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*A reconstruction of a Mon-Khmer language  
of Indo-China*

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# Proto South Bahnaric

A reconstruction of a Mon-Khmer language  
of Indo-China

Paul J. Sidwell



**Pacific Linguistics**  
Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies  
The Australian National University  
Canberra

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# Abbreviations

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[ ]	empty square brackets indicate that no reconstruction is/was offered	PHN	Proto Hesperonesian (Zorc 1995)
AA	Austroasiatic	PHS	Proto Hrê-Sedang of Smith (1972)
AN	Austronesian	PJH	Proto Jeh-Halang of Thomas and Smith (1967)
B	Blood (1966)	PM	Proto Mnong
Bah.	Bahnar	PMP	Proto Malayo-Polynesian (Zorc 1995)
BD	Bochet and Dournes (1953)	PNB	Proto North Bahnaric of Smith (1972)
cf.	compare with	PPearic	Proto Pearic of Headley (1985)
Ch.	Chrau	PSB	Proto South Bahnaric
cl.	classifier	PST	Proto Sino-Tibetan of Peiros and Starostin (1996)
D	Dournes (1950)	PSWT	Proto Southwestern Tai of Jonsson (1991)
Demp.	Dempwolff (1938)	PVM	Proto Viet-Muong
E	Efimov (1990)	Sed.	Sedang
Kö.	Köho	Sok.	Sokolovskaja (1978)
LFK	Li Fangkuei (1977)	St.	Stieng
Mn.	Mnong	TDVK	Köho of Tinh Lâm Đông (1983)
PAN	Proto Austronesian (Zorc 1995, unless indicated)	Y	Yeem (1977)
PCham	Proto Chamic of Lee (1966)		
PHF	Proto Hesperonesian-Formosan (Zorc 1995)		



# 1 Introduction

---

## Introductory remarks

This volume presents a reconstruction of the phonology and lexicon of Proto South Bahnaric (PSB). PSB is the hypothesised ancestor of the South Bahnaric (SB) languages Chrau, Stieng, Köho, Mnong, a Mon-Khmer group of perhaps 300,000 people in southern Vietnam and eastern Cambodia. SB is commonly recognised as one of the three principal branches of the Bahnaric family, which extends into central Vietnam and the south of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic.

SB languages have been studied by scholars for many years, such that suitable sources are available for comparative historical study. Also some phonological reconstructions and a significant number of lexical comparisons have already been published. This study is based entirely upon secondary sources as I have not yet had the privilege to work with South Bahnaric speakers—my fieldwork experience until now has been in the Lao PDR working with West Bahnaric. However, I feel that the published sources are of such a high standard, due to the quality of the work which has preceded me, that it is entirely feasible to prepare a reliable reconstruction. The PSB presented here is a modified version of one included in my recent PhD dissertation (University of Melbourne 1998).<sup>1</sup>

Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the Bahnaric languages in general, and the South Bahnaric languages in particular. This includes a list of languages and sources, some geographical and demographic information, and some discussion of typological features of Bahnaric languages important for the reconstruction. The section ends with a review of published reconstructions by other Bahnaric specialists.

Chapter 2 concerns the preparation of data for the comparative reconstruction. Three South Bahnaric languages, Chrau, Stieng and Köho, for which particularly reliable sources exist, are subjected to internal distributional analyses. Segmental collocations are counted and distributions examined in order to check the phonemic oppositions and ensure that all forms are treated at a common level of representation. Appendices are given for each of the three languages, listing words according to their original source forms and my (morpho)phonemic analysis.

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<sup>1</sup> I would like to acknowledge the assistance of a 'write up' grant of \$1,500 from the University of Melbourne towards the preparation of this work for publication as a monograph. I would also like to thank Harold Koch (Canberra) and Michel Ferlus (Paris) for their advice and comments.

Chapter 3 presents the phonological reconstruction of Proto South Bahnaric. This is done by establishing the systematic phonological correspondences between Chrau, Stieng and Köho. The evidence of other South Bahnaric languages is referred to for lexical reconstruction, but is not relied upon for establishing phonological oppositions.

Chapter 4 is the Comparative Etymological Dictionary. It presents a lexicon of 829 protoforms ordered according to their rimes (mainsyllable vowel plus terminal consonant). Each entry includes apparent reflexes in SB languages for which I have sources, plus comparisons and reconstructions by other scholars, and some external comparisons. The entries are numbered and cross-referenced to a semantic index which is given as Appendix 1.

In this reconstruction I have concentrated on the historical phonology, and I have not tried to reconstruct sub-systems such as the pronouns, kin terms etc. These may have been affected by analogical levelling and other processes which are not revealed by purely phonological reconstruction. However, I believe that establishing a model of historical phonological development is the most important precondition for the reconstruction of the other sub-systems of the protolanguage, and I hope that the present work provides such a foundation.

### 1.1 The Bahnaric languages

The Bahnaric family is commonly recognised as one of the principal branches of the broader Mon-Khmer or Austroasiatic<sup>2</sup> (MK/AA) family, which includes Khmer, Vietnamese and numerous minority languages of Southeast Asia. The Bahnaric languages are among the best documented and researched of any of the Austroasiatic groups which lack a literary tradition. Vocabularies and dictionaries were being collected and published last century (Bastian 1868; Garnier 1873; Neiss 1880; Moura 1883; Azémar 1886; Taupin 1888; Dourisbourne 1889 etc.) and comparative lexica began to appear about the turn of the century (Cabaton 1905; Schmidt 1905). French scholars were particularly active during the colonial administration of Indo-China, even producing tourist phrasebooks of Bahnaric languages (e.g. Cassaigne 1930). The height of this tradition is represented by such dictionaries as Guilleminet and Alberty's (1959 and 1963) two-volume *Dictionnaire bahnar-français* and Dournes's (1950) *Dictionnaire srê (köho)-français*.

The late 1950s and early 1960s saw a generation of American linguists take an interest in Bahnaric languages, and a period of intensive fieldwork followed, particularly by scholars connected with the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) (as part of the same movement similar developments were occurring in Katuic and Vietic linguistics). By the 1970s many new sources had become available, particularly for South and North Bahnaric. It was at this time that historical phonology of Bahnaric began as a serious object of research, and a body of Bahnaric comparative historical work quickly emerged (e.g. Blood 1966; Thomas & Smith 1967, Smith 1972; Gregerson & Smith 1973 and others).

Estimates are variable, but there are probably more than 700,000 Bahnaric speakers currently, speaking perhaps more than 30 languages, depending upon how dialects are counted. Diffloth (1974:481) gives the total population as 550,000 and lists 25 languages. A recent Vietnamese source (Đỗ Phương 1996) lists figures which total to more than 650,000

---

<sup>2</sup> I tend to use the terms *Mon-Khmer* and *Austroasiatic* interchangeably, although some scholars prefer to restrict Mon-Khmer to mean the set of Austroasiatic languages *not including* the Munda languages of India. Peiros (1998), applying lexicostatistics, finds no basis for dividing AA according to Munda versus the rest.

Bahnaric speakers in Vietnam alone. The most numerous are perhaps Bahnar and Sedang, spoken in Vietnam, both of which have significant local prestige.

Into the late 1950s the classification of Bahnaric languages was quite confused. In Pinnow's (1959) classification, Bahnaric languages are spread over eight different groupings, with some languages listed in more than one group, and some closely related dialects are split into different groups. Shorto, Jacob and Simmonds (1963) divided the Bahnaric languages into the following five groups:

Köho Group: *Köho, Chəma, Maa, Srê, Chrau*

Pnong Group: *Biat, Stieng*

Bahnar Group: *Bahnar, Sedang, Selang, Tareng*

Brao Group: *Brao, Sué*

Jəru/Boloven Group: *Jəru/Boloven*

Suoi Group: *Alak, Kaseng, Lave, Suoi, Ca-Lo', Khoi, Kon-Tu, So, Nanyang*

Compared to present views, the Köho and Pnong groups correspond roughly to South Bahnaric and the Bahnar Group is approximately North Bahnaric (Selang is commonly known as Halang, while the status of Tareng is unclear to me). Shorto, Jacob and Simmonds (1963) did not distinguish a separate Katuic group—West Bahnaric languages are listed under both Jəru/Boloven Group and Suoi Group (Suoi includes Katuic).

Thomas (1966) reported lexicostatistical studies which distinguished two major branches—Stiengan and Bahnaran, later renamed South Bahnaric and North Bahnaric respectively (they did not treat West Bahnaric for lack of data). Most importantly a clearer division between Bahnaric and Katuic was established.

Thomas and Headley (1970) subsequently revised the classification, adopting the terms 'South Bahnaric' and 'North Bahnaric', and adding to North Bahnaric the languages Takua, Todrah, Duan and Kayong. They also suggested that a 'West Bahnaric' division be established, to include Laveh, Oi, Nhaheun, Loven, Sok, Sapuan, Cheng, Sou (Suq ?), Brao, Krung and Kravet. Thomas and Headley also suggested the now generally accepted division of Mnong into three main dialects (Central, Eastern and Southern Mnong). They continued to classify Alak as Katuic, and also Kraseng which "we also presume to be Katuic" (1970:400).

The classification of Thomas and Headley has become widely accepted, and all subsequent discussions have concerned the finer details, rather than any radical restructuring. It is clear that Diffloth (1974:481) drew his classification of Bahnaric precisely from Thomas and Headley (1970), as it corresponds in all respects, including the placement of Kraseng and Alak within Katuic. Subsequently there has been some discussion of the appropriate classification of various North Bahnaric languages, proposing sub-branches East Bahnaric and Central Bahnaric, but none of this affects South Bahnaric, so I do not discuss it here. All specialists currently agree that the SB languages form a self-evident low-level grouping. By my own lexicostatistical count I find that the SB languages share approximately 2/3 of basic lexicon with each other, so I guess that the group may be around 1000 years old.

Adams (1989:33) summarises currently received views on the classification of Bahnaric languages with the following list:

*North Bahnaric*

Rengao  
 Sedang  
 Halang  
 Jeh (Dié)  
 Monom (Bonâm)  
 Hrê (Davak)  
 Todrah (Didrah)

*East Bahnaric*

Cua (Kor, Traw)  
 Takua

*Central Bahnaric*

Bahnar  
 Alak

*West Bahnaric*

Loven (Jru)  
 Nyaheun, Prou  
 Ôi, The  
 Laveh  
 (?)Brao, Krung, Kravet  
 Sok  
 Sapuan  
 Ceng (Jeng)  
 (?)Suq (Sou)

*South Bahnaric*

Stieng  
 Central Mnong  
 Southern Mnong  
 Eastern Mnong  
 Köho (Sre)  
 Chrau (Jro)

In regard to the internal classification of South Bahnaric, it is not clear that a useful pattern can be distinguished. They are all roughly equidistant according to lexicostatistics, which is itself an imperfect tool, so I hesitate to draw any conclusions from its results other than the fact that it supports the identification of the South Bahnaric group as such. The comparison of any two SB languages reveals some common features not shared with others in the group, none that would seem to justify sub-grouping. For example, Chrau and Köho share the feature of terminal /k/ shifting to a glottal stop, which can be explained as resulting from common contact with neighbouring Chamic languages. Such external influences help to obscure the genetic relations. At this stage I think that it is safer not to attempt to distinguish further levels of grouping and to treat SB as a dialect chain which is now so diverse that, sampled at various geographical points, one finds mutually unintelligible speech, while at the same time a high degree of similarity remains evident.

There are basically four SB languages and they are as follows:

**Chrau**

Location: east-north-east of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Population: 20,000 (Wurm & Hattori 1983), 15,000 (Đỗ Phương 1996).

Sources: There are at least two available dictionaries (Thomas & Thomas 1961; Thomas & Lục 1966) and apparently a substantial French lexicon of Chrau from last century (Cheon & Mougeot 1890) but I have not seen it. Importantly there is also a published grammar (Thomas 1971).

**Köho (Srê, Ma)**

Location: Dong Nai and Thuan Hai provinces of Vietnam. Manley (1972) lists the following dialects: Srê, Ma (Maaq), Cil, Lac, Nop, Riong.

Population: 100,000 (Parkin 1991).

Sources: There is a SIL Köho vocabulary (Ha Bul 1976) and a Köho-Vietnamese dictionary (Tinh Lâm Đông 1983). There are Köho (Srê)-French dictionaries (Dournes 1950; Drouin & K'nai 1962) and a grammar by Manley (1972). Efimov (1990) cites Boulbet (1967) as a

source for Ma, but I have not seen it. There is a substantial Ma vocabulary (Marty et al. 1929) of which I have a copy, but it is written with a very strange transcription that I do not fully understand, so I have not relied upon the evidence of this source in the preparation of the reconstruction.

## Mnong

Mnong is commonly divided into three dialects: Central, Southern and Eastern.

Location: Darlac and Tuyen Duc provinces of Vietnam and across into Cambodia almost to the Mekong and almost as far north as Stung Treng.

Population: 186,000 in total according to Wurm and Hattori (1983), and 67,300 in Vietnam (Đỗ Phương 1996).

Sources: Blood (1966) provides a comparative lexicon of Mnong dialects, based on his own fieldwork, and the dictionary of Douglas and Phillips (1962). There is also a substantial Eastern Mnong–Vietnamese–English thesaurus (Blood 1976).

## Stieng

Location: Phuoc Long and Binh Long provinces of Vietnam and southeastern Cambodia.

Population: 50,000 in Vietnam (Đỗ Phương 1996) and 70,000 total (Wurm & Hattori 1983). Parkin lists dialect names Budip, Budeh, Bulach and Bulo.

Sources: Word lists and dictionaries available include Yeem (1977), Huffman (1971), Haupers (1979), Haupers and Haupers (1991) and there is an analysis of Stieng phonemes (Haupers 1969).

## 1.2 Linguistic orientation

In this section the remarks apply generally to the Bahnaric family—not just the South Bahnaric languages. Typologically the languages are all of a very similar type, with characteristics common to many other Mon-Khmer languages.

### 1.2.1 Phonology and word structure

The phonemes of these languages cannot be discussed without first understanding the form of the phonological word. The word shape in these languages is restricted to a particular structural pattern, and within this pattern each structural position can only be filled from a unique inventory of sounds. These inventories only partially overlap with each other, so that simply presenting a list of the total possible phonemes does not do justice to the phonological system.

The basic pattern of the Bahnaric phonological word is that it may be mono- or disyllabic. The most basic monosyllabic words are simply structured CV(C). According to the phonotaxis of individual languages, initial consonant clusters are permitted, most frequently of the form stop + sonorant or stop + /h/. Chrau, for example, permits up to three consonants in a sequence, e.g. *prho* [prhɔ:] ‘red’, *khlo* [khlo:m] ‘to blow’.

Initial consonant sequences frequently arise because of prefixation (some prefixes are productive, some are not), and it is possible for more than one prefix to occur on a word. When initial sequences exceed the permissible limits of the particular language a non-phonemic epenthetic vowel (a schwa or conditioned variant) is inserted after the first consonant in the sequence. In this way disyllabic words occur, and sequences of up to four consonants are tolerated in some cases.

The structure of the phonological word was discussed in the Bahnaric comparative work of the 1960s and 1970s. Blood (1966) presents a formula for the phonological word in Stieng, credited to an unpublished paper by Haupers (no reference details given), which has the form: P $\sigma$ SCHWVF. It is read in the following way:

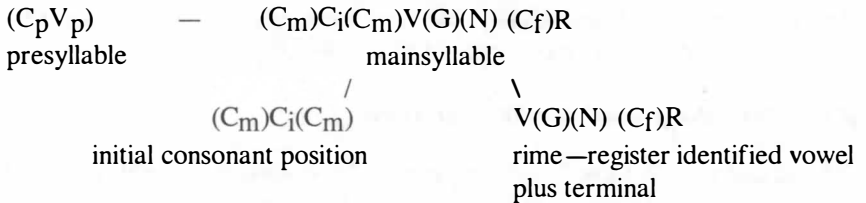
P	—	any stop or /s/
$\sigma$	—	automatic (non-phonemic) vowel of the minorsyllable
S	—	nasal or liquid
C	—	any consonant
H	—	one of /w, h, l, r/
W	—	one of /w, l/
V	—	mainsyllable vowel
F	—	terminal

Blood states that with some minor modification the formula will account for all South Bahnaric languages.

Smith (1979:22) offers a model of the Sedang (a North Bahnaric language) phonological word which emphasises a constituency approach:

(C<sub>p</sub>V<sub>p</sub>) (C<sub>m</sub>)C<sub>i</sub>(C<sub>m</sub>)V(G)(N) (C<sub>f</sub>)R

C = consonant, V = vowel, G = glided (vowel), N = nasalised (vowel), R = register, p = presyllable, m = mainsyllable, i = initial, f = final (I prefer to use the term 'terminal', to avoid confusion with the usage of 'final' in Sino-Tibetan linguistics, which includes the preceding vowel e.g. Karlgren 1940). The constituency can be shown thus:



This template works well for all Bahnaric languages, as it covers the maximal complexity that one finds. South Bahnaric languages do not have registers, so the R can be dropped and no other changes are needed. Note that Smith uses the term 'presyllable' for the initial syllable in disyllabic words. Shorto (1963) called these 'minorsyllables', and that is the term which I use here.

However, note that there is a significant imbalance between the minor and mainsyllables in Smith's model—minorsyllables are limited to one possibility, namely CV, while mainsyllables can vary from CV(R) to CCCVC(R). I am not happy with this imbalance and in my view an alternative analysis should be considered.

I observe that in these languages at least half the lexicon consists of monosyllabic words with the structure CV(C), and it seems reasonable to assume that these are simply unaffixed roots. In many cases more complicated words are formed by affixation e.g. (Stieng):

*tæcɛ?* 'divide out' < *cɛ?* 'divide' + causative prefix

*pənar* 'wing' < *par* 'fly' + nominalising infix

Prefixes can be CV (as above) or even CVC (e.g. *təm-* 'reciprocal/reflexive'). Many words have initial clusters that may or may not derive from prefixation (e.g. *klaak* 'intestines') but they have a distinctive phonological shape. The clear pattern is that the phonotaxis prefers a sonority peak after the very first consonant of the word, accepting either a mainsyllable, a consonant of high sonority or a minorsyllable vowel. Also, in the field I observe that it is common for speakers to insert a vowel after the first consonant of any cluster, especially when offering a slow, careful pronunciation for the benefit of the field linguist. Sometimes they will even pronounce this vowel as a long stressed [a:], e.g. I have heard 'moon' [khaj] (in most Bahnaric languages) pronounced [ka:haj] for my benefit (significantly I have not heard speakers separate glottalised segments into sequences of this type (e.g.  $\text{ʔC} \neq \text{ʔ}\text{əC}$ ), which leads me to believe that it is appropriate to analyse those as unitary phonemes).

These observations lead me to suggest that the minorsyllable vowel is basic to the word structure (with a zero allophone in certain environments), and this permits that underlyingly there are no consonant clusters within syllables. The basic syllable shape CV(C) can be applied to both minor and mainsyllables and words can now be represented phonemically as follows:

- words may be mono- or disyllabic
- syllables are of two types:
  - mainsyllables, in which vowels are phonemic
  - minorsyllables, in which vowels are not phonemic
- syllables of either type have the structure CV(C)

All Bahnaric words can thus be represented at a morphophonemic level according to the following possibilities:

CV	Cə-CV	CəC-CV
CVC	Cə-CVC	CəC-CVC

I submit that this is a simpler model than that either offered by Blood or Smith, yet it sits well with both native speaker intuitions and known morphological structure of Bahnaric words.

An interesting consequence of this approach is that the 'aspirated' consonants are eliminated completely at the phonemic level—instead these are now treated as composed of segments belonging to separate syllables.

The mainsyllable initial in this scheme is a position of special importance—it is here that we find the maximum set of consonants. The set of Stieng mainsyllable initials illustrates these well (from Haupers & Haupers 1991):

voiceless stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
voiced stops	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>g</i>	
glottalised stops	<i>ʔb</i>	<i>ʔd</i>			
plain nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
glottalised nasals	<i>ʔm</i>	<i>ʔn</i>			
glides, liquids	<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>		
glottalised glides, liquids	<i>ʔl</i>	<i>ʔj</i>			
fricatives			<i>s</i>		<i>h</i>

In the other consonant positions the set of possible segments is always a subset of the above according to specific rules. The set of terminals is derived from the above by removing contrastive voice and glottalisation. Minorsyllable consonants include contrastive voice but not glottalisation, and the set of continuants is reduced.

Some sources indicate complex terminals [-jʔ] and [-wh] in a very small number of tokens, and SIL scholars usually treat these as distinct terminals. The rare occurrence of these in SB languages leads me to doubt the phonemic status of these sounds. No examples of [-jʔ] figure in any of the comparisons made in this study, and [-wh] is reconstructed tentatively for only two words.

In regard to vowels, it is the general tendency in SB to show a 3x3 vowel system with distinctive length and two diphthongs, and somewhat fewer short vowels than long, e.g. Chrau (from Thomas & Thomas 1961):

<i>i</i>	<i>ɨ</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>i:</i>	<i>ɨ:</i>	<i>u:</i>	<i>ie</i>	<i>uo</i>
	<i>ə</i>		<i>e:</i>	<i>ɔ:</i>	<i>o:</i>		
<i>ɛ</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ɔ</i>	<i>ɛ:</i>	<i>a:</i>	<i>ɔ:</i>		

Note that SB languages have not developed the phonemic registers found elsewhere in Mon-Khmer (such as Khmer or even some North Bahnaric languages). Köho is described by Manley (1972) as having a distinction between normal and falling tone, but this feature is in complementary distribution with vowel length, so it is not significant for this study.

### 1.2.2 Lexicon

In regard to reconstruction, particular attention has to be paid to the nature and origins of the lexicon in the languages under study. The lexica of Austroasiatic languages are large, having many distinct words with unrelated roots for words of similar meaning. A significant and dynamic component of the lexicon is the class of 'expressives' (which is also very much a feature of the linguistic area). Diffloth (1974:483) explains:

These are sentence adverbials that describe noises, colours, light patterns, shapes, movements, sensations, emotions, aesthetic feelings, and so on. Some sort of symbolism, perhaps based on synaesthesia, is often observable in these words and serves as a guide for individual coinage of new words. The forms of the expressives are thus quite unstable, and the additional effect of wordplay can create subtle and endless, sometimes apparently empty, structural variations.

Rischel (1995:92) writes that expressives are:

...words which (i) accompany ordinary clause-type predications without being syntactically integrated into the clause structure giving associations about the action that is being talked about (*flop* in English is such an expressive word).

Speakers of many languages use expressive/iconic forms frequently in speech, but they have perhaps been underinvestigated by scholars because they are typically avoided in written language. Recently, research interest appears to be growing, for example the recent publication of the two-volume dictionary of expressives in Japanese (Sakamoto 1994 and 1996). Rischel (1995:93) discusses the problematic nature of classifying expressives in Mlabri, and these comments apply similarly to Bahnaric and other Mon-Khmer languages:

It is, however, for the moment unclear to me how to delimit 'expressives' as a separate word-class in Mlabri, since some of these words behave much like ordinary verbs

(occurring with an immediately following verb of motion), and others seem to behave like adverbials.

The expressives are something that one must keep in mind in phonological reconstruction, because it is well known that they can violate the phonological system because of their highly developed iconic index. A well-known example from English: etymological word final /g/ was lost in all environments (Jones 1989). It was reintroduced by various sources including: borrowings such as 'big' (Oxford English Dictionary suggests Norse origin), and a productive class of expressives with rime /ag/ e.g. 'sag, hag, scrag, dag, fag' etc. with negative connotations. The problem of dealing with this kind of phenomenon in Austroasiatic is considerable. The Bahnaric sources I have all contain significant numbers of words which are either marked as expressive or are clearly identified as expressive on the basis of form and meaning, for example, the following imitative words from Bahnar:

*poblūk* 'bubbling noise'  
*meo* 'cat'

Or these which indicate manner and have characteristic high/front vowels:

*piurch* 'describes the way one eats soft food'  
*pik* 'describes the way someone stumbles and falls'  
*pek* 'describes runny ears'

In some cases expressives may show regular correspondences indicating that the sound laws have applied without exception, and there is no problem reconstructing them as part of the protolanguage. However, where absolute regularity is not evident among such words, it is better to put them aside and not attempt to reconstruct anything uniquely upon their witness.

In addition to the expressives, the lexica of Bahnaric languages contain words of various origins and it is necessary to distinguish those words which one can reasonably relate to the protolanguage from those which one cannot, and a major component of the latter are borrowings. These have pervaded all areas of the lexicon, and it can be difficult to identify loan words without a good model of the historical phonology and extensive checking of potential donor languages.

There are some scholars who underestimate the possibility of borrowing between languages. For example, Ruhlen (1994:42–43) states, "Most of the basic vocabulary of a language is fairly resistant to borrowing; pronouns, body parts, and other fundamental vocabulary are seldom borrowed". Shevoroshkin (1989:60) states emphatically that, "pronouns of the sort 'I', 'me', 'thou', 'thee' are not borrowed from language to language". Neither statement is correct, especially in the case of related languages which are in contact over hundreds of years, a situation which is common in Southeast Asia. In practice one finds that all parts of the lexicon have been subject to replacement by borrowing to varying degrees, and with patience and diligence much of this replacement can be identified. For example, the Stieng live among Khmers in southern Vietnam and eastern Cambodia. The Stieng lexicon of Yeem (1977) contains many Khmer words. For example:

Stieng	Khmer	English
<i>hɔ̃r</i>	<i>həj</i>	‘already’
<i>ɗɔ̃rɔi</i>	<i>ɗæ</i>	‘also’
<i>lɔ̃rk</i>	<i>lɔ̃:k</i>	‘to lift’
<i>sɔ̃-ɔ̃t</i>	<i>sʔət</i>	‘sticky’

One can find many such examples—they are self-evident to one perusing the sources because they closely resemble Khmer forms but lack corresponding Bahnaric etymologies. Similarly, for most Bahnaric languages, being in frequent contact with Vietnamese, one finds many Vietnamese words given in the source lexica for individual languages. Here are some examples from Chrau:

Chrau	Vietnamese	English
<i>set</i>	<i>sét</i>	‘rust’
<i>lowân</i>	<i>luôn</i>	‘always’
<i>jɔ̃ng</i>	<i>giường</i>	‘bed’
<i>sac</i>	<i>sách</i>	‘book’

More problematic are possible borrowings that are well distributed over the entire family. These may be fairly recent, while others may be quite ancient, and it can be very difficult to determine the origin, path and chronology of borrowing. PSB will have borrowed words from various languages, and these may be legitimately reconstructed as part of the protolanguage. However, one must try to find those loans which have come into the languages since then, subsequently to spread over the whole family. In many cases no such distinction can be determined with confidence. Particularly important as donor languages in this respect are Tai, Vietic, Khmer and Chamic (some Chinese and Indo-European loans have been transmitted into Bahnaric, mostly via neighbouring languages). Fortunately, in some cases, historical phonology can indicate that a borrowing was more or less recent, as one can compare protoforms. Particularly problematic is Chamic (Austronesian). By my count, about 1/4 of the Proto Chamic vocabulary of Lee (1966) is common to Bahnaric. In such cases one cannot know the direction of borrowing unless Austroasiatic or Austronesian etymologies can be found. Clearly a tremendous amount of work remains to be done in this area.

### 1.3 Methodology

In this section I discuss the methodologies I have used in preparing the lexical data for comparative reconstruction, and the comparative reconstruction itself.

#### 1.3.1 Selection and editing of sources

For comparative reconstruction one would prefer to begin a project with extensive lists of native lexicon in morphophonemic representation. In the present case I began this project with word lists which were not originally prepared for comparative study. Specifically these are lexica collected by SIL fieldworkers and colonial administrators according to their particular professional priorities and conventions. Some of these are basic word lists which are generally in close phonetic transcription, while others range up to huge (900+ page) manuscript dictionaries (which I have on microfilm and are difficult to read in many places).

At first I selected those sources that appeared to be most useful for detailed phonological analysis and comparative reconstruction. Several considerations were important for making the selections:

- The set of languages must reflect the range of phonological systems found in the family.
- There should be sufficient lexicon (approximately 1,000 words) so that the phonological oppositions found in native vocabulary are captured.
- The number of languages selected for detailed analysis should be modest so that the project is manageable and can reasonably be completed with the available resources.

With these considerations in mind I chose the following sources for detailed analysis:

- Stiong: Haupers and Haupers 1991
- Chrau: Thomas and Lុc 1966
- Köho: Bochet and Dourme 1953

These were then subjected to an editing procedure. The activity is twofold—entries not suitable for comparison are removed, and the remainder are retranscribed into a common script. This gives a list of (mostly) native etyma for each language which is then subjected to internal distributional analysis.

The first aspect of the editing process is important because the lexica contain words of the following overlapping categories:

- native words representing PSB etyma
- expressive and onomatopoeic words
- morphologically complex words
- loan words from various sources

As far as possible the historical phonological analysis is carried out on the basis of native words (words derived from Proto South Bahnaric or subsequently formed by language internal means with South Bahnaric roots). Expressive and onomatopoeic words can have a high iconic index value which may prevent the operation of regular sound changes or allow the language to tolerate otherwise impermissible collocations of segments. However, at the preliminary editing stage it can be difficult to identify all of the forms which will cause such problems, so many are still included in the study. On the other hand things like expressive reduplication and similar iconic word play forms, clearly unsuitable for comparative study, are identified and eliminated. The morphologically complex words are not numerous in the present case and entries which show compounded roots or multiple affixes are readily recognised. Recent borrowings must be ruthlessly eliminated from the lexica. The complete elimination of loans is probably an impossible ideal, but one strives to be as thorough as possible. The last category, words of obscure origins, are put aside at first and treated individually once a preliminary analysis has been completed.

The edited lists are retranscribed according to a common script, in this case I strive for an IPA representation as far as possible. The point of doing this is simply to show

unambiguously what I understand is represented by each segment. The benefits of this are that scholars can immediately read the forms without any confusion, and perhaps even more importantly, specialists in the various languages of this study can see whether I have correctly interpreted their recordings.

In most cases the sources use a transcription system based on Vietnamese orthography, particularly the work of scholars associated with SIL. Generally the intended phonetic values are clear, although in some cases additional interpretation is required, and these are dealt with individually. I list below the most common conventions of the sources and my retranscriptions:

	source conventions	=	retranscription
• mid-front vowel:	$\hat{e}$	=	<i>e</i>
• high-central vowel:	<i>ư</i>	=	<i>i</i>
• mid-central vowel (long):	$\sigma$	=	$\sigma:$
• mid-central vowel (short):	$\hat{a}$	=	$\sigma$
• mid-back vowel:	$\hat{o}$	=	<i>o</i>
• low-front vowel:	<i>e</i>	=	$\varepsilon$
• low-back vowel:	<i>o</i>	=	$\sigma$
• long vowels are unmarked:	<i>a</i>	=	<i>a:</i>
• short vowels in closed syllables have a haček:	$\check{a}$	=	<i>a</i>
• terminal /ʔ/ with a haček:	$\check{a}$	=	<i>aʔ</i>
• glottalised stops:	<i>dd/đ</i>	=	<i>ʔd</i>
• glottalised nasals:	<i>'n</i>	=	<i>ʔn</i>
• digraphs, triptographs:	<i>ch, chh, ng, nh</i>	=	<i>c, ch, ŋ, ɲ</i>
• initial glides:	<i>y, v/w</i>	=	<i>j, w</i>
• terminal glides:	<i>ai, ay, ao, au</i>	=	<i>a:j, aj, a:w, aw</i>
• word-medial glottal stop with a hyphen:	—	=	<i>ʔ</i>

The main exception to the above is that Stiong sources usually indicate long vowels as doubled and short as unmarked.

### 1.3.2 Phonemic analysis

The edited word lists are now assumed to reflect mostly native lexicon, and are retranscribed according to my phonetic reading of the source forms. The next stage is to subject each of these lists to internal distributional analyses in order to check the set of internal phonological oppositions and establish a (morpho)phonemic representation of the data.

The analysis is done by the traditional means of counting the collocations of segments and plotting these counts into matrices. For this purpose words are divided into the following two parts:

- initial consonants = the collocation of simple minorsyllables with mainsyllable initials
- rimes = the collocation of mainsyllable vowels with each terminal consonant

The importance of the latter has long been recognised:

It has been found (sic) both here and in other studies of the Mon-Khmer languages of South Vietnam that the vowels are difficult to determine apart from the final consonant.

[...] Some final consonants occur with only a limited number of vowels; few, if any, occur with all vowels. (Thomas 1966, quoted by Smith 1972:4)

I have similarly treated the collocations of simple minorsyllables with mainsyllable initials because I suspect that in some cases the minorsyllable consonants may be conditioned by the following mainsyllable initials. The main thing is the distributions are checked so that any anomalies can be identified and explained as far as possible before the stage of comparative reconstruction is reached. I could also have plotted all of the collocations of mainsyllable initials and mainvowels, but I have not. Conditioned changes in such collocations appear to be much less frequent, and these are dealt with individually in the particular language analyses.

The collocation counts are plotted into matrices so that one can readily check for incomplete or otherwise significant patterns. In the first place one ideally has no particular views about which collocations will or will not occur, i.e. why should any vowel not be found before terminal [t] or [k]? In practice, as Thomas mentions above, one finds that various collocations do not occur or are so infrequent that they are suspicious and may be due to previously undetected borrowings, expressives etc. Also one should not be surprised to find restrictions such as:

It is common in Mon-Khmer languages that front vowels do not combine with final *y* and back vowels do not combine with final *w*. (Swantesson 1988:72)

Subject to such processes, I expect that, for example, a phonemic opposition between two vowels is securely established if they contrast in the same class of environments, such as before dentals or velars etc. If, for example, a given vowel is typically found only before velars and labials, and a similar vowel is only found before dentals and palatals, this would likely reflect complementary distribution and the two can be united as one phoneme. If there is a modest residue of exceptions, but the overall pattern is clear, I suggest that the exceptions may be explained as previously undetected loans, expressives or other secondary forms. Pittman (1996:193), discussing phoneme identification in Southeast Asian languages, is talking about the same kind of procedure when he remarks:

The phonetic 'sameness' condition can now be stated as follows: "Two phonetically distinct features may be represented with the same (a single) symbol if they mark one term of an opposition which is proportionally analogous to, and in complementary distribution with, a comparable opposition with equivalent terms." This reduces to a principle of ANALOGOUS CONTRAST IN COMPLEMENTARY DISTRIBUTION. (emphasis in original)

All incomplete distributions are investigated with this principle in mind, with the aim of accounting for the observed data with the most elegant set of phonological oppositions necessary. The edited list, so analysed, is retranscribed into (morpho)phonemic representation. The three edited lists, giving each word as it appears in the original source and retranscribed, are given as Appendices 3, 4 and 5.

### **1.3.3 Phonological reconstruction**

The principles and methods of phonological reconstruction according to the Comparative Method are well known and described in many texts (e.g. Anttila 1972, Lehmann 1993, Trask 1996 etc.) so I will not discuss them at length here.

The main procedural operation is the collection of (apparently) cognate lexicon so that the set regular phonological correspondences can be determined. Importantly, it is only those

correspondences which reflect the protosystem that are significant. Hopefully the editing procedure and phonological analysis have mostly eliminated the other factors which might create regular correspondences (such as common borrowings, imitative forms etc.)

Having established the set of phonological oppositions reflected in the correspondences, the next stage is to assign 'phonetic' values to these, reconstructing the set of protophonemes. In most cases this is straightforward because many protophonemes have not changed or have changed little over time, especially among the consonants. In some cases the daughter reflexes may not be so similar to each other and in such circumstances the question of appropriate reconstruction is based upon systematic considerations.

The most basic notion of the method is that each correspondence reflects a protophoneme or protoallophone. A symbol is ascribed to each, and these are then organised into a system which has sufficient distinct phonemes to account for all of the apparent oppositions. At the same time it is important to note that I want to posit only the simplest and most natural set of changes needed which in each case will yield the daughter systems. Thus, I assume that the protolanguage will be of a very similar type to the daughter languages, and I propose a model which avoids positing phonemes which are unknown in those languages, or series of phonemes which are structured very differently from what is attested among them.

However, this protosystem is not so much a representation of how the language sounded, but rather a model of how it *worked as a system*. Also, in the absence of any direct witness, it is difficult to know how completely the language has been reconstructed. Katičić (1970:115–116, cited by Koerner 1989:8) explains:

The reconstructed system will always be A MODEL of the real one: Some distinctions will be neglected and some allophones will remain unclassified into phonemes. This model, however imperfect in some cases, will always give us a true if not complete picture of the phonological system we try to decode from the phonological correspondences among genetically-related languages.

### **1.3.4 Lexical reconstruction**

Once the correspondences and protophonemes have been established, the protolexicon is reconstructed by the mechanical application of reversing the modelled sound changes in respect of each phoneme in the various daughter forms. However, unlike the lexicon of a living language which can be observed and recorded more or less completely, this protolexicon has a number of characteristics which reflect limitations of the data and various aspects of how I have applied the comparative method.

I reconstruct a PSB word where it is evident that reflexes occur in at least two SB languages, and where the word occurs in only one SB language but appears to have a Bahnaric etymology. However, not all of the PSB forms will have Bahnaric etymologies—many will be South Bahnaric innovations, or borrowings into South Bahnaric.

One should also expect that the structure of the protolexicon may be quite different to a living language. As is widely (although not universally) accepted, various parts of the lexicon are more or less stable over time, and the more stable words will be more readily reconstructed. However, I have probably skewed this effect even further by my methods. For the purposes of this reconstruction I chose not to actively pursue finding cognates for grammatical morphemes, kin terms, ethnonyms or religious vocabulary, and I only include such in the reconstruction where the words in question are widely distributed and seem self-evidently unproblematic. I did this because at this stage I want to concentrate on the phonological core represented in the least marked areas of the vocabulary. The idea is that

the model of the historical phonology must be established with the highest reliability first, and then I and others can turn to these more problematic areas, better prepared to sort out the effects of regular historical change from those of other kinds such as borrowing, analogy, paradigm levelling, hypercorrection and so on. I would therefore caution anyone against using the protolexicon presented here for cultural reconstruction or any purposes which assume that the lexicon is representative in its scope.

In some cases the witness languages show forms which agree in meaning but have only a partial correspondence of form. Often the mainsyllables correspond regularly and it is only the minorsyllables which do not agree. In these cases it is obvious that there is one root with different prefixes, and it is straightforward to reconstruct alternate protoforms with the same mainsyllable, e.g. \**pa:ŋ* ~ \**nəpa:ŋ* ~ \**ləpa:ŋ* 'palm, sole'. Such reconstructions should be read as follows: the mainsyllable \**pa:ŋ* is reconstructed securely, and it may or may not have occurred with the minorsyllables indicated; perhaps there was one form and the daughter languages have innovations, or there may have been multiple forms in the protolanguage, perhaps reflecting lectal varieties.

In all cases I expect the mainsyllable consonants to correspond regularly before positing protoforms. However, in some cases I may offer a reconstruction where the vowels do not agree. One reason is that there are also productive vowel alternations in Bahnaric languages, such as shifting vowel quality to signify diminution/augmentation. Smith (1972:103) illustrates this with the following pairs (Smith's transcription):

Bahnar	<i>kalδŋ</i>	'small puff of smoke'
"	<i>kalūŋ</i>	'large puff of smoke'
Chrau	<i>krōc</i>	'to swallow a little'
"	<i>krūc</i>	'to swallow a lot'

The sources tend not to give such pairs, instead I assume that they generally list either the least marked forms, or simply whatever forms happened to occur during data collection. To analyse the system (if there is one) on the basis of such sources would be like trying to work out Russian verb conjugation on the basis of a dictionary that only lists verbs according to the infinitive forms. I assume that some cases of close but not absolutely perfect agreement may reflect such alternations or other processes that I do not adequately understand, while some others may simply be recording or typographical errors. This is a problem of using written sources, without having native speakers handy for consultation.

To close I would like to emphasise that the protolexicon reconstructed here is very much only a subset of the lexicon that may be reconstructed. In the present context it serves principally to illustrate and justify the phonological reconstruction.

#### 1.4 Previous reconstructions

There have been various papers published on topics in Bahnaric historical phonology, including four published reconstructions which I have seen: Blood 1966 *Proto Mnong*, Thomas and Smith 1967 *Proto Jeh-Halang*, Smith 1972 *Proto North Bahnaric*, Efimov 1990 *Proto South Bahnaric*.

Three of the four reconstructions were prepared in the 1960s by scholars associated with SIL who referred to themselves as 'The Linguistic Circle of Saigon'. They were part of a

generation of earnest young scholars (generally Americans) who worked independently of the earlier French tradition in Indo-China. They collected their own vocabularies and grammars in the field, sharing data and collaborating closely with each other in their analyses. Their training was typical of the 'Bloomfieldian' approach, then common among American linguists, and which emphasised drawing conclusions only from recordings of real utterances in the field. They made phonemic analyses according to the methods and principles laid down by Pike (1949) and devised orthographies for minority languages. This was a golden age for linguistics of Southeast Asia—previously fieldwork was much more scattered and unorganised, with far less collaboration between workers in the field. Until this time published sources were of considerably mixed quality, and emphasised mainly word lists without linguistic analysis. Thomas (1964:162) writes at the time (his excitement and optimism showing):

The lack of careful phonemic (or prosodic) descriptions has been the main hinderance to progress in Mon-Khmer linguistics and Austroasiatic comparisons. But fortunately this lack is now being rapidly filled from several quarters, so the next few years should see rapid progress.

Rapid progress certainly was made—as in any 'new' field the solutions to the less difficult problems are rapidly found (consider the experience of work in machine translation and artificial intelligence going on at the very same time in the electronics lab at MIT). The new generation of fieldworkers revolutionised the field, and within a few years scores of word lists and descriptive papers were appearing, with data recorded according to standardised formats and more or less phonemic transcription systems based upon Vietnamese orthography. This meant that there was now a qualitatively and quantitatively improved situation compared to that faced by comparativists such as Schmidt, Pinnow and Shafer etc. The newcomers documented many previously poorly known languages, and devised novel solutions to the problems of working with them. They advanced our understanding of the areal phonetics, phonology and word structure, and they made real advances in investigating the linguistic history, such that we have benefitted tremendously from their achievements. It is their work that has made the present project possible.

It is also important that one consider the aims and motivations of this SIL tradition (for want of a better designation). They were certainly intensely interested in historical phonology and the recovery of protolanguages. However, they were a close scholarly community, which formed its own distinct attitudes and perspectives, and one should be mindful that their interest in historical linguistics was very much a function of their interest in bringing biblical scripture to the local peoples—in a form which would be accessible to as many speakers as possible. In such a milieu the idea of finding a somehow basic form of language which unites disparate dialects becomes a powerful motivation. Nowadays, with some decades of experience, SIL has a highly elaborate set of procedures for surveying closely related languages, systematically comparing them to reveal the common elements at the various linguistic levels, and then producing a standardised form which has a high degree of intelligibility to the speakers of the related tongues (see handbooks such as Grimes 1995). This type of work is what is taught as comparative linguistics among SIL scholars.

For the present project the most important publication of this tradition is Henry Blood's MA thesis.

### 1.4.1 *Blood (1966) A reconstruction of Proto Mnong*

Blood presents a low-level reconstruction based upon a comparison of the Mnong dialects plus some tentative PSB forms which are not based on regular correspondences. The main purpose, Blood explains, is to test whether the historical development of the vowels in a Mon-Khmer grouping can be successfully reconstructed. Blood emphasises this ‘vowel issue’, repeatedly stating that comparativists have found it impossible to find regular correspondences among vowels of Mon-Khmer languages, and even asserting that “Some linguists have even made the statement that regular sound laws do not exist for these vowel shifts, and indeed no published work to date has been able to refute this claim” (p.1). Blood mentions various works which failed to find any regular patterns of correspondence among vowels, and decides to take up the challenge made by Thomas (no text reference is given by Blood for the quote):

I feel that the solution... lies in starting at the very lowest level of comparison, working on adjacent languages to establish proto-forms at that level, then using these reconstructions as the basis for comparison at the next level. Only in this way, I feel, will the Mon-Khmer vowels be able to be solved. (p.7)

I suggest that the fuss made over ‘the vowel problem’<sup>3</sup> is peripheral to the real importance of Blood’s work. Given the mixed quality of sources available until that time, the unfamiliarity of comparativists generally with languages of the region and the lack of reliable genetic classifications, it is entirely understandable that such difficulties would be encountered. This is a much more reasonable explanation than an invocation that the uniformitarian principle ceases to function with respect to particular languages (such that sound laws do not exist). In the present case Blood solves the problem of finding regular correspondences by comparing a group of dialects that are so closely related that the correspondences are rarely more than trivial in nature, so that correspondence is largely just a function of resemblance. One might characterise this as ‘reconstructing a language from its dialects’. While this may not advance historical linguistics very far, it does have important applications for bible translation in conditions of a dialect chain.

Blood’s thesis *is* significant for the important methodological considerations it discusses. In his conclusion, Blood emphasises the importance of using sufficient data which is available in a reliable phonemic script. Also, he stresses that:

There is a need for distributional statements, particularly of vowels in relation to finals, and of permitted consonant clusters (including complex unit phonemes) in the syllable initial position. It is quite important to know what is permitted and what is not permitted in a given environment in a given language. It is also important on occasion to know whether a given sequence is common or rare. (pp. 107–8)

With this statement Blood is clearly laying out methodological imperatives that had to be incorporated into comparative work if it was to progress beyond the backward state it enjoyed in Mon-Khmer linguistics at the time. The importance of reliable phonemic transcription, analysis of word structure, and the compilation of comprehensive data is now clearly spelt out, and demonstrated to some extent. However, Blood’s reconstruction cannot be considered to be a demonstration of the comparative method, rather it exemplifies various

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<sup>3</sup> The phrase ‘the vowel problem’ appears to have been coined by Thomas—it is literally the ‘last word’ (or ‘phrase’ to be exact) in the first issue of *Mon-Khmer Studies* (Thomas 1964:162).

preliminary steps that must precede comparative work with Mon-Khmer (and other) languages.

Blood assembles 428 Proto Mnong forms, and in addition there are a number of Proto South Bahnaric reconstructed forms suggested. Typically the reconstructed forms coincide with their reflexes in the Preh and Bunor dialects (East Mnong), which appear to be the most conservative. The inventory of Proto Mnong phonemes is reconstructed as follows:

*p	*t	*c	*k	*ʔ				
*b	*d	*ʃ	*g					
*ʔb	*ʔd	*ʔʃ						
*m	*n	*ɲ	*ŋ					
*w	*l	*r	*j	*s		*h		
*j		*u		*i:		*u:	*iə	*uə
*ɔ				*e:	*ə:	*o:		
*a	*ɔ			*ɛ:	*a:	*ɔ:		

The above inventory is very typical of South Bahnaric languages. Blood explains that:

The reconstruction of the consonants and consonant clusters was quite straight-forward, usually being simply a matter of selecting the commonest form as the proto-form. (p.11)

The protovowels are not reconstructed on the basis of a system of regular correspondences, rather Blood specifies that they are determined on the basis of “a general examination of the data” (p.12). The protovowel in each case is reconstructed as the vowel which occurs in the majority of forms in a given correspondence, and vowels that occur in a minority of cases are eliminated from the protosystem. Interestingly Blood explicitly rules out the reconstruction of \*i on this basis (p.12), but in the actual list of reconstructions gives some protoforms with \*i, and these have parallels in Rhadê (a Chamic language). The above procedures do not quite constitute the Comparative Method as it is commonly understood. However in the present case, given the very close relationship of the Mnong languages, it is likely that Blood’s model is still a good approximation of Proto Mnong. It might be improved further by a more thorough elimination of borrowings and additional attention to the issue of complementary distributions among the correspondences.

Blood’s great contribution to the field of Bahnaric historical phonology is the beginning in print of a new tradition, born out of thorough training in field methods and phonemics that Blood and his fellow scholars had received. It marks a break with the practice of many traditionally trained historical linguists, especially Indo-Europeanists, who are often not accustomed to collecting lexical data directly from contemporary speakers of minority languages, and often work with forms taken directly as they appear in established written records.

#### 1.4.2 Efimov (1990) *Историческая фонология южнобахнарических языков (Historical phonology of the South Bahnaric languages)*

Efimov’s work belongs to a completely different tradition to that of Blood (and his SIL colleagues). Efimov worked in Moscow under the influence of members of the Moscow Nostratic Seminar (MNS), particularly Ilia Peiros who supervised his 1983 dissertation

Проблемы фонологической реконструкции прото-катуического языка (Problems of the phonological reconstruction of Proto-Katuic). Independently of SIL, MNS members formalised their own procedures for historical reconstruction of 'new' language families (see Peiros 1998 for a discussion<sup>4</sup>). Efimov did not continue his research on Katuic, but it is far from coincidental that a decade later Peiros (1996) published a Proto Katuic reconstruction.

Efimov turned to investigating South Bahnaric and the present work appeared as a monograph in 1990. It treats 675 sets of South Bahnaric comparisons and a number of external comparisons. In absolute contrast to the SIL tradition, Efimov does not presume the form of the protosystem before organising the cognate sets. Instead he sits at the opposite extreme in his reconstruction methodology, being scrupulous to ascribe a different protophoneme to every distinct correspondence that he identifies, consequently reconstructing a tremendously complicated phonemic inventory. Unfortunately he did not adhere closely to the MNS procedures and neglected to internally investigate each language before embarking on the comparative reconstruction.

For the consonants he reconstructs many clusters and co-articulated segments, although most of these are of the types that are found in the daughter languages or other related tongues. Further attention to the question of syllable structure and the role of epenthesis could have simplified this picture significantly. Most strikingly he proposes a very complicated vocalic system with four degrees of height, four degrees of backness, and a vowel register contrast. The reconstructed inventory of sounds is as follows (Efimov marks doubtful reconstructions with a question mark):

## Vowels

<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>		<i>u</i>	<i>ī, !í:</i>	<i>u, ú:</i>	<i>iə</i>	<i>uə</i>
<i>ɪ</i>			<i>ú</i>	<i>!I: !Í:</i>	<i>U:, ?Ú:</i>		
<i>e</i>	<i>ə</i>			<i>e:</i>	<i>ə: é:</i>	<i>o:, !ó:</i>	
<i>ɛ</i>	<i>a á</i>	<i>ʌ ?ʌ</i>	<i>ɔ</i>		<i>a: ?á:</i>	<i>ʌ:</i>	

## Consonants

		<i>ch</i>			<i>mb</i>	<i>ndɿ</i>	<i>ɲʃ</i>	<i>ŋg</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>		<i>ʔnd</i>		<i>ʔŋg</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>g</i>				<i>ʃh</i>	<i>ŋgh</i>
<i>ʔbɿ</i>	<i>ʔd</i>	<i>ʃʔ</i>	<i>ʔg</i>		<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>	
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>				<i>ɿ, ʃ</i>	<i>ʃj</i>
<i>ʔm</i>	<i>ʔn</i>	<i>ʃɲ</i>	<i>ʔŋ</i>		<i>ʔw</i>	<i>ʔl ʔr</i>	<i>ʃj</i>	
		<i>ʔm</i>				<i>ɿ</i>	<i>sh</i>	
<i>mp</i>	<i>nt</i>		<i>ŋk</i>		<i>s</i>	<i>ts</i>		<i>h</i>
	<i>ʔnt</i>							

There is certainly no precedent for such a complicated set of oppositions in a South Bahnaric language, which leads me to suspect that Efimov was influenced by his earlier work on Katuic. It is also evident that some errors have been made in establishing and interpreting

<sup>4</sup> These procedures include an emphasis on internal reconstruction which has clearly influenced my own approach.

the correspondences. Efimov proposes some correspondences on the basis of unacceptable comparisons—these include recently borrowed words, expressives and examples with poor semantic correspondence and examples which simply lack regularity of correspondence. For example:

p.18. *ʔ\*rəmi:h* ‘европейцы’ (European (person)) on the basis of *Ma* [mɪ̃] ‘American’ (a borrowing from Vietnamese *mỹ* ‘American’ and Chrau [rami:h] ‘Frenchman’ (which is actually the word for ‘rhinoceros’, a play on European’s big noses).

p.19. *ʔ\*sí:* ‘вошь’ (louse) is reconstructed on the basis of Chrau [si:] ‘louse’ and Proto Mngong *\*saj* ‘head louse’. The words are probably related at a deeper level than Bahnaric. The Chrau word corresponds to North Bahnar words for ‘louse’ with forms /ci:/ and /si:/, while the Mngong corresponds to West Bahnaric, e.g. Loven /caj/, which may be borrowed from Khmer *caj*.

p.23. The protovowel *\*i:* is reconstructed on the basis of the following:

- 1) Proto Mngong *\*[rə]tɛ:t* ‘parrot’, Chrau *kətiet* ‘parrot’ (onomatopœic?)
- 2) Sre *gəneŋ* ‘tusk’, Chrau *gənieŋ* ‘tusk (of boar)’ (< Khmer *snaeŋ* ‘tusk’?)
- 3) Sre *kel* ‘gnaw, chew cud’, Chrau *kiel* ‘chew’
- 4) Proto Köho *\*pəs* ~ *\*pə:s* ‘sweep’, Sre *pəs* ‘plow’, Chrau *səpi:h* ‘clear burned field’, Proto Mngong *\*pe:s* ‘sweep’
- 5) Proto Köho *\*chi:* ‘tree’, Chrau *chə:*, Proto Mngong *\*chi:*, Stieng *jhɪ:* (< Khmer *chə:* ‘tree’?)

The rime correspondences are thus:

Proto Mngong	Chrau	Sre	Proto Köho	Stieng
<i>ɛ:t</i>	<i>iet</i>	--	--	--
--	<i>ieŋ</i>	<i>eŋ</i>	--	--
--	<i>iel</i>	<i>el</i>	--	--
<i>e:s</i>	<i>i:h</i>	<i>ɛs</i>	<i>əs, ə:s</i>	--
<i>i:</i>	<i>ə:</i>	--	<i>i:</i>	<i>ĩ:</i>

This is not a promising basis for reconstructing a protophoneme—by my own reckoning each of the above belongs to a different correspondence and some forms may be borrowed (one can refer to Chapter 4 for my treatment of these etyma).

For practical purposes the value of Efimov’s work lies not in his analysis, but in the substantial body of SB comparisons that his book presents. As a reconstruction it is rather disappointing, and I strongly suspect that it explains why Peiros recommended Bahnaric to me when I was first looking for a research topic in the early 1990s.

# 2 *Data preparation*

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## 2.1 Chrau

The following analysis is based upon the edited word list given under Appendix 3. This list is the entire contents of Thomas and Lực (1966) dictionary of Chrau edited according to the procedures discussed in §1.4.

### 2.1.1 *Chrau mainsyllable initials*

The source lexicon indicates the following mainsyllable initials:

voiceless stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
voiced stops	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>g</i>	
glottalised stops	<i>ʔb</i>	<i>ʔd</i>			
nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
resonants	<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>		
fricatives			<i>s</i>		<i>h</i>

Thomas (1971:34) informs us that the glottalised stops /ʔb, ʔd/ are “rare in Chrau, occurring mostly in Vietnamese loans”. He suggests that the glottalisation feature was lost from Chrau and later reintroduced by Vietnamese loans. This is consistent with my own survey of the Chrau lexicon, so I do not include /ʔb, ʔd/ in the native phoneme system.

Thomas and Lực (1966:viii) also state that there are preglottalised glides which they write with word-initial *i* and *u*. I prefer to analyse these words as having an initial glottal stop and a diphthonged vowel (see §2.1.4 for reinterpretation of Chrau diphthongs). Therefore I do not treat Chrau as having any glottalised consonants in native vocabulary.

The fricative written in the source as *s* is described by Thomas (1971:35) as a “sibilant varying from dental to palatal”. In its collocational properties it behaves as a palatal, but I will maintain Thomas and Lực’s *s* rather than adopt a symbol more usually used to indicate a palatal (e.g. *ʃ*), and this applies to my treatment of the other SB languages in this study.

The other mainsyllable initials show no peculiarities so I take the set of native phonemes to be as follows:

<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʝ</i>	<i>g</i>	
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>		
		<i>s</i>		<i>h</i>

### 2.1.2 Chrau terminals

The source indicates the following set of Chrau terminals:

stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
resonants	<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>	
fricatives			<i>s</i>	<i>h</i>

The terminals basically correspond to the initials, without distinctive voicing or glottalisation. Strikingly there is no velar stop terminal in native vocabulary—as Thomas (1971:49) explains (citing Blood 1966) “most of the words with South Bahnaric \**k* having merged in Chrau with those in \**q*” (the ‘*q*’ is a glottal stop). Actually it appears that terminal /*k*/ has been lost entirely from native vocabulary and is now reintroduced via borrowing.

The terminal fricative written in the source variously as *s*, *yh*, *ih*, is described by Thomas (1971:35) as a palatal aspirate, and I represent it consistently as /*s*/ in accordance with the corresponding initial consonant. Thomas (p.49) notes that “/*s*/ and /*h*/ are neutralised after high front vowels, resulting in a light palatal fricative”. I interpret this somewhat differently—rather than neutralisation I think that /*h*/ occurs after front vowels, with some conditioned palatalisation, while /*s*/ does not occur after front vowels at all.

### 2.1.3 Chrau minorsyllables

The collocations of Chrau minorsyllable and mainsyllable initials were counted and plotted into the matrix below (Table 1). Most minorsyllables are just a single consonant (plus a neutral vowel realised according to the environment), although in some cases there are additional consonants because of affixation and/or conditioned alternations.

In compiling the table I have taken into account several factors. The first of these is a prenasalisation of voiced stop mainsyllable initials when they are preceded by a minorsyllable with a voiceless stop. Thus a word given in the source such as *candōq* [kəndōʔ] ‘dust particle’ indicates phonemic /kəndōʔ/. It is possible to confuse this nasal epenthesis with the nasal infix (-ə*n*- typically a *nomiliser*), and in ambiguous cases one has to consider the derivation of the word in question—fortunately such cases are infrequent.

The nasal infix is subject to a morphophonemic alternation such that /*n*/ regularly fortitions to [d] before /*r*/. This gives two sources of [d], which fortunately can be distinguished. Firstly, there is no -ə*d*- infix, so words such as *candrot* ‘small bee, hive’ and *candrong* ‘line, in rows’ are unambiguously /kənrɔ:t/ and /kənrɔ:ŋ/ (note that in each case the /*d*/ is prenasalised according to the rule discussed above). There are three types of collocations with [dr] sequences, and they are analysed as follows:

<i>dr-</i>	-	/dər-/
<i>ndr-</i>	-	/nər-/
<i>Candr-</i>	-	/Cənr-/

The above considerations also apply to Stiang and Köho.

Note that in the table below there are various gaps—those which appear to have a systematic basis are shaded, while others are simply taken to reflect a lack of data. The number of disyllabic words in the list is modest, because in editing the data I favoured unaffixed roots—that is, affixed forms were generally not included if the same root was evident in unaffixed forms.

**Table 1:** Chrau minorsyllable/mainsyllable initial collocations

	<i>pə</i>	<i>bə</i>	<i>tə</i>	<i>də</i>	<i>cə</i>	<i>ʃə</i>	<i>kə</i>	<i>gə</i>	<i>ʔə</i>	<i>mə</i>	<i>nə</i>	<i>ŋə</i>	<i>lə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>sə</i>	<i>hə</i>
<i>p</i>			1	2				1		1			6	5	7	
<i>t</i>	2	1					3	8	1		9			4	4	
<i>c</i>	3		1									2				
<i>k</i>			3			1						9		4	5	
<i>b</i>			3	3			5		1	3			4	1	3	
<i>d</i>	1	4	1				3	4	2		7				3	
<i>ʃ</i>	5	1		1			2	1				2				
<i>g</i>	1	3		5								4		2	2	
<i>m</i>			6	2		1	1						1	4	5	
<i>n</i>	6	2	5			1	10	6	1						3	
<i>ŋ</i>		1														
<i>ŋ</i>	1		2			1							3	1	1	
<i>w</i>			1			1	2						2	2	3	2
<i>l</i>	13	12	10				24	9	2	3	1	1			5	1
<i>r</i>	21	13	13	9	2	10	15	4		2	15				2	1
<i>ʃ</i>			1				4		3					2	1	
<i>s</i>		2	2				1	5	1	1	3			2		
<i>h</i>	15	1	7		16		9				5		4	1		
<i>ʔ</i>	3		1				1				1		7		5	

The table reveals few distributional restrictions. It seems to be a tendency that before oral stops another stop of the same place of articulation does not occur—only one exception is counted. The strongest patterning is with nasal minorsyllables, which do not occur at all before another nasal, and always assimilate to the place of articulation of a following stop. However, before liquids, glides, fricatives and glottals there is no strong evidence of restrictions. Therefore in the marked environment of before oral stops, the nasal minorsyllables can all be treated as underlyingly /nə/ and elsewhere simply transcribed as indicated in the source.

