STUDIES IN AUSTROASIAN II

BY

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Since it is known that the Austroasian languages exhibit phonetic changes, that often the same root has quite different prefixes, and that to Indoeuropeans a form with an infix does not at all resemble a form without an infix, scholars have often made some rather bizarre comparisons in speculations on the comparative grammar of Austroasian and in treating problems of historical identity.

In the following pages will be found the most important phonetic equations for the majority of the Austroasian languages; it will be noted that the various 'prefixes' for a single root are, in reality, what is left of the initial syllables of polysyllabic words, and it will be seen that phonetic equations may be set up without recourse to infixation. Now rules and 'laws' may be substituted for conjecture.

Along with the comparative phonology of Austroasian, the writer has discovered many parallels with the Sino-Tibetan languages, especially with Kukish. In the first study in this series, I did not know

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whether these parallels were the result of loans from Sino-Tibetan by Austroasian, by Sino-Tibetan from Austroasian, by both from a »substratum language,» or whether there was a linguistic superstock involved. But now it can be seen that most of the parallels are in the Kukish region and it seems probable, judging from the geographical position of the languages, that the Austroasian languages once covered all of southeast Asia and a great part of central India. It also seems that many of the parallels are loans from Sino-Tibetan, from Austroasian, or from the substratum language or languages. However, this is a tentative conclusion and each parallel must be considered separately and fully.

For I believe one cannot say, in a didactic way, that such and such a comparison is a loan from Austroasian or from Sino-Tibetan. This depends on the period of the loan, the dominant language of the period, the geographical proximity of the languages under consideration, migrations of peoples, the distribution of the form in the families, the limited distribution of a root which may indicate borrowing by both families from an extinct »substratum language,» and so on. To answer such questions one would need a knowledge of the history, archaeology, culture, and ethnology of the region--a knowledge beyond my competence. So I leave the solution of these problems to specialists in those fields.

Parallels are sometimes important for the reconstruction of forms outside the Austroasian family. Austroasian and Sino-Tibetan languages had many polysyllabic roots, and sometimes none of the Sino-Tibetan languages has preserved all the phonemes of a polysyllabic word. Thus with the word for »porcupine» in Sino-Tibetan, I can only reconstruct *r-ku'. The ' indicates that very likely the word ended in -s; however, I have not reconstructed an -s if the -s is not actually found in some Sino-Tibetan language because it is not certain that all -' in Kuki come from -s. Austroasian, on the other hand, permits the reconstruction of the Austroasian and Sino-Tibetan word for »porcupine» as *r(ñ)kus, (ñ) showing that the ñ is still not well attested even in Austroasian and the s showing an undetermined spirant (in this case perhaps ś).

Concerning the subject of 'prefixes,' it may be observed that the

Austroasian 'prefixes' (the first syllables of a polysyllabic word) are better preserved than those of Sino-Tibetan. In the latter, the 'prefixes' have undergone strange phonetic changes (t-$>$ k-, p-$>m$-, etc.) in certain languages. In Austroasian some phonemes of the initial syllables of a polysyllabic word in the primitive language may be lost, but the phonetic changes of Austroasian 'prefixes' are almost negligible.

In my first study on Austroasian, I believed I had found a series of words with the primitive initial aspirates, but then I noted examples at variance with my conclusions. In this study, of greater scope, I have found so many exceptions that I am convinced that aspiration is secondary. In many forms, the aspiration may be traced to an early spirant or fricative. Thus in most Austroasian languages the word for 'moon' has the initial *kh*-, as *khei* in Lavé. In Alak and in the Teressa dialect of Nicobar, however, we find *kahai*, in Hin *katśai*, in Sué *kaosai*, and in Semang *katśi*.

The primitive aspirate (p') which I thought I had found in the word for 'five' in the first study, now seems to have resulted from the contact of *m* with a following spirant. Thus Old Mon *mṣūn*, *mṣǔn* $>$ pəsọn 'five'. The first syllable has been lost but the *s* is still preserved in Boloven, Kontu, Tareng *sôn*, Sué *sön*, Amok *s'en*, Khasi *sǎn*; and in Boloven, Kuoi *soṅ*, Lavé, Niahön *sön*, Sué, Huei, Suk, So *suṅ*; but as an affricate in Nanchang *tśuṅ*, Prou *tśhén*. The nasal labial of the primitive form is preserved in Sakai *mĕsâun*, *mĕśoṅ*, *mĕsokn*. The aspiration of the initial labial stop is found in Khmus *pfuoṅ*, Bo Luang, Mapä *phūan*, Umpai, Papao *phọn*, and Palaung *phən*. Thanks to Mr. Shorto, who furnished me with the Old Mon forms, one can begin to see the development of these forms which are often so diverse in form.

It is especially the change in initial consonants under the influence of a spirant or affricate which creates phonetic problems. But once we perceive the cause of the phonetic shifts, we gain a perspective of relationships of dissimilar appearing roots which would not have been possible before. Thus 'blood': Rongao *mahām*, Stieng *mọham* but Alak *bǎham*, Bahnar *pham*, Boloven *pöm*, and Sué *ham*.

This change from nasal to stop also applies in comparisons between

Tibeto-Burmic and Austroasian: 'fish,' Kukish *ṅha*, Riang *ka'⁻*;
'to blow with the mouth,' Kukish *hmut*, Riang *put⁻*; 'to squeeze,'
Kukish *hmet*, Riang *pi̯et⁻*; 'goat,' Kukish *me*, Riang *pe̯'⁻*.

I do not know the precise position of Theng in the following
classification. It may belong more to the Palaungic group than to
the Khmeric:

Khmeric: Alak, Annam, Bahnar, etc.; see p. 8, column on left.

Palaungic: Umpai, Bo Luang, Mapä, Khmus, Lamet, Papao(?),
  Theng(?); see *Études* I, p. 114.

Khasic

Nicobaric

Sakaic(?): Sakai, Semang and Pangan, Jakun.

I am not convinced that Sakai with Semang and Pangan form
one group. I have no great confidence in the transcriptions of these
languages and the comparisons which I have added are primarily
to show that the Austroasian roots which are found in Sakai and
Semang are very irregularly distributed both in the dialects and in
the geographical areas in which the Sakai and Semang are found,
according to the data which we have.[1] I think that the question of
borrowing or genetic relationship in Sakaic is still open.

For the language of Annam, especially the archaic Uylo dialect,
I have referred to the article of Henri Maspero. Maspero concluded
that the language is more Daic than Austroasian. André-G. Haudri-
court has recently reviewed the evidence on the parts of the body
and concluded that the language is more Austroasian than Daic.
However, many of Haudricourt's comparisons depend, as he observes,
upon a single language: Phong. Without attempting to resolve the
problem, I shall simply list the comparisons which Maspero, Blagden,
and Haudricourt have assembled.

When the Samré forms do not diverge significantly from the Por
forms, they are omitted. I have also omitted the scattered com-
parisons between Khmer and Samré and Por (and often Kuoi),
assuming, perhaps wrongly, that they are loans from Khmer.

There will be frequent comparisons between Austroasian and Sino-

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[1] In other words, either the recordings are very inadequate or the dialect
areas are improperly drawn, or, more likely both.

Tibetan (ST). When a number follows, e.g. ST 2050, it refers to number 2050 in my comparative dictionary of Sino-Tibetan, still in preparation.

In the first of these studies, I considered most of the Palaungic languages, and to avoid repeitition I have given in the present article references to the first study where one may further follow the phonetic development of a root. Thus I-1-B-3 means: I, first study; 1, table 1; B, section B in that table; 3, third root in that section.

In regard to the deductions one may make from linguistic comparisons, I have noted only that nearly all the Austroasian languages have preserved the Austroasian root for 'fish,' but that there are several roots for 'bear' (animal) (in contrast with a practically unique root in Tibeto-Burmic), and two roots, respectively, for 'tiger' and 'buffalo.' It suggests that the Austroasians came from the islands of Oceania.

Khmer forms in italics are Old Khmer, those in roman type are Modern Khmer. In general, an absolute initial consonant in Khmer before another consonant or a semi-vowel is aspirated: *phle* 'fruit.' This, however, is a shift dating from the Angkor period, according to Judith Jacob. In Old Khmer (pre-Angkor) aspiration is not found in the same environment; thus *ple* 'fruit.'

In general I have eliminated the nasalization sign after *m*. This nasalization comes from the initial, is not always written, and has no significance in a comparative study. It is found in India and Sino-Tibetan as well as in Austroasian.

In this part of the »Studies» I have only rarely attempted reconstruction because of lack of certainty about the transcription of vowels. However, the materials on a word are arranged so that one may see what an approximate reconstruction of the root would be: no. 1, 'fish' Khmeric *ka; no. 9 'chin; to chew,' *$k\check{a}p$; no. 10 'rat,' *$kVnV(V?)$.[1]

Abbreviations: C, E, N, SE, SW, directions; AA., Austroasian D., dental; G., gutteral; $\varGamma$, voiced stop or affricate; L., labial; Mu., Mundic; n., new; N., nasal; Nic., Nicobaric; o., old; pref., prefix; q.ng., qu'o'c ngu'; sp., spoken; ST., Sino-Tibetan; X, voiceless stop or affricate.

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[1] *I.e.*, *k* + a short vowel (schwa or pepet) + *n* + a vowel or diphthong.

Table 1. Stops

	1 fish	4 child	9 chin, to bite	10 rat[1]	14 hand	18 earth	19 breast, milk	20 to weave	21 seven	24 four	25 to fly	*X
Alak	ka	kon	kăp	…	ti	…	toh	tañ	poh	pŏn	…	X
Annam	cá	con	căm	kəne[2]	si[3]	…	…	dan	pal[4]	pon[5]	por[6]	X
Bahnar	ka	kon	kăp	kŏnē	ti	teh	toh	tañ	tŏpŏh	pŭŏn	păr	X
Boloven	ka	kuon	kăp	khăne	tei	phatĕh[7]	toh	tañ	pŏh	puan	…	X
Chrau	ka	kon	kap	kŏnē	ti	utĕh[8]	…	…	pŏh	puŏn	(băr)	X
Churu	ka	kon	…	(də)	ti	…	…	…	poh	puan	par	X
Halang	kā	kon	kăp	kanhè	ti	…	toh	tăñ	poh	puan	…	X
Kaseng	kā	kon	kăp	…	ti	…	toh	tañ	poh	pŏn	…	X
Khmer	…	kon	…	kon	ti	ti	t̪oh	pānṭañ	…	pon	…	?
Kontu	…	…	…	…	dey	thăk	…	…	tapŏl / thpol[9]	puan	…	?
Kuoi	ka	kan	kăp	khănē	ti	…	toh	…	…	pon	…	X
Lavé	…	kuan	…	…	ti	tiah	toh	tăñ	pŏh	pŭŏn	…	X
Niahon	…	kuan	kăp	kanē	ti	tĕh	…	tañ	pah	puŏn	…	X
Phnong	ka	kuon	…	…	ti	kathĕ[11]	…	…	pos	puon	…	X, Xh?
Por	…	khneu[10]	…	…	ti	ti³	…	…	…	phoon	…	X
Prou	…	kuon	…	kanē	ti	…	toh	…	pos	puon	pà	X
Sedang	ka	kuan	…	kŏnei	ti̯	…	toh	tañ	tŏpe	puŏn	pà	X
Sré	ka	kon	kap	kŏnêi	tĭ	tiah	toh	tañ	poh	puan	par	X
Stieng	ka	kŏn	kăp	kŏnē	ti	tĕh	tŏh	tañ	pŏh	puŏn	par	X
Sué	kā	kon	…	kenai	tey	kathĕ[11]	…	…	tapŏl	puon	pal	X
Talaing	kă?	kon	…	kni	ti	ti̯³	toḥh	tañ	duṃpoḥ	pan	*par[12]	X
Theng	ka	kòn	kap	kənē	ti	pə̀tĕh	…	…	…	…	…	X
						Jarai kotheak			*t-puals?		1-8-3[13]	

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¹ Khasi *khnāi*. And compare Santali *hon* (see Khmer) and perhaps Umpai *kŭañ*. ² Phong; printed *kʻkeuè* because of misreading a poorly written *kʻkenē*. ³ Uylo. Phong *si̯*. Q. ng. *tay*. ⁴ Phong. ⁵ Yylo, Phong; Q. ng. *tăy*. ⁶ Uylo; Satś *păl*, Phong *pil*. ⁷ Khmus *pettè*. ⁸ Sré *u* earth. ⁹ Nanhang, Hin *thpol*, So *thpuol*, Tareng *pŏl*. ¹⁰ A typographical error? ¹¹ Khatiari *ka tĕ*. ¹² Old Mon *-r* > modern Mon *-w*. ¹³ Santali *apir*, Mundari *apir*, Ho *apir*, Kurku *apir*. ST 3141.

	30 foot	31 deep	32 water	35 forest	36 goat	37 thigh	38 two	39 full	40 snake	41 salt	
Alak	...	dźro	dăk	bri	...	...	bar	bĭń	bĭh	bŏh	Γ
Annam	...	sáu[1]	dak·[2]	...	bê[3]	...	...	beń[5]	bĭh	boi[4]	Γʔ
Bahnar	dźöń	dźörŭ	dăk	bri	bōbe	blu	bar	bĭń	bĭh, pi	bŏh	Γ
Boloven	...	dźrŭ	tiăk	brei·[6]	bōbei	plŭ	bar	bēń	bĭh	bŏh	Γʔ
Chrau	(tśoń)	...	dăk	bri	dbe	blu	...	bēń	buĕ	bŏh	Γ
Churu	dźoń	...	dă	...	bè	...	bar	...	...	...	Γ
Halang	dźoń	dźro	dăt	...	bè	blŭ	bar	...	...	mobŏh	Γ
Kaseng	...	...	dăk	...	...	blŭ	bar	...	bĕh	bŏh	Γ
Khmer	dźeń	dźro	dĭk	bri	bəbe̲	bhlau	bar	beń	băsʔ	...	Γ
Kontu	...	...	dă	...	...	plau	bar	...	...	bŏh	Γʔ
Kuoi	dźuń	...	dăk	...	...	...	par	bĭ̆ń	bĭ̆	pos	?.
Lavé	dźŭń	dźrŭ	dăk	bri	bobe	...	bar	bĭń	bĭh	bŏh	Γ
Niahon	dźoń	dźrŭ	dak	bri	be	blu	ban	...	bés	bŏh	Γ
Phnong	soń	...	teak	pri	bēh	lŭ	bar	...	...	...	X
Por	dźuń	...	doak	bri	bè	...	por[7]	...	bĭs	bos	Γ
Prou	dźeń	...	deà	...	bobe	blŭ	baar	...	bĕh	bò	Γ
Sedang	dźöń	dźruh	dā|	bri̲	be	...	baʔ	bĭń	bŏs	boh	Γ
Sré	dźoń	dźörŭh	dāk	bri	bēh	blu	bar	bĭ̆ń	bŏs	bŏļh	Γ
Stieng	dźoń	dźörüh	dă	...	bè	lŭ	bar	bĭŭń	bĕh	bŭòh	Γ
Sué	...	...	dă	...	baḇeʔ	...	bar	...	...	bŭòh	Γ[8]
Talaing	dźŭń	dźruh	dăk	brĭ·[9]	bè	lŭ	bār	...	...	bŭiŭ	Γ[8]
Theng	yuŏń	tśru	...	...	bè	...	bār	...	...	...	Γʔ

Riang tśə\ru·[9]

[10]   I-1-B-9   11   ST 2435

29. Theng dźăr head, Palaung dźăr high. I-1-B-4.

[1] But Uylo kru. AA *dźr > O. Tonkinese sr > Modern Tonk. s, but > O. Yylo gr > Uylo kr? [2] Uylo; Q. ng. nướ̆c. [3] Phong. [4] Phong. Compare Talaing. [5] Also beń. [6] Also prei. [7] Samré paar. [8] d and b for the dental and labial sonants? [9] 'mountain.' ST: Garo aʔa mountain (aʔa earth). [10] Mundari dakʔ, Kharia daʔk. [11] Mundic bār.

Palaungie, Nicobaric

	1	4	5	9	11	14	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	fish	child	head	chin, to bite	tortoise	hand arm	earth	breast, milk	to weave	seven	woman, wife	mouth	four	
Umpai	ka	kūan	kaiň	kāp	...	te	te	tāī[1]	taiň	...	pa-ra-pöň	...	paun	X
Bo Luang	ka	kon	kai	kāp	...	tai	tēi	...	taiň	...	pi-a-pöň	...	pāň	X
Mapā	ka	kūan	kaiň	kāp	...	te	te	tāī[1]	taiň	...	r(a)-pöň	...	paun	X
Khmus	ka	...	...	...	...	ti̅	pettē	...	...	...	...	...	...	X
Lamet	ka	koṇ	kèṇ	...	...	ti̅	kẕe	...	...	pul	ka-pun	...	pon	X
Papao	ka	kōṇ	kèṇ	...	...	(dī)	...	...	...	puṭ	(kə-bōṇ)	...	paun	X
Nicobar														
C. Coast	kāa	kóan	...	kāp-	kap	-tai	mattai	toah	en-taiň-	tafūal[2]	...	-fāň	fōan	X[2]
Interior	ka-	kóat	...	...	...	-tȩ̄	pattai	toāh	...	...	...	...	fọat	X[3]
Teressa	kāa	kóan	...	kap	kap	-tè	mattai	toh	...	tafūa	...	-fāň	fuat	X[3]
Chowra	kāa	kóan	...	...	...	-tì̄	...	toh	...	tafūal	...	-fāň	foọn	X[3]
Car	kāa	kŭan[4]	...	...	[5]kap[6]	-tì̄[7]	...	tāh	...	tafūal	...	-fāň	fän	X[3]

Khassi doh-kha I-1-1[8]   I-1-5, Sré kèṇ end   I-1-15[9] I-9-3[10]   Palaung I-1-16 tèṇ, Riang, taiṅ   I-1-17   Khmer p-ro-pon   O. Mon pāň I-1-C-6[11]

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[1] Better tȧh? [2] »Six.» There is some confusion in the numbers above 'five,' or perhaps it should be said that there was a lack of clarity and precision in these primitive numbers. I hold that Riang tual-, 'six,' Papao dọl (better tọl), Khmus tol, Lamet tal come from another form, without *p. [3] *k and *t preserved in Nicobarese, but *p > f. [4] Khasi khŭn. War hŭn. 1-1-4, Santali hȩn, Mundari, Ho hon, Kurku kon, Savara, Gadaba on. [5] 1-6-27: Santali hap' take in the mouth, nip, bite, Mundari hab' bite, Kurku kap'. ST 1914. [6] Riang kap-, Sré kop. [7] Khasi kti; 1-1-11; Mu. ti, ST 2903. [8] Mundari hā-i, Santali ha-ko, Ho ha-ku, Kurku ka-ku, Kharia ka-ḍoň, Juang ka-rom, Savara á-yo, Gadaba a-do. [9] Mundic ote. [10] Santali, mundari. toā. [11] Mu. pon or pun.

	28 to be standing	30 foot	33 small	35 forest	37 thigh	*Γ
Umpai	tśŏṅ	tśūaṅ	tiă	pre[1]	. . .	X
Bo Luang	tŏṅ	tūaṅ	tiă	pre[1]	. . .	X
Mapä	tŭaṅ	tśūaṅ	. . .	pre[1]	. . .	X
Khmus	. . .	nśŏṅ	. . .	mpri	mphlu	N X?
Lamet	tĭṅ	śieṅ	. . .	prĩ	. . .	X
Nicobar						
Central	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	pulọ	X?
Interior	. . .	tśuk	. . .	. . .	. . .	X?
	I-1-B-3	I-1-B-5 [2]	Theng děk I-1-B-8 [3]	I, p. 116		
			Sré deh			

26. House, Theng, Khmus gaṅ. I-1-B-1.

31. Deep, Bahnar dźörŭ; Central Nicobar tśiyău.

41a. Breast, to suck, Annam bú, Theng bu, Sré bu', Old Mon
'bow, Car pọ (but Chŏwra mọ).[4]

From the limited data on primitive voiced stops and affricates
in Nicobaric, it seems that the Nicobaric dialects form a phonetic
unity in this respect, and that one may say that the old voiced
phonemes have become voiceless today. However, there is at least
one exception; the word for 'water': Central and Coastal Nicobarese
dāk, Teressa, Chowra rāk.

