The Myeik (Beik) Dialect of Burmese*
Sounds, Conversational Texts, and Basic Vocabulary

KATO, Atsuhiko
Osaka University

KHIN PALE
West Yangon University

This paper presents a phonological analysis, conversational sample texts, and a basic vocabulary for the Myeik dialect of Burmese.

The Myeik dialect has peculiar characteristics in terms of tonal contours, and voice quality in the tones and vowels. The tone of this dialect, which corresponds to the Standard Burmese creaky falling tone, has a rising contour and is pharyngealized. The vowels of the syllables corresponding to Standard Burmese stopped syllables are pronounced with a conspicuous creaky phona-
tion. Previous studies have paid little attention to these facts. Tone sandhis peculiar to this dialect are also described in this paper.

The texts are translations of the twenty dialogues in Kato’s (1998) Burmese primer. Since these dialogues cover as many as possible of the most basic grammatical items of Burmese, translating them into the Myeik dialect can be the basis for future studies of morphosyntactic phenomena of this dialect.

The basic vocabulary contains about nine hundred items.

1 Introduction
2 Sounds
   2.1 Consonants
   2.2 Vowels
   2.3 Tones
   2.4 Some suprasegmental phenomena
   2.5 Morphophonemic alternations
   2.6 Regular correspondences with Writ-

3 Texts
   3.1 Dialogues
   3.2 Notes to function words and affixes

4 Basic vocabulary

Abbreviations
References

Keywords: Burmese, Dialectology, Myeik Dialect, Glottalization, Pharyngeal-

* The consultant for the research is Khin Pale (born in 1954), who is a linguist and one of the authors of this article. She is a bilingual speaker in the Myeik dialect and Standard Burmese. She happened to stay in Osaka from 2009 to 2011, as her husband Dr. Maung Maung conducted his duties as visiting professor in Burmese at Osaka University. Kato, the other author of this article, co-taught a field research class on the Myeik dialect with Khin Pale in the academic year 2010/2011. In the class, the students and we compiled basic vocabularies and conversational texts while making analyses in phonology and morphosyntax. The authors also conducted a considerable amount of additional research outside the class. The present paper presents
1 Introduction

The Myeik dialect is a dialect of Burmese that is spoken in Myeik (Beik), a town situated in the southern part of Tanintharyi Division (around 12°25'N, 98°37'E), Republic of the Union of Myanmar. This dialect is one of the southernmost dialects of Burmese and can be regarded as the southernmost distribution of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Myeik was formerly called Mergui in English. Standard Burmese pronunciation of the name of the town is /myei/ or /bei/, and the Myeik dialect calls the town /bəi/. It is called /marít/ in Thai. This article presents basic material on the Myeik dialect of Burmese (Myanmar), covering sounds, conversational texts, and basic vocabulary.

There have been some preceding descriptive studies on the Myeik dialect, including Ono (1971), Nishida (1972: Ch. 6, sec. 4), Khin Pale (1974), and Wang (2008: Ch. 14). The present article is intended to present a more comprehensive and precise view of this dialect. Previous studies are somewhat superficial, and especially have paid little attention to the Myeik peculiar characteristics in terms of tonal contours, and voice quality in the tones and vowels. This paper presents a precise description of these aspects.

The Myeik dialect has many common characteristics with the dialect of Dawei (Tavoy), which is situated about 200 km north of Myeik in the same Tanintharyi division (see Map 1). However, there are considerable differences between the Myeik and Dawei dialects in every linguistic level, especially in phonology; thus, the degree of mutual intelligibility between the two dialects is not very high. The Dawei dialect has been studied more in detail than the Myeik dialect. For the Dawei dialect, see Taylor (1921), Pe Maung Tin (1933), Bernot (1965), Ono (1971), Khin Pale (1979), and Okell (1995). Dialects that can be classified into the same group as the Myeik dialect are distributed from Palaw in the north to Kawthaung in the south. These dialects can be called the “Myeik group”. The boundary between the
Kato, Atsuhiko and Khin Pale: The Myeik (Beik) Dialect of Burmese

Myeik group and the “Dawei group”, which is a group of dialects including the Dawei dialect, can probably be placed north of Palaw. Thus, the authors assume the language of Palaw to be a dialect of the Myeik group. However, it needs further consideration on the classification of the Palaw dialect because it has more common characteristics with the Dawei dialect than does the Myeik dialect.

In section 2, the phonemic system will be shown, and phonetic descriptions will be made for each phoneme. In section 3, conversational texts will be shown. Section 4 is a basic vocabulary of the Myeik dialect.

2 Sounds

The syllable structure of the Myeik dialect can be represented as C1(C2)V/T, where C1 is an initial consonant; C2, a medial consonant; V, a vowel; and T, a tone that covers the whole syllable. In phonemic terms, there is no closed syllable. In the following subsections, the inventories of consonants, vowels, and tones are shown, and each sound is phonetically described.

2.1 Consonants

The consonant phonemes are shown in Table 1. There are twenty-seven consonant phonemes. Note that /ph/, /th/, /ch/, /kh/, and /sh/ are not consonant clusters, but single consonants.

Table 1: Consonant phonemes

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>ç</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the consonant phonemes can be a C1, and only two phonemes, /w/ and /y/, can occur as a C2. Out of all the consonants, twenty-two initial consonants, /p/, /t/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /ph/, /th/, /ch/, /kh/, /b/, /d/, /j/, /g/, /s/, /ç/, /sh/, /z/, /m/, /n/, /ñ/, /y/, /l/, can be followed by the medial /w/, and five initial consonants, i.e., /p/, /ph/, /b/, /m/, /l/, can be followed by the medial /y/.

The phonetic value of each consonant phoneme is described phonetically below.

/p/ is a voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop [p], e.g., /póyw/ ‘ant’.
/t/ is a voiceless unaspirated upper dental apical stop or an unaspirated interdental...
stop, e.g. /tʃ/ ‘new’. We can roughly say that this stop corresponds to the English fricative [θ] from the point of view of the place of articulation. Since IPA lacks an individual symbol for this stop, we use a symbol with a diacritic mark, i.e., “t̪”, for this sound.

/t/ is a voiceless unaspirated dental alveolar stop [t], e.g., /tʃ/ ‘ascend’.

/c/ is a voiceless unaspirated alveopalatal affricate [tʃ], e.g., /cɛ/ ‘copper’.

/k/ is a voiceless unaspirated velar stop [k], e.g., /kɔu/ ‘good’.

/ʔ/ is a glottal stop [ʔ], e.g., /t̪a/ ‘strength’.

/ph/ is a voiceless aspirated bilabial stop [pʰ], e.g., /phɛ/ ‘where’.

/th/ is a voiceless aspirated alveolar stop [tʰ], e.g., /thɔ/ ‘sweet’.

/kʰ/ is a voiceless aspirated velar stop [kʰ], e.g., /khɔu/ ‘head’.

/b/ is a voiced bilabial stop [b], e.g., /bɛi/ ‘emp’. It may be pronounced as an implosive when it is directly followed by a glottalized vowel (See section 2.2): e.g., /bɛi/ [bɛiʔ]) ‘Myeik’, /bɔusə/ [bɔusə] ‘what’. Note that when a medial appears, it is never pronounced as an implosive: e.g., /bɔ/ [bjɛ] ‘tray’.

/d/ is a voiced alveolar stop [d], e.g., /dɔusə/ ‘this’. This phoneme, unlike /b/, is never pronounced as an implosive.

/j/ is a voiced alveopalatal affricate [dʒ], e.g., /jɛ/ ‘dirt’.

/q/ is a voiced velar stop [ɡ], e.g., /ɡɛ/ ‘cave’.

/s/ is a voiceless unaspirated alveolar fricative [s], e.g., /sæŋɛ/ ‘sparrow’.

/ʃ/ is a voiceless alveopalatal fricative [ʃ], e.g., /cɔ/ ‘tongue’. Some speakers substitute this phoneme with /sh/. This phenomenon can be widely observed among many dialects of Mon State, Karen State, and Tanintharyi Division.

/h/ is a voiceless glottal fricative [h], e.g., /hɪ/ ‘side dish’.

/ʃh/ is a voiceless aspirated alveolar fricative [ʃh], e.g., /shɔ/ ‘salt’.

/z/ is a voiced alveolar fricative [z], e.g., /zɛ/ ‘market’.

/i/ is a voiced glottal fricative [i], e.g., /iɛ/ ‘with’. Many function words have this phoneme word-initially.

/m/ is a voiced bilabial nasal [m], e.g., /mɔ/ ‘mushroom’.

/n/ is a voiced alveolar nasal [n], e.g., /nɔ/ ‘milk’.

/ŋ/ is a voiced nasal that can be transcribed as [ŋ], e.g., /pəŋ/ ‘night’. Its place of articulation is slightly more front than a pure palatal nasal but is more back than /ʃ/ in this dialect; thus, we transcribe this phoneme with “ng”, not “n”.

/ŋ/ is a voiced velar nasal [ŋ], e.g., /ŋɛ/ ‘small’.

/w/ is a voiced bilabial semivowel [w], e.g., /wʌ/ ‘bamboo’.

/y/ is a voiced palatal semivowel [j], e.g., /yɛ/ ‘laugh’. This phoneme has a tendency to become a fricative [j] before the front vowels /i/ and /e/.

/l/ is a voiced alveolar lateral [l], e.g., /læ/ ‘moon; beautiful’.

It is noteworthy that there are no voiceless counterparts of /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, and /l/, as are found in dialects such as the Yangon dialect.
2.2 Vowels

There are three types of vowels: plain vowels, nasalized vowels, and glottalized vowels. Each type includes seven vowels, as shown in Table 2. Note that diphthongs among the nasalized and glottalized vowels are transcribed with two IPA characters, but they are single phonemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Vowel phonemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plain vowels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phonetic value of each vowel is as follows:

(1) Plain vowels

/i/ is a close front unrounded vowel [i], e.g., /cí/ ‘big’.
/e/ is a close-mid front unrounded vowel [e], e.g., /nè/ ‘sun’.
/ɛ/ is an open-mid front unrounded vowel [ɛ], e.g., /mɛmɛ/ ‘mother’.
/a/ is an open back unrounded vowel [a], e.g., /mà/ ‘ache’. This vowel is considerably more back than Yangon /a/, as has been already pointed out by Wang (2008: 327).
/o/ is an open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ], e.g., /mó/ ‘tired’.
/u/ is a close back rounded vowel, e.g., /ù/ ‘intestines’. This vowel is a rounded vowel, but its roundness is less than Yangon /u/. Thus, it can be transcribed as [ʉ].

(2) Nasalized vowels

/ĩ/ is a nasalized near-close near-front unrounded vowel [ĩ], e.g., /lĩ/ ‘husband’.
/èi/ is [ɛi], e.g., /tèi/ ‘cloud’. It is a nasalized diphthong that begins as a close-mid front unrounded vowel and glides to a near-close near-front unrounded vowel. Nasalization occurs at the end of the diphthong. The nasalization sometimes does not occur, in which case the phoneme is pronounced as [ɛi].
/ãi/ is [aĩ], e.g., /shãi/ ‘shop’. It is a nasalized diphthong that begins as an open central unrounded vowel and glides to a near-close near-front unrounded vowel. The nasalization occurs at the end of the diphthong. The nasalization sometimes does not occur, in which case the phoneme is pronounced as [aĩ].
/ā/ is a nasalized near-open front unrounded vowel, as is transcribed as [ǎ], e.g., /lā/ ‘road’.
/ãu/ is [aũ], e.g., /hãu/ ‘old’. It is a nasalized diphthong that begins as an open central unrounded vowel and glides to a close back unrounded vowel. The nasalization occurs at the end of the diphthong. The nasalization sometimes does not occur, in which case the
phoneme is pronounced as [au].

/ðu/ is [sũ], e.g., /õu/ ‘coconut’. It is a nasalized diphthong that begins as a mid-central unrounded vowel and glides to a close back unrounded vowel. The nasalization occurs at the end of the diphthong. The nasalization sometimes does not occur, in which case the phoneme is pronounced as [au].

/ũ/ is a nasalized near-close near-back rounded vowel [ũ], e.g., /sũ/ ‘expensive’.

(3) Glottalized vowels

The glottalized vowels are considerably creaky, and sometimes end with a glottal stop [ʔ] especially when they are in utterance-final position. Their creakiness is much more conspicuous than that of the stopped syllables of the Yangon dialect. Previous studies have not paid attention to this strong creakiness.

The glottalized vowels are always pronounced with a rising pitch [14], which we consider to be the rising tone occurring with the glottalized vowels. In other words, the glottalized vowels can occur only with the rising tone.

The phonetic values of the glottalized vowels are as described below:

/ᵪ/ is a creaky near-close near-front unrounded vowel [], e.g., /ᵪi/ ‘liquor’.

