THE PHONOLOGY OF KASONG AT KHLONG SAENG VILLAGE, DANCHUMPHON SUB-DISTRICT, BO RAI DISTRICT, TRAT PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this thesis was to study the phonological system of the Kasong language in Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. A Tagmemic framework is used for analyzing the phonological system.

One result of the study was the identification of 21 consonant phonemes: /p, ph, b, t, th, d, c, ch, k, kh, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, h, l, r, w, j/, 17 single vowel phonemes: /i, iː, e, eː, æ, æː, ɯ, ɯː, əː, a, aː, u, uː, o. oː, ɔ, ɔː/, one diphthong: /uə/ , and 4 registers : /^{R1}/, /^{R2}/, /^{R3}/ and /^{R4}/. Three types of syllable were identified: major, minor and presyllable. Also, the phonological word was divided into 3 types: monosyllabic, disyllabic, and trisyllabic word. Of the Kasong vocabulary tested, 55.38 percent of word were Thai loanwords. Only one type of intonation, falling intonation, was found.

The researcher concluded that the Kasong language is now in a process of developing into a tone language, and in the near future might become a tonal language since breathy voice register is now dying in the new Kasong generation.

KEY WORDS   : PHONOLOGY / KASONG

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ระบบเสียงภาษากะซอง หมู่บ้านคลองแสง ตำบลด่านชุมพล อำเภอบ่อไร่ จังหวัดตราด (THE PHONOLOGY OF KASONG AT KHLONG SAENG VILLAGE, DANCHUMPHON SUB-DISTRICT, BO RAI DISTRICT, TRAT PROVINCE)

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บทคัดย่อ

วิทยานิพนธ์ฉบับนี้ มีจุดประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาระบบเสียงของภาษากะซอง หมู่บ้านคลองแสง ตำบลด่านชุมพล อำเภอบ่อไร่ จังหวัดตราด โดยใช้ทฤษฎีแทกมีมิค (Tagmemic)

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ภาษากะซอง มีหน่วยเสียงพยัญชนะ 21 หน่วยเสียง ได้แก่ /p, ph, b, t, th, d, c, ch, k, kh, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, h, l, r, w, j/ หน่วยเสียงสระเดี่ยว 17 หน่วยเสียง ได้แก่ /i, iː, e, eː, æ, æː, ɯ, ɯː, əː, a, aː, u, uː, o. oː, ɔ, ɔː/ หน่วยเสียงสระประสม 1 หน่วยเสียง ได้แก่ /uə/ ลักษณะน้ำเสียง 4 ลักษณะ คือ / R1/, / R2/, / R3/ และ / R4/ พยางค์ มี 3 ประเภท คือ พยางค์หลัก พยางค์รอง และ พยางค์นำ คำ มี 3 ประเภท คือ คำพยางค์เดียว คำสองพยางค์ และคำสามพยางค์ ทำนองเสียง มี 1 ประเภท คือ ทำนองเสียงตก

ในปัจจุบันนี้   ภาษากะซองกำลังอยู่ในกระบวนการการเปลี่ยนแปลงไปสู่ภาษาที่มีวรรณยุกต์ และในอนาคตอันใกล้คาดว่าภาษานี้จะกลายเป็นภาษาที่มีวรรณยุกต์ เนื่องจากขณะนี้ ไม่พบลักษณะ น้ำเสียงก้องมีลมในชาวกะซองรุ่นใหม่

นอกจากนี้ ยังพบว่า มีคำยืมจากภาษาไทย ในภาษากะซองถึง ร้อยละ 55.38

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

C	Consonant
C_1	Initial Consonant
C_2	Final Consonant
C_3	Second Member of the Consonant Cluster
V	Vowel
U	Unstress
W	Weak stress
S	Strong stress
v.	verb
n.	noun
a.	adjective
$/^{R1}/$	The First Register
$/^{R2}/$	The Second Register
$/^{R3}/$	The Third Register
$/^{R4}/$	The Fourth Register
[�]	Unreleased
✔	Occurrence
[ ]	Phonetic Transcription
/ /	Phonemic Transcription
~	Free Variation
[ˎ]	light breathy voice

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of this Study

The Kasong language has been grouped into the Pearic branch of the Mon-Khmer language family with Chong, Sumre and Sa-oach (Suwilai 2000), but a misunderstanding that it was the same as the Chong language of Canthaburi has occurred. This mistake occurred because many Kasong people translated the name "Kasong" as "Chong" in Thai. When they used the word 'Kasong' in Kasong to describe themselves, they pronounced it [ka.ˈsũm.ka.ˈsɔ̀ːŋ], while when they said the same word in Thai, they pronounced [ˈkʰōn.ˈtɕʰɔ̄ːŋ].

Kunwadee (1996) wrote "A Description of Chong Language" in the same place the researcher conducted her study, Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province; and using the same informants but under the mistaken impression that the Kasong language was the same as the Chong language.

In addition, the researcher found that more than 50 percent of her original Kasong words were different from Kunwadee's because of the incorrect transcription of single initial consonants, cluster initial consonants, final consonants, vowels, and registers. Examples:

Kunwadee's data	The Researcher's data	Meanings
kraa^{R1}	khla:^{R2}	leaf
pheew^{R2}	ple:w^{R4}	fire
praaŋ^{R1}	pa:ŋ^{R4}	tomorrow
plɔɔŋ^{R1}	pɔ:ŋ^{R4}	full
kwaan^{R3}	kwa:l^{R4}	to creep

pum^{R1}	pru:m^{R1}	to ripe
pɔm^{R3}	pɔ:m^{R2}	flesh
pee^{R1}	pe:^{R4}	delicious
poo^{R1}	po:^{R4}	you

The researcher compared the Chong language at Khlong Phlu village, Khao Khitchakut district, Chanthaburi province (Siripen 2001) with the Kasong language at Khlong Seang village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province (the researcher's data) by using the Swadesh word list of 281 words. Out of the 281 words on the list, 67 of them are Thai loanwords and 6 of them do not exist in the Kasong community. So, the remaining 208 words were used for a comparision. It is found that 165 out of the remaining 208 words or 79.33 % are similar (see appendix B). According to Suriya (1984), two languages which have up to 81% similar words can be considered to be different languages but of the same language family. Thus, the researcher decided that the Kasong language in this study and the Chong language from Kunwadee's study are different languages but are in the same subgroup.

The researcher first learned about the Kasong language when she studied Field Methods in Linguistics, a required course for Linguistics M.A. students at Mahidol University, in 1999. She learned this interesting language, its phonology and syntax for three months in the class and went to the Kasong village, Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province for 10 days in 1999 in order to observe the way of life of the Kasong people. During the field work, she found that the Kasong language was an endangered language because there were very few people who knew the language well. Those left speaking Kasong were over 55 years old.

In the past, Kasong people learned to speak the Kasong language first ,then studied Thai in their schools. As a result, they could use the two languages fairly well. Later, Kasong people were banned by the government from using their first language on the basis the government thought that using Kasong may cause interference for Kasong speakers when they used Thai. Thus, Kasong people gave up using their first

language with Kasong descendants in the next generation. Most Kasong people who used to speak Kasong language with each other gradually started using Thai to communicate. Approximately forty years later, the first language of the next Kasong generation was Thai. Although most of the subsequent Kasong generations did not know how to use their parents' language, some of them still can speak and understand but only easy Kasong sentences.

This leads the researcher to conduct a study of "The Phonology of Kasong at Khlong Saeng Village, Danchumphon Sub-district, Bo Rai District, Trat Province". Since there were not very many Kasong people left who remember well the Kasong language, it was necessary to conduct the research hastily before the remaining Kasong speakers passed away. If the language is not recorded, it will disappear from the world linguistic records forever.

1.2 Objective of this Study

The objective of this study is to analyze and describe the phonological system of the Kasong language as spoken in Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province.

1.3 Benefits of this Study

1.3.1   The data of the thesis will provide the basic knowledge of the Kasong phonology.

1.3.2 The thesis will be useful for investigation on the relationship between Kasong and other in Mon-Khmer languages.

1.3.3 The thesis will be useful for further studies on other aspects of the Kasong people.

1.4 Scope of this Study

All Kasong informants in this study are Kasong people in Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. However, the researcher found two other people who can speak Kasong well, one in Danchumphon village and one in Padaw village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. The researcher used their knowledge to compare data. The researcher analyzed only original Kasong words according to a phonological approach, but mentions in her conclusion the situation of Thai loanwords present in Kasong.

1.5 Descriptive Approach

The phonological approach adapted in this study is Tagmemics, the study of a phonological hierarchy. This hierarchy can be divided into four ranks : phoneme, syllable, phonological word and intonation. Each rank functions with the rank above it, except for the highest rank, the intonation meaning the phoneme functions in the syllable, the syllable functions in the phonological word and the phonological word functions in the intonation. In other words, each rank has a structure made up of the rank below it. However, the phoneme has no statable structure on account of being the lowest rank. Figure 1 shows a phonological hierarchy.
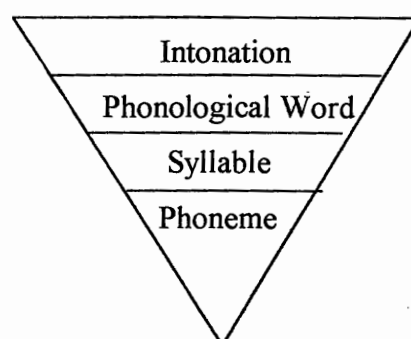
Figure 1 :   Phonological Hierarchy (Adapted from SIL 1977)

1.6 Language Classification

The Kasong language was grouped into the Pearic branch of Eastern Mon-Khmer in the Mon-Khmer subfamily which belongs to the Austroasiatic language family, shown in Figure 2.

AUSTROASIATIC

MON-KHMER

Northern Mon-Khmer   EASTERN MON-KHMER   Southern Mon-Khmer

Palaungic   Khmu   Vietic   PEARIC   Khmeric   Katuic   Monic   Aslian

CHONG

KASONG

SAMRE

SA-OCH
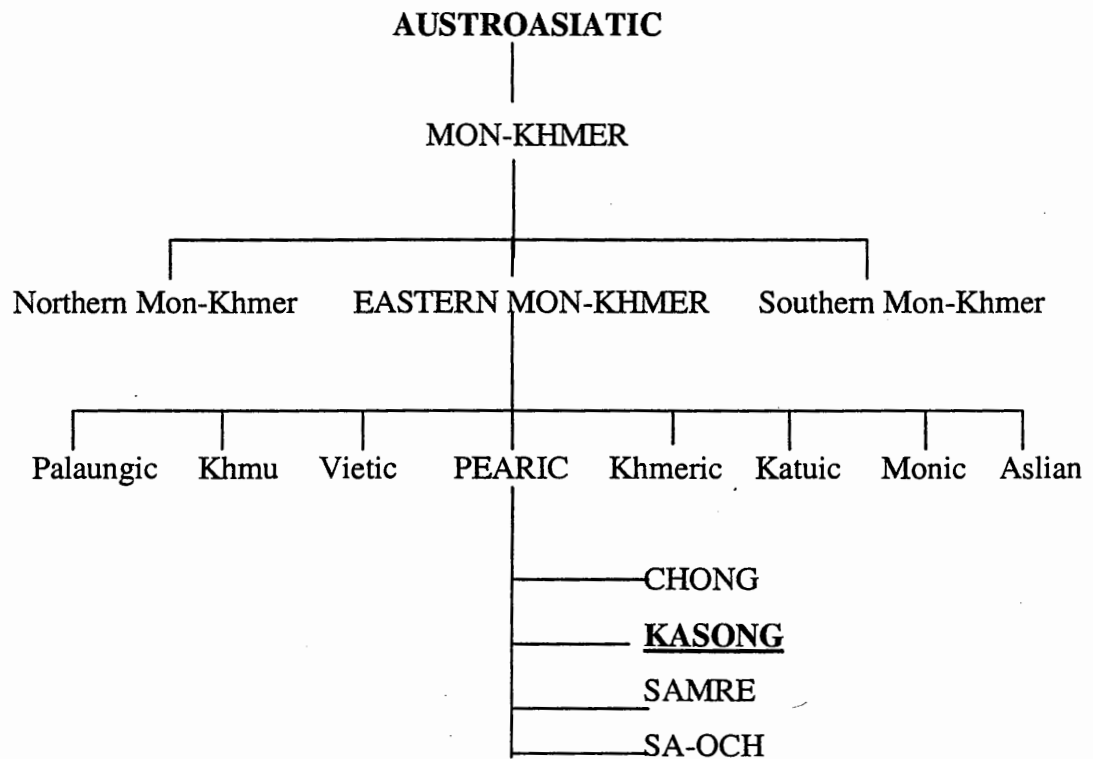
Figure 2 :   Austroasiatic language family (Adapted from Suwilai Premsrirat 2000)

1.7 General Information about Khlong Saeng Village

1.7.1 Geographical Location

Khlong Saeng village, the second largest village in Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. It occupies an area of 53,280 square kilometers. It is fifteen kilometers from Bo Rai district and thirty-six kilometers from Trat province. It is bordered by Nonsi sub-district on the north, the Banthad mountains in the east, Thang Klang village on the south and Padaw village in the west.

1.7.2 History of the Village

Initially, there was a tree called "Chum Saeng Tree" (ต้นชุมแสง) which grew through the two of the canal banks. Thus, this canal was named "Khlong Chum Saeng" (คลองชุมแสง). Later, its name was shortened to "Khlong Saeng" (คลองแสง). When this area became the village, it was called "Khlong Saeng Village" (บ้านคลองแสง) like the name of the tree and the canal.

More than forty years ago, Khlong Saeng village was combined with Danchumphon village which was in Danchumphon sub-district. At that time, this sub-district had only four villages : Danchumphon village (บ้านด่านชุมพล), Nonsi village (บ้านนนทรีย์), Mamuang village (บ้านมะม่วง) and Sayai village (บ้านสระใหญ่).

Approximately forty years ago, there were only five families in Khlong Saeng or Danchumphon village. All of the families were Kasong families.

1.7.3 Transportation

Before roads were constructed, people traveled on foot. Now there is the Trat – Bo Rai route through the village but only a few trucks commute between Trat province and Khlong Saeng village. This village lies about thirty-six kilometers from Trat province. By truck, the trip will take one hour. A few trucks from Khlong Saeng village commute to Trat province, starting at 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. However, the ones from Trat province to Khlong Saeng village run only from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There are two road routes to use to reach Trat province from Bangkok. The first is 385 kilometers on the Bangna – Chonburi - Rayong – Chanthaburi – Trat route. And the second is 315 kilometers, which is shorter, Bangna – Chonburi - Banbung – Klaeng – Chanthaburi – Trat route.

1.7.4 Economic Situation

Most Khlong Saeng villagers are poor; thus, their way of life is very simple. They do not have savings but do not have debts. Some of them are very poverty – stricken. They live hand to mouth, meaning what they earn today is all they have for today and they will start over again tomorrow. There is neither electricity nor other electric utensils in their houses. Kasong families who have money can buy a motorcycle, an old truck, a washing machine, a refrigerator or a DVD player. Some Kasong families had mobile phones in 2002.

1.8 General Information about Kasong People

1.8.1 Physical Features and Characteristics

The appearance (face, shape, eyebrows, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, jaws, and hair) and characteristics of Kasong people in Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province look like other Thai people who live in the countryside. They have large hands and feet. Their skin is dark. Kasong men are thin while women are fat, especially the married ones. Most Kasong people have black teeth on account of chewing areca nuts and betel leaves. The Kasong people's behaviors are the same as general country Thai people. They have good temperament and sympathy. They love their community and their neighbors. When others are in trouble, people try to help them to solve their problems. Whenever guests visit their home town, Kasong villagers always give them a very good welcome.

1.8.2 Population

In Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province, there are three Kasong villages altogether: Padaw village, Danchumphon village and Khlong Seang village. Few Kasong people live in the first and second villages . From the researcher's survey in January 2000, the population in Khlong Saeng village was 106. Thirty-four are native Kasong people whose parents are Kasong. Ten were under the age of 40; 17 were between 41 and 60; seven were over 60.

1.8.3 Housing

Kasong houses are in groups. Traditionally, the houses have low basements and the floor of these houses were built with the trunks of the trees which were round shape. The walls were made of many Zalacca's trunks. Rooves were both an acute angle and an obtuse angle made of ginseng or Zalacca's leaves, although Zalacca's leaves were not as durable. This style of house was not warm.

Presently, some wealthier Kasong people's houses are built in a more modern style; that is, with cement and tiles used for rooves, floors, and walls.

Figure 3 : Kasong's House

1.8.4 Food

Kasong people eat non-glutinous rice as a main dish and usually without utensils. With their rice, they mix a sauce of shrimp paste and chili, and boiled or fresh vegetables. Before 1970 , Kasong's sauce comprised of two ingredients - - pounded chili and salt. Sometimes, they may have roasted or cooked wild animals with curry.

Kasong people are fond of hot and spicy food. A curry with chili and salt but without coconut cream is easy to cook. Cooking utensils include clay pots, three stones for a fireplace used with firewood, coconut shell ladles and bowls.
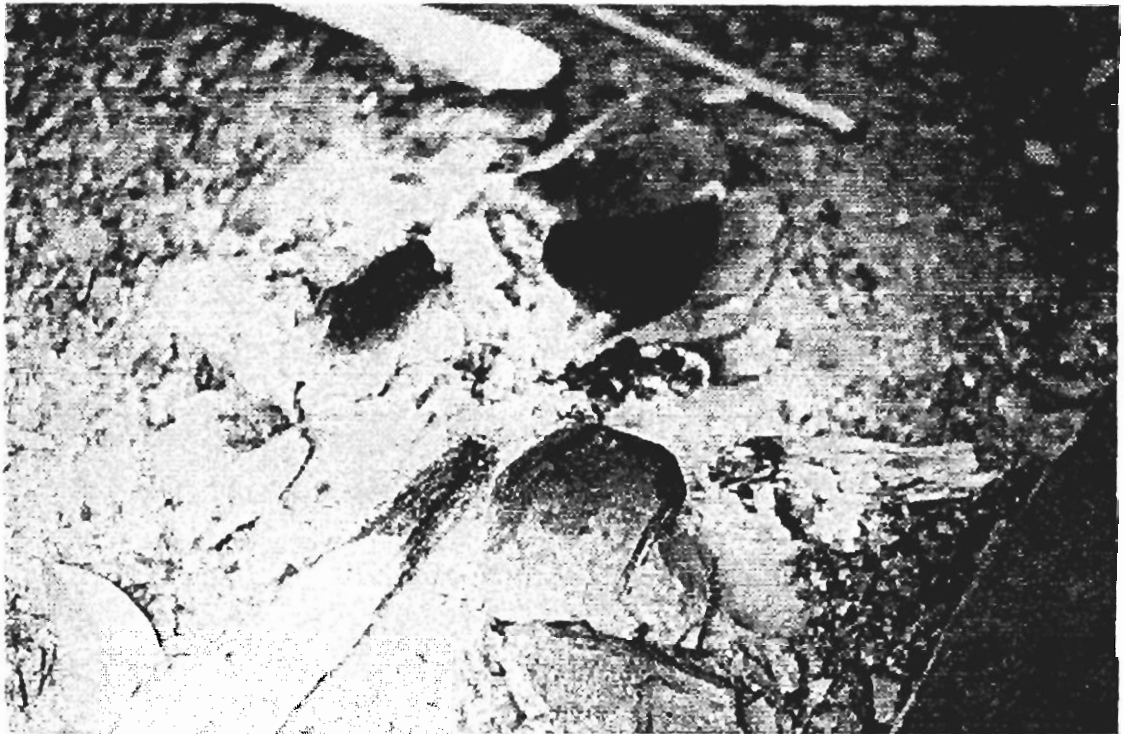
Figure 4 : Kasong's Fireplace

Traditionally, Kasong people consumed only food from the jungle because those kinds of food were rich in nutrients. Often they ate wild animals (elephants, monkeys, birds, bears, porcupines, barking deer, snapping turtles, tortoises, deer, and so on and so forth), wild plants (margosa, Ficus) and wild fruits (santo, a small variety of litchi, tamarind, hog plum, emblic, carambola, jambolan, and so on).
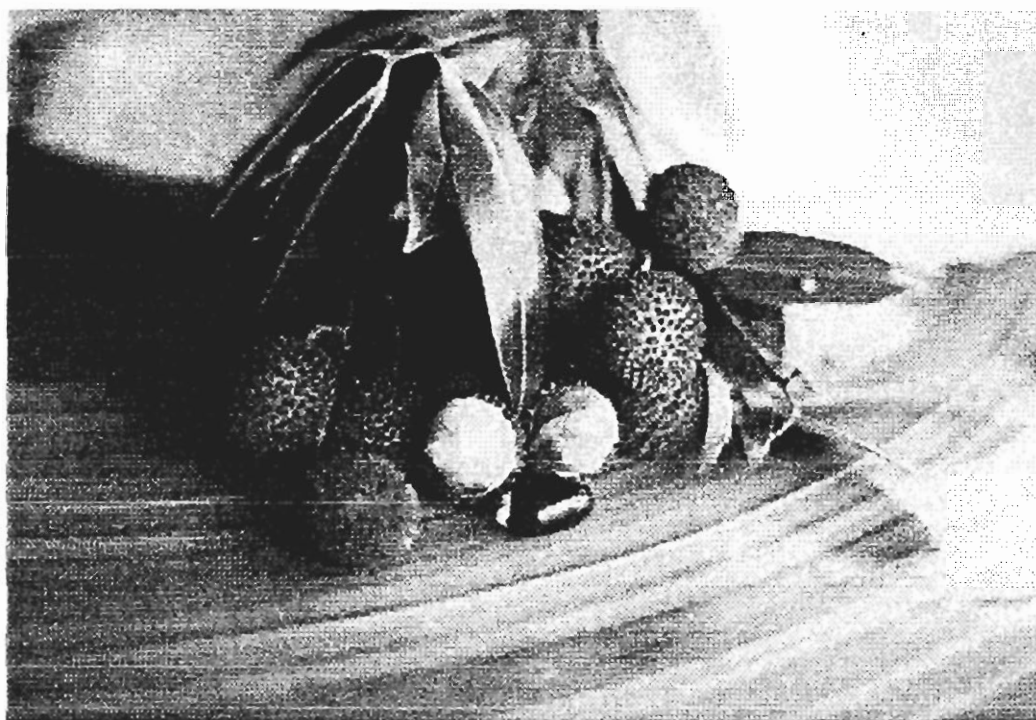
Figure 5 : A Kind of Kasong's Fruit
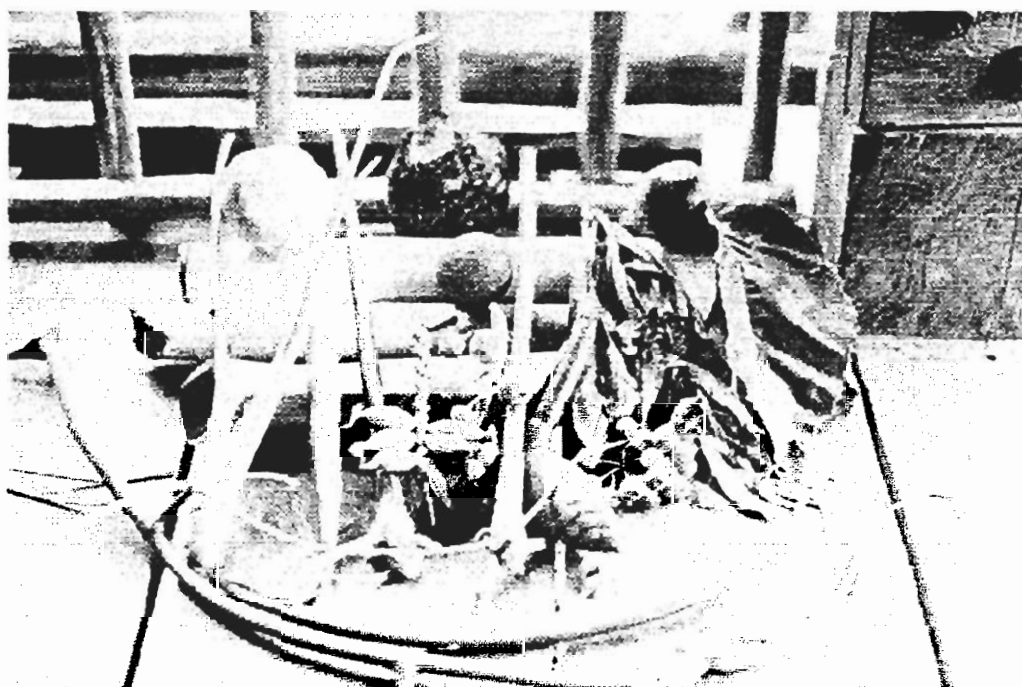
Figure 6 : Many Kinds of Vegetable

As the availability of these foods declined, the Kasong people had to start eating hens and vegetables - - luffas, cucumbers, egg plants, and cow peas.

Nowadays, poor Kasong families still have rice with a sauce of shrimp paste and chili while wealthier families have many choices of strange and delicious food from the morning market.

1.8.5 Dress

Originally, the Kasong made clothes from sacks. Men wore closefitting shirts, women wore blouses which looked like a waistcoat, and both genders wore a sanitary towel. Most poor Kasong people had only two changes of clothes, while rich men wore Chinese style trousers and coats, and rich women wore dresses, instead of wearing sanitary towels, formed by one piece of cloth wrapped once around the body and tied in a knot at the navel.

More recently, more and more adults dress like Thai people. Men are seen wearing shorts or the Chinese style trousers with old T-shirts and women are seen wearing tube skirts with blouses or T- shirts. Kasong teenagers wear jeans, shirts and T-shirts . When they go out, they dress like Thai teenagers in modern cities.

1.8.6 Religion

For some time before 1950, Kasong people did not practice religion, although they believed in ancestral spirits, but now all Kasong people are Buddhist, like the majority of Thai people. However, Buddhist Kasong seldom perform religious ceremonies, of putting food in the bowls of Buddhist priests, making merit, listening to sermons, walking with lighted candles in their hands around a temple, leaving offerings for the monks, Kathin or observe the ordination ceremony. In particular there are no temples in Khlong Saeng village. Kasong villagers do not go to the temple on Buddhist holy days nor do priests in this village and neighboring one ever go out to beg for food.

1.8.7 Public Health

For some time before 1950, there were no doctors and hospitals in the Kasong society. When people were sick, they were cured by herbs and the magic of self-styled doctors.

However, public health is more developed in the village now. Lots of hospitals and health centers have been built in every district and sub-district. Since the prevention and the curing of diseases has spread in a correct and suitable way, the Kasong people admire the treatment of modern-style doctors.

