BURMESE MON, THAI MON, AND NYAH KUR: A SYNCHRONIC COMPARISON

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In 1970-71 I collected data on three Monic languages (as well as on twelve other Mon-Khmer languages in Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia) under a Guggenheim fellowship: a dialect of Mon from Moulmein, Burma; a dialect of Mon from Thonburi Province of Thailand; and a dialect of Nyah Kur (Chaobon) from Chaiyaphum Province of Thailand. Although data from the above three languages have contributed in a marginal way to four previous articles (Huffman 1976a, 1976b, 1977, and 1978), the total data have never been published. The purposes of this article, then, are

1) to present a synchronic phonological analysis of each of the above three languages;

2) to make some rudimentary comparisons of the three languages in terms of cognate percentages and phonological systems; and

3) to provide a comparative 900-word vocabulary of the three languages as a source of data for the historical reconstruction of Monic languages.

1. Phonological Analysis

1.1. Burmese Mon

My informant for Burmese Mon was Mr. Tan Suwanna, 27 years of age; he was born in Sangkharaburi, Kanchanaburi Province of Thailand, but at the age of three moved to Moulmein, Burma, and was educated through secondary school in Moulmein and Rangoon. He then returned to Thailand overland at the age of 27. The dialect studied here appears to be somewhat different from that represented in Shorto 1962.

1.1.1. Consonants

This dialect of Mon has the following inventory of initial consonants; only those consonants preceded by (-) occur finally.

/-p	-t	-c	-k	-ʔ
b	d			
f	s			-h
-m	-n	-ɲ	-ŋ	
w	l	-y		
	r/			

Notes: 1) Voiceless stops are tense before tense (1st register)
           vowels and partially voiced before lax (2nd register)
           vowels (see 1.1.2.).

        2) /b d/ are pronounced with light preglottalization
           [ʔb ʔd].

        3) /w/ is [β] before lax vowels, [ɸ] before tense vowels.

        4) There is no /-t -n/ = /-c -ɲ/ contrast after /i ì/,
           but since the articulatory position is similar to
           that of /-c -ɲ/ after /a o ò ɑ/ (where dental vs.
           palatal contrasts do occur), they are here analyzed
           as /-c -ɲ/ after /i ì/.

1.1.1.1. Initial Clusters

Based on the present corpus of some 1,000 words, the
following clusters occur in this dialect (the numbers
correspond with the examples listed in Table 1a):

	h	r	l	w	y	m	n
p	1	2	3		4		
t	5						
c	6						
k	7	8	9	10			
h			11			12	13
ph					14		
kh		15					

1)	/phoa/	full	2)	/preaŋ/	buffalo
3)	/plàe/	male	4)	/pya/	blue
5)	/thɔt/	strong	6)	/chɛh/	horse
7)	/khɑh/	good	8)	/krìp/	run
9)	/klon/	do	10)	/kwan/	village
11)	/hloa/	wide	12)	/hman/	ask
13)	/hneaŋ/	feather	14)	/phya/	market
15)	/khra/	widely spaced			

Table 1a: Examples of initial consonant clusters in Burma Mon

1)	/phoa/	full	2)	/prèa/	female
3)	/plàe/	young (man)	4)	/thɑ?/	throw
5)	/chu/	write	6)	/khok/	cup
7)	/kraoh/	male	8)	/klàŋ/	much
9)	/kwan/	village	10)	/kya/	wind
11)	/hloa/	full	12)	/hya/	market
13)	/hman/	ask	14)	/hnam/	skin
15)	/phrəŋ/	cavity	16)	/phləŋ/	fire
17)	/khlàŋ/	sad			

Table 1b: Examples of initial consonants clusters in Thai Mon

1.1.2. Vowels

Burmese Mon vowels can be analyzed in terms of the following nine segmental phonemes:

$$/ \quad i \qquad\qquad u$$
$$e \qquad ə \qquad o$$
$$ɛ \qquad a \qquad ɔ$$
$$ɑ \quad /$$

Diphthongs can then be analyzed as sequences of the above phonemes:

$$/ \ ea, \ oa, \ ae, \ ao, \ ɑe \ /$$

To this inventory must be added a phoneme of register /ˋ/. Mon is a "register" language; i.e. every vowel can be assigned unambiguously to one of two "registers" or "manners" or "phonation types" (see Huffman 1976b):

1) a "tense", "clear", or "head" manner (usually called 1st register), or

2) a "lax", "breathy", or "chest" manner (usually called 2nd register).

In this analysis (and in fact throughout this paper) we shall call these two registers "tense" and "lax"; tense vowels will be unmarked while lax vowels will be marked with a grave accent /ˋ/. All vowels and diphthongs occur both tense and lax except /ɔ, ɑ, ao, ɑe /, resulting in the following 24 vowel nuclei:

Simple vowels			Diphthongs	
/i, ì		u, ù	/ea, èa	oa, òa
e, è	ə, ə̀	o, ò	ae, àe	ao
ɛ, ɛ̀	a, à	ɔ	ɑe/	
	ɑ/			

Notes: 1) Throughout this paper, laxness will be represented phonetically by <u>underlining</u>. Following are examples of minimal contrasts involving only register for Burmese Mon:

/ci?/	[cᵻ̂i•?]	'thoroughly'	≠	/cì?/	[c̱ᵻ̂i•?]	'poison'
/tu/	[tu:]	'hammer'	≠	/tù/	[t̲u̲:̲]	'knee'
/sae/	[sə<:ɛ]	'bee'	≠	/sàe/	[s̲a̲•ɛ]	'slender'
/kloc/	[klo̭c]	'pig'	≠	/klòc/	[k̲l̲o̭c]	'sarong'
/hnok/	[hnok]	'to itch'	≠	/hnòk/	[hn̲o̲k̲]	'big'

/ləh/   [lə<ˠh]   'foolish' ≠ /lə̀h/   [ləˇ<·h]   'to dance'
/kwan/   [kɸa<n]   'village' ≠ /kwàn/   [kβa·n]   'to climb'
/krop/   [krop]   'tile'   ≠ /kròp/   [krɔ̲ˆ·p]   'thing'

2) Length is not structurally contrastive in Mon.

3) /i, ì/ in all positions involve an on-glide from a high central position, e.g.:

/kwi/ [kɸꞭ̂i:] 'cart' ≠ /kwì/   [kβꞭ̲̂i:] 'to wrap'

4) /e, è/ are high front [ɪ] in position but involve no diphthongization, e.g.:

/ket/ [kɪˆt]   'take' ≠ /cèt/   [c̲ɪ·t] 'pure'

5) /ɛ, ɛ̀/ are lower-mid [ɛˆ] in quality; the tense and lax distinction is extremely difficult to hear in this position, and the two may be coalescing, e.g.:

/kɛt/ [kɛˆt]'short hair ≠ /kɛ̀t/   [kɛ̲ˆ·t] 'revolve'

6) /ə, ə̀/ have an offglide to a front mid position [əᵉ̂] before /-∅/ and /-ʔ/, e.g.:

/təʔ/ [təᵉ̂ʔ] 'yonder' ≠ /tə̀ʔ/   [tə̲ᵉ̂ʔ] 'to quit'

7) /ea, èa/, parallel with /oa, òa/, are relatively high, and could alternatively be reinterpreted as /ia, ìa, ua, ùa/, especially as there is no /ia ≠ ea/ or /ua ≠ oa/ contrast in Burmese Mon as there is in Thai Mon; however the former analysis is phonetically more accurate.

8) [u·i], [u̲·i̲] and [o∘ɪ] are interpreted as /uy, ùy, oy/, as they are never followed by another final consonant.

9) /a, o, ɑ/ have a high front off-glide [Vⁱ̂] before palatals /-c -ɲ/, e.g.:

/dac/   [ʔda:ⁱ̂c] 'water'   ≠ /tac/ [tɑ·ⁱ̂c]   'to weave'
/caɲ/   [ca·ⁱ̂ɲ] 'chicken' ≠ /mòɲ/ [mo̲·ⁱ̂ɲ] 'to hear'

10) /ɔ, ɑ, ao, ɑe/ have no lax counterparts.

1.1.2.1. Allophonic Distribution Chart for Burmese Mon Vowels

A chart of this kind, as shown in Figure 1, provides the following kinds of information:

1) specifies the positional variants (allophones) of vowels before all finals;

2) throws into relief the complementary distribution of allophones, thereby justifying the analysis; and

3) shows phonological distribution of vowels with finals.

Such a chart can be made even more powerful by including actual examples in each slot, but the length of this paper precludes doing so. In any case, the phonetic realization of any lexical item in phonological transcription in the final Glossary of this paper can be unambiguously reconstructed by reference to the above chart and to the phonetic information on consonants in section 1.1.1.

Figure 1: Allophonic distribution in Burma Mon

Figure 1, continued.

1.1.3. Syllable Structure

Burmese Mon phonological words consist either of a single stressed syllable of the structure /C(C)(C)V́(V)(C)/, or of such a syllable preceded by an unstressed presyllable of the structure /CV-/. In such presyllables the vowel is almost invariably /a/ (varying in quality between [a] and [ə]), with several occurrences of /ʔi-/; e.g.:

/pasɔɲ/	[pᵃ˄sɔ́ⁱɲ]	~	[pəsɔ́ⁱɲ]	'five'
/ʔinae/	[ʔiʔná·ɛ]	~	[ʔiná·ɛ]	'aunt (FaOlSi)'

Thus the syllable structure of Mon can be stated as (CV)C(C)(C)V́(V)(C), with /CV́/ as the minimal syllabic unit.

1.2. Thai Mon

My informant for this dialect was Mr. Khema Thepawan, 45 years of age. He was born and lived all his life in Bangkradi, Tambol Samedam, Amphoe Bang Khun Thian, Thonburi Province. Bangkradi is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants where even the children still speak Mon in the village, in spite of education in Thai. Mr. Khema had some renown as a singer of Mon folk songs, and had appeared on television presentations on Mon culture and traditions.

1.2.1. Consonants

Bangkradi Mon has the following inventory of initial and final consonants (those consonants preceded by [-] occur also finally):

/-p	-t	-c	-k	-ʔ
b	d			
-m	-n	-ɲ	-ŋ	
f	s			-h
-w	l	-y		
	r/			

Notes: 1) Voiceless stops are tense before tense vowels and partially voiced and lax before lax vowels (although less so than in Burmese Mon).

2) /b d/ are slightly preglottalized [ʔb ʔd].

3) /f/ is [ɸ$\overset{w}{\sim}$] before tense vowels and [β$\overset{w}{\sim}$] before lax vowels.

4) [š] is analyzed as /hy-/, parallel with /ky-/.

5) Although there is no dental ≠ palatal contrast after /i, ì, u, ù/, finals in this position are analyzed as /-c -ɲ/, as they are phonetically similar to /-c -ɲ/ after /ə, a, ɔ, ɑ/, where dental ≠ palatal contrasts do occur.

1.2.1.1. Initial Consonant Clusters

Based on the present data, Bangkradi Mon has the following initial clusters (the numbers correspond with the examples listed in Table 1b):

	h	r	l	w	y	m	n
p	1	2	3				
t	4						
c	5						
k	6	7	8	9	10		
h			11		12	13	14
ph		15	16				
kh			17				

The three-place initials /phr-/, /phl-/, and /khl-/ are apparently introduced solely by Thai loans.

