A handbook of comparative Bahnaric, Vol. 1: West Bahnaric

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A handbook of comparative Bahnaric, Vol. 1: West Bahnaric

Paul Sidwell and Pascale Jacq





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Abbreviations

AN	Austronesian
Bah.	Bahnar
BM	Banker et. al. (1979)
Bra.	Brao
C	consonant
CB	Central Bahnaric
cf.	compare with
Chg.	Cheng
cl.	classifier
CP	Chantrupanth & Phomjakagarin (1978)
Cr	Crowley (2000)
CWBD	Jacq & Sidwell (2000a)
D	a voiced stop
D68	Davis 1968
D80	Diffloth (1980)
D84	Diffloth (1984)
F	fieldnotes of Michel Ferlus
F91	Ferlus (1991)
G	Gregerson & Gregerson (1977)
GD	abandoned notes of Gérard Diffloth held at Cornell University Library
Gg	Gorgoniev (1984)
G&G	Gradin & Gradin (1979)
H	Huffman (1971)
H85	Headley (1985)
Ha	Harmand's wordlists (<GD)
Hen	Henderson (1976)
HKL	Houeikong Laven
J	Pascale Jacq fieldnotes
JL	Jacq & Launmeuang ms.
JM	Maier & Cau (1976)
Jn	Jonsson (1991)
JP	Jenny & Pou (1980-81)
JS	Pascale Jacq and Paul Sidwell fieldnotes
K	Kommala (1978a)
Km	Kommala (1978b)
K01	Keller (2001)
K74	Keller (1974)
K76	Keller (1976)
K77	Keller (1977)
Kh.	Khmer
KK	Keller & Keller (1977)
Lvh.	Laveh
Lvi.	Lavi
MK	Mon Khmer
MT	Matras-Troubetzkoy (1983)
N	Nasal or lateral consonant
NB	North Bahnaric
NC	Costello (1971)
Nya.	Nyaheun
OKhmer	Old Khmer
P	Prachakij-karacak (1995)
PB	Proto Bahnaric
PC	Proto Chamic
Pe	Peiros (1996)
PKatuic	Proto Katuic
PMon	Proto Mon
PMonic	Proto Monic
PNB	Proto North Bahnaric
Pou	Pou (1992)
PPearic	Proto Pearic
PS	fieldnotes of Paul Sidwell
PS1	Sidwell ms.a.
PS2	Sidwell ms.b.
PSB	Proto South Bahnaric
PSWT	Proto South Western Tai
PVM	Proto Viet-Muong
PWaic	Proto Waic
PWB	Proto West Bahnaric
PWCB	Proto West Central Bahnaric
R	sonorant consonant
S	Sidwell (1999)

Sap.	Sapuan	Th	Thurgood (1999)
SB	South Bahnaric	TJ	Thomas & Johnson (1978)
Skt.	Sanskrit	TLT	Luang-Thongkum (2001)
Sm	Smith (1972)	V	vowel
Skl	Sokolovskaya (1978)	Viet.	Vietnamese
T	voiceless stop	W	Wall (1975)
TA	Thomas & Andrianoff (1978)	WB	West Bahnaric

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1 *Introduction*[1]

This book is the first in a planned series of monographs that will form *A Handbook of Comparative Bahnaric*—a multi-fascicled reconstruction of the phonology and lexicon of each principal sub-group of the Bahnaric family (West Bahnaric, Central Bahnaric, North Bahnaric), plus a consolidated reconstruction of Proto Bahnaric (and discussion of its place within the Mon-Khmer family).

Readers already familiar with our work in this field will recognise that this is not the first time that we have presented a reconstruction of Proto West Bahnaric. In 2000 our *A Comparative West Bahnaric Dictionary* (*CWBD*) was published. It was prepared in 1999 after we had both done fieldwork on the Boloven Plateau and around Attapeu in southern Laos, and in our confidence we felt it reasonable to put together in one volume our own wordlists with published and unpublished wordlists (of fieldworkers from the 1960s and '70s), and propose a preliminary historical phonology.

Until the appearance of *CWBD* the most comprehensive published source for the West Bahnaric languages of southern Laos was Thomas and Srichampa's 1995 translation (from Thai) and commentary on Phraya Prachakij-karacak's *Some Languages of Siam*—a collection of wordlists from the late 19th century. A significant tradition of linguistic fieldwork was developing in southern Laos in the late 1960s and early 1970s when the turn of political and military events brought research to a halt, and for a generation the outside world was effectively locked out. The end of the Cold War saw a relaxation of travel restrictions that has fostered a new dawn for linguistics in Laos, as various researchers have begun establishing projects in this zone of tremendous ethnic and cultural diversity.

At about the same time as we began our forays into the Lao countryside, the Thai scholar Theraphan L-Thongkum was already doing fieldwork in Sekong Province, and in 2001 her monograph *Languages of the Tribes in Xekong Province Southern Laos* appeared (in Thai). In it L-Thongkum presents extensive and reliable wordlists for various WB and Katuic languages, and preliminary historical reconstructions. Most significantly for us, she presented data on a 'new' WB language, Lavi, which was previously unknown to western

[1] There are various people and organisations whose assistance has helped make this work possible. First of all we would like to acknowledge the support of funding received from the Australian Research Council for Sidwell's fellowship (F00103435) and the Australian National University for Faculties-based small grants (Sidwell: S6112031 and Jacq: F02018), and a small grant to Jacq from the Endangered Languages Fund (2002). Individuals who have assisted us directly include: Michel Ferlus, Bernard Comrie, Theraphan L-Thongkum, and Verne Andrews. We extend our special thanks to the many residents of southern Laos who have been so marvelously cooperative with our research efforts, including Dot Launmeuang who volunteered a month of his time in 2002 to teach Nyaheun to Jacq, our Jru' teachers Bonkham, Toi, Eh, Chit, Lin, Ching, to Hubert Bähler (Green Life Association) for hospitality and local knowledge, and all of the residents of Paksong and the Boloven Plateau who have taken us into their homes and hearts.

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scholarship. Our own fieldwork developed apace—for example in 2001 Jacq completed a grammar of Jru' (Loven) and in 2002 draft dictionaries of Jru' and Nyaheun, and Sidwell toured south and east of the Boloven Plateau, collecting more survey wordlists, including languages for which previously Prachakij-karacak had been the only source. Also we note that in north-eastern Cambodia fieldwork on Brao has been re-energised, and Keller (2001) presents new lexical data and a detailed phonetic/phonological description.

All this activity has greatly improved the available data compared to what we had in 1999, such that some comparisons we previously offered are untenable, while others have been augmented and/or corrected, and some new etymologies established. The historical phonology has also been improved, and this has also helped to clarify the internal classification of the languages.

In addition to the improved phonological reconstruction, it has also become clear that WB shares a special areal-historical connection with the Katuic family, as there are extensive Katuic borrowings in WB languages. Many of these are found in the basic lexicon (including some distinctly Katuic lexicon), but are not shared with the rest of Bahnaric, their distributions clearly indicating that they are reconstructable to Proto West Bahnaric. We also find clear traces of Khmer influence in PWB, with distinct phonological characteristics that place it squarely in the Angkorian realm. The implication is that an ancient Sprachbund existed in which a dialect of Proto Bahnaric came under Katuic and Khmer influence, and out of this circumstance the WB sub-group emerged. Thus the histories of Katuic, Khmer and West Bahnaric cannot be considered separately, and data from the three groups have significantly informed the comparisons in this volume.

Looking at the map today, one sees that the greatest diversity of MK communities is located on the periphery of nation-states. They often live in less hospitable mountain areas, dependent upon forest gathering, swiddening and marginal rain-fed paddy, while politically dominant ethnic groups monopolise the more productive low lying irrigated paddy lands. But this is no indication of the historical condition of MK peoples. Fifteen hundred years ago, before the arrival of the Tais and Burmese, the modern territories of Thailand, Burma and Laos were dominated by Cambodian and Mon kingdoms that were internally ethnically diverse. Regimes of slavery, taxation and tribute relations extended over vast areas, mediating and feeding networks of overland and coastal trade that extended from China and the spice islands through to India, the middle-east and even to Europe. Pre-Angkorian Cambodia operated an international port at Oc-eo (just downstream from Phnom-Penh) that was the Singapore of its day, known to us from Chinese sources such as diplomatic records and diaries of pilgrims travelling to India.

Thus, when we undertake a comparative-historical linguistic investigation of what are today marginalised hill-tribes, we need to keep in mind that we may in fact be looking at the descendents of societies that were exposed to Chinese, Malay, Indo-Aryan and other outside influences. The languages may have an historically mixed character, and this actually opens up a remarkable possibility—that the subsequent displacement and isolation that followed conquest and colonisation preserves some information about the largely unwritten history of the MK peoples that is recoverable by comparative investigation. It is our sincere desire that the results of our research into WB will be a useful contribution to these wider issues of the reconstruction of the history of the MK language family and Mainland Southeast Asia in general.

2 *Classification*

West Bahnaric is one of the three main sub-divisions of the Bahnaric language family, which in turn is a member of the Mon-Khmer (MK) family. Together with the Munda languages of India they form the Austroasiatic phylum, the principal linguistic substrate of mainland Southeast Asia. Historically all of mainland Southeast Asia may have been Austroasiatic—a flourishing rice growing bronze-age culture that gave rise to important kingdoms that had significant trade and foreign relations. Then, mainly in the first millennium of the common era, numerous migrations of Tai, Sino-Tibetan and other peoples into the region caused a massive realignment of the ethnic and political landscape. Out of this upheaval eventually emerged the present day situation, where MK peoples are fragmented across a vast area, often restricted to small and endangered communities. In only two countries, Cambodia and Vietnam, Mon-Khmers dominate, and even in these cases the national languages are rapidly displacing the indigenous linguistic diversity.

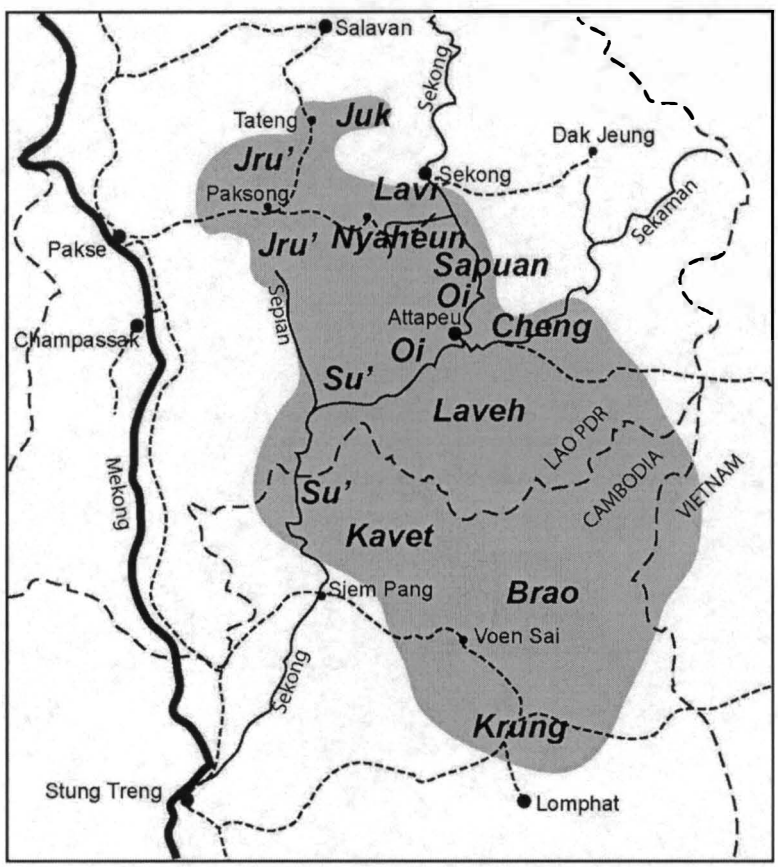


Figure 2.1: Map indicating approximate distribution of WB languages

The Bahnaric family is a group of 30+ MK languages spoken in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, southern Laos and north-eastern Cambodia, making it one of the most internally diverse branches of Mon-Khmer. There are about 700,000 Bahnaric speakers, mostly belonging to the Central and North Bahnaric branches located in Vietnam. The West Bahnaric (WB) sub-branch is the smallest with perhaps 100,000 speakers living in the three southern Lao provinces of Champassak, Attapeu and Sekong and adjacent areas of Cambodia. The internal classification of Bahnaric has been a topic of some discussion over the years, with progress hampered by lack of data and methodological problems (for a review of the issues see Sidwell 2002). It really began to emerge properly in 1970 when Thomas and Headley named 'South Bahnaric', 'North Bahnaric' and a 'West Bahnaric' constituted by *Laveh, Oi, Nhaheun, Loven, Sok, Sapuan, Cheng, Sou (Suq?), Brao, Krung* and *Kravet (Kavet)*. Thomas and Headley's Mon-Khmer classification was based on lexicostatistics, but they had little West Bahnaric data, and identified the branch on geographical grounds. At that time the distinction between Bahnaric and Katuic was still not clear, and it has really only been clearly sorted out in recent years as good data from Sekong has become available. Sidwell (2002) presented an outline of his phonological reconstruction of Proto Bahnaric, which indicates the following family tree:

Bahnaric

North Bahnaric:
Hrê, Sedang, Kotua, Jeh, Halang, Rengao, Todra, Koco'

West Bahnaric:
Lavi, Juk, Jru'/Loven, Su', Nyaheun, Sapuar, Oi, Cheng, Laveh, Brao, Krung, Kravet

Central Bahnaric

North Central:
Alak (Halak)

West Central:
Kasseng/Taliang, Yaeh

East Central:
Cua

South Central:
Tampuon
Bahnar
South Bahnaric: *Chrau, Koho, Ma', Stieng, Mnong*

Figure 2.2: Bahnaric family tree (from Sidwell 2002)

The three principal subgroups, reflecting dialects of the proto-language, are distinguished on the basis of overlapping sound changes which are diagrammed in Figure 2.3 below. The outcomes of these changes are nicely illustrated in the reflexes of the word for 'bone', e.g.: Jru' *ktɨəŋ* (WB), Bahnar *kətiiŋ* (CB), Sedang *kəsiəŋ* (NB) (c.f. Khmer *chəʔiŋ*). The sound changes are not ordered in respect of each other so one is obliged to posit three sub-groups. In this scheme WB can be characterised as more conservative than CB or NB, as it preserves the high central vowel lost by mergers in the rest of the family. The merger of

**ɨɨ* and **ii* CB and NB appears to be an extremely old change—inspection of Thurgood's (1999) Proto Chamic lexicon reveals no examples of borrowings from Bahnaric with high central vowels preserved, and as we assume that intimate Chamic-Bahnaric contact goes back around 2000 years, the separation of the Bahnaric branches is at least that old.

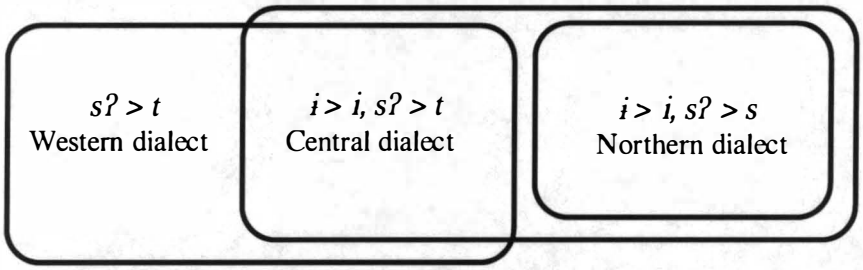


Figure 2.3: Proto Bahnaric subgrouping by sound changes (Sidwell 2002)

The issue of the internal classification and dating of the of dispersal WB is quite problematic, as the languages are all very closely related to each other. It may be the case that there has been insufficient time and/or social separation for clearly discernible sub-groups to emerge from what is otherwise a dialect chain. Thomas and Srichampa offered the following tentative internal classification based upon "A comparison of the distinctive vocabulary or distinctive forms of words" (Prachakij-karacak 1995:306) (spellings according to original).

West Bahnaric
- Northwestern
  - *Nyaheun (Yaheun, Nhahon)*
  - *Loven (Boriwen, Boloven)*
- West Central
  - *Sork (Sawk)*
  - *Sapuan*
  - *"Ta-oy"*
  - *Su' (?)*
- Southern
  - *Laveh (Rawe)*
  - *Brao Krung*
  - *Palau*
  - *Su' (?)*
- Central
  - *Cheng (Jeng)*
  - *Oi*
- Northeastern (North Bahnaric?)
  - *Kraseng*
  - *Trieng*

Figure 2.4: WB classification by Thomas & Srichampa

Above one can see something of the historical confusion over classification—note particularly the 'Northeastern' group, which we now know does not belong within WB, but sub-groups with Central Bahnaric (Sidwell 2002). Also, the designation *Ta-oy* (~Ta-

Oi) is normally used to refer to several Katuic languages and is occasionally also applied to the WB language Oi[2]. Missing from the list are Lavi and Juk.

Our first attempt to investigate the classification of WB was by lexicostatistics, as Swadesh 100 lists were then available for most of the languages, and we presented the results in *CWBD*. Subsequently much better data has become available, and it is now clear that the lexicostatistics we presented in 2000 were flawed, and the results badly skewed[3]. Recently Sidwell recompiled the wordlists based on our improved data and manually recounted the cognate scores based upon the revised historical reconstruction, yielding the following matrix:

Table 2.1: Lexicostatistical matrix of 10 West Bahnaric languages

Lavi									
[89]	Jru' (Paksong)								
[90]	85	Laven (Houeikong)							
[90]	87	83	Su'						
[90]	87	87	86	Nyaheun					
[90]	81	80	81	85	Sapuan				
[89]	82	86	82	90	87	Oi			
[89]	79	80	79	86	85	95	Cheng		
[89]	78	78	79	80	87	86	84	Laveh	
[86]	75	76	80	78	76	84	83	90	Brao Krung

The first remark to make is that the Lavi notes provided only 72 usable items from the 100 list, while the data for the other languages was effectively complete. Given the nature of the missing vocabulary[4] the effect is to skew upwards the Lavi scores, and it is likely that ten or more points should come off each of the figures in the Lavi column. This is not such a drastic result, because even with such an adjustment the cognate densities between Lavi and the rest of WB would be well within the range of densities counted for the family.

Generally the spread of cognate densities is rather narrow, with most over 80%, the traditional arbitrary level for classifying speech varieties as dialects of one language. The lowest figure in the table, 75% between Jru' and Brao, can reasonably be taken as indicative of the overall depth of the family, as they are located at geographical extremes and therefore are unlikely to have influenced each other. Similarly we count 76% between Sapuan and Brao, located at northern and southern extremes of the Sekong valley respectively. According to the glotto-chronological estimate of 14 words per 100 being replaced each 1000 years, the separation of Jru' and Brao can be calculated at 986 years before present, or approximately 1000 AD.

---

[2] There is an Oi community who call their village Ban The, and it is called Ban Tha in Lao. When asked, we have heard residents of this and neighbouring villages call themselves Oi-The and even The-Oi.

[3] The reason for the skewing has been identified as a failure to correctly allow for reduction in the length of the lists after the elimination of borrowings.

[4] More stable vocabulary is over-represented in the limited Lavi data because it was not elicited against the Swadesh list. Sidwell's Lavi data collection was specifically intended for comparative purposes so informants were deliberately prompted to provide cognate vocabulary rather than broadly representative speech. Similarly L-Thongkum's Lavi data used here is extracted from cognate sets.

In respect of the internal spread of percentages, it is quite evident that cognate scores vary according to geographical proximity rather clustering in distinct sub-groups. Thus, if one scans down the column below Jru' the percentages steadily decline to the Brao line at the bottom. In the same way the figures in the Brao line consistently trend up from left to right. The highest scores are always between geographically adjacent communities.

The closest cognate density is 95% between Oi and Cheng, which confirms the impression that they are named dialects of the same language from the point of view of linguistics. Broadly speaking the demographic situation is that most Oi live in communities that stretch for 60kms along the west bank of the Sekong River, and the Cheng may be thought of as an Oi group who live to the east of the Sekong. Not included in the lexicostatistics is Sok (Sawk, Sork), spoken at Ban Sok at the northern extreme of the Oi area (within sight of Ban Sapuan), which has been listed separately by various sources since the 1870s (e.g. Harmand's expedition of 1878-9). In 2002 Sidwell interviewed various Sok locals, who confirmed that they considered themselves as Oi (Oi-Sok), and a wordlist was elicited which agrees well[5] with Jacq's Oi list obtained in Ban Lagnao 50kms to the south.

Laveh and Brao share 90 out of 100 items, which is consistent with the self identification of speakers as belonging to one large dialect group. We also note that Laveh/Brao share between 5 and 9 items more with Sapuan, Oi and Cheng than they do with the rest of the family. This probably reflects the fact that these languages are all in contact, particularly at Attapeu, which has long been the administrative and trade centre of the Sekong valley.

There are similar indications of a language area on the Boloven Plateau with Jru', Houeikong Laven (HKL) , Su', and Nyaheun sharing 83-87%. Strikingly, Nyaheun scores in the high 80's with both the Plateau languages and the Sekong valley languages Sapuan, Oi and Cheng. By contrast Laveh and Brao score 78-80% with Nyaheun. Our interpretation is that Nyaheun is historically linked more closely with Sapuan, Oi and Cheng, and subsequently came under heavy Jru'/Loven influence on the Plateau. Unfortunately Juk is not included in the study as we could not extract more than 60 comparable items. However, our strong impression is that it is most similar to Jru'.

The position of Lavi is not clear due to the shortcomings of the data. However, in so far as lexicostatistical comparison has been made, the results are that it shares a consistent 89% average with the rest of the family, which bottoms at 86% with Brao. The most conservative interpretation we can offer is that Lavi shows no particular affinities, and the low score with Brao is probably consistent with the underlying 75% overall depth of the family.

On balance we interpret the lexicostatistics as weakly indicating the following groupings:

West Bahnaric
— *Lavi*
— *Jru'/Laven, Su', (Juk)*
— *Nyaheun, Sapuan, Oi/Sok/Cheng*
— *Laveh/Brao Krung*

[5] There are two unique Sok-Sapuan isoglosses in Sidwell's lists.

Lexicostatistics are of course only indicative, rather than decisive, in determining genetic classification, so we turn next to historical phonology. Below we compare various etyma that illustrate specific phonological developments that are securely attested within each language (so that we are confidently not dealing with isolated lexical diffusions), diagramming the data roughly according to their relative geographical positions.

Table 2.2: West Bahnaric phonological isoglosses

Juk		**Semantic key**		**Lavi**	
daak	*kataaw*	(water)	(sugar)	*t̪iak*	*kat̪iaw*
takool	*klaak*	(knee)	(belly)	*takaw*	*klaak*
katiiŋ	*tamɔɔ*	(bone)	(stone)	*katɯɤŋ*	*tamɔɔ*
kləəm	*kadɛh*	(liver)	(nail)	*klɤɤm*	*kan̪niəh*
(lips)	*baar*	(lips)	(two)	*pu̯ɔr*	*pi̯ar*
patɛh	(finger)	(earth)	(finger)	*pat̪iɛh*	*tapɔɔc*
lapiat	*tapal*	(tongue)	(mortar)	*hapiət*	*tapi̯a*
(alcohol)	*ʔaw*	(alcohol)	(I, me)	*tapi̯ɛ*	*ʔɯ̯ə, ʔaw*
(see)	(you (sg.))	(see)	(you (sg.))	*taj*	[mɛj]

Jru' (Paksong)		**Laven (Houeikong)**		**Nyaheun**		**Sapuan**	
daak	*ktaaw*	*daak*	(sugar)	*daak*	*graaw*	*daak*	*kadaaw*
hkool	*klaak*	*tarkəw*	*baak*	*koo*	*klaak*	*takaw*	*klaak*
ktiəŋ	*tmɔɔ*	*kradiəŋ*	*tanɔɔ*	*griəŋ*	*nwɔɔ*	*kradiəŋ*	*tamɔɔ*
klʌʌm	*knias*	*bəəm*	*karɲɛh*	*klɐɐm*	*nniah*	*kləəm*	*kaniah*
buar	*bəər*	(lips)	*baar*	*buan*	*baan*	*buar*	*baar*
ptɛh	*tpuac*	*patɛh*	(finger)	*brɛh*	*ppuac*	*padɛh*	*tapuac*
piat	*tpal*	*piat*	(mortar)	*ppiat*	*dwaw*	*piat*	*tawaw*
tpɛɛ	*ʔaj*	(alcohol)	*ʔaj*	*dwɛɛ*	*ʔaa*	*tawɛɛ*	*ʔaj*
taw	*saw*	*tai*	*səə*	*təə*	*saa*	*taj*	*saj*

Su'		**Oi**		**Cheng**	
daak	*kataaw*	*daak*	(sugar)	*daak*	*kraaw*
tarkool	*baak*	*trakaw*	*klaak,baak*	*trakaw*	*glaak*
katɨəŋ	*tamɔɔ*	*kradɨəŋ*	*tamɔɔ*	*krɨiŋ*	*tamɔɔ*
bʌʌm	(nail)	*kləəm*	*kraniah*	*kləəm*	*krniah*
bɔɔr	*baar*	*buar*	*baar*	*buar*	*baar*
patɛh	*tarpɔɔc*	*badɛh*	*trapuac*	*brɛh*	*tarpɔɔc*
harpiat	*tapal*	*mpiat,sapiat*	*tawaw*	*mpiat*	*twaal*
tapɛɛ	*ʔaw*	*tawɛɛ*	*ʔai~ʔaɬ*	*twɛɛ*	*ʔaə~ʔai~ʔaɬ*
taw	*saw*	*tai~taw*	*sai~saɬ*	*taɬ~taə*	*sai~saɬ*

Brao (Krung)		**Laveh**	
daak	*kadaaw*	*daak*	*kadaaw*
trkəw	*klaak*	*tarkəw*	*klaak*
kədiiŋ	*təmɔɔ*	*kadiiŋ,kriiŋ*	*tamɔɔ*
kləəm	*krnieh*	*kləəm*	*kraniah*
buɔr	*baar*	*buar*	*baar*
padɛh	*trpuɛc*	*padɛh,brɛh*	*trapuac*
hmpiat	*təwaaw*	*hmpiat*	*tawaw*
təwɛɛ	*ʔaj*	*tawɛɛ*	*ʔaj*
taj	*çaj*	*taj*	*haj*

Going first to Lavi, one can immediately see the general devoicing of stops illustrated by 'water', 'lips' and 'two', and diphthongisation in 'water', 'earth', 'alcohol', 'sugar', 'two' and 'mortar'. These two phonological developments are not shared by other WB languages. The only other change evident here that affected Lavi was the loss of final /l/, which went variously to zero and /w/. A lenition of final /l/ is also evident in Nyaheun, Sapuan, Oi, Cheng and Laveh, but the patterning is different to that observed in Lavi.

Among the rest of the family we see various overlapping phonological changes. Most striking are the patterns of consonant lenition in Oi, Cheng, Laveh and most spectacularly Nyaheun. Typically medial /b/ and /p/ have lenited to /w/ while medial /d/ and /t/ went to /r/. This happens occasionally in Sapuan and much of the time in Oi, Laveh, Brao and Cheng. In Nyaheun things went further and all sequences of stop+stop and stop+nasal have been modified to yield either long stops, stop+resonant or nasal+resonant. These changes do not pattern rigidly across more than one language to suggest common inheritance, but vary, suggesting a spreading change which is playing out differently according to each language.

Another pattern of significance concerns the reflexes of diphthongs **ia*, **ua*. In Lavi and Su' these are /ɛɛ/ and /ɔɔ/ respectively, but in the rest of the family they are /ia/ and /ua/ (with minor phonetic variation). In *CWBD* we reconstructed **ɛɛ*, **ɔɔ* as underlying all of these diphthongs, and in retrospect that was too bold. The basic problem is that there appear to be multiple sources for these diphthongs in WB (including unchanged inheritance of Proto Bahnaric **ia*, **ua*), and these can only be sorted out by external comparison. Certainly there was a loss of phonological opposition between these particular monophthongs and diphthongs and a phonological reorganisation occurred in PWB, but it is unlikely that there was a complete phonetic merger, because that would force us to posit some implausible developments (see discussion in chapter 4). The simplest explanation is that Lavi and Su' independently monophthongised their diphthongs, a change that also happened independently in other Bahnaric languages, such as Alak (Central Bahnaric) and Rengao (North Bahnaric).

Looking at the reflexes of **kləəm* 'liver' and **klaak* 'belly' we see a shift of **kl* to /b/ in Su', HKL, and sporadically in Oi. This also looks like a spreading sound change, unrelated to anything else happening in the phonology. Another change of this sort is the shift of **əə* to /ʌʌ/ in Jru' and Su' and to /ɐɐ/ in Nyaheun. In Jru' it is associated with a raising of **aa* to /əə/, but not so in Su' and Nyaheun, and again the exact patterning is different in each language.

Quite striking is the phonological patterning associated with 'I', 'you' and 'see'. The rime varies between [aj ~ aɨ ~ al ~ aw ~ aa ~ aə ~ əə ~ uɪə] depending upon the language, in some cases agreeing (e.g. Sapuan, Laveh and Brao all have [aj]) and disagreeing in others (e.g. Jru' has [aj] and [aw]). The pattern of correspondences between languages is inconsistent with the rest of the comparative phonology, clearly the result of analogical processes. Pronouns vary remarkably across the Bahnaric languages, and so far we have nothing resembling a pronoun system reconstruction to consult, however we can suggest a likely source of the first person pronoun in Kasseng/Taliang *tauɯ* and Alak *tal*. Such rimes with a final high central vowel are very marked, so it would be straightforward for these to be reanalysed as /aj/ or /aw/ or even /aa/ by WB speakers, which would explain the irregular distribution. Irregularities are famously useful for solving historical linguistic

puzzles, yet in this case the distribution of these marked rimes does not correspond to any other shared changes, so we are still left without a clear classification.

So the comparative phonology presents a very interesting and complicated picture of various sound changes, some occurring in one language only, some overlapping adjacent languages, and some occurring more than once independently. This is very much the character of a young dialect chain, as we see sound changes that have not yet completed over areas, and new centres of influence only now emerging to dominate multiple communities. The only language that appears to have been truly isolated from any of these multiple overlapping changes is Lavi, which has undergone some of its own unique non-trivial phonological innovations. This is consistent with the weak evidence from lexicostatistics which shows no particular affinities for Lavi.

On balance we suggest that West Bahnaric be recognised as having two coordinate branches, one containing Lavi, and the other the rest of the family. In the second category we can discern an old split between a community living in the Sekong valley, and another that settled the Boloven Plateau, probably from the north, eventually spreading southward down the Sepian valley back to the lowlands—they are now the Su'. Of those remaining in Sekong valley, a splinter group moved up the valley of the Senamnoi river to settle the eastern side of the Plateau—becoming the Nyaheun (consistent with folk history we recorded). Sekong valley dwellers also spread southward from Attapeu well into Cambodia, perhaps as recently as 300~400 years ago, forming the large Laveh/Brao dialect group. After these migrations areal grouping formed—one on the Plateau as Nyaheun came under Jru' influence, and another south of the Plateau, based around Attapeu, drawing Su' into contact with Oi, Laveh etc. This would be represented in the following tree diagram:

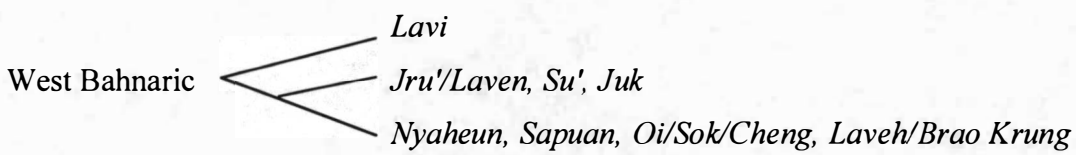


Figure 2.5: West Bahnaric family tree

The scenario sketched out above places the WB homeland in the Upper Sekong valley, in the vicinity of today's Sekong City. This also reconciles with the presence of Old Khmer and Katuic borrowings in PWB core vocabulary (see Chapter 5 for details). This, combined with the lack of Chamic borrowings, strongly indicates a Katuic-West Bahnaric Sprachbund located firmly within the Angkorian Khmer kingdom approximately a millennium ago.

3 *Language profiles*

In this chapter we give a brief introduction to each of the WB languages. Geographical and demographic data is given for each of the communities and details of published research known to us. Structural profiles of the languages are given, along with some mention of their particular historical developments. The order of the entries is same as that used in the comparative dictionary, reflecting approximately the geographical distribution of the languages from north to south.

3.1 Lavi (also Lawi; autonym *səlwəŋ*)

Until recently Lavi was not identified to scholarship as a WB language (for example, it is not listed at all in Parkin 1991). Then in the late 1990s Theraphan L-Thongkum visited Sekong Province for fieldwork and 'discovered' the language. The Lavi villages occupy about 10 square kilometres either side of the Houei Tai-Un, just above its confluence with the Sekong river.

Ban Lavi, also previously known as Ban Fandeng, is approximately eight kilometres south of Sekong City on the new Attapeu road. According to the 1995 census the Lavi population is 538, and Chazée (1999:95) estimated the population at 500. The Lavi cultivate rain-fed paddy on the river flats and swidden the adjacent slopes of the Boloven Plateau (Phu Louang). They are very poor, and many have resettled into Lao Loum style houses along the Sekong-Attapeu highway. There one can see two remaining examples of traditional Lavi housing, a low stilted open-ended house that is similar to that of the Alak. The Lavi culture should be considered seriously endangered, as the language is effectively moribund.

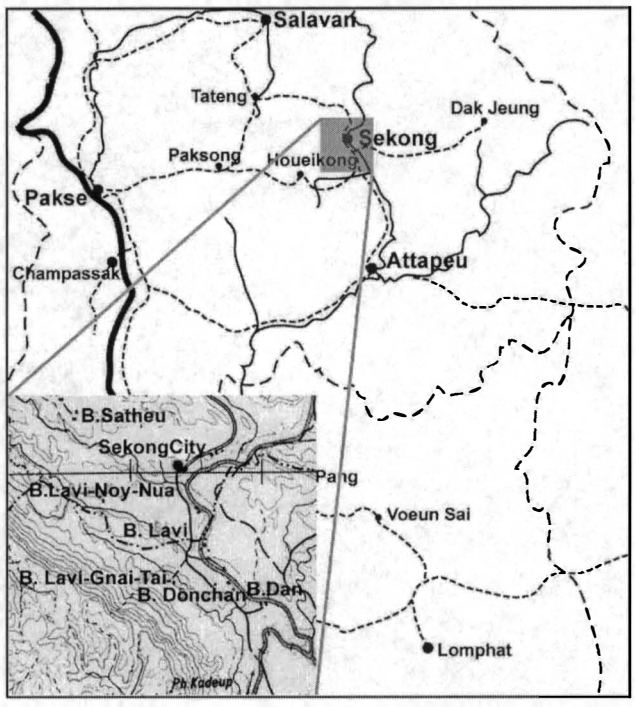


Figure 3.1: Map indicating Lavi Villages

Chazée (1999:95) states that they have been permanently settled in their present location since the 1980s. Some older Lavi told Sidwell that they migrated from Dak Jeung 70 years before, and a Ban Lavi at the present location is noted on French maps from the 1940s.

The autonym [səlwəŋ] is also the name of a minor tributary of the Se Don river, located about 20 kilometres northwest of Ban Lavi in what is now a mixed Nge'-Alak area.

L-Thongkum collected a substantial lexicon, and much of that data is published in her 2001 handbook, along with a description of the phonology. Sidwell also made three brief visits to the community in 2002 and made some audio recordings. The most striking feature of Lavi is a general loss of voicing in stops, and a concomitant diphthongisation of vowels, including short vowels in certain environments. The following segmental inventories are drawn from L-Thongkum (2001:399-401).

Table 3.1: Lavi consonant inventories

Mainsyllable onsets:

ph	*th*		*kh*		*pl*		*kl*
p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*	*pr*	*tr sr cr chr*	*kr*
mp	*nt*	*ɲc*	*ŋk*[6]		*mpr mpl*	*ntr*	*ŋkl*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*				*ɲɲ*
w	*r l s*	*j*		*h*			

Mainsyllable codas:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*r l*	*j*		*wʔ*
wh		*jh*		*h*

Minorsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*r l s*	*j*		*h*

In addition to the consonants noted by L-Thongkum, Sidwell recorded glottalised nasals, e.g. *ʔmɨə* 'rain', *ʔnɛɛ* 'this/here'.

L-Thongkum also records an unusually large inventory of minorsyllables, including a distinction between plain and aspirated initials and variants with vowels [a] and [i]. However, these additional distinctions appear to secondary: the aspirated initials are infrequent, and occur where the minorsyllable has been created by infixation, e.g.: *khanaan* 'plot of land for gowing crops' < *kaan* 'work' (< Lao, Cf. Khmer *kaar*); minorsyllable vowel [i] occurs in words with finals that are etymologically laminal/palatal e.g.: *titu̯ɔh* 'shallow' (cf. Jru' *ʔtuas*), or front vowels, e.g.: *pihe?* 'sated'. She also tables minorsyllables *ki-*, *jɨ-* and *ji-*, but no examples are found in her published data. Eliminating these distinctions of aspiration and vowel quality reveals the above typically WB inventory of minorsyllable onsets.

The set of mainsyllable codas is also areally normal. Etymological **l* is lost completely in some words (e.g. *paa* 'shoulder', cf. Jru' *paal*), while in others it is vocalised as *ɯ* (e.g. *ŋaɯ* 'stump', cf. Jru' *ʔŋəl*)—and elsewhere is reintroduced through borrowing from

[6] L-Thongkum inadvertantly left this one out of her table.

neighbouring MK languages. PWB final **s* is reflected as *jh* after *aa, a,* but merges to *h* elsewhere. L-Thongkum also records finals *w?* and *wh*, but these appear to be the result of dipthongisation.

The vowel inventory is greatly enlarged by diphthongisation, associated to some extent with devoicing of initial stops. These new diphthongs have very brief glided onsets when they occur after oral stops, and L-Thongkum notes these with *i̯, u̯, ɯ̯, a̯* (see Table 3.2 below). Logically one could analyse these as medial glides, although it is evident that this shortness is predictable, and thus the effective set of diphthongs is half that given by L-Thongkum. Another interesting phonological feature of Lavi is the merger of **ua* to *ɔɔ*, and the subsequent diphthongisation of **ɔɔ* to *u̯ɔ* that effectively undoes this change in some words.

Table 3.2: Lavi vowel inventory

ii	*ɯɯ*	*uu*				*i*	*ɯ*	*u*	
ee	*ɤɤ*	*oo*				*e*	*ɤ*	*o*	
ɛɛ	*aa*	*ɔɔ*				*ɛ*	*a*	*ɔ*	
ie	*iə*	*ɯə*	*ue*	*uə*	*uo*	*i̯e*	*ɯ̯ɤ*	*u̯e*	*u̯o*
ei				*uɔ*		*i̯ɛ*			*u̯ɔ*
	ia	*ɯa*		*ua*		*i̯a*	*ɯ̯a*	*a̯ɯ*	*u̯a*

The Lavi lexicon shows some borrowings from Alak and Kasseng/Taliang in its basic vocabulary, e.g. *mɛj* 'you'. The language is in a very weak position, and it is urgent that steps be undertaken to document it more fully.

3.2 Juk (also: Suai, Souei)

Juk is known only from L-Thongkum's fieldwork. Her data comes from an interview with a Mr Som Chai, a resident of Ban Nyôkthông (also transcribed as Gnôkthông), a village located about 12 kms north of Ban Kafe, a major intersection about half way between Tateng and Sekong city.

It is located at the edge of a plain that is inhabited by Alak, Nge' and nowadays a number of Taliang villages that have been relocated from Dak Jeung. A new dam and irrigation project is under development on their water course, the Houei Tit, causing considerable changes in this area. Initially L-Thongkum identified the language as Suai, but this is misleading—as Sidwell also discovered while in the area, as locals tend to call all the people living either side of the Tateng-Sekong road 'Suai'—more properly it is the self designation of the Katuic group, speaking a dialect of Kui, who live in the vicinity of Laongam (either side of the Pakse-Salavan road) and up the plateau side as far as Ban Dasia. According to Parkin (1991:87) "Souei" is a Lao/Thai term for corvéables, and thus has been applied to various minority communities.

Linguistically the Juk appears to be most similar to Jru', and we suspect that it is essentially a northern dialect that has become separated by migration. Phonologically it is rather conservative although there have been some losses—like Jru' it has eliminated all minorsyllable codas (with one exception: *kam-*), and like some languages of the Sekong valley etymological glottalisation is more frequently lost.



Figure 3.2: Map indicating Ban Gnôkthông where Juk is spoken

Syllables with voiced initials are pronounced with a distinctly breathy phonation, and L-Thongkum notes it consistently on all relevant forms. However, this feature is entirely predictable, and does not seem to have any lexical significance.

Table 3.3: Juk consonant inventories

Mainsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*	*pl*			*kl*
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*		*bl*			*gl*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*		*pr*	*tr*	*cr*	*kr*
w	*l r*	*j*			*br*	*dr*	*ɟr*	*gr*
	s			*h*		*sr*		

Mainsyllable codas:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*l r*	*j*		*h*

Minorsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*	
m	*l s*	*j*		*h*

L-Thongkum also notes both voiced and voiceless minorsyllable consonants, but this distinction is also predictable: stops are voiced when preceding another voiced stop or *h*.

Table 3.4: Juk vowel inventory

ii	*ɨɨ*	*uu*	*i*	*ɨ*	*u*	*iə*	*ɨə*	*uə*
ee	*əə*	*oo*	*e*	*ə*	*o*			
ɛɛ	*aa*	*ɔɔ*	*ɛ*	*a*	*ɔ*			

At first glance the vowel inventory looks basically unchanged from PWB (aside from the development of *iə*). However, comparison reveals diverse developments of PWB ***ɨɨ***:

**krtɨɨŋ* > *katiiŋ* 'bone'
**srɨɨj* > *sree* 'maggot'
**dɨɨh* > *dawah* 'wide'
**pɨɨr* > *piər* 'flower'

Note that Juk *piər* 'flower' could be borrowed from Katuic (e.g. Nge' *piər* 'flower').

3.3 Jru' (also Loven, Laven, Boloven; autonym *ɟruʔ*)

The Jru' /ɟruʔ/ are called 'Laven/Loven' by the Lao, based on the Khmer designation of the plateau region 'Boriwen'. Thanks to coffee they are relatively rich farmers in comparison to many other rural peoples of Laos, although the recent oversupply on world markets has moderated things. When the French arrived in the late 1800s the Jru' were already established as cardamom farmers trading their crop for cash, which they used to import most of the necessities of life. Under colonial rule coffee became the dominant cash crop, and today the Jru' grow it alongside tea, cardamom, pumpkins and cabbage. Wet rice cannot be grown at the local altitude of 1200 metres, so dry rice is grown in swiddens deep in the forest and can still be seen in household gardens in and about Paksong (although it is technically forbidden nowadays).

The Lao Census of 1995 counts the "Lowen" population at 40,519, making them the single largest WB group. They are centred around the district capital of Paksong, and their farms and villages spread over much of the western half of the plateau and a little north of Ban Tateng (which falls just into Salavan Province). Jru' living in Paksong and along the highway that leads to the Provincial Capital of Pakse now speak Lao much of the time, and conscientiously raise their children to speak Lao, although the patient visitor who has won their trust will hear Jru' spoken by people of all ages.

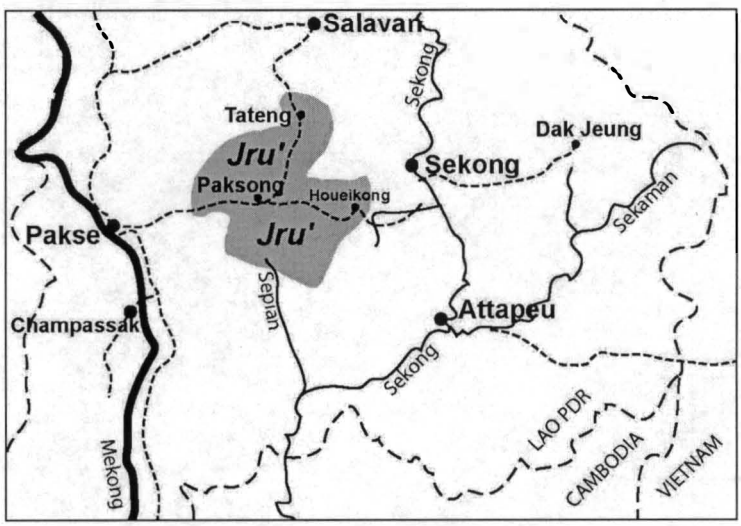


Figure 3.3: Map indicating Jru' speaking area

About Houeikong[7] and in villages such as Ban Panuan (20 kms SW of Paksong, deep in the secondary forest) the language remains very healthy, although assimilating many words and structures from Lao. Since 1997 Jacq has been actively researching Jru', and in 2002 completed a grammar of the language for her Masters thesis at the Australian National University. She is currently preparing a dictionary of the language as it is spoken in Paksong, and the draft of that dictionary has been the most important source of Jru' data for the present comparative dictionary and reconstruction. While that particular source is yet to be published there is none-the-less a considerable amount of useful literature available—linguistic and ethnographic works include:

- Cabaton (1905): comparison of 200 words from 10 Austroasiatic languages of Indochina, includes "Boloven" data which Lavallée collected in 1901 (unpublished manuscript),
- Baudenne (1913): anthropological notes of "Boloven" ethnic group,
- Dauplay (1929): geography, climate, local economy, firsthand account of Kommadam politics,
- Hoffet (1933): remarks on the laosisation of the "Djru",
- J. Bondet de la Bernadie's (1949) *Le dialecte des Kha Boloven*: 21 pages long of broad grammatical description and list of vocabulary. It also includes texts glossed and translated into French,
- Fraisse (1951) *Les villages du plateau des Bolovens*: documentation of 49 villages around the Boloven Plateau describing village histories, ethnicity, population figures, etc.,
- Bourotte (1955): history of the highland populations in southern Indochina, including Mon-Khmer and Chamic groups, and an account of the uprising on the plateau between 1901 and 1907 by the Jru' rebel leader *Ong Keo Kommadam*,
- Huffman (1971) list over 900 words of 'Loven',
- Chazée (1999): a handbook of ethnic groups in Laos, includes some photos of Jru' (Lawen) people and a small map,
- Jacq & Sidwell (2000b) a consolidation of published word lists,
- L-Thongkum (2001): an extensive report of fieldwork with copious comparative lexicon of West Bahnaric and Katuic, including Jru' as it is spoken in the area of Ban Tateng,
- Jacq (2002) discusses the phonological analysis and phonetic description of Jru'.

Linguistically Jru' is interesting for its large inventory of glottalised and preaspirated segments, and the many changes that have resulted from contact with Lao.

The phonological word is predominantly monosyllabic according to Jacq's analysis of Paksong Jru'—she counts 98% monosyllables in her corpus. Monosyllables are structured

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[7] We obtained a wordlist of "Lawen" of Houeikong from SIL Bangkok, and the language of that list is treated separately in the following sub-section.

as follows:

$(C_1)C_2(R)V(F)$

C_1 = any voiceless consonant
C_2 = any consonant
R = *r, l, h*
V = any vowel
F = any plain continuent or voiceless obstruent

Where both C_1 and C_2 are stops, an epenthetic vowel may inserted between them, but it has no phonological value. However, where C_1 is a glottal fricative or glottal stop, particularly former, the onset may be realised as a prenasalised stop (see Jacq 2002), while the latter can be syllablified (e.g. [ʔəC]) in careful speech. Some speakers, particularly younger Jru', do not always clearly distinguish preaspirated from preglottalised, and end up with simply distinguishing plain from prenasalised, in which case the contrast is lost entirely with initial nasals. Preaspirated onsets are particularly common in Paksong Jru' because historically the minorsyllables **s, *sr, *tr, *c, *cr* merged to /h/ in most contexts, and there was a loss of minorsyllable codas *n* and *r*.

A small number of phonemically sesquisyllabic words occur where a contrastive vowel precedes a mainsyllable R, e.g. *ceem pəliaw* 'bulbul bird'

Accepting Jacq's cluster analysis, the full set of consonant phonemes can be tabled as follows:

Table 3.5: Jru' consonant phonemes

ph	*th*		*kh*	
p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*	
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*l r*	*j*		
		s		*h*

L—Thongkum (2001) described Jru' as she recorded it from a resident of Houeisai, just east of Tateng (on the road to Sekong city). Treating prenasalisation as basic in her description, she offers the following inventory of 77 mainsyllable onsets:

Table 3.6: Jru' mainsyllable onsets

ph			*kh*					
p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*	*pr*	*tr*	*cr*	*kr*
mp	*nt*	*ɲc*	*ŋk*	*ŋʔ*	*pl*			*kl*
m̥p	*n̥t*			*ŋ̊ʔ*	*mpr*			*ŋkr*
b	*d̥ d*	*ɟ*	*g*		*mpl*			*ŋkl*
mb	*nd*	*ɲɟ*	*ŋg*		*ŋp*			*ŋ̊kr*
m̥b	*n̥d*							
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*		*br*	*dr*	*ɟr*	*gr*
m̥	*n̥*	*ɲ̊*	*ŋ̊*		*bl*			*gl*
w	*l r*	*j*			*ŋb*		*ɲɟr*	*ŋgr*
w̥	*l̥ r̥*	*j̊*						*ŋŋ*

nl	*nr*		*ɲj*						
n̥l	*n̥r*								
		s		*h*		*sr*			
		ns		*ŋh*		*nsr*			
		n̥s		*ŋ̊h*					

The above reconciles reasonably well with Jacq's model, except for one interesting detail: L-Thongkum identifies a dental [d̪] in addition to the plain apical. This is strange from a systemic point of view, but in most cases this dental stop follows an etymologically laminal minorsyllable consonant, in which case it is likely to be regressive assimilation.

Table 3.7: Jru' mainsyllable codas

p	*t*		*c*	*k*	*ʔ*				
m	*n*		*ɲ*	*ŋ*					
w	*l*	*r*	*j*						
			s		*h*				

Word finally the fricative /s/ varies considerably in articulation from dental to palatal [ç]—note that L-Thongkum writes it as *jh*. She also notes two other finals *wh* and *w?* in her table (2001:399) but our search of the electronic version of her published data (as she sent it to us) reveals no examples with these finals. We have heard Jru' *ʔnaw* 'again' pronounced [ʔnawʔ], but it has been our assumption that the final glottal in that case is epenthetic, as the combination of initial glottalised nasal and a short vowel conditions a tense articulation of the entire syllable.

Table 3.8: Jru' mainsyllable vowels

ii	*ɨɨ*	*uu*		*i*	*ɨ*	*u*		*ie*	*iə*	*uo*	
ee	*əə*	*oo*		*e*	*ə*	*o*		*ia*		*ua*	
ɛɛ	*ʌʌ*	*ɔɔ*		*ɛ*		*ʌ*	*ɔ*				
	aa				*a*						

Huffman (1971) records the *ʌʌ, ʌ* vowels as [ɑɑ, ɑ] and L-Thongkum records them as [ɔɔ, ɔ]—Jacq's detailed instrumental analysis confirms that in Paksong speech they are phonemically distinct from the other back vowels. In our own fieldwork we had some trouble distinguishing them from [ɔɔ, ɔ] and we suspect that they are falling together in some peoples' speech, and perhaps this applies in Tateng. L-Thongkum also treats *ie, uo* as [iə, uə]—this may also be a Tatengism.

3.3.1 *Houeikong Laven (HKL)*

At the David Thomas Library (SIL Bangkok) Sidwell obtained a copy of a 281 wordlist for "Lawen" collected by Dorothy Thomas and David Andrianoff from a Mr On, from Houeikong, dated May 29 1978. The language of the list is clearly closely related to Jru': it scores over 90% agreement on the Swadesh 100 list, and shares some isoglosses that cannot be PWB retentions (e.g. 'wide' HKL *ʔuwəŋ*, Jru' *ʔuaŋ*; 'cooked rice' HKL *ʔɔp*, Jru' *ʔʌʌp*).

However, HKL has some striking characteristics:

- preserves minorsyllables **c-*, **tr-*, **kr-* without lenition, unlike Jru' elsewhere,
- shifts **kl-* > [b], like Su' and some varieties of Oi,
- shares some isoglosses with Nyaheun and Oi.

Our direct observations of Jru' spoken in Houeikong are more consistent with Paksong/Tateng Jru' rather than the language of this list, so it must be from a more isolated village than Houeikong itself. Our interpretation is that this list reflects a specific coherent variety of WB speech, a conservative dialect of Jru' that has not undergone various changes that did occur in Paksong/Tateng speech, but which has been influenced by languages spoken further south and east. In the comparative lexicon we enter HKL forms in a separate line to Jru'.

3.4 Su' (also Sou, Souq; autonym *ɟru?*)

Su' has been something of a mystery group, known only by some brief mentions of the name in ethnographic literature, sometimes confused with Sok. Until recently the only published source was the wordlist of Phraya Prachakij-karacak, which appeared in Thai in 1919, and translated into English in 1995. The complete entry in Parkin (1991:82) reads:

> *Souq*
> Found on both sides of the Se Kong, downstream from Attopeu and up to Siem Pang, this group numbered 1800 in the 1930s.

In 1999 Jacq met briefly with a Su' man while visiting Oi villages southwest of Attapeu, and in 2002 Sidwell toured the Su' area, spending a night and a day at Ban Chanto, interviewing Su' speakers.

It turns out that the Su' call themselves [ɟru?], like the Boloven Jru', but self identify as a distinct ethnic group.

The Su' live in villages either side of route 18, from Ban Chanto to about 10 kms before Ban Mai, which is at the crossing of the Sepian river, so their territory barely exceeds 100 square kms, so far as Sidwell's enquiries reveal. There are also Oi communities living either side of them. Prachakij-karacak describes the Su' as "water people", skilled boat-handlers and

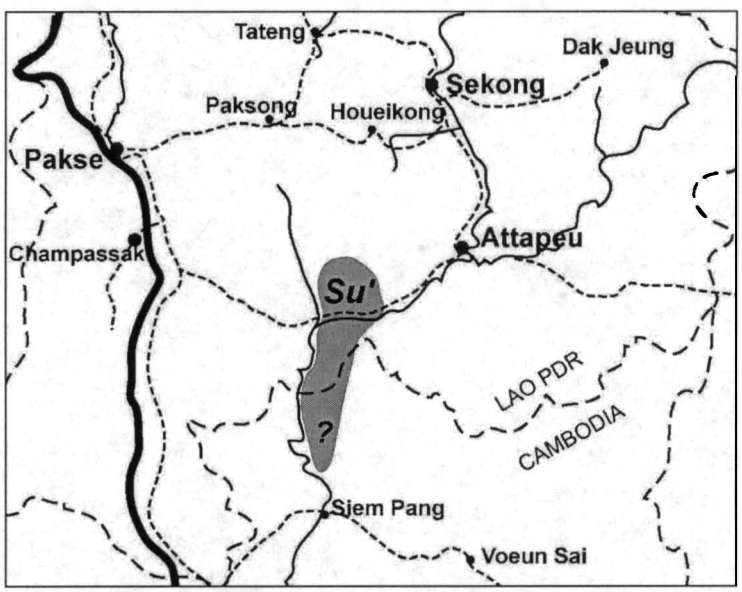


Figure 3.4: Map indicating known and presumed Su' speaking area

fishermen whose skills were appreciated by the Laos, indicating that they must have had a

much greater importance in the past. Today they appear to live sustainably from swiddening in the Sepian forest, forest gathering, and hand sawing of timber planks.

The largest village Sidwell visited had a little over 200 people, others had only 50 to 70, so the total population of Su' is surely very modest. The Attapeu Census (1995) only records 124 speakers in Sanamsay district, which is consistent with Sidwell's notes. Jacq's informant said that most Su' live where the Sekong crosses into Cambodia. Parkin's remark that the Su' lived as far south as Siem Pang in Cambodia (more than 50kms to the south) needs to be confirmed, but indicates that a larger population may live further south.

Sidwell collected a 500+ wordlist, and some pages of grammar notes, and this has allowed us to also interpret more reliably Prachakij-karacak's lexicon. Also, it has allowed us to identify as Su' the *Tsou* list collected by Harmand in 1879 (Sidwell obtained a photocopy from among the collection of materials Gérard Diffloth held at Cornell University Library).

Linguistically Su' has the following notable features.

- It shares with Lavi the characteristic that PWB **ua* is reflected as **ɔɔ*
- Lexically Su' shows isoglosses with languages of the Sekong valley, such as the pronouns (e.g. 1sg. *ʔaw*), and some common verbs (e.g. *daw* 'able')
- Phonologically it shares with Jru' the shift of **əə* to *ʌʌ*, and the diphthongisation of long high vowels **ii, *ɨɨ, *uu > ie, ɨə, uo*
- Minorsyllables are faithfully preserved, as in Brao (e.g. *tarkool* 'knee', *harpiat* 'tongue' etc), yet there are no lenitions of either minorsyllable or mainsyllable initials
- Negation has been replaced by equivalent Lao morphemes

Table 3.9: Su' consonant inventories

Mainsyllable onsets:

ph	*th*		*kh*	
p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*	
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
ʔm	*ʔn*			
w	*l r*	*j*		
		s		*h*

Mainsyllable codas:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*l r*	*j*		*h*

Minorsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
	r, l	*s*		*h*

Among mainsyllable codas **s* has merged to [h], and **h* has been lost in some rimes. /s/ exists elsewhere syllable initially, and tends to have a slightly affricated release [s$^{\varsigma}$].

Minorsyllables are robustly preserved, including *r* and *n* codas. There is a strong tendency for the minorsyllable vowel to be pronounced as a distinct [a], particularly in those etyma where it is phonemic. The set of complex minorsyllables in Sidwell's data is as follows:

Table 3.10: Su' complex minorsyllables

pa	*ta*	*ca*	*ka*	*ʔa*
pn	*tn*		*kn*	*ʔn*
	tr		*kr*	
br	*dr*	*ɟr*		
ma				
	ra, la	*sa*		*ha*

Some productive affixation is also indicated by the limited data, e.g. *brwiak* 'work (n.)' < *wiak* "to work' (c.f. Jru' *prnɨɨm* 'work (n.)' < *bɨɨm* 'to work').

Table 3.11: Su' mainsyllable vowels

ii	*ɨɨ*	*uu*	*i*	*ɨ*	*u*	*ie*	*ɨə*	*uo*
ee	*əə*	*oo*	*e*	*ə*	*o*	*ia*		*ua*
ɛɛ	*ʌʌ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɛ*	*ʌ*	*ɔ*			
	aa			*a*				

3.5 Nyaheun (also Nhaheun, Yaheun, Nyahon; autonym *hɐɐŋ*)

The Nyaheun live these days in the western part of the Boloven Plateau, in an area that stretches from Ban Thongvay and Ban Sekatam about 15 kms north of Houeikong at its most northerly extreme, to villages such as Ban Latsasin near the Senamnoy dam wall in the south, and to the west at Ban Hang at the bottom of the valley of the Senamnoy (about 5kms before the road meets the Sekong-Attapeu road). Until 1998 many lived deep in the forests along the valley of the Senamnoy and the valley of the Sepian, but they were forcibly evacuated to make way for logging and hydropower projects in the new Sepian Conservation Area, and offered new Lao Loum style timber houses at Ban Tayeukseua (~Tagneugsua) (about 10 kms southwest of Houeikong) and a new village 8 kms north of Houeikong (near Ban Thongvay). According to Parkin (1991:80) there was also a Nyaheun settlement near Pakse established more than a century ago, but we have found no evidence of its continuance. The 1995 Lao National Census in 1995 counted 5,152 Nyaheun, Chazée (1999:94) estimates only 4,200.

Wall (1975) is an ethnographic account of life in the Nyaheun village of Senamnoi (now flooded). It describes a relatively isolated swiddening community that was at the lower end of the hierarchy of ethnic groups on the plateau. There is a tradition of intermarriage between Nyaheun and Jru', and most know Jru' as an inter-language, resulting in a significant Jru' influence on the language.

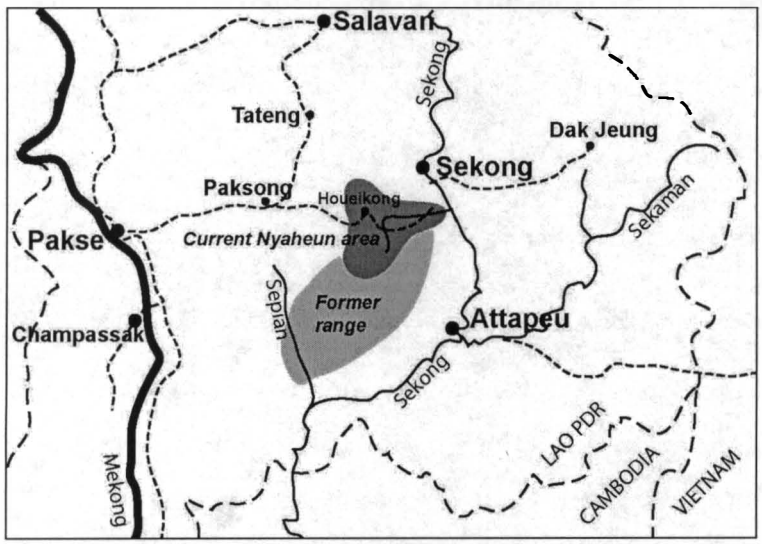


Figure 3.5: Map indicating present and recent former Nyaheun speaking area

The most substantial published linguistic source is Ferlus (1998), which has approximately 1500 words and phrases. Ferlus (1971) discusses Nyaheun phonology with emphasis on changes in consonant clusters. Other sources include:

- Thomas & Johnston (1978), a 281 wordlist held at SIL Bangkok
- Kommala (1978c), a questionaire of about 100 sentences, held at SIL Bangkok
- Prachakij-karacak (1995) gives a 'Yaheun' wordlist
- Davis (1968) offers a phonemic analysis
- Wall (1975) includes a lexicon

In recent years Jacq and Sidwell have been cooperating on producing a description and analysis of Nyaheun. In particular, Jacq has produced a draft dictionary of Nyaheun with the assistance of Mr Dot Launmeuang, who coincidentally was an informant of Davis in the 1960s. That draft, and our phonological analysis, is our principal linguistic source for Nyaheun for this handbook.

Phonologically Nyaheun is quite aberrant. The phonological word is both compact and complex, yet the language is without tones or registers. Historically a dramatic restructuring occurred (see Ferlus 1971, Jacq & Sidwell 2000a) that converted PWB sequisyllables into compact monosyllables with obligatory rising or level sonority in onsets. The changes involved many consonant lenitions and assimilations, resulting in a large inventory of initial clusters, coarticulated segments and new distinction of long and short consonants. Despite the drastic nature of the phonetic changes, Nyaheun preserves (in a radically changed but mostly recoverable form) various phonological oppositions of the proto-language, making it a crucial witness for historical reconstruction.

Basically the entire lexicon (with only a handful of exceptions) is straightforwardly analysed as having C(R)V(F) wordstructure. Various realisations of this pattern are illustrated below:

Table 3.12: Example Nyaheun monosyllabic morphemes

CV		CRV		CVF		CRVF	
ca	'eat'	*cwa*	'oar'	*tieh*	'descend'	*crɔk*	'jar'
ppɨ	'carambola'	*ple*	'fruit'	*rɛʔ*	'go'	*prian*	'tell'
nna	'food'	*nwɔ*	'stone'	*kǎp*	'bury'	*ttrian*	'story'
m̥ɔ	'like, similar'	*ɲ̊wə*	'bat'	*m̥ɔc*	'ant'	*ɲ̊ram*	'house'

Coarticulated initials of several types occur. For all voiced initials there is a corresponding glottalised series, e.g.: *ʔbɨət* 'totally', *ʔdam* 'a man's name', *ʔmɨə* 'rain', *ʔŋuo* 'tree stump', *ʔwiɲ* 'fire', *ʔjɔ* 'roof battons'. The preglottalisation of oral stops is infrequent, and is generally restricted to what we might call expressive vocabulary. All oral stops, voiced and voiceless, also have corresponding prenasalised series, e.g.: *mbra* 'two days after tomorrow', *mpiw* 'tamarind'. Nasals have both voiced and devoiced series (*m̥, n̥* etc.). According to our model of word structure discussed above, the inventory of word initial phonemes is as follows:

Table 3.13: Nyaheun consonant phonemes

ph	*th*		*kh*	
p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
pp	*tt*	*cc*	*kk*	
mp	*nt*	*ɲc*	*ŋk*	
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*	
mb	*nd*	*ɲɟ*	*ŋg*	
ʔb	*ʔd*	*ʔɟ*		
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
mm	*nn*	*ɲɲ*	*ŋŋ*	
m̥	*n̥*	*ɲ̊*	*ŋ̊*	
ʔm	*ʔn*	*ʔɲ*	*ʔŋ*	
w	*l r*	*j*		
	ʔw	*ʔl*	*ʔr ʔj*	
ww	*ll*			
	w̥	*l̥*		
	s			*h*
	ss			

Table 3.14: Nyaheun mainsyllable initial clusters

pl	*bl*		*tl*							*kl*		
ppl												
pr	*br*	*mr*	*tr*	*dr*		*sr*	*cr*	*ɟr*	*ɲr*	*kr*	*gr*	*ŋr*
ppr	*mbr*		*ttr*	*ndr*								
	mpr							*ɲcr*	*ɲ̊r*			
pj		*mj*	*tj*	*dj*	*nj*	*sj*	*cj*	*ɟj*	*ɲj*	*kj*	*gj*	*ŋj*
phj										*khj*		
pw	*bw*	*mw*	*tw*	*dw*	*nw*	*sw*	*cw*	*ɟw*	*ɲw*	*kw*	*gw*	*ŋw*
									ɲ̊w	*kkw*		
									ʔɲw			

Note that prenasalised stops tend to be pronounced with an initial glottal stop.

The few exceptions to the monosyllabic pattern in native vocabulary involve words with consonant + *ʔ* onsets, such as *tʔɔ̆k* 'brain', *hʔɔ* 'pickled food', *hʔuac* 'whistle', which are pronounced with a short (≈40ms) epenthetic vowel separating the initial cluster.

The set of final consonants is reduced by the merger of the lateral with /w ~ u/, and the rhotic with /n/. In recent borrowings from Jru' with final /r/ the rhotic is trilled and vocalised to produce an extra open syllable (e.g. /ar/ > [ara]).

Table 3.15: Nyaheun mainsyllable codas

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w		*j*		
		ih [ç]		*h*

The inventory of vowels is similar to Jru', although there are some additional diphthongs due to assimilations and lenitions:

Table 3.16: Nyaheun mainsyllable vowels

ii	*ɨɨ*	*uu*	*ɪ*	*ɨ*	*u*	*ie*	*ɨe*	*ɨə*	*ue*	*uo*
ee	*əə*	*oo*	*e*	*ə*	*o*	*ia*				*ua*
ɛɛ	*ɐɐ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɛ*	*ɐ*	*ɔ*					
	aa			*a*						

3.6 Sapuan (autonym: *səpuar*)

Sapuan is a community residing in a single village, Ban Sapuan, about 40 kms north of Attapeu. The people are long established as irrigated paddy farmers, pumping water from the Sekong into dyked fields. The houses are distributed among the fields rather than concentrated by the river, and many faithful examples of traditional outward sloping walled houses can still be seen. The language is still spoken by all members of the community, which numbers just under a thousand (according to the signboard at the village shop). Although heavily laoisised, the Sapuan appear to have struck a sustainable balance between integration and isolation that has allowed them to

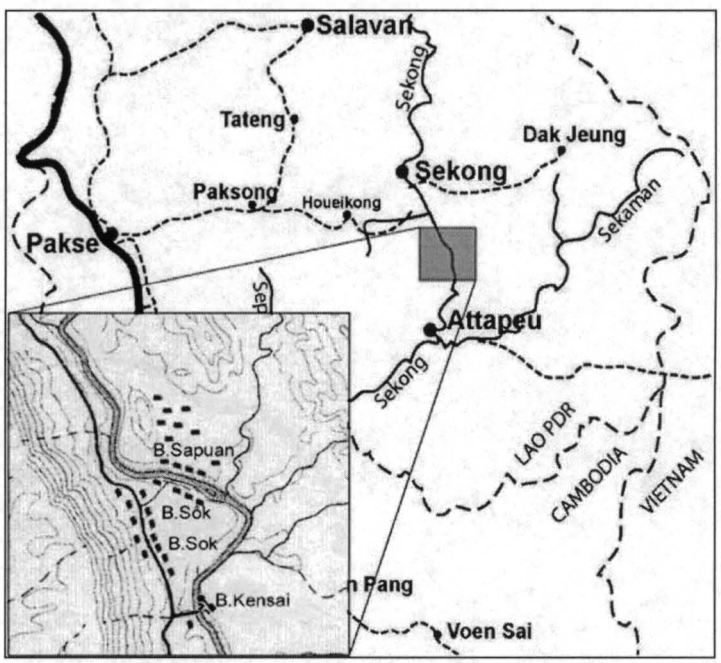


Figure 3.6: Map indicating location of Ban Sapuan

successfully maintain their identity—Chazée (1999:93) gives an ethnographic profile (including a much lower population estimate of 480).

Some research has been done on the language:

- A Sapuan wordlist appears in Prachakij-karacak (1995)
- Ferlus took a wordlist during his 1969-70 fieldwork, and generously shared it with us for our comparative research
- Jacq & Sidwell (1999) is a brief grammatical sketch and lexicon

Phonologically Sapuan is similar to Oi, generally losing glottalisation, leniting some mainsyllable initials, and giving noticable prominence to minorsyllable vowels. However, there are also some features partly shared with Nyaheun:

- While glottalisation has been lost, according to Ferlus' notes the etymologically glottalised nasals are phonetically long, e.g.: *mmɨə* 'rain', *ɲŋuj* 'smoke'
- Prenasalised voiced and voiceless stops occur in contrast to plain stops
- Long **ii* and **uu* have diphthongised to [ie] and [uo], remaining distinct from /ia/ and /ua/

Development special to Sapuan include:

- Finals **r* and **l* have merged, with pronunciation tending to [l] after [a] and to [r] elsewhere
- Etymological **hl* is realised as /kh/ e.g. *khaa* 'leaf'

Table 3.17: Sapuan consonant inventories

Mainsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
mp	*nt*	*ɲc*	*ŋk*	
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*	
mb	*nd*			
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
mm	*nn*	*ɲɲ*		
w	*r, l*	*j*		
		s		*h*

Mainsyllable codas:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*r[~l]*	*j*		
		s		*h*

Table 3.18: Sapuan mainsyllable vowels

ii	*ɨɨ*	*uu*	*i*	*ɨ*	*u*	*ie*	*ɨə*	*uo*
ee	*əə*	*oo*	*e*	*ə*	*o*	*ia*		*ua*
ɛɛ	*aa*	*ɔɔ*	*ɛ*	*a*	*ɔ*			

3.7 Oi (also Oy, Oey)

The Oi have been confused in the literature with Ta-Oi, a Katuic group much further north, but there is no connection. The Oi are often known by their village name, and various terms in the literature which actually refer to the same languages, such as *The, Thang Ong* and *Sok* (also the *Cheng* could be treated from a linguistic point of view as a sub-group of Oi, although they do not self-identify as Oi).

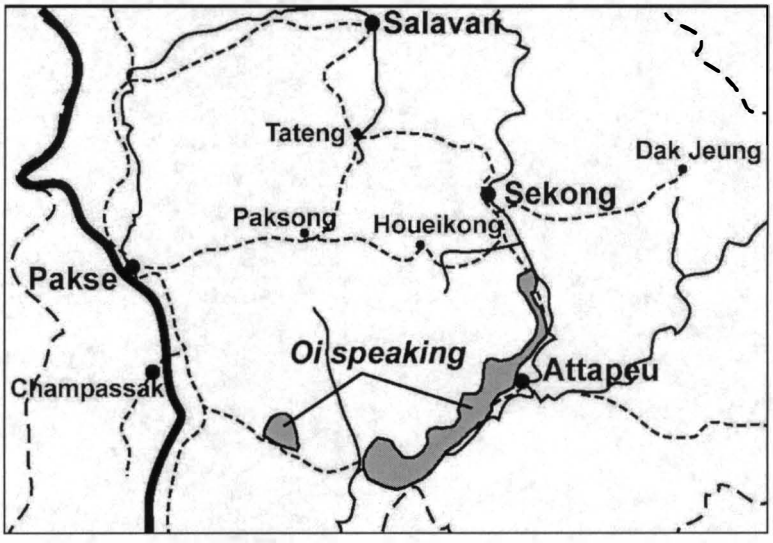


Figure 3.7: Map indicating Oi speaking areas

The Oi are a substantial ethnic group who mostly live along the strip between the Sekong river and the escarpment of the Boloven Plateau—the 1995 census counted a population of 14,947. Their villages range from Ban Sok (once a sleepy village but now a rapidly growing development zone) 40kms north of Attapeu, to large established villages such as Ban Lagnao 10 kms north west of Attapeu and Ban Inthi 25km to the south-west, and Ban Mai, Ban Champao and others around the southern tip of the plateau and well into the Sepian forest as far as the Khampo river. The Oi *Inthi* [ndrii] have a memory of migrating from the Boloven Plateau down to the lowlands about 80 years ago (about the time of the Kommadam rebellion), and some still take the walking track back up to the old Ban Inthi to cultivate dry rice.[8]

Harmand mentioned the Oi in the diary of his 1879 expedition, and Prachakij-karacak collected a wordlist, confusingly titled 'Ta-oy'. There are some brief notes about Oi village structure in Hoffet (1933) and Oi customs by Fraisse (1951), but useful linguistic material doesn't seem to appear until SIL fieldworkers began to collect survey lists[9]—we have obtained copies of notes taken by Dorothy Thomas and Chinda Kommala in 1978. We also know that Gérard Diffloth has visited the area and collected extensive Oi data, because Sidwell has met with some of his informants, but this material remains unpublished. In 1998 Jacq toured the Oi speaking area from Ban Lagnao to Ban The, and collected data from many people. In 2002 Sidwell also came through the area, and collected a wordlist at Ban Sok, and spoke with people at various other locations.

Oi shows a number of interesting phonological characteristics, although these are not always distributed neatly among the community of Oi speakers, and further research is needed describe these fully:

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[8] Many MK people who have resettled in the lowlands still prefer the taste of upland rice and/or feel an ongoing obligation to cultivate and consume it to please the spirits.

[9] Parkin 1991 offers no information on the Oi other than to warn readers not to confuse them with Ta-Oi.

- among voiced stops there seems to be a distinction between plain voiced, which may be weakly prenasalised, and a series that is realised as strongly prenasalised (or imploded), with the latter usually, but not always, corresponding to PWB glottalised stops and nasals. However, our recordings are not entirely reliable, and perhaps some speakers are merging these series, as some speakers report various forms as acceptable. E.g.: *bɨə ~ mbɨə ~ mɨə* 'rain' cf. Jru' *ʔmɨə*, Nyaheun *mmɨə*; *ndauʔ* 'hot' cf. Jru' *ʔtoʔ*, Nyaheun *doʔ; mbɨh* 'come' cf. Jru' *bɨh*, Nyaheun *bɨh* etc.
- there is some lenition of mainsyllable initial stops in sesquisyllabic words, but it is mostly limited to voicing of voiceless stops, e.g.: *kradɨəŋ* 'bone' cf. Jru' *ktɨəŋ*, although sometimes these stops are further lenited, and the minorsyllable initial will be voiced, e.g.: *padɛh ~ badɛh ~ brɛh* 'earth' cf. Jru' *ptɛh*
- PWB **o* tends to diphthongise to [au ~ əu] before *h, ʔ*, especially in the south of the Oi area, which is most of the population
- many speakers frequently confuse *r* and *l* in all positions, probably reflecting Lao influence
- the diphthongs tend to be centering [iə, ɨə, uə] although there is considerable variation. **ii* and **uu* diphthongise to a limited extent, and merge with the etymological diphthongs (rather than maintain a clear distinction such as in Jru' and Nyaheun)
- **kl* initial clusters have a variety of realisations across the area: *kl, tl, gl, d, b, mb* have been recorded and various speakers when questioned seem to find some or all of these acceptable.

Table 3.19: Oi consonant inventories

Mainsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
b~ᵐb	*d~ⁿd*	*ɟ~ᶮɟ*	*g~ᵑg*	
mb~ʔb	*nd~ʔd*	*ɲɟ~ʔɟ*	*ŋg~ʔg*	
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
ʔm~ʔb	*ʔn~ʔd*	*ʔɟ~ʔɟ*	*ʔŋ~ʔg*	
w [v]	*l r*	*j*		
ʔw [ʔv]	*ʔl ʔr*	*ʔj*		
		s		*h*

Mainsyllable codas:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*r~ɾ*	*j*	*l [ɬ~ɯ~ɨ~ə]*	
		ç		*h*

Minorsyllable onsets:

p~b	*t~d*	*c~ɟ*	*k~g*	*ʔ*
m	*n r*	*s*		*h*

The mainsyllable codas also show some interesting variation:

- final *c* appears to merge to *t* in the speech of Ban Lagnao
- final *w* is always bilabial, rather than labiodental
- final *r* is always trilled or tapped, never approximated
- final *l* has a wide range of realisation, from velarised, to velar glide to central vowel, e.g.: *tal* 'see' > [taɬ ~ tauɻ ~ taɨ ~ taə]

The minorsyllables are robust, with Oi frequently preserving *Cər* and *Cən* types. The minorsyllable vowel, whether phonemic or epenthetic, tends to be clearly vocalised as [a]. Initials *s* and *c* tend to palatalise a following minorsyllable vowel, and can themselves be depalatalised, e.g.: *canaa* 'eat' > [canaa ~ cinaa ~ kinaa].

Table 3.20: Oi mainsyllable vowels

ii	*ɨɨ*	*uu*	*i*	*ɨ*	*u*	*iə*	*ɨə*	*uə*
ee	*əə*	*oo*	*e*	*ə*	*o~au*			
ɛɛ	*aa*	*ɔɔ*	*ɛ*	*a*	*ɔ*			

3.8 Cheng (also Jeng, Chieng)

Most Cheng live in and around Ban Fandeng (or *phandɛŋ* to locals), previously a sleepy town built up around a ford through the Sekaman River (feeding the road eastward to Vietnam). Their villages are located along the Sekaman, and some distance along the Sekong downstream of Attapeu, opposite Oi villages such as Ban Inthi and Ban Champao.



Figure 3.8: Map indicating Cheng speaking area

Ban Fandeng is now a mighty urban sprawl that snakes eastward from Attapeu for at least 20kms, home to thousands of Lao Loum settlers and Vietnamese labourers, and many Laveh and Kasseng moving in from surrounding hills. According to Chazée (1999:92) their dry rice rice fields extend into the hills up to 400m altitude—given the topography of the area those fields must lie 20 kms or more south of Ban Fandeng in the Phouwong hills.

The 1995 census counted 6,511 Cheng, Chazée (1999:92) estimates 5,500.

Parkin (1991:81) makes a number of misleading errors in his single paragraph on the language, which need to be corrected. First he states that Cheng is closely related to Laveh—this is true, but so are all WB languages—Cheng does not have a special relation with Laveh. Then he speculates that the Cheng may be the same as the Kasseng, based on

the similarity of the names, but this is not correct—although there are Kasseng living in the same area nowadays. He also misinterprets Ferlus (1971) as suggesting 'that their ethnonym is Tariang', but this refers to a Tariang (Taliang/Kasseng) community that is well established near Attapeu on the east bank of the Sekong.

The most substantial published source on the language is the wordlist of Prachakij-karacak (1995), although it is not phonetically reliable. Ferlus collected a vocabulary of about 450 words in the late 1960s that he kindly shared with us, and we have collected various modest lists since 1996, so that now we have a consolidated lexicon of more than 700 words, enough to make some useful observations.

Cheng is very closely related to Oi, scoring 95% in common on a Swadesh 100 comparison. However the people self-identify as a separate group, and have a different origin myth—according to Chazée (1999:91-2) the Cheng believe that they came from Vietnam, while the Oi say that they came from Phongsaly in the north of Laos.

Phonological peculiarities of Cheng include:

- clusters of apical + *r* tend to be pronounced as laminal affricates or fricatives, although individual speakers vary quite a bit
- prenasalisation and/or glottalisation of stops is not nearly as marked as in Oi, although we do consistently observe prenasalised voiceless stops in words where it is expected etymologically (e.g.: *ŋkuŋ* 'seed' cf. Jru' *ʔkuŋ*)
- final *r* is often trilled and vocalised so that another syllable is created, e.g. *cur* 'pig' > [curuʔ]

Table 3.21: Cheng consonant inventories

Mainsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*	
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*l r*	*j*		
		ʔj		
	tr~tʃ			
	dr~dʒ			
	s	*sr~ʃ*		*h*

Mainsyllable codas:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*r*		*l [ɬ~uɻ~i̯~ə]*	
		ç		*h*

Minorsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*r s*		*h*

Table 3.22: Cheng mainsyllable vowels

ii	*ɨɨ*	*uu*	*i*	*ɨ*	*u*	*iə*	*ɨə*	*uə*
ee	*əə*	*oo*	*e*	*ə*	*o*			
ɛɛ	*aa*	*ɔɔ*	*ɛ*	*a*	*ɔ*			

The minorsyllable vowel varies between low and mid phonetically: /a ~ ə/.

One final point: Oi locals we quizzed report that Cheng speech is marked by a very distinctive pitch contour which affects intelligability with Oi—although we can't say that we have noticed it in our limited word list elicitations.

3.9 Brao/Laveh (also Brou/Palaw/Preou, Lave/Rawe, Kavet/Kravet, Krung/Krüng)

Brao/Laveh designates a group of mutually intelligible dialects spoken by perhaps 50,000 people[10]. In Laos the language and its speakers are called *Laveh*, for which the 1995 Lao census counted 17,544 persons. They live as far north as the city of Attapeu, and in many villages spread to the south towards and beyond the Cambodian border.

In Cambodia three communities are distinguished; 1) *Krung* about Ban Lung in Ratanakiri Province; 2) *Kavet* in Voeun Sai District of Ratanakiri; and 3) the *Brao* in and around the town of Taveng (east of Voeun Sai). *Brao* is also commonly used to refer to any and all of these. We don't have an official population figure for Cambodia, but a recent report by the Asian Development Bank puts the total Brao, Krung and Kavet populations at 29,500,[11] Apparently several hundred Brao live in Vietnam, and according to Parkin (1991:81) "there were perhaps 2,500 in Thailand" (historically some thousands have ended up in Thailand as slaves, but we do not know if a distinct Brao community persists).

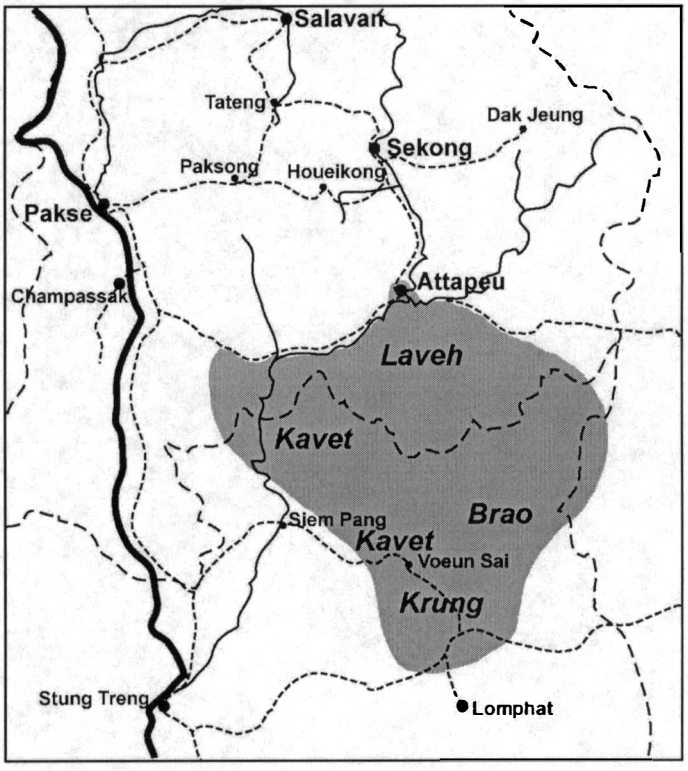


Figure 3.9: Map indicating Brao speaking areas

The Brao has been studied by a number of researchers, and we have utilised the following sources:

[10] Other sources have offered much lower estimates, e.g. Bradley (1994:161) suggests 35,000 people.

[11] Available at: http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Indigenous_Peoples/REG/indigenous_reg.pdf.

- Huffman (1971)—a manuscript obtained from SIL Bangkok that includes about 900 words
- Ferlus (1969-70) collected a Laveh list which he generously provided us (and a Brao list that we have not seen yet)
- Jacq & Sidwell collected a 400 word Laveh list in Attapeu in 1998
- Keller (1974)—a basic word list
- Keller (1977)—vocabulary with manuscript language lessons
- Keller & Keller (1977)—a substantial rhymed vocabulary
- Keller (1976)—a sketch grammar of Brao
- Keller (2001)—a detailed description of the phonetics and phonology (with numerous lexical examples)
- Kommala (1978a)—a 281 wordlist of Laveh held at at SIL Bangkok
- Matras-Troubetzkoy (1983)—an excellent Brao ethnographic monograph (in French) which contains significant and reliable linguistic data
- Prachakij-karacak (1995) gives 'Rawe' and 'Palau' wordlists

We have worked only with Laveh speakers directly. All of the other Brao sources (above) reflect Brao-Krung, and subsequent references to Brao in this discussion specifically refer to Brao-Krung.

Table 3.23: Brao consonant inventories

Mainsyllable onsets:

ph	*th*	*ch~ç*	*kh*	
p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
mp	*nt*	*ɲc*	*ŋk*	
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*	
ʔb	*ʔd*	*ʔɟ~ʔj*	*ʔg*	
mb	*nd*	*ɲɟ*	*ŋg*	
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
hm	*hn*	*hɲ*	*hŋ*	
w	*l r*	*j*		*h*

Mainsyllable codas:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*
m	*n*	*ɲ*	*ŋ*	
w	*r, l*	*ç, j*		*h*

Minorsyllable onsets:

p	*t*	*c*	*k*	*ʔ*	
b	*d*	*ɟ*	*g*		
m	*n*	*r ç*	*w*		*h*

Linguistically Brao is quite conservative—the only significant sound change to affect the language is the lenition of mainsyllable initial stops in sesquisyllabic words which also causes the deletion of minorsyllable codas—but where the conditions for lenition are not met both minorsyllables and mainsyllable initials appear to be preserved remarkably well. There are glottalised stops, mainly in expressive lexicon, and a full series of prenasalised stops, which frequently reflect PWB glottalised segments. There are also preaspirated nasals, many of which can be traced back to PWB origins.

The vowel system is almost perfectly the PWB system transmitted without change—it does not show any diphthongisations of high vowels that have occurred in other WB languages, our only remark is that the low back vowels *ɔɔ* and *ɔ* appear to become unrounded in some peoples speech, but always remain distinct.

Brao also shows a significantly higher number of Khmer borrowings compared to other WB languages, and in some cases it appears that Khmer words may have replaced similar cognate Bahnaric forms, and examples are indicated in the comparative lexicon.

The full set of initial clusters observed for Brao is extensive, and could be represented in various ways depending upon the model of word structure one adopts. Keller (2001) characterises the phonological word in Brao as: Cv̌(N/R).C(L/N)V(C). His approach models an underlying vowel in all minorsyllables, much as Sidwell (1999) did for South Bahnaric. Nowadays we feel that this model is too strong and accept that a consonant may carry a minorsyllable peak, and that a prenasalised onset does not always oblige us to posit an underlying minorsyllable. The issue arises because, as in other WB languages, Brao prenasalised stops always begin with a predictable glottal stop, and we treat the latter synchronically as an inconsequential epenthesis (e.g. 'turtle' [ʔntəək] = /ntəək/). On the other hand Keller compares these structurally with preaspirated (partly devoiced) prenasalised onsets such as *hmbaan* 'cloth', *hmpiɛt* 'tongue', so that he treats both as having an underlying minorsyllable ʔv̌N or hv̌N. This may be the historical explanation for both types of onset in many etyma, but it does not necessarily explain all, and we are reluctant to group these two types of onset as representing a single underlying structure. It is also relevant that there are preaspirated and glottalised mainsyllable initials, such as *ʔbɔɔn* 'place', *ʔbaaw* 'servant', *hmooc* 'ant', *hŋan* 'sleep' etc., and there appear to be no compelling reasons to posit an underlying vowel separating these complex onsets.

Note also that the palatal fricative/aspirate is written *ç* by Keller (2001), *s* in the earlier works by Keller, *ch* by Matras-Troubetzkoy (1983) and *x* by Huffman (1971). The glottalised *ʔɟ* of Keller (2001) is always *ʔj* or *j* in the same etyma in all other sources.

Word finally the lateral has mostly been lost from native words by regular lenition, and reintroduced to the language via loans.

Table 3.24: Brao mainsyllable vowels

ii	*ɨɨ*	*uu*	*i*	*ɨ*	*u*	*iɛ*	*ɨə*	*uə*
ee	*əə*	*oo*	*e*	*ə*	*o*			
ɛɛ	*aa*	*ɔɔ*	*ɛ*	*a*	*ɔ*			

As mentioned above, the vowels are extraordinarily conservative. Because the high vowels have not diphthongised, *ɨə* is not etymological, but occurs in loans (typically from Lao), e.g. *phɨə* 'for', *çɨə* 'believe'.

4 *Phonological reconstruction*

4.1 Introduction

The phonological reconstruction of PWB offered here differs in many respects from that in *CWBD*, and this has important implications for investigations into the localisation in time and space of PWB, and the processes of language contact that contributed to its development.

A rather trivial change is that the PWB vowel inventory is increased by the addition of diphthongs ***ia**, **ua*, superseding our previous suggestion that all WB diphthongs are secondary. This revision was prompted by examination of wider Bahnaric comparisons to produce a simpler account of the development of historical vocalism.

More significant is the overhaul of the consonantism—the inventory of proto-segments is now reconstructed to include glottalised stops, both voiced and voiceless. Our earlier scheme essentially ignored the possibility of such stops in PWB, but it is clear now that the patterning of phonological correspondences of initial consonants indicates the presence of a factor conditioning the lenition of prevocalic non-initial stops in Nyaheun and various languages of the Sekong valley. That feature corresponds to some extent with etymologically imploded stops in wider MK comparisons, and in some cases to the phonetically conditioned imploded stops of Khmer. In addition there is some weak direct evidence of imploded initial stops.

The improvement to the phonological reconstruction now allows us to much better interpret the lexical comparison with neighbouring language families, and to make some historical inferences based upon these. Perhaps the most significant of these is the clearer indication that PWB was heavily influenced by Khmer, apparently during the period in which prevocalic voiceless stops shifted to implosive articulation, but before the period of devoicing of etymologically voiced stops. This places the WB community within the Angkorian sphere, probably in a Sprachbund that included much of Katuic. Thus PWB unity may be dated to as late as the 12th or 13th century CE, a conclusion that agrees well with our revised lexicostatistics, as even a sceptical approach to glottochronology would accept that the overall cognate density of around 80% is consistent with a language community being less that 1000 years old.

4.2 PWB phonological word

Most WB languages are sesquisyllabic—a word may consist of one or one and a half syllables. In the latter case a stressed mainsyllable is preceded by a minorsyllable, a structurally impoverished unit that is constructed from a restricted set of segments. The minorsyllable typically consists of an oral stop or fricative of unmarked phonation type, an epenthetic ([a] or schwa-like) vowel, and may be closed by a nasal or rhotic.

Sesquisyllabism is typical for Bahnaric (and many other MK languages), and therefore it seems reasonable to assume it for PWB.

Broadly speaking, the maximal complexity in WB word-shapes is attested in Brao. Examples such as *tərpuac* 'finger' and *hntaak* 'bean' suggest an underlying C(r/n).CV(F). Monosyllables with CR- type initial clusters are also very common (e.g. Brao *ɟrii* 'banyan', *klaaŋ* 'hawk'), and these can contrast with CəR- onsets, so that there is a small number of cases where the minorsyllable vowel is phonemic (e.g. minimal pairs such as Brao *klɔŋ* 'deep pool', *kəlɔŋ* 'type of bird', *klam* 'dark', *kəlam* 'dark'). Interestingly, in WB languages CR onsets tend not to be preceded by a minorsyllable, in contrast to elsewhere in Bahnaric, Katuic and Khmer. This leads us to suppose that the phonological word in PWB was restricted to the following possibilities:

Type 1: C(R)V(F)

Type 2: Cə.RV(F)

Type 3: C(r/n).CV(F)

Type 2. is not a sub-set of 3., because the presence of a phonemic minorsyllable vowel is restricted to before *r, l, j, w, h*. In type 3. the minorsyllable vowel is always epenthetic, and its realisation varies considerably. It is apparent that types 2. and 3. have in many cases arisen historically from roots of type 1. by infixation of (at least) **-r-*, **-n-*, **-rn-*, **-m-*, **-ə-*, with mainly derivational functions. But the ancient system of infixation appears to have become obsolescent in WB, so at this stage in our research we have generally sought a phonological analysis based upon the division of words into main- and minor- syllables, placing less emphasis on a morphological account.

Brao is evidently conservative in respect of minorsyllables. However, as one surveys further north up the Sekong valley one finds a tendency for speakers to drop minorsyllable codas, and this becomes general in the languages of the Boloven Plateau. On the Plateau itself there is a tendency to shift sequisyllabic words into monosyllables, and the extreme example is Nyaheun, in which almost all words are now CV(F) or CRV(F).

In *CWBD* we applied a model of word structure to PWB that assumed all initial clusters have an underlying minorsyllable vowel, being influenced at the time by the approach taken to Proto Katuic by Peiros (1996). In retrospect this was a mistake which contributed to our failure to reconstruct imploded stop segments, as it denied the possibility of clusters within syllables, and downplayed the role of phonological processes affecting adjacent segments by introducing artificial syllable boundaries. Now we offer a more sophisticated analysis which, we hope, achieves a much greater explanatory adequacy.

4.3 PWB Consonants

4.3.1 Simple mainsyllable onsets

The reconstruction of PWB consonants is complicated by the fact that a different set of segments pertains to each position in the phonological word. Therefore we need to

consider segmental correspondences in terms of their place in the phonological word. We begin with the correspondences of initials of words with the structure CV(F).

Note that in this and following tables, variants separated by a slash '/' are conditioned allophones, those separated by a tilde '~' are apparently unconditioned, or are merely notational variants, and square brackets [ ] enclose examples that are somehow defective, but still considered relevant (such as phonetically problematic forms from Prachakij-karacak 1995).

Table 4.1: Correspondences of simple mainsyllable onsets

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
**b*	*p*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b~mb*	*b*	*b*	*b*
**m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*
**ʔm*	*m*	*b*	*ʔm*	*m*	*ʔm~mm*	*m*	*m~mb*	*mb~b*	*m*	*m*
**w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*
**ʔw*	*w*	*w*	*ʔw*	*w*	*ʔw*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*
**t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*
**d*	*t*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d~nd*	*d*	*d*	*d*
**n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*
**ʔn*	*n~ʔn*	*n*	*ʔn*	*ʔən~ʔn*	*ʔn~nn*	*n*	*n~nd*	*nd~d*	*n*	*n*
**r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*
**ʔr*	*ʔar*	*r*	*ʔr~ndr*	*ʔar*	*ʔr*	*ʔar*	*ʔar~r*	*r~ʔar~ndr*	*ʔar~r*	*ʔar~r*
**l*	*l*	*l*	*l*	*l*	*l*	*l*	*l*	*l*	*l*	*l*
**ʔl*	*l*	*d*	*ʔl*	*ʔl*	*ʔl*	*l*	*ʔl*	*l*	*l*	*l*
**c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
**ɟ*	*c*	*ɟ*	*ɟ*	*ɟ*	*ɟ*	*ɟ*	*ɟ~ɲɟ*	*ɟ*	*ɟ*	*ɟ*
**j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*
**ʔj*	*j*	*j*	*ʔj~j*	*ʔj*	*ʔj*	*ʔj~j*	*ʔj~j*	*j*	*j*	*ʔj~j*
**s*	*s*	*s*	*s*	*s*	*s~hj*	*s*	*s*	*s*	*s*	*ç*
**ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*
**ʔɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ʔɲ*	*ɲ*	*ʔɲ~ɲɲ*	*ʔɲ*	*ʔɲ~ʔj*	*ʔɲ~ʔɟ*	*ɲ~j*	*ɲ~j*
**k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*
**g*	*k*	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g*	*g~ŋg*	*g*	*g*	*g*
**ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*
**ʔŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ʔŋ*	*ŋ*	*ʔŋ~ŋŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*
**ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*	*ʔ*
**h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*

Table 4.1 above establishes a fairly normal MK inventory, with voiced, voiceless and imploded stops, and plain and glottalised continuants. The glottalised continuants are symbolised as clusters of glottal stop plus continuant—they are typically articulated with a brief initial glottal stricture or tension that causes a halt to voicing (in continuous speech) followed by several noticeably slow and/or creaky glottal pulses (e.g. [ʔm̰m]).

There is also weak evidence of glottalised stops in PWB. We have directly observed such stops in Paksong Jru', where they involve a coarticulated glottal and oral closure. With the

onset of voicing there can be a brief period of nasal release (>40 milliseconds) heard as prenasalisation. Other researchers have heard and recorded these as prenasalised stops, such as L-Thongkum's recording of Jru' from near Tateng. When pressed for clarification, our Paksong informants are quite willing to syllabify these onsets, clearly separating the glottal and oral stops with no sign of nasalisation, e.g. *ʔgoh* > [ʔəgoh]. Prenasalisation is also associated with preaspirated stops in Jru', which occur frequently due to lenition of certain minorsyllables, and this gives rise to some confusion about whether particular words have glottalised or preaspirated initials (for a fuller discussion of these phenomena in Jru' see Jacq 2002).

The correspondences suggesting PWB glottalised voiced stops are as follows:

Table 4.2: Correspondences supporting PWB glottalised voiced stops

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**ʔb*	*mp*	—	*ʔb~mb*	*b*	*b*	*b*	*b~mb*	*b*	*b*	*b~mb*
**ʔd*	*nt*	—	*ʔd~nd*	*d*	*d*	*d*	*d~nd*	*d*	*d*	*d*
**ʔg*	—	*g*	*ʔg~ŋg*	*g~ʔəg*	*g*	*g*	*g~ŋg*	*g*	*g*	*g~ŋg*

The examples supporting them are few in number. The reconstruction of glottalised articulation relies upon prenasalised reflexes being noted for Lavi and Brao, and glottalised and/or prenasalised in Jru'—elsewhere the reflexes are plain voiced stops (note that voiced stops tend to be prenasalised anyway in Oi).

The specific examples are as follows:

	Lavi	Jru'	Brao	
'white'	*mpu̯ɔk*	*ʔbɔɔk~mbɔɔk*	*baak~mbaak*	cf. Katu *bɔɔk* 'white, albino'
'soft, weak'	*ntian*	*ʔdan~hdan~ndan*	*dan~dɔn*	cf. Mon *ɗaa̤n* 'soft, flexible'
'long'	—	*ʔgoh~ŋgoh*	*goh~ŋgoh*	
'corner of mouth'	*piəm*	*biam~mbiam*	*biɛm~mbiɛm*	cf. Pacoh *kəbiam* 'hold in beak/mouth'

None of these etyma have etymologically glottalised or imploded initials in Bahnaric, and we have found no wider Bahnaric etymology for the "long" etymon. Note also that the "corner of mouth" word may not belong here at all, as prenasalisation is not recorded in Lavi, and is only weakly indicated for Jru'. The extra-Bahnaric comparisons do indicate imploded onsets (either directly, or indirectly as they show voiced initials that must reflect older imploded stops). *Prima facie* these suggest Katuic and perhaps Monic influence contributing to the formation of PWB, although we cannot rule out an explanation internal to WB. Due to the doubtful nature of the reconstruction we leave the glottal element bracketted in our notation.

Table 4.3: Correspondences supporting PWB glottalised voiceless stops

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**ʔt*	*nt~tit*	*t*	*ʔt~nt*	*t*	*d*	*d*	*ʔd~nd*	*d*	*d*	*d*
**ʔk*	—	*k*	*ʔk~ŋk*	—	*g*	—	—	—	—	—

Structurally paralleling the above there are several etymologies suggesting voiceless glottalised onsets. The patterning of glottalisation~prenasalisation is the same as above, but

the reflexes in Juk, Jru' and Su' are voiceless.

There are five examples with initial apicals and one with initial dorsal. All Bahnaric comparisons indicate plain voiceless initials:

	Lavi	Jru'	Brao	
'bitter'	*ntiaŋ*	*ʔtaŋ~ntaŋ*	*daŋ*	cf. Bahnar *taŋ* 'bitter'
'hot'	—	*ʔtoʔ~ntoʔ*	*doʔ*	cf. Bahnar *tɔʔ* 'hot'
'shallow'	*titu̯ɔh*	*ʔtuas*	*dəəç*	cf. Rengao *tuuç* 'shallow'
'hear'	—	—	*doŋ, təmiŋ*	cf. Bahnar *kətəŋ* 'hear'
'vomit'	—	*ʔtəʔ~ntəʔ*	*dɨɨʔ*	cf. Mon *taʔ* 'to vomit'
'dried, scorched'	—	*ʔkooc*	*(gooc Nyaheɯn)*	cf. Kasseng *ʔəkɔɔc*, Kui *ŋkɔɔc* 'scorched'

It is probably significant that five out of six examples involve apicals—it is unlikely that we are dealing with an indigenous implosive series as typologically we would expect to see a predominance of labials, but these are completely absent. A voiceless apical stop is consistently indicated by external comparison, but the suggestion of a glottal element is only externally supported in the case of the lone dorsal initial, which may well be a borrowing.

Interestingly these remind us of the process that occurred in the history of Khmer whereby prevocalic [p, t] became imploded, and then later voiced (Jenner & Pou 1980-81:xix; Ferlus 1992:83). In Khmer that shift was general, while in WB these examples contrast with plain voiceless stops that are unchanged. Thus we have a strong suggestion of glottalised or imploded voiceless stops, but without a clear explanation for their manner of (co)articulation.

While there is some suggestive evidence for glottalised word initial stops in PWB, the case is much stronger for reconstructing glottalised stops in the non-initial prevocalic position, that is as mainsyllable initials occuring after minorsyllables. The correspondences supporting these are discussed below as part of the reconstruction of initial consonant sequences. Consistent with the typology of imploded stops generally, these series appear to be incomplete—labials and apicals are most frequent, laminals are infrequent, and dorsals appear to be missing. Notationally we treat these as coarticulated glottal stop + oral stop, consistent with our observations and analysis of Jru'.

Table 4.4: Inventory of PWB simple mainsyllable onsets

**p*	**t*	**c*	**k*	**ʔ*
**ʔp*	**ʔt*	**ʔc*	**ʔk*	
**b*	**d*	**ɟ*	**g*	
**ʔb*	**ʔd*	**ʔɟ*	**ʔg*	
**m*	**n*	**ɲ*	**ŋ*	
**ʔm*	**ʔn*	**ʔɲ*	**ʔŋ*	
**w*	**l* **r*	**j*		
**ʔw*	**ʔl* **ʔr*	**ʔj*		
	**s*			**h*

4.3.2 Clustered mainsyllable onsets

PWB mainsyllable initial clusters were all of the CR type (where R = *l, r, h j, w*), and generally speaking these are inherited unchanged, with two notable exceptions:

- in Lavi voiced stops have devoiced, so that for example **br* > [pr]
- in Su', Houeikong Laven and Oi, there is a shift of **kl* > [b]

Table 4.5: Correspondences of clustered mainsyllable onsets

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**pl*	*pl*	*pl*	*pl*	*pl*	*pl*	*pl*	*pl*	*pl*	*pl*	*pl*
**pr*	*pr*	*pr*	*pr*	*pr*	*pr*	*pr*	*pr*	*pr*	*pr*	*pr*
**ph*	*ph~pih*	*bah*	*ph*	*pah*	*ph*	*ph*	*ph*	*ph*	*ph*	*ph*
**bl*	*pl*	*bl*	*bl*	*bl*	*bl*	*bl*	*bl*	*bl*	*bl*	*bl*
**br*	*pr*	*br*	*br*	*br*	*br*	*br*	*br~mbr*	*br*	*br*	*br*
**mbr*	*mpr*	—	*br*	*mbr*	*mbr*	—	*hmbr*	*mbr~hmbr*	*br~mbr*	—
**th*	*th*	*th*	*th*	*th*	*th*	*th*	*th*	*th*	*th*	*th*
**tr*	*tr*	*tr*	*tr*	*tr*	*tr*	*tr*	*tr*	*tr~c*	*tr*	*tr*
**ndr*	—	—	*dr~ndr*	*ndr*	*ndr*	—	*hndr*	*ndr*	—	—
**cl*	—	—	*hl*	—	*ll*	—	—	—	—	*[kl]*
**cr*	*cr*	*cr*	*cr*	*cr*	*cr*	*cr~tr*	*cr*	*cr*	*cr*	*cr*
**ɟr*	—	*ɟr*	*ɟr*	—	*ɟr*	*ɟr*	*ɟr*	*dr*	*ɟr*	*ɟr*
**sl*	*hal*	*sal~hal*	*l*	*hl~hal*	*hl*	*kh*	*hl*	*hl*	*hal*	*çl*
**sr*	*sr*	*sr*	*sr*	*sr*	*sr*	*sr~ʃr*	*sr*	*sr*	*sr*	*çr*
**sw*	—	—	*hw*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*çw*
**kl*	*kl*	*kl*	*kl*	*b*	*kl*	*kl*	*kl~mb*	*kl*	*kl*	*kl*
**kr*	*kr*	*kr*	*kr*	*kr*	*kr*	*kr*	*kr*	*kr*	*kr*	*kr*
**kj*	*kaj*	—	*kj*	*kj*	*gj*	*kəj*	*kj*	*kj*	—	*khj*
**kw*	—	—	*kw*	—	*kw*	—	—	—	—	—
**kh*	—	*kh~kah*	*kh*	*kh*	*kh*	*kh*	*kh*	*kh*	*kh*	*kh*
**khl*	*kl*	—	*kl*	—	*kl*	*kh*	*hl~b*	*kl~b*	*khl*	*kl~khl*
**gl*	—	—	*gl*	—	*gl*	*gl*	*[l]*	*gl*	*[kl]*	*gl*
**hw*	—	—	*hw*	—	*hw~w*	—	*w*	—	—	—
**hj*	—	—	*hj*	—	*hj*	—	—	—	—	—
**hw*	—	—	*hw*	—	*hw*	—	—	—	—	—

A special discussion is required concerning the prenasalised clusters **mbr, *ndr*. These are specific to the portmanteau temporals that express days/years in the future/past by suppletive affixation. The system appears to have been borrowed from Katuic, and the precise morphophonology underlying the forms is not properly understood.

