THE PHONOLOGY OF CHONG

A Mon-Khmer Language of Thailand

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I. Introduction

The Chong language belongs to the Pearic branch of the Mon-Khmer language family. The Pearic languages (Pear, Chong, Samre, Saoc) were earlier grouped with Khmer in a 'Cambodian group' by Schmidt (1907), Pinnow (1959), and Shorto, Jacob, and Simmonds (1963); however, Thomas and Headley in 1970, based on lexicostatistical evidence, established a Pearic branch, distinct from Khmer, as one of nine coordinate branches of Mon-Khmer, supported by Diffloth (1973) and Huffman (1976a).

In 1970-71 I collected data on fifteen Mon-Khmer languages in Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia under a Guggenheim Fellowship and a National Science Foundation research grant; one of these languages was a dialect of Chong spoken in the village of Ban Thung Saphan, Amphoe Makham, Changwat Chantaburi. My principal informant was Mr. Tan Khunraj, chief of Műu 2, Ban Thung Saphan, who estimated that there are about 500 speakers of Chong in Thung Saphan, and that there are speakers of mutually intelligible dialects of Chong all the way to Takhian Thong, but that the Chong of Pong Nam Ron is very different.
He further stated that so far as he was aware, the Chong have been in their present location for thousands of years, which indicates at least that we are not dealing with a recent migration within the last one to two hundred years. He further estimated that there are some 5,000 Chong speakers in the area; this would be much higher than the usual estimate of numbers of Chong speakers, but would roughly equal the usual estimate of speakers of all languages of the Pearic subgroup in Thailand and Cambodia (Headley 1977).

Very little reliable data on the Chong has been published, other than short lists of vocabulary by 19th century authors (Crawfurd 1830, Bastian 1868, Garnier 1876); Pavie (1881-2) published an 86-item Chong vocabulary from Kampot Province in Cambodia; data collected by Purtle in the 1960's apparently support Pavie's data (Headley 1977, p. 71). Perhaps the most extensive data on the Chong of Thailand was published by Noe Isarangura in 1935, on a dialect spoken in Trat Province. Marie Martin recently collected data on two dialects of Chong spoken in Chantaburi province (Martin 1974), which she calls 'Coŋ həap' and 'Coŋ lòo'. Although she does not relate these two dialects to specific villages, her placement of the two dialects on a map (p. 27) suggests that 'Coŋ həap' might be the dialect of Pong Nam Ron while 'Coŋ lòo' might be a dialect spoken in Amphoe Makham; based on a few items which appear in her article,
her 'Coŋ ləo' would appear to be fairly similar to my dialect of Ban Thung Saphan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Martin</th>
<th>Coŋ həep</th>
<th>Coŋ ləo</th>
<th>Huffman</th>
<th>Ban Thung Saphan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'fish'</td>
<td>mìiv</td>
<td>mèev</td>
<td>mèeʔw</td>
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<tr>
<td>'head'</td>
<td>tooh</td>
<td>toot</td>
<td>toot</td>
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<tr>
<td>'root'</td>
<td>rih</td>
<td>reet</td>
<td>rèet</td>
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<tr>
<td>'stone'</td>
<td>kəmok</td>
<td>kəmoʔ</td>
<td>kəmoʔ</td>
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<tr>
<td>'tongue'</td>
<td>kətáak</td>
<td>táak</td>
<td>taaʔk</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Martin's map furthermore agrees roughly with the indication of two locations of Chong speakers shown on the Gainey and Thongkum Language Map of Thailand (1977), i.e. one in Amphoe Makham and another in Amphoe Pong Nam Ron. In 1977 and 1978 Robert Headley published a Pearic vocabulary, which is a kind of synthesis of the disparate and fragmentary data so far published on Pearic languages, but it is clear that we need much more reliable descriptive and comparative data on specific dialects before we can clarify the language vs. dialect problem among the Pearic languages, or even within Chong itself. It is in this interest that I present the following analysis and glossary of my data on the Chong of Ban Thung Saphan, even though, based as it is on a corpus of only some 1,000 words, many problems remain unsolved.
II. Phonological Analysis

1. Vowels

Chong has the following 12 vowel phonemes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
/i&\dot{i}&u\\
\epsilon&\epsilon&\epsilon\\
\epsilon&a&\epsilon/
\end{array}
\]

To this inventory must be added a phoneme of register /`/. Chong, like the languages of the Monic and (most of the languages of) the Katuic branches of Mon-Khmer, is a 'register' language; i.e. every vowel can be assigned unambiguously to one of two 'registers' or 'manner' or 'phonation types' (see Huffman 1976b):

1) a 'tense', 'clear', or 'head' manner (usually called 1st register);

2) a 'lax', 'breathy', or 'chest' manner (usually called 2nd register).

In this analysis we shall call these two registers 'tense' and 'lax'; tense vowels will be unmarked while lax vowels will be marked with a grave accent /`/.

In addition, Chong vowels may be either long or short; we will show length by writing double vowels /VV/, equivalent in length to diphthongs. The contrastive functions of length and register can be
illustrated by the following four minimal pairs:

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Short</th>
<th>Long</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>/tak/</td>
<td>/taak/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>'large'</td>
<td>'beans'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lax</td>
<td>/tək/</td>
<td>/təak/</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'to trap'</td>
<td>'water'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 46 vowel nuclei of Chong, consisting of short and long vowels and diphthongs on two registers, can then be stated in terms of 12 vowel phonemes plus a phoneme of register, as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i, ì, ii, ìi, ia, ìa</td>
<td>ì, ì, ìi, ìi, ìa, ìa</td>
<td>u, ù, uu, ùu, ua, ùa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e, è, ee, ëë</td>
<td>ëë</td>
<td>o, ò, oo, òo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ, æë</td>
<td>a, å, aa, åa</td>
<td>o, ò, oo, òo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus it can be seen that all vowels except /æ ë æ/ occur both tense and lax. Tense vowels are characterized by glottal constriction throughout, causing mild post-glottalization of initial unaspirated stops, and accompanied by a low level pitch. There is furthermore a tendency for tense long vowels with no other final closure to end with a glottal catch, but this appears to be conditioned by the
tense vowel and therefore predictable; furthermore this glottal closure disappears in connected speech, e.g.

[tʰiːʔ] /tii/ 'eight', but [tʰiː sɛ:] /tii sɛɛ/ 'eighty'.

