

Ōura dialect of Miyako Ryukyuan

Subgroup: Southern Ryukyuan

Location: Ōura dialect is spoken in the community of Ōura on the island of Miyako.

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 Ōura accent	
Bimorai	
atonic	[LH, HH]
initial-mora accent	[HL]
fina-mora accent	[LH-L, HH-L]
Trimoraic	
atonic	[LHH, HHH]
first-mora accent	[HLL]
second-mora accent	[LHL]
Tetramoraic	
atonic	[LHHH, HHHH]
first-mora accent	[HLLL]
second-mora accent	[LHLL]

Bimoraic nouns

Phonemic	Phonetic	Example
atonic	LH	ʔudi LH ‘arm’, mami LH ‘bean’, bata LH ‘belly; intestine’, ʔitsa LH ‘board’, juda LH ‘branch’, ts̄isi LH ‘breast; milk’, jumi LH ‘birde’, pāsi LH ‘bridge; ladder’, ʔad̄za LH ‘bruise’, t̄ʃibi LH ‘buttock, rear end’, maju LH ‘cat’, mmi LH ‘chest’, nunu LH ‘cloth’, fumu LH ‘cloud’,

		<p>kadu LH ‘corner’, jadu LH ‘door; lodging’, pidzi LH ‘elbow’, maju LH ‘eyebrow’, iu LH ‘fish’, pana LH ‘flower’, dabi LH ‘funeral’, ssa LH ‘grass’, pigi LH ‘hair’, kimu LH ‘heart’, ?adu LH ‘heel’, kuma LH ‘here’, ?ana LH ‘hole’, numa LH ‘horse’, pitu LH ‘human’, butu LH ‘husband’, musi LH ‘insect’, bata LH ‘intestine’, sima LH ‘island; hamlet’, ?agu LH ‘jaw’, futa LH ‘lid’, kusi LH ‘loins’, tsiki LH ‘moon’, mma LH ‘mother’, jama LH ‘mountain’, futsi LH ‘mouth’, duru LH ‘mud’, pigi LH ‘mustache; beard’, fugi LH ‘nail’, tsi mi LH ‘nail, claw’, fugi LH ‘neck’, ssi LH ‘nest’, nisi LH ‘north’, pana LH ‘nose’, ?uja LH ‘parent’, mara LH ‘penis’, ?ami LH ‘rain’, mtsi LH ‘road’, tsina LH ‘rope’, sani LH ‘seed’, nta LH ‘soil’, ?utu LH ‘sound’, pusu LH ‘star’, bata LH ‘stomach’, ?isi LH ‘stone’, natsi LH ‘summer’, nada LH ‘tear’, kanu LH ‘that (distal mod.)’, unu LH ‘that (mesial mod.)’, uma LH ‘there’, kama LH ‘over there’, munu LH ‘thing’, kunu LH ‘this (mod.)’, kui HH ‘this’, ?atsa LH ‘tomorrow’, ?ida LH ‘tongue’, ?atu LH ‘trace’, tabi LH ‘travel’, kami LH ‘turtle’, mura LH ‘village’, ?itsi LH ‘when’, dza LH ‘where’, taru LH ‘who’, tudzi LH ‘wife’, kadzi LH ‘wind’, pani LH ‘wing’, fuju LH ‘winter’, tusi LH ‘year’</p>
	HH	<p>tui HH ‘bird’, fa: HH ‘child’, miN HH ‘ear’, ?ai: HH ‘east’, mi: H ‘eye’¹, pi: HH ‘fart’, ia HH ‘father’, nu: HH ‘field, plain’, ki: HH ‘fog’, kiN HH ‘garment’, kam HH ‘god’, ti: HH ‘hand’, ja: HH ‘house’, baN HH ‘I’, ?ui HH ‘it’, dzi: HH ‘land’, pa: HH ‘leaf’, ?a: HH ‘millet’, du: HH ‘myself’, na: HH ‘name’, wa: HH ‘pig’, mai HH ‘rice’, ka: HH ‘river’, pu: HH ‘sail’, ka: HH ‘skin, peel, fur’, tiN HH ‘sky’, tu: HH ‘ten’, kai HH ‘that (distal)’, ui HH ‘that (mesial)’, kju: HH ‘today’, pa: HH ‘tomb’, ki: HH ‘tree’, naN HH ‘wave’, ka: HH ‘well’, ?ii HH ‘west’, ndzi HH ‘which’, tsinu HH ‘yesterday’, uva HH ‘you’, ?iN HH ‘dog’, mai HH ‘rice (as a crop)’, juv HH ‘rice porridge’, pav HH ‘snake’, m: HH ‘sweet potato’,</p>
initial-mora	HL	<p>bu ba ‘aunt’, fu ni ‘boat’, pu ni ‘bone’, pa ku ‘box’, ?i kɔ̃ ‘breath’, mi : ‘eye’², pa ri ‘field, plain’, pa gi ‘foot/leg’, du si ‘friend’, ma li ‘front’,</p>

¹ There are two entries for ‘eye’ with different accent marks—one on page 224 is atonic and the other on page 361 is initial-accent.

