

**A PHONOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF PATTANI MALAY AS
SPOKEN IN NARATHIWAT, KRABI AND PATHUMTHANI**

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Thesis
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**A PHONOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF PATTANI MALAY AS SPOKEN IN
NARATHIWAT, KRABI AND PATHUMTHANI**

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is a phonological comparison study of Pattani Malay as spoken in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani provinces of Thailand in the year 2006. These three varieties are members of the same language, Pattani Malay which is an Austronesian language. Narathiwat variety was chosen as the original language area, Krabi variety as a nearby area and Pathumthani variety was chosen as a distant area. The Tagmemic framework was used to analyze and compare the phonological systems. The similarities and the differences between these three Pattani Malay varieties are presented in this study.

The result of this comparative study indicates that, at the phonemic level, Narathiwat and Krabi varieties have the same 20 consonant phonemes: /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, x, ʎ, h, w, j, l/ and 10 vowel phonemes: /i, e, æ, ʉ, a, u, o, a^e, a^u/. The Pathumthani variety does not have consonant phoneme /x/ and has one more glided vowel: /u^ə/. Syllables in Narathiwat and Krabi varieties are the same: CV, CVC, CCV and CCVC with monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic words but in Pathumthani there are two patterns: CV, CVC. Stress group in all three varieties are: Strong stress, Weak stress and Unstress but only Narathiwat variety has another type of stress named “Extra strong stress” in a special case. These three varieties have three intonation group types: Falling contour, Rising-falling contour and Rising contour.

It is found that Narathiwat and Krabi varieties are closely related in all phonological environments. As for Pathumthani variety, it has a few differences such as the development of some phonemes and borrowings from Thai. This suggests that the major language in the community has influenced the Pathumthani variety.

**KEY WORDS: PHONOLOGICAL COMPARISON / PATTANI MALAY /
NARATHIWAT / KRABI / PATHUMTHANI**

284 pp.

การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบระบบเสียงมลายูถิ่นปัตตานีที่พูดที่จังหวัดนราธิวาส, กระบี่และปทุมธานี
(A PHONOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF PATTANI MALAY AS SPOKEN IN
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บทคัดย่อ

วิทยานิพนธ์ฉบับนี้ศึกษาและเปรียบเทียบระบบเสียงภาษามลายูถิ่นปัตตานีที่พูดที่จังหวัดนราธิวาส, กระบี่และปทุมธานีซึ่งจัดอยู่ในกลุ่มภาษาตระกูลออสโตรนีเซียน โดยให้ภาษาที่จังหวัดนราธิวาสเป็นภาษาในพื้นที่ดั้งเดิม, จังหวัดกระบี่เป็นภาษาในพื้นที่ใกล้เคียงและจังหวัดปทุมธานีเป็นภาษาในพื้นที่ที่อยู่ไกลออกไป กระบวนการศึกษาใช้ทฤษฎีแทกมีมิก (Tagmemic) วิเคราะห์ระบบเสียงของทั้งสามพื้นที่ จากนั้นนำระบบเสียงในทั้งสามพื้นที่ที่ได้มาศึกษาเปรียบเทียบถึงความเหมือน ความต่าง รวมถึงเอกลักษณ์เฉพาะตัวของแต่ละพื้นที่ ผลการศึกษาพบว่าภาษามลายูถิ่นปัตตานีที่พูดที่จังหวัดนราธิวาสและกระบี่มีหน่วยเสียงพยัญชนะ 20 หน่วยเสียงเหมือนกัน คือ /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ŋ, s, x, y, h, w, j, l/ หน่วยเสียงสระ 10 หน่วยเสียงเหมือนกัน คือ /i, e, ə, ɜ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^o, a^u/ ซึ่งที่ปทุมธานีไม่มีหน่วยเสียงพยัญชนะ /x/ และมีสระเลื่อนมากกว่าอีก 1 หน่วยเสียงคือ /u^o/ ในระดับพยางค์นั้นถิ่นนราธิวาสและกระบี่มีโครงสร้างพยางค์ที่เหมือนกัน 4 โครงสร้าง คือ CV, CVC, CCV, CCVC ซึ่งเกิดในคำพยางค์เดียว, คำสองพยางค์และคำสามพยางค์ แต่ในถิ่นปทุมธานีไม่มีพยัญชนะควบจึงมี 2 โครงสร้างพยางค์ คือ CV และ CVC ระดับการเน้นเสียงในทั้งสามพื้นที่เกิดเหมือนกัน 3 ชนิดคือ การเน้นเสียงหนัก (Strong stress), การเน้นเสียงเบา (Weak stress) และไม่เน้นเสียง (Unstress) สำหรับถิ่นนราธิวาสจะมีการเน้นเสียงชนิดพิเศษที่เรียกว่า การเน้นเสียงหนักแบบพิเศษ (Extra strong stress) อีกชนิดหนึ่งรวมอยู่ด้วย ระดับทำนองเสียงนั้นทั้งสามพื้นที่มีทำนองเสียง 3 ชนิดเหมือนกัน คือ ทำนองเสียงตก, ทำนองเสียงขึ้น-ตก และทำนองเสียงขึ้น

การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบครั้งนี้สรุปได้ว่า ระบบเสียงมลายูถิ่นปัตตานีที่พูดในจังหวัดนราธิวาสและจังหวัดกระบี่มีความคล้ายคลึงกันมากในทุกๆระดับการวิเคราะห์ ส่วนระบบเสียงในจังหวัดปทุมธานีมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงโดยพัฒนาหน่วยเสียงของตนจนมีลักษณะเฉพาะตัวแตกต่างออกไป อีกทั้งมีการยืมคำภาษาไทยเข้ามาปนในภาษาเป็นจำนวนมาก ดังนั้นการศึกษาเปรียบเทียบระบบเสียงในครั้งนี้จึงสรุปได้ว่าภาษาหลักในพื้นที่เป็นปัจจัยหนึ่งที่ทำให้ภาษามลายูถิ่นปัตตานีที่ปทุมธานีมีลักษณะแตกต่างไป

CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xi
LIST OF MAPS.....	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS.....	xiii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Rationale.....	1
1.2 Objectives of the study.....	3
1.3 Benefits of the study.....	3
1.4 Scope of the study.....	3
1.5 Descriptive approach.....	3
1.6 General information on Pattani Malay in Narathiwat province.....	4
1.7 General information on Pattani Malay in Krabi province.....	8
1.8 General information on Pattani Malay in Pathumthani province	12
1.9 Language classification.....	14
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	17
CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY.....	21
3.1 Preparation.....	21
3.1.1 Surveying the written record.....	21
3.1.2 Surveying the research areas.....	21
3.2 Data collection.....	22
3.2.1 Site selection.....	22
3.2.2 Information selection from informants.....	22
3.2.3 Word list and uttering speech.....	23

CONTENTS (CONT.)

	Page
3.2.4 Tools.....	24
3.2.5 Procedures.....	24
3.3 Data checking.....	25
3.4 Data analysis.....	25
3.5 Comparative analysis.....	25
3.6 Technical terms and definitions.....	26
CHAPTER IV: PATTANI MALAY IN NARATHIWAT.....	29
4.1 The Intonation Group.....	29
4.2 The Stress Group.....	35
4.3 The Syllable.....	41
4.4 The Phoneme.....	53
CHAPTER V: PATTANI MALAY IN KRABI.....	73
5.1 The Intonation Group.....	73
5.2 The Stress Group.....	79
5.3 The Syllable.....	83
5.4 The Phoneme.....	95
CHAPTER VI: PATTANI MALAY IN PATHUMTHANI.....	116
6.1 The Intonation Group.....	116
6.2 The Stress Group.....	122
6.3 The Syllable.....	126
6.4 The Phoneme.....	136
CHAPTER VII: THE COMPARISON.....	156
7.1 A Comparison of Intonation Group.....	156
7.2 A Comparison of Stress Group.....	157
7.3 A Comparison of Syllable.....	157

CONTENTS (CONT.)

	Page
7.4 A Comparison of Phoneme.....	160
7.4.1 A Comparison of Consonant phoneme.....	160
7.4.2 A Comparison of Vowel phoneme.....	169
CHAPTER VIII: CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION.....	173
8.1 Conclusion	173
8.2 Discussion on sociolinguistic dialect variation.....	183
8.3 Suggestions for further studies.....	184
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	185
APPENDIX.....	190
BIOGRAPHY.....	284

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1:	The co-occurrences of single initial consonants with vowels in open major syllable	45
Table 4.2:	The co-occurrences of single initial consonants with vowels in closed major syllable	46
Table 4.3:	The co-occurrences of vowels with final consonants in closed major syllable	47
Table 4.4:	The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in minor syllable	48
Table 4.5:	The co-occurrences of initial clusters with vowels in minor syllable	49
Table 4.6:	The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the syllable	50
Table 4.7:	Consonant phonemes of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat	55
Table 4.8:	Vowel phonemes of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat	67
Table 5.1:	The co-occurrences of single initial consonants with vowels in open major syllable	87
Table 5.2:	The co-occurrences of single initial consonants with vowels in closed major syllable	88
Table 5.3:	The co-occurrences of vowels with final consonants in closed major syllable	89
Table 5.4:	The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in minor syllable	90
Table 5.5:	The co-occurrences of initial consonant clusters in minor syllable	91
Table 5.6:	The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in presyllable	92
Table 5.7:	Consonant phonemes of Pattani Malay in Krabi	95
Table 5.8:	Vowel phonemes of Pattani Malay in Krabi	110
Table 6.1:	The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in open major syllable	129
Table 6.2:	The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in closed major syllable	130

LIST OF TABLES (CONT.)

Table 6.3:	The co-occurrences of vowels with final consonants in closed major syllable	131
Table 6.4:	The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in minor syllable	132
Table 6.5:	The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in presyllable	133
Table 6.6:	Consonant phonemes of Pattani Malay in Pathumthani	136
Table 6.7:	Vowel phonemes of Pattani Malay in Pathumthani	149
Table 7.1:	A Comparison of Intonation Group of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani	156
Table 7.2:	A Comparison of Stress Group of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani	157
Table 7.3:	A Comparison of Syllable of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani	160
Table 7.4:	A Comparison of Consonant Phonemes of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani	161
Table 7.5:	A Comparison of Vowel Phonemes of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani	168

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1:	Austronesian language family and focus on Pattani Malay dialect	16
Figure 3.1:	The phonological hierarchy	25

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1.1:	Direction distribute of Pattani Malay dialects	1
Map 1.2:	Map of three subjects for the study	2
Map 1.3:	Narathiwat province	7
Map 1.4:	Krabi province	10
Map 1.5:	Pathumthani province	13

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A.D.	=	Anno Domini	[]	=	phonetic bracket
B.E.	=	Buddhist Era	/ /	=	phonemic bracket
CONT.	=	Continue	.	=	syllable boundary
etc.	=	et cetera	:	=	length, colon
p.	=	page	~	=	fluctuation
pp.	=	pages	[']	=	strong stress
F	=	Falling contour	[,]	=	weak stress
R	=	Rising contour	[—————]	=	Falling Intonation
RF	=	Rising-falling contour	[—————]	=	Rising Intonation
Maj.	=	Major syllable	[—————]	=	Rising-falling Intonation
Min.	=	Minor syllable			
Pre.	=	Presyllable			
s	=	strong stress			
w	=	weak stress			
u	=	unstress			
vd.	=	voiced			
vl.	=	voiceless			
C	=	consonant			
IC	=	Initial Consonant			
FC	=	Final Consonant			
V	=	vowel			

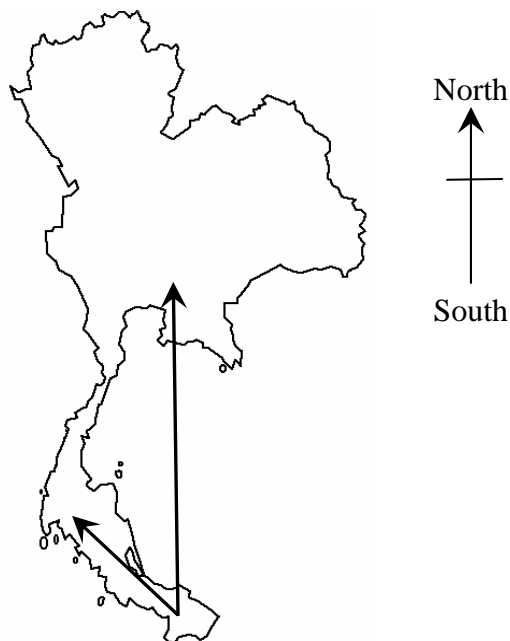
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Any language when spoken in different places is liable to change and takes on various characteristics of its linguistic environment. In linguistics this is called “dialect”. An example is the Pattani Malay dialect which has been spoken in Thailand for a long time since the era of Pattani state when some part of the population moved and spread to nearby areas. Moreover, studies have found that Pattani Malay sub-dialects have also spread to central Thailand, Pathumthani province and Nonthaburi province. Today, these dialects have become “sub-dialects” of Pattani Malay.

Pattani Malay dialect has spread from the areas of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat provinces up to other areas in the north (see Map 1.1). The purpose of this study is to examine the current phonological characteristics of Pattani Malay sub-dialects in these other areas.



Map 1.1: Direction distribution of Pattani Malay dialects

There are three clear dialect forms: Pattani Malay in the original area, the nearby area and the distant area. I, therefore, selected only one province from which to present each form.

To present the original area, Narathiwat province has been selected because the Pattani Malay speakers have a strong society like in Pattani and Yala provinces.

In the nearby area, I selected Krabi province, a short distance from the original area. The Pattani Malay speaker community is surrounded by Southern Thai speakers. Moreover, from the previous surveying, this area has little contact with people in the original area. This factor may cause language change.

In the distant area, I selected Pathumthani province, because Pattani Malay speakers live in a few communities that have spread to Pathumthani. It has the highest population of Pattani Malay speakers in central Thailand.

From these reasons, Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani provinces are the areas selected for with regard to their dialect current phonologies.



Map 1.2: Map of three areas for research

1.2 Objectives of the study

1.2.1 To describe the Phonology of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat province, Krabi province and Pathumthani province in the year 2006.

1.2.2 To compare the phonologies of these three provinces (Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani) and to see if there is any difference among them.

1.3 Benefits of the study

The benefit of this study is to know the characteristics of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat province, Krabi province and Pathumthani province, and also to reveal similarities and differences in the three dialects.

1.4 Scope of the study

This study will describe the Phonology of Pattani Malay in three areas and also compare them. They are:

1.4.1 Pattani Malay in Narathiwat province as spoken at Mueang district, Narathiwat province (อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนราธิวาส).

1.4.2 Pattani Malay in Krabi province as spoken at Ban Chong Mai Dam, Khlong Hin sub-district, Ao Luek district, Krabi province (หมู่ 5 บ้านช่องไม้ดำ ตำบลคลองหิน อำเภออ่าวลึก จังหวัดกระบี่).

1.4.3 Pattani Malay in Pathumthani province as spoken at Suanprikthai sub-district, Mueang district, Pathumthani province (หมู่ 7 ตำบลสวนพริกไทย อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดปทุมธานี).

1.5 Descriptive approach

This study follows the Tagmemic model. The phonological hierarchy usually covers four ranks: intonation group, stress group, syllable and phoneme.

1.6 General information on Pattani Malay in Narathiwat province

1.6.1 History

Supanapan (2534: 13)¹ mentioned that the history of Narathiwat province was similar to that of Pattani precinct history because ancient Narathiwat was a part of Pattani precinct along with Yala, Kelantan and Trengganu. Narathiwat used to be a district called “Bang Nara”. It depended on Saiburi which was one of the major towns; later, it was transferred to Rangae, another major town.

Pattani is a big town which used to be controlled by the Melayu government. The population was Melayu-speaking unlike the nearby populations of Songkhla, Satun, Patthalung and others which spoke Thai. Sharom (2528: 75-76) said that Pattani or Tani was a dependency of Siam located in the south between the Malacca channel and the Gulf of Siam. There were 100,000 people and a half of them were Thai.

Ongsakul (2524: 348) described that Pattani precinct had many distinguishing characteristics. Its land was the southernmost part in Siam and the furthest from the center of the country. It was a seaport located halfway between the two major civilizations of China and India. This geography determined its history and culture, making it distinctive from general culture in Siam. This region was assumed to have been the location of an ancient kingdom named “Langgasuka” and Wheatley (1966: 59) concluded that Langgasuka was located between Kelantan and Songkhla during the 7th - 20th century B.E. This area later became Pattani precinct.

In Sukhothai period, Ngaothammasan (2519: 11-12) described that King Ramkhamhaeng’s authority covered part of the Melayu Peninsula that included Pattani, Malacca and Jahor. Later, Pattani became a dependency of Siam during this period.

Pattani has been recognized since 1380 in the Ayutthaya period of the King Bormrachathirat the First (Teeuw and Wyatt, 1970: 5). Moreover, Bassett (1963: 196) described that Tome Pires, a Portuguese who lived in Malacca in the 21st century B.E. stated that Pattani and Ayuthaya had good relations, because a daughter of king Bomrachathirat was appointed the governor of Pattani. Later the two towns developed

¹ When the citation quoted with Buddhist Era please look for the reference written in Thai.

political and commercial invests. This helped Ayutthaya progress rapidly with Pattani as a seaport town and an important exchange cargo market.

Later Pattani insurgents won independence, but in A.D.1571 during the reign of King Naresuan the great, the king was strong enough to reclaim Pattani and it was returned to Siam dependency.

From A.D.1584 to the end of the Ayuthaya period, Pattani had a female city ruler called “Raya” or “Nang Phya” (นางพญา). The relationship between Siam and Pattani was affected by three factors:

- 1) The commercial benefit of Pattani
- 2) The political stability of Siam and
- 3) The relationship between the Pattani and Melayu states.

Whenever Ayuthaya was strong or Pattani was threatened from the Melayu Peninsula, Pattani turned to Siam. But whenever the inner politic of Ayuthaya was in chaos or at war, Pattani sought independence from Siam (Ngaothammasan, 2519).

The period from the time of Rattanakosin era to present Supanpan (2534: 12-15) explained that in Rattanakosin period, King Putthayodfachu-lalok (King Rama I) commanded Krom Phraratchawang Baworn Maha Surasing Hanaat to go down to the south of Thailand to defeat their enemy. After the enemy was defeated they went to Songkhla and had ordered Malayu, it was once depended on Ayuthaya. Praya Saiburi and Praya Trengganu surrendered, but Praya Pattani did not. In 1789, Pattani was beaten. Having Pattani, King Rama I assigned Praya Songkhla to be Praya Pattani. Pattani was controlled by Songkhla and directly depended on Rattanakosin region. During Praya Pattani (Klawnsai) period, Pai, Praya Pattani’s son, became Luang Sawad Thephakdi helping Praya Pattani. Then, Pattani’s official was moved from Bang Nara (Na Klua) to Ban Yamu. In that time Sahed Rattanawong group and Mosef group began to make trouble, by robbing Praya Pattani and Luang Sawat Dhipakdi’s homes. Finally, they were defeated and hid themselves at Ban Kelapor, Saiburi. Since Pattani was so wide and the robbers had increased, Praya Pattani could not manage it anymore and he asked for help from Praya Songkhla. In 1812 Pattani was divided into seven major towns: Pattani, Nongchik, Yala, Raman, Rangae and Yaring.

Later on, the leaders of the four major towns, Praya Pattani (Tuan Sulong) Praya Nongchik (Kachik) Praya Yala (Tuan Bangkok) Praya Rangae (Nikdek)

rebelled. King Rama III decided to send Praya Petchaburi as a commander chief to join Songkhla force, fighting from Chana, Thepa, and Rangae. There was one of the Bangpu inhabitants there. He was known as a good and very brave fighter, his name was Nik Bongsu. Since his goodness became known, he was assigned as a Rangae governor to replace Praya Rangae, a former Rangae governor which has fled away. He had moved government office from Rangae to Tanyongmas subdistrict (Rangae district at present).

By the time of King Rama V, the government systems has been changed to a new one, since the old was not clear about territories and the duties of seven major town governors. Therefore, the new rules and systems became available on December 10, 1901.

In 1906, the major governor towns have been separated from main province and having his own territories for each. This led them to develop faster than in the past. Later the government office moved from Rangae town, Tanyongmas sub-district to Manaro (Bang Manao at present) Bang Nara town, which governed Bang Nara district Tanyongmas district Ja Ba sub-district, Sungai Padi district To Moh sub-district. When King Rama VI arrived in Bang Nara town during his visiting to the southern part of Thailand, he decided that Bang Nara is only a name of sub-district, so the town should have a proper name. Therefore, he changed Bang Nara to Narathiwat. In 1922, the government rules and systems has been a great change the town, changed to as nowadays "Narathiwat".

1.6.2 Geographical Location and Population

Narathiwat is the southernmost province in Thailand and one of the nation's five provinces that border Malaysia at Su-ngai Kolok district, where the southern railway line ends. Narathiwat is located approximately 1,149 kilometers south of Bangkok (the capital of Thailand).

Narathiwat is situated on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula. The north borders Pattani province and the Gulf of Siam, Yala province is in its west, the Gulf of Siam is in its east, and the south borders Kelantan in Malaysia. The plains where the Saiburi river, Bang Nara river, Tak Bai river and Su-ngai Kolok river converge are adjacent to the Gulf.

With an area of 4,475.34 square kilometers, of which 75 percent are jungles and mountains. Narathiwat has a tropical climate and has only two seasons; summer and rainy.



Map 1.3 : Narathiwat province

Narathiwat is divided into 13 districts, they are

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mueang district (อำเภอเมือง) | 11. Su-ngai Kolok district (อำเภอสุไหงโก-ลก) |
| 2. Bacho district (อำเภอบาเจาะ) | 12. Sukhirin district (อำเภอสุคีริน) |
| 3. Ruso district (อำเภอรือเสาะ) | 13. Waeng district (อำเภอเวียง) |
| 4. Yi-ngo district (อำเภอช้างอ) | |
| 5. Si Sakhon district (อำเภอศรีสาคร) | |
| 6. Ra-ngae district (อำเภอรแงะ) | |
| 7. Cho-airong district (อำเภอเจาะไอร้อง) | |
| 8. Tak Bai district (อำเภอตากใบ) | |
| 9. Chanae district (อำเภอจะแนะ) | |
| 10. Su-ngai Padi district (อำเภอสุไหงปาดี) | |

1.6.3 Society and living

The habitants of Narathiwat are largely farmers and fishermen. As such, Narathiwat is an amazing and unique area with a constant flow of culture and trade between Thais and Malaysians.

1.6.4 Language situation

Pattani Malay is an important dialect which is used widely in Narathiwat in both the spoken and Jawi written form. Moreover, this dialect is used by the Muslims of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat. Their dialects might differ for some sounds.

Hiranyato (2521: 69-70) mentions that Thai language is rarely necessary in this Muslim society. Because their written Jawi and spoken Melayu (Pattani Malay dialect) cover every activity from birth, they form the mother tongue language. People use Melayu in learning religion. These are the reasons why Muslims do not use Thai and do not try to speak Thai to other Thai Muslims.

In addition, there are three other languages have used in Krabi.

- 1) Standard Thai is used in the group comprising government officials and Buddhists.
- 2) Southern-Thai dialect which is similar to other dialects in the south of Thailand. People who speak southern-Thai in Narathiwat are the people from other provinces and chiefly from Pattalung, Songkhla, Nakhon Si Thammarat and Suratthani provinces.
- 3) Thai-Tak Bai is found chiefly in the Tak Bai district and they call their dialect Jehe language (ภาษาเจ๊ะเห) but linguists refer to it as Thai-Tak Bai.

1.7 General information on Pattani Malay in Krabi province

1.7.1 History and migration

Krabi is a province in the central part of southern Thailand. It used to be a part of Nakhon Si Thammarat town named Pakasai (แขวงเมืองปากาสัย). In the information book of Krabi named “วัฒนธรรม พัฒนาการทางประวัติศาสตร์ เอกลักษณ์และภูมิปัญญา จังหวัดกระบี่” (2534: 38) is described that Krabi is located in the west, which is in Nakhon Si Thammarat town. In former times, this area was an excellent forest full of plants and

wildlife. A small canal named Pakasai passed there. There are many clues that show a small community establishment. In Krabi history it is mentioned that Chao Phraya Nakhon (เจ้าพระยาหนคร) commanded Phra Plad Muang (พระปลัดเมือง) to set a place for captured elephants. At the same time some people migrated to Nakhon Si Thammarat town and earned their living there. When increasing, Pakasai had progressed to be region and town afterwards.

People of Krabi are related to Nakhon Si Thammarat people and a number of Nakhon Si Thammarat people also moved and settled in Krabi. In A.D.872 (B.E.2415), King Rama V decided to divide Pakasai from Nakhon Si Thammarat and renamed it Krabi.

It is not known when Muslims from Pattani province migrated to Krabi, but they are found in two areas; Ban Chong Mai Dam (บ้านช่องไม้ดำ) and Ban Na Khao (บ้านหน้าเขา). There remain small Muslim communities who still keep the way of life of Muslims in Pattani province.

Mrs. Subaita Maji, a villager in Ban Chong Mai Dam (interview) said that before Chong Mai Dam was founded there was a forest of tall trees with no owner. Her forefathers migrated from Pattani and settled here more over 100 years ago.

Mr. Sunan Sangrod, a village headman of Ban Na Khao (interview) related that Muslims in Ban Na Khao and Ban Chong Mai Dam have the same forefathers. Nevertheless, it is located in two departing areas.

1.7.2 Geographical Location and Population

Krabi is located on the west sea of Thailand and is connected to the Andaman Sea. It is located approximately 814 kilometers from Bangkok with 4,709.312 square kilometers and 379,085 people. Administratively, Krabi is divided into 8 districts.



Map 1.4 : Krabi province

1. Mueang district (อำเภอเมือง)
2. Plai Phraya district (อำเภอปลายพระยา)
3. Ao Luek district (อำเภออ่าวลึก)
4. Khao Phanom district (อำเภอเขาพนม)
5. Nuea Khlong district (อำเภอเหนือคลอง)
6. Khlong Thom district (อำเภอคลองท่อม)
7. Lam Thab district (อำเภอลำทับ)
8. Ko Lanta district (อำเภอเกาะลันตา)

Pattani Malay dialect in Krabi province, there are now two small communities in Krabi: Ban Chong Mai Dam and Ban Na Khao.

Ban Chong Mai Dam is village number 5, Khlong Hin sub-district, Ao Luek district and is approximately 48 kilometers from Mueang with an area of 465 square kilometers and 378 villagers.

Ban Na Khao is village no.1, Na Khao sub-district, Khao Phanom district, which is 39 kilometers from Mueang district and not far from Ban Chong Mai dam. The area of Ban Na Khao area is 39 square kilometers. The village headman, Sunan Sangrod (interview) said that the Muslims who speak Melayu number about 200 or just 20% of the sub-district.

1.7.3 Society and living

All people in Ban Chong Mai Dam are Muslims. Their Muslim society is conspicuous due to the Melayu language, nevertheless some Muslims can speak southern Thai. People in Ban Chong Mai Dam dress like other Muslims. Every morning men go to work in the rubber or palm plantations or fruit gardens. Women, elders and kids stay home, while some children go to school. However, most just finish primary school because their parents are poor and the high school is far from the village. The villagers are supported by the local government officials for living, work and public health. All villagers are strict in practicing Islam at home and at the village mosque. According to an interview with Mrs. Azizah Dijae, a villager, the village is rarely visited by any outsiders except for the local government officials. Sometimes the villagers go out to run errands but almost everything is controlled by the village headman.

Muslim society and life in Ban Na Khao is similar to Ban Chong Mai Dam. Until now they have a great relationship, although, their village are not adjacent.

1.7.4 Language situation

People in Ban Chong Mai Dam and Ban Na Khao use the Pattani Malay dialect in their daily life. Since the nearby communities speak the southern Thai dialect, they speak southern Thai with their Melayu accent to visitors as the second language. But some of them speak Standard Thai better than the southern Thai dialect because the

southern Thai usually cuts the word short and has many special words, which are difficult to understand. So they usually speak standard Thai to the visitors. Even so, the Pattani Malay dialect is still the language of wider communication in these two communities.

1.8 General information on Pattani Malay in Pathumthani province

1.8.1 History and migration

In A.D. 1767, Ayutthaya was defeated by Myanmar. Pattani precinct and many colonies in the Malay Peninsular including Nakhon Si Thammarat, Songkhla and Phattalung established themselves independently, free from Thonburi control.

Later, in early Rattanakosin period period, King Rama I commanded his younger brother to fight against Pattani. The Pattani resisted but were defeated and their weapons seized. These Pattani prisoners were taken to the areas of Min Buri and Nong Chok (Chalayanadecha, 2539)

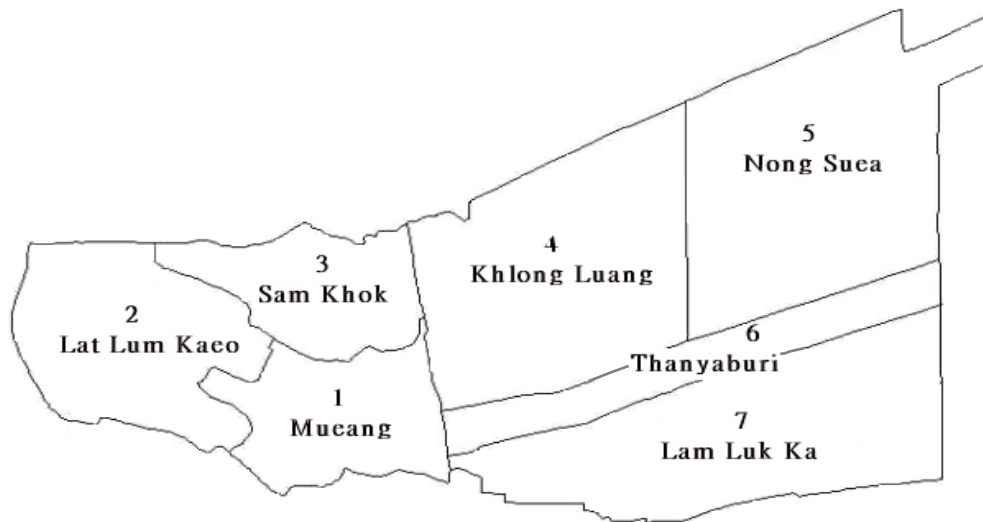
In 1791, The Pattani governor regained autonomy after which. King Rama I asserted control again and ordered the division of Pattani into seven towns.

Later, in the period of King Rama III, those seven towns resisted for the third time. As a result, most of the people were forced to relocate to Bangkok and Thonburi. So the Thai-Muslims have migrated in this time. They have settled in different areas such as Si-yaek Ban Khaek (สี่แยกบ้านแขก), Phra Khanong (พระโขนง), Min Buri (มีนบุรี), Nong Chok (หนองจอก), Pathumthani (ปทุมธานี), Chacherngsao (ฉะเชิงเทรา), nakhonnayok (นครนายก), Nonthaburi (นนทบุรี), etc. Since the beginning of the Rattanakosin period and Muslim communities remain until this day.

1.8.2 Geographical Location and Population

Pathumthani is a neighboring province of Bangkok. It is situated in the Chao Phraya basin with plenty of canals and orange plantations. Its original name is Mueang Sam Khok, which was founded during the Ayutthaya era. It was the settlement for the Mon people migrating from Mohtama (in Myanmar) over 350 years ago. In the year 1815 when King Rama II made a royal visit to this area, the inhabitants offered him a lotus flower which is the origin of the present name.

The Pathum Thani Town is only 46 kilometers from Bangkok. It occupies an area of 1,525 square kilometers and is administratively divided into 7 districts:



Map 1.5: Pathumthani province

1. Mueang district (อำเภอเมือง)
2. Lat Lum Kaeo district (อำเภอลาดหลุมแก้ว)
3. Sam Khok district (อำเภอสสามโคก)
4. Khlong Luang district (อำเภอคลองหลวง)
5. Nong Suea district (อำเภอหนองเสือ)
6. Thanyaburi district (อำเภอธัญบุรี)
7. Lam Luk Ka district (อำเภอลำลูกกา)

Speakers of Pattani Malay in Pathumthani have already been studied by Raiwong (1990). She found that some groups of Muslims in Pathumthani now cannot speak the Melayu dialect, but found Muslims in 12 villages still do, they are

Village number	Sub-district	District
7	Suanphrikthai (สวนพริกไทย)	Mueang
1	Ban Chang (บ้านฉาง)	
3, 4, 5	Khu Bangluang (คูบางหลวง)	Lat Lum Kaeo
5	Khu Khwang (คูขวาง)	
3	Bangpho Nua (บางโพธิ์)	Sam Khok
1, 2	Bang Toei (บางเตย)	
3, 4, 5	Khlong Nung (คลองนุง)	Khlong Luang

1.8.3 Society and living

The Muslims in these 12 villages are similar and differ from Muslim communities in Narathiwat and Krabi provinces in terms of life quality. Because it is located near the capital, they are provided with good public utility, and construction. Their main occupation is agriculture. They usually associate with Buddhists and even though they are surrounded by the Buddhist culture and they still practise Islam.

1.8.4 Language situation

They speak Melayu (Pattani Malay dialect) in their families and their community. Moreover, the adults and the youngs can speak standard Thai well. According to an interview with Mr. In Ampat, a villager, many Thai words are substituted into Melayu such as the name of fruits, colors, technology words, etc. However, Melayu (Pattani Malay dialect) is still the first language of this community and always used in their daily lives.

1.9 Language classification

Pattani Malay is a dialect of Standard Malay, which is spoken chiefly in three provinces; Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat, along the east coast of southern Thailand. Researchers have described the Pattani Malay dialect as follows:

David H. de Queljoe (1971: IX) states that “Pētani is the means of communication among the Malay race who reside in the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, south Thailand”

Pitsamai Intrachat (2527: 4) states that Melayu in Pattani is a prototype of the Melayu dialects in Yala, Narathiwat and elsewhere. These Melayu dialects are affected by the influence of Melayu in Pattani.

Amon Thavisak (2533: (7)) mentions that Pattani Malay is spoken in Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, some areas in Songkhla and some areas in Krabi.

Rattiya Saleh (2534: 3) states that Pattani Melayu dialect is mainly spoken in Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat. This is because in ancient times, these three provinces were part of the Langkasuka kingdom which later became Pattani town.

William A. Smalley (1994:155) finds that Pattani Malay is mainly spoken in the central and eastern parts of the southern panhandle of Thailand, which constitutes the final marginal regional language in the country, covering the provinces of Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, and the southern part of Songkhla. In addition, Malay-speaking people also live west and north of that region, but the language does not function as a regional language in those locations.

There are two theories from researchers about the type of Pattani Malay in Thailand as follows:

Farid M. Onn (1980: 72) states that Pattani-type is generally spoken by Pattani immigrants who settled in Pattani, and originated in interior Kedah and North-eastern Perak. The Pattani-type appears to be closer to the Trengganu-type (e.g. word-final nasals are realized as velar N) than the Kelantan-type; it has also developed consonant-initial aspiration which is non-existent in other Malay dialects. While Chotikakamthorn (1981: 1) concluded that Pattani Malay is similar to Kelantan.

The Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) language family is distributed mainly over islands. On the continent of Asia, Malay (on Malay Peninsula) and the Chamic languages of Vietnam and Cambodia are found (Dyen, 1971:5). So it can be concluded that Pattani Malay in Narathiwat province, Krabi province and Pathumthani province are classified into “sub-dialects” of Pattani Malay dialect, which is itself a sub-dialect of the western branch of Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) language family. This is shown in the following diagram.

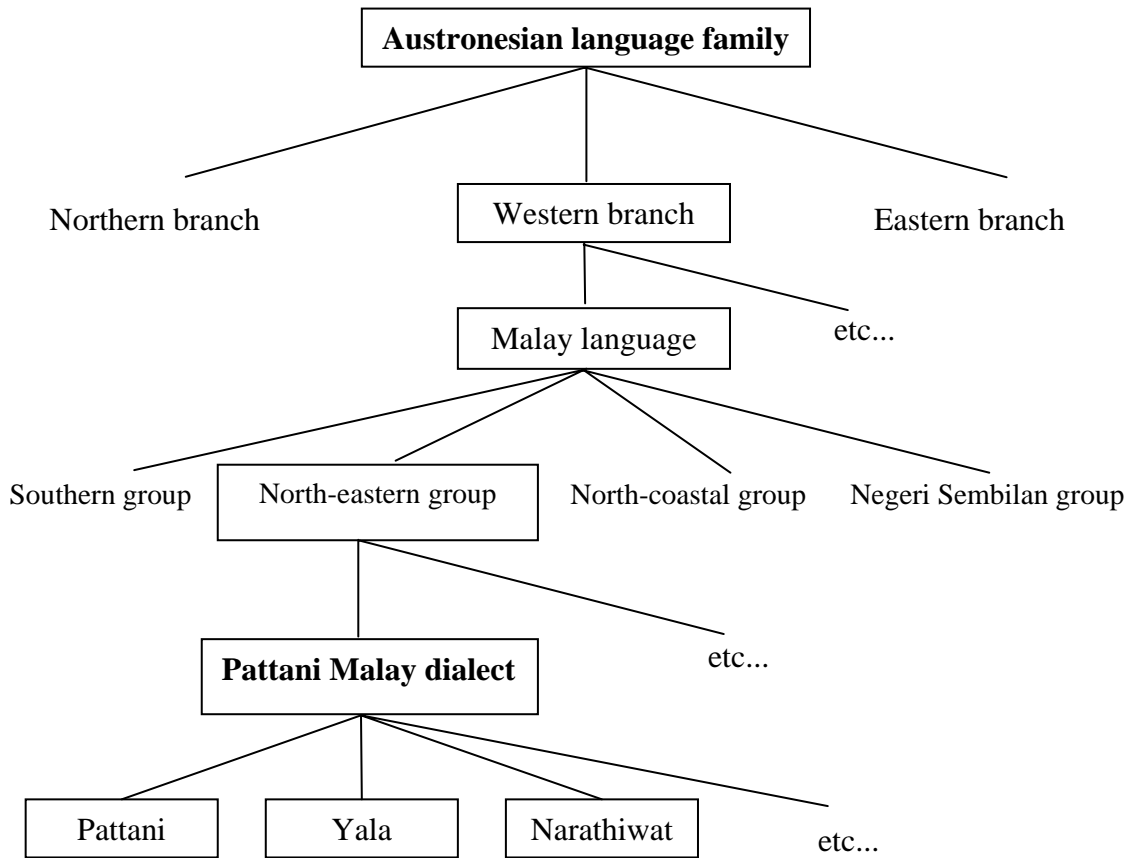


Figure 1.1 : Austronesian language family and focus on Pattani Malay dialect
(Adapted from Krisnapan, 1985)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Not much research has been done on Pattani Malay dialect but I will refer to eleven in this study. These studies can be divided into two groups:

- Pattani Malay dialect in original areas consists of eight researches.
- Pattani Malay dialect outside original areas consists of three researches.

2.1 Pattani Malay dialect in original areas

▪ Maneerat Chotikakamthorn (1981), “A Comparative Study of Phonology in Satun Malay and Pattani Malay” M.A. thesis, Mahidol University, describes Pattani Malay phonemes. There are 22 consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, tʰ, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, f, s, z, h, ɣ, m, n, ŋ, l, r, w, j/ and 18 vowel phonemes /i, ī, e, ε, ē, u, a, ā, u, ū, o, ɔ, ɔ̄, a¹, a^e, a^o, a^u, a^ē/. She states that Pattani Malay and Satun Malay are the same language with only a little difference on the final consonant and vowel correspondence. Moreover, she mentions that Pattani Malay is similar to Kelantan dialect in Malaysia because they have had a close relationship for a long time.

▪ Pitsamai Intrachat (2527), “Learning the Melayu dialect from basic health conversation” describes the characteristics of Melayu dialect. There are 21 consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, c, j, k, g, ʔ, s, z, ʀ, h, m, n, ñ, ŋ, r, l, w, y/ and 12 vowel phonemes /i, e, ε, ē, Ì, a, ā, u, ū, o, ɔ, ɔ̄/.

▪ Anat Wongkositkul (1985), “Word classes on Pattani Malay” M.A. thesis, Mahidol University. This thesis describes the basic word classes of the Pattani Malay dialect as spoken in Yamu sub-district, Yaring district, Pattani province. The word classes studied are Norminals, Verbals, Adverbials and Particle. Word formations are also involved in Reduplication and Affixation. The description uses the structural grammar approach.

▪ Waemaji Paramal (1991), “Long consonants in Pattani Malay: the result of word and phrase shortening” M.A. thesis, Mahidol University. This study presents information on long consonants in Pattani Malay which occur in the word initial position as the result of word and phrase shortening at the phonological level, morphological level and syntactical level. Words and phrases in Pattani Malay do not only produce shortened words with long consonants but also shortened words without long consonants.

▪ Rattiya Saleh (2534), “Southern- Melayu in Thailand” introduces Pattani Malay as a dialect in the south of Thailand and describes its phonology. There are 24 primary consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, k, g, ʔ, s, z, ʃ, h, c, j, m, n, ɲ, m̄b, n̄d, n̄j, ɲg, w, y, l/ and 12 vowel phonemes /i, e, ε, ɛ̃, ð, a, ã, u, ũ, o, õ, ɔ̃/. The final part discusses teaching Pattani Malay dialect through conversations.

▪ Prapai Ninlapan (1993), “Expressive in Pattani Malay” M.A. thesis Mahidol University, presents the characteristics of expressive words in Pattani Malay as spoken in Muang district, Pattani province. The expressive words occur after verbs or adjectives in order to modify them. She groups their structural format into 2 types: those which can be reduplicated and those which cannot be reduplicated. And each type can be sub-grouped into those which are monosyllabic and those which are disyllabic.

▪ Daranee Krisnapan (1985), “The phonology of Taba Malay” M.A. thesis, Mahidol University. This study presents similar results of phonology to those of Lakhana (1984). She describes Taba Malay is having 22 consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, k, g, ʔ, f, s, z, x, ʃ, h, c, ɟ, m, n, ɲ, w, j, l/ and 17 vowel phonemes /i, ī, e, ε, ē, ɤ, a, ā, ɔ, ɔ̃, o, u, ū, a¹, a^ε, a^u, a^o/. There are three intonation types: falling contour, rising contour and rising-falling contour. Moreover, in this study she also describes the long term close relationship between Taba and Kelantan people.

▪ Lakhana Doomkum (1984), “A syntactical study of the Malay dialect in Taba village” M.A. thesis, Mahidol University, analyzes phrases and clauses in Malay

dialect as spoken in Taba village, Jehe sub-district, Takbai district, Narathiwat province, using tagmemics with 4-cell formulas as developed by Kenneth L. Pike (Pike&Pike,1977). She mentions that Taba Malay is a Malay dialect which has adopted some Thai syntactical features and that Taba Malay has tended to lose some of its particularly Malay features.

From the above, all previous studies of Pattani Malay dialect in the original areas are covered in all three (Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat provinces) from the level of phonemes to syntax. However, they are few in number and need more studies.

2.2 Pattani Malay dialect outside original areas

- Thawika Raiwong (1990), “A phonological study of Pathumthani Malay” M.A. thesis, Mahidol University, studies the sound system of Pathumthani Malay as spoken in villages along Khlong Bangpho Nuea (Lat Lum Kaeo district, Sam Khok district, Mueang district), a village in Suan Phrik Thai sub-district (Mueang district), three villages in Khlong Nung sub-district (Khlong Luang district) and two villages along Khlong Bangtoei (Sam Khok district). There are 19 consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, k, g, ʔ, c, ʃ, s, ʎ, h, m, n, ɲ, ɳ, l, w, j/ and 11 vowel phonemes /i, e, ε, ə, a, u, o, ɔ, aⁱ, a^u, u^a/. There are three types of intonation contour: falling contour, rising contour and rising-falling contour. She concludes that Pathumthani Malay is a sub-dialect of Pattani Malay because they are similar.

- Pongthep Bunruang (1990), “A phonological study of Tha-it Malay, Pakkret district, Nonthaburi province” states that Tha-it Malay is a sub-dialect of Pattani Malay dialect. There are 19 consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, s, ʎ, h, m, n, ɲ, ɳ, l, w, j/ and 11 vowel phonemes /i, e, ε, ə, a, u, o, ɔ, i^o, aⁱ, a^u/. The intonation pattern is divided into two types: falling contour and rising-falling contour.

- Umaiya Haji Umar (2005), “Bang Bua Thong Melayu dialect: a lexicon study”, an article in Journal of Language and Culture. This study is on Malay language used by a Malay community in Bang Bua Thong in Nonthaburi province, immediately north of Bangkok. This dialect comprises 19 consonants /p, b, t, d, k, g, ʔ, tʃ, dʒ,

s, h, m, n, ɲ, ɳ, l, r, w, j/ and eight vowel phonemes /i, e, a, u, o, ai, au, oi/. The borrowing process may be affected by socio-economic factors, which have led to the absorption of Thai words and concepts.

The three studies above tend to put emphasis on the phonology of Pattani Malay dialect (phoneme level) which is used in small communities in Pathumthani and Nonthaburi provinces. Vowel phonemes are interesting. They are shifted from single vowel of original area to diphthongs. Furthermore, many borrowed words are given in the glossary. It may be on the account of many factors from the users and some connection with surroundings such as; news, government contact, business or dealing, etc.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study elicits phonological data by interviewing the language informants who use Pattani Malay in their daily life in three areas: Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani provinces then analyzes the three phonological data and compares them. The methodology is divided into steps as follows.

3.1 Preparation

3.1.1 Surveying the written record

A survey of books, research documents and studies related to Pattani Malay dialect, history and information on migration and settlement of Muslim groups who speak Pattani Malay dialect in various areas in Thailand. These documents are from the following sources:

- Institute of Language and Culture for Rural Development Library, Mahidol University
- Central Library, Mahidol University
- Central Library, Chulalongkorn University
- Internet website

3.1.2 Surveying the research areas

A survey of the research area comprising the communities of Pattani Malay speakers in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani provinces in order to get information about geography, population and search for informants in each area. This was done from October-December 2005.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Site Selection

According to the rationale of the study, three areas using Pattani Malay dialect were chosen: Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani provinces. One community was chosen in each problem. Therefore, the criterion for choosing the Pattani Malay communities was as follows:

- People communicate using Pattani Malay dialect in their families and communities.
- The community was established over 100 years ago.
- The Pattani Malay speakers have not moved out in large numbers and non-Pattani Malay speakers have not entered these communities in large numbers.

Pattani Malay communities in the three provinces, selected according to the above conditions were found in:

1. Mueang district, Narathiwat province (อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนราธิวาส) because Pattani Malay dialect is spoken in all provinces.
2. Ban Chong Mai Dam, Khlong Hin sub-district, Ao Luek district, Krabi province (หมู่ 5 บ้านช่องไม้ดำ ตำบลคลองหิน อำเภออ่าวลึก จังหวัดกระบี่).
3. Suanprikthai sub-district, Mueang district, Pathumthani province (หมู่ 7 ตำบลสวนพริกไทย อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดปทุมธานี).

3.2.2 Information selection from informants

In each area, villagers were selected as informants for interview and data collection. The criterion for choosing the informants were as follows:

- The informants must have been born and lived there permanently.
- The informants must speak Pattani Malay dialect as their native language and also use it in their daily lives.
- The informants must have a complete set of articulators so that they can pronounce correctly and clearly.

- The informants should know some Thai and be able to use it effectively so that they can provide the right words needed by the researcher.
- The informants should have enough time to work with the researcher.
- The informants should be over 20 years old so as to have had enough experience with their language.

The data of Pattani Malay in the three areas are based on the speech (speaking voices) of the selected informants as follows:

Narathiwat: Main informant is Miss Aminah Cheloh, 26 years old.

Miss Saroh Kaluwo, 37 years old.

Miss Pranee Saleh, 24 years old.

Krabi: Main informant is Mrs. Che-aeso Ngoh, 38 years old.

Mrs. Subaita Maji, 34 years old.

Miss Bod-ainee Charong, 26 years old.

Pathumthani: Main informant is Mrs. Kalaya Mohamad, 38 years old.

Mrs. Fatimoh Mohamad, 32 years old.

Miss Meena Adam, 27 years old.

3.2.3 Word list and uttering speech

The data for elicitation of this study uses two data collection parts: word list and connected speech. The word list containing 2,597 words was adapted from the following sources:

- The Southeast Asia word list (Mahidol University Field Methods revised 1990)
- Swadesh's word list (Samarin, 1967)
- Pattani Malay dialect - Thai Dictionary (Faculty of Humanities and Social Songkhlanakharin University, 2520)

As for speech utterance, no script was specified. The speech utterance data required a connected piece of speech and conversation in a real situation in various contexts. This was recorded by mp3 recorder while the researcher observed from outside.

3.2.4 Tools

- Computer
- Word list and pictures
- MP3 audio recorder¹
- IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) transcription symbol and chart

3.2.5 Procedures

The procedure for the data collection step was as follows:

1. Interviewing about the informant's background
2. Asking words from the prepared wordlist using gestures, pictures, realia (things and materials) or explanations. When the informant was ready, five clear pronunciations were made and recorded using the mp3 audio recorder.
3. Taking record of connected speech while the informant rest and spoke (made a speech interaction) with other speakers. The researcher removed herself from involvement in their conversation situation.
4. Transcribing those word items as IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) phonetic symbol updated in 2005 with their meaning, including utterance sentences into a field notebook. This was used for the phonological analysis.
5. Analyzing and describing the data.
6. Rechecking all word items and sentences in field notebook with the speakers and informants for accuracy and clarification.

¹ MP3 (MPEG-1 Audio Layer-3), more commonly referred to as **MP3**, is an audio encoding format.

It uses a lossy compression algorithm that is designed to greatly reduce the amount of data required to represent the audio recording, yet still sound like a faithful reproduction of the original uncompressed audio to most listeners. It was invented by a team of European engineers at Philips, CCETT (Centre commun d'études de télévision et télécommunications), IRT and Fraunhofer Society, who worked in the framework of the EUREKA 147 DAB digital radio research program, and it became an ISO/IEC standard in 1991.

MP3 is an audio-specific format. The compression removes certain parts of sound that are outside the normal human hearing range so cannot be heard by the listener. It provides a representation of pulse-code modulation — encoded audio in much less space than straightforward methods, by using psychoacoustic models to discard components less audible to human hearing, and recording the remaining information in an efficient manner. Similar principles are used by JPEG, an image compression format.

Data from internet website <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MP3> (10 September 2007)

3.3 Data Checking

All phonetic transcriptions of the data in IPA were rechecked thoroughly and accurately from audio files of the mp3.

3.4 Data Analysis

The phonological analysis of Pattani Malay dialect in the three areas (Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani) is carried out by using the Tagmemic framework. Tagmemic explains the phonological structure of a language in terms of a hierarchy of ranks. This analysis framework consists of the intonation group (The highest rank), the phonological word, the syllable and the phoneme (the lowest rank).

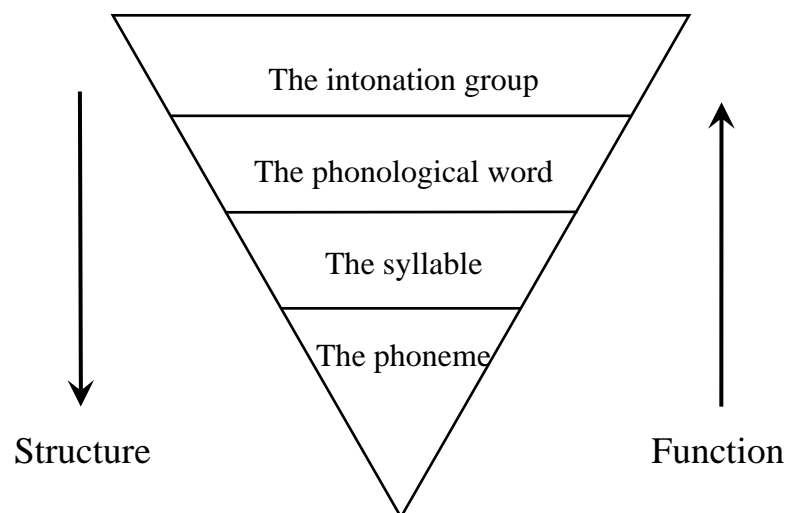


Figure 3.1: The phonological hierarchy

The IPA phonetic transcriptions of word items were analyzed to determine the Tagmemic levels of phonological words, syllables and phonemes. Utterances and sentences in phonetic transcription were analyzed for intonation group rank.

3.5 Comparative Analysis

When the phonological analysis descriptions of Pattani Malay in the three varieties were completed and corrected the phonological results were obtained by

comparative analysis with the four hierarchical ranks of the Tagmemics to show their similarities and differences.

3.6 Technical terms and definitions

Technical terms used for describing Pattani Malay dialect phonological structure in this thesis is defined as follows:

Intonation Group is analyzed in the terms of intonation contour or tone units (Crystal, 1992: 194) and defined as the unit of the highest rank of the phonological hierarchy. It is the system of levels (rising and falling) and variations in pitch sequences within speech. There are three intonation types in Pattani Malay: falling contour, rising contour and rising-falling contour.

Stress Group is a sequence of syllables, constituting a rhythmical unit, containing one primary stress (Crystal, 1991: 329) or strong stress in one word. There are three ordinary stress types function in Pattani Malay: strong stress, weak stress and unstress. For the special the case, in Narathiwat variety only, there is one stress type called the extra strong stress.

Strong stress is the heaviest emphasis on a syllable of word. The strong stress syllable is the loudest and strongest syllable. It occurs in the monosyllabic words and in the final syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

Weak stress is a stress which has less volume than the strong stress. It occurs on the first syllable before the strong stressed syllable (final syllable) of disyllabic, and occurs on two first syllables and second syllable of trisyllabic words. The weak stress never occurs in the monosyllabic words.

Unstress is a silent stress which is not taken any force or emphasis on the syllable. It is the first syllable which occurs before the strong stress syllable (final syllable) in disyllabic words, for trisyllabic words it can be both the first and second syllable occurring before the strong stress. So, it never occurs in the monosyllabic words.

Syllable is a unit of pronunciation typically larger than a single sound and smaller than a word. It is defined as the rank whose unit functions in the stress group and its structure is stated in terms of phoneme (Crystal, 1991: 338). There are three syllable types: major syllable, minor syllable and presyllable.

Major syllable is the nuclear syllable which takes the strong stress. It always occurs in monosyllabic words and the final syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

Minor syllable is a syllable which takes the weak stress. It occurs as the first syllable of disyllabic, and the first two syllables and second syllable of trisyllabic words.

Presyllable is a syllable which takes no stress. It occurs as the first syllable of disyllabic, and occurs in the first and first two syllables of trisyllabic words.

Nuclear syllable is a major syllable which is the nucleus of the word. In Pattani Malay, it bears a strong stress and always occurs in the final syllable of the monosyllabic word, disyllabic word and trisyllabic word. The nuclear syllable can be both open and closed.

Peripheral syllable is a syllable which is not a nuclear syllable. In Pattani Malay, it is a minor syllable and a presyllable which are weaker than the nuclear syllable. It always occurs before the last syllable (major syllable) which is the nucleus of the word.

Phoneme is a unit functioning in the syllable. It is the lowest rank in the phonological hierarchy and is capable of differentiating one word from another. As it is the smallest unit of the speech, it has no storable structure but its phonetic form can be described. The phoneme is divided into two classes: consonant phoneme and vowel phoneme.

Consonant phoneme is the sound produced by a closure or narrowing in the vocal tract so that the airflow is either completely blocked, or so restricted that audio friction is produced. A consonant articulation, a routine phonetic description of consonants

would involve information about the mode of vibration of vocal cords, and it is often necessary to specify the duration of the sound, the airstream mechanism involved and the direction of airflow. From a phonological point of view, consonants are those units which function as the margins of syllables, either single or in cluster (Crystal, 1991: 74).

