		ânsâ	/aːnˈsaː/	'(paper, skin, etc.) is thick'	[ʔaːnˈsaː ʔaːnˈsaː ʔaːnˈsaː]	NM_0404_2_0262
sâ	2	*asâ*	/aˈsaː/	'it is beautiful, good'	[ʔəˈsaː ʔəˈsaː ʔəˈsaː]	BH_0331_5_0098
		asâ	/aˈsaː/	'it is beautiful, good'	[ʔəˈsaː ʔəˈsaː ʔəˈsaː]	BH_0331_5_0191
		âsâ	/aːˈsaː/	'it is beautiful, good'	[aːˈsaː aːˈsaː aːˈsaː]	BH_0410_4_0027
		asâ	/aˈsaː/	'it is beautiful, good'	[ʔəˈsaː ʔəˈsaː ʔəˈsaː]	NM_0404_2_0150
		asâ	/aˈsaː/	'it is beautiful, good'	[ʔəˈsaː ʔəˈsaː ʔəˈsaː]	NM_0404_2_0238
sâbê		*asâbê*	/a.saːˈbeː/	'his/her wound'	[ʔəsaːˈbeː ʔəsaːˈbeː ʔəsaːˈbeː]	BH_0401_4_0060
		sâbê	/saːˈbeː/	'his/her wound'	[saːˈbjeː saːˈbjeː saːˈbjeː]	NM_0405_2_0156
sachî	1	*sachî*	/saˈtʃiː/	'seed rice (for sowing)'	[səˈtʃiː səˈtʃiː səˈtʃiː]	NM_0404_1_0020
sachî	2	*sachî*	/saˈtʃiː/	'seed rice (for sowing)'	[səˈtʃiː səˈtʃiː səˈtʃiː]	BH_0329_5_0257
sâg		*sâg aring*	/saːg aˈriŋ/	'fresh leafy vegetable'	[saːg əˈrɪŋ saːg əˈrɪŋ saːg əˈrɪŋ]	NM_0403_2_0049
sahâ		*sahâ*	/saˈhaː/	'hoolock gibon (ape-species)'	[səˈhaː səˈhaː səˈhaː]	NM_0403_2_0273
sak	1	*asak*	/aˈsak/	'(rice) is not yet boiled (during cooking)'	[ʔəˈsək̚ ʔəˈsək̚ ʔəˈsək̚]	BH_0410_3_0012
		âsak	/aːˈsak/	'(rice) is not yet boiled (during cooking)'	[ʔaːˈsək̚ ʔaːˈsək̚ ʔaːˈsək̚]	BH_0331_5_0944
		bû asak	/buː aˈsak/	'the rice is not yet boiled (when cooking)'	[buː sək̚ buː sək̚ buː sək̚]	NM_0405_1_0182
sak	2	*sak*	/sak/	'South'	[səkʰ sək̚ sək]	BH_0329_5_0054
		sak	/sak/	'South'	[sək̚ sək̚ sək̚]	NM_0403_4_0056
sâk		*thay sâk katî*	/tʰaj ˈsaːk kaˈtiː/	'I will eat fruits'	[t̪ʰəj ˈsaːk kəˈt̪iː ˈsaːk kəˈt̪iː ˈsaːk kəˈt̪iː]	NM_0405_1_0180
		asâk	/aˈsaːk/	's/he eats (other than rice)'	[ʔəˈsaːk̚ ʔəˈsaːk ʔəˈsaːk]	BH_0331_5_0936
		asâk	/aˈsaːk/	's/he eats (other than rice)'	[ʔəˈsaːk̚ ʔəˈsaːk̚ ʔəˈsaːk̚]	BH_0410_3_0012
sakbung		*sakbung*	/sakˈbuŋ/	'southern district of a village'	[səkˈbuŋ səkˈbuŋ səkˈbuŋ]	NM_0404_1_0386
sakem		*sakem*	/saˈkem/	'broken husked rice'	[səˈkɛm səˈkɛm səˈkɛm]	BH_0329_5_0253
		sakem	/saˈkem/	'broken husked rice'	[səˈkɛm səˈkɛm səˈkɛm]	NM_0404_1_0014
sakhî		*sakhî*	/saˈkʰiː/	'barking deer'	[səˈkʰiː səˈkʰiː səˈkʰiː]	BH_0327_2_0064
		sakhî	/saˈkʰiː/	'barking deer'	[səˈkʰiː səˈkʰiː səˈkʰiː]	NM_0403_2_0208
sakmâ		*sakmâ*	/sakˈmaː/	'cucumber'	[səkˈmaː səkˈmaː səkˈmaː]	BH_0327_1_0026

sakmatak		*sakmatak*	/sak.maˈtak/	'(type of) cucumber'	[səkməˈt̪əkˀ səkməˈt̪əkˀ səkməˈt̪əkˀ]	NM_0403_2_0029
sakor		*sakor*	/saˈkɔr/	'horse'	[səˈkɔr səˈkɔːr səˈkɔːr]	BH_0327_2_0062
		sakor	/saˈkɔr/	'horse'	[səˈkɔr səˈkɔr səˈkɔr]	NM_0403_2_0204
sâl		*khuo ansâl*	/kʰuɔ anˈsaːl/	'it is getting dawn'	[kʰo ənˈsəl kʰo ənˈsaːl kʰo ənˈsal]	BH_0329_5_0184
		khuo ânsâl	/kʰuɔ aːnˈsaːl/	'it is getting dawn'	[kʰo aːnˈsaːl kʰo aːnˈsaːl kʰo aːnˈsaːl]	NM_0403_4_0221
saloy		*saloy*	/saˈlɔj/	'it is bad'	[səˈloj səˈloj səˈloj]	BH_0410_3_0048
salôy		*salôy*	/saˈlɔːj/	'buffalo'	[səˈlɔːj səˈlɔːj səˈlɔːj]	BH_0327_2_0060
		salôy	/saˈlɔːj/	'buffalo'	[səˈlɔːj səˈlɔːj səˈlɔːj]	BH_0410_3_0048
		salôy	/saˈlɔːj/	'buffalo'	[səˈlɔːj səˈlɔːj səˈlɔːj]	NM_0403_2_0202
sam	1	*asam*	/aˈsam/	'his/her hair (on head)'	[ʔəˈsəm ʔəˈsəm ʔəˈsəm]	BH_0327_3_0035
		kasam	/kaˈsam/	'my hair (on head)'	[kəˈsəm kəˈsəm kəˈsəm]	NM_0403_3_0040
		ansam	/anˈsam/	'their hair (on head)'	[ʔənˈsəm ʔənˈsəm ʔənˈsəm]	RB_0324_1_0107
sam	2	*ânsam*	/aːnˈsam/	'it is missing, not sufficient'	[ʔaːnˈsəm ʔaːnˈsəm ʔaːnˈsəm]	BH_0331_5_0204
		ânsam	/aːnˈsam/	'it is missing, not sufficient'	[ʔaːnˈsəm ʔaːnˈsəm ʔaːnˈsəm]	NM_0404_2_0248
samchok		*samchok*	/samˈʧɔk/	'bitter brinjal (a fruit similar to a small aubergine, eaten cooked or pickled)'	[səmˈʧɔkˀ səmˈʧɔkˀ səmˈʧɔkˀ]	NM_0403_2_0130
san		*âsan*	/aːˈsan/	's/he helps, protects'	[ʔaːˈsən ʔaːˈsən ʔaːˈsən]	BH_0410_2_0023
		âsan	/aːˈsan/	's/he helps, protects'	[ʔaːˈsən ʔaːˈsən ʔaːˈsən]	BH_0401_3_0161
		âsan	/aːˈsan/	's/he helps, protects'	[ʔaːˈsən ʔaːˈsən ʔaːˈsən]	NM_0405_1_0449
		âsan	/aːˈsan/	's/he helps, protects'	[ʔaːˈsɛn ʔaːˈsɛn ʔaːˈsɛn]	JM_0331_4_0240
sang		*ânsang*	/aːnˈsaŋ/	's/he is awake'	[ʔaːnˈsəŋ ʔaːnˈsəŋ ʔaːnˈsəŋ]	BH_0401_3_0478
		ânsang	/aːnˈsaŋ/	's/he is awake'	[ʔaːnˈsəŋ ʔaːnˈsəŋ ʔaːnˈsəŋ]	NM_0405_2_0013
sâng		*ansâng*	/anˈsaːŋ/	'it is high/tall'	[ʔənˈsaːŋ ʔənˈsaːŋ ʔənˈsaːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0071
		ânsâng	/aːnˈsaːŋ/	'it is high/tall'	[ʔaːnˈsaːŋ ʔaːnˈsaːŋ ʔaːnˈsaːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0122
		ânsâng	/aːnˈsaːŋ/	'it is high/tall'	[ʔaːnˈsaːŋ ʔaːnˈsaːŋ ʔaːnˈsaːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0469
sangram		*sangram*	/saŋˈram/	'husband and wife'	[səŋˈrəm səŋˈrəm səŋˈrəm]	BH_0329_5_0334
		sangram	/saŋˈram/	'husband and wife'	[səŋˈrəm səŋˈrəm səŋˈrəm]	NM_0404_1_0137
sânû		*kasânû*	/ka.saːˈnuː/	'my niece'	[kəsaːˈnuː kəsaːˈnuː kəsaːˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0084
		kasânû	/ka.saːˈnuː/	'my niece'	[kəsaːˈnuː kəsaːˈnuː kəsaːˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0125
		sânû	/saːˈnuː/	'niece'	[saːˈnuː saːˈnuː saːˈnuː]	BH_0331_1_0083
sâp		*ânsâp*	/aːnˈsaːp/	's/he separates rice from husk (on a ralây)'	[ʔaːnˈsaːpˀ ʔaːnˈsaːpˀ ʔaːnˈsaːpˀ]	BH_0401_4_0078
		ânmasâp	/aːn.maˈsaːp/	's/he separates rice from husk (on a ralây)'	[ʔaːnməˈsaːpˀ ʔaːnməˈsaːpˀ ʔaːnməˈsaːpˀ]	NM_0405_2_0165
sâpâ		*kasâpâ*	/ka.saːˈpaː/	'my nephew'	[kəsaːˈpaː kəsaːˈpaː kəsaːˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0123
		sapâ	/saˈpaː/	'nephew'	[səˈpaː səˈpaː səˈpaː]	BH_0331_1_0082
saphû		*saphû*	/saˈpʰuː/	'pangolin'	[səˈpʰuː səˈpʰuː səˈpʰuː]	BH_0327_2_0058
		saphû	/saˈpʰuː/	'pangolin'	[səˈpʰuː səˈpʰuː səˈpʰuː]	NM_0403_2_0200
sapôl		*sapôl*	/saˈpɔːl/	'rice stubble'	[səˈpɔːl səˈpɔːl səˈpɔːl]	NM_0404_1_0294
sapon		*sapon*	/saˈpɔn/	'straw, hay'	[səˈpɔn səˈpɔn səˈpɔn]	BH_0331_1_0233
		sapon	/saˈpɔn/	'straw, hay'	[səˈpɔn səˈpɔn səˈpɔn]	NM_0404_1_0291
sarakû		*sarakû*	/sa.raˈkuː/	'porcupine'	[sərəˈkuː sərəˈkuː sərəˈkuː]	BH_0327_2_0052
		sarkû	/sarˈkuː/	'porcupine'	[sərˈkuː sərˈkuː sərˈkuː]	NM_0403_2_0194
saram		*saram*	/saˈram/	'otter'	[səˈrəm səˈrəm səˈrəm]	BH_0327_2_0056
		saram	/saˈram/	'otter'	[səˈrəm səˈrəm səˈrəm]	NM_0403_2_0198
saraphâ		*saraphâ*	/sa.raˈpʰaː/	'(aquatic) turtle'	[sərəˈpʰaː sərəˈpʰaː sərəˈpʰaː]	BH_0327_2_0044
		sarphâ	/sarˈpʰaː/	'(aquatic) turtle'	[sərˈpʰaː sərˈpʰaː sərˈpʰaː]	NM_0403_2_0189
sarât		*sarât*	/saˈraːt/	'cow'	[səˈraːt səˈraːtˀ səˈraːt]	BH_0327_2_0054
		sarât	/saˈraːt/	'cow'	[səˈraːtˀ səˈraːtˀ səˈraːtˀ]	NM_0403_2_0196
sarel		*sarel*	/saˈrel/	'pestle for dehusking rice'	[səˈrɛl sɛˈrɛl sɛˈrɛl]	BH_0329_5_0249
		sarel	/saˈrel/	'pestle for dehusking rice'	[səˈrɛl səˈrɛl səˈrɛl]	NM_0404_1_0010
		serel	/seˈrel/	'pestle for dehusking rice'	[sɛˈrɛl sɛˈrɛl sɛˈrɛl]	NB_0329_3_0341
		sarel	/saˈrel/	'pestle for dehusking rice'	[səˈrɛl sɛˈrɛl sɛˈrɛl]	BH_0410_3_0062
sarî(k)		*sarî*	/saˈriː/	'seven'	[səˈriː səˈriː səˈriː]	BH_0331_5_0087
		sarîk	/saˈriːk/	'seven'	[səˈriːk səˈriːkˀ səˈriːk]	BH_0410_3_0017
		sarî	/saˈriː/	'seven'	[səˈriː səˈriː səˈriː]	NM_0404_2_0138
sartang		*sartang*	/sarˈtaŋ/	'monitor lizard'	[sərˈt̪əŋ sərˈt̪əŋ sərˈt̪əŋ]	BH_0327_2_0050
		sartang	/sarˈtaŋ/	'monitor lizard'	[sərˈt̪əŋ sərˈt̪əŋ sərˈt̪əŋ]	NM_0403_2_0191
		sartang	/sarˈtaŋ/	'monitor lizard'	[sərˈt̪əŋ sərˈt̪əŋ sərˈt̪əŋ]	NM_0403_2_0192
saruol		*saruol*	/saˈruɔl/	'female wild pig'	[səˈrwoːl səˈrwoːl səˈrwoːl]	BH_0327_2_0046
		saruol	/saˈruɔl/	'female wild pig'	[səˈrwoːl səˈrwoːl səˈrwoːl]	NM_0403_2_0151

sâruy		*sâruy*	/saːˈruj/	'husband's brother's wife, wife's sister's husband'	[saːˈruj saːˈruj saːˈruj]	BH_0329_5_0357
		kasâruy	/ka.saːˈruj/	'husband's brother's wife, wife's sister's husband'	[kəsaːˈruj kəsaːˈruj kəsaːˈruj]	NM_0404_1_0160
sâruynû		*sâruynû*	/saː.rujˈnuː/	'husband's brother's wife'	[saːrujˈnuː saːrujˈnuː saːrujˈnuː]	BH_0329_5_0359
		kasâruynû	/ka.saː.rujˈnuː/	'my husband's brother's wife'	[kəsaːrujˈnuː kəsaːrujˈnuː kəsaːrujˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0162
sâruypâ		*sâruypâ*	/saː.rujˈpaː/	'wife's sister's husband'	[saːrujˈpaː saːrujˈpaː saːrujˈpaː]	BH_0329_5_0361
sasen		*sasen*	/saˈsen/	'sticky rice'	[saˈsɛn saˈsɛn saˈsɛn]	BH_0329_5_0251
		sasen	/saˈsen/	'sticky rice'	[saˈsɛn saˈsɛn saˈsɛn]	NM_0404_1_0018
sasier		*sasier*	/saˈsiar/	'rice storage'	[saˈsjeːr saˈsjeːr saˈsjeːr]	BH_0329_5_0255
		sasier	/saˈsiar/	'rice storage'	[saˈsjeːr saˈsjeːr saˈsjeːr]	NM_0404_1_0012
sat	1	*tak asat*	/tak aˈsat/	's/he attempts'	[tək əˈsət̚ tək əˈsət̚ tək əˈsət̚]	BH_0401_4_0126
		tak asat	/tak aˈsat/	's/he attempts'	[t̪ək əˈsət̚ tək əˈsət̚ t̪ək əˈsət̚]	NM_0405_2_0188
sat	2	*innikin ruy ansat*	/inˈni.kin ruj anˈsat/	'two people breaks a rope'	[inˈnikin ruj ʔənˈsət̚ ʔənˈsət̚ ʔənˈsət̚]	NM_0405_1_0091
satan		*satan*	/saˈtan/	'village boundary'	[saˈt̪an saˈt̪an saˈt̪an]	BH_0331_1_0346
		satan	/saˈtan/	'village boundary'	[saˈt̪an saˈt̪an saˈt̪an]	NM_0404_1_0392
satel		*satel*	/saˈtel/	'(land) tortoise'	[saˈt̪ɛl saˈt̪ɛl saˈt̪ɛl]	BH_0327_2_0042
		satel	/saˈtel/	'(land) tortoise'	[saˈt̪ɛl saˈt̪ɛl saˈt̪ɛl]	NM_0403_2_0186
savây		*savây*	/saˈvaːj/	'rice husk'	[saˈvaːj saˈvaːj saˈvaːj]	BH_0329_5_0245
		savây	/saˈvaːj/	'rice husk'	[saˈvaːj saˈvaːj saˈvaːj]	NM_0404_1_0006
say	1	*âsay*	/aːˈsaj/	'it is long'	[ʔaːˈsəj ʔaːˈsəj ʔaːˈsəj]	BH_0331_5_0069
		âsay	/aːˈsaj/	'it is long'	[aːˈsəj aːˈsəj aːˈsəj]	BH_0410_4_0027
		âsay	/aːˈsaj/	'it is long'	[ʔaːˈsəj ʔaːˈsəj ʔaːˈsəj]	NM_0404_2_0120
		âsay	/aːˈsaj/	'it is long'	[ʔaːˈsəj ʔaːˈsəj ʔaːˈsəj]	NM_0404_2_0464
say	2	*say*	/saj/	'spear'	[səj səj səj]	NM_0404_1_0201
sây		*âsây*	/aːˈsaːj/	's/he shoots (arrow from a bow)'	[ʔaːˈsaːj ʔaːˈsaːj ʔaːˈsaːj]	BH_0401_3_0503
		âsây	/aːˈsaːj/	's/he shoots (arrow from a bow)'	[ʔaːˈsaːj ʔaːˈsaːj ʔaːˈsaːj]	NM_0405_2_0025
sâylî		*sâylî*	/saːjˈliː/	'bow (archery)'	[saːjˈliː saːjˈliː saːjˈliː]	BH_0331_1_0404
sayphar		*sayphar*	/sajˈpʰar/	'double-edged spear'	[səj ˈpʰər sɛj ˈpʰər sɛj ˈpʰər]	BH_0331_1_0111