/ᵫi/ is [ᵫi(ʔ)], e.g., /ᵫi/ ‘bag’. It is a creaky diphthong that begins as a close-mid front unrounded vowel and glides to a near-close near-front unrounded vowel.

/ᵪi/ is [ᵪi(ʔ)], e.g., /ᵪi/ ‘bite’. It is a creaky diphthong that begins as an open central unrounded vowel and glides to a near-close near-front unrounded vowel.

/ᵫ/ is a creaky near-open front unrounded vowel [], e.g., /ᵫ/ ‘needle’.

/ᵫu/ is [ᵫu(ʔ)], e.g., /ᵫu/ ‘stone’. It is a creaky diphthong that begins as an open central unrounded vowel and glides to a close back unrounded vowel.

/ᵫu/ is [ᵫu(ʔ)], e.g., /ᵫu/ ‘rotten’. It is a creaky diphthong that begins as a mid-central unrounded vowel and glides to a close back unrounded vowel.

/ᵫ/ is a creaky near-close near-back rounded vowel [], e.g., /ᵫ/ ‘wear’.

It could be argued that the rising pitch contour with which the glottalized vowels are pronounced should be interpreted as a creaky-voiced rising tone additional to the three tones shown in section 2.3. This argument resembles the position that the pitch of the stopped syllables in Standard Burmese should be interpreted as an independent tone. Such an interpretation of the stopped syllables in Standard Burmese has been made by many scholars, including Stewart (1939, 1955), Cornyn (1944), McDavid (1945), Minn Latt (1962), Okell (1969), Nishida (1972), Wheatley (1982), Yabu (1992), Myint Soe (1999), and Green (2005). However, we do not interpret the pitch of the Myeik glottalized vowels as an independent tone because the pitch contour of the glottalized vowels behaves in the same way as the rising tone in terms of tone sandhi, as will be described in section 2.3. In Standard Burmese as well, scholars such as Armstrong & Pe Maung Tin (1925), Minn Latt Yëkháun (1966), and Kato (2006) consider the pitch of the stopped syllables to be an allophone of
the creaky tone\(^1\).

Note that /i/ corresponds to both Standard Burmese /i\(\text{ɪ}\)/ and /e\(\text{ɪ}\)/ in comparative-linguistic terms. Myeik does not have the vowel /e\(\text{ɪ}\)/.

### 2.3 Tones

There are three tones in Myeik, as is shown in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/(\text{ɪ})/</td>
<td>low level tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/(\text{ɪ})/</td>
<td>high level tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/(\text{ɪ})/</td>
<td>rising tone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The low level tone /\(\text{ɪ}\)/ is pronounced [11], e.g., /m\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘hard’. In phrase-initial position, it is likely to be pronounced with a slight falling contour, which can be represented as [21] or [31]. This tone has an environmentally conditioned allophonic variation pronounced with a falling contour that can be represented as [51]; the contexts in which this variant appears will be described in section 2.3.1. When this tone occurs with a voiced initial, the following vowel sometimes becomes breathy.

The high level tone /\(\text{ɪ}\)/ is pronounced [55], e.g., /n\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘ear’. This tone corresponds to the Yangon high level tone (also called “heavy tone” or “breathy tone”). This tone tends to have a falling contour in utterance-final position, just like the Yangon high level tone. It is also noteworthy that while the Yangon high level tone is sometimes pronounced with a breathy voice in utterance-final position, the Myeik high level tone is always pronounced with a normal voice.

The rising tone /\(\text{ɪ}\)/ is pronounced [14], e.g., /m\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘lift’. Nishida (1972: 297) describes this as a tone with a rising contour [35]. Ono (1971) says that it is high-short in plain syllables and that it has three conditional variations in stopped syllables: high-short, rising, and low-short. Wang (2008: 330) describes it as a mid-falling tone with a contour that he transcribes as [32]. It seems that Nishida’s description is the most correct, because this tone evidently has a rising contour in any environment. It has some allophonic variations, of which the rising contours are flatter, when two or more syllables with this tone are adjacent. This phenomenon is described in section 2.3.1.

A peculiarity of the rising tone is the pharyngealization it entails; this pharyngealization has not been noted by previous studies. The word /l\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘moon’, for example, is pronounced [l\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ14]. Similarly, the words /m\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘catch’, /m\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘forget’, /t\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘straight’, /k\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘curled’, /s\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘choke’, and /k\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / ‘cure’ are pronounced as [m\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ14], [m\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ14], [t\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ14], [k\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ14], [s\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ14], and [k\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ14]. When a vowel is wide, pharyngealization is more conspicuous. Thus, from these examples, the pharyngealization of /l\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / /t\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ / /k\(\text{ɪ}\)ˈ/ is stronger than that of the others.

---

1) There is another possibility for interpretation of the pitch of the Standard Burmese stopped syllables. It considers the pitch as a non-constrative pitch. Bradley (1982: 121) implies such a possibility.
It is worth noting that the Yangon falling tone (also known as “creaky tone”), which corresponds to the Myeik rising tone, entails a creaky voice. Generally speaking, Burmese dialects including the Yangon dialect have tone systems that can be characterized by the term “phonation-prominent tone system”, which was coined by Matisoff (1998), but no dialect has been reported as having a tone pronounced with pharyngealization.

The rising tone is the only tone with which the glottalized vowels can co-occur. Thus, we do not mark tone where glottalized vowels are concerned. For example, the phonological transcription of the word /nə/ ‘spirit’ could be /nə/, but since the tone is predictable, we use the former. In the Yangon dialect, the stopped syllable occurs with contrasting high and low pitches, as was first pointed out by Kato (2006). For example, /lɛʔtis/ [let53.ti11] ‘armrest’ and /lɛʔtis/ [let11.ti11] ‘the Latin language’ is a minimal pair. In Myeik, however, these words are pronounced the same: /lɛʔtɪ/ [lɛ14.ti51] ‘armrest; Latin’.

When the rising tone occurs with a glottalized vowel, pharyngealization is not observed, and only a creaky voice (i.e., glottalization) appears. Thus, /kə/ ‘to attach’ is pronounced [kə14], not as pharyngealized [kæˈ14]. Compare the pronunciations of the examples below:

(1) /kə fè/     [kə14 fɛ51]
   attach      real
   ‘(I) attached (it)’

(2) /kə fè/     [kəˈ14 fɛ51]
   dance       real
   ‘(I) danced’.

/kə/ in (1) is pronounced with a creaky voice, and /kə/ in (2) is pronounced with pharyngealization. According to Suzuki (2010, 2011), languages that have pharyngealization are rare in the Tibeto-Burman linguistic stock2). This means that languages having both creakiness (glottalization) and pharyngealization are rare in the same linguistic stock.

Lastly, we have to point out that this dialect has atonic syllables. Their pitch is unstable. The vowel of atonic syllable is [ə ~ e], which we interpret as a weakened /a/; thus, we transcribe atonic syllables as /Ca/ (C is a consonant) without tone marking.

2.3.1 Tone sandhi

Tone sandhi in the Myeik dialect is not phonological, but phonetic; i.e., there is no phonological tonal alternation, such as occurs between 2nd tone and 3rd tone in Mandarin Chinese. Tone sandhi in this dialect has never been described.

2) Suzuki (2010) enumerates some Tibeto-Burman languages which have pharyngealization, such as Axi and Azha Lolo (Iwasa 2003), Hongyan Qiang (Evans 2006), Zhollam Tibetan (Suzuki 2009), and Sanba Naxi (personal research by Suzuki).
Two types of tone sandhi are observed; in both cases, the rising tone is involved. These sandhis not only occur within a word, but also may cross a word boundary or phrase boundary. They are almost obligatory word-internally but optional in the other cases.

First, the low level tone is pronounced with a falling contour [51] when it is preceded by the rising tone. Thus, /c(c)v.c(c)v/ is pronounced [14.51], which can be diagramed as [\[\]]. Below are examples:

(3) /tē/[\[\]] ‘guest’

(4) /cē/ fiē / [\[\]]
look real
‘(I) looked.’

(5) /tū/ ?ēi / [\[\]]
3sg house
‘his house’

Second, when two or more syllables with the rising tone are juxtaposed, no syllable takes the pitch contour [14], but the whole series of syllables is pronounced as [14]. Thus, a combination of two syllables /c(c)v.c(c)v/ as a whole is pronounced with a pitch [14], which can be diagramed as [\[\]]. It is not pronounced as [\[\]]. Similarly, a combination of three syllables /c(c)v.c(c)v.c(c)v/ is not pronounced as [\[\]], but as [\[\]]. As a result, the rising pitch of each syllable becomes flatter than in isolation. Below are examples:

(6) /bābā/ [\[\]] ‘father’

(7) /mīlū/ [\[\]] ‘you (PL)’

(8) /kā/ pyā / [\[\]]
dance show
‘Show dancing!’

(9) /bābā/ fiē / [\[\]]
father with
‘with Father’

The falling contour of the low-level tone also occurs after a series of rising-tones:

(10) /bābāmēmē/ [\[\] \[\]] ‘parents’
In both types of tone sandhi described above, syllables with glottalized vowels behave in the same way as other syllables with the rising tone. First, the low level tone takes a falling contour after a glottalized vowel:

(12) /bʊsà/ [\_\_] ‘what’

(13) /mỳìnà/ [\_\_] ‘face’

(14) /bàì nà fiè / [\_\_] stomach ache real

‘(I) have a stomachache.’

Second, two or more syllables with glottalized vowels are pronounced with the rising contour [14] as a whole:

(15) /lìtā/ [\_\_] ‘birthmark’

(16) /ʔouthou/ [\_\_] ‘hat’

(17) /lìkauwù/ [\_\_] ‘bracelet’

This is also true when a plain-vowel syllable with the rising tone is involved:

(18) /mỳìsì/ [\_\_] ‘eye’

(19) /lāshòu/ [\_\_] ‘waning of the moon’

These facts concerning sandhi of the rising pitch in syllables with glottalized vowels are why we consider the pitch to be the rising tone in phonological terms.

2.3.2 Wave-forms and pitch diagrams of the tones

Figure 1 presents wave-forms and pitch diagrams for the words /mà/ ‘to be hard’, /nà/ ‘to take a rest; ear’, /mà/ ‘to lift’, and /mà/ ‘to be steep’, which were pronounced in isolation. Figure 2 presents wave-forms and pitch diagrams for the phrases /mà fiè/ ‘(it) is hard’, /nà fiè/ ‘(he) took a rest’, /mà fiè/ ‘(I) lifted (it)’, and /mà fiè/ ‘(it) is steep’. The word /fiè/ is a realis marker. We used SIL Speech Analyzer (Version 3.0.1) for this analysis.

From Figure 1, we can say that /mà/ ‘to lift’ and /mà/ ‘to be steep’ have quite similar
Figure 1: Myeik /mà/, /nà/, /mà/, and /mà/, from left to right

Figure 2: Myeik /mà hè/, /nà hè/, /mà hè/, and /mà hè/, from left to right
Figure 1: Standard Burmese /mà/, /ná/, /mâ/, and /maʔ/, from left to right

Figure 2: Standard Burmese /mà dè/, /ná dè/, /mâ dè/, and /maʔ tè/, from left to right
rising contours. This fact serves as one source of evidence for our interpretation, which considers the pitch contour of glottalized vowels to be the rising tone.

From the pitch diagrams of /mà fië/ ‘(I) lifted (it)’ and /mA fië/ ‘(it) is steep’ in Figure 2, the falling variant [51] of the low level tone can be seen. We can also see that the vowel of the first syllable of /nà fië/ ‘(he) took a rest’ is much more level than the falling pitch observed when /nà/ is pronounced in isolation.

Figures 1’ and 2’ present wave-forms and pitch diagrams of Standard Burmese words and phrases pronounced by the same speaker (Khin Pale). Figure 1’ is for /mà/ ‘to be hard’, /nà/ ‘to take a rest; ear’, /mà/ ‘to lift’, and /mA/ ‘to be steep’. Figure 2’ is for /mà dé/ ‘(it) is hard’, /nà dé/ ‘(he) took a rest’, /mà dé/ ‘(I) lifted (it)’, and /mA tè/ ‘(it) is steep’. It is noteworthy that in Standard Burmese the vowels of /mà/ (creaky tone) and /mA/ (stopped tone) have falling pitch contours.

2.4 Some suprasegmental phenomena

Here we will see some important non-phonological suprasegmental phenomena.

2.4.1 Intonations

Various intonations are utilized in the Myeik dialect, although interrogative sentences cannot be made with a certain intonation. Intonations distort the pitch contours of the tones. Their domains usually consist of one syllable, but may consist of bigger units. An essential difference between tones and intonations is that intonations themselves have their own meanings but tones do not. Below are some of the important intonations.