4.3.3 Minorsyllables

The reconstruction of minorsyllables is more problematic than other aspects of the phonology, as there are many possible combinations of segments, and at the same time, there are few tokens (in absolute numbers) of each possible combination, and many incomplete etymologies. These problems lead to underspecification when it comes to

assigning distinct correspondences, and patterns of complimentary and contrastive distribution between correspondences. This might not be a big problem if there have been few sound changes, but in the case of West Bahnaric, it turns out that there is a very complicated pattern of consonant lenitions and assimilations, particularly affecting Nyaheun, and to a lesser extent the languages of the Sekong Valley. These changes need to be properly explained, so that we can reliably determine which reflect secondary developments within Nyaheun versus those which indicate phonological complexity in the proto-language. The problem requires some considerable discussion.

4.3.3.1 The special role of Nyaheun in reconstructing minorsyllables

Broadly speaking, if Nyaheun data is excluded from our comparisons, the picture is very straightforward. The languages of the Sekong Valley, such as Oi, Cheng and Laveh/Brao normally maintain minorsyllable initials and codas intact if following mainsyllable onsets have not undergone lenition. The languages of the plateau such as Jru', Su' and Juk have lost minorsyllable codas, and Jru' has gone further, merging minorsyllables **s-*, **sr-*, **c-*, **cr-*, **tr-* to /h/, creating presapirated mainsyllable onsets.

The real challenge is to account for Nyaheun, which has completely reorganised sesquisyllables into monosyllables, creating initial long voiceless stops (T:), long nasals and laterals (N:), and clusters of voiced stop or nasal plus resonant (DR, NR). The patterning of phonological correspondences involving these onsets indicates a more complicated set of oppositions than found in any one WB language.

In order to illustrate these correspondences clearly, Nyaheun words with reorganised initials for which we have identified cognates in Jru' and Brao (or cognates from adjacent languages) are given below, grouped according to structural correspondence. We begin with etymologies involving mainsyllable initial nasals, as these are the least complicated.

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
	N:	TN	T(ə)N	
'right'	*mmaa*	*hmaa*	*cəmaa*	
'boil, abcess'	*mman*	*tman*	*təman* (Cheng)	
'chin/jaw'	*mmaak*	*kmaak*	*cəmaak* (Cheng)	
'food'	*nnaa*	--	*cənaa* (Laveh)	< **caa* 'to eat'
'knot'	*nnuat*	*knuat*	--	< **kuat* 'bundle'
'wing'	*nnan*	*pnar*	*pənar*	< **par* 'to fly'
'hammer	*nnɨm*	*hnəm*	--	< **tɨm* 'pound'
'ginger'	*ɲɲiə*	*kɲiə*	*kəɲii*	cf. Khmer *khɲii*
	NR	TN	T(ə)N	
'iron axe'	*nwəə*	*tmiə*	*təmii* (Laveh)	
'flat, bald'	*hɲwəə*	*hmiə*	*çmii*	
'blowpipe'	*ŋrɔŋ*	*hnɔŋ*	*çnɔŋ*	
'tusk, fang'	*ŋriaŋ*	*kniaŋ*	*kəniɛŋ*	cf. Chrau *gənieŋ*
'dirt'	*ŋwoʔ*	*kmoʔ*	--	cf. Bahnar *kəmoʔ*
'far'	*ŋjaaj*	*hŋaaj*	*cəŋaaj*	cf. Khmer *chŋaaj*

Above we have two groups that all appear to involve sequences of voiceless obstruent + nasal, however in the first group the result in Nyaheun is assimilation to a long nasal, while in the second group the result is lenition of the nasal, and an anticipatory assimilation of nasality to the initial segment. Complicating matters somewhat are doublets with both outcomes:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
'day'	*niɛ, ŋŋee*	*tŋaj*	*təŋaj*	cf. Khmer *thŋaj*
'year'	*ŋwɔɔ, mmɔ*	*kmɔɔ*	*kmɑɑ*	cf. Katu *kəmɔɔ*
'embarrassed'	*mmaaw, ŋwaaw*	*kmaal*	*kəmaaw* (Laveh)	cf. Cua *kəmɨɨl*

The forms of 'day' and 'year' with long nasals are special forms used in counting, in which case there may be a phono-syntactic explanation, but this would not apply to other exceptions such as 'embarrassed'. In CWBD we explained the difference as reflecting an original distinction of voicing of the minorsyllable initial, but this no longer appears tenable, as there is no consistent external evidence, and internally some cases would require a voiced fricative, which is ruled out systemically and typologically. There is a small number of relevant etyma for which initial voiced stops are indicated (based upon the Brao reflex), but they also do not fit the model we had earlier suggested:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
'wine'	*ɲwɨɨ*	*cmʌw*	*ɟəmɨɨ*	cf. Triw (Katuic)*ʔimɨɨ*
'thorn'	*llaa*	*claa*	*ɟərlaa*	cf. Bahnar *ɟəlaa*
'person'	*nnuih*	*pnus*	*bənuih*	cf. Tampuon *pənouç*, Khmer *manus*

In so far as we can see a pattern, it appears that when the nasal is originally an infix, the result is always a long nasal in Nyaheun. Furthermore, Nyaheun reflexes with /ŋŋ/ and /ɲɲ/ are very rare, which we would expect if most long nasals derive from historically infixed words. This strongly suggests that Nyaheun long nasals and NR clusters are historically in complementary distribution, both derived from *TN and *DN, with morphological conditioning determining the outcome. On this basis the Brao reflexes are taken as indicative of the proto-forms, most faithfully preserving the proto-initial.

More problematic are the PWB word onsets that involve sequences of oral stops, as assimilation prosseses yield mono- and sequisyllabic outcomes according to the various languages:

- Nyaheun shows monosyllables with initial long voiceless stops (T:) or DR clusters,
- Jru' shows TT and TD onsets, and
- Brao shows both lenited and unlenited initials T(ə)T, T(ə)D, T(ə)R, D(ə)R.

The correspondences between these various forms yield a large number of possibilities. We begin by examining etyma involving Nyaheun T: onsets, which fall into two groups:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
Group 1)	T:	TT	T(ə)T	
'son-in-law'	*ssaaw*	*psaaw*	--	cf. Alak *pasaaw*
'rake ground'	*ssɨən*	*ksɨɨr*	*çəçɨɨr*	cf. Bahnar *siir* 'dig'
'bunch (cl.)'	*ppum*	*kpum*	--	cf. Kh. *-pum* 'unopened'
'lime'	*ppɔɔn*	*kpoor*	--	cf. Khmer *kampaor*
'dream'	*kkwii*	*pkuj*	--	< **kuj* 'sleep'
'finger'	*ppuac*	*hpuac*	*tərpuac*	
'knee'	*koo* (*kkoo*?)	*hkool*	*tərkool*	cf. PKatuic *tərkɔɔl*
'bean'	*ttaak*	*htaak*	*hntaak*	cf. Khmer *santek*
'bedbug	*kkʁʁc*	*ŋkɔɔc*[12]	--	cf. Alak *sakɤɤc*
'chameleon'	*kkuaj*	*hkuaj*	--	cf. Lavi *ŋkɔɔj*
'fern'	*ttooŋ*	*htooŋ*	--	cf. Bahnar *kətɔɔŋ*
'grave'	*ttuu*	*htʌw~ntʌw*	--	
'carry on pole'	*ttuoŋ*	*ʔtuoŋ*	*tuuŋ* (Cheng)	
'turtle'	*ttʁʁk*	*ʔtʌʌk*	*ʔntəək*	cf. Alak *ntɤɤk*
Group 2)	T:	TD	T(ə)D	
'hoof'	*ccɔɔp*	*kɟoop*	--	cf. Stieng *kənɟɔɔp*
'skirt'	*ttaaŋ*	*kdaaŋ*	*kədaaŋ*	
'middle'	*ttii*	*kdɛj*	*ʔndii*	cf. Katu *tədii*
'scratch/rake'	*ppɔk*	*kbɔk*	--	cf. Bahnar *bɔk* 'hoe'
'hairbun'	*ppooc*	*kbooc*	--	
'touch/feel'	*ppʁʁt*	*tbʌʌt*	*bəbəət*	
'buttock'	*ppook*	*hbook*	*tərbɑk*	
'Venus'	*tteeŋ*	*hdeeŋ*	--	
'hearth/tripod'	*ppɨn*	*hbəl*	*tərbɨn*	
'baboon'	*kkɔɔk*	*ʔgɔɔk~ŋgɔɔk*	--	
'carry in arms/on hip'	*ppiak*	*kbiak*	*kəmbiɛk*	
'evening'	*ppɨʔ*	*hbɨʔ~mbɨʔ*	*ʔmbɨʔ*	cf. Katu *ʔiɓɨɨ*, Dakkang *ʔabɨʔ*

The above would seem to straightforwardly reflect historical sequences of the type TT and TD with assimilation to T: in Nyaheun. Note that the presence of /n/ or /r/ codas in the minorsyllable (retained in Brao) does not seem to affect the results—these appear to have been lost from both Nyaheun and Jru' before any other phonological processes.

There is also a residue of correspondences in which Jru' and Brao conflict in terms of voicing of the mainsyllable initial, and in each borrowing seems to be the problem, for example:

[12] This form is from TLT, and suggests /hkʌʌc/ in Jacq's notation.

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
'fence'	*ppɔɔŋ*	*hpɔɔŋ~mpɔɔŋ*	*rəmʔbɔɔŋ*	cf. Khmer *rɓɔɔŋ*
'shrimp'	*ccɔŋ*	*ʔɟɔŋ~ɲɟɔŋ*	*kəcɔŋ*	cf. Kasseng *ʔəɟɔŋ*, Bahnar *gəsɔŋ*

It appears that Brao has borrowed 'fence' from Khmer—this was formed by a *-p-* infix that regularly became [ɓ] in Khmer, so Nyaheun and Jru' preserve a much older form. In the case of 'shrimp' external comparison suggests that Jru' may have borrowed the voiced reflex from Kasseng (or perhaps Alak).

We now consider etyma where the outcome in Nyaheun is an initial DR cluster. These fall into four groups as follows:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
Group 3)	DR	TT	T(ə)R	
'turtle'	*dwaa*	*tapaa* (Juk)	--	cf. Bahnar *təpaa*
'charcoal'	*gjah*	*kacah* (Juk)	*kəjah*	cf. Alak *kacah*
'corpse'	*gjɔk*	*ksɔk*	*kəjɔk*	cf. Alak *kasɔk*
'mortar'	*dwaw*	*tpal*	*təwaaw*	cf. Kh.*tɓal* < *dal* 'pound'
Group 4)	DR	TT	T(ə)D	
'sugarcane'	*graaw*	*ktaaw*	*kədaaw*	cf. Bah. *kətaaw*, Katu *ʔataam*
'bone'	*griəŋ*	*ktɨəŋ*	*kədiiŋ*	cf. Bah. *kətiiŋ*
'earth'	*brɛh*	*ptɛh*	*pədɛh*	cf. Bah. *tɛh*
'crab'	*graam*	*ktaam*	*kədaam*	cf. Bah. *kətaam*, Kh. *kɗaam*
'thin'	*hriəŋ*	*htɨəŋ*	*çdiiŋ*	cf. Alak *sataaŋ*
'wash things'	*hraa*	*htaa*	*çdaa*	

Note: in the last two members of this group Nyaheun reflexes show no voicing of the initial because there is no voiced fricative in the system.

	DR	TD	T(ə)R	
Group 5)				
'dirty'	*gjaʔ*	*kɟaʔ*	*kəjaʔ*	
'heavy'	*gjik*	*kɟik*	*kəjik*	cf. Alak *kadʑɯk*
'cheek'	*dwɔk*	*tbɔk*	*təwɔk*	cf. Alak *tabɔk*, Katu *təbɔk*
Group 6)	DR	TD	T(ə)D	
'handspan'	*ɟraa*	*hdaa*	*cədaa*	cf. Bahnar *səʔdaa*
'onion'	*griam*	*kdiam*	*kədiɛm*	cf. Bahnar *kədim*
'pinch off'	*grec*	*kdec*	*kədec*	< **dec* 'biting insect'
'hang'	*ɟwak*	*tbak*	*cəmbak*	cf. Bahnar *təɓak*
'lift'	*brik*	*kdik*	--	< **dik* 'raise'
'carry'	*bruk*	*kduk*	--	< **duk* 'lead')
'heel'	*grɔɔ*	*hdʌʌl*	--	cf. Bahnar *kəʔnəəl*
'reheat food'	*graak*	*kdaak*	--	< **daak* 'water'; cf. Bahnar *ʔdaak*

So now there are six distinct patterns of correspondence. The most structural variation is in

Brao, in terms of whether or not the mainsyllable initial lenites to a glide. In this respect it is significant that we do not see lenition of **d* > [r] among these—laminals and labials do lenite to glides, while apicals merely become voiced if conditions for lenition are met. One exception is the Brao reflex of 'hang' which, like 'fence' (above), may be Khmer influenced.

Assuming that place of articulation is conditioning lenitions in Brao, groups 3 to 6 reduce to two accordingly:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao
Groups 3,4)	DR	TT	T(ə)D/R
Groups 5,6)	DR	TD	T(ə)D/R

These contrast structurally with the first two groups:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao
Groups 1)	T:	TT	T(ə)T
Groups 2)	T:	TD	T(ə)D

On the basis of both internal and external evidence we have abandoned the idea that a contrast of voicing in the initial consonant could have motivated the four-way structural correspondence indicated above. This leaves us with at least two possibilities: a) an extra segment in the minorsyllable or b) additional complexity in the mainsyllable initial.

The first hint of an explanation is suggested to us by the following comparisons reflecting a derived form:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao
'to wet'	*draak*	--	*trdaak*
'to reheat food'	*graak*	*kdaak*	--

Both of these are derived from the word for 'water', for which PWB **daak* is reconstructed. However, wider comparisons such as Bahnar *ʔdaak* and Katu *ɗaak* unambiguously indicate that that the initial is etymologically glottalised/implosive. We can suggest that glottalisation is conditioning the lenition of *d* > *r* in Nyaheun, otherwise we would expect a long voiceless initial, as in the following example:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao
'sarong'	*ttaaŋ*	*kdaaŋ*	*kədaaŋ*

And there are other direct comparisons with Bahnar that suggest a glottalised mainsyllable initial, such as:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
'heel'	*grɔɔ*	*hdʌʌl*	--	cf. Bahnar *kəʔnəəl*
'handspan'	*ɟraa*	*hdaa*	*cədaa*	cf. Bahnar *səʔdaa*

In addition one can note that among the other examples of this structural correspondence (listed above) there are also comparisons with Alak and Katuic showing voiced mainsyllable initials, and these belong to correspondence sets that also indicate historically glottalised/imploded stops. The counter-examples to this tendency are examples of group 1 and 2 type that have Katuic cognates indicating glottalised mainsyllable initials. However, these lack Bahnaric etymologies, and we can suggest borrowing from Katuic into WB

from a Katuic language, e.g:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
'evening'	*ppɨ?*	*hbɨ?~mbɨ?*	*ʔmbɨ?*	cf. Katu *ʔiɓɨɨ*, Dakkang *ʔabɨ?*

This Katuic etymon has replaced the Bahnaric form represented by reflexes such as Bahnar *kəsə?* 'afternoon', Halang *sɛ̀?* 'evening' etc.

So we can suggest with some confidence that etymological glottalised voiced stops were preserved in PWB in the *postconsonantal* position, but not word initially. In addition, some glottalised voiced stops occurring in either position may have entered PWB as loans. Thus group 5) and 6) etyma are reconstructed with onsets *T(r/n).ʔD[13].

This still leaves groups 3) and 4), which by analogy should be reconstructed with glottalised voiceless stops in opposition to a glottalised voiced series, a typological curiosity which requires some discussion. Looking at the examples we note that Bahnaric comparisons unambiguously indicate plain voiceless stops. On the other hand, where Khmer comparisons are available, the segments in question are imploded, e.g.:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
'crab'	*graam*	*ktaam*	*kədaam*	cf. Khmer *kɗaam*
'mortar'	*dwaw*	*tpal*	*təwaaw*	cf. Khmer *tɓal*

The Khmer imploded stops developed in the Old Khmer period from etymologically plain voiceless stops **p* and **t* which became imploded in all prevocalic[14] positions (Jenner & Pou 1980-01:xix; Ferlus 1992:83). Subsequently, in the transition to Modern Khmer, etymologically voiced stops became voiceless and merged with the voiceless stops remaining in preconsonantal positions. Today in spoken Khmer the imploded stops are often pronounced as plain voiced, but imploded articulation is still common in rural speech and certain registers of educated speech. The developments can be diagrammed as follows:

	Pre Khmer	Old Khmer	Modern Khmer
'three'	**p-*	*ɓii*	*ɓəi ~ bəi*
'to complete; confer'	**p-*	*pɗɔl*	*pɗal ~ pdal*
'mortar'	**-p-*	*tɓal*	*tɓal ~ tbal*
'swollen'	**b-*	*bɔɔk*	*pɔɔk*
'uncovered, smooth'	**-b-*	*tbɛɛk*	*tpɛɛk*

Structurally this parallels the situation we are reconstructing for PWB, in so far as our glottalised voiceless series is restricted to 'prevocalic' position, although necessarily postconsonantal. Could Khmer be the source of PWB forms we reconstruct with glottalised voiceless stops? In some cases 'yes', in others 'no'—for example, Khmer *chʔiŋ* 'bone' is probably not the immediate source of WB forms, although it still suggests the ultimate presence of a glottal(ised) stop initial (Sidwell 2002 reconstructs Proto Bahnaric **kʔsɨɨŋ* 'bone'). It is clear that Old Khmer was influential in the development of PWB, and the

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[13] Note that the full point is used to mark syllable boundary.

[14] The terms 'preconsonantal' and 'prevocalic' correspond to 'minorsyllable initial' and 'mainsyllable initial' respectively, as the minorsyllable vowel has no value in these processes.

lack of borrowings with later Khmer features, such as devoiced initials or diphthonged vowels, securely dates this influence to the Old Khmer period. What we suggest happened is that in at least some cases the Old Khmer pronunciation of its imploded series in the prevocalic postconsonantal position influenced PWB speech. Developing from a voiceless series it may have been phonetically voiceless at first, and this marked pronunciation may have been affected by PWB speakers. In addition there may have been some etymologically glottalised voiceless initials, as in the 'bone' etymon.

So we have structural indications of glottalisation, and likely internal and external sources. These considerations give us sufficient confidence to reconstruct glottalisation of PWB stops, summarised as follows:

Group 1)	*T(r/n).T
Group 2)	*T(r/n).D
Groups 3,4)	*T(r/n).ʔT
Groups 5,6)	*T(r/n).ʔD

We are now left with a small set of residual comparisons involving fricatives.

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao	
'rake ground'	*ssɨən*	*ksɨɨr*	*çəçɨɨr*	cf. Bahnar *siir* 'dig'
'otter'	*phjee*	*tsaj*	*tsaj* (Laveh)	cf. Khmer *phee*
'nest'	*khjoom*	*ksoom*	*kəçoom*	cf. Stieng *nchoom*
'blow nose'	*khjoon*	*ksoor*	--	cf. Khmer *soor*

The first of these appears to show independent developments in each language, as the Jru' and Brao minorsyllables do not correspond—Jru' may have replaced an older minorsyllable with its transitivising prefix, while Brao may have reduplicated the initial using sound-symbolism to mark the repetition of raking action. The long [ss] of Nyaheun could correspond to either. The 'otter' etymon is also problematic, as Jru' and Brao reflexes with initial apical are isolated—in other MK branches the initial is a labial stop, as in Nyaheun, so borrowing and/or innovation may be involved. By contrast the other two etyma have straightforward etymologies, and rather than showing any lenition or assimilation, the [s] has unpacked to [hj], and we suspect that this is the unmarked outcome of postconsonantal **s* in Nyaheun.

There is also an anomalous set where Brao fails to show expected lenition:

	Nyaheun	Jru'	Brao
'kill'	*gjeet*	*kceet*	*kəceet*

However, it is significant that Brao fails to show an /r/ minorsyllable coda, which is attested for this etmon in Oi and Cheng, so it appears that the Brao has changed or replaced this form, perhaps influenced by another (West)Bahnaric language.

With the benefit of the above discussion we can now move on to the complete tables of minorsyllable correspondences and reconstructions.

4.3.3.2 Minorsyllable onsets

Most minorsyllables are formed by a single consonant, usually articulated with an

epenthetic vowel. There are some sound changes conditioned by following mainsyllable onsets, so we table these together to establish the patterning of correspondences.

Table 4.6: Correspondences supporting PWB simple minorsyllable onsets

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**p.t*	*pat*	*pat*	*pt*	*pat*	*tt*	*pət*	*pat*	*pat*	*pat*	*pət*
**p.ʔt*	*pat*	*pat*	*pt*	*pat*	*br*	*pəd*	*bad*	*br*	*br*	*pəd*
**p.ʔd*	—	—	*pd*	*pad*	*br*	—	*bad*	—	—	*pəd*
**p.c*	—	—	*pc*	*pəc*	—	—	—	—	—	—
**p.s*	*pas*	*pas*	*ps*	—	*ss~phj*	*pəs*	*[krs]*	*pas*	*pas*	*pəç*
**p.k*	—	—	*pk*	—	*kk*	—	—	—	—	—
**p.n*	—	*pan*	*pn*	—	*nn~mr*	*pən*	*pan*	*pən*	—	—
**p.ŋ*	—	—	*pŋ*	—	*ŋŋ*	*pəŋ*	*paŋ*	*paŋ*	—	*pəŋ*
**c.b*	—	—	*hb*	—	*pp*	—	—	—	—	—
**c.ʔb*	—	—	*[kb]*	—	*ɟw*	—	—	—	—	*cəw*
**c.d*	—	—	*hd*	—	*tt*	—	—	—	—	—
**c.ʔd*	—	—	*hd~nd*	—	*ɟr*	*səd*	—	—	*cr*	*cr*
**c.k*	*sik*	*cak*	*hk~ŋk*	*cək*	—	*cək*	*cak*	*cak*	—	*cəg*
**c.ʔ*	*saʔ*	—	*hʔ~ŋʔ*	*cəʔ*	*ʔj*	*cəʔ~səʔ*	*caʔ*	*caʔ*	*caʔ*	*cəʔ*
**c.m*	*sam*	—	*hm*	*m*	*mm*	*səm*	*cam*	*cam*	*cam*	*cəm*
**c.n*	*san*	*can*	*hn*	—	*nn~ɲr*	*cən*	*can*	*can*	*can*	*cən*
**c.ŋ*	*saŋ*	*caŋ*	*hŋ*	*caŋ*	*ŋj*	*səŋ*	*caŋ*	*traŋ*	*caŋ*	*cɨŋ*
**t.p*	—	—	*tp*	—	*pp*	*[mp]*	—	*[tamp]*	*tap*	*təp*
**t.ʔp*	*tap*	*tap*	*tp*	*təp*	*dw*	*təv*	*təw*	*tav*	*tav*	*təw*
**t.b*	—	—	*tb*	—	*pp*	—	*[b]*	—	—	*[bəb]*
**t.ʔb*	—	—	*tb*	*təb*	*dw*	*təb*	—	*tav*	*tav~tab*	*təw*
**t.ʔd*	—	—	*td*	—	*dr*	—	—	*tad*	*trad*	—
**t.s*	—	—	*ts*	—	*[phj]*	—	—	—	*ts*	—
**t.ʔ*	*taʔ*	*[ʔ]*	*tʔ*	—	*tʔ*	—	—	*taʔ*	—	—
**t.m*	*tam*	*tam*	*tm*	*təm*	*mm~nw*	*təm*	*təm*	*tam*	*tam*	*təm*
**t.n*	*tan*	—	*tn*	*[n]*	*[n]*	*tr*	—	—	—	—
**t.ŋ*	*taŋ*	*[tah]*	*tŋ*	*təŋ*	*ŋŋ~nɨ*	*təŋ*	*təŋ*	*taŋ*	*taŋ*	*təŋ*
**k.p*	*kap*	*[kab]*	*kp*	*[kamp]*	*pp*	—	—	—	—	—
**k.b*	—	—	*kb*	*kəb*	*pp*	—	—	—	—	—
**k.ʔb*	*kamp*	—	*kb*	—	*gu*	—	*kaw*	*kav*	*kəw*	*kəw*
**k.t*	—	—	*kt*	*kat*	*tt*	*kəd*	*kat*	—	—	*kət*
**k.ʔt*	*kat*	*kat*	*kt*	*kat~kad*	*gr*	*kəd*	—	*kr*	*kr~kad*	*kəd*
**k.d*	*kat*	*gad*	*kd*	—	*tt*	*kəd*	*kəd*	*kad*	*kad*	*kəd*
**k.ʔd*	*kad*	*kad*	*kd*	—	*gr*	—	*[kad]*	—	—	*kəd*
**k.c*	*kac*	—	*kc*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
**k.ʔc*	*kas*	*kac*	*kc*	*kəc*	*gj*	*kaɟ*	*kəɟ*	*kaj*	*kaj*	*kəj*
**k.ɟ*	—	—	*kɟ*	—	*cc*	—	—	—	—	—
**k.ʔɟ*	*kach*	*gaɟ*	*kɟ*	—	*gj*	*kəj*	*kaj*	*kj~kaɟ*	*kj~kaɟ*	*kəj*
**k.s*	*kas*	*kas*	*ks*	—	*khj*	*kəs*	*kas*	*kas*	*kas*	*kəç*
**k.ʔs*	—	*[s]*	*ks*	—	*gj*	—	—	*kj*	—	*kəj*

*k.ʔ	kəʔ	gəʔ	kəʔ	kəʔ	kəʔ~ŋg	kəʔ	kəʔ	kaʔ	kaʔ	kəʔ
*k.m	kam	kam	km	kam	mm~ŋw	kəm	kam	kəm	kam	kəm
*k.n	kan	kan~kr	kn	kan	nn~ŋr	kr	—	kan	kan	kən
*k.ɲ	kaɲ	kaɲ	kɲ	—	ɲɲ	—	—	—	—	kəɲ
*s.b	—	—	hb~mb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*s.ʔb	—	—	—	—	—	—	səv	—	haw	—
*s.t	sat	—	nt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*s.ʔt	nt	—	ht~nt	—	hr	—	sid	—	had	çd
*s.d	—	—	—	—	nd	—	sad	—	—	—
*s.s	sas	sas	[ts,ks]	—	—	—	—	—	—	çç
*s.k	ŋk	sak	ŋk	—	kk	—	—	—	—	—
*[s/c].k	—	—	ʔk~ŋk	—	—	sək	—	—	—	çg~cg
*s.g	çik	—	hg~ŋg	səg	[ŋ̊]	[sk]	[c^hək]	saŋ	sak	çg
*s.ʔ	saʔ	—	hʔ	[c^həh]	hʔ	səʔ	[c^həh]	səʔ	saʔ	—
*s.m	m~ham	sam	hm	[chəm]	m̥~ɲ̊w	səm	hm	m~həm	m	hm~çm
*s.n	san	san~sr	hn	sən	ɲ̊r	sən	san	sr~sn~han	hn~han	hn~çm
*h.p	—	—	hp	—	mp	—	—	—	—	[bən]
*h.t	—	—	ht	—	d	—	—	—	—	—
*h.k	ŋk	—	hk~ŋk	—	g	—	g	[k]	—	[gəg]
*h.ʔ	haʔ	h	h	—	hʔ	—	—	həʔ	—	həʔ
*h.m	m	—	hm~m	—	—	hm	—	—	m	hm
*h.ŋ	—	—	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ̊	ŋ	ŋ~hg	h	ŋ	hŋ~ŋŋ
*h.d	nt	d	ʔd~nd	həd~nd	nt	həd~nd	had	həd	had	—
*r.m	—	ram	hm~rm	rəm	m̥	—	rəm	rəm	hm	rəm~hrm
*r.n	—	—	hn	—	n̥	—	—	—	—	—
*r.ŋ	haŋ	—	hŋ	—	ŋ̊	—	—	—	—	hŋ
*r.w	—	raw	hw	—	—	w	—	—	—	w
*r.ʔ	—	—	—	—	hʔ	—	rəʔ	—	—	—
*b.n	p[h]in	—	pn	pən~bən	nn~mr	br~mən	man	man	man~pan	bən
*br.n	—	—	—	—	mr	—	—	—	barn	birn
*bn.j	piɲ	maj	pj	pəj	ɲ	—	—	maɲ	pan	—
*d.m	—	dim	—	—	—	—	—	—	dam	dəm
*ɟ.m	—	—	—	—	mm	—	—	—	—	ɟəm
*ɟ.h	—	[pah]	cəh	[taŋh]	hj	ɟəh	ɟəh	—	ch	ch
*ɟr.l	chil	cl	cl	—	ll	—	—	—	—	ɟirl
*g.n	—	—	—	—	gr	—	—	—	—	gən
*l.p	hap	lap	p	hərp	pp	p	səm~mp	trm~mp	hap	mp~hmp

The last block in Table 4.6 reflects the very modest number of comparisons supporting the reconstruction of voiced stop onsets, some arising historically by affixation (although we do not attempt to distinguish them here). There is also only a single etymology, ***lpiat*** 'tongue', indicating a lateral minorsyllable. This arose from infixation of a presumed root ***liat* 'lick, taste' .

4.3.3.3 Minorsyllables with nasal/rhotic codas

A modest number of correspondences suggest minorsyllables with nasal and rhotic codas, best preserved in Brao and Lavi. The nasal is unmarked in place of articulation, as it always assimilates to the place of articulation of the following segment. Note that in respect of the **ʔn-* minorsyllables, the initial glottal stop is absent in most sources, but a careful review of our recordings shows that what have been mostly recorded as prenasalised initials actually have glottal onsets, and this appears to be quite normal across Bahnaric and Katuic languages. More frequent are minorsyllables with **-r* codas, particularly in combination with initial **t*. Generally this **-r* is well preserved in Sapuan, Oi, Cheng, Laveh and Brao, although it is lost when the mainsyllable initial lenites.

Table 4.7: Correspondences supporting PWB minorsyllable codas

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**sm.b*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*simb*	—	—	*hmb*
**cn.ʔt*	*sant*	—	*ht~nt*	—	*ɟr*	—	—	—	—	—
**tm.p*	—	—	—	*təmp*	*pp*	—	—	—	—	*[kəmp]*
**km.b*	—	—	*kb*	—	*pp*	—	—	—	—	*kəmb*
**kn.s*	—	—	—	*kəns*	*ss*	—	—	—	—	—
**kn.t*	*kant*	*kat*	*kt*	*[dət]*	*tt*	—	*kat*	*kat*	*kat*	*kənt*
**k[n].ʔt*	*kat*	*kat*	—	—	*gr*	*kat*	—	—	*kant*	—
**hm.b*	—	—	*hm*	*km*	*m̥*	*mb[l]*	*mb*	—	*ʔb~mb*	*hmb*
**hn.t*	*nt*	—	*ht~nt*	*[cʰət]*	*tt*	*nt*	—	*nt*	*nt*	*hnt*
**ʔm.b*	*mp*	*b*	*ʔb~mb~hb*	*p*	*mp*	*pəb~mb*	—	*mb*	*ʔamb*	—
**ʔn.t*	—	—	*ʔt~nt*	*[ʔant]*	*tt*	*nt*	*[t]*	*nt*	*nt*	*nt*
**ʔŋ.k*	*ŋk*	*k*	*ʔk~ŋk~hk*	*ʔk*	*k~kk*	—	*ŋk*	*ŋk*	*ŋk*	*ŋk*
**pr.n*	—	—	—	—	*mr*	—	*pran*	—	—	*pən*
**cr.w*	—	—	*hw*	—	*cw*	—	—	*trav*	—	—
**sr.ʔb*	*sip*	*cab*	*hb*	—	—	—	—	*srav*	—	—
**sr.s*	*sis*	*[s]*	*[ks]*	—	*[s]*	—	*səs*	—	—	*çərç*
**sr.l*	*sal*	—	*hl~l*	*hl*	*hl*	—	*sr*	*l~hl~hr*	*hal*	*çrl~çr*
**sr.ŋ*	—	—	—	—	*ŋ̊*	—	—	—	—	*çrŋ*
**tr.p*	*tap*	—	*hp~mp*	*trp*	*pp*	*təp*	*trap*	*trp~cap*	*trap*	*trəp*
**tr.b*	—	—	*hb*	—	*pp*	—	*trab*	*trb*	—	*trəb*
**t[r].ʔb*	—	—	*tb*	—	*dw*	*rəb*	—	—	—	*cəw*
**tr.ʔd*	*[kant]*	—	—	—	*dr*	*cəd~rəd*	*tad~nd*	*[s]*	*tard*	*trand*
**tr.j*	—	—	*hj*	*tr*	*j*	*taj*	—	*raj*	*raj*	*trəj*
**tr.k*	*tak*	*tak*	*hk~ŋk*	*trk*	*[k]*	*tək*	*trak*	*trk~cak*	*trak*	*trək*
**tr.m*	*tam*	—	*hm*	—	—	*trəm*	—	—	—	*trəm*
**tr.n*	—	—	*hn*	—	*nn*	—	—	—	—	—
**tr.ŋ*	*taŋ*	*taŋ*	*hŋ*	*təŋ*	*[ŋ]*	*trəŋ*	*[ŋ]*	—	*traŋ*	*trəŋ*
**tr.t*	*tat*	—	*ht~nt*	—	*tʔ*	—	—	—	*[t]*	*trət*
**tr.w*	—	—	—	*trw*	*tw*	*təw*	—	—	—	—
**kr.b*	*kap*	*kab*	*kb*	—	—	—	—	—	—	*kərb*
**kr.ʔb*	—	—	—	*krəb*	*gu*	*kəb*	*[kamp]*	—	*krab*	*kəw*
**k[r].ʔt*	*kat*	*kat*	*kt*	*kət*	*gr*	*kərt*	*krət*	*kəd~kr*	*kəd~kr*	*kəd*

**kr.ʔc*	*katɕ*	—	*kc*	*kəc*	*gj*	*kac*	*krac~kaj*	*krəc*	*[kac]*	*[kəc]*
**kr.n*	*kann*	*kad*	*kn*	*kr*	*nn*	*kən*	*karn*	*krn*	*karn*	*krən*
**hr.l*	*hal*	*hal*	*hl*	*hrl*	*hl*	—	*har*	*hr*	—	*[d]*

4.3.3.4 Minorsyllables with phonemic vowels

As in Modern WB languages, there was also the possibility of a phonemic minorsyllable vowel before R, so that *CR contrasted with *CəR. However, in many cases the reconstruction of the vowel is problematic, as there are few complete correspondences, and the sources are not always reliable in recording the phonemic vowel in these sequences, e.g a minorsyllable vowel is often indicated for Lavi when it does not appear to be phonemic. In addition, a phonemic **ʔə-* can occur before a variety of mainsyllable initials, although the absolute frequency is low. The reconstruction of these is based mainly upon their reflex in Lavi.

Table 4.8: Correspondences supporting phonemic minorsyllable vowels

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**pə.l*	—	—	*pəl*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
**p[ə.]r*	*par*	—	*pr*	—	*pr*	—	—	—	—	—
**p[ə.]h*	*pih*	—	*ph*	*pah*	*ph*	*pəh*	*ph*	*ph*	*ph*	*ph*
**tə.l*	—	—	*tl*	—	*ll*	—	*tal*	*təl*	—	—
**tə.w*	—	—	—	—	*tw*	—	—	—	—	*təw*
**cə.h*	—	—	*s*	—	*həj*	*cəh*	—	*cah*	—	—
**c[ə.]w*	—	*ɟaw*	*hw*	—	*cw*	—	—	—	—	—
**kə.h*	—	*kah*	*kəh*	—	*kh*	—	—	—	—	—
**kə.j*	*kaj*	—	*kəj~kj*	*kəs*	*kj*	*kəj*	*kaj*	*kəj*	*kəj*	*kəj*
**kə.l*	*kal*	*kl*	*kəl~kl*	*kəl~b*	*kl*	*kəl*	*kal*	*kl*	*kəl~kl*	*kəl~kl*
**k[ə.]l*	*kal*	—	*kl*	—	*kl*	*kəl*	—	*kl*	—	*kəl*
**h[ə.]r*	—	—	*[h]*	—	—	—	—	*hr*	—	*hər*
**ʔə.d*	*ʔat*	—	*nt~hd*	—	*nt*	—	—	—	—	—
**ʔə.s*	*ʔas*	—	*ʔs~ns*	—	*ss*	—	*s*	*ns*	—	*ɲç*
**ʔə.j*	*ʔaj*	—	*ɲj*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
**ʔə.g*	—	—	*ŋg*	—	*kk*	—	—	—	—	—
**ʔə.h*	*həʔ*	—	*ʔh*	—	*h*	*h*	*[ph]*	*[hər]*	*ʔh*	—

4.3.3.5 Summary of PWB minorsyllable reconstruction

We are now able to summarise the complete inventory of minorsyllables indicated in our data. While most consist phonemically of a single consonant, nasal and rhotic codas and phonemic vowels do occur. Possibly most of these segments originate in ancient prefixes and infixes, but we have treated them here only from the phonological viewpoint. Note that nasal codas are unmarked for place or articulation in the table below, but are assumed to have assimilated to the place of the following segment in their articulattion. Gaps, such as the lack of **pn,* do not appear to have any systemic significance.

Table 4.9: Complete inventory of PWB minorsyllables

**p*	**t*	**s*	**c*	**k*	**ʔ*	**h*
**pə*	**tə*	**sə*	**cə*	**kə*	**ʔə*	**hə*
**pr*	**tr*	**sr*	**cr*	**kr*	**ʔr*	**hr*
	**tn*	**sn*	**cn*	**kn*	**ʔn*	**hn*
**b*	**d*	**ɟ*	**g*			
**br*		**ɟr*				
**bn*						
	**r, *l*					

4.3.4 Mainsyllable codas

The correspondences of mainsyllable codas are straightforward, showing few conditioned changes. The most common development is a loss of the final lateral, which survives unchanged only in Juk, Jru' and Su'. The reflexes of the fricative **s* vary considerably (from velar to laminal to apical) depending upon language and environment, and are notated in a variety of ways in the different sources, most often *ih, x* or *s*, and occasionally *yh, jh, ŷ, ç*— all represent attempts at representing the same phoneme, which is structurally equivalent to the word initial **s*.

Table 4.10: Correspondences supporting PWB mainsyllable codas

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
**t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*	*t*
**c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
**k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*	*k*
**m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*	*m*
**n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*	*n*
**ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*	*ɲ*
**ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ/ɲ*[1]	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*	*ŋ*
**l*	*ø*	*l*	*l*	*l*	*w*[2]	*w*[2]	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*
**r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*n*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*	*r*
**j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*[3]	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*	*j*
**w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*	*w*
**s*	*ih~h*	*ih*	*ih~s*	*h~ø*	*ih~s*	*ih~s*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x~h*
**h*	*h*	*h*	*h/ih~s*[4]	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*	*h*

[1] Palatalised after front vowels.

[2] Neutralised after (secondary) back vowels (e.g. **iil* > [uu]).

[3] Neutralised after (secondary) front vowels (e.g. **aj* > [ee]).

[4] Palatalised after **ia*.

Table 4.11: Inventory of PWB mainsyllable codas

*p	*t	*c	*k	*ʔ
*m	*n	*ɲ	*ŋ	
*w	*l *r	*j		
		*s		*h

4.4 PWB vowels

The WB vowel system is apparently more conservative than other branches of Bahnaric, which have all undergone merges that have lead to the loss of etymological **ɨɨ* and **i* (see Sidwell 2002). While a high central vowel occurs in most Bahnaric languages, it is generally secondary, occurring in borrowings and as a result of later phonological developments. Only WB appears to have preserved PB **ɨɨ* largely unchanged. The reconstruction of PB **ɨɨ* is supported by comparisons such as the following:

	Jru'	Brao	Bahnar	Stieng	PB
'banana'	*prɨət*	*prɨɨt*	*prɨɨt*	*prɨt*	**prɨɨt*
'swidden'	*mɨər*	*mɨɨr*	*mɨɨr*	*mɨr*	**mɨɨr*
'bone'	*ktɨəŋ*	*kədɨɨŋ*	*kətɨɨŋ*	*ntɨŋ*	**k?sɨɨŋ*

Etyma such as these have cognates elsewhere in MK with a low vowel /aa/, and the Bahnaric reflexes must be the result of an ancient raising of ***aa*. On the other hand there are also various WB etyma that apparently have [ɨɨ] as a result of a much later raising, e.g.:

	Jru'	Brao	Bahnar	Stieng	PB
'wind'	*kjɨəl*	*kəjɨɨw*	*kjaal*	*kəjaal*	**kəjaal*
'maggot'	*srɨəj*	*çrɨɨj*	*hraaj*	*raaj*	**sraaj*
'tiger'	*klɨə*	*klɨɨ*	*klaa*	*klaa*	**klaa*

It is not clear what has conditioned this development, which constitutes a distinctive WB phonological innovation.

It is also clear that there were some splits and merges among the etymological diphthongs, and these require some special discussion. In *CWBD* we did not reconstruct any diphthongs at all—instead we posited **ɔɔ* and **ɛɛ* underlying all cases of WB *ua* and *ia* respectively. We were guided by a strictly proscriptive application of the comparative method that emphasised:

- grouping phonetically similar correspondences which are structurally in complementary distribution into single units,
- reducing the set of phonological units to the minimum required to account for the assembled data,
- referring to external evidence only as a last resort, to avoid 'top-down' skewing.

In retrospect this approach steered us away from a more realistic reconstruction. We were especially influenced by the early data on Lavi we received from L-Thongkum—in the first list of 48 words we saw all the relevant etyma had monophthongs, not diphthongs. Then we noticed that in most WB languages there was a distributional signature: *ua* occurs

only before apicals and laminals while *ɔɔ* occurs elsewhere. A weaker restriction applies to *ia* and *ɛɛ*: the former only occurs in closed syllables, while the latter is found predominantly in open syllables, and assuming a systemic analogy we reconstructed **ɛɛ* underlying all cases of WB *ia*. The correspondence of Lavi rimes in [ɔɔ] to [ua] in the rest of WB, combined with some comparisons from elsewhere in Bahnaric seemed to clinch the issue, e.g.:

	Lavi	Jru'	Bahnar	Stieng	PB
'child'	*kɔɔn*	*kuan*	*kɔɔn*	*kɔɔn*	**kɔɔn*
'hungry'	*pəŋɔɔt*	*pəŋuat*	*pəŋɔɔt*	*pəŋɔɔt*	**pŋɔɔt*
'calf/shin'	*pɔɔç*	*puas*	*poih*	*pɔɔs*	**pɔɔs*
'carry on shoulder'	*kɔɔj*	*kuaj*	*kɔɔj*	—	**kɔɔj*

However, Sidwell (2002) later argued that we must reconstruct a phonemic contrast between **ɔɔ* and **ua* in the environment of final apicals and laminals in PB[15], e.g.:

	Lavi	Jru'	Bahnar	Stieng (SB)	PB
'four'	*pɔɔn*	*puan*	*pwan*	*puon*	**puan*
'to bark'	*kaaw*	*kual*	*kwal*	*kuol*	**kual*
'to buy'	*rɔɔt*	*ruat*	*rɔt*	*ruot*	**ruat*
'elephant'	*rɔɔç*	*ruas*	*rɔih*	*ruos*	**ruas*
'gibbon'	—	*kuaŋ*	*kwəŋ*	*kuoŋ*	**kuaŋ*

The principles of economy and phonetic plausibility strongly suggest that these etyma reflect an unchanged continuation of PB **ua* into WB languages such as Jru', rather than a sequence of changes **ua* > **ɔɔ* > *ua*. On the other hand it could be argued that such a sequence may be a legitimate *phonological* representation of phonemic neutralisations and phonological reorganisation that occurred in order to produce the above correspondences.

Adding further relevant data to this issue, in late 2002 Sidwell visited Su' villages in the lower Sepian valley, and discovered that this language also has *ɔɔ* consistently where other WB languages have *ua* (although with some odd exceptions that may be internal borrowings, e.g. *takuaj* 'horn'). Significantly, there are no other phonological or lexical isoglosses that would especially link Su' and Lavi, suggesting that the development of /ɔɔ/ in each is *independent*.

The emerging picture is that PB had diphthongs **ua* and **ia* in restricted distributions, and this circumstance continues without change into most WB languages. PB **ɔɔ*, which was effectively unrestricted, diphthongised and merged with **ua* before apicals and laminals in most (if not all) of WB, while both phonemes remain distinct in other environments. This is the crucial insight—WB inherited not only the diphthongs, but also their specific distributional restrictions. Lavi and Su' have each monophthongised PB **ua* to /ɔɔ/, best modelled as unconditioned mergers after the break-up of PWB. PB **ia* and **ɛɛ* effectively

[15] Note that SB languages preserve PB diphthongs most consistently: Bahnar has generally lost diphthongs by reducing the first vocalic target to a glide or dropping it entirely, and Tampuon behaves similarly; Alak has generally levelled them to /oo/ and /ee/; NB languages have all reorganised their diphthongs in different ways, e.g. Rengao monophthongised all them, but Sedang introduced numerous new diphthongs.

continue without change into WB, phonetically and in respect of their structural distribution[16].

We can diagram the development of these segments as follows:

Table 4.12: Development of **ua* and **ɔɔ*

PB		PWB		Lavi, Su'
			>	*ua, ɔɔ* > *ɔɔ* /all places
**ua* /_C[apical, laminal]	>	**ua* /_C[apical, laminal]		
**ɔɔ* /_C[all places,Ø]		**ɔɔ* /_C[all places, Ø]		other WB
			>	*ua* > *ua*
			>	*ɔɔ* > *ua* /_C[apical, laminal]
			>	> *ɔɔ* /elsewhere

With the above considerations in mind we have compiled and interpreted the WB vowel correspondences as follows:

Table 4.13: Correspondences supporting PWB vowels

PWB	Lavi	Juk	Jru'	Su'	Nya.	Sap.	Oi	Cheng	Laveh	Brao
**aa*	*aa/ja*[1]	*aa/ɤɤ*[2]	*aa/əə*[2]	*aa*	*aa/oo*[3]	*aa*	*aa*	*aa*	*aa*	*aa*
**a*	*a/ɛ*[4]	--	*a/e*[4]	*a*	*a/e*[5]	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
**ua*	*ɔɔ/ʉɔ*[1]	*ua/oo*[6]	*ua*	*ɔɔ*	*ua*	*ua*	*ua*	*ua*	*ua*	*ua*
**ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ/ʉɔ*[1]	*ua/oo*[6]	*ua*	*ɔɔ*	*ua*	*ua*	*ua*	*ua*	*ua*	*ua*
**ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ/ʉɔ*[1]	*ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɔɔ*	*ɑɑ*
**ɔ*	*ɔ/o*[7]	*ɔ/o*[7]	*ɔ/o*[7]	*ɔ*	*ɔ*	*ɔ*	*ɔ*	*ɔ*	*ɔ*	*ɑ*
**oo*	*oo/ʉo*[1] */aw*[9]	*oo*	*oo/uu*[8]	*oo*	*oo*	*oo/aw*[9]	*oo/aw*[10]	*o o/aw*[9]	*o o/aw*[9]	*o o/aw*[9]
**o*	*o*	*ɔ*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o*	*o~u*
**uu*	*uu/ʉo*[11]	*uu/uo*[12]	*uu/uo*[12]	*uu/uo*[12]	*uu/uo*[12] */ue*[13]	*uu/uo*[12]	*uu*	*uu*	*uu*	*uu*
**u*	*u/uu*[14]	*u/uu*[14]	*u/uu*[14]	*u*	*u*	*u*	*u*	*u*	*u/ɨ*[15]	*u/ɨ*[15]
**ia*	*iə~iɛ*	*iə/ɛɛ*[16]	*ia~iɛ*	*ia*	*ia*	*ia*	*ia*	*ia*	*ia*	*ia*
**ɛɛ*	*ɛɛ/iɛ*[1]	*ɛɛ*	*ɛɛ*	*ɛɛ*	*ɛɛ*	*ɛɛ*	*ɛɛ*	*ɛɛ*	*ɛɛ*	*ee*
**ɛ*	*e/iɛ*[1]	*e*	*ɛ~e*	*ɛ*	*ɛ*	*ɛ*	*ɛ*	*ɛ*	*ɛ*	*e*
**ee*	*ee*	*ee*	*ee~ɛɛ*	*ee*	*ee*	*ee*	*ee*	*ee*	*ee*	*ee*
**e*	*e/je*[1]	*e~ee*	*e~ɛ*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
**ii*	*ii/ɛi*[1]	*ii/iə*[12]	*ii/ie*[12]	*ii/ie*[12]	*ii/ie*[12]	*ii/ie*[12]	*ii*	*ii*	*ii*	*ii*
**i*	*i/e*[25]	*i/ii*[14]	*i/ii*[14]	*i*	*i*	*i*	*i*	*i*	*i~e*	*i~e*

[16] These defective distributions of diphthongs in PB are indicative of their earlier origin from diphthonged low vowels, which belongs to a much more ancient level, beyond the scope of this book.

**əə*	ɤɤ/ɯɤ[1]	ɤɤ	əə/ʌʌ[25]	əə/ʌʌ[25]	əə/ɐɐ[25]	əə	əə	əə	əə	əə
**ə*	ɤ/e[26] /u[27]	ɤ/i[26] /u[27]	ə~ʌ	ə~ʌ/i[26] /u[27]	ə~ʌ/i[26] /u[27]	ə/i[26] /u[27]	ə/i[26] /u[27]	ə/i[26] /u[27]	ə/i[26] /u[27]	ə/i[26] /u[27]
**ɨɨ*	ɯɯ/jɤ[1]	ɯɯ	ɨɨ/iə[12]	ɨɨ/iə[12]	ɨɨ/iə[12] ew~oo[19]	ɨɨ/iə[12] uu[17]	ɨɨ	ɨɨ	ɨɨ	ɨɨ
**i*	ɯ	ɯ	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i

[1] Diphthonged after PWB voiced stops.
[2] Raised before **m, *p, *w, *r.*
[3] Rounded and backed to [oo] before **w.*
[4] Raised before **ɲ.*
[5] Raised before **ɲ,*j.*
[6] Rounded and backed to > [oo] before **r.*
[7] Sporadic raising, especially before dorsal finals.
[8] Raised to > [uu] before **ɲ.*
[9] Diphthonged before **l.*
[10] Diphthonged before **ʔ,*h, *l.*
[11] Diphthonged after devoicing of initial stops in closed syllables, and frequently after continuants with high sonority.
[12] Diphthonged in many environments, weakly contrasting with the corresponding monophthong.
[13] Diphthonging to [ue] before laminals.
[14] Lengthened, complementing the diphthongisation of **uu* > [uo] and **ii* > [ie].
[15] Some sporadic centering before apicals and laminals.
[16] Monophthonged after medial [r].
[17] Rounded before **l.*
[18] Fronted after **ɲ.*
[19] Rounded before **m.*
[20] Sporadic lowering, mostly before final labials.
[21] Fronted (by dissimilation) before **l.*
[22] Sporadic raising before **m.*
[23] Fronted before **j.*
[24] Diphthonged after [r].
[25] Backed and/or lowered before/after labials and sporadically in environments of high sonority.
[26] Fronted before **j.*
[27] Backed before **l, *w.*

Our reconstruction essentially assumes that the vocalism of the lowland languages (Sapuan, Oi, Cheng, Laveh/Brao) continues that of the proto-language with the least change. The vowel reflexes in those languages show fewer conditioned variations, and agree consistently in respect of vowel quality. One can see this clearly in Table 4.13 above, where most variation is noted on the left hand side of the table.

The languages of the plateau region (and Sapuan to a more limited extent) show a strong tendency to diphthongise high vowels—a change that appears to be unconditioned. Lavi is different—it underwent a general devoicing of stops, and shows various diphthonged reflexes of most PWB vowels. Also Jru', Su' and Nyaheun reflect a partial chain shift whereby the mid-central vowel is lowered and/or backed, and in Juk, Jru' and Su' the low-

central vowel raised.

Finally there is the issue of the odd rime correspondence found in the etyma for 'I', 'you' and 'see', discussed on page 9. Treating it as reflecting Kasseng/Taliang influence we tentatively reconstruct diphthong ***aɨ*** in each these, and present it bracketted in the Table 4.14 below, marking it specifically as a loan phoneme.

Table 4.14: Inventory of PWB vowel phonemes

**ii*	**ɨɨ*	**uu*	**i*	**ɨ*	**u*
**ee*	**əə*	**oo*	**e*	**ə*	**o*
**ɛɛ*	**aa*	**ɔɔ*	**ɛ*	**a*	**ɔ*
**ia*	*(*aɨ)*	**ua*			

5 *Some observations on the role of borrowings in the PWB lexicon*

The emphasis of the present work has been on the phonological and lexical reconstruction. The results include a lexicon of more than a thousand proto-lexemes, and this provides a foundation for the investigation of the origins of the PWB family and the nature of the society that spoke it. Of special importance is the role of borrowings into PWB, and it is evident that in this respect borrowings drawn from Old Khmer and early forms of Katuic played a crucial role in the formation of PWB.

Many WB etyma appear to lack wider Bahnaric etymologies, and this is quite understandable as lexicostatistics show that WB languages generally share less than 50% of lexicon with other Bahnaric languages. Some of these differences will be due to normal internal processes of renewal, while others will be the result of external influences. For this reason we have paid special attention to etymologising the WB lexicon. This is not such an easy task—a consolidated Mon-Khmer etymological dictionary is not available, and the researcher is thus left to trawl through dictionaries, word lists and published reconstructions. Even when comparisons are found, the question remains of how to interpret their significance. This is especially problematic because sound changes may have been such that it is not possible to distinguish borrowing from common inheritance, and one then relies upon the distribution of words to suggest patterns of borrowing. Even then the lack of comprehensive documentation may create a misleading impression of the geographical distribution of a word, reducing informed judgment to hopeful guesswork.

Given the above considerations, it is appropriate that the task be approached with caution. Below we offer the beginnings of an etymological stratification of the PWB lexicon that we suggest derives from borrowings in PWB or pre-PWB period. The list (and commentary) that follows below represents the clearest examples in our data of Katuic and Khmer borrowings. The identification of the source language(s) is based upon the following criteria:

- Old Khmer indicated as source by a reasonable phonological match between PWB and Old Khmer, and the lack of convincing parallels in North Bahnaric, Bahnar and Katuic beyond the Kui-Bru sub-group
- Katuic indicated as source by a reasonable phonological match between PWB and the Ta-Oi sub-group, Katu and/or Pacoh, and the lack of convincing parallels in Bahnar and North Bahnaric

It is evident that languages of the Kui-Bru sub-group, South Bahnaric, West Central Bahnaric (Kasseng, Taliang, Yaeh), and Alak, have all been under Khmer influence in historical times, and thus the presence of a form in one or more of these languages, coincident with the lack of convincing parallels elsewhere in Bahnaric, is reason for suspicion of Khmer borrowing. It is also possible that borrowing of Old Khmer words into PWB was mediated through Katuic (or even into Katuic through PWB) and therefore there are a number of ambiguous cases, and 15 of these are listed below.

All up we identify 152 cases of likely borrowing into PWB from Old Khmer and/or Katuic, or about 14% of the PWB lexicon. Distributing the ambiguous examples the proportions are approximately 8% from Old Khmer and 6% from Katuic. These results are obviously tentative, as more complete data would clarify many ambiguous examples, but it is clear that the present figures give a good indication of the extent of contact that must have been occurring between these communities.

Among lexical items acquired from Khmer there are various terms associated with farming, house construction and domestic economy, e.g.: *garden, swidden field, fence, to plow, to sow, to dress (timber), timber boards, roof, to plait rope, mat, oar, village, knife, candle, comb, medicine, to teach, to organise.* There is also a modest number of body-parts and animal names: *tendon, molar, arm, buttock, leech, boar, mountain goat, crocodile.*

The vocabulary borrowed from Katuic has a different character, with less proportion of loans concerning the farming economy and construction: *pen, roof beam, sliding bolt lock, to employ/hire, slave*; and more emphasis on wild animals, gathering and gathered products: *egg, flying lemur, vulture, grasshopper, weevil, cotton fibre, hand of bananas, vine, basil, yeast, to fish with net*; and body parts: *tusk/fang, tail, rib/vein, horn, foreleg.* There are also kin terms and possibly a pronoun: *in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, elder-sibling, widow, we (dual)*; the numeral *five*; temporals *year, evening, early morning*; and verbs *carry in mouth, inflate, trample, squeeze, break, rotate, hit, accompany/send off, sit/dwell, think.*

It is therefore apparent that the Katuic-West Bahnaric relationship was a more equal and intimate one, probably involving intermarriage and living side-by-side in a fairly traditional settings. By contrast, the Khmer influence was conditioned more in terms of economic relations, traded goods and transfer of new knowledge, consistent with their more developed economy and political dominance.

The especially intimate nature of the contact between Katuic and WB is clearly seen in the acquisition by WB of the Katuic system of temporal reference that counts days/years ago/hence. The system uses suppletive morphemes that replace the onset of the appropriate numeral, leaving only the rime intact (although the rimes of some lower numerals also have their finals deleted). The word for 'day' or 'year' is followed by the appropriate derived form. In *CWBD* we reconstructed underlying **nər* (past) and **mər* (future) prefixes, but this was perhaps too abstract, and now we simply treat the PWB derived forms as having **ndr* and **mbr* onsets without attempting a deeper morphological explanation. The question of the underlying morphology is better investigated within the Katuic family, where the system is assumed to have originated, and clues indicating the lexical sources of these morphemes may still exist.

The Katuic system is exemplified by the following table of Pacoh forms extracted from Alves (2001):

Table 5.1: Pacoh time reference paradigm

days/years	ago	hence	underived numeral
1	*ʔinoo*[17]	*pərnoo*	*mɑ̤j*
2	*ʔintroo*	*pərraa*	*baar*
3	*ʔintrɛɛ*	*pərrɛɛ*	*pɛɛ*
4	*ʔintrɰ̤ən*	*pərrɰ̤ən*	*pɰ̤ən*
5	*ʔintrooŋ*	*pərrooŋ*	*ʃooŋ*
6	*ʔintrat*	*pərrat*	*tupat*
7	*ʔintrɑ̤ol*	*pərrɑ̤ol*	*tupɑ̤ol*
8	*ʔintrɔɔl*	*pərrɔɔl*	*tikɔɔl*
9	*ʔintrɻ̤əʃ*	*pərrɻ̤əʃ*	*tikləʃ*
10	*ʔintrit*	*pərtrit*	*mucit*

In WB we can reconstruct the same system, although the forms are derived with cognate affixes applied to the PWB numerals, not the Katuic numerals.

Table 5.2: Nyaheun time reference paradigm

days/years	'ago'	'hence'	underived numeral
1	—	—	**muuj*
2	*ndraa*	*mbraa*	**baar*
3	*ndrɛɛ*	*mbrɛɛ*	**pɛɛ*
4	*ndruan*	*mbruan*	**puan*
5	*ndrɐɐŋ*	*mbrɐɐŋ*	**səəŋ*
6	*ndraw*	*mbraw*	**traw*
7	*ndrah*	*mbrah*	**p[ə/a]h*
8	*ndraam*	*mbraam*	**thaam*
9	*ndrin*	*mbrin*	**cin*
10	*ndrit*	*mbrit*	**cit*

The system is complete in most WB languages, such as Nyaheun (Table5.2) and Brao (whose forms are essentially the same as for Nyaheun). The acquisition of the system is apparently old, as it is found in all of WB, and in fact there have been further developments in at least one language—in Jru' some forms have been lost and others have shifted meaning, e.g. Jru' *tŋaj brit* means '5 days hence' rather than the anticipated '10 days hence'. So far as other Bahnaric sub-groups are concerned, this system is found only in Kasseng/Taliang and Alak, which are also in close contact with Katuic. This is an unambiguous example of the borrowing of bound morphology, as the only numeral stem actually borrowed from Katuic into PWB is **səəŋ* 'five'. It is also the only system of suppletive affixation attested among these languages.

[17] Watson (1976) gives *ntroo* for 'yester(day)' and *ntraa* '2 (days) ago', which are actually more consistent with the rest of the paradigm.

Table 5.3: PWB lexicon probably borrowed from Old Khmer

**ʔeer* 'fish with net'
**ʔuus* 'pull, drag'
**ʔjaŋ* 'how'
**ʔmaat* 'very; real'
**ʔmah* 'cotton fibre'
**ʔok* 'drink'
**bɨt* 'unfold, stretch out'
**ban* 'thousand'
**biil* 'mat (woven)'
**brəh* 'sow, broadcast'
**brah* 'spirit'
**caʔ* 'good'
**cam* 'wait, guard'
**caŋ* 'dress (timber)'
**ciaŋ* 'lean to/on one side'
**clɔɔŋ* 'cross over'
**coom* 'wrap, cover'
**crwaa* 'oar; row with loose paddle'
**daw* 'able'
**dec* 'biting insect'
**dian* 'candle'
**dii* 'benefactive part.'
**gɔh* 'knock'
**gləəŋ* 'leech (water)'
**hap* 'shirt'
**jaaj* 'elder sibling'
**ɟih* 'ride'
**ɟruuk* 'boar'
**kəət* 'become, be (born)'
**kəp* 'bury, cover over'
**kdah* 'cooking pot/pan'
**kheel* 'shield'
**klaŋ* 'strong'
**knɨɨm* 'molar tooth'
**kpum* 'cluster, bunch (cl.)'
**kr[ua/ɔɔ]s* 'pebble'
**krkuut* 'back,spine'
**ksaŋ* 'plait rope'
**ktaar* 'timber boards'
**luat* 'arm'
**mut* 'sharp (cut)'
**ɲil* 'raw'
**pəək* 'open (v. tr.)'
**paak* 'share, distribute'
**paŋ* 'pull shut'
**pɔŋ* 'throw, cast'
**pcuar* 'plow (v.)'
**pdoos* 'blame'
**piit* 'knife'
**prian* 'teach'
**priap* 'organise'
**rɛʔ* 'go'
**rlɔɔŋ* 'loose (clothe etc.)'
**roop* 'roof beams'
**rpɔɔŋ* 'fence'
**ruuh* 'occurrence'
**siar* 'string (beads etc.)'
**sniit* 'comb'
**srɛɛ* 'swidden field'
**sɪmool* 'shadow'
**sruk* 'village'
**suun* 'garden'
**swaaj* 'mango'
**[s/h]lik* 'thousand'
**[s]saj* 'tendon'
**tɨk* 'lead with rope'
**təlooc* 'firewood'
**thap* 'near'
**tiŋ* 'following, next'
**tmpuul* 'roof'
**tnɨk* 'young man'
**tnam* 'medicine'
**tooj* 'follow, accompany'
**trii* 'fish'
**trəp* 'eggplant'
**traŋ* 'plain (geog.)'
**trbook* 'buttock'
**[t]biar* 'rim, edge'
**wiŋ* 'return'

Table 5.4: PWB lexicon probably borrowed from Katuic

**ʔəkɔŋ* 'carry in the mouth'
**ʔmbreʔ* 'carry on shoulder pole'
**ʔraac* 'grasshopper'
**[ʔ]jii* 'we (dual)'
**[ʔ]kooc* 'dried, charred'
**bɔɔj* 'accompany'
**bluu, *pəluu* 'betel'
**buuh* 'yeast (for wine)'
**ceer* 'employ, hire'
**diih* 'wide'
**dɔh* 'break'
**deet* 'squeeze, wring'
**dial* 'lick'
**duuŋ* 'fear'
**gɔɔk* 'pen'
**[hn]ləh* 'hand of bananas'
**ɟit* 'draw (water)'
**ɟmɨw* 'vine'
**ɟuun* 'accompany'
**kəlɛɛ* 'egg'
**kəliaŋ* 'sliding bolt lock'
**kɔɔŋ* 'hill slope'
**klɨp* 'cover (smth.)'
**kloos* 'basil'
**kmaaj* 'widow'
**kman* 'daughter-in-law'
**kmɔɔ* 'year'
**kniaŋ* 'tusk, fang'
**kuu* 'sit, dwell'
**kuur* 'lover'
**miit* 'vulture'
**muar* 'weevil'
**muk* 'smell (smth.); nosekiss'
**ŋiis* 'think'

ŋɨp 'early morning'
na? 'live, remain at; still, yet'
peen 'trample, tread'
phoor 'sweat'
pluŋ 'inflate'
praaŋ 'roof beam'
prah 'rib, leaf vein'
psaaw 'son-in-law'
ptɔɔr 'star'
rwial 'rotate, encircle'
səəŋ 'five'
saaj 'elder sibling'
sɔɔj 'tail'
sii? 'how much/many'
smɨɨ 'flying lemur'
sool 'slave'
[s/c]kaj 'in-law'
[s]ɲu[w/a]? 'wet'
t[?]kɔɔj 'horn'
tɨm 'hit'
təlɔɔŋ 'foreleg'
trbi?~?mbi?* 'evening'
tuŋ 'deaf'

Table 5.5: PWB lexicon borrowed from either Old Khmer or Katuic

?mbil 'tamarind'
bək 'broken'
bruu 'mountain'
daap 'short, low'
[h/k]luŋ 'flat (land)'
kɛh 'serow (mountain goat)'
kpoor 'lime (stone)'
krbɨw 'crocodile'
niar 'bamboo panelling'
ɲɨɨh 'exit'
pək 'fan'
pɛh 'pick (fruit)'
sɨɨm 'body hair'
tuuŋ 'coconut'

6 *West Bahnaric comparative etymological dictionary*

The Comparative Etymological Dictionary presents the Proto West Bahnaric lexicon, together with supporting etymologies and other comparisons. Entries are ordered by rime according to a version of English alphabetical order (as a result of computer aided sorting). Rime order is chosen because words with common roots group together more readily than would happen if ordered by initial consonants.

The sequence of ordering is as follows:

a, ɛ, e, i, ia, ɔ, o u, ua, ə, ɨ, ʔ, b, c, d, g, h, j, ɟ, k, l, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, p, r, s, t, w

All entries are numbered. Following the comparative dictionary are two indices, the first in semantic order, and the second in order of the initial consonants.

Entries are have the following structure:

Reconstructed form and semantic value
West Bahnaric reflexes
< >
Bahnaric etymology
\\
Other comparisons
Notes

As far possible West Bahnaric reflexes and other Bahnaric comparisons are given in a common IPA based transcription to ensure comparability of forms, regardless of source. The external comparisons are generally given according to the notation of the sources. In most cases external comparisons serve to illustrate the deeper MK etymology, while in others they indicate the likely sources of borrowed vocabulary.

We have taken pains to ensure that sources of all forms cited in the comparative dictionary are identified. The only exceptions are standard Lao, Khmer and Vietnamese forms given in orthography. Sources are indicated by abbreviations in round brackets.

1. *daa ~ *ʔədaa 'duck'

Juk. *dạa* 'duck' (TLT)
Jru'. *daa* 'duck' (H,F,J), *dạa* (TLT)
HKL. *da* 'duck' (TA)
Su'. *ʔadaa* 'duck' (PS)
Nya. *daa* 'duck' (F,D68,JL)
Lvh. *ʔadaa* 'duck' (JS,F)
Bra. *ʔədaa* 'duck' (H,K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)daa* 'duck'
PWCB (PS1) **daa* 'duck'
Alak (TLT) *daa* 'duck'
Bahnar (BM) *tədaa* 'duck'
PSB (S) **daa ~ *ʔədaa* 'duck'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɣədiaʔ ~ *ʔədia* 'duck'
OKhmer (JP) *daa* 'duck'

2. *baa 'we two'

Nya. *baa* 'we two' (F,JL,D68)
Bra. *baa* 'we two' (K74)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *baa* 'we two (inc.)'
Tampuon (Cr) *pịa* 'who'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **baa* 'we two (inc.)'

3. *braa 'fish trap (type of)'

Jru'. *braa* 'small bamboo fishing creel with legs' (J), *mbraa* (F)
Nya. *tɔɔŋ braa* 'small rattan basket for collecting fish caught in net' (JL), *bbraa* 'creel' (D68), *tông braa* (W)

4. *braa 'large knife'

Sap. *praa* 'knife (large)' (JS)
Lvh. *braa* 'knife (large)' (JS)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **praa* 'large knife'
Alak (TLT) *braa* 'large knife'
\\
Khmer (JP) *brā /priíə/* 'machete'
Thai (JP) *phráa* 'jungle knife'
Note: Sapuar initial may be voiced.

5. *caa 'eat (rice)'

Jru'. *caa* 'eat' (H,F,J)
HKL. *caa* 'eat' (TA)
Su'. *caa* 'eat' (PS)
Nya. *caa* 'eat (other than rice)' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *caa* 'eat, chew' (JS)
Oi. *caa* 'eat (general)' (T,JS)
Chg. *caa* 'eat something' (JS,F)
Lvh. *caa* 'eat, chew' (JS)
Bra. *caa* 'eat' (H,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **caa* 'eat'
Alak (TLT) *caa* 'eat'
Bahnar (BM) *saa* 'eat'
Tampuon (Cr) *çaa* 'eat'
PSB (S) **saa* 'eat'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **caa* 'eat'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **caa* 'eat'
OKhmer (Pou) *cya* 'eat, consume; enjoy'
PPearic (H85) **caa* 'eat'

6. *cdaa 'handspan'

Lvi. *siṭịa ~ çiṭịa* 'span of thumb to little finger' (TLT)
Juk. *sadạa* 'span of thumb to little finger' (TLT)
Jru'. *hdaa* 'span of thumb to tips of middle or little finger' (J), *ndaa* (F); *nḍạa* 'span of thumb to little finger' (TLT)
Nya. *ɟraa* 'span between tip of thumb and little finger' (F,JL)
Bra. *cədaa* 'span from thumb to mid-finger' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)ndaa* 'span of thumb to little finger'
PWCB (PS1) **cdaa* 'span of thumb to little finger'
Alak (TLT) *cadaa* 'span of thumb to little finger'
Bahnar (BM) *səʔdaa* 'handspan'
PNB (Sm) **saʔdaa* 'handspan', (PS2) **sdaa*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **cədia ~ *[t/d]əʔdia* 'measure'

7. *cmaa 'right side'

Lvi. *samaa* 'right side' (TLT)
Jru'. *hmaa* 'right side' (H,F,J), *maa* (TLT)
HKL. *cama* 'rightside' (TA)
Su'. *maa* 'right' (P)
Nya. *mmaa* 'right (side)' (F,JL)
Sap. *səmaa* 'right side' (JS)
Oi. *camaa* 'right' (T,JS)
Chg. *camaa* 'right side' (F)
Lvh. *camaa* 'right side' (JS)
Bra. *cəmaa* 'right side' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **cʰəmaa* 'right', (TLT) **c(ə)maa*
PWCB (TLT) **cmaa* 'right'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔmaa* 'right'
PSB (S) **maa* 'right side'

PNB (Sm,PS2) **ʔmaa* 'right'

8. ***cɲaa* 'food'**

Lvi. *canaa* 'food' (TLT)
Juk. *canaa* 'food' (TLT)
Nya. *nnaa* 'food' (D68,JL)
Sap. *cənaa* 'food, meal' (JS)
Oi. *canaa* 'food' (JS)
Chg. *canaa* 'food' (JS)
Lvh. *pɨm carnaa* 'to steam (food)' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **c(ə)naa* 'food'
PWCB (PS1) **cɲaa* 'food'
Alak (TLT) *canaa* 'food'
\\
Note: derived from **caa* 'eat (rice)'; Lavi initial is irregular as /s/ is expected by regular correspondence.

9. ***crwaa* 'oar; row with loose oar'**

Jru'. *hwaa* 'row (loose oar)' (H), *ʔjɔɔŋ hwaa duok* 'oar, paddle' (J)
Nya. *cwaa* 'oar' (JL), *cvaa* 'canoe oar' (F)
Chg. *lɔɔŋ travaa* 'canoe oar' (F)
< >
Halang (Cooper & Cooper 1976) *jəhwaa* 'paddle'
\\
Khmer (JP) *cravā /crɑwaa/* 'oar, paddle'

10. ***slaa* 'leaf'**

Lvi. *halaa* 'leaf' (TLT)
Juk. *halaa* 'leaf' (TLT)
Jru'. *laa* 'leaf' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *hla* 'leaf' (TA)
Su'. *halaa ʔlɔɔŋ* 'leaf' (PS)
Nya. *hlaa* 'leaf' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *khaa lɔɔŋ* 'leaf' (F)
Sok. *khaa ʔlɔɔŋ* 'leaf' (PS)
Oi. *hlaa* 'leaf' (T,JS)
Chg. *hlaa* 'leaf' (JS,F)
Lvh. *halaa* 'leaf', *haa lɔɔŋ* (JS); *buum hala* 'taro' (F)
Bra. *chlaa* 'leaf' (H), *çlaa* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **hlaa* 'leaf', (TLT) **h(ə)laa*
PWCB (PS1) **h(ə)laa* 'leaf'
Alak (TLT) *ŋ̊laa* 'leaf'
Bahnar (BM) *hlaa* 'leaf'
PSB (S) **həlaa* 'leaf'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **hlaa* 'leaf'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **səlhaa* ~ **[p/b]əlhah* ~ **həlhah* 'leaf'
OKhmer (Pou) *slaa* 'betel'; *slak* 'leaves'; (JP) *lā /laa/* > Khmer */líiə/* 'to part, open, unfold, extend, deploy'

11. ***haa* 'open mouth'**

Jru'. *haa* 'open mouth' (J)
Oi. *haa* 'yawn' (P)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *haa* 'open mouth'
PSB (S) **haa* 'to open mouth'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **haa* 'open mouth'
< >
Khmer (JP) *-ha /hɑɑ/* 'to part, open'
Viet. *há* 'open mouth'

12. ***hwaa* 'lemur'**

Nya. *ttiŋ hwaa* 'lemur' (JL), *tiŋ hwaa* (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hwaa* 'medium sized monkey'
PSB (S) **həwaa* 'gibbon'
PNB (Sm) **hwaa* 'gibbon', (PS2) 'ape'
\\
Khmer (JP) *swaa* 'ape, monkey; to swing/hang by arms'

13. ***jaa daak* 'crocodile'**

Sap. *jaa daak* 'crocodile' (JS)
Chg. *jaʔ daak* 'dragon' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *bəjaa hɔɔŋ* 'crocodile'
PSB (S) **rəjaa* ~ **ʔəjaa* kind of reptile'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *maŋja* 'snake'
PChamic (Th) **buja* 'crocodile' < AN

14. ***ɟrlaa* 'thorn'**

Lvi. *chilaa* 'thorn' (TLT)
Juk. *claa* 'thorn' (TLT)
Jru'. *claa* 'thorn' (H,F,J), *calaa* (TLT)
Nya. *llaa* 'thorn' (F,JL,D68)
Bra. *ɟirlaa* 'thorn' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟ(ə)rlaa* 'thorn'
PWCB (PS1) **ɟəlaa* 'thorn'
Alak (TLT) *dʑaraa* 'thorn'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟəlaa* 'thorn'
PNB (Sm) **ɟalaa* 'thorn bush'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *panlaa* 'thorn'
PPearic (H85) **ɟrəlaʔ* 'thorn'

15. ***kaa* 'fish'**

Juk. *kaa* 'fish' (TLT)
Jru'. *kaa* 'fish' (H,F,J,TLT)

HKL. *ka* 'fish' (TA)
Chg. *cɲi kaa* 'fish' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **kaa* 'fish'
Alak (TLT) *kaa* 'fish'
Bahnar (BM) *kaa* 'fish'
PSB (S) **kaa* 'fish'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **kaa* 'fish'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəkaa* 'fish'

16. ***kəlaa* 'own(er)'

Lvi. *kalaa* 'owner' (TLT)
Jru'. *klaa* 'to own' (J,TLT); *mɛɛ klaa* 'owner' (H,F,J)
Nya. *klaa* 'owner' (W,JL); *klaa* 'who?' (F,JL); *klaa ŋɛɛ* 'who?' (TJ)
< >
PWB (TLT) **klaa* 'owner'
PWCB (PS1) **kəlaa* 'owner'
\\
PMon (D84) **trlaaʔ* 'owner, lord'

17. ***laa* 'ask, request'

Jru'. *laa* 'ask for' (H,F); *hlaa* 'ask, question' (F,JS)
Su'. *ʔaa laa* 'request' (P)
Nya. *laa* 'ask for' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *laa* 'question particle' (JS)
Chg. *laa* 'ask something' (F)
Bra. *laa* 'ask for' (H,KK,K01)

18. ***maa* 'future marker'

Jru'. *maa* 'future marker' (H,J), *maʔ* (F)
Su'. *maa* 'future marker' (PS)
Sap. *maa* 'future marker' (JS)
Oi. *maa* 'future marker' (JS)
Bra. *mə* 'near future (prefix)' (MT)
\\
Semelai (Kruspe 1999) *ma=* 'irrealis proclitic'

19. ***mbraa* 'two (days) in the future'

Lvi. *mpraa* 'day before yesterday' (TLT)
Su'. *mbraa* 'two days in the future (PS)
Nya. *mbraa* 'two days in the future' (F,JL)
Oi. *hmbraa* 'day/year after next' (JS)
Chg. *mbraa* 'day after tomorrow' (JS, F)
Lvh. *mbraa* ~ *hmbraa* 'day after tomorrow' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)mbraa* 'day after tomorrow'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəŋaj braa* 'day after tomorrow'
Alak (TLT) *taŋaj tabraa* 'day after tomorrow'
\\
Pacoh (Watson 1976) *parra* 'in two days time'
Note: Derived from < **baar* 'two'.

20. ***naa* 'animal (unknown type)'

Jru'. *hnaa sar* 'rhinocerous' (H,J); *hnaa krah* 'a squirrel', *hnaa paʔ* 'flying lemur' (J)
Nya. *naa wian* 'civet', *naa klaaŋ* 'bear' (F,JL), *naa dɨəŋ* 'a black squirrel' (JL)
\\
Note: the *sar* morpheme in Jru' *hnaa sar* 'rhinocerous' has possible parallels in Northern Mon-Khmer such as Palaungic **sar* 'civet' (GD).

21. ***naa* 'we'

Lvi. *naa* 'we' (TLT)
Juk. *naa* 'we' (TLT)
Nya. *naa* 'we (exclusive)' (F,JL), 'we (plural)' (D68), 'we (incl.)' (TJ)
Oi. *naa* 'we inclusive' (JS)
Chg. *mɛɛ naa* 'we' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **naa* 'we'
Alak (TLT) *naa* 'we'

22. ***ndraa* 'two (days) in past'

Jru'. *draa* ~ *graa* 'two (days) ago' (J), *taŋaj ŋgraa* (TLT)
Su'. *ndraa* 'two days ago (PS)
Nya. *nɨe ndraa* 'two days ago (F,JL,W)
Oi. *saaj hndraa* 'day before yesterday' (JS)
Chg. *tŋaj ndraa* 'two days ago' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)ŋaj h(ə)ndraa* 'day before yesterday'
\\
Pacoh (Watson 1976) *ingay ntra* 'two days ago'
Note: Derived from < **baar* 'two'.

23. ***ɲaa* 'we'

Nya. *ɲaa* 'we ' (JL)
Oi. *muu ɲaa* 'we (inc.)' (T,JS)
Bra. *ajɲaa* 'you (formal)' (K76)

24. ***paa* 'like, as'

Oi. *paa paa* 'why' (JS)
Bra. *paʔ* 'if, like, as' (K74); *paʔ ɟɛʔ* 'why?' (H)
< >
PNB (PS2) **paʔ* 'negative particle'

25. *plaa 'blade'

Lvi. *plaa* 'sharp edge of blade' (TLT)
Juk. *plaa* 'sharp edge of blade' (TLT)
Jru'. *plaa* 'blade (of knife)' (H,J,F), 'sharp edge of blade' (TLT)
HKL. *pla* 'sharp' (TA)
Nya. *plaa* 'edge of knife blade' (F,JL), 'sharp' (TJ)
Lvh. *plaa* 'sharp' (JS)
Bra. *plaa* 'long sharp bamboo for lancing animals' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **pəlaa* 'sharp edge of blade'
PWCB (PS1) **pəlaa* 'sharp edge of blade'
Alak (TLT) *plaa* 'sharp edge of blade'
PSB (S) **pəlaa* 'blade'
PNB (Sm) **plaa* 'blade'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pəlhaa* 'blade; sharp'
OKhmer (Pou) *ple* 'blade of instrument'

26. *raa 'person (cl.)'

Lvi. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (TLT)
Juk. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (TLT)
Jru'. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (H,F,J,TLT)
Su'. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (PS)
Nya. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (JS)
Oi. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (JS)
Lvh. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (JS)
Bra. *raa* 'person (cl.)' (H,K76)
< >
Alak (TLT) *raa* 'person (cl.)'

27. *rŋaa 'sesame'

Lvi. *haŋaa* 'sesame' (J,TLT)
Jru'. *hŋaa* 'sesame' (H), *ŋaa* (J,TLT)
Nya. *plee ŋ̊aa* 'sesame' (F,JL)
Bra. *hŋɔɔ* 'sesame' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)ŋaa* 'sesame'
PWCB (PS1) **həŋaa* 'sesame'
Alak (TLT) *ŋ̊ŋaa* 'sesame'
Bahnar (BM) *rəŋaa* 'black seed used for seasoning'
PSB (S) **rəŋaa* ~ **ləŋaa* 'sesame'
PNB (PS2) **rŋaa* 'sesame'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *lŋo* 'sesame'
PSW-Thai (Jn) **ŋa*^{A4} 'sesame' > Lao *ŋáa*

28. *s?taa 'wash (things)'

Jru'. *htaa* 'wash (things, hands)' (H,J), *hətaa* ~ *ntaa* (F)
Nya. *hraa* 'wash (things, hands)' (F,JL,D68)
Lvh. *hadaa* 'wash' (JS)
Bra. *çdaa* 'wash (dishes)' (K01), *chdaa* (H)
\\
Khasi (Hen) *btaa* 'to wash face, besmear face with'

29. *saa 'aspect marker'

Lvi. *sah* 'finished' (TLT)
Juk. *buʔ saa ŋaj* 'tomorrow' (TLT)
Su'. *saa* 'finish (modal)' (PS)

30. *saa 'oneself'

Jru'. *saa* 'oneself' (H,J)
Oi. *səə* 'oneself' (JS)

31. *snaa 'crossbow'

Lvi. *sanowʔ* 'crossbow' (TLT)
Juk. *sanaa* 'crossbow' (TLT)
Jru'. *hnaa* 'crossbow' (H,F,J), *n̥aa* (TLT)
HKL. *sana* 'crossbow' (TA)
Su'. *sənaa* 'crossbow' (P), *tchhenâ`* (Ha)
Nya. *ɲ̊raa* 'crossbow' (JL), *ɲraa* (F)
Oi. *sanaa* 'crossbow' (T,JS)
Chg. *sraa* 'crossbow, arrow' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)naa* 'crossbow'
PSB (S) **sənaa* 'crossbow'
Rengao (G) *həʔnaa* 'arrow feathers'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **sənhaa* 'crossbow'
Khmer (JP) *snaa* 'fish-spear, harpoon; pike'
PSW-Thai (Jn) **hna*^{C1} 'crossbow'

32. *sraa 'slender'

Jru'. *sraa* 'slender' (H,F,J)
Nya. *sraa* 'thin' (F,JL)
Sap. *saa* 'thin' (JS)
Oi. *sraa* 'thin' (JS)
Lvh. *sraa* 'thin' (JS)
Bra. *chraa* 'slender' (H)

33. *t?paa 'turtle'

Lvi. *tapaa* 'soft-shelled turtle' (TLT)
Juk. *tapaa* 'soft-shelled turtle' (TLT)
Nya. *dwaa* 'freshwater tortoise' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)paa* 'soft-shelled turtle'
Bahnar (BM) *təpaa* 'water turtle'
PSB (S) **dərpaa* 'water turtle'
PNB (PS2) **təpaa* 'water turtle'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[tˈd]əpaa* ~ **səpaa* 'turtle'
Khmu (GD) *tmpaʔ* 'turtle'

Note: Perhaps Nyaheun 'crocodile' *ppaa* (JL), *paa* (F), *baa* (W) is related to this etymology.

34. **tŋaa* 'ask'

Jru'. *tŋaa* 'persuade, urge, entice' (J)
Su'. *təŋaa* 'ask' (P)
Sap. *təŋaa* 'ask' (JS)
Sok. *təŋaa* 'ask' (P)
Chg. *taŋaa* 'ask a question' (F)
Bra. *təŋaa* 'ask' (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **təŋaa* 'ask'

35. **waa* 'pronoun (?)'

Jru'. *waa* 'they two' (PS)
Su'. *ʔaa waa* 'son-in-law', *waa waa* 'daughter-in-law' (P)
Nya. *ʔwaa* 'they two (?)' (JL)
Bra. *waa ɟɛʔ* 'who ?' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **waa* 'uncle'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəwia* 'kinship term'

36. **ʔraac* 'grasshopper'

Lvi. *ʔaraac* 'grasshopper' (TLT)
Juk. *raac* 'grasshopper' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔraac* 'grasshopper' (F,J); *raac* (TLT)
Nya. *ʔraac* 'grasshopper' (F,JL)
Sap. *ʔarac* 'grasshopper' (F)
Chg. *raac* 'grasshopper' (F)
Lvh. *rac* 'grasshopper' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)raac* 'grasshopper'
Bahnar (BM) *graac* 'grasshopper'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **yəriajʔ ~ *[s/ʔ]əriajʔ* 'grasshopper', e.g. Katu *ʔəraac* 'grasshopper'

37. **[h/r]ŋaac* 'cool'

Nya. *ŋaac ŋaac* 'fresh, cool (wind)' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *ŋaac* 'of food to be cold'

38. **graac* 'sow (seed)'

Jru'. *graac* 'sow (v.), broadcast' (H)
< >
Stieng (H) *braac* 'scatter'
Cua (JM) *rak ʔətiil* 'scatter seeds'

39. **p[ə]haac* 'sand'

Lvi. *pihaac* 'sand'(TLT)
Jru'. *phaac* 'sand' (H,F,JS), *phaac~pahaac* (TLT)
HKL. *phaʲc* 'sand' (TA)
Su'. *pahaac* 'sand' (PS)
Nya. *phaac* 'sand' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *pəhaac* 'sand' (JS), *pahaac* (F)
Sok. *pahaac* 'sand' (PS)
Oi. *phaac* 'sand' (JS)
Chg. *brɛh phaac* 'sand' (F,JS)
Lvh. *phaac* 'sand' (JS,F), *phax* (K)
Bra. *phaac* 'sand' (H,K01,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **b(ə)haac* 'sand'
PWCB (PS1) *braaç* 'sand'
Alak (TLT) *bahaac* 'sand'
PNB (PS2) **praaç* 'sand'
\\
The Alak and Tampuon forms strongly suggests WB (re)borrowed from a language that underwent devoicing of initials.

40. **tŋaac* 'thatch grass'

Lvi. *taŋaac* 'thatch (grass)' (TLT)
Juk. *tahaac* 'thatch (grass)' (TLT)
Jru'. *tŋʌʌc* 'thatch (grass)' (J,F), *taŋɔɔc* (TLT)
Sap. *təŋaac* 'thatch grass' (JS), *tŋaac* (F)
Oi. *taŋaac* 'grass' (T)
Chg. *taŋaat* 'grass' (F)
Lvh. *tŋaac* 'thatch' (F)
Bra. *bat təŋaac* 'thatch' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)ŋaac* 'thatch grass'

41. **ʔəsaaj* 'fish w. hook & line'

Lvi. *ʔasaaj* 'fishhook' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔsaaj* 'fish with line' (H,F,J), *nsaaj* 'fishhook' (TLT)
Nya. *ssaaj* 'fishhook' (JL,D68), *saaj* (F)
Oi. *cit saaj* 'fishing with line' (JS)
Chg. *nsaaj* 'fishing hook' (F)
Bra. *ɲchaaj* 'fish with line' (H), *ʔɲçaaj* (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)nsaaj* 'fishhook'
Bahnar (BM) *həsaaj* 'fish with rod and line'
PNB (PS2) **(ʔə)saaj* 'fish with hook and line'

42. **blaaj* 'firefly'

Lvi. *plj̣aj* 'firefly' (TLT)
Juk. *bu̯ŋ bla̯aj* 'firefly' (TLT)
Jru'. *bluŋ blaaj* 'firefly' (TLT,J), *pok blaaj* (PS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **bluŋ blaaj* 'firefly'
Alak (TLT) *blɔk blaaj* 'firefly'
Bahnar (BM) *pəlaaj* 'butterfly'

43. *braaj 'cotton thread'
Lvi. *prɟaj* 'thread' (TLT)
Juk. *brạaj* 'thread' (TLT)
Jru'. *braaj* '(cotton) thread' (H,F,J,TLT)
Nya. *braaj* 'cotton' (F,JL)
Sap. *blaaj* 'cotton' (JS)
Oi. *plaaj* 'thread' (P)
Chg. *mbaan braaj* 'cotton' (F)
Lvh. *praaj* 'cotton' (JS)
Bra. *braaj* 'thread' (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **praaj* 'thread', (TLT) **braaj*
PWCB (PS1) **braaj* 'thread'
Alak (TLT) *braaj* 'thread'
Bahnar (BM) *braaj* 'thread'
PSB (S) **bəraaj* 'thread'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **braaj* 'thread'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pəriaj* ~ **[h/s]əmriaj* 'thread'

44. *ɟam ŋaaj 'chilli pepper'
Lvi. *caŋaaj* 'chilli' (TLT)
Jru'. *cəŋaaj* 'pepper' (H); *cŋaaj* 'chilli' (F,J), *caŋaaj* (TLT)
HKL. *ɟaŋaaj* 'red pepper' (TA)
Nya. *ɟam ŋaaj* 'chilli, red pepper' (F,JL,TJ), *cam ŋaaj* (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **c(ə)ŋaaj* 'chilli pepper'

45. *cbaaj 'bean/pea (type of)'
Jru'. *hbaj htaak* 'bean, pea' (J)
Nya. *plee ppaaj* 'a legume' (JL), *plee ppaaj* (F), *plää bbay* (W)

46. *cnaaj 'loincloth'
Lvi. *naaj* 'loincloth' (TLT)
Jru'. *hnaaj* 'trousers' (H,F,J); *hnaaj kjɔɔ* 'loincloth' (F), *n̥aaj* (TLT)
Nya. *nnaaj* 'trousers', *nnaaj kjɔɔk*, *nnaaj bec* 'loincloth', *nnaaj nnaaj* 'to wear trousers' (JL)
Bra. *cənaaj* 'loincloth' (MT), *tšnaj* (K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)naaj* 'loincloth'
PWCB (PS1) **k(ə)laaj* 'loincloth'
Alak (TLT) *ŋlaaj* 'loincloth'
PNB (PS2) **həlaaj* 'loincloth'

47. *cŋaaj 'far'
Lvi. *saŋaaj* 'far' (TLT)
Juk. *caŋaaj* 'far' (TLT)
Jru'. *hŋaaj* 'far' (H,F,J), *ŋhaaj* (TLT)
HKL. *ca'ŋaj* 'far' (TA)
Su'. *caŋaaj* 'far' (PS)
Nya. *ŋjaaj*, *ŋjee* 'far (away)' (F,JL); *duɲ ŋjɛɛ* 'long time' (F,PS)
Sap. *səŋaaj* 'far' (JS)
Oi. *caŋaaj* 'far' (JS,T)
Chg. *traŋaaj* 'far' (F)
Lvh. *caŋaaj* 'far' (JS)
Bra. *ciŋaaj* 'distant' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **cŋaaj* 'far', (TLT) **c(ə)ŋaaj*
Alak (TLT,H) *caŋaaj* 'far'-
Tampuon (Cr) *caŋhai?* 'far'
PSB (S) **ŋaaj* 'far'
PNB (Sm) **sa?ŋaaj* 'far', (PS2) **s?ŋaaj*
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **sə[ŋ/ŋh]aaj* 'far'
PVM (F91) **s-ŋaaj?* 'far'
OKhmer (Pou) *chňāy* 'far'

48. *draaj 'barrel (of crossbow)'
Jru'. *ndraaj hnaa* 'barrel of crossbow' (F), *draaj hnaa* (J)
Nya. *ɲraa draaj* 'small crossbow' (JL), *ɲraa draaj* (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hədraaj* 'small branches'

49. *haaj 'salivate'
Jru'. *daak haaj* 'saliva' (F,J,TLT)
Nya. *daak haaj* 'saliva' (F,JL)
Chg. *daak haaj* 'saliva' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **haaj* 'saliva'
Bahnar (BM) *haaj* 'saliva'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **haaj* 'saliva'

50. *jaaj 'elder sibling'
Lvi. *jaaj* 'older sibling' (TLT)
Juk. *jaaj* 'older sibling' (TLT)
Jru'. *jaaj* 'older sibling' (H,J,F,TLT)
Nya. *khii ɲii jaaj* 'older siblings of spouse' (F); *khie jaaj* 'spouse of one's elder sibling' (JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **jaaj* 'older sibling'
\\
Khmer យាយ /*jaaj*/ 'term of address to older women'

51. *kmaaj 'widow'
Jru'. *kmaaj* 'widow, widower' (F,J)
Nya. *mmaaj* 'widow, widower' (F,JL)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **(k)maaj* 'orphaned'

Alak (TLT) *kamaaj* 'orphaned'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəmhaaj* 'widowed'

52. **laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)'

Lvi. *laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)' (TLT)
Juk. *laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)' (TLT)
Jru'. *laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)'
Yaeh (TLT) *laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)'
Alak (TLT) *laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)'

53. **ŋaaj* 'we'

Jru'. *ŋaaj* 'we' (F,H,J)
Nya. *ŋaaj* 'we all (inc.)' (JL,F); *ŋaa* 'we (inc.)' (JL,W)
Bra. *ŋaaj* 'we plural' (H), *ŋaj*, *hŋaj* (K76)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **pŋaaj* 'person (cl.)'
Bahnar (BM) *bəŋaaj* 'people, person, mankind'
PNB (PS2) **(p)ŋaaj* 'people'
\\
Most Nyaheun informants have told us that *ŋaaj* and *ŋaa* have the same meaning, although one has explained that *ŋaaj* is for future, and *ŋaa* for past.

54. **ŋaaj* 'interrogative pronoun'

Sap. *ŋaaj* 'what, who', *hŋaaj* 'where?' (JS)
Oi. *mɛɛ ŋaaj* 'who?', *hŋaaj* 'which?' (JS); *ɲɛɛ* 'who' (T)
Chg. *ŋaaj* 'what, who', *sai maat pəŋaaj* 'what is your name?' (JS)
Lvh. *bɨŋ ŋaaj* 'where?', *hŋaaj* 'what?' (JS)

55. **saaj* 'elder sibling'

HKL. *sai* 'brother, sister' (TA)
Nya. *saaj* 'elder sibling' (F,D68,JL), *saj* (W)
Oi. *saaj* 'elder sibling' (JS), 'sister' (T)
< >
PSB (S) **saaj* 'marry; spouse'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **saaj* ~ **sə-saaj* 'older sibling'

56. **sraaj* 'lemongrass'

Lvi. *pɯn sraaj* 'lemongrass' (TLT)
Jru'. *braŋ saaj* 'lemongrass, citronella' (J), *palaŋ saraaj* (TLT)
Nya. *buom sraaj* 'citronella' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-sraaj* 'lemongrass'
Alak (TLT) *masraaj* 'lemongrass'

57. **swaaj* 'mango'

Jru'. *hwaaj* 'mango' (H,F,J), *ẉaaj* (TLT)
Bra. *chwaaj* 'mango' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)waaj* 'mango'.
Alak (TLT) *suəj* 'mango'.
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *svaaj* 'mango'.

58. **ʔraak* 'carry on pole'

Sap. *traak* 'carry on pole' (JS)
Sok. *kraak* 'carry on pole' (P)
Oi. *ʔraak* 'carry on pole' (P)
Chg. *ndraak* 'carry on pole' (F)
Bra. *ʔərɛɛk* 'carry on shoulder pole' (K01,H,K74) (< Khmer?)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔraak* 'carry on pole'
\\
Khmer (JP) *rɛɛk* 'to carry on shoulder pole'

59. **ʔaak* 'arms (of crossbow)'

Jru'. *hnaa ʔaak* 'arms of crossbow' (F,J), *hnaa ʔaak* 'arms of crossbow' (F,J)
Nya. *ʔaak ɲraa* 'arms of crossbow' (JL), *ʔaak ɲraa* (F)
Oi. *tɔŋ ʔaak* 'crossbow' (T)

60. **blaak* 'fish (type of)'

Jru'. *kaa blaak* 'a tiny fish' (J)
Nya. *blaak* 'fish' (F,JL,D68), *ᵐblak* (TJ)
Lvh. *trɨɨ blʌʌk* 'fish type' (JS)

61. **braak* 'peacock'

Juk. *brạa?* 'peacock' (TLT)
Jru'. *ceem braak* 'peacock' (J,TLT)
Su'. *brâk* 'peacock' (Ha)
Bra. *braak* 'peacock' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **braak* 'peacock'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔəmra?* 'peacock'
PSB (S) **bəraak* 'peacock'
Jeh (G&G) *braak* 'peacock'
PNB (PS2) **ʔəmra?* 'peacock'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ria?* 'peacock'
Bahnar and NB forms look like back-borrowing from Chamic, cf. PC (Th) **ʔamraak* 'peacock'.

62. **daak* 'water'

Lvi. *ṭiak* 'water' (TLT)

Juk. *dạak* 'water' (TLT)
Jru'. *daak* 'water' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *daak* 'water' (TA)
Su'. *daak* 'water' (PS)
Nya. *daak* 'water' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *daak* 'water' (JS,F)
Oi. *daak* 'water' (JS), *ndaak, ʔdaak* (T)
Chg. *daak* 'water' (JS,F)
Lvh. *daak* 'water' (JS,F)
Bra. *daak* 'water' (H,K76,MT)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **daak* 'water'
PWCB (PS1) **daak* 'water'
Alak (TLT) *daak* 'water'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔdaak* 'water'
PSB (S) **daak* 'water'
PNB (PS) **daak* 'water'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔdʌʌʔ ~ *ʔd[ia/iɛ]ʔ* 'water'
OKhmer (JP) *dik /dyk/* 'water'
PPearic (H85) **daak* 'water'
PVM (F91) **dàak* 'water'

63. **k?aak* 'crow'

Lvi. *kəʔaak* 'crow' (TLT)
Juk. *gəʔaak* 'crow' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəraak* 'crow' (H,F,J), *krəʔaak* (J), *kəʔaak* (TLT)
Su'. *kəʔáak* 'crow' (P)
Nya. *kʔaak* 'crow' (F,JL)
Sap. *kʔaak* 'crow' (JS)
Oi. *kooʔáak* 'crow' (P)
Chg. *kaʔaak* 'crow' (F)
Lvh. *kaʔaak* 'crow' (JS)
Bra. *kəʔaak* 'crow' (H,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **kʔaak* 'crow'; (TLT) **k(ə)ʔaak* 'crow'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəʔaak* 'crow'
Alak (TLT) *kaʔaak* 'crow'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔaak* 'crow'
PSB (S) **kənʔaak* 'crow'
PNB (PS2) **ʔaak* 'crow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]əʔaaʔ ~ *ʔəʔaaʔ* 'crow'
Khmer (JP) *kʔaak* 'onomatopoeia for laughter'

64. **kəhaak* 'phlegm'

Juk. *kahaak* 'phlegm' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəhaak* 'spit out, vomit' (F,J); *kahaak* 'phlegm' (TLT)
Nya. *khaak muh* 'mucus, snot' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)haak* 'phlegm'
PWCB (TLT) **khaak* 'spit out'
Alak (TLT) *kahaak* 'phlegm'
Bahnar (BM) *khaak* 'to clear one's throat'
PSB (S) **haak* 'vomit'
PNB (Sm) **hak* 'vomit'
\\
Khmer (JP) *–hāˈka /–hak/* 'to pant, gasp'.
Lao ຮາກ *hàak* 'vomit'.

65. **[C]caak* 'pandanus'

Juk. *racaak* 'Pandanus tectorius' (TLT)
Jru'. *caak* 'Pandanus furcatus' (J), *ɲcaak* 'Pandanus tectorius' (TLT)
Nya. *ccaak* 'Pandanus furcatus, Pandanus tectorius' (JL), *caak* (W)
< >
PWB (TLT) **r(ə)ɲcaak* 'Pandanus tectorius'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəcaak* 'Pandanus tectorius'
Alak (TLT) *ñcaak* 'Pandanus tectorius'

66. **k?daak* 'reheat food'

Jru'. *kdaak* 'heat up food' (F,J)
Nya. *graak* 'reheat food, roast' (F,W,JL)
\\
Note: derived from **daak* 'water'

67. **klaak* 'intestines, abdomen'

Jvi. *klaak* 'belly, intestines' (TLT)
Juk. *klaak* 'belly' (TLT)
Jru'. *klaak* 'stomach, belly, intestines' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *ʔbaak* 'abdomen' (TA)
Su'. *baak* 'abdomen' (PS)
Nya. *klaak* 'belly' (F,JL)
Sap. *klaak* 'stomach' (JS)
Oi. *klaak, mbaak* 'abdomen' (JS)
Chg. *glaak* 'belly; navel' (JS); *klaak* 'abdomen' (F)
Lvh. *klaak* 'stomach' (JS)
Bra. *klaak* 'intestines' (KK), *tlaak* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **klaak* 'abdomen, intestines', (TLT) 'belly'
PWCB (PS1) **klaak* 'belly, intestines'
Alak(TLT) *klaak* 'belly'
Bahnar (BM) *klaak* 'intestines, stomach'
PSB (S) **təlaak* 'intestines'
PNB (Sm) **klaak* 'intestines'

68. **cmaak* 'chin, jaw'

Jru'. *kmaak* 'chin/jaw' (F,J), *kamaak* 'chin' (TLT)
Nya. *mmaak* 'lower part of face; chin, jaw'

(F,JL)
Chg. *camaak* 'mouth' (F)
\\
Note: minorsyllable is reconstructed as **c-* based upon Cheng reflex—Jru' occasionally replaces with *k-*.

69. **paak* 'share, distribute'

Jru'. *pnaak* 'distribute' (F)
Nya. *paak* 'share, distribute' (F,JL)
< >
PSB (S) **paak* 'divide'
\\
Katu (NC) *paak* 'divide'
Khmer (JP) *p̈ēka /paaɛk/* 'part, division, section'; *raṗēka /rpaaɛk/* 'divided, separated'

70. **saak* 'tear (v. trns)'

Jru'. *saak* 'tear (v.intr.)' (H,F,J)
Nya. *saak* 'tear (v.tr.)' (F,JL); *ssaak* 'be torn (v.intr.)' (JL), *saak* 'be torn' (F)
Chg. *saak* 'tear (v.tr.)' (F)
Bra. *trəchaak* 'split' (H); *trçaak* 'to tear (tr.)' (K01)

71. **hntaak* 'bean'

Lvi. *ntaak* 'peas, bean' (F,TLT)
Jru'. *htaak* 'bean' (H,J), *ntaak* (F,TLT); *buom htaak* 'taro' (J)
Su'. *c^{h}itáak* 'bean' (P), *tchhentâk* 'tuber' (Ha)
Nya. *buom ttaak* 'taro', *plee ttaak* 'swordbean' (JL); *taak* 'bean; taro' (F)
Sap. *ntaak* 'bean' (F)
Chg. *ntaak* 'bean' (F)
Lvh. *ntaak* 'bean' (F), *taak* (JS)
Bra. *ntaak* 'bean' (H), *hntaak* (KK), *hntaak toon* 'peanut' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) *h(ə)ntaak* 'bean'
Alak (H) *ntaak* 'bean'
Bahnar (BM) *səlaak* 'type of bean'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *santek* 'bean' > Khmer *səndaek*
PChamic (Th) **rataak* 'bean; pea'

72. **traak* 'lead (metal)'

Jru'. *traak* 'lead (metal)' (F,J)
Su'. *traak* 'lead (metal)' (P), *trâk* (Ha)
Nya. *traak* 'lead, pewter, tin' (F,JL)
Lvh. *traak* 'lead (metal)' (F)
Oi. *tráak* 'lead (metal)' (P)
Chg. *traak* 'lead (metal)' (F)
< >
PWB (TS) **traak* 'lead'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **taa?* 'iron'

73. **tr?daak* 'wet'

Lvi. *kanṭiak* 'wet' (TLT)
HKL. *draak* 'wet' (TA)
Nya. *draak* 'wet' (F,JL), *draak [ɟaak]* (D68)
Sap. *cədaak, rədaak* 'wet' (JS)
Oi. *tadáak* 'wet' (P), *thik ndaak* (T)
Chg. *saak* 'wet' (P)
Lvh. *tardaak* 'wet' (JS)
Bra. *dədaak* 'wet' (H), *trandak* (KK)
\\
Note: derived from **daak* 'water'. Lavi form appears to be formed with a different prefix.

74. **?raal* 'butterfly'

Juk. *rak raal* 'butterfly' (TLT)
Jru'. *?ral* 'butterfly' (J), *raal* (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-raal* 'butterfly'

75. **c?aal* 'laugh'

Jru'. *h?aal* 'laugh, smile' (H,J), *hə?aal* (F)
HKL. *ca?aaw* 'laugh' (TA)
Su'. *cə?aan* 'laugh' (P), *kchĩâhl* (Ha)
Nya. *?jaw* 'laugh, smile' (JL), *?jaaw* (F), *?ɟaaw* (D68), *ɟaaw* (TJ)
Sap. *cə?aaw* 'laugh' (JS), *ca?aaw* (F)
Oi. *ca?aaw* 'laugh' (T,JS)
Chg. *ca?aaw* 'laugh' (F)
Lvh. *ca?aaw* 'laugh' (JS,F)
Bra. *cə?aaw* 'laugh' (H), *tš?aw* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **cə?aaw* 'laugh'
Bahnar (BM) *haal* 'happy, thrilled'

76. **ɟaal* 'basket (type of)'

Nya. *ɟaaw* 'large bamboo basket' (D68,JL)
Bra. *ɟaal* 'basket (general)' (H), *rnçaal* 'rice storage basket' (K01)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ɟaal* 'casting net'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟaal* 'conical fishing net'
PSB (S) **ɟaal* ~ **ɟal* 'fishing net'
//
The final /l/ of Brao forms indicates more recent borrowing.

77. **c?baal* 'span of thumb to index finger'

Nya. *ɟwaaw* 'span from tip of thumb to index finger' (JL)

Bra. *cəwaaw* 'span from thumb to index finger' (H); *tsəvao* 'handspan' (KK)

78. **kmaal* 'embarrassed'

Jru'. *kmaal* 'ashamed, embarrassed, shy' (F,J)
Nya. *mmaaw, ŋwaaw* 'shy, embarrassed' (F,JL); *mmaaw* 'to be ashamed' (D68)
Sap. *kəmaaw ~ kəmʌʌw* 'shy, embarrassed' (JS)
Chg. *kamaaw* 'shy, embarrassed' (F)
Lvh. *kəmaaw* 'shy' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)maal* 'shy, embarrassed'
PWCB (PS1) **kmaal* 'shy, embarrassed'
Bahnar (BM) *məəl* 'afraid to look at', *cə?maal* 'monkey faced expression'
Cua (JM) *kamɨɨl* 'shy'
Halang (Cooper & Cooper 1976) *təmaal* 'to repent'
\\
Khmer (JP) *pramœla /pramaaəl/* 'to look down from above; look coldly upon, view with apathy'.