sâypuy		*sâypuy*	/saːjˈpuj/	'elephant'	[saːjˈpuj saːjˈpuj saːjˈpuj]	BH_0327_2_0068
		sâypuy	/saːjˈpuj/	'elephant'	[saːjˈpuj saːjˈpuj saːjˈpuj]	BH_0410_3_0056
		sâypuy	/saːjˈpuj/	'elephant'	[saːjˈpuj saːjˈpuj saːjˈpuj]	NM_0403_2_0210
sê		*naysêrang-mô*	/najˈseː.raŋ.mɔː/	'Are you about to go?'	[nɛjˈsʲeːrəŋmɔː nəjˈsʲeːrəŋmɔː nəjˈsʲeːrəŋmɔː]	BH_0410_4_0032
		sêrô	/ˈseː.rɔː/	'go!'	[ˈseːrɔʔ ˈseːrɔʔ ˈseːrɔː]	JM_0331_4_0131
		âsê	/aːˈseː/	's/he goes'	[ʔaːˈseː ʔaːˈseː ʔaːˈseː]	BH_0401_3_0016
		âsê	/aːˈseː/	's/he goes'	[aːˈseː ʔaːˈseː ʔaːˈseː]	BH_0410_3_0060
		âsê	/aːˈseː/	's/he goes'	[aːˈseː aːˈseː aːˈseː]	BH_0410_4_0027
		âsê	/aːˈseː/	's/he goes'	[ʔaːˈseː ʔaːˈseː ʔaːˈseː]	NM_0405_1_0348
		âsê	/aːˈseː/	's/he goes'	[ʔaːˈseː ʔaːˈseː ʔaːˈseː]	JM_0331_4_0132
		aynasê	/ajnaˈseː/	'we (INCL.) go'	[ʔɛjnəˈseː ʔɛjnəˈseː ʔɛjnəˈseː]	NM_0407_1_0029
sel		*âsel*	/aːˈsel/	'(food) is uncooked, (fruit) is unripe'	[ʔaːˈsɛl ʔaːˈsɛl ʔaːˈsɛl]	BH_0331_5_0382
		âsel	/aːˈsel/	'(food) is uncooked, (fruit) is unripe'	[ʔaːˈsɛl ʔaːˈsɛl ʔaːˈsɛl]	NM_0404_2_0377
sem		*ânsem*	/aːnˈsem/	's/he distributes'	[ʔaːnˈsɛm ʔaːnˈsɛm ʔaːnˈsɛm]	BH_0401_4_0100
		âsem	/aːˈsem/	's/he distributes'	[ʔaːˈsɛm ʔaːˈsɛm ʔaːˈsɛm]	BH_0401_4_0107
		âsem	/aːˈsem/	's/he distributes'	[ʔaːˈsɛm ʔaːˈsɛm ʔaːˈsɛm]	NM_0405_2_0177
sêm		*sêm*	/seːm/	'blow (on something)!'	[ˈsjeːmrɔʔ ˈsjeːmrɔʔ ˈsjeːmrɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0170
		âsêm	/aːˈseːm/	's/he blows (on something)'	[ʔaːˈseːm ʔaːˈseːm ʔaːˈseːm]	BH_0331_5_1117
		âsêm	/aːˈseːm/	's/he blows (on something)'	[ʔaːˈseːm ʔaːˈseːm ʔaːˈsjeːm]	NM_0405_1_0172
sen		*âsen*	/aːˈsen/	'it is red'	[ʔaːˈsɛn ʔaːˈsɛn ʔaːˈsɛn]	BH_0331_5_0021
		âsen	/aːˈsen/	'it is red'	[ʔaːˈsɛn ʔaːˈsɛn ʔaːˈsɛn]	BH_0410_2_0023
		âsen	/aːˈsen/	'it is red'	[ʔaːˈsɛn ʔaːˈsɛn ʔaːˈsɛn]	NM_0404_2_0079
sensây		*ânsensây*	/aːn.senˈsaːj/	's/he separates'	[ʔaːnsɛnˈsaːj ʔaːnsɛnˈsaːj ʔaːnsɛnˈsaːj]	BH_0401_4_0111
		ânsensây	/aːn.senˈsaːj/	's/he separates'	[ʔaːnsɛnˈsaːj ʔaːnsɛnˈsaːj ʔaːnsɛnˈsaːj]	NM_0405_2_0179
set		*âset*	/aːˈset/	's/he breaks (a rope, string, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈsɛt̚ ʔaːˈsɛt̚ ʔaːˈsɛt̚]	BH_0331_5_0760
sî		*taksî*	/takˈsiː/	'anger'	[t̪əkˈsiː t̪əkˈsiː t̪əkˈsiː]	BH_0331_5_0582
		taksî	/takˈsiː/	'anger'	[t̪əkˈsiː t̪əkˈsiː t̪əkˈsiː]	NM_0404_2_0489
sie		*naysierang-mô*	/najˈsia.raŋ.mɔː/	'Are you about to put it?'	[nɛjˈsjeːrəŋmɔː nəjˈsjeːrəŋmɔː nəjˈsjeːrəŋmɔː]	BH_0410_4_0032

		âsie	/aːˈsia/	's/he puts'	[ʔaːˈsjəː ʔaːˈsjəː ʔaːˈsjəː]	BH_0410_3_0060
		âsie	/aːˈsia/	's/he puts'	[aːˈsjɛː aːˈsjɛː aːˈsjɛː]	BH_0410_4_0027
sikngîr		*sikngîr*	/sikˈŋiːr/	'ant'	[sikˈŋiːr sikˈŋiːr sikˈŋiːr]	BH_0327_2_0038
		sikngîr	/sikˈŋiːr/	'ant'	[sikˈŋiːr sikˈŋiːr sikˈŋiːr]	NM_0403_2_0182
sil		*âsil*	/aːˈsil/	's/he wears (an upper garment)'	[ʔaːˈsɪl ʔaːˈsɪl ʔaːˈsɪl]	BH_0331_5_1077
		puonvêl asil	/puɔnˈveːl aˈsil/	'she wears/wraps a shawl'	[pwonˈvjel əˈsɪl pwonˈvjel əˈsɪl pwonˈvjel əˈsɪl]	NM_0405_1_0230
silây		*silây*	/siˈlaːj/	'gun'	[sɪˈlaːj sɪˈlaːj sɪˈlaːj]	BH_0331_1_0128
		silây	/siˈlaːj/	'gun'	[sɪˈlaːj sɪˈlaːj sɪˈlaːj]	NM_0404_1_0212
sim	1	*ânsim*	/aːnˈsim/	's/he sneezes'	[ʔaːnˈsɪm ʔaːnˈsɪm ʔaːnˈsɪm]	BH_0401_3_0326
		ânsim	/aːnˈsim/	's/he sneezes'	[ʔaːnˈsɪm ʔaːnˈsɪm ʔaːnˈsɪm]	NM_0405_1_0582
		ânsim	/aːnˈsim/	's/he sneezes'	[ʔaːnˈsɪm ʔaːnˈsɪm ʔaːnˈsɪm]	JM_0331_4_0379
sim	2	*sim*	/sim/	'South(-East?)'	[sɪm sɪm sɪm]	NM_0403_4_0058
sîm		*ânsîm*	/aːnˈsiːm/	'(liquid) is thin'	[ʔaːnˈsiːm ʔaːnˈsiːm ʔaːnˈsiːm]	BH_0331_5_0245
		ânsîm	/aːnˈsiːm/	'(liquid) is thin'	[ʔaːnˈsiːm ʔaːnˈsiːm ʔaːnˈsiːm]	NM_0404_2_0268
simbû		*simbû*	/simˈbuː/	'owl'	[simˈbuː simˈbuː simˈbuː]	BH_0327_2_0036
		simbû	/simˈbuː/	'owl'	[simˈbuː simˈbuː simˈbuː]	NM_0403_2_0172
simbuol		*simbuol*	/simˈbuɔl/	'mist, fog'	[sɪmˈbwoːl sɪmˈboːl sɪmˈbwoːl]	NM_0403_4_0136
simphuoy		*simphuoy*	/simˈpʰuɔj/	'needle (for sewing)'	[sɪmˈpʰwoːj sɪmˈpʰwoːj sɪmˈpʰwoːj]	BH_0331_1_0418
		simphuoy	/simˈpʰuɔj/	'needle (for sewing)'	[sɪmˈpʰwoːj sɪmˈpʰwoːj sɪmˈpʰwoːj]	NM_0404_1_0259
simpuk		*simpuk*	/simˈpuk/	'mortar for dehusking rice'	[sɪmˈpʊk̚ sɪmˈpʊk̚ sɪmˈpʊk̚]	NM_0404_1_0008
sin	1	*âsin*	/aːˈsin/	's/he makes'	[ʔaːˈsɪn ʔaːˈsɪn ʔaːˈsɪn]	JM_0331_4_0372
sin	2	*sin athô*	/sin aˈtʰɔː/	's/he works'	[sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː]	BH_0331_1_0398
		sin	/sin/	'work (n.)'	[sɪn sɪn sɪn]	NM_0404_2_0003
sing		*âsing*	/aːˈsiŋ/	's/he is obedient'	[ʔaːˈsiŋ ʔaːˈsiŋ ʔaːˈsiŋ]	BH_0410_4_0004
sîng		*ânsîng*	/aːnˈsiːŋ/	's/he closes (his/her eyes)'	[ʔaːnˈsiːŋ ʔaːnˈsiːŋ ʔaːnˈsiːŋ]	BH_0401_3_0420
		ânsîng	/aːnˈsiːŋ/	's/he closes (his/her eyes)'	[ʔaːnˈsiːŋ ʔaːnˈsiːŋ ʔaːnˈsiːŋ]	JM_0331_4_0476
		ânsîng	/aːnˈsiːŋ/	's/he closes his/her eyes'	[mɪt inˈsiːŋ mɪt inˈsiːŋ mɪt inˈsiːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0666
		sîng	/siːŋ/	'to close (ones' eyes)'	[siːŋ siːŋ siːŋ]	JM_0331_4_0474
sîp		*rovânâ simbuol asîp*	/rɔˈvaːnaː simˈbuɔl aˈsiːp/	'clouds/mist fill the sky'	[rɔˈvaːnə sɪmˈbwoːl əˈsiːp̚ sɪmˈbwoːl sɪmˈbwoːl]	NM_0403_4_0223
siriek		*siriek*	/siˈriak/	'oil'	[siˈrjeːk siˈrjeːk̚ siˈrjeːk̚]	BH_0329_5_0139
		siriek	/siˈriak/	'oil'	[siˈrjeːk̚ siˈrjeːk̚ siˈrjeːk̚]	NM_0403_4_0161
sisây		*sisây*	/siˈsaːj/	'husked uncooked rice'	[siˈsaːj siˈsaːj siˈsaːj]	BH_0329_5_0240
		sisây	/siˈsaːj/	'husked uncooked rice'	[siˈsaːj siˈsaːj siˈsaːj]	NM_0404_1_0003
sit		*taksit*	/takˈsit/	'anger'	[t̪əkˈsiʔ t̪əkˈsiʔ t̪əkˈsiʔ]	NM_0404_2_0487
sok		*ânsok*	/aːnˈsɔk/	's/he shakes (a waterbody?)'	[ʔaːnˈsɔk̚ ʔaːnˈsɔk̚ ʔaːnˈsɔk̚]	NM_0405_2_0212
soksol		*soksol*	/sɔkˈsɔl/	'snail'	[sɔkˈsɔl sɔkˈsɔl sɔkˈsɔl]	BH_0327_2_0040
		soksol	/sɔkˈsɔl/	'snail'	[sɔkˈsɔl sɔkˈsɔl sɔkˈsɔl]	NM_0403_2_0184
sol		*kâsol*	/kaːˈsɔl/	'I am tired'	[kaːˈsɔl kaːˈsɔl kaːˈsɔl]	NM_0404_2_0285
		âsol	/aːˈsɔl/	's/he is tired'	[ʔaːˈsɔl ʔaːˈsɔl ʔaːˈsɔl]	BH_0331_5_0258
sôm	1	*ânsôm*	/aːnˈsɔːm/	's/he massages'	[ʔaːnˈsɔːm ʔaːnˈsɔːm ʔaːnˈsɔːm]	BH_0401_3_0582
		âsôm	/aːˈsɔːm/	's/he massages'	[aːˈsɔːm aːˈsɔːm aːˈsɔːm]	BH_0410_4_0023
		âsôm	/aːˈsɔːm/	's/he massages'	[ʔaːˈsɔːm ʔaːˈsɔːm ʔaːˈsɔːm]	NM_0405_2_0071
sôm	2	*sôm*	/sɔːm/	'ten'	[sɔːm sɔːm sɔːm]	BH_0331_5_0093
		sôm	/sɔːm/	'ten'	[sɔːm sɔːm sɔːm]	NM_0404_2_0144
sôn		*ânsôn*	/aːnˈsɔːn/	's/he grows (small to big, e.g. animal, plant)'	[ʔaːnˈsɔːn ʔaːnˈsɔːn ʔaːnˈsɔːn]	BH_0401_3_0046
		ânsôn	/aːnˈsɔːn/	's/he grows (small to big, e.g. animal, plant)'	[ʔaːnˈsɔːn ʔaːnˈsɔːn ʔaːnˈsɔːn]	NM_0405_1_0373
		ânsôn	/aːnˈsɔːn/	's/he grows (small to big, e.g. animal, plant)'	[ʔaːnˈsɔːn ʔaːnˈtsɔːn ʔaːnˈtsɔːn]	JM_0331_4_0160
		ânsôn	/aːnˈsɔːn/	's/he grows (small to big, e.g. animal, plant)'	[ʔaːnˈsɔːn ʔaːnˈsɔːn ʔaːnˈsɔːn]	JM_0331_4_0165
soy		*âsoy*	/aːˈsɔj/	'(body) has swellings (e.g. pox, bee-sting)'	[ʔaːˈsɔj ʔaːˈsɔj ʔaːˈsɔj]	BH_0401_3_0614
		âsoy	/aːˈsɔj/	'(body) has swellings (e.g. pox, bee-sting)'	[ʔaːˈsɔj ʔaːˈsɔj ʔaːˈsɔj]	NM_0405_2_0105
sôy		*kong asôy*	/kɔŋ aˈsɔːj/	's/he binds his/her waist with a belt'	[kɔŋ əˈsɔːj kɔŋ əˈsɔːj kɔŋ əˈsɔːj]	NM_0405_1_0235
suk		*ânsuk*	/aːnˈsuk/	's/he punches'	[ʔaːnˈsuk̚ ʔaːnˈsuk̚ ʔaːnˈsuk]	BH_0401_3_0141
		ânsuk	/aːnˈsuk/	's/he punches'	[ʔaːnˈsuk̚ ʔaːnˈsuk̚ ʔaːnˈsuk̚]	BH_0410_3_0021

		âsuk	/aːˈsuk/	's/he punches'	[ʔaːˈsʊk̚ ʔaːˈsʊk ʔaːˈsʊk̚]	NM_0405_1_0438
		âsuk	/aːˈsuk/	's/he punches'	[ʔaːˈsʊk ʔaːˈsʊk ʔaːˈsʊk̚]	JM_0331_4_0224
sûk	1	*ânsûk*	/aːnˈsuːk/	's/he organizes/arranges/prepares'	[ʔaːnˈsuːk̚ ʔaːnˈsuːk̚ ʔaːnˈsuk̚]	BH_0401_3_0308
		âmansûk	/aːˌmanˈsuːk/	's/he organizes/arranges/prepares'	[ʔaːmənˈsuːk̚ ʔaːmənˈsuːk̚ ʔaːmənˈsuːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0568
		ânsûk	/aːnˈsuːk/	's/he organizes/arranges/prepares'	[ʔaːnˈsuːk̚ ʔaːnˈsuːk̚ ʔaːnˈsuːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0377
sûk	2	*ânrasûk*	/aːn.raˈsuːk/	's/he washes'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈsuːk ʔaːnᵈrəˈsuːk ʔaːnᵈrəˈsuːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0176
		ânsûk	/aːnˈsuːk/	's/he washes'	[ʔaːnˈsuːk̚ ʔaːnˈsuːk̚ ʔaːnˈsuːk̚]	BH_0410_3_0021
		ânrasûk	/aːn.raˈsuːk/	's/he washes'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈsuːk ʔaːnᵈrəˈsuːk ʔaːnᵈrəˈsuːk]	NM_0405_1_0463
		ânsûk	/aːnˈsuːk/	's/he washes'	[ʔaːnˈsuːk ʔaːnˈsuːk ʔaːnˈsuːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0255
sukmun		*sukmun*	/sukˈmun/	'appropriate/designated place'	[sukˈmʊn sukˈmʊn sukˈmʊn]	BH_0329_5_0161
sum	1	*sum*	/sum/	'money'	[sʊm sʊm sʊm]	BH_0331_1_0138
		sum	/sum/	'money'	[sʊm sʊm sʊm]	NM_0404_1_0220
sum	2	*sum*	/sum/	'silver'	[sʊm sʊm sʊm]	BH_0329_5_0233
		sum	/sum/	'silver'	[sʊm sʊm sʊm]	NM_0403_4_0277
sumbuol		*sumbuol*	/sumˈbuɔl/	mist, fog'	[sʊmˈboːl sʊmˈboːl sʊmˈbwoːl]	BH_0329_5_0117
sumpuk		*sumpuk*	/sumˈpuk/	'mortar for dehusking rice'	[sʊmˈpuk sʊmˈpuk̚ sʊmˈpuk̚]	BH_0329_5_0247
sumrasâng		*sumrasâng*	/sum.raˈsaːŋ/	'rainbow'	[sʊmrəˈsaːŋ sʊmrəˈsaːŋ sʊmrəˈsaːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0119
		sumrasâng	/sum.raˈsaːŋ/	'rainbow'	[sʊmrəˈsaːŋ sʊmrəˈsaːŋ sʊmrəˈsaːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0138
sun		*asun*	/aˈsun/	's/he presses (with a narrow object, e.g. finger, thorn, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈsʊn ʔaːˈsʊn ʔaːˈsʊn]	BH_0401_3_0585
sûn		*sûn*	/suːn/	'(around) noon, daytime'	[suːn suːn suːn]	BH_0329_5_0080
		sûn	/suːn/	'(around) noon, daytime'	[suːn suːn suːn]	BH_0329_5_0082
		sûn	/suːn/	'(around) noon, daytime'	[suːn suːn suːn]	NM_0403_4_0092
		kay Manikbond-â sûn sômâ ’om katî	/kaj Ma.nikˈbɔ.ndaː suːnˈsɔːˌmaː ˈʔɔm kaˈtiː/	'I will stay 10 days in Manikbond'	[kəj maːnikˈbɔndaː suːnˈsɔːmaː ˈʔɔm kəˈt̪iː ˈʔɔm kəˈt̪iː ˈʔɔm kəˈt̪iː]	NM_0403_4_0098
		avien sûn	/a.vianˈsuːn/	'today noon, this day'	[ʔəvjenˈsuːn ʔəvjenˈsuːn ʔəvjenˈsuːn]	NM_0403_4_0094
sûnchimrip		*sûnchimrip*	/suːn.tʃimˈrip/	'noon (exact time)'	[suːntʃɪmˈrɪp̚ suːntʃɪmˈrɪp̚ suːntʃɪmˈrɪp̚]	BH_0329_5_0084
