



# LINGUISTIC DISCOVERY

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Volume 7  
Issue 1  
2009

## **Mono Digital Wordlist: Presentation Form**

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doi: 10.1349/PS1.1537-0852.A.343

url: <http://journals.dartmouth.edu/cgi-bin/WebObjects/Journals.woa/1/xmlpage/1/article/343>

*Linguistic Discovery*

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ISSN 1537-0852

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# Mono Digital Wordlist: Presentation Form

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*This paper presents a 204-item digital wordlist of Mono, an Ubangian language spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.<sup>1</sup> The wordlist includes orthographic and broad phonetic transcriptions of each word, French and English glosses, an individual WAV recording of each item, GIF images of the original field transcriptions, and metadata for resource discovery. An archival form of the wordlist was deposited into an institutional archive (the SIL Language and Culture Archives) and includes the original WAV digital recording, descriptive markup encoding of the wordlist in XML employing Unicode 5.1 transcription, TIFF images of the original field transcriptions, and the metadata record. The presentation form was then generated directly from the archival form.*

## 1. Introduction

This paper presents a 204-item digital wordlist of core vocabulary in the Bili dialect of Mono, a language spoken by about 65,000 people in the northwestern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (ISO 639-3 code: [\[mnh\]](#), Lewis 2009). This presentation form was generated from an archival form of the data. The procedure we followed for creating both forms is detailed in Simons et al. (2007) and summarized below.

In addition to a description of the primary data in the form of phonetic transcription, we provide a documentation of the data in the form of digital audio recordings (cf. Himmelmann 1998, Himmelmann 2006:17–25), enabling the reader to verify and critique our transcription. This is important for this particular wordlist because Mono has some unusual phonological phenomena, including a phonemic bilabial flap /ɣ<sup>2</sup>/ (Olson and Hajek 1999, 2003, 2004); an eight-vowel system with fewer front vowels than back vowels /i, e, ɪ, ə, a, u, o, ɔ/; labialization and palatalization realized as [ɔ̣] and [ɛ̣], respectively, that can accompany (among other segments) /h/ and /ʔ/; echo vowel epenthesis causing a /CLV/ (L = liquid) underlying syllable pattern to be realized as [CV<sub>1</sub>LV<sub>1</sub>]; prothetic augmentation of subminimal nominal roots which, when combined with echo vowel epenthesis, leads to overapplication resulting in a non-surface-apparent opacity effect /CLV<sub>1</sub>/ → [V<sub>1</sub>CV<sub>1</sub>LV<sub>1</sub>]; and leftward vowel feature spreading subject to implicational restrictions (Olson 2005).

The materials included in this presentation of the data include the following:

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<sup>1</sup>We wish to thank Judy Kuntz, Roger Olson, and Gary Simons for technical and logistic assistance. The fieldwork for this study was conducted under the auspices of SIL International and by invitation of the Communauté Évangélique du Christ en Ubangi. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the Annual Conference on African Linguistics, Athens, Georgia, April 2008.

<sup>2</sup>The right-hook v symbol <v> was added to Unicode version 5.1 at code point U+2C71. Proper rendering of the symbol in the HTML edition of this paper requires the Doulos SIL font version 4.104 or later: [\[http://scripts.sil.org/DoulosSILfont\]](http://scripts.sil.org/DoulosSILfont).

- Wordlist: the present report, containing for each word a French and an English gloss, orthographic and broad phonetic transcriptions, and pertinent notes.
- Recordings: WAV<sup>3</sup> digital recordings of each item, accessible by clicking on the orthographic form of each word in the list below. Your web browser will attempt to play the recording with the sound program that is set up as the default WAV player on your system. On Windows computers, you can download the file in the HTML version of the paper by right-clicking on the icon and selecting “Save Target As...” from the pull-down menu.
- Field transcriptions: GIF images of the field transcriptions of the data.
- Metadata: a description of the data, useful for resource discovery.

The original wordlist materials included two items: a two-page paper wordlist and a 12-minute audio cassette recording. The paper wordlist presented the standardized wordlist of 204 items in French from Moñino (1988), along with the elicited Mono forms. The first author translated the wordlist into Mono with assistance from the second author (the language resource person), employing a broad phonetic transcription based on the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA 1999).

