SOME COMMENTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KHMER WORDS HAVING IDENTICAL VOWEL NUCLEI AND FINAL CONSONANTS

In Khmer we are familiar with the build-up of words by prefixation and infixation from a base having the form CVF. E.g. from the base gāp’/kɔːp/1 ‘fitting’ we have, by prefixation, phgāp’/phkɔːp/ ‘to suit’ and pângāp’/pɔŋkɔːp/ ‘to order’ while, by infixation, we have gamnāp’/kûmɔːp/ ‘salute n.’ However, a considerable number of sets of words are to be found which also have comparable meanings but which have only VF, not CVF, in common and which are not therefore derivatives by affixation. The following two pairs of words are examples of this:

khūn /kʰoːn/ ‘sunkened, hollowed’
sralūn /sɾaːloŋ/ ‘very deep; very high’
tās /dɔː/ ‘widespread’
bâs /pɾəh/ id. 2

Words related in this way have interested the writer for a long time, particularly since they sometimes elucidate the meaning of vocabulary which occurs in poetry or in older texts and which is not found in dictionaries. This paper is concerned with the search for an explanation of the occurrence of such sets of words.

At least two ways have been suggested to account for the origin of some of them. First, 3 Maspero 1912:82,85 demonstrated that in Viet-Muong phonetic changes in the initial consonant or consonants had taken place, varying from one dialect to another, and had thus produced several words from the same base having similar meaning, similar VF sequences but different initial consonants. In Khmer we have some sets of words which may be the result of this kind of change, e.g.

crak /kɾɔːk/ ‘to stuff’
jrak /kɾɔːk/ ‘to hide under, take shelter’
prahak /praʰɔk/ ‘to bore into’
šak /sɔːk/ ‘to thrust in v.tr.’

in which, if the presence of /r/, a possible infix, is ignored in the first two examples, the four pre-vocalic consonants are suspiciously similar and might easily have been differentiated by dialectal change. Such sets as this, in so far as I have recognized them, have been excluded from consideration here so that they may not confuse the issue before us.

Second, Jenner 1969:61-62 discussed the analysis of some pairs of words, differentiated only by the initial consonant, where one of the two
has initial glottal stop:

īep /ˈɪəp/ ‘to squeeze’ kīep /kiəp/ ‘to nip’
īek /ˈɪiək/ ‘to grip’ kīek /kiək/ ‘to hold (e.g. under the arm)’
ap /ˈɔəp/ ‘connected’ kāp /kəp/ ‘related’
āk /ˈaʊək/ ‘thwarted’ cāk /cək/ ‘to suffer internal pain’

He suggested that the second word might have been formed when the first acquired a prefix and then lost the glottal stop. (There are many other cases in Khmer, of course, where the glottal stop has been retained when prefixation has taken place, e.g. op /ˈʌəp/ ‘to hold by putting the arms round’ > ph-op /phˈaʊəp/ ‘to brace tightly together’.) This suggestion, which may account for some instances, would not, however, cover all cases since we could not assume that all bases originally had initial glottal stop.

It seemed that far more occurrences were to be found than could be accounted for by either of these ways and I decided to try to investigate the origin of the VF relationship. My procedure was to examine, using some lists of words collected over many years, all the acceptable Khmer VF sequences and to extract examples of groups of words which have the same VF, but not the same CVF, and similar meanings. Thus words related by affixation processes, e.g. words in which pre-vocalic /r/ infix might be present, were excluded and, as has already been stated, groups with suspiciously similar initial consonants were omitted. Wishing to be sure of the existence of a relationship rather than to proliferate examples, I omitted all groups unless at least three separate bases had been noted. It is interesting that some VF sequences produced more than one set of words. The VF aeň /ˈəeŋ/ for example yielded a set of words having the meaning ‘division’ and a set of words having the meaning ‘clarity’. However, personal judgement concerning similarity of meaning is involved here and the choice of a translation may be used, even unconsciously, to persuade the writer as well as the reader. The two aeň sets, for example, might easily seem to have associated meanings: ‘to divide; set out (as if for analysis) separately’ and ‘to set out clearly’. Thus difficulty arose sometimes about the inclusion of some words in a given set. Was it right, for example, to add to the uol group (set 18), which carry the meaning ‘choking, upset’ the words muol /ˈmʊəl/ ‘to twist v.t.; dysentery’? I decided that the meanings are separate, the group meaning ‘heaving agitatedly’ and muol meaning ‘to turn round and round’ but the decision is personal and arbitrary. I have listed, in Appendix A, 35 sets of words for consideration. The examples have for the most part the form CVF, the simplest Khmer word-form, and involve every Khmer initial consonant except /n/ and all except three of the final consonants. In order to present all my relevant material, I have added in Appendix B the groups for which I found only two examples.