		sûnchimrip	/suːn.tʃimˈrip/	'noon (exact time)'	[suːntʃɪmˈrɪp̚ suːntʃɪmˈrɪp̚ suːntʃɪmˈrɪp̚]	NM_0403_4_0104
sung	1	*âsung*	/aːˈsuŋ/	's/he pours (liquid)'	[ʔaːˈsʊŋ ʔaːˈsʊŋ ʔaːˈsʊŋ]	BH_0331_5_1015
		tuy asung	/tuj aˈsuŋ/	's/he pours water'	[tuj əˈsʊŋ tuj əˈsʊŋ tuj əˈsʊŋ]	NM_0405_1_0210
sung	2	*ânsung*	/aːnˈsuŋ/	's/he sits'	[ʔaːnˈsuŋ ʔaːnˈsuŋ ʔaːnˈsuŋ]	BH_0401_3_0277
		ânsung	/aːnˈsuŋ/	's/he sits'	[ʔaːnˈsuŋ ʔaːnˈsuŋ]	NM_0405_1_0540
		insung	/inˈsuŋ/	'to sit'	[ʔinˈsuŋ ʔinˈsuŋ ʔinˈsuŋ]	JM_0331_4_0318
suok		*âhongsuok*	/aːˌhɔŋˈsuɔk/	's/he comes out'	[ʔaːhɔŋˈswoːk ʔaːhɔŋˈswoːk̚ ʔaːhɔŋˈswoːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0420
		âsuok	/aːˈsuɔk/	's/he exits'	[ʔaːˈswoːk ʔaːˈswoːk̚ ʔaːˈswok]	BH_0401_3_0116
		âsuok	/aːˈsuɔk/	's/he exits'	[ʔaːˈsoːk ʔaːˈsoːk ʔaːˈsoːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0213
suol		*ânsuol*	/aːnˈsuɔl/	's/he quarrels'	[ʔaːnˈswol ʔaːnˈswol ʔaːnˈswol]	BH_0401_4_0039
		ânsuol	/aːnˈsuɔl/	's/he quarrels'	[ʔaːnˈswol ʔaːnˈswol ʔaːnˈswol]	NM_0405_2_0143
suolam		*suolam*	/suɔˈlam/	'East'	[soːˈləm swoːˈləm swoːˈləm]	BH_0329_5_0050
		suolam	/suɔˈlam/	'East'	[soːˈləm swoˈləm swoˈləm swoˈləm]	NM_0403_4_0042
suom		*asuom*	/aˈsuɔm/	'it is forked, branched'	[əˈswoːm əˈswoːm əˈswoːm]	BH_0410_4_0023
		âsuom	/aːˈsuɔm/	'it is forked, branched'	[ʔaːˈswoːm ʔaːˈswoːm ʔaːˈswoːm]	BH_0331_5_0264
		ânsuom	/aːnˈsuɔm/	'it is forked, branched'	[ʔaːnˈswoːm ʔaːnˈswoːm ʔaːnˈswoːm]	NM_0404_2_0288
suomâ sîrâ		*suomâ sîrâ*	/suɔˈmaː ˈsiːˌraː/	'by the side of that'	[soːˈmaː ˈsiːraʔ soːˈmaː ˈsiːraʔ soːˈmaː ˈsiːraʔ]	NM_0403_4_0086
suong		*âsuong*	/aːˈsuɔŋ/	's/he cooks (other than rice)'	[ʔaːˈswoŋ ʔaːˈswoŋ ʔaːˈswoŋ]	BH_0401_3_0122
		âsuong	/aːˈsuɔŋ/	's/he cooks (other than rice)'	[ʔaːˈswoːŋ ʔaːˈswoːŋ ʔaːˈswoːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0574
		âsuong	/aːˈsuɔŋ/	's/he cooks (other than rice)'	[ʔaːˈsoːŋ ʔaːˈsoːŋ ʔaːˈsoːŋ]	JM_0331_4_0220

				[ʔən əˈswoŋ ʔən əˈswoŋ ʔən	
	an asuong	/an aˈsuɔŋ/	's/he cooks food (other than rice)'	əˈswoŋ]	NM_0405_1_0424
sûr	*âsûr*	/aːˈsuːr/	's/he grabs'	[ʔaːˈsuːr ʔaːˈsuːr ʔaːˈsuːr]	BH_0401_3_0165
	âsûr	/aːˈsuːr/	's/he grabs'	[ʔaːˈsuːr ʔaːˈsuːr ʔaːˈsuːr]	NM_0405_1_0451
	âsûr	/aːˈsuːr/	's/he grabs'	[ʔaːˈsuːr ʔaːˈsuːr ʔaːˈsur]	JM_0331_4_0242
sûrtuy	*sûrtuy*	/suːrˈtuj/	'rainy season'	[suːrˈt̪uj suːrˈt̪uj suːrˈt̪uj]	BH_0329_5_0107
	sûrtuy	/suːrˈtuj/	'rainy season'	[suːrˈt̪uj suːrˈt̪uj suːrˈt̪uj]	NM_0403_4_0128
sût	*âsût*	/aːˈsuːt/	's/he unbinds'	[ʔaːˈsuːt̚ ʔaːˈsuːt̚ ʔaːˈsuːt̚]	BH_0401_3_0563
	âsût	/aːˈsuːt/	's/he unbinds'	[ʔaːˈsuːt̚ ʔaːˈsuːt̚ ʔaːˈsuːt̚]	NM_0405_2_0053
suy	*ânsuy*	/aːnˈsuj/	's/he sews'	[ʔaːnˈsuj ʔaːnˈsuj ʔaːnˈsuj]	BH_0401_3_0529
				[pwoːn inˈsuj pwoːn inˈsuj pwoːn	
	puon insuy	/puɔn inˈsuj/	'to sew clothes'	inˈsuj]	NM_0405_2_0040
			's/he measures (by a measuring		
tâ	1 *antâ*	/anˈtaː/	container)'	[ʔənˈt̪aː ʔənˈt̪aː ʔənˈt̪aː]	BH_0401_3_0299
			's/he measures (by a measuring	[ʔaːmənˈt̪aː ʔaːmənˈt̪aː	
	âmantâ	/aːˌmanˈtaː/	container)'	ʔaːmənˈt̪aː]	NM_0405_1_0561
tâ	2 *âtâ*	/aːˈtaː/	's/he weaves (baskets)'	[ʔaːˈt̪aː ʔaːˈtaː ʔaːˈtaː]	BH_0401_3_0531
				[tujˈsjeːŋ əˈt̪aː tujˈsjeːŋ əˈt̪aː	
	tuysieng atâ	/tujˈsiaŋ aˈtaː/	's/he weaves a (kind of) basket'	tujˈsjeːŋ əˈt̪aː]	NM_0405_2_0042
ta'el	*kata'el*	/ka.taˈʔel/	'my thigh'	[kət̪əˈʔɛl kət̪əˈʔɛl kət̪əˈʔɛl]	NM_0403_3_0206
	ta'el	/taˈʔel/	'thigh'	[t̪əˈʔɛl t̪əˈʔɛl t̪əˈʔɛl]	BH_0327_3_0174
tak	1 *tak*	/tak/	'flesh (of animal, fruit)'	[t̪ək t̪ək̚ tək̚]	BH_0327_3_0208
	atak	/aˈtak/	'its flesh (of animal, fruit)'	[əˈt̪ək ʔəˈt̪ək̚ ʔəˈt̪ək̚]	NM_0403_2_0140
tak	2 *ântak*	/aːnˈtak/	'it is difficult'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ək ʔaːnˈt̪ək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ək]	BH_0331_5_0329
	ântak	/aːnˈtak/	'it is difficult'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ək ʔaːnˈt̪ək ʔaːnˈt̪ək̚]	NM_0404_2_0332
tâklam	*tâklam*	/taːkˈlam/	'West'	[t̪aːkˈləm t̪aːkˈləm t̪aːkˈləm]	BH_0329_5_0048
	tâklam	/taːkˈlam/	'West'	[t̪aːkˈləm t̪aːkˈləm t̪aːkˈləm]	NM_0403_4_0043
	tâklam	/taːkˈlam/	'West'	[t̪aːkˈləm t̪aːkˈləm t̪aːkˈləm]	NM_0403_4_0045
takˈsuok	*tak suok*	/tak suɔk/	'(body) rashes'	[t̪əkˈswoːk̚ t̪əkˈswoːk̚ t̪əkˈswoːk̚]	NM_0405_2_0101
tam	*âtam*	/aːˈtam/	'it is a lot'	[ʔaːˈtəm ʔaːˈtəm ʔaːˈtəm]	BH_0331_5_0063
	âtam	/aːˈtam/	'it is a lot'	[aːˈt̪əm aːˈt̪əm aːˈt̪əm]	NB_0412_1_0024
	âtam	/aːˈtam/	'it is a lot'	[ʔaːˈt̪əm ʔaːˈt̪əm ʔaːˈt̪əm]	NM_0404_2_0114
tan	*âtan*	/aːˈtan/	's/he chops, cuts'	[ʔaːˈt̪ən ʔaːˈt̪ən ʔaːˈt̪ən]	BH_0331_5_0620
	âtan	/aːˈtan/	's/he chops, cuts'	[ʔaːˈt̪ən ʔaːˈt̪ən ʔaːˈt̪ən]	NM_0405_1_0015
	vay-khat-â	/ˈvaj.kʰa.ta:		[ˈvɛjkʰətaːˈt̪ən ˈvɛjkʰətaːˈt̪ən	
	atan	aˈtan/	's/he cuts in one blow'	ˈvɛjkʰətaːˈt̪ən]	NM_0405_1_0008
	abongchîtâ	/a.bɔŋˈtʃiː.taː		[ʔəbɔŋˈtʃiːta ʔaːnˈtən ʔaːnˈtən	
	ântan	aːnˈtan/	's/he cuts into short pieces'	ʔaːnˈtən]	NM_0405_1_0024
tân	*âtân*	/aːˈtaːn/	's/he runs'	[ʔaːˈt̪aːn ʔaːˈt̪aːn ʔaːˈt̪aːn]	BH_0331_5_0849
	âtân	/aːˈtaːn/	's/he runs'	[ʔaːˈt̪aːn ʔaːˈt̪aːn ʔaːˈt̪aːn]	BH_0331_5_0850
	âtân	/aːˈtaːn/	's/he runs'	[ʔaːˈt̪aːn ʔaːˈt̪aːn ʔaːˈt̪aːn]	NM_0405_1_0116
tang	*âtang*	/aːˈtaŋ/	's/he lifts her/his head up'	[ʔaːˈt̪əŋ ʔaːˈtəŋ ʔaːˈt̪əŋ]	BH_0401_3_0262
	âtang	/aːˈtaŋ/	's/he lifts her/his head up'	[ʔaːˈt̪əŋ ʔaːˈt̪əŋ ʔaːˈt̪əŋ]	NM_0405_1_0528
	âtang	/aːˈtaŋ/	's/he lifts her/his head up'	[ʔaːˈt̪əŋ ʔaːˈtəŋ ʔaːˈt̪əŋ]	JM_0331_4_0309
tâng	*tâng*	/taːŋ/	'land (opposed to water)'	[taːŋ taːŋ taːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0041
	tâng	/taːŋ/	'land (opposed to water)'	[t̪aːŋ taːŋ t̪aːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0033
				[t̪əŋʔuːˈljeːn t̪əŋʔuːˈljeːn	
tang'ûlien	*tang'ûlien*	/taŋ.ʔuːˈlian/	'village in-charge of security'	t̪əŋʔuːˈljeːn]	BH_0329_5_0271
				[təŋʔuˈljeːn təŋʔuˈljeːn	
	tang'ûlien	/taŋ.ʔuːˈlian/	'village in-charge of security'	təŋʔuˈljeːn]	NM_0404_1_0044
			'village announcer (who spreads official		
tângvâ	*tângvâ*	/taːŋˈvaː/	news)'	[t̪aːŋˈvaː t̪aːŋˈvaː t̪aːŋˈvaː]	BH_0329_5_0269
			'village announcer (who spreads official		
	tângvâ	/taːŋˈvaː/	news)'	[t̪aːŋˈvaː t̪aːŋˈvaː t̪aːŋˈvaː]	NM_0404_1_0046
tar	*atar*	/aˈtar/	'(somebody) is old'	[ʔəˈt̪ər ʔəˈt̪ər ʔəˈt̪ər]	BH_0331_5_0273
	âtar	/aːˈtar/	'(somebody) is old'	[ʔaːˈt̪ər ʔaːˈt̪ər ʔaːˈt̪ər]	NM_0404_2_0294
		/ˈba.ŋa:			
	bangâ	ke.lenˈdaːr		[ˈbəŋaː kɛlɛnˈdaːr ˈt̪aːrrɔʔ ˈt̪aːrrɔʔ	
târ	*kelendâr târrô*	ˈtaːr.rɔː/	'hang the calendar on the wall!'	ˈt̪aːrrɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0143
			's/he hangs (picture, clock, etc. on a		
	âtâr	/aːˈtaːr/	wall in an immobile position)'	[ʔaːˈt̪aːr ʔaːˈt̪aːr ʔaːˈt̪aːr]	BH_0331_5_0886
tarpî	*tarpî*	/tarˈpiː/	'mother-in-law'	[t̪ərˈpiː t̪ərˈpiː t̪ərˈpiː]	BH_0329_5_0353
	katarpî	/ka.tarˈpiː/	'my mother-in-law'	[kət̪ərˈpiː kət̪ərˈpiː kət̪ərˈpiː]	NM_0404_1_0134

tarpû		*tarpû*	/tarˈpuː/	'father-in-law'	[t̪ərˈpuː t̪ərˈpuː t̪ərˈpuː]	BH_0329_5_0351
		katarpû	/ka.tarˈpuː/	'my father-in-law'	[kət̪ərˈpuː kət̪ərˈpuː kət̪ərˈpuː]	NM_0404_1_0132
tât		*ântât*	/aːnˈtaːt/	's/he grates, whets, etc.'	[ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚ ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚ ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚]	BH_0331_5_1246
		ântât	/aːnˈtaːt/	's/he grates, whets, etc.'	[ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚ ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚ ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚]	BH_0331_5_1257
		ântât	/aːnˈtaːt/	's/he grates, whets, etc.'	[ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚ ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚ ʔaːnˈt̪aːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0058
		chem intât	/tʃem inˈtaːt/	'to sharpen a machete (by rubbing on a whetstone)'	[tʃɛm inˈt̪aːt̚ tʃɛm inˈt̪aːt̚ tʃɛm inˈt̪aːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0315
tayrôl		*tayrôl*	/tajˈrɔːl/	'underage, non-adult'	[t̪əjˈrɔːl t̪əjˈrɔːl t̪əjˈrɔːl]	NM_0404_1_0073
tê		*atê*	/aˈteː/	'its baby (animal)'	[əˈt̪eː ʔəˈt̪eː ʔəˈt̪eː]	BH_0410_2_0007
tênterê		*tênterê*	/teːn.teˈreː/	'tamarind'	[t̪eːnt̪eˈreː t̪eːnt̪eˈreː t̪eːnt̪eˈreː]	BH_0327_1_0024
		tênterê	/teːn.teˈreː/	'tamarind'	[t̪eːnt̪eˈreː t̪eːnt̪eˈreː t̪eːnt̪eˈreː]	NM_0403_2_0025
thâ	1	*thâ*	/tʰaː/	'month'	[t̪ʰaː t̪ʰaː t̪ʰaː]	BH_0329_5_0094
		thâ	/tʰaː/	'month'	[t̪ʰaː t̪ʰaː t̪ʰaː]	NM_0403_4_0114
thâ	2	*thâ*	/tʰaː/	'moon'	[t̪ʰaː t̪ʰaː t̪ʰaː]	NM_0403_4_0116
		thâ	/tʰaː/	'moon'	[t̪ʰaː tʰaː tʰaː]	BH_0329_5_0096
thâ thû		*thâ thû*	/tʰaːˈtʰuː/	'lunar eclipse'	[t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰuː]	BH_0329_5_0211
thâdê		*thâdê*	/tʰaːˈdeː/	'first phase after new moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː]	BH_0329_5_0102
		thâdê	/tʰaːˈdeː/	'first phase after new moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː]	NM_0403_4_0124
		thâdê	/tʰaːˈdeː/	'first phase after new moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː t̪ʰaːˈd̪eː]	NB_0329_3_0122
thak	1	*ânthak*	/aːnˈtʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚]	BH_0331_5_1227
		ânthak	/aːnˈtʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚]	BH_0410_2_0015
		ânthak	/aːnˈtʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚]	BH_0410_2_0021
		ânthak	/aːnˈtʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚]	NM_0405_1_0303
		ânthak	/aːnˈtʰak/	'it is itchy'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰək̚]	JM_0331_4_0051
thak	2	*âthak*	/aːˈtʰak/	's/he delivers (something to somebody)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰək ʔaːˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰək̚]	BH_0401_3_0295
		âthak	/aːˈtʰak/	's/he delivers (something to somebody)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰək̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰək̚]	BH_0410_2_0013