This phonetic feature is to be distinguished, however, from the so-called 'glottal tone' discussed in 2b below. Lax vowels are breathy and characterized by lower pitch. A fuller corpus might turn up cases of /ɔː/ and /ɔ/. The phonetic realizations of the above vowels in all environments are shown in the Allophonic Distribution Chart in part 4; however the following generalizations can be made:

/e ɤ o/ are lower-high [i ~ u] or [ɛ^ ɤ^ o^] in all positions.
/ɛ ɔ/ are lower-mid [ɛ^ ɔ^] or [e^ ɔ^] in all positions.
/æɔ/ is phonetically [ɔ̃], so could be reanalyzed as /æʃ/.
/a/ is a low back unrounded vowel intermediate between /a/ and /ɔ/.

2. Consonants

In the following chart of Chong consonants, all consonants occur initially; only those preceded by a hyphen occur finally.

-p -t -c -k -ʔ
b d
-m -n -ñ -ŋ
f s -h
-w l -y
r
/p t c k/ are tense and slightly glottalized before tense (1st register) vowels, often conditioning a centered on-glide to a following vowel (especially before /i, ii, oo/), as in:

[tʰʌiː] /tii/ 'eight', [tʰʌoːt] /tōot 'nose'

/p t c k/ are lax and slightly aspirated (although not as strongly aspirated as in most Mon-Khmer languages which have this feature) before lax vowels (lax vowels are marked [v] phonetically), as in:

[tʰiː] /tii/ 'place', [pʰʌoːn] /pōon/ 'drum'

The final palatals /-c/-n/ condition the familiar high front offglide from a preceding vowel, characteristic of most Mon-Khmer languages:

[hoʰiːc] /hooc/ 'to die', [tʰaːiːn] /thaan/ 'to weave'

2a. Initial Clusters

[pʰ tʰ cʰ kʰ] are interpreted as clusters of /p t c k/ + /h/, as in:

[prak] /prak/ 'money' ≠ [pʰram] /phram/ 'five'

[koʰiː] /kooy/ 'to stir' ≠ [kʰoʰiː] /khooy/ 'tooth'

It should be pointed out that the aspiration in such initial clusters is much stronger than the breathiness which accompanies /p t c k/ before lax vowels, e.g.

[tʰaːk] /tak/ 'water' ≠ [tʰaːiːn] /thaan/ 'to weave'

In fact there is one example of /ch/ before a lax vowel in the word [cʰʌoːp] /chöop/ 'foot', but as this is a unique example, it is perhaps suspect.
Based on the present corpus, the following two- and three-place initial clusters occur in Chong; more data might turn up others.

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<th></th>
<th>h</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>w</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>phuh 'wash'</td>
<td>preeŋ 'oil'</td>
<td>plaŋ 'rice'</td>
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<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>thuh 'breast'</td>
<td>(triam 'prepare')</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>chap 'catch'</td>
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<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kah 'know'</td>
<td>kruk 'pig'</td>
<td>klaŋŋ 'bone'</td>
<td>kwaat 'crawl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
<td>mrlc 'pepper'</td>
<td>mlèeŋ 'shoulder'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td></td>
<td>phram 'five'</td>
<td>phlok 'ivory'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>khroaŋ 'river'</td>
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<td>(khwaə 'lid')</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In the present data, /tr-/ and /khw-/ occur only in Thai loans.

2b. Final Clusters

One of the most interesting features of Chong phonology, but one of the most difficult to deal with, is the occurrence, in some words, of strong glottal constriction throughout the vowel, leading to glottal closure before a final consonant; such words are accompanied by a high falling tone with long vowels (or with short vowels and final nasals), and by a high abrupt tone with short vowels and final stops. In fact the name Chong itself has this feature, i.e. [coːʔŋ] /coʔŋ/. This glottal feature is easily distinguishable by its high
tone from the low level constricted tone characteristic of all tense vowels mentioned above, e.g.

\[ t^a:k \] /taak/ 'beans' ≠ \[ t_a:k \] /taa?k/ 'tongue'

This feature of Chong is much more noticeable than the more subtle distinction between tense and lax vowels, which perhaps leads Martin to call it a 'ton glottal' (p. 25), and to mark it with an acute accent, while apparently not recognizing the distinction between tense and lax vowels. In fact, however, this glottal feature cooccurs contrastively with both tense and lax vowels, and consequently cannot be associated exclusively with one register or the other, as can be seen in the following grid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>[laŋ] /laŋ/ 'banna'</td>
<td>[laŋ] /laŋ?/ 'bridge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short</td>
<td>[ki't] /kit/ 'rise'</td>
<td>[ki't] /ki?t/ 'tame'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>[h_1o:k] /phl_ook/ 'ivory'</td>
<td>[m__o:k] /m__ook/ 'salty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short</td>
<td>[k'iŋ] /kiŋ/ 'to hold'</td>
<td>[m_iŋ] /m_iŋ/ 'chin'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since this glottal feature always achieves closure before a final consonant, I have analyzed this feature as a prefinal glottal /ʔ/, with tonal characteristics predictable as described above, resulting in the positing of final clusters. By this analysis /ʔ/ clusters as a prefinal element with finals /p t c k m n (n) η w y/, i.e.
before all finals except /-ʔ -h/, where it is neutralized. No example of /-ʔŋ/ is recorded, but its occurrence is probable. It would of course be possible to analyze this glottal feature as a 'glottal tone', and in fact it is perfectly possible to consider my prefinal glottal /ʔ/ simply as a symbol of the presence or absence of this glottal feature, thereby avoiding the positing of final clusters. The distribution of this glottal feature is shown in Section 5 below.

In 1965, Haudricourt suggested that the Pdic languages (among others) had undergone a 'Germanic' type of consonant shift in which original */p t k>/ */ph th kh/ and original */b d g>/ */p t k/ (Haudricourt 1965, 162). Ferlus in 1979 discusses the 'glottal tone' in the 'Chong-Pear' languages, and speculates that glottalization was a secondary development which took place after the above Germanic shift, accounting for the subsequent confusion of originally voiced and voiceless initials (Ferlus 1979, 38-40). In the present study, we see that Chong of Chantaburi, while having undergone both the aspiration and glottalization described above, has in addition retained (or developed?) a vowel register contrast; although this is not a historical study, we might remark that there appears to be considerable historical overlap among the three processes in Chong.
4. Allophonic Distribution Chart for Chong Vowels and Finals

In the following chart, the numbers in each box correspond with the illustrative examples which follow the chart; it is far more informative to include the actual phonetic material in the chart itself, but that is not possible in the present format. However, when combined with the examples, which provide both phonetic and phonemic transcription along with the glosses, the chart is very powerful; it provides the following kinds of information:

(1) specifies the positional variants (allophones) of vowels before all Chong finals.

