NOTES ON TAI NUEA

For our knowledge of languages of the Tai family spoken in various parts of southern China we owe more to Fang-kuei Li than to any other scholar. We are indebted to him not only for the number of dialects he has recorded and analyzed, but especially for the quantity, and the fine accuracy, of his data. It therefore seems fitting on this occasion to attempt to make an additional contribution to our knowledge of Tai dialects spoken in China by presenting a corpus of data on Tai Nuea, a Tai dialect on which we had until very recently virtually no information. It will, however, be quickly apparent that the data presented here, the result of very hasty and brief fieldwork, are not in a class as regards either quality or detail with the kind of data Fang-kuei Li has consistently presented.

Tai Nuea is spoken in a number of small areas located, in general, to the north of the Lue-speaking

area in Sipsongpanna, Yunnan, more or less directly north of the northernmost part of Thailand.

The dialect of Tai Nuea under consideration here is spoken at \( \text{myr}^4 \text{ vo}^2 \), literally 'Mine Town', said to be named for the salt mines \( (\text{vo}^2 \text{ ky}^1) \) there, in Sipsongpanna. This locality is, according to one informant, about fifteen Chinese miles west of Ningerh (Puerh), and according to another informant about forty kilometers east of Mungka, or Mengka, all considerably to the north of the Lue-speaking center of Cheng Hung. The speakers call themselves and their speech \( \text{tay}^4 \text{ ly}^1 \), literally 'Northern Tai'.

Two \( \text{myr}^4 \text{ vo}^2 \) informants, A and B, were interviewed at Mae Sai, Chiengrai Province, Thailand, on 22 August 1964. A is named \( \text{vog}^1 \text{ kew}^3 \), and B is named \( \text{pan}^3 \text{ tuy}^1 \text{ van}^2 \). Since their data are not distinguished in my notes, their forms are here all labeled simply A. On 2, 3, and 4 December 1964 a third informant, C, was interviewed at Mae Sai. His name is \( \text{ho}^5 \text{ saam}^5 \), and he says that he is a relative of A but is not acquainted with B.

The speech of these informants, A-B (identified in the wordlist as A), and C, is virtually identical. Most differences will be seen to represent mere accidents of some expressions having been recorded only for A and others only for C. Real differences between A and C do, however, occasionally appear, for example, for 'water buffalo' A-B always have \( \text{xaay}^4 \), while C usually has \( \text{kaay}^4 \), sometimes \( \text{xaay}^4 \).

I have more detailed data from another Tai Nuea speaker born near Keng Tung, Burma, of parents who came from \( \text{myr}^4 \text{ vo}^2 \). His tonal system closely
resembles, structurally as well as phonetically, that of ABC, but in other respects his speech frequently shows marked deviation. For example, he sometimes has contrasting final ɛ and e, and o and o, whereas ABC have only front e and back o in syllable-final position. Also his initial consonants are not always in agreement with ABC. It is assumed that, although he was trying to give the speech of his parents, this has been seriously contaminated by the Khün and Shan dialects of the area where he was born and raised. Regrettfully, therefore, I have omitted his data here, although it fills many lacunae in the ABC material, because a form recorded from him cannot be taken as certain evidence of its shape in genuine mv̄j⁴ vo² speech, or even of the occurrence of the form at mv̄j⁴ vo². His material would be interesting for a different kind of study, a sociolinguistic investigation of the influences of surrounding dialects on this transported Tai Nuea dialect. We do not yet have enough information on the various dialects concerned to do a very good job of such an investigation.

The original intention in this paper was to give a brief sketch of Tai Nuea, showing some of the most striking features of this dialect: (1) tonal coalescence in words of the type of pi¹ 'year' (Siamese pii¹, Lue of Chieng Hung pi¹) and pi¹ 'older sibling' (Siamese phii³, Lue of Chieng Hung pi⁵); (2) coalescence in final position (though not medially) of the vowels of words like me⁴ 'wife' (Siamese mia¹, Lue of Chieng Hing me⁴) and me⁵ 'mother' (Siamese mce³, Lue of Chieng Hung me⁵), and similarly in back-position coalescence of the vowels of words like pho⁵.
'husband' (Siamese \textit{phua}^5, Lue of Chieng Hung \textit{pho}^1) and \textit{po}^1 'father' (Siamese \textit{phco}^3, Lue of Chieng Hung \textit{po}^5): and (3) a palatal nasal initial \textit{n} where other dialects have the velar nasal initial \textit{ng}, as in \textit{pyn}^4 'silver' (Siamese \textit{gyn}^1, Lue of Chieng Hung \textit{gwn}^4) or \textit{nu}^4 'snake' (Siamese \textit{guy}^1, Lue of Chieng Hung \textit{gu}^4).

But, while the data were being worked up for the present paper, Jimmy Harris's article on three varieties of his Tai dialect (Harris 1975) appeared. His data are much more complete and detailed than mine. They agree with mine in showing in all three of his dialects the tonal coalescence and the vowel coalescences mentioned above, and one of his dialects (TN) has initial \textit{y} in many of the words where my \textit{myg}^4 \textit{vo}^2 informants have initial \textit{n} corresponding to \textit{ng} in other Tai languages.

I have therefore altered my original purpose in this paper, and will present all^2 my Tai Nuea data from the three informants ABC, preceded by a phonological inventory. Because my periods of fieldwork with these Tai Nuea informants were so brief, the data leave much to be desired. Many common words are missing because we simply did not get that far in my questionnaire, or skipped items and then never had a chance to get back to them. And it would be surprising if further study did not turn up numerous recording errors in this meager material because I had no opportunity to do the usual indexing and rechecking.

Comparison of my material presented here (with Harris's wordlists in Harris 1975) shows some interesting differences. And both his data and mine
invite historical and comparative study with reference to other varieties of Tai spoken in this part of Southeast Asia.

This historical and comparative aspect of Tai Nuea is of special interest because of the former notion, still popularly believed by many in Thailand, that Tai speech came originally from the Nan Chao area to the north of Sipsongpanna. All reports indicate that no variety of Tai is found to the north of Lue except our Tai Nuea, and my Tai Nuea data as well as Harris's show that this dialect resembles closely such neighboring Tai languages as Lue to the south, Shan to the west, and White Tai to the east, so that Tai Nuea apparently forms an integral part of the stream of Tai dialects coming originally from much farther east and extending westward all the way to Assam. Thus it seems more accurate to view Tai Nuea as an eddy along the northern rim of this east-to-west stream, rather than, as the old Nan Chao theory would seem to require, a pool or puddle left behind by a north-to-south stream.

Paradoxically, then, the most interesting thing about Tai Nuea is that one finds in it very little that is really unusual or surprising. Most of the features that distinguish Tai Nuea from its neighbors seem to reflect changes that must have been local and relatively late.

But, in spite of the importance of these historical and comparative aspects of Tai Nuea, I have decided with regret to exclude them from the present article, which is already unduly long because of the decision to include my entire Tai Nuea corpus.

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Historical and comparative aspects of Tai Nuea are being worked up for a companion article, which will be published elsewhere. In the present article I will limit myself to citing the cognate forms from TN, the one among Harris's three dialects that most closely resembles our dialect, and from Lue of Chieng Hung (LCH), or, when necessary, the Lue of Moeng Yong in Burma (LMY).

For the present article I have converted my usual method of transcription to Harris's, to facilitate comparison with his material, except that in the two Lue dialects cited I have retained my own system of tone numbering.

Phonological Inventory

Tones

The myŋ⁴ vo² dialect has six tones on "live" syllables (those ending in a vowel, semivowel, or nasal). Harris found only five tones in all three of his dialects (Harris 1975, 202-3):⁴

1 mid falling: haa¹ 'cholera, epidemic', vaa¹ 'to speak'.
2 low level: haa² 'heavy shower', vaa² 'shoulder'.
3 low rising with glottal constriction: haa³ 'five', vaa³ 'crazy'.
4 high falling: vaa⁴ 'yesterday', hu⁴ 'hole', maa⁴ 'to come'.
5 rising: hu⁵ 'ear', haa⁵ 'to seek', maa⁵ 'dog'.

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6 low falling with glottal constriction: $hu^6$ 'to know', $ma^6$ 'horse'.

The reason for Harris's five tones, as compared with our six, is not far to seek. His third tone includes items that in our dialect are distributed between the third and sixth tones, so that our dialect retains a historical distinction, which has been lost in Harris's dialects:

$ma^3$ 'to burn' (transitive); 'hot' vs. $ma^6$ 'tree, wood' (both $ma^3$ in TN [Harris 1975, 204, 210]).

$phaa^3$ 'cloth, clothes' vs. $phaa^6$ 'knife' (both $faa^3$ in TN, pp. 204, 212, 221).

$naa^3$ 'face' vs. $naa^6$ 'mother's younger sibling' (both $nna^3$ in TN, p. 220).

On "dead" syllables (those ending in a stop) the $myg^4$ vo^2 dialect has the following tones, identified with the phonetically most closely similar tones of "live" syllables:

1 on syllables with either short or long vocalic nuclei: $nok^1$ 'bird', $c\epsilon k^1$ 'rope', $taa^1$ 'land leech' (compare Harris's tone 3, p. 204, on words of this type).

2 in A regularly on syllables with long vocalic nuclei (as in Harris's dialects, p. 204): $paak^2$ A 'hundred', and in C very commonly, in A less commonly, on syllables with short vocalic nuclei (Harris's tone 5, p. 204): $sip^2$ C 'ten', $tok^2$ A 'to pound'.

5 in C regularly on syllables with long vocalic nuclei where A has tone 2; and in A very commonly, in
C less commonly, on syllables with short vocalic nuclei: *sip* A 'ten', *tok* C 'to pound'. The fifth tone on dead syllables is low rising.

This rather complicated situation with respect to tones on dead syllables becomes clearer if we take a look at the historical origins (in violation of our decision to relegate historical and comparative observations to another paper). On dead syllables with long vocalic nucleus and voiceless initial consonant at the time of the tonal splits:

A tone 2 *paak* A 'hundred'

C tone 5 *paak* C 'hundred'

Harris's TN tone 2 *paak* 'hundred' (not cited for TN, but *paak* in Harris's other two dialects)

On syllables of the same type with voiced initial consonant at time of the tonal splits:

AC tone 1 *taak* 'land leech', *cyk* 'rope'

TN tones 1, 3 *taak* 'land leech', *cyk* 'rope'

but TN *hct* 'rhinoceros', *hct* in AC.

On dead syllables with short vocalic nucleus and voiceless initial consonant at time of tonal splits:

A tone 5 (but 2 when the modern short vowel reflects an earlier diphthong or long vowel): *sip* A 'ten', *tok* A 'to pound'.

C tone 2 (but 5 when the modern short vowel reflects an earlier diphthong or long vowel): *sip* C 'ten', *tok* C 'to pound'.
TN tones 5, 2: $\text{sip}^5$ 'ten', $\text{tok}^2$ 'to pound'.

On dead syllables with short vocalic nucleus and voiced initial consonant at the time of the tonal splits:

AC tone 1: $\text{nok}^1$ 'bird'

TN tone 3: $\text{nok}^3$ 'bird'

There appears to be some perturbation of tones, or tone sandhi, especially in checked syllables, conditioned by the tone of the following syllable, which this investigation was too brief to grasp. Tones are indicated as in isolated pronunciation of each syllable.

Vowels

A and C have, like Harris's dialects, nine vowels with an additional contrast between short a and long aa:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{mi}^4 & \text{to have, there is or are} \\
\text{me}^4 & \text{wife} \\
\text{meg}^4 & \text{insect} \\
\text{mu}^4 & \text{hand, arm} \\
\text{my}^4 & \text{city, country} \\
\text{may}^6 & \text{tree, wood} \\
\text{maay}^3 & \text{widowed} \\
\text{mu}^5 & \text{pig} \\
\text{mo}^3 & \text{pot} \\
\text{mon}^5 & \text{pillow}
\end{array}
\]
Initial Consonants

Myj vo^2 has the same initial consonant inventory as Harris's TN (pp. 204-5), with two additions: the palatal nasal n, as mentioned above, and ph contrasting with f:

paa^1 fish
phaa^6 knife
faa^5 wall, partition
vaa^4 yesterday
maa^4 to come
taa^1 eye
thaa^3 to wait
saay^4 sand
lay^3 can
naa^5 thick
cay^1 heart
yaa^1 medicine
kaa^2 to go
xaa^4 thatch grass
paa^4 sesame
haa^5 to seek
?aa^3 to open (the mouth)

Our data show a few sporadic aberrant initials upon which further investigation of this dialect may shed light:

xw occurs only in xway^4 C 'penis', perhaps a momentary lapse into another dialect.

C always pronounces 'left (hand)' as chaay^6, with an initial ch not otherwise noted. A has saay^6.
like other Tai dialects of the area, and both A and C otherwise regularly have initial s reflecting an original voiced sibilant, as in sw⁶ AC 'to buy'.

The word for 'ear' (hu⁵ in A) is always pronounced by C with a voiced bilabial fricative initial [βu⁵]. When challenged, C says that he can also say hu⁵, but he was never observed to do so spontaneously. He has not changed other h initials before the vowel u to [β]. For example, he has hu⁴ 'hole', huk⁵ 'loom'. But, whatever the historical origin of this anomalous form [βu⁵] for 'ear', we may, on the basis of data presently available, interpret this initial [β] as C's allophone of initial v before the vowel u, and [βu⁵] has been retranscribed vu⁵ in the wordlist.

Initial ɣ occurs only in ɣəŋ¹ ɣem⁵ C 'the temples'. If this is not a recording error, it may show resistance to the ɣ > n change in close transition after syllable-final ɣ.

Final Consonants

**Nasals m n ɣ:** xaam³ 'to cross', xaan⁵ 'axe', xaŋ³ 'side'.

**Stops p t k:** xop² 'to bite', xot² 'crooked', xok¹ 'mortar'.

**Semivowels w y ɣ, in the following combinations with vocalic nuclei:**

kew⁶ 'to chew', kew³ 'crystal, jewel', kaw¹ 'I', xaaw⁵ 'white', tiw³ 'to carry (as a suitcase)'.

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koy$^3$ 'banana', kay$^1$ 'far', xuy$^2$ 'shelf', xaay$^5$ 'to sell', coy$^1$ 'to help', toy$^4$ 'to look'.
kay$^3$ 'near'.

Wordlist

Abbreviations

A. C Different my$^4$ vo$^2$ informants (see above).

TN The variety of Tai Nuea so labelled in Harris 1975, followed by the page number on which the TN form occurs.

LCH The Lue dialect of Chieng Hung in Sipsongpanna, from my field notes.

LMY The Lue dialect of Moeng Yong in Burma, from my field notes.$^5$

caa$^1$ A 'to hate'
caa$^1$ kan$^1$ A 'to hate each other'
caa$^2$ C 'petty official' (LCH caa$^2$)
\(\gamma\)aa$^3$ caa$^2$ caa$^6$ 'elephant rider' C
caam$^1$ in si$^2$ caam$^1$ C 'to sneeze' (LCH caam$^1$)
caaa$^6$ AC 'elephant' (=TN 215, LCH caaa$^6$)
\(\eta\)aa$^4$ caa$^6$ C 'elephant's trunk'
\(\gamma\)aa$^3$ caa$^2$ caa$^6$ C 'elephant rider'
caaw$^3$ in xaw$^3$ caaw$^3$ C 'nonglutinous rice' (LCH caaw$^3$)
caay$^4$ AC 'man, male person' (=TN 206, LCH caay$^4$)
pu$^1$ caay$^4$ C 'man'
p$^1$ caay$^4$ C 'older brother'
\(\eta\)aa$^6$ caay$^4$ C 'younger brother'
luk$^1$ caay$^4$ C 'son'
caay⁶ C 'at an angle' (LCH caay⁶). for example, '(to cut) on the bias' C
caal⁶ taa¹ C 'to look out of the side of the eye'
cam¹ A 'a mirror'
can¹ A 'petal of a flower'
can¹ C 'to weigh' (=TN 216, LCH caŋ⁵)
cap² C 'to catch' (LCH cap¹)
cap² fay⁴ C 'fire has caught, the fire is burning'
caw³ A 'lord, master' (=TN 206, LCH caw³), also 'lord (of a city)' A caw³ in me¹ caw³ A 'mother's older sister'
caw⁶ A 'morning' (TN caw³ 206, LCH caw⁶)
cay¹ AC 'heart' (=TN 205, 206, LCH cay¹)
ho⁵ cay¹ AC 'heart (the organ)'
kan³ cay¹ C 'to hold the breath'
cay¹ ?on² A, cay¹ ?on³ C 'tired'
cay¹ li¹ C 'happy'
ce¹ A 'to soak' (=TN 218, LCH ce⁵)
ce¹ A 'paper'
ce² lin¹ A 'pangolin'
cem⁴ AC 'salty' (=TN 218, LCH cim⁴)
 cen¹ A 'sheep' (LCH cen¹)
cen⁴ nam⁶ taw¹ C (also called nam⁶ laŋ² C) 'alkali water'
cen² C 'square' (LMY cen² 'corner (of a house)')
naa⁴ cen² C 'a square ricefield'
cen⁴ A 'tripod for cooking' (TN kheŋ⁴ sl18, certainly a misprint; keŋ⁴ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH xen⁴)
luk⁵ koŋ¹ cen⁴ C 'collarbone'
cep² C, cep⁵ hep⁵ A 'to hurt' (TN cep⁵ 203, 206, LCH cep¹)
cep⁵ in cep⁵ hep⁵ C 'a tick', cep⁵ lin¹ C 'pangolin'
cet¹ AC 'to wipe' (TN cet³ 206, LCH cet⁵)
cet² C, cet⁵ A 'seven' (TN cet⁵ 206, LCH cet¹)
cet² C, cet⁵ A 'fish scales' (TN ket⁵ 207, LCH ket¹)
cet⁵ paa¹ A 'fish scales'
cykov¹ AC 'rope' (=TN 206, LCH cykov⁵)
cykov¹ xaaw¹ C 'rope of the plow'
cen¹ A 'to visit'
kaa² cen¹ A 'to go to visit'
ci⁶ AC 'to point' (TN ci³ 206, LCH ci⁶)
niwi⁶ ci⁶ C 'index finger'
cim⁴ 'tongs, pincers' A, 'claws (of crab)' C (TN him⁴ 208, probably a misprint; kim⁴ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH kim⁴)
cim⁴ C 'to taste' (=TN 206, LCH cim⁴)
cim⁴ toy⁴ C 'to taste to see'
cin¹ AC 'to eat' (=TN 217, LCH kin¹)
cin¹ xaaw³ AC 'to eat rice; to eat'
cin¹ xaaw³ paay⁴ AC 'to eat the morning meal'
   (about 9 a.m.)
cin¹ xaaw³ phoy⁵ AC 'to eat the noon meal'
cin¹ xaaw³ laa³ van⁴ C 'to eat an afternoon meal'
   (about 3 p.m.)
cin¹ xaaw³ van⁴ A 'to eat supper'
cin¹ vaan⁵ vaan⁵ C 'delicious, good to eat, to enjoy the taste'
cin¹ saam⁵ xaap¹ A 'to eat three meals'
cin¹ ?im² C 'to eat one's fill'
maw² li¹ cin¹ C 'not good to eat, not delicious'
cin¹ po⁴ C 'to eat enough'
cin¹ sup⁵ C 'to smoke'
yu² li¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you living comfortably?'
cin² vu⁵ C 'lobe of the ear'
con¹ AC 'to steal' (LCH con¹)
   con¹ lak¹ A 'to steal'
   pu¹ con¹ C 'a thief'
com¹ C 'peak, summit' (TN 215, LCH com¹)
com⁴ C 'with, together' (TN 216, LCH com⁴)
   pay¹ com⁴ C 'to walk behind, follow'
con¹ hyn⁴ AC 'to make a roof, roof a house'
con³ C 'squirrel' (not in TN, but Harris cites it from his other two dialects; cf. LMY con² 'kind of rodent')
con⁶ or phom⁵ con⁶ C 'false hair' (LCH con⁶)
lop⁵ C 'finger ring' (LMY lop²)
coy¹ A 'to help' (TN 206, LCH coy⁵)
cuk¹ C 'to stand' (cf. luk¹ A) (not in TN; tsuk⁵ cited from Harris's other two dialects; LCH cuk⁵)
   cuk¹ maa⁴ C 'to get up'
   cuk¹ sw¹ sw¹ C 'to stand straight'
cuj¹ A 'to lead by the hand' (TN 206, LMY cuj¹)
   cuj¹ kaa² A 'to lead away'
cw¹ A 'name' (TN 215, LCh cw⁵)
chaay⁶ C 'left (hand)' (cf. saay⁶ A) (TN saay³ 213, LCH saay⁶)