1.8.8 Education

Kasong people who are more than 60 years old did not study in the school because they were poor and thought that it was not important for them. They were taught the occupations which were necessary for earning their living (fishing, hunting, shooting birds, doing paddy farming, orchard gardening and truck farming). The next generation of Kasong who are now between 30 and 60 finished Prathom four or Prathom six. The current Kasong generation is educated in Prathom six. Many of them continue studying in secondary schools in other cities that are more modern and prosperous.

1.8.9 Occupations

Traditionally, before 1950, Kasong people had been farmers and hunters. They did their own paddy farming for their families. Kasong hunters went to the jungle to find food from the woodlands, such as animals, fruits and many kinds of vegetables.

As the village developed, Kasong people who had their own property grew fruit gardens (rambutans and pineapples) and rubber plantations, while the poorer Kasong continued as before. Sometimes, the poorer people were hired by the richer ones to work on their plantations.

Now, many Kasong villagers work in other villagers and neighboring provinces - Chonburi, Rayong and Canthaburi. In addition, some get jobs in Bangkok.

1.8.10 Traditions, Cultures and Beliefs

1.8.10.1 Wedding Ceremony

When a man and a woman have decided to be united in marriage, they will have their wedding. After the couple has agreed, the man asks a third person, who is not one of his parents, to ask permission of the woman's parents. This important person humbles himself in front of the woman's ancestoral spirits with flowers, joss sticks, candles, betel leaves and areca nuts before he presents himself to the woman's parents and asks to marry the woman on behalf of the man. After the woman's parents agree, the groom's spokesman and the bride's parents settle the wedding day and the dowry, which is given to the bride's parents by the groom's parents.

Before some marriages, there may be an engagement ceremony which is composed of propitiating the spirits and binding the couple together. During the waiting period for the wedding, the man will help the woman's family to work such as finding and firewood fetching, doing truck farming. He does these things in order for the woman's parents to learn their daughter's finance's habits. Although he can work in her family, he cannot stay in her house.

On the wedding day, the groom goes to the bride's house with offerings, items which are the settlement demanded of the groom's parents by the bride's parents. The bride's parents look over and count the money given by the groom's parents, then propitiating is performed. After that, the bride is out of her room to meet the bridegroom. Next, the groom hand-feeds three mouthfuls of rice, chicken and alcohol to the bride and the bride does likewise. Afterwards, the bride and groom's heads are covered with a piece of cloth and they are softly hit by their third person helper. Before the bridal pair's relatives bind the couple's wrists and give them some money so as to have reserve funds for establishing themselves, their parents and relatives suck soft drinks from the same earthen jar. Finally, the person who is the most important in this ceremony leads the bridal pair to the room for the newlyweds in order to propitiate the ghosts there and send-off the bride and groom to that room. After finishing the wedding ceremony, the new married couples show themselves among the guests again and give a party for them.

Traditionally in the Kasong family, a marriage took place at the age of less than twenty but now they are usually older. In addition, most young Kasong people select their own marriage partners while arranged marriages are very rare. Also, the younger Kasong generation marry people who are not Kasong; therefore, the Kasong wedding tradition has gradually merged into other cultures.

1.8.10.2 Childbirth

When a wife is thirty-two weeks pregnant, the husband prepares a fire. On the delivering day, he fetches a midwife with a pair of white candles or joss sticks. If the birth becomes difficult, the midwife sprinkles holy water on the pregnant woman to drive away evil spirits. After the baby is born, its placenta is cut with a sharp piece of bamboo and then buried under the stairs of the house because the Kasong people believe this prevents the baby from leaving the village once it has grown. Some midwives hang a baby's afterbirth on Zalaccases thorns instead. It is believed that the baby's intelligence will be sharp, like Zalaccas' thorns. A new mother has to lie near an open fire for fifteen days. During this time, she is forbidden from eating any food other the rice and salt.

Nowadays, Kasong pregnancies adhere to the advice of obstetricians in the hospitals rather than midwives in the village.

1.8.10.3 Cremation Ceremony

When someone dies, an undertaker is invited to the dead person's house with a candle, a bottle of alcohol and twelve baht. First, the undertaker bathes the corpse. Second, he ties its head, hands and feet with thread. Third, the undertaker puts a banana leaves cone, flowers, candles, joss sticks and money are put in the hands of the body. Finally, the coretaker puts the dead body in the coffin. All this occurs on the same day.

For cremation, the coffin is set on thirty-two pieces of firewood, equaling the human body's thirty-two organs. The face is cleaned with coconut milk. The following morning after the body has burned, the undertaker arranges the thirty-two pieces of

bones into a sketleton. It is believed that the dead man will be born with a complete body in the next life.

1.8.10.4 Ceremony for Moving to a New House

The ceremony for moving to a new house is a very important one for Kasong people because it brings happiness and prosperity to the tenants of the new house. The ceremony usually occurs in May or July and preferably on a Monday because Mondays are lucky for commerce and earning a living. Necessary for the ceremony are a small cup of milled rice, thread, alcohol, twelve baht, joss sticks, candles, areca nuts, cigarettes and a cat.

The ceremony begins with the person who is in charge of this ceremony saying a incantation to remove Mother Earth from the new house. If she is not removed from the new place, she may be upset with the new tenants. Then, the leader blesses water to make it holy and tosses a coin in a bowl. If the coin lands heads up, it is believed that the couple will be prosperous. If the coin lands tails up, it is turned over so the couple will be prosperous anyway. Next, the new tenants drink and are sprinkled with holy water as a blessing.

For this auspicious occasion, milled rice, a fireplace, pots, water, salt, a cat which is believed to bring about good luck to the family, and things to eat with rice, are carried to the new house. All the members of the house have to take a bath and are dressed in beautiful clothes. The person who controls the ceremony wraps white cotton thread around the house pole which is in the middle of the house. After the ceremony is finished, all the guests have a party. It is believed that the more guests, the more the new tenants will prosper.
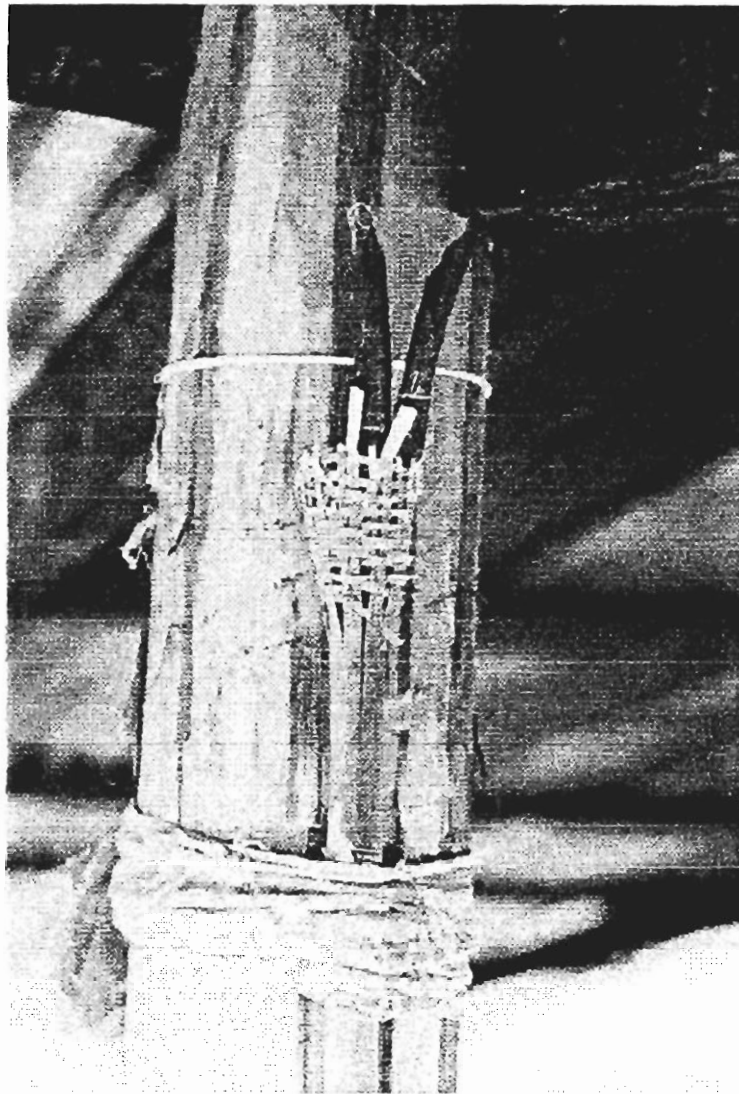
Figure 7 : The Important pole

1.8.10.5 Ceremony for Settling the Shrine

After moving to a new house, and the owners of the house have enough money, they have the settling of the shrine ceremony to solicit the gods to look after the house. There are two kinds of shrines in Kasong : the shrine of dead people who have been deified, and the shrine of the household gods. The first kind is always settled on a Thursday morning and propitiated two times a year in May and September. The second is settled on Buddhist holy days.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

The body of research about the Kasong language is very small. Although Dr. Suwilai Premsrirat discoverd this language, she did not describe its characteristics except to group it into the Pearic branch of Eastern Mon-Khmer in the Mon-Khmer family which belongs to the Austroasiatic language family (Suwilai 2000). In addition, the researcher found three other resources : Noe's article, Kunwadee's and Sunee's thesis.

1. Noe Isarangura (1935) "Vocabulary of Chawng Words Collected in Krat Province" Noe elicited data from Danchumphon village, now know as Khlong Saeng village, Trat province, on December 20, 1929. He called the language spoken there Chawng. A wordlist of 275 basic words was used in his field work. Most word from his article are quite similar to, but not the same as, this researcher's. Two reasons are the different period and transcriptions.

He transcribed this language into Thai (Siamese) scripts not IPA, thus a lot of words were ambiguous. Uncertainly, after Thai scripts are transcribed into IPA, they are the same as the sounds heard by Noe. For the simple reason that he did not exactly explain the meanings of all scripts. The exceptions are the clear voice words with mid level pitch.

Examples:

Noe's data	IPA	Meanings
ครา	[ˈkʰrā:]	'path'
ซึม	[ˈsɯ̄m]	'star'
ดา	[ˈdā:]	'duck'

กลอง	['klɔ̄:ŋ]	'bone'
วา	['wā:]	'monkey'

In the researcher's data, the researcher did not find the word จะวา 'paddle' and seven words in Noe's article are different from the new data.
Examples:

Meaning	Noe's data	The Researcher's data
ten	กงาย	['ɾà̤:i]
eleven	กงายโมย	['ɾà̤:i.'mò̤:i]
evening	วาล้า	[tʰa.'ŋî:.'là̤:]
to light a fire	พลุเปลว	['tú:t˺.'plè̤:u]
chili (red pepper)	กาเต้	[ma.'ɾ̤ĩc˺]
skull	จะเกาะโต้	['klɔ̄:ŋ.'tó:h]
cloth	เทว้า	['tʰāl]

Moreover, the phoneme /-ŋ/ in the final position of Noe's survey changed to /-ɲ/ in the researcher's data . The only three examples of them are

Meaning	Noe's data	The Researcher's data
sky	พลิง	['pʰĩɲ]
foot	ซิง	['sĩɲ]
anklet	กองซิง	['kɔ̄:ŋ.'sĩɲ]

2. Kunwadee Patpitak (1996) "A Description of Chong Language in Khlong Saeng Village, Bo Rai District, Trat Province" M.A. thesis from Silpakorn University. Kunwadee described the phonology and syntax of the Chong language spoken at Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. It will be summarized as follows.

PHONOLOGY

The Chong language is composed of phoneme, syllable and phonological word.

1. Phoneme

Phoneme is divided into three classes : consonants, vowels and registers.

1.1 Consonant

1.1.1 Single Initial Consonant

There are 21 single initial consonants in Chong : /p-, t-, c-, k-, ʔ-, ph-, th-, ch-, kh-, b-, d-, s-, h-, m-, n-, ɲ-, ŋ-, l-, r-, w-, j-/.

1.1.2 Final Consonant

There are 13 final consonants in Chong: /-p, -t, -c, -k, -ʔ, -h, -m, -n, -ɲ, -ŋ, -l, -w, -j/.

1.1.3 Cluster Consonant

There are 13 cluster consonants in Chong: /pr-, pl-, tr-, cr-, kr-, kl-, kw-, phr-, phl-, chj-, khr-, khl-, sr-/.

1.2 Vowel

1.2.1 Single Vowel

There are 18 single vowels in Chong. They are divided into short and long vowel. The former are /ɪ, e, ɛ, ɯ, ə, a, u, o, ɔ/ while the later are /ii, ee, ɛɛ, ɯɯ, əə, aa, uu, oo, ɔɔ/.

1.2.2 Diphthong

There are three diphthongs in Chong : /ia, ɯa, ua/.

1.3 Register

1.3.1 Clear voice with mid level pitch and high-rising pitch (R1)

This register occurs in both closed and open syllables.

1.3.2 Clear voice with high rising-falling pitch (R2)

This register does not occur in open syllables while it only appears in closed syllables with initial consonants, short or long vowels and voiceless, (/-p, -t, -c, -k/), nasal (/-m, -n, -ŋ/), lateral (/l/) and semivowel (/-w, -j/) final consonants.

1.3.3 Breathy voice (R3)

Breathy voice occurs in both closed and open syllables having low-falling pitch.

2. Syllable

Syllable is divided into three types: monosyllable, disyllable and polysyllable.

2.1 Monosyllable

There are four syllable structures in monosyllable; they are $CV(V)^R$, $CCVV^R$, $CV(V)C^R$ and $CCV(V)C^R$.

2.2 Disyllable

The five syllable structures of disyllable are $CV^R C(C)VV^R$, $CV^R CV(V)C^R$, $CV^R CCV(V)C^R$, $CVC^R CVV^R$, $CVC^R CVV(V)C^R$.

2.3 Polysyllable

Most polysyllables are compound words of which syllable structures are similar to connected monosyllables.

SYNTAX

Syntax is divided of word classes, phrases and sentences.

1. Word Classes

There are 14 word classes: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, auxiliary verb, adverb, classifier, numeral time word, negative word, preposition, conjunction, demonstrative and particle.

2. Phrases

According to its function, phrases have four types: noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase and time phrase.

3. Sentences

The four types of sentences are positive, declarative, imparative and interogative.

Kunwadee found a vowel /ə/ and a final consonant /-ʔ/ in the Chong language spoken by the Chong people at Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province while the researcher did not find them. Furthermore, Kunwadee recorded that there were three types of registers in this language, but the researcher found four of them.

In addition, the researcher found that more than 50 percent original Kasong words form her list were different from Kunwadee's list because of the incorrect transcription of single initial consonants, cluster initial consonants, final consonants, vowels, and registers.

Examples:

Kunwadee's data	The Researcher's data	Meanings
kraa^{R1}	khla:^{R2}	leaf
pheew^{R2}	ple:w^{R4}	fire
praaŋ^{R1}	pa:ŋ^{R4}	tomorrow
plɔɔŋ^{R1}	pɔ:ŋ^{R4}	full
kwaan^{R3}	kwa:l^{R4}	to creep
pin^{R2}	pin^{R1}	ripe
pum^{R1}	pru:m^{R1}	to ripe
pɔm^{R3}	pɔ:m^{R2}	flesh
pee^{R1}	pe:^{R4}	delicious
poo^{R1}	po:^{R4}	you

3. **Sunee Kamnuansin (2001) "Kasong Syntax"** M.A. thesis from Mahidol University. This research is the syntactic description of Kasong language at Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat Province. Sunee studied clauses, phrases, morphemes and words, and sentences.

3.1 **Clauses** are basic clause types and clause peripheral. The former are transitive, bitransitive, intransitive, descriptive, ambient, existential, equational, motion, locative, propulsion, quotative, quantative, and comparative clauses. The later can be divided into time and location settings, instrument, accompaniment, beneficiary and final particle.

3.2 **Phrase types** are major and minor. Major types are nominal phrase and verb phrase. Minor types are numeral phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase and time phrase.

3.3 **Morphemes and words** are composed of one or more free morphemes or a free morpheme with a bound morpheme. Five types divide word formations: affixation, compounding, reduplication, expressive formation and onomatopoeia, and word classes divide into noun, pronoun, demonstrative, verb, auxiliary, adverb, adjective, numeral, classifier, preposition, conjunction, intensifier, negative word, time word, question word and particle.

3.4 **Sentences** were mentioned according to sentence structure and semantic components. The first is composed of nuclear form types (simple, juxtaposed, conjunctive and merged sentence) and peripheral elements being vocative, exclamation, introductory adverbial, and time and location setting. The second type consists of nuclear relationship types (one-action, additive, conditional, contrastive, alternative, correlative, purposeful, sequential, covarying, equivalent, cause-result and deductive sentence), and sentence illocutions being declarative, imparative, social expression and self-expression.

Sunee summarized Kasong phonology sketch as follows.

1. Syllable and word structure

The majority of the words in Kasong are either monosyllabic or disyllabic. The syllable structure in the word can be summarized as: C(C)V(C).'C(C)V(C). There is one main stress which occurs on the major syllable at the end of the word. The presyllable is always unstressed and the pitch level is neutral. The initial consonant of

the presyllable is mostly a stop consonant. There are many cases of fluctuation among the phonemes.

2. Consonants

Kasong has 21 consonant phonemes: /p, t, c, k, ʔ, ph, th, ch, kh, b, d, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, h, l, r, w, j/.

3. Vowels

There are nine short vowels: /i, e, æ, ɨ, ə, a, u, o, ɔ/, 9 long vowels: /iː, eː, æː, ɨː, əː, aː, uː, oː, ɔː/, and three diphthongs: /iə, ɨə, uə/.

4. Suprasegmental phonemes

Pitch contrasts (low, mid and high) are found as well as voice quality contrasts (clear and breathy). The breathy voice quality contrast pronounced by Kasong speakers is rather weak. The voice quality therefore is considered as the phonetic characteristic which occurs with specific pitch. The breathy voice occurs with low pitch and clear voice occurs with mid and high pitch. It is decided that Kasong is a language with three tones.

4.1 Clear Mid Tone occurs in all syllable structures. A lot of Kasong word have the mid tone with clear voice quality.

4.2   Clear High Tone have two allotones of this type. The high rising allotone occurs mainly in the closed syllable with a short vowel and final stop or final glottal fricative. The high rising-falling allotone occurs in the open syllable or the closed syllable with long vowel, or in the closed syllable with short vowel and final sonorant.

4.3 Breathy Low Tone normally occurs in a syllable with low tone.

Although Sunee decided that the Kasong language spoken at Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province is a language with

three tones, the researcher disagreed and argues that it is still a register language with four registers since the characteristic of voice quality is more prominent than the feature of pitch. However, if the Kasong language does not die as a language, it might become a tonal language with four contrastive tones.

CHAPTER III

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher explains preparation and materials for data collection, the data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Preparation and material for data collection

3.1.1 Instruments

1) A wordlist of 2,808 words of Thai and English words was used in the interview with all informants. A wordlist of basic vocabulary was borrowed from the Swadesh word list. A wordlist of the cultural words was adapted from the list in Field Methods in Linguistics Course. A wordlist of the complex words was from the Royal Institute's dictionary (1982). All words in the lists were placed in the tables on A4 paper. When eliciting the data, the Kasong word was filled in the prepared tables.

2) SONY cassette tapes and a tape recorder were used to record interviews with the informants.

3) A camera was used for taking pictures of the village.

4) The informants received souvenirs for their participation which included blouses, tube skirts, towels, and so on. All the researcher's informants received them and some money after her interviewing finished.

3.1.2 Informants

3.1.2.1 Criteria in Choosing Key Informant

1) Both parents of the informant had to have been a native Kasong.

2) The first language had to be Kasong and the informant had to be using Kasong in the family.

3) Residence had to be in Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province.

4) Education was not higher than Prathom four level.

5) Willingness to cooperate in the study was essential.

3.1.2.2 Key Informant - Mr. Chuan Eknikorn (นายฉวน เอกนิกร)

Mr. Chuan Eknikorn was the researcher's key informant. Both his parents were native Kasong. His first language is Kasong and he uses Kasong in his family. He has lived and still lives in Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. He has no education and is also unable to write Thai. He was cooperative.

He was willing to teach the researcher Kasong and to answer the researcher's questions. He was able to remember most Kasong words and could answer the researcher's questions quickly and clearly. However, he was not able to sing Kasong songs or tell Kasong fables. Although he was very proficient in his speaking, having used the Kasong language with his Kasong wife and other Kasong people all his life. He was possessive of his language and would like to preserve it.

Mr. Chuan was born in 1936. He is kind, mentally calm but not talkative. He is partially deaf and can hardly hear. He often coughs on account of over smoking. He usually earns his living by selling wild plants, such as bamboo shoots, fishing, and working as an employee in other villagers' fields. He has four sons whose first language is Thai. Though he did not teach Kasong to them and has been speaking Thai with them, the two older ones know a little Kasong language from hearing their parents' conversations; the two younger ones do not. All of his sons are married and have houses of their own. In his household there are two other members, his wife and his thirteen - year - old grandson.

3.1.2.3 Secondary Informants

3.1.2.3.1 Mrs. Watchari Eknikorn (นางวัชรี เอกนิกร)

Mrs. Watchari Eknikorn is Mr. Chuan's wife. Her parents were Kasong. Her first language is Kasong and she use Kasong in her family. She lives in Khlong Saeng

village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. She has no education. She was reluctantly cooperative.

Initially, the researcher felt Mrs. Watchari was not welcoming and would not be a good informant because she declined interviews with the researcher. Furthermore, she did not like the researcher staying with her family, the researcher had to stay at the head of the village's house for two weeks. She said that her house was neither comfortable nor beautiful.

Every day the researcher visited her and she gradually opened up to the researcher. She permitted the researcher to stay with her family and interviewed with the researcher. She was one of the researcher's important helpers. However, when the researcher rechecked the same word lists with her or recorded her pronunciation, she would not like to answer the questions. She always said that she had already told the researcher. Furthermore, she told the researcher that she had never taught Kasong to anyone and would not do it anymore. She only taught the researcher because she considered the researcher as one of her descendents.

Although the researcher had many difficulties in Mrs. Watchari's family, the researcher was pleased to stay with them mainly because it was the only Kasong family which had Kasong communication all the time. When the researcher had some questions, the researcher was able to ask Mrs. Watchari immediately. The researcher always heard and used Kasong language. Mrs. Watchari's house was also suitable for studying because it was private, a little far away from other houses, and did not have little children, only cocks and hens which occasionally disturbed the researcher's recording of Kasong.

Mrs. Watchari was born in 1937. She has been living in Khlong Saeng village since birth. She is employed by paddy farming and working as an employee in other people's fields. If there is no hiring or she finishes doing paddy farming, she stays home and does house work. Although she did not go to school, she is bilingual in

Kasong and Thai. She uses Kasong with her husband and other Kasong speakers fluently, and can remember most Kasong words.

3.1.2.3.2 Mrs. Sawat Bungbua (นางสวาท บึงบัว)

Mrs. Sawat's parents were Kasong. Her first language is Kasong but she does not use Kasong in her family, only but with other Kasong speakers. She lives in Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. She had little education. She was cooperative.

The researcher often stayed with her family when the researcher interviewed her. Mrs. Sawat went to other Kasong houses with the researcher during the first interviews. She understood what the researcher was doing, and cooperated with the researcher. The researcher could varify some words with Mrs Sawat because she is proficient in her language. Though she had studied in school for a very short time, she speaks Thai fluently as well as Kasong. She had taught the Kasong language for the Field Methods in Linguistics course at Mahidol University for three months.

Mrs. Sawat was born in 1942. She earns her living by fishing, doing paddy farming and picking wild vegetables, and occasionally teaching. Her husband is not Kasong and he knows only a little of the Kasong language. She has five children who do not understand the Kasong language. She speaks Thai to them, but speakes Kasong with other Kasong speakers. Although she is talkative, welcome and playful, she appears to have a drinking problem and is often in a bad temper and does not want to be interviewed. Nowadays, she often gets asthma and coughs because of over smoking. She has a hoarse voice and sometimes she needs a longer time to think of Kasong words.

3.1.2.4 Informants Living in Other villages

There are two informants living in other villages: Danchumphon and Padaw village.

3.1.2.4.1 Mrs. Cang Pokkhlum (นางจ่าง ปกคลุม)

Mrs. Cang   Pokkhlum is Mrs. Sawat's relative. Her parents were Kasong. Her first language is Kasong and she uses Kasong with other Kasong speakers. She lives in Padaw village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. She has no education. She was cooperative.

Mrs. Cang was was born in Khlong Saeng village in 1921. She has been blind since birth. After she was married, she moved to Padaw village and continues to live there. She is a widow and does not have any children. She lives alone in a small hut, which does not have electricity, on the hillock. She used to be a midwife but at present she earns her living by fishing and picking wild vegetables. She drinks alcohol and smokes. She is humorous and talkative.

When the researcher interviewed her, she stayed at Mrs. Sawat's house with the researcher. Her pronunciation is very clear and loud. She still remembers most Kasong words and some Kasong fables. Although she was one of the researcher's good informants, she was not able to pronounce Kasong words for too long on account of her boredom and coughing. Furthermore, she was lazy and did not answer the researcher's questions when the researcher wanted to recheck some words.

3.1.2.4.2 Mr. Saw Samlee (นาย เสาร์ สำลี)

Mr.Saw Samlee's parents were Kasong. His first language is Kasong and he uses Kasong with his younger brother and other Kasong speakers. He lives in Danchumphon village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province with his younger brother's family. He has no education. He was cooperative.

Though he was able to teach the Kasong language for a long time and be rechecked the data again and again without becoming bored, his pronunciation was hard to understand because he spoke is too fast. He was proficient in his language. In addition, he was keen on telling Kasong fables while the others were not.

Mr. Saw Samlee was born in 1936. He is single. He was always free mainly due to the fact that he does not work in anywhere. He is kind, mentally calm and talkative. He does not drink havily and does not smoke. His house is on the hill of his plantation. The researcher seldom went to his house, so she is not familiar with him.

3.2 Data Collection

The researcher had collected the data over a period of 165 days, March 10, 2000 to January 11, 2003.

3.2.1 Processes

3.2.1.1 Interviewing the key informant by using the prepared word lists for 30 days. Interviews lasted six hours per days and were tape recorded.

3.2.1.1.1 Day one, the researcher's key informant taught Kasong to the researcher according to semantic fields, pronouncing his language word by word. First, the researcher would ask in Thai "What is this?", pointing to an object. Then Mr. Chuan would answer in Kasong. After that, the researcher had to imitate his pronunciation. Whenever the researcher's pronunciation was not similar to his, he corrected it. After the researcher could pronounce the individual word correctly, she transcribed it into the International Phonetic Alphabet.

