

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 Muu 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 'Cong hEEP' and 'Cong lOO'. Although she does not relate these two dialects to specific villages, her placement of the two dialects on a map (p. 27) suggests that 'Cong hEEP' might be the dialect of Pong Nam Ron while 'Cong lOO' might be a dialect spoken in Amphoe Makham; based on a few items which appear in her article,

her 'Cong loo' would appear to be fairly similar to my dialect of Ban Thung Saphan:

| | <u>Martin</u> | | <u>Huffman</u> |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | <u>Cong heep</u> | <u>Cong loo</u> | <u>Ban Thung Saphan</u> |
| 'fish' | miiv | méev | mee?w |
| 'head' | tooh | toot | taot |
| 'root' | rih | reet | rèet |
| 'stone' | kemok | kemo? | kemo? |
| 'tongue' | ketaak | taak | taa?k |

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:

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| /i | ɛ | u |
| ε | | o |
| ɛ | ə | ɔ |
| æ | a | ɑ/ |

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 'manners' 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:

| | Short | Long |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| Tense | /tak/ 'large' | /taak/ 'beans' |
| Lax | /tàk/ 'to trap' | /tàak/ 'water' |

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:

| Front | Central | Back |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| i, ì, ii, ìi, ia, ìa | í, ì, íí, ìí, ía, ìa | u, ù, uu, ùu, ua, ùa |
| e, è, ee, èe | v, ìv, vv | o, oo, òo |
| ɛ, ɛ̄, ɛɛ, ɛ̄ɛ | əə | ɔ, ɔ̄, ɔɔ, ɔ̄ɔ |
| æ, ææ | a, à, aa, àa | a, aa, |
| | | ao |

Thus it can be seen that all vowels except /æ e ə a/ 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.

[t?i:] /tii/ 'eight', but [t?i: sə:] /tii sə/ '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 /vv/ and /ð/. 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 v o/ are lower-high [ɪ ɛ u] or [e^ v^ o^] in all positions.

/ɛ ɔ/ are lower-mid [ɛ ɔ] or [e~ ɔ~] in all positions.

/əə/ is phonetically [ə[‡]], so could be reanalyzed as /ə‡/.

/ɑ/ 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 | -? |
| 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

[t^θai:] /tii/ 'eight', [t^θao:t] /toot '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:

[t'i:] /tii/ 'place', [p'o^:n] /poon/ 'drum'

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

[ho^:i:c] /hooc/ 'to die', [t^ha:i:ñ] /thaan/ 'to weave'

2a. Initial Clusters

[p^h t^h c^h k^h] are interpreted as clusters of /p t c k/ + /h/, as in

[prak] /prak/ 'money' ≠ [p^hram] /phram/ 'five'

[ko^:r] /kooy/ 'to stir' ≠ [k^ho^:r] /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.

[t'a:k] /taak/ 'water' ≠ [t^ha:i:ñ] /thaan/ 'to weave'

In fact there is one example of /ch/ before a lax vowel in the word [c^ho^:p] /choop/ '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.

| | h | r | l | w |
|----|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| p | phuh 'wash' | preeŋ 'oil' | play 'rice' | |
| t | thuh 'breast' | (triam 'prepare') | | |
| c | chap 'catch' | | | |
| k | khah 'know' | krük 'pig' | klaaŋ 'bone' | kwaat 'crawl' |
| m | | mríç 'pepper' | ml̥eəŋ 'shoulder' | |
| ph | | phram 'five' | phl̥oɔk 'ivory' | |
| kh | | khraaŋ 'river' | | (khwaa 'lid') |

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. [co[~]:ŋ] /coɔŋ/. 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:

| | | Normal (i.e. over closure) . (cf. Glottal insufflation) | |
|-------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Tense | Long | [la: [?] ŋ] /laaŋ/ 'banana' | [la: [?] ŋ] /laa [?] ŋ/ 'bridge' |
| | Short | [ki [?] t] /kit/ 'rise' | [ki [?] t] /ki [?] t/ 'tame' |
| Lax | Long | [p ^h lɔ:k] /phlɔ:k/ 'ivory' | [m ^h lɔ: [?] k] /mlɔ:ŋk/ 'salty' |
| | Short | [k' [?] iŋ] /kiŋ/ 'to hold' | [m' [?] iŋ] /mi [?] ŋ/ 'chin' |

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 (ñ) ñ w y/, i.e.

before all finals except /-? -h/, where it is neutralized. No example of /-?ñ/ 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 Pearly 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.

| | $-\emptyset$ | $-p$ | $-t$ | $-c$ | $-k$ | $-?$ | $-h$ | $-m$ | $-n$ | $-\tilde{n}$ | $-\eta$ | $-y$ | $-w$ |
|----|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|---------|------|------|
| i | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 |
| í | | | 9 | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | | | | 13 |
| ii | 14 | 15 | 16 | | 17 | | | | 18 | | 19 | | 20 |
| íi | 21 | 22 | 23 | | | | | 24 | | 25 | 26 | | |
| e | | | | 27 | | 28 | 29 | | | | 30 | | |
| é | | | | | | 31 | | | | | | | |
| ee | 32 | | 33 | | | | | | 34 | | | | 35 |
| ée | 36 | | 37 | | 38 | | | | 39 | | 40 | | 41 |
| ε | | | | | | 42 | 43 | | | | | | |
| ε' | | | | | | 44 | 45 | | | | | | |
| εε | 46 | 47 | 48 | | | | | 49 | 50 | | 51 | | 52 |
| éε | 53 | 54 | | | 55 | | | 56 | | | 57 | | 58 |
| æ | | | | | | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | | | | |
| ææ | 63 | | | | 64 | | | | 65 | | 66 | | 67 |
| ‡ | | | 68 | | 69 | 70 | | 71 | 72 | | 73 | 74 | |
| ‡ | | | | | 75 | | 76 | 77 | 78 | | 79 | | |
| ‡‡ | 80 | | 81 | | | | | 82 | 83 | | | | |
| ‡‡ | 84 | | 85 | | | | | | | | 86 | 87 | |
| y | | 88 | | | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| ÿ | | | 90 | | | | | | 91 | | | | 92 |
| yy | | | | | | | | | | | | | 93 |
| øø | 94 | | 95 | | 96 | | | 97 | | | 98 | 99 | |
| a | | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | |
| à | | 111 | | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | | | 117 | | 118 |
| aa | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | | | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 |
| áa | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | | | 135 | | 136 | 137 | 138 | |

