

Naze dialect of Amami Ryukyuan

Subgroup: Northern Ryukyuan

Location: Naze dialect is spoken in the city of Naze on the island of Amami Ōshima

Data source: Hirayama, Teruo, Ichirō Ōshima, and Masachie Nakamoto. 1967. *Ryūkyū Sakishima hōgen no sōgō-teki kenkyū* [A comprehensive study of Yonaguni dialect of the Ryukyuan language]. Tokyo: Tōkyōdō.

| Overview of Naze accent | |
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| Monomoraic | |
| atonic | [H ~ L-H] |
| Bimoraic | |
| atonic | [LH ~ LL-H] |
| first-mora accent | [HL-L] |
| Trimoraic | |
| atonic | [LLH ~ LLL-H] |
| first-mora accent | [HLL-L] |
| second-mora accent | [LHL-L] |

monomoraic

| Phonemic | Phonetic | Example |
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| O | H ~ L-H | ki ‘hair’, tʼʒi ‘blood’, ha ‘leaf’, na ‘name’, ki ‘tree’, mi ‘eye’, ha ‘tooth’, sa ‘below’, tʼʒi ‘breast; milk’, kʼwa ‘child’, hwi ‘fart’, ʔju ‘fish’, ti ‘hand’, mi ‘hole’, ʔma ‘horse’, ja ‘house’, dʒi ‘land’, ʔo ‘millet’, ʃi ‘nest’, ʔni ‘rice (as a crop)’, ta ‘rice field’, hu ‘sail’, Fë ‘south’, ʔi ‘stomach’, tu ‘ten’, ʔwi ‘up, above’, ʃi ‘vagina’, da ‘which (nom.)’, ʔja ‘you’, hwë ‘ash’ |

bimoraic

| Phonemic | Phonetic | Example |
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| atonic | LH ~ LL-H | miN ‘ear’, k'iN ‘garment’, tɪN ‘sky’, muN ‘thing’, naN ‘you’, ʔudi ‘arm’, uba ‘aunt’, mami ‘bean’, wata ‘belly; intestine’, suba ‘beside’, turi ‘bird’, haku ‘box’, juda ‘branch’, jumi ‘bride’, haʃi ‘birdge; ladder’, ʔadza ‘bruise’, muni ‘chest’, nono ‘cloth’, k'umu ‘cloud’, ʔiro ‘color’, kado ‘corner’, jado ‘door, lodging’, kuʒa ‘egg’, ʒidzi ‘elbow’, maju ‘eyebrow’, t'zira ‘face; cheeks’, hana ‘flower’, k'iri ‘fog’, ʔato ‘footprint, trace; behind’, duʃi ‘friend’, kami ‘god’, kuʒa ‘grass’, niʃi ‘heat’, ʔado ‘heel’, kuma ‘here’, utu ‘husband’, muʃi ‘insect’, ʃima ‘island; hamlet’, ʔuri ‘it’, ʔago ‘jaw’, Fuʒa ‘lid’, kuʃi ‘loins’, tʃiki ‘moon’, jama ‘mountain’, kuʃi ‘mouth’, doru ‘mud’, ʒigi ‘mustache; beard’, k'ugi ‘nail’, t'zimi ‘nail, claw’, huʒu ‘navel’, k'ubi ‘neck’, ʔami ‘net’, juru ‘night’, niʃi ‘north’, johu ‘oar’, sutu ‘outside’, ʔuja ‘parent’, mara ‘penis’, duku ‘poison’, ʔami ‘rain’, kumi ‘rice’, mitʃi ‘road’, t'zina ‘rope’, t'zidzi ‘saliva’, maʃu ‘salt’, ʃina ‘sand’, tani ‘seed’, sini ‘shin’, kata ‘shoulder’, mitʃa ‘soil’, ʔoto ‘sound’, ʃiru ‘soup’, ʔiʃi ‘stone’, natʃi ‘summer’, nada ‘tear’, ʔari ‘that (nom.)’, ʔuma, ʔama ‘there’, momo ‘thigh’, kuri ‘this (nom.)’, tuʒi ‘time’, haka ‘tomb’, ʔasa ‘tomorrow’, ʃiba ‘tongue’, ʔato ‘trace’, tabi ‘travel’, kami ‘turtle’, udzi ‘uncle’, mura ‘village’, mudzi ‘water’, nami ‘wave’, wakja ‘we’, ʔiri ‘west’, ʔitʃi ‘when’, diʃa ‘where’, diʃu ‘which (nom.)’, taru ‘who’, tudzi ‘wife’, kadze ‘wind’, hanë ‘wing’, Fuju ‘winter’, ʃiwa ‘worry’, k'idzi ‘wound’, tuʃi ‘year’, ʔjakja, nakja ‘you (plural)’, ui ‘nephew’, mi ‘niece’, kai ‘rice porridge’, habu ‘snake’, Fuʃi ‘star’, ugi ‘sugar cane’, ʔadzi ‘taste’ |
| 1st-mora | HL-L | dzuːl ‘father’, mɛːl ‘front’, naːl ‘middle, inside’, duːl ‘myself’, ʔwaːl ‘pig’, waːlN ‘I’, toːlN ‘sweet potato’, ʔaːlN / ʔuːlN ‘that (mod.)’, kuːlN ‘this (mod.)’, diːlN ‘which (mod.)’, k'iːlbi ‘belt’, Fuːlɲi ‘boat’, Fuːlɲi ‘bone’, ʔiːlki ‘breath’, uːlʒi ‘bucket’, maːlri ‘buttock, rear end’, maːlja ‘cat’, ʃiːldza ‘elder’, ʔiːlbi ‘finger’, ʔmaːltʃi ‘fire’, haːlgi ‘foot/leg’, ʔmaːlga ‘grandchild’, Fuːlʃu ‘grandfather’, t'ziːlbu ‘jar, pot’, ʃiːlro ‘lie’, ʔuːlʃi ‘mortar’, haːlri ‘needle’, ʔnaːlma ‘now’, t'iːlʃi ‘one’, t'zuːlri ‘one person’, naːlbi ‘pan; pot’, haːlra (cf. haʃira in Hirayama 66) ‘pillar’, ʔuːlmi ‘sea’, kaːlɟɛ ‘shadow’, moːlho ‘son-in-law, bridegroom’, siːlsi ‘soot’, saːlta |

