THE PROCESS OF CHIMING IN TIDDIM CHIN

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I. Henderson (1965:57) noted the occurrence of chiming in adverbs of Tiddim Chin. According to her, a chiming adverb is "...a special kind of reduplicated adverb, very common in the colloquial style, in which there is a variation in the vowels of the adverb...". Tiddim Chin has considerable differences between what are called narrative style and colloquial styles-- thus reflecting a diglossic situation. One of the characteristics of the colloquial style is the availability of a large number of chimed adverbs in it. Henderson identified the fact that chiming is peculiar to adverbs as a class. Simple reduplication is less common among adverbs as compared to chiming. An example of simple reduplication is: gen\(^2\)-sem\(^2\) "doing something in a fast but unskilled manner".

Chimed adverbs are always composed of two syllables which begin with a consonant: the second syllable being a copy of the first syllable except that in a majority of cases the vowel of the second syllable is more open than that of the first syllable. E.g.:

\[
\text{dim}^3-\text{dem}^3 \text{ 'describing things kept in an order e.g., guns, swords'}
\]

\[
\text{gem}^3-\text{gan}^3 \text{ 'describing objects which appear to be old and rugged'}
\]

In a chimed adverb in the first syllable only /i/ and /e/ occur with the exception of /iːu/ and /ia/. /o/ does not appear in either the first syllable or in the second syllable. A good number of the chimed adverbs have alternate forms which do not differ in meaning. E.g. gin\(^2\)-gen\(^2\) alternating with gen\(^\text{x}\)-gan\(^\text{x}\) [describing animals or persons with long legs but strong bodies].

II. Onomatopoeic words are known to have exceptional phonological behaviour. In Tiddim Chin we find an exception to a synchronic phonological rule: [t] and [c] do not contrast in the data except in the case of the chiming adverbs. In words other than the chimed adverbs [c] occurs before /i/ and [t] occurs in other contexts. But in the chiming adverbs both [t] and [c] can occur before /i/. Dahal (1971) defines a phonesthetic element as "either a phoneme component (e.g. voicing or aspiration) or a single phoneme (eg /i/ or /a/) or a sequence of phonemes (e.g. /ya/, /wa/) which recurs in different bases and which can be associated vaguely with some meaning dependent on some imaginable resemblance between sound and meaning". He prefers to call them elements rather than morphemes "because the correlation and patterns are too tenuous to justify the use of the latter term". Similar observations are made about Telugu (Bhaskararao 1977). Several of the chimed adverbs could be put into groups which have similarity both in their meanings and in their shapes. There are several other single items which do not seem to share sound-meaning relationship with each other. The following are the categories of
Chimney adverbs that have meaning-form similarity:

Long
- di:1²-dial²; di:y²-deu²; di:t¹-giat¹; di:n²-dian²; din¹-den¹
  [time]; di:n¹-den¹ [space]; di:l²-de:l² [distance]; dem¹-dam¹

Long and thin
- zik¹-zek¹; zil¹-zel¹; zel¹-zal¹; zi:l¹-zial¹

Long limbs/distance
- gin²-gen²; ging²-geng²; gi:e²-ge:i²; gi:k²-ge:k²

Spider-like/light
- ki:m¹-kiam¹; kiang¹-kiang¹

Chunky
- beu²-bau²; be²-ba²; be¹-ba¹

Bright
- se¹-sa¹; sia²-sua²; sii¹-sel¹; sii¹-sial¹; sial¹-sial¹

Bright and shining
- ki:1-kial¹; ki:1-kel¹

Shining/smooth
- dil¹-del¹; del¹-dal¹

Dark/black
- mek¹-mak¹; meng²-mang²; mi:1-mial¹

Dark/covered/hidden/quiet
- khim²-khem²; kham²-kham²; khing²-kheng²; khi:1-khial¹; khi:2-khe:²; khin¹-khian¹

Green
- dim²-dem²; dek¹-dak¹

Low
- di:e³-dia³; ding²-deng² [low in status]

High
- ve¹-va¹; vang³-vang³; veu²-vau²

Heat
- lin¹-len¹; lian²-luan²

Shabby/dirty/dropping/muddy/non-respectable looking
- nen²-nan²; ne:i²-na:i²; niai²-nusi²; niang²-nuang¹; nie²-nei²; ni³-ne³; niki¹-nek¹; ni:ng¹-ni:ang¹; ne:p³-ne:p³

Strong/rugged
- gem²-gam²; gia²-gua²; gem³-gem³

Well-built/fatty
- keng²-kang²; king¹-keng¹
Orderly
dim³-dem³; dit³-det³; di:m¹-diam¹; diu³-deu³

Hairy/thick and soft/puffy
chem¹-cham²; chel²-chal²; them²-tham²; then²-than²;
theu²-thau²; the:u²-tha:u²; thiu²-theu²; thiau²-thauu²;
thi:p³-thiap³

Muddy
di³-de³; di³-dia³

Remote
veng³-vang³; viau²-viau² ving³-veng³; viu²-viau²

Large numbers
zai²-zai²; gi¹-zia¹; zi²-zia²; zie²-zei²; zi³-zia³
zing³-zeng³; zua³-zua³

Plenty/massive
mei²-mai²; miao²-muai²; mai²-mai²; mie²-mai²; muai²-muai²

Persistent
tin¹-ten¹; te²-ta²; te:i³-te:i³; ta:l¹-ta:l¹

Emaciated/helpless
li:k¹-le:k¹; li:k¹-liak¹

Unclear
mial¹-muai¹; muai¹-mual¹

Paired
hel¹-hal¹; hi:l¹-hial¹

III. Kim-Renaud (1976) suggests that "we have to admit some semantic features and some semantic conditioning in phonology if we want to capture generalisations underlying certain phonological phenomena". Her main argument is based upon the fact that in Korean "certain semantic features which are predictable from phonetic features may acquire a classificatory function because of variations sound changes that affect the original phonetic values of different segments". In Korean light vowels (E, ë, a, o) "are usually correlated with the impression of smallness, brightness, and shallowness, often called the diminutive connotation..." and dark vowels (i, e, ü, ê, ë, u) "give a feeling of size, darkness and depth". Her observation (p.408) that "semantic features have a role to play in phonological analysis" gets additional support from another sub-process of chiming in Tiddim Chin adverbs.