| | -Ø | -p | -t | -c | -k | -? | -h | -m | -n | -ñ | -ŋ | -y | -w |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| u | | | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | | | 145 | 146 | |
| ú | | | 147 | | 148 | | | 149 | 150 | | 151 | | |
| uu | 152 | 153 | 154 | | 155 | | | | | 156 | 157 | | |
| úu | 158 | | 159 | 160 | | | | 161 | 162 | | 163 | 164 | |
| o | | | | | | | 165 | 166 | 167 | | 168 | | |
| oo | 169 | | 170 | 171 | | | | | | 172 | 173 | 174 | |
| óo | 175 | 176 | 177 | | 178 | | | | 179 | | 180 | 181 | |
| ɔ | | | 182 | | 183 | 184 | | 185 | | 186 | 187 | | |
| ò | | | | | | 188 | 189 | | | | | | |
| ɔɔ | 190 | 191 | 192 | | 193 | | | 194 | | | 195 | 196 | |
| òɔ | 197 | 198 | | | 199 | | | 200 | | | 201 | 202 | |
| a | | 203 | 204 | | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | | | 209 | | |
| aa | 210 | 211 | 212 | | 213 | | | | 214 | | 215 | 216 | |
| ia | | 217 | 218 | | | | | 219 | 220 | | 221 | | 222 |
| ía | | 223 | | | | | | | 224 | | | | 225 |
| ‡a | | | | | 226 | | | | | | 227 | | |
| ‡ia | 228 | | | | | | | | | | 229 | 230 | |
| ua | 231 | | | 232 | 233 | | | | 234 | | | 235 | |
| úa | | | 236 | 237 | | | | | 238 | | | 239 | |
| ao | 240 | | 241 | | 242 | | | 243 | 244 | | 245 | 246 | |

4a. Examples (probable Thai loans indicated by 'T;)

1. [tit] /tit/ stuck (T)
2. [klic] /klic/ to cut
3. [ŋ?ai?] /ŋi?/ day, sun
4. [ʔih] /ʔih/ negative part.
5. [klin] /klin/ odor (T)
6. [ʔiñ] /ʔiñ/ I
7. [p̥in] /phin/ to fish
8. [hiu] /hiw/ hungry (T)
9. [k'it] /kit/ to think (T)
10. [m̥ric] /mr̥ic/ pepper
11. [k'i?] /ki?/ slender
12. [lim] /lím/ wedge (T)
13. [riu] /riw/ rag
14. [t?ai:] /tii/ eight
15. [hi:p] /hiip/ box (T)
16. [hi:t] /hiit/ cured
17. [c̥i:k] /chiik/ to tear (T)
18. [ʔi:n] /ʔiin/ to have
19. [p̥i:ŋ] /piŋ/ ripe
20. [di:u] /diiw/ mat
21. [p̥ri:] /pri/ forest
22. [mi:p] /miip/ sticky
23. [c̥i:t] /ciit/ to wipe
24. [t'i:m] /tiim/ to yoke
25. [t'i:ñ] /tiñ/ to enter
26. [c̥i:ŋ] /ciŋ/ to argue
27. [ke^c] /kec/ small
28. [t̥e?] /the?/ earth
29. [teh] /teh/ yonder
30. [koŋ keŋ] /koŋ-keŋ/ pants (T)
31. [pi^?] /pè?/ tasty
32. [ra:i p̥e^:] /ràay-phee/ 13
33. [ʔe^:t] /ʔeet/ parrot
34. [k̥e^:n] /kheen/ offspring
35. [t̥e^:u] /teew/ to sew
36. [mi^:] /mèe/ mother
37. [kəti^:t] /kətēet/ chili
38. [mi^:k] /mèek/ cloud (T)
39. [ri^:n] /rèen/ to say
40. [li^:ŋ] /lèeng/ to play
41. [p̥li^:u] /plèew/ fire
42. [re^?] /re?/ inside
43. [t̥eh-cak] /theh-cak/ lightning
44. [p̥e^?] /pè?/ goat
45. [rət'e^h] /rətəh/ cart
46. [se^:] /sεε/ thread
47. [ke^:p] /keep/ hut
48. [ke^:t] /keet/ to chew
49. [t̥e^:m] /tεεm/ to roof
50. [k̥e^:n] /kheen/ arm (T)

51. [he:ŋ] /hεŋ/ we
52. [ce:u] /cεw/ to go
53. [k're:] /krεs/ bed
54. [k'e:p] /kεp/ to roast
55. [p'e:k] /pεk/ to laugh
56. [me:m] /mεm/ cheek
57. [məlε:ŋ] /mlεŋ/ shoulder
58. [t'e:u] /tεw/ other
59. [mæ?] /mæ?/ mother
60. [kæh] /kæh/ kettle
61. [tæm] /tæm/ full (T)
62. [pæn] /pæn/ be (T)
63. [sæ:?] /sæ?/ ricefield
64. [læk] /læk/ chicken
65. [sæ:n] /sæn/ 100,000 (T)
66. [kræ:ŋ] /kræŋ/ ring
67. [mæ:u] /mæw/ cat (T)
68. [kɪ:t] /kit/ to rise
69. [sik] /sik/ flour
70. [pɪ?] /pɪ?/ disgusted
71. [t^hɪm] /thim/ to stew
72. [k^hɪn] /khin/ female
73. [lɪŋ] /lɪŋ/ older sibling
74. [hɪr] /hiy/ to fly
75. [mərɪk] /mrɪk/ to awaken
76. [p'ri:h] /prɪh/ to sow
77. [nim] /nɪm/ year
78. [k'in] /kɪn/ wife
79. [k'iŋ] /kɪŋ/ to hold
80. [naŋsi:] /naŋ-si:/ book (T)
81. [li:t] /lit/ to play
82. [yi:m] /yiim/ to borrow (T)
83. [mi:n] /miin/ 10,000 (T)
84. [c'i:] /ci:/ name (T)
85. [t'i:t] /tit/ to ride
86. [yi:ŋ] /yiŋ/ high
87. [p'i:i] /piy/ to hook
88. [tvi] /tvɪ/ to bury
89. [kvi] /kvɪ/ to sit
90. [mit] /mɪt/ eye
91. [t'iŋ] /tɪŋ/ foreleg
92. [riŋ] /riŋ/ look at
93. [hvi] /hvɪ/ already
94. [pri:̩] /prɛ̩/ to use
95. [ke:̩t] /kæt/ born (T)
96. [pe:̩k] /pæk/ to open
97. [ce:̩m] /cæm/ eyebrow
98. [phe:̩ŋ] /phlεŋ/ gun
99. [le:̩r] /lɛ̩/ at all
100. [cəap] /chap/ to catch