79. **paal* 'shoulder'

Lvi. *paa* 'shoulder' (TLT)
Juk. *paal* 'shoulder' (TLT)
Jru'. *paal* 'shoulder' (HF,J,TLT)
HKL. *paw* 'shoulder' (TA)
Su'. *paal* 'shoulder' (PS)
Nya. *paaw* 'shoulder' (F,TJ), *tʌʌm paaw* 'shoulder, upper foreleg' (JL)
Sap. *paw* 'shoulder' (JS)
Sok. *paaw* 'shoulder' (PS)
Oi. *paaw* 'shoulder' (JS), *paw* (T)
Chg. *paaw* 'shoulder' (JS, F)
Lvh. *paaw* 'shoulder' (JS)
Bra. *paaw* 'shoulder' (H,K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **paal* 'shoulder'

80. **ʔŋaam* 'sweet'

Lvi. *ŋaam* 'sweet' (TLT)
Juk. *ŋaam* 'sweet' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔŋaam* 'sweet' (H), *ŋəəm* (J), *ŋɤɤm* (TLT)
Su'. *ŋaam* 'sweet' (PS)
Nya. *ʔŋaam* 'sweet' (D68,JL), *ŋaam* (F)
Sap. *ŋaam* 'sweet' (JS)
Oi. *ŋaam* 'sweet' (JS)
Lvh. *ŋaam* 'sweet' (JS)
Bra. *ŋaam* 'sweet' (H), *ʔgaam* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔŋgaam* 'sweet', (TLT) **ŋaam* 'sweet'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔŋaam* 'sweet'
Alak (TLT) *gaam* 'sweet'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔŋaam* 'sweet'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **ʔŋaam* 'sweet'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ŋiam ~ *ŋə-ŋiam* 'sweet'

81. **kʔtaam* 'crab'

Lvi. *katiam* 'crab' (TLT)
Juk. *kataam* 'crab' (TLT)
Jru'. *ktəəm* 'crab' (F,J), *katɤɤm* (TLT)
Nya. *graam* 'crab' (F,JL)
Sap. *kədam* 'crab' (JS), *kadaam* (F)
Chg. *kraam* 'crab' (F)
Lvh. *kraam* 'crab' (F)
Bra. *kədaam* 'crab' (MT)
< >
PSB (S) **kətaam* 'crab'
PWCB (PS1) **ktaam* 'crab'
Alak (TLT) *kataam* 'crab'
Bahnar (BM) *kətaam* 'crab'
PNB (Sm) **kataam* 'crab'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kətaam ~ *ʔətaam* 'crab'
OKhmer (Pou) *ktaam* 'crab'
PMonic (D84) **kntaam* 'crab'
PAslian (GD) **kntaam* 'crab'
PPearic (H85) **taam* 'crab'

82. **maam* 'iron'

Lvi. *maam* 'iron' (TLT)
Jru'. *məəm* 'iron' (H,F,J), *maam* (TLT)
Nya. *maam* 'iron' (D68); *kap mmaam* 'iron tongs for blacksmith' (JL)
Sap. *maam* 'iron' (JS,F)
Oi. *maam* 'metal' (JS)
Lvh. *maam* 'iron' (F)
Bra. *maam* 'iron' (K01,KK)
< >
PWB (TLT) **maam* 'iron'
PNB (PS2) **maam* 'metal'

83. **paam* 'cylindrical fishtrap'

Lvi. *paam* 'cylindrical fishtrap' (TLT)
Jru'. *pəəm* 'cylindrical trap for fish & small animals' (J), *pɤɤm* 'cylindrical fishtrap'(TLT)
Sap. *paam* 'fishtrap' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **paam* 'cylindrical fishtrap'
PWCB (PS1) **paam* 'cylindrical fishtrap'
Bahnar (BM) *paam* 'small conical fishtrap'
Alak (TLT) *paam* 'cylindrical fishtrap'
PSB (S) **paam* 'fishtrap, kind of'

PNB (Sm) **paam* 'fishtrap'

84. **phaam* 'blood'

Lvi. *pihaam* 'blood' (TLT)
Juk. *bahaam* 'blood' (TLT)
Jru'. *phaam* 'blood' (H), *phəəm* (F,J), *phɤɤm~pahɤɤm* (TLT)
HKL. *phaam* 'blood' (TA)
Su'. *pahaam* 'blood' (PS)
Nya. *phaam* 'blood' (F,TJ,JL)
Sap. *pəhaam* 'blood' (JS), *pahaam* (F)
Sok. *pahaam* 'blood' (PS)
Oi. *phaam* 'blood' (JS,T)
Chg. *phaam* 'blood' (JS,F)
Lvh. *phaam* 'blood' (JS,F), *haam* (K)
Bra. *phaam* 'blood' (H,KK,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **b(ə)haam* 'blood'
PWCB (TLT) **ʔəhaam* 'blood'
Alak (TLT) *bahaam* 'blood'
Bahnar (BM) *phaam* 'blood'
PSB (S) **məhaam* 'blood'
PNB (Sm) **mahaam* 'blood'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəŋhaam* ~ **ʔəhaam* 'blood'
Khmer (JP) *–hāma /-haam/* 'to bleed', *jhāma /chíiəm/* 'blood'
PPearic (H85) **-haam* 'blood'

85. **saam* 'tired'

Jru'. *səəm* 'tired' (H,J,F), *sɤɤm* (TLT)
Nya. *saam* 'bored, tired of' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)saam* 'tired'
Tampuon (Cr) *çaəm* 'happy'
\\
Jacq's Nyaheun informant stated that the Nyaheun form above was a loan from Loven.

86. **snaam* 'house'

Lvi. *sanaam* 'house' (TLT)
Juk. *sɤɤm* 'house' (TLT)
Jru'. *hnəəm* 'house' (H,F,J), *n̥ɤɤm* (TLT)
HKL. *sraam* 'house' (TA)
Su'. *naam* 'house' (P)
Nya. *ɲraam* 'house' (D68,JL), *ɲraam* (F)
Sap. *səəm* 'house' (JS,F)
Oi. *sanaam* 'house' (JS), *c^{h}anaam* (T)
Chg. *snaam* (JS), *sraam* (F)
Lvh. *hnaam* 'house' (JS)
Bra. *hnaam* (MT,H,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **sənaam* 'house', (TLT) **s(ə)rnaam* ~ **s(ə)rnɤɤm* 'house'
Bahnar (BM) *hnaam* 'house'
PSB (S) **nəm* 'ricehouse', **[ ]naam* 'field house, granary'
\\
Surin Khmer (CP) *snaam* 'yard, field'

87. **taam* 'along with, after'

Lvi. *taam* 'on time, in time' (TLT)
Jru'. *tɤɤm* 'on time, in time' (TLT)
Su'. *tʌʌm ʔnɛɛ* 'now' (PS)
Nya. *taam* 'catch up (with someone)' (JL)
Oi. *krətaam* 'father's father' (P)
Bra. *taam* 'after, behind' (KK)
< >
PWB (TLT) **taam* 'on time, in time'
Bahnar (BM) *taam* 'yet'
PSB (S) **tam* 'reciprocal marker'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **taam* 'not yet'
\\
Khmer *taam* 'according to, after'

88. **thaam* 'eight'

Lvi. *thaam* 'eight' (PS)
Juk. *thaam* 'eight' (TLT)
Jru'. *thaam* 'eight' (H,F,J), *thɤɤm* (TLT)
HKL. *thaam* 'eight' (TA)
Su'. *thaam* 'eight' (PS)
Nya. *thaam* 'eight' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *thaam* 'eight' (JS)
Oi. *thaam* 'eight' (JS,T)
Chg. *thaam* 'eight' (JS,F)
Lvh. *thaam* 'eight' (JS)
Bra. *thaam* 'eight' (H,KK,K77)
< >
PWB (TS) **t^{h}aam* 'eight', (TLT) **t(ə)haam*
PWCB (PS1) **tnhaam* 'eight'
Alak (TLT) *tahaam* 'eight'
Bahnar (BM) *təhŋaam* 'eight'
PSB (S) **pəhaam* 'eight'
PNB (Sm) **tahŋaam* 'eight'

89. **smbaan* 'cloth'

HKL. *simban* 'loincloth' (P)
Chg. *mbaan braaj* 'cotton' (F)
Brao. *hmbaan* 'cloth, sling for child' (K01,MT)
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *kamval* 'woolen material'
Note: possibly borrowed via Lao/Thai.

90. **taaɲ* 'weave'

Jru'. *taaɲ* 'weave' (H,F,J)
Su'. *tətaan* 'weave' (P)
Nya. *taaɲ* 'to weave' (D68,JL), *taaɲ van* (F);

ttaaŋ 'threads for weaving' (JL)
Sap. *taaŋ kədaaŋ* 'weave sin' (JS)
Oi. *krətaaj* 'weave' (P)
Chg. *taaŋ* 'weave' (F)
Bra. *taaŋ* 'weave' (H,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **taaŋ* 'weave'
Alak (TLT) *taaŋ* 'weave'
Bahnar (BM) *taaŋ* 'weave'
PSB (S) **taaŋ* 'weave'
PNB (Sm) **taaŋ* 'weave'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **taaŋ* 'weave'
OKhmer (JP) *taŋ* ~ *taaŋ* 'weave'
PPearic (H85) **taaŋ* 'weave'

91. ***trnaaŋ* 'thread'

Jru'. *hnaaŋ* 'thread' (J)
Nya. *nnaaŋ* 'thread' (JL)
\\
Note: derived from **taaŋ* 'weave'

92. ***ʔmaaŋ* 'mouth'

Lvi. *maaŋ* 'a bite (cl.)' (TLT)
Juk. *maaŋ* 'a bite (cl.)' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔmaaŋ* 'speak (a word)' (H,F,J), 'bite, mouthful (cl.)' (J)
HKL. *maaŋ* 'mouth', *maŋ* 'speak' (TA)
Su'. *mang* 'speak' (Ha)
Nya. *ʔmaaŋ* 'speak, a word' (F,D68,TL); *mmaaŋ* 'discuss', *ʔmaaŋ* 'mouthful' (F)
Sap. *maaŋ* 'language' (JS,F)
Sok. *maaŋ* 'mouth' (PS)
Oi. *maaŋ* 'speak, mouth' (T,JS)
Chg. *maaŋ* 'speak, insult' (F)
Lvh. *maaŋ*, *ʔamaaŋ*, *tramaŋ* 'speak' (JS); *maaŋ* 'mouth, speak' (F)
Bra. *maaŋ* 'speak' (H,KK,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **maaŋ* 'speak'; (TLT) **maaŋ* 'a bite (cl.)'
Alak (TLT) *maaŋ* 'bite'
Bahanr (BM) *kəmaaŋ* 'gills'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təmhɛɛŋ* ~ **həmhaaŋ* 'cheek, forehead', or **təʔbaaŋ* 'jaw, cheek'

93. ***[C]raaŋ* 'a large basket'

Juk. *graaŋ* 'flat bamboo basket for drying things' (TLT)
Jru'. *ndraaŋ* 'sieve' (F); *nraaŋ* 'flat bamboo basket for drying things' (TLT), *raaŋ* 'flat bamboo basket for drying things' (J)
Nya. *ʔraŋ* 'sieve' (F); *ɟraaŋ* 'sift' (JL)
Bra. *cəndraaŋ* 'fixed hunting hide' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)ŋgraaŋ* 'flat bamboo basket for drying things'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔədraaŋ* 'chicken coop'

94. ***blaaŋ* 'flash of light'

Lvn. *blip blaaŋ* 'bright light, flash' (F); *bliep blaaŋ* 'lightning flash/strike' (J); *blee blaaŋ* 'lightning' (H), *bluuc blaang* (TLT)
Chg. *krɛɛ plaŋ* 'lightning' (P)

95. ***blaaŋ* 'tasteless'

Jru'. *blaaŋ* 'insipid; clear (soup)' (J)
Nya. *blaaŋ* 'tasteless' (F,JL)
Sap. *blaaŋ* 'insipid' (JS)
Oi. *blaaŋ* 'tasteless' (P)
Lvh. *blaaŋ* 'insipid' (JS)
Bra. *blaaŋ* 'bland' (K76)
< >
PWB (TS) **blaaŋ* 'tasteless'
Bahnar (BM) *hlaaŋ* 'clear (water)'
PSB (S) **səlaaŋ* ~ **laaŋ* 'clear, blank'

96. ***braaŋ* 'light of dawn'

Lvi. *prɨaŋ* 'morning' (TLT)
Juk. *brɨaaŋ* 'morning' (TLT)
Jru'. *braaŋ* 'outside, blue (sky colour)', *braaŋ maŋ* 'dawn' (J)
Nya. *braaŋ* 'clear, bright, luminous' (F,JL)
Oi. *mbraaŋ* 'light' (T)
Lvh. *braaŋ* 'moonlit' (JS)
Bra. *jəəŋ braaŋ* 'first light' (K77); *ɟiŋ braan* 'first light of day' (KK)
< >
PWB (TLT) **braaŋ* 'morning'
PWCB (PS1) **braaŋ* 'morning'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **bərɨɛŋ* 'light'
Khmer (JP) *brāñ a /príiəŋ/* 'to grow light (after dark)'

97. ***[C]laaŋ* 'water pipe, spout'

Lvi. *kalaaŋ* 'water pipe, spout' (TLT)
Jru'. *hlaaŋ* 'water pipe' (F,J), *laaŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *daak llaaŋ* 'water that flows along a pipe' (JL,F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)laaŋ* 'water pipe, spout'
PWCB (PS1) **(kə)laaŋ* 'water pipe, spout'
Bahnar (PS2) *klaaŋ* 'bamboo tube for water to flow through'

98. *daaŋ 'part, open'

Nya. *daaŋ* 'spread apart/open' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *həʔdaaŋ* 'wood to split, earth to crack'

99. *gnaaŋ 'horizontal beam'

Nya. *graaŋ* 'shelf' (F)
Bra. *gənaaŋ* 'beam supporting floor of house' (MT)
< >
PSB (S) **təkaaŋ ~ *rəkaaŋ* 'roof beams'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *goṅ /gɔɔŋ/* 'to set above or down upon, place over top of', *gnaṅ /gnɔɔŋ/* 'rail of fence'

100. *kaaŋ 'jaw'

Lvi. *kaaŋ* 'mouth' (TLT)
Juk. *gaaŋ* 'mouth' (TLT)
Su'. *kaaŋ* 'chin' (P)
Lvh. *kaaŋ* 'chin' (JS)
Bra. *kaaŋ* 'jaw' (KK,K77,MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kaaŋ* 'jaw'
Alak (TLT) *kaaŋ* 'mouth'
Bahnar (BM) *kaaŋ* 'chin'
PSB (S) **kaaŋ* 'chin, jaw'
PNB (Sm) **kaaŋ* 'chin'
\\
Lao ຄ້ *khāaŋ* 'chin'.
The Lao comparison suggests a source ***gaaŋ*, perhaps from Mon or Khmer.

101. *kdaaŋ 'skirt'

Lvi. *kaṭiaŋ* 'tube skirt' (TLT)
Jru'. *kdaaŋ* 'tube skirt' (F,J), *kaḍaaŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *taaŋ* 'to wear (a skirt)' (F,D68,JL); *ttaaŋ* 'skirt' (JL)
Sap. *kədaaŋ* 'sin' (JS); *kadaaŋ* 'skirt' (F)
Oi. *kudaaŋ, ndaaŋ* 'skirt' (JS)
Chg. *kadaaŋ* 'skirt' (F)
Lvh. *kadaaŋ* 'sin, traditional skirt' (JS,F)
Bra. *kədaaŋ* 'sarong, skirt' (H,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)daaŋ* 'tube skirt'

102. *klaaŋ 'bird of prey'

Lvi. *klaaŋ* 'hawk' (TLT)
Juk. *kalaaŋ* 'hawk' (TLT)
Jru'. *klaaŋ* 'owl' (F), 'eagle, hawk, kite' (J), 'hawk' (TLT)
Nya. *naa klaaŋ* 'bear' (F,JL)
Chg. *klaaŋ* 'kite' (F)
Bra. *klaaŋ* 'hawk' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **klaaŋ* 'hawk'
PWCB (PS1) **klaaŋ* 'hawk'
PSB (S) **kəlaaŋ* 'eagle, hawk'
PNB (Sm) **klaaŋ* 'eagle'
Alak (TLT) *klaaŋ* 'hawk'
Bahnar (BM) *klaaŋ* 'eagle, hawk, kite'
\\
This etymon is well distributed across all MK sub-groups, and also found in Sino-Tibetan.

103. *klaaŋ 'palm, sole'

Juk. *talaaŋ* 'palm, sole' (TLT)
Nya. *klaaŋ* 'inside' (F,JL)
Oi. *klaaŋ tii* 'palm of hand' (JS)
Chg. *klaaŋ tii* 'palm of hand' (JS), *klaak tii* (F)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təlhaaŋ ~ *həlhaaŋ ~ *pəlhaaŋ* 'palm, sole'
Note: Juk appears to have borrowed from Katuic.

104. *kpaaŋ 'group of people, animals (cl.)'

Lvi. *kapaaŋ* 'crowd, group, flock, herd (cl.)' (TLT)
Jru'. *kpaaŋ* 'group of people (cl.), pronoun pluraliser' (J), *kapaaŋ* 'crowd, group, flock, herd (cl.)' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)paaŋ* 'crowd, group, flock, herd (cl.)'

105. *praaŋ 'roof beam'

Lvi. *praaŋ* 'roof beams' (TLT)
Juk. *praaŋ* 'roof beams' (TLT)
Jru'. *braaŋ* 'roof beams' (J), *praaŋ* (TLT)
Su'. *praaŋ suu* 'floor (ground level)' (PS)
Nya. *praaŋ* 'joist' (F,JL), *bbrang* 'joist' (W)
Oi. *braaŋ* 'timber beam' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **praaŋ* 'roof beams'
PWCB (PS1) **praaŋ* 'roof beams' , **pəraaŋ* 'ladder, stairs, bridge'
Alak (TLT) *praaŋ* 'roof beams'
\\
Katuic e.g. Kriang (TLT) *praaŋ* 'beam, joist'

106. *raaŋ ~*rəəŋ 'look at'

Su'. *râŋ* 'look at' (Ha)
Nya. *rəəŋ* 'look at' (F,D68,JL), *röng* (W)
Chg. *raaŋ* 'look at' (F)

Bra. *raaŋ* 'look at' (H,K01)
< >
Jeh (G&G) *rɛɛŋ* 'look for', which suggests PB **rəəŋ*.

107. ***smaaŋ* 'food tray'**

Lvi. *samaaŋ* 'pedestal tray for food' (TLT)
Jru'. *kamaaŋ* 'pedestal tray for food' (TLT), *kmaaŋ* 'wooden food tray' (J)
Nya. *m̥aaŋ* 'wooden food tray' (F,W,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)maaŋ* 'pedestal tray for food'
PWCB (PS1) **cmaaŋ* 'pedestal tray for food'
\\
Note substitution of prefix in Jru'.

108. ***trpaaŋ* 'palm, sole'**

Lvi. *tapaaŋ* 'palm, sole' (TLT)
Jru'. *həpaaŋ* 'palm, sole' (F), *hpaaŋ* (J), *mpaaŋ* (TLT)
HKL. *tapaŋ ti* 'palm' (TA)
Su'. *trpaaŋ tii* 'palm' (PS)
Nya. *paaŋ tii* 'palm of hand' (F,JL)
Sap. *təpaŋ tii* 'palm' (JS)
Sok. *tapaaŋ tɛj* 'palm' (PS)
Oi. *kraʔpaaŋ* 'palm' (T)
Chg. *cʰəpaaŋ jiŋ* 'foot' (P)
Lvh. *tapaaŋ* 'palm, sole' (JS)
Bra. *trəpaaŋ* 'palm, sole' (KK,K77,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **trəpaaŋ* 'palm', (TLT) **t(ə)rpaaŋ*/**t(ə)mpaaŋ*
PWCB (TLT) **kpaaŋ* 'palm, sole'
Alak (TLT) *capaaŋ* 'palm, sole'
Bahnar (BM) *paaŋ, kəpaaŋ, təpaaŋ* 'hand'
PSB (S) **paaŋ* ~ **ləpaaŋ* 'palm of hand'
PNB (Sm) *capaaŋ* 'palm of hand'
\\
Khmer (Gg) *kəmpaŋ* 'hand'
Khmer (JP) *kaṃpāña /kɑmpaaŋ/* 'spread out, broad, flat'

109. ***daap* 'short, low'**

Lvi. *titi̯ap* 'short' (TLT)
Juk. *da̤ap* 'short' (TLT)
Jru'. *dəəp* 'short, low' (H), *ʔdəəp* (F,J), *ndɤɤp* (TLT)
Su'. *daap* 'short, low' (P)
Nya. *tiəʔ daap* 'low, below' (F,JL)
Sap. *dəəp* 'low, short, under' (JS)
Oi. *ndap daap* 'short' (T)
Chg. *paw daap* 'under' (F)
Bra. *daap* 'short (low)' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **daap* 'short', (TLT) **t(ə)ndaap* 'short, low'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]əʔduap* 'below'.
Khmer (JP) *dāpa /tíiəp/* 'low, low-lying; inferior, common'

110. ***[ʔ]ba[a]p* 'father'**

Jru'. *baap* (H,TLT)
Nya. *mbaap* (TJ)
Oi. *mbap* 'father' (JS)
Chg. *mbap* 'father' (JS)
< >
PSB (S) **baap* 'father'
\\
See also PWB **bəəp* 'father'

111. ***haap* 'yawn'**

Lvn. *haa hiəp* 'yawn' (J), *həhiəp* (F)
Su'. *haap* 'yawn' (P)
Nya. *həʔaap* 'yawn' (JL), *hʔaap* (F)
Sap. *haap* 'yawn' (JS)
Chg. *haat* 'yawn' (P)
Bra. *snaap* 'yawn' (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **haap* 'yawn'
Alak (TLT) *ŋ̊gaap* 'yawn'
Bahnar (BM) *kəʔaap, kəʔnaap, kəʔŋaap* 'yawn'
PSB (S) **nəgaap* ~ **nəgap* 'yawn'
PNB (Sm) **kaʔaāp* 'yawn', (PS2) **kʔaap*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **səʔaap* ~ **həŋʔaap* ~ **ɣəʔaap* 'yawn'
Khmer (JP) *sŋaap* 'to yawn', *haap* 'pant, gasp'

112. ***kaap* 'roofing panel battons'**

Nya. *kaap hlaa* 'leaf roofing panels' (F), *kap hlaa* 'panels of leaf tresses for roof', *kap ttoo* 'thatch panels', *kap ttoo* 'timber edge of thatch panels' (JL)
Bra. *kaap* 'roofing battens' (MT)

113. ***klaap* 'winged ant'**

Nya. *klaap* 'small scorpion variety' (F,JL)
Bra. *klaap* 'winged ants' (H)
< >
PWCB(PS2) **klaap* 'winged termite'
Bahnar (BM) *kəlaap* 'flying ant'
Alak (TLT) *kalaap* 'winged termite'
PSB (S) **kəlaap* ~ **kənaap* 'termite'
PNB (Sm) **kalaap* 'termite', (PS2) **kəlaap*

'flying termite'

114. **laap* 'apply paint'

Jru'. *hlaap* 'to dye (hair)' (J)
Bra. *laap* 'paint' (v.) (H); *laap* 'to spread on' (KK)
\\
Khmer (JP) *lāpa /lʹiəp/* 'to cover, overlay; to smear, coat, paint'.
sralaap 'to smear (oil, liquid medicament etc.)'
Note: Jru' probably shows a **tr-~*c-* prefix.

115. **sraap* 'sharpen'

Jru'. *sraap* 'whet' (H)
Nya. *sraap* 'sharpen, hone (a knife)' (F,D68,JL)

116. **s[r]laap* 'feather'

Lvi. *salɤɤp* 'scales (of fish etc.)' (TLT)
Jru'. *laap* 'feather' (H,F,J); *hlaap* 'scales (of fish etc.)' (F,J), *l̥ɔɔp* (TLT)
HKL. *hlaap* 'feather' (TA)
Su'. *hlaap* 'feather' (PS)
Nya. *hlaap* 'feather' (F,JL), *lɐɐp* 'petal' (JL)
Sok. *khaap* 'feather' (PS)
Oi. *srap* 'feather' (T)
Chg. *laap* 'feather' (JS), *hlaap* (F); *sraap* 'scale' (F)
Lvh. *halap* 'feather' (JS), *halaap ceem* 'wing' (F)
Bra. *cirlaap* 'feather' (H), *çrlaap* 'wing' (K01)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **səlhaap* 'wing'
Khmer (JP) *slāpa /slaap/* 'feathers; wing' < *lāpa /lʹiəp/* 'to cover, overlay; to smear, coat, paint'.

117. **baar* 'two'

Lvi. *p̥iar* 'two' (TLT)
Juk. *baar* 'two' (TLT)
Jru'. *bəər* 'two' (J,F), *bɤɤr* (TLT), *baar* (H)
HKL. *baar* 'two' (TA)
Su'. *baar* 'two' (PS)
Nya. *baan* 'two' (F,JL)
Sap. *baar* 'two' (JS)
Oi. *baar* 'two' (T,JS)
Chg. *baar* 'two' (JS)
Lvh. *baar* 'two' (JS)
Bra. *baar* 'two' (H,K74,K01)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **baar* 'two'
PWCB (PS1) **baar* 'two'
Alak (TLT) *baar* 'two'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbaar* 'two'
PSB (S) **baar* 'two'
PNB (Sm) **ʔbaar* 'two', (PS2) **baar*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔbaar* 'two'
OKhmer (Pou) *ver, vjar* 'two'

118. **ɟaar* 'you (dual)'

Jru'. *ɟəər* 'you two' (H,J)
Su'. *ŋaaj ɟaar* 'you two' (PS)
Nya. *ɟaan* 'you two' (F,JL)
Sap. *caar* 'they (dual)' (JS)
Chg. *cəən* 'I' (P)

119. **ktaar* 'timber boards'

Su'. *kataar suu* 'wall' (PS); *táhɪr* 'wood' (Ha)
Nya. *nwɔɔ ttaan* 'large monolith laying lengthwise on the ground' (JL)
Sap. *təmɔɔ kədaar* 'earth, ground' (JS)
Oi. *kataar* 'flooring timber' (JS)
Bra. *kətaar* 'board' (K01,MT)
\\
Khmer (JP) *-tāra /-daar/* 'to open, spread out, be flat'; *phdāra /ptʹiər/* 'to split with wedges; to saw lumber' < *–dāra /-tʹiər/* 'to stretch, be wide'

120. **ŋaar* 'honeybee (small)'

Lvi. *ŋaar* 'small honeybee' (TLT)
Juk. *ŋoor ŋaar* 'small honeybee' (TLT)
Jru'. *ŋaar* 'small honeybee' (J,TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ŋoor ŋaar* 'small honeybee'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəŋaar* 'small honey bee'
Alak (TLT) *ŋaŋaar* 'small honey bee'

121. **saar* 'odour, smell'

Lvi. *saar* 'odour, smell' (TLT)
Juk. *saar* 'odour, smell' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **saar* 'odour, smell'

122. **caas* 'comb (v.)'

Jru'. *caih sok* 'comb hair' (F); *cas sok* (J)
Nya. *caih sɔk* 'comb hair'(F,JL)
Sap. *cax sɔk* 'to comb the hair' (JS)
Chg. *caaih sɔk* 'to comb the hair' (F)
< >
PSB (S) **saas* 'comb'
PWCB (PS1) **(ʔ/k)caas* 'finger'
PNB (PS2) **sraaç* 'comb'

123. *cnaas 'comb (n.)'

Juk. *canaah* 'comb'(TLT)
Jru'. *hnaih* 'comb '(F), *hnas* (J), *n̥aajh* (TLT)
Nya. *ɲraih* 'comb' (F,JL)
Sap. *cəndraj* 'comb' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **c(ə)naas* 'comb'
Alak (TLT) *canaajh* 'comb'; (H) *c'raas* 'rake'
PNB (PS2) **sraaç* 'comb'
Infixed **caas* 'comb (v.)'.
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kərhaajh* ~ **sərhaajh* 'comb'

124. *laas 'armspan, fathom'

Lvi. *laajh* 'armspan' (TLT)
Juk. *laajh* 'armspan' (TLT)
Jru'. *laih* 'fathom, armspan' (F), *las* (J), *laajh* (TLT)
Nya. *laih* 'armspan' (JL), 'a stride' (F,JL)
Oi. *lax* 'armspan' (JS)
Chg. *lax* 'armspan' (JS)
Bra. *laih* 'fathom' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **laas* 'armspan'
PWCB (PS1) **plaas* 'armspan'
Bahnar (BM) *plaih* 'fathom'
PSB (S) **laas* 'armspan'
PNB (Sm) **plaaih* 'armspan', (PS2) **plaaç*

125. *ʔmaat 'very; real'

Jru'. *ʔmaat* 'very' (H,J), *ʔmaat ʔmaat* (J), *ʔmat* (F); *maat* 'true, real, sure' (TLT)
Nya. *maat* 'true, really, very', *maat maat* 'very much' (F,JL)
Sap. *mat maat* 'very' (JS)
Chg. *caʔ maʔ maat* 'very good' (JS)
Lvh. *mat maat* 'very' (JS)
Bra. *məət maat* 'really' (K76)
< >
PWB (TLT) **maat* 'true, real, sure'
\\
Khmer (JP) *mäā'ta /mat/* 'firm, solid, sure; real, authentic'
OMon (JP) *cmat /cmɔt/* 'to be true'

126. *jaat 'load (crossbow)'

Jru'. *jaat hnaa* 'aim the crossbow' (F)
Nya. *jaat ɲraa* 'load crossbow' (JL), *jaat ɲraa* (F)
\\
Khmer (JP) *yɨta /jýt/* 'bend (bow in order to string it)'; *yīta /jýyt/* 'to draw out, make extensile'

127. *maat 'flesh'

Jru'. *maat* 'fleshy; 'fluffy' rice' (J)
HKL. *maat* 'flesh' (TA)
Su'. *maat* 'flesh' (PS)
Nya. *maat* 'flesh, meat' (F,JL,TJ)
Oi. *maat* 'meat, flesh' (T,JS)
Chg. *maat* 'flesh' (JS,F)
Lvh. *maat* 'meat, flesh' (JS)
Bra. *maat* 'flesh' (H,K74,K76)

128. *snaat 'gun'

Lvi. *sanaat* 'gun' (TLT)
Juk. *sanaat* 'gun' (TLT)
Jru'. *hnaat* 'gun' (J), *naat* (TLT)
Nya. *sinaat* 'gun' (JL,D68), *snaat* (F)
Oi. *c^{h}inaat* 'gun' (P)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)naat* 'gun'
Kasseng (TLT) *sanaat* 'gun'
Alak (TLT) *sanaat* 'gun'
PNB (PS2) **hənaat* 'gun'
\\
PWaic (D84) **snat* 'gun'
Car Nicobar (Das 1977) *saneet* 'sword'
Note: The wider distribution of this etymon suggests MK heritage, however, the reflexes recorded for Kasseng and Nyaheun fail to show expected lenitions of initials, indicating recent (re)borrowing.

129. *ʔaaw 'clothes'

Sap. *ʔaaw* 'clothes, shirt' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔaaw* 'clothes' (JS)
Bra. *ʔaaw* 'shirt' (H), *ʔao* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔaaw* 'shirt'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔaaw* 'shirt, blouse'
PSB (S) **ʔaaw* 'shirt, clothes'
PNB (Sm) **ʔaāw* 'shirt, clothes'
\\
Khmer (S) *ʔaaw* 'clothes'
Viet. áo 'shirt'

130. *ʔnaaw 'new'

Lvi. *naaw* 'new' (TLT)
Juk. *naaw* 'new' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔnaaw* 'new; again, anew' (J), *now* (TLT), *ʔnəu* (H); *ʔnəuʔ* 'further' (H), *ʔnaw* 'next, further, more' (J)
HKL. *ʔnəōu* 'new' (TA)
Su'. *ʔənaaw* 'new' (P)
Nya. *ʔnaaw* 'new' (D68,JL); *teen naaw* 'repeat again' (F)
Oi. *naw, ʔnaw* 'more, new, next' (JS); *dəo*

'more, next' (Km)
Chg. *daaw* 'next' (F); *ndaaw* 'new' (JS)
Lvh. *khee naaw* 'this month' (P)
Bra. *naaw* 'further' (H), *ʔdaawʔ* 'again' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **naaw* 'new'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔnaaw* 'new'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔnaaw* 'new, recent'
PSB (S) **[ ]naw* 'yesterday'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **naaw* 'more', **ʔnaaw* 'new'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *nau /nəw/* 'continue', *dau /dəw/* 'go on, continue, adavnce'

131. **braaw* 'coconut'

Lvi. *pi̯aw* 'coconut' (TLT)
Juk. *bri̯aw* 'coconut' (TLT)
Jru'. *braaw* 'coconut' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *braw* 'coconut' (TA)
Nya. *braaw* 'coconut' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *braaw* 'coconut' (JS,F)
Oi. *nanaaw* 'coconut' (JS)
Chg. *manaaw* 'coconut' (F)
Lvh. *ŋtraaw* 'coconut' (JS), *ndraaw* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **braaw* 'coconut'
PWCB (PS1) **braaw* 'coconut'
Alak (TLT) *brabraaw* 'coconut'
< >
Proto-Mon (D84) **braaw* 'coconut'
Proto-Southwestern Tai (Jn) **braaw*^{C4} 'coconut' > Lao *mak phaw*

132. **kʔtaaw* 'sugarcane'

Lvi. *kati̯aw* 'sugarcane' (TLT)
Juk. *kataaw* 'sugarcane' (TLT)
Jru'. *kətaaw* 'sugarcane' (H,F), *ktaaw* (J), *kataaw* (TLT)
Su'. *kətaaw* 'sugarcane' (P), *ketâu* (Ha)
Nya. *graaw* 'sugarcane' (F,JL), *grao* (W)
Sap. *kadaaw* 'sugarcane' (F)
Chg. *kraaw* 'sugarcane' (F)
Lvh. *krataaw* 'sugarcane' (JS), *kadaaw* (F)
Bra. *kətaaw* 'sugarcane' (H), *kdaaw* (F), *kadao* (KK), *kədaaw* (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)rtaaw* 'sugarcane'
PWCB (PS1) **ktaaw* 'sugarcane'
Alak (TLT) *kətaaw* 'sugarcane'
Bahnar(BM) *kətaaw* 'sugarcane'
PSB (S) **kətaaw* 'sugarcane
PNB (Sm) **kataaw* 'sugarcane'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kətaaw* ~ **ʔətaaw* 'sugarcane'

133. **haaw* 'climb'

Jru'. *həw* 'climb' (H), *hʌw* (F), *haw* (J)
Su'. *hâo* 'ascend' (Ha)
Nya. *haaw* 'climb' (F,JL), *haa* (W)
Oi. *haaw* 'go up, climb' (JS)
Bra. *haaw* 'climb' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **haaw* 'climb, ascend'
PNB (Sm) **haaw* 'climb'
\\
Khmer (JP) *-haal, hal* 'to rise, mount'

134. **kaaw* 'count'

HKL. *kɒ·w* 'count' (TA)
Nya. *kaaw* 'count' (JL,D68)
Lvh. *kaaw* 'count' (JS)

135. **klaaw* 'testicles'

Lvi. *kiŋ klaaw* 'testicles' (TLT)
Jru'. *klaaw* 'testicles' (F,J,TLT)
Su'. *krebau`* 'testicle' (Ha)
Nya. *klaaw* 'testicles' (F,JL)
Chg. *klaaw* 'testicles' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **klaaw* 'testicles'
PWCB (PS1) **klaaw* 'penis'
Alak (TLT) *katap klaaw* 'testicles'
PSB (S) **kəlaaw* 'penis'
PNB (PS2) **kəlaaw* 'testes'

136. **cnaaw* 'spur (of fowl)'

Lvi. *sanaɯ* 'spur of cock' (TLT)
Nya. *ɲraaw ʔian* 'spur of fowl' (F,JL)
Lvh. *cnaaw* 'spur of fowl' (F)

137. **psaaw* 'son-in-law'

Lvi. *pasaaw* 'son/daughter-in-law' (TLT)
Juk. *pasaaw* 'son/daughter-in-law' (TLT)
Jru'. *psaaw* 'son/daughter-in-law' (F,J), *pusaaw* (TLT)
Nya. *ssaaw* 'son-in-law' (JL), *saaw* (F)
Sap. *pəsaw* 'son-in-law' (JS)
Oi. *krəsaw* 'son-in-law' (P)
Chg. *pʰəsaaw* 'son-in-law' (P)
Lvh. *pasaw* 'son-in-law' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **prəsaaw* 'son-in-law', (TLT) **p(ə)saaw*
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəsaaw* 'son-in-law'
Alak (TLT) *pasaaw* 'son-in-law'

138. *raaw 'wash (things)'

Nya. *raaw* 'wash (things)' (F,JL,TJ)
Oi. *raaw* 'wash' (T)
Chg. *raaw* 'wash something' (JS); 'to wash (hands)' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hraaw* 'to wash (rice)'
PSB (S) **raaw* 'wash'
PNB (Sm) **_raaw* 'wash'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔərɨaw* ~ **(ɣə)rɨaw* 'wash'

139. *taaw 'sword'

Jru'. *taaw* 'sword' (H,F,J)
Su'. *daaw* 'sword' (P), *daw* (Ha)
Nya. *taaw* 'sword' (F,JL)
Sap. *taaw* 'sword' (JS)
Oi. *taaw* 'sword' (P)
Chg. *taaw* 'sword' (F)
Lvh. *taaw* 'sword' (JS)
Bra. *taaw* 'sword' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **taaw* 'sword'
\\
This word is widely distributed in Asia, from India to China.

140. *trjaaw 'run'

Jru'. *hjaaw* 'run' (H,F,J), 'chase' (J)
Su' *triǎl* 'run' (Ha)
Nya. *jaw* 'chase away' (JL), *jaaw* (F)
Sap. *tajaaw* 'run' (JS)
Chg. *rajaaw* 'run' (JS)
Lvh. *rajaaw* 'run' (JS, F)
Bra. *trəjaaw* 'run' (H), *trjaaw, ʔrjaaw* (K01), *ʔarijao* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **rəjaaw* 'run'
Bahnar (BM) *hjəw* 'to run fast'

141. *[ʔ]jaʔ 'grandparent'

Jru'. *ʔjaʔ* 'ancestors, old relatives' (J)
Nya. *jaʔ* 'elders, elderly relatives, distant reletives' (F,JL,D68)
Su'. *jaʔ* 'grandmother' (PS)
Sap. *jaʔ* 'master, chief' (JS)
Oi. *ʔjaʔ jii* 'grandmother' (JS)
Chg. *jaʔ* 'master' (F)
Lvh. *jaʔ* 'old', *ʔjaa ʔii* 'grandmother' (JS)
Bra. *jaʔ* 'grandparent' (H,K01), *jak* (K76), *jaa* (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **jaʔ* 'mother-in-law'
Alak (TLT) *jaʔ~jaaʔ* 'grandmother', *jaʔ* 'mother-in-law'
Bahnar (BM) *jaʔ* 'grandmother, older woman'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **jaʔ* 'grandmother'
\\
PWaic (D80) **jaʔ* 'grandmother'

142. *baʔ 'carry on back'

Jru'. *bəʔ* 'carry on back' (J,F), *ʔbəʔ* (H)
HKL. *mbaʔ* 'clothing' (TA)
Nya. *baʔ* 'carry on the back' (F,JL)
Sap. *baʔ* 'carry hanging', *ʔbaʔ jia* 'piggyback' (JS)
Oi. *baʔ* 'carry on back' (P)
Chg. *baʔ* 'carry a child' (F)
Bra. *bəʔ* 'carry (child) in cloth on back/chest' (K01), *bək* (K77)
< >
PWB (TS) **baʔ* 'carry on back'
PSB (S) **baʔ* 'carry on back'
Jeh (G&G) *baʔ* 'carry on back'
\\
PChamic (Th) **baʔ* 'carry on back'
Note: the centering of the vowel in Jru' and Brao is probably secondary.

143. *caʔ 'good'

Su'. *ʔicáʔ* 'bad' (P)
Sap. *caʔ* 'good, beautiful' (JS)
Oi. *caʔ* 'beautiful, good, new' (JS)
Chg. *caʔ* 'good' (JS), 'clean' (F)
Lvh. *caʔ* 'good' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔjɒʔ* 'good'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *jā /jaa/* 'good, real, actual; worth, equivalent to'

144. *daʔ 'locative particle'

Nya. *daʔ* 'on, at' (F,D68,JL); ^{n}*daʔ m*^{ə}*ne* 'here' (TJ)
Sap. *daʔ* 'where', *daa* 'located, where' (JS)
< >
Alak (H) *tʲaʲnɛɛ,* (PS) *daʔ nɛɛ* 'here'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **hədʌʔ* 'come'

145. *hpaʔ 'blanket'

Jru'. *hpaʔ* 'blanket' (H,J), *mpaʔ* (F,TLT)
Nya. *mpaʔ* (F,JL)
Bra. *bənəʔ* 'blanket' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h*(*ə*)*mpaʔ* 'blanket'

146. **ja?* 'pound (rice)'

Nya. *ja? cɛh* 'husk rice by pounding' (F,JL)
Sap. *ja? cɛh* 'pound rice' (JS,F)

147. **kɟa?* 'dirty'

Lvi. *kaɲcha?* 'dirty, filthy' (TLT)
Jru'. *kɟa?* 'fat' (F), *kəja?* 'ugly, fat, dirty' (J), *kaɟa?* 'dirty, filthy' (TLT)
Nya. *gja?* 'fat; dirty, not beautiful' (F,JL); *win gja?* 'menstruate' (F); *ŋgia?* 'dirty' (TJ)
Chg. *kja?* 'thick, fat' (F)
Bra. *kəja?* 'dusty, dirty' (H), *kəjak* (K74), *kəja* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ɲɟa?* 'dirty, filthy'

148. **kra?* 'old (person)'

Lvi. *kra?* 'old (person), mature(fruit)' (TLT)
Juk. *kra?* 'old (person), mature(fruit)' (TLT)
Jru'. *kra?* 'old (person)' (H,F,J,TLT), 'mature (fruit)' (TLT)
HKL. *kra?* 'old-aged' (TA)
Su'. *mni? kra?* 'old person' (P)
Nya. *kra?* 'old' (F,JL)
Sap. *kra?* 'old (person)' (JS,F)
Oi. *kra?* 'old (person)' (T)
Chg. *kra?* 'old (person)' (F)
Lvh. *kra?* 'old' (JS,F)
Bra. *kra?* 'old person' (H); *krak* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **kra?* 'old (person)', (TLT) 'mature (of fruit)'
PWCB (PS1) **kra?* 'old (person), mature (of fruit)'
Alak (TLT) *kara?* 'old ((person), mature (of fruit)'
Bahnar (BM) *kra?* 'old (people, living things)'
PSB (S) **kəraa* 'old (person)'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **kra?* 'old'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *kra* 'difficult, rare, poor'

149. **la?* 'bloom (v.)'

Lvi. *la?* 'bloom (of flowers)' (TLT)
Juk. *la?* 'bloom (of flowers)' (TLT)
Jru'. *kala?* 'bloom (of flowers)' (TLT)
Bra. *laak* 'bloom (of flowers)' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)la?* 'bloom (of flowers)'
Bahnar (BM) *cəla?* 'to peel sugarcane', *səla?* 'to understand'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/ɣ]əl[ə/a]? ~ *_pəl[ə/a]?* 'spread', cf. Bru *la?* '(of a casting net) to spread'
OKhmer (JP) *lā /laa/* > Khmer */lɨ́iə/* 'to part, open, unfold, extend, deploy'

150. **la?* 'spit out'

Jru'. *la?* 'spit out' (F,J)
Su'. *la?* 'spit' (P)
Sok. *la?* 'spit' (P)
Chg. *la?* 'spit' (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **la?* 'spit'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəla?* 'expel from mouth'
Bahnar (BM) *la?* 'spit out of mouth'
PSB (S) **təla?* 'throw away'

151. **na?* 'live, remain at; still, yet'

Jru'. *na?* 'still' (JS)
HKL. *na?* 'live; walk; not yet' (TA)
Nya. *na?* 'still, not yet' (D68,F,TJ,JL)
Sap. *na? bic* 'still have' (JS)
Oi. *na?* 'live; yet, still' (T)
Chg. *na?* 'be, remain' (F)
Bra. *na?* 'located' (H); *nak* 'alive; progressive aspect' (KK); *na* 'to remain' (MT)
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *nā* / 'locative part.: time, space, topic'

152. **pa?* 'flying lemur'

Jru'. *hnaa pa?* 'large flying lemur/squirrel' (J)
Nya. *ɲ̊wə pa?* 'flying lemur' (F,JL)

153. **ta[a/ʔ]* 'negative'

Sap. *taa* 'negative' (JS)
Oi. *ta?* 'negator', *tabic* 'don't have, can't' (JS)
Chg. *ta?* 'neg., don't' (JS)
Lvh. *təkuuj* 'not sleep' (JS)
Bra. *taa* 'not' (K01); *təʔɨ̈m* 'no' (H); thaa 'negator' (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **taa/taj* 'not'
Bahnar (BM) *ta?* 'all, completely'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tʌʌ ~ *dee* 'not' (comparison doubtful)
Note: This morpheme can be used as a prefix to create negative verbs, but it also tends to be used in double negative constructions where it precedes the verb, and there is a clause final particle, e.g. *ʔɨ̈m* in Brao.

154. *trac 'anus'
Chg. *paw trec* 'behind' (F)
Bra. *trac* 'anus'(H), 'rear' (K01)
\\
Pear (Headley 1977) *trik~tri?ik* 'buttocks'

155. *?mah 'cotton fibre'
Lvi. *mah* 'cotton plant/fibre' (TLT)
Juk. *bah* 'cotton plant/fibre' (TLT)
Jru'. *?mah* 'cotton (wool)' (H,F,J), *mah* 'cotton plant/fibre' (TLT)
Bra. *mah* 'cotton (wool)' (H,K01), '*Gossypium* sp., Malvacées' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **?(ə)mbah* 'cotton plant/fibre'
PWCB (PS1) **kbah* 'cotton plant/fibre'
Alak (TLT) *?bah* 'cotton plant/fibre'
\\
Surin Khmer (CP) *mɑh* 'cotton thread'

156. *brah 'spirit'
Lvi. *priah* 'guardian spirit, god, angel' (TLT)
Juk. *brạh* 'guardian spirit, god, angel' (TLT)
Jru'. *braah* 'spirit, devil' (H); *brah* 'spirit, ghost' (J,F), 'guardian spirit, god, angel' (TLT)
Nya. *brah* 'spirit, ghost' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *brah* 'spirit' (F)
Chg. *brah* 'spirit' (F)
Bra. *brah* 'spirit' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **brah* 'guardian spirit, god, angel'
Tampuon (H) *p'rah* 'devil'
PSB (S) **bərah* 'God, supernatural being'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **brah* 'sky'
OKhmer (Pou) *braḥ* 'God, spirit' < *raḥ* 'shining, brilliant'

157. *cah 'dig'
Jru'. *cah* 'dig (H,F,J)
HKL. *cak* 'dig' (TA)
Su'. *ca?* 'dig' (P)
Nya. *cah* 'dig' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *cah* 'dig' (JS)
Oi. *ca?* 'dig' (P)
Chg. *cah brɛh* 'dig soil' (F)
Lvh. *cah* 'dig' (JS)
Bra. *cah* 'dig (spade)' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **caah* 'dig'

158. *cah 'red'
Su'. *cá?* 'yellow' (P)
Nya. *ncɛ?* 'red (stone)' (F)
Chg. *cah* 'red' (JS,F), 'yellow' (P)
Lvh. *cah* 'red' (JS); *cá?* 'yellow' (P)
Bra. *cah* 'red' (H,KK,K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *sah* 'white, clean'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *tcah* 'radiant'

159. *dah 'if, when'
HKL. *ndah* 'if' (TA)
Nya. *dah* 'if, when' (JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *dah* 'or, if'

160. *dah 'slap'
Nya. *dah* 'hit with the hand, slap, clap' (F,JL)
Sap. *dah* 'slap with the hand' (JS)
Bra. *dah* 'to slap' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *dah* 'kick'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **daah* 'slap'
OKhmer (Pou) *dah* 'block, obstruct'

161. *k?cah 'charcoal'
Lvi. *kasiah* 'charcoal' (TLT)
Juk. *kacah* 'charcoal' (TLT)
Nya. *gjah* 'charcoal' (F,JL), *kukjah* (F)
Chg. *kajah* 'charcoal' (F)
Lvh. *kajah* 'charcoal' (F)
Bra. *kəjah* 'charcoal' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)cah* 'charcoal'
PWCB (PS1) **kcah* 'charcoal'
Alak (TLT) *kacah* 'charcoal'
PSB (S) **kəsah* 'charcoal'
PNB (Sm) **kac[h]ah* 'charcoal', (PS2) **kcah*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəcah* 'charcoal'
PMon (D84) **kcah* 'charcoal'
PWaic (D80) **ksɒs* 'charcoal'

162. *kdah 'cooking pot/pan'
Juk. *gadạh* 'frying pan' (TLT)
Jru'. *kaḍah* 'frying pan' (TLT), *kdah* 'frying pan, shallow cooking pot' (J)
< >
PWB (TLT) **g(ə)dah* 'frying pan'
PWCB (PS1) **hdah* 'cooking pot/pan'
Alak (TLT) *kadah* 'fryingpan'
\\

Khmer ខ្ទះ *ktah* 'pan' (suggests **kdah*)

163. ***knah snaa* 'crossbow wire'**

Jru'. *knah hnaa* 'crossbow wire' (J,F)
Nya. *ŋrah ɲraa* 'crossbow wire' (JL), *ŋrah ɲraa* (F)

164. ***pah* 'slap, strike'**

Jru'. *təpaah* 'slap' (H), *tpah* (F,J)
Su'. *cʰəbaa* 'hit' (P)
Bra. *pah* 'strike (gong)' (KK)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *pah* 'split, part, division'
PSB (S) **pah* 'hit'
PNB (Sm) **pah* 'chop'; (PS2) **pah* split/cleave'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/ɣ]əpah* or **həbah* 'slap'
Khmer (JP) *pah* 'hit, strike'
PPearic (H85) **pah* 'slap'

165. ***plah* 'break (intr.)'**

Jru'. *plaah* 'break (intr.)' (H), *plah* (F,J)
Su'. *pla?* 'open (eyes)' (P)
Nya. *phɛɛ pplah* 'broken rice grains (after husking)' (J)
Sap. *pəlah mat* 'open eyes' (JS)
Chg. *plah* 'broken' (F)
Lvh. *plah* 'broken' (F)
Bra. *plah* 'break (intr.)' (H,K01)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **cn(g)lah* 'separate'
Bahnar (BM) *blah* 'to split'
PSB (S) **bəlah* 'split'
PNB (Sm) **tablaah* 'fight'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *vlaḥ* /*βlah*/ 'part, section' < *laḥ* /*lah*/ 'to separate into parts, break up'
PKatuic (Pe) **bəlhah* ~ **ɣəlhah* 'split, break'
PChamic (Lee) **blah* 'split' < PAN (Z) **bĕ-laʔq* 'to split'

166. ***prah* 'rib; leaf vein'**

Jru'. *prah* 'rib' (H,J)
Nya. *prah hlaa* 'veins in leaf' (JL)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **[s/ʔ]ə[r/rh]ah* ~ **pə[r/rh]ah* 'side', e.g. Katu *prah* 'side of body'

167. ***tah* 'cut up'**

Jru'. *tah* 'cut (out, open), chop' (J), *təh* 'chop, cut (hack)' (H)
Nya. *ttah* 'slice, cut open' (JL), *tah* 'cut' (F)
Sap. *tah hərɔɔŋ* 'cut the neck' (JS)
< >
Alak (TLT) *ŋ̊tah* 'to cut (one's hand)'
PSB (S) **tah* 'cut up'
PNB (Sm) **tah* 'put into'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təʔdah* ~ **[h/s]əndaah* 'cut, split'

168. ***trah* 'bright, lighted'**

Juk. *trah* 'bright, lighted' (TLT)
Jru'. *trah* 'clear, bright' (J), 'bright, lighted' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **trah* 'bright, lighted'

169. ***ʔraj* 'pestle'**

Lvi. *ʔaraj* 'pestle' (TLT)
Juk. *raj* 'pestle' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔraj*, 'pestle' (J,F), *ʔrɛj, jrɑ̄j* (F), *raj* (TLT)
HKL. *ɟroəj* 'mortar' (TA)
Su'. *ʔaraj* 'pestle' (PS)
Nya. *ʔree* 'pestle' (F,JL,D68), *ᵊřee* (TJ)
Sap. *ʔəraj* 'mortar' (JS); *ʔaraj* 'pestle' (F)
Oi. *ʔarei* 'pestle' (T)
Chg. *ʔaraj* 'pestle' (F)
Lvh. *ʔaraj* 'pestle' (JS,F)
Bra. *ʔəraj* 'pestle' (H), *ʔarij* (K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)raj* 'pestle'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔərɤj* 'pestle'
Bahnar (BM) *hədrəj* 'pestle'
PSB (S) **r-ən-aj* 'pestle'
PNB (Sm) **ʔadrɛɛ̀j* 'pestle', (PS2) **ʔəraj*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəreew* ~ **dəraaj* 'pestle'
Khmer (Pou) *ʔəŋrɛɛ* 'pestle'

170. ***bnaj* 'river'**

Sap. *daak mənaj* 'river' (JS)
Oi. *mənaj* 'river' (P)
Bra. *dənaj* 'river' (K01,MT)
< >
Perhaps the Brao minorsyllable is a reduced form of *daak* 'water', or it may be influenced by Khmer *dnlee* 'river'.

171. ***caj* 'louse'**

Lvi. *caj* 'louse' (TLT)
Juk. *cee* 'louse' (TLT)
Jru'. *cəj* 'louse' (H), *cɛj* (F,J), *cej* (TLT)
HKL. *caj* 'louse' (TA)
Su'. *cɛj* 'louse' (PS)
Nya. *cee* 'louse' (F,TJ,JL)

Sap. *caj* 'louse' (JS,F)
Sok. *caj* 'louse' (PS)
Oi. *caj* 'louse' (JS), *cei* (T)
Chg. *caj* 'louse' (JS,F)
Lvh. *caj* 'louse' (JS,F)
Bra. *caj* 'louse' (H,K74,K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **caj* 'louse'
Alak (TLT) *caj* 'louse'
PSB (S) **saj* 'louse'
Jeh (G&G) *kəcaj* 'louse'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **hənc∧j* 'lice'
Khmer (Pou) *caj* 'louse'
Another related etymon is found in other Bahnaric languages: Bahnar (BM) *sii* 'louse', PSB (S) **sii* 'louse', PNB (PS2) **cii* 'headllouse', and elsewhere in MK, e.g.:
PPearic (H85) **ci?* 'louse'

172. **[s/c]kaj* 'in-law'

Jru'. *?kaj* 'child-in-law' (J), *nkaj* (F)
Sap. *səkaj* 'father-in-law' (JS)
Bra. *cgaj* 'in-law' (KK), *chgaj ja?* 'parent-in-law' (H)
\\
PKatuic (Pe.) **?əkaj* ~ **?əkaaj* 'child'

173. **c[ə]waj* 'cicada'

Juk. *jawaj* 'cicada' (TLT)
Jru'. *hwaj* 'cicada' (J), *waj* (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟ(ə)waj* 'cicada'

174. **kəlaj* 'sting of insect'

Lvi. *palaj* 'sting (of insect)' (TLT)
Juk. *klaj* 'sting (of insect)' (TLT)
Jru'. *kalaj* 'sting (of insect)' (TLT); *kəlaj hnaat* 'bullet' (F), *kəlaj jeen* (J)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)laj* 'sting (of insect)'
PWCB (PS1) **knl(ee/ɤj)* 'sting (of insect)'

175. **khaj* 'moon, month'

Juk. *khaj* ~ *kahaj* 'moon, month' (TLT)
Jru'. *khaj* 'moon, month' (H,F,J), *khaj* ~ *kahaj* (TLT)
Su'. *khaj* 'moon, month' (PS)
Nya. *khee* 'moon, month' (F,TJ,JL)
Sap. *khaj* 'month' (JS)
Chg. *khaj* 'moon, month' (F)
Oi. *khaaj* 'month' (JS)
Lvh. *khee* 'month' (P)
Bra. *khaj* 'moon' (H,K01,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **k^{h}aj* 'moon, month', (TLT) **k(ə)haj* 'moon'
PWCB (TLT) **kəhaj* 'moon, month'
Alak (TLT) *kahaj* 'moon, month'
Bahnar (BM) *khɛɛj* 'moon, month'
PSB (S) **kəhaj* 'moon, month'
PNB (Sm) **khɛj* 'moon, month', (PS) **khaj*
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **kəsaj* ~ **həsaj* ~ **kəsaaj* 'moon'
OKhmer (JP) *khɛɛ* 'moon'

176. **ktaj* 'barb/sting (of bee)'

Jru'. *ktaj sut* 'barb of bee, beesting' (J)
Nya. *ttee sut* 'barb of bee, beesting' (JL)

177. **ŋaj* 'third person pronoun'

Su'. *ŋaj* 'wh-', *h∧? ŋaj* 'where?' (PS)
Nya. *ŋɛɛ, ?ŋɛɛ* 'where, there' (F,JL)
Oi. *ŋaj* 'he, she, they' (JS,Km)
< >
Alak (H) *p'ərŋaj*, (JS) *baŋaj* 'person, somebody'
Bahnar (BM) *bəŋaaj* 'person, people, mankind'

178. **ŋaj* 'tomorrow'

Lvi. *ŋaj* 'tomorrow' (TLT)
Juk. *bɯ? saa ŋaj* 'tomorrow' (TLT)
Jru'. *ŋaj* 'tomorrow' (H,F,J), *bɯ? ŋaj* (TLT)
Su'. *haŋaj* 'tomorrow' (PS), *haaj ləŋaj* (P)
Nya. *hŋee* 'tomorrow' (D68,W,JL), *hŋee nɨe* (F,JL)
Sap. *ŋaj* 'tomorrow' (JS)
Oi. *ŋaj* 'tomorrow' (JS)
Chg. *taŋaj haj* 'tomorrow' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **bɯ? ŋaj* 'tomorrow'
Kasseng (TLT) *ŋaj doh* 'tomorrow'
\\
Note: Su', Nyaheun and Cheng forms suggest an additional morpheme, something like **ha[j]*.

179. **praj* 'poison'

Lvi. *paraj* 'venom' (TLT)
Jru'. *praj* 'poison' (H,F,J), 'venom' (TLT,J)
Nya. *pree* 'plant poison' (F,JL)
Bra. *pəndraj* 'large tree used for arrow poison' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **praj* 'venom'
PWCB (PS1) **pəraj* 'venom'

\\
Note: Brao form shows *-n-* infix.

180. **plaj* 'fruit (generic)'

Lvi. *plai* 'fruit' (TLT)
Juk. *plai* 'fruit' (TLT)
Jru'. *plaj* 'fruit ' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *plaj* 'fruit' (TA)
Su'. *plaj* 'fruit ' (PS)
Nya. *plee* 'fruit' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *plaj* 'fruit' (JS,F)
Sok. *plɛj* 'fruit' (PS)
Oi. *plɛ/aj* 'fruit' (T)
Chg. *plaj* 'fruit' (P)
Lvh. *plaj* 'fruit' (JS,F)
Bra. *plaj* 'fruit' (H,K01), *pləj* (K76), *plej* (K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **plaj* 'fruit'
PWCB (PS1) **plaj* 'fruit'
Alak (TLT) *palaj* 'fruit'
Bahnar (BM) *plɛɛj* 'fruit'
PSB (S) **pəlaj* 'fruit'
PNB (Sm) **plɛɛ̀j* 'fruit'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pəlhaj* ~ **kəlhaj* ~ **pəlhɛj* 'fruit'
Khmer (JP) *-lē /-lɛɛ/* 'to come out, appear' > *phlē/plaaɛ/* 'fruit, bear fruit'.
PPearic (H85) **plii* 'fruit'

181. **praj* 'wake up (v.tr.)'

Jru'. *praj* 'awaken someone' (H,J)
Nya. *pree* 'wake someone up' (F,JL)
Bra. *pəraj* 'awaken' (H); *praj* 'keep (watch)' (MT)
< >
PSB (S) **pəraj* ~ **pərəj* 'waken, arouse'
\\
Derived from **raj* 'wake up (v.intr.)'.

182. **raj* 'wake up (v.intr.)'

Nya. *ree* 'wake up, regain consciousness' (F,JL)
Sap. *raj* 'wake up' (JS)
Chg. *raj* 'wake' (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **raj* 'wake'

183. **saj* 'yester(day/year)'

Lvi. *taŋaj saj* 'yesterday' (TLT)
Juk. *buᵚ? saj* 'yesterday' (TLT)
Jru'. *tŋaj saj* 'yesterday' (H,F,J), *taŋaj saj* (TLT)
Nya. *see* 'yesterday' (JL,D68,W), *nɨe see* 'yesterday' (F,JL)
Sap. *saj* 'last, previous' (JS)
Oi. *saaj* 'yesterday, previous' (JS)
Chg. *taŋaj saj* 'yesterday' (JS); *kmɔɔ saj 'last* year' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)ŋaj saj* 'yesterday'

184. **sbaj* 'cloth'

Lvi. *phabaj* 'cloth' (TLT)
Jru'. *hbaaj* 'cloth' (J,H), *mbaj* (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **b(ə)mɓaj* 'cloth'
Khmer (JP) *spai /sbaj/* 'woman's shawl; tulle'
\\
Note: the presense of a voiced labial in Lavi indicates borrowing, but the minorsyllable is odd.

185. **[s]saj* 'tendon'

Lvi. *sisaj* 'tendon', *sasaj pihaam* 'vein' (TLT)
Juk. *sasaj* 'tendon', *sasaj pahaam* 'vein' (TLT)
Jru'. *təsaj* 'tendon, sinew, vein' (J); *tasaj* 'tendon', *saj pahʏʏm* 'vein' (TLT)
Bra. *chchaj* 'string' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)saj* 'tendon', **s(ə)nsaj p(ə)haam* 'vein'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔs(aj/ee)* 'tendon'
Alak (TLT) *sasaj* 'tendon'; *kasaj* 'string, rope, cord'
\\
Khmer (JP) *–sai /-saj/* 'line, thread' > *səsaj* 'sinew'

186. **tŋaj* 'day'

Lvi. *taŋaj* 'day' (TLT)
Juk. *taŋaj* 'day' (TLT)
Jru'. *tŋaj* 'day' (F,J), *təŋaj* (H), *taŋaj* (TLT)
HKL. *taʔŋaŋ* 'day' (TA)
Su'. *taŋaj* 'day', *mat taŋaj* 'sun' (PS)
Nya. *nɨe* 'day' (F,JL), *nɨj ʔiŋ* 'today' (D68); *ŋŋee* 'day (for counting)' (JL,F)
Sap. *taŋaj* 'sun, day, today' (JS,F)
Oi. *taŋaj* 'sun' (Km,JS)
Chg. *taŋaj* 'day' (F,JS)
Lvh. *mat taŋaj* 'sun' (JS,F), *taŋaj* 'day' (JS)
Bra. *təŋaj* 'sun, day' (H,MT), *tŋaj* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **təŋəəj* 'sun, day'; (TLT) **taŋaj*

'day'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəŋaj* 'day'
Alak (TLT) *taŋaj* 'day'
PSB (S) **ŋaj* 'day'
PNB (PS2) **ŋaj* 'day'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təŋhaj* 'day'
OKhmer (JP) *tŋaj* 'sun, day'
PPearic (H85) **tŋiʔ* 'day'
Khasi (Hen) *sŋi* 'sun'

187. **tsaj ~ *psaj* 'otter'

Jru'. *tsaj* 'otter, weasel' (J)
Nya. *phjee* 'otter' (F,JL), *phie* (F)
Lvh. *tsaj* 'otter' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *phɛɛj* 'otter'
Cua (JM) *phaj* 'otter'
PNB (PS2) **phaj* 'otter'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *bhe* 'otter'.

188. **ʔaɨ* 'I'

Lvi. *ʔɯ̰ʏ* 'I' (TLT), *ʔaw* (PS)
Juk. *ʔaw* 'I' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔaaj* 'I' (H,F,TLT), *ʔaj* (J)
HKL. *ʔai* 'I' (TA)
Su'. *ʔaw* 'I' (PS)
Nya. *ʔaa* 'I, me' (F,D68,JL,TJ)
Sap. *ʔaj* 'I, me' (JS)
Oi. *ʔaɨ ~ ʔaɬ* 'I' (JS), *ə̆* (Km)
Chg. *ʔaə ~ ʔaɨ ~ ʔaɬ* 'I, me' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔaj* 'I' (JS)
Bra. *ʔaj* 'I' (H,KK,MT), *ʔaaj* (K77)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔal* 'I'
Kasseng (TLT) *ʔaɯ* 'I'
Taliang (PS) **ʔal* 'I'
Alak (TLT) **ʔaɯ,* (JS) **ʔal* 'I'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔɛɛ* 'thou'
PSB (S) **ʔaj* 'you (fem. sing.)'
PNB (PS2) **ʔaw* 'I'
\\
PMon (D84) **ʔəj /*ʔwəj* 'I'

189. **saɨ* 'you (sg.)'

Jru'. *saw* 'you (sg.)' (F,J), *sao* (H), *sə* (TA)
HKL. *sə* 'you (sg.)' (TA)
Su'. *saw* 'you' (PS)
Nya. *saa* 'you (sg.)' (F,JL,D68,TJ)
Sap. *saj* 'you (sg.)' (JS)
Oi. *saɨ, saɬ* 'you (sg.) (JS), *saj* (P)
Chg. *saɨ, saɬ* 'you (sg.) (JS); *saw* 'he' (P)
Lvh. *haj ~ haaj* 'you (sg.)' (JS)
Bra. *chaj* 'you (familiar)' (H), *səj* 'you' (K76)
< >
PWB (TS) **sai* 'you', (TLT) **sal*

190. **taɨ* 'see'

Lvi. *tai* 'see' (TLT)
Jru'. *taw* 'see' (H,J); *taw ~ taɨ* 'see' (F)
HKL. *taɨ* 'see' (TA)
Su'. *taw* 'see' (PS)
Nya. *təə* 'see' (F,D68,TJ,JL), *ddöö* (W)
Sap. *taj* 'see' (JS,F)
Oi. *taɨ* 'see' (JS), *taw* (T)
Chg. *taɬ* 'see' (JS), *taaə* (F), *tə̆* (Km)
Lvh. *taj* 'see' (JS,F), *tɛɛ* 'meet/see' (JS)
Bra. *taj* 'see' (K01,H), *tɨj* (K74)
< >
PNB (PS2) **saw* 'see'

191. **bak* 'carry over shoulder'

Jru'. *bak* 'carry on one shoulder' (F,J)
Nya. *bak* 'to carry slung from shoulder' (D68,F,JL)
Bra. *bak ççɔɔj çjɨɨr* 'to wear a long necklace' (K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbak* 'put on over the head'
Cua (JM) *vak* 'carry under arm'
PNB (PS2) **bak* 'carry on shoulder'
\\
Khmer (JP) *bāˈka /peək/* 'to hang, hook, suspend'

192. **cak* 'body, self'

Lvi. *cak* 'body' (TLT); *cak ~ canak* 'well filled out grains' (TLT)
Juk. *cak* 'body' (TLT)
Jru'. *cak* 'body' (F,J,TLT), 'well filled out grains' (TLT)
Su'. *cak* 'flesh' (P)
Nya. *cak* 'body' (F,JL)
Sap. *cak* 'body, flesh, animal' (JS); 'body' (F)
Oi. *cak* 'self, reflexive' (Km)
Chg. *cak* 'self' (P)
Bra. *cak ʔaj* 'oneself' (H); *caʔ* 'self (reflexive)' (KK); *chak* 'body' (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **caʔ* 'flesh', (TLT) **cak* 'body'
PWCB (PS1) **cak* 'body'
Alak (TLT) *canak* 'body'
PSB (S) **sak* 'body (human)'
PNB (PS2) **cak* 'body'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həcaʔ ~ *ʔəcaʔ* 'body'

Khmer (Pou) *saak* 'body, corpse'

193. **dak* 'trap'

Nya. *dak klɐɐm* 'angry, resentful' (F,JL)
Sap. *tak jəhəəm* 'alarmed' (JS)
Bra. *dak* 'trap (v.)' (H), *da?* (KK)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **dak* 'trap (bird, mouse)', **hdak* 'fishnet dragged by two people'
Bahnar (MS) *?dak* 'spear trap'
PSB (S) **dak* 'snare trap'
PNB (Sm) **?dak* 'spear trap', (PS2) **dak*
\\
Khmer (JP) *dāˈka /teək/* 'to capture with snare or net'
Lao ຕັກ *dāk* 'trap'

194. **c?bak* 'hang'

Jru'. *təbak* 'hang' (F), *tbak* (J)
Nya. *jwak* 'hang (v.tr.)' (F,JL)
Bra. *cimbak* 'hang' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *tə?bak* 'to hang on hooks'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t(ə)mɓak* 'hang up'
Khmer (JP) *bāˈka /peək/* 'to hang, hook, suspend'
PChamic (Th) **taɓak* 'hang up'
Cf. PWB **bak* 'carry over shoulder'

195. **ɲak* 'pull'

Jru'. *ɲak* 'pull' (F,J)
HKL. *ɲak* 'pull' (TA)
Nya. *ɲak* 'pull toward self' (F,JL), 'jerk' (TJ)
Oi. *jak* 'snatch' (P)
Chg. *ɲak* 'drag, pull' (F)
Lvh. *jak* 'pull' (JS)
Bra. *ɲak* 'pull (lead)' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *?əɲak* 'carry along, bring'
\\
Khmer (JP) *ñāˈka /ɲeək/* 'to jerk, start; quiver, tremble; jerk, tug, lead by rope, to walk (animal)'

196. **plak* 'afternoon'

Jru'. *plak* 'afternoon' (TLT), *prak tŋaj* 'afternoon from 1 to 4 o'clock' (J)
Su'. *prak kə?oon* 'evening' (P)
Nya. *pplak nɨe* 'from almost midday until 1 pm' (JL)
Lvh. *plak təŋaj* 'afternoon' (P)
Bra. *plak* 'evening' (KK), *təŋaj bɔŋ plak* 'setting sun' (MT)

197. **prak* 'silver'

Lvi. *prak* 'silver' (TLT)
Juk. *pra?* 'silver' (TLT)
Jru'. *prak* 'silver, money' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *prak* 'silver' (TA)
Su'. *prak* 'silver' (PS)
Nya. *prak* 'silver, money' (F,D68,JL)
Oi. *prak* 'money' (JS)
Lvh. *prak* 'silver' (JS)
Bra. *prak* 'silver' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **prak* 'silver'
Stieng (Haupers) *prak* 'silver'
Tampuon (H) *prak* 'silver'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[p/b]ərha?* 'silver, money'
OKhmer (Pou) *prak, praak* 'silver'
Note: a widely distributed SEA word, e.g.:
Malay *pirak* 'silver'

198. **tak* 'throw away'

HKL. *sinʔdaʔ* 'throw' (TA)
Nya. *tak* 'throw, discard' (F,D68,JL)
Oi. *sandak* 'throw' (JS)
Chg. *tak* 'throw' (F)
Bra. *tak* 'abandon' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **tak* ~ **tɔk* 'pull out'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *tak, tok* 'pull off, out'
PPearic (H85) **tak* 'broken apart'

199. **wak* 'exchange'

Jru'. *hwak* 'exchange' (J)
Oi. *wak* 'sell' (JS)
Bra. *wak* 'trade' (H), *wəwak* 'exchange' (K01)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **waʔ* 'steal' (note: most Katuic comparisons refer to 'borrowing' more than 'stealing' which is more in line with these West Bahnaric semantics).

200. **wak* 'intersection of roads'

Jru'. *truong kwak* 'road changes direction' (J)
Nya. *wak* 'come across, block the way' (F,JL)

201. **bal* 'war'

Jru'. *bal* 'war' (H,J,F)
Nya. *boo, jiw boo* 'war' (F,JL)

202. *cntal 'roofing thatch'

Nya. *ttoo* 'thatch grass', *kap ttoo* 'thatch panels' (JL), *too* 'roof thatch' (F)
Oi. *caratəw* 'roof' (T)
Bra. *cəndaaw* 'diagonal roof batton' (MT)
< >
Tampuon (Cr) *ʔntn̥l* 'roof'
\\
Note: the /r/ in the Oi minorsyllable is probably not significant, but likely reflects Oi [tr ~ c] phonetic alternation.

203. *tʔpal 'mortar'

Lvi. *tapia* 'mortar' (TLT)
Juk. *tapal* 'mortar' (TLT)
Jru'. *tpal* 'mortar' (F,J,TLT)
Su'. *tapal* 'mortar' (PS)
Nya. *dwaw* 'mortar' (F,JL)
Sap. *təvar* 'pestle' (JS); *tvaaw* 'mortar' (F)
Oi. *təwaw* 'mortar' (T)
Chg. *tvaaw* 'mortar' (F)
Lvh. *tavaaw* 'mortar' (JS,F)
Bra. *təwaaw* 'mortar' (H); *tvaol* (K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)pal* 'mortar'
PWCB (PS1) **tpal* 'mortar'
Alak (TLT) *tapaɯ* 'mortar'
PSB (S) **ləpal* ~ **nəpal* 'mortar'
PNB (Sm) **ʔapal* 'mortar'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təpal* 'mortar'
Khmer (JP) *tpāˈla /tɓal/* 'mortar' < *ṭāˈla /dal/* 'to strike squarely; pound, bray'.

204. *sga[a]ll 'recognise'

Jru'. *hgal* 'understand' (H,J), *ngal* (F)
Su'. *səŋgal* 'understand' (PS)
Nya. *ree ŋ̊aaw* 'awaken someone' (D68)
Bra. *chgaaw* 'know (familiar with)' (H), *sagao* (KK), *çgaaw* (K01)
< >
Alak (H) *ŋal* 'know'
Bahnar (BM) *gənal* 'recognise, know'
PSB (S) **səgal* 'recognise'
PNB (PS2) **knal* 'recognise'
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **sərgəl* ~ **ɣəgəl* 'recognise'
Khmer (JP) *sgāˈla /skoəl/* 'to know' < OKhmer *gal /gal/* 'raise up, give recognition to'

205. *t[r]ʔbal 'cubit'

Jru'. *tbal* 'cubit, one armlength' (F,J)
Nya. *dwɔɔ* 'cubit (elbow to hand)' (JL)
Sap. *rəbaw* 'elbow' (JS)
Bra. *təvɔw* 'cubit (elbow to finger tips)' (MT), *cəwaaw* (H), *tšəvao* (KK)

206. *tkal 'break stick (v.intr.)'

Juk. *takal* 'broken (of sticks)' (TLT)
Jru'. *təkal* 'break stick (int.)' (H); *tkal* 'snap, break, smash (v.int.)' (F,J); *takal* 'broken (of sticks)' (TLT)
Sap. *tagaaw* 'broken' (F)
Chg. *təgaw* 'break in half' (JS); *gaaw* 'to tear' (F)
Lvh. *kaw* 'bite' (JS)
Bra. *gaaw* 'break stick (int.)' (H); 'to break' (KK); 'break a beam' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)kal* 'broken (of sticks)'
Bahnar (BM) *kal* 'to chop large trees'
PSB (S) **kal* ~ **kɔl* ~ **kəl* 'fell trees'
PNB (Sm) **kal* 'to chop', (PS2) 'fell trees'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həgəl* ~ **həgɪəl* 'fell large trees'
Khmer (JP) *kāˈla /kal/* 'to cut close to the roots or flush with ground'

207. *hwal 'revolve'

Jru'. *hwal* 'turn, revolve (tr.)' (H,F,J); *w̥al* 'around, encircling' (TLT); *wal* 'round (ball)' (H)
Nya. *wal mat* 'wide eyed' (JL), *wal* (D68)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)rwal* 'around, encircling'
PNB (PS2) **wal* 'turn'
\\
The word shape is commonly associated with 'turn, revolve' in MK languages.

208. *ʔam 'give'

Jru'. *ʔam* 'give' (H,F,J)
HKL. *cɔk ʔəm* 'give' (TA)
Su'. *ʔam* 'give' (PS)
Nya. *ʔʌm* 'give' (F,JL), *ʔəm* (D68), *ʔôm* (W)
Sap. *ʔam* 'give' (JS,F)
Sok. *ʔam* 'give' (PS)
Oi. *ʔam* 'give' (T,JS)
Chg. *ʔam* 'give' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔam* 'give' (JS)
Bra. *ʔam* 'give' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔam* 'carry/hold things in hand'
Alak (TLT) *ʔam* 'give'
Cua (JM) *ʔamʔ* 'give'

PNB (Sm,PS2) **ʔam* 'give'

209. **ʔənam* 'gift'

Jru'. *ʔənam* 'gift' (J)
Bra. *ʔənam* 'gift' (K01)
\\
Note: derived from **ʔam* 'give'

210. ***dam* 'young man'

Nya. *ʔdam* 'a proper name' (F)
Sap. *dam* 'bachelor; man's name' (JS)
Bra. *dam* 'a man's name' (MT)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *dam* 'son (vocative)'
PSB (S) **dam* 'male'
PNB (PS2) **dam* 'young man'
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **də-dʌm ~ *[h/s]əndʌm* 'bachelor'
OKhmer (JP) *stam /sdam/* 'male slave name; upright, honest, direct' < *tāṃ /dam/* 'to plant; to grow; to establish, set up, found'.

211. ***cam* 'wait, guard'

Jru'. *cam* 'guard' (H,F,J),'wait for, protect' (J)
Nya. *cam* 'wait' (F,JL)
Oi. *cam* 'wait for' (JS)
Chg. *cam* 'wait for' (F)
Bra. *cam* 'remember; wait' (H,KK,MT)
< >
OKhmer (JP) *caṃ /cam/* 'watch over, keep, remember'

212. ***cram* 'dry'

Lvi. *cram* 'dry' (TLT)
Juk. *cram* 'dry' (TLT)
Jru'. *cram* 'dry' (H,J)
HKL. *crəm* 'dry' (TA)
Su'. *cram* 'dry' (P)
Nya. *cram* 'dry up' (F,JL), *cr̆ʌ̆m* (TJ)
Sap. *tram* 'dry'
Oi. *cram* 'dry' (P)
Lvh. *caram* 'dry' (JS)
Bra. *tšrəm* 'dry' (K74), *craam* (K76)
< >
PWB (TS) **cram* 'dry (objects)', (TLT) 'dry'
Rengao (G) *xram* 'dry'

213. ***dam* 'plant (v.)'

Su'. *tətam* 'to plant' (P)
Nya. *dam* 'cultivate, plant, grow from seed' (F,JL)
Sap. *dam təəm* 'to plant' (F)
Oi. *radam* 'to plant' (P)
Chg. *dam* 'to plant' (F)
Lvh. *dam təəm* 'to plant' (F)
Bra. *dam* 'plant, transplant' (H,MT,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **dam* 'to plant'
PSB (S) **tam* 'plant, transplant'
Bahnar (BM) *pətam* 'to plant'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *ḍam* 'to plant'

214. ***ham* 'salty'

Jru'. *ham* 'salt' (P)
Su'. *ham* 'salty' (P)
Sap. *ham* 'salty' (F)
Sok. *ham* 'salty' (P)
Oi. *ham* 'salty' (P)
Chg. *ham* 'salty' (F)
Lvh. *ham* 'salty' (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **ham* 'salty'

215. ***kəlam* 'dark'

Oi. *ʔih ʔjoʔ kalam* 'not good' (JS)
Lvh. *klam* 'moonless' (H)
Bra. *kəlam* 'dark, evening' (H,K01); *təŋaj luc kəlam lɔj* 'sunset' (MT); *klam* 'sink' (K01,H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *klam* 'very dark'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kənham* 'dark'

216. ***klam* 'hundred'

Lvi. *klam* 'hundred' (TLT)
Jru'. *klam* 'hundred' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *mɨkləm* 'hundred' (TA)
Su'. *baam* 'hundred' (PS)
Nya. *klam* 'one hundred' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *muuj klam* 'one hundred' (JS)
Oi. *klam, bam* 'hundred' (JS), *mui tləm* (T)
Chg. *klam* 'hundred' (JS,F)
Lvh. *klam* 'hundred' (JS)
Bra. *klam* 'hundred' (H,K01), *klaam* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **klam* 'hundred'
Alak (TLT) *klam* 'hundred'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]əlham* 'hundred'
PVM (F91) **klam* 'hundred'

217. ***kmam* 'fear'

HKL. *kaʔməm* 'fear' (JS)
Sap. *kəmam* 'fear' (JS)
Oi. *kaʔməm* 'fear' (T)
< >

Note: derived from **mam* 'brave'

218. **kn[a\ə]m* 'hearth'

Jru'. *knam* 'wood surrounding the fireplace' (F); *hnəm ʔuŋ* 'hearth' (J); *knam* 'seat' (PS)
Nya. *nnʌm* 'hearth frame, wood surrounding the fireplace' (F)
Chg. *kanam* 'hearth' (F)
Bra. *kənɔɔm tuh* 'hearth' (MT)

219. **mam* 'brave'

Jru'. *mam* 'brave; guts (anat.)' (J)
Su'. *man* 'brave' (P)
Nya. *mam* 'have courage, not fear' (D68,JL)
Oi. *mam* 'brave' (P)
Chg. *klɔəm mam* 'brave' (F)
Lvh. *mam* 'angry' (JS)
Bra. *mam* 'angry' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **mam* 'brave'

220. **pnam* 'village'

Juk. *panam* 'village' (TLT)
Jru'. *pənam* 'village' (H,F,J), *panam* (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **p(ə)nam* 'village'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *vnaṃ* 'hill, mountain, temple' > Khmer *phnɔm* 'mountain'.
Car Nicobar (Br) *panam* 'village'.
Cf. PWB **bnim* 'mountain'

221. **tnam* 'medicine'

Lvi. *tanam* 'medicine, drug' (TLT)
Jru'. *tanam* 'medicine, drug' (TLT), *tnam* (J)
Su'. *nam* 'medicine' (PS)
Nya. *nam* 'medicine' (F,JL)
Sap. *tram* 'medicine' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)nam* 'medicine, drug'
Alak (H) *tənam* 'medicine'
\\
Khmer (JP) *thnāṃ /tnam/* 'plant; medicine' < OKhmer *tāṃ /dam/* 'to plant'

222. **tram* 'soak'

Chg. *tram* 'soak (v.)' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *tram* 'soak wood so termites will not eat it'
PSB (S) **tram* 'soak'
Cua (JM) *trap* 'soak'
PNB (Sm) **trám* 'soak', (PS2) **tram*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tərh[ə/a]m* 'soak'
Khmer (JP) *trāṃ /tram/* 'to soak, steep'

223. **ban* 'thousand'

Lvi. *pian* 'thousand' (TLT)
Juk. *bạn* 'thousand' (TLT)
Jru'. *ban* 'thousand' (TLT)
< >
Alak (TLT) *ban* 'thousand'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *bāna ~ bana /ban ~ pan/* 'thousand' > Standard Khmer *poən*

224. **[ʔ]d[a/e/o]n* 'soft'

Lvi. *ntian* 'soft; weak' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔdan* 'soft' (H), *hdan* (J), *ndan* (TLT); *nḍan* 'weak' (TLT)
Su'. *deen* 'soft' (P)
Sap. *den* 'soft' (JS)
Oi. *ten* 'soft' (P)
Chg. *don* 'soft' (P)
Lvh. *dan* 'soft' (JS)
Bra. *dɑn* 'tender, soft' (H), *dɔn* 'soft' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)ndan* 'soft; weak'
Alak (TLT) *ndan* 'weak'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *dan /dɔn/* 'to be soft, supple'
PMon (D84) **lʔun* > Mon **ɗʊ̰ə̰n* 'soft, flexible'
PWaic (D80) **non* 'soft'

225. **hŋan* 'sleep'

Jru'. *kuj ŋɛn* 'sleep' (H); *ŋɛn* 'dream, shut eyes' (F,J)
HKL. *ŋɛn* 'sleep' (TA)
Su'. *ŋan* 'sleep' (PS), 'lie down' (P)
Nya. *ŋ̊an* 'sleep' (F,JL)
Sap. *ŋan* 'sleep' (JS)
Oi. *ŋan* 'sleep' (JS); *hgan* 'lie' (T)
Chg. *han* 'sleep' (JS,F)
Lvh. *ŋan* 'lie down' (JS)
Bra. *ŋkɪj hŋan* 'sleep' (H), *ŋkuuj hnaan* (KK), *ŋŋaan* (K77)
< >
PWB (TS) **hŋan* 'lie down'

226. **kman* 'daughter-in-law'

Lvi. *kaman* 'daughter-in-law' (TLT)
Juk. *kaman* 'daughter-in-law' (TLT)
Sap. *kəman* 'daughter-in-law' (JS)
Chg. *kəman* 'daughter-in-law' (P)
Lvh. *kamam* 'daughter-in-law' (P)
< >

PWB (TS) **kəman* 'daughter-in-law', (TLT) **k(ə)man*
Alak (TLT) *kaman* 'daughter-in-law'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]əmh[ə/a]n* 'female-in-law', e.g. Bru *kəman* 'female-in-law', derived from *kan* 'female'

227. *p[ə]ran 'bait, prey'

Lvi. *paran* 'bait, prey' (TLT)
Jru'. *pran* 'bait, prey' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **pran* 'bait, prey'
PWCB (PS1) **(p)ran* 'bait, prey'
Alak (TLT) *paran* 'bait, prey'
\\
PMon (D84) **pran* 'bait'

228. *tman 'boil, abcess'

Lvi. *taman* 'boil' (TLT)
Jru'. *tman* 'pimple, boil' (J); *taman* 'boil' (TLT)
Nya. *mman* 'large abcess, boil' (F,JL), 'bruised' (JL)
Chg. *taman* 'boil' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)man* 'boil'

229. *baŋ 'fast, quickly'

Jru'. *ʔbeŋ* 'fast, quickly' (H), *bɛŋ* (F,J), *beŋ* (TLT)
Su'. *ban* 'fast' (P)
Nya. *bɛŋ bɛŋ* 'quickly' (F,JL)
Oi. *bĕan* 'quickly' (Km)
Bra. *brɛŋ* 'fast' (K01)
< >
Alak (TLT) *ʔbaŋ* 'quick'

230. *[c]raŋ 'curly (hair)'

Lvi. *rɛŋ* 'kinky, frizzy' (TLT)
Jru'. *crɛŋ* 'curly, wavy (hair)' (J), 'kinky, frizzy' (TLT)
Sap. *sɔk crɛŋ* 'curly hair' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **crɛŋ* 'kinky, frizzy'
Bahnar (BM) *prɛŋ* 'naturally curly (hair)'

231. *ksaŋ 'plait rope'

Jru'. *kseŋ* 'plait (by hand)' (F)
Nya. *khjeŋ* 'plait rope' (F), *kheŋ* (JL)
\\
Khmer (JP) *sañā /saaŋ/* 'tangled, interlaced; warp and woof thread, fibre'; *-sāˈñā /-saŋ/* '(woven or weaving) thread, fibre'

232. *naŋ 'visit'

Jru'. *nɛŋ* 'visit' (F,J)
Sap. *naŋ* 'visit' (JS)

233. *paŋ 'shoot'

Jru'. *pɛŋ* 'shoot' (H), *pɛŋ* 'shoot' (F,J)
HKL. *pɛŋ* 'shoot' (TA)
Su'. *pəpan* 'shoot' (P)
Nya. *pɛŋ* 'shoot' (F,JL), *peŋ* (D68,TJ)
Sap. *paŋ* 'shoot' (JS)
Oi. *paʲŋ* 'shoot' (T), *pĕən* (Km)
Chg. *paŋ* 'shoot' (F)
Lvh. *pian* 'shoot' (K)
Bra. *paŋ* 'shoot' (H,KK)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **paŋ* 'shoot'
Alak (TLT) *paŋ* 'shoot'
Bahnar (Smith 1972) *paŋ* 'shoot'
PSB (S) **paŋ* 'shoot'
PNB (Sm) **pɛŋ* 'shoot', (PS2) **paŋ*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɣəpəŋ* 'shoot'
OKhmer (JP) *pañ /ɓaŋ/* 'shoot'

234. *[t]paŋ 'beam, plank'

Jru'. *ʔlɔɔŋ pɛŋ* 'diagonal roof beams' (J)
Nya. *tpɛŋ* 'diagonal roof beams' (F,JL), *daben* (W)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **tapaŋ* 'board, plank'
\\
Nyaheun must have borrowed (<?), because initials are unassimilated.

235. *traŋ 'plain (geog.)'

Jru'. *trɛŋ* 'flat land, plain' (F,J)
Su'. *tran* 'plain' (P)
Nya. *trɛŋ* 'plain' (F,JL)
Oi. *mɨɨr trɛŋ* 'old ricefield' (JS)
Chg. *tren* 'high ground' (P)
Lvh. *tren* 'plain' (JS)
Bra. *traŋ* 'plain (geog.)' (H,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **trəəŋ* 'plain, field'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *tarañ /traŋ/* 'savannah, glade, clearing'

236. *ʔjaŋ 'how'

Jru'. *ʔjaŋ* 'how, why' (H,J), 'reason; because' (J); *ʔjaŋ kəət* 'why', *ʔjaŋ ʔɛɛ* 'therefore, that's why' (J)

Nya. *jaaŋ* 'like, how' (F,JL); *jaaŋ ʔɛɛ* 'because' (JL)
Sap. *jaaŋ jaŋ* 'if, how', *jaŋ maa taj* 'because' (JS)
< >
Khmer (JP) *ẏ̈āṃ̊a /jaaŋ/* 'kind, sort; way, manner' < from Chinese.

237. **ʔtaŋ* 'bitter'

Lvi. *ntiaŋ* 'bitter' (TLT)
Juk. *taŋ* 'bitter' (TLT)
Jru'. *ntaŋ* 'bitter' (F,TLT), *ʔtəŋ* (H); *ʔtaŋ* 'bitter, salty, acrid' (J)
Su'. *taŋ* 'bitter' (P)
Nya. *daŋ* 'bitter' (JL,F)
Sap. *daŋ* 'bitter' (JS,F)
Oi. *ʔantaŋ* 'bitter' (P)
Chg. *daŋ* 'bitter' (F)
Lvh. *daŋ* 'bitter' (JS)
Bra. *daŋ* 'bitter' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **daŋ* 'bitter', (TLT) **ʔ(ə)daŋ*
PWCB (PS1) **ʔŋaŋ* 'bitter'
Alak (TLT) *ʔjaŋ* 'bitter'
Bahnar (BM) *taŋ* 'bitter'
PSB (S) **taŋ ~ *[p/b]ətaŋ* 'bitter'
PNB (Sm) **_aŋ* 'bitter', (PS2) **saŋ* 'bitter'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həntaŋ ~ *hətaŋ ~ *ʔətaŋ* 'bitter'
PMonic (D84) **ktaŋ* 'bitter'

238. **braŋ* 'soot'

Lvi. *priaŋ* 'soot, lampblack' (TLT)
Jru'. *braŋ* 'soot, lampblack' (TLT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **braŋ* 'soot, lampblack'
PNB (PS2) **braŋ* 'black (skin/hair)'

239. **caŋ* 'dress (timber)'

Jru'. *caŋ ʔlɔɔŋ* 'strip bark from tree' (F,J)
Oi. *caŋ ʔlɔɔŋ* 'saw planks from log' (JS)
Bra. *caŋ* 'cut notches' (MT)
< >
Khmer (JP) *cāṃ̊a /caŋ/* 'to dress wood, stone'

240. **caŋ* 'great-grand(kin)'

Jru'. *caŋ* 'greatgrand(kin)' (H,F,J); 'grandchild' (JS)
Nya. *caŋ* 'great-great-grandchildren' (F,JL), *djang* (W)

241. **daŋ* 'hunt'

Jru'. *daŋ* 'hunt for' (H,F,J)
Nya. *daŋ* 'hunt/look for' (F,JL)
Sap. *daŋ* 'catch fish', *cɔk daŋ* 'choose', *daŋ caj* 'look for lice' (JS); *daŋ* 'seek' (F)
Oi. *ndaŋ, daŋ* 'catch or look for' (JS)
Chg. *ndaŋ cɨɨ* 'catch fish' (JS); *daŋ* 'seek' (F)
Bra. *daŋ* 'look for' (MT,K01)
< >
PNB (PS2) **daŋ* 'look for'

242. **dmaŋ* 'last night'

Juk. *dimaŋ* 'late at night' (TLT)
Lvh. *damaŋ* 'yesterday' (JS)
Bra. *dəmaŋ* 'yesterday' (KK), *mbɨʔ dəmaŋ* (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **maŋ* 'late at night'
TLT also compares ', but this is just the normal 'night' word.

243. **d[r]aŋ* 'straight'

Jru'. *daŋ* 'tighten, (make) straight' (F,J)
Sap. *caŋdaŋ* 'straight' (F), *cen daŋ* (JS)
Chg. *draŋ draŋ* 'straight' (F)
Lvh. *draŋ* 'straight' (JS)
Bra. *troŋ* 'straight' (H,K01,K74)
\\
Khmer ត្រង់ */trɑŋ/* 'straight'
Note: Brâo appears to have borrowed from Khmer.

244. **draŋ* 'arrow'

Lvh. *traŋ* 'arrow' (JS)
Bra. *draŋ* 'arrow' (H,KK,MT)
< >
Chrau (TL) *draŋ* 'hard edge of stalk'
PNB (PS2) **raŋ* 'arrow'
\\
PMonic (D84) **draŋ* 'horn of animal'

245. **graŋ* 'lacquer'

Lvi. *kriaŋ* 'lac' (TLT)
Juk. *graŋ* 'lac' (TLT)
Jru'. *graŋ* 'lacquer' (F); 'stick lac, tree sap' (J); 'lac' (TLT)
Nya. *gɪaŋ hmooc* 'lacquer, stick lac', *prɪət graŋ* 'red-skinned banana' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **graŋ* 'lac'

246. **klaŋ* 'strong'

Jru'. *klaŋ* 'win/strong' (H)
Nya. *klaŋ* 'strong, hard' (F,JL)

Sap. *klaŋ* 'heavily, much (rain)' (JS); 'strong' (F)
Oi. *laŋ* 'hard' (P)
Chg. *klaŋ* 'strong' (F)
Bra. *klaŋ* 'spirit power' (K01)
< >
OKhmer (JP) *klaṅ /klaŋ/* 'strong, mighty'.

247. **maŋ* 'night'

Lvi. *maŋ* 'night, late at night' (TLT)
Juk. *maŋ* 'night' (TLT)
Jru'. *maŋ* 'night' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *maŋ* 'night' (TA)
Su'. *maŋ* 'night' (PS)
Nya. *maŋ* 'night' (F,JL,D68,TJ)
Sap. *maŋ* 'night' (JS,F)
Oi. *maŋ* 'night' (JS,T), 'moon' (T)
Chg. *maŋ* 'night' (JS,F)
Lvh. *maŋ* 'night' (JS)
Bra. *maŋ* 'night' (H,KK,MT)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **maŋ* 'night'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəmaŋ* 'night'
Alak (TLT) *maŋ* 'night'
Bahnar (BM) *maŋ* 'night time'
PSB (S) **maŋ* 'night'
PNB (Sm) **_maŋ* 'by night', (PS2) **maŋ* 'night'

248. **ɟaŋ* 'aim at'

Jru'. *ɟaŋ* 'aim for' (F,J)
Nya. *ɟaŋ* 'aim at (target)' (F,JL)

249. **ɟraŋ* 'pillar, post'

Nya. *ɟraŋ* 'pole, pillar' (F,JL)
Sap. *raŋ* 'house post' (JS)
Oi. *ɟraŋ* 'pole, pillar' (JS)
Chg. *draŋ* 'pillar, post' (F)
Lvh. *ɟraŋ* 'pole, pillar' (JS)
Bra. *ɟraŋ* 'pillar' (H,MT), *ɟəraŋ* (KK); *djəŋ* 'banister' (K77)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟraŋ* 'post, pillar'
PWCB (PS1) **ɟraŋ* 'post, pillar'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟraŋ* 'house post'
PSB (S) **ɟərɔŋ ~ *ɟərəŋ* 'post, pillar'
PNB (PS2) **ɟraŋ* 'post, pillar'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *-rāṅ /-raŋ/* 'rise up, stand up strong'

250. **paŋ* 'pull shut'

Nya. *paŋ* 'enclose' (F,JL)
Oi. *paŋ* 'pull' (T)
Chg. *paŋ kmɔɔŋ* 'shut door' (F)
Bra. *paŋ* 'close (door)' (H)
\\
OKhmer *paṅ /ɓaŋ/* 'to shield, screen, bar, stand in way'.

251. **praŋ* 'dry (season)'

Lvi. *praŋ* 'dry (of weather)' (TLT)
Jru'. *praŋ* 'dry (season)' (H,F,J), 'dry (of weather)' (TLT)
Su'. *praŋ* 'dry (season)' (P)
Nya. *praŋ* 'dry (season)' (F,JL)
Bra. *praŋ* 'dry (season)' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **praŋ* 'dry (of weather)'
PWCB (PS1) **praŋ* 'sunlight; dry (of weather)'
Bahnar (BM) *praŋ* 'clear sky, no rain'
PSB (S) **pəraŋ* 'dry weather'
PNB (PS2) **praŋ* 'stop raining'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *praŋ* 'dry season'

252. **prnaŋ* 'partition'

Nya. *mraŋ* 'woven bamboo partition' (JL,F)
Chg. *pranaŋ* 'partition' (F)
Bra. *panaaŋ* 'wall' (KK,K77), *pənəŋ* (H), *pnaŋ* (F), *pənaŋ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **p(ə)rnaŋ* 'house wall'
Alak (TLT) *panaŋ* 'house wall'
\\
Note: derived from **paŋ* 'close (door)'.

253. **s[r]aŋ* 'dry'

Nya. *sraŋ* 'dry, dried' (F,JL)
Sap. *saŋ* 'dry' (JS)
Oi. *srəŋ* 'dry' (JS,T)
Chg. *saŋ* 'dry' (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **sraŋ* 'dry'
Bahnar (BM) *raŋ, hrɛŋ* 'dry'
PNB (PS2) **sreŋ* 'dry'; **raŋ* 'dry(wood)'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **hə[r/rh]aŋ ~ *ʔə[r/rh]aŋ* 'wither'

254. **tʔbaŋ* 'bamboo shoots'

Lvi. *tapiaŋ* 'bamboo shoot' (TLT)
Juk. *dawaŋ* 'bamboo shoot' (TLT)
Jru'. *kbaŋ* 'bamboo shoot' (F,J), *kabaŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *dwaaŋ* 'bamboo shoots' (F,JL)
Oi. *tavaŋ* 'bamboo' (JS)
Chg. *təwaŋ* 'bamboo shoots' (JS)

Lvh. *təbaŋ pɔɔ piŋ* 'large bamboo shoot', *kəwaŋ* 'bamboo' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **d(ə)baŋ* 'bamboo shoot'
PWCB (PS1) **tbaŋ* 'bamboo shoot'
Alak (TLT) *tabaŋ* 'bamboo shoots'
Bahnar (BM) *təʔbaŋ* 'bamboo shoots'
PSB (S) **dəbaŋ* 'bamboo sprout'
PNB (Sm) **daʔbaŋ* 'bamboo sprouts', (PS2) **tbaŋ*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəʔbaŋ* 'bamboo shoot'
OKhmer (JP) *taṃporñ /ɗəmɓɔɔŋ/* 'unidentified botanical species'; Khmer (Gg) *dəmpaaŋ* 'bamboo shoots'

255. **taŋ* 'section (between nodes)'

Lvi. *taŋ* 'joint (bamboo, sugarcane) (TLT)
Jru'. *taŋ* 'node (in tree)' (F), 'section of bamboo between nodes' (J), 'joint (bamboo, sugarcane) (TLT)
Nya. *taŋ* 'sections between joints in bamboo' (F,JL)
Sap. *taŋ* 'node' (F)
Lvh. *taŋ* 'node' (F)
Bra. *kəntaŋ* 'length of phalanx' (MT)
< >
Alak (TLT) *taŋ* 'joint (bamboo, sugarcane)'
Bahnar (BM) *pətaŋ* 'a boil'
PSB (S) **kərtaŋ* 'knee'

256. **tʔbaŋ* 'fruit'

Su'. *təbaŋ* 'fruit', *təbaŋ juaʔ* 'oranges', *təboŋ* 'melon' (P)
Sap. *təvaŋ* 'to plant' (JS)
Sok. *təwaŋ* 'fruit' (P)
Oi. *təwaŋ* 'fruit' (P)
Oi. *tavaŋ* 'fruit' (P)
Lvh. *tawaŋ* 'fruit' (JS)

257. **dap* 'close, stop up'

Lvi. *katiap* 'cork, bottle stopper' (TLT)
Jru'. *dap* 'close (door), cover(face)' (H,J,F,B), cork, stopper' (J); *nḍap* 'cork, bottle stopper' (TLT)
Nya. *dap* 'close (v.tr.)' (JS)
Bra. *kadap* 'cover' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ndap* 'cork, bottle stopper'
\\
Khmer (JP) *ṭāˈpa /dap/* 'to penetrate, broach, lance, stab, drill, bore etc.'

258. **hap* 'shirt'

Juk. *hap* 'upper garment' (TLT)
Jru'. *hap* 'shirt' (J,F), 'upper garment' (TLT), *həp* (H)
Su'. *hap* 'shirt' (PS)
Nya. *hap* 'shirt' (F,JL), 'clothing' (TJ)
Oi. *hap* 'shirt' (JS)
Chg. *hap* 'shirt' (P)
< >
PWB (TLT) **hap* 'upper garments'
\\
Khmer (JP) *hāˈpa /hap/* 'to cover, close'

259. **kap* 'bite'

Jru'. *kap* 'bite' (H,F,J)
HKL. *kap* 'bite' (TA)
Su'. *kap* 'bite' (P)
Nya. *kap* 'bite' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *kap* 'bite' (JS)
Oi. *kap* 'bite' (T)
Chg. *kap* 'bite' (JS,F)
Lvh. *kap* 'bite' (JS)
Bra. *kap* 'bite' (H,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **kap* 'bite', (TLT) 'spring trap (for rats)'
PWCB (PS1) **kap* 'bite'
Alak (TLT) *kap* 'bite'
Bahnar (BM) *kap* 'bite'
PSB (S) **kap* 'bite'
PNB (Sm) **kap* 'eat', (PS2) 'bite'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kap* 'bite'
Khmer (JP) *kāˈpa /kap/* 'to hack, slash'

260. **ptap* 'arrange, prepare'

Jru'. *pətap* 'arrange, prepare' (H)
Nya. *ttap* 'to put into' (D68,JL)
Bra. *rin ʔdap* 'prepare' (H), *rəndap* (KK)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *pəʔdap* 'meet, discuss, plan'
Tampuon (H) *nˈap* 'prepare'
PNB (Sm) **tap dar* 'encircle'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *pratāp /prəɗap/* 'make ready, prepare' < *tāp /ɗap/* 'be close, in order'
Brao (and perhaps Bahnar) has borrowed from Middle Khmer.

261. **rap* 'catch, grab'

Jru'. *rap* 'catch, seize, grab' (H,J), 'touch' (F)
HKL. *rap* 'squeeze' (TA)
Su'. *rap* 'catch' (P)
Nya. *rap* 'grab, seize, trap' (F,JL,D68)

Sap. *rap* 'catch' (JS)
Oi. *rap* 'catch' (P)
Chg. *rap* 'grab, catch' (F)
Bra. *rap* 'catch' (H,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **rap* 'catch'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔərap* 'catch, hold, grab'
Bahnar (BM) *rap* 'ambush'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *rap /rap/* 'to order, arrange; to count, tally'
Lao ຮັບ */hāp/* 'receive, catch'
Thai *rắp* 'receive, catch'

262. **sap* 'to dress'

Jru'. *srəp hap* 'put on a shirt' (J)
Nya. *sap* 'to dress oneself' (F,JL); *sap hap* 'to put on shirt' (D68,JL)
Bra. *sasap* 'to cover' (KK,K77)
< >
PNB (Sm) **rasàp*, (PS2) **rəp* 'wear clothes',
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **sʌp* 'to wear'
Khmer (JP) *sāʲpa /sap/* 'to cover, protect'
OKhmer (JP) *snap ~ snāp /snap/* 'armor' > Thai */sanàp/*

263. **snap* 'blanket'

Sap. *sənap* 'blanket' (JS)
Oi. *sanap* 'blanket' (JS)
Chg. *snap* 'blanket' (JS)
Lvh. *hanap* 'cloth' (P)
\\
Derived from **sap* 'to dress'

264. **thap* 'near'

HKL. *thəp* 'near' (TA)
Nya. *thap thap* 'near' (JL,D68)
Oi. *thap thap* 'near' (T)
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *thap* 'near '

265. **ʔhar* 'peppery'

Jru'. *ʔhər* 'spicy' (H), *ʔhar* (J)
Nya. *har* 'peppery' (D68,JL)
Sap. *har* 'peppery' (JS)
Oi. *pʰaar* 'peppery' (P)
Chg. *həraʔ* 'peppery' (P)
Lvh. *ʔhaar* 'spicy', *har* 'peppery' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **haarʔ* or **haaɾ̃* 'peppery'.
PWCB (PS1) **har* 'spicy, peppery hot'
Alak (TLT) *har* 'spicy, peppery hot'
Bahnar (BM) *haar* 'bitter'
PSB (S) **həər* 'sting, hurt'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəhar* 'hot (tasting)'
Written Khmer (Gg) អាហារ *ʔahaar* 'taste of food; meal'

266. **ɟar* 'resin, sap'

Lvi. *char* 'resin, sap, dammar' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟar* 'resin, polyester, plastic' (J), *ɟɛr* 'resin, sap, dammar' (TLT)
Su'. *ɟar ʔlɔɔŋ* 'sap' (PS)
Nya. *ɟan* 'resin, tree sap, glue' (F,JL)
Bra. *ɟar* 'resin' (H), *ɟaar* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟar* 'resin, sap, dammar'
Alak (TLT) *dʑar* 'resin, sap, dammar'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟar* 'pitch'
PSB (S) **ɟar* 'poison sap'
PNB (PS2) **ɟar* 'sap'
\\
Katuic, e.g. Dakkang (TLT) *ɟar* 'resin, dammar'
OKhmer (Pou) *kɟar* 'resin' > Khmer *ciɨr* 'resin'
PPearic (H85) **ɟɔɔr* 'sap'

267. **par* 'fly (v.)'

