

THE CASE OF THE 'MISSING' KŌNNI P

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This paper documents the split of Oti-Volta *P into /Y, W, H/ in the Kŏnni language. Which of the contemporary reflexes is realized is totally conditioned by the following vowel. The theory of CV phonology is applied to offer a principled explanation of this 3-way split. The occurrence of /P/ in present Kŏnni is explained as the result of borrowing.

Ce document raconte la division d'Oti-Volta *P à /Y, W, H/ dans la langue Kŏnni. La voyelle suivante détermine totalement les changements contemporains qui sont réalisés. On emploie la théorie de la phonologie de 'CV' pour expliquer cette division en trois parties. On explique l'occurrence de /P/ au présent dans la langue Kŏnni à cause du phénomène d'emprunt.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Naden (1986) in his initial survey data on Kŏnni,¹ noted that in words where other Gur languages contained /p/, the Yikpabongo dialect of Kŏnni showed either /y/ or /h/. My own study has confirmed this aspect of Naden's data, but also uncovered a more complete picture. Many cases of Gur /p/ have changed to Kŏnni /y/, /h/, and also /w/. Some words, however, have retained a /p/ across all languages.

Section 2 presents the data and notes the regularities. Section 3 shows how CV phonology offers a principled basis for explaining the historical changes. Section 4 discusses reconstruction of proto-Oti-Volta */p/, including (but rejecting) the possibility that there were two distinct sources of present /p/. Finally, Section 5 offers a summary and conclusions.

2. COMPARISON OF REFLEXES OF OTI-VOLTA *P.

A comparison of words containing /p/ from Oti-Volta languages with the corresponding Kŏnni words reveals four groups. In these, the Kŏnni words contain either /y/, /w/, /h/, or /p/. The first three are illustrated below.²

In the following examples, the Kŏnni words all have /y/ in the position where words in related languages have /p/. This is not only word-initially, but word-medially as well. Note that the vowel following the /p/ or /y/ is invariably a front vowel, either /i/, /e/, or /ɛ/. In this environment, the proto-Oti-Volta *P has changed to /y/.

¹ Kŏnni, an Oti-Volta language, is spoken by about 2200 people in the Northern Region of Ghana. The people are called Koma. Though mentioned in lists of languages of Ghana published in the last two decades, the only published data to date is Naden (1986), and a few words in Naden (1988, 1989). Kŏnni evidently belongs to the Oti-Volta subgroup, but genetic relations to other members of the group are not yet clear (see Appendix 1). Unless otherwise noted, my data is from the Yikpabongo dialect, the most prevalent one.

A primitive ancestor of this paper was first presented at a meeting of the Linguistic Circle of Accra in 1988, and an abbreviated form of the present writing at the West African Linguistic Society Congress in April, 1990. My thanks to those present for helpful comments, as well as to Rod Casali (who first suggested the CV connection), Michael Kenstowicz, Tony Naden and Keith Snider. They are, of course, not to be held responsible for any shortcomings contained herein.

² In the notation of examples, ['] is the glottal stop. Transcriptions are phonemic as much as possible. Dashes indicate that I have not been able to find a cognate word for that language. Tone is omitted as not relevant to the discussion. For a more complete set of data, see Appendix 2.

The segmental inventory of Kŏnni (in orthographic symbols) is as follows: p, b, t, d, k, g, kp, gb, ch, j, m, n, ny, ŋ, ŋm, l, f, v, s, z, h, y, w, a, e, ɛ, i, o, ɔ, u. There are high and low tones with downstep. Nasalization is not contrastive on Kŏnni vowels, though it is in some other languages in the lists here.