With the aim of explaining the similarity of the VF sequence in these sets of words, I first tried a traditional approach and asked the question: are the CVF forms, after all, the irreducible roots or bases we always think them to be or might they be analyzable into parts? Could there be a stem or root which is not CVF but VF, even though this would mean assuming
that all consonants, except possibly /n/, may precede such stems? In support of this idea we may first note how easily a different initial consonant may be substituted in the formation of reduplicative words in Khmer, Khasi, Bahnar and Ngèq, to name just a few languages. The following are examples from Khmer:

pan’/bɔn/ ‘to pray for something > pan’ sran’ /bɔn-srɔn/ id.
maen /meən/ ‘actual’ > maen daen /mɛːn-tɛːn/ ‘really’
raý /rìɔŋ/ ‘scattered’ > rāy māy /rìɔŋ-mìɔŋ/ ‘littered about’

In fact Mon-Khmer initial consonants and clusters generally may be said to be highly subject to change while the VF sequence tends to remain intact. It is indeed due to the stability of the VF sequence in Khmer, as I have suggested in a recent article (Jacob 1979:119), that the interpretation of unfamiliar reduplicatives, for example in poetry, is possible at all. It sometimes happens that one VF sequence is the only recognizable part of the word, even to a Cambodian. Thus the word krañev/krañoeñ /krañev-krañaoŋ/ is to be understood by looking for another word with final oeñ. This is found in the word kamñoeñ/kamñaoŋ/ ‘threatening’. Definitions of words in the Cambodian Dictionary, Vacanānukram khmaer, also indicate the meaningfulness of the VF sequence. The definition, for example, of jraek /cɾɛk/ ‘to infiltrate, enter through curtains, creepers, etc.’ is given by using three others words with VF aek: jaek vaek; nāek c<ul /cɾɛk vɛːk; nɛːk cɔl/ ‘to part (some obstruction) and make a way through; to put aside (so as to) enter’. It seemed reasonable to conclude, therefore, that definite meaning may be attached to the VF sequence. However, though it has not, I think been stated categorically by anyone, the Mon-Khmer root is generally held to have the form CVF as its minimum and, in any case, even if the VF sequence were the root, the same difficulty would arise as Jenner’s suggestion would entail, that of presupposing that almost every Khmer initial consonant is a prefix. It seemed best therefore, not to think of the VF sequences as roots but simply to bear in mind that this part of the word did seem to have the potentiality of carrying the meaning when other parts of the word underwent change.

I then took another line of enquiry, also based on established methods of grammatical analysis. Was it possible that the similarity of vowel was accidental in such groups of words and that the final consonant was a suffix? There is some slight evidence for suffixation in Khmer, as is well known, and as the following examples suggest:

lā /lɪɔ/ ‘to part company’ lāt /lɪɔt/ ‘to open out v.tr.’
ghľā /khlɪɔ/ ‘to be separated’ ghľāt /khlɪɔt/ id.
roē /rìɔ/ ‘to sift through’ roes /rìɔh/ ‘to choose’
loē /lɪɔ/ ‘above’ loek /lɪɔk/ ‘to raise’
loēn /læŋ/ ‘to rise, climb’
loes /lɪɔh/ ‘over and above, exceeding’
Henderson found in Khasi some examples of final consonant variation associated with meaning (1976a:508-9). The Khmer lexicon provides many examples of words having final /p/ and the meaning ‘pressing upon’ (See A, sets 1, 2, 25 and 34); having final /m/ and the meaning ‘closure’ (see A, sets 14 and 35) or having final /k/ and the meaning ‘breaking away’ (see A, sets 4 and 28). However there is also a connection in meaning between words having homorganic plosive and nasal final consonants, for example between /p/ and /m/ (see A, sets 34 and 35 where all examples have a meaning associated with ‘encirclement’) and between /k/ and /ŋ/ (see A, sets 28 and 29 where the meaning of ‘separation’ is involved). I had also noticed some pairs of words with similar meaning of which one had a plosive final consonant and the other the homorganic nasal consonant, e.g.:

