

Evaluation of the wordlist used in a Mon-Khmer research project in Northeast Thailand

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0. Introduction

Part of our research project on Mon-Khmer languages of Northeast Thailand has been to compare wordlists taken from various related dialects and languages. In collecting additional wordlists, we chose to use the SIL Southeast Asia Wordlist of 281 words because there were already a significant number of lists available using this wordlist and we wanted to be able to compare these lists with those we were now collecting. The available lists included 1) those taken in Viet Nam and Laos (some dating back to the late 60s and early 70s), 2) lists collected by Thai linguists, 3) lists taken in refugee camps of NE Thailand from speakers from Laos, 4) lists collected by ourselves in NE Thailand several years ago, and 5) lists taken by Brian Migliazza in his recent study of the So language.

We rechecked the lists collected from communities resident in Thailand, as we were able, by revisiting the areas where the lists were elicited. After visiting representative villages of all Mon Khmer groups (with the exception of the large Northern Khmer community which has been more extensively studied) in the three provinces where we were authorized to work, we found that all but one of these groups were from the Katuic branch of Mon-Khmer. We then keyboarded all of the Katuic lists for comparison using the computer program WORDSURV. Based on our prior knowledge of a Katuic language, our improved knowledge of Lao and more experience in taking wordlists, we decided to exclude for comparison 78 words from the original list. This left 203 words for comparison in our final tabulation.

The problem of getting an appropriate wordlist is certainly not new. Huffman (1976:544) describes in detail his attempts to do this. In referring to the problem of generic vs. specific terms, for example, he says, "Southeast Asians never cut; they slice, chop, hack, snip, mince or split, but they seldom, if ever, cut." He excluded words from his list because they 1) were not culturally relevant or were missing (e.g. bear, shield), 2) demonstrated semantic overlap (e.g. hand/arm, day/sun, 3) were compounds (e.g. tree, beard, milk), 4) were too general (e.g. bad, good, basket, worm) or 5) were loan words (e.g. book, bottle, market).

Smith (1978:61), using the same SIL 281-item list which we used, excluded 69 words from comparison. 37 of these were words which we also excluded. Smith's reasons for exclusion were very similar to Huffman's and ours (1) confusion of elicitation, 2) duplication, 3) phrase, 4) borrowed or not cultural, 5) differences in division of semantic domain, 6) eliciting grammatical rather than

lexical data). But the broadly based nature of Smith's study (30 widely different Mon-Khmer languages) versus the more narrowly focused study of ours resulted in a number of different decisions. For example, where Smith disqualified *papaya* and *coconut*, there was no reason for us to do so. We also did not automatically disqualify compounds which Huffman and Smith disqualified. If they seemed fairly stable and widespread, we retained them. We did not disqualify words which were grammatical in nature, though problems in elicitation resulted in some of these being excluded.

Problems we encountered with specific entries on the wordlist that led to exclusion may be summarized in several categories. Some entries had problems in more than one of these areas. Numbers following the English gloss in the description below indicate numerical position on the wordlist. (See Appendix 1.)

1. Problems involving the eliciting language

1.1 *Differences between languages*

Lists have been collected in three different national languages, Thai, Lao and Vietnamese, none of which have completely similar semantic domains for all entries on the list. For example, the word *worm* (67) on the Vietnamese list called for an *earthworm*, whereas the same entry in Thai and Lao referred to the kind of worm found in rotten fruit. Similarly, the word for *cow* (64) on the Thai list asked for *female buffalo*, where the Lao entry asked for *cow*. When comparing lists taken in two or more national or regional languages care should be taken to try to assure the elicitation of semantically identical words.

1.2 *Supposed synonyms or two possibilities given*

Sometimes an entry had two words given that were supposedly synonymous, but really weren't, as in the word for *blow* (113), where the Thai list has both *blow* and *fan*. This made eliciting a consistent response difficult and suspect. Similarly on the Thai and Lao lists the word for *sick* (104) gave two possibilities, both of which have distinct meanings in the Katuic languages. The word *scorpion* (68) caused confusion because Katuic languages distinguish between at least two different kinds, both of which were included on the Lao list. Other words where this proved a problem include *branch/stick* (37), *return* (132), *fall* (140), *squeeze* (154), *child* (160), *to steam* (182), *swell* (244) and *bad* (256). Lists that are used for comparison should be elicited with only one possibility for each entry.