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 101. [pat] /pat/ to throw away | 126. [t ^h a: ⁱ ñ] /thaañ/ to weave |
| 102. [pa ⁱ c] /pac/ to break | 127. [ka: ⁱ] /kaaŋ/ month |
| 103. [t [?] a ^x k] /tak/ large | 128. [h ^ã :r] /haay/ paddy |
| 104. [la [?]] /la [?] / leaf | 129. [kəpa:u] /kəpaaw/ buffalo |
| 105. [k ^h aah] /khah/ to know | 130. [ma [?] :] /maa/ horse (T) |
| 106. [p ^h ram] /phram/ five | 131. [ra:p] /raap/ to wash |
| 107. [?an] /?an/ this | 132. [ma:t] /màat/ rhinoceros |
| 108. [pa ⁱ ñ] /pañ/ to roll up | 133. [la: ⁱ c] /laac/ lightning |
| 109. [k ^h laŋ] /khlaŋ/ strong | 134. [t'a:k] /tàak/ water |
| 110. [ŋai] /ŋay/ heavy | 135. [ya:m] /yàam/ to cry |
| 111. [nap] /nap/ to count (T) | 136. [kra: ⁱ ñ] /kràañ/ alcohol |
| 112. [ra ⁱ c] /ràc/ some | 137. [la: ⁱ] /làaŋ/ ear |
| 113. [t'a:k] /tàk/ to snare | 138. [wa:r] /wàay/ tiger |
| 114. [la [?]] /là [?] / thorn | 139. [c ^h ut] /əhut/ to pull |
| 115. [p'ah] /pàh/ dry | 140. [cu ⁱ c] /cuc/ to ignite |
| 116. [nam] /nàm/ to lead (T) | 141. [kruk] /kruk/ pig |
| 117. [k'aŋ] /kàŋ/ hard | 142. [t ^h u [?]] /thu [?] / hot |
| 118. [t'au] /tàw/ ax (T) | 143. [t ^h uh] /thuh/ breast |
| 119. [ta: [?]] /taa/ duck | 144. [hum] /hum/ to bathe |
| 120. [la:p] /laap/ to smear (T) | 145. [ləhuŋ] /ləhuŋ/ papaya |
| 121. [sə?a:t] /sə?aat/ clean (T) | 146. [hui] /huy/ to blow |
| 122. [k ^h a: ⁱ c] /khaac/ to scratch | 147. [kərut] /kərùt/ fishtrap |
| 123. [t [?] a:k] /taak/ beans | 148. [t'u:k] /tùk/ boat |
| 124. [m ^ø ha:m] /møhaam/ blood | 149. [t' <u>um</u>] /t`ùm/ shade |
| 125. [ka:n] /kaan/ work (T) | 150. [p' <u>un</u>] /p`ùn/ from |

151. [k'uŋ] /kùŋ/ stomach
152. [t^hu:?] /thuu/ to rub (T)
153. [su:p] /suup/ to smoke (T)
154. [?u:t] /?uut/ wood
155. [t^hu:k] /thuuuk/ cheap (T)
156. [?u:ⁱn] /?uuñ/ father
157. [du:ŋ] /duuŋ/ a well
158. [p'lu:] /plùu/ thigh
159. [p'u:t] /pùut/ to speak (T)
160. [c'u:ⁱc] /cùuc/ flesh
161. [k'u:m] /kùum/ to winnow
162. [c'u:n] /cùun/ to send
163. [p'ru:ŋ] /prùuŋ/ white
164. [nu:i] /nùuy/ seven
165. [co:h] /coh/ descend
166. [po:m] /pom/ knot
167. [co:n] /con/ until (T)
168. [to:ŋ] /ton/ egg
169. [k^ho:?] /khoo/ husked rice
170. [bo:t] /boot/ younger sibling
171. [ho:o:c] /hooc/ to die
172. [t?o:ⁱn] /tooñ/ to strike
173. [?o:ŋ] /?oŋ/ stone jar
174. [ko:i] /kooy/ to stir
175. [p'o:?] /poo/ you (familiar)
176. [c^ho:p] /choop/ foot
177. [k'ro:t] /kròot/ to harvest
178. [k'ro:k] /kròok/ basket
179. [p'o:n] /pòon/ drum
180. [ro:ŋ] /ròoŋ/ hall (T)
181. [no:i] /nòoy/ knee
182. [?o:t] /?ot/ do without
183. [c^ho:k] /chòk/ to chisel out
184. [kəmə^o:?] /kəmə?/ stone
185. [t^ho:m] /thòm/ parents' older sibling
186. [?o:ⁱn] /?on/ to collect
187. [t^ho:ŋ] /thòŋ/ a handle
188. [p'ɔ?] /pò?/ enough
189. [p'ɔ:h] /pòh/ ashes
190. [c^ho:?] /choo/ dog
191. [ho:o:p] /hoop/ to eat
192. [ho:o:t] /hoöt/ to drag
193. [c^ho:k] /chòok/ to stab
194. [dø:m] /døom/ to sneak
195. [bø:ŋ] /bøoŋ/ fence
196. [t^hɔ:i] /thøay/ to chase
197. [t'ɔ:p] /tòo/ to do, make
198. [lɔ:p] /lòop/ to keep
199. [p'ɔ:k] /pòok/ hole
200. [lɔ:m] /lòom/ liver