		âthak	/aːˈtʰak/	's/he delivers (something to somebody)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰək ʔaːˈt̪ʰək ʔaːˈt̪ʰək̚]	NM_0405_1_0551
thâk		*âthâk*	/aːˈtʰaːk/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk]	BH_0401_3_0133
		âthâk	/aːˈtʰaːk/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0430
		âthâk	/aːˈtʰaːk/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0232
thal	1	*thal*	/tʰal/	'arrow'	[t̪ʰəl t̪ʰəl t̪ʰəl]	BH_0331_1_0409
		thal	/tʰal/	'arrow'	[t̪ʰəl t̪ʰəl t̪ʰəl]	NM_0404_1_0210
thal	2	*ânthal*	/aːnˈtʰal/	's/he is supine (lies on the back)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəl ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəl ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəl]	NM_0405_2_0009
		athal	/aˈtʰal/	's/he is supine (lies on the back)'	[ʔəˈt̪ʰəl ʔəˈt̪ʰəl ʔəˈt̪ʰəl]	BH_0401_3_0473
thâl		*âthâl*	/aːˈtʰaːl/	's/he fetches (water from river)'	[ʔaːˈtʰaːl ʔaːˈtʰaːl ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːl]	BH_0401_3_0400
		âthâl	/aːˈtʰaːl/	's/he fetches (water from river)'	[ʔaːˈtʰaːl ʔaːˈtʰaːl ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːl]	JM_0331_4_0456
		tuy athâl	/tuj aˈtʰaːl/	's/he lifts water (from a river)'	[t̪uj ˈt̪ʰəl t̪uj ˈt̪ʰaːl t̪uj aˈt̪ʰaːl]	NM_0405_1_0654
thalay		*thalay*	/tʰaˈlaj/	'squirrel'	[t̪ʰəˈləj t̪ʰəˈləj t̪ʰəˈləj]	BH_0327_2_0034
		thalay	/tʰaˈlaj/	'squirrel'	[t̪ʰəˈləj t̪ʰəˈləj t̪ʰəˈləj]	NM_0403_2_0180
thâlîr		*thâlîr*	/tʰaːˈliːr/	'full moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈliːr t̪ʰaːˈliːr t̪ʰaːˈliːr]	NM_0403_4_0120
thân	1	*thân*	/tʰaːn/	'cremation ground, burial ground, cemetary'	[t̪ʰaːn t̪ʰaːn t̪ʰaːn]	BH_0331_1_0489
		thân muol	/tʰaːnˈmuɔl/	'graveyard'	[t̪ʰaːnˈmwoːl t̪ʰaːnˈmoːl t̪ʰaːnˈmoːl]	NM_0404_2_0058
thân	2	*ânmathân*	/aːn.maˈtʰaːn/	's/he lets go (of something from hand)'	[ʔaːnməˈt̪ʰaːn ʔaːnməˈt̪ʰaːn ʔaːnməˈt̪ʰaːn]	BH_0331_5_0969
		amathân	/a.maˈtʰaːn/	's/he lets go (of something from hand)'	[ʔəməˈt̪ʰaːn ʔəməˈt̪ʰaːn ʔəməˈt̪ʰaːn]	NM_0405_1_0190
thap	1	*ânthap*	/aːnˈtʰap/	'it is not slippery, easy to grab'	[aːnˈt̪ʰəp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚]	BH_0410_2_0011
thap	2	*ânthap*	/aːnˈtʰap/	'it is not slippery, easy to grab'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚]	BH_0331_5_0165
		ânthap	/aːnˈtʰap/	'it is not slippery, easy to grab'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚]	BH_0410_2_0017
		ânthap	/aːnˈtʰap/	'it is not slippery, easy to grab'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp ʔaːnˈt̪ʰəp̚]	NM_0404_2_0208
thar		*âthar*	/aːˈtʰar/	'it is new'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰər ʔaːˈt̪ʰər ʔaːˈt̪ʰər]	BH_0331_5_0269
		âthar	/aːˈtʰar/	'it is new'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰər ʔaːˈt̪ʰər ʔaːˈt̪ʰər]	NM_0404_2_0290
thârîl		*thârîl*	/tʰaːˈriːl/	'full moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈriːl t̪ʰaːˈriːl t̪ʰaːˈriːl]	BH_0329_5_0100
that		*âthat*	/aːˈtʰat/	's/he kills'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰət̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰət̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰət̚]	BH_0401_3_0150
		âthat	/aːˈtʰat/	's/he kills'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰət ʔaːˈt̪ʰət̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰət̚]	NM_0405_1_0447
		âthat	/aːˈtʰat/	's/he kills'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰɛt̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰɛt̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰɛt̚]	JM_0331_4_0238
thâthar		*thâthar*	/tʰaːˈtʰar/	'first phase after new moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰər t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰər t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰər]	NM_0403_4_0122
		thâther	/tʰaːˈtʰer/	'first phase after new moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰɛr t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰɛr tʰaːˈtʰɛr]	NB_0329_3_0120

thâthî		*thâthî*	/tʰaːˈtʰiː/	'new moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰiː t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰiː t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰiː]	BH_0329_5_0098
		thâthî	/tʰaːˈtʰiː/	'new moon'	[t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰiː t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰiː t̪ʰaːˈt̪ʰiː]	NM_0403_4_0118
thay	1	*thay*	/tʰaj/	'fruit'	[t̪ʰəj t̪ʰəj t̪ʰəj]	NM_0403_2_0022
thay	2	*âthay*	/aːˈtʰaj/	's/he can'	[ʔaːˈtʰəj ʔaːˈt̪ʰəj ʔaːˈtʰəj]	BH_0401_3_0109
		âthay	/aːˈtʰaj/	's/he can'	[ʔaːˈtʰəj ʔaːˈt̪ʰəj ʔaːˈtʰəj]	NM_0405_1_0416
		âthay	/aːˈtʰaj/	's/he can'	[ʔaːˈtʰəj ʔaːˈt̪ʰəj ʔaːˈtʰəj]	JM_0331_4_0204
		âthay	/aːˈtʰaj/	's/he can'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰəj ʔaːˈt̪ʰəj ʔaːˈt̪ʰəj]	BH_0410_3_0032
thây	1	*âthây*	/aːˈtʰaːj/	'(food) is fatty'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj]	BH_0331_5_0045
		âthây	/aːˈtʰaːj/	'(food) is fatty'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj ʔəˈt̪ʰaːj ʔəˈt̪ʰaːj]	BH_0410_3_0032
		athây	/aˈtʰaːj/	'(food) is fatty'	[ʔəˈt̪ʰaːj ʔəˈt̪ʰaːj ʔəˈt̪ʰaːj]	NM_0404_2_0099
		athây	/aˈtʰaːj/	'(food) is fatty'	[ʔəˈtʰaːj ʔəˈtʰaːj ʔəˈtʰaːj ʔəˈtʰaːj]	NB_0412_1_0019
thây	2	*ânthây*	/aːnˈtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːnˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːnˈt̪ʰaːj]	BH_0401_3_0144
		anthây	/anˈtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔənˈt̪ʰaːj ʔənˈt̪ʰaːj ʔənˈt̪ʰaːj]	BH_0410_3_0032
		âthây	/aːˈtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj]	BH_0410_3_0032
		ânthây	/aːnˈtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːnˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːnˈt̪ʰaːj]	NM_0405_1_0443
		âthây	/aːˈtʰaːj/	's/he kicks'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj ʔaːˈt̪ʰaːj]	JM_0331_4_0234
thây dôp		*thây dôp*	/tʰaːjˈdɔːp/	'coward'	[t̪ʰaːj ˈɗɔːp̚ t̪ʰaːj ˈɗɔːp̚ t̪ʰaːj ˈɗɔːp̚]	BH_0331_5_0455
		thây indôp	/tʰaːj inˈdɔːp/	'coward'	[t̪ʰaːj i ˈɗɔːp̚ t̪ʰaːj in ˈɗɔːp̚ t̪ʰaːj inˈɗɔːp̚]	NM_0404_2_0407
thayhây		*thayhây*	/tʰajˈhaːj/	'mango'	[t̪ʰəjˈhaːj tʰəjˈhaːj t̪ʰəjˈhaːj]	BH_0327_1_0019
		thayhây	/tʰajˈhaːj/	'mango'	[t̪ʰəjˈhaːj tʰəjˈhaːj t̪ʰəjˈhaːj]	BH_0327_1_0022
		thayhây	/tʰajˈhaːj/	'mango'	[t̪ʰəjˈhaːj tʰɛjˈhaːj t̪ʰɛjˈhaːj]	NM_0403_2_0027
thek		*ânthek*	/aːnˈtʰek/	's/he scatters (seeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɛk̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɛk̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɛk]	BH_0331_5_0987
		ânthek	/aːnˈtʰek/	's/he scatters (seeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰek ʔaːnˈt̪ʰek̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰek]	BH_0410_2_0013
		âthek	/aːˈtʰek/	's/he scatters (seeds, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰek̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰek̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰek]	BH_0410_2_0013
		bû athek titir	/buː aˈtʰek tiˈtir/	's/he scatters rice all around'	[ˈbuː ʔəˈt̪ʰek t̪iˈt̪ɪr ˈbuː ʔəˈt̪ʰek t̪iˈt̪ɪr]	NM_0405_1_0201
thep		*ânthep*	/aːnˈtʰep/	'it is folded'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɛp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɛp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɛp̚]	BH_0410_2_0011
		âthep	/aːˈtʰep/	's/he folds'	[ʔaːˈtʰɛp̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰɛp̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰɛp̚]	BH_0401_3_0105
		âthep	/aːˈtʰep/	's/he folds'	[ʔaːˈtʰep ʔaːˈt̪ʰep̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰep̚]	NM_0405_1_0414
		âthep	/aːˈtʰep/	's/he folds'	[ʔaːˈtʰɛp̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰɛp̚ ʔaːˈt̪ʰɛp̚]	JM_0331_4_0202
thî	1	*thî*	/tʰiː/	'blood'	[t̪ʰiː t̪ʰiː t̪ʰiː]	BH_0327_3_0028
		athî	/aˈtʰiː/	'his/her blood'	[ʔəˈt̪ʰiː ʔəˈt̪ʰiː ʔəˈt̪ʰiː]	NB_0412_1_0022
		kathî	/kaˈtʰiː/	'my blood'	[kəˈt̪ʰiː kəˈt̪ʰiː kəˈt̪ʰiː]	NM_0403_3_0033
thî	2	*âthî*	/aːˈtʰiː/	's/he is dead'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰiː ʔaːˈt̪ʰiː ʔaːˈt̪ʰiː]	BH_0331_5_0143
		âthî	/aːˈtʰiː/	's/he is dead'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰiː aːˈt̪ʰiː ʔaːˈt̪ʰiː]	NB_0412_1_0022
		âthî	/aːˈtʰiː/	's/he is dead'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰiː ʔaːˈt̪ʰiː ʔaːˈt̪ʰiː]	NM_0404_2_0200
thiel		*ânthiel*	/aːnˈtʰial/	's/he cleans'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjeːl ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjeːl ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjeːl]	NM_0405_1_0296
		ânrathiel	/aːn.raˈtʰial/	's/he cleans'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈt̪ʰjeːl ʔaːnrəˈt̪ʰeːl ʔaːnrəˈt̪ʰeːl]	JM_0331_4_0034
		mang inthiel	/maŋ inˈtʰial/	'to clear forest'	[məŋ inˈt̪ʰjeːl məŋ inˈt̪ʰjeːl məŋ inˈt̪ʰjeːl]	NM_0404_1_0279
thiem		*thiem*	/tʰiam/	'handicraft'	[t̪ʰjeːm t̪ʰjeːm t̪ʰjəːm]	BH_0331_1_0198
		thiem athay	/tʰiam aˈtʰaj/	's/he can make handicraft items'	[t̪ʰjeːm əˈt̪ʰəj t̪ʰjeːm əˈt̪ʰəj t̪ʰjeːm əˈt̪ʰəj]	NM_0404_1_0272
thieng		*ânthieng*	/aːnˈtʰiaŋ/	'it is clean'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjəːŋ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjəːŋ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjəːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0325
		ânthieng	/aːnˈtʰiaŋ/	'it is clean'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjeŋ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjeŋ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰjeŋ]	NM_0404_2_0317
thîmthî		*thîmthî*	/tʰiːmˈtʰiː/	'air/wind'	[t̪ʰiːmˈt̪ʰiː t̪ʰiːmˈt̪ʰiː t̪ʰiːmˈt̪ʰiː]	BH_0329_5_0044
		thînthî	/tʰiːnˈtʰiː/	'air/wind'	[t̪ʰiːnˈt̪ʰiː t̪ʰiːnˈt̪ʰiː t̪ʰiːnˈt̪ʰiː]	NM_0403_4_0035
thîn		*inthîn'ûlrô*	/in.tʰiːnˈʔuːlrɔː/	'move aside a bit!'	[ʔint̪ʰiːnˈʔuːlrɔʔ ʔint̪ʰiːnˈʔuːlrɔʔ ʔint̪ʰiːnˈʔuːlrɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0161