So far we have seen how chiming affects the vowels of the two syllables in these adverbs. A large number of the chiming adverbs have corresponding forms with the vowel of the second syllable replacing the vowel in the first syllable. These forms are used to modify a verb denoting an action as opposed to the original forms which are used to
modify stative verbs. Observe:

(a) hi³ mi¹-sa:ng² gen²-gan² hi¹
this man tall
'This man is tall'
(b) ka²-la²-sa:ng² gen²-gan² khat¹ hong¹-pai² gan²-gan² hi¹
camel tall one came
'The tall camel is coming in a gan-gan way'

We have noted that some chimed adverbs have alternate forms which do not differ in their meaning. The set of vowels of one form are replaced by a related set of vowels in the alternate form. Out of these two sets one is considered basic. Thus out of the two alternate forms [form 1 and form 2], it is the form 2 that is mostly used for deriving the adverb of motion mentioned above. In such forms there is a relationship between the vowel(s) in Form 1 and the vowel(s) in Form 2. The corresponding sets of vowels are listed below:

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<tr>
<th>Vowel(s) in</th>
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<th>Form 2</th>
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<td>Syllable</td>
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E.g. Form 1: ci:u³-ciu³ > Form 2: ciau³-cuau³ describes small sized things and beings which are relatively of smaller size [e.g. a small insect as compared to a large beetle, a mouse compared to other big four-legged animals, a small baby] > cua³-cua³ describes the movement of such small sized beings or things.

Some more examples of derived adverbs follow: [An adverb of motion derived from a stative adverb is marked with the >> prefix.]

beu²-bau²
a big chunk of meat or a large piece of timber [cf.beu² 'a log']. While referring to a 'a chunk of meat', this stands for a naturally separable chunk like the leg of a chicken. cf.beu²-bau² stands for a chunk which is cut from any part of the body. >>bau²-bau² eating a chunk denoted by beu²-bau²

dit³-det³ = det³-det³
being in a row with absolute calmness [usually in a sitting position as people sitting in a row near a dead person] >>det³-det³ movement as in a funeral procession or prisoners moving in a row silently as in a jail

king¹-keng¹ = keng¹-kang¹
well built, well proportioned, well attired and smart>>kang₁-kang₁

movement of a person described by the above

le₁-la₁

1. be seen protruding from under a tight garment those parts of body
which are not to be seen [e.g. breasts of a woman under a tight
blouse]; 2. fatty layer or fleshy portion of body becoming visible in
a deep cut >>la₁-la₁ 1. movement during which private parts of body
become visible occasionally or protrude occasionally [e.g. breasts of
a woman while she is running]; 2. movement during which something
hidden peeps out or becomes visible occasionally [e.g. a dog that is
being carried in a sack peeps out once in a while].

Similar "derivationl" processes were observed in Thadou and Lusei,
both related to Tiddim Chin. Thadou (Shree Krishan 1980:53-4)
distinguishes between what he calls close vowel harmony and open vowel
harmony: 'The syllabic structure of these modifiers is CVC and CVV.
On the basis of vowel harmony they can be divided into two subgroups
such as (i) CVC/CVV with close vowel harmony shows the sense of
appreciation on the part of the speaker while (ii) CVC/CVV with
relatively open vowel harmony gives the sense of non-appreciation on
the part of the speaker'. He further says 'Another point which is to
be noted is that the close vowel harmony modifiers occur with small
(physically) things while the open vowel harmony modifiers occur with
big (physically) things'. He gives the following examples:
KALAm Asán pi?-pê? è
pen it red (lovely) is "The pen is red (appreciated)"
xún-tún AsÀn pê?–pô? è
almirah it red (disliked) is "The almirah is red (disliked)"

Though this set of examples does not clarify how the alternation of
/i?-ê?/ with /ê?–ô?/ brings in an "appreciation-dislike" type of
difference or a "small-big" type of distinction, Thadou seems to be
making use of vowel alternation for certain semantic purposes.

IV. Size-sound symbolism is well-known in languages across the
world. According to Lorrain and Savidge (1898:33), Lusei (a language
closely related to Tiddim Chin) makes a distinction between large,
medium and small size of a thing by using different vowels. Nagaraja
(1984) illustrates the small-big difference expressed by vowel
differences in Khasi, an Austro-asiatic language which is spoken in a
predominantly Tibeto-Burman area. The Tiddim Chin case is somewhat
different from such phenomena in other languages. The change in
meaning implied by the vowel change in these adverbs of Tiddim Chin is
that of state versus motion.

