

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOUNDS OF BRUU

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1. *Introduction.*

The analysis presented in this paper is based on the Bruu language spoken at Ban Wœn Buek, Tambon Khong Chiam, Amphœ Khong Chiam, in Ubon Rachathani province. It is a Mon-Khmer language of the Katuic branch.

From the phonological point of view, Ban Wœn Buek Bruu is not the same dialect as the one spoken in Vietnam which was studied by Miller.¹ The dialect in question here was discovered in November 1975 by Mr Jerry W. Gainey while he was working under the auspices of the Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research Project (ILTRP), Central Institute of English Language, Office of State Universities. Gainey carried out a preliminary study of Bruu phonetics. Later on Mr See Puengpa, a native-speaker of Bruu, was brought to Bangkok to work on the Bruu-Thai-English dictionary project. A new analysis of Bruu phonetics and phonology was made and an orthography was invented by the staff of ILTRP. The informant was trained to write his own language under the supervision of Mrs Woranoot Pantupong. However, the conclusions relating to Bruu phonetics and phonology appearing in this paper and in the forthcoming Bruu dictionary are my responsibility.

Concerning the history of the Bruu at Ban Wœn Buek, Mr Sim Puengdong, Mr See's grandfather, has stated that they left Laos between seventy and eighty years ago. Bruu once lived at Ban

¹Miller (1967); Phillips and Miller (1976).

Nong Mek, located in Laos on a mountain called kōh p̄mūt or 'Big Mountain' in Bruu and phuu kaŋ huən 'Mountain in the Middle of Houses' in the Northeastern Thai (or Lao) dialects. Later they came to settle in Ban Wən Khan, only to move again to Huay Ben. This time they realized that they no longer had the kind of freedom they used to have when they lived on the mountain: they had to pay taxes or work hard for the French, who ruled Laos. They therefore decided to leave Laos and move to Ban Wən Buek, located within the boundaries of Thailand. They did not live there happily for very long, however. Because of religious differences they split into two groups. One which had adopted Buddhism stayed on in Ban Wən Buek while the other, which still believed in spirits, moved on to Ban Hin Khok. They were subsequently reunited by the Royal Thai Government's ordering the latter group to move back to Ban Wən Buek.

2. *Syllables.*

Bruu syllables may be divided into two types, namely (a) the presyllable or minor syllable and (b) the main syllable or major syllable.

The structure of presyllables is either N or CV(C), of which N must be one of the syllabic nasals $\underset{|}{m}$ $\underset{|}{n}$ $\underset{|}{ŋ}$.

Main syllables, of the structure C(C)V(C) or C(C)ṽ(C), always receive stress.

The majority of words in Ban Wən Buek Bruu are either monosyllabic (main syllable) or disyllabic (presyllable + main syllable). Examples:

Monosyllabic:

ɾɔʔ '(of a roof) leaky'.

ʔuujh 'fire'

sil 'to thrust under or into'

k̄l̄ap 'corpse'

nàw 'who'.

Disyllabic:

ra'pàŋ 'swamp'

ʔa'kaa 'fish'

sa'wiir 'dizzy'

kan'tɔɔjʔ 'kind of termite'

n'trèe 'pestle (for pounding rice)'.

3. *Register system.*

The register contrast in Bruu is between *normal* (sometimes slightly tense) voice quality and *breathy* voice quality.

Normal syllables can have any initial consonant. Breathy syllables can have only initial p-, pr-, pl-, t-, tr-, c-, k-, kr-, kl-, m-, n-, ɲ-, w-, r-, l- and j-. In other words, ph-, b-, th-, thr-, d-, s-, kh-, ʔ- and h- never occur in breathy syllables.²

It is interesting to note that Ban Wèn Buek Bruu has developed a contrast between *non-nasalized* (or slightly nasalized) and *nasalized* (or heavily nasalized) voice quality instead of nonbreathy vs. breathy voice quality in syllables beginning with glottal consonants, i.e. ʔ- and h-. The informant seems to equate nasalization with breathiness or non-normality.