thing	1	*ânthing*	/aːnˈtʰiŋ/	'(an isolated part of body) swells'	[ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ]	BH_0401_3_0607
		ânthing	/aːnˈtʰiŋ/	'(an isolated part of body) swells'	[ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ]	NM_0405_2_0097
		ânthing	/aːnˈtʰiŋ/	'(an isolated part of body) swells'	[ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ ʔaːnˈtʰɪŋ]	NM_0405_2_0104
thing	2	*thing*	/tʰiŋ/	'wood (also 'tree/plant' in some contexts)'	[t̪ʰiŋ t̪ʰiŋ t̪ʰiŋ]	BH_0327_1_0017
		thing	/tʰiŋ/	'wood (also 'tree/plant' in some contexts)'	[t̪ʰɪŋ t̪ʰɪŋ t̪ʰɪŋ]	BH_0410_3_0043
		thing	/tʰiŋ/	'wood (also 'tree/plant' in some contexts)'	[t̪ʰiŋ t̪ʰiŋ t̪ʰiŋ]	NM_0403_2_0012
thing buo		*thing buo*	/tʰiŋˈbuɔ/	'plant leaf'	[t̪ʰiŋˈbwɔː t̪ʰiŋˈbwɔː t̪ʰiŋˈbwɔː]	BH_0327_1_0005
thing cherâ		*thing cherâ*	/tʰiŋ.tʃɛˈraː/	'sapling'	[t̪ʰɪŋtʃɛˈraː t̪ʰɪŋtʃɛˈraː t̪ʰɪŋtʃɛˈraː]	NM_0403_2_0014

thing chiek	*thing chiek*	/tʰiŋˈʧiak/	'small plant (sapling, weed, grass, etc.)'	[t̪ʰɪŋˈʧjeːk̚ t̪ʰɪŋˈʧjeːk̚ t̪ʰɪŋˈʧjek̚]	NM_0403_2_0015
thing kung	*thing kung*	/tʰiŋˈkuŋ/	'tree'	[t̪ʰiŋˈkʊŋ t̪ʰiŋˈkʊŋ t̪ʰiŋˈkʊŋ]	BH_0327_1_0009
	thing kung	/tʰiŋˈkuŋ/	'tree'	[t̪ʰɪŋˈkʊŋ t̪ʰɪŋˈkʊŋ t̪ʰɪŋˈkʊŋ]	NM_0403_2_0008
thing luong	*thing luong*	/tʰiŋˈluɔŋ/	'log of wood'	[tʰiŋˈlwoːŋ tʰiŋˈlwoːŋ tʰiŋˈlwoːŋ]	BH_0327_1_0084
	thing luong	/tʰiŋˈluɔŋ/	'log of wood'	[tʰɪŋˈlwoːŋ tʰɪŋˈloːŋ tʰɪŋˈloːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0018
thingbâk	*thingbâk*	/tʰiŋˈbaːk/	'tree branch'	[t̪ʰiŋˈbaːk̚ t̪ʰiŋˈbaːk̚ t̪ʰiŋˈbaːk̚]	NM_0403_2_0080
	thingbâk	/tʰiŋˈbaːk/	'tree branch'	[t̪ʰiŋˈbaːk t̪ʰiŋˈbaːk̚ t̪ʰiŋˈbaːk̚]	BH_0327_1_0078
thîngnôt	*thîngnôt*	/tʰiːŋˈnɔːt/	'(ginger) grater'	[t̪ʰiːŋˈnɔːt t̪ʰiŋˈnɔːt t̪ʰiŋˈnɔːt]	NM_0404_1_0218
thir	*sâypuy îthir*	/saːjˈpuj iːˈtʰir/	'elephant treads'	[saːjˈpuj iːˈtʰɪr iːˈtʰɪr iːˈtʰɪr iːˈtʰɪr]	NM_0405_1_0382
	ânthir	/aːnˈtʰir/	's/he steps'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɪr ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɪr ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɪr]	BH_0401_3_0065
	ânthir	/aːnˈtʰir/	's/he steps'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɪr ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɪr ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɪr]	JM_0331_4_0178
thîr	*thîr*	/tʰiːr/	'iron'	[t̪ʰiːr t̪ʰiːr t̪ʰiːr]	BH_0329_5_0229
	thîr	/tʰiːr/	'iron'	[t̪ʰiːr t̪ʰiːr t̪ʰiːr]	NM_0403_4_0272
thîr sâylî	*thîrsâylî*	/tʰiːrˌsaːjˈliː/	'bow (archery)'	[t̪ʰirsajˈliː t̪ʰirsajˈliː t̪ʰirsajˈliː]	NM_0404_1_0208
thô	*bû ’an thônâ*	/buː ʔan ˈtʰɔːˌnaː/	'(pot) for making food'	[buː ʔən ˈt̪ʰɔːnaː buː ən ˈt̪ʰɔːnaː buː ən ˈt̪ʰɔːnaː]	NM_0404_2_0006
	âthô	/aːˈtʰɔː/	's/he does/makes'	[ʔaːˈtʰɔː ʔaːˈt̪ʰɔː ʔaːˈtʰɔː]	BH_0401_3_0424
	may athô	/maj aˈtʰɔː/	's/he makes a fire'	[məj əˈt̪ʰɔː məj əˈt̪ʰɔː məj əˈt̪ʰɔː]	NM_0405_1_0049
	sin athô	/sin aˈtʰɔː/	's/he works'	[sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː]	NM_0405_1_0668
	sin athô	/sin aˈtʰɔː/	's/he works'	[sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː sɪn əˈt̪ʰɔː]	JM_0331_4_0478
thok	*ânthok*	/aːnˈtʰɔk/	's/he gets dressed'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔk̚ ʔaːnˈtʰɔk̚ ʔaːnˈtʰɔk̚]	BH_0331_5_1285
	ânthok	/aːnˈtʰɔk/	's/he gets dressed'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔk̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔk̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔk̚]	BH_0410_2_0015
	ânthok	/aːnˈtʰɔk/	's/he gets dressed'	[ʔaːnˈtʰɔk̚ ʔaːnˈtʰɔk̚ ʔaːnˈtʰɔk̚]	JM_0331_4_0113
	ânthokvang	/aːn.tʰɔkˈvaŋ/	's/he has dressed up'	[ʔaːnt̪ʰɔkˈvəŋ ʔaːnt̪ʰɔkˈvəŋ ʔaːnt̪ʰɔkˈvəŋ]	NM_0405_1_0329
thon	*ânthon*	/aːnˈtʰɔn/	's/he moves (from one place to another)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔn]	BH_0331_5_0920
	ânthon	/aːnˈtʰɔn/	's/he moves (from one place to another)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔn]	NM_0405_1_0168
thop	*ânthop*	/aːnˈtʰɔp/	'it is wrapped (e.g. shawl)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔp̚]	BH_0410_2_0017
thoy	*ânthoy*	/aːnˈtʰɔj/	's/he sits up (from lying position)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰoj ʔaːnˈt̪ʰoj ʔaːnˈt̪ʰoj]	BH_0401_3_0491
	ânthoy	/aːnˈtʰɔj/	's/he sits up (from lying position)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔj ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔj ʔaːnˈt̪ʰɔj]	NM_0405_2_0019
thû	*âthû*	/aːˈtʰuː/	'it stinks'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰuː ʔaːˈt̪ʰuː ʔaːˈt̪ʰuː]	BH_0331_5_0441
	âthû	/aːˈtʰuː/	'it stinks'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰuː ʔaːˈt̪ʰuː ʔaːˈt̪ʰuː]	NM_0404_2_0401
thûk	*ânthûk*	/aːnˈtʰuːk/	'(water, etc.) is deep'	[ʔaːnˈtʰuːk ʔaːnˈt̪ʰuːk ʔaːnˈt̪ʰuːk]	BH_0331_5_0147
	ânthûk	/aːnˈtʰuːk/	'(water, etc.) is deep'	[ʔaːnˈtʰʊuk ʔaːnˈt̪ʰʊuk ʔaːnˈt̪ʰʊuk]	NM_0404_2_0204
thum	*âthum*	/aːˈtʰum/	'it is sweet'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊm ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊm ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊm]	BH_0331_5_0043
	âthum	/aːˈtʰum/	'it is sweet'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊm ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊm ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊm]	NM_0404_2_0097
thun	*cholîsûngâ thunrô*	/ʧɔ.liːˈsuː.ŋaː ˈtʰun.rɔː/	'put inside the bag!'	[ʧoliːˈtsuːŋa ˈt̪ʰʊnrɔʔ ˈt̪ʰʊnrɔʔ ˈt̪ʰʊnrɔʔ]	NM_0405_1_0132
	âthun	/aːˈtʰun/	's/he puts (something into a bag, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊn ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊn ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊn]	BH_0331_5_0875
	âthun	/aːˈtʰun/	's/he puts (something into a bag, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊn ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊn ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊn]	NM_0405_2_0077
thung	*âthung*	/aːˈtʰuŋ/	's/he tethers'	[ʔaːˈtʰuŋ ʔaːˈtʰuŋ ʔaːˈt̪ʰuŋ]	BH_0401_3_0553
	âthung	/aːˈtʰuŋ/	's/he tethers'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊŋ ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊŋ ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊŋ]	NM_0405_2_0057
thuon	1 *âthuon*	/aːˈtʰuɔn/	's/he answers'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːˈt̪ʰwoːn]	BH_0401_3_0072
	âthuon	/aːˈtʰuɔn/	's/he answers'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːˈt̪ʰwoːn]	NM_0405_1_0388
thuon	2 *ânthuon*	/aːnˈtʰuɔn/	's/he sends (something with somebody to somebody)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰwoːn]	BH_0401_3_0286
	ânthuon	/aːnˈtʰuɔn/	's/he sends (something with somebody to somebody)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰoːn]	NM_0405_1_0544
	âmathuon	/aːˌmaˈtʰuɔn/	's/he sends (something with somebody to somebody)'	[ʔaːməˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːməˈt̪ʰwoːn ʔaːməˈt̪ʰwoːn]	NM_0405_1_0546
	ânthuon	/aːnˈtʰuɔn/	's/he sends (something with somebody to somebody)'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰoːn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰoːn ʔaːnˈt̪ʰoːn]	JM_0331_4_0330
thuoy	*thuoy*	/tʰuɔj/	'down'	[t̪ʰwoːj t̪ʰwoːj t̪ʰwoːj]	BH_0329_5_0066
	thuoy	/tʰuɔj/	'down'	[t̪ʰwoːj t̪ʰwoːj t̪ʰwoːj]	NM_0403_4_0074
thup	*ânthup*	/aːnˈtʰup/	's/he hides'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰʊp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰʊp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰʊp̚]	BH_0331_5_0475
	ânthup	/aːnˈtʰup/	's/he hides'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ʰʊp̚ ʔanˈt̪ʰʊp̚ ʔaːnˈt̪ʰʊp̚]	NM_0404_2_0423
thur	1 *(a)thur*	/(a)ˈtʰur/	'(his/her) child's parent-in-law'	[t̪ʰʊr ʔəˈt̪ʰʊr ʔəˈt̪ʰʊr]	BH_0410_3_0055
	kathur	/kaˈtʰur/	'my child's parent-in-law'	[kəˈt̪ʰʊr kəˈt̪ʰʊr kəˈt̪ʰʊr]	NM_0404_1_0172

thur	2	*âthur*	/aːˈtʰur/	's/he serves (food)'	[ʔaːˈtʰʊr ʔaːˈtʰʊr ʔaːˈtʰʊr]	BH_0401_4_0141
		'an athur	/ʔan aˈtʰur/	's/he serves cooked food'	[ʔən əˈt̪ʰʊr ʔən əˈt̪ʰʊr]	NM_0405_2_0200
		âthur	/aːˈtʰur/	's/he serves (food)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊr ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊr ʔaːˈt̪ʰʊr]	BH_0410_3_0055
		bû athur	/buː aˈtʰur/	's/he serves rice'	[buːˈt̪ʰʊr buːˈt̪ʰʊr]	NM_0405_2_0200
thûr		*âthûr*	/aːˈtʰuːr/	'it is sour'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr]	BH_0331_5_0041
		âthûr	/aːˈtʰuːr/	'it is sour'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr]	BH_0410_3_0055
		âthûr	/aːˈtʰuːr/	'it is sour'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr ʔaːˈt̪ʰuːr]	NM_0404_2_0095
thurnû		*kathurnû*	/ka.tʰurˈnuː/	'my child's mother-in-law'	[kət̪ʰʊrˈnuː kət̪ʰʊrˈnuː kət̪ʰʊrˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0167
		thurnû	/tʰurˈnuː/	'son/daughter's mother-in-law'	[t̪ʰʊrˈnuː t̪ʰʊrˈnuː t̪ʰʊrˈnuː]	BH_0329_5_0378
thurnû thurpâ		*kathurnû kathurpâ*	/ka.tʰurˈnuː ka.tʰurˈpaː/	'my child's mother-in-law, my child's father-in-law'	[kət̪ʰʊrˈnuː kət̪ʰʊrˈpaː kət̪ʰʊrˈnuː kət̪ʰʊrˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0170
thurpâ		*kathurpâ*	/ka.tʰurˈpaː/	'my child's father-in-law'	[kət̪ʰʊrˈpaː kət̪ʰʊrˈpaː kət̪ʰʊrˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0165
		thurpâ	/tʰurˈpaː/	'son/daughter's father-in-law'	[t̪ʰʊrˈpaː t̪ʰʊrˈpaː t̪ʰʊrˈpaː]	BH_0329_5_0376
tî		*âtî*	/aːˈtiː/	's/he says'	[ʔaˈt̪ɪː ʔaːˈt̪ɪː ʔaːˈt̪ɪː]	BH_0401_3_0092
		atî	/aˈtiː/	's/he says'	[ʔəˈt̪iː ʔəˈt̪iː ʔəˈt̪iː]	BH_0410_2_0007
		atî	/aˈtiː/	's/he says'	[ʔəˈt̪iː ʔəˈt̪iː ʔəˈt̪iː]	NB_0412_1_0022
		âtî	/aːˈtiː/	's/he says'	[ʔaˈt̪iː ʔaːˈt̪iː ʔaːˈt̪iː]	NM_0405_1_0410
		âtî	/aːˈtiː/	's/he says'	[ʔaˈt̪iː ʔaːˈt̪iː ʔaːˈt̪iː]	JM_0331_4_0197
tieng	1	*âtieng*	/aːˈtiaŋ/	's/he carries (something) on his/her head'	[ʔaːˈtjəːŋ ʔaːˈtjəːŋ ʔaːˈtjəːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0647