X

42. Flower, Alak, Kaseng păkao, Khmer pkā, Phnong kau, Sré
bəkao, Stieng kaọ, O. Mon pkāw to bloom; Sakai bakau (N), běkáu

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[1] In the compound for »Wildschwein« (wild pig), literally 'pig (of the) forest.'

[2] Santali, Mundari dźaṅga, Kurku dźaṅ, Kharia -dźuṅ, Gadaba suṅ, Juang
dźiṅ.

[3] Santali, Mundari, Ho bir.

[4] I-5-20. ST: Luśei hnu tē bu breasts, udder (hnu-tē breasts, udder, milk).

(SE), Sem. *bekau*, Pangan *bĕkau*. Santali, Birhor, Bhumij *baha*, Mundari *bā'*, Ho *bā*, Savara *tar-bá̆-*. ST: Karenic **p'kau?*: Taungthu (Taungyi) *kau*, (Thaton) *kau*[3], Yinbaw *p'ɔu*[1], Gekho *pou̥⁻*, Paku, Bwe (by Luce), Karenni (Nuku) p'o[1], (Kyetbogyi) *ø p'(w)o'⁻*.

43. Copper pot, Bahnar *kăṅ*, Sré *kaṅ*.

44. Woman, Alak *kan*, Bahnar *a-kăn*, Kontu *a-kan*, Kuoi, Stieng *kan* female, Sué *kan* woman, Riang *kən\ṅa'*, Umpai, Bo Luang *kön* female, Mapa *kaun*; Central and Coastal Nicobar, Chowra *kan* wife, Teresa *keän*; Kharia *kon-sel* woman, wife.

45. Bahnar *kah* to like someone so much that one does not wish to be separated, Sedang *kăh* to love, Sré *kah* to remember, to miss, to be nostalgic about, Stieng *kăh* to remember with love or regret.

46. Bahnar *khĭn* permit, Sré *khin* to permit.

47. Bahnar *kuăn* to seize, to take the hand, Sré *kuan* to squueze the hand, to grip with the hand.

48. Bahnar *kuy* to go to bed, to sleep, Halang *khoè* to go to bed, Niahon *kui*, Sedang *koi* to sleep, Sré *kui*.

49. Annam *căp* pincers, Pahnar *khāp* to press under or between, *khep* iron-workers tongs, Khmer *kyep*, taṅ-*kāp'* pincers, Sré *sa-kap* pincers, Stieng *giėp* to take, to seize with pincers, to press between two pieces of wood; Savara *sak-kab-lāṅ* pincers, tongs. ST 1913.

50. Blue, Khmer *khyew*, Mon *kew* light, Kuoi *khieu*, Por *khiéau*, Sué *kiao* blue; Central Nicobar *keō*; Monglwe *kheo* green, Angkou, Tailoi *keo*, Amok *a-kyu*.

51. Lamet *kel* ten, Khmus *kan*. See I-1-A-3; and compare the forms for 'ten' in Wa and En with Umpai *kāu* ten, Mapä *kō̄*.

52. Head, *kói* in Nicobaric except Car *kúi*; Sakai *kūi* (N), *kūi*, *kói* (C), *koi* (E), *koi, kui, k(ĕ)hoi* (SE), *koi, e-koie', kue* (SW), Sem. *koie', koe, kūi*, Pangan *kui*, Jakun *kĕhôi*. Jelai *kui*.

53. Bahnar *kōṅ* brass, Kaseng, Sré *koṅ* copper. Jarai *koṅ*.

54. Old Mon *kom* to associate with, together with, Sré *khom* to gather up (transitive to the O. Mon instransitive); Riang *kăm* together Compare Savara *kuk-kúm* < **kum-kum* to gather. ST 3930.

55. To cut, Bahnar, Chrau, Sré, *koh*, Halang *kŏh*, Stieg *kŏh*, Sué *koh*, Lavé *koh* to sculpture. Cham *kăh* to cut.

56. To tie, Bahnar, Sedang, Sré *köt*, Stieng *kot*.

57. Aged, Alak *kăra*, Bahnar *kra*, Boloven, Lavé, Niahön *kră*, Sré *krā*.

58. Annam (Uylo) *krau* after, O. Mon *krow* to be behind; Sakai *kěru* back, spine (N), Sem., Pangan *kră'* back; Umpai *tan-kro*, Bo Luang *ṅko*. ST: Burm. *kro* back.

59. Buffalo, Bahnar *kap*, *köpō*, Chrau *kröpu*, Huei *khpeu*, Khmer *krəpi̅*, Lavé *krapö*, Phnong *ropou*, Por *krapau*, Prou *kapo*, Samré *krapo*, *krapau*, Sedang *kapō*, Stieng *kröpü*, Xong *kapo*. Jarai *köbau*, Malay *karbaw*.

60. Bahnar *krăm* to be submerged, go to the bottom, Sré *kram* to sink (in water), to go doun, to immerse one's self.

61. To castrate, Bahnar *kreo*, Sré *krao/*, Stieng *kriu*.

62. Tiger, Annam (Uylo) *khal*, Bahnar *kla*, Boloven *klöa*, Kaseng *klà*, Khmer *kla*, Kuoi *kola*, Halang *kliă*, Prou *klo*, Sedang, Stieng *kla*, Sué *kalà*, Talaing *klă*; Sakai *kla'* (E); Khasi *khla* (S), *kla* (J). Mundari, Ho, Kurku *kula*, Santali *kul*. ST 772.

63. Bahnar *klāṅ* kite, Khmer khle̱n kite, Sré *klaṅ* eagle, hawk, vulture, Stieng *klăṅ* hawk; Lamet *klaṅ* eagle, Palaung *klāṅ* kite, Riang *klaṅ⁻*; Central Nicobar *kălāṅ* white-bellied eagle. ST 1335.

64. Annam (Phong) *kluṅ* belly, Sré *kluṅ* stomach, compare Por *kuṅ* belly; Riang *kluṅ⁻*.

65. Shell, Theng *klěp*; Riang *tər\klåp*.

66. Bahnar *kloṅ* deep part of the river, Stieng *klōṅ*, Sré *kloṅ* water hole in a river; Palaung *klã̄ṅ* numerical classifier for water courses, Son *kåṅ klöṅ* river. ST: O. Burmese *k'loṅ* (Luce); Siamese *glə'əṅ*; cf. O. Bodish *kluṅ*.

67. Vine from which ropes are made, Bahnar, Sré, Stieng *klot*.

68. Thick, Umpai *klo̱in*; see »gras,» I-1-A-7.

69. Liver, Bahnar, Sré, Stieng *klöm*.

70. Resin, Bahnar, Sré *tśai*.

71. To buy on credit, Bahnar, Sré *tśan/*.

72. Bahnar *tśiṅ* kind of tom-tom, Sré *tśiṅ* gong, Kaseng *tśin*. Jarai *tśiṅ*.

73. Bahnar *tśih* to make various figures with a pen, a brush, Sré *tśih* to trace, write.

74. To kiss, Bahnar, Sré *tśum*. ST 3006.

75. Bitter; Bahnar *tăṅ*, Sré *bötaṅ*, Stieng *tăṅ*, Talaing *kătăṅ*; Khasi *kthaṅ*, Ann. *dăṅ*.

76. To hit, Bahnar *tăp/*, Khmer *tăp'* to hit, to strike a blow, to hit with the fist, Sré *tāp* to hit, Stieng *tap* to slap, Khasi *tháp* to hit with the hand, to slap; Lamet *tăp* to beat. ST 1931.

77. Bahnar *tār* bright white; Savara *tār* to shine, brilliant, white, Gadaba *ta-tār* white, *tarā dutu* light, Kharia *tar-dí*.

78. For two to carry between their shoulders, Bahnar, Stieng *tūṅ*, Sré *tūṅ/*.

79. Riang *tuk⁻* to tie, Lamet *tuk-ti* tie around the wrists.

80. Bahnar *tur* to hit on the back with fists, Sré *tur* to hit, strike with the fist.

81. Tail, Alak *tèṅ*, Bahnar *tieṅ*, Halang, Kaseng *dèṅ*, Sré *tiaṅ*, Stieng *tiėṅ*.

82. Bahnar *tĩer* to draw out, make tools thin in a forge, Sré *tiar* to forge.

83. To drink, Lamet, Papao *teṅ*, Riang *tieṇ⁻*, Palaung *teōṅ*. I-1-13. ST 2840?

84. Hot, Boloven *tien*, Stieng *tėṅ*; Nicobar Central, Chowra *tain*, Coastal *tait*, Inland *tai(d)*.

85. Tree, trunk, Alak *töm-*, Bahnar *töm*, Boloven *tam*, Chrau *töm*, Khmer *teṅ*, Lavé *töm*, Niahön *tam*, Phnong, Prou *tom-*, Por *-thom*, Sré *tom*, Stieng *töm*, Talaing *taṅ*; Amok *tām su*.

86. Old Khmer *ka-ti* eight, Por *kra-tey*, Samré *ken-tey* < **kran-t-*?

87. Umpai *sa-te* eight, Bo Luang *sa-tēi*, Mapä *san-de*, Wa *sa-te*, Khmus *ti*. See I-1-A-12.

88. Buffalo, Theng *trăk*, Lamet *trāk*, Papao *drāk*, Umpai, Bo Luang, Mapä *krāk* < **trāk;* Khatiari, *trèa kun*. I-1-2.

89. Python, Annam (Middle Tonkinese) *ṭlăṇ*, Bahnar *klăṅ* boa, Chrau *klăṅ* python, Khmer *tlan*, Sré *klan*, Stieng, Talaing *klăṅ*; Central Nicobar, Chowra *tulăn*, Car *tŭlan*, Chom Pẽ *kolain*; Sakai *-tĕlon* (SW), Sem. *tĕlăn*, *tālo(d)n*, Pangan *-tālun*.

90. Sré *pa* interrogative pronoun; Savara *-pa* interrogative particle. ST 203.

91. Father, Khmer *pā*, Sedang *pà*, Talaing *'ă-pā*; Lyngnam, Synteng, War *-pa*, Khasi *kpa*. See no. 281, p. 35.

92. Bahnar *pai* to cook, Sré *pai* to mix and cook long.

93. Bahnar *phao* petard, gun, Sré *phao/* gun.

94. Bahnar *pam* net, Sré *pam* fish net, Stieng *pam* type of creel.

95. Bahnar *pāl* pale, livid, Sré *pāl/* faded, pale; I-8-20 'grey'; compare Savara *polu, palu* white, *palīle* to dawn, Gadaba *pār*.

96. Bahnar *pah* to split, divide in two; Savara *pā* to split (as a bamboo), to rend.

97. To wash (linen), Bahnar *pih*, Sré *pīh*. Stieng *phĭh*.

98. Husked rice, Bahnar, Boloven, Chrau, Lavé, Niahön, Phnong, Prou, Sré, Sué *phe*, Sedang *phei*, Stieng *phèi* ground and bleached, Alak *păhei*. Kharia *pe'* boiled rice.

99. Bahnar *pēt* to pinch with the fingers, Khmer tpiet to hold by pinching, Sré *pet* to detach with the fingers, Stieng *pièt* to get one's fingers caught between two strips of wood; Savara *ped-* to pinch; Riang *pięt⁻* to press. Cf. ST 3342.

100. Pumpkin, Annam *buŏ̰i*, Bahnar *puol*, Sré *röpoal*, Stieng *phuol* kind of melon or pumpkin, *puol* kind of greenish cucumber.

101. Bahnar *pŏṅ* to nail, to peg, Sré *pöṅ* to hit in order to drive in.

102. Bahnar *pŏn* to wrap around with bands, linen, etc., Sré *pön* to roll up, to twist.

103. Sré *prao/* venemous snake, Bahnar *prao* monsterous dragon.

104. Banana, Alak, Bahnar, Chrau, Churu, Kaseng, Phnong, Sré, Stieng, *prit*, Kuoi *priét*, Prou *prot*, Boloven, Halang, Sedang, Sué *priat*, Kontu *pret*, Lavé *prüt*, Niahon *prüŏt*.

105. Fruit, Alak *plĕi*, O. Annam *blái*, (Phong) *ple*, Bahnar *pley*, Boloven *plĕi*, Chrau, Churu *phlè*, Halang, Kaseng *plĕi*, Khmer *ple*, Lavé *plĕi*, Niahön *phle*, Stieng *plèi*, Sedang *pli-*, Sré *plai*, Sué *plĕi*; Khmus *phlé*, Lamet *phli*. I-5-14.

Γ

106. To go up, Theng *ga*, Khmus *nka*. ST: Meithlei *kā* to go up, ascend.

107. Alak *gaṅ* hard, Bahnar *găṅ* stiff, Sré *gaṅ* rigid.

108. To cross, Bahnar *găn*, Sré *gan*.

109. Bahnar *gap* to fasten between strips, Sré *gap* to knot together, Stieng *gap* to press between; Savara *gap-túr* to hold between the fingers or the tines of a fork, to pinch. ST 1913.

110. They (du.), Palaung *gār*, Riang *kar*.

111. Side, Bahnar, Sré *gah*, Cham *gaḥ*.

112. Grain, Bahnar *ger*, Sré *gar*.

113. Bahnar *gut* to curve, Sré *gut* around.

114. Bahnar, Sré *gur* orange-red earth, ochre; Savara *gur-maṅ* tawny, yellow (body color).

115. Talaing *dźa* great grand-parent; Sakai *dźá-dźa*, old (N); Riang *tśa·* old (of men).

116. Bahnar *dźăm* reproach someone for something, Sré *dźam* fault, mistake.

117. Bahnar *dźām* plate, dish, Sré *dźam/* large bowl, Stieng *dźam* large dish of copper.

118. Cast-net for fishing, Bahnar *dźal*, Sré *dźāl/*.

119. To go down, descend, Phnong *tśor[dźor]*, Khmer *tśuḥ*, Por *tśo*, Stieng *dźior*; Riang *tśur*.

120. Alak *dźroṅ* high, Khmer *tśroṅ*, Lavé *dźruṅ*, Niahön *dźruoṅ*; Riang *tsə\rǎṅ*.

121. Duck, Alak *da*, Bahnar *a-da*, Boloven *trà [ṭa]?*, Churu *a-da*, Kaseng *hda*, Khmer *dā*, Kuoi *téar [téa]*, Lavé *a-da*, Niahön *da*, Prou *doa*, Por *téa*, Samré *toa*, Sré *'a-da*, Stieng, Xong *da*, Sué *hdrà*, Tareng *a-ta*, Talaing *a-ḍā*; Umpai *thüa*, Bo Luang, Mapä *tũa*. Cham *a-dā*.

122. Tower, Bahnar *dăr*, Sré *dar*.

123. Tube, pipe, Bahnar, Sré *diṅ*, Chrau, Stieng *diṅ*. SE Sakai *diṅ* blowpipe, SW Sakai *dikṅ* bamboo. Jarai *diṅ* tube.

124. To flee, Alak, Bahnar *du*, Kaseng *dŭ* to run, Lavé *trŏ-du* to flee, Niahön, Sré *du*, Stieng *dū*; Theng *dŭ'*, Palaung *dū*; compare Savara *dur-*, Juang *dhour* to run. ST 3133.

125. To pull, Bahnar, Sré *dui*.

126. Alak *duam* ripe, Bahnar *dum* red, Boloven, Halang *dum* ripe, Khmer *dŭm*, Lavé *dŭm*, Niahön *dŭm dŭm* red, Sré *dum* ripe, Stieng *dum*, *ndum* red, yellow (of fruit), ripe.

127. Bahnar *deh* come out of the shell, Sré *deh* to beget, Stieng *dĕh* to bring forth (young), to give birth, be born; Savara *dē* become.

128. To aid, help, Bahnar *dŏṅ*, Sré *doṅ*.

129. To gather up, Bahnar *dōṅ*, Sré *doṅ*.

130. Bahnar *döh* to cease, Sré *döh* repose.

131. Basket, Bahnar, Sré *bai*.

132. Bahnar *buk* to be shipwrecked, capsize, Sré *buk* fallen.

133. Bahnar *bun* to be lying down (of animals), Sré *bun* pregnant, Stieng *nbŭn*.

134. Bahnar *buh* to burn, Chrau *buh* ashes, Sué *bŏh*, Sré *būh/*, Stieng *bŭh*, *nbŭh*, Taren *a-bŏh*.

135. Bahnar *bet* to drive in on a slant, Sré *bet* edge of a blade which is no longer straight.

136. Bahnar *böthi* to offer meat in sacrifice, Sré *böthi* to eat sacrificial meat.

137. To teach, Bahnar *bötho*, Sré *boto*.

138. Silk, Bahnar *brai śöbroṅ*, Halang *brei mai*, Lavé *brai kali*, Por *pre*, Prou *bre*, Stieng *brěi*. Compare Jarai *mrai halăt*.

139 a. Bahnar *blaṅ* to explain, Sré *mblaṅ/* explanation.

139. Bahnar *blu* gum, Sré *blu* elastic.

140. Colorless, Theng *blé'*, Riang *ple'*.

141. Perfect (action), Bahnar, Sré *bloh*.

X? or Γ?

142. Thunder, lightning, Alak *-krüm*, Annam (Uylo) *krŏm*, Bahnar *gröm*, Boloven *-kröm*, Halang *gröm*, Kaseng, Lavé *krüm*, Kuoi *kram*, Niahön *-krüm*, Prou *krum*, Khatiari *krüm*. Compare Cham *gröm*, and Burm. *k'rim* to thunder.

143. Road, Annam (Phong) *kra ti*; Umpai, Mapä, Wa *kra*; Inland Nicobar *kăráă*, Southern Nicobar *käiā-we*, Chowra *å-kaie*, Central and Coastal Nicobar *kaiyī*, Teressa *a-kai*. In the Nicobar dialects the final vowel is progressively assimilated to *i* or *y* < **r*. Mundari, Ho, Singbhum *hora*, Kurku *kora*, Santali *hor*, Savara *ṭaṅ-óra*, Gadaba *kuṅ-oru*. ST: Lawng *kyọ* (Cl), Lawng, Letśi, Tsaiwa *tśọ* (D), Lisu *tśa ku*, Akha *ga ma* (A), Nyi *ka- ma-* (in compounds *ka-*), Ahi *tśo-ma-*, Lolphgo *dźo- mo-*. I had reconstructed **kra* or **kya (mă)* for

the Burmese section. Only Austroasiatian shows that it was an *r and not a *y which followed the initial.

144. Riang *tak⁻* to adhere, Lamet *tak* to attach, attach oneself; O. Mon *dak* to tie, Cf. Santali *thok-re* adhere, Kharia *tho* < *thok.

145. Egg, Umpai, Bo Luang, Mapa *tŭm*, Wa *tåm*, Lamet *ntam*. If it is the same root as no. 359 on p. 48 below, the initial is voiceless.

Sakai-Semang

1. Fish, Sakai *kaa, kā, ka'* (N), *kā'* (C), *ka'* (E), *kaa, kā* (SW), Semang *ka', kā*.

4. Child, Sakai *kohan, kohat, kuad, kuod* (N), *Sem. kōn, kō(d)n, kuod*.

9. To bite, Sakai *e-koap* (N), *kap* (C), Sem. *kab, ya'kab*, Pangan *yakab*.

10. Rat, Sakai *kanĕ', kāni'* (SW), *kānĕ'* (SE), Sem. *kane'*, Pangan *kĕnī', Jakun *kane'*.

14. Hand, Sakai *-ti* (N), *tih, tĕhi* (SW), *tīh, tĕhī* (E), Sem. *-tī*.

18. Earth, Sakai *tè, tê* (N), *ti, tê* (C), *te', taī'* (E), *tē'* (SW), Pangan *tei, te', tek*, Sem. *tē', tek, kateh*; Khasi *kan-deu, kyn-dew* (short form *dew*). I-1-A-15.