1) Kɔnni /y/ - Gur /p/

		'sheep'	'white'	'arrow'	'Frafra potatoes'	'ash'
		(p1)				
Kɔnni	KN	yiisa	-yɛɛliŋ	yiig	yɛsiŋ	tanyeeliŋ
Buli	BL	piisa	-pielik	pei'	peesi	—
Mampruli	MP	pees	-peeli	piini	peesri	tampialim
Dagbani	DB	piɛri	-pielli	piɛm	piaha	tampiligim
Hanga	HG	peeri	-peeli	-piim	—	tampilum
Kusaal	KL	pe'es	-pielig	piim	pɛ'ɛsa	tampiligum
Frafra	FR	piihi'	-pɛlga	piim	pɛ'ɛsa	tampiar'aru
Bimoba	BM	pei	-peeŋ	peenu	—	tampent
Konkomba	KK	-piih	lipipiln	-piin	—	tampiar'aru

In the following examples, the Kɔnni words all have /w/ where words in related languages all have /p/. Note that the vowel following the /p/ is invariably /u/. In this environment, the proto-Oti-Volta *P has changed to /w/.

2) Kɔnni /w/ - Gur /p/

		'flower'	'shave'	'tamarind tree'	'rubbish heap'
KN	wuutiŋ	won	wusiŋ	tanggwoŋ ³	
BL	puuta	pun	pusik	tampue	
MP	puum	puni	pusiga	tampuuri	
DB	pum	pini	puhugu	tampuli	
HG	puumini	puni	pusugu	tampuuri	
KL	puum	pun	pusug	tampoore	
BM	-puuk	—	—	tampenn	

In the following examples, the Kɔnni words all have /h/ where words in related languages all have /p/. Note that the vowel following either /p/ or /h/ is invariably a non-high back vowel /a/, /ɔ/, or /o/. In this environment, the proto-Oti-Volta *P has changed to /h/.

3) Kɔnni /h/ - Gur /p/

		'woman'	'reaching(n)'	'rot(v)'	'shell(n)'	'new'
KN	hɔgo	haarig	hooge	hɔgete	-haalig	
BL	pɔk	paari	poak	pauk	-paalik	
MP	pɔ'a	paari	pooli	pɛkku	-paali	
DB	paga	paabu	pooi	pogu	-palli	
HG	poga	paagirisim	poo	piagu	-paali	
KL	pɔ'a	paae	pon'e	pa'ad	-paal	
FR	pɔka	pai	pɔ'ɛn	pɔkɔ	-pali	
BM	poo	baaru	kipɔk	—	-paann	
KK	puu	paan	—	tipɔk	-pɔɔn	

³ Or possibly [tagg^woŋ], rather than the [tagwoŋ] expected from the other languages. The reason for the insertion of [g] here is not entirely clear, but could very well be tied to the phonotactics of Kɔnni. The [w] could well have been interpreted as labialization rather than a full consonant, and [ŋ] (or for that matter, [ŋw]) does not occur medially in contentive Kɔnni words. In other words, to mesh with the Kɔnni system, the consonant may have needed to be strengthened to a stop.

3. CV EXPLANATION

CV phonology (Clements & Keyser 1983) has enjoyed wide-spread success in elucidating a number of phenomena, and will be applied to the historical process discussed here.

I assume that *P changed to /y, w, h/ as a result of a process that can be conceptualized as having two steps. The first step is the disappearance of the *P. The second is the association of the word-initial C of the CV skeleton to the initial vowel of the word. This C is realized in speech as a consonant having as many of the features of the following vowel as possible, while keeping its consonantal value. The motivation driving this second process is the normal CV syllable pattern of Kɔnni. No native Kɔnni contentive words that I am aware of begin with a vowel. The changes of *P to /y, w, h/ will each be illustrated below.

4) y

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CVVCV} \\ \text{|||||} \\ *p\epsilon\epsilon\text{la} \end{array} > \begin{array}{c} \text{C VVCV} \\ \text{||||} \\ \epsilon\epsilon\text{la} \end{array} > \begin{array}{c} \text{C VVCV} \\ \text{|||} \\ \epsilon\epsilon\text{la} \end{array} \rightarrow \text{ye}\epsilon\text{la} \quad \text{'white'}$$

After the *p drops out, the unassociated initial C associates with its nearest neighbor, in this case, ϵ . This C takes on the relevant features of / ϵ / -- [-low], [+cnt], [-back], [-rd], etc. At the same time, it retains its phonological identity as a consonant. The C associated to / ϵ / is interpreted in the Kɔnni system as /y/. (Though /y/ is [+high] and / ϵ / is [-high], there is no consonant in the Kɔnni inventory which matches the features of / ϵ / more closely.) We can see from words containing /y/ and non-front vowels that /y/ was already present in the segmental inventory; that is, not all cases of /y/ come from *P (e.g. /yaa/ 'have', /yuga/ 'to jump').