The other issue I discuss here is the distribution of minorsyllable /hə/. It is quite infrequent, but where it does occur it seems to contrast solidly with the minorsyllables which are phonetically similar (/sə/ and /ʔə/), so no reanalysis appears to be indicated.

#### 2.1.4 Chrau vowels

Thomas and Lùc (1966:viii) list the following Chrau vowels:

Long			Short			Diphthongs	
<i>i</i>		<i>u</i>	<i>ĩ</i>	<i>ur</i>	<i>ũ</i>	<i>iê</i>	<i>uô</i>
<i>ê</i>	<i>σ</i>	<i>ô</i>		<i>â</i>			
<i>e</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>ě</i>	<i>ă</i>	<i>õ</i>		

I interpret the phonetic values as follows:

Long			Short			Diphthongs	
<i>i:</i>		<i>u:</i>	<i>ĩ</i>	<i>ĩ</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>iə</i>	<i>uə</i>
<i>e:</i>	<i>ə:</i>	<i>o:</i>		<i>ə</i>			
<i>ɛ:</i>	<i>a:</i>	<i>ɔ:</i>	<i>ɛ</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ɔ</i>		

In my first count of the vowel/terminal collocations, I noticed that the back diphthong *uô* was restricted to a modest number of words with terminals [t, n, l, j], being the three dentals and only one of the palatals. This struck me as odd, so I sought other rimes which might reflect the same diphthong, perhaps concealed by a phonetic change or a transcription convention not mentioned in the literature. The clue which allowed me to solve the question was found in the following remark by Thomas (1971:47) that “The contrast between /â/ and /õ/ seems unstable, with my informant shifting his judgments back and forth on the same words”. Thomas does not list the particular words to which this applies, so I gathered the entries with *â* and among them found the following:

<i>swây</i>	‘to dabble’	<i>chhwâp</i>	‘to miss’
<i>vwây</i>	‘hilltop’	<i>phwâyh</i>	‘pull up, out’
<i>rawây</i>	‘a fly’	<i>swâq</i>	‘scold’
<i>siquây</i>	‘mouse deer’	<i>uâyh</i>	‘industrious’
<i>lawân</i>	‘always’	<i>hwât</i>	‘throw away’

Reasoning that the second element of the back diphthong might vary from back to central, the *wâ* in these words could reflect /uə/. Then I assembled all the other words apparently written with a *w* mainsyllable initial and found that they could be organised as follows:

<i>nwäch</i>	'whirlwind'	<i>chwōh</i>	'sand'
<i>rawäch</i>	'get lost'	<i>gwōh</i>	'dipper'
<i>sindwäch</i>	'anus'	<i>rawōh</i>	'to untie'
<i>pajwäch</i>	'crush, crumple'	<i>chwōh</i>	'look for'
<i>vrwäch</i>	'pheasant'	<i>khwōq</i>	'cling to'
<i>tahwäch</i>	'whistle'	<i>vrwōq</i>	'industrious'
<i>khwäch</i>	'small salt pot'	<i>khwōq</i>	'cling to'
		<i>siqwōq</i>	'lazy'
<i>chhwěh</i>	'arrow poison'	<i>rawēih</i>	'elephant'

The patterning is striking—*wă* [wa] occurs before [c] and *wō* [wɔ] occurs before glottals. Also, I suggest that the main vowel in *rawēih* 'elephant' is fronted to *ê* [e] by the palatal terminal. I am not sure how to interpret the main vowel in *chhwěh* 'arrow poison'—perhaps Thomas and Lұc meant to record *chhwēih* or *chhwōh*.

Clearly these words show the 'missing' rimes with back diphthongs, and the vowel alternations probably explain to some extent Thomas's remark. The distribution can be summarised as follows:

/uə/	>	[wa] / _c
	>	[wɔ] / _h, ?
	>	[wə] ~ [uo] elsewhere

Note that in the cases where the mainsyllable initial is a liquid, the syllable structure has been reanalysed to create a minorsyllable. Thus *rawây* 'fly' < /ruəj/, *lawân* 'always' < /luən/ and *rawēih* 'elephant' < /ruəs/. This may correlate with the high sonority of the liquid initials, such that they become syllabic.

Paralleling the above, although less numerous, are the following words which I interpret as having the front diphthong [iə]:

<i>giêo</i>	/giəw/	'left side'	<i>rayêng</i>	/riəŋ/	'hundred'
<i>can'hyêih</i>	/kənhias/	'nail, claw'	<i>diyêih</i>	/diəs/	'root'
<i>yêih</i>	/ʔias/	'stay awake'			

Taking into account these interpretations, the following table of vowel/terminal collocations was prepared.

The short vowels [i, ī, ə] are analysed as follows:

/i/	>	[i] / _ ?, h
		[ī] elsewhere
/ə/	>	[i] / _ c, ɲ
		[ə] elsewhere

The short [e] is restricted to rimes with terminal glottals where it appears to be synchronically phonemic—the comparative reconstruction will consider whether it belongs to another phoneme historically.

Table 2: Chrau vowel/terminal collocations

	<i>p</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>ʔ</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>ø</i>
<i>i</i>								3	7				9	9	
<i>ɨ</i>	1	1		13	8	6	5					2			
<i>ɛ</i>													7	11	
<i>ə</i>	5	12	1	11	5	9	4			9	2	16	10		
<i>a</i>	11	14	15	13	5	7	6	19	6	7	3	18	18	19	
<i>u</i>	6	15		4	3				1	4		15	12	13	
<i>ɔ</i>								1		1		5	18	27	
<i>i:</i>		1		6	1	4	2					6	7	6	19
<i>e:</i>		1		3			1	2	6		1	2			
<i>ɛ:</i>			1	1	2							2	1		20
<i>ə:</i>	9	11	2	1	6	5	4	3			2	5	6		
<i>a:</i>	10	8	13	7	6	4	2	5	7	13	10	22	23	1	40
<i>u:</i>	2	4		5	8	3	1	2		6	3	8	3	12	23
<i>o:</i>	7	8		8	1	6	3	2	2	4	4	17	14	2	11
<i>ɔ:</i>	4	4		9	8	8	6	3		2	3	15	18	5	16
<i>iə</i>	1	2	1	9	1	6	2				3	13	3	1	
<i>uə</i>	1			4	4		5	7		10	3	4	8	10	

The set of Chrau vowel phonemes is thus:

*i:*        *u:*        *i*        *u*        *iə*    *uə*  
*e:*    *ə:*    *o:*        *ə*  
*ɛ:*    *a:*    *ɔ:*        *ɛ*    *a*    *ɔ*

## 2.2 Stieng

A Stieng word list was prepared from Haupers and Haupers' (1991) dictionary, and this is given as Appendix 4. The transcription system they use is given in the introduction to the dictionary and presents no problems of interpretation.

### 2.2.1 *Stieng mainsyllable initials*

The source indicates the following mainsyllable initials:

voiceless aspirated stops	<i>ph</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>kh</i>	
voiceless stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
voiced stops	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>g</i>	
glottalised stops	<i>ʔb</i>	<i>ʔd</i>			
plain nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
glottalised nasals	<i>ʔm</i>	<i>ʔn</i>			

resonants	w	l r	j	
glottalised resonants		ʔl	ʔj	
fricatives			s	h

I treat the aspirated stops as clusters rather than unitary phonemes, according to my model of word structure. However, there is a problem with determining proper interpretation of the sequence which Haupers and Haupers write as *chh*. Normally I would read it as indicating [ch] (= /cəh/) but the source gives a number of doublets, such as: *chhôk*, *sôk* 'hair'; *chhôh*, *sôh* 'to wet'; *chhông*, *sông* 'straight'. Because the source does not appear to reliably distinguish between [ch] and [s] I have decided to treat all cases as /s/. I assume that multiple sources for these, if they exist, will be revealed by comparative reconstruction.

As with Chrau, the glottalised sounds appear mainly in words borrowed from Vietnamese (and possibly Khmer). Also there are very few words with glottalised nasals and resonants in native lexicon—affixation is readily identified as the source of glottalisation in these cases on the basis of internal comparisons, for example: [ʔap ] 'bad' > [bəʔnap] 'bad, ugly', [ʔur] 'son, term of endearment' > [ʔnur] 'woman', both of which show the common nasal infix. Thus there are no reasons to posit distinct glottalised phonemes underlying the native system.

The other consonants present no distributional peculiarities, so the set of mainsyllable initials is as follows:

<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	ʔ
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ɟ</i>	<i>g</i>	
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>		
		<i>s</i>		<i>h</i>

### 2.2.2 *Stieng terminals*

The source indicates the following set of Stieng terminals:

stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	ʔ
nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
resonants	<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>		
fricatives			<i>s</i>		<i>h</i>

The terminals are basically the same as Chrau, except that Stieng preserves the etymological velar stop.

### 2.2.3 *Stieng minorsyllables*

The remarks made in respect to the Chrau minorsyllables (§2.1.3) also apply to some extent to Stieng. Both languages share the conditioned prenasalisation of mainsyllable initial oral stops, e.g. *spêêt* [səpɛ:t] 'to plug' versus *sombiêt* [səmbiet] 'ring'; the fortitioning of /n/ before /r/ e.g. *prêh* [prɛh] 'tall' > *pônдрêh* [pəndrɛh] 'high'. These conditioned changes were taken into account in preparing the table of collocations below. The phenomenon of historical mainsyllables being split by infixation is also common, e.g. *par* 'to fly' > *pənar* 'wing', *sa* 'to eat' > *sna* 'onion', *toh* 'explode' > *troh* 'yell, scream'. The infixes do not appear

to affect any of the conditioned changes in minorsyllable initials, so they are disregarded in the table.

**Table 3:** Stiang minorsyllable/mainsyllable initial collocations

	<i>pə</i>	<i>bə</i>	<i>tə</i>	<i>də</i>	<i>cə</i>	<i>jə</i>	<i>kə</i>	<i>gə</i>	<i>sə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>lə</i>	<i>mə</i>	<i>nə</i>	<i>ŋə</i>	<i>ŋə</i>
<i>p</i>	8		2		1		3		1	2	4				
<i>t</i>			6				4		1		1		1		
<i>c</i>	1														
<i>k</i>	1	1	1				14		1	3	1				
<i>b</i>		2	2				3		2	2	2	3			
<i>d</i>	2		1	2			7		2		1		6		
<i>j</i>						4	3				1	1		2	
<i>g</i>			1	1					2	1	3				1
<i>m</i>			4	1		1	6		6	6	1				
<i>n</i>	2	5					6	4	6	3	1				
<i>ŋ</i>	1	2													
<i>ŋ</i>			3			1			1		3				
<i>w</i>			1		2	1	6		1	3					1
<i>l</i>	10	26	3		2	1	44	11	7	5	4	2	2		
<i>r</i>	15	11	11	5	9	7	20	7	10			2	8		
<i>j</i>	1	1	1				1			1					
<i>s</i>	1						4			1			2		
<i>h</i>	8	4	2				17	1		1	4	2	7	1	
<i>ʔ</i>	5	2		3	3		5	1	3		5	2	1		

The table shows a similar pattern of minorsyllable distribution to Chrau with one striking difference—oral stops and [l] are found preceding mainsyllable initials of the same manner and place of articulation. Two possible explanations are apparent to me: (1) a phonetic reduplication or gemination of the mainsyllable initial; (2) a glottal stop prefix which assimilates the place and manner of the mainsyllable initial. I am less inclined to the second suggestion because there is no evidence of /ʔə/ before mainsyllable initials of any other type, and importantly we do not find forms [ʔəʔVC]. I have inspected all other Stiang sources in my possession, as well as those for other South Bahnaric languages, and I find no parallels for such minorsyllables—rather there is a strong tendency against sequences of consonants with the same place of articulation. It is my judgement that these presyllables are a secondary development restricted to the Stiang dialect recorded by the Haupers, and I have disregarded them for the purposes of phonemic transcription.

In Stiang, like Chrau, the nasal minorsyllables appear to be reliably distinguished only before the liquids and glottals, otherwise an underlying /nə/ is indicated.

### 2.2.4 Stiang vowels

In addition to the vowels treated in the table below, Haupers and Haupers list three vowels which they write *ú*, *úú*, *uɔ*. These are very rare and occur mainly in Vietnamese and Khmer loans (e.g. *korpú*, ‘buffalo’ cf. Khmer *krəbij*) and the nursery words (e.g. *buɔp* ‘father’) and I ignore them for the purposes of this study.

**Table 4:** Stiang vowel/terminal collocations

	<i>p</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	ʔ	<i>h</i>	ø
<i>i</i>	2	2	i	4	2	4	2					6	7	1	3	
<i>e</i>				5	4		3	8	3	19		1	6	4	22	
<i>ɨ</i>				8	3	3	3						2	2		
ə	10	21		5	4	4	9					5	10	2	3	
ɛ			2											5	18	
<i>a</i>	20	10	19	17	9	11	5	27	14	17	3	16	23	5	25	
<i>u</i>	1	7		12	7	5		1			4	4	8			
<i>o</i>	12	11	13	3	1	3	1	2	1		1	11	12	6	25	
ɔ	1	1		6	4	2	2	1				13	9	4	22	
<i>i:</i>																13
<i>e:</i>	4	1	1	9	2	1	6					4	7			
<i>ɛ:</i>	1		1	5			1					5	5			
<i>ə:</i>	2	5		3	1	2	5	1		1	4	3	2			5
<i>a:</i>	13	8	8	6	11	13	5	6	4	17	15	15	18			33
<i>ɔ:</i>	8	5		4	6	9	4	3	1	1	5	12	12			
<i>o:</i>	5	12		6	2	6	4	3	3	6	6	11	13			
<i>u:</i>										3						22
<i>ie</i>	5	5	6	13	3	4	2					4	10		6	
<i>uo</i>				5	3	3	5	5	4	5	2	1			2	

The most striking feature revealed by the table is the lack of long vowels [i:, i:, u:] in closed rimes. The one exception is [u:] which is indicated by *ui* in the source. On the other hand there are no examples of *uy*, which would indicate [uj], so there appears to be no length contrast involved here and *ui* can be treated as /uj/.

Logically one can suggest several explanations for the lack of long high vowels in closed rimes, such as diphthongisation or loss of length, either of which could involve mergers with other vowels or vowel shifts. A likely explanation is that the long high vowels became short, but it is not clear that this is the source of all short high vowels, so it is unsafe to attempt to reinstate original length with comparative data. Therefore I leave these long vowels out of the Stiang closed rimes and move on to the rest of the data.

No front vowels occur with terminal palatals, except for short [e]. I interpret this to mean that [e] is the allophone of /ə/ before [c, ɲ], while êj [ej] is probably best treated as simply open syllable /e:/. Paralleling êj, we can treat ôw [ow] as open syllable /o:/>

Once the short [e] before palatals is eliminated, we are left with the significant fact that [i] and [e] now appear to have the same curiously restricted distribution (only occurring with dentals and back consonants). This simple fact immediately stimulates the suspicion that they are connected, and I suggest that they can be grouped as one phoneme, with [e] occurring after mainsyllable initial dentals and palatals and [i] occurring after labials and velars. The historical development is proposed as follows: pre-Stieng \*i: shortened to /i/, while \*i split to /e/ and /i/.

Finally, the diphthongs show the same distribution in Stieng as they do in Chrau, and I treat them in the same way: [ie, uo] < /iə, uə/ (the second element is neutral, but is coloured by the preceding vowel).

The Stieng vowel analysis discussed above is summarised as follows:

/ə/ > [e] / \_ c, ɲ  
[ə] elsewhere

/e/ > [i] Lab., Vel. \_  
[e] elsewhere

/e:/ > [ej] / \_ #

/o:/ > [ow] / \_ #

The set of native Stieng vowel phonemes is thus:

			<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>iə</i>	<i>uə</i>
<i>e:</i>	<i>ə:</i>	<i>o:</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>o</i>	
<i>ɛ:</i>	<i>a:</i>	<i>ɔ:</i>	<i>ɛ</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ɔ</i>	

### 2.3 Köho

There are two excellent Köho dictionaries which date from the French colonial period: Dournes (1950) and Bochet and Dournes (1953) (henceforth B&D). Dournes (1950) is a very substantial source with approximately 8,000 entries, with extensive commentary and information, making it an invaluable source for comparative historical investigation. However Dournes did not reliably record vowel length or glottal terminals, nor some vowel height distinctions, partially because he was using an adaption of Vietnamese orthography. Recognising this problem, Dournes subsequently issued a revised lexicon with Bochet. B&D include a detailed introduction which discusses the phonetics and phonemics, clearly explaining their transcription system. Significantly B&D also included parallel lists for Roglai and Vietnamese, and these prove especially valuable for identifying loan words. Roglai is spoken next to (and among) the Köho, and consequently both languages have exchanged a tremendous amount of lexicon, certainly some thousands of words.

For the phonological analysis I prepared a list of 1,170 Köho words from B&D (Appendix 5). In that list I have marked each case where the same word is found in Roglai—in many cases it is clear that Roglai has borrowed from South Bahnaric because the

words have MK etymologies. In other cases they may be Austronesian words, but I include them because their distribution and/or forms suggest that they are old loans rather than recent borrowings into Köho. Most (hopefully almost all) recent borrowings are readily recognised and already excluded—in many cases they are obvious for phonological reasons, such as showing terminal /k/ which is entirely missing from Mon-Khmer words in Köho.

Two other useful sources have also been consulted: Manley's (1972) *Outline of Srê structure* (Srê is the name of the Köho dialect which is represented in all of the sources mentioned here), and Ha Bul's (1976) *Köho vocabulary* (which is available as a computer printout on microfiche, but unfortunately I find it very difficult to read). Both Ha Bul and Manley distinguish open and close front vowels /e/ and /ɛ/, which B&D simply conflate as /e/, but I am not particularly concerned about this as I believe that the Stiang and Chrau sources distinguish vowel heights much more dependably, and I will rely upon their evidence for the reconstruction of these height distinctions.

Köho is particularly important for Bahnaric reconstruction because it appears to show a modest but significant body of isoglosses between itself and North Bahnaric which are not shared by the rest of South Bahnaric (although I hesitate to suggest that this may imply particular genetic subgroupings). None-the-less Köho is quite self-evidently South Bahnaric in character, both phonologically and lexically, which will be seen below.

### 2.3.1 Köho mainsyllable initials

The source indicates the following mainsyllable initials:

voiceless aspirated stops	<i>ph</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>kh</i>	
voiceless stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
voiced stops	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>g</i>	
glottalised stops	<i>ʔb</i>	<i>ʔd</i>			
plain nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
aspirated nasals	<i>mh</i>	<i>nh</i>			
resonants	<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>		
aspirated resonants	<i>lh</i>				
fricatives			<i>s</i>		<i>h</i>

As with Chrau and Stiang, I treat the aspirated series as reflecting a sequence of minorsyllable + mainsyllable initial [h].

Interestingly Köho has glottalised consonants, but only as stops—there are no glottalised continuants. Many of the words with glottalised stops are evidently borrowings, but a residue of forms exist in which the glottalised segments correspond to plain nasals and plain stops elsewhere in South Bahnaric. The Köho data alone does not suggest an internal reconstruction to account for these, so it seems appropriate to treat the glottalised stops as native Köho phonemes (rather than secondary as in the cases of Stiang and Chrau).

The other mainsyllable initials present no distributional peculiarities, so the full set is treated as follows:

<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>g</i>	
<i>ʔb</i>	<i>ʔd</i>			
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>		
		<i>s</i>		<i>h</i>

### 2.3.2 Köho terminals

The Köho terminals are the same as Chrau—the velar stop has been lost completely from words of Mon-Khmer origin, and subsequently reintroduced via loans (although these cases are still relatively infrequent because the heaviest borrowing is from Chamic languages, and the same shift of /-k/ > /-ʔ/ is normal in Chamic). Interestingly Köho /-k/ does not seem to have simply merged with /-ʔ/, but merged with zero in some rimes. The set of terminals is as follows:

stops	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
nasals	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
resonants	<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>	
fricatives			<i>s</i>	<i>h</i>

### 2.3.3 Köho minorsyllables

The general remarks made in respect to the Stieng minorsyllables (see §2.2.3) also apply to Köho—like Stieng, the /-ər-/ infix is quite common in minorsyllables with initial stops and /s/, but does not appear to affect any of the phonological processes between the minorsyllable initials and mainsyllable initials, so I have disregarded them in compiling the table below. Sequences *dr* and *ndr* are treated as /dər/ and /nər/ respectively. Note as well that the rule of epenthetic prenasalisation also applies. However, unlike Stieng, the infix /-ər-/ is realised as > [-əl-] before dentals and palatals.

The table reveals a mix of features—note first the tendency to avoid collocations of consonants with the same place of articulation, which is common with Chrau. However, Chrau permits both voiced and voiceless minorsyllable consonants before an oral stop. Köho favours minorsyllables with voiced stops before another voiceless stop, and voiceless stop before a voiced stop—there are various exceptions, but the tendency is clear enough that I think it reflects an important factor in the reconstruction of voice in PSB minorsyllables. Neither Köho nor Stieng show an opposition of voice in minorsyllables before an oral stop, and therefore if voice is to be reconstructed for PSB minorsyllables, it will rely entirely upon the evidence of Chrau.

For nasal minor syllables one can also see that [mə-] and [nə-] are distinguished before continuents, but are in complementary distribution before oral stops where I treat them both as /nə-/. In most cases B&D simply write *n* regardless of the following consonant, only writing *ng* to indicate a velar before /g/.

Table 5: Köho minorsyllable/mainsyllable initial collocations

	<i>pə</i>	<i>bə</i>	<i>tə</i>	<i>də</i>	<i>cə</i>	<i>jə</i>	<i>kə</i>	<i>gə</i>	<i>sə</i>	<i>ʔə</i>	<i>hə</i>	<i>lə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>m</i> <sub>ə</sub>	<i>nə</i>	<i>ɲə</i>	<i>ŋə</i>
<i>p</i>			1	2				3	2	1		2	8	6			
<i>t</i>	1	8				2	1	2	4				3		14		
<i>c</i>		2				1		1							2		
<i>k</i>		5		2		5			6				4		5		
<i>b</i>			2				2	3	4			2	6	5			
<i>ʔb</i>													1	2			
<i>d</i>	5	1	1		1		9	2	6	2			1		8		
<i>ʔd</i>	4						2		4						4		
<i>j</i>	2	1					3								1		
<i>g</i>	4		2						2			2	4				9
<i>m</i>			5			1	3		5				3	1			
<i>n</i>	8	8	8	1	1	1	10	3	9	2			3	2	1		
<i>ɲ</i>	2	5		1			1		2	1			3				
<i>ŋ</i>	1	1	3			1			3			5	1				
<i>w</i>	1		2				6			1	1	1	1				
<i>l</i>	10	11	6	1		3	27	9	5	1			4	2			
<i>r</i>	16	12	11	6	2	8	17	4	15	4				4	2		
<i>j</i>	2	3				1	2	2	1	2	1		2				
<i>s</i>		3						1		2			4		4		
<i>h</i>	9	1	3		14	1	10	1		2		3	6	5	8	5	
<i>ʔ</i>	2		2						1			5			1		

The sequence [hw] is indicated in only one word (*hua* [hwa] ‘ape’), which suggests a complementary distribution with minorsyllable [s] (i.e. *sua* is not found). However, *hua* has a good Bahnaric etymology, clearly indicating that the [h] is original.

B&D indicate two minorsyllables *ji* [ji] and *jö* [jə], which seems to imply a phonemic distinction between the minorsyllable vowels. However, entries with both spellings are found in the text, e.g. both *jörmang* and *jirmang* are found for ‘rooster’s ergot’—probably the articulation of the minorsyllable vowel simply varies from [ə] to [i] under the influence of the adjacent palatal, and no phonemic distinction exists between them.

Significantly there are 14 examples of *ch* in the edited list, but /c/ as a minorsyllable consonant is otherwise very poorly attested. This is the same distribution as in Chrau, where similarly the exceptions are sequences *cr*, and the second element is likely to be an infix, e.g. Köho *cörap* ‘to couple together, haft, helve’ is transparently an infixed form of *cap* ‘bundle, fagot, hair bun, tie with string’. Thus *ch* is quite anomalous and unlikely to reflect simply \**cəh*. However, an internal reconstruction is underdetermined on the basis of the Köho data

alone, so I simply treat this collocation as phonemically /cəh/ for Köho, and I deal with the historical explanation for *ch* in the comparative reconstruction.

The other anomolous collocation is *nyh* [ɲh], which parallels *ch*, in so far as the palatal nasal only occurs as a minorsyllable before /h/. Again, I suspect that it is really something else historically, but this must be solved by comparative reconstruction, and I treat it as /ɲəh/ for Köho.

### 2.3.4 Köho vowels

In addition to the vowels treated in the table below, B&D also indicate a *ü* /i/, but it is restricted to loans and expressives, so I have not treated it here.

**Table 6:** Köho vowel/terminal collocations

	<i>p</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	ʔ	<i>h</i>	∅
<i>i</i>	7	5	3	17	9	12	7	3			7	21	2	8	22
<i>e</i>	1			4	1	1					3	3	8	15	25
<i>ə</i>	10	13	4	10	12	9	12				9	4		10	10
<i>a</i>	16	18	23	14	18	22	16	14	8	25	12	36	16	28	46
<i>o</i>	6	5		8	11	11	11	5	3		3	23	9	28	33
<i>u</i>	2	14		12	5	13	8	6		11	5	14	4	24	31
<i>i:</i>	1	1	4	6	4	1	3				2	5	1	1	8
<i>e:</i>	1		2	1								5			5
<i>ə:</i>	5	6			2	1		1		2	2	1			5
<i>a:</i>	3	8	14	1	2	2	7	3	3	15	5	12	2		11
<i>o:</i>	2				3		1			8		7	1		12
<i>u:</i>	2	4		2	1	2	3			1		4		5	9
<i>ou</i>	5	5		7	1	3	1		1	1	3	9	2	1	11
<i>ua</i>					1	1	2		1			2			1
<i>oa</i>				9	3	2	3	2	1	4	2		2	2	7
<i>ia</i>	1	4	1	8	2	4					3	9	2	3	1

The table shows two particularly remarkable features: 1) four diphthongs are indicated by B&D's transcription system, and 2) both short and long vowels are indicated with zero terminal.

- 1) It is immediately evident that B&D's *oa* and *ua* reflect the same diphthong, which I will represent as /ua/. *ua* is infrequent, and tends to be written after initial labials and velars e.g. *puan* 'four', *kuany* 'gibbon' etc. while *oa* is written elsewhere. Manley

treats both as /wa/—in his analysis there are no diphthongs, instead he recognises a class of ‘medials’ /j, w/, reflecting a different view of underlying syllabification. B&D’s digraph *ou* corresponds to Manley’s /o:/, and B&D’s *o* and *oo* correspond to Manley’s /ɔ/ and /ɔ:/ respectively, and I accept Manley’s judgement on these without question. Therefore I treat Köho as having only two phonemic diphthongs /ia, ua/.

- 2) The indication of both short and long vowels in open rimes is extraordinary for a Bahnaric language, and at least two possibilities come to mind, a) there may well be such an opposition, which B&D reliably record, reflecting perhaps a loss of terminals from short rimes; b) the failure to correctly record both length before glottal stop and/or the presence of glottal stop in Dournes (1950) may not have been rectified entirely by B&D, and I suspect that some of the rimes they record as open actually have glottal terminals. This problem cannot be solved without comparative data, so at this stage I accept possibility a) and in the subsequent comparative reconstruction special weight is given to the evidence of Stieng, Chrau and the Köho data of Ha Bul (1976) in reconstructing these particular rimes.

There are only two other points I will make. The first is that B&D indicate the rime *ic* in several examples, but never *öc*. I interpret the vowel in these rimes as a fronted schwa and therefore /ɛc/.

Finally it may be significant that only long vowels /i:, u:/ occur before /h/, which is similar to their distribution in Chrau.

The above considerations lead me to treat the set of native Köho vowels as follows:

<i>i</i>		<i>u</i>		<i>i:</i>		<i>u:</i>		<i>ia</i>	<i>ua</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>ɛ</i>			<i>e:</i>	<i>ɛ:</i>	<i>o:</i>			
	<i>a</i>	<i>ɔ</i>		<i>a:</i>	<i>ɔ:</i>				

# 3 Phonological reconstruction

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## 3.1 Consonant correspondences

In most cases the consonant correspondences are identical and little comment is required. Only in the cases where reflexes vary do I give examples of the supporting etymologies, and the forms for these are given according to my phonemic analyses. The protoconsonantism is evidently such that one does not have to reconstruct any segments which are not attested in the witness languages, even glottalised consonants are not reconstructed. The various ‘exotic’ phonemes and sequences reconstructed for PSB by Efimov (1990) are not required, as most of the non-trivial correspondences are explained neatly as reflexes of clusters attested in North Bahnaric and/or simply allophonic variants of ‘ordinary’ South Bahnaric consonants.

### 3.1.1 PSB mainsyllable initials

Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
Labials				
* <i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	
* <i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	
* <i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	? <i>b</i>	/*[Velar]_ (1)
	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	elsewhere
* <i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	

Dentals				
* <i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	/* <i>kə</i> _ (2)
	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	elsewhere
* <i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	
* <i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	? <i>d</i>	/*[Velar]_ (3)
	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	elsewhere
* <i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	
* <i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	

- |     |                |               |              |  |
|-----|----------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| (1) | <i>kəmhɔ:c</i> | <i>kəmə:c</i> | ? <i>buc</i> | ‘grave, corpse’ < * <i>kəho:c</i>                      |
| (2) | <i>cap</i>     | <i>tap</i>    | <i>tap</i>   | ‘egg’ < * <i>kətap</i> (cf. Bahnar <i>kətap</i> ‘egg’) |
|     | <i>caŋ</i>     | <i>taŋ</i>    | --           | ‘hear, listen’ < * <i>kətaŋ</i>                        |
| (3) | <i>kəne:</i>   | <i>kəne:</i>  | ? <i>de</i>  | ‘rat’ < * <i>kəne:</i>                                 |

## Palatals

* <i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	?	/_ * <i>i</i> (1)
	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	elsewhere
* <i>ɲ</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	
* <i>j</i>	<i>cəh</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	/kə_ (2)
	<i>j</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>j</i>	elsewhere
* <i>s</i>	<i>cəh</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>cəh</i>	/kə_ (3)
	<i>s</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>s</i>	/[?] _ (4)
	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	elsewhere

(1) *ɲil* *ɲel* *ɲil* 'barking deer' < \**ɲil*

Note that Stiang /*s*/ stands for the sound or sounds that Haupers and Haupers confusingly write with both *s* and *chh* (see §2.2.1). Where the Stiang /*s*/ (*s*, *chh*) corresponds to an unambiguous Chrau and/or Köho /*s*/ the reconstruction is \**s*. On the other hand, Chrau and Köho seem to regularly distinguish *chh* /*cəh*/ and *s* /*s*/, and these can be grouped into two correspondences according to the reflex in Stiang (< \**kəj* and \**kəs*, discussed below).

	Chrau	Stiang	Köho	
(2)	<i>cəhah</i>	<i>cah</i>	<i>cəhah</i>	'charcoal' < * <i>kəjah</i>
	<i>cəha:l</i>	<i>ca:l</i>	<i>ca:l</i>	'wind' < * <i>kəja:l</i>
(3)	<i>cəhe:</i>	<i>se:</i>	<i>cəhe</i>	'rope, string, vine' < * <i>kəse:</i>
	<i>cəhi:t</i>	<i>se:t</i>	<i>cəhi:t</i>	'pinch' < * <i>kəsi:t</i>
	<i>cəhəh</i>	<i>səh</i>	<i>cəhəh</i>	'to spit' < * <i>kəsəh</i>

It is unlikely that either of these correspondences derive from a minorsyllable \**cə*. There are two sources of mainsyllable initial [c] in modern SB languages:

- 1) borrowings
- 2) various assimilation processes

The best explanation for the sets (2) and (3) is the assimilation of velar minorsyllables with palatal mainsyllable initials, and this is supported by a Stiang internal comparison where an infix appears to have blocked the assimilation, e.g. *kərsəh* (*corsoh*) 'saliva' cf. *səh* (*chhoh*) 'to spit'. The assimilations also did not occur in North Bahnaric, which indicates the most likely protoforms. Comparisons with Bahner, e.g. *kəja:l* 'wind', *kəsəh* 'to spit' are taken as indicative. The process appears to be that the palatal has lenited variously to [h] and zero in Stiang (and in at least one case in Köho), and to [h] in Chrau and Köho, while the velar has palatalised.

There are also two examples in the data of a curious /*s*/ : /*c*/ : /*s*/ correspondence:

	Chrau	Stiang	Köho	
(4)	<i>sa:m</i>	<i>ca:m</i>	--	'ant' < *[?]sa:m
	<i>sim</i>	<i>com</i>	<i>si:m</i>	'bird' < *[?]si:m

I do not have a satisfactory explanation at this time. External comparisons are numerous for 'bird'; I have none for 'ant'. The reflexes of the initial in 'bird' elsewhere in South Bahnaric are all /*s*/ without a minorsyllable, while in North Bahnaric the reflexes have initial

/c/, again without minorsyllable. Borrowing of the Stieng form from North Bahnaric is ruled out because the vowel in /com/ shows a regular but uniquely Stieng sound change (discussed below). At present I propose that an unknown minorsyllable \*[?] caused the hardening of South Bahnaric /s/ to /c/ in Stieng.

Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho
Velars and Glottals			
*k	k	k	k
*g	g	g	g
*ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
*h	h	h	h
*ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ

The back consonants are very stable and show little or no variation.

The complete inventory of PSB mainsyllable initials is reconstructed as follows:

*p	*t		*k	*ʔ
*b	*d	*j	*g	
*m	*n	*ŋ	*ŋ	
*w	*l	*r	*j	
		*s		*h

The above inventory is essentially the same as modern Stieng and Chrau, once loan phonemes and other secondary segments have been removed. There is no need to reconstruct any glottalised series, and this is consistent with the fact that plain SB segments correspond to glottalised ones in Bahnar (and elsewhere in Bahnaric). The lack of \*c is striking, but it seems clear that Proto Bahnaric \*c shifted to \*s, a feature shared by Bahnar (see Smith 1972 for establishing this sound change).

### 3.1.2 PSB terminals

The correspondences of terminals are straightforward—the only non-trivial correspondences relate to the velars and palatals. One can see that the velar and glottal stops have merged in Chrau and Köho, and that there has been some assimilation and dissimilation of palatal articulation.

Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
Labials				
*p	p	p	p	
*m	m	m	m	
*w	w	w	w	
Dentals				
*t	t	t	t	
*n	n	n	n	
*l	l	l	l	
*r	r	r	r	

## Palatals

*c	c	c	ʔ	/*ə_ (1)
	c	c	c	elsewhere
*ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ŋ	/*ə_ (2)
	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	elsewhere
*j	j	j	j	
*s	h	h	s	/*ə_ (3)
	s	s	s	elsewhere
(1)	dəc	dəc	dɪʔ	'slave' < *dəc
	ləc	ləc	--	'sink, flood' < *ləc
(2)	dəɲ	dəɲ	dɪŋ	'tube' < *dəɲ
	ʝəɲ	ʝəɲ	ʝɪŋ	'sew' < *ʝəɲ
(3)	bɪh	bɛh	bəs	'snake' < *bəs

Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
Velars and Glottals				
*k	c	k	ø	/*e:_ (1)
	ʔ	c	c	/*i:_ (2)
	ʔ	k	ø	elsewhere
*ŋ	ɲ	ŋ	ŋ	/*e:_ (3)
	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ	elsewhere
*h	s	h	s	/*iə_ (4)
	h	--	s	/*i:, i__ (5)
	h	h	h	elsewhere
*ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	
(1)	bɪʔ	bəc	bəc	'sleep' < *bɪk
	pɪʔ	--	pəc	'pick, pluck' < *pɪk
(2)	se:c	se:k	si:	'tooth' < *se:k
(3)	be:ɲ	be:ŋ	bi:ŋ	'full' < *be:ŋ
	pəre:ɲ	pəre:ŋ	--	'look at; shy' < *pəre:ŋ
(4)	kəɲhiəs	kəɲiəh	nəʔdias	'nail, claw' < *kəɲhiəh
	dias	dəriəh	rias	'root' < *dəriəh
(5)	rəmi:h	--	rəmis	'rhinoceros' < *rəmi:h
	ʔi:h	--	ʔis	'dry out (rice)' < *ʔi:h

Remarkably it appears that Köho has merged /-k/ to zero, but preserves glottal stop, e.g.

juʔ	joʔ	juʔ	'fishnet' < *juʔ
gaʔ	--	gaʔ	'stutter, stammer' < *gaʔ

There is one final problem—Efimov (1990) identifies a curious correspondence which is supported by two sets of comparisons. Including the Mnong forms, they are as follows:

Chrau	Stieng	Köho	Mnong	
<i>ɲi:</i>	<i>ɲi:</i>	<i>hi:w</i>	<i>ɲih</i>	'house' < * <i>hɲi:wh</i>
<i>mi:</i>	<i>mi:</i>	<i>mi:w</i>	<i>mih</i>	'rain' < * <i>mi:wh</i>

Both words have good Bahnaric etymologies, and there is no suggestion (yet) that any borrowing is involved. The correspondence of terminals is absolutely regular, so some kind of reconstruction should be offered. Efimov (1990) reconstructs a complex terminal \**-wh* for these. I am presently not well inclined to this idea, because I see little evidence of complex terminals elsewhere in these languages, yet I have no firm alternative suggestion at this time. Historically there may well have been complex terminals in South Bahnaric, and the above could reflect the last traces of this feature. None-the-less, the highly specific environment (following a mainsyllable initial nasal and a long high front vowel) suggests to me that these comparisons show a conditioned variant of perhaps \**-w* or \**-h*. Also the terminals generally reflect a subset of the initials, yet the proposed \**-wh* does not have an obvious corresponding initial (or initials), so on systemic grounds it is also suspect. With these reservations made clear, I adopt Efimov's \**-wh* reconstruction at the present time.

The above considerations suggest the following inventory of PSB-terminals:

* <i>p</i>	* <i>t</i>	* <i>c</i>	* <i>k</i>	* <i>ʔ</i>
* <i>m</i>	* <i>n</i>	* <i>ɲ</i>	* <i>ŋ</i>	
* <i>w</i>	* <i>l</i> * <i>r</i>	* <i>j</i>		
* <i>wh</i>	* <i>s</i>		* <i>h</i>	

### 3.1.3 PSB minorsyllables

The minorsyllable correspondences are generally regular, although there are some anomalies. The basic pattern is that Chrau, Köho and Stieng preserve oral stop minorsyllable initials before sonorants, while Stieng loses them before oral stops and the palatal fricative. In this environment Chrau permits contrastive voicing of oral stop minorsyllable initials, while Stieng and Köho show predictable voicing, so voice is reconstructed according to the reflex of the Chrau form.

There are also a number of comparisons where the languages have cognate mainsyllables, but the minorsyllables do not correspond at all or show only partial resemblance. Probably many of these simply reflect different prefixes on the same root, so it is not appropriate to compare the minorsyllables in such circumstances and I do not treat such examples in this section. In the PSB lexicon presented in Chapter 2 such examples are discussed individually and reconstructions based on the various reflexes are offered, or empty brackets are left in place of a minorsyllable.

It should also be kept in mind that minorsyllables are inherently less stable than mainsyllables. This is because they are always unstressed, and can be dropped in speech if it does not cause ambiguity. Also the numbers of minorsyllable comparisons I have assembled are modest because I favoured monosyllabic/unaffixed words in the selection of data, in order to minimise problems of morphophonemics. Thus the reconstruction of minorsyllables here should be considered less reliable than for other parts of the word.

Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
Labials				
*pə	pə	pə	pə	/_ r, l, h, ?
	pə	--	bə	/_ t
	pəraŋ	pəraŋ	pəraŋ	'dry season, weather' < *pəraŋ
	pələj	pələj	pələj	'fruit' < *pələj
	pəha:m	pəha:m	pəha:m	'eight' < *pəha:m
	pəʔɔ:ʔ	--	pəʔɔ	'mango' < *pəʔɔ:k
	pəta:w	--	bəta:w	'king, government' < *pəta:w
*bə	bə	bə	bə	/_ r, l, ɲ, n
	bə	ø	--	/_ s, d
	bəra:j	bəra:j	bəra:j	'thread' < *bəra:j
	bəla:ŋ	bəla:ŋ	bəlaŋ	'kapok tree' < *bəla:ŋ
	bəɲil	bəɲel	bəɲul	'drunk' < *bəɲul
	--	bəneh	ʔdəs	'human' < *bənəs
	bəsaw	saw	--	'small water snail' < *bəsaw
	bədəŋ	dəŋ	--	'catch water off roof' < *bədəŋ
*bər	bə	bə	bər	/_ ɲ, n
	ø	--	bər	/_ j
	nə	ø	bər	/_ t
	--	bəɲuəl	bəɲual	'lizard' < *bəɲuəl
	bəɲɔh	--	bəɲɔh	'master, teacher' < *bəɲɔh
	ju:h	--	bəɲjuh	'mist, dew' < *bəɲju:h
	nəɲɔh	tɔh	bəɲtɔh	'crackle, explode' < *bəɲtɔh
	nətil	tol	bəɲtul	'termite hill' < *bəɲtul
*mə	mə	mə	mə	/_ r
	mə	bə	--	/_ l
	mərah	mərah	--	'carilla fruit' < *mərah
	məreʔ	--	məre	'red pepper' < *məreʔ
	mələɔ:	bələɔ:	--	'stubble' < *mələɔ:
Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
Dentals				
*tə	tə	tə	tə	/_ r, m
	tə	ø	ø	/_ ʔ, b, h, k, j
	tə	kə	kə	/_ l
	təram	təram	təram	'soak' < *təram
	təmo:	təməw	--	'stone' < *təməw

	<i>təʔaw</i>	<i>ʔaw</i>	<i>ʔərnaw</i> <sup>1</sup>	'tomorrow; here, this' < * <i>təʔaw</i>
	<i>təbuʔ</i>	<i>bok</i>	<i>bu</i>	'drown' < * <i>təbuk</i>
	<i>təhuəc</i>	<i>huəc</i>	<i>huac</i>	'whistle' < * <i>təhuəc</i>
	<i>təkət</i>	<i>kat</i>	--	'light fire with coals' < * <i>təkət</i>
	<i>təjo:ŋ</i>	<i>jo:ŋ</i>	<i>jo:ŋ</i>	'hang up things' < * <i>təjo:ŋ</i>
	<i>tələh</i>	<i>kələh</i>	--	'woodpecker' < * <i>tələh</i>
	<i>tələ:k</i>	--	<i>klak</i>	'intestines' < * <i>tələ:k</i>
<i>*tər</i>	<i>tə</i>	<i>tə</i>	<i>tər</i>	<i>/_ l, m</i>
	<i>təluŋ</i>	--	<i>tərluŋ</i>	'(fall into) hole' < * <i>tərluŋ</i>
	<i>təmo:ʔ</i>	<i>təmo:k</i>	<i>tərmo</i>	'cheek' < * <i>tərmo:k</i>
<i>*də</i>	<i>də</i>	<i>də</i>	<i>də</i>	<i>/_ r</i>
	<i>də</i>	<i>ø</i>	<i>ʔə/nə</i>	<i>/_ b, k</i>
	<i>də</i>	<i>ø</i>	<i>ø</i>	<i>/_ m, p</i>
	<i>dərap</i>	<i>dərap</i>	<i>dərap</i>	'large jar' < * <i>dərap</i>
	<i>dəbaŋ</i>	<i>baŋ</i>	<i>ʔbaŋ</i>	'bamboo sprouts' < * <i>dəbaŋ</i>
	<i>dəkə:j</i>	--	<i>nəkə:j</i>	'yeast' < * <i>dəkə:j</i>
	<i>dəkə:j</i>	<i>kə:j</i>	<i>nəkə:j</i>	'upper back' < * <i>dəkə:j</i>
	<i>dəmu:</i>	--	<i>mu:</i>	'animal spirit' < * <i>dəmu:</i>
	<i>dəpe:</i>	<i>pe:</i>	--	'yeast' < * <i>dəpe:</i>
<i>*dər</i>	<i>də</i>	<i>ø</i>	<i>tər</i>	<i>/_ g</i>
	<i>də</i>	<i>ø</i>	<i>dər</i>	<i>/_ p</i>
	<i>dəgam</i>	<i>gəm</i>	<i>tərgəm</i>	'molar' < * <i>dərgəm</i>
	<i>dəpa:</i>	<i>pa:</i>	<i>dərpa:</i>	'water turtle' < * <i>dəpa:</i>
<i>*nə</i>	<i>nə</i>	<i>nə</i>	--	<i>/_ r</i>
	<i>nə</i>	<i>ø</i>	<i>nə</i>	<i>/_ t, d, ʃ, g</i>
	<i>nəri:ŋ</i>	<i>nəriŋ</i>	--	'porch, verandah' < * <i>nəri:ŋ</i>
	<i>nəti:ŋ</i>	<i>tij</i>	<i>nəti:ŋ</i>	'bone' < * <i>nəti:ŋ</i>
	<i>nədu:</i>	<i>du:</i>	<i>nədu:</i>	'person' < * <i>nədu:</i>
	<i>nəʃin</i>	<i>ʃen</i>	<i>(jərin)</i> <sup>2</sup>	'accompany' < * <i>nəʃin</i>
	<i>nəga:p</i>	<i>gap</i>	<i>nəga:p</i>	'yawn' < * <i>nəga:p</i>
<i>*lə</i>	<i>lə</i>	<i>lə</i>	<i>lə</i>	<i>/_ ŋ, ʔ</i>
	<i>lə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>/_ m</i>
	<i>lə</i>	<i>ø</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>/_ p, h</i>
	<i>ləŋo:t</i>	<i>ləŋo:t</i>	<i>ləŋo:t</i>	'sweet tasting' < * <i>ləŋo:t</i>

<sup>1</sup> This word is infixed with */-ərən-/*, in which form it has the meaning 'long time (ago)'.

<sup>2</sup> An infixed reflex of the same root with the meaning 'sexual union'.

	<i>ləʔi:</i>	<i>ləʔi:</i>	<i>ləʔi</i>	'winnowing basket' < * <i>ləʔi:</i>
	<i>ləmɔ:l</i>	<i>rəmɔ:l</i>	<i>rəmɔl</i>	'dibble stick' < * <i>ləmɔ:l</i>
	<i>ləpuəl</i>	<i>puəl</i>	<i>rəpuəl</i>	'long squash' < * <i>ləpuəl</i>
	<i>ləho:ŋ</i>	<i>ho:ŋ</i>	--	'light (weight)' < * <i>ləho:ŋ</i>
<i>*rə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>rə</i>	/_ <i>m, n, p, j</i>
	<i>rə</i>	ø	<i>rə</i>	/_ <i>k, g, b</i>
	ø	<i>rə</i>	<i>rə</i>	/_ <i>l</i>
	<i>rəmit</i>	<i>rəmet</i>	<i>rəmit</i>	'yellow' < * <i>rəmit</i>
	<i>rəna:j</i>	<i>rəna:j</i>	<i>rənaj</i>	'pestle' < * <i>rəna:j</i>
	<i>rəpas</i>	<i>rəpas</i>	<i>rəpas</i>	'ribs' < * <i>rəpas</i>
	<i>rəja:</i>	<i>rəja:</i>	--	'spotted monitor' < * <i>rəja:</i>
	<i>rəbu:</i>	--	<i>rəbu</i>	'thousand' < * <i>rəbu:</i>
	<i>rəkaj</i>	<i>kaj</i>	--	'tick (parasite)' < * <i>rəkaj</i>
	<i>rəgu:</i>	<i>gu:</i>	<i>rəgu:</i>	'shake smth.' < * <i>rəgu:</i>
	<i>lu:</i>	<i>rəlu:</i>	<i>rəlo:</i>	'rest, relax' < * <i>rəl[uʔo:]</i>
Recon. Palatals	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
<i>*jə</i>	<i>jə</i>	<i>jə</i>	<i>jə</i>	/_ <i>r</i>
	<i>jəri:</i>	<i>jəri:</i>	<i>jəri:</i>	'banyan tree' < * <i>jəri:</i>
<i>*jər</i>	<i>sə/jə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>jər</i>	/_ <i>k</i>
	<i>jəkə:</i>	<i>rəkə:</i>	<i>jərke</i>	'boar' < * <i>jərke:</i>
	<i>səkaw</i>	--	<i>jərkaw</i>	'bear' < * <i>jərkaw</i>
<i>*sə</i>	<i>sə</i>	<i>sə</i>	<i>sə</i>	/_ <i>r, m, p<sup>3</sup>, g</i>
	<i>sə</i>	ø	ø	/_ <i>p, k</i>
	<i>səro:ʔ</i>	<i>səro:k</i>	--	'naked' < * <i>səro:k</i>
	--	<i>sərəh</i>	<i>sərəh</i>	'cut' < * <i>sərəh</i>
	<i>səmaŋ</i>	<i>səmaŋ</i>	<i>səmaŋ</i>	'star' < * <i>səmaŋ</i>
	<i>səgal</i>	<i>səgal</i>	( <i>ʔdal</i> ) <sup>4</sup>	'recognise' < * <i>səgal</i>
	<i>səpa:</i>	<i>səpa:</i>	--	'food other than rice' < * <i>səpa:</i>
	<i>səpi:ʔ</i>	<i>pik</i>	<i>pi</i>	'civet' < * <i>səpi:k</i>
	<i>səkuəj</i>	<i>kuəj</i>	--	'mouse deer' < * <i>səkuəj</i>

<sup>3</sup> Stieng sometimes shows the /sə-/ minorsyllable on words with a mainsyllable initial stop (e.g. /səgal/ and /səpa:/ above)—this is out of keeping with the normal pattern for Stieng and may reflect borrowing.

<sup>4</sup> Köho /ʔdal/ 'read, recognise' can be derived from \**gal*—the mainsyllable has been infix, and the infix then hardens under the influence of the velar stop: \**gal* > \**gənal* > *ʔdal*. The proposed development is not entirely *ad hoc*, cf. \**kəne:* > *ʔde:* 'rat'.

*sər	sə	sər	sər	/_ n, m, d
	səni:t	səmit	--	'comb' < *səmi:t
	səmah	--	sərmah	'kind, generous' < *səmah
	səda:ŋ	--	sərda:ŋ	'sugar' < *sərda:ŋ
Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
Velars and	Glottals			
*kə	kə	kə	kə	/_ l, r, m
	kə	kə	ø	/_ n
	kə	ø	kə	/_ ʃ
	kəlan	kəlan	kəlan	'python' < *kəlan
	kəra:s	kəra:s	kəra:s	'squirrel' < *kəra:s
	kəmə:n	kəmə:n	kəmə:n	'nephew, niece' < *kəmə:n
	kəne:	kəne:	?de	'rat' < *kəne:
	kəʃə?	ʃək	kəʃə	'heavy' < *kəʃək
*kəh	kəh	hə	hə	/_ l
	kəh	kə	ø	/_ n, m, w
	kəhlo:m	kəho:m	kəho:m	'blow' < *kəhlo:m
	kəhniəs	kəniəh	nə?dias	'nail, claw' < *kəhniəh
	kəmhə:c	kəmə:c	?buc	'grave, corpse' < *kəmhə:c
	kəhwa:j	--	kəwa:j	'dig, scratch' < *kəhwa:j

Both Chrau 'nail, claw' and 'grave, corpse' show a metathesis nasal and /h/—it is clear that the mainsyllable initial is historically /n/ from comparison with North Bahnaric (cf. Jeh *kəʔnias*<sup>T</sup> 'fingernail'). There are also some comparisons where Chrau shows /kəh-/ but I think that the /h/ is secondary to Chrau, possibly due to Khmer influence (cf. Kh. *khle:ŋ* 'kite (bird)'):

<i>kəhla:ŋ</i>	<i>kəla:ŋ</i>	<i>kəlaŋ</i>	'eagle, hawk' < * <i>kəla:ŋ</i>
<i>kəhlə:m</i>	<i>kələ:m</i>	<i>kələ:m</i>	'liver' < * <i>kələ:m</i>

*kən	kəd	kən	kə	/_ ?
	kəʔda:?	kən?a:k	kəʔda	'crow' < *kən?a:k

The 'crow' word, although clearly onomatopoeic, shows evidence of an historical \*kən minorsyllable—the root is evidently \*ʔa:k (cf. Bahnar *ʔa:k* 'crow'), and one can explain the /d/ of the Chrau and Köho reflexes as a hardening of /n/ under the influence of the glottal stop.

*kər	kə	kə	kər	/_ ?
	kəʔip	kəʔop	kəʔip	'centipede' < *kəʔip

Diffloth (1991) records Srê *kəlʔe:p*, Ha Bul (1976) records Köho *krəʔep*.

*gə	gə	gə	gə	/_ l, r
	gə	ø	ø	/_ t, d, s
	ø	ø	ø	/_ j
	gələ:	gələj	gələ	'small bamboo' < *gələ:
	gərap	gərap	--	'seed' < *gərap
	gərw:j	--	gərw:j	'discern, examine' < *gərw:j
	gətiər	tiər	--	'termite' < *gətiər
	gədo:ŋ	do:ŋ	?do:ŋ	'winnowing basket' < *gədo:ŋ
	gəsɔ:p	sɔ:p	sɔp	'pin together' < *gəsɔ:p
	ja:	ja:	ja	'thatch' < *gəja:
	ja:ŋ	ja:ŋ	--	'expanded, distended', < *gəja:ŋ 'more than'

For the last two examples above I posit an underlying \*gə minorsyllable in order to explain the /ʃ/ in the Stieng and Köho reflexes. The underlying sequence /gəj/ yields [gʷ] > [ʃ]. This explanation assumes that the minorsyllable is lost without trace from Chrau, cf. Takua (North Bahnaric) cognate *dija* [diʃa:] 'thatch'.

*gər	gə	ø	kər	/_ j
	gəʃap	ʃap	kəʃap	'solid' < *gəʃap
*hə	hə	ø	hə	/_ w, j
	ø	əh	ø	/ g, ʃ, h _
	ø	ø	əh	/ r, l, m, ɲ _
	həjə:t	jə:t	həjə:t	'stuck' < *həjə:t
	həwa:	wa:	həwa	'gibbon' < *həwa:
	gi:	gəhi:	--	'shake' < *həgi:
	gum	gəhom	nəgum	'to winnow' < *həgum
	gu:ŋ	gəhuŋ	gu:ŋ	'ladder, path' < *həgu:ŋ
	ju:t	ʃəhut	ju:t	'wipe away' < *həju:t
	ʃəp	ʃəheŋ	ʃiŋ	'sew' < *həʃəp
	la:	la:	ləha	'leaf' < *həla:
	riəŋ	riəŋ	rəhiəŋ	'hundred' < *həriəŋ
	maw	maw	məhɔ	'evening' < *həmaw
	ʃu?	--	ʃəhu	'smoke' < *həʃu?

Correspondences in this block suggest a metathesis of minorsyllable and mainsyllable initial (except for glides). A partial parallel is found in the Katuic language Pacoh (Peiros 1996) where the /sə/ prefix metathesises with the root initial. This explanation is suggested by the fact that /hə/ in the minorsyllable position is very rare in South Bahnaric, while it is common in North Bahnaric. For all of the above examples one can find comparative evidence that the /h/ is not the historical mainsyllable initial (e.g. cf. Bahnar *hɛŋ* 'hundred', *hla:* 'leaf' etc.)

*ʔə	ʔə	ø	ʔə	/_ s
	ʔəsəh	səh	ʔəsəh	'horse' < *ʔəsəh
	ʔənɔːŋ	--	ʔənɔːŋ	'carry on shoulder pole' < *ʔənɔːŋ
	ʔələh	--	ʔələh	'lazy, defeated' < *ʔəsəh

I have few comparisons supporting the reconstruction of PSB \*ʔə, and the latter two above may be borrowings from Chamic. I strongly suspect that all the \*nə- presyllables were really \*ʔə-, and that the nasal was only ever an infix. However, it seems safer to reconstruct the protosystem as close as possible to the shape of the witness languages, so that a minimum of sound changes are proposed.

The inventory of protominorsyllables indicated by the above correspondences is as follows (although this set is certainly incomplete because of lack of comparisons at the present time):

*pə	*tə		*kə	*ʔə
*bə	*də	*jə	*gə	
*mə	*nə			
	*lə	*rə		
		*sə		*hə
			*kəm	
			*kən	
			*kəh	
		*sər	*kər	
		*jər	*gər	

The basic pattern is as follows: the set of minorsyllable initials is the same as the set of mainsyllable initials, except that \*jə- and \*wə- do not occur and the set of nasals is simplified. Complex minorsyllables are created when infixes /-ər-/ and /-ən-/ take their obligatory position following the first consonant in any given word. There is some evidence of \*-əh-, \*-əm- and \*-əŋ- infixes.

### 3.2 Vowel correspondences

I have not included supporting examples here for all of the following vowel correspondences—only the most complex developments are discussed and exemplified. This is because the comparative dictionary in Chapter 4 is organised according to rime order, so vowel correspondences are best checked against the entries there, where the complete evidence can be seen immediately. Because the phonemic status of vowels was carefully checked in Chapter 2, there are few problems encountered in establishing the vowel correspondences and the reconstruction of the protosystem.

#### 3.2.1 PSB long vowels and diphthongs

It appears that the long vowels have been quite resistant to conditioned changes, and their reconstruction is straightforward. Please keep in mind that most importance should be placed

upon the evidence of Stieng and Chrau for the reconstruction of vowel length and timbre, because the Köho source is not quite as reliable in those respects.

Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
*a:	a:	a:	a:, a	
*ɔ:	ɔ:	ɔ:	ɔ:, ɔ	(closed rimes only)
*i:	i: i:	e i	i:, i i:, i	/_h elsewhere
*e:	ɛ: e:	e: e:	e i:, i	/_ø
*ɔ:	ɔ: ɔ:	o: ɔ:	ɔ:, ɔ ɔ:, ɔ	/_ø elsewhere
*o:	o:	o:	o:, u:	(closed rimes only)
*u:	u: u:	o u	u:, u u:, u	/_h elsewhere
*uə	uə	uə	ua	
*iə	iə	iə	ia	

The correspondences clearly indicate seven long monophthongs and two diphthongs. An important result here is that the restructuring of Stieng which eliminated long high vowels is clearly explained as a shift from long to short. The protovowels are tabled and summarised at the end of this section, after the reconstruction of the short vowels.

### 3.2.2 PSB short vowels

The short vowels have been subject to various conditioned changes, and thus their development has been complicated in some respects. However, I believe that I have identified the various conditioning environments and patterns of complementary distribution, and the following presents a comprehensive account of the PSB short vowel history.

Recon.	Chrau	Stieng	Köho	environment
*a	a	a	a	
*ɔ	ɛ ə i o	ɛ ə e a	e, ia i ə a	/_h, ? /_ɲ, c /_s /_w

	ə	ə	o	/_ l
	ə	ə	ə	elsewhere
*j	i	o	i; i	/_ C [+labial]
	i	e	i	elsewhere
*ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	/_ C [+velar/glotal]
*u	i	u	u	/_ C [-nasal, -son, +dent./pal.]
	i	o	u	/_ C [-nasal, +son, +dent./pal.]
	u	o	u	elsewhere

I reconstruct a very simple short vowel system, although on the basis of an admittedly complex set of internal distributions. Four vowels \*i, \*a, \*u, \*ə are generally distributed while \*ɔ is restricted to before back consonants only, where it is well attested. I find no evidence that suggests that \*ɔ may be in complementary distribution with another PSB vowel, so its restricted distribution is a peculiarity. The vowel \*a is found unchanged in all environments and requires no discussion.

Six distinct correspondences support the reconstruction of \*ə. In the first, all three languages show front vowels before glottals in complementary distribution to [ə] (the Köho data shows doublets with [e] and [ia]). The tables of rime collocations show that [ɛ] is a marginal phoneme in the modern languages, contrasting reliably with [ə] only before glottals, while many of the latter can be explained as borrowings.

The next two correspondences supporting \*ə show fronting of schwa before palatals, so these are straightforward changes.

I suspect that the lack of \*ɛ or \*e and the restricted distribution of \*ɔ is connected in some way with the origins of the diphthongs, by way of an ancient diphthongisation of low vowels. However, if such a process ever occurred it must have been well before the PSB period, and is therefore beyond the domain of this study.

