

The Origins of the Ainu Language.

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Several attempts have been made over the last century to clarify the origins of the Ainu language (Batchelor 1889), (Sternberg 1933), (Patrie 1982). None of them has yet been successful, since all of them involved the method of straight comparisons. It is obvious that we will not achieve any positive results until we are comparing modern languages and not the reconstructions of the proto-languages. Some steps toward the reconstruction of the Proto-Ainu (PA) were proposed by Hattori Shirô (Hattori 1967).

My reconstruction of PA is based on interdialectal phonetic correspondences as well as on some peculiar morphonological alternations in two major dialect groups - Hokkaidô and Sakhalin. Present-day knowledge about these alternations in the third dialect group, Kuril Ainu, is too scarce in order to use it for this purpose.

The present reconstruction is based on the materials of the eight dialects of Hokkaidô: Yakumo (Y), Horobetsu (H), Saru (SA), Obihiro (O), Bihoro (B), Asahigawa (A), Nayoro (N), and Soya (SO); one dialect of Sakhalin: Raichiska (RA); and four sources on the Kuril dialects: Torii Ryûzô's materials (KT) (Hattori 1964), M. Dybowski's glossary (KD), S. Krasheninnikov's glossary (KK) (Murayama 1971) and I. Voznesenskii's glossary (KV), which I discovered in the Archive of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad (USSR). Occasionally I also used some other sources, such as the 200 word-list and Russian materials on the Nairo dialect of Sakhalin (NA) (Hattori 1960), (Novikova and Savelieva 1953), M. Dobrotvorskii's "Ainu-Russian Dictionary" (D) (Dobrotvorskii 1875), J. Klaproth's "Asia Polyglotta" (KLAP) (Klaproth 1823), Ph. J. von Stralehnberg's glossary (Stralenberg 1730) and some others, such as the Japanese-Ainu xylographic dictionary "Moshiogusa" (Kindaichi 1972) etc. It is necessary to take into consideration all available sources and dialects, since for example PA *r-, *d-, and *tr- are reflected in the majority of dialects as [r-] and thus the comparison of, let us say, SA dialect of Hokkaidô with RA dialect of Sakhalin (Hattori 1967) will not provide the whole PA reconstruction.

Since the limited space of this paper does not allow me to give a detailed discussion, I provide below the final results of my Proto-Ainu reconstruction (Vovin 1991 draft) in comparison with the modern Ainu phonological system (for the first variant of the reconstruction see Vovin 1989).

Modern Ainu Consonants

p	t	c	k	(q)
m	n			
w	s	y		h
	r			

Proto-Ainu Consonants

p	t		k	(g)
m	d'		g	
	n			
	s	y		h
	r			(H)

- 1) Modern Ainu [t] and [c] are in complementary distribution, thus I reconstruct only PA *t.
- 2) The morphonologic alternation of the Modern Ainu [w] is quite peculiar – it alternates with [s]. At the same time, some 18th century materials show in the place of modern [w] a cluster like [hw]. Combining these two factors and taking into consideration that the distribution of [w] in the words going back to PA is extremely limited I excluded [w] from PA phonemic inventory and reconstructed cluster *hd- (phonetically, probably [hð-]).
- 3) In addition to two voiceless stops [t] and [k] the correspondences between the Ainu dialects show the existence of their voiced counterparts *d and *g (phonetically, probably [ð] and [y]).
- 4) PA also had two types of laryngeal fricatives *h and *H (perhaps voiceless and voiced).
- 5) PA *g, *h and *H shifted to [s] before [i] (there are only occasional examples of [h] before [i] in Modern Ainu).

Proto-Ainu initial consonant clusters

hd- hr- pr- tr- ty-

There are no initial consonant clusters in the Modern Ainu dialects.

Modern Ainu vowels (Hokkaidō)

i		u
	e	
		a

Modern Ainu vowels (Sakhalin)

i		u		ii		uu
e		o		ee		oo
	a			aa		

Proto-Ainu vowels

i (ü)	(i)	u		ii		uu
e (ö)		o				
E	(ë)	O		EE	OO	
a	A			aa	AA	

1) PA long vowels are preserved in Sakhalin (Hattori 1967), but only in open syllables and in the first syllable in the overwhelming majority of cases. KK and KD (the latter less consistently) sometimes preserve long vowels, though not only in the open syllables.

