

国立国語研究所学術情報リポジトリ

Research Data

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5. Research Data

Regarding Notation and Transcription

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1 Basic transcription policy

The survey data of the ‘Basic vocabulary *a*’, ‘Basic vocabulary *b*’, and ‘Grammar’ modules of the 2011 Miyako dialect survey are given in this chapter. The reader is referred to Chapter 2, ‘Survey Overview’, for the contents and survey methods of each of these modules. In this section, I will explain the method used for transcribing the survey data. The transcription policy is as follows.

- (1) Word forms are transcribed using the International Phonetic Alphabet. There is, however, a variety of views regarding the interpretation of the sounds of the Miyako dialects. Consequently, there is also a variety of transcription methods. We have chosen not to adopt a single standard in this report, opting instead to present the data using the transcription with which the researchers working at each site have reported them.
- (2) Accent is not transcribed, with the exception of the Karimata area data of the ‘Basic vocabulary *b*’ module, in which accent markings are included as reported by the researchers. In these data, the locus of rising pitch is indicated with ‘[’ and that of falling pitch with ‘]’.
- (3) In cases where a single speaker gave multiple word forms, these are given together separated by ‘/’. In cases where the pronunciation of a single speaker fluctuated, the different pronunciations are given connected with ‘~’. In cases where different speakers gave different word forms, these are given separated by ‘//’, and an uppercase letter indicating the speaker is added after each in brackets ‘[]’. For example, [A] and [B] indicate utterances by Ms. Kawamitsu and Ms. Tamashiro, respectively, in the case of data recorded at Kurima. In cases where a speaker reported a regional difference, the names of the regions are given in brackets ‘[]’, as well. Examples of this are ‘[Bora]’ and ‘[Aragusuku]’.
- (4) In cases where the pronunciation of a grammar item fluctuated or multiple word forms were given for it, the pronunciations or word forms in question are given enclosed in braces ‘{ }’. For example, ‘N-155B-2: Ikema: kju:ja {teŋkinu / suranu} baikai_{ba} tubimunumai tuban (today-TOPIC weather-SUBJECT to.be.bad-because plane-TOPIC to.fly-NEGATIVE)’ indicates that the two word forms *teŋkinu* and *suranu* were given for ‘weather-SUBJECT’. In cases where multiple complete sentences were given, these are

given separated by ‘||’. For example, ‘N-155B-2: Kurima: kʲu:ja tintsʲnu baʒkariba ɕiko:kʲa: tubaŋ || kʲu:ja va:tstsʲnu janakariba ɕiko:kʲa: tubaŋ’ indicates that two sentences were given for ‘today-TOPIC weather-SUBJECT to.be.bad-because plane-TOPIC to.fly-NEGATIVE’.

- (5) Other information regarding word forms is given in parentheses ‘()’, while related forms are introduced by ‘<cf.>’.
- (6) ‘[new]’ and ‘[old]’ indicate new and old word forms, while [elicited] indicates that the word form in question was elicited after suggestion by a researcher.

2 Differences in transcription among researchers

As indicated in (1) above, there is a variety of views regarding the interpretation and transcription of the sounds of the Miyako dialects. We have chosen not to adopt a single standard in this report, opting instead to give the transcription with which the researchers working at each site have reported the data without change. What is known as the ‘central vowel’, too, is transcribed using the symbol with which each group of researchers has reported the data. When the transcription of this ‘central vowel’ differs among survey sites, therefore, this difference does not necessarily imply a regional difference in pronunciation. It may, after all, also be the case that an identical pronunciation is interpreted differently phonologically by different researchers. Furthermore, speakers and researchers differ for the first, middle, and last subsets of the grammar items, as indicated in Chapter 2, ‘Survey Overview’. Consequently, there are cases where the transcription of this ‘central vowel’ differs among the first, middle, and last subsets. In these cases, too, the difference in transcription does not necessarily imply a difference in pronunciation among speakers, as it may also result from a difference in phonological interpretation among researchers. The reader is asked to keep this in mind when using this report. The symbol used for this ‘central vowel’ by each of the groups of researchers is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Different symbols for what is called the ‘central vowel’.

<i>Module</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Researchers</i>	<i>Symbol</i>
Basic vocabulary <i>a</i>	Ikema	Lawrence, Ogino, Hirako, Aoi	ĩ
	Karimata	Lawrence, Nakazawa	ĩ
	Shimajiri	Shirata, Pellard	ɿ
	Ōura	Hayashi, Takemura	ɿ
	Kugai	Lawrence, Nakahara, Kawase, Kubozono	ĩ
	Yonaha	Shirata, Ogawa	ɿ
	Uechi	Nitta, Inoue, Kawase	ɨ

	Kurima	Lawrence, Hirako	ĩ
	Uruka	Karimata, Kibe, Hirayama, Takemura	ɿ
	Bora	Shirata, Tokunaga, Pellard	ɿ
	Irabu	Pellard, Takemura	ɿ
	Kuninaka	Nitta, Nakazawa	ĩ
Basic vocabulary <i>b</i>	Ikema	Nitta, Hirayama, Matsuura, Kawase	ɿ
	Karimata	Nakajima, Takeda	ĩ
	Shimajiri	Shimoji, Hayashi	ɿ
	Ōura	Hirako, Kubozono	ɿ
	Nobaru	Nohara, Tokunaga, Matayoshi, Hirayama	ɿ
	Bora	Nitta, Hirako, Nakazawa	ɿ
	Irabu	Kibe, H. Nakama, Toyama	ɿ
	Kuninaka	Morooka, Tokunaga	ĩ
Grammar (first)	Ikema	Nohara, Nakahara, Davis, Utsumi	ĩ
Grammar (last)	Ikema	Matayoshi, Yamada, Shirata, Toyama	ɿ
Grammar (first)	Karimata	Nakahara, Matsumoto	ĩ
(middle)	Karimata	K. Nakama, Davis, Utsumi	ɿ
Grammar (first)	Kugai	Nohara, Hayashi, H. Nakama, Matsumoto	ɿ
Grammar (first)	Yonaha	Shimoji	ɿ
(middle)	Yonaha	Hayashi	ɿ
Grammar (first)	Kurima	Karimata, Utsumi, Davis	ɿ
(middle)	Kurima	Kaneda, Inoue, Takeda	ɿ
Grammar (first)	Miyaguni	Kaneda, Takeda	ĩ/ɿ
(middle)	Miyaguni	Takubo, Nakajima	ĩ
Grammar (first)	Uruka	K. Nakama, Inoue, Ogino	ɿ
(middle)	Uruka	Nishioka, Utsumi, Davis	ĩ
Grammar (first)	Bora	Karimata, Toyama	ɿ
(middle)	Bora	Shimoji, Morooka	ɿ
(last)	Bora	Karimata, Kaneda, Yamada, Morooka	ɿ
Grammar (last)	Kuninaka	Nakajima	ɿ

Representative examples of the above, taken from ‘Basic vocabulary *a*’ and Basic vocabulary *b*’, are given in Table 2. As regards the grammar items, the researchers’ initials have been provided in the rightmost column of the ‘Miyako Dialect Grammar Items: Data’ section. The reader is referred to Table 1 above for the corresponding names.

Table 2. Words containing what is called the ‘central vowel’.

Basic vocabulary a

Consonant	p	p,b	p,b	m	m
Number	a155	a169	a016	a087	a104
Site	‘daytime’	‘to be cold (to the touch)’	‘beard; mustache/hair’	‘meat (of sea urchins and the like)’	‘garlic chive’
Ikema	hi:ma	higurumunu	higi	mi:	mi:na
Karimata	psm̥a	bzguu	bzgu ~ bzgi ~ biḡi	mī:	mizza
Shimajiri	p ^ɤ naχa / p ^ɤ ma	b ^ɤ guru	b ^ɤ gi	mi ^ɤ	mi ^ɤ na
Ōura	p ^ɤ ma	b ^ɤ gurukan	p ^ɤ gi ~ piḡi	miḡ	miḡna
Kugai	psima	psigurumunu	psgi	kaɖaˈsanumiz	mizza
Yonaha	p ^ɤ ma	p ^ɤ gʊɾʊ:nʊ	p ^ɤ gi	m ^ɤ ɿ:	m ^ɤ ɿ:na
Uechi	p ^ɤ ima	p ^ɤ isa ~ p ^ɤ isa	p ^ɤ igi	mi:	miḡla ~ milna
Kurima	pssima	pzguro:	psgi	mī:	mī:na
Uruka	p ^ɤ ɿ:ma	psguru:psguru	psgi ~ p ^ɤ gi	mɿ:	n ^ɤ ira / mizna ~ miḡna
Bora	p ^ɤ ɿ:ma	p ^ɤ gʊɾʊ:nʊ	p ^ɤ gi	m ^ɤ ɿ:	sɿna ~ sɿna
Irabu	p ^ɤ ɿ:ma	p ^ɤ gurumunu	p ^ɤ gi / fʊtsɿp ^ɤ gi	miḡ	nubiḡ
Kuninaka	p ^h iɿ:ma	p ^h igurumunu	p ^h igi	mi:	miḡna

Consonant	s	s	s	s	ts,s
Number	a003	a007	a008	a014	a032
Site	‘comb’	‘lip’	‘tongue’	‘gum (of the teeth)’	‘knee’
Ikema	fʊɕi	fʊtsi	ɕta	haɖisi	sigusu
Karimata	fʊsi = f ^w si	siba	ʂta	p ^h abasi	tsigasi / p ^h iɖa
Shimajiri	ssɿ	ɿba	ɿda	p ^h abas(ɿ)	tugusɿ ~ tugasɿ
Ōura	s: ~ sɿ:	NR	ɿda ~ ɿda	p ^h a:nuni:	sugasɿ
Kugai	fsi	siba	sida	p ^h asi ~ p ^h asi	tsigusu
Yonaha	f ^s ɿʊ	s ^ɤ ba	s ^ɤ da	pazɿɿ	tsɿgusɿ
Uechi	fu (or ‘ff’?)	siba	sida	paɕi:si	tsigusi
Kurima	fʊsi	siba	sida	p ^h asi:su	tsigusu
Uruka	fɕ ~ fɕɿ ~ fʊsɿ	sɕa ~ spa	sɿda ~ sɿda	pabasɿ ~ pabas	tsugusɿ ~ tsɿgusɿ
Bora	fʊsɿ	sɿba	sɿda	p ^h apasɿ ~ p ^h abasɿ	tsɿgusɿ
Irabu	fʊsɿ	sɿba	sta	p ^h asɿ:sɿ	tsɿgusɿ
Kuninaka	fsu	sibaya	sɿta (or ‘sta’?)	–	tsigusi

Consonant	s	s	s	s	ɕ,z
Number	a078	a076	a122	a185	a002
Site	‘bird’s nest’	‘meat (pork and the like)’	‘sash; belt’	‘village’	‘head hair’
Ikema	tuinus̩:	s̩:s̩	s̩ku: ~ s̩ku:	m̩marid̩ima	ki:
Karimata	s̩:	s̩:s̩	s̩p ^h ugw	s̩ma	karad̩i
Shimajiri	ss̩	ɕi:s̩	safug ^z ~ sapug ^z	s̩ma	k ^h arad̩ɕ
Ōura	s̩:	s̩:s̩	subag̩	s̩ma	k ^h arad̩ɕ
Kugai	ss̩	ɕi:s̩	s̩pugz	s̩ma	k ^h ara ^d z̩
Yonaha	tu:nuss̩	s̩:s̩	s̩ ^ɕ pug ^z	NR	k ^h ara ^d z
Uechi	tu no si	s̩:s̩	supw̩g̩w (or ‘supiqi’?)	NR	karad̩i
Kurima	t ^h u nuss̩	s̩:s̩	s̩pud̩i	bantad̩ima	k ^h arad̩i
Uruka	s̩: ~ s̩:	ɕi:s ~ ɕi:s̩	ʃpugz	ʃma ~ ʃma	karad̩ɕ ~ k ^h arad̩ɕ
Bora	s̩:	s̩:s̩	sp ^o d̩z̩	s̩ma	k ^h arad̩ɕ
Irabu	s̩:	s̩:s̩	s̩kub ^z	s̩ma	k ^h arad̩ɕ
Kuninaka	s̩:	s̩:s̩	s̩kub ^z i ~ s̩kubi	mura	karad̩i

Consonant	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ,g,b
Number	a023	a024	a049	a067	a123
Site	‘elbow’	‘wound’	‘wife’	‘earthworm’	‘collar’
Ikema	hid̩i	ndari	tud̩i	ɕimi:ɕi	ts̩innufud̩i
Karimata	pid̩i	NR	tud̩i	mi:mid̩i	fugw
Shimajiri	pid̩ɕ	k ^h iɕɕ	t ^h ud̩ɕ	mi:mid̩ɕ	fug ^z
Ōura	p ^h iɕɕ	k ^h iɕɕ	t ^h u ^d z̩	mi:ma ^d z̩	fug̩
Kugai	p ^h iɕi	k ^h iɕi	t ^h ud̩i	mi:mi ^d z̩	k ^s innufugz
Yonaha	p ^h iɕɕ	k ^h iɕɕ	t ^h uɕ ^z	mi:mi ^d z̩	fug ^z
Uechi	pid̩i	kid̩i	midum ~ miðum	mimid̩i	fugw (or ‘fugi’?)
Kurima	pid̩i	NR	midumu	mi:mid̩i	fud̩i
Uruka	p̩ɕɕ ~ pid̩ɕ	k̩ɕɕ ~ kid̩ɕ	tud̩ɕ	mind̩ɕ	eri
Bora	p ^h i ^d z̩	k ^h i ^d z̩	t ^h ud̩ɕ	mimid̩ɕ	fug̩ ~ fuɕɕ
Irabu	p ^h iɕɕ	k ^h iɕɕ	t ^h ud̩ɕ	mimid̩ɕ	k ^h ub ^z
Kuninaka	p ^h iɕi	k ^h iɕi	t̩ud̩i	ɕimid̩i	fud̩i

Consonant	ɖ	ɖ,g	ɖ,g	ɖ,g	ɖ,g
Number	a127	a091	a118	a116	a033
Site	‘water’	‘sugar cane’	‘nail; spike; peg’	‘saw’	‘leg’
Ikema	miɖi	bu:ɖi	kanifuɖi	nukuɖi	haɖi
Karimata	mi ^(d) zi	bu:gi	fugi ~ fugu	nukagi	p ^h agu
Shimajiri	miɖɭ	bu:gɭ ~ bu:g ^z ɭ	fug ^z ɭ	nukag ^z ɭ	p ^h agɭ ~ p ^h ag ^z ɭ
Ōura	miɖɭ	bu:gɭ ~ bu:g ^z ɭ	k ^h anifugɭ	nukag ^z ɭ	p ^h agɭ ~ p ^h ag ^z ɭ
Kugai	miɖi	bu:g ^z i	k ^h anifugz / fugz	nukugz	p ^h aɖi
Yonaha	mi ^d zɭ	bu:g ^z ɭ	fug ^z ɭ	nukug ^z ɭ	p ^h ag ^z ɭ
Uechi	miɖi	bu:gi	fugi	nukugi ~ nufugi	pagi
Kurima	miɖi	bu:ɖi	fɖi / k ^h anfuɖi	nukuɖi	p ^h aɖi
Uruka	miɖɭ	bu:gɭ	fɭgɭ	nukugɭ	pagɭ
Bora	mi ^d zɭ	bu:g ^z ɭ ~ bu:ɖɭ	fug ^z ɭ	nukug ^z ɭ	p ^h a ^d zɭ ~ p ^h ag ^z ɭ
Irabu	mi ^d zɭ	bu:ɖɭ	fɖɭ	nuk ^h aɖɭ:	p ^h aɖɭ
Kuninaka	miɖi	bɥ:ɖi	kanifuɖi / fɖi	nɥkɥɖi	pazi (or ‘paz’?)

Consonant	ɖ,g,b,ts	ɖ,g,b	ts	ts	ts
Number	a010	a122	a006	a025	a031
Site	‘yawn’	‘sash; belt’	‘mouth’	‘blood’	‘mother’s milk; breast’
Ikema	afuɖi	sɥku: ~ siŋku:	fɥtsi	akatsi	tsi:
Karimata	afu	si ^p hugu	fɥtsi	ha:tsi	tzii:
Shimajiri	afk ^z ɭ ~ afk ^s ɭ	safug ^z ɭ ~ sapug ^z ɭ	ftsɭ	aχatsɭ	tssɭ
Ōura	NR	subagɭ	fɥtsɭ	ha:tsɭ	tsɭ
Kugai	afug ^z i	si ^p ugz	ftsii	akatsi	tsi·
Yonaha	afuk ^z ɭ	s ^s ɥpug ^z ɭ	fɥtsɭ	ak ^h atsɭ	tsɭ:
Uechi	akubi	supuggu (or ‘supigi’?)	fɥtsi	aχatsi ~ akatsi	tsi
Kurima	afuɖi	si ^p uɖi	ftsii	akatsi // a ^k xatsi	tsi // tssii
Uruka	akubi ~ akɥbi	ʃpugz	fɥts ~ ftsɭ	akatsɭ ~ akatsɭ	tsɭ:
Bora	afutsɭ	spu ^d zɭ	fɥtsɭ	ak ^h atsɭ	tssɭ
Irabu	akuu	sɭkub ^z ɭ	fɥtsɭ	aχatsɭ ~ ahatsɭ	tsɭ:
Kuninaka	afɥtsi (or ‘aftsi’?)	sɥkɥb ^z i ~ sɥkɥbi	fɥtsi (or ‘ftsi’?)	ak ^χ atsi	tsi

Consonant	ts,s	ts	ts	ts	ts
Number	a032	a073	a125	a142	a150
Site	‘knee’	‘horn (of an animal)’	‘fire’	‘the moon; month’	‘road; path; way’
Ikema	sĩgusi	nnu	umatsĩ	tsĩtsĩ	ntsĩ
Karimata	tsĩgasĩ / p ^h ĩɕa	tsũu	ũmatsĩ	tskssu	ntsĩ
Shimajiri	tugusɿ ~ tugasɿ	tsɿnu	mmatsɿ	tskɿ ~ tsk ^s ɿ	ntsɿ
Ōura	sugasɿ	tsɿnu	mmo:tsɿ	tskɿ	ntsɿ
Kugai	tsĩgusi	tsĩnu	umutsĩ	tskssu	mtsĩ
Yonaha	tsɿgusɿ	tsɿno	umatsɿ	tsɿk ^s ɿ / tsɿk ^s ɿnoju:	mtsɿ
Uechi	tsigusi	tsĩnu	ũmatsi	tsĩkijuː	ntsĩ
Kurima	tsĩgusi	tsĩnu	umatsĩ	tsĩtsĩ // tsĩtsĩnuju:	mtsĩ
Uruka	tsɿgusɿ ~ tsɿgusɿ	tsnu ~ tsũnu	umats ~ umatsɿ	tsks	nts ~ ntsɿ
Bora	tsɿgusɿ	tsɿno	mmatsɿ	tskɿ	mtsɿ
Irabu	tsɿgusɿ	tsɿnu ~ tsɿno	umatsɿ	tsɿsu ~ tsɿtsu (?)	mtsɿ
Kuninaka	tsigusi	tsĩnu	ũmatsi	tsĩttu	ntsĩ

Consonant	ts	ts	k,ts	k,ts	k,ts
Number	a153	a115	a009	a030	a121
Site	‘dew’	‘common garcinia (tree)’	‘breath’	‘liver’/‘heart’	‘clothing; kimono’
Ikema	tsĩ:	kutsĩgi	iki	tsĩmu (‘liver’)	tsĩŋ
Karimata	tsĩju	p ^h ũkagagi:	ikw	k ^s ĩmu	k ^s ĩŋ
Shimajiri	tɕiv	k ^h ũpag ^ɕ gi:	–	k ^s ɿmu	k ^s ɿŋ
Ōura	tsɿv	p ^h ukagi	ikɿ	k ^s ɿmu	k ^s ɿŋ / fuku (‘clothing’)
Kugai	tsĩv	p ^h ukaɕgi:	ik ^s ĩ	k ^{sɰ} ĩmu	k ^s ĩŋ
Yonaha	ts ^s ɿv	p ^h ũkugi:	–	k ^s ɿmu / basanaɿ	k ^s ɿŋ / k ^s ɿmono
Uechi	NR	pũkukugi	–	k ^ɕ ĩmu ~ kimu	kĩŋ
Kurima	tɕuf	pukutsĩgi:	i ^s ĩ // itsĩ	tsĩmu	tsĩŋ
Uruka	tsɰ ~ tsɿv	pũkũkuki:~ pũkukugi	–	ksmu ~ k ^s ɿmu	kɕn
Bora	tsuv ~ tsɿv	fũkukgi: [new]	ik ^s ɿ	k ^s ɿmu	k ^s ɿŋ
Irabu	tsɿv	kuputsɿgi	itsɿ	tsɿmuutsɿ (‘heart’) / tsɿmu (‘liver’)	t ^s ɿŋ
Kuninaka	tɰv	pũkutsigiː	itsi	tsĩmu	tsĩŋ

Consonant	k,ts	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Number	a163	a081	a092	a001	a012
Site	‘yesterday’	‘fish’	‘sickle; scythe’	‘head’	‘jaw; chin’
Ikema	nnu	zzu ~ ɖu	zzara ~ ^d zara	kanamai	utugai
Karimata	ksɲu	izu	izara	kanamaw ~ k ^h anamaï / aha	utugaw ~ tugaï
Shimajiri	k ^s ɲnu	zzu	zzara	aɣa	agu
Ōura	k ^s ɲnu	ɭzu	ɭzara	k ^h anamaɭ	utuguɭ
Kugai	ksɪnu	zzu	zzara	k ^h anamaz ⁱ	staguz
Yonaha	k ^s ɲno	zzu ~ ɭzu	zzara	k ^h anama ^z ɭ	st ^h uga ^z ɭ
Uechi	k ^s ɪnu	ⁱ zzu	ⁱ zzara	kanamaʒe	agu
Kurima	tsino	zzɯ	zzara	k ^h anamaɭ // x ^h anamaz	s ^w tugaɭ
Uruka	kɣnu:	zzu	zzara	k ^h anamaz ^ɤ ~ k ^h anamaɭ	agu
Bora	k ^s ɲno:	zzu ~ ɭzu	zzara	k ^h anama ^z ɭ ~ k ^h anamaɭ	agu / utugaɭ ~ utugaɖɭ
Irabu	tsɲnu:	ɭzu	ɭzara	k ^h anamaɭ (‘ɭ’ sometimes sounds like ‘l’)	agu / utugaɭ
Kuninaka	tsinɯ	(ⁱ)zzu:	ⁱ zzara	kanamaɭ	ɯtugaɪ

Consonant	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Number	a057	a066	a077	a082	a099
Site	‘niece’	‘ant’	‘bird’	‘scale (of an animal)’	‘rice’
Ikema	m ^j u:i	akai	tui	tsi:ɖi / i:ki	mai
Karimata	m ^j u:ï	ha:u	tuu	i:ki	mau
Shimajiri	mju: ^z ɭ	aɣa ^z ɭ	t ^h u ^z ɭ	–	maɭ ~ ma ^z ɭ
Ōura	m ^j u:ɭ	ha:ɭ ~ xa:ɭ	t ^h uɭ	–	maɭ
Kugai	m ^j u:z	aka:z	t ^h uz	izki	namamaz / maz
Yonaha	m ^j u: ^z ɭ (‘nephew’/ ‘niece’)	aka: ^z ɭ	t ^u ^z ɭ	–	ma ^z ɭ
Uechi	mjuə ^z / mjuəffa	ak ^ɣ a:l	tou	–	mal
Kurima	m ^j u:ï ~ m ^j u:z	akaɭ // akaz	t ^h uz	izki	maz // maɭ
Uruka	m ^j u:z	azgara	tuz	–	maz ^ɤ ~ maɭ
Bora	m ^j u:ɭ ~ m ^j u: ^z ɭ	a ^z ɭgara // ak ^h a: ^z ɭ	t ^h uɭ	ɭ ^z :ki	ma ^z ɭ
Irabu	m ^j u: ^z ɭ	aha:ɭ	t ^h u ^z ɭ ~ t ^h uɭ	i ^z ɭkja	maɭ
Kuninaka	mju:l ~ mju:l ^z	aka:l	tɯɭ	ilki	maɭ

Consonant	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Number	a100	a103	a112	a120	a126
Site	‘(wooden) bowl’	‘garlic’	‘fruit; nut’	‘needle; pin’	‘ash’
Ikema	makai	hi:	mi:	hai	karahai
Karimata	ma:u	p ^s i:	n:ta	p ^h au	karapau
Shimajiri	maχaɿ ~ maχa ^z ɿ	p ^h i ^z ɿ	mi ^z ɿ / na ^z ɿ	pi ^z ɿ	karapa ^z ɿ
Ōura	makaɿ	p ^h iɿ	naɿ	piɿ	k ^h arapaɿ
Kugai	mak ^h az ⁱ	p ^h iz	naz	piz	k ^h arap ^h az / p ^h az(i)
Yonaha	mak ^h a ^z ɿ	p ^h i ^z ɿ	ki:nuna ^z ɿ	p ^h i ^z ɿ	k ^h arapa ^z ɿ
Uechi	mak ^χ al	p ^h il / p ^h iltɕikina	na ^z ~ naɕ ~ nau	p ^h i ^z ~ p ^h iɿ ~ p ^h iũ	karap ^h aɿ ~ karap ^h a ^z
Kurima	makaɿ // makaz	piz	(ki:nu) naz	p ^h iz	karabaɿ // karabaz
Uruka	makaz ~ [sic.]	piz ~ pi ^z	naz	p ^h i ^z	karapaz
Bora	maka ^z ɿ	p ^h i ^z ɿ	na ^z ɿ	p ^h ja ^z ɿ	k ^h arapaɿ ~ k ^h arapa ^z ɿ
Irabu	maxaɿ ~ mahaɿ	p ^h iɿ	naɿ	p ^h aɿ	k ^h ara paɿ
Kuninaka	makaɿ	p ^h iɿ	naɿ	paɿ	karapaɿ

Consonant	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
Number	a139	a143	a145	a148	a137
Site	‘light’	‘the east’	‘the west’	‘(the) left (side)’	‘lightning’
Ikema	çikai	agai	i:	çidai	kannai
Karimata	pskau	a:u	niſi	bida ~ bzda	nnapskau
Shimajiri	pska ^z ɿ	avaɿ	i ^z ɿ	b ^z ɿda ^z ɿ	nnapska ^z ɿ
Ōura	pskaɿ	(agaɿ ~) a:ɿ	iɿ / niſɿ	b ^z ɿdaɿ	nnapskaɿ / k ^h annaɿ (‘thunder’)
Kugai	pskaz	aġaz	i ^z	pzdaz	m:napskaz
Yonaha	p ^s ka ^z ɿ	aga ^z ɿ	i ^z ɿ	p ^s ka ^z ɿ	nnap ^s ka ^z ɿ
Uechi	p ^s kal	aɣal	l: (or ‘ɿ:’?)	pidal ~ pida	mnap ^s ɣal (the ‘l’ is dorsal)
Kurima	pskaɿ	agaɿ // agaz	iɿ // iz	p ^h idaɿ // psdaz	nnabikaɿ // nnapskaɿ
Uruka	p ^s ka ^z	agaz	z:	p ^s da ^z ~ p ^s daɿ	nnap ^s ka ^z
Bora	pskaɿ	agaɿ	i ^z ɿ	p ^s daɿ ~ p ^s da ^z ɿ	nnapska ^z ɿ
Irabu	p ^s kaɿ	a ^s aɿ	i ^z ɿ	p ^h idiɿ	mnapskaɿ
Kuninaka	pikaɿ	agaɿ	iɿ	pidaɿ	mnapikaɿ

Basic vocabulary b

Consonant	p	p	b	g,z,ɖ
Number	b013	b047	b111	b010
Site	‘tendon’	‘daytime; noon’	‘paper’	‘lower leg’/‘foot’
Ikema	haits	hi:ma (‘noon’)	kabi:	hazl (‘part of the leg from the knee down’)
Karimata	p ^s ikibaü	p ^s ima	kabi	pagi
Shimajiri	p ^h aɕidɕl	pssuma ~ pɕsuma	kab ^z l	karasɲi
Ōura	pskipaɭ	p ^s l:ma	kab ^z l	pagl
Nobaru	psɭkɭpaɭ (careful pronunciation) ~ psɭkupaɭ (normal pronunciation)	pɭru	kab ^z l	pagl (‘foot’)
Bora	p ^s kɭpaɭ ~ p ^s k ^z paɭ ~ p ^s kɭpaɭ ^z	p ^t si:ma	kabl ^z	pagw
Irabu	paztsɭ:	p ^s l:ma	kabz	paz
Kuninaka	paltsi:	pilma	kabi:	paɖi

Consonant	g,z	s	s	s	s
Number	b081	b012	b049	b052	b061
Site	‘cereal (specif. wheat, barley, rye & oats)’	‘shoulder’	‘star; celestial body’	‘island’	‘cattle (i.e. cow or bull)’
Ikema	muzl	katamuɕi:	hoɕi	ɕima	uɕl
Karimata	mugi	katamusi	psi	ɕima / sima	usi / usi
Shimajiri	mugz ~ mugl	ibira / k ^h ata	psɭ ~ pɕsɭ	sɭma	usɭ
Ōura	mug ^z l	katamusu	psɭ	sɭma	usɭ
Nobaru	mug ^z l (weak friction)	kɔtamusɭ ~ kɔtamusɭ / kɔta	pɕsɭ	sɭma	usɭ
Bora	mgɭ ^z	k ^h ata	psi ~ psɭ	sima	ussi
Irabu	nuz	kɔtamurasɭ	pɕs ~ pɕs	sma	usɭ
Kuninaka	mugi	katamusu	pɕsi	sima	usi

Consonant	s	ts	ts	ts	ts
Number	b136	b076	b021	b022	b024
Site	‘down; below; under; bottom’	‘sago palm’	‘three (things)’	‘four (things)’	‘six (things)’
Ikema	ɕi̥ta / ɕi̥ta:ra	tɕu:tsɿ	mi:tsɿ	ju:tsɿ	m:tsɿ
Karimata	sita:ra	sisuɕɰ / stitsɰ / ssuɕɰ	mi:tsi / mi:tsɰ	ju:tsi / ju:tsɰ	n:tsi / n:tsɰ
Shimajiri	sta	NR	mi:tsɿ	ju:tsɿ	n:tsɿ
Ōura	sta:ra	—	mi:tsɿ	ju:tsɿ	nntsɿ
Nobaru	sɿta / sɿta:ra	sutitsɿ	mi:tsɿ	ju:tsɿ	m:tsɿ
Bora	sɿ̥ta	ʃuk ^h atsɿ̥	mi:tsi	ju:tsi	mmtsɿ
Irabu	ʃta:ra	sditsɿ	mi:tsɿ	ju:tsɿ	m̥:tsɿ
Kuninaka	sita:ra	sɔ̥tetsi	mi:tsi	ju:tsi	m:tsi

Consonant	ts	∅
Number	b033	b101
Site	‘five (people)’	‘medicine’
Ikema	itsunuɕi̥tu	fɯsui
Karimata	itsɿ̥nuɕtu / ʔitsɿ̥nupɰtu	ɕswi / ɕusujɰ
Shimajiri	itsɿ nu ttu	ssuɿ
Ōura	itsɿ̥nupstu	fsui / ssui
Nobaru	itsɿ̥nupstu	fɯsu:ʔɿ
Bora	guni̥ŋ	fsi:z ~ fsi̥ɿ ^z
Irabu	itsɿ̥nu pstu	fɿʃz
Kuninaka	itsunup ^s itu	ɕusul

Furthermore, the transcription used for *ni* in such words as ‘a162: ja:ni (next year)’, ‘a172: funi (boat; ship)’, ‘b070: ni: (root)’, ‘b074: tani (seed)’, ‘b083: fun^ju: (mandarin orange)’, and ‘b116: ni: (load; cargo)’ also differs among researchers. The three transcriptions *ni*, *ɲi*, and *n̥i* are used for it; rather than implying different pronunciations, this difference appears to reflect a difference in phonological interpretation among the researchers. The transcriptions used by each of the groups of researchers are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Different transcriptions for *ni* in such words as ‘ja:ni (next year)’.**Basic vocabulary a**

Site	Researchers	Transcription	a162	a172
			‘next year’	‘boat; ship’
Ikema	Lawrence, Ogino, Hirako, Aoi	ni	ja:ni	funi
Karimata	Lawrence, Nakazawa	ni	ja:ni	funi
Shimajiri	Shirata, Pellard	ni	ja:ni	funi
Ōura	Hayashi, Takemura	ni	ja:ni	funi
Kugai	Lawrence, Nakahara, Kawase, Kubozono	ni	ja:ni	funi
Yonaha	Shirata, Ogawa	ni	ja:ni	fɯni
Uechi	Nitta, Inoue, Kawase	nʲi	ja:nʲi	funʲi
Kurima	Lawrence, Hirako	ni	ja:ni	funi
Uruka	Karimata, Kibe, Hirayama, Takemura	nʲi	ja:nʲi	ϕʉnʲi
Bora	Shirata, Tokunaga, Pellard	ni	ja:ni	fɯni
Irabu	Pellard, Takemura	ni	jaini	funi
Kuninaka	Nitta, Nakazawa	ni	ja:ni	funi

Basic vocabulary b

Site	Researchers	Transcription	b070	b074	b083	b116
			‘root’	‘seed’	‘mandarin orange’	‘load; cargo’
Ikema	Nitta, Hirayama, Matsuura, Kawase	ni	ni:	tani	funʲu:	ni:
Karimata	Nakajima, Takeda	ni	nibaɭ	tani	ϕniŋ / ϕniɯ / ϕnʲɯ	ni:
Shimajiri	Shimoji, Hayashi	ɲi	ɲi:	tapi	fɯnŋ	ɲimutsɯ
Ōura	Hirako, Kubozono	ni	ni:	tani	funiʔ	ni:
Nobaru	Nohara, Tokunaga, Matayoshi, Hirayama	ni	ni:	sani	funiɿ	ni:
Bora	Nitta, Hirako, Nakazawa	ni	ni:	tʰani	funiɿʔ	ni:
Irabu	Kibe, H. Nakama, Toyama	nʲi	nʲi:	tanʲi	f(u)nʲiz	nʲi:
Kuninaka	Morooka, Tokunaga	nʲi/ni	ni:	tani	ϕunʲiu	ni:

Grammar

<i>Module</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Researchers</i>	<i>Transcription</i>
Grammar (first)	Ikema	Nohara, Nakahara, Davis, Utsumi	ɲi
Grammar (last)	Ikema	Matayoshi, Yamada, Shirata, Toyama	nʲi
Grammar (first)	Karimata	Nakahara, Matsumoto	ɲi
(middle)	Karimata	K. Nakama, Davis, Utsumi	ni
Grammar (first)	Kugai	Nohara, Hayashi, H. Nakama, Matsumoto	ni
Grammar (first)	Yonaha	Shimoji	ni
(middle)	Yonaha	Hayashi	nʲi
Grammar (first)	Kurima	Karimata, Utsumi, Davis	nʲi
(middle)	Kurima	Kaneda, Inoue, Takeda	ni
Grammar (first)	Miyaguni	Kaneda, Takeda	ni
(middle)	Miyaguni	Takubo, Nakajima	ni
Grammar (first)	Uruka	K. Nakama, Inoue, Ogino	ni
(middle)	Uruka	Nishioka, Utsumi, Davis	ni
Grammar (first)	Bora	Karimata, Toyama	nʲi
(middle)	Bora	Shimoji, Morooka	nʲi
(last)	Bora	Karimata, Kaneda, Yamada, Morooka	nʲi
Grammar (last)	Kuninaka	Nakajima	ni

Basic Vocabulary A

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a001	‘head’	kanamai	kanamaʷ ~ k ^h anamaï / aha (‘ʷ’ is pronounced far towards the back; ‘i’ is frictionless.)	aχa
a002	‘head hair’	aka (‘body hair’) / ki:	karadzï	k ^h aradzɿ
a003	‘comb’	fʊɕi (not ‘fçi’)	fʊɕi = f ^w sï	ssɿ
a004	‘forehead’	ftai (‘t’ unaspirated)	ftai	–
a005	‘tear(drop)’	nada	nada	–
a006	‘mouth’	fʊtsï	fʊtsï	fɬɿ
a007	‘lip’	fʊtsï	sïba (wa:sïba ‘upper lip’; s; tasïba ‘lower lip’)	ʔba
a008	‘tongue’	ɬta	sɬa (sta:ra ‘down; below; under; bottom’)	ʔda
a009	‘breath’	iki	iku	–
a010	‘yawn’	afudzï	afu	afkʔ ~ afkʔ
a011	‘voice’	kui	k ^h ui	–
a012	‘chin’	utugai	utugaw ~ utugaï	agu
a013	‘jaw; jawbone’	utugaibuni (kamatsï ‘cheek’)	kamagida	agubuni (k ^h amats(ɿ) ‘cheek’)
a014	‘gum (of the teeth)’	haczisï	p ^h abasï (p ^h a: ‘tooth’)	p ^h abas(ɿ) (p ^h a: ‘tooth’)
a015	‘neck’	fudzï / nudu	nubai	nubai
a016	‘beard; mustache/hair’	higi	bzgu ~ bzgï ~ biği	bʔgi