An intonation with a rising pitch, as can be represented as [113] or [112], is sometimes used in the sentence-final position, as is shown in (20) below:

\[(20) /mà tò bì[113]/
not go already
‘I won’t go anymore.’\]

It probably denotes the speaker’s attitude of hoping to inform the hearer that the sentence includes some important information.

A falling intonation, which can be represented by [553], occurs with certain morphemes such as /dỳ/, a particle denoting constrastiveness, and /nà/, a subordinate-clause marker denoting supposition. The function of this intonation is probably to denote hesitation or uncertainty. The particle /dỳ/ is frequently pronounced with this intonation.

An extra-high intonation with a falsetto voice, as can be represented as [66], is sometimes used in expressions such as that in (21). This intonation emphasizes negation. It always falls on the preceding syllable of the morpheme /lé/ ‘also’. In order to show its considerably high pitch, we here use the digit ‘6’ for its notation.
(21) /\ta \khà[\mbox{falsetto}] lè \ma \sá \fiä/  
\hspace{1cm} \text{one time also not eat vsm}  
\hspace{1cm} 'I didn't eat a single time.'

### 2.4.2 Vowel prolongation

The morpheme /fiòzà/ is a particle nominalizing clauses. See the example below:

(22) /\nà \sá \fiòzà/  
\hspace{1cm} 1\text{sg} \text{ eat nmz}  
\hspace{1cm} 'what I ate' or 'my eating (something)'

Clauses nominalized by /fiòzà/ can express either entities or events, as the translation above shows. This morpheme has a free variant that lacks the first syllable, namely /zà/. When the form /zà/ is used, the vowel of the preceding syllable may be prolonged as a compensation for lacking /fiò/, and the duration of the syllable is longer than that of an ordinary syllable. In the case of diphthongs, the first elements are prolonged. Below are examples. Prolongation of the vowels is indicated by '[:]'.

(23) /\nà \sá[\mbox{u}] zà/  
\hspace{1cm} 1\text{sg} \text{ eat nmz}  
\hspace{1cm} 'what I ate' or 'my eating (something)'

(24) /tu \yè[\mbox{e}] zà/  
\hspace{1cm} 3\text{sg} \text{ laugh nmz}  
\hspace{1cm} 'his laughing'

(25) /\nà \yå[\mbox{u}] zà/  
\hspace{1cm} 1\text{sg} \text{ get nmz}  
\hspace{1cm} 'what I got' or 'my getting (something)'

(26) /\nà \chì[\mbox{r}] zà/  
\hspace{1cm} 1\text{sg} \text{ cook nmz}  
\hspace{1cm} 'what I cooked' or 'my cooking (something)'

(27) /\nà \cåi[\mbox{a}] zà/  
\hspace{1cm} 1\text{sg} \text{ like nmz}  
\hspace{1cm} 'what I like' or 'my liking (something)'

One might speculate that these long vowels are the long phonemic counterparts of the vowel phonemes presented in 2.2, but we interpret the prolongation as an intonation-like non-phonemic phenomenon that indicates lack of a syllable, because it does not change
the meaning of words. We have so far not found any other morphemes that induce such a vowel prolongation.

2.5 Morphophonemic alternations

When two or more words are compounded, the word-initial voiceless unaspirated consonant(s) of the latter element(s) may alternate with the voiced counterpart(s). Such alternations do not occur after glottalized vowels. Pairs of voiceless and voiced consonants are shown below:

| /p/ | /t/ | /c/ | /k/ | /s/ |
| /b/ | /d/ | /ʒ/ | /ɡ/ | /z/ |

For example:

(28) /yè/ ‘water’ + /pù/ ‘hot’ > /yèbù/ ‘hot water’
(29) /myè/ ‘soil’ + /cí/ ‘big’ > /myèjí/ ‘earth’

Note that aspirated phonemes do not show such alternations:

(30) /hĩ/ ‘side dish’ + /chò/ ‘sweet’ > /hĩchò/ ‘soup’
(31) /mó/ ‘fire’ + /phò/ ‘make a fire’ + /khã/ ‘room’ > /móphòkhã/ ‘kitchen’

Below is an exception for this general rule. In this case, /kh/ alternates with /ʒ/. This might be because this word is a loan word from Standard Burmese.

(32) /yè/ ‘water’ + /khê/ ‘freeze’ > /yèdʒê/ ‘ice’

The consonant /ʒ/ also does not show such an alternation because it does not have a voiced counterpart. It is phonetically also never voiced.

(33) /lōu/ ‘coconut palm’ + /ʒi/ ‘fruit’ > /lōuʒi/ [ʔaʊ55.ʒi55] ‘fruit of coconut’

In Standard Burmese, the initial consonant of the first syllable of a particle shows voiceless-voiced alternation. For example, the verb sentence marker {pì} has two allo-morphs, /pì/ and /bì/, which alternate according to the preceding phoneme. When the preceding phoneme is a glottal stop, /pì/ occurs, and otherwise /bì/ occurs: e.g., /tèʔ pì/ ‘(It) is already rising’; /là bì/ ‘(It) is already coming’. In the Myeik dialect, however, particles do not show such alternations. We take the particle /bì/, which corresponds to Standard Burmese {pì}, as an example:
(34) /tʃ/ bì /
  rise already
  ‘(It) is already rising’

(35) /lɔ/ bì /
  come already
  ‘(It) is already coming.’

2.6 Regular correspondences with Written Burmese

In this section, we will present regular correspondences between the Myeik dialect phonemes and Written Burmese (WB). Romanization of WB follows Okell (1995).

First, the initial consonants of Myeik basically correspond to the Written Burmese (WB) consonants, as shown below. Voiced stops and fricatives, namely /b/, /d/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /z/, and /ʒ/, are excluded because they do not show regular correspondences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myeik</th>
<th>/p/</th>
<th>/ʃ/</th>
<th>/t/</th>
<th>/k/</th>
<th>/k'/</th>
<th>/ph/</th>
<th>/th/</th>
<th>/ch/</th>
<th>/kh/</th>
<th>/s/</th>
<th>/ʃ/</th>
<th>/h/</th>
<th>/ʃh/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>ky</td>
<td>kr</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>cf</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WB</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>ky</th>
<th>kr</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>ph</th>
<th>th</th>
<th>ch</th>
<th>kh</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>cf</th>
<th>h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ʃ</td>
<td>ʃh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Second, the vowels basically correspond to the WB rhymes, as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myeik</th>
<th>/i/</th>
<th>/e/</th>
<th>/æ/</th>
<th>/a/</th>
<th>/ɔ/</th>
<th>/u/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WB</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>æ</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>u</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Third, the tones basically correspond to the WB tones, as is shown below. We take the nasalized vowel /əu/ as an example.
3 Texts

This section presents conversational texts in the Myeik dialect. These texts are translations of the dialogues in Kato (1998), a colloquial Burmese primer. The primer has twenty lessons, and each lesson has a dialogue in Standard Burmese. We translated all of them into the Myeik dialect. Since Kato’s (1998) dialogues cover as many as possible of the most basic grammatical items of Burmese, translations of them into the Myeik dialect can be a basis for future studies of morphosyntactic phenomena in this dialect. The translated dialogues are numbered [1] to [20] below. Transcription is phonemic. Glosses are given to each word, and important function words and affixes are listed with notes in section 3.2. In the dialogues, these function words and affixes appear in boldface in the glosses, in the same forms as those of the phonemic transcriptions immediately above. When there are synonyms, they are distinguished by superscript numbers. English translations are shown in parentheses.

3.1 Dialogues

[1] This is a coconut

(A: a male foreigner  B: a Myanmar woman)

A: dë hà pâṭî là.
   this thing apple là
   ‘Is this an apple?’

B: ma hou fiá. dousà tàyíí.
   ma be.so fiá² this.one mango
   ‘No. This is a mango.’

A: dousà bousà.
   this.one what
   ‘What is this?’

B: dousà ?otíí.
   this.one coconut
   ‘This is a coconut.’

[2] I’m fine

(A: Ko Win [a young man]  B: Ma Hla [a young woman])

A: mālā nè kāû là.
   Ma.Hla stay good là
   ‘Are you fine, Ma Hla?’
B: kâu ſê. kòwĩ ſã má
good ſê Ko.Win ſã má
Yes, I’m fine. How about Ko Win?’
A: kâu ſê. cùdô khu zé tô mè. lǎi ma là.
good ſê 1sg now market go mè follow ma² là
‘I’m fine. I will go to the market now. Will you follow me?’
B: ſǐ. lǎi mè. cùmā lé bè khu bè zé tô hô.
yes follow mè 1sg also bè now bè market go hô
‘Yes, I will follow you. I’m going to the market now, too.’

[3] I don’t like pork curry
(A: Ma Hla [a young woman]   B: Ko Win [a young man])
A: kòwĩ bûsà sá mè.
Ko.Win what eat mè
‘What will you eat, Ko Win?’
B: cùdô wîtâhí sá mè. málâ lé bè wîtâhí sá mè là.
1sg pork.curry eat mè Ma.Hla also bè pork.curry eat mè là
‘I will eat pork curry. Will you also eat pork curry, Ma Hla?’
A: ma sá ſã. cùmâ wîtâhí ma câi ſã.
ma eat ſã² 1sg pork.curry ma like ſã²
‘No, I won’t. I don’t like pork curry.’
B: bûsà hí câi ſê lôfià.
what side.dish like ſê lôfià
‘What curry do you like?’
A: cîtâhí câi ſê.
chicken.curry like ſê
‘I like chicken curry.’

[4] Have you finished eating?
(A: Ma Hla [a young woman]   B: Ko Win [a young man])
A: mǐ sâ pî ſî lá.
rice eat finish ſî lá
‘Have you finished eating?’
B: sâ pî ſî. málâ ſã má.
eat finish ſî Ma.Hla ſã má
‘Yes, I have. How about you, Ma Hla?’
A: sâ yâ ſê ſã. cùmâ wû há nè bi.
eat yâ still ſã² 1sg stomach hungry stay bi
‘Not yet. I’m hungry.’
B: dè shò hà cùdò mòudi pé sá mê.
   this say hà 1sg mohinga give eat mê
   ‘So, I will buy you some monhingar noodle.’

A: đağı bè lá. phè mà.
   really bè lá where mà
   ‘Really? Where?’

B: tänchë shài mà. sá fi tiwà kâu fië. là fië.
   friend shop mà eat fi very good fië come SFP
   ‘At my frined’s shop. It’s very good. Come on!’

Note 1: “pé + verb” denotes benefactive causation. This construction exists also in Standard Burmese, as is pointed out by Kato (1998: 145), but the Myeik dialect uses it more frequently.

Note 2: In order to express possession, the ‘possessor noun’ is simply put before the ‘possessed noun’, e.g. /tänchë shài/ (friend / shop) ‘my friend’s shop’. There is no equivalent of the genitive case marker /yë/ of Standard Burmese. However, in the case of personal pronouns that have the low level tone in the last syllable, namely, /jà/ ‘1sg’, /në/ ‘2sg’, and /tù/ ‘3sg’, the low level tone alternates with the rising tone in order to express possession, e.g., /jà ʔëi/ (1sg / house) ‘my house’.

[5] I’ll go to Mandalay
   (A: a young man   B: a young woman)

A: cùdò mófùài fià khayí thwî mê.
   1sg tomorrow time travel go.out mê
   ‘I’ll go for a trip tomorrow.’

B: phè tò fiò. bagàn là.
   where go hö Bagan là
   ‘Where will you go? Bagan?’

A: ma hëu fià. mándalè tò mê.
   ma be.so fià² Mandalay go mê
   ‘No. I’ll go to Mandalay.’

B: bùsà fië tò fiò.
   what fië go hö
   ‘How will you go?’

A: míyathá fië tò mê. míyathá lìnà fië bè wè pi fiì.
   train fië go mê train ticket also bè buy finish fiì
   ‘I will go by train. I have already bought a ticket.’

B: phëtù fië tò fiò. tänchë fië là.
   who fië go hö friend fië là
   ‘Who will you go with? With your friends?’
A: bābā́mèmè fiè túdù tó mè.
parents fiè together go mè
‘I’ll go with my parents.’