201. [nɔ:ŋ] /nɔɔŋ/ mountain
202. [rɔ:i] /rɔɔy/ 100 (T)
203. [cap] /cap/ to finish
204. [pat] /pat/ prevaricate
205. [pak] /pak/ to wrap
206. [ka?] /ka?/ bark (tree)
207. [tah] /tah/ to take off
208. [cam] /cam/ to sink
209. [t?an] /tan/ house
210. [la:] /laa/ much
211. [ma:p] /maap/ to hide (iv)
212. [la:t] /laat/ until
213. [t?a:k] /taak/ to sell
214. [ne: na:n] /nèe-naan/ sure (T)
215. [sa:ŋ] /saan/ to dance
216. [ca:i] /caay/ to plow
217. [si:ɔ:p] /siap/ to insert (T)
218. [bi:ɔ:t] /biat/ close (T)
219. [tri:əm] /triam/ prepare (T)
220. [kñi:ən] /khian/ to write (T)
221. [si:əŋ] /siaŋ/ voice (T)
222. [kñi:əu] /khiaw/ green (T)
223. [ñi:əp] /ñiap/ silent
224. [ri:ən] /rian/ to study (T)
225. [t'i:əu] /tiaw/ to amuse oneself (T)
226. [lì:ək] /lik/ to choose (T)
227. [lì:əŋ] /liang/ yellow (T)
228. [c'í:ə] /cia/ to believe (T)
229. [ri:əŋ] /riang/ story (T)
230. [lì:əi] /liay/ to saw (T)
231. [hu:ə car] /hua-cay/ heart (T)
232. [kñu:əc] /khuac/ bottle
233. [mu:ək] /muak/ hat (T)
234. [?u:ən] /?uan/ fat (T)
235. [du:ər] /duay/ a plow
236. [t'u:ət] /tuat/ 3rd generation from ego
237. [lu:əc] /luac/ to steal
238. [yu:ən] /yuān/ Vietnamese
239. [c'u:ər] /cuay/ to help (T)
240. [ca:ə?] /cao/ grandchild
241. [ta:ət] /taot/ head
242. [ta:ək] /taok/ to peck
243. [kra:əm] /kraom/ Khmer
244. [ta:ən] /taon/ clitoris
245. [(kə)sa:əŋ] /(kə)saŋ/ ox
246. [ya:ər] /yaoy/ 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.

| | -ʔp | -ʔt | -ʔc | -ʔk | -ʔm | -ʔn | -ʔŋ | -ʔy | -ʔw' |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| ii | | | | | 247 | 248 | | 249 | 250 |
| ee | | | | | 251 | | | | 252 |
| èe | | | | | | | | | 253 |
| ɛɛ | 254 | 255 | 256 | | | 257 | 258 | | 259 |
| ææ | | | | 260 | 261 | | 262 | | 263 |
| ɔ̄ | | 264 | | | | | 265 | | |
| ɔ̄̄ | | | | | | | 266 | | |
| ɔ̄̄̄ | | | | | 267 | | | | |
| ɤ | | 268 | | | | 269 | | 270 | |
| əə | | 271 | | | | | | | |
| a | | | | | | | 272 | 273 | |
| à | | | | 274 | | | | | |
| aa | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | | | 279 | 280 | |
| u | | | | | | | 281 | 282 | |
| uu | | 283 | 284 | | | | | | |
| ùu | | | | | | | | 285 | |
| oo | | | | | 289 | 290 | | 291 | |
| ɔ̄o | | | | | 292 | | 293 | 294 | |
| ɔ̄̄o | | | | 295 | | | | 296 | |
| ɑ̄ | | | | 297 | | | | | |
| ɑ̄̄ | | | | | 298 | | 299 | 300 | 301 |

5a. Examples

247. [c^hii:?m] /chii?m/ bird 271. [k^he:?t] /k^hee?t/ shallow
248. [c^hii:?n] /chii?n/ cooked 272. [ca?^hn] /ca?^hn/ black
249. [pi:?i] /pii?y/ what? 273. [ŋa?ⁱ] /ŋa?ⁱy/ distant
250. [c^hii:?u] /chii?w/ how much? 274. [la?^hk] /la?^hk/ to fall
251. [p^hee^:?m] /phee?m/ angry 275. [sa:^hp] /saa?p/ clear
252. [p^hee^:?u] /phee?w/ three 276. [ca:^ht] /caa?t/ knife
253. [me^:?u] /m^hee?w/ fish 277. [sa:^hc] /saa?ⁱc/ cold
254. [k^he^:?p] /k^hee?p/ narrow 278. [la:^hk] /laa?^hk/ to swallow
255. [ŋe^:?t] /ŋee?t/ dark 279. [wa:^hŋ] /waa?^hŋ/ to want
256. [p^he^:?c] /p^hee?ⁱc/ flat 280. [ka:^hi] /kaa?^hy/ outside
257. [k^he^:?n] /k^hee?n/ short, low 281. [ku?^hŋ] /ku?^hŋ/ long (space)
258. [c^he^:?ŋ] /ch^hee?^hŋ/ to burn 282. [lu?^hi] /lu?^hy/ earthworm
259. [ne^:?u] /n^hee?w/ child 283. [ňu:^ht] /ňuu?^ht/ to kiss
260. [p^ha:^hk] /p^haa?^hk/ wet 284. [lu:^hc] /luu?^hc/ tender
261. [s^ha:^hm] /s^haa?^hm/ Siamese 285. [mu:^hi] /m^huu?^hy/ one
262. [k^hlæ:^h?ŋ] /kh^hlae?^hŋ/ night 286. [k^hoo^:?t] /khoo?^ht/ mosquito
263. [k^ha:^hw] /k^haa?^hw/ to bend 287. [mo^:?c] /moo?^hc/ spirit
264. [ki?^ht] /ki?^ht/ tame 288. [k^hoo^:?k] /khoo?^hk/ bent
265. [l^hi?^hŋ] /l^hi?^hŋ/ deep 289. [k^hlo^:?m] /kh^hloo?^hm/ urinate
266. [m^hi?^hŋ] /m^hi?^hŋ/ chin 290. [p^hoo:^hn] /phoo?^hn/ four
267. [k^hii?^hm] /kh^hii?^hm/ fragrant 291. [c^hoo^:?i] /choo?^hy/ end
268. [ŋy?^ht] /ŋy?^ht/ bitter 292. [p^hl^hoo^:?m] /ph^hloo?^hm/ wax
269. [wy?^hn] /wy?^hn/ tomorrow 293. [co^:?ŋ] /coo?^hŋ/ Chong
270. [ky?^hi] /ky?^hy/ sharp 294. [k^ho^:?i] /ko?^hy/ slow