1.2.2. Vowels

Bangkradi Mon has the following nine vowel phonemes:

```
/i                    u
  e        ə          o
  ε        a          ɔ
           ɑ/
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Like Burmese Mon, Bangkradi Mon is a register language; tense (1st register) vowel nuclei are unmarked while lax (2nd register) vowel nuclei are marked by a grave accent /ˋ/. The combination of the above segmental phonemes with the phoneme of (lax) register produces the following inventory of 27 vowel nuclei:

Simple vowels			Diphthongs	
/i, ì	u, ù	/ia, ìa	ua, ùa
e, è	ə, ə̀	o, ò	èa	oa, òa
ε, ὲ	a, à	ɔ	ae, àe	ao
ɑ/			ae/	

A 28th nucleus /ɨa/ is apparently introduced purely by Thai loans. The phonetic quality of the above nuclei is specified in the following Allophonic Distribution Chart; however we can make the following comments and generalizations:

1) Following are some examples of minimal contrasts involving register only:

/kwi/	[kwᶤiː]	'cart'	/kwì/	[kwᶤiː]	'to wrap'
/pəŋ/	[pə·ŋ]	'cooked rice'	/pə̀ŋ/	[pə·ŋ]	'stomach'
/krat/	[krat]	'to wash'	/kràt/	[krat]	'to sow'
/krop/	[kroᵖp]	'tile'	/kròp/	[kro·p]	'thing'
/sae/	[sa·ᵋ]	'bee'	/sàe/	[sa·ᵋ]	'slender'
/tak/	[taᶜk]	'to strike'	/tàk/	[ta·k]	'poor'
/cuc/	[cuᶜc]	'to put'	/cùc/	[cu·ᶜc]	'bone'
/haton/	[hətoᶜ·n]	'to study'	/hatòn/	[həto·n]	'bridge'

2) Vowel length is not contrastive.

3) /ɔ, ɑ, ao, ae, ɨa/ have no lax counterparts; /èa/ has no tense counterpart.

4) [u·ɪ, u̱·ɪ] and the infrequent [o^e, o·e] are interpreted
as /uy, u̱y, oy, òy/, as they are never followed by
another final.

5) Bangkradi Mon has the contrasts /ia, ìa/ ≠ /èa/ and /ua,
ùa/ ≠ /oa, òa/, as in

/ciak/ [ci^a k] 'gt.-gt.-   /yìak/ [yi̱^a k]   'smoke'
              grandchild'   /hacèak/[hacea̱k] 'to drag'
/ŋua/ [ŋu·a] 'day'   /mùa/   [mu·a]   'one'
/phoa/ [pho˅a]'full'   /pròa/ [pro·a]   'rain'

The diphthongs /ia, ìa, ua, ùa/, lacking in Burmese Mon, may
have been introduced by Thai loans and then have spread by
contagion to certain Mon-Khmer roots.

6) /i, ì/ in all positions have a high central on-glide
[ɨi].

7) /e, è/ are high mid [e^] while /ɛ/ is lower-mid [ɛ˅] ;
/ɛ̀/ is low [æɛ] and appears to occur only in Thai loans.

8) The mid and low vowels /ə, ə̀, a, à, u, ù, ɔ, ɑ/ have the
familiar high front off-glide before palatal finals
/-c -ɲ/; e.g.:

/kləc/ [klə·^i c] 'pig'   /klə̀c/ [klə·^i c] 'sarong'
/kapac/ [kə̀pa·ᶦc]'side'   /pàc/   [pa·ᶦc]   'to hack'
/cuc/   [cu·^i c] 'to put'   /cùc/   [cu·ᶦc]   'bone'
/ʔasɔɲ/ [ʔasɔ·^i ɲ]'five'   /pɑɲ/   [pa·^i ɲ] 'full'

9) /e, o/ as second elements of diphthongs are notably low
in quality, e.g.:

/sae/ [sa·^ɛ] 'bee'   /sàe/   [sa·^ɛ]   'slender'
/kao/ [ka·^ɔ] 'flower'   /tae/   [tɑ·^ɛ]   'already'

10) /ɔ/ has a fronted onset in some positions, e.g.:
/tɔh/ [tᵃɔh]

1.2.2.1. Allophonic Distribution Chart for Bangkradi Mon

The following chart shows both allophonic (phonetic) and
phonological distribution of Bangkradi Mon vowels with finals.
The chart can also be used, along with the preceding phonetic

description   of   the   consonants,   to   reconstruct   the   phonetic
realization   of   any   lexical   item   in   the   final   Glossary.   (See
Figure 2.)

Figure 2: Allophonic distribution in Thai Mon
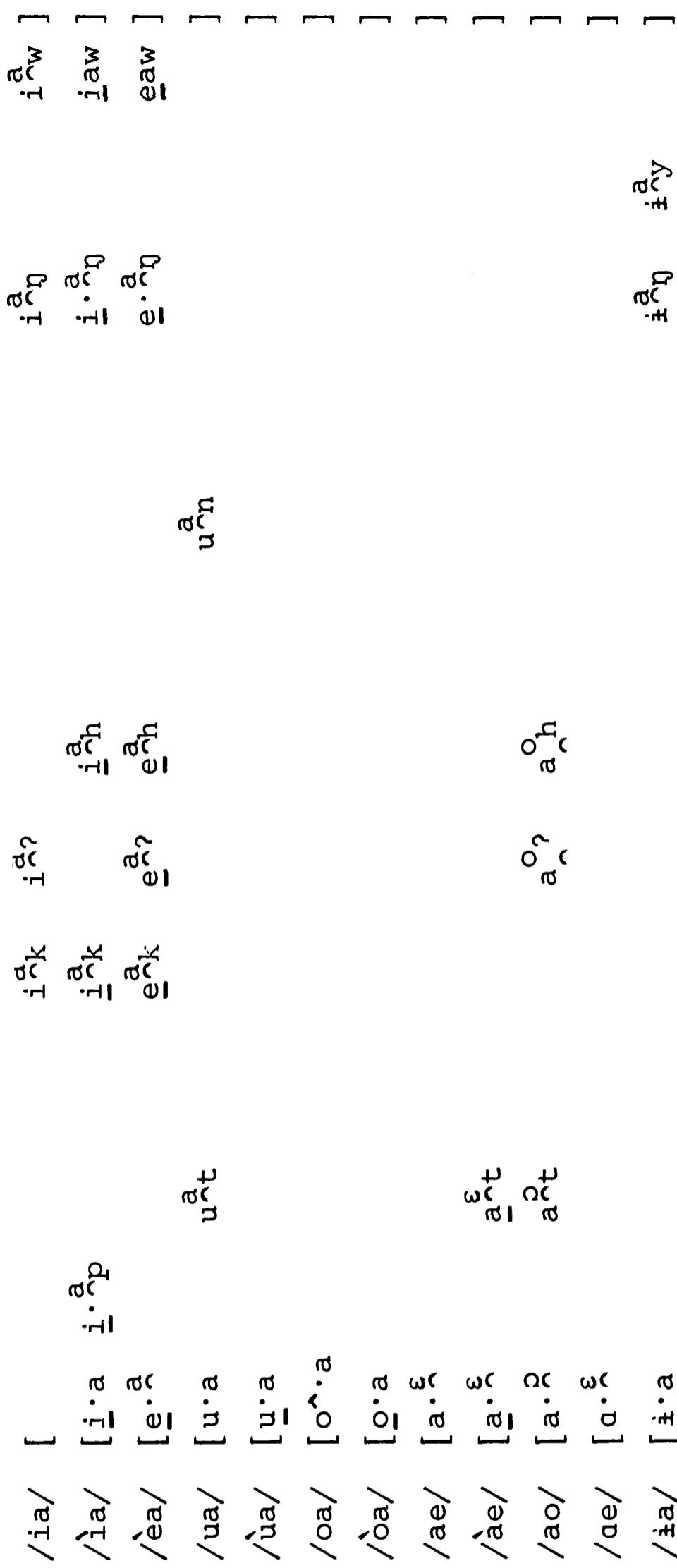
Figure 2, continued (diphthongs).

1.2.3. Syllable Structure

The syllable structure of Thai Mon appears to be basically identical with that of Burmese Mon, i.e. (CV)C(C)(C)V́(V)(C), with /CV́/ being the minimal syllabic unit.

1.3. Nyah Kur of Ban Wang Ai Pho

My informant for Nyah Kur was Mr. At Yumchaturat, 29 years old, of Ban Wang Ai Pho, Tambol Na Yang Krak, Amphoe Bamnech Narong, Chaiyaphum Province. The village of about 200 inhabitants, is located some 30 kilometers north of Huay Yai Chiu on the railway line, and was reached by logging truck. Referred to by the Thai as "Chaobon" ("upland people"), they call themselves /ɲah-kur/ or "mountain people."

1.3.1. Consonants

Nyah Kur has the following inventory of initial consonants; all consonants except /b d/ occur also finally.

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/-p        -t        -c        -k        -ʔ
 b         d
           -s                            -h
-m        -n        -ɲ        -ŋ
-w        -l        -y
          -r/
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Notes: 1) /p t c k/ are tense and unaspirated [C] before tense (1st register) vowels, but lax and slightly aspirated [C'] before lax (2nd register) vowels; the latter are however in contrast with fully aspirated initials (here treated as clusters /Ch-/, as shown in Figure 3a.

2) /c/ and /s/ appear to be in almost free variation in initial position, probably resulting from an earlier coalescence between them, with /s-/ perhaps reintroduced by Thai loans. However, there is a clear contrast between them in final position, where /-c/ is realized as [ⁱ^c] and /-s/ as [ⁱ^x] ~ [ⁱ^h] as opposed to /-h/, which is simply [h], as shown in Figure 3b.

/pɔk/ [pɔk] 'to open' ≠ /təpɔ̀k/[tə́p'ɔk] ≠ /phɔk/ [p̚ʰɔk] 'shirt'
/cas/ [caɪ̣x] 'ten' ≠ /càs/ [c'aɪ̣x] ≠ /chac/ [chaɪ̣c] 'fruit'
/cuh/ [cuh] 'to insert' ≠ /cùr/ [c'ur] ≠ /chur/ [chur] 'dog'

Figure 3a: Nyah Kur initial unaspirated and aspirated stops

/cah/ [cah] 'gt.-grandson' ≠ /cas/ [caɪ̣x] 'ten' ≠ /chac/ [chaɪ̣c] 'fruit'
/ləʔuh/[ləʔuḥ]'cooked' ≠ /ləʔus/[ləʔuɪ̣h] 'ripe' ≠ /ŋuuc/ [ŋu•ɪ̣c] 'swallow'

Figure 3b: Nyah Kur final /-h/, /-s/, and /-c/

1.3.1.1. Initial Consonant Clusters

Clusters recorded for Nyah Kur are shown in Figure 4; further data might produce others; the numbers correspond with the examples which follow immediately below.

1)	/phar/	to fly	2)	/prak/	money
3)	/thuas/	knock down	4)	/traw/	six
5)	/chuun/	five	6)	/khal/	bowl
7)	/krɔɔm/	under	8)	/kliiɲ/	long
9)	/kwaaŋ/	wide	10)	/mraa?/	wound
11)	/mpɔh/	seven	12)	/mmɔk/	hoe
13)	/mplap/	to fib	14)	/mbraŋ/	door
15)	/ntɨl/	sand	16)	/ɲciit/	nine
17)	/ɲchooŋ/	ox	18)	/ŋhur/	hearth
19)	/ŋkɔɔ/	rice	20)	/ŋkraaw/	after
21)	/hrac/	harvest	22)	/hlaa?/	leaf
23)	/hwaa?/	flesh	24)	/hmɯac/	ant
25)	/hnap/	good	26)	/phrèy/	rain
27)	/phlùk/	ivory	28)	/phcuu?/	elder
29)	/phnɔɔm/	forest	30)	/phsaa/	language
31)	/phchəy/	iron	32)	/thrìɲ/	bat
33)	/thwɨt/	forget	34)	/thnuu/	bow
35)	/chrìh/	to fall	36)	/chluut/	bone
37)	/chwii?/	left	38)	/chmɨt/	to rub
39)	/chnɔɔk/	itch	40)	/chŋày/	far
41)	/ch?uy/	spoiled	42)	/chkhrùŋ/	laugh
43)	/khrə̀p/	forest	44)	/khləŋ/	deaf
45)	/khyoo?/	sell	46)	/khwàal/	guard
47)	/khmɨ̀ŋ/	hear	48)	/khnii/	rat
49)	/khɲàay/	to chew			

	h	r	l	y	w	p	t	c	k	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	s	ʔ	pl	kr	br	ph	th	ch	kh	khr
p	1	2																					
t	3	4																					
c	5																						
k	6	7	8		9																		
m			10			11	12									13	14						
n						15																	
ɲ							16							17									
ŋ	18							19										20					
h	21	22			23				24	25													
ph	26	27				28			29					30					31				42
th	32	33							34														
ch	35	36			37				38	39				40	41								