On the basis of voice-quality contrast there are hence three types of syllables in Bruu: normal, breathy, and nasalized. Examples:

Normal:

naʔ 'clf. for people'

pək 'to perch'

cɛɛm 'bird'

²Except hii 'kind of bamboo container', pharhɔʔ-pharhii 'preserved fish (elaborate expression)', and hòoh 'exclamation of surprise'.

ʔuh 'very heavy'
 (ku)ʔɛl 'to spit out (food)'
 hɔvɔŋ 'high-frequency sound'
 huat 'steamer made of bamboo'

Breathy:

nàʔ 'like, alike'
 pɔk 'kind of disease'
 c̣ɛ̣m 'to be loaded almost to the point of sinking'.

Nasalized:

ũh 'Here it is!'
 ʔ̣ɛ̣l 'to be interested in the opposite sex'
 ḥṿɔŋ 'wasp'
 ḥuat 'to pour on top'.

Pairs of words differing only in register have the same pitch, whether uttered in isolation or in connected speech. In breathy syllables certain short vowels (e.g., ε, a, ʌ) as well as the long low vowels aa and ɔɔ have onglides, while the height of certain long vowels (e.g., ɤɤ, oo) is raised. Examples:

ḷɛ̣h [ḷ^hɛ̣h] 'chasm'
 ḷàt [ḷ^hɔ̣ṭ] 'to chase'
 ṇḷʔ [ṇḷ^hʔ̣] 'to be boiling'
 ḷɤ̣k [ḷɤ̣ḳ] 'to pull down'
 ḷòon [ḷɔ̣^hɔ̣ṭn] 'to look'
 ŋ̣ḅɔn [ŋ̣^hɔ̣ɔ̣ṭn] 'coconut grater'

4. *Consonant system.*

The Bruu consonant system consists of twenty consonants that can occur syllable-initially and twelve that can occur finally.

Every syllable must begin with a consonant — except the syllabic nasals, which function as syllables by themselves.

Not more than two consonants are permitted in the initial position. Only p-, b-, t-, th- and k- can be the first element in consonant clusters, while the second element must be r or l. In final position only four clusters are allowed: -w[?], -wh, -j[?], and -jh. To recapitulate,

initial consonants

p-	t-	c-	k-	?-
ph-	th-	-	kh-	
b-	d-	-	-	
m-	n-	ɲ-	ŋ-	
	s-			h-
w-	r-	j-		
	l-			

final consonants

-p	-t	-k	-?
-m	-n	-ŋ	
-w	-r	-j	
	-l		

consonant clusters

initial			final	
pr-	tr-	kr-	-w [?]	-j [?]
pl-	thr-	kl-	-wh	-jh
br-				
bl-				

The following are the phonetic exponents of Bruu consonants. For the distribution of each consonant see the Appendix.

- p : [p-] e.g., pà[?] 'to wear over the shoulder'
 [-p'] e.g., pap 'to fine'
 [pɾ-] e.g., pra[?] 'money; silver'

- [pl-] e.g., plah 'to break'.
- ph: [p^h-] e.g., pha? 'to splash'.
- b: [b-] e.g., ba? 'to make a vow (to a spirit)'
 [br-] e.g., bra? 'sound of a tree breaking'
 [bl-] e.g., sumblan 'cast net'.
- m: [m-] e.g., ma? 'Water, please (children's expression)'
 [-pm] e.g., pràm 'to crack'.
- w: [v/u-] e.g., wà? 'to borrow (food)'
 [-w] e.g., kapaw 'sack'
 [-w[?]] e.g., paw? 'kind of bird'
 [-wh] e.g., bawh 'to burn'.
- t: [t-] e.g., ta? 'to make, do'
 [-t[]]] e.g., pat 'to extinguish'
 [tɕ-] e.g., ntra? 'jungle'.
- th: [t^h-] e.g., tha? 'frying pan'
 [t^hɕ-] e.g., thra?-thraaj 'to be friable'.
- d: [d-] e.g., da? 'to get stuck'.
- n: [n-] e.g., na? 'clf. for people'
 [-tn] e.g., pan 'to shoot'.
- s: [s-] e.g., sa? 'to tattoo'.
- r: [r/ɕ-] e.g., ràh 'bitter melon'
 [-r] e.g., par 'to fly'.
- l: [l-] e.g., là? 'to neglect'
 [-l] e.g., pal 'splinter'.
- c: [tɕ-] e.g., ca? 'body'.