The state-motion difference could be of different kinds. For
instance, beu¹–beu² describes a large chunk of meat whereas its
derivative de- notes the motion of eating of such a large chunk.
veng?³–veng?³ de- notes 'being far away' whereas its derivative vang?³–
væng⁶ signifies a movement from a far away place to another far away place. Tonal changes also play some role in changing the meaning of the derived forms—E.g.: ping¹-peng¹ ‘straight, long and horizontal things’: ping²-pen⁶ ‘straight and long things when they are kept vertically’. vel²-val² denotes ‘big globular things’ and its derivatives differ in their meanings depending on the vowel and the tone: vowel /a/ signifies ‘rolling movement’ and /e/ ‘rotating movement’; mid tone (tone 2) signifies ‘slower movement’ whereas low tone (tone 3) signifies ‘rapid movement’. Thus we get the following combinations:

vel²-val² ‘big globular things’

slow movement

rotating

vel²-val² val²-val²

rolling

rapid movement

vel³-val³ val³-val³

V. List of Chimed adverbs: A list of the adverbs of chiming follows. Alternating adverbs are connected by ‘=’ and a derived adverb of motion is marked with the >> prefix. Roman alphabetical order is followed in this list.

beu²-bau²

a big chunk of meat or a large piece of timber [cf. beu² ‘a log’]. While referring to a ‘a chunk of meat’, this stands for a naturally separable chunk like the leg of a chicken. cf. be:²-ba:² stands for a chunk which is cut from any part of the body.

>> bau²-bau²

eating a chunk denoted by beu²-bau²

be:¹-ba:¹

large cut on the body exposing the white part inside the body [cf. le:¹-la¹ ‘fatty layer or fleshy portion of body that becomes visible due to a deep cut; be:¹-ba:¹ indicates a cut on a larger area as compared to le:¹-la¹’]

be:²-ba:²

a big chunk [esp. meat or meat-like things]

bie²-bei² = bei²-bai²

a stump [e.g. a stump of wood, a stumpy tail of a dog]

>> bai²-bai²

movement of a stumpy thing [e.g. a stumpy tail of a dog]

bik¹-bek¹

state of being tied very hard

>> bak¹-bak¹

tie very hard

bil¹-bei¹
some favourable event to take place in a surprising way [e.g. unexpected job promotion of oneself, winning a lottery, somebody doing a good thing which is expected to be beyond his capacity]

bil\textsuperscript{1}-bial\textsuperscript{1} = bial\textsuperscript{1}-bual\textsuperscript{1}

having many colours or to be variegated [e.g. cows, zebras, birds]

>> bual\textsuperscript{1}-bual\textsuperscript{1}

a person speaking a language which is not understood because it is a jumble of sounds (not due to incoherence of the speech) [cf. mual\textsuperscript{1}-mual\textsuperscript{1} speak incoherently (like a drunk, or in sleep, or a person with pronunciation defects). Hence bual\textsuperscript{1}-bual\textsuperscript{1} signifies problem in understanding due to problem with the code; and mual\textsuperscript{1}-mual\textsuperscript{1} denotes problem in understanding due to transmission problem. mual\textsuperscript{1}-mual\textsuperscript{1} can also be used when somebody is speaking on a bad telephone.

bi:k\textsuperscript{2}-biak\textsuperscript{2} = biak\textsuperscript{2}-biak\textsuperscript{2}

state of being covered with a powdery substance like flour [e.g. coloured powders during the Holi festival of the Hindus]

bi:m\textsuperscript{2}-biam\textsuperscript{2} = biam\textsuperscript{2}-buam\textsuperscript{2}

state of being like a bear [big bodied, spread limbed]

>> buam\textsuperscript{2}-buam\textsuperscript{2}

movement of such a person or being

ci:e\textsuperscript{2}-ciai\textsuperscript{2}

being far away

ci:t\textsuperscript{1}-ciat\textsuperscript{1}

being equal

ci:t\textsuperscript{3}-ciat\textsuperscript{3}

happening of an unwanted thing whereby a further plan could not be achieved [e.g. breakdown of a vehicle while going on important business]

ci:u\textsuperscript{3}-ciao\textsuperscript{3} = ciao\textsuperscript{3}-cuau\textsuperscript{3}

small sized things and beings which are relatively of smaller size [e.g. a small insect as compared to a large beetle, a mouse compared to other big four-legged animals, a small baby]

>> cuau\textsuperscript{3}-cuau\textsuperscript{3}

movement of the above

chel\textsuperscript{2}-chal\textsuperscript{2}

a person with uncombed and disheveled hair

chem\textsuperscript{2}-cham\textsuperscript{2}

bearded

dek\textsuperscript{1}-dak\textsuperscript{1}

green and tender cf. dik\textsuperscript{1}-dek\textsuperscript{1} which does not convey tenderness

del\textsuperscript{1}-dal\textsuperscript{1}

shiny, smooth and thin object like metal foil
1. movement of the above; 2. singing very smoothly and continuously  

be successful after several attempts  

being gloomy as before it rains or as the surface of sea when the sun has just set  

sitting without movement and unconcernedly [as in meditation]  

fluttering movement of a flag etc. [cf. dual2-dual2]  

[thicker than di?3-dia?3]  

marshy, muddy state [thinner than di?3-dia?3]  

muddy state [thinner than di?3-de?3]  

1. flowing of mud, batter; 2. movement of body in mud  

utterly, totally; 2. green [esp. view of a green field] cf. dek1-dak1  

smooth and thin like paper  

having a very green view as a valley when the sky is slightly overcast [cf. dum2 'green expanse of fields'] cf. dem2-dam2  

l. things set in order [e.g. guns, swords, weaponry] 2. adults, soldiers sitting/standing in rows [cf. di:m1-diam1]  

long in time [e.g. when one is waiting anxiously]  

long in space [e.g. a rope]  