Jru'. *par* 'fly' (H,F,J)
HKL. *par* 'fly' (TA)
Nya. *pan* 'fly' (F,D68,TJ,JL)
Su'. *par* 'fly' (PS)
Sap. *par* 'fly' (JS), *pal* (F)
Sok. *pal* 'fly' (PS)
Oi. *par* 'fly' (T,JS)
Chg. *par* 'fly' (JS,F)
Lvh. *par* 'fly' (JS,F)
Bra. *par* 'fly' (K01), *pəər* (K74)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **par* 'fly'
Alak (TLT) *par* 'fly'
Bahnar (BM) *par* 'fly'
PSB (S) **par* 'fly'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **par* 'fly'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **par ~ *paar* 'to fly'
Mundari (Peiros 1998) *apir* 'to fly'

268. **pɲar* 'wing'

Juk. *panar* 'wing' (TLT)
Jru'. *pɲar* 'wing' (F,J), *pənar* (H), *panar* (TLT)
Nya. *nnan* 'wing' (F,JL)
Sap. *pənar* 'wing' (JS)
Sok. *pənal* 'wing' (PS)

Oi. *panar* 'wing' (T)
Chg. *pənar* 'wing' (JS), *pnal* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **p(ə)nar* 'wing'
\\
Derived from **par* 'fly (v.)'

269. **tba[a]r* 'sticky (rice)'

Su'. *pohrr tabâhr* 'sticky rice' (Ha)
Nya. *cɛh dwan* 'sticky rice' (F,JL)
Sap. *pual tabal* 'sticky rice' (F)
Oi. *tabaar, tavaar* 'sticky (rice)' (JS)
Chg. *puar təvaar* 'sticky rice' (JS), *puar tavar* (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *təbar* 'sticky'
PSB (S) **nəbar* 'sticky (rice)'

270. **ʔas* 'swell, swollen'

Lvi. *ʔeh* 'swollen' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔeh* 'swollen' (TLT); *pneh* 'swollen (stomach)' (J)
HKL. *ʔaitʃ* 'swell' (TA)
Nya. *ʔaajh* 'swell' (TJ)
Oi. *ʔajh* 'swell' (T)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔeh/*ʔas* 'swollen'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔas* 'swollen'
Alak (TLT) *ʔɛh* 'swollen'
Bahnar (BM) *pəʔŋɛh* 'swell'
PSB (S) **ʔas* 'swelling'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔɛjh* 'swollen'

271. **was* 'measure'

Nya. *waih* 'measure (v tr.)' (F,JL)
< >
PSB (S) **was* 'to measure'
PNB (PS2) **waç* 'to measure'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *vas* 'to measure'

272. **ʔhat* 'narrow'

Lvi. *həʔat* 'tight' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔhat* 'narrow, tight' (H,F,J), 'stuffed, full (stomach)' (J); *ŋhat* 'tight' (TLT)
Nya. *hat* 'narrow, tight fitting' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)ŋhat* 'tight'
PWCB (PS1) **ɲat* 'narrow, small in space'
Alak (TLT) *ɲat* 'narrow, small in space'
Bahnar (BM) *hrat* 'narrow, tightly crowded'
PSB (S) **hat* 'crowded, narrow'
PNB (PS2) **hat* 'narrow, crowded'

273. **ʔtat* 'break (string, stalks, etc.)'

Jru'. *ʔtat* 'break string (v.int.)' (H,J), 'torn' (J); *ntat* 'tear, torn' (F)
Nya. *tat* 'tear, break (string), torn (v.int.)' (JL); *tat* 'to tear (v.t)' (F); *tup tat* 'to break' (D68,JL)
Lvh. *tat cɛh* 'harvest rice' (F)
Bra. *tat* 'break string (int.)' (H)

274. **bat* 'grass'

Lvi. *piat* 'grass' (TLT)
Juk. *bạt* 'grass' (TLT)
Jru'. *bat* 'grass' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *bat* 'grass' (TA)
Su'. *bat* 'grass' (PS)
Nya. *bat* 'grass' (F,JL)
Sap. *pat* 'grass' (JS), *bat* (F)
Oi. *mbat* 'grass' (JS), *ʔəmpát* (P)
Chg. *mbat* 'grass' (JS), *bat* (F)
Lvh. *bat* 'grass' (JS,F)
Bra. *bat* 'grass' (H,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **bat* 'grass', (TLT) **ʔ(ə)mbat*
PWCB (PS1) **(h/ʔ)əwat* 'grass'
Alak (TLT) *bat* 'grass'
PSB (S) **bat* 'grass'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/ɣ]əʔbat ~ *[t/d]əʔbat* 'grass, shoots'
PMonic (D84) **kmbat* 'grass'

275. **bat* 'meat, game'

Su'. *bat* 'meat, game' (P)
Lvh. *bat* 'meat, game' (P)

276. **cat* 'slash, stab'

Nya. *cat* 'cut/slash with knife' (JL)
Chg. *cat* 'stab' (F)

277. **mat* 'eye'

Lvi. *mat* 'eye' (TLT)
Juk. *mat* 'eye' (TLT)
Jru'. *mat* 'eye' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *mat* 'eye' (TA)
Su'. *mat* 'eye' (PS)
Nya. *mat* 'eye' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *mat* 'eye' (JS,F)
Sok. *mat* 'eye' (PS)
Oi. *mat* 'eye' (JS,T)
Chg. *mat* 'eye; face' (J,F)
Lvh. *mat* 'eye' (JS, F)
Bra. *mat* 'eye; name' (H,KK), *maat* (K77)

< >
PWB (TS) **mat* 'eye'
PWCB (PS1) **mat* 'eye'
Alak (TLT) *mat* 'eye'
Bahnar (BM) *mat* 'eye'
PSB (S) **mat* 'eye'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **mat* 'eye'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **mat* 'eye'
OKhmer (Pou) *mat* 'eyes, mouth, edge'
Viet. *mắt* 'eye'
PPearic (H85) **m(a)t* 'eye'

278. **kʔɟat* 'caulk'

Jru'. *ɟat dak* 'drip , leak' (J), *nɟat* (F); *kɟat* 'to block, caulk' (F,J)
Nya. *gjat* 'caulk, block hole/leak' (F,JL)

279. **pat* 'squeeze, wring'

Jru'. *pat* 'wring, squeeze out' (J)
< >
PSB (S) **pat* 'squeeze, wring'

280. **pnat* 'gall, bile'

Lvi. *panat* 'gall, bile' (TLT)
Jru'. *panat* 'gall, bile' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **p(ə)nat* 'gall, bile'
Alak (TLT) *panat* 'gall, bile'
Bahnar (BM) *mənat* 'ball bladder'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **miʌt* 'gall bladder'
Khmer (Pou) *prəmat* 'gall bladder'
Viet. *mật* 'gall'

281. **pat, *tpat* 'extinguish'

Jru'. *təpat* 'extinguish (fire); *khaj pat* 'wane (moon)' (H); *tpat ʔuŋ* 'extinguish fire' (F,J)
Nya. *pat* 'extinguished, disappear (v.int.)' (F,JL), *ppat* 'extinguish (fire) (v.t.)' (JL)
Sap. *mpat* 'extinguish (fire)' (F)
Oi. *ɟiŋ pat* 'broken/disabled legs' (JS)
Chg. *tampat* 'extinguish (fire)' (F)
Lvh. *tpat* 'extinguish (fire)' (F)
Bra. *pat* 'extinguish (fire)' (H); *tpat* 'extinguish (fire)' (F); *pərnat* 'waning (moon)' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəpat* 'go out (fire)', **tnpat* 'put out (fire)'
Alak (TLT) *mpat* 'put out fire'
Bahnar (BM) *pat* 'of fire to be put out'
PSB (S) **p-əŋ-at* 'put out fire'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **pat* 'put out fire'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *pāt /ɓat/* 'disappear, vanish, perish; lost, gone, departed'

282. **braw* 'call, noise'

Lvn. *braw* 'sound' (H), 'sing' (F), 'call, cry, sing (of birds), make a noise' (J), 'sound, noise, cry (of animal)' (TLT)
Nya. *broo* 'call, summons' (F,J), 'characteristic cry (of animal) ' (JL)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **braw* 'cry (of animal)'
PSB (S) **kərəw* 'call out'
PNB (Sm) **krɔ̀* 'cry'; (Sm,PS2) **kraaw* 'call'

283. **brnaw* 'later time'

Nya. *mroo* 'soon, in a little while, later' (JL), 'afternoon' (D68)
Lvh. *barnaw* 'tomorrow' (JS), *brʌw nʌw* (JS)
Bra. *birnaw* 'tomorrow' (H), *barnəw* (KK)
< >
PSB (S) **[ ]naw* 'yesterday', cf. Stieng *bənaw* 'yesterday'

284. **caw* 'grandchild'

Lvi. *caw* 'grandchild' (TLT)
Juk. *caw* 'grandchild' (TLT)
Jru'. *caw* 'grandchild' (H,F,J,TLT)
Nya. *coo* 'grandchild' (F,JL,W)
Sap. *caw* 'she' (JS)
Oi. *caaw* 'nephew, niece' (JS)
Bra. *caw* 'grandchild' (H); *cɔw* 'small children' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **caw* 'grandchild'
PWCB (PS1) **caw* 'grandchild'
Alak (TLT) *caw* 'grandchild'
Bahnar (BM) *səw* 'grandchild'
PSB (S) **saw* 'grandchild'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **caw* 'grandchild'
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəcaw* 'grandchild'
Khmer (Gg) *caw* 'grandson'

285. **ckaw* 'bear'

Lvi. *sikiəw~çikiəw* 'bear' (TLT)
Juk. *cakaw* 'bear' (TLT)
Jru'. *hkaw* 'bear' (H,J), *nkaw~ʔəkaw* (F), *ŋkaw* (TLT)
Su'. *cəkɔʔ* 'bear' (P)
Sap. *cəkaw* 'bear' (JS)
Oi. *cakaw* 'bear' (P)
Chg. *cʰəkaw* 'bear' (P)

Bra. *cəgəw* 'bear' (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **cəkaw* 'bear', (TLT) **c(ə)ŋkaw*
PWCB (PS1) **ckaw* 'bear'
Alak (TLT) *cakaw* 'bear'
Bahnar (BM) *cəgəəw* 'bear'
PSB (S) **jərkaw* 'bear'
\\
Viet. *con gấu* 'bear'

286. ***daw* 'able'**

Su'. *daw* 'able' (PS)
Sap. *daw* 'able' (JS)
Oi. *daw* 'able' (JS)
Chg. *daɬ* 'able' (JS), *daw* (F)
Bra. *daw* 'able' (H), *dəw* (KK); *dɔw* 'get' (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **daw* 'get, able'
\\
OKhmer *dau, dov* 'to go; to become; be meant for; durative aspect'

287. ***kəlaw* 'call'**

Nya. *broo kloo* 'call' (F), *kloo broo* (JL)
Sap. *kəlaw* 'call' (JS)
Oi. *klaw* 'ask' (JS); *reʔ daw* 'call' (P)
Chg. *klaw* 'call' (F)
Bra. *kəlaw* 'call' (H), *kələw* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **klaw* 'call'

288. ***kraw* 'poison for killing fish'**

Jru'. *kraw* '(veg.) poison' (J)
Nya. *kroo daak* 'poison' (F,JL); *ʔlɔɔŋ kraw krɔh* 'tree with fruit used to make poison' (F,JL)
Bra. *krɔw trɨɨ* 'poison for fishing' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kəraw* 'poison (fish with plant)'
Bahnar (BM) *krəw* 'to poison fish'
PSB (S) **kəraw* 'fish with poison'
PNB (PS2) **kroo* 'poison to kill fish'

289. ***maw* 'enough'**

Jru'. *maw* 'enough' (J)
Nya. *moo* 'enough' (F), *moo moo* 'enough!' (JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbɔɔ* 'no more, enough'

290. ***naw* 'brother-in-law'**

Lvi. *naw* 'brother/sister-in-law' (TLT)
Jru'. *naw* 'elder sibling-in-law' (J), 'brother/sister-in-law' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **naw* 'brother/sister-in-law'
Alak (TLT) *naw* 'brother-in-law'

291. ***traw* 'meat'**

Jru'. *traw* 'flesh (meat)' (H,J)
HKL. *trəw* 'animal' (TA)
Nya. *troo* 'buffalo' (D68,F,JL)
Oi. *traw* 'meat' (T,JS)
Chg. *saw* 'meat, game' (P)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **traw* 'taro'
Alak (TLT) *buum traw* 'taro'
PSB (S) **təraw* 'taro'
\\
OKhmer *trav, trau* 'taro'
Note: The suggested connection of 'taro' and 'meat' is questionable.

292. ***traw* 'six'**

Lvi. *traw* 'six' (TLT)
Juk. *traw* 'six' (TLT)
Jru'. *traw* 'six' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *trəw* 'six' (TA)
Su'. *traw* 'six' (PS)
Nya. *troo* 'six' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *traw* 'six' (JS)
Oi. *traw* 'six' (JS), *trəw* (T), *trao* (Km)
Chg. *caw* 'six' (JS), *traw* (F)
Lvh. *traw* 'six'(JS)
Bra. *traw* 'six' (H,K77), *trəw* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **traw* 'six'
PWCB (PS1) **traw* 'six'
Alak (TLT) *taraw* 'six'
Bahnar (BM) *tədrəw* 'six'
PSB (S) **pəraw* 'six'
PNB (Sm) **tadraw* 'six', (PS2) **tdraw*

293. ***ʔɛɛ* 'he/she/it, that (near)'**

Jru'. *ʔɛɛ* 'he' (H), 'that, those, there' (J)
HKL. *jɔʔɛ* 'he', *mɛʔɛ* 'he' (TA)
Su'. *ʔɛɛ* 'this (very close)' (PS)
Nya. *ʔɛɛ* 'there (direction)' (F)
Su'. *ʔɛɛ* 'that, there' (P)
Sap. *ʔɛɛ* 'he, it, that' (JS)
Oi. *ʔɛɛ* 'he, it' (JS,Km); *ʔaʔɛɛ* 'who' (T)
Lvh. *ʔɛɛ* 'it' (JS)
Bra. *ʔee* 'that (adj/pro)' (H); *ʔɛɛ* 'there, here' (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔɛɛ* 'that (near)'

Bahnar (BM) *ʔɛɛj* 'that, there (not in sight)', *ʔɛɛ* 'thou'
Tampuon (Cr) *ʔɛɛ* 'he, she, it'
Stieng (Haupers) *puu ʔɛɛ* 'you (pl.,f.)'
PNB (PS2) *ʔɛɛ* 'to have'

294. **ʔədɛɛ* 'bamboo (small type)'

Lvi. *ʔatiɛ* 'bamboo, type of' (TLT)
Jru'. *hdɛɛ* 'Graminea oxytenanthera parvifolia' (J), *ntɛɛ* (F)
Nya. *ntɛɛ* 'Graminea oxytenanthera parvifolia (JL,F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔədɛɛ* 'bamboo (type of)'
Bahnar (BM) *hədɛɛ* 'bamboo (type of)'
Stieng (Haupers) *dɛɛj* 'bamboo (type of)'

295. **ʔmɛɛ* 'they; generic 3p'

Jru'. *ʔmɛɛ* 'they (impers.)' (H,F,J)
HKL. *mɛʔɛ* 'they' (TA)
Su'. *ʔmɛɛ* 'this (close)' (PS)
Nya. *ʔmɛɛ* 'this; one (generic 3p)' (JL), *ʔmɛɛ hʌʌɲ* 'Nyaheun people' (F)
Sap. *mee* 'they; generic 3p' (JS)
Oi. *mɛɛ* 'they; generic 3p' (JS,T)
Chg. *mɛɛ* 'generic 3p' (JS)
Lvh. *mɛɛ* 'they', *mɛɛ kɛʔ* 'baby' (JS)
Bra. *mee* 'they' (H,KK); *mɛɛ* (MT)
< >
Stieng (Haupers) *puu mɛɛ* 'they (pl.,m.)'

296. **ʔnɛɛ*, **nɛɛ* 'this'

Lvi. *ʔnɛɛ* 'this, here' (PS)
Jru'. *nee* 'this (near), here', *ʔnee* 'there (yonder)' (H); *nɛɛ* 'this' (F), 'this/these (yonder)' (J)
HKL *nɛ* 'this' (TA)
Su'. *ʔnɛɛ* 'this, here, it' (PS)
Nya. *nɛɛ* ~ *ʔnɛɛ* 'this' (F,JL), *ʔnɛɛ* (TJ); *ʔnɛɛ* 'this', *nɛɛ* 'this (close)' (J)
Sap. *nɛɛ* 'this, that' (JS); *hɔɔ nɛʔ* 'here' (JS)
Oi. *hanɛɛ* 'here' (JS)
Chg. *nɛɛ* 'this' (JS,F)
Lvh. *nɛɛ* 'this' (JS)
Bra. *nee* 'this (near)' (H), *nɛɛ* (KK,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **nɛɛ* 'this'
Alak (TLT) *nee* 'here, this'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔnii* 'that'
Tampuon (Cr) *ʔndɛɛ* 'they'
Stieng (Haupers) *nej* 'that/there (conj.)'
\\
The reconstruction of glottalisation is problematic because there is no expected hardening of *n* > *d* in Oi or Cheng. However there may have been a distinction of proximity based upon the presence of initial glottal (note Jru' & Nyaheun forms) so that both forms existed alongside each other.

297. **pnɛɛ* 'here'

HKL *bunɛɛ* 'here' (TA)
Nya. *mrɛɛ* 'here' (F,JL)
Oi. *pənɛɛ* 'here' (T)
Lvh. *biŋ nɛɛ* 'here' (JS)
\\
Note: possibly related to **nɛɛ* 'this'

298. **cəhɛɛ* 'listen'

Jru'. *sɛɛ* 'listen, consider' (H,F,J)
Nya. *həjɛɛ* 'listen' (JL), *hjɛɛ* (F)
Sap. *cahɛɛ* 'listen' (F)
Chg. *cahɛɛ* 'listen' (F); *caŋ hɛɛ* 'hear' (JS)
\\
Khmer (JP) *thē /thaaɛ/* 'review, inspect; watch closely, observe, oversee' < *hē /haaɛ/* 'to flow, run; parade by'.

299. **tʔpɛɛ* 'alcohol'

Lvi. *tapɟɛ* 'whisky, wine' (TLT)
Jru'. *təpɛɛ* 'alcohol' (H), *tpɛɛ* (F,J); *tapɛɛ* 'whisky, wine' (TLT)
Su'. *təpɛɛ* 'alcohol' (PS)
Nya. *dwɛɛ* 'alcohol' (F,J), *due* (W)
Su'. *təwɛɛ* 'alcohol' (PS)
Oi. *tavɛɛ* 'alcohol' (JS)
Chg. *tvɛɛ* 'alcohol' (F)
Lvh. *təvɛɛ* 'alcohol' (JS)
Bra. *təwee* 'alcohol' (H), *təvɛɛ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)bɛɛ* 'whisky, wine'
Alak (TLT) *tapaj* 'whisky, wine'
PSB (S) **dəpee* 'yeast'
\\
PChamic (Th) **tapaj* 'rice wine, alcohol' < Austronesian. Possibly mediated via South Bahnaric.

300. **kəlɛɛ* 'egg'

Lvi. *kalɛɛ* 'egg' (TLT)
Juk. *klɛɛ* 'egg' (TLT)
Jru'. *klɛɛ* 'egg' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *klɛ* 'egg' (TA)
Su'. *kalɛɛ* 'egg' (PS); *baë`* 'penis' (Ha)
Nya. *klɛɛ* 'egg' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *kəlɛɛ* 'egg' (JS,F)
Sok. *kalɛɛ* 'egg' (PS)
Oi. *kalɛɛ* 'egg' (JS), *klɛɛ* (T)

Chg. *klɛɛ* 'egg' (JS,F)
Lvh. *kalɛɛ* 'egg' (JS,F)
Bra. *kalee* 'egg' (H), *kalei* (KK), *kəlɛɛ* (MT)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]əlh[ɛ/a]j* 'penis'
Note: Katuic reflexes are only noted for Bru, Sô, Kui and Dakkang, but this may not be representative as the word for 'penis' is often not elicited.

301. **knɛɛ* 'rat'

Juk. *krɛɛ* 'rat' (TLT)
Jru'. *kənɛɛ* 'rat' (H,F), *kanɛɛ* (TLT); *knɛɛ* 'rat, mouse' (J)
HKL. *kənɛ* 'rat' (TA)
Su'. *kanɛɛ* 'rat' (PS)
Sap. *krɛɛ* 'rat' (JS,F)
Chg. *knee* 'rat' (F)
Lvh. *knɛɛ* 'rat' (F), *kalɛɛ* (JS)
Bra. *kənee* 'rat' (H), *kanɛɛ* (KK), *kənɛɛ* (MT), *kuən knee* (K77)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)rnɛɛ* 'rat'
Bahnar (BM) *kənɛɛ* 'rat, mouse, shrew'
PSB (S) **kənee* 'rat'
Cua (JM) *kənɛɛ* 'rat'
PNB (Sm) **kanɛɛ* 'rat'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]ənh[ɛ/ə/a]j* 'rat'
PMonic (D84) **knii?* 'rat'
Khasi (Hen) *knaj* (knái) 'rat'

302. **kɲɛɛ* 'bean (small variety)'

Jru'. *hbaj htaak kɲɛɛ* 'small bean variety' (J)
Nya. *plee ɲɲɛɛ* 'small bean variety' (D68,JL)

303. **krɛɛ* 'sky'

Jru'. *krɛɛ dɛh* 'thunderbolt' (F,J)
Su'. *krɛɛ* 'sky' (PS)
Nya. *krɛɛ dɛh* 'lightning' (JL,D68)
Sap. *krɛɛ liap* 'lightning', *krim krɛɛ* 'thunder' (JS)
Oi. *klɛɛ* 'sky' (JS)
Chg. *klɛɛ* 'sky' (JS,F)
Lvh. *krɛɛ* 'sky; cloud' (JS,F)
Bra. *kree* 'sky' (H), *krɛɛ* (KK,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **krɛɛ* 'sky'

304. **ksɛɛ* 'cord, string'

Lvi. *kasɛɛ* 'string, rope, cord' (TLT)
Juk. *kasɛɛ* 'string, rope, cord' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəsɛɛ* 'string' (H,F); *ksɛɛ* 'string, rope, cord' (J), *kasɛɛ* (TLT)
HKL. *kəʔsɛ* 'cord' (TA)
Nya. *khjɛɛ* 'cord, rope' (F,JL), *khje* (TJ)
Sap. *kəsɛɛ* 'rope' (JS)
Oi. *kasɛɛ* 'cord' (T)
Chg. *kasɛɛ* 'cord' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)sɛɛ* 'string, rope, cord'
Alak (TLT) *kasaj* 'string, rope, cord, vines'
PSB (S) **kəsee* 'rope, cord, vine, string'
PNB (Sm) **kəsɛɛ* 'vine'; (PS2) **ksɛɛ* 'vine/rope/string'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/s]əns[ɛ/ə/a]j ~ *kəs[ɛ/ə/a]j* 'rope, string'
OKhmer (JP) *kse ~ khse* /*ksɛɛ*/ 'generic term for fibre, cordage'

305. **mbrɛɛ* 'three days in future'

Jru'. *brɛɛ* 'three (days) in the future' (J), *bɯʔ brɛɛ* 'two days after tomorrow' (TLT)
Su'. *ʔin mrɛɛ* 'next' (PS)
Nya. *nie mbrɛɛ* 'in three days time' (F,JL), *mbrää* (W)
Oi. *hmbrɛɛ* 'in three days/years time' (JS)
Chg. *mbrɛɛ* 'in three days time' (JS,F)
Lvh. *mbrɛɛ* 'in three days time' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)mbrɛɛ* 'two days after tomorrow'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəŋaj brɪɛɛ* 'two days after tomorrow'
Alak (TLT) *taŋaj tabraj* 'two days after tomorrow'

306. **ndrɛɛ* 'three (days) in past'

Jru'. *drɛɛ ~ grɛɛ* 'three (days) in the past' (J)
Su'. *ndrɛɛ* 'three days ago' (J)
Nya. *nie ndrɛɛ* 'three days ago' (F,JL)
Oi. *hndrɛɛ* 'three days ago' (JS)
Chg. *kmɔɔ saj ndrɛɛ* 'three years ago' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)ŋaj h(ə)ndrɛɛ* 'two days before yesterday'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəŋaj srɛɛ* 'two days before yesterday'
Alak (TLT) *taŋaj n̥drəaj* 'two days before yesterday'

307. **pɛɛ* 'three'

Lvi. *pɛɛ* 'three' (TLT)
Jru'. *pɛɛ* 'three' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *pɛ* 'three' (TA)
Su'. *pɛɛ* 'three' (PS)
Nya. *pɛɛ* 'three' (F,JL,D68)

Sap. *pɛɛ* 'three' (JS)
Oi. *pɛɛ* 'three'(JS,T,Km)
Chg. *pɛɛ* 'three' (JS,F)
Lvh. *pɛɛ* 'three' (JS)
Bra. *pee* 'three' (H,K77), *pɛɛ* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **pɛɛ* 'three'
PWCB (PS1) **pɛɛ* 'three'
Alak (TLT) *paj* 'three'
Bahnar (BM) *peeŋ* 'three'
PSB (S) **pee* 'three'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **pɛɛ* 'three'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pɛj* 'three'
OKhmer (Pou) *pi* 'three'
PPearic (H85) **peʔ* 'three'

308. ***phɛɛ* 'husked rice'

Lvi. *phiɛ* 'husked rice' (TLT)
Jru'. *phɛɛ* 'husked rice' (H,F,J), *phɛɛ* ~ *pahɛɛ* (TLT)
HKL. *phɛ* 'pounded rice' (TA)
Su'. *pahɛɛ* 'husked rice' (PS)
Nya. *phɛɛ* 'husked rice' (F,D68,JL,TJ), *phää* (W)
Sap. *phɛɛ* 'husked rice' (JS,F)
Oi. *phɛɛ* 'pounded rice' (T)
Chg. *phɛɛ* 'husked rice' (F)
Lvh. *phɛɛ* 'husked rice' (F)
Bra. *phee* 'husked rice' (H,KK), *phɛɛ* (KK,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **p*^{h}*ɛɛ* 'dehusked rice', (TLT) **p(ə)hɛɛ* 'husked rice'
Kasseng (TLT) *ʔəhɛɛ* 'husked rice'
Alak (TLT) *pahaj* 'husked rice'
Bahnar (BM) *phɛɛ* 'husked rice'
PSB (S) **pəhee* 'rice (husked/pounded)'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **phɛɛ* 'husked rice'

309. ***rɛɛ* 'rattan'

Lvi. *rɛɛ* 'rattan' (TLT)
Juk. *rɛɛ* 'rattan' (TLT)
Jru'. *rɛɛ* 'rattan' (TLT), *ʔrɛɛ* (J)
HKL. *rɛ* 'rattan' (TA)
Su'. *rhê`* 'rattan' (Ha)
Nya. *rɛɛ* 'rattan' (F,JL,W,TJ)
Sap. *rɛɛ* 'rattan' (JS, F)
Chg. *rɛɛ* 'rattan' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hrɛɛ* 'rattan'
Tampuon (CR) *hrɛɛ* 'rattan'
PSB (S) **rəh* 'rattan'
Cua (JM) *rɛɛ* 'rattan'
PNB (Sm) **harɛɛ* 'rattan', (PS2) **rɛɛ*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]ərhɛj* ~ **ʔərɛj* 'rattan'

310. ***rɛɛ* 'swim'

Jru'. *rɛɛ* 'swim' (F,J)
HKL. *rɛ* 'swim' (TA)
Sap. *rɛɛ daak* 'swim' (JS)
Oi. *rɛɛ* 'swim' (JS,T)
Chg. *rɛɛ* 'swim' (F)
Lvh. *rɛɛ daak* 'swim' (JS)
Bra. *ree* 'swim' (H,KK), *rɛɛ* (K74)
< >
Tampuon (H) *ree* 'swim'
PSB (S) **ree* 'swim'

311. ***srɛɛ* 'swidden field'

Nya. *srɛɛ* 'swidden field choked with weeds' (JL); *kɔh srɛɛ* 'cut rice' (F), 'remove weeds from swidden' (JL)
Oi. *srɛɛ* 'swidden field' (Km,JS)
Bra. *chree* 'paddyfield' (H), *srɛɛ* (KK)
< >
OKhmer (Pou) *sre* 'paddy field'

312. ***tmɛɛ* 'nocturnal flying animal'

Jru'. *təmɛɛ* 'bat (small)' (H), *tmɛɛ* 'flea' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *maaŋ mɛɛj* 'firefly'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/s]əmp[ɛ/ə/a]j* 'flea', e.g. Bru *mpaj* 'flea'

313. ***wɛɛ* 'you (plural)'

Nya. *wɛɛ* 'you (3+people)' (JL), *wɛɛ~wee* 'us' (D68)
Sap. *wɛh* 'they pl. (3 people)' (JS)
Oi. *wɛɛ* 'they' (JS)
Lvh. *wɛɛ* 'you plural' (JS)
Bra. *wɛɛ* 'you plural' (MT)

314. ***ʔɛʔ* 'elder sister'

Sap. *ʔɛʔ* 'elder sister' (JS)
Chg. *ʔiʔ* 'elder sister' (P)

315. ***bɛʔ* 'Miss, Mrs. (address term)'

Jru'. *bɛʔ* 'Miss, Ms.' (J)
Nya. *bɛʔ* 'older sister (address term)' (D68,JL), *bɛɛ* (F), ^{m}*bɛɛʔ* (TJ)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **həmbɛɛʔ* 'mother'

316. *k?cɛ? 'node of bamboo'
Jru'. *kcɛ?* 'node of bamboo' (F,J)
Nya. *gjɛ?* 'node of bamboo' (F,JL)

317. *k?cɛ? 'green, unripe'
Luk. *sɛ?* 'green, raw, unripe' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəcɛɛ?* 'green' (H), *kcɛ?* (F,J); *kacɛ?* 'green, raw, unripe' (TLT)
HKL. *kacɛ?* 'green' (TA)
Su'. *kəcé?* 'green' (P), *kethieh:* (Ha)
Nya. *gjɛ?* 'green, yellow' (F,JL)
Oi. *kaɟɛ?* 'green, blue, yellow' (JS); *kajɛ?* 'green (T)
Chg. *kəjɛ?* 'green' (JS), *kajɛ?* (F)
Lvh. *kəjɛ?* 'green', *kjɛ?* (JS)
Bra. *kəjɛ?* 'unripe' (K01), *kəjɛ* 'young' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)cɛ?* 'green'
PWCB (PS1) **kcɛ?* 'immature (of fruit), tender (of meat)'
Bahnar (BM) *kəsɛ?* 'not yet ripe'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *kcii* 'green'

318. *kɛ?, *ki? 'small (thing/amount)'
Jru'. *kɛ? kɛ?* 'tiny' (J)
HKL. *kee?* 'few' (TA)
Su'. *ké?* 'small' (P)
Nya. *kiki?* 'small' (F); *kekeˑ?* (TJ); *ki? ki?* (JL);
Sap. *kiki?* 'small, little bit', *kɛkɛ?* 'small thing, bit' (JS); *kɛ?* 'small' (F)
Oi. *kɛ?* 'small' (JS); *kɛkɛ?* (T)
Chg. *kɛ?* 'small; young' (JS,F)
Lvh. *kɛ?, kɛ? kɛ?* 'small, few' (JS)
Bra. *kɛ?* 'small' (H); *kɛ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **ket* 'few, little'
Bahnar (BM) *həkɛ?* 'thin, weak'
Tampuon (H) *riŋkɛ?* 'slender'
PSB (S) **təki?* ~ **təkik* 'few, little'
\\
PPearic (H85) **rəgi?* 'thin'

319. *lɛ? 'short (length)'
Jru'. *?lia?* 'short' (H,F,JS)
HKL. *lɛ?* 'short' (TA)
Su'. *lalɛ?* 'short' (PS), *lɛ?* (P)
Nya. *lɛ? lɛ?* 'short' (F), *lɛ?* (D68), *lɛlɛ?* (TJ)
Sap. *lɛ?, lɛ? lɛ?* 'short' (JS)
Oi. *lɛ?* 'short' (JS)
Chg. *lɛ?* 'short' (F,JS)
Lvh. *lɛ? lɛ?* 'short' (JS)
Bra. *le?* 'short (length)' (H), *lɛ?* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **lɛh* 'short', (TLT) **?(ə)lɛ?*
PWCB (PS1) **?lɛ?* 'short, low'
Alak (TLT) *?lɛ?* 'short'
PSB (S) **lə?* 'completed'
Cua (JM) *le?* 'short'
PNB (PS2) **?lɛ?* 'short'

320. *nɛ? 'this (near)'
Jru'. *ne?* 'this (near)' (H,F,J)
Nya. *nɛ?* 'there, here' (JL)
Sap. *hɔɔ nɛ?* 'here' (JS)
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *neḷ* 'this'. Note that Jenner & Pou state that Khmer orthographic *ḷ* may have been pronounced as a glottal stop.

321. *ɲɛ? 'firm'
Nya. *ɲɛ?* 'firm, fast, tight' (JL,D68)
Lvh. *nɛ?* 'hard' (P)

322. *rɛ? 'go'
Jru'. *rɛ?* 'go' (H,F,J)
Su'. *rɛ?* 'go (a long way, on way)' (PS)
Nya. *rɛ?* 'leave, depart' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *rɛ?* 'leave' (JS)
Oi. *rɛ?* 'go' (JS,Km)
Chg. *rɛ?* 'go, leave' (F)
Bra. *re?* 'go' (H), *rɛk* (KK), *reə̌?* (K77)
\\
OKhmer (JP) *re /ree ~ rəə/* 'to move, stir; change course, turn veer, tack, turn aside'

323. *tɛ? 'copulate'
Jru'. *?tɛ?* 'copulate' (J)
Su'. *thaët* 'copulate' (Ha)
Nya. *tɛɛ?* 'copulate, breed' (F,JL)
Chg. *tɛ?* 'copulate' (F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **tɛ?* 'sexual intercourse'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tɛɛ?* 'sexual intercourse'

324. *phɛ? 'full, sated'
Lvi. *pihe?* 'full from eating' (TLT)
Juk. *bahe?* 'full from eating' (TLT)
Jru'. *phɛ?* 'full, sated' (H,F,J), *phɛ?* ~ *pahɛ?* 'full from eating' (TLT)
Su'. *pahɛ?* 'full, sated' (PS)
Nya. *phe?* 'full, sated' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *phɛ?* 'satisfied' (JS)
Oi. *phɛ?* 'full, sated' (JS)
Chg. *phɛ?* 'full, sated' (JS), *phe?* (F)
Lvh. *phɛ?* 'full, sated' (JS)

Bra. *phɛʔ* 'full, sated ' (K01,K76), *phee* (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **b(ə)hɛʔ* 'full from eating'
Alak (TLT)**bahɛʔ* 'full from eating'
Bahnar (BM) *phiʔ* 'satisfied, full when eating'
PNB (Sm) **phiiʔ* 'sated', (PS2) **phiʔ*
\\
PMonic (D84) **phəj* 'satiated'
Pearic: Chong (H85) *phaas* 'satisfied'

325. **pʔtɛh* 'earth, soil'

Lvi. *patiɛh* 'earth, soil, land' (TLT)
Juk. *patɛh* 'earth, soil, land' (TLT)
Jru'. *ptɛh* 'earth' (F,J), *pətɛh* (H), *patɛh* (TLT)
HKL. *pɔtɛh* 'earth', *batɛh phɔk* 'mud' (TA)
Su'. *patɛh* 'earth' (PS)
Nya. *brɛh* 'earth, soil' (F,JL)
Sap. *pədɛh* 'earth' (JS), *padɛh* (F)
Sok. *badɛh* 'earth, soil' (PS)
Oi. *badɛh* 'earth, soil' (JS,T)
Chg. *brɛh* 'dirt, ground' (JS,F)
Lvh. *brɛh* 'earth' (JS,F)
Bra. *pədɛh* 'earth, ground' (K01,MT), *pədeh* 'earth' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **bədɛ̌h* 'soil', (TLT) **b(ə)rdɛh* 'earth, soil, land'
PWCB (PS1) **tnɛh* 'earth, soil, land'
Alak (H) *tənɛh* 'earth'
Bahnar (BM) *tɛh* 'earth, dirt, ground'
Tampuon (Cr) *tɛh* 'earth, dirt'
PSB (S) **təh* ~ **nətəh* 'earth'
PNB (Sm) **taʔnɛɛh* 'earth', (PS2) **tʔnɛh* 'earth/dirt'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kətiɛʔ* 'earth'
PWaic (D80) **ktɛʔ* 'earth'
PPearic (H85) **teʔ* 'earth'
OKhmer (Pou) *tī* earth, ground, soil' > Kh. *dɛj* ; Khmer (Gg) *prateeh* 'country' < Skt. *pradeśa*
Khmu (Peiros 1998) *pəte* 'earth'
Note: early borrowing of the Indic word into Bahnaric via Khmer looks likely. The MK forms with final glottal stop appear to reflect a different etymon.

326. **cɛh* 'put (in)'

Jru'. *cɛh* 'put in' (H,J)
Sap. *cɛh* 'to request permission' (JS)
Oi. *ceh* 'scoop liquid into jar' (JS)
Chg. *cɛh* 'put (v.)', *cɛh nsaaj* 'to fish' (F)
Bra. *cɛh* 'to put' (KK); *cɛh bɔh* 'add salt' (K01)

327. **cɛh* 'rice (unhusked)'

Lvi. *cɛh* 'unhusked rice' (TLT)
Juk. *cɛh* 'unhusked rice' (TLT)
Jru'. *cɛh* 'unhusked rice' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *cɛh* 'unhusked rice' (TA)
Su'. *cɛh* 'unhusked rice' (PS)
Nya. *cɛh* 'paddy, unhusked rice' (F,JL)
Sap. *cɛh* 'rice (unhusked)' (JS,F)
Oi. *cɛh* 'field rice' (T,JS)
Chg. *cɛh* 'paddy rice' (F)
Lvh. *cɛh* 'paddy rice' (JS,F); *təəm cɛh* 'straw' (F)
Bra. *ceh* 'rice (unhusked)' (H), *cɛh* (KK,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **cɛh* 'field rice', (TLT) 'paddy, unhusked rice'
Stieng (Haupers) *kərɟeh* 'type of thin grain rice'
\\
The Stieng comparison faintly suggests Khmer influence.

328. **crɛh* 'bite'

Nya. *crɛh* 'bite' (TJ)
Oi. *crɛh* 'bite' (JS)
Chg. *crɛh* 'bite' (F)
\\
Khmer (JP) *reḥ /réh/* 'to separate, detach; cut with short strokes; tap in cutting out'

329. **krɛɛ dɛh* 'thunderbolt'

Lvi. *krɛɛ tiɛh* 'thunderbolt' (TLT)
Juk. *patɯəŋ tɛh* 'thunderbolt' (TLT)
Jru'. *krɛɛ dɛh* 'thunderbolt' (F,J), *kadɛh* (TLT)
Su'. *krɛɛ dɛh* 'thunder' (PS)
Sap. *krɨm dɛh* 'thunderbolt' (F)
Lvh. *krɛɛ dɛh* 'thunderbolt' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **krɛɛ dɛh* 'thunderbolt'
Tampuon (H) *tɛh tar* 'thunderbolt'
\\
PPearic (H85) **tɛ(h)* 'lightning' (also compares Khmer *rɔən-teah /ran-daḥ/* 'thunderbolt' .

330. **hdɛh* 'cold'

Lvi. *ntiɛh* 'cold (of weather)' (TLT)
Juk. *dɛh* 'cold (of weather)' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔdɛh* 'cold (of weather)' (H,J), *ndɛh* (F,TLT)
Su'. *hədɛ́ʔ* 'cold' (P), *ndeh:* (Ha)

Nya. *ntɛh* 'cold' (JL,F,D68)
Sap. *hətɛh* 'cold' (JS), *ndɛh* (F)
Oi. *hadɛh* 'cold' (JS)
Chg. *hadɛh* (JS, F)
Lvh. *hadɛh* 'cold' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)ndɛh* 'cold (of weather)'

331. **ɟɛh* 'sting with pain'

Juk. *cɛh* 'sting with pain' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟɛh* 'sting, sharp pain' (J), *ɲɟɛh* 'sting with pain' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)ɲɟɛh* 'sting with pain'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟɛh* 'pick out thorn'

332. **kɛh* 'serow'

Jru'. *kɛh* 'serow (Capricornis sumatrensis)' (F,J)
Nya. *kɛh* 'wild goat' (F,JL)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kɛh* 'serow'
Alak (TLT) *kɛh* 'serow'
Kasseng (TLT) *kɛh* 'serow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɣəkɛh* 'mountain goat'
OKhmer (Pou) *keḥ* 'mountain goat'

333. **[ ]lɛh* 'portion'

Jru'. *kəlɛh* 'portion (of meat)' (F), 'morsel'(J)
Nya. *llɛh maat* 'portion of meat' (F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **lɛh* 'side, one of a pair (cl.)'
Alak (TLT) *calɛh* 'side, one of a pair (cl.)'
Stieng (Haupers) *lɛh* 'side of body'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *lih* 'a small measure' > Mod. Khmer *leh*

334. **knɛh ~*tnɛh* 'flintstone'

Lvi. *kinɛh* 'flintstone' (TLT)
Jru'. *tnɛh ʔuɲ* 'flint' (J)
Nya. *nnɛh* 'flint, lighter' (F,JL)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **gnɛh* 'flintstone'
Alak (TLT) *ganɛh* 'flintstone'
Bahnar (BM) *tənɛh* 'cigarette lighter'

335. **lɛh* 'untie'

Jru'. *lɛh* 'detach, untie (a knot)' (J)
Nya. *lɛh* 'untie' (K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *təhlɛh* 'of seem to come apart'
\\
PKatuic (Pe.) **ʔəlɛh~*həlɛh* 'untie'
Khmer (JP) *–leḥ /-lɛ́h/* 'to separate, break'

336. **pɛh* 'pick (fruit)'

Jru'. *pɛh* 'pick, pluck off (fruit)' (F,J)
Nya. *pɛh* 'pick (fruits)' (F,JL); *plɛh* 'pick, tear off, pluck' (JL)
Chg. *pɛh* 'to gather' (F)
Lvh. *pɛh* 'to gather' (F)
Bra. *pɛh* 'to pick' (K01,K76,KK,MT)
< >
Jeh (G&G) *pih* 'pick off (fruit, flower)'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **pih* 'pick by pinching off'
OKhmer (Pou) *peḥ* 'pick, take off'

337. **sɛh* 'horse'

Lvi. *srɛh* 'horse' (TLT)
Juk. *sɛh* 'horse' (TLT)
Jru'. *sɛh* 'horse' (H,F,J,TLT)
Su'. *sɛh* 'horse' (PS)
Nya. *sɛh* 'horse' (F,JL)
Sap. *sɛh* 'horse' (JS,F)
Oi. *sɛh* 'horse' (JS)
Chg. *sɛh* 'horse' (F)
Lvh. *sɛh* 'horse' (JS,F)
Bra. *cheh* 'horse' (H), *sɛh* (KK), *seh* (K77)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **sɛh* 'horse'
PWCB (PS1) **sɛh* 'horse'
Alak (TLT) *sɛh* 'horse'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔəsɛh* 'horse'
PSB (S) **ʔəsəh* 'horse'
PNB (Sm) **ʔasɛɛh* 'horse'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəsɛh* 'horse'
PMonic (D84) **ksɛh* 'horse'
OKhmer (Pou) *qseḥ, seḥ* 'horse'

338. **tɛh* 'strike'

Jru'. *teh* 'stab' (H), 'strike, pound' (F,J)
Nya. *tɛh* 'to strike, knock' (F,JL)
Bra. *dəih* 'pound with fist' (KK,K74)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *tɛh* 'hit with small stick'
PSB (S) **təh* 'knock, bump'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tɛh* 'pound', **[k/g]ətəjh ~ *[h/s]əntəjh ~ *ɣətəjh* 'hit, strike'
PMonic (D84) **dah* 'hit' > Mon **tɛ̤ah*
Note: It is not clear if the Brao form is related or belongs to a separate etymon.

339. **tʔpɛh* 'pound rice'

Jru'. *təpɛh* 'pound rice' (F), *tpɛh* (J)
Su'. *tapɛh cɛh* 'pound rice' (PS)
Chg. *tvɛh* 'to husk' (F)
Oi. *təwaj* 'pound rice' (F)
Lvh. *tvɛh cɛh* 'to husk rice' (F)
Bra. *təweih* 'pound rice' (K77)
< >
PWB (TS) **təwejh* 'pound rice'
Bahnar (BM) *pɛh* 'pound rice'
PSB (S) **pəh* 'pound rice'
PNB (Sm) **pɛɛh* 'pound rice', (PS2) **pɛh*

340. **wɛh* 'turn away, avoid'

Jru'. *wɛh* 'free of, avoid' (H), 'leave' (F), 'move out of the way (J)
Nya. *truoŋ wɛh* 'detour' (F); *wwɛh* 'turn' (TJ)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *wɛh* 'turn aside'
PNB (Sm) **wɛɛh* 'aside; turn aside'; (PS2) **w[i/ɛ]h* 'return; turn aside'
\\
Khmer (JP) *veḥ /wéh/* 'to quit, leave, turn away from; avoid, shun, shirk (duties)'

341. **c[ɛ/e]t* 'stab'

Jru'. *cɛt* 'insert' (H,J), 'stab, poke' (J)
HKL. *cet* 'stab' (TA)
Su'. *cék* 'pierce' (P)
Nya. *cet* 'stab, poke with sharp object' (F,JL,TJ); *cɛt* 'to stab' (D68)
Sap. *cet* 'pierce' (P)
Oi. *cɛt* 'stab' (T)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɟə-ɟit~*sə-ɟit* 'force or ram into', e.g. Bru *cacɨt* 'id.', and there are more suggestive Katuic comparisons such as Kriang (TLT) *cɛt* 'stab, prick'.

342. **mee?* 'mother'

Lvi. *mee?* 'mother' (TLT)
Juk. *bẹe?* 'mother' (TLT)
Su'. *mɛɛ?* 'mother' (PS), *me?* (P)
Nya. *me?* 'mother' (F,TJ)
Sap. *me?* 'mother' (JS,F)
Chg. *me?* 'mother' (F)
Lvh. *me?* 'mother' (JS,F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **mee?/*mɤɤ?* 'mother'
Alak (TLT) *mee?* 'mother'
Bahnar (BM) *mɛ?* 'mother'
PSB (S) **mee* 'mother'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəmh[e/ɛ]?* 'mother'
OKhmer (Pou) *me*, *ame*, *ʔme* 'mother; superlative prefix'
PMonic (D84) **m[ɛɛ/ee]?* 'mother (human only)'
Khasi (Hen) *kmie* (kmee) 'mother'
Note: Juk indicates a glottal initial, suggesting influence from Khmer and/or Katuic, as there is no indication of a glottal in the rest of Bahnaric.

343. **hmeel* 'level, flat'

Jru'. *meel* 'level, flat' (H,F,J), 'even, level' (TLT)
HKL. *heel* 'smooth' (TA)
Nya. *m̥el* 'flat' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)meel* 'even, level'

344. **kheel* 'shield'

Jru'. *kheel* 'shield, throw the discus' (F)
Nya. *kheew* 'shield' (F,JL)
Bra. *kheew* 'shield' (H)
< >
Stieng (Haupers) *kheel* 'shield'
\\
Khmer (G) *khael* 'shield'
Note: Likely borrowed from Khmer into WB, but not clear when.

345. **ceem* 'bird'

Lvi. *ceem* 'bird' (TLT)
Juk. *ceem* 'bird' (TLT)
Jru'. *ceem* 'bird' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *cẹem* 'bird' (TA)
Su'. *ceem* 'bird' (PS)
Nya. *ceem* 'bird' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *ceem* 'bird' (JS,F)
Sok. *ceem* 'bird' (PS)
Oi. *ceem* 'bird' (JS), *cem* (T)
Chg. *ceem* 'bird' (JS,F)
Lvh. *ceem* 'bird' (JS,F)
Bra. *ceem* 'bird' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **cem* 'bird'; (TLT) **ceem*
PWCB (PS1) **ceem* 'bird'
Alak (TLT) *ceem* 'bird'
Bahnar (BM) *sɛɛm* 'bird'
PSB (S) **[ ]sim* 'bird'
PNB (Sm) **cɛɛ̀m* 'bird', (PS2) **cem*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həcɛɛm~ *ʔəcɛɛm* 'bird'
Viet *chim* 'bird'

346. *kɲeem 'porcupine'
Lvi. *kaɲeem* 'porcupine' (TLT)
Juk. *kaɲeem* 'porcupine' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəɲeem* 'porcupine' (H,F), *kɲeem* (J), *kaɲeem* (TLT)
Bra. *kəɲeem* 'porcupine' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ɲeem* 'porcupine'
PWCB (PS1) **(k/ʔ)ɲeem* 'porcupine'

347. *kseem 'shrub (type of)'
Jru'. *ʔlɔɔŋ kseem* 'type of bush/shrub' (F)
Nya. *plee khjem* 'a shrub with edible fruit' (F,JL)
Bra. *kəcheem* 'medicinal plant: *Garcinia gracilis* Pierre, Guttifères' (MT)

348. *ceen 'cooked'
Lvi. *ceen* 'cooked' (TLT)
Juk. *ceen* 'cooked' (TLT)
Jru'. *ceen* 'cooked, ripe' (F,H,J,TLT)
Su'. *tien* 'cooked' (Ha)
Nya. *ceen* 'cooked, ripe' (F,JL)
Sap. *cen daŋ* 'straight' (F)
Oi. *cen* 'cooked' (T)
Chg. *cen* 'cooked' (F)
Lvh. *ceen* 'cooked' (JS)
Bra. *ceen* 'done (cooked)' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ceen* 'cooked'
Alak (TLT) *ciin* 'cooked'
Bahnar (BM) *sin* 'cooked'
PSB (S) **sin* 'cooked'
PNB (Sm) **cɨ̀n* 'cooked', (PS2) **cin*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɣəcɛɛn* ~ **[s/ʔ]əcɛɛn* 'cook, roast'
Viet *chin* 'cooked, ripe, mature'
PWaic (D80) **sin* 'cooked, ripe'

349. *ɟeen 'trigger of crossbow'
Jru'. *ɟeen* 'trigger of gun/crossbow' (F,J)
Nya. *ɟeen ɦɲraa* 'trigger of the crossbow' (JL), *ɟeen ɲraa* (F)

350. *peen 'trample, tread'
Nya. *peen* 'crush under foot, trample' (F,JL)
Bra. *pɛɛn cɛh* 'tread rice' (MT)
< >
OKhmer (Pou) *pen* 'thresh, trample'

351. *teen 'reprimand (v.)'
Nya. *teen* 'scold, reprimand' (F,JL)
Sap. *teen* 'shoot' (JS)

352. *tr[ee/ii]n 'grub'
Juk. *treen* 'grub' (TLT)
Jru'. *trien* 'grub, caterpillar, larva, silkworm' (J); *triən* 'grub' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **drɛɛn* 'grub'
PWCB (PS1) **drɛɛn* 'grub'
Alak (TLT) *driən* 'grub'

353. *ʔreeŋ 'together with'
Jru'. *ʔrɛɛŋ* 'together, with' (J), *ʔdreeŋ* (H)
HKL. *dreŋ* 'with' (TA)
Nya. *reeŋ* 'together with' (JL)
Sap. *ndrɛŋ* 'together' (JS)
Oi. *ʔrɛŋ ʔrɛŋ* 'together' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔrɛŋ* 'together' (JS)
Bra. *həreeŋ* 'with' (H), *ʔarɛŋ* 'together' (K76)

354. *[c/tr]deeŋ 'venus'
Jru'. *hdeeŋ* 'star' (H,J), *ndeeŋ* (F)
Nya. *ttuan tteeŋ braaŋ* 'morning star' (JL), *teŋ braaŋ* (F)

355. *heeŋ 'pour, spill'
Jru'. *heeŋ* 'pour, spill' (F,J)
Su'. *hɛɛŋ* 'pour into' (PS)
Chg. *heeŋ daak* 'pour water' (F)
Bra. *hɛɛŋ* 'pour' (K01)

356. *[ɟ/j]eeŋ 'gold'
Juk. *ɟɛɛŋ* 'gold' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟeeŋ* 'gold' (H,F,J), *ɟeeŋ* (TLT)
HKL. *jɛŋ* 'gold' (TA)
Su'. *jeeŋ* 'gold' (P), *ghièng* (Ha)
Nya. *jeeŋ* 'gold' (F,JL,TJ)
Oi. *jɛɛn* 'gold' (T), *jen* (P)
Nya. *džiŋ* 'gold' (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟiəŋ* or **ɟeeŋ* 'gold', (TLT) **ɟɛɛŋ*
\\
Cf. **ɟiaŋ* 'gold'

357. *pleeŋ 'sky'
Su'. *pleeŋ* 'sky' (P)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **pliiŋ* 'sky, weather'
Bahnar (BM) *plɛŋ* 'sky, heavens'
PNB (PS2) **pliŋ* 'sky'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *phleŋ* 'sky, rain'
Pear (Headley 1977) *phliŋ* ~ *phliɲ* 'sky'

358. **snɛɛŋ* 'horn'

Chg. *hənɛɛŋ* 'horn' (JS,F)
Lvh. *hanɛɛŋ* 'horn' (F)
Bra. *chnɛɛŋ* 'horn (animal)'; *prnɛɛŋ* '(animals) to fight (with horns)' (K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *sənɛŋ* 'teeth'
Alak (TLT) *canaŋ* 'fang'
PSB (S) **gəniəŋ* ~ **gəneeŋ* 'canine tooth, tusk'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kənh[ɛɛŋ]*, (TLT) **k(ə)nɛɛŋ* 'tooth'
OKhmer (Pou) *snaṅ /snɛɛŋ/* '(animal) horns; pole suspending burden, litter'
PVM (F91) **k-nɛɛŋ* 'eye tooth, tusk'

359. **srlɛɛŋ* 'straw'

Lvi. *saleeŋ* 'rice straw' (TLT)
Jru'. *hleeŋ* 'straw' (H,F,J), *l̥eeŋ* 'rice straw' (TLT)
Nya. *hleeŋ* 'straw' (F,JL)
Chg. *hreeŋ* 'straw' (F)
Bra. *cirleeŋ* 'straw' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s/h(ə)rleeŋ* 'rice straw'
PWCB (PS1) **həliiŋ* 'rice straw'

360. **kleeŋ* 'lake, pond'

Lvi. *kleeŋ* 'swamp, pond' (TLT)
Jru'. *kleeŋ* 'lake (large)' (H,F), 'swamp, pond (TLT,J)
Nya. *kleeŋ* 'pond, marsh' (F), *ggleng* (W)
< >
PWB (TS) **kleeŋ* 'swamp', (TLT) **kleeŋ* 'swamp, pond'
Bahnar (BM) *cəkleeŋ* 'describes a flat-surfaced object'
PSB (S) **leeŋ* 'sea'

361. **kleeŋ* 'male (bird)'

Lvi. *kleeŋ* 'male (fowl)' (TLT)
Jru'. *kleeŋ* 'male (fowl)' (F,J,TLT)
Nya. *kleeŋ* 'male (fowl)' (F,JL)
Sap. *ʔiar klɛŋ* 'rooster' (JS)
Bra. *kleeŋ* 'male (animal)' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **kleeŋ* 'male (fowl)', **ʔiər kleeŋ* 'cock, rooster'

362. **ʔeer* 'fish with net'

Jru'. *ʔeer* 'catch with dip net' (J)
Nya. *ʔeen* 'fish with small net' (F,JL,W)
\\
Khmer (JP) *-ʾēra /-qaaɛr/* 'to cast out'

363. **ʔneer* 'fishing net'

Jru'. *ʔneer* 'dip net for shrimp/fish' (F), 'scoop net' (J)
Nya. *ʔneen* 'fishing net' (F,JL)
< >
PWCB (TLT) **neer* 'cone shaped dip basket'
PSB (S) **nir* 'basket, trap'
\\
Note: derived from **ʔeer* 'fish with net'

364. **ceer* 'employ, hire'

Jru'. *ceer* 'hire, rent, employ' (J)
Nya. *ceen* 'trade, hire, rent' (JL,W) *ceeŋ* (F)
Sap. *ceel* 'to rent' (F)
\\
Katuic, e.g. Kriang (TLT) *cɛɛr* 'employ, hire'

365. **hwe[e]r* 'wander'

Jru'. *rɛʔ hweer* 'wander' (J), *rɛʔ veer* (F)
Nya. *wer* 'go for a walk' (JL), *wre* (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *tədwɛr* 'go around fast as wheel'
PSB (S) **wər* 'stir (as in cooking)'
\\
Khmer (JP) *vera /wéer/* 'bend, wave; turn aside, deflect; turn, tour of duty'

366. **cʔbeet* 'pick/pinch with fingers'

Jru'. *kbeet* 'take with pinched fingers' (F,J)
Nya. *ɟweet* 'pinch, pick up with fingers' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *pɛɛt* 'to pinch someone'

367. **krʔceet* 'kill'

Lvi. *katɕet* 'kill' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəceet* 'kill' (H,F), *kcɛɛt* 'kill' (F,J)
HKL. *kəcɛɛt* 'kill' , *cɛɛt* 'die' (TA)
Su'. *kəcéet* 'die' (P), ketièt (Ha)
Nya. *gjeet* 'kill' (F,JL), *giet* (D68)
Sap. *kəcɛt* 'kill' (JS)
Oi. *kracɛɛt* 'kill' (JS), *kajet* (T)
Chg. *krəceet* 'kill' (JS,F)
Lvh. *kaceet* 'kill' (JS)
Bra. *kəceet* 'kill' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ciit* 'die, dead'
Alak (TLT) *kasiit* 'to kill'
Tampuon (H) *khchet* 'die'
PSB (S) **kəseet* 'pinch, squeeze'; **kəsit* ~ **kəsət* 'die, dead'

PNB (PS2) **kciit* 'die'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **cɛɛt* 'dead', **gəcɛɛt* ~ **kəcɛɛt* 'to kill'
PMonic (D84) **kcət* 'die', **k-r-cət* 'kill'
PVM (F91) **kceet* 'to die'
Note: the Laveh/Brao forms fail to show anticipated lenition of **c* > [j].

368. **keet* 'die'

Lvi. *ket* 'die' (TLT)
Jru'. *kɛɛt* 'die' (H,F,J)
Nya. *keet* 'die' (F,JL,D68,TJ)
Sap. *kɛɛt* 'dying' (JS); *keet* 'die' (F)
Oi. *keet* 'die' (T,JS)
Chg. *keet* 'die' (JS,F)
Lvh. *keet* 'die' (JS,F)
Bra. *keet* 'die' (H), *kɛɛt* (KK,K76,CKMT)
\\
Probably a back formation from **krʔceet* 'kill', as the etymological root is probably ***ceet*.

369. **deet* 'squeeze, wring'

Jru'. *kədeet* 'squeeze' (H,F)
Nya. *deet* 'wring, twist' (F,JL); ^{n}*teet* 'squeeze' (TJ)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **deet* 'squeeze'
Alak (TLT) *deet* 'squeeze'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[s/c]əʔdɛɛt* ~ **həʔdeet* 'pinch' (restricted to Kui-Bru sub-group).

370. **ɲeet* 'drink (other than water)'

Jru'. *ɲeet* 'smell, smoke (v.)' (H), 'drink (alcohol)' (J,F)
HKL. *ɲɛɛt* 'drink, *ɲet* 'suck' (TA)
Su'. *ɲeet* 'drink (alcohol)' (PS)
Nya. *ɲeet* 'drink (alcohol)' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɲɛɛt* 'drink (alcohol)' (JS)
Oi. *ɲet* 'drink' (JS,T)
Chg. *ɲeet* 'drink (water)' (JS,F)
Lvh. *ɲet* 'drink (water etc.)' (JS,F)
Bra. *ɲeet* 'drink, sip, suck, smoke' (H), *ɲɛɛt* (K01), *ɲɛt* (KK,K76,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɲet* 'drink'
PWCB (PS1) **seet* 'to drink, smoke'
PSB (S) **ɲeet* 'drink (alcohol)'

371. **pseet* 'mushroom'

Lvi. *paseet* 'mushroom' (TLT)
Jru'. *pseet* 'mushroom' (H,J,F), *paseet* (TLT)
Nya. *pheet* 'mushroom' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *paseet* 'mushroom' (F)
Chg. *paseet* 'mushroom' (F)
Lvh. *paseet* 'mushroom' (F)
Bra. *pəcheet* 'mushroom' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **p(ə)seet* 'mushroom'
PWCB (PS1) **pseet* 'mushroom'
Cua (JM) *phaleet* 'mushroom'
PSB (S) **nəseet* 'mushroom'
PNB (PS2) **psit* 'mushroom'
\\
Khmer (G) *phsət* 'mushroom'
PMonic (D84) **ptis* 'mushroom'

372. **rmeet* 'yellow'

Juk. *rameet* 'tumeric' (TLT)
Jru'. *hmeet* 'yellow' (H,F,J); *meet* 'tumeric' (TLT)
HKL. *mɛɛt* 'yellow' (TA)
Nya. *m̥eet* 'yellow' (F,JL), 'tumeric' (JL)
Lvh. *hmeet* 'yellow' (JS)
Bra. *rəmeet* 'yellow' (H), *hrmɛɛt* (K01)
< >
Tampuon (Cr) *krmit* 'yellow'
PSB (S) **rəmit* 'yellow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **hərmiet* ~ **həlmiet* 'turmeric'
PMonic (D84) **mit* 'turmeric'
Khmer (Pe) *rəmiət* 'Curcuma Longa'

373. **seet* 'too much'

Lvi. *seet* 'too much' (TLT)
Jru'. *seet* 'too much' (TLT), *diʔ seet* (JS)
Sap. *seet* 'too much', *hɛɛt* 'very' (JS)
Oi. *sɛt* 'too much' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **seet* 'too much'

374. **teet* 'vagina'

Lvi. *teet* 'vagina' (TLT)
Juk. *teet* 'vagina' (TLT)
Jru'. *tɛɛt* 'vagina' (H,J,F,TLT)
Su'. *thêˀt* 'vulve' (Ha)
Chg. *teet* 'vagina' (F)
Bra. *teet* 'female sexual organs' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **teet* 'vagina'
PWCB (PS1) **teet* 'vagina'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *katet* 'buttock'
Lao */têɛt/* 'clitoris'

375. **sleew* 'flow (v.)'
Nya. *hliə* 'overflow' (F), *hlie* (JL)
Chg. *hleew* 'flow' (F)
Lvh. *haleew* 'flow' (JS)
Bra. *chleew* 'float along' (H), *çlɛɛw* 'drift' (K01)

376. **meew* 'cat'
Jru'. *meew* 'cat' (F,J), *mew* (H)
Su'. *mèo* 'cat' (Ha)
Sap. *mɛw* 'cat' (JS)
Chg. *miiw* 'cat' (JS)
Bra. *meew* 'cat' (H), *mew* (KK)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *mɛɛw* 'cat'
Stieng (Haupers) *mɛɛw* 'cat'
PNB (PS2) **miaw* 'cat'
\\
An areally typical imitative word.

377. **tmeew* 'pregnant'
Jru'. *təmeew* 'pregnant' (F), *tmeew* (J)
Su'. *kəmeew* 'pregnant' (PS), *timèou* 'give birth' (Ha)
Nya. *mmeew* 'pregnant' (F,JL)
Chg. *tamɛɛw* 'pregnant' (F)
Bra. *təmeew* 'pregnant' (MT)

378. **ʔmbreʔ* 'carry on shoulder pole'
Juk. *tɔɔŋ brẹʔ* 'shoulder pole' (TLT)
Jru'. *tɔɔŋ mbreʔ* 'shoulder pole' (TLT)
Su'. *ʔan préek* 'carry on pole' (P)
Nya. *mpreʔ* 'carry on a pole' (JL,F)
Bra. *ʔərɛɛk* 'carry on shoulderpole' (K01,H,K77) (< Khmer?)
< >
PWB (TLT) **tɔɔŋ ʔ(ə)mbrɛʔ* 'shoulder pole'
Alak (TLT) *mbrɛʔ* 'carry on both ends of shoulder pole'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **-[p/b]ərɛɛʔ ~ *ɣərɛɛʔ* 'carry on shoulder pole', e.g. Ta-Oi *brɛɛʔ* 'id.'
OKhmer (JP) *'aṃrek /qənrɛɛk/* 'classifier for loads carried on shoulder pole' < */rɛɛk/* 'carry on shoulder pole'
Note: Brao may have borrowed directly from Khmer.

379. **deʔ* 'different, other'
Jru'. *ʔdɛʔ* 'different, other (things)' (H,J); *ndɛʔ* 'different' (TLT)
HKL. *ndɛʔ bɔn* 'different' (TA)
Nya. *deʔ, deʔ deʔ* 'different, diverse' (F,JL); *nnuih deʔ* 'foreigner' (F,JL)
Lvh. *dɛʔ dɛʔ* 'different' (JS)
Bra. *dədeʔ* 'other (things)' (H)
\\
OKhmer (JP) *dai /dəj/* 'different, other'
Note: we are not sure how to account for the glottalisation of the Jru' initial.

380. **təl[e/ii]ʔ* 'tease'
Jru'. *tleʔ* 'tease' (F,J)
Nya. *llieʔ* 'tease' (F,JL)

381. **cec* 'great-great-grandkin'
Jru'. *cec* 'great great grandkin' (H,J)
Nya. *cec* 'great-great-grandchildren' (F,JL)
\\
PMonic (D84) **ceec* 'great-great-grandchild'

382. **dec* 'biting insect'
Jru'. *dec* 'mosquito' (H), *dɛc* (F,J)
HKL. *dajt* 'mosquito' (TA)
Nya. *dec* 'gnat' (F,JL)
Sap. *dɛc* 'mosquito (small type)' (JS)
\\
Khmer (JP) *dica /tic/* 'to sting, to bite'

383. **gec* 'pinch'
Nya. *piit ŋrec* 'scissors' (F,JL)
Lvh. *gec* 'pinch' (JS)
\\
Note: Nyaheun form suggests infixation to form an instumental, e.g. **g-n-ec*.

384. **kʔdec* 'pinch, pinch off'
Jru'. *kdec* 'to pinch, pinch off' (J)
Nya. *grec* 'pinch off' (F,JL)
Bra. *kdec* 'to pinch' (K77), *kdaek* (KK)
\\
Note: derived from **dec* 'biting insect'

385. **kec* 'small (thing)'
Jru'. *kec* 'little' (J,F); *kic* 'few, little' (H,J); *kic kic* 'little, small' (F)
HKL. *kɛkɛʲc* 'small' (TA)
Su'. *kɛc, kakiac* 'small' (PS)
Oi. *gɛc* 'little, tiny' (JS)
Bra. *kəkek kakak* 'little bit' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **ket* 'few, little'
PSB (S) **təkiʔ ~ *təkik* 'few, little'
\\
PPearic (H85) **Kic* 'small'

386. **krec* 'cut with scissors'
Jru'. *krec* 'cut with scissors' (F,J)

Nya. *krec sok* 'cut hair' (F,JL); *křet* 'cut (with scissors)' (TJ)
Oi. *krec* 'cut (hair)' (JS)

387. **[ʔ]rec* 'chop (with axe)'

Jru'. *rec* 'chop through (with an axe)' (J)
Nya. *ʔrec* 'chop with an axe' (JL,D68)

388. **tec* 'sell'

Jru'. *tec* 'sell' (H,F,J)
Su'. *tec* 'trade' (PS)
Nya. *tec* 'sell' (F,JL)
Sap. *tec* 'trade' (JS), 'sell' (F)
Oi. *tec* 'trade' (JS)
Lvh. *tec* 'sell' (F)
< >
PWB (TS) **tac* 'trade'
PWCB (PS1) **tac* 'sell, trade'
Bahnar (BM) *tɛc* 'sell'
PSB (S) **tac* 'sell'
PNB (Sm) **tɛc* 'sell', (PS2) **tac*

389. **ceh* 'finished; already'

Jru'. *ceh* 'finished' (F,J,TLT); *pəceh* 'complete' (H)
HKL. *cɛh* 'already' (TA)
Nya. *ceh, bʌʌc ceh* 'already, complete, finished' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ceh* 'finished'
EMnong (Blood1976) *jeh* 'already'

390. **ceh* 'sneeze'

Jru'. *ceh* 'sneeze' (J), *kceh* (H), *kəceh* (F)
Su'. *cəʔɛ́ʔ* 'sneeze' (P)
Nya. *ccɛh* 'sneeze' (JL), *ceh* (F)
Sap. *ceh* 'sneeze' (JS)
Oi. *céʔ* 'sneeze' (P)
Chg. *ceʔ* 'sneeze' (P)
Bra. *cojh* 'sneeze' (K76)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **həɲces* 'sneeze'
Alak (TLT) *ɲceh* 'sneeze'
Bahnar (BM) *kəsɛh* 'sneeze'
PNB (PS2) **kcaç* 'sneeze'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həɟəjh ~ *kəɟəjh ~ *həɟəəjh* 'sneeze'

391. **kb[r]eh* 'blink'

Jru'. *kəbreh* 'blink' (H,F), *kbreh* (J)
Bra. *kəbeh* 'blink' (H)
< >
Tampuon (H) *kɨmlɛh* 'blink'
Stieng (H) *rəblɛh* 'blink'
Cua (JM) *blɛh* 'blink'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔbəlhɛh ~ *_[p/b]əlhaajh* 'blink', e.g. Bru *kəbɛh* 'to blink' .

392. **trɯmeh* 'moving'

Lvi. *tamɛh* 'moving' (TLT)
Jru'. *hmeh* 'move (figet, shake etc.)' (J), *meh* 'moving' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)meh* 'moving'
Bahnar (BM) *hmeh* 'have desire to do'
\\
The Bahnar comparison is doubtful.

393. **kʔɟep* 'centipede'

Lvi. *kachɟep* 'centipede' (TLT)
Juk. *gaɟeep* 'centipede' (TLT)
Jru'. *kɟep* 'centipede' (J), *kaɟeep* (TLT)
Nya. *giep* 'centipede' (F,JL,D68)
Chg. *kəɟep* 'centipede' (JS)
Lvh. *kaɟep* 'centipede' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ɟeep* 'centipede'
PWCB (PS1) **[k]ɟiip* 'centipede'
Alak (TLT) *kadʑiip* 'centipede'
Bahnar (BM) *kəʔɛɛp* 'centipede' (< Khmer?)
PSB (S) **kərʔip* 'centipede'
PNB (Sm) **gaʔɟiip* 'centipede', (PS2) **kɟip*
\\
Khmer (G) *kəʔɛɛp* 'centipede'
PKatuic (Pe) **kəheep* 'centipede'
PWaic (D80) **sʔep* 'centipede'
PAslain (GD) **k[a]ʔeep* 'centipede'

394. **ɟer* 'soak'

Jru'. *ɟer* 'soak, macerate' (J), *ɟɛr* (F)
Nya. *ɟin* 'soak, steep, macerate' (F,JL)

395. **jaʔ ʔii* 'grandmother'

Jru'. *ʔjiə* 'grandmother' (H), *jie* (F), *ʔjaʔ ʔjie* (J)
Nya. *jie* 'grandmother' (JL), *jaʔ jie* (F), *iyee* (W)
Sap. *ʔii* 'she' (JS)
Oi. *ʔjaʔ jii* 'grandmother' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔjaa ʔii* 'grandmother' (JS)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həʔii ~ *[s/ʔ]əʔii* 'female'
It appears that there is no phonological contrast between /ʔjii/ and /ʔii/.

396. *dii 'benefactive particle'

Su'. *dii* 'want (to do, to receive)' (PS)
Nya. *dii* 'particle' (F), 'with' (D68); *dii ʔmah* 'who', *dii dii ʔmah* 'with what' (JL)
Sap. *dii* 'that, which' (JS)
Oi. *ndii* 'possessive part.', *taʔ dii* 'don't want' (JS)
Chg. *ʔam dii sai* 'give to you' (JS)
Bra. *dii* 'when (conj.)' (H), 'transitive part.' (MT); *çmiɨ dii* 'equal to', *hnnaj dii* 'as for', *dii khɔɔŋ* 'because' (K01)
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *ti* 'passive particle'

397. *k[r]dii 'slow'

Jru'. *padii* 'slow' (H), *paa dii* (F), *pdii* (J)
Sap. *kadii* 'lazy' (F)
Chg. *kardii* 'lazy' (F)
\\
It is odd that the Jru' form does not show a diphthonged vowel.

398. *rnii 'manner, type'

Jru'. *hniə* 'way, kind' (H); *muuj hnie* 'same' (F,J)
HKL. *mui hɲiə* 'same' (TA)
Nya. *muuj ɲie* 'similar' (JL), *mue hnie* (F)

399. *ɲii 'uncle/aunt'

Nya. *ɲii* 'spouse's uncles and aunts' (JL,F); *khie ɲii* 'spouse of younger sibling' (JL,D68), *khi ɲii* (F), *kiyee nii* (W)
Su'. *ŋii* 'mother's younger sibling' (P)
< >
Alak (H) *ɲiɨ* 'paternal uncle, aunt', (TLT) *ɲɯɯ* 'uncle (parent's younger brother)'
Kasseng (TLT) *ɲɯɯ* 'uncle (parent's younger brother)'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəɲii* 'uncle'
Khmer (Gg) *ɲii* 'female animal'
Khasi (Hen) *kɲii* (kñi) 'maternal uncle'

400. *tii 'that/there (distant)'

Oi. *t̂i* 'that, there (far)', *duntî̂i* 'north' (P)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *tii* 'up there'

401. *trii 'wife'

Lvi. *trii* 'wife' (TLT)
Juk. *tree* 'wife' (TLT)
Jru'. *trie* 'wife' (F,J), *triə* (H,TLT)
HKL. *trieʲh* 'wife' (TA)
Su'. *trie* 'wife; female' (PS)
Nya. *trie* 'wife' (F,JL), *trii [čɪ^{ɛ}]* 'wife' (D68)
Sap. *trii, tria* 'wife, woman' (JS); *trie* 'female', *tarie* 'woman', *t^{s}rii* 'wife' (F)
Sok. *trii, crii* 'wife' (PS)
Oi. *triə* 'wife' (T,JS)
Chg. *cii* 'wife' (JS), *trii* (F)
Lvh. *trii* 'wife' (JS,F)
Bra. *trii* 'wife' (H,KK,K77,K01,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **trii* 'woman', (TLT) 'wife'
PWCB (PS1) **t(ə)ɪɤj* 'wife'
PNB (Sm) **kadriɨ̀* 'female', (PS2) **kdrii*
\\
Khmer (G) *strɛj, satrɛj* 'woman' < Skt. *satri* 'wife'
It appears that this etymon has replaced the MK word reflected by Bahnar *ʔəkan*, Tampuon *ʔŋkan* etc.

402. *sii? 'how many/much'

Jru'. *siəʔ* 'how many' (H), *sieʔ* (F,J)
Su'. *sieʔ* 'how many' (PS)
Nya. *sieʔ* 'how much' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *sieʔ* 'how many?' (JS)
Oi. *sieʔ* 'how many' (JS), 'which' (Km)
Bra. *chiʔ* 'how many' (H), *tsiʔ* (KK)
< >
PKatuic (TLT) **c(ə)nsiʔ* 'how much/many'

403. *kliih 'fall'

Jru'. *kleh* 'fall' (H,F,J)
HKL. *biəʲh* 'fall' (TA)
Nya. *klieh* 'fall' (F,JL,TJ), *klɪ^{ɛ}h* (D68)
Sap. *kliah* 'fall' (JS)
Oi. *kliəh* 'fall, drop' (T)
Lvh. *klii* 'fall' (K77)
Bra. *kliih* 'fall' (H,KK,K01), *klih* (KK)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kleh* 'fall, drop into'
Alak (TLT) *ʔlih* 'fall'
PSB (S) **təlih* 'fall, collapse'
PNB (Sm) **kliɨ̀h* 'fall'; (PS2) **klih* 'fall, drop'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[s/c]əlhəjh ~ *[k/g]əlajh ~ *[b/ʔ]ələjh* 'fall'

404. *riik 'fat (person)'

Lvi. *rɛ̨ik* 'fat' (TLT)
Jru'. *riek* 'fat' (F,J), *riak* (H)
Nya. *riek* 'large, fat' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɟriək* 'fat' (JS)
Oi. *ʔriek* 'fat' (JS)
Chg. *riik* 'fat' (F)

Bra. *rɨik* 'fat' (H)
\\
Khmer (JP) *rɨ̈ka /rɨik/* 'open out, blossom, expand' (doubtful comparison)

405. **biil* 'mat (woven)'

Juk. *bi̯il* 'mat' (TLT)
Jru'. *biəl* 'mat (woven)' (H,TLT), *biel* (F,J)
Bra. *beel* 'mat' (H), *bɛɛl* (K01), *bɛl* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **biəl* 'mat'
Alak (TLT) *bee* 'mat'
PSB (S) **beel* 'mat'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *beel* 'mat'
Note: Brao appears to have the Khmer form.

406. **pr[ʔ]diil* 'compare'

Jru'. *pdiil* 'compare, contrast' (J,F)
Bra. *prdiiw* 'to compare' (K01), *ʔdiil* 'question particle' (H)

407. **gliim* 'cold'

HKL. *biim* 'cold' (TA)
Oi. *liəm* 'cold' (T)
Chg. *gliim* 'cold' (F)
Lvh. *kliim* 'cold, cool' (JS)
Bra. *glim* 'cold' (K77), *gliim* (MT,K01)

408. **ciiŋ* 'gong (type of)'

Chg. *ciiŋ* 'gong' (F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) *ciəŋ* 'gongs'
Bahnar (BM) *ciŋ* 'small gongs'
PNB (Sm) **chìŋ* 'small gong', (PS2) **ciŋ*
\\
Vietnamese *chiêng* 'a gong'

409. **cʔdiiŋ* 'rainbow'

Jru'. *hdieŋ* 'rainbow' (J), *hdiəŋ* (H), *ndiɛŋ, ʔədiɛŋ* (F)
HKL. *breŋ* 'rainbow' (TA)
Nya. *ɟrieŋ* 'rainbow' (F,JL)
Sap. *sədiaŋ ʔək daak* 'rainbow'
Lvh. *criŋ* 'rainbow' (JS)
Bra. *criiŋ* 'rainbow' (H), *tšriiŋ* (K74)
\\
Khmer (JP) *-tianå /-tìiəŋ/* 'stretch, tighten' > *stianå /sdìiəŋ/* 'clothes line used by monks'

410. **liip ~ *liap* 'lightning'

Jru'. *bliep blaŋ* 'lightning' (J)
Nya. *lliep* lightning' (JL), *liep* (F)
Su'. *lête˜p (?)* lightning' (Ha), *ləliàp* (P)
Sap. *krɛɛ liap* 'lightning' (JS)
Oi. *təliàp* 'lightning' (P)
Lvh. *lɛɛ liap* 'lightning' (JS)
Bra. *laliip* 'lightning' (H), *ləəliip* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **cʰəliap* 'lightning'
PSB (S) **ləəp* 'thunder, lightning'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔbəlhɨip ~ *[p/b]əlh[ɨɛ/ɛɛ]p* 'flashing (of light)'

411. **tiir* 'veranda'

Jru'. *tier* 'open, porch, back of house' (F,J)
Nya. *tien* 'veranda' (F,JL)
Lvh. *tiir* 'logs for veranda' (JS)
Bra. *təniir* 'bamboo roof tile' (MT), *təniər* (H)
\\
Khmer (JP) *dadāra /ttiíər/* '(of roof) to be low-pitched, low and spreading', *pandāra /bantiíər/* 'thickness of lumber' < *-dāra /-tiíər/* 'to stretch, be wide'

412. **kiit* 'frog'

Lvi. *kiət* 'frog' (TLT)
Jru'. *nkiet ɟuok* 'frog' (F), *ʔkiet* (J), *ŋkiət* (TLT)
Nya. *kiet* 'small green tree frog' (F,JL)
Sap. *kiat* 'frog' (JS), *kiɛt* (F)
Oi. *kiit* 'frog' (JS)
Chg. *kiit* 'frog' (JS,F)
Bra. *kiit* 'frog' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)kiət/*ʔ(ə)kiit* 'frog'
Bahnar (BM) *kiit, kit, kɨt* 'frog'
PSB (S) **kɨt* 'frog'
PNB (Sm) **kìt* 'frog', (PS2) **ki[i]t*

413. **k[ə]wiit* 'tool of some kind'

Jru'. *kviet* 'scissors' (F)
Nya. *kwiet* 'broom' (JL,F), *gwiet* (W)
\\
Khmer (JP) *khvita /kwèt/* 'sculptor's chisel' < *-vita /-wit/* 'to cut'

414. **piit* 'knife'

Lvi. *pɨit* 'knife' (TLT)
Juk. *piət* 'knife' (TLT)
Jru'. *piət* 'knife' (H,TLT), *piet* (J), *piɛt* (F)
HKL. *piət plət* 'sharp' (TA)
Su'. *piat* 'knife' (P), *piét* (Ha)
Nya. *piet* 'knife' (F,JL), *piit [pɪᵉt]* (D68)
Sap. *piat* 'knife' (JS), *piɛt* (F)
Oi. *piat* 'knife' (P)

Chg. *piit* 'knife' (F)
Lvh. *piet* 'knife' (F)
Bra. *piit* 'knife' (H,KK), *peet* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **piit* 'knife', (TLT) **piət*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həmpiət* ~ **həʔbiet* 'knife', e.g. Bru *mpiət* 'knife' which is close to the source of WB forms. Katu *biət* 'knife' is better compared to Bahnar *but* 'chopping knife'
OKhmer (Pou) *kaṃpit* 'knife'
PPearic (H85) **beet (?)* 'knife'

415. **sniit* 'comb'

Su'. *sniat* 'comb', *siat* 'to comb' (PS)
Chg. *sriit* 'comb' (F)
\\
Khmer (JP) *snita /snàt/* 'fine-toothed comb' < OKhmer *sit /sit/* 'to clean, to cleanse'

416. **tiiw* 'title for woman'

Jru'. *tiew* 'title for woman' (J)
Nya. *tiiw* 'married man or woman' (JL), *diyoo* (W)
\\
Khmer (JP) *dāwa /tíiəw/* '(with personal names) young, pretty'
Note: may be a more recent borrowing.

417. **ɟiʔ* 'sick'

Jru'. *ɟiʔ* 'sick' (H,F,J)
HKL. *ɟiiʔ* 'sick' (TA)
Su'. *ɟiʔ* 'hurt' (PS)
Nya. *ɟiʔ* 'sick, be hurt' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *ɟiʔ* 'sick' (JS,F)
Oi. *ɟiʔ* 'sick' (JS,T)
Chg. *ɟiʔ* 'sick' (JS,F); *nɟiʔ doʔ* 'fever' (F)
Lvh. *ɟiʔ* 'sick' (JS,F)
Bra. *ɟiʔ* 'sick' (H), *ɟik* (KK), *nɟik* (K77), *ɟi* (MT); *ɟeniʔ* 'sickness' (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟiʔ* 'painful'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔiiʔ* 'ache, painful, sick'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟiʔ* 'sick'
PSB (S) **ɟii* 'sickness, pain'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **ɟiʔ* 'sick'
\\
Khmer (JP) *jhī /chýy/* 'to ail, be sick; ache, hurt'
PMonic (D84) **ɲɟəj* 'be in pain'

418. **miʔ* 'plain (food)'

Nya. *miʔ* 'taste bad' (D68,JL); *cɔŋ miʔ miʔ* 'eat simply' (F); *miʔ miʔ* 'simply, poorly, only' (JL)
Oi. *miʔ* ~ *meʔ* 'steamed (rice)' (JS)

419. **tiʔ* 'there yonder'

Nya. *tiʔ cóʔ* 'south' (P)
Oi. *tiʔ tiʔ* 'there (very far)', *niŋ tiʔ* 'north' (JS)
< >
Alak (H) *tiiʔ* 'there (yonder)'
Bahnar (BM) *tii* 'up there'
Stieng (H) *tii* 'there (yonder)'
PNB (PS2) **tii* 'up there'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *ti* 'locative particle'
PMonic (D84) **tɛɛʔ* 'that (not far)'

420. **ʔic* 'excrement'

Lvi. *ʔec* 'excrement' (TLT)
Juk. *ʔic* 'excrement' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔic* 'excrement' (H,F,J,TLT)
Su'. *ʔic* 'excrement' (PS)
Nya. *ʔic* 'excrement' (F,JL)
Oi. *ʔic* 'excrement' (JS)
Chg. *ʔic* 'excrement' (JS,F)
Bra. *ʔik* 'defecate' (KK), *ʔac* 'excrement' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔic* 'excrement'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔɯc* 'excrement'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔic* 'excrement'
PSB (S) **ʔəc* 'excrement'
PNB (Sm) **ʔìc* 'excrement', (PS2) **ʔik*
\\
Khmer (JP) *-ʻiaca /-qìiəc/* 'to be semisoft and disgusting'
PMonic (D84) **ʔic* 'excrement'
PPearic (H85) **ʔic* 'excrement'

421. **bic* 'have (thing/ability)'

Jru'. *bic* 'get, able' (H,J.F)
Su'. *bic* 'to open smth.' (?) (PS)
Nya. *bic* 'get, have' (F,JL,D68), 'become' (JL)
Sap. *bic* 'get, have, exist' (JS)
Oi. *bic* 'get, have, become' (JS)
Chg. *bit* 'have' (P)
Bra. *bic* 'able' (H), 'have' (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **bit/bic* 'have'

422. **ʔih* 'not'

Jru'. *ʔih* 'not/negative' (H,F,JS)
HKL. *ʔirəp* 'bad' (TA)

Su'. *ʔih* 'not' (PS)
Oi. *ʔih* 'not' (JS, T, Km)
Chg. *ʔih* 'no, not' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔih* 'not' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔiiʔ* 'not'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔih* 'negative, not'
Stieng (Haupers) *ʔih* 'like, as'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔVh* 'particle', e.g. Pakoh *ʔih* 'not this but a different one'

423. **bih* 'snake'

Lvi. *pɨh* 'snake' (TLT)
Juk. *bih* 'snake' (TLT)
Jru'. *bih* 'snake' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *vɨ̈h* 'snake' (TA)
Su'. *bɨh* 'snake' (PS)
Sap. *bih* 'snake' (JS,F)
Sok. *bih* 'snake' (PS)
Oi. *bih* 'snake' (JS), *ᵐbis* (T)
Chg. *bih* 'snake' (JS,F)
Lvh. *bih* 'snake' (JS,F)
Bra. *bih* 'snake' (H,K01,MT,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔbih* 'snake'; (TLT) **bih*
PWCB (PS1) **bɯs* 'snake'
Alak (TLT) *bih* 'snake'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbih* 'snake'
PSB (S) **bəs* 'snake'
PNB (Sm) **ʔbajh* 'snake', (PS2) **bəç*
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *vas* 'snake'

424. **kdih* 'shake/stamp up and down'

Jru'. *kdih* 'shake up and down (bottom up)' (F)
Bra. *kədih* 'stamp foot' (KK)
\\
Khmer (JP) *dāsa /tĺiəh/* 'to spring out of way, rebound'

425. **ɟih* 'ride (v.)'

Sap. *ɟih sɛh* 'to ride a horse' (F)
Bra. *ɟih* 'to ride' (H,K01,KK)
< >
Stieng (H) *ɟih* 'to ride'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *jiḥ /ɟih/* 'to straddle, mount, ride on'
Burmese (JP) *cīḥ /sîi/* (semantic not given)
Voicing of the initial indicates an old borrowing into WB.

426. **mih* 'uncle, aunt'

Lvi. *meh kalɔɔ* 'uncle (parent's older brother)' (TLT)
Jru'. *mih* 'uncle, aunt' (F,J); *mih klɔɔ* 'uncle (parent's older brother)' (TLT)
Su'. *mih* 'uncle' (PS)
Nya. *mih* 'uncle or aunt (older than one's parents)' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *mih* 'uncle, aunt' (JS)
Oi. *mih* 'uncle, aunt' (JS), 'I' (T)
Chg. *mih* 'uncle, aunt' (JS)
Lvh. *mih* 'uncle' (JS)
Bra. *mih* 'parents younger brother' (KK), 'father's older brother' (K77)
< >
PWB (TLT) **mih klɔɔ* 'uncle (p's older bro)'
Kasseng (TLT) *mih kooɲ* 'uncle (p's older bro)'
Alak (TLT) *mih kooɲ* 'uncle (p's older bro)'
Bahnar (BM) *mih* 'uncle (p's older bro)'
PSB (S) **miih* 'uncle, aunt (older)'
PNB (Sm) **mɨ̀h* 'father's older sibling', (PS2) **mih* 'uncle/aunt (older)'

427. **tih* 'big'

Lvi. *teh* 'big' (TLT)
Jru'. *tih* 'big' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *tih* 'big' (TA)
Su'. *tih* 'big' (PS)
Nya. *tih* 'big' (F,JL)
Sap. *tih* 'big' (JS,F)
Oi. *tih* 'big' (JS,T), *tiʔh* (Km)
Chg. *tih* 'big' (JS,F)
Lvh. *tih* 'big' (JS)
Bra. *tih* 'large' (H,KK,K77,MT)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **tih* 'big'
PWCB (PS1) **tih* 'big'
Alak (TLT) *tamih* 'big'
Bahnar (BM) *tih* 'big'
PSB (S) **tih* 'wide, mistaken'
PNB (Sm) **tɨ̀h* 'big', (PS2) **tih*
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *tnaḥ, thnas* 'very big, superior'

428. **[s/h]lik* 'thousand'

Jru'. *muaj liik* 'thousand' (P)
Su'. *hlik* 'thousand' (PS)
Nya. *hlik* 'thousand' (F), *hlic* (JL)
Oi. *hlik* 'thousand'(JS)
Chg. *lik* 'thousand' (JS)
Lvh. *haliik* 'thousand' (JS)
Bra. *chlik* 'thousand' (H), *səlik* (KK), *çlik*

(K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **sliik* 'thousand'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *slik* 'unit of 400'

429. **ʔmbil* 'tamarind'

Lvi. *mpii* 'tamarind' (TLT)
Juk. *ɟuuʔ bɯl* 'tamarind' (TLT)
Jru'. *mbiw, ʔəbiw* 'tamarind' (F), *hbiiw* (J), *mbiiw* (TLT)
Su'. *pil* 'tamarind' (PS)
Nya. *mpiw* 'tamarind' (JL,F), *mbiyuu* (W)
Sap. *pəbiaw* 'tamarind' (JS), *mbiiw* (F)
Chg. *plaj mbiw* 'tamarind' (F)
Lvh. *plaj ʔambiiw* 'tamarind' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)mbiil* 'tamarind'
PWCB (PS1) **hblɯɯ* 'tamarind'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həmbil* 'tamarind', e.g. Bru *mpi̤l*
OKhmer (Pou) *ʔami̤bil, ʔami̤vil* 'tamarind'

430. **bil* 'forget'

Jru'. *biil* 'forget' (H,F,J)
Su'. *bil* 'forget' (PS)
< >
Tampuon (Cr) *pi̤l* 'forget'
PNB (PS2) **bil* 'forget'
\\
Katu (TLT) *bil* 'missing, lost'
Katuic forms suggest **6il*.

431. **ɲil* 'raw'

Jru'. *ɲiil* 'raw, unripe, uncooked, premature' (J)
Nya. *ɲiiw* 'raw, uncooked' (JL), *ɲiw* (F)
Chg. *ɲiw* 'raw (meat)' (F)
Bra. *ɲiw* 'alive' (H,K01,K76)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ɲiil* 'green, raw, alive'
\\
Khmer (JP) *ñila /ɲəl/* '(qualifying verbs of movement) quick-tempered or hot tempered manner; impetuous, angrily'; *khñila /kɲəl/* 'expressive for quick, easy turning'
Cf. English 'quick' < 'alive'.

432. **wil* 'turn, spin'

Nya. *pliet wil wil* 'spin round and round' (D68,JL)
Oi. *hwil* 'crazy', *hwəl* 'forget' (JS)
Bra. *çwiiw* 'turn head back' (K01)
< >
PSB (S) **wil* 'round'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **whil* 'spin, round'
Khmer (JP) *vila /wil/* 'turn, revolve, rotate'
PWaic (D80) **wiil* 'go around; go round and round'

433. **trwil* 'winnowing basket'

Su'. *trewihl* 'basket (panier)' (Ha)
Nya. *twiw* 'large flat winnowing basket' (JL), *tviw* (F), *duiyuu* (W)
Sap. *təwiiw* 'winnowing basket' (JS)

434. **ʔin* 'this'

Su'. *ʔin* 'this' (PS)
Nya. *nie ʔin* 'today' (F,JL)
Sap. *ʔin* 'this, he, she, it' (JS)
Oi. *ʔiin* 'this, he, she', *taŋaj ʔin* 'today', *ʔin nɛɛ* 'now' (JS)
Chg. *ʔin taŋaj* 'today' (JS)
Bra. *ʔin nɛh* 'now' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **ʔin* 'auxiliary particle'

435. **cin* 'nine'

Lvi. *ciin* 'nine' (TLT)
Juk. *ciin* 'nine' (TLT)
Jru'. *ciin* 'nine' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *cin* 'nine' (TA)
Su'. *cin~ciin* 'nine' (PS)
Nya. *cin* 'nine' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *cin* 'nine' (JS)
Oi. *cin* 'nine' (JS,T)
Chg. *cin* 'nine' (JS,F)
Lvh. *cen* 'nine' (JS), *ceem, ɟen* (J)
Bra. *ceen* 'nine' (H), *cɛɛn* (KK), *cɛn* (K77)
< >
PWB (TS) **cin* 'nine', (TLT) **ciin*
PWCB (PS1) **(k)ciin* 'nine'
Alak (TLT) *taciin* 'nine'
Bahnar (BM) **təsin* 'nine'
PSB (S) **sin* 'nine'
PNB (Sm) **tacĭn* 'nine', (PS2) **tcin*

436. **khin* 'dare'

Bra. *khin* 'dare' (KK)
< >
PNB (PS2) **khin* 'dare'

437. **mbrin* 'nine (days) in future'

Nya. *mbrin* 'nine days in the future' (F,JL), *mbriin* (W)

Chg. *mbrin* 'five days time' (F)

438. **ʔmiɲ* 'don't like/want'

Jru'. *ʔmiɲ* 'no' (H), 'not possible' (J), 'hate' (F,J)
Nya. *mmiɲ* 'negative' (F); *miɲ* 'don't want to; detest' (JL)
Chg. *min* 'hate' (P)
\\
Khmer *min /min/* 'no'

439. **biŋ* 'full'

Lvi. *piiŋ* 'full' (TLT)
Juk. *bi̱iŋ* 'full' (TLT)
Jru'. *biiɲ* 'full' (H), *biiŋ* 'full' (F,J), *biɲ* (TLT)
HKL. *wiŋ* 'full' (TA)
Nya. *biŋ* 'full' (F,JL,TJ), *khee mriŋ* 'full moon' (F,JL)
Sap. *biŋ* 'full' (JS)
Oi. *biŋ* 'full' (JS,T)
Lvh. *biŋ, tabiŋ* 'full' (JS)
Bra. *biŋ* 'full (container)' (H,K01,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **biiŋ* 'full, filled'
PWCB (PS1) **biiŋ* 'full, filled'
Alak (TLT) *biiŋ* 'full'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbɛŋ* 'full'
PSB (S) **beeŋ* 'full'
PNB (Sm) **ʔbi̱ɲ* 'full', (PS2) **biŋ*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **bəɲ* ~ **biŋ* 'full'
OKhmer (JP) *piiŋ* 'swollen, pot bellied';
MKhmer (JP) *beeŋ* 'to be full, sated'.

440. **diŋ* 'bamboo tube'

Jru'. *taŋ diiŋ* 'bamboo tube' (F), *diŋ* (J)
Nya. *diŋ* 'stiff bamboo tube' (F,JL)
Bra. *diŋ* 'tube' (H,MT)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *ʔdiiŋ* 'bamboo tube'
PSB (S) **dəɲ* 'bamboo tube'
PNB (Sm) **ʔdi̱ŋ* 'bamboo pipe'; **ʔdriiŋ* 'drinking straw'

441. **ɟiŋ* 'sew'

Jru'. *ɟiiɲ* 'sew' (H,J,TA)
HKL. *ɟiɲ* 'sew' (TA)
Nya. *ɟiŋ* 'sew' (F,JL)
Oi. *ɟiŋ* 'sew' (T)
Bra. *ɟiŋ* 'sew' (H,K01)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ɟiiŋ* 'sew'
Alak (TLT) *dz̤iiŋ* 'sew'
Tampuon (Cr) *c̤iŋ* 'sew'
PSB (S) **ɟəɲ* 'sew'
\\
PMonic (D84) **ɟeeŋ* 'sew'
OKhmer (JP) *'añjeñ /ʔənɟəəɲ/* 'to go to meet, go up to or toward, join'; Khmer *bhjœña /pcə́əɲ/* 'stitch 2 edges of sampot together into a tube skirt'

442. **ɟriŋ* 'wax'

Jru'. *ɟriiɲ* 'wax' (H); *ɟriin* 'beeswax' (F,J)
Nya. *ɟriŋ* 'beeswax' (F,JL)
Sap. *criŋ* 'beeswax' (JS)
Lvh. *ɟriŋ* 'wax' (JS)
Bra. *ɟriŋ* 'wax' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *ɟrɛŋ* 'wax'
Tampuon (Huffman) *c'reeŋ* 'candle, wax'

443. **[k/ʔ]siŋ* 'gums'

Juk. *kasiɲ* 'gums' (TLT)
Jru'. *nsi̱ɲ* 'gums' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)nsiɲ* 'gums'

444. **tiŋ* 'following, next'

Sap. *tiŋ* 'following, next (year) (JS)
Nya. *ngwɔɔ tiŋ* 'next year' (F)
Oi. *tiŋ* 'over, in (sky)' (JS)
< >
PSB (S) **tiŋ* 'follow, chase'
OKhmer (Pou) *tiŋ* 'follow, chase'

445. **wiŋ* 'return'

Jru'. *wiiɲ* 'return' (H,J)
HKL. *viŋ* 'return' (TA)
Nya. *wiŋ* 'return' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *wiɲ* 'return, come' (JS)
Sok. *viŋ* 'return' (PS)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **ɣəwiŋ* ~ **rəwiŋ* 'bend, circle'
OKhmer (Pou) *viŋ, viɲ* 'come back, return; anew'

446. **[pə]lip* 'shut (eyes)'

Nya. *lip* 'blocked; solid', *plip mat* 'shut eyes' (F,JL); *plip* 'to blink' (D68)
Sap. *lip mat* 'close eyes' (JS)
Oi. *lip* 'shut (eyes)' (T,JS)
Chg. *palip* 'shut (eyes)' (F)
Lvh. *parlip* 'sleep' (JS)
Bra. *hŋan ləp* 'sleep' (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **lip* 'sleep; close eyes'

Bahnar (BM) *səlip* 'darknight when can't see at all', *glip* 'become gradually dark'

447. **[s]t[i/ɨ]r* 'cricket'
Jru'. *tiir* 'cricket' (F,J)
Nya. *tin* 'earth cricket' (F,JL)
Chg. *satir* 'cricket' (F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **htiir* 'cricket'
Bahnar (BM) *tər məək* 'dragonfly larva'

448. **bit* 'twist, turn'
Sap. *bit* 'to turn' (JS)
Bra. *mbit cak* 'twist at waist with chest out; to close' (KK)
\\
Note: Miller's enigmatic (1988) Trieng list includes *bit* 'squeeze (wring)'

449. **cit* 'ten'
Lvi. *cet* 'ten' (TLT)
Juk. *cit* 'ten' (TLT)
Jru'. *cet* 'ten' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *cit* 'ten' (TA)
Su'. *cit* 'ten' (PS)
Nya. *cit* 'ten' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *ɟit* 'ten' (JS)
Oi. *cit* 'ten' (T,JS,Km)
Chg. *cit* 'ten' (JS,F)
Lvh. *cit, ɟit* 'ten' (JS)
Bra. *cit* 'ten' (H,K77)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **cit* 'ten'
PWCB (PS1) **(k)ɟɯt* 'ten'
Alak (TLT) *dʑit* 'ten'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟit* 'ten'
PSB (S) **ɟət ~ *məɟət* 'ten'
PNB (Sm) **ɟàt* 'ten', (PS2) **ɟət* 'ten'

450. **ɟit* 'draw (water)'
Jru'. *ɟet daak* 'ladle (water), scoop up, draw water' (J)
Nya. *ɟit daak* 'dip water' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɟit daak* 'to dip water' (JS)
Chg. *ɟit daak* 'draw water' (F)
Bra. *ɟit* 'to draw (water)' (K01,KK)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ɟit* 'dip, draw (water)'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔɟit ~ *ʔjit* 'dip, draw (water)'

451. **mbrit* 'ten (days) in future'
Jru'. *tŋaj brit* 'five days in the future' (J)
Nya. *mbrit* 'ten days in the future' (F,JL,W), *bbrit* (JL)
Lvh. *brit* 'three days time' (JS)

452. **ndrit* 'ten (days) in past'
Jru'. *tŋaj drit* 'five days ago' (J)
Su'. *ndrɪt* 'five days ago' (PS)
Nya. *nie ndrit* 'ten days ago' (F,JL); *[nɟ̌rit]* 'ten days hence' (D68)

453. **trpit* 'ear'
Lvi. *tapiit* 'ear' (TLT)
Jru'. *hpiit* 'ear' (H,J), *həpiit* (F), *mpiit* (TLT)
HKL. *tra$^{?}$pit* 'ear' (TA)
Su'. *sapit* 'ear' (PS), *trepét* (Ha)
Nya. *ppit* 'ear' (D68,JL), *pit* (F,TJ)
Sap. *təpit* 'ear' (JS), *tapit* (F)
Oi. *trapit* 'ear' (JS), *rapit* (T)
Chg. *trpit* 'ear' (JS,F)
Lvh. *trapit* 'ear' (JS), *tapit* (F)
Bra. *trəpit* 'ear' (H,KK,K77), *krəpit* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **trəpɨt* 'ear', (TLT) **t(ə)mpiit/*t(ə)rpiit*
PSB (S) **pət* 'ear lobe'
PNB (PS2) **pət* 'ear' > Jeh (G&G) *pàt* 'ear'

454. **hwit* 'shake (self)'
Jru'. *hwit* 'crazy' (J)
Nya. *wit* 'epileptic' (F,JL)
Oi. *krɔk wit parɔh* 'cow's shaking its bell' (JS)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *həwət* 'swing arm back and forth'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəwit ~ *ɣəwɨt* 'shake'

455. **gliw* 'leech'
Nya. *gliw* 'leech' (F,JL)
Sap. *gliw* 'leech'(JS)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kliəw* 'big water leech'
PSB (S) **gəluu ~ *bəluu* 'leech'

456. **niw* 'monkey'
Jru'. *niw* 'monkey' (H)
Su'. *niiw* 'monkey' (PS)
Nya. *niiw* 'monkey' (JL), *niw* (F), *niˑw* (TJ)
Sap. *niw* 'monkey' (JS)
Chg. *ɲiw* 'monkey' (F)
Oi. *ɲiw* 'monkey' (JS)
Lvh. *niw* 'monkey' (JS)
Bra. *niw* 'monkey' (K01,K74)

457. *kliah 'groin'

Lvi. *kaliɛh* 'lymph glands in the groin' (TLT)
Jru'. *kliəjh* 'lymph glands in the groin' (TLT)
Nya. *tʌʌm kliah* 'pubis' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-k(ə)liəs* 'lymph glands in the groin'
Taliang (TLT) *patoot calias* 'lymph glands in the groin'
Alak (TLT) *kaliəh* 'lymph glands in the groin'

458. *kɲiah 'nail/claw'

Lvi. *kanniəh* 'nail' (TLT)
Juk. *kadɛh* 'nail' (TLT)
Jru'. *knɪɛih* 'nail' (F), *knias* (J), *kaniajh* (TLT)
HKL. *kəŋɛjh* 'nail', *krɲiɛjh* 'claw' (TA)
Su'. *kriah* 'nail' (PS)
Nya. *nniah* 'nail' (F,JL)
Sap. *kəniah tii* 'fingernail' (JS)
Oi. *kraniah* 'nail, claw' (JS)
Chg. *krɲiɛh* 'nail' (F)
Lvh. *karniah* 'nail, claw' (JS)
Bra. *krəniɛh* 'claw' (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **karniəh* 'fingernail', (TLT) **k(ə)rniəs*
PWCB (PS1) **kəriəs* 'nail'
Alak (TLT) *kaneh* 'nail'
Bahnar (BM) *təʔŋjəh* 'fingernail'
Tampuon (Cr) *ʔɲhŋah* 'nail'
PSB (S) **kəhniəh* 'nail, claw'
PNB (Sm) **caʔnɛɛih* 'fingernail', (PS2) **kʔniah*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəriejh* ~ **kərlejh* ~ **kərɛh* 'claw, nail'

459. *riah 'root'

Lvi. *riəh* 'root' (TLT)
Juk. *rɛɛh* 'root' (TLT)
Jru'. *rias* 'root' (H,J), *riɛih* (F), *riəjh* (TLT)
HKL. *rijəh* 'root' (TA)
Su'. *riah* 'root' (PS)
Nya. *riaih* 'root' (JL), *riah* (F), *řieh* (TJ)
Sap. *riah* 'root' (F)
Sok. *ɟriah~driah* 'root' (PS)
Oi. *riɛh* 'root' (JS), *rijejh* (T)
Chg. *riah* 'root' (F)
Lvh. *riah* 'root' (JS, F)
Bra. *riax* 'root' (H), *riɛh* (MT), *riɛç* (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **riəs* 'root'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəries* 'root'
Alak (TLT) *reh* 'root'
Bahnar (BM) *rəh* 'root'
PSB (S) **nəriəh* 'root'
PNB (Sm) **rɛɛih*, (PS2) **riah* 'root'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **riəjh* 'root'
PMonic (D84) **ris* 'root'
PPearic (H85) **rees* 'root'
Mundari (Osada 1992) *red* 'root'

460. *miak 'daughter-in-law'

Jru'. *miak* 'son/daughter-in-law' (J)
Nya. *miak* 'daughter-in-law' (F,JL)
Oi. *maa jiak* 'daughter-in-law' (P)

461. *dial 'lick'

Jru'. *lial piat* 'lick, roll tongue' (J), *diɛl, liɛl piɛt* (F)
Su'. *dial* 'lick' (P)
Nya. *diaw* 'lick' (F,JL)
Oi. *liaw* 'lick' (P)
Bra. *dɛl* 'taste with tip of tongue' (K01)
< >
Tampuon (Cr) *ləjɛt* 'hungry'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ɗɛɛl* 'lick'

462. *prial 'hail'

Lvi. *prɯɲ~priɛɤ* 'hail' (TLT)
Juk. *krɛl* 'hail' (TLT)
Jru'. *kleh briɛl* 'hail, hailing' (F); *prial* 'hail' (J); *briəl* (TLT)
HKL. *priəw* 'hail' (TA)
Nya. *priaw* 'hail' (F,JL)
Sap. *priaw* 'hail' (JS)
Lvh. *prial* 'hail' (JS)
Bra. *prriaw* 'hail' (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **priaw* 'hail', (TLT) **priəl*
Alak (TLT) *pree* 'hail'
Bahnar (BM) *prɛl* 'ice'
PSB (S) **pəliər* 'hail'
PNB (Sm) **prɛl* 'hail', (PS2) **prial*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pərhiɛl* 'hail'
Khmer (Pe) *bril* 'hail'

463. *tial 'earring'

Jru'. *piit səəp tial* 'ear lobe' (J), *tiɛl* 'earrings' (F), *tiəl* 'comb like appendage below neck' (TLT)
Su'. *teao* 'earring' (Ha)
Nya. *tiaw* 'earrings; wear something inside

one's belt' (F,JL)
Chg. *tiɛw* 'earring' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **tiəl* 'earrings'

464. **wial* 'top of head'

Bra. *wiɛw* 'top of head' (KK), *wiəw* (K77)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həwial* ~ **[s/ʔ]əwiil* 'crown of head'

465. **rwial* 'rotate, encircle'

Juk. *rawiəl* 'around, encircling' (TLT)
Jru'. *hwial* 'turn, bend' (J), *wial* 'turn' (H)
Sap. *wian* 'rotate' (JS)
Bra. *wiɛr* 'go around smth. in one's path' (KK,K77)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **wh[ie]l* 'circle (v.)'
OKhmer (JP) *βeer* 'to turn; bend', >
Khmer (JP) *-wɛɛr* 'to turn around or back', *-wɛɛl* 'to turn, revolve; *wíiəl* 'to turn'

466. **kmbiak* 'carry in arms'

Jru'. *kbiak* 'carry (child) on hip, in arms' (J); *kəbiɛk* 'carry (child)' (F)
Nya. *ppiak* 'carry in one's arms' (JL), *piak* (F)
Bra. *kmbiɛk* 'carry on hip' (K01), *kambiɛk* (KK,K77)

467. **p[ə]riak* 'discharge, stick out'

Lvi. *parɛɛk* 'discharge from the eyes ' (TLT)
Jru'. *priək* 'discharge from the eyes ' (TLT)
Nya. *ppriak* 'stick out' (JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **brɛɛk* 'discharge from the eyes'

468. **[ʔ]biam* 'corner of mouth'

Lvi. *piəm* 'corner of mouth' (TLT)
Jru'. *biam* 'corner of mouth' (J), *mbiəm* (TLT)
Bra. *biɛm* 'lips' (KK), *mbiɛm* (K77)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)mbiəm* 'corner of mouth'
PWCB (PS1) **bɛɛm* 'corner of mouth'
Alak (TLT) *biim* 'corner of mouth'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɣəʔbiem* 'hold in mouth'
Khmer (Pe) *piəm* 'hold in one's mouth'

469. **ciam* 'feed, offer'

Jru'. *ciam* 'feed' (H,J), *ciɛm* (F)
Nya. *ciam brah* 'make offerings to the spirits' (F,JL)
Chg. *ciam* 'feed, make sacrifice' (F)
Bra. *ciam* 'raise (pigs)' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hjɛm* 'feed'
Tampuon (Cr) *çɛm* 'raise, care for'
PSB (S) **siəm* 'feed'
PNB **cɛɛm* 'to feed', (PS2) **ciam*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəcɛɛm* ~ **həcɛɛm* 'to feed'
PMonic (D84) **[n]cim* 'to raise (children, animals); feed sustain'

470. **kʔdiam* 'onions/garlic'

Jvi. *kadiəm* 'onions-like herbs' (TLT)
Juk. *kadiəm* 'onions-like herbs' (TLT)
Jru'. *kdiam* 'spring-onions, shallots' (F,J); *kadiəm* 'onions-like herbs' (TLT)
Nya. *griam* 'small onions' (F,JL)
Bra. *kədiam* 'garlic' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **kdiəm* 'onions-like herbs'
PWCB (PS1) **kdiəm* 'onions-like herbs'
Alak (TLT) *kadiəm* 'onions'
Bahnar (BM) *kədim* 'onions'
PSB (S) **ʔiəm* ~ **diəm* 'onion'
PNB (Sm) **gaʔdiim* 'onion', (PS2) **kdiam*
\\
Khmer ខ្ទឹម *khtɨm* 'onion'
Lao ໜຶ່ມ /*kátʰiém*/ 'garlic'

471. **niam* 'good'

Lvi. *tiniɛm* 'good' (TLT)
Jru'. *niam* 'good' (J)
Su'. *niam* 'good' (PS)
Nya. *niam* 'good, well' (F,JL)
Sap. *niam* 'good, healthy' (JS)
Oi. *niam* 'good, better' (JS)
Chg. *niam* 'good' (P)
Lvh. *niam* 'good' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **niəm* 'good', (TLT) 'pretty, beautiful, handsome, good looking'
PWCB (PS1) **liəm* 'good, virtuous, pretty, beautiful'
Alak (TLT) *leem* 'good, virtuous, pretty, beautiful, handsome, good looking'
Bahnar (BM) *ljɛm* 'good, healthy, well, good looking'
PSB (S) **niəm* 'good'
PNB (Sm) **lɛɛm* 'good', (PS2) **liam*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **lə-[l/lh][e/ɛ]:m* ~

**[l/lh][e/ɛ]:m* 'good', cf. Katu *liem* 'good'

472. *[d/ɟ]riam 'spade, mattock'
Juk. *driəm* 'spade, mattock' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟriem* 'spade' (F); *ɟriəm* 'spade, mattock' (TLT)
Su'. *riam* 'mattock', *riam cɛ́ʔ* 'spade' (P)
Nya. *cʰiăm* 'mattock' (P)
Sap. *riam* 'spade' (JS)
Oi. *triaŋ* 'spade' (P)
Chg. *siam* 'mattock' (P)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟriəm* 'spade, mattock'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəriem* 'spade'
Lao ຂຽມ */siăm/* 'small spade'
Note: the initials suggest a Khmer origin.