19. Milk, Sakai *tūh* (SW), Pangan *tuk*.

19a. Prawn, Sakai *ūdak'ṅ kĕtås* (SW) (Malay *udaṅ gĕtah* mud crab); Riang *kən\ tas* prawn.

22. Woman, Sakai *kĕmpún, kompotn* (SE), Jakun *tempun, prĕmpuan* (Malay *perampuan*; compare Umpai).

23. Mouth, Sakai *ĕm-pāk, empak(ṅ)* (C), *pak'ṅ, pagṅ, pa'ṅ, pāṅ* (SW), Jakun *paṅ*.

24. Four, Sakai *ĕmpun* (E), *hempudn, npun* (SE).

24a. Roe-buck, Sakai *pous* (N), *poūs* (C), *pós* mouse deer (C), Sem. *păs* antelope; Riang *pos⁻* barking deer.

30. Foot, Sakai *dźoṅ, dźūg, dźūk(n)* (N), *dźūk(n)* (C), *dźoṅ* (E), *dźoṅ, dźogn* (SE), *dźo(k)ṅ, dzoṅ, dźūk* (SW), Jakun *dźogn, dźoṅ*.

35. Forest, Sakai *mbri, mbĕri, mĕri* (SW), *bre'* (E), *bri* (SE), Sem. *döbrī, dĕbī*, Jakun *dĕbrī*.

59. Buffalo, Sakai *kerbou*, *kerbau*, *kĕrbō* (N), *kĕrbō*, *kerbau*, *krbo*, *krebo* (C), Sem. *kebao*. Malay *kerbau*.

63. Kite (bird), Sakai *klaak(n)* (N), *klak* (C), Sem. *kĕlăṅ* white-headed eagle, Pangan *k(ĕ)raṅ* kite.

65. Shell, Sem. *klipih* (as written in Malay).

85. Tree, trunk, beginning, Sakai *tom*, *tåp'm* (SW), Sem. *tom*, Pangan *tåm*, *tum*.

105. Fruit, Sakai *ple'* (N), *plē'* (C), *pĕlē* (SE), *pĕlē'*, *pĕlí*, *plíe* (SW), Jakun *pĕlí*, *pĕlé*.

145a. Riang *put⁻* to blow (with the mouth); Sakai *put-pūt* to blow (N), *pūt(n)*, *pū(d)n*, *hi-pūt*, *am-pet-put* (C), *put* blowpipe (E), Pangan *ya-pöt*, *-d*, to blow. Malay *pu-put*. ST 618 (O. Bodish *ăbud*); or ST 2935 (*hmut*), compare Theng *hmut* inhale.

36. Goat, Jakun *bêbek* ('camphor language').

37. Thigh, Sakai *bĕlu*, *bĕlō*, *blo* (N), *bĕlö*, *blō* (SW), Sem. *blö'*, *bĕlo'*, *bĕlō*, Pangan *bĕlŭ'*.

39. Full, Sakai *töbĭk*, *tobi(k)ṅ* (N), *tebĭk(n)* (C).

42. Breast, milk, Sem. *bu*, *bu'*.

157. Mother, Umpai *ma*, Theng *ma*; C. Nicobar *ămā*, Teressa *ămā*, Chowra *āmă*. 1-2-12. ST 204.

Table 2. Nasals

	sun, day 146	far 147	sweet 150	smoke 151	house 153	year 156	rat 10	eye 163	night 164	stone 165	*N
Alak	thăñai	tśañai	...	...	ñi	tśnam	kŏnē	măt	mañ	tamŏ	N
Annam	ñăy	ñăi	...	...	ñ̈ù¹	năm²	...	măt	mañ	...	N
Bahnar	...	söñai	ñăm	ñuai	...	śanam	kone	măt	mañ	tŏmō	N
Boloven	thăñai	tañai	...	ñ̈ŭ	ñ̈i	...	...	măt	mañ	tamŏ	N?
Chrau	dñay	ñai	(ñăm)	ñu	ñ̈ă	sönam	kŏnē	măt	mañ	thnô	N
Churu	măt ñai³	...	...	...	ñi	nam	...	măt	...	...	N
Halang	tañai	añai	...	...	ñ̈ă	...	kañhè	măt	mañ	mŏ	N
Kaseng	tañai	tśöñai	...	...	ñi	śanam	...	măt	...	tamŏ	N?
Khmer	tñai	tśhñay	...	...	...	tśnaiñ	kon	...	...	thnə	N?
Kontu	tañai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	mañ	tamŏ	N?
Kuoi	tañay	tśhñai	...	...	...	...	khañē	mat	mañ	tamau	N?
Lavé	thăñai	tśañai	...	...	ñ̈is	...	kanē	măt	mañ	tamŏ	N?
Niahön	ñ̈ei	ñ̈ei	...	...	...	...	kanē	măt	...	tama	N?
Phnong	tñ̈i	ñai	...	...	...	...	...	mot	...	thmo-	N?
Por	tanai	sñai	...	ñkuə?	ñi	...	kanē	măt	...	tama	N
Prou	manhi	tśeñai	...	...	...	...	kŏnei	măt	mañ	kam	N
Sedang	mat töñai⁷	söñe	ñăm	...	...	sönam	...	mat	mañ	tömău	N
Sré	tăñai	ñăi	...	...	ñi	sönam	kŏnéi	măt	mañ	tamao	N
Stieng	tñay	ñaô	...	...	...	...	kenai	măt	...	tmo²	N
Sué	meiñai	tśöñai	ñam	...	(sṇi)	tśñăm	kni	măt	...⁵	tamŏ	N?
Talaing		dźñey	ñam⁴	Tailoi ṇyu		Khasi snem		Theng măt		Khasi măo	
Tareng	C. Nic. heṇi⁶	Khasi dźñăi						Khasi kh-mat		mǎo	

¹ Q. ng. *nhà.* Uylo *ña\.* ² Uylo *năm\.* ³ Sun. *ñai* day. ⁴ Written *ñam.* Compare Riang *ñan\.* ⁵ Compare *Mi,* Khmus *moñ* moon. ⁶ Coastal *hēğ*; compare, Inland *hĕk* today. ⁷ Sun; *ñai* day.

Palaungic

	144 fire	145 eye	146 sun	147 far	148 green	153 house	154 blood	155 thunder	158 thou	159 ox	165 stone	166 star	N*
Umpai	ŋŏ̄	ñăi	sañi	sañai	sañā	ñüa	hnām	nŏum-	mi	mŏk-	samo	samŏiñ	N
Bo Luang	ŋŏ̄	ñṡa	sañē	...	sañā	ñüa	nām	mŏum-	...	mŏp-	samo	sabŏñ	N
Mapā	ŋŏ̄	ñē	sañēi	...	sañā	ñüa	nhām	naum-	...	mauk-	samo	samŏiñ	N?
Lamet	ñāl	ñai	śñi	sñai	...	ñya	...	...	...	...	...	...	N
Papao	...	-ñai	sañi	...	tśañāl	ña²	hnām	...	mi	...	...	...	N
Theng	...¹	...¹	sĕñi	...	...²	...	nam³	...	mĕ⁴	...	...	...⁵	N
	1-2-1	1-2-2	Khasi sñi, 1-2-3⁶	1-2-4⁷	1-2-5 C. Nic. tśuñoa			1-2-11		1-2-14	1-2-18		

¹ Bahnar ñai kon pupil of the eye. ² Wa nia; 1-2-9. Nicobar ñĩ (except Car). Compare Juang iña. ³ Gadaba yig-nam. 1-2-10. ⁴ Uylo mi], Srê mi. 1-2-13. ⁵ 1-2-19; Srê sŏmañ, Stieng sŏmĕñ. ⁶ Mundari, Ho siñgi, Kurku śiñga-, Gadaba siñgi, Santali siñ. ⁷ Mundic sáñgiñ, but Savara sáñāyi, Gadaba sañgāyi.

Sakai-Semang

146. Day, Sakai *teṅ-ṅi* (E), *tĕnyî* (SE).

146 a. Riang *tər\ ṅọt* nape of neck; Sem. *ṅot, ṅut* neck.

151. Smoke, Sakai *nyäm* (N), Stieng *ṅiém*.

10. Rat. See Table 1, Sakai 10.

171. Urine, Sakai *kenám, kanŏm, nọm* (N), *nọm, kĭnọm* (C), *ni-num* (E), Sem. *kenom, kĕnam,* Pangan *kĕnom;* Savara *ṅum;* Palaung *hńūm,* Riang *num\.* Umpai, Bo Luang *naum;* Bahnar *num* (v.), Khmer *nom* (v.), Mon *nam* (sp. *nòm*).

182. Heart, Sakai *nūs, nọọs, noi* (C); *Chrau nŭs',* Sré *nus,* Stieng *nuĭh,* Bahnar *nūih.*

183. Mouth, lip, Sakai *tĕnut* (E), *snut, nut* (SE), Sem. *tĕnut,* Pangan *tĕnūt, tĕnöyt;* Khmus *thno* mouth. ST 3814.

157. Mother, Sakai *ma'* (written *mak*), Sem. *ma'* (written *mak*), Jakun *ma'.* Cf. Santali *mai* used in addressing females, Mundari, Kurku *māi* mother, Kharia *mai-*.

163. Eye, Sakai *māt, -d* (N), *mād, -t* (C), *mat, mot* (E), *mot, muat* (SE), *mēt, mãt* (SW), Sem. *med, -t, mid, -t, mäd, mat,* Pangan *med, -t,* Jakun *mata;* Santali *mẹt',* Mundari *med',* Kharia *mo'ḍ,* Savara *mod-.*

173. Hill, Sakai *bĕnum* (SE), Pangan *bĕnum, bĕnöm* mountain, Sem. *mĕnum;* Churu *binom,* Khmer *bhənəṁ,* Sré *bönöm* mountain, hill, Stieng *bönạm,* Ka *manam.*

165. Stone, Sakai *tĕmu* (E), *kmu* (written *gmu*) (SE), Pangan *tmu.*

184. Nose, Sakai *muh* (N), *moh* (C), *muh, moh* (E), *muh* (SE), *mūh* (SW), Sem. *moh, muk,* Pangan *moh,* Jakun *mu.*

185. Hill, mountain, Sakai *dźel-mōl* (N), *dźel-mul* (C), Sem., Pangan *dźel-mol.* ST 4040.

167. Grass, Bahnar *ṅet,* Halang *ṅăt,* Sedang *ṅat,* Sré *ṅhöt.*

168. New, Bahnar *nao,* Boloven *nŏu,* Sedang *neo.* ST 1003.

169. House, Bahnar *hnam,* Prou *nam,* Stieng *ṅam* hut in a rice field. ST 2050.

170. Elephant, Khmer *kənai* (?), Por, Xong *kanai,* Stieng *könai* the small tusks of the female elephant.

171. To urinate, Bahnar *num*, Chrau *dak num* urine, Khmer nom, Stieng *num* (v.), Talaing *n̥ăm*; Theng *num*, Riang *num*, Umpai, Bo Luang *naum*.

172. Interrogative particle, Bahnar *nă*, Sré *n-*. ST: Old Chinese *nā/* »which? what? where? how?» 'Karlgren 647).

173. Mountain, O. Khmer, Por, Xong *noṅ*.

174. Right, (hand), Bahnar *mā*, Sré, Stieng *ma*.

175. New, Alak *tamăi*, Annam *mó'i*, Khmer *tmi*, Sré *töme*, *törme*, Stieng *mѐi*, Sué *tamĕi*, Talaing *tŭmĭ*, sp. *tamei*, Tareng *mѐ*; Theng *hmé*, Riang *tən\me''-*, Pal. *k\nme̦*; Khasi *thymmāi*; Kharia *tónme*, Savara *támmē-*.

176. Corner, Bahnar, Sré, Stieng *mum*.

177. Mother, Alak *me̦*, Annam *me̦*, Bahnar *me*, Boloven *mɔ̀*, Chrau *mê*, Churu *mѐ*, Kaseng *mĕ*, Khmer *me*, Kuoi *mi'*, Lavé, Niahön *mĕ*, Phnong *mé*, Sedang *me*, Sré *mē/*, Stieng *mѐi*, Talaing *mĭ*; Khasi *-ky-mȋ*, War *-māi*.

178. Bahnar *mah* gold, Chrau *maś*, Khmer *mās*, Sré *mah* that which stays brilliant, Stieng *máih* gold; Sakai *mǎs* (N), *mas* (C), Sem. *amas*. Malay *ĕmas*, Jarai *mah̥*.

179. Bahnar *mir* field, Sré *mir* mountain rice field, Stieng *mir* dry rice paddy field; Riang *mar* dry field.

180. Cat, Alak *meo*, Annam *mèo*, Bahnar, Boloven, Chrau *meo*, Churu *meö*, Halang, Kaseng, Kontu, Lavé, Niahön, Sedang, Sué *meo*, Sré *meo/*, Stieng *mѐo*, Prou *mêo*; Theng *mé̦u*, Khmus, Lamet *meo*, Riang *meau*, Umpai, Bo Luang *mău*, Mapä *mȋa*; Sem. *miu*, *méo*, *méau*. Jarai *meö*. ST 1247.

181. To cut, Umpai *mө̄k*, Riang *måk*.

Table 3. Semivowels

The *y* found in the eastern section of the Austroasian family seems in general to alternate with voiced palatals. But the following roots seem to have a true semivowel initial:

186. Grandmother, Bahnar *ia*, Sué *ia püt*; Khmus *ya*, Riang *ya'*, Palaung *ya*, ST 277.

187. Chrau *iai* grandmother, Khmer yai old woman, Stieng *iai* grandmother, Talaing *yai* mother, Kharia *ə-yá-ya* grandmother, compare Savara *yēyu*, Gadaba *yiya*.[1]

188. Riang *yå* to love; Sré *yo* to be jealous.

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Papao		
189. To die	*yum*	*yum*	*yum*	*yam*	*yåm*	1-3-1	Khasi *iāp*
190. To see	*yo*	*yo*	*yua*	. . .	. . .	1-3-2	
191. Village	*yūaṅ*	*yūaṅ*	*yŭṅ*	. . .	*yäṅ*	1-3-3	
*y =	y	y	y	y^2	y		

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	
192. Talaing *păyăṁ* time; Lamet *yam* season, Palaung *yăṁ* time.					
194. Belly	*wĭak*	*wĭak*	*wĭak*		1-3-5
196. Breeches	*wā*	*wā*	*wā*		
*w =	w	w	w	v^3	

197. Riang *viṅ* to return, Lamet *viṅ*.

198. Riang *vai* to borrow, lend, Lamet *väi* to buy.

199. Riang *va'·* monkey, Lamet *vā*, Theng *hwa*; Khmer *swā*.

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[1] No. 186 < *iya* < *yiya* < *yayá*? No. 187 < *yáya*?

[2] See no. 192.

[3] See nos. 197—199.

*r-

	207 fly (n.)	208 buy	209 elephant	210 root	211 rhino- ceros	212 silver	213 forest	214 hole	215 six	*r
Alak	...	rot	rueh	...	...	prak	bri	trom	tarau	r
Annam	ruôi	...	voi[1]	rẽ[2]	...	...	...	...	prau[3]	r
Bahnar	roi	ruŏt	ruih	riöh	römai	...	bri	...	tödrou	r?
Boloven	roi	ruat	ruih	rě	ramà	pră	prei	trom	tarau	r
Chrau	rõuy	...	ruetś	...	römiś	prak	bri	trum	...	r
Churu	ruai	la-ruat	ruih	...	...	pria	...	trum	prao	r
Halang	roi	ruot	ruih	rě	römai	...	...	...	tarau	r
Kaseng	roi	ruot	ròih	...	römai	prak	...	...	tarau	r
Khmer	rŭy	...	...	ris	rəmās	prak	bri	...	...	r
Kontu	...	...	...	...	...	pră	...	...	...	r?
Lavé	...	...	ruah	...	...	prăk	bri	trom	trŏu	r
Niahön	...	ruat	roeh	...	...	prăk	bri	trom	trŏu	r
Phnong	...	ravat	rovès	...	...	...	bri	...	prau	r
Por	...	...	...	...	...	...	pri	...	...	r?
Prou	...	ruot	rovê	...	...	...	bri	...	trau	r
Sedang	...	...	...	rě	röme	prăk	...	...	tödrou	r?
Sré	röhai/	roat	roas	rias	römis	pria'	bri	...	prau	r
Stieng	ruểi	...	rūẽh	riểh	römahi	prak	bri	trum	prau	r
Sué	roi	...	...	rě	...	...	...	...	...	r
Talaing	ruy	...	...	ruih	...	...	...	...	turow	r
Tareng	...	...	...	riě	römai	pră	...	...	...	r
Riang	ruəi\	Huei	roai	rieș\	ramai	perak		Huei	treu	
Wa	rui, roi	Kat	roe		Jarai			Suk	trou	
Gadaba	uroy	Suk	ro		römai'			Khasi	threw	
Pareng	aroi	Gutob	rō					»Etudes» I, no. 89[4].		
Santali	rǫ	Savara	rā					ST 2735		
M., Ho	ro-ko									
Kurku	ru-ku									

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[1] Uylo wây∧.   [2] Phong rie.   [3] Uylo, Phong.   [4] Santali, Mundari, Ho, Kurku turui, Savara túrru, túdru, Kharia tíbru < AA *tprău?

216. Woman, Bahnar *ködri*, Boloven *tria*, Lavé *mö kĕtri*, Niahön *me triei*, Prou *katri* woman, *tri* wife, Sedang *ködri* woman.

217. White rice, Bahnar *ba broi*, Stieng *brĕih*, Jarai *braih*, Malay *bras*.

218. To sow, Alak *broh*, Boloven *brah*, Khmer *broḥ*, Lave *mbrah*, Niahön *brah*.

219. Sky, Alak *pra'*, Boloven, Kaseng *prà*, Kontu *pra'*, Kuoi *prea*, Sué *prà*, Tareng *prö baṅ*.

Palaungic

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Papao	Theng	Riang	Nic. C.	
201. Grass	*raip*	*rai*	*raip*	...	...	...	...	...	I-3-8
204. Red	...	...	...	*reaṅ*	*kraṅ*	...	...	...	I-3-11
205. Tooth	...	...	...	...	...	*hraṅ*[1]	...	...	I-3-12
206. Bamboo	...	...	...	*ruṅ-*	...	...	...	...[2]	I-3-13 Savara *uruṅ*
207. Fly	*rue*	...	...	*råi*	...	*ròé̤*	*ruəi*	*yūe̤*	
210. Root	*rä*	*rä*	*rä*	...	...	*hriạ*[3]	*rie̤s*	*yiah*	I-9-5
220. Toad	*rūak*	*rūak*	...	...	...	*rŏk*	*råk*	...	Phong *rok-rô*
*r	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r?*	*r?*	*r*	*r*	*y*[4]

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[1] Annam *rang*.

[2] Kuoi *sraṅ*; I-7-10.

[3] I.e., *riah*?

[4] Compare also: C. Nic. *yål* together, *yål-de* companion, with K. *rual* together, companion, friend (ST 4058—9), and perhaps *yai* price, ST *-rei* to buy (ST 891). And see nos. 31 and 144 above.

But often *r-* falls in Bo Luang:

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Khmus	Lamet
221. Tiger, leopard	*rawĭa*	*awĭa*	*rawī*	*revai*	*revai*
222. Husked rice	*rako*	*ako*	...	*roṅko*	...
223. Mouth	*rambōm*	*ambōm*	*ramūam*	...	...
211. Rhinoceros	*ramai*	*amāi*	(*mōi*)	...	...

