

ICULD-0032 Burmese: Tone and Phonation

1. Citation

Full Citation: Lee, Seunghun J., Ne Myo Aung, Jeremy Perkins, Audrey Lai, Yukki Baldoria, Rachel Liu (2021) Burmese: Tone and Phonation (ICULD-0032). *ICU Working Papers in Linguistics 12*. pp 81-83.

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2. Description

The database ICULD-0032 contains recordings of Burmese produced by 8 speakers in winter 2019. All recordings were made on a TASCAM and a Shure WH-30 Headworn microphone in Yangon, Myanmar. Burmese is a Tibeto-Burman language. Burmese is the national language of Myanmar, and it is spoken by about 33 million people as the first language.

3. DB Information

DB number: ICULD-0032

QR code to the Burmese:
Tone and Phonation

DB Title: Burmese: Tone and Phonation

DB Type: PDF and Searchable Database

DB Year: 2021

DB Author: Lee, Seunghun J.; Ne Myo Aung;
Perkins, Jeremy



DB Duration: 74.79 minutes

Media Type: Text, Audio, EGG

DB Link: <https://phophono.aa-ken.jp/burmese/tonophonation.php>

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	Context	Item
CBRM001	L-Ci-1	tì
CBRM002	L-Ci-2	nì
CBRM003	L-Ci-3	sì
CBRM004	L-CiN-1	tìN
CBRM005	L-CiN-2	kìN
CBRM006	L-CiN-3	lìN
CBRM007	Gp-Ci-1	lei?
CBRM008	Gp-Ci-2	sei?
CBRM009	Gp-Ci-3	tei?
CBRM010	L-Ca-1	dà
CBRM011	L-Ca-2	sà
CBRM012	L-Ca-3	kà
CBRM013	L-CaN-1	tàn
CBRM014	L-CaN-2	kàn
CBRM015	L-CaN-3	sàn
CBRM016	Gp-Ca-1	ta?
CBRM017	Gp-Ca-2	ka?
CBRM018	Gp-Ca-3	sa?
CBRM019	L-Cu-1	tù
CBRM020	L-Cu-2	kù
CBRM021	L-Cu-3	sù
CBRM022	L-CuN-1	tùn
CBRM023	L-CuN-2	kùn
CBRM024	L-CuN-3	sùn
CBRM025	Gp-Cu-1	tu?
CBRM026	Gp-Cu-2	su?
CBRM027	Gp-Cu-3	ku?
CBRM028	H-Ci-1	tí
CBRM029	H-Ci-2	sí
CBRM030	H-Ci-3	lí
CBRM031	H-CiN-1	tín
CBRM032	H-CiN-2	kín
CBRM033	H-CiN-3	sín
CBRM034	Gt-Ci-1	tei?

ID	Context	Item
CBRM035	Gt-Ci-2	sei?
CBRM036	Gt-Ci-3	kei?
CBRM037	H-Ca-1	tá
CBRM038	H-Ca-2	sá
CBRM039	H-Ca-3	ná
CBRM040	H-CaN-1	tán
CBRM041	H-CaN-2	lán
CBRM042	H-CaN-3	nán
CBRM043	Gt-Ca-1	ta?
CBRM044	Gt-Ca-2	na?
CBRM045	Gt-Ca-3	la?
CBRM046	H-Cu-1	tú
CBRM047	H-Cu-2	sú
CBRM048	H-Cu-3	kú
CBRM049	H-CuN-1	tùn
CBRM050	H-CuN-2	kùn
CBRM051	H-CuN-3	lùn
CBRM052	Gt-Cu-1	tu?
CBRM053	Gt-Cu-2	su?
CBRM054	Gt-Cu-3	ku?
CBRM055	C-Ci-1	tí
CBRM056	C-Ci-2	jí
CBRM057	C-Ci-3	sí
CBRM058	C-CiN-1	lín
CBRM059	C-CiN-2	nín
CBRM060	C-CiN-3	tín
CBRM061	Gk-Ci-1	tai?
CBRM062	Gk-Ci-2	sai?
CBRM063	Gk-Ci-3	kai?
CBRM064	C-Ca-1	tá
CBRM065	C-Ca-2	sá
CBRM066	C-Ca-3	ká
CBRM067	C-CaN-1	nán
CBRM068	C-CaN-2	sán

ID	Context	Item
CBRM069	C-CaN-3	lân
CBRM070	C-Cu-1	tû
CBRM071	C-Cu-2	nû
CBRM072	C-Cu-3	kû
CBRM073	C-CuN-1	tûN
CBRM074	C-CuN-2	sûN
CBRM075	C-CuN-3	lûN
CBRM076	Gk-Cu-1	tau?
CBRM077	Gk-Cu-2	kau?

ID	Context	Item
CBRM078	Gk-Cu-3	lau?
CBRM079	VcdNasal	na
CBRM080	VclNasal	neʔhna
CBRM081	VclNasal	hma
CBRM082	VcdNasal	nya
CBRM083	VcdNasal	mcho
CBRM084	VclNasal	hnya
CBRM085	VcdNasal	masa
CBRM086	VclNasal	hnga

5. Notes

- Each column in section 4 means the following:
 - The ‘ID’ stands for the ID used during the recording; CBRM stands for consonant of Burmese.
 - The ‘Context’ column shows the phonological condition: tone-syllable structure - example number in the same tone-syllable context.
 - There are four categories in the first part of the context ID.
 - L and H stand for low and high tone respectively.
 - Gp, Gt, Gk stand for checked tone; p, t, and k after G indicates orthographic representation of the checked tone.
 - C stands for creaky tone
 - The middle part of the context ID has the following categories:
 - C stands for the onset consonant;
 - i, u, a are types of syllable nuclei.
 - N stands for nasal coda.
 - The last part of the context ID shows the example number in the same tone-syllable context.
 - In CBRM079 to CBRM086, Vcd stands for voiced and Vcl stands for voiceless.
 - The ‘item’ column shows individual words in transcription.
- The frame sentence used in this part of the study is as follows:

Burmese: ကျွန်တော် “X” ကို ရေးနေတယ်။

Transliteration: cheondeo “X”-ko yenedeh.

Gloss: I “X”-acc read.

IPA: [tʃɔ̃nɔ̃ “X”-ko jéneɗe]

Meaning: ‘I am writing X’