2) The distinction between mid-low *E, *O and mid-high *e, *o is reconstructed on the basis of different correspondences between dialects (see below). The vowels *A, *AA, *ë, *i, *ü, and *ö are reconstructed only in nominal stems with possessive form and verbal stems with "stem+V" "transitive" form. The last four vowels are represented only in verbal stems.

Proto-Ainu accent classes

(L - low pitch, H - high pitch)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.1. Tonic H-L | 2.1. High prototonic HH |
| 1.2. Atonic L-H | 2.2. Low prototonic HL |
| | 2.3. Oxytonic LH |
| | 2.4. Atonic LL-H |
| 3.1. High prototonic HHH | |
| 3.2. Low prototonic HLL | |
| 3.3. Middle prototonic HHL | |
| 3.4. Mesotonic LHL | |
| 3.5. Oxytonic LLH | |
| 3.6. Atonic LLL-H | |

1) I do not agree with Hattori Sirō, who proposed that pitch accent in Hokkaidō dialects is a reflex of distinction between long and short vowels preserved in RA (Hattori 1967). High pitch in Hokkaidō dialects does

not always correspond to a long vowel in RA. Besides that, there are two different accent systems within Hokkaidô dialects, one is represented by Y, and the second by all other dialects except B which lost pitch distinctions. There is also oblique evidence that pitch distinctions also existed in KK, one of the Kuril dialects. Thus, I reconstruct for PA not only short and long vowels, but also several accent classes.

2) Ainu accent is the opposite to Japanese. It is the rise of voice, not the drop, which is significant. I consider that sequences like HH or HL have initial silent low-pitched mora, thus I represent them as "high prototonic" and "low prototonic", respectively.

3) The reconstruction of atonic classes 2.4. and 3.6. is possible only by taking into consideration Y data, since all the other dialects do not permit the accent to be further than on the second mora of a word, thus all more than one-mora words in the majority of modern Hokkaidô dialects are tonic.

Phonetical correspondences between Ainu dialects

Consonants

PA	Y	HO	SA	O	B	A	N	SO	RA	NA	KT	KK	KD	KV	KLAP	D
*p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p,-h	p	p	p	p	p		
*m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m		m	m	m	m	-m-	,m	
															-mm-	
*t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t,-h	t	t	t	t	t	t	
*d-	r-	r-	r-	r-r-r-r-r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	
*n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	-n-, -nn-	
*s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s		
*r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r,-rV	r	r	r	r	r	r	
*y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	?	y,	y-				
									-y-,-ø-		-y-,-ø-	ø-,y-				
*k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k,-h	k	k	k	k			
*g	h-	h-	h-	h-	h-h	h-h	h-h	h-h-	h-/k-	h-/k-	ø-/ø-	k-/g-/				
									/ø-	/ø-	-h-?	kh-/ø-?				
*h-	h-	h-	h-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	h-	h-	?	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	
				/h-	/h-											
*H-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-	ø-
*hd	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	u-	v	v	v	-gu-	
											/w-,-G-					
*hr-h-	h-	h-	h-	h-h	h-h	h-h	h-h	h-h-	y-	y-	y-	y-	y-	y-		
										/h-	/h-	/ø-	/ø-			
*pr-p-	p-	p-	c-c	p-c-c-		c-	c-	c-	ch-	ch-	ch-c-	ch-	ch-	ch-		
				/c-/p-												
*tr-r-	r-	r-	r-	r-r-r-r-r-	r-	r-	r-	r-	tr-	tr-	tr-	tr-	tr-	tr-	tr-	
									/r-							

Vowels

PA	Y	HO	SA	O	B	A	N	SO	RA	KK	KD
*o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		
*o	u	u/o	u/o	u/o	u/o	u/o	u/o	o	u/o		
*u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u		
*oo	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	oo		
*uu	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	uu	uu	
*E	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e		
*e	e	e	e	e	e	e	i		e/i		
*i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i		
*aa	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	aa	aa	aa	aa
*EE	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	ee			
*ii	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	ii			

The PA language has several important features, such as initial consonant clusters, which reminded me of the languages of South-East Asia. I dare to propose the hypothesis that PA may be distantly related to Austroasiatic languages. This hypothesis is based on the comparison of my reconstruction of PA with reconstructions of different branches of Austroasiatic (AA) (Diffloth 1980 and 1984), (Shorto 1976), (Thompson 1976) and AA wordlists (Shafer 1965). I established some regular phonetic correspondences between PA and AA consonants. It is still premature to speak about the correspondences between PA and AA vowels since we still do not have any kind of reconstruction of AA vocalism.

