

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

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

- 1) to present a synchronic phonological analysis of each of the above three languages;
- 2) to make some rudimentary comparisons of the three languages in terms of cognate percentages and phonological systems; and
- 3) to provide a comparative 900-word vocabulary of the three languages as a source of data for the historical reconstruction of Monic languages.

## 1. Phonological Analysis

### 1.1. Burmese Mon

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

#### 1.1.1. Consonants

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

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

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- Notes:**
- 1) Voiceless stops are tense before tense (1st register) vowels and partially voiced before lax (2nd register) vowels (see 1.1.2.).
  - 2) /b d/ are pronounced with light preglottalization [ʔb ʔd].
  - 3) /w/ is [β] before lax vowels, [ϕ] before tense vowels.
  - 4) There is no /-t -n/ = /-c -ɲ/ contrast after /i ī/, but since the articulatory position is similar to that of /-c -ɲ/ after /a o ð a/ (where dental vs. palatal contrasts do occur), they are here analyzed as /-c -ɲ/ after /i ī/.

#### 1.1.1.1. Initial Clusters

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.1.2. Vowels

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

/ i		u
e	ə	o
ɛ	a	ɔ
	a /	

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

/ ea, oa, ae, ao, ae /

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

- 1) a "tense", "clear", or "head" manner (usually called 1st register), or
- 2) a "lax", "breathy", or "chest" manner (usually called 2nd register).

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

Simple vowels			Diphthongs		
/i, <sup>˘</sup> i		u, <sup>˘</sup> u	/ea, <sup>˘</sup> ea		oa, <sup>˘</sup> oa
e, <sup>˘</sup> e	ə, <sup>˘</sup> ə	o, <sup>˘</sup> o		ae, <sup>˘</sup> ae	ao
ɛ, <sup>˘</sup> ɛ	a, <sup>˘</sup> a	ɔ		ae/	
	a/				

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

/ci <sup>˘</sup> ?/	[c <sup>˘</sup> i <sup>˘</sup> ?]	'thoroughly' ≠	/cì <sup>˘</sup> ?/	[c <sup>˘</sup> i <sup>˘</sup> ?]	'poison'
/tu/	[tu:]	'hammer' ≠	/tù/	[tù:]	'knee'
/sae/	[sə<:ɛ]	'bee' ≠	/sàe/	[sa <sup>˘</sup> ɛ]	'slender'
/kloc/	[klo <sup>˘</sup> c]	'pig' ≠	/klòc/	[klo <sup>˘</sup> c]	'sarong'
/hnok/	[hnok]	'to itch' ≠	/hnòk/	[hnòk]	'big'

/ləh/ [lə<˥h] 'foolish' ≠ /lèh/ [lə˥<˥h] 'to dance'  
 /kwan/ [kɸa<n] 'village' ≠ /kwàn/ [kβa˥n] 'to climb'  
 /krop/ [krop] 'tile' ≠ /kròp/ [krɔ̂˥p] 'thing'

2) Length is not structurally contrastive in Mon.

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

/kwi/ [kɸ<sup>̣</sup>i:] 'cart' ≠ /kwì/ [kβ<sup>̣</sup>i:] 'to wrap'

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

/ket/ [kɪ˥t] 'take' ≠ /cèt/ [cɪ˥t] 'pure'

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

/kɛt/ [kε˥t] 'short hair' ≠ /kèt/ [kε˥˥t] 'revolve'

6) /ə, è/ have an offglide to a front mid position [ə<sup>e</sup>] before /-Ø/ and /-ʔ/, e.g.:

/təʔ/ [tə<sup>e</sup>ʔ] 'yonder' ≠ /tèʔ/ [tə<sup>e</sup>ʔ] 'to quit'

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

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

9) /a, o, ɔ/ have a high front off-glide [V<sup>i</sup>] before palatals /-c -ɲ/, e.g.:

/dac/ [ʔda·<sup>i</sup>c] 'water' ≠ /tac/ [ta·<sup>i</sup>c] 'to weave'  
 /caɲ/ [ca·<sup>i</sup>ɲ] 'chicken' ≠ /mòɲ/ [mo·<sup>i</sup>ɲ] 'to hear'

10) /ɔ, ɔ, ao, ae/ have no lax counterparts.

### 1.1.2.1. Allophonic Distribution Chart for Burmese Mon Vowels

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

- 1) specifies the positional variants (allophones) of vowels before all finals;
- 2) throws into relief the complementary distribution of allophones, thereby justifying the analysis; and
- 3) shows phonological distribution of vowels with finals.

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

/i/	[ɨi:]	ɨip	ɨic	ɨi?	ɨih				
/ì/	[ɨì:]	ɨìp	ɨìc		ɨìh	ɨì·m	ɨì·n		
/e/	[i^:]	i^p			i^h	i^·m	i·n		
/è/	[i_^:]					i_·m	i_·n		
/ε/	[ε^:]	ε^p		ε?	εh	ε^·m	ε^·n		
/è/	[ε_^:]					ε_·m			
/ə/	[ɤe:]			əʔ	əʔh				
/ə/	[ɤe_:]			əʔ	əʔh			əʔ·n	
/a/	[a^:]			aʔ	aʔh	am	a^n	a^·n	
/à/	[a_:]					a_·m	a_·n	a_·n	
/u/	[u:]	up		u?	uh	um	u·n	u·n	uy
/ù/	[u_:]			u_?	u_·h	u_·m	u_·n	u_·n	u_·y

Figure 1: Allophonic distribution in Burma Mon

/o/	[ô:	op	ot	ôc	ôk	o?	oh	o·m	o·n	ôn	oy ]
/ò/	[p̂:	p̂p	p̂·t	p̂c	p̂k	p̂·?	p̂·h	p̂·m	p̂·n	p̂n	] ]
/ɔ/	[ɔ̂:	ɔ̂p	ɔ̂·t	ɔ̂c	ɔ̂k	ɔ̂·?	ɔ̂·h	ɔ̂·m	ɔ̂·n	ɔ̂n	] ]
/ɑ/	[ɑ:	ɑp	ɑt	ɑ̂c	ɑk	ɑ?	ɑh	ɑ·m	ɑ·n	ɑ̂n	] ]
/ea/	[				êk	ê·?	ê·h			ên	] ]
/èa/	[ê·â·				êk	ê·?	ê·h			ên	] ]
/oa/	[ô·â·				êk	ê·?	ê·h			ên	] ]
/òa/	[ô̂·â̂·				êk	ê·?	ê·h			ên	] ]
/ae/	[a·e·										] ]
/àe/	[â·ê·										] ]
/ao/	[a·ɔ·					ao?	aoh				] ]
/œ/	[â·ê·					œ̂·?	œ̂·h				] ]

Figure 1, continued.

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### 1.1.3. Syllable Structure

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

/pasqŋ/	[p <sup>a</sup> s <sup>i</sup> qŋ]	~	[pəs <sup>i</sup> qŋ]	'five'
/ʔinae/	[ʔiʔná·ε]	~	[ʔiná·ε]	'aunt (Fa01Si)'

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

### 1.2. Thai Mon

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

#### 1.2.1. Consonants

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

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

- Notes:**
- 1) Voiceless stops are tense before tense vowels and partially voiced and lax before lax vowels (although less so than in Burmese Mon).
  - 2) /b d/ are slightly preglottalized [ʔb ʔd].
  - 3) /f/ is [ɸ<sup>w</sup>] before tense vowels and [β<sup>w</sup>] before lax vowels.
  - 4) [š] is analyzed as /hy-/, parallel with /ky-/.
  - 5) Although there is no dental ≠ palatal contrast after /i, i̇, u, u̇/, finals in this position are analyzed as /-c -ɲ/, as they are phonetically similar to /-c -ɲ/ after /ə, a, ɔ, a/, where dental ≠ palatal contrasts do occur.

#### 1.2.1.1. Initial Consonant Clusters

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

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

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

1.2.2. Vowels

Bangkradi Mon has the following nine vowel phonemes:

/i		u
e	ə	o
ɛ	a	ɔ
	a/	

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

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

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

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

/kwi/	[kw <sup>̣</sup> i:]	'cart'	/kwì/	[kw <sup>̣</sup> ì:]	'to wrap'
/pəŋ/	[pə•ŋ]	'cooked rice'	/pə̀ŋ/	[pə•ŋ]	'stomach'
/krat/	[krat]	'to wash'	/kràt/	[krat]	'to sow'
/krop/	[kro <sup>̣</sup> p]	'tile'	/kròp/	[kro•p]	'thing'
/sae/	[sa <sup>̣</sup> ɛ]	'bee'	/sàe/	[sa•ɛ]	'slender'
/tak/	[taɕk]	'to strike'	/tàk/	[ta•k]	'poor'
/cuc/	[cu <sup>̣</sup> c]	'to put'	/cùc/	[cu•c]	'bone'
/haton/	[həto <sup>̣</sup> •n]	'to study'	/hatòn/	[həto•n]	'bridge'

2) Vowel length is not contrastive.