[usually not smart in appearance]  

1. movement of such a person; 2. also indicates slowness of movement  

being in a row with absolute calmness [usually in a sitting position as people sitting in a row near a dead person]  

movement as in a funeral procession or prisoners moving in a row
slightly as in ʂ jai] ʂ

du^2-deu^2 = dem^2-dau^2
long rope lying horizontally; a vast plain [field]

>> dau^2-dau^2
movement on a vast plain field

du^3-deu^3 = dem^3-dau^3
being/keeping in a row

>> dau^3-dau^3 = dem^3-dau^3
movement of persons walking out or a room in a row

di:e^3-diai^3
being low [close to the ground]

>> duai^3-duai^3
moving lower and lower in space [like an aeroplane while landing]

di:k^3-diak^3 = diak^3-duak^3
a person wearing torn or worn out clothes

di:1^2-de:1^2
1. far in space; 2. taking longer time than expected

di:1^2-dial^2 = dial^2-dual^2
a long robe

>> dual^2-dual^2
movement of a person wearing a long robe

di:1^3-dial^3
state of a day when there is no direct sunshine but it is bright and
not gloomy

di:m^1-diam^1 = diam^1-duam^1
similar to dim^3-dem^3 but more uniformity of ordered things is
understood here

>> duam^1-duam^1
moving uniformly

di:n^2-dian^2
longish but tender or slender thing

di:t^1-diat^1 = diat^1-duat^1
longish rope hanging from a high place

g^1-ga^3
looking at somebody with fully open eyes indicating disrespect [e.g.
when a superior is scolding an inferior, the inferior instead of look-
ing submissively looks at the superior with fully open eyes showing
disrespect]

ga^1-ga^1 = ga:i^1-ga:i^1
stretching ones body as much as possible while trying to reach some
high object or place; pull very hard on a very heavy object on the
ground by stretching ones body

g^1-ga^1
look with fully open eyes

gai\textsuperscript{2}-gai\textsuperscript{2}
state of being/having a huge belly-like thing hanging down e.g. a pregnant pig
\textgreater\textgreater gai\textsuperscript{2}-gai\textsuperscript{2}
1. movement of an animal as described above; 2. movement of persons carrying a heavy object hanging down close to the ground like a heavy gunny sac

gam\textsuperscript{2}-gam\textsuperscript{2}
strong muscular person or animal [=gia\textsuperscript{2}-gua\textsuperscript{2}]
\textgreater\textgreater gam\textsuperscript{2}-gam\textsuperscript{2}
movement of a strong muscular person or animal

gam\textsuperscript{3}-gam\textsuperscript{3}
objects which appear to be old and rugged but strong like old canons, big old trees, old rugged buildings
\textgreater\textgreater gam\textsuperscript{3}-gam\textsuperscript{3}
movement of monster-like beings or extraordinarily strong persons or fearless movement like that of soldiers

gi\textsuperscript{2}-i\textsuperscript{2}
humorous description of the state of a person with a huge belly, like a pregnant woman [cf. ga:i\textsuperscript{2} 'to be pregnant']
\textgreater\textgreater gi\textsuperscript{2}-i\textsuperscript{2}
movement of such a person

gi\textsuperscript{1}-ge\textsuperscript{3}
look with full concentration

gi\textsuperscript{3}-ge\textsuperscript{3}
used when somebody or something is underestimated and later the real status or position of that person or thing is understood

gia\textsuperscript{2}-gua\textsuperscript{2}
strong muscular person or animal [=gema\textsuperscript{2}-gam\textsuperscript{2}]
\textgreater\textgreater gia\textsuperscript{2}-gua\textsuperscript{2}
movement of such a person or animal; speaking in a strong and deep voice

gie\textsuperscript{1}-gei\textsuperscript{1} = gi:e\textsuperscript{1}-ge:i\textsuperscript{1} = gi:e\textsuperscript{2}-ge:i\textsuperscript{2}
something hanging intact with a very slender connection [e.g. something hanging from a rope of five strands of which four are broken]

gi\textsuperscript{1}-gi\textsuperscript{1} = gi:\textsuperscript{1}-gial\textsuperscript{1}
describes the state of watery curry [in which the liquid and solid portions can be easily separated]

gi\textsuperscript{3}-gem\textsuperscript{3}
rugged objects

gi\textsuperscript{2}-ge\textsuperscript{2} = gen\textsuperscript{2}-gen\textsuperscript{2}
animals or persons with long legs but strong bodies [e.g. horse,
strong and tall man
  >> gan²-gan¹
movement of the above

ging¹-geng¹ = geng¹-gang¹
stick-like very thin persons
  >> gang¹-gang¹
walking movement of the above

ging²-geng² = geng²-gang²
animals/things hanging from something by means of a thinnish looking
connection [e.g. legs in the case of a bat or thread in the case of a
bunch of keys]
  >> gang²-gang²
swinging motion of the above

giu²-geu² = geu²-gau²
1. a pillar or post firmly fixed in the ground which is not easily
movable from the ground; 2. a person standing alone in a field
(signifying loneliness)
  >> gau²-gau²
lonely movement of a person

gi:k²-gê:k² = ge:k²-ga:k²
long necked person or animal
  >> ga:k²-gak²
movement of the neck of a long necked person or animal

giu¹-giu¹ = gial¹-gial¹
have a secret desire

strange behaviour due to ones guilty conscience [like a boy who comes
home late after doing something not allowed by the parents and behaves
in a strange way]

han²-han²
be exhausted very fast like water in a container or money reserves;
be healed very fast

hel¹-hel¹
describing a pair of persons or animals [need not be of the same size
and shape] cf. hi:l¹-hial¹
  >> hail¹-hail¹
denotes the movement of the above

hen²-hen²
doing things in a great hurry

he:k²-ha:k
bigness of size in the case of holes

he:l³-ha:l³
describe naughty children
>> hia:1-ha:1
mischievous way of moving of naughty children
hia:2-hua:2
hotness
hia:1-hua:1
describes a field of plants (especially corn) which is lush green
(before the cobs start growing). Used in the case of other soft-looking
plants like banana also.

