THE VOWEL PHONEMES OF RS

The non-nasalized vowel phonemes of RS are /e, i, æ, u, o, ɔ, ɔ/. Out of these /u, e, o, ɔ/ occur singly, ex.,

/u/ (he, she)
/o/ (he, usually indicating husband)
/e/ (this)
/ɔ/ (that)

The oppositional nature of these vowels may be established by possible commutations. /æ/ does not occur in the final position, except in words indicating scorn - ex.: /mae/ (mother, tauntingly), /bæ/ (voice like an ass) etc. The oppositions in word initial, medial and final are shown in Tables IV, V and VI respectively.

Nasal vowel phonemes of RS: - There are also seven nasalized vowel phonemes viz, /i, ə, æ, ũ, ə, ɔ, ɔ/. Out of these only /æ/ can occur singly. The nasalized vowels do not occur in the final position. Sometimes a vowel in the final position which is preceded by a nasal consonant has some nasalization.

Ex: /mana/ : /manã/ (forbidden)
/pani/ : /panã/ (water)

But such nasalization is rare. RS has few words in which the nasalized vowel phonemes occur in the initial position.
### Table IV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i†a</td>
<td>ini</td>
<td>iš</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>eke</td>
<td>eiru</td>
<td>eš</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td>æke</td>
<td>æiru</td>
<td>æš</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>uke</td>
<td>uni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>oke</td>
<td>eiru</td>
<td>oš</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ç</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ata</td>
<td>ani</td>
<td>æš</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table IV A

The corresponding English words of Table IV are tabulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>he (honorific, near)</td>
<td>scythe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>he(near)</td>
<td>him(close)</td>
<td>here</td>
<td>linger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td>one by one</td>
<td>here</td>
<td>measles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>he(far)</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>him (far)</td>
<td>he(honorific, far)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>he(far)</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>wait</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ç</td>
<td>he(near)</td>
<td>him(close)</td>
<td>juice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>flour</td>
<td>(I am)</td>
<td>festival</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bringing</td>
<td>of Krishna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>bina</td>
<td>pit</td>
<td>kine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ken</td>
<td>ke te</td>
<td>kene</td>
<td>kena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>bun</td>
<td>buna</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>kute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>kon</td>
<td>ko te</td>
<td>kone</td>
<td>kona</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pot</td>
<td>kona</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>kan</td>
<td>ban</td>
<td>bana</td>
<td>pat</td>
<td>kate</td>
<td>kane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae</td>
<td>kaen</td>
<td>baena</td>
<td>paet</td>
<td>kaene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table VI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>nami</td>
<td>ji *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ke</td>
<td>khaba</td>
<td>ce</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>je</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td>does not occur finally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
<td>namu</td>
<td>ेu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>khabo</td>
<td>namo</td>
<td>ेo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ь</td>
<td></td>
<td>cь</td>
<td>ьо</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>khaba</td>
<td>ca</td>
<td>nama</td>
<td>ja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table VI A

The corresponding English words of Table VI are tabulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>(I) come</td>
<td>honorific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>who</td>
<td>(he) will</td>
<td>look and</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>(he) comes whoever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td>down,</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>onomatopo-</td>
<td>tic word like</td>
<td>'shoo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>(I) will</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>go and sleep</td>
<td>go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>to come</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* /ji/ generally an Hindi word is very common in the northern part of Kandi Sub-division.

/ьо/ is used sometimes for inferious instead of /ьа/.
### Table - VII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>̀i</td>
<td>gɨ́t</td>
<td></td>
<td>bɨ́de</td>
<td>ɡɨ́ja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̀</td>
<td>g̃̄et</td>
<td>ṭë̂k</td>
<td>ṭë̂ke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>ṭũ̄ke</td>
<td>gũ̄d</td>
<td>ɡũ̄ja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŗ</td>
<td>ṭũ̄k</td>
<td>ṭũ̄ke</td>
<td>ɡō̂ja</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ũ</td>
<td>ṭ̃k</td>
<td>g̃̄d</td>
<td>b̃̄de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̀̀̅g̃̄et</td>
<td>ṭ̃̄k</td>
<td>ṭ̃̄ke</td>
<td>g̃̄̄d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̀̀ã́g̃̄et</td>
<td>ṭ̃̄k</td>
<td>ṭ̃̄ke</td>
<td>b̃̄de</td>
<td>ɡ̃̄̄ja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table - VII A