- n: [ɲ-] e.g., ɲaʔ 'to split (*only at top*)'.
- j: [j-] e.g., jaʔ 'to commit suicide'
 [-j] e.g., paj 'three'
 [-jʔ] e.g., pajʔ 'to make a hole'
 [-jh] e.g., rapajh 'to slash'.
- k: [k-] e.g., kaʔ 'to estimate'
 [-kʰ] e.g., pàk 'layer'
 [kr-] e.g., kràk '(of leaves) to be old'
 [kl-] e.g., klah 'to cut each bunch of bananas off'.
- kh: [kʰ-] e.g., khap 'to sing (*folk songs*)'.
- ŋ: [ŋ-] e.g., ɲaʔ '(of buffaloes) to call loudly'
 [-kŋ] e.g., paŋ 'sharp edge of split bamboo'.
- ʔ: [ʔ-] e.g., ʔàʔ 'to press together (*as of fat legs*)'
 [-ʔ] e.g., pàʔ 'to wear over the shoulder'.
- h: [h-] e.g., haʔ '(of rope, string) to rub against'
 [ɦ-] e.g., h̃i 'kind of bamboo container'
 [h̃-] e.g., h̃ɛ 'Stop!'
 [-h] e.g., pah 'to split open (*e.g., coconuts*)'.

On the basis of the distribution of sounds given in the Appendix, the frequency of each Bruu consonant is as follows:

initial consonants

t-	7.71%
l-	7.71%
p-	7.64%
k-	6.69%
c-	5.91%
r-	4.96%
h-	4.79%
m-	4.45%
n-	4.35%
s-	4.25%

?-	3.80%
j-	3.80%
b-	3.77%
d-	3.50%
ɲ-	3.33%
w-	3.23%
ŋ-	2.51%
ph-	2.48%
tr-	2.41%
kh-	2.24%
pr-	2.17%
th-	1.88%
kl-	1.70%
kr-	1.56%
pl-	1.40%
bl-	0.68%
br-	0.54%
thr-	0.54%

final consonants

-ŋ	11.93%
-ʔ	11.02%
-t	9.25%
-n	8.61%
-∅	8.54%
-h	6.78%
-j	6.47%
-p	6.37%
-m	6.14%
-l	4.75%
-k	4.68%
-jʔ	4.37%
-r	3.80%
-w	3.70%
-jh	2.64%
-wʔ	0.54%
-wh	0.41%

5. *Vowel system.*

Like a number of other Mon-Khmer languages, Ban Wœn Buek Bruu contains a high incidence of phonological vowel nuclei. Its vowel system consists of eleven basic vowels:

	<i>front</i>	<i>back</i>	
<i>close:</i>	i	ɯ	u
<i>half-close:</i>	e	ɤ	o
<i>half-open:</i>	ɛ	ʌ	ɔ
<i>open:</i>	a	ɒ	

There are three sets of vowels in Bruu: *normal*, *breathy*, and *nasalized*. Vowel length and nasalization are phonologically significant. The half-close vowels (e ɤ o) of both registers rarely occur. Nasalized vowels occur only after the glottal initial consonants.