Vowel phoneme is the sound produced by a relatively open configuration of the vocal tract, so that there is no audible friction. In phonology, it is a unit of sound system which occupies the nucleus of syllable (Crystal, 1991: 416).

CHAPTER IV

PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS: PATTANI MALAY IN NARATHIWAT

4.1 The Intonation Group

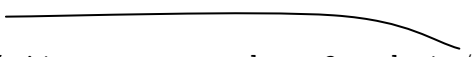
4.1.1 Intonation Type

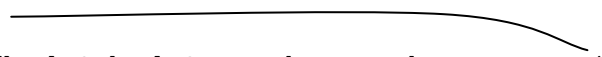
According to the data collection in Narathiwat Province, there are three types of intonation patterns: falling contour (F), rising contour (R) and rising-falling contour (RF). They are shown in the following examples:

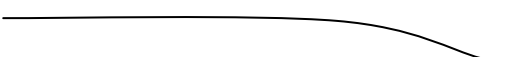
4.1.1.1 Falling Contour

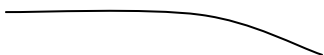
This contour is used for statements (ordinary and negative) and commands. It is phonetically characterized by the falling of pitch in the final word to a lower level, resulting in a falling contour.

Ordinary Statements:


 /xito panɔ boɔɔʔ kætɔ/
 I can to drive car
 'I can drive a car.'


 /budɔʔ budɔʔ sukɔ makæ tɔpɔŋ/
 children to like to eat dessert
 'Children like eating dessert.'


 /kali niŋ miɔʔ maha/
 time this oil expensive
 'Oil is expensive at the moment.'

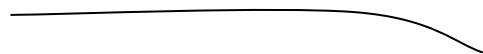


 /baʒu niŋ būsə/

 shirt this big

 'This shirt is big.'

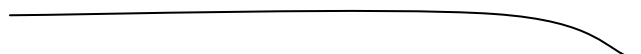
Negative Statements:



 /susu niŋ dɔʔ panah/

 milk this not hot

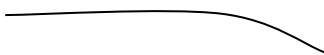
 'This milk is not hot.'



 /pahɔŋ pa^uh tanæ tɔʔ lahe/

 tree mango to plant not to grow

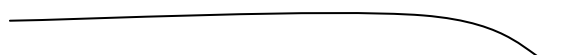
 '(This) Mango tree is not growing up.'



 /ʔamɔ tɔʔ bana/

 I not capable

 'I am not capable of doing (something).'

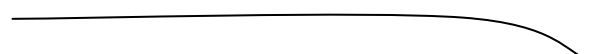


 /ʔabæ (du)dɔʔ tɔʔ malɔ/

 older brother to stay not long time

 'The older brother stayed for a while.'


Commands:





 /tɔʔsɔh dɔʔ waʔ pana lah/

 do not to stay to do expert (final particle)

 'Do not be over confident!'


 /ʔaŋæ doʔ buʔbalɔh/
 do not to want to quarrel
 ‘Do not quarrel!’



 /ʔaŋæ capo/
 do not to mix
 ‘Do not mix it!’

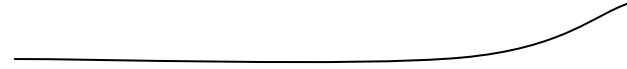

 /gi pɔɣo giʔh/
 to go to keep (final particle)
 ‘Go to keep it!’

4.1.1.2 Rising Contour

This contour is used for requests and invitations. It is phonetically characterized by raising the pitch of the final word to a higher level, resulting in a rising contour.

Requests:


 /buko ʔapi wi sikiʔ/
 to open electricity to give little
 ‘Could you please switch on the light?’


 /tulɔŋ puʔkaʔ tali wi sikiʔ/
 to help to hold rope to give little
 ‘Could you please hold the rope?’

/tulɔŋ pikæ lah/
 to help to think (final particle)
 ‘Could you give me an idea?’

/tulɔŋ cɔmɔ gæ siki?/
 to help to paint glue little
 ‘Could you please glue it for me?’

Invitations:

/gi nah gih/
 to go market (question particle)
 ‘Let’s go to the market’

/makæ ʔa^ə/
 to eat water
 ‘Let’s go drinking water’


/gi naŋiŋ gih/
 to go to sing (question particle)
 ‘Let’s go to sing’

/gi dɔŋa mɔʔci? ʔɔja? cɔŋitɔ gih/
 to go to listen aunt to tell tale (question particle)
 ‘Let’s go listening to aunt telling stories’


4.1.1.3 Rising-falling Contour

This contour is used for questions. It is phonetically characterized by raising the pitch of one word then has a falling the pitch of the next word, resulting in a rising-falling contour.


Content Questions: The rising-falling contour is characterized by raising a pitch level on the question word and then fall down on the next word which is mainly a final particle.




/manɔ suɔʝɔʔ bɯna nih/
 why cold be serious (final particle)
 ‘Why is the weather so cold?’



/mæʔ ʔumɔ bɯɣapɔ lah/
 mother age how much (final particle)
 ‘How old is mother?’




/dæmɔ nɔʔ kɯnleʔ ʔumɔh ganɔ nih/
 you will to turn back house how (final particle)
 ‘How do you go home?’




/dæmɔ sukɔ buɔʝɔ kapɔ nih/
 you to like flower what (final particle)
 ‘What kind of flowers do you like?’


Polar Question: It takes a rising pitch on the word before question particle then has a falling of pitch in the question particle. In this type, the rising-falling contour always occurs in the final part of sentence.




/gi duŋa muto kæto dɔʔ/
to go with motorcycle car (question particle)
'Do you go by motorcycle or car?'



/suyəʔ niŋ molæʔ dɔʔ/
book this good (question particle)
'Is this a good book?'



/tuɔpɔŋ sudaʔ dɔʔ/
sweets delicious (question particle)
'Is (this) dessert delicious?'



/gula haco dɔh/
sugar to dissolve yet (question particle)
'Did sugar dissolve yet?'

4.1.2 Phonemic writing of Intonation

Those three intonation types above: falling contour (in sec. 4.1.1.1), rising contour (in sec. 4.1.1.2) and rising-falling contour (in sec. 4.1.1.3) are non-phonemic because they can be predicted from the type of the sentences. Therefore, it would not be necessary to mark the intonation in phonemic writing.

4.2 The Stress Group

4.2.1 Stress Group Type

The stress group in Narathiwat is divided into two cases: the ordinary case and the special case. The ordinary case is predictable; the nucleus or strong stress is always on the last syllable. The periphery is the before syllables which are weaker: weak stress and unstress. The ordinary case is preceded in the monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic words with the stress types are:

4.2.1.1 Strong Stress

Strong stress is the strongest syllable which is loudest. It always occurs on major syllable and is marked by ['] in phonetic transcription.

Examples:

/bɔh/	[' bɔh]	'to flood'
/la ^ə ŋ/	[' la ^ə ŋ]	'other'
/gaton/	[, ga : ' tɔŋ]	'to hang'
/mæŋu/	[, mæ : ' ŋu :]	'week'
/dupɔ/	[du ' pɔ :]	'wa (Thai measurement)'
/bukah/	[bu ' kah]	'to tie'
/buwɔse/	[, bu : , wɔ : ' se :]	'disease which maybe in the ear, nose or anus'
/lipateɸ/	[, li : , pa : ' teɸ]	'sandal'
/puyana/	[pu , ya : ' na :]	'behavior'
/pucajɔ/	[pu , tɕa : ' jɔ :]	'to believe'
/kwɪlɪboɸ/	[kwɪ lɪ ' boɸ]	'to fall'
/pɪlɪsu/	[pɪ lɪ , su :]	'false, not genuine'

4.2.1.2 Weak Stress

Weak stress is a weakly stressed syllable which has less volume than the strong stress. It does occur on the minor syllable in disyllabic and trisyllabic words. It is marked by [,] in phonetic transcription.

Examples:

/ɟamu/	[, dʒa 'mu:]	'guava'
/ɲita/	[, ɲi: 'ta:]	'to snoop'
/batu/	[, ba: 'tu:]	'rock, stone'
/ʔomɔʔ/	[, ʔo: 'mɔʔ]	'rolled wave'
/ɣumɔh/	[, ɣu: 'mɔh]	'house'
/sulamo/	[su, la: 'mɔ:]	'forever'
/buɣasenɟ/	[bu, ɣa: 'sɛɟ]	'to sneeze'
/gulɔtæʔ/	[gu, lo: 'tæʔ]	'to tickle'
/ʔuganuɟ/	[, ʔu: , ga: 'nuɟ]	'rainbow'
/ʔalɔhæ/	[, ʔa: , lo: 'hæ:]	'to have a morning sickness'
/siʔibu/	[, si: , ʔi: 'bu:]	'be born of the same mother'

4.2.1.3 Unstress

Unstress is not bearing a stress. It is contained the vowel [ɯ] and does not have any final consonants. It always occurs before the minor syllable and major syllable. In disyllabic word, it occurs on the first syllable. As for trisyllabic word, it can occur as the first and first two syllables. It is not marked in phonemic transcription.

Examples:

/ɣuɯti/	[ɣuɯ 'ti:]	'to understand and believe'
/guɯma/	[guɯ 'ma:]	'funny, bundle of paddy'
/kuɯlaʔ/	[kuɯ 'laʔ]	'astringent'
/ɟuɯliɲ/	[dʒuɯ 'liɲ]	'to glance'
/cuɯdayɔ/	[tɕuɯ , da: 'ɣɔ:]	'be crippled'
/guɯlupah/	[guɯ , lu: 'pah]	'to skin'
/buɣyaniɲ/	[bu ɣa: 'niɲ]	'to brave, to courageous'
/cuɣyumaʔ/	[tɕuɯ ɣuɯ 'maʔ]	'to economize'
/guɯlupa/	[guɯ lu 'pa:]	'to struggle'
/buɣsuɣɔ/	[bu suɯ 'ɣɔ:]	'to feel'

4.2.1.4 Extra strong stress

In trisyllabic word of Narathiwat variety, it has one more type of stress group occurring erosion of the first syllable and takes the force of strong stress on the first syllable instead of the last syllable as usual. It is called the “Extra strong stress”.

This stress type is the special case. The nuclear syllable is on the first syllable and takes extra force to the strong stress which causes the initial consonant duration lengthens. So, it is called the “Extra strong stress” because it is heavier pronunciation than the strong stress of the ordinary case. This extra strong stress makes meaning different in their syntactical functions both monosyllabic and disyllabic words, and then it should be mentioned separately. For example:

/baɣeh/		‘line, row’
[bʷ, ba:ˈɣeh]	→	[ˈb:a: ,ɣeh] ‘to row’
/dapɔ/		‘kitchen’
[dʷ, da:ˈpɔ:]	→	[ˈd:a: ,pɔ:] ‘oven’
/ɟalæ/		‘path’
[dʒʷ, dʒa:ˈlæ:]	→	[ˈdʒ:a: ,læ:] ‘to walk’

The extra strong stress has the loudness higher than the routine pronunciation (the ordinary case). This stress type is different from the strong stress one in stress segment phonetically.

This extra strong stress is occurring as a presyllable which is strongest syllable in the first syllable as the nucleus in monosyllabic words and disyllabic words. It is marked by [ˈ] in phonetic transcription.

Examples:

/ˈsaːŋ/	[ˈs:a:ːŋ]	‘to be friends’
/ˈɟaːh/	[ˈdʒ:a:ːh]	‘to move further far away’
/ˈbaːŋ/	[ˈb:a:ːŋ]	‘to be well’
/ˈpiŋaʔ/	[ˈp:i: ,ŋaʔ]	‘wasp, hornet’

/'pʉʉæ/	['p : ʉ , ʉæ :]	'war'
/'bʉtɔ/	['b : ʉ , tɔ :]	'to straighten, frankly'
/'bahah/	['b : a : 'hah]	'to argue one other'
/'buwæ/	['b : u : , wæ :]	'bear, kind of insect'
/'tɪŋga/	['t : iŋ , ga :]	'to leave something behind'
/'dike/	['d : i : , ke :]	'chant'
/'ʒudi/	['dʒ : u : , di :]	'playing card'
/'kanæ/	['k : a : , næ :]	'to the right'
/'kuwah/	['k : u : , wah]	'galangal'
/'gʉtɔh/	['g : ʉ , tɔh]	'to be tough as rubber'
/'gaʒi/	['g : a : , ʒi :]	'to plane planks'
/'magɔ/	['m : a : , gɔ :]	'copper'
/'sikaʔ/	['s : i : , kaʔ]	'cluster of banana'
/'suʒi/	['s : u : , ʒi]	'snow'
/'limɔ/	['l : i : , mɔ :]	'all five'
/'lopaʔ/	['l : ɔ : , paʔ]	'police station'

4.2.2 Stress Group Structure

The word in Narathiwat variety is described in terms of syllable which is marked by stress occurring on the syllable. The final syllable is always the nucleus which has strong stress. The peripheral syllables are the weak stress and unstress. There are three types of word in Narathiwat variety: monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

4.2.2.1 Monosyllabic

Monosyllabic word is formed by only one major syllable. It can be both open and closed syllable. Its pattern is strong stress (s).

Example:

/ka ^e /	['ka ^e]	'fish hook'
/pɔ/	['pɔ :]	'coconut'

/gə ^u /	['gə ^u]	'to mix'
/gi/	['gi:]	'to go'
/næ/	['næ:]	'six'
/mæʔ/	['mæʔ]	'paternal grandmother, maternal grandmother'
/beʔ/	['beʔ]	'bag'
/ʔɔʔ/	['ʔɔʔ]	'to endure'
/ʒa ^{uh} /	['dʒa ^{uh}]	'far'
/la ^{eh} /	['la ^{eh}]	'other'

4.2.2.2 Disyllabic

A disyllabic word is formed by two syllables. It has minor syllable or presyllable as its periphery in the first syllable of word. The major syllable as a nucleus occurs syllable finally. The minor syllable takes a weak stress while the major syllable takes a strong stress. Their patterns are weak stress - strong stress (w s), and unstress – strong stress (u s).

Examples:

/wɔli/	[,wɔ:'li:]	'holy man'
/puta/	[,pu:'ta:]	'to twist'
/tutoŋ/	[,tu:'toŋ]	'to lead'
/gɔmɔh/	[,gɔ:'mɔh]	'to restore'
/manæʔ/	[,ma:'næʔ]	'glass beads'
/lwtæ/	[lw'tæ:]	'to turn face up'
/kuunæ/	[kw'næ:]	'to like'
/puɣeh/	[pu'ɣeh]	'very easy'
/dugih/	[dw'gih]	'to move'
/ɣupaʔ/	[ɣw'paʔ]	'intimate'

4.2.2.3 Trisyllabic

Trisyllabic word is formed by three syllables. It has minor syllable and presyllable as its periphery. There are three patterns: two-weak stresses before the

major syllable (w w s), unstress – weak stress – strong stress (u w s), and unstress – unstress – strong stress (u u s).

Examples:

/gutiŋæ/	[,gu: ,ti: 'ŋæ:]	‘scissors’
/binaso/	[,bi: ,na: 'so:]	‘to wreck and ruined’
/talæko/	[,ta: ,læ: 'ko:]	‘iron’
/lipateʔ/	[,li: ,pa: 'teʔ]	‘sandal’
/guliʔjaʔ/	[gw ,li: 'jaʔ]	‘to sprain’
/pūnamo/	[pū ,na: 'mo:]	‘full of the moon’
/mūsape/	[mu ,sa: 'pe:]	‘to take a walk trip’
/sulæyoʔ/	[su ,læ: 'yoʔ]	‘untidy’
/gulwūna/	[gw lū 'na:]	‘to act affectionately in woman’
/būyūwæ/	[bu yū 'wæ:]	‘bear’
/sūyūgo/	[su yū 'go:]	‘paradise’
/tūlukoh/	[tū lū 'koh]	‘to conflict’

The pattern weak stress – unstress - strong stress (w u s) is also found in the inventory but it is rare, for examples:

/hayūgo/	[,ha: yū 'go:]	‘price’
/hibūleh/	[,hi: bu 'leh]	‘devil’
/nayūko/	[,na: yū 'ko:]	‘hell’

Moreover, only two tetrasyllabic words consisting of four syllables have been found.

/pūyanoʔkæ/	[pū ,ya: ,noʔ 'kæ:]	‘womb’
/sukaliʔjo/	[su ,ka: ,li: 'jo:]	‘all’

4.3 The Syllable

4.3.1 Syllable Structure

The syllable structure of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat is made up of phonemes and its structure is described in terms of consonant and vowel.

4.3.2 Syllable Type

There are three types of syllable in Narathiwat variety: major syllable, minor syllable and presyllable. The syllable types are set up according to the stress group.

4.3.2.1 Major Syllable

The major syllable consists of an initial consonant, single vowel, and optional final consonant. The major syllable always takes a strong stress because it is the nucleus of the stress group. The structure is CV(C). There are two types of the major syllable: open major syllable and closed major syllable as follows.

4.3.2.1.1 Open Major Syllable

The open major syllable consists of a single initial consonant as a periphery and a vowel as a nucleus. The structure of open major syllable is CV. (see also Table 4.1 on page 45)

Examples:

/ju/	['ju:]	'shark'
/bo/	['bo:]	'light bulb'
/cɔmɔ/	[,tɔɔ: 'mɔ:]	'to paint'
/diɣi/	[,di: 'ɣi:]	'self, body'
/ɣuɣu/	[ɣu 'ɣu:]	'pine tree'
/lunæ/	[lu 'næ:]	'mucus'
/buca/	[bu 'tɕa:]	'to light up to one's eye'
/duniɲɔ/	[,du: ,ni: 'ɲɔ:]	'world'
/guyæba/	[gu ,yæ: 'ba:]	'driver'
/buɣapɔ/	[bu ,ɣa: 'pɔ:]	'how much'

4.3.2.1.2 Closed Major Syllable

The closed major syllable consists of a single initial consonant, a vowel and a final consonant. The structure is CVC. (see also Table 4.2, 4.3 on page 46-47)

Examples:

/ma ^ə ŋ/	['ma ^ə ŋ]	'to play'
/waʔ/	['waʔ]	'to do'
/pa ^u h/	['pa ^u h]	'mango'
/mɔyɔh/	[,mɔ: 'yɔh]	'angry'
/lapɛŋ/	[,la: 'pɛŋ]	'sheets for baby'
/tɯkɔʔ/	[tɯ 'kɔʔ]	'neck'
/dɯyɔh/	[dɯ 'yɔh]	'loud'
/bɯyɔsɛŋ/	[bɯ ,yɔ: 'sɛŋ]	'to sneeze'
/gɯlɯmaʔ/	[gɯ lɯ 'maʔ]	'be mystified'
/gɯlɛɔh/	[gɯ ,lɛ: 'tɛɔh]	'to dislocated of bone and have a sprain'

4.3.2.2 Minor Syllable

A minor syllable consists of a single initial consonant or a consonant cluster accompanied by a vowel except /ɯ/. The minor syllable normally occupies before the final syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic words. In disyllabic word, it is the first syllable. As for trisyllabic word, the minor syllable can occur in the first two syllables and second syllable. The structure of the minor syllable is C(C)V and it is only the open syllable.

4.3.2.2.1 Minor Syllable Type I : CV

This minor syllable type consists of a single initial consonant and a vowel. (see also Table 4.4 on page 48)

Examples:

/bɯkɔ/	[,bɯ: 'kɔ:]	'to open, to reveal'
/gɯgi/	[,gɯ: 'gi:]	'tooth'
/mɔlu/	[,mɔ: 'lu:]	'shy'
/hɛŋɛʔ/	[,hɛ: 'ŋɛʔ]	'to rock a fence'
/kɔkɔʔ/	[,kɔ: 'kɔʔ]	'to be curve'
/lanɯʔ/	[,la: 'ŋɯʔ]	'sky, palate'
/mɛwɔh/	[,mɛ: 'wɔh]	'ample'

/tu <u>ɟ</u> uæ/	[, tu: , d <u>ɟ</u> u: ' wæ:]	'aim'
/ka <u>l</u> asæ/	[, ka: , la: ' sæ:]	'in a small zone'
/du <u>ɣ</u> agɔ/	[du , <u>ɣ</u> a: ' gɔ:]	'be treacherous'
/gu <u>l</u> osɔ/	[gu , lɔ: ' sɔ:]	'to take on a slider'
/tu <u>m</u> uæ/	[tu , mu: ' wæ:]	'soul mate'
/bu <u>ɣ</u> itiʔ/	[bu , <u>ɣ</u> i: ' tiʔ]	'to have a dot painting'

4.3.2.2 Minor Syllable Type II : CCV

This open minor syllable type consists of a vowel as a nucleus and preceded by an obligatory initial consonant and the second member of the consonant cluster /l/ functioning as peripheries of the syllable. (see also Table 4.5 on page 49)

Examples:

/pl/	/p <u>l</u> itɔ/	[, plɪ: ' tɔ:]	'lamp'
/bl/	/b <u>l</u> omɔ/	[, blɔ: ' mɔ:]	'to compete, to race'
/kl/	/k <u>l</u> ubæ/	[, klu: ' bæ:]	'be riddled'
/gl/	/g <u>l</u> amɔ/	[, gla: ' mɔ:]	'butterfly'

4.3.2.3 Presyllable

The presyllable consists of a vowel /ɯ/ as a nucleus and preceded by one or two obligatory initial consonants. The presyllable does not take any stress. It occurs as the first syllable in disyllabic words, and occurs as the first and first two syllables of trisyllabic words. Its structure is C(C)V and can be divided into two types.

4.3.2.3.1 Presyllable Type I : CV

The presyllable consists of a single initial consonant and vowel /ɯ/. (see also Table 4.6 on page 50)

Examples:

/b <u>ɯ</u> si/	[b <u>ɯ</u> ' si:]	'iron'
/ɲ <u>ɯ</u> loh/	[ɲ <u>ɯ</u> ' loh]	'to sigh'
/ɟ <u>ɯ</u> ka/	[d <u>ɟ</u> <u>ɯ</u> ' ka:]	'span between thumb and index finger'

/y <u>u</u> tiʔ/	[y <u>u</u> 'tiʔ]	'to spread water with fingers'
/k <u>u</u> boŋ/	[k <u>u</u> 'boŋ]	'garden'
/g <u>u</u> libaʔ/	[g <u>u</u> ,li:'baʔ]	'little while'
/t <u>u</u> kabo/	[t <u>u</u> ,ka:'bo:]	'be disordered'
/k <u>u</u> lahi/	[k <u>u</u> ,la:'hi:]	'to quarrel'
/p <u>u</u> ʔiʝo/	[p <u>u</u> ,ʔi:'ʝo:]	'bitter cucumber'
/b <u>u</u> ʝuʔoʔ/	[b <u>u</u> dʒ <u>u</u> 'ʔoʔ]	'wet'
/g <u>u</u> lu <u>pa</u> /	[g <u>u</u> l <u>u</u> 'pa:]	'to struggle'
/k <u>u</u> lu <u>bo</u> ʔ/	[k <u>u</u> l <u>u</u> 'boʔ]	'to fall'
/s <u>u</u> k <u>u</u> liʔ/	[s <u>u</u> k <u>u</u> 'liʔ]	'suddenly, at once'

4.3.2.3.2 Presyllable Type II : CCV

The presyllable consists of the vowel /u/ as a nucleus and preceded by an obligatory initial consonant and the second member of the consonant cluster /l/ functioning as peripheries of the syllable. (see also Table 4.5 on page 49)

Examples:

/b <u>l</u> uŋah/	[b <u>l</u> u'ŋah]	'sticky'
/b <u>l</u> u <u>do</u> /	[b <u>l</u> u'do:]	'jelly, gelatin'
/b <u>l</u> u <u>di</u> /	[b <u>l</u> u'di:]	'bucket'
/b <u>l</u> u <u>du</u> /	[b <u>l</u> u'du:]	'velvet'
/k <u>l</u> u <u>na</u> /	[k <u>l</u> u'na:]	'licentious'

Table 4.1: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the open major syllable.

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

IC \ V	i	e	æ	ɯ	a	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
b	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
t	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
d	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
c	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
ʃ	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
k	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
g	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
ʔ		✓					✓		✓	
m	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
n	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
ɲ	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
ŋ	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
s	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
x										
ʏ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
h	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
w	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		
j	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
l	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the open major syllable as shown on Table 4.1 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants except /x/ occur initially with vowels.
2. All vowels except /ɯ/ occur as syllable nucleus.
3. The vowels /i, æ, a, ɔ/ never occur with the initial consonant /ʔ/.
4. The vowel /e/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʃ, g, ʏ, j/.
5. The vowel /u/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʔ, ɲ, w/.
6. The vowel /o/ never occurs with the initial consonants /g, ʏ, w/.
7. The vowel /a^e/ occurs with the four initial consonants /c, k, ʔ, l/.
8. The vowel /a^u/ occurs with the only one initial consonant /g/.

Table 4.2: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the closed major syllable.

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

IC \ V	i	e	æ	a	ɯ	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
b	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
t	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
d	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
c	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
ʃ	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
k	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
g	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ʔ	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
m	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
n	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
ɲ	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
s	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
x										
ɣ	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
h		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
w	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
j		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		
l	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the closed major syllable as shown on Table 4.2 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants except /x/ occur initially with the vowels.
2. All vowels except /ɯ/ occur as syllable nucleus.
3. The vowel /i/ never occurs with the initial consonants /h, j/.
4. The vowel /e/ never occurs with the initial consonant /ɲ/.
5. The vowel /æ/ never occurs with the initial consonants /d, g, j/.
6. The vowel /a/ never occurs with the initial consonant /ʃ/.
7. The vowel /u/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʔ, h, w/.
8. The vowel /o/ never occurs with the initial consonant /ɣ/.
9. The vowel /a^e/ occurs with the three initial consonants /b, g, ɣ/.
10. The vowel /a^u/ occurs with the initial consonants /p, t, d, ʃ, g, h, l/.

Table 4.3: The co-occurrences of vowels with final consonants in the closed major syllable.

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

V \ FC	p	b	t	d	c	ɟ	k	g	ʔ	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	s	x	ɣ	h	w	j	l	
i									✓				✓				✓				
e									✓				✓				✓				
æ									✓				✓				✓				
a									✓				✓				✓				
ɯ																					
u									✓				✓				✓				
o									✓				✓				✓				
ɔ									✓				✓				✓				
a ^e									✓				✓								
a ^u									✓				✓				✓				

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the closed major syllable as shown on Table 4.3 can be summarized as follows:

1. All vowels except /ɯ/ occur as syllable nucleus.
2. There are three consonants occur finally: /ʔ, ŋ, h/.
3. The vowel /a^e/ never occurs with the final consonant /h/.

Table 4.4: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the minor syllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

IC \ V	i	e	æ	a	ɯ	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
b	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
t	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
d	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
c	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
ʃ	✓		✓	✓		✓				
k	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
g	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
ʔ	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
m	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
n	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
ɲ	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
s	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
x	✓		✓	✓						
ʎ	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
h	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		
w	✓			✓				✓		
j	✓			✓		✓		✓		
l	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		

The co-occurrences of single initial consonants with vowels in the minor syllable as shown on Table 4.4 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants occur initially with only five vowels /i, æ, a, u, ɔ/.
2. The vowels /i, a/ occur with every initial consonant.
3. The vowel /æ/ never occur with the initial consonants /w, j/.
4. The vowel /u/ never occur with the initial consonants /x, w/.
5. The vowel /ɔ/ never occur with the initial consonants /ʃ, x/.

Table 4.5: The co-occurrences of initial consonant clusters with vowels in the minor syllable.

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

CC \ V	i	e	æ	a	ɯ	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
pl	✓					✓				
bl	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		
kl				✓	✓	✓				
gl	✓			✓						

The co-occurrences of initial consonant clusters with vowels in the minor syllable as shown on Table 4.5 can be summarized as follows:

1. There are four initial consonant clusters /pl, bl, kl, gl/ which compose of the first consonants /p, b, k, g/ and second consonant /l/ occurring with the five vowels /i, a, ɯ, u, ɔ/.
2. The initial consonant cluster /pl/ occurs with the vowels /i, u/.
3. The initial consonant cluster /bl/ occurs with the vowels /i, a, ɯ, u, ɔ/.
4. The initial consonant cluster /kl/ occurs with the vowels /a, ɯ, u/.
5. The initial consonant cluster /gl/ occurs with the vowels /i, a/.

Table 4.6: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the presyllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

IC \ V	i	e	æ	a	ɯ	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p					✓					
b					✓					
t					✓					
d					✓					
c					✓					
ʃ					✓					
k					✓					
g					✓					
ʔ										
m					✓					
n					✓					
ɲ					✓					
ŋ					✓					
s					✓					
x					✓					
ʏ					✓					
h										
w										
j										
l					✓					

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the presyllable as shown on Table 4.6 can be summarized that:

All consonants except /ʔ, h, w, j/ occur with the only one vowel /ɯ/ in the presyllable.

4.3.3 Syllable Function

There are two main classes of syllable in terms of their function in the stress group. They are nuclear syllable and peripheral syllable.

4.3.3.1 Nuclear Syllable

The nuclear syllable is the major syllable which occurs in monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic words. It bears a strong stress and always occurs in the final syllable. Nuclear syllable can be both open and closed which is marked by ['].

Examples:

/hɔʔ/	['hɔʔ]	‘possessive word’
/ka ^ə /	['ka ^ə]	‘fish hook’
/ma ^ə ŋ/	['ma ^ə ŋ]	‘to play’
/tʉbɔʔ/	[tʉ 'bɔʔ]	‘to puncture’
/pɪsɔh/	[,pi : 'sɔh]	‘to make an effort’
/læcu/	[,læ : 'tɕu :]	‘lipstick’
/kacæ/	[,ka : 'tɕæ :]	‘bean’
/sulapuʔ/	[su ,la : 'puʔ]	‘petal’
/buɣitiʔ/	[bu ,ɣi : 'tiʔ]	‘to have a dot painting’
/tʉgæhæ/	[tʉ ,gæ : 'hæ :]	‘to hungry, to desire’

4.3.3.2 Peripheral Syllable

The peripheral syllable is a syllable which is weaker than the nuclear syllable. It can be both minor syllable and presyllable. The peripheral syllable occurs in disyllabic and trisyllabic words. In disyllabic word, it is the first syllable which occurs before the final syllable (nuclear syllable). As for trisyllabic word, the peripheral syllable occurs as the first two syllables before the final syllable. The weak stress in minor syllable is marked by [,] and the presyllable which is weaker than minor syllable is unmarked.

Examples:

/cætɔŋ/	[,tɕæ : 'tɔŋ]	‘coconut-shell ladle’
/buɣi/	[bu 'ɣi :]	‘elastic, flexible’

/hadijoh/	[, ha: , di: ' joh]	‘earthen jar’
/talækɔ/	[, ta: , læ: ' kɔ:]	‘iron’
/bɯyapɔ/	[bɯ , ya: ' pɔ:]	‘how much’
/kwlahi/	[kw , la: ' hi:]	‘to quarrel’
/mɯsɯyɔ/	[mɯ sɯ ' yɔ:]	‘happy’
/sɯyɯbæ/	[sɯ yɯ ' bæ:]	‘to feel numb’

4.3.4 Syllable Boundary and Syllable Break

4.3.4.1 Phonetic Transcription

In phonetic transcription, the syllable boundaries are marked by the stress. The strong stress is marked by ['], the weakly stress used the symbol [,], the extra strong stress is marked by [''] and no symbol for the unstress. The Pattani Malay in Narathiwat has syllable ending with a final consonant (in closed syllable) or vowel (in open syllable).

Examples:

/gi/	[' gi:]	‘to go’
/waʔ/	[' waʔ]	‘to do’
/pisæ/	[, pi: ' sæ:]	‘banana’
/hataʔ/	[, ha: ' taʔ]	‘nipa palm leaf-roof’
/lumɯ/	[lu ' mu:]	‘cow’
/pɯyeh/	[pɯ ' yeh]	‘very easy’
/tuɟuwæ/	[, tu: , dɟu: ' wæ:]	‘aim’
/tuɟkabo/	[tu , ka: ' bo:]	‘be disordered’
/sɯyɯtɔ/	[sɯ yɯ ' tɔ:]	‘in the same time’
/'palɔ/	['' pa: , lɔ:]	‘head’
/'ɟamɯŋ/	['' dɟa: , muŋ]	‘to feed’

4.3.4.2 Phonemic Transcription

Stress is predictable by the position of the stress group. Therefore, the stress symbol is not marked in the phonemic transcription, except the extra strong stress.

4.4 The Phonemes

A phoneme is a unit functioning in the syllable. It is the lowest rank in the phonological hierarchy and is capable of differentiating one word from another. As it is the smallest unit of the speech, it has no storable structure but its phonetic form can be described.

4.4.1 Phoneme Class

There are two classes of phonemes according to the distribution in a syllable. They are consonants and vowels.

4.4.2 Consonant

There are 20 consonant phonemes in Narathiwat variety: /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, x, ɣ, h, j, w, l/. All of them occur in the initial position and /l/ also occur as the second member of the consonant cluster. The three consonant phonemes: /ʔ, ŋ, h/ occur in the final position. In the following table it is shown that each consonant phoneme is grouped according to their manner and point of articulation.

Table 4.7: Consonant phonemes of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat

Manner of Articulations	Point of Articulations	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
	Plosives	vl. vd.	p b	t d	c ʃ	k g
Nasals		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives	vl. vd.		s		x ɣ	h
Approximants		w		j		
Lateral approximant			l			

4.4.2.1 Classification of Consonants

Consonants in Narathiwat variety can be classified according to their function in the syllable into three sub-classes: initial consonants, final consonants and consonant clusters as follows:

4.4.2.1.1 Consonant sub-class I : Initial Consonants

In major syllables, all consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the major syllables except /x/.

Examples:

/g <u>a</u> puh/	[, ga : ' puh]	'to clear up'
/da <u>b</u> a/	[, da : ' ba :]	'collar'
/ŋi <u>t</u> a/	[, ŋi : ' ta :]	'to snoop'
/ʔa <u>d</u> eʔ/	[, ʔa : ' deʔ]	'younger brother or sister'
/ni <u>c</u> oh/	[, ni : ' tɕoh]	'dip (sauce)'
/g <u>u</u> ʔa/	[gu ' dʒa :]	'to grab'
/j <u>a</u> kæ/	[, dʒæ : ' kæ :]	'to string in a bunch'
/bu <u>g</u> æ/	[bu ' gæ :]	'to catch, to hold'
/la <u>ʔ</u> iʔ/	[, la : ' ʔiʔ]	'small, little'
/y <u>u</u> mah/	[yu ' mah]	'to throw on the ground'
/j <u>u</u> nɔʔ/	[dʒu ' nɔʔ]	'tamely'
/lu <u>n</u> ɔʔ/	[, lu : ' nɔʔ]	'index finger, to point'
/b <u>a</u> ŋɔŋ/	[, bæ : ' ŋɔŋ]	'to confuse'
/ŋa <u>s</u> oh/	[, ŋa : ' soh]	'to rear a child'
/ʔ <u>o</u> yæ/	[, ʔo : ' yæ :]	'human being'
/d <u>a</u> hæ/	[, dæ : ' hæ :]	'branch of tree'
/ca <u>w</u> oh/	[, tɕa : ' wɔh]	'to pour'
/b <u>o</u> ʔɔ/	[, bo : ' ʔɔ :]	'crocodile'
/d <u>o</u> li/	[, do : ' li :]	'to pay attention to'

In minor syllables, all 20 consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the minor syllables.

Examples:

/p <u>an</u> ah/	[, p <u>a</u> : ' nah]	'hot'
/b <u>æ</u> pæ/	[, b <u>æ</u> : ' pæ:]	'crispy rice'
/t <u>u</u> po/	[, t <u>u</u> : ' po:]	'dull, blunt'
/d <u>u</u> lu/	[, d <u>u</u> : ' lu:]	'formerly'
/c <u>i</u> diʔ/	[, t <u>ɕ</u> i: ' diʔ]	'clever'
/ɕ <u>u</u> wa/	[, d <u>ɕ</u> u: ' wa:]	'to sell'
/k <u>a</u> poŋ/	[, k <u>a</u> : ' poŋ]	'village'
/g <u>æ</u> pæh/	[, g <u>æ</u> : ' pæh]	'to rub'
/ʔ <u>o</u> mo/	[, ʔ <u>o</u> : ' mo:]	'age'
/m <u>a</u> mæ/	[, m <u>a</u> : ' mæ:]	'splinter'
/n <u>i</u> pih/	[, n <u>i</u> : ' pih]	'thin, slim'
/n <u>a</u> moʔ/	[, n <u>a</u> : ' moʔ]	'mosquito'
/ŋ <u>æ</u> pæʔ/	[, ŋ <u>æ</u> : ' pæʔ]	'to complain'
/s <u>u</u> loh/	[, s <u>u</u> : ' loh]	'to shine'
/x <u>i</u> si/	[, x <u>i</u> : ' si:]	'chair'
/ɣ <u>a</u> ta/	[, ɣ <u>a</u> : ' ta:]	'chain'
/h <u>æ</u> ŋæʔ/	[, h <u>æ</u> : ' ŋæʔ]	'to rock a fence'
/w <u>o</u> se/	[, w <u>o</u> : ' se:]	'Hemorrhoid'
/j <u>æ</u> lo/	[, j <u>æ</u> : ' lo:]	'yes'
/l <u>a</u> wæ/	[, l <u>a</u> : ' wæ:]	'to fight'

In presyllables, all consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the presyllables except /ʔ, h, w, j/.

Examples:

/p <u>u</u> ce/	[p <u>u</u> : ' tʰe:]	'to mutate'
/b <u>u</u> yah/	[b <u>u</u> : ' yah]	'rice'

/tʉyɔ/	[tʉ'ɣɔ:]	'silk'
/dʉdɔʔ/	[dʉ'dɔʔ]	'rice bran chaff'
/cʉlɔ/	[tʉ'ɭɔ:]	'to boil vegetable in a hurry'
/ɟʉmɔ/	[dʒʉ'mɔ:]	'to sun bathe'
/kʉpæʔ/	[kʉ'pæʔ]	'blunt'
/gʉyʉŋ/	[gʉ'yʉŋ]	'suspicious'
/mʉlɔ/	[mʉ'lɔ:]	'jasmine'
/nʉyɔh/	[nʉ'yɔh]	'to mow grass'
/nʉŋɔʔ/	[nʉ'ŋɔʔ]	'tube'
/ŋʉpeʔ/	[ŋʉ'peʔ]	'hairpin'
/sʉgi/	[sʉ'gi:]	'angle'
/xʉtah/	[xʉ'tah]	'paper'
/yʉyʉ/	[yʉ'yʉ:]	'pine tree'
/lʉbɔh/	[lʉ'bɔh]	'bee'

4.4.2.1.2 Consonant sub-class II : Final Consonants

In major syllables, there are three final consonant phonemes /ʔ, ŋ, h/ occur in final position of major syllables.

Examples:

/nakeʔ/	[,na:'keʔ]	'disease, sickness, to ache'
/ʔasiŋ/	[,ʔa:'siŋ]	'separately, each'
/bʉyʉh/	[bʉ'yʉh]	'rice'

As for minor syllables, they absents final consonant normally but they also found the final consonant phoneme /ʔ/ but it is rare.

Examples:

/bɔʔbɔŋ/	[,bɔʔ'bɔŋ]	'mongoose'
/sɔʔmɔ/	[,sɔʔ'mɔ:]	'frequently'
/waʔtu/	[,waʔ'tu:]	'while, as'

4.4.2.1.3 Consonant sub-class III: Consonant clusters

The consonant clusters consist of two consonants. This consonant type only occurs in the position of initial of minor syllable which the first member is /p, b, k, g/ and the second member is /l/. There are four consonant clusters of this type: /pl, bl, kl, gl/.

Examples:

/pl-/	/pl <u>i</u> tɔ/	[,pl <u>i</u> : 'tɔ:]	'lamp'
/bl-/	/bl <u>o</u> hɔʔ/	[,bl <u>o</u> : 'hɔʔ]	'to choke'
/kl-/	/kl <u>u</u> bæ/	[,kl <u>u</u> : 'bæ:]	'be riddled'
/gl-/	/gl <u>a</u> mɔ/	[,gl <u>a</u> : 'mɔ:]	'butterfly'

Moreover, there is another type of consonant cluster named "Homorganic nasal plosive clusters" which occur across syllable boundaries. It consists of a homorganic voiced nasal phoneme and a voiced plosive phoneme. There are four consonant clusters of this type: /mb, nd, nj, ng/. For example:

/-mb-/	/lambɔŋ/	[,lam 'bɔŋ]	'to jump'
	/ɣamboʔ/	[,ɣam 'boʔ]	'hair'
	/samboʔ/	[,sam 'boʔ]	'to welcome'
/-nd-/	/pɔndɔŋ/	[,pɔn 'dɔŋ]	'to carry up at the upper body'
	/landɔʔ/	[,lan 'dɔʔ]	'porcupine'
	/nɔndɛŋ/	[,nɔn 'dɛŋ]	'to swing'
/-nj-/	/panjæ/	[,pan 'dʒæ:]	'long'
	/tɔnjɔʔ/	[,tɔn 'dʒɔʔ]	'to point out'
	/tanjɔŋ/	[,tan 'dʒɔŋ]	'bullet wood tanjong tree'
/-ng-/	/sɔngoh/	[,sɔŋ 'goh]	'real'
	/lɔŋga/	[,lɔŋ 'ga:]	'to loose'
	/ganju/	[,gan 'gu:]	'to disturb'

4.4.2.2 Formational Statements of Consonants

4.4.2.2.1 Plosives

/p/ represents [p], a voiceless bilabial plosive. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [ph].

Examples:

/pupoh/	[, pu : ' pɔh]	'to beat with a timber'
/puŋgæ/	[pu ' gæ :]	'to hold, to catch'
/suɔpadæ/	[su , pa : ' dæ :]	'border'
/lipɔʔ/	[, li : ' pɔʔ]	'lotus'
/tippo/	[, tu : ' pho :]	'dull, blunt'

/b/ represents [b], a voiced bilabial plosive. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/babi/	[, ba : ' bi :]	'pig'
/buɔloʔ/	[bu ' loʔ]	'eel'
/tuɔbahah/	[tu , ba : ' hah]	'to bump against, to compete'
/gɔba/	[, gɔ : ' ba :]	'to worry'

/t/ represents [t], a voiceless alveolar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [th].

Examples:

/tite/	[, ti : ' te :]	'dove'
/tuɔbah/	[tu ' bah]	'to mow grass'
/tɔlo/	[, thɔ : ' lo :]	'match-maker'
/kɔtuɔkaʔ/	[ku , tu : ' kɔʔ]	'to walk with a cane'
/mutu/	[, mu : ' tu :]	'motorcycle'

/d/ represents [d], a voiced alveolar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/dudoʔ/	[, du : ' doʔ]	'to sit, to live'
/dʉkuʔ/	[dʉ ' kuʔ]	'miserly'
/cʉdayɔ/	[tʉɯ , da : ' yɔ :]	'be crippled'
/sidiŋ/	[, si : ' diŋ]	'loop, loop trap'

/c/ represents [tʉ], a voiceless alveolo-palatal affricate. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [tʉh].

Examples:

/cicæ/	[, tʉi : ' tʉæ :]	'to stick'
/cʉmuh/	[tʉɯ ' muh]	'bore'
/pʉcajɔ/	[pʉ , tʉa : ' jɔ :]	'to believe'
/kacæ/	[, ka : ' tʉæ :]	'bean'
/bʉci/	[bʉ ' tʉhi :]	'to hate'

/ʒ/ represents [dʒ], a voiced post alveolar affricate. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/ʒadi/	[, dʒa : ' di :]	'to be'
/ʒʉŋoʔ/	[dʒʉ ' ŋoʔ]	'to dove with a knocking head'
/tuʒuwæ/	[, tu : , dʒu : ' wæ :]	'aim'
/hiʒa/	[, hi : ' dʒa :]	'green'

/k/ represents [k], a voiceless velar stop. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [kh].

Examples:

/kʉka/	[kʉ ' ka :]	'to claw'
/kɔsoʔ/	[, kɔ : ' soʔ]	'to iron'
/sʉkayæ/	[sʉ , ka : ' yæ :]	'right now'
/jakeŋ/	[, ja : ' keŋ]	'sure'
/dʉki/	[dʉ ' khi :]	'jealous'

/g/ represents [g] , a voiced velar stop. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/guguh/	[,gu : 'guh]	‘bunch’
/gwɪloŋ/	[gwɪ 'loŋ]	‘groove’
/ʔuganuŋ/	[,ʔu : ,ga : 'nuŋ]	‘rainbow’
/paga/	[,pa : 'ga :]	‘fence’

/ʔ/ represents [ʔ] , a glottal stop. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/ʔoɣaʔ/	[,ʔo : 'ɣaʔ]	‘line, string, nerve’
/ʔalohæ/	[,ʔa : 'lo : 'hæ :]	‘to have a morning sickness’
/paʔoʔ/	[,pa : 'ʔoʔ]	‘to bend’
/lalapaʔ/	[,la : 'laʔ]	‘housefly’

4.4.2.2.2 Nasals

/m/ represents [m] , a voiced bilabial nasal. It can occur syllable initially.

Examples:

/mamæ/	[,ma : 'mæ :]	‘splinter’
/muɪdu/	[muɪ 'du :]	‘bile’
/cumuɣu/	[tɕu , mu : 'ɣu :]	‘jealous’
/bɔmiŋ/	[,bɔ : 'miŋ]	‘land, dynasty’

/n/ represents [n] , a voiced alveolar nasal. It can occur syllable initially.

Examples:

/nɔneŋ/	[,nɔ : 'neŋ]	‘to swing’
/nurtæ/	[nuɪ 'tæ :]	‘to lay face up’
/pɯnamɔ/	[pɯ , na : 'mɔ :]	‘full of the moon’
/swuni/	[swɪ 'ni :]	‘joint, matter’

/ɲ/ represents [ɲ], a voiced palatal nasal. It can occur syllable initially.

Examples:

/ɲaŋɔʔ/	[,ɲa : 'ɲɔʔ]	'very old, to forget'
/ɲusa/	[ɲw 'sa :]	'too much'
/muɲaɟi/	[mu ,ɲa : 'dʒi :]	'to educate'
/læɲæʔ/	[,læ : 'ɲæʔ]	'to step on and grind it'

/ŋ/ represents [ŋ], a voiced velar nasal. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/ŋaŋih/	[,ŋa : 'ŋih]	'to cry'
/ŋwɫæŋ/	[ɲw 'læŋ]	'to treat somebody badly'
/ʔaŋiŋ/	[,ʔa : 'ŋiŋ]	'air'
/ɫwsoŋ/	[ɫw 'soŋ]	'mortar'

4.4.2.2.3 Fricatives

/s/ represents [s], a voiceless alveolar fricative. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/swsa/	[sw 'sa :]	'to regret'
/sapɔh/	[,sa : 'pɔh]	'garbage'
/musɯyɔ/	[mu sw 'yɔ :]	'happy'
/lusɔ/	[,lu : 'sɔ :]	'the day after tomorrow'

/x/ represents [x], a voiceless velar fricative. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/xitiŋ/	[,xi : 'tiŋ]	'curly hair'
/xeliŋ/	[xw 'liŋ]	'to glance'
/xɔja/	[,xɔ : 'ja :]	'imagination'

/ɣ/ represents [ɣ], a voiced velar fricative. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/ɣwɣu/	[ɣw'ɣu:]	'pine tree'
/ɣaleʔ/	[ɣa'leʔ]	'to enjoy'
/gɣæba/	[gɣ,ɣæ:'ba:]	'driver'
/tuɣoŋ/	[,tu:'ɣoŋ]	'to get down'

/h/ represents [h], a voiceless glottal fricative. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/humi/	[,hu:'mi:]	'bottom tree'
/hadijoh/	[,ha:,di:'joh]	'to give prize'
/yahoʔ/	[,ɣa:'hoʔ]	'to sharpen'
/ɟuguh/	[,dʒu:'guh]	'to tidy'

4.4.2.2.4 Approximants

/w/ represents [w], a voiced labial-velar approximant. It occurs syllable initially only.

Examples:

/wæ/	['wæ:]	'Chinese doughnut'
/wɔkah/	[,wɔ:'kah]	'to do public benefit'
/buwɔse/	[,bu:,wɔ:'se:]	'disease which maybe in the ear, nose or anus'
/tuwe/	[,tu:'we:]	'to lever'

/j/ represents [j], a voiced palatal approximant. It can occur syllable initially.

Examples:

/joh/	['joh]	'father, daddy'
/jakeŋ/	[,ja:'keŋ]	'sure'
/sijasaʔ/	[,si:,ja:'saʔ]	'detective'
/bɯɟajɔ/	[bɯ,ɟa:'jɔ:]	'to succeed'

4.4.2.2.5 Lateral approximant

/l/ represents [l], a voiced alveolar lateral approximant. It can occur syllable initially which can be both the single consonant and cluster consonant.

Examples:

/lala/	[, la : ' la :]	'to wallow in'
/luma/	[lʉ ' ma :]	'tried'
/bludi/	[blʉ ' di :]	'bucket'
/talæko/	[, ta : , læ : ' ko :]	'iron'
/pælu/	[, pæ : ' lu :]	'malaria fever'

Moreover, consonant sounds [f], [z] have also been found, but they are rare sound so not count to be phoneme.

Examples:

[, fi : ' jæ :]	'while, as'
[, na : ' za :]	'to make a vow promising a thank-offering if one's request is granted'

4.4.2.3 Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

All consonants are phonologically contrastive in Narathiwat variety. The consonant suspect pairs are contrastive in identical environment as shown below:

4.4.2.3.1 Initial Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

4.4.2.3.1.1 Point of Articulation Contrasts

/p-t-c-k-ʔ/	/puko/	'to hit, the time unit, o'clock'
	/tuko/	'hammer'
	/cuko/	'to shave off'
	/kuko/	'to scrape'
	/ʔuko/	'to measure and compare'
/b-d-ʒ/	/hubæ/	'hoary hair'
	/hudæ/	'shrimp'
	/huʒæ/	'rain'

/b-ɟ-g/	/babi/	‘pig’
	/baɟi/	‘wedge, wooden pin’
	/bagi/	‘to divide’
/d-g/	/dajon/	‘to row a boat’
	/gajon/	‘coconut-shell ladle’
/m-n-ŋ/	/tumoʔ/	‘to punch, to pestle’
	/tunoʔ/	‘to bend down one’s body’
	/tuŋoʔ/	‘to point out’
/m-n-ŋ/	/tamæ/	‘to travel by’
	/tanæ/	‘to plant’
	/taŋæ/	‘hand’
/m-n-ŋ/	/tumæ/	‘to fall down’
	/tuŋæ/	‘root’
	/tuŋæ/	‘to turn head to the ground’
/n-n-ŋ/	/tanɔ/	‘sign, marker’
	/taŋɔ/	‘to inquire’
	/taŋɔ/	‘stair’
/s-h/	/sawɔ/	‘python’
	/hawɔ/	‘mood , felling’
/w-j/	/ʔawæ/	‘cloud’
	/ʔajæ/	‘chicken’

4.4.2.3.1.2 Manner of Articulation Contrasts

/b-m/	/bukɔ/	‘to open, to reveal’
	/mukɔ/	‘face, page’
/b-w/	/subæ/	‘earrings’
	/suwæ/	‘warm’
/t-s/	/tayɔ/	‘border, boundary’
	/sayɔ/	‘to provide for somebody’
/d-n/	/dɯdɔʔ/	‘rice bran chaff’
	/dɯnɔʔ/	‘prey’
/d-l/	/dalæ/	‘deep, in’
	/lalæ/	‘kind of unwanted flora’
/ɟ-n/	/kɯɟuʔ/	‘to frighten’
	/kɯnuʔ/	‘to shrink, lessened’
/ɟ-j/	/ɣajɔ/	‘king’
	/ɣajɔ/	‘Hari Raja day’
/g-ŋ-ɣ/	/gata/	‘to itch, fake acting in woman’
	/ŋata/	‘to unpleasant to the eye’
	/ɣata/	‘chain’
/ʔ-h/	/ʔajaʔ/	‘sentence’
	/hajaʔ/	‘all a life, alive’

/m-w/	/samɔ/	‘equal, same’
	/sawɔ/	‘python’
/n-l/	/blana/	‘abundantly, a great number of’
	/blala/	‘trunk’
/p-j/	/pɔ/	‘coconut’
	/jɔ/	‘yes, yes sir’

4.4.2.3.1.3 Voicing contrasts

/p-b/	/piyɪŋ/	‘plate’
	/biyɪŋ/	‘sheep’
/t-d/	/tutoŋ/	‘to lead’
	/tudoŋ/	‘to high, to cover’
/c-ʒ/	/bacɔ/	‘to read’
	/baʒɔ/	‘fertilizer, manure’
/k-g/	/kɯlæ/	‘to stick in one's throat’
	/gɯlæ/	‘bracelet’
/x-y/	/xabu/	‘to make a salad, to mix’
	/yabu/	‘Wednesday’

4.4.2.3.2 Final Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

/ʔ-ŋ-h/	/buboʔ/	‘wood bite’
	/bubonŋ/	‘circle of hair behind the top of the head’
	/buboh/	‘to wear cloth’

4.4.3 Vowels

Table 4.8: Vowel phonemes of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat

Tongue Position Tongue Height	Front	Central	Back
High	i	ɯ	u
Mid	e		o
Low	æ	a	ɔ
Glided vowels		a ^e a ^u	

For Narathiwat variety, the vowel phonemes can be grouped into: simple vowels and glided vowels functioning as the syllable nucleus. Vowel length is not contrastive. The vowels are /i, e, æ, ɯ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u/.

Examples:

/i/	/gigi/	[,gi: ⁱ 'gi: ⁱ]	‘tooth’
/e/	/ceʔ/	['tœeʔ]	‘father’
/æ/	/kæsəh/	[,kæ: ⁱ 'səh]	‘match’
/ɯ/	/pɯlɯtiŋ/	[pɯ lɯ 'tiŋ]	‘straw for drinking’
/a/	/sapa/	[,sa: ⁱ 'pa: ⁱ]	‘to reach’
/u/	/buku/	[,bu: ⁱ 'ku: ⁱ]	‘joint, matter’
/o/	/no/	['no: ⁱ]	‘cradle’
/ɔ/	/gɔmɔ/	[,gɔ: ⁱ 'mɔ: ⁱ]	‘to fight and struggle’
/a ^e /	/ca ^e /	['tɕa ^e]	‘liquid, watery’
/a ^u /	/ma ^u ʔ/	['ma ^u ʔ]	‘god of Death’

The vowel [oⁱ] is not included in the vowel inventory because of its rare occurrence, with only one word found.

[,ʔa:ⁱ 'doⁱ] ‘sound of painful’

4.4.3.2 Formational Statements of Vowels

/i/ represents [i] and [ĩ], a high front unrounded vowel. The sound [ĩ] occurs when the final consonant is a nasalized.

Examples:

/piciʔ/	[,pi : 'tøiʔ]	‘to massage’
/miŋoʔ/	[,mi : 'ŋoʔ]	‘oil’
/ʔuli/	[,ʔu : 'li :]	‘to thresh flour’
/kuliŋ/	[ku 'liŋ]	‘Hindu’

/e/ represents [e], a mid front unrounded vowel.

Examples:

/meʔ/	['meʔ]	‘to take’
/bate/	[,ba : 'te :]	‘water dipper’
/ʔuleʔ/	[,ʔu : 'leʔ]	‘to lull’

/æ/ represents [æ] and [æ̃], an low front unrounded vowel. The sound [æ̃] occurs when the initial consonant is a nasalized.