221. Theng *rwaị*, Wa *ravoi*, Riang *rə\wal* (mistake in the copy for *rə\wai*?); Samré *raway*, Por *rovai*.

222. Juang *rənku* rice, Savara *rúṅku*, Gadaba *ruṅku*, *ruku*, Kharia *rọmku'b* [*rọṅku'*]. Pinnow 139.

Sakai-Semang

207. Fly, Sakai *roi* (N), *roai, raui* (C), *roi* (SW).

210. Root, Sakai *yaes* (N). < *rias?

212. Silver, money, Sakai *perāk* (N, C), *perák* (SW), Sem. *perak*. Malay *perak*.

213. Forest, Sakai *dĕbri* (N), *bre'* (E), *bri* (SE), *bri, mbĕri, mĕrī* (SW), Jakun *dĕbrī*.

215. Six, Sakai *tĕm-pĕrû* (E), *pĕrû', pru* (SE).

*r = Sakai *r*.

*l-

	228 leaf	229 tree, wood	230 hundred	231 land leech	232 dugout canoe	233 fruit	234 thigh	235 sky	*l
Alak	a-la	loṅ	klam	plöm	...	plĕi	...	...	l
Annam	lá	...	klăm^[1]	...	...	plê[2]	...	...	*l
Bahnar	hla	loṅ	...	plöm	pluṅ	pley	blu	pleń	l
Boloven	hlà	lòṅ	klam	plöm	...	plĕi	plù	...	l
Chrau	la	...	...	...	...	...	blu	...	l
Churu	laha	...	...	...	pluk	phlè	...	plö	l
Halang	là	lòṅ	...	plem	ploṅ	plĕi	blu	pliṅ	l
Kaseng	là	lòṅ	-kolam	plɔ̌m	...	plĕi	blu	...	l
Khmer	...	...	...	...	...	ple	bhlau	phlyeń[3]	l
Kontu	...	...	...	plem	...	...	...	...	l?
Kuoi	sla	loṅ	...	...	...	...	...	...	l
Lavé	là	loṅ	klam	plöm	...	plĕi	...	...	l
Niahön	là	loṅ	klam	plöm	...	phle	...	...	l
Phnong	loha	loṅ	...	...	...	...	...	..	l
Por	slaa	...	...	...	...	...	...	phliṅ	l
Prou	...	laṅ	...	...	...	...	...	...	l?
Sedang	...	lòṅ	...	plem	ploṅ	pli	blu	pliṅ	l
Sré	...	loṅ	...	plom	pluṅ	plai	...	...	l
Stieng	la	loṅ	...	plöm	...	plĕi	blu	...	l
Sué	hlà	lòṅ	...	plɔ̌m	...	plĕi	lu	...	l
Talaing	slă'	...	klăm	...	...	...	...	...	l
Tareng	là	lòṅ	-kolam	plom	...	...	pelau	...	
	Khasi sla; I-5-3			Jarai, Cham plom	Umpai loṅ. ST 3772	Riang plę'-		Xong pliṅ cloud; Lamet mpliṅ sky I-7-11	

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[1] Uylo; Middle Tonkinese ƫlăm, Q. ng. trăm.

[2] Uylo; Middle Tonkinese blay/, Q. ng. trái.

[3] rain.

Also: 236. Yellow, Khmer, Por, Kuoi *luoṅ*; En, Tailoi *löṅ*.
237. Gums, Bahnar *lĭn*, Sré *lüṅ*.

Palaungic

224. High	*hlauṅ*	...	...	...	O. Mon *sluṅ*.	I-3-14
227. To rain	*-hle*	*lēi*	*lahe*	*śelēh*	I-3-18	
228. Leaf	*hla*	*la*	*laha*	*la*	I-3-19	ST 313
238. Squirrel	*lāi*	...	*lēi*	...	Riang *klai\.*	ST 903
239. Voice	*ā-lo̲*	...	...	...	Theng *hr̥lò*.[1]	ST 1091
*l	=	l	l	l	l	

Sakai-Semang

228. Leaf, Sakai *sĕlǎ'* (N), *slā, selā, sĕlǎ* (C), *sĕla'* (E), *sĕla* (SW), Sem. *sĕlā', hĕle'*, Pangan *hālí', hālik*.

229. Tree, trunk, wood, Sakai *luuk(n)* (N), *dźilŏk, dźelog* (C), *dĕ-loṅ, lĕ-loṅ* (E), *gê-loṅ, dĕ-lógn* (SE), *d(ĕ)-loṅ, (ĕ)-loṅ, loṅ* (in songs), *dźĕlok, log(n)* (SW), Sem. *loṅ*, Pangan *d(ĕ)loṅ* (?), Jakun *dĕlóṅ, loṅ*.

233. Fruit, Sakai *ple'* (N), *plē'* (C), *pĕlē* (SE), *plē', pĕlí*, Jakun *pĕlí, pĕlé*.

234. Thigh, Sakai *bĕlu, blo* (N), *blo, bĕlö* (SW), Sem. *bĕlō, blö'*, Pangan *bĕlū'*.

Table 4. Affricates and Fricatives

	235 dog	237 bird	241 to eat	242 nine	243 louse	244 pig	246 to cook	*tś
Alak	*tśo*	*tśim*	...	*tśin*	*tśei*	*tśun*	*tśin*	*tś*
Annam	*chó*	*chim*	...	*chín*	*cȟây, chí* ...	...	*ch*
Bahnar	*śo*	*śem*	*śa*	*tóśin*	*śi*	...	*śin*	*ś*

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[1] word, language.

	235	237	241	242	243	244	246	*tś
	dog	bird	to eat	nine	louse	pig	to cook	
Boloven	tśó	tśem	...	tśin	tśei	tśur	tśen	tś
Chrau	śŏ	śem	sa	sin	śih	...	...	ś?
Churu	śŏ	...	śă-u	...	ṣai	tśù'	...	ś?
Halang	tśo	tśêm	...	tśin	tśai	tśür	tśên	tś
Kaseng	tśò	tśêm	tśà	totśen	...	...	tśin	tś
Khmer	tśo	...	tśhī	...	tśei	dźrūk	tśhiṅ	tś?
Kontu	tśü kè	...	tśà	...	...	...	...	tś
Kuoi	tśa	tśem-tu	tśa	...	...	...	...	tś
Lavé	tśo	tśêm	...	tśin	tśei	tśuru	tśên	tś
Niahön	tśo	tśêm	...	tśin	tśē	tśun	tśin	tś
Phnong	tś'a	sum	tś'a	tś'en	...	tś'ur	...	tś'
Por	tś'a'	...	...	...	...	sruk	...	?
Prou	tśa	tśêm	tśa	tśen	...	tśor	...	tś
Sedang	tśó	tśêm	...	tötśin	...	tśü	...	tś
Sré	so	sim	sā	sin	sai	sur	sin	s
Stieng	sŏu	tśum	sa	sin	sih	sur	sin	s
Sué	tśó	(hèm)	tśà	...	...	...	tśên	tś
Talaing	...	kiń-tśem	tśa	diń-tśit	tśay	...	tśin	tś
Tareng	a-tśò[1]	...[2]	tśà [3]	...	...[4]	...[5]	tśen ripe[6]	tś

Also: 245. To wipe, Bahnar śut, Boloven, Niahön tśŭt, Khmer dźūt, Talaing patśuit, but Lavé, Halang sŭt and Tar. suăh have irregular initials. Cf. Jarai söt. ST 2941.

From the notes above one may induce that *tś > Suk, Kat, Huei, Central Nicobar ś. For Central Nicobar see also no. 361.

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[1] Suk, Kat śo, Huei, Hin śor; Kharia so-ló', Juang so-lok, Savara kin-śō, Gadaba -gu-śō; I-4-C-9.
[2] Huei, Xong śiem; Mundic sim.
[3] Central Nicobar śā to eat (vegetables).
[4] Central Nicobar śēi; Santali se'.
[5] Suk śürü, Kat śur, Huei śru.
[6] Mu. isin; C. Nicobar iśīan-hata.

Sakai-Semang

235. Dog, Sakai *tśuō'* (N), *tśuo'* (E), *tśo'* (C), *tśò* (SE), *tśoo'*, *tśà* (SW), Jakun *tśò*. ST: Hwalngau *ui/tsau/*, Haka *ui-tsau-* (L) *ŭi̯ so* (N); Śo *ū(i)-tso-*.

237. Bird, Sakai *tśēp*, *tśep(m)*, *tśẹm* (N), *tśep(m)* (C), *tśēm* (E), *tśīm*, *tśibm* (SE), *tśibm*, *tśim*, *tśem* (SW), Sem. *tśēm*, *tśẹb'm*.

341. To eat, Sakai *tśā'* (N, C), *tśa'* (E), *tśā* (SE, SW), Sem., Pangan *tśī'*, Jakun *tśa'*. Khasi *sa*. ST 257.

243. Louse, Sakai *tśẹ* (N), *tśe'* (C), *tśī* flea (SW), Sem. *tśi'* louse, Pangan *tśī' flea*.

246. To cook, Sakai *intśen* (N), *ĕntśên* (E), *tśēt(n)*, *bī-tśēt(n)* (C), *ətśin*, *matśin* (SW), Pangan *ətśin*.

Palaungic

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Theng	
235. Dog	*sọ*	*sọ*	*sọ*	*śȧ*	*so*	Khmus *so*. I-4-C-1, and no. 92.
236. Elephant	*sāṅ*	*sāṅ*	*sāṅ*	*kśaṅ*	*sĕki̯aṅ*[1]	O. Mon *tśīṅ*. I-4-C-2. ST 1631.
237. Bird	*saim*	*saim*	*saim*	*śīm*	*sim*	Khasi *sim*, I-4-C-3, Mu. *sim*.
238a. Painful	*so*	. . .	. . .	. . . . . .		Theng *tśu*. I-4-C-4.
239a. Night	*saum*	*sam-bǖa*	*(ran-hāum)*	. . . *pŏ̆-swòm*		I-4-C-5.
tś =	*s*	*s*	*s*	*ś*	*s*	

243. Theng *sé* louse, Riang *si'* head louse, Angku *si kwen* flea; Khasi *ksi* louse.

245. Riang *s'ak⁻* full, satisfied, Lamet *śāk*.

246. Ripe, cooked, Riang *s'in⁻*, Theng *sin*.

Nicobaric

The forms of notes 3, 4, and 6 in table 4 above indicate that this phoneme becomes *ś* in Central Nicobar. There are, moreover, the following examples of this phoneme in the other Nicobaric dialects:

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[1] < **kesiaṅ* (compare Lamet and Tailoi, I-4-C); but Luce's Riang form, *s'i⁻tśaṅ⁻*, comes from a form parallel to that of Theng.

		Central	Coastal	Teresas	Chowra	Car	
247.	Salt	śăl	śăl	śāl	śāl	sāl	
248.	Ten	śǫm	śab	śǫm	śǫm	săm	ST 3954
249.	Chin	...	...	śămā	śămā	sāmā	
	*tś =	ś	ś	ś	ś	s	

$$*s$$

	250 string	251 horse	252 hair	253 bee	254 tail	*s
Alak	khasè	sē'	...	...	...	s
Annam	...	...	sŭk[1]	...	...	s?
Bahnar	göśe	öśeh	śŏk	śut	...	ś
Boloven	...	sè	sok	...	soi	s
Chrau	tśĕ	aśĕh	săk	śuĕt	...	s?
Churu	...	śè	sŏ'	...	...	s?
Halang	sè	...	...	süt	...	s
Kaseng	kasēy	sè	sok	sùt	...	s
Khmer	khse	seḥ	suk	...	...	s
Kontu	kasé	...	...	...	...	s?
Kuoi	...	sê	...	...	...	s?
Lavé	khaśen	śèh	śŏk	...	śue	ś
Niahön	(khiè)	śèh	...	...	sue	s?
Phnong	...	tś'ê	...	...	...	tś'?
Por	...	sê	...	...	...	s?
Prou	...	tś'ê	...	...	...	tś'?
Sedang	kösei	ösè	sŏk	sut	...	s
Sré	...	`asĕh	so'	sut	...	s
Stieng	...	sĕh	sok	sūt	...	s
Sué	sai	sè	sŏ'	...	soi	s
Talaing	...	kṣeh	sok	...	...	s?
Tareng	...	...[2]	sòk[3]	...	soi	s
		ST 762				

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[1] Uylo; Q. ng. tóc.

[2] Kat, Huei se, Suk, Hin tśe. ST: Kar. * se, Taungthu (Taungyi) sʿe[2], (Thaton) ɵe[5], Yinbaw oei'[2], Paku kɘɵe[4], Karenni tɵɵi'[1], Gekho ɵai'—.

[3] Feather. Mnong sok hair, Phong suk; Kharia so-lui.

255. Silk, Alak *sut*, Khmer sūt, Kuoi *etś sot*, Por *sot*, Stieng, Talaing *sut*.

256. Nine, Khmer kansar, Samre *kensaor*, Por *kensa*, Khmus *kaś*.

In the first Étude (p. 120) I found that the initials in the words for 'hair' and 'to eat' had had a different development in the Palaungic dialects which I could not explain because of a lack of sufficient examples. I still find the same difference, and the same lack. The difference may be observed in the following:

		Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	C. Nicobar		
252.	Hair	*hālk*	*hālk*	*ahālk*	*yåk*[1]		I-4-B-1
258.	To eat	*sōm*	*sōm*	*sōm*	*hăm-*[2]	Lamet *såm*	I-4-B-3

Sakai-Semang

252. Hair, Sakai *sok* (N), *sog*, *-k* (C), *sok* (E), Sem. *sog*, *-k*, Pangan *sok*, *sogk*, Jakun *sok*.

259. Halang *sŭt* to rub, Lavé *sŭt [śŭt]*; Sakai *sut*, *sôt* to wash (N), *sūd*, *suud(n)* to clean, *suut* to wash (C), Sem. *ya'-saåyd*, *-t*, to wash, Pangan *ger-soyd* to rub.

*h?

		Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Theng	
260.	Skin	*hāk*	*hāk*	*hāk*	*håk*	. . .	I-4-1
264.	Wood	*k-he*	*khe*	*khe*	. . .	*həhé*	I-4-5
265.	Bee	*hā̆*	*hā̆*	*hā̆*	. . .	. . .	Wa *hia*
266.	Palaung *hā̆* place, Riang *ha* "at".						

Khmeric

269. Bahnar *hāṅ* sharp, piquant, biting (of taste), Khmer hāṅ tart, acid, bitter, piquant, Sré *haṅ* saturated (with salt), Stieng *hăṅ* piquant, biting, burning like pimento. Compare ST 1707.

270. To eat, O. Khmer, Xong *hob*, Por *hap*; Jakun *dźá-hap* to eat, *li-háp* to bite. ST 1973.

---

[1] *h* is found in the *hẹok* of the Teressa and Chowra dialects.

[2] »to eat (meat).» This same root has initial *dź* in Mundic.

271. To climb, Bahnar, Sré *hao/*, Stieng *hao* to climb, to augment, add.

272. To flow, Khmer *hūr*, Sré *hor* to flow, to stream, Stieng *hor* to flow.

273. To pass over a flame, Bahnar, Sré, Stieng *hur*.

274. Bahnar *hutś* to drink by sucking, Boloven *hòt* to drink, Chrau *(h)utś*, Halang *hŏt*, Khmer *hůt*, sp. *hŏt*, to suck up, to swallow in one gulp, to gulp, Sré *hutś* to drink (water), Stieng *hut* while drinking to suck up strongly in order to leave nothing, Sué *hût*.

I have not found a single root to indicate that initial *h* in the Palaungic and Khmeric divisions comes from a single primitive phoneme.

FINALS

Table 5. Vowels

*a

	fish	leaf	to eat	eye	eight	night	water	*a
Alak	ka	ala	. . .	mat	ham	maṅ	dak	a
Annam	ká	lá	. . .	mat	tám	. . .	. . .	a
Bahnar	ka	hla	śa	mat	tohṅam	maṅ	dak	a
Boloven	kà	hlà	. . .	mat	thàm	maṅ	tiak	a[1]
Chrau	ka	la	sa	mat	pham	. . .	dak	a
Churu	ka	laha	śă-u	mat	thàm	maṅ	da	a
Ḥalang	ka	là	. . .	mat	taham	. . .	dak	a
Kaseng	ka	là	tśà	mat	ham	maṅ	dak	a
Khmer	. . .	. . .	tśhĭ	. . .	. . .	. . .	dik	i
Kontu	. . .	. . .	tśà	mat	. . .	. . .	. . .	a
Kuoi	ka	sla	tśa	mat	. . .	. . .	dak	a
Lavé	. . .	là	. . .	mat	tam	maṅ	dak	a
Niahön	. . .	là	. . .	mat	tham	maṅ	dak	a
Phnong	ka	loha	tś'a	mat	pham	. . .	dak	a

<table>
<thead>
<tr><th></th><th>fish</th><th>leaf</th><th>to eat</th><th>eye</th><th>275
eight</th><th>night</th><th>water</th><th>*a</th></tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr><td>Por</td><td>. . .</td><td>slaa</td><td>. . .</td><td>mot</td><td>. . .</td><td>. . .</td><td>teak</td><td>a[1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prou</td><td>. . .</td><td>. . .</td><td>tśa</td><td>mat</td><td>tham</td><td>. . .</td><td>doak</td><td>a[1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sedang</td><td>kă</td><td>. . .</td><td>. . .</td><td>mat</td><td>. . .</td><td>maṅ</td><td>diak</td><td>a[1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sré</td><td>ka</td><td>. . .</td><td>sā</td><td>. . .</td><td>pham</td><td>maṅ</td><td>dā/</td><td>a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stieng</td><td>ka</td><td>la</td><td>sa</td><td>măt</td><td>pham</td><td>maṅ</td><td>dāk</td><td>a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sué</td><td>ka</td><td>hlà</td><td>tśà</td><td>mat</td><td>. . .</td><td>. . .</td><td>da</td><td>a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Talaing</td><td>kă'</td><td>slă'</td><td>tśa</td><td>mat</td><td>. . .</td><td>. . .</td><td>ḍāk</td><td>a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tareng</td><td>. . .</td><td>là</td><td>tśà</td><td>mat</td><td>. . .</td><td>. . .</td><td>dà</td><td>a</td></tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sakai - Semang

To eat, Sakai *tśā'* (N, C), *tśa'* (E), *tśā* (SE, SW), Sem., Pangan *tśī'*, Jakun *tśa'*. Leaf, Sakai *sĕlā'* (N, C), *sĕla'* (E, SW), Sem. *li'*, *léh*, *hli'*, *hālī'*, Pangan *hālī'*.

276. Crossbow, bow, Sakai *āg* (N), Sem. *ig*, *ēg*; Alak *ak* crossbow, Chrau *a*.

277. Tongue, Sakai *lantag*, *lĕntāg*, *lĕntắk* (N), *lintak*, *lentå* (C), *lĕntak* (E), *lintāk* (SW), Sem. *letig*, *-k*, *litig*, Pangan *litik*, *litī'*, *lentek*. I-6-2.

277a. Bone, Sakai *dźa-ak(ṅ)* (N), *dźa-ak* (ṅ), *dźa-ak* (C), *dźĕ-aṅ* (SE), *dźa-'áṅ* (SW), Sem. *dźe-eṅ*, *ayiṅ*, *aieṅ*, Pangan *dźe-'iṅ*, Jakun *dźa-aṅ*.

278. Crab, Sem. *kĕntim* < *kĕntám*; Khasi *thām*. See 376, p. 51.

a is retained in Sakai and Jakun, but it becomes a front vowel in Semang and Pangan in the words above.

279. Crow, Sakai *aag* (N), *ga-ak* (C), *da-'ak* (SW), Sem. *ga-āk*. Malay *gagak*.

280. Grandfather, Sakai *tā'*, *ta'-ta'* (N), Sem., Pangan *tā'*. Sakai *tata* old man (N); Mon *i-ta* father (obs.), Khmer *tā* old man, male ancestor, O. Khmer, Por *tśi ta* grandfather; Umpai, Palaung, Khmus *ta*, Riang *ta'⁻*, Lamet *tā* ancestor. ST 104.