The wordlist was recorded on September 26, 1994 in Bili, Équateur Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The recording was made with a Marantz PMD 420 analog cassette recorder and a Shure dynamic microphone. The language resource person was an adult male mother-tongue speaker of Mono, 35 years old at the time of the recording. During the recording session, the subject read from the paper wordlist and produced each target word once (cf. Olson 2005:121).

The recording was digitized at the International Linguistics Center (ILC) in Dallas, Texas on March 9, 2005 by Roger E. Olson. The audio cassette was played on a Marantz PMD 221 analog cassette recorder, and the recording was digitized onto a standard Windows XP computer using a Tascam US-122 USB Audio/Midi interface and CoolEdit 2000 for audio capture.

The recording was digitized at a 48 kHz sampling rate and a 24-bit word length, which according to IASA-TC03 (2005:8) is the minimum recommended digital resolution for the archiving of analog originals. (Plichta and Kornbluh 2002 recommend 96 kHz and 24 bits.) The recordings were stored in non-compressed WAV format, also the recommended industry standard (IASA-TC03 2005:8).

At present, the hardware of many computers does not handle 48 kHz, 24-bit audio. For the purpose of the presentation form, then, the audio recording was downsampled using CoolEdit 2000 to 44.1 kHz, 16-bit (i.e. standard audio CD quality) applying a low-pass pre-filter to the data in order to prevent aliasing (Ladefoged 1996:139–140). This sampling rate is sufficient for technical purposes since it covers nearly all acoustic information pertinent to language (Ladefoged 2003:18,26).

The two-page paper wordlist was digitized on May 14, 2008 by the first author on an HP Scanjet 4070 Photosmart Scanner at archival quality (8-bit grayscale, 300 dpi, saved as

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<sup>3</sup>Definitions of WAV, XML, XSLT, and other pertinent terms employed here are available at [<http://emeld.org/school/glossary.html>].

uncompressed TIFF files, cf. MATRIX 2001). These files were then converted to 96 dpi interlaced GIF files for the presentation form using Adobe Photoshop Elements 3.0.

The first author produced an English gloss of each item from the original French, generated an orthographic transcription from the original phonetic transcription, modified the phonetic transcription to bring it in line with the extant version of the IPA (IPA 2006), and added clarifying notes to certain entries. These data were entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet using Unicode 5.1 characters [<http://www.unicode.org>], converted to a comma-delimited (CSV) file, and imported into TableTrans v. 1.2 software (Bird et al. 2002), where they were time-aligned to the original audio recording by Judy Kuntz at the ILC on November 12–13, 2007. This annotation was outputted to an XML annotation graph output [<http://www.w3.org/XML/>] and transformed into an XML descriptive wordlist format using an XSLT script.

The original digitized WAV file, the digitized TIFF field transcription, the XML descriptive wordlist, and a metadata record constitute the archival form of the wordlist (Olson 2008). The metadata record follows the standard set up by the Open Language Archives Community (OLAC) [<http://www.language-archives.org/OLAC/metadata.html>].<sup>4</sup> A copy of the archival materials can be ordered on CD-ROM for a nominal fee from:

SIL Language and Culture Archives  
7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd  
Dallas, TX 75236 USA  
[archive\\_dallas@sil.org](mailto:archive_dallas@sil.org)

The presentation form of the wordlist was then generated from the archival form. An XSLT script was employed to convert the archival XML descriptive wordlist into an HTML presentation wordlist. Then, TableTrans was used to automatically create individual sound files corresponding to each of the segments identified in the transcription process for use in the presentation form.

The data in this wordlist include certain limitations. First, there is no spoken prompt on the recording for each item. A prompt would make clear on the recording the meaning of each individual item, which could be important if the recording were separated from the annotations and descriptive markup. Second, the items are spoken in isolation rather than in carrier sentences. A carrier sentence might help avoid list intonation and make it easier to measure the length of some sounds (e.g. word-initial stops) (cf. Ladefoged 2003:7–8). Third, each word was produced only once. Recording two or three tokens of each word could help ensure that there were no mispronunciations (cf. items 45, 55, and 181). Fourth, only one speaker was recorded. Recording a larger number of speakers could help ensure that the data reflect the language as a whole and not an individual's idiolect. Ladefoged (2003:14) recommends recording half a dozen speakers of each sex. Finally, the recording was made with a dynamic microphone, whereas condenser microphones typically provide a better frequency range (cf. Ladefoged 2003:19).