I interpret the o# : aw : aw correspondence as reflecting \*əw on the following basis: the reflexes suggest either a long rounded vowel or a short rime closed by /w/. However, \*ɔ:#, \*o:#, and \*u:# are already securely reconstructed on the basis of other correspondences, which leaves only a short rime with /w/. Potentially all three of the unrounded short vowels could form rimes with /w/—\*aw is supported by a different correspondence and \*iw seems less likely to me as an explanation, so I have reconstructed \*əw for this correspondence.

The development of \*i is interesting as terminal labials condition a shift to /o/ in Stieng:

Chrau	Stieng	Köho	
sim	com	si:m	'bird' < *[?]sim
kəʔip	kəʔop	kərip	'centipede' < *kəʔip

Note first that the Köho 'bird' word is recorded as having a long vowel, but the source is unreliable in respect to length and I am fairly sure that the vowel is short. Stieng has the remarkable characteristic that \*i is reflected as /o/. Recalling that I reconstructed the split of \*i

to [e] and [i] in Stieng, it appears that a further rule is required, namely that *\*i* split a third way, to [o] before labials. Consulting the Stieng lexicon one finds no examples of [e] or [i] before labial terminals. Efimov examined this question, but offered a different suggestion. After reviewing the various reflexes of 'bird' through Austroasiatic, confirming the *\*i* reconstruction, he suggested that the development of the [o] reflex in Stieng reflected dissimilation from the palatal initial "...нерегулярность в данном случае «правильная» и представляет собой развитие в каком-то сложном случае, на которое, вполне вероятно, оказала влияние палатальная инициаль". (1990:21–22) But the development is regular, even in the case of the 'centipede' word, which has no palatal initial.

Similarly the development of *\*u* was also affected by conditioned changes. In most cases the correspondence is straightforwardly *u* : *o* : *u*, reflecting the lowering of *\*u* in Stieng, paralleling the lowering of *\*i* to /e/, e.g.

Chrau	Stieng	Köho	
<i>dum</i>	<i>dom</i>	<i>dum</i>	'ripe' < <i>*dum</i>
<i>gu?</i>	<i>go?</i>	<i>gu</i>	'sit' < <i>*gu?</i>

However, in some cases the Chrau reflex is /i/ ([i]). The vowel is fronted where both the mainsyllable initial and terminal are specifically [+ dental, palatal].

<i>nətil</i>	<i>tol</i>	<i>pətul</i>	'anthill' < <i>*tul</i> ~ <i>*nətul</i>
<i>sir</i>	<i>sor</i>	<i>sur</i>	'pig' < <i>*sur</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>sut</i>	<i>sut</i>	'honeybee' < <i>*sut</i>
<i>jur</i>	<i>jor</i>	<i>jur</i>	'descend' < <i>*jur</i>

In the Stieng dialect recorded by Yeem (1977) the vowel is also fronted:

<i>bənil</i>	<i>bənel</i>	<i>bənul</i>	'drunk' < <i>*bənul</i>
<i>kədil</i>	<i>kədəel</i>	<i>kədul</i>	'stomach' < <i>*kədul</i>

However, where the initial is a labial, the Chrau vowel is still fronted, but the lowering of *\*u* is blocked in Stieng. For example:

<i>mis</i>	<i>mus</i>	<i>mus</i>	'to clear field' < <i>*mus</i>
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Recall that the Chrau /i/ and Stieng /e/ phonemes in the examples above are realised phonetically as [i]. Thus, these correspondences show that there have been various neutralisations of /i/ and /u/ in the histories of Chrau and Stieng, most often realised as [i] —while Köho was unaffected and reliably reflects *\*u* as [u].

The above solutions to the problem of the South Bahnaric high vowels reflect a considerable advance on Efimov (1990), who reconstructed five short high vowels, *\*i*, *\*ī*, *\*I*, *\*u*, *\*U*, to explain the correspondences discussed above. Also I feel that my result illustrates what Thomas expected when he wrote (1964:162):

The lack of careful phonemic (or prosodic) descriptions has been the main hindrance to progress in Mon-Khmer and Austroasiatic comparisons. But fortunately this lack is now being rapidly filled from several quarters, so that the next few years should see rapid progress and hopefully the solution especially of the vowel problem.

Although Thomas was optimistic in his estimate of the time scale, he was correct that *careful phonemic* analysis is crucial. I have sought to apply this principle throughout my reconstruction, and I believe that it has been the most important factor in correctly analysing the vowel correspondences. Most pleasing to me is to see the neogrammarian concept of exceptionless sound change consistently yield useful results when sufficiently reliable data is available.

### 3.2.3 Summary of PSB vowels

The PSB vowel inventory is reconstructed as follows:

*i	*u	*i:	*u:	*iə	*uə
*ə		*e:	*ə:	*o:	
*a	*ɔ		*a:	*ɔ:	

In addition to the above, we may include the [ɛ:] sound for the restricted domain of expressives, nursery words and imitatives, although not as part of the underlying phonemic system. Also the short low back vowel is restricted to rimes with terminal velars and glottals. This is effectively the same vowel inventory as Blood (1966) reconstructed for Proto Mnong—this is not surprising because it is essentially the result obtained if one simply selects any SB language and removes the loan phonemes. The system is somewhat unbalanced, as there are fewer short vowels than long, but I do not advocate further ‘tuning’ of the system to produce a more symmetrical inventory on the grounds that the smallest set of phonetic changes needed to account for the system is preferred. It is possible that additional phonemic distinctions existed, but are not reconstructed here because they were lost from all of the daughter languages.

# 4 *South Bahnaric comparative etymological dictionary*

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## **Introduction**

The Comparative Etymological Dictionary presents the Proto South Bahnaric lexicon, together with supporting etymologies and other comparisons. Each entry is based upon cognates occurring in at least two South Bahnaric languages, or one South Bahnaric language and another elsewhere in Bahnaric. Reconstructions based upon the latter should necessarily be considered phonologically less reliable than the former. The structure of each entry is as follows:

Proto South Bahnaric: form and semantic

Reflexes in South Bahnaric languages:

Central Mnong (Blood 1966)

Eastern Mnong (Blood 1976)

Stieng (Haupers & Haupers 1991)

Chrau (Thomas & Luc 1966)

Ma (Goupillon et al. 1929)

Köho (Bochet & Dournes 1953)

Other reconstructions/comparisons:

Proto South Bahnaric (Efimov 1990)

Proto Mnong (Blood 1966)

Proto North Bahnaric (Smith 1972)

Other Comparisons

Comments

The order of entries is by prorime (vowel first) according to a version of English alphabetical order (as a result of computer aided sorting). Rime order is chosen because the vowel correspondences are more complicated than those for consonants, and presenting them in this way makes the reconstruction simpler to follow. Another benefit is that words with common roots group together, which would not happen if ordered according to initial consonant (because of variation in minorsyllables).

The sequence of ordering is as follows:

a:, a, i:, i, e:, iə, ɔ:, ɔ, o:, o, u:, u, uə, ə:, ə, ʔ, b, c, d, g, h, j, ʃ, 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.

South Bahnaric witness forms are listed according to my phonetic reading of the source materials. This is the practice used by Efimov (1990), and I prefer it because it indicates unambiguously what I believe to be represented in the sources. In cases where the source is difficult to interpret it is discussed under *Comments*. Next to the phonetic form I give (morpho)phonemic representations for those forms which were subjected to internal analysis. In citations from non-Bahnaric languages the forms are simply transcribed according to the sources (as far as it is practical to do so). When citing reconstructions by Blood (1966), Smith (1972) and Efimov (1990) I include a listing of the languages they compared in each case. The language names are abbreviated according to the key provided below.

Some external (non-South Bahnaric) comparisons are included, and these are given mainly to indicate whether the words have Bahnaric, Mon-Khmer or Austronesian etymologies (the latter in particular given the special problem of Chamic influence in South Bahnaric). Bahnaric forms are sourced as follows:

Bahnar (Banker et al. 1979)  
 Cua (Maier & Cau 1976)  
 Jeh (Thông & Gradin 1979)  
 Laveh (Huffman 1971)  
 Loven (Huffman 1971)  
 Nhaheun (Ferlus 1998b)  
 Rengao (Gregerson & Gregerson 1977)  
 Sedang (Smith 1967c)

Most of the Mon-Khmer comparisons are taken directly from Peiros (1996 and 1998). Also I consulted the Khmer dictionary of Gorgoniev (1984) and the Vietnamese dictionary of Lê-Bá-Khanh and Lê-Bá-Kông (1991). Vietnamese forms are given in orthography. Khmer forms are given in transcription, according to the conventions used by Peiros. Several Surin Khmer forms are also given, and these are taken from Chantrupanth and Phomjakgarin (1978). Chamic and Proto Chamic forms are taken from Lee (1966) and Proto Austronesian reconstructions (PA, PMP, PHF, PHN) are from Zorc (1995) unless otherwise marked. Proto Southwestern Tai forms (and Lao reflexes) are from Jonsson (1991). Proto Sino-Tibetan and Old Chinese forms are from Peiros and Starostin (1996). Proto Waic is from Diffloth (1980) and Proto Plang is from Paulsen (1989). Sources of other forms are given individually.

## Comparative etymological dictionary

- 1 **\*ba:** rice, unhusked  
 C-Mnong: *ba:* paddy  
 E-Mnong: *ba* unhusked rice  
 Stieng: *ba:/ba/* field rice, unhusked rice, seed  
 Chrau: *ba:/ba/* field rice  
 <>  
 PSB (E) **\*ba:** 'field rice' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM **\*ba:** 'unhusked rice' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *?ba:* 'unhusked rice'
- 2 **\*ba:** male relative  
 Stieng: *ba:/ba/* particle marking male with names  
 <>  
 PNB **\*?ba?** 'father' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 3 **\*da:** ~ **\*?ada:** duck  
 Stieng: *da:/da/* duck  
 Chrau: *da:/da/* duck  
 Ma: *da:* duck  
 Köho: *?ada /?ada/* duck  
 <>  
 PSB (E) **\*da:** 'duck' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *tada:* 'duck'
- 4 **\*ha:** to open mouth  
 C-Mnong: *ha:* to open mouth  
 E-Mnong: *ha* to open mouth  
 Stieng: *ha:/ha/* open (mouth)  
 Köho: *ha:* to open, widen (mouth)  
 <>  
 PSB (E) **\*ha:?** ~ **\*ha:** 'open mouth' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM **\*ha:** 'open mouth' (Kö., Srê, Ch., St.)  
 PNB **\*ha:** 'open mouth' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Viet. *há* 'to open mouth'
- 5 **\*pəha:** different  
 Stieng: *pha:/pəha/* different
- <>  
 PNB **\*pha:** 'different' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PCham **\*pha** 'different'. Perhaps Köho *pha* 'overcome, prevail' is related.
- 6 **\*rəja:** ~ **\*?əja:** kind of reptile  
 E-Mnong: *ja* crocodile  
 Stieng: *rəja:/rəja/* crocodile  
 Chrau: *rəja:/rəja/* spotted monitor  
 Ma: *rəja:* spotted monitor  
 Köho: *baja /bəja/* iguana  
 Köho: *?aja /?əja/* lizard  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *bas<sup>L</sup> ja:* 'crocodile' (*bas<sup>L</sup>* 'snake'); Roglai *bija* 'crocodile' < PMP *buqáya* 'crocodile'  
 Comments  
 Köho *bəja* may be borrowed from Roglai. Other forms with the *ja:* root, if borrowed, were done so into Proto Bahnaric and reanalysed morphologically.
- 7 **\*gəja:** thatch  
 E-Mnong: *ja:* thatching grass  
 Stieng: *ja:/ja/* thatch, roofing  
 Chrau: *ja:/ja/* thatch  
 Köho: *ja /ja/* thatch  
 <>  
 PSB (E) **\*?ja:** 'thatch' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *gja:* 'grass used to make roofs'; Thai *ja:* 'thatch' (LFK)
- 8 **\*ka:** fish  
 C-Mnong: *ka:* fish  
 E-Mnong: *ka* fish  
 Stieng: *ka:/ka/* fish  
 Chrau: *ka:/ka/* fish  
 Köho: *ka /ka/* fish  
 <>  
 PSB (E) **\*ka:** 'fish' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

- PM \**ka*: 'fish'  
PNB \**ka*:<sup>T</sup> 'fish' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 9 \**bāla*: tusk, ivory  
C-Mnong: *la*: tusk  
E-Mnong: *la* trunk  
Chrau: *bla*: /*bāla*:/ tusk, ivory  
Köho: *bla*: /*bāla*:/ tusk, ivory  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bla*: 'tusk, elephant bone' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PM \**ḡāla*: 'tusk' (compares Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
Cf. Bah. *bāla*: 'elephant tusk'; Roglai *bla*: 'ivory'
- 10 \**gāla*: foolish  
Chrau: *gāla*: /*gāla*:/ foolish  
Köho: *gāla* idiot  
<>  
PSB (E) \**gāla*: 'foolish' (Srê, Ch.)
- 11 \**hāla*: leaf  
Chrau: *la*: /*la*:/ leaf  
Stieng: *la*: /*la*:/ leaf  
Köho: *lāha*: /*lāha*:/ betel  
<>  
PSB (E) \**lha*: 'leaf' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**hla*:<sup>T</sup> 'leaf' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Comments:  
Efimov compares Köho *nha* 'leaf, betel'.
- 12 \**kāla*: tiger  
E-Mnong: *tla* tiger  
Stieng: *kla*: /*kāla*:/ tiger  
Köho (HB): *kla* jaguar  
<>  
PNB \**kla*:<sup>T</sup> 'tiger' (Bah., Sed.)  
Comments:  
Köho *kli:w* 'tiger' is intriguingly similar, perhaps related to Khmer *kluiw* 'dog'.
- 13 \**kārla*: kind of bamboo  
E-Mnong: *la* type of bamboo  
Stieng: *kāla*: /*kāla*:/ kind of bamboo  
Chrau: *kāla*: /*kāla*:/ medium sized, thornless bamboo  
Köho: *kārla*: /*kārla*:/ bamboo with spines  
<>  
PSB (E) \**krāla*: 'kind of bamboo' (Srê, Ch.)  
PNB \**kala*:<sup>T</sup> 'bamboo' (Hrê, Sed.)
- 14 \**pāla*: blade  
Stieng: *pla*: /*pāla*:/ blade of knife  
Köho (HB): *pla was* oar  
<>  
PNB \**pla*:<sup>T</sup> 'blade' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Comments:  
Köho *was* means 'to clear away'.
- 15 \**[ ]la*: beam  
Chrau: *ḡi*: *la*: house (beam)  
Srê (E): *bla* transverse floor beam  
<>  
PSB (E) \**la*: 'beam' (Srê, Ch.)
- 16 \**ma*: uncle, aunt  
Stieng (Y): *ma*: /*ma*:/ uncles, aunts  
<>  
PNB \**ma*:<sup>T</sup> 'uncle' (Bah., PJH)  
Comments:  
Possibly the name of the 'Ma' people also reflects this word.
- 17 \**ma*: right side  
C-Mnong: *ma*: right side  
E-Mnong: *ma* right  
Stieng: *ma*: /*ma*:/ right side  
Chrau: *ma*: /*ma*:/ right  
Köho: *ma*: /*ma*:/ right side  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ma*: 'right side' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**ma*: 'right side'  
PNB \**?ma*:<sup>T</sup> 'right side' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 18 \**sāma*: porcupine  
Chrau: *sima*: /*sāma*:/ porcupine  
Stieng: *sāma*: /*sāma*:/ porcupine  
Köho: *sāma*: /*sāma*:/ porcupine

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**sɾəma*: 'porcupine' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**jama*:<sup>T</sup> 'porcupine' (Bah., Sed.)

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Roglai ?*əra*: 'duck'

19 \**səna*: crossbow

C-Mnong: *na*: crossbow  
 E-Mnong: *na* crossbow  
 Stieng: *sna*:/*səna*/ crossbow  
 Köho: *səna*/*səna*/ crossbow (long)  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**səna*: 'crossbow' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**səna*: 'crossbow' (Kö., Srê, Radê)  
 Cf. Loven *səna*: 'crossbow', Rengao  
*hə?na*:<sup>T</sup> 'arrow feathers'; PKatuic \**sənha*:  
 'crossbow'  
 Comments:  
 Peiros (1996:36) remarks "a regional  
 word".

24 \**kəra*: old (person)

Ma: *kra*: grow old  
 Köho: *kra*:/*kəra*/ old (person)  
 <>  
 PNB \**kra*:<sup>T</sup> 'old' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Comments:  
 Chrau *kra*? *krəj* 'unusual' may be related.

25 \**nəra*: ~ \**dəra*: rack or shelf

Chrau: *ndra*:/*nəra*/ roasting rack  
 Köho (HB): *dra*/*dəra*/ roasting rack  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ndɿra*: 'pan, rack for roasting'  
 (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**?adra*:<sup>T</sup> 'drying rack' (Bah., PJH,  
 Sed.)

20 \**rəŋa*: ~ \**ləŋa*: sesame

Stieng (Y): *ləŋa*:/*ləŋa*/ sesame  
 Chrau: *rəŋa*:/*rəŋa*/ sesame  
 Köho (E): *ləŋa*:/*ləŋa*/ sesame  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**?ləŋa*: 'sesame' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Sed. *rəŋa*:<sup>T</sup> 'sesame'; PCham \**ləŋa*  
 'sesame' < PHN \**lěŋáh* 'sesame'.

26 \**sa*: eat

C-Mnong: *sa*: eat  
 E-Mnong: *sa* eat  
 Stieng: *sa*:/*sa*/ eat  
 Chrau: *sa*:/*sa*/ eat  
 Ma: *sa*: eat  
 Köho: *sa*/*sa*/ eat, earn  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sa*: 'eat' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**sa*: 'eat'  
 PNB \**ca*:<sup>T</sup> 'eat' (Bah., PJH)

21 \**dəpa*: water turtle

E-Mnong: *pa* large turtle  
 Stieng: *pa*:/*pa*/ water turtle  
 Chrau: *dəpa*:/*dəpa*/ water turtle  
 Köho: *dəpa*/*dəpa*/ water turtle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**drəpa*: 'water turtle' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *təpa*: 'water turtle'; Roglai *dəpa*:  
 'water turtle'

27 \**wə*: uncle

C-Mnong: *wə*: mother's older brother or  
 sister  
 E-Mnong: *wə* mother's older brother or  
 sister  
 Köho: *wə*/*wə*/ paternal uncle  
 <>  
 PM \**wə*: 'uncle' (Mn., Kö.)  
 Cf. Roglai *wə*: 'uncle'

22 \**ra*: ~ \**həra*: fig

Chrau: *ra*:/*ra*/ fig  
 <>  
 Cf. Sed. *həra*:<sup>T</sup> 'fig'

23 \**?əra*: duck

E-Mnong: ?*əra* duck  
 Köho: ?*əra*/*?əra*/ wild duck

28 \**həwa*: gibbon

E-Mnong: *hua* gibbon  
 Stieng: *wə*:/*wə*/ gibbon  
 Chrau: *hwa*:/*həwa*/ ape

- Köho: *hwa* /*həwa*/ ape [*semnopithèque gris*]  
<>  
PSB (E) \**huə* 'large ape/monkey' (Srê, Ch.)  
PNB \**hwa:T* 'gibbon' (Bah., Sed.)
- 29 \**sa:c* fish by scooping  
E-Mnong: *săc* fish with scoop  
Stieng: *cha:c* /*sa:c*/ fish by scooping  
Chrau: *sa:c* /*sa:c*/ bail water to catch fish  
Köho: *sa:c* /*sa:c*/ bail water  
<>  
PSB (E) \**sa:c* 'to bail' (Srê, Ch.)
- 30 \**kəwa:c* scratch self ↗  
Köho: *kwa:c* scratch self  
<>  
Cf. Cua *kwaj?* 'scratch'; PCham \**kuāc* 'scratch'
- 31 \**bəda:j* built structure  
Stieng: *pənda:j* /*pəda:j*/ fence  
Chrau: *bəda:j* /*bəda:j*/ small house, shack  
<>  
PKatuic \**hər?da:j* ~ \**hər?da:j* 'bridge'
- 32 \**bəga:j* quarrelsome  
Chrau: *bəga:j* /*pəga:j*/ brawling, quarrelsome  
<>  
Cf. PKatuic \**[h/ɣ]/tə[k/g]a:j* 'argue'
- 33 \**ka:j* watermelon  
E-Mnong: *pa:ŋ ka:j* watermelon  
Stieng (Y): *bəŋka:j* /*bəŋka:j*/ melon  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *məka:j* 'watermelon', Rengao *pəka:j<sup>T</sup>* 'watermelon'  
Comments:  
The minorsyllable of the Stieng form may be a reduced form of the *pa:ŋ* classifier in the Eastern Mnong form. Köho has a *paŋ* classifier for leaves, flat objects.
- 34 \**pəla:j* unwind  
Chrau: *plaj* /*pəla:j*/ unwind  
<>  
Cf. PKatuic \**lhiaj* ~ \**lha:j* 'unwind'
- 35 \**ŋa:j* say, speak  
E-Mnong: *ŋəj* say, speak  
Chrau: *ŋa:j* /*ŋa:j*/ say, speak  
Köho: *ʔaŋaj* /*ʔaŋaj*/ mock, scorn  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ʔəŋa:j* 'mock, speak' (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Viet. *nói* 'say, speak'
- 36 \**ŋa:j* far  
Stieng: *ŋa:j* /*ŋa:j*/ far  
Chrau: *ŋa:j* /*ŋa:j*/ far  
Köho: *ŋa:j* /*ŋa:j*/ far  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ŋa:j?* 'far' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**sa?ŋa:j<sup>T</sup>* 'far' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 37 \**pa:j* food (not rice)  
E-Mnong: *paj* vegetables  
Stieng: *pa:j* /*pa:j*/ flesh  
Chrau: *pa:j* /*pa:j*/ vegetable soup  
Köho: *paj* /*paj*/ to cook soup  
<>  
PSB (E) \**pa:j* 'vegetables, meat, soup' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
PNB \**pa:j<sup>T</sup>* 'to cook' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)
- 38 \**dəɾpa:j* ~ \**səpa:j* rabbit  
E-Mnong: *paj* rabbit  
Chrau: *sipa:j* /*səpa:j*/ rabbit  
Köho: *dəɾpa:j* /*dəɾpa:j*/ hare  
<>  
PSB (E) \**tsrəpa:j* 'rabbit' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PSB (B.) \**təɾpa:j* 'rabbit' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**ɾpa:j* 'rabbit'  
Cf. Bah. *təpa:j* 'rabbit'; PCham \**tarapai* 'rabbit'  
Comments:  
Efimov and Blood compare Stieng *səra:j* 'rabbit', but this is borrowed from Khmer.

39 \**bəra:j* thread

E-Mnong: *brəj* thread  
 Stieng: *bra:j /bəra:j/* yarn, thread, silk  
 Chrau: *bra:j /bəra:j/* thread  
 Köho: *bra:j /bəra:j/* thread  
 <>

PSB (E) \**bra:j* 'thread' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**bra:j*<sup>T</sup> 'thread' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Stieng: *kən?a:k /kən?a:k/* crow

Köho: *kən?da /kən?da/* crow  
 <>

PSB (E) \**kənda:?* 'crow' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *?a:k* 'crow'

40 \**həra:j* maggot

E-Mnong: *haj* maggot found in meat  
 Chrau: *ra:j /ra:j/* maggot  
 Stieng: *ra:j /ra:j/* maggot  
 Köho: *rəha:j /rəha:j/* a fly  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *hra:j* 'maggots'  
 Comments:  
 Efimov conflates this etymology with \**ruəj* 'fly'.

45 \**kəja:k* demon

E-Mnong: *ca:k* witch (male or female)  
 Stieng: *ca:k /ca:k/* demon  
 Chrau: *ca:? /ca:??/* demon  
 Köho: *ca: /ca:/* demon  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ca:?* 'devil, demon' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**ki:k*<sup>T</sup> 'corpse' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Jeh *kəja:k*<sup>T</sup> 'die'

Comments:  
 Chrau reflex is irregular, as *cha:?* is expected.

41 \**sa:j* marry; spouse

E-Mnong: *saj* husband  
 Stieng: *sa:j /sa:j/* mate, spouse  
 Chrau: *sa:j /sa:j/* marry  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sa:j* 'husband; to marry' (Mn., Ch., St.)

46 \**da:k* water

E-Mnong: *dak* water, lake  
 Stieng: *dak /dak/* water, rivers, streams, lakes  
 Chrau: *da:? /da:??/* water, river  
 Köho: *da: /da:/* water  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**da:?* 'water' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**da:k* 'water' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**?da:k*<sup>T</sup> 'water' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

42 \**kəhwa:j* dig, scratch

Chrau: *khwa:j /kəhwa:j/* dig  
 Köho: *kwa:j /kəwa:j/* scratch  
 <>  
 Cf. Roglai *kəwa:j* 'scratch self'

47 \**ha:k* vomit

Chrau: *ha:? /ha:??/* open mouth wide  
 Ma: *ha?* excrement  
 Köho: *ha? /ha?/* vomit  
 <>  
 PNB \**hak*<sup>T</sup> 'vomit' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

43 \**ɲəwa:j* dizzy

E-Mnong: *waj măt* dizzy  
 Chrau: *ɲwa:j bo:? /ɲəwa:j/* dizzy  
 Köho (HB): *ɲwäj* dizzy  
 <>  
 Comments:  
 The Chrau *bo:?* means 'head'

48 \**[j]ha:k* split

Chrau: *təha:? /təha:??/* split, divide  
 Köho: *gəha: /gəha:/* split, torn  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**[j]ha:?* 'split, divide' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Roglai *trəha:* 'split'

44 \**kən?a:k* crow

E-Mnong: *?dak* crow  
 Chrau: *kən?da:? /kən?a:??/* crow

49 \***[l]a:k** scar, scabE-Mnong: *blak* scarChrau: *cəh la:ʔ /la:ʔ/* scabies50 \***kəla:k** day after tomorrowC-Mnong: *nar kla:k* day after tomorrowChrau: *nar kəla:ʔ /kəla:ʔ/* day after tomorrowKöho (B&D): *ŋaj dəla* three days hence

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**kla:ʔ* 'day after tomorrow' (Ch., Mn.)PM \**kla:k* 'day after tomorrow' (Ch.)51 \***təla:k** intestinesChrau: *təla:ʔ /təla:ʔ/* intestinesKöho (HB): *klak* penis ?

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**klak*<sup>T</sup> 'intestines' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)52 \***təla:k** spearChrau: *təla:ʔ /təla:ʔ/* spear

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *klak* 'spear'53 \***pa:k** divideE-Mnong: *pak* divideChrau: *pa:ʔ /pa:ʔ/* divideKöho: *pa: /pa:/* give, grant, permit

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pa:ʔ*<sub>1</sub> 'give out, divide' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)PM \**pəʔ* 'divide' (Kö., Srê)54 \***bəra:k** peacockC-Mnong: *bra:k* peacockE-Mnong: *brak* peacockStieng: *bra:k /bəra:k/* peacockChrau: *bra:ʔ /bəra:ʔ/* peacockMa: *bra* peacockKöho: *bra /bəra/* peacock

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**bra:ʔ* 'peacock' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**bra:k* 'peacock' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)Cf. Jeh *bra:k*<sup>T</sup> 'peacock'55 \***sənra:k** ~ \***[r]a:k** bright, dazzling, sparklingChrau: *sindra:ʔ /sənra:ʔ/* bright, dazzling, sparklingKöho: *gəcira /gə-cəra/* dazzle

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Rengao *ra:k*<sup>T</sup> 'yellowish'; Jeh *sra:ʔ*<sup>T</sup> 'dazzling'; Roglai *cira* 'dazzle'56 \***sa:k** goC-Mnong: *sa:k* go, returnE-Mnong: *sak* goChrau: *sa:ʔ /sa:ʔ/* go, walkKöho (B&D): *rəlac saʔ /saʔ/* everybody go

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**sa:ʔ* 'go, return' (Ch., Mn.)PM \**sa:k* 'go, return' (Ch.)57 \***ta:k** spearC-Mnong: *ta:k* spearStieng: *ta:k /ta:k/* spearChrau: *ta:ʔ /ta:ʔ/* spearKöho: *ta:ʔ /ta:ʔ/* spear

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ta:ʔ* 'spear' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**ta:k* 'spear' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PNB \**ta:k*<sup>T</sup> 'spear' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)58 \***bərha:l** sweatC-Mnong: *rəha:l* sweatE-Mnong: *hal* sweatStieng: *brəha:l /bərha:l/* sweatChrau: *bəha:l /bəha:l/* sweatSrê (E): *bəha:l* sweat

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**brəha:l* 'sweat' (Kö., Ch.; PM, St.)PSB (B.) \**bərha:l* 'to sweat' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**rha:l* 'to sweat'PKatuic \**pəho:r* 'sweat'59 \***kəja:l** windC-Mnong: *sja:l* windE-Mnong: *cal* wind

Stieng: *ca:l/ca:l/* wind

Chrau: *cha:l/cəha:l/* wind

Köho: *ca:l/ca:l/* wind

<>

PSB (E) \**ea:l* 'wind' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**ca:l* 'wind' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Khmer)

Cf. Bah. *kja:l* 'wind'; Khmer *khjal* 'wind'

60 \**ja:l* ~ \**jal* fishing net

E-Mnong: *jal lo* large fish net

Stieng: *jal* fishing net

Köho: *ja:l* large net

<>

PSB (E) \**ja:r* ~ \**ja:l* 'fishing pole' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

Cf. Bah. *ja:l* 'conical fish net thrown into the water'; Roglai *ja:l* 'large net'

Comments:

Efimov also compares Chrau *ja:r* 'to fish with a pole', but it is not clear whether it really belongs in this etymology.

61 \**məha:m* blood

C-Mnong: *mha:m* blood

E-Mnong: *mham* blood

Stieng: *mha:m/məha:m/* blood

Chrau: *nha:m/nəha:m/* blood

Ma: *mʔham* blood

Köho: *mha:m/məha:m/* blood

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔmha:m* 'blood' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**mha:m* 'blood'

PNB \**maha:m<sup>T</sup>* 'blood' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *pha:m* 'blood'; Mon *chim* 'blood'

62 \**pəha:m* eight

C-Mnong: *pha:m* eight

E-Mnong: *pham* eight

Stieng: *pha:m/pəha:m/* eight

Chrau: *pha:m/pəha:m/* eight

Ma: *phà:m* eight

Köho: *pha:m/pəha:m/* eight

<>

PSB (E) \**pha:m* 'eight' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,

St.)

PM \**pha:m* 'eight'

PNB \**tahja:m<sup>T</sup>* 'eight' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

63 \**[na:m]* field house, granary

Stieng: *na:m/na:m/* small house

Köho: *ʔdam/ʔdam/* granary

<>

Cf. Bah. *hna:m* 'house', Loven *hnə:m* 'house', Oi *sna:m* 'house'

64 \**pa:m* fishtrap, kind of

E-Mnong: *jiep pam* small fishtrap

Stieng: *pa:m/pa:m/* a fishtrap

Chrau: *pa:m/pa:m/* long fishtrap

Köho: *pam/pam/* fish net

<>

PSB (E) \**pám* 'fishtrap' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB \**pa:m<sup>T</sup>* 'fishtrap' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

65 \**kəta:m* crab

E-Mnong: *tam* crab

Chrau: *ca:m/ca:m/* crab

Stieng: *ta:m/ta:m/* crab

Köho: *ta:m/ta:m/* crab

<>

PSB (E) \**tsa:m* 'crab' (Srê, Ch.)

PNB \**kata:m<sup>T</sup>* 'crab' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

66 \**ʔa:n* give, permit

E-Mnong: *ʔăn* give

Stieng: *ʔa:n/ʔa:n/* give, permit

Chrau: *ʔa:n/ʔa:n/* give, permit

Köho: *ʔan/ʔan/* why?

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔa:n* 'give, permit, allow' (Ch., Mn., St.)

Cf. Bah. *ʔan* 'give'

67 \**ʔa:n* saddle

Köho (HB): *ʔàn* saddle

<>

Cf. Bah. *ʔa:n* 'saddle'

BD record Köho and Roglai *?in* 'saddle', which appears to be a different word.

(Ma, Ch.)

PHS Smith (1972) \**hwen*<sup>T</sup> 'tendon' (Hrê, Sed.)

68 \**l̥ha:n* dull, blunt

Stieng: *lha:n /l̥ha:n/* dull, blunt

<>

PNB \**ha:n*<sup>T</sup> 'sharp' (Bah., Sed.)

Comments:

The Stieng form has a *l̥*- prefix which forms antonyms.

69 \**təga:n* ~ \**nəga:n* ~ \**pəga:n* bowl

C-Mnong: *ɲa:n* bowl

Stieng: *təga:n /taga:n/* bowl

Chrau: *ŋga:n /naga:n/* dish, bowl

Köho: *pəŋan /paŋa:n/* bowl

<>

PSB (E) \**[bə]ŋga:n* 'bowl' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**tiŋga:n* 'bowl' (Ch., St., Radê)

Cf. Bah. *pəna:n* 'bowl'; PKatuic \**təŋha:n* ~ \**pəŋha:n* 'bowl'; Radê *mŋa:n* 'large bowl'; Roglai *pəŋan* 'large bowl'; Malay *piŋgan* 'bowl'

Comments:

The word appears to be borrowed into South Bahnaric, but I am not sure how to interpret the variety of minorsyllables.

70 \**pənra:n* strong

Chrau: *prən /pərə:n/* strength

Köho: *pran /pəran/* strong; energy, force

<>

Cf. Bah. *prən* 'strong'; PKatuic

\**pə[rh]a:n* 'strength'; PCham \**prən* 'strong, well'

Comments:

The external comparisons indicate that the Chrau vowel is aberrant.

71 \**sənwa:n* ~ \**sənwan* vein, tendon

E-Mnong: *suon ɣrieŋ* tendon

Stieng: *səŋwan /sənwan/* vein, tendon

Chrau: *sinwa:n /sənwa:n/* vein, tendon

Ma: *s?guan* nerve, vein

<>

PSB (E) \**sənwa:n* 'ligament, vein, tendon'

72 \**?a:ŋ* carry on back

C-Mnong: *?a:ŋ* carry on back

E-Mnong: *?a:ŋ* carry on back

Stieng: *?a:ŋ /?a:ŋ/* carry in back basket

Chrau: *?a:ŋ /?a:ŋ/* carry on back

Köho: *?a:ŋ /?a:ŋ/* carry on back

<>

PSB (E) \**?a:ŋ* 'carry on back' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM \**?a:ŋ* 'carry on back' (B. states "all languages *?a:ŋ*")

73 \**la:ŋ* sharpen

C-Mnong: *la:ŋ* sharpen

E-Mnong: *laj nhaj* sharpen to a point

Stieng: *pə:r la:ŋ /la:ŋ/* sharpen

Chrau: *la:ŋ /la:ŋ/* sharpen

Köho: *la:ŋ /la:ŋ/* make thin, trim to a point

<>

PSB (E) \**la:ŋ* 'sharpen' (St., Ch., Mn.)

PM \**la:ŋ* 'sharpen' (Ch., St.)

74 \**ta:ŋ* weave

C-Mnong: *ta:ŋ* weave

E-Mnong: *taŋ* weave

Stieng: *ta:ŋ /ta:ŋ/* weave, knit

Chrau: *ta:ŋ /ta:ŋ/* weave (baskets etc.)

Köho: *taŋ /ta:ŋ/* weave, knit

<>

PSB (E) \**ta:ŋ* 'weave, plait' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**ta:ŋ* 'weave'

PNB \**ta:ŋ*<sup>T</sup> 'weave' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

75 \**?a:ŋ* bright light

C-Mnong: *?a:ŋ* light, bright

E-Mnong: *?aŋ* light, bright

Stieng: *?a:ŋ /?a:ŋ/* light, daylight, clear

Ma: *?a:ŋ* bright, shine

Köho: *?a:ŋ /?a:ŋ/* clear, bright, clear, daylight

<>

PSB (E) \**?a:ŋ* 'light, shine, bright,

morning' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \*ʔa:ŋ 'light, bright' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. ʔa:ŋ 'shine'

<>  
 PSB (E) \*ka:ŋ 'jaw' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \*ka:ŋ 'chin' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \*ka:ŋʔ 'chin' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

76 \*sərda:ŋ sugar  
 Chrau: sida:ŋ /səda:ŋ/ sugar  
 Köho: sərdaŋ /sərdaŋ/ sugar  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*srəda:ŋ 'sugar' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Viet. đường 'sugar', Roglai sərdaŋ 'sugar'

81 \*təkə:ŋ ~ \*rəkə:ŋ roof beams  
 Chrau: təkə:ŋ /təkə:ŋ/ main beam  
 Ma: rəkàŋ roof  
 Köho: rəkəŋ /rəkəŋ/ roof beams  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*trəkə:ŋ 'rafter, beam' (Ma, Ch.)  
 Cf. Jeh ʔikiəŋʔ 'rafters'

77 \*ha:ŋ shore, edge  
 C-Mnong: ha:ŋ shore  
 E-Mnong: haŋ river bank  
 Köho: ha:ŋ /ha:ŋ/ ravine, precipice, escarpment  
 <>  
 PM \*ha:ŋ 'shore'  
 Cf. Bah. ha:ŋ 'bank of river, sea'; PCham \*ha:ŋ 'shore'

82 \*bəla:ŋ kapok or dadap tree  
 Stieng (H.): bla:ŋ /bəla:ŋ/ kapok  
 Chrau: bla:ŋ /bəla:ŋ/ thorny dadap  
 Köho: blaŋ /bəlaŋ/ kapok [*bombax malabarica*]  
 <>  
 PNB \*ʔbla:ŋʔ 'thorny tree' (Bah., PJH)

78 \*ja:ŋ spirit  
 E-Mnong: jaŋ spirit  
 Stieng: ja:ŋ /ja:ŋ/ spirit  
 Chrau: ja:ŋ /ja:ŋ/ spirit  
 Köho: ja:ŋ /ja:ŋ/ good spirit  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*ja:ŋ 'soul, god' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \*ja:ŋ 'spirit'  
 PNB \*ja:ŋʔ 'spirit' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \*ʔəʔe:ŋ 'spirit'; PCham \*iāŋ 'deity' < PAN \*hi[j]aŋ 'gottheit' (Demp.)

83 \*kəla:ŋ eagle, hawk  
 C-Mnong: kla:ŋ eagle  
 E-Mnong: tlaŋ eagle  
 Stieng: kla:ŋ /kəla:ŋ/ hawk, bird of prey  
 Chrau: khla:ŋ /kəhla:ŋ/ bird of prey, hawk  
 Köho: klaŋ /kəlaŋ/ eagle, sparrow hawk  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*khla:ŋ 'eagle, hawk' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \*kla:ŋ 'eagle' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PNB \*kla:ŋʔ 'eagle' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer khle:ŋ 'kite (bird)'  
 Comments:  
 The Chrau initial sequence *khl* possibly reflects Khmer influence.

79 \*gəja:ŋ expand, enlarge  
 Stieng: ja:ŋ /ja:ŋ/ more than  
 Chrau: ja:ŋ /ja:ŋ/ expanded, distended

84 \*səla:ŋ ~ \*la:ŋ clear, blank  
 Chrau: sila:ŋ /səla:ŋ/ clear, light, morning  
 Srê: la:ŋ /la:ŋ/ dark and white (dog etc.)

80 \*ka:ŋ jaw, chin  
 C-Mnong: ka:ŋ chin  
 E-Mnong: kaŋ chin  
 Stieng: kkaŋ /kaŋ/ jaw  
 Chrau: ka:ŋ /ka:ŋ/ jaw  
 Ma: kà:ŋ jaw  
 Köho: ka:ŋ /ka:ŋ/ jaw

85 \*jərma:ŋ cockspur, ergot  
 Chrau: jima:ŋ /jərma:ŋ/ cockspur  
 Köho: jərma:ŋ /jərma:ŋ/ rooster's ergot  
 <>

PSB (E) \**ɣɹəma:ŋ* 'cockspur' (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Roglai *ɣɹəma:ŋ* 'cockspur'

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ba:p* 'father' (Ch., St.)  
Cf. Loven *ba:p* 'father'

86 \**pə:ŋ* ~ \**ləpə:ŋ* palm of hand

C-Mnong: *mɹə:ŋ* palm, sole

E-Mnong: *paŋ ti* palm of hand

Stieng: *pa:ŋ /pa:ŋ/* palm, cl. for arms legs

Chrau: *ləpə:ŋ /ləpə:ŋ/* palm, sole

Ma: *plà:n ti* palm of hand

Köho: *paŋ /paŋ/* palm of hand

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ləpə:ŋ* 'palm, sole' (Kö., Ma, Ch., Mn., St.)

PM \**ləpə:ŋ* 'palm, sole' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB \**capə:ŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'palm, sole' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *kəmpəŋ* 'hand'

87 \**bəra:ŋ* spread apart

Chrau: *brə:ŋ /bəra:ŋ/* spread apart

Köho (HB): *biaŋ* spread apart

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**bra:ŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'to separate' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

Comments:

I suspect that Ha Bul's Köho form has /i/ instead of /r/ due to a typographical error.

88 \**kəra:ŋ* clam (shell)

Chrau: *kəra:ŋ /kəra:ŋ/* clam

Köho (HB): *kraŋ* clam

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Roglai *krak* 'clam'; Malay *keraj* 'clam'

89 \**ta:ŋ* to close, shut

Stieng: *ta:ŋ /ta:ŋ/* to close, shut

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *ta:ŋ* 'to close, shut' (Golar dialect)

90 \**ba:p* father

E-Mnong: *bap* father

Stieng: *ba:p klaw /ba:p/* relatives (male)

Chrau: *ba:p /ba:p/* father

Köho: *ba:p /ba:p/* father

91 \**nəga:p* ~ \**nəgap* yawn

E-Mnong: *ŋgap* yawn

Stieng: *gap ga: /gap/* yawn

Chrau: *ŋga:p /nəga:p/* yawn

Ma: *nʔgəp* yawn

Köho: *ŋgap /nəgap/* yawn

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ŋga:p* 'yawn' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB \**kaʔā:p<sup>T</sup>* 'yawn' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

Cf. Viet. *ngáp* 'to yawn'; Roglai *ŋgap* 'yawn'

92 \**kəla:p* ~ \**kəna:p* termite

Stieng: *kəla:p /kəla:p/* flying ant

Köho: *kənap /kənap/* termite

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**kala:p<sup>T</sup>* 'termite' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

93 \**pəsa:p* ~ \**bəsa:p* lose (taste)

E-Mnong: *sap* flat insipid wine

Stieng: *sa:p /sa:p/* lose

Köho: *bəsa:p /bəsa:p/* insipid

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *sa:p* 'tasteless'; Cua *sə:p* 'lose'

94 \**rəsa:p* ~ \**gəsa:p* fish scales

Stieng: *rəsa:p /rəsa:p/* fish scales

Chrau: *gəsa:p /gəsa:p/* fish scales

Ma (E): *səp* fish scales

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**gəsa:p* 'fish scales' (Ma, Ch.)

PNB \**kacha:p<sup>T</sup>* 'fish scales' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

95 \**ta:p* slap, smack

E-Mnong: *tap* slap

Stieng: *ta:p /ta:p/* slap, clap

Chrau: *ta:p /ta:p/* hit, swat

Köho: *ta:p /ta:p/* strike, smack

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ta:p* 'slap, strike' (Srê, Ch.)

PNB \**ta:p<sup>T</sup>* 'slap' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

96 \**ba:r* twoC-Mnong: *ba:r* twoE-Mnong: *bar* twoStieng: *ba:r/ba:r/* twoChrau: *ba:r/ba:r/* twoMa: *bà:r* twoKöho: *bar/bar/* two

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ba:r* 'two' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**ba:r* 'two'PNB \**ʔbarT* 'two' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)100 \**da:s* breakChrau: *da:s/da:s/* break

&lt;&gt;

Cf. PKatuic \**bəʔdiajh* ~ \**ʔəʔdəjh* 'break'101 \**ga:s* outsideStieng: *ga:s/ga:s/* outside

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *ʔŋas* 'outside'; Roglai *təgah* 'outside'97 \**nəda:r* ~ \**kəda:r* fishhookC-Mnong: *nda:r* fishhookE-Mnong: *ndar* fish with poleStieng: *nda:r/nəda:r/* fishhookChrau: *kənda:r/kəda:r/* fishhookKöho: */da:r/ʔda:r/* fish with a line

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**kəʔndda:r* 'fishhook' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**kənʔa:r* 'fishhook' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)102 \**ja:s* opened, separatedChrau: *ja:s/ja:s/* opened, damaged, separate a fire

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *jas* 'to untie'98 \**səka:r* type of bambooC-Mnong: *ŋka:r* a thin bambooE-Mnong: *ŋgär* type of bambooStieng: *ka:r/ka:r/* skin of bambooSrê: *səkar/səkar/* bamboo (straight)

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**səka:r* 'type of bamboo' (Mn., St.)PM \**səka:r* 'a thin bamboo' (Kö., Srê, St.)103 \**la:s* armspanStieng: *la:s/la:s/* armspanChrau: *la:s/la:s/* armspanKöho: *la:s/la:s/* fathom, armful

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**la:s* 'fathom, span' (Kö., Ch.)PNB \**plajhT* 'armspan' (Bah., Sed.)104 \**kəla:s* ~ \**kəna:s* thunderStieng: *kəla:s/kəla:s/* thunderKöho: *kənas/kənas/* thunder

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *glas* 'nearby thunder'105 \**pa:s* cotton, kapokStieng (Y): *pa:s/pa:s/* kapokChrau: *pa:s/pa:s/* cotton

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**kapa:jhT* 'cotton' (Bah., Sed.)Cf. Khmer *kəppa:h* 'cotton'; Malay *kapas* 'cotton'; Pali *kappāsa* 'cotton'

Comments:

I expect that South Bahnaric borrowed from Khmer.

99 \**wa:r* enclosure; wrap aroundE-Mnong: *war* pen, enclosureStieng: *wa:r/wa:r/* corral, flockChrau: *wa:r/wa:r/* pen, enclosureKöho: *wa:r/wa:r/* set a trap; bend, roll in a spiral

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *wa:r* 'make fence as around garden'; PCham \**uār* 'stable'

Comments:

Efimov misses the Köho comparison above and instead offers Köho *wa:ŋ* 'animal pen'.106 \**ʔra:s* ~ \**ra:s* scatter, sprinkleE-Mnong: *rah* scatter seedsChrau: *ʔra:s* sprinkle ceremonially

Köho: *ras* to scatter in a fan

<>

Cf. Hrê *cras<sup>T</sup>* 'scatter out'

\**kəm[ʌlh]a:ʔ* 'lightning'; Malay *kilat* 'lightning'

107 \**kəras* squirrel-like animal  
Chrau: *kra:s/kəra:s/* chipmunk  
Stieng: *kra:s/kəra:s/* chipmunk  
Köho: *kəras/kəra:s/* squirrel [*sciurus rodolphi*]

<>

PSB (E) \**kra:s* 'squirrel' (Srê, Ch.)

Cf. Sed. *krej<sup>l</sup>* 'chipmunk'; P-Katuic

\*[*k/g*]ərhə:jh 'chipmunk'

112 \**sərat* sour

C-Mnong: *sra:t* sour

E-Mnong: *srat* sour

Stieng: *srat/sərat/* sour

Chrau: *sa:t/sa:t/* sour

Ma: *sre:t* sour

Köho: *səra:t/səra:t/* sour, ferment

<>

PSB (E) \**səra:t* 'sour' (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)

PM \**sra:t* 'sour' (B. states "All languages *sra:t*")

Comments:

The Chrau form might indicate that the rhotic is an infix, or the lack of *r* might be a typographical error.

108 \**sa:s* to comb

Chrau: *sa:s/sa:s/* to comb, combed

Stieng: *sa:s/sa:s/* to comb

Köho: *sas/sas/* clean, tidy, sound

<>

Cf. Jeh *sra:s<sup>T</sup>*, *sidra:s<sup>T</sup>* 'comb'; Nhaheun *cas* 'to comb (hair)'

Comments:

Köho/Srê *rəsi*: 'comb' may be from

Chamic, Cf. Roglai *gəsi*: 'comb'; Malay

*sisir* 'hair comb'

113 \**ʔa:w* shirt, clothes

E-Mnong: *ʔaw* shirt

Stieng: *ʔa:w/ʔa:w/* shirt, clothes

Chrau: *ʔa:w/ʔa:w/* shirt, clothes

Köho: *ʔa:w/ʔa:w/* shirt, clothes

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔa:w* 'shirt, clothes' (Kö., Ch., St.)

PNB \**ʔā:w<sup>T</sup>* 'shirt' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *ʔa:w* 'clothes'; Viet. *áo*

'clothes'; PCham \**ʔau* 'clothes'

109 \**wa:s* ~ \**kəwa:s* ~ \**ləwa:s*

sweeping/waving motion

Stieng: *kwa:s/kwa:s/* sweep, of chickens to scratch

Chrau: *ləwa:s/ləwa:s/* beckon

Köho: *was/was/* scatter, clear away; row

<>

Cf. Bah. *kwas* 'dig up, scratch around for';

Jeh *ʔwas<sup>T</sup>* 'beckon'

114 \**ha:w* climb, ascend

C-Mnong: *ha:w* ascend

E-Mnong: *haw* ascend

Stieng: *ha:w/ha:w/* go up, climb

Chrau: *ha:w/ha:w/* go up

Ma: *ha:w* go up

Köho: *ha:w/ha:w/* mount, ascend

<>

PSB (E) \**ha:w* 'to go up' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**ha:w* 'ascend'

PNB \**ha:w<sup>T</sup>* 'climb' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

110 \**la:t* flat, spread out

C-Mnong: *rəla:t* flat

Stieng: *lla:t/la:t/* open out, spread

<>

PM \**rəla:t* 'flat' (Radê)

Cf. Bah. *la:t* 'flat'; PCham \**lāt* 'flat'

111 \**kəla:t* lightning

Stieng: *kla:ŋ/kəla:t/* lightning

<>

Cf. Bah. *kəmla:t* 'lightning'; Cua *kəmla:t* 'lightning'; PKatuic \**lə-[ʌlh]a:jʔ* ~

115 \**pəha:w* gun

Mnong (E): *pha:w* gun

Chrau: *pha:w/pəha:w/* gun

Ma: *pha:w* gun

Köho: *pha:w/pəha:w/* gun

Stieng kla:ŋ klo:t

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pha:w* 'gun' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)Cf. Bah. *pha:w* 'gun'; PCham \**phau* 'gun'

Comments:

Imitative word? Perhaps originally designating a blow-gun.

(Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Sed. *kleo<sup>T</sup>* 'testes', Nhaheun *kla:w* 'testicles'; Cham *klu:* 'scrotum' < PHF \**qi tēluR* 'egg'?

It is not clear to me whether the Cham is Austronesian or Mon-Khmer etymology.

116 \**ja:w* offer, entrustChrau: *ja:w* /*ja:w*/ entrustKöho: *ja:w* /*ja:w*/ bring, carry, offer

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ja:w* 'entrust' (Srê, Ch.)Cf. Viet. *giao* 'entrust'; Bah. *ja:w* 'commit to, hand over to'; PCham \**jau* 'to deliver, to trust'

Comments:

May be borrowed from Vietnamese. Stieng has *jə:* 'trust, believe' which may be borrowed from Khmer *cjə* 'believe'.117 \**nəka:w* ~ \**pəka:w* flowerC-Mnong: *həka:w* flowerE-Mnong: *kaw* flowerStieng: *ka:w* /*ka:w*/ flowerChrau: *ŋka:w* /*nəka:w*/ flowerMa: *pəkà:w* flowerKöho: *bəka:w* /*bəka:w*/ flower

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**bəka:w* ~ \**bəkaw* 'flower' (Srê, Kö., Mn., St.)PM \**bəka:w* 'flower' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Khmer)Cf. Khmer *phka:* 'flower', Bah. *pəka:w* 'flower'

Comments:

Possibly influenced by 'tobacco' pronounced *baka:w*, which locals grow as a decorative flower.118 \**kəla:w* penisE-Mnong: *tlaw* penisStieng: *kla:w* /*kəla:w*/ penisChrau: *kla:w* /*kəla:w*/ penisKöho: *klaw* /*kəlaw*/ husband

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**klUw* 'man, male, male organs'119 \**nəpa:w* to dreamKöho: *mpa:w* /*nəpa:w*/ to dream

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**ʔapə:<sup>T</sup>* 'to dream' (Bah., Sed.)Cf. PKatuic \**[h/s]əmpa:* 'dream'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**cpo:* 'to dream'; Viet. *bao* 'to dream'; PPEARic \**po?* 'dream'; PWAic \**ɾmo?* 'dream'; Nancowry Nicobar *?infūā* 'dream'120 \**ra:w* washC-Mnong: *ra:w* washE-Mnong: *raw* washStieng: *ra:w* /*ra:w*/ washChrau: *ra:w* /*ra:w*/ washKöho: *ra:w* /*ra:w*/ wash

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ra:w* 'to wash' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**ra:w* 'wash'PNB \**ra:w<sup>T</sup>* 'to wash' (PJH, Sed.)Cf. Viet. *rã* 'wash'; PKatuic \**ʔəriaw* ~ \**[ʔə]riaw* 'wash'; PCham \**rau* 'wash'121 \**ʔəra:w* ~ \**ʔəɾə:w* medicineChrau: *ʔəra:w* /*ʔəɾə:w*/ medicineKöho: *ʔira:w* /*ʔəra:w*/ tobacco

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ʔɾa:w?* 'medicine, tobacco' (Kö., Ch.)Cf. PCham \**ʔrāw* 'medicine' < PMP \**ZuRiq* 'sap, syrup'122 \**ta:w* ~ \**nəta:w* stand up, uprightChrau: *ta:w* /*ja?*/ stand upMa: *tā:w* stand upKöho: *ntaw* /*nəta:w*/ upright

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ʔnta:w* 'stand, stop' (Kö., Ch.)

123 \**kəta:w* sugarcaneC-Mnong: *ta:w* sugarcaneE-Mnong: *taw* sugarcaneStieng: *ta:w /ta:w/* sugarcaneChrau: *ca:w /ca:w/* sugarcaneKöho: *ta:w /ta:w/* sugarcane

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**tsa:w* 'sugarcane' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)PM \**ta:w* 'sugarcane' (Kö., Srê, Ch., St.)PNB \**kata:w*<sup>T</sup> 'sugarcane' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)Cf. Khmer *ʔəmbaw* 'sugarcane'; PKatuic \**kəta:w* ~ \**ʔəta:w* 'sugarcane'124 \**ba?* carry on backC-Mnong: *ba?* carry on backE-Mnong: *ba?* carry piggy-back with a clothStieng: *ba? /ba?/* to carry childChrau: *ba? /ba?/* carry piggy-backKöho (HB): *ba* to carry on back

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ʔma?*<sub>1</sub> 'carry child piggy-back' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**ba?* 'carry (baby) on back' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)Cf. Jeh *ba?*<sup>T</sup> 'carry on back'; PCham \**ba?* 'carry on back'

Comments:

Efimov included Köho *ma?* 'carry on back' in this etymology, but I think that the resemblance is coincidental.125 \**ga?* stammerChrau: *ga? /ga?/* stammer, repeatKöho: *ga? /ga?/* stammer

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ga?* 'stammer' (Srê, Ch.)Cf. Roglai *ga?* 'stammer'126 \**ja?* accuseChrau: *ja? /ja?/* accuseKöho: *ja? /ja?/* accuse127 \**ja?* step, treadStieng: *ja? /ja?/* step onKöho: *ja? /ja?/* step, tread128 \**təla?* throw awayStieng (H.): *thət lɛ?* throw awayChrau: *təla? /təla?/* throw away

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Jeh *la?*<sup>T</sup> 'spit out food', Bah. *la?* 'bring up from throat or spit out of mouth'129 \**wa?* want, call forKöho: *wa? /wa?/* to receive guests, reception ritualKöho (HB): *wa?* call for, get; *wa?* rò to receive and welcome

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**wa?*<sup>T</sup> 'want' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Comments:

The semantics seem to have narrowed from the general sense of 'to want'.

130 \**ʔac* faecesStieng: *ʔac /ʔac/* faecesChrau: *ʔac /ʔac/* faeces

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ʔac* 'excrement' (Ch., St.)Cf. Jeh *ʔək*<sup>T</sup> 'faeces'; Khmer *ʔac* 'defecate'

Comments:

Could be borrowed from Khmer.

131 \**hac* broken, crushedStieng: *hac /hac/* broken, crushed

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Hrê *hec*<sup>T</sup> 'broken, crushed'132 \**kac* strip rice from stalkC-Mnong: *kac* strip riceE-Mnong: *kac* harvest rice by strippingStieng: *kac /kac/* harvest, pull grain from stalkKöho: *kac /kac/* harvest mountain rice

&lt;&gt;

PM \**kac* 'strip rice'Cf. Bah. *kɛc* 'harvest rice'

- 133 \***lac** castrate  
 Stieng: *lac /lac/* castrate  
 <>  
 Cf. Hrê *lec<sup>T</sup>* 'castrate, scold'  
 PSB (E) \**pac* 'basketry' (Ch., Kö.)  
 Comments:  
 The Köho form may not be related.
- 134 \***səmac** biting insect  
 C-Mnong: *mac* biting insect  
 E-Mnong: *mac* mosquito  
 Köho: *səmac /səmac/* mosquito  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**srəmac* 'mosquito' (Kö., Mnong)  
 PM \**səmac* 'small biting insect' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *səmeç* 'mosquito'  
 Comments:  
 Blood compares Chrau *sikac* 'tick', but I think that it does not belong with this etymology.
- 135 \***nac** guest (?)  
 C-Mnong: *nac* stranger  
 Köho: *nac /nac/* to love  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**nac* 'visitor, stranger' (Kö., Mnong)  
 PM \**nac* 'stranger' (Kö., Srê)  
 Comments:  
 The appropriate semantic reconstruction is not clear to me.
- 136 \***hənac** drizzle  
 C-Mnong: *nhac* light continuous rain  
 Köho: *nhac /nəhac/* drizzle  
 <>  
 PM \**nhac* 'light continuous rain' (Kö., Srê)  
 PNB \**hjac<sup>T</sup>* 'drizzle' (Bah., Sed.)
- 137 \***pac** basketry  
 Stieng: *pac /pac/* twist strands in making cord  
 Chrau: *pac /pac/* basketry  
 Köho: *pac /pac/* to chisel, draw  
 <>
- 138 \***rac** bird (small, black)  
 E-Mnong: *răc* rice bird  
 Stieng: *rac /rac/* small black bird  
 Chrau: *rac /rac/* hummingbird  
 Köho: *rac /rac/* sparrow  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rac* 'small bird' (Srê, Ch.)  
 PNB \**reç<sup>T</sup>* 'sparrow' (Bah., Sed.)
- 139 \***sac** choose  
 Stieng: *sac /sac/* choose  
 Chrau: *sac /sac/* choose  
 Köho: *sac /sac/* choose  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sac* 'choose, select' (Ch., St.)
- 140 \***tac** broken  
 E-Mnong: *tɛ* broken in two (string or vine)  
 Stieng (H.): *tɛç* break string (intr.)  
 Köho: *tac /tac/* short, broken  
 <>  
 PNB \**kateç<sup>T</sup>* 'break string' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PSWT \**tæk<sup>DL2</sup>* 'to break, burst'  
 Comments:  
 Stieng forms with /eç/ sourced from Huffman (1971) regularly correspond to /ac/ in other Stieng sources.
- 141 \***tac** sell  
 C-Mnong: *tac* sell  
 E-Mnong: *tac* sell  
 Stieng: *tac /tac/* sell  
 Chrau: *tac /tac/* sell  
 Köho: *tac /tac/* sell  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tac* 'to sell' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**tac* 'to sell'  
 PNB \**tɛç<sup>T</sup>* 'to sell' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 142 \***wac** ~ \***nəwac** whirlwind  
 Chrau: *nwac /nəwac/* whirlwind, tornado  
 Köho: *wac /wac/* whirlwind, turbulence

- <>  
 PSB (E) \*[n]wac 'whirlwind' (Ch., Srê)  
 PNB \*wɛc<sup>T</sup> 'twist tool' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *krawiəc* 'twisted'
- 143 \***bah** recover, heal  
 C-Mnong: *bah* heal, be well  
 E-Mnong: *lah bah* to heal  
 Stieng: *bah/bah/* to get well  
 Chrau: *bah/bah/* recovered  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bah* 'to recover' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**bah* 'heal, be well' (Ch., St.)
- 144 \***dah** chase  
 Chrau: *dah/dah/* chase, follow  
 Köho: *pə?dah/pə?dah/* chase, hunt  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pə?dah* 'hunt, chase after' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *dah* 'to hurry to do'  
 Comments:  
 The glottalisation in the Köho mainsyllable initial must be due to the influence of a minorsyllable. However, that minorsyllable must be secondary to Köho or it would also be reflected on the Chrau form.
- 145 \***gah** side (edge/direction)  
 Stieng: *gah/gah/* side  
 Chrau: *gah/gah/* side  
 Köho: *gah/gah/ / ?dah* side (direction) / side  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *gah* 'side'; Cham *kah* 'direction' (compared by Jacobsen 1961)  
 Comments:  
 The Köho *?dah* can be explained by infixation: \**gah* > \**gənah* > \**?ənah* > *?dah*.
- 146 \***kah** awaken  
 E-Mnong: *kah* awaken  
 Stieng: *kah/kah/* awaken  
 Chrau: *kah/kah/* remember  
 Köho: *kah/kah/* awaken
- 147 \***pəkah** ~ \***bəkah** delicious  
 C-Mnong: *kah* delicious  
 E-Mnong: *kah* delicious  
 Stieng: *kah/kah/* delicious  
 Köho: *bəkah/bəkah/* delicious  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bəkah* 'delicious' (Mn., St., Kö.)
- 148 \***lah** speak  
 C-Mnong: *lah* say  
 E-Mnong: *lah* say, speak  
 Stieng: *lah/lah/* say, speak, think  
 Chrau: *lah/lah/* scold  
 Köho: *lah/lah/* to say  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**lah* 'speak, scold' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**lah* 'say' (Srê, Ch.)
- 149 \***?əlah** lazy, defeated  
 E-Mnong: *?əlah* lazy  
 Chrau: *?əlah/?əlah/* lose  
 Köho: *?əlah/?əlah/* defeat; lazy  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *?əlah* 'lazy'; Roglai *?əlah* 'lazy'; Malay *alah* 'lose, defeat'
- 150 \***bəlah** to split  
 C-Mnong: *blah* to split  
 E-Mnong: *blah* cut in pieces fruit or vegetables  
 Stieng: *kərlah/kərlah/* to split firewood  
 Chrau: *blah/bəlah/* to split  
 Köho: *blah/bəlah/* to split  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**?b<sub>1</sub>lah* 'to spread out' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**blah* 'to split' (Kö., Srê, Ch., Radê, Jarai)  
 PNB \**tablah<sup>T</sup>* 'fight' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**bəlhah* ~ \**yəlhah* 'split, break'; PCham \**blah* 'split' < PAN \**bě-lāq* 'to split'  
 Comments:  
 Apparently an old borrowing from Chamic. The Stieng comparison shows reanalysis and prefixation.