faa² AC 'palm, sole' (TN 216, LCH faa²)
   faa² mw⁴ AC 'palm of the hand'
   faa² tin¹ A, faa² con¹ C 'sole of the foot'
faа⁵ AC 'wall, partition' (=TN 204, 206, LCH faа¹)
   faа⁵ tu¹ A 'a door'
   faа⁵ voŋ² AC 'window' (=TN 222)
faа⁶ AC 'sky' (TN faа³ 206, LCH faа⁶)
   kaаŋ¹ faа⁶ C 'the sky'
   kaаŋ¹ faа⁶ say⁵ C 'clear sky'
   faа⁶ leŋ⁶ C 'dry season, drought'
   faа⁶ laŋ¹ C 'thunder'
   faа⁶ laŋ¹ C 'thunder'
   faа⁶ meп¹ C 'lightning'
   faа⁶ phaa² C 'thunderbolt'
   faа⁶ loŋ⁵ A 'lord of the city'
faаⁿ⁴ AC 'barking deer' (=TN 224, LCH faаⁿ⁴)
faаŋ⁴ in taa¹ faаŋ⁴ C 'poor eyesight' (LCH faаŋ⁴)
faаy² C (place name)
   vaаⁿ³ faаy² C (name of C's home village)
faаy⁴ C 'to row (a boat)' (cf. vaаy³ AC) (LCH faаy⁴)
   faаy⁴ hy⁴ C 'to row a boat'
   may⁶ faаy⁴ hy⁴ C 'an oar, oars'
fan⁴ AC 'to slash, cut, chop down, kill' (=TN 224, LCH fan⁴)
fan⁵ A 'to dream' (=TN 216, LMY fan¹)
   non⁴ fan⁵ A 'to lie dreaming, dream in one's
      sleep'
faаŋ⁴ AC 'to listen' (TN faа¹ 207, with tone
      presumably misprinted; LCH faаŋ⁴)
faу⁴ AC 'fire' (=TN 207, LCH faу⁴)
   faу⁴ maу³ AC 'fire burns'
   laа⁵ faу⁴ A 'to put out a fire'
   saw³ faу⁴ A 'kitchen'
   faу⁴ xи⁵ C 'matches'
   kaа⁵ faу⁴ C 'a (single) match'
cap² fay⁴ C 'fire has caught, the fire is burning'
fay⁵ C 'a mole (on the skin)' (=TN 229; cf. LCH fay²
'freckles', LMY føy¹ 'a mole with hair')
fe⁵ C 'twin' (LCH faa¹ fii¹, LMY faa¹ fee¹)
luk¹ fe⁵ C 'twin children'
fe⁵ AC 'leaf' (according to A synonymous with vay¹)
(LCH føy¹, LMY fe¹)
fe⁵ may⁶ or vay¹ may⁶ A 'leaf'
fey⁴ C 'straw, stubble' (TN fay¹ 216, probably a
misprint; fyn¹ in Harris’s other two dialects; LCH
fyn⁴)
 fet¹ C 'to kick with the end of the foot' (cf. LCH
fet⁵ 'to throw')
 fi⁵ AC 'a bili' (=TN 216, LCH fi¹)
 pen¹ fi⁵ C 'to have a boil'
 fon⁵ AC 'rain' (=TN 207, LCH fun¹)
 fon⁵ tok² C, fon⁵ tok⁵ A 'rain falls, it rains'
 fon⁵ thaat⁵ C 'the rain stops'
 fon⁵ tok² pen¹ haa² 'a heavy shower of rain
 falls'
 fon⁵ maak⁵ hep² C 'hail'
fey⁴ fay⁴ C 'the blaze of a fire'
 fot¹ A 'to boil (intransitive)' (TN fot³ 216, LCH
fot¹)
 nam⁶ fot¹ A 'water boils'
 fun⁴ A 'firewood' (=TN 216, LCH fun⁴)
 phaa² fun⁴ A 'to split firewood'
 fuy⁵ C 'herd' (LCH fuy¹)
 fuy⁵ log⁵ C 'a big herd'
 haa¹ C 'cholera, epidemic' (=TN 229, LCH haa⁵)
taay¹ haa¹ C 'to die of cholera, die in an epidemic'
haa² C 'heavy shower' (=TN 207, LCH haa²)
fon⁵ tok² pen¹ haa² C 'a heavy shower of rain falls'
haa³ AC 'five' (=TN 207, LCH haa³)
haa⁵ C 'to seek' (=TN 205, 207, LCH haa¹)
maa⁴ haa⁵ phay⁵ C 'Whom have you come to see?'
haak¹ C 'root' (=TN 212, LCH haak⁵, raak⁵)
haak¹ C 'to vomit' (=TN 222, LCH haak⁵)
haan² AC 'goose' (=TN 207, LCH haan²)
haan¹ AC 'body, form, figure' (not in TN; 'puppet, marionette' in Harris's other two dialects 217;
LCH haan⁵)
haan¹ li¹ AC 'beautiful of body'
haa² li¹ li⁵ C 'beautiful'
haan² C 'widely spaced, far apart' (LCH haan²)
haan³ C 'to set (a trap, snare)' (=TN 229, LCH haan³)
haan³ hew⁶ C 'to set a snare'
haan³ ?aan¹ C 'to put on a saddle'
haan⁵ AC 'tail' (=TN 207, LCH haan¹)
haa² A, haap⁵ C 'to carry on the two ends of a
shoulder pole' (TN haap² 207, LCH haap²)
haa² A, haap⁵ C in xaw³ haap² A, xaw³ haap⁵ C 'a rice grain with no kernel'
haaw⁵ AC 'to yawn' (=TN 207, LCH haaw¹)
haaw⁵ non⁴ A 'to yawn, to be sleepy'
haay⁵ AC '(to lie) face up' (TN gaay⁵ 220, but haay⁵ in another of Harris's dialects; LCH gaay¹)
non⁴ haay⁵ AC 'to lie face up'
taa¹ haay⁵ C 'lying face up'
pin³ taa¹ haay⁵ C 'to turn face up'

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hak⁵ A 'to break (a stick, etc.)' (*TN 207, LCH hak¹)
ham⁴ A 'bran' (not in TN, but ham⁴ in Harris's other
two dialects 222; LCH ham⁴)
han⁵ AC 'to see' (*TN 207, LCH han¹)
haŋ⁴ AC 'nest' (LCH haŋ⁴)
  haŋ⁴ nok¹ C 'bird's nest'
  haŋ⁴ phewn³ C 'beehive'
hap² C 'to close' (TN hap⁵ 217, LCH hap¹)
haw² AC 'to bark' (*TN 207, LCH haw²)
  maa⁵ haw² AC 'a dog barks'
haw³ in haw³ lin⁶ C 'base of the tongue', xew³ haw³
  'molars' (perhaps cognate with Siamese ɲaw³, LCH
  ɲaw³ 'central root', but the TN form for that is
  yaw³ 221, for which one might expect *ɲaw³ C)
haw³ C 'a disease of dogs characterized by loss of
  hair' (LCH haw³)
haw⁴ A 'we' (*TN 212, LCH haw⁴)
haw⁵ AC 'headlouse' (*TN 217, LCH haw¹)
hay¹ C 'dry field' (*TN 212, LCH hay⁵)
  het² hay¹ C 'to farm a dry field'
hay³ C 'to weep' (LCH hay³)
  maa⁵ hay³ C 'a dog howls'
hay³ C 'chicken louse' (*TN 222, LCH hay⁴)
hay⁴ C 'to shave'
  hay⁴ not² C 'to shave the beard'
  hay⁴ ho⁵ C 'to shave the head'
hay⁵ xaw³ AC 'container for steaming rice' (LCH hay¹)
hay³ A 'to give; for' (*TN 207, LCH hw³)
  ?ot⁵ hay³ A 'to tell (someone)'
he¹ A 'to shield'
  he¹ let² A 'to shield from the sun'
he¹ C 'to chase'
  he¹ vo⁴ C 'to chase oxen'
  he¹ xaay⁴ C 'to chase buffaloes'
he⁶ in kaw⁶ he⁶ A 'armpit' (TN he³ 212, LCH he⁶)
hen⁵ AC 'civet cat' (=TN 207, LCH hin¹)
heŋ⁵ AC 'thousand'
  heŋ⁵ luŋ¹ C 'one thousand'
hep⁵ C, hep⁵ A in maak² hep⁵ A, maak⁵ hep² C
  'hailstone'
    (TN hep¹ 217, LCH hep¹)
fon⁵ maak⁵ hep² C 'hail'
hep⁵ AC 'mushroom' (=TN 207, LCH het¹, LMY hep¹.
  het¹)
hep⁵ C in cep⁵ hep⁵ C 'a tick' (cf. het⁵ A) (TN hep⁵
  224, LCH hep¹, hip¹)
het¹ A, het² C 'to do, make' (TN het⁵ 223, LCH het⁵)
  het² kaan¹ C 'to work, do work' (TN het⁵ kaan¹)
  het¹ vek¹ A 'to work, do work'
  het² naa⁴ C 'to do rice farming, work in the
    ricefields'
  het² hay¹ C 'to farm a dry field'
het¹ son⁵ A, het² son⁵ 'to do gardening, make a
  garden'
het¹ yaw⁶ A 'already done'
  het² het² len³ len³ C 'to do a little of this
    and a little of that'
het⁵ A 'a tick' (cf. hep² C) (TN hep⁵ 224, LCH hep¹, hip¹)
hew⁶ C 'a snare' (TN hew³ 212, LCH hew⁶)
  haŋ³ hew⁶ C 'to set a snare'
AC 'sweat' (TN yv^2 211; AC agree with Harris's other two dialects; LCH hv^2)

hv^2 AC 'boat' (=TN 213, LCH hv^4)
vaay^3 hv^4 AC, faay^4 hv^4 C 'to row a boat'
may^6 faay^4 hv^4 or may^6 vaay^3 hv^4 C 'oar, oars'
me^4 hv^4 C 'to repair a boat'
hy^4 por^2 nam^6 xaw^3 maa^4 C 'The boat leaks.'
hyk^2 A, hyk^5 C 'the gums' (TN hyk^2 211, LCH nyyk^2, hynk^2)

hyn^4 AC 'house, home' (=TN 213, 223; LCH hyn^4)
hyn^4 kon^4 C 'people's houses, someone's house'
mi^4 ho^5 mi^4 hyn^4 A 'to have a home'
lag^5 hyn^4 A 'roof of a house'
con^1 hyn^4 C 'to make a roof, roof a house'

hyn^5 A 'long (of time)' (TN hwj^5 220, LCH hwj^1)

hyn^5 hyn^5 C 'late at night'

hvt^1 AC 'bedbug' (not in TN; hvt^1 in Harris's other two dialects 226; LCH hvv^t^5)

hek^5 in mo^3 hek^5 C 'metal pan for cooking' (LCH heek^2)

hem^5 C 'to kill' (=TN 208, LCH hem^1)

hem^5 kon^4 taay^1 C 'to kill a person'

hen^5 C 'to tilt the head back, look up' (=TN 221, LMY gen^1)

hen^5 ho^5 C (the same)

hen^3 A 'dried up, withered' (=TN 207, LCH hen^3)

hen^6 in me^1 hen^6 C 'vulture' (LCH hej^6)

het^1 AC 'rhinoceros' (TN het^3, vowel probably misprinted; LCH heet^5)
hi\textsuperscript{5} C 'the female organ' (LCH hi\textsuperscript{1})
ho\textsuperscript{5} hi\textsuperscript{5} C 'pubic mound of a girl or woman'
paa\textsuperscript{6} hi\textsuperscript{5} C 'to have sexual intercourse with a
woman'
him\textsuperscript{4} A 'edge; bank' (=TN 213, LCH him\textsuperscript{4})
him\textsuperscript{4} taa\textsuperscript{1} C 'eyelid'
hin\textsuperscript{5} AC 'stone' (=TN 207, LCH hin\textsuperscript{1})
maak\textsuperscript{2} hin\textsuperscript{5} or kon\textsuperscript{3} hin\textsuperscript{5} A 'a rock, a stone'
phaa\textsuperscript{5} hin\textsuperscript{5} C 'rocky cliff'
hin\textsuperscript{6} C 'gnat' (LCH hin\textsuperscript{6})
hip\textsuperscript{5} C 'to cut (the hair)'
hit\textsuperscript{2} C, hit\textsuperscript{5} A 'impetigo, the itch' (TN hip\textsuperscript{5} 217,
hit\textsuperscript{5} in another of Harris's dialects; LCH hit\textsuperscript{1})
ho\textsuperscript{1} A 'to leak' (=TN 213, LCH ho\textsuperscript{5})
ho\textsuperscript{2} A 'to drive'
ho\textsuperscript{2} kaa\textsuperscript{2} A 'to drive away'
ho\textsuperscript{2} xaay\textsuperscript{4} kaa\textsuperscript{2} A 'to drive buffaloes'
ho\textsuperscript{5} AC 'head' (=TN 207, LCH ho\textsuperscript{1})
xon\textsuperscript{5} ho\textsuperscript{5} C 'hair of the head'
vi\textsuperscript{5} ho\textsuperscript{5} C 'to comb the hair'
mon\textsuperscript{5} ho\textsuperscript{5} AC 'a pillow'
\textsuperscript{5}aw\textsuperscript{1} mon\textsuperscript{5} maa\textsuperscript{4} mon\textsuperscript{5} ho\textsuperscript{5} C 'Use a pillow to
support your head.'
ho\textsuperscript{5} hok\textsuperscript{2} A 'grey-haired'
hen\textsuperscript{5} ho\textsuperscript{5} C 'to tilt the head back, look up'
hay\textsuperscript{4} ho\textsuperscript{5} C 'to shave the head'
ho\textsuperscript{5} cay\textsuperscript{1} 'heart (the organ)'
ho\textsuperscript{5} xaw\textsuperscript{2} AC 'knee'
ho\textsuperscript{5} vaa\textsuperscript{2} AC 'shoulder'
ho\textsuperscript{5} xen\textsuperscript{5} A 'upper arm'
ho\textsuperscript{5} me\textsuperscript{1} mw\textsuperscript{4} C 'thumb'
ho\textsuperscript{5} hi\textsuperscript{5} or ho\textsuperscript{5} xway\textsuperscript{4} C 'pubic mound'
ho⁵ xaan⁵ C 'axe'
ho⁵ is prefixed to names of men who have served
as a novice, e.g., ho⁵ saam⁵ (C's name)
ho⁵ A 'house' (LCH ho¹)
   mi⁴ ho⁵ mi⁴ hyn⁴ A 'to have a home'
ho⁶ C 'fence' (=TN ho³ 213, LCH ho⁶)
   lom⁶ ho⁶ C 'to fence, put a fence around'
hok² C, hok⁵ A 'six' (TN hok⁵ 207, LCH hok¹)
hom¹ AC 'shade' (=TN 213, LCH hum⁵)
   pom⁴ hom¹ ton³ may⁶ C 'to go into the shade of a
   tree'
hon⁴ C 'womb'
hon⁵ taag⁴ A 'road' (LCH hun¹ taag⁴)
hogn⁴ A 'ear of rice' (TN hogn⁴ 222, hogn⁴ in Harris's
   other two dialects; LCH hogn⁴)
hop¹ kan¹ C 'to fight, make war' (LCH hop⁵, lop⁵)
hot² C 'to shrink' (TN hot⁵ 225, LCH hot¹)
   non⁴ hot² xaa⁵ C 'to lie on the side with the
   knees curled up'
hot² C 'to water' (TN hot⁵ 226, LCH hot¹)
   ?aw¹ nam⁶ kaa² hot² son⁵ C 'Take water and water
   the garden.'
hoy² C 'testicle' (LCH ny², LMY noy² 'seed')
hoy³ C 'mountain stream' (=TN 207, LCH hoy³)
   hu⁴ hoy³ C 'ravine'
hok² A, hok⁵ C 'spear' (TN hok² 207, LCH hook²)
hok² A, hok⁵ C 'grey (of hair), grey-haired' (TN
   hook², LCH hook², hook²)
   phom⁵ hook⁵ C 'grey hair'
ho⁵ hook² A 'grey-haired'
hom³ in nam⁶ hom³ C 'indigo' (LCH hom³)
hom\textsuperscript{5} AC ‘fragrant’, A also ‘to smell (something)’
\quad (=TN 207, LCH hom\textsuperscript{1})
\quad xaa\textsuperscript{4} hom\textsuperscript{5} A ‘lemon grass’ (=TN 209)
hon\textsuperscript{2} paak\textsuperscript{5} C ‘to rinse the mouth’
hon\textsuperscript{5} AC ‘cockscrob’ (=TN 211, LCH hon\textsuperscript{1})
\quad hon\textsuperscript{5} kay\textsuperscript{2} A ‘cockscrob’
hon\textsuperscript{6} AC ‘hot’ (TN hon\textsuperscript{3} 213, LCH hon\textsuperscript{6}) (synonym of
\quad may\textsuperscript{3} AC)
\quad yaam\textsuperscript{4} hon\textsuperscript{6} C ‘hot season’
hon\textsuperscript{1} A ‘a hole; also a mine (for metals)’ A (=TN lon\textsuperscript{1}
\quad 206; LCH hon\textsuperscript{5} ‘ditch’)
\quad pen\textsuperscript{1} hon\textsuperscript{3} C ‘bedroom’
hon\textsuperscript{3} AC ‘a room’ (LCH hon\textsuperscript{3})
\quad hu\textsuperscript{4} hon\textsuperscript{3} C ‘bedroom’
hon\textsuperscript{5} C ‘to jump on with both feet’
hon\textsuperscript{6} A ‘to call (someone); to sing’ (TN hon\textsuperscript{3} 218,
\quad 228, LCH hon\textsuperscript{6})
\quad hon\textsuperscript{6} piq\textsuperscript{6} A ‘to sing a song’
hoy\textsuperscript{3} AC ‘to hang down’ (not in TN, but cited for
\quad Harris’s other two dialects 229; LCH hoy\textsuperscript{3})
\quad hoy\textsuperscript{3} ton\textsuperscript{2} C ‘hook, latch’
hoy\textsuperscript{4} C ‘track, footprint’ (=TN 222, LCH hoy\textsuperscript{4})
\quad ?ok\textsuperscript{5} hoy\textsuperscript{4} C ‘to have a scar’
hoy\textsuperscript{5} C ‘mollusc’ (=TN 207, LCH hoy\textsuperscript{1})
\quad kon\textsuperscript{3} hoy\textsuperscript{5} C ‘spiral, lit. tip of a snail shell’
\quad lom\textsuperscript{4} pan\textsuperscript{2} kon\textsuperscript{3} hoy\textsuperscript{5} C ‘whirlwind’
\quad kon\textsuperscript{1} xo\textsuperscript{4} hoy\textsuperscript{5} C ‘Adam’s apple, larynx’
hu\textsuperscript{4} AC ‘hole’ (=TN 213, LCH hu\textsuperscript{4})
\quad xan\textsuperscript{3} hu\textsuperscript{4} C ‘inside’
\quad hu\textsuperscript{4} vu\textsuperscript{5} C ‘hole of the ear’
\quad hu\textsuperscript{4} lang\textsuperscript{1} C ‘nostril’
\quad hu\textsuperscript{4} kon\textsuperscript{3} C ‘anus’

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hu⁴ hoy³ C 'ravine'
    hu⁴ tham³ C 'a cave'
    hu⁴ hoŋ³ C 'bedroom'

hu⁵ A, occasionally also C 'ear' (cf. vu⁵) (=TN 217, LCH hu¹)
    toŋ¹ hu⁵ C 'earring'

hu⁶ A 'to know' (TN hu³ 213, LCH hu⁶)
    maw² hu⁶ A 'not to know, don't know'

huk⁵ C 'loom' (=TN 217, LCH huuk²)
    to⁴ huk⁵ C 'to weave'

huj⁴ C 'rainbow' (=TN 222, LCH hu⁴, hug⁶)

huj⁴ C 'to eat everything'

hup¹ C 'to rise (of steam)'
    ?aay¹ hup¹ C 'steam rises'

hut⁵ AC 'a wart' (not in TN, hut⁵ in Harris's other two dialects 225; LMY hut¹, sut¹)

hw⁴ AC 'day after tomorrow' (TN mi¹ hw¹ 213, probably a misprint for hw⁴; LCH hw⁴)
    van⁴ hw⁴ A, mw⁶ hw⁴ C 'day after tomorrow'

kaa¹ A 'a crow' (=TN 217, LCH kaa¹)

kaa¹ lay¹ A 'how much, how many' (cf. TN kaa¹ 'price, value' 217; LCH kaa⁵ hw⁴)
    mi⁴ kaa¹ lay¹ A 'How many are there?'