The corresponding English meanings of Table VII are tabulated as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>̀i</td>
<td>ankle</td>
<td>in the</td>
<td>church</td>
<td>hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̀</td>
<td>knot</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>after fry-a kind</td>
<td>compress</td>
<td>ing(with-out-oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>smelling</td>
<td>to thrust some-thing in a con-fined space</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŗ</td>
<td>smell!</td>
<td>does smell</td>
<td>dirt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ũ</td>
<td>a kind of</td>
<td>jellyfish</td>
<td>gum</td>
<td>a kind of sweet</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̀̀̅sitting</td>
<td>fry with-</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>does fry</td>
<td>out oil!</td>
<td>(without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>̀̀ã́ sitting</td>
<td>joint</td>
<td>conch-shell</td>
<td>in the</td>
<td>conch-shell</td>
<td>dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
So it is not possible to establish their opposition by minimal pairs.

Some examples of initial nasalization are as follows:

/úcu/ (huge) /ít/ (brick)
/édur/ (mouse) /éthi/ (seed)
/óks/ (him, someone who is respected)

/œ/ and /ɔ/ do not occur in the initial position except for perhaps the exclamation /æ/ (what, an expression of surprise)

The oppositional nature of these vowels in the medial position may be established in Table VII.

The RS vowel phonemes can be tabulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-close</td>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td>e ɔ̂</td>
<td>e ɔ̂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-open</td>
<td>ɔ ɔ̂</td>
<td>ə ə ə̂</td>
<td>ɔ ɔ̂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ə̂</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of RS vowels:

RS /i/: The quality of RS /i/ is slightly lower than the cardinal /i/. It is pronounced with a part of the tongue nearer to the centre than to front raised mid way between
RS vowels with respect to Cardinal and SCB vowels
half-close and close position. The lips are loosely spread, the tongue is lax, the side rims of the tongue making light contact with the upper mouth.

Variants: /i/ is normally short. There is a half long variety /iː/ which occurs usually in the medial position in monosyllabic words:

- /kiː/ (what)
- /piː/ (back) etc.

Sometimes /iː/ also occurs in the final position of disyllabic words where the vowel in the first syllable is also /i/.

- /diːd.iː/ (elder sister)
- /tiːʃ.iː/ (thirst)
- /bic.iː/ (seed) etc.

This lengthening possibly occurs due to the emphasising of medial plosives and affricates.

RS /ɪ/ is higher than RS /i/. The vowel is pronounced with the front of the tongue raised to a height slightly below the close front position. The tongue is tense, specially in the initial position and the side rims make firm contact with the upper molars.
RS /e/ : The front of the tongue is raised between the half-open and half-close positions. The lips are spread loosely. The side rims make light contact with the upper molars. The quality lies between C/e/ and C/e/, nearer to C/e/. It is slightly higher than SCB/e/. It occurs in all positions.

Variants : RS /e/ has a variant half-long /e/. It generally occurs in the final position of monosyllabic words.

Ex. /he/ (he)
/khe/ (who) etc.

/e/ also occurs in the final position of disyllabic words where the preceding vowel is also /e/.

/be/ (in the cane)
/khe/ (in the field)

Unlike SCB, RS /e/ occurs infrequently in the medial position. When SCB has /e/, RS prefers /æ/.

SCB /teI/ : RS /teI/  
SCB /peI/ : RS /peI/  

RS /æ/ is higher than RS /e/. For RS /e/ the front of the tongue is raised almost to the half-close position. The
tongue has more tension than RS /e/, the side rims making contact with the upper molars. It occurs in all positions.

