

OJav. *kmir*

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Vickery's remarks on Austronesian–Khmer contacts above warrant some comments and additions:

There is evidence to suggest that Khmer—as well as Mon—were living in Java in the 8th / 10th c. AD.

The ethnonyms for Mon and Khmer are attested in Old Javanese inscriptions; in the case of Mon this was first pointed out by N.J. Krom (*JRAS* 1914:1069) and subsequently Luce (*OBEP* I:68, n. 131). In the case of Khmer the ethnonym *kmir* occurs alongside *rəman kmir* in a copper inscription of 850 AD (Kutī 5b:4)¹, elsewhere it is attested in the contexts *si kmir* (Hali. [799 AD] 3b:8), *ni kmir* (Ra Taw. I [803 AD] Ia:10–11 Ra Taw. II Ia:8) and *pu kmir* (Paləpaṅan 828 1a:13) as well as in a context which I cannot interpret (Wuruḍu Ki B 844 1b:10), not having Javanese reference material available here.² However, the occurrence in Kutī 5b:4 shows that *kmir* can be equated with 'Khmer'.³

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¹ All references taken from L.C. Damais, *Répertoire onomastique de l'épigraphie javanaise*, Paris: EFEO, 1970 [featuring inscriptions only until 929 AD].

² I have here access to neither P.J. Zoetmulder's *Old Javanese–English dictionary* (Den Haag: M. Nijhoff, 1982) nor to A.M. Barrett Jones' 1984 monograph quoted by Vickery.

³ Himansu Bhusan Sarkar, *Corpus of the inscriptions of Java (up to 928 AD)*. Calcutta: K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1971, 2 vols., here vol. I, inscription XII.