Examples:

/bæsæ/	[,bæ : 'sæ :]	‘related by marriage’
/hæŋoʔ/	[,hæ : 'ŋoʔ]	‘to stretch oneself’
/locæŋ/	[,lo : 'tøæŋ]	‘hand-bell’
/pinæ/	[,pi : 'næ :]	‘nipa palm’

/u/ represents [u], a high central unrounded vowel.

Examples:

/luŋo/	[lu 'ŋo :]	‘sesame seed’
/sukubæ/	[su ku 'bæ :]	‘to feel numb’
/gulibaʔ/	[gu ,li : 'baʔ]	‘little while’

/a/ represents [a] and [ã], a low central unrounded vowel. The sound [ã] occurs when the initial consonant is nasal consonant and approximant consonant.

Examples:

/saka/	[,sa: 'ka:]	'sugar'
/gapɔ/	[,ga: 'pɔ:]	'what'
/lɯkaʔ/	[lɯ 'kaʔ]	'to attach'
/mawa/	[,ma: 'wã:]	'rose'
/suŋaʔ/	[suŋ 'nãʔ]	'silent'

/u/ represents [u] and [ũ], a high back rounded vowel. The sound [ũ] occurs when the initial consonant is nasal consonant and fricative consonant.

Examples:

/bucu/	[,bu: 'tɕu:]	'corner'
/ʔuko/	[,ʔu: 'ko:]	'to measure and compare'
/gapuh/	[,ga: 'puh]	'to clear up'
/ɲuɣuʔ/	[,ɲu: 'ɣũʔ]	'to go under'

/o/ represents [o], a mid back rounded vowel.

Examples:

/toŋ/	['toŋ]	'wooden box'
/bako/	[,ba: 'ko:]	'wicker basket'
/dujoŋ/	[,du: 'joŋ]	'mermaid'

/ɔ/ represents [ɔ] and [õ], a low back rounded vowel. The sound [õ] occurs when the initial consonant is nasal consonant and approximant consonant.

Examples:

/loɣɔʔ/	[,lo: 'ɣɔʔ]	'to shrink'
/boceh/	[,bo: 'ceh]	'floating plant'
/saloh/	[,sa: 'loh]	'wrong, false'

/ɣæjɔʔ/	[, ɣæ: ' jɔʔ]	‘to be out of shape’
/sumuwo/	[suu , mu: ' wɔ:]	‘every, all’

/a^e/ represents [a^e], a vowel gliding from [a] to [e]. It only occurs in monosyllabic word.

Examples:

/la ^e ŋ/	[' la ^e ŋ]	‘other’
/ka ^e /	[' ka ^e]	‘fish hook’
/ga ^e ʔ/	[' ga ^e ʔ]	‘to disappear’

/a^u/ represents [a^u], a vowel gliding from [a] to [u]. It only occurs in closed syllable.

Examples:

/ma ^u ʔ/	[' ma ^u ʔ]	‘god of Death’
/ba ^u ŋ/	[' ba ^u ŋ]	‘to smell’
/ɣaha ^u ʔ/	[, ɣa: ' ha ^u ʔ]	‘to sharpen’

4.4.3.3 Vowel Phoneme Contrasts

4.4.3.3.1 Tongue Position Contrast

/i-u/	/laki/	‘husband’
	/laku/	‘to have a good sales’
/e-o/	/ŋakeʔ/	‘disease, sickness’
	/ŋakoʔ/	‘hook’
/æ-ɔ/	/bilæ/	‘to count’
	/bilɔ/	‘when’

4.4.3.3.2 Tongue Height Contrast

/i-e/	/musiŋ/	‘to rotate’
	/museŋ/	‘season’
/i-æ/	/ʔapi/	‘fire, electricity’
	/ʔapæ/	‘kind of sweet’
/e-æ/	/time/	‘stye’
	/timæ/	‘to weigh’
/u-a/	/tulæ/	‘to swallow’
	/talæ/	‘tray’
/u-o/	/takuʔ/	‘to join, to connect’
	/takoʔ/	‘scare’
/u-ɔ/	/bubuh/	‘bald, hairless’
	/bubɔh/	‘to fall down’
/u-o-ɔ/	/labu/	‘pumpkin’
	/labo/	‘to pave cement’
	/labɔ/	‘advantage, profit’
/o-ɔ/	/batoʔ/	‘to cough’
	/batɔʔ/	‘barbarian’

4.4.3.3.3 Glided vowel and other vowels contrast

/a ^e -i-o/	/ma ^e ŋ/	‘to play’
	/miŋ/	‘noodles’
	/moŋ/	‘dew’

/a ^e -e-u/	/ba ^e ʔ/	‘good’
	/beʔ/	‘bag’
	/buʔ/	‘notebook’
/a ^e -a/	/ca ^e /	‘liquid, watery’
	/ca/	‘monk’
/a ^e -a-ɔ/	/na ^e ʔ/	‘to go up for riding’
	/naʔ/	‘market’
	/nɔʔ/	‘will, to want to’
/a ^e -o-ɔ/	/ga ^e ʔ/	‘to disappear’
	/goʔ/	‘jail, prison’
	/gɔʔ/	‘dozen’
/a ^u -i/	/taha ^u ʔ/	‘to forsake’
	/tahiʔ/	‘excrement’
/a ^u -i-u/	/ga ^u /	‘to mix’
	/gi/	‘to go’
	/gu/	‘pair, even number’
/a ^u -æ-ɔ/	/ma ^u ʔ/	‘god of Death’
	/mæʔ/	‘mom’
	/mɔʔ/	‘paternal grandmother, maternal grandmother’
/a ^u -a-o-ɔ/	/ta ^u ʔ/	‘hook’
	/taʔ/	‘not’
	/toʔ/	‘paternal grandfather, maternal grandfather’
	/tɔʔ/	‘not’

CHAPTER V

PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS: PATTANI MALAY IN KRABI

5.1 The Intonation Group

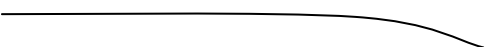
5.1.1 Intonation Type

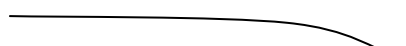
According to the data collection in Krabi Province, there are three types of intonation patterns: falling contour (F), rising contour (R) and rising-falling contour (RF). They are shown as following examples:

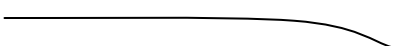
5.1.1.1 Falling Contour

This contour is used for statements (ordinary and negative), commands and requests. It is phonetically characterized by the falling of pitch in the final word to a lower level, resulting in a falling contour.

Ordinary Statements:


 /pɔʔ buwɔh samba sudaʔ/
 father to do chili sauce delicious
 'Father cooks for chili sauce taste delicious.'


 /kætɔ xætɔ tajæ bɔcɔ/
 I car tire to leak
 'My tire leaks.'


 /pisa niŋ paka mɔlæʔ/
 knife this to use beautiful
 'This knife is good using.'

/kitɔ tido baŋuŋ paŋi/

I to to lie down morning
'I woke up in early morning.'

Negative Statements:

/kitɔ tɔʔ tahu ʒalæ/

I not to know path
'I don't know the way.'

/ʔɔŋæ susɔʔ tɔʔ dɔʔ nasiʔ nɔʔ makæ/

person poor not not boiled rice will to eat
'Poor man doesn't have rice to eat.'

/ʔɔŋæ tuwɔ tæŋɔʔ tɔʔ kuŋyaʔ/

person old to watch not clear sight
'Old man has unclear sight.'

/lɔbɔʔ niŋ tɔʔ mɔlæʔ/

lettuce this not beautiful
'This lettuce is not beautiful.'

Commands:

/ʒaŋæ dɔʔ tuŋɔh huʒæ/

do not to live center rain
'Do not go out in the rain'

/ɟaŋæ maɣi sabuʔ/
do not to come to interfere
'Do not interfere'

/ɟaŋæ piɟoʔ/
do not to cry
'Do not cry'

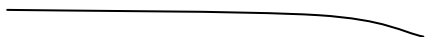
/ɟaŋæ maki ʔoɣæ la^əŋ /
do not to curse person other
'Do not curse other person'

Requests:

/bukɔ pajon wi sutta/
to open umbrella to give for a moment
'Could you please open umbrella?'

/paŋe poʔ maɣi wi sutta/
to shout father to come to give for a moment
'Could you please shout father for me?'

/sapuh ʔumɔh wi sutta/
to sweep house to give for a moment
'Could you please sweep house for me?'

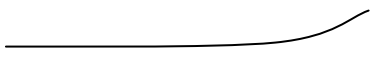


/basoh xætɔ wi sutɑ/
 to wash car to give for a moment
 ‘Could you wash the car?’

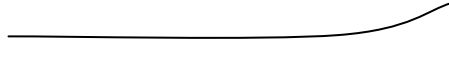
5.1.1.2 Rising Contour

This contour is used for invitations. It is phonetically characterized by raising the pitch of the final word to a higher level, resulting in a rising contour.

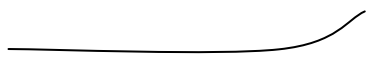
Invitations:



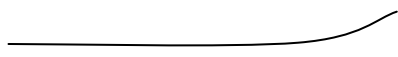
/mayi doʔ niŋ dulu/
 to come to sit this formerly
 ‘Come here to sit down!’



/mayi makæ buwɔh dijæ/
 to come to eat fruit durian
 ‘Come to eat durian!’



/gi ʝalæ babɔʔ giɦ/
 to go path Bangkok (question particle)
 ‘Let’s go to Bangkok!’




/gi duŋa naŋiŋ giɦ/
 to go to listen song (question particle)
 ‘Let’s go listening song!’


5.1.1.3 Rising-falling Contour

This contour is used for questions. It is phonetically characterized by raising the pitch of one word then has a falling the pitch of the next word, resulting in a rising-falling contour.


Content questions: When the question word occurs initially. It takes a rising pitch on the question word and has a falling the pitch on the next word. When the question word occurs finally, the rising pitch will take on the word before the question word then have a falling pitch on the question word as the last word.




/bɪlɔ dæmɔ nɔ? kækæ?/
 when he, she will to speak
 ‘When he will speak?’



/mæ? bʌli kɔpɔ/
 mother to buy what
 ‘What did mother bought?’




/ʔade? do? manɔ/
 brother to live which
 ‘Where is brother?’




/niŋ duwi? piɔ/
 this currency who
 ‘Whose is this bank note?’

Polar Question: There are two cases of rising-falling contour in polar question. The first case, it takes a rising pitch on the word of verb and has a falling pitch on the next word.




/ʔa^e lɯŋɔʔ dɔh lagi/
 water to boil with anger finish later on
 ‘Did water boiled?’




/huɟæ cuti dɔh lagi/
 rain to stop finish later on
 ‘Did rain stopped?’

The second case, it takes a rising pitch on the word before the question word then has a falling pitch on that question word.



/ʔikaʔ ʔikæ buleh dɔʔ/
 to catch fish capable (question particle)
 ‘Have you can catch the fish?’



/ka^eŋ niŋ mɔlæʔ dɔʔ/
 cloth this beautiful (question particle)
 ‘Is this cloth beautiful?’

5.1.2 Phonemic writing of Intonation

Those three intonation types; falling contour (in sec. 5.1.1.1), rising contour (in sec. 5.1.1.2) and rising-falling contour (in sec. 5.1.1.3) can be predictable from the type of the sentence. Therefore, it would not be necessary to mark the intonation in phonemic writing.

5.2 The Stress Group

5.2.1 Stress Group Type

Pattani Malay in Krabi has three stress types: strong stress, weak stress and unstress.

5.2.1.1 Strong Stress

Strong stress is the strongest syllable which is loudest. It always occurs on major syllable and is marked by ['] in phonetic transcription.

Examples:

/naʔ/	['naʔ]	'fair market'
/peŋ/	['peŋ]	'pounded unripe rice'
/moŋ/	['moŋ]	'dew'
/naŋɔ/	[,na: 'nɔ:]	'pitiful'
/ʔulaʔ/	[,ʔu: 'laʔ]	'worm'
/babi/	[,ba: 'bi:]	'pig'
/caɣi/	[,tɕa: 'ɣi:]	'to seek'
/talækɔ/	[,ta: ,læ: 'kɔ:]	'iron'
/lagutu/	[,la: ,gu: 'tu:]	'like that'
/buliɲoŋ/	[bu, li: 'jɲoŋ]	'dragonfly'
/guligɔ/	[gu, li: 'gɔ:]	'pearl'
/buɣaʔe/	[bu, ɣa: 'ʔe:]	'luscious'

5.2.1.2 Weak Stress

Weak stress is a weakly stressed syllable which takes less volume than the strong stress. It does occur on the minor syllable in disyllabic words and trisyllabic words and is marked by [,] in phonetic transcription.

Examples:

/mamoh/	[,ma: 'moh]	'to chew'
/nadi/	[,na: 'di:]	'impulse'
/bojɔ/	[,bo: 'jɔ:]	'crocodile'

/sɔba/	[,sɔ: 'ba:]	'be patient and restrain'
/tɨjɔŋ/	[,tɨ: 'jɔŋ]	'hill myna'
/buɣɔlɔ/	[bu, ɣɔ: 'lɔ:]	'idol'
/suɔdæga/	[su, dæ: 'ga:]	'millionaire'
/gɔɣɔhɔʔ/	[gɔ, ɣɔ: 'hɔʔ]	'phlegm'
/ʔugamɔ/	[,ʔu: ,ga: 'mɔ:]	'religion'
/gutɨŋæ/	[,gu: ,tɨ: 'ŋæ:]	'scissors'
/hadɨjɔh/	[,ha: ,dɨ: 'jɔh]	'to give prize'

5.2.1.3 Unstress

Unstress is not bearing a stress. It is contained the vowel [ɯ] and does not have any final consonants. It always occurs before minor syllable and major syllable. In disyllabic word, it occurs on the first syllable. In trisyllabic word, it occurs in the first and first two syllables. It is not marked in phonemic transcription.

Examples:

/lɯtæ/	[lɯ 'tæ:]	'to lay face up'
/pɯɣɔʔ/	[pɯ 'ɣɔʔ]	'stomach'
/mɯka/	[mɯ 'ka:]	'half-ripe fruit'
/nɯnɔŋ/	[nɯ 'nɔŋ]	'depressingly face'
/pɯɣasæ/	[pɯ ,ɣa: 'sæ:]	'to imagine, to act'
/sɯʔatɔ/	[sɯ ,dʒa: 'tɔ:]	'weapon'
/cɯlɔpɔŋ/	[tɔɯ ,la: 'pɔŋ]	'lung'
/tɯɣɯnæ/	[tɯ ɣɯ 'næ:]	'to soak'
/kɯlɯbɔʔ/	[kɯ lɯ 'bɔʔ]	'to fall'
/mɯsɯɣɔ/	[mɯ sɯ 'ɣɔ:]	'happy'

5.2.2 Stress Group Structure

The word in Krabi variety is described in terms of syllable which is marked by stress occurring on the syllable. The final syllable is always the nucleus which has

strong stress. The peripheral syllables are the weak stress or unstress. There are three types of word in Krabi variety: monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

5.2.2.1 Monosyllabic

Monosyllabic word is formed by only one major syllable. It can be both open and closed syllable. Its pattern is strong stress (s).

Example:

/nɔ/	['nɔ:]	'coconut'
/ŋa/	['ŋa:]	'to be with, to hear, to listen'
/ju/	['ju:]	'shark'
/ca/	['tɕa:]	'slosh'
/la/	['la:]	'sheet of cloth'
/ɣɔʔ/	['ɣɔʔ]	'to have a power'
/ma ^u ʔ/	['ma ^u ʔ]	'god of Death'
/hæʔ/	['hæʔ]	'cause'
/ka ^e ŋ/	['ka ^e ŋ]	'cloth'
/jɔh/	['jɔh]	'father, daddy'
/sæh/	['sæh]	'to blow a nose'

5.2.2.2 Disyllabic

A disyllabic word is formed by two syllables. It has minor syllable and presyllable as its periphery and occurs as the first syllable. The major syllable as a nucleus occurs syllable finally. The minor syllable takes a weak stress while the major syllable bears a strong stress. Their patterns are weak stress - strong stress (w s), and unstress – strong stress (u s).

Examples:

/musæ/	[, mu: 'sæ:]	'palm civet'
/næbæ/	[, næ: 'bæ:]	'village headman'
/gɔŋɔh/	[, gɔ: 'ŋɔh]	'to scrub'
/buɣɔŋ/	[, bu: 'ɣɔŋ]	'bird'

/sɔdɔʔ/	[,sɔ: 'dɔʔ]	'to scoop up stone or sand'
/tɯŋaʔ/	[tɯ'ŋaʔ]	'to hold by bird'
/suma/	[su'ma:]	'sprout'
/buɕi/	[bu'tɕi:]	'to hate'
/cuɓoŋ/	[tɕu'ɓoŋ]	'to bulge out'
/duɾyah/	[du'ɾyah]	'loud'

5.2.2.3 Trisyllabic

Trisyllabic word is formed by three syllables. It has minor syllable and presyllable as its periphery. There are three patterns: two-weak stresses before the major syllable (w w s), unstress - weak stress - strong stress (u w s), and unstress - unstress - strong stress (u u s).

Examples:

/gutiŋæ/	[,gu: ,ti: 'ŋæ:]	'scissors'
/ʔugamɔ/	[,ʔu: ,ga: 'mɔ:]	'religion'
/halɔhæ/	[,ha: ,lɔ: 'hæ:]	'to have a morning sickness'
/kɯpalo/	[kɯ ,pa: 'lɔ:]	'headman'
/pɯɾapɛŋ/	[pɯ ,ɾa: 'pɛŋ]	'to talk in one's sleep'
/buŋgaheʔ/	[bu ,ga: 'heʔ]	'to gather fruit with a long thing from tall tree'
/buɾyɯtɔʔ/	[bu ɾyɯ' tɔʔ]	'to affect, to shake'
/buɾɯɾiʔ/	[bu dɾu' ɾiʔ]	'to scream'
/sumɯleʔ/	[su mu' leʔ]	'to stuff from constipation'

The pattern weak stress – unstress - strong stress (w u s) is also found in the inventory but it is rare, for examples:

/hayɯtɔ/	[,ha: ɾu' tɔ:]	'heritage'
/hibuɓleh/	[,hi: bu' leh]	'devil'

5.3 The Syllable

5.3.1 Syllable Structure

The syllable structure of Pattani Malay in Krabi is made up of phonemes and its structure is described in terms of consonant and vowel.

5.3.2 Syllable Type

There are three types of syllable in Krabi variety: major syllable, minor syllable and presyllable. The syllable types are set up according to the stress group.

5.3.2.1 Major Syllable

The major syllable consists of an initial consonant, single vowel, and optional final consonant. The major syllable always bears a strong stress because it is the nucleus of the stress group. The structure is CV(C). There are two types of the major syllable: open major syllable and closed major syllable as follows.

5.3.2.1.1 Open Major Syllable

The open major syllable consists of a single initial consonant as a periphery and a vowel as a nucleus. The structure of open major syllable is CV. (see also Table 5.1 on page 87)

Examples:

/nɔ/	['nɔ :]	'coconut'
/bɔ/	['bɔ :]	'enough, to stop'
/bæ/	['bæ :]	'to try hearing, to give an ear'
/ʔomɔ/	[, ʔɔ : 'mɔ :]	'age'
/mul <u>a</u> /	[, mu : 'l <u>a</u> :]	'to begin'
/bab <u>i</u> /	[, ba : 'b <u>i</u> :]	'pig'
/yugæ/	[yu 'gæ :]	'to pull tight'
/k <u>u</u> ca/	[ku 't <u>ə</u> a :]	'field shell'
/buk <u>a</u> li/	[bu , ka : 'l <u>i</u> :]	'maybe, perhaps'
/s <u>u</u> di <u>j</u> ɔ/	[su , di : 'j <u>ɔ</u> :]	'to prepare'
/sub <u>u</u> rt <u>a</u> /	[su bu 't <u>a</u> :]	'for a little while'
/g <u>u</u> l <u>u</u> rt <u>a</u> /	[gu lu 'p <u>a</u> :]	'to struggle'

5.3.2.1.2 Closed Major Syllable

The closed major syllable consists of a single initial consonant, a vowel and a final consonant. The structure is CVC. (see also Table 5.2, 5.3 on page 88-89)

Examples:

/beʔ/	['beʔ]	‘bag’
/doh/	['doh]	‘already’
/la ^u ʔ/	['la ^u ʔ]	‘sea, course eaten with rice’
/gunun/	[,gu : 'nun]	‘cliff’
/biʒih/	[,bi : 'dʒih]	‘mineral’
/ɲudon/	[ɲu 'don]	‘to do a patty farming’
/kɯpeʔ/	[kɯ 'peʔ]	‘be distorted’
/lagunin/	[,la : ,gu : 'nin]	‘like this’
/kɯkayɔʔ/	[kɯ ,ka : 'yɔʔ]	‘to coil up’
/sumulæh/	[su ,mu : 'læh]	‘to kill’
/tɯlɯkɔh/	[tɯ lɯ 'kɔh]	‘to conflict’
/kɯlɯboʔ/	[kɯ lɯ 'boʔ]	‘to fall’

5.3.2.2 Minor Syllable

A minor syllable consists of a single initial consonant or a consonant cluster accompanied by a vowel except /ɯ/. The minor syllable normally occupies before the final syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic words. In disyllabic word, it is the first syllable. As for trisyllabic word, the minor syllable can occur in the first two and second syllables. The structure of the minor syllable is C(C)V and it is only the open syllable.

5.3.2.2.1 Minor Syllable Type I : CV

This minor syllable type consists of a single initial consonant and a vowel. (see also Table 5.4 on page 90)

Examples:

/hɯnɯn/	[,hɯ : 'nɯn]	‘dog’
/jɯjɔʔ/	[,jɯ : 'dʒɔʔ]	‘to step on’

/kɔjɔʔ/	[,kɔ: 'jɔʔ]	'to peel'
/læcæʔ/	[,læ: 'tɕæʔ]	'to crush and pound'
/mæŋu/	[,mæ: 'ŋu:]	'week'
/nati/	[,na: 'ti:]	'to wait'
/talækɔ/	[,ta: ,læ: 'kɔ:]	'iron'
/ʔasohɔ/	[,ʔa: ,sɔ: 'hɔ:]	'to make an effort'
/gusatæ/	[,gu: ,sa: 'tæ:]	'to move back'
/guli:jaʔ/	[gu ,li: 'jaʔ]	'to sprain'
/musape/	[mu ,sa: 'pe:]	'to take a walk trip'
/pukayɔ/	[pu ,ka: 'ɣɔ:]	'one or the other'

5.3.2.2.2 Syllable Type II : CCV

This open minor syllable type consists of a vowel as a nucleus and preceded by an obligatory initial consonant and the second member of the consonant cluster /l/ functioning as peripheries of the syllable. (see also Table 5.5 on page 91)

Examples:

/pl/	/plati/	[,pla: 'ti:]	'pigeon'
/bl/	/blimɛŋ/	[,bli: 'mɛŋ]	'star fruit'
/kl/	/klɔlɔ/	[,klɔ: 'lɔ:]	'to jolly'

5.3.2.3 Presyllable

The presyllable consists of a vowel /ɯ/ as nucleus and proceeded by one or two obligatory initial consonants. The presyllable does not take any stress. It occurs as the first syllable in disyllabic words, and occurs as the first and first two syllables in trisyllabic words. Its structure is C(C)V and can be divided into two types.

5.3.2.3.1 Presyllable Type I : CV

The presyllable consists of a single initial consonant and vowel /ɯ/. (see also Table 5.6 on page 92)

Examples:

/ŋu ^h loh/	[ŋu ^h loh]	‘to sigh’
/cu ^h ya/	[tɕu ^h ya:]	‘to divorce’
/nu ^h ŋuŋ/	[nu ^h ŋuŋ]	‘depressingly face’
/gu ^h yoʔ/	[gu ^h yoʔ]	‘to awake’
/lu ^h bæ/	[lu ^h bæ:]	‘bruised and swollen’
/su ^h læyoʔ/	[su ^h læ:yoʔ]	‘untidy’
/du ^h yaŋo/	[du ^h ya:ŋo:]	‘to be treacherous’
/cu ^h lapoŋ/	[tɕu ^h la:poŋ]	‘lung’
/bu ^h yuseh/	[bu ^h yuseh]	‘to clean, to tidy up’
/su ^h yugŋo/	[su ^h yugŋo:]	‘paradise’

5.3.2.3.2 Presyllable Type II : CCV

The presyllable consists of the vowel /u/ as a nucleus and preceded by an obligatory initial consonant and the second member of the consonant cluster /l/ functioning as peripheries of the syllable. (see also Table 5.5 on page 91)

Examples:

/blu ^h ŋah/	[blu ^h ŋah]	‘sticky’
/blu ^h doʔ/	[blu ^h doʔ]	‘jelly, gelatin’
/blu ^h di/	[blu ^h di:]	‘bucket’
/blu ^h du/	[blu ^h du:]	‘velvet’

Table 5.1: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the open major syllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

IC \ V	i	e	æ	ɯ	a	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
b	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
t	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
d	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
c	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
ʃ	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
k	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
g	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
ʔ		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
m	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
n	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
ɲ	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		
ŋ		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
s	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
x										
ɣ	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		
h	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
w	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
j	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
l	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the open major syllable as shown on Table 5.1 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants except /x/ occur initially.
2. All vowels except /ɯ/ occur as syllable nucleus.
3. The vowel /i/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʔ, ŋ/.
4. The vowel /e/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʃ, g, ɲ, j/.
5. The vowels /æ, a/ never occur with the initial consonant /ʔ/.
6. The vowel /u/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ɲ, ŋ, w/.
7. The vowel /o/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ɣ, w/.
8. The vowel /a^e/ occurs with the initial consonants /c, k, ʔ, w/.
9. The vowel /a^u/ only occurs with the initial consonant /g/.

Table 5.2: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the closed major syllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

IC \ V	i	e	æ	ɯ	a	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
b	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
t	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
d	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
c	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
ɟ	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
k	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
g	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
ʔ	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
m	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
n	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
ɲ	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
ŋ	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
s	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
x										
ʏ	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
h	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
w	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
j					✓	✓	✓	✓		
l	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the closed major syllable as shown on Table 5.2 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants except /x/ occur initially.
2. All vowels except /ɯ/ occur as the syllable nucleus.
3. The vowel /i/ never occurs with the initial consonant /ɟ/.
4. The vowel /e/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ŋ, j/.
5. The vowel /æ/ never occurs with the initial consonants /d, ɟ, j/.
6. The vowels /a, o, ɔ/ never occur with every initial consonant.
7. The vowel /u/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʔ, h, w/.
8. The vowel /a^e/ occurs with the initial consonants /b, k, g, m, n, l/.
9. The vowel /a^u/ occurs with the initial consonants /p, d, ɟ, m, h, l/.
10. The initial consonants /m, l/ occur with every vowel.

Table 5.3: The co-occurrences of vowels with final consonants in the closed major syllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

V \ FC	p	b	t	d	c	ɟ	k	g	ʔ	m	n	ɲ	s	x	y	h	w	j	l
i									✓				✓			✓			
e									✓				✓			✓			
æ									✓				✓			✓			
a									✓				✓			✓			
ɯ																			
u									✓				✓			✓			
o									✓				✓			✓			
ɔ									✓				✓			✓			
a ^e									✓				✓						
a ^u									✓				✓			✓			

The co-occurrences of vowels with final consonants in the closed major syllable as shown on Table 5.3 can be summarized as follows:

1. All vowels except /ɯ/ occur as the syllable nucleus.
2. There are three consonants /ʔ, ɲ, h/ occurring as the final consonant.
3. The final consonant /h/ never occurs with the vowel /a^e/.

Table 5.4: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the minor syllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

IC \ V	i	e	æ	ɯ	a	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
b	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
t	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
d	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
c	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
ʃ			✓		✓	✓				
k	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
g	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
ʔ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
m	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
n	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
ɲ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
x	✓		✓		✓			✓		
s	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
ʎ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
h	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
w					✓			✓		
j	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
l	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the minor syllable as shown on Table 5.4 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants occur initially with the five vowels /i, æ, a, u, ɔ/.
2. The vowel /i/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʃ, w/.
3. The vowel /æ/ never occurs with the initial consonant /w/.
4. The vowel /a/ occurs with every initial consonant.
5. The vowel /u/ never occurs with the initial consonants /x, w/.
6. The vowel /ɔ/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʃ, ɲ/.

Table 5.5: The co-occurrences of initial consonant clusters with vowels in the minor syllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

CC \ V	i	e	æ	ɯ	a	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p _l	✓									
b _l				✓	✓	✓		✓		
k _l					✓	✓				

The co-occurrences of initial consonant clusters with vowels in the minor syllable as shown on Table 5.5 can be summarized as follows:

1. There are three initial consonant clusters: /p_l, b_l, k_l/ which has the first consonants /p, b, k/ and second consonants /l/.
2. There are five vowels /i, ɯ, a, u, ɔ/ occurring as the syllable nucleus.
3. The initial consonant cluster /p_l/ only occurs with the vowel /i/.
4. The initial consonant cluster /b_l/ occurs with the vowels /ɯ, a, u, ɔ/.
5. The initial consonant cluster /k_l/ occurs with the vowels /a, u/.

Table 5.6: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the presyllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

IC \ V	i	e	æ	a	ɯ	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u
p					✓					
b					✓					
t					✓					
d					✓					
c					✓					
ʃ					✓					
k					✓					
g					✓					
ʔ										
m					✓					
n										
ɲ					✓					
ŋ					✓					
s					✓					
x					✓					
ʏ					✓					
h										
w										
j										
l					✓					

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the open presyllable as shown on Table 5.6 can be summarized that:

All consonants except /ʔ, n, h, w, j/ occur as the initial consonant with the only one vowel /ɯ/.

5.3.3 Syllable Function

There are two main classes of syllable in terms of their function in the stress group. They are nuclear syllable and peripheral syllable.

5.3.3.1 Nuclear Syllable

The nuclear syllable is the major syllable which occurs in monosyllabic word, disyllabic word and trisyllabic word. It takes a strong stress and always occurs in the final syllable. Nuclear syllable can be both open and closed which is marked by ['].

Examples:

/beʔ/	['beʔ]	‘bag’
/ca/	['təa:]	‘monk’
/nuŋ/	['nuŋ]	‘over there’
/yama <u>h</u> /	[,ya: 'ma <u>h</u>]	‘kind of sour fruit’
/tili <u>ŋ</u> /	[,ti: 'li <u>ŋ</u>]	‘kind of fish’
/du <u>d</u> oʔ/	[du' d <u>o</u> ʔ]	‘rice bran chaff’
/mu <u>t</u> o <u>h</u> /	[mu' t <u>o</u> h]	‘raw’
/duni <u>j</u> o/	[,du: ,ni: 'j <u>o</u> :]	‘world’
/ha <u>l</u> o <u>h</u> æ/	[,ha: ,l <u>o</u> : 'h <u>æ</u> :]	‘to have a morning sickness’
/ku <u>p</u> a <u>l</u> o/	[ku ,pa: 'l <u>o</u> :]	‘headman’

5.3.3.2 Peripheral Syllable

The peripheral syllable is a syllable which is weaker than the nuclear syllable. It can be both minor syllable and presyllable. The peripheral syllable occurs in disyllabic and trisyllabic words. In disyllabic word, it is the first syllable which occurs before the final syllable (nuclear syllable). As for trisyllabic word, the peripheral syllable occurs as the first two syllables before the final syllable. The weak stress in minor syllable is marked by [,] and the presyllable which is weaker than minor syllable is unmarked.

Examples:

/ka <u>p</u> oŋ/	[,ka: 'poŋ]	‘village’
/y <u>i</u> bu/	[,y <u>i</u> : 'bu:]	‘thousand’

/pɯɣiʔ/	[pɯ'ɣiʔ]	'to blink, to wink'
/bɯli/	[bɯ'li:]	'to buy'
/gusatæ/	[,gu:,sa:'tæ:]	'to move back'
/kololo/	[,ko:,lo:'lo:]	'to jolly'
/gɯligo/	[gɯ,li:'go:]	'pearl'
/cɯɣano/	[tɕɯ,ɣa:'no:]	'bowl containing betel leaves and areca nut ready for chewing'
/bɯɣɯseh/	[bɯ,ɣɯ'seh]	'to clean, to tidy up'
/sɯɣɯgo/	[sɯ,ɣɯ'go:]	'paradise'

5.3.4 Syllable Boundary and Syllable Break

5.3.4.1 Phonetic Transcription

In phonetic transcription, the syllable boundaries are marked by the stress. The strong stress is marked by ['], the weakly stress used by [,] and no symbol for the unstress. The Pattani Malay in Krabi has syllable ending with a final consonant (in closed syllable) or vowel (in open syllable).

/la/	['la:]	'sheet of cloth'
/ɣoʔ/	['ɣoʔ]	'to have a power'
/taka/	[,ta:'ka:]	'stem of plant'
/pileh/	[,pi:'leh]	'to select'
/dumæ/	[dɯ'mæ:]	'to have a fever'
/cɯɣoh/	[tɕɯ'ɣoh]	'bright'
/kololo/	[,ko:,lo:'lo:]	'to jolly'
/sɯlimuʔ/	[sɯ,li:'muʔ]	'to clothe'
/sɯbɯloh/	[sɯ,bɯ'loh]	'side'

5.3.4.2 Phonemic Transcription

Stress is predictable by the position of the phonological word. Therefore, the stress symbol is not marked in the phonemic transcription.

5.4 The Phonemes

A phoneme is a unit functioning in the syllable. It is the lowest rank in the phonological hierarchy and is capable of differentiating one word from another. As it is the smallest unit of the speech, it has no storable structure but its phonetic form can be described.

5.4.1 Phoneme Class

There are two classes of phoneme according to their distribution in a syllable. They are consonants and vowels.

5.4.2 Consonant

There are 20 consonant phonemes in Krabi variety: /p, b, t, d, c, ɟ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, x, ɣ, h, w, j, l/. All of them occur in the initial position and /l/ occur as the second member of the consonant cluster. The three consonant phonemes: /ʔ, ŋ, h/ occur in the final position. In the following table it is shown that each consonant phoneme is grouped according to their manner and point of articulation.

Table 5.7: Consonant phonemes of Pattani Malay in Krabi

Manner of Articulation \ Point of Articulation	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
	Plosives				
vl.	p	t	c	k	ʔ
vd.	b	d	ɟ	g	
Nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives					
vl.		s		x	h
vd.				ɣ	
Approximants	w		j		
Lateral approximant		l			

5.4.2.1 Classification of Consonants

Consonants in Krabi variety can be classified according to their function in the syllable into three sub-classes: initial consonants, final consonants and the second member of initial consonant as follows:

5.4.2.1.1 Consonant sub-class I : Initial Consonants

In major syllables, all consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the major syllables except /x/.

Examples:

/nɪpɪh/	[,ni : 'pɪh]	'thin, slim'
/næbæ/	[,næ : 'bæ :]	'village headman'
/tɪtɔh/	[,ti : 'tɔh]	'leech'
/sudi/	[,su : 'di :]	'to test the knowledge of'
/maɔŋ/	[,ma : 'tɔŋ]	'prominent (nose)'
/piɟah/	[,pi : 'dɟah]	'tick'
/kukoh/	[,ku : 'koh]	'to bear'
/pæɣæŋ/	[,pæ : 'ɣæŋ]	'to throw'
/tɔʔaʔ/	[,tɔ : 'ʔãʔ]	'obey, honest'
/lumuʔ/	[,lu : 'muʔ]	'moss'
/haŋuʔ/	[,ha : 'ŋuʔ]	'to float in the water, to go down stream'
/hɔŋæʔ/	[,hɔ : 'ŋæʔ]	'to rock a fence'
/sasɔ/	[,sa : 'sɔ :]	'be physically complete'
/mæɣɔh/	[,mæ : 'ɣɔh]	'red'
/nahɔŋ/	[,na : 'hɔŋ]	'to shout'
/puɔʔ/	[,pu : 'lɔʔ]	'sticky rice'
/piɟɔ/	[,pi : 'ɟɔ :]	'bitter cucumber'
/luwæ/	[,lu : 'wæ :]	'vacant'

In minor syllables, all 20 consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the minor syllables.

Examples:

/p <u>an</u> ah/	[,p <u>a</u> : 'nah]	'hot'
/b <u>a</u> ʝo/	[,b <u>a</u> : 'ʝo:]	'charcoal'
/t <u>o</u> mɔʔ/	[,t <u>o</u> : 'mɔʔ]	'greed'
/d <u>a</u> ba/	[,d <u>a</u> : 'ba:]	'collar'
/c <u>a</u> kaʔ/	[,t <u>a</u> æ: 'kaʔ]	'to make a speech'
/ʃ <u>a</u> toŋ/	[,d <u>ʒ</u> a: 'toŋ]	'pin'
/k <u>a</u> teh/	[,k <u>a</u> : 'teh]	'to push forward'
/g <u>a</u> læʔ/	[,g <u>a</u> : 'læʔ]	'to roll'
/ʔ <u>a</u> ŋo/	[,ʔ <u>a</u> : 'ŋo:]	'to graft'
/m <u>a</u> ʝoh/	[,m <u>a</u> : 'ʝoh]	'red'
/n <u>i</u> la/	[,n <u>i</u> : 'la:]	'to make a cost'
/n <u>a</u> ɔʔ/	[,n <u>a</u> : 'ɔʔ]	'to forget'
/ŋ <u>a</u> cæh/	[,ŋ <u>a</u> : 'tæh]	'to pout'
/s <u>o</u> baʔ/	[,s <u>o</u> : 'baʔ]	'relatives'
/x <u>i</u> tiŋ/	[,x <u>i</u> : 'tiŋ]	'curly hair'
/ɣ <u>i</u> ja/	[,ɣ <u>i</u> : 'jæ:]	'cicada'
/h <u>a</u> ʝu/	[,h <u>a</u> : 'ʝu:]	'to stir'
/w <u>o</u> ʝeh/	[,w <u>o</u> : 'ʝeh]	'relatives'
/j <u>i</u> ʝoʔ/	[,j <u>i</u> : 'dʒoʔ]	'to stamp one's foot'
/l <u>a</u> pæ/	[,l <u>a</u> : 'pæ:]	'eight'

In presyllables, all consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the presyllables except /ʔ, n, h, w, j/.

Examples:

/p <u>u</u> tiŋ/	[p <u>u</u> 'tiŋ]	'to aim at'
/b <u>u</u> ŋih/	[b <u>u</u> 'ŋih]	'stubborn'
/t <u>u</u> loʔ/	[t <u>u</u> 'loh]	'bay'

/d <u>u</u> kuʔ/	[d <u>u</u> 'kuʔ]	'miserly'
/c <u>u</u> yæ/	[t <u>ɕ</u> u' yæ:]	'forest'
/ɟ <u>u</u> liŋ/	[d <u>ʒ</u> u' liŋ]	'to glance'
/k <u>u</u> ka/	[k <u>u</u> 'ka:]	'to claw'
/g <u>u</u> lɔʔ/	[g <u>u</u> 'lɔʔ]	'to deceive'
/m <u>u</u> du/	[m <u>u</u> 'du:]	'bile'
/n <u>u</u> guyi/	[n <u>u</u> gu' yi:]	'country'
/n <u>u</u> doŋ/	[n <u>u</u> 'doŋ]	'to do a patty farming'
/n <u>u</u> sɔʔ/	[n <u>u</u> 'sɔʔ]	'to feel tight at the chest'
/s <u>u</u> ɲæ/	[s <u>u</u> 'ɲæ:]	'to pull sharply'
/x <u>u</u> liŋ/	[x <u>u</u> 'liŋ]	'to glance'
/ɣ <u>u</u> mæʔ/	[ɣ <u>u</u> 'mæʔ]	'small work'
/l <u>u</u> teh/	[l <u>u</u> 'teh]	'be exhausted'

5.4.2.1.2 Consonant sub-class II: Final Consonants

In major syllables, there are three final consonant phonemes /ʔ, ŋ, h/ occur in final position of major syllables.

Examples:

/lanɔʔ/	[, la: 'nɔʔ]	'porcupine'
/ʔiliŋ/	[, ʔi: 'liŋ]	'to shake one's head'
/paʝɔh/	[, pa: 'jɔh]	'hard, difficult'

As for minor syllables, they absents final consonant normally but they also found final consonant phoneme /ʔ/ but they are rare.

Examples:

/gɔʔgaʔ/	[, gɔʔ 'gaʔ]	'frog baby'
/bæʔki/	[, bæʔ 'ki:]	'hall'
/mæʔnæʔ/	[, mæʔ 'næʔ]	'aerated water'

5.4.2.1.3 Consonant sub-class III: Consonant clusters

The consonant clusters consist of two consonants. This consonant type only occurs in the position of initial of minor syllable which the first member is /p, b, k/ and the second member is /l/. There are three consonant clusters of this type: /pl, bl, kl/.

Examples:

/pl-/	/plɪtɔ/	[,plɪ: 'tɔ:]	'lamp'
/bl-/	/blakæ/	[,bla: 'kæ:]	'behind'
/kl-/	/klaŋæ/	[,kla: 'ŋæ:]	'to undress'

Moreover, there is another type of consonant cluster named "Homorganic nasal plosive clusters" which occur across syllable boundaries. It consists of a homorganic voiced nasal phoneme and a voiced plosive phoneme. There are four consonant clusters of this type: /mb, nd, ɲʃ, ŋg/. For example:

/-mb-/	/ɣamboʔ/	[,ɣam 'boʔ]	'hair'
	/hambo/	[,ham 'bo:]	'to scatter'
	/lombɔ/	[,lom 'bɔ:]	'dolphin'
/-nd-/	/pɔndɔŋ/	[,pɔn 'dɔŋ]	'to carry up at the upper body'
	/gɔndɔŋ/	[,gɔn 'dɔŋ]	'Goiter'
	/nɔndɔŋ/	[,nɔn 'dɔŋ]	'to swing'
/-ɲʃ-/	/klaŋʃæ/	[,klaŋ 'dʒæ:]	'to undress'
	/tɯŋʃɔʔ/	[,tɯŋ 'dʒɔʔ]	'to point out'
	/taŋʃɔŋ/	[,taŋ 'dʒɔŋ]	'bullet wood tanjong tree'
/-ŋg-/	/tɯŋgɔʔ/	[,tɯŋ 'gɔʔ]	'to gesture'
	/lɔŋga/	[,lɔŋ 'ga:]	'to loose'
	/gaŋgu/	[,gaŋ 'gu:]	'to disturb'

5.4.1.2 Formational Statements of Consonants

5.4.2.2.6 Plosives

/p/ represents [p], a voiceless bilabial plosive. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [ph].

Examples:

/pipɛŋ/	[,pi : 'pɛŋ]	'to persuade'
/pʉtaʔ/	[pʉ 'taʔ]	'to absorb'
/supuloh/	[su ,pu : 'loh]	'ten'
/tupoʔ/	[,tu : 'poʔ]	'to pile up, a pile'
/tipu/	[,ti : 'phu:]	'to cheat'

/b/ represents [b], a voiced bilabial plosive. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/buboh/	[,bu : 'boh]	'to wear, to put on'
/biso/	[,bi : 'so:]	'pock'
/subuŋi/	[su ,bu : 'ŋi:]	'to keep a secret'
/cabæ/	[,tɕa : 'bæ:]	'cross-road'

/t/ represents [t], a voiceless alveolar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [th].

Examples:

/tætæ/	[,tæ : 'tæ:]	'to slice'
/tapɔ/	[,ta : 'ɔ:]	'to inquire'
/tamaʔ/	[,tha : 'maʔ]	'to wrap with rope'
/kʉtukaʔ/	[kʉ ,tu : 'kaʔ]	'to walk with a cane'
/pʉtɔ/	[pʉ 'tɔ:]	'map'

/d/ represents [d], a voiced alveolar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/dadu/	[, da : ' du :]	'policeman'
/dæwɔ/	[, dæ : ' wɔ :]	'angel'
/cudæyɔ/	[tʰɯ , dæ : ' yɔ :]	'be crippled'
/sɔdɔʔ/	[, sɔ : ' dɔʔ]	'to run aground'

/c/ represents [tʰ], a voiceless alveolo-palatal affricate. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [tʰh].

Examples:

/cicɔʔ/	[, tʰi : ' tʰɔʔ]	'house lizard'
/cukɔ/	[, tʰu : ' kɔ :]	'vinegar'
/pucajɔ/	[pu , tʰha : ' jɔ :]	'to believe'
/cacoʔ/	[, tʰa : ' tʰɔʔ]	'be confused on counting'

/j/ represents [dʒ], a voiced post alveolar affricate. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/jæwɔʔ/	[, dʒæ : ' wɔʔ]	'varanus bengalesis'
/jɯliŋ/	[dʒɯ ' liŋ]	'to stare at'
/buɯjɯyɪʔ/	[bu dʒɯ ' yɪʔ]	'to scream'
/yɑjɔ/	[, yɑ : ' dʒɔ :]	'king'

/k/ represents [k], a voiceless velar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [kh].

Examples:

/kakah/	[, ka : ' kah]	'tool, instrument'
/kænæʔ/	[, kæ : ' næʔ]	'short'
/kawɛŋ/	[, kha : ' wɛŋ]	'to graft'
/buɯkɔmɔ/	[bu , kɔ : ' mɔ :]	'to rinse the mouth'
/cako/	[, tʰa : ' kɔ :]	'to dig'

/g/ represents [g], a voiced velar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/gagɔʔ/	[,ga: 'gɔʔ]	'crow'
/gilɔ/	[,gi: 'lɔ:]	'crazy'
/ʔugamɔ/	[,ʔu: ,ga: 'mɔ:]	'religion'
/bagi/	[,ba: 'gi:]	'to divide'

/ʔ/ represents [ʔ], a glottal plosive. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/ʔapɔ/	[,ʔa: 'nɔ:]	'slow'
/siʔibu/	[,si: ,ʔi: 'bu:]	'to born of the same mother'
/laʔiʔ/	[,la: 'ʔiʔ]	'small, little'
/hamaʔ/	[,ha: 'maʔ]	'to run after'

5.4.2.2.6 Nasals

/m/ represents [m], a voiced bilabial nasal. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/mamɔh/	[,ma: 'mɔh]	'to chew'
/minuŋ/	[,mi: 'nuŋ]	'to drink'
/tumuwæ/	[tu ,mu: 'wæ:]	'soul mate'
/tumɔ/	[tu 'mɔ:]	'to collapse'

/n/ represents [n], a voiced alveolar nasal. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/nanɔh/	[,na: 'nɔh]	'pus'
/nipih/	[,ni: 'pih]	'thin, slim'
/munatæ/	[mu ,na: 'tæ:]	'animal'
/biniŋ/	[,bi: 'niŋ]	'wife'

/ɲ/ represents [ɲ], a voiced palatal nasal. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/ɲæɲæ/	[,ɲæ: 'ɲæ:]	'to mimic teasingly'
/ɲudɔŋ/	[ɲu 'dɔŋ]	'to do a patty farming'
/hɑɲiŋ/	[,hɑ: 'ɲiŋ]	'dog'

/ŋ/ represents [ŋ], a voiced velar nasal. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/ŋɑŋɔ/	[,ŋɑ: 'ŋɔ:]	'to open mouth'
/ŋuwaʔ/	[,ŋu: 'waʔ]	'drowsy'
/pʊŋɲælæ/	[pʊ ,ŋæ: 'læ:]	'guest'
/læŋɔʔ/	[,læ: 'ŋɔʔ]	'to sway from side to side'
/ʔasiŋ/	[,ʔɑ: 'siŋ]	'separately'

5.4.2.2.6 Fricatives

/s/ represents [s], a voiceless alveolar fricative. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/sisiʔ/	[,si: 'siʔ]	'fish scale'
/suwa/	[,su: 'wa:]	'trousers'
/mʊsape/	[mʊ ,sɑ: 'pe:]	'to take a walk trip'
/ŋʊsɔʔ/	[ŋʊ 'sɔʔ]	'to feel tight at the chest'

/x/ represents [x], a voiceless velar fricative. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/xumɔ/	[xu 'mɔ:]	'the date palm'
/xisi/	[,xi: 'si:]	'chair'
/xænaʔ/	[,xæ: 'naʔ]	'to destroy'

/ɣ/ represents [ɣ], a voiced velar fricative. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/ɣæhæ/	[,ɣæ: 'hæ:]	‘molar tooth’
/duɣagɔ/	[du ,ɣa: 'gɔ:]	‘be treacherous’
/ɣa ^e ŋ/	['ɣa ^e ŋ]	‘power’
/tiɣu/	[,ti: 'ɣu:]	‘to imitate’

/h/ represents [h], a voiceless glottal fricative. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/hubaʔ/	[,hu: 'baʔ]	‘drug’
/dahi/	[,da: 'hi:]	‘forehead’
/ʃa ^o h/	['dʒa ^o h]	‘far’
/ʔupeh/	[,ʔu: 'peh]	‘leaf sheaf of betel palm tree’

5.4.2.2.6 Approximants

/w/ represents [w], a voiced labial-velar approximant. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/wɔja/	[,wɔ: 'ja:]	‘wire’
/wæ/	['wæ:]	‘father’
/buwɔse/	[,bu: ,wɔ: 'se:]	‘disease which maybe in ear or nose’
/bɔwɔh/	[,bɔ: 'wɔh]	‘under, lower’

/j/ represents [j], a voiced palatal approximant. It can occur syllable initially.

Examples:

/jiʃɔʔ/	[,ji: 'dʒɔʔ]	‘to stamp one’s foot’
/jɔdɔ/	[,jɔ: 'dɔ:]	‘soul mate’
/sijasaʔ/	[,si: ,ja: 'saʔ]	‘detective’
/dajɔŋ/	[,da: 'jɔŋ]	‘to row a boat’

5.4.2.2.6 Lateral

/l/ represents [l], a voiced alveolar lateral. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/lælonŋ/	[,læ: 'lonŋ]	‘to auction’
/lipa/	[,li: 'pa:]	‘sandals’
/klubæ/	[,klu: 'bæ:]	‘be riddled’
/talækɔ/	[,ta: ,læ: 'kɔ:]	‘iron’
/ʔalonŋ/	[,ʔa: 'lonŋ]	‘to feel queasy’

Moreover, consonant sounds [f], [z] have also been found, but they are rare sound so are not considerate the phoneme in this variety.

Examples:

[,fa: 'boŋ]	‘roofing tile’	[,zɔ: 'leŋ]	‘torture’
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5.4.2.2 Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

All consonants are phonologically contrastive in Krabi Pattani variety. The consonant suspect pairs are contrastive in identical environment as shown below:

5.4.2.2.1 Initial Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

5.4.2.2.1.1 Point of Articulation Contrasts

/p-t-c/	/lapa/	‘hungry’
	/lata/	‘wooden floor’
	/laca/	‘fluently speaking’
/p-t-k-ʔ/	/puko/	‘to hit, the time unit, o’clock’
	/tuko/	‘hammer’
	/kuko/	‘to scrape’
	/ʔuko/	‘to measure and compare’

/b-d-ɟ/	/hubæ/	‘hoary hair’
	/huɟæ/	‘rain’
	/hudæ/	‘shrimp’
/b-d-g/	/labɔ/	‘spider’
	/ladɔ/	‘chili’
	/lagɔ/	‘water well’
/t-c-k/	/pata/	‘beach’
	/paca/	‘spout, lash (an action of water)’
	/paka/	‘to wear, to put on, to use’
/d-ɟ-g/	/gɔdæ/	‘to beat’
	/gɔɟæ/	‘to shake something’
	/gɔgæ/	‘scraped iron’
/m-n-ŋ/	/samɔ/	‘equal, same’
	/sanɔ/	‘over there’
	/saŋɔ/	‘hair bun’
/m-n/	/læmæʔ/	‘cushion’
	/læŋæʔ/	‘to step on and grind it’
/n-ŋ-ŋ/	/sunæ/	‘comfortably’
	/suŋæ/	‘to pull sharply’
	/suŋæ/	‘to leave a space’
/n-ŋ/	/laŋa/	‘to push up water’
	/laŋa/	‘to trespass’

/s-x/	/siniŋ/	‘here’
	/xiniŋ/	‘kind of fruit’
/s-h/	/pasɔŋ/	‘to bind, to wrap’
	/pahɔŋ/	‘tree’
/ɣ-h/	/dayi/	‘angel’
	/dahi/	‘forehead’
/w-j/	/lawæ/	‘to fight’
	/lajæ/	‘eaves’

5.4.2.2.1.2 Manner of Articulation Contrasts

/p-m-w/	/hapɔ/	‘out of order’
	/hamɔ/	‘mite’
	/hawɔ/	‘mood , felling’
/b-m-w/	/daba/	‘collar’
	/dama/	‘torch stick lac’
	/dawa/	‘wire’
/t-d-n-s-l/	/tayɔ/	‘level or size’
	/dayɔ/	‘youthful (used with girl or maid)’
	/nayɔ/	‘Narathiwat province’
	/sayɔ/	‘to provide for somebody’
	/layɔ/	‘to wallow in’
/c-ŋ/	/haciŋ/	‘fusty’
	/haŋiŋ/	‘dog’

/c-j/	/kɔcɔʔ/ /kɔjɔʔ/	‘to vibrate’ ‘to peel’
/ʒ-j/	/paʒa/ /paja/	‘sunlight at the skyline’ ‘brackish’
/p-j/	/hapæ/ /hajæ/	‘to weave a basket or a mat’ ‘chicken’
/ŋ-x/	/ŋænaʔ/ /xænaʔ/	‘to have a habit of destroy’ ‘to destroy’
/k-g-ŋ-y/	/sukæ/ /sugæ/ /suŋæ/ /suyæ/	‘paddy husk’ ‘lazy’ ‘to leave a space’ ‘to feel feverish’
/k-x/	/kuliŋ/ /xuliŋ/	‘Hindu’ ‘to glance’
/k-y/	/daki/ /dayi/	‘scurf’ ‘angel’
/g-x/	/giniŋ/ /xiniŋ/	‘like this’ ‘kind of fruit’
/ʔ-h/	/ʔalɔh/ /halɔh/	‘Allah (name of god)’ ‘to lose’

5.4.2.2.1.3 Voicing contrasts

/p-b/	/kəpəŋ/	‘village’
	/kəbəŋ/	‘roof’
/t-d/	/gətəŋ/	‘to hang’
	/gədəŋ/	‘wild yam’
/c-ɟ/	/cəɟi/	‘to seek’
	/ɟəɟi/	‘finger’
/k-g/	/ləki/	‘husband’
	/ləgi/	‘later on, more’
/x-ɣ/	/xənaʔ/	‘to destroy’
	/ɣənaʔ/	‘to flatten’

5.4.2.2.2 Final Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

/ʔ-ŋ-h/	/ləpəʔ/	‘to pave’
	/ləpəŋ/	‘sheet for baby’
	/ləpəh/	‘floor’

5.4.3 Vowels

Table 5.8: Vowel phonemes of Pattani Malay in Krabi

Tongue Position Tongue Height	Tongue Position		
	Front	Central	Back
High	i	ɯ	u
Mid	e		o
Low	æ	a	ɔ
Glided vowels		a ^e a ^u	

For Krabi variety, the vowel phonemes can be grouped into: simple vowels and glided vowels functioning as the syllable nucleus. Vowel length is not contrastive.

The vowels are /i, e, æ, ɯ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u/.