3.2.1.1.2 Day two, the key informant's words from the first day were recorded again. This time, the researcher pointed to an object and said the corresponding word in Thai, using the same words covered during the first day. He would repeat the word three times. The researcher asked the informant to pause about two milliseconds before each repetition. When the researcher finished taping the word lists on the second day, the researcher compared the words which were recorded over the two days. If the researcher found different pronunciations for any word, she verified the correct one with him.

3.2.1.1.3 The process of day one and day two alternated, until the thirtieth day.

3.2.1.1.4 After the prepared word lists had been recorded onto cassette tapes, the researcher organized the Kasong words into a rhyme book, in order to analyze the phonological system.

3.2.1.1.5 The researcher checked the rhyme book with the key informant again to make sure it was correct.

3.2.1.2 Interviews periods interviews with the secondary informants and record their pronunciation.

3.2.1.2.1 After the researcher finished asking the key informant, she checked the same word lists with the two secondary informants in order to observe phonological changes and to learn some words which were forgotten by the key informant.

3.2.1.3 Interviews with Kasong speakers living in other villages and recording their utterances.

3.2.1.3.1 One informant in Padaw village and one in Danchumphon village who were proficient in their language were interviewed with the same word lists so as to observe phonological changes and to learn some words which were forgotten by the key informant and the secondary informants.

3.2.2 Problems and Obstacles

During the field work at Kasong village, the researcher encountered some problems and obstacles.

3.2.2.1 Noise Interference

3.2.2.1.1 There is only one room in most Kasong houses. Other members in the house usually made loud noises, especially children.

3.2.2.1.2 Most Kasong houses have cocks and hens which cackled and crowed, interfering with tape recordings.

3.2.2.1.3 Recording data in houses which were close to a road was disrupted by passing vehicles.

3.2.2.2 Informants

3.2.2.2.1 Mrs. Watchari refused to be interviewed the first 10 days in 2000.

3.2.2.2.2 Mrs. Cang usually coughed during the interview and is hard of hearing, and Mrs. Sawat was often drunk.

3.2.2.2.3   Mrs. Watchari, Mrs. Cang and Mrs. Sawat were unrespondsive when the researcher wanted to verify the data or when the researcher asked them the same words to repeat again and again.

3.2.2.2.4 Mrs. Cang was very old, so she tired easily and her breathing changed, that indicated she was too tired to continue.

3.2.2.2.5   During the interviews, all five informants often replaced Kasong words with loan words from Thai.

3.2.2.3 The informants' houses were very far apart from each other and it was not easy to get to them. Not only was it difficult to find someone with a motorcycle but it was difficult to hire them because they were often busy.

3.3 Data Analyzing

After the researcher finished collecting and checking the data, she organized the Kasong words into a rhyme book. Then she analyzed the data according to the phonemic approach in Tagmemic theory which was developed by Kenneth L. Pike (1977). The researcher analyzed the smallest unit, the phoneme, then the syllable , the phonological word, and finally the intonation. However, the researcher will present the analysis of intonation in chapter 4, the phonological word in chapter 5, the syllable in chapter 6 and the phoneme in chapter 7.

CHAPTER IV
THE INTONATION

4.1 Definition

Intonation is defined as the highest rank of the phonological hierarchy. Its structure is stated in terms of the phonological word.

4.2 Types of Intonation

In Kasong, there is only one type of intonation pattern, that is, the falling contour. The intonation pattern is manifested by the lexical pitch of the final word in each utterance.

4.2.1 The Falling Contour

The phonetic characteristic of the falling contour is a falling pitch at the end of the utterance. It is marked by [⎯⎯⎯↘] above the utterance. The falling contour is used for commands, questions, yes-no questions, affirmative statements and negative statements.

4.2.1.1 Commands

The word ['mâ:i] 'do not' may be used in commands. The following are some examples :

['mâ:i   'jà:m]

do not   cry

'Don't cry.'

['maˆːi   'tūː   'hēːn̩]

do not   hit   it

'Don't hit it.'

['maˆːi   'taˆːl   'kàːɲ]

do not   drink   alcohol

'Don't drink alcohol.'

['hæˆːkˀ   'tɕēːu̯]

hurry   walk

'Walk hurriedly.'

['tɕēːu   'tʰūːm   'klɔ̌ŋ]

go   cook   rice

'Go to cook rice.

4.2.1.2 Questions

Many question words are used in questions. These are [ˌmɔ̀ːŋ.'pǐː] 'what' ,
[ʔi.'pǐː] 'who' , [ˌtɔ̀ː.'pǐː] 'why' , ['nǐː] 'which' , [ˌmóˆːi.'ʔíː] 'how much/how
many' , [ka.'tɕʰíː], 'when' and [ˌtíh.'nǐː] 'where'. Examples are as follows :

[ˌmɔ̀ːŋ.'pǐː   ' hóːcˀ   'rȇː   'tóŋ]

what   to die   inside   house

'What was dead in the house ?'

[ʔi.'pǐː   'tūː   'síː]

who   to hit   snake

'Who hit a snake ?'

[ˌtɔ̀ːˈpìː   ˈpɔ̀ː   ˈkɔ́h   ˈhūːm   ˈtà̰ːk̚]

why   you   no   to bath   water

'Why don't you take a bath ?'

[ˈkʰliɲ.sam.ˈlɔ̀ːŋ   ˈtɕēːu   ˈnḭ̀ʔ]

elder brother   to go   where

'Where is the elder brother ?'

[ˈpɔ̰ː   ˈtɔ́ːk̚   ˈdāː   ˌmô̰ːi.ˈʔx̰]

you   sell   duck   how much

'How much does the duck cost ?'

[ˈpɔ̰ː   ˈpɔ́ːt̚   ˈhāːl   ka.ˈtɕʰx̰]

you   to thrash   paddy   when

'When do you thrash ?'

[ˈmīɲ   ˈtɕēːu   ˈtʰɔ́ːc̚   ˈmḛ̂ː   ˈtíhˈnx̰]

mother   to go   to find   fish   where

'Where does the mother go to find fish ?'

4.2.1.3 Yes-No Questions

The word [ˈhɔ̂ː] 'or not' is always used in yes-no questions.

Examples:

['pɔ̀:   'bɔ̂:p˥   'hɔ̀ɕ]
you   tired   or not

'Are you tired (or not) ?'

['pɔ̀:   'kàt˥. 'tǽ:k˥   'hɔ̂:ɕ]
you   sleepy   or not

'Are you sleepy ?'

['nàk˥   'lɔ̀:ŋ   'jɪ̃p˥   'hɔ̀ɕ]
he   will   to come   or not

'Will he come ?'

[sa.'lô:p˥   'ʔiɲ   'mæ̂ɲ   'hɔ̀ɕ]
blouse   I   beautiful   or not

'Is my blouse beautiful ?'

[ʔa.'sî: 'pɔ̀:   'tɕē:u 'tōŋ.   'mĩɲ   'ʔiɲ   'hɔ̀ɕ]
yesterday   you   to go house   mother   I   or not

'Yesterday, did you go to my mother's house ? '

4.2.1.4 Affirmative Statements

The examples of the affirmative statements are as follows.

['ʔĩɲ   'hɔ́:p˥   'klōŋ   'mɔ̀:ŋ   'tĩ˩]

  I   to eat   rice   with   hand

'I eat rice with my hand.'

['mĩɲ   'sû:t˥   pa.'nê:l   'kʰē:n.sam.'kʰũ̃ŋ]

mother   to kiss   cheek   daughter

'The mother kisses her daughter's cheek.'

['tɕʰɔ̂:   'kʰát˥   'kʰē:n.sam.'lɔ̀:ŋ]

dog   to bite   son

'The dog bit my son.'

['mó:t˥.sam.'kʰũ̃n   'kók˥   'tɕɔ̂:.'sɔ̂:k˥   'ʔṹh   'pɔ̀˩]

younger sister   gather   mango   to give   you

'My younger sister gathered some mango to you.'

['sĩ:.'tɕʰē:m   'tɕʰā: 'lǽ:k˥   'pʰrām   'mõ̀˩]

python   to eat   chicken   five   classifier

'The python ate five chickens.'

4.2.1.5 Negative Statements

All negative statements have to use the word ['kɔ́h] 'no'. The examples are as
follows.

['mó:t'.sam.'lɔ̀:ŋ   'kɔ́h   'tâ:l   'kà:ɲ]

younger brother   no   to drink   alcohol

'My younger brother doesn't drink alcohol.'

[la.'mɔ̀:ŋ   'tɕʰuíh   'tèn   'kɔ́h   'ʔi:n   'tɕʰū:.sam.'kʰũ̃ŋ]

grandfather   old   that   no   to have   granddaughter

'That old man doesn't have any granddaughter.'

['kʰū:ɲ   'kɔ́h   'tɔ̂:ŋ   kʰa.'mu:ʊ̌]

father   no   to afraid   ghost

'My father doesn't afraid of any ghost.'

['nàk'   'ɲà:i   'té:h   'kɔ́h   'wè:]

he   to speak   voice   no   loud

'He doesn't speak loudly.'

4.3 Phonemic Writing

In phonemic writing, the intonation mark can be omitted because it is predictable.
Examples:

/ma:j^{R3} ja:m^{R4}/

do not   to cry

'Don't cry.'

/ma:j ^{R3} ta:l ^{R2} ka:ɲ ^{R4}/

do not   to drink   alcohol

'Don't drink alcohol.'

/hæ:k ^{R2} ce:w ^{R1}/

hurry   to walk

'Walk hurriedly.'

/ce:w ^{R1} thɯɯm ^{R1} kloŋ ^{R1}/

 go   to cook   rice

'Go to cook rice.

/po: ^{R4} bɔ:p ^{R2} hɔ: ^{R2}/

 you   tired   or not

'Are you tired (or not) ?'

CHAPTER V

THE PHONOLOGICAL WORD

5.1 Definition

The phonological word called "stress group" which is below the intonation group and above the syllable and defined as the rank whose units have a structure made up of the syllables that is in lower level. Phonological words function in the intonation group, which is the highest level in the phonological hierarchy.

5.2 Word Structure

Three types of syllablic words are present in Kasong at Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province: the monosyllabic word, the disyllabic word and the trisyllabic word.

5.2.1 The Monosyllabic Word

The monosyllabic word is the word that has only one syllable which carries the strong stress, also called the major syllable.

Examples:

[ˈtɕāŋ]	'black'
[ˈpʰĩɲ]	'sky'
[ˈtɕʰɔ̂ː]	'dog'
[ˈprĩː]	'monitor'
[ˈkāːŋ]	'moon'
[ˈklɔ̄ːŋ]	'bone'

5.2.1.2 The DisyllabicWord

The disyllabic word is a word that has two syllables. In the first position of the word, there is a minor syllable, or presyllable as its periphery, and is followed by a major syllable in the second position. There are two types of disyllabic words: the disyllabic word type 1 and the disyllabic word type 2.

5.2.1.2.1 The Disyllabic Word Type 1

The disyllabic word type 1 consists of a presyllable in the first position and a major syllable in the second position: presyllable plus major syllable.

Examples:

[kʰa.ˈmôː]	'stone'
[tɕʰa.ˈŋɯ̄ɯn]	'wife'
[tɕa.ˈkǣːŋ]	'elbow'
[ka.ˈtrē:]	'stubble (paddy)'
[ma.ˈprāŋ]	'guava'
[ka.ˈtrôŋ]	'nipples of a crab'

5.2.1.2.2 The Disyllabic Word Type 2

The disyllabic word type 2 consists of a minor syllable in the first position and a major syllable in the second position: minor syllable plus major syllable.

Examples:

[ˌtɕaŋ.ˈhāːŋ]	'lion'
[ˌsam.ˈkʰɯ̄ɯn]	'woman'
[ˌtà̤ːtʔ.ˈmà̤ːtʔ]	'vulture'
[ˌjaːu.ˈnṳ̀m]	'giant scorpion'
[ˌtuŋ.ˈkrôːl]	'water bug'
[ˌtuŋ.ˈkl̥i̤u]	'butterfly'

5.2.1.3 The Trisyllabic Word

The trisyllabic word is a word that has three syllables. From the data, only two trisyllabic words in Kasong are found, both different and thus identified as trisyllabic word type 1 and trisyllabic word type 2.

5.2.1.3.1 The Trisyllabic Word Type 1

The trisyllabic word type 1 consists of a minor syllable in the first position, a presyllable in the second position and a major syllable in the third position: a minor syllable plus a presyllable plus a major syllable. There is only one structure

[ˌtokˀ.kaˈhɔ́ːkˀ]   'to snore'

5.2.1.3.2 The Trisyllabic Word Type 2

The trisyllabicword type 2 consists of a presyllable in the first position, a minor syllable in the second position and a major syllable in the third position: presyllable plus minor syllable plus major syllable. There is only one word with this structure.

[ka.ˌtɕʰoːpˀ.ˈlóːh]   'cramp'

5.3 Word Stress

Stress is the degree of intensity upon some syllable which makes it more prominent or louder than an unstressed syllable.

There are three types of word stress in Kasong: strong stress, weak stress and unstress. The strong stress is always on the major syllable and occurs in every monosyllabic word and on the last syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic words. It is symbolized by [S] and is marked in phonetic transcription with a raised vertical line, [ˈ]. The weak stress is always on the minor syllable of disyllabic words. It may be on the first syllable of trisyllabic word type 1 or the second syllable of trisyllabic word type 2. It is symbolized by [W] and is marked by [ˌ] in the phonetic transcription. The unstress is always on the presyllable of disyllabic words and is on

the first and the second syllable of trisyllabic words. It is symbolized by [U] and has no marker in phonetic writing. All marks are in front of the syllables.

5.3.1 Stress in the Monosyllabic Word

Strong stress is always on the peak of the syllable in the monosyllabic word. Its structure is [S].

Examples:

['pĩɲ]	'ripe'
['tɕʰā:]	'to eat'
['klōŋ]	'rice'
['tʰǽ:k˺]	'to sleep'
['pʰâ:]	'full (from eating)'

5.3.2 Stress in the Disyllabic Word

5.3.2.1 Stress in the Disyllabic Word Type1

The unstress is on the presyllable of the first syllable, followed by the strong stress on the final syllable. Its structure is [U.S].

Examples:

[kʰa.'mô:]	'stone'
[tʰa.'ŋî:]	'sun'
[la.'hôŋ]	'crisp'
[pa.'tú:t˺]	'nose'
[ta.'lā:ŋ]	'morale'

5.3.2.2 Stress in the Disyllabic Word Type 2

The weak stress is on the first syllable, followed by the strong stress on the final syllable. Its structure is [W.S].

Examples:

[ˌtam.ˈlāːŋ]	'monitor'
[ˌsam.ˈkʰɯ̄ɯn]	'woman'
[ˌtuŋ.ˈkrɔ̂ːl]	'water bug'
[ˌtɕaŋ.ˈhāːŋ]	'lion'
[ˌtuŋ.ˈmâːŋ]	'spider'

5.3.3 Stress in the Trisyllabic Word

5.3.3.1 Stress in the Trisyllabic Word Type 1

The weak stress is on the first syllable, the unstress is on the second syllable and the strong stress is on the final syllable. Its structure is [W.U.S].

[ˌtokʔ.ka.ˈhɔ́ːkʔ]   'to snore'

5.3.3.2 Stress in the Trisyllabic Word Type 2

The unstress is on the first syllable, the weak stress is on the second syllable and the strong stress is on the final syllable. Its structure is [U.W.S].

[ka.ˌtɕʰoːpʔ.ˈlɔ́ːh]   'cramp'

5.3.4 Phonemic Writing

Stress in Kasong is not marked in phonemic writing because it is predictable. In other words, the strong stress is always on a major syllable, occurs in every monosyllabic word and on the last syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic words. The weak stress is always on the minor syllable of disyllabic words. Stress may be on the first syllable of trisyllabic word type 1 or the second syllable of trisyllabic word type 2. The unstress is always on a presyllable of disyllabic word and is on the first and the second syllable of trisyllabic word.

Examples:

/khra: ^{R1}/	['kʰrā:]	'way'
/puma: ^{R1}/	[pu.'mā:]	'porcupine'
/samkhɯɯn ^{R1}/	[ˌsam.'kʰɯ̄ɯn]	'woman'
/tokkahɔ:k ^{R1}/	[ˌtokˀ.ka.'hɔ́:kˀ]	'to snore'
/kacho:plo:h ^{R1}/	[ka.ˌtɕʰo:pˀ.'lɔ́:h]	'cramp'

5.4 Pitch Characteristics

Pitch in Kasong is unpredictable. There are four pitch patterns: the mid level pitch [⊢], the high rising pitch [⼁́], the high rising-falling pitch [⋀] and the low falling pitch [⼁̖]. They are marked as [‾], [´], [ˆ] and [`] respectively in the phonetic transcription.

5.4.1 Pitch in Monosyllabic Word

There are four types of pitch patterns in monosyllabic word: the mid level pitch, the high rising pitch, the high rising-falling pitch and the low falling pitch.

5.4.1.1 The Mid Level Pitch

Examples:

['tī:]	'hand'
['sē:]	'rattan'
['sɯ̄m]	'star'
['krā:n]	'axe'
['pʰlīɲ]	'sky'

5.4.1.2 The High Rising Pitch

Examples:

['ʔícˀ]	'defecate'
['sí:tˀ]	'mushroom'

['péːt˺]   'knife'

['pǽc˺]   'break'

['sǽːp˺]   'to tuck behind the ear'

5.4.1.3 The High Rising-Falling Pitch

1) Clear Voice

Examples:

['pîː]   'water leech'

['pʰêː]   'three'

['sâːp˺]   'bright'

['tɕôːt˺]   'to vomit'

['tɕʰîːm]   'bird'

2) Breathy Voice

Examples:

['mḙ̂ː]   'fish'

['klæ̰̂ː]   'to split'

['sḭ̂ːt˺]   'to wipe'

['mæ̰̂ːɲ]   'beautiful'

['lṵ̂k˺]   'turbid'

5.4.1.4 The Low Falling Pitch

Examples:

['pɔ̰̀ː]   'you'

['tɔ̰̀ː]   'to do'

['sḭ̀ɲ]   'foot'

['wḭ̌ːl]   'to coil'

['pɔ̰̀ːp˺]   'to meet'

5.4.2 Pitch in Disyllabic Word

There are four types of pitch patterns in the major syllable of the disyllabic word types both 1 and 2: the mid level pitch, the high rising pitch, the high rising-falling pitch and the low falling pitch. The pitch of all presyllables in disyllabic word type 1 and minor syllables in disyllabic word type 2 is neutral, which is non contrastive.

5.4.2.1 The Mid Level Pitch

5.4.2.1.1 The Mid Level Pitch in the Major Syllable of Disyllabic Word Type 1
Examples:

[pa.ˈʔūː]	'ashes'
[ka.ˈtɕʰīː]	'when'
[ka.ˈt͡ɕĩɲ]	'gum'
[ma.ˈɗīːŋ]	'galingale'
[ka.ˈtʰēːl]	'cock's comb'

5.4.2.2.2 The Mid Level Pitch in the Major Syllable of Disyllabic Word Type 2

[ˌtɕaŋ.ˈhāːŋ]	'lion'
[ˌtam.ˈlāːŋ]	'monitor'
[ˌsam.ˈkʰɯ̄n]	'woman'

5.4.2.2 The High Rising Pitch

5.4.2.2.1 The High Rising Pitch in the Major Syllable of Disyllabic Word Type 1
Examples:

[kʰa.ˈníc˺]	'light'
[kʰa.ˈnéːt˺]	'comb'
[tʰa.ˈŋáːp˺]	'bamboo'
[ka.ˈjúk˺]	'to prod'

[pa.ˈnuɨt˺]   'gall'

5.4.2.2.2 The High Rising Pitch in the Major Syllable of Disyllabic Word Type 2

[ˌtɕam.ˈlɔ́ːk˺]   'should blade'

[ˌkam.ˈlɔ́h]   'young (of man)'

5.4.2.3 The High Rising-Falling Pitch

5.4.2.3.1 The High Rising-Falling Pitch in the Major Syllable of Disyllabic Word Type 1

1) Clear Voice

Examples:

[tʰa.ˈŋîː]   'son'

[ka.ˈtʰêː]   'short (of person)'

[sa.ˈwîːt˺]   'to wilt'

[pa.ˈnêːl]   'cheek'

[ka.ˈnæ̂ːŋ]   'bank (of river)'

2) Breathy Voice

Examples:

[la.ˈkî̤ː]   'thin'

[la.ŋæ̤̂ː]   'to sleep'

[ka.ˈpʰê̤ːt˺]   'rod'

[ˈtɕa.ˈlâ̤k˺]   'deaf'

[ka.ˈjâ̤ːŋ]   'sand'

5.4.2.3.2 The High Rising Falling Pitch in the Major Syllable of Disyllabic Word Type 2

[ˌsam.ˈrâːk˺]   'lead'

[ˌbok˺.ˈkâːk˺]   'serpent eagle'

5.4.2.4 The Low Falling Pitch

5.4.2.4.1 The Low Falling Pitch in the Major Syllable of Disyllabic Word Type 1

Examples:

[la.ˈwǐ:]	'to fan'
[sa.ˈpṳ̀:]	'cane'
[ka.ˈs̤ǐc˺]	'lazy'
[ka.ˈnæ̰̀ɲ]	'to have an itch to do something'
[ta.ˈkɛ̰̀:l]	'to poke'

5.4.2.4.2 The Low Falling Pitch in the Major Syllable of Disyllabic Word Type 2

[ˌtuŋ.ˈlæ̰̀:n˺]	'dragonfly'

5.4.3 Pitch in Trisyllabic Word

There is only one pitch pattern in the major syllable of the trisyllabic word, the high rising. The pitch of all presyllable and minor syllables is neutral. There are only two examples.

[ˌtok˺.ˈka.ˈhɔ́:k˺]	'to snore'
[ka.ˌtɕʰo:p˺.ˈlɔ́:h]	'cramp'

CHAPTER VI
THE SYLLABLE

6.1 Definition

A syllable is defined as the rank whose unit functions in the phonological word and its structure is stated in terms of a phoneme.

6.2 Syllable Structure

The syllable structure is described in terms of a nucleus and a periphery. The former is formed by one or two vowels and the later is formed by one to three consonants.

6.3 Syllable Function

There are two classes of syllables in terms of its function in the phonological word: the nuclear syllable and the peripheral syllable.

6.3.1 The Nuclear Syllable

The nuclear syllable functions as the center of a word. It always takes strong stress and it occurs in words of more than one syllable. It always occurs in the last position of the word.

Examples :

['trɔ̄:i]	'cow'
['lɔ̰:i]	'sharp'
['tɕá:k˺]	'to peel'
[sa.'nú:c˺]	'stinger (of a bee)'
[kʰa.'nām]	'medicine'
[sa.'mɔ́:k˺]	'to wash (one's face)'
[ka.ˌtɕʰo:p˺.'lɔ́:h]	'cramp'

6.3.2 The Peripheral Syllable

The peripheral syllable functions as the outside the nucleus of a word. It takes weak stress in minor syllables and unstress in presyllables. This class of syllable never occurs in monosyllabic words or in the final position of disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

Examples :

[ˌtɕaŋ.'hā:ŋ]	'lion'
[ˌtam.'lā:ŋ]	'monitor'
[ˌtɕam.'lɔ́:k˺]	'shoulder blade'
[ma.'dĩ:ŋ]	'galingale'
[sa.'ʔõŋ]	'a large tree of the family Simaroubaceae'
[sa.'nǽ:k˺]	'Ceylon Oak'

6.4 Syllable Type

There are three types of syllable in term of stress,: the major syllable, the minor syllable and the presyllable.

6.4.1 The Major Syllable

The major syllable is defined as a syllable which always takes strong stress. Every word has one major syllable. This type of syllable can be both open and closed syllables. Its structure is ['C(C)V(V)(C)].

There are six different subtypes of a major syllable as follows:

Subtype A : ['CVV]

Examples:

['dā:]	'duck'
['tɕʰī:]	'flea'
['tɕʰā:]	'to eat'
['wā:]	'monkey'
['sī̃:]	'snake'

Subtype B : ['CCVV]

Examples :

['kʰlō:]	'blind'
['prī:]	'monitor'
['srū:]	'grass'
['kʰrē:]	'taro'
['trō:]	'shell (of a tortoise)'

Subtype C : ['CVC]

Examples :

['sɯ̄ɯm]	'star'
['mī̃ɲ]	'mother'
['kʰɯ̄ɯn]	'insect'
['pī̃ɲ]	'ripe'
['tūŋ]	'egg'

Subtype D :   ['CCVC]

Examples :

['pʰĩɲ]	'sky'
['kʰrãn]	'calf of leg'
['pʰrãm]	'five'
['krĩɲ]	'dram'
['klõŋ]	'rice'

Subtype E :   ['CCVVC]

Examples :

['klɔ̃:ŋ]	'bone'
['klã:m]	'buttocks'
['tɕræ̃:ŋ]	'ring'
['kʰré:t˼]	'to comb'
['krã:ŋ]	'forked branch'

Subtype F :   ['CVVC]

Examples :

['kã:ŋ]	'moon'
['kʰũ:ɲ]	'father'
['mɔ́:k˼]	'bat'
['kɔ́:k˼]	'neck'
['pé:t˼]	'knife'

6.4.2 The Minor Syllable

The minor syllable is defined as a syllable which takes weak stress. This type of syllable is found only in the closed syllable type. It can occur in both disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

6.4.2.1 The Minor Syllable in Disyllabic Word

The minor syllable in disyllabic words is followed by the major syllable. Its structure is [ˌCVC.].

Examples:

[ˌsam.ˈkʰūn]	'woman'
[ˌtɕaŋ.ˈhāːŋ]	'lion'
[ˌbokˀ.ˈklâkˀ]	'a kind of bird'
[ˌtuŋ.ˈkʰlāːu]	'testicle'

6.4.2.2 The Minor Syllable in Trisyllabic Word

The minor syllable in trisyllabic words is followed either by the presyllable and major syllable or between the presyllable and major syllable. Its structure is [ˌCV(V)C]. According to its structure, there are two different subtypes of a minor syllable in trisyllaic words as follows :

Subtype A :   [ˌCVC.CV.ˈCVVC]

Example:

[ˌtokˀ.ka.ˈhɔ́ːkˀ]   'to snore'

Subtype B :   [CV.ˌCVVC.ˈCVVC]

Example:

[ka.ˌtɕʰoːpˀ.ˈlóːh]   'cramp'

6.4.3 The Presyllable

The presyllable is defined as a syllable which takes /a, u, æ/ vowel and an single initial consonant. This type of syllable does not bear stress and is found only in the open syllable type.