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

- 4) [u·ɪ, ụ·ɪ] and the infrequent [ọ^e, o·e] are interpreted as /uy, ùy, oy, òy/, as they are never followed by another final.
- 5) Bangkradi Mon has the contrasts /ia, ìa/ ≠ /èa/ and /ua, ùa/ ≠ /oa, òa/, as in
- |                             |                          |                                 |           |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| /ciak/ [cị <sup>̂</sup> k] | 'gt.-gt.-<br>grandchild' | /yìak/ [yị <sup>̂</sup> k]     | 'smoke'   |
| /ɲua/ [ɲu·a]                | 'day'                    | /hacèak/ [hacè <sup>̂</sup> ak] | 'to drag' |
| /phoa/ [pho <sup>̂</sup> a] | 'full'                   | /mùa/ [mu·a]                    | 'one'     |
|                             |                          | /pròa/ [pro·a]                  | 'rain'    |

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

- 6) /i, ì/ in all positions have a high central on-glide [ɨ̣i].
- 7) /e, è/ are high mid [ẹ^] while /ɛ/ is lower-mid [ɛ̣^] ; /è/ is low [æ̣̂] and appears to occur only in Thai loans.
- 8) The mid and low vowels /ə, è, a, à, u, ù, ɔ, ɔ/ have the familiar high front off-glide before palatal finals /-c -ɲ/; e.g.:
- |   |          |                              |           |
|---|----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| /kləc/ [klə̣ <sup>̂</sup> c]                  | 'pig'    | /klèc/ [klẹ̀ <sup>̂</sup> c] | 'sarong'  |
| /kapac/ [kə̣ <sup>̂</sup> pa· <sup>̂</sup> c] | 'side'   | /pàc/ [pa· <sup>̂</sup> c]   | 'to hack' |
| /cuc/ [cu· <sup>̂</sup> c]                    | 'to put' | /cùc/ [cu· <sup>̂</sup> c]   | 'bone'    |
| /ʔasɔɲ/ [ʔasɔ̣ <sup>̂</sup> ɲ]                | 'five'   | /paɲ/ [pa· <sup>̂</sup> ɲ]   | 'full'    |
- 9) /e, o/ as second elements of diphthongs are notably low in quality, e.g.:
- |                            |          |                            |           |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| /sae/ [sa· <sup>̂</sup> ɛ] | 'bee'    | /sàe/ [sa· <sup>̂</sup> ɛ] | 'slender' |
| /kao/ [ka· <sup>̂</sup> ɔ] | 'flower' | /tae/ [ta· <sup>̂</sup> ɛ] | 'already' |
- 10) /ɔ/ has a fronted onset in some positions, e.g.:
- /tɔh/ [tɔ̣<sup>̂</sup>h]

### 1.2.2.1. Allophonic Distribution Chart for Bangkradi Mon

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

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

/i/	[i:]	ɿip	ɿit		ɿih	ɿim	ɿin	ɿin	ɿiŋ	]
/ì/	[i:]	ɿìp	ɿìt		ɿìh	ɿìm	ɿìn	ɿìn	ɿìŋ	]
/e/	[e:]	e^p	e^t		eh	e^m	e^n	e^n		]
/è/	[e:]		e^t		e^h	e^m	e^n	e^n		]
/ε/	[ε:]			æ·k	ε^h	ε^m				]
/è/	[æ:]	æ^p	æ^t							]
/e/	[e:]			ək					ə·ŋ	]
/è/	[e:]	e·p	e·t	e·k	e·h	e·m	e·n	e·n	e·ŋ	]
/a/	[a:]	ap	at	ak	ah	a·m	an	an	aŋ	]
/à/	[a:]		a·t	a^k			a·n	a·n	a·ŋ	]
/u/	[u:]				uh	u·m				]
/ù/	[u:]	u·p			u·h	u·m			u·y	]
/o/	[o^:]	o^p	o^t	o^k	o^h	o^m	o^n	o^n	o^·ŋ	]
/ò/	[o:]	op	ot	ok	oh	om	on	on	o·ŋ	]
/ɔ/	[ɔ^:]	ɔ^p	ɔ^t		ɔ^h	ɔ^m	ɔ^n	ɔ^n	ɔ·ŋ	]
/ɑ/	[ɑ:]		at	ak	ah	am	an	an	ɑ·ŋ	]

Figure 2: Allophonic distribution in Thai Mon

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### 1.2.3. Syllable Structure

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

### 1.3. Nyah Kur of Ban Wang Ai Pho

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

#### 1.3.1. Consonants

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

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

- Notes:** 1) /p t c k/ are tense and unaspirated [C] before tense (1st register) vowels, but lax and slightly aspirated [C<sup>h</sup>] before lax (2nd register) vowels; the latter are however in contrast with fully aspirated initials (here treated as clusters /Ch-/ , as shown in Figure 3a.
- 2) /c/ and /s/ appear to be in almost free variation in initial position, probably resulting from an earlier coalescence between them, with /s-/ perhaps reintroduced by Thai loans. However, there is a clear contrast between them in final position, where /-c/ is realized as [<sup>i</sup>˥c] and /-s/ as [<sup>i</sup>˥x] ~ [<sup>i</sup>˥h] as opposed to /-h/, which is simply [h], as shown in Figure 3b.



/pɔk/	[pɔk]	'to open'	≠	/təpɔk/	[t <sup>h</sup> p <sup>h</sup> ɔk]	'to trade'	≠	/phɔk/	[p <sup>h</sup> ɔk]	'shirt'
/cas/	[caɪx]	'ten'	≠	/càs/	[c'a <sup>h</sup> ɪx]	'fever'	≠	/chac/	[c <sup>h</sup> aɪc]	'fruit'
/cuh/	[cuh]	'to insert'	≠	/cùr/	[c'ur]	'female'	≠	/chur/	[c <sup>h</sup> ur]	'dog'

Figure 3a: Nyah Kur initial unaspirated and aspirated stops

/cah/	[cah]	'gt.-grandson'	≠	/cas/	[caɪx]	'ten'	≠	/chac/	[c <sup>h</sup> aɪc]	'fruit'
/lɛʔuh/	[lɛʔuh]	'cooked'	≠	/lɛʔus/	[lɛʔuɪh]	'ripe'	≠	/ɲuc/	[ɲu <sup>h</sup> ɪc]	'swallow'

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

## 1.3.1.1. Initial Consonant Clusters

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

1)	/phar/	to fly	2)	/prak/	money
3)	/thuas/	knock down	4)	/traw/	six
5)	/chuun/	five	6)	/khal/	bowl
7)	/krɔɔm/	under	8)	/kliɪŋ/	long
9)	/kwaan/	wide	10)	/mraaʔ/	wound
11)	/mpɔh/	seven	12)	/mmɔk/	hoe
13)	/mplap/	to fib	14)	/mbran/	door
15)	/ntɪl/	sand	16)	/ŋciit/	nine
17)	/ŋchoon/	ox	18)	/ŋhur/	hearth
19)	/ŋkɔɔ/	rice	20)	/ŋkraaw/	after
21)	/hrac/	harvest	22)	/hlaaʔ/	leaf
23)	/hwaaʔ/	flesh	24)	/hmuac/	ant
25)	/hnap/	good	26)	/phrɛ̀y/	rain
27)	/phlùk/	ivory	28)	/phcuuʔ/	elder
29)	/phnɔɔm/	forest	30)	/phsaa/	language
31)	/phchəy/	iron	32)	/thriŋ/	bat
33)	/thwɪt/	forget	34)	/thnuu/	bow
35)	/chrih/	to fall	36)	/chlut/	bone
37)	/chwiiʔ/	left	38)	/chmɪt/	to rub
39)	/chnɔɔk/	itch	40)	/chŋày/	far
41)	/chʔuy/	spoiled	42)	/chkhrùŋ/	laugh
43)	/khrɛ̀p/	forest	44)	/khləŋ/	deaf
45)	/khyooʔ/	sell	46)	/khwàal/	guard
47)	/khrmàŋ/	hear	48)	/khnii/	rat
49)	/khràay/	to chew			

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

Figure 4: Initial consonant clusters in Nyah Kur

Notes: 1) Apparently voiceless stops before /l/ or /r/ may be pronounced with or without intervening vocalism, e.g.:  
 /kliŋ/[kliŋ ~ k<sup>ə</sup>liŋ] 'oil' /traw/[trao ~ t<sup>ə</sup>rao] 'six'

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

/kliŋ/ [kliŋ ~ k<sup>ə</sup>liŋ] 'oil' ≠ /khliic/ [k<sup>h</sup>li:c] 'pig'  
 /kras/ [kra<sup>ɰ</sup>x ~ k<sup>ə</sup>ra<sup>ɰ</sup>x] 'sweep' ≠ /khraat/ [k<sup>h</sup>ra:t] 'to rake'

2) There is also apparently a three-way contrast between /CC-/ ≠ /C<sup>ə</sup>C-/ ≠ /ChC-/, e.g.:

/kwaan/ 'wide' ≠ /kəwaan/ 'to throw' ≠ /khwàal/ 'to guard'  
 /hmuac/ 'ant' ≠ /kəmat/ 'fire' ≠ /khmay/ 'to see'

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

/chwii<sup>?</sup>/ [c<sup>h</sup>wi:ʔ] 'left' ≠ /chwàk/ [c'wak] 'to hook'  
 /chrim/ [c<sup>h</sup>rim] 'bean' ≠ /chrìh/ [c'rih] 'to fall'

### 1.3.2. Vowels

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

/i	ɨ	u
e	ə	o
ɛ	a	ɔ/

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

/t<sup>h</sup>ɨl/ [t<sup>h</sup>ɨl] 'thigh' ≠ /t<sup>h</sup>ɨ:l/ [t<sup>h</sup>ɨ:l] 'dull'  
 /hnam/ [hnam] 'hut' ≠ /hnaam/ [hna:m] 'skin'  
 /chur/ [c<sup>h</sup>ur] 'dog' ≠ /chuur/ [c<sup>h</sup>u:r] 'to whet'  
 /tɔŋ/ [tɔŋ] 'must(T)' ≠ /tɔ:ŋ/ [tɔ:ŋ] 'time, occasion'

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

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

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

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

/ciir/ [ci:r] 'to dig'	/cìir/ [c'ì:r] 'to hunt for'
/cɛɛŋ/ [cɛ:ŋ] 'bright(T)'	/cèɛŋ/ [c'ɛ:ŋ] 'to insult(T)'
/khləŋ/ [khləŋ] 'deaf'	/khlèŋ/ [k'hləŋ] 'much, very'
/cas/ [caːx] 'ten'	/càs/ [c'aːx] 'fever'
/kɔɔk/ [kɔ:k] 'white'	/kòɔk/ [k'ɔ:k] 'fence(T)'

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

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

/khɛɛn/ [k <sup>h</sup> ɛ:n] 'arm'	/khɔɔŋ/ [k <sup>h</sup> ɔ:ŋ] 'thing'
(/luan/ [luːaŋ] 'king' is an exception.)	