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<sup>4</sup>An alternative standard for linguistic metadata has been proposed called the ISLE Meta Data Initiative. See [<http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/>] for more details.

## 2. Wordlist

See complete [resource description](#) (i.e. metadata).

See field transcriptions:

- [Page 1](#) (items 1–99)
- [Page 2](#) (items 100–204)

Download [XML descriptive markup](#) of the wordlist.

Item	French gloss	English gloss	Orthography	IPA	Notes
1.	abeille	bee	<a href="#">waterœ</a>	[wátèrè]	
2.	acide (vb)	tart	<a href="#">ikpi</a>	[íkɸí]	adjective
3.	aile	wing	<a href="#">ombo</a>	[õmbõ]	
4.	aller	go	<a href="#">kœna</a>	[kónà]	
5.	amer (vb)	be bitter	<a href="#">kœshu</a>	[kúʃù]	
6.	animal	animal	<a href="#">agya</a>	[àgɛà]	
7.	année	year	<a href="#">ungu</a>	[úŋgú]	
8.	appeler	call	<a href="#">kœ'e</a>	[kéʔè]	
9.	arbre	tree	<a href="#">oyɔ</a>	[õjõ]	
10.	attacher; lier	attach; tie	<a href="#">kœ'i</a>	[kíʔi]	
11.	blanc	white	<a href="#">imbi</a>	[ímɸí]	
12.	boire	drink	<a href="#">kœndjo</a>	[kónɸdʒò]	
13.	bon (être)	good	<a href="#">otsho</a>	[ótʃó]	adjective
			<a href="#">kœga</a>	[kágà]	verb
14.	bouche	mouth	<a href="#">ama</a>	[àmà]	
15.	bras/main	arm/hand	<a href="#">kane</a>	[káné]	
16.	brouillard	mist; fog	<a href="#">ondoro</a>	[õndõrõ]	
17.	brûler (intr.)	burn (intr.)	<a href="#">kœju</a>	[kúʒù]	
18.	brûler (trans.)	burn (tr.)	<a href="#">kœsho</a>	[kóʃò]	
			<a href="#">kœsho owo</a>	[kóʃò òwò]	
19.	ceci	this	<a href="#">asœ</a>	[ásé]	
20.	celà	that	<a href="#">asœ 'ba'e</a>	[ásé báʔē]	location
21.	ce (en question)	this			no entry
22.	cendres	ash	<a href="#">vorowo</a>	[võrõwò]	
23.	champ	garden	<a href="#">kindi</a>	[kīndī]	
24.	charbon	charcoal	<a href="#">ngiriwo</a>	[ŋgīrīwò]	
25.	chaud/chauffer	hot/heat	<a href="#">kœwo</a>	[kówò]	verb
			<a href="#">owo</a>	[òwò]	adjective
26.	chemin	path	<a href="#">awa</a>	[āwā]	
27.	chèvre	goat	<a href="#">yaburu</a>	[jābūrù]	
28.	chien	dog	<a href="#">yavoro</a>	[jāvóró]	

