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THE PHONOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF YOOY

BY

THEPBANGON BOONSNER

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Thepbangon Boonsner

Thepbangon Boonsner

Candidate

Wanna Tienmee

Wanna Tienmee, M.Phil.

Preceptor.

Sukhuma-Vadee Kham

Sukhuma-vadee Khamhiran, M.A.

Copreceptor

Amon Thavisak

Amon Thavisak, M.A.

Copreceptor

M. Chulasamaya

Monthree Chulasamaya, M.D., Ph.D.

Dean

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Mahidol University

Suriya Ratanakul

Suriya Ratanakul, Ph.D.

Director

Institute of Language and

Culture for Rural Development

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EVALUATION OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION

THE DEFENSE OF THESIS

We, the members of the Supervisory Graduate Committee

for

THEPBANGON BOONSNER

unanimously approve the thesis entitled

THE PHONOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF YOOY

We further agree that she satisfactorily defended her thesis at the examination given by the Supervisory Committee

on

November 30, 1984

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We recommend therefore that

THEPBANGON BOONSNER

be awarded the degree of Master of Arts in Linguistics

from

Mahidol University

Wanna Tienmee

Wanna Tienmee, M.Phil.

Preceptor

Sukhuma-vadee Khamhiran

Sukhuma-vadee Khamhiran, M.A.

Copreceptor

Amon Thavisak

Amon Thavisak, M.A.

Copreceptor

M. Chulasamaya

Monthree Chulasamaya, M.D., Ph.D.

Dean

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Mahidol University

Suriya Ratanakul

Suriya Ratanakul, Ph.D.

Director

Institute of Language and

Culture for Rural Development

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BIOGRAPHY

Name : Thepbangon Boonsner

Date of Birth : April 16, 1954.

Place of Birth : Sakon Nakhon, THAILAND.

Field of Study : S.E.A. Languages and Linguistics

Institution Attended : Sakonrajwitthayanukul School,
Sakon Nakhon.
March, 1971. .....Certifiate of
Matthayomsuksa III

Sakonnakhon Teachers College,
Sakon Nakhon.
March, 1975. .....Higher Certificate
in Education
Ministry of Education.

March, 1976. .....Special Certificate
Secondary School Teacher

Sri Nakharinwirot University,
Maha Sarakham.
March, 1979. .....B.Ed. (Hons)

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Thesis Title : The Phonological Description of Yooy

Name : Miss Thepbangon Boonsner

Major Subject : Linguistics : Southeast Asian Languages and Linguistics

Thesis Advisor : Ass. Prof. Wanna Tienmee

Date : November 30, 1984

ABSTRACT

This thesis presents the phonology of Yooy, a dialect of the Tai language family. It is spoken in some villages of A-kat Amnuay, Wanon Niwat, and Phang Khone district, Sakon Nakhon province. The description concentrates on the Yooy Phonology of A-kat Amnuay district.

The phonological description consists of the Phonological Word, the Syllable, and the Phoneme. In addition, a comparison of phonology and lexicon between Yooy and Nyo is presented also.

This study shows that Yooy and Nyo are closely related dialects.

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หัวข้อวิทยานิพนธ์ ระบบเสียงภาษาโย้ย

ผู้วิจัย นางสาวเทพยังอร บุญเสนอ

สาขาวิชา ภาษาศาสตร์ และ ภาษาอาเซียอาคเนย์

ผู้ควบคุมการวิจัย ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ วรรณา เทียนมี

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บทคัดย่อ

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เสนอการศึกษาระบบเสียงภาษาโย้ย ซึ่งเป็นภาษาอื่นหนึ่งในตระกูลภาษาไทย มีชุดที่บางหมู่บ้านของอำเภออากาศอำนวย, วานรนิวาส และ พังโคน จังหวัดสกลนคร

เนื้อหาของวิทยานิพนธ์นี้มีทั้งหมด 5 บท บทที่ 1 บทนำ บทที่ 2 การลงเสียงเน้นหนักเบาของคำ บทที่ 3 ระบบพยางค์ บทที่ 4 ระบบหน่วยเสียง ได้แก่ เสียงพยัญชนะ เสียงสระ และเสียงวรรณยุกต์ บทที่ 5 เปรียบเทียบระบบเสียง และคำ ระหว่างภาษาโย้ยกับภาษาย้อในจังหวัดสกลนคร

ผลจากการศึกษา แสดงให้เห็นว่าภาษาโย้ยกับภาษาย้อ เป็นภาษาที่มีความสัมพันธ์ทางเชื้อสายอย่างใกล้ชิด.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Art.	=	Articulation
C	=	Consonant
D	=	Dead Syllable
DL	=	Long Dead Syllable
DS	=	Short Dead Syllable
eg.	=	exempli gratia (for example, for instance)
etc.	=	et cetera (and all the others)
Ex.	=	Examples
Ibid.	=	Ibidem (in the same place)
L	=	Live Syllable
M	=	Minor Stressed Syllable
N	=	Nasal; Semi-vowel
Op. cit.	=	Opere citato (in the work mentioned)
P	=	Plosive
p.	=	page
pp.	=	pages
S	=	Major Stressed Syllable
sec.	=	section
T	=	Tone
U	=	Unstressed Syllable
V	=	Vowel
ˀ	=	unreleased
ˈ...	=	strong stress
ˌ...	=	weak stress

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'...'	=	definition
/	=	whether or
/.../	=	used for phonemic transcription
[...]	=	used for phonetic transcription
(...)	=	Optional
**	=	only the given examples can be found for this pattern in the data
→	=	corresponds to
—	=	next
+	=	occurrence
0	=	non-occurrence
1	=	a low rising tone
2	=	a high rising tone
3	=	a low tone : low rising, low falling
4	=	a mid tone : mid falling, mid rising
ø	=	nothing

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

It is surprising that even though Sakon Nakhon and Nakhon Phanom provinces are a very small area, compared to other parts of Thailand, many Tai[1] dialects are found there. Jerry W. Gainey and Theraphan L. Thongkum[2] have found that there are up to seven Tai dialects; So, Saek, Phu Thai, Kalerng, Lao Song, Nyo and Yooy, in these two provinces.

As Siamese appears to be the major and national language of Thailand, other dialects as the seven above are small languages of Thailand.

It is delightful that linguists are interested in not only the major languages, which are spoken by a large number of people and endowed with a prolific literature, but also small languages,

---

[1]The spelling Tai and Thai, which provides a natural and convenient terminological distinction, are based on the difference in pronunciation by some members of these groups of their name: /t/ or /th/ consequently. Usually the spelling Tai refers to the Tai language family and Thai refers to the Thai language, the national language of Thailand.

[2]Koowatthanasiri, Kanjana, The Tones of Nyo, M.A.Thesis, Chulalongkorn University, 1981, p. 3

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which are spoken by few people and are usually never written.

Haudricourt (1975: 1-2) also sees the importance of studying small languages. He gives at least three reasons; namely, anthropological, educational and historical reasons. For anthropological reason, he said

> " If one wishes to know a people scientifically it is necessary to study its language and oral literature for the fact that a language is never written does not mean that it has neither grammar, nor poetry, nor folktales."[1]

For educational reason, he said

> " If one wishes a minority population to participate in the national life, it is essential that there be schools where the national language is taught. Now all educationists know that it is in the first place necessary for children to learn the national language with complete success."[2]

And finally, for historical reason, he said

---

[1] Haudricourt, A.G., 'Why and How the Small Languages should be Studied', The Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. 63 Part 2, July 1975, pp. 1-2

[2] Ibid.

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" Peoples without writing are not without history but this history is not clearly formulated; it it simply woven into the language and thanks to the comparative linguistic methods we are able to establish the various relationships of the language under the question with the other languages of the region. Even in the case of languages which have long had a written form, the information furnished by a small language can be very useful."[1]

Thus, seeing the importance of the small languages, I have decided to study Yooy, a dialect in Tai language family, which is spoken by a number of people in my hometown. And since the number of people speaking Yooy is decreasing from year to year, I would like to study it before it dies out or is completely assimilated to Nyo and Lao of Udon.

The Yooy dialect is influenced by surrounding Tai dialects because Yooy people who are small in number have to communicate with people speaking other Tai dialects, who are larger in number.

---

[1] Ibid.

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1.2 Geographical Location

According to Pankhuenkhat (1982)[1], the Yooy dialect is spoken in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand; and in Thailand, according to Gainey and Thongkum[2], it is spoken in A-kat Amnuay and Wanon Niwat districts of Sakon Nakhon province. Sakon Nakhon is a northeastern province situated 680 kilometres away from Bangkok.

Thus, seeing that the information about the location of Yooy speaking people is limited, I started doing the language survey. From my survey, I found that many Yooy people are in some villages of A-kat Amnuay, some of them in Wanon Niwat, and a few in Phang Khone districts.

The villages where Yooy is spoken are Ban A-kat, Ban Nong Ta-kay, Ban Wa Nyay, Ban Suem, Ban Nong Bua Daeng, Ban Don Daeng and Ban Na Nyaw of A-kat Amnuay district; Ban Due Sri Khanchay and Ban Wanon of Wanon Niwat district; Ban Um Maw and Ban Pha Khao of Phang Khone district.

There are about 5,000 people who speak Yooy and live in those villages.

---

[1] Pankhuenkhat, Ruengdej, Tai Dialects, BK., 1982, p. 34

[2] Gainey, Jerry W., and Thongkum, Theraphan L., Language Map of Thailand, CIEL, 1977.

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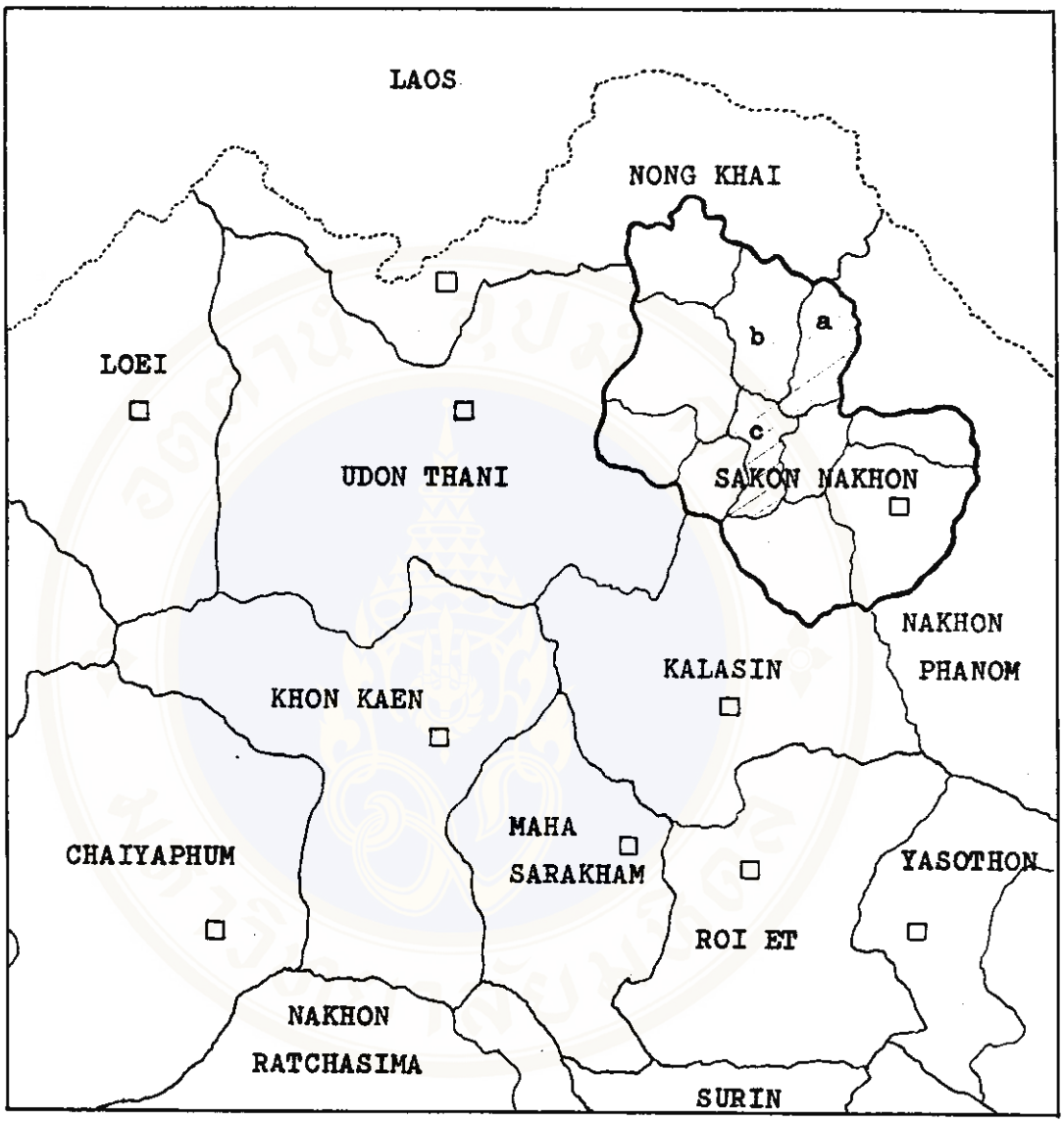

a = A-kat Amnuay b = Wanon Niwat c = Phang Khone

Figure 1: Geographical Location of Yooy[1]

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[1]Adapted from A Collection of Thai Dialectal Vocabulary by Questionaires of Somsonge Krishnasreni, M.A.Thesis, Mahidol University, 1970.

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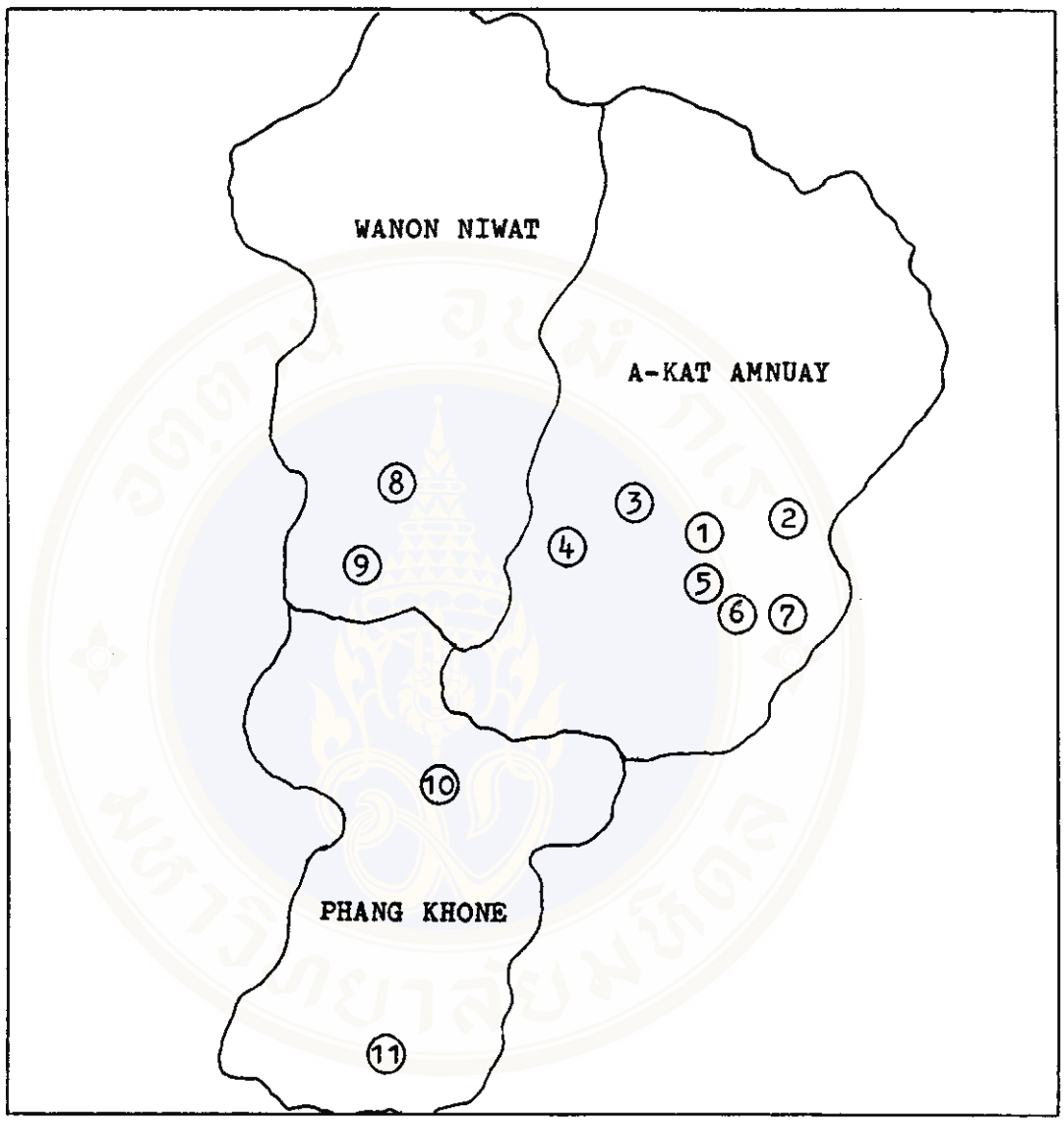

① = Ban A-kat
② = Ban Nong Ta-kay
③ = Ban Wa Nyay
④ = Ban Nong Bua Daeng
⑤ = Ban Suem
⑥ = Ban Na Nyaw
⑦ = Ban Don Daeng
⑧ = Ban Wanon
⑨ = Ban Due Sri Khanchay
⑩ = Ban Um Maw
⑪ = Ban Pha Khao

Figure 2: Geographical Location of Yooy Villages[1]

[1]Adapted from maps of A-kat Amnuay, Wanon Niwat, and Phang Khone District, Sakon Nakhon, 1982.

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1.3 Historical Background

The historical information of these people was taken from literature and also from oral tradition.

The Yooy people are one of the indigenous groups in the Northeast of Thailand. They call themselves /thay 2 yo:y 4/.

The Yooy is spelled as Yooi by Pankhuenkhat (1982)[1], and has been spelled many other ways. Chamberlain (1984) notes as follows:

> " ..Seidenfaden (1967) who called them Yüai, and by Reinach in Khammouan who spelled the term Yoe. Rebequain... mentions them as pre-Thai inhabitants of Thanh-Hoa...under the name Düoi (Viet. d = y) and also... by Macey as Yois in Hua Phan and Khammouan. ...this is the same name applied to the Northern branch groups such as Yay (Gedney 1965), Dioi (Esquireol 1908), .."[2]

According to Seidenfaden (1967 :103), the Yooy original hometown was on the East side of the Mekhong River, and later moved to the West side about a hundred and fifty years ago.

---

[1] Op.cit.

[2] Chamberlain, James R., 'The Tai Dialects of Khammouan Province: Their Diversity and Origins' Science of Language Papers, Chulalogkorn University, 1984, p. 79.

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After moving to the West side of the Mekhong River, in 1857 in the reign of King Rama IV, Yooy people divided into three groups (Wiphakphotchanakit 1972: 317): one requested to be under the jurisdiction of Yasothon, one under Nakhon Phanom and the third under Sakon Nakhon. The King then declared Wanon Niwat to be under Yasothon and A-kat Amnuay under Nakhon Phanom following the governmental system of establishing tributary regions. It was not recorded what happened to the group who had asked to be under Sakon Nakhon. However, in 1954, both Wanon Niwat and A-kat Amnuay became districts of Sakon Nakhon province.

Mr. Thongdee Ngasit, one of the oldest Yooys who lives in A-kat Amnuay, told me during my fieldwork that their ancestors originated from around Ban Bonglat (/boŋ 2 la:t 3/)[1], Pak Se (/pa:k 3 se: 2/), on the East bank of the Mekhong River. During the reign of King Rama III (around 1826-27)[2], Vientiene, which had been under the suzerainty of Thailand and ruled by Chao A-nuwong, violated the treaty. So the Thai army was sent to Vientiene. Vientiene was defeated in the conflict. Many people who lived in the region, including the Yooy people in Ban Bonglat, were then brought to the Thai side, which is the West bank of the Mekhong River as captives. This also confirms what Seidenfaden said about the original hometown of the

---

[1]The numbers indicate tones, see also sec. 4.5.3, 4.6.3

[2]I have checked the years against the historical event mentioned in Prawatsat Isan of Toem Wiphakphotchanakit (1972: 300,304).

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Yooys. The Yooy captives were finally allowed to settle down along Nam Yam, which is a tributary of the Mekhong River. The place they settled is now A-kat Amnuay.

1.4 Society and Culture

The Yooy people live together in large and well-built villages. Their houses are large, roomy and constructed of wood. The floors of the houses are often at a good height over the ground, partly to give protection against thieves and robbers, partly to give room for the implements such as plough, harrow and digging tools, and partly to give room for the women to weave (but only a few do weaving in these days). Some families also place a very high wheeled cow cart there.

In addition, there are generally pens for pigs, buffaloes and perhaps poultry. The grain is usually kept in a barn at a distance from the house.

As already pointed out, they mainly grow rice and raise cattle, pigs, chickens etc. After the harvest time, they sometimes weave cloth. Many of them, nowadays, earn their living in different careers: teachers, policemen, nurses, butchers etc.

Yooy people are fair complexioned and neat to look at. The women dress in the Pha Sin (/pha: 3 sin 3/) which looks like a long skirt, and a blouse with short sleeves. Some women wear their hair long, sometimes pulled into a bun. The men often dress in trou-

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sers and a short sleeved shirt. At home, the loin cloth may be worn.

The well known festival of Yooy in A-kat Amnuay is 'Bun Hae Hue Phay' (/bun 2 hɛ: 3 hɨa 2 phay 2/) or Decorated Boat Procession. There will be boat racing during the day and a few boats will be decorated beautifully with lightful lamps or candles in the night to make sacrifices to the spirit of the River. It always takes place on the night of the full moon of the tenth lunar month at Nam Yam.

Although Yooy people are Buddhists, they also believe in spirits. They make sacrifices to the spirits and also venerate their ancestral spirits. They believe that bad spirits, such as 'Phi Pop' (/phi: 1 pɔ:p 3/) could harm them. Moreover, the sacrifices have an essential role in ritual ceremonies eg. weddings, treatment of patients, celebrating a new house, burials etc.

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1.5 Language Affiliation

Yooy is a dialect of the Tai language family. Chamberlain (1972)[1] put it in the Lao-Southern Thai subgroup of Li (1960)[2]'s Southwestern group. The following figure may illustrate Yooy within the classification of Tai dialects.

---

[1]Chamberlain divided the Southwestern dialects into two groups; P and PH, according to the phonological criteria that the former voiced stops have become the voiceless unaspirated stops (in Tai Mao, Lue etc.), and the voiceless aspirated stops (in Siamese, Lao etc.), eg.

*d	⟶ t	: tai	(P group)
	⟶ th	: thai	(PH group)

[2]Li divided the Tai language family into three main groups; Northern, Central, and Southwestern, according to the distribution of vocabulary, of special phonological features in the vocabulary, and the specific phonological development.

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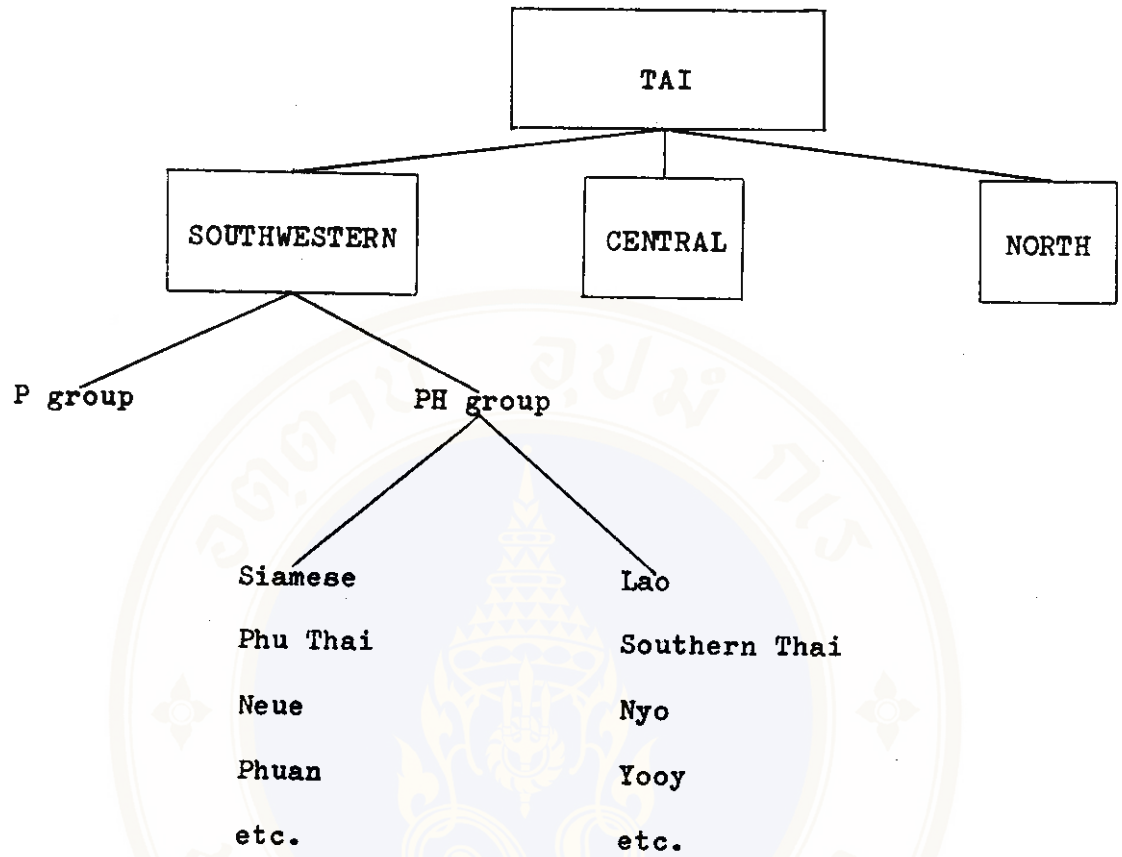

Figure 3: Yooy within the Classification of Tai Dialects[1]

---

[1]Adapted from Classification of Southwestern Dialects of Chamberlain, J.R., 'A New Look at the History and Classification of the Tai Languages', Studies in Tai Linguistics, CIEL, 1975, pp. 49-57.

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1.6 Objectives and Scope of the Study

The objectives of the study are primarily to see in which villages the Yooy dialect is spoken, and to describe the phonological and phonetic characteristics of the Yooy dialect which is spoken by the Yooy people at Ban A-kat, A-kat Amnuay district, Sakon Nakhon province. The study will be of the word, syllable, vowel system, consonant system, and tones, and limited to utterances in isolation.

Also a comparison of the phonology and lexicon between Yooy and Nyo will be presented.

1.7 Methodology

There are three parts in the methodology. They are methods of study, criteria for choosing the informant, and sources of data.

1.7.1 Metods of Study

The methods used in this study may be divided into three steps: preparation, fieldwork, and analysis.

1.7.1.1 Preparation

During the period of this time, the following things were prepared.

1. A word list for checking tone adapted from 'A Checklist for Determining Tones in Tai Dialects' of Gedney (1972). It was

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used in checking tones during my preliminary survey.

2. A word list of about 1,000 words adapted from 'A Word List for Thai Language Survey after Gedney's Comparative Tai Checklist (1978). It was used in collecting vocabulary.

1.7.1.2 Fieldwork

After the preparation, I did my fieldwork which could be divided into three stages: making a preliminary survey, selecting the informant and collecting vocabulary, and checking and collecting more data.

