LOANWORD ADAPTATION IN TAMIL

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For my loved ones

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ABSTRACT

This thesis studies a set of English-Tamil loan data based on Tucker (1986) and proposes an analysis from the main approaches of loanword adaptation: the production grammar, the perception and the combined viewpoints.

In terms of phoneme mapping, we claim that an appeal has to be made to typological influences and bilingualism to account for the prevalence of voicing in adaptations which is non-existent in Native Tamil.

Differing strategies are evoked in adaptation because of the different contexts of borrowing which can comprise of either one or many representations: phonological, phonetic and orthographic representations – as its input source. The input source is then run through different components of grammar which can comprise of the phonological grammar, perception, and orthographic knowledge in isolation or in tandem.

Thus we conclude from our findings that it is hard to subscribe to only one approach to account for the observed findings. A combined approach is much suitable as a strategy to account for the strategies used for adaptation.

CHAPTER ONE
Loanword Phonology

1.1 Introduction

The study of loanword phonology has gathered increasing momentum in recent years with the conceptual shift from rules to a constraints and repair model of sound change (Kenstowicz & Suchato 2006: 921). Three factors have motivated this field of study (Kenstowicz 2003a: 95): firstly, loanwords can be used to test the productivity of existing phonological rules and constraints; secondly, the notion of a single grammar is challenged when a loan system forms a distinct component in a native system (Weinreich 1953, Itô & Mester 1995); and thirdly, adaptation patterns which pose learnability puzzles similar to those that Stampean (1972) natural processes raise for primary language acquisition coincide with cross-linguistically natural and well attested processes and constraints, which can be attributed to Universal Grammar(UG), implying that speakers can call on aspects of UG in adulthood (Shinohara 2004).

Extensive research on loanword phonology have been undertaken on a multitude of languages ranging from Cantonese (Silverman 1992, Yip 1993), Fijian (Kenstowicz 2003b), Fon (Gbéto 2000), Fula (Paradis & LaCharité 1997), Hausa (Leben 1996), Huave (Davidson & Noyer 1997), Japanese (Itô & Mester 1995, Shinohara 2000), Kirgiz (Gouskova 2001), Korean (Kang 2003, Kenstowicz

2005), Lhasa Tibetan (Hsieh & Kenstowicz 2006), Mandarin Chinese (Miao 2005), Selayarese (Broselow 1999), Yoruba (Kenstowicz 2004), and many much more. Even though the theoretical assumptions and frameworks of these studies may differ, their results converge on the conclusion that loanword adaptation is not random but systematic and may involve differing mechanisms.

The adaptation of a loanword is parallel to a balancing act, but one of linguistic nature. A speaker tries to keep the loan as similar as possible to the source and native language at the same time. In the phonological component of language, adaptation can take place on the many diverse levels of phonology, such as the segmental, the phonotactic, and the prosodic level. In Japanese for instance, segmental change is triggered when certain sounds of a source language i.e. English are not available in the inventory of Japanese, in the replacement of English consonants /f/, /θ/, /ɹ/, /l/, /v/, and /ð/ which are missing in the Japanese inventory with [ɸ], [s], [r], [b], [z] (Kato 2006: 107-108):

English		Japanese	Examples		
/f/	→	[ɸ]	form	/fɔɹm/	[ɸoomu]
/θ/	→	[s]	bath	/bæθ/	[basu]
/ɹ/, /l/	→	[r]	light	/layt/	[raito]
			Rain	/ɹeɪn/	[reyN]
/v/	→	[b]	victory	/vɪktəri/	[bikutorii]
/ð/	→	[z]	the	/ ðə/	[za]

On the phonotactic level, Japanese does not permit complex onsets, and if a borrowed word contains a complex onset, vowel epenthesis occurs to repair an ill-formed onset (Kato 2006:108):

'play' /pley/ → [pUre:] *[pe:], *[re:], *[pre:]
'blue' /bluw/ → [bUru:] *[bu:], *[ru:], *[bru:]

Prosodic level-wise in Japanese, the difference between a stressed lax vowel and an unstressed lax vowel in English is perceived as a difference in vowel duration, and gemination is triggered to preserve difference in vowel duration in Japanese adaptations (Kato 2006: 116):

[p]	happy	/ˈhæpi/	[happi:]
[t]	motto	/ˈmatoʊ/	[motto:]
[k]	cookie	/ˈkʊki/	[kukki:]

Thus, based on the above examples, we see that adaptations not only occur on the different levels, but they are also constrained by the need to be similar to the source and match the native system.

In this dissertation, we present a study of loanword adaptation in Tamil based on data from a dictionary of English words adapted into Modern Tamil (Tucker 1986). Even though there is no lack of research about loanword adaptation in the field, not much focus has been paid to Modern Tamil. Prior research in Tamil loanwords focused mainly on historical borrowings and is mainly of descriptive, etymological, or sociolinguistic nature (e.g. Zvelebil & Vacek 1970,

Vaidyanathan 1971, Wallden 1980). A wide-ranging linguistic analysis of Tamil loan adaptation will be presented here focusing on the phonemic substitutions, phonotactics, and prosodic adaptations. Subsequently, we propose an explanation for the observed phenomena.

The structure of the remaining parts of this chapter is as follows: section 1.2 presents a brief background of Tamil; section 1.3 touches on prior research on Tamil and Tamil loans; section 1.4 highlights the current views on loanword adaptation; and section 1.5 outlines the research goals and organization of this dissertation.

1.2 Background of Tamil

Tamil belongs to the South Dravidian language family which consists of Badaga, Irula, Kannada, Kodagu, Kota, Malayalam, Tamil, Toda, and Tulu, and it is considered to be the most eminent amongst the Dravidian languages because it has the longest literary tradition which covered more than two thousand years (Steever 1998:1). The languages which bear the closest similarity to it are Malayalam, spoken in the neighbouring state Kerala, and Irula, spoken in the Nilgris district of Tamil Nadu (Steever 1998:101).

The earliest records of Tamil are inscriptions on caves and pottery dating back from the second century BCE (Zvelebil and Vacek 1970: 11) and these inscriptions are written with a variant of the Brahmi script called Tamil Brahmi (Mahadevan 2003:90-95). The earliest extant literary text is the grammar *Tolkāppiyam* which describes the grammar and poetics of Tamil and its origins are still being disputed today. The two thousand year uninterrupted history of the

language can be distinguished as belonging to three different stages: Old Tamil (300 BCE to 700 CE), Middle Tamil (700–1600) and Modern Tamil (1600–present), each with distinct grammatical characteristics (Lehmann 1998:75).

Currently, Tamil is the first language of the majority in Tamil Nadu in India, and the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The language is also spoken by small groups of minorities in other parts of these two countries such as Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in India, and Colombo the hill country in Sri Lanka. Additionally, there are significant pockets of speakers as far north as Bihar, Nepal and Pakistan, and sizable Tamil-speaking populations descended from colonial-era migrants in Malaysia, Singapore, Mauritius, South Africa, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, and Vietnam. Tamil has official status in the state of Tamil Nadu, Singapore and Sri Lanka (Gordon, (ed) 2005, Asher 1985: ix). Based on the 2001 India census, the number of Tamil speakers stands at 60,893,731 in the whole of India (Census 2001).

Like many other languages, Tamil shows signs of Fergusonian diglossia (Ferguson 1959), and most research are on the so called 'high' variety used for writing and formal speaking also known as *centamil* 'pure Tamil', with little focus on the 'low' variety used for purposes of conversation also known as *kotuntamil* 'harsh Tamil' (Steever 1998: 6, Asher 1985: ix). We shall see in the next section that the opinions towards the formal and informal varieties of Tamil and attitudes towards language will play a role in the research of Tamil loanwords.

1.3 Prior Research in Tamil Loanwords and Tamil

Many loanwords have been borrowed into Tamil over the course of its long history, but research in this area has not received great emphasis. This is not surprising as there is traditionally a sense of linguistic purism within the community. This attitude persists even today in the bifurcation of Tamil into *centamil* and *kotutamil*, which has positive and negative connotations respectively. There was strong resistance especially to the influence of Sanskrit and words borrowed from Sanskrit were called *vatacol* (northern word) in the *Tolkāppiyam* which highlights the north-south divide in India. Loanwords still crept into the language despite strong resistance because of trading links and cultural influences but not without any struggle (Meenakshisundaram 1965: 169-193). Though vocabulary is drawn in, in thought and to some extent, in form, but in sound, Tamil always resists the influence of the other languages (Rajan 1980:310). Thus we see that the Tamil grammarians place great emphasis in maintaining the "purity" of Tamil with some of them exalting the language as *kannittamil* "virgin" (Meenakshisundaram 1965: 1).

Even though borrowings are frowned upon in the language, research on borrowings do exist but most of them are either descriptive accounts or historical studies, with some of them summaries of prior research. Meenakshisundaram (1965) provides a good detailed account of the history of the Tamil language, describing some loanwords and their sources, and the period they entered the language. Rajan (1980) summarises briefly research in Tamil loanwords and provides some description of loanword data. Vaidyanathan (1971) discusses Indo-

Aryan loanwords in Old Tamil, and Zvelebil and Vacek (1970) provides detailed data on some loanwords even though their main goal was to describe the grammar of Old Tamil and early Modern Tamil.

Though there is a dearth of theoretical research in Tamil loanwords, there is plenty of research on the native system. Most of them are studies on traditional grammar such as morphophonemics (Arden 1976), and syntax and morphology (Lehmann 1989). More recent studies employ theoretical approaches such as the one taken by Christdas (1988) which examines the Kanniyakumari dialect from the perspective of lexical phonology and underspecification theory.

Given that there are not existing phonological analyses of loanword adaptation in Tamil, this paper aims to fill this gap in knowledge so that we can gain further insight into Tamil phonology and also to enrich the current field. In the next section, we discuss contemporary ideas on loanword adaptation.

1.4 Current Views in Loanword Adaptation

As mentioned previously in the chapter, loanword adaptation has gathered huge attention in linguistics, especially in the area of phonology, with extensive research conducted in this topic, and there is a degree of consensus that it is not random but systematic, with differences existing in their theoretical assumptions and frameworks used. In this section, we briefly introduce the main views taken with regard to loanword adaptation. The three main positions taken can be grouped as under the perceptual, the production, and the perception and production viewpoints.

1.4.1 The Perception Viewpoint

The perception viewpoint conception of loanword adaptation is first based on Silverman's (1992) research on Cantonese where a speaker perceives a foreign word based on an independent speech perception module based on phonetic similarity. Under this approach, speakers base their adaptations purely on perception or rather misperception and have no access to the phonology of the foreign word (Peperkamp & Dupoux 2003).

For instance, it is assumed that when a Japanese speaker listens to an English word "hit", what he really hears is /hit:o/, rather than the English pronunciation /hɪt/. Thus, the adaptation of "hit" into /hit:o/ is fulfilled in perception, while phonology does not play any function (Miao 2005).

This position on loanword adaptation is however inadequate as it is assumes a direct borrowing from phonetic inputs, and ignores firstly, situations where a speaker is bilingual and has knowledge of the foreign language phonology (Paradis & LaCharité 1997), and secondly, situations where there are intervening factors (Smith 2006).

1.4.2 The Production Viewpoint

The production viewpoint however adopts an opposite position in that it assumes that loanword adaptation is done by bilinguals who possess knowledge of the phonologies of both languages, and utilize it to map equal phonological categories and structures, ignoring phonetic realization (Itô & Mester 1995, Paradis 1996, Paradis & LaCharité 1997, Davidson & Noyer 1997).

For instance, Itô & Mester (1995) which we will see later proposes an optimal-theoretic approach whereby reranking of a set of Faithfulness constraints will result in the core (native) versus periphery (foreign) strata of Japanese lexicon. Again, this position falls short as it cannot account for all the loan adaptation situations or phenomenon. For instance we shall see later that positing strata phonology for Tamil can only account for parts of the loan data observed.

1.4.3 The Perception and Production Viewpoint

The perception and production viewpoint utilizes both perception and production to explicate loanword adaptations and different versions exist whereby some of them utilize separate levels for perception and production controlled by different grammars (Silverman 1992, Yip 1993, Kenstowicz 2003a), while some combine them in one level (Steriade 2002, Kang 2003, Kenstowicz 2003b).

This viewpoint combines the strengths of the two previous approaches, allowing the speaker to be able to perceive phonetic differences while at the same time having access to their innate language capabilities.

1.4.4 Summary

We have discussed the three main positions taken with regard to loanword adaptation and the assumptions which they make, and their short comings. Given that loanword adaptation is complex and highly variable, it is only natural that there is no sole solution for it. In this paper, we will attempt to formulate an explanation for the facts encountered keeping in mind the existing viewpoints. In the next section, we discuss the research goals of this paper and the structure which we will follow for the rest of the paper.

1.5 Goals and Structure of this Paper

The goal of this dissertation is twofold: firstly, to identify the adaptation patterns in Tamil loanwords on the various levels of the phonology; secondly, in light of the current views in loan adaptation, this dissertation aims to test whether one of the viewpoints can best deal with the data in Tamil.

The structure of the dissertation is as follows: Chapter 2 introduces the orthographic and phonological system of Tamil comparing it with English phonology; Chapter 3 will deal with the adaptation of English segments into Tamil and we propose an analysis for the adaptation; Chapter 4 will analyze the repairs required on the phonotactic level in Tamil and we try to account for the patterns observed; and lastly, we conclude our paper in Chapter 5 summarising our findings and the consequences our study has for the field.

CHAPTER TWO
Background of Tamil and English

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we provide the background for the future chapters by first introducing the Tamil orthographic system followed by its phonology. Next an overview of the English phonological system will be presented followed by a comparison between the two systems. Finally we further discuss the data we are examining.

2.2 Tamil Orthography

The Tamil orthographic system is an alphasyllabary; it writes each consonant-vowel sequence as a unit. Its basic consonant signs include the inherent vowel *a* while other postconsonantal vowels are written with obligatory diacritics, and initial vowels are written with independent signs (Bright 1999, Coulmas 2003: 140, Steever 1996: 426).

The modern system is based on three different scripts namely the *vaṭṭeḻuttu* "rounded letters", *grantha* "book or manuscript", and *pallava*. It comprises of three layers, the first adequately represents the core phonology of Tamil consisting of a total of 12 vowels, 18 consonants, and one special character called the *āytam*. Altogether, the vowels and consonants can form 216 compound characters thus deriving a total of 247 characters (Steever 1996:426). The second

layer adds five *grantha* letters, which include signs to represent consonants and clusters borrowed from Sanskrit and felicitously, English, e.g. ஸ *sa* ஹ *ha*.

The third layer introduces the ancient symbol *āytam* into modern orthography. When placed before a *p* or *j*, the combination represents a corresponding fricative, borrowed from other languages into the periphery of Tamil phonology; thus *āytam* + *p* = *f*. However there are no symbols or combinations to represent borrowed vowels, such as English [ae] (Steever 1996: 427).

The basic consonantal and vowel forms and their phonetic correspondents are given below (Steever 1996: 428):

Basic Form	Transcription	Phone
க்	k	[k], [ɡ], [x], [ɣ], [h]
ங்	ṅ	[ŋ]
ச்	c	[t͡ʃ], [d͡ʒ], [ʃ], [s], [ʒ]
ஞ்	ñ	[ɲ]
ட்	ṭ	[ṭ], [ḍ], [ɽ]
ண்	ṇ	[ɳ]
த்	t	[t̪], [d̪], [ð]
ந்	n	[n̪]
ப்	p	[p], [b], [β]
ம்	m	[m]

Basic Form	Transcription	Phone
ய்	y	[j]
ர்	r	[ɾ]
ல்	l	[l]
வ்	v	[ʋ]
ழ்	ḻ	[ɻ]
ள்	ḷ	[ɭ]
ற்	ṟ	[r], [t], [d]
ன்	ṉ	[n]
அ	a	[ʌ]
ஆ	ā	[ɑː]
இ	i	[i]
ஈ	ī	[iː]
உ	u	[u], [ɯ]
ஊ	ū	[uː]
எ	e	[e]
ஏ	ē	[eː]
ஐ	ai	[ʌj]
ஒ	o	[o]
ஓ	ō	[oː]
ஔ	au	[ʌʋ]

The grantha forms and their phonetic correspondents are given below:

Basic Form	Transcription	Phone
ஜ்	j	[d͡ʒ]
ஷ்	ṣ	[ʂ]
ஸ்	s	[s]
ஹ்	h	[h]
க்ஷ்	kṣ	[kʂ]

As we observe above, the consonant graphs used are phonemic, not phonetic: for example, க may represent [ka], [ga], or [ha], depending on distribution (Steever 1996: 426). For all the obstruents, a single graph is used for each place of articulation reflecting the fact that voicing is not contrastive in the native Dravidian vocabulary. Rather there is complementary distribution of different phonetic alternants, sometimes referred to as Caldwell's Law (1856: 102). In word-initial position voiceless plosives are found, while voiced obstruents occur word-internally after nasal segments, and intervocalically their exact realization depends on the place of articulation. For dentals there is variation between a voiced stop and fricative, and for bilabials there may be further weakening to an approximant. For retroflexed sounds either a voiced stop or a flap is found between vowels. Several possibilities have been reported for velar sounds, including a voiceless palatal fricative, voiced and voiceless velar fricatives, and the voiced glottal fricative (Keane 2004: 112). The graphs ந *ṉa* and ன *na* correspond to subphonemic differences and are considered to be an alveolar nasal

having two orthographic representations. To represent consonants without vowels, as in clusters or in a coda position, a dot called *puḷḷi* is placed over a consonant sign to suppress the inherent vowel (Steever 1996: 427). In the next section we discuss the phonological system of Tamil.

2.3 Tamil Phonological System

Descriptions of Tamil phonology in existing literature either focus on the classical formal literary variety commonly known as *centamil* or on the informal spoken variety known as *kotuntamil*. The formal variety is modeled closely to the Tamil orthography and is resistant to changes while the informal variety has no correspondence. There are however efforts to represent the informal variety using Tamil orthography and the central dialect spoken by non-educated Brahmins in Tanjore, Trichy, and Madurai is considered to be the basis for the standard dialect (Annamalai & Steever 1998: 101, Schiffman 1999: 1-2). Several descriptions of various geographic varieties also exist, such as the Kanniyakumari dialect (Christdas 1988) or the Northern Arcot District dialect spoken in Madras (Asher 1985).

Given the diversity of the descriptions of Tamil, the question we have here is which variety of Tamil to base our paper on. For our purposes, we will need to utilize both formal and informal descriptions of Tamil. This is because the corpus is drawn from popular periodicals, newspapers, modern novels, and short stories which contain both formal and informal language use. The so called formal and informal varieties do not differ much in their basic inventory but in their

phonotactics and syllable structure. The formal variety represents an earlier stage of the language and rules deriving the informal variety from the formal are easier to formulate than working in the opposite direction (Asher 1985: 259). We first begin with a description of the Tamil consonant phonemes, followed by the vowel phonemes, then the syllable structure and phonotactics.

2.3.1 Tamil Consonant Phonemes

In most accounts of the phonology of modern Tamil, the orthography or "the transcription of the written language" is taken as the underlying phonological representation (Annamalai and Steever 1998:101). This is unsatisfactory because the orthography is unable to represent new developments in the Tamil language such as the development of voicing contrasts in obstruents because of influence from Hindi and other languages. This usual approach classifies the native core having a fixed number of consonant phonemes, usually eighteen which correspond to the number of consonantal characters:

Table 1: Core Tamil Phonemes and Corresponding Characters

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
Plosives	p	t̪		ʈ	c	k
	ப	த		ட	ச	க
Nasals	m	n̪	n	ɳ	ɲ	ŋ
	ம	ந	ன	ண	ஞ	ங
Tap		ɾ̪				
		ற				
Trill			r			
			ற			
Central approximants	ʋ			ɻ	j	
	வ			ழ	ய	
Lateral approximants		l̪		ɭ		
		ல		ள		

This state of affairs corresponds more to the formal literary variety of the language, with the informal variety exhibiting variability. Additionally, the status of the exact number of phonemes in the inventory is under dispute. The pairings of [n̪] and [n], [ɾ] and [r], and [ɻ] and [l] are claimed to be undergoing mergers in various accounts and are only distinguishable orthographically or in very formal contexts or speakers (Keane 2004: 112-113). [ŋ] and [ɲ] are also marginally phonemic occurring in words like *aŋŋaanam* 'that manner' and *ɲaajiru* 'Sunday'.

Differing accounts of Modern Tamil place the number of underlying consonant phonemes (consisting of the core phonology) from 15 to 17 (Vacek 1970: 121, Annamalai & Steever 1998:102, Christdas 1988: 135). Factoring in the loan phonemes from the *grantha* system /dʒ f s ʂ h/ (in square brackets), the voicing contrast for obstruents acquired later with interaction with systems which possess voicing (in brackets), and the representative Tamil consonantal inventory is as below (with the phonemes supposedly undergoing mergers in arrow brackets):

Table 2: Tamil Consonant Phonemes

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p (b)	t̪ (d̪)		ʈ (ɖ)	c	k (g)	
Affricate					[dʒ]		
Nasals	m	<n̪>	<n>	ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricative	[f]		[s]		[ʂ]		[h]
Tap		<ɾ̪>					
Trill			<r>				
Central approximant	ʋ			<ɻ>	j		
Lateral approximant		l̪		<ɭ>			

2.3.2 Tamil Vowel Phonemes

Modern Tamil has five distinct vowels /i e a o u/ which are also distinctive for length, and two diphthongs [ai] and [aʊ]:

Table 3: Tamil Vowel Phonemes

	Front		Mid		Back	
	long	short	long	short	long	short
High	iː	i			uː	u
Mid	eː	e			oː	o
Low			aː	a		
Diphthongs	ai, au					

Again, the status of the diphthongs as underlyingly contrastive is disputed with some accounts arguing that [ai] should not be considered as a phoneme when we consider roots of CVC structure like *kai*, *pai*, *vai* to those with CVVC structure *kaay*, *pay*, *vaay*, with [ai] a graphic adaptation of *–ay* (Zvelebil & Vacek 1970: 121). Annamalai and Steever (1998: 101) however argue that they are in fact phonemes because they have the length of short vowels. [aʊ] also features marginally in the language in words like *paurɳami* 'full moon day'.

2.3.3 Tamil Syllable Structure and Phonotactics

In this section we discuss briefly the syllable structure of Tamil followed by its phonotactics. The previous study on the Kanniyakumari dialect by Christdas (1988) is the most authoritative theoretical discussion on this area and the reader is advised to refer to it for specific details. Even though it focuses on a particular dialect group, most of the generalizations apply to the main language. According to Christdas (1998: 211) the core syllable types that occur in the underlying representation are:

a) CV   V

b) CVC   VC

c) CVCC VCC

The vowel that occurs in the syllable can either be long (VV) or short (V). We can thus represent the long vowels which occur as a geminate, and the short vowel as a single V. The status of the diphthong in Tamil is contentious. In the Kanniyakumari dialect, there are no diphthongs and Zvelebil & Vacek (1970: 121) argues that they are in fact vowel plus glide combinations represented orthographically as diphthongs; Annamalai and Steever however claim that they have the duration of a short vowel and it is represented by two vowel qualities dominated by one V slot:

a) Short V   b) Long V   c) diphthongs

        V   V   V   V
        | \ /   / \
        a   a   a   i
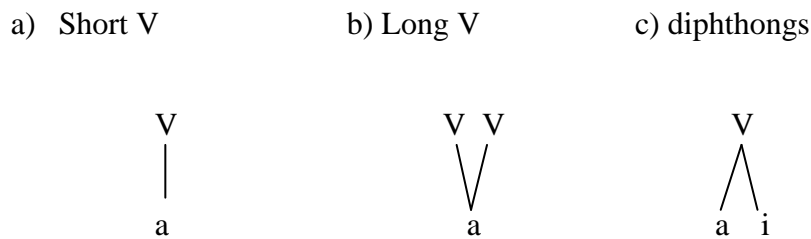
For consonant clusters, the geminates and homorganic nasal stop sequences are all doubly linked like a long vowel but with some differences; geminates are linked at the root node sharing all features, while homorganic nasal stop sequences are linked at the place node (Christdas 1988: 217):

a)   Geminate Consonants   b) Homorganic Nasal Stop Sequence
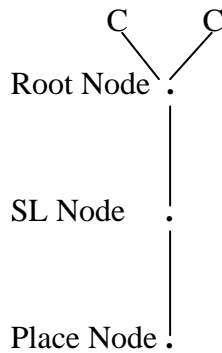
```
        C      C                         C      C
Root Node ·                              ·      ·
          |                              |      |
          |                              |      |
SL Node   ·                              ·      ·
          |                               \    /
          |                                \  /
Place Node ·                                 ·
```
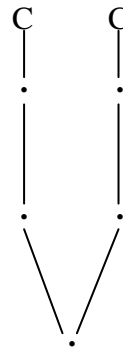
Both geminates and hormorganic nasal stop sequences are syllabified across syllable boundaries.

Restrictions on the occurrence of consonant phonemes are often stated in the literature as morpheme structure constraints on the kind of segments that may occur in a certain position. For instance, Asher (1985: 258) states that only the phonemes /k c ṯ p m ṉ ʋ j/ occur in word initial position with /r/ and /l/ are also found accidentally in word-initial position in a few loan words but this is generally avoided by epenthesis of an initial vowel, and Annamalai & Steever (1998: 102) reports that alveolars and retroflexes do not occur in initial position and initial retroflexes are lexically restricted to native onomatopoeia. Christdas (1988: 271) however states that there is a segment structure constraint operating at the stem-initial position that retroflexed consonants and alveolar stops do not occur stem initially. In word-final positions consonant phonemes that can occur are /ŋ m j ɾ ḷ ṭ ḷ n/. All the consonants may occur in medial position.

Consonant clusters cannot occur in word initial and final positions in the native grammar. All the consonant phonemes except for /ɾ̠/ and /ɻ/ can occur as

geminates in medial positions. Other than the geminates which occur in medial positions, there are six homorganic nasal + stop sequences: ŋk, ɲc, ɳʈ, nr, n̪t̪ and mp. Other two consonant clusters which occur though in most cases at morpheme boundaries are ŋk, ŋp, nk, np, ʈk, ʈc, ʈp, rk, rc, rp, ɻk, ɻp, l̪k, l̪p, l̪v, lk, lv, ɭʋ. Triconsonantal clusters are mainly geminates kk, cc, t̪ t̪, pp and n̪t̪ preceded by r or ɭ. (Asher 1985: 258-259). Sonorant geminates do not follow long vowels and there are no rhotic geminates, and these are stated as sequence structure constraints in Christdas (1988).

For vowels, all vowels and dipthongs can occur in word-initially, but in word-final positions, /e o au/ never occur. Again, this is stated as a segment structure constraint barring /e o/ from occurring in non-initial syllable of a stem.

2.4 English Phonology

In this section we deal with the English phonological system, starting with its consonant inventory, followed by its vowel inventory, syllable structure, and phonotactics. We take the British variety as reference because of its long standing relation to India; however, it is possible that American varieties can be possible sources for adaptation. We will not pursue this line of research due to space constraints.

2.4.1 English Consonant Phonemes

The standard description of Received Pronunciation (RP) consonant system comprises of 24 phonemes as follows:

Table 4: English Consonant Phonemes

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-Alveolar	Palato-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m			n				ŋ	
Plosive	p b			t d				k g	
Affricate						tʃ dʒ			
Fricative		f v	θ ð	s z		ʃ ʒ			h
Approx					r		j	w	
Lateral (Approx)				l					

(Based on Cruttenden 2008: 157, with modifications)

2.4.2 English Vowel Phonemes

The respective vowel charts of English are as follows:

Table 5: English Monophthongal Vowel Phonemes

	Front		Mid		Back	
	long	short	long	short	long	short
High	iː	ɪ			uː	ʊ
Mid		e	ɜː	ə	ɔː	
Low		æ		ʌ	ɑː	ɒ

Table 6: English Diphthongal Vowel Phonemes

Closing	/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/	/əʊ/	/aʊ/
Centring	/ɪə/	/eə/			/ʊə/

(Based on Cruttenden 2008: 91-92, with modifications)

There are twelve basic vowels in English which can be differentiated in terms of tense-lax opposition which translates into length differences. Unlike Tamil which

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has only two diphthongs, English has eight of them. Additionally, English has

triphthongs which can be realized as two syllables, or have its middle vowel lost

while having the first vowel lengthened, or it can undergo simplification.

Table 7: English Triphthongal Vowels

As two syllables	Triphthong	Loss of mid-element	Further simplified as
[aɪ.ə]	[aɪə]	[a:ə]	[a:]
[aʊ.ə]	[aʊə]	[ɑ:ə]	[ɑ:]

(Based on Cruttenden 2008: 145-148, with modifications)

2.4.3 English Syllable Structure and Phonotactics

The syllable structure of English is much debated in the literature with differing

analyses on its exact size. These debates are not directly relevant to our purposes,

hence we refer the interested reader to Duanmu (2009) who summarizes them

concisely and argues for a new theory of the syllable.

In most accounts, the English syllable structure is (C)(C)(C)VX(C)(C)(C) with X

representing either a vowel or a consonant. When X is a vowel, we have a long

vowel or a diphthong, and /ŋ/ cannot follow. Onsets and codas are optional in

English and a minimal well-formed syllable comprises of the nucleus. Stress is

contrastive, which is reflected in the syllable structure through heavy and light

syllables, with the former having two X-slots in its rhyme, and the latter having

one X-slot in its rhyme (Giegerich 1992:146):

a) Heavy Syllable

Syllable

(Onset)   Rhyme

X   X

b) Light Syllable

Syllable

(Onset)   Rhyme

X
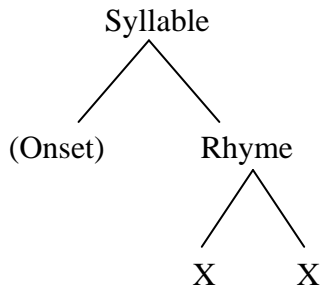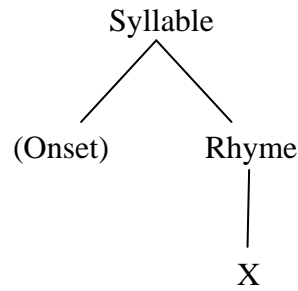
For the onset, up to three consonant phonemes can occur. In single segment onsets /ŋ/ does not occur, and /ʒ/ which is a marginal phoneme in English occurs only in foreign words. Two-consonant onset clusters can be grouped into two types. The first type comprises of one of the following fifteen consonant phonemes /p t k b d g m n l f v θ s ʃ h/ plus one of the following approximant /l r w j/, while the second type comprises of /s/ followed by one of the following consonants /p t k m n f v/ (Cruttenden 2008: 254-255). A sample list of words comprising of two consonant onset clusters from Roach (2003: 72-74) is as follows:

Table 8: Two Consonantal Onset Clusters Beginning with /s/

S Plus	p	t	k	f	m	n	l	w	j	r
	spɪn	stɪk	skɪn	sfɪə	smel	snəʊ	slɪp	swɪŋ	sjuː	srɪndʒ

Table 9: Two Consonantal Onset Clusters Comprising of C+ Approximant

	l	r	w	j
p	pleɪ	preɪ		pjɔː
t		treɪ	twɪn	tjuːn
k	kleɪ	kraɪ	kwɪk	kjuː
b	blæk	brɪŋ		bjuːti
d		drɪp	dwel	djuː
g	gluː	grɪn	gwen	gjuːlz
f	flaɪ	fraɪ		fjuː
θ		θrəʊ	θwɔːt	θjuː
s	slɪp	srɪndʒ	swɪm	sjuː
ʃ		ʃruː	ʃwɑː	
h				hjuːdʒ
v				vjuː
m				mjuːz
n				njuːz
l				ljuːd

All three-consonant onset clusters begin with /s/, and the patterning is similar to two-consonant onset clusters with /s/ followed by /p/, /t/, or /k/ then one of the approximants /l/, /r/, /j/ or /w/. A sample list from Roach (2003: 73) is as follows:

		l	r	w	j
S plus	p	spleɪ	spreɪ		spjuː
	t		strɪŋ		stjuː
	k	skləˈrəʊ.sɪs	skriːn	skwiːk	skjʊə

For the coda, up to four consonant phonemes can occur. The English coda can contain more segment clusters because of suffixation. In single segment codas, /r, h, j, w/ do not occur, /ŋ/ occurs only after the group of lax vowels /ɪ æ ʌ ɒ/. Two-consonant coda clusters can be grouped into two types: the first type consisting of a consonant plus one of the following coronal segments /t d s z θ/ due to suffixation, and the second type consisting of a nasal, lateral, or /s/ plus another consonant (Cruttenden 2008: 256). Some examples from Roach (2003: 73) are as follows:

Table 10: Two Consonantal Coda Clusters Formed Through Suffixation

Words		Suffixes				
		-s	-z	-t	-d	-θ
bet		bets				
bed	Suffixed to		bedz			
back				bækt		
bag					bægd	
eight						eɪtθ

Table 11: Two Consonantal Coda Cluster

		p	t	k
m		bʌmp		
n			bent	
ŋ	followed by			bæŋk
l			belt	
s				ɑ: sk

Three-consonant clusters similar to two-consonant ones can be grouped into two types: the first group consist of the second type of CC clusters undergoing suffixation by the coronal segments, while the second group consist of a single consonant coda undergoing suffixation twice.

Four-consonant clusters are rare in the language and they are CCC clusters formed through suffixation, for instance *prompts*, *exempts* /-mpts/, glimpsed, mulcts, sculpts, twelfths, thousandths, texts, sixths.

2.5 Comparison between English and Tamil

After looking at the phonological system of the two languages we find that there are many differences in the phonemic inventory, syllable structure, and phonotactics of the two languages.

Firstly, the inventory sizes of no two different languages are the same as it is with the world's languages. English utilizes more vowel and consonantal contrasts compared with Tamil. The English consonant inventory comprises of 24 phonemes while Tamil's core phonology utilizes 15 to 17 phonemes. However, if we factor in the loan phonology component of Tamil, we find that its inventory size is bigger. Thus, when English words are borrowed into Tamil, the phoneme to phoneme mapping may be phonetically similar as Tamil is well equipped to absorb the English consonantal contrasts. Additionally, voicing is extensively used in English to multiply the number of contrasts, but it is not the case in Tamil except when one factors in the loan phonology of Tamil due to influence from other languages such as Hindi and English which possess the property of voicing.

In the vowel system we find that English has tense/lax distinctions which are allophonically manifested as length distinctions and it has 12 basic vowels. In contrast Tamil has only 10 basic vowels but contrast for length. English also has several diphthongs and triphthongs while Tamil only have two, /ai/ and /au/ which are marginally used. Based on this, we must ask the question of how the phonemes of English will be mapped into the Tamil system given that they are dissimilar systems and how the additional phonemes in English will be adapted in Tamil, and whether the extant loan component in Tamil will be involved in the process of mapping.

On the level of syllable structure, English allows very complex onsets and codas while Tamil does not allow complex onsets but marginally allows complex codas. Tamil codas are usually linked to the onsets and are either first half of a geminate, or a homorganic nasal stop sequence, or a liquid and the first half of a geminate. Given the complexity of the English syllable structure, how will Tamil adapt or 'reduce' it to match its simpler structure.

On the prosodic level, English has distinctive stress while Tamil has pitch accent (Christdas 1988). It is shown in the literature that prosodic patterns of the source language can be adapted or ignored in the loan phonology. Thus when these two languages with differing prosodic patterns interact, what will be the product of this interaction. Will English stress or allophonic length differences be mapped onto Tamil? How will reduced vowels and syllabic consonants be represented in Tamil? Will Tamil pitch accent patterns be imposed onto English borrowings?

2.6 Data

The source of the data for this dissertation is a loanword dictionary titled "A Dictionary of English loan-words in Modern Tamil: Contributions towards a Modern Tamil-English Dictionary" compiled by Chandran Tucker. The loanwords in the loan dictionary are from three sources: One, popular periodicals covering a period of six months: ananda vikatan, kalki, kalai makal, kumutam, rani, Tinamani Katir; two, daily newspapers covering a period of a month: Malai Marasu, Tina Mani, Tina Tanti; three, two thousand pages of modern novels and short stories (Tucker 1986). The data presented in the dictionary comprises of English words and their respective Tamil forms written in Tamil orthography. The pronunciations of the English words are pasted from Cambridge Dictionary Online (2010), while the Tamil forms are transcribed into their underlying forms in IPA. One important point to note is that Tamil orthography does not have voiced counterparts of the consonant phonemes, hence they use the same orthographic character as the voiceless ones, and I have represented them in the data following as closely to the orthography which will not trouble a careful reader.

The size of the data is huge, comprising of 3601 entries with some repetitions. These repetitions are either variant pronunciations of a word, or the "suffixing" of a Tamil verb to an English word to form a new word.

2.7 Summary

To summarize, we have examined and compared in detail the phonological systems of the two languages. Given the dissimilarity, we have proposed some interesting interactions which may emerge. Also we have elaborated on the data used in this paper. In the next chapter, we shall examine in detail the phoneme mapping patterns between the two languages.

CHAPTER THREE
Phoneme Mapping

3.1 Introduction

As shown previously in Chapter One using data from Japanese (Kato 2006), phonological adaptation of foreign loanwords involves the mapping of phonemes on the segmental level, the repair of phonotactic structures which are illicit in the native language, and the resolution of prosodic differences between the two languages, consequently producing an adapted form as similar as possible to the source language and native language at the same time. In this chapter, we begin our investigation of Tamil loan phonology by probing into the phoneme substitution patterns reserving discussion of phonotactic and prosodic repair to the later chapters.

Three possible consequences exist in the process of mapping segments between loan and native language:

1) Phoneme from the loan language is matched with an exact phoneme which also exists in the native language

2) Phoneme is matched to a similar phoneme when an exact match is missing

3) Phoneme from the loan language is deleted.

In the borrowing of English loans into Tamil we observe that segments are never deleted despite the differences between the segmental inventories of the two systems. For instance, English inter-dental fricatives /θ/ and /ð/ do not have exact corresponding segments in Tamil, but they are adapted as dental plosives /t̪/ and /d̪/.

The structure of this chapter is as follows: in section 3.2 we examine the mapping of consonantal phonemes; in section 3.3 the mapping of vowel phonemes; subsequently in section 3.4 we account for these patterns and we summarize our findings in section 3.5.

3.2 Consonantal Phonemes Mapping

In this section we examine the consonantal phoneme mapping patterns from English to Tamil, discussing the faithful and deviant mappings and the possible reasons leading to such adaptations, and the context of the borrowing. The order which we do so is as follows: plosives, nasals, fricatives, affricates, laterals and rhotics, and lastly glides. We base our discussion of the mapping patterns primarily on word onset positions, because consonants that appear elsewhere are usually reduced or lenited variants and form a subset of these (Clements 2009: 24) bringing in patterns in other positions only when necessary.

3.2.1 Plosives

English and Tamil differ greatly in their inventory of plosive sounds in two aspects: first, English plosives possess voicing distinction whereas Tamil does not;

second, even though Tamil does not have voicing distinction, its plosives have more place distinctions compared to English.

Firstly, in terms of voicing, English productively utilizes the feature of voicing to multiply the number of possible contrasts for its plosives by two thereby supplementing its place contrasts. Tamil however does not possess voicing distinction and its plosives are solely differentiated from each other through its five places of articulation. Voiced plosives are still present in Tamil in the surface inventory, arising in intervocalic and post-nasal contexts as part of its allophonic processes which is usually accompanied with lenition of place contrasts (Christdas 1998).

In terms of place distinctions, we find that English plosives contrast for three articulatory places, namely, velar, alveolar and labial, whereas Tamil plosives contrast for five articulatory places, namely, velar, palatal, palatal-alveolar, dental and labial. There is therefore a certain degree of overlap in terms of the places of articulation for the plosive inventory of the two languages with the velar and labial features being utilized by both languages. Based on the above we find that there is a mismatch in the plosive inventories of the two languages in the number of segments, and the kind of features they utilize for their distinctions, hence some adjustments will have to take place when English plosives are adapted into Tamil.

We predict that plosives which are very similar are directly mapped in the course of loan adaptation, hence, the velar, and labial plosives of English, /k/ and /p/ are mapped to their counterparts in Tamil. Alveolar plosives however do not have

exact counterparts in Tamil and no such mapping can apply. Based on prior studies on the similarity of the CV transitions of t/ʈ (Dave 1976; Stevens & Blumstein 1975) for Gujarati and Hindi, and observations raised by Steriade (2001:225) that release related cues including CV transitions are misleading as both apicals are released from the same constriction point, we predict that alveolar plosives will be adapted as palatalveolar (retroflexed) plosives.

For English voiced plosives which do not exist in the underlying inventory of Tamil, we predict that they will also be adapted into Tamil as voiced segments by appealing to four reasons: firstly, voiced plosives exists in the surface inventory of Tamil and speakers are therefore to a certain extent able to differentiate between voiced and voiceless plosives; secondly, if we assume that most of the borrowings were done by bilinguals, they would have acquired this contrast from English; thirdly, based on the 317 languages sampled in the UCLA Phonological Segment Inventory Database (UPSID henceforth), there is a universal tendency for languages to have two series of stops (more than 51.1%) which are differentiated by voicing (88.9% distinguished by VOT contrasts)(Maddieson 2009: 39), hence it is not surprising that Tamil would have acquired voicing distinctions to accommodate additional new lexical items from English as there is a trend for languages to utilize VOT differences for stop differentiation; and fourthly, throughout the history of Tamil language, there has been continuous contact with languages which utilize extensive VOT contrasts such as Sanskrit in Middle Tamil (Meenakshisundaran 1965: 145-146), and Indic languages such as Hindi, Bengali, and Punjabi in modern times. Even though Tamil has resisted adapting

the inventory or features of these languages when interacting with them, some form of influence would have occurred in terms of perception of foreign contrast in contact situations, and within the loanword lexicon, increasing a new form of contrast is one of the best strategies to accommodate new items. Other languages of the Dravidian family such as Malayalam, Telugu, and Kannada have already acquired voicing contrasts in their contact with Indo-Aryan Indic Languages. Lastly, the palatal plosive /c/ does not have any counterparts in English and we predict that this segment will not be utilized to accommodate any of the English plosives.

Our predictions are attested by the data given in Table 12. We observe that /k/ and /p/ mappings are as we predicted, and the alveolar plosives are mapped onto the retroflexed plosives of Tamil. For voicing, English voiced plosives do not pose a problem to the Tamil system and they are adapted seamlessly, thus, we have the six resultant plosives in Tamil loan phonology of English: /k/, /g/, /ʈ/, /ɖ/, /p/, and /b/.

Table 12: Plosive Adaptation

Input	Output	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
k	k	cup	kʌp	kap	kap
		king	kɪŋ	kiŋ	kiŋ
		coat	kəʊt	kooʈʈu	kooʈʈu
		class	klɑːs	kḻaas	kḻaas
g	g	gum	gʌm	kam	gam
		gate	geɪt	keeʈ	geeʈ

		guide	gaɪd	kaiʈu	gaiɖu
		gram	græm	kiɾaam	giɾaam
t	ʈ	tax	tæks	ʈaaks	ʈaaks
		town	taʊn	ʈaʋun	ʈaʋun
		toys	tɔɪz	ʈaajs	ʈaajs
		tune	tjuːn	ʈjuun	ʈjuun
d	ɖ	dance	dɑːns	ʈaans	ɖaans
		dear	dɪər	ʈijaɾ	ɖijaɾ
		deal	dɪəl	ʈiiɭ	ɖiiɭ
		drum	drʌm	ʈiɾam	ɖiɾam
p	p	pump	pʌmp	pamp	pamp
		paste	peɪst	peesʈ	peesʈ
		pipe	paɪp	paip	paip
		plate	pleɪt	piɭeeʈ	piɭeeʈ
b	b	bum	bʌm	pam	bam
		board	bɔːd	pooɾʈu	booɾʈu
		book	bʊk	puk	buk
		block	blɒk	pɭaak	bɭaak

Intervocalically, single voiceless English plosives are adapted as geminates in Tamil. This oddity in adaptation may have arisen because single plosives in the native grammar of Tamil undergo lenition and voicing in such contexts, hence to preserve the voicing contrast, while at the same time fulfilling intervocalic voicing, one strategy is to geminate the plosives (Mohanan & Mohanan 2003 observes a similar pattern in Malayalee English). There are however conflicting instances

where voiceless plosives are adapted as singletons in the data and we suspect these may be orthographic representations of English words and not actual adaptations. For instance, for the word <account> with surface representation [əˈkaʊnt] is rendered as <akauɳʈ> or <akkaʋuɳʈ> in Tamil orthography and based on an informant's verification, we are able to ascertain that the resulting realization of the voiceless plosive as a voiced segment for the former form is not attested. Thus there is a possibility that singleton voiceless segments in intervocalic positions could be due to orthography or the relaxation of rules of intervocalic voicing. Singleton voiced plosives are adapted with no differences and voiced geminates are adapted as voiced geminates. Table 13 illustrates this:

Table 13: Plosives in intervocalic contexts

Input	Output	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
k	k	account	əˈkaʊnt	akauɳʈ	*agauɳʈ
	kk			akkaʋuɳʈ	akkaʋuɳʈ
g	g	against	əˈgenst	akeensʈ	ageensʈ
t	ʈ	atom bomb	ˈæt.əm bɒm	aaʈam paam	*aaʈam paam
	ʈʈ			aaʈʈam paam	aaʈʈam paam
d	ɖ	to audit	ˈɔː.dɪt	aaʈiʈ paɳɳu	aaɖiʈ paɳɳu
	ɖɖ	bidding	ˈbɪd.ɪŋ	piʈʈiŋ	piɖɖiŋ
p	p	disappoint	ˌdɪs.əˈpɔint	ʈicapaajinʈ	*ɖisapaajinʈ
	pp	to oppose	əˈpəʊz	appoos paɳɳu	appoos paɳɳu
b	b	abortion	əˈbɔː.ʃən	apaaɽsan	abaaɽsan
	bb	rubber	ˈrʌb.ər	ɽappaɽ	ɽabbaɽ

Additionally, a similar observation is made by Mohanan (2003: 16-17) in Malayalam English (derived from Malayalam a language belonging to the Dravidian family like Tamil) that there is a phenomenon of word internal germination of intervocalic voiceless plosives:

a. bakes [beeks] bake eggs [beek egs] baker [beekkar]

b. gallop [gæælap] gallop again [gæælap egeen] galloping [gæælappiŋ]

c. leaped [liipd̪] leap outward [liip au̪ʈwəəd̪] leaping [liippiŋ]

d. eats [iits] eat it up [iit it ap] eating [iittiŋ]

This phenomenon is similar to the germination of intervocalic voiceless stops of Tamil, and Mohanan (2003) observes that speakers of Malayalee English also transliterate English words based on these principles, systematically using double consonant characters for intervocalic voiceless stops (as in *groping* or *reaper*). This is in contrast to non-intervocalic voiceless stops (as in *pen* and *reaps*), and intervocalic voiced stops (as in *robing* and *liberal*).

3.2.2 Nasals

Similar to the plosive inventories of the two languages, the nasal inventories of both languages differ in the number of place features they utilize; English distinguishes the velar, alveolar, and labial places of articulation for its nasals, whereas Tamil distinguishes the velar, palatal, palatalalveolar, alveolar, dental, and labial places of articulation. There is again a mismatch in the number of segments in the respective inventories with Tamil having a surplus of segments and utilizing more places of articulation. Voicing which is distinctive in English

plosives and Tamil loan phonology plays no part here as the nasals in both languages do not contrast for voicing.

For the English nasals, only the labial and alveolar nasals contrast in onset and coda positions, with the velar nasal /ŋ/ occurring only in codas. For Tamil, phonemic palatal nasal [ɲ] occurs marginally and only in the onset, and in other contexts which it occurs, it is the first half of a hormorganic nasal stop sequence hence its distribution is predictable. The velar nasal /ŋ/, retroflexed nasal /ɳ/ and alveolar nasal /n/ also occur as the first half of a homorganic nasal stop sequence. The dental nasal /n̪/ however occurs only in word initial position.

Based on the above, we predict that English nasals /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/ will be mapped to their similar counterparts in Tamil. The dental, palatal and palatal-alveolar nasals of Tamil may also surface when nasal stop sequences are borrowed from English.

Our predictions about the mapping patterns are borne out by the data in Table 14. As predicted, /m/ and /ŋ/ are mapped onto their respective counterparts in Tamil. The mapping of /n/ however has more variability and seem to be dependent on the phonotactics of Tamil or the English input; in word initial positions it is always mapped to a dental nasal; while in other positions, it is mapped to the alveolar nasal. It can also be mapped to the retroflexed and palatal nasals of Tamil in homorganic nasal stop sequences only which may be evidence that nasal assimilation to place of a stop is perceived by speakers and are borrowed into Tamil or they may produce such sequences controlled by their production

grammar. As mentioned previously in chapter two, the status of the alveolar nasal

and dental nasal as phonemes in Tamil is disputed. We will not delve deeper into

discussion here about its status anymore but only note that /n/ when borrowed into

Tamil surfaces as either a dental nasal or alveolar nasal.