29.	chose	thing	<a href="#">cæɾe</a>	[ə̀rə̀]	
30.	cinq	five	<a href="#">mindu</a>	[mĩndũ:]	
31.	cœur	heart	<a href="#">ulu</a>	[ùlù]	the organ
			<a href="#">losu</a>	[lòsù]	figurative
32.	colline/termitière	hill	<a href="#">kaga</a>	[kàgà]	mountain; large hill
			<a href="#">koto</a>	[kòtò]	small hill
33.	compter	count	<a href="#">kæ̀dĩ</a>	[kĩ̀dĩ]	
34.	connaître	know	<a href="#">kæ̀wu sœ̀</a>	[kúwù sɔ̀]	
35.	corde	rope	<a href="#">uwu</a>	[úwú]	
36.	corne	horn	<a href="#">idi</a>	[ĩ̀dĩ]	
37.	cou/gorge	neck/throat	<a href="#">igi</a>	[ĩ̀gĩ]	neck
			<a href="#">angɔ̀rɔ̀</a>	[ə̀ŋgɔ̀rɔ̀]	throat
38.	couper (couteau)	cut	<a href="#">kæ̀wa</a>	[kówà]	
39.	couper (hache)	chop	<a href="#">kæ̀sherœ̀</a>	[kɔ̀ʃerə̀]	split
			<a href="#">kæ̀gara</a>	[kɔ̀gàrà]	cut grass; mow; weed
			<a href="#">kæ̀djo</a>	[kɔ̀dʒò]	hoe; cut with axe
			<a href="#">kæ̀de</a>	[kɔ̀dè]	chop; cut down tree; cut firewood
40.	cracher	spit	<a href="#">kæ̀tu ngushi</a>	[kútu ŋgúʃĩ]	
41.	creuser	dig	<a href="#">kæ̀dji</a>	[kĩ̀dʒĩ]	
42.	cuire	cook	<a href="#">kæ̀fa</a>	[kɔ̀fà]	
43.	cuisse	thigh	<a href="#">uku</a>	[úkú]	
44.	cul; fondement	bottom	<a href="#">budu</a>	[bùdú]	
45.	cultiver	cultivate	<a href="#">kæ̀djo</a>	[kɔ̀ndʒò]	should be [kɔ̀dʒò]?
46.	danser	dance	<a href="#">kæ̀vi</a>	[kĩ̀vĩ]	
47.	debout (être)	stand	<a href="#">kæ̀'ala fo</a>	[kɔ̀ʔalà fó]	
48.	dent	tooth	<a href="#">iji</a>	[ĩ̀ʒĩ]	
49.	deux	two	<a href="#">bisha</a>	[bĩʃà]	
50.	dire	say	<a href="#">kæ̀pa</a>	[kɔ̀pà]	
51.	donner	give	<a href="#">kæ̀za</a>	[kɔ̀zà]	
52.	dormir	sleep	<a href="#">kæ̀lo olo</a>	[kɔ̀lò òlò]	
53.	droite (à)	right	<a href="#">kuni</a>	[kũ̀nĩ]	
			<a href="#">kane yakoshe</a>	[kãné jākɔ̀ʃè]	
54.	eau	water	<a href="#">ungu</a>	[úŋgú]	
55.	écorce	bark	<a href="#">katshu ɔ̀ɔ̀</a>	[kɔ̀tʃũ ɔ̀jɔ̀]	should be [kátʃũ ɔ̀jɔ̀]?
56.	éléphant	elephant	<a href="#">mbala</a>	[mbàlà]	
57.	enfant	child	<a href="#">gbolo</a>	[gbòlò]	
58.	enfanter	give birth	<a href="#">kæ̀zu</a>	[kúzù]	
59.	enfler	swell	<a href="#">kæ̀merœ̀</a>	[kɔ̀mèrə̀]	swell
			<a href="#">kæ̀be</a>	[kébè]	become fat