Examples:

/i/	/tiŋɔ/	[,ti: ^ː ŋɔ:]	‘three’
/e/	/beʔ/	['beʔ]	‘bag’
/æ/	/mæwɔh/	[,mæ: ^ː wɔh]	‘ample’
/ɯ/	/bɯŋa/	[bɯŋ ^ˈ na:]	‘rice paste’
/a/	/kabɔŋ/	[,ka: ^ː ɔŋ]	‘roof’
/u/	/puŋɔh/	[,pu: ^ː ŋɔh]	‘to dismantle’
/o/	/mɔŋ/	['mɔŋ]	‘dew’
/ɔ/	/dɔli/	[,dɔ: ^ː li:]	‘to pay attention to’
/a ^e /	/ba ^e ʔ/	['ba ^e ʔ]	‘good’
/a ^u /	/ga ^u /	['ga ^u]	‘to mix’

5.4.3.2 Formational Statements of Vowels

/i/ represents [i] and [ĩ], a high front rounded vowel. The sound [ĩ] occurs when its initial and final consonant is a nasalized.

Examples:

/yitiʔ/	[,yĩ: 'tiʔ]	‘drizzling of rain’
/bidah/	[,bi: 'dah]	‘to beat’
/laŋiʔ/	[,la: 'ŋĩʔ]	‘sky, palate’
/kuliŋ/	[ku'liŋ]	‘Hindu’
/tumiʔ/	[,tu: 'mĩʔ]	‘heel’

/e/ represents [e], a mid front unrounded vowel.

Examples:

/peŋ/	['peŋ]	‘pounded unripe rice’
/sise/	[,si: 'se:]	‘comb’
/toheʔ/	[,to: 'heʔ]	‘not take something to heart.’

/æ/ represents [æ] and [æ̃], a low front unrounded vowel. The sound [æ̃] occurs when the initial consonant is a nasalized.

Examples:

/sæsæʔ/	[,sæ: 'sæʔ]	‘to pass closely’
/ʔækɔ/	[,ʔæ: 'kɔ:]	‘tail’
/ŋuyæ/	[ŋu' yæ:]	‘to cry on pain’
/næ/	['næ:]	‘six’

/ɯ/ represents [ɯ], a high central unrounded vowel.

Examples:

/tuɯpoh/	[tu' poh]	‘to collide with’
/sukuyyaʔ/	[su ku' yyaʔ]	‘half’
/gulibaʔ/	[gu, li: 'baʔ]	‘little while’

/a/ represents [a] and [ã], a low central unrounded vowel. The sound [ã] occurs when following the nasal and approximant consonants.

Examples:

/laja/	[,la: 'ja:]	'sailboat'
/hatu/	[,ha: 'tu:]	'ghost'
/mawa/	[,ma: 'wã:]	'rose'
/ŋuwaʔ/	[,ŋu: 'wãʔ]	'to be drowsy'
/saŋ/	['sãŋ]	'friend'

/u/ represents [u] and [ũ], a high back rounded vowel. The sound [ũ] occurs when following the nasal and fricative consonants.

Examples:

/hulu/	[,hu: 'lu:]	'handle of rifle, hoe'
/kuteʔ/	[,ku: 'teʔ]	'to collect'
/malu/	[,ma: 'lu:]	'shy'
/ŋuʔuʔ/	[,ŋu: 'ʔũʔ]	'to go under'
/haŋuʔ/	[,ha: 'ŋũʔ]	'to float in the water, to go downstream'

/o/ represents [o], a mid back rounded vowel.

Examples:

/moŋ/	['moŋ]	'dew'
/ʔuso/	[,ʔu: 'so:]	'to ask'
/tudoh/	[tu' doh]	'shade'
/cɯlapoŋ/	[tɯ, la: 'poŋ]	'lung'

/ɔ/ represents [ɔ] and [õ], a low back rounded vowel. The sound [õ] occurs when following the nasal and approximant consonants.

Examples:

/hɔcɔh/	[,hɔ: 'tɔɔh]	‘to agitate’
/bɔmiŋ/	[,bɔ: 'miŋ]	‘dynasty’
/habɔh/	[,ha: 'bɔh]	‘hurriedly’
/ŋawɔ/	[,ŋa: 'wɔ:]	‘life’

/a^e/ represents [a^e] , a vowel gliding from [a] to [e]. It occurs in closed syllable.

Examples:

/ga ^e ʔ/	['ga ^e ʔ]	‘to disappear’
/ba ^e ʔ/	['ba ^e ʔ]	‘to be good’
/ca ^e /	['tɕa ^e]	‘liquid’

/a^u/ represents [a^u] , a vowel gliding from [a] to [u]. It occurs in closed syllable.

Examples:

/ma ^u ʔ/	['ma ^u ʔ]	‘god of Death’
/da ^u ŋ/	['da ^u ŋ]	‘leaf’
/ɣaha ^u ʔ/	[,ɣa: 'ha ^u ʔ]	‘to sharpen’

5.4.3.3 Vowel Phoneme Contrasts

5.4.3.3.1 Tongue Position Contrast

/i-u/	/giyi/	‘kind of fish’
	/guyi/	‘earthen jar’
/e-o/	/baleʔ/	‘to turn upside down’
	/baloʔ/	‘a kind of bamboo fish-trap’
/æ-ɔ/	/hæyæʔ/	‘to drag’
	/hæyɔʔ/	‘deformed’

5.4.3.3.2 Tongue Height Contrast

/i-e/	/babi/	‘pig’
	/babe/	‘to endure’
/i-æ/	/ʔuli/	‘to thresh flour’
	/ʔulæ/	‘dipped vegetable’
/e-æ/	/loye/	‘moat’
	/loyæ/	‘waterspout’
/u-o/	/mucuŋ/	‘to make a shorten mouth’
	/mucoŋ/	‘bird beak’
/u-ɔ/	/malu/	‘shy’
	/malɔ/	‘to wither, elephant keeper’
/ɔ-o/	/basoh/	‘wet’
	/basoh/	‘to wash, to launder’
/ɔ-u-o/	/biso/	‘toxin, poisonous’
	/bisu/	‘leaf, foliage’
	/biso/	‘pock’

5.4.3.3.3 Glided vowel and other vowels contrast

/a ^e -i-u/	/ma ^e ŋ/	‘to play’
	/miŋ/	‘noodles’
	/moŋ/	‘dew’

/a ^e -e-ɔ-ɔ/	/ba ^e ʔ/	‘good’
	/beʔ/	‘bag’
	/bɔʔ/	‘elephantiasis’
	/boʔ/	‘notebook’
/a ^e -a-æ-ɔ/	/ca ^e ʔ/	‘liquid, watery’
	/caʔ/	‘trademark, to paint, color’
	/cæʔ/	‘paternal grandfather, maternal grandfather’
	/cɔʔ/	‘hoe’
/a ^e -a-ɔ/	/na ^e ʔ/	‘to go up for riding’
	/naʔ/	‘market’
	/nɔʔ/	‘will, to want to’
/a ^u -i-u/	/ga ^u /	‘to mix’
	/gi/	‘to go’
	/gu/	‘pair, even number’
/a ^u -e-æ-ɔ/	/ma ^u ʔ/	‘god of Death’
	/meʔ/	‘to take’
	/mæʔ/	‘mom’
	/mɔʔ/	‘grandmother’
/a ^u -a/	/pa ^u h/	‘mango’
	/pah/	‘opponent’
/a ^u -o/	/da ^u ŋ/	‘leaf’
	/doŋ/	‘heritage’

CHAPTER VI

PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS: PATTANI MALAY IN PATHUMTHANI

6.1 The Intonation Group

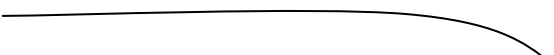
6.1.1 Intonation Type

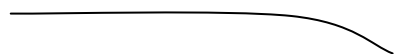
According to the data collection in Pathumthani Province, There are three types of intonation patterns: falling contour (F), rising contour (R) and rising-falling contour (RF). They are shown as following examples:

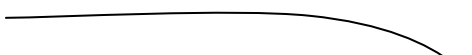
6.1.1.1 Falling Contour

This contour is used for statements (ordinary and negative), commands and invitations. It is phonetically characterized by the falling of pitch in the final word to a lower level, resulting in a falling contour.

Ordinary statements:


 /kitɔ kuni mani ʔa^ə gulɔŋ/
 I to like to bathe water canal
 'I like to bath in the canal'


 /ʔajɔh waʔ no busa/
 father to do cradle big
 'Father makes a large cradle'


 /budɔʔ kuni ma^ə nusʉʔ/
 children to like to play to hide
 'Children like playing hide'

/toʔwæ tʉtah bajʉ mɔlæʔ/
 grandmother to cut dress cloth beautiful
 ‘Grandmother makes a beautiful dress’

Negative statements:

/ʔaʔ taʔ dɔʔ/
 money not to have
 ‘(I have) no money’

/ʔumuh suwɔh nih taʔ dɔʔ ʔɔyæ/
 house classifier this not capable person
 ‘Nobody is in this house’

/jɔ bacɔ taʔ dɔʔ tubeʔ/
 he,she to read not capable out
 ‘He can not read book’

/kitɔ cayi jayɔŋ tɔʔ tumɔŋ/
 I to fine pin not to see
 ‘I can not find the pin’

Commands:

/jaŋi puŋæ/
 do not to catch
 ‘Do not catch!’

—
/ʃani kɔcɔʔ/

do not to shake

‘Do not shake!’

—
/ʃani hæʏeʔ baʃu/

do not to pull cloth

‘Do not pull the cloth!’

—
/ʃani meʔ hoʔ lupɔʔ kɔʔ luwa/

do not to take thing to put at outside

‘Do not put thing outside!’

—
/dæmu kʉnleh gi boleh dɔh/

you to go back to go can yet

‘You should back home now!’

Invitations:

—
/gi kan/

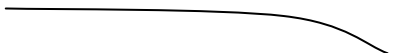
to go (question particle)

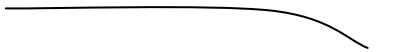
‘Let’s go’

—
/makæ tʉpɔŋ kan/

to eat sweet (question particle)

‘Let’s go eating sweet’



 /ma^e ʔai huɟæ kan/
 to play water rain (question particle)
 ‘Let’s go to play in the rain’



 /gi tuŋɔh ʔikæ kan/
 to go to see fish (question particle)
 ‘Let’s go to see the fish’


6.1.1.2 Rising

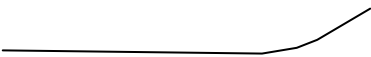
This contour is used for polar questions. It is phonetically characterized by raising the pitch of the final word which is the question particle to a higher level, resulting in a rising contour.

Polar questions:


 /ʔajɔh dæmu jadi bɔmu kæɔɔʔ/
 father you to be doctor (question particle)
 ‘Is your father work as a doctor?’


 /kuciŋ ʔadɔ paʔ kaki kæɔɔʔ/
 cat to have four leg (question particle)
 ‘Is the cat has four legs?’


 /dæmu tajo kæɔɔʔ/
 you to believe (question particle)
 ‘Do you believe that?’




/jælə hɔʔ niŋ kædɔʔ/
 yes thing this (question particle)
 'Is this yours?'


6.1.1.3 Rising-falling contour

This contour is used for content questions and requests. It is phonetically characterized by raising the pitch of the word then has a falling the pitch of the next word, resulting in a rising-falling contour.


Content questions: The rising-falling contour in content question depends on the occurrence of question word. It takes a rising pitch on the word before the question word and has a falling pitch on the question word.




/nih suŋɔʔ ʔapɔ/
 this (classifier) what
 'What animal is this?'



/ʔadeʔ dæmu jakeʔ ʔapɔ/
 brother you to ill what
 'What disease that your sister ill?'




/dæmu ʔadɔ ʔadeʔ wapɔ ʔɔŋæ/
 you to have brother how many person
 'How many brothers do you have?'




/cəpəh sɯgu nih wəpə kəʔ/
 shoe (classifier) this how many bath
 ‘How much is this shoe?’


Request: The rising-falling contour occurs in the word for request in the final of sentence by taking a rising pitch on the word /wi/ then falling down in the next word /li/. The /wi li/ means ‘please’ using for request in Pathumthani variety.




/pəŋə təʔ wæ wi li/
 to call grandmother to give (final particle)
 ‘Could you please call grandmother for me?’



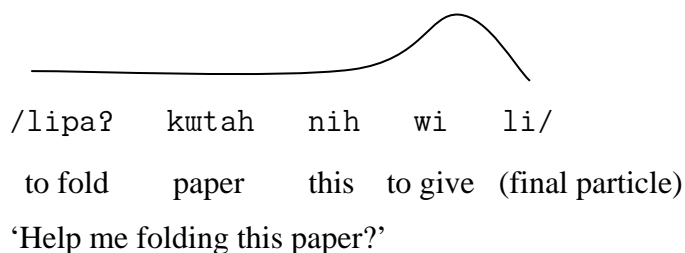
/tʉlɔŋ pʉlɛ wəpəh wi li/
 to help to select mango to give (final particle)
 ‘Help me select some mangoes?’



/tʉlɔŋ bʉli pʉdəʔ wi li/
 to help to buy powder to give (final particle)
 ‘Help me buying powder?’



/cəʔi taciŋ bəʔu wi li/
 to find button cloth to give (final particle)
 ‘Help me finding the button?’



6.1.2 Phonemic writing of Intonation

Those three intonation types above: falling contour (in sec. 6.1.1.1), rising contour (in sec. 6.1.1.2) and rising-falling contour (in sec. 6.1.1.3) are non-phonemic because they can be predictable from the type of the sentence. Therefore, it would not be necessary to mark the intonation in phonemic writing.

6.2 The Stress Group

6.2.1 Stress Group Type

Pattani Malay in Pathumthani has three stress types: strong stress, weak stress and unstress.

6.2.1.1 Strong Stress

Strong stress is the strongest syllable which is loudest. It always occurs on major syllable and is marked by ['] in phonetic transcription.

Examples:

/la/	['la:]	‘sheet of cloth’
/sɔʔ/	['sɔʔ]	‘to wonder’
/ga ^ə ʔ/	['ga ^ə ʔ]	‘to disappear’
/ʔupɔh/	[,ʔu: 'pɔh]	‘to hire’
/hati/	[,ha: 'ti:]	‘liver’
/kəsæʔ/	[,kæ: 'sæʔ]	‘to pass closely’
/guma/	[gw' ma:]	‘funny, bundle of ear of paddy’
/ŋwloh/	[ŋw' loh]	‘to sigh’
/swʔatɔ/	[sw, dʒa: 'tɔ:]	‘weapon’
/kwlabɔʔ/	[kw, la: 'bɔʔ]	‘to fall’

6.2.1.2 Weak Stress

Weak stress is a weakly stressed syllable which has less volume than the strong stress. It does occur on the minor syllable in disyllabic and trisyllabic words. It is marked by [,] in phonetic transcription.

Examples:

/kæcæʔ/	[, kæ: ' tæʔ]	'to speak'
/ləja/	[, lə: ' ja:]	'sailboat'
/misa/	[, mi: ' sa:]	'mustache'
/nɔnæŋ/	[, nɔ: ' næŋ]	'to hang the body down'
/puwah/	[, pu: ' wah]	'to bore'
/babe/	[, ba: ' be:]	'to endure'
/hilæ/	[, hi: ' læ:]	'to disappear'
/ʔugamu/	[, ʔu: , ga: ' mu:]	'religion'
/sabayæ/	[, sa: , ba: ' yæ:]	'other coast'
/puluɣu/	[, pu: , lu: ' yu:]	'bullet'
/cumuɣu/	[tɔw , mu: ' yu:]	'jealous'
/gwɫijaʔ/	[gw , li: ' jaʔ]	'to sprain'
/buɣitiʔ/	[bu , yi: ' tiʔ]	'to have a dot painting'

6.2.1.3 Unstress

Unstress is not bearing a stress. It is contained the vowel [ɯ] and does not have any final consonants. It always occurs before the minor syllable and major syllable. In disyllabic word, it occurs on the first syllable. As for trisyllabic word, it can occur as the first and first two syllables. It is not marked in phonemic transcription.

Examples:

/nɯdoŋ/	[nɯ ' doŋ]	'to do a patty farming'
/buɯno/	[bu ' no:]	'floor'
/muɯkɔ/	[mu ' kɔ:]	'raw'
/ɫɯteʔ/	[ɫɯ ' teʔ]	'curved and gentled'

/tʉbahah/	[tʉ, ba: 'hah]	'to bump against, to compete'
/pʉlatoʔ/	[pʉ, la: 'toʔ]	'appropriate'
/cʉdayo/	[tʉ, da: 'yo:]	'be crippled'
/gʉlʉna/	[gʉ lʉ 'na:]	'to act affectionately in woman'
/sʉbʉloh/	[sʉ bʉ 'loh]	'side'
/sʉyʉyo/	[sʉ yʉ 'yo:]	'paradise'

6.2.2 Stress Group Structure

The word in Pathumthani variety is described in terms of syllable which is marked by stress occurring on the syllable. The last syllable is always the nucleus which has strong stress. The peripheral syllables have weak stress or unstress. There are three types of word in Pathumthani variety: monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

6.2.2.1 Monosyllabic

Monosyllabic word is formed by only one major syllable. It can be both open and closed syllable. Its pattern is strong stress (s).

Example:

/bo/	['bo:]	'light bulb'
/la/	['la:]	'sheet of cloth'
/no/	['no:]	'how'
/gu/	['gu:]	'pair, even number'
/ca ^o /	['tʉa ^o]	'liquid, watery'
/ga ^u /	['ga ^u]	'to mix'
/ʔaʔ/	['ʔaʔ]	'money'
/joh/	['joh]	'father, daddy'
/kaŋ/	['kaŋ]	'cloth'
/mah/	['mah]	'gold'
/daŋ/	['daŋ]	'leaf'
/ba ^o ʔ/	['ba ^o ʔ]	'good'

6.2.2.2 Disyllabic

A disyllabic word is formed by two syllables. It has minor syllable or presyllable as its periphery and occurs as the first syllable. The major syllable as a nucleus occurs syllable finally. The minor syllable takes a weak stress while the major syllable takes a strong stress. Their patterns are weak stress –strong stress (w s) , and unstress – strong stress (u s).

Examples:

/kæcæʔ/	[,kæ: 'tɕæʔ]	'to speak'
/layæ/	[,la: 'yæ:]	'to forbid'
/miɲuʔ/	[,mi: 'ɲuʔ]	'oil'
/nuʔoŋ/	[,nu: 'dʒoŋ]	'to predict'
/ɲaɲu/	[,ɲa: 'ɲu:]	'pitiful'
/ʔanuʔ/	[,ʔa: 'nuʔ]	'child'
/cuɲjæ/	[tɕu 'ɲjæ:]	'be dazed'
/swta/	[sw 'ta:]	'marian plum'
/bwtih/	[bw 'tih]	'calf'
/gwɣuŋ/	[gw 'ɣuŋ]	'suspicious'
/swteʔ/	[sw 'teʔ]	'arena'

6.2.2.3 Trisyllabic

Trisyllabic word is formed by three syllables. It has minor syllable and presyllable as its periphery. There are four patterns: two-weak stresses before the major syllable (w w s), weak stress - unstress - strong stress (w u s), unstress - weak stress - strong stress (u w s) , and unstress - unstress - strong stress (u u s).

Examples:

/supupu/	[,su: ,pu: 'pu:]	'cousin'
/galidi/	[,ga: ,li: 'di:]	'to borrow'
/buwose/	[,bu: ,wɔ: 'se:]	'disease which maybe in the ear, nose or anus'
/gwɫupah/	[gw ,lu: 'pah]	'to skin'

/kwɪlahi/	[kwɪ, la: 'hi:]	'to quarrel'
/swɔ̃atɔ/	[swɪ, dʒa: 'tɔ:]	'weapon'
/pɪlɪsu/	[pɪ lɪ 'su:]	'false, not genuine'
/swɪkɪbæ/	[swɪ kɪ 'bæ:]	'to feel numb'

6.3 The Syllable

6.3.1 Syllable Structure

The syllable structure of Pattani Malay in Pathumthani is made up of phonemes and its structure is described in terms of consonant and vowel.

6.3.2 Syllable Type

There are three types of syllable in Pathumthani variety: major syllable, minor syllable and presyllable. The syllable types are set up according to the stress group.

6.3.2.1 Major Syllable

The major syllable consists of an initial consonant, a vowel, and an optional final consonant. The major syllable always takes a strong stress because it is the nucleus of the stress group. The structure is CV(C). There are two types of the major syllable: open major syllable and closed major syllable as follows.

6.3.2.1.1 Open Major Syllable

The open major syllable consists of an initial consonant as a periphery and a vowel as a nucleus. The structure of open major syllable is CV. (see also Table 6.1 on page 129)

Examples:

/ca/	['tɕa:]	'slosh'
/ni/	['ni:]	'six'
/la/	['la:]	'sheet of cloth'
/ɲakɔ/	[,ɲa: 'kɔ:]	'to rub over'
/ɣima/	[,ɣi: 'ma:]	'tiger'
/swɪkæ/	[swɪ 'kæ:]	'root'
/bɪsɪ/	[bwɪ 'sɪ:]	'iron'

/pa <u>l</u> o <u>h</u> æ/	[, p a : , l o : ' h æ :]	'to have a morning sickness'
/bu <u>l</u> o <u>m</u> o/	[b u , l o : ' m o :]	'to compete, to race'
/cu <u>m</u> u <u>y</u> u/	[t ə u , m u : ' y u :]	'jealous'

6.3.2.1.2 Closed Major Syllable

The closed major syllable consists of an initial consonant, a vowel and a final consonant. The structure is CVC. (see also Table 6.2, 6.3 on page 130-131)

Examples:

/niŋ/	[' ni ŋ]	'this'
/hoʔ/	[' h o ʔ]	'possessive word'
/joʔ/	[' j o ʔ]	'big knife'
/daŋ/	[' da ŋ]	'leaf'
/la ^u ʔ/	[' la ^u ʔ]	'sea'
/ni <u>ja</u> ʔ/	[, ni : ' j a ʔ]	'to attend to'
/sa <u>ke</u> ʔ/	[, sa : ' k e ʔ]	'to be ill'
/p <u>o</u> noŋ/	[, p o : ' n o ŋ]	'to carry up at the upper body'
/su <u>l</u> o/	[s u ' l o :]	'kind of snake'
/pu <u>ca</u> h/	[p u ' t ə a h]	'to put off, to undo'
/ku <u>y</u> i <u>li</u> ŋ/	[k u , y i : ' l i ŋ]	'to cover the dishes'
/pu <u>l</u> atoʔ/	[p u , l a : ' t o ʔ]	'appropriate'
/su <u>y</u> abuʔ/	[s u , y a : ' b u ʔ]	'busy'
/tu <u>b</u> ula <u>h</u> /	[t u , b u : ' l a h]	'to intrude'

6.3.2.2 Minor Syllable

A minor syllable consists of an initial consonant accompanied by a vowel except /u/. The minor syllable normally occupies before the final syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic words. In disyllabic word, it is the first syllable. As for trisyllabic word, the minor syllable can occur in the first and first two syllables. The structure of the minor syllable is CV and it is only the open syllable (see also Table 6.4 on page 132).

Examples:

/n̩ɲiŋ/	[,n̩a: 'niŋ]	'to sing'
/yiboʔ/	[,yi: 'boʔ]	'storm'
/cɔŋæʔ/	[,tɕɔ: 'ŋæʔ]	'to turn upward'
/n̩ukuʔ/	[,n̩u: 'kuʔ]	'dwarf'
/d̩əmu/	[,d̩ə: 'mu:]	'you'
/g̩iliŋ/	[,gi: 'liŋ]	'to roll'
/yamalo/	[,ya: ,ma: 'lo:]	'idol'
/kalabu/	[,ka: ,la: 'bu:]	'unable to see distinctly'
/l̩əkuwah/	[,l̩ə: ,ku: 'wah]	'galangal'
/bulala/	[bu ,la: 'la:]	'trunk'
/sw̩tæyoʔ/	[sw̩ ,tæ: 'yoʔ]	'untidy'

6.3.2.3 Presyllable

The presyllable consists of a vowel /ɯ/ as nucleus of the syllable and preceded by one initial consonants. Its structure is CV. (see Table 6.5 on page 133)

Examples:

/d̩uɣah/	[d̩u 'ɣah]	'fast'
/n̩un̩uŋ/	[n̩u 'nuŋ]	'depressingly face'
/p̩ulo/	[p̩u 'lo]	'sweat'
/l̩ubu/	[l̩u 'bu:]	'cow'
/h̩uɣæ/	[h̩u 'ɣæ:]	'to incubate'
/t̩uɣimu/	[t̩u ,ɣi: 'mu:]	'to receive'
/p̩ulati/	[p̩u ,la: 'ti:]	'pigeon'
/s̩uluma/	[s̩u ,lu: 'ma:]	'splinter'
/k̩ulalaʔ/	[k̩u ,la: 'laʔ]	'astringent'
/c̩ulapoŋ/	[tɕu ,la: 'poŋ]	'lung'
/bul̩udiŋ/	[bu l̩u 'diŋ]	'to twist one's body'
/sw̩y̩unoʔ/	[sw̩ y̩u 'noʔ]	'funny'

Table 6.1: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the open major syllable

✓ = occurrence , (blank) = non-occurrence

V IC	i	e	æ	ɯ	a	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u	u ^e
p	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			
b	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
t	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
d	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
c	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
ʃ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
k	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
g	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	
ʔ							✓				
m	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
n	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
ɲ	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				
ŋ	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			
s	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
ʏ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
h	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
w	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			
j			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
l	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		

The co-occurrences of initial consonants and vowels in the open major syllable as shown on Table 6.1 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants occur initially with every vowel except /ɯ, u^e/.
2. The initial consonant /ʔ/ only occur with the vowel /o/.
3. The vowel /i/ never occurs with the initial consonant /ʔ, j/.
4. The vowel /e/ occurs with the initial consonants /p, c, ʃ, g, n, ɲ, ʏ, h, j/.
5. The vowels /æ, a/ never occur with the initial consonant /ʔ/.
6. The vowel /u/ never occurs with the initial consonant /p/.
7. The vowel /o/ never occurs with the initial consonants /ʃ, g, ŋ, ʏ, w, l/.
8. The vowel /ɔ/ never occurs with the initial consonant /ɲ/.
9. The vowel /a^e/ only occurs with the initial consonant /c, k, m, l/.
10. The vowel /a^u/ only occurs with the initial consonant /g/.

Table 6.2: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the closed major syllable

✓ = occurrence , (blank) = non-occurrence

V IC	i	e	æ	ɯ	a	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u	u ^e
p	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
b	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
t	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
d	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
c	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
ʃ	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
k	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
g	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
ʔ	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			
m	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
n	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
ɲ	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
ŋ	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
s	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
ʎ	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
h		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
w	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
j					✓	✓	✓	✓			
l	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the closed major syllable as shown on Table 6.2 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants occur initially with every vowel except /ɯ/.
2. The vowel /i/ never occurs with the initial consonants /h, j/.
3. The vowel /e/ never occurs with the initial consonants /g, ʔ, ɲ, j/.
4. The vowel /æ/ never occurs with the initial consonants /d, ʃ, g, ʔ, j/.
5. The vowels /a, o/ occur with every initial consonant.
6. The vowels /u, ɔ/ never occur with the initial consonant /h/.
7. The vowel /a^e/ occurs with the initial consonants /b, d, g, n, ʎ, h/.
8. The vowel /a^u/ occurs with the initial consonants /m, h, l/.
9. The vowel /u^e/ occurs with the initial consonants /n, h/.

Table 6.3: The co-occurrences of vowels with final consonants in the closed major syllable

✓ = occurrence , (blank) = non-occurrence

V \ FC	p	b	t	d	c	ɟ	k	g	ʔ	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	f	s	y	h	w	j	l
i									✓				✓				✓			
e									✓				✓				✓			
æ									✓				✓				✓			
ɯ																				
a									✓				✓				✓			
u									✓				✓				✓			
o									✓				✓				✓			
ɔ									✓				✓				✓			
a ^e									✓											
a ^u									✓								✓			
u ^e									✓								✓			

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the closed major syllable as shown on Table 6.3 can be summarized as follows:

1. All vowels occur as the syllable nucleus except /ɯ/.
2. There are three consonants /ʔ, ŋ, h/ occurring as the final consonant.
3. The final consonant /ʔ/ occurs with every vowel.
4. The vowel /a^e/ never occurs with the final consonants /ŋ, h/.
5. The vowels /a^u, u^e/ never occurs with the final consonant /ŋ/.

Table 6.4: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the minor syllable

✓ = occurrence , (blank) = non-occurrence

V IC	i	e	æ	ɯ	a	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u	u ^e
p	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
b	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
t	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
d	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
c	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
ʃ	✓		✓		✓	✓					
k	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
g	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
ʔ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
m	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
n	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
ɲ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
s	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
ʎ	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
h	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
w	✓							✓			
j	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
l	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the minor syllable as shown on Table 6.4 can be summarized as follows:

1. All consonants occur initially with the five vowels /i, æ, a, u, ɔ/.
2. The vowel /i/ occurs with every initial consonant.
3. The vowels /æ, a, u/ never occur with the initial consonant /w/.
4. The vowel /ɔ/ never occurs with the initial consonant /ʃ/.

Table 6.5: The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the presyllable

✓ = occurrence, (blank) = non-occurrence

V IC	i	e	æ	a	ɯ	u	o	ɔ	a ^e	a ^u	u ^e
p					✓						
b					✓						
t					✓						
d					✓						
c					✓						
ʃ					✓						
k					✓						
g					✓						
ʔ											
m					✓						
n					✓						
ɲ					✓						
ŋ					✓						
f											
s					✓						
ʃ					✓						
h											
w											
j											
l					✓						

The co-occurrences of initial consonants with vowels in the open presyllable as shown on Table 6.5 can be summarized as follows:

All consonants except /ʔ, f, h, w, j/ occurring as initial consonant with the only one vowel /ɯ/.

6.3.3 Syllable function

There are two main classes of syllable in terms of their function in the phonological word. They are nuclear syllable and peripheral syllable.

6.3.3.1 Nuclear Syllable

The nuclear syllable is the major syllable which occurs in monosyllabic word, disyllabic word and trisyllabic word. It takes a strong stress and always occurs in the final syllable. Nuclear syllable can be both open and closed which is marked by ['].

Examples:

/wɔ/	['wɔ:]	‘grandmother’
/no/	['no:]	‘cradle’
/jɔʔ/	['jɔʔ]	‘big knife’
/hatæ/	[, ha: 'tæ:]	‘to hit’
/namuʔ/	[, na: 'muʔ]	‘mosquito’
/buna/	[bw 'na:]	‘real, true’
/ɟɯliŋ/	[dʒw 'liŋ]	‘to stare at’
/ʔugamu/	[, ʔu: , ga: 'mu:]	‘religion’
/pacajɔ/	[, pa: , tɛa: 'jɔ:]	‘sunlight while at the skyline’
/suburta/	[sw bw 'ta:]	‘for a little while’
/swtaŋuh/	[sw , ta: 'ŋuh]	‘half’
/kwɣiliŋ/	[kw , ɣi: 'liŋ]	‘to cover the dishes’

6.3.3.2 Peripheral Syllable

The peripheral syllable is a syllable which is weaker than the nuclear syllable. It can be both a minor syllable and a presyllable occurs before the final syllable which is the nucleus of the word. The weak stress in minor syllable is marked by [,] and the presyllable which is weaker than minor syllable is unmarked.

Examples:

/huwaʔ/	[, hu: 'waʔ]	‘to evaporate’
/jaken/	[, ja: 'ken]	‘to be sure’

/pɯɣæ/	[pɯ'ɣæ:]	'to cure, to ripen'
/cɯɣuʔ/	[tɕɯ'ɣuʔ]	'to hook up'
/galagɔʔ/	[,ga:,la:'gɔʔ]	'to boil in liquid, to boil with anger'
/hadijɔh/	[,ha:,di:'jɔh]	'to give prize'
/kwlahi/	[kw,la:'hi:]	'to quarrel'
/pɯnamɔ/	[pɯ,na:'mɔ:]	'full of the moon'
/pɯlɯsu/	[pɯ lɯ'su:]	'false, not genuine'
/gɯlɯna/	[gɯ lɯ'na:]	'to act affectionately in woman'

6.3.4 Syllable boundary and syllable break

6.3.4.1 Phonetic Transcription

In phonetic transcription, the syllable boundaries are marked by the stress. The strong stress is used ['], the weakly stress used the symbol [,] and no symbol for the unstress syllable.

The Pattani Malay in Pathumthani has syllable end with a final consonant (in closed syllable) or vowel (in open syllable).

/tu/	['tu:]	'that'
/hɔʔ/	['hɔʔ]	'possessive word'
/pula/	[,pu:'la:]	'island'
/hanɛŋ/	[,ha:'nɛŋ]	'to flip'
/kɯda/	[kw'da:]	'market'
/sɯɣiŋ/	[sɯ'ɣiŋ]	'to simmer'
/puluɣu/	[,pu:,lu:'ɣu:]	'bullet'
/kwlapɔʔ/	[kw,la:'pɔʔ]	'kind of Thai toffy like caramel'
/sɯbɯlɔh/	[sɯ bu'lɔh]	'side'

6.3.4.2 Phonemic Transcription

Stress is predictable by the position of the stress group. Therefore, the stress sign is not mark in the phonemic transcription.

6.4 The Phonemes

A phoneme is a unit functioning in the syllable. It is the lowest rank in the phonological hierarchy and is capable of differentiating one word from another. As it is the smallest unit of the speech, it has no storable structure but its phonetic form can be described.

6.4.1 Phoneme class

There are two classes of phoneme according to the distribution in a syllable. They are consonants and vowels.

6.4.2 Consonant

There are 19 consonant phonemes in Pathumthani variety: /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, ɟ, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, ʏ, h, w, j, l/ all of them occur in the initial position. The three consonant phonemes: /ʔ, ŋ, h/ occur in the final position. In the following table it is shown that each consonant phoneme is grouped according to their manner and point of articulation.

Table 6.6 : Consonant phonemes of Pattani Malay in Pathumthani

Manner of Articulation	Point of Articulation	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosives	vl.	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	vd.	b	d	ʃ	ɟ	
Nasals		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives	vl.		s			h
	vd.				ʏ	
Approximants		w		j		
Lateral approximant			l			

6.4.2.1 Classification of Consonants

In Pathumthani variety, all consonants can be classified according to their function in the syllable into two sub-classes: initial consonants and final consonants as follows:

6.4.2.1.1 Consonant sub-class I : Initial Consonants

In major syllables, all 19 consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the major syllables.

Examples:

/lɯp <u>h</u> /	[lɯ'p <u>h</u>]	'to release'
/hub <u>i</u> /	[,hu:' <u>bi</u> :]	'potato'
/bat <u>a</u> /	[,ba:' <u>ta</u> :]	'pillow'
/tud <u>oh</u> /	[,tu:' <u>doh</u>]	'to accuse'
/bu <u>ci</u> ʔ/	[,bu:' <u>tɕi</u> ʔ]	'potbellied'
/ŋæ <u>ɰ</u> ʔ/	[,ŋæ:' <u>dʒ</u> ʔ]	'to mimic teasingly'
/cu <u>ki</u> ʔ/	[tɕu:' <u>ki</u> ʔ]	'to pinch'
/du <u>g</u> ih/	[du'g <u>ih</u>]	'to move'
/ɣa <u>ʔ</u> oʔ/	[,ɣa:' <u>ʔ</u> oʔ]	'to stroke a face'
/cu <u>m</u> aʔ/	[,tɕu:' <u>ma</u> ʔ]	'to economize'
/di <u>n</u> eŋ/	[,di:' <u>ne</u> ŋ]	'wall'
/tɔ <u>ŋ</u> uh/	[,tɔ:' <u>ŋ</u> uh]	'to scrub'
/ʔi <u>ŋ</u> aʔ/	[,ʔi:' <u>ŋ</u> aʔ]	'to recall, to figure out'
/dɔ <u>s</u> o/	[,dɔ:' <u>s</u> o:]	'misdeed'
/ca <u>y</u> eʔ/	[,tɕa:' <u>y</u> eʔ]	'to torn'
/da <u>h</u> i/	[,da:' <u>hi</u> :]	'forehead'
/ŋu <u>w</u> aʔ/	[,ŋu:' <u>wa</u> ʔ]	'to be drowsy'
/ʔa <u>j</u> oʔ/	[,ʔa:' <u>j</u> oʔ]	'to sift'
/bi <u>l</u> eʔ/	[,bi:' <u>le</u> ʔ]	'room'

In minor syllables, all 19 consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the minor syllables.

Examples:

/p <u>u</u> jæ/	[,p <u>u</u> : 'dʒæ:]	'widow'
/b <u>o</u> miŋ/	[,b <u>o</u> : 'miŋ]	'dynasty'
/t <u>a</u> yiŋ/	[,t <u>a</u> : 'yiŋ]	'canine tooth'
/d <u>æ</u> cɔʔ/	[,d <u>æ</u> : 'tɔʔ]	'folk dance'
/c <u>a</u> to/	[,t <u>ɕ</u> a: 'to:]	'chess'
/ɟ <u>u</u> wa/	[,d <u>ʒ</u> u: 'wa:]	'to sell'
/k <u>æ</u> kuʔ/	[,k <u>æ</u> : 'kuʔ]	'to bend'
/g <u>ɔ</u> ba/	[,g <u>ɔ</u> : 'ba:]	'to worry'
/ʔ <u>ɔ</u> mɔʔ/	[,ʔ <u>ɔ</u> : 'mɔʔ]	'wave'
/m <u>æ</u> pæʔ/	[,m <u>æ</u> : 'pæʔ]	'to complain'
/n <u>a</u> mu/	[,n <u>a</u> : 'mu:]	'name'
/n <u>u</u> ci/	[,n <u>u</u> : 'tɕi:]	'to clean'
/ŋ <u>æ</u> ŋih/	[,ŋ <u>æ</u> : 'ŋih]	'to cry'
/s <u>ɔ</u> ba/	[,s <u>ɔ</u> : 'ba:]	'patient and restrain'
/ɣ <u>a</u> mu/	[,ɣ <u>a</u> : 'mu:]	'butterfly'
/h <u>a</u> ŋæ/	[,h <u>a</u> : 'ŋæ:]	'to weave a basket, a mat'
/w <u>ɔ</u> pah/	[,w <u>ɔ</u> : 'pah]	'mango'
/j <u>a</u> ŋɔʔ/	[,j <u>a</u> : 'ŋɔʔ]	'beautiful'
/l <u>i</u> dɔh/	[,l <u>i</u> : 'dɔh]	'tongue'

In presyllables, all consonant phonemes can occur in the initial position of the presyllables except /ʔ, h, w, j/.

Examples:

/p <u>u</u> nuh/	[p <u>u</u> 'nuh]	'full, to complete'
/b <u>u</u> ni/	[b <u>u</u> 'ni:]	'to win, cotton thread'
/t <u>u</u> koʔ/	[t <u>u</u> 'koʔ]	'neck'

/dʊnɔʔ/	[dʊn'ɔʔ]	'prey'
/cʊkæh/	[tʰɔw'kæh]	'to open iron by push or pull'
/ɰuləh/	[dʒw'lah]	'clear'
/kʊyɔ/	[kʊ'yɔ:]	'monkey'
/gʊtəh/	[gʊ'təh]	'to nip off'
/mʊyɔʔ/	[mʊ'yɔʔ]	'peacock'
/nʊnʊŋ/	[nʊ'nʊŋ]	'depressingly face'
/nʊŋɔʔ/	[nʊ'ŋɔʔ]	'tube'
/ŋʊlæŋ/	[ŋʊ'læŋ]	'to treat somebody badly'
/sʊmi/	[sʊ'mi:]	'sprout'
/yʊbɔ/	[yʊ'bɔ:]	'brush'
/lʊkəʔ/	[lʊ'kəʔ]	'to attach'

6.4.2.1.2 Consonant sub-class II : Final Consonants

In major syllables, there are three final consonant phonemes /ʔ, ŋ, h/ occur in final position of major syllables.

Examples:

/cateʔ/	[,tʰæ:'teʔ]	'beautiful'
/pijʊŋ/	[,pi:'juŋ]	'small turtle'
/jatəh/	[,dʒa:'təh]	'to fall'

In minor syllables, there are almost non-final consonant. However in the inventory has been found a final consonant phoneme /ʔ/ occur in final position of minor syllables but it is rare.

Examples:

/tɔʔkæ/	[,tɔʔ'kæ:]	'gecko'
/maʔnæʔ/	[,maʔ'næʔ]	'aerated water'
/taʔwe/	[,taʔ'we:]	'to make an excuse'

6.4.2.1 Formational Statements of Consonants

6.4.2.2.1 Plosives

/p/ represents [p], a voiceless bilabial plosive. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [ph].

Examples:

/pupu/	[,pu: 'pu:]	'cousin'
/pata/	[,pa: 'ta:]	'beach'
/pijaʔ/	[,phi: 'jaʔ]	'to flog'
/suʔpakaʔ/	[suʔ ,pa: 'kaʔ]	'to be of one heart and one mind'
/napoʔ/	[,na: 'poʔ]	'to agree with'

/b/ represents [b], a voiced bilabial plosive. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/bibiʔ/	[,bi: 'biʔ]	'to hold by hand and fingers'
/buŋu/	[,bu: 'ŋu:]	'flower'
/subulah/	[suʔ bu' lah]	'eleven'
/kabuh/	[,ka: 'buh]	'to soft-boiled'

/t/ represents [t], a voiceless alveolar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [th].

Examples:

/tætæ/	[,tæ: 'tæ:]	'to slice'
/tæhæ/	[,thæ: 'hæ:]	'to undulant'
/tabo/	[,ta: 'bo:]	'to sow'
/suʔtuʔju/	[suʔ ,tu: 'dʒu:]	'to get along well'
/suʔto/	[suʔ 'to:]	'mangosteen'

/d/ represents [d], a voiced alveolar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/dadɔ/	[,da : 'dɔ :]	'chest'
/dusɔŋ/	[,du : 'sɔŋ]	'garden'
/sʉdæga/	[sʉ ,dæ : 'ga :]	'millionaire'
/ladɔ/	[,la : 'dɔ :]	'chili'

/c/ represents [tɕ], a voiceless alveolo-palatal affricate. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [tɕʰ].

Examples:

/ciceʔ/	[,tɕi : 'tɕeʔ]	'great-grandchild'
/capɔŋ/	[,tɕa : 'pɔŋ]	'dirty'
/pʉcajɔ/	[pʉ ,tɕa : 'jɔ :]	'to believe'
/taciŋ/	[,ta : 'tɕiŋ]	'earthworm'
/laca/	[,la : 'tɕha :]	'fluently speaking'

/j/ represents [dʒ], a voiced post alveolar affricate. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/jaka/	[,dʒa : 'ka :]	'Thai unit of linear measure'
/bʉjʉʋoʔ/	[bʉ dʒʉ 'ʋoʔ]	'wet'
/tajæ/	[,ta : 'dʒæ :]	'sharp'
/takaʒuʔ/	[,ta : ,ka : 'dʒuʔ]	'be frightened'

/k/ represents [k], a voiceless velar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only. In syllable initial position of some words it is an aspirated [kʰ].

Examples:

/kækuʔ/	[,kæ : 'kuʔ]	'to shrink'
/kʉda/	[kʉ 'da :]	'market'
/pʉkayɔ/	[pʉ ,ka : 'ɔ :]	'one or the other'

/jakəŋ/	[, ja : ' kəŋ]	'sure'
/duki/	[duu ' khi :]	'jealous'

/g/ represents [g] , a voiced velar plosive. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/gɔgæ/	[, gɔ : ' gæ :]	'scraped iron'
/gæŋih/	[, gæ : ' ŋih]	'to rub'
/suŋguyɔ/	[suu guu ' yɔ :]	'instantly'
/tagoh/	[, ta : ' goh]	'to postpone'

/ʔ/ represents [ʔ] , a glottal plosive. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/ʔalɔhæ/	[, ʔa : , lɔ : ' hæ :]	'to have a morning sick'
/ʔapi/	[, ʔa : ' pi :]	'fire, electricity'
/sɔʔuh/	[, sɔ : ' ʔuh]	'to be unable to breathe'
/ŋatoʔ/	[, ŋa : ' toʔ]	'to be sleepy'

6.4.2.2.2 Nasals

/m/ represents [m] , a voiced bilabial nasal. It can occur syllable initially.

Examples:

/mami/	[, ma : ' mi :]	'splinter'
/misa/	[, mi : ' sa :]	'mustache'
/sumalæh/	[suu , ma : ' læh]	'to cut open'
/guma/	[guu ' ma :]	'a bundle of ear of paddy'

/n/ represents [n] , a voiced alveolar nasal. It can occur syllable initially.

Examples:

/nununŋ/	[nuu ' nuuŋ]	'depressingly face'
/nikoh/	[, ni : ' koh]	'to marry'

/pʰnamɔ/	[pʰ, na: 'mɔ:]	'full of the moon'
/banɛŋ/	[, ba: 'nɛŋ]	'to compare'

/ɲ/ represents [ɲ], a voiced palatal nasal. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/ɲaniŋ/	[, ɲa: 'niŋ]	'to sing'
/ɲakɛʔ/	[, ɲa: 'kɛʔ]	'disease, sickness'
/mɔɲoʔ/	[, mɔ: 'ɲoʔ]	'to inactive'

/ŋ/ represents [ŋ], a voiced velar nasal. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/ŋæŋih/	[, ɲæ: 'ŋih]	'to cry'
/ŋaku/	[, ɲa: 'ku:]	'to admit'
/taŋi/	[, ta: 'ŋi:]	'hand'
/palɛŋ/	[, pa: 'lɛŋ]	'to turn to other side'

6.4.2.2.3 Fricative

/s/ represents [s], a voiceless alveolar fricative. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/susɔh/	[, su: 'sɔh]	'to be impoverished'
/satu/	[, sa: 'tu:]	'one'
/pʰsakɔ/	[pʰ, sa: 'kɔ:]	'heritage'
/musiŋ/	[, mu: 'siŋ]	'season'

/ɣ/ represents [ɣ], a voiced velar fricative. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/ɣayɔh/	[, ɣa: 'ɣɔh]	'to have a power'
/ɣæhæ/	[, ɣæ: 'hæ:]	'molar tooth'
/suɣubuh/	[su, ɣu: 'buh]	'to depress'
/ɣuɣiʔ/	[dʒu 'ɣiʔ]	'to scream'

/h/ represents [h] , a voiceless glottal fricative. It can occur syllable initially and finally.

Examples:

/hadijɔh/	[, ha : , di : ' jɔh]	‘to give prize’
/hiʒa/	[, hi : ' dʒa :]	‘green’
/maha/	[, ma : ' ha :]	‘expensive’
/lɔkɔh/	[, lɔ : ' kɔh]	‘to peel’

6.4.2.2.4 Lateral approximant

/l/ represents [l] , a voiced alveolar lateral approximant. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/lali/	[, la : ' li :]	‘to be half-asleep’
/lubæ/	[, lu : ' bæ :]	‘hole’
/suluma/	[su , lu : ' ma :]	‘splinter’
/gwɫaʔ/	[gwɫ ' laʔ]	‘dark’

6.4.2.2.5 Approximants

/w/ represents [w] , a voiced labial-velar approximant. It can occur syllable initially only.

Examples:

/wɔpah/	[, wɔ : ' pah]	‘mango’
/waʔ/	[' waʔ]	‘to do’
/kawæ/	[, ka : ' wæ :]	‘gang’

/j/ represents [j] , a voiced palatal approximant. It can occur syllable initially.

Examples:

/jubɔ/	[, ju : ' bɔ :]	‘to try’
/hajæ/	[, ha : ' jæ :]	‘chicken’
/sajaʔ/	[, sa : ' jaʔ]	‘wing’

6.4.2.3 Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

All consonants are phonologically contrastive in Pathumthani variety. The consonant suspect pairs are contrastive in identical environment as shown below:

6.4.2.3.1 Initial Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

6.4.2.3.1.1 Point of Articulation Contrasts

/p-t-c/	/lapa/	‘to be hungry’
	/lata/	‘wooden floor’
	/laca/	‘fluently speaking’
/p-k/	/sapæ/	‘to reach’
	/sakæ/	‘Sakai tribe’
/b-d-ɟ/	/tuboh/	‘body’
	/tudoh/	‘to accuse’
	/tuɟoh/	‘seven’
/b-ɟ-g/	/labu/	‘pumpkin’
	/laɟu/	‘to move at high speed’
	/lagu/	‘kind, type’
/t-c-k/	/batɔ/	‘brick’
	/bacɔ/	‘to read’
	/bakɔ/	‘lineage’
/t-ʔ/	/gatɔŋ/	‘to hang’
	/gaʔɔŋ/	‘sweet smell’
/d-g/	/gɔdæ/	‘to beat’
	/gɔgæ/	‘scraped iron’

/k-ʔ/	/bəkʔ/	‘to bend, to arch’
	/bʔʔʔ/	‘to endure’
/m-n-ŋ/	/tumoʔ/	‘to pound’
	/tunoʔ/	‘to bend down one’s body’
	/tupoʔ/	‘index finger’
/m-n-ŋ/	/samu/	‘to equal to’
	/sanu/	‘over there’
	/saŋu/	‘hair bun’
/ŋ-ŋ/	/laŋoʔ/	‘long’
	/laŋoʔ/	‘late, slow’
/s-h/	/pasu/	‘shallow, basin’
	/pahu/	‘boat’
/w-j/	/sawɔ/	‘python’
	/sajɔ/	‘I, me’

6.4.2.3.1.2 Manner of Articulation Contrasts

/p-b-w/	/sapæ/	‘to reach’
	/sabæ/	‘the eighth month’
	/sawæ/	‘malnutrition’
/p-k/	/pito/	‘lamp’
	/kito/	‘I, me’

/p-m-w/	/hapɔ/	‘to be out of order’
	/hamɔ/	‘slave’
	/hawɔ/	‘mood , felling’
/b-m/	/malæ/	‘night’
	/balæ/	‘grasshopper’
/t-d-s-l/	/tapæ/	‘rice yeast’
	/dapæ/	‘side’
	/sapæ/	‘to reach’
	/lapæ/	‘eight’
/t-n-l/	/kɯtaʔ/	‘to feel tight at the chest’
	/kɯnaʔ/	‘whole’
	/kɯlaʔ/	‘flashing’
/c-j/	/laca/	‘fluently speaking’
	/laja/	‘sailboat’
/d-n-s/	/sidiŋ/	‘loop’
	/siniŋ/	‘here’
	/sisiŋ/	‘to roll the edge of a strip of cloth up’
/c-ŋ/	/læcæʔ/	‘to crush and pound’
	/læŋæʔ/	‘to step on and grind it’
/ʔ-h/	/sæʔæh/	‘poor’
	/sæhæh/	‘obviously’

6.4.2.3.1.3 Voicing contrasts

/b-p/	/baja/	‘to pay, to spend
	/paja/	‘brackish’
/t-d/	/tama/	‘date palm’
	/dama/	‘torchstick lac’
/c-ɟ/	/tucu/	‘grandchild’
	/tuɟu/	‘aim’
/k-g/	/nakɔ/	‘jack-fruit’
	/nagɔ/	‘dragon’

6.4.2.3.2 Final Consonant Phoneme Contrasts

/?-ŋ-h/	/lapeʔ/	‘to pave’
	/lapeŋ/	‘sheets for baby’
	/lapeh/	‘floor’

6.4.3 Vowels

Table 6.7: Vowel phonemes of Pattani Malay in Pathumthani

Tongue Position Tongue Height	Tongue Position		
	Front	Central	Back
High	i	ɯ	u
Mid	e		o
Low	æ	a	ɔ
Glided vowels		a ^e a ^u	u ^e

For Pathumthani variety, the vowel phonemes function as the syllable nucleus. Vowel length is not contrastive. The vowels are /i, e, æ, ɯ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u, u^e/.

Examples:

/i/	/ʔiŋaʔ/	[, ʔi: ^ː ŋaʔ]	‘to recall, to figure out’
/e/	/meʔ/	[' meʔ]	‘to take’
/æ/	/dæcɔʔ/	[, dæ: ^ː tɔcɔʔ]	‘folk dance’
/ɯ/	/nɯdoŋ/	[nɯ ^ː doŋ]	‘to do a patty farming’
/a/	/gabaʔ/	[, ga: ^ː baʔ]	‘to climb or mount’
/u/	/cumiŋ/	[, tɕu: ^ː miŋ]	‘glass, mirror, frame’
/o/	/goŋ/	[' goŋ]	‘gong’
/ɔ/	/bɔdɔ/	[, bɔ: ^ː dɔ: ^ː]	‘stupid’
/a ^e /	/ba ^e ʔ/	[' ba ^e ʔ]	‘to be good’
/a ^u /	/ga ^u /	[' ga ^u]	‘to mix’
/u ^e /	/nu ^e h/	[' nu ^e h]	‘Islamic god name Nabi’

6.4.3.2 Formational Statements of Vowels

/i/ represents [i], a high front rounded vowel.

Examples:

/sisiʔ/	[,si: 'siʔ]	‘fish scale’
/ciʔoh/	[,tɕi: 'ʔoh]	‘to be bright’
/hadijoh/	[,ha: ,di: 'joh]	‘to give a prize’
/supiʔ/	[,su: 'piʔ]	‘to blow a dart’

/e/ represents [e], a mid front unrounded vowel.

Examples:

/sise/	[,si: 'se:]	‘to comb’
/lahe/	[,la: 'he:]	‘to occur, to grow’
/jateŋ/	[,ja: 'teŋ]	‘orphan’
/puʔyayəŋ/	[pu ,ʔa: 'yəŋ]	‘to talk in one’s sleep’

/æ/ represents [æ], a low front unrounded vowel.

Examples:

/kænæʔ/	[,kæ: 'næʔ]	‘short’
/pæka/	[,pæ: 'ka:]	‘stated leg’
/sʉlæʔoʔ/	[sʉ ,læ: 'ʔoʔ]	‘untidy’
/layæ/	[,la: 'yæ:]	‘to forbid’

/ɯ/ represents [ɯ], a high central unrounded vowel.

Examples:

/bʉni/	[bʉ 'ni:]	‘to win’
/dʉba/	[dʉ 'ba:]	‘frighten’
/kʉlubæ/	[kʉ ,lu: 'bæ:]	‘be riddled’
/bʉlʉdi/	[bʉ lʉ 'di:]	‘bucket’

/a/ represents [a], a low central unrounded vowel.

Examples:

/sana/	[,sa: 'na:]	'to lean against'
/hatae/	[,ha: 'tæ:]	'to hit'
/kuɫagæ/	[kuɫ ,la: 'gæ:]	'chopping block'
/burtəʔ/	[buɾ 'təʔ]	'slow, tardy'

/u/ represents [u], a high back rounded vowel.

Examples:

/mupuh/	[,mu: 'puh]	'to destitute'
/huwaʔ/	[,hu: 'waʔ]	'to evaporate'
/lækuwah/	[,læ: ,ku: 'wah]	'galangal'
/kabuh/	[,ka: 'buh]	'to soft-boiled'

/o/ represents [o], a mid back rounded vowel.

Examples:

/no/	['no:]	'cradle'
/suko/	[,su: 'ko:]	'to fall head over heels'
/puɫatoʔ/	[puɫ ,la: 'toʔ]	'appropriate'

/ɔ/ represents [ɔ], a low back rounded vowel.

Examples:

/pɔtɔŋ/	[,pɔ: 'tɔŋ]	'to cut'
/mɔɲoʔ/	[,mɔ: 'ɲoʔ]	'to inactive'
/kɔɫɔɫɔ/	[,kɔ: ,ɫɔ: 'ɫɔ:]	'to jolly'
/nakɔ/	[,na: 'kɔ:]	'jack-fruit'

/a^e/ represents [a^e], a vowel gliding from [a] to [e].

Examples:

/ba ^ə ʔ/	['ba ^ə ʔ]	‘good’
/ma ^ə /	['ma ^ə]	‘to play’
/gaha ^ə ʔ/	[,ga: 'ha ^ə ʔ]	‘to gather fruit with a long thing from tall tree’

/a^u/ represents [a^u] , a vowel gliding from [a] to [u]. It occurs in closed syllable.