Table 14: Nasal Adaptation

Input	Output	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
m	m	mug	mʌg	mak	mag
		model	ˈmɒd.əl	maaṭaḻ	maaḍaḻ
		meter	ˈmiː.tər	miiṭṭaɾ	miiṭṭaɾ
		madam	ˈmæd.əm	meeṭam	meeḍam
n	n̪	nut	nʌt	n̪at	n̪at
		neat	niːt	n̪iiṭ	n̪iiṭ
		new	njuː	n̪ijuu	n̪ijuu
		night	naɪt	n̪aiṭ	n̪aiṭ
	ɳ	underline	ˌʌn.dəˈlaɪn	an̪ṭaɽḻiin	an̪ḍaɽḻiin
		sound	saʊnd	saʊn̪ṭu	saʊn̪ḍu
		brand	brænd	piɽaan̪ṭ	piɽaan̪ḍ
		phone	fəʊn	fooɳ	fooɳ
	ɲ	engine	ˈen.dʒɪn	eɲcin	eɲcin
		queen	kwiːn	kʋiiɲ	kʋiiɲ
		lounge	laʊndʒ	ḻauɲc	ḻauɲc
		puncture	ˈpʌŋk.tʃər	paɲcaɾ	paɲcaɾ
ŋ	ŋ	trunk	trʌŋk	tɽaŋk	tɽaŋk

		angle	ˈæŋ.gl	aaŋkiɭ	aaŋkiɭ
		king	kɪŋ	kiŋ	kiŋ
		bank	bæŋk	paaŋki	paaŋki

3.2.3 Fricatives

Similar to the plosive and nasal inventories of the two languages, the fricative inventories of both languages differ; English has nine fricatives /f v θ ð s z ʃ ʒ h/, and they contrast in five distinct places of articulation, namely labiodentals, interdental, alveolar, palatal-alveolar, and glottal, and voicing is contrastive for a subset of these fricatives. Tamil however has lesser number of fricatives; four to be exact and they are /f s ʂ h/. These segments are drawn in from foreign phonology usually of Sanskrit origin and rendered in grantha orthography or with an aytam attached in the case of /f/ which is borrowed from English. The character for the palatal stop /c/ is sometimes used to represent /s/ when grantha letters are dispreferred and is also realized as [s] in intervocalic lenited contexts. The four places of articulation of Tamil fricatives are labiodental, alveolar, and palatalalveolar for its retroflexed fricative.

Again we have a mismatch in the number of segments and the different features they utilize to express these contrasts. We predict that phonetically similar segments available in both languages will be mapped directly. /f/ maps to [f], /s/ to [s], and /h/ to [h], while segments which do not have exact matches may be matched to other phonetically similar segments (Eckman 1981, Flege 1987).

Examining Table 15 we find that once again our predictions for the above segments are proven. /f/ maps to /f/ or /p/ dependent on whether foreign segments are allowed in the phonology, and /s/ to /s/, and /h/ to /h/. Other than the direct mappings, the remaining segments that do not have direct correspondents are matched to other segments which are similar. θ and ð are replaced not by fricatives but by the phonetically similar dental plosives /t̪/ and /d̪/ of Tamil which differ with θ and ð in the feature value of [cont]. /v/ is mapped to the labiodentals approximant [ʋ]of Tamil, ʃ and ʒ are both mapped to the retroflexed fricative /ʂ/, while /z/ is mapped to [dʒ].

Table 15: Fricative Adaptation

Input	Output	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
f	f	fees	fiːz	fiis	fiis
		phone	fəʊn	foon̺	foon̺
		final	ˈfaɪ.nəl	fainal̺	fainal̺
	p	fees	fiːz	piis	piis
		phone	fəʊn	poon	poon
		final	ˈfaɪ.nəl	painal̺	painal̺
v	ʋ	varnish	ˈvɑː.nɪʃ	ʋaaɻniʂ	ʋaaɻniʂ
		van	væn	ʋaan	ʋaan
		vitamin	ˈvɪt.ə.mɪn	ʋiʈʈamin	ʋiʈʈamin
θ	t̪	thief	θiːf	t̪iif	t̪iif
		through	θruː	t̪ɾuu	t̪ɾuu
		thinker	ˈθɪŋ.kər	t̪iŋkaɾ	t̪iŋkaɾ
ð	d̪	that's	ðæts	t̪aʈs	d̪aʈs

		withdraw	wɪðˈdrɔː	ʋiʈ̺ʈɾaa	ʋiḏ̺ʈɾaa
		mother	ˈmʌð.ər	maʈaɾ	maḏaɾ
s	s	support	səˈpɔːt	sappooɽʈ	sappooɽʈ
		saw	sɔː	caa	saa
z	dʒ	zero	ˈzɪə.rəʊ	dʒiiɾoo	dʒiiɾoo
		visit	ˈvɪz.ɪt	ʋiciʈ	ʋisiʈ
ʃ	ş	shop	ʃɒp	şaap	şaap
		station	ˈsteɪ.ʃən	sʈeeşan	sʈeeşan
		English	ˈɪŋ.glɪʃ	iŋkiliş	iŋkiliş
ʒ	ş	television	ˈtel.ɪ.vɪʒ.ən	ʈeḻiʋişan	ʈeḻiʋişan
		provision	prəˈvɪʒ.ən	pɾoʋişan	pɾoʋişan
	s	exposure	ɪkˈspəʊ.ʒər	ekspoosar	ekspoosar
h	h	house	haʊs	haʋus	haʋus
		rehearse	rɪˈhɜːs	ɾikaɾs	ɾixaɾs

Again we note that deletion as an adaptation strategy is not utilized especially in the onset position in borrowings hence a phonetically similar match must be found for segments from English even if they do not have exact correspondents in Tamil.

3.2.4 Affricates

Like the fricative segment inventory, affricates are marginal segments in Tamil and exist in its core phonology as phones, not as phonemes. [dʒ] and [tʃ] are allophonic realizations of underlying /c/, and /dʒ/ is phonemic only for words borrowed into Tamil. English however has two affricates /tʃ/ and /dʒ/. Because Tamil has surface realizations of these affricates and utilize /dʒ/ to code existing

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loanword contrasts, we predict that these segments will be mapped to their corresponding counterparts when English words are borrowed into Tamil.

As we predicted, for the majority of the mappings, /tʃ/ is mapped to [tʃ] and /dʒ/ to [dʒ] when English loans containing these segments are borrowed into Tamil. However, they are some unexpected mappings, /tʃ/ is mapped to [ʈ]/ in <Christian> and <question>. One possible reason is that the borrowing is based partially on orthography or reading pronunciation hence words which have <t> are pronounced with [ʈ].

Table 16: Affricate Adaptation

Input	Output	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
tʃ	tʃ	chair	tʃeər	cceeɾ	tʃeeɾ
		stretcher	ˈstretʃ.ər	stɾeʈccaɾ	stɾeʈccaɾ
		church	tʃɜ:tʃ	caɾc	tʃaɾtʃ
	ʈ	christian	ˈkrɪs.tʃən	kirisʈian	kirisʈian
		question	ˈkwes.tʃən	kuʋesʈijan	kuʋesʈijan
dʒ	dʒ	jug	dʒʌg	dʒak	dʒʌg
		gin	dʒɪn	dʒin	dʒin
		charge	tʃɑ:dʒ	caaɾdʒ	caaɾdʒ
		detergent	dɪˈtɜ:.dʒənt	ʈitaɾdʒenʈ	ʈitaɾdʒenʈ

3.2.5 Laterals and Rhotics

Tamil has more laterals and rhotics as compared to English; Tamil has four segments in this category /l ɭ ɽ r/ whereas English only has two, /l/ and /r/. The

Tamil laterals and rhotics contrast in terms of place, /l/ is alveolar and /ɭ/ is retroflexed, while /ɾ/ is dental and /r/ alveolar, whereas English only has /l/ which is alveolar and /r/ which is alveolar or post-alveolar in RP. Given that Tamil has more than necessary segments to suitably adapt the English segments, we predict that Tamil will have no problems adapting them and that /l/ will be mapped to [l] and /r/ to [r].

Looking at Table 17 we observe that our predictions are not borne out. Rather than minimally utilizing the segments /l/ and /r/ to adapt English segments, we find that instead all Tamil laterals and rhotics are utilized here. /l/ is adapted as [ɭ] in word initial and coda positions whereas it is adapted as [l] in complex onsets (not word initial) and in coda positions. /r/ again follows this similar pattern where it is adapted as [ɾ] in word initial or coda positions, or as [r] in word internal positions. Recall the discussion in chapter two about the pre-OT morpheme structure constraints which hold in Tamil. Only a restricted set of segments can occur in word initial positions, and this pattern is observed when words are adapted into Tamil.

Table 17: Lateral and Rhotic Adaptation

Input	Output	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
l	l̪	luck	lʌk	l̪ak	l̪ak
		appeal	əˈpi:l	appiil̪	appiil̪
	ɭ	uncle	ˈʌŋ.kl	aŋkiɭ	aŋgiɭ
		applause	əˈplɔ:z	apɭaas	apɭaas
r	ɾ̪	rum	rʌm	ɾ̪am	ɾ̪am
		rate	reɪt	ɾ̪eeʈ	ɾ̪eeʈ
		writer	ˈraɪ.tər	ɾ̪aiʈʈaɾ	ɾ̪aiʈʈaɾ
	r	christmas	ˈkrɪs.məs	kirismas	kirismas

3.2.6 Glides

English like most of the languages in the world have the glides /j/ and /w/ whereas Tamil has /j/ but lacks the labial-velar approximant /w/ and instead have the labio-dental approximant /ʋ/. Hence words like <vet> and <wet> which are distinguishable in English are indistinguishable in Tamil. Based on the above we predict that English glides /j/ and /w/ will be mapped to [j] and to [ʋ].

We find that our predictions are attested by data in the table below. /j/ is mapped to [j] while /w/ is mapped to [ʋ]. Even though /w/ differs from [ʋ] in exact place of articulation, they both share the similarity of using the labial features and they are both different in their places of secondary articulation; [w] is velar, while [ʋ] is dental.

Table 18: Glide Adaptation

Input	Output	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
w	ʋ	wire	waɪər	ojaɽ	ʋojaɽ
	ʋ	wire	waɪər	ʋajaɽ	ʋajaɽ
j	j	unit	ˈjuː.nɪt	juuniʈ	juuniʈ
		yard	jɑːd	jaaɽʈ	jaaɽʈ
		review	rɪˈvjuː	ɽeʋijuu	ɽeʋijuu

3.3 Vowel Phonemes Mapping

In this section we examine the vowel phonemes mapping between English and Tamil. We first begin with single quality vowels followed by those which have more than one quality (diphthongs and triphthongs). The inventory of basic vowels for Tamil and English is reproduced as below:

Table 19: Tamil Vowel Phonemes

	Front		Mid		Back	
	long	short	long	short	long	short
High	ii	i			uu	u
Mid	ee	e			oo	o
Low			aa	a		
Diphthongs	ai, au					

Table 20: English Monophthongal Vowel Phonemes

	Front		Mid		Back	
	long	short	long	short	long	short
High	iː	ɪ			uː	ʊ
Mid		e	ɜː	ə	ɔː	
Low		æ		ʌ	ɑː	ɒ

To recap what we have gone through in Chapter two, we observe that Tamil has five distinct vowels and each of them can be further differentiated by length distinctions giving ten vowels (Keane 2004:114). English however has slightly more vowel contrasts and similar to Tamil distinguishes them for length. The basic articulatory positions for the vowels of the two languages are similar and there is overlap in some of the vowels. English vowel qualities which Tamil do not possess are /ʌ/, /ɑː/, /ɒ/, /ɔː/, /ɜː/, [ə], and /æ/. Of interest here is the English reduced vowel schwa [ə] which occurs in non-stressed positions where vowel contrasts are suspended and its resultant mapping in Tamil. Based on the above observations, we predict that vowels again will be mapped on the principles of phonetic similarity: direct mapping for vowels with correspondents in Tamil and mapping to similar ones for those which do not.

Looking at table 21 below we observe that the mapping of vowels is much more complicated than that of consonants:

Table 21: Long Monophthong Adaptation

Input	Output	Stats	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
iː	Ii	219/280 78.2%	appeal	əˈpiːl	appiiḻ	appiiḻ
			easy	ˈiːˌzi	iidʒi	iidʒi
			screen	skriːn	skr̩iin	skr̩iin
			east	iːst	iisṭ	iisṭ
uː	uu	181/219 82.6%	rule	ruːl	r̩uuḻ	r̩uuḻ
			revenue	ˈrev.ən.juː	r̩eʋanjuu	r̩eʋanjuu
			proof	pruːf	pr̩uuf	pr̩uuf

			review	rɪˈvjuː	ɾeʋijuu	ɾeʋijuu
ɜː	Vɾ̩	141/141 100%	attorney advertisement work mercury	əˈtɜːˌni əd'vɜːˌtɪs.mənt wɜːk ˈmɜːˌkjʊ.ri	aʈaaɾni aʈʋaɾʈaismenʈ ʋoɾk meɾkuɾi	aʈaaɾni aʈʋaɾʈaismenʈ ʋoɾk meɾkuɾi
ɔː	Aa	84/251	auction	ˈɔːkˌʃən	aakʂan	aakʂan
	aaɾ	82/251	order	ˈɔːˌdər	aaɾʈaɾ	aaɾdaɾ
	ooɾ	77/251	support	səˈpɔːt	cappooɾʈ	cappooɾʈ
ɑː	Aa	84/198	advance	ədˈvɑːnt s	aʈʋaans	adʋaans
	aaɾ	112/198	arts	ɑːts	aaɾʈs	aaɾʈs
	Ee	2/198	sample	ˈsɑːm.plˌ	ceempiɭ	ceempiɭ

We find that to a large extent our predictions about the vowel mappings are borne out in Table 21. English Long monopthongal vowels are mapped overwhelmingly to phonetically similar Tamil counterparts with a few deviant exceptions mostly due to influence of orthography: [iː] maps to [ii], [uː] to [uu]; [ɜː] to various different vowels and has an additional [ɾ] due to orthographic influence; [ɔː] to either [aa], [aaɾ] or [ooɾ]; and [ɑː] to either [aa], [aaɾ] or [ee]. The mappings of [ɔː] and [ɑː] may be due to similarity in terms of features: both these vowels are back vowels similar to the Tamil correspondent. Another possible pattern that emerges here is the dominance of mapping of vowel to vowel quality [a] which may imply that it is the most common and unmarked vowel within Tamil. We now examine Table 22 to observe whether these hypotheses are true for short monophthongs:

Table 22: Short Monophthong Adaptation

Input	Output	Stats	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
ɪ	I	832/962	income Christmas	ˈɪn.kʌm ˈkrɪs.məs	inkam kirismas	inkam kirismas
	orthographic and harmony effects	130/962	exact correspondent	ɪgˈzækt ˌkɒr.ɪˈspɒn.dənt	ekcaakʈ kaɾaspaanʈanʈ	ekcaakʈ kaɾaspaanɖanʈ
e	ee e a i o	6/532 442/532 68/532 13/532 3/532	breakfast carburetor concession lend expression engineer register question	ˈbrek.fəst ˌkɑː.bəˈret.ər kənˈseʃ.ən lend ɪkˈspreʃ.ən ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪər ˈredʒ.ɪ.stər ˈkwes.tʃən	pɻeekfaasʈ kaaɾpuɾeeʈʈaɾ kanceşan ḻenʈ ekspraşan indʒinijaɾ ɻidʒisʈaɾ kosʈijan	bɻeekfaasʈ kaaɾpuɾeeʈʈaɾ kanceşan ḻenɖ ekspraşan indʒinijaɾ ɻidʒisʈaɾ kosʈijan
æ	a aa ee	35/429 348/429 46/429	accident actor madam	ˈæk.sɪ.dənt ˈæk.tər ˈmæd.əm	akciʈenʈ aakʈaɾ meeʈam	akciʈenʈ aakʈaɾ meeɖam
ə	A	1216/1545	attack sorter	əˈtæk ˈsɔː.tər	aʈʈaak saaɾʈaɾ	aʈʈaak saaɾʈaɾ
	Aa	60/1545	laboratory delta	ləˈbɒr.ə.tri ˈdel.tə	ḻaapaɾaʈaɾi ʈeḻʈaa	ḻaabaɾaʈaɾi ɖeḻʈaa
	E	125/1545	investment vacate	ɪnˈvest .mənt vəˈkeɪt	inʋesʈmenʈ ʋekkeeʈ	inʋesʈmenʈ ʋekkeeʈ

			candidate	ˈkæn.dɪ.dət	kaanʈiʈeeʈ	kaanɖiʈeeʈ
	Ee	22/1545	statesman	ˈsteɪt.smən	sʈeeʈsmeen	sʈeeʈsmeen
	I	40/1545	increment	ˈɪŋ.krə.mənt	iŋkiɾimenʈ	iŋkiɾimenʈ
			eligible	ˈel.ɪ.dʒə.bl	eɭidʒipiɭ	eɭidʒibiɭ
	O	29/1545	opinion	əˈpɪn.jən	oppinijan	oppinijan
			position	pəˈzɪʃ.ən	pociʂan	posiʂan
	Oo	28/1545	kilogram	ˈkɪl.ə.græm	kiɭookɾaam	kiɭookɾaam
			police	pəˈliːs	pooɭis	pooɭis
	U	15/1545	skilful	ˈskɪl.fəl	skiɭfuɭ	skiɭfuɭ
			unnatural	ʌnˈnætʃ.ər.əl	aɳɳeeccuɾaɭ	aɳɳeeccuɾaɭ
	Uu	1/1545	peon	ˈpiː.ən	pjuun	pjuun
ʌ	aa	4/318	encouragement	ɪnˈkʌr.ɪdʒ.mənt	enkaaɾedʒmenʈ	enkaaɾedʒmenʈ
	o	4/318	constable	ˈkʌnt.stə.blˌ	kaansʈapiɭ	kaansʈabiɭ
	a	310/318	sponge	spʌndʒ	spaaŋɲc	spaaŋɲc
			summer	ˈsʌm.ər	saammaɾ	saammaɾ
			worry	ˈwʌr.i	ʋoɾi	ʋoɾi
			wonderful	ˈwʌn.də.	onʈaɾfuɭ	ʋonʈaɾfuɭ
			wonderful	ˈwʌn.də.fəl	ʋanʈaɾfuɭ	ʋanʈaɾfuɭ
ʊ	uu	10/76	goods	gʊdz	kuuʈs	kuuʈs
	u	60/76	to occupy	ˈɒk.jʊ.paɪ	aakkupai	aakkupai
	i	4/76	education	ˌed.jʊˈkeɪ.ʃən	edʒikeeʂan	edʒikeeʂan
	del syllable	2/76	deputy	ˈdep.jʊ.ti	ʈipʈi	ʈipʈi
ɒ	oo	15/354	voltage	ˈvɒl.tɪdʒ	ʋooɭʈeedʒ	ʋooɭʈeedʒ
	aa	326/354	copy	ˈkɒ.pi	kaappi	kaappi
	u/n_	6/354	economics	ˌiː.kəˈnɒm.ɪks	ekanumiks	ekanumiks
	a	23/354	october	ɒkˈtəʊ.bər	akʈoopaɾ	akʈoobaɾ

In Table 22, we find again that the vowel mapping patterns are consistent with phonetic similarity, but the effects of orthography is much more pronounced. Faithful mappings with high percentages are the mappings of /ɪ/ to [i], /e/ to [e], /ʊ/ to [u], /ʌ/ to [a] and /ɒ/ to [aa]. The vowels /æ/ and [ə] which are non-present in Tamil however are mapped based on other principles. /æ/ can be mapped to the phonetically similar [ee] which differs in terms of quality and length, or to [a] or [aa] which may be due to orthographic influence as English words which contain the phoneme /æ/ are predominantly spelled with <a>, while the reduced vowel schwa [ə] of English has several variant mappings but predominantly it is mapped to [a] which may be an indicator of the unmarked status of this vowel in Tamil or it could be that speakers of Tamil find the English schwa very similar to their [a]. Other mappings of schwa are mostly due to orthographic influence, for instance: the schwa [ə] in <opinion> /əˈpɪn.jən/ is mapped to [o] as in [oppinijan], and in <skillfull> / skɪl.fəl/ the schwa is mapped to [u] as in [skiɭfuɭ]. There is also variability in the representation of words beginning with the segments /vo/ from English when they are borrowed into Tamil; they can be borrowed without the initial /v/ in Tamil orthographic as there is a morpheme structure constraint against V + O word initial clusters while some borrowings have the segment represented in the orthography which reflect that they are representing it in terms of the actual pronunciation. Vowel harmony effects are also found in the borrowings where the source vowels are all borrowed as [a], e.g. <correspondent> /kɒr.ɪˈspɒn.dənt/ → [kaɾaspaanʈanʈ].

The diphthongal and triphthongal vowels of English are reproduced again to refresh the memory of the reader:

Table 12: English Diphthongal Vowel Phonemes

Closing	/eɪ/	/aɪ/	/ɔɪ/	/əʊ/	/aʊ/
Centring	/ɪə/	/eə/			/ʊə/

(Based on Cruttenden 2008: 91-92, with modifications)

Table 13: English Triphthongal Vowels

As two syllables	Triphthong	Loss of mid-element	Further simplified as
[aɪ.ə]	[aɪə]	[aːə]	[aː]
[aʊ.ə]	[aʊə]	[ɑːə]	[ɑː]

(Based on Cruttenden 2008: 145-148, with modifications)

As shown above, English possesses more diphthongs as compared to Tamil, and Tamil has no triphthongs. Based on these differences, we need to ponder how Tamil will cope with English diphthongs and triphthongs when English words containing them are incorporated. As mentioned previously, deletion is not a favored strategy in loan adaptation, so one possibility is adapting the diphthongs as long vowels or to break them up with an epenthetic consonant. A similar strategy can be taken with triphthongs utilizing either adaptation into long vowels or epenthesis in tandem or alone. Table 23 illustrates diphthongal adaptation in Tamil:

Table 23: Diphthong Adaptation

Input	Output	Stats	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
/eɪ/	ee	351/433	staple	ˈsteɪ.pl	s̺eeppiɭ	s̺eeppiɭ
			associate	əˈsəʊ.si.eɪt	acoocijeeʈ	acoocijeeʈ
	eji	32/433	paint	peɪnt	pejinʈ	pejinʈ
			entertain	en.təˈteɪn	enʈaɾʈejin	enʈaɾʈejin
	eej	49/433	plain	pleɪn	pɭeejn	pɭeejn
			avail	əˈveɪl	aʋeejɭ	aʋeejɭ
	eeji	1/433	paperweight	ˈpeɪ.pə.weɪt	peeppaɾʋeejiʈ	peeppaɾʋeejiʈ
/aɪ/	ai	265/273	assign	əˈsaɪn	acain	acain
			pipe	paɪp	paip	paip
	Oj	4/273	wife	waɪf	ojf	ʋojf
	I	3/273	underline	ˌʌn.dəˈlaɪn	anʈaɾɭiin	anʈaɾɭiin
	aji	1/273	mile	maɪl	majiɭ	majiɭ
/ɔɪ/	aaji	46/46	Oil	ɔɪl	aajiɭ	aajiɭ
			unemployment	ˌʌn.ɪmˈplɔɪ.mənt	anjempl̪aajmenʈ	anjempl̪aajmenʈ
/əʊ/	oo	271/307	tone	təʊn	ʈoon	ʈoon
			overtime	ˈəʊ.və.taɪm	ʋooʋaɾʈaim	ʋooʋaɾʈaim
	o	18/307	only	ˈəʊn.li	onl̪i	onl̪i
			mosaic	məʊˈzeɪ.ɪk	moceejik	moceejik
	aa	9/307	clover	ˈkləʊ.vər	kɭaaʋaɾ	kɭaaʋaɾ
			telephone	ˈtel.ɪ.fəʊn	ʈel̪ifaan	ʈel̪ifaan
	au	4/307	stove	stəʊv	sʈau	sʈau
	u	3/307	piano	piˈæn.əʊ	pijaanu	pijaanu
	a	2/307	envelope	ˈen.və.ləʊp	enʋel̪ap	enʋel̪ap

/aʊ/	au	30/90	announce mountain	əˈnaʊns ˈmaʊn.tɪn	anauns maunt̺an	anauns maunt̺an
	aʊu	60/90	out powder	aʊt ˈpaʊ.dər	aʊut̺ paʊut̺aɾ̥	aʊut̺ paʊut̺aɾ̥
/ɪə/	ija	26/39	gear engineer	gɪər ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪər	kijaɾ̥ indʒinijaɾ̥	gijaɾ̥ indʒinijaɾ̥
	ii	13/39	deal zero	dɪəl ˈzɪə.rəʊ	t̺iiɭ dʒiiɾ̥oo	ɖiiɭ dʒiiɾ̥oo
/eə/	ee	45/47	air force careless	eər fɔːs ˈkeə.ləs	eeɾ̥fooɾ̥s keeɾ̥les	eeɾ̥fooɾ̥s keeɾ̥les
	e	1/47	undeveloped area	ˌʌn.dɪˈvel.əpt ˈeə.ri.ə	ant̺eʋaɭapt̺ eɾ̥ijaa	ant̺eʋaɭapt̺ eɾ̥ijaa
	oja	1/47	square	skweər	skojaɾ̥	skojaɾ̥
/ʊə/	uu	11/14	tour pure	tʊər pjʊər	t̺uuɾ̥ pjuuɾ̥	t̺uuɾ̥ pjuuɾ̥
	u	1/14	jury	ˈdʒʊə.ri	dʒuɾ̥i	dʒuɾ̥i
	others	2/14	bureau January	ˈbjʊə.rəʊ ˈdʒæn.jʊə.ri	piiɾ̥oo dʒanaʋaɾ̥i	biiɾ̥oo dʒanaʋaɾ̥i

From the above, we observe that dipthongs which has similar correspondents in Tamil like /aɪ/ and / aʊ/ are mapped faithfully in most of the cases. /aɪ / to [ai] mapping has more instances of faithful mapping as compared to / aʊ/ to [au]. / aʊ/ is borrowed with an epenthetic segment inserted, e.g. <out> aʊt/→[aʋuʈ]. One possible reason is the marginal status of the diphthong [au] in Tamil where few words in its lexicon utilize this diphthong in comparison with [ai], which is more widely utilized.

In the case of other diphthongs, they are mostly borrowed as long monophthongs based on the quality of the first vowel, e.g. /eɪ/→[ee] in <staple> /ˈsteɪ.pl/→ [sʈeeppil̺]; based on orthography, e.g. /əʊ/→ [oo] in <tone> /təʊn/→ [ʈoon]; broken up with epenthesis, e.g. /ɪə/→ [ija] in < gear> / gɪər/→ [gijaɻ]; or having its vowel, in this case /i/ adapted as a glide [j] e.g. /eɪ/→ [eej] in < plain> /pleɪn/→ [pl̺eejn].

Adaptation is also influenced by the onset present in the English source. Words which begin with /w/ in simplex or complex onsets usually have the diphthongs adapted with [o], e.g. <square> /skweər/→ [skojaɻ]. Based on the patterns shown here, we predict that tripthongs when adapted will also utilize similar strategies. Table 24 illustrates triphthongal adaptation:

Table 24: Triphthong Adaptation

Input	Output	Stats	English	Surface Form	Tamil Graph	Surface Form
aɪə	aja	19/38	diary	ˈdaɪə.ri	ʈajaɾi	ɖajaɾi
	oja	9/38	quiet	kwaɪət	kojaʈ	kojaʈ
	ajar	3/38	iron safe	aɪən seɪf	ajaɾnseef	ajaɾnseef
	ai	4/38	variety	vəˈraɪə.ti	ʋeɾaiʈʈi	ʋeɾaiʈʈi
	aija	2/38	trial	traɪəl	ʈɾaijaḻ	ʈɾaijaḻ
	iija	1/38	unreliable	ˌʌn.rɪˈlaɪə.bl	anɾiḻiijapiḻ	anɾiḻiijapiḻ
aʊə	aʋa	11/11	power / hour	paʊər / aʊər	paʋaɾ / aʋaɾ	paʋaɾ / aʋaɾ
aɪ.ə	aija	4/10	amplifier	ˈæm.plɪ.faɪ.ər	aampḷipaijaɾ	aampḷipaijaɾ
	aja	4/10	diet	ˈdaɪ.ət	ʈajaʈ	ɖajaʈ
	eeja	1/10	cutting pliers	ˈkʌt.ɪŋ ˈplaɪ.əz	kaʈʈiŋpḷeejaɾ	kaʈʈiŋpḷeejaɾ
	ai+del	1/10	dialogue	ˈdaɪ.ə.lɒg	ʈaiḻaak	ɖaiḻaak
aʊ.ə	aʋa	2/2	allowance / cauliflower	əˈlaʊ.ənt s / ˈkɒl.ɪˌflaʊ.ər	aḻaʋans / kaaḻifḷaʋaɾ	aḻaʋans / kaaḻifḷaʋaɾ

We observe that similar strategies are again used for triphthongal adaptation. The first portion of a triphthong which is a diphthong is borrowed either as a diphthong which exists in Tamil e.g. /aɪ / to [ai], which epenthesis of the glide [j] used in tandem with it in most instances to obtain an adapted string [aija] or the medial segment of a triphthong is borrowed as a glide [j] or [ʋ].

To summarise this section, the vowel mapping patterns in general indicate that mapping in general is based on phonetic similarity, orthographic influence and on

the restriction of complex vowels in Tamil. The reduced vowel schwa in English in most instances and other vowels in English are mostly mapped to [a] which may point to its status as unmarked in relation to other vowels or it is the default vowel in Tamil. Diphthongs and triphthongs are borrowed using similar strategies of adapting two vowel qualities as a single long monophthong and reinterpreting /i/ and /u/ as glides. The manner vowels are adapted point to the fact that adaptation is sensitive to the prosodic patterns of the source. We will postpone further discussions on this in the next chapter. In the next section, we attempt to account for the mapping patterns attested in the data.

3.4 Explanation for Mapping

In this section we attempt to account for the observed mapping patterns starting with consonants followed by vowels. The framework used is Optimality Theory and we will also incorporate discussions about perception and production approaches to loan phonology.

3.4.1 An Account of Consonant Mapping

As mentioned in prior chapters, three accounts of loan adaptation exist, namely the perceptual, the production, and the perception and production approaches. Here we will examine the mapping patterns based on these approaches.

Recall that in the mapping of consonantal phonemes, there is a mismatch between English and Tamil in terms of the number of place, voicing, and manner distinctions. English has lesser number of place distinctions as compared to Tamil, but it utilizes voicing contrasts and more fricatives as compared to Tamil. Under

the combined perception and production approach by Steriade (2001), she argues that loanword adaptation is guided by a model of sound similarity called the P-Map that underlies OT faithfulness and that similarity is based on distance in auditory space that is highly sensitive to the effects of context and subphonemic (enhancing) properties on the relative salience of speech sounds. The P-map controls the grammar through projection of correspondence constraints and their ranking with more distinct contrasts having higher ranked constraints to maintain it. Various studies based on the P-map (Broselow 1999, Kenstowicz 2003, Bond 1999, Zwicky 1976, Steriade 2002) suggests that manner features (continuancy and nasal) are ranked highest in terms of faithfulness with place and voicing less so. We observe here that it is indeed the case; most of the consonant mapping patterns adhere to this. For instance, for most of the categories of consonantal phonemes namely: plosives, nasals, fricatives, affricates, lateral, rhotics, and glides are adapted without violating faithfulness to manner. Exceptions which violate faithfulness to manner of articulation come from the category of fricatives and affricates which are relatively rare in Tamil as compared to English. /f/ is a relatively modern addition to the phonology of Tamil hence there are instances where English /f/ is mapped instead to [p] violating faithfulness to manner. One possible reason is that this mapping is done not on the basis of phonetic similarity but on the basis of production, as [p] is very distant to [f] in terms of acoustic distance and there is sociolinguistic pressure to stick to the so-called "pure" phonology of Tamil. /z/ to [dʒ] adaptation also poses a problem where a fricative becomes an affricate. One possible reason is that the stop closure at the beginning

of the affricate is non-salient and the continuing frication of [dʒ] is similar to [z] acoustically. The interdental fricatives of English /θ/ and /ð/ which have been intractable because of their variant adaptations in different languages are adapted here not as fricatives but as plosives [t̪] and [d̪] violating faithfulness to manner. One possibility is that [t̪] and [d̪] are chosen to replace the affricates in the absence of suitable candidates with similar feature properties, and they do share similar place of articulation with /θ/ and /ð/.

Violation of faithfulness to place is common as predicted by the p-map and they occur in the adaptation of nasals, laterals, rhotics, and in the adaptation of fricatives like /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ to [ʂ], and plosives like /t/ to [ʈ].

Finally, faithfulness to voicing is viewed as being the most violable under the p-map hypothesis but English plosives have voicing preserved when they are borrowed into Tamil instead of having their voiceless counterparts, violating faithfulness to voicing. One possible reason is the high level of bilingualism for Tamil speakers who use English loans and speakers and the fact that voicing exists in Tamil and is allophonic. However, the prediction holds true in fricative adaptation where voicing is violated. Our patterns thus point to the fact that in Tamil violation of place of articulation may be lower ranked as compared to voicing unlike previous studies.

Based on the above explanations, an OT analysis under the P-Map hypothesis which claims that changeability of various segmental features is governed by their perceptibility is as follows: similar to Miao (2005) we propose a perceptibility

scale of featural distinctiveness in (1) which projects a constraint hierarchy in (2) based on our observations about the mapping patterns with perceptibility of Manner of articulation ranked the highest, followed by voicing and place:

1) Perceptibility Scale of Featural Distinctiveness

Manner>> Voicing >> Place

2) Ranking of featural correspondence

IDENT (Manner) >> IDENT (Voicing) >> IDENT (Place)

The adaptation of plosives can thus be represented in the Tableau in (3). Notice that candidates non-faithful to voicing are the next best candidates when compared to the winning candidate, and that mapping the voiced alveolar stop to a nasal will violate IDENT (Manner) which is a fatal violation. The maximally faithful candidate [d] is ruled out because there is no such segment in Tamil and incorporating it is drastic as it amounts to increasing a new contrast.

3) /d/→[ɖ]

/d/	IDENT (Manner)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)
→ a) ɖ			
b) ʈ		*!	
c) n	*!		
d) d			

The mapping of nasals follows the same vein but with added phonotactic restrictions in the distribution of nasal occurrence influencing the mapping, and

the cluster [nd] ruled out because /d/ is adapted always as [ɖ] and there is a
homorganic requirement for clusters.The tableau in (4) demonstrates this:

4) /nd/→[ɳɖ]

/nd/	IDENT (Manner)	*Agree (Place)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)
→ a) ɳɖ				*
b) ɳd		*!		
c) nɖ		*!		

For fricatives, mapping shows great variability with outputs varying in terms of
place of articulation and sometimes manner of articulation. One possibility is that
Tamil has more place distinctions and in terms of this dimension better equipped
to spread out contrasts in contrast with other languages examined in prior studies.
Of interest here are the adaptation of /z/ to [dʒ] where a fricative becomes an
affricate, and postalveolar fricatives /ʃ/ to [ʂ] and /ʒ/ to [ʂ] or [s]. Broselow (2001)
and Miao (2005) argues that preservation of major articulatory regions enjoys
higher priority as compared to other features such as voicing and stridency in
phoneme substitution of loan phonology and Miao proposes a constraint IDENT
(MajorArtic) to complement her argument with regards to the mapping of
fricatives:

5) IDENT (Major Artic)

The major articulatory region of an output segment is identical to that of
the input. (Major articulatory regions = labial, coronal, dorsal/guttural)

Here we find that voicing may enjoy higher priority in adaptation but the argument raised by Miao on major regions of articulation still holds in the choosing of output; [ʃ], [ʂ], [ʒ], [s] are all produced in the coronal region. The mapping of /f/ to [f] or [p] will not be discussed here as there is evidence that this adaptation may be due to other non-perceptual reasons. The mapping of /θ/ to [t̪], and /ð/ to [d̪], also violates faithfulness to manner of articulation while remaining faithful to place of articulation. The tableaus in (5), (6) and (7) show this in detail:

6) /z/→[dʒ]

/z/	IDENT (Manner)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)
→ a) dʒ	*!		*
b) tʃ	*!	*!	
c) s		*!	
d) n	*!		
e) d̪	*!		

7) /ʒ/ → [ʂ] or [s]

/ʒ/	IDENT (Manner)	IDENT (Major Artic)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)
→ a) ʂ				*
b) s			*	*
c) x		*!		

8) /θ/ → [t̪]

/θ/	IDENT (Manner)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)
→ a) t̪	*!		
b) d̪	*!	*	
c) n̪	*!	*	
d) s			*

Under the current constraint ranking, mapping of /z/ to [dʒ] and interdental fricatives to dental plosives pose a problem as they are not mapped to [s] which is similar in terms of manner but to a postalveolar affricate and dental plosives respectively in Tamil which differ in terms of manner. As mentioned above, these adaptations may be an exception in that it is based on phonological space consideration of Tamil. Mapping /z/ and interdental fricatives to these categories is much more desirable then creating new segmental contrasts.

Finally, affricates, laterals, rhotics, and glides do not pose much a problem for adaptation and are adapted wholesale with minor featural changes due to contextual markedness constraints. Tableaus (8), (9), (10) and (11) show this.

9) /tʃ/ → [tʃ]

/tʃ/	IDENT (Manner)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)
→ a) tʃ			

b) ţ	*!		*
c) n̪	*!		*
d) s	*!		*

10) /l/ → [ḻ] or [l]

/l/	*#_(Retroflex)	IDENT (Manner)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)
→ a) #[ḻ]				
→ b) [l]#				*
→ c) [ḻ]#				
d) #[l]	*!			
e) n̪		*!		
f) s		*!		

11) /r/ → [ɽ] or [r]

/r/	*initial/final r	IDENT (Manner)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)
→ a) #ɽ				
→ b) ɽ#				
→ c) VrV				
d) r#	*			

12) /w/ → [ʋ]

/w/	IDENT (Manner)	IDENT (Voice)	IDENT (Place)

→ a) ʋ			*
b) m	*!		

Under the production grammar approach of loan phonology, Ito and Mester (1995) argue from a constraint ranking Optimal Theoretic framework that re-ranking of the same set of faithfulness constraints accounts for different strata of the Japanese lexicon ranging from native to less nativized vocabulary. Their more recent approach is under strata faithfulness theory where there is a single phonology (i.e. one constraint ranking) with multiple strata faithfulness constraints with specific/general distinction similar to Input-Out versus Base-Reduplicant correspondence relation and positional faithfulness shown here using the example of palatalization of coronal plosives and fricatives before [i] in Japanese (Ito and Mester 2002):

13) Palatization of Coronal Plosives and Fricatives

/mat/	'to wait'
ma**t** ana i	PRESENT NEGATIVE
ma**t**Si ma**s** u	POLITE PRESENT
ma**t**S i maS i ta	POLITE PAST

14) Static-distributional counterpart—e.g., verb roots:

de	das	tas	te	tor
'go out'	'put out'	'add'	'shine'	'take'

(No roots like *[ti...] or *[di...].)

But in loanwords and other lexically peripheral items:

| paatii | *paatSii | 'party' |
| diNgo | *dZiNgo | (name of car model) |

At the same time:

| *tiimu | tSiimu | 'team' |
| *diremma | dZiremma | 'dilemma |

Instead of co-phonologies where faithfulness is ranked differently, they propose a single phonology with specific (stratal) faithfulness:

15)   Phonology-Native   Phonology-Foreign

      PAL>>IDENT   IDENT>>PAL

                      Versus

16)   Stratal faithfulness theory

      IDENT-Foreign>>PAL>>IDENT

The data and patterns found in this study can also be explained under such an approach where we have FAITH-EL for words borrowed from English. Of interest here is the phenomenon of voicing in plosives and adaptation of laterals and rhotics. We will postpone discussion of laterals and rhotics in terms of

production grammar to the next chapter as it is phonotactic in nature. In Tamil plosives are underlying voiceless and become voiced through post-nasal voicing and intervocalic voicing, and intervocalically, voiceless plosives are always geminates. Here we can represent this in terms of a constraint hierarchy using four constraints with FAITH-EL and FAITH-NATIVE:

17)   *NÇ (Pater 1999)

   No nasal plus voiceless obstruent sequences

18)   INTER-V-VOICE

   Single Intervocalic consonants are voiced

19)   VOICED OBSTRUENT PROHIBITION (VOP)

   *[+voice, -son]

20)   DEP-MORA – IO (Hume et al.1997)

   Output moras have input correspondents

And the constraint hierarchy which can derive the observed patterns is as follows:

a) FAITH-EL>> *NÇ>> VOP versus *NÇ>> VOP >> FAITH-NATIVE

for non-postnasal voicing in English loans as compared to mandatory voicing in native words

b) FAITH-EL>> VOP versus VOP>> FAITH-NATIVE

for underlying voiced obstruents in English loans surfacing as compared to no underlying voiced segments in native words

c) FAITH-EL >> INTER-V-VOICE >> DEP-MORA – IO >> FAITH-NATIVE

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for voicing being preserved in intervocalic contexts through gemination which

prevents intervocalic voicing

The tableaus are as follows:

21) NÇ→ NC^{+voi} (In Native Phonology)

/NÇ/ /iɾaɳʈu/	*NÇ	VOP	FAITH-NATIVE
→ a) NC^{+voi} [iɾaɳɖu]		*	*
b) NÇ [iɾaɳʈu]	*!		

22) NÇ→ NÇ (In Loan Phonology)

/NÇ/ / ˈfaʊn.tɪn/	FAITH-EL	*NÇ	VOP
→ a) NÇ [paʋunʈan]		*	
b) NC^{+voi} [paʋunɖan]			*

23) C^{+voi}→ C^{-voi} (In Native Phonology, and due to lexicon optimization voiced obstruents are never proposed underlyingly in native Tamil)

/ C^{+voi} /	VOP	FAITH-NATIVE
→ a) C^{-voi}		*
b) C^{+voi}	*	

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(24) C^{+voi}→ C^{+voi} (In loan phonology)

/ C^{+voi} / /bɒm/	FAITH-EL	VOP
→ a) C^{+voi} [baam]		*
b) C^{-voi} [paam]	*	

25) VkV→ VgV (In Native Phonology)

/ VkV / /aaʈu/	INTER-V-VOICE	DEP-MORA – IO	FAITH-NATIVE
→ a) VgV [aaɖu]			*
b) VkV [aaʈu]	*		

26) VkV→VkkV (In Loan Phonology)

/ VkV/ /əˈpəʊz/	FAITH-EL	INTER-V-VOICE	DEP-MORA – IO
→ a) VkkV [appoos]			*
b) VkV [apoos]		*!	
b) VgV [aboos]	*!		

Finally, we can combine them into one constraint hierarchy as below:

FAITH-EL >> INTER-V-VOICE, *NÇ>> DEP-MORA – IO >> VOP >> FAITH-NATIVE

We include DEP-MORA–IO together with FAITH-EL, to account for the patterns where voiceless plosives can be found either as geminates or non-geminates in intervocalic positions.

3.4.2 An Account of Vowel Mapping

Previously, we noted that vowel mapping can be highly faithful in the case of long monophthongs, less so in short monophthongs and complex vowels, with a variety of strategies used such as faithful adaptations, epenthesis of glides, orthographic influences, and reinterpretation of vowels as glides. Here we account for the phenomena of short and long monophthong mapping reserving discussion of complex vowels in the next chapters which deal with phonotactics.

3.4.2.1 Long Monophthongs

Long monophthongs of English are faithfully mapped to Tamil long vowels in most instances:

Statistic for Long Monophthong Mapping

English		Tamil	Percentage of Instances
iː	→	ii	78.2%
uː	→	uu	82.6%
ɜː	→	Vɾ̥	100%
ɔː	→	aa	33.5%
	→	aaɾ̥	32.7%
	→	ooɾ̥	30.7%
ɑː	→	aa	42.4%
	→	aaɾ̥	56.5%

/iː/ and /uː/ are mapped without any adaptations in the majority of the instances, but /ɜː/, /ɔː/ and /ɑː/ have differing correspondents. First, orthography is a factor in adaptation. Syllables which have <r> will result in adaptations with [ɾ̥] following

the vowel. This could be due to the fact that Tamil speakers are adapting based partly on the way words are spelt in English and for /ɜː/, this is 100% of all the instances from the data. /ɔː/ and /ɑː/ which do not have direct correspondents are mapped to similar sounding [aa] or [oo] which are both back vowels found in Tamil.

3.4.2.2 Short Monophthongs

Short monophthongs also have highly faithful mappings however they have more varied mappings in the unfaithful ones. The statistics are as follows:

Statistic for Short Monophthong Mapping

English		Tamil	Percentage of Instances
ɪ	→	i	86.5%
	→	ortho/harmony	13.5%
e	→	ee	1.1%
	→	e	83.1%
	→	a	12.8%
	→	i	2.44%
	→	o	0.6%
æ	→	a	8.2%
	→	aa	81.1%
	→	ee	10.7%
ə	→	a	78.7%
	→	aa	3.9%
	→	e	8.1%
ʌ	→	aa	1.3%

	→	o	1.3%
	→	a	97.4%
ʊ	→	uu	13.2%
	→	u	80%
	→	i	5.3%
ɒ	→	oo	4.2%
	→	aa	92.1%
	→	a	2.5%

In most instances mapping is faithful. The mapping of /æ/ to [aa] (81.1%), /ɒ/ to [aa] (92.1%), and /ʌ/ to [a] (97.4%) however are unique. This is because all of them are short vowels in English yet they are mapped to vowels of differing length in Tamil. One possibility is that vowel height is perceived as a difference in length by Tamil speakers; /ʌ/ is near-open while /ɒ/ is a low vowel and when speakers borrow from English they perceive the difference in height as difference in prominence which translate into difference in length. The borrowing of /æ/ to [aa] however contradicts this explanation as under such an analysis it will be borrowed as [a]. On a closer look we find that in most instances /æ/ occurs in single syllable words or in stressed positions in English:

Contexts where æ occurs

slæp	→	s̤aap	"slap"
stæmp	→	s̤aamp	"stamp"
kənˈtræk.tər	→	kan̤ṟaak̤aṟ	"contractor"
ɪgˈzæm	→	eksaam	"exam"

Short monosyllabic words are disallowed in Tamil, hence when a word with a short vowel is borrowed; the tendency is for it to be borrowed as a long vowel.

3.5 Summary

In this chapter we have examined the segmental mapping patterns when English words are borrowed into Tamil. We found that the mapping patterns are based on phonetics and phonology of Tamil and orthography plays a huge role in borrowing. Loan adaptation is thus complicated and a myriad of factors may influence the result of borrowing. Also, as pointed out by Paradis (1995), segment deletion is seldom encountered in loanword adaptation and our findings are in line with hers.

We also argued that the adaptation of voicing contrast in Tamil loans occurs because of concerns with expressing contrast, phonetics, bilingualism, and universal typological evidence of prevalence of voicing and contact with neighboring languages.

Finally, we attempted to account for the patterns using Steriade's (2002) P-Map Hypothesis and found that it is in general capable of accounting for most patterns from a perceptual similarity perspective. However the adaptation of interdental fricatives is problematic for this account and that it does not explain why voicing is implemented in most of the adaptations. From another perspective, we find that the production grammar point of view which assumes bilingualism accounts for the surfacing voiced obstruents, gemination of voiceless stops in intervocalic positions and deactivating of postnasal through stratal- faithfulness theory where

patterns of adaptation of foreign words are due to specific faithfulness constraint

Faith-EL. In the next chapter, we examine the phonotactics and prosodic repair.

CHAPTER FOUR
Phonotactic and Prosodic Repairs

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we look at phonotactic repairs in detail. As noted previously, the syllable structure of English is more complex as compared to Tamil. We begin our discussion with the consonant clusters of English and the different strategies in their adaptation, followed by complex vowels and their adaptation patterns.

The structure of the chapter is as follows: in section 4.2 we examine the patterns of adaptation for the consonantal clusters of English where they can be adapted through three ways: a) epenthesis of a vowel, b) coalescence with another vowel, c) without modifications; in section 4.3 we move on and examine adaptation of diphthongs and triphthongs where they can be adapted through three strategies: a) epenthesis of glides, b) becoming a glide, c) through simplification; and lastly we summarize our findings in 4.4.