kaa² AC 'to go' (=TN 211, LCH kwaa²)
    ?aw¹ kaa² A 'to take'
    kaa² thyr⁵ A 'to arrive'
    kaa² loy¹ A 'to go on dry land'
    pay¹ kaa² AC 'to walk, go on foot'
    len¹ kaa² C 'to run'
    kaa² kay¹ C 'to go for'
    kaa² kay³ C 'to go near'
kaa² lay³ A '(we, you, etc.) can go'
cuŋ¹ kaa² A 'to lead away'
kaar² cen¹ A 'to go to visit'
kaar² ṛaw¹ mok² ṛaa³ A 'to go to pick flowers'
ho² kaa² A 'to drive away'
yaw⁶ kaa² A 'it's all gone'
kaar² ṛon¹ taa⁴ A 'to go before'
poy² kaa² A 'to release, let go'
xi² maa⁶ kaa² C 'to ride a horse, go on horseback'
paw² kaa² C 'to blow away'
lom⁴ paw² kaa² A 'The wind blew it away'
kaar² sw⁶ xo⁴ leŋ⁴ C 'to go and buy things'
naŋ⁴ maw² kaa² A 'not yet go, he has not yet gone'
xaw³ seŋ² kaa² C 'The rice is all gone.'
ten³ kaa² C 'to hop and skip along'
kaar² nay⁵ maa⁴ or kaa² ti¹ lay⁵ maa⁴ C 'Where have you been?'
kaar³ AC 'young rice plant' (=TN 217, LCH kaa³)
ton³ kaa³ C 'a young rice plant'
kaar³ C 'work' (=TN 223, LCH kaan¹)
het² kaa⁴ C 'to work, do work' (=TN 223)
kaar⁴ A 'carrying pole' (=TN 217, LCH kaan⁴)
may⁶ kaa⁴ A 'carrying pole'
kaar⁴ A 'to crawl' (=TN 209, LCH kaan⁴)
kaar⁴ xwn³ A 'to climb up'
kaar⁶ C 'to lose' (LCH kaan⁶)
kaar¹ AC 'middle' (=TN 207, LCH kaan¹)
kaar¹ van⁴ A 'daytime'
kaar¹ xwn⁴ A 'nighttime'
xwn¹ kaa¹ C 'middle, between'
kaaj¹ faa⁶ C 'the sky'
   niw⁶ kaaj¹ C 'middle finger'
kaa¹ A 'to spread, extend (something)' (LCH kaaj¹)
   kaa¹ sut⁵ A 'to put up a mosquito net'
kaaj¹ AC 'deer' (=TN 208, LCH kwaaj¹)
kaaj² AC 'crossbow' (not in TN, but cited from
  Harris's other dialects 220; LCH kaaj²)
   pun¹ kaaj² C 'arrow of crossbow'
kaaj³ AC 'wide' (=TN 208, LCH kwaaj³)
kaaj⁴ AC 'chin' (=TN 218, LCH kaaj⁴)
kaap¹ C 'to hold in the jaws' (=TN 218, also 'to
  bite' 209; LCH kaap⁵)
   maa⁵ kaap¹ C 'a dog holds (something) in its jaws'
kaap⁵ C 'husk, bark (as of a banana tree)' (TN kaap²
  225, LCH kaap²)
   kaap⁵ lep¹ mwi⁴ C 'fingernail'
kaap⁵ fay⁴ C 'a (single) match' (cf. fay⁴ xit⁵ C
  'matches')
kaat² A 'market' (LCH kaat²)
kaat⁵ in new¹ kaat⁵ C 'kidney stones'
kaaw¹ in kon³ kaaw¹ AC 'spider' (TN moj³ kaw¹ 206,
  LCH kuŋ³ kaaw¹, -kwaaw¹, LMY kon³ kaaw¹, -kwaaw¹)
kaay¹ in pi¹ kaay¹ A 'last year' (not in TN, but
given for Harris's other two dialects 225; LCH pi¹
  kaay¹ 'year before last')
kaay⁴ C 'water buffalo' (C alternating with xaay⁴, A
always xaay⁴) (TN xaay⁴ 209, but kaay⁴ in one of
Harris's other dialects; LCH kwaay⁴)
   kaay⁴ num² C 'a young buffalo'
   kaay⁴ thaw³ C 'an old buffalo'
   kaay⁴ phyk⁵ C 'albino buffalo'
   kaay⁴ thyk² C 'male buffalo'
kam¹ A 'to hold in the closed hand' (=TN 225, LCH kam¹)

kam² C 'dark (red)' (=TN 217, LCH kam²)

xɔŋ² kam² C 'dark red'

kan¹ AC 'each other, together' (=TN 207, LCH kan¹)

kay² to² kan¹ C 'cocks fight'

kot² kan¹ A 'to wrestle'

xaay⁴ to⁴ kan¹ C 'buffaloes fight'

daa¹ kan¹ A 'to hate each other'

paa⁶ kan¹ C 'to have sexual intercourse, mate'

hʉ⁴ kan¹ or hop¹ kan¹ C 'to fight, make war'

ʔot⁵ kan¹ C 'to talk, converse'

sɔp² kan¹ A 'the same, alike'

kan³ C 'to hold (the breath)' (=TN 225, LCH kan³)

kan³ cay¹ C 'to hold the breath'

kan⁴ C 'smoke' (=TN 209, LCH kwan⁴, xɔŋ⁴) (cf. xan⁴ A)

kan⁴ C 'handle' (=TN 225, LCH kan⁴)

kan⁶ C in the following:

kan⁶ nay⁵ C 'morning'

kan⁶ van⁴ C 'midday, daytime'

kan⁶ xam¹ C 'afternoon, evening'

kan⁶ xwn⁴ C 'nighttime'

kap¹ A 'tight, tight-fitting' (TN kap³ 227, LCH kap⁵)

kat² C 'cold' (TN kat⁵ 211, LCH kat¹)

kat² te⁶ te⁶ C 'very cold'

yaam⁴ kat² C 'cold season'

kaw¹ AC 'T' (=TN 217, LCH kaw¹, ku¹)

kaw² AC 'old (of things)' (=TN 217, LCH kaw²)

xɔŋ⁵ kaw² C 'old things'

kaw³ AC 'nine' (=TN 207, LCH kaw³)

kaw³ AC 'to make a hair knot' (=TN 217, LCH kaw³)
kaw³ pem³ C 'calf of the leg'
kaw⁶ he⁶ A 'armpit' (LCH kaw⁶ he⁶, kaw⁶ he⁶)
Kay¹ AC 'far' (=TN 207, LCH Kay¹)
   kaa² Kay¹ C 'to go far'
Kay² AC 'chicken' (=TN 207, LCH Kay²)
   xay² Kay² AC 'hen egg'
   hon⁵ Kay² A 'cockscomb'
   lvi¹ Kay² AC 'cockspur'
   lin⁶ Kay² C 'uvula'
   pi¹ Kay² or pi¹ mot¹ C 'year of the cock'
Kay² xan⁵ C 'a cock crows'
Lej⁶ Kay² C 'to raise chickens'
Kay² to² Kan¹ C 'cocks fight'
Kay² Vet² A 'a chicken scratches'
Kay² xe² lin¹ or Kay² xe² ?ug¹ C 'chickens
   scratch the earth'
Kay⁶ C 'diligent'
   kon⁴ Kay⁶ C 'a diligent person'
Kay³ AC 'near' (=TN 207, LCH Kay³)
   kaa² Kay³ C 'to go near'
Ke² A 'old (of living beings)' (=TN 207, LCH Ke²)
Ke³ C 'to undo, untie' (=TN 217, LCH Ke³)
Kew⁶ C 'to chew' (TN Kew³ 203, 208, LCH Kew⁶)
Ky¹ AC 'salt' (=TN 208, LCH Ky¹)
   Vo² Ky¹ AC 'salt mine'
Kyk⁵ Xway⁴ C 'glans penis'
Kem³ C 'cheek' (=TN 207, LCH Kem³)
Kej¹ A 'soup' (not in TN, but Kej¹ in Harris's other
two dialects; LCH Kej¹)
Kej⁴ in Si³ Kej⁴ C 'to lie) on the side' (LCH
   Sākej⁴)
Kep² C 'shoes' (LCH Xep¹)
kep² thep¹ C 'sandals'
kep⁵ A 'rice husk, chaff' (=TN 207, LCH keep²)
kew³ A 'crystal, jewel' (LCH kew³) (name of informant) A
kip¹ C 'to take hold of (with tongs, chopsticks)' (TN kip³ 208, LCH kip⁵)
kip⁵ AC 'hoof (as of a horse)' (TN kip² 207, LCH kip²)
kö¹ A 'to be afraid' (=TN 226, LCH kö¹)
kö⁶ C (clf. for people) (LCH kö⁶)
  mi⁴ luk¹ laay⁵ kö⁶ C 'How many children do you have?'
kö⁶ ?oy⁵ C 'small child'
kö⁶ logos⁵ C 'big child'
köm³ AC 'to bend over' (=TN 208, LCH kum³)
kon² AC 'to dig'
  kon² lin¹ A 'to dig the earth'
  kon² son⁵ C 'to dig the garden'
kon³ AC 'buttocks' (=TN 227, LCH kun³)
  hu⁴ kon³ A 'anus'
  xom³ kon³ C 'to lie face down'
  kon³ hoy⁵ C 'spiral (lit. tip of a snail shell)'
  lom⁴ pan² kon³ hoy⁵ C 'whirlwind'
kon⁴ AC 'person, human being' (=TN 209, LCH kun⁴)
  kon⁴ taay¹ A 'a dead person, a person dies'
  kon⁴ thaw³ AC 'an old person, old people'
  kon⁴ num² C 'a young person, young people'
  kon⁴ pi¹ A 'oldest child'
  kon⁴ pi⁴ A 'fat person'
  kon⁴ lak¹ C 'a thief'
  kon⁴ vay³ A 'dumb person, a mute'
  kon⁴ ?wn² A 'other people'
hyn⁴ kon⁴ C 'people's houses, someone's house'
kon⁴ xaan⁶ C 'a lazy person'
kon⁴ kay⁶ C 'a diligent person'
kog¹ in luk⁵ kog¹ cen⁴ C 'collarbone'
kog³ C 'shrimp' (TN kuj³ 208, LCH kuj³)
kog³ kaaw¹ AC 'spider' (TN mon³ kaw¹ 206, LCH boj⁶
kwaaw¹, kuj³ kaaw¹, -kwaaw¹, LMY kog³ kaaw¹,
-kwaaw¹)
kop² C, kop⁵ A 'frog' (TN kop⁵ 208, LCH kop¹)
kok³ AC 'banana' (=TN 208, LCH kok³)
tog¹ koy³ A, fyo⁵ koy³ C 'banana leaf'
il² koy³ C 'banana tree'
kon³ A (cif.) (LCH kon³)
kon³ hin⁵ or maak² hin⁵ A 'a rock, a stone'
kog¹ A 'drum' (TN 217, LCH kog¹)
kog⁴ C in the following:
kog⁴ laŋ⁵ C 'the back of the neck'
kog⁴ xo⁴ C 'the inside of the throat'
kog¹ xo⁴ hoe⁵ C 'Adam's apple'
kot² kan¹ A 'to wrestle' (TN kot² 'to hug, embrace'
225, LCH koot² 'to embrace')
kok³ in niw⁶ koy³ AC 'little finger' (LCH kok³)
ku² AC 'bed' (not in TN, but ku² in Harris's other
two dialects 202, 227, LCH ku²)
ku² non⁴ C 'bed'
ku⁵ C 'pimple, sty'
taa¹ kuj³ C 'a pimple or sty on the eye'
kup⁵ A 'conical wicker hat' (not in TN but kup⁵ in
Harris's other two dialects 217; LCH kup¹)
laa² AC 'to scold' (TN kaa² 216, presumably a
misprint; LCH daa²)
laa³ C 'late' (=TN 'late (in the morning)' 213, LCH laa³)
  laa³ van⁴ C 'afternoon'
  xaw³ laa³ van⁴ C 'a meal about 3 p.m.'
laak¹ C 'to carry in an oxcart' (=TN 'to pull drag' 209, LCH laak⁵ 'to drag')
laam³ C 'to go hunting'
  laam³ thyn² C 'to go hunting in the forest'
laam⁴ C 'to spread' (LCH laam⁴)
  pok⁵ laam⁴ kaa² C 'the white ants are spreading'
laan⁵ C 'grandchild; nephew, niece' (=TN 219, LCH laan¹)
laan⁶ AC 'million, 1,000,000' (LCH laan⁶)
laan⁶ A 'bald, bald-headed' (LCH laan⁶)
laŋ² C 'of many colors, spotted' (TN xaaŋ² 216, surely a misprint; laŋ² in Harris's other two dialects)
  maa⁵ laŋ² C 'a dog of many colors'
laŋ⁶ A 'to wash (e.g., dishes)' (TN laŋ³ 219, LCH laŋ⁶)
laap² A 'sword' (TN kaap² 216; Harris's other two dialects have laap², and kaap² may be a misprint, but perhaps not, as kaap² in the meaning 'sheath, scabbard' occurs in some of the other Tai dialects of this region; LCH daap²)
laaw¹ AC 'star' (=TN 206, LCH daaw¹)
laay³ A 'thread' (=TN 'silk' 225, LCH daay³ 'silk')
laay⁴ C 'stripe, design, mark' (=TN 209, LCH laay⁴)
  laay⁴ mw⁴ C 'lines in the palm of the hand' to¹ laay⁴ C 'freckled body'
  taa¹ laay⁴ C 'poor eyesight'
laay⁴ in nam⁶ laay⁴ C 'saliva' (=TN 219, LCH laay⁴)

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thiw² nam⁶ laay⁴ C 'to spit'  
laay⁵ AC 'much, many; how much, how many' (TN lay⁵ 209, no doubt a misprint; LCH laay¹)
  laay⁵ laŋ⁵ A 'many houses'  
  mi⁴ laay⁵ sok⁵ C 'How many cubits?'  
  mi⁴ luk¹ laay⁵ ko⁶ C 'How many children do you have?'  
lak¹ AC 'to steal' (TN lak³ 203, 209, LCH lak⁵)
  con¹ lak¹ A 'to steal'  
  kon⁴ lak¹ C 'a thief'  
lam¹ AC 'black' (=TN 206, LCH dam¹)
  leŋ¹ lam¹ A 'dark red'  
  lam¹ seŋ² A 'completely dark'  
lam¹ AC 'to swim under (water)' (TN nam¹ 227, lam¹ in another of Harris's dialects; LCH dam¹)
  lam¹ nam⁶ AC 'to dive or swim under water'  
lam⁴ C 'trunk (of a tree)' (LCH lam⁴)  
lam⁴ in maak⁵ lam⁴ C 'kidney'  
laŋ¹ AC 'nose' (=TN 216, LCH daŋ¹)
  hu⁴ laŋ¹ C 'nostril'  
laŋ¹ C 'loud, to make a loud noise' (=TN 224, LCH daŋ¹)
  faa⁶ laŋ¹ C 'thunder'  
laŋ² in nam⁶ laŋ² C 'alkali water' (LCH daŋ²) (also called cen⁴ nam⁶ taw¹ C)  
laŋ⁵ AC 'back' (=TN 219, LCH laŋ¹)
  koŋ¹ laŋ⁵ C 'the back of the neck'  
  nep¹ laŋ⁵ C 'shoulder blade'  
  luk⁵ san⁵ laŋ⁵ C 'backbone'  
  laŋ⁵ mw⁴ C 'back of the hand'  
  laŋ⁵ xaa⁴ C 'roof'  
  laŋ⁵ hyn⁴ A 'roof of a house'
also A (clif. for houses): laay⁵ laj⁵ 'many houses'
lap¹ C 'to sharpen (a knife)' (TN lap³ 219, LCH lap⁵)
lap² taa¹ C, lap⁵ taa¹ A 'to close the eyes' (TN lap⁵ 209, LCH lap¹)
lap⁵ A 'to extinguish (a fire, light)' (=TN 216, LCH dap¹)
     lap⁵ fay⁴ A 'to put out a fire'
law² A 'dense forest' (LCH law² 'thicket')
law³ A 'liquor' (=TN 210, LCH law³)
     ?im² law³ A 'drunk'
law⁵ C 'to make smooth' (LCH law¹ 'to whittle')
law⁶ C 'chicken coop' (LCH law⁶)
lay¹ in xaa¹ lay¹ C 'stairs' (TN lay¹ 206, no doubt a misprint for lay¹; LCH day¹)
lay³ A 'can' (=TN 205, 206, LCH day³)
     kaa² lay³ A '(we, you, etc.) can go'
lay⁵ A 'to flow' (=TN 210, LCH lay¹)
     nam⁶ lay⁵ A 'water flows'
lay⁶ C (question particle)
     li¹ yu² lay⁶ C 'Are you well?'
lay¹ A (interrogative element) (=TN 'which, what, any' 216, LCH day¹)
     kaa¹ lay¹ A 'how much, how many?'
     paa¹ lay¹ A 'who?'
     mi⁴ kaa¹ lay¹ A 'How many are there?'
lay⁵ C 'which, where' (cf. TN lay¹ 'which, what, any' 216, LCH day¹)
     yu² lay⁵ C 'Where is it?'
     ti¹ lay⁵ C 'where'
     kaa² ti¹ lay⁵ maa⁴ C 'Where have you been?'
le⁴ C 'to lick' (=TN 219, LCH le⁴)
lek² or lek⁵ C, lek⁵ A 'iron' (TN lek⁵ 210, LCH lek¹)
xon⁶ lek⁵ A 'a hammer to pound iron'
im³ lek⁵ C 'a nail'
lek² thay⁵ C 'plowshare'
len³ C 'to play' (=TN 210; LCH din¹ LMY lin³)
het² het² len³ len³ C 'to do a little of this
and a little of that'
len⁵ C 'child of a laan⁵, i.e., child of either a
grandchild or of a nephew or niece' (=TN 210, LCH
lin¹)
len⁴ in xo⁴ len⁴ AC 'things' (LCH xo⁴ len⁴)
len⁶ AC 'to raise, feed' (TN len³ 210, LCH len⁶)
len⁶ kay² C 'to raise chickens'
lep¹ C 'fingernail, toenail' (TN lep³ 210, LCH lep⁵)
lep¹ nok¹ C 'toenail'
kaap⁵ lep¹ mw⁴ C 'fingernail'
v¹ C 'a saw, to saw' (TN kv¹; C agrees with Harris's
other dialects, p. 210; LCH lv⁵)
v¹ kay² AC 'cockscomb' (TN lv¹ 206, LCH dv¹)
vk¹ A 'to choose' (=TN 210, LCH lvk⁵)
vk¹ A 'deep' (cf. C lwk¹) (TN lwk³ 210, LCH lwk⁵)
vk⁵ C 'gadfly' (TN lp² 219; another of Harris's
dialects has lv²; LCH lvk²)
yn¹ AC 'month, moon' (=TN 206, LCH dyn¹)
yn¹ nay⁶ C 'this month'
yn¹ maa⁴ C 'next month'
yn¹ may² ?wn² C 'month after next'
yn¹ yaw⁶ C 'last month'
in xi³ yn¹ A 'earthworm' (TN yn¹ 206, LCH
dyn¹)
yn⁵ AC 'yellow' (=TN 219, LCH yn¹)
yt⁵ AC 'blood' (=TN 210, LCH ytyt⁵)
saay⁵ lvt¹ C 'blood vessel'
leek¹ A 'to exchange' (=TN 219, LCH leek⁵)
lem⁵ AC 'sharp-pointed' (=TN 219, LCH lem¹)
sok² lem⁵ A 'the elbow'
en¹ C 'to run' (=TN 228, LCH len⁵)
en¹ kaa² C 'to run'
len¹ A 'red; light (in the morning)' (=TN 216, LCH len¹)
len¹ lam¹ A 'dark red'
len¹ in faa⁶ len⁶ C 'dry season, drought' (=TN 219, LCH len⁶)
let² A, let⁵ C 'sunshine' (TN let² 206, LCH deet²)
let⁵ sok⁵ maa⁴ C 'the sun comes out'
he¹ let² A 'to shield from the sun'
lı¹ AC 'good' (=TN 216, LCH di¹)
lı¹ te⁶ A 'very good'
haag¹ lı¹ AC 'beautiful of body'
cay¹ lı¹ C 'happy'
maw² lı¹ cin¹ C 'not good to eat, not delicious'
lı¹ yu² lay⁶ C 'Are you well?'
yu² lı¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you living comfortably?'
yu² lı¹ C 'Yes.'
lı¹ A 'gall bladder, bile' (=TN 216, LCH di¹, bi¹)
lı¹ in saay⁵ lı¹ AC 'navel' (TN saay⁵ vw¹; AC agree
with Harris's other dialects; LCH saay¹ bw¹)
lı² koy³ C 'banana tree' (LCH lı² 'a shoot, as of a
banana tree')
lı⁵ in haag¹ lı⁵ lı⁵ C 'beautiful' (cf. haag¹ lı¹
s.v. lı¹)
lın¹ AC 'earth' (=TN 216, LCH din¹)
mo³ lın¹ C 'earthen pot'
xoy^5 lin^1 C 'to heap up dirt'
  kay^2 xe^2 lin^1 C 'chickens scratch the earth'
lin^1 in ce^2 lin^1 A, cep^5 lin^1 C 'pangolin' (TN lin^3
220, LCH lin^5)
lin^6 AC 'tongue' (TN lin^3 210, LCH lin^6)
  paay^1 lin^6 C 'tip of the tongue'
  haw^3 lin^6 C 'base of the tongue'
lin^6 kay^2 C 'uvula'
lin^4 AC 'monkey' (a larger one; cf. vok^1) (LCH lin^4)
lip^2 C, lip^5 A 'raw, unripe' (TN lip^5 216, LCH dip^1)
liw^2 taa^1 C 'to wink one eye' (LCH liw^2)
lo^3 C 'mule' (LCH lo^3)
lo^4 in pi^1 lo^4 C 'wife of older brother'
lom^1 C 'to smell' (not in TN; Harris has lom^1 in
another of his dialects; LCH dum^1)
lom^4 AC 'wind' (=TN 219, LCH lum^4)
  lom^4 pat^1 C 'the wind blows'
  pat^1 lom^4 A 'to fan'
  lom^4 pan^2 kon^3 hoy^5 C 'whirlwind'
  saay^5 lom^4 A 'a kite'
  lom^4 paw^2 kaa^2 A 'The wind blew it away.'
lom^5 AC 'too big, loose-fitting' (TN lom^5 219; lom^5
in Harris's other two dialects; LCH lum^1)
lom^2 C 'to fall (of leaves, hair)' (LCH lum^2)
fry^5 may^6 lom^2 C 'leaves fall'
log^1 AC 'forest' (not in TN; log^1 in Harris's other
two dialects 216; LCH dug^1)
  log^1 may^6 C 'forest of big trees'
log^4 AC 'to go down' (=TN 219, LCH lug^4)
  log^4 luy^1 C 'to descend from a mountain'
  ?un^1 log^4 C 'to swallow'
log^5 AC 'big, royal' (=TN 210, LCH log^1)
fun⁵ log⁵ C 'a big herd'
luk⁵ xaa⁵ log⁵ C 'hip bone'
ko⁶ log⁵ C 'big child'
faa⁶ log⁵ A 'lord of the city'
lom⁶ C 'to surround (as with a fence)' (TN lom³ 228,
LCH lom⁶)
lom⁶ ho⁶ C 'to fence, put a fence around'
lon¹ A 'high land, a high place' (LCH don¹)
lon¹ C 'naked'
lon¹ myt² myt² C 'completely naked'
lon⁵ in sv³ lon⁵ xay⁴ C 'undershirt'
lot² A. lot⁵ C 'short'
loy¹ AC 'mountain' (=TN 224. LCH doy¹)
loy¹ pay² pay² C 'big mountains'
loy¹ suj⁵ suj⁵ C 'high mountains'
xwn³ loy¹ C 'to ascend a mountain'
loy⁴ loy¹ C 'to descend from a mountain'
kaa² loy¹ A 'to go on dry land (as opposed to
going by water)'
loy⁴ AC 'to swim' (TN 'to float' 210; LCH loy⁴)
loy⁴ nam⁴ C 'to swim'
lu⁶ AC 'spoiled, broken, ruined' (LCH lu⁶)
sv³ lu⁶ C 'a torn shirt'
myg⁴ lu⁶ C 'a city is ruined (by war)'
luk¹ AC '(one's) child' (TN luk³ 210, LCH luuk⁵)
luk¹ caay⁴ C 'son'
luk¹ pin⁴ AC 'daughter'
luk¹ xoy⁵ AC 'son-in-law'
luk¹ pay⁶ AC 'daughter-in-law' (TN luk³ pay³
213)
?aw¹ luk¹ pay⁶ C 'to take a daughter-in-law'
luk¹ ?on² A 'small child' (TN luk³ ?on² 216)
luk₁ fe⁵ C 'twins'
luk₁ A 'to stand up, get up' (cf. cuk₁ C) (LCH luk⁵)
luk⁵ AC 'bone' (=TN 206, LCH duuk²)
  luk⁵ xaa⁵ loŋ⁵ C 'hip bone'
  luk⁵ koŋ¹ ceŋ⁴ C 'collarbone'
  luk⁵ san⁵ laŋ⁵ C 'backbone'
  luk⁵ xaŋ³ A, luk⁵ xi³ xaŋ³ C 'ribs'
  luk⁵ xam⁵ xo⁴ A 'a bone is struck in the throat'
  ?ek⁵ luk⁵ C 'marrow'
luj⁴ 'uncle (older brother of either parent)' (=TN 219, LCH luj⁴)
lwk¹ C 'deep' (cf. lək¹ A) (TN lwk³ 210, LCH lwk⁵)
  nam⁶ lwk¹ C 'deep water'
lwm⁵ in nu⁴ lwm⁵ A 'python' (=TN 219, LCH lwm¹)
lwŋ¹ AC 'one' (TN lwŋ¹ 211, LCH nwŋ⁵)
  paak⁵ lwŋ¹ C 'one hundred'
  heŋ⁵ lwŋ¹ C 'one thousand'
  mwb² lwŋ¹ C 'ten thousand'
  yaŋ¹ lwŋ¹ C 'one step'
  xwb¹ lwŋ¹ C 'one-half'
  xwp¹ lwŋ¹ C 'one finger-span'