Phonetic correspondences between PA and AA.

PA	Proto-Ainu	PAA	Proto-Austroasiatic		
PMK	Proto-Mon-Khmer	PVM	Proto-Viet-Muong		
PM	Proto-Monic	PW	Proto-Wa		
PA	PAA	PMK	PVM	PW	PM
*p	*p		*p'		*p
*-p-					*-w-
*p	*b				
*m	*m			*m	*m
*-Ø	*-m		*-m	*-m	*-m
*t	*t	*t	*t, *t̪	*t	*t
*-t		*-s	*-lh		
*-t	*-t	*-t̪			
*tr-		*sl-	*hl-	*hl-	*sl-
*tr-	*tr-				*tr-

*d	*d			
*hd		*?d		*d
*n	*n		*n	*n
*t	*c	*c	*s	*c
*s	*θ (?)		*s	*t
*s	*s			*s
*y		*j		
*-y-	*-y-		*-y-	*-y-
*r	*r		*r	*r
*r	*l	*l		*l
*k	*k			*k
*g	*g		*g	*g
*VqV			*Vŋ	
*-VØ	*-Vŋ		*-Vŋ	
*-n=C	*-ŋ		*-ŋ	
*hr-	*hl-	*hl	*hl-	*hl-
*-Ø	*-h	*-h		*-h

PA *an=, *a= "I". Khmer *añ* "I"; Wa ?a? "we", ?a? "I" (Zhou 1984, 50).

PA *apa LL (< *apaa ? RA normally does not preserve long vowel in the second syllable) "doorway". Cf. PW *pvn "window" (Diffloth 1980, 128).

PA *dE(=)tar L(-)H "white" (this comparison is valid only if dE= is a prefix). Cf. Bahnar *tär* "bright white"; Savara *tär* "to shine", "brilliant"; "white"; Gadaba *ta=tär* "white"; Kharia *tar=dí* "light" (Shafer 1965, 14). PAA *tär "white" ?

PA *E= L "you" (sing.). Cf. Halang *ai*; Kaseng *ai*; Sré ?ai/ (fem.); Stieng *ei* "thou" (Shafer 1965, 68).

PA *Esna HL "sneeze". Cf. PM *[c]n?as "to sneeze" (Diffloth 1984, 240).

PA *gik/*gek "to be born". Cf. PW *(geh) "to be born" (Diffloth 1980, 160).

PA *gum L "sound", "noise". Cf. PM *gream "to growl (tiger, dog)", "to congregate and make noise" (Diffloth 1984, 220).

PA *guu "to be raw", "to be fresh". Cf. PM *[g]yun "to live", "to be alive", "to be raw" (Diffloth 1984, 184).

PA ***guurE** HLL "red". Cf. Bahnar *gur* "orange-red earth", "ochre"; Sré *gur* "orange-red earth", "ochre"; Savara *gur-māñ* "tawny", "yellow" (body color) (Shafer 1965, 16). PAA ***gur** ?

PA ***hdak=ka** HL "water". Cf. PVM ***?dak** (Thompson 1976, 1192); PM ***d̥aak** "water" (Diffloth 1984, 131); Alak *dăk*; Uylo *dăk*; Bahnar *dăk*; Boloven *tiăk*; Chrau *dăk*; Churu *dă*; Halang *dăt*; Kaseng *dăk*; Khmer *dik*; Kontu *dă*; Kuoi *dak*; Lavé *dăk*; Niahön *dăk*; Phnong *dak*; Por *teak*; Prou *doak*; Sedang *deă*; Sré *dă/*; Stieng *dăk*; Sué *dă*; Talaing *dăk*; Mundari *dak*; Kharia *dăk*; Central Nicobar *dăk*; Coastal Nicobar *dăk*; Chowra Nicobar *răk* "water" (Shafer 1965, 8-11).