60.	entendre	hear	<a href="#">kœdji</a>	[kódʒì]	
61.	envoyer	send	<a href="#">kœvwa</a>	[kóʎ'à]	
62.	épine	thorn	<a href="#">ishi</a>	[ɪʃì]	
63.	étoile	star	<a href="#">angerepe</a>	[àŋgérépè]	
64.	étranger	stranger	<a href="#">gene</a>	[gènè]	
65.	excréments	excrement	<a href="#">uyu</a>	[ūjū]	
66.	façonner (pot)	make (clay pot)	<a href="#">kœmbœrcœ losu</a>	[kámbrèð lōsú]	
67.	fagot	firewood	<a href="#">yawo</a>	[jāwò]	
68.	faim	hunger	<a href="#">ogo</a>	[ògò]	
69.	farine	flour	<a href="#">zuwa</a>	[zúwā]	
70.	femme	female	<a href="#">yashe</a>	[jāʃē]	
71.	fer	iron	<a href="#">kowo</a>	[kōwō]	
			<a href="#">yarako</a>	[jārākō]	
72.	feu	fire	<a href="#">owo</a>	[òwò]	
73.	feuille	leaf	<a href="#">kako oyo</a>	[kākó ɔjɔ]	
74.	filet	net	<a href="#">gbanda</a>	[gbándà]	
75.	finir	finish	<a href="#">kœka</a>	[kókà]	
76.	flèche	arrow	<a href="#">wele</a>	[wélé]	arrow
			<a href="#">akwara</a>	[àkɔrà]	arrowhead
77.	foie	liver	<a href="#">ulu</a>	[ùlù]	heart; cf. [èbè] 'liver'
78.	forger	forge	<a href="#">kœtɔ ndawo</a>	[kótò ndàwò]	
79.	frapper; battre	hit	<a href="#">kœda</a>	[kódà]	
80.	froid (être)	cold	<a href="#">izi</a>	[izì]	adjective
81.	fructifier	bear fruit	<a href="#">kœle</a>	[kélè]	
82.	fumée	smoke	<a href="#">ngawo</a>	[ŋgáwò]	
83.	gauche (à)	left	<a href="#">kane yashe</a>	[kāné jāʃē]	
			<a href="#">gele</a>	[gèlè]	
84.	genou	knee	<a href="#">koda</a>	[kōdà]	
85.	graisse/huile	fat/oil	<a href="#">kada</a>	[kádà]	oil
			<a href="#">ojoro</a>	[òʒòrò]	fat
86.	grand	big	<a href="#">egerœ</a>	[égéró]	
87.	gratter (se)	scrape	<a href="#">kœnguru</a>	[káŋgùrù]	
88.	griller	grill	<a href="#">kœzo</a>	[kózò]	
			<a href="#">kœvoro</a>	[kónvòrò]	
89.	guerre	war	<a href="#">kowo</a>	[kōwō]	large-scale war
			<a href="#">koshe</a>	[kōʃē]	
90.	herbe	grass	<a href="#">gusu</a>	[gūsū]	
91.	homme	male	<a href="#">yakoshe</a>	[jākōʃē]	
92.	hyène	hyena	<a href="#">avwi</a>	[àʎí]	
93.	il	he	<a href="#">eshe</a>	[èʃè]	he or she
94.	ils	they	<a href="#">œndje</a>	[èndʒè]	

95.	intestins	intestines	<a href="#">sheta</a>	[ʃétá]	
96.	je	I	<a href="#">œmœ</a>	[œmō]	
97.	jumeaux	twins	<a href="#">ameya</a>	[àméjā]	morphology: PL- meya
98.	lancer; jeter	throw	<a href="#">kœvwi</a>	[kóvʷi]	
99.	langue (organe)	tongue	<a href="#">tima</a>	[tīmà]	
100.	laver	wash	<a href="#">kœyuto</a>	[kójùtò]	
101.	long	long	<a href="#">ingiri</a>	[ɪŋgĩrĩ]	long or tall
102.	lourd	heavy	<a href="#">kœli</a>	[kólì]	
103.	lune	moon	<a href="#">yapu</a>	[jápū]	
104.	maison	house	<a href="#">anda</a>	[àndà]	
105.	manger	eat	<a href="#">kœzi</a>	[kózì]	
106.	marche/marcher	walk	<a href="#">kœna ana</a>	[kónà áná]	verb
107.	mauvais (être)	bad	<a href="#">ekpe</a>	[ékpé]	adjective
108.	mère	mother	<a href="#">iya</a>	[íjā]	
			<a href="#">ayi</a>	[àjī]	
109.	montagne	mountain	<a href="#">kaga</a>	[kàgà]	
110.	mordre	bite	<a href="#">kœlo</a>	[kólò]	
111.	mortier	mortar	<a href="#">gafuru</a>	[gàfũrũ]	
112.	mouche	fly	<a href="#">voma</a>	[võmā]	
113.	mourir	die	<a href="#">kœtshu</a>	[kútʃù]	
114.	ne...pas	not	<a href="#">nene</a>	[nēnē]	
115.	neuf; nouveau	new	<a href="#">tafo</a>	[táfò]	
116.	nez	nose	<a href="#">ngawu</a>	[ŋgāwũ]	
117.	noir	black	<a href="#">ubu</a>	[ũbũ]	
118.	nom	name	<a href="#">ĩri</a>	[ĩrĩrĩ]	
119.	nombreux (être)	be many	<a href="#">kœngba</a>	[kóngbà]	
120.	nombril	navel	<a href="#">peya</a>	[pējà]	“innie”
			<a href="#">turugu</a>	[túrúgù]	“outie”
121.	nous	we	<a href="#">a'a</a>	[āʔā]	exclusive
			<a href="#">azœ</a>	[àzó]	inclusive
122.	nuit	night	<a href="#">abutsho</a>	[àbütʃó]	
123.	œil/visage	eye/face	<a href="#">ala</a>	[àlà]	eye
			<a href="#">tshatshu</a>	[tʃátʃũ]	face
124.	œuf	egg	<a href="#">oporo</a>	[õpõrõ]	
125.	oiseau	bird	<a href="#">yanu</a>	[jānũ]	
126.	oncle (maternel)	uncle	<a href="#">a'u</a>	[àʔú]	
127.	ongle/griffe	nail/claw	<a href="#">sungupe yókone</a>	[sũŋgúpé jókõné]	
128.	oreille	ear	<a href="#">utu</a>	[ũtũ]	
129.	os	bone	<a href="#">ngbabi</a>	[ŋgbābĩ]	
130.	panthère	panther	<a href="#">gava</a>	[gàvà]	panther
			<a href="#">muru</a>	[múrú]	leopard