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a001	k ^h anamaŋ	k ^h anamaz ⁱ	k ^h anamaʔ
a002	k ^h aradzŋ	k ^h ara ^d zi	k ^h ara ^d z
a003	s: ~ sɔ:	fsi ('f is unrounded)	fɔʊ
a004	futai ~ ftai	ftai	—
a005	nada	nada / mi:nada	—
a006	futsŋ	fɬi	futsŋ
a007	NR	siba	sʔba
a008	ɔda ~ ʔda	sida	sʔda
a009	ikɔ / ikssu ('breath-ACCUSATIVE')	ik ^s i	—
a010	NR	afugʔi	afukʔ
a011	—	kui	—
a012	utugun (k ^h ujun 'gill')	staguz ('t is unaspirated)	st ^h ɔgaʔ
a013	NR (k ^h amatsŋ 'cheek')	agubuni (k ^h amats 'cheek')	k ^h amatsŋ
a014	p ^h a:nuni:	p ^h asī ~ p ^h asī	pazŋ
a015	nubaŋ (nudu 'throat')	nubui / nudu (nudufugz 'back of the neck')	nɔbɔi / fɔgʔ ('back of the neck')
a016	pʔgi ~ pɔgi	psgi (also 'body hair')	pʔgi

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a001	kanamaʒe	k ^h anamaʎ [A] // x ^h anamaz [B]	k ^h aŋamaz ~ k ^h anamaŋ
a002	karadzɪ	k ^h aradzɪ	karadzɪ ~ k ^h aŋadzɪ
a003	fu (or ‘ff’?)	fuʂɪ	fʂ ~ fʂɪ ~ fʂɪŋ (‘ʊ’ is a labiodental approximant that functions as a vowel; ‘. ’ signifies that the sound in question begins voiceless.)
a004	—	fte.	—
a005	—	nada	—
a006	fʊtsɪ	fʊtsɪ	fʊts ~ fʊtsɪ
a007	sɪba (ofʂɪba ‘large mouth’)	sɪba	sɪba ~ spa
a008	sɪda	sɪda	sɪda ~ sɪda (or ‘sɪda’)
a009	—	i ^h si [A] // itsi [B]	—
a010	akubi	afudzɪ	akubi ~ akʊbi
a011	—	kui	—
a012	agu	s ^w tugaʎ (not ‘s ^w tugaz’; k ^h amats ‘cheek’)	agu
a013	kamatsɪ (‘jaw’) / agubuni (‘jawbone’)	k ^h amagida(buni)	k ^h amagita ~ kaŋmagita
a014	paʂi:sɪ (pa: ‘tooth’)	p ^h asi:sɪ	pabasɪ ~ pabas
a015	nubuci	nubui / nudu	nubui
a016	p ^ɛ igi	psgi (also ‘body hair’)	psgi ~ p ^ɛ gi

No.	Bora	Irabu
a001	k ^h anamaʔ ~ k ^h anamaɳ	k ^h anamaɳ (‘ɳ’ sometimes sounds like ‘l’; this also holds for the other vocabulary items that include this sound.)
a002	k ^h aradʒɳ	k ^h aradʒɳ
a003	fʊɟɳ	fʊɟɳ (‘ʊ’ is not as rounded as ‘u’; it also differs from ‘ɾ’)
a004	fʊɟtai	fʊɟtai
a005	nada	nada
a006	fʊɟɳɳ	fʊɟɳɳ
a007	ɳba	ɳba
a008	ɳda	sta
a009	ikʰɳ	itɳ
a010	afʊɟɳɳ	akuɳ
a011	k ^h ʊi	k ^h ui
a012	agu / ʊtʊgaɳ ~ ʊtʊgadʒɳ	agu / utʊgaɳ
a013	agu / k ^h amatsɳ (‘cheek’)	p ^h agita (t ^h aa ^h kamadʒɳ ‘cheek’)
a014	p ^h apasɳ ~ p ^h abʊasɳ	p ^h ʌɟɳ:ɳ
a015	nʊbʊi	nudu / nubui
a016	p ^h ɳgi	p ^h ɳgi / fʊɟɳp ^h ɳgi

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a017	‘arm’	ti: (kaina ‘wrist’)	kaina	udzi (ibira ‘shoulder’)
a018	‘strength’	taja	taja	tskara ~ tsʰkara / tʰaja
a019	‘armpit’	jakata	bagida	baksta
a020	‘finger; toe’	ujubi	uʃbi	uibi
a021	‘hand; arm’	ti:	ti:	–
a022	‘fist’	NR	NR	tsifurj
a023	‘elbow’	hidzi	pidzi	pidʒa
a024	‘wound’	ndari	NR	kʰidʒa
a025	‘blood’	akatsi	ha:tsi (ha:munu ‘to be red’)	aʒatsʰa
a026	‘pus’	ŋ:ku	n:ku	–
a027	‘to be itchy’	kaumunu	ko:gaŋ / paʃkʰo:munu (in the case of a light itch)	–
a028	‘bone’	huni	pʰuni	pʰuni
a029	‘belly’	bata	bada	–
a030	‘liver’/‘heart’	tsimu (‘liver’; fu: ‘one of the internal organs’)	kʰimu	kʰamu
a031	‘mother’s milk; breast’	tsi:	tzi:	tsʰa
a032	‘knee’	sigusʰi	tsʰigasʰi / pʰidza	tugʰʌ ~ tugʰʌ
a033	‘leg’	hadzi	pʰagʷ / karasuni (‘lower leg’)	pʰagʷ ~ pʰagʷ
a034	‘foot’	stabija (‘foot’)	pssa	pssabʰʌ / pssa (‘sole’)

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a017	udi	t ^h i: / udi (k ^h aina ‘shoulder ache’)	k ^h aina
a018	t ^h aja	tskara / t ^h aja	tsɯkara / t ^h aja
a019	baksta	bak ^s idana	bak ^s ida
a020	wi:bi	ujabi	uibi
a021	—	t ^h i:	—
a022	NR	tsiftsim	t ^h iʊtsɯm
a023	p ^h idɯ	p ^h idzi	p ^h idɯ
a024	k ^h idɯ	k ^h idzi	jummai / k ^h idɯ (nibuta ‘swelling; boil’)
a025	ha:tsɯ	akatsi	ak ^h atɯ
a026	—	m:ku	—
a027	—	k ^h o:munu	—
a028	p ^h uni	p ^h uni	puni
a029	—	bat ^h a	—
a030	k ^s amu	k ^{sz} i ^h mu	k ^s mu/basana
a031	tsɯ	tsi:	tsɯ:
a032	sugasɯ	tsigusi	tsagɯsɯ
a033	p ^h agɯ ~ p ^h agɯ	p ^h adzi	p ^h agɯ
a034	pssa	psa	p ^s sa / p ^s sa ^f ɯgɯ (‘ankle’)

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a017	udi / kaina ('forearm') / ti : ('hand')	ude / k ^h aina ('forearm')	kaina
a018	ṭsikara / taja (tjamunu 'to be strong')	taja	taja
a019	bakiḷa (or 'bakiḏa'?)	bak ^h ida [old] / bitta [new]	baksda
a020	uibi	u.ibi	ujubi ~ ujubḷ
a021	–	t ^h i:	–
a022	ti:sim	tivṭsim	ṭadṭafuṃ ~ ṭadṭafuṃ
a023	pidḷi	pidḷi	piḏa ~ piḏa
a024	kidḷi	NR	kiḏa ~ kiḏa
a025	aḥaṭṣi ~ akaṭṣi	akatsi [A] // a ^h xatsi [B]	akaṭṣa ~ akaṭṣa
a026	–	m:ku	–
a027	–	koḷoko:	–
a028	puni	p ^h uni	puni ~ p ^h uni
a029	–	bata	–
a030	k ^h imu ~ kimu	ṭsimu	ksmu ~ k ^h amu
a031	ṭsi	ṭsi [A] // ṭssi [B]	ṭa:
a032	ṭigusi	ṭigusi	ṭgusa ~ ṭagusa
a033	pagi	p ^h adḷi	pagz
a034	p ^h idza / piṣa	p ^h adḷibza	pṣsa ~ pṣsa

No.	Bora	Irabu
a017	ɔ̃di / k ^h aina (‘back of the arm where it connects to the shoulder’)	k ^h aina
a018	t ^h aja	t ^h aja (t ^h u:munu ‘to be strong’)
a019	bak ^ɤ da [Bora] // bitta [Aragusuku]	batta
a020	ɔ̃ibi	uibi ~ oibi
a021	ti: / ɔ̃difɔ̃dzɪ (‘wrist’)	t ^h i:
a022	t ^h iɔ̃tsɪm ~ t ^h iɔ̃tsɪm	t ^h ivtsɪm
a023	p ^h i ^d zɪ (p ^h it ^s ɔ̃ ~ p ^h i ^d zɔ̃ ‘elbow’)	p ^h idzɪ
a024	k ^h i ^d zɪ	k ^h idzɪ
a025	ak ^h at̚sɪ	axat̚sɪ ~ ahat̚sɪ / ahamunu (‘to be red’)
a026	m:kɔ̃ (nɔ̃bɔ̃ta ‘swelling; boil’)	umku
a027	k ^h aɔ̃kaɔ̃	k ^h o:munu
a028	p ^h ɔ̃ni ~ pɔ̃ni	p ^h uni
a029	bata	bata
a030	k ^ɤ amɔ̃	tsamuɔ̃tsɪ (‘heart’) / tsɪmu (‘liver’)
a031	tsɪ / tsɔ̃sɔ̃ (‘mother’ s.milk/breast-ACCUSATIVE’)	tsɪ:
a032	tsɪgɔ̃tsɪ	tsɪgɔ̃tsɪ
a033	p ^h a ^d zɪ ~ p ^h ag ^ɤ ɪ	p ^h adzɪ
a034	pssa / k ^h a ^ɤ asɪni (‘lower leg’)	pssafɔ̃tsɪ

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a035	‘lower leg’	kuvva	kuʊʊa	kuvva ~ kuʊʊa
a036	‘ankle’	amambuni	amambuni	–
a037	‘body’	du:	du:	–
a038	‘anus’	ʔɛi:nuŋ	ʔɛibirun	ʔɛiburun
a039	‘(break) wind’	hi:	pʔi:	–
a040	‘testicle’	tani / fugui	tʰani / fugaw (The whole is referred to as ‘fugazdani ~ fuguɔdani’; the penis as ‘mara’)	–
a041	‘I; me’	ba:	ban (bano:ba: ‘I-TOPIC’)	baŋ
a042	‘we; us’	banti	banta	bantɛi
a043	‘you’	vva	ʊva (‘v’ is weak.)	vva
a044	‘you (plural)’	vvalu:	ʊata:	vvatɛi
a045	‘uncle’	budza (‘uncle’) / uja ~ uibituuja (‘one’s senior’) (buba (‘aunt’) / ha:mma (‘one’s senior’))	budza (buba ‘aunt’; ʔu: ‘elderly man’)	buda / budasa (budaga: ‘youngest uncle’ / upuzza ‘eldest uncle’ / buba ~ bubama ‘aunt’)
a046	‘uncle (plural)’	–	budzata	budata
a047	‘father’	zza ~ ^d za	uja / iza (rare)	–
a048	‘mother’	mma	anna	–

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a035	NR	kuvva (strong friction)	k ^h ʊ:ʊa
a036	—	amambuni	—
a037	—	du:	—
a038	ʈɕiburʊŋ	ʈɕibinum	ʈɕibinʊm
a039	—	p ^h i:	—
a040	—	t ^h ani (mara ‘penis’)	—
a041	baŋ / ba: (‘I-GENITIVE’) / baja (‘I-TOPIC’)	baŋ	baŋ
a042	baga: / бага: (‘I-PLURAL- GENITIVE’)	banta	banta:
a043	ʊʊa	vva	ʊʊa
a044	ʊda ~ uda	vvata	ʊʊata:
a045	budza	budza	bʊdza
a046	budza:ta	budzata:	bʊdza ^h a:
a047	—	a:za	—
a048	—	ani	—

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a035	–	kuvva	kuṽṽa ~ kuṽṽa
a036	–	amambuni	–
a037	–	du:	–
a038	ṭɕibinum	ṭɕibinum	ṭɕibinum
a039	–	p ^{hi} :	–
a040	–	t ^h ani / fugul ~ fuguz	t ^h an ⁱ ~ tan ⁱ / fuḡuʔ (not frequently used)
a041	du (long vowel?) / ban	baŋ	baŋ
a042	banta: (du:θa: / dʒara:ka 'companions; peers')	banta:	ban ^h a
a043	vva	vva	vva (The stricture is such that it almost sounds like 'vba'.)
a044	vvata:	vvata:	vvataja
a045	butɕagama (also 'budɕag ama'?)	budɕa / budɕasa	budɕa ~ bu ^d za
a046	butɕagamata: (also 'budɕa gamata:'.?)	budɕata: / budɕasata:	budɕata: ~ bu ^d zata:
a047	–	uja	–
a048	–	anna	–

No.	Bora	Irabu
a035	kövva / mömötaŋ ('thigh')	k ^h uvva
a036	amambuni	amambuni
a037	dʊ:	up ^h udu:
a038	ʈɕibirʊm	ʈɕibinum
a039	p ^h i:	p ^h i:
a040	t ^h ani (of humans) / fugʊŋ	fugu(ʔ)ŋ
a041	bəŋ / bəja ('I-TOPIC')	aŋ
a042	banta: / banta:ja ('I-PLURAL-TOPIC') / bantaga ('I-PLURAL-GENITIVE')	du:gaczi:na / du:dzi:na: / du:
a043	vva ~ ʊva	ja:
a044	ʊvata: / ʊvata:ja ('you-PLURAL-TOPIC')	iti
a045	bʊdza / bʊdzagama / sʊdza ('elder brother')	budza
a046	bʊdzata	budzati
a047	zza (only used by the elderly)	ʊja
a048	anna (mma 'grandmother')	anna

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a049	‘wife’	tudzi	tudzi	t ^h udzi
a050	‘to be beautiful’	aparagi (aparagimiduŋ ‘beautiful woman’)	ap ^h aragi	–
a051	‘husband’	butu	budu	butu
a052	‘husband and wife’	tudzibutu	mi:tuɾa	mju:tu / mju:taɾa
a053	‘child; offspring’	ffa	ffa	fa: / mmaga (‘grandchild’)
a055	‘child; minor’	jarabi	jarabi	–
a054	‘to be born’	mmarigamatado: (‘to appear to be about to be born’)	ffo: naŋgumuta (‘to be likely to give birth to a child’)	mmariʒa / mmarigumata (‘to ought to be born’)
a056	‘elderly person’	uibitu	uipstu	–
a057	‘niece’	m ^h u:i	m ^h u:i̯	mju:ʒa
a058	‘man; male’	bikiduŋ	bigiduŋ	bikiduŋ
a059	‘woman; female’	miduŋ	miduŋ	miduŋ
a060	‘person; human being’	p ^h i̯tu ~ ɕtu ~ ɕto	pstu	ttu
a061	‘everyone; everything’	m:nanai (‘all together’)	n:na	n:na
a062	‘mosquito’	kadzəŋ	ga ^d zaŋ	gadaŋ

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a049	t ^h u ^d ʒɪ	t ^h uɖʒi	t ^h ʊɖʒɪ
a050	–	k ^h agimunu (of flowers) / aparagi (of people)	–
a051	butu	but ^h u / bikiɾa [old]	bʊt ^h ʊ
a052	mju:tu	t ^h uɖʒibutu / m ^j u:t ^h u	m ^j ʊ:t ^h ʊ / m ^j ʊ:tʊra
a053	fa:	ffa	ffa
a055	jarabi	jarabi [new]	–
a054	mmari	mmari	mmari:
a056	–	uipstu	–
a057	m ^j u:ɾ	m ^j u:z	m ^j u:ʒɪ (‘nephew/niece’) / bikim ^j u:ʒɪ (‘nephew’) / midʊmʊm ^j u:ʒɪ (‘niece’)
a058	bikiduŋ	bikidum	bikidʊmʊ
a059	miduŋ	midum	midʊmʊ
a060	pstu	pstu	p ^ʒ ɪt ^h u
a061	n:na	m:na	m:na
a062	ga ^d zaŋ / ga ^d zammu (‘mosquito-ACCUSATIVE’)	gaɖzam	gaɖzam

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a049	midum ~ miðum (‘woman; wife’; ‘tudʒi’ is a word from Okinawa Island.)	midumu (not ‘tʰudʒi’)	tudʒɪ
a050	–	kʰagi (of flowers) / apʰara gi (of women)	–
a051	bikidum ~ bikidzum	bikidumu (not ‘butu’)	butʰu
a052	mju:tu	mʲu:tu	mju:tʰu
a053	ffa	ffa / ffa:ma	ffa
a055	jarabi	jarabi	jarabi
a054	naʁu:	naʁi(-du) / ffo:-du nas (‘to give birth to a child’)	m̥marɪn
a056	–	uipstu	–
a057	mjuəʔ / mjuəffa (a combination of the words for ‘niece’ and ‘child’ in which ‘z’ is elided)	mʲu:ʲi ~ mʲu:z	mʲu:z
a058	bikidum	bikidumu	bikidum̥ ~ bikidum̥
a059	midum ~ miðum	midumu	midum̥
a060	pɪʂu	pstu	pstu ~ pstu
a061	m̥:na	muztu (‘z’ signifies the sound ‘z’ with creaky voice.) / m:na	m:na
a062	gadʒam	gadʒam	gadʒam̥

No.	Bora	Irabu
a049	t ^h ʊdzɪ	t ^h udzɪ
a050	ap ^h aragi	ap ^h aragimunu
a051	bʊt ^h ʊ	butu
a052	m ⁱ ʊ:tʊra	m ⁱ u:tura
a053	ffa	ffa
a055	jarabi	jarabi
a054	mmari	mmari
a056	ʊipstʊ	uipstu ~ oipstu
a057	m ⁱ ʊ:ɪ ~ m ⁱ ʊ:ʒɪ	m ⁱ u:ʒɪ
a058	bikidʊm	bikidum
a059	midʊm	midum
a060	pstʊ	pstu
a061	m:na	m:na
a062	ga ^d zam	gaɕzam

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a063	‘spider’	kumo	ku:	k ^h uma
a064	‘spiderweb’	kumonuja:	ku:gasĩ	k ^h umanussʌ
a065	‘butterfly’	tso:tso:	tso:tso:	tso:tso:
a066	‘ant’	akai	ha:u	aχaʔ
a067	‘earthworm’	dʒimi:dʒi	mi:midʒi	mi:midʒa
a068	‘snail’	harunna	n:na	nna / p ^h arinna (small species)
a069	‘cat’	maju	maju	–
a070	‘mouse; rat’	jumunu	jamunu	jamunu
a071	‘horse’	nu:ma	nu:ma	nu:ma
a072	‘billy goat’	bikihindza / hindza (‘goat’) / mi:hindza (‘nanny goat’)	bigipindza / pindza (‘goat’) / mi:bindza (‘nanny goat’)	–
a073	‘horn (of an animal)’	nnu	ᵿᵿᵿ (‘ᵿ’ signifies that this sound begins voiceless.)	ᵿᵿᵿ
a074	‘tail’	dzu:	dzu:	du:
a075	‘pig’	wa:	wa:	ʊa:
a076	‘meat (pork and the like)’	sĩ:sĩ	mi: / si:sĩ (‘lean meat’)	ᵿi:ᵿ
a077	‘bird’	tui	tuu	t ^h uʔ
a078	‘bird’s nest’	tuinusi: / tuinuja:	si:	ssʌ
a079	‘egg’	tunuka	tunuga	t ^h unaʌa

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a063	k ^h umu	k ^h uv	k ^h ʊ: ~ k ^h ʊʊ (also ‘kombu; kelp’)
a064	k ^h umunuɾa:	k ^h uvnuk ^h a:paz / k ^h uvnuga dzaparaɕi	k ^h ʊ:nʊssɾa
a065	NR	tso:tso:	NR
a066	ha:ŋ ~ xa:ŋ	aka:z _i (‘k’ signifies the sound ‘k’ pronounced towards the back)	aka:z _i
a067	mi:ma ^d zɿ	mi:mi ^d zi	mi:mi ^d zɿ
a068	nna ~ n:na	m:na	nna / p ^h i _ɕ inna (‘turban snail’)
a069	maju	maju	—
a070	jumunu	jumunu	jʊmʊnʊ / ʊjadza
a071	numa	nu:ma	nʊ:ma
a072	—	bikip ^h indza / p ^h indza (‘goat’) / mi:p ^h indza (‘nanny goat’)	—
a073	ʦanu	ʦinu	ʦanʊ
a074	dzu:	dzu:	dʒʊ:
a075	wa: (ʊɾa ‘cattle (i.e. cow or bull)’)	va:	ʊa:
a076	ɾa:ɾa (‘lean meat’)	miz (collective) / ɕi:sɿ (for the separate parts)	ɾa:ɾa
a077	t ^h uŋ	t ^h uz	tʊz _i
a078	ɾa:	ssɿ	tʊ:nʊssɾa
a079	t ^h unaka	tunak ^h a	t ^h ʊnaka

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a063	kumo (Standard Japanese)	ja:barigaŋ	jamakuɸ ~ jamakuy.
a064	ku:gasɨ (kaɕi ‘thread; string’)	ja:bari / ja:barigannussi	NR
a065	ʔo:ʔo (Standard Japanese)	ʔo:ʔo	ʔo:ʔo:
a066	akʰa:ɭ	akaɭ [A] // akaz [B]	azgara
a067	mimidʒi	mi:midʒi	mindʒa
a068	mɨ:na	m:na	nna
a069	–	maju	–
a070	jumunu	jumuna [A] // jumudʒa [B]	jumura.
a071	nu:ma	nu:ma	nu:ma.
a072	–	bikipʰindʒa / pʰindʒa (‘goat’) / mi:pʰindʒa (‘nanny goat’)	ʔnu ~ ʔnu
a073	ʔinu	ʔinu	ʔnu ~ ʔnu
a074	dʒu:	dʒu:	dʒu:
a075	wa:	wa:	ʊa:
a076	sɨ:sɨ (‘lean meat’) / avva (‘fatty meat’)	sɨ:sɨ	ʔi:s ~ ʔi:sa
a077	tou	tʰuz	tuz.
a078	sɨ / tuɭ no sɨ (‘bird’s nest’)	tʰuɭnussi	ʔu: ~ ʔa:
a079	tunaka	tʰunuka	tʉnaka

No.	Bora	Irabu
a063	k ^h ʔʊʊ ~ k ^h ʔʊʋ / k ^h ʔʋʋʋʔ ~ k ^h ʔʊʊʋʔ ('spider- ACCUSATIVE')	NR
a064	k ^h ʔʋʋʋʔʔʔʔ	NR
a065	p ^h abiŋ (large black species)	ʔʂo:ʔʂo:
a066	aʔaga [Bora] // ak ^h a:ʔ [Aragusuku]	aha:ŋ
a067	mimɕa	mimidɕa
a068	nna / ma:nna (small species) / paɾinna (rare)	ʔaŋami
a069	majʊ	maju
a070	jʊmʊʊʊ	jumunu
a071	nʊ:ma	nu:ma
a072	b̥ʝipinɕa	bikipinɕa / p ^h inɕa (‘goat’)
a073	ʔaŋʊ	ʔaŋu ~ ʔaŋo
a074	ɕʔʔ:	^d zu:
a075	ʊa: ~ wa:(?)	wa:
a076	ŋa:ŋa	ŋa:ŋa
a077	t ^h ʊa	t ^h uʔ ~ t ^h uŋ
a078	ŋa:	ŋa:
a079	t ^h ʊnaka	k ^h u:ga

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a080	‘pigeon; dove’	hatu	p ^h atu	–
a081	‘fish’	zzu ~ dzu	izu	zzu
a082	‘scale (of an animal)’	tsi: dʒi / i: ki	i: ki	–
a083	‘turtle; tortoise’	kami	kami	–
a084	‘crab’	kaŋ (makugaŋ ‘coconut crab’)	kaŋ	k ^h aŋ
a085	‘shellfish’	nna	piŋina (‘turban snail’; n: na ‘(land) snail’)	piŋina (‘turban snail’) / t ^h aŋanna
a086	‘sea urchin (Hemicentrotus pulcherrimus)’	uŋ / kadʒitsi	ju: uŋ / kadʒiki / biŋju: uŋ ~ bzŋju: uŋ / kadʒikju: uŋ	uŋ / aŋauŋ
a087	‘meat (of sea urchins and the like)’	mi:	mi:	miʔ
a088	‘salt’	ma: su	ma: su	–
a089	‘to be salty’	sukaramunu	sukuraŋ (‘karaŋ’ refers to the taste of pepper)	–
a090	‘sugar’	sata	sata (a ^d zimaŋ ‘to be sweet’)	–
a091	‘sugar cane’	bu: dʒi	bu: gi	bu: ɣ ~ bu: ɣʔ
a092	‘sickle; scythe’	zzaŋa ~ ^d zaŋa (ju: tsi ‘ax; hatchet’)	izaŋa	zzaŋa

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a080	–	mːbatu (pʰa̠tu ‘swallow’)	–
a081	ɾzu	zzu	zzu ~ ɾzu
a082	–	izki	–
a083	–	kʰami	–
a084	kʰaŋ	kʰaŋ	kʰaŋ
a085	butara	kaigara (mːna ‘(land) snail’)	kʰaʔ
a086	kʰa̠ʔ	kacʔaʔsa	uŋ (sea urchins in general) / kʰacʔɪkʰ (‘Hemicentrotus pulcherrimus’)
a087	miŋ	kacʔaʔsanumiz	mʔ:
a088	–	maːsu	–
a089	–	sukarasukara	–
a090	–	sata (acʔimamunu ‘to be sweet’)	–
a091	buːgɾ ~ buːgʔ	buːgʔi	buːgʔ
a092	ʔazara	zzafa	zzafa

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a080	–	p ^h atu / mːbatu (‘rufous turtle dove’) / aubatu (‘white-bellied green pigeon’)	–
a081	ⁱ zzu	zzu	zzu
a082	–	izki (also ‘dandruff’)	–
a083	–	k ^h ame	–
a084	k ^x aŋ (an aspirated ‘k’?)	kaŋ	kaŋ
a085	m̥na ~ m̥ːna	asaɭ ~ asaz (‘mːna’ refers to a species of shellfish.)	NR
a086	akχoːŋ	uŋ (‘akaŋ’, ‘ffuŋ’, and ‘boːd͡ziŋ’ refer to specific species.)	uŋ
a087	m̥iː	m̥iː	mz̥iː
a088	–	maːsu	–
a089	–	sukura	–
a090	–	saʔa (azimaː ~ azima ‘to be sweet’)	–
a091	buːg̊i	buːd͡zi	buːgz̥i
a092	ⁱ zzaʔa	zzaʔa	zzaʔa

No.	Bora	Irabu
a080	mːbatʊ ~ mːbʌtʊ	pʰaʈu
a081	zzʊ ~ ɾʊ	ʒʌzu
a082	ɾʰ:ki	iʒkja
a083	kʰami	kʰa:mi
a084	kʰaŋ	kʰaŋ
a085	NR / pɕɕinna ('turban snail')	pɕɕima / mna / nigo: ('giant clam')
a086	kʰadʒɪkʰ / akʰaʊŋ (inedible species)	ohouŋ / kʰaʰdʒɪʔ
a087	mʰ:	miŋ
a088	ma:ʊʊ (ʊpʊʊʊ 'tide')	ma:su
a089	sʊkara(mʊnʊ)	sukaramunu
a090	sata ~ saʈa (adʒma: 'to be sweet')	sata
a091	bʊ:ɡʷ ~ bʊ:ɕɾ	bu:ɕɾ
a092	zzafa	ɾzafa

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a093	‘to eat’	faifiiru (‘to.eat to.give- IMPERATIVE’)	fai (‘ŋkegisamaɕzi’ to one’ s superiors)	fau
a094	‘food’	faimunu	faumunu	faumunu
a095	‘oil’	avva	aʊva	–
a096	‘rice porridge’	ju:	NR	juv
a097	‘cooked rice’	munu (‘cooked rice’; i: / maii: ‘rice ball’)	miʃmau	mannuʔa (‘rice ball’) / n: nuʔa (‘potato ball’)
a098	‘miso; fermented soybean paste’	nsu	nsu	nsu
a099	‘rice’	mai	mau	ma ~ maʔa
a100	‘(wooden) bowl’	makai	ma:u	maɣa ~ maɣaʔa
a101	‘tea bowl; rice bowl’	tɕabaŋ	tɕabaŋ	–
a102	‘to throw away (tea)/to spill’	augi: / ɕtiru ~ stiru	stiru (‘to.throw.away- IMPERATIVE’)	aʊgiʔa / itatɕin
a103	‘garlic’	hi:	pʰi:	pʰiʔa
a104	‘garlic chive’	mi:na	mizza	miʔana
a105	‘bud; sprout’	mi:	bakami: / pʰaʔɕiki (‘germination’)	–
a106	‘oriental melon’	ui (‘watermelon’) / ŋgʷai (‘cucumber’) / gaurā (‘bitter melon’)	uu (go:ra ‘bitter melon’)	–

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a093	fo:	fo·	fo:
a094	fo:munu	fo:munu	fo:mʊnʊ
a095	—	avva	—
a096	juʊ	juv	jʊ:
a097	NR	maz (nnaz ‘rice ball’)	NR (maʒnuʒ ‘rice ball’)
a098	nʌsu	msu	mʌsʊ
a099	maʌ (ssumaʌ ‘white rice’)	namamaz / maz	maʒʌ
a100	makaʌ	mak ^h az ⁱ	mak ^h aʒʌ
a101	—	tʰabaŋ	—
a102	o:giŋ / skja:ʌ (“to make a mess of?”)	stiru (“to.throw.away- IMPERATIVE”)	o:gi / it ^h ʌti ~ itχti
a103	p ^h iŋ	p ^h iz	p ^h iʒʌ (also ‘needle; pin’)
a104	miŋna	mizza	mʒʌ:na
a105	—	mi:	—
a106	—	uzgama (go:ra ‘bitter melon’)	—

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a093	fo:	ŋkjagisamatɕi ('to.eat- IMPERATIVE'; to one's superiors) / fe: ('to.eat- IMPERATIVE'; to one's inferiors)	fau ~ faʊ
a094	fa'munu	foꜛmunu	faumunu
a095	—	avva	—
a096	juv / dzu:ɕwi ('rice soup')	juv	juv,
a097	NR / gohaŋ (Standard Japanese)	maz (zz [old], nnari [new] 'rice ball/potato ball')	('maz z:' is not used.)
a098	mɕu	m:su [A] // m:so [B]	mɕu ~ mɕuꜛ
a099	mal	maz [A] // maɭ [B]	maz _i ~ maŋ
a100	makʰal	makaɭ [A] // makaz [B]	makaz _i ~ [sic.]
a101	—	ɬabaŋ	—
a102	sitiɾu / sitiɾuŋ	stiz	jaz _i ~ stiz _i
a103	pʰil / pʰiltɕikina	piz (apparently not 'piɭ')	piz _i ~ piɕ _i
a104	miɕla ~ milna	mĩ:na	nʰira / mizna ~ miɾna
a105	—	mi:	—
a106	—	uz (go:ra 'bitter melon')	—

No.	Bora	Irabu
a093	faʊ / fa:di ('to.eat- HORTATIVE')	fo: / fai ('to.eat- IMPERATIVE')
a094	faʊmʊnʊ	faɪmunu
a095	avva ~ aʊva	avva
a096	jʊv ~ jʊʊ	dzu:ɛa
a097	ʒa: / nigʒa ('rice ball')	maɪnuʒ: / um
a098	mtʊʊ	msu
a099	maʒa	maɪ
a100	makaʒa	maxaɪ ~ mahaɪ
a101	ʔabaŋ	ʔabaŋ
a102	itaʔi	wa:giŋ / itakiŋ
a103	pʰiʒa	pʰiŋ
a104	ʀʊna ~ ʀʊna (maʀna 'spring onion')	nubiŋ (ʀʊma 'spring onion')
a105	mi:	bahabura / mi:
a106	ʊʒa	uʒa

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a107	‘field (cultivated)’	hai	p ^h atagi / p ^h ari	p ^h ataki (‘p ^h ari’ is not frequently used.)
a108	‘field (not cultivated)’	nu:	nu:	nu:naʒa / nu: / abarinu: (abaribari ‘field lying waste’)
a109	‘night-scented lily; giant upright elephant ear’	bibi:gassa	biugassa ~ b ^h u:gassa	bju:gassa
a110	‘tree’	ki:	ki:	ki:
a111	‘branch’	juda	ida (not ‘juda’)	juda
a112	‘fruit; nut’	mi:	n:ta	miʒ / naʒ
a113	‘grass’	fuʒa (= ‘f ^w sa’)	fuʒa / juʒa (for livestock)	ssa
a114	‘to plant’	ibi: fi:ru (‘to.plant to.give- IMPERATIVE’)	ibiru (‘to.plant-IMPERATIVE’)	–
a115	‘common garcinia (tree)’	kutsigi (‘k’ is unaspirated and non-pharyngeal.)	p ^h uʒkagagi:	k ^h uʒpaʒʒigi:
a116	‘saw’	nukudʒi	nukagi	nukagʒ
a117	‘board; plank; plate; sheet’	tana	ita	ita
a118	‘nail; spike; peg’	kanifudʒi	fugi ~ fugu	fugʒ
a119	‘carpenter’	sajafu	sajafu	sajafu
a120	‘needle; pin’	hai	p ^h au	piʒ
a121	‘clothing; kimono’	tsiŋ	k ^h iŋ	k ^h ʒŋ
a122	‘sash; belt’	suku: ~ siʒku:	si ^p hugu	safugʒ ~ sapugʒ
a123	‘collar’	tsinnufudʒi	fugu	fugʒ
a124	‘mirror’	kagaŋ	k ^h agaŋ	k ^h aʒaŋ
a125	‘fire’	umatsi	u ^p atsi	mmaʒa

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a107	p ^h atagi / p ^h ari	p ^h ari	p ^h ari
a108	nu:	nu:	nʊ: ('field lying waste')
a109	biʊ (biʊgasa ~ bju:gasa 'night-scented lily leaf')	bivgasa	biugassa
a110	k ^h i:	ki·	ki:
a111	ida	juda	jʊda
a112	naŋ	naz	ki:nunaʒ
a113	ssa	fsa	fsa
a114	—	ibifu ('to.plant-IMPERATIVE')	—
a115	p ^h ukagi	p ^h ukadzgi:	p ^h ʊkʊgi:
a116	nukagʒ	nukugz	nʊkʊgʒ
a117	ita	itsa	NR
a118	k ^h anifugʌ	k ^h anifugz / fugz	fʊgʒ
a119	sajafu	sajafu	sajafʊ
a120	pɪŋ	piz	p ^h iʒ
a121	kʰŋ / fuku ('clothing')	kʰŋ	kʰŋ / kʰamʊŋ
a122	subagʌ	sipugz	sʰʊpʊgʒ
a123	fugʌ	kʰinnufugz	fʊgʒ
a124	k ^h agaŋ / k ^h agammu (‘mirror-ACCUSATIVE’)	k ^h agam	k ^h agam
a125	mmo:ʈʌ	umutsi	ʊmaʈʌ

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a107	p ^h ari	p ^h ari	paɾi ~ paɾi
a108	nu:	t ^h usari ('land covered in grass') / nu: (used for a kind of grass)	nu:
a109	bivgassa	biv (bivgassa 'night-scented lily leaf')	bivgassa
a110	ki:	ki:	ki: ~ ki:
a111	juda	ida	juda
a112	na ^z ~ naɭ ~ naɯ	(ki:nu) naz _ɿ	naz _ɿ
a113	fuɕa	fsa	fɕa
a114	—	—	—
a115	puɕukugi ('g' is not palatalized.)	pukutsigi: (also 'bungi:')	puɕukuki: ~ puɕukugi
a116	nukugi ~ nufugi	nukudzi	nukugz _ɿ
a117	jufa ~ juk ^ɕ a (kabejuk ^ɕ a 'wall board')	itsa	it ^h a ~ itsa
a118	fugi	fudzi / k ^h anfudzi	fgz _ɿ
a119	sajafu	sajafu	sajafu ~ sajafu
a120	p ^h iz ~ p ^h iɿ ~ p ^h iɯ ~ (also 'garlic')	p ^h iz (tsinnubiz 'sewing; needlework')	p ^h iz _ɿ
a121	kɿŋ	tsiŋ	kɕŋ
a122	supɯgɯ (or 'supigi?')	sipudzi	spugz _ɿ
a123	fugɯ (or 'fugi?')	fudzi	eri
a124	kagam _ɿ	kagam	kagam _ɿ
a125	umatsi	umatsi / p ^ɕ i [old]	umats ~ umatsɿ