5) w

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CVC} \\ \text{|||} \\ *p\text{o}\eta \end{array} > \begin{array}{c} \text{CVC} \\ \text{|||} \\ \text{o}\eta \end{array} > \begin{array}{c} \text{C VC} \\ \text{||} \\ \text{o}\eta \end{array} \rightarrow \text{wo}\eta \quad \text{'to shave the head'}^4$$

As above, the /p/ drops and the C associates with and absorbs the features of the following vowel. This C is interpreted as /w/ in the Kɔnni system. That this /w/ was already presented in Kɔnni is seen by cases such as /wati/ 'cold', /weeli/ 'to sit by fire', /wɔɔri/ 'to stir'.

6) h

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CVVCV} \\ \text{|||||} \\ *p\text{a}\text{a}\text{li} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{CVVCV} \\ \text{||||} \\ \text{a}\text{a}\text{li} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{C VVCV} \\ \text{|||} \\ \text{a}\text{a}\text{li} \end{array} \rightarrow \text{ha}\text{a}\text{li} \quad \text{'new'}$$

After the /p/ deletes, the C associated with /a/ is interpreted in the Kɔnni system as /h/. From internal evidence alone it is uncertain whether /h/ was already in the Kɔnni segmental inventory or not. The vowels that conditioned the change of *p to /h/ are the

⁴ It is likely that the initial C was already associated with its nearest neighbor vowel, both in the previous case of /y/ and /w/, as here. For example,

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{C VVCV} \\ \text{|} \quad \text{||||} \\ \text{p} \quad \epsilon\epsilon\text{la} \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{C VC} \\ \text{|} \quad \text{||} \\ \text{p} \quad \text{o}\eta \end{array}$$

If so, then the above words would be palatalized and labialized, respectively. This process is widespread among Oti-Volta languages today.

only ones found after /h/ today -- /a, o, ɔ/.⁵

There is obviously an asymmetry in the contemporary reflexes of *P preceding mid vowels /o, ɔ, e, ε/. *P before /e, ε/ becomes the high glide /y/, but *P before /o, ɔ/ becomes the low glide /h/. I assume this is because there is an asymmetry in the glides themselves; the back low glide /h/ has no front counterpart.

4. RECONSTRUCTION OF PROTO-OTI-VOLTA VOICELESS BILABIAL

From the comparative evidence above, I conclude that a segment *P existed in proto-Oti-Volta which has reflexes /p/ in most Oti-Volta languages and /y, w, h/ in Kɔnni. However, there are cases of /p/ in present-day Kɔnni which correspond with /p/ in the other languages:

	7) Kɔnni /p/ - Gur /p/				
	'scratch'	'start'	'to roof'	'peel'	'pledge'
	(like chicken)				(to idol)
KN	para	piili	pili	pasa	puui
BL	—	piilim	pili	—	puulim
MP	peri	piili	pili	peesi	puuli
DB	piəri	pili	pili	piehe	puli
HG	peri	piili	pili	peesi	—
KL	pi'ed	pin'il	pil	piesig	po'olim
FR	peeri	pī'ilim	pī'	—	—
BM	paaru	piinu	pin	paaru	poon
KK	—	piinu	pin	—	puu

In these examples, all languages have /p/, with a variety of vowels following. Three possibilities spring to mind to explain the existence or possibly persistence, of these /p/s in Kɔnni. The first is that there is some conditioning factor that preserved these /p/s while allowing the others to change. The second is that these words were borrowed some time after the *P changed to /y, w, h/. The third is that there were two historical sources of Gur /p/ which merged for most Oti-Volta languages, but remained distinct in Kɔnni, one of these sources being presently realized as /p/ and the other as /y, w, h/.