Fifty-six monophthongs and twelve diphthongs have been postulated for Bruu. These may be arranged systematically as follows:

monophthongs

short

<i>normal</i>	<i>breathy</i>	<i>nasalized</i>
i ɯ u	ì ù ù	- ùĩ ùĩ
e ɤ o	è ɤ̣ ò	- - -
ɛ ʌ ɔ	ẹ̀ ʌ̣ ɔ̣	ẽ - ẽ
a ɒ	à ɒ̣	ã ɒ̣

long

<i>normal</i>	<i>breathy</i>	<i>nasalized</i>
ii ɯɯ uu	ìi ùɯ ùu	ĩi - ùu
ee ɤɤ oo	èe ɤ̣ɤ̣ òo	- - -
ɛɛ ʌʌ ɔɔ	ẹ̀ɛ̣ - ɔ̣ɔ̣	ẽɛ ʌ̣ɛ̣ ɔ̣ɔ̣
aa ɒɒ	àa ɒ̣ɒ̣	ãa ɒ̣ɒ̣

diphthongs

<i>normal</i>	<i>breathy</i>	<i>nasalized</i>
iə	ìə	-
ia	ìa	-
wə	ùə	-
uə	ùə	ũə
ua	ùa	ũa

The following are the phonetic exponents of the vowels with examples of each. The details of the distribution of each vowel are given in the Appendix.

- i : [i] e.g., tamin 'too close to the rim'
 ì : [ì] e.g., kumìn 'moving with difficulty'
 e : [e^ɾ] e.g., phen_ɾ-phew 'to limp'
 è : [è^ɾ] e.g., trèh 'fingernails'
 ε : [ε^ɾ] e.g., suləh 'to come off the hand'
 ẹ̀ : [ẹ̀^ɾ] e.g., lèh 'cliff'
 ẽ : [ẽ^ɾ] e.g., hẽ? 'to come close (to shore or mountain)'
 a : [ə] e.g., talah 'clf. for bunches of bananas'
 à : [ạ̀] e.g., (?eet) làh 'to take back'
 ǎ : [ǎ] e.g., hǎt 'to pick up a bad habit'
 w : [w^ɾ] e.g., tɔp 'to be thick (e.g., of cloth)'
 ù : [ù^ɾ] e.g., tùp 'to bury'
 ũ : [ũ^ɾ] e.g., ?ũh 'Here it is!'
 ɣ : [ɣ^ɾ] e.g., sɣ? 'to be wasteful'
 ỳ : [ỳ^ɾ] e.g., mỳ? 'to carry (e.g., baby) on shoulder'
 ʌ : [ʌ^ɾ] e.g., palʌ? 'to turn (something) over'
 ʌ̣ : [ʌ̣^ɾ] e.g., n1ʌ? 'to be boiling'
 u : [u] e.g., lu? 'to be torn (e.g., fish net)'
 ù : [ù] e.g., lù? 'to mix'
 ũ : [ũ] e.g., (maak) hũŋ 'papaya'
 ɔ : [ɔ] e.g., n1ɔ? 'bamboo cylinder'