131.	peau	skin/fur	<a href="#">oko</a>	[ókó]	
132.	père	father	<a href="#">aba</a>	[àbá]	
133.	personne; gens	person	<a href="#">uzu</a>	[ūzū]	
134.	petit	small	<a href="#">aya</a>	[ājā]	
			<a href="#">teasho</a>	[tā:ʃō]	
135.	peur	fear	<a href="#">awa</a>	[àwà]	
136.	pied	foot	<a href="#">ada</a>	[àdà]	
137.	Pierre/caillou	rock/pebble	<a href="#">badja</a>	[bàdʒà]	rock; cf. [tāmè] 'pebble'
138.	plaie	wound	<a href="#">uku</a>	[ùkù]	
139.	planter	plant	<a href="#">kœlu</a>	[kúlù]	plant a seed
			<a href="#">kœshi</a>	[kóʃi]	plant a shoot or stem
140.	plein (être)	be full	<a href="#">kœsu</a>	[kúsù]	
141.	pleurer (pleurs)	cry (tears)	<a href="#">kœki</a>	[kíkì]	cry
142.	pluie	rain	<a href="#">yavuru</a>	[jāvūrū]	
143.	poil/plume	hair/feathers	<a href="#">usu yanu</a>	[ùsù jānū]	feathers
			<a href="#">usu</a>	[ùsù]	hair or feathers
144.	poisson	fish	<a href="#">agya tshala ngu</a>	[àgɛ̀à tʃàlà ŋgú]	
145.	pou	louse	<a href="#">atsho</a>	[àtʃó]	
146.	poule	hen	<a href="#">ngoto</a>	[ŋgɔ̀tɔ̀]	chicken
147.	pourri (être)	be rotten	<a href="#">kœfu</a>	[kúfù]	verb
			<a href="#">ufu</a>	[ūfū]	adjective
148.	prendre	take	<a href="#">kœza</a>	[kózà]	
149.	profond (être)	deep	<a href="#">ili</a>	[íli]	adjective
150.	puiser	draw (water)	<a href="#">kœsu</a>	[kúsù]	
151.	quatre	four	<a href="#">vana</a>	[vānā]	
152.	queue	tail	<a href="#">damba</a>	[dāmbá]	
153.	qui?	who?	<a href="#">e'de</a>	[èdè]	
154.	quoi?	what?	<a href="#">ga'de</a>	[gàdè]	
155.	racine	root	<a href="#">eshe oyo</a>	[ɛ̀ʃɛ̀ ɔ̀jɔ̀]	tree root
			<a href="#">eshe</a>	[ɛ̀ʃɛ̀]	root
156.	respirer	breathe	<a href="#">kœwu</a>	[kúwù]	
157.	rester; être assis	stay; sit down	<a href="#">kœsɛ gati</a>	[kósɛ̀ gátɛ̀]	sit down
158.	rire	laugh	<a href="#">kœmœ œmœ</a>	[kámè ɔ̀mɔ̀]	
159.	rosée	dew	<a href="#">ngome</a>	[ŋgómɛ̀]	dew
			<a href="#">ondoro</a>	[òndòrò]	mist
160.	rouge	red	<a href="#">odoro</a>	[ódóró]	
161.	sable	sand	<a href="#">mindu</a>	[mīndū]	
162.	sagaie	spear	<a href="#">udu</a>	[ūdū]	
163.	saison des pluies	rainy season	<a href="#">ungu yavuru</a>	[úŋgú jāvūrū]	
164.	saison sèche	dry season	<a href="#">ngbugu</a>	[ŋgbúgú]	