When we look at the data, there is no obvious conditioning factor that would influence the change of /*p/ in some cases but not in others. In present Kɔnni words with /p/, the vowels show a great variety in quality, and include the same vowels that were so crucial in determining which reflex of *P was actually realized. Neither does vowel length determine whether Kɔnni has a /p/ or /y, w, h/. Both long and short vowels are found in all lists. To my knowledge there is no indication of a homorganic nasal sequence *mp which might protect some cases of *P from weakening. Additionally, a four-way split, with /*p/ > /p, y, w, h/, is a priori very unlikely.

The second possibility is that Kɔnni changed all proto-Oti-Volta *P to /y, w, h/,

⁵ Naden (1989) comments that [h] is an allophone of /s/ or /t/ in Gur languages. He has also (personal communication) stated that [h] is in the process of becoming a full phoneme in several languages, or has become one relatively recently. This is the likely case with Kɔnni. One fascinating piece of data is the word for 'boat' - KL 'aarup, DB ɣarɔɣ, MP nyariggu, but KN haarig. Here the Kɔnni /h/ is from *N, a different series altogether than the one we are considering. The interesting thing is that there is one dialect of Kɔnni, in the village of Nangurima, in which all /h/ is realized as [ɣ], e.g. ɣaarig 'boat,' ɣaallig 'new,' ɣɔgo 'woman'" (cf.3). It may be possible that all /h/ in the main dialect of Kɔnni is derived from ɣ, either from the *N series (e.g. 'boat') or as an intermediate form in the *P series which is the subject of this paper.

then later borrowed, at various times, all words which presently have /p/. Variations in vowel qualities between languages indicate that many cannot be recent loan words; phonological changes peculiar to each language have had time to operate. Words which can be identified as recent loans have little or no variation across languages (eg. [piila] 'pillar', [pɔmpɪ] 'pump', [parenti] 'plate', all from English (some via Akan).

The third possibility is that there were two sources of present Oti-Volta /p/. For convenience's sake, let us call them *P1 and *P2. *P1 would be the source that has Kɔnni reflexes /y, w, h/ and *P2 the source that has Kɔnni reflex /p/. In this hypothesis, *P1 and *P2 merged in all Oti-Volta languages except Kɔnni. Therefore, the split between Kɔnni and the other languages is likely to have occurred in the rather distant past of their history, before any other Oti-Volta languages were differentiated.

To help decide between the latter two hypotheses, let us examine a specific case. Kɔnni has /hooge/ 'to rot' and /pooge/ 'to misbehave'. In several other languages (see BL, MP, HG, KL, BR, YM, VG, SS in appendix 2) the word for 'misbehave' is homophonous or very close to the word 'to rot' and begins with /po-/ or something similar. If the hypothesis of two sources of /p/ is correct, 'rot' and 'misbehave' were distinct words in proto-Oti-Volta. Then when *P1 and *P2 merged to form /p/, the distinction was lost in most languages. However, Kɔnni has maintained the distinction.

On the other hand, if the multiple borrowing hypothesis is correct, all languages originally had something like /pooge/ 'to rot,' with a metaphorical extension of meaning to misbehaving children. In Kɔnni it changed to /hooge/, while in the other languages it retained most of its original form. Then after the historical disappearance of the Kɔnni *P, Kɔnni borrowed /pooge/ from one of the other languages with the meaning 'misbehave.'

In support of the latter, Naden (personal communication) informs me that Mampruli's expression for 'spoiled child' uses *poosri* which definitely derives from the verb *m-poaai* 'to rot.' The Buli case is very similar (Peter Wangara, personal communication).

I suggest the hypothesis of two sources of Oti-Volta /p/ is unlikely. First, it strongly implies that Kɔnni split off from the other Gur languages before they were differentiated. This, in turn, would imply that Kɔnni should be much more distantly related to the others than previously thought. However, the lexical and grammatical comparisons available at present show that the chart in Appendix 1 must be largely correct.