kh	43	44	45	46		47	48	49															

Figure 4: Initial consonant clusters in Nyah Kur

Notes: 1) Apparently voiceless stops before /l/ or /r/ may be pronounced with or without intervening vocalism, e.g.:

/kliɲ/[kliɲ ~ kᵊliɲ] 'oil'   /traw/[trao ~ tᵊrao] 'six'

However there is clearly a contrast between /CC-/ and /ChC-/ initials, as in

/kliɲ/ [kliɲ ~ kᵊlin] 'oil' ≠ /khliic/ [kʰli:c] 'pig'

/kras/ [kra⊥x ~ k⁰ra⊥x]'sweep'≠/khraat/[kʰra:t]'to rake'

2) There is also apparently a three-way contrast between /CC-/ ≠ /CᵊC-/ ≠ /ChC-/, e.g.:

/kwaaŋ/'wide' ≠ /kəwaaŋ/'to throw' ≠ /khwàal/'to guard'
/hmuac/'ant' ≠ /kəmat/ 'fire'   ≠ /khmay/ 'to see'

3) [Cʰ⌃CV-] and [C'CV-] are phonetically similar as to initial cluster (and perhaps indistinguishable in rapid speech); they are both therefore analyzed as /ChC-/, with register contrast shown only on the following vowel, especially as they are in complementary distribution with regard to following vowel register; e.g.:

/chwii?/ [cʰ⌃wi:?] 'left' ≠ /chwàk/ [c'wak] 'to hook'
/chrim/ [cʰ⌃rim] 'bean' ≠ /chrìh/ [c'rih] 'to fall'

1.3.2. Vowels

This dialect of Nyah Kur can be analyzed in terms of the following nine segmental vowel phonemes:

/i	ɨ	u
e	ə	o
ɛ	a	ɔ/

Nyah Kur, unlike Mon, has contrastive vowel length; short vowels are written as single vowels /V/, while long vowels and diphthongs are written as sequences of vowels /VV/. Following are some examples of minimal pairs involving only vowel length:

/tɨ̀l/ [t'ɨl] 'thigh'   ≠   /tɨ̀il/ [t'ɨ:l] 'dull'
/hnam/[hnam] 'hut'   ≠   /hnaam/[hna:m] 'skin'
/chur/[cʰ⌃ur] 'dog'   ≠   /chuur/[cʰ⌃u:r] 'to whet'
/tɔŋ/ [tɔŋ] 'must(T)' ≠   /tɔɔŋ/ [tɔ:ŋ]'time, occasion'

In spite of the fact that vowel length contrast is clearly a basic structural feature of this language, minimal pairs of the above kind are surprisingly hard to find. This may be due to widespread displacement of native vocabulary by Thai loans; almost 25% of the some 1,000 words of basic vocabulary elicited are Thai (or Lao) loans.

Since Nyah Kur, like Mon, is a register language, all short and long vowels and diphthongs occur on both registers, resulting in a total of 42 different vowel nuclei, as follows:

Front	Central	Back
i, ì, ii, ìi; ia, ìa	ɨ, ɨ̀, ɨɨ, ɨ̀ɨ; ɨa, ɨ̀a	u, ù, uu, ùu; ua, ua
ə, ə̀, ee, ə̀e	ə, ə̀, əə, ə̀ə	o, ò, oo, òo
ɛ, ɛ̀, ɛɛ, ɛ̀ɛ	a, à, aa, àa	ɔ, ɔ̀, ɔɔ, ɔ̀ɔ

Notes: 1) Following are some minimal pairs which involve only register contrast:

/ciir/	[ci:r] 'to dig'	/cìir/	[c'i:r] 'to hunt for'
/cɛɛŋ/	[cɛ:ŋ] 'bright(T)'	/cɛ̀ɛŋ/	[c'ɛ:ŋ] 'to insult(T)'
/khləŋ/	[kʰləŋ]'deaf'	/khlə̀ŋ/	[k'lə·ŋ]'much, very'
/cas/	[caɨx] 'ten'	/càs/	[c'aɨx] 'fever'
/kɔɔk/	[kɔ:k] 'white'	/kɔ̀ɔk/	[k'ɔ:k] 'fence(T)'

Note that two of the above minimal pairs involve Thai loans.

2) The informant referred to tense (1st register) words as /thmàr khyaal / 'light words', and to lax (2nd register) words as /thmàr khchə̀ŋ/ 'heavy words'. 'Light' words with long vowels are accompanied by a (as yet non-contrastive) high-falling tone, while 'heavy' words with long vowels are characterized by a low level tone, lax quality, and breathiness which carries throughout the word. Short vowels ending in stops, whether light or heavy, have a high level tone. Most Thai loans with long vowels seem to adapt to the high-falling pattern, e.g.:

/khɛɛn/ [kʰɛ̂:n] 'arm'   /khɔɔŋ/ [kʰɔ̂:ŋ] 'thing'
(/luaŋ/ [lu·âŋ] 'king' is an exception.)

Thai loans with short vowels and rising tone seem to retain their rising tone in Nyah Kur, e.g.:

/thay/ [tʰai] 'to plow'   /mun/ [mun] 'to spin'

The informant suggested that Thai loans which keep their original tones are not yet fully assimilated.

3) The short vowels /e, è, o, ò/ are severely limited in distribution, and occur primarily in Thai loans; the diphthongs /ɨa, ɨa/ are introduced purely by Thai loans.

1.3.2.1. Allophonic Distribution Chart for Nyah Kur

The phonetic realization of all words in the final Glossary can be reconstructed by reference to the following chart (Figure 5) and to the preceding discussion; the chart also shows the phonological distribution of Nyah Kur vowels vis-à-vis finals.

Figure 5: Allophonic distribution in Nyah Kur

Figure 5, continued.

		-p	-t	-c	-k	-ʔ	-s	-h	-m	-n	-ɲ	-ŋ	-y	-w	-l	-r
/a/	[ ]	ap	at	aⁱ⌢c	ak	aʔ	aⁱ⌢s	ah	am	an	aⁱ⌢ɲ	aŋ	ay	aw	al	ar
/à/	[ ]	a̠p	a̠t	a̠ⁱ⌢c	a̠k	a̠ʔ	a̠ⁱ⌢s	a̠h	a̠m	a̠n	a̠ⁱ⌢ɲ	a̠ŋ	a̠y	a̠w	al	a̠r
/aa/	[a:]	a:p	a:t	a•ⁱ⌢c	a:k	a:ʔ	a•ⁱ⌢s		a:m	a:n	a•ⁱ⌢ɲ	a:ŋ	a:y	a:w	a:l	a:r
/àa/	[a̠:]	a̠:p	a̠:t	a•ⁱ⌢c	a̠:k	a̠:ʔ	a•ⁱ⌢s		a̠:m	a̠:n	a•ⁱ⌢ɲ	a̠:ŋ	a̠:y		a̠:l	a̠:r
/u/	[ ]	up			uk	uʔ	uⁱ⌢s	uh	um	un		uŋ	uy		ul	ur
/ù/	[ ]	u̠p		u̠ⁱ⌢c	u̠k	u̠ʔ	u•ⁱ⌢s	u̠h	u̠m			u̠ŋ			u̠l	u̠r
/uu/	[u:]		u:t		u:k		u•ⁱ⌢s			u:n		u:ŋ	u:y			u:r
/ùu/	[u̠:]	u̠:p	u̠:t	u̠•ⁱ⌢c	u̠:k	u̠:ʔ	u̠•ⁱ⌢s				u̠•ⁱ⌢ɲ	u̠:ŋ	u̠:y		u̠:l	u̠:r
/o/	[ ]		ot		ok	oʔ				on		oŋ				
/ò/	[ ]		o̠t			o̠ʔ			o̠m	o̠n						
/oo/	[o:]				o:k	o:ʔ			o:m			o:ŋ	o:y			
/òo/	[ ]				o̠:k	o̠:ʔ		o̠h	o̠:m	o̠n		o̠:ŋ				
/ɔ/	[ ]	ɔp	ɔt		ɔk	ɔʔ		ɔh	ɔm	ɔn		ɔŋ				
/ɔ̀/	[ ]		ɔ̠t		ɔ̠k	ɔ̠ʔ		ɔ̠h		ɔ̠n		ɔ̠ŋ				
/ɔɔ/	[ɔ:]	ɔ:p	ɔ:t		ɔ:k	ɔ:ʔ			ɔ:m	ɔ:n		ɔ:ŋ	ɔ:y			
/ɔ̀ɔ/	[ɔ̠:]	ɔ̠:p	ɔ̠:t		ɔ̠:k	ɔ̠:ʔ			ɔ̠:m	ɔ̠:n		ɔ̠:ŋ	ɔ̠:y			

Figure 5, continued (diphthongs).

1.3.3. Syllable Structure

The syllable structure of Nyah Kur words is rendered extremely complex by extensive Thai loans, resulting in such word shapes as CCCVCV́VC (/phyəyáam/ 'to try') and CV́CCVCCV́C (/sókkəprók/ 'dirty'). If we confine ourselves to native Nyah Kur words, they may be either

1) monosyllabic of shape C(C)(C)(C)(C) $\begin{Bmatrix} \acute{V}C \\ \acute{V}V(C) \end{Bmatrix}$ (as illustrated in 1.3.1.1.), implying that a final /C/ is obligatory after short vowels but optional after long vowels and diphthongs; or

2) disyllabic, consisting of an unstressed presyllable of shape /CV-/, where /V/ is always /ə/, plus a stressed syllable having one of the shapes represented in 1) above.

2. Synchronic Comparison

2.1. Burmese Mon and Thai Mon

Although obviously very closely related, it is debatable whether Burmese Mon and Thai Mon should be considered separate languages or dialects of the same language. In 1976 I found that for a 100-word list of very basic Mon-Khmer roots, Burmese Mon and Thai Mon showed a 99% cognation rate, while for an expanded 500-word list they showed 86% cognation (Huffman 1976a:568-9). For the present 900-word list, approximately 750 words, or 83%, appear to be cognate. This is perilously close to the 75% cognation rate sometimes arbitrarily given as the boundary between languages and dialects, and it is quite likely that over the total lexicon of the two languages, the cognation rate would fall below that criterion. Although only 30 words, or 3.3%, of the 900-word Thai Mon vocabulary are Thai loans (vs. none for Burmese Mon), the percentages of Thai and Burmese loans in the two languages respectively would increase significantly (I may in fact have overlooked some Burmese loans in Burmese Mon). In fact, my informants for the two languages were put to the test when they overlapped one day in my office—it required considerable effort for them to realize that they could communicate at all in Mon (the only language they had in common), and then only haltingly.