(2) throws into relief the complementary distribution of allophones, thereby justifying the analysis; minimal pairs are used when attested.

(3) shows phonemic distribution of vowels with finals.
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4a. **Examples** (probable Thai loans indicated by 'T;)

1. [tit] /tit/ stuck (T)
2. [klic] /klic/ to cut
3. [ŋʔiʔ] /ŋiʔ/ day, sun
5. [klin] /klin/ odor (T)
6. [ʔiʔ] /ʔiʔ/ I
7. [pʰiŋ] /phiŋ/ to fish
8. [hui] /hiw/ hungry (T)
9. [kʰit] /kit/ to think (T)
10. [mʰeŋ] /mrlc/ pepper
11. [kʰiʔ] /kʰʔ/ slender
12. [lir] /lir/ wedge (T)
13. [rui] /riw/ rag
14. [tʰiʔ] /tiʔ/ eight
15. [hi:p] /hiip/ box (T)
16. [hi:t] /hiit/ cured
17. [h-i:k] /chiik/ to tear (T)
18. [ʔi:n] /ʔiin/ to have
19. [pʰiŋ] /piŋ/ ripe
20. [di:u] /diw/ mat
21. [pʰri:] /prli/ forest
22. [mip] /mlip/ sticky
23. [c³i,t] /clit/ to wipe
24. [tʰi:m] /tʰi̯m/ to yoke
25. [tʰiʰ] /tʰiʔ/ to enter
26. [cʰiŋ] /clin/ to argue
27. [keɛ^c] /keɔ/ small
28. [tʰeʔ] /theʔ/ earth
29. [teh] /teh/ yonder
30. [koŋ keŋ] /koŋ-keŋ/ pants (T)
31. [pʰiʔ] /pɛʔ/ tasty
32. [ra:i pʰeʰʔ] /ràay-phee/ 13
33. [ʔeʰ:t] /ʔeet/ parrot
34. [kʰeʰ:n] /kheen/ offspring
35. [tʰeʰ:u] /teew/ to sew
36. [mʰiʔ] /mée/ mother
37. [kʰetʰ:ʔ] /kstet/ chili
38. [mʰiʔ:k] /mëek/ cloud (T)
39. [rʰiʔ:n] /rëen/ to say
40. [lir] /lëen/ to play
41. [pʰiʔu] /plëew/ fire
42. [rɛʰʔ] /rɛʔ/ inside
43. [tʰeh-ca̯k] /theh-ca̯k/ lightning
44. [pʰɛʰʔ] /pɛʔ/ goat
45. [rɛthʰ] /rëth/ cart
46. [seʰʔ] /sɛɛ/ thread
47. [kɛʰ:p] /kɛp/ hut
48. [kɛʰ:t] /kɛt/ to chew
49. [tʰɛʰ:m] /teɛm/ to roof
50. [kʰɛʰ:n] /khɛn/ arm (T)
51. [he^:u] /he^e^/ we
52. [ce^:u] /ce^e^/ to go
53. [kre^:] /kr^e^/ bed
54. [k'p^:] /k^e^p^/ to roast
55. [p'e^:k] /p^e^k^/ to laugh
56. [me^:m] /m^e^m^/ cheek
57. [ml^e^:u] /ml^e^e^/ shoulder
58. [t'e^:u] /t^e^w^/ other
59. [me^?:] /me^?:/ mother
60. [k^e^] /k^e^/ kettle
61. [tam] /tam^/ full (T)
62. [pan] /pan^/ be (T)
63. [sae^:] /sae^/ ricefield
64. [la:k] /la:k^/ chicken
65. [sae^:n] /sae^e^n^/ 100,000 (T)
66. [kr^e^] /kr^e^/ ring
67. [m^e^:u] /m^e^e^w^/ cat (T)
68. [ki^:t] /ki^t^/ to rise
69. [sik] /sik^/ flour
70. [pi^?:] /pi^?:/ disgusted
71. [thim] /thim^/ to stew
72. [kh^i:] /kh^i:^/ female
73. [lin] /lin^/ older sibling
74. [hir] /hir^/ to fly
75. [m^rik] /m^r^ik^/ to awaken
76. [pr^ih] /pr^ih^/ to sow
77. [nim] /nim^/ year
78. [k^n] /k^n^/ wife
79. [k^n^] /k^n^/ to hold
80. [na^si^:] /na^s^i:^/ book (T)
81. [litz] /litz^/ to play
82. [y^im] /y^im^/ to borrow (T)
83. [miz] /miz^/ 10,000 (T)
84. [czy] /czy^/ name (T)
85. [tizt] /tizt^/ to ride
86. [yiz] /yiz^/ high
87. [pizit] /pizit^/ to hook
88. [tvp] /tvp^/ to bury
89. [kvi] /kvi^/ to sit
90. [mv^t] /mv^t^/ eye
91. [tyn] /tyn^/ foreleg
92. [rvi] /rvi^/ look at
93. [hv^i:] /hv^i:^/ already
94. [pre^:] /pre^:/ to use
95. [k^et] /k^et^/ born (T)
96. [pek^:] /pek^:/ to open
97. [ce^m] /ce^m^/ eyebrow
98. [phle^] /phle^/ gun
99. [l^e^] /l^e^/ at all
100. [chap] /chap^/ to catch
101. [pat] /pat/ to throw away
102. [paːj] /pac/ to break
103. [t̡aːk] /tak/ large
104. [laʔ] /laʔ/ leaf
105. [kʰaː] /khah/ to know
106. [pʰaram] /phram/ five
107. [ʔan] /ʔan/ this
108. [paːn] /paŋ/ to roll up
109. [kʰlaŋ] /khlaŋ/ strong
110. [ŋai] /ŋay/ heavy
111. [nap] /nap/ to count (T)
112. [raːc] /rəc/ some
113. [tʰaːk] /tək/ to snare
114. [laʔ] /ləʔ/ thorn
115. [pʰah] /pəh/ dry
116. [nam] /nəm/ to lead (T)