Second, the specific case of 'spoiled child'/'to rot' indicates that the multiple borrowing hypothesis is probable.

Third, the argument from silence must be considered. As far as I know, there is no trace in other languages of the same bifurcation of Kɔnni /p/ vs. /y, w, h/. We should expect some residual evidence if in fact there were *P1 and *P2.⁶ While not absolutely conclusive, these arguments tip the scales in favor of the multiple borrowing hypothesis. As usual in these cases, more research is desirable to clarify and amplify these results.⁷

⁶ With the exception of the Yom/Nawdm group, in which /t/ predominates, all Oti-Volta languages I have been able to investigate show only /p/ in the vocabulary under investigation. It is true that some Grusi languages show more than one reflex of /*p/ (see Sisaala, Vagla in Appendix 1), but the split is along other lines than that of Kɔnni and thus cannot be taken as evidence for two distinct sources of present Kɔnni /p/.

⁷ Stewart (1983) proposes a fortis-lenis consonantal contrast in proto-Volta-Congo, and Williamson (1989) mentions the 'strong possibility' that this type of system goes as far back as proto-Niger-Congo. However, this contrast seems to have been lost by the time Central Gur was differentiated, since Naden (1989), citing Manessy, indicates no such distinction. The issues in this paper cannot be linked to such a contrast. Nor does

5. CONCLUSION

I have shown evidence of a three-way split in Kɔnni, the proto-Oti-Volta *P splitting into Kɔnni /y, w, h/. Which of the contemporary reflexes was realized depends on the phonological conditioning of the vowel following the *P. The theory of CV phonology offers plausible justification for the three-way split. The present occurrence of /p/ in Kɔnni is explained as a result of borrowing from other languages.

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- Special thanks to Tony Naden, who provided access to his voluminous personal files on Gur languages.
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 Bimoba: George Maalug, Konlan Kpeebe
 Birifor: Larry Kuch (notes)
 Buli: Martin Amoak, Richard Gariba, Peter Wangara
 Dagbani: Haruna Kenneth Tia, John Beni-Nepari
 Frafra: Paulina Saibu
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 Mampruli: Johnson Tiah, Martin Amoak, Ben Saibu, Paulina Saibu
 Yom: Dorothy Forsberg (notes)

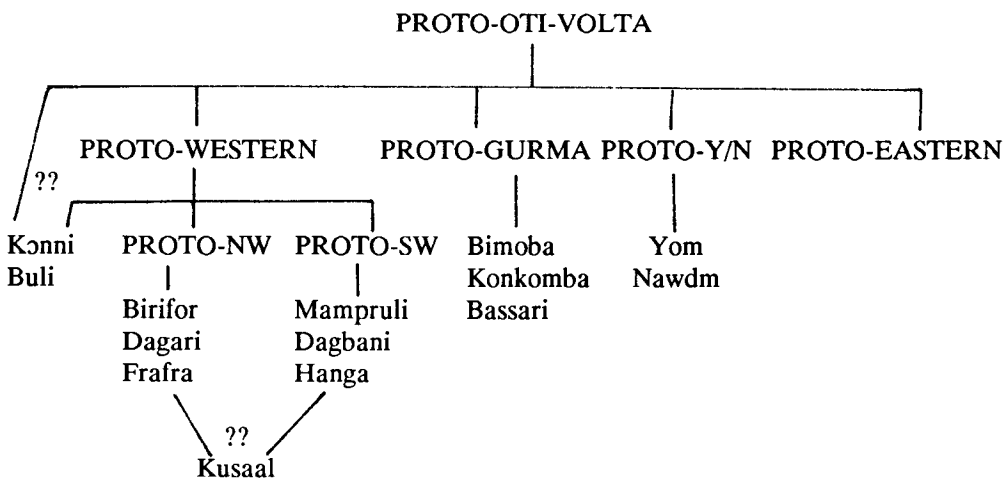
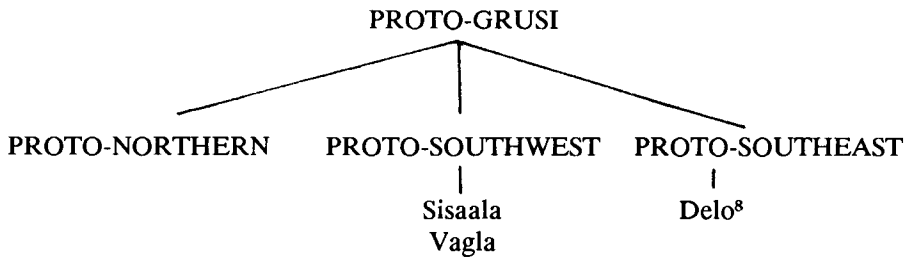
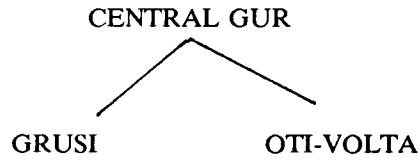
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the Kɔnni /y, w, h/ vs. /p/ distinction have any observed tie-in to implosive or pre-glottalized consonants, such as found in present day Birifor, for example.