281. Father, Sakai *pa*, *a-pá'* (C), *i-pa'* (E), Pangan *pā'*; Riang *pa⁻*, Umpai *pa khūat* »oldest man in the village» (*khūat* old). See no. 93 and I-1-A-18; Santali, Birhoṛ *apa* father. ST 156.

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[1] Diphthong before *-k*?

In these onomatopoeic or babytalk words the *a* seems to have been retained everywhere, even in Semang and Pangan. Neither Semang nor Pangan forms are found for the following: fish, Sakai *kaa*, *kā*, *ka'* (N), *kā'* (C), *ka'* (E), *kaa*, *kā* (SW).

Palaungic

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Theng	Papao	
Fish	ka	ka	ka	...	ka	...	
Mother	ma	...	...	mā	ma	, ..	O. Mon *mă* father
Leaf	hla	la	laha	...	...	la	
Grandfather	ta	...	...	tā	...	...	
282. Large	ra	ra	ra	...	...	...	
Road	kra	...	kra	...	...	...	
283. Crossbow	āk	āk	āk	...	...	āk	I-6-7. See no. 276 above.
Chin	kăp	kăp	kăp	...	kap	...	I-6-27
Blood	hnām	nām	nhām	...	nam	hnām	I-7-26
Tongue	ndāk	tāk	ndāk	...	həntak	dāk	I-6-2
*-a =	a	a	a	ā	a	a?	
*-ā- =	ā	ā	ā	...	a	ā	

*i

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Lamet	Theng		
284. Thee	mi	...	mī̆	...	I-5-4	Sré *mi*
Hand	...	...	tī̆	ti	I-5-5	Sré *ti*
Sun	saṅi	saṅē	...	səṅi	I-5-6	
Forest	...	...	prī̆	bri'	I-5-7	
285. One	thi	te	...	...	I-5-8	
P. *-i =	i	e	ī̆	i		

Palaungic -*i* comes from two sources: from AA. -*i* and from another AA phoneme which is found in the word for 'sun'. In the Palangic

languages this phoneme is generally a vowel, but in the Eastern
section of languages it is generally a diphthong. We have enough
data on these phonemes to give some indication of the development:

$$*-i$$

	hand	forest	$*i$
Alak	ti	bri	i
Annam	tay	. . .	ay?
Bahnar	ti	bri	i
Boloven	tei	brei	ei
Chrau	ti	bri	i
Churu	ti	. . .	i?
Halang	ti	. . .	i?
Kaseng	ti	. . .	i?
Khmer	ti	bri	i
Lavé	ti	bri	i
Niahön	ti	bri	i
Phnong	ti	bri	i
Por	ti	pri	i
Prou	ti	bri	i
Sré	ti	bri	i
Stieng	ti	bri	i
Sué	ti	. . .	i?
Talaing	tey	. . .[1]	ey?

$$*E$$

Several vowels or diphthongs with e, or with a and i in contact,
seem to have resulted in -e, in the AA languages of Siam: first the
$*e$ reconstructed for the equation Riang -e' = Palaung -ε and the
$*\varepsilon$ for the equation Riang -ε' = Palaung -$\bar{e}$ are both simply e in
the language of Siam; and it will be seen below that several finals
with e in the Khmeric languages have become simply -e in the Lawa
languages:

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[1] I-5-7. Santali, Mundari, Ho *bir*.

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Theng	Bahnar	Sré	Stieng	
286. We	e	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	e	. . .	I-5-9
287. You	pe	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .		I-5-10
Earth	te	tēi	te	pə'têh	teh	tiah	tĕh	I-5-11
Wood	khe	khe	khe	hə̌hé	. . .	.·.	. . .	I-5-13
Fruit, areca	ple	ple	ple	plé'	pley	plai	plêi	I-5-14
288. Arrow	the	te	the	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
Rain	hle	lei	lahe	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	I-3-18
*E =	e	e(i)	e					
Eye	ṅāi	ṅīa	ṅē	Papao -ṅai, Lamet,				
						Bahnar ṅai		I-5-16
Far	saṅāi	. . .	. . .	Bahnar śöṅai				I-5-18
Squirrel	lāi	. . .	lĕi	Riang klai				
293. Rice brandy	plāi	prī̄a	plē					
294. Gold	khrāi	khrī̄a	khrē					I-8-14
*-ai =	āi	ī̄a	ē					
295. Painful	so	. . .	. . .	Riang s'u'‐				I-5-24
296. Dream	ramo	. . .	. . .	Riang rə\mu'\				I-5-25
Breast,	. . .	. . .	. . .	Riang bu'‐, Theng bu;				
to nurse						Sré　pou'		I-5-20
297. To drink	ṅo	ṅo[1]	ṅū̃	Santali ṅū̃[2]; Churu ṅu				
298. Betel	phlo	phlo	. . .	Theng　blu				
299. String	mo	. . .	. . .	Theng　tśə̌mo'				I-5-26
300. Body	ko	ko	ko	Bahnar a-kạu				
301. Tree	kho	kho	kho					
302. To arise,	ko	ko	ko					
get up								
Back	taṅ-kro	ṅ-kro		. . .				
303. Hole	to	to	to					
Stone	samo	samo	samo					I-5-28

---

[1] In the phrase for 'to be thirsty.'

[2] Coastal Nicobar o-nyū-śe, Teressa nyū-.

		Bo		
	Umpai	Luang	Mapä	
304. Husked rice	*rako*	*ako*	...	I-5-29
305. Silk	*satho*	*sato*	...[1]	
306. To see	*yo*	*yo*	(*yua*)	I-3-2 [2]

$$*\text{-}u \;=\; \left.\begin{matrix} \\ \\ \end{matrix}\right\}o \qquad o\left\{\begin{matrix} u? \\ \\ o \end{matrix}\right.$$

$$*\text{-}o \;=\;$$

Roots number 295—298 seem to have ended in *-u* but the distinction between this phoneme and *-o* has disappeared in the Lawa languages, except perhaps, in Mapä.

		Bo			
	Umpai	Luang	Mäpa	Lamet	Riang
Dog	*so̱*	*so̱*	*so̱*	*śå*	*s'o'-* Theng *so* I-4-C-9
307. »Klebreis»	*n̊o̱ pit*	*n̊o̱ pit*	...	*n̊å[3]*	*n̊o'-[4]*
308. Bark	*hlo̱*	*lo̱*	*laho̱*	...	... Tareng *a-lo*
309. Rice mortar	*mbo̱*	*po̱*	*mbo̱*	...	...
310. Earring	*tō̱*	*tō̱*	...	...	...
-o̱	*o̱*	*o̱*	*o̱*	*å*	*o'*

$$*\text{-}i\text{-}$$

		Bo		
	Umpai	Luang	Mapä	Papao
Head	*kain*	*kai*	*kain*	*kin̊*	Riang *kin̊-*, Tailoi *tśin̊*, Sré *kin̊* end, top. I-1-5.
311. To sleep	*ait*	*ait*	*ait*	*it*	Lamet, Tailoi, Son *it*. I-6-15.
Bird	*saim*	*saim*	*saim*	...	Riang *s'im-*, Lamet *śim*, Sré *sim*. I-4-C-3.
312. Nine	*sataim*	*sataim*	*sataim*	*dim*	Riang *tim-*, Son *dim*, Palaung *tĩm*. I-1-C-3.
313. Grass	*raip*	*rai*	*raip*	...	Tailoi, Son *rip*. I-3-8.
-i-	*ai*	*ai*	*ai*	*i* =	Riang, Tailoi, Son, Lamet *i*.

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[1] ST (Karenic): Paku *ǝǝdü[5]*, Bwe (W.) *ǝǝ[1] drü[2]*, (E.) *ǝü[1] 'dü[3]*, (*ǝ* < *s).

[2] Kharia, Juang *yo*, Gadaba *yu*.

[3] Rice, paddy.

[4] Grain.

$$*\text{-}ai\text{-}?$$

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	
314. Sand	hmaitś	maih	hmait	Riang maitś⁻¹
To weave	tain	tain	tain	Riang taiṅ⁻
*-ai- =	ai	ai	ai	= Riang ai

But this diphthong does not seem to be found except before a palatal final and it may be secondary.

$$*\text{-}ui\text{-}?$$

	Umpai	Riang	Theng	
315. To undress	poitś	puitś⁻	puḭtś, póḭtś	
316. To prick	. . .	huitś⁻	huḭtś	
317. »Shoot»	pōin	puiṅ⁻	. . .	
Thick	kloin	. . .	. . .	En klwiṅ fat (gras), I-7-8
*-ui-? =	oi	ui	ui	

But this diphthong may be secondary for the same reason as the preceding.

Riang -i̯e-

318. Riang ki̯ep⁻ to pinch; Mon kĕp, Bahnar khep iron-worker's tongs, Sré kep kind of river mussel. See no. 49. ST 1913, 3390.

318a. Riang ti̯eṅ⁻ to drink, Lamet, Papao teṅ.

319. Riang kə\ti̯ek ear; Khmer trə-tśyek; compare Angku tśok. Riang -i̯e- < *-e-?

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¹ Alak băătś, Boloven, Niahön phatś; and by metathesis of a and i in Nicobar: Teressa, Chowra pi̯ăt, Central pi̯et, Coastal pĕăt.

Table 6. Stops

	279 crow	water	320 silver	321 peacock	hair	322 to open	323 white	324 sky	325 canoe	*-k
Alak	ka'ăk	dăk	prăk	brāk	...	pök	bok	...	dŭk	k
Annam	ác	...	bạc	...	...	...	...	...	...	c
Bahnar	āk	dăk	...	...	śók	...	...	...	...	k
Boloven	āk	tiàk	pră¹	prāk	...	pök	bok	...	...	k
Chrau	...	dăk'	prak	brak	...	...	...	trōk	duk	k
Churu	...	dà	pria	bra'	sö'	pö	...	...	...	0
Halang	hàk	dăk	...	...	...	...	tabok	...	...	k
Kaseng	hăk	dăk	prak	hràk	sok	pök	bok	...	dŭk	k
Khmer	kə'ek	dik	prak	...	suk	pök	...	...	dūk	k
Kuoi	...	dak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	k?
Lavé	ka'ăk	dăk	prăk	brāk	śŏk	pök	bok	....	dŭk	k
Niahön	ka'ăk	dăk	prăk	brāk	...	pök	bok	...	duok	k
Phnong	...	dak	...	...	...	...	...	truk	...	k
Por	...	teak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	k?
Prou	...	doak	...	...	...	...	baak	...	...	k
Sedang	...	diak	prăk	...	sŏk	...	...	...	...	k
Sré	...	dā/	...	bra	so'	pö	bō	trū	...	0
Stieng	...	dāk	prak	brak	sok	pōk	bọk	truk	duk	k
Sué	...	dă	...	...	sŏ'	bö	bò	...	tua	0
Talaing	...	ḍāk	...	...	sōk	pok	...	...	...	k
Tareng	hă hă	dà	pră	...²	sok³	...	...	...	...	0?
	Theng kă'ak⁴		Malay perak	Riang prak			ST 3613			

¹ A loan?

² ST (Karenic): Paka -bra³, Bwe -ba³, Yinbaw -pra⁵, Karenni -pre'⁴ (Luce). It is not the initial but the final which does not correspond and which leads to the supposition that the following is not the same root: Bahnar, Halang amra peacock, Tareng amra', Talaing mra, Malay merak. Or perhaps it is a loan in Austroasian.

³ feather.

⁴ Compare Santali kă kă to caw (like a crow), Mundari kā' kā', Savara kákǎ crow, Gadaba gə'gá (wr. gugga); AA *kə'aka?

326. Spear, Bahnar *tāk*, Kaseng *tàk*, Sré *tā'/*, Stieng *tak*.

327. Bahnar *dăk* trap with a spear, Khmer *'ən-dāk'* trap, Sedang *dà*, Sré *da'* snare, Stieng *dăk* trap.

328. To break, to smash, to shatter, Bahnar *păk*, Khmer pāk', Sré *pa'*, Stieng *pak*; Riang *pək⁻* broken. ST: Phunoi *p'a⁻* to split, *p'a\(bla⁻)* to break, Akha *pa⁻* to split, to break. The Lolo final was *-ak*, *-ă*, or *-a*; thus compare also No. 96, p. 15. Karenic *$p'a'$* to split, divide: Paku *p'a¹*, Taungthu (Taungyi) *pa'*, (Thaton) *p'a'³*, Gehko, Yinbaw *p'a'·*, Karenni (Nuku) *p'ẹ'·*, (Kyetbogyi) *p'e'·*, Bwe (W.) *p'a²*, (E.) *p'a'³*.

329. To split, Bahnar *hak*, Sré *hā*; Riang *hak* to break (intr.). Lao *hak*.

330. To vomit, Bahnar *hăk*, Sré *ha'*, Stieng *kön-hak* to make an effort to spit; Sakai *kĕ-hāk*, *ka-hak̲*, *da-hak̲* phlegm (C), Sem. *ka-hăk*; compare Khasi *dźyr-hoh* to cough. ST 1459.

331. Sré *pi* civet cat, skunk, marten, Stieng *pik* a group of small animals of the fox family.

332. Pig, Kuoi *lik*, Sué *li*, *ali*, Tareng *alüi*, So *alik*, Talaing *tślĭk*; Riang *lek*. ST: Midźu *li*; Taying *ba-li*.

333. To puff up, inflate, Sré *pu/*, Stieng *păk*.

334. Large wild pigeon, ringdove, Khmer *kəṁ-phluk*, Sré *plu*, Stieng *plăk*.

334a. Skin, Khmer sp e̲k, sp. *sbek*, Kuoi *sbek*, Stieng *söbek*.

334b. Pipe (smoking) Halang *kòk*, Kaseng, Kontu *kŏk*, Sedang *kò*, Sué *kòk*.

334c. Navel, Bahnar *klŏk*, Sré *klo'*, Stieng *klo [klok]*.

334d. Squirrel, Annam (Phong) *prok*, Bahnar *prōk*, Khmer kùṁ-prùk, sp. komprok, Sré *pro*, Stieng *prŏh [prŏk]* small all-grey squirrel; Lamet *prâk* squirrel; Sakai *prōk(n)*, *prōg(n)* (C), *pruŏk* (E).

	335 exrement, to go to defecate	336 slave	337 to sell	*-k	*-t	338 to go to bed, to sleep	339 ant	340 cold
Alak	...	...	...	...	iś	bĭtś	samôtś	tăkătś
Bahnar	ik ⎱ itś ⎰	dik	tĕk ⎱ tetś ⎰	k?	t?	bit ⎱ bitś ⎰	...	...
Boloven	ĭtś	...	tètś	tś	...	...	...	...
Chrau	...	ditś	têt	k?	t'?	bih	...	tkat
Churu	eh	dĕ	tăt	?	t?	bit	...	...
Halang	ek	dek	tĕk	k	...	...	...	...
Kaseng	...	dik	...	k?	tś?	...	mŏtś	takĕt
Khmer	'ātś'	...	...	tś?	tś?	...	srəmotś"	...
Kuoi	...	...	...	...	tś?	bétś	...	...
Lavé	ĭtś	...	tĕtś	tś	tś	...	môtś	...
Niahön	ĭtś	...	tĕĭtś	tś	tś	...	môtś	...
Phnong	...	...	tat-	?	tś?	petś	...	kakat
Por	...	...	tak	k	...	...	...	...
Sedang	...	dĕk	tĕ	k'?	?	...	hmõi	...
Sré	ĕ/	...	...	0	tś	bitś	...	...
Stieng	etś	ditś	tetś	tś	tś	bitś	...	...
Sué	...	...	tătś	tś?	t'?	bĭt	samùi'	...
Talaing	'ik	dĭk	...	k	t	...	sămot	...
Tareng	...[1]	...	...	...	...?	bi	amui	...'
						Jarai pit	Malay sĕmut, Cham hmōtś[2]	Khmus, Taloi, Riang kat, Amok kyet.

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[1] Santali itś', Mundari idź', Kurku idź, Kharia i'dź.

[2] Santali mutś', Mundari muidź', Ho mui, etc.

Father Schmidt exerted his talent on a question that is complicated and at present insoluble, I believe, in regard to several Austroasian languages — the »palatal finals». I am here presenting enough material to show that Austroasian, like proto Sino-Tibetan, did not have »final palatals,» but rather *-k, *-t, which became palatals in some languages after front vowels or after diphthongs of which the last vowel was front. The problem is complicated by the fact that a single phoneme is written in several ways and better data are needed.

Sakai-Semang

*-k

283. Crossbow, bow, Sakai *āg* (N), Sem. *ig, ēg*. Sré *a/*. Crow, see 279, p. 35. Tongue, see 277, p. 35.

252. Hair, Sakai *sok* (N), *sog, -k* (C), *sok* (E), Sem. *sog, -k*, Pangan *sog(k), sok*, Jakun *sok*.

Silver, borrowed from Malay.

*-ḱ

335. To go to defecate, Sakai *ēg* (N). ST 3271.

340. Cold, Sakai *děkất, dekad, tökat* (N), *děkăt* (C), *těkát* (SE), *těket* (SW), Sem. *tekad*, Pangan *těṅked, temket*, Jakun *těkát*.

341. Elder sister, Sakai *yĭ-et* (E), *i-ék* elder brother[1] (SE), *yēk* (< *ye-ek* < *ga-ek*)[1] (SW), Jakun *gé-ek, ge-éh, ge-ē*.[1] I-6-7.

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[1] *ga-ū'* elder sister (Lavé *ŭ* elder brother; and K. *u* elder, ST 718c). *ga-* was a prefix with kinship terms (Blagden, p. 407; *g* becomes *y* before a front vowel as it did in English *yes*.

Palaungic

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Papao	Theng	
Buffalo	krāk	krāk	krāk	trāk	drāk	trăk	I-6-1
277. Tongue	ndāk	tāk	ndāk	...	dāk	hěntak	I-6-2.0. Mon lătāk, Khmus ntāk, Sué dà
Skin	hāk	hāk	hāk	... ...	...		I-6-3
342. Red	sakhrāk	sakhrāk	sakhrāk	...	(kraṅ)	...	I-6-4
343. Deer	ťāk	ťāk	ťāk	kiāk	...	ti'āk	Riang tə\yak⁻ I-6-6. ST 2775.
283. Crossbow	āk	āk	āk	ak	āk	...	I-6-7. Bahnar āk, Sré a.
279. Crow	raṅ-āk	la-āk	...	...	...	.	ST 1460
344. Branch	kāk	kāk	kāk	... ...	...		Riang kāk⁻. ST 1317.
345. Lead (metal)	mbrāk	mbrāk	mbrāk	... ...	...		
346. Lightning	puk prāk	puk prāk	...	... ...	...		
341. Older brother	iak ra	...	...	ēk	...	...	I-6-8
332. Pig	leik	leik	leik	... ...	... .		Riang lek\
Cow	mök-	...	mauk-	... ...	...		I-6-10. ST 2767
347. Ear	sūak	sūak	...	yåk	yok	...	I-6-5
Toad	rūak	rūak	...	... ...	...		Riang råk\
Belly	wīak	wīak	wīak	... ...	...		I-6-13
*-k =	k	k	k	k	k	k	

$$*-t$$

	348 to enter	bee	buy	349 eye	extinguish	die	350 ten	351 tongue	352 knife	*-ι
Alak	mut	...	rot	măt	apăt	śit	dźit	kapet	piēt	t
Annam	...	...	...	măt	...	tśĕt[1]	...	...	...	t
Bahnar	mut	śut	ruŏt	măt	töpăt	kötśĭt	dźit	löpiet	...	t
Boloven	...	...	ruat	măt	păt	khēt	tśet	...	...	t
Chrau	...	śuĕt	...	măt	...	tśĕt	...	löpiet	pĭtś	t
Churu	mut	...	la-ruat	măt	...	śĕt	dźăt	lampiet	...	t
Halang	...	süt	ruot	măt	păt	höt	adźiat	...	...	t
Kaseng	...	sùt	ruot	măt	kömpăt	sit	-dźit	apiat	piăt	t
Khmer	...	...	...	...	...[2]	...	...	...	kŭm-pit	t?
Kontu	...	...	...	măt	sampat	tśĕt	-tśet	...	piè	t
Kuoi	môt	...	...	mat	...	katsét	...	...	...	t
Lavé	möt	...	...	măt	păt	...	tśit	apiĕt	pĭt	t
Niahön	mut	...	ruat	măt	păt	kĕt[3]	tśit	piēt	piēt	t
Phnong	...	...	ravat	mat	...	khot	dźet	...	...	t
Prou	mut	...	ruot	mat	...	kêt	tśet	...	...	t
Sedang	möt	sut	...	măt	...	..	-dźit	...	...	t
Sré	mut	sut	roat	mat	...	tśhöt	dźöt	mpiat	...	t
Stieng	...	sūt	...	măt	...	tśöt	dźĕt	löpiĕt	...	t
Sué	mŭt	...	...	măt	păt	tśĕt	-dźit	...	...	t
Talaing	...	...	...	măt	...	ktśit	...	...	...	t
Tareng	hemòt	...	...	măt[4]	hebèt	tśĕt	-tśet	...	...	t
						Huei, Suk śit				

[1] Q. ng. cʰĕt.