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{ṭak} & /\text{dɔk}/ & \text{‘to pull out, uproot’} \\
\text{yok} & /\text{yɔk}/ & \text{‘to sway’} \\
\text{naep} & /\text{nẽp}/ & \text{‘next to’} \\
\text{ap} & /\text{ʔɔp}/ & \text{‘to fix a splint’}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{ṭaŋ} & /\text{dɔŋ}/ & \text{‘to draw water’} \\
\text{yön} & /\text{yɔːn}/ & \text{‘to haul up on a rope’} \\
\text{šaem} & /\text{sɛm}/ & \text{‘to add on top’} \\
\text{am} & /\text{ʔɔm}/ & \text{‘to flank’}
\end{array}
\]

All this suggested not the suffix which bears grammatical meaning but an association between the actual sound or point of articulation of the final consonant and the meaning. And, in any case, the sets involve ten final consonants, and one really cannot postulate so many suffixes with so few examples of each, quite apart from the question: to what would these consonants be suffixed?

A little research into the Khmer lexicon soon revealed that vowel nuclei too may be associated with meaning. The following examples illustrate that o /aɔ/ may be associated with the idea of ‘curving’, ṭa /aː~iːa/ with that of ‘spreading’ and oe /aɔ~yː/ with that of ‘being or feeling above others’:

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{koŋ} & /\text{kaŋ}/ & \text{‘bent’} \\
\text{on} & /\text{ʔɔŋ}/ & \text{‘to bow’} \\
\text{pɔŋ} & /\text{paŋ}/ & \text{‘inflated’} \\
\text{op} & /\text{ʔaŋ}/ & \text{‘to hold with arms around’}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{cay} & /\text{cay}/ & \text{‘to spend’} \\
\text{bās} & /\text{pɪ과학}/ & \text{‘throughout’} \\
\text{tāŋ} & /\text{dɔŋ}/ & \text{‘to seep’} \\
\text{rāl} & /\text{rɪ얼}/ & \text{‘to spread’}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{oet} & /\text{ʔaat}/ & \text{‘to raise one’s head’} \\
\text{ŋoep} & /\text{ŋyːp}/ & \text{id.} \\
\text{kantoey} & /\text{kɔntaɨy}/ & \text{‘uncaring’} \\
\text{khboem} & /\text{kʰpəm}/ & \text{‘to despise’}
\end{array}
\]

Thus it looked as though the explanation of the relationship between the vowel nuclei and final consonants of the individual sets was that it was due to sound symbolism, not to grammatical construction. The words in the 35 sets had not been chosen for any phonaesthetic properties they might have; they had been collected entirely because they had the same VF sequences and similar meaning. Arriving, therefore, at the conclusion that these features must be iconic, I looked eagerly to see what kind of word, plain or expressive, was involved. It was interesting to find that most of them are
not expressive words and are of one grammatical category, that of verbs. The nine exceptions are nouns. Surprisingly, however, the lists include more operative verbs (83) than stative (39). The occurrence of phonaesthetic features in Khmer must, then, be regarded as a continuum, ranging from nouns and operative verbs to the more consciously expressive vocabulary. Grammatically, too, there is no hard and fast line between them, in contrast to what occurs in Semai, as shown by Diffloth 1976:255-56.5

In support of the conclusion which we are now making, namely that iconicity may be found throughout the Khmer lexicon, other work on Austroasiatic languages may be cited. Iconicity in Mon-Khmer languages has been discussed by Henderson 1965:462, 1976a:513-16, 1976b:533-37, Diffloth 1972, 1976, 1979, Shorto 1973, Gorgoniev 1976 and Rabel-Heymann 1976. Taken as a whole their work has been concerned more with expressive than plain vocabulary and more with initial consonants and vowel alternance than with VF sequences but Shorto has discussed iconic traits in prosaic (to use Diffloth’s term for non-expressive) words (1973:375,381) and Diffloth has shown (1979:56-57) that in Semai not only may an initial consonant such as /w/ be associated with meaning but also final consonants. E.g. final /p/ gives the meaning ‘wide and heavy’ (not the same meaning as in Khmer!), final velar plosive suggests ‘abruptness’ and final palatal consonants indicate ‘flexibility’. The most detailed work on Khmer sound symbolism is that of Gorgoniev. He devised a system of analysis which may be applied either to reduplicative words or to phonaesthetic vocabulary in general, extracting meaningful sounds from families of words of related meaning, e.g.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{prāñ} & \quad /\text{praŋ}/ & \quad \text{‘dense’} & \quad -\text{aŋ} \\
\text{skāñ} & \quad /\text{skaŋ}/ & \quad \text{‘thick (of hair)’} & \quad -\text{aŋ}, \ s...\text{ŋ} \\
\text{smuñ} & \quad /\text{smoŋ}/ & \quad \text{‘tangled (of wool or hair)’} & \quad -\text{aŋ}, \ \text{mo}, \ \text{sm} \\
\text{smuy} & \quad /\text{smoŋ}/ & \quad \text{‘matted’} & \quad \text{mo}, \ \text{sm} \\
\text{suy muy} & \quad /\text{soy-moŋ}/ & \quad \text{‘untidy and tousled’} & \quad \text{mo}
\end{align*}
\]