6.4.3.1 The Presyllable in Disyllabic Word

The presyllable in disyllabic words is followed by a major syllable. Its structure is [CV.]. The short vowel /a/ of the presyllable in disyllabic words occur with 12 initial consonants: /p-, t-, th-, c-, ch-, k-, kh-, ʔ-, m-, s-, l-, r-/

Examples :

/p-/	[pa.'ʔū:]	'ashes'
/t-/	[ta.'nā:]	'bow'
/th-/	[tʰa.'ŋî:]	'sun'
/c-/	[tɕa.'kǣ:ŋ]	'elbow'
/ch-/	[tɕʰa.'ŋũɯn]	'wife'
/k-/	[ka.'jā:ŋ]	'turtle'
/kh-/	[kʰa.'nū:]	'jack fruit'
/ʔ-/	[ʔa.'sî:]	'yesterday'
/m-/	[ma.'prāŋ]	'guava'
/s-/	[sa.'nā:]	'opossum'
/l-/	[la.'pʰā̄:]	'snapping turtle'
/r-/	[ra.'tâ:k˺]	'tongue'

Also, the two short vowels /æ, u/ of the presyllable in disyllabic word may occur with three initial consonants /-p, t-, s-/.

Examples:

/p-/	[pu.'mā:]	'porcupine'
/t-/	[tæ.'tṳ:t˺]	'bear'
/s-/	[sæ.'sǫ̂:]	'chameleon'

6.4.3.2 The Presyllable in Trisyllabic Word

The presyllable in trisyllabic words is followed by a minor, the major syllable or between a minor and a major syllable. Its structure is [CV.].

Examples:

[ˌtok˺.ka.'hɔ́:k˺]	'to snore'
[ka.ˌtɕʰo:p˺.'lɔ́:h]	'cramp'

6.5 Syllable Boundary

In the phonetic level, the syllable boundary is marked by a low dot (.) between syllables. In contrast, it is omitted in phonemic writing.

Examples:

Phonetic Writing	Phonemic Writing	Meanings
[tʰa.ˈŋáːp˺]	/thaŋaːp^{R1}/	'bamboo'
[la.ˈhɔ̄ːŋ]	/lahɔːŋ ^{R1}/	'iron'
[ka.ˈmǣːŋ]	/kamæːŋ ^{R1}/	'fence'
[pa.ˈjōːl]	/pajoːl ^{R1}/	'to hang'
[ka.ˈdɔ̄ːŋ]	/kadɔːŋ ^{R1}/	'six'

CHAPTER VII
THE PHONEMES

7.1 Definition

The phoneme is defined as the rank whose units function in the syllable. It is the lowest rank of the phonological hierarchy and so has no statable structure.

7.2 Function

The phoneme functions in the syllable. Vowel phoneme functions as the nucleus in the syllable, consonants are periphery.

7.3 Class

According to their functions in the syllable, the phonemes in Kasong are divided into three classes: consonants, vowels and registers.

7.3.1 Consonants

In this research, there are twenty-one consonant phonemes : /p, ph, b, t, th, d, c, ch, k, kh, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, h, l, r, w, j/.

The consonants can be divided into three subclasses according to their distribution in the syllables: initial, final and second member consonant of initial clusters.

7.3.1.1 Consonant sub-class C₁ . Initial Consonants

Consonant sub-class C_1 functions as initial consonants and comprises /p-, ph-, b-, t-, th-, d-, c-, ch-, k-, kh-, ?-, m-, n-, ɲ-, ŋ-, s-, h-, l-, r-, w-, j-/.

Examples:

/p-/	/paʔuː^{R1}/	'ashes'
	/pɔːm^{R2}/	'flesh'
/ph-/	/phrɔːk^{R1}/	'squirrel'
	/phram^{R1}/	'five'
/b-/	/bɔːp^{R1}/	'tired'
	/bokkaːk^{R1}/	'serpent eagle'
/t-/	/tɔːŋ^{R2}/	'to fear'
	/taːw^{R1}/	'sword'
/th-/	/theː^{R2}/	'soil'
	/thaːl^{R1}/	'to stand'
/d-/	/daː^{R1}/	'duck'
	/dal^{R1}/	'a kind of plant'
/c-/	/cɔː^{R3}/	'handful'
	/caŋ^{R1}/	'black'
/ch-/	/chɔː^{R2}/	'grandchild'
	/choːŋ^{R1}/	'to stand on tipple'

/k-/	/ka:ŋ^{R1}/	'season'
	/ko:p^{R1}/	'to bake'
/kh-/	/khɔ:t^{R1}/	'to bind'
	/khane:t^{R1}/	'comb'
/ʔ-/	/ʔɔ:ŋ^{R1}/	'wasp'
	/ʔan^{R1}/	'this'
/m-/	/mɯt^{R3}/	'some'
	/me:t^{R1}/	'far'
/n-/	/na:ŋ^{R4}/	'grandmother'
	/næ:ŋ^{R1}/	'whirligig'
/ɲ-/	/ɲa:j^{R4}/	'to speak'
	/ɲæɲ^{R4}/	'curly'
/ŋ-/	/ŋɔ:n^{R1}/	'lalang'
	/ŋu:j^{R4}/	'to bend down'
/s-/	/sa:^{R1}/	'we'
	/sɔ:^{R1}/	'to whistle'
/h-/	/hɔ:p^{R1}/	'to eat'
	/he:n^{R1}/	'it'
/l-/	/lo:j^{R1}/	'to swim'
	/lɯ:^{R1}/	'blunt'

/r-/	/rɔ:k ^{R1}/	'bittern'
	/rɔ:ŋ ^{R4}/	'centipede'
/w-/	/wa: ^{R1}/	'monkey'
	/wa:k ^{R1}/	'indented'
/j-/	/ja:ŋ ^{R1}/	'similar'
	/ja:m ^{R4}/	'to cry'

7.3.1.2 Consonant sub-class C₂ - Final Consonants

Consonant sub-class C_2 functions as final consonants. They are /-p, -t, -c, -k, -m, -n, -ɲ, -ŋ, -h, -l, -w, -j/.

Examples:

/-p/	/bɔ:p ^{R2}/	'tired'
	/ce:p ^{R1}/	'cotton wool'
/-t/	/po:t ^{R4}/	'corn'
	/khɔ:t ^{R1}/	'to bind'
/-c/	/khra:c ^{R1}/	'to claw'
	/thɔ:c ^{R1}/	'to find'
/-k/	/ca:k ^{R1}/	'to peel'
	/pæ:k ^{R4}/	'to laugh'
/-m/	/kla:m ^{R1}/	'buttocks'
	/po:m ^{R1}/	'to beset'
/-n/	/pho:n ^{R2}/	'four'
	/ʔi:n ^{R1}/	'to have'

/-ɲ/	/tha:ɲ ^{R1}/	'to weave'
	/miɲ ^{R1}/	'mother'

/-ŋ/	/ka:ŋ ^{R1}/	'month'
	/cha:ŋ ^{R2}/	'cool'

/-h/	/teh ^{R1}/	'noise'
	/ceh ^{R1}/	'deer'

/-l/	/thal ^{R2}/	'smart'
	/ke:l ^{R1}/	'to bark'

/-w/	/ʔa:w ^{R1}/	'day'
	/le:w ^{R1}/	'true'

/-j/	/kana:j ^{R1}/	'elephant'
	/lo:j ^{R4}/	'sharp'

7.3.1.3 Consonant sub-class C₃ _ Second Member of the Consonant cluster

Consonant sub-class C_3 functions as the second member of the consonant cluster. They are /l, r, w/. The co-occurrences of the first and the second member of the consonant cluster in this language are /pl-, pr-, phl-, phr-, tr-, cr-, kl-, kr-, kw-, khl-, khr-, sr-/.

Examples:

/pr-/	/pri: ^{R4}/	'forest'
/pl-/	/pla:m ^{R1}/	'to make fun'
/phr-/	/phrɔ:k ^{R1}/	'squirrel'
/phl-/	/phliɲ ^{R1}/	'sky'
/tr-/	/trɔ:j ^{R1}/	'cow'

/cr-/	/cræ:ŋ [R1]/	'ring'
/kr-/	/kra:ŋ [R1]/	'forked branch'
/kl-/	/klɔ:ŋ [R4]/	'husband'
/kw-/	/kwæ:k [R1]/	'embrace'
/khr-/	/khra: [R1]/	'way'
/khl-/	/khla: [R2]/	'leaf'
/sr-/	/sru: [R1]/	'grass'

The second member of the consonant cluster — The first member of the Consonant cluster	l	r	w
p	✓	✓	
ph	✓	✓	
t		✓	
c		✓	
k		✓	✓
kh	✓	✓	
s		✓	

Table 1 :   Co-occurrence between the first consonant and the second member consonant of the consonant clusters

7.3.2 Vowel

There are eighteen vowels in Kasong. They are divided into three sub-classes : short vowels, long vowels and one diphthong.

7.3.2.1 Short Vowels

The eight short vowels are /i, ɯ, u, e, o, æ, a, ɔ/.

Examples:

/i/	/phliɲ R1/	'sky'
	/piɲ R1/	'ripe'
/ɯ/	/sɯm R1/	'star'
	/thɯm R1/ ·	'to cook'
/u/	/tuŋ R1/	'egg'
	/kuŋ R2/	'bend'
/e/	/ceh R1/	'deer'
	/teh R1/	'noise'
/o/	/pop R1/	'to run'
	/toŋ R4/	'to remain'
/æ/	/pæc R4/	'fat'
	/plæh R1/	'to pluck'
/a/	/phram R1/	'five'
	/khran R1/	'calf of leg'
/ɔ/	/pɔh R1/	'to burn'
	/kɔh R1/	'no'

7.3.2.2 Long Vowels

The nine long vowels are /iː, ɯː, uː eː, əː, oː, æː, aː, ɔː/.

Examples:

/iː/	/tiː R1/	'hand'
	/chiː R1/	'louse'
/ɯː/	/lɯː R1/	'blunt'
	/chɯː R1/	'to forth fresh leaves'
/uː/	/thuː R2/	'hot'
	/khuː R1/	'to stir'
/eː/	/ceː R2/	'to use'
	/peːt R1/	'knife'
/əː/	/təːŋ R1/	'to throw out'
	/kəːp R2/	'much; many'
/oː/	/troː R1/	'shell'
	/poː R4/	'you'
/æː/	/sæːp R1/	'to tuck behind the ear'
	/hæːk R2/	'to hurry'
/aː/	/daː R1/	'duck'
	/caːp R2/	'fishy'
/ɔː/	/bɔːp R2/	'tired'
	/pɔːt R1/	'to thresh'

7.3.2.3 Diphthong

There is only one diphthong in Kasong /uə/.

Examples:

/uə/	/makhuə R1/	'acne'
	/huəc R1/	'to whistle'
	/suəl R3/	'to saw'

7.3.3 Register

'Register', when used in phonetics refers to the voice quality produced by a specific physiological constriction of the larynx. Variations in the length, thickness and tension of the vocal cords combine to produce the different sounds. It is used in a functional way in relation to speech, to refer to type of phonation which the speaker varies in a controlled manner. (Crystal 1997: 327)

In Kasong the contrast between "clear" and "breathy" voice quality are found. as shown in 7.6.3. However since Kasong is at a transitional stage to become a tone language, pitch contrasts are also found between "clear mid level" (R1) of high rising-falling pitch (R2) and between breathy high rising-falling pitch (R3) and breathy low falling pitch (R4). Examples are shown in 7.6.3. Since the researcher feels that in this language the voice quality is more prominent than pitch she prefers to call the suprasegmental in Kasong as register (R).

7.3.3.1 Types of Register

There are four kinds of registers in the Kasong language : /R1/, /R2/, /R3/ and /R4/.

7.3.3.1.1 The First Register

First register occurs with all vowels.

Examples:

/i/	/miɲ R1/	'mother'
/i:/	/si: R1/	'snake'
/ɯ/	/thɯɯm R1/	'to cook'
/ɯ:/	/lɯ: R1/	'blunt'
/u/	/tuŋ R1/	'egg'

/u:/	/khu: R1/	'to stir'
/e/	/ceh R1/	'deer'
/e:/	/se: R1/	'rope'
/ə:/	/tə:ŋ R1/	'to throw out'
/o/	/pop R1/	'to run'
/o:/	/tro: R1/	'shell of turtle'
/æ/	/plæh R1/	'to pluck'
/æ:/	/sæ:p R1/	'to tuck behind the ear'
/a/	/cam R1/	'to wait'
/a:/	/wa: R1/	'monkey'
/ɔ/	/kɔh R1/	'no'
/ɔ:/	/klɔ: R1/	' to put in (sauce of shrimp paste and chili)'

7.3.3.1.2 The Second Register

The second register occurs with all vowels except /e, ɯ:, ɔ/.

Examples :

/i/	/chic R2/	'acidulous'
/i:/	/phi: R2/	'otter'
/e:/	/the: R2/	'soil'
/æ/	/ɲæɲ R2/	'curly'
/æ:/	/hæ:k R2/	'hurry'
/ɯ/	/ŋɯm R2/	'warm'
/ə:/	/kə:p R2/	'much'
/a/	/khal R2/	'ringworm'
/a:/	/khla:ŋ R2/	'hawk'
/u/	/kuŋ R2/	'bend'
/u:/	/thu: R2/	'hot'
/o/	/noŋ R2/	'gourd'
/o:/	/co:t R2/	'to vomit'
/ɔ:/	/khɔ:n R2/	'rat'

7.3.3.1.3 The Third Register

The third register occurs with all vowels except /i, e, ə, u, ɔ/.

Examples:

/iː/	/siːt ^{R3}/	'to wipe'
/eː/	/ceː ^{R3}/	'to use'
/æ/	/mæɲ ^{R3}/	'beautiful'
/æː/	/sræːk ^{R3}/	'grasshopper'
/ɯ/	/lɯŋ ^{R3}/	'deep'
/ɯː/	/sɯː ^{R3}/	'glad'
/a/	/ɲal ^{R3}/	'shiver'
/aː/	/taːk ^{R3}/	'wet'
/uː/	/ruːl ^{R3}/	'coconut'
/o/	/koŋ ^{R3}/	'long'
/oː/	/moːj ^{R3}/	'one'
/ɔː/	/cɔː ^{R3}/	'sour'

7.3.3.1.4 The Fourth Register

The fourth register occurs with all vowels.

Examples :

/i/	/siɲ ^{R4}/	'foot'
/iː/	/priː ^{R4}/	'forest'
/ɯ/	/nɯm ^{R4}/	'year'
/ɯː/	/ŋɯː ^{R4}/	'to growl'
/u/	/tuŋ ^{R4}/	'to pull out'
/uː/	/tuː ^{R4}/	'to flee'
/e/	/cen ^{R4}/	'to step on'
/eː/	/leː ^{R4}/	'to lull'
/əː/	/pəːŋ ^{R4}/	'high pubic bone'
/o/	/toŋ ^{R4}/	'to remain'
/oː/	/poː ^{R4}/	'you'
/æ/	/læc ^{R4}/	'penis'

/æ:/	/kæːt R4/	'centipede'
/a/	/pam R4/	'to hold (in mouth)'
/a:/	/pla: R4/	'new'
/ɔ/	/jɔh R4/	'to finish'
/ɔ:/	/tɔ: R4/	'to do'

7.3.3.2 Transcription

The first, the second, the third and the fourth registers are marked by /R1/, /R2/, /R3/ and /R4/ respectively in the phonemic writing.

Examples:

['dā:]	/da: R1/	'duck'
['tʰû:]	/thu: R2/	'hot'
['tɕê:]	/ce: R3/	'to use'
['tɔ̂:]	/tɔ: R4/	'to do'

7.3.3.3 Register Contrast

/R1/-/R2/	/khoːj R1/	'tooth'
	/khoːj R2/	'chameleon'
/R1/-/R3/	/siːt R1/	'mushroom'
	/siːt R3/	'to wipe'
/R1/-/R4/	/teːw R1/	'left'
	/teːw R4/	'to sell'
/R2/-/R3/	/chɔ: R2/	'dog'
	/cɔ: R3/	'sour'
/R2/-/R4/	/pu:l R2/	'basket'
	/pu:l R4/	'drunk'

$/^{R3}/-/^{R4}/$	/taːk^{R3}/	'wet'
	/taːk^{R4}/	'water'
$/^{R1}/-/^{R2}/-/^{R3}/-/^{R4}/$	/poːt^{R1}/	'to fell'
	/puːt^{R2}/	'a kind of vegetable'
	/poːt^{R3}/	'soft'
	/poːt^{R4}/	'corn'
	/kɔːŋ^{R1}/	'bracket'
	/kɔːŋ^{R2}/	'small frog'
	/koŋ^{R3}/	'long'
	/kɔːŋ^{R4}/	'to put across'

7.4 Phoneme Chart

7.4.1 Consonant Phoneme Chart

Points of Art. / Manners of Art.		Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosives	Vl. Unasp.	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	Vl. Asp.	ph	th	ch	kh	
	Vd.	b	d			
Nasals	Vd.	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives	Vl.		s			h
Lateral	Vd.		l			
Trill	Vd.		r			
Semivowels	Vd.	w		j		

Table 2 :   Consonant Phoneme Chart

7.4.2 Vowel Phoneme Chart

Tongue Position / Tongue Height	Front		Central		Back	
	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long
Close	i	i:	ɯ	ɯ:	u	u:
Mid	e	e:		ə:	o	o:
Open	æ	æ:	a	a:	ɔ	ɔ:
Diphthong					uə	

Table 3 :   Vowel Phoneme Chart

7.4.3 Register Chart

Registers / Pitches	Clear Voice	Breathy Voice
Mid Level	R1	
High Rising	R1	
High Rising-Falling	R2	R3
Low Falling		R4

Table 4 :   Register Phoneme Chart

7.5 Formational Statements

7.5.1 Consonants

All consonant phonemes in Kasong are produced with pulmonic expressive airstream mechanisms.

The following consonant descriptions are divided into six groups according to the manner of articulation : plosives, nasals, fricatives, lateral, trill and approximants.

7.5.1.1 Plosives

/p/   a voiceless unaspirated bilabial plosive with two allophones.

This is realized as [p] - a voiceless unaspirated bilabial plosive in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['plā:m]	'to make fun'
['pɔ̄:]	'to carry in the arm'
['pō:m]	'to perch'
[pa.'tũ̄l]	'dipper'
['prū:m]	'to ripen (fruits) by warmth'

Also, it is realized as [p˺] - a voiceless unaspirated and unreleased bilabial plosive in the final position of a syllable.

Examples:

['kʰú:p˺]	'to scoop'
['hɔ́:p˺]	'to eat'
[ka.'tʰá:p˺]	'fly blow'
['tɕé:p˺]	'cotton wool'
['sǽ:p˺]	'to tuck behind the ear'

/ph/   a voiceless aspirated bilabial plosive.

This is realized as [pʰ] - a voiceless aspirated bilabial plosive in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['pʰī̃ɲ]	'sky'
['pʰā̄:l]	'flat'
['pʰlā̄ŋ]	'to reach'
['pʰlū̄:m]	'to blow (flute)'

['pʰū:l]   'swell'

/b/   a voiced bilabial plosive.

This is realized as [b] - a voiced bilabial plosive in the initial position of a syllable. The only two examples are

['bɔ̂:p˺]   'tired'

[ˌbok˺.'kâ:k˺]   'serpent eagle'

/t/   a voiceless unaspirated alveolar plosive with two allophones.

This is realized as [t] - a voiceless unaspirated apico-alveolar plosive in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

[ta.'lāŋ]   'wasp'

['tūŋ]   'egg'

['tū:]   'to hit'

['tǣ:ŋ]   'left'

['tōŋ]   'house'

Also, it is realized as [t˺] - a voiceless unaspirated unreleased apico-alveolar plosive in the final position of a syllable.

Examples:

[kʰa.'né:t˺]   'comb'

['tɕé:t˺]   'to sharpen'

['pǽ:t˺]   'to grill'

['kʰré:t˺]   'to comb'

['pé:t˺]   'knife'

/th/   a voiceless aspirated alveolar plosive.

This is realized as [tʰ] - a voiceless aspirated apico-alveolar plosive in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['tʰā:ɲ]	'to weave'
['tʰǽ:k˺]	'to lie down'
['tʰā:l]	'to stand'
['tʰá:k˺]	'span'
['tʰāl]	'cloth'

/d/   a voiced alveolar plosive.

This is realized as [d] - a voiced apico-alveolar plosive in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['dā:]	'duck'
['dák˺]	'to put'
['dɯ́k˺]	'thick (in dimension)'
['dāl]	'a kind of plant'

/c/   a voiceless unaspirated palatal plosive with two allophones.

This is realized as [tɕ] - a voiceless unaspirated alveolo-prepalatal affricate in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['tɕē:u]	'to go'
['tɕāŋ]	'black'
[tɕa.'nō:n]	'navel'
['tɕé:p˺]	'cotton wool'
['tɕē:n]	'to transport'

Also, it is realized as [c˺] - a voiceless unaspirated unreleased alveolo-prepalatal plosive in the final position of a syllable.

Examples:

['sró:c˺]	'horn'
['kʰrá:c˺]	'to scratch, to claw'

['trá:c˺]	'a kind of tree'
['sú:c˺]	'to sting'
['pú:c˺]	'to fetch'

/ch/   a voiceless aspirated palatal plosive.

This is realized as [tɕʰ] - a voiceless aspirated alveolo-prepalatal affricate in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['tɕʰi̅:]	'louse'
['tɕʰā:]	'to eat'
['tɕʰō:l]	'to grow'
['tɕʰā:l]	'liver spots'
['tɕʰē:m]	'to hand-feed'

/k/   a voiceless unaspirated velar plosive with two allophones.

This is realized as [k] - a voiceless unaspirated dorso-velar plosive in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

[ka.'fi:]	'eight'
['klō:]	'swamp'
['kā:ŋ]	'moon'
['kɔ̄:ŋ]	'bracelet'
['klɔ̄:ŋ]	'bone'

Also, it is realized as [k˺] - a voiceless unaspirated unreleased dorso-velar plosive in the final position of a syllable.

Examples:

['lǽ:k˺]	'chicken'
['kɔ́:k˺]	'neck'
[ta.'ŋó:k˺]	'dewlap (of a bovine animal)'
['tɔ́:k˺]	'to sell'

<div align="center">

[ˌtɕam.ˈlɔ́ːk̚]   'shoulder blade'

</div>

/kh/   a voiceless aspirated velar plosive.

This is realized as [kʰ] - a voiceless aspirated dorso-velar plosive in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

<div align="center">

[ˈkʰḛ̄ːu]   'to call (= name)'

[ˈkʰḛ̄ːn]   'child'

[ˈkʰṵ̄ːɲ]   'father'

[ˈkʰō̰ːi]   'tooth'

[ˈkʰṵ̄ː]   'to stir'

</div>

/ʔ/   a voiceless glottal plosive.

This is realized as [ʔ] - a voiceless glottal plosive in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

<div align="center">

[ˈʔɔ̄ːŋ]   'wasp'

[ˈʔiːn]   'to have'

[ˈʔɔ́ːc̚]   'to take'

[ˈʔiɲ]   'I'

[ˈʔāːu]   'day (classifier)'

</div>

7.5.1.1 Nasals

/m/   a voiced bilabial nasal.

This is realized as [m] - a voiced bilabial nasal in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

<div align="center">

[ˈmɔ́ːk̚]   'bat'

[ˈmāːl]   'plantation'

[ˈmōːl]   'classifier of animal'

[ˈmɔ́ːt̚]   'younger brother'

</div>

['mé:t˺]   'far'

Also, it occurs in the final syllable of a syllable.

Examples:

['jà̰:m]   'to cry'

['tʰâ:m]   'crab'

['hâ:m]   'blood'

['pʰlū:m]   'to blow (flute)'

['pō:m]   'to perch'

/n/   a voiced alveolar nasal.

This is realized as [n] - a voiced apico-alveolar nasal in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['nā:ŋ]   'old (not new)'

['nĩ:l]   'mat'

['nǣ:ŋ]   'whirligig'

['nā:n]   'yet'

['nɔ̰:ŋ]   'mountain'

Also, it occurs in the final syllable of a syllable.

Examples:

['krā:n]   'axe'

['ʔi:n]   'to have'

['tɕḛ̀n]   'to step on'

['jɔ̰:n]   'intestines'

[tɕa.'nō:n]   'navel'

/ɲ/   a voiced palatal nasal.

This is realized as [ɲ] - a voiced fronto-palatal nasal in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

[ˈɲâl̥]	'shiver'
[ˈɲy̆ɲ]	'to grin'
[ˈɲæ̂ɲ]	'curly'
[ˈɲà̰ːi]	'to speak'

Also, it occurs in the final syllable of a syllable.

Examples:

[ˈtʰāːɲ]	'to weave'
[ˈkà̰ːɲ]	'alcohol'
[ˈs̰i̥ɲ]	'foot'
[ˈm̄ĩɲ]	'mother'
[ˈpʰĩ̥ɲ]	'sky'

/ŋ/　　a voiced velar nasal.

This is realized as [ŋ] - a voiced dorso-velar nasal in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

[ˈŋɔ̄ːn]	'lalang'
[ˈŋɯ̰̀ː]	'to growl'
[ˈŋāl]	'red'
[ˈŋṵ̀ːi]	'to bend'
[ˈŋà̰ːl]	'face'

Also, it occurs in the final syllable of a syllable.

Examples:

[ˈnāːŋ]	'old (not new)'
[ˈnɔ̰̀ːŋ]	'mountain'
[ˈpɔ̰̀ːŋ]	'full'
[ˈklɔ̄ːŋ]	'bone'
[ˈkāːŋ]	'moon'

7.5.1.3 Fricatives

/s/   a voiceless alveolar fricative.

This is realized as [s] - a voiceless apico-alveolar fricative in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

[ˈsɯ̄ɯm]	'star'
[ˈsā:ŋ]	'fish scale'
[ˈsĩ:]	'snake'
[ˈsē:]	'rope'
[ˈsrɯ̄:]	'grass'

/h/   a voiceless glottal fricative.

This is realized as [h] - a voiceless glottal fricative in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

[ˈhɯ̄:]	'to blow'
[ˈhɯ̄:m]	'to bath'
[ˈhǣ:ŋ]	'we'
[ˈhē:n]	'it'
[ˈhɔ́:c̚]	'to die'

Also, it occurs in the final syllable of a syllable.

Examples:

[ˈníh]	'wood'
[ˈʔú:h]	'firewood'
[ˈprɔ́:h]	'gravel'
[kʰa.ˈjá:h]	'charcoal'
[ˈtɕéh]	'deer'

7.5.1.4 Lateral

/l/   a voiced alveolar lateral.