1.3 *Homonyms or phonologically similar words in the eliciting language*

A word that has a homonym in the eliciting language will often result in confusion. This was true in the Lao list where the words *swim* (134) and *float* (135) were both elicited with the same word. Also, the Thai and Lao word for *some* (223) is the same as the word for *thin* (233). There was no problem eliciting *thin*, but when we asked for *some* we always got *thin*. Similarly, the word *areca* (40) was misunderstood as the generic word for *fruit* since in Lao and Thai it is the same word. Part of the problem with the word *some* may also have been the difficulty of establishing a context for the word *some*, but it is nevertheless true that

homonyms, or even phonetically similar words, in the eliciting language are potential problems.

There were also cases of misunderstanding of the eliciting language, which were not always due to mispronunciation. For example, the Lao word *smell* (119) was easily confused with the phrase *can eat* since these are identical except for the tone on the second segment of the item. Since *eat* is the more common word, we would often get this response when asking for *smell*. The word *few* (224) on both the Thai and Lao lists includes the word for *small/little* and this proved confusing to a Katuic respondent who often heard it as a similar expression for small *child*. Also, the concept of *few* was somehow difficult to communicate.

2. Unknown, uncultural or borrowed words

Sometimes no response was given to unknown or uncultural words, but often they simply borrowed the term from the national or regional language. Occasionally, a vernacular word was no longer used, having been replaced by the national or regional word. Examples of this type of replacement are the words for *same* (262) and *different* (263). Other words excluded in this category are *snow* (14), *freeze* (15), *lake* (18), *sea* (19), *gold* (25), *rabbit* (59), *sing* (197).

3. No generic category in Katuic language

Sometimes there was no generic category in the Katuic language, as for the word *leg* (92). In Katuic languages one must specify the part of the *leg* in question. Similarly, most of the Katuic respondents could not think of a generic term for *animal* (51) and *clothing* (193). For these words they generally used a borrowed term. No generic word for *rattan* (39) resulted in different varieties being given, sometimes more than one.

4. Repetitions

Some words were repeated in the Katuic languages, leading to the retaining of only one occurrence. For example, the words for *fangernail* (91) and *claw* (49) are the same in Katuic. The same is true for *hair* (80) and *feather* (45), *firewood* (183) and *fire* (184), *here* (264) and *this* (266), *there* (265) and *that* (267). *Twenty* (219) was excluded because it is generally composed of *two* (210) and *ten* (218).

5. Irregular elicitation

This category accounted for 16 words being excluded. The reasons varied, but were generally related to elicitation procedures. For example, the response to the word for *throw* (139) depends on the mode of *throwing*. Katuic languages have different words for throwing overhand and throwing underhand. And even if we were careful to illustrate with an overhand motion, we could not be sure how previous lists had been elicited. Some of the entries suggest that an underhand motion was used.

Other words excluded under this category were the following:

- river* (17) - many borrowed this word, but some Katuic languages distinguish on the basis of size.
- forest* (29) - unclear as to secondary or primary forest.
- chest* (83) - some responded with *chest*, some with *breast* or *heart*.
- heart* (85) - sometimes this was understood as figurative, sometimes as the physical heart.
- hear* (106) - this was excluded because of the closeness between *listen* and *hear* and the feeling that there had been some confusion in the responses.
- speak* (108) - this has many possible representations in Katuic languages as it does in English: e.g. *tell*, *say*, *speak*, etc.
- suck* (111) - respondents were unclear whether this referred to *sucking a straw* or *breast*, or to *smoking a cigarette*, all of which were covered by the Thai & Lao word used to elicit, but would require different Katuic words.
- want* (124) - many responded with *want to have* or a similar phrase.
- come* (130) - confused with *come here* and *return*.
- turn* (133) - confusion between *turn (a corner)* and *turn around*.
- rub* (148) - often confused with *wipe* (147); also confused with *applying medication*.
- cut* (150) - brought responses ranging from *chop* to *slice* to having an accidental *cut* (e.g. on the hand or arm).
- hunt* (206) - Katuic languages have many different kinds of *hunting*, e.g. with gun, with snare, with net.
- fight* (208) - in Katuic languages this would be differently rendered if the altercation were with words, with weapons, were reciprocal, etc. e.g. *argue*, *hit each other*, *to box*, etc.
- dirty* (246) - this seemed to be too imprecise for Katuic languages. Some simply gave the word for *black*. Others borrowed the Lao word.