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

/thay/ [t<sup>h</sup>ai] 'to plow'

/mun/ [mun] 'to spin'

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

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

#### 1.3.2.1. Allophonic Distribution Chart for Nyah Kur

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



/a/	[	ap	at	a <sup>i</sup> ʔc	ak	a <sup>i</sup> ʔ	ah	am	an	a <sup>i</sup> ʔn	aŋ	ay	aw	al	ar	]
/à/	[	a <sub>p</sub>	a <sub>t</sub>	a <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub>c</sub>	a <sub>k</sub>	a <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub></sub>	a <sub>h</sub>	a <sub>m</sub>	a <sub>n</sub>	a <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub>n</sub>	a <sub>ŋ</sub>	a <sub>y</sub>	a <sub>w</sub>	a <sub>l</sub>	a <sub>r</sub>	]
/aa/	[a:	a:p	a:t	a <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sup>c</sup>	a:k	a: <sup>i</sup> ʔ	uh	a:m	a:n	a <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sup>n</sup>	a:ŋ	a:y	a:w	a:l	a:r	]
/àa/	[a <sub>:</sub>	a <sub>p</sub>	a <sub>t</sub>	a <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub>c</sub>	a <sub>k</sub>	a: <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub></sub>	u <sub>h</sub>	a <sub>m</sub>	a <sub>n</sub>	a <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub>n</sub>	a <sub>ŋ</sub>	a <sub>y</sub>	a <sub>w</sub>	a <sub>l</sub>	a <sub>r</sub>	]
/u/	[				uk	u <sup>i</sup> ʔ		um	un	uŋ	uŋ	uy		ul	ur	]
/ù/	[	u <sub>p</sub>			u <sub>k</sub>	u: <sup>i</sup> ʔ	u <sub>h</sub>	u <sub>m</sub>	u <sub>n</sub>	u <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub>n</sub>	u <sub>ŋ</sub>			u <sub>l</sub>	u <sub>r</sub>	]
/uu/	[u:		u:t		u:k				u:n	u <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sup>n</sup>	u:ŋ	u:y				]
/ùu/	[u <sub>:</sub>	u <sub>p</sub>	u <sub>t</sub>	u <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub>c</sub>	u <sub>k</sub>	u: <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub></sub>			u <sub>n</sub>	u <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub>n</sub>	u <sub>ŋ</sub>	u <sub>y</sub>		u <sub>l</sub>	u <sub>r</sub>	]
/o/	[				ok	o <sup>i</sup> ʔ			om	on	oŋ					]
/ò/	[		o <sub>t</sub>			o: <sup>i</sup> ʔ		o <sub>m</sub>								]
/oo/	[o:				o:k	o: <sup>i</sup> ʔ		o:m		o:ŋ	o:ŋ	o:y				]
/òo/	[o <sub>:</sub>				o <sub>k</sub>	o: <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub></sub>		o <sub>m</sub>		o <sub>ŋ</sub>	o <sub>ŋ</sub>	o <sub>y</sub>				]
/ɔ/	[	ɔp	ɔt		ɔk	ɔ <sup>i</sup> ʔ	ɔh	ɔm	ɔn	ɔŋ	ɔŋ					]
/ò/	[				ɔ <sub>k</sub>	ɔ: <sup>i</sup> ʔ	ɔ <sub>h</sub>		ɔ <sub>n</sub>	ɔ <sub>ŋ</sub>	ɔ <sub>ŋ</sub>					]
/ɔɔ/	[ɔ:	ɔ:p	ɔ:t		ɔ:k	ɔ: <sup>i</sup> ʔ		ɔ:m	ɔ:n	ɔ:ŋ	ɔ:ŋ					]
/òɔ/	[ɔ <sub>:</sub>	ɔ <sub>p</sub>	ɔ <sub>t</sub>		ɔ <sub>k</sub>	ɔ: <sup>i</sup> ʔ <sub></sub>		ɔ <sub>m</sub>	ɔ <sub>n</sub>	ɔ <sub>ŋ</sub>	ɔ <sub>ŋ</sub>	ɔ <sub>y</sub>				]

Figure 5, continued.

Huffman, F. 1990, "Burmese Mon, Thai Mon, and Nyah Kur:a synchronic comparison", in *The Mon-Khmer Studies Journal*, vol. 16-17, pp. 31-84. ([purl.org/sealang/huffman1990burmese.pdf](http://purl.org/sealang/huffman1990burmese.pdf))



/ia/	[	i <sup>a</sup> ɪp	i <sup>a</sup> t		i <sup>a</sup> m	i <sup>a</sup> n	i <sup>a</sup> ŋ		i <sup>a</sup> w	i <sup>a</sup> ɲl	i <sup>a</sup> ɲr	]
/i̇a/	[	i̇ <sup>a</sup> ɪp	i̇ <sup>a</sup> t	i̇ <sup>a</sup> k	i̇ <sup>a</sup> m	i̇ <sup>a</sup> n	i̇ <sup>a</sup> ŋ		i̇ <sup>a</sup> w			]
/ua/	[		u <sup>a</sup> t	u <sup>a</sup> k		u <sup>a</sup> n	u <sup>a</sup> ŋ	u <sup>a</sup> y		u <sup>a</sup> ɲl	u <sup>a</sup> ɲr	]
/u̇a/	[	u̇ <sup>a</sup> a	u̇ <sup>a</sup> t	u̇ <sup>a</sup> k		u̇ <sup>a</sup> n		u̇ <sup>a</sup> y		u̇ <sup>a</sup> ɲl	u̇ <sup>a</sup> ɲr	]
/i̇a/	[	i̇ <sup>a</sup> ·a					ɰ <sup>a</sup> ŋ	ɰ <sup>a</sup> y				]
/i̇̃a/	[	i̇̃ <sup>a</sup> ·a					ɰ̃ <sup>a</sup> ŋ	ɰ̃ <sup>a</sup> y				]

Figure 5, continued (diphthongs).

### 1.3.3. Syllable Structure

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

- 1) monosyllabic of shape C(C)(C)(C)(C)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \acute{V}C \\ \acute{V}V(C) \end{array} \right\}$  (as illustrated in 1.3.1.1.), implying that a final /C/ is obligatory after short vowels but optional after long vowels and diphthongs; or
- 2) disyllabic, consisting of an unstressed presyllable of shape /CV-/, where /V/ is always /ə/, plus a stressed syllable having one of the shapes represented in 1) above.

## 2. Synchronic Comparison

### 2.1. Burmese Mon and Thai Mon

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

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

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon
/ea/	————— /ia/
/èa/	————— /ìà/
	————— /èa/
/oa/	————— /ua/
	————— /oa/
/òa/	————— /ùà/
	————— /òa/
	————— /ìà/

/ìà/ occurs only in Thai loans.

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

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	
/pathəŋ/	/thəŋ/	'hole'
/haləŋ/	/kləŋ/	'length'
/ma-haləŋ/	/kləŋ/	'much'

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

/karao/	/ʔarao/	'six'
/takah/	/ʔakah/	'sky'
/hadoo/	/ʔadoo/	'in'
/kamah/	/ʔamah/	'clear'
/patch/	/ʔatch/	'mushroom'
/kasok/	/ʔasok/	'feather'
/pasəŋ/	/ʔasəŋ/	'five'
/kato/	/ʔato/	'ear'

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

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	
/kə/	/kə/	'break (intransitive)'
/pakə/	/paʔ kə/	'break (transitive)'
/huŋ/	/hum/	'bathe (intransitive)'
/pahuŋ/	/hum kə/	'bathe (transitive)'

## 2.2. Mon and Nyah Kur

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

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

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

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

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

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

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	Nyah Kur	
/sàe/	/sàe/	/chràay/	'slender'
/sa?/	/sa?/	/chroo?/	'unhusked rice'
/sùŋ/	/sùm/	/chròoŋ/	'snake'

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

/hləŋ/	/hləŋ/	/chlooŋ/	'high'
/hanok/	/hnok/	/chnoək/	'to itch'
/halèa?/	/halèa?/	/chlàa?/	'thorn'

The following fairly regular initial correspondences occur:

/p-/	/pɔn/	/pɔn/	/pan/	'four'
	/paŋ/	/paŋ/	/piŋ/	'full'
	/pəŋ/	/pəŋ/	/pùŋ/	'stomach'
/t-/	/tɔh/	/tɔh/	/tɔh/	'breast'
	/toa/	/toa/	/təy/	'hand'
	/tæ?/	/tæ?/	/tii?/	'earth'
/c-/	/cao/	/cao/	/caw/	'grandchild'
	/coŋ/	/cəŋ/	/ciŋ/	'elephant'
	/cea?/	/cia?/	/caa?/	'to eat'
/k-/	/kon/	/kon/	/kuan/	'offspring'
	/kic/	/kic/	/kɪt/	'to bite'
	/kè?/	/kè?/	/kōo?/	'able'
/ʔ-/	/ʔa/	/ʔa/	/ʔar/	'to go'
	/ʔoh/	/ʔoh/	/ʔuas/	'firewood'
	/ʔoc/		/ʔic/	'feces'
/b-/	/ba/	/ba/	/baar/	'two'
	/bao/	/bao/	/baw/	'sugarcane'
	/boŋ/	/bəŋ/	/biŋ/	'to swim'
/d-/	/dac/	/dac/	/daak/	'water'
	/dap/	/dap/	/kədəp/	'head'
	/hada?/	/hada?/	/sədak/	'to cough'
/h-/	/huŋ/	/hum/	/hum/	'to bathe'
	/hae?/	/hae?/	/hii?/	'house'