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 295. [m ^θ lɔ: [?] k] /mlɔɔ?k/ salty | 299. [k ^h aa: [?] n] /khaa?n/ rat |
| 296. [rɔ: [?] i] /rɔɔ?y/ a fly | 300. [la: [?] ŋ] /laa?ŋ/ bridge |
| 297. [ma: [?] k] /ma?k/ to cough | 301. [ta: [?] i] /taa?y/ before |
| 298. [sa: [?] k] /saa?k/ 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 /?aakaat/ (T) | angry /phee?m/ |
| able /?iin/, /way/ | alcohol /kraan/ | animal (clf.) /tua/ (T) |
| accept /rap/ (T) | alive /ruu?y/ | ant /soo?c/ |
| accompany /nàm/ (T) | all of /tàng-mat/ (T) | anus /pòok cuu?y/ |
| accustomed /kìiy/ (T) | all gone /mat/ (T) | appropriate /ma?/ (T) |
| admire (fear) /taa?ŋ/ | already /hvv/ | argue /wìiwaat-saa/ (T) |
| after (time) /pòay/ | always /səməə/ (T), (space) /muun/ | arm /kheen/ (T) |
| | /rìiy/ | arrange /cat-caəŋ/ (T) |
| afternoon /baay/ (T) | ancient /daŋ-diim/ (T) | arrive /laat/ |
| agree /tak-luŋ/ (T) | and /la? [?] / (T) | arrow /luk saan/ (T) |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| ashes /pɔh/ | bear /wàay-soo?t/ | born /kèet/ (T?) |
| ask for /lùum/ | beard /suk-meeñ/ | borrow /yìim/ (T) |
| astrologer /maa rìy/ | because /pròh/ | bottle /khuac/ |
| at /tìi/ (T) | bed /krèe/ | bowl (small) /kètvy/ |
| aunt (PaOlSi) | bee /ŋàam/ | (other) /càam-caan/ |
| | /thòm-cam-khìn/ | before /taa?y/ |
| aunt (PaYrSi) | believe /cìa/ (T) | (small) /klak/ |
| | /mraa-cam-khìn/ | betel (leaf) /mlùu/ branch /kraaŋ ?uut/ |
| awaken /mrìk/ | bird /chii?m/ | break (iv.) /pac/ |
| ax /khwan taw/ (T) | bite /tap/ | (iv., string) /thak/ |
| back /klaaŋ lùuŋ/ | bitter /ŋv?t/ | (iv. stick) /kac/ |
| bamboo /kaap/ | black /ca?ŋ/ | break (tv.) /wàay pac/ |
| banana /laaŋ/ | blade /næe?w/ | breast /thuh/ |
| clf. one /maoy/ | blanket /wùk khruk/ | breathe /m̥t məheem/ |
| clf. hand /paŋ/ | blind /m̥t-khlao/ | bridge /laa?ŋ/ |
| bark(n) /ka?/ | blink /prìc-m̥t/ | bright /saa?p/ |
| bark(v) /kɛew/ | blood /məhaam/ | broom /?uut-phiit/ |
| basket (round) /thaŋ/ (T) | blow /huy/ | brother |
| | | |
| (general) /kròok/ | blue /nam-ŋvn/ (T) | (older) /lìŋ-mlah/ |
| | | |
| (wide, flat) /kəcaat/ | boar /kruk prii/ | (younger) /boot-mlah/ |
| | | |
| bat /chii?m-seen/ | boat /tùk/ | brother-in-law |
| | | |
| bathe /hum/ | to boil /tam/ (T) | (older) /lìŋ-səhaay/ |
| | | |
| be /pæn/ (T) | bone /klaaŋ/ | (ygr) /boot-səhaay/ |
| | | |
| bean /taak/ | book /naŋ-sìi/ (T) | buffalo /(kə)paaw/ |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| burn /chɛə?ŋ/ | to chop (ax) /kat/ | corn /kə)poot/(T) |
| bury /t̪ip/ | (knife) /paot/ | corner /mūm/(T) |
| buttock /cuu?y/ | cigarette /yaa/ (T) | corpse /moo?c/ |
| button /chak-dum/ | (clf.) /mūan/ (T) | corral /kōok/(T) |
| buy /t̪eeuw/ | citrus /yaŋ/ | cotton /paa?t/ |
| call /kheew/ | city /kruŋ/ | (thread) /pah/ |
| candle /t̪ian/ (T) | clean (adj.) /sə?aat/ (T) | to cough /ma?k/ |
| carry (on back) /kaak/ (on pole) /kraak/ | (tv.) /?it sə?aat/ | count /nāp/(T) |
| cart /(kə)t̪eh/ | clear (air) /c̪yt/ | country /mīan/ (T) |
| cat /mæew/ (T) | (water) /mlaa?ŋ/ | to cover /khr̪ɔp/ |
| climb /paak/ | climb /paak/ | crawl (snake) /l̪ay/ (T) |
| catch /chap/ | close (door) /pit/ (T) | (child) /kwaat/ |
| charcoal /nah/ | close together /biat/ | crocodile /rə)kōo/ |
| chase /thooy/ | cloth /wuk/ | to cross /laan/ |
| cheap /thuuk/ (T) | clothing /wuk/ | craw /kepō?/ |
| cheek /mēem/ | cloud /?ic mēek/ | crossbow /naa/ |
| chest (wood) /thuu/ (T) (body) /t̪ang-krit̪k/ | coconut /duuŋ/ | crow /naa?k/ |
| chew /keet/ | coffee /kaafæə/ (T) | to cry /yāam/ |
| chicken /laak/ | cold /sa?c/ | cup /caak/ |
| chief /phuu-yay/ (T) | color /sii/ (T) | to curse /paoy/ |
| child (youth) /nēe?w/ (offspring) /kheen/ | come /?een/ | curved /kæe?w/ |
| complain /bon/ (T) | complain /bon/ (T) | custom /tamniam/ (T) |
| consider /kit/ (T) | cut (slice) /klic/ | |
| to chisel /chok/ | to cook /thim/ | (hack) /paot/ |
| choose /l̪iak/ (T) | copper /t̪oŋ-deŋ/ (T) | to dance /saan/ |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| dark /ŋɛɛ?t/ | dove /chii?m k̄y/ | exact /nɛɛ-nɔɔn/ (T) |
| daughter /kheen-cam-kh̄in/ | drag /hɔɔt/ | exit /?ɔɔk/ (T?) |