No.	Bora	Irabu
a107	p ^h ari	p ^h ataki / p ^h aru
a108	nʊ:	nu:
a109	biugasa	biugassa
a110	k ^h i:	k ^h i:
a111	jʊda	ida
a112	naʒ	naŋ
a113	fʊsa	fʊsa
a114	ibi / ibirʊ (imperative form?)	ibin
a115	fʊkʊkʊgi: [new]	kuputʂʊgi
a116	nʊkʊgʒ	nuk ^h adʒ:
a117	itsa [Bora] // ita [Aragusuku]	itsa
a118	fʊgʒ	fudʒ
a119	sajafʊ	sajafu
a120	p ^h jaʒ	p ^h aŋ
a121	kʳŋ	tʳŋ
a122	spʊ ^d ʒ	ʂkubʒ
a123	fʊgʊ ~ fudʒ	k ^h ubʒ
a124	k ^h agam	k ^h aa ^ɾ m
a125	mmaʂ	umaʂ

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a126	‘ash’	karahai	karapaʷ	karapaʔ
a127	‘water’	midzi	mi ^(d) zi	midʒ
a128	‘to become wet’	m ^{mi} (j)ui (‘to.become.wet- STATIVE’)	m ^{mi} -	m:mi
a129	‘wind’	k ^h adi	k ^h adzi	k ^h adzi
a130	‘whirlwind; tornado’	amaunau	ino:	amaino:
a131	‘earthquake’	nai	naʷ	nai
a132	‘cloud’	m ^{mu} (amimmu ‘rain cloud’)	fumu	fuma (tɕiŋ ‘sky’)
a133	‘rain’	ami	ami	–
a134	‘rainbow’	NR	o:natɕi (also ‘Japanese rat snake’)	NR
a135	‘color; hue’	iru ~ iro	iru	–
a136	‘to be blue’	aumunu	o:	aukaŋ (ffu ‘to be black’; aɣ a ‘to be red’)
a137	‘lightning’	kannai	nnapskaʷ	nnapskaʔ
a138	‘to be dazzling; to be glaring (of light)’	mi ^ɸ u ^ɸ aimunu ~ mi ^ɸ u ^ɸ taimunu	mipada:simunu	mi:putɕikaŋ
a139	‘light’	ɕikai	pskaʷ	pskaʔ
a140	‘shade’	kagi	kagi	k ^h agi
a141	‘the sun’	tida	tida	tɕida
a142	‘the moon; month’	tɕi ^ɕ tɕi (ɕi ^ɕ to ^ɕ tɕi ^ɕ ‘one month’)	tɕkssu	tɕka ~ tɕkʔ (ŋgitantɕka ‘next month’; kʔtɕka ‘last month’)

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a126	k ^h arapaŋ	k ^h arap ^h az / p ^h az(i)	k ^h arapaʔ
a127	midʒ / mitʃu ('water- ACCUSATIVE')	midʒi	mi ^d ʒ
a128	mmiŋ / mminja:ŋ ('to have become wet')	mmi	mmi:
a129	k ^h adʒi	k ^h adʒi	k ^h adʒi (also 'fire')
a130	amaino:	ama.ino:	amaino:
a131	nai	nai	nai
a132	k ^h umu	fumu	fʊm
a133	—	ami	—
a134	timpau ~ timpau (pau 'snake')	t ^h imbav	timpau ~ timpau
a135	—	iru	—
a136	o:o: / o:munu / o:kaŋ	o:	o:nʊ
a137	nnapsʌkaŋ / k ^h annaŋ (‘thunder’)	m:napskaz	nnap ^ʌ kaʔ
a138	mipudasʌmunu	mak ^ʌ i:maks	mip ^h ʊʔaʔnʊ
a139	pskaŋ	pskaz	p ^ʌ kaʔ
a140	k ^h agi	k ^h agi	k ^h agi
a141	t ^h ida	t ^h ida	t ^h ida
a142	ʃkaŋ	ʃkssu	ʃkaʔ / ʃkaʔnʊjʊ:

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a126	karap ^h aʌ ~ karap ^h aʔ	karabaʎ [A] // karabaz [B]	karapaz _ɿ
a127	midzi	midzi	midʒɪ
a128	m̄midu ~ m̄miðu	m̄mi:(du:)	m̄mi
a129	kadzɪ	k ^h adzɪ	kadzɪ
a130	amainou [˘]	ama.ino:	amainau
a131	nai	nai	nai
a132	kumu / fumu [elicited]	fumu	ɸu _ɸ mu
a133	—	ami	—
a134	timbaʊ (paʊ ‘snake’)	nidzi (‘timbav’ is obsolete.)	timbaʊ ~ timpau
a135	—	iru	—
a136	‘o:’? (o:diŋ ‘blue sky’; o:umi ‘blue sea’)	au / auiru	au ~ aʊ
a137	m̄nap ^s yal (‘l’ is dorsal.)	nnabikaʎ [A] // nnapskaʎ [B]	nnapskaz _ɿ
a138	m̄iptw ^z / m̄iptɸ	mi:p̄uʈiʎ [A] // mi:p̄uʈiz [B]	m̄ipuʈuŋ
a139	p ^s kal	pskaʎ	p̄skaz _ɿ
a140	kagi (The final sound is somewhat central.)	kagi	kagi ~ kagi
a141	t̄ida (p ^s imu ‘(in the) sunlight’)	tida	t̄ida ~ tida
a142	ts̄ikiju [˘]	ts̄itsi [A] // ts̄itsinuju: [B]	ts̄ks _ɿ

No.	Bora	Irabu
a126	k ^h arapaŋ ~ k ^h arapaʔ	k ^h ara paŋ
a127	mi ^d ʔ	mi ^d ʔ
a128	mmi:	mni: / ni:ŋ ('to have become wet') / mnuddo (('to.become.wet-EMPHATIC'))
a129	k ^h a ^d ʔi	k ^h a ^d ʔi
a130	amaino:	amaino:
a131	nai	nai
a132	fʊmʊ	fumu
a133	ami	ami
a134	t ^h imbaʊ ~ t ^h imbaʊ (pav ~ paʊ 'snake')	t ^h imbav (p ^h av 'snake')
a135	iʊ	iru
a136	aʊaʊ / aʊka:	o: / o:iʊo / o:hriʔa / o:ha ŋ
a137	nnapskaʔ	mnapskaŋ
a138	mipʊtʊʔ / mipʊtʊʔ:ŋ ~ mip ʊtʊʔ	mi:p ^h utiŋ / mi:p ^h utiŋmunu
a139	pskaŋ	p ^ʃ kaŋ
a140	k ^h agi	k ^h a:gi
a141	pssʊma	t ^h ida
a142	ʔkaŋ	ʔʔʊ ~ ʔʔʊʔ (?) (t ^h ataʔʔʊ 'next month')

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a143	‘the east’	agai	aːu / aːgaɖzi (‘east wind’)	aɖaŋ
a144	‘the north’	niɕi	ui / uigaɖzi (‘north wind’)	ui
a145	‘the west’	iː	nisi / niskaɖzi (‘west wind’)	iʒ
a146	‘the south’	haibara	p ^h ai / p ^h aigaɖzi (‘south wind’)	p ^h ai
a147	‘(the) right (side)’	migi	ŋgu	ŋgʒ
a148	‘(the) left (side)’	ɕidai	bidaʷ ~ bzdaʷ	bʒdaʒ
a149	‘(in) front (of); forward’	mai (tibi ‘behind; backward’)	mafka (tɕibi ‘behind; backward’)	–
a150	‘road; path; way’	nɕi	nɕi	nɕa
a151	‘peak; ridge’	mmi	mmi	mmi
a152	‘fog’	NR	NR	kʒaː
a153	‘dew’	ɕiː	ɕiju	ɕiʊ
a154	‘morning’	ɕitumuti	stumuti	stumatei
a155	‘daytime’	hiːma	psma	pʒanaɣa / pʒama
a156	‘evening’	jusarabi	jusarabi	–
a157	‘night’	junaka	juːnaː	juːʒ
a158	‘now’	nnama	nnama	nnama
a159	‘today’	kʒuː	kjuː	kʒjuː

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a143	(agaŋ ~) a:ŋ	ag ⁻ az (‘g ⁻ ’ signifies the sound ‘g’ pronounced towards the back) / ag ⁻ azk ^h adzi (‘east wind’)	agaŋ
a144	t ^h uranpa: / ni:nupa:	nisi ~ nsī / uinagi / nsik ^h adzi (‘north wind’)	nisi
a145	iŋ / nisi	iʔ / iʔk ^h adzi (‘west wind’)	iŋ
a146	mmanupa: / p ^h ai	p ^h ai / p ^h aik ^h adzi (‘south wind’)	pai
a147	n:ŋ	ŋgz	ŋgŋ
a148	b ^h adaŋ	pzdaz	p ^h adaŋ
a149	—	mai (tsibi ‘behind; backward’)	—
a150	nɿ	mɿ	mɿ
a151	mmi	mmi	mmi
a152	k ^h a:vva	ksī	k ^h a:
a153	ɿv	ɿiv	ɿv
a154	stumuti	stumuti	ɿt ^h umuti
a155	p ^h ma	psima	p ^h ma
a156	—	jusarabi	—
a157	ju:ŋ	jun ^h a:ŋ	jɿ: / jɿnai
a158	nnama	nnama	nnama
a159	k ^h u:	kju:	k ^h u:

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a143	aɣal	agaɭ [A] // agaz [B]	agazɿ
a144	ninupa / nisi	nisi	nisiɾ ~ nis
a145	l: (or 'ɬ:?)	iɭ [A] // iz [B]	zɿ:
a146	p ^h ai	p ^h ai	p ^h ai
a147	ŋgɨ	ndzi	ŋgzɿ
a148	pɨdal ~ pɨda	p ^h ɨdaɭ [A] // psdaz [B]	psɖazɿ ~ psɖaɾ
a149	—	mai	—
a150	mɨsi	mɨsi	mɨs ~ mɨsɾ
a151	mɨmi (↔ 'suku')	m:ni	mɨmi
a152	k ^ɕ i·uɾi	NR	kɕɿ:
a153	NR	tɕuf	tɕuɿ ~ tɕuɾ
a154	sɨtɨmuti (asamunu 'breakfast')	stumuti	stumutiɿ ~ stumuti
a155	p ^ɕ ima (aɕi 'lunch'; sanakaɿ 'ten o'clock snack')	pssima	p ^ɕ ɨ:ma
a156	jusarabi (juɭ ~ juɬ 'dinner')	jusarabi	—
a157	junaka	june:	junai
a158	nɨnama	nnama	nɨnama
a159	kju:	k ^h u:	kju: ~ kjuɿ:

No.	Bora	Irabu
a143	agaŋ	a ^h aŋ
a144	nis ^h ~ nisŋ	ui
a145	i ^h ŋ	i ^h ŋ
a146	p ^h ai	p ^h ai
a147	ŋg ^h ŋ	mi:tsa
a148	p ^h adaŋ ~ p ^h ada ^h ŋ	p ^h idiŋ
a149	mai	mauki: (tsibi ‘behind; backward’)
a150	m ^h tsa	m ^h tsa
a151	mmi	mni
a152	k ^h a:	k ^h iri
a153	tsu ^h v ~ tsu	tsu ^h v
a154	s ^h tu ^h m ^h u ^h ti	stumuti
a155	p ^h a:ma	p ^h a:ma
a156	j ^h u ^h sarabi	j ^h usarabi
a157	j ^h u ^h nai / j ^h u:ŋ ‘dinner’	ju ^h na ^h ŋ
a158	nnama	nnami
a159	k ^h ju:	k ^h ju:

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a160	‘tomorrow’	atɕa	atɕa	ata
a161	‘the day after tomorrow’	mm ^ɨ a mi:ka	asadi	astɕi
a162	‘next year’	ja:ni	ja:ni	ja:ni
a163	‘yesterday’	nnu	ksɳu	k ^ɕ ɳu
a164	‘last year’	kudzu	kudzu	k ^h udu
a165	‘a long time ago’	ŋk ^ɨ a:ŋ	ikja:ŋ	ŋkja:ŋ
a166	‘summer’	—	natsi	—
a167	‘to be warm’	nfumunu	fumuraŋ	nufkaŋ
a168	‘to be cold (of the weather)’	ɛɛimunu	pɛimunu	piɕikaŋ
a169	‘to be cold (to the touch)’	higurumunu	bzguu	b ^ɕ ɳguru
a170	‘sea’	iŋ	iŋ	iŋ
a171	‘to become muddy; to become cloudy’	mugairi: du:i (‘to.become.muddy- STATIVE’)	mugari	janavvi / mugairi
a172	‘boat; ship’	funi	funi	funi
a173	‘coral reef’	piɕi	urubuni (‘things growing in the sea’; pɛɛi ‘shoal’)	piɕi
a174	‘sand’	nnagu	nnagu	nnagu
a175	‘to go; to leave’	haitti (<i>shite</i> -continuative)	p ^{hi} a:ri	ik ^ɕ / pi ^ɕ
a176	‘to be fast’	h ^ɨ a:munu (not ‘ç’)	p ^{hi} a:munu	pja:munu
a177	‘earth; the ground’	nta ~ mta (‘m’ pronounced as ‘mn̩’)	nta	nta

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a160	aʦa	aʦa (also ‘geta; Japanese clog’)	aʦa
a161	asatti	asati	asaʦʰi
a162	jaːni	jaːni	jaːni
a163	kʰnu	ksinu	kʰnʊ
a164	kʰuˈzu	kudzu	kʰʊdzʊ
a165	ŋkʰaːŋ	ŋkjaːŋ	ŋkʰaːŋ
a166	–	natsi	–
a167	nufkaŋ / aʦʰikaŋ	ŋko.ŋku	nʊʰnʊ (‘to be lukewarm?’)
a168	pɛɛikaŋ	pɛimunu	pʰiɛiːnʊ
a169	bʰɔgʊrukaŋ	psigʊrumunu	pʰɔgʊrʊːnʊ
a170	iŋ / immu (‘sea-ACCUSATIVE’)	im	im
a171	mugʰaːri	ŋgʊvjuː (of the sea) / mugjaz (of water in a glass)	–
a172	funi	funi	fʊni
a173	pɛɛi	jamoːra (pɛɛi ‘shoal’)	ɛiː / pʰiɛi
a174	nnagu	mːnagu	nnagʊː
a175	pʰiriŋaːŋ (‘to have gone’)	pʰiri (‘to.go-IMPERATIVE’) / pʰizdus (‘to.go-EMPHATIC’)	pʰiŋ
a176	pʰjaːkaŋ	pʰjaːmunu	pʰjaːnu
a177	nta	mʰta	mtʰa

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a160	aɕa / atɕ	atɕa	atɕa
a161	asaɕi	asate	asaɕi
a162	ja:n'i	ja:ni	ja:n'i
a163	k ^s inu	tsino	kɕnu:
a164	kudzu	k ^h udzu	ku ^d zu
a165	ŋkja:ŋ	ŋkja:ŋ	ŋkja:ŋ
a166	—	natsi	—
a167	atsisa / nufsa [elicited]	nuffu: / nuffu:u nuffu:	nuɸu: ~ nuɸu / nuɸu:nuɸu (reduplicated adjective)
a168	p ^s isa	pɕimunu	piɕi:piɕi
a169	p ^s isa ~ p ^c isa	pzguɾo:	pɕguru:pɕguru
a170	im	im	im
a171	mugaili ~ mugaiʌ	mug'a:ri (‘to.become.muddy- STATIVE’)	n'iguri / cf. mugairi (of river water and seawater that is mixed together)
a172	fun'i	funi	ɸun'i
a173	pɕi ~ pɕi	pɕi	piɕi
a174	mɲagu (ku ‘powder’)	m:nagu	ɲagu
a175	ik ⁱ / k ⁱ / pa ^z ~ pa ^z	p ^h iri (‘to.go-IMPERATIVE’)	piɕi ~ piɕi
a176	pja:munu	pja:munu	pja:munu
a177	mɬa ~ mɬa (isi ‘stone’)	mta	mɬa

No.	Bora	Irabu
a160	aʦa	aʦa
a161	asatti	asatti
a162	ja:ni	jaini
a163	kʰnu:	ʦanu:
a164	kʰuɕu	kʰudu
a165	ŋkʰa:ŋ	mki:ŋ
a166	naʦa	naʦa
a167	nʊfʊ:nʊ	nufumunu
a168	pɕɕi:pɕɕi ~ piɕi:piɕi	pɕɕimunu
a169	pʰɔɕʊ:nʊ	pʰɔɕʊmunu
a170	im	im
a171	mʊgaŋ / mʊgari (continuative form)	mugaiŋ
a172	fʊni	funi
a173	pɕɕi ~ piɕi	pɕɕi
a174	mnagu:	mnagu
a175	pʰiʔ	pʰiŋ / pʰiri ('to.go- IMPERATIVE')
a176	pʰa:mʊnʊ / pʰa:pʰja	pʰa:munu
a177	mta	mta

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
a178	'yard; garden'	minaka	a:ra / mina:	—
a179	'house'	ja:	ja:	—
a180	'dust'	ɸuɕi	p ^h uɕi	—
a181	'to be dirty'	ɕiɕana	ɕɕanaŋ	ɕɕana
a182	'door'	jadu	jadu	—
a183	'gate'	muŋ / dzau	dzo:	dau (paʔɪftɕa 'entrance')
a184	'front'	maukja:	taŋka: / maukja: ('house in front')	mafkja: (ŋkaʔa 'opposite side')
a185	'village'	mmaridzima	sima	sɪma
a186	'grave; tomb'	haka	paɕa	paɕa
a187	'there (distal)'	kama	kama	kama
a188	'there (medial)'	uma	uma (also 'here')	—
a189	'to be absent; to be nonexistent'	n'a:ŋ	n'a:ŋ	—

No.	Ōura	Kugai	Yonaha
a178	—	minaka	—
a179	ja:	ja:	—
a180	—	p ^h u _ŋ ki / ja:buki ('ball of dust')	—
a181	ʒʒana / sputaŋ	ʒʒana	ʒʒana:nu
a182	—	jadu	—
a183	dzo:futʂŋ ('entrance')	ʂsimbu (for the whole structure) / dzo: (for the space between the gateposts)	dzo:
a184	mai (maibara 'house in front'; ʒʒibara 'house behind')	maf _ŋ k'a ~ maf _ŋ k'a	maʊk ^h a:
a185	sɔma	buraku ('sima' refers to the whole of Miyakojima.)	NR
a186	p ^h aka	p ^h a _ŋ ka	p ^h aka
a187	k ^h ama	k ^h ama	k ^h ama
a188	NR (ui 'that (medial)')	uma (kuma 'here')	—
a189	—	n'a:ŋ	—

No.	Uechi	Kurima	Uruka
a178	–	minaka	–
a179	–	ja:	–
a180	–	p ^h u _{ki}	–
a181	ɕ:ana / ɕ:anamunu	ɕɕana	jaɾimunu
a182	–	jadu	–
a183	dʒoː	dʒo:	dʒau
a184	mafkja: (ɕi:bara ‘behind; backward’)	mo:t ^h u / mo:t ^h umai / maibara	mavkja: ~ maukja:
a185	NR	bantadzima	ʃma ~ ʃma
a186	paka	paka	paka
a187	kama	kama	k ^h ama:
a188	kuma (‘uma’ is not used.) / amakuma (‘here and there’)	uma (kuma ‘here’)	–
a189	–	n ^h a:ŋ	–

No.	Bora	Irabu
a178	minaka	minaha
a179	ja:	ja:
a180	p ^h ɔ̃ki / mtabɔ̃ki ('soil dust')	gumi / p ^h uki
a181	ɛɛana	ɛɛanamunu
a182	jadɔ̃	jadu
a183	dzo: [Bora] // dzaɔ̃ [Aragusuku]	dzo:vʈɹ
a184	maʊkja: / maibara ('house in front')	maʊkja:
a185	sɹma	sɹma
a186	p ^h aka	p ^h a: ~ p ^h a:
a187	k ^h ama	k ^h ama ~ k ^h ama:
a188	ɔ̃ma (k ^h ɔ̃ma 'here')	umahama ('here and there')
a189	nja:ŋ	no:mai ni:ŋ ('what-too to.be.absent'; 'There is nothing.')

Basic Vocabulary B

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b001	‘eye’	me:	[mi / [mi:]	mi:
b002	‘tooth’	ha:	[pa	p ^h a:
b003	‘nail’	ts ^u me (possibly Standard Japanese)	ts ^u me (unaspirated)	ts ^u mi
b004	‘nose’	hana	pana (‘pa[na’ when pronounced slowly)	p ^h ana
b005	‘navel’	m ^u :busu	[m:bu	m:bu
b006	‘chest’	m ^u miut ^u	miφ[ts ^u (or ‘miφu[ts ^u ’)	mmi
b007	‘face’	mihana	mipa[na	mipana
b008	‘ear’	min	[min	miŋ
b009	‘skin’	ka: (also of trees, fruit, and the like)	[ka:	ka:
b010	‘lower leg’/ ‘foot’	haz ^u (‘lower leg’; mumu ‘thigh’)	pa[gi	karas ^u ŋi
b011	‘hip; buttock’	ts ^u i:nun / ts ^u :nun	ts ^u i[bida ^u (‘ts ^u ibida’ when pronounced slowly)	ts ^u ibita ^u ~ ts ^u ibita ^u ʔ
b012	‘shoulder’	katamu ^u :	ka[tamusi (‘ka[tamusi’ when pronounced slowly)	ibira / k ^h a ^u ʔa (There is awareness that ‘k ^h a ^u ʔa’ is Standard Japanese.)
b013	‘tendon’	hai ^u ts	p ^u ʔi[kiba ^u i (‘pi[kibai’ when pronounced slowly)	p ^h a ^u ʔid ^u ʔa
b014	‘eyebrow’	maju	[maju (or ‘ma[ju’)	maju
b015	‘sweat’	a ^u ʔi	a[ʔi	a ^u ʔi
b016	‘nosebleed’	hanat ^u ʔi	pa[nats ^u (mbana ‘mucus’)	p ^h anats ^u ʔʔa
b017	‘drool’	judai	ju[da ^u (‘judai’ when pronounced slowly)	juda ^u ~ juda ^u ʔ

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b001	mi:	mi:	mi:
b002	pa:	pa:	p ^h a:
b003	ʦami	ʦami	ʦimi
b004	pana	pana	p ^h ana
b005	m:bu	mbu / mbusu	m:bu
b006	mni	mmiʊʦʌ	mnigu: ('mn' with double articulation?)
b007	nipana	mipana	mip ^h ana
b008	miŋ	mim	mim
b009	ka:	ka: (of hands)	k ^h a
b010	paŋ	paŋ ('foot'; karasuni 'lower leg')	pagu / ʦigusi ('knee') / mumu(ni) ('thigh') / psa: bza ('foot') / amaŋgu: buni ('ankle')
b011	ʦibitai	ʦibigu: / also 'ʦibitar'	ʦibiruŋ
b012	katamusu	kaʦamusʊ ~ kaʦamusʌ / ka ta	k ^h ata
b013	pskipaŋ	psʲkʲpaŋ (careful pronunciation) ~ psʲkupaŋ (normal pronunciation)	p ^s klpaŋ ~ p ^s k ^z paŋ ~ p ^s klpaŋ _z
b014	maju	maju	maju
b015	aʑi	aʑi	aʑi
b016	panaʦʌ	panaʦʌʂʌ	pandaŋ ^ʑ
b017	—	judaʂ (strong friction)	judal ^ʑ

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b001	mi:	mi:
b002	pa:	pa:
b003	tsami	tsimi
b004	pana ~ paṅa	pana
b005	m:busu	m:bu
b006	mniutṣa	mmitṣi
b007	mipana ~ miḥana	mipana
b008	mimṣ	mim
b009	ka:	k ^h a:
b010	paz / tsarasa ('knee') / kar asun'i ('lower leg')	paḍzi
b011	tsibitazṣ	tsibital
b012	kaṭamurasṣ	katamusuṣ
b013	paztsṣ:	pałtsi:
b014	mi:nu maju	matsigi
b015	aḥi	aḥi
b016	panatsṣ:	panatsi
b017	judazṣ ~ judaṣ	judal

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b018	‘tattoo’	NR	NR (‘[iredzumi’ in ‘grandmother’s day’)	𐄂𐄂𐄂𐄂𐄂 ~ 𐄂𐄂𐄂𐄂𐄂 (The response was that it is ‘probably’ this form.)
b019	‘one (thing)’	𐄂𐄂𐄂	p[ti:𐄂𐄂 (Or ‘p𐄂[tit𐄂’, although the vowel after ‘p’ is almost inaudible.)	ttu:𐄂
b020	‘two (things)’	fta:𐄂	𐄂[ta:𐄂𐄂 (The vowel after ‘𐄂’ is almost inaudible.)	fta:𐄂
b021	‘three (things)’	mi:𐄂	[mi:𐄂𐄂 (Or ‘[mi:𐄂𐄂’; there is fluctuation between ‘𐄂 ~ i’.)	mi:𐄂
b022	‘four (things)’	ju:𐄂	ju:[𐄂𐄂 (or ‘ju:𐄂𐄂’)	ju:𐄂
b023	‘five (things)’	i𐄂𐄂𐄂	[it𐄂𐄂𐄂 (or ‘[it𐄂𐄂𐄂’)	i𐄂𐄂𐄂
b024	‘six (things)’	m:𐄂	[n:𐄂𐄂 (or ‘n:𐄂𐄂’)	n:𐄂
b025	‘seven (things)’	nanat𐄂	na[nat𐄂 (or ‘nanatsu’)	nanat𐄂
b026	‘eight (things)’	ja:𐄂	[ja:𐄂𐄂 (or ‘ja:𐄂𐄂’)	ja:𐄂
b027	‘nine (things)’	kukunuts𐄂 (The initial ‘k’ has a weak release.)	k𐄂[kunu]𐄂𐄂 (Or ‘kukunu 𐄂’, although only ‘nu’ is clearly rounded.)	kukunuts𐄂
b028	‘ten (things)’	tu:	to:	tu:
b029	‘one (person)’	tauka:	[ta𐄂k ^h a:	t ^h afkja:
b030	‘two (people)’	hu𐄂a:i	𐄂[ta:l / 𐄂ta:𐄂	fta:𐄂
b031	‘three (people)’	n𐄂𐄂a:i	n𐄂[𐄂a:l	mita:𐄂

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b018	–	pɪnʁʊkʌ	pʰiˈdʒikʰu
b019	pʰitiːʂa	pʰʉtiːʂa	pstiːʂi
b020	ɸuʁaːʂa	futaːʂa	ftaːʂi
b021	miːʂa	miːʂʊ	miːʂi
b022	juːʂa	juːʂa	juːʂi
b023	iʂaʂa	itsʉʂa	itsʉʂi
b024	nntʂa	mːʂa	mmtʂi
b025	nanatʂa	nanatʂa	nanatʂi
b026	jaːʂa	jaːʂa	jaːʂi
b027	kukunutsʂa	kukunutsʂa	kukunutsʂi
b028	tʰuː	tuː	tʰu
b029	tavkʲaː (‘v’ has somewhat weak friction.)	taʊkjaː	taʊkʲaː
b030	ɸutaːʒa (‘ʒ’ has weak friction; it is an apical vowel.)	futaːʒa (strong friction)	ftaːlʲʒ
b031	mitʂaːʒa (‘ʒ’ has weak friction.)	mitʂaːʒa	mitʂaːlʲʒ

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b018	paztʃɿ	paldzumi
b019	pitɿ	pititsi
b020	fta:ʃ	ɸuʃa:ʃi
b021	mi:ʃɿ	mi:ʃi
b022	ju:ʃɿ	ju:ʃi
b023	iʃɿʃɿ ~ itsuʃɿ	itsiʃi
b024	mɿ:ʃɿ	m:ʃi
b025	nanatʃɿ	nanatʃi
b026	ja:ʃɿ	ja:ʃi
b027	kukunutsɿ	koʔkoʔotsi
b028	tu:	tu:
b029	taʊki:	taʊkja:
b030	fta:ʒ	ɸuta:l
b031	mita:ʒ	mʰita:l

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b032	‘four (people)’	juta:i	ju[ta:u	juta:ɾ
b033	‘five (people)’	itsunuçi̥tu	[its̥ɲuɸtu (or ‘ʔits̥ɲuɸtu [tu’)	its̥ɾ nu ttu
b034	‘six (people)’	mujunuçi̥tu	mu[ɲuɸtu (‘ɸ’ sounds close to ‘p’.)	mju nu ttu
b035	‘seven (people)’	nananuçi̥tu	na[na]nuɸtu	nana nu ttu
b036	‘eight (people)’	ja:nuçi̥tu	[ja:nuɸtu	ja: nu ttu
b037	‘nine (people)’	kununuçi̥tu / kukununuçi̥tu	ko[konu]nuɸtu	ku̥kunu nu ttu
b038	‘ten (people)’	tu:nuçi̥tu	[tu:nuɸtu	tu: nu ttu
b039	‘how much’	ikassaga: (‘how.much- INTERROGATIVE’; of prices)	[no]np[sa: (Or ‘nonnupsa :’; the final particle ‘sa:’ should have been separated but was not. The form in isolation is probably ‘nonp̥’; question words were apparently difficult to elicit in isolation.)	{nau ~ nou} nu pssa (‘How much is this?’)
b040	‘when’	its̥ɾga: (‘when- INTERROGATIVE’)	nan̥ɟi ni / its̥ɱ nu (‘ni’ and ‘nu’ are final particles; they should have been separated but were not. Question words were apparently difficult to elicit in isolation.)	its̥ɾ
b041	‘who’	taruga: / taruga (‘who- INTERROGATIVE’)	ta[ru:	t̥ḁɾu

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b032	juta:ʔ	juta:ʔ	juta:l
b033	itsɿnupstu	itsɿnupstu	guniŋ
b034	mɯnupstu	mujunupstu	rukuniŋ
b035	nananupstu	nananupstu	nananiŋ
b036	ja:nupstu	ja:nupstu	hatsiniŋ
b037	kukunupstu	kukunupstu	kuniŋ
b038	tu:nupstu	tu:nupstu	dzu:niŋ
b039	no:nu psaga	no: nu pusa ga (‘how.much- INTERROGATIVE’) / also ‘iska’ (‘how much’)	isaka
b040	itsɿ ga	itsɿ / itsɿ ga kʷaga (‘When will you come?’)	itsi
b041	taru ga	to:ga ga kʷagumatarja: (‘Who will come?’)	tʰaʊ

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b032	juta:z̥	juta:l
b033	its̥nu pstu	its̥nup ^{s̥} itu
b034	mujunu pstu	mujunup ^{s̥} itu
b035	nananu pstu	nananup ^{s̥} itu
b036	ja:nu pstu	ja:nup ^{s̥} itu
b037	kukununu pstu	ko̞ko̞no̞nop ^{s̥} itu
b038	tu:nu pstu	tu:nop ^{s̥} itu
b039	is̥kiga ('how.much- INTERROGATIVE')	kurja: ikassa ga ('How much is this?')
b040	its̥	its̥ɰdu ɸu:ga ('When will you come'; 'ts' becomes 's' depending on the phonetic environment.)
b041	taruga ('who- INTERROGATIVE')	ʊʊa taru ga: ('Who are you?')

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b042	‘where’	idzanuɕitu (‘where- GENITIVE person’)	ŋ[ɕzai / ŋ[ɕzan / ŋ[ɕza	nda
b043	‘which’	idiga (‘which- INTERROGATIVE’)	ŋ[ɕzaga du / ŋ[ɕziga du (‘du’ is a final particle; it should have been separated but was not. Question words were apparently difficult to elicit in isolation.)	ndzi
b044	‘why’	naujahi:ga (‘why- INTERROGATIVE’)	no[sun]tɕi du / no:[sun]tɕi [du] (‘du’ is a final particle; it should have been separated but was not. Question words were apparently difficult to elicit in isolation.)	noui ~ nau
b045	‘what’	nauga (‘what- INTERROGATIVE’)	[no:	nou ~ nau
b046	‘how many’	ifutɕu (uvaga tussa ifutɕu a ‘you-GENITIVE age-TOPIC how.many-INTERROGATIVE’)	[iɸtɕu	iftɕa
b047	‘daytime; noon’	hi:ma (‘noon’; junaka ‘middle of the night’)	pʰi[ma (pʰu[ma’ when pronounced slowly)	pssuma ~ pɾsuma
b048	‘rice paddy’	ta: (no form corresponding to Standard Japanese ‘tanbo’)	[ta: / ɸa[ta]gi / pa[ta]gi	ta:
b049	‘star; celestial body’	hoci	p[si (‘pu:[si’ when pronounced slowly)	pɾ ~ puɾ

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b042	n ^d za ga	ndza / ndzaŋ kair'a: (‘where to’) / ndzaŋga (‘at what place’)	n ^d za
b043	n ^d zi ga	ndzi / ndzinuga zo:karja: (‘Which is best?’)	n ^d zi
b044	no: sttiga	{no:tsiga / no:tiga} nakju :rja: (‘Why are you crying?’)	naoŋi:
b045	ure no:ga	no: / no:ju ga puŋkarja: (‘What do you want?’)	naoŋu ~ no:nu
b046	iftsa ga	ifutsa ga ka:ttsa: (‘How many will you buy?’)	ifutsi
b047	p ^h :ma	paru	p ^t si:ma / stumuti (‘morning’) / junai (‘night’)
b048	ta	ta: (pari ‘field (cultivated)’)	t ^h a:
b049	psa	puŋsa	psi ~ psi

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b042	n ^(d) za	idaŋ kai ga: ('Where will you go?')
b043	ndzi	idziŋkai du aɸudzi ga: ('Which will you choose?')
b044	no:sti:ga	naʊtɕi: du namagami ga: ('Why are you late?')
b045	no:	naʊ judu aɕu: ga ('What are you doing?')
b046	if(u)ɕa	iɸutsi du al ga: ('How many are there?')
b047	pʰa:ma	pilma
b048	ta:	ta
b049	puɕ ~ puɕi	puɕi

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b050	‘road; path; way’	n̩ʈs	n[ʈʂi / n:[ʈsu	nʈʂa
b051	‘mountain’	jama	ja[ma (sa:[ma ‘slope’)	jama (‘place with trees’)
b052	‘island’	ɕima	ɕi[ma / sɨ[ma (It was pronounced centrally in free conversation.)	sɨma
b053	‘shore; beach’	hida	bi[dʒa / pa[ma	p ^h ama
b054	‘flower’	hana	pa[na	p ^h ana
b055	‘bubble; foam’	awa	a[wa	awa (Standard Japanese?)
b056	‘hole’	ana	a[na	ana
b057	‘sky’	sora (Standard Japanese?)	ti[N (dʒi: ‘ground’)	ʈsin
b058	‘squid’	ika	i[ka	ik ^h a
b059	‘shrimp; prawn; lobster’	ibi	e[bi	gan ~ ɳʒgan (‘Japanese spiny lobster’) / sa ~ saʒ (‘small shrimp’)
b060	‘feather; wing’	hani	pa[ni	p ^h aɲi
b061	‘cattle (i.e. cow or bull)’	uʂa (ussɤka:di ~ ussuka:di ‘to raise cattle’)	u[sɨ / u[sɨ	uʂa
b062	‘fly (insect)’	hai	pai / pau	paz ~ pa
b063	‘dog’	in	i[n̩ (also transcribable as ‘i N’)	iŋ
b064	‘octopus’	taku	tā[ko / ta[ku	t ^h a _ɤ ku
b065	‘flea’	nun	[nun̩	nun̩
b066	‘crow; raven’	garasa	ga[rasu / ga[ra]sa	garasa
b067	‘sparrow’	ʃʃadura	[utʂa	maʂa
b068	‘leaf’	ha:	ki:nu[pa:	pa:

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b050	ntsɿ	mɿtsɿ	mɿtsɿ
b051	mmi	jama	jama
b052	sɿma	sɿma	sima
b053	pama	pama	p ^h ama
b054	pana	pana	p ^h ana
b055	saɸuŋ	aʊa ~ awa // abuku	a:tsiʊ ~ a:tsiβ
b056	abuː	a:na	a:na
b057	tiŋ	tin ~ tiŋ	tiŋ
b058	ika	ik'a	ik'a
b059	saʔɿ	saʔɿ (weak friction)	ibz / p ^h aʊ ('snake')
b060	pani	pani	p ^h ani
b061	usɿ	usɿ	ussi
b062	paʔɿ	paʔɿ (weak friction)	paz ~ paiz
b063	iŋ	in ~ iŋ	iŋ
b064	tak ^h u	taɰu	taɰu
b065	nuŋ	num	num
b066	ga:r(r)sa	garasa	karasi ~ garasi / garasa
b067	padui	maɕa	p ^h aduɾa
b068	ki·nupa: ('tree-GENITIVE leaf')	pa:	ki: nu p ^h a ('tree-GENITIVE leaf') / upu ni nu p ^h a (('daikon.radish-GENITIVE leaf'))