6. Disparity in range of meaning

The range of meaning between the eliciting language and the Katuic languages often proved problematic. For example, *betel chew* (179) sometimes elicited the whole chew and sometimes the various parts. For the word *burn* (185) Katuic languages distinguish between intentional vs. non-intentional burning and also between active vs. passive. The words *sleep* (125) and *lie down* (126) have the same overlap that they do in Thai and Lao in Katuic languages, with the former consisting of the latter plus a qualifying modifier, so it was difficult to know what was being elicited. *Lie down* was retained. The words *hot* (250) and *cold* (251) were excluded because of the confusion between sensation and temperature. Many had problems giving an equivalent for the word *live* (102), not because they did not have a word for the concept, but because the Thai or Lao word used to elicit it had a much broader range of meaning. The word given for *dry* (241) differed in many Katuic languages depending on whether the action was understood to mean to dry in the sun as rice or coffee or to hang up to dry as clothing or the condition resulting from these actions.

7. Difficulty of eliciting words in isolation

Most pronouns and grammatical connectors were excluded because of the difficulty of eliciting these words in isolation. Even when illustrative sentences were given, the connectives and pronouns were often not able to be isolated. These included *he/she* (169), *we (incl)* (170), *you (pl)* (171), *they* (172), *when* (268), *who* (270), *and* (272), *with* (273), *at* (274), *because* (275), *how* (276), *if* (277), *in* (278), and *not yet* (280). On the other hand, the words *I* (167), *you (sing.)* (168), *where* (269) and *what* (271) seemed to be easily elicited and were retained.

8. Other

Four other words were excluded that did not fit neatly into any of the above categories, and we are not sure what made them difficult to elicit. The word for *dust* (24) had no entry nine times, there were six unique responses and a few responded with the word for *ashes*. This may have been an eliciting language problem where respondents did not understand what was being asked. The word *loincloth* (194) seemed to be a problem for many respondents, which was surprising since this is a common culturally known item in other Katuic languages. The word for *dull* (248) also proved problematic for many, perhaps in part because the phrase *not sharp* was used in eliciting it, but it still seems surprising that this was not a well-understood concept. The word *good* (255) also presented problems, although the eliciting word was clear and well-known. Perhaps this was a problem of not having a generic word, but we do not know why it proved difficult. In most cases they simply used the Thai or Lao word.

9. Retained despite problems

There are 15 words that presented some problems, but were retained because we felt the problems were not serious enough to exclude them. On later reflection and/or better information some of these may also be candidates for exclusion.

Three of these words had responses that generally fell into two cognate sets. In at least some Katuic languages terms from both sets occur with slightly different meanings. These words are *mist* (9), *stone* (21), and *cord/string* (191). They were retained, however, because we could not be sure that all the Katuic languages had both.

The English glosses of nine other words in this category are generic in nature, whereas most Katuic languages have several varieties, or make other distinctions. But in these instances responses seemed constrained by the corresponding word in the eliciting language, so were retained. These words are *monkey* (60), *deer* (61), *bite* (114), *walk* (129), *drum* (199), *gong* (200), *many* (222), *short* (229), and *round* (230).

The word for *rainbow* (8) caused some amusement because the Lao form includes the words *drink/eat water*. The Katuic respondent would give their word for *rainbow*, and then, with a laugh add *drinks water*, indicating that this was not a normal part of their word. We retained this word, but deleted *drinks water*.

The words for *mud* (23) and *spear* (204) were strong candidates for exclusion, but we decided to retain both. Although *mud* had 15 distinct cognate categories, indicating a possible problem with the elicited form, we did not feel we could exclude it on that basis alone. *Spear* could be excluded on the basis of borrowing, but it was not clear to us that this was actually borrowed, even though some Katuic languages do have a distinctive vernacular form for this.

10. Conclusion

The percent of shared cognates will certainly be affected by the consistency of the list and the elicitation process. We found that when we excluded the 76 problematic entries from the list our cognate percentages went up by three to six percent. This seems a significant adjustment, particularly when comparing closely related languages and/or dialects.

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- Smith, Kenneth D. 1978. *An Automatic Typewriter Assist to Comparative Linguists, with Application to 30 Mon-Khmer Languages*. Paper presented to the Second International Congress on Austroasiatic Linguistics, Mysore, India, December 19-21, 1978. Revised and expanded as "A lexicostatistical study of 45 Mon-Khmer languages" in Gonzalez and Thomas, eds., *Linguistics Across Continents*: 1981. Manila: Linguistic Society of the Philippines.

Appendix : SIL Southeast Asia wordlist (as used in current Mon-Khmer project). S indicates status as described in paper: i = inclusion, e = exclusion, p = problematic.