From the point of view of phonology, the differences between the two are not major. Both languages have identical inventories of consonant and vowel phonemes; Thai Mon, however, has three additional contrasts in the diphthongal nuclei (perhaps as a result of Thai loans), as follows:

Burmese Mon		Thai Mon

/ea/————————————/ia/
/èa/————————————/ìa/
                                  /èa/
/oa/————————————/ua/
                                  /oa/
/òa/————————————/ùa/
                                  /òa/
                                  /ɨa/

/ɨa/ occurs only in Thai loans.

Overall, Thai Mon shows a relative tendency toward monosyllabism and morphological simplification. In the following examples, Burmese Mon disyllables compare with Thai Mon monosyllables:

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	
/pathoŋ/	/thoŋ/	'hole'
/halòɲ/	/klə̀ɲ/	'length'
/ma-halàŋ/	/klàŋ/	'much'

Furthermore, Burmese Mon presyllables of shape /Ca-/ tend to be reduced in Thai Mon to presyllables of shape /ʔa-/; e.g.:

/karao/	/ʔarao/	'six'
/takah/	/ʔakah/	'sky'
/hadoa/	/ʔadoa/	'in'
/kamah/	/ʔamah/	'clear'
/patɑh/	/ʔatɑh/	'mushroom'
/kasok/	/ʔasok/	'feather'
/pasɑɲ/	/ʔasɔɲ/	'five'
/kato/	/ʔato/	'ear'

Finally, there is a tendency in Thai Mon to prefer paraphrastic rather than morphological expressions of such functions as causation, e.g.

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	
/kɔ/	/kɔ/	'break (intransitive)'
/pakɔ/	/paʔ kɔ/	'break (transitive)'
/huŋ/	/hum/	'bathe (intransitive)'
/pahuŋ/	/hum kɑ/	'bathe (transitive)'

2.2. Mon and Nyah Kur

In comparing the above two dialects of Mon with Nyah Kur, we are obviously dealing with differences of a much greater magnitude. In 1976 I reported a 69% cognation rate between Mon and Nyah Kur for a 100-word list of basic Mon-Khmer vocabulary, but only a 31-33% cognation rate for an expanded 500-word list (Huffman 1976a:567). The present 900-word list shows only 22% cognation between Nyah Kur and Mon. Although this figure can no doubt be attributed partly to displacement of native words by Thai loans (almost 25% of the 900 words are Thai or Lao loans!), these figures clearly indicate that Nyah Kur has had a long period of separation from Mon, as well as isolation from other Mon-Khmer languages. My 1976 figures over the 500-word list show cognate percentages of 24% with Khmer, 13-20% with Katuic-Bahnaric languages, 11-13% with Khmuic or Northern Mon-Khmer, and only 6% with Viet-Muong. Nevertheless, Nyah Kur appears to be more closely related to Mon than to any other branch of Mon-Khmer.

Interestingly, the consonant phoneme inventories of Mon and Nyah Kur are almost identical, Nyah Kur lacking only the /f/ of Mon. A salient difference, however, is the occurrence of /-l/ and /-r/ in Nyah Kur, corresponding with open syllables in Mon, e.g.:

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	Nyah Kur	
/ba/	/ba/	/baar/	'two'
/ʔa/	/ʔa/	/ʔar/	'to go'
/tao/	/tao/	/tuur/	'to burn'
/kato/	/ʔato/	/kətuar/	'ear'
/chu/	/chu/	/chuur/	'to whet'
/tì/	/tì/	/tìl/	'thigh'
/là/	/là/	/lul/	'gourd'
/kɔ/	/kɔ/	/kal/	'break(intr.)'
/tɑe/	/tɑe/	/tuul/	'already'
/kɑ/	/kɑ/	/kul/	'to give'

Immediately noticeable also is the absence of an initial /s-/ in native Nyah Kur words; Mon /s-/ corresponds with Nyah Kur /ch-/, e.g.:

/sae/	/sae/	/chaay/	'bee'
/səŋ/	/səŋ/	/chooŋ/	'to drink'
/suk/	/sok/	/chɔɔk/	'hair'
/sɔt/	/sɔt/	/chac/	'fruit'
/sàŋ/	/sàŋ/	/khchəŋ/	'heavy'
/pasoa/	/pasoa/	/phchəy/	'iron'

Some /s-/ initial words in Mon correspond with /chr-/ in Nyah Kur; e.g.:

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	Nyah Kur	
/sàe/	/sàe/	/chràay/	'slender'
/saʔ/	/saʔ/	/chrooʔ/	'unhusked rice'
/sùŋ/	/sùm/	/chròoŋ/	'snake'

Some Mon words with initial /h(a)-/ also correspond with /ch-/ in Nyah Kur; e.g.:

/hləŋ/	/hləŋ/	/chlooŋ/	'high'
/hanok/	/hnok/	/chnɔɔk/	'to itch'
/halèaʔ/	/halèaʔ/	/chlàaʔ/	'thorn'

The following fairly regular initial correspondences occur:

/p-/	/pɔn/	/pɔn/	/pan/	'four'
	/paɲ/	/paɲ/	/piɲ/	'full'
	/pèŋ/	/pèŋ/	/pùŋ/	'stomach'
/t-/	/tɔh/	/tɔh/	/tɔh/	'breast'
	/toa/	/toa/	/təy/	'hand'
	/taeʔ/	/taeʔ/	/tiiʔ/	'earth'
/c-/	/cao/	/cao/	/caw/	'grandchild'
	/coɲ/	/cəɲ/	/ciiɲ/	'elephant'
	/ceaʔ/	/ciaʔ/	/caaʔ/	'to eat'
/k-/	/kon/	/kon/	/kuan/	'offspring'
	/kic/	/kic/	/kɨt/	'to bite'
	/kèʔ/	/kèʔ/	/kōoʔ/	'able'
/ʔ-/	/ʔa/	/ʔa/	/ʔar/	'to go'
	/ʔoh/	/ʔoh/	/ʔuas/	'firewood'
	/ʔoc/		/ʔic/	'feces'
/b-/	/ba/	/ba/	/baar/	'two'
	/bao/	/bao/	/baw/	'sugarcane'
	/boɲ/	/bəɲ/	/biiɲ/	'to swim'
/d-/	/dac/	/dac/	/daak/	'water'
	/dɑp/	/dɑp/	/kədəp/	'head'
	/hadaʔ/	/hadaʔ/	/sədak/	'to cough'
/h-/	/huŋ/	/hum/	/hum/	'to bathe'
	/haeʔ/	/haeʔ/	/hiiʔ/	'house'

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	Nyah Kur	
/m-/ /mòt/	/mòt/	/màt/	'eye'
/muh/	/muh/	/mɔh/	'nose'
/n-/ /nùm/	/nùm/	/nɔɔm/	'have, exist'
/nìh/	/nìh/	/mənìh/	'human'
/ŋ-/ /ŋèak/	/ŋìak/	/ŋìak/	'tooth'
/ŋìt/	/ŋìt/	/ŋùuc/	'to swallow'
/w-/ /wèt/	/wèt/	/thwìt/	'to forget'
/y-/ /yèak/	/yìak/	/yàk/	'smoke(n)'
/l-/ /lùp/	/lùp/	/lɔɔp/	'to enter'
/r-/ /rùy/	/rùy/	/rùuy/	'fly(n)'

Although all three languages have initial /ɲ-/, no such set of correspondences is attested. Initial /ph- th- ch-/ sets occur; no initial /kh-/ set is attested; e.g.:

/ph-/ /phac/	/phac/	/phiic/	'to fear'
/phoa/	/phoa/	/phay/	'full'
/th-/ /thoa/	/thoa/	/thay/	'to plow(T?)'
/ch-/ /chəŋ/	/chəŋ/	/chooŋ/	'to kiss'
/chu?/	/chu?/	/chuu?/	'wood'
/chim/	/chim/	/chim/	'blood'

Among finals, while final dental sets occur, e.g.:

/chat/	/chat/	/kəcɛt/	'to die'
/kamot/	/kamot/	/kəmat/	'fire'
/pɔn/	/pɔn/	/pan/	'four'
/kon/	/kon/	/kuan/	'offspring'

some Mon dental finals correspond with Nyah Kur palatal finals, e.g.:

/hamot/	/hamot/	/hmuac/	'ant'
/dət/	/dat/	/tədaac/	'sweet'
/pɔn/	/pɔn/	/paɲ/	'to shoot'

Conversely, Mon palatal finals correspond sometimes with Nyah Kur dentals, e.g.:

/katac/	/ʔatɑc/	/ntaak/	'tongue'
/hacic/	/hacic/	/ɲciit/	'nine'
/pasɑɲ/	/ʔasɔɲ/	/chuun/	'five'

sometimes with palatal finals, e.g.:

Burmese Mon	**Thai Mon**	**Nyah Kur**	
/phɑc/	/phɑc/	/phiic/	'to fear'
/kloc/	/kləc/	/khliic/	'pig'
/klɑɲ/	/klɑɲ/	/kliɲ/	'oil'
/boɲ/	/bəɲ/	/biiɲ/	'to swim'

and sometimes (in fact most commonly) with velar finals, e.g.:

/dac/	/dac/	/daak/	'water'
/cɑɲ/	/cɑɲ/	/chaaŋ/	'chicken'
/còɲ/	/cə̀ɲ/	/chìiŋ/	'to sew'
/pɑɲ/	/pɑɲ/	/paaŋ/	'mouth'

Mon final /-h/ corresponds sometimes with Nyah Kur /-h/, as in

/tɔh/	/tɔh/	/tɔh/	'breast'
/hapɔh/	/hapɔh/	/mpɔh/	'seven'
/pɛ̀h/	/pɛ̀h/	/pɛ̀h/	'you'

and sometimes with Nyah Kur final /-s/ [$\overset{i}{\wedge}$x ~ $\overset{i}{\wedge}$h], which doesn't occur finally in Mon, e.g.:

/ʔoh/	/ʔoh/	/ʔuas/	'firewood'
/kùh/	/kùh/	/kùus/	'swell up'
/takah/	/ʔakah/	/ŋkaas/	'sky'