PA ***hdoo** "span of the thumb and first finger". Cf. PW ***tn=da?** "finger-span (from thumb to little finger)" (Diffloth 1980, 102).

PA ***hrA=** L "leaf". Cf. PVM ***hla** "leaf" (Thompson 1976, 1177); PW ***hla?** "leaf" (Diffloth 1980, 110); PM ***slaa?** "leaf" (Diffloth 1984, 80); Alak *a-la*; Bahnar *hla*; Boloven *hlă*; Chrau *la*; Churu *laha*; Halang *lă*; Kaseng *lă*; Kuoi *sla*; Lavé *lă*; Niahön *lă*; Phnong *loha*; Por *slaa*; Stieng *la*; Sué *hlă*; Talaing *slă?*; Tareng *lă*; Khasi *sla*; Umpai *hla*; Bo Luang *la*; Mapă *laha*; Lamet *la*; Sakai *selă, sĕlă, sĕla?*, *sĕla, slă*; Semang *sĕlă?, hĕle?*; Pangan *hălī?, hălik* "leaf" (Shafer 1965, 29). PAA ***hla** ?

PA ***i=EE** L-HL "to say (it)". Cf. PW ***(?ah)** "to say" (Diffloth 1980, 159).

PA ***kAp** L "skin", "fir" (if it is not a loanword from OJ *kapa*). Cf. Stieng *kuōp, kup* "skin", "bark"; Talaing *da-kuip, ga-kuip* "to cover"; Savara *kub-* "to be covered"; Sakai *tšē-kop* "bark"; "skin"; *tši-kop* "skin"; Jakun *tšun-kop* "skin" (Shafer 1965, 48-49). PAA ***kop** ?

PA ***kapa(=)p** LH "bat". PM ***klwaa?**, Proto-Mon ***kawa?** "bat" (Diffloth 1984, 62).

PA ***kE=s** L "end", ***O=kE=dE** L-L-H "to end". Cf. PVM ***kuay** "end" (Thompson 1976, 1171).

PA ***ki(=)raqu** L(-)LH "horn". Cf. PW ***rəŋ** "horn (anim.)" (Diffloth 1980, 131); PM ***drəŋ**, Proto-Mon ***kręŋ** "horn" (Diffloth 1984, 99).

PA ***kO=r** L "to have". Cf. PVM ***kɔ** "to have" (Thompson 1976, 1175); PW ***koy** "to have" (Diffloth 1980, 157).

PA *k^Ot= "front", "before". Cf. PM *kntaa? "in front of" (Diffloth 1984, 149).

PA *köt= L "to tie (it) to", "to fasten (it) to". Cf. Bahnar köt; Sedang köt; Sré köt; Stieng kot "to tie" (Shafer 1965, 12). PAA *köt?

PA *kupa LH "to bite". Cf. PAA *kāp/*kāp "to bite" (Alak kāp; Annam cām; Bahnar kāp; Boloven kāp; Chrau kāp; Halang kāp; Kaseng kāp; Lavé kāp; Niahön kāp; Sré kap; Stieng kāp; Theng kap; Umpai kāp; Bo Luang kāp; Mapā kāp; Central Nicobar kāp-) (Shafer 1965, 8-10).

PA *m[r]Ak= H "to open [it]". Cf. PM *lmlaak "to open (one's eyes)", "to be open (wound)" (Diffloth 1984, 169).

PA *mO L "sleep". Cf. Bahnar pō "to dream"; Umpai ramo; Riang rəlmūl; Sré mpao; Stieng mbōi "dream"; (Shafer 1965, 38; 68); Vietnamese mo' "to dream". PAA *?mo?

PA *nii "tooth". Cf. PM *gnis "canine tooth" (Diffloth 1984, 105).

PA *num L "fruit", "berry", "to bear fruit". Cf. PW *(?)n̥m "plant" (Diffloth 1980, 145).

PA *ota LH "sand". Cf. PM *p-m-twl, Proto-Mon *hati "sand" (Diffloth 1984, 137).