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b050	mtsɿ	mtsɿ
b051	jama	jama
b052	sma	sima
b053	pama	pama
b054	pana	pana
b055	abuku	awa
b056	ana	ɸugun
b057	tim	sora
b058	ik'a	ika
b059	saz (shrimp/lobsters in general) / ɾbzgaŋ (large species)	ebi
b060	pani	pani
b061	usɿ	usi
b062	paz̥	paʔi
b063	in (im 'sea')	in
b064	tḁku	tʰḁko
b065	num	num
b066	garasa	garasi
b067	f(u)sadur'a mat̚sa	ffadorja
b068	pa:	pa:

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b069	‘ear (of a cereal plant)’	hu:	[pu: / [maʷnupu: ~ mal nupu: (‘rice ear’)	pu:
b070	‘root’	ni:	niba[l	ɲi:
b071	‘bamboo’	taki	ta[ke	tʰa̠ki
b072	‘pine’	maʦa	ma[ʦu	maʦaki:
b073	‘straw (of cereal plants)’	NR	ba[ra	bara
b074	‘seed’	tani (also ‘fruit seed’)	ta[ni]	taɲi
b075	‘Chinese fan palm’	kuba	ku[ba	kuba
b076	‘sago palm’	tʰu:ʦa	sɨ[su] dʒu / s[tɨ] ʦu / s[su]dʒu	NR
b077	‘treetop; sugar cane tip’	nai	su[ra (bu:]gʷanusu[ra)	sura
b078	‘greens’	na:zu / na:zu:	[pa:dʒu: (‘leaf vegetable’; su: ‘vegetable’)	NR / (su: ‘vegetable’)
b079	‘sake; alcoholic beverage (in general)’	saki	sa[k̚i]	saki
b080	‘bean; pea’	mami	ma[me	mami
b081	‘cereal (specif. wheat, barley, rye & oats)’	muzɒ	mu[gɨ	mugz ~ mugɒ
b082	‘rice cake’	mutʰi:	mu[ʦɨ	mutʰa
b083	‘mandarin orange’	funʰu:	ɸni[n / ɸni[w / ɸ[nʰu	fʷanɒ

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b069	p ^h u:	pu:	a: nu p ^h u: ('foxtail.millet- GENITIVE ear')
b070	ni:	ni:	ni:
b071	taki	taḵi	taḵi
b072	matṣaki	matṣa	matṣigi:
b073	bara	wara / bara	bara
b074	tani	sani (san ^h u: makṛ 'seed- ACCUSATIVE to.sow') / sanimunu	t ^h ani
b075	kuba	kuba	kuba
b076	—	sutiṣa	ʃuk ^h atsi
b077	sa:ra nu pa / sa:ra	surapana	(bu:zḷnu 'sugar.cane- GENITIVE') baram
b078	na:zu:	na:	na:
b079	saki	saki	saki
b080	mami	mami	mami
b081	mug ^z	mug ^z (weak friction)	mgḷ ^z
b082	mutṣḷ	mutṣa	mṭṣi
b083	funi ^z (' ^z ' has weak friction.)	funiḷ (weak friction)	funil ^z

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b069	pu:	pu: (accompanied by a slight bilabial trill)
b070	n'i:	ni:
b071	ta _ɕ ki	tʰa _ɕ ke
b072	maɽgi	maɽgi:
b073	gara	giɽiɽi
b074	tan'i	tani
b075	kuba	kuba
b076	sdɽɽa	so _ɕ teɽi
b077	bu:znu sɽa	ki:nu suɽa ('tree-GENITIVE tip')
b078	na: / su: ('vegetable')	pa:
b079	sa _ɕ ki	sake
b080	mami	mami
b081	nuz _ɕ	mugi
b082	mutɽa:	mutɽi
b083	f(u)n'iz	ɸun'iu

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b084	'sponge gourd'	nab'a:ra	na[b'a:ra	nabja:ra
b085	'parent'	uja (uza 'father'; m̩ma 'mother')	oja ('father') / u[dzau [ma ('father and mother') / ojafa: ('parent and child')	ujamma:sa
b086	'cousin'	it̩ufu	i[t̩u̯fu	itufu
b087	'older brother'	suza ('eldest son') / uzag ama ('youngest son') / nakasuza ('sons between the eldest and the youngest')	a[dza	suda / adza
b088	'older sister'	ha:ni ('eldest daughter') / ʊbagama ('youngest daughter') / anigama (('next youngest daughter')) / ʊbagama ('youngest daughter'; the first sound is a labiodental approximant, not a vowel.)	[aŋ]ga	anga
b089	'sibling'	utuza (male as well as female)	NR / [k'io:]dai (?)	k'io:dai
b090	'relative; kin'	utuza ('it̩umu' on festive occasions)	u[ja]ku	ut ^h ada
b091	'bowl; (flower) pot'	hatsi	NR / ha[t̩si	NR
b092	'jar'	kami	ka[mi / mi[dzɯgami	k ^h ami
b093	'spatula'	hira	pi[ra	pira
b094	'umbrella; parasol; bamboo hat'	sana	sa[na / mi[nokaʂa = ku[ba:sa	sana

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b084	nab ^h o:ra	nabja:ra	nab ^h a:ra
b085	nd za mma (first ‘m’ of ‘mma’ with double articulation of ‘m’ and ‘n’)	uja (uja ‘father’; anna ‘mother’)	zzamma / uja (‘father’) / anna (‘mother’)
b086	iɬaɸu	iɬɰfu	iɬɰfu
b087	azza:	aɬɬsa	si ^(d) za / atɬsa
b088	aŋga	aŋga	aŋga
b089	–	kjo:dai	k ^h o:dai (Standard Japanese?)
b090	utɯɰza	utɬutɬsa	ututɬsa
b091	paɬɯ (oɰziŋ ‘meal tray’?)	haɬɯ // paɬɯ	paɬɯ
b092	kami	kami	k ^h ami
b093	pɪra	pɪra	p ^h ɪra
b094	sana	sana	sana

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b084	nab ^h a:ra	nabja:ra
b085	uja	uja / uja anna
b086	itʃfu	it ^h o _{ko}
b087	a ^(d) za	ada
b088	ani	ani
b089	k ^h o:dai / bikitu (^d)zara / mi:tu (^d)zara	k ^h o:dai
b090	ujaku	utuda
b091	paʃʃ(ɿ)	p ^h aʃʃi
b092	kami	kami
b093	pira	pira
b094	sana / kuba:sa ('fan palm hat')	sana

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b095	‘thread; string’	itu	[i]ʈsu	itu
b096	‘cord (esp. the thong of a geta)’	bu: / attɕa nu bu: (‘geta-GENITIVE thong’)	[bu: / pa[nabu:]	bu:
b097	‘handle; grip; haft’	juru	[ʔi:]	i:
b098	‘net; mesh’	an	[ʔan	aŋ
b099	‘tub; bucket’	taɾu	NR / ta[rɯ	kubadɕa:
b100	‘pillow’	maffa	maɸ[ɸa	maffa
b101	‘medicine’	fɯsui (Visually, it does not appear to be labiodental to a high degree; the contact is weak. Perhaps it is ‘hɯ sui’.)	ɸ[sɯi / ɸusujɯ	ssuŋ / ssuŋzu ~ ssuzzu (fɯ sui ‘medicine-ACCUSATIVE’)
b102	‘ax; hatchet’	jutsɾ	na[ta (apparently ‘ax; hatchet’; confirmed by showing a drawing made on the spot)	juksɾ
b103	‘sickle; scythe’	zzara (The first ‘z’ begins with a low degree of fricativity.)	ɯ[za]ra	zzara
b104	‘hoe’	ffatsɾ	[ɸɸatsɯ	ffatsɾ
b105	‘colander’	sauki	[so:gi	ba:ki (deep type) / so:ki (shallow type)

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b095	itu	itu / kaçi ('weaving thread')	nuzzu: ~ nuzju:
b096	bu:	bu:	p ^h anabu: ('geta-GENITIVE thong')
b097	i:	i:	ʔi·
b098	aŋ	am	am
b099	tagu ('g' has somewhat weak closure.)	u:ki / tagu (carried on top of the head to transport water)	t ^h aru
b100	maffa	maffa	maffa
b101	fsui / ssui	fusu:ʔ	fsi:z ~ fsi _u ʔ
b102	jukkʔ	ju:kʔ	juks
b103	zzafa	ʔzafa	zzafa ~ ʔzafa
b104	ffatʔ	ffatʔ ('f is weak.)	ffatʔi
b105	–	so:ki / ba:ki	sauḱi

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b095	itu	ito
b096	bu:	bu: (As the opening between the lips is very narrow, it is sometimes accompanied by a slight trill.)
b097	i:	ji:
b098	am ₁	am
b099	u:ki / tarai ('washtub')	NR / 'u:ki' is not used.
b100	maf(u)ra	maφφa
b101	fʂz ₁	φusul
b102	bu:nu	ono
b103	zzara	lzara
b104	ffats ₁	φφatsi
b105	so:ki / ba:ki	so:ki

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b106	‘spade; shovel’	NR (There were no cattle.)	NR (‘sɯ[ki’; a picture was shown but there was no response. The men would know it; it is used with horses.)	ski
b107	‘iron pot; kettle’	hagama	pa[gama (o[kama ‘cooking stove’)	ukama
b108	‘rice paddle’	kina	miɯski[na (miɯ[sɯ ‘rice paddle’; ki[na ‘ladle’)	kina
b109	‘cane; walking stick; wand’	di:gi:	gu[ɕan	guɕan
b110	(missing)			
b111	‘paper’	kabi:	ka[bɪ (without an ‘s’-sound)	kabʔ
b112	‘(thick) rope’	nna: / nna	tsɯ[na	tsʉna
b113	‘(tobacco) pipe’	tʰi: (‘tʰi:’?)	kʰi[sɯ	kʰiɕ
b114	‘name’	namai	[na:	na:
b115	‘sail; canvas’	hu:	[pu:	pu:
b116	‘load; cargo’	ni:	[ni:	ɲimutsʉ
b117	‘metal’	kani	ka[ni	kani
b118	‘money’	din	dʒi[n	dʒiŋ
b119	‘sound; noise’	NR (The form obtained was ‘...nu nariju’ (‘...-NOMINATIVE to.sound’))	u[tu	NR / (oto)
b120	‘song’	a:gu	[a:]gu	a:gu
b121	‘bridge’	NR (There were no bridges; sambaɕi ‘pier’.)	ha[ɕi	pʰasʉ

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b106	ma:jama	ma:jama (for digging up slightly) / sɯki	s(ʷ)ki / jama
b107	ukama	pagama	ʔukama
b108	k ^h ina	miskai	kina
b109	—	guɕaŋ	guɕaŋ
b110			
b111	kabʔ	kabʔ	kabl ^z (kabitul ^z ‘kite’; combination of the words for ‘paper’ and ‘bird’)
b112	ʦna	ʦna	ʦina
b113	kiɕiʔ (“ʔ” has weak friction.)	kiɕiʔ	k ^h iɕi:l ^z
b114	na:	na: (‘name’; du:ga na: ‘one’s own name’)	na:
b115	pu:	pu:	(funi nu) pu:
b116	ni:	ni:	ni:
b117	kani	kani	k ^h ani
b118	ɕziŋ	ɕziŋ	ɕziŋ
b119	kannaʔ (‘thunder’)	utu	nal ^z
b120	a:gu(:)	a:gu	a:gu
b121	pasɔ	pasɔ	NR

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b106	suki	siki
b107	ukama / ukuma	ukama
b108	kina	kina
b109	guɕaŋ	guɕan
b110		
b111	kabz	kabi:
b112	tsna	tsina
b113	tɬe(ɾ)z	ɬeil
b114	na:	na:
b115	pu:	pu: (accompanied by a slight bilabial trill)
b116	nʲi:	ni:
b117	kani	
b118	dʒiŋ	dʒiŋ
b119	na:z̥	utu
b120	ajagu ~ ajago	a:gu
b121	pasz ~ pasʰɾ:	pʰaʃi:

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b122	‘stone’	iɕi	i[su (‘[issadzari’ when there are many)	isɔ
b123	‘feces’	ɸuɕu	ɸ[su (‘ɸu[su’ when pronounced slowly)	ssu
b124	‘grain (of something); particle’	NR	dü:[ɕu / ɕü:[ɕü (ma uduɕu ‘grain of rice’; sekkendɕuɕu ‘lump of soap’)	ɕabu
b125	‘life’	nuɕɔ	u[nutsu	nnuɕɔ
b126	‘pig shed; lavatory’	wa:nuɕi	[tu:wa / [tuʸ:wa / wa:nuja	wa: nu ja:
b127	‘illness’	jamiju (verb)	ja[mi]u / jamiju (A noun was difficult to elicit.)	jaŋ
b128	‘pillar; post; column’	hala (‘l’ is perhaps pronounced somewhat behind the alveolar ridge; hassa ‘mast’.)	pa[ra	para
b129	‘imitation’	ma:bi	m’a:[bi	ɲa:bi
b130	‘lie; untruth’	bakurau / bakuro: (‘l’ instead of ‘r’?)	da[ra]ɸu	daraxa
b131	‘smell; scent’	kadzɔ	ka[ɕɔ / ka[basuɲkan	kʰada
b132	‘(the) front’	a:gi (‘(the) front’; ɕita, ɕita:ra (‘(the) back’)	[ma:sima (kaisima ‘(the) back’)	a:ra
b133	‘outside’	ara	[a:]ra	a:ra / puka [elicited]

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b122	isʌ	isʌ	isi
b123	ssu	fʊsu	fsu
b124	gumadani	sɔɕʌ	NR
b125	nnutʂʌ	nnutʂʌ	nnutʂi
b126	wa: nu ja: / ɸuʔʌ ('ʔ' has weak friction)	wa:nu ja: (It is not used for 'lavatory'; 'fuɾʌ' is used for that.)	NR
b127	jaŋ / b'oɕʌ	jam	jam
b128	para	para	para ~ para
b129	na:bi	na:bi	na:bi
b130	daraɸu	janacʒai / damasai (nominalization of 'to.deceive-PASSIVE') / also 'daraka'	daraka
b131	kadɕʌ	kadʒa	kʰacɕʰ(ʲ)a
b132	wa:bi	umuti	ma:sma / kaisma ('(the) back', only of clothes; 'wa:bi' and 'sɪta' for the front and reverse sides of paper)
b133	pʰuka	pʊka // a:ra	aɾa:

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b122	isɿ	isɿ
b123	ɸuɕu	ɸuɕi
b124	ɽsubu	ɽibu
b125	nnuɽɿ	nnuɽi
b126	wa:nu ja: / NR ('lavatory')	ɸuɕi mal ɽsubu (apparently not what was intended to be elicited)
b127	jamɿ	jam
b128	para	para
b129	ma:bi	ma:bi
b130	skasɿ / darafu	taraɸu
b131	kadzɿ	kusamunu / kbasumunu (‘bad smell’ / ‘good smell’)
b132	umuti	mae (ɽibi ‘(the) back’)
b133	ari:	puka

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b134	‘inside’	naka (‘middle; inside’)	na: (‘middle; inside’; [ja: na]: ‘inside the house’)	naxa ~ naka (‘x’ in spontaneous utterance)
b135	‘up; above; over; top’	a:gi	[wa:gu	wa:gi
b136	‘down; below; under; bottom’	ɕiɕa / ɕiɕa:ra	si[ta:ra	sta (‘s:ta’ when pronounced slowly)
b137	‘too; also (particle)’	ha[na]mai (‘nose-too’) / ha[na]mai (‘flower-too’)	—	—
b138	‘a little’	hi:tɕagama	[pi:ŋ]ka:	pittaga:
b139	‘more’	m̥m̥’ahi	—	—
b140	‘much; many’	ha:sa	u[po:]sa	—
b141	‘small’	imiimi	i[miŋ]ka: / i[miŋ]ga	imikaŋ
b142	‘large’	gaba:	u[ɸo:bi / u ^p ɸo:bi	u:gatakaŋ
b143	‘low; short (of height)’	ssabana / ssamunu (‘munu’ adjectival?)	—	—
b144	‘the same’	junusui / junuɕɕi (‘same age’; ɕɕi ‘age’)	—	—
b145	‘short (of length)’	ma:ku	—	—
b146	‘round; spherical’	ma:ku / ma:ra	—	—
b147	‘that (medial pronoun)’	ui (scope of usage unclear; ka:ma ‘far away’)	—	—
b148	‘thing’	munu	—	—

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b134	naka	naka / ʉʌ	(ja:) naka
b135	wa:bi	wa:bi / wa:gu	wa:bi
b136	sta:ra	sʌta / sʌta:ra	sʌta
b137	—	—	—
b138	pittʌ:	ipi:ʌtagama	ipittʌ ~ ipi:ʌ / ipi:ʌtag ama
b139	—	—	—
b140	—	—	—
b141	imittʌ (imisʌma / imizʌ ma ‘small island’)	imi:tta	imi:mi / imimunu (imi:mi nu munu ‘small thing’; ‘imi :mi munu’ is not used frequently.)
b142	upujarabi (‘large child’; upo:upu ‘very large’)	upo:upu	upu:pu / upumunu (upu: pu nu munu ‘large thing’)
b143	—	—	—
b144	—	—	—
b145	—	—	—
b146	—	—	—
b147	—	—	—
b148	—	—	—

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b134	naka ('middle; inside')	naka
b135	wa:ra	ʊa:ra
b136	ʂta:ra	ʂita:ra
b137	–	
b138	jo: tʰa:i (ffiru)	ipi:ta gama
b139	–	
b140	–	
b141	imi:imi	imimunu gama
b142	upo:up ~ opo:up	opo.opu (The vowel fluctuates between 'u ~ o'.)
b143	–	
b144	–	
b145	–	
b146	–	
b147	–	
b148	–	

No.	Item	Ikema	Karimata	Shimajiri
b149	‘to give (honorific)’	fi:sama	phi:samai	fi:samaŋ
b150	‘to lend’	karasŋ	—	—

No.	Ōura	Nobaru	Bora
b149	fi:(ʷ) ('ʷ' has weak friction.)	fi: ('to give') / fi:samaŋ ('to give (honorific)')	fi:samaŋ ^ʷ (honorific) / fi:
b150	—	—	—

No.	Irabu	Kuninaka
b149	ffiz	fi:samatal (‘to.give(honorific)-PAST’)
b150	—	

Grammar Data

N-155B-1	Standard Japanese	<i>hato-mo taka-mo tobu.</i> pigeon-too hawk-too to.fly 'Pigeons and hawks both fly.'	Researchers
N-155B-1	Ikema	ffjaduramai ('sparrow-too') takamai tubi (/h/ fluctuates between 'h ~ φ ~ f' in this dialect. There were several repeated utterances and hesitations by the speakers, so the researchers' data also vary; in this report, the sound is uniformly transcribed as 'f'.)	N,N,D,U
N-155B-1	Karimata	p ^h aʈu mai t ^h aʈkamai tubi	N,M
N-155B-1	Kugai	m:batumai takamai tubʔ	N,H,N,M
N-155B-1	Yonaha	tuʔja tubansuɡa mbata: tubɔdu ʂ ('Birds don't fly, but pigeons do.')	S
N-155B-1	Kurima	paʈume: takame: {tubz / tubzdu} ʂ: takanudu tubz	K,U,D
N-155B-1	Miyaguni	{tuzmai/tuɾmai} takamai butuki	K,T
N-155B-1	Uruka	m̥batumai takamai tuvi:du uʔ	N,I,O
N-155B-1	Bora	mbatumai takamai tubz	K,T
N-155B-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kyoo-wa tenki-ga warui-kara hikooki-wa toba-nai.</i> today-TOPIC weather-NOMINATIVE to.be.bad-because plane-TOPIC to.fly-NEGATIVE 'Planes won't fly today, because the weather is bad.'	
N-155B-2	Ikema	kju:ja {teŋkinu / suʔanu} baikai ba tubimunumai tubaɴ	N,N,D,U
N-155B-2	Karimata	kju:ja {teŋkinu / ʷa:ʈi kinu} ʷaʂiŋkariba ɕiko:kja tubampaʔi	N,M
N-155B-2	Kugai	kju:ja ʊa:ʈaʔaŋnu {baska:ba / basʔka:ba} hiko:kja: tubaŋ	N,H,N,M
N-155B-2	Yonaha	kju:ja wa:ʈaʔaŋnu baʔkariba ɕiko:kja: tubaɴ	S
N-155B-2	Kurima	kju:ja tintsʔnu bazkariba ɕiko:kja: tubaŋ kju:ja ʊa:ʈsʔnu janakariba ɕiko:kja: tubaŋ	K,U,D
N-155B-2	Miyaguni	kju:ja tiŋki {bazkaiba / baikaiba} hiŋko:kja ituŋ	K,T
N-155B-2	Uruka	kju:ja wa:ʔskʔ baʔkariba ɕiko:kja: tubaŋ	N,I,O
N-155B-2	Bora	kju:ja wa:ʈkaʔnu bazkariba ɕiko:kja: tubaŋ	K,T
N-155B-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kaze-de booshi-ga ton-da.</i> wind-INSTRUMENTAL hat-NOMINATIVE to.fly-PAST 'My hat was blown away by the wind.'	
N-155B-3	Ikema	kadiɕi: kavvimunumai tubahaŋja:ɴ	N,N,D,U
N-155B-3	Karimata	kaɕiɕi ndu bo:ɕinu {tubiuʔ / tubju:}	N,M
N-155B-3	Kugai	kaɕiɕidu bo:ɕinu tubin'a:ŋ (The existence of 'tubʔta:' was not confirmed.)	N,H,N,M
N-155B-3	Yonaha	kaʔna: ɕiko:kja: {tubɔdu ʂta: / tubʔta:} ('Planes flew yesterday.')	S

N-155B-3	Kurima	kaɕinu ʦu:karibadu bo:ɕime: tubi kaɕinu {ʦu:karibadu / ʦu:karibadu} bo:ɕime: {tubɕtaɕ / tubɕta}	K,U,D
N-155B-3	Miyaguni	kazindu bo:sinu {tubipi:/tubasafirja:}	K,T
N-155B-3	Uruka	kaɕiɕidu bo:ɕinu tuvʔtaʔ	N,I,O
N-155B-3	Bora	kaɕiɕi: bo:ɕinu tubɕta:	K,T
N-155B-4	Standard Japanese	<i>oyadori-ga tonde, koori-ga ton-da.</i> parent.bird-NOMINATIVE to.fly, little.bird-NOMINATIVE to.fly-PAST 'The parent bird flew away, after which the little bird flew away.'	
N-155B-4	Ikema	mmaduinu tubi fɕaduinu tubiui	N,N,D,U
N-155B-4	Karimata	mmaduɕinu tubidu fɕa:duɕnu du bju:	N,M
N-155B-4	Kugai	mmaduʔnu tubibadu fɕaduʔmai tubʔ (<i>Shite</i> -continuative 'tubisʔ' was not obtained.)	N,H,N,M
N-155B-4	Yonaha	mmaduɕnu tubitti fɕaduɕmai {tubɕta:/ tubɕtaN} (Perhaps 'tubɕta' instead of 'tubɕtaN'.)	S
N-155B-4	Kurima	mmaduznu tubittidu fɕaduzza {tubɕtaɕ / tubɕta}	K,U,D
N-155B-4	Miyaguni	mmaduzdu tubi: ibi:nu tuzɕamanu tubipirija:	K,T
N-155B-4	Uruka	ujaduʔnu tuvitti(du) fɕaduʔnu tubɕtaʔ	N,I,O
N-155B-4	Bora	mmaduɕnu tubittɕi fɕaduɕnu tubɕta:	K,T
N-155B-5	Standard Japanese	<i>soko-kara tonde mi-ro.</i> there-ABLATIVE to.jump to.see-IMPERATIVE 'Try jumping from there.'	
N-155B-5	Ikema	umakaɕa tubi mi:ru	N,N,D,U
N-155B-5	Karimata	uma:ɕa tubi mi:ru	N,M
N-155B-5	Kugai	umakaɕa tubi mi:ru	N,H,N,M
N-155B-5	Yonaha	umakaɕa tubi mi:[ru	S
N-155B-5	Kurima	umakaɕa tubi mi:ɕ	K,U,D
N-155B-5	Miyaguni	umakaɕa tubimiɕu	K,T
N-155B-5	Uruka	umakaɕa tuvi mi:ru	N,I,O
N-155B-5	Bora	umakaɕa tubi mi:ru	K,T
N-156B-1	Standard Japanese	<i>minna-de fune-o kogu.</i> everyone-INSTRUMENTAL boat-ACCUSATIVE to.row 'We all row the boat together.'	
N-156B-1	Ikema	nnaɕi funu: kuɕi	N,N,D,U
N-156B-1	Karimata	n:naɕi funiu kuɕi	N,M
N-156B-1	Kugai	m:naɕi: funu: kuɕʔ	N,H,N,M
N-156B-1	Yonaha	m:naɕi: funiu kuɕʔ ('iu' in 'funiu' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	S

N-156B-1	Kurima	ha:ri:nu fñu:ba: muztuɕi:du kudʒ / <cf> muztuɕi: fñu: kuge (‘All row the boat together’ (imperative))	K,U,D
N-156B-1	Miyaguni	m:nasi fñu kugi	K,T
N-156B-1	Uruka	m:naɕi: {funiju / fun’u:} {kuguŋ / kuguŋ}	N,I,O
N-156B-1	Bora	m:naɕi fñu: kugʒ	K,T
N-156B-2	Standard Japanese	<i>daremo fune-o koga-nai.</i> anyone boat-ACCUSATIVE to.row-NEGATIVE ‘No one rows the boat.’	
N-156B-2	Ikema	{tarumai / n:na} {fñu: kugan / fñu:ba kugadʒa:N}	N,N,D,U
N-156B-2	Karimata	tarumai fñu(:)ba kugan	N,M
N-156B-2	Kugai	ta:mai fñu:ba: kugan	N,H,N,M
N-156B-2	Yonaha	to:mai fñu:ba: kugan	S
N-156B-2	Kurima	to:me: fñu:ba: kugan	K,U,D
N-156B-2	Miyaguni	to:mai fñu:ba: kugan	K,T
N-156B-2	Uruka	taru:mai fñu:ba: kugan	N,I,O
N-156B-2	Bora	ta:mai fñu:ba: kugan	K,T
N-156B-3	Standard Japanese	<i>mukashi-wa yoku fune-o koi-da.</i> long.ago-TOPIC often boat-ACCUSATIVE to.row-PAST ‘Back in the day, I often rowed the boat.’	
N-156B-3	Ikema	ŋkja:nna ju:du fñu:ba kugitai	N,N,D,U
N-156B-3	Karimata	ŋkja:nna ju:du fñu:ba ku:dai	N,M
N-156B-3	Kugai	ŋkja:nna ju:du fñu:ba kugita:	N,H,N,M
N-156B-3	Yonaha	ŋkja:nna ju:du fñu:ba kugita:	S
N-156B-3	Kurima	ŋkja:nna fñu:ba: ju:du kudʒa	K,U,D
N-156B-3	Miyaguni	ŋkja:nna urusiku fñu:ba: kugitai	K,T
N-156B-3	Uruka	ŋkja:nna ju:du fñu:ba: kugita:	N,I,O
N-156B-3	Bora	ŋkja:nna jaudu fñu:ba: kugita:	K,T
N-156B-4	Standard Japanese	<i>fune-o koide, sonoato yasum-e.</i> boat-ACCUSATIVE to.row, after.that to.rest-IMPERATIVE ‘Row the boat; then, take a rest.’	
N-156B-4	Ikema	fñu:ba: kugittikara jukui	N,N,D,U
N-156B-4	Karimata	fñu:ba: kugidu atuŋi juko:dai	N,M
N-156B-4	Kugai	fñu:ba: kugittikara jukui	N,H,N,M
N-156B-4	Yonaha	fñu:ba: kugitti: uriga atuŋ jukui (fñu:ba: ‘boat-TOPIC’)	S
N-156B-4	Kurima	fñu:ba: kugitti unu atu:ba: jukui	K,U,D
N-156B-4	Miyaguni	fñu:ba: {kugicci / kugicja:} unuato: bugarikaiba jukui	K,T
N-156B-4	Uruka	fñu:ba: kugittikara jukui	N,I,O
N-156B-4	Bora	fñu:ba: kugitti unu atuŋ jukui	K,T

N-156B-5	Standard Japanese	<i>hitori-de fune-o koide ki-ta.</i> one.person-INSTRUMENTAL boat-ACCUSATIVE to.row to.come-PAST 'I rowed the boat by myself.'	
N-156B-5	Ikema	{taʊka:çi: / tavka:çi:} fuŋa: {ku gi i: fi: ru ('to.row to.give-IMPERATIVE') / kuɡittai ('to.row-PAST')}	N,N,D,U
N-156B-5	Karimata	taʊkja:ʎidu fuŋu: kuɡikiʎi	N,M
N-156B-5	Kugai	taʊkja:ʎidu funʉu: kuɡikʉʎa:	N,H,N,M
N-156B-5	Yonaha	ʊʊkja:ʎi:du funʉa: kuɡadu ŋʉa: (funʉa: 'boat-TOPIC')	S
N-156B-5	Kurima	{taʊkja:ʎi:du / taʊkja:ʎi:dʊ} fɯu: kuɡiʈstaŋ	K,U,D
N-156B-5	Miyaguni	taʊkja:ʎidu fɯu: kuɡiksta:	K,T
N-156B-5	Uruka	tavka:ʎidu {funiju / funʉu:} {kuɡiʈstaŋ / kuɡʉiʈstaŋ}	N,I,O
N-156B-5	Bora	taʊkja:ʎidu fɯu: kuɡiksta:	K,T
N-157-1	Standard Japanese	<i>mainichi umi-e iku.</i> every.day sea-ALLATIVE to.go 'I go to the sea every day.'	
N-157-1	Ikema	juiçi: iŋkai ifu	N,N,D,U
N-157-1	Karimata	maiŋiʈi iŋgai ifu	N,M
N-157-1	Kugai	mainiʈa imkai ikaŋ	N,H,N,M
N-157-1	Yonaha	mainiʈaʎdu imkai ikaŋ (Also pronounced 'ma: inʉiʈaʎdu' when emphasized.)	S
N-157-1	Kurima	mai:niʈi imke:du {iʈ / iʈa}	K,U,D
N-157-1	Miyaguni	mai:niçi imkai ikʒgamata	K,T
N-157-1	Uruka	{iʈa:mai / mainiʈa} imkai {ikaŋ / ikaŋs}	N,I,O
N-157-1	Bora	mai:niʈi imkai {iks / piz}	K,T
N-157-2	Standard Japanese	<i>chichi-wa tenki-ga warui-kara umi-e-wa ika-nai.</i> father-TOPIC weather-NOMINATIVE to.be.bad-because sea-ALLATIVE-TOPIC to.go-NEGATIVE 'My father won't go to the sea, because the weather is bad.'	
N-157-2	Ikema	(oto:ʊa) kju:ja teŋkinu baikaija ikaŋ	N,N,D,U
N-157-2	Karimata	uja: ʊa:ʈi kinu baʈkariba iŋgaija ikaŋ	N,M
N-157-2	Kugai	ʉza: ʊa:ʈaʉ javvi:du imkaija ikaŋ (When asked about how 'a: ɕza' was used for 'father' in the case of N-165-3, the speaker changed 'ʉza:' into 'a:ɕza:'.)	N,H,N,M
N-157-2	Yonaha	ʊjaʃ: wa:ʈaʉaŋu baʉkaribadu imkaija ikaŋ	S
N-157-2	Kurima	uja: ʊa:ʈaʉnu baʉkariba imke:ja ikaŋ	K,U,D
N-157-2	Miyaguni	uja: {ciŋkʒga / ciŋkaŋga} baʉkaiba imkaija ikazjaŋ	K,T
N-157-2	Uruka	uja: wa:ʈskʉnu baʉkariba imkaija ikaŋ	N,I,O
N-157-2	Bora	uja: wa:ʈkaʉnu baʉkariba imkaija ikaŋ	K,T

N-157-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo-mo umi-e it-ta.</i> yesterday-too sea-ALLATIVE to.go-PAST 'I went to the sea yesterday, too.'	
N-157-3	Ikema	fūnu: iŋkai ifutai	N,N,D,U
N-157-3	Karimata	kinumaidu iŋgai {ifutai / iftai}	N,M
N-157-3	Kugai	kʰnumai imkai pi:ta:	N,H,N,M
N-157-3	Yonaha	kʰnumaidu imkai ikʰŋa:	S
N-157-3	Kurima	ʈsnume: va:ʈsʈŋu bazkariba imke: istan ʈsno: va:ʈsʈŋu bazkaribadʊ imke: istan	K,U,D
N-157-3	Miyaguni	kīnu:mai imkai iksta:	K,T
N-157-3	Uruka	ʰsʰnu:mai imkai {iksʰtaʰ / iksta:} (The pronunciation of 'ks' approaches double articulation; this also holds for the rest of the data.)	N,I,O
N-157-3	Bora	ʈsʰnu:mai imkai {iksʰta: / piʰta:}	K,T
N-157-4	Standard Japanese	<i>umi-e itte, oyoide ki-ta.</i> sea-ALLATIVE to.go, to.swim to.come-PAST 'I went to the sea to swim.'	
N-157-4	Ikema	iŋŋi iki: u:gittai	N,N,D,U
N-157-4	Karimata	iŋgai ikidu uigi {futai / ftai}	N,M
N-157-4	Kugai	imkai iki:du u:gi kʰŋa: (The <i>shite</i> -continuative was not obtained.)	N,H,N,M
N-157-4	Yonaha	im ikidu ʊ:gitti kʰŋa ('ikidu' is an <i>ari</i> -continuative. When asked the speaker also accepted 'im ikitti: ʊ:gidu kʰŋa', but this sentence was not uttered by the speaker.)	S
N-157-4	Kurima	imke: {iki:du / ikiʈtidʊ} u:gi ʈsta	K,U,D
N-157-4	Miyaguni	{imkai / immikidu} ikiççie u:ɟʒ:ta:	K,T
N-157-4	Uruka	imkai ikitti u:gi {ksʰta: / ksta}	N,I,O
N-157-4	Bora	imkai ikiʈʈidu u:gi kʰta:	K,T
N-157-5	Standard Japanese	<i>umi-e-wa hitori-de itte ko-i.</i> sea-ALLATIVE-TOPIC one.person-INSTRUMENTAL to.go to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Go to the sea alone.'	
N-157-5	Ikema	iŋkaija {taʊka: / taʊka:} {iki: / iki: ku:} ('ʊ' is a back (centralized) close (towards close-mid) vowel; 'ʊ' is a labiodental approximant.)	N,N,D,U
N-157-5	Karimata	iŋgaija taʊkja:ɛi iki ku:	N,M
N-157-5	Kugai	imkai taʊke:ɛi: iki ku:	N,H,N,M
N-157-5	Yonaha	imkaija taʊkja:ɛi: {ikitti ku: / iki fuɟja:nna} ('ikitti' is a <i>shite</i> -continuative; 'iki' in 'iki fuɟja:nna' ('to.go to.give-NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE') is an <i>ari</i> -continuative.)	S

N-157-5	Kurima	imke:ja taŋkja:ŋi: {ikitti ku: / ikiku:}	K,U,D
N-157-5	Miyaguni	imkaija taŋkja: iki ku:	K,T
N-157-5	Uruka	imkaija taŋkja:ŋi: ikiku:	N,I,O
N-157-5	Bora	imkaija taŋkja:ŋi iki ku:	K,T
N-158-1	Standard Japanese	<i>kyoo-wa chichi-ga uchi-ni kuru.</i> today-TOPIC father-NOMINATIVE house-LOCATIVE to.come 'Today, my father will come to my house.'	
N-158-1	Ikema	kju:ja ʔizaŋadu ja:ŋkai fu:	N,N,D,U
N-158-1	Karimata	kju:ja uja:du ja:ju ffu	N,M
N-158-1	Kugai	kju:ja ʔzanudu ja:ŋkai {kʔŋʔ / ks:}	N,H,N,M
N-158-1	Yonaha	kju:ja ʔjaŋadu ja:ŋkai kʔŋʔ	S
N-158-1	Kurima	kju:ja ujaŋadu ja:ŋke: mmʔa / mmʔaʔ (Honorific for 'to come'.) <cf> dusnudu ja:ŋke: ʔsʔ ('My friend will come to my house.')	K,U,D
N-158-1	Miyaguni	kju:ja ujaŋadu ja:ŋkai ki:	K,T
N-158-1	Uruka	kju:ja ujaŋadu ja:ŋkai {ksʔ / ksʔʔ} (The honorific for 'to come' is 'mmʔaʔ'.)	N,I,O
N-158-1	Bora	kju:ja ujaŋadu ja:ŋkai kʔʔ:	K,T
N-158-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kyoo-wa haha-wa ko-nai.</i> today-TOPIC mother-TOPIC to.come-NEGATIVE 'Today, my mother won't come.'	
N-158-2	Ikema	kju:ja mmaŋadu ku:N	N,N,D,U
N-158-2	Karimata	kju:ja anna: {ku:N / fu:N}	N,M
N-158-2	Kugai	kju:ja ane: ku:ŋ	N,H,N,M
N-158-2	Yonaha	kju:ja anna: ku:N	S
N-158-2	Kurima	kju:ja anna: ku:ŋ	K,U,D
N-158-2	Miyaguni	kju:ja anna: ku:ŋ	K,T
N-158-2	Uruka	kju:ja anna: ku:ŋ	N,I,O
N-158-2	Bora	kju:ja anna: ku:ŋ	K,T
N-158-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo chichi-ga uchi-ni ki-ta.</i> yesterday father-NOMINATIVE house-LOCATIVE to.come-PAST 'My father came to my house, yesterday.'	
N-158-3	Ikema	{fuŋu:/ŋu:} ʔizaŋa ja:ŋkai {ttai / t'ai}	N,N,D,U
N-158-3	Karimata	kinudu uja: jai kiŋi	N,M
N-158-3	Kugai	kʔno: ʔzanudu ja:ŋkai kʔŋa:	N,H,N,M
N-158-3	Yonaha	kʔna: ʔjaŋadu {ja:ŋke: / ja:ŋkai} kʔŋʔa:	S
N-158-3	Kurima	ʔno: ujaŋadu ja:ŋke: mmʔaŋa (Honorific for 'came'.) / {ʔstaŋ / ʔstaŋ} (Non-honorific for 'came'.)	K,U,D
N-158-3	Miyaguni	kinu:du ujaŋa ja:ŋkai ki:ta:	K,T

N-158-3	Uruka	ksʀnu: uja: ja:ŋkai {ksʀta: / ksʀtaʔ}	N,I,O
N-158-3	Bora	ʁʀnu: ujaɣadu ja:ŋkai kʂta:	K,T
N-158-4	Standard Japanese	<i>kocchi-e kite, uchi-ni modot-ta.</i> this.way-ALLATIVE to.come, house-LOCATIVE to.return-PAST 'I came over here and returned home.'	
N-158-4	Ikema	kumattikafa ja:ŋkai muduitai	N,N,D,U
N-158-4	Karimata	umai {kiʂidu / kiʂiʂidu} jai muduta	N,M
N-158-4	Kugai	kumaŋkai {kʰʂittikara / kiʂittikara} ja:ŋkai piʔa:	N,H,N,M
N-158-4	Yonaha	kumaŋkai kʰʂittidu ja:ŋkai pi:ta:	S
N-158-4	Kurima	kumaŋke: ʔʂittidu ja:ŋke: {piʀta / piʀtaʀ}	K,U,D
N-158-4	Miyaguni	kumaŋkai kiʂiccidu ja:ŋkai muduʔta:	K,T
N-158-4	Uruka	kumaŋkai kiʂittidu ja:ŋkai muduri piʔʀtaʔ ('to.return to.go-PAST')	N,I,O
N-158-4	Bora	kumaŋkai kiʂittʂidu ja:ŋkai piʔta:	K,T
N-158-5	Standard Japanese	<i>kocchi-e hayaku ko-i.</i> this.way-ALLATIVE to.be.early to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Quickly come over here.'	
N-158-5	Ikema	kumaŋkai hajamaʀi ku:	N,N,D,U
N-158-5	Karimata	umai ha:ʀi ku:	N,M
N-158-5	Kugai	umaŋkai pe:pe:ti: ku:	N,H,N,M
N-158-5	Yonaha	kumaŋkai pʰa:kai ku:	S
N-158-5	Kurima	kumaŋke: pʰa:kari ku:	K,U,D
N-158-5	Miyaguni	kumaŋkai pja:pja: ku:	K,T
N-158-5	Uruka	kumaŋkai pʰa:pʰa:ti ku:	N,I,O
N-158-5	Bora	kumaŋkai pʰa:kari ku:	K,T
N-158-5	Standard Japanese	<i>kocchi-e kite mi-ro.</i> this.way-ALLATIVE to.come to.see-IMPERATIVE 'Try coming over here.'	
N-158-5	Ikema	umatti mi:ru	N,N,D,U
N-158-5	Karimata	{umai / uma:i} kiʂi mi:ru	N,M
N-158-5	Kugai	umaŋkai {kʰʂi / kiʂi} mi:ru	N,H,N,M
N-158-5	Yonaha	kumaŋkai kʰʂi mi:ru	S
N-158-5	Kurima	kumaŋke: {ʔʂiʂimi:ʀ / ʔʂiʂimi:ʀo}	K,U,D
N-158-5	Miyaguni	kumaŋkai kiʂi mi:ru	K,T
N-158-5	Uruka	kumaŋkai {kiʂi / kiʂi} mi:ru	N,I,O
N-158-5	Bora	kumaŋkai kiʂi mi:ru	K,T
N-159-1	Standard Japanese	<i>nigatsu-wa yoku ame-ga furu.</i> February-TOPIC often rain-NOMINATIVE to.fall 'In February, it rains often.'	