151 \**gəlah* cooking pot

C-Mnong: *glah* kettle, pot  
 Chrau: *glah /gəlah/* clay pot  
 Köho: *glah /gəlah/* cooking pot  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**glah* 'kettle, pot' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**glah* 'kettle, pot' (Kö., Ch.)

Chrau: *pah /pah/* cut, hit  
 Köho: *pah /pah/* slap

<>  
 PNB \**pah*<sup>T</sup> 'split' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**bah/pah* 'to split wood'; PKatuic \**[h/s]əm[p/b]ah* ~ \**[h/γ]əpəh* ~ \**həbah* 'hit, slap'; PCham \**pah* 'slap'  
 Comments:  
 Köho may have reborrowed from Chamic.

152 \**mah* gold

C-Mnong: *mah* gold  
 E-Mnong: *mah* gold  
 Köho: *mah /mah/* metallic shine, golden  
 <>  
 PM \**mah* 'gold' (Kö., Srê, St.)  
 PNB \**mah*<sup>T</sup> 'gold' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *mas* 'gold'; Headley (1976:467) states: "Shorto in a personal communication, 1973, connects this set with a PROTO-MON-KHMER root \**lʔa:s* which gave rise to such Old Mon forms as *yimās* 'shining'."  
 Comments:  
 Stiang *ma:s* 'gold' is clearly borrowed from Khmer.

156 \**bərah* God, supernatural being

E-Mnong: *brah* spirit  
 Stiang: *brah /bərah/* spirits, god, deity  
 Chrau: *mbrah /nə-bərah/* offering table  
 Köho: *brah /bərah/* mythological person  
 <>  
 Cf. Khmer *preah* 'god' < Old Khmer *brah*

157 \**mərah* carilla fruit

Chrau: *mrah /mərah/* carilla fruit  
 Stiang: *mrah /mərah/* carilla fruit  
 <>  
 Cf. Cua *pərea* 'carilla fruit'

153 \**sərmah* generous

Chrau: *simah/səmah/* kind, generous  
 Köho: *sərmah /sərmah/* generous, charitable  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sərmah* 'kind, generous' (Ch., Srê)  
 Cf. Roglai *sərmah* 'generous'. Köho *rəʔbah* 'pour' may reflect the same root.

158 \**sərah* grasshopper

C-Mnong: *krah* grasshopper  
 E-Mnong: *krah* grasshopper  
 Köho: *srah /sərah/* cicada, grasshopper  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**srah* 'grasshopper' (Mn., Kö.)  
 PM \**səkrāh* 'grasshopper' (B. also compares Srê and Köho)  
 Comments:  
 The Mnong forms with the initial velar may reflect infection by the velar-animal prefix.

154 \**kənah* leftovers

Stiang (E): *bənah* morsel, leftover  
 Chrau: *kənah /kənah/* leftover, surplus  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**[ ]nah* 'morsel, leftover' (Ch., St.)

159 \**sah* back basket

C-Mnong: *sah* back basket  
 E-Mnong: *sah raŋ* loose woven basket  
 Stiang: *sah /sah/* back basket  
 Chrau: *sah /sah/* back basket  
 Köho: *sah /sah/* large basket  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sah* 'back basket' (Kö., Srê, Mn.,

155 \**pah* hit

Stiang: *pah /pah/* chop down in one stroke

+ chop 2 words.  
 + pah 'chop (cut)  
 + pah 'slap'

- Ch., St.)  
PM \**sah* ‘back basket’ (Srê, Ch., St.)
- 160 \**kəsah* charcoal  
E-Mnong: *sah* charcoal  
Stieng: *chah /cəhah/* charcoal  
Chrau: *chah /cəhah/* charcoal  
Köho: *chah /cəhah/* charcoal  
<>  
PSB (E) \**chah* ~ \**jhah* ‘coal’ (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**kac[h]ahT* ‘charcoal’ (PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**kəcah* ‘charcoal’
- 161 \**tah* cut up  
Chrau: *tah /tah/* split open, cut up  
Köho: *tah /tah/* cut up (meat)  
<>  
PSB (E) \**tah* ‘to cut, split’ (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Rengao *tahT* ‘throw away, abandon’;  
Nhaheun *tah* ‘to cut (down/off)’
- 162 \**?aj* you (fem. sing.)  
C-Mnong: *?aj* you (fem.)  
Stieng: *?aj /?aj/* you (sing.)  
Chrau: *?aj /?aj/, ?aj* you (fem.)  
Köho: *?aj /?aj/* thou  
<>  
PSB (E) \**?áj* ‘thou (fem.)’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**?aj* ‘you (fem.)’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Bah. *?ε*: ‘thou’; Loven *?aj* ‘I’
- 163 \**rəgaj* ~ \**rəgaj* thin, lean  
C-Mnong: *rəgaj* thin  
E-Mnong: *gaj* thin  
Stieng: *rəgaj /rəgaj/* thin (of people)  
Chrau: *rəgaj /rəgaj/* lean  
Ma: *rəgaj* thin, lean  
Köho: *rəgaj /rəgaj/* thin, lean  
<>  
PSB (E) \**rəgaj* ‘thin, lean’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**rəgaj* ‘thin’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
Comments:  
I suspect that the Stieng rime is incorrectly recorded as long.
- 164 \**kəhaj* moon, month  
C-Mnong: *khaj* moon  
E-Mnong: *khε* moon, month  
Stieng: *khaj /kəhaj/* moon, month  
Chrau: *khaj /kəhaj/* moon, month  
Ma: *kàn n?haj* moon  
Köho: *kənhaj /kəhaj/* moon  
<>  
PSB (E) \**khaj* ‘moon’ (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
PM \**khaj* ‘moon’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**khejT* ‘moon’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *khε*: ‘moon’  
Comments:  
Köho form is infixed.
- 165 \**rəkaj* ~ \**dərəkaj* tick (parasite)  
Stieng: *kaj* tick  
Chrau: *rəkaj /rəkaj/* tick  
Köho: *dərəkaj /dərəkaj/* tick  
<>  
PSB (E) \**drəkaj* ‘tick’ (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Jeh *kajT* ‘tick’
- 166 \**pəljaj* fruit  
C-Mnong: *plaj* fruit  
E-Mnong: *plε* fruit  
Stieng: *plaj /pəljaj/* fruit  
Chrau: *plaj /pəljaj/* fruit  
Ma: *plaj* fruit  
Köho: *plaj /pəljaj/* fruit  
<>  
PSB (E) \**plaj* ‘fruit’ (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
PM \**plaj* ‘fruit’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**plejL* ‘fruit’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *phle*: ‘fruit’; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**ple?* ‘fruit’; PKatuic \**pəlhaj* ~ \**kəlhaj* ~ *pəljej* ‘fruit’
- 167 \**maj* you (masc.)  
C-Mnong: *maj* you (masc.)  
E-Mnong: *mε* you (masc.)  
Stieng: *maj /maj/* you (masc.)  
Chrau: *maj /maj/, maj* you (masc.)  
<>  
PSB (E) \**mǎj*: ‘you (masc.)’ (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
Cf. Viet. *mày* ‘you’  
PAA (Pinnow 1965) \**me* ‘thou’

- Comments:  
May be borrowed from Vietnamese.  
Efimov includes Köho *mi* 'thou' in his comparison.
- 168 \***ɲaj** day  
Ma: *dəh ɲaj* day  
Köho: *ɲaj /ɲaj/* day  
<>  
Cf. Jeh *ɲajT* 'day'; Khmer *thəɲaj* 'day';  
Viet. *ngày* 'day'  
Comments:  
Köho also has *təɲaj* 'sun' which may be  
influenced by Khmer.  
Other SB languages (and Bahnar) use *nar*  
'sun, day'.
- 169 \***r-ən-aj** pestle  
E-Mnong: *nɛ* pestle  
Stieng: *rənaj /rənaj/* pestle  
Chrau: *rənaj /rənaj/* pestle  
Köho: *rənaj /rənaj/* pestle  
<>  
PSB (E) \**rənaj* 'pestle' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**ʔadre:ɺ* 'pestle' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *ʔəŋrɛ:* 'pestle'; PKatuic \**dərə:*  
~ \**dərə:j* 'pestle'; PVM (Ferlus 1991)  
\**k(n)re:* 'pestle'  
Comments:  
The external comparisons show that the  
South Bahnaric form is infixed.
- 170 \***pəraj** ~ \***pəre:** waken, arouse  
Stieng: *mpraj /nə-pəraj/* waken, arouse  
Chrau: *pre: /pəre:/* waken, arouse  
<>  
Cf. Loven *praj* 'waken'
- 171 \***saj** louse  
E-Mnong: *saj* louse  
Köho: *saj /saj/* louse  
<>  
Cf. Khmer *caj* 'louse'; Loven *caj* 'louse';  
Viet. *chây* 'head-rouse'
- 172 \***səʔak** ~ \***səʔək** hiccough  
Stieng (Y): *səʔak* hiccough  
Chrau: *siʔaʔ /səʔaʔ/* hiccough  
Köho: *səʔə /səʔə/* hiccough  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ʔá:ʔ* 'hiccough' (Kö., Ch., Ma)  
Cf. Sed. *kəʔáL* 'hiccough'
- 173 \***dak** snare trap  
E-Mnong: *dāk* animal trap  
Stieng: *dak /dak/* type of trap  
Chrau: *daʔ /daʔ/* trap  
Köho: *daʔ /daʔ/* snare trap  
<>  
PSB (E) \**daʔ* 'snare, trap' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**ʔdakT* 'spear trap' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. Bah. *ʔnak* 'trap that spears animals';  
Khmer *ta:k, thna:k* 'trap'; Lao *dak<sup>3</sup> cap<sup>3</sup>*  
'trap'
- 174 \***lak** spread out, unroll  
C-Mnong: *lak* spread out  
Chrau: *laʔ /laʔ/* spread out, unroll  
Köho: *la /la/* unfold  
<>  
PSB (E) \**laʔ* 'spread out' (Ch., Mn.)  
PM \**lak* 'spread out' (Ch.)  
Cf. Bah. *lək* 'unroll'; PKatuic \**pəl[ə/a]ʔ* ~  
\**[h/ɣ]əl[ə/a]ʔ* 'spread'; Roglai *la* 'unfold'
- 175 \***[]mak** place over/above something  
C-Mnong: *mʔmak* to suspend  
Köho: *ʔba /ʔba/* to place one object on  
another  
<>  
PM \**təʔbak* 'to suspend' (Kö., Radê)  
Cf. Bah. *ʔbak* 'to put on over the head';  
Brao *cəmbak* 'hang'; Nhaheun *ɲwak*  
'hang'; PCham \**taʔbak* 'to hang up'  
Comments:  
Chrau has *təmbak* 'stuck, caught', but it  
must be a loan because of the terminal.
- 176 \***pak** break, snap  
Stieng: *pak /pak/* break off, half measure,  
pick, pluck

Chrau: *pa?* /*pa?*/ snap, break off  
 Köho: *pa?* /*pa?*/ broken, to break  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pa?* 'break' (Kö., Ch., St.)

177 \**sak* body (human)  
 C-Mnong: *sak jan* body  
 E-Mnong: *săk jăn* body  
 Stieng: *sak, chak/sak/* body, name  
 Chrau: *sa?* /*sa?*/ name  
 Ma: *sa?* *caw* human body  
 Köho: *sa?* /*sa?*/ body  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sa?* 'body, person, name' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**sak jan* 'body' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**səcT* 'flesh' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *sac* 'flesh', *sək* 'dead body';  
 PKatuic \**ʔəca?* ~ \**həca?* 'body'; Lao  
*sa:k<sup>5</sup> sop<sup>3</sup>* 'corpse'

178 \**tak* ~ \**tək* pull out  
 C-Mnong: *tək* extract  
 E-Mnong: *tək* pull out (teeth or trees)  
 Stieng: *tak /tak/* stick out  
 Chrau: *ta?* /*ta?*/ take out  
 Köho: *ta /ta/* extract  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tí?* 'pull out' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**tək* 'extract' (Srê, Ch., St.)

179 \**səgal* recognise  
 C-Mnong: *nal* recognise  
 Stieng: *səŋgal /səgal/* recognise  
 Chrau: *siŋgal /səgal/* recognise  
 Köho: *ʔdal /ʔdal/* recognise  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *gənal, kənal* 'recognise, know';  
 PKatuic \**sərgəl* ~ \**yərgəl* 'know'; Radê  
*knal* 'recognise'  
 Comments:  
 I think that C-Mnong *nal* and Köho *ʔdal*  
 reflect the same root, infixed and with the  
 initial dropped, i.e. Köho \**gal* > \**gənal* >  
 \**ʔnal* > \**ʔdal*.

180 \**kal* ~ \**kəl* ~ \**kəl* fell trees  
 E-Mnong: *kəl* chop down a large tree  
 Stieng: *kəl /kəl/* to fell trees  
 Chrau: *kal /kal/* chop down trees  
 Köho: *kəl /kəl/* to fell trees  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kəl* 'to fell trees' (Srê, Ch.)  
 PNB \**kalT* 'to chop' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**həgəl* ~ \**həgɪəl* 'fell large  
 trees'; P'Waic \**ŋgəlɾ* 'to cut down (trees)'

181 \**rəŋal* awaken  
 C-Mnong: *rəŋal* awaken  
 E-Mnong: *ŋəl* recognise  
 Köho: *rəŋal /rəŋal/* awaken  
 <>  
 PM \**rəŋal* 'awaken' (Kö., Srê, Radê)

182 \**ləpal* ~ \**nəpal* mortar  
 E-Mnong: *pal* mortar  
 Stieng: *pal /pal/* mortar  
 Ma: *pal* mortar  
 Chrau: *ləpal /ləpal/* mortar  
 Köho: *mpal /nəpal/* mortar  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**[lə]mpal* 'mortar' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʔapalT* 'mortar' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *tbal* 'mortar'; PKatuic \**təpal*  
 'mortar'

183 \**dam* male  
 Stieng: *dam /dam/, ndam* grown male  
 which has not had young  
 Köho: *dam /dam/* male, masculine  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *tədam* 'young unmarried man';  
 PKatuic \**də-dam* ~ \**[h/s]əndam*  
 'bachelor'

184 \**kam* arrow  
 C-Mnong: *kam* arrow  
 E-Mnong: *kăm* arrow  
 Stieng: *kam /kam/* arrow  
 Chrau: *kam /kam/* arrow  
 Köho: *kam /kam/* arrow  
 <>

PSB \**kam* 'arrow' (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)

PM \**kam* 'arrow' (Kö.)

Köho: *ram/ram/* warm, contented,  
wealthy

<>

PSB (E) \**kəhrām* 'warm' (Kö., Ch., St.)

185 \**gəlam* ~ \**dəlam* inside

Chrau: *glam/gəlam/* inside

Köho: *dəlam/dəlam/* interior

<>

PNB \**lam<sup>T</sup>* 'in' (Bah., PJH)

Cf. PCham \**dalām* 'inside, deep' < PAN

\**d<sub>2</sub>á-lem-i-* 'inside'

Comments:

Köho form could be a recent borrowing  
from Chamic.

189 \**kəram* to sink

E-Mnong: *krām* to sink

Köho: *kram/kəram/* sink, immerse

<>

PNB \**kram<sup>T</sup>* 'sink' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PCham \**karām* 'sunk'

186 \**[c/j]ənam* handspan

Stieng: *cənam/cənam/* handspan

E-Mnong: *ju ?dam* handspan

Ma: *dam* measure of distance

Köho (HB): *sə?dam* handspan

<>

PSB (E) \**sə?dam* 'handspan' (Kö., Ma)

PNB \**ba?dam<sup>T</sup>* 'five' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *cəm?a:m* 'handspan'

Comments:

A possibility is that PSB borrowed the  
Khmer word and the mainsyllable initial  
glottal stop was then variously dropped or  
assimilated.

190 \**pəram* five

C-Mnong: *pram* five

E-Mnong: *prām* five

Stieng: *pram/pəram/* five

Chrau: *pram/pəram/* five

Ma: *pram* five

Köho: *pram/pəram/* five

<>

PSB (E) \**pram* 'five' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**pram* 'five'

PNB \**ba?dam<sup>T</sup>* 'five' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *pram* 'five'

Comments:

South-Bahnaric has borrowed Khmer *pram*  
'five'. West Bahnaric languages borrowed  
'five' from Katuic e.g. Loven *sa:ŋ*.

187 \**sənam* year

C-Mnong: *nam* year

E-Mnong: *nām* year, season

Stieng: *sənam/sənam/* year

Ma: *nam* year

Köho: *sənam/sənam/* year

<>

PSB (E) \**sənam* 'year' (Kö., Mn., St.)

PM \**sənam* 'year' (Kö., Srê, St.)

PNB \**hanam<sup>T</sup>* 'year' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *chnam* 'year'; Viet. *nām* 'year'

191 \**pəram* lower bowel

Chrau: *pəram/pəram/* lower abdomen

Köho (E): *ra:m* large intestine

<>

PSB (E) \**pərá:m* 'insides' (Kö., Ch.)

192 \**təram* soak

E-Mnong: *tram* soak in water

Stieng: *tram/təram/* soak

Chrau: *tram/təram/* soak

Köho: *tram/təram/* soak

<>

PSB (E) \**tram* 'to wet, soak' (Srê, Ch.)

PNB \**tram<sup>T</sup>* 'soak' (Bah., PJH)

Cf. Khmer *tram* 'to soak clothes'; PKatuic

188 \**ram* ~ \**kəhra:m* warm

Stieng: *ram/ram/* warm

Chrau: *kəhra:m/kəhra:m/* warm

- \**tər*h[ə/a]m ‘to soak’; PCham \**trām* ‘to soak’
- 193 \**tam* plant, transplant  
 C-Mnong: *tam* (trans)plant  
 E-Mnong: *tam ba* plant rice in wet field  
 Stieng: *tam /tam/* to dig, plant  
 Chrau: *tam /tam/* to plant (corn, potatoes, etc.)  
 Köho: *tam /tam/* cultivate  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tam* ‘to plant’ (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**tam* ‘(trans)plant’  
 Cf. Bah. *pətam* ‘to plant’; Khmer *dam* ‘to plant’
- 194 \**tam* reciprocal marker  
 E-Mnong: *təm* person, self  
 Chrau: *tam /tam/* reciprocal marker  
 Köho: *tam /tam/* reciprocal marker  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tam* ‘reciprocal marker’ (Srê, Ch.)
- 195 \**gan* pass by, across  
 C-Mnong: *rəgan* pass over, pass by  
 Chrau: *gan /gan/* across  
 Köho: *gan /gan/* pass over, pass by  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gan* ‘pass by, through’ (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**gan* ‘pass over, pass by’ (Kö., Srê, Ch. Radê)  
 Cf. Rengao *bəgan* ‘across, crosswise’;  
 PCham \**gan* ‘cross’
- 196 \**kəlan* python  
 E-Mnong: *tlān* boa  
 Stieng: *klan /kəlan/* python  
 Chrau: *klan /kəlan/* python  
 Köho: *klan /kəlan/* python  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**klan* ‘python’ (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *klan* ‘python’; Khmer *thlan* ‘python’; Viet. *trăn* ‘boa’; PKatuic \**tə[ʔ]lhjan* ‘snake’; PCham \**klān* ‘boa’
- 197 \**ŋan* true, certain  
 C-Mnong: *ŋan* very  
 Stieng (Y): *ŋan /ŋan/* true, real, indeed  
 Chrau: *ŋan /ŋan/* only  
 Köho: *ŋan /ŋan/* certain, exact  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ŋan* ‘very, only, true’ (Kö., Ch.)  
 PM \**ŋan* ‘very’ (B. states “all languages” *ŋan*)
- 198 \**ran* ~ \**bəran* earthworm  
 C-Mnong: *bran* earthworm  
 E-Mnong: *brăn* earthworm  
 Chrau: *bran /bəran/* earthworm  
 Köho: *ran /ran/* earthworm  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bran* ‘earthworm’ (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**bran* ‘earthworm’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Comments:  
 I put the Chrau and Stieng forms compared by Blood into a different etymology, see \**bəru:n* ‘intestinal worm’.
- 199 \**ʔaŋ* I, me  
 C-Mnong: *ʔaŋ* I, me  
 E-Mnong: *ʔăŋ* I, me  
 Stieng (Y): *ʔaŋ /ʔaŋ/* I, me  
 Chrau: *ʔaŋ /ʔaŋ/* I, me  
 Köho: *ʔaŋ /ʔaŋ/* I, me  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔaŋ* ‘I, me’ (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PSB (B.) \**ʔaŋ* ‘I, me, my’ (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Mnong)  
 PM \**ʔaŋ* ‘I, me, my’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Khmer *ʔaŋ* ‘I (male to superior)’  
 Comments:  
 Perhaps PSB borrowed from Khmer.
- 200 \**səmaŋ* star  
 C-Mnong: *maŋ* star  
 E-Mnong: *măŋ* star  
 Stieng: *səmaŋ /səmaŋ/* star  
 Chrau: *səmaŋ /səmaŋ/* star  
 Ma: *səma:ŋ* star  
 Köho: *səmaŋ /səmaŋ/* star  
 <>

- PSB (E) \**srəmaŋ* 'star' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**səmaŋ* 'star' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 201 \**paŋ* to shoot  
 C-Mnong: *paŋ* shoot  
 Stieng: *paŋ /paŋ/* shoot  
 Chrau: *paŋ /paŋ/* shoot  
 Köho: *paŋ /paŋ/* shoot  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**paŋ* 'shoot' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**paŋ* 'shoot'  
 PNB \**peŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'shoot' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *pa:n* 'shoot'; PKatuic \**ɣəpəŋ* 'shoot'; Viet. *băn* 'shoot'
- 202 \**raŋ* dry  
 E-Mnong: *raŋ* dry (cloth, vegetable, meat)  
 Stieng (Y): *raŋ /raŋ/* withered  
 Chrau: *raŋ /raŋ/* dry  
 Ma: *rəŋ* dry  
 Köho: *raŋ /raŋ/* dry  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**raŋ* 'dry' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Hrê *srɪŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'dry (edible root)'
- 203 \**ʔəwaŋ* twist  
 Chrau (E): *nhwaŋ* twist (string)  
 Köho: *ʔəwaŋ /ʔəwaŋ/* twist self  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gəwaŋ* 'twist, roll' (Srê, Ch.)
- 204 \**dəbaŋ* bamboo sprout  
 E-Mnong: *băŋ* bamboo shoots  
 Stieng: *baŋ /baŋ/* bamboo shoot, sprout  
 Chrau: *dəbaŋ /dəbaŋ/* sprout  
 Köho: *ʔbaŋ /ʔbaŋ/* sprout  
 <>  
 PSB \**dəʔbaŋ* 'bamboo shoot' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**daʔbaŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'bamboo sprout' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *dəmpa:ŋ* 'bamboo shoots'; PKatuic \**ʔəʔbaŋ* 'bamboo shoot'; PCham \**l/ruʔbuŋ* 'sprout'; Malay *rebung* 'bamboo sprout'
- 205 \**daŋ* negative particle  
 Chrau: *daŋ /daŋ/* not  
 Köho: *daŋ /daŋ/* only
- 206 \**daŋ* strong  
 E-Mnong: *dăŋ* strong of body, substance, stubborn  
 Stieng: *daŋ /daŋ/* strong, win, overcome  
 Köho (HB): *klə daŋ* strong
- 207 \**nədaŋ* alike  
 Chrau: *ndaŋ /nədaŋ/* alike  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *da:ŋ* 'like, as'; PVM (Sok.) \**nde:ŋ* 'to resemble, to fit'; Viet. *đồng đặng* 'of the same degree'  
 Comments:  
 May be borrowed from Vietnamese.
- 208 \**haŋ* peppery  
 C-Mnong: *haŋ* peppery  
 E-Mnong: *hăŋ* peppery  
 Stieng: *haŋ /haŋ/* peppery  
 Köho: *haŋ /haŋ/* salty  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**haŋ* 'sharp (of food)' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**haŋ* 'peppery'  
 PNB \**haŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'peppery' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. Viet. *hăng* 'fiery, acrid'; PWaic \**soŋ* 'bitter'; PCham (Burnam 1976) \**haŋ* 'peppery hot'; PAN \**t'ahaŋ* 'hot taste' (Demp.)
- 209 \**məlaŋ* ~ \**bəlaŋ* ~ \**pəlaŋ* citronella grass  
 Stieng: *məlaŋ /məlaŋ/* citronella grass  
 Chrau: *blaŋ /bəlaŋ/* citronella grass  
 Köho: *plaŋ /pəlaŋ/* citronella grass  
 <>  
 Cf. Rengao *blaŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'citronella grass'; Rade *plaŋ* 'citronella grass'
- 210 \**maŋ* night  
 C-Mnong: *maŋ* night, afternoon

- E-Mnong: *mǎŋ* evening  
 Stieng: *maŋ /maŋ/* night  
 Chrau: *maŋ /maŋ/* night  
 Ma: *ma:ŋ* night  
 Köho: *maŋ /maŋ/* night, evening  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**maŋ* 'night' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**maŋ* 'evening, night' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**maŋ*<sup>T</sup> 'night' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 211 \**naŋ* days (in counting)  
 E-Mnong: *nǎŋ* day  
 Stieng: *naŋ /naŋ/* day (count noun)  
 Chrau: *naŋ /naŋ/* night  
 Köho: *bənaŋ /bənaŋ/* night  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bənaŋ* 'night' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Comments:  
 The Köho minorsyllable appears to be secondary.
- 212 \**paŋ* flat objects cl.  
 Chrau: *paŋ /paŋ/* cl. flat objects  
 Köho: *paŋ /paŋ/* cl. flat objects  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**paŋ* 'cl. for flat objects' (Kö., Ch.)
- 213 \**ɟəraŋ* ~ \**dəraŋ* hard (wood)  
 Chrau: *draŋ /dəraŋ/* hard edge of stalk  
 Köho: *ɟiraŋ /ɟəraŋ/* tree with fine hard wood  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *ɟəraŋ* 'hard (material)'; Khmer *riŋ* 'stiff'; PKatuic \**ɟəraŋ* ~ \**pəraŋ* 'stiff'
- 214 \**pəraŋ* dry weather  
 C-Mnong: *praŋ* dry  
 E-Mnong: *praŋ* stopped raining, sunny  
 Stieng: *praŋ /pəraŋ/* dry  
 Chrau: *praŋ /pəraŋ/* sunny, dry  
 Köho: *praŋ /pəraŋ/* dry  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**praŋ* 'dry season' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**praŋ* 'dry, rainless'
- PNB \**praŋ*<sup>T</sup> 'stop raining' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *praŋ* 'dry, rainless'; PKatuic \**hə[r/ɾh]aŋ* ~ \**ʔə[r/ɾh]aŋ* 'wither'
- 215 \**pəraŋ* run  
 Stieng: *təpraŋ /tə-pəraŋ/* run  
 Chrau: *mpraŋ /nə-pəraŋ/* run  
 Ma: *pra:ŋ* run  
 Köho: *mpraŋ /nə-pəraŋ/* retinue  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mpraŋ* 'to run' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *raŋ* 'to flee from coming disaster'; Roglai *mpraŋ* 'retinue'
- 216 \**saŋ* send, give away  
 Chrau: *saŋ /saŋ/* send, tell  
 Köho: *saŋ /saŋ/* throw away, abandon
- 217 \**taŋ* ~ \**[p/b]ətaŋ* bitter  
 E-Mnong: *tǎŋ* bitter  
 Stieng: *taŋ /taŋ/* bitter  
 Chrau: *taŋ /taŋ/* bitter  
 Ma: *pətaŋ* bitter  
 Köho: *bətaŋ /bətaŋ/* bitter  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bətaŋ* 'bitter' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \*\_*aŋ*<sup>T</sup> 'bitter' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**taŋ* 'bitter'; PKatuic \**həntaŋ* ~ \**hətaŋ* ~ \**ʔətaŋ* 'bitter'
- 218 \**kətaŋ* ~ \**təŋ* hear, listen  
 C-Mnong: *təŋ* hear, listen  
 E-Mnong: *təŋ* hear, listen  
 Stieng: *taŋ /taŋ/* listen for  
 Chrau: *caŋ /caŋ/* hear, listen  
 Köho (HB): *təŋ gər* look around  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tsáŋ* 'to listen' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**təŋ* 'hear' (Ch.)  
 PNB \**taŋ*<sup>L</sup> 'hear' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. *kətaŋ* 'hear'; PPEARIC \**saŋ* 'hear'; PKatuic \**saŋ* 'hear'; Car Nicobar *haŋ* 'hear'

- 219 \**kərtaŋ* knee  
 Stieng: *taŋ /taŋ/* knee  
 Ma: *ko-kalta:ŋ* knee  
 Köho: *kəltəŋ /kərtaŋ/* knee  
 Köho: *prap /pərap/* to put in order  
 <>  
 PM \**prap* 'prepare' (Srê, Ch., St., Khmer)  
 Cf. Khmer *re:p* 'prepare'  
 Comments:  
 The Stieng form shows an additional  
 minorsyllable.
- 220 \**gərjap* solid  
 C-Mnong: *həjap* solid, strong  
 Stieng: *jap /jap/* firm  
 Chrau: *gəjap /gəjap/* solid, certain, secure  
 Köho: *kəljap /kərjap/* solid  
 <>  
 PM \**kəljap* 'solid, strong' (Kö., Srê, Radê)  
 Cf. Bah. *kəjap* 'secure, strong, firm,  
 reliable'; Radê *kjap* 'firm, sturdy'
- 221 \**kap* bite  
 C-Mnong: *kap* bite  
 E-Mnong: *kăp* bite  
 Stieng: *kap /kap/* bite  
 Chrau: *kap /kap/* bite  
 Köho: *kap /kap/* bite  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kap* 'bite' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**kap* 'bite' (Kö., Srê, St.)  
 PNB \**kap*<sup>T</sup> 'bite' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**kap* 'bite'
- 222 \**dərap* jar, large  
 Chrau: *drap /dərap/* large jar  
 Köho: *drap /dərap/* tall jar  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**drap* 'jar' (Ch., Srê)
- 223 \**gərap* seed  
 C-Mnong: *grap* seed  
 Stieng: *grap /gərap/* seed  
 Chrau: *ŋgrap /nə-gərap/* seed  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ŋgrap* 'bite' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**ŋgrap* 'seed' (Ch., St.)
- 224 \**pərap* prepare, put away  
 C-Mnong: *prap* prepare  
 E-Mnong: *prap* pack up for moving  
 Stieng: *səbrap /sə-bərap/* prepare  
 Chrau: *prap /pərap/* to put away  
 225 \**tap* layer  
 Chrau: *tap /tap/* layer  
 Köho: *tap /tap/* layer  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tap* 'layer' (Srê, Ch.)
- 226 \**tap* stab, pierce  
 E-Mnong: *tap* stab, inject  
 Stieng: *tap /tap/* stab, pierce  
 Chrau: *tap /tap/* chop, split off
- 227 \**kətap* egg  
 C-Mnong: *tap* egg  
 E-Mnong: *tăp* egg  
 Stieng: *tap /tap/* egg, to lay an egg  
 Chrau: *cap /cap/* egg  
 Ma: *cap fə?* hair in a bun  
 Köho: *tap /tap/* egg  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tsap* 'egg' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**tap* 'egg' (Ch.)  
 PNB \**katap*<sup>T</sup> 'egg' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 228 \**nəbar* sticky (rice)  
 E-Mnong: *ba mbar* sticky rice  
 Chrau: *piəŋ mbar /nəbar/* glutinous rice  
 Köho: *mbar /nəbar/* sticky rice  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mbar* 'sticky rice' (Kö., Ch.)
- 229 \**gar* seed  
 C-Mnong: *gar* seed  
 E-Mnong: *ŋgar* seed  
 Ma: *gar mat* eye  
 Köho: *gar /gar/* grain, stone  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ŋgar* 'seed' (Kö., Mn.)

PM \**ŋgar* 'seed' (Kö., Srê)  
Cf. Bah. *gar* 'seed, cl. for children'

230 \**jar* poison sap

Stieng (Y): *jar/jar/* arrow poison, resinous tree

Chrau: *jar/jar/* sap, arrow poison

Köho: *jar/jar/* plant poison

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**?jar* 'juice, sap, poison' (Kö., Ch.)

Cf. Jeh *jal<sup>L</sup>* 'sap'; Khmer *cir* 'resin'

231 \**nar* day

C-Mnong: *na:r* sun, day

E-Mnong: *nar/nar/* sun

Chrau: *nar/nar/* day, daytime

Stieng: *nar/nar/* day

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**nar* 'day' (Ch., Mn., St.)

PM \**na:r* 'sun, day' (St.)

Cf. Bah. *nar*, *?nar*, *?nar* 'day'

232 \**par* to fly

C-Mnong: *par* to fly

E-Mnong: *pär* to fly

Stieng: *par/par/* to fly

Chrau: *par/par/* to fly

Köho: *par/par/* to fly

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**par* 'to fly' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**par* 'to fly'

PNB \**par<sup>T</sup>* 'to fly' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**pər* 'to fly'; Viet. *bay* 'to fly'; PKatuic \**par* ~ \**pa:r* 'to fly'; PCham \**por* 'to fly'; Old Chinese \**phar* 'fly'

233 \**p-ən-ar* wing

C-Mnong: *nar* wing

E-Mnong: *tiŋ nār* wing

Stieng: *pənar/pənar/* wing, feather

Chrau: *pənar/pənar/* wing

Köho: *?dar/?dar/* wing

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pə?nar* 'wing' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PSB (B.) \**pə?nar* 'wing' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Mnong)

PM \**pənar* 'wing' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St.)

PNB \**manar<sup>T</sup>* 'wing' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Comments:

It is clear that 'wing' is an infixed form of \**par* 'to fly'.

234 \**?as* swelling

E-Mnong: *?eŋ* swelling

Köho: *?as/?as/* swelling, abscess

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *pə?ŋeŋ* 'to swell'; Oi *?as* 'swell';

Alak *?e:h* 'to swell'; PKatuic \**?eŋh*

'swollen'

235 \**gas* break, smash

Chrau: *gas/gas/* break, smash

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Jeh *gas<sup>L</sup>* 'break apart (bread, fruit), pluck'; PKatuic \**təgiejh* ~ \**həgiejh* 'broken'

236 \**rəpas* front rib

E-Mnong: *tiŋ pəh* rib

Stieng: *rəpas/rəpas/* front rib

Chrau: *rəpas/rəpas/* front rib

Köho: *rəpas/rəpas/* rib

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**rəpas* 'rib' (Kö., Ch.) 'side (of body)'

237 \**tas* ~ \**nətas* loud noise

Chrau: *tas/tas/* loud; *kətas/kətas/* sneeze

Ma (E): *tàs* sneeze

Köho: *ntas/nətas/* to make a noise

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Khmer *kantas* 'sneeze'

Comment:

Efimov combines these comparisons with his 'sneeze' etymology, see \**təh*.

238 \**was* ~ \**wəs* measure

C-Mnong: *wəh* weigh, measure

Stieng: *wəh* measure

- Chrau: *wəs/wəs/* measure  
 Köho: *was/was/* measure  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**wəs* 'to measure' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**wəh* 'weigh, measure' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Jeh *was<sup>T</sup>* 'to measure, to fetch'; Khmer *wa:s* 'to measure'
- 239 \**bat* grass  
 E-Mnong: *băt* grass  
 <>  
 Cf. Loven *bat* 'grass'  
 Comments:  
 Etymology is doubtful because Mnong may have borrowed from West Bahnaric.
- 240 \**səbat* ~ \**nəbat* handful, fist  
 Chrau: *simbat/səbat/* handful  
 Köho: *mbat/nəbat/* fist  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**səmbat* 'handful, fist' (Ch., Kö.)  
 Comments:  
 Minorsyllable of the Köho form may reflect a trace of \**sə-* rather than a full \**nə-*.
- 241 \**hat* crowded, narrow  
 C-Mnong: *hat* crowded  
 E-Mnong: *hăt* crowded, tight fitting  
 Stieng: *hat/hat/* crowded, narrow  
 Chrau: *hat/hat/* crowded  
 Köho: *hat/hat/* narrow  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**hat* 'crowded with people' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**hat* 'crowded'  
 Cf. Jeh *hat<sup>T</sup>* 'close, crowded'
- 242 \**jat* follow  
 Chrau: *jat/jat/* follow  
 Köho: *jat/jat/* follow  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**jat* 'follow' (Kö., Ch.)
- 243 \**kat* cut, chop  
 Stieng: *kat/kat/* cut, chop
- <>  
 Cf. Bah. *kat* 'to cut'; Khmer *kat* 'cut';  
 PKatuic \**kat* 'cut'; Viet. *cắt* 'to cut'
- 244 \**mat* eye  
 C-Mnong: *mat* eye  
 E-Mnong: *măt* eye  
 Stieng: *mat/mat/* eye, face, forward  
 Chrau: *mat/mat/* eye  
 Ma: *gar mat* eye  
 Köho: *mat/mat/* eye  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mat* 'eye, face' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**mat* 'eye'  
 PNB \**mat<sup>T</sup>* 'eye' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *mat* 'mouth'; Viet. *măt* 'eye'
- 245 \**pat* squeeze, wring  
 Stieng: *pat/pat/* wring by hand  
 Chrau: *pat/pat/* squeeze, wring  
 Köho: *pat/pat/* wring  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pat* 'squeeze, wring' (Srê, Ch.)
- 246 \**p-əŋ-at* put out fire  
 Stieng (Y): *pŋet/pəŋat/* put out fire  
 <>  
 PNB \**pat<sup>T</sup>* 'put out fire' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. *pat* 'of fire to be put out'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**psat* 'to put out (a fire)';  
 Viet. *tắt* 'extinguish'
- 247 \**tat* solid, dense  
 Chrau: *tat/tat/* solid, dense  
 Köho: *tat/tat/* solid, dense  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tat* 'solid, hard, constipated' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Comments:  
 It is unusual for the initial and terminal to agree, indicating it is an expressive form.
- 248 \**jaw* grandparent, ancestor  
 C-Mnong: *jaw* grandfather  
 E-Mnong: *jaw/jə* old / grandparent

Stieng: *jaw /jaw/* grandfather

Chrau: *jaw /jaw/* ancestor

Ma: *jaw* ancestors

Köho: *jaw /jaw/* ancient

<>

PSB (E) *\*jaw* 'old, ancestors' (Kö., Ma, Ch., Mn., St.)

PM *\*jaw* 'grandparent' (Srê, Ch., St.)

Cf. Jeh *?jaw<sup>T</sup>* 'male animal'; Khmer *?aju?* 'age, aged'; PKatuic *\*sə-jaw* 'grandchild'

249 *\*jərkaw* bear

C-Mnong: *kaw* bear

Chrau: *sikaw /səkaw/* bear

Köho: *jirkaw /jərkaw/* bear

<>

PSB (E) *\*?jəkaw* 'bear' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM *\*cəkaw* 'bear' (Srê, Kö., Ch., Radê)

250 *\*həməw* ~ *\*həmə*: afternoon, evening

C-Mnong: *mhai* afternoon

E-Mnong: *mhə* evening

Stieng: *maw /maw/* evening

Chrau: *maw /maw/* afternoon

Köho: *mhə /məhə/* evening

<>

PSB (E) *\*mhɛ*: 'evening' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM *\*mha:i* 'afternoon' (Ch.)

251 *\*kərmaw* grimy

Stieng: *kərmaw /kərmaw/* grimy

<>

PNB *\*kaməʔ<sup>L</sup>* 'dirt' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *khəməw* 'black'; PKatuic

*\*[k/g]əmhaw* ~ *\*kəməw* ~ *\*məl-mhew* 'dirty'

252 *\*[j]naw* yesterday

C-Mnong: *?nai* yesterday

E-Mnong: *nar də* yesterday

Stieng: *bənw /bənw/* yesterday

Chrau: *ndaw /nədaw/* yesterday

Köho: *?daw /?daw/* nearly, enough

<>

PM *\*n?dai* 'yesterday' (Ch., St.)

PNB *\*?na:w<sup>T</sup>* 'new' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

253 *\*jənw* thing, matter

C-Mnong: *naw* thing

Köho: *jənw /jənw/* matter, affair, custom

<>

PSB (E) *\*naw* 'thing, word' (Kö., Mn.)

PM *\*naw* 'thing'

Cf. Roglai *jənw* 'thing, matter'

254 *\*kəraw* to fish with poison

Chrau: *kraw /kəraw/* to fish with poison

Stieng: *kraw /kəraw/* to poison fish

<>

Bah. *krəw* 'to poison fish'

255 *\*nəraw* call (of person or animal)

C-Mnong: *ndraw* to crow

E-Mnong: *ndraw* call, crow

Stieng: *ndraw /nəraw/* call

Chrau: *ndraw /nəraw/* call, crow (of animals)

Ma: *ndraw* shout, song (of bird)

Köho: *dra:w /dəraw/* howl, cry out

<>

PSB (E) *\*ndrɛ<sub>1</sub>w* 'to call, to crow, sing (of bird)' (Ma, Ch., Mn., St.)

PSB (B.) *\*nro*: 'to crow' (Kö., Srê. Ch.

Mn., St.)

PM *\*ndro*: 'to crow'

Cf. Sed. *hədrə<sup>T</sup>* 'announce'; Bah. *?ədrə*: 'cicada'

256 *\*nəraw* widow

E-Mnong: *?ur ndraw* widow

Stieng: *ndraw /nəraw/* widow

<>

Cf. Bah. *?ədrə*: 'widow, widower'

Comments:

Perhaps the 'widow' word is from *\*nəraw* 'call (of person or animal)' from association with wailing for the dead.

257 \**pəraw* sixC-Mnong: *praw* sixE-Mnong: *prɔ* sixStieng: *praw /pəraw/* sixChrau: *praw /pəraw/* sixMa: *praw* sixKöho: *praw /pəraw/* six

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**praw* 'six' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**praw* 'six' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St.)PNB \**tadraw*<sup>T</sup> 'six' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**praw* 'six'; Viet. *sáu* 'six'

Comments:

The labial minorsyllable may reflect alliteration in counting and/or Vietic influence.

258 \**təraw* taroChrau: *traw /təraw/* taroKöho: *traw /təraw/* taro

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**traw* 'taro' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)259 \**saw* grandchildC-Mnong: *saw* grandchildE-Mnong: *sɔ* grandchildStieng: *saw /saw/* grandchildChrau: *saw /saw/* son/daughter-in-lawKöho: *saw /saw/* grandchild

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**saw* 'grandchild' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)PM \**saw* 'grandchild' (Srê, Ch., St.)PNB \**caw*<sup>T</sup> 'grandchild' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)260 \**saw* to seeC-Mnong: *sai* to seeE-Mnong: *sɔ* to seeStieng: *chaw /saw/* to seeMa (E): *sA* to see

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**shA*: 'to see' (Mn., St., Ma)261 \**pətaw* kingC-Mnong: *mtaw* kingChrau: *pətaw /pətaw/* kingKöho: *bətaw /bətaw/* government

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pətaw* 'king, state' (Srê, Ch.)PNB \**pataw*<sup>T</sup> 'king' (Bah., Sed.)Cf. Khmer *caw* 'lord, master'; PCham \**pitau* 'king'262 \**ləʔi:* basket, largeStieng (Y): *ləʔi: /ləʔi:/* pointed winnowing basketChrau: *ləʔi: /ləʔi:/* large round basketKöho: *ləʔi: /ləʔi:/* basket

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ləʔi:* 'large round basket' (Srê, Ch.)Cf. Rengao *rəʔi:l* 'large round basket';PCham \**laʔi* 'basket'263 \**ji:* sickness, painC-Mnong: *ji: ko:r* sicknessE-Mnong: *ji* be sick, in painStieng: *ji: /ji:/* be sick, have painChrau: *ji: /ji:/* sick, painfulMa: *ʒi:* sickKöho: *ji /ji/* sick, pain

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ji:* 'sick' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)PM \**ji:* 'sick, hurt' (B. states "All languages *ji*")PNB \**jiʔl* 'sick' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. Khmer *chi:* 'sick'264 \**mi:* older siblingC-Mnong: *mi:* older siblingE-Mnong: *mi:* older brother

&lt;&gt;

PM \**mi:* 'older sibling' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PNB \**mi:l* 'brother-in-law' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

Comments:

Blood's Köho, Srê, Chrau and Stieng comparisons do not correspond and probably belong to different etymologies.

265 \**mi*: you (masc. sing.?)

C-Mnong: *mi*: you (masc.)

Köho: *mi*: /*mi*/ thou

<>

PSB (E) \**mí*: 'thou' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM \**me*: 'you (masc.)' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PAA (Pinnow 1965) \**me* 'thou'

Comments:

May be a borrowing of Vietnamese *mi* 'you'. Both Blood and Efimov conflate this etymology with \**maj* 'you (masc.)'.

266 \**bəri*: forest, jungle

C-Mnong: *bri*: jungle, wild

E-Mnong: *bri* forest, jungle

Stieng: *bri*: /*bəri*/ forest, jungle

Chrau: *bri*: /*bəri*/ forest, wild

Köho: *bri*: /*bəri*/ forest, wild

<>

PSB (E) \**bri*: 'forest, wild' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**bri*: 'jungle, wild' (B. states "All languages *bri*")

PNB \**bri*<sup>L</sup> 'wild' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *praj* 'forest'; PPEARIC \**bri*: 'jungle'; PKatuic \**?bəru*: 'mountain'

267 \**ʃəri*: banyan tree

Stieng: *ʃri*: /*ʃəri*/ banyan, balet

Chrau: *ʃri*: /*ʃəri*/ banyan, balet

Srê: *ʃiri*: /*ʃəri*/ banyan

<>

PSB (E) \**ʃri*: 'banyan tree' (Kö., Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *ʃri*: 'banyan tree'; Khmer *ʃraj* 'banyan'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**ʃri*: 'banyan'; Viet. *si* 'banyan'

268 \**si*: louse

E-Mnong: *si*: flea

Stieng: *si*: /*si*/ louse

Chrau: *si*: /*si*/ louse

<>

PSB (E) \**sí*: 'louse' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB \**chi*<sup>L</sup> 'louse' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

269 \**ti*: hand, arm

C-Mnong: *ti*: arm

E-Mnong: *ti* hand, arm

Stieng: *ti*: /*ti*/ hand, arm

Chrau: *ti*: /*ti*/ hand, arm

Ma: *ti*: hand, arm

Köho: *ti*: /*ti*/ hand, arm

<>

PSB (E) \**ti*: 'hand, arm' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**ti*: 'arm' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB \**tj*<sup>L</sup> 'hand, arm' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *daj* 'hand, arm'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**si*: 'hand, arm'; Viet. *taj* 'hand';

PKatuic \**?ə/hətəj* 'hand, arm'

270 \**ʔi:h* dry out (rice etc.)

C-Mnong: *ʔih* spread to dry

Stieng (E): *cəʔi:h* perish (of food)

Chrau: *ʔih ba*: /*ʔi:h*/ spread rice

Köho: *ʔis*: /*ʔis*/ to dry something

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔis*: 'to dry' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**ʔis*: 'spread to dry' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

271 \**[d]i:h* cotton, kapok

E-Mnong: *deh* cotton; *ple daŋ dih* kapok

Köho: *?dis*: /*?dis*/ cotton

<>

PSB (E) \**dde*:s 'cotton' (Kö., Mn.)

Cf. Roglai *?dis* 'cotton'

272 \**mi:h* uncle, aunt (older)

Chrau: *mi:h* uncle, aunt (older)

<>

PNB \**mih*<sup>L</sup> 'father's older sibling' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

273 \**rəmi:h* rhinoceros, gaur

Chrau: *rəmi:h*: /*rəmi:h*/ gaur; Frenchman

Köho: *rəmis*: /*rəmis*/ rhinoceros

<>

PSB (E) \**rəmi*:s 'rhinoceros, gaur' (Kö., Ch.)

Cf. Khmer *rəma:h* 'rhinoceros'; PKatuic

\**hərmiəjh* 'rhinoceros'

Comments:

HB records Köho *rəmīs* 'rhinoceros' which indicates a long mainsyllable vowel.

274 \**səpi:h* clear field

C-Mnong: *mpeh* sweep

E-Mnong: *pieh* cut grass

Chrau: *sipi:h /səpi:h/* cleared unburnt field

Köho: *pes /pes/* clear field

<>

PSB (E) \**səpl:s* 'sweep, gleen field' (Kö., Srê. Ch. Mn.)

PM \**pe:s* 'sweep' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St.)

Comments:

Köho form is recorded with /e/ by BD instead of an expected /i/ or /i:/, but the semantic agreement is excellent, and I do not think that the reconstruction of another vowel phoneme is supported by systemic considerations. Note that Efimov conflates this etymology with \**po:s* 'sweep'.

275 \**pi:h* wash clothes

C-Mnong: *pih* launder

E-Mnong: *pih* wash (clothes)

Stieng: *peh /peh/* wash clothes

Chrau: *pi:h /pi:h/* launder

Köho: *pi:h /pi:h/* launder

<>

PSB (E) \**pi:h* 'launder' (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)

PM \**pi:h* 'launder' (Srê, Ch., St.)

Cf. Bah. *pih* 'wash clothes'; PKatuic \**həbrieh* 'wash clothes'; PWAic \**bih* 'to beat, pound, launder'

Comments:

Köho terminal is irregular as /s/ is expected for this correspondence.

276 ?\**ʔiəʔ ʔi:k* insect, kind of

E-Mnong: *ʔiaʔ ʔik* dung beetle

Köho (HB): *ʔè ʔi* gnat

Comments:

The reconstruction is questionable because it is not based on carefully processed sources, but the correspondences appear to

be regular, and the compound structure matches.

277 \**ləʔi:k* cold

C-Mnong: *nʔni:k* cold

E-Mnong: *ʔik* cold

Stieng: *ləʔik /ləʔik/* cold

Chrau: *ləʔi:ʔ /ləʔi:ʔ/* cold

Köho (HB): *cəlik mərèt* chill, shivering

<>

PSB (E) \**ləʔi:ʔ* 'cold' (Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**ʔli:k* 'cold' (Ch., St.)

Cf. Cua *ʔələ:k* 'cold'

278 \**ʔi:k* to hoe, pull weeds

C-Mnong: *ʔi:k* to dig up

E-Mnong: *ʔik* to hoe

Stieng: *ʔik /ʔik/* to hoe, weed

Chrau: *ʔi:ʔ /ʔi:ʔ/* to dig

Köho: *ʔi: /ʔi:/* to pull weeds

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔi:ʔ* 'to hoe, weed' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**ʔi:k* 'to dig up' (Ch., St.)

PNB \**[ʔ]ʔi:c* 'rice field' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

279 \**ni:k* sickle

E-Mnong: *nieh* grain sickle

Chrau: *ni:ʔ /ni:ʔ/* blade for weeding

Ma (E): *rəneʔ, krəneʔ* long sickle

<>

PSB (E) \**kənlʔ* 'type of knife' (Ma, Ch.)

Comments:

This word may be derived by infixation of \**ʔi:k* 'to hoe, weed', cf. Bahnar *ʔni:k* 'hoe'. The E-Mong comparison may not belong in this etymology. Perhaps the terminal (/h/ instead of /k/) is typed incorrectly in the source.

280 \**pəni:k* ~ \**pəli:k* shoulder

E-Mnong: *nu nik / tiŋ nik* shoulder / humerus (bone)

Stieng: *pəlik /pəlik/* shoulder

Chrau: *pəni:ʔ /pəni:ʔ/* shoulder

Ma: *mi-nʔhi*: shoulder

- Köho: *pəni* /*pəni*/ shoulder  
<>  
PSB (E) \**pəni*? ‘shoulder’ (Kö., Ch.)
- 281 \**səpi:k* civette cat  
E-Mnong: *pik* civette cat  
Stieng: *pik* /*pik*/ weasel  
Chrau: *sipi*? /*səpi*?/ weasel  
Köho: *pi* /*pi*/ civette  
<>  
PSB (E) \**səpi*? ‘weasel’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Jeh *səpiak*<sup>L</sup> ‘weasel’
- 282 \**ti:k* remove husk  
Chrau: *ti*? /*ti*?/ remove husk  
Köho (HB): *tī* remove husk
- 283 \**sənti:l* seed  
Stieng: *ntil* /*nətil*/ seed for planting  
Chrau: *siti:l* /*səti:l*/ seed (for planting)  
Srê: *sənti:l* /*sənti:l*/ seed, semen  
<>  
PSB (E) \**səntil* ‘seed’ (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Tampuon *te:l* ‘seed’
- 284 \**ji:m* weep, cry  
C-Mnong: *ji:m* cry  
E-Mnong: *jim* cry  
Stieng: *jim* /*jim*/ cry, wail  
Chrau: *ji:m* /*ji:m*/ weep, cry  
Köho: *jim* /*jim*/ weep, close eyes  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ji:m* ‘cry’ (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
PM \**ji:m* ‘cry’ (Srê, Ch., St.)  
Cf. Jeh *jam*<sup>T</sup> ‘weep, cry, bewail’; PKatuic \**həpjam* ~ \**ɲəpjam* ~ \**həpjem* ‘cry’;  
Khmer *jam* ‘cry’
- 285 \**ri:ŋ* shake down, winnow  
Chrau: *ri:ŋ* /*ri:ŋ*/ shake down, winnow  
<>  
Cf. Rengao *rəri:ŋ*<sup>L</sup> ‘shake down, winnow’
- 286 \**ʔənrɪ:ŋ* verandah  
C-Mnong: *ndri:ŋ* porch, verandah  
Stieng: *ndriŋ* /*nəriŋ*/ under the house, porch, verandah  
Chrau: *ndri:ŋ* /*nəri:ŋ*/ porch, verandah  
Ma: *ndrəŋ* wall  
Köho (B.): *ndri:ŋ* /*nəri:ŋ*/ porch, verandah  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ndri:ŋ* ‘wall, verandah’ (Ma, Ch., Mn.)  
PM \**ndri:ŋ* ‘porch, verandah’ (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Radê)  
Cf. Bah. *kədrɪŋ* ‘narrow porch running around house’; Radê *ʔədrɪ:ŋ* ‘porch’
- 287 \**kəri:ŋ* rhinoceros hornbill  
Stieng: *kriŋ* /*kəriŋ*/ rhinoceros hornbill  
Chrau: *kuŋ* *kri:ŋ* /*kəri:ŋ*/ rhinoceros hornbill  
Srê: *kri:ŋ* /*kəri:ŋ*/ large hornbill  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kri:ŋ* ‘rhinoceros hornbill’ (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Bah. *kri:ŋ* ‘hornbill’
- 288 \**nəti:ŋ* bone  
C-Mnong: *nti:ŋ* bone  
E-Mnong: *tiŋ* bone  
Stieng: *tiŋ* /*tiŋ*/ bone  
Chrau: *nti:ŋ* /*nəti:ŋ*/ bone  
Ma: *tin* bone  
Köho: *nti:ŋ* /*nəti:ŋ*/ bone  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kənti:ŋ* ‘bone’ (Kö., Srê. Ch. Mn., St.)  
PM \**kəti:ŋ* ‘bone’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**katse:ŋ*<sup>L</sup> ‘bone’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *chəpɪŋ*; ‘bone’ PVM (Sok.) \**ʂəpŋ* ‘bone’; PKatuic \**həŋ-ha:ŋ* ‘bone’
- 289 \**sɪ:r* dig  
E-Mnong: *sir* dig  
Stieng: *sir* /*sir*/ dig  
Srê: *sɪ:r* /*sɪ:r*/ chisel, engrave  
<>  
PNB \**ci:r*<sup>L</sup> ‘dig’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

290 \**mi:r* swidden fieldC-Mnong: *mi:r* dry rice fieldStieng: *mir/mir/* swidden fieldChrau: *mi:r/mir/* swidden fieldKöho: *mir/mir/* swidden field

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**mi:r* 'swidden field' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**mi:r* 'dry ricefield' (B. states "All languages *mir*")Cf. Bah. *mir* 'rice field'

semantically—the reconstruction is influenced by the external comparisons.