As for vowel systems, while all three languages are register languages, only Nyah Kur has contrastive vowel length, accounting for 42 vowel nuclei as opposed to 24 and 27 respectively for Burmese Mon and Thai Mon. Vowel correspondences between Mon and Nyah Kur are very irregular, and we will make no attempt to work them out in a synchronic study such as this. However, the correspondence between Mon diphthongs /oa ua ɑe / and Nyah Kur words ending in /-V(V)y/ is immediately obvious; e.g.:

/toa/	/ʔtoa/	/təy/	'hand'
/coa/	/coa/	/cay/	'louse'
/ʔoa/	/ʔua/	/wəy/	'I'
/pasoa/	/pasoa/	/phchəy/	'iron'
/mòa/	/mùa/	/mùay/	'one'
/pròa/	/pròa/	/phrə̀y/	'rain'

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	Kyah Kur	
/phoa/	/phoa/	/phay/	'full (sated)'
/hapoa/	/hapua/	/mpuuy/	'nest'
/plae/	/plae/	/phluuy/	'wax'
/nae/	/nae/	/khnuuy/	'monkey'

There is furthermore a significant set of words in which Mon
/-ae?/ corresponds with Nyah Kur /-ii?/, e.g.:

/pae?/	/pae?/	/pii?/	'three'
/tae?/	/tae?/	/tii?/	'earth'
/hae?/	/hae?/	/hii?/	'house'
/nae?/	/nae?/	/khnii?/	'rat'
/kamae?/	/kamae?/	/temii?/	'new'

Finally, from the standpoint of comparative syllable structure,
Nyah Kur words tend to have much more complex initial sequences.
The following Mon monosyllables correspond with Nyah Kur words
having phonological prefixes of shape /Ch-/ or CV-/:

/dap/	/dap/	/kədəp/	'head'
/nìh/	/nìh/	/mənìh/	'human'
/dat/	/dat/	/tədaac/	'sweet'
/tɛm/	/tɛm/	/sədɨm/	'to know'
/tam/	/tam/	/sətəm/	'thick'
/sə̀h/	/sə̀h/	/ləcùh/	'deep'
/chah/	/kyah/	/kəcah/	'charcoal'
/kɔh/	/kɔh/	/cəkas/	'dry'
/nae/	/nae/	/khnuuy/	'monkey'
/mɛn/	/mɑɲ/	/khmʉun/	'nephew/niece'
/nae?/	/nae?/	/khnii?/	'rat'
/wə̀t/	/wə̀t/	/thwɨt/	'to forget'
/mò̱ɲ/	/mə̀ɲ/	/khmɨ̀ŋ/	'to hear'
/sàŋ/	/sàŋ/	/khchə̀ŋ/	'heavy'

The following Mon words having initial clusters /Cr- Cl-/
correspond with Nyah Kur words having /Chr- Chl-/ initial
clusters; this is in some cases an artifact of the decision to
analyze Nyah Kur C'C- clusters in 2nd register words as
/ChC-/, but the pattern otherwise exists in 1st register words.

/pràt/	/pràt/	/phràat/	'banana'
/krə̀p/	/krə̀p/	/khrə̀p/	'forest'
/plae/	/plae/	/phluuy/	'wax'
/klè̱?/	/klè?/	/khlɛɛ?/	'short'
/klò̱ɲ/	/klə̀ɲ/	/khlɨɲ/	'long'
/prèa/	/prèa/	/phràw/	'wife'

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	Nyah Kur	
/kleaŋ/	/klian/	/khlian/	'carry (on a shoulder pole)'
/krèaŋ/	/krèaŋ/	/thràŋ/	'horn (animal)'
/kràŋ/	/kràŋ/	/chkhrùŋ/	'to laugh'
	/krəh/	/khrìh/	'liver'

A smaller number of sets is nevertheless attested in which words in all three languages have initial /CC-/ clusters; e.g.:

/preaŋ/	/priaŋ/	/priaŋ/	'buffalo'
/klaɲ/	/klaɲ/	/kliɲ/	'oil'
/krək/	/krək/	/trook/	'mango'

3. English--Burmese Mon--Thai Mon--Nyah Kur Glossary

The following glossary represents all the lexical data collected in 1970 for the three languages, or every gloss for which a lexical item was elicited in at least two of the languages. Forms are in phonemic transcription; their phonetic realizations can be reconstructed by reference to the respective phonological descriptions in Part 1 of this paper. (T) following a form means that it is assumed to be a loan from either a Thai or a Lao source; slant lines (/) indicating phonological transcription are omitted in the interest of saving space. English, Burmese Mon, Thai Mon, and Nyah Kur at the head of each column are abbreviated Eng., BM, TM, and NK respectively.

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
abandon	klɔ-thaʔ	thaʔ	bɔh
able	kə̀ʔ/man	kə̀ʔ/kwə̀ʔ	kòoʔ
accept	tə̀ŋ-toa	tə̀ŋ-ket	rap(T)
accompany	peak-ʔa-hakɔʔ	pha(T)	paa(T)
accustomed	keaŋ	keaŋ	kə̀əy(T)
admire	thaŋ-sah	yàk-tàk	–
(respect)	rèa-sah	rèh-seh	phiic (fear)
after	tae-maʔ	tò-rao	ŋkraaw
afternoon	taŋoa	ʔakhəɲ-bae	baay(T)
(late)	saŋoa	–	–
agree	kasɛ	kasɛ	tok-loŋ(T)
air	ca	ʔakah(T)	khyaal
alcohol	ʔarèak	ʔarèak	prɛɛʔ
alive	nùm-manam	nùm-lèm-	nɔɔm-ciwit-ʔəl
(people)		yə̀m-mòŋ	
(plants)	càŋ	–	–
all gone	ʔat/cɔ̀t	ʔat	tàŋ-ʔət
(used)	haʔat	sam-paʔat	ʔət
allow	tɔp-cat	tɔp-cat	yɔ̀ɔm(T)
already	tae-yaʔ	tae-raʔ	tùul
always	kaw	rìay(T)	təphìt
and	ka	ka	–
angry	cat-thèa	mèaʔ-nə̀w	kroot(T)
ant	hamot	hamot	hmuac
anus	saŋ-ʔoc	ʔaket	chruŋ-ʔic
appropriate	tèah-rèah	tèah-rèah	sɔm(T)
argue	kayan	ʔayan	cuu/thiaŋ(T)
arm	toa	toa	khɛɛn(T)
arrange	praoʔ-preaŋ	pruʔ-priaŋ	kriam
arrive	tu-cap	cap/cɔn/tə̀ʔ	lac/con(T)
arrow	lə̀	naʔ	kam haaʔ
ashes	pataɲ	pataɲ	pətiɲ
ask for	hman-hmək/ʔat	hman-hmək/ʔat	tòoŋ
astrologer	ʔaca-haʔuy	piɲ-tə̀w	mɔɔ-màw(T)
at	hadoa	ʔadoa/thì(T)	tìi(T)
aunt	ʔamù	ʔamù-tè̀ʔ	cəwaay
(PaOlSi)			
(PaYrSi)	ʔici	ʔici-tè̀ʔ	maam
awaken	paŋuh	kok-kata	kətə̀ər-tun
ax	mùy	mùy	chuaŋ(T)
back	tù-cah	cah	kəchiɲ
(person)			
bad	parɛʔ-cɛʔ/lə̀m	parɛʔ-cɛʔ	khlɛʔ
bamboo	tun	tùɲ	tùun-cəlàaʔ
banana	pràt	pràt	phràat
(clf. one)	mèaʔ	mèaʔ	luuk(T)
(clf. hand)	harèah	harèah	ŋraas

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
bark(n)	hanok	hanok	ŋkuar
bark(v)	kì	kì	pə̀w
basket	chen	ʔachuʔ	krəcaaʔ
(round)	nèaʔ	nèak	thaŋ
(square)	rèa	rèa	khlìn(back-basket)
bat	kawaʔ	kawaʔ	thrìɲ
bathe(iv)	huŋ-dac	hum-dac	hum
(tv)	pahuŋ	hum-kɑ	-
be	kòh	tòh	tɛh
bean	pɛ	sɔt-cək	chrìm
beard	suk-hamɛp	sok-hamaŋ	chɔɔk-mɛh
because	màn-kòh	hat-ham	phrɔʔ-tii
bed	còŋ	coŋ-təc	tiaŋ-puɯɲ
bee	sae	sae	cùr-chaay
before	kla	kla	cəmɔh
believe	pateh	pateh	cìa(T)
bend	paŋɔʔ	wèah	khooŋ(T)
bend over	hacaŋ-dɑp	hacan	khooŋ(T)
betel	haplùʔ	haplùʔ	ʔaphluu
(leaf)			
bird	hacem	hacem	ɲciam
bite(v)	kic	kic	kìt
bitter	kataŋ	kataŋ	kətaŋ
black	kacɑk	pacɑk	phliat
blade	bɑk-tu	habɑk	mmɔk
blanket	yàt	yàt-kèak	nèec-tak
blind	mòt-klak	mòt-klak	təbɔɔt(T)
blink	haret-mòt	harip-mòt	khphrìp(T)
blood	chim	chim	chim
blow	hakəh	hakəh	pəkùh
boar	kloc-krəp	kləc-krəp	khliic-khrəp
boat	kləŋ	kləŋ	rìa(T)
boil(v)	tom(T?)	bɑh	luuk
bone	cùt	cùc	chlùut
book	lòc	làc	nìŋsìi(T)
born	baŋ	katɑ-tòh	kəət(T)
borrow	haləʔ	halèʔ	yììm(T)
bottle	palaŋ	ʔalaŋ	khuat(T)
bow(n)	panoh	naʔ	-
bowl	paŋan	paŋan	khal
(small)	khok	khok	thuuy(T)
box	kala	hip(T)	hiip(T)
(lacquer)	hadɔʔ	hadɔʔ	kap
branch	nɑɲ-chuʔ	nɑɲ-chuʔ	khàap
break(iv)	hakah	hakah	paak
(string)	hapɑt	-	put
(stick)	kɔ	kɔ	kal

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
(tv)	–	pa? hakah	paa? paak
(tv)	pakɔ	pa? kɔ	–
breast	tɔh	tɔh	tɔh
breathe(in)	yə̀m-plup	yə̀m-lùp	ɲùm
(out)	yə̀m-patɛt	yə̀m-tɑc	–
bridge	hatòn	hàton	təpaan(T)
bright	kamah	?amah	cɛɛŋ(T)
broadcast	kràt	kràt	kəchaac
(sow)			
broom	kamɔh	tɔ-mamɔh	chuu?-kraas
brother	kao	kao	pɔɔŋ-tus-truus
(older)			
(younger)	tə̀?-kraoh/	tə̀?-plàe	ncii?-tus-truus
	tə̀?-plàe		
br.-in-law	kao-yèa	kao-yìa	yaw
(older)			
(younger)	boa-pae	boa-pàe	khmàan
buffalo	preaŋ	priaŋ	priaŋ
burn	tao	tao	tuur/kɨh
bury	tɑp	tap	chruŋ
buttock	taket	tɔm-ti?	thpòok(T)
button	kamon	mèa?-paŋon	khian
buy	ràn	ràn	raaɲ
cabbage	hane-ke	hane-ke	–
call	kok	kok	hɔɔk(T)
candle	naɲ	naɲ	tìan(T)
carry	yàk	yàk	ŋkɨ̀n
(on back)			
(on pole)	klèaŋ	klìaŋ	khlìaŋ
(general)	palɑŋ	palɑŋ	khon-son(T)
cart	kwi	kwi	kian(T)
cat	hakoa	hakoa	miaw(T)
catch	ròp	ròp	cap(T)
charcoal	chah	hyah	kəcah
chase	hadeaŋ	hadiaŋ/kuat	làʸ(T)
cheap	tɔn	tɔn/tèak	thuuk(T)
cheek	noɲ	nəɲ	təbal
chest	kala	tù(T)	tuu(T)
(wood)			
(body)	sɑh	sɑh	crih
chew	hae	hae	khɲàay
chicken	caɲ	caɲ	chaaŋ