RS /æ/ : The mouth is more open than for RS /e/; the front of the tongue is raised just above the open position, with the side rims making very slight contact with the back upper molars. The tongue is quite tense. The quality is nearer C/e/ than C/A/.
RS /æ/ has no important variants.
RS /æ/ is higher than RS /æ/. The front of the tongue is raised just below the half-open position. The side rims make slight contact with the back upper molars. The lips are neutrally open. The tongue is fairly tense.

RS /a/ : The vowel is articulated with a considerable separation of the jaws. Part of the tongue between the centre and back is in the fully open position. There is no contact between the rims of the tongue and the upper molars. Like SCB /a/, in quality RS /a/ is almost halfway between C/A/ and C/a/, but somewhat nearer to C/a/.

Variants : RS /a/ has a half-long variety [aː] which occurs finally in monosyllabic words and in the final position in disyllabic words where the vowel in the first syllable is also [a].
RS /æ/: The lips are more spread and the tongue more tense than when articulating RS /a/. The quality of the vowel is even nearer to C/a/ than RS/a/. It occurs in the initial and medial positions.

RS /ɔ/: This vowel is articulated with no lip rounding. The back of the tongue is raised between the half-open and half-close positions, no contact being made between the tongue and upper molars. The quality lies between C/ɔ/ and C/a/, nearer to C/ɔ/. Unlike SCB, final /ɔ/ at the end of a word does not become lax.

Ex: /ɛː/ (go!)
/kɛː/ (eat!)

RS /ɔ/ does not have any important variants.

RS /ɔː/: RS /ɔː/ is higher than RS /ɔ/. The tongue is a little tense, the rims not making contact with the upper teeth. RS /ɔː/ is a rare vowel. It occurs only medially.

Ex: /gɔːd/ (gum)

In quality RS /ɔː/ is nearer to C/ɔ/.
RS /o/ : In quality RS/o/ is higher than SCB /o/, close to C/o/. The lips are loosely rounded. The rims of the tongue make no contact with the upper molars. Unlike SCB, RS/o/ does not become lax finally.

Ex: /koto/ (so many)
    /culo/ (stove)

Variants: There is a half-long variety of RS/o/, /-o-. It occurs in the medial position of monosyllabic words.

Ex: /-ko-l/ (lap)
    /-do-l/ (rock)

For /-o-7 the tongue is more tense than /-o/. In quality it is higher than RS/o/.

RS /ô/ : In quality RS /ô/ is higher than RS/o/, nearer to C/o/. The tongue is tenser than for RS/o/. The rims do not touch the upper molars. The lips are also not as loosely rounded as in RS/o/ - they are more tense. /ô/ occurs in the initial and medial positions.

Ex: /ôt/ (to wait for pouncing upon)
    /khôt/ (scratch)

RS /u/ : The lips are loosely rounded. The tongue tends to be more tense than for RS/o/. There is no firm contact between the tongue and the upper molars. The quality is mid-way between C/o/ and C/u/.
Variants: RS/u/ has a half-long variety [u*]. It is slightly higher than [u]. The tongue is more tense and the lips are more closely rounded. [u*] occurs in the medial position of monosyllabic words:

Ex: [cu.l] (hair)
    [phu.l] (flower)

RS /u/ : RS /u/ is higher than RS /u/. The tongue is tense and the lips are very closely rounded. The lips are tenser than for RS/u/. The rims of the tongue do not touch the upper molars. It occurs initially as well as medially.

Ex: /ųcu/ (high)
    /ųur/ (antenna, trunk of an elephant)
RS diphthongs

RS diphthongs may be defined as sequences of vocalic elements which form a linking glide within one syllable. They may be said to have a first element (which is the starting point) and a second element (the point in the direction in which the glide is made towards a culmination). A diacritic is used when the second element is not fully pronounced.

RS has the following diphthongs:

RS /ie/ - The glide begins from slightly below the close front position and moves in the direction of RS /e/. The lips are neutral and there is a slight opening movement of the lower jaw.