1. Making a preliminary survey

This was carried out to see in which villages the dialect of Yooy is spoken. Generally, the Yooy speakers in one village can tell about other villages where Yooy is also used as a native tongue. Getting a cue this way, I started the survey at Ban A-kat of A-kat Amnuay district, which is known as the hometown of Yooy, and travelled through eleven villages (see sec. 1.2), village by village, during my vacation in November, 1983.

In each village, two or three Yooys of different ages were chosen to be representatives of their own dialects. Therefore about thirty native speakers of Yooy from eleven villages were chosen to be representatives. They were interviewed and asked to pronounce their own native vocabulary according to the prepared

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word list for checking tones to see the pattern and number of tones in their dialects. During the interview, the data were transcribed immediately in phonetic symbols. The segmental phonemes are based on those of the International Phonetic Association (I.P.A.), and the tones are based on Y.R. Chao's tone letter. They were also recorded on the tape recorder.

2. Selecting the information and collecting vocabulary

Only one native speaker out of the thirty representatives was selected to be the informant (according to the criteria for choosing the informant). The informant was asked to pronounce in his native dialect from the prepared word list. About 1,000 words were added to the list as they came up during the interview. It took about a month to work with the informant.

3. Checking and collecting more data from the informant and also from a few other native speakers.

Other Yooy native speakers were good helpers to the informant. They took part in Yooy dialogue or conversation and helped to recall a few Yooy words that were missed or forgotten at one time; eg. /phen 2 khɛw 3/ 'gum'. There were three native speakers who were selected for this purpose.

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1.7.1.3 Analysis

The phonological analysis was taken at the lowest rank, the Phoneme, up to the highest rank, the Phonological Word, during the step of checking and collecting more data.

Furthermore, in order to collect Nyo words, the word list used to elicit Yooy was also used with Nyo native speakers whose hometown is in Muang district of Sakon Nakhon. There were three native speakers who were selected as informants. In the end the collected data was compared to those of Yooy.

1.7.2 Criteria for Choosing the Informant

One Yooy native speaker was chosen from those representatives to be the informant following the criteria set below.

1. The informant must be born and brought up in the Yooy family of that area. The long period of family settlement there is of special interest.

2. The informant must be a native speaker whose utterances are recognised by other Yooy in the area.

3. The informant's age must be around 16-25 years so that he/she could have enough experience in his/her language and be the representative of the people speaking Yooy of this generation.

4. The informant must be willing as well as convenient to work with me.

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1.7.3 Sources of Data

Miss Chatchadaphon Chaysakhon was chosen to be the main informant. She was born on August 17, 1967, in Ban A-kat of A-kat Amnuay district. She was brought up there among the Yooys for 17 years. In 1983, she had to further her studies in Sawang Dandin, about 80 kilometres from her home. Still her companions in the new school are Yooys. She is now studying Matayom V at Sawangsuksa School. On holidays, she usually goes home. During the time of collecting data, I sometimes worked at her home in Ban A-kat among the members of her family, and many times worked at my home, in Sawang Dandin.

The information about the representatives of Yooy speakers in this study together with the name of Yooy villages in Sakon Nakhon province will be given hereafter in the appendix I.

1.8 Descriptive Approach

The phonological approach adopted here is that which sees the Phonology as a hierarchy of ranks. In this case, we set up three ranks: the Phonological Word, the Syllable, and the Phoneme. The units of each rank have a structure stated in terms of the units of the rank below (except for the lowest, the Phoneme) and they function in structures of the rank above (except for the highest, here, the Phonological Word).

A phonological summary of Nyo is presented in order to provide for comparing Yooy and Nyo in Sakon Nakhon.

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2. THE PHONOLOGICAL WORD

2.1 General Definition

The Phonological Word is the unit of the highest rank of phonology here presented, so its function in higher units is not discussed. The structure of the Phonological Word is stated in terms of syllables and has component of stress also.

The Phonological Word in Yooy may have from one to three syllables. However, a high proportion of the words in Yooy are monosyllabic.

2.2 Word Structure

In Yooy, there are three types of word structure, according to the number of its syllables: monosyllabic, disyllabic, and trisyllabic. It has one stressed syllable which always occupies the last position of a word as its nucleus and it may have minor and unstressed syllables as its periphery.

Stress is defined as loudness and length. In Yooy, stresses are predictable from the position in a word as well as from the syllabic structure. Therefore the word stress need not be marked overtly in the phonemic level.

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2.2.1 Monosyllabic Word

A monosyllabic word is a word with only one syllable. The strong stress is on that syllable. Its structure is ['S].

Ex.

['liam 23]	'sharp'
['ɦɨa 45]	'boat'
['tɕwa:tˀ 12ʔ]	'to scare'
['ɲa:tˀ 32]	'to take by force'

2.2.2 Disyllabic Word

A disyllabic word is a word with two syllables. The stress occurs in two patterns.

2.2.2.1 [U 'S][1] (see also sec. 3.3)

Ex.

[ka 21 'to: 23]	'body'
[ta 21 'ŋen 45]	'sun'
[ka 21 'tiʔ 34]	'suppose'
[tɕi 21 'lɔ: 32]	'cricket'

2.2.2.2 [,M 'S][2] (see also sec. 3.3)

---

[1] U = Unstressed Syllable

S = Major Stressed Syllable

[2] M = Minor Stressed Syllable

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Ex.

[,ɲon 23 'ɲwa:i 23]	'uneasy'
[,su: 45 'si: 45I	'fastidious'
[,kut˥ 34 'tɕi: 12?]	'a kind of insect'
[,sɛm 32 'mɛm 32]	'moan'

2.2.3 Trisyllabic Word

A trisyllabic word is a word with three syllables. In my data, there are only a few of them. Its structure is [,M U 'S] (see also sec. 3.3)

Ex.

[,sam 23 pa 21 'laŋ 23]	'cassava'
[,nak˥ 34 ka 21 'niam 23]	'tickle'
[,tɕak˥ 34 ka 21 'tɕan 12?]	'cicada'
[,kik˥ 34 ka 21 'pɔk˥ 34]	'vow'

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3. THE SYLLABLE

3.1 General Definition

The Syllable is defined as the rank of which units function in the Phonological Word and of which structure is stated in terms of Phonemes.

3.2 Syllable Structure

The structure of the Syllable is described in terms of segments consisting of one to two vowels and a tone as nucleus, and one to three consonants as periphery.

Symbols used in syllable structure are as follows:

C = Consonant

CC = Consonant Cluster

V = Single Vowel: 1. V = Short Vowel

2. V: = Long Vowel

VV = Diphthong

N = Nasal; Semi-Vowel

P = Plosive

T = Tone

1 = Mid Sustained Rising Tone

2 = High Rising Tone

3 = Low Tone: Low Rising, Low Falling

4 = Mid Tone: Mid Falling, Mid Rising

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( ) = Optional

** = Only the given examples can be found for this pattern in the data.

According to the restriction of the occurrence of final consonant and tone, syllables can be grouped into two main types: Live and Dead Syllables.

3.2.1 Live Syllable (L)

A Live Syllable is a syllable ending with a single vowel, or a diphthong, or a semi-vowel, or a nasal. It may carry tone 1-4. Its structure is C(C)V(:)(V)(N)T which can be divided into six sub-types as follows:

1. CV 3 Ex. ka 3 (to: 1) 'body'
   ci 3 (lɔ: 4) 'cricket'

2. C(C)V: 1-4

CV: 1-4 Ex. bi: 1 'gall'
su: 1 'you'
na: 2 'rice field'
hu: 2 'hole'
kha: 3[1] 'to kill'

---

[1] [kh] is interpreted here as a phoneme /kh/; also [ph, th] as /ph, th/ because the unambiguous word pattern is CVC: /kat 4/ 'to bite' (see also pp. 42-44).

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		lɛ: 3	'dark (complexion)'
		sɨ: 4	'to buy'
		tu: 4	'cupboard'
**CCV: 1,3,4	Ex.	khwa: 1	'right (not left)'
		khwi: 3	'to ride on'
		swa: 4	' a kind of curry'

Note: In the data, tone 2 never occurs with CCV.

3. CVV 1-4	Ex.	phua 1	'husband'
		sɨa 1	'tiger'
		khɨa 2	'vine'
		mia 2	'wife'
		bɨa 3	'poison'
		khia 3	'to scratch (as a chicken does)'
		hia 4	'to be lost,spill'
		sua 4	'foolish,bad'

Note: Diphthongs (VV) never occur with initial clusters (CC).

4. C(C)VN 1-4

CVN 1-4	Ex.	saw 1	'pole'
		tan 1	'clogged'
		ŋaw 2	'shadow'
		ŋɤn 2	'money'

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		khay 3	'egg'
		tam 3	'to weave cloth'
		kay 4	'near'
		pun 4	'to rob'
**CCVN 1,2	Ex.	khwan 1	'charm'
		khwan 2	'smoke'

Note: In the data, tone 3 and 4 never occur with CCVN.

5. C(C)V:N 1-4

CV:N 1-4	Ex.	cu:m 1	'budding'
		ti:ŋ 1	'to move'
		pha:y 2	'to row'
		mɔ:ŋ 2	' a fish-net'
		ʔɨ:ŋ 3	'bull-frog'
		ba:w 3	'young unmarried man'
		pi:n 4	'to turn inside out'
		se:w 4	'twisted'
**CCV:N 1-4	Ex.	hwa:y 1	'an interjection'
		thwa:y 2	'to foretell'
		khwa:y 2	'buffalo'
		swa:y 3	'to stir sticky rice after steaming'
		hwa:y 3	'an interjection'
		swa:n 4	'to dip up and carry'

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		hwa:n 4	'to be irritated'

6. C(C)VVN 1-4

CVVN 1-4	Ex.	khuay 1	'dwelling of ants'
		huay 1	'lottery'
		hi̱an 2	'house'
		khiaŋ 2	'tripod'
		si̱aŋ 3	'glance sideways'
		hiaw 3	'withered'
		bi̱aŋ 4	'side'
		muaŋ 4	'violet'
**CCVVN 1	Ex.	kwian 1	'cart'

Note: In the data, only tone 1 occurs with CCVVN.

3.2.2 Dead Syllable (D)

A Dead Syllable is a syllable ending with a plosive. It never carries tone 1 or 2. The structure is C(C)V(:)(V)P 3,4. According to vowel length which provides the phonetic shape of the tone, it can be divided into two subtypes: Short and Long Dead Syllable, as follow:

1. C(C)VP 3,4 : Short Dead Syllable (DS)

CVP 3,4	Ex.	thok 3	'poor (not rich)'
		ŋap 3	'to close'
		co? 4	'to pause'

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		kit 4	'short'
**CCVP 3,4	Ex.	khwat 3	'to dig up'
		kwak 4	'to wave one's hand'

2. C(C)V(:)(V)P 3,4 : Long Dead Syllable (DL)

CV:P 3,4	Ex.	thɨ:k 3	'cheap,right (not wrong)'
		bʊ:t 3	'to lift up one's chin'
		ŋʊ:p 4	'taken aback'
		lɛ:p 4	'undeveloped,appear'
**CCV:P 3	Ex.	cwa:t 3	'to scare'
		kwa:t 3	'to sweep'
**CCV:P 4	Ex.	swa:t 4	'to recall'
CVVP 3,4	Ex.	dɨat 3	'boiled'
		kuap 3	'to turn upside down'
		luak 4	'to scald'
		khiat 4	'to be indignant'

3.3 Syllable Function

The Syllable functions in the Phonological Word. There are three main classes of syllables in terms of their function in the Phonological Word: Major Stressed, Minor Stressed, and Unstressed Syllable.

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3.3.1 Major Stressed Syllable ('S)

This is the stressed syllable and functions as the nucleus of the Phonological Word. It always occupies the final position of a word. The syllable type can be Live-except type 1, or Dead Syllable.

3.3.2 Minor Stressed Syllable (,M)

This is the weakly stressed syllable and functions as a periphery of the Phonological Word. It always occupies the first position of a trisyllabic word as well as of a disyllabic word of type 2.2.2.2. The syllable type can be Live-except type 1, or Dead Syllable.

3.3.3 Unstressed Syllable (U)

This is the unstressed syllable and functions as a periphery of the Phonological Word. It always occupies the penultimate position of a word. The syllable can be only the Live Syllable of type 1, which is CV 3. It is believed that CV 3 is derived from CV? 3. That is surface CV syllables arise from the loss of syllable final plosive segments in CVP syllables (Gandour, 1976).

It should be noted that only two vowels: /a, i/ may occur in the type of syllable: $C\begin{Bmatrix}a\\i\end{Bmatrix}3$.

Ex.

pa 3 kan 1 'guarantee'

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pha 3 la:t 4	'to slip and fall'
ba 3 mi: 3	'a kind of noodles'
ta 3 ŋen 2	'sun'
tha 3 le: 2	'sea'
ca 3 kha:p 4	'to straddle'
ka 3 ta: 3	'basket'
kha 3 lon 2	'to stir'
na 3 wa:n 2	'to ask for help'
sa 3 na? 4	'mattress'
la 3 waŋ 2	'to be careful'
ci 3 lɔ: 4	'cricket'
ki 3 nu:n 2	'a kind of insect'
si 3 sa: 2	'a swing'
na: 2 li 3 ka: 1	'clock'

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4. THE PHONEME

4.1 General Definition

A Phoneme is defined as the rank of which the units function in the Syllable. It is the lowest rank of the phonological hierarchy and so has no statable structure, but the phonetic forms of the phonemes may be described.

4.2 Phoneme Function

There are three main classes of phonemes according to their function in the Syllable: Consonants, Vowels, and Tones.

4.2.1 Consonants

A consonant functions as a periphery of the Syllable. There are twenty consonant phonemes: /p, ph, b, t, th, d, c, k, kh, ?, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, h, w, l, y, ɣ/.

According to the consonant's function in different positions in the syllable, the consonants can be divided into three groups: Initial, Final, and Second Member Consonant.

1. Initial Consonants are all those consonants that occur in the initial position of the syllable. There are nineteen of them: /p, ph, b, t, th, d, c, k, kh, ?, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, h, w, l, y/.

2. Final Consonants are all those consonants that occur

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in the final position of the syllable. There are ten of them: /p, t, k, ?, m, n, ŋ, w, y, ɣ/.

3. Second Member Consonant is the consonant that occurs as the second member of syllable-initial clusters and consists of only /w/. There are eight initial consonant clusters as found in this study: /thw, cw, kw, khw, ?w, sw, hw, yw/.

Ex.

/thwa:y 2/	'to foretell'
/cwa:t 3/	'to scare'
/kwak 4/	'to dip up water with hands'
/khwat 3/	'to dig up'
/?wa:y 3/	'to flinch'
/swa:n 4/	'to dip up and support'
/hwa:n 4/	'to be irritated'
/ywo: 3/	'an interjection'

4.2.2 Vowels

A vowel functions as the nucleus of the Syllable. There are nine short vowels, nine long vowels, and three diphthongs:

1. Short Vowels are all those vowels of which duration is short and may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech. There are nine of them: /i, ɨ, u, e, ɤ, o, ɛ, a, ɔ/.

2. Long Vowels are all those vowels of which duration is

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long. There are nine of them: /i:, ɨ:, u:, e:, ɤ:, o:, ɛ:, a:, ɔ:/.

3. Diphthongs are close vowels /i, ɨ, u/ gliding to an open central vowel /a/. There are three of them: /ia, ɨa, ua/.

4.2.3 Tones

A tone functions as the nucleus of the Syllable. There are four tones and two allotones: (also see figure 11,12)

T 1 = a mid sustained rising tone
T 2 = a high rising tone
T 3 = a low rising tone, and
a low falling tone
T 4 = a mid falling tone, and
a mid rising tone

4.3 Phoneme Occurrence in Syllable

The occurrence of phonemes in syllables can be mentioned in two parts: syllable types, and syllable classes, as follows.

4.3.1 Phoneme Occurrence in Syllable Types

1. In Live Syllables

CV 3 : In this type of syllable, initials /n, s, l/ and all initial plosives-except /d, ʔ/, and vowels /a,i/, and only tone 3 may occur.

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C(C)V(:)(V)(N) 1-4 : In this type of syllable, all initial consonants and initial clusters-except /cw/, and final nasals or semi-vowels, or vowels, and all tones may occur.

2. In Dead Syllables

C(C)VP 3-4 : In this type of syllable, all initial consonants and initial clusters /kw, khw/, final plosives, short vowels, and only tone 3, 4 may occur.

C(C)V(:)(V)P 3-4 : In this type of syllable, all initial consonants and initial clusters /cw, kw, sw/, final plosives, long vowels and diphthongs, and only tone 3,4 may occur.

4.3.2 Phoneme Occurrence in Syllable Classes

1. In Major Stressed Syllables

In this class of syllable, all initial consonants and clusters, final consonants, vowels, and tones may occur.

2. In Minor Stressed Syllables

In this class of syllable, only initial plosives-except /p, ʔ/, nasals-except /ŋ/, and /s, h, l/, final plosives-except /ʔ/ and nasals, vowels /i, u, e, o, ɛ, a, ɔ:, ia, ua/, and all tones may occur.

3. In Unstressed Syllables

In this class of syllable, only initial plosives-except

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/d, ʔ/, and /n, s, l/, vowels /i, a/, and tone 3 may occur.

Figure 4-8 may indicate the phoneme co-occurrences in syllable types as well as syllable classes.

Co-occurrence of Initial Consonants and Vowels (according to the data)

Figure 4 illustrates that in Major Stressed Syllables;

1. The frequency of occurrence of Live Syllable is higher than that of Dead Syllable.

2. Only /i, a, ɔ:/ can occur after all single initial consonants in both Live and Dead Syllable.

3. The following vowels never occur after the following single initial consonants in both Live and Dead Syllable.

/ɨ/ never occurs after /k, ɲ, w, l/

/ɨ:/ never occurs after /n, ŋ/

/u:/ never occurs after /w/

/e/ never occurs after /ŋ/

/e:/ never occurs after /n, ɲ, ŋ, y/

/ʊ/ never occurs after /p, t, c, ɲ, w/

/ʊ:/ never occurs after /m/

/o:/ never occurs after /w/

/ɛ/ never occurs after /y/

/ɔ/ never occurs after /d, ɲ, s/

/ɨa/ never occurs after /w, y/

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/ua/ never occurs after /w/

4. All initial clusters-except /yw/, can occur before /a:/; that is

/cw/ can only occur with /a:/ and only in Dead Syllable

/thw, khw, ?w, hw/ can occur with /a:/ and only in Live Syllable

/kw, sw/ can occur with /a:/ in both Live and Dead Syllable

/yw/ can only occur with /o:/ in Live Syllable

	i	i:	é	é:	u	u:	e	e:	ɛ	ɛ:	o	o:	ɯ	ɯ:	ə	ə:	ɔ	ɔ:	ia	ɯa	ua
p	+	+	D	+	+	+	+	L	O	+	+	+	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	L	+
ph	+	L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	L	+	+
b	+	+	D	L	+	+	+	L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	L	+
t	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	L	O	+	+	L	+	+	+	+	D	+	L	L	+
th	+	+	L	+	+	+	L	+	+	L	+	+	L	+	+	+	D	+	L	L	+
d	+	+	+	L	+	D	D	L	D	L	+	L	D	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	L
t	+	+	D	L	+	+	D	L	O	D	+	L	D	+	+	+	D	+	L	L	L
k	+	D	O	+	+	+	+	L	L	+	+	+	D	+	+	+	D	+	L	+	+
kh	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
?	+	+	D	+	+	+	+	+	D	L	+	L	+	+	+	+	D	+	L	+	+
m	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	D	D	O	+	L	+	+	+	+	L	+	L	+	+
n	+	+	+	O	L	L	+	O	L	L	+	L	L	+	+	+	D	+	L	L	+
ŋ	+	L	O	+	L	L	L	O	O	L	+	L	D	L	+	+	O	+	L	L	D
ŋ	+	L	D	O	+	L	O	O	+	+	L	L	+	L	+	L	D	+	L	+	+
s	+	+	L	+	+	+	+	+	+	L	+	+	L	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
h	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	L	L	+	L	L	+	+	+	+	+	L	+	+
w	+	+	O	D	L	O	L	L	O	L	L	O	L	+	+	+	L	+	+	O	O
l	+	+	O	+	+	+	D	+	D	+	+	+	D	+	+	+	D	+	L	+	+
y	+	L	D	L	D	L	+	O	D	L	+	D	O	D	+	+	D	+	D	O	D
thw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O
sw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	D	O	O	O	O	O
kw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	+	+	O	O	L	O	O
khw	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	+	L	O	O	O	O	O
?w	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O
sw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
hw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O
yw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

\+ = occurs in both Live and Dead Syllable
L = occurs in Live Syllable
D = occurs in Dead Syllable
O = never occurs

Figure 4: Co-occurrences of Initials and Vowels in Major Stressed Syllables

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Figure 5 illustrates that in Minor Stressed Syllables;

1. The frequency of occurrence of Live Syllable is higher than that of Dead Syllable.

2. The occurrences between initial consonants and vowels in Minor Stressed Syllable are more restricted than those in Major Stressed Syllable.

3. All initial clusters and initials /p, ʔ, ŋ, w, y/ never occur with any vowel in Minor Stressed Syllable.

4. Only /i̯, i̯:, ɤ, ɤ:, o:, ɔ, i̯a/ never occur with any consonant in Minor Stressed Syllable.

5. Only the following initial consonants can occur before the following vowels.

/ph/ can occur before /e, ɛ:, a, a:/

/b/ can occur before /i:/

/t/ can occur before /a/

/th/ can occur before /ia/

/d/ can occur before /o/

/c/ can occur before /o, a/

/k/ can occur before /i, u, e:, a/

/kh/ can occur before /a/

/m/ can occur before /i/

/n/ can occur before /a, a:/

/ŋ/ can occur before /a:/

/s/ can occur before /u:, ɛ, a, a:, ɔ:, ua/

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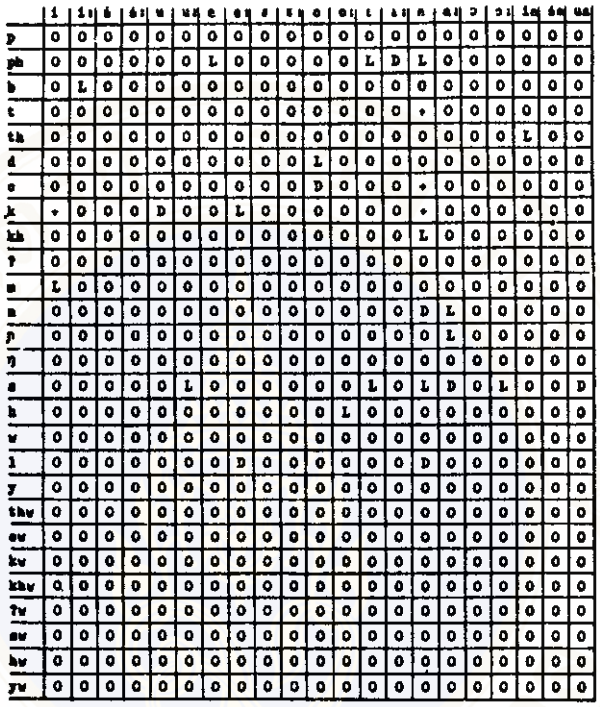
/h/ can occur before /o/

/l/ can occur before /e:, a/



	i	iː	e	eː	ɯ	ɯː	ɛ	ɛː	ɤ	ɤː	o	oː	ɔ	ɔː	a	aː	ɔ	ɔː	iə	ɤə	ɯə
p	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ph	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	L	D	L	O	O	O	O	O	O
b	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
t	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
th	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O
d	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
c	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	D	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
k	+	O	O	O	D	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O
kh	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O
ʔ	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
m	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
n	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	D	L	O	O	O	O	O
ɲ	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O
ŋ	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
s	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	L	D	O	L	O	O	D
h	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
w	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
l	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	D	O	O	O	O	O	O	D	O	O	O	O	O	O
y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
thw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ew	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
kw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
khw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ʔw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ew	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
hw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
yw	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

\+ = occure in both Live and Dead Syllable
L = occure in Live Syllable
D = occure in Dead Syllable
O = never occure

Figure 5: Co-occurrences of Initials and Vowels in Minor Stressed Syllables

Figure 6 illustrated that in Unstressed Syllables;

1. The co-occurrences between initial consonants and vowels in Unstressed Syllable are the most restricted of all the three syllable classes.

2. All initial clusters and initials /d, ʔ, m, ɲ, ŋ, h,

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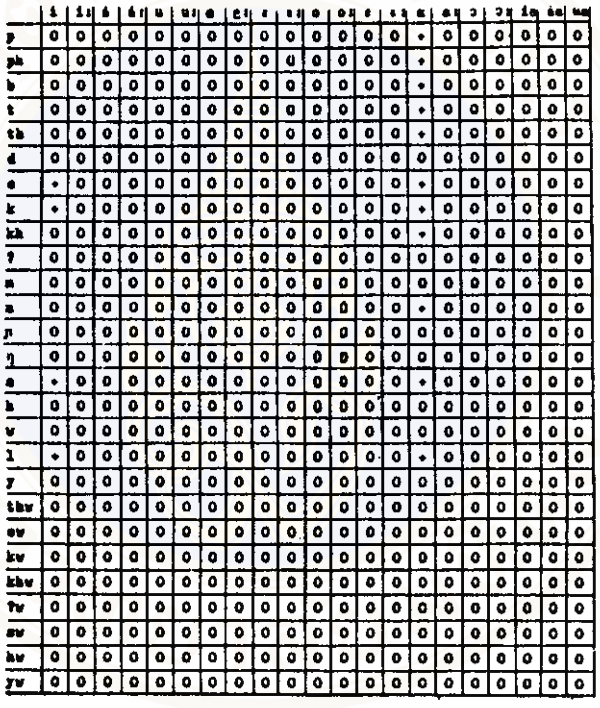
w, y/ never occur in Unstressed Syllable.

3. Only /i, a/ can occur in this class of syllables and only after the following initials

/i/ can occur after /c, k, s, l/

/a/ can occur after /p, ph, b, t, th, c, k, kh, n, s, l/



+ = occurrence 0 = non-occurrence

(Note: Unstressed Syllables can be only Live Syllable of Type 1.)

Figure 6: Co-occurrences of Initials and Vowels in Unstressed Syllables

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Co-occurrence of Final Consonants and Vowels (according to the data)

Figure 7 illustrates that in Major and Minor Syllables;

1. All final consonants can occur after /a/.

2. Only /p, t, k, n, ŋ/ can occur after all vowels.

3. The following final consonants never occur after the following vowels in either Major or Minor Stressed Syllable

/ʔ/ never occurs after long vowels and /ɨa/

/m/ never occurs after /ɨ/

4. The following final consonants can occur after the following vowels in either Major or Minor Stressed Syllable

/w/ can occur after /i, e:, ɛ, ɛ:, a, a:, ia/

/y/ can occur after /u, ɤ, ɤ:, o:, a, a:, ɔ, ɔ:, ɨa, ua/

/ɣ/ only occurs after /a/

	i	i:	e	e:	ɛ	ɛ:	a	a:	ɨ	ɨ:	ə	ə:	ɤ	ɤ:	ɔ	ɔ:	ia	ɨa	ua
p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
t	x	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+
k	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x
ʔ	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x
m	x	x	0	x	x	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	x	x	x	x
ŋ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	x	+	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	+	x
w	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	0	0	x	0	0
y	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	x	x	0	x	0	0	x	x	x	x	0	x	x
ɣ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0

\+ = occurs in both Major and Minor Stressed Syllable

x = occurs in Major Stressed Syllable

0 = never occurs

Figure 7: Co-occurrences of Final Consonants and Vowels in Major and Minor Stressed Syllables

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Co-occurrence of Tones and Syllable Types and Syllable Classes

Figure 8 illustrates that tone 1, 2 never occur on Dead Syllable and only tone 3 can occur on all syllable types and classes.