N-159-1	Ikema	{fu:ɕiʔsɪnna / fu:ɕiʔsɪnda} ju:du {aminu / amja:} fu:	N,N,D,U
N-159-1	Karimata	ɲigatsunna ju:du aminu {ffu/fu:}	N,M
N-159-1	Kugai	niɡatʂa ju:du aminu fuʔ	N,H,N,M
N-159-1	Yonaha	niɡatʂa ju:du aminu fɲ	S
N-159-1	Kurima	niɡatʂɲna aminudu ju: fɲ	K,U,D
N-159-1	Miyaguni	niɡacunna unusiʔku aminu fuʔ	K,T
N-159-1	Uruka	niɡatʂa ju:du aminu fuʔ	N,I,O
N-159-1	Bora	niɡatʂa: ju:du aminu fɲʔ	K,T
N-159-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo-wa ame-ga fura-nai.</i> tomorrow-TOPIC rain-TOPIC to.fall-NEGATIVE 'It won't rain, tomorrow.'	
N-159-2	Ikema	atʂa: amja: ffaN	N,N,D,U
N-159-2	Karimata	atʂa: amja: ffaN	N,M
N-159-2	Kugai	atʂa: ame: fufaŋ	N,H,N,M
N-159-2	Yonaha	atʂu: am'a: ffaN (Perhaps 'atʂu:' is the zero-case form for 'tomorrow'.)	S
N-159-2	Kurima	atʂa: am'a: ffaŋ	K,U,D
N-159-2	Miyaguni	ac'a: amja: ffaŋ	K,T
N-159-2	Uruka	atʂa: am'a: ffaŋ	N,I,O
N-159-2	Bora	ata: am'a: ffaŋ	K,T
N-159-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo-wa ame-ga fut-ta.</i> yesterday-TOPIC rain-NOMINATIVE to.fall-PAST 'Yesterday, it rained.'	
N-159-3	Ikema	nnu: amja: fu:tai	N,N,D,U
N-159-3	Karimata	kino: aminudu {fɲi / fɲi}	N,M
N-159-3	Kugai	kɲno: aminudu fuʔta:	N,H,N,M
N-159-3	Yonaha	kɲna: aminudu fɲtʂa:	S
N-159-3	Kurima	ʂɲno: aminudu fɲtʂa	K,U,D
N-159-3	Miyaguni	kɲnu:ja aminudu fuzta:	K,T
N-159-3	Uruka	kɲnu:ja aminudu {ʂɲtaʔ / ʂɲta:}	N,I,O
N-159-3	Bora	ʂɲnu:ja aminudu fɲʔta:	K,T
N-159-4	Standard Japanese	<i>ooame-ga futte, hideri-ga tuzui-teiru.</i> heavy.rain-NOMINATIVE to.fall, drought-NOMINATIVE to.continue-PROGRESSIVE 'After the heavy rain, there has continued to be a drought.'	
N-159-4	Ikema	ɡaba: aminu fɲi: ntanu ('earth-NOMINATIVE') ka:kijui ('to.dry.up-STATIVE')	N,N,D,U
N-159-4	Karimata	upu aminudu fiʂite pja:inu ʂiɕiʔki:juN	N,M

N-159-4	Kugai	{abʔza'ami / abʔza:mi} furi:du pia:ʔnu ʔaʔaʔku: (The apostrophe signifies a hiatus.)	N,H,N,M
N-159-4	Yonaha	upu aminudu ffiti piaʔnu ʔsuzukiu (‘iu’ in ‘ʔsuzukiu’ is an ambiguous diphthong; it can also be interpreted as ‘ʔsuzuku:’.)	S
N-159-4	Kurima	upuaminu ffitidʔ pia:ʔinu ʔu:kaʔ <cf> pia:ʔinu {ʔaʔaʔku: / ʔaʔaʔku:} (‘the sunshine is strong’)	K,U,D
N-159-4	Miyaguni	up.aminu ficcidu wa:cʔkinu cuzukiu	K,T
N-159-4	Uruka	upu: aminu ffiti(du) ato: pia:ʔ ʔaʔaʔki uz (‘there has continued to be a drought’)	N,I,O
N-159-4	Bora	upuaminu ffitʔidu pia:ʔinu ʔaʔaʔku:	K,T
N-159-5	Standard Japanese	<i>ima ame-ga fut-teiru.</i> now rain-NOMINATIVE to.fall-PROGRESSIVE ‘It’s raining now.’	
N-159-5	Ikema	n:nama aminu fʔju:ui	N,N,D,U
N-159-5	Karimata	nnama: aminudu {fʔju: / fʔju:}	N,M
N-159-5	Kugai	nnama: aminudu fuʔju:	N,H,N,M
N-159-5	Yonaha	nnamadu aminu fʔju: (‘iu’ in ‘fʔju:’ is an ambiguous diphthong; it can also be interpreted as ‘fʔju:’.)	S
N-159-5	Kurima	nʔnama: aminudu {fʔju:ʔ / fʔju:ʔ}	K,U,D
N-159-5	Miyaguni	nnama aminu fʔju:	K,T
N-159-5	Uruka	nama: aminudu {fʔju:ʔ / fʔju:ʔ}	N,I,O
N-159-5	Bora	nʔnamadu aminu fʔju:	K,T
N-159-5	Standard Japanese	<i>ame-ga futte ki-ta.</i> rain-NOMINATIVE to.fall to.come-PAST ‘It has started raining.’	
N-159-5	Ikema	aminu fʔi: fu:do:	N,N,D,U
N-159-5	Karimata	aminudu fʔi kiʔi	N,M
N-159-5	Kugai	aminudu furi {kʔ: / ks:}	N,H,N,M
N-159-5	Yonaha	aminudu fʔi kʔʔ	S
N-159-5	Kurima	aminudu fʔi ʔiʔʔ:ʔ (‘to.fall to.come-STATIVE’)	K,U,D
N-159-5	Miyaguni	aminudu fʔikʔ	K,T
N-159-5	Uruka	aminudu fʔi ksʔ:	N,I,O
N-159-5	Bora	aminu fʔi: kʔ:	K,T
N-160-1	Standard Japanese	<i>minna koko-de oriru.</i> everyone here-LOCATIVE to.get.off ‘Everyone gets off here.’	
N-160-1	Ikema	n:nanai umakara urifu	N,N,D,U

N-160-1	Karimata	n:na umandu uruii (uripaʔi 'to.get.off-EPISTEMIC'; uraʔi 'to.drop.off-IMPERATIVE')	N,M
N-160-1	Kugai	m:na umaŋ urɪʔ	N,H,N,M
N-160-1	Yonaha	m:na kumaN urɪʔ (Perhaps 'urɪʔ' is an imperative.)	S
N-160-1	Kurima	mu:ʔtu kumaŋke: urɪ ʔ mu:ʔtu kumaŋke: urɪʔ	K,U,D
N-160-1	Miyaguni	m:na {kumau / kumaŋkai} urɪʔ	K,T
N-160-1	Uruka	m:na kumaŋ urɪtʃa: ('to.get.off-EMPHATIC' (intentional); an assertive form was not obtained.)	N,I,O
N-160-1	Bora	m:na umaŋdu urɪ	K,T
N-160-2	Standard Japanese	<i>watashi-wa koko-de-wa ori-nai.</i> I-TOPIC here-LOCATIVE-TOPIC to.get.off-NEGATIVE 'I don't get off here.'	
N-160-2	Ikema	ba: umanna urɪdʒa:N	N,N,D,U
N-160-2	Karimata	ba: umanna urɪdafaN (Perhaps 'to.get.off-POTENTIAL-NEGATIVE'.)	N,M
N-160-2	Kugai	baja: umanna urɪŋ	N,H,N,M
N-160-2	Yonaha	baja: kumanna {urɪdʒa:N / urɪdʒa:N}	S
N-160-2	Kurima	aba: kumaŋke: {urɪŋ / urɪŋ / urɪdʒa:ŋ}	K,U,D
N-160-2	Miyaguni	baja: kumaŋkaija urɪʒa:ŋ	K,T
N-160-2	Uruka	baja: kumanna ʊru {ɪʔaŋ / dʒaŋ}	N,I,O
N-160-2	Bora	baja: umanna urɪŋ	K,T
N-160-3	Standard Japanese	<i>koko-de basu-o ori-ta.</i> here-LOCATIVE bus-ACCUSATIVE to.get.off-PAST 'I got off the bus here.'	
N-160-3	Ikema	umandu basukafa urɪtai	N,N,D,U
N-160-3	Karimata	uma urɪdu bassudu urɪtai (The nature of 'urɪ' in 'urɪdu' is uncertain.)	N,M
N-160-3	Kugai	umandu bas: urɪta:	N,H,N,M
N-160-3	Yonaha	kumandu {bassu / basukafa} urɪta: (basukafa 'bus-ABLATIVE')	S
N-160-3	Kurima	kumaŋke:du bassa {urɪtaʔ / urɪta}	K,U,D
N-160-3	Miyaguni	kumaŋkaidu {bassu / basukafa} urɪta:	K,T
N-160-3	Uruka	kumaŋdu bassu: {urɪta:/urɪtaʔ}	N,I,O
N-160-3	Bora	umaŋdu bassu urɪta:	K,T
N-160-4	Standard Japanese	<i>basu-o orite, denwa kake-ro.</i> bus-ACCUSATIVE to.get.off, telephone to.put.on-IMPERATIVE 'Get off the bus and make a call.'	
N-160-4	Ikema	basukafa urɪ: denʊau ja:ŋkai kakɪru	N,N,D,U
N-160-4	Karimata	bassu urɪʔɪ deʔʊau ʔɪ ku:	N,M
N-160-4	Kugai	bas urɪtti demʊo: kakɪru	N,H,N,M
N-160-4	Yonaha	basupa urɪtti demʊo: kakɪru	S

N-160-4	Kurima	baskara urittidu demɔao kəkɪru	K,U,D
N-160-4	Miyaguni	basukara uritte deũwau kəkɪru	K,T
N-160-4	Uruka	bassu uritti demɔwauba: kəkɪru	N,I,O
N-160-4	Bora	basa: urittɛi demɔau kəkɪru	K,T
N-160-5	Standard Japanese	<i>imooto-ga basu-kara orite ki-ta.</i> younger.sister-NOMINATIVE bus-ABLATIVE to.get.off to.come-PAST 'My sister came out of the bus.'	
N-160-5	Ikema	uttunu midunnu basukara urittɛu:i	N,N,D,U
N-160-5	Karimata	utudunudu basukara uri kiɕi	N,M
N-160-5	Kugai	ututunudu bas: uri ks:	N,H,N,M
N-160-5	Yonaha	bunaɲnudu basukara uri kɔɔ	S
N-160-5	Kurima	utuɕunudu baskara uri {ɕta / ɕta}	K,U,D
N-160-5	Miyaguni	utuɕu basukara uri kiɕa:	K,T
N-160-5	Uruka	aŋ, ga ga (' older.sister-NOMINATIVE ') basukara {urikɕta / urikɕta}	N,I,O
N-160-5	Bora	utuɕunudu baskara uri kɕa:	K,T
N-161-1	Standard Japanese	<i>saru-mo ki-kara ochiru.</i> monkey-too tree-ABLATIVE to.fall 'Even monkeys fall from trees./Even the best sometimes make mistakes.'	
N-161-1	Ikema	sarumai ki:kara uti:jui	N,N,D,U
N-161-1	Karimata	sarumai ki:gaɾadu {utidu / utɛi}	N,M
N-161-1	Kugai	sarumai ki:kara utiɔ	N,H,N,M
N-161-1	Yonaha	itɕu:maidu ki:kara uti: (' They always fall from the trees (because the branches are weak). ')	S
N-161-1	Kurima	sarume: ki:kara {utidus / utidusɔ} (' to.fall-EMPHATIC to.do ') <cf> antɛi: itaɕɔɾaɕu:ka: umakara utimdo: (' Being mischievous like that you'll fall down from there! ')	K,U,D
N-161-1	Miyaguni	sarumai ki:kara uci	K,T
N-161-1	Uruka	saru:mai ki:kara utidu {sɔ / sɔ} (Apparently unnatural with 'utiɔ'. 'sɔ:' is sometimes accompanied by some slight friction.)	N,I,O
N-161-1	Bora	sarumai ki:kara utɛi	K,T
N-161-2	Standard Japanese	<i>ki-o yurashi-temo mi(mikan)-wa ochi-nai.</i> tree-ACCUSATIVE to.shake-even.when fruit(mandarin.orange)-TOPIC to.fall-NEGATIVE 'No mandarins fall from the tree, even when you shake it.'	
N-161-2	Ikema	ki: jurugaɕimmai ki:nunaija ɕɔ:ŋkaija utiN	N,N,D,U
N-161-2	Karimata	ki:ju jurugaɕa:mai n:ta: utiN	N,M
N-161-2	Kugai	ki:ju jurɔɕi:mmai naɔza utiŋ	N,H,N,M
N-161-2	Yonaha	ki:ju jurugaɕa:mai funiɕza utuN	S
N-161-2	Kurima	ki:ju jurugaɕa:me: mikanna utuŋ	K,U,D

N-161-2	Miyaguni	ki:u juɾuɟasibam mikanna utuŋ	K,T
N-161-2	Uruka	ki:ju ujukasabaŋ nazʔa utuŋ	N,I,O
N-161-2	Bora	ki:ju jaɾasa:mai nazʔa utuŋ	K,T
N-161-3	Standard Japanese	<i>ani-ga ki-kara ochi-ta.</i> older.brother-NOMINATIVE tree-ABLATIVE to.fall-PAST 'My brother fell from the tree.'	
N-161-3	Ikema	sudʒanu ki:kara sandʒari ɲa:N (ka:ɾanu utitai 'A roof tile fell down.')	N,N,D,U
N-161-3	Karimata	adʒa: ('older.brother-TOPIC') ki:g ara uti adʒandu ('older.brother-NOMINATIVE') ki:gara utɕi	N,M
N-161-3	Kugai	sudʒanudu ki:kara utita:	N,H,N,M
N-161-3	Yonaha	azagadu ki:kara utita:	S
N-161-3	Kurima	adʒanadu ki:kara {uti / uti: / utitaz}	K,U,D
N-161-3	Miyaguni	azʔaga ki:kara ucita:	K,T
N-161-3	Uruka	azagadu ki:kara {utitaʔ / utita:}	N,I,O
N-161-3	Bora	adʒagadu ki:kara utɕita:	K,T
N-161-4	Standard Japanese	<i>ani-wa ki-kara ochite, ima-wa byooiin-ni iru.</i> older.brother-TOPIC tree-ABLATIVE to.fall, now-TOPIC hospital-LOCATIVE to.be 'My brother fell from the tree and is now in the hospital.'	
N-161-4	Ikema	sudʒaga ki:kara sandʒari:ti nnama iɕanuɟa:n uɾiui	N,N,D,U
N-161-4	Karimata	adʒa ki:gara utidu nnama bjo:indu uʔi	N,M
N-161-4	Kugai	sudʒa: ki:kara utitidu nnama: bio:iŋ u:	N,H,N,M
N-161-4	Yonaha	aza: ki:kara utɕittidu nnama: bio:iŋ uŋ (The friction noise of 'ɾ' in 'uŋ' is weak.)	S
N-161-4	Kurima	adʒanadu ki:kara utitti paɽɕu jamaɕitti bio:iŋke: piztaŋ	K,U,D
N-161-4	Miyaguni	aza: ki:kara uciccidu nnama: bjo:indu u:	K,T
N-161-4	Uruka	aza: ki:kara utittidu nama: bio:iŋ uʔ	N,I,O
N-161-4	Bora	adʒa: ki:kara utɕittidu nnama: bio:in u:	K,T
N-161-5	Standard Japanese	<i>ame-wa ten-kara ochite kuru.</i> rain-TOPIC sky-ABLATIVE to.fall to.come 'Rain falls from the sky.'	
N-161-5	Ikema	ami tiŋkara uti: fu:	N,N,D,U
N-161-5	Karimata	amja: tiŋgaradu utɕi: ku:	N,M
N-161-5	Kugai	ame: tiŋkaradu uti ks:	N,H,N,M
N-161-5	Yonaha	amʔaa tiŋkaradu uti kʔɕ	S
N-161-5	Kurima	amʔa: {tiŋkaradu / tiŋkaradu} {ffɿɕsɿ / utiɕsɿ}	K,U,D
N-161-5	Miyaguni	amja: ciŋkara uciku:	K,T

N-161-5	Uruka	amʲa: təŋkaradu utiksʷ	N,I,O
N-161-5	Bora	amʲa: tɛŋkaradu utɛi kʷ:	K,T
N-162-1	Standard Japanese	<i>saru-ga kinomi-o otosu.</i> monkey-NOMINATIVE nut-ACCUSATIVE to.drop 'A monkey drops nuts from the tree.'	
N-162-1	Ikema	safu ki:nunai utaçi:jui	N,N,D,U
N-162-1	Karimata	safunudu ki:nu n:tau {utasĩ: / utas}	N,M
N-162-1	Kugai	safunudu ki:nu naʷzuba: utasʷ	N,H,N,M
N-162-1	Yonaha	safunudu ki:nu nazzu utusʷ	S
N-162-1	Kurima	safunudu ki:ŋke: nu:ri: iki ('tree-LOCATIVE to.climb to.go') ki:nu {nazzu / nazzʊ} utusʷ	K,U,D
N-162-1	Miyaguni	safuga ki:nu nazzu utuşu	K,T
N-162-1	Uruka	safua ki:nu {nazʷʷ / nazʷu} utusʷ	N,I,O
N-162-1	Bora	safunudu ki:nu nazzu {utuş / utusʷ}	K,T
N-162-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kono saru-wa kinomi-o otosa-nai.</i> this monkey-TOPIC nut-ACCUSATIVE to.drop-NEGATIVE 'This monkey doesn't drop nuts.'	
N-162-2	Ikema	kunu safu: ki:nunaiju:ba utahan	N,N,D,U
N-162-2	Karimata	kunu {safo: / saʷo} ki:nu n:tau utasan	N,M
N-162-2	Kugai	kunu safo: ki:nu naʷzuba: utasaf	N,H,N,M
N-162-2	Yonaha	kunu safa: ki:nu naʷruba: utusan	S
N-162-2	Kurima	kufu safo: ki:nu nazzuba: utusaf	K,U,D
N-162-2	Miyaguni	kunu safo: ki:nu mi:uba: utusaf	K,T
N-162-2	Uruka	kunu safua ki:nu nazʷba: utusaf	N,I,O
N-162-2	Bora	kunu safa: ki:nu nazzuba: utusaf	K,T
N-162-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo ido-ni ishi-o otoshi-ta.</i> yesterday well-LOCATIVE stone-ACCUSATIVE to.drop-PAST 'I dropped a stone into the well yesterday.'	
N-162-3	Ikema	nnu ka:ŋkai issĩ utaɕitai	N,N,D,U
N-162-3	Karimata	kinu:ndu ka:i issu utaɕitai	N,M
N-162-3	Kugai	kʷnu: ka:ŋkai issu utasta:	N,H,N,M
N-162-3	Yonaha	kʷnu:du issu ka:ŋkai utusʷta: ('yesterday stone-ACCUSATIVE well-LOCATIVE to.drop-PAST')	S
N-162-3	Kurima	tʷno: issudu ka:ŋke: {utuştaʷ / utuşta}	K,U,D
N-162-3	Miyaguni	kunu ka:ŋkai issu utuşta:	K,T
N-162-3	Uruka	ksʷnu: ka:ŋkai issu: {utuştaʷ / utuşta}	N,I,O
N-162-3	Bora	tʷnu:du tʷra:ŋka:ŋkai issu utuşta:	K,T

N-162-4	Standard Japanese	<i>booshi-o otoshite, tori-ni it-ta.</i> hat-ACCUSATIVE to.drop, to.get-DATIVE to.go-PAST 'I dropped my hat and went to get it.'	
N-162-4	Ikema	kavvimunu dʒi:ŋkai utaçi tuiga ikitai	N,N,D,U
N-162-4	Karimata	bo:ɕiu utaɕidu tuiga iki	N,M
N-162-4	Kugai	bo:ɕu: utaɕitidu tuʔga ikaʔta:	N,H,N,M
N-162-4	Yonaha	bo:ɕa: utuɕittidu tuʔga ikaʔta: (Perhaps 'bo:ɕa:' corresponds to 'hat-TOPIC'.)	S
N-162-4	Kurima	bo:ɕu: utuɕitidʊ tuzga {iku:taʔ / iku:ta}	K,U,D
N-162-4	Miyaguni	bo:sju: utuɕittʔi tuʔga ikaʔta:	K,T
N-162-4	Uruka	bo:ɕu: utuɕitti tuʔga iksʔtaʔ	N,I,O
N-162-4	Bora	bo:ɕu: utuɕitʔidu tuzga iku:ta: ('to.go-STATIVE-PAST')	K,T
N-162-5	Standard Japanese	<i>ki-ni nobotte mi-o otoshite ku-re.</i> tree-LOCATIVE to.climb fruit-ACCUSATIVE to.drop to.give-IMPERATIVE 'Climb the tree and drop some fruit.'	
N-162-5	Ikema	ki:nu hananʔkai nu:ri: naimunun utaçi fi:ru	N,N,D,U
N-162-5	Karimata	ki:ŋgai nu:ri n:tau utaçi {fi:ru / firu}	N,M
N-162-5	Kugai	ki:ŋkai nu:ri iki: naʔzu u taçi fi:ru	N,H,N,M
N-162-5	Yonaha	ki:ŋkai nu:ri: nazzu utuɕi fʔiru	S
N-162-5	Kurima	ki:n naʔu:ʔ mikannu tuʔi utuɕi fi:ru ('Get the mandarin that has grown on the tree and drop it.') ki:n nu:ri iki utuɕi fi:ru ('Go climb the tree and drop it.')	K,U,D
N-162-5	Miyaguni	ki:ŋkai nu:ricci nazzu utuɕi fi:ru	K,T
N-162-5	Uruka	ki:ŋkai nu:rʔiti {naʔʔ / naʔʔŋkai} utuɕi fʔiru	N,I,O
N-162-5	Bora	ki:n nu:ri: nazzu utuɕi fi:ru	K,T
N-163-1	Standard Japanese	<i>uma-mo hito-o keru.</i> horse-too person-ACCUSATIVE to.kick 'Horses kick people, too.'	
N-163-1	Ikema	nu:mamai {fʔtu / ɸʔtu} uba ki: tausʊ	N,N,D,U
N-163-1	Karimata	nu:mamai pʔʔtuudu ki:	N,M
N-163-1	Kugai	nu:mamai pstu: kiʔ	N,H,N,M
N-163-1	Yonaha	nu:ma:mai pʔtu:ʔu {ka:dusu / kizʔ}	S
N-163-1	Kurima	nu:mame: pʔtu:du {kiz / kiʔ}	K,U,D
N-163-1	Miyaguni	nu:mamai {pʔtuba: / pʔtu:} kiz	K,T
N-163-1	Uruka	nu:mamai pstu:ba: {kiʔ / kiʔdu sʔ} (Apparently unnatural with 'utiʔ' [translator's note: 'kiʔ'?). 'sʔ' [translator's note: 'sʔ'?) is sometimes accompanied by some slight friction.)	N,I,O
N-163-1	Bora	nu:mamai pʔtu: kizʔ	K,T

N-163-2	Standard Japanese	<i>otonashii uma-wa hito-o kera-nai.</i> to.be.quiet horse-TOPIC person-ACCUSATIVE to.kick-NEGATIVE 'Gentle horses don't kick people.'	
N-163-2	Ikema	manai nu:ma: fiŋtu uba kiraN	N,N,D,U
N-163-2	Karimata	nu:ma: pʰiŋtuuba kiraN	N,M
N-163-2	Kugai	nuka:nukanu nu:ma: pstu:ba: kiraŋ	N,H,N,M
N-163-2	Yonaha	nuka:nu nu:ma: pŋtu:ba kiraN	S
N-163-2	Kurima	nuka:nu nu:ma: pʰtuba: kiŋaŋ	K,U,D
N-163-2	Miyaguni	nuka:nukanu nu:ma: {pʰiŋtuba: / pʰiŋtuba} kiraŋ	K,T
N-163-2	Uruka	nuka:nukanu nu:ma: pʰiŋtu:ba: {kʷsaŋ / kʷsaŋ}	N,I,O
N-163-2	Bora	manai:manainu nu:ma: pʰtu: kiraŋ	K,T
N-163-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo ano uma-wa hito-o ket-ta.</i> yesterday that horse-TOPIC person-ACCUSATIVE to.kick-PAST 'That horse kicked someone, yesterday.'	
N-163-3	Ikema	nnu: kanu nu:ma: ki:taɪ	N,N,D,U
N-163-3	Karimata	kino: kanu nu:ma: pʰiŋtuudu kiri (Perhaps 'pstu ~ pʰtu' instead of 'pʰtu'.)	N,M
N-163-3	Kugai	kʷnu: kanu nu:ma: pstu:du {kiʷta: / kiʷta:}	N,H,N,M
N-163-3	Yonaha	kʷna: kanu nu:ma: pŋtu:du kizʷta: (kʷna: 'yesterday-TOPIC')	S
N-163-3	Kurima	ʔnudu kanu nu:ma: pstu: {kizʷta: / kizʷta}	K,U,D
N-163-3	Miyaguni	kʷnu: kanu nu:ma: pʰiŋtu: kizʷta:	K,T
N-163-3	Uruka	ksnu: kanu nu:ma: pʰtu: kʷtaʷ	N,I,O
N-163-3	Bora	ʔnu:ja kanu nu:ma: pʰtu kizʷta:	K,T
N-163-4	Standard Japanese	<i>aruji-o kette, nigesat-ta.</i> master-ACCUSATIVE to.kick, to.run.off-PAST 'It kicked its master and ran off.'	
N-163-4	Ikema	nussu kiri: ɕiŋgi: hari:ŋa:N	N,N,D,U
N-163-4	Karimata	nussidu kiriʔiti piŋgitai	N,M
N-163-4	Kugai	nussu kiritidu piŋgi pi:ta:	N,H,N,M
N-163-4	Yonaha	aʔuʔiba kirittidu piŋgi pi:ta:	S
N-163-4	Kurima	nu:manu nussudu kirittidu nussu kiŋittidʊ piŋgi piʔta: ('The horse kicked its master and ran off.')	K,U,D
N-163-4	Miyaguni	aʔuzzadu kʷri piŋgasi piʔa:ʃta:	K,T
N-163-4	Uruka	nussʷ: kirittidu piŋgita:	N,I,O
N-163-4	Bora	nussu kirittʷi piŋgi piʔta:	K,T
N-163-5	Standard Japanese	<i>sono booru-o koko-ni kette ku-re.</i> that ball-ACCUSATIVE here-LOCATIVE to.kick to.give-IMPERATIVE 'Kick that ball this way.'	
N-163-5	Ikema	unu ma:iju kumaŋkai kiri: fi:ru	N,N,D,U

N-163-5	Karimata	unu bo:ru umai kiri fi:ru	N,M
N-163-5	Kugai	unu {bo:ru: / bo:ru'o} umaŋkai kiri fi:ru ('bo:ru'o' is not dialectal.)	N,H,N,M
N-163-5	Yonaha	unu ma:ʔu kumaŋkai kiri fi:ru	S
N-163-5	Kurima	unu ma:zzʊ ('ball-ACCUSATIVE') kiri fi:rʊ kumaŋke kiri jaʔae ('to.kick to.give-IMPERATIVE') <cf> vvaɡa kire ('You kick it.' (imperative))	K,U,D
N-163-5	Miyaguni	unu ma:zzu kumaŋkai kiri fi:ru	K,T
N-163-5	Uruka	unu bo:ru: kumaŋkai kiri jaʔae	N,I,O
N-163-5	Bora	unu bo:ru: kumaŋkai kiri fi:ru	K,T
N-163B-1	Standard Japanese	<i>chichi-ga mainichi gomi-o suteru.</i> father-NOMINATIVE every.day garbage-ACCUSATIVE to.discard 'My father throws away garbage every day.'	
N-163B-1	Ikema	{ʔizaɡa / zzaɡa} mainiʔi gumiuba: si:ti:	N,N,D,U
N-163B-1	Karimata	uja: mainiʔi gomiu {si:ti/sitidu} (si:tiui 'to.discard-PROGRESSIVE')	N,M
N-163B-1	Kugai	ʔzanudu mainiʔa gumu: stiʔ	N,H,N,M
N-163B-1	Yonaha	ujaga mai:nʔiʔu gumiu sutiʔ	S
N-163B-1	Kurima	ujanadʊ ɡʊmʊ:ba: mainiʔa {stiʔ/stiz}	K,U,D
N-163B-1	Miyaguni	ujagadu mai:nici gumiu si:ciu	K,T
N-163B-1	Uruka	ujagadu mainiʔa gumu: si:ti	N,I,O
N-163B-1	Bora	ujagadu mainiʔa gumu:ba: si:ti	K,T
N-163B-2	Standard Japanese	<i>sobo-wa furui kimono-mo sute-nai.</i> grandmother-TOPIC to.be.old kimono-too to.discard-NEGATIVE 'My grandmother doesn't even throw away her old kimonos.'	
N-163B-2	Ikema	oba:ja jaʔi dʒim (nu?) mai si:tiN	N,N,D,U
N-163B-2	Karimata	oba:ja jaʔi kinnuba si:tiN	N,M
N-163B-2	Kugai	a:ma: fuʔaʔannumai ʔuŋuŋ	N,H,N,M
N-163B-2	Yonaha	mma: furu:nu kʌnnumai sutuN	S
N-163B-2	Kurima	pa:mma: fuʔumi: ʔnnume: stuŋ	K,U,D
N-163B-2	Miyaguni	mma: fz:fzu kinnumai si:tuŋ	K,T
N-163B-2	Uruka	mʔma: fuʔafuʔnu ksnnumai si:tuŋ	N,I,O
N-163B-2	Bora	mma: fz:fzu ʔnnumai si:tuŋ	K,T
N-163B-3	Standard Japanese	<i>furui doogu-wa ototoi sute-ta.</i> to.be.old tool-TOPIC day.before.yesterday to.discard-PAST 'I threw away my old tools the day before yesterday.'	
N-163B-3	Ikema	jaʔi daʊɡu mi:kanai si:tiN	N,N,D,U
N-163B-3	Karimata	jaʔi dovva bututuʔidu si:ti	N,M
N-163B-3	Kugai	fuʔ do:ʊʊuba: bututuʔidu si:tiʔa:	N,H,N,M
N-163B-3	Yonaha	furu:nu do:ɡʊuba: bututuʔidu si:tiʔa:	S