117. [kʰaŋ] /kaŋ/ hard
118. [tʰaː] /təʔ/ ax (T)
119. [taːʔ] /taʔ/ duck
120. [laːp] /laap/ to smear (T)
121. [seʔaːt] /seʔaat/ clean (T)
122. [həkʰaː] /khaac/ to scratch
123. [tʰaːk] /tək/ beans
124. [moːhaːm] /məhaam/ blood
125. [kaːn] /kaan/ work (T)
126. [həːʔaː] /thaʔ/ to weave
127. [kaːŋ] /kaŋ/ month
128. [həːi] /haʔ/ paddy
129. [kəpəːu] /kəpaaw/ buffalo
130. [məː] /məa/ horse (T)
131. [raːp] /rəap/ to wash
132. [maːt] /məat/ rhinoceros
133. [laːc] /ləac/ lightning
134. [tʰaːk] /tək/ water
135. [yaːm] /yaːm/ to cry
136. [kɾaː] /kɾaŋ/ alcohol
137. [ləŋ] /lən/ ear
138. [wəː] /wəʔ/ tiger
139. [həːt] /həʔ/ to pull
140. [cʰuː] /cuc/ to ignite
141. [kɾuk] /kɾuk/ pig
142. [tʰuʔ] /θuʔ/ hot
143. [tʰuː] /θuʔ/ breast
144. [hum] /hum/ to bathe
145. [ləhun] /ləhun/ papaya
146. [hui] /huy/ to blow
147. [kəɾut] /kəɾut/ fishtrap
148. [tʰuk] /tuk/ boat
149. [tʰum] /tum/ shade
150. [pʰun] /pən/ from
151. [k'um]/kùm/ stomach
152. [t'u:]/thu/ to rub (T)
153. [su:p]/suup/ to smoke (T)
154. [?u:t]/?uut/ wood
155. [t'u:k]/thuuk/ cheap (T)
156. [?u:i]/?uun/ father
157. [du:n]/duun/ a well
158. [p'lu:]/plùu/ thigh
159. [p'u:t]/pùut/ to speak (T)
160. [c'ù:c]/cùuc/ flesh
161. [k'um]/kùum/ to winnow
162. [c'ù:n]/cùun/ to send
163. [p'ru:n]/prùun/ white
164. [nu:i]/nùuy/ seven
165. [co:h]/coh/ descend
166. [po:m]/pom/ knot
167. [co:n]/con/ until (T)
168. [to:n]/ton/ egg
169. [k'o:?]/khoo/ husked rice
170. [bo:t]/boot/ younger sibling
171. [ho:i]/hooc/ to die
172. [t'o:i]/took/ to strike
173. [o:n]/oog/ stone jar
174. [ko:i]/kooy/ to stir
175. [p'o:]/poo/ you (familiar)
176. [ho:p]/chôop/ foot
177. [k'ro:t]/krôot/ to harvest
178. [k'ro:k]/krôok/ basket
179. [p'o:n]/pûun/ drum
180. [ro:n]/rûog/ hall (T)
181. [no:i]/nôoy/ knee
182. [o:t]/o/ do without
183. [c'ok]/chôk/ to chisel out
184. [komo]/kamô/ stone
185. [t'om]/thom/ parents' older sibling
186. [o:n]/o/ to collect
187. [t'h]/thôo/ a handle
188. [p'?]/pû/ enough
189. [p'bh]/pûh/ ashes
190. [c'o:?]/choo/ dog
191. [ho:p]/hoop/ to eat
192. [ho:t]/hûot/ to drag
193. [c'o:k]/chôok/ to stab
194. [do:m]/dûom/ to sneak
195. [bo:n]/bôon/ fence
196. [t'o:i]/thooy/ to chase
197. [t'o:]/tûo/ to do, make
198. [lo:p]/lûop/ to keep
199. [p'o:k]/pûök/ hole
200. [lo:m]/lûom/ liver
201. [nɔːj] /nɔŋ/ mountain
202. [rɔːi] /rɔɔy/ 100 (T)
203. [cʌp] /cʌp/ to finish
204. [pæt] /pæt/ prevaricating
205. [pæk] /pæk/ to wrap
206. [kɑʔ] /kɑʔ/ bark (tree)
207. [tah] /tah/ to take off
208. [cʌm] /cʌm/ to sink
209. [tʰaŋ] /taŋ/ house
210. [lɑː] /lɑː/ much
211. [mæ:p] /mæp/ to hide (iv)
212. [lɑːt] /lɔat/ until
213. [tʰaːk] /təak/ to sell
224. [riːn] /riən/ to study (T)
225. [tʰiːu] /tʰiəu/ to amuse oneself (T)
226. [lɨːk] /lɨək/ to choose (T)
227. [lɨːn] /lɨən/ yellow (T)
228. [cʰiː] /cʰə/ to believe (T)
229. [rɨːn] /rɨən/ story (T)
230. [lɨːi] /lɨəi/ to see (T)
231. [huːn] /huən/ heart (T)
232. [həːi] /həəi/ bottle
233. [məːk] /məək/ hat (T)
234. [ʔuːn] /ʔuən/ fat (T)
235. [duːr] /duər/ a plow
236. [tʰuːt] /tʰət/ 3rd generation from ego
237. [lʊəc] /lʊəc/ to steal
238. [yʊən] /yʊən/ Vietnamese
239. [cʰuːr] /cʰʊər/ to help (T)
240. [cəʔ] /cəʔ/ grandchild
241. [tɔːt] /tɔət/ head
242. [tʰɔk] /tʰɔk/ to peck
243. [kɾəm] /kɾəm/ Khmer
244. [tʰɔn] /tʰɔn/ clitoris
245. [(kə)səʔ] /kəsəʔ/ ox
246. [yəɾ] /yəɾ/ to hang
5. Cooccurrence of Vowels with the Prefinal Glottal Clusters