[2] Compare păt' to lose, perish.

[3] < *khet < *kśet < *ktśet; see Talaing below.

[4] Kuy, Mnong, Phong mat, Khmus mot.

353. Kontu, Sué *tapat* 6, Hin, Tareng *pat.*

354. Cold, Bahnar *töṅiet*, Sué *tśṅeat*, Tareng, Kat *ṅeat*, but Kuoi *tśṅatś.* (< *tśṅaet* by metathesis of *e* and *a*?)

I do not know what the final was of

355. Small, Theng *dĕk*, Phnong *dek*, Chrau *detś*, Sré *dit;* Amok *tek*, Umpai, Bo Luang *tiă*; and »child», Annam *đet* (Uylo), *nít* (Q. ng.), Churu *dit.* I-6-14.

In the words for 'to die' and 'ten,' the vowels are perhaps not primitive; they may result from initial palatal consonants. Consequently the final is not palatalized after these late front vowels.

Sakai-Semang

348. To enter, Sakai *en-måd* (N), *måit* (C).

Eye, Sakai *māt*, *-d* (N, C), *mat*, *mot* (E), *mót*, *muat* (SE), *mẹ̄t* (SW), Sem. *med*, *-t*, *mid*, *-t*, *mẹd*, Pangan *med*, *-t*, Jakun *mata.*

Mouth, see 183, p. 21.

356. Gall bladder, Sem. *kĕmet*, *kĕmut.* Pangan *kĕmöd;* Bahnar *kömat* gall, bile, Talaing *klăṅ kmăt*, Khmer p(r)əmāt'', Chrau *khlöm mat*, Stieng *mat klöm;* Riang *kə\mət* gall. ST 2936.

To blow, see 145a, p. 19.

338. To sleep, Sakai *bēt* (N), *bĕt*, *beet*(*n*), *biēt* (C), *bed* (E).

339. Ant, Sakai *sömut* (N), Jakun *sĕmut.* Malay *sĕmut.*

    *-t, *-t́ = Sakai, Sem., Pangan, Jakun *-t.*

Palaungic

		Umpai	Bo Luang	Mäpa	Lamet	Papao	
357.	Old	*khūat*	*kūat*	...	...	...	I-6-20 (En *kwāt*)
	Late[1]	*khūat*	*khūat*	*kūat*	...	...	
358.	Tears	*rambūat*	*ambōṯ*	*rambūat*			
	To sleep	*ait*	*ait*	*ait*	*it*	*it*	I-6-15
	*-t, *-t =	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*		

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[1] Same root?

*-p

	359 egg	to bite	tongs	*-p
Alak	katăp	kăp	...	p
Annam	...	...	kẹp	p?
Bahnar	kötăp	kăp	sökep	p
Boloven	...	kăp	...	p?
Chrau	tśăp	kap	...	p
Churu	tap	...	...	p?
Halang	...	kăp	...	p?
Kaseng	kötap	kăp	...	p
Khmer	...	...	ṭaṅ-kyep	p
Kuoi	...	...	...	...
Lavé	...	kăp	...	p?
Niahön	...	kăp	...	p?
Phnong	khtap	...	...	p?
Por	...	...	...	p?
Sré	tap	kap	kep[1]	p
Stieng	tap	kăp	...	p
Talaing	...	...	dă-kep[2]	p

Shom pe
kctĕăb
See 398, p. 55.

360. Centipede, Bahnar keēp, Khmer kə'ẹp, Stieng küöp; Central Nicobar kaēap; compare Theng kə̆'ip 'scorpion.'

361. To seize, take, Chrau tśăp, Khmer tśap, Stieng tśap to take, accept; Central Nicobar ŏp-śāp- to seize.

363. Skin, bark, Stieng kuŏp, kup, Talaing da-, ga-kuip to cover; Savara kub- to be covered. ST 1908.

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[1] mussel.

[2] kĕp to pinch. Riang kiẹp⁻.

Sakai-Semang

359. Egg, Sakai *tab, -p* (N).

360. Centipede, Sakai *keeb(n), kęhęp, kehēp* (N), *kēepn, keep, kĕ'ęp* (C), *kĩ'ĩp* (SW), Sem. *ke-eb, ke-ep, kĩ'ĩb*, Pangan *ke'ĩp*.

361. To take, Sakai *tśĩāp, tśāb* (N), *tśap* to hold (C), *tśêp* to take (E), Sem. *tśêp, tśap, -b* to hold. Santali *sap'* seize, Mundari, Ho *sab'*, (Kurku *ṣaa*).

363. Sakai *tśĕ-kop* bark, *tśeṅ-kop* cap of blowpipe quiver (N), *tśĕ-kop* skin (C), *tśĩ-kop* (SW), Jakun *tśun-kop* skin, *teṅ-kop* cap of blowpipe quiver.

Palaungic

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	
Chin	*kāp*	*kāp*	*kāp*	I-6-27
Grass	*raip*	*rai*	*raip*	I-6-29
Shoulder[1]	*klep*	*klep*	*klep*	Sem. *klapeh*, Pangan *klapöh, klăpe*, *kəlāpă*, Sakai *glapo* (N).
-p =	*p*	*p*	*p*	

Nicobaric

	Central	Coastal	Teressa	Chowra	O. Mon	
Tongue	*kaletāk*	*kaletāk*	*kalitāk*	*kalitāk*	*lătāk*	Car *litāk* I-6-2
Water	*dāk*	*dāk*	*rāk*	*rāk*	*dāk*	
Older brother	*aĩk, aĩtś*	...	...	...	...	I-6-8
To sleep	*it-eak*	...	...	*it-ĩak*	...	I-6-15
Eye	*-māt*	*-māt*	*a-męät*	*-męt*	*māt*	Car *mat*
To bite	*kāp-a*	...	...	...	...	I-6-27
To seize	*ŏp-śāp-*	...	...	...	...	Khmer *tśāp*
-X =	X	X?	X?	X?		

but Lawa *wĩak* belly, Nic. *wĩaṅ* (C., Coast, Chowra), *vĩaṅ* (Ter.).

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[1] Original meaning »shoulder bone.» Compare »flat» (plat), I-6-30.

Table 7. Nasals

	28		364		365			366			
	standing	foot	river	tree, wood	four	five	child	nine	ear	*-ṅ	*-n
Alak	...	dźüṅ	...	lòṅ	pòn	...	kon	tśin	...	ṅ	n
Annam	dú'ng	...	kroṅ[1]	...	pon[2]	...	con	chín	...	ṅ?	n
Bahnar	iŭṅ	dźoṅ	kroṅ	lòṅ	pūön	...	kon	tösin	don	ṅ	n
Boloven	...	dźüṅ	...	lòṅ	puan	son	kuön	tśin	...	ṅ	n
Chrau	...	tśoṅ	...	...	puŏn	...	kon	...	...	ṅ?	n
Churu	...	dźoṅ	...	...	puon	...	kon	sin	...	ṅ?	n
Halang	dźuaṅ	dźoṅ	kroṅ	loṅ	puan	...	kon	tśin	...	ṅ	n
Kaseng	...	dźüṅ	...	loṅ	pòn	...	kon	totśen	...	ṅ	n
Khmer	...	dźeṅ	...	...	pon	...	kon	...	...	ṅ	n
Kontu	...	...	...	...	puan	sǒn	...	...	pötòn	?	n
Kuoi	...	dźuṅ	...	loṅ	pon	...	kan	...	...	ṅ	n
Lavé	dźoṅ	dźüṅ	...	loṅ	puon	...	kuen	tśin	...	ṅ	n
Niahön	...	dźiṅ	...	loṅ	puon	...	kuan	tśin	...	ṅ	n
Phnong	...	dźoṅ	...	loṅ	puon	...	kuon	tśen	...	ṅ	n
Prou	...	dźuṅ	...	laṅ	puon	...	kuon	tśen	...	ṅ	n
Sedang	séon	...	...	loṅ	pūön	...	kuan	tötśin	doan	ṅ	n
Sré	...	dźöṅ	...	loṅ	puan	...	kon	sin	...	ṅ	n
Stieng	...	dźoṅ	...	loṅ	puǭn	...	kon	sin	...	ṅ	n
Sué	...	dźuiṅ	...	loṅ	puon	sön	kon	...	...	ṅ	n
Talaing	...	dźüṅ	kruṅ	...	păn	mṣūŋ[3]	kon	dătśit	...	ṅ	n
Tareng	...	...	...)	loṅ	puan	son	...	...	portón	ṅ?	n
Tareng	...	...	...[4]	loṅ	puan	sǒn	...	...	portòn	ṅ?	n

[1] Uylo; Q. ng. sòng.

[2] Uylo; Q. ng. bŏn.

[3] > mĕsoiṅ, pĕsoiṅ, păsōn.

[4] Lamet krā̆ṅ Mekong , Riang kroṅ \ Salween, Wa krăṅ-muṅ river.

Also: 367. Light, Bahnar, Sré aṅ.

368. Bahnar anoṅ to carry with a balance pole, Sré 'anoṅ to carry on the shoulder, on a balance pole.

369. Sré kāṅ\ jaw, Müöng, Phong kāṅ chin, Kuy skaṅ, Bahnar, Mnong kāṅ. Daic *gāṅ.

370. Bone. This root is not completely clear. In most Austroasian languages the essential part of the word was 'aṅ (Papao āṅ, Theng aṅ), and when ' was an absolute initial, it was often written h; consequently hăṅ is frequent, as in Boloven and Sué. But most often the essential root was preceded by dźa, that is, the word looked like *dźa' aṅ, as in Sakai, Semang, Jakun, Mundic, and as the primitive form of Lawa, sa-āṅ, Theng tsə'aṅ, Khmus śe-āṅ or tśe-aṅ, Khmer tśhə'iṅ and, perhaps, Riang tśən\aṅ⁻. But in some Austroasian languages the root 'aṅ was preceded by ṅ: Tareng ṅ-aṅ, Kuy Dek aṅ-haṅ; Central Nicobar oṅ-eṅ. I-7-3. Mundic dźaṅ.

371. Bone, Alak katiṅ, Chrau tiṅ, Churu an-tiṅ, Sré ntiṅ, Stieng tiṅ, and perhaps Lavé kadüṅ.

372. Bone, Annam (Phong) siaṅ, xüöṅ, Bahnar śiöṅ, Halang kasieṅ, Sedang köseṅ, siöṅ; Lamet sieṅ-aṅ. One would be tempted to find the root aṅ in Halang kasieṅ, for example, except for the Lamet form where aṅ follows sieṅ.

373. Copper, Alak sabăṅ, Boloven tśaphàn, Churu saban, Khmer sbān', Stieng söbăn, Sué tśàpăn. The original form is not clear.

There is not enough material on palatalized final nasals:

374. Star, Chrau śmêṅ, Churu salamèṅ, Kaseng meṅ, Sré sömaṅ, Stieng, Mi selmeṅ. I-7-15.

375. Snake, Wa hsa-uin, Umpai sa-öin, Bo Luang sa-ŏṅ, Riang h-åin⁻; Bahnar huêṅ an animal resembling a snake, Annam (Müöng) săṅ, siṅ, siṅ snake (Uylo, Phong) siṅ, Kontu seṅ, Kuoi khsaṅ, Sué sāṅ. AA *hsa-uin?

	bird	376 crab	377 eight	378 five	tree	379 blood	380 leech	381 sweet potato	*-m
Alak	tśim	...	ham	dam	töm-	băham	plöm	...	m
Annam	chim	...	tám	dăm^[1]	...	...	...	...	m
Bahnar	śem	kötam	tohñam	pödăm	...	mahām	plom	bum	m
Boloven	tśèm	...	thàm	...	tam	phöm	plom	buom	m
Chrau	śem	...	pham	...	töm-	m(ĕ)ham	...	...	m
Churu	...	...	thàm	...	...	mahām	...	bum	m
Halang	tśèm	...	taham	dam	...	pham	plem	buom	m
Kaseng	tśèm	...	ham	pödăm	...	...	plòm	buom	m
Khmer	...	ktām	...	...	tem	(dźhām)	...	...	m
Kontu	...	...	...	...	...	...	plem	...	m?
Kuoi	tśem-tu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	m
Lavé	tśèm	...	tam	...	töm-	pham	plöm	bum	m
Niahön	tśèm	...	tham	...	tam	pham	plöm	bum	m
Phnong	sum	...	pham	...	...	...	...	...	m
Por	...	...	...	...	-thom	...	...	...	m
Prou	tśêm	...	tham	...	...	...	...	...	m
Sedang	tsèm	...	...	pödăm	...	mehiam	plem	bom	m
Sré	sim	tām/	pham	...	döm	mham	plom	bum	m
Stieng	tśum	tam	pham	...	töm-	maham	plöm	bum	m
Sué	hèm	...	...	...	...	ham	plòm	...	m
Talaing	kiń-tśēm	gătāṁ	...	...	taṁ	...	...	...	m
Tareng	...	...	...	...	...	aham^[2]	plom	...	m
		See	Suk	Xong		...[5]	Jarai		
		278[3]	tam[4]	dam			plom		

[1] Uylo; Phong dam, Q. ng. năm.

[2] Central Nicobar măhăm menses, Car măm blood.

[3] Santali kaṭkọm, Mundari, Ho kaṭkom, Kurku katkum.

[4] Kharia, Juang tham, Savara, Gadaba tam-.

[5] Remo, Pareng miăm; Palaungic hnăm (Et. 1, 2—10). The third phoneme was perhaps the same in the Austroasian words for »blood» (*mVńdźam?) and »crocodile»: S., M. tayan, but Savara tăńăl And for Savara ń, Khmer h, cf. Sav. toń-ńĕm breathe, Khmer ṭoń-höm breath.

382. Five, Churu *pram*, Khmer *pram*, Phnong, Por, Sré, Stieng *pram*.

383. Weep, Alak *ńim*, Bahnar *ńem*, *ńum*, Boloven *ńüöm*, Chrau *ńăm*, Churu *ńim*, Halang *niem*, Kuoi *ńéam*, Lavé *nüm*, Niahön *ńüöm*, Phnong *ńom*, Prou *ńum*, Sré *ńim*, Stieng *ńim*, *ńem*, Sué *ńam*; Umpai, Bo Luang, Mapä *ńüam*.

383a. Weep, Khmer *yəṁ*, Por *dźéam*, Samré *dźam*, Talaing *yām*, Riang *yam*, Khmus, Theng *yam*, Lamet *yām* sound, cry, Palaung *yam* weep; Khasi *iām*. Mu. *yam*.

The initials and the vowels of the two »roots» present too many inexplicable difficulties at the moment to consider them as a single root.

384. Iron, Alak *mam*, Bahnar *mām*, Halang, Kaseng *màm*, Lavé, Niahön, Prou *mam*, Sedang *meam*.

S a k a i - S e m a n g

28. Standing, Sakai *dźěṅ-dźök(ṅ)*, *dźin-dźuk* (C), *dźin-dźoṅ* (?) (E), *dźöṅ*, *dźög(ṅ)*, *dźök'ṅ* (SW).

Foot, Sakai *dźoṅ*, *dźuk'ṅ*, *dźūg* (N), *dźūk(ṅ)* (C), *dźoṅ* (E), *dźoṅ*, *dźogṅ* (SE), *dźogṅ*, *dźok'ṅ*, *dźeok*, *dźoṅ*, *dźuṅ* (SW), Jakun *dźoṅ*, *dźogṅ*.

370. Bone, Sakai *dźa-haṅ*, *dźag'ṅ*, *dźa-ak(ṅ)*, *ia-aṅ* (N), *dźa-ak(ṅ)*, *dźā-ak*, *dźě-ā'*, *tśa-aṅ* (C), *dźě-aṅ* (SE), *dźa-'áṅ*, *dźa-'ak'ṅ*, *dźā-hak* (SW), Sem. *dźe-eṅ*, *īyeṅ*, *a-ieṅ*, Pangan *dźe-'iṅ*, Jakun *dźa-áṅ*.

Tree, wood, Sakai *luuk(ṅ)* (N), *dźi-lŏk* (C), *dě-loṅ*, *lě-loṅ* (E), *gê-loṅ*, *dě-lógṅ* (SE), *d(ě)-loṅ*, *dźě-lok*, *log(ṅ)* (SW), Sem. *loṅ*, Pangan *d(ě)-loṅ*, Jakun *dě-loṅ*.

Four, Sakai *ěmpun* (E), *hěmpud'n*, *npun* (SE).

Five, Sakai *mě-sâun*, *mě-śoṅ* (E), *mě-sogṅ*, *ma-sokṅ* (SE).

Child, Sakai *kōn*, *kōd'n*, *kuod*, *kuad*, *kóhan*, *kohat* (N), Sem. *kuod*, *kōd'n*, *kōn*.

Bird, Sakai *tśēm*, *tśeb'm*, *tśep* (N), *tśip*, *tśēp*, *tśep*, *tśep'(m)* (C), *tśēm* (E), *tśēep*, *tśip*, *tśibm*, *tśīm* (SW), *tśĭbm*, *tśīm* (SE).

Crab, Sem. *kěntim*.

Tree, Sem. *tum*, Pangan *tåm* (?).

379. Blood, Sakai *maham, behīm* (N), *běhĭp(m)* (C), *behĭp, mahám* (SW), *maham* (SE), Sem. *măhum, mahöb'm, bahöbm,* Pangan *buhum, muhum,* Jakun *maham.*

380. Leech, Sakai *pělom, pělop* (N), *plěp'm, plap, plub* (C), Sem. *pělum.*

*-*ṅ* = Sakai-Semang -G.

*-*n* = Sakai-Semang -D.

*-*m* = Sakai-Semang L.