| daughter-in-law /kheen-saa?/ | to drink /thaa?y/ | expensive /pɛɛŋ/ (T) |
| | drum /p̄oɔn/ | extinguish /phic/ |
| to dawn /ŋi? ?ɔɔk/ | dry /p̄ah/ | eye /m̄yt/ |
| day /lɛɛŋ/, /?aaw/ | dry up /mlaa?ŋ/ | eyebrow /cœəm/ |
| deaf /lāaŋ-klak/ | dry (season) /phraŋ/ | face /ŋaay/ |
| deep /lɪ?ŋ/ | duck /taa/ | to fall /lā?k/ |
| deer /cɛɛ?t/ | dull /ky?y ?ih/ | fast /r̄eew/ (T) |
| defeated /pɛɛ/ (T) | dust /fun/ (T) | fat, grease /preŋ/ |
| depress /kat/ | ear /lāaŋ/ | father /?uuñ/ |
| descend /coh/ | earth /the?/ | to fear /taa?ŋ/ |
| die /hooc/ | east /ŋi? t̄uk/ | feather /suk chii?m/ |
| different /phit-saa/ | easy /ŋaay/ (T) | feces /?ic/ |
| difficult /yāak/ (T) | eat /chaa/, /hoop/ | female /kh̄in/ |
| dig /khut/ (T) | egg /ton/ | female sex organs/taon/ |
| disgusting /p̄i?/ | eight /tii/ | fence /boɔŋ/ |
| disease /r̄ook/ (T) | elephant /naay/ | fever /cap k̄yt/ |
| distant /ŋa?y/ | eleven /r̄aay-m̄uuy/ | few, little /?uu?c/ |
| divorce /pat saa/ | empty /m̄uuy-m̄uuy/ | finger /ñaa?m/ |
| do, make /t̄ɔɔ/ | end, point /choo?y/ | finished /h̄yy-h̄yy/, /cap/ |
| dog /choo/ | enough /p̄ɔ?/ (T) | |
| done (cooked) /chii?n/ | enter /tiin/ | fire /pl̄eew/ |
| don't /ma?y/ (T) | evening /taan p̄eɛ?w/ | firewood /?uut pl̄eew/ |
| door /p̄etuu/ (T) | every /t̄uk/ (T) | fish /m̄ee?w/ |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| to fish (with line) | full, sated /phaa/ | grass /too/ |
| /phiŋ mèe?w/ | (cup) /tæm/ (T) | grave /lum t̥ip moo?c/ |
| fishtrap /kərüt/ | further /wic/ | to guard /faw/ (T) |
| five /phram/ | get, able /?iin/, | gun /phleəŋ/ |
| flat /pεε?c/ | /way/ | hair /suk/ |
| flesh /cuuc/ | gibbon /yàaŋ/ | half /kr̥iŋ/ (T) |
| flint /mɔ? lək fay/ | gift /khooŋ ?it/ | hall /r̥oŋ/ (T) |
| float /l̥ɔy/ (T) | give /?it/ | hand /tii/ |
| flour /sik/ | go /ceew/ | handle (n.) /thoŋ/ |
| flow /caa?y/ | goat /pɛ?/ | hang /yaoy/ |
| flower /paan-?uut/ | gold /t̥oŋ/ (T) | hard /kàŋ/ |
| to fly /hiy/ | good /dii/ (T) | hare /kətùŋ/ |
| a fly /r̥oo?y/ | goose /haan/ (T) | to harvest /kr̥oot/ |
| follow /taam/ (T?) | granary /yuŋ/ (T) | hat /muak/ (T) |
| food /khooŋ chaa/ | grandchild /cao/ | to hate /kliat/ (T) |
| foot /choop/ | granddaughter | have, exist /?iin/ |
| forehead /nàa-phaak/ (T) | /cao-cam-khien/ | he /dak/, /p̥iy/ |
| foreleg /t̥vn/ | grandfather /taa/ | head /taot/ |
| forest /prii/ | grandmother /yàay/ | hear /saŋ/ |
| forget /wiŋ/ | grandson /cao-cam-ml̥oŋ/ | heart /hua-cay/ (T) |
| four /phoo?n/ | great-grandchild /laen/ | hearth /p̥oh naa?t/ |
| fragrant /khitt?m/ | great-grandfather | heavy /ŋay/ |
| free of, avoid /lap/ | /taa-tuat/ | to help /cuay/ (T) |
| from /pun/ | great-grandmother | here /?een ?an/ |
| fruit /phlii ?uut/ | /yàay-yàay/ | to hide (tv) /r̥oŋk/ |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| high /y়ি়়্ঘ/ | husband /l়ো়়্গ/ | kiss /নুু?ত/ |
| hit (w/stick) /phuh/ | hut /keεp/ | knee /taot nোয়্য/ |
| (w/fists) /cুক/ | I /chan/(T), /?iñ/ | knife /caa?t/ |
| hold /k়ি়়্ঘ/ | if /tাa/ (T) | knock down /phlak/(T) |
| hole /pুৰ্ক/ | in /(paa) rε?/ | knot /pom/ (T) |
| honey /tাক-়াাম/ | in order to /phia/(T) | know /khah/ |
| to hook /p্ৰিয/ | in process of | lake /sa?/ |
| horn (animal)/sুৰ্গ/ | /kamlan/ (T) | language /phasaa/(T) |
| horse /mাা/ (T) | inhale | large /tak/ |
| hot /thu?/ | /mৃt-mেheem-tiñ/ | last, past /tu?/ |
| hour /chua-maon/ (T) | insert /siap/ | to laugh /pεæk/ |
| house /tাৰ/ | insult /paoy/ | lazy /kii-kiat/ (T) |
| (clf.) /laŋ/ (T) | intend to /ca?/ (T) | to lead /nাম/ (T) |
| how, why /tu? ?ih/ | invite /tেæk/ | leaf /la?/ |
| how /ya়় ?ih/ | iron (n) /hুৰ়্গ/ | leech (land) /phleε?m/ |
| how many /chii?w/ | island /ka?/ (T) | (water) /pee?w/ |
| how much /muu?y ?ih/ | it /pৰ্য/ | left-hand /tii-tæ়ে়/ |
| human being /c়িম/ | itch /khaa?p/ | leg /chোop/ |
| hunchbacked | ivory /phlুৰ্ক/ | level, flat /pεε?c/ |
| /lুু়়় খুুৰ্ক/ | jot down /cat/ | lie down /pic/ |
| hungry /hiw/ (T), | kapok /nুন/ (T) | life /ciwିt/ (T) |
| /waa? ন হোপ/ | keep /lুৰ চোন/ | lift /yুক/ (T) |
| hundred /rুৰ্ক/ (T) | kettle /kاه/ | light (v) /cuc/ |
| 100,000 /sæন/ (T) | Khmer /c়িম kraom/ | light (adj) /baw/ (T) |