Tones	Major and Minor Stressed Syllable			Unstressed Syllable
	Live	Dead		
		Long	Short	
1	+	0	0	0
2	+	0	0	0
3	+	+	+	+
4	+	+	+	0

+ = occurrence 0 = non-occurrence

Figure 8: Co-occurrences between Tones and Syllable Types and Classes

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4.4 Phoneme Chart

4.4.1 Consonant Chart

Points of Art. / Manners of Art.		Bila-bial	Alve-olar	Pala-tal	Velar	Glot-tal
Plosives	Voiceless Unaspirated	p	t	c	k	?
	Voiceless Aspirated	ph	th		kh	
	Voiced	b	d			
Nasals		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives			s			h
Approximants		w	l	y	ɣ	

Figure 9: Consonant Phonemes

4.4.2 Vowel Chart

Tongue Position / Tongue Height	Front		Central		Back	
	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long
Close (High)	i	i:	ɨ	ɨ:	u	u:
Mid	e	e:	ɤ	ɤ:	o	o:
Open (Low)	ɛ	ɛ:	a	a:	ɔ	ɔ:
Diphthongs	ia		ɨa		ua	

Figure 10: Vowel Phonemes

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4.4.3 Tone Chart

Pitch Ranges \ Tones		Tone 1 [23]	Tone 2 [45]	Tone 3		Tone 4	
				[12?]	[21]	[32]	[34]
High	5						
	4						
Mid	3						
	2						
Low	1						

Figure 11: Pitch Range of Tone Diagram

We can see that numbers 1-5 represent the pitch range. In each tone, there are two arabic numbers of which the first demonstrates the starting pitch and the later demonstrates the ending pitch. Thus, the shape of a tone can be figured by these two arabic numbers.

Ex.

[23] = Tone /1/ = Mid Sustained Rising Tone

[45] = Tone /2/ = High Rising Tone

[12?] = Tone /3/ = Low Rising Tone

[21] = Tone /3/ = Low Falling Tone

[32] = Tone /4/ = Mid Falling Tone

[34] = Tone /4/ = Mid Rising Tone

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4.5 Phoneme Description

4.5.1 Consonants

All consonant phonemes in Yooy are produced with pulmonic egressive airstream mechanisms.

The following consonant descriptions are divided into four groups according to the manner of articulation: Plosives, Nasals, Fricatives, and Approximants.

1. Plosives

/p/ It is realized as [p] - a voiceless unaspirated bilabial plosive in the initial position of syllable.

Ex.

/pɛ? 4/	[pɛ? 34]	'to be attached to'
/pɔn 3/	[pɔn 12?]	'to pass through'

Also, it is realized as [p˺] - a voiceless unaspirated and unreleased bilabial plosive in the final position of syllable.

Ex.

/nop 3/	[nop˺ 21I	'to worship'
/cɛ:p 3/	[tɕɛ:p˺ 12?]	'neat,plain'

/ph/ It is realized as [ph] - a voiceless aspirated bilabial plosive.

Ex.

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/phɤ? 3/	[phɤ? 21]	'indecent'
/pha:w 4/	[pha:u 32]	'to hasten'

/b/ It is realized as [b] - a voiced bilabial plosive.

Ex.

/bi? 4/	[bi? 34]	'to portion out'
/bɤŋ 3/	[bɤŋ 12?]	'to look at'

/t/ It is realized as [t] - a voiceless unaspirated apico-alveolar plosive in the initial position of syllable.

Ex.

/tup 4/	[tup˺ 34]	'to shake (hands)'
/tɔ:t 3/	[tɔ:t˺ 12?]	'to nibble,peck'

Also, it is realized as [t˺] - a voiceless unaspirated and unreleased apico-alveolar plosive in the final position of syllable.

Ex.

/khɨt 3/	[khɨt˺ 21]	'to think'
/pɤ:t 3/	[pɤ:t˺ 12?]	'bored'

/th/ It is realized as [th] - a voiceless aspirated apico-alveolar plosive.

Ex.

/thim 3/	[thim 12?I	'to discard'
/thɨa 4/	[thɨ:a 32]	'times'

/d/ It is realized as [d] - a voiced apico-alveolar plosive.

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Ex.

/d̥ɨk 4/	[d̥ɨk˥ 34]	'to throw'
/dɔ:n 3/	[dɔ:n 12?]	'albino'

/c/ It is realized as [tɕ] - a voiceless alveolar prepalatal affricate.

Ex.

/cɨ̥? 4/	[tɕɨ̥? 34]	'to bore a hole'
/cɛ: 1/	[tɕɛ: 23]	'corner'

/k/ It is realized as [k] - a voiceless unaspirated dorso-velar plosive in the initial position of syllable.

Ex.

/ket 4/	[ket˥ 34]	'to gnaw'
/kɨ̥:k 3/	[kɨ̥:k˧ 12?]	'dumb,mute'

Also, it is realized as [k˥] - a voiceless unaspirated and unreleased dorso-velar plosive in the final position of syllable.

Ex.

/sik 4/	[sik˥ 34]	'to leave the priesthood'
/wiak 4/	[wi:ak˥ 32]	'work'

/kh/ It is realized as [kh] - a voiceless aspirated dorso-velar plosive.

Ex.

/khu? 3/	[khu? 21]	'pail'

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/khi:k 4/ [khi:k˥ 32] 'odd (number)'

/ʔ/ It is realized as [ʔ] - a voiceless glottal plosive.

Ex.

/ʔu:t 3/ [ʔu:t˧˥ 12ʔ] 'to fumigate'

/paʔ 4/ [paʔ 34] 'to divorce,leave'

2. Nasals

/m/ It is realized as [m] - a voiced bilabial nasal.

Ex.

/mit 3/ [mit˧˥ 21] 'to be still,keep silent'

/ho:m 2/ [ho:m 45] 'to gather'

/n/ It is realized as [n] - a voiced apico-alveolar nasal.

Ex.

/nua 2/ [nu:a 45] 'delicious and mild'

/sen 2/ [sen 45] 'trembling,shivered'

/ɲ/ It is realized as [ɲ] - a voiced fronto-palatal nasal.

Ex.

/ɲa:m 3/ [ɲa:m 12ʔ] 'to be elated'

/ɲɨa 2/ [ɲɨ:a 45] 'too long,lengthy'

/ŋ/ It is realized as [ŋ] - a voiced dorso-velar nasal.

Ex.

/ŋɨt 3/ [ŋɨt˧˥ 21] 'surprised,confused'

/sa:ŋ 3/ [sa:ŋ 12ʔ] 'a well'

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3. Fricatives

/s/ It is realized as [s] - a voiceless lamino-alveolar fricative.

Ex.

/sɨŋ 2/	[sɨŋ 45]	'absent minded'
/su:t 4/	[su:t˥ 32]	'to sip'

/h/ It is realized as [h̃] - a voiceless glottal nasalised fricative.

Ex.

/hɨ? 3/	[h̃ɨ? 21]	'no'
/hu:k 3/	[h̃u:k˥ 12?]	'loom'

4. Approximants

/w/ It is realized as [w] - a voiced labio-velar (or bilabial) approximant in the initial position of syllable, and in the second position of the initial cluster.

Ex.

/wɔŋ 3/	[ʯɔŋ 12?]	'indented tooth'
/thwa:y 2/	[thwa:i 45]	'to foretell'

Also, it is realized as [u] - a close back rounded vowel in the final position of syllable.

Ex.

/law 1/	[lau 23]	'to sharpen'
/le:w 2/	[le:u 45]	'to fight'

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/l/ It is realized as [l] - a voiced apico-alveolar lateral approximant.

Ex.

/lu? 4/	[lu? 34]	'miscarry,through'
/la:p 3/	[la:p˧ 12?]	'fear to do once more'

/y/ It is realized as [j] - a voiced palatal approximant in the initial position of syllable.

Ex.

/yup 4/	[jup˧ 34]	'to pick up with the fingers'
/yuak 3/	[ju:ak˧ 12?]	'banana stem'

Also, it is realized as [i] - a close front unrounded vowel in the final position of syllable.

Ex.

/may 4/	[mai 32]	'wood'
/hɔ:y 2/	[hɔ:i 45]	'trace'

/ɤ/ It is realized as [i̽] - a close central unrounded vowel. It only occurs in the final position of syllable.

Ex.

/nay 2/	[nai̽ 45]	'in'
/may 3/	[mai̽ 12?]	'new'

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4.5.2 Vowels

The quality of all vowel phonemes in Yooy is similar or near to those in Standard Thai (Noss, 1964). The only difference is that in Yooy, the duration of short vowels except /a/ may be pronounced long in relaxed speech without changing the meaning, eg.

/pɔn 3/	[pɔn 12?]	'to pass through'
	[pɔ:n 12?]	

However, the short vowels are not pronounced long if they occur with final /?/.

The following vowel descriptions are divided into two groups: Single Vowels and Diphthongs.

1. Single Vowels

They can be divided into three subgroups according to the tongue height: Close, Mid, and Open.

Close Vowels

/i/ It is realized as [i] - a close front unrounded short vowel. It may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech.

Ex.

/ti? 4/	[ti? 34]	'to blame'
/kit 4/	[kitˀ 34]	'short'
	[ki:tˀ 34]	

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/i:/ It is realized as [i:] - a close front unrounded long vowel.

Ex.

/hi:p 4/	[ɦi:p˥ 32]	'to hurry'
/khi:ŋ 2/	[khi:ŋ 45]	'body'

/ɨ/ It is realized as [ɨ] - a close central unrounded short vowel. It may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech.

Ex.

/cɨ? 4/	[tɕɨ? 34]	'wormy'
/dɨk 4/	[dɨk˥ 34]	'to throw'
	[dɨ:k˥ 34]	

/ɨ:/ It is realized as [ɨ:] - a close central unrounded long vowel.

Ex.

/lɨ:p 3/	[lɨ:p˧ 12?]	'alley'
/thɨ:n 4/	[thɨ:n 32]	'to beat'

/u/ It is realized as [u] - a close back rounded short vowel. It may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech.

Ex.

/khu? 3/	[khu? 21]	'pail'
/lup 4/	[lup˥ 34]	'at a loss'
	[lu:p˥ 34]	

/u:/ It is realized as [u:] - a close back rounded long vowel.

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Ex.

/lu:t 3/	[lu:t˥ 12?]	'to fall off'
/nu: 1/	[nu: 23]	'rat,mouse'

Mid Vowels

/e/ It is realized as [e] - a mid front unrounded short vowel. It may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech.

Ex.

/be? 4/	[be? 34]	'twisted (mouth)'
/beŋ 3/	[beŋ 12?]	'to strain'
	[be:ŋ 12?]	

/e:/ It is realized as [e:] - a mid front unrounded long vowel.

Ex.

/we: 2/	[we: 45]	'to turn'
/me:p 3/	[me:p˥ 12?]	'to lie and face down'

/ɤ/ It is realized as [ɤ] - a mid central unrounded short vowel. It may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech.

Ex.

/phɤ? 3/	[phɤ? 21]	'indecent'
/mɤt 4/	[mɤt˥ 34I	'all,all gone'
	[mɤ:t˥ 34]	

/ɤ:/ It is realzed as [ɤ:] - a mid central unrounded long vowel.

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Ex.

/ŋɤ:y 2/	[ŋɤ:i 45]	'to look up'
/khɤ:k 4/	[khɤ:kˈ 32]	'busy doing something'

/o/ It is realized as [o] - a mid back rounded short vowel. It may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech.

Ex.

/ɲo? 3/	[ɲo? 21]	'to pile up'
/com 1/	[tɕom 23]	'to sink'
	[tɕo:m 23]	

/o:/ It is realized as [o:] - a mid back rounded long vowel.

Ex.

/to:n 1/	[to:n 23]	'to leap'
/ko:p 3/	[ko:pˈ 12?]	'bent,curled up'

Open Vowels

/ɛ/ It is realized as [ɛ] - an open front unrounded short vowel. It may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech.

Ex.

/kɛ? 4/	[kɛ? 34]	'to pick out'
/mɛn 3/	[mɛn 12?]	'to gather with a pole'
	[mɛ:n 12?]	

/ɛ:/ It is realized as [ɛ:] - an open front unrounded long vowel.

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Ex.

/lɛ:n 4/	[lɛ:n 32]	'to run'
/ɲɛ:ŋ 2/	[ɲɛ:ŋ 45]	'to watch,look at'

/a/ It is realized as [a] - an open central unrounded short vowel.

Ex.

/pat 4/	[patˀ 34]	'to dust off,sweep'
/nam 4/	[nam 32]	'water'

/a:/ It is realized as [a:] - an open central unrounded long vowel.

Ex.

/da:t 3/	[da:tˀ 12?]	'to press down'
/tha:w 2/	[tha:u 45]	'to grope in water'

/ɔ/ It is realized as [ɔ] - an open back rounded short vowel. It may be pronounced relatively long in relaxed speech.

Ex.

/khɔ? 3/	[khɔ? 21]	'to knock'
/mɔŋ 3/	[mɔŋ 12?]	'at'
	[mɔ:ŋ 12?]	

/ɔ:/ It is realized as [ɔ:] - an open back rounded long vowel.

Ex.

/sɔ:y 4/	[sɔ:i 34]	'to help'
/lɔ:t 3/	[lɔ:tˀ 12?]	'spool,little'

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2. Diphthongs

/ia/ It is realized as [ia] - a front short diphthong. It starts at the position of [i] and glides to [a].

Ex.

**/sia? 4/ [sia? 34] 'a final particle'

Also, it is realized as [i:a] - a front long diphthong. It starts at the position of [i:] and glides to [a].

Ex.

/yiap 3/ [ji:ap˧ 12?] 'to tread upon'

/ɲiaw 4/ [ɲi:au 32] 'urine,to urinate'

/ɨa/ It is realized as [ɨ:a] - a central diphthong. It starts at the position of [ɨ:] and glides to [a].

Ex.

/dɨat 3/ [dɨ:at˧ 12?] 'to boil'

/lɨaŋ 1/ [lɨ:aŋ 23] 'yellow,pale'

/ua/ It is realized as [ua] - a back short diphthong. It starts at the position of [u] and glides to [a].

Ex.

**/tua? 4/ [tua? 34] 'to tell a lie'

Also, it is realized as [u:a] - a back long diphthong. It starts at the position of [u:] and glides to [a].

Ex.

/buaŋ 3/ [bu:aŋ 12?] 'spoon'

/nuay 3/ [nu:ai 12?] 'fruit'

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4.5.3 Tones

There are four tones in Yooy.

Tone /1/ It is realized as [23] - a mid sustained rising tone. This tone starts at a low-mid level pitch, stays at that level, and rises to a mid level pitch. It only occurs on Live Syllable.

Ex.

/te:ŋ 1/	[te:ŋ 23]	'I'
/lam 1/	[lam 23]	'to grumble'

Tone /2/ It is realized as [45] - a high rising tone. This tone starts at a high-mid level pitch, rises to the high pitch, and falls a little at the end. It only occurs on Live Syllable.

Ex.

/ŋum 2/	[ŋum 45]	'to turn upside down'
/khiaŋ 2/	[khi:aŋ 45]	'tripod'

Tone /3/ It is realized as [12ʔ] - a low rising tone. This tone starts at a mid-low level pitch, falls to a low level pitch, and slightly rises with glottal constriction. It occurs on Live and Long Dead Syllable.

Ex.

/t̰:m 3/	[t̰:m 12ʔ]	'to add'
/ta:p 3/	[ta:p̰ 12ʔ]	'to patch'

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Also, it is realized as [21] - a low falling tone. This tone starts at a low-mid pitch, and falls to a low pitch. It only occurs on Short Dead Syllable.

Ex.

/thok 3/	[thok˨˩ 21]	'poor (not rich)'
/wat 3/	[wat˨˩ 21]	'temple'

Tone /4/ It is realized as [32] - a mid falling tone. This tone starts at a mid level pitch, and falls to a low-mid pitch. It occurs on Live and Long Dead Syllable.

Ex.

/sːŋ 4/	[sːŋ 32]	'straight'
/huak 4/	[hũ:ak˧˨ 32]	'larva of frog'

Also, it is realized as [34] - a mid rising tone. This tone starts at a mid pitch, and rises to a high-mid pitch. It only occurs on Short Dead Syllable.

Ex.

/ʔɨt 4/	[ʔɨt˧˦ 34]	'starved,lacking'
/ɲip 4/	[ɲip˧˦ 34]	'to sew'

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4.6 Phoneme Contrast

The following examples demonstrate minimal or near minimal contrast between the phonemes.

4.6.1 Consonant Contrasts

1. Position of Articulation Contrasts

/p/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /ʔ/

pa:n 1	'nevus'
ta:n 1	'fan palm'
ca:n 1	'dish'
ka:n 1 (ba:n 4)	'homework'
ʔa:n 1	'saddle'

/ph/, /th/, /kh/

phan 2	'thousand'
than 2	'overtake'
khan 2	'itchy'

/b/, /d/

but 4	'a moment'
dut 4	'to dig with mouth (of a pig)'

/m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /ŋ/

ma: 2	'to come'
na: 2	'rice field'

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ɲa: 2 (khu: 2) 'monk'

ŋa: 2 'ivory'

/s/, /h/

sɨa 3 'shirt'

hɨa 3 'sweat'

/w/, /y/, /ɣ/

(mak 3) maw 3 'a kind of fruit'

may 3 'to burn'

maɣ 3 'new'

2. Manner of Articulation Contrasts

/p/, /ph/, /b/, /m/, /w/

pi: 1 'year'

phi: 1 'spirit,ghost'

bi: 1 'gall'

mi: 1 'bear'

wi: 1 'to comb'

/t/, /th/, /d/, /n/, /s/, /l/

tak 4 'lap,to dip out'

thak 4 'to embroider'

dak 4 'to anticipate'

nak 4 'heavy'

sak 4 'to tattoo'

lak 4 'pole'

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/c/, /ɲ/, /y/, /ŋ/

ca:ŋ 4	'to hire'
ɲa:ŋ 4	'to walk'
ya:ŋ 3	'kind'
ŋa:ŋ 4	'to lift up'

/k/, /kh/, /ʔ/, /h/

kat 4	'to bite'
khat 4	'to polish,obstruct'
ʔat 4	'to close'
hat 4	'to practice,train'

4.6.2 Vowel Contrasts

1. Tongue Position Contrasts

/i/, /ɨ/, /u/

ciʔ 4	'small (eyes)'
cɨʔ 4	'wormy'
cuʔ 4	'to close'

/i:/, /ɨ:/, /u:/

ti:n 1	'foot (of body)'
tɨ:n 3	'frightened'
tu:n 1	'convexed'

/e/, /ɤ/, /o/

met 3	'seed'

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mɤt 4 'all,all gone'

mot 3 'ant'

/e:/, /ɤ:/, /o:/

ke:n 1 'to conscript'

khɤ:n 1 'short'

ko:n 1 'hollow,to shave'

/ɛ/, /a/, /ɔ/

kɛ? 4 'to pick out'

ka? 4 'to estimate'

kɔ? 4 'to gather with a pole'

/ɛ:/, /a:/, /ɔ:/

kɛ:m 4 'cheek'

ka:m 4 'frozen'

kɔ:m 4 'short (tale)'

2. Tongue Height Contrasts

/i/, /e/, /ɛ/

ti? 4 'to blame'

te? 4 'to kick'

tɛ? 4 'sandal'

/i:/, /e:/, /ɛ:/

ti:ŋ 1 'to move'

te:ŋ 1 'I'

tɛ:ŋ 1 'cucumber'

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/ɨ/, /ɤ/, /a/

dɨk 4	'to throw'
dɤk 4	'late at night'
dak 4	'to anticipate'

/ɨ:/, /ɤ:/, /a:/

khɨ:p 4	'measure from thumb to finger tip'
khɤ:p 4	'scarf-skin'
kha:p 4	'to hold in the jaw'

/u/, /o/, /ɔ/

tu? 4	'breast'
to? 4	'table'
tɔ? 4	'to toss'

/u:/, /o:/, /ɔ:/

(phak 4) tu: 1	'door'
to: 1	'classifier for animal'
tɔ: 1	'stump'

3. Length Contrasts

/i/, /i:/

din 4	'to wriggle'
di:n 4	'started'

/ɨ/, /ɨ:/

khɨn 3	'to go up'

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khɨ:n 3 'acrid'

/u/, /u:/

khut 4 'to dig'

khu:t 3 'to scrape'

/e/, /e:/

het 3 'to do,make'

he:t 3 'cause'

/ɤ/, /ɤ:/

bɤt 4 'all,all gone'

bɤ:t 3 'to lift up one's chin'

/o/, /o:/

com 1 'to sink'

co:m 1 'to support'

/ɛ/, /ɛ:/

khɛŋ 1 'hard'

khɛ:n 1 'arms'

/a/, /a:/

kaŋ 4 'to spread out,hang out'

ka:ŋ 4 'fishbone'

/ɔ/, /ɔ:/

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khɔʔ 3	'to knock'
khɔ:t 3	'to curl,knot'

4. Diphthong Contrasts

/ia/, /ɨa/, /ua/

mia 2	'wife'
mɨa 2	'to return'
mua 2	'dim'

4.6.3 Tone Contrasts

Tone /1/, /2/, /3/, /4/

khan 1	'a basin,to crow'
khan 2	'itchy'
khan 3	'to place in between'
khan 4	'to squeeze,massage'
khɔ:ŋ 1	'thing, of'
khɔ:ŋ 2	'to expect'
khɔ:ŋ 3	'fish basket'
khɔ:ŋ 4	'gong,to lassoo'
hɔ:y 1	'mollusc'
hɔ:y 2	'trace'
hɔ:y 3	'to hang down'
hɔ:y 4	'to string'

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5. COMPARISON BETWEEN YOOY AND NYO

Both Yooy and Nyo are dialects in the Lao-Southern Thai subgroup (Chamberlain 1972: 49-52) found in Sakon Nakhon province. Therefore they are not only close in relationship but also in location. To compare their word list will be interesting and helpful in advancing comparative Tai studies. At least two benefits may be gained; that is, to identify cognates that might have been overlooked or been doubtful, and to find the related phenomena in consonant, vowel, and tone patterns.

In comparing Yooy and Nyo, it may provide a clearer picture to divide into two parts: phonological summary, and lexicon, as follows.

5.1 Phonological Summary Comparison

The Nyo phonology here is adapted from the thesis of Koowatthanasiri (1981).

1. Initial Consonants

Both Yooy and Nyo have nineteen initial consonants. They will be illustrated in parallel below.

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Yooy				
p	t	c	k	?
ph	th		kh	
b	d			
m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
	s			h
w	l	y		

Nyo				
p	t	c	k	?
ph	th		kh	
b	d			
m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
	s			h
w	l	y		

2. Initial Clusters

There are eight initial clusters in Yooy, but six in Nyo. However, the second member of the initial clusters of both languages is the same; that is only /w/ occurs in this position.

Yooy			
	cw	kw	?w
thw		khw	
sw			hw
	yw		

Nyo			
		kw	
		khw	
		ŋw	
sw			hw
	yw		

It is noticeable that /thw, cw, ?w/ are found only in Yooy, while /ŋw/ is only found in Nyo.

3. Final Consonants

There are ten final consonants in Yooy, but nine in Nyo.

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Yooy				Nyo			
p	t		k	ʔ	p	t		k	ʔ
m	n		ŋ		m	n		ŋ	
w		y	ɣ		w		y		

It is interesting to note that final ɣ is not found in Nyo.

4. Vowels

There are nine short vowels, nine long vowels, and three diphthongs in Yooy and Nyo. All of them are the same in quality, except that the duration of short vowel, but /a/, in Yooy may be pronounced long in relaxed speech without changing the meaning. However, the lengthening of short vowels in Yooy never occurs when they are followed by /ʔ/.

Yooy						Nyo					
i	i:	ɨ	ɨ:	u	u:	i	i:	ɨ	ɨ:	u	u:
e	e:	ɤ	ɤ:	o	o:	e	e:	ɤ	ɤ:	o	o:
ɛ	ɛ:	a	a:	ɔ	ɔ:	ɛ	ɛ:	a	a:	ɔ	ɔ:
ia		ɨa		ua		ia		ɨa		ua	

5. Tones

There are four tones and two allotones in Yooy and Nyo, as illustrated in the following chart.

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Tones	Pitch Pattern		Examples
	Yooy	Nyo	
1	(a mid sustained rising tone)	(a low rising tone)	kha: 1 'leg'
2	(a high rising tone)	(a high level tone)	kha: 2 'stuck'
3	(a low rising with glottal constriction tone)	(a mid falling tone)	kha: 3 'to kill'
	(a low falling tone)	(a low falling tone)	mat 3 'to tie up'
4	(a mid falling tone)	(a mid rising falling tone)	kha: 4 'to trade'
	(a mid rising tone)	(a mid rising tone)	mat 4 'flea'

Figure 12: Comparison of Pitch Pattern of Tones between Yooy and Nyo

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5.2 Lexicon Comparison

According to the word lists of Yooy and Nyo (see also appendix II), we can see that both dialects mostly have the lexicons which appear in a systematic relationship with each other. The lexicons of Yooy and Nyo are compared here according to the phonological system of Yooy: consonants, vowels, and tones, as follows.

5.2.1 Consonants

Yooy has three groups of consonants: Initial, Final, and Second Member Consonant.

5.2.1.1 Initial Consonants

There are four subgroups of initial consonants according to the manner of articulation: Plosives, Nasals, Fricatives, and Approximants.

1. Plosives

	Yooy	Nyo	
/p/	pi:n 4	pi:n 4	'to turn inside out'
	pa:t 3	pa:t 3	'to cut'
	etc.		
/ph/	pha:w 4	pha:w 4	'to hasten'
	phɛ:ŋ 2	phɛ:ŋ 2	'to love'
	etc.		

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	Yooy	Nyo	
/b/	bian 4	bian 4	'to move'
	ba:n 1	ba:n 1	'to bloom'
	etc.		
/t/	tɔ? 4	tɔ? 4	'to toss'
	tam 1	tam 1	'to collide with'
	etc.		
/th/	thɛ:k 4	thɛ:k 4	'to compare'
	thaw 3	thaw 3	'old'
	etc.		
/d/	di: 1	di: 1	'good'
	dɤ:n 3	dɤ:n 3	'land,yard'
	etc.		
/c/	cɛ:p 3	cɛ:p 3	'neat,plain'
	cet 4	cet 4	'seven'
	etc.		
/k/	kɤ:p 3	kɤ:p 3	'shoes'
	kaw 4	kaw 4	'nine'
	etc.		
/kh/	khɤ:n 1	khɤ:n 1	'short'
	kham 2	kham 2	'gold'
	etc.		
/?/	?ian 3	?ian 3	'eel'
	?a:m 4	?a:m 4	'abashed'
	etc.		

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It is noticeable that if in Yooy, the initials are of the plosives; that is voiceless bilabial with or without aspiration: /p, ph/, voiced bilabial: /b/, voiceless alveolar with or without aspiration: /t, th/, voiced alveolar: /d/, palatal: /c/, voiceless velar with or without aspiration: /k, kh/, and glottal plosive: /ʔ/, then in Nyo, they are the same; that is voiceless bilabial with or without aspiration: /p, ph/, voiced bilabial: /b/, voiceless alveolar with or without aspiration: /t, th/, voiced alveolar: /d/, palatal: /c/, voiceless velar with or without aspiration: /k, kh/, and glottal plosive: /ʔ/.