291 \**pi:r* wallC-Mnong: *pe:r, mpi:r* wall, fenceE-Mnong: *pir* wallStieng (Y): *pəni:r/pəni:r/* wallChrau: *pi:r/pi:r/* wall, fenceKöho: *pəni:r/pəni:r/* partition

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pi:r* 'wall, fence' (Srê, St.)PM \**pi:r* 'wall' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)PM \**pe:r* 'fence, wall' (Srê, Ch.)Cf. Tampuon *pəne:r* 'wall'294 \**pəri:t* bananaC-Mnong: *pri:t* bananaE-Mnong: *pri:t* bananaStieng: *pri:t/pəri:t/* bananaChrau: *pri:t/pəri:t/* bananaKöho: *pri:t/pəri:t/* banana

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pri:t* 'banana' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**pri:t* 'banana' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PNB \**pri:t*<sup>L</sup> 'banana' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PKatuic \**pəriet* ~ \**?əriet* 'banana'295 \**mi:wh* rainC-Mnong: *mih* rainE-Mnong: *mih* rainStieng: *mi:/mi:/* rainChrau: *mi:/mi:/* rainKöho: *mi:w/mi:w/* rain

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**mi:wh* 'rain' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**mih* 'rain' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PNB \**?me:L* 'rain' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)292 \**səni:t* ~ \**s-ən-i:t* comb, crestC-Mnong: *ne:t* combE-Mnong: *niet* combStieng (E): *ne:t* combChrau: *sini:t/səni:t/* combKöho: *rəsi/rəsi/* comb

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**nl:t* 'comb, crest' (Srê, Ch., Mn.)PM \**kəne:t* 'comb, crest' (Ch., St.)Cf. PKatuic \*[*h/s*]ənci: ~ \**kəci:?* 'comb'; Rglai *gəsi*: 'comb'293 \**ŋi:t* coolChrau: *ŋi:t/ŋi:t/* burnMa: *ŋi:t* cool

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**taŋi:t*<sup>f</sup> 'cold' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PKatuic \**cəŋhiet*, \**ŋə-ŋhiet* 'cold';Mlabri *dəm.hnat* 'cold'; PCham \**saŋot* 'cold'

Comments:

Chrau form is assumed to have 'flipped'

296 \**həŋi:wh* houseC-Mnong: *ŋih* houseE-Mnong: *hih* houseStieng: *ŋi:/ŋi:/* houseChrau: *ŋi:/ŋi:/* houseMa: *hiw* houseKöho: *hi:w/hi:w/* house

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ŋ<sub>1</sub>i:wh* 'house' (Mn., Ch., St.),\**hi:wh* 'house' (Kö., Mn., St.)PM \**hi:h* 'house' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)Cf. Jeh *ŋiah<sup>L</sup>* 'house'; PVM (Sok.) \**ŋa*: 'house'; Viet. *nhà* 'house'297 \**təki?* ~ \**təkik* few, littleChrau: *təki?/təki?/* few, little

&lt;&gt;

- Cf. Loven *kic* 'few, little'; Nhaheun *kiki?* 'small'; Cua *ke:?* 'small'
- 298 \**si?* return  
 C-Mnong: *sit* return  
 Stieng: *se?* /*se?*/ return  
 Chrau: *si?* /*si?*/ return  
 Srê (B.): *si?* return  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sit* 'return' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**sit* 'return, again' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Rengao *ci?* 'return'  
 Comments:  
 The Mnong final *t* may be a typographical error.
- 299 \**gih* ~ \**gəs* snap  
 Stieng: *geh* /*geh*/ snap  
 <>  
 Cf. Cua *geh* 'snap, pick off, break';  
 PKatuic \**təgiejh* ~ \**həgiejh* 'broken'
- 300 \**pih* ~ \**pi:h* knife  
 C-Mnong: *peh* knife  
 E-Mnong: *peh* knife  
 Stieng: *peh* /*peh*/ knife  
 Chrau: *pih* /*pih*/ knife; sharpened edge  
 Köho: *pis* /*pis*/ knife  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pis* 'knife' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**pis* 'knife' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 301 \**rih* live  
 C-Mnong: *reh* alive  
 E-Mnong: *breh* / *mreh* live / raw, green  
 Stieng: *reh* /*reh*/ alive  
 Chrau: *rih* /*rih*/ live  
 Ma: *rih* live  
 Köho: *ris* /*ris*/ growth, fresh  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ris* ~ \**rih* 'live' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**re:h* 'be alive' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ʔarih<sup>L</sup>* 'live' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)
- 302 \**tih* wide, mistaken  
 C-Mnong: *tih* mistake  
 Stieng: *teh* /*teh*/ big
- Chrau: *tih* /*tih*/ wide  
 Köho: *tis* /*tis*/ mistake  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tis* 'mistaken' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**tis* 'mistake' (Kö., Ch. St., Srê)  
 PNB \**tih<sup>L</sup>* 'big' (Bah., PJH)  
 Comments:  
 The meaning of this word in North Bahnaric is 'big' in the sense of 'wide' rather than 'tall', so I think that in South Bahnaric it has developed the 'mistake' meaning secondarily through the notion of 'being wide of the mark'.
- 303 \**bik* lie down to sleep  
 C-Mnong: *bic* sleep  
 E-Mnong: *be*, *băc* sleep  
 Stieng: *bec* /*bəc*/ to lie down, sleep  
 Chrau: *bi?* /*bi?*/ lie down, sleep  
 Ma: *bit* lie down, sleep  
 Köho: *bic* /*bəc*/ sleep  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bik* 'sleep' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**bic* 'sleep' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ʔbic<sup>L</sup>* 'lie down' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔbic* 'to lie down'; PKatuic \**ʔbɔj?* ~ \**ʔbVj?* 'sleep, lie down'
- 304 \**pik* pick, pluck  
 Chrau: *pi?* /*pi?*/ pluck, take  
 Köho: *pic* /*pəc*/ gather, pick
- 305 \**tik* ~ \**təc* deaf  
 C-Mnong: *tik* deaf  
 E-Mnong: *tik* deaf  
 Stieng: *tec* /*təc*/ deaf  
 Chrau: *ti?* /*ti?*/ deaf  
 Köho: *ti?* /*ti?*/ deaf  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ti?* 'deaf' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**tik* 'deaf' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 306 \**tik* demonstrative/locative pronoun  
 E-Mnong: *tik* place, where  
 Chrau: *ti?* /*ti?*/ there (far)  
 Köho: *ti* /*ti*/ this  
 <>

PSB (E) \**ti?* ‘demonstrative pronoun’ (Ch., Srê, St.)

Comments:

Efimov also compares Stieng *?a: ti:* ‘up there’, but there are two problems 1) I do not know whether the /ti:/ syllable is the demonstrative element, and 2) if it is, the rime does not correspond, as one would expect the form to be /ek/ or /e?/.

Chrau: *sum /sum/* bird

Köho: *si:m /si:m/* bird

<>

PSB (E) \**shim* ‘bird’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**sim* ‘bird’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB \**cɛ:m<sup>L</sup>* ‘bird’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**ci:m* ‘bird’; Viet. *chim* ‘bird’; PKatuic \**?əcɛ:m*, \**həcɛ:m* ‘bird’; Khasi *sim* ‘bird’; PCham \**ci:m* ‘bird’

307 \**jil* deer, kind of

C-Mnong: *jil* barking deer

E-Mnong: *jil* barking deer

Stieng: *jil /jel/* mousedeer

Chrau: *jil /jil/* barking deer

Köho: *?il /?il/* barking deer [*cervulus muntjacus*]

<>

PSB (E) \**jil* ‘barking deer’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**jil* ‘barking deer’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB \**jil<sup>L</sup>* ‘deer’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

311 \**?in* auxiliary particle

Chrau: *?in /?in/* not, is

Srê: *?in /?in/* attributive particle (personal)

<>

PSB (E) \**?In* ‘demonstrative, benefactive particle’ (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)

312 \**sin* cooked

C-Mnong: *sin* cooked

E-Mnong: *sin* cooked / ripe

Stieng: *sen / sin /sen/* cooked / ripe

Chrau: *sin /sin/* cooked

Köho: *sin /sin/* cooked

<>

PSB (E) \**sIn* ‘cooked’ (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)

PM \**sin* ‘cooked, nine’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Rengao *cin<sup>L</sup>* ‘cooked’; PKatuic

\**ɣəcɛ:n* ~ \**[s/?]əcɛ:m* ‘ripe’; PVM

(Ferlus 1991) \**ci:n?* ‘cooked, ripe’; Viet.

*chín* ‘cooked, ripe’

308 \**sil* to peel

Stieng: *sil /səl/* peel with knife

Köho (HB): *sil /sil/* peel

<>

Cf. Jeh *sɛ:l* ‘peel with knife’; PKatuic

\**sel* ~ \**se:l* ‘peel’

309 \**wil* round

C-Mnong: *wil* round

E-Mnong: *wil* round

Köho: *wil /wil/* circle, round

<>

PSB (E) \**wil* ‘circle, round’ (Kö., Mn.)

PM \**wil* ‘round’ (Kö., Srê, Radê)

Cf. PKatuic \**whil* ‘spin’

Cf. Khmer *wil* ‘turn, rotate’; PKatuic \**whil*

‘spin, round’, \**wh[ie]l* ‘to circle’; PCham

\**uil* ‘round’

313 \**sin* nine

C-Mnong: *sin* nine

E-Mnong: *sin* nine

Stieng: *sen /sen/* nine

Chrau: *sin /sin/* nine

Ma: *sin* nine

Köho: *sin /sin/* nine

<>

PSB (E) \**sIn* ‘nine’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**sin* ‘cooked, nine’

PNB \**tacin<sup>L</sup>* ‘nine’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**ci:n?* ‘nine’; Viet.

*chín* ‘nine’

310 \**[sim]* bird

C-Mnong: *sim* bird

E-Mnong: *sim* bird

Stieng: *com /com/* bird

- 314 \**tij* follow, chase  
 C-Mnong: *teŋ* chase  
 Stieng: *teŋ /teŋ/* follow, copy  
 Köho: *tij /tiŋ/* follow, chase  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tij* 'follow, chase' (Mn. St.)  
 PM \**tij* 'chase' (Kö., Srê, St.)
- 315 \**kəŋʔip* centipede  
 E-Mnong: *ʔip* centipede  
 Chrau: *kəŋʔip /kəŋʔip/* centipede  
 Stieng: *kəŋʔip /kəŋʔep/* centipede  
 Köho: *kərip /kərip/* scorpion  
 <>  
 PNB \**gaʔji:pʰ* 'centipede; to pinch' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *kʔe:p* 'centipede'; PKatuic \**kəhe:p* 'centipede'  
 Diffloth (1991) records Srê *kəŋʔe:p* 'centipede'
- 316 \**kətip* cockroach  
 Chrau: *cip /cip/* cockroach  
 Köho: *tip /tip/* cockroach
- 317 \**nir* basket, trap  
 C-Mnong: *nir* fishtrap  
 E-Mnong: *nir braŋ* bamboo fishtrap  
 Köho: *nir /nir/* hemispheric basket  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**nir* 'basket, trap' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**nir* 'fishtrap' (Kö., Srê)
- 318 \**git* to know  
 C-Mnong: *git* to know  
 Stieng: *git /get/* to know how  
 Chrau: *git /git/* to know  
 Köho: *git /git/* to know  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**git* 'to know' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**git* 'know' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 319 \**kit* frog  
 C-Mnong: *ket* frog  
 E-Mnong: *kit* frog  
 Stieng: *kit /ket/* frog
- 320 \**rəmit* yellow  
 E-Mnong: *mit* yellow, orange  
 Stieng: *rəmit /rəmet/* yellowish  
 Chrau: *rəmit /rəmit/* yellowish  
 Köho: *rəmit /rəmit/* yellow, saffron  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rəmit* 'yellow' (Kö., Ch.)  
 External comparisons:  
 Cf. Loven *hme:t* 'yellow'; PKatuic \**hərmiet* ~ \**həlmiet* 'turmeric' (yellow spice).
- 321 \**rit* bat  
 E-Mnong: *ret* bat  
 Köho: *rit /rit/* bat
- 322 \**kəsit* ~ ~~\*kəsət~~ die, dead  
 C-Mnong: *khit* dead  
 E-Mnong: *khit* die, dead  
 Stieng: *chit /cəhet/* dead *ʃet /'die*  
 Chrau: *cit /cit/* die, dead  
 Köho: *chət /cəhət/* die  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**khjət* 'to die' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**khit* 'dead' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Cua *kəse:t* 'die'; Khmer *padese:t* 'negate, kill'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**kce:t* 'to die' \**kəce:t* 'to kill'; Viet. *chết* 'die', *giết* 'kill'; PKatuic \**ce:t* 'dead', \**gəce:t*, *kəce:t* 'kill'  
 Comments:  
 Chrau form may be borrowed from Vietnamese.
- 323 \**be*: goat  
 C-Mnong: *be*: goat  
 E-Mnong: *bəj* goat  
 Stieng: *bej /be:/* goat

Chrau: *bəbɛ:/bɛ/* goat

Ma: *bɛ:* goat

Köho: *bɛ/bɛ/* goat

<>

PSB (E) *\*bəbɛ:* 'goat' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM *\*bɛ:* 'goat' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Radê)

PNB *\*babe:T* 'goat' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *bəbrɛ* 'goat'; PKatuic

*\*ʔb[ɛ/ɛ]:ʔ* 'goat'; PWaic *\*bɛʔ* 'goat';

PCham *\*bube* 'goat'

Comments:

The word is clearly imitative of a goat's bleat.

324 *\*hɛ:* we (incl.)

C-Mnong: *hɛ:* we (incl.)

E-Mnong: *hi* we (incl.)

Stieng: *hej/hɛ/* I

Köho: *he/hel* we

<>

PSB (E) *\*hɛ:* 'we, I' (Kö., Mn., St.)

PM *\*hɛ:* 'first person, usually plural' (Kö., Srê, St.)

325 *\*pəhɛ:* rice (husked/pounded)

C-Mnong: *phɛ:* unhusked rice

E-Mnong: *phaj* husked rice

Stieng: *phɛj/pəhɛ/* pounded rice

Chrau: *phɛ:/pəhɛ/* pounded rice

Köho: *phɛ/pəhɛ/* husked rice

<>

PSB (E) *\*phɛ:* 'rice' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM *\*phɛ:* 'unhusked rice' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB *\*phɛ:T* 'husked rice' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *baj* 'cooked rice'; Mlabri *pi:ʔ* 'rice'

326 *\*jərke:* boar

Stieng: *rəkɛj/rəkɛ/* boar

Chrau: *jəkɛ:/jəkɛ/* boar

Köho: *jərke/jərke/* boar

<>

PSB (E) *\*jərke:* 'boar' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB *\*səkɛ:T* 'boar' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

Comments:

Clearly derived from *\*nəkɛ:* 'horn'.

327 *\*nəkɛ:* horn

C-Mnong: *ŋkɛ:* horn

E-Mnong: *kaj* horns, antlers

Stieng: *kej/ke/* horn of animal

Chrau: *ŋkɛ:/nəkɛ/* horn

Köho: *nke/nəkɛ/* horn

<>

PSB (E) *\*ŋkɛ:* 'horn' (Kö., Mn., St.)

PM *\*ŋkɛ:* 'horn' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB *\*ʔakɛ:T* 'horn' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *koj* 'rhinoceros horn'; PKatuic

*\*ʔəkɛ:* ~ *\*ʔəkɪ:* 'horn'; PVM (Sok.) *\*ga:j* 'thorn'; PCham *\*tukri* 'horn'

328 *\*gəle:* bamboo, small

C-Mnong: *glɛ:* bamboo

E-Mnong: *dlaj* bamboo

Stieng: *glaj/gəljaj/ glɛj/gəle/* small

bamboo / root used to poison fish

Chrau: *glɛ:/gəle/* small bamboo

Köho: *glɛ/gəle/* medium, common type

<>

PSB (E) *\*glɛ:* 'bamboo' (Srê, Ch., Mn.)

PM *\*glɛ:* 'bamboo' (Kö., Srê, Ch. Radê)

PNB *\*palɛ:T* 'small bamboo' (Bah., Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *ghlaj* 'bamboo'; PKatuic

*\*ʔələɛ* 'kind of bamboo'; PCham *\*ʔalɛ* 'bamboo (medium)'

329 *\*mɛ:* mother

C-Mnong: *mɛ:* mother

E-Mnong: *maj / məmaj* mother / female (animal)

Stieng: *mej/mɛ/* mother

Chrau: *mɛ:/mɛ/* mother

Köho: *mɛ/mɛ/* female

<>

PSB (E) *\*mɛ:* 'mother' (Mn., Ch., St.)

PM *\*mɛ:* 'mother' (Kö., Ch. St.)

PM *\*mɛ:ʔ* 'mother' (Srê, Ch., Radê)

Cf. Bah. *mɛʔ* 'mother'; Khmer *mɛ:*

'mother'; PVM (Sok.) *\*mɛʔ* 'mother';

PKatuic *\*ʔəm[ɛ/ɛ]ʔ* 'mother'; PWaic

*\*maʔ* 'mother'

330 \***[]me:** new, recent

C-Mnong: *mhe:* new

E-Mnong: *mhe:* new, recent

Stieng: *?mej /-me/* new, recently

Chrau: *me: /me:/* new, recent, just then

Köho: *təme /təme/* new

<>

PSB (E) \**təhme:* 'new' (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)

PM \**hme:* 'new' (Kö., Ch., St.)

Cf. Khmer *thmej* 'new'; PVM (Sok.)

\**məj* 'new'; PKatuic \**təmhej* 'new';

Mon *tami* 'new'; PSWT \**hmai<sup>Bl</sup>* 'new'

Comments:

Köho form may be borrowed from Khmer.

331 \***kəne:** rat

E-Mnong: *näj* rat

Stieng (Y): *kənej /kəne/* rat

Chrau: *kəne: /kəne:/* rat

Köho: *?de /?de/* rat

<>

PSB (E) \**kə?nne:* 'rat, mouse' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB \**kane:<sup>T</sup>* 'rat' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PKatuic \**[k/g]ənh[ɛ/ə/aj]* 'rat'

332 \***kəne:** teach, show

Stieng: *kənej /kəne/* teach, show

<>

Cf. Sed. *hne<sup>L</sup>* 'teach'

333 \***pə:** three

C-Mnong: *pə:* three

E-Mnong: *paj* three

Stieng: *pej /pe/* three

Chrau: *pə: /pə:/* three

Ma: *pə:* three

Köho: *pə /pə/* three

<>

PSB (E) \**pə:* 'three' (Kö., Mn., St.)

PM \**pə:* 'three' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB \**pə:<sup>T</sup>* 'three' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *bi:* 'three'; PVM (Ferlus 1991)

\**pa:* 'three'; PPEARIC \**pe[:]?* 'three';

PKatuic \**pej* 'three'; PWAIC \**l?əj* 'three';

Mlabri *pə?* 'three'; Mundari (Shafer 1965)

*a-pi* 'three'

334 \***dəpe:** yeast

Stieng: *pej /pe/* yeast

Chrau: *dəpe: /dəpe:/* yeast

<>

Cf. Loven *təpe:* 'alcohol'; Alak *təpaj*

'alcohol'; PCham \**tapai/tupai*

'wine/yeast'; PAN \**tapaj* 'ferment'

(Demp.)

335 \***re:** swim

C-Mnong: *re:* swim

E-Mnong: *räj* swim

Stieng: *rej /re/* swim

Chrau: *re: /re:/* swim; small black fish

Köho: *re /re/* swim

<>

PSB (E) \**re:* 'swim' (Kö., Mn., St.)

PM \**re:* 'swim' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Tampuon *re:* 'swim'; Brao *re:* 'swim'

336 \***se:** young, unripe

C-Mnong: *se:* young, tender, green

E-Mnong: *sej* fresh, young, green,  
great-grandchild

Stieng: *kəsej /kəse/* unripe

Chrau: *se: /se/* unripe

Ma (E): *sl* grandchild

Köho: *se /se/* young ones

<>

PSB (E) \**se:* 'grandchild, young offshoot'  
(Srê, Ch., Ma)

PM \**kəse:* 'young, tender, green' (Srê, Ch.,  
Stieng)

Cf. Bah. *kəse?* 'not yet ripe'; Radê *ksă?*

'ripe'; Roglai *se:* 'thin'

337 \***kəse:** rope, cord, vine, string

C-Mnong: *rəse:* rope

Stieng: *chej /cəhe/* rope, string, vine

Chrau: *che: /cəhe:/* rope, string

Ma: *se:* rope, string

Köho: *che /cəhe/* cord, rope, string

<>

PSB (E) \**rəche:* 'rope' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**rəse:* 'rope' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB \**kəse:<sup>T</sup>* 'vine' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *khəse:* 'string', *səsaŋ* 'sinew';

- PVM (Sok.) \**ci:lh* 'rope'; PKatuic \**[h/s]əns[ɛ/ə/a]j* ~ \**kəs[ɛ/ə/a]j* 'rope'; Mlabri *cha:j* 'string'; PSWT \**sa:j*<sup>A1</sup> 'line, cord, sash'
- 338 \**te:* imperative/affirmative particle  
 Chrau: *tɛ:/tɛ:/* okay  
 Köho: *te/te/* imperative particle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tɛ:* 'relational particle' (Srê, Ch.)
- 339 \**le:k* crush, dissolve  
 E-Mnong: *lek* dissolve  
 Stieng: *le:k /le:k/* melted, turned to liquid  
 Chrau: *le:c /le:c/* crushed, pulverised  
 Köho: *li:/li:/* melt, dissolve, unfold  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**lek* ~ \**lec* 'crush, pound' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**le:k* 'dissolve, crush to powder' (Srê, Ch.)
- 340 \**se:k* tooth  
 E-Mnong: *sek* front tooth  
 Stieng: *che:k /se:k/* tooth  
 Chrau: *se:c /se:c/* tooth  
 Ma: *si:t* tooth  
 Köho: *si:/si:/* tooth  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**she:k* 'tooth' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 341 \**te:k* lead, pull  
 Stieng: *te:k /te:k/* pull, lead  
 Chrau (B.): *te:c /te:c/* lead by rope  
 Köho: *ti:/ti:/* lead by rope  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**te:k* ~ \**te:ʔ* 'lead, drag' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**te:k* 'lead by rope' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 342 \**be:l* mat  
 C-Mnong: *be:l* mat  
 E-Mnong: *bel* mat  
 Stieng (B): *bi:l* mat  
 Chrau: *be:l /be:l/* mat
- Köho: *bi:l /bi:l/* mat  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**be:l* 'mat' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)
- 343 \**te:l* footprint  
 E-Mnong: *tel* footprint, track  
 Stieng: *te:l /te:l/* footprint  
 Chrau: *te:l /te:l/* footprint  
 Köho: *ti:l /ti:l/* sign, trace
- 344 \**se:n* look, observe  
 Chrau: *se:n /se:n/* look  
 Ma: *se:n* observe  
 Köho: *si:n /si:n/* control, examine  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**se:n* 'to look' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Jeh *kəsin*<sup>T</sup> 'look at, stare'
- 345 \**be:ŋ* full  
 C-Mnong: *be:ŋ* full  
 E-Mnong: *beŋ* full  
 Stieng: *be:ŋ /be:ŋ/* full (of containers)  
 Chrau: *be:ŋ /be:ŋ/* full  
 Köho: *bi:ŋ /bi:ŋ/* full  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**be:ŋ* 'full' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**be:ŋ* 'full' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \*/*bin*<sup>L</sup> 'full' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *bəŋ* 'full'; PKatuic \**bəŋ* ~ \**biŋ* 'full'; PST \*/*[p-]lǎiŋ* 'full'
- 346 \**je:ŋ* become  
 C-Mnong: *je:ŋ* become  
 Chrau: *je:ŋ /je:ŋ/* become  
 Köho: *ji:ŋ /ji:ŋ/* become  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**je:ŋ* 'to give birth, become' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**je:ŋ* 'become' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ji:ŋ* 'become'; PCham \**jəŋ*, \**pəjəŋ* 'create'  
 Comments:  
 The word may have been borrowed into PSB from Chamic.

- 347 \***le:ŋ** sea  
 Chrau: *le:p /le:p/* sea  
 Köho: *li:ŋ /li:ŋ/* sea  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**le:ŋ* 'sea' (Kö., Ch.)
- 348 \***pəre:ŋ** ~ \***pəre:p** ashamed, embarrassed  
 C-Mnong: *pre:ŋ* ashamed, embarrassed  
 Stieng: *pre:ŋ /pre:p/* look at, watch  
 Chrau: *pre:p /pre:p/* shy  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pre:ŋ* 'ashamed, embarrassed' (Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**pre:ŋ* 'ashamed, embarrassed' (St., Ch.)  
 Cf. Rengao *re:ŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'jealous, envious'
- 349 \***pəhe:p** ~ \***rəhe:p** sniff, smell  
 E-Mnong: *he:p* to snuff or sniff  
 Stieng: *he:p /he:p/* smell, sniff  
 Chrau: *phe:p /pəhe:p/* kiss, nose kiss  
 Köho: *rəhip /rəhip/* inhale through nose
- 350 \***te:p** meet, spread among people  
 E-Mnong: *təp* to spread contagion  
 Chrau: *te:p /te:p/* contagious  
 Köho: *ti:p /ti:p/* to meet
- 351 \***ke:r** look at, aim  
 Chrau: *ke:r /ke:r/* look at  
 Köho: *ker /ker/* aim  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bəker* 'aim' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Comments:  
 Efimov's source shows a presyllable on the Köho form, but not so in D or BD.
- 352 \***nədə:t** small  
 Chrau: *nde:t /nədə:t/* a little  
 Köho: *dit /dit/* small  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**nd<sub>1</sub>et* 'small' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. St. *nde?* 'a little'
- 353 \***je:t** drink (alcohol)  
 C-Mnong: *je:t* drink  
 E-Mnong: *jet* drink  
 Stieng: *je:t /je:t/* drink wine  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**jet* 'drink' (Mn. St.)  
 PM \**je:t* 'drink' (St.)  
 Cf. Loven and Nhaheun *je:t* 'drink (alcohol)'; P<sup>W</sup>aic \**ji?* 'drink'
- 354 \***səpe:t** plug, stop up  
 E-Mnong: *pet ?iŋ* turn off lamp by pinching flame; stingy  
 Stieng: *spe:t /səpe:t/* to plug  
 Chrau: *sipe:t /səpe:t/* a plug  
 Köho: *səmpit /sənpit/* stopper, cork
- 355 \***re:t** squeeze, clasp  
 Chrau: *re:t /re:t/* squeeze  
 Köho: *rit /ri:t/* clasp  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gəre:t* 'squeeze, crush' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Comments:  
 Efimov's source shows a presyllable on the Köho form, but not so in D or BD.
- 356 \***se:t** plug a hole  
 Stieng: *se:t /se:t/* plug a hole  
 Chrau: *se:t /se:t/* plug a hole
- 357 \***kəse:t** pinch, squeeze  
 E-Mnong: *cet* pinch  
 Stieng: *che:t /cəhe:t/* pinch  
 Chrau: *che:t /cəhe:t/* pinch  
 Ma: *sit* pinch  
 Köho: *chit /cəhi:t/* squeeze  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**che:* ~ \**jhe:t* 'pinch, squeeze' (Srê, Ch.)
- 358 \***nəse:t** mushroom  
 E-Mnong: *set* mushroom or other fungus, mould  
 Stieng: *se:t /se:t/* mushroom  
 Chrau: *nse:t /nəse:t/* mushroom

- Köho: *bəsit/bəsit/, bəsət* mushroom  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bəse:t* 'mushroom' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB [ ] 'mushroom' (Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Sed. *kəsət<sup>L</sup>* 'mushroom'; Khmer *phsət*, 'mushroom'  
Comments:  
It appears that the Köho forms are influenced by Khmer.
- 359 \**ʔiəh* stay awake  
Stieng: *ʔieh/ʔiəh/* stay awake  
Chrau: *je:s/ʔiəs/* stay awake  
Comments:  
See §2.1.4 for phonemic analysis of the Chrau form.
- 360 \**kəhniəh* nail, claw  
C-Mnong: *ɲɛh* fingernail  
E-Mnong: *nieh* toenail  
Stieng: *knieh/kəniəh/* nail  
Chrau: *kənhies/kənhies/* nail  
Köho: *nʔdias/nəʔdias/* fingernail  
<>  
PSB (E) \**[kə]ʔnhes* 'nail, claw' (Ma, Mn., Ch.)  
PM \**kəniəh* 'fingernail' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**caʔne:jh<sup>T</sup>* 'nail, claw' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**dəriejh* ~ \**kəriejh* ~ \**kəreh* 'nail'
- 361 \**nəriəh* root  
C-Mnong: *reh* root  
E-Mnong: *reh* root  
Stieng: *drieh/nəriəh/* root  
Chrau: *drieh/nəriəh/* root  
Köho: *rias/rias/* root  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ʔrhes* 'root' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**rɛ:jh<sup>T</sup>* 'root' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *rih* 'root'; PVM (Sok.) \**re:lh* 'root'; Viet. *rẽ* 'root'; PPEARIC \**re:s* 'root'; Mlabri *rɛ:lh* 'root'; PKatuic \**riejh* 'root'; PWaic \**rɛs* 'root'; Mlabri *rɛ:lh* 'root'; Nancowry Nicobar *ʔāl* 'root'
- 362 \**səʔiək* take, carry  
E-Mnong: *jək* carry with one or two hands  
Chrau: *siʔjaʔ/səʔiəʔ/* seize, grab  
Ma (E): *tɛɲ jak* pursue, seize  
Köho (HB): *ʔiə kənʔdu* carry with both hands  
<>  
PSB (E) \**[ljaʔ* 'pursue, seize' (Ma, Ch.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**dəʔjɛ:ʔ* ~ \**həʔjɛ:ʔ* 'carry'
- 363 \**səkiaək* sand  
E-Mnong: *kah kiek* sand  
Chrau: *sikieʔ/səkiaəʔ/* sand  
<>  
PSB (E) \**səkiaəʔ* 'sand' (Mn., Ch.)
- 364 \**nəsiək* ~ \**bəsiək* cough  
C-Mnong: *sjak* cough  
E-Mnong: *siek* cough  
Stieng: *chiek/siək/* cough  
Chrau: *nsieʔ/nəsiəʔ/* cough  
Köho: *bəsiaʔ/bəsiəʔ/* cough  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bəshiaəʔ* 'cough' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**bəsjak* 'cough' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 365 \**kial* ~ \**kian* chew, gnaw  
Chrau: *kiel/kiəl/* chew  
Köho: *kian/kian/* gnaw  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kl:l* 'chew, gnaw' (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Roglai *kial* 'gnaw'
- 366 \**diəm* ~ \**ʔiəm* onion  
Stieng: *diem/diəm/* onion, common  
Stieng vegetable  
Köho: *ʔiam/ʔiam/* onion  
<>  
PNB \**gaʔdim<sup>T</sup>* 'onion' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. Bah. *kəʔdim*, *kədim* 'onion'; Khmer *ktim* 'onion'; Proto Plang \**kətəm* 'egg'; Thai *kathiam<sup>1</sup>* 'garlic'

367 \**niəm* good

Ma: *niem* good, happy; thin

Köho: *niam /niam/* good, agreeable

<>

PNB \**lɛ:m<sup>T</sup>* 'good' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Nhaheun *niam* 'good, well'; PKatuic

\**lə-[ʌlh][e/ɛ]:m*, \**lə-[ʌlh][e/ɛ]:m* 'good'

Comments:

The North Bahnaric comparison supports the reconstruction of an initial lateral.

Perhaps the initials of the Köho and

Nhaheun forms assimilated the nasality of the terminal.

368 \**siəm* to feed

E-Mnong: *siem* to feed someone, to raise

Stieng: *siem, chiem /siəm/* to feed (a child)

Chrau: *siem /siəm/* to feed (a child)

Köho: *siam /siam/* to feed, raise

<>

PSB (E) \**siəm* 'to feed' (Kö., Ch.)

PCNB \**cɛ:m<sup>T</sup>* 'to feed'

Cf. Khmer *cəncəm* 'care for, raise';

PKatuic \**ʔəɛ:m* ~ \**həɛ:m* 'feed'; Old

Mon 'cim 'to feed'; PCham \**ciəm* 'feed'

369 \**diən* gourd

Stieng: *dien /diən/* gourd

<>

Cf. Bah. *dəjen* 'sponge gourd'

370 \**jiəŋ* friend

Chrau: *jiəŋ /jiəŋ/* my friend

<>

PNB \**ji:ŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'friend' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

371 \**kiəŋ* elbow

Stieng: *kieŋ /kiəŋ/* elbow

Chrau: *kieŋ /kiəŋ/* elbow

Köho: *kiaŋ /kiaŋ/* corner

<>

PSB (E) \**kiəŋ* 'elbow' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB [ ] 'elbow' (Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Sed. *kiŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'elbow'; PKatuic \**-gɛ:ŋ* 'elbow'

## K

372 \**ʃliəŋ* forehead

C-Mnong: *klɛ:ŋ* forehead

E-Mnong: *tliəŋ bok* forehead

Ma: *bo: lien* forehead, temple

Köho: *biŋ-liəŋ /liəŋ/* forehead

<>

PSB (E) \**liəŋ* 'forehead' (Kö., Mn.)

PM \**kliəŋ* 'forehead' (Kö., Srê)

Cf. Bah. *klɛŋ* 'forehead'; Khmer

*kəmpħliəŋ* 'cheek'

Comments:

The labial minorsyllable on Ma and Kö.

forms may be a reduced form of the word for 'head' \**bə:k*.

373 \**gəniəŋ* ~ \**gəne:ŋ* tusk, canine tooth

E-Mnong: *geŋ* tusk of female elephant

Chrau: *gəniəŋ* boar tusk

Köho: *gəneŋ* eye tooth

<>

PSB (E) \**gənl:ŋ* 'fang, tusk' (Srê, Ch.)

PNB \**səneŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'tooth' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *sne:ŋ* 'tusk'; PKatuic

\**kənh[ɛ:ŋ]* 'tooth'

374 \**piəŋ* cooked rice

C-Mnong: *pjaŋ* cooked rice

Stieng: *pieŋ /piəŋ/* cooked rice

Chrau: *pieŋ /piəŋ/* cooked rice

Köho: *piaŋ /piaŋ/* cooked rice

<>

PSB (E) \**piəŋ* 'cooked rice' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM \**pjaŋ* 'cooked rice' (Ch.)

375 \**həriəŋ* hundred

C-Mnong: *rəhjaŋ* hundred

Stieng: *rieŋ /riəŋ/* hundred

Chrau: *rəjeŋ /riəŋ/* hundred

Ma: *rʔhiəŋ* hundred

Köho: *riəŋ /rəhiaŋ/* hundred

<>

PSB (E) \**rheŋ* 'hundred' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PSB (B.) \**hrjeŋ* 'hundred' (Mn., Kö., St.)

PM \**rəhjaŋ* 'hundred'

PNB \**hri:ŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'hundred' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

- Cf. P<sub>Waic</sub> \**hr(e)ŋ* ‘thousand’; Car  
Nicobar *heŋoŋ* ‘hundred’
- 376 \**siəŋ* ~ \**rəsiəŋ* rattan  
Chrau: *siəŋ /siəŋ/* tip of rattan  
Köho): *rəsiəŋ /rəsiəŋ/* type of rattan  
<>  
PSB (E) \**rəsiəŋ* ‘type of rattan’ (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Roglai *siəŋ* ‘type of rattan’
- 377 \**tiəŋ* tail  
C-Mnong: *cjaŋ* tail  
E-Mnong: *tiəŋ* tail  
Stieng: *tiəŋ /tiəŋ/* tail  
Chrau: *tiəŋ /tiəŋ/* tail  
Köho: *tiəŋ /tiəŋ/* tail  
<>  
PSB (E) \**tiəŋ* ‘tail’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**tjaŋ* ‘tail’ (Kö., Ch. St.)  
PNB \**tɛ:ŋʔ* ‘tail’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. P<sub>Cham</sub> \**kaʔiəŋ* ‘loins’
- 378 \**liəp* lick  
Stieng: *liəp /liəp/* lick  
Ma: *liəp* lick  
Köho: *liəp /liəp/* lick
- 379 \**ʔiər* chicken  
C-Mnong: *ʔjar* chicken  
E-Mnong: *ʔier* chicken  
Stieng: *ʔier /ʔiər/* chicken  
Chrau: *ʔier /ʔiər/* chicken  
Ma: *ʔir* chicken  
Köho: *ʔiar /ʔiər/* chicken  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ʔiər* ‘chicken’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PSB (B.) \**ʔjar* ‘chicken’ (Mn., Kö., St., Srê, Ch.)  
PM \**ʔjar* ‘chicken’  
PNB \**ʔjer* ‘chicken’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. P<sub>Waic</sub> \**ʔer* ‘fowl’
- 380 \**pəliər* hail  
C-Mnong: *plɛ:r* hail  
E-Mnong: *lec plier* to hail  
Köho: *pliar /pəliər/* hail  
<>
- PSB (E) \**plɛiər* ‘hail’ (Mn., Srê)  
PM \**plɛiər* ‘hail’ (Köho, Srê)  
PNB \**prellʔ* ‘hail’ (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *bril* ‘hail’; P<sub>Katuic</sub> \**pərhiəl* ‘hail’; P<sub>Waic</sub> \**prellr* ‘hail’
- 381 \**təniər* bamboo floor  
C-Mnong: *ɲar* top level of bamboo floor  
E-Mnong: *nier* floor  
Chrau: *təniər /təniər/* bamboo floor  
<>  
PSB \**təniər* ‘bamboo floor’ (Ch., Mn., St.)  
PM \**təŋɲar* ‘top level of bamboo floor’ (Ch., Mn., St.)  
Comments:  
Blood also compares Stieng *pəni:r* ‘wall’, which Efimov discusses and rejects as being a different word—it is an infix reflex of PSB \**pi:r* ‘wall’.
- 382 \**gətɛər* termite  
Stieng: *tier /tiər/* termite  
Chrau: *gətɛər /gətɛər/* termite  
Ma: *tiər* termite  
Köho (HB): *tər leh* termite  
<>  
PSB (E) \**gətɛər* ‘termite’ (Ma, Ch.)  
Cf. Bah. *kətir* ‘termite’; Khmer *kandɛər* ‘termite’
- 383 \**nətɛər* ~ \**nətɛəl* slippery, smooth  
E-Mnong: *tier* slippery, to slide  
Chrau: *ntɛəl /nətɛəl/* smooth, slippery  
Köho: *ntɛər /nətɛər/* slippery  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ntɛər* ~ \**ntɛəl* ‘slippery, smooth’ (Kö., Ch.)
- 384 \**ʔiət* listen  
E-Mnong: *ʔiet* listen  
Stieng: *ʔiet /ʔiət/* to listen  
Chrau: *ʔiet /ʔiət/* listen for  
Ma: *ʔəm ʔiet* listen  
Köho: *ʔiat /ʔiət/* listen
- 385 \**kiət* itchy  
C-Mnong: *cjat* itch  
E-Mnong: *kiet* itchy

- Stieng: *kiet* /*kiət*/ itchy, sexually aroused  
 Chrau: *kiet* /*kiət*/ itchy  
 Köho: *jəkiat* /*jəkiat*/ scratch self  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kiət* 'itchy' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**kjat* 'itch' (Ch., St.)  
 Comments:  
 Efimov compares Stieng *kit* 'to scratch', but the long /i:/ is not a native phoneme in Stieng, as PSB \**i:* > Stieng /i/.
- 386 \*~~*ləpiət*~~ ~~*nəpiət*~~ tongue <sup>\*</sup>*lənpiaət*  
 C-Mnong: *mpjat* tongue  
 E-Mnong: *piət* tongue  
 Stieng: *ləpiət* /*ləpiət*/ tongue  
 Chrau: *ləpiət* /*ləpiət*/ tongue  
 Ma: *pliet* tongue  
 Köho: *mpiat* /*nəpiat*/ tongue  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ləpiət* 'tongue' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**ləmpjat* 'tongue' (Köho, Ch., Srê, St.)  
 PNB \**rapit*<sup>T</sup> 'tongue' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 387 \**nətiət* salty  
 C-Mnong: *cjat* sweet  
 E-Mnong: *tiet* salty  
 Stieng: *tiet* /*tiət*/ salty  
 Chrau: *ntiet* /*nətiət*/ salty  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ntiət* 'salty' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**tjat* 'sweet' (Ch., St.)
- 388 \**wiət* pinch  
 Stieng: *wiət* /*wiət*/ pinch  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *wiat*<sup>T</sup> 'squeeze, wring'; Viet. *vắt* 'squeeze, wring'
- 389 \**gəʔiəw* left (side)  
 C-Mnong: *cə:w* left side  
 E-Mnong: *kiew* left  
 Stieng: *giəw* /*giəw*/ left side  
 Chrau: *giaw* /*giəw*/ left  
 Köho: *kiaw* /*kiəw*/ left side  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔgiəw* 'left' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- PM \**kiəw* 'left side' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**haʔɛ:w*<sup>T</sup> 'left' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PCham \**ʔiəu* 'left'  
 Comments:  
 The \**gə* minorsyllable is a reduced form of the *gah* 'side/direction' functor which precedes words indicating direction.
- 390 \**kəriəw* castrate  
 Stieng: *kriəw* /*kəriəw*/ castrate dogs  
 Köho: *kriaw* /*kəriaw*/ castrate  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *krəw* 'castrate'; Surin Khmer *krɯu* 'castrate'; PCham \**kriəw* 'to castrate'
- 391 ?\**nəriəw* call loudly  
 E-Mnong: *ndriəw* call loudly  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *jrəw* 'yell'; Brao *həra:w* 'to shout'  
 Comments:  
 The phonological reconstruction is questionable because it is not based on internal analysis of E-Mnong.
- 392 \**nəkɔ:* neck  
 C-Mnong: *tro: kɔ:* neck  
 E-Mnong: *ŋkɔ, kɔ, kaw* neck  
 Ma: *kɔ:* neck  
 Köho: *nko* /*nəkɔ*/ neck  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ŋkɔ:* 'neck' (Köho, Srê, Mnong)  
 PM \**ŋkɔ:* 'neck' (Köho, Srê)  
 Cf. Lao *khō:* 'neck'
- 393 \**kəhlɔ:* snail  
 Stieng (Y): *klow* /*kəloʔ*/ land snail  
 Chrau: *khlɔ:* /*kəhlɔʔ*/ land snail  
 Köho (HB): *kho* snail  
 <>  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[k/g]əlhə:* 'shellfish'; PWaic \**nloʔ* 'snail'; PST \**lō[w]* 'snail'
- 394 \**kəmlɔ:* dumb  
 C-Mnong: *mlɔ:* dumb, speechless  
 E-Mnong: *mblɔ* / *blɔ* dumb / deaf

Stieng: *kəmlɔw/kəmlɔ/* dumb  
 Chrau: *kəmlɔ:/kəmlɔ/* dumb, foolish  
 Köho: *klo/kələ/* to understand, comprehend  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*kəmlɔ:* 'dumb', *\*klɔ:* 'to hear' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM *\*kəmlɔ:* 'dumb' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *kəmlɔ:* 'dumb, unable to speak'

395 *\*bəntɔ:* femur (of animal)  
 E-Mnong: *nu* femur, upper thigh of animals  
 Ma: *ma? no:* drumstick (of fowl)  
 Köho: *?do bəno/bəno/* thigh

396 *\*həntɔ:* pine  
 Köho: *nho* pine  
 <>  
 PNB *\*haŋɔ:t* 'pine tree' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic *\*səŋhɔ:* 'pine'; PWAic *\*ŋgi?* 'pine tree'

397 *\*jəŋɔ:* dark  
 C-Mnong: *ŋɔ:* dark  
 E-Mnong: *ŋɔ* dark  
 Chrau: *jəŋɔ:/jəŋɔ/* dark  
 Köho: *jəŋɔ/jəŋɔ/* dark, opaque  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*jəŋɔ:* 'dark' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PSB (B.) *\*jəŋɔ:* 'dark' (Mn., Srê, Ch.)  
 PM *\*ŋɔ:* 'dark'

398 *\*rɔ:* dry  
 C-Mnong: *krɔ:* dry  
 E-Mnong: *rɔ* wrinkled, very dry  
 Chrau: *rɔ:/rɔ/* dry  
 Köho: *rɔ/rɔ/* dry  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*rɔ:* 'dry' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM *\*krɔ:* 'dry' (Kö., Srê, Ch. Radê)  
 Cf. Bah. *krɔ:* 'of trees and plants to be dried up'

399 *\*kəɾɔ:* insult  
 E-Mnong: *krɔ* to insult

<>  
 PNB *\*krɔ:<sup>L</sup>* 'weep' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Sed. *krɔw<sup>L</sup>* 'weep, cry'; PKatuic *ʔəro:*  
 ~ *\*rɔhɔ:* 'cry, scream' 2

400 *\*sɔ:* dog  
 C-Mnong: *sɔ:* dog  
 E-Mnong: *səw* dog  
 Stieng: *sow/so/* dog  
 Chrau: *sɔ:/sɔ/* dog  
 Ma: *sɔ:* dog  
 Köho: *so/sɔ/* dog  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*sɔ:* 'dog' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM *\*sɔ:* 'dog' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB *\*cɔ:t* 'dog' (Sed.)  
 Cf. PVM (Sok.) *\*cɔ:* 'dog'; Khmer *cɔ:* 'dog', *ckɛ:* 'dog'; PPEARic *\*c[ɔ]?* 'dog'; PKatuic *\*ʔəca:* 'dog'; PWAic *\*sɔ?* 'dog'; Nyakur *chūr* 'dog'; Khmu *sɔ* 'dog'; Semai *co:?* 'dog'; Ksinmul *cɔ:* 'dog'; Khasi *ksew* 'dog'

401 *\*gɔ:c* to lasso  
 Chrau: *gɔ:c/gɔ:c/* to lasso  
 <>  
 Cf. Khmer *kuəc* 'knot'; PKatuic *\*həguoj?*  
 ~ *\*ɣəguoj?* 'lasso, noose'

402 *\*hɔ:c* flow  
 C-Mnong: *hɔ:c* flow  
 E-Mnong: *dhuoc* drift in the current  
 Stieng: *hɔ:c/hɔ:c/* flow  
 <>  
 PM *\*hɔ:c* 'flow'  
 Cf. Cua *hɔ:t* 'flow'

403 *\*kɔ:c* to scratch  
 E-Mnong: *kuɛc* to scratch  
 Stieng: *kɔ:c/kɔ:c/* to scratch (an itch)  
 <>  
 PNB *\*ku:c* 'scratch' (Bah., Sed.)

404 *\*pəɾɔ:c* intestines  
 E-Mnong: *pruɛc* intestines  
 Stieng: *pɾɔ:c/pəɾɔ:c/* intestines

- Ma: *prɔc* entrails  
Köho: *prɔc /pərɔc/* intestines
- 405 \**nəpɔ:h* leap over  
Chrau: *mpɔ:h /nəpɔ:h/* leap, swing over  
<>  
Cf. Cua *səpoh* 'jump, leap'
- 406 \**ɟɔ:ɟ* look for, seek  
C-Mnong: *ɟɔ:ɟ* search for  
E-Mnong: *ɟue* to seek, look for  
Stieng: *ɟɔ:ɟ /ɟɔ:ɟ/* look for  
Köho: *ɟɔ:ɟ /ɟɔ:ɟ/* to seek  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ɟɔ:ɟ* 'look for' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
PM \**ɟɔ:ɟ* 'search for' (Kö., Srê, St.)  
Comments:  
While staying in Ban Kensai (Attapeu Province, Lao PDR) at night I heard villagers searching the forest calling */ju:ɟ ju:ɟ/*. Both Alak and Kasseng are spoken in that area.
- 407 \**gərɔ:ɟ* discern, observe  
Chrau: *grɔ:ɟ /gərɔ:ɟ/* discern, judge  
Köho: *grɔ:ɟ /gərɔ:ɟ/* watch, guard  
<>  
PSB (E) \**grɔ:ɟ* 'discern, add to understanding' (Srê, Ch.)
- 408 \**pəʔɔ:k* mango  
Chrau: *pəʔɔ:ʔ /pəʔɔ:k/* mango  
Köho: *pəʔ /pəʔɔ:/* mango  
<>  
PSB (E) \**pəʔɔ:k* 'mango' (Kö., Ch., Srê)
- 409 \**bɔ:k* white  
E-Mnong: *buok* white  
Stieng: *bɔ:k* white  
Chrau: *bɔ:ʔ* white  
Köho: *bo:* white  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bɔ:ʔ* 'white' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Bah. *bo:k* 'greyish white'; Viet. *bách* 'be white'; PVM (Sok.) \**pa:k* 'silver';
- Khmer *prak* 'silver, money'; PST \**bhɔk* 'white'; Old Chinese *brāk* 'white, silver'
- 410 \**hɔ:k* vomit  
C-Mnong: *hɔ:k* vomit  
E-Mnong: *huok* vomit  
Stieng: *hɔ:k /hɔ:k/* vomit  
Chrau: *hɔ:ʔ /hɔ:ʔ/* vomit  
<>  
PSB (E) \**hɔ:k* 'vomit, nausea' (Kö., St., Mn.)  
PM \**hɔ:k* 'vomit' (Ch., St., Kö., Srê— although the last two are part of a different etymology (see \**hək*)).  
Cf. Bah. *khɔ:k* 'choke on'; Khmer *khɔk* 'choke'; PKatuic \**həhɔ:ʔ* ~ \**kəhɔ:ʔ* 'choke on food'; PCham \**həʔɔʔ* 'choke'
- 411 \**ɲɔ:k* friend, visitor  
E-Mnong: *jok* friend  
Stieng: *ɲɔ:k /nəʔɔ:k/* visitor  
<>  
Cf. Jeh *ɲɔ:k<sup>T</sup>* 'visit, group chanting'
- 412 \**kɔ:k* cattle egret (white-feathered bird)  
Stieng (Y): *kok* cattle egret  
Chrau: *kɔ:ʔ /kɔ:ʔ/* cattle egret  
Köho: *kɔ:/kɔ:/* white fur, albino  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kɔ:ʔ* 'white, albino' (Kö., Ch. (cattle egret 'white bird'))  
Cf. Jeh *kɔ:ʔ<sup>T</sup>* 'cattle egret'; Bah. *kɔ:k* 'white'; PVM (Sok.) \**kɔ* 'heron, crabeater'; PCham \**kōʔ* 'white'
- 413 \**lɔ:k* thorn  
C-Mnong: *lɔ:k* thorn  
E-Mnong: *luok* thorn  
Stieng: *lɔ:k /lɔ:k/* thorn  
Chrau: *lɔ:ʔ /lɔ:ʔ/* thorn  
Köho: *lɔ:ʔ /lɔ:ʔ/* thorn, spine  
<>  
PSB (E) \**lɔ:ʔ* 'thorn' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**lɔ:k* 'thorn' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

414 \**həmɔ:k* ~ \**kəhmɔ:k* bark of tree

Stieng: *mɔ:k / mɔ:k /* bark of tree  
 Chrau: *mɔ:ʔ / mɔ:ʔ /* bark  
 Köho: *kəmho / kəmho /* rind, wrapping  
 <>

PSB (E) \**kəmho:ʔ* 'bark' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB [ ] 'bark' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Bah. *hmɔ:k* 'bark of tree, banana stalk';

Khmer *samba:ʔ* 'skin, bark, shell'; Khmu

*həmpɔ:k* 'bark'; PWaic \**hlɔʔ* 'tree bark'

415 \**sənɔ:k* body hair

E-Mnong: *nok sək* body hair

Chrau: *sinɔ:ʔ / sinɔ:ʔ /* feathers, body hair

Ma: *sənɔʔ* body hair, wool

Köho (HB): *sənɔ* hairs / body hairs  
 <>

PSB (E) \**sənɔ:ʔ* 'body hair' (Kö., Ch., Ma)

Comments:

Possibly derived by infixation from \**sək* 'hair'.

416 \**pɔ:k* bundle

Chrau: *pɔ:ʔ / pɔ:ʔ /* bundle

Köho: *pɔ: / pɔ: /* bundle, package  
 <>

PSB (E) \**pɔ:ʔ* 'wrap up in bundle' (Kö., Ch.)

Cf. Roglai *pɔ:* 'bundle'

417 \**pərə:k* squirrel [*sciurus erythrogaster*]

C-Mnong: *pɔ:k* squirrel

E-Mnong: *prɔk* squirrel

Stieng: *prɔʔ / pərə:ʔ /* squirrel

Chrau: *pɔ:ʔ / pərə:ʔ /* squirrel

Köho: *pro / pərə /* squirrel [*sciurus erythrogaster*]  
 <>

PSB (E) \**pɔ:ʔ* 'squirrel' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PSB (B.) \**pɔ:ʔ* 'squirrel' (Mn., Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Radê, Jarai)

PM \**pɔ:k* 'squirrel'

Cf. Khmer *kəmpruk* 'squirrel'; PVM

(Ferlus 1991) \**pɔ:k* 'squirrel'; Viet. *sóc* 'squirrel'; PCham \**prōk* 'squirrel'

418 \**ʔɔ:l* choke

Chrau: *ʔɔ:l / ʔɔ:l /* choke  
 <>

Cf. Rengao *ʔɔ:l* 'choke'; PKatuic \**ʔuɔl* 'choke'

419 \**ləmɔ:l* dibble stick

Chrau: *ləmɔ:l / ləmɔ:l /* dibble stick

Köho (HB): *rəmɔl* dibble stick  
 <>

PSB (E) \**ʔrəmŭ:l* 'stick for digging etc.' (Ch., Mn.)

PM \**rəmu:l* 'make holes for planting'

(Ch., St.)

Cf. Bah. *jəmu:l* 'plant rice with dibble

stick'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**cmɔ:l / muɔl*

'digging stick'; Viet. *móí* 'percer, repiquer

au plantoir'; PPEARIC \**co:l* 'to plant'; Proto

Plang \**mòl* 'digging stick'

Comments:

See also \**jəmu:l* 'dibble'.

420 \**nɔ:l* ~ \**gənɔ:l* groin

Chrau: *gənɔ:l* groin

Köho: *nɔl / nɔl /* groin  
 <>

PSB (E) \**gənɔ:l* 'groin' (Srê, Ch.)

421 \**pɔ:l* prophesy

Chrau: *pɔ:l / pɔ:l /* to divine

Köho: *pɔl / pɔl /* prophet  
 <>

PSB (E) \**pɔ:l* 'prophesise' (Srê, Chrau)

Cf. Khmer *pɔ:l* 'prophesy'; Viet. *bôí* 'to

cheat, defraud'; PKatuic \**pu[ɔ]l*

'prophesy by meditation'

Comments:

May be borrowed from Khmer.