Diffloth has also been working on parts of words. He has described expressives as having no homogeneous root but as being composed of phonological features which are meaningful components. He also suggests (1976:261) in connection with expressives that we should be prepared to find roots decomposed and to discard conventional notions of root and morphology. It seems to me that such treatment may be necessary in Khmer in the prosaic as well as in the expressive lexicon. How are we to refer to the members of Set 29? It seems we must say they are historically unrelated roots having a morpheme in common. The morpheme consists of a sequence of vowel and final consonant which by sound symbolism means ‘dividing’. If these words are to be regarded as roots and as unrelated, how did it come about that they share the same morpheme? Were they separately formed, created by mimicry in the spontaneous fashion in which reduplicatives are created?
Shorto showed (1973) that despite the immense variety of vowels to be found in Mon-Khmer phonaesthetic vocabulary, the laws of phonetic change were observed. He quoted Jespersen’s declaration that, whenever phonaesthetic factors favour one of a pair of competing synonyms or conflicting homophones, the word favoured by its sounds is likely to be retained. May we perhaps imagine, then, two further processes: first, certain roots (CVF), already retained by choice for chance phonaesthetic qualities, were the subject of much spontaneous reduplicative word-building (of which much may have now disappeared) which would help to instil the notion that, for example, /ae k ~ èk/ was to be associated with the idea of ‘division’; second, the development of the meaning of other roots which happened to have VF /ae k ~ èk/ may have been influenced, owing to the meaningfulness of their VF sequence to speakers of the language. This kind of process may, I suggest, account for the 35 sets of words.

Appendix A

Sets consisting of at least three words, not related by processes of affixation, having the same sequence of vowel nucleus and final consonant and comparable meaning.

1. ap /ɔxp/ ‘to flank’
   prap /prɔxp/ ‘next to’
   khlap /khɔxp/ ‘flattened against’

2. ap’ /ɔxp/ ‘to enclose and perfume’
   yap’ /yʊp/ ‘night, dark’
   lap’ /lʊp/ ‘to cover over, efface’

3. lä /lɪɔ/ ‘to part company’
   trā /trɔ/ ‘everywhere, spread about’
   hā /hɔr/ ‘to open (especially of the mouth)’

4. cāk /caːk/ ‘to depart from’
   lāk /lɪak/ ‘to leave, turn from’
   nāk /nɪak/ ‘to turn away from’

5. caŋgrān /caŋkrɪɔŋ/ ‘lying on the back with limbs up in the air’
   craŋān /краŋраң/ ‘lying athwart’
   srađān /sraṭɪaŋ/ ‘lying stretched out’
   traŋān /traŋaŋ/ ‘to stretch (e.g. arms), spread out (e.g. map)’