English	Lao	Thai	V-Mese	S
1. sky	ຝາ	ฟ้า	trời	i
2. cloud	เมฆ	เมฆ	mây	i
3. sun	ตาตะวัน	พระอาทิตย์, ตะวัน	mặt trời	i
4. moon	เดือน	พระจันทร์, เดือน	trăng	i
5. star	ดาว	ดาว	sao	i
6. wind	ลม	ลม	gió	i
7. rain	ฝน	ฝน	mưa	i
8. rainbow	รุ้งกินน้ำ	รุ้ง	mống	p

9.	mist	ໝອກ	หมอก	sương mù	i
10.	night	ກາງຄືນ	กลางคืน	đêm	i
11.	day	ກາງວັນ	กลางวัน	ngày	i
12.	year	ປີ	ปี	năm	i
13.	hail	ໝາກເຫັບ	ลูกเห็บ	mưa đá	i
14.	snow	ຫິມະ	หิมะ	tuyết	e
15.	freeze	(ໝາວຈິນ) ຈຳຂຽງ (ກາມ)	(หนาวจน) แข็ง	đông lạnh	e
16.	water	ນ້ຳ	น้ำ	nước	i
17.	river	ແມ່ນ້ຳ	แม่น้ำ	sông	e
18.	lake	ທະເລ ຫຼື ງ	ทะเลสาบ บึง កវ៉ាន	hồ	e
19.	sea	ທະເລ	ทะเล	biển	e
20.	earth	ແຜ່ນດິນ	แผ่นดิน	đất	i
21.	stone	ຫີນ	หิน	* đá	p
22.	sand	ຊາຍ	ทราย	cát	i
23.	mud	ຂີ້ຕົມ	โคลน	bùn	p
24.	dust	ຂີ້ຝຸ່ນ	ฝุ่น	bụi	e
25.	gold	ທອງ	ทอง	vàng	e
26.	silver	ເງິນ	เงิน	bạc	i
27.	mountain	ຜູ	ภูเขา, คอย	núi	i
28.	tree	ຕົນໄມ້, ກິກໄມ້	ต้นไม้	cây	i
29.	forest	ປ່າ	ป่า	rừng	e
30.	leaf	ໂບໄມ້	ใบไม้	lá	i
31.	bark	ກາບໄມ້	เปลือกไม้	vỏ cây	i
32.	flower	ດອກໄມ້	ดอกไม้	hoa	i
33.	root	ຮາກໄມ້	รากไม้	rễ	i
34.	fruit	ໝາກໄມ້	ผลไม้, ลูกไม้	trái	i
35.	seed	ເມັດ, ໂມ	เมล็ด	hạt	i
36.	grass	ຫຍ້າ	หญ้า	cỏ	i
37.	stick	ຄ້ອນໄມ້, ໄມ້ເທົ້າ	กิ่งไม้	gậy	e
38.	banana	ໝາກກ້ອຍ	กล้วย	chuối	i
39.	rattan	ຫວາຍ	หวาย	mây	e
40.	areca	ໝາກ	หมาก	cau	e
41.	papaya	ໝາກຮຸ່ງ	มะละกอ	đu đủ	i
42.	coconut	ໝາກຜ້າວ	มะพร้าว	dừa	i