maa⁴ AC 'to come' (=TN 204, 210, LCH maa⁴)
  paa¹ lay¹ maa⁴ A 'Who comes?'
  leŋ⁵ ?ek⁵ maa⁴ C 'the sun comes out'
  xaw³ maa⁴ C 'to come in'
  ?aw¹ maa⁴ C 'to bring'
  cuk¹ maa⁴ C 'to get up'
  meŋ⁴ mwn⁴ maa⁴ tom¹ C 'flies come and swarm (on
  something)'
  lyn¹ maa⁴ C 'next month'
  pi¹ yaw⁶ maa⁴ C 'last year'

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kaa² nay⁵ maa⁴ or kaa² ti¹ lay⁵ maa⁴ C 'Where have you been?'
maa⁴ haa⁵ phay⁵ C 'Whom have you come to see?'
maa⁵ AC 'dog' (=TN 210, LCH maa¹)
   pi¹ maa⁵ C 'year of the dog'
   het⁵ maa⁵ A 'dog tick'
   mat⁵ maa⁵ A 'dog flea'
   maa⁵ haw² AC 'a dog barks'
   maa⁵ hay³ C 'a dog howls'
   maa⁵ nay⁴ C 'jackal'
   xew³ maa⁵ C 'canine teeth'
   maa⁵ laaŋ² C 'a dog of many colors'
   maa⁵ xop² C 'a dog bites'
   maa⁵ kaap¹ C 'a dog holds (something) in its jaws'
maa⁶ AC 'horse' (TN maa³ 210, LCH maa⁶)
   pi¹ maa⁶ C 'year of the horse'
   xi² maa⁶ 'to ride a horse'
   ?aan¹ maa⁶ A 'saddle for a horse'
maak² A, maak⁵ C 'fruit; round object' (sometimes
   mak⁵ A, as prior member of phrase) (TN maak² 210,
   LCH maak²)
   (fruit names:)
   maak² teŋ¹ A 'a melon'
   maak⁵ paaw⁶ C 'coconut'
   maak⁵ may⁶ C 'areca nut'
   mak⁵ phet⁵ A 'pepper' (TN mak² fet⁵ 221)
   maak⁵ xù⁵ C 'eggplant' (TN mak⁴ xù⁵ 218)
   maak⁵ xù⁵ som² C 'dark eggplant'
   maak⁵ xù⁵ maan⁴ C 'tomato'
   (other round objects:)
   maak⁵ taa¹ C 'the eye, an eye, eyeball'

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maak² hep⁵ A, maak⁵ hep² C 'hailstone'
maak⁵ lam⁴ C 'kidney'
maak⁵ nim¹ C 'kneecap'
maak⁵ tet⁵ C 'clitoris'
maak² hin⁵ or kon³ hin⁵ A 'a rock, a stone'
maak² nam⁶ A 'a mollusc in the water'
maan⁴ in maak⁵ xy⁵ maan⁴ C 'tomato' (cf. LCH maan⁵ 'Burmese'; perhaps maan⁴ C is a recording error for maan¹)
maay³ AC 'widowed' (=TN 204, 210, LCH maay³)
me¹ maay³ AC 'a widow'
maak⁵ (see maak²)
man⁴ C 'potato' (TN ho⁵ man⁵, with tone of man⁵ no doubt misprinted; LCH man⁴)
man⁴ C 'he, it' (=TN 219, LCH man⁴)
mat¹ AC 'to tie up' (TN mat³ 210, LCH mat⁵)
mat² C, mat⁵ A 'flea' (TN mat⁵ 210, LCH mat¹)
mat⁵ maan⁵ A 'dog flea'
maw² 'not; also a sentence-final interrogative element' (=TN 205, LCH maw²)
pan⁴ maw² kaa² A 'not yet go, he has not yet gone'
maw² kaa² A 'not to go'
maw² hu⁶ A 'not to know, don't know'
vaat¹ maw² pen¹ A 'to speak incorrectly'
maw² vaan⁵ C, maw² li¹ cin¹ C 'not delicious'
yu² li¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you living comfortably?'
may³ AC 'to burn (intransitive); hot' (synonym of hon⁶ 'hot' AC) (=TN 210 'to burn'; also 'hot' in Harris's other two dialects 213; LCH may³)
fay⁴ may³ AC 'fire burns'
may⁵ AC 'silk' (not in TN, but cited from Harris's other two dialects 225; LCH may¹ 'thread')
may⁵ tum² muy⁴ C 'button'
may⁶ AC 'tree, wood' (TN may³ 204, 210, LCH may⁶)
ton³ may⁶ AC 'tree, plant'
maŋ⁵ may⁶ A 'bark of a tree'
paay¹ may⁶ A 'tip of a tree'
fvr⁵ may⁶ AC or vay¹ may⁶ A 'leaf'
mok⁵ may⁶ C 'flower'
phaa² may⁶ A 'to split wood'
loŋ¹ may⁶ C 'forest of big trees'
paa² may⁶ C 'a small wood'
mo⁵ may⁶ A 'carpenter'
may⁶ taw⁶ A 'a cane, walking stick'
may⁶ kaan⁴ A 'carrying pole'
may⁶ thu² AC 'chopsticks'
may⁶ thay⁵ C 'a plow'
may⁶ pak² C 'a stake'
may⁶ faay⁴ hvr⁴ C or may⁶ vaay³ hvr⁴ C 'oars'
may⁶ sut² C 'frame for a mosquito net'
may⁶ se² xew³ C 'toothpick'
may⁶ phew⁵ A 'bamboo'
maak² may⁶ C 'areca nut'
men⁴ may⁶ C 'a kind of big insect'
may² AC 'new' (=TN 210, LCH may²)
may² may² A 'new, fresh'
xen⁵ may² C 'new things'
pi¹ may² ?un² C 'year after next'
lyn¹ may² ?un² C 'month after next'
may⁴ AC 'you' (TN mu⁴, but may⁴ in Harris's other two dialects 220, LCH muŋ⁴)
maak⁵ taa¹ may⁴ vot⁵ C 'You are blind.'
me¹ AC 'mother, woman' (=TN 210, LCH me⁵)
pu² me¹ C 'mother's father'
me¹ me⁴ C 'wife's mother'
me¹ paa³ C 'aunt (older sister of either
parent)'
me¹ caw³ A 'mother's older sister'
me¹ maay³ AC 'a widow'
me¹ heg⁶ C 'vulture'
ho⁵ me¹ mw⁴ C 'thumb'
me³ AC 'goat' (=TN 212, LCH be³)
pi¹ me³ C 'year of the goat'
me⁴ AC 'wife' (=TN 204, 210; LCH me⁴)
pho⁵ me⁴ C 'husband and wife'
po¹ me⁴ C 'wife's father'
me¹ me⁴ C 'wife's mother'
?aw¹ me⁴ C 'to marry (of a man)'
me⁴ C 'to repair' (LCH me⁴)
me⁴ hv⁴ C 'to repair a boat'
men³ AC 'porcupine' (=TN 220, LCH min³)
men⁵ AC 'to smell bad' (=TN 226, LCH min¹)
men⁵ tu¹ C 'bad smelling'
men⁵ xew⁴ C 'to have a fishy smell'
met² paa¹ C 'to fish' (cf. vet⁵ paa¹ A 'fishhook')
(TN vet⁵ 'fishhook' 206, LCH bet¹ 'fishhook' LMY
bet¹ 'fishhook; to fish')
my¹ in my¹ mw⁴ C 'the pulse' (probably means 'time',
cognate with Siamese mwa³, occurring as my¹ in
Harris's other two dialects in the expressions for
'tomorrow' 221 and 'day after tomorrow' 213, LCH
my⁵ 'when')
my⁴ AC 'city, country' (=TN 210, LCH my⁴)
myŋ⁴ vo² AC (place name)
myŋ⁴ lu⁶ C 'a city is ruined (by war)'
myt² C 'all' (not in TN; mot⁵ in another of Harris's
dialects 211, LCH mot¹)
lon¹ myt² myt² C 'completely naked'
mem⁶ AC 'the spleen' (LCH mem⁶)
meŋ⁴ AC 'insect' (=TN 204, 210, LCH meŋ⁴)
meŋ⁴ mun⁴ AC 'housefly'
meŋ⁴ mun⁴ maa⁴ tom¹ 'flies come and swarm (on
something)'
meŋ⁴ pu¹ C 'carpenter bee'
meŋ⁴ may⁶ C 'a kind of big insect'
me⁵ in faa⁶ me⁵ C 'lightning' (not in TN; me³ in
Harris's other two dialects; LCH me⁵)
mi⁴ AC 'to have, there is or are' (=TN 204, 220, LCH
mi⁴)
mi⁴ ho⁵ mi⁴ hyn⁴ A 'to have a home'
mi⁴ kaa¹ lay¹ A 'How many are there?'
mi⁴ phiw⁵ C 'to be good-looking'
mi⁵ AC 'a bear' (=TN 210, LCH mi¹)
min⁴ AC 'body louse' (=TN 219, LCH min⁴)
mi⁵ AC 'to squeeze; to massage by squeezing' (LCH
biip²)
mit¹ xaw³ A 'a grain of rice' (TN met³ 'a seed' 210,
LCH met⁵)
miw² AC 'cat' (not in TN; mew⁵ in Harris's other two
dialects; LCH mew⁴)
miw² yaat¹ C 'a cat scratches'
mo³ AC 'pot' (=TN 204, 211, 229; LCH mo³)
mo³ lin¹ C 'earthen pot'
mo³ tan⁴ xaw³ A 'rice pot'
mo³ xaaŋ⁵ C 'pan for cooking'

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mo³ hek⁵ C 'metal pot for cooking'
mo⁵ A 'an expert' (=TN 'doctor' 225, LCH mo¹)
mo⁵ yaa¹ A 'doctor'
mo⁵ may⁶ A 'carpenter'
mok² A 'hat' (LCH mook²)
mon³ C 'a kind of animal that lives in water and eats fish; otter' (not in TN; Harris cites it from another of his dialects 220)
mon⁴ C 'round' (=TN 228, LCH mun⁴)
naa⁴ mon⁴ C 'a round ricefield'
mot¹ AC 'ant' (TN mot³ 211, LCH mot⁵)
mot¹ in pi¹ mot¹ or pi¹ kay² C 'year of the cock'
moy¹ C 'old and feeble' (TN moy¹ 'stiff and tired' 211; Harris's other two dialects have moy¹; LCH moy⁵)
moy⁵ in mok² moy⁵ A, mok⁵ moy⁵ C 'fog; cloud' (TN nam³ moy⁵ 'dew, frost' 228, LCH moy¹)
mok² A, mok⁵ C 'flower' (TN lok² 206; mok² in
Harris's other two dialects; LCH dock²)
mok⁵ may⁶ C 'flower'
mok² naa³ A 'wild flower'
mok² vo¹ A 'lotus blossom'
mok⁵ piw⁶ C 'kapok'
mok² moy⁵ A, mok⁵ moy⁵ C 'fog; cloud' (TN mok² 211, LCH mook²)
mom² in si² mom² C 'fontanelle' (LCH khâmom²)
mon¹ C (kinship term referring to grandparents) (LCH mon²)
naay⁴ mon¹ C 'maternal grandmother (also used for paternal grandmother)'
taa¹ mon¹ C 'maternal grandfather'
pu² mon¹ C 'paternal grandfather'
pu² mon¹ naay⁴ 'father of maternal grandmother'
pu² mon¹ pu² C 'father of paternal grandfather'
mon¹ is also used by C for the child of a len⁵.
mon⁵ AC 'pillow; to support with a pillow' (=TN 204, 211, LCH mon¹)
mon⁵ ho⁵ AC 'a pillow'
?aw¹ mon⁵ maa⁴ mon⁵ ho⁵ C 'Use a pillow to support your head.'
mon⁴ C 'to look' (LMY mon⁴)
mo⁵ 'pubic hair' (LCH mo⁵ 'any hidden hair, as hair in the armpits or pubic hair')
u⁵ AC 'pig' (=TN 204, 220, LCH mu¹)
pi¹ mu⁵ C 'year of the pig'
va³ mu⁵ C 'crazy with fits'
u⁵ AC 'mucus of the nose, snot' (=TN 220, LCH muuk⁵)
xi³ muk¹ AC (same)
saq² muk¹ C 'to blow the nose'
mu⁴ AC 'to open (the eyes)' (=TN 210, LCH mun⁴)
mun⁴ taa¹ AC 'to open the eyes'
mun⁴ in meŋ⁴ mun⁴ AC 'housefly' (TN meŋ⁴ mun⁴ 214; meŋ⁴ mun⁴ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH meŋ⁴ mun⁴)
meŋ⁴ mun⁴ maa⁴ tom¹ C 'flies come and swarm (on something)'
mun⁴ C 'to roof' (not in TN; mun⁴ in Harris's other two dialects 211; LCH mun⁴)
mun⁴ in may⁵ tum² mun⁴ C 'button'
u⁴ AC 'hand, arm' (=TN 204, 210, LCH mu⁴)
faa² mu⁴ C 'palm of the hand'
ho⁵ me¹ mu⁴ C 'thumb'
kaap⁵ lep¹ mu⁴ C 'fingernail'
laay⁴ mun⁴ C 'lines in the palm of the hand'
?oŋ⁴ mun⁴ C 'the hollow of the hand'
xo³ mun⁴ C 'joint of the finger; wrist'
lañ⁵ mun⁴ C 'back of the hand'
mun¹ mun⁴ C 'the pulse'
poŋ³ mun⁴ C 'the wrist'
taa¹ mun⁴ C 'wrist bone'
søy¹ mun⁴ C 'to wash the hands'
xvŋ¹ mun⁴ C 'tools'
mun⁶ C 'day' (in the phrases below) (TN mun³ 'meal'
210; cf. TN mi¹ hw¹ 'day after tomorrow' 213,
probably a misprint, perhaps for mv¹; LCH mun⁶)
mun⁶ nay⁶ C 'today'
mun⁶ phuk¹ C 'tomorrow'
mun⁶ hw⁴ or mun⁶ ?wvn² C 'day after tomorrow'
mun⁶ vaa⁴ C 'yesterday'
mun⁶ sun⁴ C 'day before yesterday'
mun² AC '10,000' (LCH mun²)
mun² lwŋ¹ C 'ten thousand'
sip² mun² C 'one hundred thousand'

naa³ AC 'face' (=TN 220, LCH naa³)
søy¹ naa³ AC 'to wash the face'
naa³ phaak² A, naa³ phaak⁵ C 'forehead'
naa³ ?yŋ² C, naa³ ?ok⁵ A 'the chest'
naa³ xen¹ xom⁴ C 'the shin'
pi¹ naa³ AC 'next year'

naa⁴ AC 'ricefield' (=TN 211, LCH naa⁴)
tw⁴ naa⁴ C 'to plow a ricefield'
som³ naa⁴ C 'to plant a ricefield'
te⁴ naa⁴ C 'dike between ricefields'
naa⁴ ceg² C 'a square ricefield'
naa\textsuperscript{4} mon\textsuperscript{4} C 'a round ricefield'  
het\textsuperscript{2} naa\textsuperscript{4} C 'to do rice farming, work in the ricefields'  
naa\textsuperscript{4} li\textsuperscript{2} C 'hour' (cf. LCH naa\textsuperscript{4} li\textsuperscript{2} 'clock')  
saam\textsuperscript{5} naa\textsuperscript{4} li\textsuperscript{2} C '3 o'clock'  
naa\textsuperscript{5} AC 'thick' (=TN 205, 220, LCH naa\textsuperscript{1})  
naa\textsuperscript{6} 'mother's younger sibling' (?) (TN naa\textsuperscript{3} 220, LCH naa\textsuperscript{6}) (A says 'younger sister of either parent', C says 'mother's younger sister')  
naam\textsuperscript{5} A 'thorn' (=TN 211, LCH naam\textsuperscript{1})  
naan\textsuperscript{4} AC 'lady, princess' (according to A must be royal) (=TN 228, LCH naan\textsuperscript{4} 'lady')  
niw\textsuperscript{6} naan\textsuperscript{4} C 'fourth finger'  
naan\textsuperscript{4} ni\textsuperscript{4} C 'gibbon' (LCH naan\textsuperscript{4} ni\textsuperscript{4})  
naat\textsuperscript{1} C 'a gun' (TN naak\textsuperscript{2} 212, LCH naat\textsuperscript{5})  
naat\textsuperscript{4} C 'to shoot a gun'  
naaw\textsuperscript{5} AC 'to have chills and fever' (cf. xay\textsuperscript{3}) (=TN 211; LCH naaw\textsuperscript{1} 'cold; chills and fever')  
naay\textsuperscript{4} AC 'maternal grandmother' (also 'paternal grandmother') (LCH naay\textsuperscript{4}, LMY yaay\textsuperscript{4})  
naay\textsuperscript{4} mon\textsuperscript{1} C 'maternal grandmother' (also used for paternal grandmother)  
pu\textsuperscript{2} mon\textsuperscript{1} naay\textsuperscript{4} C 'father of maternal grandmother'  
nak\textsuperscript{2} C, nak\textsuperscript{5} A 'heavy' (TN nak\textsuperscript{5} 211, LCH nak\textsuperscript{1})  
nam\textsuperscript{6} AC 'water' (TN nam\textsuperscript{3} 211, LCH nam\textsuperscript{6})  
lam\textsuperscript{1} nam\textsuperscript{6} AC 'to dive or swim under water'  
tan\textsuperscript{3} nam\textsuperscript{6} AC 'to boil water'  
Nam\textsuperscript{6} fot\textsuperscript{1} A 'water boils'  
Nam\textsuperscript{6} xun\textsuperscript{2} A 'muddy water'  
Nam\textsuperscript{6} taa\textsuperscript{1} C 'tears'  
Nam\textsuperscript{6} tok\textsuperscript{2} taat\textsuperscript{5} C 'waterfall'  