[6] What does your father do?
(A: Ko Win’s friend [a woman]  B: Ko Win [a young man])
A: kòwí ʔabā fiā bōsā ʔalqu lqu fiè.
KoWin father fiā what work do fiè
‘What does your father do, Ko Win?”
B: cáu shayā lqu fiè. mūlādācāu mà myāmàzà ŋi fiè.
school teacher do fiè elementary school mà Burmese teach fiè
‘He is a school-teacher. He’s teaching Burmese at an elementary school.’
A: ʔamī fiā mà bōsā lqu fiè.
mother fiā mà what do fiè
‘What does your mother do?’
B: zé yāu fiè. tēikhà myómyó yāu fiè.
market sell fiè goods various sell fiè
‘She sells at a market. She sells various things.’
A: phè mà yāu fiè.
where mà sell fiè
‘Where does she sell?’
B: mīgālāzé fiè mà yāu fiè.
Mingalar Market inside mà sell fiè
mēmè shài fiā lūcái myá fiè.
mother shop fiā people who like many fiè
‘She sells at Mingalar Market. Mother’s shop is popular.’

[7] I have about ten books
(A: a male friend of Ma Hla  B: Ma Hla [a young woman])
A: mālā mà jāpā såʔou cī là.
Ma.Hla mà Japan book exist là
‘Ma Hla, do you have any Japanese books?’
B: cī fiè.
exist fiè
‘Yes, I do.’
A: phēmyā ʔou cī fiè.
how many NC exist fiè
‘How many do you have?’
B: shē ʔou lāu cī fiè.
ten NC about exist fiè
‘I have about ten.’
A: myá zá má. cümɔ mà ta ?qu hàbê cì fiè.
many zà mà̤ 1sg mà one NC only exist fiè
phêmýo lòu pì yà fiè.
how do pí get fiè
“That’s a lot! I have only one. How did you get them?”
B: ònjẽ́hí ta yau jàpà hà pò pé fiè.
friend one NC Japan hà send give fiè
“One of my friends sent them to me from Japan.”

[8] I want to go to Shwedagon Pagoda

(A: Ma Hla’s friend [a man]  B: Ma Hla [a young woman])
A: màlà dènè phè tò chè fiè.
Ma.Hla today where go want.to fiè
‘Where do you want to go today, Ma Hla?’
B: cúmã dènè c̣wèdaq̄oupayà tò chè fiè.
1sg today Shwedagon.Pagoda go want.to fiè
dè hà nè ká fiè tò yà là.
here hà stay car fiè go yà là
‘I want to go to Shwedagon Pagoda today. Do we have to go there by car from here?’
A: ká fiè tò hó ma lò hà. c̣wèdaq̄oupayà hà ní fiè.
car fiè go hó ma need fià 2 Shwedagon.Pagoda hà near fiè
lán c̣au tò hí yà fiè.
road walk go hí get fiè
‘You don’t need to go by car. Shwedagon Pagoda is close. We can go on foot.’
B: dèǹebê cúmã khù chè nà nè fiè. shàikà fiè tò hí yà là.
but 1sg now leg ache stay fiè trishaw fiè go hí get là
‘Even so, my legs ache today. Can we go by trishaw?’
A: tò hí yà fiè. dèmyó shò hà shàikà fiè tò zò.
go hí get fiè like.this say hà trishaw fiè go zò
‘Yes, we can. If that’s so, let’s go by trishaw.’
B: phaḷau pé yà mè.
how.much give yà mè
‘How much will we have to pay?’
A: ṇâshì lau pé yà mè.
fiifty about give yà mè
‘We’ll have to pay about fifty.’
[9] Is there a shop selling electric stuff?
(A: a woman B: a male stranger)
A: dê ná mà lyaśi pyśi yâu hò shâi cí lá cì. this nearby mà electricity goods sell hò shop exist lá cì
‘Is there a shop selling electric stuff near here?’
B: cí fiè khìbyá.
exist fiè khìbyá
khû chénibêi thwij là hò nêyà nabé mà cí fiè. myí là.
now bicycle go.out come hò place side mà exist fiè see là
‘Yes, there is. It’s right beside the place where that bicycle just came out from. Do you see it?’
A: houkê myí fiè myí fiè.
yes see fiè see fiè
dê shâi mà yègëtîtá yâu là. yègëtîtá cîjî lò chë fiè.
this shop mà refrigerator sell là refrigerator big. one need want.to fiè
‘Yes, I see it. I see it. Does that shop sell refrigerators? I want a big one.’
B: hou shâi mà cî[:] zà ma cì hâ nê mè khìbyá.
that shop mà big zà ma exist hà² stay mè khìbyá
rë[:] zà dò cì mè nê mè.
small zà dò exist mè stay mè
‘I don’t think that shop sells big ones. Maybe they have small ones.’
A: hou là. bûsà bê phy phyi tô cî fiài mè.
be.so là what bê to.be to.be go look fiè mè
cézú tì fiè cì.
thanks put fiè cì
‘Is that so? Anyway, I will have a look there. Thank you!’
B: yà fiè lé.
get fiè SFP
‘That’s OK.’

Note: /nê mè/ (stay / mè) can be translated with ‘probably’ or ‘maybe’, etc. Standard Burmese equivalents are /phyi? mè/ and /-nê tù dë/.

[10] Gourds are good if you fry them
(A: a foreign friend of Ma Hla [a young man] B: Ma Hla [a young woman])
A: kòwĩ fià bútí yǔ là pé fiè.
Ko.Win fià gourd take come give fiè
bútí hò phêmóyô sá yà mè. dê tái kãi sá yà là.
gourd hò how eat yà mè this as bite eat yà là
‘Ko Win brought me a gourd. How do you eat a gourd? Do I have to bite it without peeling?’
A: taw̩ káu ŋê.
very good ŋê
màl̩ jàpà tó pí hout mà yáu hâ káu mè nè mè.
Ma.Hla Japan go pí there mà sell hâ good mè stay mè
taw̩ yáu yâ bê.
much sell yâ bê
‘This is very good! You better go to Japan and sell fried gourds, Ma Hla. They will sell well!’
B: myù ma pyò ŋê lê.
‘Don’t flatter me.’

[11] Because I ate too much coconut noodles

(A: father  B: daughter of A)
A: mîn̩, dên̩ câu ma tó hâ là.
daughter today school ma go hâ2 là
‘Don’t you have school today?’
B: dên̩ câu pê ŋî tó hô ma lò hâ.
today school close ŋî go hó ma need hâ2
bábâ hâ má yóu ma tó hâ là.
father hâ mà office ma go hâ2 là
‘I don’t have to go because school is off today. Don’t you also have office, Dad?’
A: dên̩ bâi nà ŋî ma tó bì.
today stomach ache ŋî ma go bì
hou manè ŋî ?oun̩khaushwé taw̩ sá ŋâi ŋî.
that yesterday hâ coconut.noodle much eat ŋâi ŋî
‘I have a stomachache today, so I’ve decided not to go, because I ate too much coconut noodles yesterday.’
father фа also бě health а.little attention to. plant ʔou SFP

‘Please take a little care of your health, Dad.’

A: gayũ sãi fi bê phyĩ fi bê. ta ma nài fi.

attention to. plant also бě happen fiè bê capable ma can ʔa²

‘I take care, but it happens. There is no way out there.’

B: dóbã ʔa dómè dadáda shé fi bê di[66 fa.] lé ná ma khà fîa mà.

father ʔa mother often scold also бě a. little also ear ma accept ʔa² mà²

pibà zã.

tired zã

‘Although Mom often scolds you, you don’t listen to her. You’re difficult.’

A: ʔeì mà ?amí nê yû cî fiò myó bê mà.
	house mà mother two NC exist ʔo² like бê mà²

‘It’s like there are two moms here at home!’

Note: ‘[66 fa.]’ denotes the extra-high intonation with a falsetto voice (See 2.4.1)

[12] This one is better than this one

(A: a young woman  B: a friend of A [a young man])

A: ʔiùmã ?iالةʔ abidà lò chî fiè.

1sg English dictionary need want.to fiè
dè ʔabidà fiè dè ʔabidà phê hà pô káu fiè.

this dictionary fiè this dictionary which thing more good fiè

‘I want an English dictionary. Which is better, this dictionary or this dictionary?’

B: dè hà fià dè hà thi pô káu fiè nê mè.

this thing ʔa this thing than more good fiè stay mè

bousà phyĩ fi ʔiالةʔ abidà lò chî fiè.

what happen fi English dictionary need want.to fiè

‘I think this one is better than this one. Why do you want an English dictionary?’

A: ʔiùmã ?iالةʔ zaâpyʔ ʔi’dà tî nê fiè.

1sg English conversation class ascend stay fiè
dè fiè bê ʔiùmã mà ʔiالةʔ abidà ma cî fià.

this also бě 1sg mà English dictionary ma exist ʔa

‘I attend an English conversation class now. But I don’t have an English dictionary.’

B: dè myó shò fià cûdã ʔeì mà cî fiòzà pé fiàgì mè.

this kind say ʔa 1sg house mà exist fiòzà give fiàgì mè

‘If that’s so, I’ll give you the one that I have at my house.’

A: dè ʔabidà káu là.

this dictionary good là

‘Is that dictionary good?’
B: káu ńê. cùdò ťou phú fiô thé mà ťa káu shóu bè.
  good fiê 1sg use phú fiô⁵ inside mà ťa good end bè
  ŭêi lài lé. khû bè pé fiâi mê.
house follow SFP now bè give fiâi mê
'Yes, it’s good. It’s the best among the ones that I have used. Come to my house. I’ll
give it to you now.’
A: ťá nà zã.
  strength ache zã
  "Thank you."
B: ťá ma nà fiê lé.
  strength ma ache fiê⁵ SFP
  ‘Not at all.’

Note: /šá nà/ means ‘be embarrassed by a feeling of thanks’.

[13] I can speak Japanese
(A: Ko Win [a young man]  B: Ma Hla [a young woman])
A: màlã jàpâlô pyô ťa là.
  Ma.Hla in.Japanese speak capable là
  ‘Ma Hla, do you speak Japanese?’
B: pyô ma tâ fiâ. kòwï fiâ má.
  speak ma capable fiâ⁵ Ko.Win fiâ má
  ‘I can’t. How about you, Ko Win?’
A: dînënâbê pyô tâ fiê.
  a.little.bit speak capable fiê
hû ťayò dûkhâ fiâ ťa ni làu ťi phú fiê.
  that ago time fiâ one year about study phú fiê
  ‘I can speak a little bit. I studied it for about a year long ago.’
B: tayòu zágâ mà pyô ťa là.
  Chinese language mà speak capable là
  ‘Do you speak Chinese?’
A: tayòu zágâ dô tawâ pyô ťa fiê.
  Chinese language dô well speak capable fiê
nênjê dûkhâ fiâ ťêi ná fiâ tayòu phójì ťa yâu
  young time fiâ house nearby fiâ Chinese old.man one NC
  cùdô ťò ťi tài ťi pé fiê.
  1sg fiô day every teach give fiê
  ‘I can speak Chinese very well. When I was a child, an old Chinese man nearby taught
  me every day.’
If that’s so, you can also speak English very well, can’t you?

Yes, I can.

How excellent!

I like Myanmar harp

(A: Ma Hla's Myanmar harp teacher  B: Ma Hla [a young woman])

Ma.Hla studies Myanmar harp at the harp teacher’s house once a week.

So is it OK at four o’clock in the evening?

Yes, it’s a lot of fun. /The sound of the harp is so comforting. /That’s why I like it so much.
[15] He was bitten by a dog

(A: a male friend of Ko Win   B: a female friend of Ko Win)
Ko.Win up.to.now ma come ū² má²
‘Ko Win hasn’t come even now.’
B: cûmâ twê ū hà khá dố là mè bê pyó fèe.
1sg see ū² time dô come mè bê tell fèe
ma là bi (~ bì) là ma ūi.
ma come bi là ma know
‘When I saw him, he said he would come. I wonder if he’s not coming.’
A: phû yû shà mà thà ū mà thà ū yĩ
tea.shop mà sit while fèe wait ūo
‘Let’s wait for him in a tea shop.’
B: cûmâ ū ū ū phôi shì cì mè.
1sg 3sg ū ū ū phone connect look mè
dè mà khanålê sau nê ūô.
here mà for.a.while wait stay ūô
‘I’ll go and give him a phone call. Wait for a while here.’

màlã ū kòwĩ ū phôi shì pû pyà là fèe.
Ma.Hla ū Ko.Win ū ū phôi phone connect pû return come fèe
‘After calling Ko Win, Ma Hla came back.’
B: ū dêné khwê kâi khá thî ū lå mà nài bi dê.
3sg today dog bite bear touch ū come ma can bi hearsay
‘He can’t come today because he was bitten by a dog.’
A: mû wê. dûukhâ bê.
mother SFP disaster bê
dè shû ū ū ū chûchî tô pû ūâ pé yû mè.
this say ū ū ū ū ū at.once go pû encourage yû mè
‘Oh, my god! So we have to go to him right now and cheer him up.’