hia:1-hia:1
a pair of persons, animals or things which are approximately of the same
size and shape [hia:1-hia:1 is used more often]
>> hua:1-hua:1
a pair of persons or things [as described above] moving together side
by side but not one behind the other. This is rarely used with animals
or birds and not used when the movement is fast.

hia:3-hia:3
sitting in a relaxed position
>> hua:3-hua:3
move casually and very slowly [e.g. a rich man walking in his own
pot garden casually and relaxed]

hua:2-hua:2
denotes flowing of water abundantly in a swift manner

kei:1-kai:1 = kei:2-ka:1
 denotes heaviest of things
>> kai:1-kai:1 = ka:1-ka:1
 denotes movement involving carrying heavy things

ken:1-kan:1
do something without giving up even though there is not much of hope
of success in it [cf. kin:1-ken:1]

keng:2-kang:2
very fatty person who is almost spherical in appearance [cf. king:2-
ken:2]
>> kang:2-kang:2
movement of the above

kiang:1-kiang:1 = kiang:1-kuang:1
landing very lightly or holding something very lightly [e.g. a
mosquito landing, or holding a newly printed wet photograph]
>> kiang:1-kiang:1 = kuang:1-kuang:1
walking very lightly or carefully like a cat, or walking carefully
on stones kept in a muddy area

kie:1-kei:1
State of a tall container filled with liquid

\*ki:\textsuperscript{1}-ke\textsuperscript{1} = ki:\textsuperscript{1}-ke:\textsuperscript{1} = ke:\textsuperscript{1}-ka:\textsuperscript{1}\*

denotes small persons, animals or things

\*\textgreater \textgreater ke:\textsuperscript{1}-ke:\textsuperscript{1} = ka:\textsuperscript{1}-ka:\textsuperscript{1}\*

movement of a small person, animal or thing

\*ki\textsuperscript{1}-\textsuperscript{1} = ke\textsuperscript{1}-\textsuperscript{1}\*

mirror like polished and shining surface [e.g. floor, surface of clear water]

\*\textgreater \textgreater \textgreater \textgreater ki\textsuperscript{1}-ka\textsuperscript{1}\*

movement of such shining objects [This also could be used with reference to a shining surface though the surface does not move but the viewer might be moving getting an impression of movement]

\*ki\textsuperscript{1}-kia\textsuperscript{1} = kia\textsuperscript{1}-kua\textsuperscript{1}\*

sparkling brightness [e.g. stainless steel utensils, tin foil]

\*ki\textsuperscript{3}-ken\textsuperscript{3}\*

do something patiently without giving up [cf.ken\textsuperscript{1}-kan\textsuperscript{1}]

\*ki\textsuperscript{1}-keng\textsuperscript{1} = keng\textsuperscript{1}-kang\textsuperscript{1}\*

well built, well proportioned, well attired and smart

\*\textgreater \textgreater \textgreater \textgreater keng\textsuperscript{1}-kang\textsuperscript{1}\*

movement of a person described by the above

\*ki\textsuperscript{2}-keng\textsuperscript{2}\*

a spherical or circular thing [cf. keng\textsuperscript{2}-kang\textsuperscript{2}]

\*\textgreater \textgreater \textgreater \textgreater keng\textsuperscript{2}-kang\textsuperscript{2}\*

denotes the movement of the above

\*ki:\textsuperscript{2}-kia\textsuperscript{2} = kia\textsuperscript{2}-kua\textsuperscript{2}\*

sit with legs spread [as a fat man does]

\*\textgreater \textgreater \textgreater \textgreater kia\textsuperscript{2}-kua\textsuperscript{2}\*

movement of a fat person

\*ki:\textsuperscript{1}-ke:\textsuperscript{1} = ke:\textsuperscript{1}-ka:\textsuperscript{1}\*

very short and small [but not stout] person

\*\textgreater \textgreater \textgreater \textgreater ka:\textsuperscript{1}-ka:\textsuperscript{1}\*

movement of such a person

\*ki:\textsuperscript{2}-kiam\textsuperscript{2} = kiam\textsuperscript{2}-kua\textsuperscript{2}\*

spider-like or crab-like posture i.e., a creature not strong looking but supported by spread limbs. This is also used in describing weak looking huts and tents, and persons who are long limbed and weak looking with spread limbs.

\*\textgreater \textgreater \textgreater \textgreater kiam\textsuperscript{2}-kua\textsuperscript{2}\*

movement of such creatures or persons

\*ki:\textsuperscript{1}-kia\textsuperscript{1} = kia\textsuperscript{1}-kua\textsuperscript{1}\*

action of peeping through a very small hole in a wall or door etc.