The following chart shows the distribution of vowels /V/ +
prefinal glottal /ʔ/ + final /-C/ attested in the present corpus;
the numbers refer to the examples which follow the chart.

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5a. Examples

247. [cʰiːʔm] /chiiʔm/ bird
248. [cʰiːʔn] /chiiʔn/ cooked
249. [piːʔr] /piiʔr/ what?
250. [cʰiːʔu] /chiiʔw/ how much?
251. [pʰeːʔm] /pheeʔm/ angry
252. [pʰeːʔu] /pheeʔw/ three
253. [mɛːʔu] /meʔw/ fish
254. [keːʔp] /keʔp/ narrow
255. [ŋɛːʔt] /ŋeeʔt/ dark
256. [pɛːʔiːc] /peeʔc/ flat
257. [keːʔn] /keʔn/ short, low
258. [cʰɛːʔŋ] /cheʔŋ/ to burn
259. [neːʔu] /neeʔw/ child
260. [paeʔk] /peeʔk/ wet
261. [saːʔm] /saeʔm/ Siamese
262. [kʰlæːʔŋ] /klæʔŋ/ night
263. [kæːʔu] /kaʔw/ to bend
264. [kɪʔt] /kiʔt/ tame
265. [lɪʔŋ] /liʔŋ/ deep
266. [mɪʔŋ] /miʔŋ/ chin
267. [hkaːʔm] /khiiʔm/ fragrant
268. [ŋɪʔt] /ŋiʔt/ bitter
269. [wɛʔn] /weʔn/ tomorrow
270. [kɪʔr] /kiʔr/ sharp
271. [kaʔt] /kaʔt/ shallow
272. [caʔŋ] /caʔŋ/ black
273. [ŋaʔi] /ŋaʔy/ distant
274. [laʔk] /laʔk/ to fall
275. [saʔp] /saʔp/ clear
276. [caʔt] /caʔt/ knife
277. [saʔiːc] /saʔc/ cold
278. [laʔk] /laʔk/ to swallow
279. [waʔŋ] /waʔŋ/ to want
280. [kaʔi] /kaʔy/ outside
281. [kuʔŋ] /kuʔŋ/ long (space)
282. [luʔi] /luʔy/ earthworm
283. [ŋuuʔt] /ŋuuʔt/ to kiss
284. [luʔiːc] /luʔc/ tender
285. [muʔr] /muʔy/ one
286. [kʰoːʔt] /khooʔt/ mosquito
287. [moʔiːc] /moʔc/ spirit
288. [kʰoːʔk] /khooʔk/ bent
289. [kʰloʔm] /khoʔm/ urinate
290. [poʔn] /pʰoʔn/ four
291. [cʰoːʔr] /choʔr/ end
292. [pʰloʔm] /phloʔm/ wax
293. [cʰoʔŋ] /cʰoʔŋ/ Chong
294. [koʔi] /koʔy/ slow
296. [rɔʔi] /rəʔy/ a fly                    300. [laʔʔ] /ləʔʔ/ bridge
297. [məʔk] /mAʔk/ to cough                301. [təʔʔ] /təʔʔ/ before
298. [saʔk] /saʔk/ mango

III. English-Chong Glossary

The following English-Chong glossary consists of an alphabetized list of English words, followed by their Chong equivalents in phonemic transcription; the phonetic description of any word in the corpus can be obtained by reference to the example of equivalent structure in Charts II.4/II.5. Some Chong roots will be repeated in the list, both because of compounding and because semantic structure differs from one language to another. Presumed Thai loans are marked (T).

abandon /pat/                       air /ʔaakaat/ (T)       angry /pheeʔm/
able /ʔiʔn/, /way/                  alcohol /krəʔʔ/         animal (clf.) /tua/ (T)
accept /rəp/ (T)                    alive /rəʔʔy/            ant /sooʔc/
accompany /nəʔ/ (T)                all of /təʔʔ-mat/ (T)    anus /pəʔk cuʔʔy/
accustomed /kʰiʔy/ (T)             all gone /mat/ (T)       appropriate /mAʔ/ (T)
admit (fear) /təʔʔʔ/               already /həʔʔy/          argue /wliəʔt-saa/ (T)
after (time) /pəʔʔy/               always /səʔʔeʔ/ (T),      arm /khəʔʔn/ (T)
    (space) /məʔɔn/                  /ʔiʔy/                   arrange /kʰiəʔʔ-mt/ (T)
afternoon /baʔʔy/ (T)              ancient /dəʔ-ʔiʔm/ (T)       arrive /ʔaat/
agree /təʔ-ʔunʔ/ (T)              and /ʔəʔʔ/ (T)           arrow /luk səʔʔ/ (T)
ashes /pôh/
bear /wàay-soo?t/
born /køt/ (T?)
ask for /lùum/
beard /suk-meęŋ/
borrow /yî́́m/ (T)
astrologer /mAa rì́y/
because /pròh/
bottle /kuac/
at /tì́/ (T)
bed /krèe/
bowl (small) /køtayı́
aunt (PaOlsi)
bee /jàam/
(other) /càam-caan/
/thom-cam-khîn/
before /tåa?y/ 
box (large) /hiip/
aunt (PaYrSi)
believe /ćiä/ (T)
(small) /klak/
/mraa-cam-khîn/
betel (leaf) /mlûú/ branch /kraaŋ?uut/
awaken /mrîk/
bird /chií?m/
brake (iv.) /pac/
ax /khwan t àw/ (T)
bite /tap/
(iv., string)/thak/
back /kläoŋ lì́uŋ/
bitter /qy’t/
(iv. stick) /kac/
bamboo /kàap/
black /caŋŋ/
brack (tv.) /wàay pac/
banana /läoŋ/
blade /næs?w/
brack (iv.) /pac/
clf. one /møoŋ/
blanket /wûk khruk/
breathe /mǿt møheem/
clf. hand /paŋ/
blind /mǿt-khlaa/
bridge /läoŋŋ/
bark(n) /kà/ 
blink /prîc-mǿt/
bright /saą̃p/
bark(v) /kèećw/
blood /møhaam/
broom /uut-phiit/
basket (round) /thaŋ/ (T) 
blow /huv/ 
(basket (general) /kàoök/
blue /näm-ŋyńn/ (T) 
(older) /liŋ-mlaŋ/
(wide, flat) /køcaat/
boar /kruk prîi/ 
(younger) /boot-mlaŋ/
bat /chií?m-śęęŋ/
boat /tûk/ 
brother-in-law
bathe /hum/ 
to boil /täm/ (T) 
(older) /liŋ-sheähr/
be /paŋ/ (T)
bone /kläoŋ/
(ygr) /boot-sheähr/
bean /taak/
book /nàŋ-siś/ (T) 
buffalo /ks)paaaw/
burn /chəʔŋ/ to chop (ax)/kat/ corn /(kə)pəot/(T)
bury /tip/ (knife) /pəot/ corner /məm/(T)
buttock /cuuʔy/ cigarette /yaa/ (T) corpse /mooʔc/
button /chak-dum/ (clf.) /mən/(T) corral /kək/(T)
buy /teew/ citrus /yəʔ/ cotton /pəʔt/
call /kheew/ city /kruʔ/ (thread) /pəʔ/
candle /tən/ (T) clean (adj.) /səʔaat/(T) to cough /məʔk/
carry (on back)/kəʔk/ (on pole) /kraak/ count /nəp/(T)
cart /(kə)teh/ clear (air) /cəʔ/ country /mən/(T)
cat /maʔw/ (T) (water) /mlaʔŋ/ to cover /kəʔʔop/
catch /chap/ climb /paak/ crawl (snake)/ləʔy/(T)
charcoal /kah/ close (door) /pit/ (T) (child) /kwaʔt/
catch /thoʔy/ close together /biat/ crocodile /(rə)kəʔ/
cheap /thuuk/ (T) cloth /wuk/ to cross /ləʔŋ/
cheek /məʔm/ clothing /wuk/ craw /kəʔʔʔ/ crossbow /naʔ/ crows /nəʔk/
chest (wood) /thuʔu/(T) coconut /dəʔŋ/ to cry /yəʔam/
(body) /tən-krəʔ/ coffee /kəʔfaʔ/ (T) cup /kəʔʔk/
chew /kəʔʔ/ cold /səʔc/ to curse /pəʔʔt/
chicken /ləʔk/ color /sii/ (T) curved /kəʔʔw/
chief /phuu-yay/ (T) come /ʔeen/ custom /tamniam/(T)
child (youth) /nəʔʔw/ complain /bon/ (T) cut (slice) /kliʔ/ (hək) /pəot/
(offspring) /kheen/ consider /kəʔt/ (T) to dance /səʔŋ/
to chisel /chok/ to cook /θim/
choose /ləʔk/ (T) copper /təʔŋ-dəʔŋ/(T)
dark /ŋɛʔt/  dove /chi"
exact /nɛʔ-nən/ (T)
drag /hɔɔt/  exit /ʔɔɔk/ (T?)
drunk /ʔoʊn/  expensive /pɛʔŋ/ (T)
to drink /"hɔaʔy/  extinguish /pʰiʔ/ (T)
to dawn /ŋiʔʔɔɔk/  dry /pάʔ/  eye /mάʔ/
day /ləʔŋ/, /ʔəaw/ dry up /mlaʔŋ/  eyebrow /səm/
deaf /ləʔŋ-klak/ dry (season) /phraŋ/  face /ŋəy/
deep /liʔŋ/ duck /taa/  to fall /lάʔk/
deer /cɛʔt/ dull /kυʔŋ ?iʔ/  fast /rɛew/ (T)
defeated /pɛʔ/ (T) dust /fʊn/ (T)  fat, grease /pɾeŋŋ/
depress /kɔt/ ear /ləʔŋ/  father /ʔuun/
descend /coo̯/ earth /θeʔ/  to fear /taaʔŋ/ 
die /hooc/ east /ŋiʔ tʊk/  feather /sʊk chiʔm/
different /phir-saa/ easy /ŋəy/ (T)  feces /ʔiʔc/
difficult /ˈwək/ (T) eat /chaʔ/, /hooc/  female /kʰin/
dig /kʰut/ (T) egg /tʊŋ/  female sex organs /tʊn/
disgusting /pɪʔ/ eight /tii/  fence /boɔ̯/
disease /ɾʊk/ (T) elephant /nΛy/  fever /kap kɨt/ 
distant /ŋaʔy/ eleven /ɾaʔ-mʊuŋ/  few, little /ʔuʔc/ 
divorce /pat saa/ empty /müu-y-mʊuŋ/  finger /nΛaʔm/ 
do, make /təʔ/ end, point /chooʔy/  finished /hnv-y-hnvy/, 
dog /choo/ enough /pɔʔ/ (T) /cap/
done (cooked) /chiʔn/ enter /tliʔ/  fire /pɛew/
don't /maʔy/ (T) evening /tən pɛʔw/  firewood /ʔuut pləew/
door /pətəu/ (T) every /tük/ (T)  fish /mēʔw/
to fish (with line) /pʰᵊŋ mə̀eʔw/ 
full, sated /pʰaa/ (cup) /təm/ (T)
grass /tɔo/
grave /lum tɪp mooʔc/