6. tāp /dɑːp/ ‘to seep’
   dāp /tiːap/ ‘low-lying’
   rāp /riːap/ ‘lying flat’
| 7.  | cãy /çary/  | ‘to spend’          |
|     | rãy /rɨy/  | ‘scattered’         |
|     | sãy /sary/ | ‘to diffuse v.intr.’|
| 8.  | tãl /dãl/  | ‘to spread, rage (of fire)’ |
|     | rãl /rɨl/  | ‘to spread (of disease)’ |
|     | vãl /vɨl/  | ‘plain n.’          |
| 9.  | ãk’ /ˈak/  | ‘hindered’          |
|     | cãk’ /cak/ | ‘to stab; knit’     |
|     | dãk’ /tœk/ | ‘to be caught up in’|
|     | pãk’ /pak/ | ‘to embroider’      |
|     | bãk’ /pœk/ | ‘to hang on v.tr., wear’|
| 10. | ãmã /ˈaŋ/ | ‘to roast, hold up to a fire’ |
|     | pãmã /baŋ/ | ‘to place as a screen’|
|     | rãmã /rœŋ/ | ‘to screen’          |
|     | vãmã /vœŋ/ | ‘enclosure, palace’  |
| 11. | kit /kvt/  | ‘to follow closely’ |
|     | jit /cœt/  | ‘near’               |
|     | ɨt /dvt/  | ‘to be close against’|
|     | pit /bvt/  | ‘to put close, to close’|
| 12. | dhmîn /θmûŋ/ | ‘taciturn’        |
|     | ramûn /rûmûŋ/ | ‘to ponder’     |
|     | sañjîn /sœŋcûŋ/ | ‘to brood upon’ |
| 13. | tpul /tbul/ | ‘to advance gradually’ |
|     | trasul /trasol/ | ‘to find a way into (e.g. a heap of chaff)’ |
|     | mamul /mamûl/ | ‘to make a great effort to find a way into’ |
|     | rul /rûl/ | ‘to creep forward, crawl up’ |
| 14. | krabûm /krœpûm/ | ‘bud n.’     |
|     | jûm /cûm/ | ‘a going round, a gathering’ |
|     | mûm /mûm/ | ‘angle, corner n.’   |
|     | rum /rûm/ | ‘to wrap round’      |
|     | hûm /hûm/ | ‘to hold something round (a person) as a screen’ |
| 15. | ûs /ˈoŋ/ | ‘to drag along the ground’ |
|     | gûs /kʊŋ/ | ‘to scratch, draw a mark’ |
|     | rûs /rʊŋ/ | ‘to scratch, file’    |
| 16. | kraluoc /kraluœc/ | ‘high-pitched’ |
|     | sruoc /srœc/ | ‘pointed’          |
|     | huoc /huœc/ | ‘to whistle’        |
17. juot /cūət/ ‘to wrap up the head’  
    buot /pūət/ ‘to join in helping’  
    ruot /rūət/ ‘layer n.’

18. uol /wəəl/ ‘to choke’  
    ktuol /kdūəl/ ‘to choke with suffering’  
    khsuol /khsuəəl/ ‘to sob’  
    ramjuol /rūmcūəl/ ‘turbulent (of wind, sea, feelings)’

19. toek /taək/ ‘to move slightly’  
    bhloek /phlīək/ ‘sluggish’  
    voek /vīək/ ‘to move sluggishly’

20. ghñoec /khnỳc/ ‘jerking’  
    ghvoec 2 /khvỳc-khṇỳc/ ‘to limp’  
    bhoec /phỳc/ ‘to snatch away’

21. andoet 2 /ɔntɔnt/ ‘on tiptoe’  
    oet /ɔət/ ‘to raise the head to look, stretch the neck’  
    ñoet /ŋət/ ‘to raise the head’  
    joet /ɔrət/ ‘to hold up (e.g. shadow-puppets) and control movements’

22. khboem /khpỳm/ ‘to disdain’  
    kramoem /krəmỳm/ ‘grand’  
    sampoe /sɔmbəm/ ‘impressively large’

23. camhien /ɔmhiəŋ/ ‘half of a spherically shaped object, profile’  
    jrieng /criəŋ/ ‘sloping (re style of handwriting)’  
    mieng /miəŋ/ ‘sideways (of a glance)’  
    ralien /raliəŋ/ ‘sloping slightly’  
    l-ien /lǐəŋ/ ‘inclining to one side, partial’

24. can-iet /ɔn̥iət/ ‘constricted’  
    ciet, criet /ciət, criət/ ‘to insert’  
    piet /biət/ ‘to press’  
    siet /siət/ ‘to insert’

25. kiep /kiəp/ ‘to nip’  
    dиеp /tiəp/ ‘close upon’  
    hiep /hiəp/ ‘about to’

26. kies /kiəh/ ‘obliquely (of reference)’  
    cies /cīəh/ ‘to avoid’  
    bhīes /phīəh/ ‘to slip away unnoticed’

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27. eh /eh/ 'to scratch oneself'
    keh /keh/ 'to scratch, lift with a finger'
    peh /beh/ 'to pluck'