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

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

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

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

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

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

/hamot/	/hamot/	/hmuac/	'ant'
/dət/	/dət/	/tədaac/	'sweet'
/pɔn/	/pɔn/	/paŋ/	'to shoot'

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

/katak/	/ʔatak/	/ntaak/	'tongue'
/hacik/	/hacik/	/ɲciit/	'nine'
/pasɔŋ/	/ʔasɔŋ/	/chuun/	'five'

sometimes with palatal finals, e.g.:

Burmese Mon	Thai Mon	Nyah Kur	
/phac/	/phac/	/phiic/	'to fear'
/kloc/	/klɛc/	/khliic/	'pig'
/klɔŋ/	/klɔŋ/	/klin/	'oil'
/boŋ/	/bɔŋ/	/biin/	'to swim'

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

/dac/	/dac/	/daak/	'water'
/caŋ/	/caŋ/	/chaaŋ/	'chicken'
/cɔŋ/	/cɛŋ/	/chiin/	'to sew'
/paŋ/	/paŋ/	/paan/	'mouth'

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

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

and sometimes with Nyah Kur final /-s/ [<sup>i</sup>x ~ <sup>i</sup>h], which doesn't occur finally in Mon, e.g.:

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

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

/toa/	/toa/	/təy/	'hand'
/coa/	/coa/	/cay/	'louse'
/ʔoa/	/ʔua/	/wəy/	'I'
/pasoa/	/pasoa/	/phchəy/	'iron'
/mòaa/	/mùaa/	/mùay/	'one'
/pròaa/	/pròaa/	/phrèy/	'rain'

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

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

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

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

/dap/	/dap/	/kədəp/	'head'
/nìh/	/nìh/	/mə̀nìh/	'human'
/dat/	/dat/	/tə̀daac/	'sweet'
/təm/	/təm/	/sədìm/	'to know'
/tam/	/tam/	/sətəm/	'thick'
/sə̀h/	/sə̀h/	/lə̀cùh/	'deep'
/chah/	/kyah/	/kə̀cah/	'charcoal'
/kòh/	/kòh/	/cəkəs/	'dry'
/nae/	/nae/	/khnuuy/	'monkey'
/mən/	/mə̀n/	/khmuun/	'nephew/niece'
/nae?/	/nae?/	/khni?/	'rat'
/wət/	/wət/	/thwət/	'to forget'
/mòŋ/	/mə̀ŋ/	/khmìŋ/	'to hear'
/sàŋ/	/sàŋ/	/khchèŋ/	'heavy'

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

/prət/	/prət/	/phràat/	'banana'
/krə̀p/	/krə̀p/	/khrə̀p/	'forest'
/plae/	/plae/	/phluuy/	'wax'
/klè?/	/klè?/	/khléε?/	'short'
/klòŋ/	/klòŋ/	/khliiŋ/	'long'
/prèa/	/prèa/	/phràw/	'wife'



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

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

/preaŋ/	/priaŋ/	/priaŋ/	'buffalo'
/klaŋ/	/klaŋ/	/kliŋ/	'oil'
/krək/	/krək/	/trook/	'mango'

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

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

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
abandon	klo-tha?	tha?	boh
able	kè?/man	kè?/kwè?	kòo?
accept	təŋ-toa	təŋ-ket	rap(T)
accompany	peak-?a-hako?	pha(T)	paa(T)
accustomed	kean	kean	kəəy(T)
admire	thaŋ-sah	yàk-tàk	-
(respect)	rèa-sah	rèh-seh	phiic (fear)
after	tæ-ma?	tò-rao	ŋkraaw
afternoon	taŋoa	?akhəŋ-bae	baay(T)
(late)	saŋoa	-	-
agree	kase	kase	tok-loŋ(T)
air	ca	?akah(T)	khyaal
alcohol	?arèak	?arèak	prɛɛ?
alive	nùm-manam	nùm-lèm-	noom-ciwit-?əl
(people)		yəm-mòŋ	
(plants)	càŋ	-	-
all gone	?at/còt	?at	tàŋ-?ət
(used)	ha?at	sam-pa?at	?ət
allow	tɔp-cat	tɔp-cat	yòom(T)
already	tæ-ya?	tæ-ra?	tùul
always	kaw	riay(T)	təphət
and	ka	ka	-
angry	cat-thèa	mèa?-nèw	kroot(T)
ant	hamot	hamot	hmuac
anus	saŋ-?oc	?aket	chruŋ-?ic
appropriate	tèah-rèah	tèah-rèah	som(T)
argue	kayan	?ayan	cuu/thiaŋ(T)
arm	toa	toa	khɛɛn(T)
arrange	prao?-preaŋ	pru?-priaŋ	kriam
arrive	tu-cap	cap/con/tè?	lac/con(T)
arrow	lè	na?	kam haa?
ashes	patŋ	patŋ	pətŋ
ask for	hman-hmæk/?at	hman-hmæk/?at	tòŋ
astrologer	?aca-ha?uy	piŋ-tèw	moo-mày(T)
at	hadoo	?adoo/thi(T)	tii(T)
aunt	?amù	?amù-tè?	cəwaay
(Pa01Si)			
(PaYrSi)	?ici	?ici-tè?	maam
awaken	paŋuh	kok-kata	kətəər-tun
ax	mùy	mùy	chuaŋ(T)
back	tù-cah	cah	kəchiŋ
(person)			
bad	parɛ?-cɛ?/lèm	parɛ?-cɛ?	khle?
bamboo	tun	tùŋ	tùn-cəlàa?
banana	pràt	pràt	phràat
(clf. one)	mèa?	mèa?	luuk(T)
(clf. hand)	harèah	harèah	ŋraas

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
bark(n)	hanok	hanok	ŋkuar
bark(v)	kì	kì	pəw
basket	chen	ʔachuʔ	krəcaʔ
(round)	nəaʔ	nəak	thaŋ
(square)	rəa	rəa	khlin(back-basket)
bat	kawaʔ	kawaʔ	thriŋ
bathe(iv)	huŋ-dac	hum-dac	hum
(tv)	pahuŋ	hum-ka	-
be	kòh	tòh	tèh
bean	pɛ	sot-cək	chrim
beard	suk-hamep	sok-hamaŋ	chook-meh
because	màn-kòh	hat-ham	phroʔ-tii
bed	còŋ	coŋ-təc	tiaŋ-puun
bee	sae	sae	cùr-chaay
before	kla	kla	cəmoh
believe	pateh	pateh	cia(T)
bend	paŋɔʔ	wəah	khoon(T)
bend over	hacaŋ-dap	hacan	khoon(T)
betel (leaf)	haplùʔ	haplùʔ	ʔaphluu
bird	hacem	hacem	ŋciam
bite(v)	kic	kic	kit
bitter	kataŋ	kataŋ	kətaŋ
black	kacak	pacak	phliat
blade	bak-tu	habak	mmok
blanket	yət	yət-kèak	nèec-tak
blind	mòt-klak	mòt-klak	təbɔɔt(T)
blink	haret-mòt	harip-mòt	khphriɔp(T)
blood	chim	chim	chim
blow	hakəh	hakəh	pəkùh
boar	kloc-krəp	kləc-krəp	khliic-khrəp
boat	kləŋ	kləŋ	rĩa(T)
boil(v)	tom(T?)	bah	luuk
bone	cùt	cùc	chlùut
book	lòc	ləc	niŋsiɪ(T)
born	baŋ	kata-tòh	kəət(T)
borrow	haləʔ	halèʔ	yim(T)
bottle	palaŋ	ʔalaŋ	khuat(T)
bow(n)	panoh	naʔ	-
bowl	paŋan	paŋan	khal
(small)	khok	khok	thuuy(T)
box	kala	hip(T)	hiip(T)
(lacquer)	hadɔʔ	hadɔʔ	kap
branch	nɔŋ-chuʔ	nɔŋ-chuʔ	khàap
break(iv)	hakah	hakah	paak
(string)	hapat	-	put
(stick)	kɔ	kɔ	kal

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
(tv)	-	pa? hakah	paa? paak
(tv)	pako	pa? ko	-
breast	tɔh	tɔh	tɔh
breathe(in)	yəm-plup	yəm-lùp	ɲùm
(out)	yəm-patɛt	yəm-tac	-
bridge	hatòn	hàton	təpaan(T)
bright	kamah	?amah	cɛɛŋ(T)
broadcast	kràt	kràt	kəchaac
(sow)			
broom	kamoh	tɔ-mamɔh	chuu?-kraas
brother	kao	kao	pɔɔŋ-tus-truus
(older)			
(younger)	tə?-kraoh/ tə?-plàe	tə?-plàe	ncii?-tus-truus
br.-in-law	kao-yèa	kao-yìa	yaw
(older)			
(younger)	boa-pae	boa-pàe	khmàan
buffalo	preaŋ	priaŋ	priaŋ
burn	tao	tao	tuur/kɪh
bury	tap	tap	chruŋ
buttock	taket	tɔm-ti?	thpòok(T)
button	kamon	mèa?-paŋon	khian
buy	ràn	ràn	raaŋ
cabbage	hane-ke	hane-ke	-
call	kok	kok	hook(T)
candle	naŋ	naŋ	tian(T)
carry	yàk	yàk	ŋkìn
(on back)			
(on pole)	klèaŋ	kliaŋ	khliãŋ
(general)	palaaŋ	palaaŋ	khon-son(T)
cart	kwi	kwi	kian(T)
cat	hakoa	hakoa	miaw(T)
catch	ròp	ròp	cap(T)
charcoal	chah	hyah	kəcah
chase	hadèaŋ	hadiaŋ/kuat	lày(T)
cheap	tɔn	tɔn/tèak	thuuk(T)
cheek	noŋ	nəŋ	təbal
chest	kala	tù(T)	tuu(T)
(wood)			
(body)	sah	sah	crih
chew	hae	hae	khɲàay
chicken	caŋ	caŋ	chaaŋ
chief	khaaŋ	hanok-hae?	phuu-yay(T)
child	kon	kon-ŋac	kuan-kuan
(youth)			
(offspr)	kon	kon	kuan
chisel(v)	pac	pac	cəkhlièè?