| hunt (for) /wৃt/ | kill /mেhooc/ | lightning /lাাac/ |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| listen /ŋæə/ | monkey /waa/ | north /n̥ia/(T) |
| liver /l̥ɔm/ | moon /kaaŋ/ | nose /toot/ |
| located (at) /kvy/ | more than /kwaa/(T) | not /?ih/ |
| long (time) /koo?y/ | morning /taan paaŋ/ | now /cy?n ?an/ |
| (space) /ku?ŋ/ | mosquito /khoo?t/ | occurrence /d̥oŋg/(T) |
| look at, watch /ry/, mosquito net /muŋ/ | | ocean /t̥aakkəlēe/ |
| /m̥oŋ/(T) | mother /m̥ee/, /m̥æ?/ | odor /klin/(T) |
| lose /hiit/ | mountain /n̥oŋ/ | oil /preen/ |
| louse /chii/ | mouth /kaa/ | old (thing) /daaŋ/ |
| love /r̥ak/(T) | much, very much /laa/ | (person) /chit/ |
| male (animal) /l̥oŋ/ | mushroom /siit/ | older sibling /liŋ/ |
| (human) /mlah/ | must /t̥oŋ/(T) | on /diŋ/ |
| man (single) /kheen-mlah/ | name /ciit/(T) | one /m̥uu?y/ |
| mango /c̥ò? saa?k/ | narrow /kse?p/(T) | oneself /?in/ |
| market /(t̥ə)laat/(T) | near /kaa?t/ | only /m̥uu?y t̥vn/ |
| mat (n) /diiw/ | neck /kaak/ | open /peek/ |
| medicine /nam/(T) | needle /m̥aa/ | opposed /ciin/ |
| middle /toŋ-daay/ | nephew/niece /chuu/ | other, different /t̥eew/ |
| midnight /khlae?ŋ/ | nephew /chuu-cam-mloŋ/ | outside /kaa?y/ |
| milk /t̥aak-thuh/ | nest /buk/ | owl /chii?m-pak/ |
| million /laan/(T) | new /pla/ | owner /naay/ |
| miserly /kii-niaw/(T) | niece /chuu-cam-khiin/ | ox /(kə)saoŋ/ |
| to mold /pan/ | night /khlae?ŋ/ | packet /na?k/ |
| money /prak/ | nine /caay/ | page /nàa/(T) |
| | noon /ŋi?-ŋi?/ | to paint /laap/ |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| pair /kùu/(T) | pod, ear /phlii/ | rat /khaa?n/ |
| papaya /ləhuŋ/ | poison /pit/(T) | red /ŋ̊y/ |
| parrot /chii?m ?eet/ | poor /yàak-can/(T) | redeem /tèew tèew/ |
| pay (bill) /prəə/ | porcupine /maa/ | remember /cam ?iin/ |
| (debt) /caak/ | potato /?oo y faraq/ | repair /sòom/(T) |
| to peck /taot/ | powder /klæ?k/ | resin /yaan/(T) |
| penis /lic/ | prepare /triam/(T) | return /ceew tan/ |
| pepper (black) /mrīc/ | pretty /dii/(T) | revolve (iv) /mun/ |
| (chili) /(kə)tèet/ | prevaricate /pat/ | (tv) /han/ |
| person /cim/ | pull, lead /tik/, /chut/ | rhinoceros /màat/ |
| (clf.) /nák/ | pull, drag /hoo/ | rib /klaaŋ taat/ |
| pick, dig out /chok/ | pure, fresh /sat/ | rice (cooked) /plan/ |
| piece /naat/ | push /ruñ/ | (husked) /khoo/ |
| pig /kruk/ | put, place /waan/ | (unhusked) /haay/ |
| pigeon /philaap/(T) | put in /say/(T) | (glutinous) /haay mìip/ |
| pillar /kràn/ | put on (pants) /pi?t/ | ricefarm (v) /tòo sæe/ |
| pineapple /cò? n̊yt/ | (shirt) /say/(T) | ricefield (wet) /sæe/ |
| pipe /kloɔŋ/(T) | question part, /hiit/ | (dry) /baay, /suan/ |
| (water) /boŋ/ | raft /pèε/(T) | ride (v) /t̊it/ |
| place /tii/(T) | rag /wuk khii riw/ | right (side) /tæew/ |
| plain /tii mæ dii/ | rain (n) /ma?/ | ring /kræen/ |
| plane (v) /say kap/ | rainbow /sa?ŋ/ | ripe /piin/ |
| to plant /chooy/ | raise (pigs) /chèem/ | rise /kit/ |
| to play /lèen/, /l̊it/ | rake (v) /r̊yt/ | river /khraaŋ/ |
| plow (v) /caay/ | (n) /n̊yt/ | road /khraa/ |
| (n) /duay/ | | |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| roast (in fire) /lèep/ | section /suan/(T) | silent /niap/ |
| (over fire) /càn/ | see /tàn/ | silk /prèe/ |
| roll up /pañ/ | (watch) /rìy, mòñ/ | silver /prak/ |
| roof (v) /tëem/ | seed /chak/ | similar /cò?/ |
| room /hɔñ/(T) | sell /taak/ | sing /rìh/ |
| root /rèet/ | send /cùun/(T) | sink /cam/(T) |
| rotten (stale) /puk/ | set (eggs) /krap/ | sip /suup/ |
| (putrid) /ca?y/ | set up /tan/(T) | sister |
| round /klam/(T) | seven /nùuy/ | (older) /lin-lèen/ |
| row (v) /cæew/ | sew /teew/ | (younger) /boot-lèen/ |
| rub /thuu/(T) | shade /tùm/ | sister-in-law |
| run /krook/ | shallow /kæ?t/ | (older) /lin-səhaay/ |
| run into /tà?/ | sharp /ky?y/ | (ygr) /boot-sehaay/ |
| (butt) /tùm/ | sheep /kæ?/ | sit /ky/ |
| salt /lukkəmoo/ | shirt /?aw/ | six /taaŋ/ |
| salty /mlòo?k/ | shoot /cak/ | skillet /tah/ |
| salute /yùk yoon/ | short (length) /kæ?n/ | skin /lo?/ |
| same /toŋ-deew/ | (height) /kæ?t/ | sky /phlin/ |
| sand /la?ŋ/ | should /kuan/(T) | slap (v) /phah/ |
| sarong /wùk təron/ | shoulder /mlèen/ | slave /cim præ/ |
| saw (wood) /lìay/(T) | shout (v) /kheew/ | sleep /pic/ |