- ɔ̃ : [ɔ̃˥˥] e.g., ʔalɔ̃ʔ 'to make preserved meat'
 ɔ̃ : [ɔ̃] e.g., hɔ̃n 'time (clf.)'
 ɔ : [ɔ˥˥] e.g., salɔh 'humps at both ends of the bamboo pole used for carrying loads on the shoulder'
 ɔ̃ : [ɔ̃˥˥] e.g., lɔ̃h 'to go out'
 ɔ̃ : [ɔ̃] e.g., hɔ̃ŋ 'hole'
 ii : [iː] e.g., saliiŋ 'to be bruised'
 ìi : [iː˥] e.g., ʔaliiŋ 'to pour off slowly and carefully'
 īi : [iː˥˥] e.g., mahīiw 'to be able to cry easily'
 ee : [eː˥] e.g., tooŋ-leeŋ 'dangling'
 èe : [eː˥˥] e.g., lèeŋ 'to be hard'
 εε : [ɛː˥˥] e.g., leeŋ 'looking like a line (the way cloth is torn)'
 ɛε : [ɛː˥] e.g., lèeŋ 'to be hot and dry'
 ɛ̃ε : [ɛ̃ː˥] e.g., h̃ɛk 'to cut open with sharp instrument'
 aa : [aː˥] e.g., kalaaŋ 'hawk'
 àa : [aː˥˥] e.g., phaŋ-làaŋ 'iron bell (at neck of cattle)'
 āa : [āː˥] e.g., hāaŋ 'to pour (e.g., water into kettle)'
 uu : [uː˥] e.g., kuul 'to prop up'
 ùu : [uː˥˥] e.g., ʔakùul 'dandruff'
 vv : [vː˥] e.g., tvvŋ 'to announce'
 ỳv : [vː˥˥] e.g., katỳvŋ 'not enough'
 ʌʌ : [ʌː] e.g., tʌʌŋ-lʌʌŋ 'walking-stick'
 ʌ̃ʌ : [ʌ̃ː] e.g., pahʌʌm 'breast, chest'
 uu : [uː] e.g., luup 'to leep over'
 ùu : [uː˥] e.g., lùup 'to pat fondly'
 ũu : [ũː] e.g., hũhũun 'to smell again and again'
 oo : [oː] e.g., tooŋ-ʔalooŋ 'kind of wild plant'
 òo : [oː˥] e.g., lòoŋ 'coffin'
 ɔɔ : [ɔː] e.g., palɔɔŋ 'to boast'
 ɔ̃ɔ : [ɔ̃ː˥] e.g., p̃ɔ̃ɔp 'cry of squirrel'
 ɔ̃ɔ : [ɔ̃ː] e.g., ʔɔ̃ɔn 'to give'
 ɔɔ : [ɔː˥] e.g., ramɔɔn 'niece, nephew; grandchild'
 ɔ̃ɔ : [ɔ̃ː˥˥] e.g., m̃ɔ̃ɔn 'coconut fiber wadding (for musket)'

õv : [õ:~]	e.g., hõv 'please; too'
iə : [i·õ]	e.g., kaliət 'to press (with elbow, knee or heel)'
ìə : [ì·õ]	e.g., lìət 'to lick'
ia : [ĩa·]	e.g., paliəŋ 'to turn (something) up'
ìa : [ĩḷa·]	e.g., liəŋ 'clf. for dry fields'
wə : [w·õ]	e.g., lwəm 'overriding slightly at one end or side'
ùə : [u·õ]	e.g., lùəm 'to make oneself invisible'
uə : [u·õ]	e.g., paluəj 'to exhale (tobacco smoke) slowly'
ùə : [u·õ]	e.g., salùəj 'kind of squirrel'
ũə : [ũ·õ]	e.g., ?ahũər 'nasal mucus'
ua : [ũa·]	e.g., luaj 'to snatch'
ùa : [ũḷa·]	e.g., lùaj 'to be lucky'
ũa : [ũa·]	e.g., hũat 'to hit (e.g., with stick)'

The following are the percentages of occurrence of the sixty-eight vowels described above:

a	7.70%	ù	1.73%
aa	6.34%	ùù	1.66%
vv	4.78%	uuu	1.66%
à	3.87%	ùu	1.63%
εε	3.76%	ì	1.60%
ìa	3.56%	γγ	1.46%
ùa	3.22%	ùə	1.43%
o	3.09%	ìi	1.39%
ii	3.05%	γγ	1.39%
oo	2.95%	ḷ	1.09%
uu	2.75%	ùuu	1.09%
u	2.55%	ee	0.95%
ia	2.55%	ìə	0.95%
i	2.51%	w	0.92%
oo	2.24%	è	0.82%
ε	2.14%	wə	0.78%
Λ	2.04%	èε	0.73%
ua	2.04%	ḷv	0.73%
èe	2.00%	λ	0.61%
òo	2.00%	àa	0.58%
v	1.97%	ùə	0.44%
ΛΛ	1.97%	èε	0.34%
uə	1.93%	ã	0.31%
ḷ	1.76%	ãa	0.27%
iə	1.76%	ḷv	0.27%