fishtrap /kərət/
further /wic/
to guard /fǎw/ (T)
gun /pʰleʔŋ/

five /pʰrai/
get, able /ʔiin/,
hair /suk/

flat /pɛʔc/ /wai/

flesh /cəuc/
gibbon /yənʔ/
half /krəŋ/ (T)

flint /moʔ lek fay/ gift /khoʊŋʔ ʔit/
hall /rəŋʔ/ (T)

float /loŋy/ (T) give /ʔit/
hand /tiʔ/

flour /sik/
go /cəsw/
handle (n.) /thɔŋ/

flow /caʔʔy/ goat /pɛʔ/
hang /yaʔy/

flower /paŋʔ-uut/ gold /təŋʔ/ (T)
hard /kəŋʔ/

to fly /hɪʔ/ good /diʔ/ (T)
hare /kətəŋʔ/

da fly /rəʔy/ goose /haan/ (T)
to harvest /krət/

follow /taam/ (T?) granary /yəŋʔ/ (T)
hat /muak/ (T)

to hate /kliaʔ/ (T)

food /khoʊŋ chaʔ/ grandchild /caʊ/
to hate /kliaʔ/ (T)

foot /choʊp/
granddaughter have, exist /ʔiin/

forehead /nàː-phaak/ (T) /caʊ-cam-ʔhin/ ʔe /dak/, /pəʔy/

foreleg /tən/ grandfather /taa/
head /tɔːt/

forest /priʔ/ grandmother /yəʔy/
hear /saŋ/

forget /wiŋ/ grandson /caʊ-cam-mə̂ŋʔ/ heart /hua-cay/ (T)

four /pʰooʔn/ great-grandchild /leʔn/ hearth /pəh naʔt/

fragrant /khiʔʔm/ great-grandfather heavy /ŋəy/

free of, avoid /taʔ/ /təa-ʔuʔt/
to help /cʊʔy/ (T)