Examples:

/ga ^u /	['ga ^u]	‘to mix’
/la ^u ʔ/	['la ^u ʔ]	‘sea’
/ɲaha ^u h/	[,ɲa: 'ha ^u h]	‘hook’

/u^ə/ represents [u^ə] , a vowel gliding from [u] to [ə]. It occurs in closed syllable.

Examples:

/nu ^ə h/	['nu ^ə h]	‘Islamic god name Nabi’
/tahu ^ə ʔ/	[,ta: 'hu ^ə ʔ]	‘to forsake’

6.4.3.3 Vowel Phoneme Contrasts

6.4.3.3.1 Tongue position contrast

/i-u/	/diyi/	‘to stand, to set up’
	/duyi/	‘thorn’
/e-o/	/turyeʔ/	‘tight’
	/turyoʔ/	‘heavy and bad’
/ɯ-a/	/huryæ/	‘to incubate’
	/hayæ/	‘charcoal’
/æ-o/	/pakæ/	‘to dress’
	/pakɔ/	‘champak’

6.4.3.3.2 Tongue height contrast

/i-e/	/babi/	‘pig’
	/babe/	‘to endure’
/i-æ/	/hilæ/	‘to disappear’
	/hælæ/	‘to accuse falsely of somebody’
/ɔ-u-o/	/bakɔ/	‘lineage’
	/baku/	‘to happen’
	/bako/	‘wicker basket’
/e-æ/	/hæyeʔ/	‘to draw, to push’
	/hæyæʔ/	‘to drag’

6.4.3.3.3 Glided vowel and other vowels contrast

/a ^e -e-o/	/ba ^e ʔ/	‘good’
	/beʔ/	‘bag’
	/boʔ/	‘notebook’
/a ^u -e-ɔ/	/ma ^u ʔ/	‘god of Death’
	/meʔ/	‘to take’
	/mɔʔ/	‘mom’
/u ^e -i/	/tahu ^e ʔ/	‘to forsake’
	/tahiʔ/	‘excrement’
/u ^e -a/	/nu ^e h/	‘Islamic god name Nabi’
	/nah/	‘yes (a final particle)’

Note: Obviously, in Pathumthani variety has found loan words for 4.47 % (116 items from all 2,597). It is not mentioned in Thawika's work (1990) which collected the Pattani Malay in Pathumthani fifteen year before. These loan words found in this time are noun and verb but they are chiefly proper noun which noun for call special name of foods, places, vegetables, animals, trees, flowers, and deceases.

Examples:

	Pathumthani loan words	Thai words	Meaning
food names:	/klu ^ə jbu ^ə c ^{hi} /	กล้วยบวชชี	'banana desert'
	/wun/	วุ้น	'jelly, gelatin'
	/loχoŋ/	ลอคชอง	'Thai sweet'
	/pat ^h oŋko/	ปาตองโก	'Chinese doughnut'
place names:	/roŋnaŋ/	โรงหนัง	'theater'
	/roŋri ^ə n/	โรงเรียน	'school'
	/roŋp ^h ajaban/	โรงพยาบาล	'hospital'
	/talanaʔ/	ตลาดนัด	'fair market'
vegetable names:	/maraʔ/	มะระ	'bitter cucumber'
	/tæŋkwa/	แตงกวา	'cucumber'
	/mak ^h u ^ə /	มะเขือ	'tomato'
animal names:	/k ^h unt ^h oŋ/	ขุนทอง	'hill myna'
	/konploŋ/	ก้นปล่อง	'Malaria mosquito'
	/loma/	โลมา	'dolphin'
tree names:	/tak ^h i ^ə n/	ตะเคียน	'kind of tree'
	/caʔ/	จาก	'nipa palm'
	/pradu/	ประดู่	'kind of tree'
	/son/	สน	'pine tree'

From the above, many loan words reflect to society of Pattani Malay in Pathumthani community that it has a high level language contact with Thai society. Because it is an isolated community among Thai for a long time, therefore, it always contacts with Standard Thai language and come together with Thai culture. It is normally absorb some Thai word into its language. Pathumthani variety has some morphemes contrast to the Narathiwat and Krabi varieties. For examples,

Pathumthani		Narathiwat	Krabi	
/lot/	(หลอด)	/pʉlʉtiŋ/	/pʉlʉtiŋ/	'straw'
/rabi ^o ŋ/	(ระเบียง)	/paka musæ/	/paka musæ/	'terrace'
/p ^h oŋc ^h uroʔ/	(ผงชูรส)	/bæciŋ/	/biciŋ/	'monosodium glutamate'
/moŋkuʔ/	(มงกุฎ)	/mah koto/	/mah koto/	'crown'
/kwaŋ/	(ควาง)	/yuso/	/yuso/	'deer'
/kadiŋ/	(กระดิ่ง)	/locæŋ/	/locæŋ/	'hand-bell'

CHAPTER VII

THE COMPARISON OF PATTANI MALAY PHONOLOGY IN NARATHIWAT, KRABI AND PATHUMTHANI

The data on Pattani Malay dialect in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani used for the comparison in this chapter have been taken from the phonological analysis presented in chapters IV, V and VI.

The comparison of the three varieties is presented according to a hierarchy of ranks: the comparison of the Intonation Group, the comparison of the Stress Group, the comparison of the Syllable and the comparison of the Phoneme.

7.1 The Intonation Group

In considering the Intonation Group of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Pattani Malay in Krabi and Pattani Malay in Pathumthani, it has been found that they are similar. The three varieties consist of three intonation types; falling contour (F), rising contour (R) and rising-falling contour (RF) with some differences in its occurrence as shown in the table below.

Table 7.1: A comparison of Intonation Group of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani

Sentence Types	Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani
1. Statements	F	F	F
2. Negatives	F	F	F
3. Requests	R	F	RF
4. Commands	F	F	F
5. Polar Questions	RF	RF	R
6. Content Questions	RF	RF	RF
7. Invitations	R	R	F

7.2 The Stress Group

The structures of Stress Group in these three varieties are almost the same. With an exception of a special case of the extra strong stress in Narathiwat. Each stress group may have one to three syllables with one primary stressed syllable as its nucleus, and may optionally have one syllable in a disyllabic word and two syllables in trisyllabic word as its periphery.

A comparison of the Stress Group of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani is shown in the following Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: A Comparison of Stress Group of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Pattani Malay in Krabi and Pattani Malay in Pathumthani

Pre. : Presyllable ✓ : Occurring
 Min. : Minor syllable × : Non-occurring
 Maj. : Major syllable

Stress Group Types	Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani
Ordinary case			
1. Maj.	✓	✓	✓
2. Min. + Maj.	✓	✓	✓
3. Pre. + Maj.	✓	✓	✓
4. Min. + Min. + Maj.	✓	✓	✓
5. Pre. + Min. + Maj	✓	✓	✓
6. Pre. + Pre. + Maj	✓	✓	✓
Special case			
1. Maj.	✓	×	×
2. Maj. + Min.	✓	×	×

7.3 The Syllable

Syllables of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Pattani Malay in Krabi and Pattani Malay in Pathumthani can be divided into major syllable, minor syllable and presyllable.

7.3.1 A Comparison of Major Syllable

The major syllable in the three varieties can be both open and closed syllables. Following are examples for illustration.

CV	Narathiwat	/nɔ̃/	['nɔ̃ :]	'coconut'
	Krabi	/nɔ̃/	['nɔ̃ :]	'coconut'
	Pathumthani	/nu/	['nu :]	'coconut'
	Narathiwat	/caɣi/	[, ca : 'ɣi :]	'to seek'
	Krabi	/caɣi/	[, ca : 'ɣi :]	'to seek'
	Pathumthani	/caɣi/	[, ca : 'ɣi :]	'to seek'
	Narathiwat	/cuɣanɔ̃/	[cuɣ , ɣa : 'nɔ̃ :]	'bowl containing betel leaves and areca nut ready for chewing'
	Krabi	/cuɣanɔ̃/	[cuɣ , ɣa : 'nɔ̃ :]	'bowl containing betel leaves and areca nut ready for chewing'
	Pathumthani	/cuɣanu/	[cuɣ , ɣa : 'nu :]	'bowl containing betel leaves and areca nut ready for chewing'
CVC	Narathiwat	/hɔ̃ʔ/	['hɔ̃ʔ]	'possessive word'
	Krabi	/hɔ̃ʔ/	['hɔ̃ʔ]	'possessive word'
	Pathumthani	/hɔ̃ʔ/	['hɔ̃ʔ]	'possessive word'
	Narathiwat	/gulɔ̃ŋ/	[, gu : 'lɔ̃ŋ]	'to roll up, a roll'
	Krabi	/gulɔ̃ŋ/	[, gu : 'lɔ̃ŋ]	'to roll up, a roll'
	Pathumthani	/gulɔ̃ŋ/	[, gu : 'lɔ̃ŋ]	'to roll up, a roll'
	Narathiwat	/tuɣlɔ̃kɔ̃h/	[tuɣ lɔ̃ 'kɔ̃h]	'to conflict'
	Krabi	/tuɣlɔ̃kɔ̃h/	[tuɣ lɔ̃ 'kɔ̃h]	'to conflict'
	Pathumthani	/tuɣlikɔ̃h/	[tuɣ , li 'kɔ̃h]	'to conflict'

7.3.2 A Comparison of Minor Syllable

The minor syllable in the three varieties is only the open syllable. Initial consonant in Narathiwat and Krabi occur in the same way, while in Pathumthani had an only one initial occurring in the minor syllables. Followings are examples for illustration.

CV	Narathiwat	/k <u>a</u> ta/	[, <u>ka</u> : 'ta:]	'to itch'
	Krabi	/k <u>a</u> ta/	[, <u>ka</u> : 'ta:]	'to itch'
	Pathumthani	/k <u>a</u> ta/	[, <u>ka</u> : 'ta:]	'to itch'
	Narathiwat	/t <u>u</u> toŋ/	[, <u>tu</u> : 'toŋ]	'to lead'
	Krabi	/t <u>u</u> toŋ/	[, <u>tu</u> : 'toŋ]	'to lead'
	Pathumthani	/t <u>u</u> toŋ/	[, <u>tu</u> : 'toŋ]	'to lead'
CCV	Narathiwat	/b <u>l</u> akah/	[, <u>bla</u> : 'kah]	'horseshoe crab'
	Krabi	/b <u>l</u> akah/	[, <u>bla</u> : 'kah]	'horseshoe crab'
	Pathumthani	/b <u>w</u> <u>l</u> akah/	[b <u>w</u> , <u>la</u> : 'kah]	'horseshoe crab'
	Narathiwat	/k <u>l</u> abu/	[, <u>kla</u> : 'bu:]	'unable to see distinctly'
	Krabi	/k <u>l</u> abu/	[, <u>kla</u> : 'bu:]	'unable to see distinctly'
	Pathumthani	/k <u>w</u> <u>l</u> abu/	[k <u>w</u> , <u>la</u> : 'bu:]	'unable to see distinctly'

7.3.3 A Comparison of Presyllable

The presyllable in the three varieties can be open syllable only. Followings are examples for illustration.

CV	Narathiwat	/m <u>u</u> ka/	[m <u>u</u> : 'ka:]	'half-ripe fruit'
	Krabi	/m <u>u</u> ka/	[m <u>u</u> : 'ka:]	'half-ripe fruit'
	Pathumthani	/m <u>u</u> ka/	[m <u>u</u> : 'ka:]	'half-ripe fruit'
	Narathiwat	/p <u>u</u> ta mo/	[p <u>u</u> , ta: 'mo:]	'first'
	Krabi	/p <u>u</u> ta mo/	[p <u>u</u> , ta: 'mo:]	'first'
	Pathumthani	/p <u>u</u> ta mo/	[p <u>u</u> , ta: 'mo:]	'first'

CCV	Narathiwat	/blɯdi/	[blɯ'di:]	'bucket'
	Krabi	/blɯdi/	[blɯ'di:]	'bucket'
	Pathumthani	/buɯlɯdi/	[buɯ lɯ'di:]	'bucket'

A Comparison of the Syllable Structure in the three varieties is summarized in the table below.

Table 7.3: A Comparison of Syllables of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Pattani Malay in Krabi and Pattani Malay in Pathumthani

C : consonant ✓ : occurring
V : vowel × : non-occurring

Syllable Structure Types		Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani
Major Syllable	CV	✓	✓	✓
	CVC	✓	✓	✓
Minor Syllable	CV	✓	✓	✓
	CCV	✓	✓	×
Presyllable	CV	✓	✓	✓
	CCV	✓	✓	×

7.4 A Comparison of The Phonemes

A comparison of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Pattani Malay in Krabi and Pattani Malay in Pathumthani, Phonemes is stated into two series: A Comparison of Consonant Phonemes and a Comparison of Vowel Phonemes.

7.4.1 A Comparison of Consonant phonemes

Consonants function as the periphery of a syllable. There are 20 consonant phonemes in Narathiwat variety, 20 consonant phonemes in Krabi variety and 19 consonant phonemes in Pathumthani variety.

7.4.1.1 Consonant Phoneme Chart

Table 7.4: A comparison of Consonant Phoneme of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Pattani Malay in Krabi and Pattani Malay in Pathumthani

Consonant Phoneme Chart														
Narathiwat (20 phonemes)					Krabi (20 phonemes)					Pathumthani (19 phonemes)				
p	t	c	k	ʔ	p	t	c	k	ʔ	p	t	c	k	ʔ
b	d	ɟ	g		b	d	ɟ	g		b	d	ɟ	g	
m	n	ɲ	ŋ		m	n	ɲ	ŋ		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
	s		x	h		s		x	h		s			h
			ɣ					ɣ					ɣ	
w		j			w		j			w		j		
	l					l					l			

From the above table, the inventory of consonant phonemes in the three varieties is identification. Especially, the consonant phonemes in Narathiwat and Krabi are all the same (20 phonemes). While /x/ does not occur in the inventory of the Pathumthani variety (19 phonemes). Consonant phonemes which are phonemically the same in the three varieties are /p, b, t, d, c, ɟ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, ɣ, h, w, j, l/.

7.4.1.2 The Consonant Correspondence Sets

7.4.1.2.1 Initial Consonants

The initial consonants can occur in major syllables, minor syllables and presyllables in the three varieties.

In major syllables the phoneme /x/ never occurs in Narathiwat and Krabi varieties.

In minor syllables all phonemes in the three varieties occur as the initial consonants.

In presyllables the phonemes /ʔ, h, w, j/ never occur in the three varieties.

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/p-/	/p-/	/p-/	
/pʉtiŋ/	/pʉtiŋ/	/pʉtiŋ/	‘to aim at’
/pucɔ/	/pucɔ/	/pucɔ/	‘cause, origin, culprit’
/sæpaʔ/	/sæpaʔ/	/sæpaʔ/	‘to kick’
/t-/	/t-/	/t-/	
/tʉmæ/	/tʉmæ/	/tʉmæ/	‘to escort’
/tiʃu/	/tiʃu/	/tiʃu/	‘to imitate’
/kata/	/kata/	/kata/	‘to itch’
/c-/	/c-/	/c-/	
/cʉpaʔ/	/cʉpaʔ/	/cʉpaʔ/	‘quickly’
/cɔbæʔ/	/cɔbæʔ/	/cɔbæʔ/	‘to pinch’
/bɔciʔ/	/bucʰiʔ/	/bɔciʔ/	‘to bulge’
/k-/	/k-/	/k-/	
/kʉtaʔ/	/kataʔ/	/kataʔ/	‘tightly’
/kuniŋ/	/kuniŋ/	/kuniŋ/	‘yellow’
/cako/	/cako/	/cako/	‘to dig’
/ʔ-/	/ʔ-/	/ʔ-/	
/ʔʉpuʔ/	/ʔʉpuʔ/	/ʔʉpuʔ/	‘grass’
/bʉyaʔe/	/bʉyaʔe/	/bʉyaʔe/	‘luscious’
/b-/	/b-/	/b-/	
/bʉyaʔ/	/bʉyaʔ/	/bʉyaʔ/	‘heavy, seriously’
/baŋɔʔ/	/baŋɔʔ/	/baŋuʔ/	‘much’
/daba/	/daba/	/daba/	‘collar’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/d-/	/d-/	/d-/	
/dumæ/	/dumæ/	/dumi/	‘to have a fever’
/dapo/	/dapo/	/dapo/	‘kitchen’
/ʔidæ/	/hidæ/	/ʔidæ/	‘to arrange’
/ɟ-/	/ɟ-/	/ɟ-/	
/ɟulæ/	/ɟunlæ/	/ɟulæ/	‘to search something in the water’
/ɟayɔŋ/	/ɟayɔŋ/	/ɟayɔŋ/	‘needle, pin’
/tajæ/	/tajæ/	/tajæ/	‘sharp’
/g-/	/g-/	/g-/	
/gungæ/	/gungæ/	/gungæ/	‘to clench one’s fists’
/gasæŋ/	/gasæŋ/	/gasæŋ/	‘serious’
/ʔagɔ/	/ʔagɔ/	/ʔagɔ/	‘basket’
/m-/	/m-/	/m-/	
/mukɔ/	/mukɔ/	/mukɔ/	‘raw’
/miɲɔʔ/	/miɲɔʔ/	/miɲuʔ/	‘oil’
/samɔ/	/samɔ/	/samu/	‘equal, same’
/n-/	/n-/	/n-/	
/nugurɣi/	/nugurɣi/	/nugurɣi/	‘country’
/nadi/	/nadi/	/nadi/	‘impulse’
/sunæ/	/sunæ/	/suni/	‘comfortably’
/n-/	/ŋ-/	/n-/	
/nawɔʔ/	/ŋawɔʔ/	/nawɔʔ/	‘to lie’
/nisɔʔ/	/ŋisɔʔ/	/nisɔʔ/	‘to sob’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/n-/	/n-/	/n-/	
/nuŋoʔ/	/nuŋoʔ/	/nuŋoʔ/	‘tube’
/nuʔuʔ/	/nuʔuʔ/	/nuʔoʔ/	‘to go under’
/no/	/no/	/nu/	‘coconut’
/ŋ-/	/ŋ-/	/ŋ-/	
/ŋusaʔ/	/ŋusaʔ/	/ŋusaʔ/	‘to lost the way’
/ŋæcæh/	/ŋæcæh/	/ŋæcih/	‘to pout’
/ʃaŋæ/	/ʃaŋæ/	/ʃaŋi/	‘do not’
/s-/	/s-/	/s-/	
/sudeh/	/sudeh/	/sudeh/	‘sad, sorrowful’
/sæwo/	/sæwo/	/sæwo/	‘to rent’
/nusuʔ/	/nusuʔ/	/nusuʔ/	‘to hide’
/h-/	/h-/	/h-/	
/hadu/	/hadu/	/hadu/	‘to charge, to allege’
/tahu/	/tahu/	/tahu/	‘to know’
/l-/	/l-/	/l-/	
/luŋo/	/luŋo/	/luŋu/	‘sesame seed’
/logoŋ/	/logaŋ/	/logaŋ/	‘ditch’
/malæ/	/malæ/	/malæ/	‘night’
/w-/	/w-/	/w-/	
/woja/	/woja/	/woja/	‘wire’
/tawa/	/tawa/	/tawa/	‘to bargain, to tasteless’
/sæwoh/	/sæwoh/	/sæwoh/	‘hawk’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/j-/	/j-/	/j-/	
/jawɔ/	/jawɔ/	/jawɔ/	'kind of floating plant'
/tajæ/	/tajæ/	/tajæ/	'tire'
/sɯdijɔ/	/sɯdijɔ/	/sɯdijɔ/	'to prepare'
/ɣ-/	/ɣ-/	/ɣ-/	
/ɣuŋæ/	/ɣuŋæ/	/ɣuŋæ/	'to pull tight'
/ɣuwɔ/	/ɣuwɔ/	/ɣuwɔ/	'loose'
/næyaʔ/	/næyaʔ/	/næyaʔ/	'to lie flat on the face'
/ɣ-/	/ɣ-/	/w-/	
/suɣoh/	/suɣoh/	/suwoh/	'to order, to comment'
/suɣuʔ/	/suɣuʔ/	/suwuʔ/	'to decrease'
/mɔɣɔh/	/mɔɣɔh/	/mɔwɔh/	'angry'

Note: the Pathumthani sound change of /ɣ/ shifted to /w/, in this thesis was found more word items beyond Thawika's data (1990) for 15 words. There are

/buwoʔ/	'to wound'	/tawoh/	'to follow'
/tuwih/	'to stratch'	/tuwoh/	'to store, to collect'
/kɔwɔʔ/	'skull'	/guwa/	'to tease, to make fun up'
/guwoh/	'thunder'	/muweh/	'disciple'
/muweh/	'angry'	/mɔwɔh/	'angry'
/ɲuwoʔ/	'to go under'	/suwoh/	'to order, to command'
/luwuʔ/	'to stroke'	/luwoh/	'to drop down'
/lɔwɔʔ/	'to shrink'		

For more information, it is interesting to note here that aspirated sounds have started to develop in all three varieties. However, the development of the aspirated sound for one particular phoneme may not be similar in all varieties.

Examples:

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
[p-, ph-]	[p-, ph-]	[p-, ph-]	
[, tu: 'pho:]	[, tu: 'pho:]	[, tu: 'pho:]	'dull, blunt'
[, pi: 'jaʔ]	[, phi: 'jaʔ]	[, phi: 'jaʔ]	'to flog'
[, ti: 'pu:]	[, ti: 'phu:]	[, ti: 'pu:]	'to cheat'
[t-, th-]	[t-, th-]	[t-, th-]	
[, tho: 'lo:]	[, tho: 'lo:]	[, tho: 'lo:]	'match-maker'
[, tæ: 'hæ:]	[, thæ: 'hæ:]	[, thæ: 'hæ:]	'to undulant'
[, ta: 'maʔ]	[, tha: 'maʔ]	[, ta: 'maʔ]	'to wrap with rope'
[tɕ-, tɕh-]	[tɕ-, tɕh-]	[tɕ-, tɕh-]	
[bɛ' tɕhi:]	[bɛ' tɕhi:]	[bɛ' tɕhi:]	'to hate'
[pɛ, tɕha: 'jo:]	[pɛ, tɕa: 'jo:]	[pɛ, tɕha: 'jo:]	'to believe'
[, la: 'tɕha:]	[, la: 'tɕa:]	[, la: 'tɕa:]	'fluently speaking, fast (swallow dive)'
[k-, kh-]	[k-, kh-]	[k-, kh-]	
[, kha: 'weŋ]	[, kha: 'weŋ]	[, kha: 'weŋ]	'to graft'
[dɛ' khi:]	[dɛ' ki:]	[dɛ' khi:]	'jealous'
[kɛ' leh]	[khɛ' leh]	[kɛ' leh]	'to look'

7.4.1.2.2 Consonant Clusters

Initial consonant clusters only occur in Narathiwat and Krabi varieties while in Pathumthani never.

In Narathiwat variety, the first members in the sequence of initial consonant clusters are /p, b, k, g/ and can only be followed by the second member /l/. (see 4.4.2.1.2 on page 59)

In Krabi variety, the first members in the sequence of initial consonant clusters are /p, b, k/ followed by the second member /l/. (see 5.4.2.1.2 on page 111)

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
C1	C1	C	
/blomɔ/	/blomɔ/	/bɯlɔmɔ/	‘to complete, to race’
/blalæ/	/blalæ/	/balæ/	‘grasshopper’
/klaŋjæ/	/klaŋjæ/	/taŋjæ/	‘to undress’
/plitɔ/	/plitɔ/	/pɯlɪtɔ/	‘lamp’
C1	C	C	
/pluɣu/	/pɯluɣu/	/puluɣu/	‘bullet’
/blohɔʔ/	/bɯlohɔʔ/	/bɯlohoʔ/	‘to choke’
/klabu/	/kɯlabu/	/kɯlabu/	‘unable to see distinctly’
C	C1	C	
/kɯladi/	/kladi/	/kɯladi/	‘elephant ear’
/pɯlawɔʔ/	/plawɔʔ/	/pɯlawɔʔ/	‘to lie’
/bɯlulæ/	/blulæ/	/bɯlulæ/	‘leather’

7.4.1.2.3 Consonant Clusters across syllable boundary

Homorganic nasal plosive clusters

The Homorganic nasal plosive cluster across syllable boundary is one of the characteristics of Austronesian languages. In Narathiwat and Krabi varieties, the homorganic nasal-voiced plosive clusters are /-mb-, -nd-, -ŋj-, -ŋg-/. They consist of a voiced nasal and a voiced plosive phoneme. Interestingly, in Pathumthani variety there exists only the nasal component which means that the plosive components in the homorganic nasal plosive clusters across syllable boundaries are lost.

Examples:

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	Standard Malay	
/timbɔ/	/timbɔ/	/timɔ/	timba	‘water bucket’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	Standard Malay	
/pandoʔ/	/pandoʔ/	/panoʔ/	pendek	‘short’
/piŋjæ/	/piŋjæ/	/piŋæ/	meminjam	‘to borrow’
/lɔŋga/	/lɔŋga/	/lɔŋa/	longgar	‘loose’

For the voiceless sets, all three varieties components have undergone the same phenomenon, i.e., the nasal components are all lost. Therefore, only the voiceless plosives are left in these three varieties.

Examples:

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	Standard Malay	
/ʔuto/	/ʔuto/	/ʔuto/	unta	‘camel’
/bɔkoʔ/	/bɔkoʔ/	/bɔkoʔ/	membengkokkan	‘to bend’
/tupo/	/tupo/	/tupo/	tumpul	‘blunt’
/laca/	/laca/	/laca/	licin	‘smooth’

7.4.1.2.4 Final Consonants

The final consonants only occur in major syllables (the nuclear syllables).

The three varieties have the same final consonant phoneme set: /ʔ, ŋ, h/.

Examples:

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/-ʔ/	/-ʔ/	/-ʔ/	
/bulaʔ/	/bulaʔ/	/bulaʔ/	‘circle’
/caɣoʔ/	/caɣoʔ/	/caɣoʔ/	‘stream’
/hidoʔ/	/hidoʔ/	/hidoʔ/	‘alive’
/-ŋ/	/-ŋ/	/-ŋ/	
/katiŋ/	/katiŋ/	/katiŋ/	‘branch of tree’
/lamonŋ/	/lamonŋ/	/mamonŋ/	‘elastic’
/buɗaŋ/	/buɗaŋ/	/buɗaŋ/	‘stubbon’

/-h/	/-h/	/-h/	
/lapeh/	/lapeh/	/lapeh/	‘floor’
/bæbæh/	/bæbæh/	/bæbæh/	‘free, independent’
/pʷloh/	/pʷloh/	/pʷloh/	‘sweat’

7.4.2 A Comparison of Vowel phonemes

The vowels function as the nucleus of the syllable. Narathiwat and Krabi varieties have the same vowels; they are ten vowels /i, e, æ, ʷ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u/.

As for Pathumthani variety, there are eleven vowels /i, e, æ, ʷ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u, u^e/.

7.4.2.1 Vowel Phoneme Chart

Table 7.5: A Comparison of Vowel Phoneme of Pattani Malay in Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani

Vowel Phoneme Chart									
Narathiwat			Krabi			Pathumthani			
i	ʷ	u	i	ʷ	u	i	ʷ	u	
e		o	e		o	e		o	
æ	a	ɔ	æ	a	ɔ	æ	a	ɔ	
	a ^e	a ^u		a ^e	a ^u		a ^e	a ^u	u ^e

All vowels in Narathiwat can occur in both open and closed syllables, except /u, a^u/ which occur only in closed syllables and /ʷ/ in open syllables.

All vowels in Krabi can occur in both open and closed syllables, except /u, a^e, a^u/ which occur only in closed syllables and /ʷ/ in open syllables.

All vowels in Pathumthani can occur in both open and closed syllables, except /a^u, u^e/ which occur only in closed syllables and /ʷ/ in open syllables.

7.4.2.2 The Vowel Correspondence Sets

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/i/	/i/	/i/	
/ʔidæ/	/hidæ/	/ʔidæ/	‘to arrange’
/ʃuwɪŋ/	/ʃuwɪŋ/	/ʃuwɪŋ/	‘section of fruit’
/i/	/i/	/e/	
/kʷliŋ/	/kʷliŋ/	/kʷleŋ/	‘Hindu’
/cidiʔ/	/cidiʔ/	/cideʔ/	‘clever’
/e/	/e/	/i/	
/gaden/	/gaden/	/gadiŋ/	‘ivory’
/masen/	/masen/	/masiŋ/	‘each man’
/e/	/e/	/e/	
/ʃiɲen/	/ʃiɲen/	/ʃiɲen/	‘to stand on tiptoe’
/ɲine/	/sine/	/sine/	‘sarcastic’
/æ/	/æ/	/i/	
/lamæ/	/lamæ/	/lami/	‘yard’
/ɲæcæh/	/ɲæcæh/	/ɲæcih/	‘to pout’
/æ/	/æ/	/æ/	
/ʔunæ/	/ʔundæ/	/ʔudæ/	‘law’
/ɣɔbæʔ/	/ɣɔbæʔ/	/ɣɔbæʔ/	‘old-fashioned’
/æ/	/æ/	/e/	
/tubæ/	/tubæ/	/tube/	‘watercourse’
/lapæŋ/	/lapæŋ/	/lapen/	‘sheets for baby’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/u/	/u/	/u/	
/cuʔkiʔ/	/cuʔkiʔ/	/cuʔkiʔ/	‘to pinch’
/buʔli/	/buʔli/	/buʔli/	‘to buy’
/a/	/a/	/i/	
/blana/	/blana/	/buʔlani/	‘abundantly, a great number of’
/suma/	/suma/	/sumi/	‘sprout’
/a/	/a/	/æ/	
/bika/	/bika/	/bikæ/	‘frame’
/ŋaŋih/	/taŋih/	/ŋæŋih/	‘to cry’
/a/	/a/	/a/	
/padi/	/padi/	/padi/	‘paddy rice’
/hagah/	/hagah/	/hagah/	‘sand-fly’
/u/	/u/	/u/	
/buwa/	/buwa/	/buwa/	‘to boast’
/luʔŋuʔ/	/duʔŋuʔ/	/luʔŋuʔ/	‘slowly and late’
/o/	/o/	/u/	
/hiŋoʔ/	/hiŋoʔ/	/hiŋuʔ/	‘to shake’
/puʔcoʔh/	/puʔcoʔh/	/puʔcuʔh/	‘cone, funnel’
/o/	/o/	/o/	
/kaʔoʔ/	/kaʔoʔ/	/kaʔoʔ/	‘false pride’
/cako/	/cako/	/cako/	‘to dig’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/ɔ/	/ɔ/	/ɔ/	
/nilɔ/	/nilɔ/	/nilɔ/	‘indigo blue’
/cicɔh/	/cicɔh/	/cicɔh/	‘to dip food’
/ɔ/	/ɔ/	/u/	
/ɟumɔ/	/ɟumɔ/	/ɟumu/	‘to sun bathe’
/ɣumɔh/	/ʔumɔh/	/ʔumuh/	‘house’
/a ^ɛ /	/a ^ɛ /	/a ^ɛ /	
/nila ^ɛ /	/nila ^ɛ /	/nila ^ɛ /	‘to make a cloth’
/na ^ɛ ʔ/	/na ^ɛ ʔ/	/na ^ɛ ʔ/	‘to go up for riding’
/a ^u /	/a ^u /	/a ^u /	
/la ^u ʔ/	/la ^u ʔ/	/la ^u ʔ/	‘sea, course eaten with rice’
/ga ^u /	/ga ^u /	/ga ^u /	‘to mix’

It should be note noted here that some nasalized variants of vowels have been noticed in Narathiwat and Krabi varieties. (See section 4.4.3.2, 5.4.3.2)

In this phonological comparison, four ranks: intonation group, stress group, syllable and phoneme have been analyzed. It is shown that the Pattani Malay spoken in Narathiwat and Krabi provinces are very close arising from the similar phonemes and syllable performing structures, including the stress prominence. As for the phonology of Pattani Malay in Pathumthani, its characteristics differ from Narathiwat and Krabi. In Pathumthani dialect, some phonemes have disappeared cluster structures and differ. In the case of intonation, it also differs from Narathiwat and Krabi. However, the level of stress and its syllable production are the same as those two varieties.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

8.1 Conclusion

The phonological system of Pattani Malay spoken in three areas can be concluded as follows:

◆ Pattani Malay in Narathiwat

Phoneme

There are 20 consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, s, x, ɣ, h, w, j, l/ all of which occur in the initial position except/x/. The three consonant phonemes /-ʔ, -ɲ, -h/ occur in the final position. The phoneme /l/ occurs in the second position of the clusters and first members are /p, b, k, g/. There are 10 vowels /i, e, æ, ɯ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u/ which function as syllable nucleus.

Syllable

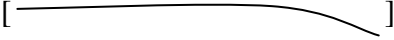

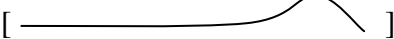
The syllable structure is C(C)V(C). There are two types of syllable structure: opened syllable and closed syllable functioning as two types of syllable: major syllable and minor syllable.

Stress Group

There are four types of stress group: strong stress, extra strong stress, weak stress and unstress. In the ordinary case, the last syllable is always the nucleus which has strong stress and peripheral syllables have weak stress and unstress. According to the word structure, there are three types: monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic. However, Tetrasyllabic word is also found although rare. In special case, the first syllable is the nucleus which functions with the extra strong stress in monosyllabic and disyllabic words.

Intonation Group

There are three types of intonation contours used in Narathiwat variety. They are:

Falling Intonation	[]
Rising Intonation	[]
Rising-falling Intonation	[]

◆ Pattani Malay in Krabi

Phoneme

There are 20 consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, s, x, ɣ, h, w, j, l/ all of which occur in the initial position except /x/. The three consonant phonemes /-ʔ,-ɲ,-h/ occur in the final position. The phoneme /l/ occurs in the second position of the clusters and first members are /p, b, k, g/. There are 10 vowels /i, e, æ, ɯ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u/ all functioned as syllable nucleus.

Syllable

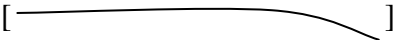
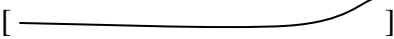

The syllable structure is C(C)V(C). There are two types of syllable structure; opened syllable and closed syllable functioning as two types of syllable; major syllable and minor syllable.

Stress Group

There are three types of stress group: strong stress, weak stress and unstress. The last syllable is always the nucleus which has strong stress. The peripheral syllables have weak stress and unstress. According to the word structure, there are three types: monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic. Tetrasyllabic are rare.

Intonation Group

There are three types of intonation contours used in Narathiwat variety. They are:

Falling Intonation	[]
Rising Intonation	[]
Rising-falling Intonation	[]

◆ Pattani Malay in Pathumthani

Phoneme

There are 19 consonant phonemes /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, s, ʎ, h, w, j, l/ all of which occur in the initial position. The three consonant phonemes /-ʔ, -ɲ, -h/ occurring in the final position. There are 11 vowels /i, e, æ, ʉ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u, u^a/ functioning as syllable nucleus.

Syllable

The syllable structure is CV(C). There are two types of syllable structure; opened syllable and closed syllable functioning as two types of syllable; major syllable and minor syllable.

Stress Group

There are three types of stress group: strong stress, weak stress and unstress. The last syllable is always the nucleus which has strong stress. The peripheral syllables have weak stress and unstress. According to the word structure, there are three types: monosyllabic, disyllabic and trisyllabic.

Intonation Group

There are three types of intonation contours used in Narathiwat variety. They are:

Falling Intonation	[_____]
Rising Intonation	[_____]
Rising-falling Intonation	[_____]

This synchronic research focused the phonology of Pattani Malay dialect spoken in various areas: original area (Narathiwat), nearby area (Krabi) and distant area (Pathumthani). According to the phonological comparison, it has been found that these three varieties are similar belong to the same cognate family of language. So it can be concluded that Pattani Malay dialect spoken in Narathiwat and Krabi are more similar but in Pathumthani has an identity characteristic phonology. The similarities and differences are as follows:

1. Consonant phoneme in Narathiwat and Krabi varieties are the same 20 consonant phonemes: /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, x, ɣ, h, w, j, l/ while in Pathumthani variety there are 19 consonant phonemes with an absence of /x/.

Narathiwat					Krabi					Pathumthani				
p	t	c	k	ʔ	p	t	c	k	ʔ	p	t	c	k	ʔ
b	d	ʃ	g		b	d	ʃ	g		b	d	ʃ	g	
m	n	ɲ	ŋ		m	n	ɲ	ŋ		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
	s		x	h		s		x	h		s			h
			ɣ					ɣ					ɣ	
w		j			w		j			w		j		
	l					l					l			

2. Vowel phonemes in Narathiwat and Krabi are the same 10 vowel phonemes: /i, e, æ, ʊ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u, a^o/ while Pathumthani has 11 vowel phonemes: /i, e, æ, ʊ, a, u, o, ɔ, aⁱ, a^u, u^e/.

Narathiwat			Krabi			Pathumthani		
i		u	i		u	i		u
e	ʊ	o	e	ʊ	o	e	ʊ	o
æ		ɔ	æ		ɔ	æ		ɔ
	a			a			a	
	a ^e	a ^u		a ^e	a ^u		a ^e	a ^u
								u ^e

3. Correspondences of syllable consonants have shifted in the position of initial and medial across syllable boundary, but not final.

Initial consonant

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/n-/	/ɲ-/	/n-/	
/nawɔʔ/	/ɲawɔʔ/	/nawɔʔ/	‘to lie’
/nisɔʔ/	/ɲisɔʔ/	/nisɔʔ/	‘to sob’
/ɣ-/	/ɥ-/	/w-/	
/suyoh/	/suyoh/	/suwoh/	‘to order, to comment’
/lɔɣɔʔ/	/lɔɥɔʔ/	/lɔwɔʔ/	‘to shrink’

Consonant clusters across syllable boundary

Medial consonants across syllable boundaries in Narathiwat and Krabi are called “Homorganic nasal plosive clusters” which consist of nasal phoneme and voiced plosive phoneme but it is deleted the voiced plosive and remained the nasal only.

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani
/-mb-/	/-mb-/	/-m-/
/-nd-/	/-nd-/	/-n-/
/-ɲj-/	/-ɲj-/	/-ɲ-/
/-ŋg-/	/-ŋg-/	/-g-/

Example:

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/timɔ/	/timɔ/	/timɔ/	‘water bucket’
/pandɔʔ/	/pandɔʔ/	/panɔʔ/	‘short’
/piɲjæ/	/piɲjæ/	/piɲæ/	‘to borrow’
/ʃaŋgoʔ/	/ʃaŋgoʔ/	/ʃaŋoʔ/	‘beard’

4. Correspondence of vowels, In Pathumthani have a shifted rule abandon from Narathiwat and Krabi:

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/i/	/i/	/e/	
/kɯliɲ/	/kɯliɲ/	/kɯleɲ/	‘Hindu’
/cidiʔ/	/cidiʔ/	/cideʔ/	‘clever’
/e/	/e/	/i/	
/gadenɲ/	/gadenɲ/	/gadiɲ/	‘ivory’
/maseɲ/	/maseɲ/	/masiɲ/	‘each man’
/æ/	/æ/	/i/	
/lamæ/	/lamæ/	/lami/	‘yard’
/ɲæcæh/	/ɲæcæh/	/ɲæcih/	‘to pout’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/æ/	/æ/	/e/	
/tubæ/	/tubæ/	/tube/	‘watercourse’
/lapæŋ/	/lapæŋ/	/lapen/	‘sheets for baby’
/a/	/a/	/i/	
/blana/	/blana/	/bʉlani/	‘abundantly, a great number of’
/suma/	/suma/	/sumi/	‘sprout’
/a/	/a/	/æ/	
/bika/	/bika/	/bikæ/	‘frame’
/ŋaŋih/	/taŋih/	/ŋæŋih/	‘to cry’
/o/	/o/	/u/	
/hiŋoʔ/	/hiŋoʔ/	/hiŋuʔ/	‘to shake’
/pʉcoh/	/pʉcoh/	/pʉcuh/	‘cone, funnel’
/o/	/o/	/u/	
/ʒumɔ/	/ʒumɔ/	/ʒumu/	‘to sun bathe’
/ʒumɔh/	/ʒumɔh/	/ʒumuh/	‘house’

5. The three varieties have similar characteristics of syllable. There are three types of syllable; major syllable, minor syllable and presyllable but their composition structure are different i.e., in Pathumthani the structure is C but in Narathiwat and Krabi structure is CC.

Major syllable consists two structures; CV and CVC all of which occur in the three varieties.

	Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
CV	/bʉ <u>ci</u> /	/bʉ <u>ci</u> /	/bʉ <u>ci</u> /	‘to hate’
CVC	/sakoʔ/	/sakoʔ/	/sakoʔ/	‘to hang’

Minor syllable in Narathiwat and Krabi varieties are of the same structures: CV and CCV, while in Pathumthani have an only one structure: CV have been found, this means that there is no consonant cluster in Pathumthani variety.

Example:

	Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
CV	/y <u>a</u> beʔ/	/y <u>a</u> beʔ/	/y <u>a</u> beʔ/	‘to torn’
CCV	/b <u>l</u> aku/	/b <u>l</u> aku/	/baku/	‘to happen, to occur’

Presyllable in Narathiwat and Krabi varieties are of two structures; CV and CCV, but in Pathumthani only one structure CV is found.

Example:

	Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
CV	/ʃ <u>u</u> mɔ/	/ʃ <u>u</u> mɔ/	/ʃ <u>u</u> mu/	‘to sun bathe’
CCV	/b <u>l</u> uɔdi/	/b <u>l</u> uɔdi/	/buɔlɔdi/	‘bucket’

6. Stress group types are all the same in these three varieties: strong stress, weak stress and unstress.

Strong stress is functioned as a nucleus in monosyllabic word and the last syllable of disyllabic word and trisyllabic word.

Example:

	Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
Monosyllabic word	['p <u>a</u> ʔ]	['p <u>a</u> ʔ]	['p <u>a</u> ʔ]	‘four’
Disyllabic word	[, bæ : 'sæ :]	[, bæ : 'sæ :]	[, bæ : 'sæ :]	‘related by marriage’
Trisyllabic word	[k <u>u</u> , pa : 'lɔ :]	[k <u>u</u> , pa : 'lɔ :]	[k <u>u</u> , pa : 'lɔ :]	‘head’

As for Narathiwat variety, it has a heavier contrastive strong stress called the “Extra strong stress” that makes the initial consonant longer and changes meaning of word which bears strong stress. Therefore, it is phonemically marked by the symbol ["]. The extra strong stress always occurs on monosyllabic and on the first syllable of disyllabic words.

Example:

Monosyllabic word	/ ^ˈ sə ^ə ŋ/	[^ˈ s : a : əŋ]	‘to be friends’
	/ ^ˈ ʃə ^ə h/	[^ˈ dʒ : a : ^h]	‘to move further far away’
	/ ^ˈ bə ^ə ʔ/	[^ˈ b : a : əʔ]	‘to be well’
Disyllabic word	/ ^ˈ sʊ ^ə ʃi/	[^ˈ s : u : , dʒi]	‘snow’
	/ ^ˈ li ^ə mɔ/	[^ˈ l : i : , mɔ :]	‘all five’
	/ ^ˈ lɔ ^ə paʔ/	[^ˈ l : ɔ : , paʔ]	‘police station’
	/ ^ˈ ʃʊ ^ə di/	[^ˈ dʒ : u : , di :]	‘playing card’

Weak stress is functioned on the first syllable of disyllabic word and the first and the second syllable of trisyllabic words.

Example:

	Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
Disyllabic word	[, kə : 'kɔʔ]	[, kə : 'kɔʔ]	[, kə : 'kuʔ]	‘to bend’
Trisyllabic word	[, ʔu : , da : 'ʔɔ :]	[, ʔu : , da : 'ʔɔ :]	[, ʔu : , da : 'ʔɔ :]	‘weather’
	[sʊ , bu : 'ni :]	[sʊ , bu : 'ni :]	[sʊ , bu : 'ni :]	‘to keep a secret’

Unstress is a syllable which is not bearing a stress. It always occurs on the presyllable in the first or second syllables in disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

Example:

	Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
Disyllabic word	[gʊ 'laʔ]	[gʊ 'laʔ]	[gʊ 'laʔ]	‘dark’
Trisyllabic word	[bu dʒʊ 'ʔɔʔ]	[bu dʒʊ ' ʔɔʔ]	[bu dʒʊ ' ʔɔʔ]	‘wet’
	[sʊ , tu : 'dʒu :]	[sʊ , tu : 'dʒu :]	[sʊ , tu : 'dʒu :]	‘to agree with’

7. They have the same three intonation types; falling contour, rising contour and rising-falling contour but they are used slightly differently:

Falling contour in Narathiwat is used for statements and commands, in Krabi it is used for statements, requests and commands, while in Pathumthani it is used in statements, commands and invitations.

Rising contour in Narathiwat is used for requests and invitations, in Krabi is for invitations and in Pathumthani is for polar questions.

Rising-falling contour in Narathiwat is used for polar questions and content questions, in Krabi it is used for polar questions and content questions, while in Pathumthani it is used for requests and content questions.

8. There are some differences in the lexical items in the three varieties. Sometimes, there exist different variants for the same sememe.

Examples:

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/bæsæŋ/	/tah	/tah/	‘enameled basin’
/sɯpɯpu/	/pɔjæ/	/sɯpɯpu/	‘cousin’
/baɣeʔ/	/bɯjɯjɔʔ/	/kækæ/	‘in rows’
/suɣoŋ/	/suɣoŋ/	/sumaʔ/	‘to insert’
/baʔo/	/baʔo/	/kaju tɔka ^o /	‘fishing rod, fishing stick’
/hatu payi/	/payi/	/hatu kaju/	‘tree nymph, wood fairy’
/maleh/	/matɔ/	/matɔ/	‘policeman’
/kapɔʔ/	/bajɔʔ/	/jɔʔ/	‘big knife’
/tujuʔ/	/bɯlijoŋ/	/bɯlijoŋ/	‘dragonfly’
/balɔʔ/	/balɔʔ/	/suŋ/(loan word)	‘log, timber, bole, lumber’

9. The lexicon of Narathiwat and Krabi varieties are almost their Melayu dialect words, but the lexicon of Pathumthani variety has collected many Thai words into his language for 4.64 %. The loan words are noun and verb but they are chiefly proper noun which noun for call special name of foods, places, vegetables, animals, trees, flowers, and deceases. Examples:

/kraben/	‘ปลากระเบน’	‘ray fish’
/tæŋkwa/	‘แตงกวา’	‘cucumber’
/talanaʔ/	‘ตลาดนัด’	‘fair market’
/klu ^o jbu ^o chi/	‘กล้วยบวชชี’	‘banana desert’
/caʔ/	‘(ต้น) จาก’	‘nipa palm’
/maliʔ/	‘มะลิ’	‘jasmine’
/roŋri ⁿ /	‘โรงเรียน’	‘school’

From the similarities and differences above the remarkable features of the three Pattani Malay varieties can be described as follows:

The consonant phoneme /x/ from Arabic came into Narathiwat phonemic system. The phoneme /x/ only functions in the initial position in minor syllables. Narathiwat variety has consonant clusters in the initial position; its structure is C+/l/. In the medial position, it has consonant clusters known as homorganic nasal plosive which consists of a nasal and a voiced plosive across syllables boundaries: /-mb-/, /-nd-/, /-ɲɟ-/ and /-ŋg-/. Apart from the ordinary case: strong stress, weak stress and unstress. This variety also has a special contrastive stress which is called “Extra strong stress”.

The phonological of Krabi variety is close to that of Narathiwat. The phoneme /x/ is also found. Krabi variety like the Narathiwat there are consonant clusters (C+/l/) and homorganic nasal plosive clusters (nasal+voiced plosive). However, Krabi variety has only three stress types: strong stress, weak stress and unstress. It has no extra strong stress as in Narathiwat variety. Moreover, some words in Krabi variety are used in different contexts from Narathiwat and Pathumthani.

Pathumthani variety phonological system differs from those of Narathiwat and Krabi variety. The phoneme /x/ does not exist in Pathumthani variety and its glided vowels are different from those of the Narathiwat and Krabi. They are /aⁱ, a^u, u^o/. There is one set of consonant correspondence. The most striking feature of Pathumthani variety is that phoneme /ɣ/ has become /w/. As for the vowels, Pathumthani vowel phonemes shift from Narathiwat and Krabi in eight sets (see section 7.4.2.2 on p.192-195):

/i/ has shifted to /e/,	/e/ has shifted to /i/,
/æ/ has shifted to /i/,	/æ/ has shifted to /e/,
/a/ has shifted to /i/,	/a/ has shifted to /æ/,
/o/ has shifted to /u/	and /ɔ/ has shifted to /u/.

The syllable structure is CV(C) (see p.141), so there is no consonant cluster in Pathumthani (all in position of initial and across syllable boundary). In Pathumthani variety, there are three stress types: strong stress, weak stress and unstress. Some

lexical items are used differently from Narathiwat and Krabi. It is noticeable that in Pathumthani lexicon, many Thai words have been added 4.47 % (116 out of 2,597 lexical items).

8.2 Discussion on dialect variation

Traditional dialectology concentrated on the relationship between language and geography, and on the spatial differentiation of languages. The Pattani Malay varieties which exist in different environments namely Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani are shown to have dialect variation. This is caused by social factors both internal and external. Perceptions, feelings, attitudes or social standing of the speakers are the internal factors. The associations with outside society such as the communication concerning economy, commerce, administration or current affairs are the external factors.

Narathiwat is located in the neighboring area of Yala and Pattani which are the main area where Pattani Malay is spoken. The speakers of Pattani Malay in these three provinces live harmoniously in an Islamic culture environment. Therefore, their communities share language and culture under Islamic context and are hardly influenced by Thai or other languages.

The Pattani Malay community in Krabi is a small village with a small population. Even though it is surrounded by Buddhists who speak southern Thai and standard Thai, the villagers still use Pattani Malay dialect well because they place great emphasis on their social customs and religion. Their lifestyle is simple and based on agriculture in the village area and their families. Sometimes the government officials come to assist and the villagers are mostly happy and welcome them. This external interference has less impact on this Pattani Malay community, so the Pattani Malay dialect is extremely robust and can be preserved from generation to generation.

In Pathumthani, Pattani Malay dialect is well established in an otherwise Buddhist dominated urban environment. External factors such as communication concerning business, official services, administration, news and knowledge impact on this community strongly. Therefore, Pattani Malay has a diminished social prestige.

This is indicated by the many loan words from Thai adopted in everyday speech. However they retain their Islamic faith and way of thinking and traditions.

This research reveals that Pattani Malay dialect spoken in Narathiwat and Krabi have a lot in common. However Pathumthani dialect displays characteristic phonology distinct from the other two regions, consistent with particular social factors acting on this community.

8.3 Suggestions for further studies

8.3.1 The study of morphology in these three varieties (Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani).

8.3.2 The study of discourse in these three varieties (Narathiwat, Krabi and Pathumthani).

8.3.3 The phonological comparison of Pattani Malay dialects among Narathiwat, Yala and Pattani provinces which are in original areas.

8.3.4 The study of Pattani Malay varieties on language contact and sociology.

8.3.5 The study of diversity of Pattani Malay varieties in Thailand.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY

The entries in this glossary are phonemic transcription which arranged in phonological order according to the followings:

1. The initial consonants are arranged according to their point of articulation: bilabial, alveolar, palatal, velar and glottal. Thus, the order of consonant is /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, x, ʏ, h, w, j, l/.
2. The order of vowel is /i, e, æ, ɯ, a, u, o, ɔ, a^e, a^u/.
3. The entries which are open syllables will be listed before the entries which are closed syllables.
4. The entries are columned according to three varieties: Pattani in Narathiwat wordlist, Pattani Malay in Krabi wordlist and Pattani Malay in Pathumthani wordlist.
5. The symbol * will be marked before loan words used.