õ	0.24%	ò	0.07%
ʏ	0.17%	ʏ̃	0.03%
è	0.10%	ẽ	0.03%
ĩĩ	0.10%	ĩi	0.03%
ũ	0.10%	ʌʌ	0.03%
ũa	0.10%	ũu	0.03%
e	0.07%	ẽo	0.03%
ẽ	0.07%	òo	0.03%
o	0.07%	ũə	0.03%

6. *Miscellaneous.*

Several phonetic features which do not fit the basic phonological pattern of Bruu have been observed, notably (a) tonal contrast in certain pairs of words and (b) peculiar consonant clusters in final position. Some of these are presumably innovations due to borrowing from Northeastern Thai (or Lao) dialects. Others should perhaps be treated under what has been proposed by Diffloth as "expressive phonology".³ Examples:

Ex. 1: ʔõp̃? ʔ | 'to break';

ʔõp̃? ʔ | 'offering to teacher of móo lam singers'.

Ex. 2: hõp̃ŋ | 'wasp';

hõp̃ŋ ʔ | 'high-frequency sound (e.g., of talking or laughter)'.

Ex. 3: tarũp̃ nʌj ʔ | 'tomorrow';

tarũp̃ nʌj ʔ | 'this morning'.

Ex. 4: kusaw tunul-hunul ʔ | 'red, like the end of penis';

kusaw tunul[?]-hunul[?] ʔ | 'red, like the inside of an unhealed wound'.

³Diffloth (1979).

Ex. 5: tumul-plumul | | '(of the end of the circumcised penis)
sticking out all the time';

tùmul?-tùmul? | | 'sound of a big drum'.

Ex. 6: haaw? [ha:u? |] 'to be in high mettle (e.g., cattle)';

?ēw? [?ē:v? |] 'imitation of cry of a small green
frog (to attract hawk)'.

7. *Text: The North Wind and the Sun.*⁴

"The North Wind and the Sun were arguing one day about which of them was stronger, when a man came along. They agreed that the one who could make the man take his shirt off would be considered stronger than the other one. Then the North Wind blew as hard as he could, but the harder he blew the tighter the man wrapped his shirt around him and at last the North Wind gave up trying. Then the Sun began to shine as hot as possible and right away the man took his shirt off, and so the North Wind had to admit that the Sun was stronger than he was."

| ^ ku | jaal | pΛΛη kap | màt ma | naaη |

| mùj ta | ηaj | ^ ku | jaal | pΛΛη kap | màt ma | naaη
| lòn | hɣɣm | kuaj ta | jah | tλ? | ^ | wàaw ra | ?aaj kap
| màt ma | naaη | ^ | paaη | ?Λwh | ^ | khan ?a | lè? | ta?
| ?ōn ?a | jah ?a | cùajh ?a | kii | ^ | n | luət | lòn tεε
| ca? | ^ kii | paaη nλw kii | keeη ra | wàaw ra | ?aaj | cýv
| ^ ku | jaal ka | paaη | ^ | màh kΛw | jòoη | ^ | wàaw | sət

⁴The vertical line (|) in the Bruu text marks a following stressed syllable. Hence |.....| are the boundaries of the rhythmic unit or foot. The lowered circumflex (^) represents phonological pause or "silent stress", which forms an integral part of the rhythmic patterns of Bruu.

pha | lajh | ^ ku | jaal l'v'j | phat | ^ | phat | r'è'ŋ tam
 | r'è'ŋ | ^ ku | jaal | phat | r'è'ŋ ma | l'è' | ^ ?a | c'ua'jh ?a
 | k'li h'è'ŋ | d'aw' | ^ ?a | j'ò'h | mùut kap | ca' | ^ ku | jaal
 ka | l'v'j | paaj | ^ | ?awh | ^ ?a | t'oo | ?an | ^ | m'at ma
 | naaŋ | s'v'ŋ ku | jaal | paaj ŋ | k'i' | phua' ku | h'ee c'on ku
 | b'o' ?a | c'ar' ?a | c'ua'jh ?a | k'li | p'o' | phua' | r'è'ŋ | ^ k'li
 | w'ia ku | taw | p'l'la | w'ia pa | hoor | ^ k'li | l'v'j | t'uet ?a
 | j'ò'h | ^ | n'lw ku | jaal | h'v'v' ?a | c'ua'jh ?a | k'li | t'uet ?a
 | j'ò'h | ^ l'v'j | ?'o'n | m'at ma | naaŋ | keeŋ | l'um' ?a | t'oo
 | ^ |