422 \**sɔ:l* look with a light

Chrau: *sɔ:l / sɔ:l /* look with a light

Köho: *sɔl / sɔl /* to light up  
 <>

PSB (E) \**sɔ:l* 'illuminate, look with a light'

- (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Jeh *cɔ:ɸ* 'look with a light'
- 423 \**kɔ:m* gather, amass  
Stieng: *kɔ:m /kɔ:m/* gather, amass  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *ʔəkɔm, ʔəkum* 'to meet together, gather things'
- 424 \**pəɔnɔ:m* trunk, feelers  
Chrau: *pəɔnɔ:m /pəɔnɔ:m/* trunk, feelers (of animal)  
<>  
Cf. Jeh *nuam<sup>L</sup>* 'trunk, feelers'
- 425 \**rɔ:m* desire(able)  
C-Mnong: *rɔ:m* desire(able)  
E-Mnong: *rom* happy  
Stieng: *rɔ:m /rɔ:m/* beautiful  
Chrau: *rɔ:m /rɔ:m/* beautiful  
Köho: *rom /rɔ:m/* agree to be together  
<>  
PSB (E) \**rɔ:m* 'desire(able)' (Ch., St.)
- 426 \**bəɔtɔ:m* meet, assemble  
E-Mnong: *tuom* meet someone  
Chrau: *bəɔtɔ:m /bəɔtɔ:m/* assemble  
<>  
Cf. Rengao *to:m<sup>L</sup>* 'pick up, gather'
- 427 \**hɔ:n* grow, sprout  
C-Mnong: *hɔ:n* grow, sprout  
E-Mnong: *huon* grow, sprout  
Stieng: *hɔ:n /hɔ:n/* grow  
Chrau: *hɔ:n /hɔ:n/* grow  
Köho: *ho:n /hɔ:n/* germinate, shoot  
<>  
PSB (E) \**hɔ:n* 'grow, sprout' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**hɔ:n* 'grow, sprout' (Kö., Ch., Srê, St.)  
Cf. Bah. *hɔ:n* 'grow fast (not people)';  
PKatuic \**hɔ:n* 'grown'
- 428 \**kɔ:n* child, animal  
C-Mnong: *kɔ:n* child, creature  
E-Mnong: *kuon* animal  
Stieng: *kɔ:n /kɔ:n/* child  
Chrau: *kɔ:n /kɔ:n/* child  
Ma: *kò:n* animals  
Köho: *kon /kɔ:n/* child  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kɔ:n* 'child' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
PM \**kɔ:n* 'child, creature' (Kö., Ch. St., Srê)  
PNB \**kɔ:n<sup>T</sup>* 'child' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *ku:n* 'child'; PPEARic \**k[ɛ:]n* 'child'; PVM (Sok.) \**kɔ:n* 'child';  
PKatuic \**hʔəkɔ:n* ~ \**ʔəkɔ:n* 'child';  
PWAic \**kɔn* 'child'; Car Nicobar *kun* 'baby; small'
- 429 \**kəɔmɔ:n* nephew, niece  
C-Mnong: *mɔ:n* nephew, niece  
E-Mnong: *muon* nephew, niece  
Stieng: *kəɔmɔ:n /kəɔmɔ:n/* nephew, niece  
Chrau: *kəɔmɔ:n /kəɔmɔ:n/* nephew, niece  
Köho: *kəɔmɔ:n /kəɔmɔ:n/* nephew, niece  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kəɔmɔ:n* 'nephew' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**kəɔmɔ:n* 'nephew, niece' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**mɔ:n<sup>T</sup>* 'nephew' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**kəɔmha:m* ~ \**[sʔ]əɔmha:m* 'nephew or niece'; Temiar *kuman* 'nephew'; Car Nicobar *kuɔn* 'nephew';  
PCham \**ʔ/kamuɔn* 'nephew'  
Comments:  
Possibly an infixed form of \**kɔ:n* 'child', on the other hand the root could be *mɔ:n* and the minorsyllable could be a reduced form of *kɔ:n*.
- 430 \**gəɔrɔ:n* imprison, confine  
E-Mnong: *ɳruon* to confine  
Stieng: *grɔ:n /gəɔrɔ:n/* imprison, shut up  
Köho (HB): *təgrɔn* imprison, shut up  
<>  
Cf. Jeh *trɔ:n<sup>T</sup>* 'imprison, pen up'

- 431 \**rəsɔːn* nest  
 C-Mnong: *rəswan* nest  
 Ma: *sʔhɔːn* nest  
 Köho: *rəsɔːn / rəsɔːn/* nest  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rəsɔːn* 'nest' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**rəsɔːn* 'nest' (Kö., Srê)
- 432 \**təɔːŋ* loincloth  
 E-Mnong: *su truŋ* loincloth  
 Stieng: *trɔːŋ / tɔːŋ/* loincloth  
 Chrau: *trɔːŋ / tɔːŋ/* loincloth  
 Köho: *ntroŋ / nɔː-təɔːŋ/* loincloth  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔntrɔːŋ* 'loincloth' (Kö., Ch., St.)
- 433 \**ʔɔːŋ* wasp  
 E-Mnong: *ʔuŋ* bumblebee  
 Stieng (Y): *ʔɔːŋ / ʔɔːŋ/* wasp  
 Chrau: *ʔɔːŋ / ʔɔːŋ/* wasp  
 Köho: *ʔoŋ / ʔoŋ/* wasp  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔɔːŋ* 'wasp' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʔɔːŋʔ* 'wasp' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Viet. *ong* 'wasp'; PKatuic \**haːŋ*  
 'wasp'; P<sup>W</sup>aic \**ʔɔŋ* 'hornet', \**ʔaŋ*  
 'wasp'; P<sup>C</sup>ham \**hōŋ* 'wasp'
- 434 \**bɔːŋ* coffin, trough  
 E-Mnong: *buŋ* coffin  
 Stieng: *bɔːŋ daːk / bɔːŋ/* river bank  
 Chrau: *bɔːŋ / bɔːŋ/* trough  
 Köho (HB): *bəŋ* coffin, canoe; *mbəŋ*  
 trough  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bɔːŋ* 'trough' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**bɔːŋʔ* 'casket' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**həbiːŋ* 'grave'; P<sup>C</sup>ham \**bōŋ*  
 'coffin'
- 435 \**təjɔːŋ* stand up  
 Stieng: *təjɔːŋ / təjɔːŋ/* stand up  
 <>  
 PNB \**ʔjuːŋʔ* 'stand up' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
 Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**təjŋ* ~ \**ʔəjŋ* 'stand'; Viet.
- dúŋŋ* 'stand'; P<sup>W</sup>aic \**j(ə)ŋ* 'to stand (up)'  
 Köho *joŋ* 'stilts' may be related.
- 436 \**ʔɔːŋ* long  
 Stieng: *ʔɔːŋ* long  
 Chrau: *ʔɔːŋ* long  
 Köho: *ʔoːŋ* long  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔɔːŋ* 'long' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[hə]ʔjɔŋ* ~ *gəʔjɔŋ* 'high,  
 long'; Viet. *đàng* 'long', *đung* 'high';  
 P<sup>W</sup>aic \**ʔlaŋ* 'long'; PSWT \**suŋ*<sup>A1</sup> 'high,  
 tall'
- 437 \**kɔːŋ* bracelet; copper  
 C-Mnong: *koːŋ* bracelet  
 E-Mnong: *kuoŋ* ring (for wrist, ankle,  
 neck); copper  
 Stieng: *kɔːŋ / kɔːŋ/* bracelet  
 Köho: *koŋ / kɔŋ/* bracelet; copper  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kɔːŋ* 'bracelet' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)  
 PSB (B.) \**kɔːŋ* 'bracelet' (Mn., Kö., Srê,  
 St., Radê, Jarai)  
 PM \**koːŋ* 'bracelet'  
 PNB \**kɔːŋʔ* 'bracelet' (Bah., PJH, Hrê)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**hə[ŋ]kaŋ* 'bangle, bracelet';  
 P<sup>C</sup>ham \**kōŋ* 'bracelet'
- 438 \**kɔːŋ* stem, stalk  
 E-Mnong: *kuoŋ* stem, twig  
 Stieng: *kɔːŋ / kɔːŋ/* pole-like objects  
 Chrau: *ŋkɔːŋ / nəkɔːŋ/* cl. stalk-like objects  
 Köho: *nkoŋ / nəkɔŋ/* stem of banana tree  
 <>  
 PSB \**ŋkɔːŋ* 'stem, stalk' (Kö., Ch.)
- 439 \**lɔːŋ* firewood  
 C-Mnong: *lɔːŋ* firewood  
 E-Mnong: *luoŋ* firewood  
 Stieng: *lɔːŋ / lɔːŋ/* firewood  
 Chrau: *lɔːŋ / lɔːŋ/* firewood  
 Köho: *loŋ / lɔŋ/* firewood  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**lɔːŋ* 'firewood' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,

- St.)  
 PM \*ʔlɔːŋ 'firewood' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \*ʔlɔːŋʔ 'tree' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \*ʔəluəŋ ~ sənluaŋ 'wood';  
 PVM (Sok.) \*laːŋ 'wood'; Mlabri ʔaːŋ  
 'wood'; PSWT \*ʔdɔŋ<sup>A3</sup> 'jungle, forest,  
 grove'; PST \*l[ɔ̃]ŋ 'k. of tree'; [\*rɔŋ]  
 'tree, wood'
- 440 \*rəlɔːŋ test, try  
 C-Mnong: rəlɔːŋ test, try  
 Stieng: llɔːŋ /rəlɔːŋ/ to test, try out  
 Köho: loŋ /lɔŋ/ to try, endeavour  
 <>  
 PNB \*lɔːŋʔ 'try' (Bah., PJH)  
 PM \*rəlɔːŋ 'test, try' (B also compares  
 Radê and Jarai lɔːŋ 'test')
- 441 \*kəhlɔːŋ snail  
 Stieng: khɔːŋ /kəhlɔːŋ/ large water snail  
 Chrau: khhlɔːŋ /kəhlɔːŋ/ land snail  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh klɔːŋʔ 'snail'; Car Nicobar lahuŋ  
 'snail'
- 442 \*ʔəɔːŋ carry with shoulder pole  
 Chrau: ʔəɔːŋ /ʔəɔːŋ/ carry with pole  
 Köho: ʔənoŋ /ʔənoŋ/ carry on shoulders  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. ʔəɔːŋ 'to carry by pole on  
 shoulder'; PCham \*ənoŋ 'to carry'
- 443 \*ʔaːŋ necklace  
 Stieng: ʔaːŋ /ʔaːŋ/ necklace  
 Köho: ʔaːŋ /ʔaːŋ/ necklace
- 444 \*pɔːŋ hollow, flattened  
 E-Mnong: pɔŋ ʔak armpit  
 Stieng: pɔːŋ /pɔːŋ/ hollow, flattened  
 <>  
 Cf. Rengao pɔːŋ<sup>L</sup> 'flattened'
- 445 \*rɔːŋ raise, look after  
 C-Mnong: rɔːŋ raise child/animal  
 E-Mnong: ruŋ to look at
- Köho (HB): rɔŋ raise, look after  
 <>  
 PM \*rɔːŋ 'raise child/animal'  
 Cf. Bah. rɔːŋ 'raise animals'
- 446 \*kərəɔːŋ river  
 C-Mnong: krɔːŋ river  
 E-Mnong: kroŋ river  
 Köho (HB): dəŋ krɔŋ thick forest, jungle  
 <>  
 PM \*kərəɔːŋ 'river'  
 Cf. Bah. krɔːŋ 'river'; PVM (Sok.) \*kroːŋ  
 'river'; PPEARIC \*kərəɔːŋ 'river'; PKatuic  
 \*kərhuaŋ 'river, valley'; PWAIC \*klɔŋ  
 'river'; PCHAM \*krōŋ 'river'; PST \*krōŋ  
 'river'
- 447 \*tərəɔːŋ road  
 C-Mnong: trɔːŋ road  
 E-Mnong: troŋ road  
 Stieng: trɔːŋ /tərəɔːŋ/ road  
 Chrau: trɔːŋ /tərəɔːŋ/ road  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*trɔːŋ 'road' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \*trɔːŋ 'road' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Loven truəŋ 'road'; Viet. đườŋ 'road';  
 Mon glaəŋ 'road'; PST \*rōŋ 'road'
- 448 \*sɔːŋ hand over  
 Stieng: sɔːŋ /sɔːŋ/ hand over  
 <>  
 PNB \*sɔːŋʔ 'divide' (Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. sɔːŋ, ʔəsɔːŋ 'divide, distribute';  
 PKatuic \*həsɔːŋ ~ \*yəsɔːŋ 'five' (< ten  
 divided?)
- 449 \*tɔːŋ handle (of tool)  
 Stieng: tɔːŋ /tɔːŋ/ handle  
 Chrau: tɔːŋ /tɔːŋ/ handle  
 Ma (E): pɿs thəŋ knife with thickening  
 handle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*thɔːŋ 'handle, cl. instruments'  
 (Ma, Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Jeh tɔːŋʔ 'cl. instruments'; Khmer daːŋ  
 'handle, grip'; PKatuic \*taːŋ 'handle, pole'

- 450 \**ʔətɔːŋ* orchid  
 Köho (HB): *ʔətɔŋ* orchid  
 <>  
 PNB \**katsɔːŋ*<sup>T</sup> 'fern' (Bah., Sed.)
- 451 \**ʃɔːp* horsefly  
 E-Mnong: *ʃɔp* horsefly  
 Chrau: *ʃɔːp /ʃɔːp/* horsefly  
 Ma (E): *ʃɔp* gadfly  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃjɔːp* 'gadfly' (Ma, Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʔajɔːp*<sup>T</sup> 'horsefly' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf.
- 452 \**kəʃɔːp* hoof  
 Stieng: *kəŋɔːp /kəʃɔːp/* hoof  
 <>  
 PNB \**kachuːp*<sup>L</sup> 'hoof' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[k/g]əɔːp ~ \*[k/g]əncɔːp*  
 'hoof'
- 453 \**kɔːp* sickness  
 E-Mnong: *ʃi kuop* sickness of some duration  
 Köho: *koːp /kɔːp/* sickness
- 454 \**kɔːp* turtle  
 E-Mnong: *kuop pa* turtle  
 Stieng: *kɔːp /kɔːp/* turtle  
 Chrau: *kɔːp /kɔːp/* land turtle  
 Köho: *kop /kɔːp/* turtle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kɔːp* 'turtle' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**kɔːp*<sup>T</sup> 'land turtle' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[s/?]ə[k/g]aːp ~ \*həkaːp ~ \*həgəːp* 'turtle'; Car Nicobar *kap* 'tortoise'
- 455 \**gəsɔːp* pin together a garment, bag  
 Stieng: *chɔːp /sɔːp/* put on a wraparound skirt  
 Chrau: *gəsɔːp /gəsɔːp/* woven bags  
 Köho: *sop /sɔːp/* to peg, to pin  
 <>  
 Cf. Loven *kəsɔːp* 'wrap, packet'
- 456 \**hɔːr* flow, stream  
 Chrau: *hɔːr /hɔːr/* flow  
 Köho: *hor /hɔːr/* streaming water  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**hɔːr* 'flow' (Ch., Kö.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**pəhoːr* 'sweat'
- 457 \**lɔːr* first, before  
 C-Mnong: *lɔːr* first  
 E-Mnong: *luor* first, before  
 Stieng: *nɔːr /nɔːr/* first, before  
 Chrau: *lɔːr /nɔːr/* before  
 Köho (HB): *ʔəɔh sənnrɔːr* first  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**lɔːr* 'before' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**lɔːr* 'first' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *hədrɔːl, ʔədrɔːl* 'before, in front of, first'
- 458 \**pɔːr* rice gruel  
 Stieng: *pɔːr /pɔːr/* soup, porridge  
 Chrau: *pɔːr /pɔːr/* soup, gruel  
 Köho: *por /pɔːr/* rice gruel  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pɔːr* 'porridge, soup' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**pɔːr*<sup>T</sup> 'cooked rice' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *baːbaːr* 'rice porridge'; PCham \**būr* 'soup'; Malay *bubor* 'broth'
- 459 \**gəsɔːr* quill  
 E-Mnong: *suor* fish spear  
 Stieng: *sɔːr /sɔːr/* quill  
 Chrau: *gəsɔːr /gəsɔːr/* quill  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *kəsɔːr*<sup>L</sup> 'quill'; PCham \**kasuā* 'porcupine'
- 460 \**lɔːs* iron  
 Chrau: *lɔːs /lɔːs/* iron  
 Köho: *los /lɔːs/* iron  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**lɔːs* 'iron' (Ch., Kö.)

- 461 \**mɔːs* mosquito  
 E-Mnong: *mueh* mosquito  
 Stieng: *mɔːs / mɔːsʼ* mosquito  
 Chrau: *mɔːs / mɔːsʼ* mosquito  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *mɔs* 'mosquito'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**mɔːs* 'fly, mosquito'; Viet. *muđi* 'mosquito'; PKatuic \**muajh* 'mosquito'
- 462 \**pɔːs* calf of leg  
 E-Mnong: *pueh* calf  
 Stieng: *pɔːs* calf  
 Chrau: *pɔːs* calf (of leg)  
 <>  
 PNB \**pɔːjhʼ* 'calf of leg' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 463 \**ʔɔːt* to saw  
 C-Mnong: *ʔɔːt* to saw  
 E-Mnong: *ʔuot* to saw  
 Stieng (Y): *ʔɔːt / ʔɔːtʼ* to saw  
 Köho: *ʔot / ʔɔtʼ* to saw, cut  
 <>  
 PM \**ʔɔːt* 'to saw' (Kö., Srê, St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔɔːt* 'to saw'
- 464 \**ʔɔːt* tread, stamp  
 E-Mnong: *juot / nyuot* step on / trample with buffalo  
 Chrau: *ʔɔːt / ʔɔːtʼ* stamp on  
 Köho: *pəʔɔːt / pəʔɔːtʼ* shell grains by trampling with buffalo  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔɔːt* 'tread, stamp' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**ʔɔːt* 'trample'
- 465 \**ləkɔːt* sprout, branch  
 Stieng: *ləkɔːt / ləkɔːtʼ* section of sprout  
 Köho (HB): *coŋ ləkət* treetop cluster  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *kuatʼ* 'bamboo sprouts'
- 466 \**rəkɔːt* black monitor (lizard)  
 Chrau: *rəkɔːt / rəkɔːtʼ* black monitor  
 Stieng (Y): *rəkɔːt / rəkɔːtʼ* black monitor  
 <>
- Cf. Jeh *kɔːtʼ* 'black monitor'; PKatuic \**tərkət* 'snake, lizard'
- 467 \**pəŋɔːt* hungry  
 C-Mnong: *ŋɔːt* hungry  
 E-Mnong: *ŋuot* hungry  
 Stieng (E): *ŋɔːt* hungry  
 Chrau: *pəŋɔːt / pəŋɔːtʼ* hungry  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pəŋɔːt* 'hungry' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PSB (B.) \**pəŋɔːt* 'hungry' (Mn., Ch., Cua)  
 PM \**ŋɔːt* 'hungry'  
 PNB \**maʔŋɔːtʼ* 'hungry' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 468 \**kənrɔːt* beehive  
 E-Mnong: *dak ndrɔt* honey  
 Stieng (Y): *kəndrɔːt / kənrɔːtʼ* wasp  
 Chrau: *kəndrɔːt / kənrɔːtʼ* small bee, hive  
 Köho: *krot / kərɔtʼ* beehive  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**krɔːtʼ* 'bee, honey, hive' (Srê, Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**gadɔːtʼ* 'bee' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**dəruat* ~ \**kəruat* 'bee'
- 469 \**kətɔːt* pimple  
 Stieng: *tɔːt pieŋ / tɔːtʼ* pimple  
 Chrau: *cɔːt / cɔːtʼ* pimple  
 <>  
 Cf. Cua *təŋ tɔːt* 'pimples, goose pimples'; Hrê *kətɔːtʼ* 'mole (on the skin)'
- 470 \**ʔɔʔ* suckle  
 Stieng: *ʔɔʔ / ʔɔʔʼ* suckle, nurse  
 Chrau: *ʔɔʔ / ʔɔʔʼ* suckle, nurse  
 Köho: *ʔo / ʔɔʔʼ* to drain contents of pot  
 <>  
 PNB \**ʔuʔʼ* 'drink' (PJH, Sed.)
- 471 \**bɔʔ* ~ \**bɔk* pound  
 Chrau: *bɔʔ / bɔʔʼ* pound  
 Köho: *boʔ / bɔʔʼ* pound (stuff other than rice)

- 472 \**dəgɔʔ* bump against  
 Chrau: *dəgɔ:ʔ/dəgɔ:ʔ/* bump against  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *gɔʔT* 'knock (door), beat drum';  
 Hrê *gəgɔʔT* 'knock (with hand)'  
 Comments:  
 I believe that the Chrau vowel is erroneously recorded as long, otherwise an underlying \**dəgɔ:k* is indicated, which does not correspond regularly with Jeh and Hrê comparisons. Such an error arises by omitting the haček from over the vowel during transcription.
- 473 \**kəlɔʔ* navel  
 Stieng: *klɔʔ/kəlɔʔ/* navel  
 Chrau: *klɔʔ/kəlɔʔ/* navel  
 Köh: *kloʔ/kəlɔʔ/* navel  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**klɔʔ* 'navel' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**klɔkT* 'navel' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)
- 474 \**mɔʔ* ~ \**mɔk* silent  
 Chrau: *mɔʔ mɔʔ/mɔʔ/* quietly  
 Köh: *məmo/mɔ/* tranquil, silent  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mɔʔ* 'tranquil, silent' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Comments:  
 Reduplicated initial in Köh.
- 475 \**nɔʔ* ~ \**nɔk* demonstrative pronoun  
 Chrau: *nɔʔ/nɔʔ/* there (near)  
 Srê (E): *ndo, no* here  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**nɔʔ* 'demonstrative pronoun'  
 (Srê, Ch.)
- 476 \**ʔɔh* younger sibling  
 C-Mnong: *ʔɔh* younger sibling  
 E-Mnong: *ʔɔh* younger brother/sister  
 Stieng: *ʔɔh/ʔɔh/* younger brother/sister  
 Chrau: *ʔɔh/ʔɔh/* younger brother/sister  
 Köh: *ʔoh/ʔɔh/* younger brother/sister  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔɔ:hT* 'younger sibling' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- PM \**ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʔɔhT* 'younger sibling' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 477 \**bɔh* salt  
 C-Mnong: *bɔh* salt  
 E-Mnong: *buoh* salt  
 Stieng: *bɔh/bɔh/* salt  
 Chrau: *bɔh/bɔh/* salt  
 Köh: *bɔh/bɔh/* salt  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bɔh* 'salt' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**bɔh* 'salt' (Kö., Ch. St., Srê)  
 PNB \**ʔbɔhT* 'salt' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**mbuaj* 'salt'; PKatuic \**ba:h* 'salt'
- 478 \**ʔədɔh* sing  
 Chrau: *ʔədɔh/ʔədɔh/* sing  
 Köh: *ʔədoh/ʔədɔh/* sing with music  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔədɔh* 'sing' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Roglai *ʔədɔh* 'sing with music'
- 479 \**sədɔh* ~ \**sə[ɰ]dɔh* jerk, jump  
 E-Mnong: *ʔdɔh* pull  
 Chrau: *sidɔh/sədɔh/* pull repeatedly, jerk  
 Köh: *sənʔdoh/sənʔdɔh/* leap, jump  
 <>  
 PSB (B.) \**səʔNDɔh* 'jerk, jump' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *tɔh* 'to pull out'; PKatuic \**sədɔh* ~ \**hənʔdah* 'seize, grab'; PCham \**ʔdoh* 'to pull'
- 480 \**kɔh* cut, chop  
 E-Mnong: *kɔh* cut with shoulder axe  
 Stieng: *kɔh/kɔh/* cut, chop (wood)  
 Köh: *koh/kɔh/* cut, chop  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔəkɔh* 'chop, swish about' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**kɔhT* 'chop' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**həkah* ~ \**[h/s/ʔ]əkah* 'cut';  
 PWaic \**kah* 'to untie, separate'; PCham \**koh* 'shorten, cut off'  
 Comments:

- Curiously Efimov includes Chrau *rəkəh* 'swish (water) around' in this etymology.
- 481 \**kəh* hilltop  
 Köho (HB): *kəh* hilltop, slope, sand dune  
 <>  
 Cf. Alak *kəh* 'mountain'; PKatuic \**kəh* ~ \**gə* 'land, uninhabited land'  
 Comments:  
 I suspect that the Alak word is borrowed from Katuic.
- 482 \**səkəh* sift rice  
 Chrau: *sikəh /səkəh/* sift, remove bran  
 Köho: *səkəh /səkəh/* sort rice
- 483 \**bələh* ~ \**bələh* hole  
 Stieng: *bləh /bələh/* holes (count noun)  
 Chrau:  
 Köho: *bluh /bəluh/* hole, gap  
 <>  
 Cf. *bələh* 'hole in wall (rat hole)'; Jeh *pləh<sup>T</sup>* 'door'; Roglai *haluh* 'perforated'  
 Comments:  
 Chrau *mhləh* 'window' probably shows the same root.
- 484 \**pələh* testicles *ᵛ pələh*  
 Chrau: *cap pləh /pələh/* testicles  
 Köho: *pləh /pələh/* testicles  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rəpləh* 'testicles' (Kö., Ch.)
- 485 \**bəməh* master, teacher  
 Chrau: *bənəh /bəməh/* wise  
 Köho: *bəməh /bəməh/* landlord, teacher of culture  
 <>  
 PSB (B.) \**bəməh* 'landlord, sage' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Loven *nəh* 'know (how to), understand'
- 486 \**pəh* seven  
 C-Mnong: *pəh* seven  
 E-Mnong: *pəh* seven
- Stieng: *pəh /pəh/* seven  
 Chrau: *pəh /pəh/* seven  
 Ma: *pəh /pəh/* seven  
 Köho: *pəh /pəh/* seven  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pəh* 'seven' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**pəh* 'seven' (Ch.)  
 PNB \**tapəh* 'seven' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**paj* 'seven'
- 487 \**rəh* ~ \**bərəh* scatter, drop  
 Chrau: *brəh /bərhəh/* scatter, sprinkle  
 Köho (HB): *rəh* lose  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rəh* 'shed, fall' (Kö., Ch.)
- 488 \**[r]əh* jump, leap  
 Stieng: *nrəh /nə-jərəh/* jump, leap, hop  
 Chrau: *tərhəh /tə-tərəh/* jump down
- 489 \**səh* dry  
 Stieng (Y): *səh /səh/* dry  
 Chrau: *səh* dry (see comment below)  
 Köho (HB): *təsəh* dry  
 <>  
 Cf. Khmer *rəmso:h* 'to dry'  
 Comments:  
 The Chrau form has the infelicitous rime *əh*, possibly one of Thomas's Chrau words where his informant could not decide between *ə* or *ɔ*.
- 490 \**səh* kindle  
 Chrau: *səh /səh/* kindle  
 <>  
 PNB \**cuh<sup>T</sup>* 'set fire' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 491 \**nəsəh* ~ \**rəsəh* lungs  
 E-Mnong: *tləm səh* lung  
 Stieng (Y): *nəsəh /nəsəh/* lungs  
 Chrau: *rəsəh /rəsəh/* lungs  
 Ma: *kləm fə:* lungs  
 Köho (HB): *khəm səh* lungs  
 <>

- PSB \**fəsəh* 'lungs' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB [ ] (Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. *dəsəh* 'lungs'; PKatuic \**sah* 'lungs'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**psə:s* 'lungs'; Viet. *phô* 'lungs'; Mlabri *thoh-thoh* 'lungs'; Car Nocobar *tanəh* 'lung'  
 Comments:  
 Ferlus (1991) suggests that the word for 'lung' may be an ancient borrowing from Chinese.
- 492 \**kəsəh* to spit  
 Chrau: *chəh /cəhəh/* spit  
 Stieng: *chəh /səh/ / kəsəh* to spit / saliva  
 Ma: *səh* to spit  
 Köho: *chəh /cəhəh/* to spit  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**chəh* ~ \**jhəh* 'spit' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**kacuh<sup>T</sup>* 'spit' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**kəcəh* ~ \**kəcə:h* 'spit'; PPEARic \**c[u]h* 'spit'; PCham \**kacus* 'spit'
- 493 \**təh* split wood  
 Stieng: *təh /təh/* split wood  
 Chrau: *təh /təh/* split, chop, cut (wood)  
 Köho (HB): *təh* split lengthwise  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**təh* 'split, chop' (Kö., Ch.)  
 AA. PKatuic \**tə?dah* ~ \**[h/s]ənda:h* 'cut, split'; PWAic \**təh* 'to pound'
- 494 \**gətəh* breast  
 C-Mnong: *təh* breast  
 E-Mnong: *təh* breast  
 Stieng: *kətəh /kətəh/* breast  
 Chrau: *gətəh /gətəh/* breast; *təh* pimple  
 Ma: *ta:n təh* breast  
 Köho: *təh /təh/* breast, pimple  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**təh* 'breast' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**təh* 'breast' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**tuh<sup>T</sup>* 'breast' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *taoh* 'breast'; PKatuic \**təh* 'breast'; PWAic \**tis* 'breast'; Mon *təh* 'breast, mamma'; Nancowry Nicobar *tuāh* 'breast'
- 495 \**nətəh* ~ \**pərtəh* crackle, explode  
 C-Mnong: *rətəh* crackle, explode  
 E-Mnong: *təh* explode  
 Stieng: *təh /təh/* explode, crackle  
 Chrau: *ntəh /nətəh/* crackle, explode  
 Köho: *bərtəh /bərtəh/* split, crackle, explode  
 <>  
 PSB (B.) \**brətəh* 'explode' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**rtə:h* 'explode'  
 Cf. Bah. *pə?dəh* 'to explode'; Khmer *phəduh* 'explode'; PKatuic \**[p/b]ə?dah* ~ \**[h/ɣ]ə?dah* ~ \**pətəh* ~ \**bədəh* 'explode'; PCham \**patuh* 'break off' < PAN \**putut* 'abbrechen' (Demp.)
- 496 \**bək* mud  
 C-Mnong: *bək* mud  
 E-Mnong: *bək* mud  
 Stieng: *bək /bək/* mud  
 Chrau: *bə? /bə?/* mud  
 Köho: *bə /bə/* mud  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bə?* 'mud' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**bək* 'mud' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Cua *wuk* 'mud'
- 497 \**ɲək* long time  
 C-Mnong: *ɲək* long time  
 E-Mnong: *ɲək ju nar kəj* some day in the future  
 Stieng: *ɲək /ɲək/* long time  
 Chrau: *ɲə? /ɲə?/* long time  
 Köho: *ɲə? /ɲə?/* long time  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ɲə?* 'long time' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**ɲək* 'long time' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 498 \**lək* poke in, insert  
 Stieng: *cələk /cələk/* poke in, insert  
 Chrau: *lə? /lə?/* poke in, insert  
 <>  
 Cf. Oi *lək* 'dig'; PKatuic \**kəlu?* 'pierce'  
 Comments:

- The minorsyllable of the Stieng form is probably secondary.
- 499 \**sək* fetch, take  
E-Mnong: *sək* to take  
Chrau: *səʔ/səʔ/* get  
Köho (HB): *chə* fetch, dip water  
<>  
Cf. Sed. *səʔ* 'take, get'; Loven *cək* 'take';  
Khmer *jək* 'take, carry'
- 500 \**sək* hair  
C-Mnong: *sək* hair  
E-Mnong: *sək* hair  
Stieng: *sək/sək/* hair  
Chrau: *səʔ/səʔ/* hair  
Ma: *ʃəʔ* hair, mane  
Köho: *soʔ/səʔ/* hair  
<>  
PSB (E) \**shəʔ* 'hair' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**sək* 'hair' (Ch., St., Khmer)  
Cf. Bah. *sək* 'hair, feathers'; Khmer *suk* 'hair'; PVM (Sok.) \**sək* 'hair'; PPEARic \**suk* 'hair'; PKatuic \**səʔ* 'hair'; PWAic \**hik* 'hair'; Mon *sək* 'hair'
- 501 \**kəbəŋ* bill of bird  
Stieng: *kəmbəŋ/kəbəŋ/* bill  
Köho: *kəmbəŋ/kəbəŋ/* large bill of bird  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *təʔbə:ŋ* 'snout'; PCham \**ʔamūŋ* 'snout'  
Comments:  
The comparison is suspicious because Stieng does not regularly preserve the minorsyllable in this environment.
- 502 \**kələŋ* deep  
Stieng: *kləŋ/kələŋ/* deep hole in river, deep forest  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *kləŋ* 'deep water in river or sea'; PPEARic \**hliŋ* 'deep'
- 503 \**rənəŋ* throat  
Köho: *rənəŋ/rənəŋ/* throat
- <>  
Cf. Sed. *rənəŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'neck, metal collar'; Rengao *rənəŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'throat'  
PNB \**ranəŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'neck' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Comments:  
Perhaps formed by infixation of \**rəŋ* 'back'—cf. Proto Plang \**krəŋ<sup>l</sup>* 'throat'.
- 504 \**ʃərəŋ* ~ \**ʃərəŋ* post, pillar  
E-Mnong: *ʃərəŋ* posts  
Stieng: *ʃərəŋ/ʃərəŋ/* posts for houses, fences  
Chrau: *ʃərəŋ/ʃərəŋ/* post  
Köho: *ʃərəŋ/ʃərəŋ/* pillar, post  
<>  
PNB \**ʃraŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'post' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PWAic \**ʔrəŋ* 'house pole'  
Comments:  
Could be derived by infixation from \**ʃəŋ* 'leg'.
- 505 \**pədrəŋ* rich  
C-Mnong: *ndrəŋ* rich  
E-Mnong: *ndrəŋ* rich  
Köho (B): *bədrəŋ* rich  
<>  
PM \**pədrəŋ* 'rich' (Kö., Jarai)  
Cf. Bah. *pədrəŋ* 'rich'; Jarai *pənrəŋ* 'rich'
- 506 \**səŋ* straight  
C-Mnong: *səŋ* straight  
Stieng: *səŋ/səŋ/* straight  
Chrau: *səŋ/səŋ/* straight  
Köho: *səŋ/səŋ/* straight; fair, just  
<>  
PSB (E) \**sə:ŋ* 'straight' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**səŋ* 'straight' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Loven *coŋ* 'straight'
- 507 \**jo:c* foolish  
Chrau: *jo:c/ʃo:c/* foolish  
<>  
PNB \**ʃəc<sup>T</sup>* 'to sin' (Bah., Sed.)  
Cf. Cua *ʃo:t* 'foolish'

- 508 \***mo:c** weevil  
 E-Mnong: *mut miet* flour weevil  
 Köho: *moʔ /moʔ/* weevil  
 <>  
 PNB \**hmu:cT* 'ant' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *srəmaoc* 'ant'; PKatuic  
 \**səmhujʔ* ~ \**jəmhujʔ* 'ant'; PWaic \**h-*  
*m-ic* 'ant'; Mon *həmot* 'type of ant'  
 Comments:  
 A final palatal is suggested by the Mnong  
 reflex.
- 509 \***kəhmə:c** grave, corpse  
 C-Mnong: *mə:c* grave  
 Stieng: *kmo:c /kəmo:c/* corpse of dead  
 Chrau: *kəmhə:c /kəmhə:c/* ghost, corpse  
 Köho: *?buc /?buc/* grave, cemetery  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kəʔmhU:c* ~ \**kəʔmho:c* 'ghost,  
 corpse, grave' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**kəmə:c* 'grave' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 510 ?\***po:c** knuckle  
 Ma: *pojʔ* knuckle  
 <>  
 Cf Loven and Nhaheun *puac* 'finger'
- 511 \***?o:j** morning  
 C-Mnong: *?o:j* morning  
 E-Mnong: *?oj* morning  
 Chrau: *?o:j /?oj/* morning  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**?U:j* ~ \**?o:j* 'morning' (Ch.,  
 Mn.)  
 PM \**?o:j* 'morning' (Ch.)
- 512 \***pəlo:j** squash, watermelon  
 Chrau: *plo:j /pəlo:j/* squash, watermelon  
 <>  
 PNB \**plujL* 'gourd' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**?əlhuj* 'gourd'; PCham  
 \**biluai* 'gourd'; PAN \**labu* 'kürbis'  
 (Demp.)
- 513 \***ro:j** scatter  
 Stieng: *cro:j /cəro:j/* scatter
- Chrau: *roj /roj/* scatter, spread  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *pro:j* 'sprinkle'; Khmer *riəj*  
 'spread, scatter'; Viet. *rưoi* 'sprinkle'  
 Comments:  
 The Stieng minorsyllable must be  
 secondary for phonological reasons.
- 514 \***bo:k** head  
 C-Mnong: *bo:k* head  
 E-Mnong: *bok* head  
 Stieng: *bo:k /bo:k/* head, lid, cover  
 Chrau: *bo:ʔ /bo:ʔ/* head  
 Ma: *bo:* head  
 Köho: *bou /boʔ/* head  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bo:ʔ* 'head' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**bo:k* 'head' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**?bɔʔ* 'cheek'; 'brain';  
 PCham \**?bōʔ* 'face'
- 515 \***do:k** monkey  
 C-Mnong: *do:k* monkey  
 E-Mnong: *dok* monkey  
 Stieng: *do:k /do:k/* monkey  
 Chrau: *do:ʔ /do:ʔ/* monkey  
 Köho: *dou /doʔ/* monkey [*macacus*  
*cynomologus*]  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**do:ʔ* 'monkey' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)  
 PM \**do:k* 'monkey' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**?dɔkT* 'monkey' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
 Sed.)
- 516 \***ho:k** scaly skin disease  
 E-Mnong: *hok* skin that is peeling; *huok*  
 scald  
 Chrau: *ho:ʔ /ho:ʔ/* scaly skin disease
- 517 \***jo:k** mountain  
 E-Mnong: *jok* mountain  
 Stieng: *jo:ʔ /jo:ʔ/* mountain  
 <>  
 PM \**jo:k* 'mountain' (Kö., St.)  
 Cf. Cua *jɔk* 'peak'

## Comments:

The Stieng terminal is irregular—a velar is expected.

518 \**pəlo:k* to skin

C-Mnong: *plo:k* to skin

E-Mnong: *plok taw* to skin an animal

Chrau: *təpləʔ /tə-pələʔ/* peeled

Srê (B.): *plə:ʔ* to skin

<>

PSB (E) \**pló:ʔ* ‘to shed skin’ (Ch., Mn.)

PM \**plo:k* ‘to skin’ (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *pləʔ* ‘to skin animal’; PCham \**lōk* ‘to peel’; OCh. *prōk* ‘to peel, skin’

## Comments:

The Chrau form is recorded with a short rime, but all the comparative evidence indicates long.

519 \**təmo:k* cheek

Stieng (Y): *təmo:k /təmo:k/* cheek

Chrau: *təmo:ʔ /təmo:ʔ/* cheek

Ma: *təmo:* cheek

Köho: *tərmou /tərmou/* cheeks

<>

PSB (E) \**təmo:ʔ* ‘cheek’ (Kö., Ch.)

520 \**po:k* to split, cut

Chrau: *po:ʔ /po:ʔ/* split wood, split off bark

<>

Cf. Sed. *poəL* ‘to cut, part’; Lao *po:k<sup>6</sup>* ‘to peel’

## Comments:

Stieng *ləpo:k* ‘to target’ may show the same root.

521 \**ro:k* naked

E-Mnong: *sak ruk* naked

Chrau: *siro:ʔ /səro:ʔ/* stark naked

Ma (E): *rŭʔ* naked

Köho (TDVK): *lòri rō* naked

<>

PSB (E) \**rU:ʔ* ~ \**ro:ʔ* ‘naked’ (Kö., Ch., Ma)

## Comments:

The minorsyllable of the Chrau word is a reduced form of \**sak* ‘body’.

522 \**kənrə:k* cow, ox

C-Mnong: *ndrə:k* wild ox

E-Mnong: *ndrok kuanj* cow

Ma: *nʔdrə:* cow

Köho: *kənrəu /kənrəu/* cow

<>

PSB (E) \**kənrə:ʔ* ‘cow’ (Kö., Mn.)

PSB (B.) \**kənrə:k* ‘cow’ (Mn., Srê)

PM \**ndrə:k* ‘cow’

PNB \**rək<sup>T</sup>* ‘cow’ (PJH, Sed.)

Cf. Loven *krək* ‘cow’; PKatuic *dərhaʔ* ~ *kərhaʔ* ‘cow’; PWaic \**krak* ‘buffalo’

523 \**təro:k* sky

C-Mnong: *tro:k* sky

E-Mnong: *trok* sky

Stieng: *tro:k /təro:k/* sky

Chrau: *tro:ʔ /təro:ʔ/* sky

Ma: *tro:* sky

Köho: *tru: /təru:/* sky

<>

PSB (E) \**trU:ʔ* ‘sky’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**tro:k* ‘sky’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

524 \**[sə:l]* to urge, call

Stieng: *co:l /co:l/* to name, call

Köho (HB): *chəl* urge

<>

Cf. Jeh *səlL* ‘to keep on doing’

525 \**kəto:l* whet, sharpen

Stieng: *co:l /co:l/* sharpen blade

Chrau: *to:l /to:l/* whet

Köho (HB): *təl* whet

Köho: *tu:l /tu:l/* skillful, clever; sharpen

<>

PSB (E) \**tsU:l* ‘whet’ (Kö., Ch.)

526 \**ʔo:m* rotten

C-Mnong: *ʔo:m* rotten

E-Mnong: *ʔom* rotten

Stieng: *ʔo:m /ʔo:m/* rotten

Chrau: *ʔo:m /ʔo:m/* rotten, putrid

- Köho: *?oum /?o:m/* rotten  
<>  
PSB (E) \**?o:m* 'rotten' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**?o:m* 'rotten' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Bah. *?o:m* 'be rotten, stink'; PWaic \**s?ɣm* 'rotten'
- 527 \**ho:m* still, yet  
C-Mnong: *ho:m* still  
E-Mnong: *hom* still, remaining  
Stieng: *ho:m /ho:m/* finished  
Chrau: *ho:m /ho:m/* still  
Köho: *houm /ho:m/* still, yet  
<>  
PSB (E) \**hU:m* ~ \**ho:m* 'yet' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
PM \**ho:m<sup>T</sup>* 'still' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)
- 528 \**ho:m* full from eating  
E-Mnong: *hom* full from eating  
Köho (HB): *hðm* full
- 529 \**pəho:m* fart  
Stieng: *pho:m /pəho:m/* to pass air  
<>  
PNB \**pho:m<sup>T</sup>* 'pass gas' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. Loven *pho:m* 'fart'; Surin Khmer *pho:m* 'fart'; PWaic \**phɣm* 'to fart'
- 530 \**kəhlo:m* blow  
C-Mnong: *kho:m* blow, play  
E-Mnong: *khom* blow out (fire)  
Stieng: *kho:m /kəhlo:m/* blow, play  
Chrau: *khlo:m /kəhlo:m/* blow  
Köho: *khoum /kəhlo:m/* blow  
<>  
PSB (E) \**khU:m* 'blow' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PSB (B.) \**khlo:m* 'play, blow' (Kö., Srê, Ch. Mn., St.)  
PM \**kho:m* 'play, blow'  
PNB \**khlo:m<sup>T</sup>* 'blow' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *plum* 'to blow on'
- 531 \**[]no:m* urinate  
E-Mnong: *nom* urinate
- Stieng: *no:m /no:m/* urinate  
Chrau: *no:m /no:m/* urinate  
Ma: *dà: nɔ:m* urinate  
Köho: *?doum /?do:m/* urine  
<>  
PSB (E) \**?nno:m* 'urinate' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB [ ] 'urinate' (Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Loven *kəno:m* 'urinate'; Khmer *naom* 'urinate'; PKatuic \**kəhlo:m* 'urinate'; PWaic \*( ) *nim* 'urine, urinate'
- 532 \**kəro:m* underside  
E-Mnong: *mbrom* underneath the house  
Stieng: *kro:m /kəro:m/* underneath  
Chrau: *kro:m /kəro:m/* under the house  
<>  
PNB \**krɔ:m<sup>T</sup>* 'under' (Bah., PJH)  
Cf. Khmer *kraom* 'underneath'; PKatuic \**dəro:m* ~ \**gəro:m* 'underneath'  
Comments:  
Köho *?dəm* 'under (house)' may be related to this etymology.
- 533 \**təro:m* hole  
C-Mnong: *trom* hole  
E-Mnong: *trom* cave  
Stieng: *trom /təro:m/* hole  
Srê (B): *trom* hole  
Köho: *tru:m /təru:m/* excavation, orifice  
<>  
PNB \**trɔm<sup>T</sup>* 'hole' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
PM \**trom* 'hole' (Kö., Srê, St.)
- 534 \**[m/n]əso:m* nest  
Stieng: *nəcho:m /nəso:m/* nest  
Chrau: *məso:m /məso:m/* nest, breeding place  
<>  
Cf. Loven *kso:m* 'nest'; PVM (Sok.) \**ʒo:m* 'nest'; PWaic \*(*rhmiim /rmhim*) 'nest'
- 535 \**?o:n* bend  
Stieng: *?o:n /?o:n/* bend  
<>

- Cf. Jeh *kəʔun<sup>T</sup>* 'to bow'; Khmer *ʔaon* 'bend, bow'; Viet *uón* 'to bend'
- PSB (E) \**bo:ŋ* 'large animal, rabbit' (Ch., Srê)
- 536 \**po:n* hide, conceal  
 C-Mnong: *po:n* hide  
 Stieng: *po:n /po:n/* to cover secretly  
 Chrau: *po:n /po:n/* hide  
 Köho: *poun /po:n/* hidden, secretive  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**po:n* 'to hide' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**po:n* 'to hide' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 537 \**do:ŋ* gather/pick up  
 E-Mnong: *do:ŋ* pick up small things  
 Chrau: *do:ŋ /do:ŋ/* pick up  
 Köho (HB): *dəŋ, duŋ* gather, amass  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**dU:ŋ* ~ \**do:ŋ* 'pick up' (Ma, Ch)  
 Cf. Bah. *do:ŋ* 'gather up, pick up'
- 538 \**ko:ŋ* maternal uncle  
 C-Mnong: *ko:ŋ* mother's younger brother  
 E-Mnong: *ko:ŋ* mother's younger brother  
 Stieng: *ko:ŋ /ko:ŋ/* maternal uncle  
 Köho: *kouŋ /ko:ŋ/* maternal uncle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ko:ŋ* 'younger maternal uncle' (Mn., Kö., St.)  
 PM \**ko:ŋ* 'mother's younger brother' (Kö., Srê, St.)
- 539 \**bo:ŋ* fall over/forward  
 E-Mnong: *bo:ŋ* to fall  
 Stieng: *bo:ŋ /bo:ŋ/* fall forward  
 Chrau: *bo:ŋ /bo:ŋ/* fall over  
 Ma: *bo:m* to fall  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *bo:ŋ* 'fall'
- 540 \**bo:ŋ* descriptive of large animals  
 Chrau: *bəno:ŋ /bəno:ŋ/* cl. large dead animals  
 Köho: *bouŋ /bo:ŋ/* large (of rabbits)  
 <>
- 541 \**gədo:ŋ* winnowing basket  
 C-Mnong: *do:ŋ* winnowing basket  
 Stieng: *do:ŋ /do:ŋ/* winnowing basket  
 Chrau: *gədo:ŋ /gədo:ŋ/* large round winnowing basket  
 Köho: *ʔdouŋ /ʔdo:ŋ/* flat winnowing basket  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gədU:ŋ* ~ \**gədo:ŋ* 'sieve' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**do:ŋ* 'winnowing basket'  
 Cf. Khmer *kəndaŋ* 'basket made of leaves'; PKatuic \**kədo:ŋ* ~ \**kəndo:ŋ* ~ \**ʔədo:ŋ* 'basket'
- 542 \**ho:ŋ* ~ \**ləho:ŋ* light, loose  
 Stieng: *ho:ŋ /ho:ŋ/ / ɲho:ŋ* light (weight) / bare, empty  
 Chrau: *ləho:ŋ /ləho:ŋ/* loose, not fitting  
 <>  
 Cf. Rengao *ho:ŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'slightly opened, uncovered'; PWaic \*(*c*)*joŋ* 'light (in weight)'
- 543 \**jo:ŋ* aunt  
 Chrau: *jo:ŋ* aunt  
 Köho: *ʔəjoŋ* daughter-in-law  
 <>  
 PNB \**jaŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'aunt' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)
- 544 \**jo:ŋ* hang, suspend  
 Stieng: *jo:ŋ /jo:ŋ/* to hang up things  
 Chrau: *təŋjo:ŋ /təŋjo:ŋ/* hang by string  
 Köho: *joŋ /jo:ŋ/* suspend, hang  
 <>  
 AA. Khmer *səmjəŋ* 'hang down'; PKatuic \**cəʔjuŋ* ~ \**juŋ* ~ \**ʔə-ʔjoŋ* 'hang, cling to'; Palaung *kar-jo:ŋ* 'hang'; Rieng *joŋ* 'hang'; PCham \**iəŋ* 'to lift'
- 545 \**kəhlo:ŋ* blind  
 Chrau: *khlo:ŋ /kəhlo:ŋ/* blind

- <>  
Sed. *plɔŋT* 'blind'
- 546 \**həno:ŋ* gourd  
C-Mnong: *no:ŋ* squash  
E-Mnong: *nhonŋ* gourd  
Stieng (Y): *no:ŋ/no:ŋ/* gourd, combretum  
Köho: *nhouŋ/nəho:ŋ* gourd  
<>  
PSB (E) \**nhó:ŋ* 'squash' (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)  
Cf. Sed. *noəŋT* 'cl. fruit'  
Comments:  
Chrau *kəno:ŋ* 'fruit with seeds' also compared by Efimov.
- 547 \**ɲo:ŋ* ~ \**ɲu:ŋ* black  
Stieng: *ɲo:ŋ* black  
Chrau: *ɲu:ŋ* very dark  
Köho: *ɲuŋ* dog with black fur  
<>  
Jeh *ɲnu:ŋT* 'black'
- 548 \**po:ŋ* ~ \**ləpo:ŋ* ~ \**nəpo:ŋ* door  
Chrau: *po:ŋ/po:ŋ/*, *ləpo:ŋ* doorway  
Köho: *mpouŋ/nəpo:ŋ/* door  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ləpU:ŋ* 'door' (Kö., Ch.)
- 549 \**bəro:ŋ* red  
E-Mnong: *broŋ* red  
Köho (HB): *broŋ* red  
<>  
Cf. Alak *p'ro:ŋ* 'red'; PKatuic *təro:ŋ* ~ \**[b/?b]ərho:ŋ* 'red'; PCham \**brūŋ* 'streaked, colourful'; PHN \**burinŋ* 'striped (animal)'  
Comments:  
I suspect that Alak borrowed Katu *bro:ŋ* 'red', but it seems less likely that South Bahnaric could have borrowed from the same source.
- 550 \**pəro:ŋ* back basket  
Chrau: *pro:ŋ/pəro:ŋ/* back basket  
<>
- Cf. Bah. *brɔ:ŋ* 'back basket'; PKatuic \**[h/ɣ]əro:ŋ* ~ \**kəro:ŋ* 'container, basket'
- 551 \**so:ŋ* eat rice  
C-Mnong: *so:ŋ* eat rice  
E-Mnong: *soŋ* eat rice  
Stieng: *so:ŋ/so:ŋ/* eat  
<>  
PSB (E) \**sU:ŋ* ~ \**so:ŋ* 'eat rice' (Mn., St.)  
PM \**so:ŋ* 'eat (rice)' (St.)  
PNB \**cəŋT* 'eat rice' (Bah., PJH)
- 552 \**nəkɔ:p* husk  
E-Mnong: *kop* skin of certain fruits and vegetables  
Chrau: *ŋkɔ:p/nəkɔ:p/* husk
- 553 \**təho:r* fragrant  
Chrau: *ntho:r/nə-təho:r/* fragrant  
<>  
Cf. Brao *to:r* 'bad odour'; Halang *su:rT* 'to smell'; PWaic \*(*sir/l*) 'to smell'
- 554 \**jo:r* siphon  
Stieng: *jo:r/jo:r/* siphon  
Chrau: *jo:r/jo:r/* siphon  
Köho (HB): *jo:r* siphon, suck with straw  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *jo:r* 'to pour wine into a bottle'; Rengao *jo:rL* 'siphon'; PWaic \*(*sir/l*) 'to pour, to water'
- 555 \**ko:r* hollow out  
Stieng: *ko:r/ko:r/* to hollow out  
<>  
PNB \**kɔ:rT* 'shave' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *kaor* 'shave'
- 556 \**to:r* ear  
C-Mnong: *to:r* ear  
E-Mnong: *tor* ear  
Stieng: *to:r/to:r/* ear  
Chrau: *to:r/to:r/* ear  
Ma: *to:r* ear

Köho: *tour /to:r/* ear

<>

PSB (E) \**to:r* 'ear' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**to:r* 'ear' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Cua *to:l* 'ear'; PKatuic \**kətɔ:r* 'ear';

Mundic *lu-tur* 'ear' (Shafer 1965)

557 \**do:s* liability, guilt

E-Mnong: *dəs* guilt

Stieng: *do:s /do:s/* guilty person

Chrau: *do:s /do:s/* liability, fine

Köho: *dous /do:s/* debt, fine

<>

PSB (E) \**do:s* 'debt, liability' (Srê, Ch., Stieng)

Cf. Khmer *do:s* 'debt'

Comments:

Possibly borrowed from Khmer.

558 \**jo:s* ~ \**juəs* knife with curved blade

Chrau: *jo:s /jo:s/* knife with curved blade

Köho: *joas /juəs/* knife with curved blade

559 \**ko:s* shave

C-Mnong: *kɔ:s* shave off

E-Mnong: *kueh* shave face

Stieng: *ko:s /ko:s/* to shave down wood

Chrau: *ko:s /ko:s/* shaven head

Ma (E): *kÀc* shave

Köho (HB): *kuah / kos* shave, scrape / blade for weeding

<>

PSB (E) \**kɔ:s* 'to shave' (Ma, Ch., Mn.)

PM \**kɔ:s* 'shave off' (Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *kos* 'scrape'; PKatuic \**kuah* ~

\**kuajh* 'to shave'; Nancowry Nicobar *kūah*

'to shave'; PCham \**kuah* 'scrape, shave';

PMP \**kaRus* 'scrape (with claws)'

560 \**po:s* sweep

E-Mnong: *pueh* shave off strips from bamboo

Stieng: *po:s /po:s/* sweep, blow

<>

PNB \**\_pu:ɟh<sup>l</sup>* 'sweep' (Bah., Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *baos* 'sweep'; Viet. *phúi*

'sweep'; PKatuic \**po:ɟh* 'sweep'; PWaic

\**pes* 'sweep', \**ɾm-pes* 'broom'; Car Nicobar *foh* 'sweepings', *fano* 'broom'

Comments:

Chrau *?bo:s* 'sweep' may have been borrowed from Khmer.

561 \**p-əm-ɔ:s* broom

Stieng (Y): *pəmo:s /pəmo:s/* broom

Köho (HB): *pənɔs* broom

<>

Comments:

Infixed \**po:s* 'sweep'.

562 \**kəro:s* gravel, stones

Stieng: *kro:s /kəro:s/* gravel, stones

<>

Cf. PKatuic \**kərhuaɟh* ~ \**sərhuaɟh* 'pebbles, gravel'

Comments:

Peiros (1996:59) "cf. Vn. *sỏi* gravel irregular development of OCh \**ɾ(h)u:ɟ?* 'heap of stones'".

563 \**kəro:s* release, let go

Stieng: *kro:s /kəro:s/* release, let go

<>

Cf. Khmer *pəɾro:H* 'slip out, get loose';

PKatuic \**?ərhɔ:ɟh* ~ \**pəɾɔ:ɟh* 'release';

Viet. *rõi* 'free, unoccupied'

564 \**kəsɔ:s* breathe deeply

Stieng: *cho:s /cəho:s/* breathe deeply

<>

Cf. Rengao *kəhus<sup>T</sup>* 'breathe deeply'

565 \**lot* go, run

C-Mnong: *lot* go

Chrau: *lot /lot/* run, run away

Ma: *lot* go, walk

Köho: *lot /lot/* go

<>

PSB (E) \**lú:t* 'go, run' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM \**lot* 'go' (Kö., Srê)

- 566 \**ləpo:t* rub  
 Chrau: *ləpo:t/ləpo:t/* rub  
 Köho: *rəpout/rəpo:t/* rub with the hand  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔrəpo:t* 'rub' (Kö., Ch.)
- 567 \**so:t* sharp; to wound  
 C-Mnong: *so:t* sharp, wound  
 E-Mnong: *sot* whet; wound, sore  
 Chrau: *so:t/so:t/ / rəso:t* sharp / scold  
 Ma: *so:t* wound, hurt  
 Köho: *sout/so:t/* sharp, to wound  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**so:t* 'sharp' (Srê, Ch.), \**sU:t* ~ \**so:t* 'wound' (Kö., Mn., Ch.), \**ʔəso:t* 'scold, slander' (Srê, Ch.)  
 PM \**so:t* 'wound, cut, sharp' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)
- 568 \**ləʔu:* coconut  
 Chrau: *ləʔu:/ləʔu/* coconut  
 Köho: *ləʔu/ləʔu/* coconut  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ləʔu:* 'coconut' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Jeh *rəʔu:l* 'coconut'; PCham \**laʔu* 'coconut' < PAN \**niúR* 'coconut'
- 569 \**bu:* who, someone  
 Mnong (E): ~~*mbu:*~~ who? *cau't diol*.  
 Stieng: *bu:/bu/* someone  
 Chrau: *bu:/bu/* who, someone, cl. for people  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mbu:* 'who, person' (Mn., St.)  
 PNB \**kambu:T* 'who' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PWaic \*(*mɔʔ*) 'who'
- 570 \**du:* flee, escape  
 E-Mnong: *du muoc* flee  
 Stieng: *du:/du/* run away, flee, to leave  
 Chrau: *du:/du/* run away, flee  
 Köho: *du/du/* flee, escape  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**du:* 'run, walk' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**gadawL* 'run' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- Cf. PCham \**ʔduǎiʔ* 'run, flee', \**kadəw* 'jump'
- 571 \**nədu:* people (classifier)  
 C-Mnong: *du:* one  
 Stieng: *du:/du/* cl. for people  
 Chrau: *ndu:/nədu/* cl. for people  
 Köho: *ndu:/nədu/* God  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ndu:* 'god, magician, person' (Kö., Ch., St.), \**dù:l* ~ \**dù:* 'one' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**du:* 'one' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔnu:* 'cl. for people'; PKatuic \**nə-na:w* ~ \**naw* ~ \**nɛw* 'who'  
 Comments:  
 Efimov may have erred when he linked Köho *du:l* 'one' with Mnong *du:* 'one', because the implied loss of /l/ in Mnong is not explained. Instead I suggest that those Mnong forms belong in the etymology above.
- 572 \**rəgu:* shake  
 C-Mnong: *ŋgu:* shake smth.  
 Chrau: *rəŋgu:/rəgu/* wobbly, shaky, to shake  
 Srê (B.): *rəgu:* shake smth.  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rəʔŋgu:* 'to shake' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**rəgu:* 'shake something' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *gəguʔ* 'shake, jerk'; PKatuic \**gəgi:t* ~ \**bəgi:t* 'to shake'
- 573 \**ju:* ~ \**jo:* pair or set (of things)  
 Chrau: *du:ju:/ju/* a set (of gongs)  
 Köho: *jou/jo/* pair  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ju:* 'pair, set' (Srê, Ch.)
- 574 \*[*ju:* frighten  
 Chrau: *pəʔhju:/pəʔ-həju/* frighten  
 Srê: *rəju:/rəju/* fear  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rəhju:* 'be afraid' (Srê, Ch.)

PNB \**maʔjūʔʔ* 'scare' (Bah., PJH)  
Cf. PCham \**huʔ* 'to fear'

575 \**bəlu*: thigh

C-Mnong: *blu*: thigh  
Stieng: *blu:/bəlu/* thigh  
Chrau: *blu:/bəlu/* thigh

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ʔməlu*: 'thigh' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**blu*: 'thigh' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB \**blɛ:w<sup>L</sup>* 'thigh' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *bhlaw* 'thigh'; PPEARic \**blu*: 'thigh'; PKatuic \**[h/s]ənlɔ:* ~ \**ʔəlu:* ~ \**[p/b]əla:w* ~ \**[h/s]əmla:w* 'thigh'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**mlu*: 'thigh'; Nancowry Nicobar *pulōʔ* 'thigh'

Comments:

Both Efimov and Blood compare Mn. and Kö. forms with a mainsyllable initial /n/. I treat these as a different possibly related etymology, see \**bəno*: 'femur'.

576 \**gəlu*: ~ \**bəlu*: leech

C-Mnong: *glu*: leech  
E-Mnong: *blu* water leech  
Stieng: *glu:/gəlu/* leech  
Chrau: *glu:/gəlu/* leech  
Köho: *blu/bəlu/* large leech

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**[ ]lu*: 'water leech' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**glu*: 'leech' (Ch., St.)

Cf. Nhaheun *gliw* 'leech'

577 \**rəlu*: rest

C-Mnong: *rəlu*: rest  
Stieng: *rlu:/rəlu/* rest  
Chrau: *lu:/lu/* rest  
Köho: *rəlou/rəlo/* relax

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**rəlu*: 'rest' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**rəlu*: 'rest' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

578 \**dəmu*: animal spirit

C-Mnong: *mu* bear  
Chrau: *dəmu:/dəmu/* monkey leader  
Köho: *mu/mu/* wicked spirit, demon

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**dəmu*: 'spirit' (Srê, Ch.)

External comparisons:

Cf. Alak *mə:w* 'monkey'

Comments:

Is this the legendary 'wildman'?

579 \**pu*: suck, suckle

E-Mnong: *pu* suck from nipple

Stieng: *pu:/pu/* suck, suckle

Chrau: *pu:/pu/* suck, suckle

Ma: *pə* to suck

Köho: *pə/pə/* to suck

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pu*: 'suckle breast' (Ma, Ch.)

Cf. Nhaheun and Oi *pu* 'suck'; PVM (Sok.) \**pu* 'suck'; Viet. *bú* 'suck'; PWaic \**bʔ* 'to suck breast'

580 \**gəpu*: ~ \**rəpu*: buffalo

C-Mnong: *rəpu*: buffalo

E-Mnong: *puh* water buffalo

Chrau: *gəpu:/gəpu/* water buffalo

Ma: *pu*: buffalo

Köho: *rəpu/rəpu/* buffalo

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ʔgrəpu*: 'buffalo' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PSB (B.) \**kəpu*: 'buffalo' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**rəpu*: 'buffalo'

PNB \**kapə:<sup>L</sup>* 'buffalo' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *krəbi*: 'buffalo'; PCham

\**kubau* 'buffalo' < PAN \**kəbav* 'büffel' (Demp.)

Comments:

Blood and Efimov include Stieng *kəpu*: 'water buffalo', but I suspect that it is borrowed from Khmer.

The 'buffalo' etymon is widely distributed in SEA. My colleagues consistently suggest that the word originates in whatever language family is their speciality.

581 \**kəru*: wild cow

E-Mnong: *kru* wild cow

Köho: *kru/kəru/* wild cow

- 582 \**ɟəru:* deep  
 E-Mnong: *ɟru* deep  
 Stieng: *ɟru:/ɟəru/* deep  
 Chrau: *ɟru:/ɟəru/* deep  
 Köho (HB): *ɟro* deep  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ɟrù:* 'deep' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ɟru?* 'deep'; Khmer *crəw* 'deep';  
 PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**ɟ(ə)ru:* 'deep'; Viet.  
*sâu* 'deep'; PKatuic \**dəru:* ~ \**təru:*  
 'deep'; PWaic \**ɟri?* 'deep'; Car Nicobar  
*aru:* 'deep'
- 583 \**su:* blanket  
 E-Mnong: *su* blanket  
 Chrau: *su:/su/* blanket  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔəsu:* 'cover oneself with blanket'
- 584 \**kəsu:* burn  
 C-Mnong: *su* burn  
 Köho: *chu/cəhu/* burn, to light  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ɟhu:* 'burn' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 Comments:  
 Efimov includes Stieng *ɟhu:* 'burn', but this  
 form implies \**həju:*, which I cannot  
 reconcile with the Köho and Mnong forms.
- 585 \**nətu:* water well  
 Stieng: *tu:/tu/* bathe  
 Chrau: *ntu:/nətu/* well  
 Ma (E): *tU* spring  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ntu:* 'well, spring' (Ch., Ma)  
 Cf. Bah. *tu:* 'wash (face)'  
 Comments:  
 The semantic development of 'well' >  
 'wash' is reasonable because, as I have  
 observed, villagers often bathe at a soak hole  
 (shallow well).
- 586 \**hu:c* drink  
 C-Mnong: *hə:c* flow  
 Stieng: *hu:c/hu:c/* drink  
 Chrau: *hu:c/hu:c/* drink  
 Köho: *huc/huc/* drink water  
 <>
- PSB (E) \**hu:c* 'drink, flow' (Kö., Mn.,  
 Ch.)  
 PNB \**hu:c<sup>L</sup>* 'suck' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**hu:j?* 'sip'  
 Comments:  
 The Stieng form is irregular, showing a long  
 vowel, rather than the /u/ reflex one would  
 expect by regular correspondence—on the  
 other hand, while the Köho form is also  
 recorded as short, Ha Bul (1976) records  
 the same word in Köho with a falling tone,  
 indicating a long vowel.
- 587 \**tu:c* end  
 E-Mnong: *to:c* the end  
 Köho: *tu:c/tu:c/* end of the last quarter of  
 the month  
 <>  
 Cf. Loven *to:c* 'finish; completed action'
- 588 \**səɟu:h* sweaty  
 Chrau: *si?u:h/səɟu:h/* sweaty (hands)  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *bəɟuh* 'to perspire'
- 589 \**bu:h* ashes  
 E-Mnong: *do buh* ashes  
 Stieng: *buh/buh/* ashes  
 Chrau: *bu:h/bu:h/* ashes  
 Köho: *bu:h/bu:h/* ashes  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bu:h* 'ashes' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Alak *p'u:h* 'ashes'; PKatuic \**hə?bah* ~  
 \**[s?]ə?bah* 'ashes'
- 590 \**bəɟu:h* mist, dew  
 Chrau: *da? ju:h/ju:h/* dew  
 Köho: *brjuh/bəɟuh/* mist  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**brəju:h* 'mist, dew' (Kö., Ch.)
- 591 \**ju:h* stab  
 Chrau: *ju:h/ju:h/* stab  
 Srê: *ju:h/ju:h/* give bad advice so as to  
 cheat

&lt;&gt;

Rengao *juh<sup>T</sup>* 'peck'592 \**kəhlu:h* boil waterC-Mnong: *khoh* to boilChrau: *khlu:h /kəhlu:h/* boiling (water)Köho: *khuh /kəhuh/* boiling (water)

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**khluh* 'to boil, boiling' (Ch., Mn.)PSB (B.) \**khluh* 'to boil, boiling' (Ch., Srê, Kö.)PM \**khoh* 'to boil'Cf. Nhaheun *kluo<sup>h</sup>* 'flowing water', *huoh* 'to make bubbles'

Comments:

Thomas and Luc (1966) mark the main vowel of the Chrau form as short in their index, but long in the body of the text. Also Blood (1966) gives Srê forms with both long and short vowels.

593 \**pu:h* soft, bloatedChrau: *pu:h /pu:h/* soft, bloatedKöho: *pu? /pu?/* swell, puff up

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Cua *pə:h* 'soft, tender'

Comments:

The reconstruction is based on the agreement between Chrau and Cua—the Köho comparison has an irregular terminal and may not be related.

594 \**ru:h* older sisterE-Mnong: *roh* older sisterStieng: *roh /roh/* brother's adult older sisterChrau: *ru:h /ru:h/* sister595 \**bəru:h* squirt, spitChrau: *bru:h /bəru:h/* squirt, spitKöho: *bru<sup>h</sup> /bəru<sup>h</sup>/* squirt, spit

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**bru:h* 'to release fluid' (Srê, Ch.)Cf. Pengao *pruh<sup>T</sup>* 'squirt, spit'596 \**su:h* wet, humidStieng: *soh /soh/* wetChrau: *su:h /su:h/* wet, sprinkleMa: *suh* wet, humidKöho: *su:h /su:h/* humid

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**su:h* 'damp, moist' (Srê, Ch., St.)Cf. Alak *ʔəsu:h* 'wet'; Sed. *kəcəh<sup>L</sup>* 'wet';PCham \**pasah* 'wet' < PMP \**basáq* 'wet'597 \**tu:h* beanC-Mnong: *toh* beanE-Mnong: *tuh* beanStieng: *toh /toh/* beanChrau: *tu:h /tu:h/* bean

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**tuh* 'bean' (Ch., Mn.)PM \**tuh* 'bean' (Ch., St.)PNB \**təh<sup>L</sup>* 'bean' (Bah., PJH)598 \**ʔu:j* smokeE-Mnong: *ʔue* smoke

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**ʔu:j<sup>L</sup>* 'smoke' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**k'ə:j* 'smoke'

Comments:

While I have not subjected E-Mnong to a formal internal analysis, I am confident that it corresponds regularly to the PNB reconstruction, as the form *ʔue* unambiguously indicates *ʔu:j*. Other SB languages have forms which suggest \**həʔu?*.