		âtieng	/aːˈtiaŋ/	's/he carries (something) on his/her head'	[ʔaːˈt̪jeːŋ ʔaːˈt̪jeːŋ ʔaːˈt̪eːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0041
tieng	2	*somtieng*	/sɔmˈtiaŋ/	'that direction'	[sɔmˈt̪jeːŋ sɔmˈt̪eːŋ sɔmˈt̪eːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0040
		hitieng	/hiˈtiaŋ/	'this direction'	[hiˈt̪jəːŋ hiˈt̪jəːŋ hiˈt̪jəːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0046
		hitieng	/hiˈtiaŋ/	'this direction'	[hiˈt̪jeŋ hiˈt̪jeŋ hiˈt̪jeŋ]	NM_0403_4_0037
		hintieng	/hinˈtiaŋ/	'this direction'	[hinˈt̪eːŋ hinˈt̪eːŋ hinˈt̪eːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0039
tieng kolok		*t(h)ieng kolok*	/t(h)iaŋ.kɔˈlɔk/	'armpit'	[tʰjəŋ kɔˈlɔk̚ tʰjəŋ kɔˈlɔk̚tjəŋ kɔˈlɔk̚]	BH_0327_3_0030
		katieng kolok	/ka.tiaŋ.kɔˈlɔk/	'my armpit'	[kəˈtjeːŋ kɔˈlɔk̚ kəˈtjeːŋ kɔˈlɔk̚ kəˈtjeːŋ kɔˈlɔk̚]	NM_0403_3_0035
tiktingîr		*atiktingîr*	/a.tik.tiˈŋiːr/	'its comb (of a rooster)'	[ʔət̪ɪkt̪iˈŋiːr ʔət̪ɪkt̪iˈŋiːr ʔət̪ɪkt̪iˈŋiːr]	BH_0327_3_0246
tîr	1	*âtîr*	/aːˈtiːr/	's/he explains (work to workers)'	[ʔaːˈt̪iːr ʔaːˈt̪iːr ʔaːˈt̪iːr]	JM_0331_4_0344
tîr	2	*ântîr*	/aːnˈtiːr/	's/he hates'	[ʔaːnˈt̪iːr ʔaːnˈt̪iːr ʔaːnˈt̪iːr]	BH_0401_3_0230
		âmatîr	/aːˌmaˈtiːr/	's/he hates'	[ʔaːməˈt̪iːr ʔaːməˈt̪iːr ʔaːməˈt̪iːr]	NM_0405_1_0497
		ântîr	/aːnˈtiːr/	's/he hates'	[ʔaːnˈt̪iːr ʔaːnˈt̪iːr ʔaːnˈt̪iːr]	JM_0331_4_0351
tîr	3	*âtîr*	/aːˈtiːr/	's/he sends (people)'	[ʔaːˈt̪iːr ʔaːˈt̪iːr ʔaːˈt̪iːr]	BH_0401_3_0291
		âtîr	/aːˈtiːr/	's/he sends (people)'	[ʔaːˈt̪iːr ʔaːˈt̪iːr ʔaːˈt̪iːr]	JM_0331_4_0343
		munisî/mî atîr	/mu.niˈsiː/miː aˈtiːr/	's/he sends people'	[muniˈsiː əˈt̪iːr miː əˈt̪iːr miː əˈt̪iːr miː əˈt̪iːr]	NM_0405_1_0558
		tîr	/tiːr/	'to send (people)'	[t̪iːr t̪ɪr t̪ir]	JM_0331_4_0339
tol		*ânratol*	/aːn.raˈtɔl/	's/he slips'	[ʔaːnᵈrəˈt̪ɔl ʔaːnᵈrəˈt̪ɔl ʔaːnᵈrəˈt̪ɔl]	BH_0401_3_0174
		ânratol	/aːn.raˈtɔl/	's/he slips'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ɔl ʔaːnˈt̪ɔl ʔaːnˈt̪ɔl]	NM_0405_1_0462
		ântol	/aːnˈtɔl/	's/he slips'	[ʔaːnˈt̪ɔl ʔaːnˈt̪ɔl ʔaːnˈt̪ɔl]	JM_0331_4_0253
tôm		*âtôm*	/aːˈtɔːm/	'it is little (in quantity)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm]	BH_0331_5_0065
		âtôm	/aːˈtɔːm/	'it is little (in quantity)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm]	BH_0331_5_0198
		âtôm	/aːˈtɔːm/	'it is little (in quantity)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm ʔaːˈt̪ɔːm]	NM_0404_2_0116
tôn		*âtôn*	/aːˈtɔːn/	's/he touches'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔːn ʔaːˈtɔːn ʔaːˈt̪ɔːn]	BH_0401_4_0029
		âtôn	/aːˈtɔːn/	's/he touches'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔːn ʔaːˈtɔːn ʔaːˈt̪ɔːn]	NM_0405_2_0140
tong	1	*âtong*	/aːˈtɔŋ/	'it is free, empty (e.g. place to sit)'	[ʔaːˈtɔŋ ʔaːˈtɔŋ ʔaːˈtɔŋ]	BH_0331_5_0247
		âtong	/aːˈtɔŋ/	'it is free, empty (e.g. place to sit)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔŋ ʔaːˈt̪ɔŋ ʔaːˈt̪ɔŋ]	NM_0404_2_0272
tong	2	*hongmô aytong*	/hɔŋ.mɔː ajˈtɔŋ/	'what happened (to him/her)?'	[hoŋmɔː jˈtɔŋ hoŋmɔː jˈtɔŋ hoŋmɔː jˈtɔŋ]	NM_0405_1_0670
		hongmô aytong	/hɔŋ.mɔː ajˈtɔŋ/	'what happened (to him/her)?'	[hoŋmɔː jˈt̪ɔŋ hoŋmɔː jˈt̪ɔŋ hoŋmɔː jˈt̪ɔŋ]	JM_0331_4_0480
		hongmo aytong	/hɔŋˈmɔ ajˈtɔŋ/	'what happened?'	[hoŋˈməjˌtɔŋ hoŋˈməjˌtɔŋ hoŋˈməjˌtɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0427
tor		*âtor*	/aːˈtɔr/	'(surface) is oily'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔr ʔaːˈt̪ɔr ʔaːˈt̪ɔr]	BH_0331_5_0350
		âtor	/aːˈtɔr/	'(surface) is oily'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔr ʔaːˈt̪ɔr ʔaːˈt̪ɔr]	NM_0404_2_0347
		sam ator	/sam aˈtɔr/	'the hair is oily'	[səm əˈt̪ɔr səm əˈt̪ɔr səm əˈt̪ɔr]	NM_0404_2_0349
tôt		*âtôt*	/aːˈtɔːt/	'it protrudes'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔːt̪ ʔaːˈt̪ɔːt̪ ʔaːˈt̪ɔːt̪]	BH_0401_3_0119
		âtôt	/aːˈtɔːt/	'it protrudes'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔːt ʔaːˈt̪ɔːt̪ ʔaːˈt̪ɔːt̪]	NM_0405_1_0422

		âtôt	/aːˈtɔːt/	'it protrudes'	[ʔaːˈt̪ɔːt ʔaːˈt̪ɔːtˀ ʔaːˈt̪ɔːtˀ]	JM_0331_4_0218
tû	1	*tû*	/tuː/	'grandchild'	[t̪uː tuː t̪uː]	BH_0329_5_0305
tû	2	*âtû*	/aːˈtuː/	's/he sows (seeds)'	[ʔaːˈt̪uː ʔaːˈtuː ʔaːˈtuː]	BH_0331_1_0221
tubuk		*katubuk*	/ka.tuˈbuk/	'my neck'	[kət̪ʊˈbʊkˀ kət̪ʊˈbʊkˀ kət̪ʊˈbʊkˀ]	NM_0403_3_0029
		tubuk	/tuˈbuk/	'neck'	[t̪ʊˈbʊkˀ t̪ʊˈbʊkˀ t̪ʊˈbʊkˀ]	BH_0327_3_0024
tuk		*âtuk*	/aːˈtuk/	's/he cuts (twigs, sugar-canes, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈt̪ʊkˀ ʔaːˈt̪ʊkˀ ʔaːˈt̪ʊkˀ]	BH_0331_5_0634
		âtukchit	/aːˌtukˈtʃit/	's/he cuts into small pieces'	[ʔaːtʊkˈtʃɪtˀ ʔatʊkˈtʃɪtˀ ʔatʊkˈtʃɪtˀ]	NM_0405_1_0013
tûl		*ântûl*	/aːnˈtuːl/	's/he swings'	[ʔaːnˈt̪uːl ʔaːnˈt̪uːl ʔaːnˈt̪uːl]	NM_0404_1_0339
tûn		*ântûn*	/aːnˈtuːn/	'it is straight and long'	[ʔaːnˈt̪uːn ʔaːnˈt̪uːd ʔaːnˈt̪uːn]	NM_0404_2_0485
tungbung		*tungbung*	/tuŋˈbuŋ/	'mound'	[t̪ʊŋˈbʊŋ t̪ʊŋˈbʊŋ t̪ʊŋˈbʊŋ]	BH_0329_5_0159
		tungbung	/tuŋˈbuŋ/	'mound'	[t̪ʊŋˈbʊŋ t̪ʊŋˈbʊŋ t̪ʊŋˈbʊŋ]	NM_0403_4_0192
tûnû		*tûnû*	/tuːˈnuː/	'granddaughter'	[t̪uːˈnuː tuːˈnuː tuːˈnuː]	BH_0329_5_0304
		katûnû	/ka.tuːˈnuː/	'my granddaughter'	[kət̪uːˈnuː kət̪uːˈnuː kət̪uːˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0081
		katûnû	/ka.tuːˈnuː/	'my granddaughter'	[kət̪uːˈnuː kət̪uːˈnuː kət̪uːˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0086
tuol		*tuol*	/tuɔl/	'porch'	[t̪woːl t̪woːl t̪woːl]	BH_0331_1_0286
		tuol	/tuɔl/	'porch'	[twoːl twoːl t̪oːl]	NM_0404_1_0335
tuoy		*tuoy*	/tuɔj/	'bamboo shoot'	[t̪woːj t̪woːj twoːj]	BH_0327_1_0007
		tuoy	/tuɔj/	'bamboo shoot'	[twoːj t̪woːj t̪woːj]	NM_0403_2_0036
tuoyroy		*tuoyroy*	/tuɔjˈrɔj/	'dried bamboo shoot'	[t̪oːjˈroj t̪oːjˈroj t̪oːjˈroj]	BH_0410_4_0025
tûpâ		*tûpâ*	/tuːˈpaː/	'grandson'	[t̪uːˈpaː tuːˈpaː t̪uːˈpaː]	BH_0329_5_0302
		katûpâ	/ka.tuːˈpaː/	'my grandson'	[kət̪uːˈpaː kət̪uːˈpaː kət̪uːˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0088
tûr		*tûr*	/tuːr/	'poison'	[t̪uːr t̪uːr t̪uːr]	BH_0329_5_0238
		tûr	/tuːr/	'poison'	[t̪uːr t̪uːr t̪uːr]	NM_0403_4_0157
tuy	1	*ântuy*	/aːnˈtuj/	'(a bird) lays eggs'	[ʔaːnˈtuj ʔaːnˈt̪uj ʔaːnˈt̪uj]	BH_0401_3_0368
		ântuy	/aːnˈtuj/	'(a bird) lays eggs'	[ʔaːnˈtuj ʔaːnˈt̪uj ʔaːnˈt̪uj]	NM_0405_1_0632
		ântuy	/aːnˈtuj/	'(a bird) lays eggs'	[ʔaːnˈtuj ʔaːnˈtuj ʔaːnˈtuj]	JM_0331_4_0443
tuy	2	*âtuy*	/aːˈtuj/	'it is delicious'	[ʔaːˈt̪uj ʔaːˈt̪uj ʔaːˈt̪uj]	BH_0331_5_0033
		atuy	/aˈtuj/	'it is delicious'	[ʔəˈt̪uj ʔəˈt̪uj ʔəˈt̪uj]	NM_0404_2_0089
tuy	3	*tuy*	/tuj/	'water, liquid'	[tuj t̪uj tuj]	BH_0329_5_0018
		tuy	/tuj/	'water, liquid'	[tuj t̪uj t̪uj t̪uj]	NM_0403_4_0004
tuy alien		*tuy alien*	/tuj aˈlian/	'flood'	[t̪uj əˈljeːn t̪uj əˈljeːn t̪uj əˈljeːn]	BH_0329_5_0034
		tuy alien	/tuj aˈlian/	'flood'	[tuj əˈljeːn tuj əˈljeːn t̪uj əˈljeːn]	BH_0329_5_0035
		tuy (a)lien	/tuj (a)ˈlian/	'flood'	[t̪ujˈljeːn t̪ujˈljeːn t̪ujˈljeːn]	NM_0403_4_0022
tuy dehâr		*tuy dehâr*	/tuj deˈhaːr/	'water wave'	[t̪uj d̪eˈhaːr t̪uj d̪eˈhaːr t̪uj d̪eˈhaːr]	NM_0403_4_0026
tuy inchôm		*tuy inchôm*	/tuj inˈtʃɔːm/	'water falls'	[t̪ujnˈtʃɔːm t̪ujnˈtʃɔːm t̪ujnˈtʃɔːm]	BH_0331_1_0019
tuy insok		*tuy insok*	/tuj inˈsɔk/	'wave, choppy water'	[t̪ujnˈsɔkˀ t̪ujnˈsɔkˀ t̪ujnˈsɔkˀ]	NM_0403_4_0024
tuy kolâ		*tuy kolâ*	/tuj kɔˈlaː/	'water pitcher'	[tuj kɔˈlaː tuj kɔˈlaː tuj kɔˈlaː]	NM_0404_1_0406
tuydung		*tuydung*	/tujˈduŋ/	'small river'	[tujˈd̪ʊŋ tujˈd̪ʊŋ tujˈd̪ʊŋ]	BH_0329_5_0024
		tuydung	/tujˈduŋ/	'small river'	[t̪ujˈd̪ʊŋ t̪ujˈd̪ʊŋ t̪ujˈd̪ʊŋ]	NM_0403_4_0010
tuyhuon		*tuyhuon*	/tujˈhuɔn/	'foam'	[t̪ujˈhwoːn tujˈhwoːn tujˈhwoːn]	BH_0329_5_0040
		tuyhuon	/tujˈhuɔn/	'foam'	[tujˈhwoːn tujˈhwoːn tujˈhwoːn]	NM_0403_4_0028
		tuyhuon	/tujˈhuɔn/	'foam'	[t̪ujˈhwoːn tujˈhwoːn t̪ujˈhwoːn]	NM_0403_4_0031
tuykuong		*tuykuong*	/tujˈkuɔŋ/	'small stream'	[t̪ujˈkwoːŋ t̪ujˈkwoːŋ t̪ujˈkwoːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0006
tuyluong		*tuyluong*	/tujˈluɔŋ/	'flow of water'	[t̪ujˈlwoːŋ t̪ujˈlwoːŋ t̪ujˈlwoːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0016
tuynâr		*tuynâr*	/tujˈnaːr/	'overground water source'	[tujˈnaːr t̪ujˈnaːr tujˈnaːr]	BH_0329_5_0032
		tuynâr	/tujˈnaːr/	'overground water source'	[t̪ujˈnaːr t̪ujˈnaːr t̪ujˈnaːr]	NM_0403_4_0019
tuypût		*tuypût*	/tujˈpuːt/	'underground water source'	[t̪ujˈpuːtˀ t̪ujˈpuːtˀ t̪ujˈpuːtˀ]	BH_0329_5_0028
		tuypût	/tujˈpuːt/	'underground water source'	[t̪ujˈpuːtˀ t̪ujˈpuːtˀ t̪ujˈpuːtˀ]	NM_0403_4_0018
tuypuy		*tuypuy*	/tujˈpuj/	'big river'	[tujˈpuj tujˈpuj tujˈpuj]	BH_0329_5_0020
		tuypuy	/tujˈpuj/	'big river'	[tujˈpuj tujˈpuj tujˈpuj]	NM_0403_4_0012
tuysêng		*tuysêng*	/tujˈseːŋ/	'basket for carrying sticks, etc.'	[t̪ujˈseːŋ t̪ujˈseːŋ t̪ujˈseːŋ]	BH_0331_1_0380
		tuysêng	/tujˈseːŋ/	'basket for carrying sticks, etc.'	[t̪ujˈsjeːŋ t̪ujˈseːŋ t̪ujˈseːŋ]	NM_0404_1_0410
tuyzâp		*tuyzâp*	/tujˈzaːp/	'fin (of fish)'	[tujˈzaːpˀ tujˈzaːpˀ tujˈzaːpˀ]	BH_0327_3_0205
		ngâ tuyzâp	/ŋaːˌtujˈzaːp/	'fish fin'	[ŋaːt̪ujˈzaːpˀ ŋaːt̪ujˈzaːpˀ ŋaːt̪ujˈzaːpˀ]	NM_0403_3_0250
'uk		*â'uk*	/aːˈʔuk/	's/he is stupid (bad at learning)'	[ʔaːˈʔʊkˀ ʔaːˈʔʊkˀ ʔaːˈʔʊkˀ]	BH_0331_5_0110
		â'uk	/aːˈʔuk/	's/he is stupid (bad at learning)'	[ʔaːˈʔʊkˀ ʔaːˈʔʊkˀ ʔaːˈʔʊkˀ]	NM_0404_2_0167
'ûm		*â'ûm*	/aːˈʔuːm/	's/he bows (in greeting)'	[ʔaːˈʔʊːm ʔaːˈʔʊːm ʔaːˈʔʊːm]	BH_0401_3_0005
		â'ûm	/aːˈʔuːm/	's/he bows (in greeting)'	[ʔaːˈʔʊːm ʔaːˈʔʊːm ʔaːˈʔʊːm]	JM_0331_4_0122
		chûbay a'ûm	/tʃuːˌbaj aˈʔuːm/	's/he bows in greeting'	[tʃuːˈbəj əˈʔuːm tʃuːˈbəj əˈʔuːm tʃuːˈbəj əˈʔuːm]	NM_0405_1_0336
'ûng		*ân'ûng*	/aːnˈʔuːŋ/	's/he is slow'	[ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ]	BH_0401_3_0366

		ân'ûng	/aːnˈʔuːŋ/	's/he is slow'	[ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0630
		ân'ûng	/aːnˈʔuːŋ/	's/he is slow'	[ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ ʔaːnˈʔuːŋ]	JM_0331_4_0441
'ûnû		*ka'ûnû*	/kaˌʔuːˈnuː/	'my older sister'	[kəʔuːˈnuː kəʔuːˈnuː kəʔuːˈnuː]	NM_0404_1_0062