PA *paar=aC=sE "to fly". Cf. PVM *păl "to fly" (Thompson 1976, 1173); PW *p̥r "to fly" (Diffloth 1980, 150); Bahnar păr; Chrau (băr); Churu par; Sedang pă; Sré par; Stieng par; Sué pal; Talaing par; Santali əpir; Mundari āpir; Ho apir; Kurku aþir "to fly" (Shafer 1965, 8). PAA *par?

PA *pEr= L "to break or split (it) in two or pieces". Cf. PVM *pe "break" (Thompson 1976, 1166).

PA *=pEt "finger". Cf. Bahnar pēt "to pinch with the fingers"; Khmer tpiet "to hold by pinching"; Sré pet "to detach with the fingers"; Stieng piét "to get one's fingers caught between two strips of wood"; Savara ped- "to pinch"; Riang piet "to press" (Shafer 1965, 15). PAA *pet?

PA *pēt=u L-H "to cut", "to split". Cf. PVM *p'at "to cut" (Thompson 1976, 1166; 1169); Bahnar pah "to split", "to divide in two"; Savara pā "to split (as a bamboo)", "to rend" (Shafer 1965, 15). PAA *păt?

PA ***pOqOn** LH "four" (?). Cf. PVM ***pon** (Thompson 1976, 1173); Alak *pōn*; Bahnar *pūñ*; Boloven *puan*; Chrau *puñ*; Churu *puan*; Halang *puan*; Kaseng *pōn*; Khmer *pon*; Kontu *puan*; Kuoi *pon*; Lavé *puñ*; Niahön *puon*; Phnong *puon*; Por *phoon*; Por *puon*; Sedang *puñ*; Sré *puan*; Stieng *puñ*; Sué *puon*; Talaing *pan*; Umpai *paun*; Bo Luang *pāñ*; Mapā *paun*; Lamet *pon*; Papac *paun*; Central Nicobar *fōñ*; Coastal Nicobar *foat*; Interior Nicobar *fuat*; Teressa Nicobar *foon*; Chowra Nicobar *foon*; Car Nicobar *fāñ* "four" (Shafer 1965, 8-10). PAA ***puon** ?

PA ***pOrO** LH "to be big". Cf. Stieng *bōl* "many", "numerous"; Sré *bol* "several" (Shafer 1965, 63).

PA ***prAA=** LL "mouth". Cf. PM ***paag** "mouth" (Diffloth 1984, 98); Old Mon *pañ*; Central Nicobar *-fāñ*; Teressa Nicobar *-fāñ*; Chowra Nicobar *-fāñ* "mouth" (Shafer 1965, 10). PAA ***pāñ** ?

PA ***praA** HH "edge". Cf. PM ***g=n=rəm** "the edge", "the rim" (Diffloth 1980, 220).

PA ***ra** H "down", ***prO=k** L "under", "beneath", "below" (? Modern Ainu *rōr=i* "to sink" (Tiri 1974/1952, 209) <

PA ***rōr=i**). Cf. PW ***knr̥m** "under" (Diffloth 1980, 146); PM ***kroñm** "under", "the underpart" (Diffloth 1984, 219); Bahnar *krām* "to be submerged", "to go to the bottom"; Sré *kram* "to sink (in water)", "to go down", "to immerse oneself" (Shafer 1965, 13). PAA ***k=rām** ?

PA ***rĀm** L "soul", "heart", "mind". Cf. PW ***rmhom** "heart", "mind" (Diffloth 1980, 148); Muong *lom*; Khmer *tlaõ'm*; Bahnar *klo'm* "liver" (Sokolovskaja 1987, 24). Cf.

(?) also Muong *tlām* "heart" (Sokolovskaja 1987, 111), Wa *rhōm* "heart" (Zhou 1984). PAA ***k=lōm** ?

PA ***rayonti** LLH "rainbow" (< ***rayon=tí** ? Cf. PA ***unti** "fire"). Cf. PW ***pryon** "rainbow" (Diffloth 1980, 133); Umpai *rayōñ*; Mapā *rayōñ* "rainbow" (Shafer 1965, 54). PAA ***rayōñ** ?