from /pʊn/ great-grandmother here /ʔeenʔ an/

fruit /pʰliʔʔuut/ /yəʔy-yəʔy/
to hide (TV) /rəbək/

(iv) /maːŋp/
high /yəŋ/  husband /lōŋ/  kiss /müuʔt/
hit (w/stick) /phuh/  hut /kəŋp/  knee /təot nəʊy/
(w/fists) /cûk/  I /chan/(T), /ʔiŋ/  knife /caaʔt/
hold /kəŋ/  if /tàa/(T)  knock down /phlak/(T)
hole /pək/  in /(paa) reʔ/  knot /pom/(T)
honey /təak- qaam/  in order to /phia/(T)  know /khaʔ/
to hook /piʔi/  in process of  lake /saʔ/
horn (animal)/sɔɔc/  /kamlaŋ/(T)  language /phasisa/(T)
horse /màa/(T)  inhale  large /tak/
hot /thuʔ/  /mɨt-meheem-tliŋ/  last, past /tuʔ/
hour /chua-məŋ/(T)  insert /siap/  to laugh /pək/
house /təŋ/  insult /pəʊy/  lazy /kii-kiat/(T)
(clf.) /laŋ/(T)  intend to /caʔ/(T)  to lead /nàm/(T)
how, why /tuʔʔiŋ/  invite /təsk/  leaf /laʔ/
how /yəangʔiŋ/  iron (n) /hooŋ/  leech (land) /phləʔ/m/
how many /chiiʔw/  island /kəʔ/(T)  (water) /peeʔw/
how much /muuʔʔiŋ/  it /piʔ/  left-hand /tii-taaŋ/
human being /cêm/  itch /khaʔʔp/  leg /chòop/
hunchbacked  ivory /phlək/  level, flat /pəʔc/
/luuŋ khooʔk/  jot down /cat/  lie down /pìc/
hungry /hiʔw/(T), /waaʔʔu hooŋ/  kapok /nun/(T)  life /ći-wit/(T)
hundred /roŋy/(T)  keep /ləʊkʔoɔŋ/  lift /yʊk/(T)
kettle /kəŋ/  light /v/ /cuc/
100,000 /sæm/(T)  Khmer /ći-m kroum/  light (adj) /bəw/(T)
hunt (for) /vuʔ/  kill /məhooć/  lightning /làac/
listen /nem/  monkey /waa/  north /nia/(T)
liver /lom/  moon /kaaŋ/  nose /toot/
located (at) /kyy/  more than /kwaaj/(T)  not /?ih/
long (time) /koo?y/  morning /taan paaŋ/  now /cy?n ?an/
(space) /kuŋ/  mosquito /khoo?t/  occurrence /doŋ/
look at, watch /ròo/, mosquito net /muŋ/  ocean /taakkalee/
/moeŋ/(T)  mother /me/, /me?/  odor /klin/(T)
lose /hiit/  mountain /ncoŋ/  oil /preen/
louse /chiit/  mouth /kaa/  old (thing) /daŋ/
love /rak/(T)  much, very much /laa/  (person) /chit/
male (animal) /lon/  mushroom /siiit/  older sibling /liŋ/
(human) /mlaan/  must /toŋ/(T)  on /diŋ/
man (single)  name /chî/(T)  one /muu?y/
/kheen-mlaan/  narrow /kse?p/(T)  oneself /?iŋ/
mango /co? saa?k/  near /kaa?t/  only /muu?y tîn/
market /(tê)laat/(T)  neck /kaak/  open /peek/
mat (n) /diiw/  needle /maa/  opposed /cliŋ/
medicine /nam/(T)  nephew/niece /chuu/  other, different /tîsw/
middle /toŋ-daay/  nephew /chuu-cam-mlaan/  outside /kaa?y/
midnight /klaaŋŋ/  nest /buk/  owl /chiit?m-pak/
milk /tàak-thuh/  new /plàa/  owner /nàay/
million /lan/(T)  niece /chuu-cam-khin/  ox /(k)e-saŋŋ/
miserly /kli-niaw/(T) night /klaaŋŋ/  packet /na?k/
to mold /pan/  nine /càay/  page /nàa/(T)
money /prak/  noon /qi?-qi?/  to paint /laap/
pair /kùu/(T)
papaya /lèhunə/
parrot /chiiʔmʔ eet/
pay (bill)/prarə/
(debt)/caak/
to peck /taaʔt/
penis /lɪc/
pepper (black)/mrɪc/
(chili)/(ke)tèet/
person /cɪm/
(clf.) /nàk/
pick, dig out /chɔk/
piece /naat/
pig /kruk/
pigeon /philàap/(T)
pillow /krąʔ/
pineapple /cʔə nət/
pipe /klʊŋ/(T)
(water)/bəŋ/
place /tii/(T)
plain /tii məe dii/
plane (v)/say kəp/
to plant /chooy/
to play /lèeŋ/, /liːt/
plow (v)/caay/
(n)/duay/
pod, ear /phlii/
poison /pɪt/(T)
poor /yàak-cən/(T)
porcupine /maa/
potato /ʔɔoy faraŋ/
powder /klæʔk/
prepare /triəm/(T)
pretty /dií/(T)
prevaricate /pot/
pull, lead /tɪk/,
/chut/
pull, drag /hoot/
pure, fresh /sat/
push /ruŋ/
put, place /waan/
put in /say/(T)
put on (pants)/pəʔt/
(shirt)/say/(T)
question part,/hiit/
raft /pɛʔ/(T)
rag /wʊk khiit riw/
plane (v)/say kəp/
plant /chooy/
to play /lèeŋ/, /liːt/
plow (v)/caay/
(n)/duay/
rat /kʰaʔʔn/
red /ŋy/
redeem /təew təɛw/
remember /camʔiín/
repair /səom/(T)
resin /yaŋ/(T)
return /cɛɛw tan/
revolve (iv) /mun/
(tv)/han/
rhinoceros /maat/
rib /klaŋ taat/
rice (cooked) /plaŋ/
husked)/khoɔ/
(unhusked)/haay/
(glutinous)/haay mlii/
ricefarm (v)/tɔ̃ sɔ́e/
ricefield (wet)/sɔ́e/
(dry)/baay/, /suan/
ride (v)/tʃit/
right (side)/təɛw/
ring /kraəŋ/
ripe /piʔŋ/
raise (pigs)/chèem/
rise /kit/
river /khrəŋ/
road /khrəa/
roast (in fire) /lêēp/
(over fire) /càŋ/
roll up /pañ/
(watch) /rîy, môın/
roof (v) /tëêm/
room / hôŋ/(T)
root / rêêt/
rotten (stale) /pûk/
(putrid) /câ?y/
round /kla mâ/(T)
row (v) /càm/
rub / thuú/(T)
run /kroôk/
run into / tâ?/
(butt) / tûm/
salt /luck moy/
salty / mûc?k/
salute / yûk yoû/
same / ton-dêēw/
sand /la?q/
sarong / wûk têron/
saw (wood) /lêy/(T)
say / reen/
scratch / khaaâc/
season / riduû/(T)
section / suan/(T)
see / tàŋ/
section / suan/(T)
see / tàŋ/
set (eggs) / krap/
set up / taŋ/(T)
seven / nuûy/
seven / nuûy/ (older) / líŋ- lêîŋ/
sew / teew/
(silver) / prak/
seed / chak/
similar / cò?/
sell / tâak/
sing / rîh/
send / cuûn/(T)
sink / cam/(T)
(set) / krap/
sip / suup/
sister
(older) / líŋ- lêîŋ/
(younger) / boot-lêîŋ/
shade / tûm/
sister-in-law
shallow / kē?t/
(older) / líŋ-sehaay/
sharp / kry?y/
(ygr) / boot-sehaay/
sheep / kâ?/
sit / kry/
six / tâŋ/
skillet / tâh/
short (length) / kêî?q/
skin / lo?/
(height) / kêî?q/
sky / phîn/
should / kûn/(T)
slap (v) / phah/
shoulder / mlêîŋ/
slave / cîm pêa/
sleep / pic/
slender / kî?/
sick / kyt/
sickle / nêēw/
slow, late / kco?y/
side / khaaŋ/(T)
slowly / kco?y-kco?y/
small /kɛc/  
stab /ʃʊɔk/  