chief	khaŋ	hanok-hae?	phuu-yay(T)
child	kon	kon-ŋac	kuan-kuan
(youth)			
(offspr)	kon	kon	kuan
chisel(v)	pac	pac	cəkhlɛ̀ɛ?

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
chop	bɑk	pac	sap(T)
cicada	hatot	–	–
cigarette	bɑk	bɑk	brii(T)
(clf.)	kanaŋ	hamao	mùan(T)
citrus	panao	panao	pəcah
city	dəŋ	dəŋ	–
clean(adj)	ʔah	ʔah	səʔaat(T)
(tv)	krat(wash)	krat/kaʔah	–
clear(air)	kamah	ʔamah	cat(T?)
(water)	ke	ke	–
cleared away	klah	–	–
climb	kwàn	kwàn/tɑn	tun
close(v)	mat	ʔatə̀ʔ	traŋ
close together	krɔp-ʔa	krɔp	biat
cloth	yàt	yàt	nèec
clothing	klə̀-yàt-palɔʔ	yàt-ʔalɑʔ	nèec-saw
cloud	mòt-pròa	mòt-prɔa	mɔɔk(T)
coconut	saprèa	sɔp-prèa	chac-duuŋ
coffee	kɔʔ-phoa	kaofɛɛ	kaafɛɛ(T)
cold(adj)	bɑh	bɑh	təkat
color	ʔaraŋ	si(T)	sii(T)
come	kləŋ	kləŋ	lòoŋ
consider	chɔp	hyɔp/khìc(T)	kit(T)
cook(v)	tom	dɯɲ	tɔɔm/luuk
copper	hlɑe	hlɑe	thɔŋ-phleeɲ
corn	sakòn	hlaʔ-kòn	hlii(T)
corner	kanəŋ	kanəŋ/hakao	mùm(T)
corpse	–	fèaʔ	–
corral	haraŋ	haraŋ	kɔɔk(T)
cotton	tò-chɑ	ʔacao	tual
(wool)			
(thread)	cək-tò	cək-ʔacao/to	–
cough(v)	hadaʔ	hadaʔ	sədak
count	rə̀h	rə̀h	nàp(T)
country	dəŋ	dəŋ	mìaŋ(T)
cover(v)	kəp-thɑʔ	kəp/ʔat	chkhrɔɔp
crocodile	cam	kyam	khyaam
cross(v)	klɑʔ-ʔa	klɑʔ	təphaan
crossbow	ŋaʔ/panoh-lèaʔ	ŋaʔ/sɑn(T)	thnuu(T)
crow(n)	hadac	hadac	kal-ʔaak
cry(v)	karə̀ʔ	ʔarə̀ʔ	yàam
cup/glass	khok	khok	kɛɛw(T)
cured/well	khɑh	khɑh	chip
curse(V)	chao/ràŋ-càŋ	sɔɲ/hyam	cɛ̀ɛŋ(T)
curved	ŋɑk	ŋɑk/wàŋ	ŋɔɔ(T)
custom	ʔakhak	ʔakhak/ʔalàk	–
cut(slice)	rɑc	ràc	kac

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
(hack)	bɑk	pàc	sap(T)
(scissors)	khep	khep	–
dance(v)	lə̀h	lè̀h-hayìh	ràm(T)
dark	klù?	klù?	kətìn
daughter	kon-prèa	kon-prèa	kuan-phràw-phràw
daughter-in-law	ha?oh	ha?ɔh	kuan-?uay
dawn(v)	tɑn	tɑn	təhay-tun
day	ŋoa	ŋua	hay
deaf	daŋ	daŋ	kətuar-khləŋ
deep	sə̀h	sə̀h	ləcùh
deer	kràe	kràe	təbuŋ
defeated	ca?	ca?	khyaa?
depress	də-pyih	də	kot-cih
descend	cih	cih	cih
destroy	palə̀m	palam	–
devil	kalok	kalok	ntɔ̀ɔk
die	chɑt	chɑt	kəcɛt
different	?uŋ-tɔp-pu	hu?-tɔp- ɲìah-kɔ?	lùuc-cəkɔɔ?
difficult	wàt	wàt	mmaak
dig(chop)	bɑk	bɑk	ciir
(spade)	khae	khae	–
dirty	pɔp-pi/ŋɛt-pet	pɔp-pi	sokkəprok(T)
disease	yòa	yòa	ròok(T)
disgusting	duh	duh	càŋ
distant	hoa	hua	chŋày
diviner	?aca-ha?uy	piɲ-tə̀w	–
divorce(v)	prah/tɛt	prah	bɔh
do, make	klon	klon	paa?
dog	klə	klɑ	chur
done (cooked)	khɑh-khɑh	ciɲ	lə?uh
don't	pa?	pa?	yaa(T)
door	karaŋ	?araŋ	mbraŋ
dove	hacèak	hacèak	puur
drag	–	pao	làak(T)
drink(v)	səŋ	səŋ	chooŋ
drum	hapə̀n	hapə̀n	–
dry	kɔh	kɔh	cəkas
(season)	kaɲaŋ	kɔh	kətaw(hot)
dry up	dah	dah	rə?ac
duck	?atèa	?atèa	tàa
dull(edge)	–	khə̀k	tìɨl
(point)	bɑm	bam	–
dust	palàk	hapàk	lə?ɔɔŋ(T)
dwarf	nìh sɔ-sɔ	sɔ	chər
ear	kato	?ato	kətuar

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
earth	tɑeʔ	tɑeʔ	tiiʔ
east	haləŋ-ca	hamok-kya	–
easy	lòa	lùa	naay(T)
eat	ceaʔ	ciaʔ	caaʔ
egg	hamac	hamae	pɔɔŋ
eight	hacam	hacam	ɲcaam
elephant	coɲ	cəɲ	ciiɲ
eleven	cɔh-mòa	cɔh-mùa	cas-mùay
empty	–	mah-mah	–
end(point)	kanəŋ	kanəŋ	priiɲ
enough	rùm-raʔ	rùm-raʔ	pɔ̀ɔ(T)
enter	lùp	lùp	lɔ̀ɔp
evening	saŋoa	saŋua	mluuʔ
every	ʔarə̀ʔ-ʔarə̀ʔ	rə̀h	duk(T)
exact	mòa-pə̀m	tèah-raʔ	kəwɛh-dɛh
exit	tɛt-ʔa	tɑc	tɨt
expensive	daŋ	daŋ	pɛ̀ɛŋ(T)
extinguish	haplɑt	palɑt	kəphlɛt
eye	mòt	mòt	màt
eyebrow	hneaŋ-mòt	hərə̀m-mòt	khìiw(T)
face	mə̀k	mə̀k	nàa(T)
fall(v)	hatɔm-cih	hatɔm-cih	chrìh
fall over	–	tòm	–
fast	prɔh-maŋ	prɔh	wày(T)
(quickly)	prɔh-prɔh	prɔh	–
fat(adj)	kraʔ	kraʔ	ʔuan(T)
father	ʔapa/meaʔ	ʔapa/meaʔ	pàaʔ
father-in-law	kham-sɑe	kam-sɑe	pàaʔ-ɲcìir
fear(v)	phɑc	phɑc	phiic
feather	kasok	ʔasok	chɔk-chɔɔk
feces	ʔoc	–	ʔic
female sex	chiʔ	–	kəpə̀ən
organs			
fence	tòp	tòp/haban	kɔ̀ɔk(T)
fever	fɔh	tòh-fòh	càs
few/little	ʔon	ɲìʔ	ɲɛɛt
finger	kanəŋ-toa	ʔapoh-toa	mpuus
finished	tɑe-ʔa-yaʔ	tɑe-raʔ	tùul
(complete)	patɑe/ʔɑt	ʔɑt	cɔp(T)
fire	kamot	kamot	kəmat
firewood	ʔoh	ʔoh	ʔuas
fish(n)	kaʔ	kaʔ	kaaʔ
fish(v)	dɔn-kaʔ	dɔn-kaʔ	bɔh naɲ(cast net)
fishtrap	kanɛm	parɔc	sum
five	pasɑɲ	ʔasɔɲ	chuun
flat	hapɛh	rìap	ràap(T)
flesh	phyun	chuɲ	hwaaʔ

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
flint	mɔʔ-harak kamot	hyah-kamot	khmay-say-mat
float(iv)	hi	loa	lɔɔy(T)
(tv)	pahi-thaʔ	ka-loa	-
flour	còŋ	pèaŋ	champròt
flow	fò	fò	hiiw
flower	kao	kao	kaaw
fly(v)	pò	pɔ	phar
fly(n)	rùy	rùy	rùuy
fog	katap	-	phyàp
follow	pèak-ʔa	pèak-ʔa	pàk
food	kanaʔ-ceaʔ	ʔanaʔ-pəŋ	khriaŋ-caaʔ
foot	càŋ	càŋ	cùŋ
forehead	neaŋ	niaŋ	-
forest	krəp-chuʔ	krəp	khrəp/phnɔɔm
forget	wət-ʔa	wət	thwìt
four	pɔn	pɔn	pan
free of	plèah	plèah	lìik(T)
from	nèaŋ	nèaŋ/nù	caak(T)
frozen, congealed	kalaʔ	dac-ʔaŋəh	kriiŋ
fruit	sɔt-chuʔ	sɔt-chuʔ	chac-chuuʔ
full(sated)	phoa	phoa	phay
full(cup)	paɲ	paɲ	piɲ
further	nɛm	plɔn	ʔiik(T)
game	poa-waɲ	kan-wàɲ	-
gentle	yèn-sanaɲ	khah-ʔakù?	suphaap(T)
get	kəʔ/man	kəʔ/kwəʔ	kòoʔ
ghost	kalok	kalok	-
gibbon	wùt-ʔə	wùc-ʔə	-
gift	lɔk-chaŋ	kròp-ka	khɔɔŋ-kul
give	ka	ka	kul
give birth (animals)	baŋ-kamot chaŋ	baŋ-kon	kəət kuan
go	ʔa	ʔa	ʔar
goat	habɛʔ	habɛʔ	pɛʔ
god	cac	kyac	lùuŋ-phrà?
gold	thò	thò	tɔɔŋ(T)
good	khah	khah	hnap
good at	le-mòŋ	kòŋ	duʔ
goose	ʔahan	han	haan
gourd	lə̀	lə̀	lul
granary	rəŋ-saʔ	haŋ-saʔ	yùŋ-chrooʔ
grandchild	kon-cao	cao	caw
grand-daughter	cao-prèa	cao-prèa	caw-phrə?-phràw
grandfather	panak	ʔanok/ʔitɔh	pəəɲ
grandmother	miʔnak	ʔanok/ʔitɔh	yɔɔŋ

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
grandson	cao-kraoh	cao-kraoh	caw-tus-truus
grass	choa	chua	mpàt
grave	hanae-tap-nih	katan-tap-fèa?	mruŋ
great-gd-daughter	kon-cae?	cac-prèa	caw-cah
great-gd-father	paneak	?anèak	peeɲ-tùat
great-gd-mother	paneak	?inèak	yɔɔŋ-tùat
great-grandson	kon-cae?	cac-kraoh	caw-cah
gt-gt-gd-daughter	kon-ceak	ciak	caw-cah-ràh
gt-gt-gd-father	panak	?anàk	-
gt-gt-gd-mother	panak	?inàk	-
gt-gt-gd-son	kon-ceak	ciak	caw-cah-ràh
green	sac-ŋeak	khiaw(T)	sii-ɲcɔh
guard(v)	mèaŋ	mèaŋ	khwàal
gun	sanat	sanat	kəmat
hair	suk	sok	chɔɔk
half	kawak	?awak	kəŋ(T)
hall	rəŋ	roŋ(T?)	ròoŋ(T)
hand	toa	toa	təy
handle(n)	tɔ	tɔ	tar
hang	takòa	kwak	khyual
happy	mip ~ mìp	mòŋ-mìp	-
hard	paŋəh	?aŋəh	kriiŋ
hare	hatae	hatae	tənsaay
harvest(v)	ròt-sa?	ròt-sa?	hràc
hat	hamok	hamok	mùak(T)
hate(v)	duh	duh	càŋ(T)
have, exist	nùm-mòŋ	nùm	nɔɔm
he	dɛh/ɲèah	dɛh/ɲìah	ɲin
head	dap	dap	kədəp
hear	moɲ	məɲ	khmìŋ
heart, mind	cat	cat	nùm
hearth	phao	phao	ŋhur kəmat
heat(v)	hatao	katao	-
heavy	sàŋ	sàŋ	khchəŋ
help	phàŋ	chùa	cùay(T)
here	?anɔ?	thì-nɔ?	bɔɔn ?ɔɔ?
high	hləŋ	hləŋ	chlooŋ
hit(fist)	tak-cuk	tak	khɲam
(rap)	hadak	-	tùp

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
hold	ròp	ròp	təŋ
hole	pathoŋ	phrəŋ	chruŋ
(cavity)			
(perfor-	pathoŋ	thoŋ	chruŋ
ation)			
honey	dac-sae	dac-sae	daak-saay
hook(v)	hmac	hamac	chwàk
horn(animal)	krèaŋ	krèaŋ	thràŋ
horse	chɛh	hyɛh	chɛh
hot	katao	katao	kətaw
(spicy)	ròɲ	ròɲ	ŋəm(water)
hour	nadi	mòŋ(T)	chmooŋ(T)
house	hɑe?	hɑe?	hii?
(clf.)	mèa?	cəɲ	laŋ(T)
how	pəŋ-la-ra	hala	yaŋ-haan
how, why	mo?-la	pa?-hala	pənaan
how many	maci?	maci?	cii?
how much	mòa-ci?-la	mòa-ci?	tàw-mò?
human	nìh	nìh	mənih
hunch-backed	noɲ-kun	kuɲ	kəchiɲ-ko?
hundred	klɔm	klɔm	còok
hungry	pyə̀	kyə̀	heew(T)
hunt	klàe/pɔn	klàe/pɔn	lòom
husband	hayaŋ-kraoh	kraoh	màaŋ
hut	hɑe?-tae	hɑe?-cao-thì	hnam
I	?oa	?ua	wəy
if	yò-ra?	yò	tàa(T)