PA ***rEk** "to sing", "to cry (of a bird)". Cf. PW ***rak** "to moan", "to cry (anim.)" (Diffloth 1980, 119).

PA ***ri** H "to skin", "to strip". Cf. Bahnar *plō*; Stieng *plōh* "to flay", "to skin" (Shafer 1965, 65).

PA ***=rit** "root". Cf. PVM ***relh** "root" (Sokolovskaja 1987, 24); PW ***res** "root" (Diffloth 1980, 154); Bahnar *riõh*; Boloven *rě*; Halang *rě*; Khmer *ris*; Sedang *rě*; Sré *rias*;

Stieng *riěh*; Sué *rě*; Talaing *ruih*; Tareng *riě*; Riang *rięsl*; Umpai *ră*; Bo Luang *ră*; Mapă *ră*; Theng *hrią*; Central Nicobar *yiah* "root" (Shafer 1965, 25-26). PAA **rilh* ? PA **ruyka/*requka* HL/HLL "bridge". Cf. PW **r(n)płk* "bridge" (Diffloth 1980, 117).

PA **sEE* "to carry on the back". Cf. Chrau *săh*; Sré *sah*; Stieng *sah* "basket carried on the back" (Shafer 1965, 66). PAA **sah* ?

PA **si(=)ntOKO* H(-)LL "container". Cf. PM **tŋkoo?* "bamboo container" (Diffloth 1984, 119). A metathesis in PA ?

PA **si(=)tay=ki* L(-)H-L "to weave" (*si*= ia a frequent prefix in Ainu). Cf. PVM **taň* "to weave" (Thompson 1976, 1192); PM **taaj* "to weave" (Diffloth 1984, 193); Alak *tań*; Annam *đan*; Bahnar *tań*; Boloven *tań*; Halang *tăń*; Khmer *pānťāń*; Lavé *tăń*; Niahön *tań*; Sré *tań*; Stieng *tań*; Talaing *tăń*; Umpai *tain*; Bo Luang *tain*; Mapüa *tain*; Central Nicobar *en-taiń* "to weave" (Shafer 1965, 8-10). PAA **tań* ?

PA **sik* "to be full". Cf. Riang *s'ák* "full", "satisfied"; Lamet *śák* "full", "satisfied" (Thompson 1965, 31). PAA **sak* ?

PA **siqu* "to be bitter". Cf. PW **sŋv* "bitter" (Diffloth 1980, 133).

PA **sOn=no* H-L "indeed", "really", "truly". Cf. Sré *soń*; Stieng *sōń* "right", "just", "true" (Shafer 1965, 65). PAA **sɔŋ* ?

PA **sOya* LH "bee", "wasp". Cf. PM **saay* "bee" (Diffloth 1984, 76).

PA **suma* LH "stone". Cf. PW **smo?* "stone" (Diffloth 1980, 106); PM **thmɔ?* "stone" (Diffloth 1984, 130); Alak *tamō*; Bahnar *tömō*; Boloven *tamō*; Chrau *thmō*; Halang *mō*; Kaseng *tamō*; Khmer *thmə*; Kontu *tamō*; Kuoi *tamau*; Lavé *tamō*; Phnong *tama*; Por *thmo-*; Prou *tama*; Sedang *hum*; Stieng *tömåu*; Sué *tamao*; Talaing *tmo?*; Tareng *tamō*; Khasi *máw*; Umpai *samo*; Bo Luang *samo*; Mapă *samo* "stone" (Shafer 1965, 20-21). PAA **θoma* or **θamu* ?

PA **to=* L "that". Cf. PM **tee?* "that" (Diffloth 1984, 146-147).