Note: The “passive construction” is formed by “verb+khà thî-”, e.g., /yû khà thî fèe/ ‘I was hit’. /khà/ is a verb meaning ‘bear, suffer, accept’, and /thî/ is a verb meaning ‘touch’. In this construction, the verb and /khà/ form a noun phrase, and /thî/ functions as the head of the clause. Standard Burmese equivalent is “?a-verb+khàn yû dê”.

[16] I came here to study Burmese

(A: a woman   B: Ko Aung Tun [a Japanese male friend of A])
A: kòrâuthû bâmâpyî mà bûsà là lû fèe.
Ko.Aung.Tun Myanmar mà come do fèe
‘What did you come to do here in Myanmar, Ko Aung Tun?’
B: cud� bamàsà jabi fiò bamàpyì fiò là fiè.
   1sg Burmese study fiò Myanmar fiò come fiè
   ‘I came here to study Burmese.’
A: bamàpyì yau fiòzà phalûu cî bi.
   Myanmar arrive fiòzà how.much exist bi
   ‘How long have you been here?’
B: khan là lau cî bi.
   seven month about exist bi
   ‘It’s been about seven months.’
A: khan là fiè dè lau tàukhé pyò tû fiè lá.
   seven month fiè this about even speak can fiè lá
   ?å?ò zà kwê.
   surprise zà SFP
   bamàpyì ma là khi hou mà ţi là fiè lá.
   Myanmar ma come before there mà study come fiè lá
   ‘You’ve learned to speak this much in only seven months? That’s amazing! Did you
   study Burmese before coming to Myanmar?’
B: dj[66 fa.] lé ma ţi là fià. dè fiò yau mà bê sâ ţi zà.
   a.little also ma study come fià 2 here fiò arrive mà bê begin study thing
dèñí myâmyà pyò tû tâu tawâ cózá yà fiè.
   thus fast speak can so.that much endeavor yà fiè
   ‘No, I didn’t study any. I began to study only after I arrived here. That’s why I had to
   make a lot of effort to be quickly able to speak Burmese.’
A: bamà ïchí má shò tû fiè là.
   Myanmar song mà sing can fiè là
   shò tû fià da bou lau shò pyà lé.
   sing can fià one stanza about sing show SFP
   ‘Can you sing a Burmese song? If you can, please sing a song.’
B: ïchí shò yâ fiòzà cî fiò kâu fiè.
   song sing yâ fiòzà ashamed fiò good fiè
   nâu mà bê shò pyà mè.
   future mà bê sing show mè
   ‘I feel embarrassed to sing a song. I’ll sing it later.’

[17] How much is this?

(A: Ko Aung Tun [a Japanese man]  B: a friend of A  C: a storekeeper)
A: cud� bamàpyì yau fiò gadê fià lòujà ta khá[66 fa.] lé ma wû phû fià.
   1sg Myanmar arrive fiò 2 since fià sarong one time also ma wear phû fià 2
dèñí cud� khá bê lòujà tò wè fiò.
   thus 1sg now bê sarong go buy fiò
bamàpyì mà nè dòukhà lòuì wú hó káu fiè mó. Myanmar mà stay when sarong wear hó good fiè SFP
‘I haven’t worn a longyi since I came to Myanmar. So I’m going to go to buy a longyi now. It’s better to wear a longyi while I live in Myanmar, isn’t it?’
B: mà fiè. lòuì wú ū fiè.
right fiè sarong wear should fiè
kòrāuthû lòuì wú thá fiè shò fià
Ko.AungTun sarong wear put fiè say fià
nàngácháŧá mà phè tú[66 fa.] lé ū hò ma hòu fià.
foreigner that who also know fió ma be.so fià²
‘That’s right. You should wear a longyi. If you wear a longyi, no one will notice that you are a foreigner, Ko Aung Tun.’

----------------------------------------------------------------------------
A: dè lòuì phèlau.
this sarong how.much
‘How much is this longyi?’
C: chàvúyà.
six.hundred
‘It’s six hundred.’
expensive zà mà² discount ?óu SFP
‘That’s too expensive. Please discount it.’
C: dè hò zémà bê. çò fií ma yà bi.
this EMP net.price bê discount fií ma get bi
‘That’s a net price. I can’t discount it.’
A: ŋáyà thá lé.
500 put SFP
‘Take five hundred.’
C: dè shò fià[553] nàyàŋáshè thá pé mè lé.
this say fià 550 put give mè SFP
dè thípyì çò ma nà bi.
this than discount ma can bi
‘Well, I will take five hundred fifty. I can’t discount it more than this.’

[18] I came out without an umbrella
(A: a man from Mandalay   B: a woman who lives in Yangon)
A: sëi ŋi zà. da gáu lóu sò kòu bi.
mind dirty zà one body whole wet run.out bi
‘This is too bad! My whole body got wet.’
B: bousà phyį fiè. mó mí fiè lá.
what happen fiè rain catch fiè lá
‘What happened? You got caught in the rain?’
A: hou fiè. thí ma pà be fiè ?éi fià thwį là mí fiè lé.
be.so fiè umbrella ma be.with bé fiè house fià go.out come mí fiè SFP
dè lau tàukhé mó ywà mè ma thè fiî.
this about even rain to.rain mè ma think fiî
‘Yes. I carelessly came out of my house without an umbrella. I didn’t think it would rain this much.’
B: yâgòu mà shò fià mòkàl mà yĩtái myó dè lau bè ywà fiè lé.
Yangon mà say fià wet.season mà daily like this about bè rain fiè SFP
‘In Yangon, it rains this much almost every day in the rainy season.’
A: mòltiài fià má ywà mè là ma tî.
tomorrow fià má rain mè là ma know
‘Will it rain again tomorrow?’
B: ywà chî fià ywà mè.
rain want.to fià rain mè
‘It may rain.’
A: cûdô fià ?anàtá fi tawâ ma tî fià.
1sg fià upper.Burmān fiì much ma know fiâ²
cûdô mádalé mà nè dòukhà fià phè bè tô tô
1sg Mandalay mà stay while fià where bè go go
thî ma pà bè fiè tô tà fiè.
umbrella ma be.with bé fiè go be.likely.to fiè
‘I don’t know the weather well because I’m from Upper Burma. When I lived in Mandalay, wherever I went, I would go without an umbrella.’
B: hèi, dè pháõûbài fiè myânyâ tòu pyì fiâi.
hey this towel fiè fast wipe throw fiâi
?a?é mí ma caù fiî lé.
cold catch ma² afraid fiî SFP
‘Hey, wipe your body with this towel right now, because I’m afraid you’ll catch a cold.’

Note 1: ‘V chî fià V mî’ means ‘may V’ or ‘might V’.
Note 2: The word /ʔanâţá/ ‘Upper Burman’ is not frequently used in the Myeik dialect. All the ethnic Burmese people that live outside Tanintharyi Division are called /baqà/ (male) and /baqàmà/ (female) in Myeik by using the name of the ancient city Bagan (Pagan), where the first Burmese kingdom was established.
My car seems broken

(A: a female teacher at a university   B: Ko Win [a former student of A])

A: Initialized 1sg tomorrow time Bago go ya me
    car fi follow send give fi2 person search stay fi
    ‘I’ll have to go to Bago tomorrow. I’m looking for a person who will take me there.’

B: 1sg follow send give me SFP
    ‘I will take you.’

A: ya ma la.
    get ma2 la
    ‘Is that OK?’

B: ya fi. sayam ha sho ha kungi ya me bo.
    get fi teacher for say ha help ya me SFP
    ‘It’s OK. I have to help you because you are my teacher, don’t I?’

A: cezu b n. initialized 1sg car ha break stay bi stay me
    thanks bi no fi du ma ya bi.
    machine awake fi even ma get bi
    ‘Thank you! My car seems broken. I can’t even start the engine.’

B: cudo pyi pe me le.
    1sg repair give me SFP
    cudo ha si sho ha phe ha be phyi phyi pyi ta fi.
    1sg ha machine say ha which thing be be repair can fi
    ‘I’ll fix it for you. I can fix everything when it comes to machines.’

A: hou fi la. nauha takhukhu pyi ho ci fi sho ha
    be.so fi la future something repair ho exist fi say ha
    kowi ho pyi khai me.
    Ko.Win ho repair order me
    kowi ha ?a ko ya za ma.
    Ko.Win ha strength rely ya za ma2
    defebe buga phyi fi ?eithau ma ne loh.
    but what happen fi household ma stay loha
    ‘Is that so? In the future if I need to have something fixed, I will ask you to fix it. You
    are a reliable man! But why haven’t you gotten married?’

B: dousa ma pyo fi le, sayamaw he.
    this ma tell fi2 SFP teacher SFP
    ‘Please don’t ask that, ma’am.’
I don’t want to go back yet

(A: Ko Aung Tun [a Japanese man]   B: Ma Hla [a young woman])

A: kò ã úthũ phàjàpã  fiò.
Ko.AungTun when Japan return fiò
‘When will you go back to Japan, Ko Aung Tun?’

B:  naïlà fià pyà  fiò.
next.month time return fiò
?amà shò fià ma pyà lò té fià.
truth say fià ma return hope.to still fià²
‘I’ll go back next month. Actually, I don’t want to go back yet.’

A: phà bámàpyì fiò pyà là fiò.
when Myanmar fiò return come fiò
‘When will you come back to Myanmar?’

B: phy nã i shò d  fiò
happen can fiè say fià this year inside mà
nauté ta khà pyà là ?ou mà le.
future one time return come ?ou mà SFP
myàmyà pyà là nài fiò shù tâu pé.
fast return come can fiò pray give
‘If it’s possible, I will come back once again this year. Please pray that I can come back soon.’

A: hò fiò yàu fiè shò fià cùmàlò fiò mè fiò mè nè mà
there fiò return arrive fiè say fià 1pl. fiò forget fiò mè stay mà
“When you are back there, I think you will forget us.’

B: cùdà phèkhà lè bè bámàpyì fià lù dè fiò mè fiò ma hòu bi.
1sg when also bè Myanmar fià person pl. fiò forget fiò mà be so bi
‘I’ll never forget the people of Myanmar.’

A: jàpã pyà yàu pí fià bousà lòu mà.
Japan return arrive finish fià what do mà
‘What will you do when you are back in Japan?’

B: bámàpyì fiè pàtì fiò sà?ou yè fiò sê kú hà fiè.
Myanmar fiè related fiò² book write fiò mind cross hà fiè
‘I’m planning to write a book on Myanmar.’

3.2 Notes to function words and affixes

When the function word or affix has an etymologically corresponding Standard Burmese form, the corresponding Standard Burmese form is shown after “SB”.

bè       Subordinate clause marker meaning ‘without V-ing’. SB /phè/.
bè       Particle denoting emphasis. SB /pè/.
bi       Verb sentence marker denoting a ‘perfect-like’ meaning. It tends to be pronounced /fi/ after the verb /pí/ ‘finish’. SB /pì/.
ći Term of address used by a female speaker. SB /ći/.  
đò Particle denoting contrastiveness. SB /đò/.  
häuser Auxiliary denoting provision or result. It originates in the verb /thà/ ‘put’.  
ňà Subordinate clause marker meaning ‘if’ or ‘when’.  
ňà Case particle denoting ‘subject’, past time, and source. SB /ňà/.  
ňà Verb sentence marker for a negative sentence. This particle functionally corresponds to the Standard Burmese verb sentence marker /phú/.  
ňài Auxiliary denoting thoroughness. SB /ňài/.  
ňè Verb sentence marker denoting realis modality. SB /ňè/.  
ňè Case particle denoting instrument, accompanier, and enumeration. SB /ňè/.  
ňè Verb sentence marker denoting prohibition. SB /ňè/.  
ňî A variant of /bî/.  
ňî Subordinate sentence marker meaning ‘because’, ‘as a result of’, etc. This particle etymologically corresponds to the Literary Burmese particle /ywê/. /ňî/ can follow either a verb or a noun.  
ňò Case particle denoting patient, goal, recipient etc. SB /ňò/.  
ňò Realis relative-clause marker. Its irrealis counterpart is /ňò/, which is different from /ňò/ only in tone.  
ňòzà Particle which has a function of nominalization of realis clauses. The irrealis counterpart is /ňòzà/. The first syllable may delete, and only the second syllable /zà/ remain, but in that case, the preceding vowel may be prolonged, as described in section 2.4.2. The second syllable also may delete, yielding /ňò/.  
ňò Morpheme that has a similar function to the infinitive to in English. When it is used in the sentence-final position, it functions like an irrealis marker. SB /ňò/.  
ňò Irrealis relative-clause marker. SB /ňò/.  
ňòzà Particle that has a function of nominalization of irrealis clauses.  
ňò Auxiliary denoting completeness. It originates in the verb /tò/ ‘go’.  
kḥyá Term of address used by a male speaker. SB /kḥyá/.  
là Particle denoting a question. It is also pronounced /là/. SB /là/.  
là See /là/.  
lìsì Particle used in the sentence-final position of interrogative sentences with interrogative words. It is functionally similar to the particle /lè/ of Standard Burmese but different from /lè/ in that /lìsì/ is optional, whereas the occurrence of /lè/ is obligatory.  
ma Prefix denoting negation. This prefix is omittable when the verb is followed by an auxiliary. For example, /(ma) sâ lò fà/ (ma / eat / want-to / fà) ‘I don’t want to eat’. SB /mā/.  
ma A variant of irrealis marker /mè/. It may be used before the question particle /là/ (/là/) and certain other morphemes. Note that the form /mè/ also can be used before /là/. SB /mā/.  
mà Case particle denoting location. SB /mà/.
4 Basic vocabulary