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/p/			
pipi	pipi	pipi	‘cheek’
pipeʔ	pipeʔ	pipeʔ	‘whistle’
pipæŋ	pipæŋ	pipeŋ	‘to lead someone by the hand’
pitih	pitih	* li ^o n เหรียญ	‘coin’
"pitæ	pita	pitæ	‘to faint’
pitah	pitah	pitah	‘to entrap’
pitu	pitu	pitu	‘door’
pitu nataæ	pitu nataæ	pitu nataæ	‘window’
piciʔ	piciʔ	pæciʔ	‘to massage’
pijaʔ	pijaʔ	pujaʔ	‘fruit fly’
pike	pike	pike	‘to consider’
piko	piko	piko	‘to carry on the shoulder’
pinæ	pinæ	pini	‘nipa palm’
pindoh	pindoh	pinoh	‘to move’
piŋjæ	piŋjæ	piŋæ	‘to borrow’
piŋaʔ	piŋaʔ	piŋaʔ	‘to kindle’
"piŋaʔ	piŋaʔ	piŋaʔ	‘wasp, a hornet’
piŋgæ	piŋgæ	piŋæ	‘dish, waist’
pisæ	pisæ	pisæ	‘banana’
pisæ piyo	sayo pisa	* klu ^a jbu ^a chi กล้วยบวชชี	‘banana desert’
pisæ buyo	pisæ buyo	pisæ buyo	‘kind of banana’
pisæ kulaʔ ʔa ^o	pisæ klaʔ bayaʔ	pisæ nawa	‘kind of banana’
pisa	pisa	pisa	‘knife’
pisa goloʔ	pisa goloʔ	pisa goloʔ	‘chopping knife’
pisa nuko	pisa nuko	pisa nuko	‘razor’
pisoh	pisoh	pisoh	‘to make an effort’
piyiŋ	piyiŋ	piyiŋ	‘plate’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
piyah	piyah	piyeh	'tick'
pija?	pija?	pija?	'to flog'
pijah	pijah	pajah	'to splash of rain'
pija? yago	pija? yago	pija? yago	'everything'
pijun	pijun	pijun	'small turtle'
pijo?	pijo?	pijo?	'piece of betel chewing'
pijoh	pijoh	pijoh	'side, knitting wool hat for male Muslim'
pileh	pileh	pileh	'to select'
peŋ	peŋ	peŋ	'pounded unripe rice'
pæ	pæ	* ro? ɾəŋ	'pulley'
pæcæ?	pæcæ?	pæci?	'to oppress'
pæcæŋ	pæcæŋ	puɣi?	'one eye blind'
pægoŋ	pægaŋ	pægaŋ	'to throw'
pæ?	pæ?	susu	'wet nurse'
pænæ?	pænæ? ~ yænæ?	yuno?	'short'
pæsæ	pasæ	wa? lahaŋiŋ	'to faint, to be unconscious'
pæsa?	pæsa?	pæsa?	'to check'
pæyo	pæyo	pæyo	'to support somebody, to give someone a treat'
pæyo?	pæyo?	pæyo?	'silver'
pæhæ	pæhæ	pæhæ	'to understand'
pæli	pæli	pæli	'water supply pipe'
pælu	pælu	pælu	'malaria fever'
puti	puti	puti	'strong box'
putiŋ	putiŋ	putiŋ	'to aim at'
putæ	putæ	putæ	'afternoon'
"putæ	putæ	putæ	'since afternoon'
puta	puta	puta	'southern native plant'
puta?	puta?	puta?	'to absorb'
putamo	putamo	putamu	'first'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
pʉtɔ	pʉtɔ	* phæŋthi แผนที่	‘map’
pʉdæ	pʉdæ	pʉdæ	‘sword’
pʉda	pʉda	pʉda	‘flowed stomach’
pʉdah	pʉdah	pʉdah	‘spicy’
pʉdonɯ	bʉdonɯ	pʉdonɯ	‘native baby wrapping’
pʉdɔʔ	pʉdɔʔ	* campadaʔ จำปาตะ	‘species of jackfruit’
pʉdɔli	pʉdɔli	pʉdɔli	‘attentive to’
pʉce	pʉce	pʉce	‘to mutate’
pʉcah	pʉcaʔ	pʉcah	‘to put off, to undo’
pʉcajɔ	pʉcajɔ	pʉcajɔ	‘to believe’
pʉcɔh	pʉcɔh	pʉcɔh	‘break’
pʉjæ	pʉjæ	pʉjæ	‘to close (one’s eyes)’
pʉkaʔ	pʉkaʔ	pʉkaʔ	‘thicken’
pʉkayɔ	pʉkayɔ	pʉkayɔ	‘one or the other’
pʉgæ	pʉgæ	pʉgæ	‘to hold, to catch’
pʉgu	pʉgu	pʉgu	‘to form a pair’
pʉma ^o dani	pʉma dani	pʉma dani	‘carpet’
pʉniɯ	pʉniɯ	pʉniɯ	‘daze, stunned, to feel queasy’
pʉna	pʉna	kalabu	‘unable to see distinctly’
pʉnaʔ	pʉnaʔ	pʉnaʔ	‘be exhausted on work, be tired on work’
pʉnamɔ	pʉnamɔ	pʉnamɔ	‘full of the moon’
pʉnuh	pʉnɔh	pʉnuh	‘full, complete’
pʉŋaʔ	pʉŋaʔ	pʉŋaʔ	‘bananas stewed in syrup (a Thai dish)’
pʉsæ	pʉsæ	pʉsæ	‘to order, to put into the care of’
pʉsakɔ	pʉsakɔ	pʉsakɔ	‘heritage’
pʉyiʔ	pʉyiʔ	pʉyiʔ	‘to blink, to wink’
pʉyijæ	pʉyijæ	pʉyijæ	‘time’
pʉyijɔ	pʉijɔ	* maraʔ มะระ	‘bitter cucumber’
pʉyeh	pʉyæh	pʉyeh	‘very easy’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
puyæ	puyæ	puyæ	‘to cure, to ripen’
"puyæ	puyæ	puyæ	‘war’
puyā puyā	puyā puyā	puyā puyā	‘faller tear’
puyabon	yabon	babon	‘roof’
puyake?	yake?	yake?	‘bamboo float’
puyaka?	puyaka?	puyaka?	‘trap’
puyā?	puyā?	puyā?, gomi	‘to hurl in flows, stinking’
puyanokæ	panokæ	panokæ	‘womb’
puyāṅa	puyāṅa	puyāṅa	‘behavior’
puyasæ	puyasæ	puyasæ	‘to imagine, to act’
puyū	puyū	puyū	‘to sow, to strew’
puyō?	puyō?	puyō?	‘stomach’
puyoh	puyoh	puyoh	‘turbidity’
puyoh	puyoh	puyoh	‘to press for’
pohu	pahu-pohu	pahu	‘to decay’
poho	poho	poho	‘upper leg’
pojō?	pojō?	pojō?	‘preserved durian’
pwlito	pwlito	pito	‘lamp’
pwlæ?	pwlæ?	pwlæ?	‘strange’
pwlutiṅ	pwlutiṅ	* lot หลอด	‘straw for drinking’
pwlusu	pwlusu	pwlusu	‘false, not genuine’
pwlago	plago	pwlago	‘to bump, to clash’
pwlawō?	plawō?	pwlawō?	‘to lie’
pwlō?	pwlō?	pwlō?	‘to hug’
pwlōh	pwlōh	pwlōh	‘sweat’
papæ	papæ	papæ	‘board, plank, deal’
papa	papa	papa	‘father’
papo	papo	papo	‘become bankrupt, become insolvent’
pati	pati	pati	‘plant garbage, bulb’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
pata	pata	pata	'beach'
patu?	patu?	patu?~pato?	'to bite by snake, to snatch by bird'
pato?	pato?	pułato?	'appropriate'
paton	paton	paton	'model statute'
"paton	paton	paton	'poetry'
patoh	patoh	patoh	'to break'
"patoh	patoh	patoh	'to discuss'
padi	padi	padi	'paddy rice'
padæ	padæ	padæ	'sufficient'
padu	padu	padu	'to take care'
padoh	padoh	?adoh	'to invite'
paca	paca	paca	'spout, lash (an action of water)'
paca?	paca?	paca?	'leech'
pacoh	pacoh	pacuh	'cone, funnel'
paja	paja	paja	'sunlight while at the skyline'
paka~"maka	paka~maka	paka	'to wear, to dress, to put on, to use'
paka musæ	paka musæ	* rabi ^a η ระเบียง	'terrace'
paka?	paka?	paka?	'to discuss'
"paka?	paka?	paka?	'union, harmonious'
paku	paku	paku	'nail, spike'
pako	pako	pako	'to sting by insect'
pako puteh	pako puteh	pako puteh	'white champak'
pako kuniη	pako kuniη	pako kuniη	'orange champak'
pagi	pagi	pagi	'morning'
"pagi	pagi	pagi	'since morning'
paga	paga	paga	'fence'
pa?	pa?	pa?	'four, the forth'
pa?o?	pa?o?	pa?o?	'to bend'
pa?daha?	pa?daha?	* kakabat กากบาท	'cross mark'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
paʔso	paʔso	paʔso	‘durian wall cell’
pana	pana	pana	‘birthmark’
panah	panah	panah	‘hot’
panoʔ	panoʔ	panoʔ	‘kind of deer’
panoʔkæ	puʔya	panoʔkæ	‘womb’
panoh	panoh	panoh	‘to shoot with a bow and arrow’
pandæ	pandæ	panæ	‘more, more than’
panda	panda	pana	‘expert, skillful’
pandoʔ	pandoʔ	panoʔ	‘short’
paŋjæ	paŋjæ	paŋæ	‘long’
paŋjaʔ	paŋjaʔ	paŋaʔ	‘to climb or mount’
paŋe	paŋe	paŋe	‘to call, to invite’
paŋæ	paŋæ	paŋæ	‘to shout’
paŋoŋ ɠoʔjæ	wiʔ ɠoʔjæ	* roŋnaŋ โรงหนัง	‘cinema’
paŋoŋ ʔoʔjæ	paŋoŋ ʔoʔjæ	ʔumon ʔoʔjæ	‘theater’
paŋgæ	paŋgæ	paŋæ	‘to roast, to grill’
pase	pase	pase	‘sand’
pasæ	pasæ	pasæ	‘to ignite, to set fire to’
pasu	pasu	pasu	‘shallow, basin’
payi	payi	* kraben กระเบน	‘ray fish’
payeʔ	payeʔ	tuɯlayo	‘ditch’
payæ	payæ	payæ	‘draw, scratch, mark’
paya	paya	paya	‘hoarse, to obey’
payoʔ	payoʔ	payoʔ	‘scar’
payoh	payoh	payoh	‘extravagant with money’
paheʔ	paheʔ	paheʔ	‘bitter’
paheh	paheh	paheh	‘pipe’
pahaʔ	pahaʔ	pahaʔ	‘chisel’
"pajæ	pajæ	pajæ	‘large jar’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
paja	paja	paja	‘brackish’
pajoŋ	pajoŋ	pajoŋ	‘umbrella’
pajoh	pajoh	pajoh	‘hard, difficult’
paleŋ	paleŋ	paleŋ	‘to turn to other side’
palah	palah	* kapho <small>กะพ้อ</small>	‘native palm, it’s leaf look like a fan’
palo	palo	* bun <small>บุญ</small>	‘merit, good deeds’
"palo, kwpalo	kwpalo	kwpalo	‘head’
pupu	pupu	pupu, supupu	‘cousin’
pupoh	pupoh	pupoh	‘to beat with a timber’
puti?	puti?	puti?	‘raw’
putiŋ	putiŋ	putiŋ	‘bottom of cigarette’
puteh	puteh	puteh	‘white’
puta	puta	puta	‘to twist’
putuh	putuh	putuh	‘be loss, be missing’
putoŋ	putoŋ	putoŋ	‘piece of wood’
putuh hati	putuh hati	putu hati	‘not take something to heart’
puca?	puca?	puca?	‘haggardly’
puca?	puco?	puco?	‘at the top, the highest point’
puco	puco	puco	‘cause, origin, culprit’
puji	puji	puji	‘to admire, to praise’
pujo	pujo	pujo	‘to offer sacrifice’
puka?	puka?	puka?	‘fishnet’
puko	puko	puko	‘to hit, the time unit, o’clock’
puna?	puna?	puna?	‘pock head’
punoh	punoh	punuh	‘be ruined, to out of order’
puŋa	puŋa	puŋa	‘to thrash’
puŋu?	puŋu?	puŋu?	‘to collect, to pile’
puŋoŋ	puŋoŋ	puŋoŋ	‘hip’
puŋoh	puŋoh	puŋoh	‘to restore’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
pusiŋ	pusiŋ	pusiŋ	‘to revolve’
pusaʔ	pusaʔ	pusaʔ	‘navel’
pusu	pusu	pusu	‘termite hill’
puyah	puyah	puyah	‘stained’
puyoŋ	puyoŋ	puyoŋ	‘half of coconut shell’
puwæ	puwæ	puwæ	‘woman, female’
puwæʔ	kuwæʔ	kuwæʔ	‘to spit’
puwah	puwah	puwah	‘to bore’
puwɔʔ	puwɔʔ	* phu ^o ʔ ฟาน	‘gang’
puju	puju	puju	‘common climbing perch fish’
pujuʔ	pujuʔ	pujuʔ	‘pot’
pujoh	pujoh	pujoh	‘quail’
pula	pula	pula	‘island’
pulah	pulah	pulah	‘to circulate’
puloʔ	puloʔ	puloʔ	‘sticky rice’
puloh	puloh	puloh	‘ten’
puloʔ	puloʔ	puloʔ	‘more, repeatedly’
pohoŋ	pahoŋ	pahaŋ	‘tree’
pɔtɔŋ	pɔtaŋ	pɔtɔŋ	‘to cut’
pɔcɔʔ	pɔcɔʔ	pɔcɔʔ-tɔcɔʔ	‘to stick in’
pɔkɔʔ	pɔkɔʔ	* phummaj ฟุ่มไม้	‘trees’
pɔʔ~paʔ	pɔʔ	pɔʔ	‘father’
pɔʔ sɯdayɔ	pɔʔ sɯdayɔ	pɔʔ sɯdayɔ	‘father brother and sister’
pɔndæ	pɔndæ	pɔnæ	‘transvestite, male-to-female transsexual’
pɔndoʔ	pɔndoʔ	pɔnoʔ	‘religion teaching hut’
pɔndɔŋ	pɔndɔŋ	pɔnɔŋ	‘to carry up at the upper body’
pɔsɔ	pɔsɔ	pɔsɔ	‘to observe religious precepts’
pa ^o h	pa ^o h	wɔpah	‘mango’
plito	plito	pɯlito	‘lamp’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
plati	plati	pɯlati	‘pigeon’
pluyu	pɯluyu	puluyu	‘bullet’
/b/			
bibe	bibe	bibe	‘lips’
bibe?	bibi?	bibi?	‘to hold by hand and fingers’
bitæ	bitæ	bitæ	‘star’
bidæ	bidæ	bidæ	‘midwife’
bidæ dayi	bidæ dayi	bidæ dayi	‘angel’
bidah	bidah	bidah	‘to shoot with bow stick’
biɟih	biɟih	biɟih	‘mineral’
bika	bika	bikæ	‘frame’
bikah	bikah	bikah	‘to stand up, to spring body up’
bimæ	bimæ	bimæ	‘anxious, to worry’
biniŋ	biniŋ	biniŋ	‘wife’
binaso	bunaso	bunaso	‘to wreck and ruined’
bindæ	bindæ	binæ	‘sheet of mat’
bisi?	bisi?	bisi?	‘to whisper’
bisiŋ	bisiŋ	bisiŋ	‘annoyed by the noise’
bisu	bisu	bisu	‘leaf, foliage’
biso	biso	biso	‘pock’
biso	biso	biso	‘toxin, poisonous’
biyi mulo?	biyi mulo?	biyi mulo?	‘lips’
biyiŋ	biyiŋ	biyiŋ	‘sheep’
biya	biya	biya	‘rim’
biyu	biyu	biyu	‘blue’
bile?	bile?	bile?	‘room’
bilæ	bilæ	bilæ	‘to count’
bilɔ	bilɔ	bilɔ	‘when’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
biloh	subiloh	biloh	'number of knife'
beʔ	beʔ	beʔ	'bag'
bæ dɯŋa	bæ dɯŋa	bæ dɯŋa	'to try hearing, to give an ear'
bæpæ	bæpæ	bæpæ	'crispy rice'
bæbah	bæbah	bæbah	'free, independent'
bæciŋ	biciŋ	* phoŋchuroʔ <small>ผองชูรส</small>	'monosodium glutamate'
bækæŋ	bækæŋ	bækæŋ	'ferocious'
bæka	pæka	pæka	'stunted leg'
bæʔaʔ	bæʔaʔ	tɯbæʔaʔ	'behavior'
bæʔki	bæʔki	bæʔki	'to repair'
bæʔniŋ	bæʔniŋ	bɯlaʔ hanɯŋ	'like this'
bæŋɔŋ	bæŋɔŋ	bæŋɔŋ	'to confuse'
bæsæ	bæsæ	bæsæ	'related by marriage'
bæsæŋ	tah	tah	'enameled basin'
bæsɔ	bæsɔ	bæsɔ	'to be accustomed'
bæyɔʔ	bæyɔʔ	bæyɔʔ	'to defecate'
bæloʔ	bæloʔ	bæloʔ	'bend , not straight'
bɯtɯh	bɯtɯh	bɯtɯh	'calf'
bɯtaʔ	bɯtaʔ	bɯtaʔ	'slow, tardy'
bɯto	bɯto	bɯto	'by change, right, correct'
"bɯto	bɯto	bɯto	'to straighten, frankly'
bɯtɔh	bɯŋa	bɯŋa	'rice paste'
bɯde	bɯde	pɯde	'gun'
"bɯde	bɯde	pɯde	'to shoot one other'
bɯdæ	bɯdæ	bɯdæ	'prickly heat'
bɯdaŋ	bɯdaŋ	bɯdaŋ	'stubborn'
bɯdɔʔ	bɯdɔʔ	pɯdɔʔ	'powder'
bɯdɔh	yɯdɔh	yɯdɔh	'to break out'
bɯca	bɯca	bɯca	'to light up to one's eye'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
bucayo	bucago	bucayo	'tell to, discuss to'
buci	buci	buci	'to hate'
bujayo?	bujayo?	bujayo?	'wet'
bujajo	bujajo	jajo	'to succeed'
buka	buka	buka	'supply food'
buka?	bukah	bukah	'utensils, containers'
bukah	buka?	buka?	'to tie'
buko?	buko?	buko?	'to swell, to be in flamed'
bugæ	bugæ	bugæ	'to catch, to hold'
bugadu	bugadu	gadu	'to stop'
bunih	bunæh	bunih	'breed'
bunæ	bunæ	buni	'to win, cotton thread'
buna	buna	buna	'to be serious'
buno	buno	buno	'floors'
buno?	buno?	buno?	'dense, thick'
bundæ	bundæ	bunæ	'paddy field'
bunih	bunih	bunih	'stubborn'
bunæj	bunæ	bunæj	'be dazzled, to feel tipsy'
busi	busi	busi	'iron'
busayo	busayo	busayo	'to feel'
busa	busa	busa	'new, just'
buyi	buyi	buyi	'elastic, flexible'
buyiti?	buyiti?	buyiti?	'to have a dot painting'
buyito	buyito	buyito	'news'
buyubu?	buyubu?	buyubu?	'to snatch'
buyuti	buyuti	buyati	'to stop, to take a rest, to park'
buyuteh	buyuteh	yateh~pateh	'popped rice, chicken-pox'
buyuto?	buyuto?	yato?	'to affect, to shake'
buyu?o?	bo?o?	bo?o?	'to endure'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
buryum๐	buryum๐	buryumu	'Myanmar'
buryunæ	buryunæ	yuni~buni	'to swim'
buryuseh	buryuseh	buryaseh	'to clean, to tidy up'
buryuwæ	buwæ	* mi ฝั	'bear'
buryap๐	buryap๐	buryap๐	'how much'
burya?	burya?	burya?	'heavy, seriously'
burya?e	burya?e	burya?e	'luscious'
buryani๓	buryani๓	yani๓	'to brave, to courageous'
buryano?	buryano?	yanu?	'to be born'
buryani๓	pupu?	pupu?	'(wind) blow'
buryase๓	buryase๓	yase๓	'to sneeze'
buryaso	buryaso	yaso	'to feel'
buryah	buryah	buryah	'rice'
buryaleh	buryaleh	yaleh~?aleh	'to move to other place'
buryaloh	buryaloh	yaloh	'to be gentle'
buryalo	bury๐lo	yamalo	'idol'
buryo?	buryo?	buryo?	'kind of monkey'
buli	buli	buli	'to buy'
bulle?	bulle?	bulle?	'to wrap the head with a cloth'
bulā	bulā	bulā	'forget it'
bulah	bulah	bulah, puloh	'to be pitying'
bululæ	blulæ	bululæ	'leather'
bulo?	bulo?	bulo?	'eel'
bulon๓	bulon๓	bulon๓	'still, yet, before'
bul๐	bul๐	bul๐	'to look after a children'
bul๐h	bul๐h	bul๐h	'to split out, to divide for two halves'
babi	babi	babi	'pig'
babe	babe	babe	'to endure'
bate	bate	bate	'water dipper'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
bateʔ	bateʔ	bateʔ	‘kind of Thai-Muslim cloth’
bataə	bataə	bataə	‘stem, trunk’
bataə woli	bataə woli	kucaə woli	‘species of climber’
bata	bata	bata	‘pillow’
bataʔ	bataʔ	bataʔ	‘abnormal cassava’
batah	batah	batah	‘ridge, earthen dyke’
batu	batu	batu	‘rock, stone’
"batu	batu	batu	‘kind of hard wood’
batoʔ	batoʔ	batoʔ	‘to cough’
bato	bato	bato	‘brick’
batoʔ	batoʔ	batoʔ	‘barbarian’
badə	badə	badə	‘threshing basket, body, leprosy’
badoʔ	bacoʔ	badoʔ	‘rhino’
baco	baco	baco	‘to read’
baji	baji	baji	‘wedge, wooden pin’
baju	baju	baju	‘upper-body clothes’
bajo	bajo	bajo	‘fertilizer, manure’
bakeʔ	bakeʔ	bakeʔ	‘to stand up’
baka	baka	baka	‘to burn, tobacco leaf’
bako	bako	bako	‘wicker basket’
bako	bako	bako	‘breeder, lineage’
bakoʔ	bakoʔ	bakoʔ	‘Bangkok’
bake	bake	bake	‘be possessive in one’s thing’
bagi	bagi	bagi	‘to divide’
baguh	baguh	baguh	‘well-done, excellent’
baʔo	baʔo	kaju toka ^e	‘fishing rod, fishing stick’
baʔpo	baʔpo	waʔ po	‘why’
bana	bana	bana	‘capable’
banda	banda	bana	‘city, town’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
baɲe	baɲe	baɲe	‘to flood’
baɲoʔ	baɲoʔ	baɲuʔ	‘much’
"baɲoʔ	baɲoʔ	baɲuʔ	‘really much’
baɲoʔkæ	baɲoʔkæ	baɲuʔ	‘mostly, chiefly’
baɲa	baɲa	baɲa	‘foul-smelling’
baɲaʔ	baɲaʔ	baɲaʔ~paɲaʔ	‘to hurry’
baɲuɲ	baɲuɲ	baɲuɲ	‘to get up and stand up’
basi	basi	basi	‘rancid, spoiled’
basa	basa	basa	‘hut’
basoh	basoh	basoh	‘to wash, to launder’
baso	baso	baso	‘kind, rate’
basoh	basoh	basoh	‘wet’
bayi	bayi	bayi	‘tale, fable’
bayiɲ	bayiɲ	bayiɲ	‘fruit fly’
bayeʔ	bɯɟuɟoʔ	kækæ	‘in rows’
bayeh	bayeh	bayeh	‘line, row’
"bayeh	bayeh	bayeh	‘to row’
bayæ	bayæ	bayæ	‘luggage’
baya	baya	baya	‘to combine, to compound’
bayu	bayu	bayu	‘to give a prize’
bayoʔ	bayoʔ	bayoʔ	‘to wrap’
bayoh	bayoh	bayoh	‘swamp, mire’
bayo	bayo	bayo	‘red fired charcoal’
bahah	bahah	bahah	‘to argue, to debate, to dispute’
"bahah	bahah	bahah	‘to argue one other’
bahu	bahu	bahu	‘to trickle down’
bahuɲ	baʔhu	baʔhu	‘to smell’
bahonɲ	bahonɲ	bahanɲ	‘to lie’
bahjo	bajɔ	bahjo	‘container, utensil’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
bawæ	bawæ	bawæ	'head of underground plants'
bawa	bawa	* carame? จาระเม็ด	'butterfish'
bawah	bawah	bawah	'under, below'
bawah tijo?	bawah tijo?	bawah tijo?	'armpit'
bajæ	bajæ	bajæ	'shadow, to reflect'
baja	baja	baja	'to pay, to spend'
bale?	bælæ?	bale?	'to turn over, direction'
"bale?	bælæ?	bale?	'to turn ovr by one self'
bala	bala	bala	'white'
balah	balah	balah	'to requite'
balo	balo	balo	'crest, comb'
balo?	balo?	balo?	'kind of bamboo fish-trap'
balon	balon	balon	'crest, comb'
baloh	baloh	baloh	'barn, granary'
balo	balo	balo	'fortune, to punish'
balo?	balo?	* sun ชุง	'log, timber, bole, lumber'
baloh	baloh	baloh	'to quarrel'
bubu	bubu	bubu	'kind of bamboo fish-trap'
bubuh	bubuh	bubuh	'bald, hairless'
bubo?	bubo?	bubo?	'wood bite'
bubon	pusa	pusa	'circle of hair behind the top of the head'
buboh	buboh	buboh	'to wear'
buboh	?uboh	?uboh	'to fall down'
butin	butin	butin	'to conceive'
bute	bute	bute	'seed, grain'
buta?	buta	buta	'blowfish'
buto	buto	buto	'blind'
budi	budi	budi	'kindness'
budi boso	budi boso	budi boso	'manners'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
budu	budu	budu	‘native syrup of Muslim’
budɔʔ	budɔʔ	budɔʔ	‘child’
buciʔ	buciʔ	buciʔ	‘potbellied ‘
bucu	bucu	bucu	‘corner’
buʒæ	buʒæ	puʒæ	‘widow’
bukeʔ	bukeʔ	bukeʔ	‘fabulous nymph in Thai folklore stories’
bukæ	bukæ	bukæ	‘not’
buku	buku	buku	‘joint, matter’
bukuh	bukuh	bukuh	‘pack, to pack’
bukɔ	bukɔ	bukɔ	‘to open, to reveal’
buʔ	boʔ	boʔ	‘notebook’
bumæ	bumæ	bumæ	‘young coconut’
bunuh	bunuh	bunuh	‘to kill’
"buɲiŋ	buɲiŋ	buɲiŋ	‘to hear’
buŋɔ	buŋɔ	buŋu	‘flower’
busu	bɔsu	bɔsu	‘last man’
busuʔ	busuʔ	busuʔ	‘bad smell’
busuʔ baŋa	busuʔ baŋa	busuʔ baŋa	‘foul-smelling’
buyɯtæ	buyɯtæ	butæ	‘to borrow’
buyɯtoŋ	butoŋ	butoŋ	‘to have a luck’
buyoʔ	buyoʔ	buwoʔ	‘to wound’
buyoŋ	buyoŋ	buwoŋ	‘bird’
buwi	buwi	buwi	‘big, large’
buweh	buweh	buweh	‘bubble’
buwæ	buwæ	buwæ	‘to take off’
"buwæ	buwæ	buwæ	‘bear, kind of insect’
buwæ	tubuwæ	buwæ	‘wasp’
buwa	buwa	buwa	‘to boast’
buwaʔ	buwaʔ	waʔ	‘to do’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
buwah	buwah	buwah	‘naughty’
buwɔse	buwɔse	buwɔse	‘disease which maybe in the ear, nose or anus’
buwɔh	buwɔh	buwɔh	‘fruit’
bujɔŋ	bujɔŋ	bujɔŋ	‘earthen pot’
buleh	buleh	buleh	‘able, capable, to receive’
bulæ	bulæ	bulæ	‘moon’
bulaʔ	bulaʔ	bulaʔ	‘circle’
bulah	bulah	tubulah	‘to intrude’
bulu	bulu	bulu	‘hair, feather’
buloh	buloh	buluh	‘bamboo’
bulɔh	bulɔh	bulɔh	‘piece of bamboo’
bo	bo	bo	‘light bulb’
bɔ	bɔ	bɔ	‘enough, to stop’
bɔdɔ	bɔdɔ	bɔdɔ	‘stupid’
bɔciʔ	buciʔ	bɔciʔ	‘to bulge’
bɔceh	bɔceh	bɔceh	‘floating plant’
bɔcɔ	bɔcɔ	bɔcɔ	‘to leak’
bɔkɔʔ	bɔkɔʔ	bɔkɔʔ~cɔkɔʔ	‘to bend, to arch’
bɔʔ	bɔʔ	kaki kuʔɔh	‘elephantiasis’
bɔʔbɔŋ	bɔʔbɔŋ	bɔʔbɔŋ	‘mongoose’
bɔʔkɔ	bɔʔkɔ	bɔʔkɔ	‘chameleon’
bɔmiŋ	bɔmiŋ	bɔmiŋ	‘land, dynasty’
bɔmɔ	bɔhmɔ	bɔmu	‘doctor’
bɔŋ	bɔŋ	bɔm	‘to bomb’
bɔsæ	bɔsæ	bɔsæ	‘to feel annoyed’
bɔsu	bɔsu	bɔsu	‘youngest child’
bɔyɔh	bɔyɔh	bɔyɔh	‘extravagant with money’
bɔh	bɔh	bɔh	‘to flood’
bɔwɔʔ	bɔwɔʔ	bɔwɔʔ	‘to bring ‘

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
bɔwɔh	bɔwɔh	bɔwɔh	‘under, lower’
bɔjɔ	bɔjɔ	bɔjɔ	‘crocodile’
bɔla	bɔla	bɔla	‘football’
bɔlɔʔ	bɔlɔʔ	bɔlɔʔ	‘dumpy and short’
ba ^ə ʔ	ba ^ə ʔ	ba ^ə ʔ	‘good’
"ba ^ə ʔ	ba ^ə ʔ	ba ^ə ʔ	‘to be well’
ba ^u ŋ	baʔuŋ	ba ^u ŋ	‘to smell’
blimɛŋ	blimɛŋ	* mafu ^ə ŋ มะเฟือง	‘star fruit’
blijæ	blijæ	matɔ	‘diamond’
blijaʔ	bwledinɟ	bwledinɟ	‘to twist one’s body’
bluɖi	bluɖi	bwlɖi	‘bucket’
bluɖu	bluɖu	* kamaji กำมะหยี่	‘velvet’
bluɖɔ	bluɖɔʔ	* wun ุ้น	‘jelly, gelatin’
bluŋah	bluŋah	bwləŋah	‘sticky’
blateh	lateh	lateh	‘to train’
blaja	blaja	bwlaja	‘to learn’
blakæ	blakæ	bakæ	‘behind, upper back’
blakah	blakah	bwlakah	‘horseshoe crab’
blaku	blaku	baku	‘to happen, to occur’
blakɔ	blakɔ	bwlakɔ	‘everything, whole’
blago	blago	bwlagɔ	‘to confront, to face’
blana	blana	bwlani	‘abundantly, a great number of’
blaŋɔ	blaŋɔ	pijɔʔ tanuh	‘earthen pot’
blalæ	blalæ	balæ	‘grasshopper’
blala	blala	bwlala	‘trunk’
blalɔʔ	blalɔʔ	balɔʔ	‘to roll the eyes upward’
bluno	bluno	buno	‘to stretch one’s leg’
bluŋɔʔ	bluŋɔʔ	bwluŋɔʔ	‘abundantly, a great number of’
blomɔ	blomɔ	bwlomɔ	‘to compete, to race’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
blohɔʔ	blohɔʔ	buɽlohɔʔ	‘to choke’
/t/			
tipu	tipu	tipu	‘to cheat’
tipɔ	tipɔ	tipɔ	‘to bump against, to hit, to strike’
tiboʔ	tiboʔ	tiboʔ	‘to beat, to throw’
"titi	titi	titi	‘wooden bridge’
tite	tite	tite	‘dove’
titeʔ	titeʔ	titeʔ	‘dot, drop’
tido	tido	tido	‘to lie down and take a rest’
ticiŋ	ciciŋ	ticiŋ	‘ring’
tikæ	tikæ	tikæ	‘to stab’
"tikæ	tikæ	tikæ	‘to stab one another’
tika	tika	tika	‘mat’
tikah	tækah	tækah	‘different’
tikuh	tikuh	tikuh	‘mouse’
tigo	tigo	tigo	‘three’
"tigo	tigo	tigo	‘all three’
time	time	tæme	‘stye’
timuŋ	timuŋ	timuŋ	‘melon’
timuŋ batæ	timuŋ batæ	* tæŋkwa แตงกวา	‘cucumber’
timuŋ cino	timuŋ cino	timuŋ	‘watermelon’
timo	timo	timu	‘east’
timɔh	timɔh	timɔh	‘lead’
timbæ	timbæ	timæ	‘to weigh’
timbo	timbo	timo	‘to float up’
timɔ	timɔ	timɔ	‘water bucket’
tineh	tineh	tineh	‘to over lay with person’
tinæ	tinæ	tinæ	‘to over lay’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
"tino	tino	tinu	'woman, female'
tiŋ	tiŋ	piʔ	'tin'
tiŋgi	tiŋgi	tiŋi	'tall'
tiŋga	tiŋga	tiŋa	'to leave'
"tiŋga	tiŋga	tiŋa	'to leave something behind'
tise	tise~sise	tise~sise	'comb'
tiyi	tiyi	tiyi	'stepchild, stepfather, stepmother'
tiyih	tiyih	tiyih	'to leak out'
tiyu	tiyu	tiyu	'to imitate'
tiyuh	tiyuh	tiyuh	'slender'
tiyoʔ	tiyoʔ	* konplɔŋ ก้นปล่อง	'Malaria mosquito'
tijæ	tijæ	tijæ	'pole'
tijoŋ	tijoŋ	* khunthɔŋ ขุนทอง	'hill myna'
tijoʔ	tijoʔ	tijoʔ	'to complain, sparrow'
tiliŋ	tiliŋ	* krathiŋ ปลากระทิง	'kind of fish'
tileʔ	tileʔ	tileʔ	'to consider, to investigate'
teh	teh	teh	'kinship term of father-mother generation'
tæ	hataæ	hataæ	'to hit'
tæ	tæ~pæ	tæ	'tea'
tæpæʔ	tæpæʔ	tæpæʔ	'to stick, to powder'
tæpɔʔ	tæpɔʔ	tæpɔʔ	'lame'
tæbæŋ	tæbæŋ	tæbæŋ	'to shad'
tætæ	tætæ	tætæ	'to slice'
tækæʔ	tækæʔ	* pinto ปิ่นโต	'food carrier'
tækɑʔ	tækɑʔ	tækɑʔ	'class, level'
tækɔ	tækɔ	tækɔ	'jug'
tæmbɔʔ	tæmbɔʔ	tæmɔʔ	'to shoot'
tæŋɔʔ	tæŋɔʔ	tæŋɔʔ	'to watch'
tæsæŋ	tæsæŋ	tæsæŋ	'station'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
tæyaʔ	bwtæyaʔ	tæyaʔ	‘to turn over’
tæh	tæh	* tru ^o ? ตระจ	‘to diagnose’
tæhæ	tæhæ	tæhæ	‘to undulant’
tæwah	tæwah	tæwah	‘to compete’
tælo	tælo	tælo	‘stammer’
turpi	turpi	turpi	‘rim, border’
turpeh	turpeh	turpeh	‘to brush away’
turpaʔ	turpoʔ	turpaʔ	‘date’
turpoʔ	turpoʔ	turpoʔ	‘to clap’
turpon	turpon	turpon	‘dessert’
turpoh	turpoh	turpoh	‘to collide with’
turpo	turpo	turpo	‘to hammer a piece of gold’
turbiŋ	turbiŋ	turbiŋ	‘shore’
turbæ	turbæ	turbæ	‘to fall the tree’
turba	turba	turba	‘thick’
turbah	turbah	turbah	‘to mow grass’
turbahah	turbahah	turbahah	‘to bump against, to compete’
turbu	turbu	turbu	‘sugar cane’
turbuh	turbuh	turbuh	‘to redeem’
turboʔ	turboʔ	turboʔ	‘to puncture’
turtah	turtah	turtah	‘to hatch, to clear out string from cloth’
turtu	turtu	turtu	‘sure’
turdoh	turdoh	turdoh	‘shade’
tukæ	tukæ	tukæ	‘to press and hasten’
tukabo	tukabo	kabo	‘be disordered’
tukoʔ	tukoʔ	tukoʔ	‘neck’
tukoh	tukoh	tikoh	‘period’
tugæhæ	tugæhæ	tugæhæ	‘to hungry, to desire’
tugoʔ	tugoʔ	tugoʔ	‘seriously injured’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
tugɔ	tugɔ	tugɔ	'to greet'
tugɔʔ	tugɔʔ	tuguʔ	'gulp'
tugɔh	tugɔh	tugɔh	'to forbid'
tumɔ	tumɔ	tumɔ	'to collapse the river bank'
tumæ	tumæ	tumæ	'to escort'
tumunɟ	tumunɟ	tumunɟ	'to meet'
tumuh	tumuh	tumuh	'to pierce through, to leak out'
tumuwæ	tumuwæ	tumuwæ	'soul mate'
tunæ	tunæ	tunæ	'peace'
tundæ	tundæ	tunæ	'to kick'
tununɟ	tununɟ	tununɟ	'to weave'
tulo	tulo	tulo	'egg'
"tulo	tulo	tulo	'to lay eggs'
tunɟah	tunɟaʔ	tunɟaʔ	'to save, to economize'
tunɟɔʔ	tunɟɔʔ	tugɔʔ	'to gesture'
tunɟɔh	tunɟɔh	swatunɟ, tunɟuh	'center, half'
tuyimɔ	timo	tuyimu	'to receive'
tusɔʔ	kæsɔʔ	tuikoʔ	'to move one's body'
tuyeʔ	tuyeʔ	tuyeʔ	'tight'
tuyubæ, tubæ	tubæ	tubæ	'to fly'
tuyah	tuyah	* kæn แก่น	'heart of wood'
tuyu	tuyu	* satru ศัตรู	'enemy'
tuyuh	tuyuh	tuyeh	'thoroughly'
tuyonɟ	tuyonɟ	tuyonɟ	'tomato'
tuyonɟ cæwæŋ	tuyonɟ cæwæŋ	* makhw ^o phuan มะเขือพวง	'kind of tomato'
tuyonɟ masæ	tuyonɟ masæ	* makhw ^o theʔ มะเขือเทศ	'tomato'
tuyonɟ yapoh	tuyonɟ yapoh	* makhw ^o proʔ มะเขือเปราะ	'kind of tomato'
tuyɔ	tuyɔ	swatayɔ	'silk'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
tuyɔʔ	tuyɔʔ	tuyɔʔ	‘to stuff’
tɯlæ	tɯlæ	tɯlæ	‘to swallow’
tɯlɯtæ	tɯlɯtæ	natae	‘to turn right side up’
tɯlɯkoŋ	batae lɯkoŋ	hɯlakoŋ	‘Adam’s apple’
tɯlɯkɔh	tɯlɯkɔh	tɯlikɔh	‘to conflict’
tɯlaʔ	tɯlaʔ	tɯlaʔ	‘to take a nape’
tɯluh	tɯluh	* cuʔ จู	‘to contain’
tɯloʔ	tɯloʔ	* ʔaw อ่าว	‘bay’
ta	ta	ta	‘sugar palm’
tapi	tapi	tapi	‘to separate large and small solid bits’
tapeh	tapeh	tapeh	‘to braid’
tapæ	tapæ	tapæ	‘rice yeast’
tapa	tapa	tapa	‘to slap’
tapoŋ	tapoŋ	tapoŋ	‘to mend and patch’
tapɔʔ	tapɔʔ	tapɔʔ	‘palm (of hand), sole (of foot)’
tabo	tabo	tabo	‘to sow’
tacuʔ	yacuʔ	yacuʔ	‘to tight a bag’
tajæ	taja	tajæ	‘to sharpen, sharp’
take	take	take	‘to chop’
taka	taka	takæ	‘stem of plant’
takuʔ	takoʔ	takoʔ	‘to join, to connect’
tako	tako	tako	‘kind of fish trap’
takoʔ	takoʔ	takoʔ	‘scare’
tagɔ	tagɔ	* chajdæn ชายแดน	‘country border’
taʔ~toʔ	taʔ~toʔ	taʔ~toʔ	‘not’
taʔ doʔ	taʔ doʔ	taʔ doʔ	‘no have’
taʔ gamɔʔ	taʔ gamɔʔ	toʔ gamuʔ	‘be shameless’
taʔdi	taʔdi	taʔdi	‘moment ago’
taʔwe	taʔwe	taʔwe	‘to make an excuse’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
tamæ	tamæ	tamæ	‘to travel by’
tama	tama	tama	‘date palm’
tamaʔ~pamaʔ	tamaʔ	tamaʔ	‘to wrap with rope’
tamoŋ	tamoŋ	tamoŋ	‘to pile up’
tamoh	tamoh	tamoh	‘not accept’
tamboh	tamboh	tamoh	‘to add, to increase’
taniŋ	taniŋ	taniŋ	‘Pattani province’
taneŋ	taneŋ~baneŋ	baneŋ	‘to compare, to race’
tanæ	tanæ	tani	‘to plant’
tanæ	tanæ	tanæ	‘cluster of banana’
tanoʔ	tanoʔ	tanoʔ	‘horn’
tanoʔ~nanoʔ	tanoʔ~nanoʔ	tanuʔ	‘to cook rice’
tanoh	tanoh	tanuh	‘soil, ground’
tando	tando	tano	‘sign, marker’
taŋo	taŋo	taŋu	‘to inquire’
taŋjoŋ	taŋjoŋ	taŋoŋ	‘bullet wood tanjong tree’
taŋæ	taŋæ	taŋi	‘hand’
taŋoŋ	taŋoŋ	taŋoŋ	‘accountable for’
taŋgoʔ	taŋgoʔ	taŋoʔ	‘to ladle’
taŋgoh	taŋgoh	taŋoh	‘to postpone’
taŋgo	taŋgo	taŋo	‘stair’
tayiŋ	tayiŋ	tayiŋ	‘canine tooth’
tayeʔ	lacaʔ	tayeʔ	‘to pull in and pull out’
tayeh	tayeh	tayeh	‘date’
tayoh	tayoh	tawoh	‘to store, to collect’
tayoh muko	pæyo muko	tayoh	‘to keep up the reputation’
tayo	tayo	tayo	‘border, boundary’
tayo mano	tayo mano	tayo mano	‘level or size’
tahiʔ	tahiʔ	tahiʔ	‘excrement’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
tahu	tahu	tahu	‘to know’
tahon	tahon	tahan	‘year’
taha ^o ʔ	tahoʔ	tahu ^o ʔ	‘to forsake’
tawa	tawa	tawa	‘to bargain, tasteless’
tawah	tawah	tawah	‘alum’
tajæ	tajæ	tajæ	‘tire’
tali	tali	tali	‘rope’
talæ	talæ	tah	‘tray’
talæko	talæko	* tawriʔ เตารีด	‘iron’
tu	tu	tu	‘that’
tupæ	tupæ	tupæ	‘to live, to be along with’
tupa	tupa	tupa	‘squirrel’
tupaʔ	tupaʔ	tupaʔ	‘soft-boiled sticky rice’
tupoʔ	tupoʔ	tupoʔ	‘to pile up’
tupoh	tupoh	tupoh	‘to spill water’
tupo	tupo	tupo	‘dull, blunt’
tubeʔ	tubeʔ	tubeʔ	‘to get out’
tube	tube	tube	‘watercourse’
tubæ	tubæ	tubæ	‘to fly’
tuboh	tuboh	tuboh	‘body’
tuto	tuto	tuto	‘to make a conversation’
tutoʔ	tutoʔ	tutoʔ	‘to close, to solder the hole’
tuton	tuton	tuton	‘to lead’
tudon	tudon	tudon	‘to close, to cover’
tudoh	tudoh	tudoh	‘to accuse’
tuci	tuci	tuci ~ nuci	‘clean’
tujun	tujun	tujon	‘to leap, to bound, to jump, to spring’
tujuwæ	tuju	tuju	‘aim’
tujoh	tujoh	tujoh	‘seven’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
tuke	tuke	tuke	'bamboo tube cut'
tukeŋ	tukeŋ	* thunthaw ถุงเท้า	'sock'
tukæ	tukæ	tukæ	'technician'
tuka	tuka	tuka	'to change'
tukaʔ	tukaʔ	tukaʔ	'walking stick'
tuku	tuku	tuku	'stone oven'
tuko	tuko	tuko	'hammer'
tukoŋ	tukoŋ	tukoŋ	'to pile up'
tuga	tuga	tuga	'to drop a seed'
tumiʔ	tumiʔ	tumiʔ	'heel'
tumu	tumu	tumu	'tick'
tumoh	tumoh	tumoh	'to grow'
tumoh ɲo	tumoh ɲo	tumoh ɲu	'pulp'
tumbæ	tumbæ	tumæ	'to fall down'
tumboʔ	tumboʔ	tumoʔ	'to punch, to pestle'
tunæ	tunæ	tuni	'fiance or fiancée'
tuno	tuno	* cawbaw เจ้าบ่าว	'groom'
tundoʔ	tundoʔ	tunoʔ	'to bend down one's body'
tunɲæ	tunɲæ	tunæ	'root'
tunɲoʔ	tunɲoʔ	tunɲoʔ	'to point out'
tunɲeŋ	tunɲeŋ	tunɲeŋ	'to turn head to the ground'
tunɲo	tunɲo	tunɲo	'bottom and root of tree'
tunɲæ	tunɲæ	tunɲæ	'to turn head to the ground'
tunɲa	tunɲa	soŋæ	'sole'
tunɲu	tunɲu	tunɲu	'to keep an eye on'
tuyih~luyih	tuyih	tuwih	'to scratch'
tuyoʔ	tuyoʔ~nuyoʔ	tuwoʔ	'to follow, to do accordingly'
tuyonɲ	tuyonɲ	tuyonɲ	'to get down'
tuhæ	tuhæ	tuhæ	'god'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
tuwe	tuwe	tuwe	‘to lever’
tuwæ	tuwæ	tuwæ	‘to pour, to message with a bag of heated medicinal herbs, to own’
tuwɔ	tuwɔ	tuwɔ	‘old, aged’
tuwɔʔ	tuwɔʔ	tuwɔʔ	‘farmer hat, kind of sugar’
tuwɔh	tuwɔh	tuwɔh	‘charisma’
tuju	tuju	tuju	‘to agree’
tujuʔ	bʉlijoŋ	bʉlijoŋ	‘dragonfly’
tuli	tuli	tuli	‘deaf’
tuleŋ	tuleŋ	tuleŋ	‘two days after tomorrow’
tuleh	tuleh	tuleh	‘to write’
tulæ	tulæ	tulæ	‘bone’
tulaʔ	tuloʔ	tulaʔ	‘one day after tomorrow’
tuloŋ	tuloŋ	tuloŋ	‘to help’
tulo	tulo	tulo	‘harmoniously’
toʔ	toʔ	toʔ	‘paternal grandfather, maternal grandfather’
toʔ tuwɔ	toʔ tuwɔ	toʔ tuwɔ	‘mother/father-in-law’
toŋ	toŋ	toŋ	‘wooden box’
topi	topi	topi	‘hat’
topæŋ	topæŋ	topæŋ	‘mask’
topɔh	topɔh	* ʔæpʉn แอปเปิ้ล	‘apple’
tokæ	tokæ	* thawkæ เต้าแก่	‘employer’
tokɔ	tokɔ	tokɔ	‘chunk, roll of string’
tokɔ ʔa ^ə	tokɔ ʔa ^ə	tokɔ ʔa ^ə	‘jug’
toʔaʔ	toʔaʔ	toʔaʔ	‘obey, honest’
toʔoŋ	toʔoŋ	* ʔahiwa อหิวาตกโรค	‘cholera’
toʔ~doʔ	toʔ~doʔ	toʔ~doʔ	‘not’
toʔ pɔ	toʔ pɔ	toʔ pɔ	‘that’s all right’
toʔtæh	toʔtæh	toʔtæh	‘to totter’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
tɔʔkæ	tɔʔkæ	tɔʔkæ	'gecko'
tɔʔkoŋ	tɔʔkoŋ	tɔʔkoŋ	'statue of Buddha'
tɔʔse	tɔʔse	tɔʔse	'not want to'
tɔʔsoh	tɔʔsoh	tɔʔsoh	'do not'
tɔʔ wasɔ	tɔʔ wasɔ	tɔʔ wasɔ	'not often'
tɔʔyɔʔ	tɔʔyɔʔ	tɔyɔʔ	'be exhausted'
tɔmoʔ	tɔmoʔ	tɔmoʔ	'greed'
tɔsɔ	tɔsɔ	tɔsɔ	'copper alloy'
tɔho	tɔho	tɔho	'shallow'
tɔlo	tɔlo	tɔlo	'to be frivolous'
tɔloʔ	tɔloʔ	tɔloʔ	'to push'
ta ^o ʔ	taʔoʔ	taʔoʔ	'hook'
/d/			
di	di	di	'where, from, passive voice form'
"dike	dike	dike	'chant'
diyɪ	diyɪ	diyɪ	'self, body'
"diyɪ	diyɪ	diyɪ	'to stand'
diŋiŋ	diŋiŋ	diŋiŋ	'remained rice'
dineŋ	dineŋ	dineŋ	'wall'
dina hayɪ	dina hayɪ	mano baki	'dawn'
dijæ	dijæ	dijæ	'quite'
"dijæ	dijæ	dijæ	'to remain by a fire after parturition'
dijo	dijo	dijo	'he, she'
deh	deh	deh	'final particle'
dæbæ	dæbæ	dæbæ	'to show off'
dæbuʔ	dæboʔ	dæbuʔ	'plump and ugly'
dædi	dædi	dædi	'father'
dæcoʔ	dæcoʔ	dæcoʔ	'to jump'


Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
dæmɔ	dæmɔ	dæmu	'you'
dæhæ	dæhæ	dæhæ	'branch of tree'
dæwɔ	dæwɔ	* thewada เทวดา	'angel'
durpɔ	durpɔ	durpɔ	'wa (Thai measurement)'
durba	durba	durba	'frightened'
durbu	durbu	durbu	'dust'
durdɔʔ	durdɔʔ	durdɔʔ	'rice bran chaff'
durkaʔ	durkaʔ	durkaʔ	'near'
durkuʔ	durkuʔ	durkuʔ	'miserly'
durki	durki	durki	'jealous'
dugih	dugih	dugih	'to move'
dumæ sumɔ	sumɔ	dami *waʔ หวัด	'a cold'
dumæ	dumæ	dumi	'to have a fever'
dunæ	dunæ	lunæ	'braid'
dunɔŋ	sano	sanu	'over there'
dunɔʔ	dunɔʔ	dunɔʔ	'prey'
dundo	dundo	dunɔ	'to fine, to penalise'
durɲa	durɲa, ɲa	durɲa	'to be with, to hear, to listen'
durɲɔŋ	durɲɔŋ	durɲɔŋ	'melody'
duryago	duryago	nuryago	'be treacherous'
duryah	duryah	duryah	'loud, fast'
"duryah	duryah	duryah	'very fast'
dapo	dapo	dapo	'kitchen'
"dapo	dapo	dapo	'oven'
daba	daba	daba	'collar'
datæ	datæ	datæ	'to arrive at'
datoʔ	datoʔ	datoʔ	'grandfather'
datoh	datoh	datoh	'kind of bird'
"dadu, sɔdadu	dadu	sɔdadu	'policeman'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
dadɔ	dadɔ	dadɔ	‘chest’
dakaʔ	dakaʔ	dakaʔ	‘to hug’
daki	daki	daki	‘scurf, dead skin’
dagiŋ	dagiŋ	dagiŋ	‘flesh, meat’
dagiŋ dayɔh	dagiŋ dayɔh	dagiŋ dayɔh	‘pedigree’
dagu	dagu	dagu	‘chin’
dagɔ	dahgɔ	dahugɔ	‘to thirsty for’
daʔpæ	daʔpæ	daʔpæ	‘in front of, side’
daʔwɔ	daʔwɔ	daʔwɔ	‘to demand, to belch’
dama	dama	dama	‘torch stick lac’
daŋa	daŋa	daŋa	‘hat in garden’
dayaʔ	dayaʔ	dayaʔ	‘land’
"dayaʔ	dayaʔ	dayaʔ	‘to the land’
dayaʔ	dayaʔ	dayaʔ	‘land, to the land’
dayɔ	dayɔ	dayɔ	‘to be young girl, girl youth, monkey apple’
dayɔh	dayɔh	dayɔh	‘blood’
dahi	dahi	dahi	‘forehead’
dawaʔ	dawaʔ	dawaʔ	‘ink’
dajon	dajon	dajon	‘to row a boat’
dajɔ	gajɔ	dajɔ	‘to soothe’
daleh	daleh	daleh	‘to deny’
dalæ	dalæ	dalæ	‘deep, in’
dudoʔ	dudoʔ	dudoʔ	‘to sit, to live’
dukon	dukon	dukon	‘to carry a child to one’s waist’
dumoh	dumoh	di ʔumoh	‘at home’
duniŋɔ	duniŋɔ	dunja	‘world’
duson	duson	duson	‘garden’
duyi	duyi	duyi	‘thorn’
duyijæ	dijæ	dijæ	‘durian’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
duwiʔ	duwiʔ	duwiʔ, ʔaʔ	‘currency’
duwɔ	duwɔ	duwɔ	‘two’
dujoŋ	dujoŋ	* ญู ^๑ ʔ เงือน	‘mermaid’
dulu	dulu	dulu	‘formerly’
doʔ	doʔ	doʔ	‘to stay’
dɔ	dɔ	dɔ	‘kinship term of father-mother generation’
dɔdɔ	dɔdɔ	dɔdɔ	‘kind of Thai toffy like caramel’
dɔnɔŋ	dɔnɔŋ	* makɔʔ มะกอก	‘olive’
dɔsɔ	dɔsɔ	dɔsɔ	‘misdeed’
doh	doh	sudoh	‘already’
dɔli	dɔli	dɔli	‘to pay attention to’
da ^๑ ŋ	da ^๑ ŋ	daŋ	‘leaf’
/c/			
cito	cito	cito	‘tale’
cidiʔ	cidiʔ	cideʔ	‘clever’
ciciŋ	ciciŋ	ciciŋ	‘ring’
ciciʔ	ciciʔ	ciceʔ	‘great-grandchild’
cicæ	cicæ	cicæ	‘to stick’
cicaʔ~kicaʔ	cicaʔ~kicaʔ	cicaʔ	‘fish sauce’
cicɔʔ	cicɔʔ	cicɔʔ	‘house lizard’
cicoh	cicoh	cicoh, cɔcuh	‘to dip food’
ciʔ	ciʔ	ciʔ	‘kinship term of father-mother generation’
cino	cino	cinu	‘China’
ciyiʔ	ciyiʔ	* ciŋriʔ จิ้งหรีด	‘cricket’
ceʔ	ceʔ	ceʔ	‘father’
cæbɔʔ	cæbɔʔ	cæbɔʔ~cædɔʔ	‘to dip used spoon’
cætɔŋ	cætɔŋ	cætɔŋ	‘coconut-shell ladle’
cædæ	cædæ	cædæ	‘in readiness’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
cækɔʔ	cækɔʔ	cækɔʔ	'corner road'
cæno	lɔcaŋ	* lɔchɔŋ <small>ลอดช่อง</small>	'Thai sweet'
cæʔ	cæʔ	ceʔ	'paternal grandfather, maternal grandfather'
cɔʔpeʔ	kɔʔpeʔ	cɔʔpeʔ	'to pinch by a crab'
cɔʔpaʔ	cɔʔpaʔ	cɔʔpaʔ	'quickly'
cɔʔbɔŋ	cɔʔbɔŋ, bɔcæh	cɔʔbɔŋ, bɔŋ	'to bulge out'
cɔʔdiŋ	tunah	tudah	'to born new shoot'
cɔʔdayɔ	cɔʔdæyɔ	cɔʔdayɔ	'be crippled'
cɔʔkiʔ	cɔʔkiʔ	cɔʔkiʔ	'to pinch'
cɔʔkæh	cɔʔkɔh	cɔʔkæh	'to open iron by push or pull'
cɔʔkɔŋ	cɔʔkɔŋ	cɔʔkɔŋ	'to make big eye'
cɔʔkɔ	sɔʔkɔ	sɔʔkɔ	'to expect'
cɔʔkɔʔ	cɔʔkɔʔ	cɔʔkɔʔ	'to hold tight'
cɔʔgɔ	cɔʔgɔ	cɔʔgɔ	'to shame in someone's false doing'
cɔʔma	cɔʔma	cɔʔma	'dirty'
cɔʔmuɣu	cɔʔmuɣu	cɔʔmuɣu	'jealous'
cɔʔmuh	cɔʔmuh	cɔʔmuh	'bore'
cɔʔŋæ	cɔʔŋæ	cɔʔŋæ	'be dazed'
cɔʔŋa	cɔʔŋa	* takhi ^o n <small>ตะเคียน</small>	'kind of tree'
cɔʔyitɔ	citɔ	citɔ	'story'
cɔʔyæ	cɔʔyæ	cɔʔyæ	'forest'
cɔʔyuminŋ	cuminŋ	cuminŋ	'glass, mirror, frame'
cɔʔyuma	cuma	cumi	'star gooseberry'
cɔʔyumaʔ	ɟumaʔ	cɔʔyumaʔ	'to economize'
cɔʔya	cɔʔya	cɔʔyæ	'to divorce'
cɔʔyaʔ	cɔʔyaʔ	cɔʔyaʔ	'clear sight'
cɔʔyano	cɔʔyano	cɔʔyanu	'bowl containing betel leaves and areca nut ready for chewing'
cɔʔyuʔ	cɔʔyuʔ	cɔʔyuʔ	'to hook up'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
cuyoh	cuyoh	ciyoh	'bright'
cwlæ?	cwlæ?	cwlæ?	'to open one's eyes'
cwlapoŋ	cwlapoŋ	cwlapoŋ	'lung'
cwlako	cwlako	twlako	'bastard'
cwlagi	cwlagi	yagi	'tamarind'
cwlo?	cwlo?	cwlo?	'to dye'
cwlo	cwlo	cwlo	'to boil vegetable in a hurry'
cwlo?	cwlo?	cwlo?	'occasion'
cwloh	cwloh	coloh	'channel'
ca	ca	* phra? <small>พร้า</small>	'monk'
ca ʔa ^e	ca ʔa ^e	ca ʔa ^e	'slosh'
capa	capa	capa	'to pick'
capo	capo	capo	'to add, to mix'
capo?	capo?	capo?	'to drip, to cast'
capoŋ	capoŋ	capoŋ	'dirty man'
cabe	cabe	cabe	'sac'
cabæ	cabæ	cabæ	'cross-road'
cabækaju	cabækaju	cabækaju	'stalk'
cabu?	cabu?	cabu?	'to take off something from ground'
cate?	cate?	cate?	'beautiful'
catuŋ	catuŋ	cutuŋ	'to wear a long face, sac'
cato	cato	cato	'chess'
catō?	catō?	jatō?	'to set for a seat'
cadih	cadih	cadih	'careless'
cadæ~cædæ	cædæ	cadæ	'in readiness'
caciŋ	caciŋ	taciŋ	'earthworm'
caca?	caca?	caca?	'be crippled'
caco?	caco?	taca	'confused on counting'
cako	cako	cako	'to dig'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
caʔ	caʔ	caʔ	‘trademark, to paint, color’
caʔkwɪlaʔ	caʔkwɪlaʔ	caʔkwɪlaʔ	‘toffy’
camoh	camoh	comoh	‘to plant’
candu	candu	* fin 	‘opium’
cayɪ	cayɪ	cayɪ	‘to seek’
cayeʔ	cayeʔ	cayeʔ	‘to torn’
cayɔ	cayɔ	cayɔ	‘way, method’
"cayɔ	cayɔ	cayɔ	‘ to take care of ’
cayɔʔ	cayɔʔ	cayɔʔ	‘stream’
cahjo	cahjo	cahjo	‘light’
cawæ	cawæ	cawæ	‘tumbler’
cajo	cajo	cajo	‘to believe’
"cajo	cajo	cajo	‘colour’
cu	cu	cu	‘kinship term of father-mother generation’
cupiŋ	cupiŋ	cupiŋ	‘border of cloth or ear’
cupɔʔ	cupɔʔ	cupɔʔ	‘quantity of a half coconut shell’
cubɔ	jubɔ	cubɔ	‘to try’
cuci	cuci	cuci	‘clean’
cucu	cucu	tucu	‘grandchild’
cuco	cuco	cuco	‘to water’
cucoʔ	cucoʔ	cucoʔ	‘to thread a needle’
cucoh	cucoh	cucoh~tucoh	‘to set fire’
cuko	cuko	cuko	‘to shave off’
cukoʔ	cukoʔ	cukoʔ	‘completely’
cukɔ	cukɔ	cukɔ	‘vinegar’
cumaʔ	cumaʔ	cumaʔ	‘to economize’
cuyɪ	cuyɪ	ɲuyɪ	‘to seize by picking other thing’
cuwæʔ	cuwiʔ	cuwiʔ	‘to draw attention’
cuwoh	cuwoh	cuwoh	‘to pour’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
culah	culah	culah	‘to keep from paying’
cɔpæŋ	cɔpæŋ	cɔpæŋ	‘remnant of cloth’
cɔbæʔ	cɔbæʔ	cɔbæʔ	‘to pinch’
cɔtæŋ	cɔtæŋ	cɔtæŋ	‘to smear’
cɔcɔʔ	cucɔʔ	cucɔʔ	‘to inject’
cɔcɔh	cɔcɔh	cɔcɔh	‘to tease’
cɔkæh	cɔkæʔ	cɔkæh	‘to get open with a level’
cɔmæ	cɔmæ	cɔmi	‘beautiful’
cɔmɔ	cɔmɔ	lɔmu	‘to paint’
cɔŋæʔ	cɔŋæʔ	cɔŋæʔ	‘to turn upward’
cɔyæʔ	cɔyæʔ	cɔyæʔ	‘folk dance’
cɔyɔʔ	cɔyɔʔ	cɔyɔŋ	‘trait’
cɔlæʔ~cɔkæh	cɔlæʔ	cɔlæʔ	‘to pick seed out’
cɔlɔʔ	cɔlɔʔ	* thup <small>ทุป</small>	‘joss stick’
cɔʔ	cɔʔ	cɔʔ	‘hoe’
ca ^e	ca ^e	ca ^e	‘liquid, watery’
/ɟ/			
ɟinoʔ	ɟinoʔ	ɟinoʔ	‘teachable’
ɟineŋ	ɟineŋ	ɟineŋ	‘to stand on tiptoe’
ɟiyuh	ɟiyuh	ɟiguh	‘to water’
ɟihɔ	ɟihɔ	ɟihɔ	‘trademark’
ɟækæ	yækæ	yækæ	‘to string in a bunch’
ɟæwɔʔ	ɟæwɔʔ	ɟæwɔʔ	‘varanus bengalesis’
ɟæʔ	tuyɯɟæ	* thip <small>ตีป</small>	‘to drive out’
ɟuɔbo	ɟuɔbo	ɟuɔbo~cuɔbo	‘bottle’
ɟuɔtiʔ	pɯtiʔ~ɟuɔtiʔ	ɟuɔtiʔ	‘to flip with a tip of finger’
ɟuɔka	ɟuɔka	ɟuɔka	‘span between thumb and index finger’
ɟuɔmɔ	ɟuɔmɔ	ɟuɔmu	‘to sun bathe’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
"ɟumɔ	ɟumɔ	ɟumu	'to stand out in the sun'
ɟumɔyɔ	ɟayɔ	ɟayɔ	'to sleep'
ɟumɔ?	ɟumɔ?	ɟumu?	'tamely'
ɟulæ	ɟulæ	ɟulæ	'to search something in the water'
ɟunɔ?	ɟunɔ?	ɟunɔ?	'to dove with a knocking head'
ɟuyi?	bɔɟuyi?	ɟuyi?	'to scream'
ɟuyiŋ	ɟuyiŋ	ɟuyiŋ	'Djenkol bean'
ɟuyɔ?	ɟuyɔ?	ɟuyɔ?	'preserved, processed'
ɟulin	ɟulin	ɟulin	'to glance'
"ɟulæ	ɟulæ	ɟulæ	'to stick out to tongue'
ɟulah	ɟulah	ɟulah	'clear'
ɟatæ	ɟatæ	ɟatæ	'male'
"ɟatæ	ɟatæ	ɟatæ	'to have intercourse in animal'
ɟatɔ	sɔɟatɔ	sɔɟatɔ	'weapon'
ɟatoh	ɟatoh	ɟatoh	'to fall'
ɟadi	ɟadi	ɟadi	'to do, to be'
ɟakoh	ɟakoh	ɟakoh	'to step'
ɟago	ɟago	ɟago	'to wake up'
"ɟago	ɟago	ɟago	'to guard'
ɟagon	ɟagon	ɟagon	'corn'
ɟamæ	ɟamæ	ɟamæ	'period, era'
"ɟamun	ɟamun	ɟamun	'to feed'
ɟambu	ɟambu	* faran ฝรั่ง	'guava'
ɟanɟi	ɟanɟi	ɟanɟi	'to promise'
ɟanɟæ	ɟanɟæ	ɟanɟi	'do not'
ɟanɟo?	ɟanɟo?	ɟanɟo?	'beard'
ɟayɟi	ɟayɟi	ɟayɟi	'finger'
ɟayon	ɟayon	ɟayon	'needle, pin'
ɟayon pæho?	ɟayon pæho?	ɟaton pæho? ~ɟaton pæho?	'compass'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ɟahaʔ	ɟahaʔ	ɟahaʔ	‘robber’
ɟawaʔ	ɟawaʔ	ɟawaʔ	‘to answer’
ɟalo	ɟalo	ɟalo	‘casting-net’
ɟalæ	ɟalæ	ɟalæ	‘path’
"ɟalæ	ɟalæ	ɟalæ	‘to walk’
ɟupɔʔ	ɟupɔʔ	ɟupɔʔ	‘to meet’
ɟuto	ɟuto	ɟuto	‘million’
"ɟudi	ɟudi	ɟudi	‘playing card’
ɟuguh	ɟuguh	ɟuguh	‘to tidy’
ɟugɔʔ	ɟugɔʔ	ɟugɔʔ	‘also, all the same’
ɟuwɪŋ	ɟuwɪŋ	ɟuwɪŋ	‘section of fruit’
ɟuwa	ɟuwa	ɟuwa	‘to sell’
ɟa ^o h	ɟa ^o h	ɟah	‘far’
"ɟa ^o h	ɟa ^o h	ɟah	‘to move further far away’
/k/			
kitɔ	kitɔ	kitɔ	‘I, me’
kike	kike	kike	‘to bite’
kæcæʔ	kæcæʔ~cækaʔ	kæcæʔ~cækaʔ	‘to speak’
kækɔʔ	kækɔʔ	kækuʔ	‘to bend’
kægæ	kægæ	kægæ	‘loud’
kænæʔ	kænæʔ	kænæʔ	‘short’
kæsɔʔ	kæsɔʔ	kæsuʔ	‘to move slightly’
kæsæʔ	sæsæʔ	kæsæʔ	‘to pass closely’
kæsəh	ɲækəh	kæsəh	‘match’
kurpeʔ	kurpeʔ	kurpæʔ	‘be distorted’
kurpæʔ	dɔpɔʔ	dɔpɔʔ	‘blunt’
kurpa	kurpa	kurpa	‘fist’
kurpalo	kurpalo	kurpalo	‘head’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
kɯba	kɯba	kɯba	'buffalo'
kɯbah	kɯbah	kɯbah	'to fell numb'
kɯbuh	kabuh	kabuh	'to boil'
kɯboŋ	kɯboŋ	dusoŋ	'garden'
kɯtiɰh	kɯtiɰh	kɯtiɰh	'be estranged'
kɯtaʔ	kataʔ	kataʔ	'tightly'
kɯtukaʔ	kɯtukaʔ	katukaʔ	'to walk with a cane'
kɯtuwo	kɯpalo	kɯpalo	'headman'
kɯtoʔ	kɯtoʔ	kɯtoʔ	'to knock, to hit'
kɯda	kɯda	kɯda	'market'
"kɯda	kɯda	kɯda	'at the market'
kɯcæʔ hati	kɯciʔ hati	hati sikiʔ	'to have a small-minded'
kɯca	kɯca	suca	'field shell'
kɯʒuʔ	kɯʒuʔ	takaʒuʔ	'to frighten'
kɯka	kɯka	kuka	'to claw'
kɯmbæ	kɯmbæ	kumæ	'to suck, to keep in the mouth'
kɯmbah	kɯmbah	kumah	'to thrash'
kɯmboŋ	kɯmboŋ	kumoŋ	'inflated'
kɯnæ	kɯnæ	kuni	'to like'
kɯndo	kɯndo	kuno	'to loose'
kɯlaʔ	kɯlaʔ	kɯlalaʔ	'astringent'
kɯleʔ	kɯleʔ	kɯleʔ	'to turn back'
kɯleh	kɯleh	kɯleh	'to look'
kɯŋuʔ	kɯŋuʔ	kɯŋuʔ~kɯyʉʔ	'to shrink, lessened'
kɯyæ	kɯyæ	kɯyæ	'deposit'
kɯyʉ	suɰkɯyʉ	* sakru ๓๓๕	'screw'
kɯyɔ	kɯyɔ	kɯyɔ	'monkey'
kɯliŋ	kɯliŋ	kɯleŋ	'Hindu'
kɯlæ	kɯlæ	kɯlæ	'to stick in one's throat'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
kwlubo?	kwlubo?	kwlabo?	‘to fall’
kwlahi	kwlaj	kwlahi	‘to quarrel’
kwlouj	kwlouj	kwlouj	‘full of smoke’
kwlouph	kwlouph	* ki ^o ? <small>กีบะ</small>	‘wooden shoes’
kapij kaju	?upæ	?upæ	‘little firewood’
kapa laja	kapa laja	kapa laja, pahu laja	‘argosy’
kapouj	kapouj	kapouj	‘village’
kapo?	bajo?	jo?	‘big knife’
kabo	kabo	kabo	‘Indian’
kabo?~habo?	habo?	habo?	‘dust, dirt’
katij	katij	katij	‘branch of tree’
kateh	kateh	kateh	‘to push forward’
kata	kata	kata	‘to itch’
"katu	katu	katu	‘kind of insect’
kato?	kato?	kato?	‘to close, to solder the hole’
kato?	kato?	kato?	‘to strike’
"kato?	kato?	kato?	‘frog’
kacij	kacij	dacij	‘button’
kacæ	kacæ	kacæ	‘bean’
kakah	kakah	kakah	‘tool, instrument’
ka?	ka?	kaka?	‘older sister’
kanæ	kanæ	kanæ	‘right side’
"kanæ	kanæ	kanæ	‘to the right’
kanæ kalo	bukali	bukali	‘maybe, perhaps’
kanou?	kanou?	nouou?	‘to want’
kanda	kanda	kana	‘to carry’
kapou	kapou	* fin <small>ฝึน</small>	‘opium’
kaseh	kaseh	sakeh	‘to love’
kasa?	kasa	kasa	‘rough’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
kayoʔ	kayoʔ	kayoʔ	‘false pride’
"kayoʔ	kukayoʔ	kayoʔ	‘to coil up’
kawɛŋ	kawɛŋ	kawɛŋ	‘to graft’
kawaʔ	dawa	* lu ^o ʔ ลวด	‘wire’
kawoŋ	kawæ	kawæ	‘friend’
kajoh	kajoh	kajoh	‘to row’
"kali	kali	kali	‘time’
kalæ	kalæ	kalæ	‘pen’
"kalæ	kalæ	kalæ	‘harbour’
kalæso	kalæ hitæ	* dinsɔ ดินสอด	‘pencil’
kalasæ	yunɛ	wonɛ	‘in a small zone’
kalolo	klolo	kalolo	‘to joke on talking’
kupiʔ	kupiʔ	tijaʔ	‘stingy’
kubo	kubo	kubo	‘grave’
kute	kute	kute	‘to pinch’
kuteʔ	kuteʔ	kuteʔ	‘to collect’
kudo	kudo	kudo	‘horse’
"kudo	kudo	kudo	‘bench’
kuko	kuko	kuko	‘to scrape’
kukoʔ	kukoʔ	kukoʔ	‘to crow’
kukoh	kukoh	kukoh	‘to bear’
kukuh	kukuh	kukuh	‘to cook by stream’
kumba	kumba	* fæt แฝด	‘twins’
kuniŋ	kuniŋ	kuniŋ	‘yellow’
kuyi	kuyi	kuyi	‘to feel sorry for the loss’
kuyo	kuyo	kuwo	‘turtle’
kuwaʔ	tuwaʔ	kuwaʔ	‘to put forth one's strength’
"kuwah	kuwah	lækuwah	‘galangal’
kopi	kopi	pɔŋ	‘can’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
kɔpɔ	sapɔ	sapɔ	‘who’
kɔtæ	kɔtæ	kɔtæ	‘dwarf’
kɔcæʔ	kɔcæʔ	kɔcæʔ	‘pocket shirt or trousers’
kɔcɔʔ	kɔcɔʔ	kɔcɔʔ	‘to vibrate’
kɔkɔʔ	bækɔʔ	bækɔʔ	‘to be curve’
kɔmɔ	bukɔmɔ	kɔmu	‘to rinse the mouth’
kɔmɔŋ	kɔmɔŋ	kɔmɔŋ	‘to conceited’
kɔsɔʔ	kɔsɔʔ	sɔsɔʔ	‘to iron’
"kɔyɔʔ	kɔyɔʔ	kɔwɔʔ	‘skull’
kɔhæʔ	guyæhæ	* kraʔæm กระแอม	‘to have a slight cough’
kɔlæ	kɔlæ	kɔlæ	‘pool’
kɔlɔh	kɔlɔh	* rɔŋriʔn โรงเรียน	‘school’
kɔlɔlɔ	kɔlɔlɔ	kɔlɔlɔ	‘to jolly’
kaʔŋ	kaʔŋ	kaŋ	‘cloth’
kaʔŋ sayɔŋ	kaʔŋ sayɔŋ	kaŋ sayɔŋ	‘sarong’
kaʔ	kaʔ	kaʔ	‘fish hook’
klɔŋna	naʔsu	* cawchu	‘licentious’
klabu	klabu	kɔlɔlabu	‘unable to see distinctly’
kladi	kladi	kɔlɔladi	‘elephant ear’
klanjæ	klanjæ	taŋjæ	‘to undress’
klubæ	klubæ	kɔlɔlubæ	‘be riddled’
/g/			
gi	gi	gih	‘to go’
gijæ	gijæ	gijæ	‘kind of deer’
gigi	gigi	gigi	‘tooth’
giniŋ	giniŋ	giniŋ	‘like this’
giyi	giyi	* ʔinsi ปลาอินทรี	‘kind of fish’
giliŋ	giliŋ	giliŋ	‘to roll, to grind’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
gile	gile	gile	'to take turns'
gila?	gila?	gila?	'to lick, to be glitter'
gilo	gilo	gilo	'crazy'
gete?	gate?	te?	'also'
geh	gah	gæh	'kerosene'
gæ	gæ	* kaw ๓๓	'glue'
gændoŋ	gændoŋ	gænoŋ	'to sit behind the bicycle rider'
gæpæh	gæpæh	gæpɪh	'to rub'
gæŋæ	gæŋæ	giŋi	'lightly'
gæsæ?	gæsæ?	* si ๕๕	'to scrape'
gælæ?	gælæ?	gælæ?	'to roll'
gulisi?	gulisi?	gulisi?	'to lick hair and eradicate tick for neatness in animals'
gubæ	tulo?	tulo?	'to hack by a big knife'
gutiŋ	gutiŋ	gutiŋ	'narrowed waist'
guta	guta	guta	'plane for sharpen'
guta	guta	guta	'to tremble'
guta~gutu	gutu	guta	'to nip off'
guto	guto	guto	'rubber'
"guto	guto	guto	'to be tough as rubber'
gudu?	gudu?	gudu?	'drum'
gɔjæ	gɔjæ	gɔjæ	'to crush with the foot'
gɔja	guko?	sako?	'to grab'
gɔgæ	gɔgæ	gɔgæ	'to catch'
gɔguh	gɔguh	gɔguh	'to thunder'
gɔgo?	go?	surɔæ	'coop'
guma	guma	guma	'funny, bundle of paddy'
gumu?	gumu?	gumu?	'fat'
guni	guni	guni	'kettle'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
gʊnaʔ	gʊnaʔ	gʊnaʔ	‘enough’
gʊndæ	gʊndæ	gʊnæ	‘tom-tom, drum’
gʊŋgæ	gʊŋgæ	gʊŋæ	‘to clench one’s fists’
gʊyijɔʔ	gʊyɔhɔʔ	gʊyɔhɔʔ	‘phlegm’
gʊyæ	gʊyæ	gʊyæ	‘to hate and detest’
gʊyæba	gʊyæbæ	ʔɔyæ bɔwɔʔ	‘driver’
gʊyʊŋ	gʊyʊŋ	gʊyʊŋ	‘suspicious’
gʊyɔ	gʊyɔ	* liŋ ᨾ᩠ᩅ	‘kind of monkey’
gʊyɔʔ	gʊyɔʔ	gʊyɔʔ	‘to awake’
gʊyɔh	gʊyɔh	gʊyɔh	‘to give, misfortune’
gʊli	gʊli	gʊli	‘to tickle, kidney’
gʊlibaʔ	gʊlibaʔ	gʊlibaʔ	‘little while’
gʊlidi	gʊlidi	galidi	‘to burrow’
gʊlisɔh	gʊlisɔh	galisɔh	‘nervous and impatient’
gʊlijaʔ	gʊlijaʔ	gʊlijaʔ	‘to sprain’
gʊlæ	gʊlæ	galæ	‘bracelet’
"gʊlæ	gʊlæ	galæ	‘to sink’
gʊlæcɔh	gʊlæcɔh	gʊlacɔh	‘to dislocate of bone and have a sprain’
gʊlækɔʔ	gʊlækɔʔ	gækʊʔ	‘to curl one’s body’
gʊlʊpa	gʊlʊpa	gʊlʊpa	‘to struggle’
gʊlʊgɔʔ	gʊlʊgɔʔ	galagɔʔ	‘to boil in liquid, to boil with anger’
gʊlʊmaʔ	gʊlʊmaʔ	gʊlamaʔ	‘be mystified’
gʊlʊmbɔŋ	gʊlʊmbɔŋ	gʊlamɔŋ	‘be swollen’
gʊlʊpa	gʊlʊpa	gʊlʊpa	‘to act affectionately in woman’
gʊlaʔ	gʊlaʔ	gʊlaʔ	‘dark’
gʊlaʔ gʊlʊmaʔ	gʊlaʔ gʊlʊmaʔ	gʊlaʔ gʊlʊmaʔ	‘be mystified’
gʊlah	gʊlah	* kæw ᨾ᩠ᩅ	‘glass’
gʊlʊpah	gʊlʊpah	gʊlʊpah	‘to skin’
gʊlʊgo	gʊlʊgo	gʊlʊgo	‘garcinia’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
gʷlumbæ	gʷlombæ	gʷlumæ	‘wave’
gʷlon	gʷlon	gʷlon	‘groove’
gʷlongaŋ	gʷlongaŋ	gʷloŋaŋ	‘hollow’
gʷlobɔʔ	gʷlobɔʔ	gʷlobɔʔ	‘scratched’
gʷlotæʔ	gʷlotæʔ	gʷlotæʔ	‘to tickle’
gʷlɔʔ	gʷlɔʔ	gʷlɔʔ	‘to deceive’
gʷlomɔʔ	gʷlomɔʔ	gʷlomɔʔ	‘many’
gʷlɔsɔ	gʷlɔsɔ	gʷlɔsɔ	‘to take on a slider’
gapuh	hapuh	hapuh	‘to clear up’
gapo	gapo	gapo	‘to stir’
gapɔ	ʔapo-gapo	ʔapo, tæpo	‘what’
gati	gati	gati	‘to compensate’
gata	gata	gata	‘to itch, fake acting in woman’
gaton	gaton	gaton	‘to hang’
gaden	gaden	gadiŋ	‘ivory’
gadu	gadu	gadu	‘enough’
gadoh	gadoh	gadoh	‘in a hurry’
gaci	gaci	gaji	‘a saw, to saw’
gaji	gaji	gaji	‘salary, to hire’
"gaji	gaji	gaji	‘to plane planks’
gajɔh	gajɔh	gajɔh	‘elephant’
gakaʔ	gakaʔ	gakaʔ	‘to stutter’
gageʔ	gageʔ	gageʔ	‘be stunned’
gaga	gaga	gaga	‘to fumble’
gagaʔ	gagaʔ	gagaʔ	‘to stammer’
gagɔʔ	gagɔʔ	gagɔʔ	‘crow’
gagɔh	gagɔh	gagɔh	‘strong and healthy’
gamiʔ	gamiʔ	gamiʔ	‘to summon by gesture of the hand’
gamah	gamah	gamah	‘to squeeze coconut juice’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
gamba	gamba	gama	‘picture’
gambah	gambah	gamah	‘Coccinia grandis (Cucurbitaceous)’
ganah	ganah	ganah	‘naughty hand’
gano	gano	no	‘how’
gandoᅇ	gandoᅇ	ganoᅇ	‘wild yam, wheat flour’
gando	gando	gano	‘to make up twice time’
gaᅇo	gaᅇo	* kancha กัญชา	‘cannabis’
gaᅇgu	gaᅇgu	gaᅇu	‘to disturb’
"gasi	gasi	gasi	‘giant’
gasiᅇ	gasiᅇ	gasiᅇ	‘top’
gasæᅇ	gasæᅇ	gasæᅇ	‘serious’
gayiᅇ	gayiᅇ	ᅇayiᅇ	‘burnt’
gayæ	gayæ	gayæ	‘salt’
gayu	gayu	gayu	‘to itch’
gahe?	gahe?, buᅇgahe?	gaha ^o ?	‘to gather fruit with a long thing from tall tree’
gajoᅇ	gajoᅇ	gajoᅇ	‘coconut-shell ladle’
gajo	gajo	gajo	‘rich’
gali	gali	gali	‘to dig’
galah	galah	galah	‘to carry something on one’s shoulder’
"galo	galo	galo	‘to plough, to plow’
galo?	galo?	galo?	‘very glad’
galoh	galoh	galoh	‘to gather fruit with a long thing from tall tree, punting pole’
gu	gu	gu	‘pair, even number’
gu lawæ	pah	gu lawæ	‘opponent’
gutiᅇ	gutiᅇæ, gutiᅇ	tiᅇi	‘scissors’
"gutiᅇ	gutiᅇ	tiᅇi	‘to cut with scissors’
gutu	gutu	tumu	‘louse’
gudih	gudih	gudih	‘injury’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
gudæ	gudæ	gudæ	'row house'
guko?	guko?	suko?	'to overarch'
guguh	guguh	guguh	'bunch'
gumbo	gumbo	gumo	'to pump'
guniŋ	guni	guniŋ	'sack'
gunuŋ	gunuŋ	guno	'cliff'
guno	guno	guno	'benefit'
guyu	guyu	guwu	'teacher'
gusi	gusi	gusi	'gum'
gusutæ	gusataæ	sitæ	'to move back'
guyi	guyi	guwi	'burn'
guya	guya	guwa	'to tease, to make fun up'
guyoh	guyoh	guwoh	'thunder'
guh	guh	guh	'absolutely one time'
guwæ	guwæ	guwæ	'lawsuit'
guwæ?	guwæ?	guwæ?	'to move one's body'
guwo	guwo	guwo	'cave'
guliŋ	guliŋ	guliŋ	'to roll his body'
gula	gula	gulæ	'curry'
"gula	gula	gulæ	'to make curry'
gulonŋ	gulonŋ	gulonŋ	'to roll up, a roll'
go?	go?	go?	'jail, prison'
goŋ	goŋ	goŋ	'gong'
gobæ?	gobæ?	gobæ?	'metal tube used in combination with a pestle in shredding betel leaves and areca nuts for chewing'
goba	goba	goba	'to worry'
gotæ	gætæ	gætæ	'to knead'
godæ	godæ	godæ	'to beat'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ဂဝသဲ	ဂဝသၢ	ဂဝသၢ	‘warehouse’
ဂဝခၢ	ဂဝခၢ	ဂဝခၢ	‘to box, to punch’
"ဂဝခၢ	ဂဝခၢ	ဂဝခၢ	‘to pinch one another’
ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	‘to rock’
ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	‘to shake something’
ဂဝဂဲ	ဂဝဂဲ	ဂဝဂဲ	‘scraped iron’
ဂဝ?	ဂဝ?	ဂဝ?	‘dozen’
ဂဝဝ	ဂဝဝ	ဂဝိ	‘to fight and struggle’
ဂဝဝၢ	ဂဝဝၢ	ဂဝဝၢ	‘to restore’
ဂဝဝၣ်	ဂဝဝၣ်	ဂဝဝၣ်	‘Goiter’
ဂဝၣ်-ဂဝခၢ	ဂဝၣ်	တၢ်ဟ	‘to scrub’
ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	‘to hold in the mouth used with animals’
ဂဝခၢ-ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝခၢ?	ဂဝခၢ?	‘to polish, to burnish’
ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	‘to have a miscarriage’
ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	‘to pick out’
ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	‘to stir-fry’
ဂဝၣ်	တၢ်ဟ-ဂဝၣ်	ဂဝၣ်	‘to scratch’
ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝဝ?	‘terribly’
ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	‘to intend, to describe of speaker’
ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	ဂဝၣ်?	‘to lever’
ဂဝလဲ?	ဂဝလဲ?	ဂဝလဲ?	‘to roll with hand’
"ဂဝလဲ?	ဂဝလဲ?	ဂဝလဲ?	‘to roll by oneself’
ဂဝလဲ?	ဂဝလဲ?	ဂဝလဲ?	‘Su-ngai Kolok district’
ဂဝ ^၉ ?	ဂဝ ^၉ ?	ဂဝ ^၉ ?	‘to disappear’
ဂဝ ^၁	ဂဝ ^၁	ဂဝ ^၁	‘to mix’
ဂဝလိဂ	ဂဝလိဂ	ဂဝလိဂ	‘pearl’
ဂဝလိဂ	ဂဝလိဂ	ဂဝလိဂ	‘stretcher’
ဂဝလိဂ	ဂဝလိဂ	ဂဝလိဂ	‘butterfly’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
/?/			
ʔibu	ʔibu	ʔibu	‘insect, breeder’
ʔibu taŋæ	ʔibu taŋæ	ʔibu taŋi	‘thumb’
ʔibu jeʔ	ɣijæ	ɣijæ	‘cicada’
ʔiteʔ~hiteʔ	ʔiteʔ~hiteʔ	ʔiteʔ~hiteʔ	‘duck’
ʔitoŋ~hitoŋ	ʔitoŋ~hitoŋ	ʔitoŋ~hitoŋ	‘to calculate’
ʔidæ~hidæ	ʔidæ~hidæ	ʔidæ~hidæ	‘to arrange’
ʔikæ	ʔikæ	ʔikæ	‘fish’
ʔikaʔ	ʔikaʔ	ʔikaʔ	‘to bind’
ʔikoʔ	sudoh	sudoh	‘to up to (someone)’
ʔiŋiŋ	ʔiŋiŋ	ʔiŋiŋ	‘to would like to’
ʔiŋaʔ	ʔiŋaʔ	ʔiŋaʔ	‘to recall, to figure out’
ʔisi	ʔisi	ʔisi	‘meat, content’
ʔisæ	ʔisæ	ʔisæ	‘gill, hinge’
ʔisaʔ~hisaʔ	ʔisaʔ~hisaʔ	ʔisaʔ~hisaʔ	‘to suck, to absorb’
ʔiyeʔ~hiyeʔ	ʔiyeʔ~hiyeʔ	ʔiyeʔ~hiyeʔ	‘to thresh rice’
ʔiliŋ~hiliŋ	ʔiliŋ~hiliŋ	ʔiliŋ~hiliŋ	‘to shake one's head’
ʔilæ~hilæ	ʔilæ~hilæ	ʔilæ~hilæ	‘to lost, to disappear’
ʔeh	ʔeh	ʔeh	‘wonder exclamation’
ʔæci	ʔæci	ʔæci	‘inch’
ʔæʝo~hæʝo	ʔæʝo~hæʝo	ʔæʝo~hæʝo	‘to spell’
ʔæko	ʔæko	ʔæko	‘tail, number’
ʔæŋjɛŋ	ʔæŋjɛŋ	ʔæŋɛŋ	‘machine’
ʔæsɔʔ	ʔæsɔʔ	ʔæsɔʔ	‘tomorrow’
ʔæh	ʔæh	ʔæh	‘reject exclamation’
ʔælo	ʔælo	ʔælo	‘Thai unit of linear measure’
ʔapi	ʔapi	ʔapi	‘fire, electricity’
ʔapæ	ʔapæ	ʔapæ	‘kind of sweet’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ʔabe~tabe	tabe	* man ม่าน	‘curtain’
ʔabæ	ʔabæ	ʔabæ	‘call used with brother and a man who aged as the brother’
ʔaba	ʔaba	ʔaba	‘to block the view’
ʔabah	ʔabah	ʔabah	‘father’
ʔaboʔ gaci	tata	tahiʔ gaci	‘saw dust’
ʔabu~habu	ʔabu~habu	ʔabu~habu	‘ash’
ʔatah	ʔatah	ʔatah	‘above, on’
ʔatoh	ʔatoh	ʔatoh	‘paddy mixed with milled rice’
ʔade	ʔade	ʔade	‘fair’
ʔadeʔ	ʔadeʔ	ʔadeʔ	‘younger brother and sister’
ʔado	ʔado	ʔado	‘to have ,to live’
ʔadoh	tadoh	tadoh	‘to receive by opened hand’
ʔado ⁱ	ʔadoh	ʔado ⁱ	‘sound of painful’
ʔaca	ʔacaʔ	ʔacaʔ	‘the Islamic dish made of cucumber slices and onions in vinegar’
ʔacaʔ	ʔacaʔ	ʔacaʔ	‘often’
ʔacaʔ	hamo	hamo	‘slave’
ʔacu	ʔacu	ʔacu	‘to act like hitting for someone feared’
ʔajoʔ	tajoʔ	hajoʔ	‘to copy ‘
ʔakeʔ	tundo	* phu ^๑ พ่วง	‘to tow, to drag’
ʔaka	ʔaka	ʔaka	‘root, intelligence’
ʔakaʔ~ʔakeʔ	ʔakeʔ	ʔakeʔ	‘to lift’
ʔakoʔ	ʔakoʔ	ʔakoʔ	‘to move something’
ʔako	ʔako	ʔako	‘number’
ʔaku, ku	ʔaku	ku	‘I’
ʔambeʔ	ʔambeʔ	ʔameʔ	‘to take, to bring’
ʔanoʔ	ʔanoʔ	ʔanuʔ	‘child, underling’
ʔanoʔ bosu	ʔanoʔ bosu	ʔanuʔ bosu	‘the last child’
ʔanoʔ budu	ʔanoʔ budu	ʔanuʔ budu	‘tadpole’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ʔanoʔ ɣoʔgaʔ	ɣoʔgaʔ	ʔanuʔ kwtiʔ	‘mosquito larva’
ʔanoʔ katoʔ	ʔanoʔ katoʔ	ʔanuʔ katoʔ	‘frog baby’
ʔanoʔ suloŋ	ʔanoʔ suloŋ	ʔanuʔ suloŋ	‘the first child’
ʔanoʔ tundo	ʔanoʔ tundo	* cawsaw เจ้าสาว	‘bride’
ʔanoʔkæ	ʔanoʔkæ	ʔanoʔkæ	‘doll’
ʔanoʔna	ʔanoʔna	naʔna	‘termite’
ʔaŋæ	ʔaŋæ	ʔaŋæ	‘to weave’
ʔaŋo	ʔaŋo	ʔaŋo	‘slow’
ʔaŋiŋ	ʔaŋiŋ	haŋiŋ~ʔaŋiŋ	‘air, be overly proud’
ʔaŋæ	ʔaŋæ	ʔaŋæ	‘to dream, to hope for, to desire’
ʔaŋo	ʔaŋo	* ton ตอน	‘to graft’
ʔasiŋ	ʔasiŋ	ʔasiŋ	‘separately’
ʔasa	ʔasa	ʔasa	‘to do from the beginning’
ʔasaʔ	ʔasaʔ	ʔasaʔ	‘smoke’
ʔaso	ʔaso	ʔaso	‘goose’
ʔasoh~ŋasoh	ʔasoh	ʔasoh	‘to sharpen knife’
ʔayoʔ	ʔayoʔ	ʔayoʔ	‘spirit’
ʔahaʔ	ʔahaʔ	ʔahaʔ	‘Sunday’
ʔawæ	tahiʔ ʔawæ	tahiʔ hawæ	‘cloud’
ʔaloh~ʔawoh	ʔaloh	ʔaloh	‘god names Allah’
ʔalu	ʔalu	ʔalu	‘pestle’
ʔajæ~hajæ	ʔajæ~hajæ	ʔajæ~hajæ	‘chicken’
ʔajaʔ	ʔajaʔ	ʔajaʔ	‘sentence’
ʔajoʔ	ʔajoʔ	ʔajoʔ	‘to sift’
ʔajoh	ʔajoh	ʔajoh	‘father, daddy’
ʔaloŋ	ʔaloŋ	ʔaloŋ	‘to feel queasy’
ʔaloh~haloh	ʔaloh~haloh	ʔaloh~haloh	‘to lose’
ʔalohæ~halohæ	ʔalohæ~halohæ	ʔalohæ~halohæ	‘to have a morning sickness’
ʔupeh	ʔupeh	ʔupeh	‘to break by hand, leaf sheaf of betel palm tree’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ʔupæ	ʔupæ	ʔupæ	‘snare’
ʔupuʔ	ʔupuʔ	ʔupuʔ	‘grass’
ʔupo	ʔupo~yupo	ʔupo	‘appearance’
ʔupo payah	ʔupo payah	ʔupo payah	‘appearance, expression, looks’
ʔupoh	ʔupoh	ʔupoh	‘to hire’
ʔuboh	ʔuboh	ʔuboh	‘to alter, to give up’
ʔubi~hubi	ʔubi~hubi	ʔubi~hubi	‘potato’
ʔubaʔ~hubaʔ	ʔubaʔ~hubaʔ	ʔubaʔ~hubaʔ	‘medicine’
ʔutah	ʔutah	ʔutah	‘coil of wire’
ʔuto	ʔuto	ʔuto	‘camel’
ʔuton	ʔuton	ʔuton	‘fortune’
ʔudayo	ʔudayo	ʔudayo	‘weather’
ʔuka	ʔukæ	ʔukæ	‘to untie the rope’
ʔuko	ʔuko	ʔuko	‘to measure and compare’
ʔukoʔ	swtoʔ	ʔukoʔ	‘to threaten’
ʔukon	ʔukon	ʔukon	‘arrangement’
ʔugamo	ʔugamo	ʔugamu	‘religion’
ʔuganuŋ	ganɔ	ganuŋ	‘rainbow’
ʔumi	ʔumi	ʔumi	‘cause’
ʔumoh sakeʔ	ʔumoh pito	* roŋphajaban โรงพยาบาล	‘hospital’
ʔundæ	ʔundæ	ʔunæ	‘law’
ʔundo	ʔundo	ʔuno	‘to retreat’
ʔusiŋ	ʔusiŋ~yusiŋ	ʔusiŋ	‘to worry’
ʔuseʔ	ʔuseʔ	ʔuseʔ	‘to haunt’
ʔusæ	ʔusæ	ʔusæ	‘old (things)’
ʔuso	ʔuso	ʔuso	‘to ask’
ʔusoʔ~kusoʔ	ʔusoʔ	ʔusoʔ	‘rib’
ʔuson	ʔuson	ʔuson	‘to carry a hard thing on one’s shoulder’
ʔusohɔ	ʔusohɔ	ʔusohɔ	‘to make an effort’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ʔuyʉʔ	ʔuyʉʔ	ʔuyʉʔ	‘to massage’
ʔuwaʔ~huwaʔ	huwaʔ	ʔuwaʔ~huwaʔ	‘stream, to evaporate’
ʔuli	ʔuli	ʔuli	‘to thresh flour’
ʔuleʔ	ʔuleʔ	ʔuleʔ	‘to lull’
ʔuleh	ʔuleh	ʔuleh	‘by’
ʔulæ~hulæ	ʔulæ~hulæ	ʔulæ~hulæ	‘vegetable, to repeat’
ʔula~hula	ʔula~hula	ʔula~hula	‘snake’
ʔulaʔ~hulaʔ	ʔulaʔ~hulaʔ	ʔulaʔ~hulaʔ	‘worm’
ʔulaʔ bida~hulaʔ bida	ʔulaʔ bida~hulaʔ bida	ʔulaʔ bidæ~hulaʔ bidæ	‘millipede’
ʔo	ʔo	ʔo	‘soft sound final particle’
ʔotoʔ	ʔotoʔ	ʔotoʔ	‘brain’
ʔoʔ	ʔoʔ	ʔoʔ	‘to endure’
ʔomo	ʔomo	ʔomu	‘aged’
ʔomboʔ	ʔomboʔ	ʔomoʔ	‘rolled wave’
ʔoyæ	ʔoyæ	ʔoyæ	‘person’
ʔoyaʔ	ʔoyaʔ~yoyaʔ	ʔoyaʔ	‘line, string, nerve’
ʔojoʔ	kojoʔ	kojoʔ	‘to peel’
ʔa ^e	ʔa ^e	ʔa ^e	‘water, liquid’
ʔa ^e bajæ	ʔa ^e bajæ	ʔa ^e bajæ	‘lymph’
/m/			
"mipi	mipi	mipi	‘to dream’
mitoʔ	mitoʔ	mitoʔ	‘to request for’
minuŋ	minuŋ	minuŋ	‘to drink’
miŋo	miŋo	miŋo	‘kind of fruit’
miŋoʔ	miŋoʔ	miŋuʔ	‘oil’
miŋ	miŋ	miŋ	‘noodles’
misa	misa	misa	‘mustache’
miyŋ	ŋiyŋ	miyŋ	‘to lie on one side’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
mijæ	mijæ	mijæ	‘to itch’
milu	sumilu	milu	‘bamboo splinter’
mileʔ	mileʔ	mileʔ	‘to possess’
meʔ	meʔ	meʔ	‘to take’
mæɟɔ	mæɟɔ	mæɟɔ	‘table’
"mæɟɔ	mæɟɔ	mæɟɔ	‘at the table’
mæɟɔʔ	mæɟɔʔ	mæɟɔʔ	‘be curved’
mæʔ	mæʔ	mæʔ	‘paternal grandmother, maternal grandmother’
mæʔ~maʔ	maʔ	maʔ	‘mom’
mæʔ wɔ	tɔʔ wɔ	tɔʔ wæ	‘paternal grandmother, maternal grandmother’
mæʔnæʔ	mæʔnæʔ	maʔnæʔ	‘aerated water’
mænæʔ	mænæʔ	mæniʔ	‘minute’
mæɲu	mæɲu	mæɲu	‘week’
mæyɔh	mæyɔh	mæyɔh	‘red, orange’
mæyɔh ɲalɔ	ɲalɔ	ɲalɔ	‘to braze up’
mæwɔh	mæwɔh	mæwɔh	‘ample’
murta	suta	suta~suta	‘for a moment’
mutɔ	mutɔ	mutɔ	‘haughty’
mutɔh	mutɔh	mutɔh	‘raw’
murdu	murdu	murdu	‘bile’
mucɪʔ	mucɪʔ	mucɪʔ	‘to splash of water’
muka	muka	muka	‘half-ripe fruit’
mukɔ	mukɔ	mukɔ	‘raw’
mukɔh	mukɔh	mukɔh	‘Mecca’
munnɯ	nunnɯ	nunnɯ	‘depressingly face’
mɯɲaɟi	mɯɲaɟi	maɟi	‘to educate’
mɯyɯyɛɲ	mæyæɲ	mæyæɲ	‘frantic mind’
mɯsɯyɔ	mɯsɯyɔ	sayɔ	‘happy’
mɯsape	mɯsape	mɯsape	‘to take a walk trip’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
muryæ	cumuryæ	sabayæ	‘other coast’
muryɔʔ	muryɔʔ	muryɔʔ	‘peacock’
mʉlæh	sumʉlæh	sumalæh	‘to cut open’
mʉlɔ	mʉlɔ	* maliʔ มะลิ	‘jasmine’
mapuh	mapuh	mapoh	‘to die (used with animal and thing)’
maboʔ	maboʔ	maboʔ	‘drunk’
mati	mati	mati	‘to die (human being)’
matɔ	matɔ	matɔ	‘eyes’
"matɔ	matɔ	matɔ	‘gem which is round like a pill or an eye-ball’
matɔ kælo	matɔ kilo	kilo *chaŋ ช้าง	‘steelyard’
matɔ kuciŋ	matɔ kuciŋ	matɔ kuciŋ	‘longan’
matɔ hayi	matɔ hayi	matɔ hayi	‘sun’
madu	madu	madu	‘bee’
macæ	macæ	macæ	‘kind, sort’
macoŋ	macoŋ	macoŋ	‘prominent (nose)’
maja	maja	maja	‘to have mistake’
maju	maju	maju	‘to progress’
majoŋ	majoŋ	majoŋ	‘native pill’
maki	maki	maki	‘to curse’
makæ	makæ	makæ	‘to eat’
"maka~paka	maka~paka	paka	‘to wear, to dress, to put on, to use’
makoʔ	makoʔ	makoʔ	‘bowl’
"mago	mago	* thoŋdæŋ ทองแดง	‘copper’
maʔŋa	maʔŋa	maʔŋa	‘negligent’
maʔloŋ	mɔʔloŋ	maʔloŋ	‘to have a full knowledge of’
maʔno	maʔno	maʔno	‘meaning’
maʔsuʔ	maʔsuʔ	masuʔ	‘meaning’
maʔah	maʔah	maʔah	‘to forgive’
mami, mi	mami	mami	‘mother’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
mamæ	mamæ	mami	‘splinter’
mama	mama	mama	‘mother’
mamoŋ	mamoŋ	mamoŋ	‘kind of mushroom’
mamoh	mamoh	momuh	‘to chew’
manih	manih	manih	‘sweet’
manæ?	manæ?	sabæh	‘glass beads’
mano	mano	mano	‘sterile’
mano	mano	mano	‘which’
"manoh	manoh	manoh	‘thunderbolt’
mandi	mandi	mani	‘to bathe’
majæ	majæ	majæ	‘bunch’
maja?	maja?	maja?	‘dead body’
maseŋ	maseŋ	maseŋ	‘salted’
maseŋ maseŋ	masiŋ masiŋ	masiŋ	‘each man’
masæ	masæ	masæ	‘sour’
maso?	maso?	maso?	‘to come to join in’
maso	maso	maso	‘time, period’
maso?	maso?	maso?	‘to be ripen’
"maso?	maso?	maso?	‘to cook’
mayi	mayi	maŋih	‘to come’
mayi he?	mayi he?, mayi cuma	mayi cuma	‘to have menstruation’
mayoh	mayoh	muweh	‘to reproach’
mah	mah	mah	‘gold’
mah koto	mah koto	* moŋku? <small>มงกุฏ</small>	‘crown’
maha	maha	maha	‘expensive’
mawa	mawa	mawa	‘rose’
mawo	mawo	mawu	‘gibbon’
majæ	sumajæ	sumajæ	‘worship of the Allah's kindness’
maleh	mato	mato	‘policeman’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
malæ	malæ	malæ	‘night’
malah	malah	malah	‘lazy’
"malah	malah	malah	‘to be in lazy manner’
malu	malu	malu	‘shy’
malo	malo	malo	‘to wither, elephant keeper’
mupuh	mupuh	mupuh	‘to destitute’
mutu	mutu	* roʔjon รถยนต์	‘motorcycle’
mutoh	mutoh	mutoh	‘to vomit’
mudo	mudo	mudo	‘youngman, young woman’
mudoh	mudoh	mudoh	‘easy’
mucuŋ	mucuŋ	mucuʔ	‘to make a shorten mouth’
mucoŋ	mucoŋ	mucoŋ	‘bird's beak’
muʔo	muʔo	muʔo	‘in high spirits’
muke	muke	muke	‘to miss a promise’
mukeŋ	mukeŋ	mukeŋ	‘locality, district’
muko	muko	muko	‘face, page’
muko burta	nana	nana	‘brazen-faced’
muguh	muguh	muguh	‘to curse oneself’
mugo	mugo	mugo	‘thing’
muma	muma	muma	‘starved man’
mupuʔ	mupuʔ	mupuʔ	‘to call out’
musiŋ	musiŋ	musiŋ	‘to rotate’
museŋ	museŋ	museŋ	‘season’
musæ	musæ	musæ	‘palm civet’
musoh	musoh	musoh	‘war’
muyeʔ	muyeʔ	muyeʔ ~ muwehʔ	‘disciple’
muyeh	muyeh	muyeh ~ muweh	‘angry’
muyæ	muyæ	muyæ	‘otter’
muyonŋ	muyonŋ	muyonŋ	‘inactive and drowsy in bird or chicken’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
muyoh	muyoh	muwoh	‘low price’
muwa?	muwa?	muwa?	‘to contain, to load up with’
mula	mula	mula	‘to begin’
mulo?	mulo?	mulo?	‘mouth’
mulo	mulo	mulo	‘originally at the beginning’
moŋ	moŋ	moŋ	‘dew’
moto	moto	moto	‘glass jar’
moda	moda	moda	‘foundation’
mo?	mo?	mo?	‘paternal grandmother, maternal grandmother’
mo?tæ	mo?tæ, mo?	mo?tæ	‘rambutan’
mono mono	mono mono	mono mono	‘to appear detached’
mono?	mono?	mono?	‘to inactive’
moyoh	moyoh	mowoh	‘angry’
molæ?	molæ?	molæ?	‘beautiful and attractive’
mololo?	mololo?	mololo?	‘celebration of Islamic god birthday’
ma ^o ŋ	ma ^o ŋ	ma ^o	‘to play’
ma ^u ?	ma ^u ?	ma ^u ?	‘god of Death’
/n/			
nipih	nipih	nipih	‘thin, slim’
nipu	nipu	nipu	‘to deceive’
nipoh	nipoh	* ca? ต้นจาก	‘nipa palm’
niboŋ	niboŋ	niboŋ	‘Yala province’
niti	niti	niti	‘to climb a handrail’
nideh	nideh	nideh	‘be boiled’
"nikoh	nikoh	nikoh	‘to marry’
ni?	ni?	ni?	‘kinship term of father-mother generation’
ni?a?	ni?a?	ni?a?	‘to think’
nima	nima	nima	‘to sway one’s arm’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
niŋ	niŋ	niŋ	‘this’
nisæ	nisæ	nisæ	‘kind of sugar’
nisoʔ	ŋisoʔ	nisoʔ	‘to sob’
nijaʔ	nijaʔ	nijaʔ	‘to attend to’
nileh	nileh	nileh	‘to flow’
nilo	nilo	nilo	‘indigo blue’
nila ^e	nila ^e	nila ^e	‘to make a cost’
næ	næ	ni	‘six’
næbæ	næbæ	næbæ	‘village headman’
næka	næka	tah	‘tray’
nægo	nægo	nægo	‘to trade’
nænæʔ	nænæʔ	næniʔ	‘forefather’
næyaʔ	næyaʔ	næyaʔ	‘to lie flat on the face’
nælo	nælo	nælo	‘window’
næloŋ	næloŋ	* najloŋ ในถ่อน	‘nylon’
nurtæ	lurtæ~nurtæ	mulatæ	‘to lay face up’
nuguyi	nuguyi	nuguyi	‘country’
nuyoh	luyoh	luyoh	‘to mow grass’
napsu	napsu	napsu	‘human passion’
"napeh	napeh	nepeh	‘filter’
napah	napah	napah	‘breath’
napoŋ	ŋapoŋ	napoŋ	‘to float’
napoʔ	napoʔ	napoʔ	‘to see’
"napoʔ	napoʔ	napoʔ	‘to sight in fantasy’
nati	nati	nati	‘to wait’
"natæ	natæ, munatæ	munatæ	‘animal’
natu	natu	natu	‘son-in-law, daughter-in-law’
nadi	nadi	nadi	‘impulse’
naka	naka	* taloʔ ตลก	‘comical, to intrude’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
nakɔ	nakɔ	nakɔ	‘jack-fruit’
nagɔ	nagɔ	nagɔ	‘dragon’
naʔ	naʔ	* talanaʔ ตลาดนัด	‘fair market’
naʔeʔ	naʔeʔ	* naŋʔeʔ นางเอก	‘leading actress’
naʔseʔ	naʔseʔ	naseʔ	‘luck’
naʔsu	naʔsu	naʔsu	‘to be arrogant’
namɔ	namɔ	namu	‘name’
nanah	lanah	nanah	‘pineapple’
"nanaʔ	nanaʔ	tanaʔ	‘to cook rice’
nanoh	nanoh	nanuh	‘pus’
"nanoh	nanoh	nanuh	‘to have pus’
naŋɔ	ɕŋɣæ	* nun เนิน	‘highland’
nasiʔ	nasiʔ	nasiʔ	‘cooked rice’
nasɔ	nasɔ	nasɔ~nasoh	‘sad’
"nayi	nayi	nayi	‘to dance’
nayɯkɔ	nakɔ	nayakɔ	‘hell’
nayaʔ	layaʔ	nayaʔ	‘to spread widely (fire, disease)’
nayɔ	nayɔ	* narathiwaʔ นราธิวาส	‘Narathiwat province’
nah	nah	nah	‘yes (final particle)’
nahah	nahah	nahah	‘seriously injured’
nahɔŋ	nahɔŋ	nahɔŋ	‘to shout’
nawaʔ	nawaʔ	nawaʔ	‘to pay a visit’
nawɔʔ	ŋawɔʔ	nawɔʔ	‘to lie’
najæ	najæ	najæ	‘to soar into the air’
nuʔɔŋ	nuʔɔŋ	nuʔɔŋ	‘to predict’
nukaʔ	nukuʔ	nukuʔ	‘dwarf’
nuŋ	nuŋ	nuŋ	‘over there’
nusuʔ	nusuʔ	nusuʔ	‘to hide’
nuyi	nuyi	noyi	‘Nori bird’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
nuh	nuh	nu ^h	‘Islamic god name Nabi’
no	no	no	‘cradle’
noγɔ	noγɔ	* manora มโนราห์	‘Manora’
noʔ	noʔ	noʔ	‘will, to want to’
nonæŋ	nonæŋ	nonæŋ	‘to hang the body down’
nonderŋ	nonderŋ	noneŋ	‘to swing’
na ^o ʔ	na ^o ʔ	na ^o ʔ	‘to go up for riding’
na ^o ʔ capɔʔ	na ^o ʔ capɔʔ	na ^o ʔ capɔʔ	‘German measles’
/n/			
nipæ~sipæ	nipæ	nipæ~sipæ	‘to clean and arrange’
nicoh	nicoh	nicoh	‘dip sauce’
nika	nika	nika	‘to imagine in the day’
nine	sine	sine	‘sarcastic’
næŋæ	næŋæ	næŋæ	‘to mimic teasingly’
næwɔ	næwɔ	næwɔ	‘rental fee’
nudonŋ	nudonŋ	nudonŋ	‘to do a patty farming’
nunŋoʔ	nunŋoʔ	nunŋoʔ	‘tube’
nusa	nasa	nusa	‘too much’ ‘to sorry’
napuh	napuh	napuh	‘broom’
naponŋ	naponŋ	naponŋ	‘to speak indecent’
nato	nato	nato	‘to understand clearly’
natoʔ	natoʔ	natoʔ	‘to sit’
"naji	naji	naji	‘to learn’
nakeʔ	nakeʔ	nakeʔ	‘disease, sickness’
nako	nako	nako	‘to rub over’
nakoʔ	nakoʔ	naha ^h	‘hook’
naʔoʔ	naʔoʔ	nahoʔ	‘to answer a call’
namah	namah	namah	‘to be naughty’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
namɔʔ	namɔʔ	namuʔ	‘mosquito’
naɲiŋ	naɲiŋ	naɲiŋ	‘to sing a song’
naɲɔ	naɲɔ	naɲu	‘pitiful’
naɲɔʔ	nuʔnuʔ	naɲuʔ	‘very old, to forget’
nawɔ	nawɔ	nawuŋ~naɲuŋ	‘life’
"nawɔ	nawɔ	nawuŋ~naɲuŋ	‘to breathe’
naji	naji	naji	‘to agree and promise in the game’
nalo	nalo	nalo	‘very red’
nuci	nuci	nuci	‘to clean’
nuko~cuko	nuko	nuko	‘to shave off’
nuɣuʔ	nuɣuʔ	nuwoʔ	‘to go under’
nɔ	nɔ	nu	‘coconut’
nɔcɔh	hɔcɔh	sukalæŋ	‘to provoke’
nɔkɔʔ	nɔkɔʔ	nɔkɔʔ	‘to bend a body while passing a senior relative’
/ŋ/			
ŋita	ʔita	ʔita~ŋita	‘to snoop’
ŋiga	ŋiga	niga	‘to talk in one's sleep’
ŋisaʔ	ŋisaʔ	ŋisaʔ	‘to suck’
ŋijaʔ	ŋijaʔ	ŋijaʔ	‘to attend to’
ŋijɔʔ	ŋijɔʔ	nijɔʔ	‘to start boiling’
ŋila	ŋila	ŋila	‘to laugh very loud’
ŋæpæʔ	ŋæpaʔ	mæpæʔ	‘to complain’
ŋætɔh	yætɔh	ŋætɔh	‘to govern’
ŋæcæh	ŋæcæh	ŋæcih	‘to pout’
ŋæjæʔ	ŋæjæʔ	ŋæjæʔ	‘to mimic teasingly’
ŋænaʔ	ŋænaʔ	ŋænaʔ	‘to have a habit of destroy’
ŋælæ	puŋælæ	kumælæ	‘guest’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ηυπε?	suməŋ	* pin 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰	‘hairpin’
ηυsa?	ηυsa?	ηυsa?	‘to lost the way’
ηυso?	ηυso?	kuɽa? dadɔ	‘to feel tight at the chest’
ηυγæ	ηυγæ	ηυγæ	‘to incubate, to hatch, to cry on pain’
ηυlæŋ	ηυlæŋ	ηυlæŋ	‘to treat somebody badly’
ηυloh	ηυloh	ηυloh	‘to sigh’
ηυpo	ηυpo	ηυpo	‘to talk or act in one’s sleep’
ηυteh	gəteh	gəteh	‘to ride a bicycle’
puγəyɛŋ	puγəpɛŋ	puγəyɛŋ	‘to talk in one’s sleep’
ηυtæ	ηυtæ	ηυtæ	‘to talk in one’s sleep’
ηυta	ηυta	ηυta	‘to unpleasant to the eye’
ηυto?	ηυto?	ηυto?	‘to be sleepy’
ηυtɔh	γətɔh	γətɔh	‘to have course eaten without rice’
"ηυja	ηυja	ηυja	‘to teach’
ηυku	ηυku	ηυku	‘to admit’
ηυkɔ?	ηυkɔ?	ηυkɔ?	‘to crawl’
ηυ?ηυ?	ηυ?ηυ?	ηυ?ηυ?	‘slowly shut the mouth near death’
ηυniŋ	ηυniŋ	ηυni?	‘to ridicule by mimicry’
ηυŋih	təŋih	ηυŋih	‘to cry’
ηυsoh	ηυsoh	ηυsoh	‘to rear a child’
ηυja?	ηυja?	ηυja?	‘reptile’
ηυjoh	ηυjoh	pəjuh	‘paddle’
ηυpa?	ηυpa?	ηυpa?	‘to gossip’
ηυkuh	ηυkuh	ηυkuh	‘streamer’
ηυwa?	ηυwa?	ηυwa?	‘to be drowsy’
ηυpɔ?	ηυpɔ?	pɔpɔ?	‘to tickle’
ηυbæ	ηυbæ	ηυbæ	‘to talk nonsense when he is sleeping’
ηυ?ηυ?	ηυ?ηυ?	ηυ?ηυ?	‘to weak and unstable’
ηυsæ?	halɔ?	ʔalɔ?	‘to provoke’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ŋoh	ŋoh	ŋoh	'kinship term of father-mother generation'
/s/			
sipæ	sipæ	sipæ	'to prepare'
sipaʔ	sipaʔ	sipaʔ	'feature'
sipuʔ	sipuʔ	sipuʔ	'cannel shell'
sipuh	tipuh~sipuh	tipuh	'to sit on the floor with legs tucked back to one side'
sipo	sipo	sipo	'to tie a knot'
siti	siti	siti	'paternal grandmother, maternal grandmother'
situ	situ	situ	'there'
sidi	sidi	sidi	'paternal grandfather, maternal grandfather'
sidiŋ	sidiŋ	sidiŋ	'loop, loop trap'
sikiʔ	sikiʔ	sikiʔ	'little, few'
sika	sika	sika	'bicycle'
sikaʔ	sikaʔ	sikaʔ	'short'
"sikaʔ	sikaʔ	sikaʔ	'cluster of banana'
siku	siku	siku	'elbow'
sikuŋ	sikuŋ	sikuŋ	'to elbow'
siko	siko	siko	'pick'
siʔibu	siʔibu	siʔibu	'be born of the same mother'
simo	simo	simo	'to make a water splash'
siniŋ	siniŋ	siniŋ	'here'
"sina	sina	sina	'glittering, garnish'
sijaʔ	sijaʔ	sijaʔ	'quietly'
siɲuʔ	siɲuʔ	siɲuʔ	'to blow with mouth'
siɲuŋ	siɲuŋ	siɲuŋ	'to smell, to smile'
siŋo	siŋo	siŋo	'lion'
siŋoʔ	siŋoʔ	siŋoʔ	'to hatch'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
sisiʔ	sisiʔ	sisiʔ	'fish scale'
sisin	sisin	sisin	'to roll the edge of a strip of cloth up'
sise	sise	sise	'to comb'
siyin	siyin	siyin	'to dip the upper (liquid) out'
siyeh	siyeh	siyeh	'betel-vine'
siyo	siyo	siyo	'to boil fruit in syrup'
sijæ	sijæ	sijæ	'Thai'
sija	sija	sija	'to get well'
sijaʔ	sijaʔ	sijaʔ	'to prepare'
sijasaʔ	sijasaʔ	sijasaʔ	'detective'
sijuʔ	sijuʔ	sijuʔ	'to blow with mouth'
sijun	sijun	sijun	'to kiss'
sijo	sijo	* si ^o w ฝឹยง	'to feel a thrill of fear'
silaʔ	silaʔ	silaʔ	'to miss, to have a mistake'
silaʔ mato	silaʔ mato	silaʔ mato	'to cheat or deceive'
silo	silo	silakæ	'to invite'
sæpaʔ	sæpaʔ	sæpaʔ	'to kick'
sæpoʔ	sæpoʔ	sæpoʔ	'rattan ball, to give way'
sækæh	sækæh	sækæh	'to knock fingers on a head'
sæko	sæko	sæko	'one animal'
sæʔso	sæʔso	sæʔso	'ill treat, maltreat'
sætæ	sætæ	sætæ	'devil'
sætɔʔ	sætɔʔ	sætɔʔ	'to pull violently'
sæŋæʔ	sæŋæʔ	sæŋiʔ~sæŋæʔ	'to incline'
sæŋæŋ	sæŋaŋ	sæŋih	'to lie on one side'
sæyɔŋ	sæyɔŋ	sæyɔŋ	'not straight'
sæh	sæh	* saŋ ฝឹยง	'to blow a nose'
sæhe	sehe	sæhæ	'to play magic'
sæwo	sæwo	sæwo	'to rent'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
sæwɔh	sæwɔh	sæwɔh	'hawk'
sælæ?	sælæ?	sælæ?	'to wipe'
sælo	silo	silo	'to sit on the haunches'
sælo?	sælo?	sælo?	'to roll hem of a skirt up'
supe?	supe?	supe?	'narrow'
supatɔh	supatɔh	sabatɔh	'one word'
supadæ	supadæ	supadæ	'border'
supaka?	supaka?	supaka?	'to be of one heart and one mind'
supa?	supa?	* kradi กระดี	'kind of flesh-water fish'
supupu	pɔjæ	supupu	'cousin'
supu?	supu?	supu?	'nearly time'
supuloh	supuloh	supuloh	'ten'
supɔ?	supɔ?	supɔ?	'to slap one's face'
subæh	subæh	subæh	'rosary'
suburta	suburta	suburta, surta	'for a little while'
subuna	buna	buna	'real, true'
subulah	subulah	subulah	'eleven'
subuloh	subuloh	subuloh	'side'
suba?	suba?	suba?	'because'
subajo	subajo	subajo	'in the same generation'
subuni	subuni	subuni	'to keep a secret'
subuyæ	subuyæ	buyæ	'shore'
subo?	subo?	subo?	'to refer to'
subo saloh	subo saloh	subo saloh	'unworthy'
surte?	surte?	surte?	'arena'
sudeh	sudeh	sudeh	'sad, sorrowful'
surta	surta	* satan สดางค์	'satang, one quarter baht'
surtyu	surtyu	surtyu	'enemy'
surta	surta	surta	'Marian plum'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
surta	surɣumba, surta	suta	'for a moment'
surtaʔ	surtaʔ	surtaʔ	'to pull suddenly'
surtuju	surtuju	surtuju	'to agree with'
surtuken	surtuken	tuken	'sock'
surto	surto	surto	'santol'
surtoh	surtoh	surtoh	'to touch'
surtoɔ	surtoɔ	surtoɔ	'mangosteen'
suidiyi	suidiyi	suidiyi	'by oneself'
suidijo	suidijo	suidijo	'to prepare'
sudæ	sudæ	sudæ	'while, present continuative'
sudæga	sudæga	sudæga	'millionaire'
suda	suda	suda	'to wake up'
sudadu, "dadu	dadu	sudadu	'policeman'
sudaʔ	sudaʔ	sudaʔ	'delicious, melodious'
sudayoɔ	sudayoɔ	duwoʔ yadeʔ	'brother and sister'
sudun	gudun	gudun	'tremblingly'
suduwæ	suduwæ	suduwæ	'disease which maybe in the ear, nose or anus'
sujeʔ	muisujeʔ, sujeʔ	muisujeʔ	'Mosque'
suwati	suwati	suwati	'really'
suwadoh	suwadoh	* phrom พรหม	'carpet'
suwaʔ	suwaʔ	* sadeʔ สะเด็ด	'to drain, be wrung dry'
sukæ	sukæ	sukæ	'paddy husk'
sukubæ	sukubæ	sukubæ	'to feel numb'
sukuyaʔ	sukuyaʔ	sukuyaʔ	'half'
sukuliʔ	sukulaʔ	sukaʔaʔ	'suddenly, at once'
suka	suka	suka	'kind of herb'
sukaʔ	sukaʔ	sukujæ	'size, measure'
sukaʔ	sukaʔ	sukaʔ	'coop-like trap for catching fish, to block'
sukayæ	sukayæ	sukayæ	'right now'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
sukayo	sukayo	sukayo	'one thing'
sukali	sukali	sukali	'together'
sukali guh	sukali guh	sukali guh	'absolutely one time'
sukaliyo	sukaliyo	sukaliyo	'all'
suko?	suko?	suko?	'flatulence'
sugi	sugi	sugi	'angle'
sugæ	sugæ	sugæ	'lazy'
suguryo	suguryo	suguryo	'instantly'
suga	suga	suga	'fresh and lively'
sugalo	sugalo	kuna? galo	'whole'
sugo	sugo	goja?	'to estimate'
sugoyo	sugoyo	sugoyo	'Songkhla province'
sumilæ	sumilæ	similæ	'nine'
sumule?	sumule?	sumule?	'to suffer from constipation'
suma	suma	sumi	'sprout'
sumaja?	sumaja?	sumaja?	'will power'
sumaso	sumaso	sumaso	'same time'
sumalæ	sumalæ	sumalæ	'last night'
sumu?	sumu?	sumu?	'ant'
sumuwa	suruuna?	suruuna?	'everybody'
sumuwo	sumo	sumu	'every, all'
sumulæh	sumulæh	mulæh	'to kill'
sumula	sumula	sumula	'again'
sumo	sumo	sumo	'to spray'
sumo?	sumo?	sumo?	'disordered'
sumoh	sumoh	sumoh	'to regain'
"sumo	sumo	sumo	'to have a cold'
sumo?	sumo?	sumo?	'to prostrate oneself'
sumbæ	sumbæ	paka bale?	'to scowl'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
sumboh	sumboh	sumoh	‘to pray of God’
sun <i>i</i>	sun <i>i</i>	sun <i>i</i>	‘joint, matter’
sunæ	sunæ	sun <i>i</i>	‘comfortably’
sun <i>a</i>	sun <i>a</i>	sun <i>i</i>	‘Monday’
sun <i>o</i> ʔ	sun <i>o</i> ʔ	sun <i>o</i> ʔ	‘cobra’
sun <i>o</i>	sun <i>o</i>	* pradu ประดู	‘kind of tree’
sun <i>o</i> ʔ	sun <i>o</i> ʔ	sun <i>o</i> ʔ	‘to ache’
sun <i>di</i>	sun <i>di</i>	* thaphi ทัพพี	‘ladle’
sun <i>da</i>	sun <i>da</i>	sun <i>a</i>	‘to prop up’
sun <i>do</i> ʔ	sun <i>do</i> ʔ	sun <i>o</i> ʔ	‘soup dipper, ladle’
sun <i>ɲ</i> æ	sun <i>ɲ</i> æ	sun <i>ɲ</i> æ	‘to pull sharply’
sun <i>ɲ</i> aʔ	sun <i>ɲ</i> aʔ	sun <i>ɲ</i> aʔ	‘silent’
sun <i>ɲ</i> uŋ	sun <i>ɲ</i> uŋ	sun <i>ɲ</i> uŋ	‘to smile’
sun <i>ɲ</i> oʔ	sun <i>ɲ</i> oʔ	si <i>ɲ</i> oʔ, gu <i>ɲ</i> uʔ	‘cold’
sun <i>ɲ</i> oh	sun <i>ɲ</i> oh	sun <i>ɲ</i> oh	‘to twitch’
sun <i>ɲ</i> æ	sun <i>ɲ</i> æ	sun <i>ɲ</i> a	‘far’
sun <i>ɲ</i> aʔ	sun <i>ɲ</i> aʔ	sun <i>ɲ</i> aʔ	‘barb’
sun <i>ɲ</i> oʔ	sun <i>ɲ</i> oʔ	sun <i>ɲ</i> oʔ	‘to knock up’
sun <i>s</i> a	sun <i>s</i> a	sun <i>s</i> a	‘to regret’
sun <i>s</i> aʔ~tun <i>s</i> aʔ	sun <i>s</i> aʔ~tun <i>s</i> aʔ	tun <i>s</i> aʔ	‘to lose the way’
sun <i>s</i> oʔ	sæʔæh	sæʔæh	‘poor’
sun <i>y</i> i	sun <i>y</i> i	samu	‘it’s a draw’
sun <i>y</i> ibu	sibu	sun <i>y</i> ibu	‘one thousand’
sun <i>y</i> iŋ	sun <i>y</i> iŋ	sun <i>y</i> iŋ	‘to simmer’
sun <i>y</i> æʔ	sun <i>y</i> æʔ	sun <i>y</i> æʔ	‘to stop in rain’
sun <i>y</i> ubæ	sun <i>y</i> ubæ	sun <i>y</i> ubæ	‘powder’
sun <i>y</i> u <i>t</i> o	sun <i>y</i> u <i>t</i> o	sun <i>y</i> u <i>t</i> o	‘in the same time’
sun <i>y</i> u <i>k</i> aʔ	sun <i>y</i> u <i>k</i> aʔ	sun <i>y</i> u <i>k</i> aʔ	‘fish trap’
sun <i>y</i> u <i>g</i> o	sun <i>y</i> u <i>g</i> o	sun <i>y</i> u <i>g</i> o	‘paradise’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
surya	surya	surya	'lemongrass'
suryabu?	suryabu?	suryabu?	'to worry'
suryatoh	satoh	suryatoh	'one hundred'
surya?	sula	sula	'to destroy by flame'
suryasa	suryæ	suryæ	'to feel feverish'
suryawæ	sawæ	sawæ	'malnutrition'
suryo?	suryo?	suryo?	'to snuff'
suryo?	suryo?	suryo?	'hoarse'
suryono?	suryuno?	suryuno?	'funny'
suryoh	suryoh	suryoh	'be skinny'
suryapæ	suryapæ	* som ส้อม	'fork'
suli	suli	suli	'to add to the space'
sulipa	lipa	copo? pæ?	'slippers'
sule?	sule?	sile?	'to stab'
sulæ	sulæ	tugalæ	'to duck, to push down into the water'
sulæ~suli	sunjæ	sulæ	'to leave a space'
sulæyo?	sulæyo?	sulæyo?	'untidy'
sula	sula	* sala ศาลา	'hall'
sulo	sulo	sulo	'kind of snake'
sulo?	sulo?	sulo?~juloo?	'to faint, to lock '
sula	sula	sula	'sheet of cloth'
sulapu?	sulapu?	sulapu?	'petal'
suladu	suladu	dadu	'policeman'
sula?	sula?	sula?	'to have a brainwave, kind of durian'
sulama?	sulama?	somu	'safety'
sulamoo	sulamoo	sulamoo	'forever'
sulayeh	sulayeh	somu somu	'often'
sulalu	sulalu	sulalu	'right now'
sulu?	sulu?	sulu?	'clay'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
sulumba, sumilu	sulumba	suluma	'splinter'
suluna	sunā	sunī	'whistle'
suluwa	suluma, suwa	suluwa, suwa	'trousers'
suloʔ	suloʔ	suloʔ	'to put one's hand into'
suloh	suloh	suloh	'wrong'
sajo	sajo	sajo	'quietness'
"sajo	sajo	sajo	'to waste'
sakeʔ	sakeʔ	sakeʔ	'to sick'
sakæ	sakæ	sakæ	'Sagai tribe'
saka	saka	saka	'sugar'
sakaʔ	sakaʔ	sakaʔ	'just little'
sakoʔ	sakoʔ	sakoʔ	'to hang'
sako	sako	sako	'heritage'
sakoʔ	cuʔkaʔ	sakaʔ	'chicken coop'
sagi	sagi	sagi	'side, adge'
sagu	sagu	* sakhu <small>สากู</small>	'nipa palm flour'
saʔoh	saʔoh	* samo <small>สมอ</small>	'anchor'
saʔbæ	saʔbæ~sabaŋ	saʔbæ	'the eighth month'
saʔtu	saʔtu	saʔtu	'Saturday'
samboʔ	samboʔ	samoʔ	'to welcome'
sami	sami	sami	'monk'
same	same	same	'in the mean time'
samba	samba	sama	'chili sauce'
sama	sama	sama	'to snatch'
samah	samah	samah	'half bath'
samuŋ~ŋamuŋ	samuŋ~ŋamuŋ	samuŋ~ŋamuŋ	'to rob'
samboʔ	samboʔ	samoʔ	'to welcome'
samo	samo, su	samu	'equal, same'
sana~pana	sana	sana	'to lean against'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
saŋɔŋ	saŋɔŋ	saŋɔŋ	‘to seize with animal teeth’
saŋaʔ	saŋaʔ	saŋaʔ	‘very, greatly’
saŋo	saŋo	saŋo	‘hair bun’
saŋoʔ	saŋoʔ	saŋoʔ	‘responsible’
saŋɔ	saŋɔ	saŋu	‘hair bun’
sasæ	sasæ	sasæ	‘mad’
sasaʔ	sasaʔ	sasaʔ	‘to detect’
saso	saso	saso	‘be physically complete’
sayi	sayi	sayi	‘someday’
sayæ	sayæ	sayæ	‘circle of hair, nest, web, kind of algae’
sayɔŋ	sayɔŋ	sayɔŋ	‘sheath, sarong’
sayo	sayo	sayo	‘to provide for somebody’
sahæʔ	sahæʔ	sahæʔ	‘clear’
saho	laho	laho	‘worship of the Allah’s kindness in the afternoon’
sawa	sawa	sawa	‘the tenth month’
sawo	sawo	sawo	‘python’
sajæ	sajæ	sajæ	‘to love’
sajaʔ	sajaʔ	sajaʔ	‘wing’
sajuʔ	sajuʔ	sajuʔ	‘too far’
sajoʔ	sajoʔ	sajoʔ	‘to arrive late’
sajo	sajo	sajo	‘I, me’
saleŋ	saleŋ	saleŋ	‘to change’
sala	sala	sala	‘to expose’
salæ	salæ	salæ	‘to greet’
salɔʔ	salɔʔ	salɔʔ	‘to bark’
saloh	saloh	saloh	‘wrong, false’
saŋ	saŋ	sæŋ	‘friend’
sapi	sapi	sapi	‘butter’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
sapa	sapa	sapa~sapæ	'to reach'
sapuh	sapuh	sapuh	'to sweep, to mop up'
sapo	sapo	sapo	'envelop or case'
sapo	sapo	sapo	'who'
sapoh	sapoh	sapoh	'garbage'
sabe	sabe	sabe	'to fight for the religion'
sabu?	sabu?	sabu?	'to interfere'
sabo?	sabo?	sabo?	'coconut peel'
saboŋ	saboŋ	saboŋ	'soap'
sate	sate	sate?	'steak'
satæ	satæ	satæ	'coconut milk'
satu	satu	satu	'one'
sadeŋ	sadeŋ	sadeŋ	'tinned fish'
sada?	sada?	sada?	'sickle'
saji	saji	haji	'dish cover'
sajo	sajo	sajo	'to waste, there's nothing'
su	su	su	'kinship term of father-mother generation'
supi?	supi?	supi?	'to blow a dart'
supo	supo	supo	'to resemble'
supoh	supoh	supoh	'to swear'
subæ	subæ	subæ	'earrings'
suboh	suboh	suboh	'worship of the Allah's kindness in the morning'
subo	subo	subo	'everything'
sute	sute	sute	'one seed, one fruit'
sutoŋ	sutoŋ	sutoŋ	'cuttlefish'
sutoh	sutoh	sutoh	'deck'
sudi	sudi	sudi	'to test the knowledge of'
sudu	sudu	sudu	'spoon'
sudoh	sudoh	sudoh	'to finish'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
"suʒi	suʒi	* himaʔ หิมะ	‘snow’
suka	suka	suka	‘to take turns’
sukaʔ	sukaʔ	sukaʔ	‘to measure’
suku	suku	suku	‘one forth’
suko	suko	suko	‘to fall head over heels’
suko	suko	suko	‘to laugh, to like’
sumaʔ	sumaʔ	sumaʔ	‘to stuff into’
sumbu	sumbu	sumu	‘candle stuff, horn’
sumuʔ	sumuʔ	sumuʔ	‘ant’
sumoŋ	sumoŋ	sumoŋ	‘to heap up fire’
sunəʔ	sunəʔ	sunəʔ	‘ceremony of Islam’
suŋi	suŋi	suŋi	‘solitary’
suŋiŋ	suŋiŋ	suŋiŋ	‘quite’
suŋə	suŋə	suŋə	‘river’
suŋoŋ	suŋoŋ	suŋoŋ	‘real’
susə	susə	susə	‘to turn a somersault’
susu~tusu	susu	susu~tusu	‘milk, breast’
susuʔ	susuʔ	susuʔ	‘to hide’
susoŋ	susoŋ	susoŋ	‘to overlay’
susoh	susoh	susoh	‘cock’s spur’
susəʔ	susəʔ~susəʔ	susəʔ	‘poor’
susoh	susoh	susoh	‘be impoverished’
suʒə	suʒə	suwa	‘mosque’
suʒəʔ	suʒəʔ	suwaʔ	‘documents and books’
suʒuʔ	suʒuʔ	suwuʔ	‘to decrease’
suʒoŋ	suʒoŋ	sumaʔ	‘to insert’
suʒoh	suʒoh	suwoh	‘to order, to command’
suwə	suwa	sawa	‘warm’
suwaʔ	suwaʔ	suwaʔ	‘to feed’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
suleʔ	suleʔ	suleʔ	‘secret’
sulaʔ	sulaʔ	sulaʔ	‘to take something replacing’
sulah	sulah	sulah	‘natural longitudinal section of fruit’
suloŋ	suloŋ	suloŋ	‘the eldest child’
suloh	suloh	suloh	‘to shine’
suloh	suloh	suloh	‘have no hair on the front head’
soba	soba	soba	‘be patient and restrain’
sobaʔ	sobaʔ	sobaʔ	‘friends’
sotɔŋ	sotɔŋ	sotɔŋ	‘cuttle fish’
sodoʔ	sodoʔ	sodoʔ	‘to scoop up stone or sand’
sokaʔ	sokaʔ	sokaʔ	‘kind of Muslim’s hat’
soʔ	soʔ	soʔ	‘to wonder’
soʔ	tubuniŋ, buniŋ	tubuniŋ, buniŋ	‘placenta’
soʔɔyaʔ	soʔɔyaʔ	soʔɔyaʔ	‘one line’
soʔɔh	soʔɔh	soʔuh	‘be unable to breathe’
soʔmo	soʔmo	soʔmu	‘frequently’
soʔmo soʔmo	soʔmo soʔmo	soʔmu soʔmu	‘regularly’
sombɔŋ	sombɔŋ	somɔŋ	‘be overly proud’
soŋæŋ	sæwæŋ	sæwæŋ	‘be indented’
soyæ	soyæ	soyæ	‘one person’
soyɔ	soyɔ	soyɔ	‘sound’
soyɔʔ	soyɔʔ	soyɔʔ	‘to boo and cheer’
sɔhæh	sæhæh	sæhæh	‘obviously’
sɔho	sɔho	sɔho	‘to spread, widely spoken of’
sojɔʔ	sojɔʔ, sæʔ	sojɔʔ	‘to tear’
sa ^o ŋ	sa ^o ŋ	saŋ	‘friend’
"sa ^o ŋ	sa ^o ŋ	saŋ	‘to be friends’
/x/			