165.	salive	saliva	<a href="#">ngushi</a>	[ŋgúʃɪ]	
166.	sang	blood	<a href="#">indji</a>	[ɪndʒɪ]	
167.	sec (être)	dry	<a href="#">ɔ'ɔɔ</a>	[ɔʔɔɔ]	adjective
168.	sein	breast	<a href="#">ɔngɔ</a>	[ðŋgɔ]	
169.	sel	salt	<a href="#">ingbiri</a>	[ɪŋgbɪrɪ]	
170.	semence/graine	seed/grain	<a href="#">indji</a>	[ɪndʒɪ]	
			<a href="#">ele ɔyo</a>	[éʎé ɔjɔ]	
171.	sentir (intr.)	smell	<a href="#">kæfu</a>	[kúfú]	verb
			<a href="#">ufu</a>	[ūfū]	adjective
172.	serpent	snake	<a href="#">yakoro</a>	[jākóró]	
173.	soleil	sun	<a href="#">ɔɔ</a>	[ðɪɔ]	
174.	souffler	blow	<a href="#">kæ'uru owo</a>	[kúʔurú òwò]	
175.	sucer	suck	<a href="#">kæ'a</a>	[kɔʔà]	
176.	sucré (être)	be sweet	<a href="#">kændu</a>	[kónɔ̀]	
177.	termite	termite	<a href="#">bobo</a>	[bòbò]	
			<a href="#">anda abobo</a>	[àndà àbòbò]	termite hill; morphology: àndà PL-bòbò
178.	terre; sol	earth; soil	<a href="#">ɔshɔ</a>	[ðʃɔ]	
179.	tête	head	<a href="#">kumu</a>	[kūmù]	
180.	téter	nurse	<a href="#">kæ'a ɔngɔ</a>	[kɔʔà ðŋgɔ]	
181.	tomber	fall	<a href="#">kæto</a>	[kátè]	should be [kátò]?
182.	tortue	turtle	<a href="#">bakongo</a>	[bākòŋgɔ]	
183.	tous; tout	all	<a href="#">kɔ</a>	[kɔ]	
184.	tousser	cough	<a href="#">kætekɔ</a>	[kátèkɔ]	
185.	tranchant (être)	be sharp	<a href="#">kæki</a>	[kákɪ]	
186.	transpercer	pierce; stab	<a href="#">kæsu</a>	[kúsù]	
187.	travail	work	<a href="#">akwa</a>	[àkɔà]	
188.	trois	three	<a href="#">votɔ</a>	[vòtɔ]	
189.	trou	hole	<a href="#">kudu</a>	[kùdú]	e.g. pit
			<a href="#">ogoro</a>	[ògòrò]	e.g. hole in wall
190.	tu	you (2sg)	<a href="#">æ'bæ</a>	[ðbè]	
191.	tuer	kill	<a href="#">kæwo</a>	[kówò]	
192.	un	one	<a href="#">bale</a>	[bàlè]	
193.	urine	urine	<a href="#">ngindi</a>	[ŋgɪndɪ]	
194.	venir	come	<a href="#">kæna</a>	[kónà]	'go' or 'come'
			<a href="#">kægu</a>	[kúgù]	
195.	vent	wind	<a href="#">yugu</a>	[jùgú]	
196.	ventre	abdomen	<a href="#">uvu</a>	[ūvū]	
197.	viande/chair	meat/flesh	<a href="#">songba</a>	[sòŋgbā]	
			<a href="#">dœngɔ</a>	[dòŋgɔ]	non-starch (greens or meat)

198.	village	village	<a href="#">ogo</a>	[ōgō]
199.	voir	see	<a href="#">kœwu</a>	[kúwù]
200.	voler (oiseau)	fly	<a href="#">kœru</a>	[kórù]
201.	voler; dérober	steal	<a href="#">kœzi angba</a>	[kózì āngbā]
202.	vomir	vomit	<a href="#">kœndja</a>	[kóndzà]
203.	vouloir	want	<a href="#">kœvi ndœ</a>	[kójì ndó]
204.	vous	you (2pl)	<a href="#">e'e</a>	[ē?ē]

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