4.2 Differing patterns of adaptation of consonant clusters

In Chapter Two, we compared the consonantal phonotactics of English and Tamil with the former permitting a larger set of possible clusters, while the latter a smaller set. Given the difference between the two languages, it is predicted that unpermitted clusters will either be broken up by epenthesis or deletion, strategies commonly used in loan adaptation. However, conflicting strategies are used to

adapt English source words into Tamil as we see in the data. The main strategies are epenthesis, coalescence, and direct adaptation with no modifications to the cluster in question.

4.2.1 Epenthesis

In various studies of loan adaptation, epenthesis is the often used repair strategy, and Tamil is no exception:

1) Patterns of Epenthesis in Consonant Cluster Adaptation
   A) Epenthesis of [i]
   a) græm   →   kiɾaam   "gram"
   b) krɪm.ɪ.nəl   →   kiɾiminaḻ   "criminal"
   c) glɑːs   →   kiḷaas   "glass"
   d) klɪər   →   kiḷijaɾ   "clear"
   e) slɪp   →   ciḷip   "slip"
   f) ˈdjuː.ti   →   ʈijuuʈʈi   "duty"
   g) ˈdjuː.plɪ.keɪt   →   ʈijuupḷikeeʈ   "duplicate"
   h) drʌm   →   ʈiɾam   "drum"
   i) ˈtræk.tər   →   ʈiɾaakʈaɾ   "tractor"
   j) ˈθrɪl.ɪŋ   →   ʈiɾiḷḷiŋ   "thrilling"
   k) ˈbjuː.gl   →   pijuukiḷ   "bugle"
   l) pres   →   piɾas   "press"
   m) slɪp   →   siḻip   "slip"
   B) Epenthesis of [u]
   n) pruːf   →   puɾuuf   "proof"
   o) ˈbrəʊ.kər   →   puɾookkaɾ   "broker"
   p) gruːp   →   kuɾuup   "group"
   q) grəʊs   →   kuɾoos   "gross"
   r) ˌkwɒl.ɪ.fɪˈkeɪ.ʃən → kuʋaaḻifikkeeʂan "qualification"
   s) ˈklɒr.ə.fɔːm   →   kuḷooɾafaam   "chloroform"
   t) ˈdjuː.ti   →   ʈujuuʈʈi   "duty"

From the above we note that clusters constituting of a stop and an approximant such as /dr/ or a fricative and an approximant /sl/ are broken up via epenthesis when borrowed into Tamil which is most likely due to differences in syllable structure. Of interest here is the type of vowel epenthesized. Previous literature on the kind of epenthetic vowels argue that they tend to be the least marked segment

and tend to be contextually coloured (Selkirk 1981, Ito 1986, Lowenstamm and Kaye 1986), and the quality of an epenthetic vowel in loanword phonology (Uffmann 2005) arises from the complex interaction of three distinct processes: vowel harmony, local assimilation to the preceding consonant and default insertion. Here we notice that either [i] or [u] is the vowel of choice in epenthesis for Tamil consonant clusters. A preliminary guess based on observation of the context is that [u] tends to appear when there is either a [labial] vowel (u/o) or consonant (w/p/b). In other contexts, [i] occurs. [u] is also epenthesized after word final clusters or final obstruents:

2) Word Final Epenthesis of [u]

a) rəʊd	→	ɾooʈu	"road"
b) gaɪd	→	kaiʈu	"guide"
b) ɪˈvent	→	iʋenʈu	"event"
c) end	→	enʈu	"end"

The motivation for word final epenthesis is the restriction on obstruents occurring in final position and on consonant clusters not separated by syllable boundaries, and in the case of word ending clusters, they tend to end with /nd/ or /nt/ in English and inserting a vowel after the final obstruent would solve both constraints.

In fact, vowel insertion is common in Tamil, and is often one of the differences noted between 'formal' and 'colloquial' Tamil due to their different grammars; in the former, only obstruents are barred from word-final positions, but in the later virtually all words end with vowels (Annamalai & Steever 1998:103).

Another pattern which emerges is the rarity of epenthesis in words which were adapted using grantha letters; they do not have epenthesis for words which have illicit syllable structures for instance those that contain complex onsets such as <scrap> and <flat>. Rather there is a tendency to preserve faithfulness to the English source. This departure could be due to the context of the borrowing. When borrowing a word through grantha letters, there could be an assumption that a foreign word is being borrowed into Tamil's loan system and therefore it is allowed to detract from the constraint on complex onsets, thus maintaining as much faithfulness to the source as possible. This can also be construed as an argument for the existence of a strata faithfulness grammar as argued by Ito & Mester's (1995) where faithfulness to the foreign source outweighs native markedness:

(3) / flæt /$\rightarrow$ [fḷaaṭ] (in cases where it is acknowledged explicitly that source is foreign and represented in grantha)

/ flæt/	FAITH-EL	*COMPLEX^{ONSET}
$\rightarrow$ a) fḷaaṭ		*
b) fuḷaaṭ	*	

Under such an analysis, it is possible to derive two adaptation forms from one source; one which adheres to to FAITH-EL, and the other which adheres to FAITH-NATIVE.

4.2.2 Coalescence

An alternative strategy used in the adaptation of English words is coalescence where clusters like /kw/ are adapted with the second consonant combining with the original vowel giving rise to a vowel with similar property to the consonant:

3) Patterns of Coalescence in Consonant Cluster Adaptation

a) kwəʊ ˈteɪ.ʃən	→	koʈʈeeʂan	"quotation"
b) kwaɪət	→	kojaʈ	"quiet"
c) ˈkwes.tʃən	→	kosʈijan	"question"

The features of the consonant segment /w/ are taken up by the vowel resulting in [o] surfacing. This is not surprising as such an adaptation preserves part of the consonant by linking it with the vowel. The reverse pattern is noted by Paradis and Prunet (2000) where nasal vowels in French are adapted as vowel plus nasal segments in English.

4.2.3 Direct Adaptation

Patterns of direct adaptation are also attested. As mentioned, epenthesis is often used but there are instances where direct adaptation occurs:

4) Patterns of Direct Consonant Cluster Adaptation

a) græm	→	kr̥aam	"gram"
b) criminal	→	ˈkrɪm.ɪ.nəl	"kr̥iminḁl"
c) glass	→	glɑːs	"kl̥aas"
d) clear	→	klɪər	"kl̥ijḁ"
e) slip	→	slɪp	"cl̥ip"
f) ˈdjuː.ti	→	ʈjuuʈʈi	"duty"
g) ˈdjuː.plɪ.keɪt	→	ʈjuupl̥ikeeʈ	"duplicate"
h) drʌm	→	ʈr̥am	"drum"
i) ˈtræk.tər	→	ʈr̥aakʈḁ	"tractor"
j) ˈθrɪl.ɪŋ	→	ʈr̥il̥l̥iŋ	"thrilling"
k) ˈbjuː.gl	→	pjuukil̥	"bugle"
l) pres	→	pir̥as	"press"
m) slɪp	→	sl̥ip	"slip"

n)	pruːf	→	pɾuuf	"proof"
o)	ˈbrəʊ.kər	→	pɾookkaɾ	"broker"
p)	gruːp	→	kɾuup	"group"
q)	ˌkwɒl.ɪ.fɪˈkeɪ.ʃən	→	kʋaaḻifikeeṣan	"qualification"
r)	ˈklɒr.ə.fɔːm	→	kḻooɾapaam	"chloroform"

From the above we notice that words which can be adopted either through epenthesis and coalescence can also be directly adapted with minimal change. Additionally, the prohibitions on obstruents and complex codas in word final position are also ignored leading to direct adaptation:

5) Adaptation resulting in word-final obstruents or complex codas
a)	meɪn rəʊd	→	mejinɾooʈ	"main road"
b)	vəʊt	→	ʋooʈ	"vote"
c)	ɪˈvent	→	iiʋenʈ	"event"
d)	bend	→	penʈ	"bend"

Given that different adaptation strategies for a same English word to Tamil is possible, a question arises as to why Tamil adopts a multitude of strategies to achieve its goal.

4.2.4 Why Conflicting Patterns are attested

One possible argument comes from Smith (2005) where she makes related observations on Japanese. However in her case, epenthesis and deletion are two conflicting strategies used rather than epenthesis, coalescence and direct adaptation, and she makes an argument against the perception perspective of loan adaptation, arguing that deletion repairs are in fact due to auditory influence instead of orthographic ones and proposes a non-perception explanation for epenthesis repairs for cases with known deletion doublet forms as due to orthographic assumed URs.

In our case here, we cannot determine with absolute certainty the reason for the multitude strategies used as the source of the data in the dictionary are gathered from several disparate sources possibly borrowed through different modes be it phonological, phonetic, perception, and or orthographic.

However, we can make intelligent hypotheses with regard to the observed data and our understanding of Tamil. It is very likely that final epenthesis in instances where words like <road> becomes [ɾooʈu] and onset clusters are separated are motivated in part by the native phonology of Tamil which prohibits final obstruents and complex clusters and also has [u] epenthesis being morphologically conditioned:

(6) [u] epenthesis in obstruent-final stems (Christdas 1988:289)

Stem	Nominative	Gloss
kaaṯ	kaaḏu	ear
kaac	kaacu	coin
kamp	kambu	stick
paakk	paakku	a nut

Note that [u] normally undergoes vowel reduction in Native Tamil in non-prominent positions i.e. positions where there is no stress.

In the cases when epenthesis is used to break up onset clusters, it is obvious that phonological grammar is acting to remove banned clusters. The choice of vowel

used will depend on the phonological context. [u] is used where there are [labial]

consonants, while [i] is used for remaining situations.

(7) [i] epenthesis in complex onsets

/ glɑːs / 'glass'	*COMPLEX^{ONSET}	Ident-IO	Max	Labial-round	*[+round]	*[+low]	*[-back]
→ a) kiɭaas						**	*
b) kulaas					*!	**	
c) kɭaas	*!					**	
d) kaas			*!			**	
e) kuluus		**!			***		***
f) kiɭiis		**!					

(8) [u] epenthesis in complex onsets

/ pruːf/ 'proof'	*COMPLEX^{ONSET}	Max	Ident-IO	Labial-round	*[+round]	*[+low]	*[-back]
→ a) puɻuuf						**	*
b) piɻuuf				*!	*	**	
c) pruːf	*!					**	
d) puːf		*!				**	
e) piɻiif			**!		***		***

In cases where the offending consonant merges with the vowel, we propose an analysis of coalescence following Pater (1999) with the relevant correspondence constraint:

(8) LINEARITY-IO

The output reflects the precedence structure of the input,
and vice versa.

The fact that the consonant fuses when adapted points to the dominance of LINEARITY-IO by *COMPLEX^{ONSET}:

(9) Coalescence of /w/ with vowel

/ kwaɪət / 'quiet'	*COMPLEX^{ONSET}	MAX-IO	LINEARITY-IO
→ a) **ko**jaʈ			*
b) **kwa**jat	*!		
c) **ka**jat		*!	

The above tableau shows that preservation of input segments in the output outweighs the precedence relations of the input while at the same time, the marked structure complex onset is avoided.

The direct adaptation patterns attested could be explained as we have shown above for adaptations which have grantha script, by evoking strata-faithfulness theory under the view point of a production grammar. Other possible means of analysis would be the perceptual similarity approach using constraints that enforce the need to maintain similarity with the source as argued by (Smith 2005, Yip

2002, Kang 2003, Kenstowicz 2003) using output-output faithfulness constraints defining a correspondence relation which may include orthographic, auditory perception and borrowing language information. Here in the case of direct adaptation, maximal faithfulness is enforced and it is very likely that the process of borrowings for such words is purely orthographic without any influence from phonology. The coalescence patterns analysed above can also be explained under such a perspective, however, the degree of faithfulness is lower as compared to direct adaptation patterns. We posit that such borrowings are done through perception, as it is likely that the offending consonant is perceived as a vowel. Lastly, under such a viewpoint, epenthesis forms are in fact the least similar.

Thus, from the perspective of the degree of similarity between the source and the borrowed form, a scale where adaptation based on phonological grammar is furthest away as compared to those based on output-output faithfulness constraints that involves orthographic and perception:

(10) <u>Scale of Similarity</u>

More Similar>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>Less Similar

Direct Adaptation > Coalescence > Epenthesis

Orthographic   > Perception > Phonological

As mentioned, Smith (2005) provides interesting evidence from Japanese loan doublets that contradicts the perception-only perspective of loan adaptation which coincides with our findings. In the absence of more conclusive evidence, we can only believe for the time being that the production and perceptual similarity

approaches are persuasive in explaining the above conflicting patterns. In the next subsection, we move on and examine the adaptation of complex vowels.

4.3 Differing patterns of adaptation for complex vowels

Similar to consonantal clusters patterns above; differing strategies are utilized in adaptation of complex vowels. Diphthongs can be adapted through changing of features into a long vowel, glide epenthesis, or direct adaptation; triphthongs can be adapted through non-moraic interpretation of vowels, glide epenthesis, and simplification through deletion. Again, different patterns arise possibly because of different contexts of borrowing.

4.3.1 Diphthongal Adaptation

English allows for a wide variety of diphthongs in contrast to Tamil which has restrictions on complex vowels. Thus, when adaptation occurs, as we have seen in the prior chapter, similar sounding diphthongs can be directly adapted or undergo epenthesis of a glide, while other dissimilar ones are either interpreted as non-complex long vowels preserving its length contrast.

4.3.1.1 Non-Complex Long Vowel

Diphthongs can be interpreted as non-complex becoming a long vowel preserving its length distinctions:

11) Diphthongal adaptations as Long Monophthongs

    a) ˈsteɪ.pl   →   sṭeeppiḷ   "staple"   (eɪ → ee)

    b) ˌʌn.dəˈlaɪn   →   aṇṭaṟḷiin   "underline"   (aɪ → ii)

c)	təʊn	→	ʈoon	"tone"	(əʊ → oo)
d)	ˈkləʊ.vər	→	kḷaavaɽ	"clover"	(əʊ → aa)
e)	dɪəl	→	ʈiiḷ	"deal"	(ɪə → ii)
f)	ˈkeə.ləs	→	keeɽles	"careless"	(eə → ee)
g)	tʊər	→	ʈuuɽ	"tour"	(ʊə → uu)

With the exception of [ai] and [iə], most diphthongs are adapted as non-complex

long vowels.

4.3.1.2 Glide Epenthesis

Alternatively, a glide can be inserted to break up forbidden vowel combinations:

12) Glide epenthesis in diphthongs

a)	peɪnt	→	pejinʈ	"paint"
b)	en.təˈteɪn	→	enʈaɽʈejin	"entertain"
c)	maɪl	→	majiḷ	"mile"
d)	gɪər	→	kijaɽ	"gear"
e)	ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪər	→	indʒinijaɽ	"engineer"
f)	aʊt	→	avuʈ	"out"
g)	ˈpaʊ.dər	→	pavuʈaɽ	"powder"

4.3.1.3 Direct Adaptation

In situations where diphthongs similar to Tamil ones are found, they can be

adapted as diphthongs:

13) Direct Adaptation of Similar diphthongs

a)	əˈsaɪn	→	acain	"assign"
b)	paip	→	paɪp	"pipe"
c)	stəʊv	→	sʈau	"stove"
d)	əˈnaʊns	→	anauns	"announce"
e)	ˈmaʊn.tɪn	→	maunʈan	"mountain"

Even though both ai and au are attested diphthongs in Tamil, there is a dispreference to adopt English /au/ as [au] as it has a very low frequency of occurrence in Tamil words (Personal Communication from Dr. Thinnappan). One third of the tokens of /au/ is directly adapted, while the rest are adapted with epenthesis, whereas /ai/ has 265/273 instances of adaptation as [ai].

4.3.2 Triphthong Adaptation

English possesses many triphthongs whereas Tamil has none. When English triphthongs are adapted they are again exposed to strategies similar to that in the adaptation of diphthongs but in this instance, more complicated as more vowels are involved.

4.3.2.1 Non-Moraic Interpretation of High Vowels

Rather than epenthesizing a glide, one straightforward method is to reinterpret a vowel as non-moraic, thus resyllablifying the word:

14) Non-moraic interpretation of High Vowels

a)	ˈdaɪə.ri	→	ʈajaɾi	"diary"
b)	rɪˈtaɪər	→	ɾiʈajaɾ	"retire"
c)	ˌvaɪəˈlɪn	→	ʋajaɭin	"violin"
d)	taɪər	→	ʈajaɾ	"tyre"
e)	əˈlaʊ.əns	→	aɭaʋans	"allowance"
f)	ˈkɒl.ɪˌflaʊ.ər	→	kaaɭifɭaʋaɾ	"cauliflower"
g)	Power	→	paʋər	"paʋaɾ"
h)	aʊər	→	aʋaɾ	"hour"

4.3.2.2 Glide Epenthesis

Glide epenthesis is also possible when insertion of the glide results with resyllablification with remaining vowels which are licit in Tamil:

15) Glide Epenthesis in Triphthongs

    a) traɪəl   →   ʈɾaijaɭ   "trial"

    b) rɪˈlaɪə.bl   →   ɾiɭaijapiɭ   "reliable"

4.3.2.3 Simplification

Finally, other than epenthesis of glides and reinterpretation of a vowel as a glide, deletion can also be utilized especially in triphthongs that end with a schwa:

16) Deletion in Triphthongs

    a) ˈsaɪən.tɪst   →   cainʈisʈ   "scientist"

    b) vəˈraɪə.ti   →   ʋeɾaiʈʈi   "variety"

4.3.3 Explanation for differing strategies

Though confusing, when viewed as whole, a pattern emerges for the differing adaptations of complex vowels. Deletion is the least often utilized strategy for complex vowels adaptation, with non-moraic interpretation, simplification of complex long vowels into non-complex ones, and epenthesis of glides as the more dominant patterns used. Again, the pattern which emerges is in line with the conclusion from Paradis (1995) that segment deletion or reduction in similarity (Smith 2005, Yip 2002, Kang 2003, Kenstowicz 2003) is always dispreferred. Once more we are faced with the question why such disparate means are used for

adaptation of vowels; our solution is parallel to that of consonant cluster adaptation- these different patterns arise because of either different contexts of adaptation or the usage of different components of the grammar.

Simplification of complex long vowels into non-complex ones can be argued from the perspective of perception. Tamil distinguishes for vowel length but do not have a huge set of complex vowels like English. Speakers therefore perceive the length differences of English words and retain them when borrowing, losing information about its quality. The easiest way would be to reinterpret it as a long vowel with a similar vowel quality linked to it:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{X} \ \text{X} & \rightarrow & \text{X} \quad \text{X} \\
\mid \ \mid & & \diagdown \diagup \\
\text{e} \ \text{ɪ} & & \text{e}
\end{array}
$$
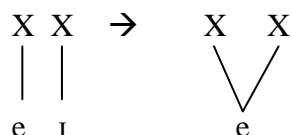
The alternative strategy of interpreting it as a single diphthong with a single X-slot is unavailable as such diphthongal combination do not exist in Tamil, and it would be at the price of deleting a X-slot which can have huge perceptible differences:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{X} \ \text{X} & \rightarrow & * \ \text{X} \\
\mid \ \mid & & \diagup \diagdown \\
\text{e} \ \text{ɪ} & & \text{e} \quad \text{ɪ}
\end{array}
$$
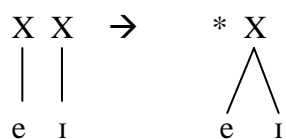
Direct adaptation is impossible as speakers focus mainly on the duration and not the quality of the second vowel of the diphthongal sequence. Such vowel structures do not exist in Tamil also:

```
X  X   →     *  X  X
│  │           │  │
e  ɪ           e  ɪ
```
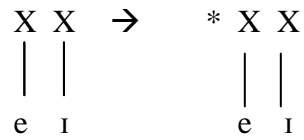
To account for the above pattern of adaptation in perception, we need the following constraints:

17) *COMPLEX

no more than one C or V may associate to any syllable position node

18) NoDiphthongs

two tautosyllabic moras linked to two distinct vowels are prohibited

19) MAX-MORA

Every mora in the input has an output correspondent

20) NO LONG VOWELS

two moras linked to one vocalic root node prohibited

The following tableau shows the adaptation patterns of English diphthongs as Tamil long vowels:

21) Simplification of Complex Vowels in Perception Grammar

steɪ.pl 'staple'	MAX-MORA	*NoDiphthongs	*COMPLEX	NO LONG VOWELS
→ a) sʈeep.piɭ				*
b) sʈeɪp.piɭ │ │ μ μ		*!		

c) sʈe ɪp.piɭ $\bigvee$ μ	*!		*
d) sʈep.piɭ	*!		

The patterns of adaptation through non-moraic interpretation of vowels can be accounted for in the same vein; however the high vowel is misperceived as a glide intervening between two vowels as ultra long vowel sequences of different quality are not licit in Tamil. In this instance, the vowel is resyllabified as an onset glide fulfilling the need to have onsets in syllables but it is no longer moraic. The following additional constraints would then be needed to account for such an adaptation:

22) ONSET

Syllables must have onsets.

The below tableau explains the adaptation patterns:

23) Non-moraic interpretation of Complex Vowels in Perception Grammar

ˈdaɪə.ri 'diary'	ONSET	MAX-MORA	NO LONG VOWELS
→ a) ʈa.ja.ɻi		*	
b) ʈaia.ɻi	*!		*
c) ʈaa.ɻi		*!	*

Thus given a chance, the speaker will perceive a vowel as an onset glide.

Epenthesis as a strategy can be accounted for under the perception approach as there is no reason for the grammar to disallow diphthongs which exist in it, unless there is misperception in the first place. Perfectly legit diphthongs from English possible to be adapted directly into Tamil fail to be adapted because they are misperceived as two syllables which is explained in the following tableau:

24) Epenthesis of Glides

aʊt 'out'	*NoDiphthongs	MAX	DEP
→ a) aʋuʈ			*
b) aʊt	*!		
c) at		*!	

Deletion which is rare can occur as a last resort to fix super long vowel sequences and again, important information is not lost as the deleted vowel is usually schwa, the least emphasized vowel in English. Deletion repairs however are problematic as they still produce super-heavy syllables prohibited in Tamil. We argue that deletion repairs are in fact either repairs borne through orthographic influence and the pressure to maintain as much similarity to the source, or due to misperception of the super-long complex vowels. The resultant adapted form bears close resemblance to the orthographic form in English:

25) Orthographic Adaptation To Tamil

Sound Input   Orthographic Input

/saɪən.tɪst/ <sci e ntist>

[S a I nʈisʈ]
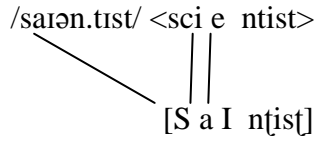
Resultant Output

26) Simplification of Super-Long-Vowels in Perception Grammar

ˈsaɪən.tɪst 'scientist'	NO-SUPERLONG-VOWELS	MAX
→ a) cainʈisʈ		*
b) caianʈisʈ	*!	

4.4 Summary

In this chapter, we have looked at the phonotactic repairs in detail and found that

the multitude of consonantal cluster and complex vowel patterns can be explicated

if an assumption that different modes of borrowing such as phonological grammar,

perception, orthography and their combination is used in adaptation. In the next

chapter, we conclude our findings and attempt to reach a preliminary model of

adaptation for Tamil Loanwords.

CHAPTER FIVE
Conclusion

5.1 Main Findings

In the preceding chapters, we attempted to account for the adaptation patterns using a combination of the dominant approaches in loanword adaptation. Our findings indicate that it is difficult to subscribe to solely one point of view to account for the data obtained. One possible reason is that the data obtained from Tucker(1986) comprises of adaptations from different contexts.

The main findings for phoneme mapping accounted for are as follows:

a) Consistent with Paradis (1995), deletion of information is seldom encountered in our adaptation cases.

b) Appeal has to be made to phonetics, bilingualism, and universal typological evidence to account for voicing contrast in loans.

c) The P-Map hypothesis approach accounts for most patterns with exception of interdental fricatives and voicing.

d) A production grammar approach which assumes bilingualism accounts for the surfacing voiced obstruents, gemination of voiceless stops in intervocalic positions and deactivating of postnasal through stratal-faithfulness theory.

e) Vowel mapping for long or short monophthongs are in general constant and the unstressed vowel schwa is usually adopted as [a] into Tamil which may point to its status as a default vowel.

f) Vowel height differences may play a part in adaptation with high vowels perceived as longer.

The main findings for phonotactic repairs are as follows:

a) A multitude of strategies are used for adaptation and they can be explained from the production viewpoint appealing to phonological grammar, or strata-faithfulness theory if we assume existence of two distinct grammars, or perception factors with the possibility of interaction with either phonology or orthography.

b) Deletion repairs are dispreferred, with epenthesis, coalescence, glide formation and direct adaptation as preferred strategies.

c) Epenthetic vowels [u] and [i] are context dependent with [u] surfacing with +labial segments and at the end of the word to bar final obstruents, while [i] elsewhere.

d) Direct adaptations could be explained either using strata-faithfulness theory from a production grammar viewpoint or Output-Output correspondence approaches by taking account for orthographic influences.

e) Coalescence, adaptations of vowels as non-complex, and conversion of vowels as glides are best explained using perception.

f) Epenthesis repairs are mostly due to phonological grammar of Tamil.

g) Finally, deletion repairs can be attributed to perception or orthographic factors.

Based on the above findings we are able to propose a model of adaptation for English-Tamil loans.

5.2 Model of Adaptation

Based on our data, a possible model of loan adaptation which uses the tools from the different approaches is as below:

27) Model of Loanword Adaptation

English Forms   Speaker's Grammar   Loan Forms

```
┌──────────────┐                    ┌──────────────┐
│ Orthographic │                    │  Perceptual  │
│Representation│                    │   Grammar    │
└──────────────┘                    └──────────────┘
┌──────────────┐     ┌───────┐      ┌──────────────┐      ┌────────┐
│ Phonological │·····│ Input │······│ Phonological │······│ Output │
│Representation│     └───────┘      │   Grammar    │      └────────┘
└──────────────┘                    └──────────────┘
┌──────────────┐                    ┌──────────────┐
│   Phonetic   │                    │ Orthographic │
│Representation│                    │  Knowledge   │
└──────────────┘                    └──────────────┘
```
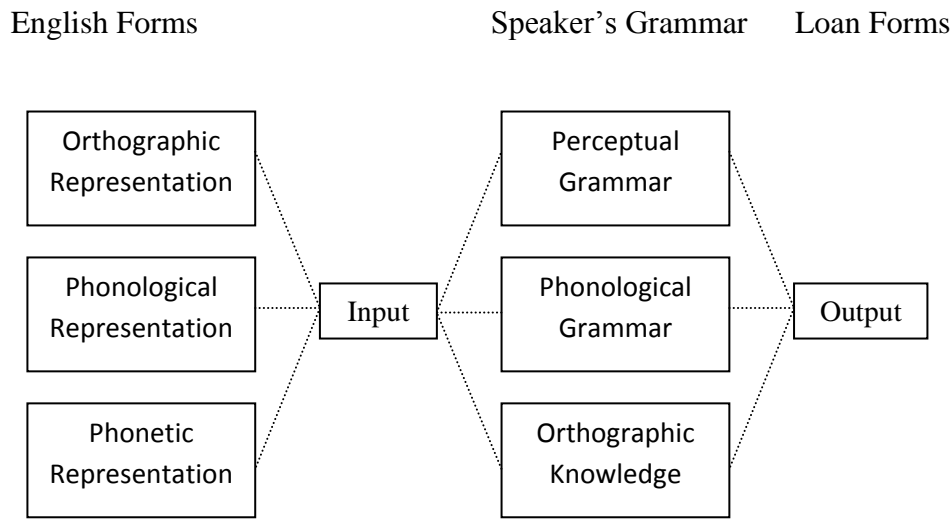
The input of adaptation can take into account of either orthographic, phonological and/or phonetic representation of the source which is then either processed by the perceptual grammar, phonological grammar and/or orthographic grammar of Tamil by the speaker. Thus, we conclude that to account for the data in our study, we need to appeal to more than one of the approaches of loan adaptation.

5.3 Future Studies

More studies can be conducted to corroborate our account of loan adaptation in Tamil. Of interest are the following:

a) Experiments on perception can be conducted on the perception of voicing contrast in Tamil speakers (bilingual/monolingual) to determine whether voicing differences can be perceived by them.

b) Online-adaptation experiments can be conducted to determine the methods of adaptation, and the degree of influence orthography has on adaptation.

c) Studies on perception of vowel length and stress can also be conducted to see whether speakers are able to perceive differences.

d) The phonological variation in mapping has not been discussed in detail here. Future studies may pursue this direction.

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APPENDIX

Part 1: List of OT Constraints and Definitions

Faithfulness Constraints

DEP: Every segment of the output has a correspondent in the input (McCarthy & Prince 1995).

DEP-MORA – IO: Output moras have input correspondents (Hume et al.1997).

IDENT (MAJOR ARTIC): The major articulatory region of an output segment is identical to that of the input (Major articulatory regions = labial, coronal, dorsal/guttural). (Broselow 2001, Miao 2005).

IDENT (MANNER): Output correspondents have the same specification for manner of articulation as input correspondents (McCarthy & Prince 1995).

IDENT (PLACE): Output correspondents have the same specification for place as the input (McCarthy & Prince 1995).

IDENT (VOICE): Output correspondents have the same specification for voice as input correspondents (Hale & Reiss 1998)

LINEARITY-IO: The output reflects the precedence structure of the input, and vice versa (McCarthy & Prince 1995).

MAX (MORA): Every mora in the input has an output correspondent (Lin 1997).

MAX: Every segment of the input has a correspondent in the output (no phonological deletion). (McCarthy & Prince 1995).

Markedness Constraints

*#_ (RETROFLEXED): No retroflexed segments in word initial positions.

*CODA^{OBSTRUENT}: An obstruent in a coda position is unlicensed (Piggott 2003).

*COMPLEX: No more than one C or V may associate to any syllable position node (Prince & Smolensky 1993).

*COMPLEX^{ONSET}: Assign one violation mark for every complex onset (Golston 1996).

*INITIAL/ FINAL r: No word initial or final [r].

*NÇ: No nasal plus voiceless obstruent sequences (Pater 1999).

INTER-V-VOICE: Single Intervocalic consonants are voiced

NO DIPHTHONGS: Two tautosyllabic moras linked to two distinct vowels prohibited (Rosenthall 1997).

NO LONG VOWELS: Two moras linked to one vocalic root node prohibited. (Rosenthall 1997, Borowsky & Harvey 1997).

VOICED OBSTRUENT PROHIBITION (VOP): *[+voice, -son] (Kager 1999).

Part 2: Transcribed Data

Entry	English	Dictionary Entry	Tamil Orthography
1	to account for	əˈkaʊnt	akkaʋuɳʈ paɳɳu
2	to write accounts	əˈkaʊnts	akkaʋuɳʈs eɻuʈu
3	accountant	əˈkaʊn.tənt	akkaʋuɳʈaɳʈ
4	accident	ˈæk.sɪ.dənt	akciʈeɳʈ
5	october	ɒkˈtəʊ.bər	akʈoopaɾ
6	agreement	əˈgriː.mənt	akɹiimeɳʈ
7	to write an agreement	əˈgriː.mənt	akɹiimeɳʈ eɻuʈu
8	to make an agreement	əˈgriː.mənt	akɹiimeɳʈ paɳɳu
9	to acknowledge	əkˈnɒl.ɪdʒ	aknuɭaʈdʒ paɳɳu
10	acknowledgement	əkˈnɒl.ɪdʒ.mənt	aknuɭaʈdʒmeɳʈ
11	against	əˈgent st	akeensʈ
12	account	əˈkaʊnt	akauɳʈ
13	to account for	əˈkaʊnt	akauɳʈ paɳɳu
14	to write accounts	əˈkaʊnts	akauɳʈs eɻuʈu
15	accountant	əˈkaʊn.tənt	akauɳʈaɳʈ
16	uncle	ˈʌŋ.kl	aŋkiɭ
17	assembly	əˈsem.bli	acempiɭi
18	to assess	əˈses	aces paɳɳu
19	assessment	əˈses.mənt	acesmeɳʈ
20	to give an assessment	əˈses.mənt	acesmeɳʈ koʈu
21	to make an assessment	əˈses.mənt	acesmeɳʈ pooʈu
22	to assign	əˈsaɪn	acain paɳɳu
23	assignment	əˈsaɪn.mənt	acainmaɳʈ
24	to give an assignment	əˈsaɪn.mənt	acainmaɳʈ koʈu

25	to associate	əˈsəʊ.si.eɪt	acoocijeeṭ paṇṇu
26	association	əˌsəʊ.siˈeɪ.ʃən	acoociyeeṣan
27	utter black	ˈʌt.ər blæk	aṭṭaṟ pḻaak
28	utter failure	ˈʌt.ər ˈfeɪ.ljər	aṭṭaṟ feeyiḻiyaṟ
29	to attend	əˈtend	aṭṭanṭ paṇṇu
30	attendant	əˈten.dənt	aṭṭanṭanṭ
31	to attest	əˈtest	aṭṭasṭ paṇṇu
32	attestation	ˌæt.esˈteɪ.ʃən	aṭṭasṭeeṣan
33	attack	əˈtæk	aṭṭaak
34	to attack	əˈtæk	aṭṭaak paṇṇu
35	to attend	əˈtend	aṭṭenṭ paṇṇu
36	attendant	əˈten.dənt	aṭṭenṭanṭ
37	to admit	ədˈmɪt	aṭmiṭ paṇṇu
38	admission	ədˈmɪʃ.ən	aṭmiṣan
39	to get admission	ədˈmɪʃ.ən	aṭmiṣan kiṭai
40	to give admission	ədˈmɪʃ.ən	aṭmiṣan koṭu
41	to get admission	ədˈmɪʃ.ən	aṭmiṣan vaaŋku
42	address	əˈdres	aṭṟas
43	to address	əˈdres	aṭṟas paṇṇu
44	attractive	əˈtræk.tɪv	aṭṟaakṭiʋ
45	atlas	ˈæt.ləs	aṭḻas
46	advocate	ˈæd.və.keɪt	aṭʋakeeṭ
47	advertising	ˈæd.və.taɪ.zɪŋ	aṭʋaṟṭaiciŋ
48	to advertise	ˈæd.və.taɪz	aṭʋaṟṭais paṇṇu
49	advertisement	ədˈvɜː.tɪs.mənt	aṭʋaṟṭaismenṭ
50	advance	ədˈvɑːnt s	aṭʋaans

51	to give an advance (of money)	əd'vɑːnt s	aṭvaans koṭu
52	to advance (as an army)	əd'vɑːnt s	aṭvaans paṇṇu
53	advise	əd'vaɪz	aṭvais
54	to ask for advice	əd'vaɪz	aṭvais keeḻ
55	to give advice	əd'vaɪz	aṭvais koṭu
56	to advise	əd'vaɪz	aṭvais paṇṇu
57	to adjust	ə'dʒʌst	aṭdʒast paṇṇu
58	adults only	ˈæd.ʌlts ˈəʊn.li	aṭaḻts onḻi
59	atomic energy	ə'tɒm.ɪk ˈen.ə.dʒi	aṭaamik enaṟdʒi
60	atomic power	ə'tɒm.ɪk paʊər	aṭaamik pavaṟ
61	atomic station	ə'tɒm.ɪk ˈsteɪ.ʃən	aṭaamik sṭeeṣan
62	attorney	ə'tɜː.ni	aṭaaṟni
63	additional magistrate	ə'dɪʃ.ən.əl ˈmædʒ.ɪ.streɪt	aṭiṣanaḻ maadʒisṭiṟeeṭ
64	to attend	ə'tend	aṭenṭ paṇṇu
65	to give attendance	ə'ten.dənt s	aṭenṭans koṭu
66	to mark attendance	ə'ten.dənt s	aṭenṭans pooṭu
67	attendance register	ə'ten.dənt s ˈredʒ.ɪ.stər	aṭenṭans ṟidʒisṭaṟ
68	underground	ˌʌn.dəˈgraʊnd	anṭaṟkiṟavunṭ
69	underline	ˌʌn.dəˈlaɪn	anṭaṟḻiin paṇṇu
70	underwear	ˈʌn.də.weər	anṭaṟveeṟ
71	to understand	ˌʌn.dəˈstænd	anṭaṟsṭaanṭ paṇṇu
72	undeveloped area	ˌʌn.dɪˈvel.əpt ˈeə.ri.ə	anṭevaḻapṭ eṟijaa
73	unemployment	ˌʌn.ɪmˈplɔɪ.mənt	anjempḻaajmenṭ
74	authority	ɔː'θɒr.ɪ.ti	aṭṭaaṟiṭṭi
75	authority	ɔː'θɒr.ɪ.ti	aṭṭaaṟiṭi
76	unnatural	ʌn'nætʃ.ər.əl	aṇṇeeccuṟaḻ

77	up to date	ʌp tʊ deɪt	ap ʈu ʈeeʈ
78	appendicitis	əˌpen.dɪˈsaɪ.tɪs	appanʈisaiʈʈis
79	appeal	əˈpiːl	appiil̪
80	to appeal	əˈpiːl	appiil̪ paṇṇu
81	to oppose	əˈpəʊz	appoos paṇṇu
82	opposition	ˌɒp.əˈzɪʃ.ən	appoosiṣan
83	opposition party	ˌɒp.əˈzɪʃ.ən ˈpɑː.ti	appoosiṣan paaɽti
84	to appreciate	əˈpriːˌʃɪ.eɪt	aprisijeeʈ paṇṇu
85	approver	əˈpruːvər	apɽuuʋaɽ
86	approval	əˈpruːˌvəl	apɽuuʋal̪
87	to give (one's) approval	əˈpruːˌvəl	apɽuuʋal̪ koʈu
88	to get (one's) approval	əˈpruːˌvəl	apɽuuʋal̪ vaaŋku
89	apprentice	əˈpren.tɪs	apɽenʈis
90	apprenticeship	əˈpren.tɪs ʃɪp	apɽenʈissip
91	applause	əˈplɔːz	apl̪aas
92	to get applause	əˈplɔːz	apl̪aas kiʈai
93	application	ˌæp.lɪˈkeɪ.ʃən	apl̪ikeeṣan
94	to give an application (for something)	ˌæp.lɪˈkeɪ.ʃən	apl̪ikeeṣan koʈu
95	to apply (for something)	ˌæp.lɪˈkeɪ.ʃən	apl̪ikeeṣan pooʈu
96	application form	ˌæp.lɪˈkeɪ.ʃən fɔːm	apl̪ikeeṣan paaɽm
97	to apply	əˈplaɪ	apɭii paṇṇu
98	object	ˈɒb.dʒɪkt(n) /əbˈdʒekt(v)	apdʒekʈ
99	to object	əbˈdʒekt	apdʒekʈ paṇṇu
100	objection	əbˈdʒek.ʃən	apdʒekṣan
101	to obstruct	əbˈstrʌkt	apsʈɽakʈ paṇṇu
102	obstruction	əbˈstrʌk.ʃən	apsʈɽakṣan

103	upstairs	ˌʌpˈsteəz (br)/ ˈsterz (us)	apsʈeeɾs
104	upset (racing)	ˈʌp.set	apseʈ
105	to become upset	ʌpˈset	apseʈ aaku
106	to upset	ʌpˈset	apseʈ paɳɳu
107	abortion	əˈbɔː.ʃən	apaaɾsan
108	affidavit (legal)	ˌæf.əˈdeɪ.vɪt	afiʈaaʋiʈ
109	affect	əˈfekt	afekʈ
110	to become affected	əˈfekt	afekʈ aaku
111	to affect	əˈfekt	afekʈ paɳɳu
112	umpire	ˈʌm.paɪər	ampajaɾ
113	to become an umpire	ˈʌm.paɪər	ampajaɾ aaku
114	to umpire	ˈʌm.paɪər	ampajaɾ paɳɳu
115	ambassador	æmˈbæs.ə.dər	ampaaciʈar
116	amateur	ˈæm.ə.tər	ameccaɾ
117	amateur	ˈæm.ə.tər	amejcuuɾ
118	iron box (an iron for pressing clothes)	aɪən bɒks	ajaɾnpaaks
119	iron safe	aɪən seɪf	ajaɾnseef
120	urgent	ˈɜː.dʒənt	aɾdʒeɳʈ
121	arrears	əˈrɪəz	aɾijaɾs
122	arrest	əˈrest	aɾesʈ
123	to arrest	əˈrest	aɾesʈ paɳɳu
124	arrangement	əˈreɪndʒ.mənt	aɾeeɳdʒmanʈ
125	to make an arrangement	əˈreɪndʒ.mənt	aɾeeɳdʒmanʈ paɳɳu
126	to arrange	əˈreɪndʒ	aɾeeɳ paɳɳu
127	to arrive	əˈraɪv	aɾaiʋ paɳɳu
128	arrival	əˈraɪ.vəl	aɾaiʋaʈ

129	almirah	ælˈmaɪ.rə	aḻamaaɽi
130	allergy	ˈæl.ə.dʒi	aḻaɽdʒi
131	to allow	əˈlaʊ	aḻaʋ paɳɳu
132	allowance	əˈlaʊ.ənt s	aḻaʋans
133	to allot	əˈlɒt	aḻaaṭ paɳɳu
134	allotment	əˈlɒt.mənt	aḻaaṭmenṭ
135	alumenium	ˌæl.jʊˈmɪn.i.əm	aḻuminijam
136	allopathy	ə-ˈläp-ə-thē	aḻoopaṭi
137	hour	aʊər	aʋaɽ
138	oven	ˈʌv.ən	aʋan
139	to avoid	əˈvɔɪd	aʋaajṭ paɳɳu
140	award	əˈwɔːd	aʋaaɽ
141	out	aʊt	aʋuṭ
142	outdoor shooting (film making)	ˈaʊtˌdɔːr ˈʃuː.tɪŋ	aʋuṭṭooɽ ṣuṭṭiŋ
143	outward show	ˈaʊt.wəd ʃəʊ	aʋuṭʋarṭ ṣoo
144	outside	ˌaʊtˈsaɪd	aʋuṭsaiṭ
145	out house	ˈaʊt.haʊs	aʋuṭhaʋus
146	ounce	aʊnt s	aʋuns
147	ounce glass	aʊnt s glɑːs	aʋuns kiḻaas
148	to avail	əˈveɪl	aʋeejḻ paɳɳu
149	alias	ˈeɪ.li.əs	aḻiijaas
150	unconditional	ˌʌn.kənˈdɪʃ.ən.əl	ankaṇṭiṣanaḻ
151	unconscious	ʌnˈkɒn.t ʃəs	ankaanṣajas
152	to become unconscious	ʌnˈkɒn.t ʃəs	ankaanṣajas aaku
153	untimely	ʌnˈtaɪm.li	anṭaimḻi
154	unpleasant	ʌnˈplez.ənt	anpḻasanṭ

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155	unpleasant	ʌnˈplez.ənt	anpḻesanṯ
156	unfit	ʌnˈfɪt	anfiṯ
157	unemployment	ˌʌn.ɪmˈplɔɪ.mənt	anjempḻaajmenṯ
158	unreliable	ˌʌn.rɪˈlaɪə.bl	anṟiḻiijapiḻ
159	to unload	ʌnˈləʊd	anḻooṯ paṇṇu
160	annex	ænˈeks	aneks
161	to annex	ænˈeks	aneks paṇṇu
162	to announce	əˈnaʊnt s	anauns paṇṇu
163	announcement	əˈnaʊnt .smənt	anaunsmenṯ
164	to agitate	ˈædʒ.ɪ.teɪt	adʒiṯṯeeṯ paṇṇu
165	agitation	ˌædʒ.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən	adʒiṯṯeeʂan
166	agitation	ˌædʒ.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən	adʒiṯeeʂan
167	to assure	əˈʃɔːr	aʂjuuṟ paṇṇu
168	assurance	əˈʃɔː.rənt s	aʂjuuṟans
169	astrologer	əˈstrɒl.ə.dʒər	asṯṟaaladʒaṟ
170	to assist	əˈsɪst	asicṯ paṇṇu
171	assistant	əˈsɪs.tənt	asisṯanṯ
172	to assess	əˈses	ases paṇṇu
173	assessment	əˈses.mənt	asesmenṯ
174	to give an assessment	əˈses.mənt	asesmenṯ koṯu
175	to make an assessment	əˈses.mənt	asesmenṯ pooṯu
176	to assign	əˈsaɪn	asain paṇṇu
177	assignment	əˈsaɪn.mənt	asainmanṯ
178	to give an assingment	əˈsaɪn.mənt	asainmanṯ koṯu
179	assignment	əˈsaɪn.mənt	asainmenṯ
180	occupation	ˌɒk.jʊˈpeɪ.ʃən	aakkupeeʂan

181	to occupy	ˈɒk.jʊ.paɪ	aakkupai paṇṇu
182	axle	ˈæk.sl	aakcaḻ
183	act	ækt	aakṭ
184	to act	ækt	aakṭ paṇṇu
185	actor	ˈæk.tər	aakṭaṟ
186	acting	ˈæk.tɪŋ	aakṭiŋ
187	action	ˈæk.ʃən	aakṣan
188	auction	ˈɔːk.ʃən	aakṣan
189	to take action	ˈæk.ʃən	aakṣan eṭu
190	to auction	ˈɔːk.ʃən	aakṣan paṇṇu
191	accident	ˈæk.sɪ.dənt	aaksiṭenṭ
192	axle	ˈæk.sl	aaksiḻ
193	accelerator (automobile)	əkˈsel.ə.reɪ.tər	aaksiḻaṟeeṭaṟ
194	August	ˈɔː.gəst	aakasṭ
195	Anglo Indian	ˈæŋ.gləʊ ˈɪn.di.ən	aaŋkiḻoo inṭijan
196	angle	ˈæŋ.gl	aaŋkiḻ
197	angle iron (construction)	ˈæŋ.gl aɪən	aaŋkiḻ ajaṟn
198	atom bomb	ˈæt.əm bɒm	aaṭṭam paam
199	auto (short for auto-rickshaw)	ˈɔː.təʊ	aaṭṭoo
200	autograph	ˈɔː.tə.grɑːf	aaṭṭookiṟaap
201	to get an autograph	ˈɔː.tə.grɑːf	aaṭṭookiṟaap vaaŋku
202	automatic	ˌɔː.təˈmæt.ɪk	aaṭṭoomaaṭik
203	automatically	ˌɔː.təˈmæt.ɪ.kli	aaṭṭoomaaṭik aaka
204	automatic signal	ˌɔː.təˈmæt.ɪk	aaṭṭoomaaṭik siknaḻ
205	auto-rickshaw	ɔː.təʊ ˈrɪk.ʃɔː	aaṭṭooṟikṣaa
206	atom bomb	ˈæt.əm bɒm	aaṭam paam

207	auditor	ˈɔː.dɪt.ər	aaṭiṭṭaɾ
208	auditorium	ˌɔː.dɪˈtɔː.ri.əm	aaṭiṭṭooɾijam
209	to audit	ˈɔː.dɪt	aaṭiṭ paṇṇu
210	auditor	ˈɔː.dɪt.ər	aaṭiṭaɾ
211	audience	ˈɔː.di.ənt s	aaṭijans
212	to switch on	ɒn	aaṇ paṇṇu
213	to authorise	ˈɔː.θər.aɪz	aaṭṭoɾais paṇṇu
214	offset (printing)	ˌɒfˈset	aapceṭ
215	to operate	ˈɒp.ər.eɪt	aappaɾeeṭ paṇṇu
216	operation	ˌɒp.ərˈeɪ.ʃən	aappaɾeeṣan
217	apple	ˈæp.l	aappiḷ
218	to operate	ˈɒp.ər.eɪt	aapɾeeṭ paṇṇu
219	operation	ˌɒp.ərˈeɪ.ʃən	aapɾeeqan
220	absent	ˈæb.sənt	aapsanṭ
221	to absent (oneself)	ˈæb.sənt	aapsanṭ aaku
222	office	ˈɒf.ɪs	aapis
223	off	ɒf	aaf
224	offset (printing)	ˌɒfˈset	aafceṭ
225	to switch off	ɒf	aaf paṇṇu
226	offer	ˈɒf.ər	aafaɾ
227	to offer	ˈɒf.ər	aafaɾ paṇṇu
228	amplifier	ˈæm.plɪ.faɪ.ər	aampḷipaijaɾ
229	ambulance	ˈæm.bjʊ.lənt s	aampuḻans
230	ambulance	ˈæm.bjʊ.lənt s	aampuḻens
231	omelet	ˈɒm.lət	aamḻeṭ
232	armature (automobile)	ˈɑr.mə.tʃər	aameccaɾ