APPENDIX 1: CENTRAL GUR LANGUAGE RELATIONSHIPS
 ADAPTED FROM NADEN (1988)
 (only languages cited in this article are listed)



⁸ Delo was checked but no cognates relevant to this article were found.

APPENDIX 2: DATA FROM VARIOUS GUR LANGUAGES

		"sheep" (pl)	"white"	"arrow"	"Frafra potato"
Konni	KN	yiisa	yeeliŋ	yiŋ	yesiŋ
Buli	BL	piisa	pielik	pēi'	peesi
Mampruli	MP	peesi	peeli	piini	peesri
Dagbani	DB	piegu (sg)	pielli	piem	piaha
Hanga	HG	peeri	peeli	-piim	-
Kusaal	KL	pe'es	pielig	piim	pe'esa
Frafra	FR	pihi'	peliga	piim	pe'esa
Dagaari	DG	-	piel'	-	-
Birifor	BR	piir	pila (sg)	pīi	-
Yom	YM	pegu/pei	peerōm	pimūŋ	-
Nawdm	NW	fci	feelgu	fiimu	-
Bimoba	BM	pei	-peeŋ	peenu	-
Bassari	BS	upii (sg)	piil	mpiin	-
Konkomba	KK	upiih (sg)	lipipiln	mpiin	-
Sisaala	SS	piese	-pula	hemŋ	-
Vagla	VG	peez:	peel-(?)	həm	-

		"cleared area"	"ram"	"ash"	"stomach"
KN		yeeliŋ	yieraan	tanyeeŋ	wuutulu
BL		peelim	padiak	-	poi
MP		peelim	pieraa	tampialim	puuri
DB		bopieligu	pielaa	tampiligim	puli
HG		mopiili	pedaa	tampilum	puwa
KL		pipiiriŋ	pedaag	tampiligum	poot
FR		-	-	tampiar'aru	poore
DG		-	-	tampely	pwo
BR		-	pera	ta'piel	pwo
YM		-	peedoo	tafōnōm	fur
NW		-	-	-	fuute (pl)
BM		pimparyeeŋ	pejak	tampent	poor
BS		-	upija	ɲfantam	dipool
KK		-	upija	-	lipuul
SS		pulimūŋ	-	-	-
VG		-	-	-	fiū

		"flower"	"shave" (head)	"tamarind tree"	"to shell"	"rubbish heap"
KN		wuutiŋ	wuŋ	wusiŋ	woora	tangwoŋ
BL		puuta	pun	pusik	puttu	tampua (pl)
MP		puum	puni	pusiga	pugu	tampoori
DB		pum	pini	puhugu	-	tampuli
HG		puumini	puni	pusugu	pegu	tampuuri
KL		puum	pun	pusug	pa'ad	tampoor
FR		-	-	-	-	-
DG		-	poŋ	-	pir	-
BR		puulū	po'	-	pir	tampoor
YM		fum	-	piga	-	tafōndōr
NW		fiigu	-	-	-	-
BM		-puuk	kooru	-	pukir	tampenn
BS		mpumpukum	-	-	-	ditampundi
KK		-	-	-	-	-
SS		fiiliŋ	fuŋ	-	wolli	pupuluŋ
VG		fin	fuŋ	-	ponni	-