\*\textgreater \textgreater \textgreater \textgreater kia\textsuperscript{1}-kia\textsuperscript{1} = kia\textsuperscript{1}-kua\textsuperscript{1}\*

looking repeatedly through a small hole in a wall or a door by changing the position of the head
kiː₂-keːɯ² = kaːɯ²-kaːɯ²
denotes small and short persons, small birds and animals; also used with young animals like kitten₂, pups or even a baby elephant

>> keːɯ²-keːɯ² = kaːɯ²-kaːɯ²
movement of the above

kiː₂-kian² = kian²-kuəu²
ditch-like depression on ground which is not deep or large. This can be used to denote shallow dishes also. [cf. kuək² 'a depression or a dent']

khem²-khem²
signifies pitch darkness and quietness [cf. khim²-khem²]

kheu²-kheu²
denotes sunken state of eyes

khian¹-khian¹
similar to khiːn¹-khian¹ but this is used in describing a state and not a movement

>> khem¹-khian¹
to move very quietly so that others are not disturbed

khiː₁-khei¹ = khei¹-khei¹
describes a person sitting or lying a in a crouched position [not used with animals as crouching is natural for them]

khim²-khem²
signifies pitch darkness [cf. khem²-khem²]

khie²-kheng² = kheng²-khang²
state of being covered with a heavy blanket

>> khang²-khang²
movement of a person who is covered with a heavy blanket

khiː₂-kheː₂ = khip³-khep³ = khep³-khap³
be extremely quiet

khiː₁-khial₁ = khial₁-khual₁
describes a place good for hiding; being in a solitary place where one is not expected

khiaː₁-khiaː₁ = khiaː₁-khiaː₁
be quiet and not moving while sitting (but not in a solitary place)

>> khiaː₁-khiaː₁
move quietly

laːk₁-laːk¹
doing things hurriedly

le¹-la¹
1. be seen protruding from under a tight garment those parts of body
which are not to be seen [e.g. breasts of a woman under a tight blouse]; 2. fatty layer or fleshy portion of body becoming visible in a deep cut

>> la²-lai

1. movement during which private parts of body become visible occasionally or protrude occasionally [e.g. breasts of a woman while she is running]; 2. movement during which something hidden peeps out or becomes visible occasionally [e.g. a dog that is being carried in a sac peeps out once in a while]

le²-la²
stare as in li²-le²; also the looks of a person with big eyes

leng¹-lang¹
athletic person who seems to be very light in weight

>> lang²-lang²
movement of such a person

leːt²-laːt²
a person carrying a heavy burden

>> laːt²-laːt²
movement of a person carrying a heavy burden

li²-le²
stare with fully open eyes [ = ge¹-ga¹]

lia¹-lua¹
things that are not organised but scattered around

lia²-lua²
1. very good and lush looking vegetables [e.g. fresh mustard leaves]; 2. chubby face with protruding cheek bones

lia²-luai²
overburdened [e.g. a bus with people hanging out or like a mother with several children in her arms] [cf. luai² "to hang"]

>> luaï²-luai²
1. movement of the things described above; 2. be carried by several people [e.g. as a coffin or a heavy object]

lia²-luan²
neatly and royally dressed person who is dignified [cf. lin¹-len¹]

>> luan²-luan²
movement of such a person

lie²-lei²
rickety carts, trucks, other vehicles, chairs and other furniture items

>> lai²-lai²
rickety movement of carts, trucks and other vehicles

lim³-lam³ = lam³-lam³
big and heavy metallic things [e.g. guns, hammers, spades, pickaxes] lying in a place

>> lam³-lam³
noises made by these objects when they are moved
\[\text{lin}^1 \cdot \text{len}^1 = \text{lin}^2 \cdot \text{len}^2 = \text{len}^1 \cdot \text{lan}^1 = \text{lan}^2 \cdot \text{lan}^2\]

- a neatly dressed person [can be even a neatly dressed bearer in a restaurant]
  \[\Rightarrow \text{len}^2 \cdot \text{len}^2\]
- movement of such a person

\[\text{ling}^1 \cdot \text{len}^1 = \text{ling}^2 \cdot \text{len}^2 = \text{len}^2 \cdot \text{lang}^1 = \text{li}^1 \cdot \text{liang}^1\]

- somebody light in weight hanging voluntarily with a slender hold [e.g. a monkey hanging with its tail or a person in a circus]

\[\text{lit}^3 \cdot \text{lat}^3 = \text{let}^3 \cdot \text{lat}^3\]

- group of people, animals sitting or grazing in groups; plants or shrubs spread in groups in an area

\[\text{li}^3 \cdot \text{liau}^3 = \text{liau}^3 \cdot \text{lmau}^3\]

- a person, animal, bird sitting casually and fearlessly
  \[\Rightarrow \text{liau}^3 \cdot \text{lmau}^3\]
- movement of a person who goes without any anxiety or fear

\[\text{li}^2 \cdot \text{liai}^2\]

- group of people, animals [the group is somewhat uniform]

\[\text{li}^1 \cdot \text{le}^1 \cdot \text{ik}^1 = \text{le}^1 \cdot \text{la} \cdot \text{ik}^1\]

- state of being emaciated
  \[\Rightarrow \text{la} \cdot \text{ik}^1 \cdot \text{la} \cdot \text{ik}^1\]
- movement with a lot of effort of a very emaciated person [especially with reference to the person's breathing]

\[\text{li}^1 \cdot \text{liak}^1 = \text{liak}^1 \cdot \text{lauk}^1\]