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APPENDIX

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i	ì	e	è	ε	è	a	á	ш	ù	γ	ÿ	Λ	λ	u	ù	o	ò	ɔ	ó	o	b	iə	lə	ia	la	wə	wə	
						x																	x	x				∅
						x		x																				p
x				x		x	x											x	x				x		x			t
							x	x	x					x				x	x			x			x			k
x				x	x	x				x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x				ʔ
x	x			x	x	x	x		x					x				x	x	x	x							h
														x	x								x					m
x						x	x							x				x	x			x			x			n
x				x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x		ŋ
						x	x						x	x										x	x	x		r
x	x					x																			x	x		l
						x							x													x		w
						x																						w?
													x															wh
						x																			x	x	x	j
						x	x																			x		j?
						x	x																			x		jh

p-

ii	ìì	ee	èe	εε	èε	aa	àa	uu	ùu	yy	ÿÿ	λλ	λλ	uu	ùu	oo	òo	oo	òo	oo	òo	uè	ùè	ua	ùa		
	x	x	x	x		x				x				x	x	x					x		x	x			ø
x				x		x				x	x					x				x							p
x	x	x		x		x				x	x			x	x	x				x	x		x	x			t
x		x								x	x										x			x	x		k
	x		x	x		x				x				x		x	x				x			x	x		ʔ
				x																	x						h
						x				x	x			x							x				x		m
x			x	x		x				x	x	x		x	x	x					x				x	x	n
	x		x	x		x				x		x				x	x	x			x		x	x			ŋ
x				x							x			x	x						x				x		r
			x	x		x				x						x						x					l
x				x		x	x																				w
																											wʔ
																											wh
						x	x			x				x		x					x	x	x	x			j
						x				x				x		x								x	x		jʔ
						x										x	x								x		jh

m-

ii	ïi	ee	èe	εε	èε	aa	àa	uuu	ùuu	yy	ÿy	λλ	λλ	uu	ùu	oo	òo	oo	òo	oo	òo	uə	ùə	ua	ùa				
						x	x		x		x	x			x		x				x		x						ø
					x									x										x			*	p	
						x								x	x						x		x					t	
		x				x											x				x		x					k	
	x																							x				ʔ	
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			x	x		x	x								x						x	x			x			n	
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														x										x				jʔ	
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t-																												
i	í	e	é	ε	ε̇	a	á	u	ú	y	ý	Λ	λ	u	ú	o	ó	o	ó	u	ú	iə	ío	ia	ía	uo	úo	
						x								x									x		x			ʃ
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x				x		x								x											x			t
x															x					x								k
x	x					x	x		x					x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x		ʔ	
x				x	x	x			x					x		x				x	x				x	x		h
						x								x						x			x					m
x	x					x	x							x	x					x					x			n
x	x			x	x	x			x					x	x				x	x	x		x		x	x		ŋ
						x																	x			x		r
x	x			x		x		x																	x	x		l
						x	x							x										x	x	x	x	w
														x														wʔ
														x														wh
						x	x							x														j
						x	x							x												x		jʔ
						x	x																	x				jh