43.	bird	ນົກ	ພາ	chim	i
44.	wing	ຟີກ	ຟີກ	cánh	i
45.	feather	ຂົນ	ໝ	lông chim	e
46.	fly	ຢິນ	ບິນ	bay	i
47.	egg	ໄຂ່	ໄຂ່	trứng	i
48.	tail	ຫາງ	ຫາງ	đuôi	i
49.	claw	ດັ້ບ ຂອງສັດ	ເສັບ (ຂອງສັດ)	móng thú	i
50.	horn	ເຂົາ	ເຂາ	sừng	i
51.	animal	ສັດ	ສັດ	con vật	e
52.	dog	ໝາ	ໝາ	chó	i
53.	pig	ໝູ	ໝູ	heo	i
54.	chicken	ໄກ່	ໄກ່	gà	i
55.	duck	ເປັດ	ເປັດ	vịt	i
56.	fish	ປາ	ປາ	cá	i
57.	snake	ງູ	ງູ	rắn	i
58.	rat	ໝູ່	ໝູ່	chột	i
59.	rabbit	ກະຕ້າຍ	ກະຕ້າຍ	thỏ	e
60.	monkey	ລິງ	ລິງ	khỉ	p
61.	deer	ກວາງ	ກວາງ	nai	p
62.	tiger	ເສືອ	ເສືອ	cọp	i
63.	buffalo	ຄວາຍ	ຄວາຍ	trâu	i
64.	cow	ງົວ	ຄວາຍຕົວເມີຍ, ມ່ແກວາຍ	bò	e
65.	elephant	ຊ້າງ	ຊ້າງ	voi	i
66.	(elephant) tusk	ງາຊ້າງ	ງາຊ້າງ	ngà	i
67.	worm	ໝອນ	ໝອນ	trùn	e
68.	scorpion	ແມງງອດ, ແມງເງົາ	ແມງປອມ	bọ cạp	e
69.	spider	ແມງມຸມ	ແມງມຸມ	nhện	i
70.	louse	ເຫົາ	ເຫົາ	chí	i
71.	mosquito	ຜຸງ	ຜຸງ	muỗi	i
72.	a fly	ແມງວັນ	ແມງວັນ	ruồi	i
73.	nose	ດັງ	ຈຸມ	mũi	i
74.	eye	ຕາ	ຕາ	mắt	i
75.	ear	ຟູ	ຟູ	tai	i
76.	head	ຫົວ	ຫົວ	đầu	i

77.	mouth	ປາກ	ປາກ	miệng	i
78.	tooth	ຜັວ	ຟັນ, ເຂື່ຍວ	răng	i
79.	tongue	ລິ້ນ	ລິ້ນ	lưỡi	i
80.	hair	ຜົມ	ຜົມ	tóc	i
81.	neck	ຄໍ	ຄອ	cổ	i
82.	shoulder	ບ່າ ໄຫຼ່	ບ່າ ໄຫຼ່	vai	i
83.	chest	ໜ້າເອິກ	ໜ້າອອກ	ngực	e
84.	back	ຫຼັງ	ຫລັງ	lưng	i
85.	heart	ຫົວໃຈ	ຫົວໃຈ	tim	e
86.	abdomen	ທ້ອງ	ທ້ອງ	bụng	i
87.	intestine	ໃສ່	ໃສ່	ruột	i
88.	liver	ຕັບ	ຕັບ	gan	i
89.	hand	ມື	ມືອ	tay	i
90.	palm	ຝ່າມື	ຝ່າມືອ	bàn tay	i
91.	nail	ລັບ	ເລັບ	móng	e
92.	leg	ຂາ	ຂາ	chân	e
93.	foot	ຕີນ	ເທົ່າ, ຕີນ	bàn chân	i
94.	knee	ຫົວຂ່າ	ເຂົ້າ	đầu gối	i
95.	thigh	ຂາອ່ອນ, ກົກຂາ	ຂາອ່ອນ, ຕັນຂາ	bắp đùi	i
96.	calf	ປີຂ່າງ	ນ່ອນ	bắp chân	i
97.	blood	ເລືອດ	ເລືອດ	máu	i
98.	bone	ກະດູກ	ກະຕູກ	xương	i
99.	skin	ໜັງ, ຜິວໜັງ	ຜິວໜັງ	da	i
100.	flesh	ເນື້ອ	ເນື້ອ	thịt	i
101.	fat	ໄຂມັນ	ໄຂມັນ	mỡ	i
102.	live	ຢືນ, ມີຊີວິດຢູ່	ເປັນ	sống	e
103.	die	ຕາຍ	ຕາຍ	chết	i
104.	sick	ຮ້າຍ, ປ່ວຍ	ເຈັບ, ປ່ວຍ	đau	e
105.	breathe	ຫັ່ນໃຈ	ຫາຍໃຈ	thở	i
106.	hear	ໄດ້ຍິນ	ໄດ້ຍິນ	nghe	e
107.	see	ເຫັນ	ເຫັນ	xem	i
108.	speak	ເວົ້າ	ທຸກ	nói	e
109.	laugh	ຫົວຂວມ	ຫົວເຈາະ	cười	i
110.	weep	ຮ້ອງໄຫ້	ຮ້ອງໄຫ້	khóc	i