Palaungic

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Papao	Theng	
Elephant	*sāṅ*	*sāṅ*	*sāṅ*	*kśaṅ*	...	*sěkịaṅ*	Khmus *setśaṅ*[1]
370. Bone	*sa-āṅ*	*sa-āṅ*	*sa-āṅ*	*sieṅ-aṅ*	*āṅ*	*tśə'aṅ*	Khmus *śe-aṅ*[2]
371. Tooth	...	...	...	...	*kēṅ*	*hraṅ*	Khmus *hraṅ*[3]
385. Horse	*mbrōṅ*	*mbrōṅ*	*mbrōṅ*	*mraṅ*	...	*hmbrăṅ*	Khmus *mpraṅ,* I-7-5
Standing	*tśōṅ*	*tōṅ*	*tūaṅ*	*tiṅ*	... ...		I-7-6
Foot	*tśūaṅ*	*tūaṅ*	*tśūaṅ*	*śieṅ*	... ...		Khmus *nśōṅ*
Brook	*klōṅ*	*klōṅ*	*klōṅ*	...	...	*hrōṅ*	Riang *kroṅ*
386. Rainbow	*rayōṅ*	...	*rayōṅ*	...	... ...		
387. Knee	*ṅōṅ*	*ṅōṅ*	*ṅōṅ*	...	... ...		
388. To hear	*hmōṅ*	*mōṅ*	*mhōṅ*	...	... ...[4]		
389. Pot	*ndōṅ*	*tōṅ*	*ndōṅ*	...	... ...		
390. Black	*lōṅ*	*lōṅ*	*lōṅ*	*laṅ*	*laṅ*	...	Riang *laṅ\,* Lamet *laṅ,* Son *loṅ,* Anku, Tailoi *laṅ* blue, black, Amok *a-laṅ.*
391. Crawfish	*tostōṅ*	*tasatōṅ*	...	...	... ...		
392. Roof	*plōṅ*	...	*ploṅ*	...	... ...		Riang *plaṅ*- thatch
Head	*kaiṅ*	*kai*	*kaiṅ*	...	*kiṅ*	...	Sré *kiṅ* end. I-7-7.

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[1] Compare Kuoi *tśieṅ,* Kontu, Sué *tieṅ.* I-7-2.

[2] I-7-3.

[3] Annam *răng.* I-7-4.

[4] Compare Sré *moṅ* to wish; Riang *maṅ* to hope, expect.

		Theng	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Papao	Umpai	
393.	*Male* (of small animals)	hmain	main	ramhain	. . .	. . . . . .		Wa *mēn*
	To weave	tain	tain	tain	. . .	. . . . . .		Riang *taiń*
394.	90	ratain	ratain	randain	. . .	. . . . . .		
374.	Star	samǫin	sabőń	samǫin	tśre-meń	. . .	sĕlmĕ̇ń	Khmus *salmén*, I-7-15
	-ń =	ń¹	ń¹	ń¹	ń²	ń	ń =	Khmus ń²

395. Bamboo, Lamet *ruń*, I-7-10.

396. Riang *tań⁻* to bake, roast, Lamet *tań* singed, burned.

		Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Papao	Theng	
	Five	$ph\underline{\bar{o}}n$	phūan	$ph\underline{\bar{o}}n$	pan	phaun	. . .	I-7-18
	Four	paun	pāń	paun	pon	pōn	. . .	I-7-19
	Child	kūan	kon	kūan	kån	$k\underline{\bar{o}}n$	kon	I-7-20
46.	Female	-kön	-köń	-kaun	. . .	-kön	. . .	
	Wife, woman	parapön	pi̇apőń	. . .	kapun	kǫbön	. . .	I-7-17
	-n =	n	ń, n	n	n	n	n?	
	To die	yūm	yūm	yūm	yåm	yam	. . .	I-7-25
	Blood	hnām	nām	hnām	. . .	hnām	nam	I-7-26
397.	Water	ra-aum	ra-aum	ra-aum	ōm	ōm	'òm	Khmus *hom*, I-7-27
	To eat	sōm	sōm	sōm	såm	. . .	. . .	I-7-28
398.	Egg	$t\underline{\bar{o}}m$	$t\underline{\bar{o}}m$	$t\underline{\bar{o}}m$	ntam	. . .	. . .	Riang *tam⁻*. See 359.
376.	Crab	tām	tām	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Riang *kə\tam*, Wa *tām*
	-m =	m	m	m	m	m	m	

Also: 399. Sweet, Palaung *ńām*, Riang *ńan*, *[*ńam*]*; Bahnar *ńām*.

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¹ But *n* after *i*.

² But *ń* after front vowel?

Table 8. Liquids

	two	400 chicken	to fly	401 skin	402 flower	403 star	404 ear	$*_{-r}$
Alak	bar	er	. . .	nkar	. . .	. . .	. . .	r
Annam	. . .	. . .	pŏr[1]	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	$*r$
Bahnar	bar	ir	păr	akar	. . .	. . .	. . .	r
Boloven	bar	yer	. . .	. . .	püar	. . .	. . .	r
Chrau	. . .	. . .	băr	. . .	. . .	. . .	tŏr	r
Churu	bar	yer	par	. . .	. . .	. . .	thor	r
Kaseng	bar	. . .	. . .	ankàr	. . .	. . .	. . .	r
Khmer	bar	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	r
Kontu	bar	. . .	. . .	ankàr	. . .	pontòr	. . .	r
Kuoi	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	piér	. . .	khtor[2]	r
Lavé	bar	yer	. . .	. . .	pür	patuar	. . .	r
Niahön	ban	iern[3]	. . .	. . .	püön	tuan	. . .	n[3]
Phnong	bar	iar	. . .	antor	. . .	. . .	tuor	r
Por	por	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	r?
Prou	baar	ier	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	r
Sedang	ba'	ì	pà	ökiă	. . .	. . .	. . .	0[4]
Sré	bar	'iar	par	nkar/	. . .	. . .	tour	r
Stieng	bar	iér	par	. . .	. . .	. . .	tor, tur	r
Sué	bar	. . .	pal	sönkal	piar	möntòl	kötòl	l[5]
Talaing	. . .	. . .	par	. . .	. . .	. . .	ktor	r
Tareng	bar[6]	. . .[7]	. . .	ankàr	pior	(tò')	. . .[8]	r?
	I-8-7	I-8-3		[9]				

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[1] Uylo; Q. ng. *bay*.

[2] Kuy dek *la-khtor*.

[3] The *r* has not completely changed to *n*?

[4] Or glottal stop?

[5] The *r* has not completely changed to *l*?

[6] Huei, Suk *bar*.

[7] Huei, Kat *yar*, Suk *yer*.

[8] Mnong *tor*; Mundic *lu-tur* < *luktur*.

[9] Santali, Mundari, Ho *harta* skin, bark, Kurku *katre*, Gadaba *arta*.

Also: 405. Stream, Annam *hói*, Khmer hur, Stieng *hor*.

     406. To change, Annam *đổi*, Khmer *ţūr*, Stieng *tur*.

   407. Mouth, Bahnar '*bǝr*, *bör*, Sré *bör*, Mnong *bǝr*, Prou *buor*.

   408. Kuy *tmor* lip, Sré *sömoar* beak of a bird, Stieng *kömör* palate (oral); Khasi *ly-mor* mouth; Palaung *mūr*.

   409. Sré *war* arrange in a spiral, Annam *wêr* to return, Riang *wǝr* to stray.

	410 wind	411 eight	412 knee	413 understand	*-l
Alak	*kayal*	. . .	. . .	. . .	*l*?
Annam	*gió*	. . .	. . .	. . .	?
Bahnar	*khǐal*	. . .	*kŭl taṅ*[1]	. . .	*l*
Boloven	*khayüök*	. . .	. . .	. . .	?
Chrau	*tśal*	. . .	. . .	. . .	*l*
Churu	*tśal*	. . .	. . .	. . .	*l*?
Halang	*kayal*	. . .	. . .	. . .	*l*?
Kaseng	. . .	. . .	*tökò*	. . .	0?
Khmer	khyǝl'	. . .	. . .	*yǝl*[1]	*l*
Kontu	. . .	*takōl*	*trökòl*	. . .	*l*
Kuoi	*kayal*	*thkol*	. . .	*dźol*	*l*
Lavé	*khayün*	. . .	. . .	. . .	*n*?
Niahön	*kiū*	. . .	. . .	. . .	0?
Por	*khyal*	. . .	. . .	*yol*	*l*
Prou	*kadźu*	. . .	. . .	. . .	0?
Sedang	*khia*	. . .	. . .	. . .	0?
Sré	*tśāl/*	. . .	*köl-taṅ*[2]	. . .	*l*
Stieng	*tśal*	. . .	. . .	*dźol*[3]	*l*
Sué	*gial*	*tagòl*	*takòl*	. . .	*l*
Talaing	*[k]yāl*	. . .	. . .	. . .	*l*?
Tareng	. . .	*kōl*	. . .	. . .	*l*

Xong
a-kial

Coastal
Nicobar
tǎkǎǎl »6»

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[1] sp. *yol*.

[2] With metathesis of vowels Sem. *kal-toṅ*, Pangan *kal-tuṅ*.

[3] *iol* »to look».

414. Boloven *wiel* to turn, Khmer wĭl, Sré *wil/* round, circle, Stieng *uil* make a circle around an animal to catch it, Sakai *wel-wal* to turn (N), Pangan *tele-wĭl*; Central Nicobar *wĭal-hata* to turn, *ka-wĭla* circular; Riang *vwiẹl* to roll up, to turn.

415. Slave, Boloven *sol*, Kontu, Sué *sòl*, Tareng *sol*. Compare ST 2280.

416. To buy, Chrau *gol*, Stieng *göl*.

417. Heel, Bahnar *könöl*, Sré *köndol*, Stieng *könol*; Sakai *kĕnöl* (N, C), *kenthöl* (SW), Jakun *tśĕntúl* (< *kĕndol*, with palatalization of the initial); Nicobar (Cent., Teressa, Chowra) *kentöla-lāh* (*lāh* foot, leg); Riang *kən\ dol*.

<div align="center">P a l a u n g i c</div>

<div align="center">Bo</div>

		Umpai	Luang	Mapä	Lamet	Theng	I-8-1	
Hot	(418)...	...	...	...	*wăr*		I-8-1	
Wind	(419) *kāl*	*kāl*	...	...	*kŭr*		I-8-5	Kurku *korto*
Chicken	(400)...	...	...	*ēr*	*'iĕr*		I-8-7	Khmus *yer*; Khasi *'iar* (short form), *sy-iar*, *s-'iar*. ST 2202.
Fire	(421) ...	...	...	*ṅäl*		...	I-8-11	
Silver	(422) *māl*	*māl*	*māl*	*kmul*	*kŏmul*		I-8-17	Khmus *kmul*
Thick	(423) ...	...	...	...	*hmbül*		I-8-18[1]	
Tadpole	(424) *lāl*	*lāl*	*lāl*	...	...			Riang *lul*

If I have chosen correctly among the various Lawa forms which seem to have had a final *l* in primitive Austroasian, one may conclude that *-ur*, *-ul* > Lawa -*āl*. Theng and probably Lamet keep the distinction between -*r* and *l*.

425. Riang *s'ə\mal* grain, Lamet *śəmăl* to sow.

425a. Rat, Kontu *böl*, Tareng *a-bĕl*; Savara *kə́mbul*; Riang *kə\bu⁻*.

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[1] Compare Sakai (N), Malay *tĕbal*.

Table 9. Spirants

Izikowitz always wrote this final -sʿ and I think that such a phoneme, between s and h, may be the source of the inconsistency in writing this phoneme in most Austroasian languages. Perhaps there were two finals, -s and -h. I do not think so, but a more precise transcription of several of these languages would be necessary for a definite decision. Since I do not have a great deal of confidence in finals outside of Riang and Palaung, I give only the examples which we have at present for the roots with a spirant.

426. Muntjac, Umpai pō̠s, Bo Luang po̠h, Lamet pōsʿ; O. Mon pah, N. Mon po̠h; Sakai pous, puus roebuck (N), poūs, pōös, puus (C), Sem. pă̆s. I-9-1.

427. Nose, Alak muh, Annam mũi, Bahnar, Boloven muh, Chrau, Halang mŭh, Kaseng mùh, Khmer tśra-mŭḥ", Kuoi mus, Lavé, Niahön muh, Phnong mo, Prou mus, Sedang moh, Sré muh, Stieng mŭh nose, but mus mat face (i.e., »nose-eye»), Sué mŭh, Talaing mo̠h, Tareng mòh; Sakai muh, mu, moa (N), moh (C), muh, moh (E), mūh (SW), muh (SE), Sem. moh, måh, Pangan moh, Jakun mu; Central Nicobar mŏăh, Teressa, Chowra mŏh, Car -me̠h; Lamet mūsʿ, Theng muʿ, Lawa mā, Riang mus\. I-9-2. Mu. mu.

See 19, breast, milk. I-9-3.

428. To sweep, Khmer pos, Sré pös; I-9-4.

See 210, root, I-9-5.

429. Bear, Sré grih; Lamet krisʿ, Umpai kris, Bo Luang khre (better kreh?), Mapä kraih, I-9-6.

430. Porcupine, Sakai kūś, kūiś (C); I-9-7. ST 536. Compare Jarai kösua, but Cham gāsur.

See 182, heart; I-9-8.

431. Swell(ing), Sré ʾas; Riang as.

432. Mushroom, Riang tis⁻, Palaung tĭ̄r; Sakai betis fungus (C), pĕti̇s, pĕti̇h (SW).

433. Spear, Umpai phlias, Vu plia, Theng blya, En bya, Riang ple̠s\; compare Coastal Nicobar pi̇lōiya.

434. Tortoise, Riang rus\, N. Mon compare ʾă-rut, Umpai rāt, Bo Luang rā.

435. Head, Annam *dâu̇*, Boloven *tuèh*, Khmer tos, Lavé *tu*, Por
tos, Prou *toi*, Xong *tos*, Huei, Proons *tui*. ST: Phunoi *a⁻tu⁻*, Akha
u⁻tu⁻ < *-o*; Karenic: Taungthu (Taungyi) *kø-tu*[1], (Thaton) *kə\tu*[3].

436. Firewood, Khmer *ŭs*, Kuoi *us* firewood, fire, Samré *us* fire-
wood, Por *os*, Sré *'ous/* fire, Talaing *'oh* firewood; Central Nicobar
ŏh fire; Sakai *ōs*, *ōiś*, *ōś* (N), *ås*, *os*, *ois* (C), *ōś*, *ūs* (E), *us* (SE, SW),
Sem. *ås*, *os*, *us*, Pangan *ås*, *åh*, *ōs*, *ös*, *oś*, Jakun *ūs*.

437. To light (*fire*), Umpai *bräs*, Mapä *brä*.

438. Salt, Umpai *khis*, Bo Luang, Mapä *kĩ*.

439. Wide, Sakai *luas*, *lĕwas* (N), Sem. *an̊-loas*, Pangan *lāwes*.
Malay *luas*, *luwas*. Compare I-3-4, and Sré *was* to measure (lengths
or volumes).

See 209. elephant.

440. Salt, Alak *bŏh*, Annam *boy* (Uylo),[1] *múôi* (Q. ng.), Bahnar
boh, Boloven, Chrau *bŏh*, Halang *mobŏh*, Kaseng, Kontu *bŏh*, Kuoi
pos, Lavé, Niahön *boh*, Prou *bos*, Sedang *bò*, Sré *boh*, Stieng *bǒh*,
Sué *buòh*, Talaing *b̥uiw*, Tareng *boi̇̀*.

441. Large, Bahnar *tih*, Boloven, Halang, Kaseng *tĕ*, Phnong *tés*,
Prou *tis*, Stieng *tĭh*.

See 40, snake, p. 9.

442. Rain, Alak, Bahnar, Kaseng *mi*, Phnong *mis*, Sré *mi-u*,
Stieng *mi*; Sakai *miḥ* (E), Sem. *mĩ*; Central Nicobar, Teressa, Chowra
a-mih.

443. Name, Khmer *dźmaḥ*, Talaing *imo'*; Riang *mus*, Umpai
mäh; Kurku *dźūmū*;[2] Sakai *imo* (N), *moh. möh* (C), *amöḥ.* (E).

443a. Nail, Bahnar *köniạh*, Sré *nias*, Stieng *köni*.

444. Six, Umpai *läs*, Bo Luang, Mapä *lä*, Vu *laiya*, Wa *litś*.

445. Seven, Umpai *ā-läs*, Bo Luang, Mapä *ā-lä*, Vu *a-laiya*, Wa
a-litś.

446. 60, Umpai *ran̊kläs*, Bo Luang *ran̊krä*, Mapä *n̊klē*.

447. 70, Umpai *ān̊kläs*, Bo Luang *ān̊krä*, Mapä *ān̊klē*.

Note the following equation: Riang *-s* = Lamet *-s'* = Nicobar
(except Interior), Bahnar, Talaing *-h*.

---

[1] Compare Tareng below.
[2] Compare the Khmer form.

Note also that *-us, like *-ur and *-ul (see above) become in Lawa
-āl (-ā) (nos. 19, 427, 434). This is not so surprising since *-r, *-l
*-s > Palaung -ṙ; but -u- > Lawa ā before these phonemes is peculiar.,

»Initial Vowel»

	crow	447a fire	448 give	bone	*0
Alak	ka'ak	uiń	ăm	. . .	0
Bahnar	ak	uń	. . .	. . .	0
Boloven	ak	hùń	hăm	hăṅ	h?
Halang	hàk	hŭl	hàn	. . .	h
Lavé	ka'ak	uiń	ăm	. . .	0
Niahön	ka'ak	uiń	ŏm	. . .	0
Sedang	. . .	un	ăm	si-öṅ	0
Sué	. . .	hu¹	hòn²	hăṅ	h

Whether the primitive initial was a glottal opening (fester Einsatz)
which became h in some dialects or whether the h was not pronounced,
as in French, these are questions on which we need more information.
I am presenting here only the materials which give rise to the problem.

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¹ Chrau, Stieng uṅ, uiṅ, Churu, Kontu ui, Kaseng uiṅ, Phnong uṅ.

² Khasi am give me; Prou am give, Phnong, Stieng an, Kuoi on; Santali
em, Mundari, Ho, Korwa em. I cannot explain the alternation between -m
and -n im Khmeric.

Some Lawa Equations

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä		Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä	
Tree	kho	kho	kho	To bite	khīat	kīat	khīat	
Firewood	khe	khe	khe	Salt	khis	kī	kī	
Moon, month	khe	khe	khai	Old	khūat	kūat	...	I-6-20
				Flower	thīa	tīa	...	
Red	sakhrāk	sakhrāk	sakhrāk[1]	Duck	thüa	tüa	tüa	
Late	khūat	khūat	(kūat)	To sow (rice)	thüa ńŏ	tüa	...	
Write	khrīak	khēk	...	Navel	rathiṅ	ratiṅ	rathiṅ	
Arm	thū te	thū tai	thū te	One	thi	te	ti	
Five	phōn	phūan	phōn	Silk	satho	sato	...	
Betel	phlo	phlo	...[2]	Clothing	aphi	ape	...	ST 446
X' =	X'	X'	X'	Swamp	aphüṅ	apüṅ	...	
				Corpse	phūi yūm	pī yūm	...	
				Blood	hnām	nām	nhām	I-2-10
				Infant at breast	hmaitś	maih	mhait	
				Male	hmain	main	ramhain	
				Rain	hle	lei	lahe	
				X' =	X'	X	X(')	
				hN- =	hN	N	Nh	
				hl =	hl	l	lh	

	Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä		Umpai	Bo Luang	Mapä
Tongue	ndāk	tāk	ndāk	Finger	rōi	dōi	rōh
Lip	ndōi	tāu	ndūa	Forehead	rā	dā	rē
Pot	ndōṅ	tōṅ	ndōṅ	Forest	pirauk	pidūak	mirōk
Rice mortar	mbō	pō	mbō	*ḍ? =	r	d	r
Tooth	mbīaṅ	pīaṅ	mbīaṅ				
*NΓ- =	NΓ	X	NΓ				

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[1] I-6-4.

[2] Annam (Uylo) plu\, (Middle Tonk.) bl(a)u_, Bahnar bölu, Khmer mlū, Mon să-blu, Stieng mlu; Riang plu\, Theng blu.

A Nicobaric Shift

	Central	Coastal	Teressa	Chowra	Car
Lip	mø-noín	pø-n̊noín	mø-nåín	mø-nŏĭí	mĭ-nōh
Country, region	mø-ttai	pø-ttai	mø-ttai	. . .	. . .
Mosquito	m-ihoyø'	p-iśū̆ihø	m-ihåyø'	m-ooh	m-iså-kø/
prefix	m-	p-	m-	m-	m-

Sre NX- = Stieng X:

Sré *nke* horn, Stieng *kèi* (475).