n-																					
i	i	e	e	e	aa	aa	uu	uu	yy	yy	aa	aa	uu	uu	oo	oo	oo	oo	ua	ua	
	x				x					x			x		x			x		x	∅
			x		x	x									x						p
	x	x	x		x													x		x	t
		x															x				k
	x	x			x				x								x		x	x	ʔ
						x														x	h
		x							x		x						x				m
			x	x					x						x					x	n
x	x		x		x				x						x			x			ŋ
																				x	r
			x		x		x										x				l
x		x																			w
x	x																				wʔ
																					wh
							x		x									x		x	j
																					jʔ
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1-																													
ı	ı̇	e	ė	ε	ε̇	a	ȧ	ɛ	ɛ̇	ɣ	ɣ̇	λ	λ̇	u	u̇	o	ȯ	ɔ	ɔ̇	ɒ	ɒ̇	ia	iȧ	ia	iȧ	wa	wȧ		
						x																x	x		x			∅	
						x	x	x	x					x				x						x	x		**	p	
	x		x			x	x							x	x			x	x				x	x		x		t	
	x					x	x											x	x	x	x							k	
				x	x		x		x			x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x		x	x		ʔ	
x	x			x	x	x	x		x						x			x	x	x	x							h	
	x					x	x	x		x			x	x									x		x		x	x	m
				x		x	x											x							x			n	
	x					x	x	x		x			x	x				x	x	x	x			x	x			ŋ	
																												r	
						x		x																				l	
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													x															wʔ	
												x																wh	
							x	x				x						x							x	x		j	
							x	x						x											x			jʔ	
							x	x							x										x			jh	

r-																									
ɹ	ɹ̄	e	ē	ε	ε̄	a	ā	ʌ	ʌ̄	u	ū	o	ō	ɔ	ɔ̄	ɒ	ɒ̄	ia	iā	ia	iā	wa	wā		
						x				x									x		x				∅
	x					x	x	x														x			p
			x			x															x	x			t
x								x			x			x	x										k
	x							x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x			ʔ
	x				x	x	x	x			x				x					x					h
	x					x	x				x											x			m
						x	x															x	x		n
	x			x	x	x					x			x	x	x	x	x				x			ŋ
																									r
							x															x			l
							x															x	x		w
																						x			wʔ
									x																wh
						x								x								x			j
						x	x			x															jʔ
													x						x	x		x			jh

c-																										
i	í	u	é	ε	é	a	á	u	ú	γ	ý	λ	λά	u	ú	o	ó	o	ó	iə	íə	ia	ía	uo	úə	
						x															x			x		β
						x		x	x					x												p
	x					x	x															x		x	x	t
x															x			x	x					x		k
x	x		x		x	x			x							x		x		x	x					ʔ
	x		x	x	x	x									x			x		x	x					h
						x	x		x						x			x				x	x	x	x	m
	x			x																		x	x	x	x	n
x	x					x	x						x		x			x		x	x			x		ŋ
				x			x																			r
	x			x				x																x		l
						x	x					x										x		x		w
																										wʔ
																										wh
												x														j
						x	x	x														x		x		jʔ
						x	x					x										x				jh

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ll	li	ee	éé	εε	εε	aa	áa	uuu	úuu	yy	ýy	λλ	λλ	uu	úu	oo	óó	oo	óó	oo	óó	uo	úo	ua	úa		
x	x		x									x		x	x		x	x			x		x				β
x			x			x		x		x				x		x	x				x			x			p
x	x			x		x						x		x	x									x	x		t
											x				x		x										k
						x		x								x	x					x		x			ʔ
			x	x																				x			h
x	x			x		x										x						x		x			m
		x	x	x		x				x					x	x		x			x	x		x	x		n
x	x	x	x	x		x		x			x	x					x	x			x				x		ŋ
		x				x					x			x							x				x		r
x	x			x				x	x		x						x	x						x	x		l
x			x																								w
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																											wh
						x		x		x	x			x	x			x		x			x	x	x		j
						x		x						x							x		x				jʔ
						x							x										x				jh

?-																													
i	ī	e	ē	ε	ē	a	ā	u	ū	γ	γ̄	λ	λ̄	u	ū	o	ō	ɔ	ō	ɒ	ō	iə	īə	ia	īa	wə	ūə		
x						x																							ø
						x												x						x		x		p	
x						x												x						x				t	
							x								x											x		k	
						x	x	x	x			x		x									x		x			ʔ	
x					x			x	x						x			x		x								h	
						x																						m	
			x			x																	x		x			n	
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