473. *prniam 'repair'
Jru'. *pniam* 'repair, cure' (J)
Bra. *parliɛm* 'correct a written error' (H)
< >
Tampuon (Cr) *prəjạm* 'fix'
\\
Note: derived from **niam* 'good'.

474. *ʔwian 'ricefield (wet)'
Jru'. *ʔwian* 'ricefield (wet)' (H,J), *ʔviɛn* (F)
Nya. *ʔwian* 'ricefield' (F,JL)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **weel* 'village'
Note: the final makes the Katuic comparison doubtful.

475. *cian 'insert'
Jru'. *cian* 'pick with sharp instrument' (J)
Nya. *dwaŋ cian* 'bamboo shoots preserved in salt in a jar' (JL)
Bra. *cian* 'insert, wedge (n.)' (H)

476. *dian 'candle'
Juk. *dịən* 'candle' (TLT)
Jru'. *diən* 'candle' (H,TLT), *dian* (J)
Nya. *dian* 'candle' (F,JL)
Bra. *dian* 'candle' (H), *diɛn* (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **diən* 'candle'
PWCB (PS1) **diən* 'candle'
Alak (TLT) *diən* 'candle'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *den, dyan* 'candle'
Lao ທຽນ */thiăn/* 'candle, incense stick'

477. *kʔbian 'numb'
Nya. *gwian* 'go numb' (F,JL)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **səbɨin* 'numb'

478. *prian 'teach'
Jru'. *prien* 'teach' (JL), *priɛn* (F)
Nya. *prian* 'teach' (F,JL)
Bra. *pŋhiɛn* 'teach' (K01)
\\
OKhmer (JP) *parryān ~ parryan[n] ~ paryyān /priiən/* 'to teach, train'
Note: Brao appears to have prefixed the Lao form ຮຽນ /hian/.

479. *rian 'say, tell'
Nya. *rian* 'tell' (F,JL); *řjɛn* 'speak' (TJ)
Oi. *riən* 'tell' (Km)
Bra. *riɛn* 'say' (KK,K01,H)
\\
OKhmer (JP) *ryān /riiən/* 'exert oneself; study, practice, learn'

480. *wian 'civet'
Jru'. *soŋ wian* 'large spotted civet' (J), *suŋ viɛn* (F)
Nya. *na wian* 'civet' (F,JL)

481. *[ʔ]miaŋ 'request'
Jru'. *la ʔmiɛŋ* 'ask, request' (F); *ʔmiaŋ* 'gift' (J)
Nya. *miaŋ* 'request, ask for something' (F,JL)

482. *ciaŋ 'hold'
Jru'. *ciaŋ* 'bring, hold for someone' (JS); 'pull' (F)
Chg. *ciaŋ* 'hold (v.)' (F)

483. *ciaŋ 'lean to/on one side'
Jru'. *kəciəŋ* 'bend over' (H)
Nya. *cciaŋ* 'side' (JL); *kwii cciaŋ* 'sleep on the side' (JL), *kwii ciaŋ* (F)
Sap. *ciaŋ* 'to lean' (JS)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *cɛɛŋ* 'lean, go to the side'
\\
Khmer (JP) *-chiaña /-chiiəŋ/* [> Thai *chĭəŋ*] 'turned to one side; slant, tilt, slope, lean'

484. *kniaŋ 'tusk, fang'
Jru'. *kniɛŋ* 'boar tusk' (F), *kniaŋ* (J), *kaniəŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *piŋ ŋriaŋ* 'canine tooth, fang' (F)
Bra. *niiŋ kəniaŋ* 'medicinal plant: *Amomum*

sp.' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kniəŋ* 'fang'
PSB (S) **gəniəŋ ~ *gəneeŋ* 'canine tooth, tusk'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kənh[ɛɛŋ]* 'tooth', e.g. Kriang *kəniaŋ* 'tooth'
Khmer (Pou) *gāña /kíiəŋ/* 'to flare'

485. **sliaŋ* 'slip(pery)'

Lvi. *haliaŋ* 'slippery' (TLT)
Juk. *saliaŋ* 'slippery' (TLT)
Jru'. *hliɛŋ* 'slippery, slide' (F), *hliaŋ* (J); *liəŋ* 'slippery' (TLT)
Nya. *hliaŋ* 'slide' (F,JL)
Chg. *hriaŋ* 'slip' (F)
Lvh. *halian* 'smooth' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)liəŋ* 'slippery'

486. **h[ə]rɪaŋ* 'thirsty'

Jru'. *heň klea* 'faim (avoir) (have hunger)' (C)
Chg. *hriaŋ daak* 'thirsty' (F)
Bra. *həriəŋ* 'thirsty, to crave' (H), 'to hunger' (KK)
< >
Tampuon (H) *hrɛɛŋ* 'thirsty'

487. **ɟiaŋ* 'gold'

Lvi. *chiəŋ* 'gold' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟiaŋ* 'copper' (H,J); *ɟiɛŋ duum* (F)
Su'. *ghièng* 'gold' (Ha)
Nya. *ɟiaŋ* 'copper' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɟiaŋ* 'gold' (JS), *ɟiɛŋ* (F)
Oi. *ɟiaŋ* 'gold' (JS)
Chg. *ɟiɛŋ* 'gold' (F)
Lvh. *ɟiaŋ* 'gold' (JS), *ɟiɛŋ* (F)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟiəŋ* or **ɟeeŋ* 'gold', (TLT) **ɟɛɛŋ*
PWCB (PS) **ɟiəŋ* 'gold'
Alak (TLT) *dʑiəŋ* 'gold'
\\
Cf. **ɟeeŋ* 'gold'
Note: Alak does not show the expected monophthong, which perhaps indicates borrowing.

488. **ɟrɪaŋ* 'sexual intercourse'

Nya. *ɟrɪaŋ* 'have intercourse' (people or animals)' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *gjaŋ* 'friend'
PSB (S) **jiəŋ* 'friend'
PNB (Sm) **ɟiiŋ* 'friend', (PS2) **ɟiaŋ*

489. **kiaŋ* 'elbow'

Lvi. *məm kiəŋ* 'elbow' (TLT)
Juk. *tok kɛɛŋ* 'elbow' (TLT)
Jru'. *kiɛŋ* 'elbow' (F), *kiaŋ* (J), *kiəŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *ttɔk kiaŋ* 'elbow' (JL), *tok kiaŋ* (F)
Oi. *kiaŋ* 'elbow' (JS)
Chg. *kiaŋ* 'elbow' (JS), *kiɛŋ* (F)
Lvh. *kiaŋ* 'elbow' (JS)
Bra. *kiɛŋ* 'elbow' (K77), 'wing' (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **kiəŋ* 'elbow'
PWCB (PS1) **kiəŋ* 'elbow'
Alak (TLT) *kɔŋ keeŋ* 'elbow'
Tampuon (Cr) *rəkɛɛŋ* 'elbow'
PSB (S) **kiəŋ* 'elbow'
PHrS (Sm) **kiəŋ* 'elbow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **-gɛɛŋ* 'elbow'
Khmer (JP) *kēña /kaaɛŋ/* 'form a sharp angle; elbow, angle'

490. **kəliaŋ* 'sliding bolt lock'

Lvi. *kaliəŋ* 'sliding bolt or lock' (TLT)
Jru'. *kaliəŋ* 'sliding bolt or lock' (TLT)
Nya. *kliaŋ mmooŋ* 'close the door' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)liəŋ* 'sliding bolt or lock'
Taliang (TLT) *kaliaŋ* 'sliding bolt or lock'
Alak (TLT) *kalaŋ* 'sliding bolt or lock'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **k-(ə)r-liaŋ* 'sliding bolt or lock' < **kliaŋ* 'fasten with a bolt'

491. **krɪaŋ* 'jambolan (black plum)'

Lvi. *krɪəŋ* 'jambolan' (TLT)
Juk. *krɛɛŋ* 'jambolan' (TLT)
Jru'. *krɪəŋ* 'jambolan' (TLT), *kriaŋ* 'black plum (*Eugenia jambolana*)' (J)
Bra. *kriaŋ* '*Myrtacées: Syzygium* spp.' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **krɪəŋ* 'jambolan'
Alak (TLT) *kreeŋ* 'jambolan'
Bahnar (BM) *krɛŋ* 'reddish black berry'

492. **knɪiaŋ* 'catfish (type of)'

Lvi. *ntiɛŋ* 'type of freshwater catfish' (TLT)
Jru'. *ktiaŋ* 'type of freshwater catfish' (J), *katiəŋ* (TLT)
Bra. *kəntiaŋ* 'a man's name' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **(h/ʔ)tiəŋ* 'type of freshwater catfish'

Alak (TLT) *ntiəŋ* 'type of freshwater catfish'

493. **[C]tiaŋ* 'branch'

Nya. *ttiaŋ ʔlɔɔŋ* 'branch' (JL), *tiaŋ ʔlɔɔŋ* (F)
< >
PNB (Sm) **[ ]tiiŋ*, (PS2) **tiaŋ* 'handle'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **gətieŋ* 'vine'

494. **liaŋ* 'skull, shell'

Nya. *liaŋ baŋ* 'temples, part (of head) around the ears' (F,JL); *liaŋ* 'shell' (W,JL)
Lvh. *tuk kliaŋ* 'bald (bare skull)' (JS)
< >
Alak (H) *klɛɛŋ* 'forehead'
Bahnar (BM) *klɛŋ* 'forehead'
PSB (S) **[ ]liəŋ* 'forehead'
PNB (Sm) **klɛŋ* 'forehead', (PS2) **klɛɛŋ*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəlieʔ* 'forehead'

495. **siaŋ* 'whittle (bamboo)'

Jru' *siaŋ* 'whittle, sharpen' (J), *siɛŋ* (F)
Nya. *siaŋ* 'sharpen' (F), whittle, carve, cut bamboo strips (JL); *ssiaŋ* 'shave wood' (D68)
Sap. *siaŋ* 'cut bamboo ties' (F)
Chg. *siaŋ* 'sharpen' (F)
Lvh. *siaŋ* 'cut bamboo ties' (F)

496. **priap* 'organise'

Nya. *priap* 'to put in order' (D68,JL)
Oi. *priəp* 'serve up (rice)' (JS)
< >
OKhmer (JP) *ryyāp~ryyap /riiiəp/* 'to order, organise, arange'

497. **riap* 'count'

Jru'. *riap* 'count' (H, J), *riɛp* (F)
Oi. *criəp* 'count' (T)
Chg. *riap* 'count' (F)
Lvh. *riap* 'count' (JS)
Bra. *riap* 'count' (H), *riɛp* (KK), *riəp* (K74)
< >
OKhmer (JP) *rap /rap/* 'count' > Mod. Khmer /roəp/.
Note: the Khmer comparison suggests borrowing through a language that diphthongised long vowels, such as Bru.

498. **ʔiar* 'chicken'

Juk. *ʔiər* 'chicken' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔiar* 'chicken' (H,J), *ʔiɛr* (F), *ʔiər* (TLT)
HKL. *ʔiər* 'chicken' (TA)
Su'. *ʔiar* 'chicken' (PS)
Nya. *ʔian* 'chicken' (F,JL)
Sap. *ʔiar* 'chicken' (JS,F)
Sok. *ʔial* 'chicken' (PS)
Oi. *ʔiar* (JS), *ʔiər* (T)
Chg. *ʔiar* (F,JS)
Lvh. *ʔiar* 'chicken' (JS), *ʔiɛr* (F)
Bra. *ʔjiar* 'chicken' (H), *ʔjiɛr* (K01), *ijɛr* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **ʔiər* 'chicken'
PSB (S) **ʔiər* 'chicken'
PNB (Sm) **ʔjɛr* 'chicken'
\\
PKatuic (GD) **s-m-ɓeer* 'cock's comb'
PWaic (D80) **ʔɛr* 'chicken'
Khasi (GD) **s-ʔiar* 'chicken'

499. **[t]biar* 'rim, edge'

Lvi. *tapiər* 'rim, edge, bank' (TLT)
Juk. *bi̯ər* 'rim, edge, bank' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)biər* 'rim, edge, bank'
\\
MiddleKhmer (JP) *kpēra /kɓɛɛr/* 'brink, verge, rim, lip'

500. **kciar* 'sideways, to one side'

Lvi. *kaciər* 'sideway, to one side' (TLT)
Jru'. *kaciər* 'sideway, to one side' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ciər* 'sideway, to one side'

501. **kntiar* 'termite'

Lvi. *kantiɛr* 'termite' (TLT)
Juk. *katiər* 'termite' (TLT)
Jru'. *ktiar* 'termite' (F,J), *katiər* (TLT)
Su'. *dətial* 'termite' (P)
Nya. *ttian* 'small termite' (JL), *tian* (F)
Oi. *katir* 'termite' (JS)
Chg. *katir* 'termite' (JS)
Lvh. *katiar* 'termite' (JS)
Bra. *kəntiar* 'termite' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ntiər* 'termite'
Alak (TLT) *kateer* 'termite'
Bahnar (BM) *kətir* 'termite'
PSB (S) **gətiər* 'termite'
PNB (PS2) **ktiar* 'termite'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)diir* 'cicada'
OKhmer (Pou) *kantjar* 'termite'
Khasi (Hen) *ktiar* (ktiar) 'centipede'

502. *siar 'string (beads etc.)'

Jru'. *siar* 'thread, skewer' (J), *siɛr piər ʔlɔɔŋ* 'thread flowers' (F)
Nya. *sian* 'string (of flowers)' (F,JL)
Lvh. *karsian* 'cord' (JS)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **siər* 'string (flowers/beads)'
\\
Khmer (JP) *siara /sʲìər/* 'to follow along a line'

503. *niar 'bamboo panelling'

Nya. *nian* 'floor' (F,D68,JL)
Oi. *niar* 'woven walls' (JS)
< >
PSB (S) **təniər* 'bamboo floor'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t(ə)niɛr* 'split bamboo floor'

504. *ciat 'cut through'

Jru'. *ciat* 'cut (slice)' (H), 'slice, cut into portions' (J)
Nya. *ciət* 'cut (with knife)' (TJ)
Chg. *ciat* 'cut through' (F)
Bra. *ciɛt* 'harvest' (KK), *tšiɛt* 'cut' (K74)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hjɛt* 'cut oneself'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **cɪət ~ *c[ee/ɛɛ]t* 'to slice' (e.g. Bru *ciət* 'to slice').
Khmer (JP) *cita /cə̀t/* 'cut, slice, trim' < Chinese.

505. *hkiat 'itch; scabies'

Lvi. *ŋkiət* 'scabies' (TLT)
Jru'. *nkiɛt* 'itch, scabies' (F), *hkiat* (J); *ŋkiət* 'scabies' (TLT)
Nya. *giat* 'to itch, scratch' (F,D68,JL); *kiat* 'scabies' (D68,JL), 'yaws' (JL)
Oi. *giat* 'itchy' (JS)
Chg. *kiat* 'itch' (P)
Bra. *gəgiɛt* 'to itch' (KK,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **giət* 'itch'; (TLT) **ʔ(ə)ŋkiət* 'itchy', **-(ə)ŋkiət* 'scabies'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəkiət* 'itch, itchy', **kiət* 'scabies'
PSB (S) **kiət* 'itchy'
\\
Khmer (JP) *skiata /skʲìət/* 'to rub hard'

506. *k[ʔ]diat 'narrow'

Jru'. *kədiɛt* 'pinch, pinched' (F), *kdiat* (J)
HKL. *kadiət* 'narrow' (TA)
Lvh. *kadiat* 'narrow' (JS)
Bra. *kədiat* 'narrow' (H), *kdiɛt* (K74)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kndiət* 'narrow, pass by closely'

507. *lpiat 'tongue'

Lvi. *hapiət* 'tongue' (TLT)
Juk. *lapiət* 'tongue' (TLT)
Jru'. *piat* 'tongue' (H,J,F), *piət* (TLT)
HKL. *piət* 'tongue' (TA)
Su'. *hərpiat* 'tongue' (PS)
Nya. *ppiat* 'tongue' (JL), *piat* (F,D68)
Sap. *piat* 'tongue' (JS)
Sok. *hapiat* 'tongue' (PS)
Oi. *sapiat* 'tongue' (JS), *mpiət* (T)
Chg. *trpiat* 'tongue' (JS), *mpiɛt* (F)
Lvh. *hapiat* 'tongue' (JS)
Bra. *mpiat* 'tongue' (H), *hmpiɛt* (KK,K01), *mmpiɛt* (K77), *ʔampiɛt* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **[ʔ]piat* 'tongue', (TLT) **h(ə)ɪpiət*
Alak (TLT) *m̥peet* 'tongue'
Bahnar (BM) *rəpjɛt* 'tongue'
PSB (S) **ləpiət ~ *nəpiət* 'tongue'
PNB (Sm) **rapiit* 'tongue', (PS2) **rpiat*
\\
Probably derived by infixation from a root **liat* 'lick', cf. Brao *hmpuət* 'sell' < *ruət* 'buy'.

508. *piat 'tick'

Lvi. *pipi̯ɛt* 'tick' (TLT)
Juk. *kapɛɛt* 'tick' (TLT)
Jru'. *piat, kpiet* 'tick' (J)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)pɛɛt* 'tick'
PWCB (PS1) **piət* 'tick'
Alak (TLT) *kapiət* 'tick'

509. *srʔbiat 'ring'

Lvi. *sipi̯at* 'ring' (TLT)
Juk. *cabɛɛt* 'ring' (TLT)
Jru'. *hbiɛt* 'ring' (F)
Chg. *sraviɛt* 'ring' (F)
< >
Alak (TLT) *sabiət* 'ring'
Tarieng (C) *remiet* 'ring'
\\
Alak form is suspicious because Alak generally reflects **ia* as /ee/.

510. *tiat 'parrot'
Jru'. *tiat* 'parrot' (H,J), *tiət* (TLT)
< >
Chrau (TL) *tiet* 'parrot'

511. *wiat 'squeeze, distort'
Lvi. *tabiət ~ tawiət* 'distorted, misshapen (of lips)' (TLT)
Jru'. *[truoŋ] kviɛt* 'winding (road)' (F); *kawiət* 'distorted, misshapen (of lips)' (TLT)
Oi. *viət* 'squeeze' (T)
Lvh. *viat* 'squeeze' (JS)
Bra. *viɛt* 'pinch, twist skin' (KK)
< >
PSB (S) **wiət* 'pinch'
PNB (PS2) **rəwiat* 'squeeze, wring'
\\
Khmer (JP) *piata /bìiət/* 'to squeeze; be near, come near, bring near'
Note: Khmer may have influenced Lavi reflex.

512. *ʔiaw 'gastric juice of cattle'
Juk. *ʔiəw* 'gastric juice in cattle gut' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔiəw* 'gastric juice in cattle gut' (TLT)

513. *cʔiaw 'left (side)'
Lvi. *saʔɛɛw* 'left (side)' (TLT)
Jru'. *hʔiaw* 'left (side)' (H,J), *həʔiɛw* (F), *ŋʔiəw* (TLT)
HKL. *caʔiəw* 'leftside' (TA)
Su'. *ʔiaw* 'left' (P)
Nya. *pak ʔiaw* 'left side' (F), *ʔɲiaw* (D68,JL), *ʔjɛw* (TJ)
Sap. *səʔiaw* 'left (side)' (JS)
Oi. *caʔiaw* 'left' (JS), *cəʔiəw* (T)
Chg. *caʔiaw* 'left' (F)
Lvh. *caʔiaw* 'leftside' (JS)
Bra. *cəʔiaw* 'left (side)' (H), *cəʔʔio* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **cʰəʔiaw* 'left', (TLT) **c(ə)ŋʔiəw*
PWCB (PS1) **cʔ(ŋ)iəw* 'left'
Alak (TLT) *ciʔiəw* 'left'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔŋjɛw* 'left'
PSB (S) **gəʔiəw* 'left (side)'
PNB (Sm) **haʔɛɛ̆w* 'leftside', (PS2) **ʔiaw*

514. *pəliaw 'bulbul (bird)'
Jru'. *ceem pəliaw* 'bulbul' (JS)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *pəljɛw* 'small bird with red comb'
Stieng (Haupers) *pərliew* 'type of bird'
PNB (PS2) **pəʔliaw* 'bulbul'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pərhiew ~ *ʔərhiaw* 'bulbul'

515. *ʔmiaw 'dark (colour)'
Nya. *mmiaw* 'dark' (F,JL)
Oi. *miaw* 'black' (P)
Chg. *miaw* 'green' (P)
< >
PSB (S) **kərmaw* 'grimy'
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]əmhaw ~ *kəmaw ~ *məl-ɯhɛw* 'dirty'
\\
Khmer (Gg) *khəmaw* 'black'
Note: the external comparisons are doubtful.

516. *ŋiaw 'black'
HKL. *ɲiɑw* 'black (TA)
Nya. *ŋiaw* 'black' (F,JL), *ŋiᵊw* (TJ)
Oi. *ɲiəw* 'black' (JS,T), *ŋiɔ* (Km)
Chg. *ɲiəw* 'black' (JS), *ŋiaw* 'black' (F)
< >
PSB (S) **jəŋɔɔ* 'dark'
\\
Khmer (JP) *ñau /ŋə́w/* '(hews of red) to be dark'
Note: the external comparisons are doubtful.

517. *piaw 'throw'
Oi. *tawiaw* 'throw' (T)
Chg. *piaw* 'throw' (P)
Lvh. *piaw* 'throw' (JS)
Bra. *piaw* 'throw, throw away' (H)

518. *ʔjɔɔ 'grandfather'
Jru'. *ʔjɔɔ* 'grandfather' (H, J,F)
HKL. *jɔʔɛ* 'he' (TA)
Su'. *jɔɔ* 'grandfather' (PS)
Nya. *jaʔ jɔɔ* 'grandfather' (JL,F)
Sap. *jɔɔ, ʔjɔɔ* 'grandfather' (JS)
Oi. *jaʔ ʔjɔɔ* 'grandfather' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔjaʔ ʔɔɔ* 'grandfather' (JS)
< >
PSB (S) **jaw* 'grandparent, ancestor'
Jeh (G&G) *ʔjaw* 'male animal'

519. *blɔɔ 'ashes'
Lvi. *plɔɔ* 'ashes' (TLT)
Juk. *blo̤ɔ* 'ashes' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **blɔɔ* 'ashes'
PWCB (PS1) **blɔɔ* 'fireplace, hearth, ashes'
PNB (PS) **blɔɔ* 'ashes'
\\

PKatuic (TLT) **blaa* 'fireplace, stove'

520. **cɔɔ* 'dog'

Lvi. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (TLT)
Juk. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (TLT)
Jru'. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *cɔ* 'dog' (TA)
Su'. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (PS)
Nya. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (JS,F)
Sok. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (PS)
Oi. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (JS,T,Km)
Chg. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (JS,F)
Lvh. *cɔɔ* 'dog' (JS,F)
Bra. *caa* 'dog' (H,KK,K)
< >
PWB (TLT) **cɔɔ* 'dog'
PWCB (PS1) **cɔɔ* 'dog'
Alak (TLT) *cɔɔ* 'dog'
Bahnar (BM) *sɔɔ* 'dog'
PSB (S) **sɔɔ* 'dog'
PNB (PS2) **cɔɔ* 'dog'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəcaa* 'dog'
Vietnamese *chó* 'dog'
PPearic (H85) **c(ɔ)ʔ* 'dog'

521. **dɔɔ* 'armpit'

Lvi. *tu̯ɔ* 'armpit' (TLT)
Jru'. *dɔɔ* 'armpit' (F,J), *ɖɔɔ* (TLT)
Nya. *kroom dɔɔ* 'armpit' (F,JL)
Bra. *daa* 'armpit' (KK,K)
< >
PWB (TLT) **dɔɔ* 'armpit'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔədɔɔ* 'armpit'
PNB (PS2) **krom dɔɔ* 'armpit'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **k(ə)rɗaa* 'armpit'

522. **klɔɔ* 'husband'

Lvi. *klɔɔ* 'husband' (TLT)
Juk. *klɔɔ* 'husband' (TLT)
Jru'. *klɔɔ* 'husband' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *bɔɔ* 'husband' (TA)
Su'. *bɔɔ* 'husband'
Nya. *klɔɔ* 'husband' (F,JL), *gloo* (W)
Sap. *klɔɔ* 'husband, man' (JS)
Oi. *klɔɔ, bɔɔ* 'husband' (JS); *tlɔɔ* (T)
Chg. *kloo* 'husband', *mɛɛ kloo* 'man' (JS)
Lvh. *klɔɔ* 'husband', *mɛɛ klɔɔ* 'man' (JS, F)
Bra. *klaa* 'husband' (KK,K), *klɔɔ* (K01,MT)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **klɔɔ* 'husband'
Bahnar (BM) *klɔɔ* 'husband'
Tampuon (Cr) *klao* 'husband'
PSB (S) **kələw* 'male'
PNB (Sm) **klɔɔ* 'husband'
\\
Cf. **kəlɔɔ* 'male (person)'

523. **kəlɔɔ* 'male (person)'

Su'. *kalɔɔ* 'male' (PS)
Sap. *kalɔɔ* 'man/husband' (F)
Chg. *mɛɛ kalɔɔ* 'man' (F)
Bra. *kəlaa* 'male (person)' (H), *kəlɔɔ* (K01), *kəlaa* (K74)
\\
Cf. **klɔɔ* 'husband'
Note: according to Crowley (2001) the presence of the minorsyllable vowel in Brao is contrastive in this word.

524. **kmɔɔ* 'year'

Lvi. *kamɔɔ* 'year' (TLT)
Juk. *kamɔɔ* 'year' (TLT)
Jru'. *kmɔɔ* 'year' (F,J), *kəmɔɔ* (H), *kamɔɔ* (TLT)
HKL. *cuma* 'year' (TA)
Su'. *kamɔɔ* 'year' (PS)
Nya. *mmɔɔ* 'year' (FJL,TJ), *mɔɔ* (D68), *ŋwɔɔ* (F,JL), *nguô* (W)
Sap. *kəmɔɔ* 'year' (JS)
Sok. *kəmɔɔ* 'year' (PS)
Oi. *kamɔɔ* 'year' (JS,P), *kumɒ* (T)
Chg. *kamɔɔ* 'year' (F)
Lvh. *kamɔɔ* 'year' (JS)
Bra. *kəmaa* 'year' (H,KK), *kəmɔɔ* (MT,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **kəmɔɔ* 'year'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəmhaa* ~ **təmhaa* 'year'

525. **rɔɔ* 'play stringed instrument'

Jru'. *krɔɔ* 'fiddle' (P)
Nya. *drɔɔ, rɔɔ* 'violin, play violin' (F,JL)
Oi. *rɔɔ* 'fiddle' (P)
Chg. *rua* 'fiddle' (P)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **drɯl* 'stringed instrument'
Alak (TLT) *drɔɔ* 'stringed instrument'
\\
PKatuic (GD) **drɔɔ* 'stringed instrument'

526. **sʔbɔɔ* 'corn'

Oi. *savɔɔ* 'corn' (T)
Lvh. *hawɔɔ* 'corn' (K)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəbɔɔ* 'corn, maize', **tbaw*

'type of millet'
Alak (H) *hapˈɔɔ* 'corn', (TLT) *m̥bɔɔ*
Bahnar (BM) *həʔbɔɔ* 'corn'
Tampuon (Cr) *phoo* 'corn'
\\
Note: it is not clear which grain or grains are designated by this word originally.

527. **kɔɔ* 'grey (hair)'

Lvi. *sakɔɔ* 'grey (hair)' (TLT)
Jru'. *ŋkɔɔ* 'grey (hair)' (TLT)
Nya. *jẘɔɔ* 'grey (hair)' (JL)
Sap. *sɔk kɔɔ* 'grey hair' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)ŋkɔɔ* 'grey (hair)'
Alak (TLT) *sakɔɔ* 'grey (hair)'
Bahnar (BM) *kɔɔ* 'grey (hair)'
\\
Note: minorsyllable may be a reduction of **sɔk* 'hair', or perhaps we heard Sapuan [səkɔɔ] and misanalysed it.

528. **tɔɔ* 'augment'

Sap. *tɔɔ* 'more' (JS)
Bra. *tɔɔ* 'to extend' (K01), 'to set up' (H)
\\
OKhmer (JP) *daw /dəw/* 'to go to, towards; to continue, advance, progress further'

529. **tmɔɔ* 'stone'

Lvi. *tamɔɔ* 'rock, stone' (TLT)
Juk. *tamɔɔ* 'rock, stone' (TLT)
Jru'. *təmɔɔ* 'stone' (H), *tmɔɔ* (F,J), *tamɔɔ* 'rock, stone' (TLT)
HKL. *taʔmɔ* 'stone' (TA)
Su'. *tamɔɔ* 'stone' (PS)
Nya. *nwɔɔ* 'stone' (F,JL); *nuɔɔ* 'rock' (D68,TJ)
Sap. *təmɔɔ* 'stone' (JS), *tmɔɔ* (F)
Sok. *tamɔɔ* 'stone' (PS)
Oi. *tamɔɔ* 'stone' (JS), *tamɒ* (T)
Chg. *təmoo* 'stone' (JS), *tmɔɔ* (F)
Lvh. *tamɔɔ* 'stone' (JS), *tmɔɔ* (F)
Bra. *təmɑɑ* 'stone' (H), *təmɔɔ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **təmɔɔ* 'soil'; (TLT) **t(ə)mɔɔ* 'rock, stone'
Alak (TLT) *tamɔɔ* 'stone'
Bahnar (BM) *təmɔɔ* 'husband'
PSB (S) **təməw* 'stone'
PNB (Sm) **təmɔɔ* 'stone', (PS2) **tmoo*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[t/d]əmhaw* 'stone'
OKhmer (Pou) *tmo, thmo* 'stone, rock'
PPearic (H85) **tmoʔ* 'stone'
Khasi (Hen) *maw* 'stone'

530. **trɔɔ* 'true, correct'

Lvi. *tarɔɔ* 'correct, right' (TLT)
Jru'. *trɔɔ* 'true, correct, exact' (H,F,J), 'correct, right' (TLT)
HKL. *trɔ* 'right' (TA)
Su'. *cɔɔ* 'right' (P)
Nya. *trɔɔ* 'true, correct' (F,D68,TJ,JL)
Sap. *trɔɔ* 'correct' (JS)
Lvh. *trɔɔ* 'right, correct' (JS)
Bra. *trɑɑ* 'exact, correct' (H,KK), *trɔɔ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **trɔɔ* 'correct, right'
PWCB (PS1) **trɔʔ* 'well, healthy, correct, right'
Alak (JS) *trɔɔ* 'correct, accurate'
Bahnar (BM) *trɔʔ* 'correct, accurate, right'
PNB (Sm) **trɔɔʔ* 'correct', (PS2) **trɔʔ*
\\
OKhmer (JP) *taru /truu/* 'good, right, proper, suitable, fitting'

531. **bɔɔj* 'accompany'

Jru'. *buaj* 'accompany, escort' (J)
Nya. *buaj* 'along (path), on the way' (F,JL)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔbuɑj* 'look for', e.g Pacoh *bɔɔj* 'follow tracks, track an animal'

532. **kɔɔj* 'carry on shoulder'

Jru'. *kuaj* 'carry on one shoulder' (J); *kuɛj* 'carry on shoulder' (F)
Nya. *kuaj* 'carry on shoulder', *kuaj daʔ tuih* 'carry on head' (F,JL)
Chg. *kuaj* 'carry on shoulder' (F)
Bra. *kuəj* 'carry on shoulder' (K01), *kuaj* (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *kɔɔj* 'carry person on shoulder'
PNB (PS2) **kɔɔj* 'carry on head'
\\
Khmer (JP) *–kwya /–kùuəj/* 'to take, pick up'

533. **sɔɔj* 'tail'

Lvi. *sɔɔj* 'tail' (TLT)
Juk. *suəj* 'tail' (TLT)
Jru'. *suaj* 'tail' (H,J), *suɛj* (F), *suəj* (TLT)
HKL. *suəj* 'tail' (TA)
Su'. *suaj~sᶠuaj* 'tail' (PS)
Nya. *suaj* 'tail' (F,JL)
Sap. *suaj* 'tail' (JS,F)
Sok. *suaj* 'tail' (PS)
Oi. *suəj* 'tail' (T,Km)

Chg. *suaj* 'tail' (JS,F)
Lvh. *suaj* 'tail' (JS,F)
Bra. *chuaj* 'tail' (H), *çuəj* (K01), *suwe* (KK)
< >
PWB (TLT) **suəj* 'tail'
PWCB (PS1) **sɔɔj* 'tail'
\\
PKatuic (Pe,TLT) **saaj* 'tail'

534. **t[ʔ]kɔɔj* 'horn (of animal)'

Lvi. *takuəj* 'horn' (TLT)
Juk. *takuəj* 'horn' (TLT)
Jru'. *təkuaj* 'horn' (H), *tkuaj* (J), *tkuɛj* (F), *takuəj* (TLT)
HKL. *takuəj* 'horn' (TA)
Su'. *takuaj* 'horn' (PS)
Nya. *duaj* 'horn' (JL), *dwaj* (F), $^{n}du^{ə}i$ (TJ)
Sap. *təkuaj* 'horn' (JS), *takuaj* (F)
Sok. *takuaj* 'horn' (PS)
Oi. *takuaj* 'horn' (JS), *takuəi* (T)
Chg. *təkuəj* 'horn' (JS), *takuaj* (F)
Lvh. *takuaj* 'horn' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)kuəj* 'horn'
PWCB (PS1) **tkɔɔj* 'horn'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t(ə)ŋkaaj* 'horn'
PVM (F91) **t-kɔɔj* 'horn'
Khmer (JP) *kwya /kùuəj/* 'straight, upright, prominent'
Note: The phonological patterning of WB reflexes is odd: a) both Lavi and Su' have diphthonged main vowels instead of anticipated [ɔɔ], and b) Nyaheun has lenitied initials while a voiceless geminate is anticipated. The distribution of this etymon in Bahnaric strongly indicates Katuic borrowing.

535. **tnɔɔj* 'waist'

Lvi. *tanɔɔj* 'waist' (TLT)
Jru'. *pənuaj* 'waist' (J), *panuəj* (TLT)
Nya. *nuaj* 'waist, hip' (JL), 'kidneys' (F)
Sap. *tuaj* 'waist' (JS)
Oi. *tənooj* 'waist' (JS); *kənɔɔj* (P)
Chg. *truaj* 'kidneys, waist' (JS)
Lvh. *tanɔɔj* 'waist' (JS)
Bra. *tənue* 'waist' (KK), *tənuj* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **tənɔɔj* or **tənuəj* 'waist'; (TLT) **t(ə)nuəj* 'waist'
PNB (PS2) **t[ʔ]nɔɔj* 'waist/flank'

536. **ʔəgɔɔk* 'baboon'

Jru'. *ngɔɔk* 'baboon' (F)
Nya. *kkɔɔk* 'type of baboon' (JL), *kɔɔk* (F)
\\
Khmer គ្រក *kuuk* 'large gibbon'

537. **ʔbɔɔk* 'white'

Lvi. *mpu̯ɔk* 'white' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔbɔɔk* 'white' (H,J), *mbɔɔk* (F,TLT)
HKL. *bɔɔk* 'white' (TA)
Su'. *bɔɔk* 'white' (PS)
Nya. *bɔɔk* 'white' (F,JL)
Sap. *bɔɔk* 'white' (JS,F)
Oi. *bɔɔk, mbɔɔk, hbɔɔk* 'white' (JS)
Chg. *bɔɔk* 'white' (JS,F)
Lvh. *bɔɔk* 'white' (JS)
Bra. *baak* 'white' (H), *mbaak* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **bɔɔk* 'white', (TLT) **-(ə)bɔɔk*
PWCB (PS1) **bɔɔk* 'white'
Alak (TLT) *bɔɔk* 'white'
Bahnar (MS) *book* 'greyish-white'
PSB (S) **bɔɔk* 'white'
PNB (PS2) **tbɔɔk* 'white'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ɓaak* 'white, albino'

538. **blɔɔk* 'ivory'

Lvi. *blu̯ɔk* 'ivory' (TLT)
Juk. *blɔɔʔ* 'ivory' (TLT)
Jru'. *blɔɔk* 'ivory' (H,J,TLT)
HKL. *blɔk* 'elephant tusk' (TA)
Su'. *balɔɔk rɔɔh* 'ivory' (PS)
Sok. *blɔɔk* 'ivory' (PS)
Oi. *blɔɔk* 'ivory' (T)
Chg. *blɔɔk rueh* 'elephant's trunk' (F)
Lvh. *blɔk* 'ivory' (K)
Bra. *bluk* 'ivory' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɓlɔɔk* 'ivory'
PWCB (PS1) **ɓlɔɔk* 'ivory'
Alak (TLT) *blɔɔk* 'ivory'
Tampuon (H) *p'luk* 'ivory'
PSB (S) **bəluk* 'ivory'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **blɔɔk* 'ivory'
Khmer (Pou) *bhluk* 'ivory' may be source of Brao, Tampuon and PSB forms.

539. **blɔɔk* 'speak'

Jru'. *təblɔk* 'tease, joke around' (F,J)
Sap. *blɔɔk* 'speak' (JS)
Lvh. *bɔɔk* 'speak (language)' (JS)

540. **dɔɔk* 'hide smth.'

Jru'. *dɔɔk* 'hide (tr.)' (H,F,J)

Nya. *dɔɔk* 'hide, conceal' (F,JL)
Bra. *kədɔɔʔ* 'to hide' (K01), *kdaaʔ* (KK)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **dɔɔk* 'hide'
Alak (TLT) *padɔɔk* 'hide'
Cua (JM) *kədɔɔk* 'hide, conceal, deny, refuse'
PNB (PS2) **kdɔɔk* 'hide something'

541. **gɔɔk* 'pen'

Lvi. *krṵɔɔk* 'pen (for buffalos)' (TLT)
Juk. *gɔ̰ɔk* 'pen (for buffalos)' (TLT)
Jru'. *gɔɔk* 'basket' (F,J)
Oi. *gook kɛʔ* 'small basket' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **grɔɔk* 'pen (for buffalos)'
Alak (TLT) *gɔɔk* 'pen for buffalo'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **gɔɔʔ* 'pen (for buffalos)'

542. **hɔɔk* 'spear (n.)'

HKL. *hɔɔk* 'spear' (TA)
Su'. *hɔ̀ɔk* 'spear' (P)
Nya. *hɔɔk* 'spear' (F,JL)
Sap. *hɔɔk* 'spear' (JS)
Oi. *hɔɔk* 'spear' (T)
Chg. *hɔɔk* 'spear' (F)
Lvh. *hɔɔk* 'spear' (JS)
Bra. *hɔɔk* 'spear' (H,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **hɔɔk* 'spear'
PNB (PS2) **hɔɔk* 'spear'
\\
So (Katuic) *hɔɔk* 'spear, lance'
Lao ᦲᦵᦀ *hɔɔk* 'spear'
Khmer ហោក *hɔɔk* 'spear'
Note: it is possible that this etymon is borrowed from Lao into Bahnaric

543. **hmbɔɔk* 'bark of tree'

Jru'. *hmɔɔk* 'tree bark' (H,F,J), *mɔɔk* (TLT)
HKL. *mbɔk* 'bark' (TA)
Su'. *kmɔɔk* 'tree bark' (PS)
Nya. *mm̥ɔɔk* 'tree bark' (F,JL)
Sap. *mblɔɔk* 'bark' (F)
Sok. *mbɔɔk ʔlɔɔŋ* 'bark' (PS)
Oi. ^{m}*bɔk lɔɔŋ* 'bark (of tree)' (T)
Lvh. *bɔɔk* 'bark' (JS,F); *ʔbɔɔk cuur* 'pig skin' (JS); *ŋbɔk* 'bark' (K); *mbɔɔk* 'leather' (F)
Bra. *hmbɔɔk* 'bark, skin' (K01), *mbaak* (H,K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)mblɔɔk* 'tree bark'
PWCB (PS1) **mɔɔk* 'tree bark'
Alak (TLT) *mm̥bɔɔk* 'tree bark'
Bahnar (BM) *hmɔɔk* 'tree bark, banana stalk'
Cua (JM) *ʔmɔɔk* 'stalk (of bananas)'
PSB (S) **həmɔɔk* ~ **kəhmɔɔk* 'bark of tree'
PNB (Sm) **kaʔmoak* 'tree bark'; (PS2) **[k/h]mɔɔk*
\\
Khmer (JP) *sampaka /sambaak/* 'cortex: skin, rind, peel. bark' < *paka /baak/* 'to peel'
Khmu (Peiros 1998) *həmpɔɔk* 'bark'
Note: the medial /l/ in Sapuan may be due to alliteration with *ʔlɔɔŋ*.

544. **lɔɔk* 'kapok fibre'

Lvi. *lɔɔk* 'kapok fibre' (TLT)
Juk. *lɔɔk* 'kapok fibre' (TLT)
< >
Alak (TLT) *nlɔɔk* 'kapok fibre'

545. **prɔɔk* 'squirrel'

Lvi. *prɔɔk* 'squirrel' (TLT)
Juk. *prɔɔk* 'squirrel' (TLT)
Jru'. *prɔɔk* 'squirrel' (F,J,TLT)
Su'. *prok* 'squirrel' (Ha)
Nya. *prɔɔk* 'squirrel' (F,JL)
Oi. *rɔɔk* 'squirrel' (JS)
Chg. *prook* 'squirrel' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **prɔɔk* 'squirrel'
PWCB (PS1) **prɔɔk* 'squirrel'
Alak (TLT) *prɔɔk* 'squirrel'
Bahnar (BM) *prɔɔk* 'squirrel'
PSB (S) **pərɔɔk* 'squirrel'
PNB (PS2) **prɔɔk* 'squirrel'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *pruk* 'squirrel'
PVM (F91) **prɔɔk* 'squirrel'
PKatuic (TLT) **praak* 'squirrel (kind of)'

546. **rɔɔk* 'banana blossom'

Lvi. *rɔɔk* 'banana blossom' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔrɔɔk* 'banana blossom' (J), *rɔɔk* (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **rɔɔk* 'banana blossom'
Kasseng (TLT) *rɔɔk* 'banana blossom'
Alak (TLT) *rɔɔk* 'banana blossom'
Bahnar (BM) *rɔɔk* 'banana bud'
Cua (JM) *rɔɔk* 'banana (flower)'
PNB (PS2) **rɔɔk* 'banana bud'

547. **[C]pɔɔm* 'round (objects)'

Lvi. *mpɔɔm* 'round' (TLT)
Su'. *pɔɔm* 'round' (P)
Nya. *ppɔɔm* 'classifier for animals' (JL),

pɔɔm (F)
Sap. *pɔm* 'classifier for animals' (JS)
Oi. *pɔɔm* 'classifier for animals' (JS), *pɔm* (Km)
Bra. *mpaam* 'round (ball)', classifier for 'ear of corn', 'offspring', 'hatchet' (KK); *mpɔɔm chak* 'length of body' (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **mpɒɒm* 'round', (TLT) **k(ə)mpɔɔm*
PWCB (PS1) **pɔɔm* 'fish basket'
Alak (TLT) *kapoom* 'round'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔəpoom* 'round, roundish'
PNB (PS2) **pɔɔm* 'round/spherical'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həpaam* ~ **[h/s]əmpoom* 'roll up'

548. **hɔɔm* 'more than'

Jru'. *hɔɔm* 'more than' (H,F,J)
Bra. *haam* '-er comparative' (KK)
< >
PWCB (PS1) *ʔəhɔɔm* 'not'
PSB (S) **hoom* 'still, yet'

549. **kɔɔm, *kuam* 'sit'

HKL. *kuəm* 'sit' (TA)
Su'. *kɔm* 'sit' (PS)
Oi. *kɔɔm* 'sit' (P), *kuam* (T)
Chg. *kɔɔm* 'sit' (P)
< >
Tampuon (Cr) *koom* 'to wait' (suggesting **kɔɔm*)

550. **phɔɔm* 'help'

Jru'. *phɔɔm* 'help' (J)
Nya. *phɔɔm* 'help' (JL,F)

551. **sʔɔɔm* 'fragrant'

Lvi. *saʔɔɔm* 'scented, fragrant' (TLT)
Jru'. *hʔɔɔm* 'smell good' (H), *hʔoom* (J); *saʔɔɔm* 'scented, fragrant' (TLT)
HKL. *cəhɔɔm* 'smell' (TA)
Su'. *cʰəʔɔɔm* 'fragrant' (P)
Nya. *həʔɔɔm* 'smell good' (JL), *hʔɔɔm* (F); *həʔɔɔm* 'smell' (TJ)
Sap. *səʔɔɔm* 'smell good' (JS)
Oi. *cʰəʔɔɔm* 'fragrant' (P)
Chg. *səʔoom* 'fragrant' (P)
Lvh. *saʔoom* 'fragrant' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **cʰəʔɔɔm* 'fragrant', (TLT) **s(ə)ʔɔɔm* 'scented, fragrant'
PWCB (PS1) *huum* 'scented, fragrant'
Alak (TLT) *haʔoom* 'scented, fragrant'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔoom* 'rotten, stink'
PSB (S) **ʔoom* 'rotten'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **b(ə)huom, t(ə)hum* 'fragrant, scented'
Khmer (JP) *dhuṃ /thum/* 'fragrant' < *—huṃ /—hum/* 'concentrated, strong'
SKhmer (CP) *pʔoom* 'spoil'
PWaic (D80) **sʔʏm* 'rotten'

552. **trɔɔm* 'hole (perforation)'

Lvi. *trɔɔm* 'hole, cavity' (TLT)
Jru'. *trɔɔm* 'hole (perforation)' (H), 'hole, cavity' (TLT), *trɔm* (J); *hɔʔ trɔɔm* 'inside' (F)
Nya. *trɔɔm* 'hole' (F,JL)
Bra. *traam* 'hole (perforation)' (H), *trɔɔm* (MT,K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **trɔɔm* 'hole, cavity'
PWCB (PS1) **trɔɔm* 'hole, cavity'
Alak (TLT) *troom* 'hole, cavity'
Bahnar (Sm) *troom* 'hole'
PSB (S) **təroom* 'hole'
PNB (Sm) **trɔm* 'hole', (PS2) **trɔɔm*

553. **hɔɔn* 'sprout (v.)'

Jru'. *huan* 'sprout, grow (seedling, teeth)' (J)
Nya. *cɛh huan* 'germinating rice' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hɔɔn* 'grow fast (not people)'
PSB (S) **hɔɔn* 'grow, sprout'
PNB (PS2) **hɔɔn* 'grow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **hɔɔn* 'grown'

554. **kɔɔn* 'child'

Lvi. *kɔn* 'child' (TLT)
Juk. *kuən* 'offspring, young of animals' (TLT)
Jru'. *kuan* 'child, offspring' (H,F,J,B); *kuən~ŋkuan* 'offspring, young of animals' (TLT)
HKL. *kuən* 'child' (TA)
Su'. *kɔɔn* 'child' (PS)
Nya. *kuan* 'child' (D68,JL), *kuən* (TJ); *ʔmɛɛ kuan* 'son' (F)
Sap. *kuan* 'child' (JS), 'son, daughter' (F)
Su'. *kuan* 'child' (PS)
Oi. *kuan* 'child' (JS), *kuən* (T,Km)
Chg. *kuan* 'child' (JS,F)
Lvh. *kuan* 'child' (JS,F)
Bra. *kuan* 'child' (H), *kuən* (KK,K74,K01),

kuɔn (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **kuən* 'young child', (TLT) 'offspring, young of animals)'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔʁn kɔɔn* 'child'
Alak (TLT) *kɔɔn* 'child'
Bahnar (BM) *kɔɔn* 'child'
PSB (S) **kɔɔn* 'child, animal'
PNB (Sm) **kɔɔn* 'child'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həkaan* ~ **ʔəkaan* 'child'
PMonic (D84) **kɔɔn* 'child'
PVM (F91) **kɔɔn* 'son'
Khmer កូន /*kuun*/ 'son'

555. **mɔɔn* 'nephew'

Lvi. *mɔɔn* 'nephew, niece' (TLT)
Juk. *muən* 'nephew, niece' (TLT)
Jru'. *muan* 'nephew, niece' (H,J,F), *muən* (TLT)
Nya. *ŋuan* 'nephew, niece' (F,JL,W)
Oi. *kamɔɔn* 'grandchild, nephew' (P)
Chg. *muan* 'grandchild, nephew' (P)
Lvh. *muan* 'nephew' (JS)
Bra. *maan* 'nephew, niece' (H,KK), *mɔɔn* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **kəmuən* 'nephew, niece', (TLT) **muən*
PWCB (PS1) **mɔɔn* 'nephew, niece'
Alak (TLT) *mɔɔn* 'nephew, niece'
Bahnar (BM) *mɔɔn* 'nephew, niece'
PNB (Sm) **mɔɔn* 'nephew'
PSB (S) **kəmɔɔn* 'nephew, niece'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kərmhaan* ~ **[s/ʔ]əmhaan* 'nephew or niece'

556. **ʔɲɔɔŋ* 'don't'

Jru'. *ʔɲɔɔŋ* 'don't!' (H,F,J)
Nya. *ɲɲɔɔŋ* 'don't..., stop.....' (JL), *ɲɔɔŋ* (F,D68); *ɲɔɔŋ* 'how?' (JL)
Sap. *ɲɔɔŋ* 'don't, stop' (JS)
Bra. *ɲɔɔŋ* 'don't' (H), 'stop!' (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **jɔɔŋ/ɲɔɔŋ* 'don't'

557. **ʔɔɔŋ* 'hornet'

Jru'. *ʔɔɔŋ* 'hornet' (TLT)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *ʔɔɔŋ* 'bumblebee'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **ʔɔɔŋ* 'hornet'
PSB (S) **ʔɔɔŋ* 'hornet'
\\
Pear (Headley 1977) *ʔuuŋ* 'wasp'
PAslian (GD) **ʔuəŋ* 'hornet'
PWaic (D80) **ʔɔŋ* 'hornet'

558. **ʔlɔɔŋ* 'wood, timber'

Lvi. *tʁʁm lɔɔŋ* 'tree', *lɔɔŋ* 'wood' (TLT)
Juk. *tʁʁm dɔɔŋ* 'tree, *dɔɔŋ* 'wood' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree, wood' (H,F,J); *tɔɔm lɔɔŋ* 'tree' (TLT)
Su'. *tnʌʌm ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree' (PS)
Nya. *ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree, timber' (F,JL,D68); *tʌm ʔlɔˑŋ* 'tree' (TJ)
Sap. *lɔɔŋ* 'tree, wood, plant cl.' (JS)
Sok. *təəm ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree' (PS)
Oi. *təəm ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree' (T,JS)
Chg. *lɔɔŋ* 'tree' (JS,F)
Lvh. *təəm lɔɔŋ* 'tree' (JS)
Bra. *lɔɔŋ* 'wood' (K01, MT), *laaŋ* (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree', (TLT) **ʔ(ə)lɔɔŋ* 'wood'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔlɔɔŋ* 'wood'
Alak (TLT) *ʔlɔɔŋ* 'wood'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree, log, stick'
PSB (S) **lɔɔŋ* 'firewood'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)nlaaŋ* 'wood, tree'
Khmu (Peiros 1998) *səʔɔɔŋ* 'tree'
Khasi (Hen) *dieŋ* 'tree'

559. **ʔrɔɔŋ* 'ladder, stair'

Lvi. *ʔarɔɔŋ* 'ladder, stair' (TLT)
Jru'. *maŋ rɔɔŋ* 'ladder' (F,J), *rɔɔŋ* 'ladder, stair' (TLT)
Su'. *ʔarɔɔŋ* 'steps in house' (PS)
Nya. *jiŋ ʔrɔɔŋ* 'ladder' (F,JL)
Sap. *ʔarɔɔŋ* 'stairs, ladder' (JS,F)
Chg. *ʔarɔɔŋ* 'staircase' (F)
Lvh. *ʔarəəŋ* 'stairway' (F)
Bra. *ʔaraaŋ* 'stairway' (KK); *rɔɔŋ* 'ladder, steps into house' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)rɔɔŋ* 'ladder, stair'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəruaŋ* ~ **pəruaŋ* 'ladder, stairs', e.g. Talan *kəndrɔɔˈŋ* 'stairs' is more indicative of PKatuic.

560. **clɔɔŋ* 'cross over'

Jru'. *hlɔɔŋ* 'bridge' (H,F,J)
Nya. *llɔɔŋ daak* 'cross a river or stream' (D68,JL)
Bra. *klaaŋ* 'cross (v.)' (H)

< >
PWCB (PS1) **cəlɔɔŋ* 'opening, passageway'
Tampuon (H) *khlɔɔŋ* 'cross'
\\
Chong (Pearic) (H) *laaʔŋ* 'bridge'
OKhmer (JP) *cloṅ /clɔɔŋ/* 'to cross, pass over, traverse, reach each other'; *kanloṅ /kənlɔɔŋ/* 'to cross, traverse, straddle'
Brao and Tampuon appear to show the latter (borrowed) Khmer word.

561. **cnɔɔŋ* 'bridge'

Nya. *nnɔɔŋ* 'wooden bridge' (F,JL), *nnɔŋ* (D68)
Bra. *cinɔɔŋ* 'bridge' (H), *cnɔɔŋ* (K76)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *kənɔɔŋ* 'dykes dividing sections of ricefield'
\\
Khmer (Gg) *caaŋ* 'attach, bind'
Note: The Brao form suggests a root ***cɔɔŋ*, cf. also PWB **clɔɔŋ* 'cross over'.

562. **gɔɔŋ* 'gong'

Jru'. *gɔɔŋ* 'gong' (F,J)
HKL. *gɔɔŋ* 'gong' (TA)
Nya. *gɔɔŋ* 'gong' (F,JL)
Oi. *gɔɔŋ* 'gong' (T)
Bra. *gaaŋ* 'gongs' (K74,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **gɔɔŋ* 'gong'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **gɔɔŋ* 'gong'
\\
Widely dispersed SEAsian word, e.g. Malay *gong*.
Cf. also **kɔɔŋ* 'gong'

563. **rlɔɔŋ* 'loose (clothes etc.)'

Lvi. *halɔɔŋ* 'loose (as of clothes)' (TLT)
Jru'. *n̥lɔɔŋ ~ hanlɔɔŋ* 'loose (as of clothes)' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)nlɔɔŋ* 'loose (as of clothes)'
\\
Written Khmer ឥល្ងឹង */rlɔɔŋ/* 'loose fitting'
Note: the nasal in the Jru' reflex must be secondary, as PWB minorsyllable coda are regularly lost in Jru'.

564. **kjɔɔŋ* 'snail'

Lvi. *kajɔɔŋ* 'snail' (TLT)
Jru'. *kjɔɔŋ* 'snail' (F,J), *kajɔɔŋ* (TLT)
Su'. *kjɔɔŋ* 'snail' (PS)
Nya. *gjɔɔŋ* 'shell, shellfish, snail' (F,JL)
Sap. *kəjɔɔŋ* 'snail' (JS)
Oi. *kjɔɔŋ* 'snail' (JS)
Chg. *kjɔɔŋ* 'snail' (F)
Bra. *khjaaŋ* 'snail' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)jɔɔŋ* 'snail'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *khjoŋ, khjaŋ* 'snail'
Note: the aspiration of the Brao initial is a Khmer feature.

565. **kɔɔŋ* 'brass gong'

Jru'. *kɔɔŋ* 'gong' (H,J)
Su'. *kɔɔŋ* 'gong' (P); *nkâng* 'copper' (Ha)
Oi. *kɔŋ* 'drum' (T); *kɔɔŋ* brass' (P)
Chg. *kɔɔŋ* 'gong' (P)
Lvh. *kɔŋ* copper' (F)
< >
Cf. also **gɔɔŋ* 'gong'

566. **kɔɔŋ* 'hill slope'

Su'. *srkɔɔŋ suu* 'floor (suspended)' (PS)
Nya. *kɔɔŋ* 'slope (next to village)' (F,JL), *gông* (W)
Sap. *kɔɔŋ* 'mountain' (JS, F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kɔɔŋ* 'land (as opposed to water)'
Bahnar (BM) *kooŋ* 'mountain, hillside'
PSB (S) **guŋ* 'mountain'
PNB (Sm) **xgɔ̀ɔ̀ŋ* 'forest'; (PS2) **goŋ* 'forest land'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həŋguaŋ ~ *pəŋguaŋ* 'ridge'
e.g Pacoh *pənkɔɔŋ* 'mountain ridge'

567. **kmɔɔŋ* 'door'

Lvi. *kamɔɔŋ* 'door' (TLT)
Jru'. *kmɔɔŋ* 'door' (F,J), *kəmɔɔŋ* (H), *kamɔɔŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *maaŋ mmɔɔŋ* 'door' (JL), *mmɔɔŋ, ʔmaaŋ mmɔɔŋ* (F)
Sap. *kmɔɔŋ* 'door' (F)
Chg. *kmɔɔŋ* 'door' (F)
Lvh. *kmɔɔŋ* 'door' (F)
Bra. *kəmaaŋ* 'door' (H,KK,K)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)mɔɔŋ* 'door'

568. **psɔɔŋ* 'insult, scold'

Jru'. *psɔɔŋ* 'curse, insult, scold' (H,J)
Nya. *phjɔɔŋ* 'angry, furious, insult' (F,JL)

569. *rpɔɔŋ 'fence'

Juk. *rabɔ̤ɔŋ* 'fence (around garden)' (TLT)
Jru'. *hpɔɔŋ* 'fence' (H,J), *həpɔŋ* (F), *mpɔɔŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *ppɔɔŋ* 'fence, enclosure' (JL), *pɔɔŋ* (F)
Brao *rɨmʔbɑɑŋ* 'fence' (H), *rəmbɔɔŋ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)rbɔɔŋ ~ *h(ə)mbɔɔŋ* 'fence (around garden)'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *rapaṅ /rɓɔɔŋ/* 'fence, enclosure' < *ranå /rɔɔŋ/* 'to shield, protect, cover'
Note: Brao has clearly borrowed recently from Khmer, otherwise we would expect lenition of the mainsyllable initial. Juk also looks suspiciously like a Khmer borrowing. If Jru' and Nyaheun have borrowed, it must be very ancient.

570. *sɔɔŋ 'pay'

Bra. *chɑɑŋ* 'pay (bill)' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *sɔɔŋ* 'divide, distribute'
PSB (S) **sɔɔŋ* 'hand over'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *saṅa /sɔɔŋ/* 'give back, payback, restore, compensate'
Note: May be borrowed directly from Khmer into Brao.

571. *təlɔɔŋ 'calf, lower leg'

Nya. *llɔɔŋ ɟiŋ* 'foreleg, hindleg' (JL)
Oi. *talɔɔŋ* 'shin' (JS)
Chg. *təlɔɔŋ* 'calf of leg' (JS)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **sənluaŋ ~ *kəluaŋ ~ *səluaŋ* 'leg, calf', (TLT) **c(ə)nluuŋ* 'calf'
Khmer ᨴᨱᩢ *louŋ* 'thigh'

572. *tbɔɔŋ 'trough'

Jru'. *tbɔɔŋ* 'pig's trough' (F,J)
Nya. *pɔɔŋ* 'trough' (F,JL)
Oi. *bɔɔŋ* 'type of basket' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)bɔɔŋ* 'feed trough'
PWCB (PS1) **tbɔɔŋ* 'coffin, casket'
Alak (TLT) **tabɔɔŋ* 'coffin, casket'
Bahnar (BM) *bɔɔŋ* 'casket'
PSB (S) **bɔɔŋ* 'coffin, trough'
PNB (Sm) **bɔɔŋ* 'casket'
\\
Souei (Katuic, TLT) *tpɔ̤ɔŋ* 'feed trough'.
Note: The Nyaheun voiceless initial strongly suggests assimilation to **t-* minorsyllable.

573. *tɔɔŋ 'handle; cl. for tools'

Lvi. *tɔɔŋ* 'handle, rod' (TLT)
Juk. *tɔɔŋ* 'handle, rod' (TLT)
Jru'. *tɔɔŋ* 'handle, cl. for tools' (H,F,J,TLT)
Nya. *tɔɔŋ* 'handle of tool, cl. for tools' (F,JL); *tɔ˙ŋ* 'arrow' (TJ)
Sap. *tɔɔŋ* 'tool, arrow' (JS)
Chg. *tɔɔŋ sraa* 'quiver', *tɔɔŋ taaw* 'sheath' (F)
Bra. *tɔɔŋ* 'handle (of tool) (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **tɔɔŋ* 'handle, rod'
PWCB (PS1) **tɔɔŋ* 'handle'
PNB (PS2) **tɔɔŋ* 'tools'
PSB (S) **tɔɔŋ* 'handle (of tool)'
Rengao (G) *tɔɔŋ* 'tools'
Bahnar (BM) *tɔɔŋ* 'cl. for jars, guns, cars'
Alak (TLT) *tɔɔŋ* 'handle'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **taaŋ* 'handle, pole'
OKhmer (Pou) *toŋ* 'stalk, handle'

574. *ʔ[r]ɔɔp 'narrow'

Jru'. *ʔrɔɔp* 'narrow' (F,J)
Nya. *rɔɔp* 'narrow' (TJ)
Oi. *ʔɔp ʔɔp* 'narrow' (T), *ʔɔɔp* (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔɒɒp* 'narrow'

575. *ɟɔɔp 'horsefly'

Lvi. *chu̱ɔp* 'horsefly, gadfly' (TLT)
Juk. *ɟɔɔp* 'horsefly, gadfly' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟɔɔp* 'horsefly, gadfly' (TLT), 'swarm of flies' (F); *ɟoop* 'horsefly' (J)
Oi. *kənɟrəəp* 'mosquito' (T)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟɔɔp* 'horsefly, gadfly'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəɟɔɔp* 'horsefly'
Alak (TLT) *dʑɔɔp* 'horsefly'
Bahnar (Sm) *ɟɔɔp* 'horsefly'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)ɲɟɔɔp* 'horsefly'
PAslian (GD) **ɟɔɔp* 'horsefly'

576. *sɔɔp 'wrap'

Jru'. *kəsɔɔp* 'wrap' (H); *ksɔɔp* 'wrap up' (F,J)
Su'. *snɔɔp* 'cloth' (P)
Nya. *khjɔɔp* 'wrap, package smth.' (JL), *sɔɔp* (F); *ssɔɔp* 'package, bundle' (JL)
Sap. *snɔɔp* 'cloth' (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **sənɒɒp* 'cloth'

PSB (S) **gəsɔɔp* 'pin together garment, bag'
PNB (Sm) **sɔɔp* 'hair on limbs and chest'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **sɔp* ~ **sɔɔp* 'covering'
OKhmer (JP) *snap /snɔɔp/* 'shroud, pall' < */-saap/* 'cover, protect'
Note: the variety of WB reflexes indicates secondary affixation.

577. **mɔɔr* 'body hair'

Jru'. *muar* 'body hair (on arms etc.)' (JL)
Sap. *sɔk mua* 'body hair' (P)
Oi. *səmuar* 'arm hair' (JS); *c^{h}ɔɔk mua* 'body hair' (P)
Chg. *sɔk muar* 'arm hair' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **muər* 'body hair'
PWCB (PS1) **(c)mɔɔr* 'body hair'

578. **pɔɔr* 'rice (cooked)'

Su'. *pɔɔr* 'cooked rice' (PS)
Nya. *puan* 'rice (cooked)' (F)
Sap. *puar* 'cooked rice' (JS), *pual* (F)
Oi. *puar* 'cooked rice' (JS), *puər* (T,Km)
Chg. *puar* 'cooked rice' (JS,F)
Bra. *puar* 'rice (cooked)' (H,KK), *puər* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **puar* 'cooked rice'
Bahnar (BM) *pɔɔr* 'cooked rice'
PSB (S) **pɔɔr* 'rice gruel'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **pɔɔr* 'cooked rice'

579. **ptɔɔr* 'star'

Lvi. *patɔɔr* 'star' (TLT)
Juk. *patoor* 'star' (TLT)
Jru'. *pətuar* 'star' (JS,F), *ptuar* (JS), *katuər* (TLT,PS)
HKL. *tur* 'star' (TA)
Su'. *patɔɔr* 'star' (PS)
Nya. *ttuan* 'star' (JL), *tuan* (F)
Sap. *pətuar* 'star' (JS), *patual* (F)
Sok. *patuar* 'star' (PS)
Oi. *patuar* 'star' (JS), *p/m/bətuər* (T)
Chg. *trəh pətuar* 'star' (F)
Lvh. *patuar* 'star' (JS), *patual* (F)
Bra. *pətuar* 'star' (H,MT), *pətuər* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **pətuər* 'star', (TLT) **p(ə)tuər*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **məntɔɔr* ~ **sət(ɯ/uu)r* 'star'
Khmer (JP) *pandora /bɑntóor/* 'discharge, emit (lightning bolt)'

580. **sɔɔr* 'sheath'

Lvi. *sɔɔr* ~ *ɕɔɔr* 'sheath' (TLT)
Juk. *sasɔɔr* 'sheath' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)sɔɔr* 'sheath'
Alak (H) *sɔɔr* 'sheath'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **saar* 'sheath'
Note: WB forms are phonologically marked, as **ɔɔ* otherwise diphthonged before apicals, so this may be a more recent borrowing.

581. **kmɔɔt* 'weevil'

Lvi. *kamɔɔt* 'weevil' (TLT)
Juk. *kamɔɔt* 'weevil' (TLT)
Nya. *muat* 'weevil' (JL), *muat* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)mɔɔt* 'weevil'
Bahnar (BM) **kəmɔɔt* 'type of termite'
Alak (TLT) **kamɔɔt* 'type of termite'
\\
Cf. Lao ໂກ ມຣ ɔ 'weevil'
Note: a Khmer origin is suspected, but the source has not been confirmed.

582. **krɔɔt* 'bee (type of)'

Lvi. *krɔɔt* 'bee (nests in tree hollow)' (TLT)
Juk. *kaɖɔɔt* 'bee (nests in tree hollow)' (TLT)
Jru'. *kruat* 'bee (nests in tree hollow)' (TLT,J)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)drɔɔt* 'bee (nests in tree hollow)'
PWCB (PS1) **kərɔɔt* 'bee (nests in tree hollow)'
Alak (TLT) *karɔɔt* 'small bee-like insect'
Bahnar (BM) *kədrɔɔt* 'small bee-like insect'
Tampuon (H) *krɔɔt* 'bees'
PSB (S) **kənrɔɔt* 'beehive'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəruat* ~ **kəruat* 'bee'

583. **sɔɔt* 'harvest (v.)'

Jru'. *sruat* 'harvest (rice by hand)' (J)
Su'. *sɔɔt cɛh* 'harvest rice' (PS)
Nya. *suat* 'harvest (rice by hand)' (F,JL)
Bra. *chuot cɛh* 'harvest rice' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəsɔɔt* 'strip of (leaves/grain)'
Alak (TLT) *kasrɔɔt* 'strip of (leaves/grain)'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **sɔɔt* 'harvest rice'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **sɔɔt* 'harvest rice'
OKhmer (Pou) *crvat* 'reap'

584. *trkɔɔt 'monitor lizard'
Lvi. *takɔɔt* 'monitor (large brown)' (TLT)
Juk. *takɔɔt* 'monitor (large brown)' (TLT)
Jru'. *hkuat* 'monitor lizard' (F,J); *ŋkuət* 'monitor (large brown)' (TLT)
Nya. *hkuat* 'large monitor lizard' (JL), *kuat* (F)
Chg. *trakuat* 'iguana' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)ŋkɔɔt/*t(ə)rkuət* 'monitor'
Alak (TLT) *takɔɔt* 'large brown monitor'
Cua (JM) *takɔɔt* 'black monitor'
PSB (S) **rəkɔɔt* 'black monitor'
Jeh (G&G) *kɔɔt* 'black monitor'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tərkɑat* 'snake, lizard'
PMonic (D84) **trkɔɔt* 'ground monitor'
Khmer (GD) *trakuət* 'monitor' > Thai *takùət* 'monitor'

585. *ʔgɔʔ 'basket (small type)'
Jru'. *ʔgɔʔ* 'small basket' (JS)
Nya. *gɔʔ* 'basket, net' (F)
Sap. *ʔgɔʔ* 'household panier' (JS)
Oi. *grɔʔ* 'conical fish trap (rattan)' (JS)

586. *ɲɔʔ 'muntjak (barking deer)'
Jru'. *ɲɔʔ* 'muntjak, barking deer' (J,F)
Nya. *ɲɔʔ* 'muntjak' (F,JL)
Oi. *ɲɔʔ* 'barking deer' (JS)

587. *cnʔtɔʔ 'lazy'
Lvi. *səntɔʔ* 'lazy' (TLT)
Jru'. *htɔʔ* 'lazy' (H,J), *ntɔʔ* 'lazy' (F,TLT)
Nya. *ɟrɔʔ* 'lazy' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)ntɔʔ* 'lazy'
Alak (TLT) *dʑanɔʔ* 'lazy'
\\
Note: Sapuan *mia tɔʔ tɔʔ* 'drizzle' may reflect the same root.

588. *crɔʔ 'morning'
Jru'. *crɔk* 'morning' (H), *crɔʔ* (J,F)
Su'. *crɔʔ* 'early' (PS)
Nya. *crɔʔ* 'morning' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *cɔk* 'early morning' (JS)
Oi. *cərɔʔ* 'morning' (P)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hədrɔʔ* 'early rice'
Cua (JM) *sərɔʔ* 'early'
PNB (PS2) **srɔʔ* 'morning'

589. *klɔʔ 'emerge'
Jru'. *klɔʔ* 'dawn' (H); *klɔʔ* 'come out (baby, teeth, sun)' (F,J)
Nya. *klɔʔ khee* 'cresent moon' (F,JL); *plɔʔ* 'reveal' (D68)

590. *lɔʔ 'penis'
Nya. *lɔʔ* 'penis' (F,JL)
Chg. *lɔʔ* 'penis' (F)
Lvh. *lɔʔ haŋaj dɔk* 'he went where?' (JS)
Bra. *lɑʔ* 'penis' (H)
< >
Alak (H) *lɔʔ* 'penis'

591. *rɔʔ 'bell for buffalo'
Jru'. *rɔʔ* (*krɔk*) 'bell (buffalo)' (F,TLT)
Nya. rɔʔ *troo* 'buffalo bell' (F,JL,W)
< >
PWB (TLT) **rɔʔ* 'buffalo bell'

592. *tɔʔ 'that/there yonder'
Jru'. *təʔ* 'to, towards' (J); *kətəʔ* 'north' (F), east' (H,J)
Su'. *tɔʔ* 'from (loc.)', *hʌʔ tɔʔ* 'there' (PS); *tɔ́ʔ* 'that, there (far)' (P)
Nya. *tɔʔ* 'here' (F,JL); *ŋwɔɔ tɔʔ* 'next year' (PS)
Sap. *təʔ* 'in, at' (JS); *tɔʔ tɔʔ* 'over there' (P)
Oi. *tɔʔ* 'over there; that way' (JS), *tə̆* 'there' (Km)
Chg. *kaj tɔʔ* 'that' (JS); *téʔ hətɔ́ʔ* 'that, there' (P)
Lvh. *tɔʔ*, *hətɔʔ* 'that' (P)
Bra. *tɑʔ* 'that/there (yonder)' (H), *tâʔ* (K76)
< >
PWB (TS) **tɔʔ* 'that (far)'
PWCB (PS1) **tɔʔ* 'that there'
Bahnar (BM) *tɔɔ* 'over there'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *dau /dəw/* 'to, toward'

593. *ʔɔh 'ladle (v.)'
Jru'. *ʔɔh* 'ladle (soup etc.)' (J)
Su'. *ʔɔ́ʔ dáak* 'dip up water' (P)
Nya. *ʔɔh* 'ladle, dish out liquid' (JL)

594. *ʔɔh 'younger sibling'
Lvi. *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (TA)
Su'. *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (PS)
Nya. *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (D68,F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (JS)
Oi. *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (T,JS)

Chg. *ʔɔʔ* 'younger sibling' (P)
Lvh. *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (JS)
Bra. *ʔah* 'younger sibling' (H,K74,KK)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **ʔɔh* 'younger sibling'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔɔh* 'younger sibling'
Alak (TLT) *ʔɔɔh* 'younger sibling'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔɔh* 'younger sibling'
PSB (S) **ʔɔh* 'younger sibling'
PNB (Sm) **ʔɔɔh*, (PS2), **ʔɔh* 'younger sibling'

595. **bɔh* 'salt'

Lvi. *puɔh* 'salt' (TLT)
Juk. *bn̥ɔh* 'salt' (TLT)
Jru'. *bɑh* 'salt' (H), *bɔh* (J,TLT), *boh* (F)
HKL. *bɔh* 'salt' (TA)
Su'. *bɔ́ʔ* 'salt' (P), *bâh:* (Ha)
Nya. *bɔh* 'salt' (F,JL)
Sap. *bɔh* 'salt' (JS,F)
Oi. *bɔh* 'salt' (T)
Chg. *bɔh* 'salt' (F)
Lvh. *bɔh* 'salt' (JS,F)
Bra. *bɑh* 'salt' (H,K74), *bɔh* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **bɔh* 'salt'
PWCB (PS1) **bɔh* 'salt'
Alak (TLT) *bɔh* 'salt'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbɔh* 'salt'
PSB (S) **bɔh* 'salt'
PNB (Sm) **ʔbɔh* 'salt
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **bɑɑh* 'salt'

596. **brɔh* 'girl, young woman'

Lvi. *pirɔh* 'young woman' (TLT)
Juk. *brn̥ɔh* 'young woman' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔmɛɛ brɔh* 'young woman' (F,J), *ʔmɛɛ brɑh* (H), *brɔh* (TLT)
Nya. *brɔh* 'young unmarried woman' (F)
Sap. *mɛɛ brɔh, kuan brɔh* 'girl' (JS)
Oi. *kuan brɔh, mɛɛ brɔh* 'girl' (JS)
Chg. *mɛɛ brɔh* 'girl' (F, JS)
Lvh. *mɔh brɔh* 'sister' (JS)
Bra. *kətrii brɑh* 'girl' (H), *brɔh* 'unmarried young woman' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **brɔh* 'young woman'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔərɔh* 'young woman'
Alak (TLT) *ʔaroh* 'young woman'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔədruh* 'girl'
PSB (S) **dəruh* 'young woman'; **ruuh* 'older sister'
PNB (Sm) **ʔadruùh* 'girl', (PS2) **ʔəruh*
\\
Khmer ប្រុស /*pruh*/ 'boy; masculine'< Skt.

597. **cɔh* 'pierce, chisel out'

Jru'. *cɔh* 'chisel out' (H,J) 'pierce, puncture' (F,J)
Nya. *cɔh* 'pierce, chisel' (F,JL)
Chg. *cɔh* 'make a hole' (F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ɟɔh* 'peck, stike (snake)'
Alak (TLT) *dʑɔh* 'peck, stike (snake)'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟɔh* 'peck, bite like a snake'; *cɔh* 'to plow'
PNB (PS2) **cɔh* 'to plow'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ɟɔh* 'bore, pierce, puncture'
Khmer (JP) *coḥ /caoh/* 'make a hole, bore'
Khmer (JP) *ɟoḥ /cóh/* 'pick out (with needle), give injection'

598. **cmɔh* 'call by name'

Jru'. *mɔh* 'be named, exist' (F,J), 'say'(H); *hmɔh* 'name, call by name' (J)
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t(ə)mɔh* 'ask, ask for, question, greet'
Pear (Headley 1977) *təmɨh* 'named'
OKhmer (Pou) *jmoḥ* 'name'

599. **cnɔh* 'stream, creek'

Jru'. *hnɔh* 'creek, stream' (F,J)
Su'. *cʰənɔʔ* 'brook' (P)
Nya. *ɲrɔh* 'stream, river, creek' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *cəmrɔh* 'stream' (JS), *trɔh* (F)
Oi. *cənɔh* 'stream' (JS)
Chg. *trɔh* 'stream' (F); *cərɔʔ* 'brook' (P)
Lvh. *canɔh* 'stream' (JS), *cnɔh* (F)
Bra. *cənɔh* 'watercourse' (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **cənɪʊʔ* 'brook'

600. **dɔh* 'break'

Jru'. *dɔh* 'bend' (H), 'pluck, pinch off' (F,J), crack knuckles (J)
Nya. *dɔh* 'broken' (F,JL)
Chg. *kadɔh* 'broken' (F)
Bra. *kədɔh* 'break off' (K01)
< >
Cua (JM) *pəʔdah* 'break (china, glass)'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔdɔh* 'break'

601. **gɔh* 'knock'

Jru'. *tgɔh* 'knock' (F,J)

Nya. *ngɔh* 'knock repetitively' (F), *hgɔh* (JL)
Bra. *gâh gââŋ* 'gong' (K76)
\\
Khmer (JP) *goḥ /kóh/* 'strike squarely, hit, smite, beat, knock'

602. *glɔh 'doorway'
Bra. *glɔh* 'main entrance' (MT), 'doorway' (K01)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **lɔh* 'go out, exit'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **lɔh* 'go out'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **lah* 'go out, exit'

603. *[h]mɔh 'kin'
Jru'. *bʌʌn hmɔh* 'relatives, family' (J); *ʔmɔh* 'friend' (H,F,J)
Lvh. *mɔh brɔh* 'sister' (H)
Bra. *hmâh* 'older sibling' (K76)

604. *jɔh 'straight'
Jru'. *pjɔh tɛj* 'stretch out the hand' (F,J)
Nya. *ɲɔh* 'straight the legs' (JL,D68)
Oi. *jɔh* 'straight' (T)
Bra. *kuu pənjah ɟiŋ* 'sit with legs extended parallel' (KK); *jɔh* 'ten arm lengths' (MT)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *jɔh* 'not stop but go right by'
Cua (JM) *rəjɔh* 'continue'

605. *kɔh 'chop, cut'
Jru'. *kɔh* 'chop, cut off' (F,J)
HKL. *kɔh* 'cut' (TA)
Nya. *kɔh* 'cut (vertically or horizontally)' (F,JL), 'to kill' (D68)
Sap. *kɔh* 'cut' (JS)
Chg. *kakɔh* 'chop' (F)
Lvh. *kɔh* 'cut' (JS)
Bra. *kɑh* 'chop, cut (hack)' (H,KK); *kɔh* 'cut (tree)' (MT); *knah* 'split' (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **kɔh* 'cut, chop'
Bahnar (BM) *təkɔh* 'fight each other with swords, knives'
Cua (JM) *kɔh* 'cut, chop (wood)'
PSB (S) **kɔh* 'cut, chop'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **kɔh* 'chop'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **kɑh* 'chop into, chop off'

606. *lɔh 'know'
Jru'. *lɔh* 'polar question particle' (J)
HKL. *lɔh* 'know' (TA)
Su'. *lʌh* 'able' (PS)
Nya. *lɔh* 'know' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *lɔh* 'question particle', *təlɔh* 'unable, don't know how' (JS)
Oi. *lɔh* 'know, understand' (T); *ʔalɔh* 'know' (JS)
Chg. *lɔh* 'know, understand' (JS); *ləh* 'know, remember' (F)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔbələh* ~ **pəl[ʌ]h* 'ask'

607. *nɔh 'know'
Jru'. *nʌh* 'know how, understand' (F,J)
Lvh. *nɔh* 'understand, know' (JS)
Bra. *nɔh* 'know (information)' (K01); *hnɑh* 'to know' (KK); *nɑh* 'know how' (H)
< >
Cua (JM) *sənɔh* 'to say'
PSB (S) **bərnɔh* 'master, teacher'

608. *pərɔh 'bell for buffalo'
Oi. *parɔh* 'buffalo bell' (JS)
< >
Alak (TLT) *garɔh* 'buffalo bell'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **g(ə)ndrɔh* 'shell (of crab, turtle)' e.g. Kriang *krɑh*

609. *pɔh 'spear (v.)'
Jru'. *pɔh* 'spear' (F,J,H), 'stab' (F,J)
Nya. *pɔh* 'spear' (F,JL)
Oi. *puəh* 'hit' (T)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **pɔh* 'hit'
Bahnar (BM) *pɔh* 'trap with sharp stakes'
PNB (PS2) **rpɔh* 'tusk'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **poh* 'beat with stick'

610. *rɔh 'timber framed structure'
Jru'. *pdrɔh* 'poles over fireplace for drying' (F,J)
Bra. *ntɔh rɔh* 'uncovered platform' (MT), 'verannda of house' (K01)

611. *sɔh 'empty'
Lvi. *ŋkɔh* 'empty,bare' (TLT)
Juk. *sanɔh* 'empty,bare' (TLT)
Jru'. *sɔh* 'empty' (H,J,TLT)
Nya. *sɔh* 'destroy, demolish' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **sɔh*/**sanɔh* 'empty, bare'
PWCB (PS1) **sɔh* 'empty,bare'
Alak (H) *sanɔɔh* 'empty'

Bahnar (BM) *hɔh* 'nothing, only'
PSB (S) **sɔh* 'dry'
PNB (Sm) **sasɔh* 'only', (PS2) **sɔh*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[s/c]ənhah ~ *nə-nhah* 'empty'
OKhmer (JP) *–sa'sa /–sah/* 'empty'

612. **tɔh* 'breast'

Lvi. *tuh~touh* 'breast' (TLT)
Juk. *toh* 'breast' (TLT)
Jru'. *toh* 'breast' (H,F,J,TLT)
Su'. *tɔ́ʔ* 'breast' (P), *t'ôh:* (Ha)
Nya. *tɔh* 'breast' (F,JL)
Sap. *tɔh* 'breast' (JS, F)
Oi. *tɔh* 'breast' (JS)
Chg. *tɔh* 'breast' (JS,F)
Lvh. *tɔh* 'breast' (JS,F); *nam toh* 'milk' (JS)
Bra. *tɑh* 'breast' (H,KK,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **tɔh* 'breast', (TLT) **toh*
PWCB (PS1) **toh* 'breast'
Alak (TLT) *tɔh* 'breast'
Bahnar (BM) *tɔh* 'breast'
PSB (S) **gətɔh* 'breast'
PNB (Sm) **tuh* 'breast', (PS2) **toh*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tɔh* 'breast'
PMonic (D84) **tɔh* 'breast'
OKhmer (Pou) *toh, toḥ* 'breasts'

613. **tɔh* 'take off'

Jru'. *tɔh* 'take off' (H)
Bra. *tɑh* 'take off' (H); *ntɔh* 'uncovered' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **stɔh* 'pull a slip knot'
Alak (TLT) *satɔh* 'pull a slip knot'
Bahnar (BM) *tɔh* 'to pull out'
Tampuon (BM) *tɔh* 'take off clothes'
Stieng (H) *dɔh* 'take off'
PNB (Sm) **tɔh* 'take/lift off'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *toḥ /ɗoh/* 'to loose (bonds), undo, untie; take off'

614. **ʔrɔk* 'toad'

Lvi. *kiət ʔarɔk* 'toad' (TLT)
Jru'. *ndrɔɔk* 'toad' (F), *ʔrɔɔk* (J), *ŋkiət nrɔk* (TLT)
Nya. *drɔk* 'toad' (JL), *ndrɔk* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)ŋkiət ʔ(ə)nrɔk* 'toad'
PWCB (PS1) **kiit (d)rɔk* 'toad'
Bahnar (GD) *kit drɔɔk* 'toad'
PSB (GD) **drook* 'toad'
PNB (PS2) **drɔk* 'toad'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔərɑʔ ~ *ʔəʔɑʔ ~ *ʔəgɑʔ* 'toad'
PAslian (GD) **karɔɔk* 'toad'
Pear (Headley 1977) *rok* 'toad'
Khmu (GD) *rok* 'toad'

615. **bɔk* 'a pronoun (?)'

Sap. *bak, bɔk* 'Mr., Miss etc.' (JS)
Bra. *bɔk* 'that (which)' (MT)

616. **cɔk* 'take'

Lvi. *tɕuɔk* 'take' (TLT)
Jru'. *cɔk* 'take, get' (H,F,J)
HKL. *cɔk* 'take' (TA)
Su'. *cɔk* 'take' (PS)
Nya. *cɔk* 'take' (F,JL)
Sap. *cɔk* 'take, receive' (JS), 'take, gather' (F)
Sok. *cɔk* 'take' (PS)
Oi. *cɔk* 'take, want' (JS,T)
Chg. *cɔk* 'take, gather' (F)
Lvh. *cɔk* 'take, marry' (JS), 'to gather' (F)
Bra. *cɔk* 'take, bring' (MT), *cak* (H,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **cɔɔk/cɔk* 'take'
Alak (TLT) *cɔk* 'take, bring, want'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔjɔk* 'take'
Tampuon (Cr) *ʔjɔk* 'take'
Cua (JM) *sɔk* 'take'
PSB (S) **sɔk* 'fetch, take'
Jeh (G&G) *cɔk* 'take'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *jok* 'take, seize'; *sak, sok* 'take away, steal'
PPearic (H85) **Cak* 'to hunt'

617. **dɔk, *tʔdɔk* 'walk'

Jru'. *dək* 'go, walk' (F,J), *tədək* 'walk' (H)
HKL. *ʔdɔk* 'come' (TA)
Su'. *dɔk* 'walk, go (a short way)' (PS)
Nya. *drʌk* 'go, walk' (F,JL)
Sap. *dɔk* 'walk' (JS,F)
Sok. *dɔk* 'walk' (PS)
Oi. *ndɔk* 'go, walk' (JS), *ʔdɔk* (T)
Chg. *dɔk, ndɔk* 'walk, go' (F), *tadɔk* (JS)
Lvh. *dɔk* 'go, walk' (JS,F), *tradɔk* (JS)
Bra. *dak* 'walk' (H), *ndɑk* (KK), *dɔk* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **dɔk* 'walk'

618. **ɟɔk* 'suck, inhale'

Jru'. *ɟok* 'sip, smoke' (H), 'suck, slurp' (F,J)

Nya. *ɟɔk* 'inhale, suck up' (F,JL); ^{n}*ɟɔk* 'suck' (TJ); *ɟɔk ʔjak* 'hiccup' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɟɔɔk ʔəəj* 'hiccup' (JS)
Lvh. *cɔk* 'smoke, suck' (JS), *cok* (K)

619. **kʔɔ[ɔ]k* 'cough'

Jru'. *kəʔɔk* 'cough' (H,F), *kʔɔk* (J)
Su'. *kəʔɔɔk* 'cough' (P)
Nya. *gɔk, ŋɔk* 'cough' (F), *ʔgɔk* (D68,JL)
Sap. *kəʔɔɔk* 'cough' (JS)
Oi. *kaʔɔɔk* 'cough' (JS)
Chg. *kraʔɔk* 'cough' (F)
Bra. *kəʔɑk* 'cough' (H), *kʔɑʔ* (KK), *kəʔɔk* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **kəʔɔɔk* 'cough'
PWCB (PS1) **həʔɔk* 'cough'
Alak (TLT) *kaʔɔk* 'cough'
Bahnar (BM) *həʔnək* 'cough up food'
Cua (JM) *kəʔɔk* 'cough'
PSB (S) **səʔak ~ *səʔək* 'hiccough'
PNB (Sm) **kaʔɔ̃k* 'cough', (PS2) **kʔɔk*
\\
PMonic (D84) **sɗak* 'cough'
Khmer (JP) *kʔaak* 'to cough' > Thai *k(r)aʔàk* 'to cough'

620. **kɟɔk* 'shrew'

Jru'. *kɟɔk* 'shrew mouse/squirrel' (F)
Nya. *cɔk* 'shrew mouse' (F)

621. **kbɔk* 'scratch, rake'

Jru'. *kbɔk* 'scratch (v.)' (F)
Nya. *mmaam ppɔk* 'rake' (JL), *mmaam pɔk* (F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəbɔk* 'cut notches'
Cua (JM) *vɔk* 'peck'
Bahnar (BM) *bɔk* 'to hoe'
PNB (Sm) **bɔk* 'to hoe'

622. **klɔk* 'navel'

Lvi. *klɔk* 'navel' (TLT)
Juk. *klok* 'navel' (TLT)
Jru'. *klɔk* 'navel' (J), *klok* (F,TLT)
Nya. *klɔk* 'navel' (F,JL), *gglok* (W)
Oi. *bɔk klɔk* 'navel' (JS)
Chg. *bɔk klɔk* 'navel' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **klok* 'navel'
PWCB (PS1) **klok* 'navel'
Alak (TLT) *klɔk* 'navel'
Bahnar (BM) *klɔk* 'navel'
PSB (S) **kəlɔʔ* 'navel'
PNB (Sm) **klɔk* 'navel'

623. **klɔk* 'peck/dig at'

Jru'. *klɔk* 'hoe, dig with hoe' (J)
Nya. *klɔk* '(snake) bite' (F), 'peck, sting' (JL)
Oi. *lɔk* 'dig' (T)
Bra. *klɔk* 'peck' (K01), *klɑk* (H)
< >
PSB (S) **lɔk* 'poke in, insert'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəluʔ* 'pierce'
PMonic (D84) **[g]lɔk* 'to scoop out'
Khmer (JP) *laka /lɔɔk/* 'to scratch, score, cut into'

624. **krɔk* 'cow'

Jru'. *krɔk* 'ox' (H,J), 'cow' (F,J)
HKL. *kərɔk* 'cow' (TA)
Su'. *krɔk* 'cow' (PS)
Nya. *krɔk* 'zebu' (F,JL)
Oi. *krɔk* 'cow' (JS)
Chg. *krɔk* 'cow' (JS), 'zebu' (F)
Lvh. *karɔk* 'cow' (JS); *krɔʔ* 'zebu' (F)
< >
PWB (TS) **krɔɔk* 'cow'
Alak (TLT) *karɔk* 'cow, ox'
Tampuon (Cr) *rɔk* 'cow'
PSB (S) **kənrook* 'cow, ox'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **rɔk* 'cow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dərhaʔ ~ *kərhaʔ* 'cow'

625. **kʔsɔk* 'corpse, ghost'

Juk. *sɔk* 'corpse, dead body' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəsɔk* 'corpse, ghost' (H,F), *ksɔk* (J), *kasɔk* (TLT)
Nya. *gjɔk* 'corpse, ghost' (F,JL)
Chg. *kjɔɔk* 'ghost, corpse' (F)
Bra. *kəjɑk* 'corpse, ghost' (H), *kəjɔk* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)sɔk* 'corpse, dead body'
Alak (TLT) *kasɔk* 'corpse, dead body'

626. **lɔk* 'top of neck, pillar etc.'

Nya. *lɔk ʔuaj* 'nape of neck' (F,JL)
Bra. *lɔk* 'apex of post/pillar' (H)

627. **mɔk* 'pounded immature rice'

Lvi. *mɔk* 'pounded flat immature rice' (TLT)
Juk. *mɔk* 'pounded flat immature rice' (TLT)
Jru'. *mɔk* 'pounded flat immature rice' (TLT)
Bra. *brah mɔk* 'a harvest ceremony' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **mɔk* 'pounded flat immature

rice'
PWCB (PS1) **mɔk* 'pounded flat immature rice'
Bahnar (BM) *mɔk* 'rice nearly ripe, picked, roasted, pounded & eaten'

628. **pɔk* 'fig tree'

Jru'. *plaj pɔk* 'fig tree' (J)
Nya. *ʔlɔɔŋ pɔk* 'fig tree' (F,JL)

629. **phɔk* 'mud'

HKL. *bɑdɛh phɔk* 'mud' (TA)
Nya. *phɔk* 'slime, mud' (F,JL)
Bra. *pəphɔɔk* 'mud' (K74)

630. **sɔk* 'hair'

Lvi. *sok* 'hair' (TLT)
Juk. *sok* 'hair' (TLT)
Jru'. *sok* 'hair' (H,J,F,TLT)
HKL. *sɔk* 'hair, feather' (TA)
Su'. *sɔk* 'hair' (PS)
Nya. *sɔk* 'hair' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *sɔk* 'hair' (JS)
Sok. *sɔk* 'hair' (PS)
Oi. *sɔk* 'hair; feathers' (T,JS)
Chg. *sɔk* 'hair' (JS,F)
Lvh. *sɔk* 'hair' (JS,F), *sɔk ceem* 'feather' (JS)
Bra. *chok, chak* 'hair' (H), *sak* (KK), *saʔ* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **sɔk* 'hair', (TLT) **sok*
PWCB (TLT) **sok* 'hair'
Alak (TLT) *sɔk* 'hair'
Bahnar (BM) *sɔk* 'hair, feathers'
PSB (S) **sɔk* 'hair'
PNB (PS2) **sək* 'hair'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **sɔʔ* 'hair'
OKhmer (Pou) *suk* 'hair'
PPearic (H85) **suk* 'hair'

631. **tʔbɔk* 'cheek'

Jru'. *tbɔk* 'cheek' (F,J), *tabɔk* (TLT)
Su'. *təbɔɔk, təpuat* 'cheek' (P)
Nya. *dwɔk* 'cheek' (F,JL)
Sap. *tabɔk* (F)
Lvh. *tavɔk* 'cheek' (JS), *tabɔk* (F)
Bra. *təwak* 'cheek' (H), *təvak* (KK,K76)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)bɔk* 'cheek'
PWCB (PS1) **tbɔk* 'cheek'
Alak (TLT) *tabɔk* 'cheek'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbɔʔ* 'cheek'
PSB (S) **tərmook* 'cheek', **book* 'head'
Jeh (G&G) *təbɔk* 'cheek'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təʔbɔʔ* 'cheek'

632. **tmɔk* 'a spirit'

Lvi. *timɔk* 'malevolent spirit' (TLT)
Juk. *damɔk* 'malevolent spirit' (TLT)
Jru'. *tamɔk* 'malevolent spirit' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **d(ə)mɔk* 'malevolent spirit'
\\
MT also compares to Rengao *mok* and Khmer *aṃpuk* (no semantic given)

633. **ʔə[c/ɟ]ɔŋ* 'shrimp (freshwater)'

Lvi. *nsɔŋ* 'shrimp' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɲɟɔŋ* 'lobster' (F); *ʔɟɔŋ* 'shrimp, prawn, lobster' (J); *ɲɟɔŋ* 'shrimp' (TLT)
Nya. *ccɔŋ* 'shrimp' (D68,JL), *cɔŋ* (F)
Chg. *trii cɔŋ* 'shrimp' (F)
Bra. *kəcɔŋ* 'small shrimp' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)ɲɟɔŋ* 'shrimp'
PWCB (PS1) **hɟɔŋ* 'shrimp'
Bahnar (GD) *gəsɔŋ* 'shrimp'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)ncaŋ* 'shrimp' .

634. **bɔŋ* 'fall down'

Jru'. *bɔŋ* 'fall over, crash (down)' (J)
Bra. *bɔŋ* 'fall down' (K01,MT)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *booŋ* 'fall'
PSB (S) **booŋ* 'fall over/forward'
PNB (PS2) **bɔŋ* 'fall'

635. **cɔɔ blɔŋ* 'fox'

Lvi. *cɔɔ pluɔŋ* 'fox' (TLT)
Juk. *cɔɔ blɔŋ* 'fox' (TLT)
Jru'. *cɔɔ blʌŋ* 'fox' (J)
Sap. *caw blɔŋ* 'fox' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **cɔɔ blɔŋ* 'fox'
Alak (TLT) *cɔɔ blɔŋ* 'fox'
Kasseng (TLT) *ʔəlɔŋ* 'fox'

636. **cɔŋ* 'eat rice'

Jru'. *cɔŋ* 'eat (rice)' (F,J)
Su'. *cɔŋ~cɔɔŋ* 'eat (rice)' (PS)
Nya. *cɔŋ* 'eat rice' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *cɔɔŋ* 'eat (rice)' (JS), *cɔŋ* (F)
Oi. *cɔŋ* 'eat rice' (JS)
Chg. *cɔŋ* 'eat rice' (JS,F)

Lvh. *cɔŋ* 'eat (rice)' (F)
Bra. *caŋ* 'eat (rice)' (H,KK), *cɔŋ* (MT,K01),
< >
PWB (TS) **cɔɔŋ* 'eat rice'
PWCB (PS1) **cɔŋ* 'eat rice'
Bahnar (BM) *sɔŋ* 'eat rice'
Tampuon (Cr) *çɔŋ* 'eat rice'
PSB (S) **sooŋ* 'eat rice'
PNB (Sm) **cɔŋ* 'eat rice'

637. **crɔŋ* 'spike'

Juk. *crɔŋ* 'wooden spikes set in pitfalls' (TLT)
Jru'. *crɔŋ* 'spear (n.)' (F), 'wooden spikes set in pitfalls' (TLT); *so'roñ* 'bambou femelle' (C)
Nya. *crɔŋ* 'spear, lance' (F,JL)
Lvh. *piŋ crɔŋ* 'canine tooth' (JS)
Bra. *crâŋ* 'spike (n.)' (K76); *craŋ* 'bamboo stump' (KK)
< >
PWB (TLT) **crɔŋ* 'wooden spikes set in pitfalls'

638. **dɔŋ* 'rabbit, hare'

Jru'. *kədoŋ* 'hare' (H); *kdoŋ* 'rabbit' (F,J)
HKL. *kətɔŋ* 'rabbit' (TA)
Su'. *jɔɔ dɔŋ* 'rabbit' (PS)
Nya. *dɔŋ* 'hare' (F,JL)
Sap. *dɔŋ suk* 'rabbit' (JS)
Sok. *dɔŋ* 'rabbit' (PS)
Oi. *dɔŋ saaj* 'rabbit' (T)

639. **[h/ʔ]kɔŋ* 'ear of rice'

Lvi. *hakɔŋ* 'ear of rice' (TLT)
Jru'. *ŋkɔŋ* 'ear of rice' (TLT)
Nya. *ʔkɔŋ cɛh* 'rice panicle' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)ŋkɔŋ* 'ear of rice'
\\
PMonic (D84) **[t/c]ŋkɔɔŋ* 'ear of grain' > Mon *həkɔ̰ŋ*

640. **hrlɔŋ* 'neck'

Lvi. *halɔŋ* 'neck' (TLT)
Juk. *halɔŋ* 'neck' (TLT)
Jru'. *hlɔŋ* 'neck' (H,J,F), *l̥ɔŋ* (TLT)
HKL. *hrɔŋ* 'neck' (TA)
Su'. *hrlɔŋ* 'neck' (PS)
Nya. *hlɔŋ* 'neck' (F,JL)
Sok. *harɔŋ* 'neck' (PS)
Oi. *harɔŋ* 'neck' (JS), *hrəŋ* (T)
Chg. *hrɔŋ* 'neck' (F,JS)
Bra. *daŋ* 'neck' (H,KK,K74), *dɔŋ* (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)lɔŋ* 'neck'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔdɔŋ* 'neck'
Bahnar (BM) *həlɔŋ* 'throat'
PSB (S) **rənɔŋ* 'throat'
PNB (PS2) **rnɔŋ* 'neck'; (Sm) **[ka]rɔŋ* 'back'
\\
PVM (F91) **k-rɔɔŋʔ* 'back, ridge'
Note: Brao shares the WCB form.

641. **glɔŋ* 'blind in one eye'

Jru'. *mat gloŋ* 'blind in one eye' (F,J)
Nya. *mat glɔŋ* 'one-eyed' (F,JL)
Bra. *glɔŋ* 'blind' (K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *pəglɔŋ* 'to stare at'
PSB (S) **kəhlooŋ* 'blind'

642. **ʔəkɔŋ* 'carry in the mouth'

Jru'. *kɔŋ* 'carry in the mouth' (J)
Nya. *gɔŋ* 'carry in the mouth' (F,JL)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəkɔŋ* 'hold in teeth/beak'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t/c(ə)kaŋ* 'hold (in teeth or beak)'
Note: the Nyaheun voiced initial suggests a glottal initial on the WCB model.