233	oil	ɔɪl	aajil̪
234	oil engine	ɔɪl ˈen.dʒɪn	aajil̪ endʒin
235	ointment	ˈɔɪnt.mənt	aajin̪t̪men̪t̪
236	to argue	ˈɑ:g.ju:	aaɽkjuu paɳɳu
237	argument	ˈɑ:g.jʊ.mənt	aaɽkjuumen̪t̪
238	orchestra	ˈɔ:.kɪ.strə	aaɽkest̪ɽaa
239	arts	ɑ:ts	aaɽt̪s
240	arts college	ɑ:ts ˈkɒl.ɪdʒ	aaɽt̪s kaal̪eedʒ
241	order	ˈɔ:.dər	aaɽt̪aɽ
242	to order	ˈɔ:.dər	aaɽt̪aɽ paɳɳu
243	order form	ˈɔ:.dər fɔ:m	aaɽt̪aɽ paaɽam
244	orderly (a male attendant)	ˈɔ:.dəl.i	aaɽt̪aɽli
245	orders	ˈɔ:.dərz	aaɽt̪aɽs
246	to issue orders (administration)	ˈɔ:.dərz	aaɽt̪aɽs pooʈu
247	ordinary	ˈɔ:.dɪ.nə.ri	aaɽt̪inaɽi
248	artist	ˈɑ:.tɪst	aaɽt̪ist̪
249	army	ˈɑ:.mi	aaɽmi
250	armature (automobile)	ˈɑr.mə.tʃər	aaɽmeccaɽ
251	harmonium	hɑrˈmoʊ.ni.əm	aaɽmoonijam
252	to play the harmonium	hɑrˈmoʊ.ni.əm	aaɽmoonijam pooʈu
253	arsenic	ˈɑ:.sən.ɪk	aaɽsenik
254	orange	ˈɒr.ɪndʒ	aaɽaɲcu
255	arrowroot	ˈær.əʊ.ru:t	aaɽooɽuuʈ
256	altar (as in a church)	ˈɔ:l.tər	aal̪t̪aɽ
257	to alter	ˈɒl.tər	aal̪t̪aɽ paɳɳu
258	alteration	ˌɒl.təˈreɪ.ʃən	aal̪t̪aɽeeʂan

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259	album	ˈæl.bəm	aaḻpam
260	all right	ɔːl raɪt	aaḻṛaiṭ
261	aunt	ɑːnt	aanṭi
262	honours	ˈɒn.ərz	aanaṛs
263	honorary	ˈɒn.ər.ə.ri	aanaṛaṛi
264	ash tray	ˈæʃ.treɪ	aaṣṭiṛee
265	hospital	ˈhɒs.pɪ.təl	aaspaṭṭiṛi
266	asbestos	æsˈbes.tɒs	aaspesṭaas
267	ink	ɪŋk	iŋk
268	increment	ˈɪŋ.krə.mənt	iŋkiṛimenṭ
269	England	ˈɪŋ.glənd	iŋkilaaṉṭu
270	English	ˈɪŋ.glɪʃ	iŋkiliṣ
271	idiot	ˈɪd.i.ət	iṭijaṭ
272	to introduce	ˌɪn.trəˈdjuːs	inṭṛaṭjuus paṇṇu
273	introduction	ˌɪn.trəˈdʌk.ʃən	inṭṛaṭakṣan
274	interest	ˈɪn.trəst	inṭṛasṭ
275	to take an interest	ˈɪn.trəst	inṭṛasṭ eṭu
276	industry	ˈɪn.də.stri	inṭṛasṭaṛi
277	India	ˈɪn.diə	inṭijaa
278	impressive	ɪmˈpres.ɪv	impṛaciʋ
279	to be impressive	ɪmˈpres.ɪv	impṛaciʋ aaka iṛu
280	impression	ɪmˈpreʃ.ən	impṛaṣṣan
281	to improve (as a situation)	ɪmˈpruːv	impṛuuʋ aaku
282	to improve	ɪmˈpruːv	impṛuuʋ paṇṇu
283	improvement	ɪmˈpruːv.mənt	impṛuuʋmanṭ
284	to show improvement	ɪmˈpruːv.mənt	impṛuuʋmanṭ kaaṭṭu

285	to impress	ɪmˈpres	impɾes paɳɳu
286	import	ˈɪm.pɔːt (v)/ɪmˈpɔːt (n)	impooɻt
287	to import	ɪmˈpɔːt	impooɻt paɳɳu
288	imposition	ˌɪm.pəˈzɪʃ.ən	impoosiṣan
289	to give an imposition	ˌɪm.pəˈzɪʃ.ən	impoosiṣan koʈu
290	to imitate	ˈɪm.ɪ.teɪt	imiʈeeʈ paɳɳu
291	imitation	ˌɪm.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən	imiʈeeṣan
292	image	ˈɪm.ɪdʒ	imeedʒ
293	to irrigate	ˈɪr.ɪ.geɪt	iɾɾikeeʈ paɳɳu
294	irregular	ɪˈreg.jə.lər	iɾɾekulaɾ
295	irregularly	ɪˈreg.jə.lə.li	iɾɾekulaɾ aaka
296	to be irregular	ɪˈreg.jə.lər	iɾɾekulaɾ aaka iɾu
297	radium tipped	ˈreɪ.di.əm tɪpt	iɾiʈijamʈip
298	event	ɪˈvent	iʋeɳʈu
299	in	ɪn	in
300	income	ˈɪn.kʌm	inkam
301	income tax	ˈɪn.kʌm tæks	inkam ʈaaks
302	inch	ɪntʃ	inc
303	inch tape	ɪntʃ teɪp	inc ʈeep
304	insult	ˈɪn.sʌlt (n)/ɪnˈsʌlt (v)	incaɭt
305	to insult	ɪnˈsʌlt	incaɭt paɳɳu
306	insurance	ɪnˈʃɔː.rənt s	incuuɾans
307	to take an insurance	ɪnˈʃɔː.rənt s	incuuɾans eʈu
308	international	ˌɪn.təˈnæʃ.ən.əl	inʈaɾneeṣanaɭ
309	intermediate	ˌɪn.təˈmiː.di.ət	inʈaɾmiiʈijaʈ
310	interval	ˈɪn.tə.vəl	inʈaɾʋaɭ

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311	interview	ˈɪn.tə.vjuː(n)/ˈɪn.tə.vjuː(v)	inʈaɾʋijuu
312	to give an interview	ˈɪn.tə.vjuː	inʈaɾʋijuu koʈu
313	to interview	ˈɪn.tə.vjuː	inʈaɾʋijuu paɳɳu
314	industry	ˈɪn.də.stri	inʈasʈɾi
315	industrialist	ɪnˈdʌs.tri.ə.lɪst	inʈasʈiɾijaḻisʈ
316	independent	ˌɪn.dɪˈpen.dənt	inʈipenʈanʈ
317	independently	ˌɪn.dɪˈpen.dənt.li	inʈipenʈanʈ aaka
318	intimately	ˈɪn.tɪ.mət.li	inʈimeeʈ aaka
319	to be intimate	ˈɪn.tɪ.mət	inʈimeeʈ aaka iɾu
320	to intimate	ˈɪn.tɪ.meɪt	inʈimeeʈ paɳɳu
321	intimation	ˌɪn.tɪˈmeɪ.ʃən	inʈimeeʂan
322	to give an intimation	ˌɪn.tɪˈmeɪ.ʃən	inʈimeeʂan koʈu
323	index	ˈɪn.deks	inʈeks
324	to index	ˈɪn.deks	inʈeks paɳɳu
325	intelligent	ɪnˈtel.ɪ.dʒənt	inʈeḻidʒanʈ
326	indoor	ˌɪnˈdɔːr	inʈooɾ
327	indoor game	ˌɪnˈdɔːr geɪm	inʈooɾ keem
328	influenza	ˌɪn.fluˈen.zə	inpiḻujencaa
329	inflation	ɪnˈfleɪ.ʃən	infḻeeʂan
330	inland	ˈɪn.lənd	inḻaanʈ
331	invitation	ˌɪn.vɪˈteɪ.ʃən	inʋiʈeeʂan
332	to invest	ɪnˈvest	inʋesʈ paɳɳu
333	investment	ɪnˈvest.mənt	inʋesʈmenʈ
334	investigation	ɪnˌves.tɪˈgeɪ.ʃən	inʋesʈikeeʂan
335	to invite	ɪnˈvaɪt	inʋaiʈ paɳɳu
336	innings (cricket)	ˈɪn.ɪŋz	inniŋs

337	to inject	ɪnˈdʒekt	indʒakʈ paɳɳu
338	injection	ɪnˈdʒek.ʃən	indʒakʂan
339	engineer	ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪər	indʒinijaɽ
340	engineering	ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪə.rɪŋ	indʒinijaɽiŋ
341	to inject	ɪnˈdʒekt	indʒekʈ paɳɳu
342	injection	ɪnˈdʒek.ʃən	indʒekʂan
343	to give an injection	ɪnˈdʒek.ʃən	indʒekʂan koʈu
344	equal	ˈiː.kwəl	iikʋaɭ
345	evening	ˈiːv.nɪŋ	iiʋiniŋ
346	event	ɪˈvent	iiʋenʈ
347	easy	ˈiː.zi	iidʒi
348	easily	ˈiː.zɪ.li	iidʒi aaka
349	east	iːst	iisʈ
350	yeast	jiːst	iisʈ
351	easy	ˈiː.zi	iisi
352	easy chair	ˈiː.zi tʃeər	iisiceeɽ
353	wood	wʊd	uʈ
354	wooden chair	wʊd tʃeər	uʈʈanceeɽ
355	woodwork	ˈwʊd.wɜːk	uʈʋaɽk
356	wool	wʊl	ul
357	woolen	ˈwʊl.ən	ullan
358	egg	eg	ek
359	exercise	ˈek.sə.saɪz	ekcaɽcais
360	to take exercise	ˈek.sə.saɪz	ekcaɽcais eʈu
361	excellent	ˈek.səl.ənt	ekcalanʈ
362	excellently	ˈek.səl.ənt.li	ekcalanʈ aaka

363	exact	ɪgˈzækt	ekcaakʈ
364	exactly	ɪgˈzækt .li	ekcaakʈ aaka
365	to ask to be excused	ɪkˈskjuːz	ekskjuus keeļ
366	to excuse	ɪkˈskjuːz	ekskjuus paɳɳu
367	excursion	ɪkˈskɜː.ʃən	ekskaɻʂan
368	exchange	ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ	ekcceendʒ
369	to exchange	ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ	ekcceendʒ paɳɳu
370	exchange rate	ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ reɪt	ekcceendʒ ɻeeʈ
371	excellent	ˈek.səl.ənt	ekcalenʈ
372	extra	ˈek.strə	eksʈɻaa
373	extra (a minor/actress)	ˈek.strə	eksʈɻaa
374	to extend	ɪkˈstend	eksʈenʈ paɳɳu
375	extension	ɪkˈsten.t ʃən	eksʈenʂan
376	to ask for extension	ɪkˈsten.t ʃən	eksʈenʂan keeļ
377	expression	ɪkˈspreʃ.ən	ekspraʂan
378	to express	ɪkˈspres	ekspras paɳɳu
379	expression	ɪkˈspreʃ.ən	ekspreʂan
380	to express	ɪkˈspres	ekspres paɳɳu
381	explanation	ˌek.spləˈneɪ.ʃən	ekspļaneeʂan
382	to explain	ɪkˈspleɪn	ekspļeen paɳɳu
383	expert	ˈek.spɜːt	eksparʈ
384	expert opinion	ˈek.spɜːt əˈpɪn.jən	eksparʈ opinijan
385	experiment	ɪkˈsper.ɪ.mənt	eksparimenʈ
386	expression	ɪkˈspreʃ.ən	ekspiras
387	to express	ɪkˈspres	ekspiras paɳɳu
388	to explain	ɪkˈspleɪn	ekspiļeejn paɳɳu

389	experience	ɪkˈspɪə.ri.ənt s	ekspiirijans
390	expensive	ɪkˈspent .sɪv	ekspensiʋ
391	export	ˈek.spɔːt (n)/ ɪkˈspɔːt (v)	ekspoorʈ
392	to export	ɪkˈspɔːt	ekspoorʈ paɳɳu
393	to expose	ɪkˈspəʊz	ekspoos paɳɳu
394	exposure	ɪkˈspəʊ.ʒər	ekspoosar
395	X ray	ˈeks.reɪ	eksree
396	to take an X ray	ˈeks.reɪ	eksree eʈu
397	exservice…	eks-ˈsɜː.vɪs	ekssarʋiis
398	exservicemen	ˌeksˈsɜː.vɪs.mən	ekssarʋiismen
399	excess	ekˈses	eksas
400	exactly	ɪɡˈzækt .li	eksaakʈ aaka
401	exaclty (used as affirmative reply)	ɪɡˈzækt .li	eksaakʈḻi
402	exam	ɪɡˈzæm	eksaam
403	to write an exam	ɪɡˈzæm	eksaam eɻuʈu
404	to examine	ɪɡˈzæm.ɪn	eksaamin paɳɳu
405	examination	ɪɡˌzæm.ɪˈneɪ.ʃən	eksaamineeṣan
406	executive	ɪɡˈzek.jʊ.tɪv	eksikjuuʈiʋ
407	executive engineer	ɪɡˈzek.jʊ.tɪv ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪər	eksikjuuʈiʋ endʒinijar
408	exit	ˈek.sɪt	eksiʈ
409	to exhibit	ɪɡˈzɪb.ɪt	eksipiʈ paɳɳu
410	exhibition	ˌek.sɪˈbɪʃ.ən	eksipiṣan
411	eczema	ˈek.sɪ .mə	eksiimaa
412	excise	ˈek.saɪz (n)/ ekˈsaɪz (v)	eksais
413	economics	ˌiː.kəˈnɒm.ɪks	ekanumiks
414	H.P. (Horse Power)	eɪtʃ piː	ec pi

415	engine	ˈen.dʒɪn	eɲcin
416	engineer	ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪər	eɲcinijar
417	editor	ˈed.ɪ.tər	eʈiʈʈar
418	editing	ˈed.ɪ.tɪŋ	eʈiʈʈiŋ
419	editorial	ˌed.ɪˈtɔː.ri.əl	eʈiʈʈoorijaḻ
420	to edit	ˈed.ɪt	eʈiʈ paɳɳu
421	edition	ɪˈdɪʃ.ən	eʈiʂan
422	efficient	ɪˈfɪʃ.ənt	efiʂjanʈ
423	M.L.A. (member of legislative assembly)	em el eɪ	em eḻ ee
424	M.Sc. (Master of Science)	em es siː	em es si
425	M.A. (Master of Arts)	em eɪ	em ee
426	M.O. (Money order)	em əʊ	em oo
427	M.P. (Member of Parliament)	em piː	em pi
428	empty	ˈemp.ti	emʈi
429	to empty	ˈemp.ti	emʈi paɳɳu
430	to embroider	ɪmˈbrɔɪ.dər	emppṟaajʈaṟ paɳɳu
431	embroidery	ɪmˈbrɔɪ.dər.i	emppṟaajʈaṟi
432	to employ	ɪmˈplɔɪ	empḻaaj paɳɳu
433	employment	ɪmˈplɔɪ.mənt	empḻaajmenʈ
434	employment exchange	ɪmˈplɔɪ.mənt ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ	empḻaajmenʈ eksceeɲc
435	employee	ɪmˈplɔɪ.iː	empḻaaji
436	embassy	ˈem.bə.si	empaci
437	to embroider	ɪmˈbrɔɪ.dər	empiṟaajʈaṟ paɳɳu
438	emporium	ɪmˈpɔː.ri.əm	empooṟijam
439	emergency	ɪˈmɜː.dʒənt.si	emaṟdʒenci
440	to declare a state of emergency	ɪˈmɜː.dʒənt.si	emaṟdʒenci ʈikḻeeṟ paɳɳu

441	emotional	ɪˈməʊ.ʃən.əl	emooṣanaḻ
442	to erect	ɪˈrekt	eṟekṭ paṇṇu
443	erection	ɪˈrek.ʃən	eṟekṣan
444	electronic	ɪ.lekˈtrɒn.ɪk	eḻakṭṟaanik
445	electricity	ɪ.lekˈtrɪs.ɪ.ti	eḻakṭṟiciṭṭi
446	electric	ɪˈlek.trɪk	eḻakṭiṟik
447	electric train	ɪˈlek.trɪk treɪn	eḻakṭiṟik ṭiṟeen
448	elastic	ɪˈlæs.tɪk	eḻaastik
449	elementary	ˌel.ɪˈmen.tər.i	eḻimenṭaṟi
450	elementary school	ˌel.ɪˈmen.tər.i skuːl	eḻimenṭaṟi skuuḻ
451	eligible	ˈel.ɪ.dʒə.bl	eḻidʒipiḻ
452	to be eligible	ˈel.ɪ.dʒə.bl	eḻidʒipiḻ aaka iṟu
453	to elect	ɪˈlekt	eḻekṭ paṇṇu
454	election	ɪˈlek.ʃən	eḻekṣan
455	eversilver	ˈev.ər ˈsɪl.vər	evaṟciḻvaṟ
456	to evict	ɪˈvɪkt	eʋikṭ paṇṇu
457	eviction	ɪˈvɪk.ʃən	eʋikṣan
458	evidence	ˈev.ɪ.dənt s	eʋiṭens
459	to give evidence	ˈev.ɪ.dənt s	eʋiṭens koṭu
460	N.G.O. (Non-gazetted officer)	en dʒiː əʊ	en dʒI oo
461	N.C.C. (National Cadet Corps)	en siː siː	en si si
462	to enquire	ɪnˈkwaɪər	enkʋajaṟ paṇṇu
463	to encourage	ɪnˈkʌr.ɪdʒ	enkaṟeedʒ paṇṇu
464	encouragement	ɪnˈkʌr.ɪdʒ.mənt	enkaaṟedʒmenṭ
465	to engage	ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ	enkeedʒ paṇṇu
466	engagement	ɪnˈɡeɪdʒ.mənt	enkeedʒmenṭ

467	to enquire	ɪnˈkwaɪər	enkojaɾ paɳɳu
468	to hold an enquiry	ɪnˈkwaɪər	enkojaɾi ʋai
469	entrance	ˈen.trənt s	enʈɾans
470	to make an entry	ˈen.tri	enʈaɾi pooʈu
471	to entertain	en.təˈteɪn	enʈaɾtejin paɳɳu
472	entertainment	en.təˈteɪn.mənt	enʈaɾtejinmenʈ
473	to entertain	en.təˈteɪn	enʈaɾteen paɳɳu
474	enterprise	ˈen.tə.praɪz	enʈaɾpɾais
475	enterprising	ˈen.tə.praɪ.zɪŋ	enʈaɾpɾaisiŋ
476	to enter	ˈen.tər	enʈaɾ paɳɳu
477	end	end	enʈu
478	to enlarge	ɪnˈlɑːdʒ	enḻaaɾdʒ paɳɳu
479	enlargement	ɪnˈlɑːdʒ.mənt	enḻaaɾdʒmenʈ
480	to make an enlargement (photography)	ɪnˈlɑːdʒ.mənt	enḻaaɾdʒmenʈ pooʈu
481	envelope	ˈen.və.ləʊp	enʋeḻap
482	engine	ˈen.dʒɪn	endʒin
483	engineer	ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪər	endʒinjaɾ
484	to enhance	ɪnˈhɑːnt s	enhaans paɳɳu
485	enamel	ɪˈnæm.əl	enamaḻ
486	enemy	ˈen.ə.mi	enimi
487	to educate	ˈed.jʊ.keɪt	edʒikeeʈ paɳɳu
488	education	ˌed.jʊˈkeɪ.ʃən	edʒikeeṣan
489	escort	ˈes.kɔːt (n)/ ɪˈskɔːt (v)	eskaaɾʈ
490	to escort	ɪˈskɔːt	eskaaɾʈ paɳɳu
491	to escape	ɪˈskeɪp	eskeep paɳɳu
492	to establish	ɪˈstæb.lɪʃ	esʈaapiḻiṣ paɳɳu

493	establishment	ɪˈstæb.lɪʃ.mənt	esʈaapiɭiʂmenʈ
494	estimate	ˈes.tɪ.meɪt	esʈimeeʈ
495	to give an estimate	ˈes.tɪ.meɪt	esʈimeeʈ koʈu
496	to estimate	ˈes.tɪ.meɪt	esʈimeeʈ paɳɳu
497	to make an estimate	ˈes.tɪ.meɪt	esʈimeeʈ pooʈu
498	estate (plantation)	ɪˈsteɪt	esʈeeʈ
499	acre	ˈeɪ.kər	eekaɾ
500	April	ˈeɪ.prəl	eepɾaɭ
501	air-conditioned	eər-kənˈdɪʃ.ənd	eeɾkanʈiʂan
502	to air-condition	eər-kənˈdɪʃ.ən	eeɾkanʈiʂan paɳɳu
503	airbus	eər bʌs	eeɾpas
504	air post (airmail)	eər pəʊst	eeɾpoosʈ
505	air force	eər fɔːs	eeɾfooɾs
506	airmen	eər men	eeɾmen
507	airlines	eər laɪnz	eeɽlains
508	airhostess	eər ˈhəʊ.stes	eeɾhoosʈas
509	aerial	ˈeə.ri.əl	eeɾijaɭ
510	area	ˈeə.ri.ə	eeɾijaa
511	aeroplane	ˈeə.rə.pleɪn	eeɾoopɭeen
512	age group	eɪdʒ gruːp	eedʒkɾuup
513	agent	ˈeɪ.dʒənt	eedʒanʈ
514	agency	ˈeɪ.dʒənt.si	eedʒansi
515	I.A.S. (Indian Administration Service)	aɪ eɪ es	ai ee es
516	I.G. (Inspector General)	aɪ dʒiː	ai dʒii
517	high court	haɪ kɔːt	aikooɾʈ
518	item	ˈaɪ.təm	aiʈʈam

519	point by point (item by item)	ˈaɪ.təm ˈaɪ.təm	aiṭṭam aiṭṭam aaka
520	idea	aɪˈdɪə	aiṭijaa
521	to give an idea	aɪˈdɪə	aiṭijaa koṭu
522	to plan (lit: to make an idea[item])	aɪˈdɪə	aiṭijaa paṇṇu
523	high road	haɪ rəʊd	airooṭu
524	island	ˈaɪ.lənd	ailaṇṭ
525	ice	aɪs	ais
526	ice cream	ˌaɪsˈkriːm	aickr̠iim
527	ice box	ˌaɪsˈbɒks	aispaaks
528	to flatter (lit:to place ice)	aɪs	ais pooṭu
529	to flatter (lit:to place ice)	aɪs	ais ʋai
530	opinion	əˈpɪn.jən	oppinijan
531	to ask for opinion	əˈpɪn.jən	oppinijan keeḷ
532	to give an opinion	əˈpɪn.jən	oppinijan koṭu
533	obedient	əʊˈbiː.di.ənt	opiiṭijaṇṭ
534	to be obedient	əʊˈbiː.di.ənt	opiiṭijaṇṭ aaka ir̠u
535	wife	waɪf	ojf
536	wire	waɪər	ojar̠
537	to wire (to send a telegram)	waɪər	ojar̠ paṇṇu
538	to be white	waɪt	ojiṭ aaka ir̠u
539	workshop	ˈwɜːk.ʃɒp	or̠kṣaap
540	original	əˈrɪdʒ.ɪ.nəl	or̠idʒinaḷ
541	originality	əˌrɪdʒ.ɪˈnæl.ə.ti	or̠idʒinaḷiṭi
542	wonderful	ˈwʌn.də.fəl	onṭar̠fuḷ
543	only	ˈəʊn.li	onḷi
544	once more	wʌnt s mɔːr	onsmoor̠

545	O.K.	əʊ keɪ	oo kee
546	vote	vəʊt	ooṭ
547	restaurant (lit: hotel)	h əʊ ˈtel	ooṭṭal
548	to vote	vəʊt	ooṭ paṇṇu
549	to cast a vote	vəʊt	ooṭ pooṭu
550	to be open	ˈəʊ.pən	ooppan aaka iṟu
551	to open	ˈəʊ.pən	ooppan paṇṇu
552	hopeless	ˈhəʊ.pləs	oopḻas
553	homeopathy	ˌhəʊ.miˈɒp.ə.θi	oomijoopaṭi
554	old	əʊld	oolṭ
555	old age	əʊld eɪʒ	oolṭ eedʒ
556	volts	vɒlts	oolṭs
557	stop (lit:hold on)	həʊld ɒn	oolṭaan
558	holdall (travelling case)	ˈhoʊld.ɑːl	oolṭaal
559	voltage	ˈvɒl.tɪdʒ	oolṭeedʒ
560	over (cricket term)	ˈəʊ.vər	oovaṟ
561	to over act	ˌəʊ.vəˈrækt	oovaṟ aakṭ paṇṇu
562	to go too far (over)	ˈəʊ.vər	oovaṟ aaka poo
563	overhaul	ˈəʊ.və.hɔːl	oovaṟaajil
564	overcoat	ˈəʊ.və.kəʊt	oovaṟkooṭ
565	to overdraw	ˌəʊ.vəˈdrɔː	oovaṟṭaṟaa paṇṇu
566	overdue	ˌəʊ.vəˈdjuː	oovaṟṭijuu
567	to overtake	ˌəʊ.vəˈteɪk	oovaṟṭeek paṇṇu
568	overtime	ˈəʊ.və.taɪm	oovaṟṭaim
569	to do overtime	ˈəʊ.və.taɪm	oovaṟṭaim paṇṇu
570	overflow	ˌəʊ.vəˈfləʊ	oovaṟfḻoo

571	to overflow	ˌəʊ.vəˈfləʊ	oovaɟfḷoo paṇṇu
572	own house	əʊn haʊs	oonhaʋus
573	owner	ˈəʊ.nər	oonaɟ
574	queue	kjuː	kjuu
575	crack (a mad person)	kræk	kɟaak
576	gratuity	grəˈtjuː.ə.ti	kɟaatjuuʈʈi
577	crop (western style gent's hair cut)	krɒp	kɟaap
578	to have a hair cut (to crop one's hair)	krɒp	kɟaap paṇṇu
579	graph	grɑːf	kɟaapf
580	gram	græm	kɟaam
581	gratuity	grəˈtjuː.ə.ti	kɟaadʒujʈi
582	graduate	ˈgrædʒ.u.ət (n)/ ˈgrædʒ.u.eɪt (v)	kɟaadʒuʋeeʈ
583	cross	krɒs	kɟaas
584	cross country	ˌkrɒsˈkʌn.tri	Kɟaas kaṇʈɟi
585	cross question	ˌkrɒsˈkwes.tʃən	kɟaas kuʋesʈijan
586	to cross	krɒs	kɟaas paṇṇu
587	criminal	ˈkrɪm.ɪ.nəl	kɟiminaḷ
588	criminal court	ˈkrɪm.ɪ.nəl kɔːt	kɟiminaḷ kooɟʈ
589	cream	kriːm	kɟiim
590	green	griːn	kɟiin
591	green room (theatre)	griːn ruːm	kɟiin ɟuum
592	grease	griːs	kɟiis
593	credit	ˈkred.ɪt	kɟeʈiʈ
594	to give credit	ˈkred.ɪt	kɟeʈiʈ koʈu
595	to credit	ˈkred.ɪt	kɟeʈiʈ paṇṇu
596	crate	kreɪt	kɟeeʈ

597	grade	greɪd	k̢ɾeeʈ
598	to crate	kreɪt	k̢ɾeeʈ paṇṇu
599	crane	kreɪn	k̢ɾeejn
600	crime	kraɪm	k̢ɾaim
601	to grind	graɪnd	k̢ɾainʈ paṇṇu
602	grinder	ˈgraɪn.dər	k̢ɾainʈaɾ
603	class	klɑːs	k̢ḻaas
604	to take a class;to teach a class	klɑːs	k̢ḻaas eʈu
605	qualification	ˌkwɒl.ɪˈkeɪ.ʃən	kʋaaḻifikeeṣan
606	to qualify	ˈkwɒl.ɪ.faɪ	kʋaaḻifai paṇṇu
607	quick	kwɪk	kʋik
608	quiz	kwɪz	kʋis
609	queen	kwiːn	kʋiiṇ
610	club	klʌb	k̢ḻap
611	clock	klɒk	k̢ḻaak
612	cloth	klɒθ	k̢ḻaaʈ
613	clerk	klɑːk	k̢ḻaaɾk
614	clarinet	ˌklær.ɪˈnet	k̢ḻaaɾineʈ
615	to play the clarinet	ˌklær.ɪˈnet	k̢ḻaaɾineʈ pooʈu
616	clover (card suit)	ˈkləʊ.vər	k̢ḻaaʋaɾ
617	glass	glɑːs	k̢ḻaas
618	glass tumbler	glɑːs ˈtʌm.blər	k̢ḻaasʈamḻaɾ
619	glycerine	ˈglɪs.ər.iːn	k̢ḻicaɾin
620	glycerine	ˈglɪs.ər.iːn	k̢ḻiciɾin
621	clip	klɪp	k̢ḻip
622	clear	klɪər	k̢ḻijaɾ

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623	to clear	klɪər	kl̪ijaɾ pan̪n̪u
624	clinic	ˈklɪn.ɪk	kl̪inik
625	to be clean	kliːn	kl̪iin aaka iɾu
626	to clean	kliːn	kl̪iin pan̪n̪u
627	cleaner (often a lorry driver's assistant)	ˈkliː.nər	kl̪iinaɾ
628	clue	kluː	kl̪u
629	to find a clue	kluː	kl̪u kit̪ai
630	to give a clue	kluː	kl̪u kot̪u
631	glucose	ˈgluː.kəʊs	kl̪uukkoos
632	glucose	ˈgluː.kəʊs	kl̪uukoos
633	climax	ˈklaɪ.mæks	kl̪aimaaks
634	chloroform	ˈklɒr.ə.fɔːm	kl̪ooɾapaam
635	chlorinated water	ˈklɔː.rɪ.neɪ.tɪd ˈwɔː.tər	kl̪ooɾin̪eet̪t̪at̪ ʋaat̪t̪aɾ
636	chloride	ˈklɔː.raɪd	kl̪ooɾait̪
637	cousin	ˈkʌz.ən	kacin
638	cutter (a trade)	ˈkʌt.ər	kat̪t̪aɾ
639	cutting pliers	ˈkʌt.ɪŋ ˈplaɪ.əz	kat̪t̪iŋpl̪eejaɾ
640	cutting pliers	ˈkʌt.ɪŋ ˈplaɪ.əz	kat̪t̪iŋpil̪aijaɾ
641	to cut	kʌt	kat̪ pan̪n̪u
642	cut piece	kʌt piːs	kat̪piis
643	contractor	kənˈtræk.tər	kan̪t̪ɾaakt̪aɾ
644	country	ˈkʌn.tri	kan̪t̪ɾi
645	conductor	kənˈdʌk.tər	kan̪t̪akt̪aɾ
646	contractor	kənˈtræk.tər	kan̪t̪iɾaakt̪aɾ
647	to condition	kənˈdɪʃ.ən	kan̪t̪iṣan pan̪n̪u
648	to make a condition	kənˈdɪʃ.ən	kan̪t̪iṣan poot̪u

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649	to condemn	kənˈdem	kaɳʈem paɳɳu
650	to consume	kənˈsjuːm	kaɳsjuum paɳɳu
651	consumer	kənˈsjuː.mər	kaɳsjuumaɽ
652	catholic	ˈkæθ.əl.ɪk	kaʈʈooḻik
653	country	ˈkʌn.tri	kaɳʈiɾi
654	cup	kʌp	kap
655	cupboard	ˈkʌ.bəd	Kappooɽʈ
656	cupboard	ˈkʌ.bəd	Kapooɽʈ
657	gum	gʌm	kam
658	computer	kəmˈpjuː.tər	Kampjuuʈʈaɽ
659	complaint	kəmˈpleɪnt	kampḻeejinʈ
660	to give a complaint	kəmˈpleɪnt	kampḻeejinʈ koʈu
661	to complain	kəmˈpleɪn	kampḻeen paɳɳu
662	compounder	ˈkɒm.paʊndər	kampaʊuɳʈaɽ
663	company	ˈkʌm.pə.ni	kampani
664	compositor (a trade in printing)	kəmˈpɒz.ɪ.tər	kampaaciʈʈaɽ
665	compartment	kəmˈpɑː.tmənt	kampaaɽʈmenʈ
666	computer	kəmˈpjuː.tər	Kampijuuʈʈaɽ
667	to compete	kəmˈpiːt	kampiiʈ paɳɳu
668	to compel	kəmˈpel	kampeḻ paɳɳu
669	company	ˈkʌm.pə.ni	kampeni
670	to compare	kəmˈpeər	kampeeɽ paɳɳu
671	to combine	kəmˈbaɪn	kampain paɳɳu
672	compost (agriculture)	ˈkɒm.pɒst	kampoosʈ
673	community	kəˈmjuː.nə.ti	kamjuuniʈi
674	community center	kəˈmjuː.nə.ti ˈsen.tər	kamjuuniʈi cenʈaɽ

675	communist	ˈkɒm.jʊ.nɪst	kamjuunisṭ
676	communism	ˈkɒm.jʊ.nɪ.zəm	kamjuunisam
677	commercial	kəˈmɜː.ʃəl	kamaṛsjaḻ
678	come on	kʌm ɒn	kamaaṉ
679	commander	kəˈmɑː.dər	kamaaṉṭaṛ
680	commandant	ˈkɒm.ən.dænt	kamaanṭanṭ
681	command	kəˈmɑːnd	kamaanṭ
682	to command	kəˈmɑːnd	kamaanṭ paṇṇu
683	committee	kəˈmɪt.i	kamiṭṭi
684	commission	kəˈmɪʃ.ən	kamişan
685	commissioner	kəˈmɪʃ.ən.ər	kamişanaṛ
686	commentary	ˈkɒm.ən.tri	kamenṭaṛi
687	kerchief	ˈkɜː.tʃɪf	kaṛciip
688	current	ˈkʌr.ənt	kaṛanṭ
689	corrupt	kəˈrʌpt	kaṛapṭ
690	to be corrupt	kəˈrʌpt	kaṛapṭ aaka iṛu
691	to corrupt	kəˈrʌpt	kaṛapṭ paṇṇu
692	corruption	kəˈrʌp.ʃən	kaṛapşan
693	currency	ˈkʌr.ənt .si	kaṛansi
694	correspondent	ˌkɒr.ɪˈspɒn.dənt	kaṛaspaanṭanṭ
695	correspondence	ˌkɒr.ɪˈspɒn.dənt s	kaṛaspaanṭans
696	correct	kəˈrekt	kaṛekṭ
697	to be correct	kəˈrekt	kaṛekṭ aaka iṛu
698	to correct	kəˈrekt	kaṛekṭ paṇṇu
699	correction	kəˈrek.ʃən	kaṛekşan
700	culvert	ˈkʌl.vət	kaḻʋaṛṭ

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701	colour	ˈkʌl.ər	kaḻaɾ
702	to colour	ˈkʌl.ər	kaḻaɾ paṇṇu
703	to collect	kəˈlekt	kaḻekṭ paṇṇu
704	collector (a high govt. post)	kəˈlek.tər	kaḻekṭṭaɾ
705	collection	kəˈlek.ʃən	kaḻekṣan
706	cover	ˈkʌv.ər	kavaɾ
707	to cover	ˈkʌv.ər	kavaɾ paṇṇu
708	to put a cover to	ˈkʌv.ər	kavaɾ pooṭu
709	government	ˈgʌv.ən.mənt	kavaɾmenṭ
710	governor	ˈgʌv.ən.ər	kavaɾnaɾ
711	covering letter	ˈkʌv.ər.ɪŋ ˈlet.ər	kavaɾiŋ leṭṭaɾ
712	council	ˈkaʊnt.səl	kavunciḻ
713	councilor	ˈkaʊnt.səl.ər	kavunciḻaɾ
714	to count	kaʊnt	kavunṭ paṇṇu
715	counter	ˈkaʊn.tər	kavunṭaɾ
716	counting	kaʊnt.ɪŋ	kavunṭiŋ
717	to congratulate	kənˈgræt.jʊ.leɪt	kankɾaadʒuḻeeṭ paṇṇu
718	congratulations	kənˌgræt.jʊˈleɪ.ʃənz	kankɾaadʒuḻeeṣans
719	to congratulate	kənˈgræt.jʊ.leɪt	kankiɾaadʒuḻeeṭ paṇṇu
720	congratulations	kənˌgræt.jʊˈleɪ.ʃənz	kankiɾaadʒuḻeeṭṣans
721	concession	kənˈseʃ.ən	kanceṣan
722	to give a concession	kənˈseʃ.ən	kanceṣan koṭu
723	country	ˈkʌn.tri	kanṭɾi
724	control	kənˈtrəʊl	kanṭɾooḻ
725	to control	kənˈtrəʊl	kanṭɾooḻ paṇṇu
726	controller	kənˈtrəʊ.lər	kanṭɾooḻaɾ

727	cantonment (military quarters)	ˈkæn.tɒn.mənt	kanṭoonmenṭ
728	confusion	kənˈfjuː.ʒən	kanfjuuṣan
729	to confuse	kənˈfjuːz	kanfjuus paṇṇu
730	to confirm	kənˈfɜːm	kanfaṟm paṇṇu
731	confirmation	ˌkɒn.fəˈmeɪ.ʃən	kanfaṟmeeṣan
732	to conform	kənˈfɔːm	kanfaaṟm paṇṇu
733	to consume	kənˈsjuːm	kansjuum paṇṇu
734	consumer	kənˈsjuː.mər	kansjuumaṟ
735	to connect	kəˈnekt	kanakṭ paṇṇu
736	connection	kəˈnek.ʃən	kanakṣan
737	to give a connection	kəˈnek.ʃən	kanakṣan koṭu
738	to connect	kəˈnekt	kanekṭ paṇṇu
739	connection	kəˈnek.ʃən	kanekṣan
740	to give a connection	kəˈnek.ʃən	kaneekṣan koṭu
741	custom	ˈkʌs.təm	kasṭam
742	customs	ˈkʌs.təmz	kasṭams
743	customs office	ˈkʌs.təmz ˈɒf.ɪs	kasṭams aapiis
744	customs control	ˈkʌs.təmz kənˈtrəʊl	kasṭams kanṭṟool
745	customer	ˈkʌs.tə.mər	kasṭamaṟ
746	customer service	ˈkʌs.tə.mər ˈsɜː.vɪs	kasṭamaṟ caṟʋiis
747	cocktail party	ˈkɒk.teɪl ˈpɑː.ti	kaakṭejiḻ paaṟṭṭi
748	goggles	ˈɡɒɡ.l̩z	kaakiḻs
749	gang	ɡæŋ	kaaŋk
750	gangway (shipping)	ˈɡæŋ.weɪ	kaaŋʋee
751	gangmen (railways)	ɡæŋ men	kaaŋmen
752	casually	ˈkæʒ.ju.ə.li	kaacuʋaḻ aaka

753	casual leave	ˈkæʒ.ju.əl liːv	kaacuʋaḻ ḻiiʋ
754	catch (cricket)	kætʃ	kaaṭc
755	to catch	kætʃ	kaaṭc paṇṇu
756	catapult	ˈkæt.ə.pʌlt	kaaṭṭapuḻṭ
757	catalogue	ˈkæt.əl.ɒg	kaaṭṭaḻaak
758	cotton	ˈkɒt.ən	kaaṭṭan
759	gadget	ˈgædʒ.ɪt	kaaṭdʒaṭ
760	cataract (medical)	ˈkæt.ə.rækt	kaaṭaɾeekṭ
761	to be gaudy	ˈgɔː.di	kaaṭi aaka iɾu
762	cadet	kəˈdet	kaaṭeṭ
763	candle	ˈkæn.dl	kaanṭiḻ
764	catholic	ˈkæθ.əl.ɪk	kaaṭṭaḻik
765	captain	ˈkæp.tɪn	kaapṭan
766	coffee	ˈkɒ.fi	kaappi
767	copy	ˈkɒ.pi	kaappi
768	to copy	ˈkɒp.i	kaappi aṭi
769	to copy	ˈkɒp.i	kaappi paṇṇu
770	to make coffee	ˈkɒf.i	kaappi pooṭu
771	capsule	ˈkæp.sjuːl	kaapsjuuḻ
772	gabardine (a kind of cloth)	ˈgæb.ə.diːn	kaapaɾṭiin
773	cabaret	ˈkæb.ə.reɪ	kaapaɾee
774	copyright	ˈkɒp.i.raɪt	kaapiɾaiṭ
775	cabin	ˈkæb.ɪn	kaapin
776	cabinet	ˈkæb.ɪ.nət	kaapineṭ
777	cabbage	ˈkæb.ɪdʒ	kaapeedʒ
778	coffee	ˈkɒf.i	kaafi

779	camp	kæmp	kaamp
780	complimentary	ˌkɒm.plɪˈmen.tər.i	kaamplimenṭaɽi
781	competition	ˌkɒm.pəˈtɪʃ.ən	kaampaṭiṣan
782	compass	ˈkʌm.pəs	kaampas
783	comrade	ˈkɒm.reɪd	kaamɽeeṭ
784	commerce	ˈkɒm.ɜːs	kaamaɽs
785	common	ˈkɒm.ən	kaaman
786	common sense	ˈkɒm.ən sent s	kaamancens
787	commonwealth	ˈkɒm.ən.welθ	kaamanʋeḻt
788	comic	ˈkɒm.ɪk	kaamik
789	camera	ˈkæm.rə	kaamiɽaa
790	comedian	kəˈmiː.di.ən	kaamiiṭijan
791	comedy	ˈkɒm.ə.di	kaameṭi
792	comedian	kə.ˈmiː.di.ən	kaameṭijan
793	camera	ˈkæm.rə	kaameeɽaa
794	coin	kɔɪn	kaajn
795	coil (technical)	kɔɪl	kaajḻ
796	coil (technical)	kɔɪl	kaajiḻ
797	coin	kɔɪn	kaajin
798	car	kɑːr	kaaɽ
799	cork	kɔːk	kaaɽk
800	cartoon	kɑːˈtuːn	kaaɽṭṭuun
801	cards (playing cards)	kɑːdz	kaaɽʈs
802	garden	ˈgɑː.dən	kaaɽṭan
803	guardian	ˈgɑː.di.ən	kaaɽṭijan
804	card	kɑːd	kaaɽʈu

805	to play a card;to drop a postcard	kɑːd	kaaɽʈu pooʈu
806	corduroy (a type of cloth)	ˈkɔː.də.rɔɪ	kaaɽʈuɽaaj
807	cartoon	kɑːˈtuːn	kaaɽʈuun
808	corporation	ˌkɔː.pərˈeɪ.ʃən	kaaɽpaɽeeṣan
809	carbon paper	ˈkɑː.bən ˈpeɪ.pər	kaaɽpanpeeppaɽ
810	carburetor (automobile)	ˌkɑː.bəˈret.ər	kaaɽpuɽeeʈʈaɽ
811	carpet	ˈkɑː.pɪt	kaaɽpeʈ
812	corporation	ˌkɔː.pərˈeɪ.ʃən	kaaɽpoɽeeṣan
813	garment	ˈgɑː.mənt	kaaɽmenʈ
814	garland	ˈgɑː.lənd	kaaɽlanʈ
815	to garland	ˈgɑː.lənd	kaaɽlanʈ paṇṇu
816	corner	ˈkɔː.nər	kaaɽnaɽ
817	carrot	ˈkær.ət	kaaɽaʈ
818	corridor	ˈkɒr.ɪ.dɔːr	kaaɽiʈooɽ
819	carrier	ˈkær.i.ər	kaaɽijaɽ
820	garrison (military)	ˈgær.ɪ.sən	kaaɽisan
821	character	ˈkær.ɪk.tər	kaaɽekʈaɽ
822	guarantee	ˌgær.ənˈtiː	kaaɽenʈi
823	to give a guarantee	ˌgær.ənˈtiː	kaaɽenʈi koʈu
824	to guarantee	ˌgær.ənˈtiː	kaaɽenʈi paṇṇu
825	carriage	ˈkær.ɪdʒ	kaaɽeedʒ
826	call (as a telephone call)	kɔːl	kaaḻ
827	calcium	ˈkæl.si.əm	kaaḻcijam
828	golf	gɒlf	kaaḻp
829	call for (used in govt adm.)	kɔːl fɔːr	kaaḻfaaɽ
830	to call for	kɔːl fɔːr	kaaḻfaaɽ paṇṇu

831	galvanise (technical)	ˈgæl.və.naɪz	kaaḻʋanais
832	call sheet (cinema)	kɔ:l ʃi:t	kaaḻṣiiṭ
833	calender	ˈkæl.ɪn.dər	kaaḻanṭaɽ
834	collar	ˈkɒ.lər	kaaḻaɽ
835	cholera	ˈkɒl.ər.ə	kaaḻaɽaa
836	gallery	ˈgæl.ər.i	kaaḻaɽi
837	gallon	ˈgæl.ən	kaaḻan
838	colony	ˈkɒl.ə.ni	kaaḻani
839	calico (type of cloth)	ˈkæl.ɪ.kəʊ	kaaḻikkoo
840	calling bell	ˈkɔ:.lɪŋ bel	kaaḻiŋpeḻ
841	cauliflower	ˈkɒl.ɪ ˌflaʊ.ər	kaaḻifḻaʋaɽ
842	college	ˈkɒl.ɪdʒ	kaaḻedʒ
843	cancer	ˈkænt .sər	kaancaɽ
844	conductor	kənˈdʌk.tər	kaanṭakṭ
845	candidate	ˈkæn.dɪ.dət	kaanṭiṭeeṭ
846	canteen	kænˈti:n	kaanṭiin
847	conference	ˈkɒn.fər.ənt s	kaanfaɽans
848	confiscate	ˈkɒn.fɪ.skeɪt	kaanfiskeeṭ
849	to confiscate	ˈkɒn.fɪ.skeɪt	kaanfiskeeṭ paṇṇu
850	canvassors	ˈkæn.və.sər	kaanʋaacaɽs
851	canvas (thick water-proof material)	ˈkæn.vəs	kaanʋaas
852	to canvass	ˈkæn.vəs	kaanʋaas paṇṇu
853	convent	ˈkɒn.vənt	kaanʋenṭ
854	canvas shoes	ˈkæn.vəs ʃu:z	kaanʋes ṣu
855	canvassing	ˈkæn.və.sɪŋ	kaanʋesiŋ
856	convocation	ˌkɒn.vəˈkeɪ.ʃən	kaanʋookeeṣan

857	constable	ˈkʌnt .stə.bl̩	kaansṭapil̩
858	cancer	ˈkænt .sər	kaansaɾ
859	conservative	kənˈsɜː.və.tɪv	kaansaɾaveeṭiʋ
860	conservative party	kənˈsɜː.və.tɪv ˈpɑː.ti	kaansaɾveeṭiʋ paaṛti
861	to cancel	ˈkænt .səl	kaansel̩ paṇṇu
862	cash	kæʃ	kaaṣ
863	to encash (as a cheque)	kæʃ	kaaṣ paṇṇu
864	caution	ˈkɔː.ʃən	kaaṣan
865	cashier	kæʃˈɪər	kaaṣijaɾ
866	cause	kɔːz	kaas
867	gas	gæs	kaas
868	gas cylinder	gæs ˈsɪl.ɪn.dər	kaas cil̩inṭaɾ
869	caste	kɑːst	kaasṭ
870	costly	ˈkɒst .li	kaasṭli
871	caustic soda	ˈkɔː.stɪk	kaasṭik cooṭaa
872	gospel	ˈgɒs.pəl	kaaspal̩
873	cosmopolitan	ˌkɒz.məˈpɒl.ɪ.tən	kaasmoopaal̩iṭan
874	gas light	gæs laɪt	kaasl̩aiṭ
875	gas stove	gæs stəʊv	kaassṭaʋ
876	casual	ˈkæʒ.ju.əl	kaasuʋal̩
877	casual leave (used in adm.)	ˈkæʒ.ju.əl liːv	kaasuʋal̩l̩iiʋ
878	casually	ˈkæʒ.ju.ə.li	kaasuʋal̩aaka
879	kick	kɪk	kik
880	king	kɪŋ	kiŋ
881	kitchen	ˈkɪtʃ.ən	kiccan
882	guitar	gɪˈtɑːr	kiṭṭaaɾ

