

ICULD-0004 Drenjongke (Bhutia): Vowels

1. Citation

Full Citation: Lee, Seunghun J., George van Driem, Jeremy Perkins, Audrey Lai, Yukki Baldoria, Hannah Lee, Tomoko Monou (2020) Drenjongke (Bhutia): Vowels (ICULD-0004). *ICU Working Papers in Linguistics 11*. pp 15-17.

Short Citation:

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2. Description

The database ICULD-0004 contains recordings of Drenjongke vowels produced by four speakers in November 2018. All recordings were made on a TASCAM DR-100 MK-III recorder and a Shure WH-30 Headworn microphone in Gangtok, Sikkim. Drenjongke language is a Trans-Himalayan language of the Bodish subgroup spoken in Sikkim. The language is also called Lhoke, Bhutia or Sikkimese. There are an estimated 80,000 speakers of Sikkimese Bhutia, Lhoke or Drenjongke. Based on negligible phonetic differences, real differences in the form of several morphological desinences and some lexical differences, Drenjongke can be divided into eastern, southern, northern and western dialects.

3. DB Information

DB number: ICULD-0004

QR code to the vowels website

DB Title: Drenjongke (Bhutia): Vowels

DB Type: PDF and Searchable Database

DB Year: 2020

Media Type: Text, Audio

DB Duration: 37.8 minutes

DB Link: <https://phophono.aa-ken.jp/drenjongke/vowels.php>

DB Author: Lee, Seunghun J.; van Driem, George; Perkins, Jeremy

DB Funding: Strategic Japanese-Swiss Science and Technology Programme of JSPS and SNSF (<https://sites.google.com/info.icu.ac.jp/phophono/home>)

DB Access: Materials may be used for research purpose only. Use the form on the archive website to request access. Any inquiries should be sent to Language DB ICU at icu.langdb@gmail.com. The form can be accessed via this link. <https://forms.gle/FZvb6hd5Nw3KfCH88>



4. Item List

ID	Nepali	English	Drenjongke	Vowel
A3		tooth	so	o
A4		save	sô	ô
AMP01	ताल	palate	ken	e
AMP02	स्थिति, कारण	condition, reason	kyen	NA
AMP03	जाडो	winter	gün	ü
AMP04	जारी राख्नुहोस्	continue	gyün	ü
AMP05	दावी गर्नुहोस्	old	ge	e
AMP06	विस्तार, पूर्ण, फैलाउनुहोस्	extend, full, spread	gye	NA
AMP07	बाहिर, ओपोसाइट	outside, opposite	phi	i
AMP08	खोल्नुहोस्	open	phyi	NA
AMP09	रात	night	phî	î
AMP10	समाप्त गर्नुहोस्	finish	myong	NA
AMP11	उदाहरणका लागि	e.g.	nyo	NA
AMP12	मंगलबार	narcotics	nyodze	NA
AMP13	पकाउनुहोस्	ripe	tsho	o
AMP14	एउटा प्रस्ताव प्रस्ताव गर्नुहोस्	proffer an offering	tshok	o
AMP15	नरम	soft	j'am	a
AMP16	गिलहरी	squirrel	j'am	â
AMP17	राख्नुहोस्	put	zha	a
AMP18	खरिद	scratch	zhâ	â
AMP19	गला	throat	ken	e
AMP20	कारण	reason	kyen	NA
AMP21	नष्ट गर्नुहोस्	dissolve	sim	i
AMP22	फिल्टर गर्न	sieve	sîm	î
MP01	मासु	meat	sha	a
MP02	पूर्व	east	shâ	â
MP03	व्याख्या गर्नु	to explain	she	e
MP04	थाहा छथाहा छ	to know	shê	ê
MP09	डुङ्गा	boat	dr'u	u
MP10	छ	six	dr'û	û
MP21	घोडा	horse	ta	a
MP22	बाघ	tiger	tâ	â
MP37	पृथ्वी	earth	sa	a
MP39	चिसो चावल	afternoon snack	zau	NA
MP43	दाँत	tooth	so	NA
MP44	बिस्तारै	sickle	z'ou	NA
MP45	बनाउनुहोस्	make	zou	NA
MP52	दुखाइ	pain	z'û, z'uk, z'u?	NA

5. Notes

- The ID column lists identifiers that can be used find corresponding sound files. There are three different columns:
 - A stands for additional items;
 - AMP stands for *atarashii* ('new' in Japanese) minimal pair; and
 - MP stands for minimal pair.
- The Nepali column is the Nepali stimuli shown to participants.
- The English column is the gloss (meaning).
- The Drenjongke column is the romanized transcription.
- The Vowel column is the target condition.