643. **klɔŋ* 'deep pool'

Jru'. *daak klɔŋ* 'wide deep water' (PS)
Nya. *daak klɔŋ* 'calm water' (F,JL)
Bra. *klɔŋ* 'deep pool in river' (K01); *klaŋ* 'lake (large)' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *klɔŋ* 'deep water'
PSB (S) **kəlɔŋ* 'deep'
PNB (PS2) **hlɔŋ* 'deep place in river'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kə[l/lh]oŋ* 'lake, pool'

644. **krɔŋ* 'back edge of blade'

Lvi. *kruɔŋ* 'back (of knife blade)' (TLT)
Jru'. *krɔŋ* 'back (of knife blade)' (F,J,TLT)
Nya. *krɔŋ* 'dull edge, back (of knife blade)' (F,JL)
Lvh. *krɔŋ* 'dull' (JS)
Bra. *krɔŋ* 'back of axe blade' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **grɔŋ* 'back of knife blade'
PWCB (PS1) **krɔŋ* 'back of knife blade'
Alak (TLT) *grɔŋ* 'back of knife blade'

645. **pɔŋ* 'yam'
Jru'. *poŋ pnoŋ* 'wild yam' (F)
Nya. *pɔŋ* 'yam, manioc' (F)
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **poŋ* 'yam, taro'
Cf. PWB **tpuuŋ* 'cucumber'

646. **pɔŋ* 'throw, cast'
Jru'. *rɛʔ pɔŋ* 'go fishing with net' (PS)
Nya. *pɔŋ* 'throw and come in contact with' (F,JL)
Chg. *pɔŋ* 'throw (casting net)' (F)
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *pañ /bɔŋ/* 'cast, throw away; lose, give up'

647. **pnɔŋ* 'casting net'
Jru'. *pnoŋ* 'casting net' (F,J)
Chg. *panɔŋ* 'casting net' (F)

648. **pnɔŋ* 'roof panels'
Nya. *hlaa nnɔŋ* 'leaves covering roof' (F,JL)
Bra. *pənɔŋ* 'woven bamboo component of thatch panel' (MT)

649. **snɔŋ* 'blowpipe, straw'
Jru'. *hnɔŋ* 'blowpipe' (F)
Nya. *ɲrɔŋ* 'blowpipe' (F,JL); *ɲ̊rɔŋ* 'bamboo straw for rice wine' (JL), *ɲrɔŋ* (F), *nrɔŋ* (W)
Bra. *çrɔŋ* 'long reed drinking straw' (K01)

650. **tɔŋ* 'arrow'
HKL. *tɔŋ* 'arrow' (TA)
Oi. *tɔŋ* 'arrow' (T,Km)

651. **[ʔ]kooc* 'dried, charred'
Juk. *kooc* 'almost burnt, dried out' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔkooc ʔuuŋ* 'ignite, burn' (J); *ŋkooc* 'almost burnt, dried out' (TLT)
Nya. *gooc ʔwiŋ* 'burn, catch fire' (JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ŋkooc* 'almost burnt, dried out'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəkooc* 'almost burnt, dried out'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/ɣ]əkuujʔ~*[h/sʔ]əŋkuujʔ* 'burnt', e.g. Bru *kuujʔ* 'scorched'

652. **pʔtooc* 'complete (v.tr.)'
Jru'. *ptooc* 'to complete, finish' (F,J)
Nya. *brooc* 'all' (JL), *broc* (D68)
\\
Note: derived from **tooc* 'all, complete'

653. **co[o]c* 'uncle (younger)'
Nya. *cooc* 'younger aunt/uncle' (JL), *coc* (W); *cóoj* 'parents older sister' (P); *ppuac cooc* 'little finger' (JL), *buac coc* (W)
Su'. *cóʔ* 'father's younger sibling' (P)
Oi. *coʲc* 'you (familiar)' (T)
Chg. *cut* 'parent's brother' (P)

654. **dooc* 'tip, end'
Lvi. *tu̯oc* 'tip'; *ntu̯oc* 'peak, top, highest point'; *patu̯oc* 'last, pointed' (TLT)
Juk. *do̯oc* 'tip; peak, top, highest point; last'; *dooc* 'tender newly opened leaves; vegetable' (TLT)
Jru'. *dooc* 'end (point)' (H), tip, point, top (of tree) (J,F); *d̥ooc* 'tip; peak, top, highest point, pointed' (TLT); *dooc~ndooc* 'tender newly opened leaves; vegetable' (TLT), *dooc dooc* 'new shoots' (J)
Nya. *dooc* 'point, tip, sharp end' (F,JL), *doc* (D68)
Sap. *dooc* 'tip of arrow' (JS)
Bra. *dooc* 'end point' (H), *dooç* 'sharp' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **dooc* 'tip', **-(ə)ndooc* 'peak, top, highest point', **p(ə)ndooc* 'pointed'; **d̥ooc* 'vegetable'
PWCB (PS1) **(h/ʔ/k)dooc* 'last'
\\
Khmer (JP) *ṭwca /dùuəc/* '(of something small) to form, crop up or out, appear'
Note resemblence to PWB **tooc* 'all, complete'

655. **hɟ[oo/əə]c* 'light weight'
Lvi. *kanchuəc* 'light (weight)' (TLT)
Jru'. *hɟaac* 'light (weight)' (H), *hɟʌʌc* (J), *ɲɟɔɔc* (TLT)
Nya. *hjooc* 'light (weight)' (F,JL)
Bra. *jooc* 'light (weight)' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ɲɟɔɔc* 'light weight'
PWCB (PS1) **hɟɤɤc* 'light weight'
Alak (TLT) *ndʑɤɤt,* (H) *həcˈəəc* 'light weight'
Bahnar (BM) *həʔjəəc* 'light weight'
Tampuon (Cr) *cɨ̥ɨc* 'light weight'
PSB (S) **nəgəəc ~*kəhəəc* 'light weight'
Jeh *ŋèɛk* 'light weight' suggests PNB **ŋəəc*
\\
Note: Wider Bahnaric comparisons strongly suggest a root **-jəəc*, with some borrowing involved.

656. *kbooc 'hairbun'
Jru'. *kbooc* 'hairbun' (J,F)
Nya. *ppooc* 'hairbun' (JL), *pooc* (F)

657. *looc 'finished'
Jru'. *plooc* 'afterward, after, late' (JS)
Nya. *plooc* 'after, behind' (JL); *drʌk plooc* 'follow' (F)
Bra. *looc* 'finished' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **(ʔ/k)əlooc* 'youngest (sibling)'
Alak (TLT) *talooc* 'youngest (sibling)'
Bahnar (BM) *looc* 'to die'
PNB (PS2) **ʔloc* 'finished'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **plooc* 'extreme, finished, end'; **t(ə)looc* 'end, last'

658. *sooc 'youngest child'
Jru'. *ʔəh nsooc* 'youngest sibling' (TLT)
Nya. *sooc* 'youngest/smallest of a group of people (JL), 'father's youngest children' (F)

659. *smooc 'ant'
Lvi. *mooc* 'ant' (TLT)
Juk. *samooc* 'ant' (TLT)
Jru'. *hmooc* 'ant (small)' (H,F,J), *m̥ooc* (TLT)
Su'. *rəmoot* 'ant' (P)
Nya. *m̥ooc* 'ant' (F,JL)
Sap. *səmooc* 'ant' (JS), *smuuc* (F)
Oi. *hmooc* 'ant' (JS)
Chg. *mooc* 'ant' (JS), *samooc* (F)
Lvh. *mooc* 'ant' (JS)
Bra. *hmooc* 'ant (small)' (MT), *mooc* (H), *hmooç* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **səmooc* 'ant'
Alak (TLT) *m̥booc* 'ant'
Bahnar (BM) *hmooc* 'ant', *ʔmooc* 'type of ant'
PSB (S) **mooc* 'weevil'
PNB (Sm) **hmuuc* 'ant'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **səmhuujʔ* ~ **ʔɜəmhuuʔ* 'ant'
PMonic (D84) **smɔɔc* 'ant'
OKhmer (Pou) *sramoc* 'ant'
Note: Juk, Su', Sapuan and Oi may show Khmer or Katuic influence.

660. *təlooc 'firewood'
Lvi. *tooc* 'firewood' (TLT)
Juk. *talooc* 'firewood' (TLT)
Jru'. *looc* 'firewood' (TLT), 'log for fire' (J)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)looc* 'firewood'
PWCB (PS1) **(h/ʔ)tooc* 'firewood'
Alak (TLT) *tatooc* 'firewood'
\\
Khmer (JP) *loca /lóoc/* 'burn, char, scorch'

661. *tooc 'all, complete'
Lvi. *tooc* 'all gone, no more, end' (TLT)
Juk. *tooc* 'all gone, no more, end' (TLT)
Jru'. *tooc* 'all, end, point' (H), 'all, every' (J), 'all gone, no more, end' (TLT)
HKL. *pətooʲc* 'all' (TA)
Su'. *tooc* 'all' (PS)
Nya. *tooc* 'all' (JL), *toc* (D68), *saa duk tooc* 'you know everything' (F)
Sap. *tooc* 'all, finished, complete' (JS)
Oi. *tooc* 'all, complete' (JS)
Chg. *tooc muu* 'we two', *tooc mənih* 'everybody' (JS)
Lvh. *tooc* 'all' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **tooc* 'no more', (TLT) 'all gone, no more, end'
Bahnar (BM) *tooc* 'finished'
PSB (S) **tuuc* 'end'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *toc, tvoc* 'isolated, alone, cut off'; Khmer (JP) *tuc* 'to stop short, come to an abrupt halt'

662. *[ʔ]mooj 'fruit fly'
Lvi. *kamoŋ mooj* 'fruit fly' (TLT)
Juk. *buŋ bu̯uj* 'fruit fly' (TLT)
Jru'. *muŋ mooj* 'fruit fly' (TLT), *moŋ mooj* 'gnat, fruit fly' (J)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)muŋ mooj* 'fruit fly'
PWCB (PS1) **mooj* 'fruit fly'
Alak (TLT) *gamuuj* 'fruit fly'
Bahnar (BM) *kəmruuj* 'fruit fly'

663. *[C]mooj 'tentacle, feeler'
Nya. *mmooj blaak* 'tentacle of fish' (JL)
< >
Taliang (TLT) *mooj* 'trunk (of elephant)'
Alak (TLT) *gamuuj* 'trunk (of elephant)'
Stieng (Y) *rəmooj* 'trunk, feelers'

664. *krooj 'mousedeer'
Jru'. *hkooj* 'mousedeer' (J), *nkɔɔj, ʔəkɔɔj, nkooj* (F)
Su'. *kouÿ* 'deer' (Ha)
Sap. *krooj* 'mousedeer' (JS)
Oi. *kroj* 'barking deer' (JS)

Chg. *krooj* 'muntjak' (F)
Lvh. *krooj* 'mousedeer' (JS)
Bra. *krooj* 'barkingdeer' (K01); *kroj* 'deer' (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **krooj* 'mousedeer'
PSB (S) **səkuəj* 'mousedeer'
PNB (PS2) **ckuaj* 'mousedeer'
< >
PKatuic (TLT) **c(ə)ŋkaaj* 'mousedeer'
Note: Jru' and Su' are clearly influenced by Katuic, because they lack the medial /r/ and the Jru' initial /h/ derived from **c-*.

665. **tm[oo\ɔɔ]j* 'guest'

Lvi. *təmɔɔj* 'guest, visitor' (TLT)
Jru'. *təmooj* 'guest' (J)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **tmɔɔj* 'guest, visitor'
Alak (TLT) **ʔəmɔɔj* 'guest, visitor'
Bahnar (BM) *təmɔɔj* 'guest, stranger, visitor, outsider'
PSB (S) **təmuəj* 'visitor'
PNB (Sm) **tamɔɔj*, (PS2) **tmɔɔj* 'guest'

666. **tooj* 'follow, accompany'

Jru'. *tooj* 'follow' (H), 'with' (F), 'escort, accompany' (J)
Nya. *rɛʔ tooj* 'go with' (F,JL)
Sap. *tooj* 'accompany' (JS)j
Chg. *dɔk tooj* 'accompany' (F)
Bra. *tooj* 'follow' (H), 'side, direction' (KK,K76)
< >
Stieng (H) *ɟooj* 'accompany on the trail'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *toy /ɗɔoj/* 'to follow, attend'
Viet. *dōj* 'follow, pursue' (probable source of Stieng form).

667. **gook* 'female animal'

Jru'. *gook* 'female (animal)' (F,J)
Nya. *gook* 'female (animal)' (D68,JL)

668. **ŋook* 'monkey'

Juk. *ŋook* 'monkey' (TLT)
Jru'. *ŋook* 'monkey' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *ŋōʔ* 'monkey' (TA)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ŋook* 'monkey'

669. **trbook* 'buttock'

Jru'. *hbook* 'buttock' (H,J), *mbook* (F,TLT)
Nya. *ppook* 'buttock' (JL), *pook* (F)
Oi. *trabook* 'bum, hip' (JS)
Chg. *trbook* 'bum, hip' (JS)
Bra. *trəpak trac, trəpak tiac* 'buttock' (H)
< >
Alak (H) *kˈapˈook* 'buttocks'
Tampuon (H) *pəpuk* 'swell'
\\
Khmer (JP) *-boka /-póok/* 'swelling' > *traboka /trapóok/* 'buttocks'

670. **kool* 'coil (rope)'

Jru'. *kool* 'coil (rope)' (F)
Nya. *koo* 'coil (rope)' (F,JL)

671. **srmool* 'shadow'

Lvi. *hamaw* 'shadow' (TLT)
Juk. *samool* 'shadow' (TLT)
Jru'. *m̥ool* 'shadow' (TLT)
Nya. *m̥oo* 'shadow' (F,JL)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həmuul* ~ **səmuul* 'shadow'
OKhmer (JP) *sramola /srəmool/* 'shade, shadow'

672. **sool* 'slave'

Juk. *sool* 'slave, servant' (TLT)
Jru'. *sool* 'slave, servant' (J,TLT)
Nya. *soo* 'slave' (P)
< >
PWB (TLT) **sool* 'slave, servant'
PWCB (PS1) **sool* 'slave, servant'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **suul* 'slave'

673. **trkool* 'knee'

Lvi. *takaw* 'knee' (TLT)
Juk. *takool* 'knee' (TLT)
Jru'. *hkool* 'knee' (H,J), *ŋkool* (F,TLT)
HKL. *tərkhəw* 'knee' (TA)
Su'. *trkool* 'knee' (PS)
Nya. *muh koo* 'knee' (F,JL), *koo* (TJ)
Sap. *təkaw* 'knee' (JS)
Oi. *trakaw* 'knee' (JS), *trakəw* (T)
Chg. *cakaaw* 'knee' (JS), *trakaw* (F)
Lvh. *trakaw*, *cakaw* 'knee' (J)
Bra. *tɨrkəw* 'knee' (H), *trakəw* (KK), *trkəw* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **təkɒw* 'knee', (TLT) **t(ə)ŋkool/*t(ə)rkool*
PWCB (PS1) **tkool* 'knee'
Alak (TLT) *takoo* 'knee'
Bahnar (Sm) *kul* 'knee'
Tampuon (Cr) *təkṵl* 'knee'

\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tərkɔɔl* 'knee'
PVM (F91) **t-kuul?* 'knee'

674. **ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)'

Jru'. *ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)' (H,F,J)
Nya. *ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)' (F,JL)
Sap. *ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)' (F)
Chg. *ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)' (F)
Lvh. *ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)' (F)
Bra. *ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔoom* 'winnow'
Alak (TLT) *ʔuum* 'winnow'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔuum* 'winnow'
PNB (Sm) **ʔuùm,* (PS2) **ʔuum* 'winnow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔoom~*ʔɔm* 'winnow'
Khmer អុំ */ʔum/* 'winnow (rice)'

675. **ʔnoom* 'urine'

Juk. *noom* 'urine' (TLT)
Oi. *nom* 'urine' (JS)
Chg. *daak doom* 'urine' (F)
Bra. *noom* 'urinate' (H), *doom* (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)noom* 'urine'
PWCB (PS1) **knoom* 'urine'
Alak (TLT) *nnoom* 'urine'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔnoom* 'urinate'
PSB (S) **[ ]noom* 'urinate'
PNB (PS2) **ʔnoom* 'urinate'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəlhoom* 'urinate'
Khmer ន្ទោម */naom/* 'urinate'

676. **boom* 'hogplum'

Lvi. *tapo̤m* 'hogplum, olive' (TLT)
Juk. *bo̤m* 'hogplum, olive' (TLT)
Jru'. *boom* 'hogplum, olive' (TLT)
Nya. *plee boon* 'hogplum' (JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **(tə)boon* 'hogplum, olive'
Alak (TLT) **tabɔɔn* 'hogplum, olive'

677. **coom* 'wrap, cover'

Jru'. *cuum* 'cover, spread' (F,J)
Bra. *coom* 'wrap, bandage' (H,K76)
< >
Stieng (H) *som* 'wrap up, pack'
\\
Katuic (Pe), e.g. Bru *kəcoom* 'crown or pointed head-decoration'
OKhmer (JP) *coom* 'surround, encircle'

678. **hoom* 'bathe'

Jru'. *hoom daak* 'bathe (intr.)' (H,J)
Su'. *hoom daak* 'bathe (intr.)' (PS)
Nya. *hoom daak* 'bathe (intr.)' (F,J,D68)
Sap. *hoom daak* 'bathe' (JS)
Oi. *hoom daak* 'bathe' (JS)
Chg. *hoom* 'bathe' (JS)
Lvh. *hoom* 'wash self' (JS)
Bra. *hoom* 'bathe' (H,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **hoom* 'bathe'
PNB (Sm) **hùm* 'bathe'
\\
PPearic (H85) **huum* 'bathe'
PMonic (D84) **hoom dâak* 'bathe'

679. **koon* 'bend'

Su'. *koon* 'bend' (P)
Nya. *koon* 'stooped, bent over' (JL)
Sap. *koom* 'bend' (P)
Oi. *koom* 'bend' (P)

680. **khloom* 'blow'

Jru'. *kloom* 'blow' (H,F,J)
HKL. *bom* 'blow' (TA)
Nya. *kloom* 'blow' (F,JL), *glôôm* (W)
Sap. *khɔɔm* 'blow', *khoom* 'blow' (JS)
Oi. *boom* 'blow' (JS), *hloom* (T)
Chg. *boom* 'blow' (JS), *kloom* (F)
Lvh. *khloom* 'blow' (JS)
Bra. *khloom* 'blow' (H), *kloom* (KK,K76,K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hloom* 'blow musical instrument'
Tampuon (Cr) *khlaom* 'blow'
Cua (JM) *kloop* 'blow, play'
PSB (S) **kəhloom* 'blow'
PNB (Sm) **khlɔɔm,* (PS2) **khloom* 'blow (musical instrument)'
\\
Surin Khmer (CP) *phlom* 'blow'

681. **knoom* 'urinate'

Lvi. *kanoom* 'urine' (TLT)
Jru'. *kənoom* 'urinate' (H), *knoom* (F,J); *kanoom* 'urine' (TLT)
Nya. *nnoom* 'urinate' (F,JL)
\\
Note: derived from **ʔnoom* 'urine'

682. *kroom 'underneath'
Lvi. *kroom* 'underneath, below' (TLT)
Juk. *kroom* 'underneath, below' (TLT)
Jru'. *kroom* 'under, below' (H,F,J,TLT)
Su'. *kroom* 'under' (PS)
Nya. *kroom* 'underneath, below' (F,JL)
Oi. *krom* 'underneath' (Km)
Lvh. *kroom daak* 'well' (JS)
Bra. *kroom* 'under' (H), *kəndroom* 'lower level (of house)' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **kroom* 'below, underneath'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔk(r)ɯɯm* 'below, underneath'
Alak (TLT) *karoom* 'below, underneath'
Bahnar (BM) *kəroom* 'under part of house'
PSB (S) **kəroom* 'underside'
PNB (PS2) **kroom* 'underneath'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəroom* ~ **gəroom* 'underneath'
Khmer (Pou) *kroam* 'underneath'
PMonic (D84) **krɔɔm* 'under, underpart'

683. *ksoom 'nest'
Lvi. *kasoom* 'nest' (TLT)
Juk. *kasoom* 'nest' (TLT)
Jru'. *ksoom* 'nest' (H,F,J), *kasoom* (TLT)
Nya. *khjoom* 'nest' (F,JL)
Sap. *kasoom* 'nest' (F)
Chg. *kasoom* 'nest' (F)
Lvh. *kasoom* 'nest' (F)
Bra. *kəchoom* 'nest' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)soom* 'nest'
PSB (S) **[m/n]əsoom* 'nest'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *kənsom* 'bundle of boughs tied together and used for catching fish' < *sum* 'to wind, roll, wrap up'.

684. *loom 'assemble (people)'
Jru'. *rɛʔ lom* 'go and chat' (JS)
Nya. *loom* 'assemble around' (F,JL)
\\
Khmer (JP) *loma /lóom/* 'to surround, encircle; coax, lure'

685. *phoom 'fart'
Jru'. *phoom* 'fart' (F,J)
Nya. *phoom* 'fart' (F)
Chg. *phoom* 'fart' (F)
< >
Alak (TLT) *pahoom* 'fart'
Bahnar (BM) *phoom* 'pass gas'
PSB (S) **pəhoom* 'fart'
PNB (Sm) **phɔɔm* 'pass gas', (PS2) **poom* 'fart'
\\
SKhmer (CP) *phoom* 'fart'

686. *sdoon 'bend, turn'
Nya. *ndoon* 'bend' (F,JL)
Oi. *sadoon* 'turn' (T)

687. *ʔətooɲ 'fern'
Jru'. *htooɲ* 'fern' (J), *ntooɲ, ʔətooɲ* (F)
Nya. *ttooɲ* 'fern' (JL), *tooɲ* (F)
Lvh. *ntooɲ* 'fern' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *kətɔɔɲ* 'fern'
Köho-Srê (Dournes 1950) *ʔətɔɔŋ* 'fern'
PNB (Sm) **katsɔɔɲ,* (PS2) **ksooɲ* 'fern'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **k(ə)rdooɲ* 'edible wild fern'

688. *ŋooɲ 'want smth.'
Lvi. *ŋooɲ* 'want to, crave' (TLT)
Jru'. *ŋuuɲ* 'wish to, want to' (H,J); *ŋuoɲ cɔɔŋ* 'want to eat' (F); *ŋuəɲ* 'want to, crave' (TLT)
HKL. *ŋoʲɲ* 'want' (TA)
Su'. *ŋooɲ* 'want' (PS)
Nya. *ŋoɲ* 'want (to eat/drink)' (F,JL)
Sap. *ŋooɲ* 'desire, want' (JS)
Oi. *ŋooɲ* 'want' (JS), *ŋoin* (Km)
Chg. *ɲɔɔn* 'want' (JS), *ŋooɲ* (F)
Lvh. *ŋuuɲ* 'want' (JS)
Bra. *ŋuɲ* 'want' (K01), *ŋuiŋ* (K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ŋooɲ* 'want to, crave for'
Alak (TLT) *ŋɔɔɲ* 'want to, crave or'

689. *kʔjooŋ 'gourd'
Jru'. *kjɔɔŋ* 'swollen fruit' (F)
Nya. *gjooŋ* 'gourd' (JL), *gyung* (W), *gioŋ* (D68)

690. *knsooŋ 'wild cattle'
Su'. *k^{h}ansooŋ* 'cow' (P)
Nya. *sooŋ* 'wild cattle' (F), *ssooŋ* 'gaur' (D68,JL)

691. *mooŋ 'cheek'
Sap. *kiaŋ mɔɔŋ* 'cheeks' (JS)
Oi. *mooŋ* 'cheek' (P)
Chg. *mooŋ* 'cheek' (F)
Bra. *mooŋ* 'chin' (KK); *sak mooŋ* 'beard'

(K74)

692. *nooŋ 'sponge gourd'
Lvi. *nooŋ* 'sponge gourd' (TLT)
Juk. *nooŋ* 'sponge gourd' (TLT)
Jru'. *nooŋ* 'loofah' (J), 'sponge gourd' (TLT)
Nya. *plee nooŋ* 'loofah' (JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **nooŋ* 'sponge gourd'
PWCB (TLT) **nooŋ* 'sponge gourd'
Alak (TLT) *nanooŋ* 'sponge gourd'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **nooŋ* 'sponge gourd'

693. *rooŋ 'communal house/hall'
Jru'. *rooŋ* 'hall' (H)
Bra. *rooŋ* 'hall' (H), 'communal house' (MT)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *rooŋ* 'village communal house'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/s]əmrooŋ* ~ **gərooŋ* 'castle, fortress'
OKhmer (Pou) *roṅ* 'shed, shelter, room, hall'

694. *tmo[o]ŋ 'love'
Su'. *təmoŋ* 'love' (P)
Nya. *təməḥoŋ* 'love' (P)
Oi. *kəmuaŋ* 'love' (P)
Chg. *təmooŋ* 'love' (P)

695. *kɟ[oo\ɔɔ]p 'hoof'
Jru'. *kɟoop* 'hoof' (J)
Nya. *ɟiŋ ccɔɔp* 'hoof' (JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *kəcoop* 'hoof'
PSB (S) **kəɟɔɔp* 'hoof'
PNB (Sm) **kachuup,* (PS2) **kcop* 'hoof'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]əcɔɔp* ~ **[k/g]əncɔɔp* 'hoof'

696. *roop 'roof beams'
Sap. *roop* 'horizontal beams' (JS)
Bra. *proop* 'roof (v.)' (H)
\\
Khmer (JP) *–ropa /-róop/* 'cover, lie on top of'

697. *koor 'high ground'
Su'. *krɔɔ* 'high ground' (P)
Lvh. *koo* 'high' (P)
< >
Trieng (M) *ŋkɔr* 'mountain'
Alak (H) *koor* 'mountain'
Stieng (H) *ŋgoor* 'world, country'
\\
Khmer (JP) *gara /kɔɔr/* 'to heap up, stack, pile, accumulate'

698. *kpoor 'lime (chalk)'
Juk. *kabo̤or* (TLT)
Jru'. *kpoor* 'lime' (F), *kapoor* (TLT)
Su'. *kam pool* 'lime' (P)
Nya. *ppoon* 'lime (stone)' (JL), *poon* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)boor* 'lime'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəpoor* ~ **[h/s]əmboor* 'lime'
PVM (F91) **k-puur* 'lime'
OKhmer (Pou) *kaṃpur, kaṃpor* 'lime'
Note: Juk voiced mainsyllable initial may indicate borrowing (as Khmer *p* > *b*).

699. *ksoor 'blow nose'
Jru' *ksoor* 'blow one's nose' (F)
Nya. *khjoon* 'blow one's nose' (F,JL)
\\
PPearic (H85) **h(oo)r* 'to blow'
Khmer (JP) *–sūra sòor* 'make a sound, utter a cry' < OK *svar suuər* < Skt *svara*
Note: Khmer comparison is suggestive but semantically weak.

700. *moor 'pass underneath'
Jru'. *moor* 'pass underneath' (F,J)
Bra. *moor* 'duck head under smth.' (KK)

701. *phoor 'sweat'
Lvi. *hoor* 'sweat' (TLT)
Juk. *bahoor* 'sweat' (TLT)
Jru'. *phoor* 'sweat' (J), *phoor* ~ *pahoor* (TLT)
Nya. *phoon* 'hot, sweat' (F,JL)
Chg. *phoor* 'sweat' (F)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **pəhoor* 'sweat'

702. *t?oor 'wasp'
Lvi. *ta?oor* 'small yellow wasp' (TLT)
Juk. *?oor* 'small yellow wasp' (TLT)
Jru'. *t?oor* 'small yellow wasp' (J), *ta?oor* (TLT)
Nya. *t?oon* 'wasp, hornet' (F,JL)
Chg. *ta?oor* 'wasp' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) *t(ə)?oor* 'small yellow wasp'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tə?uur* ~ **həŋ?uur* 'wasp, bee, hornet'

Khmu (GD) *cnʔùur* 'wasp'
PMonic (D84) *thɔɔr* 'type of wasp or hornet'

703. **toor* 'smell bad'

Lvi. *tanoor* 'smell bad, stink' (TLT)
Nya. *toon* 'smell bad' (F,JL)
Sap. *toor* 'smelly' (JS)
Chg. *too* 'smelly' (P)
Lvh. *toor soʔ* 'smelly' (JS)
Bra. *toor* 'odor (bad)' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **toor soʔ* 'smelly'
PWCB (PS1) **toor* 'odour, scent, stink'
Alak (TLT) *toor* 'smell bad, stink'
Jeh (G&G) *sul* 'smelly. odours (cl.)'
Chrau (TL) *nthoor* 'fragrant'

704. **kʔtoos* 'stub, kick'

Nya. *groih* 'stub, hit with foot' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *kətəs* 'stumble'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t(ə)rdos* 'stumble on, trip over'

705. **kloos* 'basil'

Juk. *looh* 'sweet basil' (TLT)
Jru'. *kloojh* 'sweet basil' (TLT)
Nya. *kloih* 'basil' (F,JL)
< >
Alak (TLT) *kloojh* 'sweet basil'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t(ə)loos* 'basil'

706. **pdoos* 'blame'

Jru'. *pədoih [tuih]* 'to blame' (F), *pdos* (J)
< >
PSB (S) **doos* 'liability, guilt'
\\
Khmer បន្ទោស *bntous* 'blame'

707. **poos* 'sweep'

Jru'. *poos* 'sweep' (H,J), *pooih* (F); *kpoos* 'stroke, smooth (hair)' (F,J)
Nya. *poih* 'sweep' (F,JL); *pɔih* 'to smooth (hair)' (F)
Chg. *pooih sraam* 'sweep' (F)
Bra. *poox* 'sweep' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *səpuih* 'sweep'
Tampuon (H) *chpuh* 'sweep'
PSB (S) **poos* 'sweep'
PNB (Sm) **_puùih* 'sweep' , (PS2) **[hə]puuç*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **poojh* 'sweep'
OKhmer (Pou) *pos* 'sweep'

708. **prnoos* 'broom'

Lvi. *panoojh* 'broom' (TLT)
Juk. *panooh* 'broom' (TLT)
Jru'. *pnooih* 'broom' (F), *pnoos* (J), *panoojh* (TLT)
Chg. *pranooih* 'broom' (F)
Bra. *pirnoox* 'broom' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **p(ə)rnoos* 'broom'
PSB (S) **p-ərn-oos* 'broom'
\\
Note: derived from **poos* 'sweep'.

709. **troos* 'male (animal)'

Juk. *trooh* 'male (animal); young and wild (of catttle)' (TLT)
Jru'. *tros* 'male (animal)' (H,J), *troeh* (F); *troojh* 'male (animal); young and wild (of catttle)'(TLT)
Nya. *troih* 'male' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **troos* 'male (animal); young and wild (of catttle)'
\\
Khmer (JP) *trwsa /trùuəh/* 'to do smth. quickly' < *rwsa /rùuəh/* 'quick, prompt'
Note: Khmer may be the source if we accept the semantic development like 'quick' > 'virile'

710. **cʔoot* 'point (with finger)'

Jru'. *cʔoot* 'point to' (F)
Nya. *cʔoot* 'point to' (F,JL)
Chg. *trpuac cəʔɔɔt* 'index finger' (JS)
Bra. *tii cʔot* 'index finger' (K77)
\\
Khmer (JP) *ˈwta /qùuət/* 'to vaunt, boast' > *qùuət* 'to show off'.
Katuic, e.g. Kantu (TLT) *ciʔol* 'point out'.

Note: the Jru' initial is anomalous, as [h] is anticipated—perhaps Lao ฉก /cut/ 'point' is an influence.

711. **loot* 'ceaselessly'

Nya. *loot* 'ceaselessly' (F)
< >
PSB (S) **loot* 'go, run'

712. *root 'darkness'
Jru'. *ruot maŋ* 'dark night' (PS)
Nya. *cɛh hroot* 'black glutinous rice variety' (JL), *cäh rôt* (W)
Oi. *ʔroot maŋ* 'moonless' (P)
Chg. *kʰɛɛ root* 'moonless' (P)

713. *soot 'blind'
Lvi. *soot* 'blind' (TLT)
Juk. *soot* 'blind' (TLT)
Jru'. *soot* 'blind' (H,J,TLT), *mat soot* (F)
Nya. *mat soot* 'blind' (JL,F)
Sap. *mat soot* 'blind' (F)
Oi. *mat soot* 'blind' (JS)
Chg. *mat soot* 'blind' (F)
Bra. *choot* 'blind' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **soot* 'blind'
PWCB (PS1) **soot* 'blind'
Alak (TLT) *soot* 'blind'

714. *ʔgoʔ 'bent, crooked'
Juk. *gɔʔ* 'bent, crooked' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔgoʔ, ŋoʔ* 'bent, crooked' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)goʔ* 'bent, crooked'
PWCB (PS1) **gok* 'bent, crooked'
Alak (TLT) *ŋ̊gok* 'bent, crooked'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t(ə)ŋgok* 'crooked, bent, winding'
Khmer អង្កឹក */ʔəŋkuk/* 'bent'
Viet. *gục* 'bend down'

715. *ʔgoh 'long'
Juk. *goh* 'long' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔgoh* 'long' (J,F,H), *ŋgoh* (F,TLT)
HKL. *goh* 'long' (TA)
Su'. *goh, ʔagoh* 'long' (PS)
Nya. *goh* 'long' (F,JL)
Sap. *sɔk ʔgɔh* 'long hair' (JS)
Oi. *gawh* 'long' (T)
Chg. *goh* 'long' (JS,F)
Lvh. *koh* 'long' (JS)
Bra. *goh* 'long (space)' (H), *gooh* (K74), *ŋgoh* (KK,K76,K77); *gəmoh* 'length' (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **goh* 'long', (TLT) **-(ə)ŋgoh*

716. *soʔ 'rotten'
Lvi. *nsowʔ* 'rotten' (TLT)
Juk. *soʔ* 'rotten' (TLT)
Jru'. *soʔ* 'rotten' (H,J), *nsoʔ* (TLT)
HKL. *sooʔ* 'rotten' (TA)
Nya. *soʔ* 'rot, putrify, be rotten' (F,JL,D68,TJ)
Sap. *sóʔ* 'rotten' (P)
Oi. *səwʔ* 'rotten' (T)
Lvh. *soʔ* 'rotten' (JS)
Bra. *choʔ* 'rotten, putrid' (H), *chɔ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)nsoʔ* 'rotten'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəsooʔ* 'rotten'
Alak (TLT) *nsɔʔ* 'rotten'
\\
Note: Lavi appears to show Alak influence.

717. *ʔtoʔ 'hot; heat of the sun'
Juk. *toʔ* 'sunlight', *tɔʔ* 'hot' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔto* (H), *ʔtoʔ* (JS), *ntoʔ* (F,TLT); *toʔ* 'sunlight' (TLT)
HKL. *ʔdoʔ* 'hot', *doʔ* 'sun', *dooʔ* 'sick' (TA)
Su'. *tóʔ* 'hot, sunlight' (P), *t'óh* (Ha)
Nya. *doʔ* 'hot, feve' (F,JL)
Sap. *toʔ* 'hot, sunlight', *ʔdoʔ* 'fever' (JS); *doʔ* 'hot' (F)
Oi. *ndəuʔ* 'hot' (T); *ndauʔ* 'hot, sun' (T,JS)
Chg. *toʔ* 'hot' (JS), *doʔ* (F)
Lvh. *dɔʔ* 'hot', *pradɔʔ* (JS)
Bra. *duʔ* 'hot' (H), *doʔ* (K01), *do* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **doʔ* or *toʔ* 'hot', (TLT) **toʔ* 'sunlight', **ʔ(ə)ntoʔ* 'hot'
Bahnar (BM) **tɔʔ* 'hot'
PNB (Sm) **tuuʔ* 'hot', (PS2) **toʔ*
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)toʔ* 'hot; sunlight'
OKhmer (JP) *kɗəw* 'hot, burning'
PMonic (D84) **ktaw* 'hot'

718. *tɨɨʔ coʔ 'south'
Nya. *tiʔ cóʔ* 'south' (P)
Oi. *təcáwt* 'south' (P); *ticaw* 'east' (JS)
Chg. *təcóo* 'south' (P)
Lvh. *tacoʔ* 'south' (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **tiʔ cɔʔ* 'south'
PWCB (PS1) **coʔ* 'south'
\\
Note: The minorsyllable recorded on some reflexes suggests the directional **tɨɨʔ* 'thither (downwards).

719. *ɦoʔ 'in, at (locative)'
Jru'. *hɔʔ* 'in' (H), 'in, at, inside' (J)
Su'. *hʌʔ* 'at' (PS)
Nya. *hoʔ* 'towards, to' (F,JL); *hoʔ ʔee* 'there' (TJ,JL)

Sap. *hoʔ* 'in, at', hɔɔ nɛʔ 'here' (JS)
Oi. *hoʔ* 'at' (Km); *hoʔ nɛɛ* 'here' (JS); *hauʔ ʔɛɛ* 'there' (T)
Lvh. *hɔʔ* 'towards' (JS)
Bra. *hɨʔ* 'at' (K01)

720. **həmoʔ* 'fear (v.)'

Jru'. *hmoʔ* 'fear' (H,J)
Su'. *tchhemo* 'fear' (PS), *səmoʔ* (P)
Nya. *m̥oʔ* 'fear' (F,JL,D68)
Bra. *hməʔ* 'disgusted' (H), 'sickened by' (K01)

721. **kmoʔ* 'scaly skin'

Lvi. *kamoʔ* 'scaly, shredded dry skin' (TLT)
Juk. *kamɔʔ* 'scaly, shredded dry skin' (TLT)
Jru'. *kamoʔ* 'scaly, shredded dry skin' (TLT); *kmoʔ* 'scaly dry skin' (J)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)moʔ* 'scaly, shredded dry skin'
PWCB (TLT) **kmaw* 'scaly, shredded dry skin'

722. **kmoʔ* 'dirt, grime'

Jru'. *kmoʔ* 'dirt, filth' (F)
Nya. *ŋwoʔ* 'grime, dirt' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *kəmɔʔ* 'dirty, bad'
PSB (S) **kərmaw* 'grimy'
PNB (Sm) **kamɔ̀ʔ* 'dirt'; (PS2) **[k]ʔmooʔ* 'dirty, bad'
\\
Kui (PE) *kəmaw* 'black, tarnished, smudged'
OKhmer (JP) *kmau /kməw/* 'black'

723. **coh* 'burn, ignite (smth.)'

Lvi. *tɕoh* 'light fire' (TLT)
Jru'. *coh* 'burn, set alight' (H,F,J)
HKL. *cooh* 'burn' (TA)
Nya. *coh* 'start a fire, burn' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *coh* 'to light (fire)' (F)
Oi. *coh* 'burn' (JS), *cɔh* (T)
Chg. *coh* 'burn' (JS), 'cremate' (F)
Bra. *coh* 'roast' (H), 'burn' (MT,K01)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **coh* 'light a fire; burn, cremate'
Alak (TLT) *cɔh* 'light a fire; burn, cremate'
Bahnar (BM) *sɔh* 'light a fire'
PSB (S) **sɔh* 'kindle'
PNB (Sm) **cuuh* 'set fire', (PS2) **coh* 'kindle fire'

724. **[h/k]ʔoh* 'foam, bubbles'

Lvi. *kapuoh* 'foam, bubbles' (TLT)
Jru'. *hbɔh* 'bubble; simmer, boil; spit, pop' (J); *kapoh* 'foam, bubbles' (TLT),
Nya. *hwoh* 'make bubbles' (JL), *huoh* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)boh* 'foam, bubbles'
PWCB (PS1) **(kn)boh* 'foam, bubbles'
Alak (TLT) *mpoh* 'foam, bubbles'
\\
Khmer (JP) *buḥ /puh/* 'to bubble, fizz, foam', *ˈambuḥ /ʔampuh/* 'bubbling, effervescence'

725. **kʔcoh* 'spit (v.)'

Jru'. *kcoh* 'spit' (F,J), *kəcoh* (H)
HKL. *kaʔjoh* 'spit' (TA)
Nya. *gjoh* 'spit' (F); *gjuoh* 'spit saliva through teeth' (JL)
Sap. *kəɟɔh* 'spit (v.)' (JS)
Oi. *kajauh* 'spit' (T), *kajaw* (P)
Lvh. *kəjook* 'spit (v.)' (K)
Bra. *kəjoh* 'spit (v.)' (H,K01), *kjoh* (K74)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kcoh* 'spit'
Alak (TLT) *kacɔh* 'spit'
Bahnar (BM) *kəsɔh* 'spit'
PSB (S) **kəsɔh* 'spit'
PNB (Sm) **kəcuuh* 'spit', (PS2) **kcoh*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəcɔh ~ *kəcɔɔh* 'spit'
PPearic (H85) **c(u)h* 'spit'
PMonic (D84) **kcɔh* 'spit'

726. **roh* 'wash clothes'

Lvi. *rarɤh* 'launder' (TLT)
Jru'. *roh* 'launder' (F,J)
HKL. *roh* 'launder' (TA)
Su'. *rɔh* 'launder' (PS)
Nya. *roh* 'launder' (F,JL,W), *řoh* (TJ)
Sok. *roh, droh* 'launder' (PS)
Oi. *rauh* 'launder' (T)
Chg. *roh* 'launder' (F)
Lvh. *trɔh* 'launder' (JS)
< >
Cua (JM) *ʔərəh* 'launder'
PNB (Sm) **rùh*, (PS2) **ruh* 'wash clothes'

727. **roh* 'hit'

Jru'. *roh* 'hit' (H)
Bra. *roh* 'hit' (H)

728. **srsoh* 'lungs'

Lvi. *sisroh* 'lungs' (TLT)
Juk. *sooh* 'lungs' (TLT)

Jru'. *ksoh* 'lung' (F,J), *kasoh* (TLT)
Nya. *soh* 'lung' (F,JL)
Oi. *susoh* 'lungs' (JS)
Bra. *sərsoh* 'lungs' (KK)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k/s(ə)rsoh* 'lungs'
PWCB (TLT) **(k)soh* 'lungs'
Alak (TLT) *sasɔh* 'lungs'
Bahnar (BM) *dəsɔh* 'lungs'
PSB (S) **nəsɔh ~ *rəsɔh* 'lungs'
PNB (PS2) **soh* 'lungs'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **sah* 'lungs'

729. **ʔok* 'drink (water)'

Jru'. *ʔok* 'drink' (H,F,J)
Su'. *ʔok* 'drink' (PS)
Nya. *ʔook* 'drink' (D68,F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *ʔook* 'drink' (JS), *ʔok* (F)
Chg. *ʔok* 'drink' (F)
Lvh. *ʔok* 'drink' (F)
\\
Khmer (JP) *'aka /ʔaak/* 'to gulp, swallow'

730. **crok* 'body louse'

Lvi. *cruok* 'body louse' (TLT)
Jru'. *crok* 'body louse, bedbug' (F,J), 'body louse' (TLT)
Nya. *crok* 'intestinal parasites' (F,JL); *cruok* 'louse' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **crok* 'body louse'
PWCB (PS1) **crɔk* 'body louse'
Alak (TLT) *crɔk* 'body louse'
Bahnar (BM) *srɔk* 'body louse'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **srɔk* 'body louse'

731. **prok* 'mix together'

Jru'. *pruk* 'mix together, combine' (J)
Nya. *prɔk bʌʌn* 'mix together' (F,JL)

732. **sok* 'hit with fist'

Jru'. *sok* 'hit with fist' (H,J)
Nya. *sok* 'punch, strike with fist' (JL,D68)
Sap. *tii sɔɔk* 'punch with hand' (JS)
Bra. *chok* 'hit with fist' (H)
< >
Alak (H) *sok* 'hit with fist'
Bahnar (BM) *sɔɔk* 'pound with mortar and pestle'
< >
Khmer (JP) *s̈aka /sɔɔk/* 'thrust, stick, shove into'

733. **trtok* 'brain'

Lvi. *tatɔk* 'brain' (TLT)
Jru'. *ntok* 'brain' (F,J,TLT), *h'toc* (B)
Nya. *tʔɔk* 'brain', *tuk ʔuk* 'brain' (F,JL)
Lvh. *tuk* 'skull' (JS)
Bra. *trtuuʔ tuuç* 'brain' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)ntɔk* 'brain'
Alak (TLT) *ŋɔɔk* 'nape of neck'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔŋɔɔk* 'brain'
Cua (JM) *ŋɔɔk* 'brain'
PNB (PS2) **ŋɔɔk* 'brain'
\\
PVM (F91) **c-ʔɔɔk* 'skull, brain'

734. **ʔjoŋ* 'black'

Lvi. *joŋ* 'black' (TLT)
Juk. *joŋ* 'black' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔjoŋ* 'black' (H,F,J), *joŋ* (TLT)
Su'. *ʔjoŋ* 'black' (P), *ajiông* (Ha)
Lvh. *ʔajuuŋ, ʔjoŋ* 'black' (JS)
Bra. *juuŋ* 'black' (H), *ʔajuuŋ* (KK,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔaajuuŋ* 'black', (TLT) **ɟoŋ*
PSB (S) **ɲooŋ ~ *ɲuuŋ* 'black'
PNB (PS2) *ʔɲooŋ* 'black'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *juŋ* 'very black'
Khmer may have influenced Brao/Laveh.

735. **coŋ* 'steam (v.)'

Jru'. *coŋ* 'steam (v.)' (H,F,J)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **coŋ* 'to steam'
PSB (S) **suŋ* 'to steam'

736. **pʔdoŋ* 'draw crossbow'

Jru'. *pdoŋ* 'draw bow string' (F,J)
Nya. *brooŋ ɲraa* 'draw crossbow' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *pəduŋ* 'pull against something'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **k(ə)ndɔŋ* 'pull on, pull tight (rope, arm)', e.g. Ta-Oi (TLT) *katoŋ* 'pull on, pull tight (rope, arm)'
Note: Nyaheun sometimes lengthens /o/, cf. **ʔok* 'drink (water)'

737. **k[h]oŋ* 'hard'

Sap. *khoŋ* 'hard' (JS)
Bra. *koŋ* 'rigid' (P)
< >
Alak (H) *kiŋ* 'hard'
Bahnar (BM) *khaŋ* 'hard, tough'

\\
Khmer (JP) *kàŋ, kaŋ* 'hard, stiff'
Viet. *công* 'hard'

738. *ɟroŋ, *ɟruuŋ 'high, tall'
Lvi. *chruoŋ* 'high, tall' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟroŋ* 'high, tall' (H,J,TLT)
HKL. *ɟroŋ* 'high, tall' (TA)
Nya. *ɟruoŋ* 'high' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɟroŋ* 'tall' (JS)
Oi. *croŋ* 'tall' (JS); *ɟruəŋ* 'tall' (T)
Chg. *jəruŋ* 'tall' (P)
Lvh. *ɟroŋ, ɟruŋ* 'tall' (JS)
Bra. *ɟroŋ* 'vertical', *ɟruuŋ* 'high' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟruŋ/*ɟroŋ* 'high, tall'
\\
Khmer (JP) *–rūñə /–ruuŋ/* 'raise up, be tall', *crūñə /cròoŋ/* 'stand, straight up'
OKhmer (JP) *ruñ ~ ˈruñ /ruŋ/* 'big, tall, adult'
Note that a similar doublet is reconstructed for PWB **toŋ, *tuuŋ* 'to steal'.

739. *toŋ, *tuuŋ 'steal (v.)'
Jru'. *təmoŋ* 'steal' (H), 'thief' (F); *tmoŋ* 'steal' (J)
Nya. *mmuoŋ* 'thief' (F,JL)
Bra. *toŋ, tətuuŋ* 'steal' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **(s/h)toŋ* 'to steal'
Alak (TLT) *tatuuŋ* 'to steal'
Bahnar (BM) *tətooŋ* 'to steal'
PSB (S) **tuŋ* 'steal or find smth.'
PNB (Sm) **_tɔ̀ɔ̀ŋ*, (PS2) **toŋ* 'to steal'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **t(ə)npoŋ* 'steal'

740. *ʔuu 'many, much'
Su'. *ʔuu* 'thing' (PS)
Nya. *ʔuu* 'many, much' (F,JL,D68)
Oi. *ʔuu* 'many, much, very' (JS,Km), 'all' (T)
< >
Sedang (Sm) *ʔɔɔ* 'very many'

741. *[ʔə]duu 'short time ago'
Su'. *ʔaduo* 'one day, sometime' (PS)
Nya. *maŋ duo* 'last night (between 5 and 6 am before sunrise)' (F,W,JL)
Bra. *ʔnduu* 'shortly ago' (K01)

742. *[ʔ]juu 'female (animal)'
Jru'. *ʔjuo* 'female animal' (J,F), *juə* (TLT)
HKL. *tajuəh* 'woman' (TA)
Nya. *juo* 'female (animal)' (F,JL)
Sap. *ʔiar juu* 'hen' (JS)
Chg. *trpuac tii juu* 'thumb', *trpuac ɟiŋ juu* 'big toe' (JS)
Bra. *juu* 'female (animal)' (H); *tii juu* 'thumb' (K)

743. *bruu 'mountain'
Juk. *bruu* 'mountain' (TLT)
Jru'. *bruu* 'mountain' (F,H,J,TLT)
Nya. *bruo* 'mound, hill' (F,JL)
Oi. *bruu* 'mountain' (JS)
Chg. *bruu* 'mountain' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **bruu* 'mountain'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ɓruu* 'mountain' —restricted to Kui-Bru sub-group, e.g.: Kui *bruu* 'mountain'
OKhmer (Pou) *vrau, vrov* 'the Brou (Bru) people; savage'
Mundari (Peiros 1998) *buru* 'mountain'

744. *huu 'at, when'
Jru'. *huu* 'when', *huu nee* 'now' (J)
Oi. *huu* 'at, to', *huu hŋaaj* 'where' (JS)

745. *kuu 'sit, dwell'
Jru'. *kuə* 'located, sit' (H); *kuo* 'reside, live at, be located' (J,F)
HKL. *təi kuəh* 'where?' (TA)
Su'. *kua* 'be at' (P)
Nya. *kuo* 'sit' (F,JL), *kuu* (D68); *kkuo* 'be in layers' (D68)
Sap. *kua* 'sit, located' (JS); *kuɔ* 'sit down' (F)
Oi. *kuo* 'sit, be located' (JS), *kuə* (Km)
Chg. *kuo* 'sit', *kukuu* 'sit' (JS), *kuu* 'situated', *krkuu* 'sit down' (F)
Bra. *kuu* 'sit, dwell' (H,KK,K74,K76,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **kuul* 'sit', **kuu* 'be at'
Köho-Srê (Dourne 1950) *kuu* 'shelter in rice field'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təguu ~ *həguu*, (TLT) **t(ə)ŋguu* 'sit', e.g. Ta-Oi *takuu* 'sit'

746. *knuu 'family'
Jru'. *knuo hnəəm* 'family' (J)
Nya. *gruo* 'family' (JL)
\\
Note: derived from **kuu* 'sit, dwell' –the Nyaheun initial is odd as [nn] or [ŋr] are anticipated.

747. *muu 'plural pronoun'
Su'. *muu* 'he, she' (PS)
Sap. *muu saj* 'you (pl.); *muu* 'they' (JS)
Oi. *muu ɲaa* 'we (inc.)' (T,JS)
Chg. *tooc muu* 'we two' (JS)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həmuu ~ * həmuu* 'herd'
Lao ໝູ່ */muu/* 'friend, group' —this etymon has a wider distribution in Tai with the meaning 'group, cluster'.

748. *pəluu, *bluu 'betel'
Lvi. *piluu* 'betel vine' (TLT)
Juk. *luə* 'betel vine' (TLT)
Jru'. *pəluo* 'betel leaf' (F,JL), *pəluə* (H), *piluə* (TLT)
Su'. *hlaa mluu* 'betel leaves'; *cam məlua* 'chew betel' (P), *malouw* 'betel' (Ha)
Nya. *hlaa bluu* 'betel leaf' (F)
Sap. *bruu* 'betel' (F)
Oi. *maluu* 'betel leaves' (T)
Lvh. *bluu* 'betel leaves' (JS)
Bra. *məluu* 'betel (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **bluu* 'betel vine'
PWCB (PS1) **luu* 'betel vine'
Alak (TLT) *baluu* 'betel vine'
\\
Khmer (Pou) *mluu* 'betel' appears to be a source of Su', Oi and Brao forms.

749. *pnuu 'placenta'
Jru'. *pnuo* 'placenta (human)' (F)
Nya. *nnuo* 'placenta' (F,JL,W)

750. *sruu 'cook (rice) in water'
Nya. *sruo puan* 'steam rice' (F,JL)
Sap. *suo pual* 'cook rice in water' (F); *səndruu* 'rice steaming pot' (JS)
Oi. *sruu ʔaw ʔiər* 'chicken soup' (JS)
Chg. *sruu puar* 'cook rice in water'(F)

751. *truu 'kapok'
Chg. *truu* 'kapok' (F)
Lvh. *plaj truu* 'kapok' (F)

752. *tuu 'mud'
Chg. *tuu badɛh* 'mud' (JS)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **htuu* 'pus'

753. *ʔ[uu\ɔ]ʔ 'older brother'
Sap. *ʔɔʔ* 'elder brother' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔuʔ* 'older brother'
Bra. *ʔuuʔ* 'older brother' (H,K01), *ʔuuk* (K76)

754. *hmuuʔ 'lie, deceit'
Nya. *m̥uoʔ* 'to lie, be deceitful' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *hmuoʔ* 'liar' (JS)
Chg. *hamuuʔ* 'to lie' (F)

755. *ɟuuʔ 'sour'
Lvi. *chu̯oʔ* 'sour' (TLT)
Juk. *ɟuuʔ* 'sour' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔɟuoʔ* 'sour' (J), *nɟuoʔ* (F), *ɲɟuəʔ* (TLT), *ʔɟuaʔ* (H)
Su'. *juaʔ* 'sour' (P); *dghioua lɑ̃o* 'mango' (Ha)
Nya. *juoʔ* 'sour' (F,JL)
Sap. *juaʔ, ʔjuoʔ* 'sour' (JS), *ɟuoʔ* (F)
Oi. *juaʔ* 'sour' (P); *plɛj juoʔ* 'mango' (JS)
Chg. *ɟuʔ* 'sour' (F)
Lvh. *ɟuʔ* 'sour' (JS); *plaj ɟuuʔ* 'mango' (F)
Bra. *ɟuu* 'sour' (H), *ɟuuʔ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟuuʔ* 'sour', (TLT) **-(ə)ɲɟuuʔ*
PWCB (PS1) **ɟɔʔ* 'sour'
Alak (TLT) *ndʑuəʔ* 'sour'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔɲuʔ, ʔjuʔ* 'sour'
PNB (Sm) **ʔɟuùʔ* 'sour', (PS2) **ɟuuʔ*
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *ɟur* 'sour'

756. *krʔbuʔ 'embrace'
Su'. *krbóʔ* 'embrace' (P)
Nya. *guoʔ* 'entwine, cross arms' (F,JL); *guuʔ* 'to hug' (D68)
Sap. *kəbɔʔ* 'embrace' (P)
Oi. *kampuaʔ* 'embrace' (P)
Lvh. *krabuʔ* 'embrace' (JS)
Bra. *kəwuʔ* 'embrace' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **krəbuuʔ* 'embrace'

757. *kbuuʔ 'bend/bow down'
Jru'. *kbuoʔ* 'bend down' (J); *kwi kbuoʔ* 'sleep on stomach' (F)
Su'. *kəbuaʔ* 'bow down' (P)

758. *pl[uu/o]ʔ 'release (crossbow wire)'
Jru'. *pluoʔ hnaa* 'release crossbow' (F)
Nya. *ploʔ ɲraa* 'slacken crossbow wire' (F)
\\
Khmer (JP) *thloḥ /tlaoh/* 'of trigger to be released', *panloḥ /banlaoh/* 'bowstring'

759. *[s]ɟu[u/a]ʔ 'wet'
Jru'. *hɟuaʔ* 'wet' (J), *hɟuəʔ* (H)
Su'. *saɟuoʔ* 'wet' (PS)
Nya. *jwɔ sut* 'honey' (D68); *juo sut* 'queen bee' (JL)
Sap. *juaʔ sut* 'honey' (JS)
\\
PKatuic (CEK,SEK) (TLT) **ɟroʔ* 'wet'
Some Katuic forms lack medial /r/, e.g. Pacoh *ɟuʔ* 'wet'.

760. *ʔuuc 'beckon with hand'
Nya. *ʔuec* 'beckon with the hand' (JL)
< >
Cua (JM) *ʔəvajh* 'beckon, wave'
Bahnar (BM) *kwəəc* 'beckon, call by hand'

761. *htu[u]c 'wash (hands)'
Jru'. *htuc* 'rub (hands) whilst washing' (J)
Nya. *duec* 'flick', *duec tii* 'wash (the hands)' (F)
< >
Stieng (Haupers) *kərtuoc* 'rub, wipe out'
\\
Note: Stieng comparison suggests a Khmer source, but none identified.

762. *cuuc 'kin term'
Jru'. *cuuc* 'great-great-great-grandkin' (F,JL)
Nya. *cuac* 'great-great-great-grandchildren' (F,JL)
Oi. *cuuc* 'nephew, niece' (JS)
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **c(ə)cuus* 'father-in-law'

763. *ɟuuc 'wrong'
Bra. *ɟuuc* 'wrong' (H,K01,K76), 'mistaken' (MT)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *jɔɔc* 'mistake, commit sin, crime'
Cua (JM) *ɟoot* 'foolish'
PSB (S) **ɟooc* 'foolish'
PNB (Sm) **joc* 'sin', (PS2) **jɔɔc* 'mistake, sin'
\\
Katu (NC) *ʔəɟaac* 'mock'

764. *kruuc 'citrus'
Jru'. *plaj kruuc* 'lime (fruit)' (J)
Bra. *kruuc* 'citrus' (H); *kruic* 'orange' (KK)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *krɔjʔ* 'orange'
PNB (PS2) **kruac* 'citrus'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *kroc*, *krvac* 'citrus fruit'

765. *tuuc 'uproot, pull out'
Jru'. *tuuc* 'uproot' (H,J); *tuc lak* 'pull out' (F)
Nya. *tuuc* 'pull out', *tuuc bat* 'to weed' (F); *tuc* 'pull out' (JL)
< >
PNB (PS2) **duac* 'pull out'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **tɔɔc* 'pick up (things off ground)'

766. *buuh 'yeast (for wine)'
Lvi. *pu̱oh* 'yeast for making whisky' (TLT)
Juk. *bu̱uh* 'yeast for making whisky' (TLT)
Jru'. *boh* 'yeast for making whisky' (TLT)
Nya. *buoh* 'yeast' (F,JL)
Bra. *buh* 'yeast for wine making' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **buəh* 'yeast for making whisky'
PWCB (PS1) **buəh* 'yeast for whisky'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbuih* 'yeast'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **buuh* 'yeast for making whisky'

767. *cuuh 'stab'
Jru'. *cuoh* 'stab downwards' (PS)
Nya. *cuh* 'stab downwards' (F,JL)
Bra. *chuuh* 'stab' (H), *tšuuh* (K74); *çuuh* 'pierce' (K01)
< >
Tampuon (H) *cɔh* 'peck'
PSB (S) **ɟuuh* 'stab'
Köho-Srê (Dourne) *cuh* 'bore a hole'
Rengao (G) *ɟuh* 'peck'

768. *luuh 'flow'
Jru'. *kloh* 'flow' (H), *kləəh* (F,J)
Nya. *lluoh daak* 'downstream' (JL), *luoh daak* (F); *daak kluoh* 'flowing water' (F,JL); *kluəh* 'flow' (TJ); *daak gluo* 'flow' (W)
Oi. *luəh* 'flow' (T)
Bra. *luuh* 'flow' (H,K74)

769. *ruuh 'occurrence'
Jru'. *ruoh* 'occasion, time (in counting)' (J); *ruah* 'occurence' (H)
Nya. *ruoh* 'times' (F,JL)
< >
Khmer (JP) *-ruḥ /-ruh/* 'to space, intersperse'

770. *ʔɲuuj 'smoke'
Lvi. *ɲu̯oj* (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔɲuuj* 'smoke' (H,J), *ʔɲuej* (F), *ɲuəj* (TLT)
HKL. *ɲūj* 'smoke' (TA)
Su'. *ɲiəj* 'smoke' (PS)
Nya. *ʔɲue* 'smoke' (F), *ʔɲwee* (D68,JL)
Sap. *ɲuuj* 'smoke' (JS), *ŋɲuj* (F)
Oi. *ʔɲuuj* 'smoke' (JS), *ʔɲui* (T)
Chg. *ʔɲuuj* 'smoke' (JS), *ʔɟuuj* (F)
Lvh. *ɲuj* 'smoke' (JS,F), *juj* (Km)
Bra. *ɲuuj* 'smoke' (H), *juuj* (KK), *jui* (K74)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔɲuuj* 'smoke'
Alak (TLT) *ŋɲuuj* 'smoke'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔɲuuj* 'smoke'
Cua (JM) *ʔɲuuj* 'smoke'
PSB (S) **ɲuuj* 'smoke'
PNB (Sm) **ʔɲuùj*, (PS2) **ʔɲuuj* 'smoke'

771. *buuj 'that'
HKL. *buəi* 'that' (TA)
Oi. *mbuoj* 'that' (JS)
Chg. *mbuoj* 'that' (JS)

772. *ɟuuj 'deer'
Jru'. *ɟuuj* 'deer' (H,J), *ɟuej* (F)
HKL. *ɟuj* 'deer' (TA)
Nya. *ɟwee* 'stag' (JL), *ɟue* (F)
Sap. *ɟuuj* 'deer' (JS,F)
Sok. *ɟuuj* 'deer' (PS)
Oi. *ɟuuj* 'deer' (JS,T), *cɔɔi* (Km)
Chg. *ɟuuj* 'deer' (F,T)
Lvh. *ɟuj* 'deer' (JS), *ɟuuj* (F)
Bra. *ɟuuj* 'kind of deer' (H,K01,K76,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟuuj* 'deer'
PWCB (PS1) **ɟuuj* 'deer'
Alak (TLT) *dʑuuj* 'deer'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟwɛɛj* 'large type of deer'
Cua (JM) *ʔo ɟɔɔj* 'deer'
PNB (Sm) **ɟuuj* , (PS2) **ɟuaj* 'deer'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ɟ(ə)ɟuuj* 'Malay sambar deer'

773. *muuj 'one'
Lvi. *mooj* 'one' (TLT)
Juk. *muuj* 'one' (TLT)
Jru'. *muuj* 'one' (H,J,F), *muəj* (TLT)
HKL. *muəi* 'one' (TA)
Su'. *muuj* 'one' (PS)
Nya. *muej* 'one' (JL), *mue* (F), *[mu^{e}j]* (D68)
Sap. *muuj* 'one' (JS)
Oi. *muuj* 'one' (JS), *muj* (Km), *muəi* (T)
Chg. *muuj* 'one' (JS,F)
Lvh. *muj* 'one' (JS)
Bra. *muuj* 'one' (H,MT,K74,K76)
< >
PWB (TS) **muəj* 'one', (TLT) **muuj*
PWCB (PS1) **muuj* 'one'
Alak (TLT) *mooj* 'one'
Bahnar (BM) *mooɲ* 'one (used without classifiers)'
PSB (S) **muəj* 'one'
PNB (Sm) **ʔməjʔ* 'one', (PS2) **muj*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **muoj* 'one'
OKhmer (Pou) *moj, mvaj* 'one'
Mundari (Osada) *miad, mojod* 'one'

774. *ʔnuuj 'earthworm'
Jru'. *ʔnuuj* 'earthworm' (H,J)
Nya. *ʔnue* 'earthworm' (F,JL), *nuej, nue* (TJ)
Sap. *nuuj* 'worm' (JS)
Oi. *nuuj* 'earthworm' (JS)
Chg. *nooj* 'earthworm' (F)
< >
Alak (TLT) *nuuj* 'earthworm'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəlhɔɔj* ~ **dəlooj* 'earthworm'

775. *pluuj 'gourd'
Nya. *plee plue* 'water gourd' (PS)
Chg. *plaj pluuj* 'water gourd' (F)
Bra. *pluuj* 'gourd' (H,K01,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **pluuj* 'bottle gourd'
PWCB (PS1) **pluəj* 'bottle gourd'
Bahnar (BM) *pluuj* 'bottle gourd'
Chrau (TL) *plooj* 'squash, watermelon'
PNB (PS2) **pluuj* 'gourd'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəlhuəj* 'gourd'

776. *tru[ɯ/a]j 'cone'
Lvi. *chuəj* 'cone' (TLT)
Juk. *truəj* 'cone' (TLT)
Jru'. *cuəj* 'cone' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **cruəj* 'cone'

777. *buuk 'pile, mound'
Lvi. *puok* 'pile (cl.)' (TLT)
Juk. *bu̯aʔ* 'pile (cl.)' (TLT)
Jru'. *tabuʔ* 'pile (cl.)' (TLT); *buʔ* 'pile, mound' (J); *du' buôk* 'tas, entasser (pile up)' (B)
Nya. *buok cɛh* 'pile up rice' (F,JL)

< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)buk* 'pile (cl.)'
PWCB (PS1) **boʔ* 'pile (cl.)'
Alak (TLT) *banuk* 'pile (cl.)'
Bahnar (BM) *gənuk* 'a large pile'
\\
Khmer (JP) *pūka /bòok/* 'swelling, mass' > *phnūka /pnòok/* 'heap, pile'; *-būka /-puuk/* 'swelling, mass' > *baṃnūka /pnmnuuk/* 'heap, pile, stack'
Note: Jru' may have been influenced by WCB.

778. **duuk* 'boat'

Lvi. *tu̱ok* 'boat' (TLT)
Juk. *duaʔ* 'boat' (TLT)
Jru'. *duək* 'boat' (H), *duok* (F,J), *du̱ək* (TLT)
Su'. *douôk* 'boat' (Ha)
Nya. *duok* 'boat' (F,JL)
Sap. *duak* 'boat' (JS), *duɔk* (F)
Oi. *duok* 'boat' (JS)
Chg. *duuk* 'boat' (JS,F)
Lvh. *duɔk* 'boat' (F)
Bra. *duuk* 'boat' (H,K01,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **duuk* 'boat'
PWCB (PS1) **duuk* 'boat'
Alak (TLT) *duuk* 'boat'
Bahnar (BM) *duuk* 'ship'
PSB (S) **duuk* 'boat'
PNB (Sm) **duùk* 'boat'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *dok, duuk* 'boat'

779. **huuk* 'lie, prevaricate'

Jru'. *huək* 'prevaricate' (H); *huok* 'lie' (J,F)
< >
EMnong (Blood76) *huok* 'to lie'
\\
Khmer កុហក *kuhɔk* 'to lie'

780. **juuk* 'cloud'

HKL. *juək* 'cloud' (TA)
Su'. *juuk* 'cloud' (P), *giu'oc (?)* 'sky' (Ha)
Nya. *juok* 'cloud' (F,JL), *juᵊk* (TJ)
Sap. *sɔk juək* 'cloud' (JS)
Oi. *juɔk* 'cloud' (JS), *juək* 'rainbow' (T)
Chg. *juok* 'cloud' (JS)
Lvh. *juuk* 'cloud' (JS)
Bra. *juuk* 'cloud' (H,K74,MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **juuk* 'cloud'
Rengao (G) *jùk* 'cloud'

781. **ɟuuk* 'frog'

Jru'. *nkiet ɟuok* 'frog' (F)
Nya. *kiet juok* 'frog' (F,JL)
Oi. *kaɟuok* 'frog' (JS)

782. **ɟruuk* 'boar'

Lvi. *chruok* 'wild boar' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟruək* 'boar' (H); *ɟruok* (F,J); *ɟruak* (TLT)
Nya. *ɟruok* 'wild boar' (F,JL)
Oi. *ɟruuk* 'wild boar' (JS)
Bra. *ɟruuk brii* 'boar' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟruuk* 'wild boar'
\\
Khmer ជ្រូក *cruuk* 'pig'
Pear (Headley 1977) *srok prii* 'boar'

783. **kmuuk* 'fog, mist'

Jru'. *kmuok* 'mist, fog' (F,J)
Nya. *mmuok* 'fog' (F,JL)

784. **srŋuuk* 'snore'

Nya. *ŋ̊uok* 'snore' (F,JL)
Bra. *cərŋuuk* 'snore' (KK), *sraŋuk* (K74), *çrŋuuk* (K01)
\\
Pear (Headley 1977) *trəhɔɔk* 'to snore'

785. **bɲjuul* 'pangolin'

Lvi. *piɲuo* 'pangolin' (TLT)
Juk. *majuəl* 'pangolin' (TLT)
Jru'. *[m]pit pjuol* 'pangolin' (F), *pit pjuol* (J), *pajuəl* (TLT)
Su'. *peghiowl* 'monkey' (Ha)
Nya. *ɲuu ɲiaw* 'pangolin' (F,JL)
Chg. *maɲuu* 'porcupine' (F)
Lvh. *panuu* 'anteater' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **p(ə)ɲjuəl* 'pangolin'
PWCB (PS1) **buəl* 'scincoid lizard'
Alak (TLT) *buu* 'scinkoid lizard'
Bahnar (BM) *bəɲwal* 'anteater'
PSB (S) **bərŋuəl* 'lizard (type of)'
PNB (Sm) **ʔbuul* 'lizard'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **mənʔjuol* 'pangolin'
Khmer (GD) *bŋruul* 'anteater'
Note: it seems clear that untimate root is **ʔbuul*, but the presence of *-j-* in WB refexes is difficult to explain without invoking Katuic influence.

786. *bruul 'pigeon'

Jru'. *bruul* 'pigeon' (J), 'peacock' (H)
Su'. *bruu* 'pigeon' (PS)
Bra. *bruu* 'pheasant' (K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *mwal* 'pigeon'
PSB (S) **kəbuəl* 'pigeon'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəmʔbu[a/ɔ]l* 'pigeon'
OKhmer (Pou) *vavval* 'green pigeon'

787. *pʔtuul 'mound, hill'

Lvi. *patu̯o* 'termite mound' (TLT)
Jru'. *ptuol* 'hill' (F), mound, knoll (JS); *patual* 'termite mound' (TLT); *tuol* 'to pile up, heap' (J)
Nya. *nuo* 'mountain' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *bduo* 'termite mound' (PS)
Chg. *ciaŋ duu* 'mountain' (JS), *canduu* (P)
Lvh. *canduu* 'mountain' (JS,F)
Bra. *cinduu* 'mountain' (H), *cnduu* (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **p(ə)tuəl* 'termite mound'; (TS) **cənduu* 'mountain'
Bahnar (BM) *pətɔl* 'anthill'
PSB (S) **tul* ~ **nətul* 'anthill'
Rengao (G) *bəxùl* 'anthill'
\\
PWaic (D80) **dɤr* 'hill'
OKhmer (JP) *dval /duuəl/* 'knoll'
Note: the minorsyllables of the Laveh and Brao forms may be from */ciaŋ/* as indicated by the Cheng entry.
The Nyaheun comparison is not regular, and may involve an infix as the source of the nasal.

788. *buul 'drunk'

Lvi. *puu* 'intoxicated' (TLT)
Juk. *bu̯ɨl* 'intoxicated' (TLT)
Jru'. *buul* 'drunk' (F,J), 'intoxicated' (TLT)
HKL. *bul* 'drunk' (TA)
Su'. *buul* 'drunken' (P)
Nya. *buu ɲeet* 'drunk' (F,JL)
Sap. *buu* 'drunk' (JS)
Oi. *buu* 'drunk' (T,Km), *buuɬ* (JS)
Chg. *mbuu* 'drunk' (F)
Lvh. *buu* 'drunk' (JS), *buul* (JS)
Bra. *buu* 'drunk' (H,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **buul* 'drunken', (TLT) 'intoxicated'
PWCB (PS1) **bool* 'intoxicated'
Alak (TLT) *baɲuu* 'intoxicated'
Bahnar (BM) *bəbuul* 'almost blind'
Tampuon (Cr) *pəɲɨl* 'drunk'
PSB (S) **b-əɲ-ul* 'drunk'
PNB (Sm) **[ʔ]bùl*, (PS2) **bul* 'drunk'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔbuul* 'drunk'
Khmer (JP) *bula /pul/* 'poisoned, intoxicated'
PPearic (H85) **buul* 'drunk'

789. *ɟmuul 'dibble'

Nya. *mmuo* 'to dibble' (F,JL)
Bra. *ɟəmuu* 'to dibble' (MT), *ɟmuu* (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *ɟəmuul* 'dibble'
Cua (JM) *gaj ɟəmuul* 'dibble stick'
PSB (S) **ɟəmuul* 'dibble'
\\
PVM (F91) **c-mɔɔlʔ/muol* 'digging stick'
PPearic (H85) **cool* 'to plant'

790. *tmpuul 'roof'

HKL. *təpuəh* 'roof' (TA)
Su'. *təmpuul suu* 'roof of house' (PS)
Nya. *ppuo* 'roofing timber' (TL), *puo* (F)
Bra. *kampuu* 'roof' (KK), *kəmbuu* (MT)
\\
Khmer (JP) *kaṃbūla /kampuul/* 'top, summit'

791. *buum 'tuber'

Jru'. *buom* 'tuber' (F,J), *buəm jeeŋ* 'potato (sweet)' (H)
Su'. *buam* 'tuber' (P), *bu'om* (Ha)
Nya. *buom, bum* 'tuber' (F,JL), *buum* (D68)
Sap. *buom kɛɛw* 'sweet potato' (F)
Chg. *buum* 'sweet potato' (F)
Lvh. *buum ciin* 'sweet potato' (F)
Bra. *buum* 'tuber' (H,MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **buəm* 'tuber'
Alak (TLT) *buum* 'tuber'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbuum* 'tuber'
PSB (S) **buum* 'tuber'
PNB (Sm) **ʔbɔ̀m*, (PS2) **buum* 'tubers'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *vom̥* 'bulb'

792. *ɟuun 'accompany'

Jru'. *ɟuən* 'accompany, 'lead(v.), send' (H); *ɟuon* 'accompany' (F,J)
Su'. *ɟuan* 'request' (P)
Nya. *ɟuon* 'send off/go with somebody' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɟuan* 'send' (JS)
Oi. *bɨh ɟuun* 'return' (JS)

Chg. *ɟuun* 'follow somebody' (F)
Bra. *ɟuun* 'accompany' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟuun* 'send'
Alak (TLT) *dʑuun* 'send somebody off'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ɟuun* 'send somebody off'

793. **suun* 'garden'

Jru'. *suon* 'garden' (J)
Nya. *suon* 'garden' (F,JL)
< >
OKhmer (JP) *svan /suuən/* 'garden, plantation' (> Thai *sŭən*)

794. **bnuuŋ* 'beak'

Lvi. *phinuaŋ* 'hooked end of beak' (TLT)
Jru'. *pnuoŋ* 'beak' (F,J), *pənuuŋ* 'hooked end of beak' (TLT)
Nya. *mruəŋ* 'mouth, beak' (F,JL), *mruuŋ* 'mouth' (D68)
Oi. *manuŋ* 'mouth' (JS)
Chg. *mənuŋ* 'mouth' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **b(ə)rmuuŋ* 'hooked end of beak'
Chrau (DT) *miŋ* 'mouth'
EM (Blood 1966) *muŋ* 'sing'
\\
Khmer (JP) *-muuŋ* 'to pout'
PMon (D84) **t[r]mɓaŋ* 'lips'

795. **ʔətuuŋ* 'carry on shoulder pole'

Jru'. *ʔtuoŋ* 'carry on shoulder pole' (F,J)
Nya. *ttuoŋ* 'carry on shoulder pole' (JL), *tuoŋ* (F)
Chg. *tuuŋ* 'carry with a pole (two pers.)' (F)
Bra. *ɟəntuuŋ* 'floor supports for house entrance' (MT)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *tuuŋ* 'carry on shoulder'
PSB (S) **tuuŋ* 'carry by shoulder pole'
PNB (Sm) **tùŋ*, (PS2) **tuuŋ* 'carry on pole'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *daṅ /dɔŋ/* 'pole, staff' > Khmer *daʼṅa /tuŋ/*

796. **cuuŋ* 'axe'

Lvi. *cu̯oŋ* 'axe' (TLT)
Juk. *cuuŋ* 'axe' (TLT)
Nya. *cruoŋ* 'build (house)' (F,JL)
Bra. *cuuŋ* 'axe (MT,K01), 'plow' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **cuuŋ* 'axe'
PWCB (PS1) **cuəŋ* 'axe'
Alak (TLT) *cuuŋ* 'axe'
Bahnar (PS2) *suuŋ* 'axe'
PSB (S) **suuŋ* 'axe'
PNB (Sm) **cuuŋ* 'axe'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **cu[ə/a]ŋ* 'axe'

797. **duuŋ* 'fear'

Nya. *bruoŋ* 'be afraid' (F,JL)
Oi. *duuŋ* 'fear', *duoŋ* 'see' (JS)
Lvh. *duŋ* 'fear' (JS)
Bra. *duuŋ* 'fear' (H,KK,K74,K76)
< >
PWB (TS) **duuŋ* 'fear, afraid'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **p(ə)ntuaŋ* 'frighten, haunt; threaten'
PPearic (H85) **Tɔɔŋ* 'fear'

798. **cl[uu/ɨɨ]ŋ* 'earwax'

Jru'. *hluoŋ* 'earwax' (F,J)
Nya. *ʔic lliəŋ* 'ear wax' (F)

799. **kluuŋ* 'section/node (of bamboo)'

Nya. *kluoŋ* 'section of bamboo' (F,JL)
Chg. *kluuŋ* 'inter-node' (F)
Lvh. *kluuŋ* 'inter-node' (F)
< >
PSB (S) **kəluuŋ* 'middle'

800. **plaj tuuŋ* 'heart'

Chg. *plaj tuuŋ* 'heart' (F,JS)
Lvh. *plaj tuŋ* 'heart' (JS)
Bra. *plaj tuuŋ* 'heart' (KK,K74)
\\
Khmer (JP) *dūnå /tuuŋ/* 'stem, stalk'

801. **tuuŋ* 'coconut'

Su'. *tuoŋ* 'coconut' (PS)
Oi. *tuəŋ* 'coconut' (T), *tuɔŋ* (JS)
Bra. *ʔduuŋ* 'coconut' (H), *douŋ* (KK), *ɗouŋ* (K74)
< >
PSB (S) **duŋ* 'coconut palm'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tuəŋ* 'coconut'
OKhmer (JP) *ɗooŋ* 'coconut' < the likely source of Brao (and SB) forms.

802. **tmuuŋ* 'thief'

Nya. *mmuoŋ* 'thieve, steal' (F,JL)
Chg. *tmuuŋ* 'thief' (F)
< >

Cf. **toŋ, *tuuŋ* 'steal (v.)'

803. **t?puuŋ* 'cucumber'

Lvi. *tapuoŋ* 'cucumber' (TLT)
Juk. *kɛɛl tapuuŋ* 'watermelon' (TLT)
Jru'. *hpoŋ* 'cucumber, watermelon' (F,J), *mpoŋ* (TLT)
Sap. *tabuoŋ* 'cucumber' (F)
Lvh. *tavuuŋ* 'cucumber' (F)
Brao. *təwuuŋ* 'melon' (K76)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)mpoŋ* 'cucumber'
PWCB (PS1) **tpoŋ* 'cucumber'
Alak (TLT) *tapuuŋ* 'cucumber'
PSB (S) **rəpuŋ* 'cucumber'
PNB (PS2) **tpoŋ* 'cucumber'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **puuŋ* 'watermelon'
Note: Jru' may have borrowed from WCB, or perhaps has confused this etymon with PWB **p[o/ɔ]ŋ* 'yam'

804. **trnuuŋ* 'shoulder pole'

Nya. *?lɔɔŋ nnuoŋ* 'pole for carrying (one person)' (JL,F)
Chg. *trnuuŋ* 'carry by pole' (F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **?lɔɔŋ tuəŋ* 'two person carrying pole'
Alak (TLT) **tɔɔŋ tanuuŋ* 'pole for carrying loads or corpse by two persons'
\\
Note: derived from **[?]tuuŋ* 'carry on shoulder pole'

805. **truuŋ* 'road, path'

Lvi. *truuŋ* 'trail, path, way, road, route' (TLT)
Juk. *truuŋ* 'trail, path, way, road, route' (TLT)
Jru'. *truoŋ* 'road' (F,J), *truəŋ* (H,TLT)
HKL. *truəŋ* 'road' (TA)
Su'. *truoŋ* 'road' (PS)
Nya. *truoŋ* 'road' (F,JL)
Sap. *truaŋ* 'road' (JS), *truuŋ* 'path' (F)
Oi. *truoŋ* 'path' (JS)
Chg. *cuŋ* 'road' (JS), *truuŋ* (F)
Lvh. *truuŋ* 'road' (JS,F)
Bra. *truuŋ* 'road' (KK,MT,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **truaŋ/trɔɔŋ/trooŋ* 'road', (TLT) **truuŋ* 'trail, path, way, road'
PWCB (PS) **truəŋ* 'trail, path, way, road'
Alak (TLT) *truəŋ* 'trail, path, way, road'
Bahnar (BM) *trɔɔŋ* 'road, path'
PSB (S) **tərɔɔŋ* 'road'
PNB (PS) **trɔɔŋ* 'road'

806. **h?uur* 'cold (illness)'

Lvi. *ha?uur* 'have a cold' (TLT)
Juk. *kɤɤt huər* 'have a cold' (JL)
Jru'. *ɟi? huur* 'cold (sick)' (F); *huur, huor* 'cold, flu' (J); *kɤɤt huər* 'have a cold' (TLT)
Nya. *hə?uon* 'catch a cold' (JL), *h?uon* (F)

807. **hnuur* 'large hand of bananas'

Lvi. *nuur* 'large hand of bananas (cl.)' (TLT)
Jru'. *n̥uər* 'large hand of bananas (cl.)' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)nuur* 'large hand of bananas'
PWCB (PS1) **nuur* 'large hand of bananas'
Alak (TLT) *n̊nuur* 'large hand of bananas'

808. **kuur* 'lover'

Lvi. *kanuur* 'lover' (TLT)
Jru'. *kuur* 'boy/girlfriend' (J), 'fiancée' (F); *kuər* 'lover' (TLT)
Nya. *kuon* 'fiance' (JL), *kuun* (D68)
Sap. *kuur* 'boy/girlfriend' (JS)
Oi. *kuur* 'boy/girlfriend' (JS)
Bra. *kuur* 'lover' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)nuur* 'lover'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **kuur* 'call; invite, persuade'

809. **tuur* 'cobra'

Lvi. *tuur* 'cobra' (TLT)
Juk. *badu̯ur* 'cobra' (TLT)
Jru'. *bih tuur* 'cobra' (F,J), *tuur* (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **b(ə)duur* 'cobra'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **duur* 'snake'

810. **?uus* 'pull, drag'

Nya. *?uəjh* 'pull' (TJ)
Brao *?uux* 'drag' (H)
< >
Stieng (H) *?uuh* 'drag'
\\
Khmer (JP) *'ūsa /?òoh/* 'haul, heave, drag'

811. **?ruus* 'mix, blend'

Jru'. *?ruih* 'mix, stir' (F); *?rus* 'mixed up, confused' (J)
Nya. *?rueh* 'blend, mix together' (JL), *?ruih* (F)

812. **tuus* 'head'
Lvi. *tujh* 'head' (TLT)
Juk. *tuuh* 'head' (TLT)
Jru'. *tuus* 'head' (H,J), *tuih* (F), *tujh* (TLT)
HKL. *tuujh* 'head' (TA)
Su'. *tuoh* 'head' (PS)
Nya. *tuih* 'head' (F,JL), *[tu^{e}h]* (D68)
Sap. *tuux* 'head' (JS), *tuuih* (F)
Sok. *tuuç* 'head' (PS), *tuaj* (P)
Oi. *tux* 'head' (JS), *tu^{l}h* (T)
Chg. *tuux* 'head' (JS), *tuuih* (F)
Lvh. *tuux* 'head' (JS), *tuuih* (F)
Bra. *tuux* 'head' (H), *tuih* (KK,MT), *tuuç* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **tuajh* 'head', (TLT) **tuus*
PWCB (PS1) **tuus* 'head'
\\
PPearic (H85) **Toos* 'head'

813. **ʔəjuut* 'bruised'
Lvi. *ʔajuut* 'bruised' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɲjuut* 'bruised' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)ɲjuut* 'bruised'

814. **buut* 'axe handle'
Nya. *buut* 'axe handle' (F,JL), *but* (W)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *but* 'chopping knife'

815. **ɟuut* 'wipe'
Jru'. *ɟuot* 'wipe up, dry, rub' (F,J,H)
HKL. *ɟuut* 'wipe' (TA)
Nya. *ɟuot* 'wipe' (F,JL)
Lvh. *ɟuut* 'wipe' (K)
Oi. *cut* 'wipe, rub' (T)
Bra. *ɟuut* 'rub' (H,K01)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ɟʑuət* 'wipe away'
Alak (TLT) *dʑuət* 'wipe away'
PSB (S) **ɟuut* 'wipe, rub'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɟuut ~ *juut* 'wipe'
PMonic (D84) **ɟ[u]t* 'wipe'
Khmer (GD) *ɟuut /cuut/* 'wipe'
Pear (Headley 1977) *ciit* 'wipe'
Note also PWB **suut* 'wipe'

816. **krkuut* 'back, spine'
Jru'. *hkuət* 'back (person)' (H), *hkuat* (J)
Bra. *karkuut* 'backbone' (KK)
\\
Khmer (JP) *gūda /kuut/* 'buttocks' < Skt. *guuḍha* 'hidden, covered'

817. **suut* 'wipe'
Chg. *suut* 'wipe' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *suut* 'wipe'
PNB (PS2) **su[u]t* 'wipe'
< >
Bahnar (BM) *suut* 'wipe'
\\
Nicobar (Das 1977) *sut* 'wipe'
Khasi (Shafer 1965) *ky-sût* 'wipe'
Note also PWB **ɟuut* 'wipe'

818. **cuʔ* 'put, place'
Sap. *cuʔ* 'lie on ground (under house)' (JS)
Oi. *cuʔ* 'put in' (JS)
Bra. *cuʔ* 'put in, keep' (H,KK,K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *siʔ* 'put, place, give'
Cua (JM) *soʔ* 'put, place; to, in order to'
PNB (PS2) **cuʔ* 'put, place'

819. **ɟuʔ* 'name'
Jru'. *cənuʔ, ɟuʔ* 'name' (JS)
< >
Alak (TLT) *canɔʔ* 'name'

820. **ɟruʔ* 'deep'
Lvi. *chɾuʔ* 'deep' (TLT)
Juk. *ɟroʔ* 'deep' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟruʔ* 'deep' (H,F,J,TLT)
Nya. *ɟruʔ* 'deep' (F,JL,D68)
Bra. *ɟruʔ* 'deep' (H,K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟruʔ* 'deep'
PWCB (PS1) **ɟruʔ* 'deep'
Alak (TLT) *dʑaroʔ* 'deep'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟruʔ* 'deep'
PSB (S) **ɟəruu* 'deep'
PNB (Sm) **ɟruùʔ*, (PS2) **ɟruʔ* 'deep'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəruu ~ *təruu* 'deep'
PVM (F91) **c-ruu* 'deep'
OKhmer (Pou) *ɟrau* 'deep, profound'

821. **puʔ* 'suckle'
Nya. *puʔ* 'suck, nurse' (F,D68,JL)
Oi. *puʔ* 'suck, sip, smoke' (JS,T)
Chg. *puʔ* 'suckle' (F,JS)
Bra. *puk* 'suck' (K74)
< >
PSB (S) **puu* 'suck, suckle'
Jeh (G&G) *buʔ* 'suck, suckle'

\\
OKhmer (JP) *pau /ɓəw/* 'to suck'

822. **huc* 'sip'

Nya. *hwic* 'slurp, suck liquid up rapidly' (JL), *huc* (F)
Chg. *huc* 'sip' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *huuc* 'drink (juice, coffee)'
Cua (JM) *hoot* 'drink'
PSB (S) **huuc* 'drink, flow'
PNB (Sm) **huùc,* (PS2) **hoc* 'suck'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **huuj?* 'sip'

823. **luc* 'flood'

Lvi. *ṭiak luuc* 'floods' (TLT)
Jru'. *luuc daak~daak luuc* 'floods' (TLT)
Nya. *luc* 'flood' (JL), *luuc* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **daak luuc* 'floods'
PWCB (PS) **daak luu(t/c)* 'floods'
PSB (S) **ləc* 'to sink, flood'
\\
PVM (F91) **p-lut* 'to flood'
Note: PWB **luc, *lic* 'sink out of sight' may reflect the same etymon (via borrowing from Khmer) or it may have contaminated Bahnaric forms by analogy.

824. **luc, *lic* 'sink out of sight'

Su'. *təŋəəj lùt* 'west' (P), *tgnaë liét* (Ha)
Nya. *nɨe luc* 'sunset' (F,JL)
Sap. *təŋaj lic* 'sunset' (F); *təŋaj luuc* 'west' (JS)
Oi. *taŋaj lut* 'west' (P), *taŋaj luuc* (JS)
Chg. *taŋaj lic* 'sunset' (F)
Lvh. *taŋaj luc* 'west' (JS); *təŋaj luc* 'sunset' (F)
Bra. *lic* 'west' (H); *lec mat təŋaj, təŋaj luc kəlam lɔj* 'sunset' (MT); *tŋaj lic, ləc* '6:30->8:00 pm.' (K76)
< >
PWB (TS) **luc* 'west'; (TLT) **daak luuc* 'floods'
PWCB (PS) **luuc* 'all gone, no more'
PSB (S) **ləc* 'to sink, flood'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *luc /lyc/* 'sink out of sight' > Khmer *lica /lic/*

825. **buh* 'roast'

Lvi. *puih* 'hot' (TLT)
Jru'. *buh* 'roast, grill' (H,F,J)
Nya. *buh* 'roast in fire coals' (F,JL)
Chg. *buh* 'grill' (F)
Lvh. *buh* 'burn' (JS)
Bra. *buh* 'perish' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **boh* 'roast, barbecue'
Bahnar (Sm) *?buh* 'roast'
Cua (JM) *buh* 'broil, roast'
PSB (S) **buh* 'roast'
PNB (Sm) **?buùh,* (PS2) **buh* 'roast'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ɓoh* 'roast'
PMonic (D84) **ɓuh* 'boil'

826. **cuh* 'tired'

Jru'. *cuh* 'enough' (J,F)
Su'. *cu?* 'hungry' (P)
Nya. *cuh* 'tired' (F,JL)
Oi. *cuh* 'tired' (JS), *cu?* (Km)

827. **cruh* 'descend'

Jru' *cruh* 'dive, pour, jump down' (J)
Nya. *cruh* 'descend' (F,JL)
Oi. *cru?* go down' (P)
< >
Note: may be derived from **ruh* 'fall'.

828. **ɟuh daak* 'swim'

Jru'. *ɟuh daak* 'swim' (H,F,J)
HKL. *ɟuh* 'float' (TA)
Su'. *ɟuh daak* 'swim' (PS)
Nya. *ɟuh daak* 'swim' (F,JL
Oi. *ɟuh daak* 'swim' (JS)
\\
Alak (TLT) *dʑuh* 'swim'

829. **kuh* 'back (anat.)'

Juk. *kuh* 'back' (TLT)
Su'. *koh* 'back' (PS)
Nya. *kuh* 'back' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *kuh* 'back' (JS)
Sok. *koh* 'back' (PS)
Oi. *kuh* 'back' (T)
Chg. *kuh* 'back' (F)
< >
PWB (TS) **kuh* 'back'

830. **kruh* 'shell, carapace'

Lvi. *kroh* 'carapace, shell of crustacean; coconut shell' (TLT)
Juk. *gruh* 'coconut shell' (TLT)
Jru'. *kruh* 'carapace' (F,J), 'carapace, shell of crustacean; coconut shell' (TLT)
< >

PWB (TLT) **kroh* 'carapace, shell of crustacean'; **gruh* 'coconut shell'
Alak (TLT) *krɔh* 'carapace, shell of crustacean'
\\
Note: may be derived from **kuh* 'back'

831. **luh* 'hole (cavity)'

Jru'. *luh* 'hole (cavity)' (H,J)
Bra. *dəluh* 'hole (cavity)' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **bəlɔh ~ *bəluh* 'hole'
PNS (PS2) **klɔh* 'hole (cavity)'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔə[l/lh]uh* 'window'; **dəlɔh ~ *dəluh ~ *kəluh ~ *kəluʔ* 'pierce'
OKhmer (JP) *daluḥ /dluh/* 'pierced, perforated'
Note: Brao may have borrowed from Khmer.

832. **muh* 'nose'

Lvi. *moh* 'nose' (TLT)
Juk. *muh* 'nose' (TLT)
Jru'. *muh* 'nose' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *muh* 'nose' (TA)
Su'. *muh* 'nose' (PS)
Nya. *muh* 'nose' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *muh* 'nose' (JS,F)
Sok. *moh* 'nose' (PS)
Oi. *muh* 'nose' (JS,T)
Chg. *muh* 'nose' (JS,F)
Lvh. *muh* 'nose' (JS,F)
Bra. *muh* 'nose' (H,KK,K01,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **muh* 'nose'
PWCB (PS1) **moh* 'nose'
Alak (TLT) *muh* 'nose'
Bahnar (BM) *muh* 'nose'
PSB (S) **muh* 'nose'
PNB (Sm) **muùh* 'nose'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **muh* 'nose'
OKhmer (JP) *muh* 'nose'

833. **puh* 'nurse, suckle'

Nya. *puh* 'nurse' (F), 'help, assist, look after' (F,JL)
Chg. *puh* 'suck (milk from breast)' (JS)

834. **ruh* 'fall'

Jru'. *ruh* 'fall (fruit), collapse (house)' (F,J)
Nya. *ruh* 'come undone, fall down' (F,JL)
Sap. *sɔk ruh* 'hair falling out' (JS)
< >
Cua (JM) *t(ə)ruh* 'fall, fall out (leaves)'
Bahnar (BM) *ruh* 'of leaves, flowers to fall'
PSB (S) **pəruh* 'fall (leaves, fruit)'
PNB (Sm) **ruùh* 'fall (water)'; (PS2) **kdruh* 'jump/fall dawn'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *ruh* 'to fall, drop'

835. **tuh* 'ashes'

Lvi. *toh* 'fireplace, stove, hearth' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔtuh* 'hearth' (H,J); *ntuh* 'ashes, hearth' (F), 'fireplace, stove, hearth' (TLT)
HKL. *bruk tuh* 'ashes' (TA)
Nya. *ʔwiŋ tuh* 'hearth' (JL); *ʔuŋ tuh* 'hearth', *bruk tuh* 'ashes' (F)
Sap. *tuh* 'ashes' (JS,F)
Oi. *tuh* 'ashes' (JS)
Chg. *tuh* 'ashes' (JS,F)
Lvh. *tuh* 'ashes' (JS,F)
Bra. *tuh* 'ashes' (K01); *tuh prəh uŋ* 'hearth' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)ntuh* 'fireplace, stove, hearth'

836. **trmuh* 'meet, greet'

Sap. *trəmuh* 'to meet, greet' (JS)
Bra. *tramuh* 'to meet' (KK), *tramuh* (K76)

837. **kuj* 'lie down (to sleep)'

Jru'. *kuj ŋen* 'lie down' (H), *kuj* (J); *kuj/kwi* 'sleep' (F)
HKL. *kwi* 'lie' (TA)
Nya. *kwii* 'sleep, lie down' (F,JL)
Sap. *kuj* 'sleep, lie down' (JS), *kuuj* (F)
Oi. *kuj* 'sleep, lie down' (JS); *kəŋuj* 'back' (T)
Chg. *kuj* 'sleep' (JS)
Lvh. *kɨj ŋan* 'lie down, sleep' (JS), *kɨɨj* (F)
Bra. *ŋkɨj hŋan* 'lie down (H), *ŋkuuj hnaan* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **kɨj* 'lie down'
PSB (S) **kuj* 'sleep, lie down'
PNB (Sm) **kùj* 'lie down'
\\
Khmer (JP) *-guya /-kuj/* 'to sit, settle'
PPearic (H85) **gɨl* 'sit'

838. **pkuj* 'dream'

Jru'. *pkuj* 'to dream' (J)
Nya. *kkwii* 'to dream' (D68,JL)
< >

Note: derived from **kuj* 'lie down (to sleep)'

839. *sɔk buk 'beard, mustache'
Lvi. *sɔk puk* 'beard, mustache' (TLT)
Juk. *sok bụ?* 'beard, mustache' (TLT)
Su'. *sabuk* 'feather' (PS)
Nya. *sɔk buk* 'beard, mustache' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **sok buk* 'beard, mustache'

840. *p?duk 'carry'
Jru'. *pduk* 'carry smth.' (F,J)
Su'. *túuk* 'take out.' (P)
Nya. *bruk* 'transport goods, carry on vehicle' (F,JL)
Chg. *duk sɛh* 'go on horseback' (F)
\\
Khmer (JP) *ṭika /dỳk/* 'to lead, guide, drive; carry, transport'
Cf. PWB **dik* 'lead with rope'

841. *bruk 'dust'
Jru'. *bruk* 'ashes' (H), *bruk ʔuɲ* (J)
HKL. *vruk* 'dust', *bruk tuh* 'ashes' (TA)
Nya. *bruk tuh* 'ashes, cinders' (F,JL), 'dust' (TJ)
Oi. *[m]bruk* 'dust' (T)
Lvh. *tarbɨk* 'dust' (Km)
Bra. *bɑbɨk* 'dust' (K74)

842. *duk 'know'
Nya. *duk* 'know' (F,JL)
Sap. *duk* 'know' (JS)
\\
Note: may be related to Khmer (JP) *ṭika /dỳk/* 'to lead, guide, drive' cf. PWB **bduk* 'carry'.

843. *k?tuk 'brush past'
Jru'. *ktuk* 'brush, touch lightly when passing' (F,J)
Nya. *gruk* 'brush by smth.' (F,JL)
< >
EMnong (Blood1976) *tuuk* 'traverse a narrow place'

844. *ɟuk 'necklace'
Jru'. *ɟuk* 'necklace' (J)
Su'. *djiouk* 'necklace' (Ha)
Nya. *ɟuk* 'necklace' (F,JL)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ɟuk* 'necklace'
Cua (JM) *ʔɲuk* 'necklace'
PNB (PS2) **ɲuk* 'necklace'

845. *muk 'smell (smth.); nosekiss'
Jru'. *muk* 'kiss' (H,J,F)
Nya. *muk* 'smell, nosekiss' (F,JL)
Sap. *muk* 'smell smth.' (JS, F)
Oi. *muk* 'kiss' (P)
Chg. *muk* 'smell, kiss' (F)
Bra. *muk* 'kiss, smell' (H,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **muk* 'kiss'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)muk* 'kiss'

846. *puk 'oil, fat'
Jru'. *puk* 'oil' (H,F,J,TLT), 'lard, grease' (TLT)
HKL. *puk* 'fat' (TA)
Su'. *puk* 'fat' (PS); *daak puuk* 'oil' (P)
Nya. *puk* 'oil' (F,JL), 'fat' (TJ)
Sap. *puk* 'oil' (JS)
Oi. *puk* 'fat, oil' (JS,T)
Chg. *puk* 'oil' (P)
Lvh. *puk* 'fat, grease, oil' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **puk* 'oil', (TLT) 'oil, lard, grease'

847. *s[rn]uk 'happy'
Su'. *snuk* 'happy' (P)
Nya. *suk* 'easy' (F,JL)
Oi. *snuk* 'happy' (Km)
Chg. *snuk* 'happy' (P)
Bra. , *sarnuk* (KK,K76); *cərnuk* 'rich' (MT); *cɨrnuk* 'easy' (H)
< >
Stieng (H) *sərnok* 'easy'
\\
Khmer (JP) *–suka /-sok/* 'pleasant, content' > *sraṇuka /sranok/* 'pleasantness, happiness, joy' > Thai */sanuk/* 'pleasant, delightful'

848. *sruk 'village'
Su'. *sruk* 'village' (PS)
Nya. *sruk* 'village' (F,JL); 'house' (TJ)
Sap. *suk* 'village' (JS,F)
Oi. *sruk* 'village' (JS,Km)
Chg. *sruk* 'village' (F,P)
Lvh. *sruk* 'village' (JS), *suk* (F)
Bra. *chruk* 'country' (H,MT), *sruk* (KK); *çruk* 'village' (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **sruk* 'village'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *sruk* 'village'

849. *ka[N] truk 'termite'
Sap. *kuŋ truk* 'termite' (P)
Oi. *kamtruk* 'termite' (P)
Chg. *kantruuk* 'termite' (F), *kansuuk* (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **kəntruk* 'termite'
\\
Note: this is difficult reconstruction without wider comparison—it is probably a compound because otherwide we would not expect the nasal to be preserved in the minorsyllable.

850. *trsuk 'bellows'
Nya. *suk hjuk* 'blow (on the forge)' (F,JL); *hjuk* 'blacksmith bellows' (D68)
Bra. *trəchuk* 'bellows' (MT)

851. *ʔum 'row, paddle'
Su'. *ʔum* 'row, paddle' (P)
Sap. *ʔum* 'row, paddle' (P)
Oi. *ʔum* 'row, paddle' (P)
Bra. *ʔum* 'row (loose oar)' (H)

852. *dum 'ripe, red'
Lvi. *tuum* 'ripe' (TLT)
Juk. *duum* 'ripe' (TLT)
Jru'. *duum* 'red, ripe' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *duum* 'red' (TA)
Su'. *doùm* 'red' (Ha)
Nya. *dum* 'red, ripe' (F,JL)
Sap. *dɨm* 'red, yellow' (JS), 'ripe, red' (F)
Oi. *pandum* 'red, ripe' (P)
Chg. *dum* 'ripe' (F)
Bra. *dum* 'ripe' (H,K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **duum* 'ripe'
PWCB (PS1) **doom* 'ripe'
Alak (TLT) *ʔduum* 'ripe'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔduum* 'ripe'
PSB (S) **dum* 'ripe, red'
PNB (Sm) **ʔdùm* 'ripe', (PS2) **duum*
\\
OKhmer (JP) *duṃ /dum/* 'ripe, mature'

853. *kpum 'cluster, bunch (cl.)'
Jru'. *kpum* 'cluster' (F,J), *kapum* 'bunch (of flowers, mangoes' (TLT)
Nya. *ppum* 'bunch (of coconuts); half open (flower)' (JL), *pum* (F)
\\
Khmer (JP) *-pum* 'to be closed up, unopened'

854. *mum 'corner'
Jru'. *mum hbaj* 'beanshoots' (J)
Oi. *mum brum ɟiŋ* 'ankle' (JS)
Bra. *mum mun* 'corner (outer aspect)' (KK)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **moom* 'corner'
Bahnar (BM) *muum* 'corner'
PNB (PS2) **muum* 'corner'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)moom* 'corner, angle'
OKhmer (JP) *mum* 'corner, angle'

855. *tum 'trap (n.)'
Nya. *tum* 'trap' (F)
Bra. *pətum* 'to yoke' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **tum* 'fishing platform'

856. *bun 'carry in basket'
Su'. *bum* 'carry hanging' (P)
Oi. *bun* 'carry hanging' (P)
Lvh. *bun* 'large back basket' (JS)
< >
PSB (S) **bun* 'pregnant'

857. *mun 'pimples'
Lvi. *muun* 'pimple' (TLT)
Jru'. *mun* 'pimple' (B); *muun* (J,TLT)
Nya. *mun* 'pimples, acne' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **muun* 'pimple'
PWCB (TLT) **m(uə/oo)n* 'pimple'
Bahnar (BM) *mun* 'pimple'
PSB (S) **mun* 'pimple'
\\
Khmer ម៉ុន *mun* 'pimple'

858. *plun 'tadpole'
Jru'. *plun* 'tadpole' (J)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *plun* 'tadpole'
Cua (JM) *pluut* 'tadpole'
PSB (S) **kəlun* 'tadpole'
PNB (PS2) **plon* 'tadpole'
\\
Khasi (GD) *lun* 'tadpole'

859. *wun 'existential verb'
Su'. *wuŋ wuŋ, wun wun* 'many' (PS)
Nya. *wun* 'to have, become' (F,D68,JL); *wɨn* 'there are' (F)

860. *ʔuŋ 'fire'
Lvi. *ʔuuŋ* 'fire' (TLT)

Jru'. *ʔuŋ* 'fire' (H,J,F,TLT)
HKL. *ʔuṅŋ* 'fire' (TA)
Su'. *ʔuŋ* 'fire' (PS)
Nya. *ʔwiŋ* 'fire' (F,D68,JL), *ʔuŋ* (F)
Sap. *ʔuŋ* 'fire' (JS,F)
Oi. *ʔuŋ* 'fire' (JS), *ʔuṅŋ* (T)
Chg. *ʔuŋ* 'fire' (JS,F)
Lvh. *ʔuŋ* 'fire' (JS,F)
Bra. *ʔuŋ* 'fire' (H,KK,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔuiŋ* 'fire'; (TLT) **ʔuŋ* 'fire'
PSB (S) **ʔuŋ* 'fire'
PNB (Sm) **ʔùŋ* 'fire'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔuujh* 'fire, firewood'
Khmer (JP) *-ʔoh* 'to burn, be hot'

861. **duŋ* 'long time'

Lvi. *tuun* 'long time' (TLT)
Juk. *dụụŋ* 'long time' (TLT)
Jru'. *duuŋ* 'long time' (H,F,J), *ḍuuŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *duŋ* 'long time' (F,JL)
Bra. *duŋ* 'long time' (H,KK,K76,K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **duuŋ* 'long time'
PWCB (PS1) **duuŋ* 'long time'
Alak (TLT) *duuŋ* 'long time'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔduuŋ* 'long time'
PNB (Sm) **ʔduùŋ*, (PS2) **duŋ* 'long time'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔduuŋ* ~ **ʔdi(ə)ŋ* 'long time'

862. **ʔnkuŋ* 'seed'

Lvi. *ŋkoŋ* 'seed' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔkuŋ* 'seed' (H,J), *ŋkuŋ* (F,TLT)
HKL. *ŋkuŋ* 'seed' (TA)
Su'. *ʔkuŋ ʔlɔɔŋ* 'seed' (PS)
Nya. *kuŋ* 'seed' (F,JL,TJ)
Oi. *ŋkuŋ* 'seed' (T,JS), 'fruit' (JS)
Chg. *ŋkuŋ* 'seed' (F)
Lvh. *ŋkuŋ* 'seed' (JS)
Bra. *ŋkuŋ* 'seed' (H,MT)

863. **buŋ* 'round container'

Nya. *buŋ* 'tiny earthenware jar for rituals' (F,JL)
Oi. *kəbuŋ* 'full basket/belly' (JS)
Bra. *buŋ* 'basket (larege round)' (K01,H)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/ɣ]əbuŋ* ~ **[k/g]ərbuŋ* 'wrap'
Viet. *bụng* 'belly'
Note: the word shape denotes 'full, round, swollen etc' in SEA phonesthetics.

864. **duŋ* 'eel'

Lvi. *cuŋ* 'eel' (TLT)
Juk. *duŋ* 'eel' (TLT)
Jru'. *duŋ* 'eel' (F,B,J), *ḍuŋ* (TLT)
Nya. *duŋ* 'eel' (F,JL)
Sap. *duŋ* 'eel' (F)
Chg. *duŋ* 'eel' (F)
Lvh. *duŋ* 'eel' (JS, F)
< >
Alak (TLT) *nduŋ* 'eel'
Bahnar (BM) *rənuŋ* 'eel'
PSB (S) **nəduŋ* 'eel'
PNB (PS2) **rənuŋ* 'eel'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **h/ʔ(ə)nduŋ* 'eel'
OKhmer (Pou) *daŋdoŋ* 'eel'
Nyah-Kur (GD) *nthooŋ* 'eel'

865. **knuŋ* 'inside'

Nya. *nnuŋ* 'room' (F,JL)
Chg. *knuŋ* 'room', *paw knuŋ* 'inside' (F)
Lvh. *kənuŋ* 'in' (JS)
Bra. *kənuŋ* 'in, inside; room' (H) *kanuuŋ* (K74,K76)
< >
Khmer (Gg) *kənoŋ* 'in(to)'
PKatuic (Pe) **kəlhooŋ* 'inside'
PVM (F91) **k-lɔɔŋ* 'inside'

866. **kruŋ* 'papaya'

Lvi. *makroŋ* 'papaya' (TLT)
Jru'. *makuŋ* 'papaya' (TLT), *kuŋ* (J)
Oi. *dɔh phuŋ* 'papaya' (T)
Bra. *ləhuŋ* 'papaya' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **m(ə)kruŋ* 'papaya'
PWCB (PS1) **ruŋ* 'papaya'
Alak (TLT) *maruŋ* 'papaya'
Sedang (Sm) *rahùŋ* 'papaya'
\\
Khmer ល្ង /lhūŋ/ 'papaya'
Lao ໝາກຫຸ່ງ /mâːk hūŋ/ 'papaya'
Note: There appears to be a pattern of borrowing that still needs to be sorted out, but the Lavi comparisons suggests medial /r/ which later lenited to /h/.