883	to play the guitar	gɪˈtɑːr	kiṭṭaaɾ pooṭu
884	kidnap	ˈkɪd.næp	kiṭṉaap
885	to kidnap	ˈkɪd.næp	kiṭṉaap paṇṇu
886	kidnap	ˈkɪd.næp	kiṭṉeep
887	to kidnap	ˈkɪd.næp	kiṭṉeep paṇṇu
888	kidney	ˈkɪd.ni	kiṭni
889	gear (automobile)	gɪər	kijaɾ
890	ground (usually playground)	graʊnd	kiɾavuṇṭu
891	grand	grænd	kiɾaaṇṭ
892	grant	grɑːnt	kiɾaaṇṭ
893	to be grand	grænd	kiɾaaṇṭ aaka iɾu
894	to grant	grɑːnt	kiɾaaṇṭ paṇṇu
895	crop (western style gent's hair cut)	krɒp	kiɾaap
896	gram	græm	kiɾaam
897	gramaphone	ˈgræm.ə.fəʊn	kiɾaamapoon
898	to play the gramaphone	ˈgræm.ə.fəʊn	kiɾaamapoon pooṭu
899	cross	krɒs	kiɾaas
900	to cross (as the street)	krɒs	kiɾaas paṇṇu
901	to mark a cross	krɒs	kiɾaas pooṭu
902	cricket	ˈkrɪk.ɪt	kiɾikkeṭ
903	to play cricket	ˈkrɪk.ɪt	kiɾikkeṭ aaṭu
904	criminal	ˈkrɪm.ɪ.nəl	kiɾiminaḻ
905	crepe (a type of cloth or paper)	krep	kiɾeep
906	gilt (a gold coloured covering)	gɪlt	kiḻṭ
907	guild of service (a service org.)	gɪld əv/ɒv ˈsɜː.vɪs	kiḻṭ aaf caɾʋis
908	to be guilty	ˈgɪl.ti	kiḻṭṭi aaka iɾu

909	kilo (kilogram)	ˈkiː.ləʊ	kiḻoo
910	kilogram	ˈkɪl.ə.græm	kiḻookṟaam
911	kilometer	ˈkɪl.əˌmiː.tər	kiḻoomiiṭṭaṟ
912	clutch (automobile)	klʌtʃ	kiḻac
913	class	klɑːs	kiḻaas
914	glass	glɑːs	kiḻaas
915	classmate	ˈklɑːs.meɪt	kiḻaasmeeṭ
916	glycerine	ˈglɪs.ər.iːn	kiḻicaṟin
917	clearly	ˈklɪə.li	kiḻijaṟ aaka
918	to be clear	klɪər	kiḻijaṟ aaka iṟu
919	to clear	klɪər	kiḻijaṟ paṇṇu
920	clearance	ˈklɪə.rənt s	kiḻijaṟans
921	clearance sale	ˈklɪə.rənt s seɪl	kiḻijaṟans ceeḻ
922	christian	ˈkrɪs.tʃən	kirisṭian
923	christmas	ˈkrɪs.məs	kirismas
924	kiss	kɪs	kis
925	to kiss	kɪs	kis paṇṇu
926	key	kiː	kii
927	to wind (turn the key)	kiː	kii koṭu
928	cook	kʊk	kuk
929	cooker	ˈkʊk.ər	kukaṟ
930	to cook	kʊk	kuk paṇṇu
931	good	gʊd	kuṭ
932	good evening	gʊd ˈiːv.nɪŋ	kuṭiiʋiniŋ
933	good news	gʊd njuːz	kuṭnijus
934	good night	gʊd naɪt	kuṭnaiṭ

935	good bye	ˈgʊd.baɪ	kuʈpai
936	good morning	gʊd ˈmɔː.nɪŋ	kuʈmaaɾniŋ
937	good will	gʊdˈwɪl	kuʈʋiḻ
938	goods	gʊdz	kuʈs
939	crude oil	kruːd ɔɪl	kuɾuuʈ aajiḻ
940	group	gruːp	kuɾuup
941	gross	grəʊs	kuɾoos
942	quarters	ˈkwɔː.tərz	kuʋaaɟʈaɾs
943	quality	ˈkwɒl.ɪ.ti	kuʋaaḻiʈi
944	qualification	ˌkwɒl.ɪ.fɪˈkeɪ.ʃən	kuʋaaḻifikkeeṣan
945	qualified	ˈkwɒl.ɪ.faɪd	kuʋaaḻifaiʈ
946	to qualify	ˈkwɒl.ɪ.faɪ	kuʋaaḻifai paṇṇu
947	quintal	ˈkwin-təl	kuʋinʈaaḻ
948	quinine	ˈkwɪn.iːn	kuʋinnin
949	quinine	ˈkwɪn.iːn	kuʋainin
950	chloroform	ˈklɒr.ə.fɔːm	kuḻooɾapaam
951	chloroform	ˈklɒr.ə.fɔːm	kuḻooɾafaam
952	cushion	ˈkʊʃ.ən	kuṣan
953	goods	gʊdz	kuuʈs
954	goods train	gʊdz treɪn	kuuʈs ʈɾejin
955	coupon	ˈkuː.pɒn	kuuppan
956	cool	kuːl	kuuḻ
957	to be cool	kuːl	kuuḻ aaka iɾu
958	cool drink	kuːl drɪŋk	kuuḻʈɾiŋk
959	cooler (as water cooler)	ˈkuː.lər	kuuḻaɾ
960	cooling glass (sun glasses)	ˈkuː.lɪŋ glɑːs	kuuḻiŋkḻaas

961	goose (in swear word like 'fool')	guːs	kuus
962	get out	get aʊt	keṯ aʋuṯ
963	kettle	ˈket.l	keṯṭiḻ
964	get ready	get ˈred.i	keṯ ɾeṭi
965	chemical	ˈkem.ɪ.kəl	kemikaḻ
966	chemist	ˈkem.ɪst	kemisṯ
967	kerosene	ˈker.ə.siːn	keɾoocin
968	gazette (an official govt publication)	gəˈzet	kedʒaṯ
969	guess	ges	kes
970	guest room	gest ruːm	kesṯ ɾuum
971	guest house	gest haʊs	kesṯ haʋus
972	to guess	ges	kes paɳɳu
973	K.G. (kindergarten)	keɪ dʒiː	kee dʒi
974	cake	keɪk	keek
975	cake oven	keɪk ˈʌv.ən	keek aʋan
976	to bake a cake	keɪk	keek cuṭu
977	casual leave (adminstration)	ˈkæʒ.ju.əl liːv	keecuʋaḻ ḻiiʋ
978	gate	geɪt	keeṯ
979	cable	ˈkeɪ.bl	keepiḻ
980	game	geɪm	keem
981	gain (profit)	geɪn	keejn
982	to take care	keər	keeɾ eṭu
983	to care	keər	keeɾ paɳɳu
984	careful	ˈkeə.fəl	keeɾpuḻ
985	to be careful	ˈkeə.fəl	keeɾpuḻ aaka iɾu
986	careless	ˈkeə.ləs	keeɾles

987	carroms (an indoor game)	ˈkær.əm	keeɻam
988	canvassers	ˈkæn.və.sərz	keenʋaacaɻs
989	canvas (thick water-proof material)	ˈkæn.vəs	keenʋaas
990	to canvass	ˈkæn.vəs	keenʋaas paɳɳu
991	gauge	ɡeɪdʒ	keedʒ
992	to gauge	ɡeɪdʒ	keedʒ paɳɳu
993	case (legal or medical)	keɪs	kees
994	to file a case (legal)	keɪs	kees pooʈu
995	casual leave (adminstration)	ˈkæʒ.ju.əl li:v	keesuʋaḻ ḻiiʋ
996	guide	ɡaɪd	kaiʈu
997	to guide	ɡaɪd	kaiʈu paɳɳu
998	kindly	ˈkaɪnd.li	kainʈ aaka
999	to be kind	kaɪnd	kainʈ aaka iɻu
1000	cocaine	kəʊˈkeɪn	kokkeejn
1001	cocoa	ˈkəʊ.kəʊ	kokkoo
1002	quotation	kwəʊˈteɪ.ʃən	koʈʈeeşan
1003	to give/submit a quotation	kwəʊˈteɪ.ʃən	koʈʈeeşan koʈu
1004	godown	ˈɡəʊdaʊn	koʈeḻan
1005	quiet	kwaɪət	kojaʈ
1006	quietly	kwaɪət	kojaʈ aaka
1007	to be quiet	kwaɪət	kojaʈ aaka iɻu
1008	to quieten	kwaɪət	kojaʈ paɳɳu
1009	choir	kwaɪər	kojaɻ
1010	gorilla	ɡəˈrɪl.ə	koɻiḻḻa
1011	collateral	kəˈlæt.ər.əl	koḻaattaɻaḻ
1012	collaborate	kəˈlæb.ə.reɪt	koḻaapoɻeeʈ

1013	to collaborate	kəˈlæb.ə.reɪt	koḻaapoɻeeṯ paṇṇu
1014	collaborator	kəˈlæb.ə.reɪ.tər	koḻaapoɻeeṯaɻ
1015	collision	kəˈlɪʒ.ən	koḻiṣan
1016	to collide	kəˈlaɪd	koḻaiṯ paṇṇu
1017	concession	kənˈseʃ.ən	konceṣan
1018	question	ˈkwes.tʃən	kosṯijan
1019	to ask a question	ˈkwes.tʃən	kosṯijan keeḻ
1020	to question	ˈkwes.tʃən	kosṯijan paṇṇu
1021	question paper	ˈkwes.tʃən ˈpeɪ.pər	kosṯijanpeeppaɻ
1022	co-education	ˌkəʊ.ed.jʊˈkeɪ.ʃən	koo edʒukeeṣan
1023	quotation	ˈkwəʊ.tə	kooṭṭaa
1024	coat	kəʊt	kooṭṭu
1025	to quote	kwəʊt	kooṯ paṇṇu
1026	godown	ˈgəʊdaʊn	kooṯavun
1027	godown	ˈgəʊdaʊn	kooṯeḻan
1028	court (legal, or as in tennis)	kɔːt	kooɻṯ
1029	course	kɔːs	kooɻs
1030	to take a course	kɔːs	kooɻs eṯu
1031	to do a course	kɔːs	kooɻs paṇṇu
1032	goal	gəʊl	kooḻ
1033	cold	kəʊld	kooḻṯ
1034	gold	gəʊld	kooḻṯ
1035	to catch a cold	kəʊld	kooḻṯ piṭi
1036	gold medal	gəʊld ˈmed.əl	kooḻṯmeṭaḻ
1037	to score a goal	gəʊl	kooḻ pooṯu
1038	koala	kəʊˈɑː.lə	kooḻaa

1039	co-operative society	kəʊˈɒp.ər.ə.tɪv səˈsaɪ.ə.ti	koovaapaɽeeʈiʋ sʈooɽ
1040	cone ice-cream	kəʊn-ˌaɪsˈkriːm	koon aiskɽiim
1041	councillor	ˈkaʊnt.səl.ər	kauncilaɽ
1042	chair	tʃeər	cceeɽ
1043	slip (of paper)	slɪp	cl̪ip
1044	suction tube (technical)	ˈsʌk.ʃən tjuːb	cakʂanʈjuup
1045	success	səkˈses	caksas
1046	successful	səkˈses.fəl	caksasful̪
1047	to become successful	səkˈses.fəl	caksasful̪ aaku
1048	suddenly	ˈsʌd.ən	caʈan aaka
1049	sub-	sʌb-	cap…
1050	sub inspector	sʌb-ɪnˈspek.tər	capinspekʈaɽ
1051	sub contractor	sʌb-kənˈtræk.tər	capkaanʈiɽaakʈaɽ
1052	subpoena (legal)	səˈpiː.nə	cappiinu
1053	support	səˈpɔːt	cappooɽʈ
1054	to support	səˈpɔːt	cappooɽʈ paɳɳu
1055	suppose	səˈpəʊz	cappoos
1056	submarine	ˌsʌb.məˈriːn	capmeɽin
1057	subway	ˈsʌb.weɪ	capʋee
1058	supply	səˈplaɪ	capl̪ai
1059	to supply	səˈplaɪ	capl̪ai paɳɳu
1060	supplier	səˈplaɪ.ər	capl̪aijaɽ
1061	subject	ˈsʌb.dʒekt	capdʒekʈ
1062	to suffer	ˈsʌf.ər	cafaɽ paɳɳu
1063	something (a relationship between two people)	ˈsʌm.θɪŋ	camt̪iŋ
1064	something (a bribe or a tip)	ˈsʌm.θɪŋ	camt̪iŋ

1065	sump (water tank at ground level)	sʌmp	camp
1066	summer	ˈsʌm.ər	cammaɾ
1067	summons (legal)	ˈsʌm.ənz	cammans
1068	scientist	ˈsaɪən.tɪst	cajanʈisʈ
1069	science	saɪənt s	cajans
1070	sir	sɜːr	caɾ
1071	circus	ˈsɜː.kəs	caɾkkas
1072	circle	ˈsɜː.kl	caɾkkiɭ
1073	circle inspector	ˈsɜː.kl ɪnˈspek.tər	caɾkkiɭ inspekʈaɾ
1074	circular (written info circulated)	ˈsɜː.kjʊ.lər	caɾkkulaɾ
1075	circuit (technical)	ˈsɜː.kɪt	caɾkjuuʈ
1076	church	tʃɜːtʃ	caɾc
1077	surcharge	ˈsɜː.tʃɑːdʒ	caɾccaaɾdʒ
1078	to search	sɜːtʃ	caɾc paɳɳu
1079	shirt	ʃɜːt	caɾʈ
1080	certificate	səˈtɪf.ɪ.kət	caɾʈipikeeʈ
1081	to certify	ˈsɜː.tɪ.faɪ	caɾʈipai paɳɳu
1082	to certify	ˈsɜː.tɪ.faɪ	caɾʈifai paɳɳu
1083	surname	ˈsɜː.neɪm	caɾɳeem
1084	surprise	səˈpraɪz	caɾpɾais
1085	to serve	sɜːv	caɾʋ paɳɳu
1086	server	ˈsɜː.vər	caɾʋaɾ
1087	servant	ˈsɜː.vənt	caɾʋanʈ
1088	service	ˈsɜː.vɪs	caɾʋiis
1089	to service (automobile)	ˈsɜː.vɪs	caɾʋiis paɳɳu
1090	servicing (automobile)	ˈsɜː.vɪs.ɪŋ	caɾʋiisiŋ

1091	to take a survey of	ˈsɜː.veɪ	caɾʋee eʈu
1092	to survey	ˈsɜː.veɪ	caɾʋee paɳɳu
1093	surgeon	ˈsɜː.dʒən	caɾdʒan
1094	to surrender	sərˈen.dər	caɾanʈaɾ paɳɳu
1095	to salute	səˈluːt	caȴuuʈ paɳɳu
1096	saloon (barber's shop)	səˈluːn	caȴuun
1097	saloon (a specially built railway carriage)	səˈluːn	caȴuun
1098	sovereign (gold of particular weight/composition)	ˈsɒv.ər.ɪn	caʋaɾan
1099	sound	saʊnd	caʋuɳʈ
1100	son	sʌn	can
1101	to suggest	səˈdʒest	cadʒasʈ paɳɳu
1102	suggestion	səˈdʒes.tʃən	cadʒeqan
1103	to become suspended	səˈspend	caspenʈu aaku
1104	to suspend	səˈspend	caspenʈu paɳɳu
1105	suspension order (government administration)	səˈspen.ʃən ˈɔː.dər	caspenqanaaɾʈaɾ
1106	suspense	səˈspent s	caspens
1107	saw	sɔː	caa
1108	socket (technical)	ˈsɒk.ɪt	caakkaʈ
1109	chalk	tʃɔːk	caak
1110	a piece of chalk	tʃɔːk piːs	caak piis
1111	chocolate	ˈtʃɒk.lət	caakȴeʈ
1112	socks	sɒks	caaks
1113	to become/get sanctioned	ˈsæŋk.ʃən	caaŋqan aaku
1114	to sanction	ˈsæŋk.ʃən	caaŋqan paɳɳu
1115	satin (a type of cloth)	ˈsæt.ɪn	caaʈʈin
1116	chops (a meat dish)	tʃɒps	caaps

1117	soft	sɒft	caafṭ
1118	champion	ˈtʃæm.pi.ən	caampijan
1119	sample	ˈsɑːm.pl	caampiḷ
1120	to give a sample	ˈsɑːm.pl	caampiḷ koṭu
1121	to sample	ˈsɑːm.pl	caampiḷ paṇṇu
1122	choice	tʃɔɪs	caajs
1123	sir	sɜːr	caaṛ
1124	chart	tʃɑːt	caaṛṭ
1125	to sort out	sɔːt aʊt	caaṛṭauṭ paṇṇu
1126	sorter (a job in post office/railways)	ˈsɔː.tər	caaṛṭṭaṛ
1127	sorting office	sɔː.tɪŋ ˈɒf.ɪs	caaṛṭṭiŋ aapiis
1128	charge	tʃɑːdʒ	caaṛdʒ
1129	to charge	tʃɑːdʒ	caaṛdʒ paṇṇu
1130	sergeant	ˈsɑː.dʒənt	caaṛdʒanṭ
1131	sergeant	ˈsɑː.dʒənt	caaṛdʒenṭ
1132	sari	ˈsɑː.ri	caaṛi
1133	sorry	ˈsɒr.i	caaṛi
1134	salt	sɒlt	caaḷṭ
1135	to become solved	sɒlv	caaḷʋ aaku
1136	to solve	sɒlv	caaḷʋ paṇṇu
1137	salad	ˈsæl.əd	caaḷaṭ
1138	sovereign	ˈsɒv.ər.ɪn	caaʋaṛan
1139	sovereign gold	ˈsɒv.ər.ɪn gəʊld	caaʋaṛan kooḷṭ
1140	sovereign state	ˈsɒv.ər.ɪn steɪt	caaʋaṛan sṭeeṭ
1141	sandal wood	ˈsæn.dəl wʊd	caanṭaḷʋuṭ
1142	sandals	ˈsæn.dəlz	caanṭaḷs

1143	chance	tʃɑːnt s	caans
1144	to get a chance	tʃɑːnt s	caans kiṭai
1145	to give a chance	tʃɑːnt s	caans koṭu
1146	chancellor (university)	ˈtʃɑːnt.səl.ər	caansalaɾ
1147	sanatorium	ˌsæn.əˈtɔː.ri.əm	caanaṭṭooɾijam
1148	sanatorium	ˌsæn.əˈtɔː.ri.əm	caaniṭṭooɾijam
1149	sanitary	ˈsæn.ɪ.tri	caaniṭaɾi
1150	sanitation	ˌsæn.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən	caaniṭeeqan
1151	saucer	ˈsɔː.sər	caasaɾ
1152	sick	sɪk	cik
1153	chicory	ˈtʃɪk.ər.i	cikkaɾi
1154	sickly	ˈsɪk.li	cikḻi
1155	signal	ˈsɪg.nəl	siknaḻ
1156	to give a signal	ˈsɪg.nəl	ciknaḻ koṭu
1157	signature	ˈsɪg.nɪ.tʃər	cikneeccaɾ
1158	to put one's signature	ˈsɪg.nɪ.tʃər	cikneeccaɾ pooṭu
1159	cigarette	ˌsɪg.ərˈet	cikaɾeṭ
1160	sink (as a kitchen sink)	sɪŋk	ciŋk
1161	single	ˈsɪŋ.gl̩	ciŋkiḻ
1162	situation	ˌsɪt.juˈeɪ.ʃən	ciccuʋeeqan
1163	chit (as a chit fund)	tʃɪt	ciṭ
1164	city	ˈsɪt.i	ciṭṭi
1165	sitting room	ˈsɪt.ɪŋ ruːm	ciṭṭiŋɾuum
1166	chit fund	tʃɪt fʌnd	ciṭpanṭu
1167	chips	tʃɪps	cips
1168	symptom	ˈsɪmp.təm	cimṭam

1169	cement	sɪˈment	cimʈi
1170	symbol	ˈsɪm.bəl	cimpaḷ
1171	simple	ˈsɪm.pl	cimpiḷ
1172	chimney	ˈtʃɪm.ni	cimni
1173	cement	sɪˈment	cimenʈ
1174	to be chill	tʃɪl	ciḻ aaka iɽu
1175	silk	sɪlk	ciḻk
1176	to be silly	ˈsɪl.i	ciḻḻi aaka iɽu
1177	silver	ˈsɪl.vər	ciḻʋaɽ
1178	slip (of paper)	slɪp	ciḻip
1179	cylinder	ˈsɪl.ɪn.dər	ciḻinʈaɽ
1180	civil	ˈsɪv.əl	ciʋiḷ
1181	civil servant	ˈsɪv.əl ˈsɜː.vənt	ciʋiḷcaɽʋenʈ
1182	cinema	ˈsɪn.ə.mə	cinimaa
1183	system	ˈsɪs.təm	cisʈam
1184	sister	ˈsɪs.tər	cisʈaɽ
1185	secret	ˈsiː.krət	ciikɽeʈ
1186	season	ˈsiː.zən	ciican
1187	season ticket	ˈsiː.zən ˈtɪk.ɪt	ciicanʈikkeʈ
1188	see saw	ˈsiː.sɔː	ciicaa
1189	seat	siːt	ciiʈ
1190	cheap	tʃiːp	ciip
1191	to be cheap	tʃiːp	ciip aaka iɽu
1192	chief	tʃiːf	ciif
1193	serial	ˈsɪə.ri.əl	ciiɽijaḷ
1194	serious	ˈsɪə.ri.əs	ciiɽijas

1195	to be serious	ˈsɪə.ri.əs	ciiɾijas aaka iɾu
1196	series	ˈsɪə.riːz	ciiɾiis
1197	seal	siːl	ciiḻ
1198	to seal	siːl	ciiḻ paṇṇu
1199	to put the seal	siːl	ciiḻ ʋai
1200	sealing wax	ˈsiː.lɪŋ wæks	ciiḻiŋʋaaks
1201	ceiling fan	ˈsiː.lɪŋ fæn	ciiḻiŋfeen
1202	scene (in a play or film)	siːn	ciin
1203	senior	ˈsiː.ni.ər	ciinijaɾ
1204	cheese	tʃiːz	ciis
1205	to cease (as an engine)	siːs	ciis aaku
1206	to seize (as to be confiscated by the customs etc.)	siːz	ciis paṇṇu
1207	superior	suːˈpɪə.ri.ər	cuppiiɾijaɾ
1208	supreme court	suːˈpriːm kɔːt	cupɾiimkooɾṭ
1209	superimpose (photography)	ˌsuː.pə.rɪmˈpəʊz	cupaɾimpoos
1210	superb	suːˈpɜːb	cupaɾp
1211	superficial	ˌsuː.pəˈfɪʃ.əl	cuɾficijaḻ
1212	superceed	ˌsuː.pəˈsiːd	cupaɾsiiṭ
1213	to superceed	ˌsuː.pəˈsiːd	cupaɾsiiṭ paṇṇu
1214	suit	sj uːt	cuuṭ
1215	suitcase	ˈsj uːt.keɪs	cuuṭkees
1216	to suit	sj uːt	cuuṭ paṇṇu
1217	soup	suːp	cuup
1218	supermarket	ˈsuː.pəˌmɑː.kɪt	cuuppaɾmaaɾkeṭ
1219	supervisor	ˈsuː.pə.vaɪ.zər	cuuppaɾʋaicaɾ
1220	to supervise	ˈsuː.pə.vaɪz	cuuppaɾʋais paṇṇu

1221	superintendent	ˌsuː.pə.rɪnˈten.dənt	cuuppiɻaɳʈu
1222	sewage	ˈsuː.ɪdʒ	cuujeedʒ
1223	sewage	ˈsuː.ɪdʒ	cuuʋeedʒ
1224	to choose	tʃuːz	cuus paɳɳu
1225	suicide	ˈsuː.ɪ.saɪd	cuusaiʈ
1226	to commit suicide	ˈsuː.ɪ.saɪd	cuusaiʈ paɳɳu
1227	cheque	tʃek	cek
1228	check up (medical and technical)	tʃek ʌp	cek ap
1229	to check up	tʃek ʌp	cek ap paɳɳu
1230	checker (one who checks tickets in bus)	ˈtʃek.ər	cekkaɾ
1231	checking inspector	tʃek.ɪŋ ɪnˈspek.tər	cekkiɳ inspekʈaɾ
1232	to issue a cheque	tʃek	cek koʈu
1233	to check	tʃek	cek paɳɳu
1234	checkpost	ˈtʃek.pəʊst	cekpoosʈ
1235	security	sɪˈkjʊə.rɪ.ti	cekjuuɻiʈi
1236	secretary	ˈsek.rə.tri	cekɻaʈaɻi
1237	section	ˈsek.ʃən	cekqan
1238	sex	seks	ceks
1239	secondary grade	ˈsek.ən.dri greɪd	cekanʈaɻikiɻeeʈ
1240	second language	ˈsek.ənd ˈlæŋ.gwɪdʒ	cekanɭaaɳʋeedʒ
1241	second hand	ˈsek.ənd hænd	cekanhaaɳʈ
1242	set	set	ceʈ
1243	settee (sofa set)	setˈiː	ceʈʈi
1244	settle	ˈset.l	ceʈʈiɭ
1245	to settle	ˈset.l	ceʈʈiɭ paɳɳu
1246	settlement	ˈset.lˌmənt	ceʈʈiɭmenʈ

1247	to make a settlement	ˈset.lˌ.mənt	ceţţiḻmenţ cej
1248	to set	set	ceţ paṇṇu
1249	centre	ˈsen.tər	cenṭṭaɾ
1250	September	sepˈtem.bər	cepṭampaɾ
1251	chain	tʃeɪn	cejin
1252	to chain (as a dog)	tʃeɪn	cejin paṇṇu
1253	ceremony	ˈser.ɪ.mə.ni	ceɾimani
1254	cell (biology/battery)	sel	ceḻ
1255	select	sɪˈlekt	ceḻakṭ
1256	to select	sɪˈlekt	ceḻakṭ paṇṇu
1257	selection	sɪˈlek.ʃən	ceḻakqan
1258	celluloid	ˈsel.jʊ.lɔɪd	ceḻuuḻaajiṭ
1259	cent	sent	cenṭ
1260	scent	sent	cenṭ
1261	to put on scent (to wear scent)	sent	cenṭ pooṭu
1262	central	ˈsen.trəl	cenṭṟaḻ
1263	sentry	ˈsen.tri	cenṭṟi
1264	centenary	senˈtiː.nər.i	cenṭinaɾi
1265	censor	ˈsentˌ.sər	censaaɾ
1266	to censor	ˈsentˌ.sər	censaaɾ paṇṇu
1267	session (legal)	ˈseʃ.ən	ceqan
1268	chess	tʃes	ces
1269	to play chess	tʃes	ces aaṭu
1270	saccharine	ˈsæk.ər.iːn	ceekkaɾiin
1271	saxophone	ˈsæk.sə.fəʊn	ceeksafoon
1272	sanction	ˈsæŋk.ʃən	ceeŋqan

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1273	saddle	ˈsæd.l	ceeʈiɭ
1274	chapel (a small church)	ˈtʃæp.əl	ceeppaɭ
1275	safe (for keeping valuables)	seɪf	ceef
1276	to be safe	seɪf	ceef aaka iɽu
1277	chamber (legal)	ˈtʃeɪm.bər	ceempaɽ
1278	champion	ˈtʃæm.pi.ən	ceempijan
1279	sample	ˈsɑːm.pl̩	ceempiɭ
1280	same here	seɪm hɪər	ceemhijaɽ
1281	chain	tʃeɪn	ceejn
1282	change	tʃeɪndʒ	ceejɳɳ
1283	chair	tʃeər	ceeɽ
1284	chairman	ˈtʃeə.mən	ceeɽman
1285	sale	seɪl	ceeɭ
1286	to make a sale	seɪl	ceeɭ paɳɳu
1287	salesgirl	ˈseɪlz.gɜːl	ceeɭskaɽl
1288	salesman	ˈseɪlz.mən	ceeksman
1289	save	seɪv	ceeʋ
1290	to save	seɪv	ceeʋ paɳɳu
1291	savory	ˈseɪ.vər.i	ceeʋaɽi
1292	savings bank	ˈseɪ.vɪŋz bæŋk	ceeʋiɳspaaɳ
1293	to chase	tʃeɪs	cees paɳɳu
1294	psychology	saɪˈkɒl.ə.dʒi	caikkaaɭdʒi
1295	cycle	ˈsaɪ.kl	caikkiɭ
1296	to ride a cycle	ˈsaɪ.kl	caikkiɭ ooʈʈu
1297	to cycle	ˈsaɪ.kl	caikkiɭ paɳɳu
1298	cyclone	ˈsaɪ.kləʊn	caikɭoon

1299	sight	saɪt	caiṭ
1300	to look at girls (sight)	saɪt	caiṭ aṭi
1301	sideburns	ˈsaɪd.bɜːnz	caiṭpaṛns
1302	sidebusiness (an additional business or trade)	ˈsaɪd-ˈbɪz.nɪs	caiṭpisinas
1303	to do a side business	ˈsaɪd-ˈbɪz.nɪs	caiṭpisinas paṇṇu
1304	cipher (refer to a useles person, situation, or result)	ˈsaɪ.fər	caipaṛ
1305	syphon	ˈsaɪ.fən	caifan
1306	to syphon	ˈsaɪ.fən	caifan paṇṇu
1307	to be silent	ˈsaɪ.lənt	caiḻanṭ aaka iṛu
1308	silence	ˈsaɪ.lənt s	caiḻans
1309	sign	saɪn	cain
1310	scientist	ˈsaɪən.tɪst	cainṭisṭ
1311	to sign	saɪn	cain paṇṇu
1312	sign board (hoarding)	ˈsaɪn.bɔːd	cainpooṛtu
1313	science	saɪənt s	cains
1314	science fiction	saɪənt s-ˈfɪk.ʃən	cainsfikqan
1315	solution	səˈluːˌʃən	coḻjuuqan
1316	choke	tʃəʊk	cook
1317	to pull the choke (automobile)	tʃəʊk	cook koṭu
1318	to soak	səʊk	cook paṇṇu
1319	soda	ˈsəʊ.də	cooṭaa
1320	soda bottle	ˈsəʊ.də ˈbɒt.lˌ	cooṭaapaaṭṭiḻ
1321	soap	səʊp	coop
1322	to flatter (lit: to soap)	səʊp	coop paṇṇu
1323	to flatter (lit: to put soap)	səʊp	coop pooṭu
1324	sofa	ˈsəʊ.fə	coofaa

1325	sewing machine	ˈsəʊ.ɪŋ-məˈʃiːn	coojiŋ meqiin
1326	source	sɔːs	cooɽs
1327	sole (the only)	səʊl	cooḻ
1328	sole selling agent	səʊl-ˈsel.ɪŋ-ˈeɪ.dʒənt	cooḻ celliŋ edʒaṉ
1329	sold	səʊld	cooḻṭ
1330	sold out	səʊld aʊt	cooḻṭ auṭ
1331	to solder (technical)	ˈsəʊl.dər	cooḻṭaɽ paṇṇu
1332	soldier	ˈsəʊl.dʒər	cooḻdʒaɽ
1333	socialism	ˈsəʊ.ʃəl.ɪ.zəm	cooqaḻicam
1334	socialist	ˈsəʊ.ʃəl.ɪst	cooqijaḻisṭ
1335	south	saʊθ	cauṯ
1336	to tally	ˈtæl.i	ṭṭaaḻi paṇṇu
1337	duty	ˈdjuː.ti	ṭjuuṭṭi
1338	to do (one's) work (for which one is employed)	ˈdjuː.ti	ṭjuuṭṭi paaɽ
1339	tube	tjuːb	ṭjuup
1340	duplicate	ˈdjuː.plɪ.kət	ṭjuupḻikeeṭ
1341	to duplicate	ˈdjuː.plɪ.kət	ṭjuupḻikeeṭ paṇṇu
1342	tube light (neon lamp)	tjuːb-laɪt	ṭjuup ḻaiṭ
1343	tune	tjuːn	ṭjuun
1344	to tune (a musical instrument)	tjuːn	ṭjuun paṇṇu
1345	tuition	tjuːˈɪʃ.ən	ṭjuuṣan
1346	to give tuition	tjuːˈɪʃ.ən	ṭjuuṣan koṭu
1347	drug (medical)	drʌg	ṭɽak
1348	truck	trʌk	ṭɽak
1349	to drive a truck	trʌk	ṭɽak ooṭṭu
1350	trunk (a steel suitcase)	trʌŋk	ṭɽaŋk

1351	trunk call	trʌŋk-kɔːl	ʈɾaŋkkaaḻ
1352	to give trouble	ˈtrʌb.l	ʈɾaɳiḻ koʈu
1353	to trouble	ˈtrʌb.l	ʈɾaɳiḻ paɳɳu
1354	drum	drʌm	ʈɾam
1355	draw	drɔː	ʈɾaa
1356	track	træk	ʈɾaak
1357	tractor	ˈtræk.tər	ʈɾaakʈaɾ
1358	to drive a tractor	ˈtræk.tər	ʈɾaakʈaɾ ooʈʈu
1359	drop	drɒp	ʈɾaap
1360	to give a lift (in a vehicle)	drɒp	ʈɾaap koʈu
1361	draft	drɑːft	ʈɾaapʈ
1362	to draft	drɑːft	ʈɾaapʈ paɳɳu
1363	to make out a draft	drɑːft	ʈɾaapʈ pooʈu
1364	draftsman	ˈdrɑːfts.mən	ʈɾaapʈsman
1365	to drop (someone by vehicle)	drɒp	ʈɾaap paɳɳu
1366	traffic	ˈtræf.ɪk	ʈɾaapik
1367	draft	drɑːft	ʈɾaafʈ
1368	traffic signals	ˈtræf.ɪk-ˈsɪg.nəlz	ʈɾaafik ciknaḻ
1369	tram	træm	ʈɾaam
1370	drama	ˈdrɑː.mə	ʈɾaamaa
1371	to organise a drama	ˈdrɑː.mə	ʈɾaamaa pooʈu
1372	drawer	drɔːr	ʈɾaajaɾ
1373	drawing	ˈdrɔː.ɪŋ	ʈɾaajiŋ
1374	to draw (picture or a sketch)	ˈdrɔː.ɪŋ	ʈɾaajiŋ pooʈu
1375	drawing room	ˈdrɔː.ɪŋ-ruːm	ʈɾaajiɲɾuum
1376	trolley	ˈtrɒl.i	ʈɾaaḻi

1377	travel agent	ˈtræv.əl-ˈeɪ.dʒənt	ʈɾaaʋaḻ eedʒanʈ
1378	to travel	ˈtræv.əl	ʈɾaaʋaḻ paṇṇu
1379	travellers bungalow	ˈtræv.əl.ərz ˈbʌŋ.gəl.əʊ	ʈɾaaʋaḻaɾs paŋkaḻaa
1380	transistor (radio)	trænˈzɪs.tər	ʈɾaancisʈaɾ
1381	transport	ˈtræn.spɔːt(n)/trænˈspɔːt(v)	ʈɾaanspooɾʈ
1382	transfer	ˈtræns.fɜːr(n)/trænsˈfɜːr(v)	ʈɾaansfaɾ
1383	transformer	trænsˈfɔː.mər	ʈɾaansfaaɾmaɾ
1384	to translate	trænsˈleɪt	ʈɾaansḻeeʈ paṇṇu
1385	translation	trænsˈleɪ.ʃən	ʈɾaansḻeeṣan
1386	tragedy	ˈtrædʒ.ə.di	ʈɾaadʒaʈi
1387	trick shot (photography)	trɪk ʃɒt	ʈɾikṣaaʈ
1388	drink (alcoholic)	drɪŋk	ʈɾiŋ
1389	to have a drink	drɪŋk	ʈɾiŋkcaappiʈu
1390	drink party (drinking party)	drɪŋk-ˈpɑː.ti	ʈɾiŋkpaaɾʈʈi
1391	trip (engaging of taxi or lorry for journey)	trɪp	ʈɾip
1392	to do a trip (as above)	trɪp	ʈɾip aʈi
1393	to be trim	trɪm	ʈɾim aaka iɾu
1394	to trim (usually the hair)	trɪm	ʈɾim paṇṇu
1395	drill (physical exercise)	drɪl	ʈɾiḻ
1396	to drill (technical)	drɪl	ʈɾiḻ paṇṇu
1397	treat	triːt	ʈɾiiʈ
1398	to give a treat	triːt	ʈɾiiʈ koʈu
1399	to treat (medical)	triːt	ʈɾiiʈ paṇṇu
1400	treatment (medical)	ˈtriːt.mənt	ʈɾiiʈmenʈ
1401	to take a treatment (medical)	ˈtriːt.mənt	ʈɾiiʈmenʈ eʈu
1402	troops	truːps	ʈɾuups

1403	train	treɪn	ʈɾejn
1404	to train	treɪn	ʈɾejn paɳɳu
1405	dress (clothes)	dɹes	ʈɾes
1406	to dress	dɹes	ʈɾes paɳɳu
1407	tray	treɪ	ʈɾee
1408	trade mark	ˈtreɪd.mɑːk	ʈɾeeʈmaaɾk
1409	trailer	ˈtreɪ.lər	ʈɾeejl̪aɾ
1410	training	ˈtreɪ.nɪŋ	ʈɾeejniŋ
1411	trainage (fare to travel in India)	ˈtreɪ.nɪdʒ (no such word)	ʈɾeejnedʒ
1412	trace	treɪs	ʈɾees
1413	to trace	treɪs	ʈɾees paɳɳu
1414	to be dry	draɪ	ʈɾai aaka iɾu
1415	tricycle	ˈtraɪ.sɪ.kl	ʈɾaicaikkil̺
1416	to try	traɪ	ʈɾai paɳɳu
1417	trial (legal)	traɪəl	ʈɾaijal̺
1418	drive in (restaurant where one is served in the car)	ˈdraɪv.ɪn	ʈɾaiʋ in
1419	driver	ˈdraɪ.vər	ʈɾaiʋaɾ
1420	driving	ˈdraɪ.vɪŋ	ʈɾaiʋiŋ
1421	trophy	ˈtrəʊ.fi	ʈɾoofi
1422	trousers	ˈtraʊ.zəz	ʈɾausaɾs
1423	twist (type of dance)	twɪst	ʈʋisʈ
1424	to twist	twɪst	ʈʋisʈ paɳɳu
1425	tweed (type of cloth)	twiːd	ʈʋiiʈ
1426	twine	twaɪn	ʈʋain
1427	to tuck	tʌk	ʈak paɳɳu
1428	to touch	tʌtʃ	ʈac paɳɳu

1429	to touch up (in painting)	tʌtʃ ʌp	ʈaccap paɳɳu
1430	to dub in (as in films)	dʌb	ʈap paɳɳu
1431	double	ˈdʌb.l	ʈapiɭ
1432	dummy	ˈdʌm.i	ʈammi
1433	tumbler	ˈtʌm.blər	ʈamɭaɽ
1434	diet	ˈdaɪ.ət	ʈajaʈ
1435	diabetic	ˌdaɪəˈbet.ɪk	ʈajapeʈik
1436	diabetes	ˌdaɪəˈbiː.tiːz	ʈajapeʈis
1437	diamond	ˈdaɪə.mənd	ʈajameɳʈ
1438	tyre	taɪər	ʈajaɽ
1439	to be tired	taɪəd	ʈajaɽ aaka iɽu
1440	diary	ˈdaɪə.ri	ʈajaɽi
1441	to maintain a diary	ˈdaɪə.ri	ʈajaɽi eɽuʈu
1442	dial	ˈdaɪ.əl	ʈajaɭ
1443	to dial	ˈdaɪ.əl	ʈajaɭ paɳɳu
1444	dialogue (script in a play/or film)	ˈdaɪ.ə.lɒg	ʈajaɭaak
1445	turkey	ˈtɜː.ki	ʈaɽkki
1446	to be dirty	ˈdɜː.ti	ʈaɽtti aaka iɽu
1447	turpentine	ˈtɜː.pən.taɪn	ʈaɽpanʈain
1448	turbine (techical)	ˈtɜː.baɪn	ʈaɽpain
1449	turn	tɜːn	ʈaɽn
1450	turning	ˈtɜː.nɪŋ	ʈaɽniŋ
1451	turnip (vegetable)	ˈtɜː.nɪp	ʈaɽnip
1452	to be dull	dʌl	ʈaɭ aaka iɽu
1453	tower	taʊər	ʈavaɽ
1454	towel	taʊəl	ʈavaɭ

1455	town	taʊn	ʈaʋun
1456	ton	tʌn	ʈan
1457	dungeon	ˈdʌn.dʒən	ʈandʒan
1458	tunnel	ˈtʌn.əl	ʈanaḻ
1459	dust	dʌst	ʈasʈ
1460	dock	dɒk	ʈaak
1461	talk	tɔːk	ʈaak
1462	talkies (cinema)	tɔːk	ʈaakiis
1463	documentary	ˌdɒk.jʊˈmen.tər.i	ʈaakkumenʈaɾi
1464	taxi	ˈtæk.si	ʈaakci
1465	doctor	ˈdɒk.tər	ʈaakʈaɾ
1466	tax	tæks	ʈaaks
1467	document	ˈdɒk.jʊ.mənt	ʈaakumenʈ
1468	documentary	ˌdɒk.jʊˈmen.tər.i	ʈaakumenʈʈaɾi
1469	tank	tæŋk	ʈaaŋk
1470	donkey	ˈdɒŋ.ki	ʈaaŋki
1471	daughter	ˈdɔː.tər	ʈaaʈʈaɾ
1472	top (the head)	tɒp	ʈaap
1473	top class	tɒp-klɑːs	ʈaapkḻaas
1474	top secret	tɒp-ˈsiː.krət	ʈaapciikɾeʈ
1475	topic	ˈtɒp.ɪk	ʈaappik
1476	top star	tɒp-stɑːr	ʈaapsʈaaɾ
1477	dam	dæm	ʈaam
1478	damage	ˈdæm.ɪdʒ	ʈaameedʒ
1479	toilet	ˈtɔɪ.lət	ʈaajḻeʈ
1480	toilet soap	ˈtɔɪ.lət-səʊp	ʈaajḻeʈcoop

1481	toys	tɔɪz	ʈaajs
1482	to be dark	dɑːk	ʈaaɽk aaka iɽu
1483	target	ˈtɑːɡɪt	ʈaaɽkeʈ
1484	torch	tɔːtʃ	ʈaaɽc
1485	tarpaulin (waterproof material)	tɑːˈpɔːlɪn	ʈaaɽpaaḻin
1486	darling	ˈdɑːlɪŋ	ʈaaɽliŋ
1487	to darn	dɑːn	ʈaaɽn paɳɳu
1488	target	ˈtɑːɡɪt	ʈaaɽdʒeʈ
1489	talcum powder	ˈtæl.kəmˌpaʊ.dər	ʈaaḻkam paʋuʈaɽ
1490	dollar	ˈdɒl.ər	ʈaaḻaɽ
1491	to tally	ˈtæl.i	ʈaaḻi paɳɳu
1492	dance	dɑːnt s	ʈaans
1493	to dance	dɑːnt s	ʈaans paɳɳu
1494	tonsils	ˈtɒntˌsəlz	ʈaansiḻs
1495	tonic	ˈtɒn.ɪk	ʈaanik
1496	to toss (as a coin)	tɒs	ʈaas paɳɳu
1497	dash (usually with reference to an accident)	dæʃ	ʈaaṣ
1498	to dash (as a cash involved in an accident)	dæʃ	ʈaaṣ paɳɳu
1499	D.A. (Dearness Allowance)	diː eɪ	ʈi.e.
1500	T.A. (Travelling Allowance)	tiː eɪ	ʈi.e.
1501	T.T.R. (one who checks tickets in a train)	tiː tiː ɑːr	ʈi.ʈi.aaɽ
1502	ticket	ˈtɪk.ɪt	ʈikkaʈ
1503	decoction	dɪˈkɒkʃən	ʈikkaaṣan
1504	to dictate	dɪkˈteɪt	ʈikʈeeʈ paɳɳu
1505	dictator	dɪkˈteɪ.tər	ʈikʈeeʈaɽ
1506	dictation	dɪkˈteɪ.ʃən	ʈikʈeeṣan

1507	degree (a rank given on completing university studies)	dɪˈgriː	ʈikɻi
1508	to declare	dɪˈkleər	ʈikḻeeɻ paṇṇu
1509	declaration	ˌdek.ləˈreɪ.ʃən	ʈikḻaɻeeṣan
1510	dignity	ˈdɪg.nɪ.ti	ʈikniʈi
1511	dictionary	ˈdɪk.ʃən.ər.i	ʈikṣanaɻi
1512	degree (a rank given on completing university studies)	dɪˈgriː	ʈikiɻi
1513	tincture (medical)	ˈtɪŋk.tʃər	ʈiŋkcaɻ
1514	tinker (a trade)	ˈtɪŋ.kər	ʈiŋkaɻ
1515	to ditch (to abandon)	dɪtʃ	ʈic paṇṇu
1516	to disappoint	ˌdɪs.əˈpɔɪnt	ʈicapaajinʈ paṇṇu
1517	disappointment	ˌdɪs.əˈpɔɪnt.mənt	ʈicapaajinʈmenʈ
1518	December	dɪˈsem.bər	ʈicampaɻ
1519	discipline	ˈdɪs.ə.plɪn	ʈicipḻin
1520	to discipline	ˈdɪs.ə.plɪn	ʈicipḻin paṇṇu
1521	to take disciplinary action	ˌdɪs.əˈplɪn.ər.i-ˈæk.ʃən	ʈicipḻinaɻi aakṣan eʈu
1522	design	dɪˈzaɪn	ʈicain
1523	ditto	ˈdɪt.əʊ	ʈiʈʈoo
1524	to deduct	dɪˈdʌkt	ʈiʈakʈ paṇṇu
1525	detergent	dɪˈtɜː.dʒənt	ʈiʈaɻdʒenʈ
1526	to detach	dɪˈtætʃ	ʈiʈaac paṇṇu
1527	detective	dɪˈtek.tɪv	ʈiʈekʈiʋ
1528	to detach	dɪˈtætʃ	ʈiʈeec paṇṇu
1529	deputy	ˈdep.jʊ.ti	ʈipʈi
1530	to tip (for a service)	tɪp	ʈip paṇṇu
1531	departure	dɪˈpɑː.tʃər	ʈippaaɻccaɻ
1532	depot	ˈdep.əʊ	ʈippoo

1533	diploma	dɪˈpləʊ.mə	ʈipḻoomaa
1534	to give tips (advise)	tɪps	ʈips koʈu
1535	tiffin	ˈtɪf.ɪn	ʈipan
1536	tiffin carrier	ˈtɪf.ɪn-ˈkæriər	ʈipankaaɽijaɽ
1537	to have tiffin	ˈtɪf.ɪn	ʈipan paɳɳu
1538	defense	dɪˈfent s	ʈipans
1539	department	dɪˈpɑːt.mənt	ʈipaaɽtmenʈ
1540	tiffin carrier	ˈtɪfɪn-ˈkæriər	ʈipinkaaɽijaɽ
1541	defense	dɪˈfent s	ʈifans
1542	default	dɪˈfɒlt	ʈifaaḻʈ
1543	to default	dɪˈfɒlt	ʈifaaḻʈ paɳɳu
1544	difficult	ˈdɪf.ɪ.kəlt	ʈifikaḻʈ
1545	defect	ˈdiː.fekt(n)/dɪˈfekt(v)	ʈifekʈ
1546	to be defective	dɪˈfek.tɪv	ʈifekʈ aaka iɽu
1547	to be dim	dɪm	ʈim aaka iɽu
1548	timber	ˈtɪm.bər	ʈimpaɽ
1549	demand	dɪˈmɑːnd	ʈimaanʈ
1550	to demand	dɪˈmɑːnd	ʈimaanʈ paɳɳu
1551	dear	dɪər	ʈijaɽ
1552	duty	ˈdjuː.ti	ʈijuuʈʈi
1553	duplicate	ˈdjuː.plɪ.keɪt	ʈijuupḻikeeʈ
1554	tune	tjuːn	ʈijuun
1555	to give tuition	tjuːˈɪʃ.ən	ʈijuuʂan koʈu
1556	drug	drʌg	ʈiɽak
1557	trunk call	trʌŋk kɔːl	ʈiɽaŋkkaaḻ
1558	trunk road	trʌŋk rəʊd	ʈiɽaŋkɽooʈu