111.	suck	ຖູດ	ຖູດ	bú	e
112.	spit (v)	ກິນນ້ຳລາຍ	ຄ່ຳ	khạc nhổ	i
113.	blow	ຢ່າ	ພັດ ວີ	thổi	i
114.	bite	ຂີບ, ກັດ	ກັດ	cắn	p
115.	eat	ກິນ	ກິນ	ăn	i
116.	drink	ກິນນ້ຳ	ດື່ມ	uống	i
117.	drunk	ເມົາ	ເມົາ	say	i
118.	vomit	ຮາກ	ອາເຈັບ ຮາກ	mửa	i
119.	smell	ໄດ້ກິນ	ໄດ້ກິນ	ngửi	e
120.	think	ຄິດ, ຄິດ	ຄິດ	nghĩ	i
121.	know	ຮູ້	ຮູ້	biết	i
122.	count	ນັບ	ນັບ	đếm	i
123.	afraid	ຢ້ານ	ກັວ	sợ	i
124.	want	ຕ້ອງການ, ຢາກ	ຕ້ອງການ, ຢາກ	muốn	e
125.	sleep	ນອນໜັບ	ນອນ	ngủ	e
126.	lie down	ນອນ	ນອນ	nằm	i
127.	stand	ຍືນ	ຍືນ	đứng	i
128.	sit	ນັ່ງ	ນັ່ງ	ngồi	i
129.	walk	ຍ່າງ	ເຕີນ	đi	i
130.	come	ມາ	ມາ	đến	e
131.	enter	ເຂົ້າ	ເຂົ້າ	vào	i
132.	return	ເມືອ, ກັບ	ກັບມາ	về	e
133.	turn	ລ້ຽວ, ຫັນ	ກັບ, ເຫັນ	quẹo	e
134.	swim	ລອຍນ້ຳ	ວ່າຍນ້ຳ	lội	i
135.	float	ລອຍ	ລອຍ	nổi	e
136.	flow	ໄຫຼ	ໄຫຼ	chảy	i
137.	push	ຮຸ້	ຮຸ້	đẩy	i
138.	pull	ດຶງ	ດຶງ	kéo	i
139.	throw	ຂວ່າງ, ໂຍນ	ຂວ່າງ, ປາ	ném	e
140.	fall	ຕົກ, ຫລົ່ນ	ຕົກ, ຫລົ່ນ	rót	e
141.	give	ໃຫ້, ເອົາໃຫ້	ໃຫ້	cho	i
142.	take	ເອົາ	ເອົາ	lấy	i
143.	wash	ລ້າງ	ລ້າງ	rửa	u
144.	launder	ຊັກຜ້າ	ຊັກ	giặt	i

145.	split	ຜ່າ	ຜ່າ	ché	i
146.	tie	ຜູກ	ຜູກ	buộc	i
147.	wipe	ຜັດ	ຜັດ	lau	i
148.	rub	ຈູ, ຮັດ	ຈູ, ຮັດ	chà	e
149.	hit	ຕີ	ຕີ	đánh	i
150.	cut	ຕັດ	ຕັດ, ບາດ	cắt	e
151.	stab	ແທງ	ແທງ	đâm	i
152.	dig	ຂຸດ	ຂຸດ	đào	i
153.	scratch	ຂຸດ, ເກົາ	ຂຸດ, ເກາ	gài	i
154a.	squeeze	ບີບ	ບີບ	bóp	e
154b.	wring	ບີດ	--	--	e
155.	man	ຜູ້ຂາຍ	ຜູ້ຂາຍ	đàn ông	i
156.	woman	ຜູ້ຍິງ	ຜູ້ເງິງ	đàn bà	i
157.	person	ຄົນ	ຄົນ	người	i
158.	father	ພໍ່	ພໍ່	cha	i
159.	mother	ແມ່	ແມ່	mẹ	i
160.	child	ເດັກ, ຈູກ	ເດັກ, ຈູກ	con	e
161.	husband	ຜົວ	ຜົວ	chồng	i
162.	wife	ເມັຍ	ເມັຍ	vợ	i
163.	brother	ອ້າຍ, ນ້ອງຂາຍ	ພີ່ຂາຍ, ນ້ອງຂາຍ	anh	i
164.	sister	ອ້ອຍ, ນ້ອງສາວ	ພີ່ສາວ, ນ້ອງສາວ	chị	i
165.	younger sibling	ນ້ອງ	ນ້ອງ	em	i
166.	name	ຊື່	ຊື່	tên	i
167.	I	ຂ້ອຍ, ຂ້ານ້ອຍ, ກູ	ຈົນ, ກູ	tôi	i
168.	you	ເຈົ້າ, ທ່ານ, ມືງ	ເຮອ, ມືງ	--	i
169.	he, she	ເຂົາ, ເພິ່ນ, ລາວ, ມັນ	ເຂາ	nó	e
170.	we (incl)	ເຮົາ, ພວກເຮົາ, ພວກຂ້ອຍ, ພວກຂ້ານ້ອຍ	ເວາ	chúng ta	e
171.	you	ພວກເຈົ້າ, ພວກທ່ານ	ພວກເຮອ, ພວກມືງ	--	e
172.	they	ພວກເຂົາ, ພວກເຈົ້າ	ເຂາທັງຫຼາຍ, ພວກເຂາ	họ	e
173.	field rice	ເຂົ້າເປືອກ	ຫ້າວເປືອກ	lúa	i
174.	pounded rice	ເຂົ້າສາມ	ຫ້າວສາມ	gạo	i
175.	cooked rice	ເຂົ້າສຸກ	ຫ້າວສຸກ	com	i
176.	corn	ເຂົ້າສາລີ	ຫ້າວໂພດ	bắp	i