N-163B-3	Kurima	fɯɾufɯɾuɾi:nu t̚ska:ruŋ do:vva: ('to.be.old to.become-PAST to.use- POTENTIAL-NEGATIVE tool-TOPIC ') {t̚snudu stitaɿ / buttuzdu {stitaɿ / stitaɿ}}	K,U,D
N-163B-3	Miyaguni	{fz:fznu / fɪ:fɪnu} do:guba: bututuɾdu sɯtita:	K,T
N-163B-3	Uruka	fɯɾufɯɾu do:ʊba: bututuɾ {sɯtitaɾ / stita:}	N,I,O
N-163B-3	Bora	fz:fznu da:vvuba: bututuz s̚t̚ita:	K,T
N-163B-4	Standard Japanese	<i>furui mono-wa sutete, atarashii mono-o ka-e.</i> to.be.old thing-TOPIC to.discard, to.be.new thing-ACCUSATIVE to.buy-IMPERATIVE 'Throw away your old things and buy new ones.'	
N-163B-4	Ikema	jaɾi munuba s̚ti: mi: munu kai	N,N,D,U
N-163B-4	Karimata	jaɾi munuba s̚ti:ɕiti m̚:mi: munu: kai	N,M
N-163B-4	Kugai	fɯɾumunuba: s̚t̚iti me:ɾmunu:ba kai	N,H,N,M
N-163B-4	Yonaha	fɯɾu:nu munu:ba: sutitti: afa:nu munu: kai	S
N-163B-4	Kurima	f̚ɾumunu:ba: st̚iti afamunu: ke:	K,U,D
N-163B-4	Miyaguni	{fz:fznu / fɪ:fɪnu} munu:ba: s̚ɕiɕci kaɕi:nu munu: kai	K,T
N-163B-4	Uruka	fɯɾufɯɾu munuuba: stitti m̚:ɾ:m̚:nu munu: kai	N,I,O
N-163B-4	Bora	f̚ɾmunu:ba: s̚t̚iɕiɕi m̚:a:m̚:a:nu munu: kai	K,T
N-163B-5	Standard Japanese	<i>gomi-o soko-ni sutete ku-re.</i> garbage-ACCUSATIVE there-LOCATIVE to.discard to.give-IMPERATIVE 'Throw away the garbage over there.'	
N-163B-5	Ikema	janamunuba: kumaɾkai s̚ti: ku: ('to.discard to.come-IMPERATIVE') s̚tiɾu ('to.discard-IMPERATIVE')	N,N,D,U
N-163B-5	Karimata	gumju:ba umai s̚ti fi:ru	N,M
N-163B-5	Kugai	gumju: umaɾkai s̚ti fi:ru	N,H,N,M
N-163B-5	Yonaha	gumiɯ umaɾkai s̚ti fiɾu	S
N-163B-5	Kurima	gumu:ba: umaɾke: stifi:ro <cf> stiɾo 'to.discard-IMPERATIVE'	K,U,D
N-163B-5	Miyaguni	gumiɯ umaɾkai {s̚tiɾu / s̚ti fi:ru}	K,T
N-163B-5	Uruka	gumiuba: umaɾ s̚ti fiɾu	N,I,O
N-163B-5	Bora	gumu: umaɾkai st̚i fi:ru	K,T
N-164-1	Standard Japanese	<i>nagai ki-no eda-o kiru.</i> to.be.long tree-GENITIVE branch-ACCUSATIVE to.cut 'I cut the branches of tall trees.'	
N-164-1	Ikema	ki:nu judau kiri	N,N,D,U
N-164-1	Karimata	naɕa ki:nu idau kiri	N,M
N-164-1	Kugai	naɕa:naɕanu ki:nu judo: kiɕi	N,H,N,M
N-164-1	Yonaha	naɕa:nu ki:nu judo: du kɯɾɯ (The zero-case form for 'branch' is 'juda'.)	S

N-164-1	Kurima	naga:nu ki:nu ido:ba: tsige ('to.cut-IMPERATIVE') baŋa tsade ('I-NOMINATIVE to.cut-VOLITIONAL') bamme: tsstu sto ('I-too to.cut-EMPHATIC to.do-EMPHATIC') kanu pstunudu {ts _s / ts _ŋ } ('that person-NOMINATIVE to.cut')	K,U,D
N-164-1	Miyaguni	naga:nu ki:nu itau kiši	K,T
N-164-1	Uruka	naga:naganu ki:nu judau ksʔ	N,I,O
N-164-1	Bora	naga:naganu ki:nu judau kʔ:	K,T
N-164-2	Standard Japanese	yoru-ni-wa tsume-o kira-nai. night-LOCATIVE-TOPIC nail-ACCUSATIVE to.cut-NEGATIVE 'I don't cut my nails at night.'	
N-164-2	Ikema	junaka: tsimjuba kiran	N,N,D,U
N-164-2	Karimata	ju:nanna tsimiuba kišan	N,M
N-164-2	Kugai	june:nna tsami:uba: kʔsaŋ	N,H,N,M
N-164-2	Yonaha	junainna tsumiuba kisan	S
N-164-2	Kurima	june:ja ('night-TOPIC') tsɲu:ba: tsasŋ	K,U,D
N-164-2	Miyaguni	junainna cumiuba: kišaŋ	K,T
N-164-2	Uruka	junaija ffaŋfunari:karaja tsamijuba: {kʔsaŋ / kisaŋ}	N,I,O
N-164-2	Bora	junainna tsamju:ba: kssasŋ	K,T
N-164-3	Standard Japanese	watashi-ga gajimaru-wa kit-ta. I-NOMINATIVE banyan.tree-TOPIC to.cut-PAST 'I did cut down a banyan tree.'	
N-164-3	Ikema	bagadu gadzimarunu ki:ja kiritaio:	N,N,D,U
N-164-3	Karimata	ba:du gadzimarudu ki:sita	N,M
N-164-3	Kugai	ba:du gadzamagi:juba: kʔta:	N,H,N,M
N-164-3	Yonaha	bagadu gazimagi:uba kʔŋta:	S
N-164-3	Kurima	bagadu gadzimaruki:ju {tssta / tsstaz}	K,U,D
N-164-3	Miyaguni	bagazimaruba: ki:ta:	K,T
N-164-3	Uruka	bagadu gadzimaruba: {kstaʔ / ksʔ:taʔ}	N,I,O
N-164-3	Bora	bagadu gadzmagi:juba: ksssta:	K,T
N-164-4	Standard Japanese	sono nagai kami-wa kitte, oiwai-ni i-ke-yo. that to.be.long hair-TOPIC to.cut, celebration-DATIVE to.go-IMPERATIVE-EMPHATIC 'Cut your long hair and go celebrate!'	
N-164-4	Ikema	kunu nagai karadz: (ba?) kiri: ju:ŋkai ikija:	N,N,D,U
N-164-4	Karimata	unu naga karatsuba kiŋiiti jo:ŋgai ikijo	N,M
N-164-4	Kugai	unu nagagaradzba kiŋitti jo:ʔfo:ga iki	N,H,N,M
N-164-4	Yonaha	unu naga karazzuba kʔŋitti jo:ŋkai iki	S
N-164-4	Kurima	nagakara ^d dzuba: {ffaŋiiti / tsŋiiti} jo:ŋke:ja iki	K,U,D

N-164-4	Miyaguni	unu naga:nu kafazziuba: kiṣittē jo:ŋkaija iki	K,T
N-164-4	Uruka	unu naga:naganu karatṣarba: {kiṣṣiti / kiṣṣiti} jo:ŋkai(ja) iki jo:	N,I,O
N-164-4	Bora	unu nagakaraddzuba: kiṣittṣi ja:zṛkai pirijo	K,T
N-164-5	Standard Japanese	<i>kono himo-o mittsu-ni kitte ku-re-nai-ka.</i> this string-ACCUSATIVE three-DATIVE to.cut to.give-IMPERATIVE-NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE 'Could you cut this string into three parts?'	
N-164-5	Ikema	kunu bo: ('stick-ACCUSATIVE') mi:ṣṛṅkai kiri: fi: samati (The nature of 'ti' in 'samati' is uncertain.)	N,N,D,U
N-164-5	Karimata	unu na:ju ('cord-ACCUSATIVE') mi:ṣṛṅgai kiṣi fi:ru	N,M
N-164-5	Kugai	kunu himo: mi:ṣṛṅkai kiṣi fi:ḍa:nna	N,H,N,M
N-164-5	Yonaha	kunu ṣuno: mi:ṣunṛkai kṛṣi furia:nna (ṣuno: 'rope-ACCUSATIVE')	S
N-164-5	Kurima	unu bu:juba: mi:ṣṛṅke: ṣṛṣi fi:ru	K,U,D
N-164-5	Miyaguni	kunu cinau mi:cuṅkai kiṣi fu:zjanna	K,T
N-164-5	Uruka	kunu ṣarnauba: mi:ṣṛṅkai {kiṣi / kiṣi} fṛiṛanṇa	N,I,O
N-164-5	Bora	unu bu:juba: mi:ṣṛṅkai kiṣi fi:ru	K,T
N-165-1	Standard Japanese	<i>tori-ga nige-nai-yoo (ryoo)ashi-o sibaru.</i> chicken-NOMINATIVE to.escape-NEGATIVE-so.that (both)leg(s)-ACCUSATIVE to.tie.up 'I tie up the chicken's legs so it won't escape.'	
N-165-1	Ikema	mja:tuiju ɕiŋɕiŋjo:n simai	N,N,D,U
N-165-1	Karimata	tuinu piŋɕiŋjo:m pagju simari	N,M
N-165-1	Kugai	tuʀnu piŋɕiŋ jo:ŋ fuṭapagʷazu sɾmaʀ	N,H,N,M
N-165-1	Yonaha	tuʀnu piŋɕun jo:N pagru sɾmaɭ	S
N-165-1	Kurima	tuʀnu piŋɕun jo:ndu patṣu sɾmaʀu:ṣ(ɾ) karigadu patṣuba: samaɭ ('he-NOMINATIVE leg-ACCUSATIVE to.tie.up')	K,U,D
N-165-1	Miyaguni	mmaduŋga piŋɕiŋarŋ ftapaɕu fuʒziukiba	K,T
N-165-1	Uruka	tuʀnu piŋɕuŋjoŋ ftapagʷadu sɾmaʀi	N,I,O
N-165-1	Bora	tuznu piŋɕuŋ jo:ŋ padzu: {sɾmaz / ftṣ}	K,T
N-165-2	Standard Japanese	<i>ashi-mo hane-mo sibara-nai.</i> leg-too wing-too to.tie.up-NEGATIVE 'I tie up neither its legs nor its wings.'	
N-165-2	Ikema	hazimai haŋimai ṣimaʀan	N,N,D,U
N-165-2	Karimata	pagju:mai panju:mai sɾmaʀan	N,M
N-165-2	Kugai	pagʷmai panu:mai sɾmaʀaŋ	N,H,N,M
N-165-2	Yonaha	pagʷumai paniumai sɾmaʀan	S
N-165-2	Kurima	patṣume: panu:me: {sɾmaʀaŋ / sɾmaʀaŋ}	K,U,D
N-165-2	Miyaguni	pagʷmai paniumai fuʒzjaŋ	K,T
N-165-2	Uruka	pagʷmai paniumai sɾmaʀaŋ	N,I,O

N-165-2	Bora	paɕʔmai panʲu:mai {sɰmaɾaŋ / ʃtaŋ}	K, T
N-165-3	Standard Japanese	<i>chichi-ga tori-o shibat-ta.</i> father-NOMINATIVE chicken-ACCUSATIVE to.tie.up-PAST 'My father tied up the chicken.'	
N-165-3	Ikema	zzaga mja:tuiju ɕimaritai	N, N, D, U
N-165-3	Karimata	uja:du tuʔi {sɰmaɾi: / sɰmaida (Perhaps 'sɰmaidai'.)}	N, M
N-165-3	Kugai	a:ɕagadu tuʔzu sɰmaɾta:	N, H, N, M
N-165-3	Yonaha	ujagadu tuzzu sɰmaʔta:	S
N-165-3	Kurima	ujanʔadu tuzzu {sɰmaɾta / smazta}	K, U, D
N-165-3	Miyaguni	ujaga tuzzu {fuzta: / ʃzta:}	K, T
N-165-3	Uruka	ujagadu tuʔba: sɰmaʔtaʔ	N, I, O
N-165-3	Bora	ujagadu tuzzu {smazta: / ʃtsta:}	K, T
N-165-4	Standard Japanese	<i>tori-o shibatte, kago-ni ire-te-ne.</i> chicken-ACCUSATIVE to.tie.up, cage-LOCATIVE to.put.in-IMPERATIVE-EMPHATIC 'Tie up the chicken and put it into the cage.'	
N-165-4	Ikema	mja:tui sɰmaɾi: hakunu nakaŋkai iriŋa:	N, N, D, U
N-165-4	Karimata	tuʔi sɰmaɾi: pʰakungai ('box-LOCATIVE') idʔi uki	N, M
N-165-4	Kugai	tuʔzu sɰmaritti kagunʔkai ʔzi fi:ru	N, H, N, M
N-165-4	Yonaha	tuzzu sɰmaitti: kagunʔkai ʔzi firu	S
N-165-4	Kurima	tuzzu {smaɾi kagunʔke zɕita / smaritti kagunʔke zɕiɾo}	K, U, D
N-165-4	Miyaguni	tuzzu sɰmaɾi kagunʔkai zzi fi:ru	K, T
N-165-4	Uruka	tuzʔ ɕimaritti kagunʔkai {izirujo: / idʔirujo:}	N, I, O
N-165-4	Bora	tuzzu {smarittɕi / ʃtɕittɕi} kagunʔkai {zɕiɾu / iziɾu}	K, T
N-165-5	Standard Japanese	<i>omae-ga tori-o shibatte ku-re.</i> you-NOMINATIVE chicken-ACCUSATIVE to.tie.up to.give-IMPERATIVE 'You tie up the chicken.' (imperative)	
N-165-5	Ikema	vvaɕa tuijuba sɰmaɾi: fi:ru	N, N, D, U
N-165-5	Karimata	vva tuʔʔi (Perhaps 'tuʔiuba'.) sɰmaɾi uki	N, M
N-165-5	Kugai	vvaɕa tuʔzu sɰmaɾi fi:ru	N, H, N, M
N-165-5	Yonaha	vvaɕa tuzzu sɰmaɾi firu	S
N-165-5	Kurima	vvaŋa tuzzuba: {smaɾi / sɰmaɾi} fi:ɾo vvaŋa smaɾe ('you-NOMINATIVE to.tie.up-IMPERATIVE')	K, U, D
N-165-5	Miyaguni	vvaɕa tuzzu sɰmaɾi fi:ru	K, T
N-165-5	Uruka	vvaɕa tuʔba sɰmaɾi fɰiru	N, I, O
N-165-5	Bora	vvaɕa tuzzuba {smaɾi / ʃtɕi:} fi:ru	K, T
N-166-1	Standard Japanese	<i>mainichi imo-o horu.</i> every.day sweet.potato-ACCUSATIVE to.dig 'I dig up sweet potatoes every day.'	

N-166-1	Ikema	kju: ('today') ka:ju ('well-ACCUSATIVE') furadi	N,N,D,U
N-166-1	Karimata	abu: {pɸa / pɸi:}	N,D,U
N-166-1	Yonaha	NR / 'always here-ACCUSATIVE to.dig' itsɯ:me: kumaudu puzɪ	H
N-166-1	Kurima	mainɪʔa mmu puɪ ('today') ('ɪ' and 'ɾ' are uniformly transcribed as 'ɪ'.)	K,I,T
N-166-1	Miyaguni	mainiʔi mmo {pozka / polka}	T,N
N-166-1	Uruka	mainiʔi ka:u ('well-ACCUSATIVE') puʔi iʔi:mai ('always') puriuʔi ('to.dig-PROGRESSIVE')	N,U,D
N-166-1	Bora	mai:nʔiʔa a:bu:du puzɪ (a:bu 'hole')	S,M
N-166-2	Standard Japanese	<i>hahaoya-wa kyoo-wa imo-o hora-nai.</i> mother-TOPIC today-TOPIC sweet.potato-ACCUSATIVE to.dig-NEGATIVE 'Mother won't dig up sweet potatoes today.'	
N-166-2	Ikema	kju:ja ka:juba furadʒa:N	N,N,D,U
N-166-2	Karimata	{abuba / abuβa} pɸuraŋ	N,D,U
N-166-2	Yonaha	NR / 'here-LOCATIVE-TOPIC hole-TOPIC to.dig-NEGATIVE' kumanna ano:ba puran	H
N-166-2	Kurima	anna kju:ja mmuba pʁaŋ	K,I,T
N-166-2	Miyaguni	anna kju:ja mmo poʁan	T,N
N-166-2	Uruka	anna: kju:ja {ka:u/ka:uba} puʁaŋ	N,U,D
N-166-2	Bora	anna: kju:ja mmuba puʁaŋ ('puzɪta:' can also be interpreted as 'puzɪta'.)	S,M
N-166-3	Standard Japanese	<i>mukashi ido-o hot-ta.</i> long.ago well-ACCUSATIVE to.dig-PAST 'I dug a well a long time ago.'	
N-166-3	Ikema	ŋkja:ŋ ka:ju fuitai	N,N,D,U
N-166-3	Karimata	abuba puridə (The vowel in 'də' sounds further to the front than [u].)	N,D,U
N-166-3	Yonaha	NR / 'dog-NOMINATIVE hole-ACCUSATIVE to.dig-PAST' innudu ano : puzta:	H
N-166-3	Kurima	ŋka:nna ka:judu puztaŋ	K,I,T
N-166-3	Miyaguni	ŋkja:ŋ ka:ju pozta:	T,N
N-166-3	Uruka	ŋkja:nna ('long.ago-TOPIC') ka:udu puʔitaʔi	N,U,D
N-166-3	Bora	ŋkja:N ka:ju puzɪta:	S,M
N-166-4	Standard Japanese	<i>ana-o hotte yasum-e.</i> hole-ACCUSATIVE to.dig, to.rest-IMPERATIVE 'Dig a hole and take a rest.'	
N-166-4	Ikema	ana: furi: jukui	N,N,D,U
N-166-4	Karimata	abo: puriʃiti jukui	N,D,U

N-166-4	Yonaha	NR / 'hole-ACCUSATIVE to.dig-after to.rest-IMPERATIVE' ana: puṛitti jukui	H
N-166-4	Kurima	ana: puṛi juke:	K,I,T
N-166-4	Miyaguni	anaʊ puṛittɕi jukui	T,N
N-166-4	Uruka	anau puṛitti jukui	N,U,D
N-166-4	Bora	a:nau puṛittɕi jukui	S,M
N-166-5	Standard Japanese	<i>asoko-no jimen-o hotte ko-i.</i> over.there-GENITIVE ground-ACCUSATIVE to.dig to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Dig up the ground over there.'	
N-166-5	Ikema	kamanu ɕɿ: furi: ku	N,N,D,U
N-166-5	Karimata	anu abu puṛi (<i>Ari</i> -continuative used as imperative.)	N,D,U
N-166-5	Yonaha	NR / 'over.there-ACCUSATIVE to.dig to.come-IMPERATIVE' kamau puṛi ku:	H
N-166-5	Kurima	kamanu ʒz puṛiku:	K,I,T
N-166-5	Miyaguni	kamano ɕɿzoo poṛi ko:	T,N
N-166-5	Uruka	kamanu ɕɿ:u puṛi ku:	N,U,D
N-166-5	Bora	kama:nu ɕɿ:ju {puṛittɕi ku: / puṛi fi:ru} ('puṛittei' is a <i>shite</i> - continuative; 'puṛi' in 'puṛi fi:ru' is an <i>ari</i> -continuative.)	S,M
N-167-1	Standard Japanese	<i>niwa-ni nimotsu-o dasu.</i> yard-LOCATIVE luggage-ACCUSATIVE to.put.out 'I put my things in the yard.'	
N-167-1	Ikema	minakaŋkai ja:nu ('house-GENITIVE') dauvu ('tool-ACCUSATIVE') idaɕi	N,N,D,U
N-167-1	Karimata	a:raŋkai {muɕi / mɔɕi} ki	N,D,U
N-167-1	Yonaha	minakanke: nimuttsuba: idasɿ	H
N-167-1	Kurima	minakaŋke: nimuttsu idaɕe: ('k' is pronounced quite towards the back and easily misheard as 'h'.)	K,I,T
N-167-1	Miyaguni	niwaŋkai {nimotɕsu / nimotɕsu} idaɕi ('minaka' ('front yard') is also used.)	T,N
N-167-1	Uruka	minakaŋkai ni:ju idasɿ	N,U,D
N-167-1	Bora	ufu:ba utuṭunudu idasɿ ('My (younger) brother will put that out.')	S,M
N-167-2	Standard Japanese	<i>ame-o toki-ni-wa soto-ni-wa nimotsu-o dasa-nai.</i> ra.in-GENITIVE time-LOCATIVE-TOPIC outside-LOCATIVE-TOPIC luggage- ACCUSATIVE to.put.out-NEGATIVE 'When it's raining, I don't put my things outside.'	
N-167-2	Ikema	aminu tukjanna minakaŋkai ('yard-LOCATIVE') idanaN	N,N,D,U
N-167-2	Karimata	NR / nimutɕba idasɿna ('to.put.out-NEGATIVE.IMPERATIVE'; a simple negative was not obtained.)	N,D,U

N-167-2	Yonaha	amifuunu tukjanna nimuttsuba ara:nke: idasan	H
N-167-2	Kurima	ami fnna pukaŋ keε {idasarŋ (third person) / idasad'a : ŋ (first person)} ('εε' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-167-2	Miyaguni	ameno tʰok'a:nna pukaŋkai nimotʰu idasad'a:ŋ	T,N
N-167-2	Uruka	aminu tukja:nna pukaŋkaija ni:juba idasarŋ	N,U,D
N-167-2	Bora	aminu tukja:nna ara:ŋkaija attauban idasan (atta 'geta')	S,M
N-167-3	Standard Japanese	<i>tomodachi-ga nimotsu-o soto-ni dashi-ta.</i> friend-NOMINATIVE luggage-ACCUSATIVE outside-LOCATIVE to.put.out-PAST 'I put my friend's things outside.'	
N-167-3	Ikema	dusŋnu davvu idasitai	N,N,D,U
N-167-3	Karimata	*snudu nimutʰuba: a:raŋkai idasi	N,D,U
N-167-3	Yonaha	dusŋnu nimuttsu ara:nke: idasita:	H
N-167-3	Kurima	dusunudu nimutʰu pukaŋke: idastan	K,I,T
N-167-3	Miyaguni	dosunodo/dosuno nimotʰu pukaŋkai {idasita / idasita}	T,N
N-167-3	Uruka	dusŋnudu ni:ju pukaŋkai idasitaʔ	N,U,D
N-167-3	Bora	dusŋnudu issu ara:ŋkai idasuta: (iss 'chair')	S,M
N-167-4	Standard Japanese	<i>nimotsu-o soto-ni dashite, sore-kara kaer-e.</i> luggage-ACCUSATIVE outside-LOCATIVE to.put.out, that-ABLATIVE to.return.home-IMPERATIVE 'Put your things outside; then, go home.'	
N-167-4	Ikema	minakaŋkai davvu idasikara ja : ŋ kai (' house-ALLATIVE ') iki ('to.go-IMPERATIVE')	N,N,D,U
N-167-4	Karimata	a : ra ŋ k ' ai idasite {jukui (' to.rest-IMPERATIVE ') / ŋ , g i ru ('to.return.home-IMPERATIVE')}	N,D,U
N-167-4	Yonaha	nimuttsu ara:nke: idasitti piri	H
N-167-4	Kurima	nimutʰu hukaŋkeε idasiti pire ('εε' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-167-4	Miyaguni	nimotʰu pukaŋkai idasitei kara pʰiri	T,N
N-167-4	Uruka	ni:ju pukaŋkai idafitti uŋkara piri	N,U,D
N-167-4	Bora	issu ara:ŋkai idasitei nnamakara piri (iss 'chair')	S,M
N-167-5	Standard Japanese	<i>hayaku nimotsu-o dashite ko-i.</i> to.be.early luggage-ACCUSATIVE to.put.out to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Quickly go put your things outside.'	
N-167-5	Ikema	hajamariti: nimutʰi idaci: ku:	N,N,D,U
N-167-5	Karimata	isgi idasi ku:	N,D,U
N-167-5	Yonaha	pja:kariti nimuttsu idasitti kuu (A <i>shite</i> -continuative was obtained, but not an <i>ari</i> -continuative.)	H
N-167-5	Kurima	p'a:kari nimutʰu idasi ku: (The first 'k' is pronounced quite towards the back and easily misheard as 'h'.)	K,I,T

N-167-5	Miyaguni	pja:pja:tsi nimot <u>tsu</u> ida <u>tsi</u> ku:	T,N
N-167-5	Uruka	pja:pja:ti ni:ju {ida <u>fi</u> / ida <u>fitti</u> } ku:	N,U,D
N-167-5	Bora	pja:pja:tsi issu ida <u>tsi</u> : ku: (iss 'chair')	S,M
N-168-1	Standard Japanese	<i>otooto-wa itsumo nimotsu-o hitori-de motsu.</i> younger.brother-TOPIC always luggage-ACCUSATIVE one.person-INSTRUMENTAL to.carry 'My brother always carries his things by himself.'	
N-168-1	Ikema	utugama: i <u>ts</u> imai tavka:ci: muti: fu	N,N,D,U
N-168-1	Karimata	maini <u>ts</u> {tafk'ja: / tafg'ja:} <u>si</u> du nimot <u>tsu</u> ba mut <u>tsu</u>	N,D,U
N-168-1	Yonaha	ututa: itsu:me: nimut <u>tsu</u> tauke:si: mut <u>tsu</u>	H
N-168-1	Kurima	utu <u>tu</u> tua i <u>tsu</u> me: nimut <u>tsu</u> ba tafk'ja:sidu mut <u>tsu</u> ('ua' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-168-1	Miyaguni	o <u>tu</u> tu <u>thoo</u> i <u>ts</u> mai {tavk'ja:ci: / tauk'ja:ci:} nimot <u>tsu</u> mot <u>tsi</u>	T,N
N-168-1	Uruka	u <u>tsu</u> to: i <u>tsi</u> :mai ni:ju ta <u>ts</u> kja:fi mut <u>tsu</u> : ⁴ ('to.carry-STATIVE'; mut <u>tsi</u> 'to.carry')	N,U,D
N-168-1	Bora	utu <u>th</u> a: i <u>ts</u> mai issuba to:k'ja:ci:du mut <u>tsu</u> (iss 'chair')	S,M
N-168-2	Standard Japanese	<i>sobo-wa nimotsu-o mota-nai.</i> grandmother-TOPIC luggage-ACCUSATIVE to.carry-NEGATIVE 'My grandmother doesn't carry anything.'	
N-168-2	Ikema	ha: mma: ni:juba: mut <u>tsa</u> n	N,N,D,U
N-168-2	Karimata	NR / ni:ba mut <u>tsa</u> n ('to.carry-NEGATIVE.IMPERATIVE'; a simple negative was not obtained.)	N,D,U
N-168-2	Yonaha	mma: nimut <u>tsu</u> ba: mutan	H
N-168-2	Kurima	pa:mma nimut <u>tsu</u> ba {mut <u>tsu</u> na / mut <u>tsa</u> n}	K,I,T
N-168-2	Miyaguni	mma: {nimot <u>tsu</u> / nimot <u>tsu</u> } mot <u>tsa</u> :n	T,N
N-168-2	Uruka	mma: {ni:juba / ni:ju} mut <u>tsa</u> :n ('mutan' is used in other villages; mutadi 'to.carry-VOLITIONAL'; mutat <u>tsa</u> : 'I will carry it.')	N,U,D
N-168-2	Bora	mma: kabannuba muta <u>tsu</u> n (kaban 'bag')	S,M
N-168-3	Standard Japanese	<i>sofu-ga mushiro-o mot-ta.</i> grandfather-NOMINATIVE straw.mat-ACCUSATIVE to.carry-PAST 'My grandfather carried the straw mat.'	
N-168-3	Ikema	ujaga mussuuba muttai	N,N,D,U
N-168-3	Karimata	{su:gado / su:gadu} musso:ba:də mut <u>tsu</u>	N,D,U
N-168-3	Yonaha	sju:ga mussuu mut <u>tsa</u> :	H
N-168-3	Kurima	su:ga mussu: mut <u>tsu</u> n	K,I,T
N-168-3	Miyaguni	su:ja mussu: mot <u>tsa</u> :	T,N
N-168-3	Uruka	{ju:ga / ju:gadu} mussu: mut <u>tsa</u> : ⁴	N,U,D
N-168-3	Bora	su:gadu mussu u mut <u>tsu</u> ta(:)	S,M

N-168-4	Standard Japanese	<i>chichi-ga sake motte, haha-ga tabemono-o motsu.</i> father-NOMINATIVE liquor to.carry, mother-NOMINATIVE food-ACCUSATIVE to.carry 'My father carries the liquor; my mother carries the food.'	
N-168-4	Ikema	uza _{ga} saki muti: mma: faimunu muttai	N,N,D,U
N-168-4	Karimata	ɕu:ga _{adu} ('grandfather-NOMINATIVE') {ɕaki _{ba} / ɕakeba} mutɕi: usaijuba: oba:ga ('grandmother-NOMINATIVE') mutɕi	N,D,U
N-168-4	Yonaha	ujaga sakju: mutɕitti annaga fo:munuu mutsɔta:	H
N-168-4	Kurima	ujaga sakju: mutɕɔ: annaga to:munu: mutɕɔ	K,I,T
N-168-4	Miyaguni	o _{ja} a sak ^{he} o motɕu anna {ɕoomono / ɕoumono} motɕu	T,N
N-168-4	Uruka	uja: sakju: {mutɕitti / mutɕi} anna: faumunu: mutɕi	N,U,D
N-168-4	Bora	ujaga sakju mutɕittɕi annaga fau munu[u mutɕɔ ('fau' can also be interpreted as 'ɕ:'.)]	S,M
N-168-5	Standard Japanese	<i>hayaku sake-o motte ko-i.</i> to.be.early liquor-ACCUSATIVE to.carry to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Quickly bring the liquor.'	
N-168-5	Ikema	hajamari: sakju: muti: ku:	N,N,D,U
N-168-5	Karimata	p'a:riti ɕaki mutɕi {k'u: / gu:}	N,D,U
N-168-5	Yonaha	pja:kariti sakju: mutɕi ku:	H
N-168-5	Kurima	p'a:ŋkari sakju: mutɕi ku:	K,I,T
N-168-5	Miyaguni	p'a:p'a:ɕi sak ^{he} u motɕi ku:	T,N
N-168-5	Uruka	pja:pja:ti sakju: mutɕi ku:	N,U,D
N-168-5	Bora	p'a:p'a:ɕi sakju mutɕi ku:	S,M
N-169-1	Standard Japanese	<i>Taroo-wa itsumo tabako-o kau.</i> Taro-TOPIC always tobacco-ACCUSATIVE to.buy 'Taro always buys tobacco.'	
N-169-1	Ikema	taro:ja itsɕimai tabuku: kau	N,N,D,U
N-169-1	Karimata	ba: ('I-TOPIC') issɕimai tabakudu ko: ('ɔ' in 'issɕimai' begins frictionless.)	N,D,U
N-169-1	Yonaha	taro:ja itsu:me: tabako: ko:	H
N-169-1	Kurima	taro:ja itsume: tabuku:du ko:	K,I,T
N-169-1	Miyaguni	tarooja itsi ^u mai tabuk ^u kau	T,N
N-169-1	Uruka	taro:ja itsi:mai {tabako: / tabaku:du} {kau / kaiu ⁴ ('to.buy-PROGRESSIVE')}	N,U,D
N-169-1	Bora	taro:ja itsɔ:mai tabakoudu k ^{ha} u	S,M
N-169-2	Standard Japanese	<i>daremo imo-o kawa-nai.</i> anyone sweet.potato-ACCUSATIVE to.buy-NEGATIVE 'No one buys sweet potatoes.'	
N-169-2	Ikema	tafumai n:nuba ka:N	N,N,D,U
N-169-2	Karimata	taɕmai mɕmuba ka:ŋ	N,D,U

N-169-2	Yonaha	to:me: m:muba ka:n	H
N-169-2	Kurima	ʔto:me: mmuba ka:ŋ	K,I,T
N-169-2	Miyaguni	toʔomai mmo ka:n	T,N
N-169-2	Uruka	to:mai m:uba ka:ŋ	N,U,D
N-169-2	Bora	taʊmai m:ba k ^h a:N	S,M
N-169-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo sakana-o kat-ta.</i> yesterday fish-ACCUSATIVE to.buy-PAST 'I bought some fish, yesterday.'	
N-169-3	Ikema	nnu zz: kantai	N,N,D,U
N-169-3	Karimata	ksno: ɹʔɹnudu kai (The first 'ɹ' in 'ɹʔɹ' starts frictionless.)	N,D,U
N-169-3	Yonaha	ksna: zzuu ko:ta:	H
N-169-3	Kurima	ʔɹnu z:ba: ko:taɪ	K,I,T
N-169-3	Miyaguni	kʰnoo zzu: kauta:	T,N
N-169-3	Uruka	kʰnu: ɪzu: kautaʰ	N,U,D
N-169-3	Bora	ʔɹnu: ɹzuɸu kaʊta(:) ('ɹzu' is also pronounced 'zzu'.)	S,M
N-169-4	Standard Japanese	<i>watashi-ga sakana-o katte, tomodachi-wa niku-o kat-ta.</i> I-NOMINATIVE fish-ACCUSATIVE to.buy, friend-TOPIC meat-ACCUSATIVE to.buy-PAST 'I bought the fish; my friend bought the meat.'	
N-169-4	Ikema	baɣa ɸi: kai dusija butaniku kaʊtai	N,N,D,U
N-169-4	Karimata	ba: ɹʔɹ kai dussa {mʔ:du / mʊ:du} kai (The friction of 'mʔ:' is weak; 'mʊ:' is frictionless.)	N,D,U
N-169-4	Yonaha	baɣa zzuu kaitti dussa nikuu ko:ta:	H
N-169-4	Kurima	aba: zzu:kai dussa niku:du ko:taɪ	K,I,T
N-169-4	Miyaguni	{baɣa / baja} zzu: kau doɕsa niku kauta:	T,N
N-169-4	Uruka	baja ɪzuu {kautaʰ / kau / kaittidu} dussa niku: kautaʰ	N,U,D
N-169-4	Bora	baja: ɹzu: kaitʔɹi(du) dussa ʊa:ju kaʊta(:) (ʊa: 'pig/pork')	S,M
N-169-5	Standard Japanese	<i>abura-o katte ko-i.</i> oil-ACCUSATIVE to.buy to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Go buy some oil.'	
N-169-5	Ikema	avvau kaiku:	N,N,D,U
N-169-5	Karimata	ʔakʰu: ('liquor-ACCUSATIVE') kai k'u:	N,D,U
N-169-5	Yonaha	avvo: ke: ku:	H
N-169-5	Kurima	avva kai ku:	K,I,T
N-169-5	Miyaguni	avvaʊ k ^h ai ku:	T,N
N-169-5	Uruka	aʊʊau kai ku: ('ʊ' is a weak labiodental.)	N,U,D
N-169-5	Bora	avvau kai ku:	S,M
N-170-1	Standard Japanese	<i>mainichi yasai-o uru.</i> every.day vegetable-ACCUSATIVE to.sell 'I sell vegetables every day.'	