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
chop	bak	pac	sap(T)
cicada	hatot	-	-
cigarette (clf.)	bak kanaŋ	bak hamao	brii(T) muan(T)
citrus	panao	panao	pəcah
city	dəŋ	dəŋ	-
clean(adj) (tv)	?ah krat(wash)	?ah krat/ka?ah	sə?aat(T) -
clear(air) (water)	kamah ke	?amah ke	cat(T?) -
cleared away	klah	-	-
climb	kwàn	kwàn/tan	tun
close(v)	mat	?atə?	traŋ
close together	krəp-?a	krəp	biat
cloth	yàt	yàt	nèec
clothing	klè-yàt-palə?	yàt-?alə?	nèec-saw
cloud	mòt-pròa	mòt-pròa	mòok(T)
coconut	saprèa	səp-prèa	chac-duuŋ
coffee	kə?-phoa	kaofεε	kaafεε(T)
cold(adj)	bah	bah	təkat
color	?araŋ	si(T)	sii(T)
come	kləŋ	kləŋ	lòon
consider	chəp	hyəp/khìc(T)	kit(T)
cook(v)	tom	duŋ	təom/luuk
copper	hləe	hləe	thəŋ-phleəŋ
corn	sakòn	hla?-kòn	hlii(T)
corner	kanəŋ	kanəŋ/hakao	mum(T)
corpse	-	fèa?	-
corral	haraŋ	haraŋ	kòok(T)
cotton (wool) (thread)	tò-cha cək-tò	?acao cək-?acao/to	tual -
cough(v)	hada?	hada?	sədak
count	rəh	rəh	nəp(T)
country	dəŋ	dəŋ	mian(T)
cover(v)	kəp-tha?	kəp/?at	chkhəp
crocodile	cam	kyam	khyaam
cross(v)	klə?-?a	klə?	təphaan
crossbow	ŋa?/panoh-lèa?	ŋa?/san(T)	thnuu(T)
crow(n)	hadac	hadac	kal-?aak
cry(v)	karə?	?arə?	yàam
cup/glass	khok	khok	kεew(T)
cured/well	khəh	khəh	chip
curse(V)	chao/ràŋ-càŋ	səŋ/hyam	cèeŋ(T)
curved	ŋak	ŋak/wàŋ	ŋòo(T)
custom	?akhak	?akhak/?alàk	-
cut(slice)	rac	ràc	kac

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
(hack)	bak	pàc	sap(T)
(scissors)	khep	khep	-
dance(v)	lèh	lèh-hayìh	ràm(T)
dark	klù?	klù?	kətìn
daughter	kon-prèa	kon-prèa	kuan-phràw-phràw
daughter-in-law	ha?oh	ha?oh	kuan-?uay
dawn(v)	tan	tan	təhay-tun
day	ŋoa	ŋua	hay
deaf	daŋ	daŋ	kətuar-khləŋ
deep	sèh	sèh	ləcùh
deer	kràe	kràe	təbuŋ
defeated	ca?	ca?	khyaa?
depress	də-pyih	də	kot-cih
descend	cih	cih	cih
destroy	paləm	palam	-
devil	kalok	kalok	ntòok
die	chat	chat	kəcət
different	?uŋ-təp-pu	hu?-təp- ŋiàh-kə?	lùuc-cəkə?
difficult	wət	wət	mmaak
dig(chop)	bak	bak	ciir
(spade)	khæ	khæ	-
dirty	pəp-pi/ŋət-pet	pəp-pi	sokkəprok(T)
disease	yòa	yòa	ròok(T)
disgusting	duh	duh	càŋ
distant	hoa	hua	chŋày
diviner	?aca-ha?uy	piŋ-təw	-
divorce(v)	prah/tət	prah	bəh
do, make	klon	klon	paa?
dog	klə	kla	chur
done	khah-khah	ciŋ	lə?uh
(cooked)			
don't	pa?	pa?	yaa(T)
door	karaŋ	?araŋ	mbrəŋ
dove	hacèak	hacèak	puur
drag	-	pao	làak(T)
drink(v)	səŋ	səŋ	chooŋ
drum	hapən	hapən	-
dry	kəh	kəh	cəkəs
(season)	karaŋ	kəh	kətaw(hot)
dry up	dah	dah	rə?ac
duck	?atèa	?atèa	tàa
dull(edge)	-	khèk	tìi1
(point)	bam	bam	-
dust	palək	hapək	lə?əŋ(T)
dwarf	nìh sə-sə	sə	chər
ear	kato	?ato	kətuar

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
earth	tæ?	tæ?	tii?
east	haləŋ-ca	hamok-kya	-
easy	lòà	lùà	naay(T)
eat	cea?	cia?	caa?
egg	hamac	hamae	pɔɔŋ
eight	hacam	hacam	ɲcaam
elephant	cɔŋ	cəŋ	ciɲ
eleven	cɔh-mòà	cɔh-mùà	cas-mùay
empty	-	mah-mah	-
end(point)	kanəŋ	kanəŋ	priɲ
enough	rùm-ra?	rùm-ra?	pɔɔ(T)
enter	lùp	lùp	lɔɔp
evening	saŋoa	saŋua	mluu?
every	?arə?-?arə?	rəh	duk(T)
exact	mòà-pəm	təah-ra?	kəweh-dəh
exit	tət-?a	tac	tət
expensive	daŋ	daŋ	pɛɛŋ(T)
extinguish	haplat	palat	kəphlɛt
eye	mòt	mòt	mət
eyebrow	hneəŋ-mòt	hərəm-mòt	khìiw(T)
face	mək	mək	nàa(T)
fall(v)	hatəm-cih	hatəm-cih	chrih
fall over	-	tòm	-
fast	prɔh-maŋ	prɔh	wàʏ(T)
(quickly)	prɔh-prɔh	prɔh	-
fat(adj)	kra?	kra?	?uan(T)
father	?apa/mea?	?apa/mea?	pàa?
father-in-law	kham-sae	kam-sae	pàa?-ɲciɪr
fear(v)	phac	phac	phiic
feather	kasok	?asok	chɔk-chɔok
feces	?oc	-	?ic
female sex organs	chi?	-	kəpəən
fence	tòp	tòp/haban	kòɔk(T)
fever	fɔh	tòh-fòh	càs
few/little	?on	ɲì?	ɲɛɛt
finger	kanəŋ-toa	?apoh-toa	mpuus
finished	tæ-?a-ya?	tæ-ra?	tùul
(complete)	patæ/?at	?at	cɔp(T)
fire	kamot	kamot	kəmat
firewood	?oh	?oh	?uas
fish(n)	ka?	ka?	kaa?
fish(v)	dɔn-ka?	dɔn-ka?	bɔh naŋ(cast net)
fishtrap	kanɛm	parɔc	sum
five	pasɔŋ	?asɔŋ	chuun
flat	hapəh	rìap	ràap(T)
flesh	phyun	chun	hwaa?

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
flint	məʔ-harak kamot	hyah-kamot	khmay-say-mat
float(iv)	hi	loa	lòoy(T)
(tv)	pahi-thaʔ	ka-loa	-
flour	còŋ	pəaŋ	champròt
flow	fò	fò	hiiw
flower	kao	kao	kaaw
fly(v)	pò	pə	phar
fly(n)	rùŋ	rùŋ	rùuy
fog	katəp	-	phyàp
follow	pəak-ʔa	pəak-ʔa	pàk
food	kanaʔ-ceaʔ	ʔanaʔ-pəŋ	khriəŋ-caaʔ
foot	càŋ	càŋ	cùŋ
forehead	neaŋ	niaŋ	-
forest	krəp-chuʔ	krəp	khрэp/phnɔɔm
forget	wət-ʔa	wət	thwət
four	pən	pən	pan
free of	pləah	pləah	lìik(T)
from	nəaŋ	nəaŋ/nù	caak(T)
frozen, congealed	kalaʔ	ɗac-ʔaŋəh	kriiŋ
fruit	sət-chuʔ	sət-chuʔ	chac-chuuʔ
full(sated)	phoa	phoa	phay
full(cup)	pəŋ	pəŋ	pij
further	nəm	plən	ʔiik(T)
game	poa-wəŋ	kan-wəŋ	-
gentle	yèn-saŋ	khəh-ʔakùʔ	suphaap(T)
get	kəʔ/man	kəʔ/kwəʔ	kòoʔ
ghost	kalok	kalok	-
gibbon	wùt-ʔə	wùc-ʔə	-
gift	lək-chaŋ	kròp-ka	khɔɔŋ-kul
give	ka	ka	kul
give birth (animals)	baŋ-kamot chaŋ	baŋ-kon -	kəət kuan -
go	ʔa	ʔa	ʔar
goat	habəʔ	habəʔ	pəʔ
god	cac	kyac	lùuŋ-phràʔ
gold	thò	thò	tòɔŋ(T)
good	khəh	khəh	hnap
good at	le-mòŋ	kòŋ	duʔ
goose	ʔahan	han	haan
gourd	lè	lè	lul
granary	rəŋ-saʔ	haŋ-saʔ	yùŋ-chrooʔ
grandchild	kon-cao	cao	caw
grand-daughter	cao-prəa	cao-prəa	caw-phrəʔ-phràw
grandfather	panak	ʔanok/ʔitch	pəəŋ
grandmother	miʔnak	ʔanok/ʔitch	yɔɔŋ