This is realized as [l] - a voiced apico-alveolar lateral in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['lɔ̄:ŋ]	'banana'
[la.'hɔ̄:ŋ]	'iron'
['lɔ̄:i]	'to swim'
['lɯ̄:]	'blunt'
[la.'kʰɔ̄:]	'milled rice'

Also, it occurs in the second position of an initial cluster.

Examples:

['klɔ̄:]	'swamp'
['plā:m]	'to make fun'
['pʰlĩɲ]	'sky'
['kʰlâ:]	'leaf'
['klɔ̄:ŋ]	'bone'

Moreover, it occurs in the final syllable of a syllable.

Examples:

['kɯ̄l]	'to sit'
[pa.'tɯ̄l]	'bowl'
['nĩ:l]	'mat'
['jṵ:l]	'cloud'
['ŋa̰:l]	'face'

7.5.1.5 Trill

/r/   a voiced alveolar trill.

This is realized as [r] - a voiced apico-alveolar trill in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['rèn]	'frequent'
['rɔ́:k˺]	''bittern'
['rà̰:i]	'ten'
[ra.'næ̰:ŋ]	'mouth'
['rɔ̰:ŋ]	'centipede'

Also, it occurs in the second position of the initial cluster.

Examples:

['krā:ŋ]	'branch'
['sræ̰̂:k˺]	'grasshopper'
['trō:]	'shell of tortoise'
['tɕrǣ:ŋ]	'ring'
['kʰrā:]	'way'

Moreover, it is also realized as [ɥ] – a voiced dorso-velar approximant in the initial position of syllable and in the second member consonant. It is freely varied with [r].

Examples:

['rɔ̰̂:i]	~	['ɥɔ̰̂:i]	'fly'
['pr̰ĭ:]	~	['pɥĭ:]	'forest'
['rɔ́:k˺]	~	['ɥɔ́:k˺]	'bittern'
['rà̰:p˺]	~	['ɥà̰:p˺]	'to wash'
['prà̰̂:i]	~	['pɥà̰̂:i]	'thread'

7.5.1.6 Semivowels

/w/   a voiced bilabial approximant.

This is realized as [w] - a voiced bilabial approximant in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['wā:]	'monkey'
['wè̤:t˺]	'green'
['wĭ̤ɲ]	'to forget'
['wĭ̤:l]	'coil'
['wá:k˺]	'chip'

Also, it occurs in the second position of the initial cluster. The only two examples are

['kwǽ:k˺]	'to embrace'
['kwà̤:l]	'to creep'

Moreover, it is realized as [u] - a close back rounded vowel in the final position of a syllable.

Examples:

['lē:u]	'true'
['pē:u]	'to carry in the arm'
['tē:u]	'right'
['tɕē:u]	'to go'
['kʰē:u]	'to call (= name)'

/j/   a voiced palatal approximant.

This is realized as [j] - a voiced palatal approximant in the initial position of a syllable.

Examples:

['jò̤:n]	'intestines'
['jà̤:m]	'to cry'
['jā:ŋ]	'similar'
['jà̤:ŋ]	'gibbon'
['jò̤:]	'to carry (suspended from the hand)'

Also, it is realized as [i] - a close front unrounded vowel in the final position of a syllable.

Examples:

['srâ:i]	'cicada'
['trɔ:i]	'cow'
[ka.'sɔ̄:i]	'to send up (straw)'
[ka.'nā:i]	'elephant'
[la.'wà:i]	'tiger'

7.5.2 Vowels

The following vowel descriptions are divided into two groups : single vowels and diphthong.

7.5.2.1 Single Vowels

Single vowels can be divided into three subgroups according to the tongue height: close, mid and open.

7.5.2.1.1 Close Vowels

/i/   a close front unrounded short vowel.

This is realized as [i] - a close front unrounded short vowel.

Examples:

['ʔíc˺]	'defecate'
['pʰĩɲ]	'sky'
['pĩɲ]	'ripe'
['ʔĩɲ]	'I'
['mĩɲ]	'mother'

/i:/   a close front unrounded long vowel.

This is realized as [i:] - a close front unrounded long vowel.

Examples:

[la.'hî:]	'pestle'

['ʔiːn]	'to have'
['pʰ̃iː]	'otter'
['síːt˺]	'mushroom'
[tʰa.'ŋî̃ː]	'son'

/ɯ/   a close central unrounded short vowel.

This is realized as [ɯ] - a close central unrounded short vowel.

Examples:

['tɯ́p˺]	'to bury (the dead)'
['kɯ̃l]	'to sit'
['sɯ̃m]	'star'
['tʰɯ̃m]	'to cook'
['kʰɯ̃n]	'insect'

/ɯː/   a close central unrounded long vowel.

This is realized as [ɯː] - a close central unrounded long vowel.

Examples:

['lɯ̃ː]	'blunt'
['tɕʰɯ̃ː]	'to forth fresh leaves'
[ka.'pɯ̰ː]	'to wear (cloth)'
[ka.'tɕɯ̰̂ː]	'basket'

/u/   a close back rounded short vowel.

This is realized as [u] - a close back rounded short vowel.

Examples:

['tũŋ]	'egg'
['kûŋ]	'bend'
[sa.'tûŋ]	'wax gourd'
['ka.'pûŋ]	'hollow of center of the palm'

/u:/   a close back rounded long vowel.

This is realized as [u:] - a close back rounded long vowel.

Examples:

['tū:]	'to hit'
['kū:]	'to shout'
['kʰū:]	'to stir'
['tɕʰū:]	'grandchild'
['srū:]	'grass'

7.5.2.1.2 Mid Vowels

/e/   a mid front unrounded short vowel.

This is realized as [e] - a mid front unrounded short vowel. The only three examples are

['tɕéh]	'deer'
['téh]	'noise'
['kʰléh]	'inguinal gland'

/e:/   a mid front unrounded long vowel.

This is realized as [e:] - a mid front unrounded long vowel.

Examples:

['pʰlê:m]	'land leech'
[ta.'ŋē:]	'to listen'
['tɕé:p˺]	'to sharp'
['kʰrē:]	'taro'
['sē:]	'rattan'

/ə:/   a mid central unrounded long vowel.

This is realized as [ə:] - a mid central unrounded long vowel. The only two examples are

['tə̄:ŋ]	'to throw out'
['kə̂:p˺]	'much; many'

/o/   a mid back rounded short vowel.

This is realized as [o] - a mid back rounded short vowel.

Examples:

[ˈtōŋ]	'house'
[ˈpóp˺]	'to run'
[ˈklōŋ]	'rice'
[ta.ˈŋōŋ]	'perch'
[sa.ˈʔôŋ]	'a large tree of the family Simaroubaceae'

/o:/   a mid back rounded long vowel.

This is realized as [o:] - a mid back rounded long vowel.

Examples:

[ˈhó:c˺]	'to die'
[ˈtrō:]	'shell'
[ˈla.ˈkʰō:]	'milled rice'
[ˈpʰô:]	'to dream'
[kʰa.ˈmô:]	'stone'

7.5.2.1.3 Open Vowels

/æ/   an open front unrounded short vowel.

This is realized as [æ] - an open front unrounded short vowel.

Examples:

[ˈpǽc˺]	'break'
[ˈtʰǽc˺]	'to cut'
[ˈplǽh]	'to pluck'
[ˈpǣɲ]	'to connecting joint'
[ˈsǽc˺]	'cold'

/æ:/   an open front unrounded long vowel.

This is realized as [æ:] - an open front unrounded long vowel.

Examples:

[ˈsǽ:p˺]	'to tuck behind the ear'
[ˈlǽ:k˺]	'chicken'
[ˈtǣ:ŋ]	'left'
[ˈtʰǽ:k˺]	'to lie down'
[ˈtɕrǣ:ŋ]	'ring'

/a/   an open central unrounded short vowel.

This is realized as [a] - an open central unrounded short vowel.

Examples:

[ˈʔān]	'this'
[ˈtɕāŋ]	'black'
[ˈkʰrān]	'calf of leg'
[ˈtɕām]	'to wait'
[ˈpʰrām]	'five'

/a:/   an open central unrounded long vowel.

This is realized as [a:] - an open central unrounded long vowel.

Examples:

[ˈwā:]	'monkey'
[ˈdā:]	'duck'
[ˈpá:t˺]	'to lick'
[ˈtɕʰā:]	'to eat'
[ˈkʰrā:]	'way'

/ɔ/   an open back rounded short vowel.

This is realized as [ɔ] - an open back rounded short vowel.

Examples:

[ˈpɔ́h]	'to burn'
[ˈprɔ́h]	'gravel'
[ˈkɔ́h]	'no'

/ɔ:/   an open back rounded long vowel.

This is realized as [ɔ:] - an open back rounded long vowel.

Examples:

['klɔ̄:]	'to put in (shrimp paste and chili)'
['hɔ́:pˀ]	'to eat'
['tɕʰɔ̂:]	'dog'
['tʰɔ́:cˀ]	'to find'
['kʰɔ́:tˀ]	'to bind'

7.5.2.2 Diphthong

/uə/   a centering diphthong

This is realized as [u:ə] - a centering diphthong. It starts at the position of [u:] and glides to [ə].

Examples:

[ma.'kʰu:ə̄]	'acne'
['hu:ə́cˀ]	'to whistle'
['su:ə̂l]	'to sew'
['hu:ə̄l]	'to exhaust'

7.5.3 Register

There are four types of register in Kasong: the first, the second, the third and the fourth register (See detailed information in 7.3.3).

7.5.3.1 The First Register

/ᴿ¹/   This represents a clear voice with a mid level pitch -- [V̄]. This register occurs in both open and closed syllables. For the closed syllable, it can occur with all final consonants except /-p, -t, -c, -k, -h/.

Examples:

/se:ᴿ¹/	['sē:]	'rope'
/khu:ᴿ¹/	['kʰū:]	'to stir'
/toŋ ᴿ¹/	['tōŋ]	'house'

| /ʔan R1/ | [ˈʔān] | 'this' |
| /niːl R1/ | [ˈñ̄ːl] | 'mat' |

Also, it represents a clear voice with high rising pitch -- [V́]. It occurs only in a closed syllable which has five final consonants: /-p, -t, -c, -k, -h/.

Examples:

/hɔːp R1/	[ˈhɔ́ːp˺]	'to eat'
/siːt R1/	[ˈsíːt˺]	'mushroom'
/hoːc R1/	[ˈhóːc˺]	'to die'
/suk R1/	[ˈsúk˺]	'hair'
/ʔɯh R1/	[ˈʔɯ́h]	'to give'

7.5.3.2 The Second Register

/R2/   This represents a clear voice with a high rising-falling pitch -- [V̂]. This register occurs in both open and closed syllables. It can occur with all final consonants except /-h/.

Examples:

/theː R2/	[ˈtʰêː]	'soil'
/hɔː R2/	[ˈhɔ̂ː]	'to fly'
/tɔːŋ R2/	[ˈtɔ̂ːŋ]	'to fear'
/suːc R2/	[sûːc˺]	'ant'
/kuːp R2/	[ˈkûːp˺]	'frog'

7.5.3.3 The Third Register

/R3/   This represents a breathy voice with a high rising-falling pitch -- [V̰̂]. This register occurs in both open and closed syllables. It can occur with all final consonants except /-h/.

Examples:

/meː R3/	[ˈmḛ̂ː]	'fish'
/paː R3/	[ˈpâ̰ː]	'two'
/wæːŋ R3/	[ˈwæ̰̂ːŋ]	'raw'

| /rɔːj ^{R3}/ | [ˈrɔ̰̂ːi] | 'fly' |
| /ŋaːm ^{R3}/ | [ˈŋâ̰ːm] | 'sweet' |

7.5.3.4 The Fourth Register

/^{R4}/   This represents a breathy voice with a low falling pitch -- [V̰̀]. This register occurs in both open and closed syllables. It occurs with all final consonants. Examples:

/tuː ^{R4}/	[ˈtṵ̀ː]	'to flee'
/poː ^{R4}/	[ˈpò̰ː]	'you'
/siɲ ^{R4}/	[ˈsḭ̀ɲ]	'foot'
/pæːk ^{R4}/	[ˈpæ̰̀ːk˹]	'to laugh'
/pleːw ^{R4}/	[ˈplḛ̀ːu]	'fire'

7.6 Phoneme Contrasts

7.6.1 Consonant Contrasts

p - m	/bɔːp ^{R2}/	'tired'
	/pɔːm ^{R2}/	'flesh'
b - w	/buːk ^{R1}/	'hump'
	/waːk ^{R1}/	'indented'
m - w	/teːm ^{R1}/	'to roof'
	/teːw ^{R1}/	'right'
d - n	/dak ^{R1}/	'to put'
	/nak ^{R4}/	'classifier for human being'

d - l	/dɯɯk^{R1}/	'thick (in dimension)'
	/lɯɯk^{R1}/	'barn'

ŋ - j	/ŋɔ:n^{R1}/	'lalang'
	/jɔ:n^{R4}/	'intestines'

d - r	/dɯɯk^{R1}/	'thick (in dimension)'
	/rɔ:k^{R1}/	'bittern'

l - r	/lɔ:ŋ^{R4}/	'will'
	/rɔ:ŋ^{R4}/	'centipede'

ɲ - j	/ɲa:j^{R4}/	'to speak'
	/ja:ŋ^{R4}/	'gibbon'

t - c	/ten^{R4}/	'that'
	/cen^{R4}/	'to step on'

t - ʔ	/ta:w^{R1}/	'sword'
	/ʔa:w^{R1}/	'day (classifier)'

k - ʔ	/kɔ:ŋ^{R1}/	'bracelet'
	/ʔɔ:ŋ^{R1}/	'wasp'

n - ɲ	/na:ŋ^{R1}/	'grandmother'
	/ɲa:j^{R4}/	'to speak'

n - ŋ	/na:n^{R1}/	'yet'
	/na:ŋ^{R1}/	'old (not new)'

| ɲ - ŋ | /ʔɔːɲ^{R1}/ | 'to put' |
| | /ʔɔːŋ^{R1}/ | 'wasp' |

| th - ch | /thaːl^{R1}/ | 'to stand' |
| | /chaːl^{R1}/ | 'chloasma' |

| p - b | /paːk^{R1}/ | 'to rise' |
| | /buːk^{R1}/ | 'hump' |

| t - d | /tak^{R1}/ | 'big' |
| | /dak^{R1}/ | 'to put' |

| p - ph | /paː^{R3}/ | 'two' |
| | /phaː^{R2}/ | 'full (from eating)' |

| t - th | /tak^{R1}/ | 'big' |
| | /thak^{R1}/ | 'ragged' |

| c - ch | /coːm^{R1}/ | 'handful' |
| | /choːm^{R1}/ | 'grown sturdy' |

| k - kh | /kat^{R1}/ | 'to cut down' |
| | /khat^{R1}/ | 'to bite' |

7.6.2 Vowel Contrasts

| i - iː | /ʔiɲ^{R1}/ | 'I' |
| | /ʔiːn^{R1}/ | 'to have' |

| e - eː | /cen^{R4}/ | 'to step on' |
| | /ceːn^{R1}/ | 'to transport' |

æ - æ:	/pæc R1/	'break'
	/pæ:t R1/	'to grill'
a - a:	/hal R1/	'peppery'
	/ha:l R1/	'paddy'
o - o:	/pop R1/	'to run'
	/po:m R1/	'to perch'
i: - e:	/si: R1/	'snake'
	/se: R1/	'rope'
e: - æ:	/pe:t R1/	'knife'
	/pæ:t R1/	'to grill'
ə: - a:	/pə:p R4/	'to meet'
	/ra:p R4/	'to wash (face)'
u: - o:	/pu:t R1/	'squash'
	/po:t R1/	'to fell'
o: - ɔ:	/po:t R1/	'to fell'
	/pɔ:t R1/	'to thresh'
i - ɯ	/jip R4/	'to come'
	/kɯp R4/	'body'
i: - ɯ:	/chi: R1/	'louse'
	/chɯɯ: R1/	'to forth fresh leaves'

eː - əː	/peːt ^{R1}/	'knife'
	/pəːp ^{R4}/	'to meet'
æː - aː	/pæːt ^{R1}/	'to grill'
	/paːt ^{R1}/	'to lick'
ɯː - uː	/chɯː ^{R1}/	'to forth fresh leaves'
	/chuː ^{R1}/	'grandchild'
əː - oː	/pəːp ^{R4}/	'to meet'
	/koːp ^{R4}/	'edge'
aː - ɔː	/paːt ^{R1}/	'to lick'
	/pɔːt ^{R1}/	'to thresh'

7.6.3 Register Contrasts

/^{R1}/ - /^{R2}/	/chic ^{R1}/	'to pinch'
	/chic ^{R2}/	'acidulous'
	/suːc ^{R1}/	'to sting'
	/suːc ^{R2}/	'ant'
	/khoːj ^{R1}/	'tooth'
	/khoːj ^{R2}/	'chameleon'
	/kaːt ^{R1}/	'to pain'
	/kaːt ^{R2}/	'near'
	/moːl ^{R1}/	'classifier for animal'
	/moːl ^{R2}/	'round'

	/khu:^{R1}/	'to stir'
	/khu:^{R2}/	'civet cat'
	/kɔ:ŋ^{R1}/	'bracelet'
	/kɔ:ŋ^{R2}/	'small green frog'
	/kɔ:k^{R1}/	'neck'
	/kɔ:k^{R2}/	'to congest'
/^{R1}/-/^{R3}/	/sæ:p^{R1}/	'to tuck behind the ear'
	/se:p^{R3}/	'mucus'
	/suɯl^{R1}/	'to wound'
	/suəl^{R3}/	'to saw'
	/si:t^{R1}/	'mushroom'
	/si:t^{R3}/	'to wipe'
/^{R1}/-/^{R4}/	/liɲ^{R1}/	'above'
	/liɲ^{R4}/	'to play'
	/pri:^{R1}/	'monitor'
	/pri:^{R4}/	'forest'
	/te:w^{R1}/	'left'
	/te:w^{R4}/	'to sell'
	/pæc^{R1}/	'break'
	/pæc^{R4}/	'fat'

/pæːt R1/　　　　　　'to grill'

/kæːt R4/　　　　　　'centipede'

/kɯl R1/　　　　　　'to sit'

/kɯl R4/　　　　　　'fin (dorsal)'

/lɯː R1/　　　　　　'blunt'

/ŋɯː R4/　　　　　　'to growl'

/təːŋ R1/　　　　　'to throw out'

/pəːŋ R4/　　　　　'high pubic bone'

/kat R1/　　　　　　'pain'

/kat R4/　　　　　　'to cut down'

/paːŋ R1/　　　　　'classifier for flower'

/paːŋ R4/　　　　　'tomorrow'

/tuŋ R1/　　　　　　'egg'

/tuŋ R4/　　　　　　'to pull out'

/tuː R1/　　　　　　'to hit'

/tuː R4/　　　　　　'to flee'

/toŋ R1/　　　　　　'house'

/toŋ R4/　　　　　　'to remain'

/poːt R1/　　　　　'to fell'

/poːt R4/　　　　　'corn'

	/kɔh ^{R1}/	'no'
	/kɔh ^{R4}/	'break'
	/klɔ:ŋ ^{R1}/	'bone'
	/klɔ:ŋ ^{R4}/	'husband'
/^{R2}/-/^{R3}/	/chɔ: ^{R2}/	'dog'
	/cɔ: ^{R3}/	'sour'
/^{R2}/-/^{R4}/	/ple:w ^{R2}/	'Solanum'
	/ple:w ^{R4}/	'fire'
	/pu:l ^{R2}/	'basket'
	/pu:l ^{R4}/	'drunk'
	/so:l ^{R2}/	'to boiled'
	/so:l ^{R4}/	'hillock'
	/salæ:ŋ ^{R2}/	'flooring'
	/salæ:ŋ ^{R4}/	'young (of woman)'
	/pu:t ^{R2}/	'a kind of vegetable'
	/pu:c ^{R4}/	'to fetch'
	/thu: ^{R2}/	'hot'
	/tu: ^{R4}/	'to flee'
	/pi: ^{R2}/	'water leech'
	/pri: ^{R4}/	'forest'

	/pɔːm^{R2}/	'flesh'
	/pɔːŋ^{R4}/	'full'
	/lɔːn^{R2}/	'earthern jar'
	/lɔːm^{R4}/	'liver'
	/kweːn^{R2}/	'waist'
	/kwaːl^{R4}/	'to creep'
/^{R3}/-/^{R4}/	/moːj^{R3}/	'one'
	/moːj^{R4}/	'day-after-tomorrow'
	/ruːl^{R3}/	'coconut'
	/ruːl^{R4}/	'singe'
	/poːt^{R3}/	'to fell (trees)'
	/poːt^{R4}/	'corn'
	/taːk^{R3}/	'wet'
	/taːk^{R4}/	'water'
	/mat^{R3}/	'solid'
	/mat^{R4}/	'eye'
/^{R1}/-/^{R2}/-/^{R3}/-/^{R4}/	/poːt^{R1}/	'to fell'
	/puːt^{R2}/	'a kind of vegetable'
	/poːt^{R3}/	'soft'
	/poːt^{R4}/	'corn'

/kɔ:ŋ ^{R1}/	'bracket'
/kɔ:ŋ ^{R2}/	'small frog'
/koŋ ^{R3}/	'long'
/kɔ:ŋ ^{R4}/	'to put across'

CHAPTER VIII
KASONG AS AN ENDANGERED LANGUAGE

This chapter will discuss the population of Kasong, the language situation of Kasong, Kasong loanwords from Thai, the degree of breathiness in Kasong words, factors involved in the refusal of the Kasong language and some interesting phonological aspects in Kasong.

8.1 Kasong Population

In 1999, there were thirty-five Kasong people in Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province. Six of them were Kasong speakers who used the Kasong language well. They were Mrs. Saw Samlee (นาง สาว สำลี), 80 years old; Mr. Huan Bungbua (นาย หวน บึงบัว), 72 years old; Mr. Ho Bungbua (นาย โห บึงบัว), 66 years old, Mr. Chuan Eknikorn (นาย ฉวน เอกนิกร), 63 years old; Mrs. Watchari Eknikorn (นาง วัชรี เอกนิกร), 62 years old and Mrs. Sawat Bungbua (นาง สวาท บึงบัว), 67 years old.

In 2000, only three Kasong people remained as experts in their language. They were Mr. Chuan Eknikorn, Mrs. Watchari Eknikorn and Mrs. Sawat Bungbua. Of the other three, Mr. Ho had died, Mr. Huan's use of Thai had replaced completely his first language, Kasong, and third, Mrs. Saw, who was over eighty, was in a state of advanced senility and was not helpful.

8.2 Language Situation in Kasong

The language situation in Kasong is divided into three periods : in the past, at present and in the future.

8.2.1 The situation in the past

Before 1957, the first language of all Kasong people was Kasong. They did not know Thai because there were no Thai people in their village. Kasong speakers communicated with everybody in Kasong; therefore, they had proficiency in their language. Also, they taught Kasong to their descendents.

Later, a school was built in a neighboring village and there were Thai teachers there. Kasong students who did not want to speak Thai because of its difficulty and it was unnecessary to study Thai.

8.2.2 The situation at present

The remaining Kasong people use Thai more than Kasong. At Khlong Saeng village, there are only three Kasong people who remember the majority of Kasong words. They are more than 50 years old. All three of them communicate in Kasong when they meet each other. When the researcher asked them some words, they took a long time to recall words and often forgot some. One thing the researcher found is that most Kasong speakers usually used their language when they did not want other groups to know what they were saying or when they were gossiping about others.

The speaking and understanding efficiency of Kasong speakers 21 – 40 years old is less than 50 percent. Most of them can hear the Kasong language from the older people's conversations and sometimes remember a little of it.

People less than 20 years old have an ability in the Kasong language less than 10 percent because they are in their parents' families using Thai. Most of them do not

know Kasong whereas many do not understand despite hearing it from elders. While some understand it a little but cannot speak it, a few are able to speak and understand only a few easy sentences and words. The exception, as already noted, is a thirteen-year-old boy called Yaw. He is Mr. Chuan and Mrs. Watchari's grandson and has been staying with her family, so he is able to understand and speak Kasong better than others of the same age group.

From the researcher's observation, there are seven groups of Kasong people according to their language proficiency.

1. Kasong speakers whose first language is Kasong and they still use Ksong in their families.

2. Kasong speakers whose mother language is Kasong but now they do not use it in everyday conversation. Nevertheless, if they meet other Kasong people, they can speak Kasong fluently.

3. Kasong speakers whose native language is Kasong, but do not speak Kasong in daily life, and subsequently have forgotten most words.

4. Kasong speakers whose second language is Kasong and they still remember some Kasong words.

5. Kasong speakers who are able to understand and speak only easy Kasong words and sentences.

6. Kasong speakers who are not able to speak Kasong but know some easy Kasong words and sentences.

7. Kasong speakers who are neither able to speak nor understand Kasong.

8.2.3 The situation in the future

In the very near future, the Kasong language may continue to exist as a language or become extinct, depending especially upon the Kasong people. If the language is expeditiously and seriously revived before the older group passed away, it may continue as its own language. The researcher suggests this language be added to the curriculum of the primary schools there. All students who are studying should be taught to be proficient in Kasong, and be taught by teachers who are Kasong speakers.

Adults in the village should learn Kasong with trained Kasong people who may be hired in the evening. A community project is proposed, that on Saturday or Sunday, everybody in the village communicates in Kasong.

Although there are some Kasong speakers who do not care whether or not their language becomes extinct, a lot of them do care and would like to conserve their language and culture. One old Kasong woman often practices her language alone to memorize the language whereas another one would like the researcher to teach Kasong to his descendents. Also, some Kasong speakers use their language in other areas of non-Kasong speakers.

One act of preservation the Kasong people in Khlong Saeng village would like to begin is to build a Kasong cultural house so as to collect all Kasong documents and cultural artifacts, like utensils. The proficient Kasong speakers would be hired to teach the language to Kasong villagers. Unfortunately, this project will not be a success in the near future on account of lack of funding.

8.3 Kasong Loanwords From Thai

Loanword is where both form and meaning are borrowed, or 'assimilated', with some adaptation to the phonological system of the new language (Crystal 1997). From the data, the researcher found that 55.38 percent of words (total words from survey = 2,808; loanwords = 1,555) used by Kasong speakers are loanwords from Thai. The increasingly high percentage of Thai loanwords is a signal that Kasong may disappear into the Thai language.

Thai loanwords have been steadily increasing in Kasong. In Noe's record (1935), he found 36 Thai loanwords out of 275 words, 13.09 %.

8.3.1 Use of Loanwords

Thai loanwords appear in five situations.

8.3.1.1 The old generations using Thai to communicate with the new younger generations

Most Kasong people use Thai to communicate, but especially with the newer generations. Many Thai loanwords have appeared, especially for difficult words seldom used in daily life.