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nam⁶ laŋ² or cen⁴ nam⁶ taw¹ C ‘alkali water’

nam⁶ phwŋ³ C ‘honey’

nam⁶ lay⁵ A ‘water flows’

nam⁶ laay⁴ C ‘saliva’

nam⁶ iwk¹ C ‘deep water’

nam⁶ tun³ C ‘shallow water’

nam⁶ say⁵ A ‘clear water’

nam⁶ hom³ C ‘indigo’

maak² nam⁶ A ‘a mollusc in the water’

yaak⁵ nam⁶ C ‘thirsty’

lo⁴ nam⁶ C ‘to swim’

?aap² nam⁶ A, ?aap⁵ nam⁶ C ‘to bathe’

nan³ in ti¹ nan³ C ‘there’ (LCH han³)

yu² ti¹ nan³ C ‘It is there.’

nan⁶ A ‘that’ (LCH nan⁶)

?an¹ nan⁶ A ‘that one’

naŋ¹ AC ‘to sit’ (=TN 211, LCH naŋ⁵)

naŋ¹ tak⁵ A ‘to sit on someone’s lap’

naŋ⁵ AC ‘skin’ (=TN 220, LCH naŋ¹)

naŋ⁵ taa¹ C ‘eyelid’

naŋ⁵ may⁶ A ‘bark of a tree’

nay³ in ti¹ nay³ AC ‘here’ (LCH nii³)

nay⁴ in maa⁵ nay⁴ C ‘jackal’ (not in TN, but Harris has it in his other two dialects 225; LCH nay⁴)

nay⁵ C ‘where’ (LCH nay¹)

kaa² nay⁵ maa⁴ C ‘Where have you been?’

nay⁶ AC ‘this’ (LCH nii⁶)

?an¹ nay⁶ AC ‘this one’

ti¹ nay⁶ A ‘this place, here’

pi¹ nay⁶ AC ‘this year’

van⁴ nay⁶ A, mwa⁶ nay⁶ C ‘today’

lyn¹ nay⁶ C ‘this month’
nay⁴ AC 'in, inside' (=TN 220, LCH nay⁴)
  yu² nay⁴ A 'inside'
  taaj⁴ nay⁴ C 'inside'
nay⁵ C 'morning' (not in TN, but Harris has it for
  his other two dialects 211; LCH nay¹)
  kaaj⁶ nay⁵ C 'morning'
nej⁵ C 'crop (of a chicken); goiter' (=TN 227, LCH
nej¹)
  ?ok⁵ nej⁵ C 'to have a goiter'
new⁵ C 'though, sticky' (=TN 220, LCH new¹)
  xaw³ new⁵ or xaw³ no⁵ C 'glutinous rice'
n¥⁵ AC 'above, on, north' (=TN 202, 215, 220; LCH
ny¹)
  tam⁴ n¥⁵ C 'on top'
  yu² n¥⁵ C 'above'
  suj⁵ n¥⁵ C 'up in the sky'
  tay⁴ n¥⁵ C 'Tai Nuea' (name of this language and
  its speakers)
  pin¹ n¥⁵ or pin¹ sop² n¥⁵ C 'upper lip'
  poh³ n¥⁵ C 'upper arm'
n¥⁶ AC 'meat, flesh' (TN n¥³ 220, LCH n¥⁶)
  xon⁵ n¥⁶ C 'body hair'
nep¹ laaj C 'shoulder blade'
nep⁵ C 'tweezers' (LCH neep²)
i⁴ in naaj⁴ ni⁴ C 'gibbon' (LCH naaj⁴ ni⁴)
i⁵ C 'to flee' (LCH ni¹)
  xan⁵ ni⁵ C 'the spirit flees'
im¹ in maak⁵ nim¹ C 'kneecap'
im³ C 'to pile up in heaps'
  nim³ xaw³ C 'to pile rice up in heaps'
im³ lek⁵ C 'a nail'
iw⁶ AC 'finger, toe' (TN new³; niw³ in another of
Harris's dialects; LCH niw

niw⁶ koy³ AC 'little finger'

niw⁶ ci⁶ C 'index finger'

niw⁶ naaŋ⁴ C 'fourth finger'

niw⁶ kaŋ¹ C 'middle finger'

no² A 'a sprout, a shoot' (=TN 211, LCH no²)

no⁵ in xaw³ no⁵ or xaw³ new⁵ C 'glutinous rice' (LCH no¹)

nok¹ AC 'bird' (TN nok³ 211, LCH nok⁵)

haŋ⁴ nok¹ C 'bird's nest'

nok¹ tu⁴ A 'dove'

nok¹ pŋ⁴ AC 'peacock'

nok² A, nok⁵ C 'deaf' (TN nok² 220, LCH nok²)

vu⁵ nok⁵ C 'deaf'

not² C 'to rub the flesh' (LCH noot⁵ 'to massage')

not⁵ AC 'beard, whiskers' (TN not² 211, LCH noot²)

hay⁴ not⁵ C 'to shave'

tuw¹ not⁵ C 'to pull whiskers'

nok¹ AC 'outside' (=TN 203, 211; LCH nok⁵)

taŋ⁴ nok¹ C 'outside'

xan³ nok¹ C 'outside'

yu² nok¹ A 'outside'

nok⁵ C 'hump on the back of an ox' (LCH nok²)

non⁴ AC 'to lie down, sleep' (=TN 211, 224; LCH non⁴)

ek² non⁴ C 'bed'

non⁴ xon¹ non¹ C 'to lie on the back with the knees drawn up'

non⁴ hot² xaa⁵ C 'to lie on the side with the knees drawn up'

non⁴ haay⁵ AC 'to lie face up'

non⁴ xon³ A 'to lie face down'

non⁴ fan⁵ A 'to lie dreaming, dream in one's
sleep'
haaw⁵ non⁴ AC 'to yawn; to be sleepy'
non⁴ AC 'foot, leg' (not in TN; leq¹, non¹ 'calf (of the leg)' in Harris's other two dialects 229; LCH non⁵ 'lower leg')
son³ non¹ AC 'heel'
faa² non¹ C 'sole of the foot'
leq¹ non¹ C 'toenail'
non⁶ AC 'younger sibling' (TN non³ 220, LCH non⁶)
pi¹ non⁶ C 'brothers and sisters, siblings'
non⁶ ηη¹ C 'younger sister'
non⁶ caay⁴ C 'younger brother'
non⁶ ?aaw¹ A 'mother's younger brother'
(perhaps also in non¹ com⁴ non⁶ C 'part of a plow')
noy⁶ AC 'small, little' (synonym of ηoy⁵) (LCH noy⁶)
teq⁶ noy⁶ C 'the lower abdomen'
nu⁵ C 'rat, mouse' (also 'biceps' C) (=TN 220, LCH nu¹)
pi¹ nu⁵ C 'year of the rat'
um² C 'young' (=TN 220, LCH num²)
kon⁴ num² C 'a young person (of either sex), young people'
kaay⁴ num² C 'a young buffalo'
nunⁱ AC 'to put on, wear' (not in TN; lwn¹, nun¹ in Harris's other two dialects 227; LCH nun⁵)
nun¹ sw³ A 'to put on a shirt, wear a shirt'
nun³ AC 'to steam' (not in TN; lwu³, nun³ in Harris's other two dialects 211; LCH nun³)
nun³ xaw³ C 'to steam rice'
nun⁴ C 'to have a cramp, be cramped'
xaa⁵ nun⁴ C 'a cramp in the leg'
ηγεμ in von ηγεμ C 'the temples'

παα AC 'grass' (=TN γαα 205, 214; LCH γαα)

mok2 παα A 'wild flower'

παα AC 'sesame' (=TN γαα 205, 220; LCH γαα)

παα AC 'elephant's tusk, ivory' (=TN γαα 220, LCH γαα)

παα C 'beautiful' (LCH γαα)

παα C 'semen'

παα C 'easy' (TN γαα 211, no doubt a misprint for γαα; LCH γαα)

παα AC 'early meal' (TN γαα 211, no doubt a misprint for γαα; LCH γαα)

cin1 xaw3 παα AC 'to eat the morning meal (about 9 a.m.)'

παα A 'still, yet' (TN γαα 215, LCH γαα)

παα maw2 kaa2 A 'not yet go, he has not yet gone'

παα AC 'to sew' (TN yep3 223, LCH yip)

παα AC 'to pick up with the fingers' (TN yip5 223, LCH yip)

παα C 'shadow' (not in TN; παα in Harris's other two dialects; LCH παα)

παα AC 'big' (TN παα 215, LCH παα)

loy1 παα παα C 'big mountains'

tay4 παα A 'Shan'

πυκ1 C 'urine, to urinate' (=TN yew1 223, LCH yew)

kaa2 πυκ1 AC 'to go to urinate'

πυκ1 kaat5 C 'kidney stones'

πυκ1 C 'mythical water creature' (TN πυκ1 221, LCH πυκ5)
pi¹ πυκ¹ C 'year of the dragon'

πυν⁴ A 'silver' (TN πυν⁴ 211, LCH πυν⁴)
πυγ¹ C 'barbel (of a fish)' (LCH πυγ⁵: ɣ perhaps a slip of the pen for e)
πυγ⁴ AC 'girl or woman' (TN πυγ⁴ LCH πυγ⁴)
πυ¹ πυγ⁴ C 'woman'
πυκ¹ πυγ⁴ AC 'daughter'
πυη⁶ πυγ⁴ C 'younger sister'
πυι¹ πυγ⁴ AC 'older sister'
πυι⁶ in ηυι⁶ πυι⁶ A 'to sing a song'
πυι⁴ A 'broom' (LCH πυ⁴)
πυι⁶ AC 'kapok' (TN πυι³ 211; LCH πυι⁶, LMY ηιυ⁶)
πυι⁵ πυι⁶ C 'kapok'
πυο¹ in ηυο¹ πυο¹ C 'to lie on the back with the knees drawn up'
πυο⁴ AC 'trunk (of an elephant)' (LCH πυο⁴)
πυο⁴ ηααο⁶ C 'elephant's trunk'
πυο⁵ A 'thin (not fat)' (cf. yυο⁵ C) (TN yυο⁵ 211, LCH yυο¹)
πυο⁴ ηιυ⁵ A 'a thin person'
πυο⁵ C 'to squat' (LCH ηιυ¹)
πυο⁵ C 'to dye' (TN ηυο³ 223, LCH ηυο⁶)
πυ⁴ AC 'snake' (TN πυ⁴ 211, LCH πυ⁴)
πυ¹ πυ¹ C 'year of the snake'
πυ⁴ ιυμ⁵ A 'python'
πυι⁴ A 'mosquito' (TN πυι⁴ 224, LCH πυι⁶)
πυι⁴ ιοπ⁵ A 'a mosquito bites'
πυι⁴ in ηιυ⁴ πυι⁴ AC 'peacock' (LCH πυι⁴)
πυ⁴ AC 'to shoot' (LCH πυ⁴)
πυ⁴ ιααυ¹ C 'to shoot a gun'
πυ⁴ ιααυ¹ C 'to shoot at each other, make war'
paa¹ AC 'fish' (=TN 204, 212; LCH paa¹)
cet⁵ paa¹ A 'fish scales'
vet⁵ paa¹ A 'fishhook'
met² paa¹ C 'to fish'
paa¹ lay¹ A 'who'
   paa¹ lay¹ maa⁴ A 'Who comes?'
paa² may⁶ C 'a small wood' (not in TN; Harris cites
   it from one of his other two dialects 211; LCH
   paa²)
paa² tu¹ C 'a door' (LCH pātu¹)
paa³ C 'older sister of either parent' (not in TN;
   Harris cites it from his other two dialects; LCH
   paa³)
   me¹ paa³ C (same)
paa⁶ C 'to have sexual intercourse'
   paa⁶ kan¹ C 'to have sexual intercourse, to mate
   (of humans, animals, chickens)'
paak² A, paak⁵ C 'hundred' (not in TN; paak² in
   Harris's other two dialects; LCH paak²)
   paak⁵ lwa¹ C 'one hundred'
paak⁵ C 'mouth' in hon² paak⁵ C 'to rinse the mouth'
   (cf. sop²) (TN paak² 'mouth (of a river)' 221; LCH
   paak² 'to speak; mouth')
paaŋ² poy¹ C 'naked'
paat¹ A 'to lay (a cloth) across' (TN faat¹ 212, LCH
   paat⁵)
paat⁵ C 'to harvest (rice)' (not in TN; cf. paat² 'to
   weed' in another of Harris's dialects; LCH paat²)
paaw⁶ in maak⁵ paaw⁶ C 'coconut' (TN paw³ 212, LCH
   paaw⁶)
paay¹ AC 'end, tip' (=TN 212, LCH paay¹)
   paay¹ may⁶ A 'tip of a tree'
paay¹ lin⁶ A 'tip of the tongue'
paay¹ xway⁴ C 'tip of the penis'
paay¹ A 'to flee' (LCH paay⁵)
pak² C, pak⁵ A 'to prick, to impale; to plant (a stake)' (LCH pak¹)
may⁶ pak² C 'a stake'
pam⁶ C 'to stomp; to kick with the flat of the foot'
pan² AC 'to revolve, spin' (=TN 221, LCH pan²)
pan² taay¹ A 'to spin cotton'
lom⁴ pan² kon³ hoy⁵ C 'whirlwind'
pan³ tuy¹ A (surname of informant)
pag⁴ taay¹ C 'rabbit' (not in TN; pag¹ taay⁴ in Harris's other two dialects)
p¹ pag⁴ taay¹ or p¹ thu⁵ laa⁵ C 'year of the rabbit'
pat¹ AC 'to blow' (LCH pat⁵)
lom⁴ pat¹ C 'the wind blows'
pat¹ lom⁴ A 'to fan'
pat⁵ A 'to sweep' (=TN 212, 226; LCH pat¹)
paw² C 'empty' (=TN 212, LCH paw²)
paw² AC 'to blow' (=TN 211, LCH paw²)
paw² p² A 'to blow a flute, play a flute'
paw² kaa² AC 'to blow (something) away'
lom⁴ paw² kaa² A 'the wind blew it away'
paw⁴ ?y³ C 'to belch'
pay¹ AC 'to walk' (LCH pay¹ 'to go')
pay¹ kaa² AC 'to walk, go on foot'
pay¹ com⁴ C 'to walk behind, follow'
pay¹ ?on¹ taaj⁴ C 'to walk ahead, lead the way'
pay⁶ in luk¹ pay⁶ AC 'daughter-in-law' (TN luk³ pay³ 212, LCH pay⁶)
pe¹ AC 'lengthwise beam' (LCH pe¹)
pe⁴ AC 'raft' (=TN 212, LCH pe⁴)
pe⁶ C 'to win' (LCH pe⁶)
pem³ in kaw³ pem³ C 'calf (of the leg)'
pen¹ AC 'to be' (=TN 211, LCH pin¹)
  pen¹ tum² C 'to have a bump on the body'
  pen¹ fi⁵ C 'to have a boil'
  pen¹ vat² AC 'to have a cold'
  pen¹ høg¹ A 'to be a hole, it is a hole'
  vaa¹ maw² pen¹ A 'to speak incorrectly'
  fon⁵ tok² pen¹ haa² C 'a heavy shower of rain falls'
pen⁴ C 'level, even' (=TN 229, LCH peŋ⁴)
pet² C, pet⁵ A 'duck' (TN pet⁵ 211, LCH pet¹)
py¹ thaa³ A 'to wait' (perhaps LCH py⁵ 'because of,
in order to')
pyk⁵ in xaw³ pyk⁵ C 'paddy, unhusked rice' (LCH
  pyk²)
pyn¹ C 'another person, other people' (not in TN;
cited from Harris's other two dialects 224; LCH
pyn⁵)
  ?aay¹ pyn¹ C 'to be ashamed of what others will
  think'
pep¹ C 'to bend down and place the head on the hands'
pet¹ C 'to divorce' (=TN 223)
pet² A, pet⁵ C 'eight' (TN pet² 212, LCH pce₂)
pi¹ AC 'year' (=TN 221, LCH pi¹)
  pi¹ nay⁶ AC 'this year'
  pi¹ naa³ AC 'next year'
  pi¹ kaay¹ A 'last year'
  pi¹ may² ?wn² C 'year after next'
  pi¹ yaw⁶ maa⁴ C 'last year'
  pi¹ me³ C 'year of the goat'
pi⁴ liq⁴ or pi¹ san⁵ C 'year of the monkey'
pi¹ kay² or pi¹ mot¹ C 'year of the cock'
pi¹ maa⁵ C 'year of the dog'
pi⁵ mu⁵ C 'year of the pig'
pi⁵ nu⁵ C 'year of the rat'
pi¹ vo⁴ C 'year of the ox'
pi¹ sv⁵ C 'year of the tiger'
pi¹ paŋ⁴ taay¹ or pi¹ thu⁵ laa⁵ C 'year of the rabbit'
pi¹ nyk¹ C 'year of the dragon'
pi⁴ nu⁴ C 'year of the snake'
pi¹ maa⁶ C 'year of the horse'
pi¹ AC 'older sibling' (=TN 212, LCH pi⁵)
pi⁴ niq⁴ AC 'older sister'
pi¹ caay⁴ C 'older brother'
pi¹ lo⁴ C 'wife of older brother'
pi⁶ noq⁶ C 'brothers and sisters, siblings'
kon⁴ pi¹ A 'oldest child'
pi² A 'flute' (LCH pi²)
paw² pi² A 'to blow a flute, play a flute'
pi⁴ AC 'fat' (=TN 212, LCH pi⁴)
kon⁴ pi⁴ A 'fat person'
pi⁴ A 'to measure'
pik² A, pik⁵ C 'wing' (TN pik² 212, LCH piik²)
pin¹ C 'lip'
   pin¹ sop² C 'lips'
   pin¹ tay³ or pin¹ sop² tay³ C 'lower lip'
   pin¹ ny⁵ or pin¹ sop² ny⁵ C 'upper lip'
pin³ C 'to turn upside down' (=TN 226, LCH pin³)
   pin³ taa¹ haay⁵ C 'to turn face up'
pi⁷ AC 'leech' (=TN 212, LCH pi⁷)
pi⁷³ A 'to toast, roast' (=TN 229, LCH pi⁷)
AC 'father' (=TN in 'maternal grandfather' 222; LCH po^5)
   po^1 me^4 C 'wife's father'
po^1 A 'hemp' (LCH po^1)
po^4 C 'enough' (=TN 221, 227; LCH po^4)
   cin^1 po^4 C 'to eat enough'
po^6 AC 'to beat, to thresh' (LCH po^6)
pok^5 AC 'white ant' (TN pok^2 212, LCH pook^2)
   pon^2 A 'to pound (rice)' (LMY pun^2 'to pound (peppers) to powder')
pop^1 C 'to meet' (synonym of yaa^4 C) (LCH pop^5)
poy^1 in paq^2 poy^1 C 'naked' (TN pvy^1 221; Harris's other two dialects have poy^1; LCH pvy^1, LMY pvy^1, poy^1)
pok^5 AC 'to peel' (C explains 'either with a knife or the hands' (not in TN; pok^2 in Harris's other two dialects; LCH pook^2)
pom^3 C 'a round rice granary made of plaited bamboo'
pom^4 in pom^4 hom^1 ton^3 may^6 C 'to go into the shade of a tree'
pon^3 A 'to feed (a child or invalid)' (=TN 228, LMY pon^3)
pog^2 C 'to penetrate'
   hy^4 pog^2 nam^6 xaw^3 maa^4 C 'the boat leaks'
pog^3 C 'section between joints' (LCH pog^3)
   pog^3 tay^3 C 'lower arm'
pog^3 ny^5 C 'upper arm'
pog^3 mnu^4 C 'the wrist'
op^3 pog^3 C 'sugarcane'
po^1 in tew^2 pot^1 C 'underpants' (cf. LCH tew^2 kot^1)
po^2 A, pot^5 C 'lung' (TN pot^2 221, LCH poot^2)
poy^2 AC 'to release' (=TN 212, LCH poy^2)
po^2 kaa^2 A 'to release, let go'
pu^1 AC 'crab' (=TN 221, LCH pu^1)
pu^1 C 'person' (cf. LCH phu^3)
  pu^1 caay^4 C 'man'
  pu^1 pi^4 C 'woman'
  pu^1 vaaw^2 C 'young unmarried man'
  pu^1 con^1 C 'a thief'
pu^1 in me^4 pu^1 C 'carpenter bee' (LCH pu^5)
pu^2 C 'grandfather (usually paternal)' (LCH pu^2)
  pu^2 me^1 C 'mother's father'
  pu^2 mon^1 C 'paternal grandfather'
  pu^2 mon^1 naay^4 C 'father of maternal grandfather'
  pu^2 mon^1 pu^2 C 'father of paternal grandfather'
pu^4 C 'betel' (TN fu^3 212, LCH pu^4)
  vay^1 pu^4 C 'betel leaf'
puk^2 C 'dull, not sharp-pointed'
puk^5 AC 'to plant' (LCH puuk^2)
  puk^5 phak^2 C 'to plant vegetables'
pun^1 AC 'lime (used with betel)' (LCH pun^1)
pun^1 C 'arrow' (LCH pwn^1)
  pun^1 kaa^2 C 'arrow of a crossbow'
pun^6 C 'floor' (LCH pwn^6)
put^5 C 'to open (e.g., a door)' (LCH pw^2)
sv^3 put^5 A 'torn' (LCH put^1)
phaa^1 tu^1 C 'a door' (LCH pâtu^1)
  xew^3 phaa^1 tu^1 C 'incisor teeth'
phaa^2 AC 'to split' (TN faa^2 212, LCH phaa^2)
  phaa^2 may^6 A 'to split wood'
  phaa^2 fun^4 A 'to split firewood'
phaa² tok⁵ C 'to split bamboo strips'
faa⁶ phaa² C 'thunderbolt'

phaa³ AC 'cloth, clothes' (TN faa³ 212, LCH phaa³)
sak¹ phaa³ C 'to wash clothes'
taak⁵ phaa³ C 'to hang out clothes to dry'
thur⁵ phaa³ A 'to iron clothes'
tok⁵ phaa³ A 'to dye cloth'
phaa³ ten¹ C 'a thick mattress'

phaa⁵ C 'cliff' (=TN faa⁵ 221, LCH phaa¹)
phaa⁵ hin⁵ C 'rocky cliff'

phaa⁶ AC 'knife' (=TN faa³ 204, 221; LCH phaa⁶)
phaa⁶ phaay⁵ A 'a sharp knife'
xom⁴ phaa⁶ C 'the sharp edge of a knife'

phaak² A, phaak⁵ C in naa³ phaak² A, naa³ phaak⁵ C
'forehead' (TN faak² 211, LCH phaak²)

phaay⁵ AC 'sharp' (TN fay⁵ 225, LCH phaay¹)
phaa⁶ phaay⁵ A 'a sharp knife'
phak² C, phak⁵ A 'vegetable' (TN fak⁵ 212, LCH phak¹)
puk⁵ phak² C 'to plant vegetables'

phaw⁵ AC 'to burn (transitive)' (TN faw⁵ 221, LCH
phaw¹)

phay⁵ C 'who' (TN fay⁵ 203, 209, LCH phay¹)
maa⁴ haa⁵ phay⁵ C 'whom have you come to see?'

