LAI VERB LISTS

Jason D. Patent
University of California, Berkeley

Following are three lists of Lai verbs.[1] All contain the same verbs, but are arranged in different orders. Each list contains 822 items, representing 258 non-alternating verbs and 282 verb-form pairs (see Nurit Melnik's paper on verbal alternations, this issue), for a total of 540 verbs.

The first of the three lists is alphabetized by Lai form. If strict alphabetical order were followed, many verb pairs would be split up, so the order is as follows: non-alternating verbs and Forms 1 of alternating verbs constitute a category together, and are in alphabetical order with respect to one another; Form 2 of a given verb immediately follows its Form 1. /ŋ/, /ṭ/, and /ʔ/ alphabetize immediately after /n/, /t/, and /z/, respectively. When two Forms 1 are identical, the entries are arranged in alphabetical order by English gloss.

The second list is by English gloss, and is in straight alphabetical order.

The third list is by type of alternation, roughly following Nurit Melnik's categories of alternations (this issue). The categories are as follows:

A   Non-alternating, e.g., *bay* 'to limp'; *duʔ* 'to want, to like'.

B   Non-glottal stop final in Form 1, glottal stop final in Form 2 (with shortened vowel in cases where the Form 1 vowel was a long monophthong), e.g., *fek / feʔ* 'to be sturdy'; *vaak / vaʔ* 'to crawl'.

C   Continuant (i.e., liquid, glide, or nasal) final in Form 1, except /ṭ/ (Form 2 glottalizes final consonant), e.g., *riil / riʔl* 'to roll'; *law / laʔw* 'to disappear'; *tsiin / tsiʔn* 'to be wet'.

D   /ṭ/ final in Form 1, with subtypes:
        D1:   Form 2 changes /ṭ/ to /n/, e.g., *thooŋ / thoon* 'to be strong'.
        D2:   Form 2 glottalizes final nasal, e.g., *boŋ / boʔŋ* 'to pull out'.

E   Open final in Form 1 (vowel is by necessity long), with subtypes:
     E1:   Form 2 appends non-glottal stop, vowel retains length, e.g., *tsoo /
           tsook* 'to buy'.
     E2:   Form 2 appends non-glottal stop, vowel is shortened, e.g., *saa / sak*
           'to build'.
     E3:   Form 2 appends glottal stop, Form-1 long monophthongs are (of
           necessity) shortened in Form 2, e.g., *thii / thiʔ* 'to die'.

F   Ablaut alternations, with subtypes:
     F1:   Form 1 /uaC/, Form 2 /oʔC/, e.g., *tuam / toʔm* 'to wrap, to
           bandage'.
     F2   Form 1 /aw#/, Form 2 /oʔ#/, e.g., *thlaw / thloʔ* 'to clear (a field)'.

Here is a statistical breakdown:

Type	Number of verbs (by subtype)	Percentage of total (by subtype)	Number of verbs (by type)	Percentage of total (by type)
A	258	47.8	258	47.8
B	54	10.0	54	10.0
C	97	18.0	97	18.0
D1	55	10.2	69	12.8
D2	14	2.6		
E1	36	6.7	49	9.1
E2	8	1.5		
E3	5	0.9		
F1	9	1.7	13	2.4
F2	4	0.7		
Total	540	100.0%	540	100.0%

Table 1. Lai verbs: tokens and percentages by type.

Other notes:
•   '(R)' next to a gloss indicates a reflexive verb, e.g., *daʔm* 'to prepare
     (R)'. Reflexive verbs require a reflexive marker in every use.
•   The 'see also' column cross-references verbs that are phonetically similar
     (usually differing in aspiration of initial or glottalization of final) and are
     semantically closely related, usually by a relationship of causativity, e.g.,
     lum 'to be hot', and *hlum* 'to heat (something) up'; *tooy* 'to be short', and
     toʔy 'to shorten'.

LIST 1: VERBS BY LAI FORM

Verb	Gloss	Form	Type	See also
baa	owe	1	E2	
bat	owe	2	E2	
baa	tire	1	E1	
baat	tire	2	E1	
baŋ	like, be	–	A	
baŋ	sticky, be	1	D1	
ban	sticky, be	2	D1	
bat	hang	1	B	
ba?	hang	2	B	
baw	bark (dog)	1	C	
ba?w	bark (dog)	2	C	
bay	limp	–	A	
bee	bleat (goat)	–	A	
beek	push against / lean against	1	B	
be?	push against / lean against	2	B	
bii	narrow, be	1	E1	
biit	narrow, be	2	E1	
bi?	peek / peep	–	A	
bok	lie in wait (to ambush)	1	B	
bo?	lie in wait (to ambush)	2	B	
boo	moo (cow)	–	A	
boŋ	pull out	1	D2	poŋ, phoŋ
bo?ŋ	pull out	2	D2	po?ŋ, pho?ŋ
boom	help	1	C	
bo?m	help	2	C	
buay	confused, be	–	A	
buŋ	tip over	1	D2	
bu?ŋ	tip over	2	D2	
buu	swarm	1	E1	
buut	swarm	2	E1	
bu?n	plant / drive / post	–	A	
dai	still, be / quiet, be	–	A	
dam	heal	–	A	
daw	make war	1	C	
da?w	make war	2	C	
da?m	heal, cause to	–	A	
da?m	prepare (R)	–	A	
dek	play with	1	B	
de?	play with	2	B	
der	weak / skinny	–	A	de?r
de?r	able to shoulder, be	–	A	der

diar	stand	1	C	
dia?r	stand	2	C	
diin	rest (R)	1	C	
di?n	rest (R)	2	C	
diir	stand up / erect, be	1	C	
di?r	stand up / erect, be	2	C	
diit	press	1	B	
di?	press	2	B	
diŋ	drink	1	D1	**di?n**
din	drink	2	D1	**di?n**
diŋ	straight, be	1	D1	
din	straight, be	2	D1	
di?	finish	–	A	
di?n	drink	–	A	**diŋ / din**
doŋ	welcome	1	D1	
don	welcome	2	D1	
doo	love	1	E1	
doot	love	2	E1	
doon	prohibit	1	C	
do?n	prohibit	2	C	
doŋ	end / finished, be	1	D2	
do?ŋ	end / finished, be	2	D2	
doop	suck	–	A	
dot	pile	–	A	
do?	beautiful, be (R)	–	A	
do?	drag	–	A	
do?l	swallow	–	A	
do?m	support with the hand	–	A	
dua?	kindle (a fire)	–	A	
dul	shadowy, be	1	C	
du?l	shadowy, be	2	C	
du?	want / like	–	A	
faak	ache	1	B	
fa?	ache	2	B	
fak	praise / flatter	–	A	
feen	wash away / flush	1	C	
fe?n	wash away / flush	2	C	
fek	sturdy, be	1	B	
fe?	sturdy, be	2	B	
fiaŋ	clear, be	1	D1	**fia?n**
fian	clear, be	2	D1	**fia?n**
fiar	steal	–	A	
fia?n	clear, make	–	A	**fiaŋ / fian**
fiim	clear, be / wise, be	–	A	
fim	tidy up	–	A	
fi?	abhor / detest	–	A	
fooy	easy, be	1	C	