in	padoa/hadoa	?adoa	nə̀ə
in order to	?akhwak-kɛ?	paməc	phia(T)
in process of	-	khə̀w	kəmlaŋ(T)
inhale	yə̀m	yə̀m	ɲùm
insert	chɔ?-cuk	cuc	cuh-cuh
insult	ràŋ-càŋ	hyam	cɛ̀ɛŋ(T)
intend to	ŋèa	khìc-ca?(T)	kìt-na?(T)
iron	pasoa	pasoa	phchəy
island	kɔ?	kɔ?	kɔ?(T?)
it	dɛh	dɛh	-
itch(n)	hanok	hnok	chnɔɔk
ivory	krèaŋ-coɲ	krèaŋ-cəɲ	phlùk
jackfruit	panɔh	panɔh	-
just now	nù-klaŋ-nɔ?	nù-klaŋ-nɔ?	-
kapok	hana-kroc	hlon	mur
keep	ca?	ca?-lò	pas-?əl
Khmer	khamu?	hamen	khmeer
kill	hacɑt	hacɑt	kəcɛt
king	?ekarat	?ekarat	luaŋ(T)
kiss	chəŋ	chəŋ	chooŋ

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
knee	tù	baŋ	kəboŋ
knife	bun	bun	buun
(small)			
(large)	parèa?	parèa?	–
knock down	patòm-phyih	pa? tòm	thuas
knot	tèak-pakhak-la-cèk	pom	còok tàk
know	tɛm	tɛm	chriŋ
(famil.with)	tɛm	tɛm	sədɨm
lack	pat	pat	khaat(T)
lake	kama	kama	sa?(T)
language	?arè	?arè/phèasa(T)	phsaa(T)
Lao	lao	lèa	–
large	hnok	hnok	atoo
laugh	kràŋ	kràŋ	chkhrùŋ
lazy	kanup	panùh	ɲcìil
lead(v)	habah/kanon	pha-na(T?)	pàa(T)
leaf	kanah	kanah	hlaa?
leech	klɔn	?anao?-ŋèa?	–
(land)			
(water)	pakot	?akot	chlèəŋ
left(side)	pae	pae	chwii?
leg	càŋ	càŋ	yɔk
length	halòɲ	klèɲ/kliŋ	–
level	kato	?ato	–
lie down	halae	təc	puɯɲ
life	ròp-cɔp	lèm-yèm	–
lift	habap-patan	pak	chlək/yùk(T)
light(v)	caŋ	caŋ	cɔŋ
light(wt)	sa	sa	khyaal
light(n)	kamah	kamot-kamah	–
lightning	chep-pale	che-pale	màt-chlèw
listen	kalaŋ	kalaŋ	təmòo?
liver	–	krèh	khrìh
located	nùm-mòŋ	mòŋ	tɔ̀ŋ
long(time)	ma-kalò?	lò?	lɔ̀ɔ?
(space)	kloɲ	klèɲ/kliŋ	khlìiɲ
look at	ròŋ	ròŋ	mɔ̀ɔŋ(T)
lose, disappear	klɛ?	klɛ?	chip
louse	coa	coa	cay
love(v)	dɛh-cat	tɛh-cat/chan	trih
male	ma?/pò?	ma?	hmak
(animal)			
(human)	kraoh	kraoh	truus
mango	krək	krək	trook
market	phya	hya	təlaat(T)
mat	hakò	hakɔ	ŋhaar

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
medicine	ha?uy	kèa?-?uy	ŋuuy
meet	chə̀	chə̀/hapèa?	-
middle	?atò	?atò	pəcit
midnight	hatɔm-klù?	?atò-hatɔm	pətam
milk	dac-tɔh	dac-tɔh	daak-tɔh
miserly	ha?et/sa?et	ha?et/hapì?	tam?iat
mold(v)	klon-pə̀m	pàn-rùp(T)	-
money	sɔn	sɔn	-
monkey	nae	nae	khnuuy
moon	hatao	hatao	ntuu?
more than	nèaŋ	nù	kwaa(T)
morning	yèah	nù-kayìah	naŋ-rɛh
mosquito	hamic	hamic	muus
mosquito net	kanao	mə̀ŋ(T)	-
mother	yae/mi?	mè/mi?	mɛ̀ɛ?
mother-in-law	kham-sae	kam-sae	?uŋ-ɲcìir
mountain	tə̀	tə̀	kur
mouth	paɲ	paɲ	paaŋ
move(fidget)	hapat	-	-
move over	pachuy	hayae	tiiŋ
much	ma-halàŋ	ma-halàŋ/klàŋ	khlə̀ŋ
mushroom	patɑh	?atɑh	pətih
must	tɛh	tèah	tɔŋ(T)
name	camò?	cèamù?	cìi(T)
narrow	dɔn	khɛ̀p(T)	kɛ̀ɛp(T)
near	krɔp	krɔp	ɲɛn
neck	kɔ?	kɔ?	kɔɔ?
needle	kanoɲ	?anəɲ	ɲcùl
nephew/niece	mɛn	mɑɲ	khmuun
nephew	mɛn-kraoh	mɑɲ-nìh-kraoh	khmuun-tus-truus
nest	hapoa	hapua	mpuuy
new	kamae?	kamae?	təmii?
niece	mɛn-prèa	mɑɲ-nìh-prèa	khmuun-phrə̀?-phrà̀w
night	hatɔm	hatɔm	pətam
nine	hacic	hacic	ɲciit
no	ha?eh	mah-mah(empty)	hɨn?
noon	taŋoa	?atò-nua	pəcit-təhay
north	hamɑk	saləŋ-kya	-
nose	muh	muh	mɔh
not	?uŋ	hu?	ku?
now	hamùh	hamùh-nɔ?	?ɛɛ-nɔ?
occurrence	wèa	wèa	tɔɔŋ
ocean	bi-maha-mɛp	bi-ban-hamɑc	-
odor	hamao	hamao	klin(T)
oil	klɑɲ	klɑɲ	kəliɲ
old(thing)	karem	karem	dəəm(T)

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
(person)	pyù?	kyù?	phcuu?
old lady	maki?-pyù?	maki?-kyù?	-
older sibling	kao/boa	?akò?	pɔɔŋ
on	?atao	?atao	bon(T)
on top of	?atao	?anot	ntuul
one	mòa	mùa	mùay
oneself	hma?-?oa	?əɲ	?eeŋ(T)
only	neaŋ-kwɛh	cha?-kòh	tàw-?ɔɔ?
open	pɑk	pɑk	pɔk
opposed	?uŋ-tèah	theaŋ-kanèaŋ	kiit-kan
other	panoh	panɔh	chtɛɛr
outside	paŋèah	maŋèah	nɔɔk(T)
owl	hacem-tì?-tò?	hacem-kalok	kəw
ox	klèa	klèa	ɲchooŋ
packet	cak	kwì	khìiw
page	kanah	-	nàa-nsɨɨ(T)
paint(v)	lɔk	lòk	tàa(T)
pair	macum	khù(T)	kùu(T)
papaya	kɔ?-cì	kuci	pəkɔɔ
parrot	makhɛ	nok-kèaw	phchaaŋ
pay(bill)	lèa-sɔn	lèa	cày(T)
(debt)	kalah-thɑ?	som-ma?-na-kùɲ	-
peace	bɑh-sɑh	hu?-mùa-nan	-
peacock	parac	?arac-thɔ	kaw-nook
peck(v)	bɑk	bɑk	cəbɔk
pen(write)	hneh	neh	pəkaa(T)
pencil	khɛ-dan	taŋ-hakoh	ɲchɔɔ(T)
penis	-	-	pədəy
pepper(chili)	parɑc	?arac	pəkɛɛw
(black)	parac-hamɑh	?arac-hamaeh	phrik-thay(T)
person	nìh	nìh/ɲìah	mənìh
(clf.)	ra	ɲìah	ɲah
pick, dig out	khae-patɛt	hadae	cəkhlɛɛ?
piece	kalɑ?	kariak	mùal
pig	kloc	kləc	khlìic
pigeon	harap	harap	philaap(T)
pillar	taŋ-hae?	kayan	ɲcùŋ
pineapple	?ahnat	hanat	champròt(T)
pipe(tobacco)	bɑk-tò	dɑɲ-bɑk	klɔɔŋ(T)
place	hanae	hanae	bɔɔn(T)
plain(n)	wèa	wèa	tìi-ràap(T)
plane(v)	hapak-halic	kak	say(T)
plant(v)	ta	ta	təl
play(v)	waɲ	wàɲ	wìɲ
plow(v)	thoa	thoa	thay(T?)

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
(n)	lə̀ʔ-thoa	thoa	khɔɔŋ-thay(T)
pod, ear	hakom	hakoŋ	ʔuuk
poison	cì?	cì?	pìt(T)
poor	wàt-tàk	tàk	cɔn(T)
porcupine	kamaʔ-halèak	keak-keak	lam-nìaŋ
port, dock	hneh-baŋ	hneh-baŋ-tə̀?	tàa(T)
potato	man-ʔalu	wùɲ-halèa	faay-chuu?
powdered, fine	dɑt	dɑt/hlac	lə?iat(T)
prepare	praoʔ-preaŋ	pruʔ-prian-lò	triam(T)
pretty, good	khɑh	khɑh	hnap
prevaricate	lèm-cea?	lèm-cea?/pali	mplap
pull(lead)	hacèak	hacèak	diŋ(T)
(drag)	–	pao	làak(T)
pure	cèt-cèt	cèt-cèt/ kwɛh-kwɛh	bɔrisut(T)
push	harə̀h	harə̀h	phlak(T)
put away	ca?	ca?	pas
put in	cuk	cuc	ʔɔɔk
put on (pants)	pàk	pàk	–
(shirt)	katak	katak/cuc	ʔɔɔk
question particle	ha	ha	kəlaw
raft	phaŋ	phaŋ	rìa-pɛ̀ɛ(T)
rain(n,v)	pròa	pròa	phrə̀y
rainbow	kamèaŋ-səŋ-dac	mèaŋ-da	mɔ̀ɔŋ-kəyaak
raise(pigs)	kawì-la	lìaŋ(T)	cim
rake(v)	haboa	krèah	khraat
(n)	ʔahɛ̀	harèah	khraat
rat	nae?	nae?	khnii?
red	haket/dae	taket	phleeɲ
redeem	nə̀k	ràn-ʔamae?	–
remember	kə̀?-hatae?	hatɛm-kə̀?	cam(T?)
repair	palɛ	kɛ̀	teeɲ
resin	hnam	yaŋ(T)	càr
return	kaleaŋ	kaliaŋ	cəw
revolve	hadic	ʔakèt	mun-rɔɔp(T)
rib	cùt	cuc-khròŋ	chlùut-ŋkəy
rice (cooked)	pəŋ	pəŋ	pooŋ
(husked)	hao?	hao?	ŋkɔɔ
(unhusked)	sa?	sa?	chroo?
(glutinous)	palɑɲ	palɑɲ	pooŋ-həəp
ricefarm(v)	klon-ŋèa?	klon-ŋèa?	paa?-chrɛɛ
ricefield	ŋèa?/wèa	ŋèa?	chrɛɛ
(wet)			
(dry)	–	klɔ?	khmaa?

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
ride(v)	dak	dak	ɲcih
right(side)	pəŋ	pəŋ	sətoom
ring(n)	kɔʔ-ciɲ	ʔaciɲ	chac-phniaŋ
ripe	duh	duh	ləʔuus
rise	kata-tan	kata	təər
river	krəŋ	-	-
(small)			
(large)	bi	bi	mɛnam(T)
road	klaŋ	klòŋ	trəw
roast(v)	paraɲ	karaɲ	praaŋ/sətùur
roof(v)	kamae	kamae	kəmur
room	hanae-mòŋ	hòŋ	hɔɔŋ(T)
root	rəh	rəh	rih
rotten	ʔut/ʔɔh	ʔoc/pasaʔ	chʔuut
(stale)			
(putrid)	ʔuy/lèm-ʔa	ʔuy	chʔuy
round	hadɔm	hadɔm	klɔm(T)
row(v)	tùn	tùɲ	pàay(T)
rub	klot	taoh/cət	chmɨt
run	krip	krip	kəthriap
run into	cəŋ	cə-ɲiah-kɔʔ	cəl
salt	dəŋ	dəŋ	pəʔur
salted	hakɔh	dəŋ	khɛm(T)
salty	dəŋ	dəŋ	khɛm(T)
salute(v)	ka-salam	ʔaŋù	rəŋùar
same	tɔp	tɔp-ɲiah-kɔʔ	kɨɨ-cəkɔɔʔ
sand	hatae	hatae	ntɨl
sapodilla	sɔt-lamut	ʔamuc	ləmut(Tʔ)
sarong	klòc	klə̀c	trooŋ
saw(wood)	hatac	hatac	lɨay(T)
say	ham	ham	tii
scold	kahək	ʔahək	cɛ̀ɛŋ(T)
scratch	khwat	hmàt	cɔk-cɔɔk
(itch)			
(animal)	chac	chac	cɔk-cɔɔk
season	ʔakhoɲ	ʔakhəɲ/mə̀k	rɨduu(T)
section	ʔarèaŋ/kachaŋ	ʔarèaŋ	suan(T)
see(watch)	pə̀	pə̀	khmay
(look at)	ròŋ	ròŋ	-
(meet)	chə̀	chə̀	-
seed	mèaʔ	mèaʔ	khràp
sell	saʔ	saʔ	khyooʔ
send	palaŋ	palaŋ	ntɔ̀ŋ
servant	kon-ròa	nih-ciaʔ-ka	mənìh-ʔuar
set(eggs)	katop	ʔatop	mpuk-chaaŋ
set up	patoh	tàŋ(T)	taŋ(T)
seven	hapɔh	hapɔh	mpɔh

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
sew	còɲ	càɲ	chiiŋ
shade	hanoɲ	hanəɲ	ròm(T)
shallow	da	dam	kədaal