smell (v) /hʊuʔt/  
/stag, hært /cɛɛʔt/  
/nɛt/  
stage, era /cɔn/  

smoke (v) /suup/(T)  
/stand /θaaw/  
(n) /mah plɛew/  
/star /sum/  

snake /sii/  
/steal /luɔc/  

sneak /dɔɔm/  
/step (v) /kæɔw cɛɛw/  

some /ʔiin ʁæc/  
/stew (v) /θɪm/  

son /kʰeen-cam-mɔɔŋ/  
/stick, clab /nuŋ/  

son-in-law /kʰeen-saaʔ/  
/sticky /mʰip/  

song /plɛen/  
/stir /kooʔ/  

soon /koɔʔyʔiŋ hoʔ/  
/stir up /ɔɔh/  

sound /siaŋ/(T)  
/stomach /kʰʊŋ/  

sound /kʰɔʔ/  
/stone /kʰoŋmoʔ/  

south /tæʔ/(T)  
/stone jar /ʔoɔŋ/,/tum/  

sow (v) /prɛh/  
/stop /yut/(T)  

speak /pʰuut/(T)  
/storm /jʊh/  

spear /hɔɔk/(T)  
/story /ɾʰæŋ/(T)  

spider /biŋ-baŋ/  
/straight /kɾæŋ/  

spirit /mʊʔc/  
/strap, belt  
/tɛewɔːdaa/(T)  

spit (v) /ɔbiuʔ/  

straw /nɪʔʊʔ/  

split /pləˈʃæk/  
/strength /kʰamlaŋ/(T)  

spring /tæk-puʔ/  
/string, rope /sɛɛ/  

squeeze /bʰiip/(T), /rɛt/  
/strong /kʰlaŋ/  

stuck /tɪt/(T)  
/student /nɑk-rɪən/(T)  

study /rɪən/(T)  
/suck, smoke (v) /suup/  
/sugar /nʊm-taŋ/(T)  
/sun /mɛt-qiʔ/  
/swallow (v) /lɑʔk/  
/sweep /fiʔ/  
/sweet /ɡaaʔm/  
/swell (v) /phuy/  
/swim /ləŋ tɔk/  
/sword /caaʔt daʔaw/  
/table /tɔʔ/  
/tail /phat/  
/take /ʔooc/  
/take leave /lɑʔa/(T)  
/take off /tʰæʔ ɔɔk/  
/tame /kʰʔt/  
/tasty /peʔ/  
/tear (v) /chiik/(T)  
/tell /ɲəʔ/  

/ten /rəʔ/  
/ten-thousand /mʰɪn/(T)  
/tender, soft /luuʔc/  
/that /tyn/
there /ʔeen ʔən/  time /wɛələa/(T)  (PaYrBr)/mraa-cam-mlɔŋ/
there (distant) /teh/  tired /boɔp/  under /kʃp/
they (impers.) /dak/  together /saa/  understand /kʰak həŋy/
thick /krat/  tomorrow /wəʔn/  until /con tələt/(T)
thief /cəm-łuəc/  tongue /təʔk/  uproot /tək/
thigh /pləu/  too /mɔŋ/  urinate /kʰlooʔm/
thin (thing) /tiʔŋ/  too much /lək ː nak/  use /pɾəə/
thing /kʰəʊŋ/(T)  tooth /kʰoy/  vegetable /laʔ ː cəw/
think /kʰɪt/(T)  torch /təʔ/  very /cət/cŋ/nak/łəʔ/
thirsty /ʁəhay/  trade (v) /lɛsk/(T)  Vietnamese /yʊən/

/thirty-six/  transplant /ʃooʔy/  village /moo suκ/

/pheəʔ-w-səʔ-təʔŋ/  trap (v) /tək/  voice /siaŋ/(T)
this /ʔaŋ/  tree /nəʔʔm ?uut/  vomit (v) /cɔʔt/
thorn /ləʔ/  (clf.) /nεʔʔm/  walk /cəʔw/
thousand /pən/  trousers /kəŋ-keŋ/(T)  wall /faa pənaŋ/(T)
thread /səŋ/  true (correct) /cəʔy/  wane (v) /ɾəm/(T)
three /pheəʔ-w/  (truthful) /lɛsw/  waning moon /kaaŋ-rəm/

/thresh /sii/(T)  (really) /tɛʔ-teʔ/  war /ɾuŋ ː saa/
throat /kəʊ-həʊŋ/  tube /təʔ/(T)  wash /ɾəap/
throw /paay/  turn /liaw/(T)  water /təkah/
throw away /paat/  twenty /paʔy-səŋ/  wax (n) /pʰəɔʔm/
thunder /pʰəŋ lən/  two /paʔy/  way, kind /yaŋ/(T)
tie (v) /kʰʊʔt/  uncle (PaOlBr)  we /həŋ/
tiger /wəʔay/  /θəm-cam-mlɔŋ/

/tile /kʰəbiŋ/  weave (v) /thañ/
wedge /lɛm/(T)
well (n) /duuŋ/ wipe /clit/
well (adj) /hiit hyy/ wire /lùat/(T)
west /ŋi? plăm/ wish to /waaŋ/
wet /pæŋk/ with, plus /mɔon/
what? /piiiŋ/ without /?ɔt/
what (pron.) /kəpiiiŋ/ woman /cam-khîŋ/
when (conj.) /weelâa/ (maiden)
when? /kaŋ ?ih/ /kheen-lèeŋ/
where, which (conj.) wood /?uut/
 /nih hay/ work (n) /kaan/ (T)
where? /paŋ nih/ (v) /tòo kaan/
what (v) /klaat/ worm /kaŋ/
which one? /tua nih/ wound /phlæe/(T)
white /pruŋ/ wrap /pok/
who? /?ay mih/ write /khìan/(T)
why? /tuŋ ?ih/ year /nim/
wicked, bad /dii ?ih/, yellow /liŋ/(T)
 /du/(T) yesterday /pesw??uu?/
wide /kwaŋ/(T) yoke (v) /tlim/
wife /kîn/ (n) /kənlim/
win /chənah/(T?) you (polite) /khun/(T)
wind (n) /yaaŋ/ (familiar) /pɔŋ/
window /naa-taŋ/(T) younger sibling
wing /laap/ /boot/
winnow (v) /kùum/
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