<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
grandson	cao-kraoh	cao-kraoh	caw-tus-truus
grass	choa	chua	mpàt
grave	hanae-tap-nìh	katan-tap- fèa?	mruᅇ
great-gd- daughter	kon-cae?	cac-prèa	caw-cah
great-gd- father	paneak	?anèak	peep-tuàt
great-gd- mother	paneak	?inèak	yooᅇ-tuàt
great- grandson	kon-cae?	cac-kraoh	caw-cah
gt-gt-gd- daughter	kon-ceak	ciak	caw-cah-ràh
gt-gt-gd- father	panak	?anàk	-
gt-gt-gd- mother	panak	?inàk	-
gt-gt-gd-son	kon-ceak	ciak	caw-cah-ràh
green	sac-ᅇeak	khiaw(T)	sii-ᅇcoᅇ
guard(v)	mèaᅇ	mèaᅇ	khwaal
gun	sanat	sanat	kəmat
hair	suk	sok	chəok
half	kawak	?awak	kəᅇ(T)
hall	rəᅇ	roᅇ(T?)	rəoᅇ(T)
hand	toa	toa	təy
handle(n)	to	to	tar
hang	takòa	kwak	khyual
happy	mip ~ mìp	mòᅇ-mìp	-
hard	paᅇᅇ	?aᅇᅇ	kriiᅇ
hare	hatae	hatae	tənsaay
harvest(v)	ròt-sa?	ròt-sa?	hràc
hat	hamok	hamok	mùak(T)
hate(v)	duh	duh	càᅇ(T)
have, exist	nùm-mòᅇ	nùm	noom
he	dəh/ᅇèah	dəh/ᅇiàh	ᅇin
head	dap	dap	kədəp
hear	məᅇ	məᅇ	khmàᅇ
heart, mind	cat	cat	nùm
hearth	phao	phao	ᅇhur kəmat
heat(v)	hatao	katao	-
heavy	sàᅇ	sàᅇ	khchèᅇ
help	phaᅇ	chùa	cùay(T)
here	?anə?	thì-no?	boon ?əə?
high	hləᅇ	hləᅇ	chlooᅇ
hit(fist) (rap)	tak-cuk hadək	tak -	khᅇam tùp

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<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
hold	ròp	ròp	təŋ
hole	pathoŋ	phrəŋ	chruŋ
(cavity)			
(perfor- ation)	pathoŋ	thoŋ	chruŋ
honey	đac-sae	đac-sae	đaak-saay
hook(v)	hmac	hamac	chwàk
horn(animal)	krèaŋ	krèaŋ	thraŋ
horse	chəh	hyəh	chəh
hot	katao	katao	kətaw
(spicy)	ròŋ	ròŋ	ŋəm(water)
hour	nadi	mòŋ(T)	chmooŋ(T)
house	həe?	həe?	hi?
(clf.)	mèa?	cəŋ	laŋ(T)
how	pəŋ-la-ra	hala	yaŋ-haan
how, why	mò-la	pa?-hala	pənaan
how many	maci?	maci?	ci?
how much	mò-a-ci?-la	mò-a-ci?	tàw-mò?
human	nìh	nìh	mənìh
hunch-backed	noŋ-kun	kun	kəchiŋ-ko?
hundred	klom	klom	còok
hungry	pyè	kyè	heew(T)
hunt	klàe/poŋ	klàe/poŋ	lòom
husband	hayaŋ-kraoh	kraoh	màaŋ
hut	həe?-tae	həe?-cao-thì	hnam
I	?oa	?ua	wəy
if	yò-ra?	yò	tàa(T)
in	pađoa/hadoa	?ađoa	nèə
in order to	?akhwak-kə?	paməc	phia(T)
in process of	-	khəw	kəmlaŋ(T)
inhale	yəm	yəm	ŋum
insert	chə?-cuk	cuc	cuh-cuh
insult	ràŋ-càŋ	hyam	cèeŋ(T)
intend to	ŋèa	khìc-ca?(T)	kìt-na?(T)
iron	pasoa	pasoa	phchəy
island	ko?	ko?	ko?(T?)
it	đəh	đəh	-
itch(n)	hanok	hnok	chnoək
ivory	krèaŋ-coŋ	krèaŋ-cəŋ	phlùk
jackfruit	panoh	panoh	-
just now	nù-klan-no?	nù-klan-no?	-
kapok	hana-kroc	hlon	mur
keep	ca?	ca?-lò	pas-?əl
Khmer	khamu?	hamen	khmeer
kill	hacat	hacat	kəcət
king	?ekarat	?ekarat	luaŋ(T)
kiss	chəŋ	chəŋ	chooŋ

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

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
medicine	haʔuy	kèaʔ-ʔuy	ŋuuy
meet	chè	chè/hapèaʔ	-
middle	ʔatò	ʔatò	pəcit
midnight	hatom-klùʔ	ʔatò-hatom	pətam
milk	dac-toh	dac-toh	daak-toh
miserly	haʔet/saʔet	haʔet/hapìʔ	tamʔiat
mold(v)	klon-pəm	pàn-rùp(T)	-
money	son	son	-
monkey	nae	nae	khnuuy
moon	hatao	hatao	ntuuʔ
more than	nèaŋ	nù	kwaa(T)
morning	yèah	nù-kayiah	naŋ-reh
mosquito	hamic	hamic	muus
mosquito net	kanao	məŋ(T)	-
mother	yae/miʔ	mè/miʔ	mèεʔ
mother-in-law	kham-sae	kam-sae	ʔuŋ-ŋciir
mountain	tə	tə	kur
mouth	paŋ	paŋ	paŋ
move(fidget)	hapat	-	-
move over	pachuy	hayae	tiŋ
much	ma-halàŋ	ma-halàŋ/klàŋ	khlàŋ
mushroom	patch	ʔatah	pətih
must	teh	tèah	təŋ(T)
name	camòʔ	cèamùʔ	cèi(T)
narrow	dən	khèp(T)	kèep(T)
near	krɔp	krɔp	ŋɛn
neck	kɔʔ	kɔʔ	kɔɔʔ
needle	kanəŋ	ʔanəŋ	ŋcùl
nephew/niece	mən	məŋ	khmuun
nephew	mən-kraoh	məŋ-nìh-kraoh	khmuun-tus-truus
nest	hapoa	hapua	mpuuy
new	kamaeʔ	kamaeʔ	təmiʔ
niece	mən-prèa	məŋ-nìh-prèa	khmuun-phrèʔ- phràw
night	hatom	hatom	pətam
nine	hacic	hacic	ŋciit
no	haʔeh	mah-mah(empty)	hinʔ
noon	taŋoa	ʔatò-nua	pəcit-təhay
north	hamak	saləŋ-kya	-
nose	muh	muh	moh
not	ʔuŋ	huʔ	kuʔ
now	hamuh	hamùh-nɔʔ	ʔεε-nɔʔ
occurrence	wèa	wèa	tɔɔŋ
ocean	bi-maha-mɛp	bi-ban-hamac	-
odor	hamao	hamao	klin(T)
oil	kləŋ	kləŋ	kəlɪŋ
old(thing)	karem	karem	dəəm(T)

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<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
(person)	pyù?	kyù?	phcuu?
old lady	maki?-pyù?	maki?-kyù?	-
older sibling	kao/boa	?akò?	pooŋ
on	?atao	?atao	bon(T)
on top of	?atao	?anot	ntuul
one	mòa	mùa	mùay
oneself	hma?-?oa	?əŋ	?eeŋ(T)
only	neaŋ-kweh	cha?-kòh	tàw-?oo?
open	pak	pak	pok
opposed	?uŋ-tèah	thèaŋ-kanèaŋ	kiit-kan
other	panoh	panoh	chtèer
outside	paŋèah	maŋèah	nòok(T)
owl	hacem-tì?-tò?	hacem-kalok	kəw
ox	klèa	klèa	ŋchooŋ
packet	cak	kwì	khìiw
page	kanah	-	nàa-nsii(T)
paint(v)	lòk	lòk	tàa(T)
pair	macum	khù(T)	kùu(T)
papaya	kò?-cì	kuci	pəkoo
parrot	makhe	nok-kèaw	phchaaŋ
pay(bill)	lèa-son	lèa	cày(T)
(debt)	kalah-tha?	som-ma?- na-kùŋ	-
peace	bah-sah	hu?-mua-nan	-
peacock	parac	?arac-tho	kaw-nook
peck(v)	bak	bak	cəbok
pen(write)	hneh	neh	pəkaa(T)
pencil	khe-dan	taŋ-hakoh	ŋchoo(T)
penis	-	-	pədəy
pepper(chili)	parac	?arac	pəkεεw
(black)	parac-hamah	?arac-hamaeh	phrik-thay(T)
person	nìh	nìh/ŋiàh	mənìh
(clf.)	ra	ŋiàh	ŋah
pick, dig out	khæ-patət	hadae	cəkhlèε?
piece	kala?	kariak	mual
pig	kloc	kləc	khliic
pigeon	harap	harap	philaap(T)
pillar	taŋ-hae?	kayan	ŋcùŋ
pineapple	?ahnat	hanat	champròt(T)
pipe(tobacco)	bak-tò	dəŋ-bak	kləooŋ(T)
place	hanae	hanae	boon(T)
plain(n)	wèa	wèa	tii-ràap(T)
plane(v)	hapak-halic	kak	say(T)
plant(v)	ta	ta	təl
play(v)	wəŋ	wəŋ	wiŋ
plow(v)	thoa	thoa	thay(T?)