28. caek /caek/ 'to divide'
    jajaek /cacaek/ 'to dispute'
    ñaek /nëk/ 'to part v.tr.'
    paek /baek/ 'to break'
    ñaek /paek/ 'part, party'
    prakaek /praek/ 'to argue against'
    braek /prék/ 'paired, forked; tributary'
    maek /mëk/ 'branch n.'
    ramlæk /rumlék/ 'to split into parts v.tr.'
    vaek /vëk/ 'to put on one side out of the way'
    haek /haek/ 'to tear to pieces'
    laek /laek/ 'different, at variance'

29. kandhaen /konthen/ 'spread apart'
    khjaen /khcën/ 'to spread arms or legs'
    camdaen /comtën/ 'to take long strides'
    jraen /crën/ 'to stand astride'
    lvaeñ /lvën/ 'compartment, room'

30. caen /caen/ 'to give an account of'
    thlaen /thlaen/ 'to set out clearly in words'
    daen /tën/ 'in cpäs' daen /cbah tën/ 'very clear'
    staeñ /sdaen/ 'clear, manifest'

31. kaem /kaem/ 'to reinforce'
    thaem /thaem/ 'to add'
    šaem /sëm/ 'to add on top'

32. jhoñ /chön/ 'to hold out one’s hand'
    tuoñ /taoñ/ 'to hang on to'
    doñ /tön/ 'swing n.'
    yoñ /yön/ 'to draw up at the end of a rope'
    raññoñ /rñaon/ in ranaen raññoñ /rñaen-rñaon/ 'to hang in disarray'

33. tramoc /tæmaoc/ 'isolated'
    lanloc /lænloc/ 'melancholic'
    srañoc /srænac/ 'nostalgic'

34. op /əap/ 'to hold by putting the arms around'
    krasop /kraap/ 'to put the arms around, embrace'
    ktop /kdaap/ 'enclosed (especially in closed hands)'
    bop /pɔp/ 'to climb a pole or tree'

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35. com /caom/ ‘to surround’
rom /roʊm/ ‘to encircle’
lom /laom/ ‘to ambush, overwhelm, by force’

Appendix B

Examples consisting of pairs of words, not related by processes of affixation, having the same sequence of vowel nucleus and final consonant and comparable meanings.

gaŋ /kəŋ/ ‘to rest (one long thing) on another’
roŋ /rəŋ/ ‘to support; deputise’

ŋap’ /ŋup/ ‘bowed in sorrow’
jrap /crüp/ id.

nāc /nəc/ ‘to ebb’
sāc /səc/ ‘to splash over’

rān /riən/ ‘platform, verandah’
sbān /spiən/ ‘bridge’

rāp /riəp/ ‘low-lying, flat’
dāp /tiəp/ ‘low, not tall’

tās /daəh/ ‘widespread’
bās /piəh/ id.

srālah /srəlah/ ‘clear of obstruction’
jraḥ /creəh/ ‘clean’

knuŋ /knoŋ/ ‘in’
druŋ /trʊŋ/ ‘cage’

cuh /coh/ ‘to go down’
ruḥ /ruh/ ‘to fall off (of leaves, petals, etc.)’

khūn /khoŋ/ ‘sunken, hollowed’
sralūn /srəloŋ/ ‘very deep; very high’

poen /paen/ ‘to float in the air’
loen /laen/ ‘to rise, climb’

coes /caəh/ ‘bloated’
loes /ləh/ ‘exceeding, over and above’

kiek /kiək/ ‘to tuck into the folded elbow’
kliek /kliək/ ‘armpit’
Vowel nuclei and final consonants in Khmer

aep /ʔaep/ ‘next to’
naep /nɛːp/ id.
jor /cɔːʔ/ ‘to flood’
bor /pɔːʔ/ ‘to brim over’
pol /baol/ ‘to gallop’
drol /trɔːɬ/ ‘to stampede’

Notes

1 All Khmer vocabulary is given first in the Lewitz 1969 transliteration and second in my 1968 transcription.

2 Vowel nuclei which are spelt the same and differ only because they are on different registers have been regarded as equivalent for the purpose of the present study since it may be assumed that before the divergence of the two registers they would have been pronounced the same.

3 As Henderson mentioned in connection with a similar set of words in Khasi (1976a:494).

4 I.e. all final consonants except /n, n/ and /v/. It should be mentioned that inevitably many sets will have escaped my notice.

5 Khmer expressive are par excellence reduplicative compounds. These are chiefly stative verbs of which the grammatical role is typically, though not exclusively, that of the post-positioned verb. However, this role is also fulfilled by non-expressive stative verbs.

References