599 \**ʔu:k* clayC-Mnong: *ʔu:k* clayE-Mnong: *ʔuk* clayStieng: *ʔuk /ʔuk/* clayChrau: *ʔu:ʔ /ʔu:ʔ/* clayKöho: *ʔu /ʔu/* earth, dirt

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ʔu:ʔ* 'earth, clay' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**ʔu:k* 'clay' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

- 600 \***du:k** boat  
 Stieng: *duk/duk/* boat  
 Chrau: *du:ʔ/du:ʔ/* boat  
 Köho (HB): *dù* sailboat  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**du:ʔ* 'boat' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**du:k<sup>L</sup>* 'boat' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *tu:k* 'boat'
- 601 \***nəgu:k** sickness  
 E-Mnong: *ŋguk siek / nām guk* have a cold / sickness in plants  
 Köho: *ŋgu:/nəgu/* cold, flu
- 602 \***ju:k** black  
 Chrau: *ju:ʔ/ju:ʔ/* black  
 Köho: *ju:/ju:/* black, deep, dark  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ju:ʔ* 'black' (Kö., Ch.)
- 603 \***ʃəmu:l** dibble  
 C-Mnong: *rəmu:l* make holes for planting  
 Stieng (Y): *ʃmul/ʃəmul/* plant seed by poking holes with stick  
 Köho (HB): *rəmul* to make holes with pole  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃrəmÚ:l* 'stick for digging etc.' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**rəmu:l* 'make holes for planting' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʃəmu:l* 'plant rice with dibble stick'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**cmə:lʔ/muol* 'digging stick'; Viet. *mói* 'percer, repiquer au plantoir'; PPEARic \**co:l* 'to plant'; Proto Plang \**mðl'* 'digging stick'  
 Comments:  
 I reconstruct a doublet, see \**ləmə:l* 'dibble stick'.
- 604 \***bu:m** tuber  
 E-Mnong: *bum* tuber  
 Stieng: *bum/bum/* tuber  
 Chrau: *bu:m/bu:m/* tuber  
 Köho: *bu:m/bu:m/* tuber  
 <>
- 605 \***tu:m** ~ \***bərtu:m** lizard, kind of  
 E-Mnong: *tum* lizard  
 Chrau: *kətu:m* a monitor  
 Köho: *bərtum* small aquatic lizard  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**[tu:m* 'type of lizard' (Srê, Ch.)  
 PNB \**kasə:m<sup>L</sup>* 'lizard' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Comments:  
 The velar prefix on the Chrau form must be recent, otherwise the form would be *cu:m* by regular correspondence.
- 606 \***ju:n** deer  
 Chrau: *ju:n/ju:n/* deer  
 Köho: *ju:n/ju:n/* deer  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ju:n* 'deer' (Ch., Kö.)
- 607 \***lu:m** dull, blunt  
 Chrau: *lu:n/lu:n/* dull, blunt  
 Köho (HB): *lùn* dull, blunt
- 608 \***bəru:n** intestinal worm  
 Stieng: *brun/bərun/* intestinal worm  
 Chrau: *bru:n/bəru:n/* intestinal worm  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bru:n* 'intestinal parasite' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Loven *bruən* 'intestinal worm'; Khmer *pru:n* 'intestinal worm'; Mon *pərun* 'intestinal worm'
- 609 \***tu:n** thickness of knife blade  
 Chrau: *tu:n pih/tu:n/* back of knife  
 Köho: *tu:n pis/tu:n/* thickness of knife blade  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tu:n* 'edge' (Ch., Srê)
- 610 \***bu:n** sponge gourd  
 C-Mnong: *bu:n* Italian squash

Chrau: *pa:j bu:n /bu:n/* sponge gourd  
 Köho (B): *bu:n* Italian squash

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**bu:n* 'sponge' (Ch., Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**bu:n* 'Italian squash'

611 \**səʔu:ŋ* banana bunch

Chrau: *siʔu:ŋ /səʔu:ŋ/* stalk of bananas  
 Ma (E): *səʔUŋ* bunch of bananas

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**səʔu:ŋ* 'big bunch of bananas'  
 (Ch., Ma)

612 \**həgu:ŋ* ladder

C-Mnong: *gu:ŋ* ladder  
 Stieng: *ghuŋ /gəhuŋ/* ladder  
 Chrau: *gu:ŋ /gu:ŋ/* ladder  
 Ma: *gu:ŋ* road  
 Köho: *gu:ŋ /gu:ŋ/* road

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**gu:ŋ* 'steps, path' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**gu:ŋ* 'ladder' (Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ku:ŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'steps' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

613 \**kəlu:ŋ* middle

E-Mnong: *pah tluoŋ məŋ* midnight  
 Stieng: *kluŋ /kəluŋ/* inside, between  
 Köho: *kluŋ /kəluŋ/* stomach

&lt;&gt;

Comments:

E-Mnong *tluoŋ* corresponds perfectly in form, and strongly suggests that the original meaning is 'middle'. Also, Loven *kəliŋ* 'west' may also be related.

614 \**gənrɯ:ŋ* prison, pig pen

Stieng: *gəndruŋ /gənrɯŋ/* prison, pig pen

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Cua *kəruk* 'imprison, shut up';  
 Nhaheun *grəŋ, ngrəŋ* 'cage of chickens'

615 \**təru:ŋ* spill, drop

Chrau: *tru:ŋ /təru:ŋ/* spill, pour out  
 Ma: *truŋ* descend  
 Srê (E): *ruŋ* fall down

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**tru:ŋ* 'spill, fall' (Ch., Srê)

616 \**su:ŋ* axe

C-Mnong: *su:ŋ* axe  
 E-Mnong: *suŋ* axe  
 Stieng: *suŋ /suŋ/* axe  
 Chrau: *su:ŋ /su:ŋ/* axe  
 Köho: *su:ŋ /su:ŋ/* axe

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**su:ŋ* 'axe' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**su:ŋ* 'tribal axe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**cu:ŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'axe' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**cu[ə/a]ŋ* 'axe'; PCham \**jōŋ* 'axe'; PST \**jhōŋ* 'axe blade'

617 \**tu:ŋ* carry by shoulder pole

C-Mnong: *tu:ŋ* carry with shoulder pole  
 E-Mnong: *tuŋ* carry with shoulder pole  
 Stieng: *tuŋ /tuŋ/* carry on shoulder  
 Chrau: *tu:ŋ /tu:ŋ/* carry on shoulder  
 Köho: *tu:ŋ /tu:ŋ/* porter

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**tu:ŋ* 'carry on pole' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM \**tu:ŋ* 'carry with shoulder pole' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB \**tu:ŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'carry on pole' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *duŋ* 'get, receive'

Comments:

Blood's PM \**ntu:ŋ* 'ladder, bridge' may be related to this etymology.

618 \**rətu:ŋ* ~ \**nətu:ŋ* ladder, bridge

Mnong-Gar: *ntu:ŋ* ladder, bridge  
 Chrau: *rətu:ŋ /rətu:ŋ/* bridge  
 Köho: *ntu:ŋ /nətu:ŋ/* ladder

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**rətu:ŋ* 'bridge, steps' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM \**ntu:ŋ* 'ladder, bridge' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

619 \**ʔur* woman

E-Mnong: *ʔuʔur* female person  
 Stieng: *dəʔur /ʔur /ʔur/* woman / son, term of endearment

- Chrau: *ʔu:r /ʔu:r/* female  
 Köho: *ʔu:r /ʔu:r/* woman  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔu:r* ‘woman’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**ʔu:r druh* ‘young woman’
- 620 \**nus* heart  
 C-Mnong: *nus* heart  
 E-Mnong: *plɛ nus* heart  
 Stieng: *nus /nus/* heart  
 Chrau: *plaj nu:s /nu:s/* heart  
 Ma: *plaj nu:s* heart  
 Köho: *nus /nus/* heart, temper  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**nus* ‘heart’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**nus* ‘heart’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *nus* ‘heart’
- 621 \**bu:t* [*ka:*] feel for (fish)  
 Chrau: *bu:t ka: /bu:t/* feel for fish  
 Köho (HB): *but ka:* feel for fish  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bu:p ~ \*bu:t* ‘to fish’ (entry only in semantic index, etymology appears to be missing from the source text)
- 622 \**jut* wipe, rub  
 E-Mnong: *jut* wipe something  
 Stieng: *jut /jut/* wipe away  
 Chrau: *ju:t /ju:t/* rub, wipe  
 Köho: *ju:t /ju:t/* rub out, erase  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃu:t* ‘rub, wipe’ (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**su:tʰ* ‘wipe’ (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer \**juít* ‘rub, wipe’; PVM (Sok.) \**jat* ‘rub, wipe’; Viet. *chuoít* ‘polish’; PKatuic \**ju:t ~ \*ju:t* ‘wipe’; Khasi (Shafer 1965) *ky-sūt* ‘to rub, scour’; Mundari (Shafer 1965) *dzod* ‘wipe, wipe off’; Nancowry Nicobar *sūt* ‘to rub’
- 623 \**ju?* fishnet, conical  
 Stieng: *jo? /jo?/* large conical net  
 Chrau: *ju? /ju?/* large conical net  
 Köho (E): *ju?* fishnet
- <>  
 PSB (E) \**ju?* ‘fishnet’ (Kö., Ch.)
- 624 \**həpu?* smoke  
 Chrau: *ʃu? /ʃu?/* smoke  
 Köho: *ʃhu /ʃəhu/* smoke  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃhu?* ‘smoke’ (Kö., Ch.)
- 625 \**sətu?* ~ \**rətu?* lid, cover  
 Chrau: *situ? /sətu?/* lid, cover  
 Köho: *rətu /rətu/* lid, cover  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**srətu?* ‘lid’ (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Cua *kətu?* ‘lid, top’; PKatuic *hətu?* ~ *sətaw?* ‘lid’
- 626 \**huc* forget  
 Chrau: *huc /huc/* forget  
 Köho: *hui? /huc/* forget  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**huc ~ \*huj?* ‘forget’ (Kö., Ch.)  
 Comments:  
 I interpret the Köho terminal written *i?* as *c* because in my experience there is no distinction—with palatal terminals one normally hears the vowel glide to [i], and the stop is unreleased so it sounds like a glottal stop, effectively the palatal articulation of the terminal is brought forward.
- 627 \**ʔuh* blow, play instrument  
 E-Mnong: *ʔoh* blow an instrument  
 Stieng: *ʔoh /ʔoh/* blow, play  
 Chrau: *ʔuh /ʔuh/* blow, play  
 Köho: *ʔuh /ʔuh/* blow, play instrument  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔuh* ‘blow, play instrument’ (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *səʔuh* ‘breathe out’
- 628 \**buh* roast  
 E-Mnong: *boh* roast  
 Stieng: *rboh /rəboh/* to be boiling  
 Chrau: *buh /buh/* roast  
 Köho: *buh /buh/* roast, grill

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**buh* 'to roast' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**?buh<sup>L</sup>* 'to roast' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *puh* 'to boil'; Car Nicobar *bu*: 'burn'

Comments:

The Stieng form shows a secondary minorsyllable.

629 \**duh* hot

C-Mnong: *duh* hot  
 E-Mnong: *doh* hot  
 Stieng: *doh/doh/* hot  
 Chrau: *duh/duh/* hot  
 Ma: *duh* hot  
 Köho: *duh/duh/* hot

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**duh* 'hot' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PSB (B.) \**duh* 'hot' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**duh* 'hot'  
 PNB \**tu<sup>ʔ</sup>* 'hot' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *ʔaw* 'hot'; PKatuic \**[k/g]ətaw*  
 ~ \**[k/g]əta:w* 'hot, warm'; PCham  
 \**pa<sup>ʔ</sup>dau* 'warm'

630 \**kəduh* bark of tree

Köho (HB): *kənduh* bark

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**ga<sup>ʔ</sup>duh<sup>T</sup>* 'tree bark' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. Cham *?duh* 'skin of fruit'

631 \**kuh* greet, worship

E-Mnong: *koh* to greet  
 Chrau: *kuh/kuh/* worship

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**kuh<sup>L</sup>* 'greet' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

632 \**kuh* naked

Chrau: *kuh/kuh/* naked  
 Köho: *kuh/kuh/* naked

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**kuh* 'naked' (Srê, Ch.)

633 \**luh* go out and come back

C-Mnong: *luh* appear  
 Stieng: *loh/loh/* arrive, appear  
 Chrau: *luh/luh/* to go out  
 Srê (B.): *luh* appear  
 Köho: *luh/luh/* return

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**luh* 'to go out; appear' (Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**luh* 'appear (through)' (Ch., Srê, Kö., St.)

634 \**muh* nose

E-Mnong: *moh* nose  
 Stieng: *moh/moh/* nose  
 Chrau: *muh/muh/* nose  
 Ma: *muh* nose  
 Köho: *muh/muh/* nose

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**muh* 'nose' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PSB (B.) \**trəmu<sup>h</sup>* 'nose' (Mn., Ch., Srê, St., Bah.)

PM \**muh* 'nose'

PNB \**muh<sup>L</sup>* 'nose' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *crəmu<sup>h</sup>* 'nose'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**mu:s* 'nose'; Viet. *mũi* 'nose';  
 PKatuic \**muh* 'nose'; PWaic \**mɨs*  
 'nose'; Nancowry Nicobar *muā<sup>h</sup>* 'nose,  
 point'

635 \**puh* blow

C-Mnong: *puh* blow  
 E-Mnong: *poh* blow  
 Srê (B.): *puh* blow

&lt;&gt;

PM \**puh* 'to blow' (Srê, Kö.)  
 Cf. Rengao *pə<sup>ʔ</sup>* 'blow'; Roglai *pəpu<sup>h</sup>*  
 'blow'

636 \**bəruh* acne, skin rash

Stieng: *broh/bəroh/* acne, skin rash

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Jeh *təpruh<sup>T</sup>* 'pimples, goose bumps'

637 \**dəruh* young woman

C-Mnong: *druh* young woman  
 E-Mnong: *droh nu* youngish unmarried

people

Stieng: *droh /dəroh/* young unmarried girlChrau: *ʔu:r druh /dəruh/* teenage girlKöho (B): *ʔur druh* young woman

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \*[*Jruh* 'young woman' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**druh* 'young woman' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PNB \**ʔaruh<sup>L</sup>* 'girl' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PWaic \**krih* 'unmarried woman'638 \**pəruh* fall (fruit, leaves)E-Mnong: *ruh* take apart, tear down, untieChrau: *pruh /pəruh/* fall (fruit, leaves)

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Nahaheun *ruh* 'collapse, come undone';Bah. *ruh* 'of leaves, flowers to fall'; Khmer*cruh* 'to shed', *ruH* 'fall down'; PKatuic\**təruh*, [*p/b*]*əruh* 'fall'; PVM (Ferlus1991) \**ruh* 'to fall'; Viet. *roi, røi* 'to fall, drop'639 \**təruh* arriveE-Mnong: *truh* arrive at

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**truh<sup>L</sup>* 'arrive' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PCham \**truh* 'to arrive'640 \**tuh* pourE-Mnong: *toh* to pourKöho: *tuh /tuh/* pour water

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**kətəh<sup>T</sup>* 'drip' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)Cf. PCham \**tuh* 'to pour'641 \**rətuh* shakeChrau: *rətuh /rətuh/* shakeKöho: *rətuh /rətuh/* shake

&lt;&gt;

Cf. PKatuic \**tə-təwh* ~ \**[h/s]əntəwh*

'shake'

642 \**duj* draw, pullKöho: *duj* draw, pull

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Sed. *təjl* 'draw, pull'; Cua *duj* 'pull'643 \**kuj* sleep, lie downMa: *kuj* lie downKöho: *kuj /kuj/* sleep, copulate

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**kuj<sup>L</sup>* 'lie down' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. Nahaheun *kwi* 'sleep, stretch out'644 \**təbuk* drownC-Mnong: *buk* flood, drownE-Mnong: *dak buk* drownStieng: *bok /bok/* drown, be swept awayChrau: *təmbu? /təbu?/* drownKöho: *bu /bu/* drown

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**tambú?* 'drown' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**buk* 'flood, drown' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)645 \**guk* ~ \**gu?* sitC-Mnong: *gu?* sitE-Mnong: *guk* sitStieng: *go?* sitChrau: *gu?* sit, resideKöho: *gu* cage, coop

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**gu?*<sub>1</sub> 'to sit, to be located' (Ch., Mn., St.)PM \**guk* 'sit' (Ch., St.)Cf. Bah. *gok* 'to wait'; PKatuic \**təgu:* ~\**həgu:* 'sit'; PWaic \**mok* 'to sit';Nancowry Nicobar *kù?* 'to sit'646 \**bəluk* ivoryStieng: *blok /bəlok/* elephant tusk

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Alak *p'lə:k* 'ivory'; Khmer *bhluk* 'ivory'

Comments:

May be borrowed from Khmer.

647 \**tuk* cloudE-Mnong: *tok / nar tuk* cloud / cloudy

Stieng: *tok /tok/* sky, cloud

Chrau: *tu? /tu?/* cloud

Ma: *ntu?* cloud

<>

PSB (E) *\*tu? ~ \*?ntu?* 'cloud' (Ma, Ch.)

PNB *\*tsuk<sup>L</sup>* 'cloud' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

PM *\*kəndul* 'abdomen' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

648 *\*gətuk* place

C-Mnong: *ntuk* place

Stieng: *kətok, tok /tok/* place

Chrau: *gətu? /gətu?/* place

Köho: *tu? /tu?/* time, moment

<>

PSB (E) *\*?gətu?* 'place' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM *\*kətuk* 'place' (Ch., St.)

649 *\*b-əŋ-ul* drunk (intoxicated)

C-Mnong: *ɲul* drunk

E-Mnong: *ɲil* drunk

Stieng: *bəɲil /bəɲel/* drunk

Chrau: *bəɲil /bəɲil/* drunk

Köho: *bəɲul /bəɲul/* drunk

<>

PSB (E) *\*mbəɲil* 'be drunk' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM *\*məɲul* 'be drunk' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB *\*[?]bul<sup>L</sup>* 'drunk' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Loven *bul* 'drunk'; Khmer *bul* 'poisonous'; PPEARic *\*bu:l* 'drunk';

PKatuic *\*?bu:l* 'drunk'; Proto Plang

*\*mav<sup>2</sup>* 'drunk'

Comments:

External comparison shows that this word is infix in South Bahnaric.

650 *\*kədul* abdomen

C-Mnong: *ndul* abdomen

E-Mnong: *ndil* abdomen, stomach, intestines

Stieng (B): *kəndil /kədel/* abdomen

Chrau (B): *kəndil /kədil/* abdomen

Ma: *n?dul* belly

Köho: *ndul, kəndul /kədul/* belly

<>

PSB (E) *\*kəndil* 'abdomen' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

651 *\*kəsul ~ \*kəso:l* push, shove

Chrau: *chil* push

Köho: *choul /cəho:l/* push, shove

652 *\*tul ~ \*nətul* anthill

Stieng: *bo:k tol /tol/* ant/termite hill

Chrau: *ntil /nətıl/* anthill

Köho: *bərtul /bərtul/* ant/termite hill

<>

Cf. Bah. *pətəl* 'anthill'; Khmer *duəl* 'hill'; PWAic *\*dɤr* 'hill'

Comments:

The minorsyllable of the Köho form is probably a reduced form of the *bo:k* 'head' in the Stieng collocation.

653 *\*?um* bathe

C-Mnong: *?um* bathe

E-Mnong: *?im* bathe

Stieng: *?om /?om/* bathe

Chrau: *?um /?um/* bathe

Köho: *?um /?um/* bathe

<>

PSB (E) *\*?um* 'bathe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM *\*?um* 'bathe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Khmu *?om* 'water, river'; PWAic

*\*r?om* 'water'

654 *\*bum* suck, hold in mouth

Stieng: *bom /bom/* suck in mouth

Chrau: *bum /bum/* mouthful (of wine)

Köho: *mum /mum/* to suck

<>

Cf. Jeh *bum<sup>T</sup>* 'hold or suck in mouth';

Khmer *bo:m* 'put into one's mouth'; Viet.

*bôm* 'chew'; PKatuic *kə?bo:m* 'hold in one's mouth'

Comments:

Köho *mum* probably reflects assimilation of the initial to the terminal, motivated by iconic/expressive factors.

- 655 \***dum** ripe, red  
 C-Mnong: *dum* ripe  
 E-Mnong: *dɨm* ripe  
 Stieng: *dom /dom/* very red, ripe  
 Chrau: *dum /dum/* ripe  
 Köho: *dum /dum/* ripe  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**dum* 'ripe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**dum* 'ripe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**?du:m<sup>L</sup>* 'ripe' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *tum* 'ripe'; P<sup>W</sup>aic \**kdim*  
 'ripe'; PST \**dũm* 'end (specifically of a  
 harvest, season)'
- 656 \***həgum** ~ \***nəgum** to winnow  
 Stieng: *ghom /gəhom/* winnow  
 Chrau: *gum /gum/* winnow, remove husk  
 Köho: *ŋgum /nəgum/* to fan (rice)  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ŋghum* 'winnow' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**?u:m<sup>L</sup>* 'winnow' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
 Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *ʔum* 'to winnow'; PKatuic  
 \**?o:m* ~ \**?ɔ:m* 'to winnow'; P<sup>P</sup>earic  
 \**gu:m* 'to winnow'; Lao *ho:m<sup>2</sup>* 'sift'
- 657 \***ʃu:m** ~ \***pəʃum** tinder/kindle  
 Chrau: *pəʃum /pəʃum/* make fire  
 Köho: *ʃu:m /ʃu:m/* tinder  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃu:m* 'tinder' (Kö., Ch.)
- 658 \***ɲum** hair bun  
 Stieng: *ɲom /ɲom/* wear hair in a bun  
 Köho: *dəɲum /dəɲum/* confluent  
 <>  
 PNB [ ] 'hair bun' (Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Sed. *ʔnuəml<sup>L</sup>* 'hair bun'; PKatuic \**ɲə-  
 ɲu[ə/o]m* ~ \**ɲum* 'tie hair'
- 659 \***rum** spinach  
 Chrau: *rum /rum/* spinach  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *?ərum<sup>L</sup>* 'spinach'
- 660 \***ʃərum** needle  
 Chrau: *ʃrum /ʃərum/* needle  
 Köho: *jurum /ʃərum/* needle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃrum* 'needle' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʃaruml<sup>L</sup>* 'needle' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
 Sed.)  
 Cf. P<sup>C</sup>ham \**ʃurũm*, PAN \**ZáRum*  
 'needle'  
 Comments:  
 Headley (1976) states that this is a word of  
 probable Austronesian origin.
- 661 \***tum** fishing platform  
 Chrau: *tum /tum/* fishing platform  
 <>  
 Cf. N<sup>H</sup>aheun *tum* 'net, trap, basket'
- 662 \***bun** pregnant  
 C-Mnong: *bun* pregnant  
 Stieng: *mbin /nəben/* pregnant  
 Chrau: *bun /bun/* pregnant  
 Köho: *bun /bun/* pregnant  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bun* 'pregnant' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)  
 PM \**bun* 'pregnant' (Kö., Ch., Srê, St.)  
 Comments:  
 Stieng normally does not preserve a nasal  
 minorsyllable, so the present example is  
 probably secondary.
- 663 \***gun** magic, supernatural  
 Chrau: *gun /gun/* magic, supernatural  
 <>  
 Cf. PKatuic \**gu:n* 'magic power'
- 664 \***kəlun** tadpole  
 E-Mnong: *tlin* tadpole  
 Stieng (Y): *klon /kəlon/* wriggler  
 Chrau: *klin /kəlin/* tadpole  
 Köho: *klun /kəlun/* tadpole  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**klin* 'tadpole' (Srê, Ch.)  
 PNB [ ] 'tadpole' (Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Sed. *plɔŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'tadpole'; Bah. *plun* 'tadpole'

665 \**mun* pimple

Stieng: *mon/mon/* pimple

<>

PNB [ ] 'pimple' (Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Bah. *mun* 'pimple'; Sed. *mɔŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'pimple'

666 \**ʔun* fire

C-Mnong: *ʔun* fire

E-Mnong: *ʔijŋ* fire

Stieng: *ʔoŋ/ʔoŋ/* fire

Chrau: *ʔun/ʔun/* fire

Srê (B.): *ʔoŋ* fire

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔun* 'fire' (Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**ʔun* 'fire, light' (Srê, Ch., Stieng)

PNB \**ʔun<sup>L</sup>* 'fire' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *ʔos/ʔaos* 'firewood'; PKatuic

\**ʔujh* 'fire'; PSWT \**ʔun<sup>B3</sup>* 'warm, to warm'

Comments:

Köho *ʔous* 'fire' is borrowed from Khmer (as perhaps are the Katuic forms).

667 \**bun* spider

E-Mnong: *bun* spider

Köho: *bun/bun/* spider

<>

Cf. Cua *pəŋ piak* 'spider'

668 \**duŋ* coconut palm

E-Mnong: *plɛ bəh duŋ* coconut

Köho (HB): *də duŋ* coconut palm

669 \**nəduŋ* eel

E-Mnong: *nduŋ* eel

Stieng: *ndoŋ/nədoŋ/* eel

Chrau: *nduŋ/nəduŋ/* eel

Köho: *nduŋ/nəduŋ/* eel

<>

PSB (E) \**nduŋ* 'eel' (Kö., Ch.)

Cf. Nhaheun *duŋ* 'eel'; PKatuic

[*s/c*]əʔduəŋ ~ \**dəʔduəŋ* 'worm'

670 \**guŋ* mountain

Chrau: *guŋ/guŋ/* mountain

<>

PNB \**xgɔ:ŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'mountain' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Cua *gok* 'forest, jungle'; PWaic

\**ŋg(ɔ)ŋ* 'mountain'; PPEARic \**nɔ:ŋ*

'mountain'; Ksinmul *khəgaŋ* 'mountain'

671 \**pəluŋ* canoe

E-Mnong: *pluŋ* small boat, canoe

Köho: *pluŋ/pəluŋ/* canoe

<>

Cf. Bah. *pluŋ* 'canoe, small boat'; Lamet, Khamu (Shafer 1965) *tšeloŋ* 'bark (boat)'

672 \**tərluŋ* water hole

Chrau: *təluŋ/təluŋ/* deep place in river;

fall into

Köho (HB): *dà tərluŋ* well

<>

Cf. Bah. *həluŋ* 'of earth to fall into a hole', *bluŋ* 'to penetrate'; PPEARic \**hliŋ* 'deep'

673 \**rəpuŋ* cucumber

C-Mnong: *rəpuŋ* cucumber

E-Mnong: *puŋ* cucumber

Stieng: *rəpoŋ/rəpoŋ/* cucumber, mealy cantaloupe

Chrau: *rəpuŋ/rəpoŋ/* melon, cucumber

Köho: *rəpuŋ/rəpoŋ/* cucumber

<>

PSB (E) \**rəpúŋ* 'melon, cucumber' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**rəpuŋ* 'cucumber' (Kö., Ch. St.,

Radê)

Cf. Jeh *kəpu:ŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'melon, cucumber';

PKatuic \**pu:ŋ* 'watermelon'

674 \**kəruŋ* backbone

Stieng: *kroŋ/kəroŋ/* backbone

<>

PNB \**[ka]rəŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'back' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PKatuic \**[k/g]ərhaŋ*; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**kro:ŋ<sup>?</sup>* 'back, ridge', \*(*h*)*ləŋ* 'back'; Viet. *sông* 'back'; Viet. *lưng*

- 'back'; P<sup>W</sup>aic \**krəŋ* 'the back'; P<sup>C</sup>ham \**rōŋ* 'back'
- 675 \**kəruŋ* knee  
E-Mnong: *krəŋ* knee  
Chrau: *ko:ʔ kruŋ /kəruŋ/* knee
- 676 \**suŋ* to steam  
Chrau: *suŋ /suŋ/* to steam  
<>  
Cf. Loven *coŋ* 'to steam'; Viet. *chung* 'to stew'
- 677 \**tuŋ* steal or find smth.  
C-Mnong: *ntuŋ* steal  
Stieng: *toŋ /toŋ/* steal  
Chrau: *tuŋ /tuŋ/* diviner  
Köho (HB): *tuŋ /ntuŋ* to root around / set trap  
<>  
PM \**tuŋ* 'steal'  
PNB \**ṭo:ŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'to steal' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 678 \**lu:p* ~ \**lu:p* ask, inquire  
E-Mnong: *lu:p* ask, question  
Chrau: *lu:p* ask  
Köho: *lu:p* question, inquire  
<>  
PSB (E) \**lú:p* 'ask, demand' (Chrau, Srê)
- 679 \**ɲup* catch, grab  
C-Mnong: *ɲup* capture, grasp  
E-Mnong: *ɲip* capture  
Stieng: *ɲop /ɲop/* catch, grab  
Chrau: *ɲup /ɲup/* take  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ɲup* 'catch, grab' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**ɲup* 'capture, grasp' (Ch., St.)
- 680 \**ɟur* descend  
C-Mnong: *ɟur* descend  
E-Mnong: *ɟir* descend  
Stieng: *ɟor /ɟor/* go down  
Chrau: *ɟir /ɟir/* go down, hand down  
Srê (B): *ɟur* descend  
<>
- PSB (E) \**ɟir* 'let go, release' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**ɟur* 'descend' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**ɟur<sup>L</sup>* 'go down' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 681 \**sur* pig  
C-Mnong: *sur* pig  
E-Mnong: *sir* pig  
Stieng: *sor /sor/* pig  
Chrau: *sir /sir/* pig  
Ma: *sur* pig  
Köho: *sur /sur/* pig  
<>  
PSB (E) \**sir* 'pig' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**sur* 'pig' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PNB \**c[h]ur<sup>L</sup>* 'pig' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 682 \**mus* to clear field  
Stieng: *mus /mus/* to clear field  
Chrau: *mis /mis/* to chop underbrush  
Köho: *mus /mus/* to clear field  
<>  
PSB (E) \**mis* 'slash field' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**mujh<sup>L</sup>* 'slash field' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. P<sup>W</sup>aic \**mɔk* 'to cut down, slash'
- 683 \**but* buttocks, lower back  
C-Mnong: *but* buttocks, lower back  
E-Mnong: *tiŋ bit / täp bit* pelvis / buttocks  
Stieng: *bbit /bet/* buttock  
Chrau: *bit /bit/* buttocks, lower back  
Ma: *but* back  
Köho: *but /but/* kidneys  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bit* 'small of the back, buttocks, spine' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**but* 'lower back, buttocks' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Nahaheun *pit* 'back, rear'; Khmer *ba:t* 'bottom'
- 684 \**rəbut* storm  
Chrau: *rəbit /rəbit/* storm  
Köho: *rəbut /rəbut/* storm  
<>  
Cf. Bahnar *həbut* 'storm'; Roglai *rəbu?*

'storm' < PAN \**libut* 'sturm' (Demp.)

Comments:

The preservation of the dental terminal indicates that this is an early borrowing from Chamic.

685 \**hut* smoke, sip, smell?

Stieng: *hot/hot/* smoke tobacco

<>

Cf. Jeh *hut* 'drink'; Nhaheun *hit* 'smell, sniff'; Khmer *hit* 'sip, suck'; Viet. *hút* 'to smoke', *hít* 'to sniff'; PWaic \**hit* 'to smell sth.'; Car Nicobar *hu:t hət* 'smell'

686 \**mut* enter

C-Mnong: *mut* enter

E-Mnong: *mit* enter

Stieng: *mit/met/* go in, enter

Köho: *mut/mut/* enter

<>

PSB (E) \**mit* 'enter' (Kö., Mn., St.)

PM \**mut* 'enter' (Kö., Srê, St., Radê)

PNB \**mut<sup>L</sup>* 'enter' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PKatuic \**mut* ~ \**mi:t* 'enter'

687 \**rut* fishtrap of open mesh

Stieng: *ndrot/nərot/* large open mesh trap

Chrau: *rit/rit/* large open mesh trap

<>

Cf. Brao *ndrut* 'fishtrap'; Loven ?*drit* 'fishtrap'

688 \**sut* honeybee

Stieng: *sot/sot/* honeybee, beehive

Chrau: *sit/sit/* bee, beehive

Köho: *sut/sut/* small bee

<>

PSB (E) \**sit* 'honeybee' (Srê, Ch.)

PNB \**sut<sup>L</sup>* 'honeybee' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

Loven *su:t* 'honeybee'

689 \**bəruə?* work

Chrau: *brwə?/bəruə?/* industrious

Köho: *broa?/bərua?/* work

<>

PSB (E) \**bruə?* 'work, industrious' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB [ ] 'make' (Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Sed. *prə<sup>L</sup>* 'do, make'; PCham \**bruā?* 'work'; Malay *buat* 'do' < PA \**buhat* 'do'

Comments:

I suspect that diphthongs before glottals are not original in Bahnaric, so I speculate that this word is an ancient loan from PChamic which was infixed and reborrowed in Chamic languages.

690 \**huəc* ~ \**təhuəc* whistle

E-Mnong: *huəc* whistle

Chrau: *təhwac/təhuəc/* whistle

Stieng: *huoc/huəc/* to whistle

Köho: *hoac/huac/* whistle

<>

PSB (E) \**təhuə<sub>1</sub>c* 'whistle' (Srê, Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *hwoc* 'whistle'; Viet. *húyt gió* 'whistle'; PKatuic \**gəhəj?* ~ \**həhəj?* 'whistle'; Proto Plang \**Còc'* 'whistle'

691 \**puəc* flesh

E-Mnong: *puok sək* muscle on both sides of backbone

Köho: *poac/puac/* flesh, meat

692 \**ruəh* choose

Köho: *roah/ruah/* choose

<>

PNB \**rajhl* 'choose' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *raəh* 'choose'; PKatuic \**həriəh* 'to choose'; PWaic \**rəs* 'to choose'; Mon *rūi* 'choose'; PCham \**ruah* 'choose'

693 \**buəj* hilltop

C-Mnong: *bwaj* to warn

Stieng: *buoj/buəj/* to warn

Chrau: *bwəj/buəj/* hilltop

<>

PM \**buəj* 'warn' (St.)

Cf. Hrê *buj<sup>T</sup>* 'top (of mountain, house)'

Comments:

One can suggest the semantic development of 'warn' from 'hilltop' via the notion of 'lookout'.

694 \**nəkuəj* lizard

E-Mnong: *pək kue* lizard

- Chrau: *nkuoj/nəkuəj/* wild lizard  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *məkuej* 'lizard like iguana';  
PPearic *\*koj* 'type of lizard'; PKatuic  
*\*həkuəj* ~ *\*ʔəkuəj* ~ *\*həŋkuəj*  
'chameleon lizard'; PWaic *\*(ŋkoj)* 'lizard'
- 695 *\*səkuəj* mousedeer  
Stieng: *kuoj/kuəj/* mousedeer  
Chrau: *sikuoj/səkuəj/* mousedeer  
<>  
Cf. Jeh *sikuəj*<sup>T</sup> 'mousedeer'; Loven *təkuəj*  
'deer horns'
- 696 *\*muəj* one  
C-Mnong: *ŋwaj* one  
E-Mnong: *mue* one  
Stieng: *muoj/muəj/* one  
Chrau: *muoj/muəj/* one  
Ma: *mət* ten  
<>  
PSB (E) *\*muəj* 'one' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM *\*mwaj* 'one' (Ch., St.)  
PNB *\*ʔməjʔ* 'one' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Bah. *ʔməjʔ* 'one when counting with  
classifiers'; Khmer *muəj* 'one'; PVM  
(Sok.) *\*mək* 'one'; PKatuic *\*muoj* 'one';  
Mon *məda* 'one'; Khasi *wei* 'one';  
Mundari *mid* 'one'  
Comments:  
Ma 'one' is *du:* from Chamic, but *\*muəj* is  
preserved as the labial nasal in *mət* 'ten' <  
*muəj jət* 'one-ten'.  
I suspect that South Bahnaric has borrowed  
its 'one' word from Khmer (along with  
'5').
- 697 *\*təmuəj* visitor  
Chrau: *təmuoj/təmuəj/* visitor  
<>  
PNB *\*taməj*<sup>T</sup> 'guest' (Bah., Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic *\*təmha:j* ~ *\*kəmha:j* 'guest'
- 698 *\*həruəj* fly (insect)  
C-Mnong: *rəhwəj* fly  
E-Mnong: *hue* fly  
Stieng: *ruoj/ruəj/* fly
- Chrau: *rəwəj/ruəj/* fly  
<>  
PSB (E) *\*rəhwəj* 'fly' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PSB (B) *\*hrwaj* 'fly' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM *\*rəhwaj* 'fly'  
PNB *\*rəj*<sup>T</sup> 'fly' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. PVM (Sok.) *\*ruaj* 'fly'; PPEARIC *\*rəj*  
'fly'; PKatuic *\*[h/ɣ]ə/ʔə/rə-ruaj* 'fly';  
PWAIC *\*(rəj)* 'fly'; Palaung *ruwāi* 'fly';  
Temiar *rewāi* 'fly'; Car Nicobar *inruəj*  
'fly'; PCham *\*ruai* 'fly'  
Comments:  
Efimov includes Köho *rəha:j* 'fly', but it  
must reflect *\*həra:j* 'maggot'.
- 699 *\*suəj* plant dry rice  
E-Mnong: *sue ba* plant rice (dry field)  
Chrau: *swəj/suəj/* plant with stick  
<>  
PNB *\*c[h]əj*<sup>T</sup> 'plant rice' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 700 *\*ʔuəl* toast, roast  
Stieng: *ʔuəl* ache  
Chrau: *ʔwol* toast, roast  
<>  
Cf. Rengao *həʔəl*<sup>T</sup> 'toast, roast'; Sed.  
*kəʔow*<sup>T</sup> 'roast'; Khmer *chʔaər* 'roasted'
- 701 *\*kəbuəl* pigeon  
Stieng: *kəmbuəl/kəbuəl/* pigeon  
<>  
Cf. Golar Bah. *mual* 'a large pigeon';  
PKatuic *\*kəmʔbu[aʔ]* 'pigeon'
- 702 *\*kuəl* ~ *\*kəhuəl* ~ ~~*\*həkuaɪ*~~ bark, call  
out  
C-Mnong: *kwəl* call  
E-Mnong: *kuəl* call  
Stieng: *khuəl/kəhuəl/* call out, invoke,  
invite  
Chrau: *kuəl/kuəl/* call  
Köho: *khual/kəhual/* to bark  
<>  
PSB (E) *\*khuəl* 'bark, howl, call' (Kö., Ch.  
St. Mn.)  
PM *\*kwəl* 'call' (Ch., St.)

- PNB *\*ku:lT* 'bark' (Bah., Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *haw* 'bark'; PPEARic *\*ke:v* 'to call', *\*ker* 'to bark'; PKatuic *\*suol* 'bark'; PVM (Sok.) *\*krua[h]* 'bark'; Proto Plang *\*kwal'* 'bark'
- 703 *\*bəŋɲuəl* lizard, type of  
Stieng (Y): *bəŋɲuol/bəŋɲual/* a monitor  
Köho: *bəŋɲoal/bəŋɲual/* species of lizard  
<>  
PNB *\*[?]bu:l* 'lizard' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic *\*mən?juol* 'pangolin' (a scaly anteater), cf. Russian *jashcherica* 'lizard' < *jashcher* 'pangolin' (-*ica* = diminutive suffix.)
- 704 *\*həmuəl* cloud, mist  
E-Mnong: *nhol* steam  
Köho: *mhoal/məhual/* cloud, fog, mist  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *həməl* 'clouds'; Loven *hmal* 'clouds'
- 705 *\*ləpuəl* gourd, squash  
Chrau: *ləpuol/ləpuəl/* long squash  
Stieng: *puol/puəl/* long squash  
Köho: *rəpuəl/rəpuəl/* gourd  
<>  
PSB (E) *\*ŋəpuəl* 'melon' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Sed. *powT* 'melon'; PVM (Sok.) *\*pi:l/r* 'pumpkin'; PVM (Sok.) *\*pəŋlh* 'melon'; PWAic *\*(mperl)* 'watermelon'
- 706 *\*[ ]tuəl* flood  
Stieng: *kərtuol/kərtuəl/* to flood  
<>  
Cf. Cua *dual* 'float'; Loven *toal* 'float (stationary)'
- 707 *\*luən* to swallow  
E-Mnong: *luon* swallow  
Stieng: *luon/luən/* swallow  
Köho: *loan/luan/* swallow  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *luan* 'swallow'; PKatuic *\*həli:n* ~
- \*həlɛ:n* 'to swallow'; PCham *\*lün* 'to swallow'
- 708 *\*sərmuən* ~ *\*səmuən* hog plum  
Stieng (Y): *sərmuon/sərmuən/* hog plum  
Chrau: *simuon/səmuən/* hog plum  
Ma: *rəmuon* type of mango  
Köho: *səmoan/səmuən/* medicinal plant  
<>  
PSB (E) *\*srəmuən* 'type of mango' (Ma, Ch.)  
Cf. PCham *\*timūn* 'melon' < PMP *\*timun* 'melon'
- 709 *\*puən* four  
C-Mnong: *pwan* four  
E-Mnong: *puon* four  
Stieng: *puon/puən/* four  
Chrau: *puon/puən/* four  
Ma: *puon* four  
Köho: *puan/puən/* four  
<>  
PSB (E) *\*puəɲn* 'four' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM *\*puən* 'four' (Kö., Ch. St., Srê)  
PNB *\*pu:nT* 'four' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *buən* 'four'; PVM (Sok.) *\*po:n* 'four'; PKatuic *\*puən* 'four'; PWAic *\*pon* 'four', *\*phən* 'five'; Car Nicobar *fɛ:n* 'four'
- 710 *\*huəŋ* lessen, wither  
E-Mnong: *ʔeh hueŋ* (swelling) lessens  
Stieng: *huoŋ/huəŋ/* withered
- 711 *\*kuəŋ* gibbon  
Stieng: *kuoŋ/kuəŋ/* gibbon  
Chrau: *kwəŋ/kuəŋ/* howler monkey  
Köho: *kuəŋ/kuəŋ/* gibbon  
<>  
PSB (E) *\*kuəɲn* 'gibbon' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Jeh *kəwəŋT* 'gibbon'; Nancowry Nicobar *kīŋ* 'monkey'; PCham *\*kuan* 'gibbon'
- 712 *\*suər* tell  
Stieng: *chuor/suər/* to tell

- Köho (HB): *sor* tell, send  
<>  
Cf. Alak: *səsuar* 'to tell'; Sed. *pəcaw<sup>T</sup>* 'speak for'
- 713 \**ruəs* elephant  
C-Mnong: *rweh* elephant  
Stieng: *ruos/ruəs/* elephant  
Chrau: *rəwes/ruəs/* elephant  
Ma: *ruəh* elephant  
Köho: *rəwas, roas/ruas/* elephant  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ruəs* 'elephant' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
PM \**rweh* 'elephant' (Kö., Srê, Ch., St.)  
PNB \**rəjh<sup>T</sup>* 'elephant' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *damrej* 'elephant'; PVM (Sok.) \**wəj* 'elephant'; PKatuic \**kərwi:j* 'trunk'
- 714 \**kəbuət* gourd pipes  
Chrau: *kəmbuot/kəbuət/* gourd pipes  
Köho: *kəmboat/kəbuat/* musical instrument with six pipes  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kəmbuət* 'flute' (Kö., Ch.)
- 715 \**huət* throw away  
Chrau: *hwət/huət/* throw away  
<>  
Cf. Rengao *huət<sup>L</sup>* 'throw'; Khmer *wə:t* 'toss away'
- 716 \**kuət* grasp  
Köho: *kuat/kuat/* grasp with tallons  
<>  
Cf. Sed. *kuə<sup>L</sup>* 'hold'; Cua *khuat* 'hold in both arms'
- 717 \**ruət* buy  
C-Mnong: *rwat* buy  
E-Mnong: *ruot* buy  
Köho: *roat/ruat/* buy  
<>  
PNB \**ru:t<sup>T</sup>* 'buy' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
PM \**ruət* 'buy'
- Cf. Loven *ruat* 'buy'  
Cf. PWAic \**we?* 'to buy'
- 718 \**suət* dry up, cease flowing  
C-Mnong: *swat* recede (water)  
E-Mnong: *suot* dry up (flood waters)  
Stieng: *suot/suət/* subside, to be dried up  
Chrau: *suot/suət/* subside  
Köho: *suat/suat/* to flow no more  
<>  
PSB (E) \**suət* 'subside (of water)' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**suət* 'recede (water)' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Jeh *suat<sup>T</sup>* 'evaporate'
- 719 \**nətuət* run, jump  
C-Mnong: *ncwət* run, jump  
E-Mnong: *tuot* jump (off the ground)  
Köho: *ntoat/nətuət/* run  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ntsuaət* 'run, jump' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PM \**tuət* 'run, jump' (Srê, Ch.)  
Blood and Efimov also compare Chrau *nchət*, but despite the resemblance the agreement is limited to the terminal consonant only.
- 720 ?\**nəgə:c* ~ \**kəhə:c* light weight  
C-Mnong: *ŋə:c* light in weight  
Mnong Gar (B): *rəkħə:c* light  
Chrau: *nkhə:c* light  
Ma: *ləgə:t* light  
Köho (TDVK): *ŋgə:c* light  
Köho: *ŋgəc* light  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ŋkhə:c* 'light' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PM \**ŋkhə:c* 'light' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
Comments:  
I am not sure how to best interpret this etymology.
- 721 \**dəkəj* back, behind  
C-Mnong: *kəj* behind  
E-Mnong: *ku kəj* back  
Stieng: *kəj* upper back

Chrau: *dəkə:j* upper back

Köho: *nkə:j* back

<>

PM \**kə:j* 'behind' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

722 \**pə:k* to open

C-Mnong: *pə:k* to open

E-Mnong: *pək* to open

Stieng: *pə:k/pə:k/* opened, uncovered

Chrau: *pə:ʔ/pə:ʔ/* to open, take off, lift

Köho: *pə:/pə:/* to open

<>

PSB (E) \**pə:ʔ* 'to open' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**pə:k* 'to open' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Khmer *baək* 'open'; PKatuic \**dəpə:jʔ* 'open'; PCham \**pəčk* 'open'

723 \**kəndə:l* heel

C-Mnong: *ndə:l* heel

E-Mnong: *ndəljǎŋ* heel

Stieng: *kəndə:l/kəndə:l/* heel

Chrau: *gəndə:l/gəndə:l/* heel

Ma: *kanəl ʒiŋ* heel

Köho: *kəndəl/kəndəl/* heel

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔgəndə:l* 'heel' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PSB (B.) \**kəndə:l* 'heel' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Mnong)

PM \**ndə:l* 'heel' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St.)

PNB \**kaʔnə:l* 'heel' (Bah., PJH)

Cf. PKatuic *gəndə:l* ~ *səndə:l* 'heel';

Sakai (Shafer 1965) *kəñöl* 'heel'; Nicobar

(Shafer 1965) *kəntəla-lāh* 'heel' (*lāh* 'foot,

leg'); Riang (Shafer 1965) *kəndə:l* 'heel';

PCham \**kaʔdul* 'heel'

Comments:

The Chrau form appears to have the root split by infixation.

724 \**təhə:l* ~ \**təhə:l* shallow

C-Mnong: *thə:l, thə:l* shallow

Stieng (B): *thə:l* shallow

Chrau: *thə:l/təhə:l/* shallow

Köho (HB): *chəl* shallow

<>

PSB (E) \**thə:l* 'shallow' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,

St.)

PM \**thə:l* 'shallow' (Kö., Ch., St.)

725 \**kə:l* help

C-Mnong: *kə:l* help

Köho: *kol/kə:l/* help

<>

PSB (E) \**kU:l* 'help' (Mn., Kö.)

PM \**knə:l* 'help' (Kö., Srê)

726 \**gə:m* smile, laugh

C-Mnong: *gə:m* smile, laugh

E-Mnong: *gəm* smile, laugh

Stieng: *gə:m/gə:m/* smile, laugh

Chrau: *gə:m/gə:m/* smile, laugh

<>

PSB (E) \**gə:m* 'smile, laugh' (Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**gə:m* 'smile, laugh' (Ch., St.)

Cf. Jeh *kəʔe:m<sup>L</sup>* 'happy'; Nhaheun *hʔə:m* 'to hate'

727 \**hə:m* full, satisfied

C-Mnong: *hə:m* full (of food)

Stieng: *hə:m/hə:m/* full from eating

Chrau: *hə:m/hə:m/* full

Köho: *hə:m/hə:m/* satisfy

<>

PSB (E) \**hə:m* 'satisfied, fat' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**hə:m* 'full (of food)' (B. states "all languages *hə:m*")

728 \**kələ:m* liver

C-Mnong: *klə:m* liver

E-Mnong: *tləm* liver

Stieng: *klə:m/kələ:m/* liver

Chrau: *khlə:m/kəhlə:m/* liver, stomach

Ma: *klə:m* liver

Köho: *klə:m/kələ:m/* liver

<>

PSB (E) \**khlə:m* 'liver' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM \**klə:m* 'liver'

PNB \**klə:m<sup>L</sup>* 'liver' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *thləəm* 'liver'; PKatuic \**luam*

'liver'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**lə:m* 'liver';

PWaic \**ktəm* 'liver'; U *tshəm* 'liver'

Comments:

The Chrau minorsyllable /h/ is unique for this well attested word, so I suggest that it is a secondary development.

- 729 \**pələ:m* leech (land variety)  
 C-Mnong: *plə:m* bloodsucker  
 E-Mnong: *pləm* bloodsucker (land)  
 Stieng (Y): *plə:m /pələ:m/* land leech  
 Chrau: *plə:m /pələ:m/* land leech  
 Köho: *pləm /pələ:m/* leech  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**plɑ:m* 'forest leech' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PNB \**plɑ:m<sup>L</sup>* 'leech' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**bəlhυ:m* ~ \**pəlhυ:m* 'leech'; PWaic \**plī/om* 'land-leech'; PCham \**plūm* 'bloodsucker'

- 730 \**tənmə:m* alcohol  
 C-Mnong: *rənə:m* rice wine  
 Köho: *tənom /tənməm/* alcohol, rice beer  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**trənU:m* 'rice wine' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**trənə:m* 'rice wine' (Srê)

- 731 \**tə:m* tree trunk  
 C-Mnong: *tə:m* trunk  
 Stieng: *tə:m /tə:m/* tree trunk  
 Chrau: *tə:m /tə:m/* trunk  
 Köho: *tom /təm/* tree trunk  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tɑ:m* 'tree trunk' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**tə:m* 'trunk (of tree)' (Kö., Srê)  
 Cf. Bah. *tə:m* 'tree trunk'; Khmer *dəəm* 'tree trunk'; PKatuic \**həɗɑ:m* 'trunk'

- 732 \**bə:n* ~ \**bən* we (incl.)  
 C-Mnong: *bən* we (incl.)  
 E-Mnong: *băn* we (incl.)  
 Stieng: *bə:n, bən /bə:n, bən/* we two (incl.)  
 Chrau: *bə:n /bə:n/* we (incl.), very much  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bə:ɲ* 'we (incl.)' (Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**bən* 'we incl.' (Ch., St.)  
 PNB \*[ʔ]bɛ:n<sup>L</sup> 'we (incl.)' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

- 733 \**də:n* accept, obey  
 C-Mnong: *də:n* accept  
 Chrau: *də:n /də:n/* already  
 Köho: *də:n /də:n/* obey, listen, eavesdrop  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**də:n* 'already, accept' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**də:n* 'accept'

- 734 \**kə:ŋ* want  
 E-Mnong: *khəŋ* want  
 Chrau: *kə:ŋ /kə:ŋ/* want  
 Köho: *koŋ /kə:ŋ/* want, desire  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kɑ:ŋ* 'want, desire' (Kö., Ch.)

- 735 \**də:p* bring, fetch  
 C-Mnong: *də:p* bring  
 E-Mnong: *dəp* give or bring  
 Chrau: *də:p /də:p/* to hand  
 Köho (D): *dop* take, fetch  
 Köho: *də:p /də:p/* catch with the hand  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**də:p* 'hand over, bring' (Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**də:p* 'bring' (St., Ch.)

- 736 \**kə:p* count  
 C-Mnong: *kə:p* count  
 E-Mnong: *kəp* count  
 Stieng: *kə:p /kə:p/* count  
 Chrau: *kə:p /kə:p/* count  
 Köho: *kə:p /kə:p/* count  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kə:p* 'count' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**kə:p* 'count' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

- 737 \**səkə:p* small field house  
 Chrau: *sikə:p /səkə:p/* lean-to  
 Ma (E): *kA:p* small house  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**səkɑ:p* 'small house' (Mn., Ch.)

738 \**lə:p* thunder, lightning

E-Mnong: *ləp* lightning

Chrau: *lə:p/lə:p/* thunder

Köho (HB): *puh ləp* lightning

<>

PSB (E) \**pələ:p* 'thunder, lightning' (Kö., Ch.)

739 \**gətə:p* pigeon

C-Mnong: *ntə:p* pigeon

E-Mnong: *təp* pigeon

Stieng (Y): *tə:p/tə:p/* pigeon

Chrau: *gətə:p/gətə:p/* pigeon

Köho (HB): *kətəp* pigeon

Srê: *ntop/nətp/* pigeon

<>

PSB (E) \**gətə:p* 'pigeon' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**kətə:p* 'pigeon' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Bah. *kətəp* 'pigeon'

740 \**[d]dər* orchid

Chrau: *dər* orchid

Köho: *?dər/?dər/* orchid

<>

PSB (E) \**?dər* 'orchid' (Srê, Ch.)

741 \**hər* sting, hurt

Chrau: *hər/hər* sting, hurt

<>

Cf. Bah. *har* 'bitter'; PKatuic \**?əhar* 'hot (tasting)'

742 \**kəmər* fish gills

Stieng (Y): *kəmər* fish gills

<>

Cf. Kuy (Shafer 1965) *tmor* 'lip'; Khasi

(Shafer 1965) *ly-mor* 'mouth'; Palaung

(Shafer 1965) *mūr* 'mouth'

Comments:

This comparison was first made by Shafer, who gives the meaning of the Stieng form as 'palate (oral)'.  
 Köho: *ntor/nətər/* crest (of animal)

<>

PSB (E) \**gətər* 'comb of chicken' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB \**tər* 'comb of chicken' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

744 \**pəgəs* lean upright

Chrau: *pəgəs/pəgəs/* lean upright

<>

Cf. Cua *gilh* 'lean'

745 \**həjət* stuck

Stieng: *jət/jət/* to get stuck

Chrau: *hət/hət/* stuck fallen halfway

Köho: *hiət/hət/* (walk) tip-toe

<>

Comments:

Dournes lists *hiət* as an expressive used in the sentence *lot hiət jöng* "marcher sur la pointe des pieds".

746 \**lə?* completed

C-Mnong: *lə?* finished

E-Mnong: *lə-mət* all, every

Stieng: *lə?/lə?/* all, completely

Chrau: *lə?/lə?/* completely

Köho: *lə?/lə?/* suitable, proper

<>

PSB (E) \**lə?* 'completely, finished' (Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**lə?* 'finished' (Ch., St.)

Cf. Bah. *lə?* 'final particle expressing emphasis'

747 \**mərə?* red pepper

Chrau: *mərə?/mərə?/* red pepper

Köho: *mərə/mərə/* red pepper

<>

PSB (E) \**mərə?* 'red pepper' (Mn., Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *?əmərə?* 'red pepper'; Khmer *mric*

'red pepper'; PKatuic \**pə[r/rh]i?* ~

\**pə[r/rh]i?* 'peppers'; PCham \**?amrec*

'hot pepper'; Indonesian *mertja* 'peppers';

Sanskrit *marica* 'peppers'

Comments:

E-Mnong *mbrec* 'red pepper' and Stieng

*mrac* 'red pepper' are probably more

743 \**gətər* comb of rooster

Stieng (Y): *tər/tər/* comb of rooster

Chrau: *gətər/gətər/* comb of rooster

recent borrowings.

748 \**ʔəc* excrement

E-Mnong: *ʔe* defecate  
Stieng: *ʔɛc/ʔɛc/* excrement  
Chrau: *ʔe:* excrement, dirt

<>

PNB \**ʔic<sup>L</sup>* 'excrement' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Mnong and Köho forms could be borrowings of dialectal Viet. *é* 'to shit' (Sok.).

749 \**dəc* slave, servant

C-Mnong: *dic* slave  
E-Mnong: *dik* slave  
Stieng: *dec/dəc/* slave  
Chrau: *dic/dəc/* slave, servant  
Köho: *diʔ/diʔ/* servitude

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔdijʔ* 'slave' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**dik* 'slave' (Ch., St.)

PNB \**ʔdic<sup>L</sup>* 'slave' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *tik* 'slave'; Viet. *dịch* 'enemy'

750 \**ləc* to sink, flood

E-Mnong: *lăc* to fall  
Stieng: *lec/ləc/* sink  
Chrau: *lic/ləc/* to flood  
Ma (E): *lɪc* flooded

<>

PSB (E) \**lic* 'flood' (Ch., Ma)

Cf. Alak *lic* 'sink'; Jeh *liʔ<sup>L</sup>* 'to flood'

751 \**dəh* give birth

C-Mnong: *dəh* give birth  
E-Mnong: *dəh kuon* give birth (animals)  
Stieng: *dəh/dəh/* give birth  
Chrau: *dəh/dəh/* give birth  
Ma: *dəh* give birth  
Köho: *dəh/dəh/* give birth, breed

<>

PSB (E) \**dɛ:h* 'have' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**dəh* 'give birth' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

752 \**gəh* have, able

C-Mnong: *gəh* have  
E-Mnong: *gəh* have  
Stieng: *gəh/gəh/* have; correct, accurate  
Chrau: *gəh/gəh/* have, be, able  
Köho: *gəh/gəh/* have, obtain

<>

PSB (E) \**gɛ:h* 'have' (Kö., Ma, Ch., Mn., St.)

PM \**gəh* 'have' (Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *gəh* 'be able to'; PWaic \**gəh* 'to be born'

753 \**kəh* to comb

E-Mnong: *kəh* to comb

<>

Cf. Jeh *kəh<sup>T</sup>* 'rake'; Khmer *kəh* 'touch', *kweh* 'scratch, dig with fingers'

754 \**[l]əh* moment, occurrence

E-Mnong: *ləh* to have time  
Stieng: *rəbleh/rə-bələh/* blink

<>

Cf. Rengao *ləh<sup>T</sup>* 'time, occurrence'; Tampuon *kəmləh* 'blink'; PKatuic \**-ʔbəlhəh* ~ \**-[p/b]əlha:jh* 'blink'

755 \**[l]əh* pick off

E-Mnong: *ləh* pick fruit  
Stieng: *pləh/pələh/* pick off  
Chrau: *ləh/ləh/* castrate  
Köho: *tələh/tələh/* untie an animal

<>

Cf. Bah. *pləh, pələh* 'pick, pluck'; PKatuic \**ʔələh* ~ \**hələh* 'untie'; PCham \**tuleh* 'to untie'

Comments:

Köho form is probably borrowed from Chamic.

756 \**tələh* woodpecker

Stieng: *kləh/kələh/* woodpecker  
Chrau: *tələh/tələh/* woodpecker

<>

Cf. Bah. *tələh* 'woodpecker'; PKatuic \**tə[r/rh]əh* 'woodpecker'

\**pləh*

Köho *pləh* 'to clear, free'

kwak of cor ^

757 \***pəh** pound riceC-Mnong: *pəh* pound riceE-Mnong: *pəh ba* husk rice by poundingStieng: *pəh /pəh/* pound riceChrau: *pəh /pəh/* pound (rice)Köho: *piah /piah/* pound riceKöho: *pəh /pəh/* knock down

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pə:h* 'to pound' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**pəh* 'pound rice' (Srê, Ch., St.)PNB \**pəh<sup>T</sup>* 'pound rice' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**p'a*: 'mix, pound, crush'

Comments:

Note the Köho doublet.