sharp	keak	kiak	lɔɔp
sheep	sə	kalə̀ɲ	kɛh
shirt	palaʔ-hyat	palaʔ	phɔk-təy
shoot(v)	pon-cuk	pon	paɲ
short	klə̀ʔ	klè̀ʔ	khlɛ̀ɛʔ
should	tɛh-paʔ	tɛh	khuan(T)
shoulder	tèaŋ-kanah	tèaŋ-nah	phnah
shout(v)	hakat-cuk	ʔaɲaɲ	hɔɔk(T)
show(v)	habah	waɲ-ka-pə̀	ʔuat(T)
shrimp-paste	harak	harak	muy
sibling	kao/boa	kao/ʔakòʔ	pɔɔŋ
(older)			
(younger)	tə̀ʔ	tə̀ʔ	nciiʔ
sick	mòɲ	mə̀ɲ	cəy
sickle	nòt	nòt	kəwian
side	hapaɲ	kapac	khaŋ(T)
silent	hɛt-sèaʔ	hac	ŋìap(T)
silk	sac	sɔc	phrɛ̀ɛ/may(T)
silver	son	son	prak
similar	haməŋ	tɔp	kìɨ(T)
sing	hayə̀h-mòŋ	kayìh	-
sink	plak-cih	ʔanɛm-cih	cɔm(T)
sip	cep	cep	cip
sister	boa-hnok	boa-wùc	lùuʔ-phrə̀ʔ-phràw
(older)			
(younger)	tə̀ʔ-prèa/	tè̀ʔ-wùc	ɲciiʔ-phrə̀ʔ-
	tə̀ʔ-wùt		phràw
sit	hacòʔ	kacòʔ	tɔ̀ŋ
six	karao	ʔarao	traw
skillet	hamae-tɛ̀	ʔathèaʔ	kətàʔ(Tʔ)
skin	hnam	hnam	hnaam
sky	takah	ʔakah	ŋkaas
slap	hapèah	hapèah	tɔp
slave	doc	dəc	kədah
sleep	toc-mòŋ	təc-hləɲ	puɲ-ŋkuy
slender	sàe	sàe	chràay
slow, late	sə̀ŋ	chèa	càa(T)
small	dot	dot/duat	niic
smell	chəŋ/yə̀m	chəŋ/yə̀m	nat/dɔm(T)
smoke(v)	habet/səŋ	habet/dəŋ	duut(T)
(n)	yèak	yìak	yak
snail	khayùʔ	-	-
snake	sùŋ	sùm	chròom
sneak	klɛ̀m-ʔa	kwac-hac-hac	ʔar-ntàm

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
some	ɲì?-ɲì?	kɑm/baŋ-nìh	cə̀ən
somewhat	ɲì?-ɲì?	kɑm/ɲì?	kəna?-kənìit
son	kon-kraoh	kon-kraoh	kuan-tus-truus
son-in-law	haman	haman	khmàan
song	kwèak	kwèak	phlèeŋ(T)
soon	?uŋ-lò?-tì?	hu?-chèa	?ii-ku?-lɔ̀ɔ?
sound	pasaɲ	?asaɲ	càs/pəchaaŋ
sour	phyah	hyah	pəcah
south	palɑt	hamɔ-kya	–
sow(v)	kràt	kràt	kəchaac
speak	hɑm	ham	pùut(T)
spear	nùh	nùh	hɔɔk(T)
spider	cì-phaŋ	pì-phaŋ	nùuŋ-nàaŋ
spirit	kalok	kalok	ntɔ̀ɔk
spit(v)	chɔh	chɔh	kəcɔh
split	pac-thɔ?	pac-thɔ?	pah/təpaak
spring(water)	dac-takò	dac-làk	daak-pùh
squeeze	pòt-cuk	pɔt-cuk	cəkiam
stab	hapak-cuk	hapak	ŋkàm
stag, hart	kràe	kràe	təbuŋ
stage, era	thɔp	chàn(T)	càn(T)
stand(v)	hatao	hatao	yìin(T)
star	hnaŋ	hnaŋ	pəkaay
start	ca?	ca?	–
steal	klɔt	klɔt	lɔɔs
steam(v)	sə̀ŋ	–	–
step(v)	kɛ̀m	kèm	wàas
stew(v)	tom-fa?	duɲ	buh-hniar
stick, club	là?	lè?	may-rìaw(T)
stir	hakɑ	hakɑ	khon(T)
stir up	cò?/hadɔh	cho?	?ɔɔk
stomach	pə̀ŋ	pə̀ŋ	pùŋ
stone	mɔ?	mɔ?	hmɔɔ
stone jar	harì	harì	khnɔ̀n
stop(iv)	tə̀?	tə̀?	yùt(T)
(tv)	patə̀?	–	–
storm	kapə̀t-ca	?apə̀t-ca	khyaal
story	pɔm	rìaŋ(T)	rìaŋ(T)
straight	thò	thò	tiaw
strap, belt	cə̀k-hnam	cə̀k-hnam	khɛm-khat(T)
straw	chɑk	chɑk	chɔk-chroo?
strength	thòt/sahòt	thòt	kəmlaŋ(T)
string	cə̀k	cə̀k	còok
strong	thɔt	?aŋàh-thɔt	khɛŋ-rɛɛŋ(T)
stuck	pàn/nèak	pàn/nèak	dian
student	kaphèa	kwah-phèa	nak-rìan(T)
study	pòh-lòc	haton	rìan(T)

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
suck, smoke	habet/sòt	habet/sɔt	duut(T)
sugar	hakrèa	hakrèa	daak-taan(T)
sugarcane	bao	bao	tam-baw
sugarpalm	nɔm-ta	nɔm-ta	taan(T)
sun	ŋoa	ŋua	təhay
swallow(v)	ŋìt	ŋìt	ŋuuc
sweep	kwoh	kwɔh	kraas
sweet	dat	dat	tədaac
swell(v)	kùh	kùh	kùus
swim	boɲ	bəɲ	biiɲ
sword	sèaŋ	sèaŋ	buun-taaw
table	khəŋ	khəŋ	to?(T)
tail	hata?	hata?	pətaa?
take	ket	ket	ciat
take leave	cao-ra?	?a-kla-ra?	laa-?əəy(T)
take off	patɛt-tha?	hatɑc-thɑ?	thɔɔt-tɨt
tame	yèn-mòŋ	hatìh	chial
tasty	ròh	ròh	mɔp
tear(v)	hacac	hacac/sac	cheec(T)
tell	hɑm-habah	ham	kəchɔɔ
ten	cɔh	cɔh	cas
ten-thousand	lak	lak	mɨɨn(T)
tender, soft	dɑn	dɑn-dot	lə?un
Thailand	dəŋ-sem	dəŋ-sem	–
thank	taŋ-kùn	wàŋ	dii(T)
that(adj)	kòh	kòh	tɛ?
(pron)	?ikòh	?ikòh	kɔh
there(loc)	?atə?	thì-kòh	bɔɔn-tɛ?
(yonder)	tə?	te?	te?
they	dɛh-tɔ?/ɲèah	dɛh/ɲìah	ɲin
thick	tɑm	tam	sətəm
thief	palɔt	klɔt	khmòoy(T)
thigh	tì	tì	tɨl
thin	krɑe	krɑe	triiw
thing	krɔp/kapot	kròp	khɔɔŋ(T)
think	chɔp/theaŋ	hyɔp/khìc(T)	kìt(T)
thirsty	thaŋ	thaŋ	heew-daak
thirty	pɑe?-cɔh	pɑe?-cɔh	pii?-suas
this(adj)	nɔ?	nɔ?	?ɔɔ?
(pron)	?inɔ?/?iɲɔ?	?inɔ?	?ɔɔ?
thorn	halèa?	halèa?	chlàa?
thread	cə̀k	cə̀k	sɛn(T)
three	pɑe?	pɑe?	pii?
thresh	pùt	pùc	sii(T)
throat	kɔ?	hadɔŋ-kɔ?	chruŋ-khwìi
throw	klɔh-tha?	klɔh	kəwaan(T)
throw away	klɔh-tha?	klɔh/tha?	bɔh

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
thunder	hakrè-haròɲ	hakə̀-harə̀ɲ	kə̀r-kə̀ər
tie(v)	tèak-ha?	tèak	tàk
tiger	-	-	mpeeɲ
tile	krop	krop	krəbɨaŋ(T)
time	?akhoɲ	?akhə̀ɲ	welàa(T)
tired	doŋ	doŋ	ləkɛ̀h
together	mòa-ca?	mùa-ca?	pàk-səkɔɔ?
tomorrow	?ayèah	?ayɨ̀ah	ŋùur
tongue	katəc	?atac	ntaak
too	kam	kam	cə̀ər
too much	klàŋ-?a	klàŋ-?a-ɲì?	kəən-?ar
tooth	ŋèak	ŋɨ̀ak	ŋɨak
torch	kamot-that	kabaŋ-phlə̀ŋ	fay-faa(T)
trade (exchange)	ku-san-cea?	hlɛ-ɲɨah-kɔ?	təpɔ̀k
(sell)	ku-san-cea?	sa?-ràɲ	khyoo?-ràaɲ
transplant	ta	ta	təl
trap(v)	pam	pam	taŋ
(n)	hapam	hanèak	-
tree	nɔm-chu?	nɔm-chu?	tam-chuu?
(clf.)	nɔm	nɔm	tam
trousers	paŋ-mae	kaŋ-kəɲ(T)	kaŋ-keeŋ(T)
true (correct)	dam	dam/dɛh	?uar-?əəy
(truthful)	tèah/kwɛh	tèah/kwɛh	kəwɛh-dɛh
(really)	cèt	tèah-ra?	-
try hard	kla?-cat	mìc-kə̀?	phyəyaam(T)
tube	karak-tùn	thò-dac	tɔ̀ɔ(T)
turn	hatah-?a	liaw(T)	liaw(T)
twenty	ba-cɔh	ba-cɔh	baa-suas
two	ba	ba	baar
uncle (PaOlBr)	?anae	?anae	cəwaay
(PaYrBr)	?inae	?inae	maam
under	?ahmo	hamɔ	krɔɔm
understand	klah	cih-cat	sədɨm
until	tù	tə̀/cɔn(T)	cɔn(T)
uproot	hacèak-patɛt	bot	puk
urinate	nɔm-tha?	nɔm/pɔt-sao	?aa-cruh
use	səŋ-coa/ plup-?asə̀ŋ	cia?-ka	?uar
usually	?ulò-?ulò(often)	mòa-hnɛ?	baan-tɨ̀i(T)
vegetable	hane-ke	hane-halàŋ	hlaa?-chuu?
very	ka-kwɛh	klàŋ	khlə̀ŋ/?ɔh
Vietnam	beat-nam	yuan(T)	yùan(T)
village	kwan	kwan	mùu-dooŋ(T)
voice	pasaɲ	?asaɲ	càs

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
vomit(v)	ha?ɔ?-tɛt	ha?ɔ?	taa?
walk	kwac	kwac	?ar(go)
wall	hatèaŋ	hatèaŋ	pəmaŋ
wane(moon)	feak	kiak	rɛ̀ɛm(T)
war	nan	nan	kaan-rɔ̀p(T)
wash	krat	krat	làaŋ(T)
water	dac	dac	daak
wax	plɑe	plɑe	phluuy
way, kind	hakao	klàŋ	yaaŋ(T)
we	poy	poy	wəy
weave	tac	tac-tac	taaɲ
wedge(n)	chu?	halèm	səniit
weight	kayàŋ	lèm-yàŋ	khchə̀ŋ
well (healthy)	khɑh/mip-mip	mòŋ-mip-ra?	pəlah
well(water)	dac-palaŋ	dac-kalaŋ	nuuŋ-daak
west	?ahmo-ca	palat-kya	-
wet	də̀k	də̀k/diak	phrɛ̀m
what(pron)	mo?	?imu	chmò?
(interr)	mo?-lɑ	?amù-rao	chmò?
when(conj)	la?	la?	mɨa(T)
(interr)	calò?	chi-lò?	tàŋ-nə̀w
where, which	?alɑ-rɑ	thì-lɑ	phnəw
(interr)	?alɑ-rɑ	mu-lɑ	bɔɔn-nə̀w
whet	chu	chu/palɛ?	chuur
which one	?i-ya-lɑ	ɲìah-tɔ?	?an-nə̀w
white	pù?	pù?	kɔɔk
who	yea?-ka-lɑ	nìh-kòy	?aɲah
why	mòa-tòh	pa?-halɑ	paa?-naan
wicked	parɛ?	parɛ?	khlɛ?
wide	hloa	hloa	kwaaŋ(T)
width	pyɛ̀t	hat-hloa	-
wife	hayaŋ-prèa	prèa	phràw
will(mv)	ma?	ca?(T?)	na?
win	màn	hnèah	chnà?(T?)
wind(n)	ca	kya	khyaal
window	paɲ-hataŋ	hataŋ	nàa-taan(T)
wing	hneaŋ	hniaŋ	-
winnow	sət	fat(T)	kòom
wire	cə̀k-lɔ̀t	cə̀k-luat	sɛn-lùat(T)
wish to	(mèah-) ŋèah	mic-kə̀?	bɔk
without	?aɲ	?aɲ	?ət
woman	makì	nìh-prèa/ makì(old)	phràw-phràw
wood	chu?	chu?	chuu?
work(n)	kalon	kalon	ŋàan(T)
(v)	klon-kalon	klon-kalon	paa?-ŋàan(T)

Eng.	BM	TM	NK
worm	kayao?	kayao?	ɲcuu?
(maggot)			
(earth)	pakot-tɑe?	krɑc-tɑe?	-
(intest)	parùn	krɑc	-
wound(n)	hara?	hara?	mɹaa?
wrap	kwì	kwì	khìiw
write	chu	chu	khian(T)
year	hnam	hnam	hnaam
yellow	sac-mic	si-lɨaŋ(T)	pəcuun
yes	yə̀?	yə̀?	mò?
yesterday	naŋŋanɛ?	kanɛ?	?ahəy
yoke(n)	lə̀?-tɔ-kamah	?ɛk	?ɛɛk(T)
(v)	cuk-na-mòa-cɔ?	cùc-mùa-cɔ?	tìam
you(polite)	ɲèah	ɲìah	-
(familiar)	pɛ̀h	pɛ̀h	pɛ̀h
(insult)	bèa?	bèa?	-
younger sibling	tə̀?	tè?	ɲcii?

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