1559	trouble	ˈtrʌb.l	ʈiɾapil
1560	to trouble	ˈtrʌb.l	ʈiɾapil paɳɳu
1561	drum	drʌm	ʈiɾam
1562	tractor	ˈtræk.tər	ʈiɾaakʈaɾ
1563	draft	drɑːft	ʈiɾaapʈ
1564	to draft	drɑːft	ʈiɾaapʈ paɳɳu
1565	draft	drɑːft	ʈiɾaafʈ
1566	draftsmen	ˈdrɑːfts.mən	ʈiɾaafʈsmeen
1567	tram	træm	ʈiɾaam
1568	drama	ˈdrɑː.mə	ʈiɾaamaa
1569	to organise a drama (fig. to make a scene)	ˈdrɑː.mə	ʈiɾaamaa pooʈu
1570	drawing	ˈdrɔː.ɪŋ	ʈiɾaajiŋ
1571	drawing room	ˈdrɔː.ɪŋ-ruːm	ʈiɾaajiŋɾuum
1572	trolly	ˈtrɒl.i	ʈiɾaaḻi
1573	travellers cheque	ˈtræv.əl.əz ˌtʃek	ʈiɾaaveḻaɾscek
1574	transistor (radio)	trænˈzɪs.tər	ʈiɾaancisʈaɾ
1575	transfer	ˈtræns.fɜːr(n)/ trænsˈfɜːr(v)	ʈiɾaanspaɾ
1576	transformer	trænsˈfɔː.mər	ʈiɾaansfaaɾmaɾ
1577	to translate	trænsˈleɪt	ʈiɾaansḻeeʈ paɳɳu
1578	drink	drɪŋk	ʈiɾiŋk
1579	to drink	drɪŋk	ʈiɾiŋk paɳɳu
1580	triple event (horse racing)	ˈtrɪp.l - ɪˈvent	ʈiɾipiḻ iʋenʈ
1581	drill (gymnastics)	drɪl	ʈiɾiḻ
1582	to drill (technical)	drɪl	ʈiɾiḻ paɳɳu
1583	trademark	ˈtreɪd.mɑːk	ʈiɾeʈmaaɾk
1584	traditional	trəˈdɪʃ.ən.əl	ʈiɾeʈiṣanaḻ

1585	train	treɪn	ṭiɽejn
1586	to train	treɪn	ṭiɽejn paɳɳu
1587	dress (clothes)	dres	ṭiɽes
1588	to dress	dres	ṭiɽes paɳɳu
1589	dressing table	ˈdres.ɪŋ-ˈteɪ.bl	ṭiɽessiŋṭeepiḷ
1590	dressing room	ˈdres.ɪŋ-ruːm	ṭiɽessiŋɽuum
1591	derail	ˌdiːˈreɪl	ṭiɽeejḷ
1592	to trace	treɪs	ṭiɽees paɳɳu
1593	try	traɪ	ṭiɽai
1594	to try	traɪ	ṭiɽai paɳɳu
1595	drive in (a restaurant where one is served in the car)	ˈdraɪv.ɪn	ṭiɽaiʋ in
1596	to drive	draɪv	ṭiɽaiʋ paɳɳu
1597	driver	ˈdraɪ.vər	ṭiɽaiʋaɽ
1598	driving license	ˈdraɪ.vɪŋ ˈlaɪ.sənt s	ṭiɽaiʋiŋ ḷaicens
1599	driving school	ˈdraɪ.vɪŋ skuːl	ḷiɽaiʋiŋscuuḷ
1600	delay	dɪˈleɪ	ṭiḷee
1601	to delay	dɪˈleɪ	ṭiḷee paɳɳu
1602	dividend	ˈdɪv.ɪ.dend	ṭiʋiṭenṭ
1603	division	dɪˈvɪʒ.ən	ṭiʋiṣan
1604	to divide	dɪˈvaɪd	ṭiʋaiṭ paɳɳu
1605	tin	tɪn	ṭin
1606	tincture (medical)	ˈtɪŋk.tʃər	ṭincaɽ
1607	dinner	ˈdɪn.ər	ṭinnaɽ
1608	dish	dɪʃ	ṭiṣ
1609	to discourage	dɪˈskʌr.ɪdʒ	ṭiskaɽedʒ paɳɳu
1610	to discover	dɪˈskʌv.ər	ṭiskaʋaɽ paɳɳu

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1611	discovery	dɪˈskʌv.ər.i	ʈiskavaɾi
1612	discount	ˈdɪs.kaʊnt(n)/dɪˈskaʊnt(v)	ʈiskavuɳʈ
1613	to give a discount	ˈdɪs.kaʊnt	ʈiskavuɳʈ koʈu
1614	to discount	dɪˈskaʊnt	ʈiskavuɳʈ paɳɳu
1615	to discontinue	ˌdɪs.kənˈtɪn.juː	ʈiskanʈinjuu paɳɳu
1616	discussion	dɪˈskʌʃ.ən	ʈiskaʂan
1617	to discuss	dɪˈskʌs	ʈiskas paɳɳu
1618	to become a disgrace	dɪsˈɡreɪs	ʈiskiɾees aaku
1619	to disqualify	dɪˈskwɒl.ɪ.faɪ	ʈiskuvaaɭifai paɳɳu
1620	to discharge	dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒ	ʈiscaaɾdʒ paɳɳu
1621	district	ˈdɪs.trɪkt	ʈisʈɾikʈ
1622	distributor	dɪˈstrɪb.jʊ.tər	ʈisʈɾipjuuʈʈaɾ
1623	to distribute	dɪˈstrɪb.juːt	ʈisʈɾipjuuʈ paɳɳu
1624	distant	ˈdɪs.tənt	ʈisʈanʈ
1625	district	ˈdɪs.trɪkt	ʈisʈiɾikʈ
1626	distilled water	dɪˈstɪld-ˈwɔː.tər	ʈisʈiɭʈʋaaʈʈaɾ
1627	distemper	dɪˈstem.pər	ʈisʈempaɾ
1628	to become a dispute	dɪˈspjuːt	ʈispjuuʈ aaku
1629	to dispute	dɪˈspjuːt	ʈispjuuʈ paɳɳu
1630	to dispatch	dɪˈspætʃ	ʈispaaʈc paɳɳu
1631	to dispose	dɪˈspəʊz	ʈispoos paɳɳu
1632	to dismiss	dɪˈsmɪs	ʈismis paɳɳu
1633	deserving	dɪˈzɜː.vɪŋ	ʈisaɾʋiŋ
1634	to take disciplinary action	ˌdɪs.əˈplɪn.ər.i-ˈæk.ʃən	ʈisippiɭaneɾi aakʂan eʈu
1635	discipline	ˈdɪs.ə.plɪn	ʈisipɭin
1636	to discipline	ˈdɪs.ə.plɪn	ʈisipɭin paɳɳu

1637	dysentery	ˈdɪs.ən.tər.i	ʈisenʈɾi
1638	design	dɪˈzaɪn	ʈisain
1639	tea	tiː	ʈii
1640	T.V. (television)	tiː viː	ʈii ʋii
1641	teak wood	ˈtiːk.wʊd	ʈiikʋuʈ
1642	teacher	ˈtiː.tʃər	ʈiiccaɾ
1643	to teach	tiːtʃ	ʈiic paɳɳu
1644	diesel	ˈdiː.zəl	ʈiicaⱡ
1645	diesel engine	ˈdiː.zəl-ˈen.dʒɪn	ʈiicaⱡ eɳcin
1646	to be decent	ˈdiː.sənt	ʈiicanʈ aaka iɾu
1647	deed (legal)	diːd	ʈiiʈ
1648	to be tedious	ˈtiː.di.əs	ʈiiʈijas aaka iɾu
1649	details	ˈdiː.teɪlz	ʈiiʈeejⱡs
1650	to detain	dɪˈteɪn	ʈiiʈeejn paɳɳu
1651	tea time	ˈtiː.taɪm	ʈii ʈaim
1652	to make tea	tiː	ʈii pooʈu
1653	team	tiːm	ʈiim
1654	deal	dɪəl	ʈiiⱡ
1655	deluxe	dɪˈlʌks	ʈiiⱡaks
1656	dealer	ˈdiː.lər	ʈiiⱡaɾ
1657	teenager	ˈtiːn.ˌeɪ.dʒər	ʈiineedʒaɾ
1658	to be decent	ˈdiː.sənt	ʈiisanʈ aaka iɾu
1659	to tease	tiːz	ʈiis paɳɳu
1660	tea spoon	ˈtiː.spuːn	ʈiispuun
1661	decency	ˈdiː.sənt.si	ʈiisansi
1662	tutorial college	tjuːˈtɔː.ri.əl - ˈkɒl.ɪdʒ	ʈuʈooɾijaⱡkaaⱡeedʒ

1663	duty	ˈdjuː.ti	ṭujuuṭṭi
1664	twine	twaɪn	ṭuʋain
1665	duplicate	ˈdjuː.plɪ.kət(n)/ˈdjuː.plɪ.keɪt(v)	ṭuupl̥ikeeṭ
1666	duet	djuˈet	ṭuujeṭ
1667	tour	tʊər	ṭuuɾ
1668	to tour	tʊər	ṭuuɾ paṇṇu
1669	to plan a tour	tʊər	ṭuuɾ pooṭu
1670	touring	ˈtʊə.rɪŋ	ṭuuɾiŋ
1671	tourist	ˈtʊə.rɪst	ṭuuɾisṭ
1672	tourist bus	ˈtʊə.rɪst - bʌs	ṭuuɾisṭ pas
1673	tools	tuːlz	ṭuul̥s
1674	deck (of a ship)	dek	ṭek
1675	decoration	ˌdek.əˈreɪ.ʃən	ṭekkoɾeʂan
1676	technical	ˈtek.nɪ.kəl	ṭeknikal̥
1677	technical training	ˈtek.nɪ.kəl-ˈtreɪ.nɪŋ	ṭeknikal̥ṭreejniŋ
1678	technic colour	ˈtek.nɪˌkʌl.ər	ṭeknikal̥aɾ
1679	technician	tekˈnɪʃ.ən	ṭekniiciṭan
1680	technician	tekˈnɪʃ.ən	ṭekniiṣijan
1681	textiles	ˈtek.staɪlz	ṭeksṭail̥s
1682	to designate	ˌdez.ɪg.neɪt	ṭecikneeṭ paṇṇu
1683	designation	ˌdez.ɪgˈneɪ.ʃən	ṭecikneeṣan
1684	deputy	ˈdep.jʊ.ti	ṭeṭṭi
1685	deposit	dɪˈpɒz.ɪt	ṭepaaciṭ
1686	to deposit	dɪˈpɒz.ɪt	ṭepaaciṭ paṇṇu
1687	depositor	dɪˈpɒz.ɪ.tər	ṭepaasiṭṭaɾ
1688	depositor	dɪˈpɒz.ɪ.tər	ṭepaasiṭaɾ

1689	deputy	ˈdep.jʊ.ti	ʈepuʈi
1690	temper	ˈtem.pər	ʈempaɽ
1691	temporary	ˈtem.pər.ər.i	ʈempaɽeɽi
1692	temperature	ˈtem.prə.tʃər	ʈempaɽeeccaɽ
1693	tempo (a threewheeled carrier motor vehicle)	ˈtem.pəʊ	ʈempoo
1694	demurrage	dɪˈmʌrɪdʒ	ʈemaɽeedʒ
1695	to pay demurrage	peɪ dɪˈmʌrɪdʒ	ʈemaɽeedʒ pee paɳɳu
1696	demonstrator	ˈdem.ən.streɪ.tər	ʈemaanstɽeeʈʈaɽ
1697	to demonstrate	ˈdem.ən.streɪt	ʈemaanstɽeeʈ paɳɳu
1698	demonstration	ˌdem.ənˈstreɪ.ʃən	ʈemaanstɽeeʂan
1699	tailor	ˈteɪ.lər	ʈejḷaɽ
1700	daily	ˈdeɪ.li	ʈejḷi
1701	term	tɜːm	ʈeɽm
1702	terminus	ˈtɜː.mɪ.nəs	ʈeɽminas
1703	to terminate	ˈtɜː.mɪ.neɪt	ʈeɽmineeʈ pnnu
1704	terrace	ˈter.əs	ʈeɽas
1705	terelene (a type of cloth)	ˈter.ə.liːn	ʈeɽiḷiin
1706	terene (a type of cloth)	N.A.	ʈeɽiin
1707	delta	ˈdel.tə	ʈeḷʈaa
1708	telephone	ˈtel.ɪ.fəʊn	ʈeḷifaan
1709	telephone operator	ˈtel.ɪ.fəʊn - ˈɒp.ər.eɪ.tər	ʈeḷifaan aapaɽeeʈaɽ
1710	telephone exchange	ˈtel.ɪ.fəʊn - ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ	ʈeḷifaan eksceeɳc
1711	telephone booth	ˈtel.ɪ.fəʊn - buːð	ʈeḷifaan puuʈ
1712	to deliver	dɪˈlɪv.ər	ʈeḷivaɽ paɳɳu
1713	delivery (child-birth)	dɪˈlɪv.ər.i	ʈeḷivaɽi
1714	television	ˈtel.ɪ.vɪʒ.ən	ʈeḷiʋiʂan

1715	developed area	dɪˈvel.əpt - ˈeə.ri.ə	ʈevaɭapʈ eeɾijaa
1716	to develop	dɪˈvel.əp	ʈevaɭap paɳɳu
1717	development	dɪˈvel.əp.mənt	ʈevaɭapmenʈ
1718	tent	tent	ʈenʈ
1719	to set up a tent	tent	ʈenʈ paɳɳu
1720	tender	ˈten.dər	ʈenʈaɾ
1721	tender deposit	ˈten.dər - dɪˈpɒz.ɪt	ʈenʈaɾʈipaasiʈ
1722	dentist	ˈden.tɪst	ʈenʈisʈ
1723	tennis	ˈten.ɪs	ʈennis
1724	tension	ˈtentˌʃən	ʈenʂan
1725	tenant	ˈten.ənt	ʈenenʈ
1726	desk	desk	ʈesk
1727	test	test	ʈesʈ
1728	to test	test	ʈesʈ paɳɳu
1729	test match	test - mætʃ	ʈesʈmaaʈc
1730	testimonial	ˌtes.tɪˈməʊ.ni.əl	ʈesʈimoonijaɭ
1731	despatch rider (a miltary messenger who uses a motorcycle)	dɪˈspætʃ - ˈraɪ.dər	ʈespaaʈcɾaiʈaɾ
1732	take (in film making)	teɪk	ʈeek
1733	take-off	ˈteɪk.ɒf	ʈeek aap
1734	danger	ˈdeɪn.dʒər	ʈeɳcaɾ
1735	date	deɪt	ʈeeʈ
1736	tape	teɪp	ʈeep
1737	to tape	teɪp	ʈeep paɳɳu
1738	to record on tape	teɪp + rɪˈkɔːd	ʈeepɾikkaaɾʈ paɳɳu
1739	tape recorder	teɪp - rɪˈkɔː.dər	ʈeepɾikkaaɾʈaɾ
1740	table	ˈteɪ.bl	ʈeepiɭ

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1741	to lay the table	ˈteɪ.bl̩	ʈeepiɭ pooʈu
1742	daily	ˈdeɪ.li	ʈeejɭi
1743	taste	teɪst	ʈeesʈ
1744	to taste	teɪst	ʈeesʈ paɳɳu
1745	dye	daɪ	ʈai
1746	tie	taɪ	ʈai
1747	to put on a tie	taɪ	ʈai kaʈʈu
1748	to dye	daɪ	ʈai paɳɳu
1749	to be tight	taɪt	ʈaiʈ aaka iɽu
1750	to tighten	taɪt	ʈaiʈ paɳɳu
1751	tights (very narrow trousers)	taɪts	ʈaiʈs
1752	type	taɪp	ʈaip
1753	to type	taɪp	ʈaip paɳɳu
1754	typing	ˈtaɪ.pɪŋ	ʈaippiŋ
1755	typewriter	ˈtaɪpˌraɪ.tər	ʈaipɽaiʈʈaɽ
1756	typhoid	ˈtaɪ.fɔɪd	ʈaipaajiʈ
1757	typist	ˈtaɪ.pɪst	ʈaippisʈ
1758	time	taɪm	ʈaim
1759	time keeper	ˈtaɪmˌkiː.pər	ʈaimkiippaɽ
1760	time bomb	ˈtaɪmˌbɒm	ʈaimpaam
1761	directly	da ɪˈrekt .li	ʈaiɽakʈ aaka
1762	to direct	da ɪˈrekt	ʈaiɽakʈ paɳɳu
1763	director	da ɪˈrek.tər	ʈaiɽakʈaɽ
1764	directory	dɪˈrek.tər.i	ʈaiɽakʈaɽi
1765	direction	da ɪˈrek.ʃən	ʈaiɽakʂan
1766	tile	ˈtaɪ.tl̩	ʈaiɭ

1767	tailor	ˈteɪ.lər	ṭaiḻaṟ
1768	dialogue (script in a play/or film)	ˈdaɪ.ə.lɒg	ṭaiḻaak
1769	to dive	daɪv	ṭaiʋ paṇṇu
1770	to divert	da ɪ ˈvɜ:t	ṭaiʋaṟṭ paṇṇu
1771	divorce	dɪ ˈvɔ:s	ṭaiʋaṟs
1772	dynamo (technical)	ˈdaɪ.nə.məʊ	ṭainamoo
1773	dinning hall	ˈdaɪ.nɪŋ - hɔ:l	ṭainiŋhaaḻ
1774	to donate	dəʊ ˈneɪt	ṭoneeṭ paṇṇu
1775	donation	dəʊ ˈneɪ.ʃən	ṭoneeṭsan
1776	token	ˈtəʊ.kən	ṭookkan
1777	door	dɔ:r	ṭooṟ
1778	toll gate	ˈtəʊl.geɪt	ṭooḻkeeṭ
1779	tone	təʊn	ṭoon
1780	dose	dəʊs	ṭoos
1781	to give a dose of (fig.) to scold	dəʊs	ṭoos koṭu
1782	toast	təʊst	ṭoosṭ
1783	doubt	daʊt	ṭauṭ
1784	to doubt	daʊt	ṭauṭ paṇṇu
1785	to tow	təʊ	ṭau paṇṇu
1786	dowry	ˈdaʊ.ri	ṭauṟi
1787	to be thrilling	ˈθrɪl.ɪŋ	ṭṟiḻḻiŋ aaka iṟu
1788	three star (hotel)	ˌθri:ˈstɑ:r	ṭṟiisṭṭaaṟ
1789	through	θru:	ṭṟuu
1790	throw ball	θrəʊ bɔ:l	ṭṟoopaaḻ
1791	touch up (in painting)	tʌtʃ ʌp	ṭaṭcap
1792	to touch (in painting)	tʌtʃ ʌp	ṭaṭcap paṇṇu

1793	that's good	ðæts gʊd	t̲at̲skut̲
1794	thorough	ˈθʌr.ə	t̲aɾoo
1795	thorough fare	ˈθʌr.ə.feər	t̲aɾoofeeɾ
1796	thank you	θæŋk juː	t̲aaŋkjuu
1797	thanks	θæŋks	t̲aaŋks
1798	to be thick	θɪk	t̲ik aaka iɾu
1799	thickness	ˈθɪk.nəs	t̲iknes
1800	to think	θɪŋk	t̲iŋk paɳɳu
1801	thinker	ˈθɪŋ.kər	t̲iŋkaɾ
1802	theatre (cinema house)	ˈθɪə.tər/θiˈet.ər	t̲ijat̲t̲aɾ
1803	thrilling …	ˈθrɪl.ɪŋ	t̲iɾillin̲
1804	to be thrilling	ˈθrɪl.ɪŋ	t̲iɾillin̲ aaka iɾu
1805	to be thin	θɪn	t̲in aaka iɾu
1806	thinner (a solvent for paint)	ˈθɪn.ər	t̲innaɾ
1807	thief	θiːf	t̲iif
1808	theme	θiːm	t̲iim
1809	third	θɜːd	t̲eɾt̲
1810	thermal	ˈθɜː.məl	t̲eɾmal̲
1811	thermometer	θəˈmɒm.ɪ.tər	t̲eɾmaamiit̲t̲aɾ
1812	thermos	ˈθɜː.məs	t̲eɾmaas
1813	thermos flask	ˈθɜː.məs - flɑːsk	t̲eɾmaasfl̲aask
1814	thermonuclear	θɜː.məʊ - ˈnjuː.klɪər	t̲eɾmoo n̲uukl̲ijaɾ
1815	danish	ˈdeɪ.nɪʃ	t̲eeniş
1816	nut	nʌt	n̲at̲
1817	number	ˈnʌm.bər	n̲ampaɾ
1818	nurse	nɜːs	n̲aɾs

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1819	nursery	ˈnɜː.sər.i	ɳaɽsaɽi
1820	nursing home	ˈnɜː.sɪŋ - həʊm	ɳaɽsiɳhoom
1821	November	nəʊˈvem.bər	ɳavampaɽ
1822	napkin	ˈnæp.kɪn	ɳaapkin
1823	napthalene balls	ˈnæp.θəˌlin-bɔlz	ɳaapṭaḻiinpaaḻs
1824	napthalene balls	ˈnæp.θəˌlin-bɔlz	ɳaafṭaḻiinpaaḻs
1825	nominal	ˈnɒm.ɪ.nəl	ɳaaminaḻ
1826	to nominate	ˈnɒm.ɪ.neɪt	ɳaamineeṭ paɳɳu
1827	nomination	ˌnɒm.ɪˈneɪ.ʃən	ɳaamineeṣan
1828	noise	nɔɪz	ɳaajs
1829	noisey	ˈnɔɪ.zi	ɳaajsi
1830	normal	ˈnɔː.məl	ɳaaɽmaḻ
1831	novel	ˈnɒv.əl	ɳaavaḻ
1832	to read a novel	ˈnɒv.əl	ɳaavaḻ paṭi
1833	nonsense (considered to be an abusive word)	ˈnɒn.sənt s	ɳaancens
1834	non resident	ˌnɒnˈrez.ɪ.dənt	ɳaanɽesiṭenṭ
1835	non vegetarian	nɒn - ˌvedʒ.ɪˈteə.ri.ən	ɳaanvedʒiṭeeɽijan
1836	nickel	ˈnɪk.l	ɳikkaḻ
1837	nickname	ˈnɪk.neɪm	ɳikɳeem
1838	knitting	ˈnɪt.ɪŋ	ɳiṭṭiɳ
1839	knitting needle	ˈnɪt.ɪŋ - ˈniː.dl	ɳiṭṭiɳɳiiṭiḻ
1840	to knit	nɪt	ɳiṭ paɳɳu
1841	nib	nɪb	ɳip
1842	nipple	ˈnɪp.l	ɳippiḻ
1843	neon sign	ˈniː.ɒn - saɪn	ɳijaancain
1844	neon light	ˈniː.ɒn - laɪt	ɳijaanḻaiṭ

1845	new	njuː	ɲijuu
1846	nuisance	ˈnjuːˌsənt s	ɲijuucens
1847	news	njuːz	ɲijuus
1848	newspaper	ˈnjuːzˌpeɪ.pər	ɲijuuspeeppaɽ
1849	nil	nɪl	ɲiḻ
1850	neat	niːt	ɲiiṭ
1851	neatly	ˈniːt.li	ɲiiṭ aaka
1852	to be neat	niːt	ɲiiṭ aaka iɽu
1853	needle	ˈniː.dl	ɲiiṭiḻ
1854	need	niːd	ɲiiṭu
1855	noodles	ˈnuː.dl z	ɲuuṭiḻs
1856	neck	nek	ɲek
1857	to neglect	nɪˈglekt	ɲekḻekṭ paɲɲu
1858	necklace	ˈnek.ləs	ɲekḻes
1859	next	nekst	ɲeksṭ
1860	negative	ˈneg.ə.tɪv	ɲekaṭiʋ
1861	to negotiate	nəˈgəʊ.ʃi.eɪt	ɲekooṣijeeṭ paɲɲu
1862	negotiation	nəˌgəʊ.ʃiˈeɪ.ʃən	ɲekooṣijeeṣan
1863	net	net	ɲeṭ
1864	nett	net	ɲeṭ
1865	nail polish	neɪl - ˈpɒl.ɪʃ	ɲejiḻpaaḻiṣ
1866	to be nervous	ˈnɜː.vəs	ɲeɽʋas aaka iɽu
1867	necessary	ˈnes.ə.ser.i	ɲesasaɽi
1868	nature	ˈneɪ.tʃər	ɲeeccaɽ
1869	natural	ˈnætʃ.ər.əl	ɲeeccaɽaḻ
1870	native	ˈneɪ.tɪv	ɲeeṭiʋ

1871	native place	ˈneɪ.tɪv - pleɪs	ɳeeʈɪʊpl̺ees
1872	name	neɪm	ɳeem
1873	name board	neɪm - bɔːd	ɳeempoor̺t
1874	nail polish	neɪl - ˈpɒl.ɪʃ	ɳeejl̺poolɪʂ
1875	narrow	ˈnær.əʊ	ɳeer̺oo
1876	navy	ˈneɪ.vi	ɳeeʋi
1877	national	ˈnæʃ.ən.əl	ɳeeʂanal̺
1878	national anthem	ˈnæʃ.ən.əl - ˈænt.θəm	ɳeeʂanal̺ aanʈem
1879	national flag	ˈnæʃ.ən.əl - flæg	ɳeeʂanal̺ fl̺eek
1880	night	naɪt	ɳaiʈ
1881	night club	ˈnaɪt.klʌb	ɳaiʈkl̺ap
1882	nightgown	ˈnaɪt.gaʊn	ɳaiʈkaʋun
1883	night club	ˈnaɪt.klʌb	ɳaiʈkil̺ap
1884	night duty	ˈnaɪt.ˌdjuː.ti	ɳaiʈʈijuuʈʈi
1885	night duty	ˈnaɪt.ˌdjuː.ti	ɳaiʈʈijuuʈi
1886	night watchman	ˈnaɪt.ˌwɒtʃ.mən	ɳaiʈʋaacmeen
1887	knife	naɪf	ɳaif
1888	nylon	ˈnaɪ.lɒn	ɳail̺aan
1889	to be nice	naɪs	ɳais aaka ir̺u
1890	to coax, to cajole (to nicen)	naɪs	ɳais panɳu
1891	notorious	nəʊ ˈtɔː.ri.əs	ɳottoor̺ijas
1892	no	nəʊ	ɳoo
1893	no entry	nəʊ - ˈen.tri	ɳoo entr̺i
1894	note	nəʊt	ɳooʈ
1895	notice	ˈnəʊ.tɪs	ɳooʈʈiis
1896	to give notice	ˈnəʊ.tɪs	ɳooʈʈiis koʈu

1897	to notice	ˈnəʊ.tɪs	ɳooʈʈiis paɳɳu
1898	to put up a notice	ˈnəʊ.tɪs	ɳooʈʈiis pooʈu
1899	noticeboard	ˈnəʊ.tɪs.bɔːd	ɳooʈʈiispooɽʈu
1900	note book (an exercise notebook)	ˈnəʊt.bʊk	ɳooʈʈu
1901	to note	nəʊt	ɳooʈ paɳɳu
1902	note book (an exercise notebook)	ˈnəʊt.bʊk	ɳootpuk
1903	notice	ˈnəʊ.tɪs	ɳooʈiis
1904	to give notice	ˈnəʊ.tɪs	ɳooʈiis koʈu
1905	to notice	ˈnəʊ.tɪs	ɳooʈiis paɳɳu
1906	to put up a notice	ˈnəʊ.tɪs	ɳooʈiis pooʈu
1907	noticeboard	ˈnəʊ.tɪs.bɔːd	ɳooʈiis pooɽʈu
1908	no use	nəʊ juːz	ɳoojuus
1909	notion	ˈnəʊ.ʃən	ɳooʂan
1910	insult/humiliation (lit. nose cut)	nəʊz - kʌt	ɳooskaʈ
1911	to drop an insult (lit. to give a nose cut)	nəʊz - kʌt	ɳooskaʈ koʈu
1912	to insult/ to humiliate	nəʊz - kʌt	ɳooskaʈ paɳɳu
1913	to get an insult/ to get humiliated	nəʊz - kʌt	ɳooskaʈ ʋaaŋku
1914	bugle	ˈbjuː.gl	pjuukiɭ
1915	to be pure	pjʊər	pjuuɽ aaka iɽu
1916	peon	ˈpiː.ən	pjuun
1917	present	ˈprez.ənt	pɽacanʈ
1918	to give a present	ˈprez.ənt	pɽacanʈ koʈu
1919	to present	prɪˈzent	pɽacanʈ paɳɳu
1920	brother	ˈbrʌð.ər	pɽaʈaɽ
1921	promotion	prəˈməʊ.ʃən	pɽamooʂan
1922	brush	brʌʃ	pɽaʂ

1923	pressure cooker	ˈpreʃ.ər - ˈkʊk.ər	pɾaʂaɾkukkaɾ
1924	prestige issue	presˈtiːʒ - ˈɪʃ.uː	pɾasʈidʒ isju
1925	bracket	ˈbræk.ɪt	pɾaakkaʈ
1926	bracket	ˈbræk.ɪt	pɾaakkeʈ
1927	practical	ˈpræk.tɪ.kəl	pɾaakʈikaɭ
1928	practitioner (medical, legal)	prækˈtɪʃ.ən.ər	pɾaakʈiʂanaɾ
1929	practice	ˈpræk.tɪs	pɾaakʈis
1930	to practice	ˈpræk.tɪs	pɾaakʈis paɳɳu
1931	branch…	brɑːntʃ	pɾaaɲc
1932	branch office	brɑːntʃ - ˈɒf.ɪs	pɾaaɲc aapiis
1933	broad	brɔːd	pɾaaʈ
1934	protestant	ˈprɒt.ɪ.stənt	pɾaaʈʈasʈanʈ
1935	brand	brænd	pɾaanʈ
1936	propaganda	ˌprɒp.əˈgæn.də	pɾaappakaanʈaa
1937	to make propaganda	ˌprɒp.əˈgæn.də	pɾaappakaanʈaa paɳɳu
1938	proper	ˈprɒp.ər	pɾaappaɾ
1939	problem	ˈprɒb.ləm	pɾaapɭam
1940	profit	ˈprɒf.ɪt	pɾaafiʈ
1941	prompt	prɒmpt	pɾaampʈ
1942	to be prompt	prɒmpt	pɾaampʈ aaka
1943	promissory note	ˈprɒm.ɪ.sər.iˌnəʊt	pɾaamicaɾiɳooʈʈu
1944	prominent	ˈprɒm.ɪ.nənt	pɾaaminanʈ
1945	to promise	ˈprɒm.ɪs	pɾaamis paɳɳu
1946	brandy	ˈbræn.di	pɾaanʈi
1947	project	ˈprɒdʒ.ekt(n)/ prəˈdʒekt(v)	pɾaadʒekʈ
1948	prostitute	ˈprɒs.tɪ.tjuːt	pɾaasʈiʈijuuʈ

1949	prospect	ˈprɒs.pekt	pɾaaspekt̪
1950	prospectus	prəˈspek.təs	pɾaaspekt̪t̪as
1951	prospectus	prəˈspek.təs	pɾaaspekt̪as
1952	bridge	brɪdʒ	pɾit̪dʒ
1953	to pretend	prɪˈtend	pɾit̪ant̪ paɳɳu
1954	preparation	ˌprep.ərˈeɪ.ʃən	pɾippaɾeeʂan
1955	to prepare	prɪˈpeər	pɾippeeɾ paɳɳu
1956	premium	ˈpriː.mi.əm	pɾimijam
1957	brilliant	ˈbrɪl.i.ənt	pɾilljant̪
1958	brilliant idea	ˈbrɪl.i.ənt - aɪˈdɪə	pɾilljant̪ ait̪ijaa
1959	print	prɪnt	pɾint̪
1960	to print	prɪnt	pɾint̪ paɳɳu
1961	printing press	ˈprɪn.tɪŋ - pres	pɾint̪iŋ pɾes
1962	printing press	ˈprɪn.tɪŋ - pres	pɾint̪iŋpiɾas
1963	principal	ˈprɪnt .sɪ.pəl	pɾinsipaal̪
1964	principle	ˈprɪnt .sɪ.pl	pɾinsipil̪
1965	briskly	ˈbrɪsk.li	pɾisk aaka
1966	to prescribe	prɪˈskraɪb	pɾiskɾaip paɳɳu
1967	prescription	prɪˈskrɪp.ʃən	pɾiskiɾipʂan
1968	to preside	prɪˈzaɪd	pɾisait̪ paɳɳu
1969	premium	ˈpriː.mi.əm	pɾiimijam
1970	proof	pruːf	pɾuuf
1971	to give proof	pruːf	pɾuuf kot̪u
1972	to proof (printing)	pruːf	pɾuuf paɳɳu
1973	pregnant	ˈpreg.nənt	pɾeknant̪
1974	present	ˈprez.ənt(n)/prɪˈzent(v)	pɾecant̪

1975	presidency magistrate	ˈprez.ɪ.dənt .si - ˈmædʒ.ɪ.streɪt	pɻeciṭansi maadʒistɻeeṭ
1976	president	ˈprez.ɪ.dənt	pɻeciṭenṭ
1977	french	frentʃ	pɻenc
1978	bread	bred	pɻeṭ
1979	friend	frend	pɻenṭu
1980	breadth	bredθ	pɻeṭ
1981	prejudice	ˈpredʒ.ʊ.dɪs	pɻedʒiṭis
1982	to prejudice	ˈpredʒ.ʊ.dɪs	pɻedʒiṭis paṇṇu
1983	pressure cooker	ˈpreʃ.ər - ˈkʊk.ər	pɻeṣaɻkukkaɻ
1984	precious	ˈpreʃ.əs	pɻeṣajis
1985	press	pres	pɻes
1986	prestige issue	presˈtiːdʒ - ˈɪʃ.uː	pɻesṭiidʒ iṣju
1987	to press	pres	pɻes paṇṇu
1988	brake	breɪk	pɻeek
1989	breakdown	ˈbreɪk.daʊn	pɻeekṭaun
1990	to brake	breɪk	pɻeek paṇṇu
1991	to apply the brake	breɪk	pɻeek pooṭu
1992	breakfast	ˈbrek.fəst	pɻeekfaasṭ
1993	to pray	preɪ	pɻee paṇṇu
1994	frame	freɪm	pɻeem
1995	brain	breɪn	pɻeejn
1996	to praise	preɪz	pɻeejs paṇṇu
1997	prayer	preər	pɻeejaɻ
1998	bribe	braɪb	pɻaip
1999	priority	praɪˈɒr.ɪ.ti	pɻaijaaɻiṭṭi
2000	private	ˈpraɪ.vət	pɻaiʋeeṭ

2001	price	praɪs	pɾais
2002	prize	praɪz	pɾais
2003	to proceed	prəʊˈsiːd	pɾociiʈ paɳɳu
2004	procedure	prəˈsiː.dʒər	pɾociidʒaɾ
2005	protest	ˈprəʊ.test(n)/prəˈtest(v)	pɾoʈesʈ
2006	to protest	prəˈtest	pɾoʈesʈ paɳɳu
2007	propeller	prəˈpel.ər	pɾoppellaɾ
2008	proportion	prəˈpɔː.ʃən	pɾoppooɾsan
2009	professor	prəˈfes.ər	pɾofasaɾ
2010	promotion	prəˈməʊ.ʃən	pɾomooṣan
2011	provision	prəˈvɪʒ.ən	pɾoviṣan
2012	provision store (grocery)	prəˈvɪʒ.ən - stɔːr	pɾoviṣansʈooɾ
2013	procession	prəˈseʃ.ən	pɾoseṣan
2014	to prohibit	prəˈhɪb.ɪt	pɾohipiʈ paɳɳu
2015	prohibition (refers to law prohibiting consumption of alcohol)	ˌprəʊ.hɪˈbɪʃ.ən	pɾohipiṣan
2016	broker	ˈbrəʊ.kər	pɾookkaɾ
2017	progress	ˈprəʊ.gres(n)/prəˈgres(v)	pɾookiɾas
2018	programme	ˌprəʊ.græm	pɾookiɾaam
2019	broach	brəʊtʃ	pɾooc
2020	to proceed	prəʊˈsiːd	pɾoociiʈ paɳɳu
2021	to promote	prəˈməʊt	pɾoomooʈ paɳɳu
2022	promotion	prəˈməʊ.ʃən	pɾoomooṣan
2023	brown	braʊn	pɾaun
2024	plug	plʌg	pḷak
2025	blood pressure	blʌd - ˈpreʃ.ər	pḷatpɾaṣaɾ
2026	bluntly	ˈblʌnt.li	pḷanʈ aaka

2027	to be blunt	blʌnt	pḻanṯ aaka iɽu
2028	blunder	ˈblʌn.dər	pḻanṯaɽ
2029	plunder	ˈplʌn.dər	pḻanṯaɽ
2030	bluff	blʌf	pḻaf
2031	to bluff	blʌf	pḻaf paɳɳu
2032	plumber	ˈplʌm.ər	pḻampaɽ
2033	black	blæk	pḻaak
2034	block	blɒk	pḻaak
2035	black out	ˈblæk.aʊt	pḻaak aʋuṯ
2036	to block	blɒk	pḻaak paɳɳu
2037	black market	blæk - ˈmɑː.kɪt	pḻaakmaaɽkkeṯ
2038	blackmail	ˈblæk.meɪl	pḻaakmejiḻ
2039	blanket	ˈblæŋ.kɪt	pḻaaŋkaṯ
2040	plot	plɒt	pḻaaṯ
2041	blotting paper	ˈblɒt..ɪŋ - ˈpeɪ.pər	pḻaaṯṯiŋpeeppaɽ
2042	platinum	ˈplæt.ɪ.nəm	pḻaaṯṯinam
2043	to plot	plɒt	pḻaaṯ paɳɳu
2044	to make/draw up a plot	plɒt	pḻaaṯ pooṯu
2045	platform	ˈplæt.fɔːm	pḻaatpaaɽaam
2046	platform	ˈplæt.fɔːm	pḻaatfaaɽm
2047	bladder	ˈblæd.ər	pḻaaṯaɽ
2048	platinum	ˈplæt.ɪ.nəm	pḻaaṯinam
2049	plan	plæn	pḻaan
2050	to plan	plæn	pḻaan paɳɳu
2051	to make/draw up a plan	plæn	pḻaan pooṯu
2052	flash black (cinema)	ˈflæʃ.bæk	pḻaaꭍpaak

2053	plastic	ˈplæs.tɪk	pl̪aasʈik
2054	plastic surgery	ˈplæs.tɪk - ˈsɜː.dʒər.i	pl̪aasʈikcaɽdʒaɽi
2055	bleach	bliːtʃ	pl̪iic
2056	bleaching powder	ˈbliː.tʃɪŋ - ˈpaʊ.dər	pl̪iicciŋpaʋuʈaɽ
2057	please	pliːz	pl̪iis
2058	blue	bluː	pl̪u
2059	to be plain	pleɪn	pl̪ejin aaka iɽu
2060	plague	pleɪg	pl̪eek
2061	blackboard	ˈblæk.bɔːd	pl̪eekpooɽʈ
2062	blackmail	ˈblæk.meɪl	pl̪eekmeejl̪
2063	plate	pleɪt	pl̪eeʈ
2064	blade	bleɪd	pl̪eeʈu
2065	play back (cinema)	ˈpleɪ.bæk	pl̪eepaak
2066	playboy	ˈpleɪ.bɔɪ	pl̪eepaaj
2067	plain	pleɪn	pl̪eejn
2068	plain	pleɪn	pl̪een
2069	flight lieutenant	flaɪt - lefˈten.ənt	pl̪aiʈl̪epʈinenʈ
2070	plywood	ˈplaɪ.wʊd	pl̪aiʋuʈ
2071	blouse	blaʊz	pl̪aus
2072	bucket	ˈbʌk.ɪt	pakkaʈ
2073	bucket	ˈbʌk.ɪt	pakkeʈ
2074	bungalow	ˈbʌŋ.gəl.əʊ	paŋkal̪aa
2075	punctual	ˈpʌŋk.tju.əl	paɲcuʋal̪
2076	puncture	ˈpʌŋk.tʃər	paɲcaɽ
2077	buttocks	ˈbʌt.əks	paʈʈaks
2078	butter	ˈbʌt.ər	paʈʈaɽ

2079	button	ˈbʌt.ən	paṭṭan
2080	puttee (type of leggings worn by policemen)	pʌˈti	paṭṭi
2081	butler	ˈbʌt.lər	paṭḷaṟ
2082	budget	ˈbʌdʒ.ɪt	paṭdʒeṭ
2083	bundle	ˈbʌn.dl	panṭiḷ
2084	public	ˈpʌb.lɪk	papḷik
2085	public meeting	ˈpʌb.lɪk - ˈmiː.tɪŋ	papḷikmiiṭṭiŋ
2086	public service (government civil service)	ˈpʌb.lɪk - ˈsɜː.vɪs	papḷikcaɽʋiis
2087	publication	ˌpʌb.lɪˈkeɪ.ʃən	papḷikeeṣan
2088	to publish	ˈpʌb.lɪʃ	papḷiṣ paṇṇu
2089	publisher	ˈpʌb.lɪ.ʃər	papḷiṣaṟ
2090	publicity	pʌbˈlɪs.ɪ.ti	papḷisiṭṭi
2091	to give publicity	pʌbˈlɪs.ɪ.ti	papḷisiṭṭi koṭu
2092	buffoon	bəˈfuːn	pafuun
2093	bum	bʌm	pam
2094	pump	pʌmp	pamp
2095	bumper	ˈbʌm.pər	pamppaṟ
2096	bumper crop	ˈbʌm.pər - krɒp	pamppaṟkɽaap
2097	bumper (automobile)	ˈbʌm.pər	pampaṟ
2098	pump	pʌmp	pampu
2099	purchase	ˈpɜː.tʃəs	paṟccees
2100	personal	ˈpɜː.sən.əl	paṟcanaḷ
2101	particulars	pəˈtɪk.jʊ.lərz	paṟṭṭikkuḷaṟs
2102	birth control	bɜːθ - kənˈtrəʊl	paṟṭkanṭɽooḷ
2103	birthday	ˈbɜːθ.deɪ	paṟṭṭṭee
2104	permit	ˈpɜː.mɪt(n)/ pəˈmɪt(v)	paɽmiṭ

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2105	permission	pəˈmɪʃ.ən	paɽmiʂan
2106	furlong	ˈfɜː.lɒŋ	paɽlaaŋ
2107	furniture	ˈfɜː.nɪ.tʃər	paɽniccaɽ
2108	purse	pɜːs	paɽs
2109	burst	bɜːst	paɽsʈ
2110	first	ˈfɜːst	paɽsʈ
2111	person	ˈpɜː.sən	paɽsan
2112	personal	ˈpɜː.sən.əl	paɽsanaɭ
2113	parade	pəˈreɪd	paɽeeʈ
2114	bulk supply	bʌlk - səˈplaɪ	paɭkcapɭai
2115	bulb	bʌlb	paɭp
2116	pulse	pʌls	paɭs
2117	balloon	bəˈluːn	paɭuun
2118	power	paʊər	pavaɽ
2119	power tiller	paʊər - ˈtɪl.ər	pavaɽtilliɽ
2120	powerful	ˈpaʊə.fəl	pavaɽfuɭ
2121	powerhouse	ˈpaʊə.haʊs	pavaɽhavus
2122	powder	ˈpaʊ.dər	pavuʈaɽ
2123	pound	paʊnd	pavunʈ
2124	boundary	ˈbaʊn.dər.i	pavunʈaɽi
2125	to mark/put a boundary	ˈbaʊn.dər.i	pavunʈaɽi pooʈu
2126	pound (a sovereign)	paʊnd	pavun
2127	fountain	ˈfaʊn.tɪn	pavunʈan
2128	fountain pen	ˈfaʊn.tɪn - pen	pavunʈanpen
2129	fountain pen	ˈfaʊn.tɪn - pen	pavunʈanpeenu
2130	bun	bʌn	pan

2131	bunion	ˈbʌn.jən	panijan
2132	bus	bʌs	pas
2133	bus stop	bʌs - stɒp	passʈaap
2134	bus stand	bʌs - stænd	passʈaanʈ
2135	buzzer	ˈbʌz.ər	passaɻ
2136	puzzle	ˈpʌz.l	pasiɭ
2137	bazaar	bəˈzɑːr	padʒaaɻ
2138	back	bæk	paak
2139	bag	bæg	paak
2140	pocket	ˈpɒk.ɪt	paakkaʈ
2141	back cover (printing/advertising)	bæk - ˈkʌv.ər	paakkavaɻ
2142	packing	ˈpæk.ɪŋ	paakkiŋ
2143	background	ˈbæk.graʊnd	paakkɻaunʈ
2144	packet	ˈpæk.ɪt	paakkeʈ
2145	factory	ˈfæk.tər.i	paakʈaɻi
2146	to back (to reverse)	bæk	paak paɳɳu
2147	backpage	bæk - peɪdʒ	paakpeedʒ
2148	backward class	ˈbæk.wəd - klɑːs	paakʋaɻʈukɭaas
2149	box	bɒks	paaks
2150	boxing	ˈbɒk.sɪŋ	paaksiŋ
2151	back-seat	ˈbæk.siːt	paaksiiʈ
2152	bank	bæŋk	paaŋk
2153	bank	bæŋk	paaŋki
2154	bat (cricket)	bæt	paaʈ
2155	batch	bætʃ	paaʈc
2156	patch	pætʃ	paaʈc

2157	pattern	ˈpæt.ən	paaʈʈaɽn
2158	battery	ˈbæt.ər.i	paaʈʈaɽi
2159	bottle	ˈbɒt.l̩	paaʈʈil̩
2160	to bat (cricket)	bæt	paaʈ paɳɳu
2161	badminton	ˈbæd.mɪn.tən	paaʈminʈʈan
2162	badge	bædʒ	paaʈdʒ
2163	batsman (cricket)	ˈbæt.smən	paaʈsmeen
2164	bodice	ˈbɒd.ɪs	paaʈi
2165	body	ˈbɒd.i	paaʈi
2166	bodyguard	ˈbɒd.i.gɑːd	paaʈikaaɽtu
2167	bodice	ˈbɒd.ɪs	paaʈis
2168	band	bænd	paaɳʈ
2169	pant (meaning trousers)	pænt	paaɳʈ
2170	bandmaster	ˈbænd ˌmɑː.stər	paaɳʈmaasʈaɽ
2171	bond (legal)	bɒnd	paaɳʈu
2172	bandage	ˈbæn.dɪdʒ	paaɳʈeedʒ
2173	to take a bath	bɑːθ	paaʈ eʈu
2174	bathtub	ˈbɑːθ.tʌb	paaʈʈap
2175	bathroom	ˈbɑːθ.rʊm	paaʈruum
2176	popcorn	ˈpɒp.kɔːn	paapkaaɽn
2177	pop music	pɒp - ˈmjuː.zɪk	paapmijuucik
2178	poplin (a type of cloth)	ˈpɒp.lɪn	paapl̩in
2179	popular	ˈpɒp.jʊ.lər	paapul̩aɽ
2180	bomb	bɒm	paam
2181	family	ˈfæm.əl.i	paamil̩i
2182	boy	bɔɪ	paaj

2183	to boycott	ˈbɔɪ.kɒt	paajkaaʈ paɳɳu
2184	boyfriend	ˈbɔɪ.frend	paajfɼenʈ
2185	boiler	ˈbɔɪ.lər	paajlaɼ
2186	boil	bɔɪl	paajiɭ
2187	to boil	bɔɪl	paajiɭ paɳɳu
2188	point	pɔɪnt	paajinʈ
2189	to point	pɔɪnt	paajinʈ paɳɳu
2190	pointsmen (railways)	ˈpɔɪntsmən	paajinʈsmen
2191	bar	bɑːr	paaɼ
2192	park	pɑːk	paaɼk
2193	to park	pɑːk	paaɼk paɳɳu
2194	bargain	ˈbɑː.gɪn	paaɼkeejn
2195	to bargain	ˈbɑː.gɪn	paaɼkeejn paɳɳu
2196	parcel	ˈpɑː.səl	paaɼceɭ
2197	bar soap (for washing clothes)	bɑːr - səʊp	paaɼcoop
2198	part	pɑːt	paaɼʈ
2199	party	ˈpɑː.ti	paaɼʈʈi
2200	partner	ˈpɑːt.nər	paaɼʈnaɼ
2201	border	bɔː.dər	paaɼʈaɼ
2202	partition	pɑːˈtɪʃ.ən	paaɼʈiṣan
2203	barber	ˈbɑː.bər	paaɼpaɼ
2204	pharmacy	ˈfɑː.mə.si	paaɼmasi
2205	parliament	ˈpɑː.lɪ.mənt	paaɼlimenʈ
2206	parliamentary	ˌpɑː.lɪˈmen.tər.i	paaɼlimenʈaɼi
2207	parcel	ˈpɑː.səl	paaɼsaɭ
2208	to parcel	ˈpɑː.səl	paaɼsaɭ paɳɳu