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
(n)	lè?-thoa	thoa	khooŋ-thay(T)
pod, ear	hakom	hakoŋ	?uuk
poison	cì?	cì?	pìt(T)
poor	wàt-tàk	tàk	cɔn(T)
porcupine	kama?-halèak	keak-keak	lam-niãŋ
port, dock	hneh-baŋ	hneh-baŋ-tè?	tàa(T)
potato	man-?alu	wùŋ-halèa	faay-chuu?
powdered, fine	dat	dat/hlac	lə?iat(T)
prepare	prao?-preaŋ	pru?-prian-lò	triam(T)
pretty, good	khah	khah	hnap
prevaricate	lèm-cea?	lèm-cea?/pali	mplap
pull(lead)	hacèak	hacèak	diŋ(T)
(drag)	-	pao	làak(T)
pure	cèt-cèt	cèt-cèt/ kweh-kweh	borisut(T)
push	harèh	harèh	phlak(T)
put away	ca?	ca?	pas
put in	cuk	cuc	?ɔok
put on	pàk	pàk	-
(pants)			
(shirt)	katak	katak/cuc	?ɔok
question	ha	ha	kəlaw
particle			
raft	phaŋ	phaŋ	rìã-pèε(T)
rain(n,v)	pròã	pròã	phrəy
rainbow	kamèaŋ-səŋ-dac	mèaŋ-da	mòŋ-kəyaak
raise(pigs)	kawì-la	liãŋ(T)	cim
rake(v)	haboa	krèah	khraat
(n)	?ahè	harèah	khraat
rat	nae?	nae?	khni?
red	haket/dae	taket	phleep
redeem	nèk	ràn-?amæ?	-
remember	kè?-hatae?	hatəm-kè?	cam(T?)
repair	pale	kè	teen
resin	hnam	yaŋ(T)	càr
return	kaleaŋ	kaliaŋ	cəw
revolve	hadic	?akèt	mun-rɔɔp(T)
rib	cùt	cuc-khròŋ	chlùut-ŋkəy
rice	pəŋ	pəŋ	poŋ
(cooked)			
(husked)	hao?	hao?	ŋkɔɔ
(unhusked)	sa?	sa?	chroo?
(glutinous)	palqŋ	palqŋ	poŋ-həep
ricefarm(v)	klon-ŋèa?	klon-ŋèa?	paa?-chrεε
ricefield	ŋèa?/wèa	ŋèa?	chrεε
(wet)			
(dry)	-	klɔ?	khmaa?

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
ride(v)	ḍak	ḍak	ɲcìh
right(side)	pəŋ	pəŋ	sətoom
ring(n)	kɔʔ-cìŋ	ʔacìŋ	chac-phnìaŋ
ripe	ḍuh	ḍuh	ləʔuus
rise	kata-tan	kata	təər
river	krəŋ	-	-
<small>(small)</small>			
<small>(large)</small>	bi	bi	mɛnam(T)
road	kləŋ	klòŋ	trəw
roast(v)	paraŋ	karaŋ	praəŋ/sətùur
roof(v)	kaməe	kaməe	kəmur
room	hanae-mòŋ	hòŋ	hooŋ(T)
root	rəh	rəh	rìh
rotten	ʔut/ʔoh	ʔoc/pasaʔ	chʔuut
<small>(stale)</small>			
<small>(putrid)</small>	ʔuy/ləm-ʔa	ʔuy	chʔuy
round	hadom	hadom	klom(T)
row(v)	tùn	tùn	pàay(T)
rub	klot	taoh/cət	chmìt
run	krìp	krìp	kəthriəp
run into	cəŋ	cə-ŋiəh-kɔʔ	cəl
salt	dəŋ	dəŋ	pəʔur
salted	hakoh	dəŋ	khem(T)
salty	dəŋ	dəŋ	khem(T)
salute(v)	ka-salam	ʔaŋù	rəŋuər
same	top	top-ŋiəh-kɔʔ	kìi-cəkɔʔ
sand	hatəe	hatəe	ntil
sapodilla	sot-lamut	ʔamuc	ləmut(T?)
sarong	klòc	kləc	trooŋ
saw(wood)	hatac	hatac	liay(T)
say	ham	ham	tii
scold	kahək	ʔahək	cèeŋ(T)
scratch	kwat	hmət	cək-cək
<small>(itch)</small>			
<small>(animal)</small>	chac	chac	cək-cək
season	ʔakhon	ʔakhəŋ/mək	riɲduu(T)
section	ʔarəəŋ/kachəŋ	ʔarəəŋ	suan(T)
see(watch)	pə	pə	khmay
<small>(look at)</small>	ròŋ	ròŋ	-
<small>(meet)</small>	chè	chè	-
seed	məaʔ	məaʔ	khrap
sell	saʔ	saʔ	khyooʔ
send	paləŋ	paləŋ	ntòŋ
servant	kon-ròə	nih-ciaʔ-ka	mənih-ʔuar
set(eggs)	katop	ʔatop	mpuk-chaəŋ
set up	patoh	təŋ(T)	təŋ(T)
seven	hapoh	hapoh	mpoh

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
sew	còŋ	cəŋ	chiŋ
shade	hanəŋ	hanəŋ	ròm(T)
shallow	da	dam	kədaal
sharp	keak	kiak	lòɔp
sheep	sə	kaləŋ	kəh
shirt	paɫəʔ-hyat	paɫəʔ	phək-təy
shoot(v)	pən-cuk	pən	paŋ
short	klèʔ	klèʔ	khlèɛʔ
should	təh-paʔ	təh	khuan(T)
shoulder	təŋ-kanah	təŋ-nah	phnah
shout(v)	hakət-cuk	ʔaŋaŋ	hɔɔk(T)
show(v)	habah	waŋ-ka-pè	ʔuat(T)
shrimp-paste	harak	harak	muy
sibling	kao/boa	kao/ʔakòʔ	pɔɔŋ
(older)			
(younger)	tèʔ	tèʔ	nciiʔ
sick	mòŋ	məŋ	cəy
sickle	nòt	nòt	kəwian
side	hapəŋ	kapac	khəŋ(T)
silent	hət-səaʔ	hac	ŋiəp(T)
silk	sac	sɔc	phrèɛ/may(T)
silver	sən	sən	prak
similar	haməŋ	tɔp	kìi(T)
sing	hayèh-mòŋ	kayih	-
sink	plak-cih	ʔanəm-cih	cɔm(T)
sip	cep	cep	cip
sister	boa-hnok	boa-wùc	lùuʔ-phrèʔ-phràw
(older)			
(younger)	tèʔ-prəa/ tèʔ-wùt	tèʔ-wùc	nciiʔ-phrèʔ-phràw
sit	hacòʔ	kacòʔ	tòŋ
six	karao	ʔarao	traw
skillet	hamae-tè	ʔathəaʔ	kətàʔ(T?)
skin	hnam	hnam	hnaam
sky	takah	ʔakah	ŋkaas
slap	hapèah	hapèah	tɔp
slave	đoc	đac	kədah
sleep	toc-mòŋ	təc-hləŋ	puuŋ-ŋkuy
slender	sàe	sàe	chràay
slow, late	səŋ	chəa	càa(T)
small	đot	đot/duat	niic
smell	chəŋ/yəm	chəŋ/yəm	nat/đom(T)
smoke(v)	habet/səŋ	habet/đəŋ	đuut(T)
(n)	yèak	yìak	yak
snail	khayùʔ	-	-
snake	sùŋ	sùm	chròom
sneak	kləm-ʔa	kwac-hac-hac	ʔar-ntəm



<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
some	ɲìʔ-ɲìʔ	kam/baŋ-nìh	cəən
somewhat	ɲìʔ-ɲìʔ	kam/ɲìʔ	kənaʔ-kənɨt
son	kon-kraoh	kon-kraoh	kuan-tus-truus
son-in-law	haman	haman	khmaan
song	kwèak	kwèak	phlèeŋ(T)
soon	ʔuŋ-lòʔ-tìʔ	huʔ-chèa	ʔii-kuʔ-lòʔ
sound	pasan	ʔasan	càs/pəchaan
sour	phyah	hyah	pəcah
south	palat	hamɔ-kya	-
sow(v)	kràt	kràt	kəchaac
speak	ham	ham	pùut(T)
spear	nùh	nùh	hɔok(T)
spider	cì-phan	pì-phan	nùuŋ-nàan
spirit	kalok	kalok	ntòok
spit(v)	choh	choh	kəcɔh
split	pac-thoʔ	pac-thoʔ	pah/təpaak
spring(water)	dac-takò	dac-làk	daak-pùh
squeeze	pòt-cuk	pòt-cuk	cəkiam
stab	hapak-cuk	hapak	ŋkàm
stag, hart	kràe	kràe	təbuŋ
stage, era	thop	chàn(T)	càn(T)
stand(v)	hatao	hatao	yɨɨn(T)
star	hnaŋ	hnaŋ	pəkaay
start	caʔ	caʔ	-
steal	klɔt	klɔt	lɔɔs
steam(v)	səŋ	-	-
step(v)	kəm	kəm	wàas
stew(v)	tom-faʔ	duŋ	buh-hniar
stick, club	lèʔ	lèʔ	may-rìaw(T)
stir	haka	haka	khon(T)
stir up	còʔ/hadɔh	choʔ	ʔɔok
stomach	pəŋ	pəŋ	pùŋ
stone	mɔʔ	mɔʔ	hmɔɔ
stone jar	harì	harì	khòn
stop(iv)	tèʔ	tèʔ	yùt(T)
(tv)	patèʔ	-	-
storm	kapət-ca	ʔapət-ca	khyaal
story	pɔm	rìan(T)	rìan(T)
straight	thò	thò	tiaw
strap, belt	cək-hnam	cək-hnam	khəm-khat(T)
straw	chak	chak	chok-chrooʔ
strength	thòt/sahòt	thòt	kəmlaŋ(T)
string	cək	cək	còok
strong	thot	ʔaŋàh-thot	khəŋ-rɛeŋ(T)
stuck	pàn/nèak	pàn/nèak	dian
student	kaphèa	kwah-phèa	nak-rìan(T)
study	pòh-lòc	haton	rìan(T)