N-170-1	Ikema	sĩ:ju vvi:ju:	N,N,D,U
N-170-1	Karimata	mainiṣ su:nu pa:idu ʊ: ('ʊ' is frictionless.)	N,D,U
N-170-1	Yonaha	mainitsɾ jasaiju {ʊ:ta: / u:ta:} (It appears to be pronounced with 'ʊ:', but 'u:' is also accepted.)	H
N-170-1	Kurima	mainiṣɾ su:judu v:	K,I,T
N-170-1	Miyaguni	maʔiniṣi su:ju {u: / uv} ('v' in 'uv' is weak.)	T,N
N-170-1	Uruka	iṣi:mai su:ju {ʊ: / ʊʊu}	N,U,D
N-170-1	Bora	iṣɾ:mai su:judu vʋɔ	S,M
N-170-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kare-wa jibun-no buta-o ura-nai.</i> he-TOPIC self-GENITIVE pig-ACCUSATIVE to.sell-NEGATIVE 'He doesn't sell his pig.'	
N-170-2	Ikema	kafa: nafaɣa ʊja:juba: vʋaŋ	N,N,D,U
N-170-2	Karimata	NR / {kaʔja: / kanu} psto: waiba ʊʋadafaŋ (ɕu:do:)	N,D,U
N-170-2	Yonaha	kaʔja: unaɣaduunu wa:juba {vʋaŋ / vʋadja:n}	H
N-170-2	Kurima	kaʔja: nafa wa:juba vʋaŋ	K,I,T
N-170-2	Miyaguni	kaʔja: do:a wa:iba ʊvaŋ	T,N
N-170-2	Uruka	kaʔja: du:nu {ʋa:ju / ʋa:uba} ʊʋaŋ	N,U,D
N-170-2	Bora	kaʔja: du:ga ʋa:juba: vʋaŋ	S,M
N-170-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kyonen yagi-o ut-ta.</i> last.year goat-ACCUSATIVE to.sell-PAST 'I sold a goat, last year.'	
N-170-3	Ikema	kudzu çindzau vvitai	N,N,D,U
N-170-3	Karimata	{ku ^{dʒ} du / k ^{dʒ} du} pinzo: {ʊ:da ^{dʒ} / ʊʊi / ʊ:dan}	N,D,U
N-170-3	Yonaha	kudza: pinzo:ba ʊ:du:ɾta:	H
N-170-3	Kurima	kuzu pindzau u:taɪ ('au' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-170-3	Miyaguni	kudzu p ^h indzau {u:ta: / u ^v ta: / uʊta:}	T,N
N-170-3	Uruka	kudzu pindzau ʊ:taʔ	N,U,D
N-170-3	Bora	kududu pindau vvita(:)	S,M
N-170-4	Standard Japanese	<i>yagi-o utte, buta-o kat-ta.</i> goat-ACCUSATIVE to.sell, pig-ACCUSATIVE to.buy-PAST 'I sold a goat and bought a pig.'	
N-170-4	Ikema	çindzau vvi: ʊja:ju: kaitai	N,N,D,U
N-170-4	Karimata	pinzo: ʊʋiçitidu waju ko:ta ^{dʒ} (The friction of 'dʒ' is weak.)	N,D,U
N-170-4	Yonaha	pinza: vvittidu wa:ju ko:ta:	H
N-170-4	Kurima	pindzao vvitti wa:ju ko:taɪ ('ao' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-170-4	Miyaguni	p ^h indzau uvittɕi wa:ju kauta:	T,N
N-170-4	Uruka	pindzau ʊittidu ʋa:ju kautaʔ	N,U,D
N-170-4	Bora	pindau vvittɕidu ʋa:ja kaʊta:	S,M

N-170-5	Standard Japanese	<i>sono buta-o utte kudasa-i.</i> that pig-ACCUSATIVE to.sell to.give(honorific)-IMPERATIVE 'Please sell that pig to me.'	
N-170-5	Ikema	kunu ʉa:ju vvi: fi: samati	N,N,D,U
N-170-5	Karimata	kanu ba:ju uʉʉi fi:ru	N,D,U
N-170-5	Yonaha	unu wa:ju vvi firu	H
N-170-5	Kurima	unu wa:ju vvifi:ru	K,I,T
N-170-5	Miyaguni	unu wa:ju uvi ʃiiru	T,N
N-170-5	Uruka	unu {ʉa:ju / ʉa:u} {ʉʉi fi:ru ('to.sell to.give-IMPERATIVE') / ʉʉaʃa:na ('to.sell to.give-POLITE-NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE')}	N,U,D
N-170-5	Bora	unu ʉa:ju vvi(:) ffi:ru ('ffi:ru' is also pronounced 'fi:ru'.)	S,M
N-170B-1	Standard Japanese	<i>itsumo watashi-wa ootoo-ni okashi-o yaru.</i> always I-TOPIC younger.brother-DATIVE sweets-ACCUSATIVE to.give 'I always give my brother sweets.'	
N-170B-1	Ikema	iʃmai ba: uttuN ka:ssu {fi: / fi: ui / fi: jui}	M,Y,S,T
N-170B-1	Karimata	iʃmai utuduŋgadu ka:s {fi / fi} ('ʃ' has strong aspiration; the voicing of 'fi' is weak.)	N,D,U
N-170B-1	Yonaha	itsʉme: banun ututa: ka:sʉ firu (Possibly 'my (younger) brother gives me sweets' instead.)	H
N-170B-1	Kurima	iʃme: aba: ututuŋ ko:suba fi:ʉ	K,I,T
N-170B-1	Miyaguni	iʃmai baja: ʉʉʉʉ ŋ koosu ʃi: (The word for 'sweets' is pronounced 'koosʉ' in isolation.)	T,N
N-170B-1	Uruka	iʃmai baja: {ututuŋkai / ututuŋkai} ko:sʃ {ffiuʔ / ffjuʔ}	N,U,D
N-170B-1	Bora	iʃmai baja: ututuŋkaidu ka:ssu ffi:	S,M
N-170B-2	Standard Japanese	<i>otooto-wa ani-ni okashi-o yara-nai.</i> younger.brother-TOPIC older.brother-DATIVE sweets-ACCUSATIVE to.give-NEGATIVE 'The younger brother doesn't give sweets to the older brother.'	
N-170B-2	Ikema	uttu: suʃʉanna ka:ssuba: fi:N	M,Y,S,T
N-170B-2	Karimata	NR / ba: azanna ka:sʃa fi:dafaŋ ('to.give-POTENTIAL-NEGATIVE')	N,D,U
N-170B-2	Yonaha	ututa: adzanke: ka:sʉ fudja:n ('to.give-NEGATIVE' is here a negative intentional; a simple negative was not obtained.)	H
N-170B-2	Kurima	utuʉoa {aʃanna / suʃanna} ko:suba: fu:ŋ ('oa' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-170B-2	Miyaguni	ʉʉʉʉ adʃan koosuba ʃu:ŋ	T,N
N-170B-2	Uruka	utʉʉʉ: aʃaŋkai ko:ssu ffuʃʃaŋ	N,U,D
N-170B-2	Bora	utuʃʃa sudaŋkaija ka:ssuba fu:N ('s' in 'suda' is pronounced somewhat forcefully; also 'ʃuda'.)	S,M

N-170B-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo ootoo-ni ame-o yat-ta.</i> yesterday younger.brother-DATIVE candy-ACCUSATIVE to.give-PAST 'I gave my brother some candy, yesterday.'	
N-170B-3	Ikema	ηnu: uttuN am'u: fi:tai	M,Y,S,T
N-170B-3	Karimata	ksnudu utuduŋ amidʒato: fi:t'aŋ	N,D,U
N-170B-3	Yonaha	ksna: ututun amjo: fi:ta:	H
N-170B-3	Kurima	ʒanu: ututuŋna amiu fi:taŋ	K,I,T
N-170B-3	Miyaguni	kʰnu: otʰutuŋ am'u: ɸi:ta:	T,N
N-170B-3	Uruka	kʰnu: utʰutuŋkai amju: ɸitaʔ	N,U,D
N-170B-3	Bora	ʒanu: ututuŋkai am'u: ɸi:ta:	S,M
N-170B-4	Standard Japanese	<i>uma-ni kusa-o yatte, hatake-ni it-ta.</i> horse-DATIVE grass-ACCUSATIVE to.give, field-LOCATIVE to.go-PAST 'I gave the horse some grass and went to the field.'	
N-170B-4	Ikema	nu:man ɸsa: fi: haiŋkai ikitai	M,Y,S,T
N-170B-4	Karimata	nu:manpu ifso: fi:ʒiŋ paŋŋkai {iftaŋ / istaŋ} ('r' is frictionless; the friction of 'taŋ' is weak.)	N,D,U
N-170B-4	Yonaha	nu:man ɸsa: fitti paŋinke: pi:ta:	H
N-170B-4	Kurima	nu:maŋ ɸsa: fi:tti paŋinke: piztaŋ	K,I,T
N-170B-4	Miyaguni	nuumaŋ ɸsau ɸittɕi paŋiŋkai ikʰta:	T,N
N-170B-4	Uruka	nu:maŋkai ɸsau ɸitti paŋiŋkai ikʰtaʔ	N,U,D
N-170B-4	Bora	nu:maŋkai ɸsau fi:ttɕi(du) paŋiŋkai ikʰta(:) ('ikʰta:' can also be interpreted as 'ikʰtaŋ'.)	S,M
N-170B-5	Standard Japanese	<i>ushi-ni kusa-o yatte goran.</i> cow-DATIVE grass-ACCUSATIVE to.give to.see(honorific).IMPERATIVE 'Try giving the cow some grass.'	
N-170B-5	Ikema	{uʒiN / usʒN} ɸsau fi: mi:ru	M,Y,S,T
N-170B-5	Karimata	{usʒ / usʒŋ} {isso / ifʒo} fi: ku: ('to.come-IMPERATIVE')	N,D,U
N-170B-5	Yonaha	usʒn fso: fi: mi:ru	H
N-170B-5	Kurima	usʒŋ fsoa fi:mi:ru ('oa' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-170B-5	Miyaguni	usʒn ɸsau ɸi: mi:ru	T,N
N-170B-5	Uruka	usʒŋkai ɸsau ɸfi mi:ru	N,U,D
N-170B-5	Bora	usʒŋkai ɸsau fi: mi:ru	S,M
N-171-1	Standard Japanese	<i>ryooshi-kara sakana-o morau.</i> fisherman-ABLATIVE fish-ACCUSATIVE to.receive 'I get some fish from the fisherman.'	
N-171-1	Ikema	iŋʒakafa zzu: dʒʒitai	M,Y,S,T
N-171-1	Karimata	imɸuripstuʒʒ:kafadu immunu iziʒtaŋ	N,D,U
N-171-1	Yonaha	zzusja:kafa zzuu zʒita:	H
N-171-1	Kurima	imʒa:kafa z: mufoa ('oa' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T

N-171-1	Miyaguni	imboo kafa zzu: morauta:	T,N
N-171-1	Uruka	imbo:kafa {izuu / zzu: / zuu} mufau <cf> mufauta ⁱ ('to.receive-PAST') / mufa:dakanafan ('to.receive-OBLIGATIVE')	N,U,D
N-171-1	Bora	itʃa:maidu impʉtukafa izuu i: (itʃa:maidu 'always')	S,M
N-171-2	Standard Japanese	<i>chiisai kani-wa daremo morawa-nai.</i> to.be.small crab-TOPIC anyone to.receive-NEGATIVE 'No one takes the small crab.'	
N-171-2	Ikema	imi:imi kannuba: tafu:mai {zziN / dɕziN}	M,Y,S,T
N-171-2	Karimata	imi:n kanu kamnuba tafumai iziŋ (The sonority of the first 'i' in 'iziŋ' is low.)	N,D,U
N-171-2	Yonaha	imi:nu kannuba: to:me: zzun	H
N-171-2	Kurima	imi:nu kannuba: to:me: mufan	K,I,T
N-171-2	Miyaguni	imi ⁱ inu k ^h annuba to'omai mofa:n	T,N
N-171-2	Uruka	imi:nu kanju:ba to:mai mufa:n	N,U,D
N-171-2	Bora	imi:tʃanu kannuba: taɔmai ju(:)N ('taɔ' can also be interpreted as 'tɔ:'.)	S,M
N-171-3	Standard Japanese	<i>tonari-no ie-kara daikon-o morat-ta.</i> next.door-GENITIVE house-ABLATIVE daikon.radish-ACCUSATIVE to.receive-PAST 'I got a daikon radish from my neighbors.'	
N-171-3	Ikema	tunainu ja:kafa uɸun ^u au dɕzita ⁱ	M,Y,S,T
N-171-3	Karimata	tananu pstuka ^u adu uɸun ^u : izita ^ŋ (The sonority of the first 'i' in 'izita ^ŋ ' is low.)	N,D,U
N-171-3	Yonaha	tuna ^ŋ nu pstukafa upunju: zzita:	H
N-171-3	Kurima	tuna ^ŋ nu ja:kafa upniu muro:ta ^ŋ ('k' is pronounced quite towards the back and easily misheard as 'h'.)	K,I,T
N-171-3	Miyaguni	{tuna ⁱ / tungal} nu ja:kafa upuniu {morauta: / moroota:}	T,N
N-171-3	Uruka	tuna ⁱ nu ja:kafa upunju: {mufauta ⁱ / mufouta ⁱ }	N,U,D
N-171-3	Bora	tuna ^u unu ja:kafa upuniu i:ta	S,M
N-171-4	Standard Japanese	<i>ookina sakana-o moratte, minna-de wake-ta.</i> to.be.large fish-ACCUSATIVE to.receive, everyone-INSTRUMENTAL to.divide-PAST 'We got a large fish and divided it among ourselves.'	
N-171-4	Ikema	gaba:zzu dɕzi: n:naɕi: bakitai	M,Y,S,T
N-171-4	Karimata	uɸo:binu izidu {m:naɕi / n:naɕi} {bagət'a ^ŋ / bagəda ^ŋ }	N,D,U
N-171-4	Yonaha	upo:nu zzuu zzitti m:nasi: bakita:	H
N-171-4	Kurima	upo:nu z: mufai m:nasi bakita ^ŋ	K,I,T
N-171-4	Miyaguni	upu ^u unu 'zu: moraitʃi m:naɕi naka:ʔta:	T,N
N-171-4	Uruka	upu:nu {zzuu / zzu: / izuu} mufaittidu m:naŋkai bakita ⁱ	N,U,D

N-171-4	Bora	upu:upunu ɾzu: i:ttɛidu m:naci: bakita(:)	S,M
N-171-5	Standard Japanese	<i>sinseki-kara miso-o moratte ki-ta.</i> relative-ABLATIVE miso-ACCUSATIVE to.receive to.come-PAST 'I got some miso paste from a relative.'	
N-171-5	Ikema	hafaɯɿkafa nʂu: dɔɔzittai	M,Y,S,T
N-171-5	Karimata	ujakigaradu nʂu: ɪzɪftaɾ (The friction of 'ɾ' is weak.)	N,D,U
N-171-5	Yonaha	utudzakafa ntsuu zzi ksta:	H
N-171-5	Kurima	utɛudzakafa msu: muraitʂɿtaɾ ('k' is pronounced quite towards the back and easily misheard as 'h'.)	K,I,T
N-171-5	Miyaguni	utɛudza kafa du mʂu morai {kʰ:ta: / kʰ:ta: / kʰ:ta}	T,N
N-171-5	Uruka	utɛɪdzakafa msu: murai kʰ:taɪ	N,U,D
N-171-5	Bora	utɔdakafa msu[u i: kɾta(:)]	S,M
N-172-1	Standard Japanese	<i>nodo-ga kawaita-ra mizu-o nomu.</i> throat-NOMINATIVE to.dry.up-CONDITIONAL water-ACCUSATIVE to.drink 'When I'm thirsty, I drink water.'	
N-172-1	Ikema	nudunu ka:kitiga: middɕu {numi / nuN}	M,Y,S,T
N-172-1	Karimata	nudunudu kafa:'idu mitɛi {nuŋtaɾ ('to.drink-PAST') / numafi}	N,D,U
N-172-1	Yonaha	ubui nu ka:rakika: middzu num	H
N-172-1	Kurima	nodu ka:kiba:nna mi'tɛudu num	K,I,T
N-172-1	Miyaguni	nubuinu ka:kitsika: middɕu noma: ('middɕi' in isolation.)	T,N
N-172-1	Uruka	nudunu ka:rakʰtika: {mittɕu / mittʂu} num	N,U,D
N-172-1	Bora	nudunudu {ka:rakʰu:taribadu / ka:raki uribadu} mizuu num	S,M
N-172-2	Standard Japanese	<i>watashi-no otto-wa sake-o noma-nai.</i> I-GENITIVE husband-TOPIC liquor-ACCUSATIVE to.drink-NEGATIVE 'My husband doesn't drink.'	
N-172-2	Ikema	baɣa butu: sɔkju:'ba: numaN	M,Y,S,T
N-172-2	Karimata	ba: bigidumma ɔɔkiuba: numafɿ	N,D,U
N-172-2	Yonaha	baɣa bikiduma: sakju:'ba: numan	H
N-172-2	Kurima	baɣa bikidumuu sɔkju:'ba: numafɿ	K,I,T
N-172-2	Miyaguni	baɣa bikidumma sakʰjuba nomaɿ	T,N
N-172-2	Uruka	baɣa buto: sɔkju:'ba numafɿ	N,U,D
N-172-2	Bora	{baɣa / baɣa} bikidumma sɔkiuba numaN	S,M
N-172-3	Standard Japanese	<i>ocha-wa sakki non-da.</i> tea-TOPIC just.now to.drink-PAST 'I just drank tea.'	
N-172-3	Ikema	tɕa:ja kiʂadu nuntai	M,Y,S,T
N-172-3	Karimata	tɕa:juba maindu numi (A form like 'nuntaɾi' was not obtained.)	N,D,U
N-172-3	Yonaha	tɕa:juba: {sadaridu/pja:sidu} numta:	H

N-172-3	Kurima	ᵗᵗaiba: nnamaᵗatadu numutaᵗ	K,I,T
N-172-3	Miyaguni	ᵗᵗa:ja kᵗᵗa'atu nomᵗa:	T,N
N-172-3	Uruka	ᵗᵗa:ja nnamadu numᵗaᵗ	N,U,D
N-172-3	Bora	ᵗᵗa:juba: kiᵗᵗa:du numᵗa	S,M
N-172-4	Standard Japanese	<i>kusuri-o nonde, hayaku ne-ro.</i> medicine-ACCUSATIVE to.take, to.be.early to.sleep-IMPERATIVE 'Take some medicine and go to bed early.'	
N-172-4	Ikema	ffᵗija numi: {haimari / hajamari} nᵗivvi	M,Y,S,T
N-172-4	Karimata	fᵗᵗᵗdu {numiᵗᵗi / numiᵗᵗi} p'a:ᵗi niᵗi	N,D,U
N-172-4	Yonaha	fsuᵗᵗzuba numitti pja:pja:ti nivvi	H
N-172-4	Kurima	fsuzu numitti p'a:ᵗᵗkari nivvi	K,I,T
N-172-4	Miyaguni	ᵗᵗsuzu nomittᵗᵗi p'a:p'a:ᵗᵗi nivvi	T,N
N-172-4	Uruka	{fᵗᵗᵗzᵗᵗ / fᵗᵗᵗᵗzᵗᵗ} numitti pja:pja:ti nivvi	N,U,D
N-172-4	Bora	fsuᵗᵗzᵗᵗ numittᵗᵗi p'a:p'a:ᵗᵗi nivvi	S,M
N-172-5	Standard Japanese	<i>kono kusuri-wa amai-kara nonde mi-nasai.</i> this medicine-TOPIC to.be.sweet-because to.take to.see-IMPERATIVE 'This medicine is sweet, so try taking it.'	
N-172-5	Ikema	kunu ffᵗija azᵗᵗmajaiba numi: mi:ru	M,Y,S,T
N-172-5	Karimata	unu aᵗᵗmanᵗᵗdiba numi mi:ru	N,D,U
N-172-5	Yonaha	unu fsuᵗᵗza adᵗᵗma:nu jariba numi: mi:ru	H
N-172-5	Kurima	kunu fsuzza azumakariba numimi:ru	K,I,T
N-172-5	Miyaguni	kunu ᵗᵗsuzza aᵗᵗᵗma:nu jaiba nomimi:ru	T,N
N-172-5	Uruka	kunu {fᵗᵗᵗzᵗᵗ / fᵗᵗᵗᵗzᵗᵗ} amakariba numi mi:ru	N,U,D
N-172-5	Bora	kunu fsuᵗᵗzᵗᵗ azumakaᵗᵗja numi mi:ru	S,M
N-172B-1-1	Standard Japanese	<i>koko-de-wa hechima-o taberu.</i> here-LOCATIVE-TOPIC sponge.gourd-ACCUSATIVE to.eat 'We eat sponge gourd here.'	
N-172B-1-1	Ikema	kumanna {nab'a:rau / nab'a:raᵗ} {fau / faᵗ} (Both forms with the bilabial fricative 'ᵗ' and forms with the labiodental fricative 'f' exist.)	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-1-1	Karimata	fuman'a nab'a:radu {fo: / ᵗo:}	N,D,U
N-172B-1-1	Yonaha	kumanna nabja:fo: fo:duᵗ (As an answer to 'What do you eat?': sato:du fo: 'We eat sugar.')	H
N-172B-1-1	Kurima	kumanna nabja:roa fo: ('oa' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-172B-1-1	Miyaguni	kumanna nab'a:raᵗba {ᵗooduᵗ: / ᵗaoduᵗ:}	T,N
N-172B-1-1	Uruka	kumaᵗ nabja:rau fau	N,U,D
N-172B-1-1	Bora	kumanna nab'a:raudu ᵗᵗᵗ	S,M

N-172B-1-2	Standard Japanese	<i>hondo-no hito-wa hechima-o tabe-nai.</i> mainland.Japan-GENITIVE person-TOPIC sponge.gourd-ACCUSATIVE to.eat-NEGATIVE 'Mainland Japanese people don't eat sponge gourd.'	
N-172B-1-2	Ikema	jamatunu çitu: nab'a:rauba: fa:N	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-1-2	Karimata	jamatu pstó: nab'arawa {φαη / faη}	N,D,U
N-172B-1-2	Yonaha	jamatunu psta: nabja'ro:ba: fa:n	H
N-172B-1-2	Kurima	jamatunu piŋoa nabea'roaba fa: η ('oa' and 'ea' are ambiguous diphthongs.)	K,I,T
N-172B-1-2	Miyaguni	naiɬei pʰto: nab'a:raoɬa ɬa:η	T,N
N-172B-1-2	Uruka	jamatunu pʰto: nabja:rauba fa:η	N,U,D
N-172B-1-2	Bora	jamatu(nu) pŋta: nab'a:rauba fa:N	S,M
N-172B-1-3	Standard Japanese	<i>nigauri-wa kinoo tabe-ta.</i> bitter.melon-TOPIC yesterday to.eat-PAST 'Yesterday, I ate bitter melon.'	
N-172B-1-3	Ikema	gaufau nnu {faitai / fautai / faʊtai}	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-1-3	Karimata	go:fo:ba ksnudu {fo:taʀ / ɸo:taʀ} (The friction of 'ʀ' is weak.)	N,D,U
N-172B-1-3	Yonaha	go:fo:ba: ksnudu fo:ta:	H
N-172B-1-3	Kurima	go:fo ^o a ɬʀnudu fo:taɪ (' ^o a' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-172B-1-3	Miyaguni	gaufaɬa kʰno:do ɸoota:	T,N
N-172B-1-3	Uruka	gaufa: kʰnu:du {fo:taʔ / fautaʔ}	N,U,D
N-172B-1-3	Bora	ɡʊʊrauba: kʀnu:du ɬʊta	S,M
N-172B-1-4	Standard Japanese	<i>hirugohan-o tabete, ne-ro.</i> lunch-ACCUSATIVE to.eat, to.sleep-IMPERATIVE 'Have lunch and get some sleep.'	
N-172B-1-4	Ikema	jamatunu çitu: nab'a:rauba: fa:N	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-1-4	Karimata	jamatu pstó: nab'arawa {φαη / faη}	N,D,U
N-172B-1-4	Yonaha	jamatunu psta: nabja'ro:ba: fa:n	H
N-172B-1-4	Kurima	jamatunu piŋoa nabea'roaba fa: η ('oa' and 'ea' are ambiguous diphthongs.)	K,I,T
N-172B-1-4	Miyaguni	naiɬei pʰto: nab'a:raoɬa ɬa:η	T,N
N-172B-1-4	Uruka	jamatunu pʰto: nabja:rauba fa:η	N,U,D
N-172B-1-4	Bora	jamatu(nu) pŋta: nab'a:rauba fa:N	S,M
N-172B-1-5	Standard Japanese	<i>yuugohan-wa tabete ki-ta.</i> dinner-TOPIC to.eat to.come-PAST 'I've eaten dinner.'	
N-172B-1-5	Ikema	juiju faittai	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-1-5	Karimata	ju:ʀba faidu kuɕi	N,D,U

N-172B-1-5	Yonaha	ju:ŋba fe:tidu ksta: (Apparently, both ‘fe:tti’ and ‘fe:ti’ are possible. The form used in ‘fe: mi:ru’ is the <i>ari</i> -continuative.)	H
N-172B-1-5	Kurima	ju:zuba faitti ʔaŋa	K,I,T
N-172B-1-5	Miyaguni	juzzuba ɸaido kʰta:	T,N
N-172B-1-5	Uruka	juzza faidu kʰtaʔ	N,U,D
N-172B-1-5	Bora	juzza faitʔaidu kʰta: (‘faitʔai’ is a <i>shite</i> -continuative.) <cf> ɡʊʔau fai mi:ru (‘Try eating a bitter melon’; ‘fai’ is an <i>ari</i> -continuative.)	S,M
N-172B-2-1	Standard Japanese	<i>yagi-wa kusa-o kuu.</i> goat-TOPIC grass-ACCUSATIVE to.eat ‘Goats eat grass.’	
N-172B-2-1	Ikema	ɕindʒa: {fsaudu / fsaʊdu} {fau / faʊ}	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-2-1	Karimata	pinza: {isso:ba: / ifso:ba:} {ffo:ʔzuŋ / ffo:ʔzŋŋ}	N,D,U
N-172B-2-1	Yonaha	pindza: fso:du fo:	H
N-172B-2-1	Kurima	pinɕza: fso:du fo:	K,I,T
N-172B-2-1	Miyaguni	pinɕza: ɸsaodo ɸau	T,N
N-172B-2-1	Uruka	pinɕza: fuʂaudu {fou / fau}	N,U,D
N-172B-2-1	Bora	pinda: fsaudu ɸʊ	S,M
N-172B-2-2	Standard Japanese	<i>yagi-wa kami-o kuwa-nai.</i> goat-TOPIC paper-ACCUSATIVE to.eat-NEGATIVE ‘Goats don’t eat paper.’	
N-172B-2-2	Ikema	ɕindʒa: kabijuba: {fa:N / ffa:N}	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-2-2	Karimata	Not obtained. Reportedly, the same word is used for eating by animals and eating by humans.	N,D,U
N-172B-2-2	Yonaha	pindza: kabʰzuba fa:n	H
N-172B-2-2	Kurima	pinɕza: kabzba fa:ŋ	K,I,T
N-172B-2-2	Miyaguni	pinɕza: kʰabizoba ɸa:ŋ	T,N
N-172B-2-2	Uruka	pinɕza: kabʰzuba fa:ŋ	N,U,D
N-172B-2-2	Bora	pinda: kabŋʊba fa:N	S,M
N-172B-2-3	Standard Japanese	<i>neko-ga sakana-o kut-ta.</i> cat-NOMINATIVE fish-ACCUSATIVE to.eat-PAST ‘The cat ate the fish.’	
N-172B-2-3	Ikema	majun zzu: {fautai / faʊtai}	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-2-3	Karimata	Not obtained. Reportedly, the same word is used for eating by animals and eating by humans.	N,D,U
N-172B-2-3	Yonaha	majunudu zzu: fo:ta:	H
N-172B-2-3	Kurima	majunudu zz:ba: fo:taŋ	K,I,T

N-172B-2-3	Miyaguni	maju: zzu:ba ɸoodosi:	T,N
N-172B-2-3	Uruka	majunudu {zzu: / ɪzuu} {foutaʔi / fautaʔi}	N,U,D
N-172B-2-3	Bora	maju:nudu ɪzuu ɸɔta ('fɔta' can also be interpreted as 'fo:ta'.)	S,M
N-172B-2-4	Standard Japanese	<i>sakana-o kutte, sugu-ni nige-ta.</i> fish-ACCUSATIVE to.eat, right.away-LOCATIVE to.escape-PAST 'It ate the fish and ran off right away.'	
N-172B-2-4	Karimata	Not obtained. Reportedly, the same word is used for eating by animals and eating by humans.	N,D,U
N-172B-2-4	Kurima	zza: fe:ttidu pja:pja:ti pi:ta:	K,I,T
N-172B-2-4	Miyaguni	zz: faitte sugu piŋgitaŋ	T,N
N-172B-2-4	Uruka	zzu: ɸi:du sugu {pʰiŋgita: / ɸiŋgita:}	N,U,D
N-172B-2-4	Bora	ɪza: faitteɪdu nnama piŋgita (Perhaps 'ɪza:' corresponds to 'fish-TOPIC'.)	S,M
N-172B-2-5	Standard Japanese	<i>zenbu kutte shimat-ta.</i> completely to.eat to.finish-PAST 'It ate it all up.'	
N-172B-2-5	Ikema	nʌnai fai n'a:N	M,Y,S,T
N-172B-2-5	Karimata	Not obtained. Reportedly, the same word is used for eating by animals and eating by humans.	N,D,U
N-172B-2-5	Yonaha	m:nadu fo:ta:	H
N-172B-2-5	Kurima	{mu:stu / mu:ɾdu} fain'a:ŋ ('n' is not palatalized as much as 'ɲ'.)	K,I,T
N-172B-2-5	Miyaguni	mʰnado ɸaido {pʰi:ta: / ɸiita:}	T,N
N-172B-2-5	Uruka	m:nadu {fai nja:ŋ / foutaʔi ~ fautaʔi ('to.eat-PAST')}	N,U,D
N-172B-2-5	Bora	m:na fai n'a:N	S,M
N-173-1	Standard Japanese	<i>kuraku naru-made soto-de asobu.</i> to.be.dark to.become-TERMINATIVE outside-LOCATIVE to.play 'I play outside until it gets dark.'	
N-173-1	Ikema	ffaɸnai {k'ata:çi: / kita:çi:} araŋ {aɕibi ui / aɕibu:i}	M,Y,S,T
N-173-1	Karimata	faffu: nask'a:du ɸukaŋgi asuɔi	N,D,U
N-173-1	Yonaha	ffa:ffa naŋkja:gamidu minakan appɔta:	H
N-173-1	Kurima	ffafu naŋk'a pukaŋ aspi	K,I,T
N-173-1	Miyaguni	ɸaʔaɸɸa {naʊk'a: / nazk'a:} pʰukaŋ asʌpiu:	T,N
N-173-1	Uruka	f'fa:ffa naʔkja:du pukaŋ asɪpʔ	N,U,D
N-173-1	Bora	ffa:ffa suk'a:du ara:N asɪpɪŋ ('asɪpɪŋ' can also be interpreted as 'asɪbɪŋ'.)	S,M

N-173-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kuraku nat-ta-ra, daremo asoba-nai.</i> to.be.dark to.become-PAST-CONDITIONAL, anyone to.play-NEGATIVE 'When it gets dark, no one plays.'	
N-173-2	Ikema	ffa'fai nai tu: ta'umai a'ibai	M,Y,S,T
N-173-2	Karimata	fafu nadiga: {ta'umai / ta'umai} asu:baŋ	N,D,U
N-173-2	Yonaha	ffa:ffa nakka: to:me: appan	H
N-173-2	Kurima	ffa'fai na'kka: to:me: aspaŋ	K,I,T
N-173-2	Miyaguni	ɸʷa'ɸɸa nazɕika: to'omai asipaŋ	T,N
N-173-2	Uruka	ff:ffa na'ɕika: to:mai asipaŋ	N,U,D
N-173-2	Bora	ffa:ffa na'ɕika: ta'umai asɾpaŋ ('asɾpaŋ' can also be interpreted as 'asɾbaŋ'.)	S,M
N-173-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo-wa itoko-to ason-da.</i> yesterday-TOPIC cousin-COMITATIVE to.play-PAST 'Yesterday, I played with my cousin.'	
N-173-3	Ikema	nɯ: itɕuɸtu {a'ibitai / a'ibitai}	M,Y,S,T
N-173-3	Karimata	*sno: {itɕsa'ido / itɕsa'idu} asɯda	N,D,U
N-173-3	Yonaha	ksna: itsa'ɕja:na appɾa:	H
N-173-3	Kurima	ɕanu: itɕɸu:tu: aspaŋ	K,I,T
N-173-3	Miyaguni	kɕnu:ja {itɕɸunuk'a:tu / itɕɸutudo} asɪpɕita:	T,N
N-173-3	Uruka	kɕnu:ja itɕɸutu asɪpɕitaɕ	N,U,D
N-173-3	Bora	kɕnu:ja itufutudu asɾpaŋ: ('asɾpaŋ:' can also be interpreted as 'asɾɕpaŋ:'.)	S,M
N-173-4	Standard Japanese	<i>gakkoo-de asonde, ie-ni kaet-ta.</i> school-LOCATIVE to.play, house-LOCATIVE to.return.home-PAST 'I played at school and went home.'	
N-173-4	Ikema	gakko:N a'ibi: ja:ŋkai ikitai	M,Y,S,T
N-173-4	Karimata	gakko:ŋgi asɾbiɕi: ja:ŋkai kstaɾ (The friction of 'ɾ' is weak.)	N,D,U
N-173-4	Yonaha	gakko:ndu appitti ja:nke: ksta: ('to.come-PAST' instead of 'to.return.home-PAST'.)	H
N-173-4	Kurima	gakk ^u o:ŋ aspaŋti ja:ŋke: ɕpaŋ ('u' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-173-4	Miyaguni	gakko:ŋ asɪpittɕidu ja:ŋkai kɕita:	T,N
N-173-4	Uruka	gakko:ŋ asɪpittidu jaŋkai kɕitaɕ	N,U,D
N-173-4	Bora	gakko:ndu asɾpittɕi: ja: ŋkai kɕta: ('asɾpittɕi:' can also be interpreted as 'asɾpittɕi:'.)	S,M

N-173-5	Standard Japanese	<i>soto-de asonde ko-i.</i> outside-LOCATIVE to.play to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Go play outside.'	
N-173-5	Ikema	afaN aʒibi: ku:	M,Y,S,T
N-173-5	Karimata	pukaŋgi aʒbi ku:	N,D,U
N-173-5	Yonaha	afa: iki appi ku:	H
N-173-5	Kurima	pukaŋ aspi ku:	K,I,T
N-173-5	Miyaguni	pʰukaN aʒpi ku:	T,N
N-173-5	Uruka	pukaŋ aʒpi ku:	N,U,D
N-173-5	Bora	afa:ŋki aʒpi: ku: ('aʒpi:' can also be interpreted as 'aʒbi:'.)	S,M
N-174-1	Standard Japanese	<i>kono sake-wa sugu-ni you.</i> this liquor-TOPIC right.away-LOCATIVE to.get.drunk 'This liquor gets you drunk quickly.'	
N-174-1	Ikema	kunu saʒja: suɠu biu:i	M,Y,S,T
N-174-1	Karimata	ʒuʒja: piŋkanu ma:ʒinai biu:	N,D,U
N-174-1	Yonaha	kunu saʒja: nnamantidu bju:	H
N-174-1	Kurima	kunu saʒja: suɠudu biu:	K,I,T
N-174-1	Miyaguni	kunu saʒʒa suɠu biu: duʒ:	T,N
N-174-1	Uruka	kunu saʒja: sɠudu bju:	N,U,D
N-174-1	Bora	kunu saʒja: suɠudu biu:	S,M
N-174-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kare-wa donnani nonde-mo yowa-nai.</i> he-TOPIC how.much to.drink-even.when to.get.drunk-NEGATIVE 'No matter how much he drinks, he doesn't get drunk.'	
N-174-2	Ikema	kaʒa: iŋʒi: numammai biu:iN	M,Y,S,T
N-174-2	Karimata	kanu psto: uposa numumai {biu:iŋ / biju:iŋ}	N,D,U
N-174-2	Yonaha	kanu psta: no:si numja:me: bja:n	H
N-174-2	Kurima	kaʒa: no:si numja:me: bio:ŋ	K,I,T
N-174-2	Miyaguni	kaʒea noʒobaʒi noŋibam bio:ŋ	T,N
N-174-2	Uruka	kaʒja: isaʒi numibaŋ bjo:ŋ	N,U,D
N-174-2	Bora	kaʒa: nabaʒi: numaʒa:maidu b'a:N (numaʒa:maidu 'to.drink-CAUSATIVE-even.when')	S,M
N-174-3	Standard Japanese	<i>ototoi-wa takusan nonde yot-ta.</i> day.before.yesterday-TOPIC much to.drink to.get.drunk-PAST 'The day before yesterday, I drank a lot and got drunk.'	
N-174-3	Ikema	mi:kanainna ippai numi: biu:itai	M,Y,S,T
N-174-3	Karimata	putuduŋza upo:sa numidu biu:taŋ	N,D,U
N-174-3	Yonaha	ututuzza masje: numittidu bju:ta:	H
N-174-3	Kurima	bututu:za maʒa:ŋ numitti biu:taŋ	K,I,T
N-174-3	Miyaguni	bututuzza jaʒudake noŋittido bio:ta:	T,N

N-174-3	Uruka	{buʔʔutuzza / bututuzza} jaudaki numittidu bju:taʔ	N,U,D
N-174-3	Bora	bututuŋza upa:ʔɛi numittɛidu bju:ta: ('ututuŋza' is used for 'day before yesterday' as well, as is 'jamakaʃa' for 'much'.)	S,M
N-174-4	Standard Japanese	<i>kare-wa yotte, kinoo-no koto-o wasure-teiru.</i> he-TOPIC to.get.drunk, yesterday-GENITIVE thing-ACCUSATIVE to.forget-STATIVE 'He got drunk, so he has forgotten about yesterday.'	
N-174-4	Ikema	mi:kanainna ippai numi: bju:itai	M,Y,S,T
N-174-4	Karimata	putuduŋza upo:sa numidu bju:taŋ	N,D,U
N-174-4	Yonaha	ututuzza masje: numittidu bju:ta:	H
N-174-4	Kurima	butuʔu:za maʃa:ŋ numitti bju:taŋ	K,I,T
N-174-4	Miyaguni	bututuzza jaʔudake ɲomittɛido bio:ta:	T,N
N-174-4	Uruka	{buʔʔutuzza / bututuzza} jaudaki numittidu bju:taʔ	N,U,D
N-174-4	Bora	bututuŋza upa:ʔɛi numittɛidu bju:ta:	S,M
N-174-5	Standard Japanese	<i>sake-o nonde yotte shimat-ta.</i> liquor-ACCUSATIVE to.drink to.get.drunk to.finish-PAST 'I had a drink and ended up drunk.'	
N-174-5	Ikema	sakja: numi: bju:i nja:N	M,Y,S,T
N-174-5	Karimata	bju:i nja:ŋ	N,D,U
N-174-5	Yonaha	sakja: numittidu bju:i uta:	H
N-174-5	Kurima	sakja: numitti bju:inja:ŋ	K,I,T
N-174-5	Miyaguni	sak ^h ɛo nomittɛi (du) bio:jo:ta:	T,N
N-174-5	Uruka	sakju: numi:du bju:i nja:ŋ	N,U,D
N-174-5	Bora	sakja: numittɛidu bju:i nja:N	S,M
N-175B-1	Standard Japanese	<i>mainichi kami- arau.</i> every.day hair-ACCUSATIVE to.wash 'I wash my hair every day.'	
N-175B-1	Ikema	mainitɛi akau arau	M,Y,S,T
N-175B-1	Karimata	mainitɛtu kafa t ɛba aro:	N,D,U
N-175B-1	Yonaha	mainitsɿ karaddzu aro:	H
N-175B-1	Kurima	mainitsɿ karattɛu aroa ('oa' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-175B-1	Miyaguni	maʔinitsɿ karaddzɔ arau	T,N
N-175B-1	Uruka	mainitɛidu karattɛu arau	N,U,D
N-175B-1	Bora	itsɿ:maidu kafazuu aɾɔɔ	S,M
N-175B-2	Standard Japanese	<i>sofu-wa mainichi-wa kami-o arawa-nai.</i> grandfather-TOPIC every.day-TOPIC hair-ACCUSATIVE to.wash-NEGATIVE 'My grandfather doesn't wash his hair every day.'	
N-175B-2	Ikema	uja: mainitɛi akauba: afa:N	M,Y,S,T
N-175B-2	Karimata	obaja gabamɸa: karattɛɿba mainitsɿ afa:ŋ	N,D,U