RS /ie/ occurs in all positions.

-ie/ (that is, I mean)
-liechel/ (had taken)
-diel/ (wall)
-ethie/ (here)

RS /ia/ - The glide of RS /ia/ begins from slightly below the close front position and moves in the direction of a more open variety of RS/a/ specially when the diphthong is final.
RS /ia/ occurs in all positions.

/iarki/ (joke, light humour)
/biate/ (in the marriage)
/tokia/ (pillow, M)

RS /io/ - The glide begins from slightly the close front position and moves in the direction of RS/o/. It occurs in the medial and final positions as available from the data in hand.

/jionto/ (alive)
/lio/ (you take)

RS /iu/ - The glide begins from very near the close front position and moves towards the close back position. There is a slight closing movement of the lower jaw with the lips slightly pursed.

RS /iu/ occurs in all positions.

/iusup/ (Yusuf, a name M)
/biuli/ (a kind of pulse)
/piu/ (name of a girl, cry of a bird)

RS /ei/ - The glide begins from slightly below the half close front position and moves in the direction of
(44)

RS /i/, there being a slight closing movement of the lower jaw. The lips are spread.

It occurs in all positions.

/eite/ (in this)
/eitho/ (this, m)
/meie/ (girl)
/jei/ (just as)

RS /eo/ - The starting point is near C/e/ and the glide moves towards the direction of RS/o/, there being a closing movement of the lips and lower jaw.

It occurs in all positions.

/edør/ (of the married women)
/keg/ (some)
/degr/ (husband's younger brother)

RS /eu/ - The glide begins from slightly below the half close front position and moves towards the close back position, there being a closing movement of the lower jaw and rounding of lips.

It occurs in the medial and final positions as analysed in the corpora.

/keute/ (cobra)
/beule/ (crab)
/dheu/ (waves)
RS /æe/ - The glide begins from slightly above the open front position and moves towards RS/e/, there being a slight movement of the lower jaw. The lips are spread.

It occurs in all positions.

/æesa/ (Ayesha, name of a Muslim girl)
/pæeek/ (bird)
/dæe/ (gives)
/bæe/ (expenditure)

RS /ai/ - The glide of RS/ai/ begins at a point midway C/A/ and C/a/ and moves in the direction of RS/i/. The glide is fairly extensive and the closing movement of the lower jaw is obvious. The lips change from a neutral to a loosely spread position.

It occurs in all positions.

/aina/ (mirror)
/otlaiche/ (is overflowing)
/kainche/ (is crying)
/kərai/ (frying pan)

RS /ae/ - The glide of RS/ae/ begins at a point slightly behind the front open position and moves in the direction of RS/e/. The lips are neutral with a tendency to spread.
It occurs in all positions.

/aelo/ (do come)
/baena/ (whining)
/khae/ (eats)

RS /ao/ - The starting point of the glide is near to C/A/ and moves towards the direction of the half close back position. The lips change from neutral to a weakly rounde posture.

It occurs in all positions.

/ao/ (come, M)
/phagra/ (shovel)
/jao/ (go)

RS /au/ - The glide begins near C/A/ and continues towards RS/u/, in fact towards C/u/. The movement of the jaw is obvious. The lips change from neutral to rounded position.

It occurs in all positions.

/aun/ (a particular grain)
/khauše/ (come an eat)
/pauthi/ (steps)
/nau/ (gourd)
RS /oe/ - The tongue glide begins at a point between the back half-open and open positions and moves in the direction of RS/e/. The lips are neutral and the jaw movement is the slightest if at all. The tongue movement is from high-mid to low-mid. It occurs in medial and final positions as available from the data in hand.

/pɔgla/ (first)
/goena/ (jewellery)
/bhoe/ (fear)

RS /oa/ - The glide begins midway between the back half-open and open positions and moves in the direction of fairly open /a/. The lips change from neutral to a loosely spread position. It occurs in the medial and final position as available in the data.