Huffman, F. 1990, "Burmese Mon, Thai Mon, and Nyah Kur: a synchronic comparison", in *The Mon-Khmer Studies Journal*, vol. 16-17, pp. 31-84. ([purl.org/sealang/huffman1990burmese.pdf](http://purl.org/sealang/huffman1990burmese.pdf))

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
suck, smoke	habet/sòt	habet/sot	duut(T)
sugar	hakrèa	hakrèa	daak-taan(T)
sugarcane	bao	bao	tam-baw
sugarpalm	nom-ta	nom-ta	taan(T)
sun	noa	qua	təhay
swallow(v)	nit	nit	nuuc
sweep	kwoh	kwoh	kraas
sweet	dat	dat	tədaac
swell(v)	kùh	kùh	kùus
swim	bon	bəŋ	biŋ
sword	səaŋ	səaŋ	buun-taaw
table	khəŋ	khəŋ	to?(T)
tail	hata?	hata?	pətaa?
take	ket	ket	ciat
take leave	cao-ra?	?a-kla-ra?	laa-?əəy(T)
take off	patət-tha?	hatac-tha?	thoət-tit
tame	yèn-mòŋ	hatih	chial
tasty	ròh	ròh	mop
tear(v)	hacac	hacac/sac	cheec(T)
tell	ham-habah	ham	kəchə
ten	cəh	cəh	cas
ten-thousand	lak	lak	məin(T)
tender, soft	dan	dan-dot	lə?un
Thailand	dəŋ-sem	dəŋ-sem	-
thank	taŋ-kùn	wəŋ	dii(T)
that(adj)	kòh	kòh	tə?
(pron)	?ikòh	?ikòh	kòh
there(loc)	?atə?	thì-kòh	boon-tə?
(yonder)	tə?	te?	te?
they	dəh-to?/nəh	dəh/niah	jin
thick	tam	tam	sətəm
thief	palot	klot	khmòoy(T)
thigh	tì	tì	tìl
thin	kræ	kræ	triiw
thing	kròp/kapot	kròp	khəŋ(T)
think	chəp/theaŋ	hyəp/khìc(T)	kìt(T)
thirsty	thaŋ	thaŋ	heew-daak
thirty	pəe?-cəh	pəe?-cəh	pìi?-suas
this(adj)	nə?	nə?	?əə?
(pron)	?inə?/?ijnə?	?inə?	?əə?
thorn	halèa?	halèa?	chlàa?
thread	cək	cək	sən(T)
three	pəe?	pəe?	pìi?
thresh	pùt	pùc	sii(T)
throat	kə?	hadəŋ-kə?	chruŋ-khwii
throw	kləh-tha?	kləh	kəwaan(T)
throw away	kləh-tha?	kləh/tha?	bəh

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
thunder	hakrè-haròn	hakè-harèn	kèr-kèer
tie(v)	tèak-ha?	tèak	tàk
tiger	-	-	mpeej
tile	krop	krop	krəbɨaŋ(T)
time	ʔakhon	ʔakhèn	wèlɨa(T)
tired	don	don	ləkèh
together	mòa-ca?	mùa-ca?	pàk-səkɔɔ?
tomorrow	ʔayèah	ʔayɨah	ŋùur
tongue	katəc	ʔatəc	ntaak
too	kam	kam	cèer
too much	klàŋ-ʔa	klàŋ-ʔa-ŋɨ?	kəen-ʔar
tooth	ŋèak	ŋɨak	ŋɨak
torch	kamot-that	kabaŋ-phlən	fay-faa(T)
trade (exchange) (sell)	ku-san-cea?	hɛ-ŋɨah-kɔ?	təpɔk
transplant	ku-san-cea?	saʔ-ràn	khyooʔ-ràaŋ
trap(v)	ta	ta	təl
(n)	pam	pam	taŋ
tree	hapam	hanèak	-
(clf.)	nɔm-chu?	nɔm-chu?	tam-chuu?
trousers	nɔm	nɔm	tam
true	paŋ-mae	kaŋ-kəŋ(T)	kaŋ-keej(T)
(correct) (truthful) (really)	dam	dam/dəh	ʔuar-ʔəəy
try hard	tèah/kweh	tèah/kweh	kəweh-dəh
tube	cèt	tèah-ra?	-
turn	klɨʔ-cat	mìc-kè?	phyəyaam(T)
twenty	karak-tùn	thò-dac	tɔɔ(T)
two	hatah-ʔa	liaw(T)	liaw(T)
uncle	ba-cəh	ba-cəh	baa-suas
(Pa01Br)	ba	ba	baar
(PaYrBr)	ʔanae	ʔanae	cəwaay
under	ʔinae	ʔinae	maam
understand	ʔahmo	hamɔ	krɔɔm
until	klah	cih-cat	sədɨm
uproot	tù	tə/cɔn(T)	cɔn(T)
urinate	hacèak-patət	bot	puk
use	nɔm-tha?	nɔm/pɔt-sao	ʔaa-cruh
usually	səŋ-coa/ plup-ʔasən	ciaʔ-ka	ʔuar
vegetable	ʔulò-ʔulò(often)	mòa-hnɛ?	baan-tɨi(T)
very	hane-ke	hane-halàŋ	hlaaʔ-chuu?
Vietnam	ka-kweh	klàŋ	khɨlən/ʔəh
village	beat-nam	yuan(T)	yùan(T)
voice	kwan	kwan	mùu-doon(T)
	pasəŋ	ʔasəŋ	càs

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
vomit(v)	haʔɔʔ-tet	haʔɔʔ	taaʔ
walk	kwac	kwac	ʔar(go)
wall	hatəaŋ	hatəaŋ	pəmaŋ
wane(moon)	feak	kiak	rɛɛm(T)
war	nan	nan	kaan-rɔp(T)
wash	krat	krat	lāaŋ(T)
water	dac	dac	daak
wax	plae	plae	phluuy
way, kind	hakao	klāŋ	yaan(T)
we	poy	poy	wəy
weave	tac	tac-tac	taan
wedge(n)	chuʔ	haləm	səniit
weight	kayāŋ	ləm-yāŋ	khchəŋ
well (healthy)	khah/mìp-mìp	mòŋ-mìp-raʔ	pəlah
well(water)	dac-palaŋ	dac-kalaŋ	nuuŋ-daak
west	ʔahmo-ca	palat-kya	-
wet	dək	dək/diak	phrəm
what(pron)	moʔ	ʔimu	chmòʔ
(interr)	moʔ-la	ʔamù-rao	chmòʔ
when(conj)	laʔ	laʔ	mia(T)
(interr)	calòʔ	chi-lòʔ	tāŋ-nəw
where, which	ʔala-ra	thi-la	phnəw
(interr)	ʔala-ra	mu-la	bɔɔn-nəw
whet	chu	chu/palɛʔ	chuur
which one	ʔi-ya-la	ŋiəh-tɔʔ	ʔan-nəw
white	pùʔ	pùʔ	kɔɔk
who	yeaʔ-ka-la	nìh-kòy	ʔaŋah
why	mò-a-tòh	paʔ-hala	paaʔ-naan
wicked	parɛʔ	parɛʔ	khleʔ
wide	hloa	hloa	kwaan(T)
width	pyèt	hat-hloa	-
wife	hayaŋ-prèa	prèa	phràw
will(mv)	maʔ	caʔ(Tʔ)	naʔ
win	màn	hnèah	chnàʔ(Tʔ)
wind(n)	ca	kya	khyaal
window	paŋ-hataŋ	hataŋ	nāa-taan(T)
wing	hneaŋ	hniaŋ	-
winnow	sət	fat(T)	kòom
wire	cək-lòt	cək-luat	sən-luat(T)
wish to	(mèah-) ŋèah	mìc-kèʔ	bɔk
without	ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	ʔət
woman	maki	nìh-prèa/ maki(old)	phràw-phràw
wood	chuʔ	chuʔ	chuuʔ
work(n)	kalon	kalon	ŋaan(T)
(v)	klon-kalon	klon-kalon	paaʔ-ŋaan(T)

<u>Eng.</u>	<u>BM</u>	<u>TM</u>	<u>NK</u>
worm	kayao?	kayao?	ɲcuu?
(maggot)			
(earth)	pakot-tae?	krac-tae?	-
(intest)	parùn	krac	-
wound(n)	hara?	hara?	mraa?
wrap	kwì	kwì	khliw
write	chu	chu	khian(T)
year	hnam	hnam	hnaam
yellow	sac-mic	si-lian(T)	pəcuun
yes	yè?	yè?	mò?
yesterday	naŋŋane?	kane?	?ahəy
yoke(n)	lè?-to-kamah	?ek	?εek(T)
(v)	cuk-na-mò-a-co?	cùc-mù-a-co?	tiam
you(polite)	ɲèah	ɲiah	-
(familiar)	pèh	pèh	pèh
(insult)	bèa?	bèa?	-
younger sibling	tè?	tè?	ɲcii?

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Editor's note: This article was originally written for the third volume of Monic Studies, edited by Theraphan Thongkum and Gerard Diffloth. Only two volumes of Monic Studies have been published, Volume 1: Gerard Diffloth, The Dvaravati Old Mon language and Nyah Kur, Volume 2: Theraphan Thongkum, Nyah Kur (Chao Bon)-Thai-English Dictionary, Bangkok, Chulalongkorn University, 1984. The publication of the proceedings of the Second International Conference on Austroasiatic Studies in Mysore (1978) referred to in the article is stalled. (CB)

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