| say /rèen/ | sick /kyt/ | slender /ki?/ |
| scratch /khaac/ | sickle /nèew/ | slow, late /koo?y/ |
| season /rìduu/(T) | side /khaaq/(T) | slowly /koo?y-koo?y/ |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| small /kec/ | stab /choɔk/ | stuck /tit/(T) |
| smell (v) /ñuu?t/, /n̥t/ | stag, hart /ceε?t/ | student /nak-rian/(T) |
| smoke (v) /suup/(T) | stage, era /c̥m/ | study /riian/(T) |
| (n) /mah pl̥ew/ | stand /thaaw/ | suck, smoke (v) /suup/ |
| snake /sii/ | star /sum/ | sugar /num-taan/(T) |
| sneak /d̥oom/ | steal /l̥uac/ | sun /m̥t-ŋi? |
| some /?iin r̥ac/ | step (v) /kaaw ceew/ | swallow (v) /laa?k/ |
| son /kheen-cam-m̥eɔŋ/ | stew (v) /thim/ | sweep /phiit/ |
| son-in-law /kheen-saa?/ | stick, club /nu?ŋ/ | sweet /ŋaa?m/ |
| song /pl̥een/ | sticky /m̥iip/ | swell (v) /phuy/ |
| soon /koo?y ?ih ho?/ | stir /kooy/ | swim /l̥ooy t̥aak/ |
| sound /sian/(T) | stir up /cah/ | sword /caa?t daaw/ |
| sour /c̥?/ | stomach /kun/ | table /to?/ |
| south /tay/(T) | stone /(kə)m̥o?/ | tail /phat/ |
| sow (v) /pr̥ih/ | stone jar /?ooŋ/, /tum/ | take /?ooc/ |
| speak /puut/(T) | stop /yut/(T) | take leave /laa/(T) |
| spear /hoɔk/(T) | storm /yuh/ | take off /tah ?oɔk/ |
| spider /biŋ-baan/ | story /riang/(T) | tame /ki?t/ |
| spirit /moo?c/, /teew̥edaa/(T) | straight /krang/ | tasty /pe?/ |
| spit (v) /chuh/ | strap, belt /khim-khat-lo?/ | tear (v) /chiik/(T) |
| split /plaak/ | straw /ni?ŋ/ | tell /ñaay/ |
| spring /t̥aak-pu?/ | strength /kamlan/(T) | ten /raay/ |
| squeeze /biip/(T), /r̥yt/ | string, rope /sεε/ | ten-thousand /miin/(T) |
| | strong /khlan/ | tender, soft /luu?c/ |
| | | that /t̥n/ |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| there /?een t̄n/ | time /w̄eəlāa/(T) | (PaYrBr) /mraa-cam-ml̄ōŋ/ |
| there (distant) /teh/ | tired /b̄oɔp/ | under /k̄ip/ |
| they (impers.) /dak/ | together /saa/ | understand /khak h̄v̄y/ |
| thick /krat/ | tomorrow /w̄y?n/ | until /con t̄elaat/(T) |
| thief /c̄im-l̄uac/ | tongue /taa?k/ | uproot /tak/ |
| thigh /pl̄uu/ | too /m̄ōŋ/ | urinate /khloo?m/ |
| thin (thing) /ti?ŋ/ | too much /laa nak/ | use /pr̄əə/ |
| thing /khoɔŋ/(T) | tooth /khooy/ | vegetable /la? c̄eew/ |
| think /kit/(T) | torch /tay/ | very /cat/ciŋ/nak/laa/ |
| thirsty /r̄ehay/ | trade (v) /l̄ɛɛk/(T) | Vietnamese /yuān/ |
| thirty-six /phee?w-sɛɛ-taaŋ/ | transplant /chooy/ | village /moo suk/ |
| this /?an/ | trap (v) /t̄ak/ | voice /siaŋ/(T) |
| thorn /l̄a?/ (clf.) /nɛɛ?m/ | tree /nɛɛ?m ?uut/ | vomit (v) /c̄oɔ?t/ |
| thousand /p̄n/ | trousers /koŋ-keŋ/(T) | wall /faa p̄enəŋ/(T) |
| thread /sɛɛ/ | true (correct) /c̄iy/ | wane (v) /r̄ɛɛm/(T) |
| three /phee?w/ (truthful) /l̄ɛɛw/ | (truthful) /l̄ɛɛw/ | waning moon /kaaŋ-r̄ɛɛm/ |
| thresh /sii/(T) | (really) /t̄ɛɛ-t̄ɛɛ/ | war /r̄up saa/ |
| throat /k̄oɔ-h̄oɔy/ | tube /t̄oɔ/(T) | wash /r̄aap/ |
| throw /paay/ | turn /liaw/(T) | water /t̄aak/ |
| throw away /pat/ | twenty /paa?y-sɛɛ/ | wax (n) /phl̄oo?m/ |
| thunder /phl̄iŋ l̄vn/ | two /paa?y/ | way, kind /yaan/(T) |
| tie (v) /khoɔt/ | uncle (PaOlBr) | we /h̄ɛɛŋ/ |
| tiger /w̄aay/ | /thom-cam-ml̄ōŋ/ | weave (v) /thaan̄/ |
| tile /kəbiŋ/ | | wedge /l̄im/(T) |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| well (n) /duuŋ/ | wipe /ciit/ |
| well (adj) /hiit hyy/ | wire /luat/(T) |
| west /ŋi? plàm/ | wish to /waa?ŋ/ |
| wet /pæx?k/ | with, plus /mòɔŋ/ |
| what? /pii?y/ | without /?ot/ |
| what (pron.) /kəpii?y/ | woman /cam-khin/ |
| when (conj.) /wèelàa/ | (maiden) |
| when? /kaaŋ ?ih/ | /kheen-lɛɛŋ/ |
| where, which (conj.) | wood /?uut/ |
| /nih hay/ | work (n) /kaan/ (T) |
| where? /paa nih/ | (v) /tòo kaan/ |
| whet (v) /klaat/ | worm /ka?/ |
| which one? /tua nih/ | wound /phlæx/(T) |
| white /pruun/ | wrap /pak/ |
| who? /?ay mih/ | write /khian/(T) |
| why? /tu? ?ih/ | year /nɛm/ |
| wicked, bad /dii ?ih/, /du?/(T) | yellow /liɑŋ/(T) yesterday /pɛx?w ?uu?/ |
| wide /kwaang/(T) | yoke (v) /tiim/ |
| wife /kɪn/ | (n) /kəníim/ |
| win /chənah/(T?) | you (polite) /khun/(T) |
| wind (n) /yaa?y/ | (familiar) /poo/ |
| window /naa-taan/ (T) | younger sibling |
| wing /laap/ | /boot/ |
| winnow (v) /kùum/ | |

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