phet² C, phet⁵ A 'spicy hot' (TN fet⁵ 221, LCH phet¹)
mak⁵ phet⁵ A 'pepper' (TN mak² fet⁵ 221)

phew⁵ in may⁶ phew⁵ A 'bamboo' (LCH phew¹)

phyk² A, phyk⁵ C 'albino' (TN fvk² 228, LCH phyk²)
xaay⁴ phyk² A, kaay⁴ phyk⁵ C 'albino buffalo'

phyk⁵ C 'taro' (TN fvk² 221, LCH phyk²)

phyn A 'table'

phi⁵ A 'ghost, demon' (TN fi⁵, LCH phi¹)

phiw⁵ AC 'skin', also 'outer skin of a plant' C (LCH
**mi⁴ phiw⁵ C 'to be good-looking'
pho⁵ AC 'husband' (TN fo⁵ 221, LCH pho¹)
pho⁵ me⁴ C 'husband and wife'
?aw¹ pho⁵ C 'to marry (of a woman)'
pho⁵ taay¹ C '(Her) husband died.'
phom⁵ AC 'hair of the head' (TN fom⁵ 212, LCH phum¹)
phom⁵ hok⁵ C 'grey hair'
phom⁵ cong⁶ C 'false hair'
phoy⁵ in xaw³ phoy⁵ AC 'noon meal' (cf. LCH xaw³ foy¹
 'a snack')
cin¹ xaw³ phoy⁵ AC 'to eat the noon meal'
phu² C 'to squirt' (LCH phu²)
phu² nam⁶ C 'to squirt water from the mouth'
phuk¹ AC in van⁴ phuk¹ A, mw⁶ phuk¹ C 'tomorrow' (TN
 mi¹ fuk³ 221, vowel no doubt misprinted in mi¹;
 LCH van⁴ phuk⁵)
phuŋ³ AC 'bee' (=TN 212, LCH phuŋ³)
nam⁶ phuŋ³ C 'honey'
xi³ phuŋ³ C 'beeswax'
hag⁴ phuŋ³ C 'beehive'

saak² A, saak⁵ C 'pestle' (TN saak² 222, LCH saak²)
saam⁵ AC 'three' (=TN 222, LCH saam¹)
saam⁵ xaap¹ A 'three meals'
saam⁵ naa⁴ li² C '3 o'clock'
ho⁵ saam⁵ C (informant's name, so called because
 he was the third child)
saat² A, saat⁵ C 'mat' (not in TN; saat² in Harris's
 other two dialects; LCH saat²)

saaw⁴ AC 'twenty' (LCH saaw⁴)
saaw⁵ AC 'young unmarried woman' (TN saw⁵ 213,
presumably a misprint; LCH saaw\textsuperscript{1)}

saay\textsuperscript{4} AC ‘sand’ (TN cay\textsuperscript{4} 213, say\textsuperscript{4}, no doubt a
misprint for saay\textsuperscript{4}, in Harris’s other two
dialects; LCH saay\textsuperscript{4})

saay\textsuperscript{5} AC ‘cord, string, belt’ (=TN 213, LCH saay\textsuperscript{1})

saay\textsuperscript{5} tew\textsuperscript{2} C ‘belt’

saay\textsuperscript{5} lyt\textsuperscript{1} C ‘blood vessel’

tho\textsuperscript{2} saay\textsuperscript{5} sy\textsuperscript{3} AC ‘string beans, long beans’

saay\textsuperscript{5} li\textsuperscript{1} AC ‘navel’

saay\textsuperscript{5} lom\textsuperscript{4} A ‘a kite’

saay\textsuperscript{6} A ‘left (hand)’ (cf. chaay\textsuperscript{6} C) (TN saay\textsuperscript{3} 213,
LCH saay\textsuperscript{6})

sak\textsuperscript{1} C ‘to wash (clothes)’ (TN sak\textsuperscript{3} 213, LCH sak\textsuperscript{5})

sak\textsuperscript{1} phaa\textsuperscript{3} C ‘to wash clothes’

san\textsuperscript{5} C ‘back (as of a knife), spine’ (LCH san\textsuperscript{1})

luk\textsuperscript{5} san\textsuperscript{5} laŋ\textsuperscript{5} C ‘backbone’

san\textsuperscript{5} C ‘monkey’ in pi\textsuperscript{1} san\textsuperscript{5} or pi\textsuperscript{1} liŋ\textsuperscript{4} C ‘year of
the monkey’ (LCH pi\textsuperscript{1} sen\textsuperscript{1}, LMY pi\textsuperscript{1} san\textsuperscript{1})

saŋ\textsuperscript{2} muk\textsuperscript{1} C ‘to blow the nose’ (=TN 222, LCH saŋ\textsuperscript{2})

saw\textsuperscript{3} A ‘a big stove; kitchen’ (LCH saw\textsuperscript{3})

saw\textsuperscript{3} fay\textsuperscript{4} A ‘kitchen’

saw\textsuperscript{5} C ‘pillar’ (=TN 222, LCH saw\textsuperscript{1})

saw\textsuperscript{3} AC ‘intestines’, also ‘tang (of a knife)’ C (=TN
213, LCH saw\textsuperscript{3})

say\textsuperscript{6} C ‘kind of insect that eats wood’

say\textsuperscript{2} C ‘to put’ (=TN 213, LCH say\textsuperscript{2})

say\textsuperscript{2} se\textsuperscript{5} C ‘to lock’

say\textsuperscript{5} AC ‘clear, transparent’ (=TN 213, LCH say\textsuperscript{1})

nam\textsuperscript{6} say\textsuperscript{5} A ‘clear water’

kaŋ\textsuperscript{1} faa\textsuperscript{6} say\textsuperscript{5} C ‘clear sky’

se\textsuperscript{2} C ‘to pick (the teeth)’ (TN xe\textsuperscript{2} 215; C agrees
with one of Harris’s other dialects; LCH se\textsuperscript{2})
may⁶ se² xew³ C 'toothpick'
se⁵ C 'a lock'
say² se⁵ C 'to lock'
sten³ A 'stinger of an insect' (cf. TN 'splinter' 226, LCH sten³ 'splinter')
seŋ² AC 'all gone, completely' (LCH seŋ³)
lam¹ seŋ² A 'completely dark'
xaw³ seŋ² kaa² C 'the rice is all gone.'
sv³ AC 'shirt' (=TN 213, LCH sv³)
nun¹ sv³ A 'to put on a shirt, wear a shirt'
sv³ put⁵ A, sv³ lu⁶ C 'torn shirt'
sv³ log⁵ xay⁴ C 'undershirt'
tho² saay⁵ sv³ AC 'string beans, long beans'
sv⁵ AC 'tiger' (TN sw⁵ 222; sv⁵ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH sv¹)
pi¹ sv⁵ C 'year of the tiger'
sv⁵ yu² thyn² A 'the tiger lives in the forest.'
sten⁵ A 'one hundred thousand' (LCH sten¹)
seŋ⁵ C 'light; jewel' (TN seŋ⁴ 222, with tone probably misprinted; LCH seŋ¹ 'jewel')
seŋ⁵ taa¹ C 'the black part (pupil and iris) of the eye'
si² AC 'four' (=TN 222, LCH si²)
si² caam¹ C 'to sneeze'
si² mom² C 'fontanelle'
si² ?yk² C 'to have the hiccups'
si³ keŋ⁴ C 'to lie on the side' (LCH sākeŋ⁴)
si⁵ AC 'color' (LCH si¹)
si⁵ C 'to rub' (LCH si¹)
si⁵ to¹ C 'to rub one's body'
si⁵ xay⁴ C 'to rub off dried sweat'
si⁵ ten⁴ C 'to make candles by rolling'
sip² C, sip⁵ A 'ten' (TN sip⁵ 213, LCH sip¹)
sip² ?et² C, sip⁵ ?et⁵ A 'eleven'
sip² soŋ⁵ C 'twelve'
sip² mwn² C 'one hundred thousand'
siw² AC 'chisel' (=TN 213, LCH siw²)
siw⁵ AC 'pimple' (=TN 213, LCH siw¹)
tum² siw⁵ C 'a pimple'
som³ AC 'sour' (=TN 222, LCH sum³)
son³ in son³ nɔŋⁱ AC 'heel' (TN son³ 213, LCH sun³)
son⁵ AC 'garden' (=TN 213, LCH son¹)
het¹ son⁵ A, het² son⁵ C 'to make a garden, do gardening'
kon² son⁵ C 'to dig the garden'
ʔaw¹ nam⁶ kaa² hot² son⁵ C 'Take water and water the garden.'
sop² C, sop⁵ A 'mouth' (TN sop⁵ 221, LCH sop¹)
ʔa³ sop² C, ʔa³ sop⁵ A 'to open the mouth'
pin¹ sop² C 'lips'
søy¹ AC 'to wash' (LCH soy⁵)
søy¹ naa³ AC 'to wash the face'
søy¹ mɯ⁴ C 'to wash the hands'
sɔk² A, sɔk⁵ C 'elbow; cubit (distance from elbow to ends of fingers)' (TN sɔk² 213, LCH sɔk²)
sɔk² lem⁵ A 'elbow'
mi⁴ laay⁵ sɔk⁵ C 'How many cubits?'
som² in maak⁵ xv⁵ som² C 'eggplant' (cf. LCH som² 'light greenish-blue')
som³ C 'to plant' (=TN 216; LCH som³ 'to reseed')
som³ naa⁴ C 'to plant a ricefield'
sɔŋ⁶ hyv⁴ A 'to repair a roof'
sɔŋ⁵ AC 'two' (TN 213, LCH sɔŋ¹)
sip² sɔŋ⁵ C 'twelve'
sọŋ⁵ van⁴ C 'two days'
sọŋ⁵ vay¹ A 'two (of certain things)'
sọp² kan¹ A 'to be the same, alike' (LCHcoop⁵)
sọy⁴ A 'to slice (vegetables, etc.)' (LCH sọy⁴)
suk² C, suk⁵ A 'cooked; ripe' (TN suk⁵ 203, 213; LCH suk¹)
  xaw³ suk² C, xaw³ suk⁵ A 'cooked rice'
sun⁵ AC 'high, tall' (= TN 213, LCH sun¹)
  Iọy¹ sun⁵ sun⁵ C 'high mountains'
  sun⁵ ny⁵ C 'up in the sky'
sup⁵ C 'tobacco, a cigarette' (LMY suup²)
  cin¹ sup⁵ C 'to smoke'
  yep⁵ sup⁵ C 'to step on a cigarette'
sut² C, sut⁵ A 'mosquito net' (LCH sut¹)
  may⁶ sut² C 'frame for a mosquito net'
  kaŋ¹ sut⁵ A 'to put up a mosquito net'
sω¹ AC 'straight' (= TN 213, LCH sw⁵)
  cuk¹ sw¹ sw¹ C 'to stand straight'
sω⁶ AC 'to buy' (TN sw³ 222, LCH sw⁶)
  kaa² sw⁶ xo⁴ leŋ⁴ C 'to go and buy things'
  sw⁶ in van⁴ sw⁴ A, mju⁶ sw⁴ C 'day before yesterday' (= TN 228, LCH sw⁴)

taa¹ AC 'eye' (= TN 222, LCH taa¹)
  maaŋ⁵ taa¹ C 'the eye, an eye, eyeball'
  him⁴ taa¹ or nang⁵ taa¹ C 'eyelid'
  xon⁵ taa¹ AC 'eyebrow', also C 'eyelash'
  nam⁶ taa¹ C 'tears'
  lap² taa¹ C, lap⁵ taa¹ A 'to close the eyes'
  mun⁴ taa¹ AC 'to open the eyes'
  liw² taa¹ C 'to wink one eye'
  sẹŋ⁵ taa¹ C 'the black part (pupil and iris) of
the eye'
caay\textsuperscript{6} taa\textsuperscript{1} C 'to look out of the side of the eye'
taa\textsuperscript{1} vot\textsuperscript{5} A 'blind'
maak\textsuperscript{5} taa\textsuperscript{1} may\textsuperscript{4} vot\textsuperscript{5} C 'You are blind.'
taa\textsuperscript{1} faan\textsuperscript{4} or taa\textsuperscript{1} laay\textsuperscript{4} C 'poor eyesight'
taa\textsuperscript{1} kun\textsuperscript{3} C 'sty'
ven\textsuperscript{1} taa\textsuperscript{1} A 'eyeglasses'
taa\textsuperscript{1} haay\textsuperscript{5} C 'lying face up'
pin\textsuperscript{3} taa\textsuperscript{1} haay\textsuperscript{5} C 'to turn face up'
taa\textsuperscript{1} mu\textsuperscript{4} C 'wrist bone'
taa\textsuperscript{1} can\textsuperscript{4} AC 'sun'
taa\textsuperscript{1} vaa\textsuperscript{4} A 'yesterday'
taa\textsuperscript{1} AC 'maternal grandfather' (=TN po\textsuperscript{1} taa\textsuperscript{1} 222, LCH taa\textsuperscript{1})
taa\textsuperscript{1} mon\textsuperscript{1} C 'maternal grandfather'
taa\textsuperscript{3} A 'to clap (the hands)'
taa\textsuperscript{4} A 'to smear' (LCH taa\textsuperscript{4})
taak\textsuperscript{1} AC 'land leech' (=TN 214, LCH taak\textsuperscript{5})
taak\textsuperscript{2} A, taak\textsuperscript{5} C 'to expose to the sun' (TN tak\textsuperscript{2} 213, LCH taak\textsuperscript{2})
taak\textsuperscript{2} phaa\textsuperscript{3} C 'to hang out clothes to dry'
taan\textsuperscript{2} A 'packsaddle' (LCH taan\textsuperscript{2} 'to transport by packsaddle')
taan\textsuperscript{4} AC 'road, way' (=TN 214, LCH taan\textsuperscript{4})
on\textsuperscript{5} taan\textsuperscript{4} A 'road'
xaan\textsuperscript{5} taan\textsuperscript{4} A 'to obstruct the path'
taan\textsuperscript{4} nok\textsuperscript{1} C 'outside'
taan\textsuperscript{4} nay\textsuperscript{4} C 'inside'
?on\textsuperscript{1} taan\textsuperscript{4} AC 'before' (TN ?on\textsuperscript{2} taaj\textsuperscript{4} 208)
kaa\textsuperscript{2} ?on\textsuperscript{1} taan\textsuperscript{4} A 'to go before'
pay\textsuperscript{1} ?on\textsuperscript{1} taan\textsuperscript{4} C 'to walk ahead, lead the way'

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taat⁵ in nam⁶ tok² taat⁵ C 'waterfall' (LCH tok¹ taat²)
taay¹ AC 'to die' (=TN 213, LCH taay¹)
  kon⁴ taay¹ A 'a dead person, a person dies'
  pho⁵ taay¹ C 'Her' husband died.
  taay¹ haa¹ C 'to die of cholera, die in an
  epidemic'
  hem⁵ kon⁴ taay¹ C 'to kill a person'
taay¹ A 'cotton' (TN tay¹ 216; LCH uses faay³)
  pan² taay¹ A 'to spin cotton'
tak⁵ A 'the lap' (LCH tak¹)
  naŋ¹ tak⁵ A 'to sit on someone's lap'
tam² AC 'low, short' (=TN 214, LCH tem²)
tam⁴ in tam⁴ ny⁵ C 'on top', tam⁴ tay³ C 'underneath'
taŋ⁴ A 'anvil' (LCH taŋ⁴)
taŋ² AC 'stool' (=TN 214, LCH taŋ²)
  taŋ² xot² C, taŋ² xot⁵ A 'chair with a back'
taŋ³ AC 'to cook, to boil' (=TN 'to set up' 226, LCH
  taŋ³ 'to erect, to set up, to set on (the fire)')
  taŋ³ xaw³ AC 'to cook rice'
  taŋ³ nam⁶ AC 'to boil water'
  mo³ taŋ³ xaw³ A 'rice pot'
tap¹ A 'to fence, make (a fence)'
tap² C, tap⁵ AC 'liver' (TN tap⁵ 214, LCH tap¹)
tat² C 'to cut' (TN tat⁵ 222, LCH tet¹)
taw¹ AC 'ashes' (TN thaw¹ 214, probably a misprint;
  LCH thaw⁵)
  xi³ taw¹ C 'ashes'
  cen⁴ nam⁶ taw¹ C (also nam⁶ taŋ² C) 'alkali
  water prepared with ashes'
taw² A 'turtle' (=TN 226, LCH taw²)
taw⁶ in may⁶ taw⁶ A 'a cane, walking stick' (LCH may⁶
taw^6

tay^2 C 'to crawl' (=TN 213, LCH tay^2)

    tay^2 xo^5 C 'to cross a bridge'

 tay^4 AC 'Tai' (=TN 202, LCH tay^4)

    tay^4 ny^5 C 'Tai Nuea' (names of this language
    and its speakers)

    tay^4 nay^2 A 'Shan'

 tay^3 AC 'below, south' (=TN 213, LCH tay^3)

    yu^2 tay^3 C 'below'

    tay^3 thun^5 A 'downstairs'

    tam^4 tay^3 C 'underneath'

    poq^3 tay^3 C 'lower arm'

    pin^1 tay^3 or pin^1 sop^2 tay^3 C 'lower lip'

 te^4 naa^4 C 'dike between ricefields' (=TN 218, LCH

 te^4 naa^4)

 te^6 AC 'genuine, real, very' (=TN te^3 223, LCH te^6)

    li^1 te^6 A 'very good'

    kat^2 te^6 te^6 C 'very cold'

 tem^1 AC 'full' (=TN 214, LCH tim^1)

 ten^3 C 'to hop, skip' (TN 'to squirm, struggle' 228,
 LCH tin^3 'to squirm, to struggle, to dance')

    ten^3 kaa^2 C 'to hop and skip along'

 ten^4 AC 'candle' (=TN 214, LCH ten^4)

 teg^1 A 'noon' (LCH teg^5)

 tew^2 C 'pants, trousers' (LCH tew^2)

    tew^2 pot^1 C 'underpants'

    saay^5 tew^2 C 'belt'

 tyn^2 AC 'to scratch (an itching place)'

 tek^1 C 'to measure' (LCH teck^5)

    tek^1 toy^4 C 'to measure to see'

 tek^5 A 'to burst, break' (=TN tek^2 214, LCH teck^2)

 tem^3 A 'to write' (LCH tem^3)