This section presents a basic vocabulary of the Myeik dialect (about nine hundred items). The items of this vocabulary are based on Hattori (1957), with some modifications by the authors. Item numbers with an alphabetic designator, e.g., “98-2a” and “113-a”, have been added by the present authors. Verbs are presented with the verb sentence marker /fiè/ because it is used for the citation of verbs by speakers of this dialect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. head</td>
<td>/khâu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1. hair</td>
<td>/shábî/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2. to be bald</td>
<td>/khâu pyàu fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3. brain</td>
<td>/tounçu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. forehead</td>
<td>/naphú/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. eye</td>
<td>/myisĩ/, /myîlou/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. eyebrow</td>
<td>/myîkhômûmûwé/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. tear</td>
<td>/myîyê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. blind</td>
<td>/myîsĩ ká fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. nose</td>
<td>/nakhâu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ear</td>
<td>/nâywy/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. deaf</td>
<td>/ná pî fiè/, /ná lê fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. mouth</td>
<td>/bazâ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. lip</td>
<td>/nakhû/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. tongue</td>
<td>/cà/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. dumb</td>
<td>/tã fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. tooth</td>
<td>/twá/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. saliva</td>
<td>/nwêyê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. breathe</td>
<td>/làtû cu fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. voice</td>
<td>/tatû/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. cough</td>
<td>/khâu shò fiè/, /châu shò fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. sneeze</td>
<td>/hâchô chì fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. yawn</td>
<td>/tâ fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. jaw</td>
<td>/mêzê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. face</td>
<td>/myînà/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. cheek</td>
<td>/pá/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. beard</td>
<td>/mûushêimûwé/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. neck</td>
<td>/lêbî/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. throat</td>
<td>/îchâu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-1. armpit</td>
<td>/lîkqûdî/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. shoulder</td>
<td>/pakhû/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. arm</td>
<td>/lîmûû/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. elbow</td>
<td>/dadàuzî/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-1. wrist</td>
<td>/lîkqûwû/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. hand</td>
<td>/lê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. finger</td>
<td>/îchâu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. nail</td>
<td>/lîtê/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33. breast /yêpʰa/
34. breast of woman /nò/
34-1. nipple /nôtīkháu/
34-2. rib /nàyó/
34-3. lung /tǎshòu/
35. heart /nalóu/
36. belly /bãi/
37. internal organs /wũtwítá/
37-1. intestines /tòu/
37-2. stomach /t̪aśà̀̃íi/
38. liver /t̪àtê/
38-1. kidney /càukà/
39. navel /chí/
40. back /cò/
41. waist /khà/
42. buttock /phĩ/
42-1. excrement /ché pù̀ fiè/ 
42-2. have a bowel movement /ché pù̀ fiè/
42-3. bladder /shí/
42-4. urine /tê/
42-5. urinate /tê pù́u fiè/
42-6. break wind /tì pù́u fiè/
42-7. penis /lì/
42-8. testicles /gwêzé/, /pà̀ñú/
42-9. vulva /sàqú̃a/
42-10. intercourse /lò fiè/
42-11. thigh /pàu/ 
43. knee /dú/ 
44. leg /chêc̪çòu/ 
45. foot /ché/ 
46. lame /thõ̀jóthõ̀jó tɔ̀ fiè/
47. body /takàu/ 
48. hair of body /tamwè/ 
49. skin /t̪aỳèkhù/ 
49-1. mole /nà/ 
49-2. pus /pỳè/ 
50. sweat /chwè/ 
51. dirt /tòt̪è/ 
52. blood /twè/ 
53. bone /t̪ajó/
54. breast of woman /nò/ 
55. flesh /t̪a tà/ 
56. strength /tă/ 
57. look at /cì fiè/ 
58. to smell (vt) /ná fiè/ 
59. listen /ná khà fiè/ 
60. laugh /yè fiè/ 
61. cry /yì/ 
62. shout /aì/ 
63. clothes /chê/ 
64. wear /wè/ 
65. take off /chù fiè/ 
66. neck /tã/ 
67. head /nì/ 
68. needle /tã/ 
69. thread /t̪aìchè/ 
70. sew /chòu fiè/ 
71. rice /zəbábĩ/ (paddy), /shã (uncooked rice), /mĩ (cooked rice) 
71-1. rice /zàbá́bí/ (rice plant), /zàbá́ (paddy), /shã́/ 
71-1a. side dish /hĩ/ 
71-2. wheat /jòu/ 
72. flour /t̪amòu/ 
72-a. taro /pèíù/ 
72-b. yam /myà̀ùù/ 
72-c. potato /t̪àlù/ 
72-d. sweet potato /myàûkhàu/ 
73. meat /t̪àtã/ 
73-1. onion /cìjû̃i/ 
73-1a. garlic /cìtûphù/ 
74. fruit /t̪àtì/ 
74-1. sugar /t̪àjá/ 
74-2. honey /pàyì/ 
74-3. oil /shì/ 
74-4. sugar /t̪àjá/ 
75. seed /t̪asè/ 
75-1. fish /hà/ 
76. egg /tù/ 
77. salt /shà/ 
77-1. sugar /t̪àjá/ 
77-2. honey /pàyì/ 
77-3. oil /shì/ 
77-4. sugar /t̪àjá/ 
78. grease /t̪ashi/ 
78-1. butter /t̪hshà/ 
78-2. steam /yè/ 
78-3. tea plant /laph/ 
78-4. rice porridge /mìbyòu/ 
78-5. soup /híchò/ 
78-6. bread /pàmòù/ 
78-7. liquor /t̪aỳì/ 
78-8. drunk /mú fiè/ 
78-9. tobacco /shèlèi/ 
79. milk /nò/ 
80. water /yè/ 
80-1. hot water /yèbù/ 
80-2. steam /yèwè/ 
80-3. tea plant /laph/ 
80-4. rice porridge /mìbyòu/ 
80-5. soup /híchò/ 
80-6. bread /pàmòù/ 
80-7. liquor /t̪aỳì/ 
80-8. drunk /mú fiè/ 
80-9. tobacco /shèlèi/ 
81. cook /chì fiè/ 
81-1. roast /kì fiè/ 
81-2. boil water /yèbù tì fiè/ 
81-3. raw /sì fiè/ 
82. ripe /mè fiè/ 
83. eat /sà fiè/ 
84. lick /yì fiè/ 
85. chew /wà fiè/ 
86. drink /t̪aù fiè/
87. suck /sou fië/
88. vomit /tâ fië/
89. spit /thwê fië/
90. hungry /wá hà fië/
90-a. full /wá fië/
91. thirsty /yè giatan fië/
92. taste /?ayâtâ/
92-1. tasty /mèi fië/
93. sweet /chô fië/
93-1. salty /nà fië/
93-1a. spicy /sâ fië/
94. bitter /khâ fië/
94-1. sour /chê fië/
94-2. to smell (v) /nà fië/
95. rotten /pou fië/
95-1. mould /mò/
96. house /lêi/
97. build /šau fië/
97-1. entrance /wibâu/
98. door /daâ/
98-1. room /akhâ/
98-2. floor /cábyê/
98-2a. mat /phyâ/
98-3. post /tài/
99. wall /khayâ, /thayâ/
99-1. window /lítâbau/
100. roof /khàumô/
100-1. kitchen /mîphôkha/
101. fire /mì/
101-1. fire (v) /mî thê fië/
101-2. flame /míduâ/
102. smoke /mikhô/
103. ash /pyâ/
103-1. charcoal /mîtêwê/
103-2. firewood /thê/
104. extinguish /mî tsê fiê/
105. burn (v) /mî lâu fiê/
105-1. burn (vt) /mî cô fiê/
105-2. desk /zabwê/
105-3. chair /kalathâi/
106. sit /thài fiê/
106-1. bed /khadû/
106-2. machine /si/
107. lay down /lê cha fiê/
108. sleep /gî fiê/
109. dream /çimî mî fiê/
109-1. wake /nô fiê/ (vi, vt)
110. stand up /thå fiê/
111. stand /mâta yê fiê/
111-1. well /yêdwí/
111-2. hedge /wíthâyâ/
111-3. spill /phâ/
112. shut (vt) /pei fiê/
113. open (vt) /phvê fiê/ 116. stay at (a hotel) /tê fiê/
114. live /nê fiê/
114-1. to be born /mwê fiê/
114-2. machine /si/
114-3. mirror /mà/
114-3a. fan /yghtâu/
114-4. cup /khwi/
114-5. dish /zàbyâ/
114-6. spoon /zû/
115. pot /tô/ 118. edge /dàt/
116. pan /dê tô/ 118-10. sickle /dazôi/
117. knife /dá/
118. edge /dàtôwâ/
118-1. mortar /shôu/
118-1. mortar /shôu/ 120. box /tîtâ/
118-2. pestle /shôutháuôyô/ 120-2. lid /aphòû/
118-3. grind /cêi fiê/ 120-3. basket /chî/
118-4. pound /thâu fiê/ 120-4. bag /têîi/
118-5. hammer /tû/ 121. cord /cô/
118-6. nail /tà/ 122. net /pâï/, /pâikû/
118-7. saw /lwa/ 122-1. cane /tâuumwê/
118-8. ax /kapû/ 123. stick /dôû/
118-9. mattock /pautût/ 123-1. ladder /lêgâ/ 123-2. plank /pyûbyâ/
119. dust /phôû/ 123-3. to be born /mwê fiê/
120. wipe /tôu fiê/ 125. grow /cî tê là fiê/
122. full /w/ 126. alive /èi fiê/
139-4. run away /thwê pyê fiê/ 140. pursu /lai fiê/ 141. pursuit /lai fiê/ 142. sword /dâmôji/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>143. spear /là/</td>
<td>(not /nǐʔakò/)</td>
<td>146. to work /ʔalɔu lòu fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143-1. shield /dái/</td>
<td>156-d. sisters /jinamã/</td>
<td>145. take a rest /nà fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144. bow /lé/</td>
<td>157. younger brother</td>
<td>145-1. gun /tènã/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145. arrow /myá/</td>
<td>/nì/ (brother of a male</td>
<td>165-2. plant seed /myózê cé fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145-1. gun /tènã/</td>
<td>of a female speaker) Note:</td>
<td>165-3. reap (paddy) /yei fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146. human being /lù/</td>
<td>Some speakers use /màu/ instead of /nì/.</td>
<td>165-3a. plant (paddy) /sài fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147. male /yàucã/</td>
<td>149. child /tãję/</td>
<td>166. peel /nwë fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148. female /mëímã/</td>
<td>149-1. boy /kãuń/</td>
<td>166-1. knit /yì fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148-1. baby /tãqĩńę/</td>
<td>149-2. girl /kàumâńt/</td>
<td>166-2. spin thread /chè nì fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149. young person /lùń/</td>
<td>149-3. young person /lùń/</td>
<td>166-3. weave /yìkâ yì fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149-1. younger sister /nîmã/</td>
<td>157-1. brother in law /yàuphã/</td>
<td>167. go /fò fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149. child /tãję/</td>
<td>157-1. brother in law /yàuphã/</td>
<td>168-1. return /pyà fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150. young /nè fiè/</td>
<td>157-2. sister in law /mayi/</td>
<td>168-2. remain /cà fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151. old /tâń ci fiè/</td>
<td>157-3. nephew /tù/</td>
<td>168-3. follow /lài fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152. father /babã/, /dõbã/</td>
<td>157-4. niece /tùmã/</td>
<td>169. go out /thwî fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153. mother /mèmẽ/</td>
<td>157-5. cousin /tawũgwë/</td>
<td>170. enter /wì fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153. mother /mèmẽ/, /dõmî/</td>