² See footnote 1 above.

		niłtsi ‘heat’, jałN ‘illness’, bałfi ‘interval’, tsıłbu ‘jar, pot’, nał: ‘middle, inside’, ʔułsı ‘mortar’, piłi ‘needle’, jułi ‘night’, pułka LH ³ ‘outside’, nałbi ‘pan; pot’, pałra ‘pillar’, nił: ‘plant root’, dułku ‘poison’, tał: ‘rice field’, ʔiłm ‘sea’, kałgi ‘shadow’, mułku ‘son-in-law’, sıłru ‘soup’, pałi ‘south’, sałta ‘sugar’, tiłda ‘sun’, ʔałdzi ‘taste’, tałni ‘testicles’, iłtsu ‘thread’, nułdu ‘throat’, pał: ‘tooth’, kułi ‘voice’, noł: ‘what’, bułdza ‘uncle’
final-mora	LH-L	ʔiruł LH ‘color’, tułkił LH ‘time’, midził LH ‘water’
	HH-L	ʔaNł HH ‘net’

Trimoraic nouns

Phonemic	Phonetic	Example
atonic	LHH	fukuru LHH ‘bag’, sıtarra LHH ‘below’, supagi LHH ‘belt’, kjo: dai ‘sibling’, piruma LHH ‘daytime’, midum LHH ‘female’, ʔisıki LHH ‘fish scale’, manata LHH ‘frog’, nnagu LHH ‘sand’, kıffu LHH ‘smoke’, tsıkara LHH ‘strength’, mumani LHH ‘thigh’, bıgara LHH ‘vagina’, ʔafuki LHH ‘yawn’, nusıtu ‘thief’, kagan ‘mirror’, sirusı ‘sign’, ʔutsıtu ‘younger sibling’
	HHH	ja:tsi HHH ‘eight’, jurtsi HHH ‘four’, ʔi:si HHH ‘meat’, ʔauva HHH ‘oil’, m:tsi HHH ‘six’, mi:tsi HHH ‘three’, ʔo:bi ‘up, above’
1st-mora	HLL	mał:i ‘around’, ʔałsıti ‘day after tomorrow’, piłdai ‘left’, mjuł:i ‘niece’, fułssi ‘soot’, mjuł:i ‘nephew’
2nd-mora	LHL	hałtsi ‘blood’, ʔułki ‘bucket’, guıfałN ‘cane’, ʔitsıııfu ‘cousin’, ʔuiłbi ‘finger’, ʔitsıııtsi ‘five’, m:łbu ‘navel’, n:łgi ‘right’, mał:ısu ‘salt’, bułgi ‘sugar cane’, ʔaıııga ‘sister’ garałsa LHL ‘crow’, ssuııi LHL ‘drug’, tunałka LHL ‘egg’, mipałna LHL ‘face; cheeks’, mmałga LHL ‘grandchild’, tsıgałsi LHL ‘knee’, darałfu LHL ‘lie’, pıkałi LHL ‘lightning’, sanałgi LHL ‘loincloth’, jumułnu LHL ‘mouse’, nnałma LHL ‘now’, iułku: ‘oar’, makałi LHL ‘rice bowl’, nanałtsi LHL ‘seven’, katałtsi LHL ‘shape’, bagał: LHL ‘we’, kudziııra LHL ‘whale’, ʔiwał: LHL ‘worry’, vdał: LHL ‘you (pl.)’

³ Hirayama, etc. (1967:220) analyzes this as OɔO phonemically. However, its phonetic pitch shape is LH due to the devoiced vowel in the initial syllable.

Tetramoraic nouns

Phonemic	Phonetic	Example
atonic	LHHH	karapai LHHH ‘ash’, bikidum LHHH ‘male’, karasini LHHH ‘shin’, futa:tsi LHHH ‘two’, bakamunu LHHH ‘youth’
	HHHH	?uipitu HHHH ‘elder’, timpau HHHH ‘rainbow’, kannai HHHH ‘thunder’
1st-mora	HLLL	buʔtsitui ‘day before yesterday’
2nd-mora	LHLL	?upuʔitu LHLL ‘adult’, sɪtuʔgai LHLL ‘chin’, mmja:si ‘chopsticks’, ?isaʔgu: LHLL ‘cough’, mi:ʔusi ‘cow’, jusaʔrabi LHLL ‘evening’, mmo:ʔtsi LHLL ‘fire’, ?utuʔiza ‘grandfather’, ?utuʔmma ‘grandmother’, kanaʔmai LHLL ‘head’, sɪtuʔmuti LHLL ‘morning’, kaʔaʔpaʔa LHLL ‘near by, beside’, piti:ʔtsi LHLL ‘one’, kukuʔnutsi LHLL ‘nine’, dzibaʔkɪsi LHLL ‘saliva’, kataʔmusi LHLL ‘shoulder’, maiʔnitsi ‘everyday’

Others: tafuʔkja: HHLL ‘one person’, midunʔfa: ‘daughter’, bikidunʔfa: ‘son’