177.	salt	ເກືອ	เกลือ	muóì	i
178.	red pepper	ໝາກເຜັດ	พริก	ót	i
179.	betel chew	ຄ້ຽວໝາກ	เคี้ยวหมาก	tràu	e
180.	pestle	ສາກ	สาก	chày	i
181.	mortar	ຄີກ	ครก	côi	i
182.	to steam	ໝັ້ງ, ຫຸງ	นึ่ง, 焗	nấu	e
183.	firewood	ຝົມ	ฟืน	cúi	i
184.	fire	ໄຟ	ไฟ	lũa	e
185.	burn	ເຜົາ, ໄໝ້	เผา	cháy	e
186.	ashes	ເຖົ້າ, ອີ້ເຖົ້າ	เถ้า, ขี้เถ้า	tro	i
187.	smoke	ຄວັນ	ควัน	khói	i
188.	road	ທາງ, ທາງຫລວງ	ถนน, ทาง	đường	i
189.	house	ເຮືອນ	บ้าน	nhà	i
190.	roof	ຫຼັງຂາ	หลังคา	mái	i
191.	cord	ເຂືອກ	เชือก	dây	p
192.	sew	ຫຍິບຜ້າ	เย็บ	may	i
193.	clothing	ເສື້ອຜ້າ	เสื้อผ้า	áo	e
194.	loincloth	ຜ້າເວົ້າມ້າ	เคียว, ผ้าขาวม้า	khô	e
195.	work	ເຮັດວຽກ	งาน	làm	i
196.	play	*ຫຼິ້ນ	เล่น	chơi	i
197.	sing	ຮ້ອງເພງ	ร้องเพลง	hát	e
198.	dance	ເຕັ້ນລຳ, ຝ້ອນ	เต้นรำ, ฟ้อน	múa	i
199.	drum	ກອງ	กลอง	trống	p
200.	gong	ຄ້ອງ	ฆ้อง	chiêng	p
201.	buy	ຊື້	ซื้อ	mua	i
202.	crossbow	ໝ້າທະບູ	หน้าไม้	ná	i
203.	arrow	ລູກສອມ	ลูกศร	tên	i
204.	spear	ຫອກ	หอก	giáo	p
205.	shoot	ຍິງ	ยิง	bắn	i
206.	hunt	ລ່າເນື້ອ	ล่า	săn	e
207.	kill	ຂ້າ	ฆ่า	giết	i
208.	fight	ສູ້	สู้	đánh nhau	e
209.	one	ນຶ່ງ	หนึ่ง	mốt	i
210.	two	ສອງ	สอง	hai	i