PA **tay=ki* HL "flea". Cf. PVM **cay* "head louse" (Thompson 1976, 1178); PM **cay* "parasite (human or

animal, head or body; general term) (Diffloth 1984, 75); Alak *tsei*; Bahnar *ši*; Boloven *tsei*; Chrau *sih*; Churu *sai*; Halang *tšai*; Khmer *tsei*; Lavé *tsei*; Niahön *tše*; Sré *sai*; Stieng *sih*; Talaing *tšay*; Central Nicobar *sēi*; Santali *se?*; Theng *sé* "louse"; Riang *si?* "head louse"; Angku *si kwen* "flea"; Khasi *ksi* "louse" (Shafer 1965, 30-31). PAA *cāi or *cai? PA *tE(=)k L "hand", "arm" (=k may be a dual suffix, cf. PA *sik "eye"). Cf. PMK *tii+ "hand" (Shorto 1976, 1062); PVM *t'ay "arm", "hand" (Thompson 1976, 1164); PW *te? "hand" (Diffloth 1980, 100); PM *təy "hand" (Diffloth 1984, 106); Alak *ti*; Uylo *si*; Bahnar *ti*; Boloven *tei*; Chrau *ti*; Churu *ti*; Halang *ti*; Kaseng *ti*; Khmer *ti*; Kuoi *dey*; Lavé *ti*; Niahön *ti*; Phnong *ti*; Prou *ti*; Prou *ti*; Sré *tōi*; Stieng *ti*; Sué *ti*; Talaing *tey*; Theng *ti*; Umpai *te*; Bo Luang *tai*; Mapā *te*; Khmus *ti*; Lamet *tī*; Papao *di*; Central Nicobar -*tai*; Interior Nicobar -*tī*; Teressa Nicobar -*tī*; Car Nicobar -*tī* "hand" (Shafer 1965, 8-10).

PA *tEErE HLL "to wait for". Cf. PMK *trer "to wait", "to abide" (the comparison may be true only if PMK *-r- is an infix) (Shorto 1976, 1058).

PA *ti= L "bird". Cf. PVM *cim "bird" (Thompson 1976, 1165); PW *sem "bird" (Diffloth 1980, 147); Alak *tšim*; Bahnar *šem*; Boloven *tšém*; Chrau *šem*; Halang *tšém*; Kaseng *tšém*; Kuoi *tšem-tu*; Lavé *tšém*; Niahön *tšém*; Phnong *sum*; Prou *tšém*; Sedang *tšém*; Sré *sim*; Stieng *tšum*; Sué *hèm*; Talaing *kiň-tšém*; Mundic *sim*; Huei *šiem*; Xong *šiem*; Umpai *saim*; Bo Luang *saim*; Mapā *saim*; Lamet *sím*; Theng *sim* "bird" (Shafer 1965, 30-31). PAA *cim?

PA *ti= L "we". Cf. PVM *tɔy "I" (Thompson 1976, 1176); Car Nicobar *cin* "I" (Das 1977, 25).

PA *tii "to be cooked", "to be done", "to be roasted", "to ripen". Cf. PMK *ciin? "to be cooked" (Shorto 1976, 1050); PW *sin "cooked", "ripened" (Diffloth 1980, 142); Alak *tšin*; Bahnar *šin*; Boloven *tšén*; Halang *tšén*; Kaseng *tšin*; Khmer *tšhīn*; Lavé *tšén*; Niahön *tšin*; Sré *sin*; Stieng *sin*; Sué *tšén*; Talaing *tšin* "to cook"; Tareng *tšén*; Mundari *isin*; Central Nicobar *išfan-hata* "to ripen"; Sakai *intšen*, *ěntšen*, *tsé̄t(n)*, *bí-tšé̄t(n)*, *ətšin*, *matšin*; Pangan *ətšin* "to cook"; Riang *s'in*; Theng *sin* "ripened", "cooked" (Shafer 1965, 29-31). PAA *ciin?

PA ***tiq(=)p** "the sun", "the moon". Cf. PW ***sŋe?** "sun", "day" (Diffloth 1980, 98); PM ***tŋay** "sun" (Diffloth 1984, 139).

PA ***too** "day" (< *tOqO ?). Cf. PM ***t-r-ŋay** "day-time", classifier for days" (Diffloth 1984, 139).