	"woman"	"reaching (n)"	"strong"	"shell (n)"	"new"
KN	hogo	haarin	hagire	haj	haalij
BL	pok	paari	pagirim	pak	paalik
MP	poga	paari	panja	pi'ari	paalli
DB	paga	paa	-	pogu/pagare	palli
HG	poga	paa	-	piagu	paali
KL	po'a	paae	paɲ	pa'ad	paal
FR	poga	paɪ	-	-	pali
DG	pog	-	-	-	pal
BR	poo	-	-	peer	paala
YM	poga	-	fagöröm	faku	faal-
NW	foga	-	-	-	-
BM	poo	baaru	paɲ	wakir	-paann
BS	unimpu	-	mpoɲ	-	poon
KK	puu	paan	mpoon	tipok	poon
SS	haala	-	-	purun	faliɲ
VG	haaɲ	-	fɔɲja	-	falii

	"bark (tree)"	"debt"	"go rotten"	"swear"
KN	tiihaɲ	hamiɲ	hooge	ho
BL	pauk	pame	poak	pe
MP	pieku	paɲi	pooli	po
DB	pogu	paɲ	pooi	puli
HG	da-pegu	paɲi	poo	pe'
KL	dapauk	pe'ej	pon'e	po
FR	poko	-	-	po'
DG	pegu	-	-	-
BR	da-peer	-	puoo	po
YM	fagu	-	fɔɲgaɲa	-
NW	-	-	-	-
BM	dapokir	pann	ki pook	por
BS	kupokou	dipondi	puli	puti
KK	lidakpoki	lipoln	-	puu
SS	harun	-	pua	-
VG	heg	-	pöö	-

	"scratch" (like chicken)	"pray"	"touch" (a person)	"youth"	"start"
KN	para	poost	partst	buapollt	piili
BL	-	-	piesi	-	piilim
MP	pieri	puust	piertst	bipolli	piile
DB	pieri	puhe	parisi	-	pili
HG	peri	puusi	perisi	bipolli	piili
KL	pi'ed	pu'us	pals	bipaal	pin'il
FR	peerst	po'ose	-	-	pi'ilim
DG	-	-	-	-	-
BR	-	puor	-	-	piil
YM	-	-	-	-	-
NW	-	-	-	-	-
BM	paaru	-	-	nipaaun	piinu
BS	pati	poofi	-	-	-
KK	-	-	-	unachipoon	piin
SS	puure	porisi	-	-	pulli
VG	-	-	-	-	-

	"to roof"	"gift"	"tasteless"	"peel"	"pledge" (to idol)
KN	pult	piini	puttu	pasa	puui
BL	pili	piini	petta	-	puulim
MP	pili	piini	petti	peesi	puuli
DB	pili	piini	pitti	piahe	puli
HG	pili	piini	petti	peesi	-
KL	pil	piini	-	piesig	po'olim
FR	-	-	-	-	-
DG	-	-	-	-	-
BR	-	-	-	pəl	-
YM	-	-	-	peu	-
NW	file	-	-	fee-	-
BM	pin	piini	-	paaru	poon
BS	pin	-	-	-	poon
KK	pin	ipiin	-	-	puu
SS	pilimi	-	potii	paase	-
VG	-	-	puttaa	h'a'azi	-

	"misbehave"	"plait"
KN	pooge	paa
BL	poak	pan
MP	poaa	paam
DB	-	-
HG	poo	-
KL	po'id	-
FR	-	-
DG	-	-
BR	puo	-
YM	foogaga	-
NW	-	fiigu
BM	-	pianu
BS	poosi	-
KK	-	-
SS	pua	paa
VG	p33	peera