However, in a few words, they appear in a sporadic relationship; that is

- where the Yooy initial is a voiceless unaspirated bilabial plosive, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the voiced bilabial plosive, and may be the voiceless unaspirated alveolar plosive: /p $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} b \\ t \end{Bmatrix}$/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
pit 4	bit 4	'to pluck'
kik 4 ka 3 pɔk 4	kik 4 ka 3 bɔk 4	'vow'
pu: 4	tu: 4	'blunt'

- of minor stressed syllable, where the Yooy initial is a voiceless aspirated bilabial plosive, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the voiceless unaspirated bilabial plosive:

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/ph ⟶ p/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
phak 4 tu: 1	pak 4 tu: 1	'door'

- where the Yooy initial is a voiced bilabial plosive, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the voiced alveolar plosive: /b ⟶ d/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
say 3 bɨ: 1	say 3 dɨ: 1	'navel'

- where the Yooy initial is a voiceless unaspirated alveolar plosive, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the glottal plosive: /t ⟶ ʔ/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
te:ŋ 1	ʔe:ŋ 1	'I'

- of unstressed syllable, where the Yooy initial is a palatal plosive, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the voiceless unaspirated velar plosive: /c ⟶ k/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
ca 3 duŋ 4	ka 3 duŋ 4	'raised net'

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Yooy	Nyo	
ca 3 dɔŋ 3	ka 3 dɔŋ 3	'to jump'
ca 3 ha: 1	ka 3 ha: 1	'just'
khi: 3 ca 3	khi: 3 ka 3	'earthworm'
dɨan 1	dɨan 1	

- where the Yooy initial is a voiceless aspirated velar plosive, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the cluster: /kh ⟶ khw/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
kham 3	khwam 3	'to face down'
kha:m 3	khwa:m 3	'to cross,across'

2. Nasals

	Yooy	Nyo	
/m/	men 1	men 1	'to smell bad'
	maw 2	maw 2	'to be drunk'
	etc.		
/n/	nɨa 1	nɨa 1	'North'
	nak 4	nak 4	'heavy'
	etc.		
/ɲ/	ɲa:ŋ 4	ɲa:ŋ 4	'to walk'
	ɲɛ:ŋ 2	ɲɛ:ŋ 2	'to look at'
	etc.		

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	Yooy	Nyo	
/ŋ/	ŋɨt 3	ŋɨt 3	'surprised'
	ŋu: 2	ŋu: 2	'snake'

etc.

It is noticeable that if in Yooy, the initials are of the nasals; that is bilabial: /m/, alveolar: /n/, palatal: /ɲ/, and velar nasal: /ŋ/, then in Nyo, they are the same; that is bilabial: /m/, alveolar: /n/, palatal: /ɲ/, and velar nasal: /ŋ/.

However, in a few words, they appear in a sporadic relationship; that is

- where the Yooy initial is a bilabial nasal, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the velar nasal: /m ⟶ ŋ/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
sɛm 4 mɛm 4	sɛm 4 ŋɛm 4	'moan'

- where the Yooy initial is a velar nasal, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the palatal nasal, and may be the labio-velar approximant: /ŋ → {ɲ, w}/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
day 4 ŋin 2	day 4 ɲin 2	'to hear,listen to'
ta 3 ŋen 2	ta 3 wen 2	'sun'

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3. Fricatives

	Yooy	Nyo	
/s/	sɛ:p 4	sɛ:p 4	'delicious'
	sam 3	sam 3	'merely,only'
	etc.		
/h/	hɛ:n 3	hɛ:n 3	'to gnaw'
	hɨan 2	hɨan 2	'house'
	etc.		

It is noticeable that if in Yooy, the initials are of the fricatives; that is alveolar: /s/, and glottal fricative: /h/, then in Nyo, they are the same; that is alveolar: /s/, and glottal fricative: /h/.

However, in a few words, they appear in a sporadic relationship; that is where the Yooy initial is a glottal fricative, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the voiced bilabial plosive, and may be the velar nasal: /h → $\begin{Bmatrix} b \\ ŋ \end{Bmatrix}$/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
hɔ? 4	bɔ? 4	'whether or not'
hɨa 3	ŋɨa 3	'sweat'
hɨak 3	ŋɨak 3	'gum'

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4. Approximants

	Yooy	Nyo	
/w/	wiak 4	wiak 4	'work'
	waw 4	waw 4	'to speak'
	etc.		
/l/	le:w 2	le:w 2	'to fight'
	lɛ:n 4	lɛ:n 4	'to run'
	etc.		
/y/	yup 4	yup 4	'to pick up with fingers'
	ya:n 4	ya:n 4	'to fear, suspect'
	etc.		

It is noticeable that if in Yooy, the initials are of the approximants; that is labio-velar: /w/, apico-alveolar lateral: /l/, and palatal approximant: /y/, then in Nyo, they are the same; that is labio-velar: /w/, apico-alveolar lateral: /l/, and palatal approximant: /y/.

However, a sporadic relationship can be found in a word; that is where the Yooy initial is a palatal approximant, the corresponding Nyo initial turns out to be the glottal plosive: /y → ʔ/.

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
pɔŋ 3 yiam 4	pɔŋ 3 ʔiam 4	'a small window'

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5.2.1.2 Final Consonants

There are three subgroups of final consonants according to the manner of articulation: Plosives, Nasals, and Approximants.

1. Plosives

	Yooy	Nyo	
/p/	nap 3	nap 3	'to count'
	sip 4	sip 4	'ten'
	etc.		
/t/	kha:t 3	kha:t 3	'to be torn out'
	but 4	but 4	'a moment'
	etc.		
/k/	lak 3	lak 3	'to steal'
	sik 4	sik 4	'to leave the priesthood'
	etc.		
/ʔ/	phɛʔ 3	phɛʔ 3	'goat'
	cɨʔ 4	cɨʔ 4	'wormy'
	etc.		

It is noticeable that if the Yooy finals are of the plosives; that is bilabial: /p/, alveolar: /t/, velar: /k/, and glottal plosive: /ʔ/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is bilabial: /p/, alveolar: /t/, velar: /k/, and glottal plosive: /ʔ/.

However, a sporadic relationship can be found in a word;

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that is where the Yooy final is an alveolar plosive, the corresponding Nyo turns out to be the losing of the final: /t ⟶ ø/.

**Ex.

	Yooy	Nyo	
	wɨ:t 3	wɨ: 3	'to get angry'

2. Nasals

	Yooy	Nyo	
/m/	nam 4	nam 4	'water'
	lɨ:m 2	lɨ:m 2	'to forget'
	etc.		
/n/	dɔ:n 3	dɔ:n 3	'albino'
	kha:n 2	kha:n 2	'to crawl'
	etc.		
/ŋ/	mɛ:ŋ 2	mɛ:ŋ 2	'insect'
	naŋ 4	naŋ 4	'to sit'
	etc.		

It is noticeable that if the Yooy finals are of the nasals; that is bilabial: /m/, alveolar: /n/, and velar nasal: /ŋ/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is bilabial: /m/, alveolar: /n/, and velar nasal: /ŋ/.

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3. Approximants

	Yooy	Nyo	
/w/	taw 3	taw 3	'turtle'
	mɛ:w 2	mɛ:w 2	'cat'
	etc.		
/y/	kay 1	kay 1	'far'
	ba:y 3	ba:y 3	'afternoon'
	etc.		
/ɣ/	nay 2	nay 2	'in'
	phay 1	phay 1	'who'
	etc.		

It is noticeable that if the Yooy finals are of the approxmants; that is labio-velar: /w/, and palatal approximant: /y/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is labio-velar: /w/, and palatal approximant: /y/. However, while the Yooy final is a velar approximant: /ɣ/, the corresponding Nyo final also turns out to be the palatal approximant: /y/.

5.2.1.3 Second Member Consonant

Only /w/ is the second member consonant of syllable initial clusters in Yooy and Nyo. There are three subgroups of initial clusters; Plosive, Fricative, and Approximant Cluster.

It is noticeable that there are a few words that have

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initial clusters in both Yooy and Nyo.

1. Plosive Clusters

	Yooy	Nyo	
/thw/	thwa:y 2	tha:y 2	'to foretell'
/cw/	cwa:t 3	ca:t 3	'to scare'
/kw/	kwa:t 3	kwa:t 3	'to sweep'
/khw/	khwat 3	khwat 3	'to dig up'
/ʔw/	ʔwa:y 3	ʔuay 3	'to flinch'

It is noticeable that if the Yooy second member consonant /w/ occurs after velar plosive with or without aspiration: /k, kh/ as initial clusters: /kw, khw/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is they are initial clusters: /kw, khw/. However, while the Yooy second member consonant /w/ occurs after alveolar: /th/, palatal: /c/, and glottal plosive: /ʔ/ as initial clusters: /thw, cw, ʔw/, the corresponding Nyo turns out to be the losing of the second member consonant /w/ after alveolar: /th/, and palatal plosive: /c/, and to be the close back rounded vowel: /u/ after glottal plosive: /ʔ/.

2. Fricative Clusters

	Yooy	Nyo	
/sw/	swa:n 4	swa:n 4	'to dip up and support'
/hw/	hwa:n 4	hwa:n 4	'to be irritated'

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It is noticeable that if the Yooy second member consonant /w/ occurs after alveolar: /s/, and glottal fricative: /h/ as initial clusters: /sw, hw/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is they are initial clusters: /sw, hw/.

However, in a few words, they appear in a sporadic relationship; that is

- where the Yooy second member consonant /w/ occurs after alveolar fricative as initial cluster, the corresponding Nyo turns out to be the close back rounded vowel: /sw ⟶ su/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
swa:p 3	suap 3	'to bite (of a dog)'

- where the Yooy second member consonant /w/ occurs after glottal fricative as initial cluster, the corresponding Nyo turns out to be the velar cluster, and may be the close back rounded vowel: /hw ⟶ $\begin{pmatrix}ŋw\\hu\end{pmatrix}$/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
hwa:y 3	ŋwa:y 3 or hwa:y 3	'an interjection'
hon 1 hwa:y 1	hon 1 huay 1	'uneasy'

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3. Approximant Cluster

	Yooy	Nyo	
/yw/	ywo: 3	ywo: 3	'an interjection'

It is noticeable that if the Yooy second member consonant /w/ occurs after palatal approximant: /y/ as initial cluster: /yw/, then the corresponding Nyo is the same; that is it is initial initial cluster: /yw/.

5.2.2 Vowels

Yooy has two groups of vowels: Single Vowel, and Diphthong.

5.2.2.1 Single Vowels

There are three subgroups of single vowels according to tongue height: Close, Mid, and Open Vowel.

Remember that short vowels except /a/ and those that occur before /?/, in Yooy may be pronounced long in relaxed speech.

1. Close Vowels

	Yooy	Nyo	
/i/	kin 1	kin 1	'to eat'
	pit 4	pit 4	'to close'

etc.

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	Yooy	Nyo	
/i:/	si:n 4	si:n 4	'meat'
	ti: 1	ti: 1	'to beat, hit'
	etc.		
/ɨ/	khɨt 3	khɨt 3	'to think'
	mɨk 3	mɨk 3	'ink'
	etc.		
/ɨ:/	mɨ:n 2	mɨ:n 2	'to open eyes'
	tɨ:m 3	tɨ:m 3	'to add'
	etc.		
/u/	cu? 4	cu? 4	'to close to'
	luk 3	luk 3	'to get up'
	etc.		
/u:/	su:t 4	su:t 4	'to sip'
	mu: 3	mu: 3	'friend'
	etc.		

It is noticeable that if the Yooy vowels are of close vowels; that is, whether short or long front: /i, i:/, central: /ɨ, ɨ:/, and back: /u, u:/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is whether short or long front: /i, i:/, central: /ɨ, ɨ:/, and back: /u, u:/.

However, in a few words, they appear in a sporadic relationship; that is where the Yooy vowel is a close vowel, the corresponding Nyo vowel turns out to be the mid vowel: /i ⟶ e/,

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/ɨ: → ɤ:/, /u → o/.

**Ex.

	Yooy	Nyo	
	lin 3	len 3	'to play'
	pɨ:t 3	pɤ:t 3	'to open'
	pun 4	pon 4	'to rob'

2. Mid Vowels

	Yooy	Nyo	
/e/	theŋ 2	theŋ 2	'on'
	het 4	het 4	'mushroom'
	etc.		
/e:/	le:ŋ 2	le:ŋ 2	'to wander about'
	phe:t 3	phe:t 3	'a ghost'
	etc.		
/ɤ/	lɤk 3	lɤk 3	'deep'
	khɤŋ 4	khɤŋ 4	'half'
	etc.		
/ɤ:/	dɤ: 4	dɤ: 4	'a final particle'
	ɲɤ:ŋ 2	ɲɤ:ŋ 2	'to lift up'
	etc.		
/o/	cok 4	cok 4	'to reach into'
	lom 2	lom 2	'wind'
	etc.		

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	Yooy	Nyo	
/o:/	mo:ŋ 2	mo:ŋ 2	'hour'
	lo:k 4	lo:k 4	'world'

etc.

It is noticeable that if the Yooy vowels are of mid vowels; that is, whether short or long front: /e, e:/, central: /ɤ, ɤ:/, and back: /o, o:/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is whether short or long front: /e, e:/, central: /ɤ, ɤ:/, and back: /o, o:/.

However, in a few words, they appear in a sporadic relationship; that is

- where the Yooy vowel is a mid front vowel, the corresponding Nyo vowel turns out to be the open vowel: /e: ⟶ ɛ:/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
we: 2	wɛ: 2	'to turn'

- where the Yooy vowel is a mid back long vowel, the corresponding Nyo vowel turns out to be the back diphthong: /o: ⟶ ua/

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
ho:m 2	huam 2	'to gather'

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3. Open Vowels

	Yooy	Nyo	
/ɛ/	cɛ? 4	cɛ? 4	'to taste'
	mɛn 3	mɛn 3	'to gather with a pole'
	etc.		
/ɛ:/	kɛ: 3	kɛ: 3	'to drag'
	hɛ:ŋ 2	hɛ:ŋ 2	'loudly,energy'
	etc.		
/a/	pa? 4	pa? 4	'to divorce'
	tak 4	tak 4	'lap'
	etc.		
/a:/	ka:n 4	ka:n 4	'to go for fishing'
	ya: 1	ya: 1	'medicine,cigarette'
	etc.		
/ɔ/	khɔ? 3	khɔ? 3	'to knock'
	mɔŋ 3	mɔŋ 3	'at'
	etc.		
/ɔ:/	sɔ:ŋ 1	sɔ:ŋ 1	'two'
	nɔ:n 2	nɔ:n 2	'to lie down'
	etc.		

It is noticeable that if the Yooy vowels are of open vowels; that is, whether short or long front; /ɛ, ɛ:/, central: /a, a:/, and back: /ɔ, ɔ:/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is, whether short or long front: /ɛ, ɛ:/, central: /a, a:/, and back: /ɔ, ɔ:/.

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5.2.2.2 Diphthongs

	Yooy	Nyo	
/ia/	mia 2	mia 2	'wife'
	khiat 3	khiat 3	'a small frog'
	etc.		
/ɨa/	mɨa 2	mɨa 2	'to return'
	bɨa 3	bɨa 3	'poisonous'
	etc.		
/ua/	bua 1	bua 1	'lotus'
	puaŋ 3	puaŋ 3	'to be vagrant'
	etc.		

It is noticeable that if the Yooy vowels are of diphthongs; that is front: /ia/, central: /ɨa/, and back: /ua/, then those of Nyo are the same; that is front: /ia/, central: /ɨa/, and back: /ua/.

However, in a few words, they appear in a sporadic relationship; that is where the Yooy vowel is a central diphthong, the corresponding Nyo vowel turns out to be the open or mid central unrounded single vowel, or back diphthong: /ɨa → $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{ɤ} \\ \text{a:} \\ \text{ua} \end{Bmatrix}$/.

**Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
phɨan 4	phɤn 4	'third singular pronoun for superior'
phɨaŋ 2	pha:ŋ 2	'straw,stubble'

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Yooy	Nyo	
phɨam 2	phuam 2	'preverbal indicating progressive time'

5.2.3 Tones

The correspondence of tones between Yooy and Nyo appear in a systematic relationship as already illustrated in figure 12 (p. 66); that is

- a mid sustained rising tone in Yooy corresponds to a low rising tone in Nyo

- a high rising tone in Yooy corresponds to a high level tone in Nyo

- a low rising with glottal constriction tone in Yooy corresponds to a mid falling tone in Nyo

- low falling tone in Yooy corresponds to a low falling tone in Nyo

- a mid falling tone in Yooy corresponds to a mid rising falling tone in Nyo

- a mid rising tone in Yooy corresponds to a mid rising tone in Nyo

Furthermore, there are a few words in Yooy and Nyo that

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are not cognate.

Ex.

Yooy	Nyo	
phu: 3 caw 4	caw 4 khɔ:ŋ 1	'oneself'
phɛ: 2 le:ŋ 2	pha: 3 phɛ: 2	'loin-cloth'
pha: 4 mɛ:p 4	pha: 4 lɨam 3	'lightening'
ka 3 ti? 4	ta 1 ti? 4	'suppose'
ka 3 te: 4	?ɔ:ŋ 1	'to carry on one's back'
ka 3 yɔ:n 4	sa 3 law 3	'to shake'
kan 1	diaw 1	'each other,together'
khi: 3 khan 2 kha:k 4	khi: 3 ka 3 tu: 3	'toad'
khi:m 2	kip 4	'hair pin'
khɔ: 2 to: 4	khɔ: 2 ?ɤ:m 1	'goitre'
mi:t 4 tat 4	mi:t 4 ta 3 kay 1	'scissors'
na? 4	si? 3	'will'
si 3 sa: 2	?o3 li: 2 sa: 2	'a swing'

etc.

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CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The Yooy dialect is spoken in some villages of A-kat Amnuay, Wanon Niwat, and Phang Khone district, Sakon Nakhon province.

The phonology of the Yooy dialect in A-kat Amnuay district consists of nineteen initial single consonants: /p, ph, b, t, th, d, c, k, kh, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, h, w, l, y/, eight initial clusters: /thw, cw, kw, khw, ʔw, sw, hw, yw/, ten final consonants: /p, t, k, ʔ, m, n, ŋ, w, y, ɣ/, nine short vowels-which may be pronounced long in relaxed speech: /i, ɨ, u, e, ə, o, ɛ, a, ɔ/, nine long vowels: /i:, ɨ:, u:, e:, ə:, o:, ɛ:, a:, ɔ:/, three diphthongs: /ia, ɨa, ua/, four tones: Tone 1 - a mid sustained rising tone, Tone 2 - a high rising tone, Tone 3 - a low rising with glottal constriction tone, Tone 4 - a mid falling tone, two allotones: Tone 3 - a low falling tone, Tone 4 - a mid rising tone.

The phonology of the Yooy dialect and the Nyo dialect is very similar. Only final /ɣ/, initial clusters /thw, cw, ʔw/, the lengthened short vowels in relaxed speech, and pitch patterns keep them apart.

This phonological comparison gives confirmation to Chamberlain's opinion that Yooy and Nyo dialect are close in relation ship.

Since the study is concerned only with the phonological

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system, further study should be on the historical comparative study on the tones of Yooy in different villages, the phonological study of connected speech, the morphology, syntax, as well as a detailed description of intonation.

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APPENDIX I : SOURCES OF DATA

There are representatives of making a preliminary survey as follows:

1. Mr. Salat Sanpho-kha, 37 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Um Maw of Phang Khone district

2. Mrs. Boonmee Srisoy, 48 years, a seller who lives in Ban Um Maw of Phang Khone district

3. Wirote Srisoy, 12 years, a boy pupil who lives in Ban Um Maw of Phang Khone district

4. Miss Lamyay Janla, 42 years, a housewife who lives in Ban Due Sri Khanchay of Wanon Niwat district

5. Miss Thipsuda Fayree, 20 years, a college student who lives in Ban Due Sri Khanchay of Wanon Niwat district

6. Mrs. Mee Fayree, 65 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Due Sri Khanchay of Wanon Niwat district

7. Mrs. Lamay Phrommasakha Na Sakon Nakhon, 50 years, a seller who lives in Ban Wanon Niwat district

8. Miss Yaowapha Srikunwong, 20 years, a college student who lives in Ban Wanon of Wanon Niwat district

9. Watcharin Srikunwong, 14 years, a boy student who

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lives in Ban Wanon of Wanon Niwat district

10. Mrs. Phaeng Srikunwong, 83 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Wanon of Wanon Niwat district

11. Mrs. Lae Wanaphrome, 73 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Pha Khao of Phang Khone district

12. Mrs. U-ray Singkhan, 52 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Pha Khao of Phang Khone district

13. Mrs. Thee Philachay, 83 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Pha Khao of Phang Khone district

14. Mrs. Pae Sitthiya, 52 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Wa Nyay of A-kat Amnuay district

15. Mr. Detsri Singkhan, 30 years, a labour who lives in Ban Wa Nyay of A-kat Amnuay district

16. Mr. Singsawan Butpia, 18 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Wa Nyay of A-kat Amnuay district

17. Miss Maytree Kaewphadee, 33 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Nong Bua Daeng of A-kat Amnuay district

18. Miss Bunchuay Jakda, 18 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Nong Bua Daeng of A-kat Amnuay district

19. Mr. Ho U-dalak, 70 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Nong Bua Daeng of A-kat Amnuay district

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20. Mrs. Thot Reukraysri, 51 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Nong Ta-kay of A-kat Amnuay district

21. Mr. Bunlert Phrertkaew, 39 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Nong Ta-kay of A-kat Amnuay district

22. Bodin Phrertkaew, 8 years, a boy pupil who lives in Ban Nong Ta-kay of A-kat Amnuay district

23. Mr. Thongdee Ngasit, 88 years, a farmer who lives in Ban A-kat of A-kat Amnuay district

24. Mr. Pawan Ngasit, 46 years, a farmer who lives in Ban A-kat of A-kat Amnuay district

25. Miss Chatchadaphorn Chaysakhon, 16 years, a student who lives in Ban A-kat of A-kat Amnuay district

26. Mrs. Khamwaen Thawtajan, 52 years, a farmer who lives in Ban Suem of A-kat Amnuay district

27. Mr. Jampa Thawtajan, 40 years, a carpenter who lives in Ban Suem of A-kat Amnuay district

28. Premrue-dee Runthat, 12 years, a girl pupil who lives in Ban Suem of A-kat Amnuay district

29. Mr. Nukun Onsurathum, 34 years, a teacher who lives in Ban Um Maw of Phang Khone district

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30. Mr. Thongpan Tongmeethong, 30 years, a teacher who lives in Ban Pha Khao of Phang Khone district

The additional informants for checking and collecting more data are as follows:

1. Mr. Khamsa Pralopphan, 44 years, a teacher who lives in A-kat Amnuay

2. Miss Banphatee Chayrop, 18 years, a student whose hometown is in A-kat Amnuay

3. Miss O-rawan Wongwienthong, 16 years, a student whose hometown is in A-kat Amnuay

Furthermore, the word list of Nyo would be based on the speech of the native speakers as follows:

1. Mrs. Bunruam Docknaree, 49 years, a teacher whose hometown is in Amphur Muang, Sakon Nakhon

2. Mrs. Siwaphorn Pi-yanan, 33 years, a teacher whose hometown is in Amphur Muang, Sakon Nakhon

3. Miss Prasatphorn Boonsaner, 31 years, a teacher whose hometown is in Amphur Muang, Sakon Nakhon

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APPENDIX II : GLOSSARY

The following is a comparative word list of Yooy and Nyo in Sakon Nakhon. There are about two thousand lexicons indicated here. The entries in the word list are listed in the alphabetical order below, according to the Yooy lexicons regardless of whether an entry is a monosyllabic word, is a disyllabic word, is a trisyllabic word, or is two or more separate words.

One should remember that an entry beginning with a single consonant comes before that with a consonant cluster, and that an entry of which first syllable ending with a vowel comes before that with a consonant.

The alphabetical order used here is as follows:

1. Initial Consonants

p — ph — b — t — th(w) — d — c(w) — k(w) — kh(w) — ʔ(w) — m — n — ɲ — ŋ — s(w) — h(w) — w — l — y(w)

2. Vowels

i — i: — ɨ — ɨ: — u — u: — e — e: — ɤ — ɤ: — o — o: — ɛ — ɛ: — a — a: — ɔ — ɔ: — ia — ɨa — ua

3. Final Consonants

p — t — k — ʔ — m — n — ɲ — ŋ — w — y — ɣ

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4. Tones

Tone 1 Tone 2 Tone 3 Tone 4

Besides, the slant lines between the lexicons indicate that either lexicons are translated with the same English gloss in the corpus eg. khi: 3 / khwi: 3 'to ride'.