- being in a helpless state without any proper food, clothing or care for [e.g. a beggar]
  \[\Rightarrow \text{lauk}^1 \cdot \text{lauk}^1 = \text{lauk}^1 \cdot \text{lauk}^1\]
- movement or action of such a person

\[\text{li}^2 \cdot \text{let}^2\]

- carry away some burden without the notice of others

\[\text{luan}^1 \cdot \text{luan}^1\]

- uniform marching movement of soldiers; uniform walking of others also.

\[\text{mai}^2 \cdot \text{mai}^2\]

- thick mass or group of persons, animals, insects moving here and there [cf. misi^2 - misi^2 and musi^2 - musi^2]

\[\text{mai}^2 \cdot \text{mai}^2 = \text{misi}^2 \cdot \text{misi}^2\]

- plenty

\[\text{mek}^1 \cdot \text{mak}^1\]

- utter blackness of an object [not of a room or space] like charcoal [cf. meng^2 - meng^2]

\[\text{meng}^2 \cdot \text{meng}^2\]
darkness of space [like at nighttime] [cf. mek⁰-mak¹]

mi'l¹-mual¹
writing [on paper etc.] which is not clear because of fading [not to do with legibility of writing] [cf. mi:¹-mial¹]

mai²-mai²
thick mass or group of persons, animals, insects sitting or being in a place without moving [cf. mai²-mai² and muai²-mai²]

mi:¹-mial¹
neither dark nor bright [as at dusk time or cloudy moonlit night]

muai²-muai²
thick group of persons or animals moving in one direction [cf. mai²-mai² and mien²-mai²]

mien¹-muai¹
persons not speaking clearly [as in mumbling] i.e., the pronunciation is not distinct

me¹-mai¹
semiliquid state [mud like state]

nen²-nan²
state of being shabby with reference to clothes and things which hang down
>> nen²-nan²
movement of a person who is shabbily dressed with parts of clothes like pockets hanging down

ne:i²-na:i²
dirty looking bodily secretions [pus, eye-rheum, nose mucus, stools, blood etc]

ne:p³-ne:p³
state of a shabbily dressed person [= nen²-nan²]

mai²-muai²
1. a person who is very dirty; 2. a very fat person [even if he is clean]
>> mai²-muai²
locomotion or any other movement of the above types of persons

ni:ng¹-niang¹
= niang¹-puang¹; and also the drooping state of a plant
>> nuang¹-nuang¹
movement in drooping fashion

nie²-nei² = nei²-nai²
laughter of a non-respectable looking person

mi³-ne³³
state of a substance that is not too soft and not too hard e.g. dough, clay
mix\textsuperscript{1}-mek\textsuperscript{1}
state of being completely exhausted and drooping down [with reference to persons and animals only]

mi:ng\textsuperscript{1}-mi:ng\textsuperscript{1}
1. state of something which is soft and hanging down [like a shawl from the neck]; 2. state of a person who is very weak sitting in a drooping fashion

ping\textsuperscript{1}-peng\textsuperscript{1} = peng\textsuperscript{1}-peng\textsuperscript{1}
the things denoted by ping\textsuperscript{2}-peng\textsuperscript{2} when they are standing vertically or in a slanting manner

ping\textsuperscript{2}-peng\textsuperscript{2} = peng\textsuperscript{2}-peng\textsuperscript{2}
straight, long and horizontal things e.g. a water pipe, a tree trunk lying horizontally

pi:1\textsuperscript{1}-pe:1\textsuperscript{1}
1. same as pi:t\textsuperscript{1}-pe:t\textsuperscript{1} and 2. also cylindrical objects

pi:t\textsuperscript{1}-pe:t\textsuperscript{1}
a person [especially a woman] who is not shapely but somewhat cylindrical in shape [cf. pi:l\textsuperscript{1}-pe:l\textsuperscript{1}]

phet\textsuperscript{1}-phat\textsuperscript{1}
complete packedness and fullness of bags etc. or completely occupied room

phit\textsuperscript{1}-phat\textsuperscript{1}
completely prepared state [like before going on a journey, before examinations]

phi:n\textsuperscript{2}-phian\textsuperscript{2} = phian\textsuperscript{2}-phuan\textsuperscript{2}
shrunk state of things like fruits, face; more often used with reference to old persons. cf. phi:n\textsuperscript{2}-phe:n\textsuperscript{2}

phi:n\textsuperscript{2}-phe:n\textsuperscript{2} = phe:n\textsuperscript{2}-phian\textsuperscript{2}
shrunk state of things like fruits, face cf. phi:n\textsuperscript{2}-phian\textsuperscript{2}

sam\textsuperscript{2}-sam\textsuperscript{2}
doing something in a fast and skilled manner cf. sem\textsuperscript{2}-sem\textsuperscript{2}

se\textsuperscript{1}-sa\textsuperscript{1} = se\textsuperscript{2}-sa\textsuperscript{2}
very bright light, fire

sem\textsuperscript{2}-sem\textsuperscript{2}
doing something in a fast and unskilled manner cf. sam\textsuperscript{2}-sam\textsuperscript{2}

sia\textsuperscript{2}-sua\textsuperscript{2}
bright, dazzling things

sil\textsuperscript{1}-sel\textsuperscript{1} = sel\textsuperscript{1}-sal\textsuperscript{1}
clean, distinctive, beautiful, bright objects [e.g. steel utensils, well-kept instruments]

sia₁-sia₁¹
bright [as landscape after sunrise]; delightful
sia₁-sia₁¹ = sual₁-sual₁