<td>157-6. friend /tãńčhî/</td>
<td>171. to be bent /kãu fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153.1. parents /mîphâ/</td>
<td>157-7. enemy /yâtũ/</td>
<td>171-1. spin /lè fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153-1a. stepfather /phânję/</td>
<td>157-8. host /lêič/</td>
<td>171-1a. rotate /pã fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153-1b. stepmother /mińt'/</td>
<td>159-4. widow /mushõmã/</td>
<td>171-2. to be lost /lã mà fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153-2. 3 parents in law /yûkhamã/</td>
<td>159-5. orphan /mîphâmê tânj/</td>
<td>171-3. arrive /yau fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153-4. grandfather /ʔapõ/</td>
<td>159-6. friend /tãńčhî/</td>
<td>172. stop /yã fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153-5. grandmother /ʔapawã/</td>
<td>159-8. host /lêič/</td>
<td>172-1. go beyond /cõ fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153-6. uncle /phâjí/ (older than parent), /tû/ ~ /yì/ (younger than parent)</td>
<td>159-9. slave /cũ/</td>
<td>172-1a. cross /kû fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153-7. aunt /cîjî/ (older than parent), /dû/ (younger than parent)</td>
<td>160. name /nàmê/</td>
<td>173. walk /lã cû fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154. son /tâ/</td>
<td>160. village /tô/</td>
<td>174. run /pyè fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155. daughter /tâmî/</td>
<td>160-1. city /myõ/</td>
<td>175. fast /myã fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155-1. grandchild /myé/</td>
<td>160-2. market /zê/</td>
<td>176. slow /sêlè fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155-2. grandfather /ʔapõ/</td>
<td>161. hunt /ʔamê lâi fiè/</td>
<td>177. crawl /twâ fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156. elder brother /lakò/, /nàu/</td>
<td>162. shoot /pyì fiè/</td>
<td>177-1. ride /sì fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156-a. elder sister /tâmã/</td>
<td>162-1. trap /thâucaa fiè/</td>
<td>177-2. carry /yusaha fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156-b. brothers and sisters /jinamã/</td>
<td>162-2. catch fish /nã myã fiè/</td>
<td>177-3. take away /yusaha tò fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156-c. brothers /jinakò/</td>
<td>162-3. rich /cîbyã cĩ fiè/</td>
<td>177-4. bring /yusaha lò fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159-10. name /nàmê/</td>
<td>163. poor /cîbyã ma cĩ fiè/</td>
<td>178. road /lã/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160. village /tô/</td>
<td>163. steal /kho fiè/</td>
<td>178-1. halfway /lã tawi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161. hunt /ʔamê lâi fiè/</td>
<td>163-1. rob /lû fiè/</td>
<td>179. bridge /dadâ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162. shoot /pyì fiè/</td>
<td>163-2. rice-field /lêbyĩ/</td>
<td>179-1. to travel /khaï yì fiè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180. carriage /lê/</td>
<td>195. strike /yáì fiê/</td>
<td>219. repair /pyì fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181. wheel /bêì/</td>
<td>195-1. request /táu fiê/</td>
<td>220. to be torn /sou fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182. boat, ship /lê/, /tîphà/</td>
<td>195-2. help /kûnî fiê/</td>
<td>221. bend /kwé fàì fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182-1. paddle /bôdî/</td>
<td>196. bite /kai fiê/</td>
<td>222. break (as stick) /chó fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182-2. row a boat /lê lô fiê/</td>
<td>197. take /yù fiê/</td>
<td>223. wash /shé fiê/ (as dish),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182-3. sail /ywî/</td>
<td>198. hold /kài fiê/</td>
<td>/cò fiê/ (as shirt), /tì fiê/ (face)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183. language /zaqà/</td>
<td>199. grasp /shòu fiê/</td>
<td>224. roll /lêì fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184. speak /pyô fiê/</td>
<td>200. release /lù fiê/</td>
<td>225. tie /chê fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185. say /pyô fiê/</td>
<td>201. throw /pyì fiê/</td>
<td>226. untie /phî yì fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185-1. quiet /nêì fiê/</td>
<td>201-1. discard /wê pyî fiê/</td>
<td>227. cover /tôu fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186. ask /mê fiê/</td>
<td>202. touch /thî fiê/</td>
<td>228. swell /phâu fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-1. answer /pyà pyô fiê/</td>
<td>203. rub /py fiê/</td>
<td>228-2. paste /kà fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-2. folk tale /pòu/</td>
<td>204. wave /lôu fiê/</td>
<td>228-3. tear off /khwä fiê/,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-3. tell a lie /lêì fiê/</td>
<td>204-a. shake /lôu fiê/</td>
<td>/khwàþòu fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-4. truth /tàmà/</td>
<td>205. push /tù fiê/</td>
<td>228-4. pull out /nôu fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-5. letter, alphabet /sàlôu/</td>
<td>205-a. push a switch /nêì fiê/</td>
<td>229. pierce /thó fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-6. write /yê fiê/</td>
<td>206. pull /shwê fiê/</td>
<td>230. cut /phà fiê/ (as string),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-7. read /phà fiê/</td>
<td>207. squeeze /pî fiê/</td>
<td>/khxûu fiê/ (as wood), /ňà fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-8. paper /sîkù/</td>
<td>207-1. carry on shoulder /thá fiê/</td>
<td>(as paper)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186-9. point at /pyà fiê/</td>
<td>207-2. lean on /chê fiê/</td>
<td>231. mix /yô fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187. call /khê fiê/</td>
<td>208. carry on back /góu pó fiê/</td>
<td>232. dig /tù fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187-1. command /mà fiê/, /sê fiê/</td>
<td>209. kick /kà fiê/</td>
<td>233. do /lôu fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187-2. mark /dazêì/</td>
<td>210. stamp on /nî fiê/</td>
<td>233-1. begin /sà fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189. play /kâzà fiê/</td>
<td>210-1. use /tôu fiê/</td>
<td>233-2. to be lost /pyuô fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190. sing /tachí shô fiê/</td>
<td>210-2. to be lost /pyâu fiê/</td>
<td>233-3. continue /shj lôu fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191. dance /kà fiê/</td>
<td>211. conceal /cô fiê/</td>
<td>233-4. discontinue /phà fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192. give /pê fiê/</td>
<td>211-1. put back /têì fiê/</td>
<td>234. move /ywê fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192-1. get /yà fiê/</td>
<td>212. seek /cà fiê/</td>
<td>234-1. slip and fall down /chô lê cà fiê/ (not /chê/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192-2. sell /yâu fiê/</td>
<td>213. find /myê fiê/</td>
<td>234-2. fall down /lé cà fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192-3. buy /wê fiê/</td>
<td>214. show /pyê dê/</td>
<td>234-3. get together /sû fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192-4. borrow /nà fiê/</td>
<td>214. show /pyê dê/</td>
<td>235. jump /khôi fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192-5. borrow (money) /ché fiê/</td>
<td>215-1. wrap /thôu fiê/</td>
<td>236. ascend /tì fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192-6. send /pô fiê/</td>
<td>215-2. unfold /phây fiê/</td>
<td>237. descend /shî fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193. meet /twê fiê/</td>
<td>215-3. hang /chêì fiê/</td>
<td>238. fall /cà fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194. wait /sâu fiê/</td>
<td>215-4. put in /thè fiê/</td>
<td>239. wet /sô fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194-1. mimic /tâù khô hé/</td>
<td>215-5. take out /thôu fiê/, /yùthôu fiê/</td>
<td>240. dry /twê fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194-2. praise /chêmû fiê/</td>
<td>216. collect /têì há fiê/ cf.</td>
<td>240-1. compare /nâiçê fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194-3. scold /shê fiê/</td>
<td>save money /cibỳá sô fiê/</td>
<td>240-2. choose /ywê fiê/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194-4. deceive /lêì fiê/</td>
<td>217. make /lôu fiê/</td>
<td>240-3. get used /tacê phî yì në</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199. get /yê fiê/</td>
<td>218. break (vt) /phý yì fiê/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fè/
246-1. dislike /ma c
246. like /c
245-1. surprised /
244. teach /t
243-1. remind /t
242-1. understand /ná l
240-5. hurry /
252. fog /nĩ
250-1. weather /mólèwat
249-1. mad /yú
248-5. stupid /thõ
248-6. clever /l
248-4. patient /t
248-2. ashamed /
248. angry /s
247. glad /wũ
245. fear /cão fiè/
243-1. water /yèda
243. vine /nw
242-2. remember /mâmí fiè/
242-1. understand /ná lè fiè/
241. think /sízá fiè/
242. know /tí fiè/
242-1. understand /ná lè fiè/
241. think /sízá fiè/
242-2. remember /mâmí fiè/
243. forget /mé fiè/
243-1. remind /tàdī yà fiè/
244. fear /cão fiè/
244-1. learn /tī fiè/
244-2. remember /mâmí fiè/
245. fear /cão fiè/
245-1. surprised /?ā tà fiè/
246. like /cái fiè/
246-1. dislike /ma cái fià/
247. glad /wú tà fiè/
247. sad /wú nè fiè/
247-2. suspect /ma yòu fià/
247. glad /wú tà fiè/
247-3. believe /yòu fiè/
248. angry /sēi pàu fiè/
248-1. forgive /khwī lý fiè/
248-2. ashamed /cī fiè/
248-3. anxious /sēi pù fiè/
248-4. patient /tī khà fiè/
248-5. stupid /thòu fiè/
248-6. clever /lēímà fiè/
249. mind /sēi/
249-1. mad /yú fiè/, /Tôunà
250. sky /mó/, /kâugù/
250-1. weather /móíèwàt/
251. cloud /tèi/
252. fog /ní/
253. rain /mó/
254. thunder /mòjó/
255. lighting /Lyâši/ (not /Lyâši/)
256. rainbow /títã/
257. snow /níkhè/
258. ice /yègé/
259. freeze /yè khè fiè/
260. melt /tayè pyò fiè/
261. sun /nè/
262. moon /lã/
263. star /cè/
264. light /taliyàu/
265. shade /tayèi/
266-2. noisy /nà fiè/
266. bright /tâu fiè/
266. bright /tâu fiè/
266-1. silent /têì fiè/
266. bright /tâu fiè/
266-2. noisy /nà fiè/
267. dark /mái fiè/
268. wind /lè/
269. blow /lè pàu fiè/
269-1. silent /têì fiè/
269-2. noisy /nà fiè/
270. hot /pù fiè/
271. cold /tê fiè/
272. warm /pù fiè/
273. mountain /tâu/
273. hill /tàuqòu/