349
ten¹ AC 'a kind of small wasp' (=TN 222, LCH ten¹)
ten¹ in phaa³ ten¹ C 'a thick mattress' (LCH ten⁵ 'bed')
ten² C 'to sting; (of a mosquito) to bite' (LCH ten²)
    yo⁴ maa⁴ ten² C 'a mosquito bites'
teg¹ A 'melon' (=TN 222, LCH teg¹)
    maak² teg¹ A 'a melon'
teg⁴ AC 'to stab' (LCH teg⁴)
tet⁵ in maak⁵ tet⁵ C 'clitoris' (LCH teet²)
ti¹ AC 'place' (=TN 214, LCH ti⁵)
    ti¹ nay³ AC 'here'
    ti¹ nay⁶ A 'this place, here'
    ti¹ nan³ C 'there'
yu² ti¹ nan³ C 'It is there.'
ti¹ lay⁵ C 'where'
    kaa² ti¹ lay⁵ maa⁴ C 'Where have you been?'
tin¹ AC 'foot', also 'foot of a mountain' C (=TN 214,
    LCH tin¹)
    faa² tin¹ A 'sole of the foot'
tip⁵ C 'narrow; tight-fitting'
tiw³ AC 'to carry (as a suitcase)' (TN hiw³ in all
    three of Harris's dialects; LCH tiw³)
to¹ AC 'body; classifier for animals' (=TN 214, LCH to¹)
    to¹ laay⁴ C 'freckled body'
    si⁵ to¹ C 'to rub one's body'
to¹ AC 'stump' (=TN 222, LCH to¹)
    to¹ xaw³ C 'rice stubble'
to² AC 'kind of wasp' (described by A as a big wasp)
    (=TN 227, LCH to²)
to² C 'to fight (of chickens)' (LCH to²)
    kay² to² kan¹ C 'cocks fight'
to⁴ C 'to fight with horns' (LCH to⁴)
xaay⁴ to⁴ kan¹ C 'buffaloes fight'
to⁴ huk⁵ C 'to weave' (LCH to⁴)
tok² C, tok⁵ A 'to fall, drop' (TN tok⁵ 214, LCH tok¹)
  fon⁵ tok² C, fon⁵ tok⁵ A 'rain falls, it rains'
nam⁶ tok² taat⁵ C 'waterfall'
tok⁵ phaa³ A 'to dye cloth'
ton³ AC 'tree, plant' (=TN 229, LCH tun³)
ton³ may⁶ AC 'tree, plant'
ton³ kaa³ C 'a young rice plant'
pom⁴ hom¹ ton³ may⁶ C 'to go into the shade of a 
  tree'
ton¹ C 'to measure capacity'
top⁵ C 'to beat' (=TN 222)
tot² C 'to break wind' (TN tot⁵ 222, LCH tot¹)
toy⁴ C 'to look' (=TN 216; LCH toy⁴ 'to follow; to 
  fetch')
  lom¹ toy⁴ C 'to smell to see'
cim⁴ toy⁴ C 'to taste to see'
tek¹ toy⁴ C 'to measure to see'
tok² A, tok⁵ C 'to pound' (TN tok² 222, LCH took²)
  xaan⁵ tok² A, xaan⁵ tok⁵ C 'a hammer'
tok⁵ C 'bamboo strip' (TN tok², LCH took²)
  phaa² tok⁵ C 'to split bamboo strips'
tom¹ C 'to swarm' (LCH tom¹)
  men⁴ mun⁴ maa⁴ tom¹ C 'flies come and swarm (on 
    something)'
ton¹ AC 'big leaf, especially banana leaf', C also
  'wild banana' (=TN 222, LCH ton¹)
ton¹ koy³ A 'banana leaf'
ton¹ hu⁵ or ton¹ vu⁵ C 'earring'
ton² in hoy³ ton² C 'hook, latch'
təŋ⁶ AC 'stomach, belly' (TN təŋ³ 214, LCH təŋ⁶)
  təŋ⁶ nəy⁶ C 'the lower abdomen'
  təŋ⁶ may³ xaw³ A 'hungry'

tu¹ AC 'door' (=TN 222, LCH tu¹)
  faa⁵ tu¹ A, paa² tu¹ or phaa¹ tu¹ C 'a door'
  xew³ phaa¹ tu¹ C 'incisor teeth'

tu¹ in men⁵ tu¹ C 'bad smelling'

tu⁴ in nok¹ tu⁴ A 'dove' (LCH tu³)

tum² C 'a bump or swelling on the body' (LCH tum²)
  pen¹ tum² C 'to have a bump on the body'
  tum² siw⁵ C 'a pimple'


tum² in may⁵ tum² muy⁴ C 'button'

tw⁴ AC 'to plow' (cf. thay⁵)
  tw⁴ naa⁴ C 'to plow a ricefield'

twn² A 'to wake up, get up' (=TN 226, LCH twn²)

tun³ AC 'shallow' (=TN 214, LCH tun³)
  nam⁶ tun³ C 'shallow water'

twt¹ C 'to pull; to drag' (LMY twt⁵)
  twt¹ xew³ C 'to pull teeth'
  twt¹ not⁵ C 'to pull out whiskers'

thaa³ A 'to wait' (=TN 205, 223; LCH thaa³)
  py¹ thaa³ A 'to wait'

thaak⁵ C 'to trim (e.g., a log) with an axe' (LCH thaak²)

thaam⁵ A 'to ask' (=TN 223, LCH thaa⁵)

thaan² A 'charcoal' (=TN 223, LCH thaa⁵)

thaat⁵ C 'to stop (of rain)'
  fon⁵ thaat⁵ C 'the rain stops'

tham³ AC 'cave' (=TN 214, LCH tham³)
  hu⁴ tham³ C 'a cave'
  xaw³ tham³ C 'to enter a cave'
thaw\textsuperscript{3} AC ‘old’ (=TN 223, LCH thaw\textsuperscript{3})
kon\textsuperscript{4} thaw\textsuperscript{3} AC ‘an old person, old people’
kaay\textsuperscript{4} thaw\textsuperscript{3} or xaay\textsuperscript{4} thaw\textsuperscript{3} C ‘an old buffalo’
thay\textsuperscript{2} A ‘to change (clothes)’ (=TN 223, LCH thay\textsuperscript{2})
thay\textsuperscript{2} xyn\textsuperscript{1} A ‘to change clothes’
thay\textsuperscript{5} C ‘a plow’ (cf. tw\textsuperscript{4}) (=TN 214, LCH thay\textsuperscript{1})
thay\textsuperscript{5} or may\textsuperscript{6} thay\textsuperscript{5} C ‘a plow’
lek\textsuperscript{2} thay\textsuperscript{5} C ‘plowshare’
thyk\textsuperscript{2} C ‘male (animal)’ (TN thwk 223, with tone omitted by misprint; LCH thwk\textsuperscript{1})
kaay\textsuperscript{4} thyk\textsuperscript{2} C ‘male buffalo’
thyn\textsuperscript{2} AC ‘forest’ (=TN 226, LCH thyn\textsuperscript{2})
laam\textsuperscript{3} thyn\textsuperscript{2} C ‘to go hunting in the forest’
sv\textsuperscript{5} yu\textsuperscript{2} thyn\textsuperscript{2} A ‘The tiger lives in the forest.’
thyn\textsuperscript{5} A ‘to arrive, reach’ (TN thwn\textsuperscript{5} 223, LCH thwn\textsuperscript{1})
kaa\textsuperscript{2} thyn\textsuperscript{5} A ‘to go as far as, arrive at’
theb\textsuperscript{1} in kep\textsuperscript{2} theb\textsuperscript{1} C ‘sandals’
thi\textsuperscript{2} C ‘closely spaced’ (=TN 214, LCH thi\textsuperscript{2})
thiw\textsuperscript{1} AC ‘to whistle’ (TN fiw\textsuperscript{5} 212, LCH thiw\textsuperscript{1})
thiw\textsuperscript{2} C ‘to spit’
 \hspace{1em} thiw\textsuperscript{2} nam\textsuperscript{6} laay\textsuperscript{4} C ‘to spit’
tho\textsuperscript{2} AC ‘bean’ (=TN 214, LCH tho\textsuperscript{2})
 \hspace{1em} tho\textsuperscript{2} saay\textsuperscript{5} sv\textsuperscript{3} AC ‘string beans, long beans’
thur\textsuperscript{2} in may\textsuperscript{6} thur\textsuperscript{2} AC ‘chopsticks’ (=TN 227, LCH thur\textsuperscript{2})
thur\textsuperscript{5} A ‘to iron’
 \hspace{1em} thur\textsuperscript{5} phaa\textsuperscript{3} A ‘to iron clothes’
thur\textsuperscript{5} laa\textsuperscript{5} AC ‘rabbit’ (C also pan\textsuperscript{4} taay\textsuperscript{1})
 \hspace{1em} pi\textsuperscript{1} thur\textsuperscript{5} laa\textsuperscript{5} C ‘year of the rabbit’
thun\textsuperscript{5} in tay\textsuperscript{3} thun\textsuperscript{5} A ‘downstairs’ (LCH tay\textsuperscript{3} thun\textsuperscript{1})
thuy\textsuperscript{2} C ‘a plane (the tool)’ (LCH thuy\textsuperscript{2} ‘to plane’)
vaa\textsuperscript{1} A ‘to speak’ (LCH vaa\textsuperscript{5})
vaan¹ maw² pen¹ A 'to speak incorrectly'

vaan² AC 'shoulder' (=TN 215, LCH baa²)

ho⁵ vaan² AC 'shoulder'

vaan³ C 'crazy' (LCH baa³)

vaan³ mu⁵ C 'crazy with fits'

vaan⁴ AC 'yesterday' (=TN 204, 214; LCH vaan⁴)

taa¹ vaan⁴ A, mun⁶ vaan⁴ C 'yesterday'

vaan⁴ AC 'armspread (a measure)' (=TN 214, LCH vaan⁴)

vaan² A 'cup' (=TN 214, 225; LCH vaan²)

vaan³ AC 'village' (=TN 215, LCH baan³)

vaan³ faay² (name of C's home village)

vaan⁵ C 'sweet, delicious' (=TN 214, LCH vaan¹)

cin¹ vaan⁵ vaan⁵ C 'delicious, good to eat, to enjoy the taste'

maw² vaan⁵ C 'not delicious'

yu² li¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you living comfortably?'

vaan¹ AC 'thin (not thick)' (=TN 215, LCH baan¹)

vaan² C 'flying squirrel' (=TN 215, LCH baan²)

vaaw² AC 'young unmarried man' (=TN 215, LCH baaw²)

pu¹ vaaw² C (same)

vaay¹ C 'to weed' (TN laay¹ 216, LCH baay¹)

vaay³ AC 'to row (a boat)' (LCH vaay³ 'to swim')

vaay³ hray⁴ AC 'to row a boat'

may⁶ vaay³ hray⁴ or may⁶ faay⁴ hray⁴ C 'oar, oars'

vaay⁵ A 'rattan' (=TN 226, LCH vaay¹)

van² A (name of informant)

van⁴ AC 'day' (=TN 214, LCH van⁴)

kaan¹ van⁴ A 'daytime'

kaan⁶ van⁴ C 'daytime, midday'

xuy¹ van⁴ C 'noon (12 o'clock)'

van⁴ nay⁶ A 'today'
van⁴ phuk¹ A 'tomorrow'
van⁴ sun⁴ A 'day before yesterday'
van⁴ huw⁴ A 'day after tomorrow'
soŋ⁵ van⁴ C 'two days'
xaw³ van⁴ A 'supper'
laa³ van⁴ C 'afternoon'
xaw³ laa³ van⁴ C 'a meal about 3 p.m.'
taa¹ van⁴ AC 'sun'
vat² in pen¹ vat² AC 'to have a cold' (TN vat⁵ 214, LCH vat¹)
vaw¹ AC 'light (not heavy)' (=TN 215, LCH baw¹)
vay³ A 'to make a gesture of salutation' (TN way¹ 223, LCH vay³)
vay⁶ C 'to put away' (TN vay³ 214, LCH vay⁶)
ʔom¹ vay⁶ C 'to hold in the mouth'
vay¹ AC 'leaf; classifier for certain objects' (=TN 206, LCH bay¹)
vay¹ may⁶ or fy⁵ may⁶ A 'leaf'
may¹ vay¹ pu⁴ C 'betel leaf'
soŋ⁵ vay¹ A 'two (of certain things)'
vay³ A 'dumb, mute' (=TN 205, LCH bay³)
kon⁴ vay³ A 'a dumb person, a mute'
vek¹ A 'work (noun)' (LCH veek⁵)
het¹ vek¹ A 'to work, do work'
ven¹ AC 'to fly' (TN vin¹ 206, LCH bin¹)
veŋ² C 'to strain' (TN piŋ² 215, surely a misprint; LCH bin²)
veŋ² xi³ C 'to strain in defecating'
vet² A 'to scratch (of a chicken)'
kay² vet² A 'a chicken scratches'
vet⁵ paa¹ C 'fishhook' (cf. met² paa¹ C 'to fish') (TN vet⁵ 206, LCH bet¹)
A 'mirror' (LCH ven^5)
ven^1 taa^1 A 'eyeglasses'
ven^1 A 'to throw away' (TN ven^3 209)
ven^5 C 'bracelet' (LCH ven^1)
veg^2 A 'to share, divide' (=TN 224, LCH beg^2)
veg^2 xoŋ^5 A 'to divide things'
vi^4 AC 'a fan, to fan; to winnow' (=TN 226, LCH vi^4)
vi^5 AC 'a comb, to comb' (=TN 223, LCH vi^1)
vi^5 ho^5 C 'to comb the hair'
vo^1 A 'lotus' (LCH bo^1)
mok^2 vo^1 A 'lotus blossom'
vo^2 AC 'a mine' (=TN 'well, spring' 215; LCH bo^2)
vo^2 ky^1 AC 'salt mine'
mvn^4 vo^2 AC (place name)
mi^4 vo^2 ky^1 A 'There are salt mines.'
(Explanation of the place name mvn^4 vo^2)
vo^4 AC 'ox' (=TN go^4 211, LCH vo^4)
pi^1 vo^4 C 'year of the ox'
he^1 vo^4 C 'to chase oxen'
von^1 A 'tall, up high' (LCH bun^1)
von^1 A 'crazy' (LCH baa^3 bun^1)
von^1 A (surname of informant)
voŋ^1 C 'a kind of small monkey' (cf. liŋ^4) (TN voŋ^2 219; LCH voŋ^5 'monkey')
voŋ^1 AC 'to pickle' (TN loŋ^1 206, LCH boŋ^1)
voŋ^1 ŋem^5 C 'the temples'
voŋ^2 in faa^5 voŋ^2 AC 'window' (=TN 222; cf. LCH poŋ^2)
voŋ^5 AC 'blind' (TN voŋ^2 215, LCH boot^2)
 taa^1 voŋ^5 A 'blind'
 maak^5 taa^1 may^4 voŋ^5 C 'You are blind.'
voŋ^5 C 'to go out (of a fire)' (LCH voŋ^5)
vu^5 C 'ear' (cf. A hu^5, C also occasionally hu^5) (TN

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hu⁵ 217, LCH hu¹
  hu⁴ vu⁵ C ‘hole of the ear’
  cin² vu⁵ C ‘lobe of the ear’
  xat¹ vu⁵ C ‘to dig out the ear’
  vu⁵ nok⁵ C ‘deaf’
  tɔŋ¹ vu⁵ or tɔŋ¹ hu⁵ C ‘earring’

xaa¹ lay¹ C ‘stairs’
xaa¹ luk¹ niŋ⁴ C ‘to give a daughter in marriage’
xaa² xo⁵ C ‘to laugh’
xaa⁴ AC ‘thatch grass’ (=TN 205, 217; LCH xaa⁴)
  laŋ⁵ xaa⁴ C ‘roof’
  xaa⁴ hɔm⁵ A ‘lemon grass’ (=TN 209)
xaa⁵ C ‘foot, leg’ (=TN 217, LCH xaa¹)
  xaa⁵ xok² C ‘lame’
  xaa⁵ nɔŋ⁴ C ‘a cramp in the leg’
  luk⁵ xaa⁵ loŋ⁵ C ‘hip bone’
  xay¹ xaa⁵ C ‘to cross the knees’
  nɔn⁴ hot² xaa⁵ C ‘to lie on the side with the
  knees curled up’
xaa⁵ AC ‘right (hand)’ (=TN kaa⁵ 209; xaa⁵ in Harris’s
  other two dialects; LCH xwaa¹)
  nɔn⁵ xaa⁵ C ‘to the right’
xaa⁵ C ‘sharpened stake’ (=TN xaak² 219, LCH xwaak²)
xaa⁵ C ‘to cross’ (=TN 208, LCH xaam³)
  xaam³ nam⁶ C ‘to cross water’
xaa⁵ AC ‘axe’ (=TN kaan⁵ 219, LCH kwaan¹)
  ho⁵ xaan⁵ C ‘axe’
  xaan⁵ tok² A, xaan⁵ tok⁵ C ‘a hammer’
xaa⁶ C ‘lazy’ (=TN xaan³ 209, LCH xaan⁶)
  kon⁴ xaan⁶ C ‘a lazy person’
xaaŋ³ C ‘side’ (cf. xaŋ³) (=TN 218, LCH xaŋ³)
xī³ xaaŋ³ or luk⁵ xī³ xaaŋ³ C 'ribs'

xaaŋ⁵ A 'to lie athwart' (=TN 225, LCH xwaan¹)

xaaŋ⁵ taŋ⁴ A 'to obstruct the path'

xaaŋ⁵ 'metal' in mo³ xaaŋ⁵ C 'pan for cooking' (LCH mo³ xaaŋ¹)

xaap¹ A 'a meal' (LCH xaap⁵)

saam⁵ xaap¹ A 'three meals'

cin¹ saam⁵ xaap¹ A 'to eat three meals'

xaaw¹ in cvk¹ xaaaw¹ C 'rope of the plow' (LCH xaaaw⁵)

xaaw⁵ AC 'white' (=TN 218, LCH xaaw¹)

xaay⁴ A 'water buffalo' (also C, but C more often

kaay⁴) (TN xaay⁴ 209, LCH kwaay⁴)

xaw⁵ xaay⁴ A 'buffalo horn'

xaay⁴ phvk² A 'albino buffalo'

xaay⁴ to⁴ kan¹ C 'buffaloes fight'

xaay⁴ ?ok⁵ C 'to put out of the mouth' (TN kaay⁴ 218;

aspirated in Harris's other two dialects; LCH

xaay⁴)

xaay⁵ A 'to sell' (=TN 218, LCH xaay¹)

xam¹ C 'afternoon, evening' (=TN 208, LCH xam⁵)

kaŋ⁶ xam¹ C 'afternoon, evening'

xam⁴ A 'gold' (=TN 208, LCH xam⁴)

xam⁵ A 'stuck' (not in TN, but Harris cites it from

his other two dialects 217; LCH xam¹)

luk⁵ xam⁵ xo⁴ A 'a bone is struck in the throat'

xan³ in xan³ nɔk¹ C 'outside', xan³ hu⁴ C 'inside'

xan⁴ C 'smoke' (cf. kan⁴ A) (TN kan⁴ 209, LCH kwaan⁴)

xan⁵ C 'to crow' (=TN 208, LCH xan¹)

kay² xan⁵ C 'a cock crows'

xan⁵ C 'whorl in the hair, spirit' (also xon⁵ C) (TN

kan⁵, LCH xwan¹)

xan⁵ ni⁵ C 'the spirit flees'

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xaj\textsuperscript{1} C 'sticklac' (=TN 218, LMY xaj\textsuperscript{5})
xaj\textsuperscript{3} in luk\textsuperscript{5} xaj\textsuperscript{3} A 'ribs' (cf. xaa\textsuperscript{3})
xaj\textsuperscript{5} AC 'to shut up, imprison' (=TN 208, LCH xaj\textsuperscript{1})
xat\textsuperscript{1} vu\textsuperscript{5} C 'to dig out the ear' (LCH xwat\textsuperscript{1})
xaw\textsuperscript{2} AC 'knee' (=TN 208, LCH xaw\textsuperscript{2})
ho\textsuperscript{5} xaw\textsuperscript{2} AC 'knee'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} AC 'rice' (=TN 208, LCH xaw\textsuperscript{3})
xaw\textsuperscript{3} new\textsuperscript{5} or xaw\textsuperscript{3} no\textsuperscript{5} C 'glutinous rice'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} caaw\textsuperscript{3} C 'nonglutinous rice'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} pyk\textsuperscript{5} C 'paddy, unhusked rice'
to\textsuperscript{1} xaw\textsuperscript{3} C 'rice stubble'
mit\textsuperscript{1} xaw\textsuperscript{3} A 'a grain of rice'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} haap\textsuperscript{2} A, xaw\textsuperscript{3} haap\textsuperscript{5} C 'a rice grain with no
kernel'
taj\textsuperscript{3} xaw\textsuperscript{3} AC 'to cook rice'
nwij\textsuperscript{3} xaw\textsuperscript{3} C 'to steam rice'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} suk\textsuperscript{2} C, xaw\textsuperscript{3} suk\textsuperscript{5} A 'cooked rice'
hay\textsuperscript{5} xaw\textsuperscript{3} AC 'container for steaming rice'
cin\textsuperscript{1} xaw\textsuperscript{3} AC 'to eat rice; to eat'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} paay\textsuperscript{4} AC 'morning meal (about 9 a.m.)'
cin\textsuperscript{1} xaw\textsuperscript{3} paay\textsuperscript{4} AC 'to eat the morning meal'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} phoy\textsuperscript{5} AC 'noon meal'
cin\textsuperscript{1} xaw\textsuperscript{3} phoy\textsuperscript{5} AC 'to eat the noon meal'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} laa\textsuperscript{3} van\textsuperscript{4} C 'a meal about 3 p.m.'
cin\textsuperscript{1} xaw\textsuperscript{3} laa\textsuperscript{3} van\textsuperscript{4} C 'to eat a meal about 3
p.m.'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} van\textsuperscript{4} A 'supper'
cin\textsuperscript{1} xaw\textsuperscript{3} van\textsuperscript{4} A 'to eat supper'
t\textsuperscript{6} may\textsuperscript{3} xaw\textsuperscript{3} A, yaak\textsuperscript{5} xaw\textsuperscript{3} C 'hungry'
\textsuperscript{?}wp\textsuperscript{2} xaw\textsuperscript{3} C, \textsuperscript{?}wp\textsuperscript{5} xaw\textsuperscript{3} A 'to go hungry'
xaw\textsuperscript{3} AC 'to enter' (=TN 208, LCH xaw\textsuperscript{3})
xaw\textsuperscript{3} maa\textsuperscript{4} C 'to come in'
xaw^3 than^3 C 'to enter a cave'
xaw^5 'horn (of an animal)' (=TN 218, LCH xaw^1)
xaw^5 xaay^4 A 'buffalo horn'
xay^1 A 'to desire' (TN xay^3 218, LCH xay^5)
xay^1 xo^5 A 'to laugh'
xay^1 C 'to cross' (cf. LCH kway^2)
xay^1 xaa^5 C 'to cross the knees'
xay^2 AC 'egg' (=TN 208, LCH xay^2)
xay^2 kay^2 AC 'hen egg'
xay^3 AC 'fever (lasting for some time, perhaps two or
three months, as opposed to naaw^5)' (=TN 208, LCH
xay^3)
xay^4 C 'dried sweat' (=TN 218, LCH xay^4)
si^5 xay^4 C 'to rub on dried sweat'
sy^3 loj^5 xay^4 C 'undershirt'
xay^5 A 'to open' (LCH xay^1)
xay^5 A 'tallow' (=TN 208, LCH xay^1)
ten^4 xay^4 A 'tallow candle'
x^2 C 'to scratch (as chickens do)' (=TN 218, LCH xe^2)
kay^2 xe^2 lin^1 or kay^2 xe^2 ?uj^1 C 'chickens
scratch the earth'
x^5 A 'fishnet (for casting)' (TN he^5 217; A agrees
with Harris's other dialects; LCH he^1)
xem^5 AC 'needle', also, C 'bee's stinger' (=TN 208,
LCH xim^1)
xew^3 AC 'tooth' (=TN 208, 216; LCH xew^3)
xew^3 phaa^1 tu^1 C 'incisors'
xew^3 maa^5 C 'canine teeth'
xew^3 haw^3 C 'molars'
xew^3 xun^3 C 'toothache'
tuw^1 xew^3 C 'to pull teeth'
may^6 se^2 xew^3 C 'toothpick'
xew⁴ AC ‘sickle’ (LCH xew⁴)
xew⁵ AC ‘green’, also ‘sky blue’ C (=TN 208, LCH xew³)