2209	parachute	ˈpær.ə.ʃuːt	paaɾacuuʈ
2210	farm	fɑːm	paaɾam
2211	form	fɔːm	paaɾam
2212	barrel	ˈbær.əl	paaɾaḻ
2213	ball	bɔːl	paaḻ
2214	balcony	ˈbæl.kə.ni	paaḻkani
2215	ball point pen	ˈbɔːl.pɔɪnt - pen	paaḻpen
2216	balance	ˈbæl.ənt s	paaḻans
2217	to balance	ˈbæl.ənt s	paaḻans paɳɳu
2218	balance sheet	ˈbæl.ənt s - ʃiːt	paaḻansṣiiʈ
2219	policy	ˈpɒl.ə.si	paaḻici
2220	politics	ˈpɒl.ɪ.tɪks	paaḻiʈiks
2221	polytechnic (a technical teaching institution)	ˌpɒl.ɪˈtek.nɪk	paaḻiʈeknik
2222	polythene	ˈpɒl.ɪ.θiːn	paaḻiʈiin
2223	polish	ˈpɒl.ɪʃ	paaḻiṣ
2224	to polish	ˈpɒl.ɪʃ	paaḻiṣ paɳɳu
2225	policy	ˈpɒl.ə.si	paaḻisi
2226	bandage	ˈbæn.dɪdʒ	paanʈeedʒ
2227	banns (christian)	bænz	paans
2228	bonnet (automobile)	ˈbɒn.ɪt	paanaʈ
2229	banner	ˈbæn.ər	paanaɾ
2230	banner headlines (newspaper)	ˈbæn.ər - ˈhed.laɪnz	paanaɾheʈḻains
2231	boss	bɒs	paas
2232	pass	pɑːs	paas
2233	basket	ˈbɑː.skɪt	paaskaʈ
2234	basketball	ˈbɑː.skɪt.bɔːl	paaskaʈpaaḻ

2235	to pass	pɑːs	paas paɳɳu
2236	passport	ˈpɑːs.pɔːt	paaspooɾʈ
2237	passenger	ˈpæs.ən.dʒər	paasaɲcaɾ
2238	passage	ˈpæs.ɪdʒ	paaseedʒ
2239	B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science)	biː es siː	pi es si
2240	B.A. (Bachelor of Arts)	biː eɪ	pi ee
2241	B.A. Hons.(Bachelor of Arts Honours)	biː eɪ ˈɒn.ərz	pi ee aanaɾs
2242	picture	ˈpɪk.tʃər	pikcaɾ
2243	to take a motion picture	ˈpɪk.tʃər	pikcaɾ eʈu
2244	pictures (usually cinema)	ˈpɪk.tʃərz	pikcaɾs
2245	to go to the pictures (cinema)	ˈpɪk.tʃərz	pikcaɾs poo
2246	pickpocket	ˈpɪkˌpɒk.ɪt	pikpaakkeʈ
2247	to pickpocket	ˈpɪkˌpɒk.ɪt	pikpaakkeʈ aʈi
2248	picnic	ˈpɪk.nɪk	piknik
2249	to go on a picnic	ˈpɪk.nɪk	piknik poo
2250	big size	bɪg - saɪz	piksais
2251	pink	pɪŋk	piŋk
2252	ping pong	ˈpɪŋ.pɒŋ	piŋpaaŋ
2253	busy	ˈbɪz.i	pici
2254	to be busy	ˈbɪz.i	pici aaka iɾu
2255	business	ˈbɪz.nɪs	picinas
2256	to do business	ˈbɪz.nɪs	picinas paɳɳu
2257	bid	bɪd	piʈ
2258	fit	fɪt	piʈ
2259	bidding	ˈbɪd.ɪŋ	piʈʈiŋ
2260	fitting (tailoring)	ˈfɪt.ɪŋ	piʈʈiŋ

2261	to bid	bɪd	piṯ paṇṇu
2262	to fit	fɪt	piṯ paṇṇu
2263	february	ˈfeb.ru.ər.i	pipɾavaɾi
2264	piano	piˈæn.əʊ	pijaanu
2265	to play the piano	piˈæn.əʊ	pijaanu pooṭu
2266	to play the piano	piˈæn.əʊ	pijaanu vaaci
2267	bugle	ˈbjuː.gl	pijuukiḻ
2268	to play the bugle	ˈbjuː.gl	pijuukiḻ vaaci
2269	beauty	ˈbjuː.ti	pijuuṭṭi
2270	brother	ˈbrʌð.ər	piɾaṯaɾ
2271	pyramid	ˈpɪr.ə.mɪd	piɾamiṯ
2272	brown	braʊn	piɾavun
2273	brush	brʌʃ	piɾaş
2274	press	pres	piɾas
2275	prestige	presˈtiːdʒ	piɾasṯiidʒ
2276	to press	pres	piɾas paṇṇu
2277	branch	brɑːntʃ	piɾaaɲc
2278	broadgauge	ˈbrɔdˌgeɪdʒ	piɾaaṯkeedʒ
2279	protestant	ˈprɒt.ɪ.stənt	piɾaaṭṭasṭaanṯ
2280	brand	brænd	piɾaanṯ
2281	brandy	ˈbræn.di	piɾaanṯi
2282	problem	ˈprɒb.ləm	piɾaapḻam
2283	promissory note	ˈprɒm.ɪ.sər.iˌnəʊt	piɾaamicaɾiṇooṭṭu
2284	promise	ˈprɒm.ɪs	piɾaamis
2285	to promise	ˈprɒm.ɪs	piɾaamis paṇṇu
2286	project	ˈprɑː.dʒekt(n)/prəˈdʒekt(v)	piɾaadʒekṯ

2287	premium	ˈpriː.mi.əm	piɾimijam
2288	private	ˈpraɪ.vət	piɾiʋeeṭ
2289	principal	ˈprɪnt.sɪ.pəl	piɾincipaḻ
2290	principle	ˈprɪnt.sɪ.pl̩	piɾincipiḻ
2291	print	prɪnt	piɾinṭ
2292	to print	prɪnt	piɾinṭ paṇṇu
2293	printing press	ˈprɪn.tɪŋ - pres	piɾinṭiŋpɾes
2294	printed matter	ˈprɪn.tɪŋ - ˈmæt.ər	piɾinṭeṭmaaṭṭaɾ
2295	private	ˈpraɪ.vət	piɾaiʋeeṭ
2296	president	ˈprez.ɪ.dənt	piɾeciṭenṭ
2297	bread	bred	piɾeṭ
2298	brake	breɪk	piɾeek
2299	to brake	breɪk	piɾeek paṇṇu
2300	breakdown	ˈbreɪk.daʊn	piɾeekṭaʋunṭ
2301	to apply the brakes	breɪk	piɾeek pooṭu
2302	price	praɪs	piɾais
2303	bill	bɪl	piḻ
2304	pill	pɪl	piḻ
2305	bill collector	bɪl - kəˈlek.tər	piḻkaḻekṭaɾ
2306	filter	ˈfɪl.tər	piḻṭaɾ
2307	to filter	ˈfɪl.tər	piḻṭaɾ paṇṇu
2308	building	ˈbɪl.dɪŋ	piḻṭiŋ
2309	pillar box (postbox)	ˈpɪl.ə.bɒks	piḻḻaɾpaaks
2310	pillion rider	ˈpɪl.i.ən - ˈraɪ.dər	piḻḻijanɾaiṭaɾ
2311	pillow	ˈpɪl.əʊ	piḻḻoo
2312	pillowcase	ˈpɪl.əʊ.keɪs	piḻḻookees

2313	film	fɪlm	piɭim
2314	to film	fɪlm	piɭim paɳɳu
2315	plug	plʌg	piɭak
2316	blouse	blaʊz	piɭaʊus
2317	black out	ˈblæk.aʊt	piɭaak aʊʈ
2318	blotting paper	ˌblɒt.ɪŋ - ˈpeɪ.pər	piɭaaʈʈiŋpeeppaɻ
2319	platinum	ˈplæt.ɪ.nəm	piɭaaʈʈinam
2320	platform	ˈplæt.fɔːm	piɭaatpaaɻam
2321	bladder	ˈblæd.ər	piɭaaʈaɻ
2322	plan	plæn	piɭaan
2323	to plan	plæn	piɭaan paɳɳu
2324	to make/draw up a plan	plæn	piɭaan pooʈu
2325	plastic	ˈplæs.tɪk	piɭaasʈik
2326	bleach	bliːtʃ	piɭiic
2327	bleaching powder	bliː.tʃɪŋ - ˈpaʊ.dər	piɭiicciŋpaʊʈaɻ
2328	plague	pleɪg	piɭeek
2329	blade	bleɪd	piɭeeʈ
2330	plate	pleɪt	piɭeeʈ
2331	plain	pleɪn	piɭeejn
2332	plywood	ˈplaɪ.wʊd	piɭaiʊuʈ
2333	pin	pɪn	pin
2334	to pin	pɪn	pin paɳɳu
2335	pin code	pɪn - kəʊd	pinkooʈ
2336	bishop (christian)	ˌbɪʃ.əp	piṣap
2337	biscuit	ˈbɪs.kɪt	piskaʈ
2338	biscuit	ˈbɪs.kɪt	piskaʈʈu

2339	biscuit	ˈbɪs.kɪt	piskeʈ
2340	piston (automobile)	ˈpɪs.tən	pisʈan
2341	busy	ˈbɪz.i	pisi
2342	business	ˈbɪz.nɪs	pisinas
2343	B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science)	bi: es si:	pii es si
2344	B.A. (Bachelor of Arts)	bi: eɪ	pii ee
2345	B.Com. (Bachelor of Commerce)	bi: ˈkɒm.ɜ:s	pii kaam
2346	beach	bi:tʃ	piic
2347	to beat	bi:t	piiʈ paɳɳu
2348	beetroot (vegetable)	ˈbi:.tru:t	piiʈɾuuʈ
2349	beam	bi:m	piim
2350	beer	bɪər	piiɾ
2351	period	ˈpɪə.ri.əd	piiɾiʈaʈ
2352	bureau (a closet for clothes)	ˈbjʊə.rəʊ	piiɾoo
2353	to feel	fi:l	piiɭ paɳɳu
2354	beans	bi:nz	piins
2355	fees	fi:z	piis
2356	to pay the fees	fi:z	piis kaʈʈu
2357	book	bʊk	puk
2358	booking counter	ˈbʊk.ɪŋ - ˈkaʊn.tər	pukkiŋ kaʊuɳʈaɾ
2359	to book	bʊk	puk paɳɳu
2360	foot board	fʊt - bɔ:d	puʈpooɾʈu
2361	protestant	ˈprɒt.ɪ.stənt	puɾaaʈʈasʈanʈu
2362	propaganda	ˌprɒp.əˈgæn.də	puɾaappakaanʈaa
2363	proof	pru:f	puɾuuf
2364	to proof (printing)	pru:f	puɾuuf paɳɳu

2365	to prove	pruːv	puɻuuʋ paɳɳu
2366	provision store (grocery)	prəˈvɪʒ.ən - stɔːr	puɻoʋiṣanṣṭooɻ
2367	to proceed	prəʊ ˈsiːd	puɻosiiṭ paɳɳu
2368	procession	prəˈseʃ.ən	puɻooseṣan
2369	broker	ˈbrəʊ.kər	puɻookkaɻ
2370	programme	ˈprəʊ.græm	puɻookiɻam
2371	progress	ˈprəʊ.gres(n)/prəˈgres(v)	puɻookiɻaam
2372	to be full (to be drunk)	fʊl	puɭ aaka iɻu
2373	pullover	ˈpʊlˌəʊ.vər	puɭḷooʋae
2374	to push	pʊʃ	puṣ paɳɳu
2375	boots	buːt	puuṭs
2376	bed	bed	peṭ
2377	bet	bet	peṭ
2378	to take a bet	bet	peṭ eṭu
2379	better	ˈbet.ər	peṭṭaɻ
2380	petition	pəˈtɪʃ.ən	peṭṭisan
2381	to make a petition	pəˈtɪʃ.ən	peṭṭisan pooṭu
2382	to bet	bet	peṭ paɳɳu
2383	to place a bet	bet	peṭ ʋai
2384	petromax (brandname for a bright lamp using kerosene as fuel)	ˈpet.rə.mæks	peṭɻoomaaks
2385	petrol	ˈpet.rəl	peṭɻooḷ
2386	petrol bunk (filling station)	ˈpet.rəl -	peṭɻooḷpaɳk
2387	petroleum	pəˈtrəʊ.li.əm	peṭɻooḷijam
2388	bedsheet	bed - ʃiːt	peṭṣiiṭ
2389	pedal	ˈped.əl	peṭaḷ
2390	february	ˈfeb.ru.ər.i	pepɻaʋaɻi

2391	paint	peɪnt	pejinʈ
2392	painter	ˈpeɪn.tər	pejinʈʈaɾ
2393	to paint	peɪnt	pejinʈ paɳɳu
2394	berth (railways)	bɜːθ	peɽʈ
2395	birth control	bɜːθ - kənˈtrəʊl	peɽʈkanʈɾooḻ
2396	perfect	ˈpɜː.fekt	peɽfekʈ
2397	permanent	ˈpɜː.mə.nənt	peɽmanenʈ
2398	personality	ˌpɜː.sənˈæl.ə.ti	peɽsanuḻiʈʈi
2399	bell	bel	peḻ
2400	to ring the bell	bel	peḻ aʈi
2401	belt	belt	peḻʈ
2402	pavilion	pəˈvɪl.jən	peʋiḻijan
2403	pen	pen	pen
2404	bench	bentʃ	penc
2405	pencil	ˈpent.səl	penciḻ
2406	bench	bentʃ	peɳɳc
2407	bend	bend	penʈ
2408	to bend	bend	penʈ paɳɳu
2409	pending	ˈpen.dɪŋ	penʈiŋ
2410	pendulum	ˈpen.djʊ.ləm	penʈuḻam
2411	pension	ˈpent.ʃən	penṣan
2412	penalty	ˈpen.əl.ti	penaḻʈi
2413	penicilin	ˌpen.əˈsɪl.ɪn	penisiḻin
2414	best	best	pesʈ
2415	back	bæk	peek
2416	bakery	ˈbeɪ.kər.i	peekkaɾi

2417	background	ˈbæk.graʊnd	peekkiɾaunʈ
2418	factory	ˈfæk.tər.i	peekʈaɾi
2419	to back (to reverse)	bæk	peek paɳɳu
2420	back bench	ˌbækˈbentʃ	peekpeɳc
2421	backward class	ˈbæk.wəd - klɑːs	peekʋaaɾʈukiɭaas
2422	backseat (automobile)	ˈbæk.siːt	peeksiiʈ
2423	battery	ˈbæt.ər.i	peeʈʈaɾi
2424	band	bænd	peeɳʈu
2425	bandage	ˈbæn.dɪdʒ	peeɳʈeedʒ
2426	paper	ˈpeɪ.pər	peeppaɾ
2427	paperweight	ˈpeɪ.pə.weɪt	peeppaɾʋejiʈ
2428	paperweight	ˈpeɪ.pə.weɪt	peeppaɾʋeejiʈ
2429	bail	beɪl	peeʈḻ
2430	patient	ˈpeɪ.ʃənt	peeşaɳʈ
2431	to be patient	ˈpeɪ.ʃənt	peeşaɳʈ aaka iɾu
2432	paste	peɪst	peesʈ
2433	to paste	peɪst	peesʈ paɳɳu
2434	bike	baɪk	paik
2435	to bind	baɪnd	painʈ paɳɳu
2436	binding	ˈbaɪn.dɪŋ	painʈiɲ
2437	pipe	paɪp	paip
2438	piping	ˈpaɪ.pɪŋ	paippiɲ
2439	bible	ˈbaɪ.bl	paipaḻ
2440	piles (medical)	paɪlz	paiḻs
2441	pilot	ˈpaɪ.lət	paiḻaʈ
2442	pineapple	ˈpaɪnˌæp.l	painaappiḻ

2443	pint	paɪnt	painṭ
2444	final	ˈfaɪ.nəl	painaḻ
2445	binoculars	bɪˈnɒk.jʊ.ləz	painukuḻaɾs
2446	finance	ˈfaɪ.nænt s	painuns
2447	bison	ˈbaɪ.sən	paisan
2448	position	pəˈzɪʃ.ən	pociṣan
2449	position	pəˈzɪʃ.ən	posiṣan
2450	bogus	ˈbəʊ.gəs	pookas
2451	bogie (railways)	ˈbəʊ.gi	pooki
2452	boat	bəʊt	pooṭ
2453	photo	ˈfəʊ.təʊ	pooṭṭoo
2454	photographer	fəˈtɒg.rə.fər	pooṭṭookiɾaapaɾ
2455	photonegative	ˈfəʊ.təʊ - ˈneg.ə.tɪv	pooṭooŋekaṭiʋ
2456	to take a photograph	ˈfəʊ.tə.grɑ:f	pooṭṭoo piṭi
2457	bore	bɔːr	pooɾ
2458	to be boring	ˈbɔː.rɪŋ	pooɾ aṭi
2459	board	bɔːd	pooɽṭ
2460	port	pɔːt	pooɽṭ
2461	portable	ˈpɔː.tə.bl	pooɽṭṭapiḻ
2462	porter	ˈpɔː.tər	pooɽṭṭaɾ
2463	port trust	pɔːt - trʌst	pooɽṭṭiɾast
2464	portico	ˈpɔː.tɪ.kəʊ	pooɽṭikkoo
2465	portico	ˈpɔː.tɪ.kəʊ	pooɽṭikoo
2466	boarding school	ˈbɔː.dɪŋ - skuːl	pooɽṭiŋscuḻ
2467	boarding house	ˈbɔː.dɪŋ - haʊs	pooɽṭiŋhaʋus
2468	board	bɔːd	pooɽṭu

2469	to put up a board	bɔːd	pooɽtu pooʈu
2470	foreman	ˈfɔː.mən	pooɽmen
2471	bore well	bɔr- wɛl	pooɽʋel̪
2472	forgery	ˈfɔː.dʒər.i	pooɽdʒaɽi
2473	portion	ˈpɔː.ʃən	pooɽsan
2474	boric powder	bɔrik ˈpaʊ.dər	pooɽikpaʋuʈaɽ
2475	bore pump	bɔr- pʌmp	pooɽiŋpampu
2476	bowl	bəʊl	pool̪
2477	bold	bəʊld	pool̪t̪
2478	bolt	bəʊlt	pool̪ʈ
2479	to bolt	bəʊlt	pool̪ʈ paɳɳu
2480	to bowl (cricket)	bəʊl	pool̪ paɳɳu
2481	bowler (cricket)	ˈbəʊ.lər	pool̪aɽ
2482	police	pəˈliːs	pool̪is
2483	police station	pəˈliːs - ˈsteɪ.ʃən	pool̪issʈeesan
2484	police	pəˈliːs	pool̪is
2485	police control	pəˈliːs -kənˈtrəʊl	pool̪iskan̪ʈrool̪
2486	phone	fəʊn	poon
2487	phone number	fəʊn - ˈnʌm.bər	poonn̪ampaɽ
2488	to phone	fəʊn	poon paɳɳu
2489	bonus	ˈbəʊ.nəs	poonas
2490	post	pəʊst	poosʈ
2491	post office	pəʊst - ˈɒf.ɪs	poosʈ aafiis
2492	postcard	ˈpəʊst.kɑːd	poosʈkaaɽtu
2493	postage	ˈpəʊ.stɪdʒ	poosʈʈedʒ
2494	to post	pəʊst	poosʈ paɳɳu

2495	post box	ˈpəʊst ˌbɒks	poosţpaaks
2496	postman	ˈpəʊst ˌmən	poosţman
2497	postmaster	ˈpəʊst ˌmɑːstər	poosţmaasţaɼ
2498	postman	ˈpəʊst ˌmən	poosţmeen
2499	poster	ˈpəʊstər	poosţaɼ
2500	posting (transfer)	ˈpəʊstɪŋ	poosţiŋ
2501	frock	frɒk	fɼaak
2502	fraud	frɔːd	fɼaaţ
2503	free	friː	fɼii
2504	friend	frend	fɼenţu
2505	flat	flæt	fḷaaţ
2506	flask	flɑːsk	fḷaask
2507	flight	flaɪt	fḷaiţ
2508	floor	flɔːr	fḷooɼ
2509	floorshow	flɔːr - ʃəʊ	fḷooɼsoo
2510	function	ˈfʌŋk.ʃən	faŋşan
2511	fund	fʌnd	fanţu
2512	furlong	ˈfɜː.lɒŋ	faɼḷaaŋ
2513	furniture	ˈfɜː.nɪ.tʃər	faɼniccaɼ
2514	first aid kit	fɜːst - eɪd - kɪt	fasţeejţkiţ
2515	first aid	fɜːst - eɪd	fasţeejţu
2516	family	ˈfæm.əl.i	faamiḷi
2517	formality	fɔːˈmæl.ə.ti	faaɼmaaḷiţi
2518	formula	ˈfɔː.mjʊ.lə	faaɼmuḷaa
2519	form	fɔːm	faaɼam
2520	foreign	ˈfɒr.ən	faaɼin

2521	fan	fæn	faan
2522	to switch on the fan	fæn	faan pooʈu
2523	to be fanciful	ˈfænt .sɪ.fəl	faansi aaka iɽu
2524	fashion	ˈfæʃ.ən	faaṣan
2525	fiddle	ˈfɪd.l	fiʈiḻ
2526	to play the fiddle	ˈfɪd.l	fiʈiḻ ʋaaci
2527	film	fɪlm	fiḻim
2528	fee	fiː	fii
2529	to feel	fiːl	fiiḻ paɳɳu
2530	fees	fiːz	fiis
2531	to pay the fees	fiːz	fiis kaʈʈu
2532	foot	fʊt	fuʈ
2533	footboard	fʊt - bɔːd	fuʈpooɽʈu
2534	to be full (to be drunk)	fʊl	fuḻ aaka iɽu
2535	fullstop	fʊl - stɒp	fuḻsʈaap
2536	fool	fuːl	fuuḻ
2537	to fool	fuːl	fuuḻ paɳɳu
2538	to fail	feɪl	fejiḻ paɳɳu
2539	failure	ˈfeɪ.ljər	fejiḻjaɽ
2540	to become a failure	ˈfeɪ.ljər	fejiḻjaɽ aaka poo
2541	file	faɪl	faiḻ
2542	to file	faɪl	faiḻ paɳɳu
2543	filing	ˈfaɪ.lɪŋ	faiḻiŋ
2544	filing clerk	ˈfaɪ.lɪŋ - klɑːk	faiḻiŋ kḻaaɽk
2545	final	ˈfaɪ.nəl	fainaḻ
2546	focus	ˈfəʊ.kəs	faakas

2547	to focus	ˈfəʊ.kəs	faakas paṇṇu
2548	phone	fəʊn	fooṇ
2549	phone call	fəʊn - kɔːl	fooṇkaaḻ
2550	to make a phone call	fəʊn - kɔːl	fooṇkaaḻ pooṭu
2551	to phone	fəʊn	fooṇ paṇṇu
2552	foam cushion	fəʊm - ˈkʊʃ.ən	foomkuṣan
2553	foam rubber	fəʊm - ˈrʌb.ər	foomṛappaṛ
2554	mug	mʌg	mak
2555	to mug (to study very hard)	mʌg	mak paṇṇu
2556	mature	məˈtjʊər	maccuuṛ
2557	maturity	məˈtjʊə.rɪ.ti	maccuuṛiṭṭi
2558	mutton	ˈmʌt.ən	maṭṭan
2559	money purse (wallet)	ˈmʌn.i - pɜːs	maṇipaṛs
2560	money lender	ˈmʌn.i - ˈlen.dər	maṇilenṭaṛ
2561	mother	ˈmʌð.ər	maṭaṛ
2562	mother superior (in a convent)	ˈmʌð.ər - suːˈpɪə.ri.ər	maṭaṛcupiiṛijaṛ
2563	muff (fool)	mʌf	maf
2564	muffler (a woolen scarf)	ˈmʌf.lər	mafḻaṛ
2565	mumps	mʌmps	mamps
2566	mile	maɪl	majiḻ
2567	murder	ˈmɜː.dər	maṛṭaṛ
2568	to murder	ˈmɜː.dər	maṛṭaṛ paṇṇu
2569	malaria	məˈleə.ri.ə	maḻeeṛijaa
2570	magazine	ˌmæg.əˈziːn	maakacain
2571	magazine	ˌmæg.əˈziːn	maakasiin
2572	mortgage	ˈmɔː.gɪdʒ	maaṭkeedʒ

2573	to mortgage	ˈmɔːɡɪdʒ	maaʈkeedʒ paɳɳu
2574	match	mætʃ	maaʈc
2575	box of matches	ˈmætʃ.bɒks	maaʈcpaaks
2576	matinee	ˈmæt.ɪ.neɪ	maaʈʈini
2577	modern	ˈmɒd.ən	maaʈaɻn
2578	modern art	ˈmɒd.ən - ɑːt	maaʈaɻn aaɻʈ
2579	model	ˈmɒd.əl	maaʈaɭ
2580	market	ˈmɑː.kɪt	maaɻkkeʈ
2581	market value	ˈmɑː.kɪt - ˈvæl.juː	maaɻkkeʈʋaaɭjuu
2582	to mark	mɑːk	maaɻk paɳɳu
2583	to mark	mɑːk	maaɻk pooʈu
2584	marks	mɑːks	maaɻks
2585	March	mɑːtʃ	maaɻc
2586	mortuary	ˈmɔː.tjʊ.ri	maaɻccujaɻi
2587	to march	mɑːtʃ	maaɻc paɳɳu
2588	mart	mɑːt	maaɻʈ
2589	morning	ˈmɔː.nɪŋ	maaɻniŋ
2590	marriage	ˈmær.ɪdʒ	maaɻeedʒ
2591	manners	ˈmæn.ərz	maanaɻs
2592	to manage	ˈmæn.ɪdʒ	maaneedʒ paɳɳu
2593	manager	ˈmæn.ɪ.dʒər	maaneedʒaɻ
2594	magic	ˈmædʒ.ɪk	maadʒik
2595	to do magic	ˈmædʒ.ɪk	maadʒik paɳɳu
2596	magistrate	ˈmædʒ.ɪ.streɪt	maadʒisʈɻeeʈ
2597	master	ˈmɑː.stər	maasʈaɻ
2598	to master	ˈmɑː.stər	maasʈaɻ paɳɳu

2599	mixture (a kind of savory)	ˈmɪks.tʃər	mikccaɾ
2600	mixer (a blender)	ˈmɪk.sər	miksaɾ
2601	mixy (a blender)	N.A.	miksi
2602	midwife	ˈmɪd.waɪf	miṭojf
2603	midwife	ˈmɪd.waɪf	miṭʋaif
2604	middle class	ˌmɪd.lˈklɑːs	miṭiḻkiḻaas
2605	middle man	ˈmɪd.lˌmæn	miṭiḻmeen
2606	middle school	mɪd.l - skuːl	miṭiḻskuuḻ
2607	mutual	ˈmjuː.tʃu.əl	mijuuccuʋaḻ
2608	museum	mjuːˈziː.əm	mijuucijam
2609	mill	mɪl	miḻ
2610	milk bar	mɪlk - bɑːr	miḻkpaaɾ
2611	milk supply	mɪlk - səˈplaɪ	miḻksapḻai
2612	million	ˈmɪl.jən	miḻḻijan
2613	mills	mɪlz	miḻs
2614	military	ˈmɪl.ɪ.tri	miḻiṭaɾi
2615	minute	ˈmɪn.ɪt(n)/ maɪˈnjuːt(adj)	miniṭ
2616	mini bus	ˈmɪn.ɪ.bʌs	minipas
2617	mini skirt	ˈmɪn.ɪˌskɜːt	miniskaɾṭ
2618	minister	ˈmɪn.ɪ.stər	minisṭaɾ
2619	mission	ˈmɪʃ.ən	miṣan
2620	miss	mɪs	mis
2621	mister	ˈmɪs.tər	misṭaɾ
2622	mistake	mɪˈsteɪk	misṭeek
2623	to make a mistake	mɪˈsteɪk	misṭeek paṇṇu
2624	to miss	mɪs	mis paṇṇu

2625	Mrs. (also refers to wife)	ˈmɪs.ɪz	misas
2626	meter (also metre)	ˈmiː.tər	miiṭṭaɾ
2627	meeting	ˈmiː.tɪŋ	miiṭṭiŋ
2628	to meet	miːt	miiṭ paṇṇu
2629	medium	ˈmiː.di.əm	miiṭijam
2630	meals	mɪəlz	miiḻs
2631	to be mean	miːn	miin aaka iɾu
2632	meaning	ˈmiː.nɪŋ	miiniŋ
2633	municipal	mjuːˈnɪs.ɪ.pəl	municipaḻ
2634	municipality	mjuːˌnɪs.ɪˈpæl.ə.ti	municipaaḻiṭṭi
2635	mood	muːd	muuṭu
2636	move	muːv	muuʋ
2637	to move about among (as a person)	muːv	muuʋ paṇṇu
2638	movement	ˈmuːv.mənt	muuʋmenṭ
2639	movies	ˈmuː.viz	muuʋiis
2640	mechanic	məˈkæn.ɪk	mekkaanik
2641	mechanical	məˈkæn.ɪ.kəl	mekkaanikkaḻ
2642	message	ˈmes.ɪdʒ	meceedʒ
2643	metric	ˈmet.rɪk	meṭɾik
2644	medal	ˈmed.əl	meṭaḻ
2645	medical	ˈmed.ɪ.kəl	meṭikkaḻ
2646	medical college	ˈmed.ɪ.kəl - ˈkɒl.ɪdʒ	meṭikkaḻkaaḻeedʒ
2647	medical shop (pharmacy)	ˈmed.ɪ.kəl - ʃɒp	meṭikkaḻsaap
2648	method	ˈmeθ.əd	meṭaṭ
2649	member	ˈmem.bər	mempaɾ
2650	memo(randum) (administration)	ˈmem.əʊ (ˌmem.əˈræn.dəm)	memo

2651	mail	meɪl	mejiɭ
2652	main road	meɪn rəʊd	mejinɾooʈ
2653	main switch	meɪn swɪtʃ	mejinsʋiʈc
2654	mercury	ˈmɜː.kjʊ.ri	meɾkuɾi
2655	mention	ˈmen.t ʃən	mensan
2656	majority	məˈdʒɒr.ə.ti	medʒaaɾiʈi
2657	measurement	ˈmeʒ.ə.mənt	mesaɾmanʈ
2658	machine	məˈʃiːn	mesiin
2659	Messrs.	ˈmes.əz	mesaɾs
2660	messenger	ˈmes.ɪn.dʒər	mesenɟcaɾ
2661	message	ˈmes.ɪdʒ	meseedʒ
2662	May	meɪ	mee
2663	make up	ˈmeɪk.ʌp	meekap
2664	to apply make up	ˈmeɪk.ʌp	meekap pooʈu
2665	makeup man (films)	ˈmeɪk.ʌp - mæn	meekapmeen
2666	make up	ˈmeɪk.ʌp	meekap
2667	matron	ˈmeɪ.trən	meeʈɾan
2668	madam	ˈmæd.əm	meeʈam
2669	May Day (1st of May)	meɪ - deɪ	meeʈee
2670	mayor	meər	meejaɾ
2671	marriage	ˈmær.ɪdʒ	meeɾeedʒ
2672	to marry	ˈmær.i	meeɾeedʒ paɳɳu
2673	major	ˈmeɪ.dʒər	meedʒaɾ
2674	major operation	ˈmeɪ.dʒər - ˌɒp.əˈreɪ.ʃən	meedʒaɾ aappaɾeesan
2675	mike	maɪk	maik
2676	mile	maɪl	maiɭ

2677	mind	maɪnd	mainṯ
2678	minor	ˈmaɪ.nər	mainaɾ
2679	minor (a playboy type of person)	ˈmaɪ.nər	mainaɾ
2680	minus	ˈmaɪ.nəs	mainas
2681	minority	maɪˈnɒr.ɪ.ti	mainuɾiṯi
2682	mosaic	məʊˈzeɪ.ɪk	moceejik
2683	mosaic	məʊˈzeɪ.ɪk	mocaik
2684	mobile	ˈməʊ.baɪl	mopaiḻ
2685	motor	ˈməʊ.tər	mooṭṭaaɾ
2686	motor-winding (technical)	ˈməʊ.tər - ˈwaɪn.dɪŋ	mooṭaaɾoojinṯiŋ
2687	motorcycle	ˈməʊ.tə.ˌsaɪ.kl	mooṭṭaaɾcaikkiḻ
2688	motorbike	ˈməʊ.tə.baɪk	mooṭṭaaɾpaik
2689	mould	məʊld	mooḻṯ
2690	to mould	məʊld	mooḻṯ paṇṇu
2691	motion	ˈməʊ.ʃən	mooṣan
2692	motion pictures	ˈməʊ.ʃən - ˈpɪk.tʃərz,	mooṣanpikcaɾs
2693	mountain	ˈmaʊn.tɪn	maunṯan
2694	to be young	jʌŋ	jaŋ aaka iɾu
2695	youngmen	jʌŋ - men	jaŋmen
2696	yard	jɑːd	jaaɾṯ
2697	european	ˌjʊə.rəˈpiː.ən	juuɾooppijan
2698	unit	ˈjuː.nɪt	juuniṯ
2699	union	ˈjuː.ni.ən	juuniṯan
2700	university	juː.nɪˈvɜː.sɪ.ti	juunivaɾciṯi
2701	to be useful	juːz	juus aaku
2702	to use	juːz	juus paṇṇu

2703	useful	ˈjuːs.fəl	juusfuḻ
2704	useless	ˈjuː.sləs	juusḻes
2705	receipt	rɪˈsiːt	ṟaciiṯu
2706	to give a receipt	rɪˈsiːt	ṟaciiṯu koṯu
2707	rough	rʌf	ṟap
2708	rubber	ˈrʌb.ər	ṟappaṟ
2709	rubber stamp	ˌrʌb.əˈstæmp	ṟappaṟsṯaampu
2710	rubbish	ˈrʌb.ɪʃ	ṟappiṣ
2711	rough	rʌf	ṟaf
2712	rum	rʌm	ṟam
2713	rail	reɪl	ṟajiḻ
2714	railway station	ˈreɪl.weɪ - ˈsteɪ.ʃən	ṟajiḻʋeesṯeeṣan
2715	rowdy	ˈraʊ.di	ṟaʋuṯi
2716	round	raʊnd	ṟaʋunṯu
2717	runway	ˈrʌn.weɪ	ṟanʋee
2718	runners up	ˌrʌn.əˈzʌp	ṟannaṟs ap
2719	rush	rʌʃ	ṟaṣ
2720	to rush	rʌʃ	ṟaṣ paṇṇu
2721	rag	ræg	ṟaak
2722	rocket	ˈrɒk.ɪt	ṟaakkeṯ
2723	to rag (to tease new students)	ræg	ṟaak paṇṇu
2724	ragging (the teasing of new students)	ræg.ɪŋ	ṟaakiŋ
2725	wrong	rɒŋ	ṟaaŋ
2726	rank	ræŋk	ṟaaŋk
2727	wrong number (telephone)	rɒŋ - ˈnʌm.bər	ṟaaŋṇampaṟ
2728	to do someone wrong	rɒŋ	ṟaaŋ paṇṇu

2729	rafter	ˈrɑːf.tər	ɾaafʈaɾ
2730	raffle	ˈræf.l	ɾaafiɭ
2731	rally	ˈræl.i	ɾaaɭi
2732	rash	ræʃ	ɾaaʂ
2733	rashly	ˈræʃ.li	ɾaaʂ aaka
2734	rascal	ˈrɑː.skəl	ɾaaskaɭ
2735	recreation	ˌrek.riˈeɪ.ʃən	ɾikɾijeeʂan
2736	recreation club	ˌrek.riˈeɪ.ʃən - klʌb	ɾikɾijeeʂan kiɭap
2737	recruit	rɪˈkruːt	ɾikɾuuʈ
2738	to recruit	rɪˈkruːt	ɾikɾuuʈ paɳɳu
2739	recruitment	rɪˈkruːt.mənt	ɾikɾuuʈmenʈ
2740	rickshaw	ˈrɪk.ʃɔː	ɾikʂaa
2741	rehearse	rɪˈhɜːs	ɾikaɾs
2742	to rehearse	rɪˈhɜːs	ɾikaɾs paɳɳu
2743	rehearsal	rɪˈhɜː.səl	ɾikaɾsaɭ
2744	recording	rɪˈkɔː.dɪŋ	ɾikaaɾʈiŋ
2745	record	ˈrek.ɔːd(n)/rɪˈkɔːd(v)	ɾikaaɾʈu
2746	ring	rɪŋ	ɾiŋ
2747	to give a ring (to phone)	rɪŋ	ɾiŋ koʈu
2748	to ring (to phone)	rɪŋ	ɾiŋ paɳɳu
2749	ring master (as in a circus)	rɪŋ - ˈmɑː.stər	ɾiŋmaasʈaɾ
2750	reception	rɪˈsep.ʃən	ɾicapʂan
2751	to give a reception	rɪˈsep.ʃən	ɾicapʂan koʈu
2752	receptionist	rɪˈsep.ʃən.ɪst	ɾicapʂanisʈ
2753	to reserve	rɪˈzɜːv	ɾicaɾʋ paɳɳu
2754	reservation	ˌrez.əˈveɪ.ʃən	ɾicaɾʋeeʂan

2755	retrenchment	rɪˈtrentʃ.mənt	ɾitɾɛncmenʈ
2756	to retrench	rɪˈtrentʃ.mənt	ɾitɾɛncmenʈ paɳɳu
2757	retire	rɪˈtaɪər	ɾiʈajaɾ
2758	to retire	rɪˈtaɪər	ɾiʈajaɾ paɳɳu
2759	return	rɪˈtɜː	ɾiʈaɾn
2760	to return	rɪˈtɜː	ɾiʈaɾn paɳɳu
2761	retail price	ˈriː.teɪl -praɪs	ɾiʈeejl pɾais
2762	ribbon	ˈrɪb.ən	ɾippan
2763	repair	rɪˈpeər	ɾippeeɾ
2764	to repair	rɪˈpeər	ɾippeeɾ paɳɳu
2765	rebate	ˈriː.beɪt	ɾipeeʈ
2766	to give a rebate	ˈriː.beɪt	ɾipeeʈ koʈu
2767	report	rɪˈpɔːt	ɾipooɾʈ
2768	refreshing	rɪˈfreʃ.ɪŋ	ɾifɾɛşiŋ
2769	reform	rɪˈfɔːm	ɾifaaɾm
2770	to reform	rɪˈfɔːm	ɾifaaɾm paɳɳu
2771	reformatory school	rɪˈfɔrməˌtɔri- skul	ɾifaaɾmeeʈʈaɾiskuul
2772	remark	rɪˈmɑːk	ɾimaaɾk
2773	to remark	rɪˈmɑːk	ɾimaaɾk paɳɳu
2774	to remind	rɪˈmaɪnd	ɾimainʈ paɳɳu
2775	real value	rɪəl - ˈvæl.juː	ɾijalʋeelju
2776	to relax	rɪˈlæks	ɾilaaks paɳɳu
2777	relapse	ˈriː.læps(n)/rɪˈlæps(v)	ɾilaaps
2778	to have a relapse	ˈriː.læps	ɾilaaps aaku
2779	relief	rɪˈliːf	ɾiljiif
2780	release	rɪˈliːs	ɾiljiis

2781	to be released	rɪˈliːs	ɾiḻiis aaku
2782	relay	ˈriː.leɪ(n)/ˌrɪˈleɪ(v)	ɾiḻee
2783	relative	ˈrel.ə.tɪv	ɾiḻeeṭiʋ
2784	to relay	ˌrɪˈleɪ	ɾiḻee paṇṇu
2785	to rely	rɪˈlaɪ	ɾiḻai paṇṇu
2786	reliable	rɪˈlaɪə.bl	ɾiḻaijapiḻ
2787	rivet (technical)	ˈrɪv.ɪt	ɾiʋaṭ
2788	reverse	rɪˈvɜːs	ɾiʋaɾs
2789	to reverse	rɪˈvɜːs	ɾiʋaɾs paṇṇu
2790	revolver	rɪˈvɒl.vər	ɾiʋaaḻʋaɾ
2791	to revise	rɪˈvaɪz	ɾiʋais paṇṇu
2792	to renew	rɪˈnjuː	ɾinju paṇṇu
2793	renewal form	rɪˈnjuː.əl - fɔːm	ɾinujaḻfaaɾm
2794	register	ˈredʒ.ɪ.stər	ɾidʒisṭaɾ
2795	to register	ˈredʒ.ɪ.stər	ɾidʒisṭaɾ paṇṇu
2796	risk	rɪsk	ɾisk
2797	reception	rɪˈsep.ʃən	ɾisapṣan
2798	receptionist	rɪˈsep.ʃən.ɪst	ɾisapṣanisṭ
2799	to resemble	rɪˈzem.bl	ɾisampiḻ paṇṇu
2800	to reserve	rɪˈzɜːv	ɾisaɾʋ paṇṇu
2801	reservation	ˌrez.əˈveɪ.ʃən	ɾisaɾʋeeṣan
2802	to make a reservation	ˌrez.əˈveɪ.ʃən	ɾisaɾʋeeṣan paṇṇu
2803	to receive	rɪˈsiːv	ɾisiiʋ paṇṇu
2804	receiver (telephone)	rɪˈsiː.vər	ɾisiiʋaɾ
2805	to resign	rɪˈzaɪn	ɾisain paṇṇu
2806	rehearsal	rɪˈhɜː.səl	ɾihaɾsaḻ

2807	recondition (automobile)	ˌriː.kənˈdɪʃ.ən	ɾiikanʈiṣan
2808	to recondition (automobile)	ˌriː.kənˈdɪʃ.ən	ɾiikanʈiṣan paṇṇu
2809	reconditioning (automobile)	ˌriː.kənˈdɪʃ.ən.ɪŋ	ɾiikanʈiṣaniŋ
2810	to reach	riːtʃ	ɾiic paṇṇu
2811	to retread (as a tyre)	ˌriːˈtred	ɾiiʈɾeʈ paṇṇu
2812	reader (university)	ˈriː.dər	ɾiiʈaɾ
2813	retake (films)	ˈriː.teɪk	ɾiiʈeek
2814	retail sales	ˈriː.teɪl - seɪl	ɾiiʈeejḻceeḻs
2815	retail price	ˈriː.teɪl -praɪs	ɾiiʈeejḻpɾais
2816	refund	ˈriː.fʌnd(n)/ ˌrɪˈfʌnd(v)	ɾiifanʈ
2817	to refund	ˌrɪˈfʌnd	ɾiifanʈ paṇṇu
2818	reel	rɪəl	ɾiiḻ
2819	recent	ˈriː.sənt	ɾiisanʈ
2820	reasonable	ˈriː.zən.ə.bl	ɾiisanapiḻ
2821	to resole	ˌrɪ.səʊl	ɾiisooḻ paṇṇu
2822	rupee	ruːˈpiː	ɾuppi
2823	route	ruːt	ɾuuʈ
2824	routine	ruːˈtiːn	ɾuuʈʈiin
2825	room	ruːm	ɾuum
2826	rule	ruːl	ɾuuḻ
2827	to make a rule	ruːl	ɾuuḻ pooʈu
2828	ruler	ˈruː.lər	ɾuuḻaɾ
2829	ruling (political) party	ˈruː.lɪŋ - ˈpɑː.ti	ɾuuḻiŋ paaɾʈʈi
2830	recommend	ˌrek.əˈmend	ɾekkamenʈ
2831	to recommend	ˌrek.əˈmend	ɾekkamenʈ paṇṇu
2832	record	ˈrek.ɔːd(n)/rɪˈkɔːd(v)	ɾekkaaɾʈ

2833	record office	ˈrek.ɔːd - ˈɒf.ɪs	ɾekkaaɾʈ aafiis
2834	to record	rɪˈkɔːd	ɾekkaaɾʈ paɳɳu
2835	recording	rɪˈkɔː.dɪŋ	ɾekkaaɾʈiŋ
2836	recreation	ˌrek.riˈeɪ.ʃən	ɾekɾijeeṣan
2837	recruit	rɪˈkruːt	ɾekɾuuʈ
2838	reckless	ˈrek.ləs	ɾekḷes
2839	record player	ˈrek.ɔːd - ˈpleɪ.ər	ɾekaaɾʈpḷeejaɾ
2840	regular	ˈreg.jʊ.lər	ɾekuḷaɾ
2841	red	red	ɾeʈ
2842	redlight area (licensed prostitution)	ˌredˈlaɪtˌdɪs.trɪkt	ɾeʈ ḷaiʈ eeɾijaa
2843	ready	ˈred.i	ɾeʈi
2844	to get (things) ready	ˈred.i	ɾeʈi paɳɳu
2845	readymade	ˌred.iˈmeɪd	ɾeʈimeeʈ
2846	represent	ˌrep.rɪˈzent	ɾepɾacenʈ
2847	refree	rɪ-fri	ɾepɾi
2848	refrigerator	rɪˈfrɪdʒ.ər.eɪ.tər	ɾefɾidʒiɾeeʈʈaɾ
2849	refreshment	rɪˈfreʃ.mənt	ɾefɾeṣmanʈ
2850	to refer	rɪˈfɜr	ɾefaɾ paɳɳu
2851	remit	ˈriː.mɪt(n)/rɪˈmɪt(v)	ɾemiʈ
2852	raid	reɪd	ɾejʈu
2853	to raid	reɪd	ɾejʈu paɳɳu
2854	rail	reɪl	ɾejiḷ
2855	railway	ˈreɪl.weɪ	ɾejiḷʋee
2856	raincoat	ˈreɪŋ.kəʊt	ɾejinkooʈ
2857	rainbow	ˈreɪn.bəʊ	ɾejinpoo
2858	revenue	ˈrev.ən.juː	ɾeʋanjuu

2859	revenue stamp	ˈrev.ən.juː - stæmp	ɾeʋanjuusʈaampu
2860	review	rɪˈvjuː	ɾeʋijuu
2861	to review	rɪˈvjuː	ɾeʋijuu paɳɳu
2862	rent	rent	ɾenʈ
2863	register	ˈredʒ.ɪ.stər	ɾedʒisʈaɾ
2864	to register	ˈredʒ.ɪ.stər	ɾedʒisʈaɾ paɳɳu
2865	registrar (university)	ˌredʒ.ɪˈstrɑːr	ɾedʒisʈɾaaɾ
2866	rest	rest	ɾesʈ
2867	to take a rest	rest	ɾesʈ eʈu
2868	to rest	rest	ɾesʈ paɳɳu
2869	rest house	ˈrest.haʊs	ɾesʈhaus
2870	restaurant	ˈres.trɒnt	ɾesʈaaɾanʈ
2871	respect	rɪˈspekt	ɾespekʈ
2872	to give respect	rɪˈspekt	ɾespekʈ koʈu
2873	residential area	ˌrez.ɪˈden.t ʃəl - ˈeə.ri.ə	ɾesiʈenʂajaɭ eeɾijaa
2874	rake (debauched man)	reɪk	ɾeek
2875	range	reɪndʒ	ɾeeɲc
2876	ranger	ˈreɪn.dʒər	ɾeeɲcaɾ
2877	rate	reɪt	ɾeeʈ
2878	to bargain and agree on the cost of a service	reɪt	ɾeeʈ peecu
2879	radium	ˈreɪ.di.əm	ɾeeʈijam
2880	radium treatment	ˈreɪ.di.əm - ˈtriː.mənt	ɾeeʈijam ʈɾiiʈmenʈ
2881	radio	ˈreɪ.di.əʊ	ɾeeʈijoo
2882	radiogram	ˈreɪ.di.əʊ.græm	ɾeeʈijookɾaam
2883	rape	reɪp	ɾeep
2884	raid	reɪd	ɾeejʈu

2885	to raid	reɪd	ɾeejʈu paɳɳu
2886	to raise	reɪz	ɾeejs paɳɳu
2887	ration	ˈræʃ.ən	ɾeeʂan
2888	ration card	ˈræʃ.ən - kɑːd	ɾeeʂankaaɾʈu
2889	race	reɪs	ɾees
2890	race club	ˈreɪs.klʌb	ɾeeskl̩ap
2891	race course	ˈreɪs.kɔːs	ɾeeskooɾs
2892	right	raɪt	ɾaiʈ
2893	writer	ˈraɪ.tər	ɾaiʈʈaɾ
2894	rider	ˈraɪ.dər	ɾaiʈaɾ
2895	rifle	ˈraɪ.fl̩	ɾaifil̩
2896	rice	raɪs	ɾais
2897	raise	reɪz	ɾais
2898	rice mill	raɪs - mɪl	ɾaismil̩
2899	rogue	rəʊg	ɾook
2900	road roller	rəʊd - ˈrəʊ.lər	ɾooʈɾoolaɾ
2901	road	rəʊd	ɾooʈu
2902	roll call	rəʊl - kɔːl	ɾool̩kaal̩
2903	roller	ˈrəʊ.lər	ɾoolaɾ
2904	roast	rəʊst	ɾoosʈ
2905	to roast	rəʊst	ɾoosʈ paɳɳu
2906	rosary	ˈrəʊ.zər.i	ɾoosaɾi
2907	to say the rosary	ˈrəʊ.zər.i	ɾoosaɾi col̩lu
2908	rowdy	ˈraʊ.di	ɾauʈi
2909	luck	lʌk	l̩ak
2910	lucky	ˈlʌk.i	l̩akki