273-1. hill /tàuqòu/
273. hill /tàuqòu/
273. mountain /tâu/
274. forest /tïtâ/
274. forest /tïtâ/
275. plain /kwï/
276. lake /yègâ/
276. lake /yègâ/
276-1. spring /sàcháu/
277. river /myï/, /chàu/
277-1. water /yè/
278. bubble /yèmyòu/
278. bubble /yèmyòu/
279. sink /nùt fiè/
279. sink /nùt fiè/
280. float /pò fiè/
280. float /pò fiè/
280a. afloat /pòúsèpòsè
280a. afloat /pòúsèpòsè
phyï (~pò) nè fiè/
phyï (~pò) nè fiè/
281. flow /myï sîl hò fiè/
281. flow /myï sîl hò fiè/
281-1. waterfall /yèdaqù/
281-1. waterfall /yèdaqù/
282. shore /kã/
282. shore /kã/
282-1. cliff /jau/
282-1. cliff /jau/
283. sea /pîlè/
283. sea /pîlè/
283.1. gulf /pîlè ūd/
283.1. gulf /pîlè ūd/
283-2. cape /tasù/, /Tânù/
283-2. cape /tasù/, /Tânù/
284. wave /lãi/
284. wave /lãi/
285. island /câu/
286. stone /câu/
286-1. rock /câtòu/
287. sand /tê/
288. earth /myè/
288-1. mud /cû/
288-2. clay /cûzè/
288-3. iron /tà/
288-4. gold /cwè/, /shwè/
288-5. silver /nyè/
288-6. copper /cè/
288-7. lead /khè/
289. trec /títière/
289-1. wood /títâ/
290. grass /myj/
290. grass /myj/
291. trunk /pýzi/
292. bark /takh àu/
292. bark /takh àu/
292. bark /takh àu/
293. stem /tayò/
294. branch /takâi/, /takhjì/
294. branch /takâi/, /takhjì/
295. leaf /taywi j/
295-1. vine /nwè/
295-1. vine /nwè/
295-2. thorn /shù/
295-2. thorn /shù/
296. flower /pà/
296. flower /pà/
297. root /tamyj/
297. root /tamyj/
298. sprout /pàu fiè/
298. sprout /pàu fiè/
299. wither /nó fiè/
299. wither /nó fiè/
299-1. bamboo /wà/
299-1. bamboo /wà/
299-2. mushroom /mô/
299-2. mushroom /mô/
299-a. coconut /tòu/
299-a. coconut /tòu/
299-b. palmyra palm /tàhâ/
299-b. palmyra palm /tàhâ/
299-c. nipa palm /dânì/
299-c. nipa palm /dânì/
299-d. banana /byûtûi/
299-d. banana /byûtûi/
300. animal /talèshâ/
300. animal /talèshâ/
301. bird /nîj/
301. bird /nîj/
302. fish /nâ/
302. fish /nâ/
303. insect /pòqûaû/
303. insect /pòqûaû/
304. dog /khwè/
304. dog /khwè/
304-1. cat /câu/
304-1. cat /câu/
304-2. horse /myî/
304-2. horse /myî/
304-3. cattle /nwâ/
304-3. cattle /nwâ/
304-3a. baffalo /cwè/
304-4. sheep /tô/  /tautê/ (gecko), /badâ/  
304-5. goat /bè/  (leiolepis), /mîjau/  
304-6. pig /wi/ (crocodile)  
304-7. chicken /cî/ 
311-1. frog /phâ/  
304-8. lion /chîtê/ 
312. horn /jô/  
304-9. tiger /cà/  
312-1. fur /tamwê/  
304-10. bear /wiwû/ 
312-2. leather /taýe/  
304-11. wolf /wùpalwê/ 
313. claw /chêtê/  
304-12. fox /mêkhwê/ 
314. tail /phûmwê/  
304-13. deer /tamâ/ 
315. beak /nuçtî/  
304-14. monkey /myâu/ 
316. wing /tatóu/  
304-15. rabbit /yôu/ 
317. feather /nîmwe/  
304-16. mouse /cwî/ 
317-1. fin /nîshûdau/  
304-17. elephant /shû/ 
317-2. scale /tacêkhù/  
304-18. camel /kala?wû/ 
318. nest /njatî/  
304-19. bat /lînô/ 
319. fly /pyîfê/  
304-20. whale /wełlânê/ 
320. swim /yê kû fê/  
304-21. crab /kanâ/ 
320-1. call (as animal) /tô fê/  
304-22. shrimp /bazu/ 
320-2. lay eggs /tô fê/  
305. shellfish /khayû/ 
320-3. breed, rear /mwê fê/  
305-1. eagle /lîyôu/ 
321. round /wài fê/  
305-2. crane /jôjà/ 
322. sharp /thî fê/ (as a knife), /chû fê/ (as a needle)  
305-3. swallow /byâlwà/  
345-5. loose /chã/  
345-4. tight /c/  
343. right /mà fê/  
345-2. difficult /khj fê/  
343-4. tight /cè fê/  
345-3. dangerous /tâdayê cì fê/  
343-5. loose /châu fê/  
343-a. false /ywî fê/  
345-1. easy /lwê fê/  
344. good /kâu fê/  
343. right /mà fê/  
345. smooth /chó fê/  
346-1. rough /cã fê/  
346. smooth /chó fê/  
347. old /hâu fê/  
348. new /tî fê/  
349. beautiful /lâ fê/  
348. new /tî fê/  
349. beautiful /lâ fê/  
349-1. ugly /yuq shô fê/  
350. clean /tâê fê/  
350. clean /tâê fê/  
350-5. clean /tâê fê/  
350. clean /tâê fê/  
351. dirty /nûpê fê/  
352. hard /mà fê/  
353. soft /pyê fê/  
354. front /cê/  
355. back /nau/  
355-1. beside /nabê/  
356. green /sêi fê/  
337. white /phû fê/  
338. black /mê fê/  
339. sound /taṭâ/  
340. kind /tabh kâu fê/  
340-3. compassionate /tanâ fê/  
340-2. kind /tabh kâu fê/  
340-1. rude /yâ fê/  
340-6. honest /yô fê/  
340-7. sly /tacî yû fê/  
341. strong /tâ cì fê/, /tâ kâu fê/  
345-1. easy /lwê fê/  
342. weak /tâ nê fê/  
343-2. difficult /khj fê/  
342. weak /tâ nê fê/  
345-2-4. difficult /khj fê/  
351. dirty /nûpê fê/  
353. soft /pyê fê/  
354. front /cê/  
355. back /nau/  
355-1. beside /nabê/  
336. green /sêi fê/  
337. white /phû fê/  
338. black /mê fê/  
339. sound /taṭâ/  
340. kind /tabh kâu fê/  
340-3. compassionate /tanâ fê/  
340-2. kind /tabh kâu fê/  
340-1. rude /yâ fê/  
340-6. honest /yô fê/  
340-7. sly /tacî yû fê/  
341. strong /tâ cì fê/, /tâ kâu fê/  
345-1. easy /lwê fê/  
342. weak /tâ nê fê/  
343-2. difficult /khj fê/  
345-2-4. difficult /khj fê/  
345-3. dangerous /tâdayê cì fê/  
346. smooth /chó fê/  
347. old /hâu fê/  
348. new /tî fê/  
349. beautiful /lâ fê/  
349-1. ugly /yuq shô fê/  
350. clean /tâê fê/  
350-5. clean /tâê fê/  
351. dirty /nûpê fê/  
352. hard /mà fê/  
353. soft /pyê fê/  
354. front /cê/  
355. back /nau/  
355-1. beside /nabê/
| 356. between / Já/ | 386-a. frequently /pácétápéc/ | /khanjkhû, 8 /ejkhû, 9 |
| 356-1. center /talê/ | 386-1. sometimes /khálkhâ/, /kókhû, 10 /shèkhû/ |
| 357. upside /tathì/ | 387. today /dènê/, /dèkhanê/ | 406-2. numeral classifiers |
| 358. downside /tâu/ | 388. yesterday /hù mane fâ/ | for animals (one to ten |
| 359. inside /tathê/ | 389. tomorrow /mòltâi/ | animals): 1 /dâgû, |
| 360. outside /tapyû/ | 390. everyday /yîtâi/ | 2 /nêkû, 3 /tòûgû, |
| 361. right /nàpì/ | 391. day /nê/ | 4 /lêgû, 5 /nàgû, |
| 362. left /bèphì/ | 392. month /lã/ | 6 /chàukû, 7 /khanjkàu, |
| 363. tip /tâsû/ | 391-1. week /tapa/ | 8 /cìkê, 9 /kógû, |
| 363-1. circumference /pâpâlê/ | 391-2. month /lã/ | 10 /shègàu/ |
| 364. near /nì fiê/ | 392. year /nì/ | 406-3. each one /takhû chû/ |
| 365. far /wè fiê/ | 392-1. age /tâti/ | 406-4. first /pàthû hâmà/ |
| 366. high /myî fiê/ | 392-2. hot season /nwèkàlâ/ | 406-5. second /dùtûyâ/ |
| 368. deep /nî fiê/ | 392-4. cool season /shàukâlâ/ | 406-7. last /nâushôû, |
| 369. shallow /tèî fiê/ | 393. count /yê fiê/ | /nàupsíchê/ |
| 370. wide /cè fiê/ | 394. one /ti/ | 406-8. alone /tayauthê, |
| 371. narrow /cî fiê/ | 395. two /né/ | /dàqàédû/ |
| 372. together /túdû/ | 396. three /tòû/ | 407. all /tâlûû/ |
| 373. full /pyè fiê/ | 397. four /lê/ | 407-1. everyone /lùdî, |
| 374. empty /hàulûû/ | 398. five /nà/ | /yautài/ |
| 375. direction /tayâmynà/ | 399. six /chû/ | 408. half /tawî/ |
| 375-1. east /tacê/ | 400. seven /khanî/ | 408-2. one fourth |
| 375-2. west /tânû/ | 401. eight /ej/ | /lèbòudàbò/ |
| 375-3. south /tâu/ | 402. nine /kò/ | 408-3. both things /nékõlûû/ |
| 375-4. north /myàû/ | 403. ten /tashû/ | 408-4. weigh /chê fiê/ |
| 375-5. dawn /cîtû/ | 403-1. eleven /shêti/ | 409. heavy /lê fiê/ |
| 376. morning /mòlí/, /sûzôû/ | 403-2. twelve /shênê/ | 410. light /pò fiê/ |
| 377. daytime /nêñà/ | 404. twenty /nêshê/ | 411. much /dabôû bê/ |
| 378. evening /jânmênà/, /nêdêñà/ | 404-1. twenty-one /nêshètî/ | 412. few /nê fiê/ |
| 379. night /jàmà/ | 405. one hundred /tayà/ | 412-1. increase /myà là fiê/ |
| 379-a. dusk /têìshà/ | 405-1. one hundred one /tayà | 412-2. decrease /nê là fiê/ |
| 380. early /sò fiê/ | /fê ti/ | 413. I /pà/ |
| 381. late /nàu cà fiê/ | 405-11. one thousand /tathûà/ | 414. we /dò/ |
| 382. now /khû bê/ | 405-14. ten thousand /taçûà/ | 415. thou /nì, /mì/ |
| 382-1. immediately /chíchì/ | 406. time /takhà/ | 416. ye /nîlò, /mîlò |
| 383. before /tài/ | 406-1. numeral classifiers for | 417. he, she /tù/ |
| 384. afterwards /nàu/ | objects (one thing to ten | 418. they /tûlo/ |
| 385. always /tâmyêbê/ | things): 1 /takhû, 2 /nêkû, | 419. oneself /kô/ |
| 386. often /dadâdà/ | 3 /tòûkû, 4 /lêkû, 5 | 419-1. by oneself /közàkò/ |
|                                  | /nàkhû, 6 /chàukû, 7 | 420. this one /dè, /dèhà, |
/dèzà/, /dousà/
421. that one /hò̂û/ /
421.2. this+N ’/dè/+N’ Note:
There is no counterpart
for Standard Burmese
demonstrative /lé̂di/. In
contexts where Standard
Burmese uses /lé̂di/,
Myeik uses /dè/. 
421-3. that+N ’/hò̂û/+N’
421-5. like this /dèmyó/ 
421-6. like that /hù̂myó/ 
422. here /dè mà/ 
423. there /hò̂û mà/ 
423-2. to here /dè fiò/ 
423-3. to there /hò̂û fiò/ 
424. who /phè tù/ 
425. what /bò̂usà/ 
426. which /phè hà/ 
427. how /phè myó/ 
428. where /phè mà/ 
428-1. to where /phè fiò/ 
428-2. why /bò̂usà phyj fi/ 
429. when /phèkhà hà/, /phèkhàdòu hà/ (past), /phèkhà/ (future) 
430. how many pieces /phèmyà khù̂/
430-1. how much /phalàu/, /phèlàu/ 
430-2. something /takhù̂khù̂/ 
431. some /tachò/ 
431-1. very /tawà/ 
431-2. best /tà kàu shòu/ 
431-3. not good at all 
432. again /nàuk hà/ 
432. again /nàuk hà/ 
433. It is still there. /chì té fiè/ 
433-a. It will be still there. 
434. It is no longer there. /ma 
434-1. each other /chìchtìlè/ 
435. if it is so /dè myó shò hà/ 
436. to /fiò/ 
437. till now /khù̂ thi/ 
438. from /là/ 
439. 440. in, at /mà/ 
442. and /fiè/ 
443. Mother’s shop /mèmè 
shài/ 
444. also /fiè bè/ 
444-2. and /fiè/ 
445. (better) than this /dè thi/ 
446. with (something) /fiè/ 
446-1. Only he went. /tù bè 
446-2. She is Merguian. /tù 
447. not ‘/ma/+N/+fià/’ 
447-1. Don’t go. /ma tò fiè/ 
447-2. Is it good? /kàu là/ 
447-3. He said that it was 
448. I didn’t go, because it 
449. Although it was rainy, 
450. I ordered him to go. /tù 
451. I was hit. (passive) /yài 
452. I want to eat. /sà chì fiè/ 
453. exist /chì fiè/ 
454. capable /tà fiè/ 
455. same /túdù bè/ (regard-
ing color or shape), /ècè 
bè/ (regarding size) 
455-1. alike /tù fiè/ 
456. another house /tachà ?èi/ 
457. for children /tànjè fiò/ 
457-1. as much as this /dè lòu/ 
457-2. Do as the teacher 
457-3. I must go. /tò yà mà/ 
457-4. yes /tí/, /hò̂ukè/

Abbreviations

1, 2, 3: first, second, and third person
emp: emphasis
nc: numeral classifier
nmz: nominalizer
pl: plural
real: realis modality
sb: Standard Burmese
References


Hattori, Shiro (ed.). 1957. 『基礎語彙調査票 [Kisogoi Choosahyoo]』 (Questionnaire for basic vocabulary). 東京 [Tokyo]: 東京大学言語学研究室 (Department of Linguistics, University of Tokyo).


Suzuki, Hiroyuki (鈴木博之). 2009. ‘Historical development of *r initial in Gagatang Tibetan (Weixi, Yunnan)’, Paper presented at 42nd ICSTLL, Payap University, Chiangmai.

原稿受理日—2011年7月13日