xy⁵ C ‘eggplant’ (=TN 218, LCH xy¹)
    maak⁵ xy⁵ C ‘eggplant’
    maak⁵ xy⁵ som² C ‘dark eggplant’
    maak⁵ xy⁵ maan⁴ C ‘tomato’

xyŋ⁵ AC ‘tools; clothing’ (=TN 209, LCH xyŋ⁵)
    xyŋ⁵ mų⁴ C ‘tools’
    thay² xyŋ⁵ A ‘to change clothes’

xen⁵ AC ‘arm’ (=TN 208, LCH xen¹)
    ho⁵ xen⁵ A ‘upper arm’

xeŋ¹ C ‘shin’ (=TN 208, LCH xeŋ⁵)
    naa³ xeŋ¹ xom⁴ C ‘the shin’

xeŋ⁵ A ‘hard’ (=TN 218, LCH xeŋ¹)

xew⁴ C ‘fishy smell’ (=TN 225; LCH xew⁴, xaaw⁴)
    men⁵ xew⁴ C ‘to have a fishy smell’
    xew⁴ maa⁵ C ‘the odor of a dog’

xi² AC ‘to ride’ (=TN 208, LCH xi²)
    xi² maa⁶ AC ‘to ride a horse’
    xi² maa⁶ kaa² C ‘to ride a horse, go on horseback’

xi³ AC ‘excrement’ (=TN 218, LCH xi³)
    kaa² xi³ AC ‘to go to defecate’
    xum⁵ xi³ C ‘a toilet’
    veŋ² xi³ C ‘to strain in defecating’
    xi³ muk¹ AC ‘snot’
    xi³ phwŋ³ C ‘beeswax’
    xi³ taw¹ C ‘ashes’

xi³ xaŋ³ or luk⁵ xi³ xaŋ³ C ‘ribs’ (LCH xi³ xaŋ³)

xi³ lyn¹ C ‘earthworm’ (LCH xi³ dyn¹)

xit⁵ C ‘to scratch’ (TN xit⁵ 209, LMY xiit²)
fay⁴ xit⁵ C 'matches'
xo³ C 'joint' (LCH xo³)
  xo³ mu⁴ C 'joint of the finger; wrist'
xo³ A 'to fry' (not in TN, but Harris cites it from his other two dialects 227; LCH xo³)
xo⁴ AC 'neck, throat' (=TN 203, 209; LCH xo⁴)
  kon⁴ xo⁴ C 'the inside of the throat'
  luk⁵ xam⁵ xo⁴ A 'a bone is stuck in the throat'
  kon⁴ xo⁴ hoy⁵ C 'Adam's apple'
xo⁴ AC 'things' (not in TN, but Harris cites it from another of his dialects 209; LCH xo⁴)
  xo⁴ leŋ⁴ AC 'things'
  kaa² sw⁶ xo⁴ leŋ⁴ C 'Go and buy things.'
xo⁵ AC 'to laugh' (=TN 217, LCH xo¹)
  xay¹ xo⁵ A, xaa² xo⁵ C 'to laugh'
xo⁵ AC 'bridge' (=TN 219, LCH xo¹)
  tay² xo⁵ C 'to cross a bridge'
xok¹ AC 'mortar (for pounding)' (TN xok³ 209, LCH xok⁵)
xok² in xaa⁵ xok² C 'lame' (LCH kok⁵)
xom⁴ C 'sharp blade, sharp edge (of a knife)' (LCH xum⁴)
  xom⁴ phaa⁶ C 'the sharp edge of a knife'
  naa³ xeŋ¹ xom⁴ C 'the shin'
xom⁴ AC 'to itch' A also 'to scratch' (=TN 225, LCH xum⁴)
xom⁵ C 'bitter' (=TN 218, LCH xum¹)
xon⁵ AC 'body hair, feather' (=TN 218, LCH xun¹)
  xon⁵ ny⁶ C 'body hair'
  xon⁵ ho⁵ C 'hair of the head' (Harris cites this expression from another of his dialects 212)
  xon⁵ taa¹ AC 'eyebrow', also C 'eyelash'
xon⁵ A 'to carry, transport' (LCH xun¹)
xon⁵ C 'to snore' (=TN 208, LCH xun¹)
xon¹ in non⁴ xon¹ pong¹ C 'to lie on the back with the knees drawn up'
xop² C, xop⁵ A 'to bite' (LCH xop¹)
    maa⁵ xop² C 'a dog bites'
    eut⁴ xop⁵ A 'a mosquito bites'
    yon⁴ maa⁴ xop² C 'mosquitoes come and bite'
xot² C, xot⁵ A 'crooked' in tan² xot² C, tan² xot⁵ A 'chair with a back' (TN kot³ 209 is cognate with Siamese khot⁴, while our word is cognate with Siamese khot²; LCH xot¹ 'coiled up', kot⁵ 'bent')
xoy⁵ in luk¹ xoy⁵ AC 'son-in-law' (TN xyy⁵ 218, LCH xyy¹)
xoy⁵ C 'to heap up' (LCH xoy¹)
    xoy⁵ lin¹ C 'to heap up dirt'
xok¹ C 'a pen (for animals)' (TN xop¹ 209; xok¹, khok¹ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH xok⁵)
xom³ AC 'to lie face down' (=TN 209, LCH xom³)
    non⁴ xom³ A, xom³ kon³ C 'to lie face down'
xon¹ com⁴ pong⁶ C 'part of a plow'
xon⁴ A 'to tell (a story)'
xon⁵ C 'spirit' (cf. xan⁵) (LCH xwan¹)
xon⁵ in xon⁵ xaa⁵ C 'to the right'
xon⁵ chaay⁶ C 'to the left' (LCH xon¹)
xon⁶ lek⁵ A 'a hammer to pound iron' (TN xon³ 209, LCH xon⁶)
xon² C 'red' (LCH xon² 'pink')
    xon² kam² C 'dark red'
xon⁵ AC 'thing, possession' (=TN 209, LCH xon¹)
    xon⁵ kaw² C 'old things'
    xon⁵ may² C 'new things'
veŋ⁵ xəŋ⁵ A 'to divide things'
xum⁵ C 'hole, pit' (=TN 219, LCH xum¹)
xum⁵ xi³ C 'a toilet'
xun² A 'turbid, muddy' (=TN 209, LCH xun²)
nam⁶ xun² A 'turbid water, muddy water'
xup¹ C 'to kneel' (not in TN; xop¹, khup¹ in Harris's other two dialects 226; LMY xup⁵, xop⁵)
xuy² A 'shelf'
xw² AC 'a crosswise beam, rafter' (LCH xw²)
xwn³ AC 'to go up' (=TN 209, LCH xwn³)
kaan⁴ xwn³ A 'to climb up'
xwn³ loy¹ C 'to ascend a mountain'
xew³ xwn³ C 'toothache'
xwn⁴ AC 'night' (=TN 209, LCH xwn⁴)
kaan¹ xwn⁴ A kaŋ⁶ xwn⁴ C 'nighttime'
xwn⁴ xwn⁴ C 'midnight (12 o'clock)'
xwj¹ AC 'half' (TN xwj¹, xoŋ¹ 219; LCH xwj⁵)
xwj¹ lwŋ¹ C 'one-half'
xwj¹ kaan¹ C 'middle, between'
xwj¹ van⁴ C 'noon (12 o'clock)'
xwj¹ xwn⁴ C 'midnight (12 o'clock)'
xwp¹ A 'to move as a measuring worm does' (=TN 209, LCH xwp⁵)
xwp¹ lwŋ¹ C 'one finger-span'
xway⁴ C 'penis' (TN xoy⁴ 227, LCH kway⁴)
paa⁴ xway⁴ C 'tip of the penis'
ho⁵ xway⁴ C 'pubic mound of boy or man'

yaa¹ A 'medicine' (=TN 214, LCH yaa¹)
mo⁵ yaa¹ A 'doctor'
yaa⁴ C 'to meet' (synonym of pop¹ C) (LCH yaa⁴)
yaak⁵ 'to want' in yaak⁵ xaw³ C 'hungry'
yaak⁵ nam⁶ C 'thirsty' (LCH yaak²)
yamm⁴ C 'season' (LCH yaam⁴)
yaam⁴ hon⁶ C 'hot season'
yaam⁴ kat² C 'cold season'
yan¹ C 'a step, to step' (=TN 'to walk' 221, LCH yaan⁵)
yaan¹ lwn¹ C 'one step'
yan³ A 'to roast on a frame' (=TN 226, LCH yaan³)
yaat¹ C 'to claw, scratch' (LCH yaat⁵)
miw² yaat¹ C 'a cat scratches'
yaa¹ AC 'long' (=TN 223, LCH yaa¹)
yak⁵ A 'to pinch' (LCH yak¹)
yaw² ?u² C 'to rock a cradle' (cf. LCH yaw² 'to jiggle up and down')
yaw⁶ AC 'finished' (TN yaw³ 219)
het¹ yaw⁶ A 'already done'
yaw⁶ kaa² A 'It's all gone.'
lyn¹ yaw⁶ C 'last month'
pi¹ yaw⁶ maa⁴ C 'last year'
yay⁴ AC 'spider web' (=TN 215, LCH yay⁴)
ye⁴ C 'granary made of boards' (cf. pom³) (LCH ye⁴)
yen¹ C 'cool' (=TN 229, LCH yin¹)
yen¹ yen¹ C 'rather cool, neither warm nor cold'
yep⁵ C 'to step on' (=TN 228, LCH yeep²)
yep⁵ sup⁵ C 'to step on a cigarette'
yok⁵ C 'banana stem' (TN yok² 223, LCH yok²)
yoj⁴ C 'mosquito' (cf. nuj⁴ A) (TN yuj⁴ 224, LCH yuŋ⁴)
yoj⁴ maa⁴ xop² or yoj⁴ maa⁴ ten² C 'mosquitoes come and bite'
yom⁵ C 'thin (not fat)' (cf. pom⁵ A) (=TN 221, LCH yom¹)
kon⁴ yom⁵ C 'a thin person'
yon⁴ A ‘to ask for, beg’ (TN yon⁴ 209; yon⁴ in Harris’s other two dialects)
yon² A ‘a kind of small frog’
yu² AC ‘to be in a place, remain’ (=TN 224, LCH yu²)
yu² nay⁴ A ‘inside’
yu² nok¹ A ‘outside’
yu² ny⁵ C ‘above’
yu² tay³ C ‘below’
yu² ti¹ nay³ C ‘It is here.’
yu² ti¹ nan³ C ‘It is there.’
yu² lay⁵ C ‘Where is it?’
sy⁵ yu² thyn² A ‘The tiger lives in the forest.’
li¹ yu² lay⁶ C ‘Are you well?’
yu² li¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C ‘Are you comfortable?’
yu² li¹ C ‘Yes.’
ywn⁴ C ‘to endure’ (LCH ywn⁴)

?aa¹ C ‘father’s younger sister’ (not in TN; cited from another of Harris’s dialects 224; LCH ?aa¹)
?aa³ AC ‘to open (the mouth)’ (=TN 205, 215; LCH ?aa³)
?aa³ sop² C, ?aa³ sop⁵ A ‘to open the mouth’
?aak⁵ in ?aj¹ ?aak⁵ C ‘phlegm’
?aan¹ AC ‘saddle’ (=TN 215, LCH ?aan¹)
?aan¹ maa⁶ A ‘saddle for a horse’
haaj³ ?aan¹ maa⁶ C ‘to put on a saddle’
?aan² AC ‘to count’ (=TN ‘to read’ 227; LCH ?aan² ‘to read’)
?aaj² A ‘basin’ (=TN 227, LCH ?aaj²)
?aap² A, ?aap⁵ C ‘to bathe’ (TN ?aap² 203, 205; LCH ?aap²)
?aap² nam⁶ A, ?aap⁵ nam⁶ C ‘to bathe’
?aaw\(^1\) AC 'father's younger brother' (=TN 227, LCH ?aaw\(^1\))

\(\eta ng\)\(^6\) ?aaw\(^1\) A 'mother's younger brother'

?aay\(^1\) C 'steam, vapor' (=TN 205, LCH ?aay\(^1\))

?aay\(^1\) hup\(^1\) C 'steam rises'

?aay\(^1\) C 'to be embarrassed, ashamed' (LCH ?aay\(^1\))

?aay\(^1\) pyn\(^1\) C 'to be ashamed of what others will think'

?aay\(^3\) C 'man' (LCH ?aay\(^3\))

?aay\(^3\) caa\(^2\) caaŋ\(^6\) C 'elephant rider'

?an\(^1\) AC (classifier for things) (=TN 227, LCH ?an\(^1\))

?an\(^1\) nay\(^6\) AC 'this one'

?an\(^1\) nan\(^6\) A 'that one'

?an\(^1\) ?aak\(^5\) C 'phlegm'

?aw\(^1\) AC 'to take' (=TN 205, LCH ?aw\(^1\))

?aw\(^1\) kaa\(^2\) A 'to take'

?aw\(^1\) maa\(^4\) C 'to bring'

kaa\(^2\) ?aw\(^1\) mok\(^2\) nna\(^3\) A 'to go and pick flowers'

?aw\(^1\) nam\(^6\) kaa\(^2\) hot\(^2\) son\(^5\) C 'take water and water the garden'

?aw\(^1\) pho\(^5\) C 'to marry (of a woman)'

?aw\(^1\) me\(^4\) C 'to marry (of a man)'

?aw\(^1\) luk\(^1\) pay\(^6\) C 'to take a daughter-in-law'

?ay\(^1\) A 'to cough' (=TN 205, LCH ?ay\(^1\))

?en\(^1\) AC 'tendon', C also 'blood vessel', synonymous with saay\(^5\) lvt\(^1\) (=TN 215, LCH ?in\(^1\))

?eŋ\(^1\) C 'to lean back, lean against' (cf. ?eŋ\(^1\) A) (LCH ?eŋ\(^1\))

?et\(^2\) C, ?et\(^5\) A 'one (in eleven)' (TN ?eŋ\(^5\) 224, LCH ?et\(^1\))

sip\(^5\) ?et\(^5\) A, sip\(^2\) ?et\(^2\) C 'eleven'

?\(\gamma\)\(^3\) in paw\(^4\) ?\(\gamma\)\(^3\) C 'to belch' (LCH ?\(\gamma\)\(^3\))
C ‘the chest’ (cf. ok A) (also, C ‘half an
armspread (vaa), measured from the center of the
chest to the end of one arm’) (TN wk 205; LCH
ok, yk)
naa C ‘the chest’
yk in si C ‘to have the hiccups’
ek C ‘yoke’ (TN ek 205, LCH eek)
ek C ‘brains’ (TN ok 224, ok ek in Harris’s
other two dialects; LCH eek ‘marrow’, LMY eek
‘marrow’, ok eek ‘brains’)
ek luk C ‘marrow’
lew AC ‘waist’ (=TN 203, 205; LCH ew)
lew A ‘to play’ (LCH ew)
i A ‘to feel sorry for’ (cf. LCH i du)
i luk A ‘to feel sorry for one’s child’
im AC ‘full (from eating)’ (=TN 205, LCH im)
cin C ‘to eat one’s fill’
im law A ‘drunk’
im AC ‘to hear’
ij A ‘to lean back, lean against’ (cf. ej C) (LCH
ij)
iw A ‘shrimp’
ok in naa ok A ‘the chest’ (cf. yk C) (TN wk
205, LCH ok, yk)
om C ‘to hold in the mouth’ (=TN 227, LCH um)
om vay C ‘to hold in the mouth’
on in cay C ‘tired’ (probably =TN on ‘soft’
226 and ‘to soften (over a fire)’ 220; LCH on)
ot AC ‘to speak, tell’ (TN ot 219; LCH oot ‘to
boast’) ot hay A ‘to tell (someone)’
ot kan C ‘to converse’
A.  "to go out" (TN ?ok\(^2\) 205, LCH ?ok\(^2\))

b.  "to sweat"

c.  "to put out of the mouth"

d.  "to have a goiter"

e.  "to have a scar"

f.  "the sun comes out"

A 'before' (TN ?on\(^1\) taŋ\(^4\) 208, LCH ?on\(^1\), ?on\(^1\) taŋ\(^4\))

g.  "to go before"

h.  "to walk ahead, lead the way"

A 'young; soft' (=TN 205, LCH ?on\(^2\))

i.  "a small child" (=TN 216)

j.  "tired"

C 'the part of the yoke under the neck'

k.  "the hollow of the hand"

AC 'sugarcane' (=TN 205, LCH ?oy\(^3\))

l.  "sugarcane"

m.  "small' (synonym of noy\(^6\))

n.  "small child"

AC 'breast; udder'

C 'cradle' (=TN 215, LCH ?u\(^2\))

C 'to rock a cradle'

A 'paternal grandmother' (LCH ?u\(^3\))

A 'to carry in the arms; to carry (something heavy) with both hands' (=TN 205, LCH ?um\(^3\))

A 'warm' (=TN 227, LCH ?un\(^2\))

C 'earth' (not in TN; Harris cites ?uj\(^2\) 'mud' from his other two dialects 219)

C 'chickens scratch the earth'

AC 'to swallow' (not in TN, but ?wn\(^1\) in Harris's other two dialects 225; LCH ?wn\(^1\))

C 'to swallow'

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A 'other' (LMY \textit{\text{ʔwun²}})
\textit{kən⁴ \textit{ʔwun²} C 'other people'}
\textit{mɯ₆ \textit{ʔwun²} or \textit{mɯ₆ hɯ⁴} C 'day after tomorrow'}
\textit{lɨn¹ \textit{may²} \textit{ʔwun²} C 'month after next'}
\textit{pɨ¹ \textit{may²} \textit{ʔwun²} C 'year after next'}
\textit{ʔwp² xaw³ C, \textit{ʔwp⁵ xaw³} A 'to go hungry' (TN \textit{ʔop⁵} 205; Harris's other two dialects have \textit{ʔwp⁵}; LCH \textit{ʔwp¹})

Notes

1. Not all maps show Mungka (Mengka) and Ningerh (Puerh), but both are found on the June 1945 National Geographic Society map of China, to the east of the Mekhong River. Dodd (1923, 69) says of the Tai Nü, "This latter term means Northern Tai, and is applied to the literate Tai living north of the Lü country." He has an interesting description of Mön Baw (pp. 72-80), our \textit{mv⁹⁴ vo²}, and a wordlist (pp. xiv-xx) too crudely transcribed to be of much scientific use. The map accompanying Lebar 1964 shows the location of the Tai Nuea speech islands in Yunnan, which Lebar and his associates found reported in the literature.

2. I have omitted just a few items, less than half a dozen, because my notes are hopeless. For example, I failed to record the meaning in this dialect of \textit{sᵢ² C} (cognate with Siamese \textit{swa²} 'mat'). In \textit{tᵃʸ³ ke le⁶ C 'armpit' I failed to note the tone on the second syllable. I suspect \textit{lən⁵ 'to howl' is a slip of the pen for hən⁵}.
3. There are other visible consequences of my having worked through only the first part of my questionnaire with each of these informants. For example, there is a disproportionate amount of taboo material because in my questionnaire this category comes early, after body parts.

4. Chamberlain (1975, 56) has a tone system for Tai Nuea (his no. 36) different from either Harris's or mine, but he expresses reservations (n. 5) as to the accuracy of his data on this dialect. Page numbers given below refer to Harris 1975.

5. The tones of LCH are 1 high level, 2 high rising, 3 low rising with glottal constriction, 4 mid falling, 5 mid level, 6 falling with glottal constriction. The tone system of LMY is similar, but LCH words with first tone and initial \( ?, b, d, \) and sometimes \( y \), have the LMY fourth tone.

References

Chamberlain, James R. "A New Look at the History and Classification of the Tai Languages." In Harris and Chamberlain, 1975, 49-66.


Harris, Jimmy G., and James R. Chamberlain, eds.  