PA ***too[C]** HH "breasts (of woman)". Cf. PMK ***toh** "breast", "mamma" (Shorto 1976, 1061); PM ***toh** "breast" (Diffloth 1984, 107); Alak *toh*; Bahnar *toh*; Boloven *toh*; Halahg *toh*; Kaseng *toh*; Khmer *toh*; Lavée *toh*; Niahön *toh*; Sedang *toh*; Sré *toh*; Stieng *tōh*; Talaing *tohh*; Umpai *tāt*; Mapă *tāt*; Central Nicobar *toah*; Coastal Nicobar *toāh*; Interior Nicobar *tōa*; Teressa Nicobar *toh*; Chowra Nicobar *toh*; Car Nicobar *tāh* "earth" (Shafer 1965, 8-10). PAA ***tɔ[ɻ]h** ?

PA ***tOy** "earth", "soil", "ground", "land". Cf. PW ***kte?** "earth" (Diffloth 1980, 100); PM ***tii?** "soil", "earth", "ground" (Diffloth 1984, 130); Bahnar *teh*; Boloven *phateh*; Chrau *utēh*; Khmer *ti*; Kontu *thiak*; Sré *tiah*; Stieng *tēh*; Sué *kathē*; Talaing *tī?*; Theng *pō'tēh*; Jarai *kotheak*; Umpai *te*; Bo Luang *tēi*; Mapă *te*; Khmus *petté*; Lamet *kXe*; Central Nicobar *mattai*; Coastal Nicobar *pattai*; Teressa Nicobar *mattai* "earth" (Shafer 1965, 8-10). PAA ***tāh** ?

PA ***trAp** L "feather". Cf. Khmer *slāp* "id."

PA ***trii** "to be high", ***tri[i]=k** "up[per part]". Cf. PVM ***hliin** "up", "to go up"; (Thompson 1976, 1191); PMK

***sluuŋ** "to be high" (Shorto 1976, 1052); PW ***hloŋ** "high" (Diffloth 1980, 132); PM ***sloŋ** "to be high", "to be tall" (Diffloth 1984, 182).

PA ***truu** "road". Cf. PM ***trew** "way", "road" (Diffloth 1984, 126); Alak *ntuoi*; Bahnar *trōn*; Boloven *thruoñ*; Halang *tron*; Lavé *thruoñ*; Niahön *thruoñ*; Sedang *troá*; Stieng *trōn* "road" (Shafer 1965, 64). PAA ***truoŋ** ?

PA ***tumAm** LL "trunk (of the body)", "waist". Cf. Alak *tōm-*; Boloven *tam*; Chrau *tōm*; Khmer *tēm*; Lavé *tōm*; Niahön *tam*; Phnong *tom*; Prou *tom-*; Por *-thom*; Sré *tom*; Stieng *tōm*; Talaing *tañ*; Amok *tām su* "tree", "trunk" (Shafer 1965, 14).

PA ***unti** HL "fire" (< ***un=tí** ? Cf. PA ***rayonti** "rainbow"). Cf. Alak *uiñ*; Bahnar *uñ*; Boloven *hùñ*; Chrau *uñ*,

*uiñ; Churu ui; Halang hül; Kaseng uiñ; Kontu ui; Lavé uiñ; Niahön uiñ; Phnong un; Sedang un; Sué hu "fire" (Shafer 1965, 61). PAA *uñ?*

PA *yaa "net". Cf. PMK *jaaq "to fish with a scoop-net" (Shorto 1976, 1047).

I assume that the comparisons above probably support my point of view that PA may be distantly related to Austroasiatic languages. This is merely a hypothesis and I would like to avoid any kind of final conclusion at a stage when the comparative study of the Ainu language just began and there is still no complete reconstruction of Proto-Austroasiatic. There are some well-known parallels between PA and Proto-Austronesian (PAN) - PA *ku and PAN *aku "I", PA *apE LH or *apOy LH and PAN *[x]apui "fire". Using my PA reconstruction, I can also several new parallels: PA *day H and PAN *tay "to die" (*ma=tay, pa=tay*). PA *dE= and PAN *telu "three", PA *tuu= and PAN *duva "two", PA *Etu LL and PAN *idung "nose" (note the correspondences PA *d : PAN *t and PA *t : PAN *d), but I cannot propose any more. Do these parallels demonstrate that PA is also related to PAN? Taking into consideration the "Austro" hypothesis can we say that Ainu is a member of the "Austro" macrofamily? The evidence so far is limited and I would rather delay to the future the answers to all this questions, as well as the final answer about the Ainu origins.

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