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/p/	pip 4	pip 4	kerosene oil tin
	pit 4	pit 4	to close
	pin 3	pin 3	to whirl
	piŋ 1	piŋ 1	leech
	piw 1	piw 1	to blow away
	pi: 1	pi: 1	year,banana blossom
	pi: 3	pi: 3	flute
	pi:k 3	pi:k 3	wing,to evade
	pi:n 1	pi:n 1	to climb
	pi:n 4	pi:n 4	to turn inside out
	pi:ŋ 4	pi:ŋ 4	to roast,broil
	pɨk 4	pɨk 4	foolish,stupid
	pɨ:t 3	pɨ:t 3	to open
	pɨ:n 1	pɨ:n 1	a gun
	puk 4	puk 4	to build (houses),awaken
	pun 4	pun 4	to feel the pangs of hunger
	pun 4	pon 4	to rob
	puŋ 4	puŋ 4	pregnant
	pu: 1	pu: 1	a crab,to spread out
	pu: 3	pu: 3	paternal grandfather
	pu: 4	tu: 4	blunt
	pu:k 3	pu:k 3	to plant
	pu:n 1	pu:n 1	lime

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/p/	pet 4	pet 4	duck
	pen 1	pen 1	to be
	peŋ 3	peŋ 3	to let water out
	pe: 1	pe: 1	hammock
	pɤ:t 3	pɤ:t 3	bored
	pɤ:m 3	pɤ:m 3	big (feet)
	pɤ:y 4	pɤ:y 4	to smile openly
	pot 4	pot 4	to remove
	pok 4	pok 4	to cover
	poʔ 4	poʔ 4	to coat over
	pon 3	pon 3	a kind of food
	poŋ 1	poŋ 1	to lay down
	poŋ 3	poŋ 3	to sprout out of seed
	po: 1	po: 1	swelling
	po:t 4	po:t 4	inflated
	po:k 3	po:k 3	bald
	po:m 3	nay 2 dɔ:k 3	to eat condiments a lot
	po:n 1	po:n 1	swelling
	pɛʔ 4	pɛʔ 4	to be attached to
	pɛ: 1	pɛ: 1	thin (thing)
	pɛ: 4	pɛ: 4	flat
	pɛ:p 3	pɛ:p 3	a kind of food
	pɛ:t 3	pɛ:t 3	eight
	pɛ:n 1	pɛ:n 1	plain,in good order

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/p/	pɛ:n 4	pɛ:n 4	plank
	pɛ:ŋ 1	pɛ:ŋ 1	a brush,plot of land, to repair,transform
	pɛ:ŋ 4	pɛ:ŋ 4	powder
	pɛ:w 1	pɛ:w 1 / pe:w 1	flame
	pɛ:w 4	pɛ:w 4	scar
	pa 3 kan 1	pa 3 kan 1	to guarantee
	pap 4	pap 4	to fine
	pat 4	pat 4	to dust off,sweep
	pak 4	pak 4	to transfix,embroider
	pa? 4	pa? 4	to divorce,leave
	pam 4	pam 4	to wrestle
	pan 1	pan 1	to divide,share
	pan 4	pan 4	to mold with hands, squeeze a cloth
	paw 3	paw 3	to blow
	paw 4	paw 4	a kind of fish,a spirit
	pay 1	pay 1	to go
	pay 1 lin 3	pay 1 len 3	to visit
	pa: 1	pa: 1	fish
	pa: 1 dɛ:k 3	pa: 1 dɛ:k 3	salted fish
	pa: 2	pa: 2	an interjection
	pa: 3	pa: 3	forest
	pa: 4	pa: 4	aunt

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/p/	pa:t 3	pa:t 3	to cut,slide
	pa:m 3	pa:m 3	swelling,rash
	pa:n 1	pa:n 1	nevus,as,like
	pa:n 3	pa:n 3	ramie
	pa:ŋ 1	pa:ŋ 1	time,epoch,when
	pa:w 3	pa:w 3	to announce
	pa:y 1	pa:y 1	end,tip
	pa:y 4	pa:y 4	sign-board
	pɔk 3	pɔk 3	sound of falling thing
	pɔn 3	pɔn 3	to pass through
	pɔŋ 3	pɔŋ 3	funnel
	pɔŋ 3 yiam 4	pɔŋ 3 ʔiam 4	a small window
	pɔy 3	pɔy 3	to release
	pɔ: 1	pɔ: 1	hemp
	pɔ:p 3	pɔ:p 3	a spirit
	pɔ:t 3	pɔ:t 3	lung
	pɔ:k 3	pɔ:k 3	to peel
	pɔ:m 4	pɔ:m 4	to sum money for
	pɔ:n 4	pɔ:n 4	to feed
	pia 1	pia 1	to braid
	piap 3	piap 3	advantage
	piak 3	piak 3	wet
	pian 3	pian 3	to change
	piaŋ 3	piaŋ 3	a piece of

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/p/	pɨan 4	pɨan 4	to get dirty
	pɨa 1	pɨa 1	wasteful
	pɨay 3	pɨay 3	tender
	pua 1	pua 1	to care,take care of
	puak 3	puak 3	white ant
	puaŋ 3	puaŋ 3	to be vagrant
	puay 3	puay 3	ill
/ph/	phit 3	phit 3	poisonous
	phit 4	phit 4	wrong
	phik 3	phik 3	to turn over
	phi? 4	phi? 4	to try
	phim 2	phim 2	to print,mould
	phin 3	phin 3	opium
	phiŋ 1	phiŋ 1	to hold close to a fire
	phiŋ 2	phiŋ 2	to lean on
	phiw 1	phiw 1	to whistle
	phi: 1	phi: 1	a ghost,spirit,boil
	phi: 2	phi: 2	fat
	phi: 4	phi: 4	here
	phɨt 3	phɨt 3	to struggle
	phɨk 4	phɨk 4	to train
	phɨŋ 2	phɨŋ 2	to spread out (of animal)

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ph/	phɨ: 1	phɨ: 1	a kind of grass
	phɨ:t 3	phɨ:t 3	hard pressed
	phɨ:m 2	phɨ:m 2	a part of loom
	phɨ:n 1	phɨ:n 1	sheet
	phɨ:n 2	phɨ:n 2	fire wood
	phɨ:n 3	phɨ:n 3	rash
	phut 3	phut 3	Buddhist
	phun 3	phun 3	dust,fertilizer (of dung)
	phun 4	phun 4	there,over there
	phuŋ 2	phuŋ 2	belly
	phu: 2	phu: 2	betel,mountain,to foam up
	phu: 3	phu: 3	person,whom,male (animal)
	phu: 3 baːw 3	phu: 3 baːw 3	young unmarried man, boy friend
	phu: 3 day 1	phu: 3 day 1	who
	phu: 3 caw 4	caw 4 khɔ:ŋ 1	oneself
	phu: 3 saːw 1	phu: 3 saːw 1	young unmarried girl, girl friend
	phu: 3 saːy 2	phu: 3 saːy 2	male
	phu:t 4	phu:t 4	a classifier or a unit of meat

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	Yooy,	Nyo	English Gloss
/ph/	phu:k 3	phu:k 3	to tie
	phu: 1	phu: 1	flock,group
	phet 4	phet 4	spicy hot
	phen 2 khɛw 3	phen khɛw 3	gum
	pheŋ 2	pheŋ 2	full moon
	phe: 2	phe: 2	disordered,damaged
	phe:t 3	phe:t 3	a spirit
	phe:ŋ 2	phe:ŋ 2	a song
	phɤ? 3	phɤ? 3	indecent
	phɤŋ 3	phɤŋ 3	bee, bee wax
	phɤŋ 4	phɤŋ 4	just,depend on
	phɤ:k 4		to disperse (people)
	phot 4	phot 4	boil,spots
	phom 1	phom 1	hair (on the head)
	phom 2	phom 2	carpet
	phon 1	phon 1	rain
	phon 4	phon 4	to squirt
	phoŋ 4	phoŋ 4	to gush out
	pho: 2	pho: 2	a kind of tree
	pho:t 3	pho:t 3	to show mercy
	pho:t 4	pho:t 4	over done,too much
	pho:n 2	pho:n 2	a mound
	pho:ŋ 2	pho:ŋ 2	swelling
	phɛ? 3	phɛ? 3	goat

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ph/	phɛn 3	phɛn 3	sheet
	phɛ: 2	phɛ: 2	a raft
	phɛ: 2 le:ŋ 2	pha: 3 phɛ: 2	loin-cloth
	phɛ: 3	phɛ: 3	to spread
	phɛ: 4	phɛ: 4	to defeat,bedefeated
	phɛ:k 4	phɛ:k 4	Bermuda grass
	phɛ:ŋ 2	phɛ:ŋ 2	expensive,to like,love
	pha 3 nan 2	pha 3 nan 2	to bet
	pha 3 ɲa: 1	pha 3 ɲa: 1	wise,cunning
	pha 3 ɲa: 2	pha 3 ɲa: 2	lord
	pha 3 laŋ 3	pha 3 laŋ 3	white foreigner
	pha 3 lo: 2	pha 3 lo: 2	greedy
	phap 3	phap 3	to fold
	phat 3	phat 3	but
	phat 4	phat 4	to fry
	phak 3	phak 3	Party
	phak 4	phak 4	vegetable,sheath,pod
	phak 4 tu: 1	pak 4 tu: 1	door
	pha? 3	pha? 3	monk,an image of Buddha
	pham 1	pham 1	a kind of duck weed
	phan 1	phan 1	to dream
	phan 2	phan 2	seed,breed,thousand, to slash,wind around
	phan 3	phan 3	to make rope

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ph/	phaŋ 1	phaŋ 1	to bury
	phaŋ 2	phaŋ 2	to collapse
	phaŋ 3	phaŋ 3	river bank
	phaw 1	phaw 1	to burn
	phaw 2	phaw 2	yam bean
	phay 1	phay 1	mole
	phay 2	phay 2	fire
	phay 4	phay 4	card
	phay 1	phay 1	who
	pha: 1	pha: 1	wall,partition,lid,cliff
	pha: 1 phɛ:t 3	pha: 1 phɛ:t 3	twin
	pha: 2	pha: 2	to bring
	pha: 2 khaw 3	pha: 2 khaw 3	set of food
	pha: 2 khwan 1	pha: 2 khwan 1	set of offering of rice
	pha: 3	pha: 3	cloth,to split
	pha: 3 may 1	pha: 3 may 1	silk cloth
	pha: 3 hom 3	pha: 3 hom 3	blanket
	pha: 4	pha: 4	sky,big knife
	pha: 4 mɛ:p 4	pha: 4 lɨam 3	lightening
	pha: 4 hɔ:ŋ 4	pha: 4 hɔ:ŋ 4	thunder
	pha:p 4	pha:p 4	many people to do something at a time
	pha:t 3	pha:t 3	astringent in taste
	pha:t 4	pha:t 4	to lay across

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ph/	pha:k 3	pha:k 3	to entrust to another
	pha:k 4	pha:k 4	river bank
	pha:n 1	pha:n 1	to destroy,waste
	pha:n 2	pha:n 2	a tray,hunter
	pha:ŋ 2	pha:ŋ 2	having poor eyesight
	pha:w 4	pha:w 4	to hurry
	pha:y 2	pha:y 2	to row,carry satchet over the shoulder
	pha:y 3	pha:y 3	cotton,side
	phɔ? 3	phɔ? 3	a kind of mushroom
	phɔn 3	phɔn 3	to pay by instalment
	phɔ: 2	phɔ: 2	enough
	phɔ: 4 / ?i: 3 pho? 3	phɔ: 4	father,Dad
	phɔ:k 4	phɔ:k 4	to coat over with
	phɔ:m 4	phɔ:m 4	to take side with, altogether
	phɔ:n 2	phɔ:n 2	blessing
	phɔ:ŋ 1	phɔ:ŋ 1	to pour in
	phɔ:ŋ 2	phɔ:ŋ 2	blistered,bubble,foam
	phɔ:y 3	phɔ:y 3	rotten
	phiaŋ 1	phiaŋ 1	what
	phiaŋ 2	phiaŋ 2	equal,level
	phɨa 2	phɨa 2	to accompany side by

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ph/			side
	phɨa 3	phɨa 3	provided that
	phɨat 4	phɨat 4	overflow
	phɨam 2	phuam 2	preverbal indicating progressive time
	phɨan 4	phɨn 4	third singular pronoun for superior
	phɨaŋ 2	pha:ŋ 2	straw,stubble
	phuak 4	phuak 4	group,troop
	phuan 2	phuan 2	to feel nauseated
	phuaŋ 2	phuaŋ 2	bunch,bundle
/b/	bit 4	bit 4	to twist
	bi? 4	bi? 4	to portion out
	bin 1	bin 1	to fly
	bin 3	bin 3	chipped
	biŋ 4	cia 1	bat (animal)
	bi: 1	bi: 1	gall bladder
	bi: 1 khɛ:ŋ 4	bi: 1 khɛ:ŋ 4	calf (of leg)
	bi: 3	bi: 3	to start crying
	bi:p 3	bi:p 3	to massage,squeeze
	bɨk 4	bɨk 4	a kind of fish
	bɨ:n 1	bɨ:n 1	obstinate
	but 4	but 4	a moment

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/b/	bu? 4	bu? 4	a final particle
	bum 1	bum 1	dented (soft thing)
	bum 4	bum 4	dented (hard thing)
	bun 1	bun 1	merit,fair
	bu: 3	bu: 3	a kind of fish
	bu:t 3	bu:t 3	rancid
	bet 4	bet 4	fish hook
	be? 4	be? 4	twisted (mouth)
	ben 1	ben 1	a fruit
	beŋ 1	beŋ 1	swelling
	beŋ 3	beŋ 3	to strain
	bɤt 4	bɤt 4	all,all gone
	bɤŋ 3	bɤŋ 3	to look at
	bɤ: 1	bɤ.: 1	number
	bɤ:t 3	bɤ:t 3	to lift up one's chin
	bɤ:k 3	bɤ:k 3	to draw money
	bot 4	bot 4	shady,to grind
	bok 4	bok 4	dry land,subside
	bom 3	bom 3	ripen
	boŋ 3	boŋ 3	to get the splinter out
	bo: 1	bo: 1	ribbon
	bo:t 3	bo:t 3	chapel
	bo:k 3	bo:k 3	a game,to wave
	bɛ? 4	bɛ? 4	open collar-style

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	Yooy	Nyo	Nyo
/b/	bɛŋ 3	bɛŋ 3	to divide,share
	bɛ: 1	bɛ: 1	to spread the hand out
	bɛ: 4	bɛ: 4	a kind of lotus
	bɛ:p 3	bɛ:p 3	model
	bɛ:k 3	bɛ:k 3	to carry on the shoulder
	bɛ:n 1	bɛ:n 1	a unit for liquor
	ba 3 mi: 3	ba 3 mi: 3	a kind of noodles
	bat 4	bat 4	to faint
	bak 3	bak 3	title prefixed to male's name
	bak 4	bak 4	to cut down a tree
	ba? 4	ba? 4	to take and pay a vow
	ban 4	ban 4	shivered
	baŋ 1	baŋ 1	to shield (from view)
	baŋ 4	baŋ 4	stripe,stalk
	baw 1	baw 1	light (not heavy)
	baw 4	baw 4	pit,cavity
	bay 1	bay 1	leaf
	ba: 1	ba: 1	to allow an interval
	ba: 3	ba: 3	shoulder
	ba: 4	ba: 4	crazy
	ba:p 3	ba:p 3	sin
	ba:t 3	ba:t 3	baht,ulcer,wound
	ba:k 3	ba:k 3	to cut in

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/b/	ba:n 1	ba:n 1	to bloom,a classifier for a photograph
	ba:n 4	ba:n 4	village
	ba:ŋ 1	ba:ŋ 1	thin (not thick)
	ba:ŋ 3	ba:ŋ 3	flying squirrel
	ba:w 3	ba:w 3	young unmarried man
	ba:y 1	ba:y 1	to touch
	ba:y 3	ba:y 3	afternoon
	bɔ? 4	bɔ? 4	cushion
	bɔn 3	bɔn 3	at
	bɔ: 3	bɔ: 3	no,not
	bɔ:t 3	bɔ:t 3	blind
	bɔ:k 3	bɔ:k 3	to tell
	bɔ:n 1	bɔ:n 1	a plant like taro,to intrude
	bɔ:n 4	bɔ:n 4	action of fish's breathing at the surface of water
	biat 3	biat 3	to be crowded
	bian 4	bian 4	to slide,move
	biaw 4	biaw 4	to be out of shape
	bɨa 1	bɨa 1	softened rice after soaking
	bɨa 3	bɨa 3	poisonous

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/b/	bɨaŋ 4	bɨaŋ 4	side
	bua 1	bua 1	lotus
	buap 3	buap 3	gourd
	buat 3	buat 3	to enter the priesthood
	buak 3	buak 3	to plus
/t/	tip 4	tip 4	a container for sticky rice
	tit 4	tit 4	to stick,close
	ti? 4	ti? 4	to blame
	tiŋ 3	tiŋ 3	excrescence
	tiw 4	tiw 4	a kind of vegetable
	ti: 1	ti: 1	to hit
	ti: 3	ti: 3	to open
	ti:p 3	ti:p 3	a kind of banana
	ti:n 1	ti:n 1	foot
	ti:ŋ 1	ti:ŋ 1	to move
	tɨk 4	tɨk 4	building,to go fishing
	tɨŋ 1	tɨŋ 1	hard hearing
	tɨ:m 3	tɨ:m 3	to add
	tɨ:n 3	tɨ:n 3	to wake up,be frightened
	tɨ:n 4	tɨ:n 4	shallow
	tɨ:ŋ 3	tɨ:ŋ 3	grown up
	tup 4	tup 4	to shake hands

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/t/	tum 4	tum 4	to cover with
	tuy 4	tuy 4	fat
	tu: 3	tu: 3	to claim falsely
	tu: 4	tu: 4	cupboard
	tu:p 3	tu:p 3	hut,swelling peels of eyes
	tu:t 3	tu:t 3	bottom
	tu:t 4	tu:t 4	to push on
	tu:n 1	tu:n 1	convexed,budding
	tek 4	tek 4	extremely
	te? 4	te? 4	to kick
	tem 1	tem 1	full
	ten 4	ten 4	to jump
	teŋ 1	teŋ 1	to be on top of
	te:ŋ 1	?e:ŋ 1	I
	tɤ:p 3	tɤ:p 3	extremely
	tɤ:ŋ 3	tɤ:ŋ 3	grown up
	tɤ:y 1	tɤ:y 1	a kind of plant
	top 4	top 4	to slap
	tot 4	tot 4	to break wind
	tok 4	tok 4	to fall,drop
	tom 4	tom 4	to boil,deceive
	ton 4	ton 4	trunk
	to: 1	to: 1	a classifier for animal

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/t/	to: 1 phu: 3	to: 1 phu: 3	male animal
	to: 1 mɛ: 4	to: 1 mɛ: 4	female animal
	to:n 1	to:n 1	to leap
	to:n 3	to:n 3	whitened and spotted skin
	to:ŋ 3	to:ŋ 3	to catch water from a spout
	tɛp 3	tɛp 3	a kind of button
	tɛ? 4	tɛ? 4	sandal
	tɛŋ 3	tɛŋ 3	to dress up,marry
	tɛ: 3	tɛ: 3	from
	tɛ: 4	tɛ: 4	a kind of tree
	tɛ:k 3	tɛ:k 3	to break,burst
	tɛ:m 4	tɛ:m 4	score,to paint
	tɛ:m 4 kɛ: 3	tɛ:m 4 kɛ: 3	guile
	tɛ:n 1	tɛ:n 1	wasp
	tɛ:ŋ 1	tɛ:ŋ 1	cucumber
	ta 3 ki: 4 / ta 3 kɔ:n 3	ta 3 ki: 4 / ta 3 kɔ:n 3	formerly,long ago
	ta 3 kɔ: 4	ta 3 kɔ: 4	takraw
	ta 3 khɔ: 1	ta 3 khɔ: 1	a pole for fetching
	ta 3 ŋen 2	ta 3 wen 2	sun
	ta 3 la:ŋ 4	ta 3 la:ŋ 4	under the floor
	ta 3 lop 4	ta 3 lop 4	to fold,roll up

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/t/	tap 4	tap 4	liver
	tat 4	tat 4	to cut
	tak 4	tak 4	lap,to dip out
	tak 4 ka 3 tɛ:n 1	tak 4 ka 3 tɛ:n 1	grasshopper
	tam 1	tam 1	to pound,collide with
	tam 1 luat 3	tam 1 luat 3	police
	tam 3	tam 3	to weave,low,short (not tall)
	tan 1	tan 1	clogged
	taŋ 3	taŋ 3	stool
	taŋ 4	taŋ 4	to set up
	taw 1	taw 1	stove
	taw 3	taw 3	turtle
	taw 4	taw 4	breast
	tay 1	tay 1	gizzard
	tay 3	tay 3	to crawl
	tay 4	tay 4	to light a lamp or candle, south
	ta: 1	ta: 1	eye,maternal grandfather,one's turn
	ta:p 3	ta:p 3	to patch,mend
	ta:k 3	ta:k 3	to expose to the sun
	ta:n 1	ta:n 1	sugar palm
	ta:ŋ 1	ta:ŋ 1	to replace,represent

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/t/	ta:ŋ 3	ta:ŋ 3	strange
	ta:y 1	ta:y 1	to die
	tɔ? 4	tɔ? 4	to toss
	tɔ: 1	tɔ: 1	stump
	tɔ: 3	tɔ: 3	to join
	tɔ: 4	tɔ: 4	swelling peels (of eyes)
	tɔ:p 3	tɔ:p 3	to answer
	tɔ:t 3	tɔ:t 3	to nibble,peck
	tɔ:k 3	tɔ:k 3	bamboo strip for tying or weaving,to pound
	tɔ:m 1	tɔ:m 1	to fly,swarm around
	tɔ:n 1	tɔ:n 1	to castrate,when
	tɔ:n 3	tɔ:n 3	piece
	tɔ:n 4	tɔ:n 4	to give present
	tɔ:ŋ 1	tɔ:ŋ 1	banana leaf
	tɔ:ŋ 4	tɔ:ŋ 4	a kind of fruit,must, to touch
	tɔ:y 4	tɔ:y 4	to touch
	tia 4	tia 4	short (not tall)
	tiaŋ 1	tiaŋ 1	bed
	tɨay 3	tɨay 3	unclosed-lips
	tɨay 3	ɲɤ:n 4	slow (speech)
	tua? 4	tua? 4	to tell a lie
	tua 1	tua 1	ticket

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/t/	tuan 3	tuan 3	a kind of cloth
	tuaŋ 1	tuaŋ 1	to measure
	tuay 4	tuay 4	to dip into
/th/	thit 3	thit 3	direction
	thim 3	thim 3	to discard
	thi: 3	thi: 3	closely spaced
	thi: 4 nɔ:n 2	thi: 4 nɔ:n 2	mattress
	thi:p 3	thi:p 3	to spurn,pedal
	thi:p 4	thi:p 4	district
	thɨn 2	thɨn 2	fund
	thɨ: 1	thɨ: 1	to hold,carry,mind
	thɨ:p 4	thɨ:p 4	to stamp on
	thɨ:k 3	thɨ:k 3	right (not wrong),cheap
	thɨ:n 4	thɨ:n 4	to knock,beat
	thup 3	thup 3	to beat,pound
	thu? 4	thu? 4	to worship
	thum 4	thum 4	o'clock (of the night)
	thuŋ 1	thuŋ 1	bag
	thu: 1	thu: 1	to scour (the floor)
	thu: 2	thu: 2	a kind of sea fish
	thu:p 4	thu:p 4	incense
	thu:t 4	thu:t 4	to push on
	thu:m 2	thu:m 2	swelling jaw

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/th/	theŋ 2	theŋ 2	on
	the: 2	the: 2	to pour out
	the:t 4	the:t 4	sermon
	thɤp 4	thɤp 4	to make a move
	thɤk 4	thɤk 4	male animal
	thɤ? 4	thɤ? 4	a final particle
	thɤŋ 1	thɤŋ 1	to arrive,reach
	thɤ:n 2	thɤ:n 2	to put on top
	thop 4	thop 4	to fold double
	thok 3	thok 3	poor (not rich)
	tho? 4	tho? 4	an interjection
	thom 1	thom 1	to fill up
	thom 3	thom 3	to spit
	thon 2	thon 2	to endure,last
	thoŋ 1	thoŋ 1	pocket (of pants)
	thoŋ 4	thoŋ 4	field
	tho: 1	tho: 1	jug
	tho: 4	tho: 4	an interjection
	tho:t 4	tho:t 4	pardon,penal
	tho:n 2	tho:n 2	single (one's child)
	thɛŋ 4	thɛŋ 4	a classifier of pencil
	thɛ: 1	thɛ: 1	to shave (head)
	thɛ: 4	thɛ: 4	genuine,real
	thɛ:k 4	thɛ:k 4	to compare

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/th/	thɛ:ŋ 2	thɛ:ŋ 2	to pierce
	thɛ:w 1	thɛ:w 1	line,row
	tha 3 ha:n 1	tha 3 ha:n 1	soldier
	tha 3 le: 2	tha 3 le: 2	sea
	thak 4	thak 4	to embroider
	tham 2	tham 2 / thaŋ 4	to give a forceful shove with foot
	tham 3	tham 3	cave
	than 2	than 2	to catch up with
	thaŋ 1	thaŋ 1	bucket
	thaŋ 4	thaŋ 4	anvil,to pound
	thay 1	thay 1	a plow,to plow
	thay 2	thay 2	people,Thai
	thaw 3	thaw 3	old
	tha: 2	tha: 2	to smear,coat
	tha: 3	tha: 3	to wait
	tha: 4	tha: 4	to challenge
	tha:p 4	tha:p 4	to copy,overlay
	tha:t 3	tha:t 3	tray
	tha:t 4	tha:t 4	pegoda,stupa
	tha:k 3	tha:k 3	to chip off
	tha:m 1	tha:m 1	to ask
	tha:n 3	tha:n 3	charcoal
	tha:ŋ 2	tha:ŋ 2	road,way,side

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/th/	tha:ŋ 3	tha:ŋ 3	to spread out
	tha:y 3	tha:y 3	to change
	tha:w 2	tha:w 2	to grope in the water
	thɔ? 3	thɔ? 3	a final particle
	thɔ: 4	thɔ: 4	equal
	thɔ:t 3	thɔ:t 3	to remove
	thɔ:t 4	thɔ:t 4	to fry
	thɔ:k 3	thɔ:k 3	to pour out
	thɔ:n 1	thɔ:n 1	to pull up
	thɔ:n 2	thɔ:n 2	to return the change
	thɔ:ŋ 3	thɔ:ŋ 3	part,portion
	thɔ:ŋ 4	thɔ:ŋ 4	stomach,belly
	thɔ:y 1	thɔ:y 1	to move back
	thiam 2	thiam 2	artificial
	thian 2	thian 2	candle
	thiaŋ 1	thiaŋ 1	to argue
	thiaŋ 1 na: 2	thiaŋ 1 na: 2	cottage in a rice field
	thiaŋ 4	thiaŋ 4	noon
	thiaw 2	thiaw 2	to roam,wander
	thiaw 3	thiaw 3	turn
	thɨa 4	thɨa 4	times
	thua 3	thua 3	bean
	thua 3 din 1	thua 3 din 1	peanut
	thua 4	thua 4	all,over,general

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/th/	thuat 4	thuat 4	great grandfather
	thuam 3	thuam 3	flood
	thuaŋ 2	thuaŋ 2	to ask for the return
	thuaŋ 3	thuaŋ 3	cause to be submerged
	thuaŋ 4	thuaŋ 4	to protest
	thuay 3	thuay 3	a bowl
/thw/	thwa:y 2	tha:y 2	to foretell
/d/	dip 4	dip 4	raw,not ripe
	din 1	din 1	soil,land
	din 1 sɔ: 1	din 1 sɔ: 1	pencil
	din 4	din 4	to wriggle
	diw 4	diw 4	stem of a match
	di: 1	di: 1	good
	di: 1 cay 1	di: 1 cay 1	glad
	di:t 3	di:t 3	to kick
	di:n 4	di:n 4	to be started
	dik 4	dik 4	to throw
	diŋ 1	diŋ 1	to pull
	dut 4	dut 4	to dig with mouth (pig)
	duk 4	duk 4	catfish
	du? 4	du? 4	often,hard working
	du:t 3	du:t 3	to suck,smoke

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/d/	det 4	det 4	to pluck
	dek 4 nɔ:y 4	dek 4 nɔ:y 4	children
	de: 1	de: 1	there
	de: 3	de: 3	to protrude and point
	de: 4	de: 4	a final particle,there
	dɤk 4	dɤk 4	late at night
	dɤ? 4 /dɤ: 4	dɤ? 4 / dɤ: 4	a final particle
	dɤ:n 3	dɤ:n 3	yard
	dok 4	dok 4	fertile
	dom 1	dom 1	to smell
	don 1	don 1	long time
	don 4	don 4	a classifier of firewood
	doŋ 1	doŋ 1	forest
	doŋ 4 khɤŋ 1	ka 3 doŋ 4	a sieve
	do:y 1	do:y 1	yes (polite)
	dɛ:t 3	dɛ:t 3	sunlight
	dɛ:k 3	dɛ:k 3	to eat (impolite),gorge
	dɛ:ŋ 1	dɛ:ŋ 1	red
	dap 4	dap 4	to extinguish
	dat 4	dat 4	to bend or straighten as desired
	dak 4	dak 4	to anticipate
	dam 1	dam 1	black,to transplant (young rice plants)

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/d/	daŋ 1	daŋ 1	loud
	daŋ 1 phay 2	daŋ 1 phay 2	to make fire
	daw 1	daw 1	to guess
	day 4	day 4	can,to obtain
	day 4 ɲɔ:n 4	day 4 ɲɔ:n 4	if not for
	day 4 ŋin 2	day 4 ɲin 2	to hear,listen to
	day 4 lɨ:n 4	day 4 lɨ:n 4	to get advantaged
	day 1	day 1	which,what,any
	da: 3	da: 3	to scold,revile
	da:p 3	da:p 3	sword
	da:t 3	da:t 3	to press down
	da:k 3	da:k 3	bottom
	da:m 4	da:m 4	handle (of a knife), merely
	da:n 3	da:n 3	customs house
	da:ŋ 3	da:ŋ 3	alkali
	da:w 1	da:w 1	star
	da:y 4	da:y 4	thread
	dɔ:k 3	dɔ:k 3	flower,to be rotten
	dɔ:n 1	dɔ:n 1	island,to rebound
	dɔ:n 3	dɔ:n 3	albino
	dɔ:ŋ 1	dɔ:ŋ 1	to pickle
	dɔ:y 1	dɔ:y 1	hill
	diaw 1	diaw 1	moment