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| | | ‘sugar’, t̪iːda ‘sun’, ʔiːlto ‘thread’, nuːl̪di ‘throat’, k̪iːl̪nu ‘yesterday’, kuːli ‘voice’ |
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memo: Bimoraic words with a long vowel are seen in the tonic class; none in the atonic in the data.

trimoraic

| Phonemic | Phonetic | Example |
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| atonic | LLH ~ LLL-H | k̪iːbuʃi ‘smoke’, ʔakubi ‘yawn’, t̪aːt̪ʃi ‘two’, t̪ʒikjara ‘strength’, kagan ‘mirror’, ʔabura ‘oil, fat’, ʔinut̪ʃi ‘life’, ʔiçit̪ʃi ‘five’, j̪iŋga ‘male’, wunagu ‘female’, koːro ‘heart’, miçuri ‘around’, ʔitoko ‘cousin’, miːʔuʃi ‘cow’, ʔagari ‘east’, nubaru ‘field, plain’, ʔiriki ‘fish scale’, tomore ‘funeral’, kamat̪ʃi ‘head’, t̪ʒibuʃi ‘knee’, çidzari ‘left’, çikjaru ‘lightning’, niguri ‘plant root’, nigiri ‘right’, nanat̪ʃi ‘seven’, k̪at̪at̪ʃi ‘shape’, ʃiruʃi ‘sign’, Fuguri ‘bag’, nuʃido ‘theif’, jigawa ‘well’, j̪at̪ʃi ‘eight’, juːt̪ʃi ‘four’, bjoːki ‘illness’, ʔeːda ‘interval’, maːʃi ‘loincloth’, noːgi ‘rainbow’, mari ‘rice bowel’, moːt̪ʃi ‘skin, peel, fur’, miːt̪ʃi ‘three’, nidziN ‘mouse’, ʔututu ‘younger sibling’, koːra ‘river’ |
| 1st-mora | HLL-L | ʔoː]gi ~ ʔu]gi ‘fan’, hasi]ra ~ ha]rya ~ ha]ra ‘pillar’, k̪uːldzira ‘whale’, huːlt̪ʃu ‘adult’, uːlt̪t̪e ‘day before yesterday’ |
| 2nd-mora | LHL-L | muka]zi ‘centipede’, F̪uku]ro ‘bag’, kuʃu]ri ‘medicine’, ʔasa]lt̪e ‘day after tomorrow’, ʃ̪ika]ma ‘morning’, k̪joː]de ‘borther’, gusa]N ‘cane’, hat̪e]ː ‘cultivated field’, çim]ma ‘daytime’, hom]ma ‘grandmother’, ʔam]ma ‘mother’, bik]k̪ja ‘frog’ |

In Hirayama (1964:124), he describes that for trimoraic words, there is an accent class with final-mora accent (i.e., /OOO]/ [LLH-L]). There are only two words that belong to this class. They are ʔunagi] ‘eel’ and m̪eːza] ‘earthworm’; no other words are final-mora accented. Words with phonetically high pitch on the final-mora are atonic; not tonic, and for this accent class, a great number of examples.

Hirayama (1964:124) says our atonic class is described LLH-L. However, in Hirayama (1967:71 and 353) it is analyzed as LLH-H.

Others: unagunuk'wa LLLLH 'daughter', jinganut'wa LLLLH 'son', manguriwata LLLLLH 'intestine', jonegaŋta LLHL 'evening', niŋgiN LLLH 'human', kono:tji LLLH 'nine', kannari LLLH 'thunder', wasamŋmun LHHHLL

irregular accent: kju:ŋ 'today', nu HH 'what'

unclear accent: ne: 'sister'