2911	lucky number	ˈlʌk.i - ˈnʌm.bər	l̠akkiɲampaɾ
2912	luggage	ˈlʌg.ɪdʒ	l̠akkeedʒ
2913	luxury	ˈlʌk.ʃər.i	l̠aksaɾi
2914	luxury bus	ˈlʌk.ʃər.i - bʌs	l̠aksaɾipas
2915	luggage	ˈlʌg.ɪdʒ	l̠akeedʒ
2916	lunch	lʌntʃ	l̠aɲc
2917	lunch break	lʌntʃ - breɪk	l̠aɲcpɾeek
2918	laboratory	ləˈbɒr.ə.tri	l̠apaaɾat̠aɾi
2919	love	lʌv	l̠aʋ
2920	love letter	lʌv - ˈlet.ər	l̠aʋlet̠t̠aɾ
2921	lover	ˈlʌv.ər	l̠aʋʋaɾ
2922	love story	lʌv - ˈstɔː.ri	l̠aʋst̠ooɾi
2923	lover	ˈlʌv.ər	l̠aʋaɾ
2924	lockup (jail)	ˈlɒk.ʌp	l̠aakap
2925	to lock up	ˈlɒk.ʌp	l̠aakap paɳɳu
2926	lock out (as a factory lock out)	ˈlɒk.aʊt	l̠aakaʋut̠
2927	locker	ˈlɒk.ər	l̠aakkaɾ
2928	law college	lɔː - ˈkɒl.ɪdʒ	l̠aakaal̠eedʒ
2929	lot	lɒt	l̠aat̠
2930	lottery	ˈlɒt.ər.i	l̠aat̠t̠aɾi
2931	to be in dire need (need to strike lottery)	ˈlɒt.ər.i	l̠aat̠ɾi at̠i
2932	lodge (hotel)	lɒdʒ	l̠aat̠dʒ
2933	lodging	ˈlɒdʒ.ɪŋ	l̠aat̠dʒiŋ
2934	laundry	ˈlɔː.n.dri	l̠aan̠t̠aɾi
2935	lantern	ˈlæn.tən	l̠aan̠t̠aɾ
2936	laboratory	ləˈbɒr.ə.tri	l̠aapaɾat̠aɾi

2937	lawyer	ˈlɔɪ.ər	ḻaajaṟ
2938	lord	lɔːd	ḻaaṟṭ
2939	large	lɑːdʒ	ḻaaṟdʒ
2940	lorry	ˈlɒr.i	ḻaaṟi
2941	to drive a lorry	ˈlɒr.i	ḻaaṟi ooṭṭu
2942	lavatory	ˈlæv.ə.tri	ḻaavaṭaṟi
2943	lawn	lɔːn	ḻaan
2944	lawn tennis	lɔːn - ˈten.ɪs	ḻaanṭennis
2945	logic	ˈlɒdʒ.ɪk	ḻaadʒik
2946	loss	lɒs	ḻaas
2947	to have a loss	lɒs	ḻaas aaku
2948	last	lɑːst	ḻaasṭ
2949	lignite	ˈlɪgnaɪt	ḻiknaiṭ
2950	litre	ˈliː.tər	ḻiṭṭaṟ
2951	lipstick	ˈlɪp.stɪk	ḻipsṭik
2952	lift	lɪft	ḻifṭ
2953	lift operator	lɪft - ˈɒp.ər.eɪ.tər	ḻifṭ aapaṟeeṭaṟ
2954	to lift	lɪft	ḻifṭ paṇṇu
2955	liftman	lɪft - mæn	ḻifṭmeen
2956	limited	ˈlɪm.ɪ.tɪd	ḻimiṭṭeṭ
2957	lily	ˈlɪl.i	ḻiḻḻi
2958	list	lɪst	ḻisṭ
2959	to make a list	lɪst	ḻisṭ pooṭu
2960	leak	liːk	ḻiik
2961	league	liːg	ḻiik
2962	legal	ˈliː.gəl	ḻiikaḻ

2963	to lead	liːd	l̲iit̲ paɳɳu
2964	leader	ˈliː.dər	l̲iit̲aɾ
2965	leading	ˈliː.dɪŋ	l̲iit̲iŋ
2966	leave	liːv	l̲iiʋ
2967	to take leave	liːv	l̲iiʋ et̲u
2968	to give leave	liːv	l̲iiʋ kot̲u
2969	to apply for leave	liːv	l̲iiʋ poot̲u
2970	lever	ˈliː.vər	l̲iiʋaɾ
2971	leave	liːv	l̲iiʋu
2972	to be lean	liːn	l̲iin aaka iɾu
2973	lenient	ˈliː.ni.ənt	l̲iinijant̲
2974	lease	liːs	l̲iis
2975	loop (used in birth control)	luːp	l̲uup
2976	loom	luːm	l̲uum
2977	loose (a crackbrained or silly person)	luːs	l̲uus
2978	to loose	luːs	l̲uus paɳɳu
2979	letter	ˈlet.ər	l̲et̲t̲aɾ
2980	to write a letter	ˈlet.ər	l̲et̲t̲aɾ e/ut̲u
2981	to drop (write) a letter to someone	ˈlet.ər	l̲et̲t̲aɾ poot̲u
2982	ledger	ˈledʒ.ər	l̲etdʒaɾ
2983	leather	ˈleð.ər	l̲et̲aɾ
2984	lieutenant	lefˈten.ənt	l̲ept̲inent̲
2985	leper	ˈlep.ər	l̲eppaɾ
2986	leprosy	ˈlep.rə.si	l̲epɾasi
2987	lieutenant	lefˈten.ənt	l̲eft̲inent̲
2988	level	ˈlev.əl	l̲eʋal̲

2989	level crossing	ˈlev.əl - ˈkrɒs.ɪŋ	l̪eval̪kɾaaciŋ
2990	to level	ˈlev.əl	l̪eval̪ paɳɳu
2991	levy	ˈlev.i	l̪evi
2992	lend	lend	l̪ent̪
2993	Lent (christian)	lent	l̪ent̪
2994	to lend	lend	l̪ent̪ paɳɳu
2995	layout (printing and advertising)	ˈleɪ.aʊt	l̪ee avut̪
2996	layoff	ˈleɪ.ɒf	l̪ee aap
2997	to layoff	ˈleɪ.ɒf	l̪ee app paɳɳu
2998	late	leɪt	l̪eet̪
2999	ladies	ˈleɪ.diz	l̪eet̪iis
3000	ladies club	ˈleɪ.diz ˌklʌb	l̪eet̪iisklap
3001	labour	ˈleɪ.bər	l̪eepaɾ
3002	labour ward	ˈleɪ.bər - wɔːd	l̪eepaɾvaaɾtu
3003	label	ˈleɪ.bəl	l̪eepil̪
3004	layer	ˈleɪ.ər	l̪eejaɾ
3005	lace	leɪs	l̪ees
3006	license	ˈlaɪ.sənt s	l̪aicens
3007	light	laɪt	l̪aiṭ
3008	lighter	ˈlaɪ.tər	l̪aiṭṭaɾ
3009	to switch on the light	laɪt	l̪aiṭ pooṭu
3010	light weight (racing)	ˈlaɪt.weɪt	l̪aiṭvejṭ
3011	lighthouse	ˈlaɪt.haʊs	l̪aiṭhavus
3012	librarian	laɪˈbreə.ri.ən	l̪aipɾeeɾijan
3013	life	laɪf	l̪aif
3014	lime	laɪm	l̪aim

3015	lime juice	laɪm - dʒuːs	ḻaimdʒus
3016	line	laɪn	ḻain
3017	linesman	ˈlaɪnz.mən	ḻainsmeen
3018	lining (tailoring)	ˈlaɪ.nɪŋ	ḻainiŋ
3019	locality	ləˈkæl.ə.ti	ḻokaaḻiṭṭi
3020	loco(motive) shed (railways)	ˈləʊ.kəʊ - ʃed	ḻookkooseṭ
3021	local	ˈləʊ.kəl	ḻookaḻ
3022	load	ləʊd	ḻooṭ
3023	to load	ləʊd	ḻooṭ paṇṇu
3024	lowergrade	ˈləʊ.ər - greɪd	ḻoojaṟkḻeeṭ
3025	lowergrade	ˈləʊ.ər - greɪd	ḻoojaṟkiṟeeṭu
3026	loan	ləʊn	ḻoon
3027	to take a loan	ləʊn	ḻoon eṭu
3028	to give a loan	ləʊn	ḻoon koṭu
3029	lotion	ˈləʊ.ʃən	ḻooṣan
3030	lounge	laʊndʒ	ḻauɲc
3031	wonderful	ˈwʌn.də.fəl	ʋanṭaṟfuḻ
3032	once more	wʌnt s mɔːr	ʋansmooṟ
3033	wire	waɪər	ʋajaṟ
3034	to wire (to send a telegram)	waɪər	ʋajaṟ paṇṇu
3035	violin	ˌvaɪəˈlɪn	ʋajaḻin
3036	to play the violin	ˌvaɪəˈlɪn	ʋajaḻin pooṭu
3037	worker	ˈwɜː.kər	ʋaṟkkaṟ
3038	working hours	ˈwɜː.kɪŋ - aʊərz	ʋaṟkkiŋ aʋaṟs
3039	workmanship	ˈwɜːk.mən.ʃɪp	ʋaṟkmanṣip
3040	workshop	ˈwɜːk.ʃɒp	ʋaṟkṣaap

3041	vulgarly	ˈvʌl.gəl.i	ʋaɭkaɾ aaka
3042	to vulcanise	ˈvʌl.kə.naɪz	ʋaɭkanais paɳɳu
3043	voucher	ˈvaʊ.tʃər	ʋaʋuccaɾ
3044	to vouch for	vaʊtʃ	ʋaʋuc paɳɳu
3045	walk	wɔːk	ʋaak
3046	walking	ˈwɔː.kɪŋ	ʋaakkiŋ
3047	to go for a walk	ˈwɔː.kɪŋ	ʋaakkiŋ poo
3048	walking stick	ˈwɔː.kɪŋ - stɪk	ʋaakkiŋsʈik
3049	to walk	wɔːk	ʋaak paɳɳu
3050	wagon (railways)	ˈwæg.ən	ʋaakan
3051	watch	wɒtʃ	ʋaaʈc
3052	to watch	wɒtʃ	ʋaaʈc paɳɳu
3053	watchman	ˈwɒtʃ.mən	ʋaaʈcmeen
3054	water	ˈwɔː.tər	ʋaaʈʈaɾ
3055	watercan	ˈwɔː.tər - kæn	ʋaaʈʈaɾkeen
3056	water cooler	ˈwɔː.tər - ˈkuː.lər	ʋaaʈʈaɾkuulaɾ
3057	water bottle	ˈwɔː.tər - ˈbɒt.l	ʋaaʈʈaɾpaaʈʈil̪
3058	voice	vɔɪs	ʋaajs
3059	voile (a type of cloth)	vɔɪl	ʋaajil̪
3060	war	wɔːr	ʋaaɾ
3061	ward	wɔːd	ʋaaɾʈ
3062	warden	ˈwɔː.dən	ʋaaɾʈan
3063	ward	wɔːd	ʋaaɾʈu
3064	ward boy	wɔːd - bɔɪ	ʋaaɾʈupaaj
3065	war time	ˈwɔː.taɪm	ʋaaɾʈaim
3066	warn	wɔːn	ʋaaɾɳ

3067	to warn	wɔ:n	ʋaaɻɳ paɳɳu
3068	warning	ˈwɔ:.nɪŋ	ʋaaɻniŋ
3069	to give a warning	ˈwɔ:.nɪŋ	ʋaaɻniŋ koʈu
3070	varnish	ˈvɑ:.nɪʃ	ʋaaɻniṣ
3071	warrant (military)	ˈwɒr.ənt	ʋaaɻanʈ
3072	walnut	ˈwɔ:l.nʌt	ʋaalɳaʈ
3073	value	ˈvæl.ju:	ʋaaḻju
3074	volume	ˈvɒl.ju:m	ʋaaḻjuum
3075	volunteer	ˌvɒl.ənˈtɪər	ʋaaḻanʈijaɻ
3076	volleyball	ˈvɒl.i.bɔ:l	ʋaaḻipaaḻ
3077	van	væn	ʋaan
3078	wash	wɒʃ	ʋaaṣ
3079	wash-out (complete failure, useless)	ˈwɒʃ.aʊt	ʋaaṣ aʋuʈ
3080	to wash	wɒʃ	ʋaaṣ paɳɳu
3081	wash basin	ˈwɒʃˌbeɪ.sən	ʋaaṣpeecan
3082	washable	ˈwɒʃ.ə.bl	ʋaaṣapiḻ
3083	washer	ˈwɒʃ.ər	ʋaaṣaɻ
3084	washing machine	ˈwɒʃ.ɪŋ - məˈʃi:n	ʋaaṣiŋmeṣiin
3085	washing soda (a bleaching agent to whiten clothes)	ˈwɒʃ.ɪŋ - ˈsəʊ.də	ʋaaṣiŋsooʈaa
3086	vase	vɑ:z	ʋaas
3087	vast	vɑ:st	ʋaasʈ
3088	vaseline	ˈvæs.ə.li:n	ʋaasaḻiin
3089	V.P.P. (value payable by post)	vi: pi: pi:	ʋi.pi.pi
3090	wig	wɪg	ʋik
3091	wicket (cricket)	ˈwɪk.ɪt	ʋikkaʈ
3092	wicket (cricket)	ˈwɪk.ɪt	ʋikkeʈ

3093	to take a wicket (cricket)	ˈwɪk.ɪt	ʋikkeʈ eʈu
3094	wicket-keeper (cricket)	ˈwɪk.ɪt - ˈkiː.pər	ʋikkeʈkiippaɾ
3095	wing	wɪŋ	ʋiŋ
3096	wing commander (military)	wɪŋ - kəˈmɑːn.dər	ʋiŋkamaanʈaɾ
3097	visa	ˈviː.zə	ʋicaa
3098	visit	ˈvɪz.ɪt	ʋiciʈ
3099	visitor	ˈvɪz.ɪ.tər	ʋiciʈʈaɾ
3100	visiting card	ˈvɪz.ɪt.ɪŋ - kɑːd	ʋiciʈʈiŋkaaɟtu
3101	to visit	ˈvɪz.ɪt	ʋiciʈ paɳɳu
3102	whistle	ˈwɪs.l	ʋiciɭ
3103	to whistle	ˈwɪs.l	ʋiciɭ aʈi
3104	to whistle	ˈwɪs.l	ʋiciɭ paɳɳu
3105	wit	wɪt	ʋiʈ
3106	to crack a joke (to hit wit)	wɪt	ʋiʈ aʈi
3107	vitamin	ˈvɪt.ə.mɪn	ʋiʈʈamin
3108	width	wɪtθ	ʋiʈ
3109	withdraw	wɪðˈdrɔː	ʋiʈʈɾaa
3110	to withdraw	wɪðˈdrɔː	ʋiʈʈɾaa paɳɳu
3111	withdrawal form	wɪðˈdrɔː.əl - fɔːm	ʋiʈʈɾaajaɭfaaɾam
3112	villan (a male)	N.A.	ʋiɭɭan
3113	village	ˈvɪl.ɪdʒ	ʋiɭɭedʒ
3114	win	wɪn	ʋin
3115	window	ˈwɪn.dəʊ	ʋinʈoo
3116	window dressing	ˈwɪn.dəʊ - ˈdres.ɪŋ	ʋinʈooʈɾesciŋ
3117	window-shopping	ˈwɪn.dəʊ ʃɒp.ɪŋ	ʋinʈooṣaappiŋ
3118	to win	wɪn	ʋin paɳɳu

3119	winner	ˈwɪn.ər	ʋinnaɾ
3120	vinegar	ˈvɪn.ɪ.gər	ʋiniikaɾ
3121	whisky	ˈwɪs.ki	ʋiski
3122	visit	ˈvɪz.ɪt	ʋisiʈ
3123	weak	wiːk	ʋiik
3124	to be weak	wiːk	ʋiik aaka iɾu
3125	weekly	ˈwiː.kli	ʋiikl̪i
3126	wheat	wiːt	ʋiiʈ
3127	veto	ˈviː.təʊ	ʋiiʈoo
3128	to veto	ˈviː.təʊ	ʋiiʈoo paɳɳu
3129	wheel	wiːl	ʋiil̪
3130	wheel chair	ˈwiːl.tʃeər	ʋiil̪ceeɾ
3131	to vacate	vəˈkeɪt	ʋekkeeʈ paɳɳu
3132	vacation	veɪˈkeɪ.ʃən	ʋekkeeʂan
3133	veterinary doctor	ˈvet.ə r.ɪ.nər.i - ˈdɒk.tər	ʋeʈn̪eɾiʈaakʈaɾ
3134	weight	weɪt	ʋejiʈ
3135	waiting room	ˈweɪ.tɪŋ - ruːm	ʋejiʈinɾuum
3136	verandah	vəˈræn.də	ʋeɾaan̪ʈaa
3137	very good	ˈver.i - gʊd	ʋeɾikuʈ
3138	variety	vəˈraɪə.ti	ʋeɾaiʈʈi
3139	well	wel	ʋel̪
3140	welcome	ˈwel.kəm	ʋel̪kam
3141	to welcome	ˈwel.kəm	ʋel̪kam paɳɳu
3142	welder (a trade)	ˈwel.dər	ʋel̪ʈaɾ
3143	welfare	ˈwel.feər	ʋel̪feeɾ
3144	velvet (a type of cloth)	ˈvel.vɪt	ʋel̪ʋaʈ

3145	vanilla	vəˈnɪl.ə	veniḻaa
3146	vegetable	ˈvedʒ.tə.bl	vedʒiṭṭapiḻ
3147	vegetarian	ˌvedʒ.ɪˈteə.ri.ən	vedʒiṭeeɽijan
3148	vehicular traffic	vɪˈhɪk.jʊ.lər - ˈtræf.ɪk	vehijkkuḻaɽṭɽaafik
3149	way out	ˌweɪˈaʊt	vee avuṭ
3150	way in	weɪ - ɪn	vee in
3151	vague	veɪg	veek
3152	vaguely	ˈveɪ.gli	veek aaka
3153	vacant	ˈveɪ.kənt	veekanṭ
3154	to be vacant	ˈveɪ.kənt	veekanṭ aaka iɽu
3155	vacancy	ˈveɪ.kənt .si	veekaṇsi
3156	vacancy	ˈveɪ.kənt .si	veekansi
3157	wait	weɪt	veejṭ
3158	waiter	ˈweɪ.tər	veejṭṭaɽ
3159	waiting room	ˈweɪ.tɪŋ - ruːm	veejṭṭiṇɽuum
3160	waiting list	ˈweɪ.tɪŋ - lɪst	veejṭṭiṇḻist
3161	to wait	weɪt	veejṭ paṇṇu
3162	weight lifter	ˈweɪt ˌlɪf.tər	veejṭḻifṭaɽ
3163	weighing machine	weɪ.ɪŋ - məˈʃiːn	veejiṇmeṣin
3164	van	væn	veen
3165	waste	weɪst	veesṭ
3166	waste of time	weɪst - əv/ɒv - taɪm	veesṭ aap ṭaim
3167	wastepaper	ˈweɪst ˌpeɪpər	veesṭpeeppaɽ
3168	vitamin	ˈvɪt.ə.mɪn(BR)/ ˈvaɪ.t̬ə.mɪn(US)	vaiṭṭamin
3169	wiper (automobile)	waɪpər	vaippaɽ
3170	vice	vaɪs	vais

3171	vice-chancellor (university)	vaɪs-ˈtʃɑːnt.səl.ər	ʋaiscaancaḻaɽ
3172	work	wɜːk	ʋoɽk
3173	to work	wɜːk	ʋoɽk paɳɳu
3174	worry	ˈwʌr.i	ʋoɽi
3175	to worry	ˈwʌr.i	ʋoɽi paɳɳu
3176	original	əˈrɪdʒ.ɪ.nəl	ʋoɽidʒinaḻ
3177	vocal	ˈvəʊ.kəl	ʋookkaḻ
3178	vote	vəʊt	ʋooṭ
3179	vote	vəʊt	ʋooṭṭu
3180	to vote	vəʊt	ʋooṭ paɳɳu
3181	to cast a vote	vəʊt	ʋooṭ pooṭu
3182	owner	ˈəʊ.nər	ʋooɳaɽ
3183	hold on (used to call a vehicle to a halt)	həʊld - ɒn	ʋooḻṭan
3184	voltage	ˈvɒl.tɪdʒ	ʋooḻṭeedʒ
3185	overtime	ˈəʊ.və.taɪm	ʋooʋaɽṭaim
3186	overhaul (technical)	ˈəʊ.və.hɔːl	ʋooʋaɽaajiḻ
3187	voucher	ˈvaʊ.tʃər	ʋauccaɽ
3188	to vouch for	vaʊtʃ	ʋauc paɳɳu
3189	jug	dʒʌg	dʒak
3190	juggler	ˈdʒʌg.lər	dʒakḻaɽ
3191	jungle	ˈdʒʌŋ.gl	dʒaŋkiḻ
3192	junction (railways)	ˈdʒʌŋk.ʃən	dʒaŋsan
3193	judge	dʒʌdʒ	dʒaṭdʒ
3194	judgment	ˈdʒʌdʒ.mənt	dʒaṭdʒmeṉṭ
3195	jump	dʒʌmp	dʒamp
3196	jumper	ˈdʒʌm.pər	dʒampaɽ

3197	journal	ˈdʒɜː.nəl	dʒaɽnaɭ
3198	journalist	ˈdʒɜː.nə.lɪst	dʒaɽnaɭisṯ
3199	journey	ˈdʒɜː.ni	dʒaɽni
3200	January	ˈdʒæn.jʊə.ri	dʒanavaɽi
3201	justice	ˈdʒʌs.tɪs	dʒasṯis
3202	jockey	ˈdʒɒk.i	dʒaakki
3203	jacket (a woman's blouse)	ˈdʒæk.ɪt	dʒaakkeṯ
3204	jackpot (racing)	ˈdʒæk.pɒt	dʒaakpaaṯ
3205	job	dʒɒb	dʒaap
3206	jam	dʒæm	dʒaam
3207	joy-ride	ˈdʒɔɪ.raɪd	dʒaajɽaiṯ
3208	join	dʒɔɪn	dʒaajin
3209	joint	dʒɔɪnt	dʒaajinṯ
3210	to make a joint (technical)	dʒɔɪnt	dʒaajinṯ pooṭu
3211	to join	dʒɔɪn	dʒaajin paṇṇu
3212	jar	dʒɑːr	dʒaaɽ
3213	georgette (a type of cloth)	dʒɔːˈdʒet	dʒaaɽdʒeṯ
3214	jolly	ˈdʒɒl.i	dʒaaɭi
3215	to be jolly	ˈdʒɒl.i	dʒaaɭi aaka iɽu
3216	javelin	ˈdʒæv.lɪn	dʒaavaɭin
3217	jaundice	ˈdʒɔːn.dɪs	dʒaanṯis
3218	jazz	dʒæz	dʒaas
3219	gipsy	ˈdʒɪp.si	dʒipci
3220	gymkhana (sports club)	dʒɪmˈkɑː.nə	dʒimkaanu
3221	gin	dʒɪn	dʒin
3222	jeep	dʒiːp	dʒiip

3223	zero	ˈzɪə.rəʊ	dʒiiɾoo
3224	jeans	dʒiːnz	dʒiins
3225	to wear jeans	dʒiːnz	dʒiins pooʈu
3226	genius	ˈdʒiː.ni.əs	dʒiinijas
3227	juke box	ˈdʒuːk.bɒks	dʒukpaaks
3228	jubilee	ˈdʒuː.bɪ.liː	dʒupiḻi
3229	jury	ˈdʒʊə.ri	dʒuɾi
3230	July	dʒʊˈlaɪ	dʒuḻai
3231	June	dʒuːn	dʒun
3232	junior	ˈdʒuː.ni.ər	dʒunijaɾ
3233	jujubes (sweets)	ˈdʒudʒub	dʒudʒups
3234	juice	dʒuːs	dʒus
3235	jet	dʒet	dʒeʈ
3236	jail	dʒeɪl	dʒejiḻ
3237	jailer	ˈdʒeɪ.lər	dʒejilaɾ
3238	jerkin	ˈdʒɜː.kɪn	dʒeɾkkin
3239	to jerk	dʒɜːk	dʒek paŋɳu
3240	germs	dʒɜːmz	dʒeɾms
3241	german	ˈdʒɜː.mən	dʒeɾman
3242	jersey	ˈdʒɜː.zi	dʒeɾsi
3243	jelly	ˈdʒel.i	dʒeḻḻi
3244	gentlemen	ˈdʒen.tl̩.ˌmən	dʒenʈiḻmen
3245	general	ˈdʒen.ər.əl	dʒenaɾaḻ
3246	general manager	ˈdʒen.ər.əl - ˈmæn.ɪ.dʒər	dʒenaɾaḻmaaneedʒaɾ
3247	general knowledge	ˈdʒen.ər.əl - ˈnɒl.ɪdʒ	dʒenaɾaḻnuḻeeʈdʒ
3248	generator	ˈdʒen.ə.reɪ.tər	dʒenaɾeeʈʈaɾ

3249	joke	dʒəʊk	dʒook
3250	to crack a joke	dʒəʊk	dʒook aṭi
3251	joker (clown, also in playing cards)	ˈdʒəʊ.kər	dʒookkaṛ
3252	to joke	dʒəʊk	dʒook paṇṇu
3253	shrink	ʃrɪŋk	ṣṛiŋk
3254	to shrink	ʃrɪŋk	ṣṛiŋk paṇṇu
3255	shut up	ʃʌt - ʌp	ṣṣaṭap
3256	shut up	ʃʌt - ʌp	ṣaṭap
3257	shutter	ˈʃʌt.ər	ṣaṭṭaṛ
3258	shuttlecock (a game)	ˈʃʌt.lˌkɒk	ṣaṭṭiḷkaak
3259	shuttle service	ˈʃʌt.lˌ - ˈsɜː.vɪs	ṣaṭṭiḷcaṛʋiis
3260	to shunt (railways)	ʃʌnt	ṣanṭ paṇṇu
3261	shirt	ʃɜːt	ṣaṛṭ
3262	shower	ʃaʊər	ṣaʋaṛpaaṭ
3263	to take a shower	ʃaʊər	ṣaʋaṛpaaṭ eṭu
3264	shot	ʃɒt	ṣaaṭ
3265	shop	ʃɒp	ṣaap
3266	shampoo	ʃæmˈpuː	ṣaampuu
3267	short cut	ˈʃɔːt.kʌt	ṣaaṛtkaṭ
3268	short circuit	ˌʃɔːtˈsɜː.kɪt	ṣaaṛtcaṛkjuuṭ
3269	short term	ˌʃɔːtˈtɜːm	ṣaaṛtṭeṛm
3270	shortage	ˈʃɔː.tɪdʒ	ṣaaṛṭṭeedʒ
3271	short sight	ʃɔːt - saɪt	ṣaaṛtsaiṭ
3272	short hand	ˈʃɔːt.hænd	ṣaaṛthaanṭ
3273	sharp	ʃɑːp	ṣaaṛp
3274	shawl	ʃɔːl	ṣaaḷ

3275	ship	ʃɪp	ṣip
3276	shift	ʃɪft	ṣipṭ
3277	to shift	ʃɪft	ṣipṭ paṇṇu
3278	shift	ʃɪft	ṣifṭ
3279	sheet	ʃiːt	ṣiiṭ
3280	sheeting (cloth for sheets in bales)	ˈʃiː.tɪŋ	ṣiiṭṭiŋ
3281	shield	ʃiːld	ṣiiḻṭu
3282	to win the shield (in a competition)	ʃiːld	ṣiiḻṭu ʋaaŋku
3283	shoe	ʃuː	ṣuu
3284	shooting	ˈʃuː.tɪŋ	ṣuuṭṭiŋ
3285	to shoot	ʃuːt	ṣuuṭ paṇṇu
3286	shed	ʃed	ṣeṭ
3287	shelter	ˈʃel.tər	ṣeḻṭṭaṟ
3288	shelf	ʃelf	ṣeḻf
3289	to shake	ʃeɪk	ṣeek paṇṇu
3290	share	ʃeər	ṣeeṟ
3291	to share	ʃeər	ṣeeṟ paṇṇu
3292	shareholder	ˈʃeəˌhəʊl.dər	ṣeeṟhooḻṭaṟ
3293	to shave	ʃeɪv	ṣeeʋ paṇṇu
3294	shaving set	ˈʃeɪ.vɪŋ - set	ṣeeʋiŋceṭ
3295	shy type (of person)	ʃaɪ - taɪp	ṣaiṭaip
3296	to show (off)	ʃəʊ	ṣoo paṇṇu
3297	showroom	ˈʃəʊ.rʊm	ṣooṟuum
3298	to scrap	skræp	skṟap paṇṇu
3299	screen	skriːn	skṟiin
3300	scratch	skrætʃ	skṟeeṭc

3301	to scratch	skrætʃ	skɾeetc paɳɳu
3302	to scrape	skreɪp	skɾeep paɳɳu
3303	skirt	skɜːt	skaɾt
3304	scholar	ˈskɒl.ər	skaalaɾ
3305	scholarship	ˈskɒl.ə.ʃɪp	skaalaɾsip
3306	to get a scholarship	ˈskɒl.ə.ʃɪp	skaalaɾsip kiṭai
3307	to skip	skɪp	skip paɳɳu
3308	skipper (a ship's captain)	ˈskɪp.ər	skippaɾ
3309	skipping rope	ˈskɪp.ɪŋ-roʊp	skippiɳɾoop
3310	scribble	ˈskrɪb.l	skiɾipiḻ
3311	skill	skɪl	skiḻ
3312	skillful	ˈskɪl.fəl	skiḻfuḻ
3313	skin disease	skɪn - dɪˈziːz	skin ṭiciis
3314	scheme	skiːm	skiim
3315	to scheme	skiːm	skiim paɳɳu
3316	screw	skruː	skuɾu
3317	to screw	skruː	skuɾu paɳɳu
3318	squad	skwɒd	skuʋaaṭ
3319	squadron leader (military)	ˈskwɒd.rən - ˈliː.dər	skuʋaaṭɾanḻiiṭaɾ
3320	squash (a game)	skwɒʃ	skuʋaaṣ
3321	scooter	ˈskuː.tər	skuuṭṭaɾ
3322	school	skuːl	skuuḻ
3323	sketch	sketʃ	skeṭc
3324	to sketch	sketʃ	sketc paɳɳu
3325	scale	skeɪl	skeeḻ
3326	sky blue	skaɪ- blu	skaipuḻuu

3327	square	skweər	skojaɻ
3328	score	skɔːr	skooɻ
3329	to score	skɔːr	skooɻ paɳɳu
3330	score board	ˈskɔː.bɔːd	skooɻ pooɻʈu
3331	scout	skaʊt	skauʈ
3332	straw	strɔː	sʈɻaa
3333	strong	strɒŋ	sʈɻaaŋ
3334	street	striːt	sʈɻiiʈ
3335	stretch	stretʃ	sʈɻeʈc
3336	stretcher	ˈstretʃ.ər	sʈɻeʈccaɻ
3337	to stretch	stretʃ	sʈɻeʈc paɳɳu
3338	straight	streɪt	sʈɻeejʈ
3339	strain	streɪn	sʈɻeejn
3340	to strain	streɪn	sʈɻeejn paɳɳu
3341	strike	straɪk	sʈɻaik
3342	to strike	straɪk	sʈɻaik paɳɳu
3343	stuck up	ˌstʌkˈʌp	sʈak ap
3344	to be stuck up	ˌstʌkˈʌp	sʈak ap aaka iɻu
3345	stuff	stʌf	sʈaf
3346	to stuff	stʌf	sʈaf paɳɳu
3347	stove	stəʊv	sʈaʊ
3348	stunned	stʌnd	sʈaɳʈ
3349	stunt	stʌnt	sʈaɳʈ
3350	to do a stunt	stʌnt	sʈaɳʈ paɳɳu
3351	stock	stɒk	sʈaak
3352	stock exchange	stɒk - ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ	sʈaak eksceeɳcu

3353	stockings	ˈstɒk.ɪŋz	s̪t̪aakkiŋs
3354	stock	stɒk	s̪t̪aakku
3355	stop	stɒp	s̪t̪aap
3356	to stop	stɒp	s̪t̪aap paɳɳu
3357	staff	stɑ:f	s̪t̪aaf
3358	stamp	stæmp	s̪t̪aamp
3359	stamp collector	stæmp - kəˈlek.tər	s̪t̪aampkaḻekt̪aɾ
3360	stamp collection	stæmp -kəˈlek.ʃən	s̪t̪aampkaḻekṣan
3361	stammer	ˈstæm.ər	s̪t̪aamaɾ
3362	to stammer	ˈstæm.ər	s̪t̪aamaɾ paɳɳu
3363	starch	stɑ:tʃ	s̪t̪aaɾc
3364	to starch (when laundering clothes)	stɑ:tʃ	s̪t̪aaɾc paɳɳu
3365	to put starch	stɑ:tʃ	s̪t̪aaɾc pooʈu
3366	start	stɑ:t	s̪t̪aaɾt̪
3367	starter (automobile)	ˈstɑ:.tər	s̪t̪aaɾt̪t̪aɾ
3368	to start	stɑ:t	s̪t̪aaɾt̪ paɳɳu
3369	stall	stɔ:l	s̪t̪aaḻ
3370	stand	stænd	s̪t̪aanʈ
3371	standard	ˈstæn.dəd	s̪t̪aanʈaɾt̪u
3372	stick	stɪk	s̪t̪ik
3373	sticker	ˈstɪk.ər	s̪t̪ikkaɾ
3374	sticking plaster	ˈstɪk.ɪŋ ˌplɑ:.stər	s̪t̪ikkiiŋ piḻaasʈaɾ
3375	stitch	stɪtʃ	s̪t̪ic
3376	to stitch	stɪtʃ	s̪t̪ic paɳɳu
3377	stiff	stɪf	s̪t̪if
3378	to steer (as the steering wheel of a car)	stɪər	s̪t̪ijaɾ paɳɳu

3379	steering	ˈstɪr.ɪŋ	sṭijaɽiŋ
3380	steering wheel	ˈstɪr.ɪŋ - wiːl	sṭijaɽiŋʋiiḷ
3381	strict	strɪkt	sṭiɽikṭ
3382	strip	strɪp	sṭiɽip
3383	to strip	strɪp	sṭiɽip paɳɳu
3384	strike	straɪk	sṭiɽaik
3385	striker (in the game of carroms)	ˈstraɪ.kər	sṭiɽaikkaɽ
3386	to strike	straɪk	sṭiɽaik paɳɳu
3387	steam engine	stiːm - ˈen.dʒɪn	sṭiim endʒin
3388	steering	ˈstɪr.ɪŋ	sṭiijaɽiŋ
3389	stereo	ˈster.i.əʊ	sṭiiɽijoo
3390	steel	stiːl	sṭiiḷ
3391	studio	ˈstjuː.di.əʊ	sṭuṭijoo
3392	stupid	ˈstjuː.pɪd	sṭupiṭ
3393	stew	stjuː	sṭuu
3394	student	ˈstjuː.dənt	sṭuuṭanṭ
3395	stool	stuːl	sṭuuḷ
3396	stools	stuːlz	sṭuuḷs
3397	stethoscope	ˈsteθ.ə.skəʊp	sṭeṭaaskoop
3398	step	step	sṭep
3399	to step	step	sṭep paɳɳu
3400	stepmother	ˈstepˌmʌð.ər	sṭepmaṭaɽ
3401	stepladder	ˈstepˌlæd.ər	sṭeplaaṭaɽ
3402	spare wheel (of a car)	spɛər- wil	sṭepni
3403	to take steps	steps	sṭeps eṭu
3404	stem	stem	sṭem

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3405	sterling (as in sterling silver)	ˈstɜː.lɪŋ	sṭeɭliŋ
3406	steno(grapher)	stəˈnɒg.rə.fər	sṭe
3407	stenographer	stəˈnɒg.rə.fər	sṭenookiɻaafaɾ
3408	stay order (government administration)	steɪ - ˈɔː.dər	sṭee aaɻtaɾ
3409	state	steɪt	sṭeeṭ
3410	state bank	steɪt - bæŋk	sṭeeṭpaaŋk
3411	statement	ˈsteɪt.mənt	sṭeeṭmenṭ
3412	statesman	ˈsteɪt.smən	sṭeeṭsmeen
3413	stadium	ˈsteɪ.di.əm	sṭeeṭijam
3414	staple	ˈsteɪ.pl	sṭeeppiɭ
3415	to staple	ˈsteɪ.pl	sṭeeppiɭ paṇṇu
3416	stapler	ˈsteɪ.plər	sṭeepɭaɾ
3417	stain	steɪn	sṭeejn
3418	staircase	ˈsteə.keɪs	sṭeeɻkees
3419	to stare	steər	sṭeeɻ paṇṇu
3420	stage	steɪdʒ	sṭeedʒ
3421	station	ˈsteɪ.ʃən	sṭeeʂan
3422	station master	ˈsteɪ.ʃən ˌmɑː.stər	sṭeeʂanmaasṭaɾ
3423	stationary	ˈsteɪ.ʃən.ər.i	sṭeeʂanaɻi
3424	stipend	ˈstaɪ.pend	sṭaippenṭ
3425	style	staɪl	sṭaiɭ
3426	to be/act stylish	staɪl	sṭaiɭ paṇṇu
3427	store	stɔːr	sṭooɾ
3428	stores	stɔːrz	sṭooɻs
3429	story	ˈstɔː.ri	sṭooɻi
3430	storage	ˈstɔː.rɪdʒ	sṭooɻeedʒ

3431	stove	stəʊv	sʈau
3432	stout	staʊt	sʈauʈ
3433	spread	spred	spɾeʈ
3434	to spread	spred	spɾeʈ paɳɳu
3435	spray	spreɪ	spɾee
3436	to spray	spreɪ	spɾee paɳɳu
3437	sprain	spreɪn	spɾeejn
3438	to be sprained	spreɪn	spɾeejn aaku
3439	to sprain	spreɪn	spɾeejn paɳɳu
3440	split	splɪt	spl̩iʈ
3441	to be/become split	splɪt	spl̩iʈ aaku
3442	to split	splɪt	spl̩iʈ paɳɳu
3443	splendid	ˈsplen.dɪd	spl̩enʈiʈ
3444	spot	spɒt	spaaʈ
3445	to spot	spɒt	spaaʈ paɳɳu
3446	spark	spɑːk	spaaɾk
3447	spark plug	spɑːk - plʌg	spaaɾkpl̩ak
3448	to spark	spɑːk	spaaɾk paɳɳu
3449	sponge	spʌndʒ	spaaɳɲc
3450	spanner	ˈspæn.ər	spaanaɾ
3451	spring	sprɪŋ	spiɾiŋ
3452	to spring	sprɪŋ	spiɾiŋ paɳɳu
3453	spindle	ˈspɪn.dl	spinʈil̩
3454	spinning mill	ˈspɪn.ɪŋ - mɪl	spinniŋmil̩
3455	speaker	ˈspiː.kər	spiikkaɾ
3456	speech	spiːtʃ	spiic

3457	to give a speech	spiːtʃ	spiic koʈu
3458	speed	spiːd	spiiʈ
3459	sputnik	ˈspʊtnɪk	spuʈnik
3460	spool	spuːl	spuuɭ
3461	spoon	spuːn	spuun
3462	spend	spend	spenʈ
3463	to spend	spend	spenʈ paɳɳu
3464	special	ˈspeʃ.əl	speṣaɭ
3465	specialist	ˈspeʃ.əl.ɪst	speṣaɭiṣʈ
3466	spade	speɪd	speeʈ
3467	sparepart	speər - pɑːt	speerpaaɽʈ
3468	space	speɪs	spees
3469	spaceship	ˈspeɪs.ʃɪp	speesṣip
3470	spacious	ˈspeɪ.ʃəs	speeṣijas
3471	spy	spaɪ	spai
3472	spike	spaɪk	spaik
3473	spokes	spəʊks	spooks
3474	sports	spɔːts	spooɽʈs
3475	smuggler	ˈsmʌg.lər	smakɭaɽ
3476	smuggle	ˈsmʌg.l̩	smakiɭ
3477	to smuggle	ˈsmʌg.l̩	smakiɭ paɳɳu
3478	smart	smɑːt	smaaɽʈ
3479	smell	smel	smeɭ
3480	smile	smaɪl	smaiɭ
3481	to give a smile	smaɪl	smaiɭ koʈu
3482	to smile	smaɪl	smaiɭ paɳɳu

3483	smoke	sməʊk	smook
3484	to smoke	sməʊk	smook paṇṇu
3485	surcharge	ˈsɜː.tʃɑːdʒ	sr̥caar̥dʒ
3486	stretcher	ˈstretʃ.ər	sr̥etccar̥
3487	salute	səˈluːt	sl̥juuṭ
3488	slack shirt (a shirt not tucked into trousers)	slæk - ʃɜːt	sl̥aakṣar̥ṭ
3489	slaughterhouse	ˈslɔː.tə.haʊs	sl̥aaṭṭar̥havus
3490	slab	slæb	sl̥aap
3491	slap	slæp	sl̥aap
3492	to slap	slæp	sl̥aap paṇṇu
3493	slant	slɑːnt	sl̥aanṭ
3494	sling (a wide piece of cloth looped under an injured arm for support)	slɪŋ	sl̥iŋ
3495	to put/wear a sling	slɪŋ	sl̥iŋ pooṭu
3496	slip	slɪp	sl̥ip
3497	to slip	slɪp	sl̥ip paṇṇu
3498	slippers	ˈslɪp.ərz	sl̥ippar̥s
3499	sleeves	sliːvz	sl̥iivʊs
3500	slate	sleɪt	sl̥eeṭ
3501	slate	sleɪt	sl̥eeṭṭu
3502	slide	slaɪd	sl̥aiṭ
3503	slightly	ˈslaɪt.li	sl̥aiṭ aaka
3504	to slide	slaɪd	sl̥ai paṇṇu
3505	slide	slaɪd	sl̥aiṭu
3506	slice	slaɪs	sl̥ais
3507	to slice	slaɪs	sl̥ais paṇṇu
3508	slow	sləʊ	sl̥oo

3509	slogan	ˈsləʊ.gən	sḻookan
3510	slope	sləʊp	sḻoop
3511	to slow	sləʊ	sḻoo paṇṇu
3512	switch	swɪtʃ	sʋiṭc
3513	to switch off	swɪtʃ	sʋiṭc aṇai
3514	to switch on	swɪtʃ	sʋiṭc pooṭu
3515	switchboard	ˈswɪtʃ.bɔːd	sʋiṭc pooɻṭu
3516	sweets	swiːts	sʋiiṭs
3517	sweater	ˈswet.ər	sʋeṭṭaɻ
3518	snub	snʌb	snap
3519	to snub	snʌb	snap paṇṇu
3520	snap	snæp	snaap
3521	to take a snap	snæp	snaap
3522	to suck	sʌk	sak paṇṇu
3523	suction pump	ˈsʌk.ʃən - pʌmp	sakṣanpamp
3524	success	səkˈses	saksas
3525	sudden	ˈsʌd.ən	saṭan
3526	subpeona (legal)	səˈpiː.nə	sappiinaa
3527	support	səˈpɔːt	sappooɻṭ
3528	to support	səˈpɔːt	sappooɻṭ paṇṇu
3529	suppose	səˈpəʊz	sappoos
3530	submarine	ˌsʌb.məˈriːn	sapmeɻiin
3531	subway	ˈsʌb.weɪ	sapʋee
3532	supply	səˈplaɪ	sapḻai
3533	to supply	səˈplaɪ	sapḻai paṇṇu
3534	supplier	səˈplaɪ.ər	sapḻaijaɻ

3535	suffer	ˈsʌf.ər	safaɾ
3536	to suffer	ˈsʌf.ər	safaɾ paɳɳu
3537	sump (a water tank at ground level)	sʌmp	samp
3538	summer	ˈsʌm.ər	saammaɾ
3539	summons (legal)	ˈsʌm.ənz	sammans
3540	to give summons (legal)	ˈsʌm.ənz	sammans koʈu
3541	search	sɜːtʃ	saɾc
3542	to search	sɜːtʃ	saɾc paɳɳu
3543	search warrant (legal)	sɜːtʃ - ˈwɒr.ənt	saɾc ʋaaɾaɳʈ
3544	surname	ˈsɜː.neɪm	saɾɳeem
3545	surprise	səˈpraɪz	saɾpɾais
3546	to give a surprise	səˈpraɪz	saɾpɾais koʈu
3547	to surprise	səˈpraɪz	saɾpɾais paɳɳu
3548	servant	ˈsɜː.vənt	saɾʋanʈ
3549	survey	ˈsɜː.veɪ(n)/səˈveɪ(v)	saɾʋee
3550	to survey	səˈveɪ	saɾʋee paɳɳu
3551	surveyor	səˈveɪ.ər	saɾʋeejaɾ
3552	surgeon	ˈsɜː.dʒən	saɾdʒan
3553	surrender	sərˈen.dər	saɾanʈaɾ
3554	to surrender	sərˈen.dər	saɾanʈaɾ paɳɳu
3555	to be sultry	ˈsʌl.tri	salʈɾi aaka iɾu
3556	sulphur	ˈsʌl.fər	salfaɾ
3557	salute	səˈluːt	saljuuʈ
3558	to salute	səˈluːt	saljuuʈ aʈi
3559	to salute	səˈluːt	saljuuʈ paɳɳu
3560	saloon (barber's shop, a specially built railway carriage)	səˈluːn	saluun

3561	sovereign	ˈsɒv.ər.ɪn	savaɣan
3562	sound	saʊnd	savuɳʈu
3563	south	saʊθ	savuʈ
3564	Sunday	ˈsʌn.deɪ	sanʈee
3565	suspicion	səˈspɪʃ.ən	sasʈiṣan
3566	suspect	ˈsʌs.pekt(n)/səˈspekt(v)	saspekʈ
3567	to suspect	səˈspekt	saspekʈ paɳɳu
3568	to suspend	səˈspend	saspeɳʈu paɳɳu
3569	suspension	səˈspen.ʃən	saspenṣan
3570	suspense	səˈspent s	saspens
3571	saw	sɔː	saa
3572	song	sɒŋ	saaŋ
3573	Saturday	ˈsæt.ə.deɪ	saaʈʈaɣʈee
3574	sawdust	ˈsɔː.dʌst	saaʈasʈ
3575	sandalwood	ˈsæn.dəl.wʊd	saanʈalʋuʈ
3576	sample	ˈsɑːm.pl	saampiɭ
3577	sir	sɜːr	saaɣ
3578	to sort out (to separate, to distinguish)(postal)	sɔːt - aʊt	saaɣʈaut paɳɳu
3579	sorting office (postal)	sɔː.tɪŋ - ˈɒf.ɪs	saaɣʈʈiɳ aapiis
3580	to sort (postal)	sɔːt	saaɣʈ paɳɳu
3581	sorter	ˈsɔː.tər	saaɣʈaɣ
3582	sergeant (military)	ˈsɑː.dʒənt	saaɣdʒenʈ
3583	salt	sɒlt	saaɭʈ
3584	salad	ˈsæl.əd	saaɭaʈ
3585	sovereign	ˈsɒv.ər.ɪn	saavaɣan
3586	sandals	ˈsæn.dəlz	saanʈaɭs

3587	sanitary...	ˈsæn.ɪ.tri(br)/ˈsæn.ɪ.tri(us)	saaniṭṭaṟi
3588	sanitation	ˌsæn.ɪˈteɪ.ʃən	saaniṭṭeeṣan
3589	sanitorium	ˌsæn.əˈtɔː.ri.əm	saaniṭṭooṟijam
3590	saucer	ˈsɔː.sər	saasaṟ
3591	to slip	slɪp	siḻip paṇṇu
3592	slippers	ˈslɪp.ərz	siḻippaṟs
3593	ceiling fan	ˈsiː.lɪŋ - fæn	siiḻiŋfaan
3594	super...	suː.pər-	suupaṟ
3595	safety pin	ˈseɪf.ti - pɪn	seepṭipin
3596	house	haʊs	havus
3597	hockey	ˈhɒk.i	haakki
3598	restaurant (lit. hotel)	h əʊ ˈtel	hooṭṭaḻ
3599	home	həʊm	hoom
3600	homeopathy	ˌhəʊ.miˈɒp.ə.θi	hoomijoopaṭi
3601	hostess	ˈhəʊ.stes	hoosṭas