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/d/	d̤at 3	d̤at 3	boiling
	d̤an 1	d̤an 1	month
	duaŋ 1	duaŋ 1	zodiac
	duaŋ 4	duaŋ 4	coconut grub
/c/	ci 3 lɔ: 4	ci 3 lɔ: 4	cricket
	cik 4	cik 4	to peck at
	ci? 4	ci? 4	small (eyes)
	cim 4	cim 4	to pick out (of tooth)
	ci: 3	ci: 3	to roast
	ci:p 3	ci:p 3	to pleat
	ci:k 3	ci:k 3	to tear
	c̤i? 4	c̤i? 4	wormy
	c̤i: 3	c̤i: 3	to remember
	c̤i:n 4	c̤i:n 4	damp,wet
	cuk 4	cuk 4	cork,to knot hair,a classifier of a bunch of fruit
	cu? 4	cu? 4	to close
	cum 3	cum 3	to dip
	cum 4	cum 4	group,area
	cu:p 3	cu:p 3	to kiss
	cu:t 3	cu:t 3	to light a fire
	cu:m 1	cu:m 1	budding

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/c/	cu:ŋ 1	cu:ŋ 1	to lead by the hand
	cep 4	cep 4	to hurt,sore,painful
	cet 4	cet 4	seven
	cek 3	cek 3	Chinese
	ce: 1	ce: 1	to abstain from flesh food and fish
	cɤ:t 3	cɤ:t 3	to hover,throw
	cop 4	cop 4	nice,to end
	cop 4 cɨa 1	cop 4 cɨa 1	truly,well
	cok 4	cok 4	to reach into
	co? 4	co? 4	to pause
	com 1	com 1	to sink
	com 3	com 3	to complain
	con 1	con 1	till,until
	coŋ 3	coŋ 3	to remain
	co:m 1	co:m 1	to support
	co:n 1	co:n 1	robber
	co:n 4	co:n 4	to pull up (skirt)
	cɛ? 4	cɛ? 4	to taste
	cɛ: 1	cɛ: 1	corner
	cɛ:p 3	cɛ:p 3	neat,plain
	cɛ:k 3	cɛ:k 3	to distribute,dedicate
	cɛ:ŋ 4	cɛ:ŋ 4	to dawn,lightful,bright
	cɛ:w 3	cɛ:w 3	pepper sauce

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/c/	ca 3 duŋ 4	ka 3 duŋ 4	raised net
	ca 3 ko? 4	khi: 3 ko? 4	skink
	ca 3 kha:p 4	ca 3 kha:p 4	to straddle
	ca 3 ha: 1	ka 3 ha: 1	just
	cap 4	cap 4	to grasp,catch,perch
	cak 4	cak 4	sewing machine,one or so,any,do not know
	cam 1	cam 1	to be entirely submerged
	cam 4	cam 4	to dip into
	caŋ 1	caŋ 1	numb
	caŋ 1 han 1	caŋ 1 han 1	early meal (for monks)
	caŋ 1 lay 2	caŋ 1 lay 2	accursed
	caŋ 3	caŋ 3	so
	caŋ 4	caŋ 4	to stop
	caw 4	caw 4	you,master,owner
	cay 1	cay 1	heart,breath
	ca: 1	ca: 1	to say the menace
	ca: 3	ca: 3	petty officer
	ca:k 3	ca:k 3	to leave
	ca:m 1	ca:m 1	to sneeze,slash
	ca:n 1	ca:n 1	plate
	ca:ŋ 1	ca:ŋ 1	tasteless
	ca:ŋ 3	ca:ŋ 3	to diverge
	ca:ŋ 4	ca:ŋ 4	to hire

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/c/	ca:w 1	ca:w 1	neither gain nor lose
	ca:w 3	ca:w 3	on sale
	ca:w 4	ca:w 4	to speed up
	cɔ? 4	cɔ? 4	to bore a hole
	cɔ: 1	cɔ: 1	screen
	cɔ:p 3	cɔ:p 3	to watch secretly
	cɔ:t 3	cɔ:t 3	to park
	cɔ:k 3	cɔ:k 3	glass (for drinking)
	cɔ:m 1	cɔ:m 1	peak,summit
	cɔ:m 4	cɔ:m 4	small,narrow
	cɔ:n 4	cɔ:n 4	to roll up
	cɔ:ŋ 1	cɔ:ŋ 1	to reserve
	cɔ:ŋ 3	cɔ:ŋ 3	to retard
	cɔ:y 3	cɔ:y 3	thin (not fat)
	cɔ:y 4	cɔ:y 4	a final particle
	cia 1	cia 1	bat (animal)
	cua 1	cua 1	novice
/cw/	cwa:t 3	ca:t 3	to scare
/k/	ki 3 nu:n 2	ki 3 nu:n 2	a kind of insect
	kit 4	kit 4	short (not long)
	kik 4 ka 3 pɔk 4	kik 4 ka 3 bɔk 4	vow
	kin 1	kin 1	to eat

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/k/	kin 1 dɔ:ŋ 1	kin 1 dɔ:ŋ 1	wedding
	kin 4	kin 4	docked (tail)
	kiw 3	kiw 3	narrow
	ki: 4 / ki? 4	ki: 4 / ki? 4	a moment ago
	ki:p 3	ki:p 3	petal,hoof
	ki:t 3	ki:t 3	to get in one's way
	kɨ:k 3	kɨ:k 3	dump,mute
	kɨ:n 1	kɨ:n 1	to swallow
	kup 4	kup 4	conical wicker hat
	kut 4	kut 4	to be cut off (hand)
	kut 4 ci: 3	kut 4 ci: 3	a kind of insect
	kum 1	kum 1	to compel,rape,control
	kum 4	kum 4	worth while
	kun 4	kun 4	a kind of sewing
	kuŋ 4	kuŋ 4	shrimp
	ku: 1	ku: 1	I
	ku:t 3	ku:t 3	curly
	kep 4	kep 4	to pick up,keep
	ket 4	ket 4	scale (of fish)
	ket 4		to gnaw
	keŋ 3	keŋ 3	to be good at
	ke:n 1	ke:n 1	to conscript
	ke:ŋ 1 daŋ 1	ke:ŋ 1 daŋ 1	ridge of the nose
	kɤŋ 4	kɤŋ 4	to stare at

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/k/	kɤ:p 3	kɤ:p 3	shoes
	kɤ:t 3	kɤ:t 3	to be born
	kɤ:n 1	kɤ:n 1	exceeding
	kop 4	kop 4	frog,plane,to join together
	kot 4	kot 4	acid,to press,force
	kok 4	kok 4	stem,first,to brood over
	kok 4 may 4	kok 4 may 4	tree
	kom 1	kom 1	round
	kom 4	kom 4	to bend over
	kon 1	kon 1	trick,to snore
	kon 4	kon 4	bottom
	koŋ 1	koŋ 1	cage
	ko: 4	ko: 4	showy
	ko:p 3	ko:p 3	bent,curled up
	ko:t 3	ko:t 3	ten millions
	ko:k 4	ko:k 4	loudly
	ko:n 1	ko:n 1	hollow,to shave
	ko:n 4	ŋo:n 4	heap
	ko:ŋ 1	ko:ŋ 1	to cheat
	ko:ŋ 3	ko:ŋ 3	bent,arched (eyebrow)
	kɛ? 4	kɛ? 4	sheep,to carve,pick out, take out (the seeds)

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/k/	kɛ: 3	kɛ: 3	grown up,to drag
	kɛ: 4	kɛ: 4	to undo,untie
	kɛ:p 3	kɛ:p 3	husk of rice
	kɛ:m 4	kɛ:m 4	cheek
	kɛ:n 1	kɛ:n 1	axis
	kɛ:n 3	kɛ:n 3	hard core
	kɛ:ŋ 1	kɛ:ŋ 1	curry,soup
	kɛ:w 1	kɛ:w 1	Vietnamese
	kɛ:w 4	kɛ:w 4	glass,crystal
	ka 3 pi? 4	ka 3 pi? 4	shrimp paste
	ka 3 pu: 1	ka 3 pu: 1	crab
	ka 3 pe: 4	ka 3 pe: 4	a basket
	ka 3 po? 4	ka 3 po? 4	half coconut shell
	ka 3 po:ŋ 1	ka 3 po:ŋ 1	skirt
	ka 3 pɔ:m 1	ka 3 pɔ:m 1	chamelon
	ka 3 phɨam 4	ka 3 phɨam 4	to heave
	ka 3 be:n 1	ka 3 be:n 1	ray (fish)
	ka 3 bo:m 1	ka 3 bo:m 1	wooden tray
	ka 3 ba:n 1	ka 3 ba:n 1	skull
	ka 3 bɨa 4	ka 3 bɨa 4	a kind of butterfly
	ka 3 buay 1	ka 3 buay 1	dipper
	ka 3 ti? 4	taŋ 1 ti? 4	suppose
	ka 3 te: 4	ʔɔ:ŋ 1	to carry on one's back
	ka 3 thi? 3	ka 3 thi? 3	coconut milk

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/k/	ka 3 thɤ:n 2	ka 3 thɤ:n 2	neither good nor bad
	ka 3 thɤ:y 2	ka 3 thɤ:y 2	hermaphrodite
	ka 3 tho:n 1	ka 3 tho:n 1	spittoon
	ka 3 tha? 3	ka 3 tha? 3	pan
	ka 3 thɔ: 2	ka 3 thɔ: 2	a container made of bamboo (for charcoal)
	ka 3 thiam 2	ka 3 thiam 2	garlic
	ka 3 du:k 3 / du:k 3	ka 3 du:k 3	bone
	ka 3 do:n 1	ka 3 do:n 1	a kind of vegetable
	ka 3 dɛ? 4	ka 3 dɛ? 4	feign
	ka 3 da:n 1	ka 3 da:n 1	board
	ka 3 dɔ: 4	ka 3 dɔ: 4	overdone
	ka 3 diaw 1	ka 3 diaw 1	to expect
	ka 3 caw 4	ka 3 caw 4	they,other people
	ka 3 ca:t 3	ka 3 ca:t 3	a basket (for carrying on the shoulder)
	ka 3 mɔm 3	ka 3 mɔm 3	crown of the head
	ka 3 sɤ: 2	ka 3 sɤ: 2	a tool for fishing
	ka 3 sɤ:n 1	ka 3 sɤ:n 1	besides,furthermore
	ka 3 sa:p 3	ka 3 sa:p 3	cock roach
	ka 3 suay 1	ka 3 suay 1	shuttle of the loom
	ka 3 liŋ 4	kiŋ 4	to roll along
	ka 3 lo:ŋ 2	ka 3 lo:ŋ 2	coffin

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/k/	ka 3 lo:ŋ 3	ka 3 lo:ŋ 3	neck-bell (for cattle)
	ka 3 lɛk 4	cok 4 ka 3 lɛk 4	to poke
	ka 3 laŋ 2	ka 3 laŋ 2 / ka 3 lu:m 2	box
	ka 3 yɔ:n 4	sa 3 law 3	to shake
	kap 4	kap 4	condiments,with,and
	kat 4	kat 4	to bite
	kak 4	kak 4	matchbox
	kak 4 kɛ: 4	kak 4 kɛ: 4 / kap 4 kɛ: 4	lizard
	ka? 4	ka? 4	to estimate
	kam 1	kam 1	to hold in a closed hand
	kam 1 pha: 4	kam 1 pha: 4	orphan
	kam 3	kam 3	dark (complexion)
	kan 1	kan 1	to prevent,block
	kan 1	diaw 1	each other,together
	kan 4	kan 4	to hold the breath
	kaŋ 4	kaŋ 4	to spread out,hang out
	kaw 1	kaw 1	to scratch
	kaw 3	kaw 3	old (not new)
	kaw 4	kaw 4	nine
	kay 1	kay 1	far
	kay 3	kay 3	chicken,hen

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/k/	kay 4	kay 4	near
	ka: 1	ka: 1	a crow,brand
	ka: 4	ka: 4	bold,glowing (fire)
	ka:p 3	ka:p 3	husk,to do obeisance
	ka:p 4	ka:p 4	a kind of duck
	ka:t 3	ka:t 3	a kind of vegetable, to lie a log across
	ka:k 3	ka:k 3	dregs
	ka:m 4	ka:m 4	frozen
	ka:n 1 ba:n 4	ka:n 1 ba:n 4	homework
	ka:n 3	ka:n 3	stripe,mark
	ka:n 4	ka:n 4	stem,to go fishing
	ka:ŋ 1	ka:ŋ 1	middle,centre,a finger
	ka:ŋ 1 khɨ:n 2	ka:ŋ 1 khɨ:n 2	night
	ka:ŋ 1 ŋen 2	ka:ŋ 1 wen 2	day
	ka:ŋ 4	ka:ŋ 4	fishbone
	ka:w 1	ka:w 1	glue
	ka:y 1	ka:y 1	past,last (year),to exceed
	ka:y 3	ka:y 3	to lean against
	kɔʔ 4	kɔʔ 4	to gather with a pole
	kɔ: 1	kɔ: 1	clump (as of bamboo)
	kɔ: 3	kɔ: 3	hence,to start knitting
	kɔ: 4	kɔ: 4	skein

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/k/	kɔ:p 3	kɔ:p 3	crisp,to take up in the two cupped hands
	kɔ:t 3	kɔ:t 3	to hug,embrace
	kɔ:k 3	kɔ:k 3	a classifier for a cigarette
	kɔ:m 4	kɔ:m 4	short (tales)
	kɔ:n 1	kɔ:n 1	bolt
	kɔ:n 3	kɔ:n 3	before
	kɔ:n 4	kɔ:n 4	lump
	kɔ:ŋ 1	kɔ:ŋ 1	drum,to heap up
	kɔ:ŋ 1 kon 4	kɔ:ŋ 1 kon 4	to protrude one's bottom
	kɔ:y 1	kɔ:y 1	a kind of root
	kiaŋ 4	kiaŋ 4	smooth
	kiaw 1	kiaw 1	to coil
	kɨa 1	kɨa 1	salt,to feed (pets)
	kɨak 3	kɨak 3	to roll over
	kuap 3	kuap 3	to turn upside down
	kuat 3	kuat 3	to examine,check
	kuam 1	kuam 1	to cover with
	kuan 1	kuan 1	to stir up,bother
	kuan 4	kuan 4	to coil
	kuay 1	kuay 1	cone
	kuay 4	kuay 4	banana

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kw/	kwɛ:ŋ 3	kɛ:ŋ 3	to throw,swing
	kwak 4	kwak 4	to wave one's hand, dip up water with hands
	kway 1	kway 1	to swing
	kwa: 3	kwa: 3	than
	kwa:t 3	kwa:t 3	to sweep
	kwa:ŋ 1	kwa:ŋ 1	deer
	kwa:ŋ 4	kwa:ŋ 4	wide
	kwian 1	kwian 1	cart
/kh/	khit 4	khit 4	to nudge
	khiŋ 1	khiŋ 1	ginger
	khiw 1	khiw 1	bad smell
	khiw 4	khiw 4	eyebrow,accurate(of foretelling)
	khi: 3	khi: 3	excrement
	khi: 3 / khwi: 3	khi: 3	to ride
	khi: 3 pa:k 3	khi: 3 pa:k 3	to be slandered
	khi: 3 phɔ:y 1	khi: 3 phɔ:y 1	chips of wood
	khi: 3 tom 1	khi: 3 tom 1	muddy
	khi: 3 tay 4	khi: 3 ka 3 bɔ:ŋ 1	torch
	khi: 3 ta: 1	khi: 3 ta: 1	eye-mucus
	khi: 3 tua? 4	khi: 3 tua? 4	lying
	khi: 3 thi: 3	khi: 3 thi: 3	stingy,miserly

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khi: 3 thu:t 4	khi: 3 thu:t 4	leprosy
	khi: 3 thaw 4	khi: 3 thaw 4	ashes
	khi: 3 din 1	khi: 3 din 1	soil
	khi: 3 dɨ: 4	khi: 3 dɨ: 4	naughty
	khi: 3 diat 3	khi: 3 diat 3	to detest
	khi: 3 ca 3 dɨan 1	khi: 3 ka 3 dɨan 1	earthworm
	khi: 3 ka 3 tɨ:k 3	khi: 3 ka 3 tɨ:k 3	tapeworm
	khi: 3 ka 3 thɤ: 4	khi: 3 ka 3 thɤ: 4	phlegm
	khi: 3 ka:k 3	khi: 3 ka:k 3	ring-worm,poor
	khi: 3 kɨan 4	khi: 3 kɨan 4	taenia alba
	khi: 3 khuy 2	khi: 3 khuy 2	boastful
	khi: 3 khep 4	khi: 3 khep 4	centipede
	khi: 3 khɛw 3	khi: 3 khɛw 3	tooth remainder
	khi: 3 khan 2 kha:k 4	khi: 3 ka 3 tu: 3	toad
	khi: 3 khay 2	khi: 3 khay 2	dried sweat and dirt
	khi: 3 kha:n 4	khi: 3 kha:n 4	lazy
	khi: 3 ʔoŋ 3	khi: 3 ʔoŋ 3	haughty
	khi: 3 ʔa:y 1	khi: 3 ʔa:y 1	bashful
	khi: 3 min 3 mɔ: 3	khi: 3 min 3 mɔ: 3	soot

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khi: 3 mun 2	khi: 3 mun 2	sediment
	khi: 3 mu:k 4	khi: 3 mu:k 4	mucus of the nose
	khi: 3 mɛ:ŋ 2 wan 2	khi: 3 mɛ:ŋ 2 wan 2	frickle
	khi: 3 ɲɨa 3	khi: 3 ɲɨa 3	dust,rubbish
	khi: 3 sop 4	khi: 3 sop 4	lips
	khi: 3 sa 3 nim 1	khi: 3 sa 3 nim 1	rust
	khi: 3 hit 4	khi: 3 hit 4	impetigo,the itch
	khi: 3 hu: 1	khi: 3 hu: 1	ear-wax
	khi: 3 hɛ: 4	khi: 3 hɛ: 4	arm-pit
	khi: 3 hua 1	khi: 3 hua 1	dandruff
	khi: 3 len 3	khi: 3 len 3	playsome
	khi: 3 lak 3	khi: 3 lak 3	thief
	khi: 3 lak 4	khi: 3 lak 4	cheated,crooked
	khi: 3 la:y 4	khi: 3 la:y 4	ugly,unattractive
	khi:p 4	khi:p 4	to take hold of with tongs,claws
	khi:t 3	khi:t 3	to scratch,draw a line
	khi:k 4	khi:k 4	odd (number)
	khi:m 2	khi:m 2	pliers,tongs
	khi:m 2	kip 4	hair pin
	khi:ŋ 2	khi:ŋ 2	body
	khɨt 3	khɨt 3	to think
	khɨn 3	khɨn 3	to grow,rise,go up

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khɨ: 2	khɨ: 2	proper,to look like
	khɨ:p 4	khɨ:p 4	measure from thumb to finger-tip
	khɨ:n 1	khɨ:n 1	to compel,insist on
	khɨ:n 2	khɨ:n 2	to return,give back
	khɨ:n 3	khɨ:n 3	acrid
	khup 3	khup 3	to grasp
	khut 4	khut 4	to dig
	khuk 3	khuk 3	jail
	khu? 3	khu? 3	pail
	khu? 4	khu? 4	to fall,decline
	khum 1	khum 1	hole,pit
	khum 2	khum 2	to guard,convey
	khum 3	khum 3	a kind of bird
	khum 4	khum 4	to rest on one's hand, protect
	khun 3	khun 3	turbid,thick fluid
	khuy 2	khuy 2	to talk
	khu: 2	khu: 2	teacher
	khu: 3	khu: 3	to threaten
	khu: 4	khu: 4	pair,couple
	khu:t 3	khu:t 3	to scrape
	khu:t 4	khu:t 4	to scratch
	khu:n 2	khu:n 2	a kind of tree

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khet 4	khet 4	to be afraid,fierce (of spirit)
	khem 1	khem 1	needle
	khem 2	khem 2	salty
	khen 1	khen 1	to revolve,spin
	kheŋ 1	kheŋ 1	a kind of fish
	kheŋ 3	kheŋ 3	a kind of big basket
	kheŋ 4	kheŋ 4	to stretch tightly
	khe: 1	khe: 1	squinting
	khe: 2	khe: 2	limping
	khe:t 3	khe:t 3	boundary
	khe:k 3	khe:k 3	to knock,beat
	khɤŋ 1	khɤŋ 1	to sift
	khɤŋ 4	khɤŋ 4	half,middle
	khɤ:p 4	khɤ:p 4	dirt on skin
	khɤ:k 4	khɤ:k 4	busy doing something
	khɤ:n 1	khɤ:n 1	short (not long)
	khɤ:n 4	khɤ:n 4	joyful
	khɤ:y 1	khɤ:y 1	son-in-law
	khɤ:y 2	khɤ:y 2	used to
	khop 3	khop 3	entire,complete
	khop 4	khop 4	to bite
	khot 3	khot 3	winding
	khot 4	khot 4	to curl

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khok 3	khok 3	mortar (for pounding)
	khom 1	khom 1	bitter
	khom 2	khom 2	sharp edge
	khom 3	khom 3	to depress,oppress, bully
	khon 1	khon 1	body hair,to carry, transport
	khon 1 kha:ŋ 2	khon 1 kha:ŋ 2	beard
	khon 2	khon 2	person,human being
	khon 4	khon 4	to search
	khoŋ 1	khoŋ 1	crooked (leg)
	kho:t 4	kho:t 4	ancestor
	kho:k 4	kho:k 4	forest
	kho:m 2	kho:m 2	to collide with,cohere
	kho:n 2	kho:n 2	base (of tree)
	kho:ŋ 2	kho:ŋ 2	form,structure
	khɛ? 3	khɛ? 3	hardly eat
	khɛŋ 1	khɛŋ 1	hard
	khɛŋ 3	khɛŋ 3	to race,compete
	khɛw 3	khɛw 3	tooth
	khɛw 3 mɛ:ŋ 2	khɛw 3 mɛ:ŋ 2	caries
	khɛw 3 suak 4	khɛw 3 cɛ:ŋ 1	distorted tooth
	khɛ: 2	khɛ: 2	a kind of tree
	khɛ: 3	khɛ: 3	crocodile

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khɛ:p 4	khɛ:p 4	narrow
	khɛ:k 3	khɛ:k 3	Indian,guest
	khɛ:m 2	khɛ:m 2	by the way side
	khɛ:n 1	khɛ:n 1	arm
	khɛ:n 2	khɛ:n 2	a folk musical instrument
	khɛ:n 3	khɛ:n 3	less water
	khɛ:n 4	khɛ:n 4	colic during eating
	khɛ:ŋ 4	khɛ:ŋ 4	shin,lower leg
	kha 3 nom 1	kha 3 nom 1	sweet meats
	kha 3 lon 2	kha 3 lon 2	to stir
	kha 3 lam 2	kha 3 lam 2	harmful
	khap 3	khap 3	tight,a beetle
	khap 4	khap 4	to chase
	khat 4	khat 4	to obstruct,polish, scrub off
	khak 3	khak 3	pleasant,fine,nice
	kham 2	kham 2	word,gold
	kham 3	kham 3	because,because of
	kham 3	khwam 3	to face down
	kham 4	kham 4	night fall,to up hold
	kham 4 khu:n 2	kham 4 khu:n 2	prosperous
	khan 1	khan 1	basin,to crow
	khan 2	khan 2	handle,rod,itch

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khan 2 na: 2	khan 2 na: 2	dike between rice fields
	khan 2 hom 4	khan 2 hom 4	umbrella
	khan 3	khan 3	to place in between
	khan 3 day 1	khan 3 day 1	stairs,ladder
	khan 4	khan 4	to massage,squeeze
	khaŋ 1	khaŋ 1	to shut up,imprison
	khaŋ 4	khaŋ 4	sticklac
	khaw 1	khaw 1	they,other people,horn
	khaw 3	khaw 3	rice,knee,to enter
	khaw 3 pun 4	khaw 3 pun 4	vermicelli
	khaw 3 phe:n 2	khaw 3 phe:n 2	late meal (for monks)
	khaw 3 maw 3	khaw 3 maw 3	roasted rice
	khaw 3 ŋa:y 2	khaw 3 ŋa:y 2	early meal
	khaw 3 lɛ:ŋ 2	khaw 3 lɛ:ŋ 2	supper
	khaw 3 la:m 1	khaw 3 la:m 1	glutinous rice in bamboo
	khaw 4	khaw 4	a night bird
	khay 1	khay 1	tallow,to open
	khay 2	khay 2	better
	khay 3	khay 3	fever,egg
	khay 3		dry
	khay 4	khay 4	swelling,distened
	kha: 1	kha: 1	leg
	kha: 1 ʔo:ŋ 4	kha: 1 ʔo:ŋ 4	thigh

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	kha: 2	kha: 2	stuck
	kha: 3	kha: 3	to kill,a kind of root
	kha: 4	kha: 4	price,value,to engage in trade
	kha: 4 kha:y 2	kha: 4 kha:y 2	reward
	kha:p 4	kha:p 4	discarded snake skin, to hold in the jaw
	kha:t 3	kha:t 3	torn
	kha:t 4	kha:t 4	a rake for clearing rubbish
	kha:m 2	kha:m 2	indigo,an insect
	kha:m 3	kha:m 3 / khwa:m 3	to cross,across
	kha:n 1	kha:n 1	to answer a call
	kha:n 2	kha:n 2	to crawl
	kha:ŋ 1	kha:ŋ 1	to warm by a fire
	kha:ŋ 2	kha:ŋ 2	chin
	kha:ŋ 3	kha:ŋ 3	side
	kha:ŋ 4	kha:ŋ 4	ape,stuck
	kha:w 1	kha:w 1	white
	kha:w 2	kha:w 2	a moment,fishy smell
	kha:w 3	kha:w 3	a beam
	kha:w 4	kha:w 4	a kind of fish
	kha:y 1	kha:y 1	to sell
	kha:y 2	kha:y 2	tasteless,to put out

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/			of the mouth
	khaːy 4	khaːy 4	camp
	khɔʔ 3	khɔʔ 3	to knock
	khɔy 3	khɔy 3	slave,I
	khɔy 4	khɔy 4	gradually,slowly
	khɔː 1	khɔː 1	to beg
	khɔː 2	khɔː 2	neck
	khɔː 2 toː 4	khɔː 2 ʔɤːm 1	goitre
	khɔː 3	khɔː 3	joint
	khɔː 4	khɔː 4	a fruit
	khɔːp 3	khɔːp 3	edge
	khɔːp 4	khɔːp 4	because,to ask for permission
	khɔːt 3	khɔːt 3	(to speak) accurately, to curl,knot,go less
	khɔːk 4	khɔːk 4	a pen (for animal)
	khɔːm 2	khɔːm 2	if
	khɔːn 1	khɔːn 1	log,wood
	khɔːn 2	khɔːn 2	to carry on one's shoulder
	khɔːn 4	khɔːn 4	hammer
	khɔːŋ 1	khɔːŋ 1	of,thing
	khɔːŋ 2	khɔːŋ 2	to expect
	khɔːŋ 3	khɔːŋ 3	fish basket

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khɔ:ŋ 4	khɔ:ŋ 4	gong,to lasso
	khia 3	khia 3	to scratch (as chicken do)
	khiap 3	khiap 3	a kind of fruit
	khiat 3	khiat 3	a small frog
	khiat 4	khiat 4	to be indignant
	khian 1	khian 1	to write
	khian 2	khian 2	to gird
	khiaŋ 1	khiaŋ 1	chopping board
	khiaŋ 2	khiaŋ 2	tripod
	khiaw 1	khiaw 1	green
	khiaw 2	khiaw 2	sickle,feign
	khiaw 3	khiaw 3	to nag
	khɨa 2	khɨa 2	vine,bunch of banana
	khɨap 4	khɨap 4	enamel
	khɨan 3	khɨan 3	dam
	khɨaŋ 4	khɨaŋ 4	utensil,tools,things, equipment
	khɨaŋ 4 nay 2	khɨaŋ 4 nay 2	entails
	khua 1	khua 1	a bridge
	khua 2	khua 2	kitchen,to prepare fish for cooking
	khua 3	khua 3	to hunt,roast in a pan
	khuap 3	khuap 3	cycle,year

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/kh/	khuat 3	khuat 3	bottle
	khuaŋ 1	khuaŋ 1	accursed
	khuay 1	khuay 1	ant-hive
	khuay 2	khuay 2	swaying
/khw/	khwɛ:n 1	khwɛ:n 1	to hang
	khwat 3	khwat 3	to dig up (soil)
	khwan 1	khwan 1	charm
	khwan 2	khwan 2	smoke
	khwa: 1	khwa: 1	right (not left)
	khwa:m 2	khwa:m 2	gist
	khwa:n 1	khwa:n 1	axe
	khwa:ŋ 1	khwa:ŋ 1	to obstruct
	khwa:y 2	khwa:y 2	buffalo
/ʔ/	ʔit 4	ʔit 4	brick
	ʔim 3	ʔim 3	full
	ʔin 1	ʔin 1	a god
	ʔiŋ 1	ʔiŋ 1	to lean back
	ʔiw 4	ʔiw 4	cotton gin
	ʔi: 3	ʔi: 3	title prefixed to female's name
	ʔi: 3 ta: 1	ʔi: 3 ta: 1	title prefixed to older male's name

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ʔ/	ʔi: 3 na:y 2	ʔi: 3 na:y 2	title prefixed to older female's name
	ʔi: 3 li: 1	ʔi: 3 li: 1	faithfully,sincerely
	ʔi:k 3	ʔi:k 3	some more
	ʔɨt 4	ʔɨt 4	starved,lacking
	ʔɨ:t 3	ʔɨ:t 3	distended
	ʔɨ:n 3	ʔɨ:n 3	other,tomorrow
	ʔɨ:ŋ 3	ʔɨ:ŋ 3	bull-frog
	ʔut 4	ʔut 4	to plug (a hole)
	ʔuk 4 / ʔuk 4 ʔaŋ 3	ʔuk 4 / ʔuk 4 ʔaŋ 3	worried
	ʔuʔ 4	ʔuʔ 4	a jar
	ʔum 4	ʔum 4	to carry in the arms
	ʔun 3	ʔun 3	warm
	ʔu: 3	ʔu: 3	cradle
	ʔu:t 3	ʔu:t 3	to fumigate
	ʔet 4	ʔet 4	one (in eleven)
	ʔeʔ 4	ʔeʔ 4	an interjection
	ʔen 1	ʔen 1	tendon
	ʔe:k 3	ʔe:k 3	major
	ʔe:ŋ 1	ʔe:ŋ 1	by oneself
	ʔɤk 4	ʔɤk 4	the chest (of body)
	ʔɤʔ 4	ʔɤʔ 4	an interjection
	ʔɤ: 1	ʔɤ: 1	oh,yes!