Examples :

Original Kasong words	Thai Loanwords	Meanings
[la.ˈŋɔ̰̂ːl]	[ˌkʰăi.kra.ˈdùːk˺]	'marrow'
[sa.ˈnāː]	[kra.ˈtǣː]	'opossum'
[ˈkɔ̰ːp˺]	[ˈkʰɔːp˺]	'edge'
[tuŋ.ˈlæ̰̀ːn]	[ˌmǣːŋ.ˈpɔ̄ː]	'dragonfly'
[ˈrṵːc˺]	[ˈkʰuːə̄]	'to pop'

8.3.1.2 Memory lapses

When the researcher was eliciting the data during the first interview or when the informants could not remember the Kasong word, they used Thai loanwords instead. However, subsequent times, they used a Kasong word.

Examples :

First Pronunciation	Next Pronunciation	Meanings
[ˈpɔ̰ːt˺]	[ˈsók˺]	'lung'
[ˈŋɯːə̰̀k˺]	[ka.ˈʨiɲ]	'gum'
[ˈn̰ĩu]	[ka.ˈɲâ̰ːl]	'finger'
[ˈdāi]	[ˈrṵːt˺]	'to mow'
[ˈtʰɯ̄ː]	[ˈkʰɔ̄ːm]	'to arbitrarily assume'

8.3.1.3 Acceptance of new words

The researcher's informants often used two different words, for the same thing one from Kasong and the other from Thai. When they pronounced loanwords during the data collection, such as the word for 'to coil', they pronounced ['kʰót˺] the first time. After wards, the researcher asked them "Why did the other people use ['wi̠:l] ?" or "Can I use ['wi̠:l] ?" and "Which one is correct ?". The informants usually answered "Both of them are correct."

8.3.1.4 Lack of language knowledge

Many original Kasong words have disappeared. The informants naturally use Thai loanwords, with Thai pronunciation.

Examples :

Thai Pronunciation	Kasong Pronunciation	Meanings
['tāi]	['tāi]	'kidney'
['dē:]	['dē:]	'good'
['ʔēn]	['ʔēn]	'tendon'
['fɔ̄:ŋ]	['fɔ̄:ŋ]	'foam'
['pʰɔ̄:ŋ]	['pʰɔ̄:ŋ]	'swell'

8.3.1.5 New words for new things

There are plenty of Thai loanwords in Kasong on account of new objects or concepts introduced to Kasong culture. Soap is a good example to demonstrate this case. Traditionally people did not know 'soap' and they used a kind of vine to shampoo and clean their bodies. The plant became foamy after pounding it with an axe and mixing with water. The Kasong word which means 'soap' is not found. When soap was introduced to Kasong society, it was called [sa.bù:].

Thai loanwords for new things are divided into two subtypes: direct from Thai and a Thai word added to a Kasong word.

8.3.1.5.1 Subtype A

Words directly from Thai language, but with a slightly different pronunciation.

Examples:

Thai Pronunciation	Kasong Pronunciation	Meanings
[kra.ˈdà:tˀ]	[ka.ˈdâ:tˀ]	'paper'
[ˈtɕā:n]	[ˈtɕā:n]	'dish'
[kra.ˈtɕòkˀ]	[ka.ˈtɕókˀ]	'mirror'
[ˈklɔ̄:n]	[ˈklɔ̄:n]	'latch'
[ˌkūn.ˈtɕǣ:]	{ˌkun.ˈtɕǣ:]	'key'

8.3.1.5.2 Subtype B

Thai words combined with original Kasong words.

Examples:

Kasong Words	Thai Words	Combining Words	Meanings
[ˈplɛ̰:u] *(fire)*	[ˈkʰî:tˀ] *(to scrape)*	[ˈplɛ̰:u.ˈkʰî:tˀ]	'match'
[ˈníh] *(wood)*	[ˈkwâ:tˀ] *(to sweep)*	[ˈníh.ˈkwâ:tˀ]	'bloom'
[ˈplɛ̰:u] *(fire)*	[ka.ˈbɔ̂:kˀ] *(tube)*	[ˈplɛ̰:u.ka.ˈbɔ̂:kˀ]	'flash light'
[ˈmḛ̂:] *(fish)*	[ka.ˈpɔ̌:ŋ] *(can)*	[ˈmḛ̂:.ka.ˈpɔ̌:ŋ]	'canned fish'
[ˈplɛ̰:u] *(wheeled vehicle)*	[ˈrɔ̀tˀ] *(fire)*	[ˈrɔ̀tˀ.ˈplɛ̰:u]	'train'

Furthermore, Mr. Chuan suggested that because the older Kasong people have passed away, the Kasong corpus has fewer words than in former times. In other words, the number of original Kasong words are decreasing.

8.3.2 Some Characteristics of Thai Loanwords in Kasong

There are two types of loanwords from Thai: clear voice and breathy voice.

8.3.2.1 Thai Loanwords with Clear Voice

Thai loanwords with clear voice in Kasong are divided into two subtypes: subtype A, with two Thai tones, first and fifth; subtype B, with mid level and high rising-falling pitch.

8.3.2.1.1 Subtype A

The pitch of Thai loanwords are similar to the Thai tones: the first tone, mid tone, and the fifth tone, low rising tone.

8.3.2.1.1.1 The First Tone

Thai loanwords in Kasong which have a mid level pitch similar to the first tone or mid tone / / in Thai.

Examples:

Thai	Kasong	Meanings
/caj/	[ˈtɕāi]	'heart'
/ʔen/	[ˈʔēn]	'tendon'
/klaːŋ/	[ˈklāːŋ]	'middle'
/taj/	[ˈtāi]	'kidney'
/diː/	[ˈdɨː]	'good'

8.3.2.1.1.2 The Fifth Tone

Thai loanwords in Kasong which have a pitch of low rising pitch similar to the fifth tone or low rising tone / ˇ/ in Thai.

Examples:

Thai	Kasong	Meanings
/hŭɯŋ/	[ˈhŭɯŋ]	'to be jealous of'
/makhǎːm/	[maˈkʰǎːm]	'tamarind'
/sǎw/	[ˈsǎu]	'Saturday'
/phǎː/	[ˈpʰǎː]	'cliff'
/nɯǎ/	[ˈnɯːə̆]	'north'

8.3.2.1.2 Subtype B

Loanwords with pitches that are different from Thai tones.

8.3.2.1.2.1 Mid Level Pitch

These Thai loanwords have a mid level pitch which is marked by [ˉ] in the phonetic transcription while original Thai words cover the full range of tones.
Examples:

Loanwords	Original Thai Words	Meanings
[ˈhāːn]	/hàːn/	'goose'
[ˌtɕiŋˈtɕók̚]	/ĉiŋcòk/	'lizard'
[ˈpʰǣː]	/phæ̆ː/	'wound'
[ˈbót̚]	/bòt/	'to grind'
[ˈh̄iu]	/h̆iw/	'hungry'

8.3.2.1.2.1 High rising-falling Pitch

These Thai loanwords have a high rising-falling pitch which is marked by [ˆ] in this research while the original Thai words have second tone, or low level tone /ˋ/ in original Thai.
Examples:

Loanwords	Original Thai Words	Meanings
[ˈkʰûːt̚]	/khùːt/	'to grate'
[ˈtʰûːk̚]	/thùːk/	'cheep'
[ˈdûːt̚]	/dùːt/	'to suck'

['ˈbîːp˺]   /b̆iːp/   'to squeeze'

['ˈtɕʰîːk˺]   /ch̆iːk/   'to tear'

8.3.2.2 Thai Loanwords with Breathy Voice Pronunciation

Thai loanwords with breathy voice are divided into three subtypes.

8.3.2.2.1 Subtype A

The aspiration appearing in original Thai words disappear in loanwords.

Examples:

Loanwords	Original Thai Words	Meanings
['ˈtɕ̀ɔ̀k˺]	/chók/	'to pound with fist'
['ˈtiːə̀m]	/thiəm/	'to yoke'
['ˈpæ̂ːŋ]	/phæːŋ/	'expensive'
['ˈtɕầŋ]	/châŋ/	'to weigh'
['ˈplè̀ːŋ]	/phleːŋ/	'song'

8.3.2.2.2 Subtype B

Thai words with any one of the tones receive low falling pitch [`] , with breathy voice in Kasong.

Examples:

Loanwords	Original Thai Words	Meanings
['ˈm̀ʊm]	/mum/	'corner'
['ˈŋ̀àːi]	/ŋâːj/	'easy'
['ˈk̆iu]	/khíw/	'eyebrow'
['ˈl̀ʊm]	/lŭm/	'hole'

8.3.2.2.3 Subtype C

Thai words with any one of the tones receive high rising-falling [ˆ] and breathy voice in Kasong.

Examples:

Loanwords	Original Thai Words	Meanings
['mɔ̂:k˺]	/mɔ̀:k/	'fog'
['mâ:k˺]	/mà:k/	'areca'
['kʰɔ̂n]	/khôn/	'thick (liquid)'
['jæ̂:k˺]	/jæ̂:k/	'to separate'
['jî̥m]	/jím/	'to smile'

In addition, the researcher found that Thai loanwords with a combination of pitch and breathy voice did not correspond to any Thai tone.

Examples:

Thai Words	Kasong Words	Combinations	Meanings
['jāi]	[tuŋ.'mâ:ŋ]	['jài̥.tuŋ.'mâ:ŋ]	'spider web'
(web)	(spider)	(Thai loan + Kasong)	
['kʰō:n]	['plṳ:]	['kɔ̀:n.'plṳ:]	'the top of the thigh'
(nearer end	(thigh)	(Thai loan + Kasong)	
of the thigh)			
['mɔ̌:]	[kʰa.'mû:c˺]	['mɔ̀:.kʰa.'mû:c˺]	'witch doctor'
(doctor)	(ghost)	(Thai loan + Kasong)	
[krā:m]	['kʰō:i]	['kʰō:i.'krā:m]	'molar tooth'
(tooth)	(molars)	(Kasong + Thai loan)	
['nā:]	[ka.'jḁ̀:k˺]	[ka.'jḁ̀:k˺.'nḁ̀:]	'farmer'
(people)	(field)	(Kasong + Thai loan)	

8.4 Degree of Breathiness in Kasong Words

In Kasong words, the researcher found two degrees of breathiness: the strong degree and the weak degree, which are marked in this research with [̤] and [̰] under vowels, respectively, in the phonetic transcription. This symbol marks a distinction within the phonetic register of breathiness, not found in other discussions of breathiness. The two degrees of breathiness are apparent within the different Kasong generations. The strong degree is more obvious in the first generation of speakers who are over 60 years old. The weak degree is more obvious in the second generation of speaker who are between 40 and 60 years old.

The majority of the Kasong people who are over 60 consistently use a strong degree of breathiness while the rest sometimes shows a strong degree, sometimes weak. The second generation always uses the weak degree of breathiness. The third generation, those under 40 years old, cannot pronounce the breathy voice. Since their first language is Thai, a language which does not have breathy voice, they do not hear and cannot pronounce it. The exception is Mr. Yaw, the thirteen-year-old grandson of Mr. Chuan and Mrs. Watchari. He understands the breathiness though he could not pronounce it like his grandparents. Below are some examples of words which vary in degree of breathiness among the three generations.

Examples:

Pronunciation of the First Generation	Pronunciation of the Second Generation	Pronunciation of the Thrid Generation	Meanings
['tà̤ːkˀ]	['tà̰ːkˀ]	['tàːkˀ]	'water'
['tɔ̤ː]	['tɔ̰ː]	['tɔː]	'to do'
['pr̥ǐ̤ː]	['pr̥ḭ̌ː]	['pr̥ǐː]	'forest'
['klɔ̤ːŋ]	['klɔ̰ːŋ]	['klɔːŋ]	'husband'

['mê̤:]   ['mḛ̂:]   ['mê:]   'fish'

Though the Kasong language has always been a register language, it is now in a process of change, so that in the near future it will be a tonal language. Since breathiness is not prominent in the third Kasong generation, the pitch of every word will become increasingly important to distinguish the meaning of the word, thus eventually phonemicising to a tone.

It can be predicted that it might become four contrastive tones in the Kasong language in the future: the mid tone, the high rising tone, the high rising-falling tone and the low tone.

8.4.1   The Mid Tone

This tone will develop from clear voice words which currently carries the mid level pitch.

Examples:

/pri:/	['prī:]	'monitor'
/toŋ/	['tōŋ]	'house'
/klɔ:ŋ/	['klɔ̄:ŋ]	'bone'
/na:ŋ/	['nā:ŋ]	'old (not new)'
/lo:j/	['lō:i]	'to swim'

8.4.2 The High Rising Tone

This tone will develop from clear voice words which currently carries the high rising pitch.

Examples:

/níh/	['níh]	'wood'
/sí:t/	['sí:tʼ]	'mushroom'

/hɔ́:p/	['hɔ́:p˺]	'to eat'
/pé:t/	['pé:t˺]	'knife'
/pǽc/	['pǽc˺]	'break'

8.4.3 The High Rising-Falling Tone

This tone will develop from breathy voice words which currently carries the high rising-falling pitch.

Examples:

/pâ:/	['pâ̤:]	'two'
/cɔ̂:/	['tɕɔ̤̂:]	'sour'
/rê:/	['rê̤:]	'inside'
/mê:/	['mê̤:]	'fish'
/mæ̂ɲ/	['mæ̤̂ɲ]	'beautiful'

8.4.4 The Low Tone

This tone will develop from breathy voice words which currently carries the low-falling pitch.

Examples:

/prǐ:/	['prɪ̤:]	'forest'
/tòŋ/	['tò̤ŋ]	'remained'
/klɔ̀:ŋ/	['klɔ̤̀:ŋ]	'husband'
/nà:ŋ/	['nà̤:ŋ]	'grandmother'
/lò:j/	['lò̤:i]	'sharp'

8.5 Factors Involved in the Refusal of the Kasong Language

Kasong people gave up or decrease speaking their language on account of two kinds of factors : external and internal.

8.5.1 External Factor

This kind of factor is divided into three causes.

8.5.1.1 Forbidden Communication in Kasong

The oldest group talked about how, approximately more than 50 years ago, all Kasong people were forbidden to use the Kasong language in their families and with other people by the governors who believed speaking Kasong caused interference in speaking Thai. In addition, that group of governors thought Thai was more advantageous than Kasong which was spoken language and did not have written system. As a result, all Kasong people stopped communicating in Kasong. Moreover, they unanimously taught their descendents Thai instead.

8.5.1.2 Transportation

After many roads were built in Khlong Saeng and neighboring villages, other ethnic groups - - Laos, Chinese, Thai and Khmer - - settled in this village. Kasong people conversed with them in Thai.

8.5.1.3 Their spouses

As more and more different ethnic groups moved to Khlong Saeng village, Kasong people married into other ethnic groups. The common communication between couples was often Thai.

8.5.2 Internal Factor

The most likely primary the internal factor in refusal of using the Kasong language is that the Kasong people were not proud of their language. If they were, when they were forbidden to speak the language, they might use it anyway. After there were new governors, Kasong speakers might have continued using their native language.

8.6 Some phonological aspects in Kasong

8.6.1 Remarks on some phonemes

8.6.1.1 /l/

Mrs. Sawat always added this phoneme as the final consonant for ' water leech' ['pî:] which she pronounced ['pî:l].

This phoneme in the same position is omitted by Mr. Chuan in two different words; ['mḛ̂:l] 'fish' and [ka.'pṳ̀:l/ 'to wear (clothes)' which he pronounced as ['mḛ̂:] and [ka.'pṳ̀:] respectively.

In the cases of Mrs. Caem and Mrs. Lek, the phoneme /l/ in the final position is changed to /j/ for most words, excluding ['mḛ̂:l] and ['pî:l].
Examples:

['kɯ̄l]	'to sit'	pronounced	['kɯ̄j]
['tʰā:l]	'to stand'	pronounced	['tʰā:j]
['hā:l]	'paddy'	pronounced	['hā:j]
[pa.'tɯ̄l]	'bowl'	pronounced	[pa.'tɯ̄j]
['tʰāl]	'cloth'	pronounced	['tʰāj]

8.6.1.2 /f/

This phoneme is not found at the beginning of original Kasong words but is used in a few Thai loanwords.
Examples:

/'fâ:/	'blemish (on the face)'
/'fãi/	'mole'
/'fã:/	'cover'
/'fɔ̃:ŋ/	'foam'
/'fùn/	'dust'

8.6.2 Change of syllable initials

The initial consonants of presyllables in many Kasong disyllabic words are often changed to other consonant sounds, without a distinct pattern.

Examples:

[ha.'mṳ̀k˺]	'sweat'	pronounced	[sa.'mṳ̀k˺]	or	[kʰa.'mṳ̀k˺]
[ta.'pɔ̀ːk˺]	'roof'	pronounced	[sa.'pɔ̀ːk˺]	or	[ka.'pɔ̀ːk˺]
[ka.'tɔ̀ːŋ]	'ear (of rice)'	pronounced	[sa.'tɔ̀ːŋ]	or	[tɕa.'tɔ̀ːŋ]
[sa.'pṳ̀ː]	'cane'	pronounced	[ka.'pṳ̀ː]		
[sa.'pà̰ːh]	'to salute'	pronounced	[ka.'pà̰ːh]		
[ka.'tâ̰ːk˺]	'tongue'	pronounced	[ra.'tâ̰ːk˺]		

In addition, vowels in the presyllables of disyllabic words show a shift. The researcher compared the pronunciation of 41 words from Noe's research with the pronunciation the researcher recorded and the researcher discovered the vowels are shorter.

Examples:

Noe's data (1935)	The Researcher's data (2003)	Meanings
[kāː.'pāːu] (กาปาว)	[ka.'pāːu]	buffalo
[rāː.'nǣːŋ] (ราแนง)	[ra.'næ̰̀ːŋ]	month
[kāː.'nūːl] (กานูล)	[ka.'nṳ̀ːl]	seven
[kāː.'tīː] (กาตี)	[ka.'tīː]	eight
[râ̄ː.'hɔ̄ːŋ] (ร่าฮอง)	[la.'hɔ̄ːŋ]	iron

Another change is occurring with the presyllable of disyllabic words, which is sometimes omitted to become monosyllabic words. Although in most cases, the original pronunciation was used, the shortened pronunciation was also accepted as correct.

Examples:

[la.ˈŋɔ̂ːl]	'marrow'	omitted to	[ˈŋɔ̂ːl]
[tɕʰa.ˈlēːu]	'burn'	omitted to	[ˈlēːu]
[la.ˈwæ̂ːkˀ]	'chipped'	omitted to	[ˈwæ̂ːkˀ]

Mr. Chuan sometimes merged disyllabic words into monosyllabic words with new cluster consonants.

Examples:

[sa.ˈlôːpˀ]	'blouse'	merged into	[ˈkʰlôːpˀ]
[tʰa.ˈléːh]	'inguinal glands '	merged into	[ˈkʰléːh]

Three Kasong monosyllabic words having initial clusters at present have evolved from words previously disyllabic. Vowels in the presyllable of each word are omitted.

The Researcher's data	Noe's data	Meanings
[ˈtɕrǣːŋ]	จะแกง	'ring'
[ˈkʰlæ̂ːŋ]	คะแลง	'night'
[ˈklɔ̀ːŋ]	สะลอง	'husband'

8.6.3 Homomorphs

In the researcher's data, the researcher found some Kasong homonyms which may be from different word classes.

Examples:

/kasaːl R1/	'to dig (of chicken) (v.) ; screw pine (n.)'
/tok R4/	'to sprout (v.) ; boat (n.)'
/khanɯh R1/	'to crush (lice) (v.) ; spur (n.)'
/khɯn R1/	'insect (n.) ; female (a.)'
/thuː R2/	'hornet (n.) ; hot (a.)'
/kaːl R1/	'to call out (v.) ; to glean (of beast) (v.)'

/sruŋ R4/   'pole (n.) ; hole (n.)'

/ka:ŋ R1/   'moon (n.) ; month (n.)'

/pe: R3/   'delicious (a.) ; to want (v.)'

8.6.4 Lack of Definition

Some specific dialectical words in Kasong cannot be defined in Thai. None of them would have been recorded if the informants had not said them by themselves because the interviewer did not recognize them as separate words.

Examples:

['pā:ŋ.'pō:ŋ]   'a kind of wild vegetable'

['tɕʰi:m.'tū:ŋ]   'a kind of wild bird'

['pā:ŋ.ma.'ɲà:h]   'a kind of wild flower'

A euphemism was used in place of the original word when the original word was unpleasant or impolite.

Examples: ['kʰrā:.kʰa.'nê:u]   'vagina'

(way + children)

['pḛ̂:.'pɔ̄:ŋ]   'sexually aroused'

(to want + sexually aroused)

Kasong colleagues often translated Thai words to Kasong words when they could not think of or did not know the original Kasong words.

Examples:

['klōŋ.'kɔ̂:c˺] 'boiled rice'   translated into ['klōŋ.'sô:l]

(rice + soft)   *(rice + to boil)*

[sa.'nú:c˺]   'sting (of bee)'   translated into [la.'hɔ̄:ŋ.'rḛ̂:]

                                              (iron + in)

['læ̀c˨.'sĩ:]   'wart (on the skin)'   translated into ['màt˨.'mẽ̂:]

(penis + snake)   *(eye + fish)*

[ka.'næ̀ɲ]   'toothsome'   translated into ['krĩɲ.'kʰō̂:i]

                                                  (fatty + tooth)

Also, a lot of words related to sex were not spoken because they are taboo in Kasong. Kasong people do not say and use them in daily life except for a few elders. When the informants were interviewed with those words, all of them laughed and did not want to say them. It was very difficult to elicit the words.

Examples:

/phlo:t^{R1}/	'to have the foreskin drawn back (of penis)'	
/pɔ:ŋ^{R1}/	'sexual intercourse'	
/læc^{R4}/	'penis'	
/ta:k^{R4}-læc^{R4}/	'sperm'	
/to:n^{R1}/	'vagina'	

Kasong has a word expressing politeness, /hɔ:p^{R1}/ 'to eat', which is more polite than /cha:^{R1}/ 'to eat' and used for rice only.

Some Kasong speakers always replaced the interrogative word used at the end of a question that required a yes-or-no answer /hɔ:^{R2}/ with /bɔ:^{R2}/.

· CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

In this chapter, the Kasong phonological characteristics and other Kasong aspects will be summarized. Also, suggestions for further study will be presented.

9.1 Summary of Kasong Phonology

The elements of Kasong phonology of Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province, presented in previous chapters were intonation, phonological word, syllables and phonemes.

9.1.1 Intonation

In this Kasong dialect, only one intonation type is found: falling intonation.

9.1.2 Phonological Words

All Kasong words are divided into three classes: monosyllabic words, disyllabic words, trisyllabic words. Three types of stress were found: strong stress, weak stress and unstress. Four pitch patterns in the Kasong words were found: the mid level pitch, the high rising pitch, the high rising-falling pitch and the low falling pitch.

9.1.3 Syllable

The syllable structure is formed by vowels as a nucleus and consonants as a periphery. There are two classes of syllables: the nuclear syllable and the peripheral syllable. Three types of syllable are the major syllable, the minor syllable and the presyllable.

9.1.4 Phonemes

There are three classes of phoneme: consonant, vowel and register. There are 21 initial consonants: /p-, ph-, b-, t-, th-, d-, c-, ch-, k-, kh-, ʔ-, m-, n-, ɲ-, ŋ-, s-, h-, l-, r-, w-, j-/, 12 final consonants: / p-, t-, c-, k-, m-, n-, ɲ-, ŋ-, h-, l-, w-, j-/ and 12 cluster consonants: /pr-, pl-, phr-, phl-, tr-, cr-, kr-, kl-, kw-, khr-, khl-, sr-/. There are eight short vowels: /i, ɯ, u, e, o, æ, a, ɔ/, nine long vowels: /iː, ɯː, uː, eː, əː,oː, æː, aː, ɔː/ and one diphthong /uə/. There are four registers in Kasong language: /R1/, /R2/, /R3/ and /R4/.

Kunwadee found a vowel /ə/ and a final consonant /-ʔ/ in the Kasong language spoken by the Kasong people at Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province while the researcher did not find them. Furthermore, Kunwadee recorded that there were three types of registers in this language, but the researcher found four of them.

Although Sunee decided that the Kasong language spoken at Khlong Saeng village, Danchumphon sub-district, Bo Rai district, Trat province was a language with three tones, the researcher disagreed and argued that it is still a register language with four registers since the characteristic of voice quality is more prominent than the feature of pitch even though the contrasts are found in pitches as well as in voice quality. However, if the Kasong language does not die in the very near future, it might become a tonal language with four contrastive tones.

9.2 Kasong as an Endangered Language

Before 1957, the first language of all Kasong people was Kasong. Nowadays, the remaining Kasong people use Thai more than Kasong. At Khlong Saeng village, there are only three Kasong people who remember the majority of Kasong words. The speaking and understanding efficiency of Kasong speakers 21 – 40 years old is less than 50 percent. People less than 20 years old have an ability in the Kasong language less than 10 percent. In the future, the Kasong language may continue to exist as a

language or become extinct, depending especially upon the Kasong people. If the language is expeditiously and seriously revived before the old will pass away, it may continue as its own language. On the other hand, if it is not revived in time, it certainly disappears with dead Kasong people.

Internal and external factors involved in the problematic use of the Kasong language are the forbidden use of Kasong, transportation and intermarriage with other group, and Kasong people were not proud of their language.

Mrs. Sawat always added the phoneme /l/ as the final consonant, but this phoneme in the same position is omitted by Mr. Chuan. Additionally, the phoneme /l/ in the final position is changed to /j/ by Mrs. Caem and Mrs. Lek. The phoneme /f/ is not found at the beginning of original Kasong words but is used anyway. The initial consonants of presyllables in disyllabic words are often changed to other consonants, without a distinct pattern. The presyllable of disyllabic words sometimes is omitted to become monosyllabic words. Although in most cases, the original pronunciation was used, the shortened pronunciation was also accepted as correct. Mr. Chuan sometimes merged disyllabic words into monosyllabic word with new cluster consonants.

9.3 Suggestions for Further Study

9.3.1 Develop a Kasong orthography to conserve this language.

9.3.2 Compare Kasong of Trat with Kasong in Cambodia to study their differences and relationships.

9.3.3 Compare phonological structure between three generations of Kasong speakers.

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Kasong lexical items which will be transcribed in the phonemic transcription were recorded in the following order.

1. The initial consonant was ordered according to the points of articulation:

/p, ph, b, t, d, c, ch, k, kh, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, s, h, l, r, w, j /.