		'ûnû	/ʔuːˈnuː/	'older sister'	[ʔuːˈnuː ʔuːˈnuː ʔuːˈnuː]	BH_0329_5_0294
'uoy		*ân'uoy*	/aːnˈʔuɔj/	'it is sturdy, difficult to break'	[ʔaːnˈʔwoːj ʔaːnˈʔwoːj ʔaːnˈʔwoːj]	BH_0331_5_0337
		ân'uoy	/aːnˈʔuɔj/	'it is sturdy, difficult to break'	[ʔaːnˈʔwoːj ʔaːnˈʔwoːj ʔaːnˈʔwoːj]	NM_0404_2_0336
'ûpâ		*ka'ûpâ*	/kaˌʔuːˈpaː/	'my older brother'	[kəʔuːˈpaː kəʔuːˈpaː kəʔuːˈpaː]	NM_0404_1_0060
		'ûpâ	/ʔuːˈpaː/	'older brother'	[ʔuːˈpaː ʔuːˈpaː ʔuːˈpaː]	BH_0329_5_0296
'urok		*â'urok*	/aːˌʔuˈrɔk/	's/he runs'	[ʔaːʔuˈrɔk̚ ʔaːʔuˈrɔk̚ ʔaːʔuˈrɔk̚]	NM_0405_1_0122
'ût		*ân'ût*	/aːnˈʔuːt/	'there is a burning pain in (a bodypart)'	[ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚ ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚ ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚]	BH_0331_5_0129
		ân'ût	/aːnˈʔuːt/	'there is a burning pain in (a bodypart)'	[ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚ ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚ ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚]	BH_0410_2_0021
		ân'ût	/aːnˈʔuːt/	'there is a burning pain in (a bodypart)'	[ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚ ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚ ʔaːnˈʔuːt̚]	NM_0404_2_0192
'uy	1	*â'uy*	/aːˈʔuj/	'(food) is stale, gone bad'	[ʔaːˈʔuj ʔaːˈʔuj ʔaːˈʔuj]	BH_0331_5_0438
		â'uy	/aːˈʔuj/	'(food) is stale, gone bad'	[ʔaːˈʔuj ʔaːˈʔuj ʔaːˈʔuj]	NM_0404_2_0396
'uy	2	*'uy*	/ʔuj/	'dog'	[ʔuj ʔuj ʔuj]	BH_0327_2_0030
		'uy	/ʔuj/	'dog'	[ʔuj ʔuj ʔuj]	NM_0403_2_0178
uychok		*uychok*	/ujˈtʃɔk/	'frog'	[ʔujˈtʃɔk̚ ʔujˈtʃɔk̚ ʔujˈtʃɔk̚]	BH_0327_2_0026
		uychok	/ujˈtʃɔk/	'frog'	[ʔujˈtʃɔk̚ ʔujˈtʃɔk̚ ʔujˈtʃɔk̚]	NM_0403_2_0174
uyteliem		*uyteliem*	/uj.teˈliam/	'tadpole'	[ʔujteˈlje:m ʔujteˈlje:m ʔujteˈlje:m]	BH_0327_2_0028
		uyteliem	/uj.teˈliam/	'tadpole'	[ʔujteˈlje:m ʔujteˈle:m ʔujteˈle:m]	NM_0403_2_0176
vâ	1	*vâ*	/vaː/	'bird'	[vaː vaː vaː]	BH_0327_2_0024
		vâ	/vaː/	'bird'	[vaː vaː vaː]	NM_0403_2_0154
vâ	2	*ânravâ*	/aːn.raˈvaː/	's/he carries (a bag, etc.) on the side hanging from his/her shoulder'	[ʔaːnrəˈvaː ʔaːnrəˈvaː ʔaːnrəˈvaː]	BH_0331_5_0654
		âravâ	/aːˌraˈvaː/	's/he carries (a bag, etc.) on the side hanging from his/her shoulder'	[ʔaːrəˈvaː ʔaːrəˈvaː ʔaːrəˈvaː]	NM_0405_1_0047
va'âk		*va'âk*	/vaˈʔaːk/	'crow (bird)'	[vəˈʔaːk̚ vəˈʔaːk̚ vəˈʔaːk]	BH_0327_2_0010
		va'âk	/vaˈʔaːk/	'crow (bird)'	[vəˈʔaːk̚ vəˈʔaːk̚ vəˈʔaːk]	NM_0403_2_0158
vachek		*vachek*	/vaˈtʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[vəˈtʃekʰ vəˈtʃek̚ vəˈtʃek̚]	BH_0327_2_0014
		vachek	/vaˈtʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[vəˈtʃek vəˈtʃek vəˈtʃek]	BH_0410_4_0034
		vachek	/vaˈtʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[vəˈtʃek vəˈtʃek̚ vəˈtʃek̚]	NM_0403_2_0160
		vachek	/vaˈtʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[vəˈtʃekʰ vəˈtʃɛk vəˈtʃɛːk]	BH_0327_3_0003
		vachek	/vaˈtʃek/	'sparrow (or a similar small bird)'	[vəˈtʃek̚ vəˈtʃek̚ vəˈtʃek̚]	BH_0410_3_0064
vakuong		*vakuong*	/vaˈkuɔŋ/	'small stream, brook'	[vəˈkwoːŋ vəˈkwoːŋ vəˈkwoːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0026
		vakuong	/vaˈkuɔŋ/	'small stream, brook'	[vəˈkwoːŋ vəˈkwoːŋ vəˈkwoːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0008
valâk		*âvalâk*	/aːˌvaˈlaːk/	's/he brings (or takes away?)'	[ʔaːvəˈlaːk̚ ʔaːvəˈlaːk̚ ʔaːvəˈlaːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0488
vântâng kalim		*vântâng kalim*	/va:n.ta:ŋ.kaˈlim/	'leader of several villages'	[vaːnˈt̪aːŋ kəˈlɪm vaːnˈt̪aːŋ kəˈlɪm vaːnˈt̪aːŋ kəˈlɪm]	BH_0331_1_0072
		vântâng kalim	/va:n.ta:ŋ.kaˈlim/	'leader of several villages'	[vaːnˈt̪aːŋ kəˈlɪm vaːnˈt̪aːŋ kəˈlɪm]	NM_0404_1_0042
vapuol		*vapuol*	/vaˈpuɔl/	'hornbill (bird)'	[vəˈpwoːl vəˈpwoːl vəˈpwoːl]	BH_0327_2_0022
		vapuol	/vaˈpuɔl/	'hornbill (bird)'	[vəˈpwoːl vəˈpwoːl vəˈpwoːl]	BH_0410_4_0011
		vapuol	/vaˈpuɔl/	'hornbill (bird)'	[vəˈpwoːl vəˈpwoːl vəˈpoːl]	NM_0403_2_0168
var		*âvar*	/aːˈvar/	's/he weighs'	[ʔaːˈvər ʔaːˈvər ʔaːˈvər]	BH_0401_3_0301
		âvar	/aːˈvar/	's/he weighs'	[ʔaːˈvər ʔaːˈvər ʔaːˈvər]	BH_0410_2_0031
		âvar	/aːˈvar/	's/he weighs'	[ʔaːˈvər ʔaːˈvər ʔaːˈvər]	NM_0405_1_0563
		ânvar	/aːnˈvar/	's/he weighs'	[ʔaːnˈvər ʔaːnˈvər ʔaːnˈvər]	JM_0331_4_0370
vâr		*âvâr*	/aːˈvaːr/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr]	BH_0329_5_0221
		âvâr	/aːˈvaːr/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr]	BH_0331_5_0027
		âvâr	/aːˈvaːr/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr]	BH_0410_2_0031
		avâr	/aˈvaːr/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[əˈvaːr ʔəˈvaːr ʔəˈvaːr əˈvaːr]	NB_0412_1_0035
		âvâr	/aːˈvaːr/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr]	NM_0403_4_0259
		âvâr	/aːˈvaːr/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr ʔaːˈvaːr]	NM_0404_2_0081

		avâr	/aˈva:r/	'it is bright, clear (due to received light)'	[ʔəˈva:r ʔəˈva:r ʔəˈva:r]	NM_0404_2_0152
varabû		*varabû*	/va.raˈbu:/	'bird's nest'	[vərəˈbu: vərəˈbu: vərəˈbu:]	BH_0327_2_0020
		varabû	/va.raˈbu:/	'bird's nest'	[vərəˈbu: vərəˈbu: vərəˈbu:]	NM_0403_2_0166
		varabûâ	/va.ra.buːˈa:/	'in the bird's nest'	[vərəˈbuːə vərəˈbuːə]	NM_0405_1_0631
vasû		*vasû*	/vaˈsu:/	'dove (bird)'	[vəˈsu: vəˈsu: vəˈsu:]	BH_0327_2_0016
		vasû	/vaˈsu:/	'dove (bird)'	[vəˈsu: vəˈsu: vəˈsu:]	NM_0403_2_0162
vât		*loy avât*	/lɔj aˈva:t/	's/he clears forest for a swidden field'	[loj əˈva:t̚ loj əˈva:t̚ loj əˈva:t̚]	BH_0331_1_0208
		loy avât	/lɔj aˈva:t/	's/he clears forest for a swidden field'	[loj əˈva:t̚ loj əˈva:t̚ loj əˈva:t̚]	NM_0404_1_0281
vatôk		*vatôk*	/vaˈtɔ:k/	'duck (bird)'	[vəˈt̪ɔ:k̚ vəˈt̪ɔ:k̚ vəˈt̪ɔ:k]	BH_0327_2_0018
		vatôk	/vaˈtɔ:k/	'duck (bird)'	[vəˈt̪ɔ:k̚ vəˈt̪ɔ:k̚ vəˈt̪ɔ:k̚]	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*	/vajˈkʰat/	'one time'	[vɛj ˈkʰət vɛj ˈkʰət vɛj ˈkʰət]	BH_0331_5_0532
		vay khat, vay innik, vay inthum	/vaj ˈkʰat vaj inˈnik vaj inˈtʰum/	'one time, two times, three times'	[vəjˈkʰət̚ vəj inˈnik̚ vəj inˈt̪ʰʊm]	NM_0404_2_0453
		vay innik	/vaj inˈnik/	'two times'	[vəj inˈnik vɛj inˈnik vɛj inˈnik]	BH_0331_5_0534
vây		*âvây*	/aːˈva:j/	's/he raises (domestic animals)'	[ʔaːˈva:j ʔaːˈva:j ʔaːˈva:j]	BH_0401_4_0070
		ran avây	/ran aˈva:j/	's/he raises animals'	[rən əˈva:j rən əˈva:j rən əˈva:j]	NM_0405_2_0160
vây'êng		*vây'êng*	/va:jˈʔe:ŋ/	'swinging cradle'	[va:jˈʔe:ŋ va:jˈʔe:ŋ va:jˈʔe:ŋ]	BH_0331_1_0289
		vây'êng	/va:jˈʔe:ŋ/	'swinging cradle'	[va:jˈʔe:ŋ va:jˈʔe:ŋ va:jˈʔe:ŋ]	NM_0404_1_0342
vâynû		*kavâynû*	/ka.va:jˈnu:/	'my spouse's older sister'	[kəva:jˈnu: kəva:jˈnu: kəva:jˈnu:]	NM_0404_1_0158
		vâynû	/va:jˈnu:/	'spouse's older sister'	[va:jˈnu: va:jˈnu: va:jˈnu:]	BH_0329_5_0370
vâypâ		*kavâypâ*	/ka.va:jˈpa:/	'my spouse's older brother'	[kəva:jˈpa: kəva:jˈpa: kəva:jˈpa:]	NM_0404_1_0156
		vâypâ	/va:jˈpa:/	'spouse's older brother'	[va:jˈpa: va:jˈpa: va:jˈpa:]	BH_0329_5_0368
vâypôl		*vâypôl*	/va:jˈpɔ:l/	'rice flour'	[va:jˈpɔ:l va:jˈpɔ:l va:jˈpɔ:l]	BH_0329_5_0243
		vâypôl	/va:jˈpɔ:l/	'rice flour'	[va:jˈpɔ:l va:jˈpɔ:l va:jˈpɔ:l]	BH_0410_4_0011
		vâypôl	/va:jˈpɔ:l/	'rice flour'	[va:jˈpɔ:l va:jˈpɔ:l va:jˈpɔ:l]	NM_0404_1_0016
vâzûm		*vâzûm*	/va:ˈzu:m/	'greater racket-tailed drongo (bird species)'	[va:ˈzu:m va:ˈdʒu:m va:ˈzu:m]	BH_0327_2_0157
		vâzûm	/va:ˈzu:m/	'greater racket-tailed drongo (bird species)'	[va:ˈzu:m va:ˈzu:m va:ˈzu:m]	NM_0403_2_0170
vêl		*vêl*	/ve:l/	'(hair) whorl'	[ve:l ve:l vel]	NB_0412_1_0031
vêng		*âvêng*	/aːˈve:ŋ/	's/he looks out (of a window)'	[ʔaːˈve:ŋ ʔaːˈve:ŋ ʔaːˈve:ŋ]	BH_0401_3_0030
		âvêng	/aːˈve:ŋ/	's/he looks out (of a window)'	[ʔaːˈvje:ŋ ʔaːˈvje:ŋ ʔaːˈvje:ŋ]	NM_0405_1_0361
		âvêng	/aːˈve:ŋ/	's/he looks out (of a window)'	[ʔaːˈve:ŋ ʔaːˈve:ŋ ʔaːˈve:ŋ]	JM_0331_4_0145
		avêng	/aˈve:ŋ/	's/he looks out (of a window)'	[ʔəˈvje:ŋ ʔəˈvje:ŋ əˈvje:ŋ]	NB_0412_1_0037
ver		*ânver*	/aːnˈver/	's/he bores (a hole)'	[ʔaːnˈvɛr ʔaːnˈvɛr ʔaːnˈvɛr]	BH_0401_3_0081
		ânver	/aːnˈver/	's/he bores (a hole)'	[ʔaːnˈvɛr ʔaːnˈvɛr ʔaːnˈvɛr]	NM_0405_1_0401
		ânver	/aːnˈver/	's/he bores (a hole)'	[ʔaːnˈvɛr ʔaːnˈvɛr ʔaːnˈvɛr]	JM_0331_4_0191
		âver	/aːˈver/	's/he bores (a hole)'	[ʔaːˈvɛr ʔaːˈvɛr ʔaːˈvɛr]	BH_0410_2_0031
		bang anver	/baŋ anˈver/	'the wall has a hole bored through'	[bəŋ ənˈvɛr bəŋ ənˈvɛr bəŋ ənˈvɛr]	NM_0405_1_0518
vit		*ânvit*	/aːnˈvit/	's/he pierces'	[ʔaːnˈvit̚ ʔaːnˈvit̚ ʔaːnˈvit̚]	BH_0401_3_0074
		ânvit	/aːnˈvit/	's/he pierces'	[ʔaːnˈvɪt ʔaːnˈvɪt ʔaːnˈvɪt̚]	NM_0405_1_0399
		ânvit	/aːnˈvit/	's/he pierces'	[ʔaːnˈvɪt̚ ʔaːnˈvɪt ʔaːnˈvɪt̚]	JM_0331_4_0188
vô		*ânvôvang*	/aːn.vɔːˈvaŋ/	's/he has done his/her makeup'	[ʔaːnvɔːˈvəŋ ʔaːnvɔːˈvəŋ ʔaːnvɔːˈvəŋ]	NM_0405_1_0332
		ânvô	/aːnˈvɔː/	's/he wears makeup'	[ʔaːnˈvɔː ʔaːnˈvɔː ʔaːnˈvɔː]	BH_0331_5_1292
		ânvô	/aːnˈvɔː/	's/he wears makeup '	[ʔaːnˈvɔː ʔaːnˈvɔː ʔaːnˈvɔː]	JM_0331_4_0111
vok	1	*'in vok*	/ʔinˈvɔk/	'domestic pig'	[ʔinˈvɔk̚ ʔinˈvɔk̚ ʔinˈvɔk̚]	NM_0403_2_0149
		vok	/vɔk/	'pig'	[vɔk vɔk vɔk̚]	BH_0327_2_0008
vok	2	*âvok*	/aːˈvɔk/	'she is prone (lies on the belly)'	[ʔaːˈvɔk̚ ʔaːˈvɔk]	BH_0401_3_0469
von		*von*	/vɔn/	'belly'	[vɔn vɔn vɔn]	BH_0327_3_0013
		avon	/aˈvɔn/	'his/her belly'	[ʔəˈvɔn ʔəˈvɔn ʔəˈvɔn]	BH_0410_3_0006
		kavon	/kaˈvɔn/	'my belly'	[kəˈvɔn kəˈvɔn kəˈvɔn]	NM_0403_3_0015
vôr		*âvôr*	/aːˈvɔːr/	's/he throws (underarm?)'	[ʔaːˈvɔːr ʔaːˈvɔːr ʔaːˈvɔːr]	BH_0401_3_0525
vun	1	*vunrô*	/ˈvun.rɔː/	'go!'	[ˈvʊnᵈrɔʔ ˈvʊnᵈrɔʔ ˈvʊnᵈrɔː]	JM_0331_4_0133
		âvun	/aːˈvun/	's/he goes'	[ʔaˈvun ʔaːˈvun ʔaːˈvun]	BH_0401_3_0017
		âvun	/aːˈvun/	's/he goes'	[ʔaˈvun ʔaːˈvun ʔaːˈvun]	NM_0405_1_0351
		âvun	/aːˈvun/	's/he goes'	[ʔaːˈvʊn ʔaːˈvʊn ʔaːˈvʊn]	JM_0331_4_0134
		avun	/aˈvun/	's/he goes'	[ʔəˈvʊn ʔəˈvʊn ʔəˈvʊn]	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
	avun	/aˈvun/	'his/her skin'	[ʔəˈvʊn ʔəˈvʊn ʔəˈvʊn]	BH_0410_3_0006
vung	*avung*	/aˈvuŋ/	'its anthill'	[ʔəˈvʊːŋ ʔəˈvʊːŋ ʔəˈvʊːŋ]	BH_0327_2_0160
	avung	/aˈvuŋ/	'its anthill'	[ʔəˈvʊŋ ʔəˈvʊŋ ʔəˈvʊŋ]	NM_0403_2_0301