/khɔate/ (to feed)
/khɔe/ (eating)
/dhoano/ (to wash)
/joa/ (going)

While pronouncing /oa/ many speakers add a semiglide /a/.

Ex: /khɔoa/, /jɔga/
RS /oʊ/ - The starting point of the glide is half-way between the back half-open and open positions and moves in the direction of RS/o/. The lips change from neutral to open lip rounding position.

It occurs in all positions.

/oʊ/ (also that)
/ʃoʊ/ (you go)
/loʊ/ (you take)
/ɔrst/ (wife, M)

RS /ɔi/ - The glide begins at a point between the back half-close and half-open positions and moves towards the direction of RS/i/. There is considerable movement of the jaw and the lips change from an open rounded position to neutral.

It occurs in all positions.

/oɪto/ (there it is)
/koine/ (bride)
/ˈoɪnde/ (evening)
/koio/ (crow)
/khoi/ (puffed rice)
RS /oe/ - The glide begins half-way between the back half-close and half-open positions and moves towards RS/e/. The lips change from an open-rounded position to neutral.

It occurs medially and finally according to the available data.

/šoe/ (he lies down)
/boete/ (in the book)

RS /oa/ - The glide for RS/oa/ begins at a point between the back half close and half open position, near RS/o/ and moves towards the direction of RS/a/ specially in the final position. There is considerable movement of the jaw and the lips move from an open rounded position to a loosely spread position.

It occurs in all positions.

/oapoέ/ (go back, bring back)
/doate/ (to milk)
/moa/ (sweat meat balls made of cereals)

RS /ou/ - The glide of RS/ou/ begins at a point between the back half-close and half-open positions and moves in the direction of RS/u/. The lips change from a weakly rounded to a medium rounded position.
It occurs medially and finally as available in the data.

/coukon/ (square)
/boutho/ (that bride)
/bou/ (wife, bride)

RS /ui/- For RS/ui/, the tongue glide begins at a point between the back-close and half-close positions and moves in the direction of /i/. The lips change from a rounded to a neutral position.

RS /ui/ occurs in all positions.

/ui/ (a species of fish)
/duior/ (door)
/builbo/ (I will speak)
/kākui/ (comb)
/coṭui/ (sparrow)

RS /ue/- The glide begins at a point between back close and half-close positions and moves in the direction of /e/. The lips form a weakly rounded position to a neutral position.

It occurs in all positions.

/ue/ (by the white ant)
/thue/ (to keep)
/^ueche/ (has slept)
RS /ua/ - For RS /ua/ the glide begins at a point between the back-close and half-close positions and moves towards RS/a/. The glide is extensive and the opening movement of the lower jaw is obvious. The lips change from a rounded to an open position.

RS /ua/ occurs in all positions.

/uar/ (his)
/kua'a/ (fog)
/jua/ (gambling)

RS /uo/ - The tongue glide begins at a point midway between the back-close and half-close positions and moves in the direction of RS/o/. There is slight closing movement of the jaw. The lips change from a weakly rounded to neutral position.

It occurs externally and finally as available in the data.

/amuo/ (I also)

All diphthongs can be nasalized, that is the first element being the one to be nasalized. The nasalization of diphthongs is more common in RS than in SCB. As mentioned
earlier, there are three pockets in the Kandi sub-division
where there is a tendency towards nasalization. Medial
vowels of monosyllabic words and vowels of the first
syllables tend to be nasalized in these areas. The same
thing happened for the diphthongs. Of course, this nasali-
zation is not phonemic. But nasal diphthongs as different
phonemes (all 23 of them) also occur. Of these /üo, ūi,
ōa, ōi, ëi/ occur frequently.

/üo/ - /šüo/ (fluff, antenna)
/ūi/ - /bhūi/ (field)
/ëi/ - /hēite/ (walking)
/ōa/ - /jōal/ (shovel)
/īe/ - /pīej/ (onion)

The nasal diphthongs are articulated in the same
manner as the oral ones, except for the accompaniment of
a slight velar closure and the fact that the soft palate
is lowered at the starting point of the glide.