2. The cluster consonant was ordered after the initial consonant: /pl, pr, phl, phr, tr, cr, kl, kr, kw, khl, khr, sr/.

2. The vowels were ordered as follows: /i, iː, e, eː, æ, æː, ɯ, ɯː, əː, a, aː, u, uː, o, oː, ɔ, ɔː, uə/.

3. The final consonants were ordered as follows: /p, t, c, k, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, h, l, w, j/.

4. The registers were ordered as follows: /R1/, /R2/, /R3/, /R4/.

/p/

pic^{R4} mat^{R4}	to close the eyes
pic^{R4} liw^{R3}	to look askance at
piɲ^{R1}	ripe
piː^{R2}	water leech
piːt^{R1}	to gnaw; to whet
piːk^{R4}	a kind of plant
peː^{R2}	dusk
peː^{R3}	delicious; to want
peːt^{R1}	knife
peːt^{R1} pleː^{R2}	knife (sharp end)
peːw^{R1}	to carry in the arm
pæc^{R1}	break
pæc^{R4}	fat
pæɲ^{R1}	to make rope
pæːk^{R4}	to laugh
pɯŋ^{R1} puŋ^{R1}	flatulence
pɯh^{R1}	oil; grease
pɯl^{R4}	crowd; a herd of elephants
pəːp^{R4}	to meet
pəːŋ^{R4}	plump
pat^{R1}	to throw away
pateːh^{R4}	chili
patɯh^{R4}	to snap
patɯl^{R1}	dipper
patakaː^{R2}	in front of
patamoːn^{R2}	behind
pataː^{R1}	underneath
patuːt^{R1}	nose

pathoh^{R1}	popped rice
paka:k^{R2}	armpit
paka:j^{R2}	outside
paʔu:^{R1}	ashes
pam^{R4}	to hold (in mouth)
pane:l^{R2}	cheek
panæ:t^{R2}	a kind of bamboo equipment for roasting
panɯt^{R1}	gall
panɯm^{R3}	anthill
panah^{R1}	fireplace
panam^{R4}	ugly
pana:k^{R3}	to wear (necklace)
pana:j^{R3}	bait
panok^{R1} ta:k^{R4}	amniotic fluid
pano:j^{R3}	lasso
paŋat^{R2}	Solanum
paŋa:m^{R4}	bee
pasa:c^{R2}	abound
pasuk^{R1}	to quarrel
pasu:m^{R2}	nest
pal^{R4}	to roll; to tie
paliɲ^{R1}	up
pare:^{R3}	inside
paja:t^{R2}	to spatter (of water)
pajo:l^{R1}	to carry with pole
pa:^{R3}	two
pa:^{R3} se:^{R1}	twenty
pa:t^{R1}	to lick
pa:k^{R1}	to rise

paːm^{R4}	to hold in a mouth
paːŋ^{R1}	classifier of flower
paːŋ^{R4}	tomorrow
paːŋ^{R1} poːŋ^{R1}	a kind of plant
paːŋ^{R1} pleːw^{R4}	flame
paːŋ^{R1} nih^{R1}	flower
paːŋ^{R1} lɔːŋ^{R1}	inflorescence of banana
paːŋ^{R1} maɲaːh^{R4}	a kind of flower
paːh^{R1}	coconut shell
paːl^{R2} putluŋ^{R4}	a kind of sweet
paːl^{R3} tiɲ^{R3}	glutinous rice baked in a bamboo cylinder
puk^{R1}	rotten; odor
pumaː^{R1}	porcupine
puŋ^{R1}	stomach
puh^{R4}	to foam
puj^{R2}	Caryota
puːt^{R1}	squash
puːt^{R2}	a kind of plant
puːc^{R1}	to dig out
puːc^{R4}	to fetch
puːh^{R1}	putrid
puːl^{R2}	bamboo container for caught fish; basket
puːl^{R4}	drunk
pok^{R1}	wrap
pok^{R4}	to pick (with the beak); to strike (of snake)
poːt^{R1}	to fell (a tree)
poːt^{R3}	soft
poːt^{R4}	corn
poːt^{R4} poːt^{R3}	green corn

pɔ:m ^{R1}	to perch
pɔ:n ^{R1}	to damn
pɔ:n ^{R4}	arbor
pɔh ^{R1}	dry
pɔ: ^{R1}	to carry in the arm
pɔ:t ^{R1}	to thresh
pɔ:m ^{R2}	flesh
pɔ:n ^{R3}	bundle, sheaf
pɔ:ŋ ^{R1}	to commit adultery
pɔ:ŋ ^{R4}	full
pɔ:h ^{R1}	to burn
ple:w ^{R2}	Solanum
ple:w ^{R4}	fire
ple:w ^{R4} plɔ:t ^{R4}	firefly
plæh ^{R1}	to pluck
plæ:ŋ ^{R3}	shoulder
plɯp ^{R4}	to flood
plɯk ^{R1}	to be blown away
plɯk ^{R3}	small piece of garbage
pla: ^{R4}	new
pla:c ^{R3}	tasteless
pla:k ^{R3}	to sliver (bamboo); to split
pla:m ^{R1}	to make fun
pla:ŋ ^{R4}	to level (animal); ear
pla:ŋ ^{R4} calak ^{R3}	deaf
plu: ^{R4}	leg; lap
plok ^{R4}	to turn over
plɔ:k ^{R2}	mud
plɔ:k ^{R4}	tusk (of elephant)

plɔːj^{R4}	reed organ
priː^{R1}	monitor
priː^{R4}	forest
preː^{R4}	to scatter
preːh^{R1}	barbs
prɯh^{R4}	to sow (seed)
praːj^{R3}	thread
pruːm^{R1}	to ripen (fruits)
prɔh^{R4}	amused
prɔːh^{R1}	gravel

/ph/

phic^{R1}	to extinguish
phiɲ^{R1}	to fish; fishing line
phiː^{R2}	otter
phiːt^{R2}	to disappear
pheː^{R2}	three
phah^{R1}	tail
phaː^{R2}	full (from eating)
phaːl^{R1}	flat
phuk^{R1}	to cover
phuh^{R1}	to blow (herb)
phuːm^{R2}	to fart
phuːl^{R1}	swell
phoː^{R2}	to dream
phoːn^{R2}	four
phliɲ^{R1}	sky
phliː^{R1} khræːŋ^{R2}	jambolan
phliː^{R1} nih^{R1}	fruit

phle:m^{R2}	land leech
phlɯ:^{R1}	dike
phlaŋ^{R1}	to reach
phlu:^{R2}	mud
phlu:m^{R1}	to blow (flute)
phlo:t^{R1}	to have the foreskin drawn back
phlo:h^{R1}	to turn up side down or in side out
phram^{R1}	five
phruh^{R1}	to wash (cloth)
phruh^{R4}	gray hair; white
phrɔ:k^{R1}	squirrel

/b/

bu:k^{R1}	dewlap
bokklak^{R2}	serpent eagle
bɔ:p^{R2}	tired

/t/

tiɲ^{R2}	equal
tih^{R1}	those; at
tih^{R1} ni:^{R4}	where
ti:^{R1}	hand; arm
ti:^{R1} muh^{R4}	trunk of elephant
ti:h^{R4}	to pick (a thorn)
ten^{R4}	that
te:m^{R1}	to roof
te:h^{R1}	noise
te:l^{R4}	to crow

te:w [R1]	right
te:w [R4]	to buy
tætu:t [R4]	bear
tæh [R4]	to peel (coconut)
tæ:k [R3]	to persuade
tæ:ŋ [R1]	left
tɯp [R1]	to bury
tɯŋ [R4]	pus
tɯh [R1]	spurn
tə:ŋ [R1]	to throw out
tapoŋ [R4]	top of plant; offshoot
tapɔ:sa:j [R4]	a kind of job's tears
tapɔ:k [R4]	roof
tapɔ:k [R4] sru: [R1]	grassed roof
tatma:t [R4]	vulture
tak [R1]	to grow; big
tak [R4]	to trap; trap
takɯl [R2]	stump
takap [R4]	to snatch
takræ:ŋ [R2]	wing
taka: [R2]	front
taka:p [R4]	yawn
taku:l [R3]	shadow
takru: [R2] nih [R1]	bark
tako:j [R3]	near the edge
takho: [R2]	mortar
tamo:n [R2]	behind
tamo:l [R3]	stick (of wood)
tamla:ŋ [R1]	monitor

tana:^{R1}	bow
taŋ^{R4}	to see
taŋe:^{R1}	to listen
taŋoŋ^{R1}	perch
taŋo:k^{R1}	dewlap (of bovine animal)
taŋɔ:^{R2}	a kind of worm
taŋɔ:^{R2} kwæ:k^{R2}	millipede
taŋɔ:^{R2} suk^{R1}	a kind of worm
talaŋ^{R1}	wasp
tala:h^{R1}	sharpen
tawæ:^{R2}	to roll (banana leaf)
ta:^{R1}	under
ta:k^{R3}	wet
ta:k^{R4}	water
ta:k^{R4} paŋa:m^{R4}	honey
ta:k^{R4} to:n^{R1}	secretion
ta:k^{R4} cram^{R3}	slosh
ta:k^{R4} kalak^{R3}	waterfall
ta:k^{R4} mɯt^{R3}	gruel
ta:k^{R4} mat^{R4}	tear
ta:k^{R4} se:w^{R4}	soup
ta:k^{R4} sɔ:c^{R3}	saliva
ta:k^{R4} læc^{R4}	sperm
ta:k^{R4}laŋa:p^{R3}	dew
ta:l^{R2}	to drink; lighted
ta:l^{R2} ka:ŋ^{R1}	moonlit
ta:w^{R1}	sword
tuŋ^{R1}	egg
tuŋ^{R4}	to pull out

tuŋ^{R1} chi:^{R1}	louse egg
tuŋ^{R1} katal^{R3}	egg containing an unhatched young
tuŋ^{R1} kliw^{R4}	butterfly
tuŋ^{R1} krɔ:l^{R2}	luminous wood louse
tuŋ^{R1} khaja:l^{R2}	wind egg
tuŋ^{R1} khla:w^{R1}	testicle
tuŋ^{R1} miŋ^{R4}	mygale
tuŋ^{R1} ma:ŋ^{R2}	spider
tuŋ^{R1} ŋal^{R4}	egg yolk
tuŋ^{R1} læ:n^{R4}	dragonfly
tu:^{R1}	to hit
tu:^{R4}	to flee
tu:t^{R1}	to set a fire
tu:l^{R3}	protrusive
tok^{R1}	to pull out
tok^{R4}	to sprout; boat
tokkahɔ:k^{R1}	to snore
tok^{R1} rata:k^{R2}	to stick out (the tongue)
tok^{R4} si:t^{R1}	moldy
tok^{R4} hɔ:^{R2}	airplane
toŋ^{R1}	house
toŋ^{R4}	to remain
toŋ^{R1} paŋa:m^{R4}	beehive
to:t^{R1}	to stab
to:m^{R4}	span
to:n^{R1}	vagina
to:h^{R1}	head
to:h^{R1} pe:^{R2}	evening
to:h^{R1} maku:^{R3}	knee

to:h^{R1} lo:ɲ^{R3}	termite
to:h^{R1} jok^{R1}	teat
to:l^{R2}	a kind of wave
to:l^{R4}	to carry-on-head
tɔ:^{R4}	to make
tɔ:^{R4} pi:^{R4}	why
tɔ:k^{R1}	to sell
tɔ:n^{R4}	correct
tɔ:ŋ^{R2}	to fear
tɔ:l^{R2}	fish trap (made of rattan)
tɔ:j^{R2}	before
træ:m^{R4}	fish trap
truɯp^{R1}	egg plant
truɯp^{R1} tuŋ^{R1} khajoɲ^{R2}	a kind of egg plant
tro:^{R1}	shell (of a tortoise)
trɔ:j^{R1}	cow
trɔ:j^{R1} pri:^{R4}	wild ox
trɔ:j^{R1} klɔ:ŋ^{R4}	bull
trɔ:j^{R1} khuɯn^{R1}	cow

/th/

thiɲ^{R2}	bamboo shoots
the:^{R2}	soil
the:^{R2} lama:^{R4}	clay
the:m^{R2} pi:k^{R4}	a kind of tree
the:m^{R2} prɔ:h^{R4}	a kind of tree
the:m^{R2} takæ:n^{R4}	Hopea
the:m^{R2} tri:^{R4}	fig
the:m^{R2} tra:c^{R1}	a kind of tree

the:m^{R1} cɔ:^{R2} kaja:k^{R2}	a kind of tree
the:m^{R2} krak^{R1}	Pterocarpus
the:m^{R1} khræ:ŋ^{R1}	jambolan
the:m^{R2} nih^{R1}	tree
the:m^{R2} samkoŋ^{R1}	a kind of tree
the:m^{R2} lɔ:ŋ^{R1}	banana stem
thæh^{R1} cak^{R1}	a stroke of lightning
thæ:c^{R1}	to cut
thæ:k^{R1}	to lie down
thæ:k^{R1} ŋe:t^{R4}	to get up late
thɯt^{R1}	to look
thɯt^{R1} næh^{R4}	to gaze at
thɯm^{R1}	to cook
that^{R1}	salty
thak^{R1}	torn
than^{R2}	since; just
thaŋi:^{R2}	sun; day
thaŋi:^{R2} tok^{R4}	east
thaŋi:^{R2} chip^{R1}	west
thaŋi:^{R2} la:^{R4}	evening
thaŋi:^{R2} ro:h^{R4}	late
thaŋa:p^{R1}	bamboo
thal^{R1}	cloth
thal^{R1} phuk^{R1}	blanket
thal^{R1} kaca:t^{R2}	rag
thal^{R2}	smart
thalo:^{R2}	skin
thalo:^{R2} mat^{R4}	eyelid
tha:k^{R1}	span

kraːn^{R1}	axe
kraːŋ^{R1}	branch
kraːh^{R4}	hard
kroːm^{R1}	Cambodia
kwiːk^{R4}	the teal
kweːn^{R2}	waist
kwæːk^{R1}	to embrace
kwaːl^{R4}	to creep

/kh/

kheːn^{R1}	child
kheːn^{R1} chroːh^{R1}	the eldest child
kheːn^{R1} kapaːw^{R1}	calf
kheːn^{R1} kuːp^{R2}	tadpole
kheːn^{R1} mat^{R4} caŋ^{R1}	pupil (of the eye)
kheːn^{R1} mat^{R4} pruh^{R4}	white (of the eye)
kheːn^{R1} samɔːk^{R1}	son-in-law (of a man and woman)
kheːn^{R1} samkhɯn^{R1}	daughter
kheːn^{R1} samlɔːŋ^{R4}	son
kheːn^{R1} lakhɯn^{R1}	daughter-in-law (of a man and woman)
kheːn^{R1} lɔːŋ^{R1}	banana offshoot
kheːn^{R1} trɔːj^{R1}	calf
kheːw^{R1}	to call (the name)
khɯn^{R1}	insect; female
khɯn^{R1} taː^{R4}	plant louse
khɯn^{R1} læːk^{R1}	hen
khɯn^{R1} loːɲ^{R3}	termite
khəːc^{R1}	excessively (tight)
khat^{R1}	to bite

khama:h ^{R1}	smoke
khamu:c ^{R2}	ghost
khamok ^{R1}	cough
khamo: ^{R2}	stone
khamo: ^{R2} tala:h ^{R1} pe:t ^{R1}	whetstone
khamo: ^{R2} caŋkra:n ^{R2}	fireplace
khanic ^{R1}	light
khane:t ^{R1}	comb
khane:n ^{R1} ʔan ^{R1}	immediately
khane:w ^{R2} kic ^{R1}	infant
khane:w ^{R2} samkhɯɯn ^{R1}	girl
khane:w ^{R2} samlɔŋ ^{R4}	boy
khanɯh ^{R1}	fish bone; spur; crushed
khanam ^{R1}	medicine
khanah ^{R1}	sneeze
khanuh ^{R4}	a part of house
khanu: ^{R1}	jack fruit
khanu:l ^{R1}	swell
khah ^{R1}	to know
khal ^{R2}	ringworm
khaja: ^{R2}	ginger
khaja:h ^{R1}	charcoal
khaja:l ^{R2}	wind
khajoŋ ^{R2}	a kind of animal
kha: ^{R1}	spleen
kha:p ^{R2}	itch
khu: ^{R1}	to stir
khu: ^{R2}	civet cat
khu:p ^{R1}	to scoop

khu:ɲ[R1]	father
khu:ɲ[R1] samɔ:k[R1]	father-in-law (of a man and woman)
khok[R1]	started
khɔ:t[R1]	to bind
khɔ:m[R1]	to regard (as a mistake)
khɔ:n[R2]	rat
khliɲ[R1]	elder cousin
khliɲ[R1] samkhɯn[R1]	older sister
khliɲ[R1] samlɔ:ŋ[R4]	older brother
khlih[R1]	to sharpen
khle:[R2]	shy
khle:h[R1]	groins
khlæ:ŋ[R1]	kite
khla:[R2]	leaf
khla:[R2] se:w[R4]	vegetables
khla:ŋ[R2]	hawk
khla:ŋ[R2] taŋɯl[R2]	pygmy owl; kite
khla:ŋ[R2] kliw[R4]	kite
khluk[R1]	to pour (water)
khlu:m[R2]	urinate
khlok[R1]	to dislodge
khlo:[R1]	blind
khɔ:l[R2]	fragrant
khɔ:j[R1]	tooth
khlɔ:[R2]	shell; snail
khlɔ:[R2] chu:[R2]	freshwater snail
khlɔ:[R2] ro:[R1]	apple snail
khri:t[R1]	to catch (shrimp)
khre:[R1]	Caladium; taro

khre:t^{RI} suk^{RI}	to comb
khrɯk^{RI}	to cage
khran^{RI}	calf of leg
khra:^{RI}	way
khra:^{RI} khane:w^{R2}	vagina
khra:c^{RI}	to scratch; to claw

/ʔ/

ʔi pi:^{R4}	who
ʔic^{RI}	defecate
ʔic^{RI} patu:t^{RI}	mucus (nasal)
ʔic^{RI} pla:ŋ^{R4}	earwax
ʔic^{RI} kathra:h^{RI}	dirt (in the nails)
ʔic^{RI} kho:j^{RI}	food paticles
ʔic^{RI} mat^{R4}	eyewinker
ʔic^{RI} maka:k^{R2}	body odor
ʔic^{RI} rɔ:j^{R3}	small mole
ʔini:^{R4}	which
ʔiɲ^{RI}	I
ʔi:n^{RI}	to have
ʔɯh^{RI}	to give back
ʔah^{RI}	boil
ʔan^{RI}	this
ʔasi:^{R2}	yesterday
ʔa:w^{RI}	day
ʔa:w^{RI} ten^{R4}	that day
ʔa:w^{RI} tɔ:j^{RI}	the other day

ʔaːw^{RI} kachiː^{RI}	which day
ʔaːw^{RI} ʔan^{RI}	today
ʔuːh^{RI}	firewood
ʔoːc^{RI}	to take
ʔoːl^{RI} teːh^{R4}	yam
ʔoːl^{RI} tak^{RI}	yam-like plant
ʔoːl^{RI} laːŋ^{R3}	a kind of taro

/m/

miɲ^{RI}	mother
miɲ^{RI} khuːɲ^{RI}	parents
miɲ^{RI} klɔːŋ^{R4}	mother-in-law (of a man and a woman)
miːh^{R4}	fable
meː^{R3}	fish
meː^{R3} plɔːj^{R4}	a kind of fish
meː^{R3} takrap^{RI}	fighting fish
meː^{R3} calaŋ^{R2}	cat fish
meː^{R3} cuk^{RI}	a kind of fish
meː^{R3} kataːk^{R2} chɔː^{R2}	flounder
meː^{R3} kataːŋ^{R2}	small fry
meː^{R3} klæːw^{R2}	a kind of fish
meː^{R3} kræɲ^{RI}	a kind of fish
meː^{R3} mapuk^{R4}	a kind of fish
meː^{R3} sok^{RI}	a kind of fish
meː^{R3} sɔːŋ^{RI}	snakehead
meː^{R3} læːŋ^{R4}	catfish
meː^{R3} lawaː^{R4}	a kind of fish
meːt^{RI}	far

mæːɲ ^{R3}	beautiful
muɯt ^{R3}	to pity
mɯːh ^{R2}	rough
mapuj ^{R1}	pigeon pea
mapraŋ ^{R1}	guava
mat ^{R4}	eye
mat ^{R4} chaŋeːt ^{R2}	dazzle
mat ^{R4} klaː ^{R4}	dizzy
mat ^{R4} khloː ^{R1}	blind
mat ^{R4} meː ^{R3}	corn (on the foot)
mat ^{R4} ŋal ^{R4}	pink eyes
mat ^{R4} ŋaːl ^{R1}	countenance
madiːŋ ^{R1}	galingale
macaːɲ ^{R2}	Ochna
makic ^{R1}	a little
makic ^{R1} chiət ^{R2}	very small
maklaː ^{R4}	flour
makhuə ^{R1}	acne
maʔaːw ^{R1}	day-before-yesterday
manaːn ^{R3}	moment
maliː ^{R3}	coconut grub
maliː ^{R4} thaŋaːp ^{R1}	a worm in a section of bamboo
maliː ^{R3} seː ^{R1} suːm ^{R1}	one kind of caterpillar
maliː ^{R3} ruːl ^{R3}	rhinoceros beetle
malɯk ^{R4}	to think
maluj ^{R4}	fruit fly
maluː ^{R4}	betel
malɔːŋ ^{R4}	eel
maric ^{R4}	pepper

maruɯːh R4	deaf
maraːk R4	peacock
maraːɲ R4	a kind of ghost
maːŋ R1	some
maːl R1	plantation
maːj R3	do not
muːc R2	to dive
mok R4	word
moːt R1	younger brother or sister
moːt R1 khliɲ R1	sibling
moːt R1 samkhɯɯn R1	younger sister
moːt R1 samlɔːŋ R4	younger brother
moːl R1	classifier for animal
moːl R2	round
moːj R2	equal
moːj R3 chuːh R1	hundred
moːj R2 kic R1	little
moːj R2 ʔiː R1	how many; how much
moːj R3	one; alone
moːj R4	day-after-tomorrow
mɔŋpiː R4	what
mɔh R4	to kid
mɔːk R1	bat
mɔːk R4	shredded rice grain
mɔːŋ R4	with; too
mɔːŋ R4 saː R1	together
mɔːh R4	mosquito

/n/

niɲ^{R4} saː^{R1}	equal
nih^{R1}	wood
nih^{R1} tanæːŋ^{R1}	walking stick
nih^{R1} kapok^{R4}	fishhook
niːl^{R1}	mat
næh^{R4} jɔː^{R3}	to look after
næːŋ^{R1}	whirligig
næːh^{R4}	to look
nak^{R4}	he; she; classifier of human being
naːk^{R2}	to be not
naːn^{R1}	yet
naːŋ^{R1}	old (not new)
naːŋ^{R4}	grandmother
nɔːn^{R3}	self
nɔːŋ^{R4}	mountain

/ɲ/

ɲiɲ^{R4}	to grin
ɲæɲ^{R2}	curly
ɲal^{R3}	shiver
ɲaːj^{R4}	to speak
ɲaːj^{R4} tamoːn^{R2}	to gossip

/ŋ/

ŋeːt^{R4}	early; dawn
ŋæc^{R4}	to topple
ŋɯt^{R4}	to wake up

ŋɯɯm^{R2}	warm
ŋɯɯ:^{R4}	to growl
ŋat^{R3}	bitter
ŋal^{R4}	red
ŋa:m^{R3}	sweet
ŋa:h^{R4}	chastened
ŋa:l^{R2}	heavy
ŋa:l^{R4}	face
ŋu:j^{R4}	to bend
ŋok^{R3}	to salvage (fish trap); to visit
ŋɔ:n^{R1}	lalang

/s/

siɲ^{R4}	foot
si:^{R1}	snake
si:^{R1} pra:j^{R3}	a kind of snake
si:^{R1} che:m^{R1}	python
si:^{R1} kra:j^{R1}	a kind of snake
si:^{R1} kruŋ^{R1}	a kind of snake
si:^{R1} saŋ^{R1}	cobra
si:^{R1} lamo:l^{R4}	a kind of snake
si:^{R1} we:t^{R4}	Chrysopelea ornata
si:t^{R1}	mushroom
si:t^{R1} pa:ŋ^{R1} mɔ:k^{R4}	a kind of mushroom
si:t^{R1} pla:ŋ^{R4} ce:h^{R1}	a kind of mushroom
si:t^{R1} pla:ŋ^{R4} wa:^{R1}	Jew's ear
si:t^{R1} plo:m^{R2}	a kind of mushroom
si:t^{R1} pra:j^{R3}	a kind of mushroom
si:t^{R1} tra:c^{R1}	a kind of mushroom

si:t^{R1} khaja:^{R2}	a kind of mushroom
si:t^{R3}	to wipe
se:^{R1}	rattan; rope
se:^{R1} ʔic^{R1} læ:k^{R1}	a kind of rattan
se:^{R1} ŋahɔ:k^{R2}	Ceylon Oak
se:^{R1} su:m^{R1}	a kind of rattan
se:^{R1} wa:^{R1}	Flagellaria
se:p^{R3}	mucus (nasal)
se:t^{R2} ranæ:ŋ^{R4}	lip
se:m^{R1} puŋ^{R1}	to pregnant
se:w^{R4}	curry
sæc^{R2}	to warm; cold
sæso:^{R3}	chameleon
sæ:p^{R1}	to tuck behind the ear
sæ:t^{R2}	dirty
sæ:m^{R2}	Thai
suɯm^{R1}	star
suɯl^{R1}	to would
suɯ:^{R3}	glad
sapmok^{R4}	cold
sapuk^{R3}	to rot
sapu:^{R4}	cane
sapo:j^{R4}	beak
sapɔ:k^{R4}	hollow; eaves
sabu:n^{R1}	womb
saʔoŋ^{R1}	a large tree of family Simaroubaceae
samæ:k^{R1}	to press
samæ:ɲ^{R2}	blunted
samat^{R2}	to force out

samuj^R3	hay
samɔː^R4	diligent
samɔːk^R1	to wash (face)
samkhɯɯn^R1	woman
samlɔːŋ^R4	man (vs.woman)
samraːk^R2	lead
sanaː^R1	opossum
sanuːc^R1	stinger (of a bee)
saŋ^R1	hear
saŋ^R4	to roast
saɲiː^R2	pang
saŋat^R2	to command
saŋal^R1	to know
sal^R4	wood oil
salæːŋ^R2	flooring made of split bamboo
salæːŋ^R4	young (for woman)
salɯɯk^R1	to choke
salak^R1	earning
salaː^R3	thorn
salaːk^R2	to swallow (not liquid)
salaːŋ^R2	smell
saluːh^R1	loose
saloːp^R2	coat
sawiːt^R2	to wilt
sawæc^R2	circle of hair
saː^R1	we
saːp^R2	bright
saːc^R1	to throw (water)
saːk^R1	to untie

sa:k^{R2} lɔ:ŋ^{R4}	naked
sa:ŋ^{R1}	fish scale
sa:ŋ^{R1} mo:c^{R4}	pangolin
suk^{R1}	hair; body hair; feather
suk^{R1} mat^{R4}	eyelash
suk^{R1} ma:ŋ^{R4}	beard
suk^{R1} mu:n^{R4}	moustache
suk^{R1} læc^{R4}	public hair
suk^{R1} læ:t^{R3}	ticklish
su:^{R1}	to blow (the nose)
su:t^{R1} lu:t^{R1}	playful
su:c^{R1}	to sting
su:c^{R2}	ant
su:c^{R2} caŋ^{R1}	a kind of ant
su:c^{R2} kha:p^{R2}	a kind of ant
su:c^{R2} ma:l^{R3}	a kind of ant
su:c^{R2} su:^{R1}	a kind of ant
su:t^{R1}	to kiss
su:t^{R2}	to kiss
sok^{R1}	lung
so:n^{R4}	to send
so:l^{R2}	to boil
so:l^{R4}	hillock
sɔ:^{R1}	to whistle
sɔ:n^{R2}	still
sɔ:ŋ^{R1}	to dance
suəl^{R3}	to sew
sri:^{R1}	to ask (question)
sre:m^{R1}	to abuse

sræ:k^{R3}	grasshopper
sræ:ŋ^{R2}	after
srat^{R3}	to leak
sraŋ^{R4}	pole; hole
sraŋ^{R4} patu:t^{R1}	nostril
sra:p^{R3}	pack of dogs
sra:m^{R2}	husk
sra:ŋ^{R2}	spear
sra:j^{R2}	cicada
sruk^{R1}	village
sruŋ^{R4}	coop
sru:^{R1}	grass
sru:^{R1} caŋkra:h^{R1}	yard glass
srok^{R4}	pig
srok^{R4} klɔ:ŋ^{R4}	boar
srok^{R4} khɯɯn^{R1}	sow
sro:c^{R1}	horn
sro:m^{R2}	bean of sword
srɔ:k^{R4}	footprint; mark
srɔ:ŋ^{R2}	to tell
srɔ:ŋ^{R4}	to smell