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ʔ/	ʔo:n 1	ʔo:n 1	to transfer
	ʔɛʔ 3	ʔɛʔ 3	an interjection
	ʔɛn 3	ʔɛn 3	swallow
	ʔɛ:p 3	ʔɛ:p 3	wooden box,to evade, beseech
	ʔɛ:k 3	ʔɛ:k 3	yoke
	ʔɛ:n 1	ʔɛ:n 1	to bend over
	ʔɛ:ŋ 3	ʔɛ:ŋ 3	basin
	ʔɛ:w 1	ʔɛ:w 1	waist
	ʔat 4	ʔat 4	to close
	ʔam 1	ʔam 1	to conceal
	ʔan 1	ʔan 1	a classifier for thing
	ʔan 3	ʔan 3	sound used to call attention,hesitate in speech
	ʔaŋ 3	ʔaŋ 3	exceedingly
	ʔay 1	ʔay 1	to cough
	ʔaw 1	ʔaw 1	by oneself,to take
	ʔaw 4	ʔaw 4	stuffy
	ʔa: 1	ʔa: 1	father's younger sister
	ʔa: 4	ʔa: 4	to open (the mouth)
	ʔa:p 3	ʔa:p 3	to bath
	ʔa:m 4	ʔa:m 4	abashed
	ʔa:n 1	ʔa:n 1	saddle

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ʔ/	ʔa:n 3	ʔa:n 3	to read
	ʔa:ŋ 4	ʔa:ŋ 4	to show
	ʔa:y 1	ʔa:y 1	steam,vapour
	ʔa:y 4	ʔa:y 4	older brother
	ʔa:w 1	ʔa:w 1	father's younger brother
	ʔa:w 3	ʔa:w 3	bay,gulf
	ʔɔʔ 4	ʔɔʔ 4	a kind of cooking
	ʔɔ:k 3	ʔɔ:k 3	to go out
	ʔɔ:m 4	ʔɔ:m 4	to go around
	ʔɔ:n 3	ʔɔ:n 3	young,soft
	ʔɔ:ŋ 1	ʔɔ:ŋ 1	shell of crab
	ʔɔ:y 4	ʔɔ:y 4	sugar cane
	ʔian 3	ʔian 3	eel
	ʔiaŋ 1	ʔiaŋ 1	to be inclined
	ʔɨap 3	ʔɨap 3	to ferment with salt
	ʔɨam 4	ʔɨam 4	to belch
	ʔuap 3	ʔuap 3	plump
	ʔuan 4	ʔuan 4	fat
/ʔw/	ʔwa:y 3	ʔuay 3	to flinch
/m/	mit 3	mit 3	to be still,keep silent
	min 3	min 3	to be on the verge
	mi: 1	mi: 1	a bear

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/m/	mi: 2	mi: 2	rich,to have
	mi:t 4	mi:t 4	knife
	mi:t 4 tat 4	mi:t 4 ta 3 kay 1	scissors
	mɨk 3	mɨk 3	ink
	mɨŋ 2	mɨŋ 2	you
	mɨ: 2	mɨ: 2	hand
	mɨ: 4	mɨ: 4	day,when
	mɨ:t 4	mɨ:t 4	dark
	mɨ:n 2	mɨ:n 2	to open (eyes)
	mɨ:n 3	mɨ:n 3	ten thousand
	mɨ:n 4	mɨ:n 4	slippery
	mut 3	mut 3	to dive in,pass through
	muk 3	muk 3	pearl
	mun 1	mun 1	to rotate
	mun 4	mun 4	powdered,shabby
	muŋ 4	muŋ 4	mosquito-net
	mu: 1	mu: 1	pig
	mu: 3	mu: 3	friends
	mu:p 3	mu:p 3	to crouch
	mu:n 1	mu:n 1	to support with eg. pillows,prop
	met 3	met 3	seed,grain
	men 1	men 1	to smell bad
	me:p 3	me:p 3	to lie and face down

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/m/	me:k 4	me:k 4	cloud
	mɤt 4	mɤt 4	all, all gone
	mot 3	mot 3	ant
	mok 4	mok 4	a kind of cooking,to wrap with banana's leaf
	mom 4	mom 4	independent
	mon 2	mon 2	round
	mon 3	mon 3	to pass through
	mo: 2	mo: 2	sharp (nose),to donate
	mo:ŋ 2	mo:ŋ 2	hour
	mo:ŋ 3	mo:ŋ 3	to hit with the head
	mo:ŋ 4	mo:ŋ 4	person clad from head to feet
	mɛ? 3	mɛ? 3	to put closely down, a final particle
	mɛn 3	mɛn 3	to gather with a pole
	mɛn 4	mɛn 4	accurate
	mɛ: 4 / ʔi: 3 me? 3	mɛ: 4	mother,Mom
	mɛ: 4 pe:ŋ 4	mɛ: 4 pe:ŋ 4	queen of ant
	mɛ: 4 ma:n 2	mɛ: 4 ma:n 2	pregnant
	mɛ: 4 ɲiŋ 2	mɛ: 4 ɲiŋ 2	woman
	mɛ:p 3	mɛ:p 3	flat (nose)
	mɛ:n 4	mɛ:n 4	yes

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/m/	mɛ:ŋ 2	mɛ:ŋ 2	insect,wormy
	mɛ:w 2	mɛ:w 2	cat
	map 3	map 3	immediately dead
	mat 3	mat 3	to tie up,a bundle
	mat 4	mat 4	flea
	mak 3	mak 3	to fall in love,like
	mak 3 phet 4	mak 3 phik 3	chili
	mak 3 phay 2	mak 3 phay 2	rambeh
	mak 3 pha:w 4	mak 3 pha:w 4	coconut
	mak 3 phɨaŋ 2	mak 3 phɨaŋ 2	carambola
	mak 3 tɛ:ŋ 1	mak 3 tɛ:ŋ 1	cucumber
	mak 3 dɨa 3	mak 3 dɨa 3	fig
	mak 3 ka 3 than 2	mak 3 ka 3 than 2	jujube
	mak 3 ka 3 lɛŋ 3	mak 3 ka 3 lɛŋ 3	loose sleeveless garment worn under a dress
	mak 3 ku:t 3	mak 3 ku:t 3	kaffir lime
	mak 3 kɔ:k 3	mak 3 kɔ:k 3	olive,hog plum,bent up fingers
	mak 3 kiaŋ 4	mak 3 kiaŋ 4	pomelo
	mak 3 kha:m 1	mak 3 kha:m 1	tamarind
	mak 3 kha:m 1 pɛ: 1	mak 3 kha:m 1 pɛ: 1	Manila tamarind
	mak 3 khiap 3	mak 3 khiap 3	sugar apple
	mak 3 khɨa 1	mak 3 khɨa 1	eggplant

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/m/	mak 3 ʔɨʔ 4	mak 3 ʔɨʔ 4	pumpkin
	mak 3 mi: 4	mak 3 mi: 4	jackfruit
	mak 3 maw 3	mak 3 maw 3	a kind of fruit
	mak 3 muaŋ 4	mak 3 muaŋ 4	mango
	mak 3 nat 3	mak 3 nat 3	pineapple
	mak 3 na:w 2	mak 3 na:w 2	lime
	mak 3 ɲom 2	mak 3 ɲom 2	star gooseberry
	mak 3 ŋiw 4	mak 3 ŋiw 4	kapok-fruit
	mak 3 ŋɛ:w 2	mak 3 ŋɛ:w 2	a kind of fruit
	mak 3 sɛ:w 2	mak 3 sɛ:w 2	a kind of fruit
	mak 3 huŋ 3	mak 3 huŋ 3	papaya
	mak 3 hep 4	mak 3 hep 4	hail
	mak 3 wɤ: 4	mak 3 wɤ: 4	a kind of lime
	mam 3	mam 3	a kind of food
	man 1	man 1	sterile
	man 2	man 2	potato,it
	man 3	man 3	to engage
	maŋ 2	maŋ 2	hard working
	maw 1	maw 1	to take as a whole
	maw 2	maw 2	drunk
	may 1	may 1	silk
	may 3	may 3	to burn
	may 4	may 4	wood
	may 4 ka 3 da:m 4	may 4 ka 3 da:m 4	a stick for stirring

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/m/	may 4 kha:n 2	may 4 kha:n 2	carrying-pole
	may 4 ɲu: 2	may 4 ɲu: 2	broom
	may 3	may 3	new
	ma: 1	ma: 1	dog
	ma: 2	ma: 2	to come
	ma: 3	ma: 3	to soak (sticky rice)
	ma: 4	ma: 4	horse
	ma:k 3	ma:k 3	fruit,areca-nut
	ma:m 4	ma:m 4	spleen
	ma:n 1	ma:n 1	at profit,rich
	ma:n 2	ma:n 2	the tempter
	ma:n 4	ma:n 4	curtain
	ma:ŋ 4	ma:ŋ 4	to demolish
	ma:y 1	ma:y 1	to mark,intend aim
	ma:y 3	ma:y 3	widowed
	mɔŋ 3	mɔŋ 3	at
	mɔ: 1	mɔ: 1	doctor,shaman
	mɔ: 3	mɔ: 3	cooking pot
	mɔ:t 4	mɔ:t 4	termite,to extinguish
	mɔ:k 3	mɔ:k 3	fog,dew
	mɔ:n 1	mɔ:n 1	pillow
	mɔ:n 2	mɔ:n 2	dying out (fire)
	mɔ:n 4	mɔ:n 4	smooth
	mɔ:ŋ 1	mɔ:ŋ 1	dirty

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/m/	mɔ:ŋ 2	mɔ:ŋ 2	fish-net
	mia 2	mia 2	wife
	mian 4	mian 4	to clean,punish
	miaŋ 3	miaŋ 3	a kind of food
	mɨa 2	mɨa 2	to return,go back
	mɨak 4	mɨak 4	mucus
	mɨaŋ 2	mɨaŋ 2	city,town,province, country
	mɨay 4	mɨay 4	to be worn out
	mua 2	mua 2	dim
	muak 3	muak 3	hat
	muak 4	muak 4	white-thick water after steeping milled rice
	muan 2	muan 2	to roll a cigarette
	muan 4	muan 4	joyful,beatiful (song)
	muaŋ 4	muaŋ 4	violet,purple
	muay 2	muay 2	boxing, a vessel for steaming the sticky rice, a hair dress
/n/	nit 4	nit 4	knitting
	niŋ 3	niŋ 3	to be unwilling
	niw 3	niw 3	kidneystones
	niw 4	niw 4	finger,toe,inch

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/n/	ni: 1	ni: 1	to get away
	ni: 3	ni: 3	debt,this,here
	ni:p 3	ni:p 3	to pinch or hold in claws,under the arm
	nɨk 3	nɨk 3	to think
	nɨŋ 3	nɨŋ 3	one,to steam
	nɨŋ 4	nɨŋ 4	single
	num 3	num 3	young
	nun 4	nun 4	kapok
	nu: 1	nu: 1	rat,mouse
	nep 4	nep 4	to wear (a flower)
	neŋ 3	neŋ 3	shining
	nɤy 4	nɤy 4	an interjection (for serving someone right)
	nɤ:y 2	nɤ:y 2	butter
	nop 3	nop 3	to worship
	nok 3	nok 3	bird
	nok 3 ɲu:ŋ 2	nok 3 ɲu:ŋ 2	peacock
	nom 2	nom 2	breast,milk
	no: 2	no: 2	swelling
	no:n 2	no:n 2	mound
	nɛn 3	nɛn 3	dense,tighten
	nɛ: 1	nɛ: 1	duck weed
	nɛ: 2	nɛ: 2	to aim

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/n/	nɛ: 3	nɛ: 3	a final particle
	nɛ:p 3	nɛ:p 3	pincers
	nɛ:m 1	nɛ:m 1	a kind of food
	nɛ:m 2	nɛ:m 2	to watch secretly
	nɛ:n 2	nɛ:n 2	match of spouse
	nɛ:w 2	nɛ:w 2	kind,bread,seed,lineage
	nɛ:w 2 kin 1	nɛ:w 2 kin 1	food
	na 3 wa:n 2	na 3 wa:n 2	to ask for help,help
	nap 3	nap 3	to count
	nak 4	nak 4	heavy
	nak 4 ka 3 niam 1	nak 4 ka 3 niam 1	tickle
	na? 4	si? 3	will
	nam 2	nam 2	with,together
	nam 3	nam 3	to beat,repeat
	nam 4	nam 4	water,river
	nam 4 pa: 1	nam 4 pa: 1	fish soy
	nam 4 phɤŋ 3	nam 4 phɤŋ 3	honey
	nam 4 phon 1	nam 4 phon 1	rain water
	nam 4 tok 4	nam 4 tok 4	water fall
	nam 4 ta:n 1	nam 4 ta:n 1	sugar
	nam 4 thuam 3	nam 4 thuam 3	flood
	nam 4 cay 1	nam 4 cay 1	will
	nam 4 kin 1	nam 4 kin 1	water for drinking
	nam 4 khɛŋ 1	nam 4 khɛŋ 1	ice

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/n/	nam 4 ʔɔ:y 4	nam 4 ʔɔ:y 4	molasses
	nam 4 mon 2	nam 4 mon 2	holy water
	nam 4 man 2	nam 4 man 2	oil
	nam 4 ma:k 3	nam 4 ma:k 3	betel saliva
	nam 4 say 4	nam 4 say 4	water for using
	nam 4 sa:ŋ 3	nam 4 sa:ŋ 3	well-water
	nam 4 s̄am 4	nam 4 s̄am 4	syrup
	nam 4 hɔ:m 1	nam 4 hɔ:m 1	perfume
	nam 4 wa:n 1	nam 4 wa:n 1	nectar (of flower)
	nam 4 la:y 2	nam 4 la:y 2	saliva
	nam 4 l̄iaŋ 1	nam 4 l̄iaŋ 1	lymph
	naŋ 1	naŋ 1	skin,movies
	naŋ 4	naŋ 4	to sit
	naw 4	naw 4	rotten
	nay 4	nay 4	to soften
	nay 2	nay 2	in
	na: 1	na: 1	thick
	na: 2	na: 2	rice field
	na: 2 li 3 ka: 1	na: 2 li 3 ka: 1	a watch,clock
	na: 3	na: 3	face,front
	na: 3 pha:k 3	na: 3 pha:k 3	forehead
	na: 3 ta:ŋ 3	na: 3 ta:ŋ 3	window
	na: 3 may 4	na: 3 may 4	crossbow
	na: 4	na: 4	mother's younger sibling

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/n/	na:k 4	na:k 4	serpent,alloy of gold and copper
	na:m 1	na:m 1	thorn
	na:ŋ 2	na:ŋ 2	title prefixed to female's name
	na:w 1	na:w 1	cold
	na:y 2	na:y 2	master
	na:y 3	na:y 3	bored
	nɔ? 4	nɔ? 4	a final particle
	nɔ: 3	nɔ: 3	a sprout,shoot
	nɔ:k 3	nɔ:k 3	hump of an ox
	nɔ:k 4	nɔ:k 4	outside
	nɔ:n 1	nɔ:n 1	worm
	nɔ:n 2	nɔ:n 2	to lie down
	nɔ:n 2 lay 1	nɔ:n 2 lay 1	to speak or act during sleeping
	nɔ:ŋ 1	nɔ:ŋ 1	pus,lake
	nɔ:ŋ 2	nɔ:ŋ 2	flooded,noisy
	nɔ:ŋ 4	nɔ:ŋ 4	younger sibling
	nɔ:y 3	nɔ:y 3	little,a few
	nɔ:y 4	nɔ:y 4	small
	nian 4	nian 4	a kind of food
	niaŋ 1	niaŋ 1	wattle
	niaw 1	niaw 1	tough,sticky

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/n/	n̈a 1	n̈a 1	above,north
	n̈a 4	n̈a 4	meat,flesh
	nua 2	nua 2	delicious and mild
	nuat 3	nuat 3	moustache
	nuak 3	nuak 3	deaf
	nuam 2	nuam 2	boxing gloves
	nuan 2	nuan 2	creamy white,fresh of fruit
	nuay 3	nuay 3	fruit
/ɲ/	ɲip 3 ɲip 3	ɲip 3 ɲip 3	drizzly
	ɲip 4	ɲip 4	to sew
	ɲik 4	ɲik 4	to raise (eyebrows)
	ɲik 4	thok 4	to pull up (the sleeves)
	ɲiŋ 2	ɲiŋ 2	to shoot
	ɲi: 2	ɲi: 2	to knead,crush
	ɲn̈:t 4	ɲn̈:t 4	to stretch
	ɲn̈:n 2	ɲn̈:n 2	to live long
	ɲn̈:n 4	ɲn̈:n 4	to stretch out the arms
	ɲn̈:ŋ 4	ɲn̈:ŋ 4	flatulency
	ɲum 1	ɲum 1	to pinch
	ɲum 4	ɲum 4	to shrink,contract
	ɲuŋ 2	ɲuŋ 2	mosquito
	ɲuŋ 3	ɲuŋ 3	complicated,to accompany

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ɲ/	ɲuy 1	ɲuy 1	hairy
	ɲu: 4	ɲu: 4	to push
	ɲen 3	ɲen 3	to pour off
	ɲen 4	ɲen 4	to press
	ɲɤ:ŋ 2	ɲɤ:ŋ 2	to lift up
	ɲok 3	ɲok 3	to raise
	ɲo? 3	ɲo? 3	to pile up
	ɲo:m 2	ɲo:m 2	parishioner
	ɲo:n 2	ɲo:n 2	to throw,toss up
	ɲɛ? 3	ɲɛ? 3	to be cracked
	ɲɛ: 3	ɲɛ: 3	to annoy,insert
	ɲɛ:ŋ 2	ɲɛ:ŋ 2	to look at
	ɲɛ:ŋ 4	ɲɛ:ŋ 4	a tool for fishing
	ɲap 4	ɲap 4	to make a move
	ɲat 3	ɲat 3	to stuff
	ɲak 3	ɲak 3	giant
	ɲa? 3	ɲa? 3	opened
	ɲam 2	ɲam 2	to mix together,salad
	ɲam 3	ɲam 3	to chew
	ɲan 2	ɲan 2	magical drawing
	ɲaŋ 2	ɲaŋ 2	still,yet,to remain
	ɲay 2	ɲay 2	spider web,fiber
	ɲay 3	ɲay 3	big
	ɲa: 2 khu: 2	ɲa: 2 khu: 2	monk

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ɲ/	ɲa: 3	ɲa: 3	grass
	ɲa: 4	ɲa: 4	paternal grandmother
	ɲa:p 3	ɲa:p 3	coarse,vulgar
	ɲa:t 4	ɲa:t 4	to take by force
	ɲa:m 2	ɲa:m 2	a time,season
	ɲa:m 2 phon 1	ɲa:m 2 phon 1	rainy season
	ɲa:m 2 na:w 1	ɲa:m 2 na:w 1	winter
	ɲa:m 2 hɔ:n 4	ɲa:m 2 hɔ:n 4	hot season
	ɲa:m 3	ɲa:m 3	to be elated,impudent
	ɲa:m 4	ɲa:m 4	satchet
	ɲa:n 2	ɲa:n 2	slack
	ɲa:ŋ 4	ɲa:ŋ 4	to walk
	ɲa:w 2	ɲa:w 2	long
	ɲa:y 1	ɲa:y 1	to scatter
	ɲa:y 4	ɲa:y 4	to transfer,move
	ɲɔ: 2	ɲɔ: 2	to raise
	ɲɔ: 3	ɲɔ: 3	to shorten,bend down
	ɲɔ: 4	ɲɔ: 4	Nyo
	ɲɔ:t 4	ɲɔ:t 4	tip,bud
	ɲɔ:m 2	ɲɔ:m 2	to yield
	ɲɔ:m 4	ɲɔ:m 4	to dye
	ɲɔ:n 4	ɲɔ:n 4	because,because of
	ɲɔ:ŋ 4	ɲɔ:ŋ 4	to praise,flatter
	ɲɔ:y 2	ɲɔ:y 2	tassel,festoon

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ɲ/	ɲɔ:y 4	ɲɔ:y 4	drooping,hang down
	ɲiaw 4	ɲiaw 4	urine,to urinate
	ɲɨa 2	ɲɨa 2	too long,lengthy
	ɲɨa 3	ɲɨa 3	bait
	ɲua? 3	ɲua? 3	to mitigate
/ŋ/	ŋik 4	ŋik 4	convoluted
	ŋi:m 2	ŋi:m 2	section of fruit
	ŋɨt 3	ŋɨt 3	surprised,confused
	ŋum 2	ŋum 2	to turn upside down
	ŋu: 2	ŋu: 2	snake
	ŋɤn 2	ŋɤn 2	money
	ŋɤ:p 4	ŋɤ:p 4	taken aback
	ŋɤ:ŋ 2	ŋɤ:ŋ 2	openly
	ŋɤ:y 2	ŋɤ:y 2	to look up
	ŋom 2	ŋom 2	to dive in
	ŋo: 2	ŋo: 2	to turn up
	ŋɛ? 3	ŋɛ? 3	to pry open
	ŋɛŋ 4	ŋɛŋ 4	young sprout
	ŋɛ:m 4	ŋɛ:m 4	ajar
	ŋɛ:n 1	ŋɛ:n 1	to tilt the head back
	ŋɛ:n 4	ŋɛ:n 4	to crave to do something
	ŋap 3 / ŋup 3	ŋap 3	to close
	ŋat 3	ŋat 3	to pry open

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ŋ/	ŋa? 3	ŋa? 3	to lift up
	ŋam 1	ŋam 1	to keep under one's control
	ŋan 2	ŋan 2	to attend as a festival at night
	ŋaw 1	ŋaw 1	inactive because of ill
	ŋaw 2	ŋaw 2	shadow,reflection, a big scorpion
	ŋaw 3	ŋaw 3	central root
	ŋay 4	ŋay 4	to send off the dust
	ŋa: 2	ŋa: 2	ivory,sesame
	ŋa:m 2	ŋa:m 2	beautiful
	ŋa:m 4	ŋa:m 4	prong
	ŋa:y 1	ŋa:y 1	to lie face up
	ŋa:y 4	ŋa:y 4	easy
	ŋɔ? 4	ŋɔ? 4	Negrito
	ŋɔy 4	ŋɔy 4	crippled
	ŋɔ: 2	ŋɔ: 2	to bend
	ŋɔ: 4	ŋɔ: 4	to reconcile
	ŋɔ:t 4	ŋɔ:t 4	a kind of scorpion
	ŋɔ:k 3	ŋɔ:k 3	white (hair)
	ŋɔ:m 2	ŋɔ:m 2	over ripe
	ŋɔ:n 4 / ŋo:n 4	ŋɔ:n 4	occipital bone
	ŋɔ:y 2	ŋɔ:y 2	to perch

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ŋ/	ŋiaŋ 3	ŋiaŋ 3	inclined,slanting
	ŋiaŋ 4	ŋiaŋ 4	bard
	ŋɨak 4	ŋɨak 4	mythical water creature
	ŋɨan 4	ŋɨan 4	noose
	ŋua 2	ŋua 2	ox
	ŋuat 4	ŋuat 4	time,turn
	ŋuak 4	ŋuak 4	to look askance
/s/	si 3 day 1	si 3 day 1	where
	si 3 sa: 2	ʔo 3 li: 2 sa: 2	a swing
	sip 4	sip 4	ten,zip
	sit 4	sit 4	to angle for fish
	sik 4	sik 4	to leave the priesthood
	sin 3	sin 3	long skirt
	siŋ 1	siŋ 1	to reside
	siŋ 2	siŋ 2	a balance,a trap
	siw 1	siw 1	pimple
	siw 3	siw 3	chisel
	si: 1	si: 1	color
	si: 3	si: 3	four
	si: 4	si: 4	to point
	si:t 3	si:t 3	to inject
	si:k 4	si:k 4	portion
	si:m 4	si:m 4	to whisper