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
xitiŋ	xitiŋ	kitiŋ	‘curly hair’
xiɔ	xiɔ	kiɔ	‘to work’
xiniŋ	xiniŋ	kininŋ	‘kind of fruit’
xinih	xinih	kinih	‘to smile happily’
xisi	xisi	kisi	‘chair’
xuɔpɔ?	xuɔpɔ?	kuɔpɔ?	‘thin slice of rice flour crisped over an open fire’
xætɔ	xætɔ	kætɔ	‘car, an automobile’
xætɔ gudæ	xætɔ gudaj	kætɔ gudæ	‘truck’
xæna?	xæna?	kæna?	‘to destroy’
xæne?	xæne?	kæne?	‘to clash’
xurtah	xurtah	kurtah	‘paper’
xumɔ	xumɔ	kumɔ	‘the date palm’
xulinŋ	xulinŋ	kulinŋ	‘to glance’
xabu	xabu	kabu	‘to make a salad’
xɔja	xɔja	kɔja	‘imagination’
/ɣ/			
yipi?	yipi?	yipi?	‘narrow-eyed’
yibu	yibu	yibu	‘thousand’
yibo?	yibo?	yibo?	‘storm’
yibo	yibo	yibo	‘to sit at one’s laps’
yiti?	yiti?	yiti?	‘drizzling of rain’
yima	yima	yima	‘tiger’
yinæ	yinæ	yinæ	‘light (weight)’
yisi?	yisi?	yisi?	‘to detect, to sharpen’
yijah	yijah	yijah	‘banana stalk’
yæbæh	yæbæh	yæbæh	‘to be worn out’
yækɔ?	yækɔ?	yækɔ?	‘to record’
yæma?	yæma?	yæma?	‘shelf’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
yænæ	yænæ	yænæ	'low bunch'
yænæ?	yænə?	yana?	'to flatten'
yæŋæ?	yæŋæ?	yæŋæ?	'flat'
yæŋ	yæŋ	yæŋ	'power'
yæhæ	yæhæ	yæhæ	'molar tooth'
yæjɔ?	yæjɔ?	yæŋu?	'to be out of shape'
ywpa?	ywpe?	ywpe?	'intimate'
ywbu?	ywbu?	ywbu?	'to snatch'
ywbuh	ywbuh	ywbuh	'to boil'
ywboŋ	ywboŋ	ywboŋ	'young bamboo shoot'
ywbo	ywbo	ywbo	'brush'
ywti	ywti	ywti	'to understand and believe'
ywti?	ywti?~jwti?	ywti?	'to spread water with fingers'
ywta?	ywta?	ywta?	'to slap'
ywtɔ?	ywtɔ?	ywtɔ?	'to break without parting'
"ywtɔ?	ywtɔ?	ywtɔ?	'bridge'
ywjæ	ywjæ	yajæ	'to stamp the foot furiously'
ywgæ	ywgæ	ywgæ	'to pull tight'
ywgɔ	ywgɔ	ywgɔ	'price'
ywmæ?	ywmæ?	* ɲan ɲan	'small work'
ywmah	ywmah	humah	'to throw on the ground'
ywmɔ?	ywmɔ?	ywmɔ?	'to broken into a small piece, to be sore'
ywmbɔh	ywmbɔh	ywmɔh	'to fall down'
ywɳdæ	turyɳdæ	yɳæ	'to soak'
ywɳgæ	ywɳgæ	ywɳæ	'distant'
ywyu	payu	* son ɳu	'pine tree'
ywla	ywla	ywla	'to melt'
ywlapoh	yapoh	yapoh	'to be crisp'
ywpa?	ywpa?	ywpa?	'to be close'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
yapah	yapah	yapah	‘forfeiture of property’
yapoh	yapoh	yapoh	‘crispy’
yabeʔ	yabeʔ	yabeʔ	‘to torn’
yabu	yabu	yabu	‘Wednesday’
yabuʔ	yabuʔ	yabuʔ	‘to pull hair with anger’
yabuh	yabuh	yabuh	‘to boil’
yabo	yabo	yabo	‘to find’
yatiŋ	yatiŋ	yatiŋ	‘branch’
yatæ	yatæ	yatæ	‘to crowd around’
yata	yata	yata	‘chain’
yatoʔ	yatoʔ	yatoʔ	‘to be crash’
yatoh	yatoh	yatoh	‘hundred’
yato	yato	yato	‘total, entire’
yacoŋ	yacoŋ	yacoŋ-macoŋ	‘poison’
yajeŋ	yajeŋ	yajeŋ	‘to be diligent’
yajo	yajo	yajo	‘king’
yago	yago	yago	‘basket’
yaʔoʔ	yaʔoʔ	yaʔoʔ	‘to stroke a face’
yama	yama	yama	‘many’
yamah	yamah	yamah	‘to squeeze out’
yamu	yamu	yamu	‘to hang down’
yamba	yamba	* mafaj မးၵာ	‘kind of sour fruit’
yamboʔ	yamboʔ	yamoʔ	‘hair’
yanoh	yunoh	yanoh	‘to be short’
yaŋo	ŋaŋo	ŋaŋu	‘to open mouth’
yasi	yasi	yasi	‘grandeur’
yaso	yaso	yaso	‘to taste, to feel’
yahoʔ	yahoʔ	yahoʔ	‘be badly bruised’
yaha ^u ʔ	yaha ^u ʔ	yaha ^u ʔ	‘to sharpen’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ɣaju	ɣaju	ɣaju	‘quick’
ɣajɔ	ɣajɔ	ɣajɔ	‘Hari Raja day’
ɣaleʔ	ɣaleʔ	lumuh	‘to enjoy’
ɣutoʔ	ɣutoʔ	ɣutih	‘to tumble down’
ɣutoh	ʔutoh	ʔutoh-ɣutoh	‘to tumble down’
ɣukoʔ	ɣukoʔ	ɣukoʔ	‘to turn up side down’
ɣugi	ɣugi	wugi	‘to beat a disadvantage’
ɣumɔh	ʔumɔh	ʔumuh	‘house’
ɣusɔ	ɣusɔ	* kwan <small>กวาง</small>	‘deer’
ɣuwɔ	ɣuwɔ	ɣuwɔ	‘loose’
ɣɔbæʔ	ɣɔbæʔ	ɣɔbæʔ	‘old-fashioned’
ɣɔbɔh	ɣɔbɔh	ɣɔbɔh	‘to fall’
ɣɔtæ	ɣɔtæ	ɣɔtæ	‘rattan’
ɣɔkæʔ	ɣɔkæʔ	ʔɔkæʔ	‘rocket’
ɣɔkɔʔ	ɣɔkɔʔ	ʔɔkɔʔ	‘cigarette’
ɣɔʔ	ɣɔʔ	ɣayɔh	‘to have a power’
ɣɔmæ	ɣɔmæ	ɣomi-gomi	‘rice straw’
ɣɔmoʔ	ɣɔmoʔ	ɣomuʔ	‘broken teeth’
ɣɔmɔʔ	ɣɔmɔʔ	ɣɔmɔʔ	‘to dismantle’
ɣɔnɔ	ɣɔnɔ	caʔ	‘color’
ɣɔjaʔ	ɣɔjaʔ	ʔɔjaʔ-ɣɔjaʔ	‘to tell’
/h/			
hipoŋ	hipoŋ	hipoŋ	‘to collect and compile’
hibuleh	hibuleh	habuleh	‘devil’
hiteʔ-ʔiteʔ	hiteʔ-ʔiteʔ	hiteʔ-ʔiteʔ	‘duck’
hitæ	hitæ	hitæ	‘black’
hitɔŋ-ʔitɔŋ	hitɔŋ-ʔitɔŋ	hitɔŋ-ʔitɔŋ	‘to calculate’
hidu	hidu	hidu	‘to smell’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
hidoʔ	hidoʔ	hidoʔ	‘alive’
hidonɔ̄	hidonɔ̄	hidonɔ̄	‘nose’
hija	hija	hija	‘green’
himæʔ	hinæʔ	hiŋeʔ	‘to jump on the tree branch’
hinu	hænu	* hindu ฮินดู	‘Hindu’
hino	hino	hinu	‘to insult’
hiŋaʔ	tunŋaʔ	ŋiŋaʔ	‘to hold by bird’
hiŋoʔ	hiŋoʔ	hiŋuʔ	‘to shake’
hisaʔ~ʔisaʔ	hisaʔ~ʔisaʔ	hisaʔ~ʔisaʔ	‘to suck, to absorb’
hiyih	hiyih	hiyih	‘to cut meat’
hiyeʔ~ʔiyeʔ	hiyeʔ~ʔiyeʔ	hiyeʔ~ʔiyeʔ	‘to thresh rice’
hiyuʔ	hiyuʔ	hiyuʔ	‘to have a little drink’
hiliŋ~ʔiliŋ	hiliŋ~ʔiliŋ	hiliŋ~ʔiliŋ	‘to shake one's head’
hile	hile	hile	‘south’
hilæ~ʔilæ	hilæ~ʔilæ	hilæ~ʔilæ	‘to lost, to disappear’
hilaʔ	hilaʔ	hilaʔ	‘to gain something by cheating’
hæpæʔ	hæpæʔ, hipæʔ	hæpæʔ, hipeʔ	‘to push through’
hæʔ	hæʔ	heʔ	‘cause’
hæŋæʔ	hɔ̄ŋæʔ	hiŋoʔ	‘to rock a fence’
hæŋoʔ	hæŋoʔ	hæŋuʔ	‘to stretch oneself’
hæŋoʔ	hæyɔ̄ʔ	hæŋoʔ	‘be deformed’
hæyeʔ	tayeʔ	hæyeʔ	‘to draw, to pull’
hæyæ	hæyæ	hæyæ	‘be amazed’
hæyæʔ	hæyæʔ	hæyæʔ	‘to drag’
hæyɔ̄ʔ	hæyɔ̄ʔ	hæyɔ̄ʔ	‘to bend’
hælæ	hælæ	hælæ	‘to accuse falsely of somebody’
hæloʔ	hæloʔ	hæloʔ	‘to control a group of animal to other place’
ha	ha	ha	‘Ha ha! (the sound of laughter)’
ha	ha	* ru ^๑ ŋ เรื่อง	‘story’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
hapeʔ	hapeʔ	hapeʔ	‘to nip’
hapa~ŋapa	hapa~ŋapa	hapa	‘to memorize, crab’
hapah	hapah	hapah	‘plant fiber’
hapɔ	hapɔ	hapɔ	‘out of order’
hapɔʔ	hapɔʔ	hapɔʔ	‘rancidness’
habih	habih	habih	‘completed in all place’
habu~ʔabu	habu~ʔabu	habu~ʔabu	‘dust’
haboʔ	haboʔ	haboʔ	‘not ... at all’
hati	hati	hati	‘mind, liver’
hata	hata	hata	‘to send’
hataʔ	hataʔ	hataʔ	‘nipa palm leaf-roof’
hatu	hatu	hatu	‘ghost’
hatu payi	payi	hatu kaju	‘tree nymph, wood fairy’
hato	hato	hato	‘to put in order’
hatoʔ	hatoʔ	hatoʔ	‘to crash against’
hadijɔh	hadijɔh	hadijɔh	‘to give prize’
hadaʔ	hadaʔ	hadaʔ	‘to face, to encounter’
hadaʔpæ	hadapæ	hadaʔpæ	‘future’
hadu	hadu	hadu	‘to charge, to allege’
haciŋ	haciŋ	haciŋ	‘urin smell’
haco	haco	haco	‘to fuse’
haji	haji	haji	‘pilgrim to Mecca’
haja	ʔaja~hajæ	haja	‘to teach’
hajoʔ	ʔajoʔ	hajoʔ	‘to persuade’
hagah	hagah	hagah	‘sand-fly’
hamuh	hamuh	hamuh	‘to blow for put off a small flame’
hamɔ	hamɔ	hamu	‘mite’
hambaʔ	pambaʔ~hambaʔ	pamaʔ	‘to chase away’
hambo	hambo	hamo	‘to scatter’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
haɲiŋ	haɲiŋ	haɲiŋ	‘dog’
haɲæ	haɲæ	haɲi	‘fishy smell, to weave basket or mat’
haɲuʔ	haɲuʔ	haɲuʔ	‘to float in the water, to go downstream’
haɲiʔ	haɲiʔ	haɲiʔ	‘fire burned smelling’
haɲih~haɲuh	haɲuh	haɲuh	‘shoulder’
haɲaʔ	haɲaʔ	haɲaʔ	‘hot’
haɲoʔ	haɲoʔ	haɲoʔ	‘to nod one’s head’
haɲoŋ	ɲaɲoŋ	haɲoŋ	‘to wade through’
hayi	hayi	hayi	‘day’
hayiŋ	hayiŋ	hayiŋ	‘green rank, raw smell’
hayæ	hayæ	hayæ	‘charcoal’
hayuɔ	hayuɔ	hayuɔ	‘heritage’
hayuɔ	doŋ	hayuɔ	‘heritage’
hayuŋo	hago	hayuŋo	‘price’
hayaʔ	hayaʔ	hayaʔ	‘to trust’
hayu	hayu	hayu	‘to stir’
hah	hah	hah	‘Look here!’
hawo	hawo	hawo	‘mood , felling’
haji	haji	haji	‘draught’
hajaʔ	hajaʔ	hajaʔ	‘all a life, alive’
hajoŋ	hajoŋ	hajoŋ	‘to swing’
halijo	halijo	lijo	‘ginger’
halæ	halæ	halæ	‘ceiling’
haluh	haluh	haluh	‘delicate’
haloʔ	haluʔ	haloʔ	‘little, small’
hubi~ʔubi	hubi~ʔubi	hubi~ʔubi	‘potato’
hubi klɯdi	hubi kɯlidi	hubi kɯlidi	‘coco yam’
hubæ	hubæ	bubæ	‘hoary hair’
hubaʔ	hubaʔ	hubaʔ	‘drug’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
huboŋ	huboŋ	huboŋ	‘to expand, to lengthen’
hudæ	hudæ	hudæ	‘shrimp’
hudoh	hudoh	hudoh	‘ugly’
huɟæ	huɟæ	huɟæ	‘rain’
huɟoŋ~ʔuɟoŋ	huɟoŋ~ʔoɟoŋ	huɟoŋ	‘peak, top’
humi	humi	humi	‘bottom tree’
humɔ	hɔmɔ	humɔ	‘to do a paddy farming on the hill’
humboʔ puna	humboʔ puna	humi pɯkɔʔ	‘back part of the skull’
huni	huni	huni	‘a lot’
huno	huno	hunɯ	‘to move back’
hupɔ	hupɔ	hupɔ	‘to stretch one’s arm or leg’
huŋa	huŋa	huŋa	‘to run’
huyuh	huyuh	huyuh	‘alphabet’
huyɔʔ	huyɔʔ	huyɔʔ	‘to thresh’
huyɔŋ	huyɔŋ	huwoŋ	‘to fly around’
hulu	hulu	hulu	‘handle of rifle, hoe’
hulu lɯsoŋ	hulu lɯsoŋ	hulu lɯsoŋ	‘pestle’
hɔ	hɔ	hɔ	‘yes’
hɔʔ	hɔʔ	hɔʔ	‘possessive word’
hɔʔnɔ	hɔʔnɔ	hɔʔnɔ	‘which thing’
hɔlɔ	hɔlɔ	hɔlɔ	‘to hand, to send, to reach out for’
/w/			
wi	wi	wi	‘big, large’
wipɔŋ	wipɔŋ	* muŋ	‘to crowd around’
weh	weh	weh	‘final particle’
wæ	wæ	wæ	‘father’
wæ	kuwe	* pathɔŋko ปาท่องโก๋	‘Chinese doughnut’
wæh	wæh	wæh	‘final particle of seriously command’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
wa	wa	* waw ว่าง	'kite'
waʔ	buwaʔ	buwaʔ	'to do'
waʔtu	wakatu	waʔtu	'while, as'
wah	wah	wah	'surprise exclamation'
wɔ	wɔ	wɔ	'grandmother'
wɔkah	wɔkah	wɔkah	'to do public benefit'
wɔʔ	wɔʔ	wɔʔ	'old man'
wɔse	wɔse	wɔse	'Hemorrhoid'
wɔyeh	wɔyeh	wɔyeh	'relatives'
wɔjæ	wɔjæ	wɔjæ-gɔjæ	'cinema'
wɔjæ buisa	wɔjæ buisa	wɔjæ klanplæŋ กลางแจ้ง	'outdoor theater'
wɔjæ kuleʔ	wɔjæ kuleʔ	wɔjæ taluŋ ตะลุง	'Southern Thai shadow play'
wɔja	wɔja	wɔja	'wire'
wɔli	wɔli	wɔli	'holy man'
/j/			
jiɔʔ	jiɔʔ	hiŋeʔ	'to step on'
jisa	lumah	jisa	'be concerned with'
jiɔh	ɣiɔh	ɣiɔh	'noisily'
jæɔ	jæɔ	jæɔ-dæɔ	'yes'
jabeʔ	jabeʔ	jabeʔ	'grape'
jateŋ	jateŋ	jateŋ	'orphan'
jakeŋ	jakeŋ	jakeŋ	'sure'
jaŋɔʔ	jaŋɔʔ	jaŋɔʔ	'beautiful'
jayah	jayah	jayah	'basket'
jayæ	jayæ	jakæ	'far'
jawɔ	jawɔ	jawɔ	'kind of floating plant'
jala	jala	jalo	'Yala province'
jalo	jalo	jalo	'net'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
ju	ju	ju	‘shark’
jubo	jubo	jubo	‘to try’
juyuh	juyuh	juyuh	‘to spread out’
jo	jo	jo	‘Yeah!’
jo	jo	jo	‘yes, yes sir’
jodoh	jodoh	jodoh	‘soul mate’
joh	joh	joh	‘father, daddy’
/l/			
lipæ	lipæ	lipæ	‘centipede’
lipate?	lipa	lipa	‘sandal’
lipa?	lipa?	lipa?	‘to fold’
"lipah	lipah	lipah	‘cockroach’
lipo?	lipo?	tʉlipo?	‘lotus’
lipoh	lipoh	lipoh	‘to overflow’
litah	litah	litah	‘to do before hand’
litoh	litoh	litoh	‘leech’
lidi	lidi	lidi	‘coconut leaf stalk, small coconut pin’
lidoh	lidoh	lidoh	‘tongue’
liciq	liciq	liciq	‘slippery, to slide’
liku	liku	liku	‘corner’
liko?	liko?	liko?	‘awfully’
likoŋ	likoŋ	likoŋ	‘to encircle, to cover’
liko	liko	lika	‘to roll, to coil’
ligah	likah	ligah	‘little moment’
lima	lima	lima	‘orange’
limu?	sulimu?	sulimu?	‘to blanket’
limo	limo	limu	‘five’
"limo	limo	limu	‘all five’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
linoŋ	linoŋ	linoŋ	‘to eclipse, to hide from view’
liŋo	liŋo	tʉliŋo	‘ear’
liseh	liseh	siseh	‘to walk in opposite direct’
linin	linin	linin	‘linin’
lijæ	lijæ	lijæ	‘grave’
lija	lija	lija	‘agile’
lijaʔ	lijaʔ	lijaʔ	‘sticky, clay’
lijuʔ	lijuʔ	lijuʔ	‘to sway by the height and slim’
"lijo	lijo	lijo	‘spittle’
lileŋ	lileŋ	lileŋ	‘candle’
lileh	lileh	lileh	‘to drivel’
leʔ hulu	leʔ hulu	leʔ hulu	‘land in the south’
læpæ	læpæ	læpæʔ	‘flat’
læpæʔ	læpæʔ	kapæʔ	‘to press for a flat’
læpa	læpa	læpa	‘to toss’
læba	læba	læba	‘wide’
læbo	læbo	læbo	‘interest’
lætæ	lætæ	lætæ	‘to put crosswise’
læci	leci	* linci ลิ้นจี่	‘litchi’
læcæʔ	læcæʔ	læcæʔ	‘to crush and pound’
læcu	læcu	* lip ลิปสติง	‘lipstick’
lækæh	lækæh	lækæh	‘easily’
læka	læka	læka	‘to roll’
lækɔʔ	lækɔʔ, kælɔʔ	lækɔʔ	‘to make a turn, to take a bypass’
lægæ	lægæ	lægæ	‘tank’
læmæʔ	læmæʔ	læmæʔ	‘cushion’
lænæ	lænæ	lænæ	‘comfortable’
læno	læno	læno	‘to lie down, to sleep’
læpæʔ	læpæʔ	læpæʔ	‘to step on and grind it’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
læŋɔʔ	læŋɔʔ	læŋæ	'to sway from side to side'
læsæʔ	læsæʔ	læsæʔ	'to paint, to smear'
læyæ	læyæʔ	læyæʔ	'changeable'
læyaʔ	læyaʔ	læyaʔ	'to overturn'
læhe	læhe	læhe	'neck'
læwaʔ	læwaʔ	lawɑʔ	'late'
lælɔŋ	lælɔŋ	* lelɑŋ เลหลัง	'to auction'
lɯpɑh	lɯpɑh	lɯpɑh	'to release'
lɯpɔʔ	lɯpɔʔ	kɯlɑpɔʔ	'stired fruit'
lɯbeh	lɯbeh	lɯbeh	'the remains'
lɯbæ	lɯbæ	lɯbæ	'bruised and swollen'
lɯbaʔ	lɯbaʔ	lɯbaʔ	'plentifully'
lɯbu	lɯbu	lɯbu	'to overripe'
lɯbɔh	lɯbɔh	lɯbɔh	'bee'
lɯtɛʔ	lɯtɛʔ	lɯtɛʔ	'curved and gentled'
lɯteh	lɯteh	lɯteh	'be exhausted'
lɯtæ	nɯtæ	nɯtæ	'to turn face up'
lɯtɑ	lɯtɑ	lɯtɑ	'astringent'
lɯtɔʔ	lɯtɔʔ	lɯtɔʔ	'to put, to lay down'
lɯcɔh	lɯcɔh	* chæʔ ฉะ	'wet'
lɯkɑ	lɯkɑ	lɯkɑ	'cart'
lɯkɑʔ	lɯkɑʔ	lɯkɑʔ	'to attach'
"lɯkɔŋ	lɯkɔŋ	lɯkɔŋ	'Adam's apple'
lɯgɔ	lɯgɔ	lɯgɔ	'loose'
lɯgɔʔ	lɯgɔʔ	lɯgɔʔ	'to boil with anger'
lɯma	lɯma	pɯyɛŋ	'tried'
lɯmaʔ	lɯmaʔ	lɯmaʔ	'to half dry'
lɯmah	lɯmah	lɯmah	'to choke'
lɯmuʔ	lɑŋɔʔ	lɑŋɔʔ	'late, slow'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
lumɔʔ	lumɔʔ	lumɔʔ	‘fats’
lumɔh	lumɔh	lumɔh	‘to wear down’
lumɔh	lumɔh	lumɔh	‘down hearted’
lumberɲ	lumberɲ	lumerɲ	‘harpoon’
lumbæʔ	lumbæʔ	lumæʔ	‘soft’
lumbu	lumbu	lumɔ	‘cow’
lumboʔ	lumboʔ	lumɔʔ	‘soft’
luneʔ	luneʔ	laneʔ	‘plain’
lunæ	lunæ	lanæ	‘mucus’
luŋaʔ	luŋaʔ	luŋaʔ	‘missing’
luŋæ	luŋæ	luŋi	‘arms’
luŋaʔ	luŋaʔ	luŋaʔ	‘to stream (food)’
luŋuʔ	duŋuʔ	luŋuʔ	‘slowly and late’
luŋɔ	luŋɔ	luŋu	‘sesame seed’
luŋɔʔ	luŋɔʔ	luŋɔʔ	‘raise one’s head and look up’
luŋɔh	luŋɔh	luŋuh	‘tried over the body’
lusaʔ	lusaʔ	lusaʔ	‘to soak in’
lusonɲ	lusonɲ	lusonɲ	‘mortar’
lulaʔ	lulaʔ	kwulaʔ	‘flashing’
luloɲ	luloɲ	luloɲ	‘to pant for breath’
la	la	la	‘sheet of cloth’
lapeʔ	lapeʔ	lapeʔ	‘to pave’
lapæ	lapæ	lapæ	‘eight’
lapæɲ	lapæɲ	lapɛɲ	‘sheets for baby’
lapa	lapa	lapa	‘hungry’
lapeh	lapeh	lapeh	‘floor’
laponɲ	laponɲ	laponɲ	‘lightly, softly’
lapɔ	lapɔ	lapɔ	‘empty’
lapɔh	lapɔh	lapɔh	‘to roll up the skin’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
labi	labi	labi	'soft-shelled turtle'
labu	labu	labu	'pumpkin'
labo	labo	labo	'to pave cement'
laboʔ	laboʔ	laboʔ	'accordingly tradition'
laboh	laboh	laboh	'over long part of cloth'
labo	labo	labo	'advantage'
"labo	labo	labo	'spider'
lata	lata	lata	'floor'
lato	lato	lato	'wooden floor'
latoh	latoh	latoh	'to panic'
lado	lado	lado	'chili'
laca	laca	laca	'fluently speaking, fast (swallow dive)'
laju	laju	laju	'to move at high speed'
lajoʔ	lajoʔ	lajoʔ	'over'
laki	laki	laki	'husband'
laki laki	laki laki	laki	'man'
laku	laku	laku	'to have a good sales'
lakoh	lakoh	lakoh	'to cross over'
lagi	lagi	lagi	'later on'
lagæ~dagæ	dagæ	kɯlagæ	'chopping block'
lagu	lagu	lagu	'song'
lagutu	lagutu	lagutu	'like that'
laguniŋ	laguniŋ	laguniŋ	'like this'
lago	lago	lago	'water well'
laʔiʔ	laʔiʔ	laʔiʔ	'small, little'
laʔso	laʔso	naʔso	'Thai vermicelli eaten with curry'
lamæ	lamæ	lami	'yard'
lamu	lamu	lamu	'long time'
lamu lamu	nati ʔaso	nati ʔaso	'forever'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
lamoʔ	sulamoʔ	sulamoʔ	‘jackstones playing’
lamoŋ	lamoŋ	mamoŋ	‘elastic’
lamo	lamo	lamu	‘old, out of date’
lamba	lamba	lama	‘to summon by gesture of the hand’
lambaʔ	lambaʔ	lamaʔ	‘late’
lambonŋ	lambonŋ	lamoŋ	‘to jump’
landoʔ	landoʔ	* men เม่น	‘porcupine’
laja	laja	laja	‘to push up water’
lajoʔ	lajoʔ	lajoʔ	‘long’
laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	‘kinship term of father-mother generation’
laŋiʔ	laŋiʔ	laŋiʔ	‘sky, palate’
laŋa	laŋa	laŋa	‘to trespass’
lasaʔ	lasaʔ	* laŋsaʔ ลางสาต	‘kind of fruit’
lasu	lasu	lasu	‘wrinkle’
laso	laso	laso	‘ten thousand’
laso	laso	salaso	‘Tuesday’
layi	layi	layi	‘to run and escape’
layæ	layæ	layæ~cayæ	‘to forbid’
layah	layah	layah	‘gun barrel’
lah	lah	lah	‘auxiliary verb for demand and need’
lahe	lahe	lahe	‘to occur, to grow’
lawæ	lawæ	lawæ	‘to fight’
lawa	lawa	lawa	‘elegant, beautiful’
lawoʔ	lawoʔ	lawoʔ	‘to amuse’
lajæ	lajæ	lajæ	‘eaves, swallow’
laja	laja	laja	‘sailboat’
laju	laju	laju	‘withered’
lajo	lajo	lajo	‘to hold over the flame’
lajoʔ	lajoʔ	lajoʔ	‘suitable’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
lali	lali	lali	'half-asleep'
lalæ	lalæ	lalæ	'kind of unwanted flora'
lala	layo	læyo	'to wallow in'
lala?	lala?	lala?	'housefly'
lala? hi ja	tolo, lala? hi ja	lala? hi ja	'person who is two faced'
lalu	lalu	lalu	'to cross, to pass'
lupu?	lupu?	lupu?	'the time is up'
lupo	lupo	lupo	'to forget oneself'
"lupo	lupo	lupo	'to forget'
lubæ	lubæ	lubæ	'hole, channel'
lubæ dijæ	lubæ dijæ	lubæ dijæ	'grave'
lutu?	lutu?	lutu?	'knee'
"lutu?	lutu?	lutu?	'at the knee'
lutoŋ	lutoŋ	lutoŋ	'leaf monkey'
ludo	ludo	ludo	'wheel'
ludoh	ludoh	ludoh	'to spit, to eject saliva from the mouth'
lucu?	lucu?	lucu?	'to slip from'
luku	duku	luku	'luku (a kind of Melayu fruit)'
luko?	luko?	luko?	'to overturn'
lukoŋ	lukoŋ	lukoŋ	'to punish'
luko	luko	luko	'to wound'
luga	luga	luga	'to feel queasy'
luma?	luma?	luma?	'mixture of the two ingredients'
lumu?	lumu?	lumu?	'moss'
lupo?	tuɽluʒo?	tuʒo?	'index finger'
luseŋ	duseŋ	* lo ไหล	'dozen'
luso	luso	luso	'the day after tomorrow'
luyu?	luyu?	luyu?~luwu?	'to stroke'
luyoh	luyoh	luwoh	'to drop down'

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
luyɔh	luyɔh	loyɔŋ	‘nook on the upper lip’
luwæ	luwæ	luwæ	‘vacant’
luwa	luwa	luwa	‘outsider’
luwah	luwah	luwah	‘wide, width’
luwɔŋ	luwɔŋ	luwɔŋ	‘royal’
luwɔʔ	luwɔʔ	luwɔʔ	‘to decrease’
luwɔh	taka	luwɔh	‘to slip from tree (fruit)’
luluh	luluh	luluh	‘very hurt’
loŋ	loŋ	loŋ	‘kinship term of father-mother generation’
lopæ	lopæ	lopæ	‘stick’
lopaʔ	lopaʔ~locaʔ	lopaʔ~locaʔ	‘to dance and jump with joy’
"lopaʔ	lopaʔ	* sathanitamruaʔ สถานีตำรวจ	‘police station’
lobe	lobe	lobe	‘bad, uncouth’
lobɔ	lobɔ	lobɔ	‘greedy’
lobɔʔ	lobɔʔ	lobɔʔ	‘lettuce’
locæŋ	locæŋ	* kadiŋ กระดิ่ง	‘hand-bell’
lokæ	lokæ	lokæ	‘drain pipe’
lokæʔ	lokæʔ	lokæʔ	‘stubbon’
lokɔŋ	lokɔŋ	* loŋkɔŋ ลองทอง	‘kind of fruit’
lokɔh	lokɔh	lokɔh	‘to peel’
logaŋ	logaŋ	logaŋ	‘ditch’
logɔ	logɔ	logɔ	‘to joke on talking’
lomɔʔ	lomɔʔ	lomɔʔ	‘to put on’
lomɔŋ	lomɔŋ	lomɔŋ	‘big tube’
lombɔ	lombɔ	* loma โลมา	‘dolphin’
lombɔŋ	lombɔŋ	lomɔŋ	‘number’
lonæŋ	lonæ	lonu	‘sugar apple’
lonŋa	lonŋa	lonŋa	‘loose’
losæŋ	losæŋ	* lo โหล	‘dozen’

Narathiwat	Krabi	Pathumthani	
lɔsɔh	lɔsɔh	lɔsɔh	'to stroke'
lɔyæ	lɔyæ	lɔyæ	'waterspout, moat'
lɔyaʔ	lɔyaʔ	lɔyaʔ	'language'
lɔyɔʔ	lɔyɔʔ	lɔyɔʔ~lowɔʔ	'to shrink'
lɔyɔŋ	lɔyaŋ	lɔyɔŋ	'narrow path, channel'
lɔlæʔ	lɔlæʔ	lɔlæʔ	'restless'
lɔlɔʔ	lɔlɔʔ	lɔlɔʔ	'false, not genuine'
la ^e ŋ	la ^e ŋ	laŋ	'other'
la ^u ʔ	la ^u ʔ	la ^u ʔ	'sea, course eaten with rice'

BIOGRAPHY

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