/h/

he:m^{R1}	to breathe
he:n^{R1}	it
hæ:k^{R2}	hurry
hæ:ŋ^{R1}	we
hə:j^{R2}	already
hat^{R1}	cubit

hamɯɯk^{R4}	sweat
hal^{R1}	peppery
ha:^{R1}	to open the mouth
ha:m^{R2}	blood; menses
ha:m^{R2} mɔ:ŋ^{R4}	nosebleed
ha:l^{R1}	paddy
ha:l^{R1} kra:h^{R4}	round shaped rice
ha:l^{R1} lamæc^{R3}	glutinous rice
ha:j^{R1}	to disappear, to be last
hu:^{R1}	to blow
hu:c^{R1}	to sip
hu:m^{R1} ta:k^{R4}	to bathe
ho:c^{R1}	to die
hɔ:c^{R1}	to whisper
hɔ:^{R2}	to fly
hɔ:p^{R1}	to eat (rice)
huəc^{R1}	to whistle
huəl^{R1}	to exhaust

/l/

lic^{R4}	to reproach
liɲ^{R1}	above
liɲ^{R4}	to play
liɲ^{R4} mɔ:^{R4}	to perform a kind of ceremony
li:t^{R1}	half-close
li:t^{R3}	crushed
li:h^{R4}	level (of a jungle)
li:h^{R4}	clean
le:^{R4}	to lull to sleep by singing; bunch

le:p^{R3}	one kind of insect
le:w^{R1}	true
le:w^{R2}	final particle
læc^{R4}	penis
læc^{R4} si:^{R1}	wart (on the skin)
læ:k^{R1}	chicken
læ:k^{R1} ta:k^{R4}	a water rail of the genera Rallus and Amauropsis
læ:k^{R1} klɔ:ŋ^{R4}	rooster
læ:k^{R1} luk^{R4}	birds of the families Ciconi-idea and Cuculidae; a parrot of the order Psittaciformes
læ:ŋ^{R4}	night (cl.)
luɯk^{R1}	barn
luɯk^{R3}	turbid
luɯŋ^{R3}	deep
luɯ:^{R1}	blunt
lapha:^{R1}	snapping turtle
lat^{R1}	millet
laki:^{R3}	lean
laki:t^{R4}	to pour
lakæ:t^{R3}	to slash
lakɔ:^{R4}	crocodile
lakhe:t^{R2}	to slip
lakho:^{R1}	milled rice
laʔe:^{R2}	gnat
laʔa:^{R2}	row
lamu:t^{R4}	weevil
lamɔ:t^{R3}	to follow
lamɔ:ŋ^{R4}	grandfather

laŋe:l ^{R3} ple:w ^{R4}	a kind of fire
laŋæ: ^{R3}	to sleep
laŋæ: ^{R4}	lymph
laŋɯp ^{R3}	half-closed
laŋa:p ^{R3}	to die out (of fire)
laŋo: ^{R3}	sesame
laŋɔ:l ^{R3}	marrow; skull
laŋɔ:l ^{R3} to:h ^{R1}	brain
lahi: ^{R2}	pestle
lahoŋ ^{R2}	fragile; crisp
laha:ŋ ^{R2}	stiff
lahɔ:p ^{R1}	food
lahɔ:ŋ ^{R1}	iron
lale: ^{R4}	a kind of worm
lalɯh ^{R4}	to fell (a tree)
lalɔh ^{R4}	to scrape
lawi: ^{R4}	to fan
lawe: ^{R4}	Parkia
lawæ:k ^{R3}	to swing; to wag
lawah ^{R4}	to swing (the arm)
lawa: ^{R4}	Ficus
lawa:j ^{R4}	tiger
la: ^{R3}	to unfold
la: ^{R4} ti: ^{R1}	to open (the hand)
la:c ^{R4}	a flash of lightning
la:h ^{R1}	Wah
luk ^{R1}	salt
luk ^{R4} la:j ^{R3}	sicken
lu: ^{R4}	to howl

lu:t[R1]	severed
lu:c[R4]	to flood
lu:j[R3]	earthworm
loŋ[R4]	acting of cicada
lo:m[R4]	to beg
lo:h[R1]	barking deer
lo:j[R1]	to swim
lo:j[R4]	pointed
lɔh[R4]	to crawl
lɔ:p[R3]	gad-fly
lɔ:m[R4]	liver
lɔ:n[R2]	earthern jar
lɔ:ŋ[R1]	banana
lɔ:ŋ[R4]	will

/r/

ren[R4]	frequent
re:[R3]	in
re:h[R4]	root
rɯt[R4]	to tighten
rama:h[R1]	rhinoceros
ranæ:ŋ[R4]	mouth
rana:ŋ[R4]	field
rata:k[R2]	tongue; bean
ratrɔ:ŋ[R2]	ladder
raɲɔ:[R3]	Job's tear
raŋ[R4]	dry (of weather)
rah[R4]	itch
ralah[R4]	santol

ra:p^{R4}	to wash
ra:ɲ^{R4}	to wriggle
ra:ŋ^{R4}	to carry with both hands
ra:j^{R4}	ten
ra:j^{R4} pa:l^{R4}	twelve
ra:j^{R4} tam^{R4}	fifteen
ra:j^{R4} mo:j^{R4}	eleven
ru:t^{R4}	to mow
ru:n^{R2}	a kind of tree
ru:n^{R4}	popped rice
ru:h^{R4}	to pour; to water
ru:l^{R3}	coconut
ru:l^{R4}	to singe
rok^{R1}	toad
ro:h^{R4}	high
ro:j^{R3}	alive
rɔ:k^{R1}	bittern
rɔ:k^{R4}	to hide
rɔ:ŋ^{R4}	centipede
rɔ:l^{R3}	squash
rɔ:l^{R3} saʔi:t^{R1}	melon
rɔ:l^{R4}	cucumber
rɔ:j^{R3}	fly

/w/

wic^{R4}	again
wiɲ^{R4}	to forget
wi:l^{R4}	to coil
we:^{R3}	loud

we:t ^{R4}	green
wæ: ^{R4}	the sound of a cicada
wæ:ŋ ^{R3}	raw
wa: ^{R1}	monkey
wa: ^{R1} cakɔ:k ^{R2}	ape
wa:k ^{R1}	chipped
wa:ŋ ^{R4}	back
wa:ŋ ^{R4} ti: ^{R1}	back of hand
wa:ŋ ^{R4} siɲ ^{R4}	ack of foot
wa:ŋ ^{R4} so:l ^{R4}	peak (of a mountain)

/j/

jip ^{R4}	to come
je:p ^{R1}	cotton wool
je:t ^{R1}	to sharpen
je:h ^{R1}	dry
jak ^{R4}	when
jak ^{R4} ten ^{R4}	there
jak ^{R4} kato: ^{R3}	a moment ago
jak ^{R4} ʔan ^{R1}	here
jak ^{R4} ŋe:t ^{R4}	morning
ja:m ^{R3}	to cry
ja:ŋ ^{R1}	similar
ja:ŋ ^{R1} ni: ^{R4}	how
ja:ŋ ^{R2}	gibbon
ja:wnɯɯm ^{R4}	giant scorpion
ju:l ^{R4}	cloud
jok ^{R1}	milk; breast
joŋ ^{R4}	lochia

jo:^{R4}	to carry on the hand
jɔh^{R4}	to finish
jɔːn^{R4}	intestines
jɔːh^{R4}	yellow

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

Chong and Kasong Comparison

No	Chong	Kasong	Gloss
1.	phlɨŋ^R1	phliɲ^R1	sky
2. **			cloud
3.	met^R3 thəŋiʔ^R1	thaŋi:^R2	sun
4.	ka:ŋ^R1	ka:ŋ^R1	moon
5.	sum^R1	sɯm^R1	star
6.	khəja:j^R2	khaja:l^R2	wind
7.	kəmaʔ^R1	khama:^R3	rain
8. **			rainbow
9. **			mist
10.	khrɛ:ŋ^R2	læ:ŋ^R4	night
11.	thəŋiʔ^R1	thaŋi:^R2	day
12.	nɨm^R3	nɯm^R4	year
13. ***			hail
14. ***			snow
15. ***			freeze
16.	tha:k^R3	ta:k^R4	water
17. **			river
18. ***			lake
19. **			sea
20. **			earth
21.	khəmoʔ^R1	khamo:^R2	stone
22.	kəla:ŋ^R4	khaja:l^R3	sand
23.	plɔ:k^R2	plɔ:k^R2	mud
24. **			dust

25. **			gold
26. **			silver
27.	nɔ:ŋ ^{R3}	nɔ:ŋ ^{R4}	mountain
28.	ne:m ^{R2} ʔu:t ^{R1}	the:m ^{R2} nih ^{R1}	tree
29.	phri: ^{R3}	pri: ^{R4}	forest
30.	laʔ ^{R1}	khla: ^{R2}	leaf
31. **			bark
32.	pa:ŋ ^{R1}ʔu:t ^{R1}	pa:ŋ ^{R1} nih ^{R1}	flower
33.	re:t ^{R3}	reh ^{R4}	root
34.	phli: ^{R1}	phli: ^{R1}	fruit
35. **			seed
36.	kətu: ^{R1}	sru: ^{R1}	grass
37.	kra:ŋ ^{R1}	kra:ŋ ^{R1}	stick (branch)
38.	lɔ:ŋ ^{R1}	lɔ:ŋ ^{R1}	banana
39.	se: ^{R1}	se: ^{R1}	rattan
40. **			areca
41. **			papaya
42. *	ru:ŋ ^{R1}	ru:l ^{R3}	coconut
43.	chi:m ^{R2}	chi:m ^{R2}	bird
44. *	khəla:p ^{R1}	takræ:ŋ ^{R2}	wing
45.	suk ^{R1}	suk ^{R1}	feather
46.	hɨj ^{R1}	hɔ: ^{R2}	fly
47.	tuŋ ^{R1}	tuŋ ^{R1}	egg
48.	phat ^{R1}	phah ^{R1}	tail
49. **			claw
50.	so:c ^{R1}	sro:c ^{R1}	horn
51. **			animal
52.	chɔ: ^{R1}	chɔ: ^{R2}	dog
53.	chok ^{R4}	srok ^{R4}	pig
54.	lɛ:k ^{R1}	læ:k ^{R1}	chicken

55.	kəta:^{R1}	da:^{R1}	duck
56.	me:w^{R4}	me:^{R3}	fish
57.	si:^{R1}	si:^{R1}	snake
58.	khɔ:n^{R2}	khɔ:n^{R2}	rat
59.	kəthoŋ^{R3}	katoŋ^{R4}	rabbit
60.	wa:^{R1}	wa:^{R1}	monkey
61.	ce:t^{R2}	ceh^{R1}	deer
62.	kəwa:j^{R3}	lawa:j^{R4}	tiger
63.	kəpa:w^{R1}	kapa:w^{R1}	buffalo
64. **			cow
65.	kəna:j^{R1}	kana:j^{R1}	elephant
66.	phlɔ:k^{R3}	plɔ:k^{R4}	elephant tusk
67. *	kəkɔʔ^{R1}	ŋɯm^{R3}	worm
68. *	kəja:^{R1}	ja:unɯm^{R4}	scorpion
69.	biŋ^{R1} ba:ŋ^{R1}	tuŋma:ŋ^{R2}	spider
70.	chi:^{R1}	chi:^{R1}	louse
71. *	kho:t^{R2}	mɔh^{R4}	mosquito
72.	rɔ:j^{R2}	rɔ:j^{R3}	a fly
73.	kətu:t^{R1}	patu:t^{R1}	nose
74.	mət^{R3}	mat^{R4}	eye
75.	kəla:ŋ^{R3}	pla:ŋ^{R4}	ear
76.	to:t^{R1}	to:h^{R1}	head
77. *	kəka:^{R1}	ranæ:ŋ^{R4}	mouth
78.	kho:j^{R1}	kho:j^{R1}	tooth
79.	kəta:k^{R2}	kata:k^{R2}	tongue
80.	kəsuk^{R1}	suk^{R1}	hair
81.	kɔ:k^{R1}	kɔ:k^{R1}	neck
82.	kəmlɛ:ŋ^{R3}	plæ:ŋ^{R3}	shoulder
83.	thaŋ^{R3}krɨk^{R1}	krɨc^{R1}	chest

84. *	koŋ^{R1} lo:ŋ^{R3}	wa:ŋ^{R4}	back
85. **			heart
86. **			abdomen
87. *	ʔic^{R1} phuŋ^{R1}	jɔ:n^{R4}	intestines
88.	lɔ:m^{R3}	lɔ:m^{R4}	liver
89.	ti:^{R1}	ti:^{R1}	hand
90.	pa:j^{R2} ti:^{R1}	pa:l^{R2} ti:^{R1}	palm
91.	kəthat^{R2}	kathra:h^{R1}	nail
92.	phlu:^{R3}	plu:^{R4}	leg
93. *	kəcho:p^{R1}	siɲ^{R4}	foot
94. *	to:t^{R1} kəno:j^{R1}	maku:^{R4}	knee
95. **			thigh
96. *	kəthən^{R3}	khran^{R1}	calf (leg)
97. *	məha:j^{R1}	ha:m^{R2}	blood
98.	klɔ:ŋ^{R1}	klɔ:ŋ^{R1}	bone
99.	khəloʔ^{R1}	salo:^{R2}	skin
100. *	chu:c^{R3}	pɔ:m^{R2}	flesh
101. **			fat
102. **			live
103.	ho:c^{R1}	ho:c^{R1}	die
104. *	khət^{R3}	kat^{R4}	sick
105.	wət^{R3} məhe:m^{R1}	he:m^{R1}	breathe
106.	saŋ^{R1}	saŋ^{R1}	hear
107.	thaŋ^{R3}	taŋ^{R4}	see
108. **			speak
109.	phɛ:k^{R3}	pæ:k^{R4}	laugh
110.	ja:m^{R3}	ja:m^{R4}	weep
111. **			
112.	chuh^{R1}	chuh^{R1}	spit
113.	hu:j^{R1}	hu:^{R1}	blow

114.	*	tap^{R1}	khat^{R1}	bite
115.		cha:^{R1}	cha:^{R1}	eat
116.		tha:j^{R2}	ta:l^{R2}	drink
117.		phuj^{R3}	pu:l^{R4}	drunk
118.		co:c^{R2}	co:t^{R2}	vomit
119.	*	thuj^{R1}	srɔ:ŋ^{R4}	smell
120.	**			think
121.		khah^{R1}	khah^{R1}	know
122.	**			count
123.		tɔ:ŋ^{R2}	tɔ:ŋ^{R2}	fear
124.	*	waŋ^{R2}	pe:^{R3}	want
125.	*	phic^{R1}	laŋæ:^{R3}	sleep
126.	*	pɔt^{R1}	tæ:k^{R1}	lie
127.		tha:w^{R1}	tha:l^{R1}	stand
128.		kɨj^{R1}	kɯl^{R1}	sit
129.		ce:w^{R1}	ce:w^{R1}	walk
130.	*	ce:n^{R2}	jip^{R4}	come
131.	**			enter
132.	**			return
133.	**			turn
134.		lə:j^{R1}	lo:j^{R1}	swim
135.	**			float
136.		cɔ:j^{R2}	calɔ:ŋ^{R2}	flow
137.	**			push
138.	**			pull
139.	**			throw
140.		kəlak^{R4}	kalak^{R3}	fall, drop
141.		ʔɨt^{R1}	ʔɯh^{R1}	give
142.		ʔo:c^{R1}	ʔo:c^{R1}	take
143.	*	ra:p^{R3}	samɔ:k^{R1}	wash

144.	phuh^{R1}	phruh^{R1}	launder
145.	pha:k^{R3}	pla:k^{R3}	split
146.	khɔ:t^{R1}	khɔ:t^{R1}	tie
147.	chi:t^{R1}	si:t^{R3}	wipe
148. **			rub
149. **			hit
150. *	klic^{R1}	thæc^{R1}	cut
151. *	chɔ:k^{R1}	to:t^{R1}	stab
152. **			dig
153.	khla:c^{R1}	khra:c^{R1}	scratch
154. **			squeeze
155.	cam^{R1}lo:ŋ^{R3}	samlɔ:ŋ^{R4}	man
156.	cam^{R1}khɨn^{R1}	samkhɯɯn^{R1}	woman
157.	kəchɨm^{R3}	kasɯɯm^{R3}	person
158.	ʔu:ɲ^{R1}	khu:ɲ^{R1}	father
159.	me:^{R3}	miɲ^{R1}	mother
160.	khəne:w^{R2}	khane:w^{R2}	child
161.	kəlɔ:ŋ^{R3}	klɔ:ŋ^{R4}	husband
162.	kəkhɨn^{R1}	chaɲɯɯn^{R1}	wife
163.	lɨŋ^{R1}kəmlɔh^{R1}	khiɲ^{R1}samlɔ:ŋ^{R4}	brother
164.	lɨŋ^{R1}kəmlɛ:ŋ^{R3}	khiɲ^{R1}samkhɯɯn^{R1}	sister
165.	bo:t^{R1}	mo:t^{R1}	younger sibling
166. **			name
167.	ʔiɲ^{R1}	ʔiɲ^{R1}	I
168.	phu:^{R3}	po:^{R4}	you
169.	dak^{R1}	nak^{R4}	he/she
170.	hɛ:ŋ^{R1}	hæ:ŋ^{R1}	we
171. ***			ye
172. ***			they
173.	ha:l^{R1}	ha:l^{R1}	field rice

174.	kəkho: ^{R1}	lakho ^{R1}	pounded rice
175.	plɔŋ ^{R1}	kloŋ ^{R1}	cooked rice
176.	kəpho:t ^{R3}	po:t ^{R4}	. corn
177.	luk ^{R1} kəmo:j ^{R1}	luk ^{R1}	salt
178.	kəmric ^{R3}	maric ^{R4}	red pepper
179.	ke:t ^{R1}	kæ:m ^{R4}	betel chew
180.	kəhi: ^{R1}	lahi: ^{R2}	pestle
181.	kəkho: ^{R1}	lakho: ^{R1}	mortar
182. **			to steam
183.	ʔu:t ^{R1}	ʔuh ^{R1}	firewood
184.	phe:w ^{R3}	ple:w ^{R4}	fire
185.	khəle:w ^{R1}	chale:w ^{R1}	burn
186. *	phɔh ^{R3}	paʔu: ^{R1}	ashes
187.	khəmah ^{R1}	khama:h ^{R1}	smoke
188.	khra: ^{R1}	khra: ^{R1}	road
189.	tɔŋ ^{R1}	toŋ ^{R1}	house
190. *	kəbu:j ^{R1}	kapɔ:k ^{R4}	roof
191.	se: ^{R1}	se: ^{R1}	cord
192. *	ti:w ^{R1}	suəl ^{R3}	sew
193. *	wok ^{R1}	thal ^{R1}	clothing
194. **			loincloth
195. **			word
196.	le:ŋ ^{R3}	liɲ ^{R4}	play
197. **			sing
198.	sɔ:ŋ ^{R1}	sɔ:ŋ ^{R1}	dance
199. **			drum
200. **			gong
201.	tɔ:k ^{R1}	tɔ:k ^{R1}	buy
202. **			crossbow
203. **			arrow

204.	**			spear
205.		cak^{R1}	cak^{R1}	shoot
206.	**			hunt
207.	**			kill
208.	**			fight
209.		mo:j^{R4}	mo:j^{R3}	one
210.		pha:j^{R4}	pa:^{R3}	two
211.		phe:w^{R2}	pe:^{R2}	three
212.		pho:n^{R2}	pho:n^{R2}	four
213.		phram^{R1}	phram^{R1}	five
214.		kətɔ:ŋ^{R1}	kadɔ:ŋ^{R1}	six
215.		kənu:j^{R3}	kanu:l^{R4}	seven
216.		kəti:^{R1}	kati:^{R1}	eight
217.		kəcha:j^{R3}	kasa:l^{R4}	nine
218.		ra:j^{R3}	ra:j^{R4}	ten
219.		pha:j^{R4} se:^{R1}	pa:^{R3} se:^{R1}	twenty
220.	**			hundred
221.	**			all
222.	*	lɔ:^{R1}	kə:p^{R2}	many
223.	*	nec^{R2}	ma:ŋ^{R1}	some
224.	*	ʔu:c^{R1}	mo:j^{R3}kic^{R1}	few
225.		tak^{R1}	tak^{R1}	big
226.		kic^{R1}	kic^{R1}	small
227.		koŋ^{R2}	koŋ^{R2}	long
228.	*	jə:ŋ^{R3}	ro:h^{R4}	tall
229.		ke:n^{R2}	ke:n^{R2}	short
230.	**			round
231.	**			smooth
232.	*	krat^{R1}	dɯk^{R1}	thick
233.	*	kətiŋ^{R2}	laki:^{R3}	thin

234.	**			wind
235.	**			narrow
236.		caŋ^{R1}	caŋ^{R1}	black
237.		ŋəj^{R4}	ŋal^{R4}	red
238.		phru:ŋ^{R3}	phruh^{R4}	white
239.	**			green
240.	**			yellow
241.	*	phah^{R3}	je:h^{R4}	dry
242.	*	pɛ:k^{R2}	ta:k^{R3}	wet
243.		kəphuk^{R3}	kapuk^{R3}	rotten
244.	*	ʔat^{R1}	pu:l^{R1}	swell
245.	**			full
246.	**			dirty
247.	*	khəj^{R4}	lo:j^{R4}	sharp
248.	**			dull
249.		phla:^{R3}	pla:^{R4}	new
250.		thuʔ^{R1}	thu:^{R2}	hot
251.		sɛc^{R1}	sæc^{R1}	cold
252.		ŋaj^{R1}	ŋal^{R2}	heavy
253.	**			straight
254.		tho:n^{R3}	tɔ:n^{R4}	right
255.	**			good
256.	**			bad
257.		chɨt^{R1}	chɯh^{R1}	old-aged
258.	*	ŋa:j^{R4}	me:t^{R1}	far
259.		ka:t^{R2}	ka:t^{R2}	near
260.		te:w^{R1}	te:w^{R1}	rightside
261.		tɛ:ŋ^{R1}	tæ:ŋ^{R1}	leftside
262.		ja:ŋ^{R3}	ja:ŋ^{R1}	same
263.	**			different

264.		$ton^{R1}\text{ʔan}^{R1}$	$jak^{R4}\text{ʔan}^{R1}$	here
265.		$ton^{R1}tih^{R1}$	$jak^{R4}\,ten^{R4}$	there
266.		ʔan^{R1}	ʔan^{R1}	this
267.		$thən^{R3}$	ten^{R4}	that
268.	*	$nə\text{ʔih}^{R1}$	$kachi:^{R1}$	when
269.	*	$pənih^{R1}$	$tihni:^{R4}$	where
270.	*	ʔemih^{R1}	ʔipi:^{R4}	who
271.	*	$kəpi\text{ʔ}^{R1}$	$monpi:^{R4}$	what
272.		$mɔŋ^{R3}$	$mɔ:ŋ^{R4}$	and
273.		$mɔŋ^{R3}$	$mɔ:ŋ^{R4}$	with
274.		tih^{R1}	tih^{R1}	at
275.	**			because
276.		$jaŋ^{R3}\text{ʔih}^{R1}$	$ja:ŋ^{R1}ni:^{R4}$	how
277.	**			if
278.		$re\text{ʔ}^{R1}$	$re:^{R3}$	in
279.	*	ʔih^{R1}	$kɔh^{R1}$	not
280.	**			not yet
281.		$hə:j^{R2}$	$hə:j^{R1}$	already

*   Kasong word is different from the Chong word

**   Thai Loanwords

***   word not found in either language

APPENDIX C

Appendix C

Informants

1. Khlong Saeng Village (หมู่บ้านคลองแสง)

    1.1 Mr.   Chuan   Eknikorn (นาย ฉวน เอกนิกร)

    1.2 Mrs. Watchari Eknikorn (นาง วัชรี เอกนิกร)

    1.3 Mrs. Sawat   Bungbua (นาง สวาท บึงบัว)

2. Padaw Village (หมู่บ้านปะเดา)

    Mrs. Cang   Pokkhlum (นาง จ่าง ปกคลุม)

3. Danchumphon Village (หมู่บ้านด่านชุมพล)

    Mr. Saw   Samlee (นาย เสาร์ สำลี)

BIOGRAPHY

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