867. **luŋ* 'water hole'

Jru'. *luŋ* 'lake' (F)
Bra. *daak luŋ* 'well' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *səluŋ* 'hole in ground'

PSB (S) **tərluŋ* 'water hole'
\\
Khmer (JP) *raṃluṅa /rumluŋ/* 'trench, ditch, excavation'

868. **[h/k]luŋ* 'flat (land)'

Nya. *hluŋ bat* 'grassland' (JL)
Lvh. *kluŋ* 'wide' (JS)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k]əlhuŋ* 'flat'
OKhmer (Pou) *kluŋ* 'encircled space, territory'

869. **pluŋ* 'inflate'

Jru'. *pluŋ* 'inflate, swell (after death)' (J), 'play (khene)' (F)
Nya. *pluŋ* 'swell (after death), inflate, have digestive trouble (wind)' (F,JL); *pluŋ geen* 'play khene' (F,W,JL)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **bəlooŋ* 'inflate', e.g. Katu *kəblooŋ* 'to inflate'

870. **tuŋ* 'deaf'

Lvi. *toŋ* 'deaf' (TLT)
Juk. *tuŋ* 'deaf' (TLT)
Jru'. *tuŋ* 'deaf' (H,F,J,TLT)
Nya. *ppit tuŋ* 'deaf' (JL), *tuŋ* (F)
Sap. *tapit tɔŋ* 'deaf' (F)
Chg. *trpit tuŋ* 'deaf' (F)
Bra. *tuŋ* 'deaf' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **tuŋ* 'deaf'
PWCB (PS1) **dɯl tuŋ* 'deaf'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tuŋ* 'deaf'

871. **cur* 'pig'

Lvi. *cuur* 'pig' (TLT)
Juk. *cuur* 'pig' (TLT)
Jru'. *cur* 'pig' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *cur* 'pig' (TA)
Su'. *cur* 'pig' (PS)
Nya. *cun* 'pig' (F,JL)
Oi. *cur* 'pig' (JS,T)
Chg. *cur* 'pig' (JS,F)
Lvh. *cuur* 'pig' (JS), *cur* (F)
Bra. *cur* 'pig' (H,K01), *cuur* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **cur* 'pig'; (TLT) **cuur*
PSB (S) **sur* 'pig'
PNB (Sm) **c[h]ùr* 'pig'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *kur* 'pig'

872. **k[ɯ/ə]r* 'dove'

Lvi. *kɤr* 'dove' (TLT)
Jru'. *kər* 'dove' (H,J), *kɤr* (TLT)
Nya. *kun* 'dove' (F,D68,JL)
Bra. *kur* 'dove' (H,K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **kɤr* 'dove'

873. **bus* 'boil (v. tr.)'

Jru'. *bus* 'boil' (H,J), *buih* (F)
Nya. *buih* 'boil' (F,JL)
Sap. *buih* 'boil' (F)
Chg. *buih* 'boil' (F)
Bra. *bux* 'boil' (H), *buç* (K01)

874. **mus* 'slash forest for field'

Jru'. *mus* 'slash undergrowth' (J)
Nya. *muih* 'slash (forest)' (JL,F), *mus [mujh]* (D68)
Bra. *muih* 'slash (forest)' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **moos* 'slash (grass, weeds, forest)'
Bahnar (BM) *muih* 'clear jungle to make field'
PSB (S) **mus* 'to clear field'
PNB (Sm) **muùih,* (PS2) **moç* 'slash field'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **m(ə)moos* 'to clear land'

875. **bnus ~ *bnih* 'person/people'

Lvi. *pinuujh* 'human, person' (TLT)
Jru'. *pənuh, pənus* 'human, person' (H), *pnuih* (F), *pnus* (J), *panuujh* (TLT)
HKL. *ma$^{?}$nuujh* 'person' (TA)
Nya. *nnuih* 'person, man' (F,JL,TJ)
Su'. *banih* 'person' (PS)
Sap. *bərux* 'person' (JS), *bruih* (F)
Oi. *mənuih* 'person' (T), *manuiʔh* (Km), *manux, manih* (JS)
Chg. *manih* 'person' (JS,F)
Lvh. *manuuj, panux* 'person' (JS)
Bra. *bənuih* 'person, human being' (MT); *bənih* 'person, human being' (H,K01,KK,K74)
< >
Rengao (G) *mənuùih* 'person'
Tampuon (Cr) *pənouç* 'human'
PSB (S) **bənəs* 'human'
\\
Khmer (Pou) *manuh, manuss* 'man'
PMonic (D84) **mnus* 'human being' OldMon

**[mə/ɦ]nɨh*
Note: we appear to have a doublet, one form paralleled Khmer, the other in Mon.

876. **ʔər[u/ɨ]t* 'fish trap'
Jru'. *ʔdrɨt* 'fish trap' (H)
Bra. *ndruut* 'fish trap' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **rut* 'fishtrap of open mesh'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *rut* 'catch fish with basket'

877. **crut* 'push'
Jru'. *cruut* 'push' (H,F,J)
Nya. *cruut* 'push' (F,JL,TJ)
Oi. *crot* 'push' (T)
Lvh. *sut* 'push' (JS)
Bra. *cruc* 'push' (H), *trut* (K74,K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *drut* 'push'
Tampuon (Cr) *trot* 'push'
PNB (PS2) **drut* 'push'

878. **mut* 'enter'
Jru'. *mut* 'enter' (J), *muut* (H,F)
HKL. *mut* 'enter' (TA)
Su'. *mut* 'enter' (PS)
Nya. *mut* 'enter' (F,JL,TJ)
Oi. *mut* 'enter' (JS)
Lvh. *mɨt* 'enter' (JS)
Bra. *mut* 'enter' (H,KK,K74,K01)
< >
Alak (TLT) *muut* 'enter'
Cua (JM) *muut* 'enter'
Bahnar (BM) *mut* 'enter'
PSB (S) **mut* 'enter'
PNB (Sm) **mùt,* (PS2) **mut* 'enter'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **muut ~ *mɨɨt* 'enter'

879. **mut* 'sharp (cut)'
Jru'. *muut* 'sharp' (H) , *mut* (J)
Su'. *muut* 'cut (on skin)' (PS)
Oi. *mut* 'sharp' (T)
Bra. *mut* 'sharp (cuts)' (H,K74), 'to cut' (KK)
< >
OKhmer (JP) *mut /mut/* 'to cut; be cut, have wound'

880. **sut* 'honeybee'
Lvi. *suut* 'honey bee' (TLT)
Juk. *suut* 'honey bee' (TLT)
Jru'. *suut* 'honey bee' (H,F,J,TLT)
Su'. *daak suut* 'honey' (P), *tchhoùt* 'wax' (Ha)
Nya. *daak sut* 'honey' (JL), *sut* 'bee (honey)' (F); *jwɔɔ sut* 'honey bee' (D68)
Sap. *sut* 'bee' (JS); *suut* 'white ant' (F)
Oi. *daak sut* 'honey' (JS)
Chg. *sut* 'bee' (JS,F)
Lvh. *daak sut* 'honey' (JS); *suut* 'bee' (F)
Bra. *chut* 'honeybee' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **cʰut/sut* 'honey'; (TLT) **suut* 'honey bee'
Alak (TLT) *suut* 'honey bee'
Bahnar (BM) *suut* 'bee'
PSB (S) **sut* 'honeybee'
PNB (Sm) **suùt,* (PS2) **sut* 'honeybee'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **suut* 'honeybee'
PPearic (GD) **suut, *suʔut* 'honeybee'
Khmu (GD) *huut* 'honeybee'

881. **hʔuac* 'whistle (v.)'
Jru'. *huac, kəhuac* 'whistle' (J), *huɛc* (F)
Nya. *hʔuac* 'whistle' (JL,F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔhuəc* 'whistle'
Alak (H) *təhuəc* 'whistle'
Bahnar (BM) *hwoc* 'whistle'
Cua (JM) *rəhɔɔt* 'whistle'
PSB (S) **huəc ~ *təhuəc* 'whistle'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **gəhɔɔjʔ ~ *həhɔɔjʔ* 'whistle'
Khmer (CHECK) *huik* 'whistle'
PMonic (D84) **khɔɔc* 'whistle'
Vietnamese *húyt* 'whistle'
Note that Nyheun occasionally shows methathesis of *h* and *ʔ*.

882. **buac* 'water gourd'
Nya. *bruac* 'large jar' (F,JL)
Sap. *buac* 'water gourd' (F)
\\
Note: Nyaheun suggests **b-n-uac.*

883. **kruac* 'to scratch'
Jru'. *bat kruac* 'type of tall grass' (J)
Nya. *kruac* 'to claw' (F,JL)
Oi. *krúaj* 'scratch' (P)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kwaa(t/c)* 'scratch'
Cua (JM) *kwajʔ* 'scratch'
PSB (S) **kəwaac* 'scratch self'

884. **ruac* 'blowfly'
Nya. *ruac* 'blowfly' (F,JL)

Oi. *ruac* 'fly' (JS)

885. **trpuac* 'finger'

Lvi. *tapɔɔc* 'finger' (TLT)
Jru'. *hpuac* 'finger' (H,J,TLT), *puɛc* (F)
Su'. *trpɔɔc* 'finger' (PS)
Nya. *ppuac* 'finger' (JL), *puac* (F)
Sap. *təpuac tii* 'finger' (JS)
Oi. *trapuac* 'finger' (JS); *krapu^{l}c* 'nail' (T)
Chg. *trəpuac* 'finger' (JS), *trapuɛc* (F)
Lvh. *tapuac* 'finger' (JS)
Bra. *tirpuac* 'finger' (H), *trəpuɔc* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **trəpuəc* 'finger', (TLT)
**t(ə)mpuəc/*t(ə)ɪpuəc*
PSB (S) ?**pooc* 'knuckle', **puəc* 'flesh'
\\
The SB comparison suggests that the WB innovated a new 'finger' word from an existing anatomical etymon.

886. **tuac* 'whittle'

Jru'. *tuac* 'whittle (with knife)' (J)
Nya. *tuac* 'whittle, sharpen' (JL), *tuac tɔɔŋ* 'arrow head' (F)
< >
Stieng (Haupers) *kərtuoc* 'rub off, wipe out'

887. **ʔəkuaj* 'chameleon'

Lvi. *ŋkɔɔj* 'chameleon' (TLT)
Juk. *kooj* 'chameleon' (TLT)
Jru'. *hkuaj* 'chameleon' (J), *kuəj* (TLT)
Nya. *kkuaj* 'lizard, type of chameleon' (JL), *kuaj* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-(ə)ŋkuəj* 'chameleon'
Alak (TLT) *ŋkooj* 'chemeleon'
Bahnar (BM) *məkuej* 'iguana'
PSB (S) **nəkuəj* 'lizard'
PNB (PS2) **kuaj* 'lizard'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(-ə)ŋkuɔj* 'chameleon'
Khmer (GD) *baŋkuəj* 'chameleon'
PPearic (H85) **koj* 'kind of lizard'

888. **cuaj* 'sow seed'

Jru'. *pcuaj* 'sow seed' (J), *pcuɛj* (F); *ʔlɔɔŋ hnuaj* 'dibble stick' (F,J)
Nya. *cuaj* 'sow rice, dibble; seeds (to sow)' (F,JL)
Bra. *cuəj* 'sow seed' (J), *cuɛj* (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **cɔɔj* 'drop (unhusked rice) into a hole'
PSB (S) **suəj* 'plant dry rice'
PNB (Sm) **c[h]ɔɔj* 'plant rice', (PS2) **cɔɔj*

889. **duaj* 'timber wedge or brace'

Jru'. *duaj* 'wedge (n.)' (H)
Nya. *duaj to* 'bamboo weighing down roof batons' (JL), *dwaj to* (F)

890. **huaj* 'spoon'

Lvi. *chirhɔɔj* 'spoon' (TLT)
Juk. *jahuəj* 'spoon' (TLT)
Jru'. *coŋ huaj* 'spoon' (J), *cuŋ huəj* (TLT)
Nya. *cəhuaj* 'spoon for eating' (F,JL), *djuhuay* (W)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟ(ə)ɾhuəj* 'spoon'
PWCB (PS1) **ckuəj* 'spoon'
\\
Note: the minorsyllable probably reflects **coŋ* 'to eat'.

891. **kəhuaj* 'charcoal'

Jru'. *kəhuaj* 'charcoal' (H,J), *kəhuɛj* (F)
Oi. *kaa huaj* 'charcoal' (JS)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *khɨɨj* 'describes hot coals of fire'

892. **ruaj* 'fly (insect)'

Lvi. *rɔɔj* 'fly'(TLT,PS)
Juk. *ɾu̯əj* 'fly' (TLT)
Jru'. *ruaj* 'fly' (H,J), *ruɛj* (F), *ɾ̥uəj* (TLT)
HKL. *ruwəj* 'fly' (TA)
Su'. *ruaj* 'fly' (PS)
Nya. *ruaj* 'fly' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *ruaj* 'fly' (JS)
Sok. *ruaj* 'fly' (PS)
Oi. *ruɔj* 'fly' (JS), *aruəi* (T)
Chg. *ruəj* 'fly' (JS), *ruɛj* (F)
Lvh. *ruaj* 'fly' (JS)
Bra. *ruəj* 'fly' (K01), *ruaj* (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)ruəj* 'housefly'
PWCB (PS1) **rɔɔj* 'housefly'
Alak (TLT) *rɔɔj* 'housefly'
Bahnar (Sm) *rɔj* 'fly'
PSB (S) **həruəj* 'fly (insect)'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **rɔɔj* 'fly'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **p(ə)ɪrɑɑj* 'housefly'
OKhmer (Pou) *ruj* 'fly', Khmer (JP) *–rwya /—ɾúuəj/* 'to dart back and forth'
PVM (F91) **m-rɔɔj* 'fly'

PPearic (H85) **rɔɔj* 'fly'

893. **kual* 'bark (v.)'

Jru'. *kual* 'to bark' (H,J,F)
Bra. *kaaw* 'to bark' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kuəl* 'to bark'
Alak (TLT) *koo* 'to bark'
Bahnar (BM) *kwal* 'of dog to bark'
PSB (S) **kuəl~*kəhuəl~*həkuəl* 'bark, call out'
PNB (Sm) **kuul* 'bark (v.)', (PS2) **kual*

894. **mbruan* 'four days in future'

Lvi. *mprɔɔn* 'three days after tomorrow' (TLT)
Jru'. *bruan* 'four (days) in the future' (JS)
Nya. *mbruan* 'four days in the future' (JL,F)
Oi. *hmbruan* 'four days time' (JS)
Chg. *mbruan* 'four days time' (JS,F)
Lvh. *mbruan* 'four days ago', *bruan* 'two days ago' (JS)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəŋaj bruən* 'three days after tomorrow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəruɔn* ~ **bəruɔn* 'four days from today'

895. **muan* 'shaman'

Jru'. *jaʔmuən* 'diviner' (H); *jà muôn* 'sorcier, guérisseur' (B)
Nya. *muan* 'shaman, sorceror' (F,JL,W), 'lull (child to sleep)' (JL)

896. **ndruan* 'four (days/years) in past'

Jru'. *taŋaj druan* 'four days ago' (JS)
Su'. *ndruan* 'four days ago' (PS)
Nya. *nɨe ndruan* 'four days ago' (F,JL,W)
Oi. *hndruan* 'four days ago' (JS)
Chg. *kmɔɔ saj ndruan* 'four years ago' (F)

897. **puan* 'four'

Lvi. *pɔɔn* 'four' (TLT)
Juk. *puən* 'four' (TLT)
Jru'. *puan* 'four' (H,F,J,TLT)
HKL. *puən* 'four' (TA)
Su'. *pɔɔn* 'four' (PS)
Nya. *puan* 'four' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *puan* 'four' (JS)
Oi. *puan* 'four' (JS,F), *puən* (T,Km)
Chg. *puən* 'four' (JS,F)
Lvh. *puan* 'four' (JS)
Bra. *puan* 'four' (H), *puən* (KK,K)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **puən* 'four'
PWCB (PS1) **puən* 'four'
Alak (TLT) *poon* 'four'
Bahnar (BM) *pwan* 'four'
PSB (S) **puən* 'four'
PNB (Sm) **puun* 'four', (PS2) **puan*
< >
OKhmer (Pou) *pon, pvan* 'four'
PKatuic (Pe) **puɔn* 'four'
PVM (F91) **poonʔ* 'son'
PPearic (H85) **poon* 'four'

898. **tʔbuan* 'light fire'

Jru'. *tbuan ʔuɲ* 'light a fire' (F,J)
Nya. *dwan ʔuɲ* 'light a fire' (F,JL)
Chg. *tvuan ʔuɲ* 'light a fire'(F)
Lvh. *tvual ʔuɲ* 'light a fire'(F)
< >
Surin Khmer (CP) *tpɯan* 'portable fireplace'.

899. **cruaɲ* 'short hair, fur'

Jru'. *cruaɲ* 'short hair, fur' (F,J)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **druəɲ* 'kinky, frizzy'
\\
Khmer (JP) *jrwñə /crúuəɲ/* 'shrivelled, wrinkled; gnarled, corrugated'

900. **kuaɲ* 'gibbon'

Jru'. *kuaɲ* 'gibbon' (H,J), *kuɛɲ* (F)
Nya. *kuaɲ* 'gibbon' (F,JL)
Bra. *kuaɲ* 'gibbon' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kuaɲ* 'gibbon'
Alak (TLT) *kuəɲ* 'gibbon'
Bahnar (BM) *kuəɲ* 'black monkey'
PSB (S) **kuəɲ* 'gibbon'
PNB (PS2) **kəwaɲ* 'gibbon'
\\
Bru (Katuic) (GD) *kóan* 'gibbon'
Nicobarese (GD) *kɨɲ* 'monkey'

901. **buar* 'lips'

Lvi. *pu̯ɔr* 'lips' (TLT)
Jru'. *buar* 'lips' (F,J), *buər* (TLT)
Su'. *bɔɔl* 'mouth' (P)
Nya. *buan* 'lips' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *buar* 'lip, edge, mouth' (JS)
Oi. *buar, mbuar* 'lips, mouth' (JS)
Chg. *buar* 'lips' (JS,F)
Lvh. *buar* 'mouth' (JS), 'beak (of bird)' (F)
Bra. *buor* 'mouth' (KK), *buər* (K01)
< >

PWB (TS) **buur* 'mouth'; (TLT) **buər* 'lips'
PWCB (TLT) **buər* 'mouth, speech'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbər* 'mouth'
PSB (S) **bər* 'mouth, edge'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təmʔbər* ~ **həʔbər* 'lip'
PVM (Skl) **-pô[r/l]* 'lip'

902. **cuar* 'write'

Jru'. *pcuar* 'write' (PS)
Nya. *cuan* 'write' (F,JL)
Bra. *cuər* 'write' (H,K01), *cuor* (KK)
< >
PSB (S) **suər* 'tell'
Sedang (Sm) *pəcaw* 'speak for'

903. **hjuar* 'lose (something)'

Jru'. *hjuar* 'to lose something' (PS)
Nya. *hjuar* 'to lose something' (D68,JL)

904. **muar* 'weevil'

Jru'. *muar* 'weevil' (PS)
Chg. *muar* 'weevil' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *mwəə* 'termite'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəmhuar* 'termite'
PVM (F91) **k-muurʔ* 'termite'

905. **nuar* 'before, first'

Lvi. *nɔɔr* 'before' (TLT)
Jru'. *nuar* 'before' (H,J), *nuər* (TLT)
Nya. *nuan* 'before, first' (F,JL,D68)
Oi. *nual* 'first' (JS)
Lvh. *nuar* 'first, before' (JS)
Bra. *nuar* 'before' (H); *duor* 'before, ahead' (KK), *ʔduor* (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **nuər* 'before'
PWCB (PS1) **lɔɔr* 'before'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔədrɔɔl* 'in front of, first'
PSB (S) **lɔɔr* 'first, before'
PNB (PS2) *rɔɔl* 'first, before'

906. **pcuar* 'plow (v.)'

Jru'. *pcuar* 'transplant rice seedlings' (J)
Su'. *pacuar* 'plow' (PS), *pethiouahrr* (Ha)
Oi. *təcaubəbəəm* 'make swidden' (P)
< >
Khmer (JP) *bhjwra /pcúuəɪ/* 'to plow, till'

907. **ʔtuas* 'shallow'

Lvi. *titu̯ɔh* 'shallow' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔtuas* 'shallow' (H,J), *ʔatuəs* (TLT)
Bra. *dəəx* 'shallow, cheap' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)dɔɔs/*t(ə)dɤɤs* 'shallow'
Alak (H) *hət'əəs* 'shallow'
PNB (PS2) **tuaç* 'shallow'
\\
Note: Brao and Alak suggest **dəəs*.

908. **kr[ua/ɔɔ]s* 'pebble'

Juk. *kruah* 'pebble, gravel' (TLT)
Jru'. *kruɛs* 'pebble' (F), *kruas* (JS), *kruaj* (P); *kruajh* 'pebble, gravel' (TLT)
Su'. *truaʔ* 'pebble' (P)
Oi. *kruaj* 'pebble' (P)
Chg. *truaj* 'pebble' (JS), *krúa* (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **kruaih* 'pebble'
PSB (S) **kəroos* 'gravel, stones'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kərhuajh* ~ **sərhuajh* 'pebbles, gravel'
OKhmer (Pou) *kros, krvas* 'pebble'

909. **muas* 'mosquito'

Su'. *mɔɔ, mɔɔh* 'mosquito' (PS)
Nya. *muaih* 'mosquito' (JL), *muaih~muɛh* (F)
Sap. *muax* 'mosquito' (JS); *muɛih* (F)
Oi. *muax* 'mosquito' (JS)
Chg. *muɛh* 'mosquito' (F)
Lvh. *muux* 'mosquito' (JS), *muah* (F)
Bra. *muax* 'mosquito' (H), *muəç* (K01), *mueh* (K76)
< >
PSB (S) **mɔɔs* 'mosquito'
Bahnar (BM) *mɔs* 'mosquito'
Alak (TLT) *mɔɔjh jooŋ* 'mosquito'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **muajh* 'mosquito'
OKhmer (Pou) *mus, mvas* 'mosquito'
PVM (F91) **mɔɔs* 'mosquito'

910. **nuas* 'heart'

HKL. *nuwe^{l}h* 'heart' (TA)
Nya. *nuaih* 'heart' (JL), *nuaih* ~ *nuɛh* (F), *noeh* (TJ), *nuayh* (W)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *nuih* 'heart'
Tampuon (H) *nəih* 'heart'
PSB (S) **nuus* 'heart'
PNB (PS2) **nooç* 'heart'

911. **puas* 'calf (lower leg)'

Lvi. *pɔɔjh* 'calf' (TLT)

Jru'. *puəs* 'calf' (H), *puas* (J), *puəjh* 'nail' (TLT)
HKL. *puəih* 'calf' (TA)
Nya. *puaih* 'calf' (F,JL), *puas* (D68)
Sap. *puax* 'calf' (JS)
Sok. *plɛj puaç* 'calf' (PS)
Oi. *puax* 'calf' (JS), *puə^{j}h* (T)
Chg. *puax* 'calf' (JS)
Lvh. *puax* 'calf' (JS)
Bra. *pueh* 'calf' (KK), *puɪs* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **puəjh* 'calf', (TLT) **puəs*
PWCB (PS1) **puəs* 'calf'
Alak (TLT) *poojh* 'calf'
Bahnar (BM) *poih* 'calf'
PSB (S) **pɔɔs* 'calf'
PNB (Sm) **pɔɔih* 'calf'

912. **ruas* 'elephant'

Lvi. *rɔɔjh* 'elephant' (TLT)
Juk. *ruəh* 'elephant' (TLT)
Jru'. *ruas* 'elephant' (H,J), *ruɛh* (F), *ruəjh* (TLT)
HKL. *ruwɛh* 'elephant' (TA)
Su'. *rɔɔh* 'elephant' (PS), *roh* (Ha)
Nya. *ruaih* 'elephant' (F,JL), *ruas [ruajh]* (D68)
Sap. *ruax* 'elephant' (JS), *druɛh* (F)
Sok. *druaç* 'elephant (PS)
Oi. *ruax* 'elephant (JS), *aruə^{j}h* (T)
Chg. *rueh* 'elephant' (F)
Lvh. *ruax* 'elephant' (JS), *rueh* (F)
Bra. *ruax* 'elephant' (H), *ruəç* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **ruaih* 'elephant', (TLT) **ruəs*
Alak (TLT) *roojh* 'elephant'
Bahnar (BM) *roih* 'elephant'
PSB (S) **ruəs* 'elephant'
PNB (Sm) **rɔɔih* 'elephant', (PS2) **ruaç*

913. **ʔuat* 'fog'

Jru'. *ʔnuat* 'fog' (H), *ʔɲuat* (J)
Bra. *ʔuʔ ʔuat* 'fog' (H), *ʔəʔuat* (KK)

914. **cuat* 'pierce'

Jru'. *cuat* 'pierce' (J)
Bra. *cuət* 'pierce; step on' (K76)

915. **ɦuat* 'remove, uproot'

Jru'. *huat* 'remove, take out' (J)
Bra. *huat* 'uproot' (H); *həwuət tâʔ* 'throw away' (K76)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *hut* 'throw away'

916. **kuat* 'knot'

Jru'. *knuat* 'knot (v.)' (H,J)
Nya. *nnuat cɛh* 'bundle of harvested rice' (JL,F); *ŋruat* 'large mole/wart on the skin' (F,JL)
Bra. *kuat* 'knot' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *təgwat* 'tie a knot'
\\
Khmer (JP) *kwca /kùuəc/* 'twist together, make knot'

917. **kʔbuat* 'squeeze in hand'

Jru'. *kbuat* 'hold in the hand' (F) 'fist' (J); *hbuot* 'compress, squeeze by hand' (J)
Nya. *gwaat* 'hold in the hand' (F); *gwat tii* 'fist' (JL), *guat* (D68)
Bra. *krəwuat* 'squeeze ' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **buut* 'feel for (fish)'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **kəpuɔt* 'hold in fist, clench'
PMonic (D84) **kɓat* 'press, make a fist'
Khmer (JP) *bwta /púuət/* 'to press down on and rub'

918. **luat* 'arm'

Jru'. *luat* 'forearm' (J)
Su'. *lɔɔt* 'forearm' (PS)
Nya. *luat* 'arm' (F,JL)
Sap. *luat* 'arm' (JS)
Oi. *luat* 'arm' (JS)
Chg. *luat* 'arm' (JS,F)
Lvh. *luat* 'arm' (JS)
Bra. *luat* 'forearm' (H), *luət* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **luat* 'arm'
\\
Khmer (JP) *phlwta /plùuət/* 'anterior of limbs'

919. **puat* 'cut, chop'

Jru'. *puat* 'cut/slice with knife' (F,J)
Su'. *pɔ́ɔt* 'cut' (P)
Nya. *puət* 'cut' (TJ); *puat ntee* 'cut down bamboo' (F) *puat hdee* (JL)
Oi. *puət* 'cut' (T)
< >
PWB (TS) **puət* 'split'
Bahnar (BM) *pwat* 'to cut, half'
Tampuon (H) *chpwat* 'hit with stick'
PNB (Sm) **puut* 'half', (PS2) **puat*

\\
PPearic (H85) **Poot* 'cut, hack'

920. **pŋuat* 'hungry'
Jru'. *pəŋuət* 'hungry' (H), *pŋuat* (F,J)
Nya. *^{n}ŋuat* 'hungry' (F), 'to be starved' (D68); *ŋŋuat* 'hungry' (JL)
Sap. *pəŋuat* 'hungry' (JS)
Oi. *paŋuat* 'hungry' (JS), *paŋuəd* (Km)
Chg. *paŋuat* 'hungry' (F)
Bra. *pəŋuat* 'hungry' (H,KK,K74,MT)
< >
Alak (TLT) *paŋɔɔt* 'hungry'
Bahnar (BM) *pəŋɔɔt* 'hungry'
PSB (S) **pəŋɔɔt* 'hungry'
PNB (Sm) **maʔŋɔɔt* 'hungry', (PS2) **pŋɔɔt*
\\
Khmer (JP) *sŋùuət* 'dried up, parched'

921. **ruat* 'buy'
Jru'. *ruat* 'buy' (H,F,J)
HKL. *ruət* 'buy' (TA)
Su'. *rɔɔt* 'buy' (PS)
Nya. *ruat* 'buy' (W,JL)
Sap. *ndruat* 'buy' (F)
Oi. *ruat* 'buy' (JS), *ru^{w}ət* (T)
Chg. *ruot* 'buy' (JS)
Lvh. *ruat* 'buy' (JS), *ʔaruat* (F)
Bra. *ruat* 'buy' (H), *ruət* (KK); *hmpuət* 'sell' (K01)
< >
Alak (TLT) *root* 'buy'
Bahnar (BM) *rɔt* 'buy'
Cua (JM) *rɔɔt* 'buy'
PSB (S) **ruət* 'buy'
PNB (Sm) **ruut* 'buy', (PS2) **ruat*

922. **sruat* 'skin'
Lvi. *srɔɔt* 'skin' (TLT)
Juk. *sruət* 'skin' (TLT)
Jru'. *sruat* 'skin' (H,J), *sruət* (TLT)
HKL. *sruat* 'skin' (TA)
Su'. *srɔɔt* 'skin' (PS)
Nya. *sruat* 'skin' (F,JL), *sřwăt* (TJ)
Sap. *suat* 'skin' (JS,F)
Sok. *ʃruat* 'skin' (PS)
Oi. *sruat* 'skin' (JS), *sru$^{[w]}$ət* (T)
Chg. *sruat* 'skin' (JS), 'skin, leather, bark' (F)
< >
PWB (TS) **sruat* 'skin', (TLT) **sruət*
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəruat* 'skin, hide'

923. **bəəʔ* 'father'
Juk. *bɤɤʔ* 'father' (TLT)
Su'. *bʌʌʔ* 'father' (PS), *bâh* (Ha)
Nya. *bii* 'father' (F), 'daddy' (D68)
Sap. *bəʔ, bɔʔ* 'father' (JS), *bəʔ* (F)
Chg. *bəʔ* 'father' (F)
Lvh. *beʔ* 'father' (JS,F), *bəəʔ* (JS)
Bra. *bəəʔ* 'father' (H,K01), *bəək* (KK), *bə* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **bɤɤʔ* 'father'
PNB (Sm) **ʔbaaʔ* 'father'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔbaʔ* 'father'

924. **bəəc* 'already, finished'
Jru'. *bʌʌc ceh* 'already, finished' (J)
Nya. *bɐɐc* 'already' (JL), *bʌʌc ceh* 'finished' (F)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *bəih, bɔih* 'already'

925. **cʔəəc* 'happy'
Nya. *həʔɐɐc* 'happy' (JL), *hʔʌʌc* (F)
Sap. *cəʔəək* 'happy' (JS)
\\
Note: Nyaheun reflex correspondes to the form anticipated for Jru'.

926. **skəəc* 'bedbug'
Lvi. *ŋkɤɤc* 'bedbug' (TLT)
Juk. *sakɤɤc* 'bedbug' (TLT)
Jru'. *ŋkɔɔc* 'bedbug' (TLT)
Nya. *kkɐɐc* 'bedbug' (JL), *kʌʌc* (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)ŋkɤɤc* 'bedbug'
Alak (TLT) *sakɤɤc* 'bedbug'

927. **həəj* 'towards'
Jru'. *hɑj* 'to, toward, at' (H), *hʌʌj* (F,J)
Oi. *hɔɔj* 'towards' (JS)
Lvh. *hʌj* 'locative' (JS)

928. **ʔntəək* 'turtle'
Jru'. *ntʌʌk* 'turtle' (F), *ʔtʌʌk* (J)
Su'. *ʔantɔ́k* 'turtle' (P)
Nya. *ttɐɐk* 'tortoise' (JL), *tʌʌk* (F)
Sap. *təək* 'turtle' (JS), *ntəək* (F)
Oi. *tə́k* 'turtle' (P)
Chg. *ntəək* 'turtle' (F)
Lvh. *ntəək* 'turtle' (F), *ʔantəək* (JS)
Bra. *ʔntəək* 'turtle' (K01), *ntəək* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **təək* 'turtle'
PWCB (PS1) **tɤɤk* 'tortoise'
Alak (TLT) *ntɤɤk* 'tortoise'

929. **ləək* 'peel (v.)'
Jru'. *kəlɔɔk* 'peeling skin (small flakes)' (J)
Nya. *lɐɐk* 'peel' (F,JL)
Bra. *ləək* 'to move something' (H)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **plɔɔk~*ʔlɔk* 'peel (fruit skin)'
Bahnar (BM) *hləək* 'turn pages, turn up pants'
< >
PKatuic (TLT) **s(ə)lʌʌk* 'fold up (tube skirt)'
Note: Jru' mainvowel may be misrecorded, as [ʌʌ] can difficult to distinguish from [ɔɔ].

930. **pəək* 'open (v. tr.)'
Jru'. *paak* 'open (v.)' (H), *pʌʌk* (F,J)
Su'. *pʌʌk* 'open up' (PS)
Nya. *pɐɐk* 'open, peel' (F)
Chg. *pəək* 'open (the door)' (F)
Bra. *pəək* 'open (v.)' (H,KK,K74)
< >
Alak (TLT) *pɤɤk* 'open'
PSB (S) **pəək* 'open'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *ɓəək* 'open' > Khmer *baaək* 'open'

931. **təwəək* 'stride'
Nya. *twək* 'stride' (JL), *twəək* (F)
Bra. *təwiik* 'step' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *plwəək* 'describes person coming out of house, walking slowly'

932. **g[n]əəl tuus* 'pillow'
Jru' *knʌʌl tuih* 'pillow' (F)
Nya. *ŋrɔɔ tuih* 'pillow' (F,D68,JL)
Bra. *gəw tuih* 'pillow' (KK)

933. **kʔdəəl* 'heel'
Lvi. *kaduɯɤ* 'heel' (TLT)
Juk. *kadɤ̈ɤl* 'heel' (TLT)
Jru'. *knʌʌr hdʌʌl* 'heel' (F), *kadɔɔl* (TLT), *kdaar hdʌʌl* (J)
Nya. *grɔɔ* 'heel' (F,D68,JL)
Oi. *kadaw* 'heel' (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ndɤɤl* 'heel'
PWCB (PS1) **kndɤɤl* 'heel'
Alak (TLT) *kadɤɤ* 'heel'
Bahnar (BM) *kəʔnəəl* 'heel'
PSB (S) **kədəəl* 'heel'
PNB (Sm) **kaʔnɛɛ̀l* 'heel'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **gənʔdʌʌl ~ *səndual* 'heel'

934. **təəl* 'answer'
Jru'. *tʌʌl* 'answer, reply' (F,J)
Nya. *mmɔɔ* 'answer' (JL)
Chg. *hataw* 'answer' (P)
Bra. *təəw* 'answer' (H), *trnəəw* 'to answer' (K01)
< >
Alak (TLT) *patɤɤ* 'answer'
Bahnar (BM) *təəl* 'answer'
PNB (Sm) **tɛɛ̀l*, (PS2) **teel* 'answer'
< >
Khmer (JP) *pandāʹla /bantoəl/* 'evidence, proof; witness'
Note: Nyaheun form appears to have assimilated the initial to a nasal infix.

935. **təəl* 'float'
Jru'. *tʌʌl* 'float' (J), *taol, pətɑɑl* (H)
Lvh. *tiaw* 'float (stationary)' (JS)
Bra. *təəw* 'float (stationary)' (H)

936. **bəəm* 'do, make'
Jru'. *bɨɨm* 'do, make' (H,F,JS)
HKL. *pam bɨəm* 'how' (TA)
Su'. *bʌʌm* 'make' (PS); *bum* 'do' (PS); *bom* 'work' (P)
Nya. *bɐɐm* 'make, do, work' (F,JL)
Sap. *bəəm, bɨɨm* 'do, make' (JS); *bəəm miəl* 'cultivate field' (F)
Oi. *bəəm, bɨɨm* 'do, work' (JS), *bom kaan* (T)
Chg. *bəəm* 'do, work' (JS,F)
Lvh. *bəəm* 'do, make' (JS), 'cultivate' (F)
Bra. *bəəm* 'do, make' (H,MT,KK,K76,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **bəəm* 'do (work)'

937. **bəəm* 'beat, fight'
Jru'. *bɨɨm* 'beat, fight' (F,J)
HKL. *bəm* 'hit' (TA)
Su'. *pənum* 'fight' (P)
Sap. *bəəm* 'punch', *pənəəm* 'fight' (JS)
Oi. *bəəm* 'hit' (JS); *brnəm* 'fight' (T); *parnăm* 'fight', *pəəm* 'hit' (Km)
Chg. *bəəm* 'beat' (F)
Lvh. *parnəəm* 'fight' (JS)
Bra. *brrnəəm* 'fight' (K74)
< >
PSB (S) **pəm* 'hit'
Sedang *pàm* 'beat, pound with stick'

938. *ɟhəəm 'breathe'

Juk. *plaj pahɤɤm* 'heart' (TLT)
Jru'. *cəhiim* 'heart, mind' (H,J,F), *plaj cahɯɯm* 'heart' (TLT)
HKL. *ɟəhəəm* 'breathe' (TA)
Su'. *taŋhʌʌm* 'heart' (PS)
Nya. *hjɐɐm* 'breathe' (JL), *hjat jʌʌm* (F), *hjāt hjəəm* (TJ)
Sap. *ɟəhəəm* 'breathe, heart' (JS)
Oi. *ɟəhəən* 'breath, lungs, heart' (T)
Lvh. *chəəm* 'breath' (JS)
Bra. *chəəm* 'breathe' (H), *tšəəm* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟəhəəm* 'heart'
Alak (TLT) *dʑahɯɯm* 'breathe'
Cua (JM) *plaaj suum* 'breathe'
Tampuon (Cr) *ʔŋhaəm* 'breathe'
PSB (S) **nəhəm* 'breathe'
PNB (PS2) **cəheem* 'breathe'
PB (TLT) **ɟ(ə)hiim* 'breathe'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pəhʌʌm* 'heart'
Khmer (JP) *ˌtaʔhœma /daŋhaaəm/* 'breath; breathing'
PMonic (D84) **jum* 'breath'
PWaic (D80) **rmhom* 'heart, mind'
Note: Juk has clearly borrowed from Katuic.

939. *klɐəm 'liver'

Lvi. *klɤɤm* 'liver' (TLT)
Juk. *klɤɤm* 'liver' (TLT)
Jru'. *klɑɑm* 'liver' (H), *klʌʌm* (F,J), *klɔɔm* (TLT)
HKL. *bəəm* 'liver' (TA)
Su'. *bʌʌm* 'liver' (PS)
Nya. *klɐɐm* 'liver, heart' (F,JL), 'heart' (D68)
Sap. *klɐəm* 'liver' (F)
Sok. *klɐəm* 'liver' (PS)
Oi. *klɐəm* 'liver' (T,JS); *mbəm* (JS)
Chg. *klɐəm* 'liver; be angry' (JS,F)
Lvh. *klɐəm* 'liver' (JS,F)
Bra. *klɐəm* 'liver' (H,KK,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **klɤɤm* 'liver'
PWCB (PS1) **klɔɔm* 'liver'
Alak (TLT) *klɤɤm* 'liver'
Bahnar (BM) *klɐəm* 'liver'
PSB (S) **kəlɐəm* 'liver'
PNB (Sm) **klaàm* 'liver'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **luam* 'liver'
OKhmer (Pou) *tlem, thlemˌ* 'liver'

940. *plɐəm 'leech (land)'

Jru' *plʌʌm* 'leech (land)' (F,J), *plɑɑm* (H)
Nya. *plɐɐm* 'land leech' (F,JL,D68)
Bra. *plɐəm* 'leech (land)' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **plɤɤm* 'land leech'
PWCB (PS1) **plɤɤm* 'land leech'
Alak (TLT) *plɤɤm* 'land leech'
PSB (S) **pəlɐəm* 'leech (land variety)'
PNB (Sm) **plaàm*, (PS2) **pleem* 'leech'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **bəlhʌʌm* ~ **pəlhʌʌm* 'leech'
PMonic (D84) **klam* 'leech'
PAslian (GD) **pləm* 'leech'
Khmu (GD) *plɯəm* 'leech'

941. *rʔəəm 'hate'

Nya. *hʔɐɐm* 'dirty, repulsive, disagreeable' (JL), 'hate' (F)
Oi. *rəʔəəm* 'hate' (P)
< >
Jeh (G&G) *kəʔɛɛ̀m* 'smile, laugh'

942. *təəm 'tree trunk'

Jru'. *tʌʌm* 'tree trunk' (J); *tɑɑm* 'tree classifier' (H,F)
HKL. *təəm lɔɔŋ* 'tree' (TA)
Su'. *tʌʌm* 'log, stick' (PS)
Nya. *tɐɐm ʔlɔɔŋ* 'tree trunk, torso' (JL)
Sap. *təəm* 'tree, trunk' (JS,F)
Sok. *təəm* 'tree classifier' (PS)
Oi. *təəm* 'tree classifier' (JS,T,Km)
Chg. *təəm lɔɔŋ* 'tree' (JS,F)
Lvh. *təəm* 'trunk' (J,F)
Bra. *təəm* 'tree classifier' (H,KK,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **təəm* 'tree'; (TLT) **tɤɤm* 'base of tree'
PWCB (PS1) **tɤɤm* 'base of tree'
Alak (TLT) **tɤɤm* 'base of tree'
Bahnar (BM) **təəm* 'trunk of tree; main, owner' (TLT)
PSB (S) **təəm* 'tree trunk'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **hədʌʌm* 'trunk'
OKhmer (JP) *dəəm* 'trunk, stem'

943. *təəm 'source; earlier state'

Jru'. *tɑɑm haj* 'from; ancient' (H); *tʌm* 'from, source of' (J)
Nya. *tɐɐm kuan* 'eldest son' (F)
Oi. *təəm* 'from (loc.)' (JS)
Bra. *təəm* 'origin' (MT)
< >

PNB (Sm) *_*tsaàm* 'begin'
\\
Surin Khmer (CP) *dʌʌm* 'before'

944. **təəm* 'jar for wine'
Jru'. *tpɛɛ tʌʌm* 'jar wine' (J)
Lvh. *təvɛɛ təəm* 'jar wine' (JS)

945. **ʔəən* 'much, many'
Jru'. *ʔʌʌn* 'no' (F,J); *ʔɑɑn* 'question part.' (H)
HKL. *ʔɔɔn* 'many', *ʔɔn* 'not' (TA)
Su'. *ʔʌʌn* 'we many' (PS)
Nya. *ʔʊʊn* 'not' (F,JL)
Sap. *ʔɨɨn* 'many, much, more' (JS)
Oi. *ʔəən* 'many; not' (JS), 'have' (P)
Chg. *ʔəən* 'many', *caʔ ʔəən* 'very good' (JS)
Lvh. *ʔəən* 'many' (JS), *ʔɨɨn* (K,JS)
Bra. *ʔəən* 'much; plural marker' (H,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **ʔəən* 'much'
Taliang (TLT) **ʔʌʌn* 'they'
Alak (TLT) *ʔɤɤn* 'they'
Tampuon (H) *ʔən* 'other (people)'
Stieng (Haupers) *ʔəən* 'what, what kind, whatever, everything; emphatic denial'
\\
Note: Stieng gives the cue to the use in negative constructions—as an augmentative it adds emphasis to negation.

946. **bəən* 'other (persons)'
Jru'. *bɑɑn* 'other (people)' (H); *bʌʌn* 'others, each other' (F,J)
HKL. *ndɛʔ bɔn* 'different' (TA)
Nya. *bʊʊn* 'others' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *bən* 'we (dual incl.), pluraliser'
Tampuon (Cr) *bi̯n* 'we (dual incl.)'
PSB (S) **bəən* ~ **bən* 'we (incl.)'
PNB (Sm) **[ʔ]bɛɛn*, (PS2) **been* 'we (incl.)'

947. **gləəŋ* 'leech (water)'
Chg. *gləəŋ* 'water leech' (F)
Bra. *gləəŋ* 'leech (water)' (H)
< >
OKhmer (Pou) *ɟleŋ* 'water leech'> Khmer *cləəŋ*

948. **krəəŋ* 'sticky (rice)'
Juk. *dooj krɤɤŋ* 'crisp cooked rice crust' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔʌʌp krʌʌŋ* 'non-glutinous rice; crust of rice sticking to the bottom of the pot' (TLT); *ʔɔɔp krɔɔŋ* 'crisp cooked rice crust' (TLT)
Chg. *puar krəəŋ* 'glutinous rice' (JS)
Bra. *krəəŋ* 'sticky, glutin' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **-krɤɤŋ* 'crisp cooked rice crust'
Alak (TLT) *paaj karɤɤŋ* 'crisp cooked rice crust'
Yaeh (TLT) *saaj karɤɤŋ* 'crisp cooked rice crust'

949. **mbrəəŋ* 'five days in future'
Jru'. *brʌʌŋ* 'in two days time' (J); *braaŋ* 'after (space)' (H)
Nya. *mbrʊʊŋ* 'five days in the future
\\
Note: derived from **səəŋ* 'five'

950. **ndrəəŋ* 'five days in past'
Jru'. *drʌʌŋ* 'two days ago' (J)
Nya. *nɨe ndrʊʊŋ* 'five days ago' (F,JL)
\\
Note: derived from **səəŋ* 'five'

951. **səəŋ* 'five'
Lvi. *sɤɤŋ* 'five' (TLT)
Juk. *sɤɤŋ* 'five' (TLT)
Jru'. *sɑɑŋ* 'five' (H), *sʌʌŋ* (F,J), *sɔɔŋ* (TLT)
HKL. *səəŋ* 'five' (TA)
Su'. *səəŋ* 'five' (PS)
Nya. *sʊʊŋ* 'five' (F,D68,JL)
Sap. *səəŋ* 'five' (JS)
Oi. *səəŋ* 'five'(JS,T)
Chg. *səəŋ* 'five' (F,JS)
Lvh. *səəŋ* 'five' (JS), *siiŋ* (K)
Bra. *chəəŋ* 'five' (H), *səəŋ* (KK,K), *chɨɨŋ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **səəŋ/c^{h}əəŋ* 'five', (TLT) **sɤɤŋ*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɣəsʌʌŋ* ~ **həsʌʌŋ* 'five'

952. **rəəŋ* 'strong emotion'
Jru'. *rʌʌŋ* 'joke, pleasure, entertain, sing' (J)
Nya. *rʊʊŋ* 'fierce, ferocious' (JL)

953. **bəəp* 'father'
Lvi. *bu̯ɤp* 'father' (TLT)
Jru'. *bʌʌp* 'father' (F,J), *bɤɤp* (TLT)
HKL. *bɔɔp* 'father' (TA)
Su'. *bɔɔp* 'pay respect' (P)
Nya. *bʊʊp* 'father' (F,JL)
Oi. *bəəp* 'father' (JS,T), *npăb* (Km)
< >
PWB (TS) **bəəp*, (TLT) **bɤɤp* 'father'
Alak (TLT) *bɤɤp* 'father'

\\
See also PWB **ba[a]p* 'father'

954. **c[r]əəp* '3rd person pronoun'
Jru'. *cʌʌp* 'they' (J)
Nya. *crɐɐp* 'he, she, it' (F,JL)

955. **k[n]ʔtəər* 'cock's comb'
Lvi. *katɤɤr* 'cock's comb' (TLT)
Juk. *katɤɤr* 'cock's comb' (TLT)
Nya. *grɐɐn ʔian* 'cock's comb' (JL)
Sap. *katəəl ʔiɛl* 'cock's comb' (F)
Lvh. *kantəər ʔiar* 'cock's comb' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)tɤɤr* 'cock's comb'
Cua (JM) *kətɔɔlʔ* 'comb of rooster'
PSB (S) **gətəər* 'comb of rooster'
PNB (Sm) **tɛ̀ɛl*, (PS2) **teer* 'comb of chicken'

956. **tak ʔəəs* 'chin'
Nya. *tak ʔɐih* 'adam's apple' (JL), *tkʔʌih* (F)
Sap. *təʔiəh* 'chin' (JS), *təʔəəj* (P)
Sok. *təʔəəj* 'chin' (P)
Oi. *tuuʔəəj* 'chin' (P)
Chg. *tuuŋ ʔɔɔj* 'chin' (P)
< >
PWB (TS) **tooʔəəj* 'chin'

957. **kəət* 'become, be (born)'
Lvi. *kɤɤt* 'be, become' (TLT)
Juk. *kɤɤt* 'be, become' (H,J)
Jru'. *kəət* 'born, have, exist' (H,J), 'become, have' (F); *kɤɤt* 'be, become' (TLT)
Su'. *kʌʌt* 'have' (PS)
Bra. *kəət* 'born; happen' (H,KK,MT,K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **kɤɤt* 'be, become'
Alak (H) *kəət* 'born'
Tampuon (H) *kəɨt* 'be, born'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *kəət* 'emerge, be born, be able, capable'

958. **kəət* '(new) moon'
Lvi. *kɤɤt* 'moon' (TLT); *kɤ̱ɤt* 'month' (TLT)
HKL. *kat* 'moon' (TA)
Sap. *jəkəət* 'moon' (JS); *trəkəət* 'moonlit' (P)
Sok. *kəət* 'moon, month' (PS)
Oi. *(ŋ)kəət* 'star' (T)
Lvh. *kəət* 'moon' (JS)
Bra. *khaj kəət* 'new moon' (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **kəət* 'moon'
\\
Derived from **kəət* 'become, be (born)', via **khaj kəət* 'new moon'.

959. **məət* 'love'
Jru'. *mʌʌt* 'love' (F,J); *mɑɑt* 'agree (together)' (H)
Su'. *mʌʌt* 'love' (PS)
Nya. *mɐɐt* 'love' (F,JL)
Sap. *məət* 'love' (JS,F)
Oi. *məət* 'like' (JS); *məd* 'choose' (Km)
Chg. *məət* 'love; choose' (F)
Lvh. *mɔɔt* 'love' (JS)
Bra. *məət* 'love, wish to, agree (together)' (H); 'want' (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **məət* 'love'

960. **tbəət* 'touch, feel'
Jru'. *tbʌʌt* 'touch, feel' (J), *kəbʌʌt* (F)
Nya. *ppɐɐt* 'touch, feel' (JL), *pʌʌt* (F)
Bra. *bəbəət* 'touch, feel' (K01)
< >
Stieng (Haupers 1991) *but* 'touch, feel'

961. **dəʔ* 'put, keep'
Jru'. *dʌʔ* 'put, placekeep' (J); *dɑʔ* 'put (away)', *daʔ* 'keep' (H)
Nya. *dɐʔ* 'put, place, situate' (JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *pədəʔ* 'get things in order'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔdaaʔ* ~ **ʔdaʔ* 'keep, put'
Khmer (Gg) *daʔ* 'put'

962. **rəʔ* 'belch'
Su'. *rɔʔ* 'belch' (P)
Oi. *ʔərəʔ* 'belch' (P)
Chg. *rəək* 'belch' (P)

963. **[hn]ləh* 'hand of bananas'
Lvi. *lɤh* 'hand of bananas (cl.)' (TLT)
Juk. *talɤh* 'hand of bananas (cl.)' (TLT)
Jru'. *lɑh* 'hand of bananas (cl.)' (H), *lʌh* (J), *lɔh* (TLT)
Bra. *hɨnləh* 'hand of bananas' (H), *hnləh* (KK)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)lɤh* 'hand of bananas (cl.)'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **dəlhah* ~ **ɣəlhah* 'hand of bananas'

964. *brəh 'sow (v.), broadcast'
Jru'. *brʌh* 'broadcast seeds' (F,J), *brah* (H)
Bra. *brəh* 'broadcast' (H,K01)
< >
Alak (TLT) *brɔh* 'to sow'
Stieng (H) *brəh* 'broadcast'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pərɨh ~ *tərɨh* 'sow'
OKhmer (JP) *ßroh* 'to sow, broadcast'

965. *p[ə/a]h 'seven'
Lvi. *pɤh* 'seven' (TLT)
Juk. *thoh* 'seven' (TLT)
Jru'. *pɑh* 'seven' (H), *pʌh* (F,J), *pɔh* (TLT)
HKL. *pah* 'seven' (TA)
Su'. *pʌh* 'seven' (PS)
Nya. *pah* 'seven' (F,JL)
Sap. *pah* 'seven' (JS)
Oi. *pah* 'seven' (JS,T,Km)
Chg. *pah* 'seven' (JS,F)
Lvh. *pah ~ prʌh* 'seven' (JS), *pət* (K)
Bra. *pəh* 'seven' (H,KK,K74,MT,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **pəəh* 'seven', (TLT) **pɤh/*pɔh*
PWCB (TLT) **tpɤh* 'seven'
Alak (BM) *tapɔh* 'seven'
Bahnar (BM) *təpəh* 'seven'
PSB (S) **pɔh* 'seven'
PNB (Sm) **tapàh,* (PS2) **tpəç* 'seven'
\\
PMon (D84) **tmpɔh* 'seven'
PVM (F91) **pəs* 'seven'

966. *brəj 'forest'
Lvi. *prii* 'forest' (TLT)
Jru'. *brai* 'forest' (H), *brɛj* (J,F)
HKL. *vri* 'forest' (TA)
Su'. *brii* 'forest; out (of house)' (PS)
Nya. *brii* 'forest' (F,D68,JL,TJ)
Sap. *brii* 'forest' (JS,F)
Sok. *brɛj* 'forest' (PS)
Oi. *^{m}brii* 'forest' (T), *prɨɨ* (P)
Chg. *brii* 'forest' (F)
Lvh. *brii* 'forest' (JS,F)
Bra. *brii* 'forest' (H,MT,K74,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **prii* or *brii* 'forest'
PWCB (PS1) *braj* 'forest'
Bahnar (B) *brii* 'forest'
Tampuon (Cr) *prɨi* 'forest'
PSB (S) **bərii* 'forest'
PNB (Sm) **brìi* 'forest', (PS2) **brɨi*
\\
OKhmer (JP) *vrai /ßrəj/* 'forest, wilderness'
PPearic (H85) **brii* 'jungle'
PWaic (D80) **breʔ* 'forest, outside, sky, weather'

967. *[k]dəj 'middle'
Lvi. *tiaʔ tii-tii* 'middle' (TLT)
Juk. *grɤŋ dɨi* 'middle' (TLT)
Jru'. *kədəj* 'middle' (H), *kdɛj* (F,J)
Nya. *ttii* 'middle', *dee* 'middle, centre' (JL)
Oi. *duu dii* 'south' (JS)
Bra. *ndii* 'middle' (H)
< >
PNB (PS2) **[tʔ]naj* 'middle'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həʔdii ~ *həndii* 'middle'; **təʔdii* 'half', e.g. Bru *dii* 'middle'
PMonic (D84) **p( )dəj* 'in the middle'

968. *ɟrəj 'banyan tree'
Juk. *ɟrii* 'banyan' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟrɛj* 'fig tree' (F,JL), *chrii* 'banyan' (TLT)
Sap. *təəm ɟrii* 'banyan tree' (F)
Chg. *təəm drii* 'banyan tree' (F)
Lvh. *təəm ɟrii* 'banyan tree' (F)
Bra. *ɟrii* 'banyan tree' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɟrii* 'banyan tree'
PWCB (PS1) **ɟrii* 'banyan tree'
Alak (TLT) *ɟrii* 'banyan tree'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟrii* 'banyan tree'
PSB (S) **ɟərii* 'banyan tree'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔərii* 'banyan'
Khmer (Pe) *ɟraj* 'banyan'

969. *təj 'hand'
Lvi. *tɐj* 'hand' (TLT)
Juk. *tii* 'hand' (TLT)
Jru'. *tɛj* 'hand' (F,J), *təj* (H), *tɐj* (TLT)
HKL. *ti* 'hand' (TA)
Su'. *tii* 'hand' (PS)
Nya. *tii* 'hand' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *tii* 'hand' (JS,F)
Sok. *tɛj* 'hand' (PS)
Oi. *tii* 'hand' (JS,T)
Chg. *tii* 'hand' (JS,F)
Lvh. *tii* 'hand, arm' (JS,F)
Bra. *tii* 'hand' (H,KK,MT,K01)
< >
PWB (TS,TLT) **tii* 'hand'
PWCB (PS1) **tii* 'hand'
Alak (TLT) *tii* 'hand'
Bahnar (BM) *tii* 'hand'

PSB (S) **tii* 'hand, arm'
PNB (Sm) **tiˀ*, (PS2) **tii* 'hand, arm'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔətəj* ~ **hətəj* 'hand'
OKhmer (Pou) *tai* 'arm, hand'

970. **bək* 'broken'

Lvh. *bək* 'broken' (F)
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ɓək* 'wound, cut'
OKhmer (JP) *pak /ɓak/* 'break, come apart, burst, shatter'

971. **pək* 'fan'

Jru'. *pək* 'fan' (H,J)
Sap. *pək* 'fan (n.)' (F)
Lvh. *pək* 'fan (n.)' (F)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔəpɨʔ* ~ **[h/ɣ]əpɨʔ* 'fan', e.g.
Ta-Oi *pɨk* 'to fan'
OKhmer (JP) *pak /ɓɔk/* 'shake, stir, agitate, wave, wag' > Khmer *papaˈka /bbɑk/* 'to fan'

972. **ʔŋəl* 'stump of tree'

Lvi. *ŋaɯ* 'tree stump' (TLT)
Juk. *taŋʏl* 'tree stump' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔŋəl* 'tree stump' (F,J), *ŋʏl* (TLT)
Nya. *ʔŋuo* 'tree stump' (JL), *ʔŋuu* (F)
Bra. *ɟrŋɨl* 'tree stump' (K01)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)ŋʏl* 'tree stump'
PWCB (PS1) **tŋɯl* 'stump'
Alak (TLT) *dəŋɯɯ* 'tree stump'
Bahnar (BM) *dəŋəl* 'tree stump'
PSB (S) **təŋəl* 'stump, stubble'
\\
PMonic (D84) **t[l]gəl* 'stump (of tree)'
Note: the final /l/ of the Brao form suggests a borrowing, but the source is unknown.

973. **[h/r]məl* 'cloud'

Jru'. *hməl* 'cloud' (H,F,J)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *həməl* 'clouds'
PSB (S) **həmuəl* 'cloud, mist'
\\
Kui (Gainey) *lamʌ̀l* 'cloud'
PVM (F91) **-məl* 'cloud'
Mundari (Peiros 1998) *rimil* 'cloud'

974. **kʔbəl* 'thick'

Lvi. *kampʏɯ* 'thick' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəbəl* 'thick' (H,F), *kbəl* (J), *kabʏl* (TLT)
HKL. *kəwu* 'thick' (TA)
Nya. *guu* 'thick' (F,JL)
Oi. *kawuu* 'thick' (T)
Chg. *kavuu* 'thick' (F)
Lvh. *kawuu* 'thick' (JS)
Bra. *kəwɨw* 'thick' (H), *kəv^{w}uu* (K74)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)mbʏl* 'thick'
PWCB (PS1) **kbal* 'thick'
Bahnar (BM) *həʔbəl* 'thick'
Tampuon (H) *kɨmpˈal* 'widen'
PSB (S) **bəl* 'thick, pluraliser'
PNB (PS2) **həbəl* 'thick'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **k(ə)ɓɨn* 'thick'
PChamic (Th) *kapaal 'thick' < Austronesian

975. **cəŋ* 'straight'

Jru'. *cəŋ* 'straight' (H), *cʌŋ* (F,J)
HKL. *cəŋ* 'straight' (TA)
Nya. *cʌŋ* 'straight' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *caŋ daŋ* 'straight' (F), *cen daŋ* (JS)
Bra. *troŋ* 'straight' (H,K74,K01)
< >
PSB (S) **sɔŋ* 'straight'
PNB (PS2) **[ɟ/ɲ]aŋ* 'straight'
< >
OKhmer (JP) *traṅ /trɔŋ/* > Khmer */traŋ/* 'straight'
Note: Khmer is the likely source of the Brao form.

976. **ʔtəŋ* 'hear'

Sap. *diŋ* 'hear' (JS), *dɔŋ* (F)
Oi. *ndɔŋ* 'hear' (JS), *ʔ/ndəŋ* (T), *hədon* (P)
Chg. *dəŋ* 'hear' (JS,F)
Lvh. *doŋ* 'hear, listen' (JS), *dɔŋ* (F)
Bra. *doŋ* 'hear' (H,K01), *təmɨŋ* (H), *ɗouŋ* 'know' (K74)
< >
Alak (TLT) *ntɔŋ* 'hear'
Bahnar (BM) *kətəŋ* 'hear'
PSB (S) **kətaŋ* ~ **tɔŋ* 'hear, listen'
Stieng (H) *təmiŋ* 'listen'
PNB (Sm) **tàŋ*, (PS2) **təŋ* 'hear'

977. **ɟəŋ* 'stand'

Jru'. *ɟaŋ* 'stand' (H), *ɟʌŋ* (J,F)
HKL. *ɟəəŋ* 'stand' (TA)
Su'. *ɟʌŋ* 'stand' (PS)
Nya. *ɟʌŋ* 'stand up' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɟɔŋ* 'stand up' (JS)
Oi. *ɟəŋ* 'stand' (JS,T), *cəŋ* (Km)
Chg. *jəŋ* 'stand' (JS), *jɔŋ* 'to lift' (F)

Lvh. *ɟoŋ* 'stand' (JS)
Bra. *ɟoŋ* 'stand' (H,K01), *ʤoŋ* (K)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟooŋ* 'stand'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔjuuŋ* 'get up, stand up'
PSB (S) **təjɔɔŋ* 'stand up', **ɟəŋ* 'leg, foot'
PNB (Sm) **ʔjuùŋ* 'get up'; (PS2) **ʔjuuŋ* 'stand up'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təjiŋ* ~ **ʔəʔjiŋ* 'stand'
Khasi (GD) *ieŋ* 'stand'

978. **ɟrəŋ* 'smoke, sun dry (meat)'
Jru'. *ɟrəŋ* 'smoke meat' (F,J)
Nya. *ɟrʌŋ* 'smoke meat, dried in the sun/over fire' (F,JL)
Oi. *srəŋ* 'dry' (T,JS)
Chg. *drəŋ* 'dried on fire' (F)

979. **rəŋ* 'hold, grasp'
Jru'. *rʌŋ* 'grasp, hold, catch' (J,F); *raŋ* 'hold' (H)
Nya. *rʌŋ* 'to capture' (JL), *rʌʌŋ* (D68)
< >
Sedang (Sm) *ràŋ* 'hold'

980. **rəŋ* 'stiff'
Nya. *rʌŋ* 'lie stiff' (JL,F)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔərəŋ* ~ **pərəŋ* 'stiff'
Khmer (JP) *riṅa* /rýŋ/ 'to be dry, dried up', > *criṅa* /crýŋ/ 'to harden'

981. **səŋ* 'hear'
Jru'. *saŋ* 'hear' (H), *soŋ* (F), *sʌŋ* (J)
HKL. *səŋ* 'hear' (TA)
Su'. *səəŋ* 'hear' (P)
Nya. *sʌŋ* 'hear' (F,JL,TJ)
< >
PSB (S) **sənəŋ* 'to think'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **saŋ* 'hear'
PPearic (H85) **saŋ* 'to hear'

982. **kdəp* 'lid; close lid'
Lvi. *katup* 'lid, cover' (TLT)
Jru'. *kədəp* 'lid' (H), *kdəp* (J), *kruəp* (TLT)
HKL. *kədəp* 'push' (TA)
Nya. *dʌp* 'stuck, blocked, crowded' (D68,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ndrup* 'lid, cover'
Alak (TLT) *drup* 'close lid'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔdəp* 'cover with lid', *kədəp* 'to hide'
PSB (S) **dəp* 'cover, dam up'; **gədəp* 'cover over'; **nədəp* 'hidden'
< >
OKhmer (JP) *dɔp* 'to close, cover, hinder'

983. **grəp* 'back basket'
Jru'. *grəp* 'a back basket' (J), *grəəp* (F)
Nya. *grəp* 'basket' (F); *grʌp* 'back basket with outward sloping base' (JL)

984. **kəp* 'bury, cover over'
Juk. *kantup* 'lid, cover' (TLT)
Nya. *kʌp* 'bury' (F,JL)
Bra. *kap* 'bury' (H); *kənəp* 'mobile hunting hide' (MT)
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *kap* 'bury in the ground'

985. **rəp* 'good'
Jru'. *rəp* 'good, pretty' (H,F,J)
HKL. *rəp* 'good' (TA)
Nya. *rip* 'proper, pretty' (D68,JL)
Oi. *rɔɔp* 'fun, pleasure' (JS)
Bra. *rrap tii* 'bonjour!' (K)

986. **təp* 'plant, transplant'
Jru'. *təp* 'plant, transplant' (H,J)
< >
Alak (H) *tip* 'bury'
Bahnar (BM) *hətəp* 'pound hole in ground'
PSB (S) **təp* 'bury'
PNB (Sm) **tàp,* (PS2) **təp* 'set in ground'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **hədip* ~ **bədip* 'bury'
PPearic (H85) **Təp* 'to bury'
Khmer (Gg) *tap* 'to tap one's finger'

987. **trəp* 'eggplant'
Lvi. *trap* 'eggplant' (TLT)
Jru'. *trap* 'eggplant' (F,TLT), *trəp* (J)
Nya. *trʌp* 'eggplant' (F,JL)
Sap. *trɔp* 'eggplant' (JS,F)
Chg. *trɛp* 'eggplant' (F)
Lvh. *trop* 'eggplant' (F), *tlap* (JS)
< >
PWB (TLT) **trap* 'eggplant'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *trap* 'eggplant'

988. **hwər* 'throw'
Jru'. *hwər* 'throw' (H,F); *hvəər* (JS), *huor* (F); *həwəl/hwoor* 'throw away' (JS)
Nya. *hvin* 'throw, brandish' (F,JL,TJ); *hwun* 'throw a spear' (JL), *hun* (F,TJ)

< >
Bahnar (BM) hw′r 'to whirl'

989. **tmər* 'quarrel'
Lvn. *tmər* 'quarrel' (F); *təməl* 'angry' (JS)
Nya. *mmən* 'quarrel' (F,JL)

990. **[ʔ/hə]bət* 'hit, strike'
Jru'. *ʔbot* 'hit' (P); *hbot* 'hit, beat' (B)
Lvh. *bət* 'hit' (K)
Bra. *bat* 'hit with stick' (H); *bɑt* 'strike' (KK)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *həbət* 'hit hard with force'

991. **ʔətəw* 'grave'
Jru'. *htʌw ksɔk* 'tomb' (J), *ʔətʌʌw, ntow* (F)
Nya. *ttuu* 'hole', *ttuu gjɔk* 'tomb' (JL), *tuu gjɔk* 'tomb' (F)

992. **bləw* 'thigh'
Lvi. *pluu* 'thigh' (TLT)
Juk. *blu̱u* 'thigh' (TLT)
Jru'. *bləu* 'thigh' (H), *blaw* (F,J), *blow* (TLT)
HKL. *bluu* 'leg' (TA)
Su'. *bluu* 'thigh' (PS)
Nya. *bluu* 'leg, thigh' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *bluu* 'thigh' (JS)
Sok. *bləw* 'thigh' (PS)
Oi. *bluu* 'thigh' (JS,T)
Chg. *bluu* 'thigh, leg' (JS,F)
Lvh. *bluu* 'thigh, leg' (JS)
Bra. *bluu* 'thigh' (H,KK,K74,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **bluu* 'thigh', (TLT) **bluu* 'thigh'
Alak (TLT) *bluu* 'thigh'
Bahnar (BM) *bluu* 'thigh'
PSB (S) **bəluu* 'thigh'
PNB (Sm) **blɛɛ̀w,* (PS2) **bluu* 'thigh'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/s]ənluu ~ *yəluu ~ *[p/b]əlaaw ~ *[h/s]əmlaaw* 'thigh'
Khmer (Pe) *bhlaw* 'thigh'
PPearic (H85) **bluu* 'thigh'

993. **[C]dəw* 'run'
Jru'. *hdʌw* 'run' (J)
Nya. *ruu* 'run' (F,JL)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *kədəw* 'run; shy, ashamed'

994. **stəw* 'pus'
Lvi. *satow* 'pus' (TLT)
Jru'. *ntow* 'pus' (TLT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **s(ə)ntow* 'pus'
Yaeh (TLT) *ntuu* 'pus'
Alak (TLT) *ntuu* 'pus'

995. **ʔ[n/r]sɨɨ* 'bamboo'
Su'. *khiu' mât* 'bamboo' (Ha)
Sap. *ʔənsiə* 'bamboo' (PS), *nsii* (F)
Oi. *ʔasɨɨ* 'bamboo' (JS)
Chg. *ʔasɨɨ* 'bamboo' (JS,F), *nsɨɨ* (F)
Lvh. *nsɨɨ* 'bamboo' (F)
Bra. *rchɨɨ* 'bamboo' (H), *ʔarchɨɨ* (KK), *ʔarsɨɨ* (K76)

996. **[ʔ]jɨɨ* 'we (dual)'
Jru'. *ʔjiə* 'we dual' (J,H)
Nya. *jiə* 'we two (exclusive)' (F,JL)
Bra. *jii* 'we two' (K01,K76,KK)
\\
Pacoh *cii* 'I' (Watson 1976)

997. **ʔmɨɨ* 'rain'
Lvi. *mɯ̱ɤ* 'rain' (TLT)
Juk. *bii* 'rain' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔmɨə* 'rain' (H,F,J), *mɯə~ʔmɯə* (TLT)
HKL. *mʉə* 'rain' (TA)
Su'. *mɨə* 'rain' (PS)
Nya. *ʔmɨə* 'rain' (F,JL,D68,TJ)
Sap. *mɨa* 'rain' (JS), *mmɨə* (F)
Sok. *mɨə* 'rain' (PS)
Oi. *mɨə* 'rain' (JS), *mbɨə* (Km), *bɨə* (T)
Chg. *bɨi* 'rain' (JS,F)
Lvh. *mii* 'rain' (JS), *aməə* (F)
Bra. *mɨi* 'rain' (H), *ʔbɨi* (K01), *bii* (KK,K74,K76)
< >
PWB **ʔmɨa* 'rain'; (TLT) **ʔ(ə)mɯə*
Alak (TLT) *ʔbii* 'rain'
Bahnar (B) *ʔmii* 'rain'
PSB (S) **miiwh* 'rain'
PNB (Sm) **ʔmɛɛ̀* 'rain', (PS) **ʔmeeh*
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **məa ~ *mə-mea* 'rain'
PPearic (H85) **gmaʔ* 'rain'
Mundari (Osada) *gama* 'rain'

998. **blɨɨ* 'wash (face)'
Jru'. *bliə mat* 'wash one's face' (F,J)
Nya. *bliə mat* 'wash one's face' (F,JL)

999. **brɨɨ* 'chew'
Sok. *prii* 'chew' (P)
Oi. *prɨa* 'chew' (P)
Chg. *brɨi* 'chew' (P)
Bra. *brii* 'chew' (H,MT)

< >
PWB (TS) **brɨɨ* 'chew'

1000. *hɨɨ 'a pronoun'
Lvi. *hɨɨ* 'reciprocal pronoun' (PS)
Su'. *hu' (?)* 'you' (Ha)
Nya. *hɨɨ* 'subject/topic marker' (JL), *hɨə* (PS)
Bra. *hɔɔ* 'he, she, it' (K01), *hnɑɑ* (H), *hnââ, hââ* (K76)

1001. *jɨɨ 'wake'
Jru'. *jəw* 'wake up' (F), *ʔjəə* (JS), *jəə* (P)
Su'. *jɨɨ* 'wake' (P)

1002. *kɲɨɨ 'ginger'
Lvi. *kaɲɯɤ* 'ginger' (TLT)
Jru'. *kɲiə* 'ginger' (J), *kaɲɯə* (TLT)
Nya. *plee ɲɲiə* 'ginger' (JL), *plee ɲiə* (F)
Bra. *kəɲɨɨ* 'ginger' (MT)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **kjaa ʔuuɲ* 'ginger'
Alak (TLT) *kjaa ʔuuɲ* 'ginger'
Bahnar (BM) *rəjaa* 'ginger'
PNB (PS2) **kəjaa* 'ginger'
\\
Khmer (Pou) *khɲii* 'ginger'
Pear (Headley 1977) *khjas~khjak~khjaa* 'ginger'

1003. *klɨɨ 'tiger'
Jru'. *klɨə* 'tiger' (H,F,J), *klɯə* (TLT)
HKL. *bɨə* 'tiger' (TA)
Su'. *bɨə* 'tiger' (PS)
Nya. *klɨə* 'tiger' (JL), *glûû* (W)
Sap. *klɨɨ* 'tiger' (JS), *klɨə* (F)
Sok. *klɨɨ* 'tiger' (PS)
Oi. *tlɨa* 'tiger' (T), *bɨə, klɨɨ* (JS), *dɨa* (P)
Chg. *klɨɨ* 'tiger' (F)
Lvh. *klɨɨ* 'tiger' (JS), *klɨə* (F)
Bra. *klɨɨ* 'tiger' (K01,K76,K74,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **klɨɨ* or *klɨa* 'tiger'
Bahnar (BM) *klaa* 'panther, leopard'
PSB (S) **kəlaa* 'tiger'
PNB (Sm,PS2) **klaa* 'tiger'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *klaa, khlaa* 'tiger'

1004. *lɨɨ 'resounding'
Lvi. *tilɯɤ* 'very loud, resounding' (TLT)
Jru'. *lɤɤ* 'very loud, resounding' (TLT); *pliə* 'startle' (JS)
Nya. *lɨɨ krɨm* 'thunder' (F,JL)
Bra. *lɨɨ* 'sound' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **d(ə)lɯɯ* 'very loud, resounding'
Alak (TLT) *dalɯɯ* 'very loud, resounding'
\\
Khmer *-lĭ /-lɨɨ/* 'to hear', *-lĭ /-lýy/* 'to mark, remark, perceive, hear'

1005. *[p]nɨɨ 'some(thing)'
Jru'. *pəniə* 'half, some' (H,J)
Nya. *cŏk mɾiə* 'some' (TJ); *mɾiə* 'let, permit' (F,JL)
Bra. *nɨɨ* 'some' (H); *çnɨɨ* 'thing' (K01)

1006. *smɨɨ 'flat, bald'
Jru'. *hmɨə* 'bald head' (F)
Nya. *hɲwəə* 'bald head' (F)
Bra. *chmɨɨ* 'flat, level' (H); *çmɨɨ dii* 'equal to' (K01)
\\
Khmer ស្មើ *smaə* 'equal' < Skt. *same*

1007. *smɨɨ 'flying lemur'
Lvi. *samɯə* 'bat' (TLT)
Jru'. *hmɨə* 'bat' (F,J), *m̥ɯə* (TLT)
Nya. *hɲwəə* 'bat' (F,JL), *hɲwəə paʔ* 'flying lemur' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h/s(ə)mɯə* 'bat'
Bahnar (BM) *jəmaa* 'porcupine'
PSB (S) **səmaa* 'porcupine'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **h(ə)maa* 'bat' (Kantu reflex *ʔimaa* suggests **smaa*)
PPearic (H85) **(c)mii* 'civet'

1008. *tɨɨ 'same manner/type'
Oi. *pətiə ~ pətii* 'same, identical' (JS)
Lvh. *tii* 'manner, type, sort', *patii ʔalɛɛŋ* 'same as' (JS)
Bra. *tii* 'same, similar', *patii* (K74); *pətii* 'together' (H); *paʔ tii* 'also' (KK)

1009. *tii 'hither downwards'
Jru'. *kətiə* 'below, under' (F)
Su'. *ciʔ kadɔk tiə* 'come back' (PS)
Nya. *tiə* 'downwards' (F,JL)
Sap. *tia* 'away' (JS)
Oi. *tii* 'towards' (JS)
Lvh. *jiʔ hɔʔ tii* 'towards' (come back down here) (JS)
Bra. *ciʔ trac tii* 'come back' (K76)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *tii* 'up there'

\\
Khmer (Gorgoniev 1966) *tiə* 'low'
See also **tii?* 'yonder below speaker'

1010. *tmɨɨ 'iron bladed axe'

Jru'. *tmɨə* 'axe' (F,J), *təmɨə* (H)
Su'. *təmɨa* 'iron' (P)
Nya. *nwəə* 'blade of axe' (F,JL), *nuʌʌ* (D68)
Sap. *təmɨa* 'axe' (JS), *tamɨə* (F)
Oi. *təmɨə* 'axe' (JS,P), *təmɨɨ* 'iron' (P)
Chg. *tamii* 'axe' (JS,F), 'iron' (P)
Lvh. *tamii* 'iron' (JS,F)
Bra. *tməə* 'axe' (F)
< >
PWB (TS) **təmɨɨ* 'iron'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **təmii* 'cut down (tree)'—Kui-Bru sub-group only.

1011. *trɨɨ 'fish'

Lvi. *trɯɯ* 'fish' (TLT)
Su'. *trii* 'fish' (PS)
Sap. *trɨi* 'fish' (JS), *trəə* (F)
Sok. *trəw* 'fish' (PS)
Oi. *trii* 'fish' (JS,T,Km)
Chg. *cii, crii [kaa], trii* 'fish' (JS,F)
Lvh. *trii* 'fish' (JS)
Bra. *trɨi* 'fish' (H,KK,MT,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **trii* 'fish'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *trii* 'fish'

1012. *?tɨɨ? 'vomit'

Jru'. *?tə?* 'vomit (v.)' (H,J), *ntə?* (F); *hndrɨə?* 'to burp' (JS)
HKL. *dɨək* 'vomit' (TA)
Su'. *tia?* 'vomit' (P)
Nya. *dɨə?* 'vomit' (F,JL), *dɨa?* (D68,TJ)
Sap. *dɨə?* 'vomit' (JS)
Oi. *dɨə?* 'vomit' (T)
Chg. *dii?* 'vomit' (F)
Lvh. *dii?* 'vomit' (JS), *dii* (K)
Bra. *dɨi?* 'vomit' (H,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **dɨə?* 'vomit'

1013. *mɨɨ? 'mother'

Jru'. *məə?* 'mother' (H,J)
HKL. *ma?* 'mother' (TA)
Sok. *mii?* 'mother' (PS)
Bra. *mɨi?* 'mother' (H), *mɨik* (KK), *mi* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **mee?/*mɤɤ?* 'mother'
Tampuon (Cr) *məə?* 'mother'

1014. *tɨɨ? 'yonder below speaker'

Jru'. *tiə?* 'down, below' (JS)
HKL *tɔk* 'there' (TA)
Sap. *tiə? tiə?* 'downstream/away' (F)
Oi. *ti? bədɛh* 'on the ground', *ticau?* 'south' (JS)
Bra. *tik* 'distant' (KK), *ti? mee* 'place' (K76)
\\
See also **tii* 'hither, downwards'

1015. *dɨɨh 'wide'

Lvi. *tɯɤh* 'wide' (TLT)
Juk. *dawah* 'wide' (TLT)
Su'. *día?* 'wide' (P)
Oi. *?dɨah* 'wide' (T)
< >
PWB (TLT) **d(ə)wah* 'wide'
\\
Pacoh (Alves 2001) *ʈjəh* 'flat expanse'

1016. *ɲɨɨh 'exit'

Jru'. *niəh* 'exit' (H), *nieh* (F), *ɲieh* (J)
Su'. *ɲɨəh* 'excrete', *paɲɨəh* 'drain' (PS)
Nya. *ɲieh* 'exit, go out' (F,JL); *ŋɲieh prak* 'to save/pile up money' (F,JL);
Sap. *ɲieh* 'come out (to bleed)' (JS)
Oi. *ɲɨəh* 'leave, leak (ink/water)' (JS)
Lvh. *taŋaj ɲieh* 'sunrises' (F)
Bra. *ɲɨix* 'exit, leave' (H), *ɲɨih* (KK), *ɲɨiç* (K01)
\\
Katuic: Kui-Bru sub-group e.g. Kui *ŋɨh* 'emerge'
OKhmer (JP) *ñas /ɲah/* '(birds, reptile) to be hatched, leave the egg' > Khmer */ɲoəh/*.

1017. *pɨɨh 'split'

Jru'. *pəh* 'split' (H,J)
HKL. *pɨək* 'split' (TA)
Nya. *pɨəh* 'split, cleave' (F,JL)
Oi. *pɨəh* 'split' (T)
Chg. *pih* 'split' (F), *pɨəh* (T)
Lvh. *pih* 'split' (JS)
Bra. *pɨh* 'split (wood with axe)' (H)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *pah* 'split, cleave'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *βuəh* 'cleave, hack, split in two'

1018. *tɨɨh 'descend'

Jru'. *tɨəh* 'descend' (H,), *tieh* (F,J)
Su'. *tía?* 'go down' (P)

Nya. *tieh* 'descend' (F,JL), *diëh* (W)
Sap. *tieh* 'descend' (F), *tiah ~ tiah* (JS)
Oi. *tieh* 'descend' (JS), *tiěʔh* (Km)
Chg. *tih* 'descend' (F)
Lvh. *tieh* 'descend' (F)
Bra. *tiix* 'descend' (H), *təəʲs* (K77)
< >
PWB (TS) **tiah* 'go down'
PNB (PS2) **teeh* 'there downwards'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **tiah ~ *_tiah* 'outside'
SurinKhmer (CP) *tɯh* 'a direction'

1019. **bəmɨɨj* 'swidden field'

Sap. *pəmɨɨj* 'swidden field' (JS)
Oi. *bamɨɨj* 'swidden, work the field' (JS)

1020. **srɨɨj* 'maggot'

Lvi. *srɯəj* 'maggot' (TLT)
Juk. *sree* 'maggot' (TLT)
Jru'. *srɨəj* 'maggot' (H,F,J), *srɯəj* (TLT)
HKL. *sərɨəj* 'worm' (TA)
Nya. *srɨə* 'maggot' (F), *srɨəj* 'maggot' (JL)
Oi. *srɨəj* 'worm' (T)
Bra. *chrɨɨj* 'worm (maggot)' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **srɯəj* 'maggot'
Alak (TLT) *harii* 'maggot'
Bahnar (BM) *hraaj* 'maggot'
PSB (S) **həraaj* 'maggot'

1021. **[hə]jɨ[ɨ]k* 'lift'

Jru'. *jɨɨk* 'lift' (H,F); *jik* 'raise, lift up' (J)
Nya. *jik* 'rise, lift oneself up' (F,JL)
Bra. *həjiak* 'lift' (H); *hajiɛk* 'lift with 2 hands' (K)
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)jɨɨ* 'raise, lift'
PMonic (D84) **juk* 'lift'
Viet. *giá* 'raise, lift'

1022. **kəjɨɨl* 'wind'

Lvi. *kajɯɤ* 'air, wind' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəjɨəl* 'wind' (H,F); *kajɯəl* 'air, wind' (TLT); *kjɨəl* 'wind, weather' (J)
HKL. *kə$^{(ʔ)}$juər/l* 'wind' (TA)
Su'. *kəsɨəl* 'wind' (PS)
Nya. *kjew*, *kjoo* 'wind' (F,JL)
Sap. *kəjuu* 'air, wind' (J,F)
Sok. *kəjəw* 'wind' (PS)
Oi. *kəɲiw* 'wind' (JS), *kəjuəl* (T)
Chg. *kəɲiw* 'wind' (JS), *kəjiiw* (F)
Lvh. *kəjiaw* 'wind' (JS), *kəjəəw* (F)
Bra. *kəjiiw* 'air' (H); *kajiw, kajɨw* 'wind' (KK,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **kəjia* or **kəjial* 'wind'; (TLT) **k(a)jɯəl* 'air, wind'
PWCB (PS1) **kjaal* 'wind, air'
Alak (TLT) *kajaɯ* 'wind'
Bahnar (BM) *kjaal* 'wind'
PSB (S) **kəjaal* 'wind'
PNB (PS2) **kəjaal* 'wind'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[k/g]əʔjaal* 'wind'
OKhmer (Pou) *kcal, kjel, kjol, khjal* 'wind'

1023. **trŋɨɨl* 'forehead'

Lvi. *taŋɯə* 'forehead' (TLT)
Juk. *taŋiil* 'forehead' (TLT)
Jru'. *hŋɨəl* 'forehead' (H,F,J), *ŋʃɯər* (TLT)
Su'. *təŋian* 'face' (P)
Nya. *ŋuo* 'forehead' (F,JL), 'front gable of house' (D68)
Sap. *trəŋuu* 'face', *təŋuu* 'temple, forehead' (P)
Oi. *ŋɨaj* 'raise head' (P)
Lvh. *traŋii* 'face' (P)
Bra. *tirŋiiw* 'forehead' (H), *traŋiiw* (KK), *tŋɨw* (K74), *trŋɨiw* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **təŋiə* 'face'; (TLT) **h(ə)ŋɯər/*t(ə)rŋɯəl* 'forehead'
Sedang (Sm) *təŋɔ* 'forehead'
\\
Khmer (JP) *-ŋíər* 'lie face up'; *-ŋíəl* 'to bare, expose; be bald'
Pear (Headley 1977) *ŋaal* 'face'

1024. **knɨɨm* 'molar tooth'

Jru'. *kniəm* 'molar' (J)
Nya. *piŋ niəm* 'molar, wisdom tooth' (JL); *piŋ niam* 'wisdom tooth' (D68)
Lvh. *kanɨɨm* 'molar' (JS)
Bra. *kaanɨɨm* 'back bottom tooth' (KK)
< >
Khmer (JP) *-kām /-kam/* 'to bite'; *tkíəm* 'molar' < *kíəm* 'bite'

1025. **ɲɨɨm* 'weep'

Jru'. *ɲiəm* 'cry' (H,J,F)
HKL. *ɲiəm* 'weep' (TA)
Su'. *jom* 'weep' (P)
Nya. *ɲiəm* 'cry, weep' (F,JL,D68), *ɲəəm* (TJ)
Sap. *ɲiəm* 'cry, weep' (JS), *ɲəəm* (F)
Oi. *ɲiəm* 'weep' (JS,T)
Chg. *ɲɨim* 'weep' (F)
Lvh. *ɲɨim* 'weep' (JS), *ɲəəm* (F)

Bra. *ɲiim* 'cry' (H,KKCK,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɲiəm* 'cry, weep'
PSB (S) **ɲiim* 'weep, cry'
Jeh (G&G) *ɲaam* 'weep, cry, bewail'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həɲiam* ~ **ɲə-ɲiam* ~ **həɲiem* 'cry'
OKhmer (Pou) *jaṃ* 'weep'

1026. ***siim* 'body hair'**
Oi. *siam* 'body hair' (JS)
Chg. *siəm* 'body hair' (JS)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/ɣ]əsuum* ~ **[p/b]əsuum* 'pubic hair'
Khmer *srəmoom* 'hairy'

1027. ***t[r]ʔiin* 'goitre'**
Lvi. *taʔɯɯn* 'goitre' (TLT)
Jru'. *təʔiin* 'goitre' (F,H), *tʔiin* (J), *taʔɯɯn* (TLT)
Nya. *ʔdiin* 'goitre' (F,JL)
Chg. *hrɔŋ traʔin* 'goitre' (F)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)ʔɯɯn* 'goitre'

1028. ***liin* 'swallow (v.)'**
Jru'. *liin* 'swallow' (H,F,J)
Su'. *liin* 'swallow' (P)
Sap. *liin* 'swallow' (JS)
Oi. *liin* 'swallow' (P)
Bra. *lin* 'swallow' (H)
< >
PWB (TS) **liin* 'swallow'
Bahnar (BM) *lwan* 'swallow'
PSB (S) **luən* 'swallow'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **həlʌʌn* 'swallow (v.)'

1029. ***həliiŋ* 'ticklish'**
Lvi. *halɯɯŋ* 'feel tickling' (TLT)
Juk. *salɯɯŋ* 'feel tickling' (TLT)
Jru'. *hliiŋ* 'ticklish' (J); *l̥iiŋ* 'feel tickling' (TLT)
Nya. *hlʌʌŋ* 'ticklish' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **h(ə)lɯɯŋ* 'feel tickling'

1030. ***wiiŋ* 'forget'**
Nya. *wwiəŋ* 'forget' (D68,JL), *viəŋ* (F), *wuun* (W)
Sap. *wuuŋ* 'forget (JS)
Chg. *wuŋ waŋ* 'forget (F)
Lvh. *wiiŋ* 'forget' (JS)
Bra. *wiiŋ* 'forget, misplace' (KK,K01)

1031. ***k[r]ʔtiiŋ* 'bone'**
Lvi. *katɯəŋ* 'bone' (TLT)
Juk. *katiiŋ* 'bone' (J)
Jru'. *kətiəŋ* 'bone' (H,F), *ktiiŋ* (J), *katɯəŋ* (TLT)
HKL. *kradiəŋ* 'bone' (TA)
Su'. *katiəŋ* 'bone' (PS)
Nya. *griəŋ* 'bone' (F,JL)
Sap. *kərtiaŋ* 'bone' (JS), *kdiəŋ* (F)
Sok. *kədiiŋ* 'bone' (PS)
Oi. *krədiəŋ* 'bone' (JS), *kraʔdɯəŋ* (T), *kriaŋ* (P)
Chg. *kədiaŋ* 'bone' (JS), *kriŋ* (JS,P), *kriiŋ* (F)
Lvh. *kriiŋ* 'bone', *kadiiŋ* (K), *ktiəŋ, kadiəŋ* (F)
Bra. *kədiiŋ* 'bone' (H,K01), *kdiiŋ* (KK), *kdiəŋ* (F)
< >
PWB (TS) **kətiiŋ* 'bone', (TLT) **k(ə)rtɯəŋ*
Alak (TLT) *katiiŋ* 'bone'
Bahnar (BM) *kətiiŋ* 'bone'
Cua (JM) *kəteek* 'back rib'
PSB (S) **nətiiŋ* 'bone'
PNB (Sm) **katsɛɛ̀ɲ* 'bone', (PS2) **ksiiŋ*
\\
Khmer (JP) *ch'iŋa /cqỳŋ/* 'bone'
Khmu (Peiros 1998) *cəʔaaŋ* 'bone'

1032. ***piiŋ* 'over (smth.); summit'**
Jru'. *piəŋ* 'on, above, over' (H,J,F)
Su'. *piəŋ* 'over' (PS)
Nya. *piəŋ nuo* 'mountain top' (JL)
Chg. *tuaj piŋ* 'out' (P)
Bra. *piiŋ* 'on top of' (H,MT)
< >
Alak. (TLT) *paaŋ* 'on'
PNB (PS2) **peeŋ* 'above'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pʌʌŋ* 'above'; **təbiiŋ* ~ **həbiiŋ* 'wear on head'

1033. ***sʔtiiŋ* 'thin'**
Lvi. *nt̥ɤŋ* 'thin' (TLT)
Jru'. *htiəŋ* 'thin' (H,J), *hətioŋ* (F), *ntɯəŋ* (TLT)
HKL. *ndiəŋ* (TA)
Nya. *hriəŋ* 'thin' (F,JL,TJ)
Oi. *sidiaŋ* 'thin' (T)
Lvh. *hadiŋ* 'thin' (JS)
Bra. *chdiiŋ* 'thin' (H), *tšduŋ* (K74)
< >

PWB (TLT) **s(ə)ndɯɯŋ* 'thin'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔətaŋ* 'thin'
Alak (H) *sətaaŋ* 'thin (thing)'
Bahnar (BM) *hətaŋ* 'thin (not people)'
Tampuon (Cr) *rətaŋ* 'thin (thing)'
PNB (PS2) **hətaŋ* 'thin'

1034. **tiiŋ* 'dry (food in the sun)'

Jru'. *tiəŋ* 'dry (in sun)' (F,J)
Nya. *tiəŋ nie* 'expose to sun, dry in the sun' (F,JL)
Chg. *tiiŋ doʔ* 'to dry in the sun' (F)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **tiəŋ* 'dry food in sun/air/over fire'
Alak (TLT) *tɯəŋ* 'to dry in the sun/air'
PNB (PS2) **tiiŋ* 'to dry in the sun'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **tiiŋ* 'smoke (fish, meat)'; **tiəŋ/*diiŋ* 'dry (in the sun)'

1035. **trpiiŋ* 'fork(ed)'

Nya. *ppiəŋ* 'fork, junction' (JL), *piəŋ* 'fork (F)
Bra. *trəpiiŋ* 'barrel of crossbow' (MT)

1036. **tiip* 'dig/take out with hand'

Jru'. *tiip* 'dig out' (F); *htiip* 'take out' (JS)
Nya. *tiəp* 'plunge hand into water to search for something.' (F,JL)

1037. **ciir* 'more than'

Jru'. *ciir* 'further, furthermost, more than' (J)
Bra. *ciir* 'more than' (H); *cir* 'comparative' (KK)

1038. **ksiir* 'rake'

Jru'. *kəsiir* 'rake (n./v.), stir up' (H); *kəsiər* 'rake' (F); *ksiir* 'rake up' (J)
Nya. *ssiən* 'rake' (JL), *siən, ksiər* (F)
Bra. *çəçiir* '(chicken) to scratch the ground' (K01)
< >
Bahnar (BM) *siir* 'dig'
PSB (S) **siir* 'dig'
PNB (Sm) **cìr,* (PS2) **ciir* 'dig'
\\
Note: the reduplicated initial in Brao may be a sound symbolic index of repetitious raking action.

1039. **miir* 'swidden field'

Jru'. *miir* 'ricefield (dry)' (H), *miər* (F,J), *mɯər* (TLT)
Su'. *miir* 'swidden' (PS)
Nya. *miən* 'swidden' (F,JL)
Sap. *miir* 'paddy field' (JS), *miəl* 'wet & dry rice field' (F)
Oi. *miir, miər* 'ricefield' (JS)
Chg. *miir* 'dry rice field' (F)
Lvh. *miir* 'swidden' (JS), *məəl* (F)
Bra. *miir* 'ricefield (dry)' (H,MT,K01), *mɯr* (KK), *məər* (K)
< >
PWB (TS) **rəmiər* 'swidden field', (TLT) **miir* 'dry field'
Bahnar (BM) *miir* 'rice field'
PSB (S) **miir* 'swidden field'
\\
PPearic (H85) **hmaar* 'field'

1040. **ŋiir* 'front'

Lvi. *ŋɯɯr* 'front, in front of' (TLT)
Jru'. *ŋiəl* 'before, in front' (J), *haj ŋiər* (F), *ŋɯər* (TLT)
Su'. *dɔɔk diʔ ŋiam* 'go forward' (P)
Nya. *pak ŋiən* 'in front' (F,JL)
Chg. *paw ŋiir* 'in front' (F)
Bra. *ŋiir* 'face' (H); *ŋɯr* 'in front, head to toe' (KK)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔŋɯɯr* 'front, in front of'
PWCB (PS1) **ŋaar* 'front, in front of'
Alak (TLT) *ŋiir* 'front, in front of'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔŋiir* 'in front'
PNB (Sm) **ʔŋìr* 'in front', (PS2) **ŋiir*
\\
Similar to **trŋiil* 'forehead'.

1041. **piir* 'flower'

Lvi. *pɯɯr* 'flower' (TLT)
Juk. *piər* 'flower' (TLT)
Jru'. *piir* 'flower' (H,J), *piər* (F), *pɯər* (TLT)
HKL. *piər* 'flower' (TA)
Su'. *piir ʔlɔɔŋ* 'flower' (PS)
Nya. *piən ʔlɔɔŋ* 'flower' (F,JL)
Sap. *piar lɔɔŋ* 'flower' (JS); *pial lɔɔŋ* (F)
Sok. *piil* 'flower' (PS)
Oi. *piər* 'flower' (JS), *pɯər* (T)
Chg. *piir* 'flower' (F)
Lvh. *piir lɔɔŋ* 'flower' (JS,F)
Bra. *piir* 'flower' (H,K01), *pəər* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **pɯər* 'flower, blossom'
Yeh (TLT) *piir* 'flower, blossom'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **yəpier* 'flower, blossom'

1042. *rmiis 'rhinoceros'

Jru'. *rəmiih* 'rhinoceros' (H)
Su'. *rəmía?* 'rhinoceros' (P), *romu'ah* (Ha)
Nya. *m̥iəih* 'rhinoceros' (F), *[hmieh]* (D68)
Oi. *rəməix* 'rhinoceros' (JS), *krəmiaj* (P)
Chg. *rəmɨj* 'rhinoceros' (P)
Bra. *rmiih* 'rhinoceros' (H), *rəmiih* (MT)
< >
PWB (TS) **hrmiijh* 'rhinoceros'
Alak (H) *hərmii* 'rhinoceros'
PSB (S) **rəmiih* 'rhinoceros, gaur'
\\
Khmer (Pou) *ramaas* 'rhinoceros'

1043. *piis 'citrus variety'

Jru'. *plaj piəs* 'variety of citrus' (J)
Nya. *plee pieh* 'wild lemon/lime' (JL), *pias [pieh]* (D68)

1044. *ŋiis 'think'

Sap. *ŋiaj* 'think' (P)
Oi. *ŋux* 'miss, think of' (JS)
Lvh. *ŋiih* 'miss, think of' (JS)
Bra. *ŋŋix* 'think' (H)
< >
Katuic (Pe) **ŋhiɛjh* ~ **ŋhiɛjh* 'count', (TLT)
**ŋiis* 'count'

1045. *hi[i]t 'sip, inhale (medicine, smoke)'

Lvi. *ɟɯhɯɯt* 'tobacco' (TLT)
Juk. *saʔɯɯt* 'tobacco' (TLT)
Jru'. *hiit* 'smell (odour)' (H,J,F); *ʔhiit* 'tobacco' (J,F), *nhɯɯt* (TLT)
Su'. *hú't* 'tobacco' (Ha); *hit* 'medicine' (P)
Nya. *hiit* 'smell, sniff' (F,JL)
Sap. *jaa hiit* 'smoke cigarette' (JS)
Oi. *hiit* 'tobacco, medicine' (JS)
Chg. *hit* 'medicine' (P)
Lvh. *hiit* 'smell (v.), tobacco' (JS)
Bra. *hit* 'cigarette' (H), tobacco (K01), 'to smoke' (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **hit* 'medicine'; (TLT)
**ʔ(ə)ŋhɯɯt* ~ **ɟ(ə)ŋhɯɯt* 'tobacco'
PWCB (TLT) **hɯɯt* 'tobacco'
Alak (PS) *hiit* 'tobacco'
Bahnar (BM) *hət* 'tobacco'
PSB (S) **hut* 'smoke, sip, smell?'
PNB (PS2) **hət* 'inhale (smoke)'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ɣəhəət* 'tobacco'
Khmer (JP) *hĭta /hỳyt/* 'draw deeply on; breath like asthmatic'; *hita /hət/* 'to smell, sniff'; *haʲta /hɑt/* 'to pant, gasp'

1046. *kriit 'scratch'

Jru. *kriət* 'scratch (animal)' (H,F,J)
HKL. *kriət* 'scratch' (TA)
Nya. *kriət* 'scratch' (F,JL,TJ)
Sap. *kriat* 'scratch' (JS)
Oi. *kriət* 'scratch' (T)
Chg. *kriit* 'scratch' (F)
Lvh. *kriat* 'scratch' (JS)
Bra. *kəkriic* 'scratch (itch)' (H), *kakric* (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **kriəc* 'scratch'

1047. *miit 'vulture'

Lvi. *mɯət* 'vulture' (TLT)
Juk. *mɯət* 'vulture' (TLT)
Bra. *mit* 'vulture' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **mɯət* 'vulture'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **miet* 'vulture'
OKhmer (Pou) *tmat, thmat* 'vulture'

1048. *daak miit 'dew'

Lvi. *ʈiak mɤɤt* 'dew' (TLT)
Juk. *dạak mɯɯt* 'dew' (TLT)
Jru'. *daat muut* 'dew' (P)
HKL. *[t/d]at mat* 'mist' (TA)
Su'. *daak mit* 'dew' (P); *daak miit* 'drip' (PS)
Sap. *daak məət* 'dew' (JS), 'fog, mist' (F)
Oi. *daak məət* 'dew' (P)
Lvh. *daak miit* 'dew' (JS)
< >
PWB (TS) **miit* 'dew'
PWB (TLT) **mɯɯt* 'dew'

1049. *priit 'banana'

Lvi. *prɯɯt* 'banana' (TLT)
Jru'. *priət* 'banana' (H,J,F), *prɯət* (TLT)
HKL. *priət* 'banana' (TA)
Su'. *priət* 'banana' (PS)
Nya. *priət* 'banana' (F,JL)
Sap. *priat* 'banana' (JS), *priət* (F)
Sok. *pliit* 'banana' (PS)
Oi. *priət* 'banana' (JS,T)
Chg. *priit* 'banana' (F)
Lvh. *priit* 'banana' (JS,F)
Bra. *priit* 'banana' (K01,H,K76), *prəət* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **prɯət* 'banana'
PWCB (PS1) **priət* 'banana'
Alak (TLT) *priit* 'banana'
Bahnar (BM) *priit* 'banana'

PSB (S) **pəriɨt* 'banana'
PNB (Sm) **priɨ̀t* 'banana'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **pəriet ~ *ʔəriet* 'banana'
PMonic (D84) **braat* 'banana'

1050. *srɨɨw 'soup'
Oi. *sriəw* 'soup' (JS)
Chg. *srɨɨw* 'soup' (F)
Bra. *ɲɛɛt ɲɨw* 'drink beer left over next day' (K01)
< >
Khmer (JP) *rɨ́əw* '(of liquids) to be thin, watered down)'.
PPearic (H85) **ɟeev* 'soup'

1051. *cɨʔ 'return'
Jru'. *cɨʔ* 'return, go back' (J)
Su'. *cɨʔ* 'come' (PS)
Nya. *cɨʔ* 'return' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *cɨʔ* 'return' (JS)
Oi. *cɨʔ* 'come' (JS)
Chg. *cɨʔ* 'come back' (F,JS)
Lvh. *cɨʔ* 'come', *cɨʔ* 'return' (JS)
Bra. *cɨʔ* 'return, come back' (H,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **cɨʔ* 'return'
PWCB (PS1) **cɯʔ* 'come/return (home)'
Alak (TLT) *cɯʔ* 'return (home)'
PSB (S) **sɨʔ* 'return'
PNB (PS2) **cɨʔ* 'return'

1052. *dɨʔ 'much, many'
Jru'. *dɨʔ* 'much, many' (H,F,J)
HKL. *ʔdɨʔ* 'many' (TA)
Su'. *dɨʔ* 'a man's name' (PS)
Nya. *ʔdɨəʔ* 'a man's name' (JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **dɯʔ* 'plenty, a lot of'
Alak (TLT) *dʑanɯʔ* 'plenty, a lot of'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔdiʔ* 'all, no more'
PNB (Sm) **ʔdɨ̀ʔ* 'finished'
\\
The indication of a glottalised initial in WB is too weak—initial voiced stops in Nyaheun tend to be imploded by some speakers, especially in expressives or emphatic uses, and significantly glottalisation is not recorded for the Jru' reflex.

1053. *hʔɨh 'shade, shadow'
Chg. *haʔih* 'shadow' (F)
Bra. *həʔih* 'shade' (H)

1054. *bɨh 'come, arrive'
Jru'. *bɨh* 'come' (H,J,F)
Su'. *bɨh* 'come, arrive' (PS)
Nya. *bɨh* 'come' (F,JL)
Sap. *bɨh* 'come' (JS,F)
Oi. *mbɨh* 'come, arrive' (JS), *[m]bɨh* (T), *həpɨɨ* (P)
Chg. *bɨh* 'come, arrive' (JS)
Lvh. *bɨh* 'come' (JS,F)
Bra. *bɨh* 'arrive; yet' (H,KK), *bəh* (K76)
< >
PWB (TS) **bɨh* 'arrive'

1055. *pɨh 'edge, bank'
Jru'. *pɨh daak* 'bank of river' (F,J), *pɤh* (TLT)
Nya. *pɨh* 'edge, bank' (F,JL)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **piis* 'rim/edge'

1056. *trbɨʔ ~ *ʔmbɨʔ 'evening'
Lvi. *tapɯʔ* 'evening' (TLT)
Juk. *rabɯ̰ʔ* 'evening' (TLT)
Jru'. *hbɨʔ* 'evening' (H,J), *mbɨʔ* (F), *mbɯʔ* (TLT)
Su'. *bɨʔ* 'night' (PS)
Nya. *ppɨʔ* 'evening, afternoon'; *pɨʔ* 'afternoon' (F,D68), *bbûˈ* (W)
Sap. *bɨʔ* 'evening, late morning' (JS)
Oi. *bɨʔ* 'evening' (JS)
Chg. *mbɨʔ* 'evening' (F)
Bra. *ʔmbɨʔ* 'late afternoon' (K01), *mbɨʔ* 'afternoon' (H), *mbɨk* (KK), *mbɨɨ* (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)rbɯʔ/t(ə)mbɯʔ* 'evening'
PWCB (PS1) **ʔəbɯʔ* 'evening'
Alak (TLT) *ŋ̰bɤʔ* 'evening'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[t/d]əʔbɨɨ ~ *[s/ʔ]əʔbɨɨ ~ *ɣəʔbɨɨ* 'afternoon'

1057. *ʔlɨk 'cloudy (water)'
Lvi. *lɤk* 'muddy, murky' (TLT)
Jru'. *ʔlik* 'muddy, murky' (F), *hlik* (J), *lɯk* (TLT)
Nya. *ʔlik* 'cloudy, disturbed (water)' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ʔ(ə)lɯk* 'muddy, murky'
Note: TLT does not record a voiceless initial /hl/, so it is more likely that the initial is glottalised, rather than preaspirated.

1058. *bɨk 'tie'
Jru'. *bɨk* 'tie' (H,F,J)
HKL. *bɨk* 'tie' (TA)

Nya. *bɨk* 'tie' (F,JL)
Sap. *bɨk* 'tie' (F)
Oi. *[m]bɨk* 'tie' (T)
Chg. *bɨk* 'tie' (F)
Lvh. *bɨk* 'tie' (JS,F)
Bra. *bɨk* 'tie' (H,MT)

1059. **dɨk* 'climb'

Jru'. *dɨk* 'rise' (H,J), 'jump up' (F,J)
Su'. *dɨk* 'climb; enter house' (PS)
Nya. *dɨk* 'climb' (F,JL)
Sap. *dɨk* 'climb' (JS), 'ascend' (F)
Oi. *dɨk* 'climb', *taŋaj dɨk* 'sunrise' (JS)
Chg. *dɨk bruu* 'stand up' (JS), *dɨk* 'ascend' (F)
Lvh. *dɨk* 'ascend' (F)
Bra. *dɨk haaw* 'rise' (H), *dɨk* 'mount, ascend' (MT), *ndɨk* 'to lift' (KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **dɨk* 'go up'
PSB (S) **dək* 'stand up'
PNB (PS2) **dək* 'ascend'

1060. **dɨk* 'husk, bran'

Lvi. *tɯk* 'bran' (TLT)
Juk. *duṵk* 'bran' (TLT)
Nya. *dɨk* 'rice husk' (JL)
< >
PWB (TLT) **dɯk* 'bran'
PWCB (PS1) **dɤk* 'bran'
Bahnar (BM) *ʔdək* 'bran'
PNB (PS2) **dək* 'bran'
\\
PPearic (H85) **lɨk* 'bran'

1061. **kʔɟɨk* 'heavy'

Lvi. *kanchɯk* 'heavy' (TLT)
Jru'. *kəɟɨk* 'heavy' (H,F), *kjɨk* (J), *kaɟɯk* (TLT)
HKL. *kajɨk* 'heavy' (TA)
Nya. *gjɨk* 'heavy' (F,JL), *gyuk* (W)
Sap. *kəjɨk* 'heavy' (JS)
Oi. *kajɨk* 'heavy' (T)
Lvh. *kajuk* 'heavy' (JS), *kajɨt* (Km)
Bra. *kəjɨk* 'heavy' (K01,H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)ɲɯk* 'heavy'
Alak (TLT) *kadʑɯk* 'heavy'
PSB (S) **kəɟək* 'heavy'

1062. **krɨk* 'chest'

Lvi. *krɤk* 'chest' (TLT)
Jru'. *krɨk* 'chest ' (H,F,J), *krɯk* (TLT)
HKL. *krɨk* 'chest' (TA)
Su'. *krɨk* 'chest' (PS)
Nya. *krɨk* 'chest' (F,JL)
Sap. *krɨk* 'chest' (JS)
Sok. *klək* 'chest' (PS)
Oi. *krɨk* 'chest' (T)
Chg. *krík* 'chest' (P)
Lvh. *karɨk* 'chest' (JS)
Bra. *krɨk* 'chest' (H,K01), *krək* (K77)
< >
PWB (TS) **trɨk* 'chest'
\\
Pearic (H85) *krɨk* ~ *krɨk* 'chest'

1063. **pʔdɨk* 'lift, raise'

Jru'. *pdɨk* 'climb, ascend' (F,J)
Su'. *doom pədɨk* 'lift up' (P)
Nya. *brɨk* 'lift something' (F,JL)
\\
Note: derived from **dɨk* 'climb'.