N-175B-2	Yonaha	sju:ja mainitsɿ karaddzuba: ara:n	H
N-175B-2	Kurima	ɕu:ja mainitsɿ karattɕuba ara:ŋ	K,I,T
N-175B-2	Miyaguni	ɕu:ja maʔinittsa karadzuba ara:ŋ	T,N
N-175B-2	Uruka	ʃu:ja mainittsa karattɕuba ara:ŋ	N,U,D
N-175B-2	Bora	ɕu:ja {mainʔittsa / mainʔitsa:} karazu:ba ara:N ('mainʔitsa:' is a newer pronunciation.)	S,M
N-175B-3	Standard Japanese	<i>te-to ashi-o arat-ta.</i> hand-COMITATIVE foot-ACCUSATIVE to.wash-PAST 'I washed my hands and feet.'	
N-175B-3	Ikema	ti:tu haddzu afaɪtai	M,Y,S,T
N-175B-3	Karimata	ti:du pagʔudu {aro:dan / aro:daŋ}	N,D,U
N-175B-3	Yonaha	ti:tu pagzzuba: {aro: dusɪta:/aro:ta:}	H
N-175B-3	Kurima	ti:tu pazutu: aro:taŋ	K,I,T
N-175B-3	Miyaguni	tsi:tu pagʔ:tu afaɪta:	T,N
N-175B-3	Uruka	ti:tu pagʔ:zu afaɪtaʔ	N,U,D
N-175B-3	Bora	tsi:tu pazɪudu aʔɔta(:)	S,M
N-175B-4	Standard Japanese	<i>te-o aratte, gohan-o tabe-ro.</i> hand-ACCUSATIVE to.wash, meal-ACCUSATIVE to.eat-IMPERATIVE 'Wash your hands and eat.'	
N-175B-4	Ikema	ti:ju aɪai: munu: fai	M,Y,S,T
N-175B-4	Karimata	ti:ja aɪaɪɕi: munu: {ɸai / fai}	N,D,U
N-175B-4	Yonaha	ti:ba: aɪe:ttidu munu:ba: fe:	H
N-175B-4	Kurima	ti: aɪaɪtti munu fe:	K,I,T
N-175B-4	Miyaguni	tsi:ɔ aɪaɪtti kafa monoba ɸai	T,N
N-175B-4	Uruka	ti:ju {aɪaɪtti / aɪaɪttikafa} {mazzu / maʔzu} fai	N,U,D
N-175B-4	Bora	tsi:ju aɪaɪtti munu:ba fai	S,M
N-175B-5	Standard Japanese	<i>kao-mo aratte ko-i.</i> face-too to.wash to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Go wash your face, too.'	
N-175B-5	Ikema	mihanaumai {aɪai / sɿmi: / sɿɰmi:} ku:	M,Y,S,T
N-175B-5	Karimata	mipano: aɪai ku:	N,D,U
N-175B-5	Yonaha	mipano:me: aɪe: ku:	H
N-175B-5	Kurima	mipanoa aɪai ku: ('oa' is an ambiguous diphthong.)	K,I,T
N-175B-5	Miyaguni	mipanaɔ {aɪaɪtti / aɪai} ko:	T,N
N-175B-5	Uruka	mipanaɪ aɪai ku:	N,U,D
N-176-1	Standard Japanese	<i>atsuitoki-wa boosi-o kaburu.</i> to.be.hot time-TOPIc hat-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on(headwear) 'When it's hot, I put a hat on.'	
N-176-1	Ikema	aɕukai tukʲanna {bo:ɕu: / bu:ɕu:} {kavvi / kaɕɕi}	M,Y,S,T

N-176-1	Karimata	aʦik̤ai tuk̤inna bo:ɕiu kavvi	N,M
N-176-1	Uruka	aʦikaʔi tuk̤ja:na bo:ʃu: kaʊ	N,U,D
N-176-1	Bora	aʦa:aʦanu tuk̤ja:n̄na bo:ɕu: {kaʊ / kaf}	K,K,Y,M
N-176-1	Kuninaka	aʦa: tuk̤ja:N̄na bo:ɕoo kaʊ (According to the speaker, 'u' corresponds to the Standard Japanese <i>kana</i> for 'u'.)	N
N-176-2	Standard Japanese	<i>daremo kubagasa-o kabura-nai.</i> anyone fan.palm.leaf.hat-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on(headwear)-NEGATIVE 'No one puts on a fan palm leaf hat.'	
N-176-2	Ikema	taʃumai kubaɣasauba: {kavvaN / kaʊʊaN}	M,Y,S,T
N-176-2	Karimata	taʃumai kasauba kavvaN	N,M
N-176-2	Uruka	to:mai kubaɣasauba kaʊʊaŋ	N,U,D
N-176-2	Bora	ta:mai kubaɣasauba: kavvaŋ	K,K,Y,M
N-176-2	Kuninaka	taʃuʔmai koɣaɣasao kavvaN	N
N-176-3	Standard Japanese	<i>wakai koro-wa kubagasa-o kabut-ta.</i> to.be.young time.period-TOPIC fan.palm.leaf.hat-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on(headwear)-PAST 'When I was young, I used to put on a fan palm leaf hat.'	
N-176-3	Ikema	bakakaik̤a: kubaɣasauba: kavvitai	M,Y,S,T
N-176-3	Karimata	baka: siŋk̤ja:ja kasauba kaudai (kavvi utai 'to.put.on(headwear)-STATIVE-PAST')	N,M
N-176-3	Uruka	baxakaʔik̤ja:ja kubaɣasauba {kaʊtaʔi / kaʊdu} siŋtaʔi	N,U,D
N-176-3	Bora	baka:bakanu tuk̤ja:n̄na kubaɣasau kav̤ta:	K,K,Y,M
N-176-3	Kuninaka	bak̤aŋmununu ju:ɕiaN̄na koɣaɣasao kaʊtaʃi ('k ^h ' is close to 'x', somewhat towards back; when 'l' is pronounced the tip of the tongue is visible; the distinction between close 'o' and 'u' is not strict. This also holds for the rest of the data.)	N
N-176-4	Standard Japanese	<i>kubagasa-o kabutte, zoori-o hai-ta.</i> fan.palm.leaf.hat-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on(headwear), sandal-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on(footwear)-PAST 'I put on a fan palm leaf hat and sandals.'	
N-176-4	Ikema	kubaɣasa: kavvi: sabau mmitai	M,Y,S,T
N-176-4	Karimata	kasau kavvidu sabo: {fundai / hundai} (fummi 'to.put.on(footwear)-INTERROGATIVE')	N,M
N-176-4	Uruka	kubaɣasau kaʊʊitti sabau fun̄taʔi	N,U,D
N-176-4	Bora	kubaɣasau kavvitt̤ai sabau f̄uŋta:	K,K,Y,M
N-176-4	Kuninaka	kubaɣasao kavvi:du sabao f̄uŋtaʃi	N
N-176-5	Standard Japanese	<i>omae-mo kubagasa-o kabutte mi-ro.</i> you-too fan.palm.leaf.hat-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on(headwear) to.see-IMPERATIVE 'You try putting on a fan palm leaf hat, too. (imperative)'	
N-176-5	Ikema	vvamai kubaɣasau kavvi mi:ʃu	M,Y,S,T

N-176-5	Karimata	vɤamai kasau kavvi mi:ru	N,M
N-176-5	Uruka	ʊʊamai kubaɣasau kaʊʊi mi:ru	N,U,D
N-176-5	Bora	vɤamai kubaɣasau kavvi: mi:ru	K,K,Y,M
N-176-5	Kuninaka	ʊvamai kubaɣasau kavvi: mi:ru	N
N-176B-1	Standard Japanese	<i>yoru-wa to-o tojiru.</i> night- TOPIC door- ACCUSATIVE to.close 'At night, I close the door.'	
N-176B-1	Ikema	junaka: jadu: ffi	M,Y,S,T
N-176B-1	Karimata	junainna jaduba ɕimiɾu	N,M
N-176B-1	Bora	junainna jadu:du fʊ: (The labiodental approximant functions like a vowel.)	K,K,Y,M
N-176B-1	Kuninaka	{julja / jullja} jaduɔ ɕimicɕi	N
N-176B-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kyoo-wa atsui-kara to-o toji-nai.</i> today- TOPIC to.be.hot-because door- ACCUSATIVE to.close-NEGATIVE 'Because it's hot today, I won't close the door.'	
N-176B-2	Ikema	kʉ:ja aɕsukaiba jadu:ba: ffaɕa:ɳ (volitional) <cf> kanu ɕitu: itɕmai jadu:ba: ffaɳ ('He never closes the door.')	M,Y,S,T
N-176B-2	Karimata	kju:ba aɕsikaɾiba {jadu:ba / jaduba ɕimiɳ}	N,M
N-176B-2	Bora	kʉ:ja aɕskaɾiba jadu:ba: ffaŋ	K,K,Y,M
N-176B-2	Kuninaka	kʉ:ja aɕɾakajba jadoɔ ɕimiɾu ('to.close- IMPERATIVE ')	N
N-176B-3	Standard Japanese	<i>yuube-wa chichi-ga to-o toji-ta.</i> last.night- TOPIC father-NOMINATIVE door- ACCUSATIVE to.close-PAST 'Last night, my father closed the door.'	
N-176B-3	Ikema	jubja: zzaɣa jadu: ffitai	M,Y,S,T
N-176B-3	Karimata	ju:bja: uja:du jaduba ɕimidai	N,M
N-176B-3	Bora	jubja: ujaɣadu jadu: fʊ:ta:	K,K,Y,M
N-176B-3	Kuninaka	{ju:beiaa / jubja:} ojaɣadu jaduɔ ɕimeɾal	N
N-176B-4	Standard Japanese	<i>sensee-ga to-o tojite, saki-ni it-ta.</i> teacher- NOMINATIVE door- ACCUSATIVE to.close, before-LOCATIVE to.go-PAST 'The teacher closed the door and went first.'	
N-176B-4	Ikema	ɕiɕi:ɣa jadu: ffi: sadari: hatai	M,Y,S,T
N-176B-4	Karimata	ɕiɕi:ɣadu jadu: ɕimi sakiŋ ŋgi	N,M
N-176B-4	Bora	ɕinɕi:ɣadu jadu: ffitɕi satsaŋ pizta:	K,K,Y,M
N-176B-4	Kuninaka	ɕinɕi:ɣa jadoɔ ɕimii sadare: pialtal	N
N-176B-5	Standard Japanese	<i>omae-ga tojite ko-i.</i> you- NOMINATIVE to.close to.come-IMPERATIVE 'You go close it.' (imperative)	
N-176B-5	Ikema	vvaɣa ffi: ku:	M,Y,S,T
N-176B-5	Bora	vvaɣa ffi ku:	K,K,Y,M

N-176B-5	Kuninaka	ʷvaɡa {ɕimii / ɕimi} koː	N
N-177-1	Standard Japanese	<i>otooto-wa hitori-de neru.</i> younger.brother-TOPIC one.person-INSTRUMENTAL to.sleep 'My brother sleeps alone.'	
N-177-1	Ikema	uttuː {taukaːçiː / taʊkaːçiː} nʲivvi	M, Y, S, T
N-177-1	Bora	utuʔaː taʊkʲaːdu nivʲ	K, K, Y, M
N-177-1	Kuninaka	oʔtoo taʲkʲaː do {nivviʷ / nivvijʷ / nivvʲʷlʲ} (This was confirmed to be the entire utterance.)	N
N-177-2	Standard Japanese	<i>imooto-wa hitori-de ne-nai.</i> younger.sister-TOPIC one.person-INSTRUMENTAL-TOPIC to.sleep-NEGATIVE 'My sister doesn't sleep alone.'	
N-177-2	Ikema	uttuː {taukaːçiːja / taʊkaːçiːja} nʲivvaN	M, Y, S, T
N-177-2	Bora	utuʔaː taʊkʲaːja nivʲaŋ	K, K, Y, M
N-177-2	Kuninaka	{ottoo / miduNna} taʲkʲaːdo nivvaN	N
N-177-3	Standard Japanese	<i>yuube-wa futari-de ne-ta.</i> last.night-TOPIC two.people-INSTRUMENTAL to.sleep-PAST 'Last night, they slept together.'	
N-177-3	Ikema	juːbʲaː ftaːçiː nʲuːtai	M, Y, S, T
N-177-3	Bora	jubʲaː {ftaːzdu / ftaːdu} niʊtaː	K, K, Y, M
N-177-3	Kuninaka	jubeʲaa ʔutaːlɔdo nivtalʲ	N
N-177-4	Standard Japanese	<i>kujī-ni nete, hachijī-ni oki-ta.</i> nine.o'clock-LOCATIVE to.sleep, eight.o'clock-LOCATIVE to.get.up-PAST 'I went to bed at nine and got up at eight.'	
N-177-3	Ikema	kudʒiN nivviː hatsidʒiN ukitai	M, Y, S, T
N-177-3	Bora	kudʒiN nivvitʲeidu hatsidʒiN ukitaː	K, K, Y, M
N-177-3	Kuninaka	kudʒiN nivvii hatsidʒiN okitalʲ	N
N-177-4	Standard Japanese	<i>kyoo-wa hitori-de nete mi-ro.</i> today-TOPIC one.person-INSTRUMENTAL to.sleep to.see-IMPERATIVE 'Today, try sleeping alone.'	
N-177-4	Ikema	kiuːja {taukʲaːçiː / taʊkʲaːçiː} nivvi miːru	M, Y, S, T
N-177-4	Bora	kiuːja taʊkʲaː nivvi miːru	K, K, Y, M
N-177-4	Kuninaka	kiuːja taʲkʲaː nivviː miːru	N
N-178-1	Standard Japanese	<i>sofu-wa mainichi rokuji-ni okiru.</i> grandfather-TOPIC every.day six.o'clock-LOCATIVE to.get.up 'My grandfather gets up at six every day.'	
N-178-1	Ikema	ujaː mainitʲe rukudʒiN ukiː	M, Y, S, T
N-178-1	Bora	ɕuːja mainitʲɕa rokudʒiNdu uki	K, K, Y, M
N-178-1	Kuninaka	ɕuːja mainitʲɕa rokudʒiN {okilʲ / okilli}	N

N-178-2	Standard Japanese	<i>otooto-wa mada oki-nai.</i> younger.brother-TOPIC yet to.get.up-NEGATIVE 'My brother won't wake up yet.'	
N-178-2	Ikema	uttu: nna:ŋ'a: ukiN	M, Y, S, T
N-178-2	Bora	utuŋa: nŋ'ada ukuŋ	K, K, Y, M
N-178-2	Kuninaka	oŋtoo mŋmada okiNni:	N
N-178-3	Standard Japanese	<i>chichi-mo rokuji-ni oki-ta.</i> father-too six.o'clock-LOCATIVE to.get.up-PAST 'My father got up at six, too.'	
N-178-3	Ikema	zzamai rukudziN ukitai	M, Y, S, T
N-178-3	Bora	ujamai rokudziNdu ukiŋa:	K, K, Y, M
N-178-3	Kuninaka	ojamai rokudziN okitaŋ	N
N-178-4	Standard Japanese	<i>hayaku okite, sore-kaa hatake-ni it-ta.</i> to.be.early to.get.up, that-ABLATIVE field-LOCATIVE to.go-PAST 'I got up early; then, I went to the field.'	
N-178-4	Ikema	ça:çi: uki: uikara haiŋkai ikiŋtai	M, Y, S, T
N-178-4	Bora	p'a:ŋi uki:ŋaidu uikara paŋŋkai ikŋta:	K, K, Y, M
N-178-4	Kuninaka	p'a:ŋi: okii uikara paiNkai p'aŋtaŋ	N
N-178-5	Standard Japanese	<i>omae-mo hayaku okite ko-i.</i> you-too to.be.early to.get.up to.come-IMPERATIVE 'You get up and come early, too.' (imperative)	
N-178-5	Ikema	vvamai ça:çi: uki: ku:	M, Y, S, T
N-178-5	Bora	vyamai p'a:p'a: uki: ku:	K, K, Y, M
N-178-5	Kuninaka	vvamai p'a:ŋi: okii ko:	N
N-179-1	Standard Japanese	<i>kookoossee-wa seifuku-o kiru.</i> high.school.student-TOPIC uniform-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on 'High school students wear uniforms.'	
N-179-1	Ikema	ko:ko:ŋeija ŋe:fku:du {ŋa: / ŋa:i}	M, Y, S, T
N-179-1	Bora	ko:ko:ŋeija ŋeifku:du kŋa:	K, K, Y, M
N-179-1	Kuninaka	ko:ko:s'eija {s'eifukudu / s'eifukuu} {ŋa: / ŋa:i}	N
N-179-2	Standard Japanese	<i>sono fuku-wa furui-kara daremo ki-nai.</i> that clothes-TOPIC to.be.old-because anyone to.put.on-NEGATIVE 'Because those clothes are old, no one puts them on.'	
N-179-2	Ikema	unu fku: jaŋimunujaiba taŋumai tŋaŋ	M, Y, S, T
N-179-2	Bora	unu fka: gabakariba ta:mai kŋŋaŋ	K, K, Y, M
N-179-2	Kuninaka	unu fukuu jaŋimunujaiba taŋumai ŋtaŋ	N
N-179-3	Standard Japanese	<i>sore-wa kinoo ki-ta.</i> that-TOPIC yesterday to.put.on-PAST 'I put that on yesterday.'	

N-179-3	Ikema	ufa: nnu ʔitai	M, Y, S, T
N-179-3	Bora	unu fɰa: ('that clothes-TOPIC') ʔinu:du kʂʂta:	K, K, Y, M
N-179-3	Kuninaka	ufa: {ʔinu / ʔinu / ʔinudu} ʔi:ta:	N
N-179-4	Standard Japanese	<i>watashi-wa akai fuku-o kite, imooto-wa aoi fuku-o ki-ta.</i> I-TOPIC to.be.red clothes-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on, younger.sister-TOPIC to.be.blue clothes-ACCUSATIVE to.put.on-PAST 'I put on red clothes, while my sister put on blue clothes.'	
N-179-4	Ikema	ba: akafku: tti: uttu: aufku: {ʔitai / titai}	M, Y, S, T
N-179-4	Bora	baja: aka fɰa: kiʂitʂidu utuʔa: ao fɰu:du kʂʂta:	K, K, Y, M
N-179-4	Kuninaka	ba: akaju: ʔukuu ʔi:du ottonna aaju: ʔukuu ʔi:ta:	N
N-179-5	Standard Japanese	<i>omae-mo chotto kite mi-ro.</i> you-too a.little to.put.on to.see-IMPERATIVE 'You try it on, too.' (imperative)	
N-179-5	Ikema	vvamai ʔi:ʔagama tti: mi:ru	M, Y, S, T
N-179-5	Bora	vvamai pi:tta kiʂi mi:ru	K, K, Y, M
N-179-5	Kuninaka	vvamai ipi:ʔagama ʔi: mi:ru	N
N-180-1	Standard Japanese	<i>soko-ni-wa sensee-ga suwaru.</i> there-LOCATIVE-TOPIC teacher-NOMINATIVE to.sit.down 'The teacher sits there.'	
N-180-1	Ikema	umaŋŋa ʔiʔi:nudu biʔi	M, Y, S, T
N-180-1	Bora	umaŋŋa ʔiŋʔi:gaɰu bɰa:	K, K, Y, M
N-180-1	Kuninaka	omaŋŋa ʔiŋʔi:ga {bɰa: / biʔi / bɰa}	N
N-180-2	Standard Japanese	<i>zashiki-ni-wa daremo suwara-nai.</i> drawing.room-LOCATIVE-TOPIC anyone to.sit.down-NEGATIVE 'No one sits in the drawing room.'	
N-180-2	Ikema	umaŋŋa ʔiʔi:nudu biʔi	M, Y, S, T
N-180-2	Bora	ʔaskɰŋŋa ta:mai {bizzan / bɰan}	K, K, Y, M
N-180-2	Kuninaka	omaŋŋa ʔiŋʔi:ga {bɰa: / biʔi / bɰa}	N
N-180-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo-wa koochoosensee-ga suwat-ta.</i> yesterday-TOPIC principal-NOMINATIVE to.sit.down-PAST 'Yesterday, the principal sat.'	
N-180-3	Ikema	nnu: ko:ʔo:ʔiʔi:nudu bi:tai	M, Y, S, T
N-180-3	Bora	ʔinu:ja ko:ʔo:ʔiŋʔi:gaɰu {bɰa:ta: / bz:ta:}	K, K, Y, M
N-180-3	Kuninaka	ʔinu: ko:ʔo:ʔiŋʔi:ga bɰa:ta:	N
N-180-4	Standard Japanese	<i>sensee-wa suwatte, kodomo-tachi-wa tat-teiru.</i> teacher-TOPIC to.sit.down, child-PLURAL-TOPIC to.stand.up-STATIVE 'The teacher is sitting, while the children are standing.'	
N-180-4	Ikema	ʔiʔi:ja biʔi: jafaimma: tatɰu:i	M, Y, S, T

N-180-4	Bora	ḡiḡi:ja biʒʒiṭṭeḡidu ḡi:ta: taṭṭu:ta:	K, K, Y, M
N-180-4	Kuninaka	ḡiḡi:ja biʒi:do {jaʀabiNṃi:aa / jaʀabita:} {taṭṭii oṭaḡ / taṭṭioṭaḡ } (It appears 'i' was only long when uttered slowly.)	N
N-180-5	Standard Japanese	<i>omae-mo suwatte mi-ro.</i> you-too to.sit.down to.see-IMPERATIVE 'You try sitting, too.' (imperative)	
N-180-5	Ikema	vʋamai biʒi: mi:fu	M, Y, S, T
N-180-5	Bora	vʋamai biʒi: mi:fu	K, K, Y, M
N-180-5	Kuninaka	ṃvamai biʒi: mi:fu	N
N-181-1	Standard Japanese	<i>mainichi terebi-o miru.</i> every.day television-ACCUSATIVE to.see 'I watch television every day.'	
N-181-1	Ikema	mainiṭṭi terebiu: mi:jui	M, Y, S, T
N-181-1	Bora	mai:nitiṭṭa terebiu:du mi:	K, K, Y, M
N-181-1	Kuninaka	{mainiṭṭa / mainiṭṭi} terebio / mioḡi <cf> kjuuja terebio mi:ḡi ('I won't watch television today.')	N
N-181-2	Standard Japanese	<i>chichi-wa yakuu-wa mi-nai.</i> father-TOPIc baseball-TOPIc to.see-NEGATIVE 'My father doesn't watch baseball.'	
N-181-2	Ikema	zza: jaku:juba: mi:N	M, Y, S, T
N-181-2	Bora	uja: jaku:juba: mṃu:ṡ	K, K, Y, M
N-181-2	Kuninaka	oja: {jaku:jubaa / jaku:juba} mi:N	N
N-181-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo niji-o mi-ta.</i> yesterday rainbow-ACCUSATIVE to.see-PAST 'I saw a rainbow, yesterday.'	
N-181-2	Ikema	ṡnu: imbauju mi:ta	M, Y, S, T
N-181-2	Bora	ṭṭnu: ṭṭimbavvu mi:ta:	K, K, Y, M
N-181-2	Kuninaka	ṭṭnnoo {niḡioḡ / niḡzoo} mi:taḡ	N
N-181-4	Standard Japanese	<i>eega-o mite, ie-ni kaet-ta.</i> film-ACCUSATIVE to.see, house-LOCATIVE to.return.home-PAST 'I watched a film and went home.'	
N-181-4	Ikema	eigau mi: ja:ṡkai ikitai	M, Y, S, T
N-181-4	Bora	eigau mi:ṭṭeḡidu ja:ṡkai kṡ:ta:	K, K, Y, M
N-181-4	Kuninaka	e:ga: mi:du ja:Nkai ngitaḡ	N
N-181-5	Standard Japanese	<i>shinpaida-kara fune-o mite ko-i.</i> to.be.worried-because ship-ACCUSATIVE to.see to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Go take a look at the ship, because I'm worried.'	
N-181-4	Ikema	ḡibajaiba fiṡu: mi: ku:	M, Y, S, T

N-181-4	Bora	sa: ja:ri:ba fɯ̃u: mi: ku:	K, K, Y, M
N-181-4	Kuninaka	{suwa: / siwa:} si:du:iba fɯ̃u: mi: ku: si	N
N-182-1	Standard Japanese	<i>kare-wa mainichi onaji koto-o iu.</i> he-TOPIC every.day same thing-ACCUSATIVE to.say 'He says the same things every day.'	
N-182-1	Ikema	kafa: maini:tsi junukutu: addzi	M, Y, S, T
N-182-1	Bora	ka:ja: maini:tsɯ̃ junu munuzzu du az	K, K, Y, M
N-182-1	Kuninaka	kafa: maini:tsɯ̃ jonogo: no k ^h otoodo al	N
N-182-2	Standard Japanese	<i>sobo-wa uso-wa iwa-nai.</i> grandmother-TOPIC lie-TOPIC to.say-NEGATIVE 'My grandmother doesn't lie.'	
N-182-2	Ikema	ha:mma: da:ra:kauba: azzaN	M, Y, S, T
N-182-2	Bora	m̃ma: da:ra:ku:ba: azzaŋ	K, K, Y, M
N-182-2	Kuninaka	m̃maa da:ra:fuba {azzaN / alzaN} ('z' is not dental but approaches the alveolar ridge; it seems to be the result of a weakening of the articulation of 'l'.)	N
N-182-3	Standard Japanese	<i>tomodachi-wa uso-o it-ta.</i> friend-TOPIC lie-ACCUSATIVE to.say-PAST 'My friend lied.'	
N-182-3	Ikema	du:sa: da:ra:kau aitai	M, Y, S, T
N-182-3	Bora	du:sa da:ra:ku:du azta:	K, K, Y, M
N-182-3	Kuninaka	do:sa da:ra:fudu al (This was confirmed to be the entire utterance.)	N
N-182-4	Standard Japanese	<i>'arigatoo'-to itte, kaet-ta.</i> 'thank.you'-QUOTATIVE to.say, to.return.home-PAST 'I said "thank you" and went home.'	
N-182-4	Ikema	sdiga:fu: tti addzi: {iki:tai / hatai}	M, Y, S, T
N-182-4	Bora	puka:assa tsi:du azzi:tsi pizta:	K, K, Y, M
N-182-4	Kuninaka	puka:assa tsi al:zi: ngital ('l' in 'al:zi:' is weak.)	N
N-182-5	Standard Japanese	<i>chichi-ni 'yuuhan-da-yo'-to itte ko-i.</i> father-DATIVE 'dinner-COPULA-EMPHATIC'-QUOTATIVE to.say to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Go tell your father it's dinner time.'	
N-182-5	Ikema	zzaŋkai juido: ti addzi: ku:	M, Y, S, T
N-182-5	Bora	ujaŋ kai ju:zu fai: tsi ('dinner-ACCUSATIVE to.eat-IMPERATIVE-QUOTATIVE') azzi: ku:	K, K, Y, M
N-182-5	Kuninaka	ojaŋkai ju:l tsi a ^h zi: ku:	N

N-184-1	Bora	maɳnudu upa:ɕi aɳ	K, K, Y, M
N-184-1	Kuninaka	maɳ nodo opa:sa alɳul	N
N-184-3	Standard Japanese	<i>mukashi koko-ni-wa ido-ga at-ta.</i> long.ago here-LOCATIVE-TOPIc well-NOMINATIVE to.be-PAST 'There was a well here a long time ago.'	
N-184-3	Ikema	ŋkia:ndu umanna ka:nu aɳu:tai	M, Y, S, T
N-184-3	Bora	ŋkia:ŋna kumanna ɕa:ɕia:nudu ataɳ	K, K, Y, M
N-184-3	Kuninaka	ŋkia:Nna komaNna ka:nodo ataɳ	N
N-184-4	Standard Japanese	<i>higashi-ni gakkoo-ga atte, nishi-ni koominkan-ga aru.</i> east-LOCATIVE school-NOMINATIVE to.be, west-LOCATIVE community.center-NOMINATIVE to.be 'There's a school to the east and a community center to the west.'	
N-184-4	Ikema	aɕaiN gakko:nu ari: ŋɕa:ŋna ko:miŋkandu ari:jui	M, Y, S, T
N-184-4	Bora	aɕaŋ gakko:ja ('school-TOPIc') ariɕaidu izŋna bummja:nudu ataɳ	K, K, Y, M
N-184-4	Kuninaka	aɕal Nna gakko:ga arii {ilɳiNna / ilɳNna} ko:miNkaN nodo al	N
N-184-5	Standard Japanese	<i>kusuri-ga atte, tasukat-ta.</i> medicine-NOMINATIVE to.be, to.be.saved-PAST 'I was lucky to have some medicine.'	
N-184-5	Ikema	ffɕinu ari: taskaitai	M, Y, S, T
N-184-5	Bora	fsuŋnu ari:du taɕkaɳta:	K, K, Y, M
N-184-5	Kuninaka	kusul {nu / ga} ariido taskariol ('ga' is more natural.)	N
N-185-1	Standard Japanese	<i>shio-ga nai.</i> salt-NOMINATIVE to.be.absent 'I don't have any salt.'	
N-185-1	Ikema	ma:sunu nja:N	M, Y, S, T
N-185-1	Bora	ma:sunudu nja:ŋ	K, K, Y, M
N-185-1	Kuninaka	ma:so ga nja:N	N
N-185-2	Standard Japanese	<i>satoo-mo nakat-ta.</i> sugar-too to.be.absent-PAST 'I didn't have any sugar, either'	
N-185-2	Ikema	saɕamai {nja:ntaN / nja:ttaN / nja:ndaN / nja:ddaN}	M, Y, S, T
N-185-2	Bora	saɕamai nja:ttam	K, K, Y, M
N-185-2	Kuninaka	sata mai nja:N	N
N-185-3	Standard Japanese	<i>hoochoo-ga nakute, ki-re-nakat-ta.</i> kitchen.knife-NOMINATIVE to.not.be, to.cut-POTENTIAL-NEGATIVE-PAST 'I didn't have a kitchen knife, so I couldn't cut it.'	
N-185-3	Ikema	kaɕananu na:da tɕaddaŋ	M, Y, S, T
N-185-3	Bora	kaɕananu nja:danaɕidu kidamaɕuttam	K, K, Y, M

N-185-3	Kuninaka	k ^h aṭana no n̄a:N niba kiṛatta:N ('k ^h ' is close to 'x', towards back.)	N
N-186-1	Standard Japanese	<i>wagaya-ni-wa inu-ga iru.</i> our.house-LOCATIVE-TOPIC dog-NOMINATIVE to.be 'We have a dog.'	
N-186-1	Ikema	bantiḡa ja:nna innu {uriḡui / uri:ui}	M, Y, S, T
N-186-1	Bora	banṭaḡa ja:n̄na in̄nudu uz̄	K, K, Y, M
N-186-1	Kuninaka	banṭsiḡa ja:Nna iN nodo ol̄	N
N-186-2	Standard Japanese	<i>tonari-no ie-ni-wa inu-wa i-nai.</i> next.door-GENITIVE house-LOCATIVE-TOPIC dog-TOPIC to.be-NEGATIVE 'My neighbors don't have a dog.'	
N-186-2	Ikema	tunainu ja:nna inna mi:N	M, Y, S, T
N-186-2	Bora	tunaṽnu ja:n̄na in̄na ufaṽ	K, K, Y, M
N-186-2	Kuninaka	satono ja:Nna iNna miiN	N
N-186-3	Standard Japanese	<i>mukashi-wa neko-mo i-ta.</i> long.ago-TOPIC cat-too to.be-PAST 'Back in the day, we had a cat, too.'	
N-186-3	Ikema	ṽkia:nna majumai ufu:tai	M, Y, S, T
N-186-3	Bora	ṽkia:n̄na majumai uta:	K, K, Y, M
N-186-3	Kuninaka	Nkia:Nna maju mai do oṭal̄	N
N-186-4	Standard Japanese	<i>kare-wa ootoo-ga ite, watashi-wa ani-ga iru.</i> he-TOPIC younger.brother-NOMINATIVE to.be, I-TOPIC older.brother-NOMINATIVE to.be 'He has a younger brother, while I have an older brother.'	
N-186-4	Ikema	kafa: uttunu uri: ba: suṭṭzanu {uru:i / uriḡui}	M, Y, S, T
N-186-4	Bora	kain̄na utuṭa: urit̄ṭsidu ban̄na suduanudu uz̄	K, K, Y, M
N-186-4	Kuninaka	kafa: ottono ore:do ba: {ada / a:da} ḡa ol̄	N
N-186-5	Standard Japanese	<i>koko-ni ite kudasa-i.</i> here-LOCATIVE to.be to.give(honorific)-IMPERATIVE 'Please stay here.'	
N-186-5	Ikema	umaN uri {fi: / ffi:} samati	M, Y, S, T
N-186-5	Bora	kumaṽ uri fi:ru	K, K, Y, M
N-186-5	Kuninaka	koṃaN ore: φi:ru	N
N-187-1	Standard Japanese	<i>kare-wa sake-o nomu-to henna koto-o shimasu.</i> he-TOPIC liquor-ACCUSATIVE to.drink-CONDITIONAL to.be.strange thing-ACCUSATIVE to.do 'When he has had a drink, he acts strangely.'	
N-187-1	Ikema	kafa: saḡu: numutu: ḡinnakutu: {assṽ / aṭṭei}	M, Y, S, T
N-187-1	Bora	kaṽa: saḡu: num̄ṭṭiḡa: pin̄na kuṭu:du sṽ:	K, K, Y, M
N-187-1	Kuninaka	k ^h area: saḡ ^{he} o nom̄ ṭṭiḡaa pin̄nak ^h oṭoodo asṽ (The boundary in 'ea' is ambiguous.)	N

N-187-2	Standard Japanese	<i>kare-wa kyoo-wa nanimo shi-nai.</i> he-TOPIC today-TOPIC anything to.do-NEGATIVE 'He won't do anything today.'	
N-187-2	Ikema	kafa: kiu:ja naumai ϕ uN	M, Y, S, T
N-187-2	Bora	ka'ia: kiu:ja na:mai su:ŋ	K, K, Y, M
N-187-2	Kuninaka	karea: kio:ja naŋja: tomma {ahoN / asoN} (The boundary in 'ea' is ambiguous.)	N
N-187-3	Standard Japanese	<i>kinoo-wa takusan shigoto-o shi-ta.</i> yesterday-TOPIC much work-ACCUSATIVE to.do-PAST 'Yesterday, I did a lot of work.'	
N-187-3	Ikema	unu: ha:sa skamau {asitai / asitai}	M, Y, S, T
N-187-3	Bora	ʒanu:ja upa:ʒidu sɔɔutu: sɔ:ta:	K, K, Y, M
N-187-3	Kuninaka	ʒanoo {opa:sia / opa:sa} sɔɔotoo {asia:l / asta:l}	N
N-187-4	Standard Japanese	<i>takusan shigoto-o shite, asobi-ni it-ta.</i> much work-ACCUSATIVE to.do, to.play-DATIVE to.go-PAST 'After doing a lot of work, I went and had some fun.'	
N-187-4	Ikema	ha:sa skama: ci: asu:ga ikitai	M, Y, S, T
N-187-4	Bora	upa:ʒi skuta: ʒi:ttʒidu appsga piʒta:	K, K, Y, M
N-187-4	Kuninaka	opa:sa sɔɔotoo ʒi:do asoɔga p'alʒal	N
N-187-5	Standard Japanese	<i>yasun-de-naide shigoto-o shi-ro.</i> to.rest-PROGRESSIVE-NEGATIVE work-ACCUSATIVE to.do-IMPERATIVE 'Don't rest; work.'	
N-187-5	Ikema	juku:da skamau assu	M, Y, S, T
N-187-5	Bora	juka:danaʒi: skutu: ʒi:ru	K, K, Y, M
N-187-5	Kuninaka	jukuu da sɔɔotoo asso	N
N-187-6	Standard Japanese	<i>gakkoo-de benkyooshite ko-i.</i> school-LOCATIVE to.study to.come-IMPERATIVE 'Go study at school.'	
N-187-6	Ikema	juku:da skamau assu	M, Y, S, T
N-187-6	Bora	gakko: iki berʒio:ju ʒi: ku:	K, K, Y, M
N-187-6	Kuninaka	jukuu da sɔɔotoo asso	N