sound of a clean waterfall

tang₁-tam₁
1. same as tin¹-ten¹; 2. asking for something without giving up

ten²-tam² - tem³-tam³
strong looking things/persons many in number and of uniform size and shape
>> tam²-tam²
movement of the above

tep³-tap³
many animals, persons, things lying in a place [cf. tem²-tam²]

tin¹-ten¹ - ten¹-tam¹ = ting¹-teng¹ = teng¹-tang¹
holding something without giving up

te:¹-te:¹ = te:²-ta:²
hold or press firmly with force

te:³-te:³
persistently continuing to do something after being asked not to do it

te:¹-te:¹¹
persistent way of doing something whether successful or not

them²-tham²
hairy person [with a lot of hair on the body]
>> them²-tham²
movement of the above

then²-tham²
hairy worm like beings

theu²-thau²
thick and soft e.g. woolen mattress, sofa, woolen clothes [cf. thiů²-theu²]

theu²-thau²
fattiness

thiů²-theu²
thick and soft as theu²-thau² but implies beauty

thiau²-thiau²
puffiness as of eyes
thi:p³-thiap³ = thiap³-thuap³
person with very thick hair on the head

vang³-vang³
very high, very steep

vel¹-val¹
very steep [cf. vang³-vang³]

vel²-val²
big globular thing
>> vel²-val²
rotating movement of a circular or globular object in a fixed
place on an axis
>> val²-val²
rolling movement of a circular or a globular object [in this
movement the objects travels some distance]
>> vel³-val³
same as vel²-val² but the movement is rapid
>> val³-val³
same as val²-val² but the movement is rapid

ven²-van²
plenty

veng³-vang³
far away
>> vang³-vang³
move from a far away place to another far away place which is still
visible

vau²-vau²
be in a place higher than the surrounding area

vial²-vual²
circular, roundish objects but bigger in size than those denoted by
vial¹-vial¹
>> vual²-vual²
movement of objects denoted by vial¹-vial¹ as well as by vial²-vual²

viau²-viau²
similar to vial²-viau² but in the case of this adverb the flying
object finally becomes invisible; also used with reference to smoke
which goes higher and higher and becomes invisible

vel²-val²
circular things

ven²-van²
plenty [used with mass nouns only] e.g. rice mound or sand mound [cf.
vu:m² "heap"] [cf. ven²-van²]
ving³-veng³
as far and as fast as possible

vi:1²-vial²
circular, roundish (but not globular) things cf. vel²-val² and vial²-vual²

vi:u²-viau²
fly from a far away place towards a farther place which is still visible [cf. viau²-viau²]

xai²-xai² = xai¹-xai¹ = xai²-xai²
1. sound made by rain many rain drops falling]; sounds of loud
speakers, many people speaking at the same time as at a party; 2.
falling of many particulates together e.g. rain drops, rice grains, sand

xel¹-xal¹
same as xil¹-xel¹; also springy movement of light bodied animals [e.g. deer] or the darting movement of an arrow

>> xal²-xal²
movement of things denoted by xil¹-xel¹; also denotes the movement of lightning

xel²-xal²
person wearing a long robe made of one piece

>> xal²-xal² = xual²-xual²
movement of a person wearing a long robe made of one piece

xen²-xan²
very tall person

>> xan²-xan
movement of such a person

zi¹-xia¹ = xia¹-xua¹
large area with things spread in clusters [one need not get a pleasant feeling by looking at them as cf. zi²- zia²] [e.g. the view from the top of a hillock at night time showing close clusters of lights --not separate lights]

zi²-xia² = xia²-xua²
pleasant atmosphere created by keeping several similar things in one place e.g. 1. pleasant atmosphere created by a number of soft lamps glowing together or a number of tiny bells ringing pleasantly as at a wedding party; 2. pleasant feeling one gets by looking at several closely placed trees [like cherry trees] with lots of birds making chirping noises; 3. pleasant atmosphere in a hall with several nicely decorated tables and pictures on walls etc.

xie²-xei²
many things scattered around thickly [e.g. potatoes, rice grains]; this can refer to humans also as in the case of big gathering or a
rally

sia^3-sia^3 = xia^3-xiu^3
growing in abundance like crops

zak^1-zak^1 = zak^1-zak^1
long thinnish animals with dazzling colouration [especially green and red colours as in the case of snakes and lizards] (zek^1-zak^1 is preferred with red colour)

zil^1-zel^1
smooth and light bodied animals [e.g. deer] or longish objects [e.g. pen or knife]

xing^3-xing^3 = xing^3-xang^3
scattered lines of things [e.g. view from a hill top or rows of street lamps] [cf. sing^3 'a row of corn grains on the cob']
>> xang^3-xang^3
rapid darting movement of animals or people one after another [e.g. when the door of a roost is opened the hens might shoot out one after another]

ziu^2-zau^2 = zau^2-zau^2
long object [horizontal or vertical]
>> zau^2-zau^2
movement of a tall person

zi^1-xia^1
bright, dazzling and longish object [like a polished sword]

xua^3-xiu^3
1. somewhat uniform and simultaneous sounds made by several people like [in singing, clapping, laughing; 2. used in the case of rain fall also [but denotes rain fall heavier than that denoted by zai^1-zai^2]

[Note on transcription: Tones are marked by numbers after the syllable that carries the tone: thus zau^3 stands for the syllable zau with tone 3. Tone 1 = high tone; tone 2 = mid tone; and tone 3 = low tone. /ng/ = the velar nasal /ŋ/. /ʔ/ represents the glottal stop /ʔ/.]

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