1064. **tɨk* 'lead with rope'

Jru'. *tɨk* 'lead (a buffalo)' (F)
Nya. *tɨk* 'lead on a rope' (F,JL)
Chg. *tɨk* 'follow along' (F)
Bra. *tɨk* 'transport' (H)
< >
PSB (S) **teek* 'lead, pull'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **hətɛɛʔ* ~ **dətɛɛʔ* 'lead by hand'
Khmer (JP) *ṭika /dʏ̀k/* 'to lead, guide, drive; carry, transport'

1065. **tnɨk* 'young man'

Lvi. *nɤk* 'young man' (TLT)
Jru'. *tnɨk* 'young man' (F,J); *tanɯk* (TLT)
Su'. *nanuk* 'boy' (PS)
Nya. *nnɨk* 'young man' (F,JL), *nuk* (W)
Sap. *kuan ʔnɨk* 'boy' (JS)
Oi. *mɛɛ nənək* 'boy' (JS)
Chg. *mɛɛ nənɨk*, *naʔ nɨk* 'boy, young man' (JS)
Lvh. *kanɨk* 'person' (JS); *kanɨt* 'person' (K)
< >
PWB (TLT) **t(ə)nɯk* 'young man'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *'nak(k)* ~ *'anak /qnak* > *nak/* 'person, individual; people, folk' > Thai /nák/

1066. **pʔdɨl* 'stomach'

Jru'. *pədəl* 'stomach' (F), *pdəl* (J), *padʏl* (TLT)
Nya. *bruu* 'stomach' (F,JL)
Oi. *baduw* 'abdomen' (T)

Bra. *pədiw* 'stomach' (H,KK,K77,MT), *pdəw* (K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **pədiw* 'abdomen', (TLT)
**p(ə)dɤl* 'stomach'
PWCB (PS1) **pdɯl* 'stomach'
Alak (TLT) *padɯl* 'stomach'
PSB (S) **kədul* 'abdomen'
< >
OKhmer (JP) *kantāl /kəndaal/* 'centre, middle; mean, medium'—comparison questionable on semantic grounds.

1067. **trɒil* 'hearth'

Jru'. *hbəl* 'tripod (metal) for cooking' (J)
Nya. *ppin* 'cooking tripod' (D68,JL), *pin* (F)
Bra. *tirbin* 'hearth' (H)

1068. **bnɒm* 'mountain'

HKL. *maʔnum* 'mountain' (TA)
Su'. *panim* 'mountain' (PS)
Oi. *manəm, manim, manum* 'mountain' (JS)
< >
PSB (S) **bənəm* 'mountain'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *vnaṃ* 'hill, mountain, temple'
> Khmer *phnɔm*
Car Nicobar (Br) *panam* 'village'.
Cf. PWB **pnam* 'village'

1069. **krɒm* 'sky'

Lvi. *krom* 'sky' (TLT)
Jru'. *krəm* 'sky' (H,J,F), *krɤm* (TLT)
HKL. *krum* 'sky' (TA)
Su'. *krəm* 'sky' (PS)
Nya. *krim* 'sky' (F,JL,D68)
Sap. *krim* 'sky' (JS,F)
Sok. *klim* 'sky' (PS)
Oi. *krum* 'sky' (T), *krəm* (JS)
Lvh. *krim krɛɛ* 'thunder' (JS)
Bra. *krim* 'thunder' (H,KK)
< >
PWB (TS) **krim* 'thunder'; (TLT)
krɤm*/krɯm* 'sky'
PWCB (PS1) **krɯm* 'thunder'
Alak (TLT) *krɯm* 'thunder'
Bahnar (BM) *grəm* 'thunder from distance'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **gərim* 'thunder'
Khmer (JP) *grāma /krʔiəm/, grāṃ /kroəm/* 'roaring sound (of thunder etc.)'

1070. **ɲɒm* 'tasty'

Lvi. *ɲom* 'tasty, delicious' (TLT)
Juk. *ɲɯm* 'tasty, delicious' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɲəm* 'tasty' (H,J), *ɲʌm* (F), *ɲɤm* (TLT)
Nya. *ɲim* 'good (taste)' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɲim* 'tasty' (JS)
Oi. *ɲim* 'tasty' (JS)
Lvh. *ɲim* 'good' (JS)
Bra. *ɲim* 'tasty, good' (H,K01,KK,K76,MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **ɲɤm* 'tasty, delicious'
Bahnar (BM) *ɲaam* 'delicious'
\\
Khmer (JP) *ɲaaɛm* 'exclamation used mostly by children vaunting what they are eating or tasting'

1071. **tɒm* 'hit'

Nya. *tim* 'to hammer' (F,JL)
Chg. *tim* 'thresh (rice)' (F)
Bra. *tim* 'punch with side of fist' (KK,K); *kətim* 'to stub' (K01)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **tim* 'hit'

1072. **kɒn* 'intend'

Nya. *kin* 'final quest. particle' (D68,JL)
Chg. *kin* 'to think' (P)
Bra. *kin* 'to intend to; usually' (H)

1073. **trnɒm* 'hammer, mallet'

Jru'. *hnəm* 'a hammer' (F)
Nya. *nnim* 'hammer, mallet' (F,JL)
< >
Note: derived from **tim* 'hit'.

1074. **[ʔ]mɒŋ* 'how long, when?'

HKL. *min[h]nət* 'when' (TA)
Nya. *mmiŋ* 'how long (time)' (JL)

1075. **bɒŋ* 'locative (?)'

Oi. *biŋ* 'put into; through' (JS)
Lvh. *biŋ ʔɛɛ* 'there', *biŋ ŋaaj* 'where?' (JS)
Bra. *mbiŋ* 'after (space)' (H); *mbiŋ* 'rear of house' (MT)
< >
PKatuic (Pe) **həmpiŋ* 'middle'

1076. **brɒŋ* 'raise head'

Su'. *briŋ* 'to raise head' (P)
Nya. *briŋ rəəŋ* 'look up, raise head' (F,JL)

1077. **[c/s]nɒŋ* 'rainy (season)'

Jru'. *hniŋ* 'rainy (season)' (F)
Nya. *ɲaam nniŋ* 'rainy (season)' (F,JL)

1078. **ɟɨŋ* 'foot'
Lvi. *chɯŋ* 'foot, leg' (TLT)
Juk. *ɟɯŋ* 'foot, leg' (TLT)
Jru'. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot, leg, pillar' (H,F,J), *ɟɯŋ* 'foot, leg' (TLT)
HKL. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot' (TA)
Su'. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot, pillar' (PS)
Nya. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot' (F,JL)
Sap. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot' (JS,F)
Sok. *ɟəŋ* 'foot' (PS)
Oi. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot' (JS,P), *ⁿɟɨŋ* (T)
Chg. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot' (JS,F)
Lvh. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot' (JS,F)
Bra. *ɟɨŋ* 'foot' (H,MT,K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **ɟɨŋ* 'foot', (TLT) **ɟɯŋ*
PWCB (PS1) **ɟɯŋ* 'foot'
Sedang **ceəŋ* 'leg'
Bahnar (BM) *ɟəŋ* 'leg'
PSB (S) **ɟəŋ* 'leg, foot'
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **ʔɟiiŋ* 'foot, leg'
OKhmer (Pou) *ɟeŋ* 'foot, leg'
Khmu (Peiros 1998) *cəaŋ* 'foot'
PPearic (H85) **ɟɨŋ* 'foot'

1079. **knɨŋ* 'cage'
Lvi. *kamɤŋ* 'cage' (TLT)
Juk. *kanɯŋ* 'cage' (TLT)
Jru'. *knɨŋ* 'cage for chickens' (F,J), *kanɯŋ* 'cage' (TLT)
Nya. *ŋrɨŋ ʔian* 'wicker chicken coop' (F,JL); *grɨŋ* 'block with smth.' (JL)
Bra. *brii krɨŋ* 'thick forest' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)rɯŋ* 'cage'
\\
Khmer (JP) *ka'ña /kaŋ/* 'circle, ring; wheel'
Note: The Brao comparison may be a different etymon, as a medial /r/ is not regular, unless it is a Cheng form.

1080. **ʔnɨŋ* 'uphill/upstream'
Nya. *ʔnɨŋ* 'up, to the top', *ʔnɨŋ ʔɛɛ* 'to/at the top' (JL), *nɨŋ daak* 'upstream', *ʔnɨŋ* 'there, down there' (F); *nɨŋʔ* 'up' (D68)
Sap. *nɨŋ* 'north' (JS); *nɨŋ nɨŋ* 'north/upstream' (F)
Oi. *nɨŋ tiʔ* 'north, uphill' (JS)
Chg. *nɨŋ druuŋ* 'above' (F)
Bra. *nɨŋ* 'on, at' (KK,K76), 'up at, on top of; located at' (H,K01)

1081. **pɨŋ* 'tooth'
Lvi. *pɤŋ* 'tooth' (TLT)
Jru'. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (H,F,J), *pɯŋ* (TLT)
HKL. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (TA)
Su'. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (PS)
Nya. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (F,JL)
Sap. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (JS,F)
Sok. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (PS)
Oi. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (JS,T)
Chg. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (JS,F)
Lvh. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (JS,F)
Bra. *pɨŋ* 'tooth' (H,KK,K74)
< >
PWB (TS) **pɨŋ* 'tooth', (TLT) **pɯŋ*
PWCB (PS1) **pɯɯŋ* 'tooth'

1082. **srlɨŋ* 'wake up'
Nya. *hlɨŋ* 'wake up' (F)
Oi. *srɨŋ* 'wake up' (JS)
Bra. *çrɨŋ* 'sound of someone moaning' (K01)

1083. **[hn]kɨp* 'sleep while standing'
Nya. *kɨp* 'doze off, sleep standing' (F)
Bra. *hŋkɨp* 'sleep while standing' (K01)
< >
PSB (S) **kəp* 'stay, wait'

1084. **kɨp* 'every'
Jru'. *kəp* 'every' (H,J); *kɨp* 'each' (F)
Nya. *kɨp* 'each' (F,JL)

1085. **klɨp* 'cover (smth.)'
Nya. *klɨp* 'shelter, shaded area' (JL), *khee klɨp* 'waning moon' (F)
Bra. *krlɨp* 'lid' (K01)
\\
OKhmer (JP) *kap /kɔp/* 'hide in the ground, bury, cache'
Katuic: a mix of forms with/without medial *r~l*, e.g.: Bru *klɨp*, Kriang *kɨp*, Pacoh *krɨp* 'cover (with lid or bowl-shaped object)'

1086. **ŋɨp* 'early morning'
Chg. *haj ŋɨp* 'tomorrow morning' (JS); *ŋɨp* 'morning' (F)
Lvh. *təəm ŋɨp* 'early morning' (JS)
\\
PKatuic (Pe) **[h/ɣ]ə[ɲ/ŋh]ɨp ~ *[d/ʔd]ə[ŋ/ŋh]ɨp* 'evening' e.g. Pacoh *ɲɨp* 'evening'
PVM (F91) **k-ɲap* > Viet. *nhậ̂p* 'dusk'

1087. **sɨp* 'wear smth. in ear'
Jru'. *hpiit səp tial* 'earlobe' (JS)

Nya. *sɨp* 'wear (flower) behind the ear' (F,JL)

1088. **sgɨr* 'drum'

Lvi. *ɕikuɔr* 'drum' (TLT)
Jru'. *hguar* 'drum' (J), *ŋguər* (TLT)
HKL. *sigɨr* 'drum' (TA)
Su'. *tchhagherr* 'drum' (Ha), *səkim* (P)
Sap. *skɔr* 'drum' (P)
Oi. *cʰəkəərɨn* 'drum' (P)
Chg. *saŋɨr* 'drum' (F)
Lvh. *sakɨr* 'drum' (JS), *hakɨr* (K)
Bra. *chgɨr* 'drum' (H), *çgɨr* (K01)
< >
PWB (TS) **səgɨər* 'drum', (TLT)
**s(ə)ŋgɔr/*s(ə)ŋgɯr*
PWCB (PS1) **cgɯr* 'drum'
Alak (TLT) *səgɯr* 'drum'
Bahnar (BM) *səgər, həgər* 'drum'
PSB (S) **səgər* 'drum'
PNB (Sm) **hagàr* 'drum'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *sgar* 'drums (general)'

1089. **bɨt* 'unfold, stretch out'

Jru'. *bət* 'stretch, lengthen' (J,F)
Nya. *bɨt* 'stretch, straighten' (F,JL)
Sap. *bɨt* 'fall and break' (JS)
Bra. *bɨt* 'bend' (H), 'stand with head, back & chest stuck out' (KK)
< >
PSB (S) **bət* 'bend'
\\
OKhmer (JP) *pat /bɔt/* 'bend, fold; crease'

1090. **pɨt* 'behind'

Lvi. *pɨɨt* 'rear, at the back, behind' (TLT)
Jru'. *pɨɨt* 'after, behind' (F,J), 'rear, at the back, behind' (TLT)
Nya. *pak pɨt* 'back, rear', *pɨt troo* 'buffalo tracks' (F,JL)
< >
PWB (TS) **pɯɯt* 'rear, at the back, behind'
PSB (S) **but* 'buttocks, lower back'

1091. **cɨw* 'bird of prey'

Jru'. *cəw* 'vulture' (B)
Nya. *cɨɨ* 'sparrow hawk' (F)

1092. **krbɨw* 'crocodile'

Lvi. *kapɤɯ* 'crocodile' (TLT)
Juk. *kabɤ̯ɤ* 'crocodile' (TLT)
Jru'. *kbʌw* 'crocodile' (J), *kapaɯ* (TLT)
Bra. *kɨrbɨɨ* 'crocodile' (H)
< >
PWB (TLT) **k(ə)bɤɤ* 'crocodile'
PWCB (PS1) **kbɯɯ* 'crocodile'
Alak (TLT) *kabɯɯ* 'crocodile'
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **gərɓəə* 'crocodile'
Khmer (JP) *krabā /krapíiə/* 'species of crocodile'

1093. **krpɨw* 'buffalo'

Jru'. *kpʌw* 'buffalo' (F,J), *kəpəu* (H)
HKL. *kaʔpʉ* 'buffalo' (TA)
Su'. *krəpɨɨ* 'buffalo' (PS)
Nya. *gwee* 'wild red cattle, banteng' (F,JL)
Sap. *kəpɨɨ* 'buffalo' (JS), *kapɨɨ* (F)
Sok. *kəpəw* 'buffalo' (PS)
Oi. *krəpɨɨ, kəpɨw* 'buffalo' (JS), *krapɯ* (T)
Chg. *kəpɨɨ* 'buffalo' (JS), *kapɨɨ* (F)
Lvh. *kapɨɨ* 'buffalo' (JS,F)
Bra. *kɨrpɨɨ* 'buffalo' (H), *kərpɨɨ* (KK,K74,K76), *krpɨɨ* (K01)
< >
PWCB (PS1) **piəw* 'water buffalo'
Alak (TLT) *kəpiiw* 'water buffalo'
Bahnar (BM) *kəpoo* 'water buffalo'
PSB (S) **gəpuu* ~ **rəpuu* 'buffalo'
PNB (Sm) **kapɔ̀ɔ̀* 'buffalo'
\\
OKhmer (Pou) *krapi* 'buffalo'
Malay *kerbau* 'buffalo'
Note: the Nyaheun comparison is not regular, and in fact corresponds better with the equivalent Lao word /khwaaj/ < PSWT **ɣwaaj*A4 (Jn).

1094. **ɟmɨw* 'vine'

Lvi. *simɯɯ* 'vine, creeper' (TLT)
Jru'. *cmʌw* 'vine, creeper' (F,J), *camɰ̯ɯ* (TLT)
Su'. *ghiu'mu'h:* 'cord' (Ha)
Nya. *ɲwɨɨ* 'creeper, vine' (D68,JL), *ɲwɨɨ* ~ *ɲwəə* (F)
Bra. *ɟməə* 'vine, rope' (F); *ɟimɨɨ maam* 'wire' (H), *ɟəmɨɨ* guuj 'Willughbeia cochinchinensis Pierre ex Pitard' (MT)
< >
PWB (TLT) 'vines, creepers' **ʔ(ə)mɯɯ.*
PWCB (PS1) 'cord, rope, string, vines' **ʔəmɯɯ.*
\\
PKatuic (TLT) **ʔ(ə)mɯɯ* 'vines, climbing plant, cord, rope, string'

Appendix A: semantic index of PWB lexicon

286.	**daw*	'able'
531.	**bɔɔj*	'accompany'
792.	**ɟuun*	'accompany'
196.	**plak*	'afternoon'
248.	**ɟaŋ*	'aim at'
299.	**t?pɛɛ*	'alcohol'
661.	**tooc*	'all, complete'
86.	**taam*	'along with, after'
924.	**bəəc*	'already, finished'
20.	**naa*	'animal (unknown type)'
934.	**təəl*	'answer'
659.	**smooc*	'ant'
154.	**trac*	'anus'
114.	**laap*	'apply paint'
918.	**luat*	'arm'
521.	**dɔɔ*	'armpit'
59.	**?aak*	'arms (of crossbow)'
124.	**laas*	'armspan, fathom'
260.	**ptap*	'arrange, prepare'
244.	**draŋ*	'arrow'
650.	**tɔŋ*	'arrow'
519.	**blɔɔ*	'ashes'
835.	**tuh*	'ashes'
17.	**laa*	'ask, request'
34.	**tŋaa*	'ask'
29.	**saa*	'aspect marker'
684.	**loom*	'assemble (people)'
744.	**huu*	'at, when'
528.	**tɔɔ*	'augment'
796.	**cuuŋ*	'axe'
814.	**buut*	'axe handle'
536.	**?əgɔɔk*	'baboon'
829.	**kuh*	'back (anat.)'
816.	**krkuut*	'back, spine'
644.	**krɔŋ*	'back edge of blade'
983.	**grəp*	'back basket'
227.	**p[ə]ran*	'bait, prey'
294.	**?ədɛɛ*	'bamboo (small type)'
503.	**niar*	'bamboo panelling'
254.	**t?baŋ*	'bamboo shoots'
440.	**diŋ*	'bamboo tube'
995.	**?[n/r]siɨ*	'bamboo'
546.	**rɔɔk*	'banana blossom'
1049.	**priɨt*	'banana'
968.	**ɟrəj*	'banyan tree'
176.	**ktaj*	'barb/sting (of bee)'
893.	**kual*	'bark (v.)'
543.	**hmbɔɔk*	'bark of tree'
48.	**draaj*	'barrel (of crossbow)'
705.	**kloos*	'basil'
93.	**[C]raaŋ*	'basket (large)'
585.	**?gɔ?*	'basket (small)'
76.	**ɟaal*	'basket (type of)'
678.	**hoom*	'bathe'
794.	**bnuuŋ*	'beak'
234.	**[t]paŋ*	'beam, plank'
302.	**kɲɛɛ*	'bean (small variety)'
45.	**cbaaj*	'bean/pea (type of)'
71.	**hntaak*	'bean'
285.	**ckaw*	'bear'
839.	**sɔk buk*	'beard, mustache'
937.	**bəəm*	'beat, fight'
760.	**?uuc*	'beckon with hand'
957.	**kəət*	'become, be (born)'
926.	**skəəc*	'bedbug'
582.	**krɔɔt*	'bee (type of)'

905. **nuar* 'before, first'
1090. **pɨt* 'behind'
962. **rə?* 'belch'
591. **rɔ?* 'bell for buffalo'
608. **pərɔh* 'bell for buffalo'
850. **trsuk* 'bellows'
686. **sdoon* 'bend, turn'
757. **kbuu?* 'bend/bow down'
679. **koon* 'bend'
396. **dii* 'benefactive particle'
714. **?go?* 'bent, crooked'
747. **bluu* 'betel'
747. **pəluu* 'betel'
427. **tih* 'big'
102. **kɬaaŋ* 'bird of prey'
1091. **cɨw* 'bird of prey'
345. **ceem* 'bird'
259. **kap* 'bite'
328. **crɛh* 'bite'
382. **dec* 'biting insect'
237. **?taŋ* 'bitter'
516. **ŋiaw* 'black'
734. **?joŋ* 'black'
25. **plaa* 'blade'
706. **pdoos* 'blame'
145. **hpa?* 'blanket'
263. **snap* 'blanket'
641. **glɔŋ* 'blind in one eye'
713. **soot* 'blind'
391. **kb[r]ɛh* 'blink'
84. **phaam* 'blood'
149. **la?* 'bloom (v.)'
699. **ksoor* 'blow nose'
680. **khloom* 'blow'
884. **ruac* 'blowfly'
649. **snɔŋ* 'blowpipe, straw'
782. **ɟruuk* 'boar'
778. **duuk* 'boat'
577. **mɔɔr* 'body hair'
1026. **sɨɨm* 'body hair'
730. **crok* 'body louse'
192. **cak* 'body, self'
873. **bus* 'boil (v. tr.)'
228. **tman* 'boil, abcess'
1031. **k[r]?tɨɨŋ* 'bone'
733. **trtok* 'brain'
493. **[C]tiaŋ* 'branch'
565. **kɔɔŋ* 'brass gong'
219. **mam* 'brave'
165. **plah* 'break (intr.)'
273. **?tat* 'break (string, stalks, etc.)'
206. **tkal* 'break stick (v.intr.)'
600. **dɔh* 'break'
612. **tɔh* 'breast'
938. **ɟhəəm* 'breathe'
561. **cnɔɔŋ* 'bridge'
168. **trah* 'bright, lighted'
970. **bək* 'broken'
708. **prnoos* 'broom'
290. **naw* 'brother-in-law'
813. **?əjuut* 'bruised'
843. **k?tuk* 'brush past'
1093. **krpɨw* 'buffalo'
514. **pəliaw* 'bulbul (bird)'
723. **coh* 'burn, ignite (smth.)'
74. **?raal* 'butterfly'
669. **trbook* 'buttock'
984. **kəp* 'bury, cover over'
921. **ruat* 'buy'
1079. **knɨŋ* 'cage'
911. **puas* 'calf (lower leg)'
571. **təlɔɔŋ* 'calf (lower leg)'
598. **cmɔh* 'call by name'
282. **braw* 'call, noise'
287. **kəlaw* 'call'
476. **dian* 'candle'
466. **kmbiak* 'carry in arms'
856. **bun* 'carry in basket'
642. **?əkɔŋ* 'carry in the mouth'
142. **ba?* 'carry on back'
58. **?raak* 'carry on pole'
378. **?mbre?* 'carry on shoulder pole'
795. **?ətuuŋ* 'carry on shoulder pole'
532. **kɔɔj* 'carry on shoulder'
191. **bak* 'carry over shoulder'
840. **p?duk* 'carry'

647. *pnɔŋ 'casting net'
376. *meew 'cat'
261. *rap 'catch, grab'
492. *kntiaŋ 'catfish (type of)'
278. *k?ɟat 'caulk'
711. *loot 'ceaselessly'
393. *k?ɟep 'centipede'
887. *?əkuaj 'chameleon'
161. *k?cah 'charcoal'
891. *kəhuaj 'charcoal'
631. *t?bɔk 'cheek'
691. *mooŋ 'cheek'
1062. *krɨk 'chest'
999. *brɨɨ 'chew'
498. *?iar 'chicken
554. *kɔɔn 'child'
44. *ɟam ŋaaj 'chilli pepper'
68. *cmaak 'chin, jaw'
956. *tak ?əəs 'chin'
387. *[?]rec 'chop (with axe)'
605. *kɔh 'chop, cut'
173. *c[ə]waj 'cicada'
1043. *pɨɨs 'citrus variety'
764. *kruuc 'citrus'
480. *wian 'civet'
1059. *dɨk 'climb'
257. *dap 'close, stop up'
184. *sbaj 'cloth'
89. *smbaan 'cloth'
129. *?aaw 'clothes
133. *haaw 'climb'
973. *[h/r]məl 'cloud'
780. *juuk 'cloud'
1057. *?lɨk 'cloudy (water)'
853. *kpum 'cluster, bunch (cl.)'
809. *tuur 'cobra'
955. *k[n]?təər 'cock's comb'
801. *tuuŋ 'coconut'
131. *braaw 'coconut'
670. *kool 'coil (rope)'
330. *hdɛh 'cold'
407. *gliim 'cold'
806. *h?uur 'cold (illness)'
123. *cnaas 'comb (n.)'
122. *caas 'comb (v.)'
415. *sniit 'comb'
1054. *bɨh 'come, arrive'
693. *rooŋ 'communal house/hall'
406. *pr[?]diil 'compare'
652. *p?tooc 'complete (v.tr.)'
776. *tru[ɯ/a]j 'cone'
750. *sruu 'cook (rice) in water'
348. *ceen 'cooked'
162. *kdah 'cooking pot/pan'
37. *[h/r]ŋaac 'cool'
323. *tɛ? 'copulate'
304. *ksɛɛ 'cord, string'
526. *s?bɔɔ 'corn'
468. *[?]biam 'corner of mouth'
854. *mum 'corner'
625. *k?sɔk 'corpse, ghost'
155. *?mah 'cotton fibre'
43. *braaj 'cotton thread'
619. *k?ɔ[ɔ]k 'cough'
134. *kaaw 'count'
497. *riap 'count'
1085. *klɨp 'cover (smth.)'
624. *krɔk 'cow'
81. *k?taam 'crab'
447. *[s]t[i/ɨ]r 'cricket'
13. *jaa daak 'crocodile'
1092. *krbɨw 'crocodile'
560. *clɔɔŋ 'cross over'
163. *knah snaa 'crossbow wire'
31. *snaa 'crossbow'
63. *k?aak 'crow'
205. *t[r]?bal 'cubit'
803. *t?puuŋ 'cucumber'
230. *[c]raŋ 'curly (hair)'
504. *ciat 'cut through'
167. *tah 'cut up'
386. *krec 'cut with scissors'
919. *puat 'cut, chop'
83. *paam 'cylindrical fishtrap'
436. *khin 'dare'
515. *?miaw 'dark (colour)'

215. **kəlam* 'dark'
712. **root* 'darkness'
226. **kman* 'daughter-in-law'
460. **miak* 'daughter-in-law'
186. **tŋaj* 'day'
870. **tuŋ* 'deaf'
820. **ɟruʔ* 'deep'
643. **klɔŋ* 'deep pool'
772. **ɟuuj* 'deer'
827. **cruh* 'descend'
1018. **tɨɨh* 'descend'
1048. **daak mɨɨt* 'dew'
789. **ɟmuul* 'dibble'
368. **keet* 'die'
379. **deʔ* 'different, other'
1036. **tɨɨp* 'dig/take out with hand'
157. **cah* 'dig'
722. **kmoʔ* 'dirt, grime'
147. **kɟaʔ* 'dirty'
467. **p[ə]riak* 'discharge, stick out'
936. **bəəm* 'do, make'
520. **cɔɔ* 'dog'
438. **ʔmiŋ* 'don't like/want'
556. **ʔŋɔɔŋ* 'don't'
567. **kmɔɔŋ* 'door'
602. **glɔh* 'doorway'
872. **k[ɯ/ə]r* 'dove'
450. **ɟit* 'draw (water)'
736. **pʔdoŋ* 'draw crossbow'
838. **pkuj* 'dream'
239. **caŋ* 'dress (timber)'
262. **sap* 'dress (v.)'
651. **[ʔ]kooc* 'dried, charred'
370. **ɲeet* 'drink (other than water)'
729. **ʔok* 'drink (water)'
1088. **sgɨr* 'drum'
788. **buul* 'drunk'
1034. **tɨɨŋ* 'dry (food in the sun)'
251. **praŋ* 'dry (season)'
212. **cram* 'dry'
253. **s[r]aŋ* 'dry'
1. **daa~*ʔədaa* 'duck'
841. **bruk* 'dust'
639. **[h/ʔ]kɔŋ* 'ear of rice'
453. **tɹpit* 'ear'
1086. **ŋɨp* 'early morning'
463. **tial* 'earring'
325. **pʔtɛh* 'earth, soil'
774. **ʔnuuj* 'earthworm'
798. **cl[uɯ/ɨɨ]ŋ* 'earwax'
5. **caa* 'eat (rice)'
636. **cɔŋ* 'eat rice'
1055. **pɨh* 'edge, bank'
864. **duŋ* 'eel'
300. **kəlɛɛ* 'egg'
987. **trəp* 'eggplant'
88. **thaam* 'eight'
489. **kiaŋ* 'elbow'
50. **jaaj* 'elder sibling'
55. **saaj* 'elder sibling'
314. **ʔɛʔ* 'elder sister'
912. **ruas* 'elephant'
78. **kmaal* 'embarrassed'
756. **krʔbuʔ* 'embrace'
589. **klɔʔ* 'emerge'
364. **ceer* 'employ, hire'
611. **sɔh* 'empty'
289. **maw* 'enough'
878. **mut* 'enter'
1056. **trbɨʔ~*ʔmbɨʔ* 'evening'
1084. **kɨp* 'every'
199. **wak* 'exchange'
420. **ʔic* 'excrement'
859. **wun* 'existential verb'
1016. **ɲɨɨh* 'exit'
281. **pat, *tpat* 'extinguish'
277. **mat* 'eye'
634. **bɔŋ* 'fall down'
403. **kliih* 'fall'
834. **ruh* 'fall'
746. **knuu* 'family'
971. **pək* 'fan'
47. **cŋaaj* 'far'
685. **phoom* 'fart'
229. **baŋ* 'fast, quickly'
404. **riik* 'fat (person)'

923. **bəəʔ* 'father'
953. **bəəp* 'father'
110. **[ʔ]ba[a]p* 'father'
720. **həmoʔ* 'fear (v.)'
217. **kmam* 'fear'
797. **duuŋ* 'fear'
116. **s[r]laap* 'feather'
469. **ciam* 'feed, offer'
742. **[ʔ]juu* 'female (animal)'
667. **gook* 'female animal'
569. **rpɔɔŋ* 'fence'
687. **ʔətooɲ* 'fern'
628. **pɔk* 'fig tree'
52. **laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)'
885. **trpuac* 'finger'
389. **ceh* 'finished; already'
657. **looc* 'finished'
860. **ʔuɲ* 'fire'
42. **blaaj* 'firefly'
660. **təlooc* 'firewood'
321. **ɲɛʔ* 'firm'
15. **kaa* 'fish'
1011. **trɨɨ* 'fish'
60. **blaak* 'fish (type of)'
3. **braa* 'fish trap (type of)'
876. **ʔər[ɯ/ɨ]t* 'fish trap'
41. **ʔəsaaj* 'fish w. hook & line'
362. **ʔeer* 'fish with net'
363. **ʔneer* 'fishing net'
949. **mbrəəŋ* 'five days in future'
950. **ndrəəŋ* 'five days in past'
951. **səəŋ* 'five'
94. **blaaŋ* 'flash of light'
868. **[h/k]luŋ* 'flat (land)'
1006. **smɨɨ* 'flat, bald'
127. **maat* 'flesh'
334. **knɛh* 'flintstone'
334. **tnɛh* 'flintstone'
823. **luc* 'flood'
935. **təəl* 'float'
375. **sleew* 'flow (v.)'
768. **luuh* 'flow'
1041. **pɨɨr* 'flower'
892. **ruaj* 'fly (insect)'
267. **par* 'fly (v.)'
152. **paʔ* 'flying lemur'
1007. **smɨɨ* 'flying lemur'
724. **[h/k]ʔoh* 'foam, bubbles'
783. **kmuuk* 'fog, mist'
913. **ʔuat* 'fog'
666. **tooj* 'follow, accompany'
444. **tiŋ* 'following, next'
8. **cnaa* 'food'
107. **smaaŋ* 'food tray'
1078. **ɟɨŋ* 'foot'
1023. **trŋɨɨl* 'forehead'
966. **brəj* 'forest'
430. **bil* 'forget'
1030. **wɨɨɲ* 'forget'
1035. **trpɨɨŋ* 'fork(ed)'
896. **ndruan* 'four (days/years) in past'
894. **mbruan* 'four days in future'
897. **puan* 'four'
635. **cɔɔ blɔŋ* 'fox'
551. **sʔɔɔm* 'fragrant'
412. **kiit* 'frog'
781. **ɟuuk* 'frog'
1040. **ŋɨɨr* 'front'
180. **plaj* 'fruit (generic)'
662. **[ʔ]mooj* 'fruit fly'
256. **tʔbaŋ* 'fruit'
324. **phɛʔ* 'full, sated'
439. **biŋ* 'full'
18. **maa* 'future marker'
280. **pnat* 'gall, bile'
793. **suun* 'garden'
512. **ʔiaw* 'gastric juice of cattle'
900. **kuaŋ* 'gibbon'
209. **ʔənam* 'gift'
1002. **kɲɨɨ* 'ginger'
596. **brɔh* 'girl, young woman'
208. **ʔam* 'give'
322. **rɛʔ* 'go'
1027. **t[r]ʔɨɨn* 'goitre'
356. **[ɣ/j]eeŋ* 'gold'
487. **ɟiaŋ* 'gold'

408. **ciiŋ* 'gong (type of)'
562. **gɔɔŋ* 'gong'
143. **caʔ* 'good'
471. **niam* 'good'
985. **rəp* 'good'
689. **kʔjooŋ* 'gourd'
775. **pluuj* 'gourd'
284. **caw* 'grandchild'
518. **ʔjɔɔ* 'grandfather'
395. **jaʔ ʔii* 'grandmother'
141. **[ʔ]jaʔ* 'grandparent'
274. **bat* 'grass'
36. **ʔraac* 'grasshopper'
991. **ʔətəw* 'grave'
240. **caŋ* 'great-grand(kin)'
381. **cec* 'great-great-grandkin'
317. **kʔcɛʔ* 'green, unripe'
527. **kɔɔ* 'grey (hair)'
457. **kliah* 'groin'
104. **kpaaŋ* 'group of people, animals'
352. **tr[ee/ii]n* 'grub'
665. **tm[oo\ɔɔ]j* 'guest'
443. **[k/ʔ]siŋ* 'gums'
128. **snaat* 'gun'
462. **prial* 'hail'
630. **sɔk* 'hair'
656. **kbooc* 'hairbun'
1073. **trɲim* 'hammer, mallet'
969. **təj* 'hand'
963. **[hn]ləh* 'hand of bananas'
807. **hnuur* 'hand of bananas (large)'
573. **tɔɔŋ* 'handle; cl. for tools'
6. **cdaa* 'handspan'
194. **cʔbak* 'hang'
847. **s[rn]uk* 'happy'
925. **cʔəəc* 'happy'
737. **k[h]oŋ* 'hard'
583. **sɔɔt* 'harvest (v.)'
941. **rʔəəm* 'hate'
421. **bic* 'have (thing/ability)'
293. **ʔɛɛ* 'he/she/it, that (near)'
812. **tuus* 'head'
981. **səŋ* 'hear'
976. **ʔtəŋ* 'hear'
800. **plaj tuuŋ* 'heart'
910. **nuas* 'heart'
218. **kn[a\ə]m* 'hearth'
1067. **trbɨl* 'hearth'
1061. **kʔɟɨk* 'heavy'
933. **kʔdəəl* 'heel'
550. **phɔɔm* 'help'
297. **pnɛɛ* 'here'
540. **dɔɔk* 'hide smth.'
697. **koor* 'high ground'
738. **ɟroŋ* 'high, tall'
738. **ɟruuŋ* 'high, tall'
566. **kɔɔŋ* 'hill slope'
732. **sok* 'hit with fist'
990. **[ʔ/hə]bət* 'hit, strike'
727. **roh* 'hit'
1071. **tɨm* 'hit'
1009. **tii* 'hither downwards'
676. **boom* 'hogplum'
979. **rəŋ* 'hold, grasp'
482. **ciaŋ* 'hold'
831. **luh* 'hole (cavity)'
552. **trɔɔm* 'hole (perforation)'
120. **ŋaar* 'honeybee (small)'
880. **sut* 'honeybee'
695. **kɟ[oo\ɔɔ]p* 'hoof'
99. **gnaaŋ* 'horizontal beam'
534. **t[ʔ]kɔɔj* 'horn (of animal)'
358. **sneeŋ* 'horn'
557. **ʔɔɔŋ* 'hornet'
337. **sɛh* 'horse'
575. **ɟɔɔp* 'horsefly'
717. **ʔtoʔ* 'hot; heat of the sun'
86. **snaam* 'house'
1074. **[ʔ]mɨŋ* 'how long, when?'
402. **siiʔ* 'how many/much'
236. **ʔjaŋ* 'how'
216. **klam* 'hundred'
920. **pŋuat* 'hungry'
241. **daŋ* 'hunt'
522. **klɔɔ* 'husband'
1060. **dɨk* 'husk, bran'

308. **phɛɛ* 'husked rice'
188. **ʔaɨ* 'I'
159. **dah* 'if, when'
719. **hoʔ* 'in, at (locative)'
869. **pluŋ* 'inflate'
172. **[s/c]kaj* 'in-law'
475. **cian* 'insert'
865. **knuŋ* 'inside'
568. **psɔɔŋ* 'insult, scold'
1072. **kɨn* 'intend'
54. **ŋaaj* 'interrogative pronoun'
200. **wak* 'intersection of roads'
67. **klaak* 'intestines, abdomen'
82. **maam* 'iron'
1010. **tmɨɨ* 'iron bladed axe'
505. **hkiat* 'itch; scabies'
538. **blɔɔk* 'ivory'
491. **kriaŋ* 'jambolan (black plum)'
944. **təəm* 'jar for wine'
100. **kaaŋ* 'jaw'
544. **lɔɔk* 'kapok fibre'
751. **truu* 'kapok'
367. **krʔceet* 'kill'
762. **cuuc* 'kin term'
603. **[h]mɔh* 'kin'
673. **trkool* 'knee'
414. **piit* 'knife'
601. **gɔh* 'knock'
916. **kuat* 'knot'
606. **lɔh* 'know'
607. **nɔh* 'know'
842. **duk* 'know'
245. **graŋ* 'lacquer'
559. **ʔrɔɔŋ* 'ladder, stair'
593. **ʔɔh* 'ladle (v.)'
360. **kleeŋ* 'lake, pond'
4. **braa* 'large knife'
242. **dmaŋ* 'last night'
283. **brnaw* 'later time'
75. **cʔaal* 'laugh'
587. **cnʔtɔʔ* 'lazy'
72. **traak* 'lead (metal)'
1064. **tɨk* 'lead with rope'
10. **slaa* 'leaf'
483. **ciaŋ* 'lean to/on one side'
940. **pləəm* 'leech (land)'
947. **gləəŋ* 'leech (water)'
455. **gliw* 'leech'
513. **cʔiaw* 'left (side)'
56. **sraaj* 'lemongrass'
12. **hwaa* 'lemur'
343. **hmeel* 'level, flat'
461. **dial* 'lick'
982. **kdəp* 'lid; close lid'
837. **kuj* 'lie down (to sleep)'
754. **hmuuʔ* 'lie, deceit'
779. **huuk* 'lie, prevaricate'
1063. **pʔdɨk* 'lift, raise'
1021. **[hə]jɨ[ɨ]k* 'lift'
96. **braaŋ* 'light of dawn'
898. **tʔbuan* 'light fire'
655. **hɟ[oo/əə]c* 'light weight'
410. **liip ~*liap* 'lightning'
24. **paa* 'like, as'
698. **kpoor* 'lime (chalk)'
901. **buar* 'lips'
298. **cəhɛɛ* 'listen'
151. **naʔ* 'live, remain at; still, yet'
939. **kləəm* 'liver'
126. **jaat* 'load (crossbow)'
1075. **bɨŋ* 'locative (?)'
144. **daʔ* 'locative particle'
46. **cnaaj* 'loincloth'
861. **duŋ* 'long time'
715. **ʔgoh* 'long'
106. **raaŋ ~*rəəŋ* 'look at'
563. **rlɔɔŋ* 'loose (clothes etc.)'
903. **hjuar* 'lose (something)'
171. **caj* 'louse'
694. **tmo[o]ŋ* 'love'
959. **məət* 'love'
808. **kuur* 'lover'
728. **srsoh* 'lungs'
1020. **srɨɨj* 'maggot'
709. **troos* 'male (animal)'
361. **kleeŋ* 'male (bird)'

523. **kəlɔɔ* 'male (person)'
57. **swaaj* 'mango'
398. **rnii* 'manner, type'
740. **ʔuu* 'many, much'
405. **biil* 'mat (woven)'
271. **was* 'measure'
275. **bat* 'meat, game'
291. **traw* 'meat'
221. **tnam* 'medicine'
836. **trmuh* 'meet, greet'
967. **[k]dəj* 'middle'
315. **bɛʔ* 'Miss, Mrs. (address term)'
811. **ʔruus* 'mix, blend'
731. **prok* 'mix together'
1024. **knɨɨm* 'molar tooth'
584. **trkɔɔt* 'monitor lizard'
668. **ŋook* 'monkey'
456. **niw* 'monkey'
958. **kəət* 'moon (new)'
175. **khaj* 'moon, month'
548. **hɔɔm* 'more than'
1037. **cɨɨr* 'more than'
588. **crɔʔ* 'morning'
203. **tʔpal* 'mortar'
909. **muas* 'mosquito'
342. **meeʔ* 'mother'
1013. **mɨɨʔ* 'mother'
787. **pʔtuul* 'mound, hill'
743. **bruu* 'mountain'
1068. **bnɨm* 'mountain'
664. **krooj* 'mousedeer'
92. **ʔmaaŋ* 'mouth'
392. **trmeh* 'moving'
945. **ʔəən* 'much, many'
1052. **dɨʔ* 'much, many'
629. **phɔk* 'mud'
752. **tuu* 'mud'
586. **ɲɔʔ* 'muntjak (barking deer)'
371. **pseet* 'mushroom'
458. **krniah* 'nail/claw'
819. **ɲuʔ* 'name'
574. **ʔ[r]ɔɔp* 'narrow'
272. **ʔhat* 'narrow'
506. **k[ʔ]diat* 'narrow'
622. **klɔk* 'navel'
264. **thap* 'near'
640. **hrlɔŋ* 'neck'
844. **ɲuk* 'necklace'
153. **ta[alʔ]* 'negative'
555. **mɔɔn* 'nephew'
683. **ksoom* 'nest'
130. **ʔnaaw* 'new'
247. **maŋ* 'night'
437. **mbrin* 'nine (days) in future'
435. **cin* 'nine'
312. **tmɛɛ* 'nocturnal flying animal'
316. **kʔcɛʔ* 'node of bamboo'
832. **muh* 'nose'
422. **ʔih* 'not'
477. **kʔbian* 'numb'
833. **puh* 'nurse, suckle'
9. **crwaa* 'oar; row with loose oar'
769. **ruuh* 'occurrence'
121. **saar* 'odour, smell'
846. **puk* 'oil, fat'
148. **kraʔ* 'old (person)'
753. **ʔ[uu\ɔ]ʔ* 'older brother'
773. **muuj* 'one'
30. **saa* 'oneself'
470. **kʔdiam* 'onions/garlic'
930. **pəək* 'open (v. tr.)'
11. **haa* 'open mouth'
496. **priap* 'organise'
946. **bəən* 'other (persons)'
187. **tsaj~*psaj* 'otter'
1032. **pɨɨŋ* 'over (smth.); summit'
16. **kəlaa* 'own(er)'
103. **klaaŋ* 'palm, sole'
108. **trpaaŋ* 'palm, sole'
65. **[C]caak* 'pandanus'
785. **bnjuul* 'pangolin'
866. **kruŋ* 'papaya'
98. **daaŋ* 'part, open'
510. **tiat* 'parrot'
252. **prnaŋ* 'partition'
700. **moor* 'pass underneath'

570. **sɔɔŋ* 'pay'
61. **braak* 'peacock'
908. **kr[ua/ɔɔ]s* 'pebble'
623. **klɔk* 'peck/dig at'
929. **ləək* 'peel (v.)'
541. **gɔɔk* 'pen'
590. **lɔʔ* 'penis'
265. **ʔhar* 'peppery'
26. **raa* 'person (cl.)'
875. **bnus~*bnih* 'person/people'
169. **ʔraj* 'pestle'
64. **kəhaak* 'phlegm'
336. **pɛh* 'pick (fruit)'
366. **cʔbeet* 'pick/pinch with fingers'
597. **cɔh* 'pierce, chisel out'
914. **cuat* 'pierce'
871. **cur* 'pig'
786. **bruul* 'pigeon'
777. **buuk* 'pile, mound'
249. **ɟraŋ* 'pillar, post'
932. **g[n]əəl tuus* 'pillow'
857. **mun* 'pimples'
384. **kʔdec* 'pinch, pinch off'
383. **gec* 'pinch'
749. **pnuu* 'placenta'
418. **miʔ* 'plain (food)'
235. **traŋ* 'plain (geog.)'
231. **ksaŋ* 'plait rope'
986. **təp* 'plant, transplant'
213. **dam* 'plant (v.)'
525. **rɔɔ* 'play stringed instrument'
906. **pcuar* 'plow (v.)'
710. **cʔoot* 'point (with finger)'
288. **kraw* 'poison for killing fish'
179. **praj* 'poison'
346. **kɲeem* 'porcupine'
333. **[ ]lɛh* 'portion'
146. **jaʔ* 'pound (rice)'
339. **tʔpɛh* 'pound rice'
627. **mɔk* 'pounded immature rice'
355. **heeŋ* 'pour, spill'
377. **tmeew* 'pregnant'
1000. **hɨɨ* 'pronoun'
615. **bɔk* 'pronoun (?)'
35. **waa* 'pronoun (?)'
954. **c[r]əəp* 'pronoun (3rd person)'
748. **muu* 'pronoun (plural)'
250. **paŋ* 'pull shut'
195. **ɲak* 'pull'
810. **ʔuus* 'pull, drag'
994. **stəw* 'pus'
877. **crut* 'push'
818. **cuʔ* 'put, place'
326. **cɛh* 'put (in)'
961. **dəʔ* 'put, keep'
989. **tmər* 'quarrel'
638. **dɔŋ* 'rabbit, hare'
997. **ʔmɨɨ* 'rain'
409. **cʔdiiŋ* 'rainbow'
1077. **[c/s]nɨŋ* 'rainy (season)'
1076. **brɨŋ* 'raise head'
1038. **ksɨɨr* 'rake'
301. **knɛɛ* 'rat'
309. **rɛɛ* 'rattan'
431. **ɲil* 'raw'
204. **sga[a]l* 'recognise'
158. **cah* 'red'
66. **kʔdaak* 'reheat food'
758. **pl[uu/o]ʔ* 'release (crossbow wire)'
915. **huat* 'remove, uproot'
473. **prniam* 'repair'
351. **teen* 'reprimand (v.)'
481. **[ʔ]miaŋ* 'request'
266. **ɟar* 'resin, sap'
1004. **lɨɨ* 'resounding'
445. **wɨŋ* 'return'
1051. **cɨʔ* 'return'
207. **hwal* 'revolve'
1042. **rmɨɨs* 'rhinoceros'
166. **prah* 'rib; leaf vein'
578. **pɔɔr* 'rice (cooked)'
327. **cɛh* 'rice (unhusked)'
474. **ʔwian* 'ricefield (wet)'
425. **ɟih* 'ride (v.)'
7. **cmaa* 'right side'
499. **[t]biar* 'rim, edge

509. **srʔbiat* 'ring'
852. **dum* 'ripe, red'
170. **bnaj* 'river'
805. **truuŋ* 'road, path'
825. **buh* 'roast'
696. **roop* 'roof beams'
648. **pnɔŋ* 'roof panels'
790. **tmpuul* 'roof'
105. **praaŋ* 'roof beam'
202. **cntal* 'roofing thatch'
112. **kaap* 'roofing panel battons'
459. **riah* 'root'
465. **rwial* 'rotate, encircle'
716. **soʔ* 'rotten'
547. **[C]pɔɔm* 'round (objects)'
863. **buŋ* 'round container'
851. **ʔum* 'row, paddle'
140. **trjaaw* 'run'
993. **[C]dəw* 'run'
49. **haaj* 'salivate'
595. **bɔh* 'salt'
214. **ham* 'salty'
1008. **tii* 'same manner/type'
39. **p[ə]haac* 'sand'
479. **rian* 'say, tell'
721. **kmoʔ* 'scaly skin'
883. **kruac* 'scratch (v)'
621. **kbɔk* 'scratch, rake'
1046. **krɨit* 'scratch'
255. **taŋ* 'section (between nodes)'
799. **kluuŋ* 'section/node (of bamboo)'
190. **taɨ* 'see'
862. **ʔnkuŋ* 'seed'
388. **tec* 'sell'
332. **kɛh* 'serow'
27. **rŋaa* 'sesame'
965. **p[ə/a]h* 'seven'
441. **jiŋ* 'sew'
488. **jriaŋ* 'sexual intercourse'
1053. **hʔih* 'shade, shadow'
671. **srmool* 'shadow'
454. **hwit* 'shake (self)'
424. **kdih* 'shake/stamp up and down'
907. **ʔtuas* 'shallow'
895. **muan* 'shaman'
69. **paak* 'share, distribute'
879. **mut* 'sharp (cut)'
115. **sraap* 'sharpen'
580. **sɔɔr* 'sheath'
830. **kruh* 'shell, carapace'
344. **kheel* 'shield'
258. **hap* 'shirt'
233. **paŋ* 'shoot'
319. **lɛʔ* 'short (length)'
109. **daap* 'short, low'
899. **cruaŋ* 'short hair, fur'
741. **[ʔə]duu* 'short time ago'
79. **paal* 'shoulder'
804. **trnuuŋ* 'shoulder pole'
620. **kjɔk* 'shrew'
633. **ʔə[c/j]ɔŋ* 'shrimp (freshwater)'
347. **kseem* 'shrub (type of)'
446. **[pə]lip* 'shut (eyes)'
417. **jiʔ* 'sick'
500. **kciar* 'sideways, to one side
197. **prak* 'silver'
824. **luc, *lic* 'sink out of sight'
822. **huc* 'sip'
1045. **hɨ[ɨ]t* 'sip, inhale'
745. **kuu* 'sit, dwell'
549. **kɔɔm, *kuam* 'sit'
292. **traw* 'six'
922. **sruat* 'skin'
101. **kdaaŋ* 'skirt'
494. **liaŋ* 'skull, shell'
303. **krɛɛ* 'sky'
357. **pleeŋ* 'sky'
1069. **krɨm* 'sky'
164. **pah* 'slap, strike'
160. **dah* 'slap'
874. **mus* 'slash forest for field'
276. **cat* 'slash, stab'
672. **sool* 'slave'
1083. **[hn]kip* 'sleep while standing'
225. **hŋan* 'sleep'
32. **sraa* 'slender'

490. **kəliaŋ* 'sliding bolt lock'
485. **sliaŋ* 'slip(pery)'
397. **k[r]dii* 'slow'
385. **kec* 'small (thing)'
318. **kɛʔ,*kiʔ* 'small (thing/amount)'
845. **muk* 'smell (smth.); nosekiss'
703. **toor* 'smell bad'
978. **ɟrəŋ* 'smoke, sun dry (meat)'
770. **ʔɲuuj* 'smoke'
564. **kjɔɔŋ* 'snail'
423. **bih* 'snake'
390. **ceh* 'sneeze'
784. **srŋuuk* 'snore'
222. **tram* 'soak'
394. **ɟer* 'soak'
224. **[ʔ]d[a/e/o]n* 'soft'
1005. **[p]nɨɨ* 'some(thing)'
137. **psaaw* 'son-in-law'
238. **braŋ* 'soot'
1050. **srɨɨw* 'soup'
755. **ɟuuʔ* 'sour
943. **təəm* 'source; earlier state'
718. **tɨɨʔ coʔ* 'south'
38. **graac* 'sow (seed)'
888. **cuaj* 'sow (seed)'
964. **brəh* 'sow (seed)'
472. **[d/ɟ]rɨam* 'spade, mattock'
77. **cʔbaal* 'span of thumb to index finger'
539. **blɔɔk* 'speak'
542. **hɔɔk* 'spear (n.)'
609. **pɔh* 'spear (v.)'
637. **crɔŋ* 'spike'
632. **tmɔk* 'spirit'
156. **brah* 'spirit'
725. **kʔcoh* 'spit (v.)'
150. **laʔ* 'spit out'
1017. **pɨɨh* 'split'
692. **nooŋ* 'sponge gourd'
890. **huaj* 'spoon'
553. **hɔɔn* 'sprout (v.)'
136. **cnaaw* 'spur (of fowl)'
917. **kʔbuat* 'squeeze in hand'
511. **wiat* 'squeeze, distort'
279. **pat* 'squeeze, wring'
369. **deet* 'squeeze, wring'
545. **prɔɔk* 'squirrel'
341. **c[ɛ/e]t* 'stab'
767. **cuuh* 'stab'
977. **ɟəŋ* 'stand'
579. **ptɔɔr* 'star'
802. **tmuuŋ* 'thief'
739. **toŋ, *tuuŋ* 'steal (v.)'
735. **coŋ* 'steam (v.)'
269. **tba[a]r* 'sticky (rice)'
948. **krəəŋ* 'sticky (rice)'
980. **rəŋ* 'stiff'
174. **kəlaj* 'sting of insect'
331. **ɟɛh* 'sting with pain'
1066. **pʔdɨl* 'stomach'
529. **tmɔɔ* 'stone'
243. **d[r]aŋ* 'straight'
604. **jɔh* 'straight'
975. **cəŋ* 'straight'
359. **srleeŋ* 'straw'
599. **cnɔh* 'stream, creek'
931. **təwəək* 'stride'
338. **tɛh* 'strike'
502. **siar* 'string (beads etc.)'
952. **rəəŋ* 'strong emotion'
246. **klaŋ* 'strong'
704. **kʔtoos* 'stub, kick'
972. **ʔŋəl* 'stump of tree'
618. **ɟɔk* 'suck, inhale'
821. **puʔ* 'suckle'
132. **kʔtaaw* 'sugarcane'
1028. **lɨɨn* 'swallow (v.)'
701. **phoor* 'sweat'
707. **poos* 'sweep'
80. **ʔŋaam* 'sweet'
270. **ʔas* 'swell, swollen'
311. **srɛɛ* 'swidden field'
1019. **bəmɨɨj* 'swidden field'
1039. **mɨɨr* 'swidden field'
310. **rɛɛ* 'swim'
828. **ɟuh daak* 'swim'
139. **taaw* 'sword'

858. **plun* 'tadpole'
533. **sɔɔj* 'tail'
613. **tɔh* 'take off'
616. **cɔk* 'take'
429. **ʔmbil* 'tamarind'
95. **blaaŋ* 'tasteless'
1070. **ɲim* 'tasty'
478. **prian* 'teach'
70. **saak* 'tear (v. trns)'
380. **təl[e/ii]ʔ* 'tease'
451. **mbrit* 'ten (days) in future'
452. **ndrit* 'ten (days) in past'
449. **cit* 'ten'
185. **[s]saj* 'tendon'
663. **[C]mooj* 'tentacle, feeler'
501. **kntiar* 'termite'
849. **ka[N] truk* 'termite'
135. **klaaw* 'testicles'
400. **tii* 'that/there (distant)'
592. **tɔʔ* 'that/there yonder'
771. **buuj* 'that'
40. **tŋaac* 'thatch grass'
419. **tiʔ* 'there yonder'
295. **ʔmɛɛ* 'they; generic 3p'
974. **kʔbəl* 'thick'
992. **bləw* 'thigh'
1033. **sʔtiiŋ* 'thin'
1044. **ŋiis* 'think'
177. **ŋaj* 'third person pronoun'
486. **h[ə]riaŋ* 'thirsty'
320. **nɛʔ* 'this (near)'
296. **ʔnɛɛ*, **nɛɛ* 'this'
434. **ʔin* 'this'
14. **ɲrlaa* 'thorn'
223. **ban* 'thousand'
428. **[s/h]lik* 'thousand'
91. **trnaaɲ* 'thread'
306. **ndrɛɛ* 'three (days) in past'
305. **mbrɛɛ* 'three days in future'
307. **pɛɛ* 'three'
988. **hwər* 'throw'
198. **tak* 'throw away'
646. **pɔŋ* 'throw, cast'
517. **piaw* 'throw'
329. **krɛɛ dɛh* 'thunderbolt'
508. **piat* 'tick'
1029. **həliiŋ* 'ticklish'
1058. **bik* 'tie'
1003. **klii* 'tiger'
119. **ktaar* 'timber boards'
610. **rɔh* 'timber framed structure'
889. **duaj* 'timber wedge or brace'
654. **dooc* 'tip, end'
826. **cuh* 'tired'
85. **saam* 'tired'
416. **tiiw* 'title for woman'
614. **ʔrɔk* 'toad'
353. **ʔreeŋ* 'together with'
178. **ŋaj* 'tomorrow'
507. **lpiat* 'tongue'
373. **seet* 'too much'
413. **k[ə]wiit* 'tool of some kind'
1081. **piŋ* 'tooth'
464. **wial* 'top of head'
626. **lɔk* 'top of neck, pillar etc.'
960. **tbəət* 'touch, feel'
927. **həəj* 'towards'
350. **peen* 'trample, tread'
855. **tum* 'trap (n.)'
193. **dak* 'trap'
942. **təəm* 'tree trunk'
349. **ɲeen* 'trigger of crossbow'
572. **tbɔɔŋ* 'trough'
530. **trɔɔ* 'true, correct'
791. **buum* 'tuber'
340. **wɛh* 'turn away, avoid'
432. **wil* 'turn, spin'
33. **tʔpaa* 'turtle'
928. **ʔntəək* 'turtle'
484. **kniaŋ* 'tusk, fang'
448. **bit* 'twist, turn'
22. **ndraa* 'two (days) in past'
19. **mbraa* 'two (days) in the future'
117. **baar* 'two'
653. **co[o]c* 'uncle (younger)'
426. **mih* 'uncle, aunt'

399. **ɲii* 'uncle/aunt'
682. **kroom* 'underneath'
1089. **bɨt* 'unfold, stretch out'
335. **lɛh* 'untie'
1080. **ʔniŋ* 'uphill/upstream'
765. **tuuc* 'uproot, pull out'
681. **knoom* 'urinate'
675. **ʔnoom* 'urine'
374. **teet* 'vagina'
354. **[c/tr]deeŋ* 'venus'
411. **tiir* 'veranda'
125. **ʔmaat* 'very; real'
220. **pnam* 'village'
848. **sruk* 'village'
1094. **ɲmɨw* 'vine'
232. **naɲ* 'visit'
1012. **ʔtɨiʔ* 'vomit'
1047. **mɨɨt* 'vulture'
535. **tnɔɔj* 'waist'
211. **cam* 'wait, guard'
182. **raj* 'wake up (v.intr.)'
181. **praj* 'wake up (v.tr.)'
1082. **srlɨŋ* 'wake up'
1001. **jɨɨ* 'wake'
617. **dɔk,*tʔdɔk* 'walk'
365. **hwe[e]r* 'wander'
688. **ŋooɲ* 'want smth.'
201. **bal* 'war'
998. **blɨɨ* 'wash (face)'
761. **htu[u]c* 'wash (hands)'
28. **sʔtaa* 'wash (things)'
138. **raaw* 'wash (things)'
726. **roh* 'wash clothes'
702. **tʔoor* 'wasp'
62. **daak* 'water'
882. **buac* 'water gourd'
867. **luŋ* 'water hole'
97. **[C]laaŋ* 'water pipe, spout'
442. **ɲriŋ* 'wax'
21. **naa* 'we'
23. **ɲaa* 'we'
53. **ŋaaj* 'we'
996. **[ʔ]jɨɨ* 'we two'
2. **baa* 'we two'
1087. **sɨp* 'wear smth. in ear'
90. **taaɲ* 'weave'
1025. **ɲɨɨm* 'weep'
581. **kmɔɔt* 'weevil'
904. **muar* 'weevil'
759. **[s]ɲu[u/a]ʔ* 'wet'
73. **trʔdaak* 'wet'
881. **hʔuac* 'whistle (v.)'
537. **ʔbɔɔk* 'white'
886. **tuac* 'whittle'
495. **siaŋ* 'whittle (bamboo)'
1015. **dɨɨh* 'wide'
51. **kmaaj* 'widow'
401. **trii* 'wife'
690. **knsooŋ* 'wild cattle'
1022. **kəjɨɨl* 'wind'
268. **pnar* 'wing'
113. **klaap* 'winged ant'
674. **ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)'
433. **trwil* 'winnowing basket'
815. **ɲuut* 'wipe'
817. **suut* 'wipe'
558. **ʔlɔɔŋ* 'wood, timber'
677. **coom* 'wrap, cover'
576. **sɔɔp* 'wrap'
902. **cuar* 'write'
763. **juuc* 'wrong'
645. **pɔŋ* 'yam'
111. **haap* 'yawn'
524. **kmɔɔ* 'year'
766. **buuh* 'yeast (for wine)'
372. **rmeet* 'yellow'
183. **saj* 'yester(day/year)'
1014. **tɨiʔ* 'yonder below speaker'
118. **ɲaar* 'you (dual)'
313. **wɛɛ* 'you (plural)'
189. **saɨ* 'you (sg.)'
210. **dam* 'young man'
1065. **tnɨk* 'young man'
594. **ʔɔh* 'younger sibling'

Appendix B: index of PWB lexicon by initial consonant

945. **ʔəən* 'much, many'
633. **ʔə[c/ɟ]ɔŋ* 'shrimp (freshwater)'
1. **ʔədaa* 'duck'
294. **ʔədɛɛ* 'bamboo (small type)'
536. **ʔəgɔɔk* 'baboon'
813. **ʔəjuut* 'bruised'
642. **ʔəkɔŋ* 'carry in the mouth'
887. **ʔəkuaj* 'chameleon'
209. **ʔənam* 'gift'
876. **ʔər[u/ɨ]t* 'fish trap'
41. **ʔəsaaj* 'fish w. hook & line'
991. **ʔətəw* 'grave'
687. **ʔətooŋ* 'fern'
795. **ʔətuuŋ* 'carry on shoulder pole'
188. **ʔaɨ* 'I'
59. **ʔaak* 'arms (of crossbow)'
129. **ʔaaw* 'clothes
208. **ʔam* 'give'
270. **ʔas* 'swell, swollen'
537. **ʔbɔɔk* 'white'
557. **ʔɔɔŋ* 'hornet'
593. **ʔɔh* 'ladle (v.)'
594. **ʔɔh* 'younger sibling'
314. **ʔɛʔ* 'elder sister'
293. **ʔɛɛ* 'he/she/it, that (near)'
362. **ʔeer* 'fish with net'
585. **ʔgɔʔ* 'basket (small)'
714. **ʔgoʔ* 'bent, crooked'
715. **ʔgoh* 'long'
265. **ʔhar* 'peppery'
272. **ʔhat* 'narrow'
498. **ʔiar* 'chicken
512. **ʔiaw* 'gastric juice of cattle'
420. **ʔic* 'excrement'
422. **ʔih* 'not'
434. **ʔin* 'this'
236. **ʔjaŋ* 'how'
518. **ʔjɔɔ* 'grandfather'
734. **ʔjoŋ* 'black'
1057. **ʔlɨk* 'cloudy (water)'
558. **ʔlɔɔŋ* 'wood, timber'
997. **ʔmɨɨ* 'rain'
92. **ʔmaaŋ* 'mouth'
125. **ʔmaat* 'very; real'
155. **ʔmah* 'cotton fibre'
429. **ʔmbil* 'tamarind'
1056. **ʔmbɨʔ* 'evening'
378. **ʔmbreʔ* 'carry on shoulder pole'
295. **ʔmɛɛ* 'they; generic 3p'
438. **ʔmiŋ* 'don't like/want'
515. **ʔmiaw* 'dark (colour)'
1080. **ʔniŋ* 'uphill/upstream'
995. **ʔ[n/r]sɨɨ* 'bamboo'
130. **ʔnaaw* 'new'
296. **ʔnɛɛ,*nɛɛ* 'this'
363. **ʔneer* 'fishing net'
862. **ʔnkuŋ* 'seed'
675. **ʔnoom* 'urine'
928. **ʔntəək* 'turtle'
774. **ʔnuuj* 'earthworm'
556. **ʔɲɔɔŋ* 'don't'
770. **ʔɲuuj* 'smoke'
972. **ʔŋəl* 'stump of tree'
80. **ʔŋaam* 'sweet'
729. **ʔok* 'drink (water)'
674. **ʔoom* 'winnow (rice)'

36. **ʔraac* 'grasshopper'
58. **ʔraak* 'carry on pole'
74. **ʔraal* 'butterfly'
169. **ʔraj* 'pestle'
559. **ʔrɔɔŋ* 'ladder, stair'
614. **ʔrɔk* 'toad'
574. **ʔ[r]ɔɔp* 'narrow'
353. **ʔreeŋ* 'together with'
811. **ʔruus* 'mix, blend'
1012. **ʔɨɨʔ* 'vomit'
976. **ʔtəŋ* 'hear'
237. **ʔtaŋ* 'bitter'
273. **ʔtat* 'break (string, stalks, etc.)'
717. **ʔtoʔ* 'hot; heat of the sun'
907. **ʔtuas* 'shallow'
860. **ʔuŋ* 'fire'
913. **ʔuat* 'fog'
851. **ʔum* 'row, paddle'
740. **ʔuu* 'many, much'
760. **ʔuuc* 'beckon with hand'
810. **ʔuus* 'pull, drag'
753. **ʔ[uu/ɔ]ʔ* 'older brother'
474. **ʔwian* 'ricefield (wet)'
990. **[ʔ/hə]bət* 'hit, strike'
110. **[ʔ]ba[a]p* 'father'
468. **[ʔ]biam* 'corner of mouth'
224. **[ʔ]d[a/e/o]n* 'soft'
996. **[ʔ]jɨɨ* 'we two'
141. **[ʔ]jaʔ* 'grandparent'
742. **[ʔ]juu* 'female (animal)'
651. **[ʔ]kooc* 'dried, charred'
1074. **[ʔ]mɨŋ* 'how long, when?'
481. **[ʔ]miaŋ* 'request'
662. **[ʔ]mooj* 'fruit fly'
387. **[ʔ]rec* 'chop (with axe)'
741. **[ʔə]duu* 'short time ago'
1054. **bɨh* 'come, arrive'
1058. **bɨk* 'tie'
1075. **bɨŋ* 'locative (?)'
1089. **bɨt* 'unfold, stretch out'
923. **bəəʔ* 'father'
924. **bəəc* 'already, finished'
937. **bəəm* 'beat, fight'
936. **bəəm* 'do, make'
946. **bəən* 'other (persons)'
953. **bəəp* 'father'
970. **bək* 'broken'
1019. **bəmɨɨj* 'swidden field'
142. **baʔ* 'carry on back'
229. **baŋ* 'fast, quickly'
2. **baa* 'we two'
117. **baar* 'two'
191. **bak* 'carry over shoulder'
201. **bal* 'war'
223. **ban* 'thousand'
274. **bat* 'grass'
275. **bat* 'meat, game'
531. **bɔɔj* 'accompany'
595. **bɔh* 'salt'
615. **bɔk* 'pronoun (?)'
634. **bɔŋ* 'fall down'
315. **bɛʔ* 'Miss, Mrs. (address term)'
421. **bic* 'have (thing/ability)'
423. **bih* 'snake'
405. **biil* 'mat (woven)'
430. **bil* 'forget'
439. **biŋ* 'full'
448. **bit* 'twist, turn'
998. **blɨɨ* 'wash (face)'
992. **bləw* 'thigh'
42. **blaaj* 'firefly'
60. **blaak* 'fish (type of)'
94. **blaaŋ* 'flash of light'
95. **blaaŋ* 'tasteless'
519. **blɔɔ* 'ashes'
538. **blɔɔk* 'ivory'
539. **blɔɔk* 'speak'
747. **bluu* 'betel'
1068. **bnɨm* 'mountain'
170. **bnaj* 'river'
875. **bnih* 'person/people'
785. **bnjuul* 'pangolin'
875. **bnih* 'person/people'
794. **bnuuŋ* 'beak'
676. **boom* 'hogplum'
999. **brɨɨ* 'chew'

1076. **briŋ* 'raise head'
964. **brəh* 'sow (seed)'
966. **brəj* 'forest'
3. **braa* 'fish trap (type of)'
4. **braa* 'large knife'
43. **braaj* 'cotton thread'
61. **braak* 'peacock'
96. **braaŋ* 'light of dawn'
131. **braaw* 'coconut'
156. **brah* 'spirit'
238. **braŋ* 'soot'
282. **braw* 'call, noise'
596. **brɔh* 'girl, young woman'
283. **brnaw* 'later time'
841. **bruk* 'dust'
743. **bruu* 'mountain'
786. **bruul* 'pigeon'
882. **buac* 'water gourd'
901. **buar* 'lips'
825. **buh* 'roast'
856. **bun* 'carry in basket'
863. **buŋ* 'round container'
873. **bus* 'boil (v. tr.)'
766. **buuh* 'yeast (for wine)'
771. **buuj* 'that'
777. **buuk* 'pile, mound'
788. **buul* 'drunk'
791. **buum* 'tuber'
814. **buut* 'axe handle'
925. **c?əəc* 'happy'
75. **c?aal* 'laugh'
77. **c?baal* 'span of thumb to index finger'
194. **c?bak* 'hang'
366. **c?beet* 'pick/pinch with fingers'
409. **c?diiŋ* 'rainbow'
513. **c?iaw* 'left (side)'
710. **c?oot* 'point (with finger)'
173. **c[ə]waj* 'cicada'
341. **c[ɛ/e]t* 'stab'
954. **c[r]əəp* 'pronoun (3rd person)'
1051. **cɨ?* 'return'
1037. **cɨɨr* 'more than'
1091. **cɨw* 'bird of prey'
298. **cəhɛɛ* 'listen'
975. **cəŋ* 'straight'
143. **ca?* 'good'
5. **caa* 'eat (rice)'
122. **caas* 'comb (v.)'
157. **cah* 'dig'
158. **cah* 'red'
171. **caj* 'louse'
192. **cak* 'body, self'
211. **cam* 'wait, guard'
239. **caŋ* 'dress (timber)'
240. **caŋ* 'great-grand(kin)'
276. **cat* 'slash, stab'
284. **caw* 'grandchild'
45. **cbaaj* 'bean/pea (type of)'
520. **cɔɔ* 'dog'
635. **cɔɔ blɔŋ* 'fox'
597. **cɔh* 'pierce, chisel out'
616. **cɔk* 'take'
636. **cɔŋ* 'eat rice'
6. **cdaa* 'handspan'
381. **cec* 'great-great-grandkin'
345. **ceem* 'bird'
348. **ceen* 'cooked'
364. **ceer* 'employ, hire'
389. **ceh* 'finished; already'
326. **cɛh* 'put (in)'
327. **cɛh* 'rice (unhusked)'
390. **ceh* 'sneeze'
469. **ciam* 'feed, offer'
482. **ciaŋ* 'hold'
475. **cian* 'insert'
483. **ciaŋ* 'lean to/on one side'
504. **ciat* 'cut through'
408. **ciiŋ* 'gong (type of)'
435. **cin* 'nine'
449. **cit* 'ten'
285. **ckaw* 'bear'
798. **cl[uu/ɨɨ]ŋ* 'earwax'
560. **clɔɔŋ* 'cross over'
7. **cmaa* 'right side'
68. **cmaak* 'chin, jaw'
598. **cmɔh* 'call by name'

587. **cn?tɔ?* 'lazy'
8. **cnaa* 'food'
47. **cŋaaj* 'far'
46. **cnaaj* 'loincloth'
123. **cnaas* 'comb (n.)'
136. **cnaaw* 'spur (of fowl)'
561. **cnɔɔŋ* 'bridge'
599. **cnɔh* 'stream, creek'
202. **cntal* 'roofing thatch'
653. **co[o]c* 'uncle (younger)'
723. **coh* 'burn, ignite (smth.)'
735. **coŋ* 'steam (v.)'
677. **coom* 'wrap, cover'
212. **cram* 'dry'
588. **crɔ?* 'morning'
637. **crɔŋ* 'spike'
328. **crɛh* 'bite'
730. **crok* 'body louse'
899. **cruaŋ* 'short hair, fur'
827. **cruh* 'descend'
877. **crut* 'push'
9. **crwaa* 'oar; row with loose oar'
818. **cu?* 'put, place'
888. **cuaj* 'sow (seed)'
902. **cuar* 'write'
914. **cuat* 'pierce'
826. **cuh* 'tired'
871. **cur* 'pig'
762. **cuuc* 'kin term'
767. **cuuh* 'stab'
796. **cuuŋ* 'axe'
1077. **[c/s]niŋ* 'rainy (season)'
354. **[c/tr]deeŋ* 'venus'
230. **[c]raŋ* 'curly (hair)'
65. **[C]caak* 'pandanus'
993. **[C]dəw* 'run'
97. **[C]laaŋ* 'water pipe, spout'
663. **[C]mooj* 'tentacle, feeler'
547. **[C]pɔɔm* 'round (objects)'
93. **[C]raaŋ* 'basket (large)'
493. **[C]tiaŋ* 'branch'
243. **d[r]aŋ* 'straight'
1052. **dɨ?* 'much, many'
1015. **dɨɨh* 'wide'
1059. **dɨk* 'climb'
1060. **dɨk* 'husk, bran'
961. **də?* 'put, keep'
144. **da?* 'locative particle'
1. **daa* 'duck'
62. **daak* 'water'
1048. **daak mɨɨt* 'dew'
98. **daaŋ* 'part, open'
109. **daap* 'short, low'
159. **dah* 'if, when'
160. **dah* 'slap'
193. **dak* 'trap'
213. **dam* 'plant (v.)'
210. **dam* 'young man'
241. **daŋ* 'hunt'
257. **dap* 'close, stop up'
286. **daw* 'able'
521. **dɔɔ* 'armpit'
540. **dɔɔk* 'hide smth.'
600. **dɔh* 'break'
617. **dɔk* 'walk'
638. **dɔŋ* 'rabbit, hare'
379. **de?* 'different, other'
382. **dec* 'biting insect'
369. **deet* 'squeeze, wring'
461. **dial* 'lick'
476. **dian* 'candle'
396. **dii* 'benefactive particle'
440. **diŋ* 'bamboo tube'
242. **dmaŋ* 'last night'
654. **dooc* 'tip, end'
48. **draaj* 'barrel (of crossbow)'
244. **draŋ* 'arrow'
861. **duŋ* 'long time'
889. **duaj* 'timber wedge or brace'
842. **duk* 'know'
852. **dum* 'ripe, red'
864. **duŋ* 'eel'
778. **duuk* 'boat'
797. **duuŋ* 'fear'
472. **[d/ɟ]riam* 'spade, mattock'
932. **g[n]əəl tuus* 'pillow'

541. **gɔɔk* 'pen'
562. **gɔɔŋ* 'gong'
601. **gɔh* 'knock'
383. **gec* 'pinch'
947. **gləəŋ* 'leech (water)'
602. **glɔh* 'doorway'
641. **glɔŋ* 'blind in one eye'
407. **gliim* 'cold'
455. **gliw* 'leech'
99. **gnaaŋ* 'horizontal beam'
667. **gook* 'female animal'
983. **grəp* 'back basket'
38. **graac* 'sow (seed)'
245. **graŋ* 'lacquer'
1053. **h?ih* 'shade, shadow'
881. **h?uac* 'whistle (v.)'
806. **h?uur* 'cold (illness)'
486. **h[ə]riaŋ* 'thirsty'
1045. **hɨ[ɨ]t* 'sip, inhale'
1000. **hɨɨ* 'pronoun'
927. **həəj* 'towards'
1029. **həliiŋ* 'ticklish'
720. **həmo?* 'fear (v.)'
11. **haa* 'open mouth'
49. **haaj* 'salivate'
111. **haap* 'yawn'
133. **haaw* 'climb'
214. **ham* 'salty'
258. **hap* 'shirt'
542. **hɔɔk* 'spear (n.)'
548. **hɔɔm* 'more than'
553. **hɔɔn* 'sprout (v.)'
330. **hdɛh* 'cold'
355. **heeŋ* 'pour, spill'
903. **hjuar* 'lose (something)'
505. **hkiat* 'itch; scabies'
543. **hmbɔɔk* 'bark of tree'
343. **hmeel* 'level, flat'
754. **hmuu?* 'lie, deceit'
225. **hŋan* 'sleep'
71. **hntaak* 'bean'
807. **hnuur* 'hand of bananas (large)'
719. **ho?* 'in, at (locative)'
655. **hɟ[oo/əə]c* 'light weight'
678. **hoom* 'bathe'
145. **hpa?* 'blanket'
640. **hrlɔŋ* 'neck'
761. **htu[u]c* 'wash (hands)'
890. **huaj* 'spoon'
915. **huat* 'remove, uproot'
822. **huc* 'sip'
744. **huu* 'at, when'
779. **huuk* 'lie, prevaricate'
988. **hwər* 'throw'
12. **hwaa* 'lemur'
207. **hwal* 'revolve'
365. **hwe[e]r* 'wander'
454. **hwit* 'shake (self)'
639. **[h/ʔ]kɔŋ* 'ear of rice'
724. **[h/k]ʔoh* 'foam, bubbles'
868. **[h/k]luŋ* 'flat (land)'
973. **[h/r]məl* 'cloud'
37. **[h/r]ŋaac* 'cool'
603. **[h]mɔh* 'kin'
1021. **[hə]ji[ɨ]k* 'lift'
1083. **[hn]kɨp* 'sleep while standing'
963. **[hn]ləh* 'hand of bananas'
1001. **jɨɨ* 'wake'
146. **ja?* 'pound (rice)'
395. **ja? ʔii* 'grandmother'
13. **jaa daak* 'crocodile'
50. **jaaj* 'elder sibling'
126. **jaat* 'load (crossbow)'
604. **jɔh* 'straight'
763. **juuc* 'wrong'
780. **juuk* 'cloud'
1078. **ɟɨŋ* 'foot'
977. **ɟəŋ* 'stand'
76. **ɟaal* 'basket (type of)'
118. **ɟaar* 'you (dual)'
44. **ɟam ŋaaj* 'chilli pepper'
248. **ɟaŋ* 'aim at'
266. **ɟar* 'resin, sap'
575. **ɟɔɔp* 'horsefly'
618. **ɟɔk* 'suck, inhale'
349. **ɟeen* 'trigger of crossbow'

331. **ɟɛh* 'sting with pain'
394. **ɟɐr* 'soak'
938. **ɟhəəm* 'breathe'
417. **ɟiʔ* 'sick'
487. **ɟiaŋ* 'gold'
425. **ɟih* 'ride (v.)'
441. **ɟiŋ* 'sew'
450. **ɟit* 'draw (water)'
1094. **ɟmɨw* 'vine'
789. **ɟmuul* 'dibble'
968. **ɟrəj* 'banyan tree'
978. **ɟrəŋ* 'smoke, sun dry (meat)'
249. **ɟraŋ* 'pillar, post'
488. **ɟriaŋ* 'sexual intercourse'
442. **ɟriŋ* 'wax'
14. **ɟrlaa* 'thorn'
738. **ɟroŋ* 'high, tall'
820. **ɟruʔ* 'deep'
782. **ɟruuk* 'boar'
738. **ɟruuŋ* 'high, tall'
819. **ɟuʔ* 'name'
828. **ɟuh daak* 'swim'
844. **ɟuk* 'necklace'
755. **ɟuuʔ* 'sour
772. **ɟuuj* 'deer'
781. **ɟuuk* 'frog'
792. **ɟuun* 'accompany'
815. **ɟuut* 'wipe'
356. **[ɟ/j]eeŋ* 'gold'
63. **k?aak* 'crow'
974. **kʔbəl* 'thick'
477. **kʔbian* 'numb'
917. **kʔbuat* 'squeeze in hand'
619. **kʔɔ[ɔ]k* 'cough'
161. **kʔcah* 'charcoal'
317. **kʔcɛʔ* 'green, unripe'
316. **kʔcɛʔ* 'node of bamboo'
725. **kʔcoh* 'spit (v.)'
933. **kʔdəəl* 'heel'
66. **kʔdaak* 'reheat food'
384. **kʔdec* 'pinch, pinch off'
470. **kʔdiam* 'onions/garlic'
689. **kʔjooŋ* 'gourd'
1061. **kʔɟɨk* 'heavy'
278. **kʔɟat* 'caulk'
393. **kʔɟep* 'centipede'
625. **kʔsɔk* 'corpse, ghost'
81. **kʔtaam* 'crab'
132. **kʔtaaw* 'sugarcane'
704. **kʔtoos* 'stub, kick'
843. **kʔtuk* 'brush past'
506. **k[ʔ]diat* 'narrow'
413. **k[ə]wiit* 'tool of some kind'
737. **k[h]oŋ* 'hard'
955. **k[n]ʔtəər* 'cock's comb'
1031. **k[r]ʔtɨɨŋ* 'bone'
397. **k[r]dii* 'slow'
872. **k[u/ə]r* 'dove'
1072. **kɨn* 'intend'
1084. **kɨp* 'every'
1002. **kɲɨi* 'ginger'
302. **kɲɛɛ* 'bean (small variety)'
346. **kɲeem* 'porcupine'
957. **kəət* 'become, be (born)'
958. **kəət* 'moon (new)'
64. **kəhaak* 'phlegm'
891. **kəhuaj* 'charcoal'
1022. **kəjɨɨl* 'wind'
16. **kəlaa* 'own(er)'
174. **kəlaj* 'sting of insect'
215. **kəlam* 'dark'
287. **kəlaw* 'call'
523. **kəlɔɔ* 'male (person)'
300. **kəlɛɛ* 'egg'
490. **kəliaŋ* 'sliding bolt lock'
984. **kəp* 'bury, cover over'
849. **ka[N] truk* 'termite'
15. **kaa* 'fish'
100. **kaaŋ* 'jaw'
112. **kaap* 'roofing panel battons'
134. **kaaw* 'count'
259. **kap* 'bite'
391. **kb[r]eh* 'blink'
621. **kbɔk* 'scratch, rake'
656. **kbooc* 'hairbun'
757. **kbuuʔ* 'bend/bow down'

527. **kɔɔ* 'grey (hair)'
532. **kɔɔj* 'carry on shoulder'
549. **kɔɔm, *kuam* 'sit'
565. **kɔɔŋ* 'brass gong'
554. **kɔɔn* 'child'
566. **kɔɔŋ* 'hill slope'
605. **kɔh* 'chop, cut'
500. **kciar* 'sideways, to one side
982. **kdəp* 'lid; close lid'
101. **kdaaŋ* 'skirt'
162. **kdah* 'cooking pot/pan'
424. **kdih* 'shake/stamp up and down'
318. **kɛʔ, *kiʔ* 'small (thing/amount)'
385. **kec* 'small (thing)'
368. **keet* 'die'
332. **kɛh* 'serow'
175. **khaj* 'moon, month'
344. **kheel* 'shield'
436. **khin* 'dare'
680. **khloom* 'blow'
489. **kiaŋ* 'elbow'
412. **kiit* 'frog'
564. **kjɔɔŋ* 'snail'
1003. **klɨɨ* 'tiger'
1085. **klɨp* 'cover (smth.)'
939. **kləəm* 'liver'
67. **klaak* 'intestines, abdomen'
102. **klaaŋ* 'bird of prey'
103. **klaaŋ* 'palm, sole'
113. **klaap* 'winged ant'
135. **klaaw* 'testicles'
216. **klam* 'hundred'
246. **klaŋ* 'strong'
589. **klɔʔ* 'emerge'
522. **klɔɔ* 'husband'
622. **klɔk* 'navel'
623. **klɔk* 'peck/dig at'
643. **klɔŋ* 'deep pool'
360. **kleeŋ* 'lake, pond'
361. **kleeŋ* 'male (bird)'
457. **kliah* 'groin'
403. **kliih* 'fall'
705. **kloos* 'basil'
799. **kluuŋ* 'section/node (of bamboo)'
51. **kmaaj* 'widow'
78. **kmaal* 'embarrassed'
217. **kmam* 'fear'
226. **kman* 'daughter-in-law'
466. **kmbiak* 'carry in arms'
524. **kmɔɔ* 'year'
567. **kmɔɔŋ* 'door'
581. **kmɔɔt* 'weevil'
722. **kmoʔ* 'dirt, grime'
721. **kmoʔ* 'scaly skin'
783. **kmuuk* 'fog, mist'
218. **kn[a\ə]m* 'hearth'
1024. **knɨɨm* 'molar tooth'
1079. **knɨŋ* 'cage'
163. **knah snaa* 'crossbow wire'
301. **knɛɛ* 'rat'
334. **knɛh* 'flintstone'
484. **kniaŋ* 'tusk, fang'
681. **knoom* 'urinate'
690. **knsooŋ* 'wild cattle'
492. **kntiaŋ* 'catfish (type of)'
501. **kntiar* 'termite'
865. **knuŋ* 'inside'
746. **knuu* 'family'
695. **kɟ[oo\ɔɔ]p* 'hoof'
147. **kɟaʔ* 'dirty'
620. **kɟɔk* 'shrew'
670. **kool* 'coil (rope)'
679. **koon* 'bend'
697. **koor* 'high ground'
104. **kpaaŋ* 'group of people, animals (cl.)'
698. **kpoor* 'lime (chalk)'
853. **kpum* 'cluster, bunch (cl.)'
756. **krʔbuʔ* 'embrace'
367. **krʔceet* 'kill'
908. **kr[ua/ɔɔ]s* 'pebble'
1046. **krɨɨt* 'scratch'
1062. **krɨk* 'chest'
1069. **krɨm* 'sky'
948. **krəəŋ* 'sticky (rice)'
148. **kraʔ* 'old (person)'
288. **kraw* 'poison for killing fish'

1092. **krbɨw* 'crocodile'
582. **krɔɔt* 'bee (type of)'
624. **krɔk* 'cow'
644. **krɔŋ* 'back edge of blade'
386. **krɛc* 'cut with scissors'
303. **krɛɛ* 'sky'
329. **krɛɛ dɛh* 'thunderbolt'
491. **kriaŋ* 'jambolan (black plum)'
816. **krkuut* 'back, spine'
458. **krniah* 'nail/claw'
664. **krooj* 'mousedeer'
682. **kroom* 'underneath'
1093. **krpɨw* 'buffalo'
883. **kruac* 'scratch (v)'
830. **kruh* 'shell, carapace'
866. **kruŋ* 'papaya'
764. **kruuc* 'citrus'
1038. **ksɨɨr* 'rake'
231. **ksaŋ* 'plait rope'
304. **ksɛɛ* 'cord, string'
347. **kseem* 'shrub (type of)'
683. **ksoom* 'nest'
699. **ksoor* 'blow nose'
119. **ktaar* 'timber boards'
176. **ktaj* 'barb/sting (of bee)'
900. **kuaŋ* 'gibbon'
893. **kual* 'bark (v.)'
916. **kuat* 'knot'
829. **kuh* 'back (anat.)'
837. **kuj* 'lie down (to sleep)'
745. **kuu* 'sit, dwell'
808. **kuur* 'lover'
443. **[k/ʔ]siŋ* 'gums'
967. **[k]dəj* 'middle'
1004. **lɨɨ* 'resounding'
1028. **lɨɨn* 'swallow (v.)'
929. **ləək* 'peel (v.)'
149. **laʔ* 'bloom (v.)'
150. **laʔ* 'spit out'
17. **laa* 'ask, request'
52. **laaj* 'fine particles (of dirt)'
114. **laap* 'apply paint'
124. **laas* 'armspan, fathom'
590. **lɔʔ* 'penis'
544. **lɔɔk* 'kapok fibre'
606. **lɔh* 'know'
626. **lɔk* 'top of neck, pillar etc.'
319. **lɛʔ* 'short (length)'
335. **lɛh* 'untie'
333. **[ ]lɛh* 'portion'
494. **liaŋ* 'skull, shell'
410. **liip~*liap* 'lightning'
657. **looc* 'finished'
684. **loom* 'assemble (people)'
711. **loot* 'ceaselessly'
507. **lpiat* 'tongue'
918. **luat* 'arm'
823. **luc* 'flood'
824. **luc, *lɨc* 'sink out of sight'
831. **luh* 'hole (cavity)'
867. **luŋ* 'water hole'
768. **luuh* 'flow'
1013. **mɨɨʔ* 'mother'
1039. **mɨɨr* 'swidden field'
1047. **mɨɨt* 'vulture'
959. **məət* 'love'
18. **maa* 'future marker'
82. **maam* 'iron'
127. **maat* 'flesh'
219. **mam* 'brave'
247. **maŋ* 'night'
277. **mat* 'eye'
289. **maw* 'enough'
949. **mbrəəŋ* 'five (days) in future'
19. **mbraa* 'two (days) in the future'
305. **mbrɛɛ* 'three (days) in future'
437. **mbrin* 'nine (days) in future'
451. **mbrit* 'ten (days) in future'
894. **mbruan* 'four (days) in future'
555. **mɔɔn* 'nephew'
577. **mɔɔr* 'body hair'
627. **mɔk* 'pounded immature rice'
342. **mee?* 'mother'
376. **meew* 'cat'
418. **miʔ* 'plain (food)'
460. **miak* 'daughter-in-law'

426. **mih* 'uncle, aunt'
691. **mooŋ* 'cheek'
700. **moor* 'pass underneath'
895. **muan* 'shaman'
904. **muar* 'weevil'
909. **muas* 'mosquito'
832. **muh* 'nose'
845. **muk* 'smell (smth.); nosekiss'
854. **mum* 'corner'
857. **mun* 'pimples'
874. **mus* 'slash forest for field'
878. **mut* 'enter'
879. **mut* 'sharp (cut)'
747. **muu* 'pronoun (plural)'
773. **muuj* 'one'
151. **naʔ* 'live, remain at; still, yet'
232. **naɲ* 'visit'
20. **naa* 'animal (unknown type)'
21. **naa* 'we'
290. **naw* 'brother-in-law'
607. **nɔh* 'know'
950. **ndrəəŋ* 'five (days) in past'
22. **ndraa* 'two (days) in past'
306. **ndrɛɛ* 'three (days) in past'
452. **ndrit* 'ten (days) in past'
896. **ndruan* 'four (days) in past'
320. **nɛʔ* 'this (near)'
471. **niam* 'good'
503. **niar* 'bamboo panelling'
456. **niw* 'monkey'
692. **nooŋ* 'sponge gourd'
905. **nuar* 'before, first'
910. **nuas* 'heart'
1016. **ɲɨh* 'exit'
1025. **ɲɨm* 'weep'
1070. **ɲim* 'tasty'
23. **ɲaa* 'we'
195. **ɲak* 'pull'
586. **ɲɔʔ* 'muntjak (barking deer)'
321. **ɲɛʔ* 'firm'
370. **ɲeet* 'drink (other than water)'
399. **ɲii* 'uncle/aunt'
431. **ɲil* 'raw'
1040. **ŋɨr* 'front'
1044. **ŋɨs* 'think'
1086. **ŋɨp* 'early morning'
54. **ŋaaj* 'interrogative pronoun'
53. **ŋaaj* 'we'
120. **ŋaar* 'honeybee (small)'
177. **ŋaj* 'third person pronoun'
178. **ŋaj* 'tomorrow'
516. **ŋiaw* 'black'
688. **ŋooŋ* 'want smth.'
668. **ŋook* 'monkey'
1063. **pʔdɨk* 'lift, raise'
1066. **pʔdɨl* 'stomach'
736. **pʔdoŋ* 'draw crossbow'
840. **pʔduk* 'carry'
325. **pʔtɛh* 'earth, soil'
652. **pʔtooc* 'complete (v.tr.)'
787. **pʔtuul* 'mound, hill'
965. **p[ə/a]h* 'seven'
39. **p[ə]haac* 'sand'
227. **p[ə]ran* 'bait, prey'
467. **p[ə]riak* 'discharge, stick out'
1017. **pɨh* 'split'
1032. **pɨŋ* 'over (smth.); summit'
1041. **pɨr* 'flower'
1043. **pɨs* 'citrus variety'
1055. **pɨh* 'edge, bank'
1081. **pɨŋ* 'tooth'
1090. **pɨt* 'behind'
930. **pəək* 'open (v. tr.)'
971. **pək* 'fan
514. **pəliaw* 'bulbul (bird)'
747. **pəluu* 'betel'
608. **pərɔh* 'bell for buffalo'
152. **paʔ* 'flying lemur'
233. **paɲ* 'shoot'
24. **paa* 'like, as'
69. **paak* 'share, distribute'
79. **paal* 'shoulder'
83. **paam* 'cylindrical fishtrap'
164. **pah* 'slap, strike'
250. **paŋ* 'pull shut'
267. **par* 'fly (v.)'

279. **pat* 'squeeze, wring'
281. **pat* 'extinguish'
578. **pɔɔr* 'rice (cooked)'
609. **pɔh* 'spear (v.)'
628. **pɔk* 'fig tree'
646. **pɔŋ* 'throw, cast'
645. **pɔŋ* 'yam'
906. **pcuar* 'plow (v.)'
706. **pdoos* 'blame'
307. **pɛɛ* 'three'
350. **peen* 'trample, tread'
336. **pɛh* 'pick (fruit)'
84. **phaam* 'blood'
550. **phɔɔm* 'help'
629. **phɔk* 'mud'
324. **phɛʔ* 'full, sated'
308. **phɛɛ* 'husked rice'
685. **phoom* 'fart'
701. **phoor* 'sweat'
508. **piat* 'tick'
517. **piaw* 'throw'
414. **piit* 'knife'
838. **pkuj* 'dream'
758. **pl[uɯ/o]ʔ* 'release (crossbow wire)'
940. **pləəm* 'leech (land)'
25. **plaa* 'blade'
165. **plah* 'break (intr.)'
180. **plaj* 'fruit (generic)'
800. **plaj tuuŋ* 'heart'
196. **plak* 'afternoon'
357. **pleeŋ* 'sky'
869. **pluŋ* 'inflate'
858. **plun* 'tadpole'
775. **pluuj* 'gourd'
220. **pnam* 'village'
268. **pnar* 'wing'
280. **pnat* 'gall, bile'
647. **pnɔŋ* 'casting net'
648. **pnɔŋ* 'roof panels'
297. **pnɛɛ* 'here'
920. **pŋuat* 'hungry'
749. **pnuu* 'placenta'
707. **poos* 'sweep'
406. **pr[ʔ]diil* 'compare'
1049. **prɨɨt* 'banana'
105. **praaŋ* 'roof beam'
166. **prah* 'rib; leaf vein'
179. **praj* 'poison'
181. **praj* 'wake up (v.tr.)'
197. **prak* 'silver'
251. **praŋ* 'dry (season)'
545. **prɔɔk* 'squirrel'
462. **prial* 'hail'
478. **prian* 'teach'
496. **priap* 'organise'
252. **prnaŋ* 'partition'
473. **prniam* 'repair'
708. **prnoos* 'broom'
731. **prok* 'mix together'
137. **psaaw* 'son-in-law'
187. **psaj* 'otter'
568. **psɔɔŋ* 'insult, scold'
371. **pseet* 'mushroom'
260. **ptap* 'arrange, prepare'
579. **ptɔɔr* 'star'
821. **puʔ* 'suckle'
897. **puan* 'four'
911. **puas* 'calf (lower leg)'
919. **puat* 'cut, chop'
833. **puh* 'nurse, suckle'
846. **puk* 'oil, fat'
1005. **[p]nɨɨ* 'some(thing)'
446. **[pə]lip* 'shut (eyes)'
941. **rʔəəm* 'hate'
962. **rəʔ* 'belch'
952. **rəəŋ* 'strong emotion'
979. **rəŋ* 'hold, grasp'
980. **rəŋ* 'stiff'
985. **rəp* 'good'
26. **raa* 'person (cl.)'
106. **raaŋ~*rəəŋ* 'look at'
138. **raaw* 'wash (things)'
182. **raj* 'wake up (v.intr.)'
261. **rap* 'catch, grab'
591. **rɔʔ* 'bell for buffalo'
525. **rɔɔ* 'play stringed instrument'

546. **rɔɔk* 'banana blossom'
610. **rɔh* 'timber framed structure'
322. **rɛʔ* 'go'
309. **rɛɛ* 'rattan'
310. **rɛɛ* 'swim'
459. **riah* 'root'
479. **rian* 'say, tell'
497. **riap* 'count'
404. **riik* 'fat (person)'
563. **rlɔɔŋ* 'loose (clothes etc.)'
1042. **rmiis* 'rhinoceros'
372. **rmeet* 'yellow'
27. **rŋaa* 'sesame'
398. **rmii* 'manner, type'
727. **roh* 'hit'
726. **roh* 'wash clothes'
693. **rooŋ* 'communal house/hall'
696. **roop* 'roof beams'
712. **root* 'darkness'
569. **rpɔɔŋ* 'fence'
884. **ruac* 'blowfly'
892. **ruaj* 'fly (insect)'
912. **ruas* 'elephant'
921. **ruat* 'buy'
834. **ruh* 'fall'
769. **ruuh* 'occurrence'
465. **rwial* 'rotate, encircle'
526. **sʔbɔɔ* 'corn'
551. **sʔɔɔm* 'fragrant'
1033. **sʔtiiŋ* 'thin'
28. **sʔtaa* 'wash (things)'
253. **s[r]aŋ* 'dry'
116. **s[r]laap* 'feather'
847. **s[rn]uk* 'happy'
1026. **siim* 'body hair'
1087. **sip* 'wear smth. in ear'
951. **səəŋ* 'five'
981. **səŋ* 'hear'
189. **sai* 'you (sg.)'
29. **saa* 'aspect marker'
30. **saa* 'oneself'
55. **saaj* 'elder sibling'
70. **saak* 'tear (v. trns)'
85. **saam* 'tired'
121. **saar* 'odour, smell'
183. **saj* 'yester(day/year)'
262. **sap* 'dress (v.)'
184. **sbaj* 'cloth'
533. **sɔɔj* 'tail'
570. **sɔɔŋ* 'pay'
576. **sɔɔp* 'wrap'
580. **sɔɔr* 'sheath'
583. **sɔɔt* 'harvest (v.)'
611. **sɔh* 'empty'
630. **sɔk* 'hair'
839. **sɔk buk* 'beard, mustache'
686. **sdoon* 'bend, turn'
373. **seet* 'too much'
337. **sɛh* 'horse'
1088. **sgir* 'drum'
204. **sga[a]l* 'recognise'
495. **siaŋ* 'whittle (bamboo)'
502. **siar* 'string (beads etc.)'
402. **siiʔ* 'how many/much'
926. **skəəc* 'bedbug'
10. **slaa* 'leaf'
375. **sleew* 'flow (v.)'
485. **sliaŋ* 'slip(pery)'
1006. **smii* 'flat, bald'
1007. **smii* 'flying lemur'
107. **smaaŋ* 'food tray'
89. **smbaan* 'cloth'
659. **smooc* 'ant'
31. **snaa* 'crossbow'
86. **snaam* 'house'
128. **snaat* 'gun'
263. **snap* 'blanket'
649. **snɔŋ* 'blowpipe, straw'
358. **sneeŋ* 'horn'
415. **sniit* 'comb'
716. **soʔ* 'rotten'
732. **sok* 'hit with fist'
658. **sooc* 'youngest child'
672. **sool* 'slave'
713. **soot* 'blind'
509. **srʔbiat* 'ring'

1020. **srɨɨj* 'maggot'
1050. **srɨɨw* 'soup'
32. **sraa* 'slender'
56. **sraaj* 'lemongrass'
115. **sraap* 'sharpen'
311. **srɛɛ* 'swidden field'
1082. **srlɨŋ* 'wake up'
359. **srleeŋ* 'straw'
671. **srɯool* 'shadow'
784. **srŋuuk* 'snore'
728. **srsoh* 'lungs'
922. **sruat* 'skin'
848. **sruk* 'village'
750. **sruu* 'cook (rice) in water'
994. **stəw* 'pus'
880. **sut* 'honeybee'
793. **suun* 'garden'
817. **suut* 'wipe'
57. **swaaj* 'mango'
172. **[s/c]kaj* 'in-law'
428. **[s/h]lik* 'thousand'
759. **[s]ɲu[u/a]ʔ* 'wet'
185. **[s]saj* 'tendon'
447. **[s]t[i/ɨ]r* 'cricket'
254. **tʔbaŋ* 'bamboo shoots'
256. **tʔbaŋ* 'fruit'
631. **tʔbɔk* 'cheek'
898. **tʔbuan* 'light fire'
617. **tʔdɔk* 'walk'
702. **tʔoor* 'wasp'
33. **tʔpaa* 'turtle'
203. **tʔpal* 'mortar'
299. **tʔpɛɛ* 'alcohol'
339. **tʔpɛh* 'pound rice'
803. **tʔpuuŋ* 'cucumber'
534. **t[ʔ]kɔɔj* 'horn (of animal)'
1027. **t[r]ʔɨɨn* 'goitre'
205. **t[r]ʔbal* 'cubit'
1009. **tɨɨ* 'hither downwards'
1008. **tɨɨ* 'same manner/type'
1014. **tɨɨʔ* 'yonder below speaker'
718. **tɨɨʔ coʔ* 'south'
1018. **tɨɨh* 'descend'
1034. **tɨɨŋ* 'dry (food in the sun)'
1036. **tɨɨp* 'dig/take out with hand'
1064. **tɨk* 'lead with rope'
1071. **tɨm* 'hit'
934. **təəl* 'answer'
935. **təəl* 'float'
944. **təəm* 'jar for wine'
943. **təəm* 'source; earlier state'
942. **təəm* 'tree trunk'
969. **təj* 'hand'
380. **təl[e/ii]ʔ* 'tease'
571. **təlɔɔŋ* 'calf (lower leg)'
660. **təlooc* 'firewood'
986. **təp* 'plant, transplant'
931. **təwəək* 'stride'
153. **ta[a/ʔ]* 'negative'
190. **tai* 'see'
90. **taaŋ* 'weave'
86. **taam* 'along with, after'
139. **taaw* 'sword'
167. **tah* 'cut up'
198. **tak* 'throw away'
956. **tak ʔəəs* 'chin'
255. **taŋ* 'section (between nodes)'
960. **tbəət* 'touch, feel'
269. **tba[a]r* 'sticky (rice)'
572. **tbɔɔŋ* 'trough'
499. **[t]biar* 'rim, edge
592. **tɔʔ* 'that/there yonder'
528. **tɔɔ* 'augment'
573. **tɔɔŋ* 'handle; cl. for tools'
612. **tɔh* 'breast'
613. **tɔh* 'take off'
650. **tɔŋ* 'arrow'
323. **tɛʔ* 'copulate'
388. **tec* 'sell'
351. **teen* 'reprimand (v.)'
374. **teet* 'vagina'
338. **tɛh* 'strike'
88. **thaam* 'eight'
264. **thap* 'near'
419. **tiʔ* 'there yonder'
463. **tial* 'earring'

510. **tiat* 'parrot'
427. **tih* 'big'
400. **tii* 'that/there (distant)'
411. **tiir* 'veranda'
416. **tiiw* 'title for woman'
444. **tiŋ* 'following, next'
206. **tkal* 'break stick (v.intr.)'
665. **tm[oo/ɔɔ]j* 'guest'
1010. **tmɨɨ* 'iron bladed axe'
989. **tmər* 'quarrel'
228. **tman* 'boil, abcess'
529. **tmɔɔ* 'stone'
632. **tmɔk* 'spirit'
312. **tmɛɛ* 'nocturnal flying animal'
377. **tmeew* 'pregnant'
694. **tmo[o]ŋ* 'love'
790. **tmpuul* 'roof'
802. **tmuuŋ* 'thief'
334. **tnɛh* 'flintstone'
1065. **tnɨk* 'young man'
34. **tŋaa* 'ask'
40. **tŋaac* 'thatch grass'
186. **tŋaj* 'day'
221. **tnam* 'medicine'
535. **tnɔɔj* 'waist'
739. **toŋ* 'steal'
661. **tooc* 'all, complete'
666. **tooj* 'follow, accompany'
703. **toor* 'smell bad'
234. **[t]paɲ* 'beam, plank'
73. **tr?daak* 'wet'
352. **tr[ee/ii]n* 'grub'
1011. **trɨɨ* 'fish'
987. **trəp* 'eggplant'
235. **traɲ* 'plain (geog.)'
72. **traak* 'lead (metal)'
154. **trac* 'anus'
168. **trah* 'bright, lighted'
222. **tram* 'soak'
291. **traw* 'meat'
292. **traw* 'six'
1056. **trbɨ?* 'evening'
1067. **trbɨl* 'hearth'
669. **trbook* 'buttock'
530. **trɔɔ* 'true, correct'
552. **trɔɔm* 'hole (perforation)'
401. **trii* 'wife'
140. **trjaaw* 'run'
584. **trkɔɔt* 'monitor lizard'
673. **trkool* 'knee'
392. **trmeh* 'moving'
836. **trmuh* 'meet, greet'
1023. **trŋɨɨl* 'forehead'
1073. **trnɨm* 'hammer, mallet'
91. **trnaaŋ* 'thread'
804. **trnuuŋ* 'shoulder pole'
281. **tpat* 'extinguish'
709. **troos* 'male (animal)'
1035. **trpiiŋ* 'fork(ed)'
108. **trpaaŋ* 'palm, sole'
453. **trpit* 'ear'
885. **trpuac* 'finger'
850. **trsuk* 'bellows'
733. **trtok* 'brain'
776. **tru[u/a]j* 'cone'
751. **truu* 'kapok'
805. **truuŋ* 'road, path'
433. **trwil* 'winnowing basket'
187. **tsaj* 'otter'
886. **tuac* 'whittle'
835. **tuh* 'ashes'
855. **tum* 'trap (n.)'
870. **tuŋ* 'deaf'
752. **tuu* 'mud'
765. **tuuc* 'uproot, pull out'
801. **tuuŋ* 'coconut'
739. **tuuŋ* 'steal'
809. **tuur* 'cobra'
812. **tuus* 'head'
1030. **wɨɨŋ* 'forget'
35. **waa* 'pronoun (?)'
199. **wak* 'exchange'
200. **wak* 'intersection of roads'
271. **was* 'measure'
313. **wɛɛ* 'you (plural)'
340. **wɛh* 'turn away, avoid'

464. **wial* 'top of head'
480. **wian* 'civet'
511. **wiat* 'squeeze, distort'
432. **wil* 'turn, spin'
445. **wiŋ* 'return'
859. **wun* 'existential verb'

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