211.	three	ສາມ	สาม	ba	i
212.	four	ສີ່	สี่	bốn	i
213.	five	ຫ້າ	ห้า	năm	i
214.	six	ຫົກ	หก	sáu	i
215.	seven	ເຈັດ	เจ็ด	bảy	i
216.	eight	ແປດ	แปด	tám	i
217.	nine	ເກົ້າ	เก้า	chín	i
218.	ten	ສິບ	สิบ	muòi	i
219.	twenty	ຊາວ	ยี่สิบ	hai mươi	e
220.	hundred	ຮ້ອຍ	ร้อย	trăm	i
221.	all	ທັງໝົດ	ทั้งหมด	tất cả	i
222.	many	ຫຼາຍ	หลาย, มาก	nhieu	p
223.	some	ບາງ	บ้าง, บาง	vài	e
224.	few	ເລັກນ້ອຍ	น้อย	ít	e
225.	big	ໃຫຍ່	ใหญ่	lớn	i
226.	small	ນ້ອຍ	เล็ก	nhỏ	i
227.	long	ຍາວ	ยาว	dài	i
228.	tall	ສູງ	สูง	cao	i
229a.	short (length)	ສັ້ນ	สั้น	—	p
229b.	low (height)	ຕໍ່າ	เตี้ย	thấp	p
230.	round	ກົມ, ມົນ	กลม	tròn	p
231.	smoot	ລຽບ, ກວ້າງ	เรียบ	láng	i
232.	thick	ໜາ	หนา	dày	i
233.	thin	ບາງ	บาง	mỏng	i
234.	wide	ກວ້າງ	กว้าง	rộng	i
235.	narrow	ແຄບ	แคบ	hẹp	i
236.	black	ດຳ	ดำ	đen	i
237.	red	ແດງ	แดง	đỏ	i
238.	white	ຂາວ	ขาว	trắng	i
239.	green	ຂຽວ	เขียว	xanh	i
240.	yellow	ເໝືອງ	เหลือง	vàng	i
241.	dry	ແຫ້ງ	แห้ง	khô	e
242.	wet	ປຽກ	เปียก	ướt	i
243.	rotten	ເນົ່າ	เน่า	thối	i

244.	swell	ບວມ, ໄວ້ຂຶ້ນ	ບວມ	sung	e
245.	full (container)	ເຕັມ	ເຕັມ	đầy	i
246.	dirty	ເປື້ອນ	ສກປວກ	đơ	e
247.	sharp (blade)	ຄືມ	ຄມ	sắc	i
248.	dull	ຫຼື້ຍ, ຫລົ່ຍ	ຫຼື້, ໄມ່ຄມ	cùn	e
249.	new	ໃໝ່	ໃໝ່	mới	i
250.	hot	ຮ້ອນ	ຮ້ອນ	nóng	e
251.	cold	ຢັ່ນ	ເຢັນ	lạnh	e
252.	heavy	ໜັກ	ໜັກ	nặng	i
253.	straight	ຊື່, ຕົງ	ຕວງ, ຫື່ອ	thẳng	i
254.	right	ຖືກ	ຖືກ	đúng	i
255.	good	ດີ	ດີ	tốt	e
256a.	bad	ບໍ່ດີ	ໄມ່ດີ	xấu	e
256b.	evil	ເລວ	ເລວ	—	e
257a.	old (object)	ເກົ່າ, ຜຸ່ກ	ແກ່	--	i
257b.	old (person)	ເກົ່າ, ຜຸ່ກ	ເພ່າ	già	i
258.	far	ໄກ	ໄກລ	xa	i
259.	near	ໄກ້	ໄກສ	gần	i
260.	rightside	ຂວາ	ຫວາ	phải	i
261.	leftside	ຊ້າຍ	ຫ້າຍ	trái	i
262.	same	ຄື (ກັນ)	ເໝືອນ (ກັນ)	giống	e
263.	different	ຕ່າງ (ກັນ)	ຕ່າງ (ກັນ)	khác	i
264.	here	ຝີ້, ທີ່ນີ້	(ທີ່) ຝີ້	dây	e
265.	there	ຜຸ່ນ, ທີ່ນັ້ນ	(ທີ່) ຜຸ່ນ	kia	e
266.	this	ນີ້	ຝີ້	này	i
267.	that	ນັ້ນ	ຜຸ່ນ	đó	i
268.	when?	ຍາມໃດ	ເມື່ອໃດ	khí nào	e
269.	where?	ຢູ່ໃສ	ທີ່ໃຫນ	dâu	i
270.	who?	ໃຜ	ໃຜ	ai	e
271.	what?	ຫຍັງ, ຜຸ່ນຫຍັງ	ອະໄວ	gì	i
272.	and	ແລະ, ກັບ	ແລະ	và	e
273.	with	ກັບ, ນຳ, ດ້ອຍ	ກ້ວຍ, (ອຸ) ກັບ	với	e
274.	at	ຢູ່ ທີ່	(ອຸ) ທີ່	tại	e
275.	because	ເພາະວ່າ, ຍ້ອນວ່າ	ເພາະວ່າ	vì	e

276.	how	យ៉ាងណា, ធុមទណ	อย่างไร	thế nào	e
277.	if	តើ	ถ้า	nếu	e
278.	in	ໃນ	ใน	trong	e
279.	not	ប៉	ไม่	không	i
280.	not yet	ម្យ, ម្យប៉	ยัง, ยังไม่	chưa	e
281.	already	ធុល	แล้ว	rồi	i

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