vuong	*avuong*	/aˈvuɔŋ/	's/he flies'	[ʔəˈvwoːŋ ʔəˈvwoːŋ əˈvwoːŋ]	NB_0412_1_0038
	âvuong	/aːˈvuɔŋ/	's/he flies'	[ʔaːˈvwoːŋ ʔaːˈvwoːŋ ʔaːˈvoːŋ]	BH_0401_3_0014
	âvuong	/aːˈvuɔŋ/	's/he flies'	[ʔaːˈvwoːŋ ʔaːˈvwoːŋ ʔaːˈvoːŋ]	NM_0405_1_0346
	âvuong	/aːˈvuɔŋ/	's/he flies'	[ʔaːˈvoːŋ ʔaːˈvoːŋ ʔaːˈvoːŋ]	JM_0331_4_0129
zak	*ânzak*	/aːnˈzak/	's/he is shy'	[ʔaːnˈzək ʔaːnˈzəkˀʔaːnˈzəkˀ]	BH_0331_5_0445
	ânzak	/aːnˈzak/	's/he is shy'	[ʔaːnˈzək ʔaːnˈzək ʔaːnˈzəkˀ]	NM_0404_2_0403
zâl	*âzâl*	/aːˈzaːl/	's/he lies down'	[ʔaːˈzaːl ʔaːˈzaːl ʔaːˈzaːl]	BH_0401_3_0354
	âzâl	/aːˈzaːl/	's/he lies down'	[ʔaːˈzaːl ʔaːˈzaːl ʔaːˈzaːl]	NM_0405_1_0619
	âzâl	/aːˈzaːl/	's/he lies down'	[ʔaːˈzaːl ʔaːˈzaːl ʔaːˈzaːl]	NM_0405_2_0003
	âzâl	/aːˈzaːl/	's/he lies down'	[ʔaːˈzaːl ʔaːˈzaːl ʔaːˈzaːl]	JM_0331_4_0428
zâlmun	*zâlmun*	/zaːlˈmun/	'bed'	[dzaːlˈmʊn dzaːlˈmʊn dzaːlˈmʊn]	BH_0331_1_0351
	zâlmun	/zaːlˈmun/	'bed'	[zaːlˈmʊn dzaːlˈmʊn dzaːlˈmʊn]	NM_0404_1_0396
zâm	*âzâm*	/aːˈzaːm/	'it leans on a side (tree, etc.)'	[ʔaːˈzaːm ʔaːˈzaːm ʔaːˈzaːm]	NM_0405_1_0609
zâmpher	*zâmpher*	/zaːmˈpʰer/	'mat'	[dzaːmˈpʰɛr zaːmˈpʰɛr zaːmˈpʰɛr]	BH_0331_1_0359
	zâmpher	/zaːmˈpʰer/	'mat'	[zaːmˈpʰɛr zaːmˈpʰɛr zaːmˈpʰɛr]	NM_0404_1_0400
zâmzâ	*zâmzâ*	/zaːmˈzaː/	'fan'	[dzaːmˈzaː dʒaːmˈzaː dʒaːmˈzaː]	BH_0331_1_0362
	zâmzâ	/zaːmˈzaː/	'fan'	[zaːmˈdʑaː zaːmˈdʑaː zaːmˈdʑaː]	NM_0404_1_0402
zân	*zân*	/zaːn/	'night'	[dzaːn dzaːn dzaːn]	BH_0329_5_0088
	zân	/zaːn/	'night'	[zaːn dʑaːn zaːnˈt̪eːŋ zaːnˈt̪eːŋ zaːnˈt̪eːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0108
zânchimrip	*zânchimrip*	/zaːn.tʃimˈrip/	'midnight (exact time)'	[zaːntʃɪmˈrɪpˀ zaːntʃɪmˈrɪpˀ zaːntʃɪmˈrɪpˀ]	BH_0329_5_0090
	zânchimrip	/zaːn.tʃimˈrip/	'midnight (exact time)'	[zaːntʃɪmˈrɪpˀ zaːntʃɪmˈrɪpˀ zaːntʃɪmˈrɪpˀ]	NM_0403_4_0110
zang	*azang*	/aˈzaŋ/	'its stinger (e.g. of a bee)'	[ʔəˈzəŋ ʔəˈzəŋ ʔəˈzəŋ]	BH_0410_3_0026
	azang	/aˈzaŋ/	'its stinger (e.g. of a bee)'	[ʔəˈzəŋ ʔəˈzəŋ ʔəˈzəŋ]	BH_0327_3_0236
zâng	*âzâng*	/aːˈzaːŋ/	'it is light (in weight)'	[ʔəˈzaːŋ ʔəˈzaːŋ ʔəˈzaːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0061
	azâng	/aˈzaːŋ/	'it is light (in weight)'	[ʔəˈzaːŋ ʔəˈzaːŋ ʔəˈzaːŋ]	BH_0410_3_0026
	âzâng	/aːˈzaːŋ/	'it is light (in weight)'	[ʔaːˈzaːŋ ʔaːˈzaːŋ ʔaːˈzaːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0112
zangsân	*zangsân*	/zaŋˈsaːn/	'mosquito'	[zəŋˈsaːn zəŋˈsaːn zəŋˈsaːn]	BH_0327_2_0004
	zangsân	/zaŋˈsaːn/	'mosquito'	[zəŋˈsaːn zəŋˈsaːn zəŋˈsaːn]	NM_0403_2_0143
zângtuon	*zângtuon*	/zaːŋˈtuɔn/	'fleshy part on both sides of backbone'	[zaːŋˈt̪won zaːŋˈt̪woːn zaːŋˈt̪woːn]	BH_0327_3_0009
	zângtuon	/zaːŋˈtuɔn/	'fleshy part on both sides of backbone'	[zaːŋˈt̪woːn zaːŋˈt̪oːn zaːŋˈt̪oːn]	NM_0403_3_0009
zâp	*ânzâp*	/aːnˈzaːp/	's/he fans'	[ʔaːnˈzaːpˀʔaːnˈzaːpˀʔaːnˈzaːpˀ]	BH_0401_3_0356
	ânzâp	/aːnˈzaːp/	's/he fans'	[ʔaːnˈzaːpˀʔaːnˈzaːpˀʔaːnˈzaːpˀ]	NM_0405_1_0621
	ânzâp	/aːnˈzaːp/	's/he fans'	[ʔaːnˈzaːpˀʔaːnˈzaːpˀʔaːnˈzaːpˀ]	JM_0331_4_0429
zaper	*zaper*	/zaˈper/	'calf (leg)'	[zəˈpɛr zəˈpɛr zəˈpɛr]	BH_0327_3_0170
	kazaper	/ka.zaˈper/	'my calf (leg)'	[kəzəˈpɛr kəzəˈpɛr kəzəˈpɛr]	NM_0403_3_0200
zar	*bû azar titir*	/buː aˈzar tiˈtir/	's/he scatters rice all around'	[ˈbuː ʔəˈzər t̪iˈt̪ɪr ˈbuː ʔəˈzər t̪iˈt̪ɪr ˈbuː ʔəˈzər t̪iˈt̪ɪr]	NM_0405_1_0199
	ânzar	/aːnˈzar/	's/he spreads, unfolds'	[ʔaːnˈzər ʔaːnˈzər ʔaːnˈzər]	BH_0401_3_0201
	ânzar	/aːnˈzar/	's/he spreads, unfolds'	[ʔaːnˈdʑər ʔaːnˈdʑər ʔaːnˈdʑər]	NM_0405_1_0486
	ânzar	/aːnˈzar/	's/he spreads, unfolds'	[ʔaːnˈzɛr ʔaːnˈzɛr ʔaːnˈzɛr]	JM_0331_4_0265
	lêkhâ mazar	/leːˈkʰaː maˈzar/	'to open a book'	[leːˈkʰaː məˈzər leːˈkʰaː məˈzər leːˈkʰaː məˈzər]	NM_0405_1_0503
	bû inzar(zuok)	/buː inˈzar(ˈzuɔk)/	'to spread rice around'	[buː inˈzər buː inˈzər buː inzərˈdʒwoːkˀbuː inzərˈdʒwoːkˀ]	NM_0405_1_0195
zay	*anzay*	/anˈzaj/	'it is done, finished'	[ʔənˈᵈzɛj ʔənˈᵈzəj ʔənˈᵈzəj]	BH_0331_5_1148
	anzay	/anˈzaj/	'it is done, finished'	[ʔənˈzəj ʔənˈzəj ʔənˈzəj]	NM_0405_1_0261
	ânzay	/aːnˈzaj/	'it is done, finished'	[ʔaːnˈdʑɛj ʔaːnˈdʑɛj ʔaːnˈdʑɛj]	JM_0331_4_0008
zây	*zây*	/zaːj/	'waterbody'	[dzaːj dzaːj dzaːj]	BH_0329_5_0202
	zây	/zaːj/	'waterbody'	[dzaːj dzaːj dzaːj]	NM_0403_4_0240
zêl	*âzêl*	/aːˈzeːl/	's/he wraps and binds (with a string)'	[ʔaːˈzeːl ʔaːˈzeːl ʔaːˈzeːl]	BH_0401_3_0558
	âzêl	/aːˈzeːl/	's/he wraps and binds (with a string)'	[ʔaːˈzjeːl ʔaːˈzjeːl ʔaːˈzjeːl]	NM_0405_2_0059
zêm	*ânzêm*	/aːnˈzeːm/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːnˈzeːm ʔaːnˈzeːm ʔaːnˈzeːm]	BH_0401_3_0129
	ânzêm	/aːnˈzeːm/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːnˈzeːm ʔaːnˈzeːm ʔaːnˈzeːm]	BH_0401_3_0131
	âzêm	/aːˈzeːm/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːˈzjem ʔaːˈzjem ʔaːˈzjem]	NM_0405_1_0428

	âzêm	/aːˈzeːm/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːˈzeːm ʔaːˈzeːm ʔaːˈzeːm]	JM_0331_4_0226
zeng	*âzeng*	/aːˈzeŋ/	'it aches (e.g. due to arthritis)'	[ʔaːˈzɛŋ ʔaːˈzɛŋ ʔaːˈzɛŋ]	BH_0331_5_0136
	âzeng	/aːˈzeŋ/	'it aches (e.g. due to arthritis)'	[ʔaːˈzeŋ ʔaːˈzeŋ ʔaːˈzeŋ]	NM_0404_2_0194
ziek	*ânziek*	/aːnˈziak/	's/he writes'	[ʔaːnˈzjəːk̚ ʔaːnˈzjeːk̚ ʔaːnˈzjeːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0254
	ânziek	/aːnˈziak/	's/he writes'	[ʔaːnˈzjeːk̚ ʔaːnˈzjeːk̚ ʔaːnˈzjeːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0522
	ânziek	/aːnˈziak/	's/he writes'	[ʔaːnˈzeːk̚ ʔaːnˈzeːk ʔaːnˈzeːk̚]	JM_0331_4_0298
ziet	*âziet*	/aːˈziat/	's/he scrapes (a fruit/vegetable's skin)'	[ʔaːˈzjeːt̚ ʔaːˈzeːt̚ ʔaːˈzjeːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0327
	âziet	/aːˈziat/	's/he scrapes (a fruit/vegetable's skin)'	[ʔaːˈzeːt̚ ʔaːˈzeːt̚ ʔaːˈzeːt̚]	JM_0331_4_0099
	âziet	/aːˈziat/	's/he scrapes (a fruit/vegetable's skin)'	[ʔaːˈzjeːt̚ ʔaːˈzjeːt̚ ʔaːˈzjeːt̚]	BH_0331_5_1269
	zôngchâ aziet	/zɔːŋˈtʃaː aˈziat/	's/he scrapes stinky beans'	[dʒɔŋˈtʃaː ˈzjeːt̚ dʒɔŋˈtʃaː ˈzjeːt̚ dʒɔŋˈtʃaː ˈzjeːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0325
zîk	*ânzîk*	/aːnˈziːk/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːnˈziːk ʔaːnˈziːk̚ ʔaːnˈziːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0127
	ânzîk	/aːnˈziːk/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːnˈziːk̚ ʔaːnˈziːk̚ ʔaːnˈziːk̚]	BH_0401_3_0132
	ânzîk	/aːnˈziːk/	's/he beats, hits'	[ʔaːnˈziːk̚ ʔaːnˈziːk ʔaːnˈziːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0432
zîng	1 *âzîng*	/aːˈziːŋ/	'it is dark (lack of light)'	[ʔaːˈziːŋ ʔaːˈziːŋ ʔaːˈziːŋ]	BH_0331_5_0028
	âzîng	/aːˈziːŋ/	'it is dark (lack of light)'	[ʔaːˈziːŋ ʔaːˈziːŋ ʔaːˈziːŋ]	NM_0404_2_0087
zîng	2 *zîng*	/ziːŋ/	'morning'	[ziːŋ dziːŋ ziːŋ]	NM_0403_4_0102
	zîng	/ziːŋ/	'morning'	[ziːŋ dziːŋ dziːŋ]	BH_0329_5_0076
zir	*ânzir*	/aːnˈzir/	's/he is born'	[ʔaːnˈzɪr ʔaːnˈzɪr ʔaːnˈzɪr]	BH_0401_3_0348
	ânzir	/aːnˈzir/	's/he is born'	[ʔaːnˈdʑɪr ʔaːnˈdʑɪr ʔaːnˈdʑɪr]	NM_0405_1_0614
	ânzir	/aːnˈzir/	's/he is born'	[ʔaːnˈzɪr ʔaːnˈzɪr ʔaːnˈzɪr]	JM_0331_4_0420
zôk	1 *ânzôk*	/aːnˈzɔːk/	's/he lets free (a person, animal)'	[ʔaːnˈzɔːk̚ ʔaːnˈzɔːk ʔaːnˈᵈzɔːk̚]	BH_0331_5_0958
	ânzôk	/aːnˈzɔːk/	's/he sets free (a person, animal)'	[ʔaːnˈzɔːk ʔaːnˈzɔːk ʔaːnˈzɔːk]	NM_0405_1_0189
	mazôkrô	/maˈzɔːk.rɔː/	'set (a person, animal) free!'	[məˈzɔːkrɔː məˈzɔːkrɔː məˈzɔːkrɔː]	NM_0405_1_0187
zôk	2 *pâm inzôk*	/paːm inˈzɔːk/	'to burn felled trees in a swidden field'	[pâm inˈdzɔːk̚ pâm inˈdzɔːk̚ pâm inˈdzɔːk̚]	NM_0405_1_0066
zom	*ânzom*	/aːnˈzɔm/	's/he connects'	[ʔaːnˈzɔm ʔaːnˈzɔm ʔaːnˈzɔm]	BH_0401_3_0602
	ânzom	/aːnˈzɔm/	's/he connects'	[ʔaːnˈzɔm ʔaːnˈzɔm ʔaːnˈzɔm]	NM_0405_2_0093
zong	*âzong*	/aːˈzɔŋ/	's/he requests'	[ʔaːˈzɔŋ ʔaːˈzɔŋ ʔaːˈzɔŋ]	BH_0401_3_0600
	âzong	/aːˈzɔŋ/	's/he requests'	[ʔaːˈzɔŋ ʔaːˈzɔŋ ʔaːˈzɔŋ]	BH_0410_3_0052
	âzong	/aːˈzɔŋ/	's/he requests'	[ʔaːˈzɔŋ ʔaːˈzɔŋ ʔaːˈzɔŋ]	NM_0405_2_0091
zông	*zông ahâng*	/zɔːŋ aˈhaːŋ/	'black monkey'	[zɔːŋ əˈhaːŋ zɔːŋ əˈhaːŋ zɔːŋ əˈhaːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0269
	zông	/zɔːŋ/	'monkey'	[dzɔːŋ dʒɔːŋ dʒɔːŋ]	BH_0327_2_0122
	zông	/zɔːŋ/	'monkey'	[zɔːŋ zɔːŋ zɔːŋ]	BH_0410_3_0052
	zông	/zɔːŋ/	'monkey'	[zɔːŋ zɔːŋ zɔːŋ]	NM_0403_2_0263
	zông asen	/zɔːŋ aˈsen/	'red monkey'	[zɔːŋˈsɛn zɔːŋˈsɛn zɔːŋˈsɛn]	NM_0403_2_0265
zongchâ	*zongchâ*	/zɔŋˈtʃaː/	'stinky bean'	[zɔːŋˈtʃaː zɔŋˈtʃaː zɔŋˈtʃaː]	BH_0327_1_0066
	zongchâ	/zɔŋˈtʃaː/	'stinky bean'	[zɔŋˈtʃaː zɔŋˈtʃaː zɔŋˈtʃaː]	NM_0403_2_0067
zôngchalkhâp	*zôngchalkhâp*	/zɔːŋ.tʃalˈkʰaːp/	'little handspan (thumb tip to index finger tip)'	[dzɔːŋtʃəlˈkʰaːp̚ dzɔːŋtʃəlˈkʰaːp̚ dzɔːŋtʃəlˈkʰaːp̚]	BH_0331_1_0440
	zôngchalkhâp	/zɔːŋ.tʃalˈkʰaːp/	'little handspan (thumb tip to index finger tip)'	[dzɔːŋtʃəlˈkʰaːp̚ dzɔːŋtʃəlˈkʰaːp̚ dzɔːŋtʃəlˈkʰaːp̚]	NM_0404_2_0024
zôngkek	*azôngkek*	/a.zɔːŋˈkek/	'his/her kneecap (bone), patella'	[ʔəzɔːŋˈkek ʔəzɔːŋˈkek̚ ʔəzɔːŋˈkek̚]	BH_0327_3_0165
zor	*âzor*	/aːˈzɔr/	'it is rotten and stinky'	[ʔaːˈzɔr ʔaːˈzɔr ʔaːˈzɔr]	NM_0404_2_0398
zôt	*âzôt*	/aːˈzɔːt/	's/he agrees'	[ʔaːˈzɔːt ʔaːˈzɔːt ʔaːˈzɔːt̚]	NM_0405_1_0478
zû	*zû*	/zuː/	'rice beer'	[dzuʊ dzuʊ dzuʊ]	BH_0331_1_0369
	zû	/zuː/	'rice beer'	[dʑuː zuː dʒuː]	NM_0404_1_0404
zû kolâ	*zû kolâ*	/zuː kɔˈlaː/	'rice beer pitcher'	[dzu kɔˈlaː dzu kɔˈlaː dzu kɔˈlaː]	BH_0331_1_0371
zûl	*ânrazûl*	/aːn.raˈzuːl/	's/he drives/chases away'	[ʔaːnᵈraˈzuːl ʔaːnᵈraˈzuːl ʔaːnᵈraˈzuːl]	BH_0401_4_0073
	ârazûl	/aːˑraˈzuːl/	's/he drives/chases away'	[ʔaːraˈzuːl ʔaːraˈzuːl ʔaːraˈzuːl]	NM_0405_2_0162
zum	*ânzum*	/aːnˈzum/	'it is pointy (e.g. needle)'	[ʔaːnˈᵈzʊm ʔaːnˈᵈzʊm ʔaːnˈᵈzʊm]	BH_0331_5_0182
	ânzum	/aːnˈzum/	'it is pointy (e.g. needle)'	[ʔaːnˈzʊm ʔaːnˈzʊm ʔaːnˈzʊm]	NM_0404_2_0228
	kut zumrô	/kut ˈzum.rɔː/	'make a fist! (lit. make your hand pointy!)'	[kʊt ˈzumrɔʔ]	NM_0403_3_0154
zuor	*âzuor*	/aːˈzuɔr/	's/he sells'	[ʔaːˈzoːr ʔaːˈzoːr ʔaːˈzoːr]	JM_0331_4_0501
	âzuor	/aːˈzuɔr/	's/he sells'	[ʔaːˈzwoːr ʔaːˈzwoːr ʔaːˈzwor]	BH_0401_3_0434
	âzuor	/aːˈzuɔr/	's/he sells'	[ʔaːˈzwoːr ʔaːˈzwoːr ʔaːˈzwor]	NM_0405_1_0674