Sré *nko* neck, Stieng *kou* (478).

Sré *ntin̊* bone, Stieng *tiṅ*. (371)

Sré *ntop* turtle dove, Stieng *top*. (569)

Sré *ntör* thunder, Stieng *törh*. (502)

Sré *mpal* mortar for pounding rice, Stieng *paľ*; Riang *paľ* mortar (450).

Other comparisons[1]

451. To bark (of dog), Bahnar *hödrŏn̊*, Sedang *hödruṅ*.

452. Acid, bitter, Annam *chua*, Bahnar *dźô*, *iŭ*, Khmer *dźūw*, Sedang *dźô*, Stieng *sö rat*, Tareng *a-iö*.

453. Tree, Chrau *tśhü*, Khmer *dźhe* wood, tree, Phnong *tśhi*, Sré *tśhị* tree, Stieng *tśhü*, Talaing *tśhu* tree, wood.

454. Bamboo, Khmer *rəsī*, sp. *rösey*, Por *roso*, Prou *rotśho*, Stieng *rösèi*.

455. Species of bamboo, Bahnar *rödē*, Stieng *rödèi*.

456. Good weather, Bahnar, Stieng *prăn̊*, Sré *pran̊* dry (of the weather).

457. Stieng *böl* many, numerous, Sré *bol* several, plural of pronouns.

458. Ox, Churu *ra-öru*, Halang *hörok*, Kaseng *korok*, Lavé, Niahön *krŏk*, Sedang *örò*, *orŏk*, Prou *krak*, Phnong *an-druk*, Kuoi *an-trok*.

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[1] If one remembers that this article was originally written in French and this list was then in alphabetical order, one may have a better chance of finding the root he is seeking. Cross references make rearrangement impossible.

459. Boloven *niet* to smoke, Chrau *ńiēt* to drink, Lavé *niet* to drink, smoke, Phnong, Prou *ńiét* to drink, Stieng *lo-ńiét*.

460. Mouth, Khasi *śintur*; Riang *tor* lips. ST 3131.

461. Mouth, Annam *mẹ̆ň* (Müöng, Phong), *miệng* (Q. ng.), Khmer dhmeń tooth; War *ləmen*, Synteng *ləmien*; Boloven *tamań* mouth, Lavé *mań*; Niähön *mrueń*, Riang *mwâiń*, I-2-15.

462. Sré *köldöp* to stop up, cover up, Stieng *köldop* to shut.

463. Brushland, abandoned land, Bahnar *śăr*, Sré, Stieng *sar*.

464. Buffalo, Sué, Tareng *ria*.

465. Duck, Bahnar *ara*, Sré *'ara* wild duck. Jarai *ara* duck.

466. Sugar cane, Bahnar *kötāo*, Sré, Stieng *tao*.

467. To caress, Khmer *pūt*, Bahnar *pōt* to touch lightly, pass the hand softly over, Stieng *pọt* to apply, to paste on, to cram, anoint, paper (wall).

468. Deer, Bahnar *dźuey*, Boloven, Halang *yuöi*, Kontu *tśui*, Lavé *dźui*, *dźuey*, Niähön *dźŭe*, Prou *dźui*, Sedang *dźòi*.

469. Deer, Phnong *trai*, Por *trai* ox, O. Mon *drāy* hog deer, Stieng *drai* kind of roe-buck or deer. ST 2140.

470. Hot, Sré, Stieng *ram*.

471. Hot, Bahnar *to*, Boloven *katào*, Khmer *ktau*, Kontu *toḥ*, Kuoi *khdau*, Niähön *doh*, Sué *katào*, (Sarava *khtó*), Talaing *kətau*, Tareng *a-toh*, Hin *to*, Phong *kato*.

472. Road, Alak *ntuoń* (?), Bahnar *trōń*, Boloven *thruoń*, Halang *troń*, Lavé, Niähön *thruoń*, Sedang *troa* (sic!), Stieng *trōn*.

472a. Wax, Khmer *kalmon*, *krəmūon*, Kuoi *kramūon*, Samré *kamuon*.

473. Wax, Alak *dzereń*, Chrau *dźĭreń*, Halang *dźaliń*, Lavé, Niähön *dźĭriń*, Phnong *tśreń*, Prou *dźiriń*, Sedang *dźöriń*, Stieng *dźiriń*.

474. Cucumber, Sré *röpuń*, Stieng *röpŭń* a very tasteless kind of cucumber.

475. Horn, Alak *takai*, Bahnar *ake*, Churu *kē*, Halang *hakhẹ*, Kaseng *kai*, Khmer *kùy*, Kontu *tangoi*, Lavé *takuei*, Sedang *okei*, Sré *nke*, Stieng *kèi*, Sué *tögoi*, Tareng *khoē*, Cf. ST 370.

476. Body, Kuoi *tśak*, Phnong, Stieng *tśhak*.

477. Cotton, Bahnar *köpaih*, Stieng *páih*. Malay *kapas*.

478. Neck, Annam cồ, (Phong) ki-ko, Bahnar ako, Churu kŏ, Khmer kə, Sré nko, Stieng kou, Talaing kaa, Mnong kå.

479. To run, Bahnar ködâu, ködū, Boloven theō, Churu dao, Halang kedao, Tareng dau; Umpai tēn (typographical error for tēu), Bo Luang tēu.

480. To run, Kontu trö-lù, Niahön ru, Sedang hö-ru', Sué sö-lu', Tareng lŭ.

481. Knife, Chrau pĭḥ, Churu piḥ, Sré pis, Stieng pĕḥ, Sué pĕḥ. Compare No. 352 above.

482. Bahnar śir to hollow out, Sré sīr to chisel, engrave with a knife and then pour in color, Stieng sir to sculpture.

483. To cook in a tube, Bahnar, Stieng pruṅ.

484. Bahnar pluh to pass beyond, pass before, go before, Sré pluh in abundance, in a throng.

485. Bahnar, Sré roum the lower part of the house.

486. Different, Bahnar krây, Sré krei.

487. Right; just; true, Sré soṅ, Stieng sŏṅ.

488. Sré kra' hard, tough (as hard wood), Stieng kră the heart of a tree, more solid part; Riang krak⁻ [kra']?. Malay kras hard.

489. To light, Bahnar śol, Sré sol.

490. To flay, skin, Bahnar plŏ, Stieng plŏh.

491. Squirrel, Chrau kraś, Bahnar krai species of squirrel, Stieng kráih.

492. To remove the leaves from, Sré rökeḥ, Stieng rökĕh.

494. To wipe, Bahnar śut, tśut, Khmer dzūt, Stieng dźut, Talaing dźuit; Khasi kyr-śut to rub, scour. Mu.: Santali dźot' to stroke, rub (gently), wipe off, brush or daub with the hand, Mundari dzod' wipe, wipe off, Savara dźod to smear, Kharia dźo'd wipe. ST 2941.

495. To extinguish, Annam (Uylo) śăt, Boloven pasĕt, Churu săt.

496. To make, do, Kontu ta, Sué tă, Tareng ta, Por to.

497. To make, do, Halang, Kaseng tśè.

498. Bahnar ara wood fibers, Sré 'ara' (wood) fiber; nerve, tendon.

499. Bahnar pla flame, blade, Khmer phle̱ blade, Stieng pla flame, plăh blade.

500. River, Chrau danlê, Churu leḥ, Khmer danle, sp. tǫnlị, Kuoi,

Por *tonlĭ*, Prou *don-ay*, Stieng *n̆li*, *tin̆ley*, Sué *tonle*, Xong *tanle* sea.

501. Liver, Riang *kə\tuam*, Wa *tầm*.

502. Thunderbolt, Bahnar *törŏk*, Churu *troḥ*, Sedang *törò*, Röngao *törok* thunder, Sré *ntör*, Stieng *törh*.

503. Bahnar *kölap* white ants, Stieng *kölap* kind of winged ants.

504. Younger brother, Alak, Lavé, Niahön *oh*, Bahnar, Sré *'oh* younger brother or sister, Stieng *o̱h* younger brother.

505. Fruit, Annam *trái*, Kontu *kölai*, Tareng *kolai*.

506. To smoke, Alak *dźŏk*, Chrau *dźok*, Khmer dźŭk, Kuoi *tśok*, Niahön *dźok*, Por, Stieng *tśhok*, Tareng *tśôt*.

507. Ginger, Riang *kə\śiēn̆*; Khasi *səin̆*. See Études I, No. 157. ST 2473a.

508. Frog, Bahnar *kĭt*, Sré *kit*, Stieng *köt*, Phong *kot*.

509. Skillful, Bahnar *rögey*, Sré *rögöi*.

510. Coat, Bahnar *ao*, Sré *'ao* shirt, Stieng *ao* coat.

511. Basket carried on the back, Chrau *śắḥ*, Sré, Stieng *sah*.

512. A kind of a basket carried on the back, Bahnar, Sré *kruh*.

513. Indigo, Bahnar *trum*, Khmer *trum̆* indigo plant, Stieng *trum* black dye. Malay *tarum* indigo.

514. Inestines, Sré, Stieng *protś*.

515. To bring together, Bahnar *dźup*, Sré *dźup* to be together. Blade, see no. 499 above.

516. Tongue, Annam *lu'ŏi* (Q. ng.), *lāi* (Müöng), Phong *lāits*, *lae̱t*, Kuy *loai*, Gadaba *lêy-a*; See »Études» I, p. 144, no. 67.

517. To wash, Bahnar, Boloven, Kaseng, Kontu, Stieng, Sué, Tareng *rao*, Sré *rao/*, Halang *mörao*. Jarai *rao*.

518. A long time, Phnong *tśok*, Stieng *dźok*.

519. A long time, Kuoi, Prou *dun̆*.

520. Moon, Alak *kahăi*, Bahnar *khey*, Boloven *khāy*, Chrau *khêi*, Halang, Kaseng *khăy*, Khmer *khe*, Lavé *khei*, Niahön *khe̱*, Sedang *khe*, *kei*, Sré *könhai*, Stieng *khêi*, Sué *kaosai*, Khatiari *kesai*, Hin *katśai*, Kat, Suk *kai*; Mapä *khai*, Umpai, Bo Luang, Lamet *khe*; Central and Coastal Nicobar *kahē̱*, Teressa *kăhai*; Sem. *katśi'*, *kĕtśē*, Pangan *kitśi*. Compare I-8-6.

521. Lean (adj.), Bahnar *rögi*, Churu *rogai*, Sedang *rögi*, Sré *rögai*, Stieng *rögêi*.

522. Thoussand, Bahnar *röbâu*, Sré *röbu*.

522a. Sick, pain, Alak, Bahnar *dźi*, Boloven, Halang, Kaseng *dźĭ*, Khmer *dźhü*, Lavé *dźı̣*, Sedang *dźeĭ*, Sré *dźị*, Stieng *dźi*.

523. I, Boloven *ai*, Halang *aö*, Lavé *ai*, Stieng *hêi*, Talaing *ey*; Riang *ai* we (du.). ST 914.

524. Mountain, Boloven *bru*, Kuoi *baru*, Sué *brŭ*.

525. To swim, Lavé, Sré *re*, Stieng *rèi*.

526. Nine, Kontu *takhie*, Sué *tage̱*, Tareng *khie̱*.

527. Knot, Alak *kuot*, Annam *gút*, Bahnar *töguöt*, Boloven *kuat*, Lavé, Niahön *kuot*, Sedang *tögo*, Tareng *kuat*. Compare Khmer gūotś to knot.

528. Black, Bahnar *dźŭ*, Sré *dźū*/.

529. Numeral classifier for clothes, Sré *kap*; Riang *kap⁻* to wear (clothes).

530. Egg, Khmus *kattoṅ*, Theng *kădóṅ* egg, to lay eggs; Por *toṅegg*.

531. Bear (n.), Alak *tśăkao*, Annam *gầu*, Bahnar *śögâu*, *högâu*, Chrau *śkau*, Lavé *tśögao*, Sré *dźirkau* small bear with orange neck, Stieng *ko̱u* bear. Jarai *dźögau*.

532. Peacock, Bahnar, Halang *amra*, Talaing *mrā*, Tareng *amra'*. Jarai *amra*, Cham *amrak*, Malay *merak*.

533. Palm, sole, Bahnar *köpaṅ*, Sré *paṅ*, Stieng *pāṅ*.

534. Country, Khmer srŭk, sp. *srŏk*, Kuoi *srok*, Por *srok* country, village, Prou *tśrok*.

535. Grandson, Annam *cháu*, Bahnar *śâu*, Khmer tśau, Sré *sau*, Stieng *sa̱u*, Talaing *tśow*, (Pl. 300, 301) *tśoau(w)* > *tśao*, Xong *sóu*.

536. Foot, Alak, Boloven, Kaseng, Sué *iün*.

537. Stone, Riang *rə\aṅ*, Lamet *raaṅ*; Savara *areṅ*.

538. To pound rice, Bahnar *peh*, Stieng *pĕh*, compare Sré *pe̱h* to strike with a cutting instrument.

539. Pimento, Bahnar *amprê*, Chrau *mretś*, Halang *hpek*, Sré *mre*, Stieng *mbrêtś*, Tareng *prek*, < *mprek*.

540. Canoe, Bahnar *pluṅ*, Halang, Sedang *ploṅ*, Sré *pluṅ*.

541. Lead (n.), Sré *tra*/, Stieng *tra* tin, lead, any whitish metal; compare Riang *tra⁻* white hair (?).

542. Lung, Bahnar *śoh*, Stieng *nsŏh*.

543. Tail, Alak *tèṅ*, Bahnar *tieṅ*, Halang, Kaseng *dèṅ*, Stieng *tiéṅ*.

544. Raft, Bahnar, Sré *röki*. Jarai *röki*.

545. Rat, Kontu *böl*, Tareng *a-bĕl*; Savara *kəmbul*; Riang *kəbu‾*.

546. To recompense, pay wages, Bahnar *apah*, Sré *'apah* to rent, hire.

547. To turn over to, deliver, Bahnar *dźao, iāo*, Sré *dźao* to present, turn over to, entrust.

548. To dream, Bahnar *pō*, Sré *mpao*, Stieng *mböi* (n., v.; compare Darang, I-5-25); Umpai *ramo*.

549. To clothe, Sré *soh*, Stieng *sōk*.

550. Husked rice, Annam *ko* (Uylo), *gạo* (Q. ng.), Khmer *'ənkə*, Kuoi *aṅ kau*, Por *rokho*, Sué *raṅkao*; Khmus *roṅko*, I-5-29; Khasi *kháw*; Sakai *rĕkua'*, *uṅkuo'* (E), Sem. *he-kå*; Savara *ruṅkŭ* husked paddy, to husk paddy, Remo, Pareng *ruṅku* to husk paddy, Juang, Gutab *ruku*, Kharia *roṅkub [roṅku]*.

551. (Cooked) rice, Alak *pai*, Bahnar *ba pai* (*ba broi* white rice), Kaseng *pai tśin*, Khmer *pāy*, Kontu *poi*.

552. Chrau *pieṅ* husked rice, Churu *biaṅ*, Sré *piaṅ* cooked rice, Stieng *piəṅ*.

553. Bahnar *por* cooked rice, Sré *por* rice gruel, rice soup, Stieng *por* gruel, soup.

556. Rice field, Bahnar *na*; Palaung *nā*, Lamet *na*, Khmus *rna* rice field, valley, Theng *hřna* rice field, *hrna* field. ST 135.

557. To snore, Sré *ndar*, Stieng *nnar*.

558. Rattan, Sré *riah*, Stieng *rĕh*.

559. Blood, Khmer *dźhām*, sp. *tśhiem*, Talaing *tśhiṅ*.

560. To shake, Sré, Stieng *rötuh*.

561. Sré *sĭt/* miser, Stieng *sit* secret, hidden.

562. To sow, Bahnar *tśoi*, Sedang *tśui*.

563. Head, Alak *gü*, Bahnar *köl*, Halang *ko*, Kaseng *gȯ*, Sedang *gö*.

564. Thou, Halang, Kaseng *ai*, Sré *'ai/* (fem.), Stieng *ĕi*.

565. Thou, Annam *mȧ‧y*, Stieng *mĕi*, Sué, Tareng *mai*; compare also Alak *mei*, Annam Churu *mi*; Palaung *mĭ*.

566. Thunder, Khmer *phgər*, sp. *phkor*, Por *kor*. Compare Malay *guroh*.

567. Three, Papao, Wa *oi*, Amok *wé*, Riang *we⁻*, *wai⁻*; Nicobar (except the interior) *l-ūe̤*.

568. Three, Alak *pe̤i*, Annam *ba*, (Phong) *pa*, Bahnar *peṅ*, Boloven, Churu, Halang *pè*, Kaseng *bē*, Khmer *pi*, Kontu *bē*, Kuoi *pai*, Lavé, Niahön *pè*, Phnong *pê*, Por *phée*, Prou *pê*, Sedang, Sré *pe̤*, Stieng *pey*, Sué *pei*, Talaing *pi*, Tareng *bē*, Huei, Suk, Xong *pe*. Mu.: Santali, Mundari *pe̤*, Ho *a-pe*, Kurku *a-p'ăi*, Mundari *a-pi*.

569. Turtle dove, Bahnar *kötŏp*, Sré *ntop*, Stieng *top*.

570. To soak, Khmer *trāṁ*, Sré, Stieng *tram*.

571. Hole, Alak, Boloven, *trom*, Chrau, Churu *trum*, Lavé, Niahön *trom*, Sré, Stieng *trum/*.

572. One, Alak *mōei*, Annam *một*, (Phong) *moit*, Bahnar *mōṅ*, Boloven, Halang, Kaseng *moi*, Khmer *moy*, Kontu *moi*, Kuoi, Lavé *mui*, Niahön *muei*, Phnong *muoi*, Por *moi*, Prou *mui*, Sedang *moi*, Stieng *mṳọi*, Sué, Tareng, Xong *moi*, O. Mon. *moy*, Huei, Suk *mui*; Sakai *moi* (SW); Lamet *mos*, *mus*, Papao *hmo*, Amok *mō*; Khasi *wei*, War *mi*. Compare Mu.: Juang, Gadaba *mui*, Kharia *moi'd* (cf. Annam above), Kurku *mi̤'ā*, Ho *miad*, Mundari *mid'*, Santali *mit'*.

573. To come, Alak *böh*, Boloven, Niahön *büh*, Sré *böh* from.

574. Belly, Phnong *andur*, Sré *ndul*, *köndul*, Stieng *köndul*; Lamet *ktul*. Compare ST 2652.

575. Belly, Alak, Bahnar, Boloven, Lavé, Niahon *klak*, Sedang *klea*. Compare No. 327 »navel.»

576. Belly, Annam *bung*, Kuoi *puṅ*, N. Mon. *buṅ*; Khmus *buṅ*, Palaung *po̤ṅ*, Katurr *bhuṅ*; Savara *kim-po̤uṅ* belly, stomach, body. ST 2862.

577. Empty, Bahnar *śoh*, Sré *soh*.

578. To see, Khmus *yeṅ*, Theng *'ièṅ*, *yèṅ* to look at, see. Compare ST 3388.

579. Bark (boat), Lamet, Khmus *tśeloṅ*, Theng *tśəloṅ* boat, Riang *tśən-liəṅ*.

580. O, Mon. *tāw* to stay, *p-tāw* to make stand, Sré *ntau* to get up.

581. To give, Por *e̤*, Sré *'ai*; Riang *e̤⁻*. ST: Bwe (W.) . . . *i̤⁻*, (E). . . . *i̤*.

582. Annam *că̊m* chin, Khmer *thgām* jaw, Stieng *gam* lower jawbone.

583. Be afraid, Prou *doṅ*, Kuoi *tuoṅ*, Por *taṅ*, Sué *tuàṅ* fear, Lavé *a-duōṅ*.