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/s/	si:n 1	si:n 1	Commandment
	si:n 4	si:n 4	meat,flesh
	si̱ŋ 2	si̱ŋ 2	drownsy
	si̱: 4	si̱: 4	name,honest,to buy
	si̱:p 3	si̱:p 3	to proceed
	si̱:n 2	si̱:n 2	day before yesterday
	si̱:n 4	si̱:n 4	awake
	sup 4	sup 4	to put on by head
	sut 4	sut 4	to come to an end
	suk 3	suk 3	to push
	suk 4	suk 4	ripe, well-done
	su? 4	su? 4	every
	sum 2	sum 2	group,to group
	sum 3	sum 3	coop
	sum 4	sum 4	wet,arch way
	su: 1	su: 1	you
	su: 2 si: 2	su: 2 si: 2	fastidious
	su: 3	su: 3	to fight,resist
	su:p 3	su:p 3	to pump
	su:t 4	su:t 4	to sip
	su:n 1	su:n 1	zero,angry
	su:n 2	su:n 2	to touch
	su:ŋ 1	su:ŋ 1	high,tall
	set 3	set 3	to wipe

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/s/	set 4	set 4	to finish
	se? 4	se? 4	sound for chasing a dog
	sen 2	sen 2	trembling,to sign
	sen 3	sen 3	string,line
	se:t 3	se:t 3	remainder
	se:k 3	se:k 3	to enchant
	se:w 4	se:w 4	twisted
	sɤk 4	sɤk 4	war
	sɤŋ 4	sɤŋ 4	straight
	sɤ: 4	sɤ: 4	stupid
	sɤ:n 3	sɤ:n 3	to wander about
	sop 4	sop 4	corpse
	sot 4	sot 4	fresh
	sok 3	sok 3	to box
	som 1	som 1	to serve someone right
	som 3	som 3	sour,orange
	son 1	son 1	to be discomfited
	son 3	son 3	heel
	son 4	son 4	dislocated,to hide
	soŋ 1	soŋ 1	to bathe
	soŋ 2	soŋ 2	may,to assume
	soŋ 3	soŋ 3	trousers,to send
	so: 1	so: 1	to risk,criticize
	so: 2	so: 2	ill,sick

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ɛ/	sɔ: 3	sɔ: 3	chain,So
	sɔ:t 3	sɔ:t 3	bachelor,spinster
	sɔ:k 4	sɔ:k 4	lucky
	sɛm 4 mɛm 4	sɛm 4 ŋɛm 4	moan
	sɛŋ 4	sɛŋ 4	to curse
	sɛ: 3	sɛ: 3	rod
	sɛ: 4	sɛ: 4	to soak
	sɛ:p 3	sɛ:p 3	to feel a stinging pain
	sɛ:p 4	sɛ:p 4	delicious
	sɛ:t 3	sɛ:t 3	orange (color)
	sɛ:k 3	sɛ:k 3	a kind of bird,to part (hair)
	sɛ:n 1	sɛ:n 1	hundred thousand
	sɛ:ŋ 1	sɛ:ŋ 1	light
	sɛ:ŋ 2	sɛ:ŋ 2	bunch of areca-nut,to intervene
	sɛ:w 2	sɛ:w 2	noisy
	sɛ:w 3	sɛ:w 3	to swoop
	sa 3 piŋ 1	sa 3 piŋ 1	spring
	sa 3 bu: 3	sa 3 bu: 3	soap
	sa 3 tɛ:k 3	sa 3 tɛ:k 3	to eat (impolite)
	sa 3 dɤ:t 3	sa 3 dɤ:t 3	scared
	sa 3 ʔɤʔ 4	sa 3 ʔɤʔ 4	hiccough
	sa 3 may 1	sa 3 may 1	period

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/s/	sa 3 na? 4	sa 3 na? 4	mattress
	sa 3 ŋɤ? 4	sa 3 ŋɤ? 4	foolish
	sa 3 wa:ŋ 1	sa 3 wa:ŋ 1	convenient
	sa 3 lit 3	sa 3 lit 3	to shake off
	sa 3 l̈:ŋ 3	sa 3 l̈:ŋ 3	saucy
	sa 3 lan 3	sa 3 lan 3	to shake
	sa 3 lɔ:t 3	sa 3 lɔ:t 3	croton
	sa 3 l̈ap 4	sa 3 l̈ap 4	subconscience
	sap 4	sap 4	to chop,interchange
	sat 4	sat 4	animal
	sak 3	sak 3	wriggle,wash clothes
	sak 4	sak 4	to tattoo
	sa? 4	sa? 4	to wash hair,catch fish by dipping water out,pond
	sam 1 pa 3 laŋ 1	sam 1 pa 3 laŋ 1	cassava
	sam 3	sam 3	merely,only
	sam 3 ba:y 1	sam 3 ba:y 1	happy
	sam 4	sam 4	bruised,to repeat
	san 1	san 1	ridge
	san 2	san 2	to lean up against
	san 3	san 3	short (not long)
	san 4	san 4	so
	saŋ 1	saŋ 1	what
	saŋ 1 ka 3 si: 1	saŋ 1 ka 3 si: 1	zinc

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/ɛ/	saŋ 2	saŋ 2	to hate
	saŋ 3	saŋ 3	to order,blow the nose
	saŋ 4	saŋ 4	to weigh
	saw 1	saw 1	pillar
	saw 2	saw 2	to stop
	saw 2 mɨay 4	saw 2 mɨay 4	to rest
	saw 4	saw 4	early morning,to rent
	say 2	say 2	a fish trap
	say 3	say 3	intestines
	say 3 bɨ: 1	say 3 dɨ: 1	navel
	say 3 kɔ:k 3	say 3 kɔ:k 3	sausage
	say 1	say 1	where,clear,transparent
	say 3	say 3	to put on,wear
	say 4	say 4	to use,ask for help
	sa: 2	sa: 2	hemp,to mind
	sa: 4	sa: 4	slow
	sa:p 3	sa:p 3	to curse
	sa:t 3	sa:t 3	grass mat
	sa:t 4	sa:t 4	existence,life
	sa:k 3	sa:k 3	coarse
	sa:k 3 ka 3 bɨa 1	sa:k 3 ka 3 bɨa 1	pestle
	sa:m 1	sa:m 1	three
	sa:m 2	sa:m 2	basin,enamel ware
	sa:n 1	sa:n 1	to plait

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/s/	sa:ŋ 1	sa:ŋ 1	to comb out
	sa:ŋ 2	sa:ŋ 2	pharyngitis
	sa:ŋ 3	sa:ŋ 3	a well
	sa:ŋ 4	sa:ŋ 4	elephant
	sa:w 1	sa:w 1	young unmarried woman, to haul
	sa:w 2	sa:w 2	twenty
	sa:y 1	sa:y 1	cord,string
	sa:y 1 sɔ:y 3	sa:y 1 sɔ:y 3	necklace
	sa:y 2	sa:y 2	male,sand
	sa:y 3	sa:y 3	to swing
	sa:y 4	sa:y 4	left (side)
	sɔ: 3	sɔ: 3	to interrogate
	sɔ: 3 lɔ: 3	sɔ: 3 lɔ: 3	guiled,tricked
	sɔ:p 3	sɔ:p 3	to take an examination
	sɔ:t 3	sɔ:t 3	to interrupt,break in
	sɔ:t 4	sɔ:t 4	through
	sɔ:k 3	sɔ:k 3	elbow
	sɔ:m 2	sɔ:m 2	to wait and see
	sɔ:m 3	sɔ:m 3	fork
	sɔ:m 4	sɔ:m 4	to rehearse,beat
	sɔ:n 1	sɔ:n 1	to teach
	sɔ:n 3	sɔ:n 3	to dip up (shrimp)
	sɔ:n 4	sɔ:n 4	spoon

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/s/	sɔ:ŋ 1	sɔ:ŋ 1	two
	sɔ:ŋ 2	sɔ:ŋ 2	envelope
	sɔ:ŋ 3	sɔ:ŋ 3	to look,hold up to the light
	sɔ:y 1	sɔ:y 1	to hem
	sɔ:y 2	sɔ:y 2	to mince
	sɔ:y 3	sɔ:y 3	torn out
	sɔ:y 4	sɔ:y 4	to help
	sia? 4	sia? 4	a final particle
	sia 1	sia 1	to mow,spend
	siap 3	siap 3	to impale,thrust
	siat 3	siat 3	piercing,colic
	siam 1	siam 1	spade
	sian 3	sian 3	splinter
	siaŋ 1	siaŋ 1	sound
	siaŋ 3	siaŋ 3	to castlot
	siaw 3	siaw 3	bossom friend
	sɨa 1	sɨa 1	tiger
	sɨa 3	sɨa 3	shirt,blouse
	sɨa 4	sɨa 4	to believe
	sɨak 3	sɨak 3	to put in on another's business
	sɨak 4	sɨak 4	rope
	sɨam 4	sɨam 4	to syrup

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/s/	sɨaŋ 3	sɨaŋ 3	to glance sideways
	sɨaŋ 4	sɨaŋ 4	to hide
	sua 4	sua 4	foolish,wicked
	suat 3	suat 3	plumb,to sermon
	suat 4 luat 4	suat 4 luat 4	awkward
	suam 3	suam 3	bedroom,inner room
	suan 1	suan 1	garden
	suaŋ 3	suaŋ 3	side-trunk
/sw/	swa: 4	swa: 4	a kind of curry
	swa:p 3	suap 3	to bite (of a dog)
	swa:t 4	swa:t 4	to recall
	swa:n 4	swa:n 4	to dip up and support
	swa:y 1	swa:y 1	late in the morning
	swa:y 3	swa:y 3	to stir sticky rice with a stick after steaming
/h/	hip 4	hip 4	small eyes
	him 2	him 2	edge,side
	hin 1	hin 1	stone,rock
	hiw 1	hiw 1	hungry
	hiw 3	hiw 3	to carry (eg. a suitcase)
	hi:p 3	hi:p 3	box
	hi:p 4	hi:p 4	to hasten

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/h/	hi:t 4	hi:t 4	to force out
	hi:ŋ 4	hi:ŋ 4	shelf
	hɨ? 3	hɨ? 3	no
	hɨ? 4	hɨ? 4	exprssion for asking the other to repeat
	hɨŋ 1	hɨŋ 1	jealous
	hɨ: 2	hɨ: 2	day after tomorrow
	hɨ: 4	hɨ: 4	to pull up,destroy
	hɨ:t 3	hɨ:t 3	asthma
	hup 4	hup 4	to gather
	hum 3	hum 3	to flock together,cover
	hun 3	hun 3	puppet,marionette
	hun 4	hun 4	partnership,share
	huŋ 1	huŋ 1	to cook rice
	huŋ 4	huŋ 4	see
	hu: 1	hu: 1	ear
	hu: 2	hu: 2	hole
	hu: 2 daŋ 1	hu: 2 daŋ 1	nose
	hu: 4	hu: 4	tame
	hu: 4 cak 4	hu: 4 cak 4	to know
	hu:p 4	hu:p 4	picture
	hu:t 4	hu:t 4	to slip,expel
	hu:k 3	hu:k 3	to rub out (body dirt)
	hep 4	hep 4	a tick

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/h/	het 3	het 3	to do,make
	het 4	het 4	mushroom
	hen 1	hen 1	to see
	he:t 3	he:t 3	to cause
	he:w 1	he:w 1	chasm
	hɤŋ 1	hɤŋ 1	long time
	hɤy 2	hɤy 2	an introductory particle
	hɤy 3	hɤy 3	a final particle
	hɤ:m 3	hɤ:m 3	partly ripe
	hɤ:y 1	hɤ:y 1	viscid flowing (of saliva)
	hot 4	hot 4	to shrink
	hok 3	hok 3	tangled
	hok 4	hok 4	six
	hom 1	hom 1	inflammation
	hom 2	hom 2	to fumigate (with steam)
	hom 3	hom 3	to cover (with a blanket)
	hom 4	hom 4	shade
	hon 1 tha:ŋ 2	hon 1 tha:ŋ 2	road
	hon 1 hwa:y 1	hon 1 huay 1	uneasy
	hon 2	hon 2	anxious
	hoŋ 1	hoŋ 1	a bird
	ho:m 2	huam 2	to gather

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/h/	ho:n 1	ho:n 1	to swing,sway
	ho:ŋ 1	ho:ŋ 1	to die from some fearful accident
	ho:y 2	ho:y 2	to sprinkle on
	hɛŋ 3	hɛŋ 3	dried up
	hɛ: 1	hɛ: 1	fish-net (for casting)
	hɛ: 3	hɛ: 3	procession
	hɛ:p 3	hɛ:p 3	hoarse,to snap at (of a goose)
	hɛ:k 3	hɛ:k 3	to pull apart,break loose
	hɛ:m 3	hɛ:m 3	got high temperature due to illness
	hɛ:n 3	hɛ:n 3	to gnaw
	hɛ:ŋ 2	hɛ:ŋ 2	loudly,heavily
	hap 3	hap 3	to receive,obtain
	hat 4	hat 4	to practice,train
	hak 4	hak 4	to break (a stick)
	ham 2	ham 2	bran,to roll up,to be wet because of rain
	han 1	han 1	quick,to breath
	han 3	han 3	there
	haŋ 2	haŋ 2	nest
	haŋ 4	haŋ 4	rich

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/h/	haw 1	haw 1	head lice
	haw 2	haw 2	we
	haw 3	haw 3	to bark
	hay 1	hay 1	jug
	hay 2	hay 2	chicken lice
	hay 3	hay 3	to weep,cry
	hay 4 / hay 4	hay 4	dry field
	ha: 1	ha: 1	to seek
	ha: 3	ha: 3	five
	ha: 4	ha: 4	cholera
	ha:p 3	ha:p 3	to carry on two ends of shoulder pole
	ha:t 3	ha:t 3	beach
	ha:t 4	ha:t 4	to go pale
	ha:k 4	ha:k 4	vomit
	ha:m 1	ha:m 1	to carry on the shoulders of two persons
	ha:m 3	ha:m 3	to forbid
	ha:n 3	ha:n 3	goose
	ha:n 4	ha:n 4	stage
	ha:ŋ 1	ha:ŋ 1	tail
	ha:ŋ 2	ha:ŋ 2	gutter,trough
	ha:ŋ 3	ha:ŋ 3	to prepare,set a trap
	ha:ŋ 4	ha:ŋ 4	abandoned,divorced

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/h/	ha:w 1	ha:w 1	to yawn
	ha:w 2	ha:w 2	equal to
	ha:w 2 day 1	ha:w 2 day 1	how much,how many
	ha:w 3	ha:w 3	to eager to do something
	ha:y 4	ha:y 4	to scold
	hɔ? 3 / hɔ? 4	bɔ? / bɔ? 4	whether..or not
	hɔ? 4	hɔ? 4	to fly (of magician)
	hɔŋ 3	hɔŋ 3	a room
	hɔ: 1	hɔ: 1	dormitory
	hɔ: 3	hɔ: 3	parcel,to wrap up
	hɔ:p 3	hɔ:p 3	to pant,carry away with both arms full
	hɔ:t 4	hɔ:t 4	to arrive,reach
	hɔ:k 3	hɔ:k 3	spear
	hɔ:m 1	hɔ:m 1	to smell good,fragrant
	hɔ:m 2	hɔ:m 2	narrow
	hɔ:n 1	hɔ:n 1	to howl
	hɔ:n 4	hɔ:n 4	hot
	hɔ:ŋ 1	hɔ:ŋ 1	conceited,eagered
	hɔ:ŋ 2	hɔ:ŋ 2	to place something under
	hɔ:ŋ 4	hɔ:ŋ 4	to cry out,call,sing
	hɔ:y 1	hɔ:y 1	mollusc
	hɔ:y 2	hɔ:y 2	trace

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/h/	hɔ:y 3	hɔ:y 3	to hang down
	hɔ:y 4	hɔ:y 4	to string
	hia 4	hia 4	to lose
	hian 2	hian 2	to study,learn
	hian 3	hian 3	to be torn and worn out
	hiaŋ 2	hiaŋ 2	to arrange in order
	hiaw 3	hiaw 3	withered
	hɨa 2	hɨa 2	boat
	hɨa 2 bin 1	hɨa 2 bin 1	airplane
	hɨa 3	hɨa 3 / ŋɨa 3	sweat
	hɨat 4	hɨat 4	bed bug
	hɨak 3	ŋɨak 3	gum
	hɨan 2	hɨan 2	home,house
	hua 1	hua 1	head
	hua 1 cay 1	hua 1 cay 1	heart
	hua 4	hua 4	to leak
	huat 3	huat 3	vessel for steaming
	huak 4	huak 4	larva of frog
	huaŋ 1	huaŋ 1	to retain
	huaŋ 2	huaŋ 2	ears (of rice)
	huaŋ 3	huaŋ 3	loop,to be worried about
	huay 1	huay 1	lottery
	huay 3	huay 3	stream

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/hw/	hwa:n 4	hwa:n 4	to be irritated
	hwa:y 1	hwa:y 1	an interjection
	hwa:y 3	hwa:y 3 / ŋwa:y 3	an interjection
/w/	wit 4	wit 4	freed,gain one's escape
	win 2	win 2	dizzy
	win 3	win 3	chipped (ear)
	wi: 1	wi: 1	a comb,to comb
	wi: 2	wi: 2	a fan,to fan,throw
	wi: 3	wi: 3	a fruitfly
	wi:k 4	wi:k 4	chipped (nose)
	wɨ:t 3	wɨ: 3	to get angry
	wun 4	wun 4	jelly
	wen 4	wen 4	to omit
	we: 2	wɛ: 2	to turn
	we:n 2	we:n 2	revenge,fate
	wɒ: 1	wɒ: 1	thick and open lips
	won 2	won 2	whirl
	wɛn 4	wɛn 4	glasses
	wɛŋ 3	wɛŋ 3	hare (lips)
	wɛ:p 4	wɛ:p 4	flattened
	wɛ:n 1	wɛ:n 1	ring
	wat 3	wat 3	temple
	wat 4	wat 4	a cold

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/w/	wan 2	wan 2	a fly
	waŋ 2	waŋ 2	palace
	waw 4	waw 4	to say,tell,speak
	waw 4 phɨ:n 4	waw 4 phɨ:n 4	to slander,tell a tale
	way 2	way 2	to be quick,quickly
	way 4	way 4	to put away
	wa: 2	wa: 2	measure of length of two metres
	wa: 3	wa: 3	a kind of fruit
	wa: 4	wa: 4	a relative marker
	wa:t 4	wa:t 4	to draw
	wa:n 1	wa:n 1	sweet
	wa:n 2	wa:n 2	yesterday
	wa:n 3	wa:n 3	to sow,scatter
	wa:n 4	wa:n 4	tuberous plant
	wa:ŋ 3	wa:ŋ 3	at
	wa:ŋ 4	wa:ŋ 4	free time
	wa:w 4	wa:w 4	kite
	wa:y 1	wa:y 1	rattan
	wa:y 3	wa:y 3	to worship
	wɔŋ 3	wɔŋ 3	indented (tooth)
	wɔ: 1	wɔ: 1	sound of warning
	wɔ: 4	wɔ: 4	insane,mad (dog)
	wɔ:k 4	wɔ:k 4	year of the monkey

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/w/	wɔ:n 2	wɔ:n 2	to bother
	wiak 4	wiak 4	to work
	wian 2	wian 2	to go round seeking
	wiaŋ 3	wiaŋ 3	to hurl
/l/	lip 4	lip 4	far distant,ultimate
	lin 3	len 3	to play
	lin 4	lin 4	tongue
	liŋ 2	liŋ 2	monkey
	li: 4	li: 4	to hide
	li:p 4	li:p 4	thin,undeveloped
	li:k 3	li:k 3	to evade
	lɨ:p 3	lɨ:p 3	alley
	lɨ:k 4	lɨ:k 4	overdone,extremely
	lɨ:m 2	lɨ:m 2	to forget
	lɨ:n 4	lɨ:n 4	advantaged,to protrude
	lɨ:ŋ 4	lɨ:ŋ 4	accustomed,familiar
	lup 4	lup 4	at a loss
	luk 3	luk 3	to get up
	lu? 4	lu? 4	abortive,to miscarry, through
	lum 1	lum 1	hole
	lun 2	lun 2	after
	luŋ 2	luŋ 2	uncle

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/l/	luy 2	luy 2	to wade
	lu:p 4	lu:p 4	to stroke
	lu:t 3	lu:t 3	to fall off
	lu:k 4	lu:k 4	one's child
	lu:m 1	lu:m 1	to make contact with
	lep 3	lep 3	nail (of body)
	lek 4	lek 4	iron
	le? 3	le? 3	fluid,shabby
	le: 2	le: 2	on sale
	le: 3	le: 3	squint-eye
	le:p 4 se:p 4	le:p 4 se:p 4	flat
	le:n 1	le:n 1	great grandchild
	le:ŋ 2	le:ŋ 2	to wander about
	le:w 2	le:w 2	to fight
	lɤk 3	lɤk 3	deep
	lɤ:k 4	lɤ:k 4	auspicious moment
	lɤ:y 2	lɤ:y 2	to pass,past
	lop 3	lop 3	to erase
	lop 4	lop 4	to return,turn back
	lop 4 laŋ 1	lop 4 laŋ 1	behind one's back
	lot 3	lot 3	car,further
	lot 3 phay 2	lot 3 phay 2	train
	lom 2	lom 2	wind
	lom 4	lom 4	to fall over,fall down

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/l/	lon 3	lon 3	to fall (eg. a leaf)
	loŋ 1	loŋ 1	to lose one's way
	loŋ 2	loŋ 2	to go down
	lo: 1	lo: 1	twelve
	lo:t 4	lo:t 4	a final particle
	lo:k 4	lo:k 4	world,disease
	lɛ? 3	lɛ? 3	a final particle
	lɛ: 3	lɛ: 3	dark (complexion)
	lɛ:p 4	lɛ:p 4	undeveloped,appear
	lɛ:k 3	lɛ:k 3	crushed
	lɛ:k 4	lɛ:k 4	to exchange
	lɛ:n 2	lɛ:n 2	monitor
	lɛ:n 4	lɛ:n 4	to run
	lɛ:ŋ 2	lɛ:ŋ 2	evening
	lɛ:w 1	lɛ:w 1	liquid,soft
	lɛ:w 4	lɛ:w 4	to finish,already
	la 3 waŋ 2	la 3 waŋ 2	to be careful
	lap 4	lap 4	asleep,to close (eyes)
	lat 3	lat 3	to be in wait for, anticipate
	lak 3	lak 3	to steal
	lak 4	lak 4	pole,dodge
	lak 4 lay 4	lak 4 lay 4	noisy
	lam 1	lam 1	to nag

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/l/	lam 2	lam 2	Isan folk song,to dance
	lam 2 phɤ:n 2	lam 2 phɛ:n 2	a kind of Isan folk song
	lan 4	lan 4	to explode
	laŋ 1	laŋ 1	back,behind
	law 1	law 1	to sharpen
	law 2	law 2	a kind of plant
	law 3	law 3	liquor
	lay 1	lay 1	to flow
	lay 1 ta:y 1	lay 1 ta:y 1	to die while sleeping
	lay 3	lay 3	shoulder
	lay 4	lay 4	to chase,count
	la: 2	la: 2	donkey,mould
	la: 3	la: 3	last (child),youngest
	la:p 3	la:p 3	fear to do once more
	la:p 4	la:p 4	a kind of food
	la:t 4	la:t 4	to pave,pour down, sloping
	la:m 2	la:m 2	to spread
	la:n 1	la:n 1	grandchild,nephew,niece
	la:n 4	la:n 4	shop,million,bald
	la:ŋ 4	la:ŋ 4	to wash,rinse
	la:w 2	la:w 2	Laos,he,she
	la:y 1	la:y 1	many,much
	la:y 2	la:y 2	design,mark

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/l/	la:y 4	la:y 4	to talk nonsense
	lɔ? 3	lɔ? 3	to wander about,rip out
	lɔ: 2	lɔ: 2	squint-eye
	lɔ: 3	lɔ: 3	to cast
	lɔ: 4	lɔ: 4	wheel,to tease
	lɔ:t 3	lɔ:t 3	spool,little
	lɔ:t 4	lɔ:t 4	to pass through
	lɔ:k 3	lɔ:k 3	to haunt
	lɔ:k 4	lɔ:k 4	to peel off,copy
	lɔ:n 3	lɔ:n 3	to fall off
	lɔ:ŋ 2	lɔ:ŋ 2	to try,test out
	lɔ:y 1	lɔ:y 1	to steal,avoid
	lɔ:y 2	lɔ:y 2	to float
	lɔ:y 4	lɔ:y 4	hundred
	lia 2	lia 2	to lick
	liam 1	liam 1 / l :m 1	sharp
	liam 3	liam 3	trick,guile
	liaŋ 2	liaŋ 2	a kind of curry
	liaŋ 4	liaŋ 4	to bring up
	liaw 4	liaw 4	to turn
	lɨa 1	lɨa 1	to be left over
	lɨap 3	lɨap 3	gad-fly
	lɨat 4	lɨat 4	blood
	lɨak 3	lɨak 3	to look upwards

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/l/	lɨak 4	lɨak 4	to choose
	lɨam 1	lɨam 1	a kind of snake
	lɨam 3	lɨam 3	shining
	lɨaŋ 1	lɨaŋ 1	yellow,pale
	lɨaŋ 4	lɨaŋ 4	subject,topic
	lɨay 4	lɨay 4	always,a saw,to crawl, saw
	luap 4	luap 4	to gather
	luat 4	luat 4	wire
	luak 4	luak 4	to scald
	luam 1	luam 1	loose-fitting
	luaŋ 1	luaŋ 1	royal
/y/	yik 4	yik 4	to pinch
	yim 4	yim 4	to smile
	yi: 4	yi: 4	two
	yɨt 4	yɨt 4	to seize
	yɨ:m 1	yɨ:m 1	to borrow
	yɨ:n 1	yɨ:n 1	to stand
	yup 4	yup 4	to pick up with fingers
	yu: 2	yu: 2	an expression for telling the cattles to stop
	yu: 3	yu: 3	to stay,live
	yek 4	yek 4	to pull up (eg. skirt)

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/y/	yen 1	yen 1	cool,cold
	yeŋ 3	yeŋ 3	tip-toe
	yɤ? 3	yɤ? 3	a final particle
	yɤ: 4	yɤ: 4	a final particle
	yɤ:y 4	yɤ:y 4	to mock
	yot 4	yot 4	ooze out,drop
	yon 4	yon 4	wrinkle
	yo:t 3	yo:t 3	slacken
	yɛ:k 4	yɛ:k 4	to separate
	yap 4	yap 4	flabby
	yan 1	yan 1	to prop,spurn
	ya: 1	ya: 1	medicine
	ya: 3	ya: 3	do not
	ya:t 3	ya:t 3	to drip
	ya:k 3	ya:k 3	to desire,want
	ya:k 3 khaw 3	ya:k 3 khaw 3	hungry
	ya:k 3 nɔ:n 2	ya:k 3 nɔ:n 2	sleepy
	ya:m 1	ya:m 1	to visit,fetch fishing
	ya:n 4	ya:n 4	to fear,suspect
	ya:ŋ 1	ya:ŋ 1	resin for bounding
	ya:ŋ 3	ya:ŋ 3	kinds
	ya:y 1	ya:y 1	to expand
	yɔ? 4	yɔ? 4	to stoop down (knee)

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	Yooy	Nyo	English Gloss
/y/	yɔ:t 3	yɔ:t 3	to drop by drop
	yɔ:k 3	yɔ:k 3	to play jokingly with
	yɔ:m 1	yɔ:m 1	economical eating
	yiap 3	yiap 3	to step on, to tread upon
	yiat 3	yiat 3	to stretch out
	yuak 3	yuak 3	banana stem
/yw/	ywo: 3	ywo: 3	an interjection

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