E-Mnong: *ʔəseh* horseStieng: *seh /seh/* horseChrau: *ʔəseh /ʔəseh/* horseMa: *ʔəseh* horseKöho: *ʔəseh /ʔəseh/* horse

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ʔəse:h* 'horse' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)PM \**ʔəseh* 'horse' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)PNB \**ʔəseh<sup>T</sup>* 'horse' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. Khmer *seh* 'horse'; PKatuic \**ʔəseh* 'horse'; PCham \**ʔəseh* 'horse'; Sanskrit *ashva* 'horse'; Pali *assa* 'horse'

Comments:

Headley (1976), discussing Chamic, states that this is a word of probable Indo-European origin.

758 \***rəh** break off kernelsChrau: *rəh /rəh/* break off kernelsKöho (HB): *rəh* break off kernelsKöho: *rəh /rəh/* make incision762 \***təh** knock, bumpKöh: *təh /təh/* knock, bump

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *təh* 'hit with small stick'; Khmer *təh* 'slap, beat'; PKatuic \**təh* 'pound'759 \***rəh** rattanC-Mnong: *rəh* rattanE-Mnong: *rəh /təm rəh* vine / rattanStieng: *rəh /rəh/* rattan, a rake, to rakeChrau: *rəh /rəh/* rattanKöho: *riah /riah/* rattan

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**rəh* 'rattan' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)PM \**rəh* 'rattan' (Kö., Ch.)Cf. Jeh *rəʔləh<sup>T</sup>* 'rattan'; Trieng *ʔərə:h* 'rattan'763 \***təh** sneezeC-Mnong: *ntəh* noise, loudE-Mnong: *təh* sneezeStieng: *təh /təh/* sneeze

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**kənte:s* 'sneeze, loud' (Kö., Ma, Ch., Mn.)PNB \**kəcəjh<sup>T</sup>* 'sneeze' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)PM \**kətəh* 'noise, loud' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)Cf. PKatuic \**həjəjh* ~ \**kəjəjh* ~ \**həjəjh* 'sneeze'

Comments:

Both Blood and Efimov compare forms which I analyse as reflecting \**tas* 'loud noise'.760 \***sərəh** cut, chopC-Mnong: *sərəh* cutStieng: *sərəh /sərəh/* chop with shoulder axe, to fightKöho: *sərəh /sərəh/* cut (bamboo), slaughter

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**sre:h* 'rattan' (Kö., Mn., St.)PM \**sərəh* 'cut' (Kö., Srê, St.)764 \***təh** ~ \***nətəh** earthC-Mnong: *nəh* earthE-Mnong: *təh* earth, dirtStieng: *təh /təh/* ground, earthChrau: *ntəh /nətəh/* earth, dirtKöho: *tiah /tiah/* earth, ground761 \***ʔəsəh** horseC-Mnong: *seh* horse

<>

PSB (E) \**tne:h* 'earth' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PSB and Proto Bahnaric (B.) \**tneh* 'earth,  
 sod' (Ch., Mn., St., Sed.)

PNB \**ta?nehT* 'dirt' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *t̄i:* 'earth'; PWaic \**kte?* 'earth';  
 Mon *tœ?*; PCham \**tanāh* 'earth'; PMP  
 \**tanaq*, \**taneq* 'earth'

Comments:

It appears that competing Austroasiatic and  
 Austronesian etymologies are possible, and  
 it is not clear to me which to favour.

765 \**bək* fetch water

C-Mnong: *bək* carry water in gourd  
 Köho: *bə/bə/* fetch (water)

<>

PSB (E) \**bə?* 'scoop, carry water' (Kö.,  
 Mn.)

PM \**bək* 'carry water in gourd' (Kö., Srê)

766 \**dək* stand up

C-Mnong: *dək* stand up  
 E-Mnong: *dāk / ndak* stand / raise up  
 Stieng: *tədək / tədək/* rise up

<>

PM \**dək* 'stand' (St., Radê)

Cf. Cua *dik* 'stand up'

767 \**kəjək* heavy

C-Mnong: *jək* heavy  
 Stieng: *jək / jək/* heavy  
 Chrau: *kəŋjə? / kəjə?/* heavy  
 Köho: *kəŋjə / kəjə/* heavy

<>

PSB (E) \**kəŋjə?* 'heavy' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)

PM \**kəjək* 'heavy' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Loven *kəjik* 'heavy'

768 \**lək* bran

E-Mnong: *lək* chaff  
 Stieng: *lək / lək/* bran  
 Chrau: *lə? / lə?/* bran  
 Köho: *lə / lə/* bran

<>

PSB (E) \**lə?* 'bran' (Kö., Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *?dək* 'bran'; PPEARic \**lik* 'bran';  
 PKatuic \**?ləi?* ~ \**pəli?* ~ \**?əla?* 'bran'

769 \**sək* dirty

Chrau: *sə? / sə?/* dirty

<>

Cf. Bah. *kəsək* 'dirty water'

770 \**bəl* thick, pluralizer

E-Mnong: *bəl* pluralizer  
 Stieng: *mbəl / nəbəl/* thick; pluralizer  
 Chrau: *bəl / bəl/* thick  
 Köho (HB): *mbəl* thick  
 Köho: *bol / bol/* pluralizer

<>

PSB (E) \**bəl* 'pluralizer' (Kö., St.)

Cf. Jeh *bal<sup>L</sup>* 'thick'; Loven *kəbəl* 'thick';  
 PWaic \**kbəl* 'thick'; PCham \**kapāl*  
 'thick'; PMP \**kapal* 'thick'

Comments:

The similarity to Austronesian forms may  
 be accidental.

771 \**gəl* trade, exchange

Chrau: *gəl / gəl/* trade, exchange  
 Köho (HB): *tam gəl* exchange

<>

PSB (E) \**[təm]gəl* 'trade, exchange' (Ch.,  
 Kö.)

Comments:

The Köho element *tam* is the marker of  
 reciprocity.

772 \**kəl* head

~~Stieng: *kəl / kəl/* head *sawa* ?~~

Chrau: *gənəl* pillow

Ma: *kal na:ŋ bo:* skull ?

<>

PNB \**xgal<sup>L</sup>* 'head' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *kba:l* < Sanskrit *kapāla* 'head'?

773 \**təŋəl* stump, stubble

E-Mnong: *ŋəl* stump  
 Chrau: *təŋəl / təŋəl/* stump, stubble

<>

Cf. Bah. *dəŋəl* 'tree stump'; Khmer *gal*

'stump'

774 \**bəm* goiter

E-Mnong: *bhuom* goiter

Chrau: *bəm nkə:* goiter

Köho: *bom* goiter, swelling

775 \**gəm* cook (other than rice)

C-Mnong: *gəm* cook

E-Mnong: *gəm* cook (water or vegetables)

Stieng: *gəm /gəm/* cook

Chrau: *gəm /gəm/* boil

Köho: *gəm /gəm/* cook (other than rice)

<>

PSB (E) \**gəm* 'to cook food' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM \**gəm* 'cook' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

776 \**dərgəm* molar

E-Mnong: *sek gam* molars

Stieng: *gəm /gəm/* molar

Chrau: *digam /dəgam/* molar

Köho: *tərgəm /tərgəm/* molar

<>

PSB (E) \**dragə:m* 'molar tooth' (Kö., Ch.)

Cf. Khmer *thkam* 'jaw'; Viet. *cám* 'molar';

Old Chinese \**ghə:m?* 'jaw'

777 \**nəhəm* breathe

C-Mnong: *nhəm* breathe

E-Mnong: *?nhəm* breathe

Stieng: *nəhəm /nəhəm/* to be breathing, keep patience

Chrau: *nəm, nhəm /nəhəm/* breathe

Ma: *n?həm* breathe

Köho: *nhəm /nəhəm/* breathe

<>

PSB (E) \**nhəm* 'breathe' (Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**nhəm* 'breathe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PNB [ ] 'breathe' (Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PKatuic \**pəhl:m* 'heart'; PWaic

\**rmhom* 'heart, mind'; Proto Plang

\**phəm'* 'breathe'; Car Nicobar *uhə:m*

'breath, soul'; Nancowry Nicobar *kahiām*

'clear the throat'; PST \**siam* 'heart, soul, think'

778 \**[]ləm* fall, drop

Stieng: *kləm /kələm/* drop from one's hands

Srê: *rələm /rələm/* fall in, form gullies

<>

Cf. Bah. *gləm / hləm* 'make to fall down / faint'

779 \**kələm* wrap up

C-Mnong: *ηkləm* wrap up

Srê (B.): *kləm* wrap up

<>

PM \**kləm* 'wrap up, be wrapped up' (Kö., Srê)

Cf. Bah. *lo:m* 'to roll up'; PKatuic

\**kəlum* ~ \**dəlum* ~ \**həlum* 'cover,

wrap'; PVM (Sok.) \**[c-]lum[?]*; Viet. *trùm* 'cover'; Jarai *klum* 'to cover'

780 \**nəm* ricehouse

E-Mnong: *hih nəm* granary

Chrau: *nəm /nəm/* ricehouse

Stieng: *nəm /nəm/* ricehouse

<>

Cf. Loven *hnəm* 'house'; Monam *mənəm* 'Monam people'; Car Nicobar *panam* 'village'; PST \**[\*nVm]* 'village'

781 \**bənəm* mountain

Stieng: *bənəm /bənəm/* mountain

Köho: *bənəm /bənəm/* mountain

<>

Cf. Khmer *phnəm* 'mountain'

782 \**pəm* hit

Stieng: *pəm /pəm/* hit with stick

Chrau: *pəm /pəm/* hit

<>

Cf. Rengao *pəm* 'bump against, hit, touch'; Loven *bi:m* 'fight'

783 \**[]rəm* tremble

E-Mnong: *prəm* tremble

Stieng: *pənram /pənram/* shiver, tremble

Chrau: *rəm /rəm/* shiver, tremble

Köho: *rəm /rəm/* tremble

<>

PSB (E) \**mpɣəm* 'shake, tremble' (Srê,

- Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *grəm* 'thunder from distance';  
 PVM (Sok.) \**krəm* 'thunder'; PKatuic  
 \**gərim* 'thunder'; PWaic \*(*mɔm*)  
 'thunder'; PCham \**grōm* 'thunder'
- 784 \**bələn* eggplant  
 C-Mnong: *blin* tomato  
 E-Mnong: *blän* tomato  
 Stieng (B.): *bən* tomato  
 Chrau: *blən/bələn/* eggplant  
 Köho: *blən/bələn/* eggplant  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**blən* 'eggplant' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)  
 PM \**blən* 'tomato' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Comments:  
 The word refers to a popular small variety  
 of eggplant which looks like a green tomato.
- 785 \**ʔəŋ* I, me  
 Chrau: *ʔij/ʔəŋ/* I, me  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔij* 'I, me'
- 786 \**dəŋ* bamboo tube  
 C-Mnong: *dij* tube  
 Stieng: *dəŋ/dəŋ/* bamboo tube  
 Chrau: *dij/dəŋ/* tube  
 Köho: *dij/dij/* tube  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**dij* 'bamboo tube' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**dij* 'tube' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Radê)  
 PNB \**ʔdij<sup>L</sup>* 'bamboo tube' (Bah., PJH)  
 Cf. PCham \**ʔdij* 'tube'
- 787 \**ʃəŋ* sew  
 E-Mnong: *ʃij* sew  
 Stieng: *ʃeŋ/ʃəŋ/* sew  
 Chrau: *ʃij/ʃəŋ/* sew  
 Köho: *ʃij/ʃij/* sew, embroider  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃij* 'sew' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Alak c' *i:ŋ* 'sew'; PWaic \**ʃeŋ* 'to sew'
- 788 \**ləŋ* soldier  
 Chrau: *lij/ləŋ/* soldier  
 Köho: *lij/liŋ/* military  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**liŋ* 'military, soldier' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Viet. *linh* 'soldier'  
 Comments:  
 Possibly borrowed from Viet.
- 789 \**dəŋ* stand  
 Stieng: *dəŋ/dəŋ/* stand  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *dəŋ* 'stand, stop'; PVM (Ferlus  
 1991) *tiŋ?* 'to get up, stand up'; Viet. *dưŋg*  
 'stand'; PCham \**dəŋ* 'stand' < PAN  
 \**d'əŋ* 'stand' (Demp.)
- 790 \**ʃəŋ* length  
 Stieng: *ʃəŋ/ʃəŋ/* length  
 <>  
 Cf. Alak c' *iŋ* 'length'; Brao *ʃiŋ* 'length'
- 791 \**ʃəŋ* leg, foot  
 C-Mnong: *ʃəŋ* leg  
 E-Mnong: *ʃăŋ, ʃəŋ* leg, foot  
 Stieng: *ʃəŋ/ʃəŋ/* foot, leg  
 Chrau: *ʃəŋ/ʃəŋ/* foot, leg  
 Ma: *ʃiŋ* leg  
 Köho *ʃəŋ/ʃəŋ/* leg  
 <>  
 PM \**ʃəŋ* 'leg' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Radê)  
 Cf. Khmer *ʃəŋ* 'foot, leg'; PVM (Ferlus  
 1991) \**ʃi:ŋ/ciŋ* 'foot, leg'; Viet. *chân* 'foot,  
 leg'; PPEARIC \**ʃij* 'foot'; PKatuic \**ʔʃi:ŋ*  
 'foot, leg'; PWaic \**ʃoŋ* 'foot'; PST \**ʃũŋ*  
 'finger'
- 792 \**gələŋ* bird, type of  
 Chrau: *gləŋ/gələŋ/* pheasant  
 Köho (E): *gləŋ* bluebird  
 <>  
 PM \**gləŋ* 'type of bird' (Kö., Ch.)
- 793 \**sənəŋ* ~ \**s-ən-əŋ* to think  
 Chrau: *sinəŋ/sənəŋ/* to think  
 Köho: *sənəŋ/sənəŋ/* to think

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**cachɛŋ*<sup>T</sup> ‘think’ (Bah., PJH, Sed.)794 \**pəŋ* pound, hammer onC-Mnong: *pəŋ* to nail toE-Mnong: *pəŋ* to nail toChrau: *pəŋ/pəŋ/* hammer on, poundKöho: *pəŋ/pəŋ/* hammer on, pound

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**pəŋ* ‘hammer nail’ (Kö., Mn., Ch.)PM \**pəŋ* ‘to nail to’ (B. states that “all the languages including Radê have this form”)PNB \**paŋ*<sup>L</sup> ‘pound’ (Bah., PJH, Sed.)Cf. Car Nicobar *poŋ* ‘hammer’; PCham\**pəŋ* ‘to nail’795 \**wəŋ* ~ \**waŋ* ~ \**wəŋ* look for, huntStieng: *waŋ, wəŋ/waŋ, wəŋ/* look for, huntChrau: *wəŋ/wəŋ/* look for, hunt

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *həŋwaŋ* ‘to hunt animals’796 \**kəwəŋ* large/important person/animalC-Mnong: *ŋkwaŋ* male animalE-Mnong: *kuəŋ* male (animal)Stieng: *kwəŋ/kəwəŋ/* adult, important, largeChrau: *kwəŋ/kuəŋ/* male animalMa: *kuəŋ* tall, highKöho: *kuəŋ/kuəŋ/* chief

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**kuəŋ* ~ \**kuəŋ* ‘male’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**kwaŋ* ‘male animal’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)Cf. PKatuic \**həkoŋ* ~ \**ʔəkoŋ* ‘male’;Proto Plang \**kaŋ*<sup>L</sup> ‘father’

Comments:

One could suggest \**kuəŋ*, but the collocation of a back diphthong with a velar terminal violates a strong Bahnaric tendency to avoid these vowels with both labials and velars.

797 \**dəp* cover, dam upChrau: *dəp/dəp/* to dam upKöho (HB): *dəp* to cover

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**dəp* ‘to cover, dam up’ (Kö., Ch.)798 \**gərdəp* cover overE-Mnong: *pon ndəp* hide somethingStieng: *kədəp/kədəp/* to coverChrau: *gədəp/gədəp/* cover a holeKöho: *kəldəp/kərdəp/* cover over, block

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ndəp* ‘hidden, secret’ (Ch., Mn.), \**dəp* ‘covered’ (Kö., Ch.)Cf. Bah. *kədəp* ‘to hide’; Loven *kədəp* ‘to cover, lid’

Comments:

A prefixed form of \**dəp* ‘cover, dam up’.799 \**ndəp* hiddenC-Mnong: *ndəp* hidden, secretChrau: *ndəp/ndəp/* hidden, secretKöho: *ndəp/ndəp/* cover, hide

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ndəp* ‘hidden, secret’, (Ch., Mn.)PM \**ndəp* ‘hidden, secret’ (Kö., Srê, Ch. Radê)Cf. Bah. *ʔdəp* ‘cover with lid’; Khmer *tup* ‘block, stop up’, *dandap* ‘cover, covered over’; Mon *hədap* ‘fold over, close’;PWaic \*(*dəp*) ‘to cover (with a roof), to obstruct (a road)’

Comments:

A prefixed form of \**dəp* ‘cover, dam up’.800 \**kəp* stay, waitChrau: *kəp/kəp/* waitKöho: *kəp/kəp/* stop, stay

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**kəp* ‘stop, wait’ (Kö., Ch.)801 \**ləp* to floodKöho (HB): *ləp* to flood

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**lap*<sup>L</sup> ‘flood’ (Bah., Sed.) ‘flood’Cf. PKatuic \**həlip* ~ \**kəlip* ‘flood’

802 \**həp* diveE-Mnong: *həp dak* diveChrau: *həp /həp/* diveMa: *həp* go down (of sun)Köho: *həp /həp/* dive

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**həp* 'dive, set (of sun)' (Kö., Ch.)803 \**təp* buryC-Mnong: *təp* buryE-Mnong: *təp* buryStieng (Y): *təp /təp/* buryChrau: *təp /təp/* buryKöho: *təp /təp/* bury, drive into earth

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**təp* 'bury' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)PM \**təp* 'bury' (compares to St. *təp* 'stab, pierce')PNB \**təp* 'set in' (PJH, Sed.)Cf. PPEARIC \**təp* 'bury'; PKatuic \**həp* ~ \**bəp* 'bury'

Comments:

Both Blood and Efimov appear to have confused two distinct roots \**təp* and \**təp*.804 \**bər* mouth, edgeE-Mnong: *bər jue* mouthStieng: *bər /bər/* shore, bankChrau: *bər /bər/* edgeMa: *bər* mouthKöho: *bər /bər/* mouth

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**bər* 'mouth, bank, edge' (Kö., Ch.)Cf. Bah. *həp* 'mouth'; PVM (Sok.)\**mbo:jl* 'lip'; PKatuic \**təm* *həp*, *həp* 'lip'; Khmer *bəp* 'lip'805 \**nəgər* descriptive of ridge-like body structuresChrau: *həp muh /nəgər/* bridge of the noseSrê: *gər /gər/* vein, axis, line of partition; *nti:ŋ gər* spine

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**həp* 'cartilage' (Kö., Ch.)806 \**səgər* drumC-Mnong: *gər* drumE-Mnong: *həp cal* sound of the windStieng: *səgər /səgər/* drumChrau: *sigər /səgər/* drumKöho: *səgər /səgər/* drum

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**səngər* 'drum' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)PM \**səgər* 'drum' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PNB \**həp* 'drum' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)Cf. Khmer *səgər* 'drum'; PKatuic\**səngər* ~ \**səgər* 'drum'; Old Mon *sigər* 'drum'; PCham \**səgər* 'drum'807 \**tər* ~ \**tar* ~ \**nətər* thunderC-Mnong: *tər* thunderE-Mnong: *tar nət* thunderStieng: *tar /tar/* thunderChrau: *tər /tər/* thunderKöho: *ntər /nətər/* thunder

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ntər* 'thunder' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**tər* 'thunder' (Srê, Ch., St.)808 \**wər* stir (as in cooking)C-Mnong: *wər* fry, simmerE-Mnong: *wər* fry, stirStieng: *wər /wər/* fry, simmer, roast, toastChrau: *wər /wər/* stir, fry, simmerKöho: *wər /wər/* stir liquid with spoon

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**wər* 'to stir' (Kö., Ch.)PM \**wər* 'fry, simmer' (Ch., St.)Cf. Jeh *wəl* 'to shake, stir'; Cua *təwəl* 'forget, mixed up'; PCham \**uŋr* 'turn around'809 \**təwər* ~ \**tu:r* beamE-Mnong: *tər ti* forearm, muscular proportionChrau: *tu:r ti* forearm

- Köho: *təwər/təwər/ / təwər ti* timber  
beam / forearm
- 810 \**bəs* snake  
E-Mnong: *beh* snake  
Stieng: *beh/beh/* snake  
Chrau: *bih/bih/* snake  
Köho: *bəs/bəs/* snake  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bə:s* 'snake' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**bis* 'snake' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**ʔbajhL* 'snake' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Alak *bis* 'snake'; Khmer *bās* 'snake'  
Shafer (1965)
- 811 \**[ləs]* fall, release  
E-Mnong: *tleh* freed, loosen  
Stieng: *rəkleh/rə-kəleh/* fall, collapse  
Chrau: *təlih/təlih/* fall, collapse  
Köho: *tərgləs/tər-gələs/* springing of bent timber  
<>  
PNB \**klihL* 'fall' (PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**[s/c]əlhəjh ~ \*[b/ʔb]əlhəjh ~ \*[k/g]əlhəjh* 'fall'
- 812 \**bənəs* human  
E-Mnong: *neh* person, people  
Stieng: *neh/bəneh/* person, people  
Köho: *ʔdəs/ʔdəs/* speak, sing, dialect  
<>  
Cf. Brao *bənih* 'human'; Cua *mənih* 'person'  
Comments:  
The Köho reflex corresponds perfectly phonologically, and the semantic development reflects the notion that humans alone have the power of speech (see Kirk (1998:27-28) for a discussion of *Language as biological taxon*).
- 813 \**pəs* sweep  
E-Mnong: *pəh* broom  
Köho: *pəs/pəs/* sweep  
<>  
Cf. PSB \**po:s* 'sweep'
- 814 \**ʔət* lacking, withheld  
E-Mnong: *ʔat* yet  
Chrau: *ʔət/ʔət/* lacking  
Köho: *ʔət/ʔət/* hold back
- 815 \**bət* to bend  
Stieng (Y): *bət/bət/* to bend  
Chrau: *bət/bət/* to bend  
Köho (HB): *bət* to bend
- 816 \**bət* to dam up  
Köho (HB): *bət* to dam up  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *bət* 'to make a dam'
- 817 \**həjət* grass  
Chrau: *ca:ʔjət/ʔjət/* praying mantis ('demon of the grass')  
Köho: *jhət/ʔhət/* grass, weeds  
<>  
PNB \**ʔjət* 'grass' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)
- 818 \**[jət]* cold, fire out  
Stieng: *ləjət/ləjət/* cold  
Chrau: *jət, təjət/ʔjət/* to put out fire
- 819 \**nərət ~ \*nərat ~ \*nərot* jerk, startle  
E-Mnong: *ndrət* be startled  
Stieng: *ndrət/nərot/* jerk, jump, recoil  
Chrau: *ndrat/nərat/* jerk, spasm  
Köho (HB): *ʔənrət* jerk, jump, recoil  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *kədrat* 'be startled, frightened'
- 820 \**jət ~ \*məjət* ten  
C-Mnong: *jət* ten  
E-Mnong: *māt* ten  
Stieng: *jmət/ʔmət/* ten  
Chrau: *mət/mət/* ten  
Ma: *mət* ten  
Köho: *jət/ʔjət/* ten  
<>  
PSB (E) \**jət, jmət* 'ten' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**ɲmət* 'ten' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ɲat<sup>L</sup>* 'ten' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**məŋjit* ~ \**[s/h/?]əŋjɨt* 'ten'  
 Comments:  
 The nasal in some reflexes is a reduced form of the word for 'one'.

821 \**kət* tie up  
 E-Mnong: *kăt* tie, fasten  
 Stieng: *kət /kət/* tie up  
 Ma (E): *kət* tie tightly  
 Köho: *kət /kət/* tie up, chain  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kət* 'to tie' (Ma, St.)  
 PNB \**kat<sup>L</sup>* 'to tie' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Viet. *cột* 'to tie'; Jarai *rəkĩ?* 'to tie together' < PMP \**hi-ket* 'tie up'; Lao *khat<sup>3</sup>* 'gird, tie around'

822 \**pət* ear lobe  
 Köho: *pít* ear lobe  
 <>  
 Jeh *pat<sup>L</sup>* 'ear'; Nahaheun *pít* 'ear'

823 \**tət* arrive  
 Mnong (E): *tət* arrive  
 Stieng: *tət /tət/* arrive  
 Chrau: *tət /tət/* arrive at, to  
 Köho (HB): *tít* arrive at, to  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tət* 'arrive' (Mn., St.)

824 \**ʔəw* ~ \**ʔu:* here, at  
 E-Mnong: *ta ʔəw* here  
 Stieng: *ʔaw* here, this  
 Chrau: *ʔu:* at  
 <>  
 PM \**ʔaw [ʔau]* 'here' (St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔəw* 'here, this'

825 \**nəgəw* forest, mountain  
 Chrau: *ŋgo:/nəgo/* forest  
 <>  
 Cf. Hrê *gɔ<sup>T</sup>* 'mountain'; Nahaheun *nwo* 'mountain' (Pre-Nahaheun \**g* lenites to /w/ regularly when there is a prefix); PKatuic

\**kəh* ~ \**gɔ* 'land, uninhabited land'

826 \**kələw* male  
 C-Mnong: *kləw* male  
 Stieng: *klaw /kələw/* man, male  
 Chrau: *klo:/kəlo/* male  
 Köho: *klaw /kələw/* male  
 <>  
 PM \**klo:* 'male' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PNB \**klo:<sup>T</sup>* 'husband' (Bah., PJH, Hrê)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[h/s]ən/lə-lhəw* 'man, young'; Nancowry Nicobar *lū* 'eligible male'

827 \**təməw* stone  
 E-Mnong: *məw* stone, rock  
 Chrau: *təmo:/təmo/* stone  
 Stieng: *təmaw /təmaw/* stone  
 <>  
 PNB \**təmo:<sup>T</sup>* 'stone' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *thəmo:* 'stone'; PPEARIC \**tmo?* 'stone'; PKatuic \**[t/d]əmhaw* 'stone'; PWAIC \**smo?* 'stone'

828 \**kərəw* to call out  
 E-Mnong: *krɔ: rək* to curse  
 Köho (HB): *kraw* call, crow  
 <>  
 PNB \**kra:w<sup>T</sup>* 'to call' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

829 \**nətəw* ~ \**gərtəw* skin  
 C-Mnong: *nto:, ntəw, ntaw* skin  
 E-Mnong: *taw* skin  
 Chrau: *nto:/nəto/* skin  
 Köho: *gəltaw /gərtaw/* skin  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gəltU:* ~ \**gəlto:* 'skin' (Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**gəlto:* 'skin' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

# Appendix 1 Semantic index of protoforms

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- 650 abdomen— \**kədul*  
 733 accept, obey— \**də:n*  
 126 accuse— \**ja?*  
 636 acne, skin rash— \**bəruh*  
 250 afternoon, evening— \**həməw* ~ \**həmə:*  
 730 alcohol— \**təmə:m*  
 207 alike— \**nədan*  
 578 animal spirit— \**dəmu:*  
 652 anthill— \**tul* ~ \**nətul*  
 103 armspan— \**las*  
 639 arrive— \**təruh*  
 823 arrive— \**tət*  
 185 arrow— \**kam*  
 348 ashamed, embarrassed— \**pəre:ŋ* ~ \**pəre:ŋ*  
 589 ashes— \**bu:h*  
 678 ask, inquire— \**lup* ~ \**lu:p*  
 543 aunt— \**jo:ŋ*  
 311 auxiliary particle— \**ʔin*  
 146 awaken— \**kah*  
 181 awaken— \**rəŋal*  
 616 axe— \**su:ŋ*  
 550 back basket— \**pəro:ŋ*  
 159 back basket— \**sah*  
 721 back, behind— \**dəkə:j*  
 674 backbone— \**kəruŋ*  
 381 bamboo floor— \**təniər*  
 204 bamboo sprout— \**dəbaŋ*  
 786 bamboo tube— \**dəŋ*  
 328 bamboo, small— \**gəle:*  
 13 bamboo, type of— \**kərla:*  
 98 bamboo, type of— \**səkər*  
 294 banana— \**pərit*  
 611 banana bunch— \**səʔu:ŋ*  
 267 banyan tree— \**ʔəri:*  
 414 bark of tree— \**həmə:k* ~ \**kəhmə:k*  
 630 bark of tree— \**kəduh*  
 702 bark, call out— \**kuəl* ~ \**kəhuəl* ~ \**həkuəl*  
 262 basket, large— \**ləʔi:*  
 317 basket, trap— \**nir*  
 137 basketry— \**pac*  
 321 bat— \**rit*  
 653 bathe— \**ʔum*  
 809 beam— \**təwər* ~ \**tur*  
 15 beam— \**[]la:*  
 597 bean— \**tuh*  
 249 bear— \**ʔərkaw*  
 346 become— \**ʔe:ŋ*  
 468 beehive— \**kənro:t*  
 535 bend— \**ʔo:n*  
 815 bend— \**bət*  
 501 bill of bird— \**kəbəŋ*  
 310 bird— \**[]sim*  
 138 bird (small, black)— \**rac*  
 792 bird, type of— \**gələŋ*  
 221 bite— \**kap*  
 134 biting insect— \**səmac*  
 217 bitter— \**taŋ* ~ \**[pʔb]ətaŋ*  
 602 black— \**ju:k*  
 547 black— \**ʔo:ŋ* ~ \**ʔu:ŋ*  
 466 black monitor (lizard)— \**rəkə:t*  
 14 blade— \**pəla:*  
 583 blanket— \**su:*  
 545 blind— \**kəhlo:ŋ*  
 61 blood— \**məha:m*  
 530 blow— \**kəhlo:m*  
 635 blow— \**puh*  
 627 blow, play instrument— \**ʔuh*  
 326 boar— \**ʔərke:*  
 606 boat— \**du:k*

- 592 boil water— \**kəhluh*  
 288 bone— \**nətiŋ*  
 69 bowl— \**təga:n* ~ \**nəga:n*  
 437 bracelet; copper— \**kə:ŋ*  
 768 bran— \**lək*  
 100 break— \**da:s*  
 758 break off kernels— \**rəh*  
 235 break, smash— \**gas*  
 176 break, snap— \**pak*  
 494 breast— \**gətəh*  
 777 breathe— \**nəhəm*  
 564 breathe deeply— \**kəso:s*  
 75 bright light— \**ʔa:ŋ*  
 55 bright, dazzling, sparkling—  
 \**sənra:k* ~ \**[ ]ra:k*  
 735 bring, fetch— \**də:p*  
 140 broken— \**tac*  
 131 broken, crushed— \**hac*  
 561 broom— \**p-əm-ɔ:s*  
 580 buffalo— \**gəpu:* ~ \**rəpu:*  
 31 built structure— \**bədəj*  
 472 bump against— \**dəgəʔ* ~ \**dəgə:k*  
 416 bundle— \**pə:k*  
 584 burn— \**kəsu:*  
 803 bury— \**təp*  
 683 buttocks, lower back— \**but*  
 717 buy— \**ruət*  
 462 calf of leg— \**pə:s*  
 255 call (of person or animal)— \**nəraw*  
 391 call loudly— \**nəriəw*  
 828 call out— \**kərəw*  
 671 canoe— \**pələŋ*  
 157 carilla fruit— \**mərəh*  
 617 carry by shoulder pole— \**tu:ŋ*  
 72 carry on back— \**ʔa:ŋ*  
 124 carry on back— \**baʔ*  
 442 carry with shoulder pole— \**ʔənə:ŋ*  
 390 castrate— \**kəriəw*  
 133 castrate— \**lac*  
 679 catch, grab— \**ŋup*  
 412 cattle egret— \**kək*  
 315 centipede— \**kəʔip*  
 160 charcoal— \**kəsa:h*  
 144 chase— \**dah*  
 519 cheek— \**tərmə:k*  
 365 chew, gnaw— \**kiəl* ~ \**kiən*  
 379 chicken— \**ʔiər*  
 428 child, animal— \**kə:n*  
 418 choke— \**ʔə:l*  
 692 choose— \**ruəh*  
 139 choose— \**sac*  
 209 citronella grass— \**mələŋ* ~ \**bələŋ*  
 ~ \**pələŋ*  
 281 civette cat— \**səpi:k*  
 88 clam (shell)— \**kərə:ŋ*  
 599 clay— \**ʔu:k*  
 682 clear field— \**mus*  
 274 clear field— \**səpi:h*  
 84 clear, blank— \**sələ:ŋ* ~ \**la:ŋ*  
 114 climb, ascend— \**ha:w*  
 89 close, shut— \**tə:ŋ*  
 647 cloud— \**tuk*  
 704 cloud, mist— \**həmuəl*  
 316 cockroach— \**kətɪp*  
 85 cockspur, ergot— \**ʔərma:ŋ*  
 568 coconut— \**ləʔu:*  
 668 coconut palm— \**duŋ*  
 434 coffin, trough— \**bə:ŋ*  
 277 cold— \**ləʔi:k*  
 818 cold, fire out— \**[ ]ŋət*  
 753 comb— \**kəh*  
 108 comb— \**sa:s*  
 743 comb of rooster— \**gətə:r*  
 292 comb, crest— \**səni:t* ~ \**s-ən-i:t*  
 746 completed— \**ləʔ*  
 775 cook (other than rice)— \**gəm*  
 312 cooked— \**sin*  
 374 cooked rice— \**piəŋ*  
 151 cooking pot— \**gələh*  
 293 cool— \**ŋi:t*  
 105 cotton, kapok— \**pa:s*  
 271 cotton, kapok— \**[ ]di:h*  
 364 cough— \**nəsiək* ~ \**bəsiək*  
 736 count— \**kə:p*  
 798 cover over— \**gərdəp*  
 797 cover, dam up— \**dəp*  
 522 cow, ox— \**kənro:k*  
 65 crab— \**kətə:m*  
 495 crackle, explode— \**nətəh* ~ \**pərtəh*  
 19 crossbow— \**səna:*  
 44 crow— \**kənʔa:k*  
 241 crowded, narrow— \**hat*  
 339 crush, dissolve— \**lə:k*  
 673 cucumber— \**rəpuŋ*  
 161 cut up— \**tah*  
 243 cut, chop— \**kat*

- 480 cut, chop— \**kəh*  
760 cut, chop— \**sərah*  
816 dam up— \**bət*  
397 dark— \**ʒəŋ:*  
168 day— \**ŋaj*  
231 day— \**nar*  
50 day after tomorrow— \**kələ:k*  
211 days (in counting)— \**naŋ*  
305 deaf— \**tik* ~ \**təc*  
582 deep— \**ʒəru:*  
502 deep— \**kələŋ*  
606 deer— \**ʒun*  
307 deer, kind of— \**ʒil*  
147 delicious— \**pəkah* ~ \**bəkah*  
45 demon— \**kəja:k*  
475 demonstrative pronoun— \**noʔ* ~ \**nək*  
306 demonstrative/locative pronoun— \**tik*  
680 descend— \**ʒur*  
540 descriptive of large animals— \**bo:ŋ*  
805 descriptive of ridge-like body structures— \**nəgər*  
425 desire(able)— \**rə:m*  
603 dibble— \**ʒəmu:l*  
419 dibble stick— \**ləmɔ:l*  
322 die, dead— \**kəsit* ~ \**kəsət*  
5 different— \**pəha:*  
289 dig— \**sir*  
42 dig, scratch— \**kəhwaj*  
769 dirty— \**sək*  
407 discern, observe— \**gərɔ:ʒ*  
802 dive— \**həŋəp*  
53 divide— \**pək*  
43 dizzy— \**ʒəwa:ʒ*  
400 dog— \**sɔ:*  
548 door— \**po:ŋ* ~ \**ləpo:ŋ* ~ \**nəpo:ŋ*  
642 draw, pull— \**duj*  
119 dream— \**nəpa:w*  
586 drink— \**hu:c*  
353 drink (alcohol)— \**ne:t*  
136 drizzle— \**hənac*  
644 drown— \**təbuk*  
806 drum— \**səgər*  
649 drunk (intoxicated)— \**b-əŋ-ul*  
202 dry— \**raŋ*  
398 dry— \**rɔ:*  
489 dry— \**səh*  
270 dry out (rice etc.)— \**ʒi:h*  
718 dry up, cease flowing— \**suət*  
214 dry weather— \**pəraŋ*  
23 duck— \**ʒəda:*  
3 duck— \**da:* ~ \**ʒəda:*  
607 dull, blunt— \**lu:n*  
68 dull, blunt— \**ləham*  
394 dumb— \**kəmlɔ:*  
83 eagle, hawk— \**kələ:ŋ*  
556 ear— \**to:r*  
822 ear lobe— \**pət*  
764 earth— \**təh* ~ \**nətəh*  
198 earthworm— \**ran* ~ \**bəran*  
26 eat— \**sa:*  
551 eat rice— \**so:ŋ*  
669 eel— \**nəduŋ*  
227 egg— \**kətap*  
784 eggplant— \**bələn*  
62 eight— \**pəha:m*  
371 elbow— \**kiəŋ*  
713 elephant— \**ruəs*  
99 enclosure; wrap around— \**war*  
587 end— \**tu:c*  
686 enter— \**mut*  
748 excrement— \**ʒəc*  
79 expand, enlarge— \**gəja:ŋ*  
244 eye— \**mat*  
130 faeces— \**ʒac*  
539 fall over/forward— \**bo:ŋ*  
638 fall (fruit, leaves)— \**pəruh*  
778 fall, drop— \*[ *ləm*  
811 fall, release— \*[ *ləs*  
36 far— \**ŋaj*  
529 fart— \**pəho:m*  
90 father— \**ba:ŋ*  
368 feed— \**siəm*  
621 feel for (fish)— \**bu:t* [*ka:*]  
180 fell trees— \**kal* ~ \**kəl* ~ \**kəl*  
395 femur (of animal)— \**bəno:*  
765 fetch water— \**bək*  
499 fetch, take— \**sək*  
297 few, little— \**təki?* ~ \**təkik*  
63 field house, granary— \**[k/g]əna:m*  
737 field house, small— \**səkə:p*  
22 fig— \**ra:* ~ \**həra:*  
666 fire— \**ʒuŋ*  
439 firewood— \**lə:ŋ*  
457 first, before— \**lə:r*

- 8 fish— \*ka:  
 29 fish by scooping— \*sa:c  
 742 fish gills— \*kəmər  
 94 fish scales— \*rəsap ~ \*gəsap  
 254 fish with poison— \*kəraw  
 97 fishhook— \*nədar ~ \*kədar  
 60 fishing net— \*ja:l ~ \*jal  
 661 fishing platform— \*tum  
 623 fishnet, conical— \*ju?  
 687 fishtrap of open mesh— \*rut  
 64 fishtrap, kind of— \*pa:m  
 190 five— \*pəram  
 212 flat objects cl.— \*paŋ  
 110 flat, spread out— \*la:t  
 570 flee, escape— \*du:  
 691 flesh— \*puɔc  
 801 flood— \*ləp  
 706 flood— \*[jtuəl  
 402 flow— \*hɔ:c  
 456 flow, stream— \*hɔ:r  
 117 flower— \*nəka:w ~ \*pəka:w  
 232 fly— \*par  
 698 fly (insect)— \*həruəj  
 242 follow— \*jat  
 314 follow, chase— \*tiŋ  
 37 food (not rice)— \*pa:j  
 10 foolish— \*gəla:  
 507 foolish— \*jo:c  
 343 footprint— \*te:l  
 372 forehead— \*[jliəŋ  
 825 forest, mountain— \*nəgəw  
 266 forest, jungle— \*bəri:  
 626 forget— \*huc  
 709 four— \*puən  
 553 fragrant— \*təhor  
 370 friend— \*jiəŋ  
 411 friend, visitor— \*ʔəjɔ:k  
 574 frighten— \*[jju:  
 319 frog— \*kit  
 236 front rib— \*rəpas  
 166 fruit— \*pələj  
 345 full— \*be:ŋ  
 528 full from eating— \*ho:m  
 727 full, satisfied— \*hə:m  
 423 gather, amass— \*kə:m  
 537 gather/pick up— \*doŋ  
 153 generous— \*səmah  
 28 gibbon— \*həwa:  
 711 gibbon— \*kuəŋ  
 751 give birth— \*dəb  
 66 give, permit— \*ʔan  
 56 go— \*sa:k  
 633 go out and come back— \*luh  
 565 go, run— \*lo:t  
 323 goat— \*be:  
 156 God, supernatural being— \*bərah  
 774 goiter— \*bəm  
 152 gold— \*mah  
 367 good— \*niəm  
 369 gourd— \*diən  
 546 gourd— \*həno:ŋ  
 714 gourd pipes— \*kəbuət  
 705 gourd, squash— \*ləpuəl  
 259 grandchild— \*saw  
 248 grandparent, ancestor— \*jaw  
 716 grasp— \*kuət  
 239 grass— \*bat  
 817 grass— \*həŋət  
 158 grasshopper— \*sərah  
 509 grave, corpse— \*kəhmɔ:c  
 562 gravel, stones— \*kəro:s  
 631 greet, worship— \*kuh  
 251 grimy— \*kəmmaw  
 420 groin— \*nɔ:l ~ \*gəno:l  
 427 grow, sprout— \*hɔ:n  
 135 guest (?)— \*nac  
 115 gun— \*pəha:w  
 380 hail— \*pəliər  
 500 hair— \*sək  
 658 hair bun— \*lum  
 448 hand over— \*sɔ:ŋ  
 269 hand, arm— \*ti:  
 240 handful, fist— \*səbat ~ \*nəbat  
 449 handle (of tool)— \*tɔ:ŋ  
 184 handspan— \*[cʃ]ənam  
 544 hang, suspend— \*jo:ŋ  
 213 hard (wood)— \*jəraŋ ~ \*dəraŋ  
 752 have, able— \*gəh  
 514 head— \*bo:k  
 772 head— \*kəl  
 218 hear, listen— \*kətaŋ ~ \*təŋ  
 620 heart— \*nu:s  
 767 heavy— \*kəjək  
 723 heel— \*kədə:l  
 725 help— \*kə:l  
 824 here, at— \*ʔəw ~ \*ʔu:

- 172 hiccough— \*səʔak ~ \*səʔək  
 799 hidden— \*nədəp  
 536 hide, conceal— \*pə:n  
 693 hilltop— \*buəj  
 481 hilltop— \*kəh  
 155 hit— \*pah  
 782 hit— \*pəm  
 278 hoe, pull weeds— \*ji:k  
 708 hog plum— \*sərmuən ~ \*səmuən  
 483 hole— \*bələh ~ \*bəluh  
 533 hole— \*təro:m  
 555 hollow out— \*kə:r  
 444 hollow, flattened— \*pə:ŋ  
 688 honeybee— \*sut  
 452 hoof— \*kəjə:p  
 327 horn— \*nəkə:  
 761 horse— \*ʔəsəh  
 451 horsefly— \*jə:p  
 629 hot— \*duh  
 296 house— \*həni:wh  
 812 human— \*bənəs  
 375 hundred— \*həriəŋ  
 467 hungry— \*pəŋə:t  
 552 husk— \*nəkə:p  
 199 I, me— \*ʔəp  
 785 I, me— \*ʔəp  
 338 imperative/affirmative particle— \*te:  
 430 imprison, confine— \*gə:rə:n  
 276 insect, kind of— \*ʔiəʔ ʔi:k  
 186 inside— \*gəlam ~ \*dəlam  
 399 insult— \*kə:rə:  
 608 intestinal worm— \*bəru:n  
 404 intestines— \*pə:rə:c  
 51 intestines— \*tələ:k  
 460 iron— \*lə:s  
 385 itchy— \*kiət  
 646 ivory— \*bəlu:k  
 222 jar, large— \*dərap  
 80 jaw, chin— \*kə:ŋ  
 479 jerk, jump— \*sədəh ~ \*sə[ ]dəh  
 819 jerk, startle— \*nə:rət ~ \*nərat ~ \*nərət  
 488 jump, leap— \*[ ]rəh  
 82 kapok or dadap tree— \*bələ:ŋ  
 490 kindle— \*səh  
 261 king— \*pətaw  
 219 knee— \*kərtəŋ  
 675 knee— \*kəruŋ  
 300 knife— \*pih ~ \*pi:h  
 558 knife with curved blade— \*jə:s ~ \*juəs  
 762 knock, bump— \*təh  
 318 know— \*git  
 510 knuckle— \*pə:c  
 814 lacking, withheld— \*ʔət  
 612 ladder— \*həgu:ŋ  
 618 ladder, bridge— \*rətu:ŋ ~ \*rətuŋ  
 796 large/important person/animal— \*kəwəŋ  
 401 lasso— \*gə:c  
 225 layer— \*tap  
 149 lazy, defeated— \*ʔələh  
 341 lead, pull— \*te:k  
 11 leaf— \*hələ:  
 744 lean upright— \*pəgə:s  
 405 leap over— \*nəpə:h  
 576 leech— \*gəlu: ~ \*bəlu:  
 729 leech (land variety)— \*pələ:m  
 389 left (side)— \*gəʔiəw  
 154 leftovers— \*kənah  
 791 leg, foot— \*jəŋ  
 790 length— \*jəŋ  
 710 lessen, wither— \*huəŋ  
 557 liability, guilt— \*də:s  
 378 lick— \*liəp  
 625 lid, cover— \*sətuʔ ~ \*rətuʔ  
 303 lie down to sleep— \*bik  
 720 light weight— \*nəgə:c ~ \*kəhə:c  
 542 light, loose— \*hə:ŋ ~ \*ləhə:ŋ  
 111 lightning— \*kələ:t  
 384 listen— \*ʔiət  
 301 live— \*rih  
 728 liver— \*kələ:m  
 694 lizard— \*nəkuəj  
 605 lizard, kind of— \*tu:m ~ \*bətu:m  
 703 lizard, type of— \*bəŋnuəl  
 432 loincloth— \*təru:ŋ  
 436 long— \*jə:ŋ  
 497 long time— \*jək  
 351 look at, aim— \*kə:r  
 795 look for, hunt— \*wəŋ ~ \*wəŋ ~ \*wəŋ  
 406 look for, seek— \*jə:j  
 422 look with a light— \*sə:l  
 344 look, observe— \*se:n

- 93 lose (taste)— \**pəsa:p* ~ \**bəsa:p*  
 237 loud noise— \**tas* ~ \**nətas*  
 171 louse— \**saj*  
 268 louse— \**si:*  
 191 lower bowel— \**pəram*  
 491 lungs— \**nəsoh* ~ \**rəsoh*  
 40 maggot— \**həra:j*  
 663 magic, supernatural— \**gun*  
 183 male— \**dam*  
 826 male— \**kələw*  
 2 male relative— \**ba:*  
 408 mango— \**pəʔə:k*  
 41 marry; spouse— \**saj*  
 485 master, teacher— \**bəməh*  
 342 mat— \**be:l*  
 538 maternal uncle— \**ko:n*  
 238 measure— \**was* ~ \**wəs*  
 121 medicine— \**jəra:w*  
 426 meet, assemble— \**bətə:m*  
 350 meet, spread among people— \**te:p*  
 613 middle— \**kəlu:n*  
 590 mist, dew— \**bəru:h*  
 776 molar— \**dərgəm*  
 515 monkey— \**do:k*  
 164 moon, month— \**kəhaj*  
 511 morning— \**ʔə:j*  
 182 mortar— \**ləpal* ~ \**nəpal*  
 461 mosquito— \**mə:s*  
 329 mother— \**me:*  
 781 mountain— \**bənəm*  
 670 mountain— \**guŋ*  
 517 mountain— \**jo:k*  
 695 mousedeer— \**səkua:j*  
 804 mouth, edge— \**bər*  
 496 mud— \**bək*  
 358 mushroom— \**nəse:t*  
 360 nail, claw— \**kəhniəh*  
 632 naked— \**kuh*  
 521 naked— \**ro:k*  
 473 navel— \**kələʔ*  
 392 neck— \**nəkə:*  
 443 necklace— \**ʔə:n*  
 660 needle— \**jərum*  
 205 negative particle— \**daŋ*  
 429 nephew, niece— \**kəmə:n*  
 431 nest— \**rəsə:n*  
 534 nest— \**[m/n]əso:m*  
 330 new, recent— \**təme:* ~ \**[ ]me:*  
 210 night— \**maŋ*  
 313 nine— \**sin*  
 634 nose— \**muh*  
 754 occurrence— \**[ ]ləh*  
 116 offer, entrust— \**ja:w*  
 24 old person— \**kəra:*  
 264 older sibling— \**mi:*  
 594 older sister— \**ru:h*  
 696 one— \**muəj*  
 366 onion— \**diəm* ~ \**ʔiəm*  
 722 open— \**pək*  
 4 open mouth— \**ha:*  
 102 opened, separated— \**ja:s*  
 450 orchid— \**ʔətə:n*  
 740 orchid— \**[ ]də:r*  
 101 outside— \**ga:s*  
 573 pair or set (of things)— \**ju:* ~ \**jo:*  
 86 palm of hand— \**pə:n* ~ \**ləpə:n*  
 195 pass by, across— \**gan*  
 54 peacock— \**bəra:k*  
 308 peel— \**sil*  
 118 penis— \**kələ:w*  
 571 people (classifier)— \**nədu:*  
 208 peppery— \**haŋ*  
 169 pestle— \**r-ən-aj*  
 755 pick off— \**[ ]ləh*  
 304 pick, pluck— \**pik*  
 681 pig— \**sur*  
 739 pigeon— \**gətə:p*  
 701 pigeon— \**kəbuəl*  
 469 pimple— \**kətə:t*  
 665 pimple— \**mun*  
 455 pin together a garment, bag— \**gəsə:p*  
 388 pinch— \**wiət*  
 357 pinch, squeeze— \**kəse:t*  
 396 pine— \**hənə:*  
 175 place over/above something— \**[ ]mak*  
 648 place— \**gətuk*  
 699 plant dry rice— \**suəj*  
 193 plant, transplant— \**tam*  
 356 plug a hole— \**se:t*  
 354 plug, stop up— \**səpe:t*  
 230 poison sap— \**jar*  
 498 poke in, insert— \**lək*  
 18 porcupine— \**səma:*  
 504 post, pillar— \**ʔəru:n* ~ \**ʔəru:n*

- 471 pound— \*bəʔ ~ \*bək  
 757 pound rice— \*pəh  
 794 pound, hammer on— \*pəŋ  
 640 pour— \*tuh  
 662 pregnant— \*bun  
 224 prepare, put away— \*pərap  
 614 prison, pig pen— \*gənrɜ:ŋ  
 421 prophesy— \*pə:l  
 178 pull out— \*tak ~ \*tək  
 651 push, shove— \*kəsul ~ \*kəsɔ:l  
 246 put out fire— \*p-əŋ-at  
 196 python— \*kəlan  
 32 quarrelsome— \*bəga:j  
 459 quill— \*gəsɔ:r  
 38 rabbit— \*dəɪpa:j ~ \*səpa:j  
 25 rack or shelf— \*nəra: ~ \*dəra:  
 295 rain— \*mi:wh  
 445 raise, look after— \*rɜ:ŋ  
 331 rat— \*kəne:  
 759 rattan— \*rəh  
 376 rattan— \*siəŋ  
 194 reciprocal marker— \*tam  
 179 recognise— \*səgal  
 143 recover, heal— \*bah  
 549 red— \*bəro:ŋ  
 747 red pepper— \*məŋəʔ  
 563 release, let go— \*kəro:s  
 282 remove husk— \*tik  
 6 reptile, type of— \*rəja: ~ \*bəja: ~ \*ʔəja:  
 577 rest— \*rəlu:  
 298 return— \*siʔ  
 287 rhinoceros hornbill— \*kəri:ŋ  
 273 rhinoceros, gaur— \*rəmi:h  
 325 rice (husked/pounded)— \*pəhe:  
 458 rice gruel— \*pɜ:r  
 1 rice, unhusked— \*ba:  
 780 ricehouse— \*nəm  
 505 rich— \*pənrəŋ  
 17 right side— \*ma:  
 655 ripe, red— \*dum  
 446 river— \*kəɜ:ŋ  
 447 road— \*təɜ:ŋ  
 628 roast— \*buh  
 81 roof beams— \*təka:ŋ ~ \*rəka:ŋ  
 361 root— \*nəriəh  
 337 rope, cord, vine, string— \*kəse:  
 526 rotten— \*ʔo:m  
 309 round— \*wil  
 566 rub— \*ləpɔ:t  
 215 run— \*-pəraŋ  
 719 run, jump— \*nətuat  
 67 saddle— \*ʔa:n  
 477 salt— \*bəh  
 387 salty— \*nətiət  
 363 sand— \*səkikək  
 463 saw— \*ʔɔ:t  
 35 say, speak— \*na:j  
 516 scaly skin disease— \*ho:k  
 49 scar, scab— \*[ ]la:k  
 513 scatter— \*rɔ:ŋ  
 487 scatter, drop— \*rəh ~ \*bəɜ:h  
 106 scatter, sprinkle— \*ʔəra:s ~ \*ra:s  
 403 scratch— \*kɜ:c  
 30 scratch self— \*kəwa:c  
 347 sea— \*le:ŋ  
 260 see— \*saw  
 229 seed— \*gar  
 223 seed— \*gərap  
 283 seed— \*sənti:l  
 141 sell— \*tac  
 216 send, give away— \*saŋ  
 20 sesame— \*rəŋa: ~ \*ləŋa:  
 486 seven— \*pəh  
 787 sew— \*jəŋ  
 572 shake— \*rəgu:  
 641 shake— \*rətuh  
 285 shake down, winnow— \*ri:ŋ  
 724 shallow— \*təhə:l ~ \*təhɔ:l  
 567 sharp; to wound— \*so:t  
 73 sharpen— \*la:ŋ  
 559 shave— \*ko:s  
 113 shirt, clothes— \*ʔa:w  
 201 shoot— \*paŋ  
 77 shore, edge— \*ha:ŋ  
 280 shoulder— \*pəni:k ~ \*pəli:k  
 279 sickle— \*ni:k  
 453 sickness— \*kɜ:p  
 601 sickness— \*nəgu:k  
 263 sickness, pain— \*ji:  
 145 side (edge/direction)— \*gah  
 482 sift rice— \*səkəh  
 474 silent— \*məʔ ~ \*mək  
 478 sing— \*ʔədəh  
 189 sink— \*kəram  
 750 sink, flood— \*ləc

- 554 siphon— \**jo:r*  
 645 sit— \**guk* ~ \**gu?*  
 257 six— \**pəraw*  
 829 skin— \**nətəw* ~ \**gərtəw*  
 518 skin— \**pəlo:k*  
 523 sky— \**təro:k*  
 95 slap, smack— \**ta:p*  
 749 slave, servant— \**dəc*  
 643 sleep, lie down— \**kuj*  
 383 slippery, smooth— \**nətiər* ~ \**nətiəl*  
 352 small— \**nədə:t*  
 726 smile, laugh— \**gə:m*  
 624 smoke— \**hənu?*  
 598 smoke— \**ju:j*  
 685 smoke, sip, smell?— \**hut*  
 393 snail— \**kəhlə:*  
 441 snail— \**kəhlə:ŋ*  
 810 snake— \**bəs*  
 299 snap— \**gih* ~ \**gəs*  
 173 snare trap— \**dak*  
 763 sneeze— \**təh*  
 349 sniff, smell— \**pəhe:p* ~ \**rəhe:p*  
 192 soak— \**təram*  
 593 soft, bloated— \**pu:h*  
 788 soldier— \**ləŋ*  
 220 solid— \**gəryap*  
 247 solid, dense— \**tat*  
 112 sour— \**səra:t*  
 148 speak— \**lah*  
 57 spear— \**tak*  
 52 spear— \**tələ:k*  
 667 spider— \**buŋ*  
 615 spill, drop— \**təru:ŋ*  
 659 spinach— \**rum*  
 78 spirit— \**ja:ŋ*  
 492 spit— \**kəsəh*  
 150 split— \**bələh*  
 48 split— \*[*hə:k*  
 493 split wood— \**təh*  
 520 split, cut— \**pə:k*  
 610 sponge gourd— \**bu:ŋ*  
 87 spread apart— \**bəra:ŋ*  
 174 spread out, unroll— \**lak*  
 465 sprout, branch— \**ləkə:t*  
 512 squash, watermelon— \**pələ:j*  
 355 squeeze, clasp— \**ret*  
 245 squeeze, wring— \**pat*  
 417 squirrel [*sciurus erythrogaster*]—  
 \**pəro:k*  
 107 squirrel-like animal— \**kəra:s*  
 595 squirt, spit— \**bəru:h*  
 591 stab— \**ju:h*  
 226 stab, pierce— \**tap*  
 125 stammer— \**ga?*  
 789 stand— \**dəŋ*  
 766 stand up— \**dək*  
 435 stand up— \**təjə:ŋ*  
 122 stand up, upright— \**ta:w* ~ \**nəta:w*  
 200 star— \**səman*  
 359 stay awake— \**?iəh*  
 800 stay, wait— \**kəp*  
 677 steal or find smth.— \**tuŋ*  
 676 steam— \**suf*  
 438 stem, stalk— \**kə:ŋ*  
 127 step, tread— \**ja?*  
 228 sticky (rice)— \**nəbar*  
 527 still, yet— \**hə:m*  
 741 sting, hurt— \**həx*  
 808 stir (as in cooking)— \**wəx*  
 827 stone— \**təməw*  
 684 storm— \**rəbut*  
 506 straight— \**səŋ*  
 132 strip rice from stalk— \**kac*  
 206 strong— \**daŋ*  
 70 strong— \**pənra:n*  
 745 stuck— \**həjət*  
 773 stump, stubble— \**təŋəl*  
 654 suck, hold in mouth— \**bum*  
 579 suck, suckle— \**pu:*  
 470 suckle— \**?ə?*  
 76 sugar— \**sərdə:ŋ*  
 123 sugarcane— \**kəta:w*  
 707 swallow— \**luən*  
 58 sweat— \**bərhə:l*  
 588 sweaty— \**sə?u:h*  
 560 sweep— \**pə:s*  
 813 sweep— \**pəs*  
 109 sweeping/waving motion— \**wə:s* ~  
 \**kəwə:s* ~ \**ləwə:s*  
 234 swelling— \**?as*  
 290 swidden field— \**mi:r*  
 335 swim— \**re:*  
 664 tadpole— \**kəlun*  
 377 tail— \**tiəŋ*  
 362 take, carry— \**sə?iək*

- 258 taro— \**təraw*  
 332 teach, show— \**kəne:*  
 712 tell— \**suər*  
 820 ten— \**jət* ~ \**məjət*  
 382 termite— \**gətir*  
 92 termite— \**kəla:p* ~ \**kəna:p*  
 440 test, try— \**rələ:ŋ*  
 484 testicles— \**pələh*  
 7 thatch— \**gəja:*  
 770 thick, pluralizer— \**bəl*  
 609 thickness of knife blade— \**tu:n*  
 575 thigh— \**bəlu:*  
 163 thin, lean— \**rəgaj* ~ \**rəga:j*  
 253 thing, matter— \**jəna:w*  
 793 think— \**sənəŋ* ~ \**s-ən-əŋ*  
 413 thorn— \**lə:k*  
 39 thread— \**bəra:j*  
 333 three— \**pe:*  
 503 throat— \**rənəŋ*  
 715 throw away— \**huət*  
 128 throw away— \**təla?*  
 104 thunder— \**kələ:s* ~ \**kəna:s*  
 807 thunder— \**tər* ~ \**tar* ~ \**nətər*  
 738 thunder, lightning— \**lə:p*  
 165 tick (parasite)— \**rəkaj* ~ \**dərkaj*  
 821 tie up— \**kət*  
 12 tiger— \**kəla:*  
 657 tinder/kindle— \**ju:m* ~ \**pəjum*  
 700 toast, roast— \**ʔuəl*  
 386 tongue— \**ləpiət* ~ \**nəpiət*  
 340 tooth— \**se:k*  
 771 trade, exchange— \**gəl*  
 464 tread, stamp— \**jət*  
 731 tree trunk— \**tə:m*  
 783 tremble— \*[ *ʔrəm*  
 197 true, certain— \**ŋan*  
 424 trunk, feelers— \**pənə:m*  
 604 tuber— \**bu:m*  
 454 turtle— \**kə:p*  
 373 tusk, canine tooth— \**gəniəŋ* ~ \**gəne:ŋ*  
 9 tusk, ivory— \**bəla:*  
 203 twist— \**ʔəwaj*  
 96 two— \**ba:r*  
 27 uncle— \**wa:*  
 16 uncle, aunt— \**ma:*  
 272 uncle, aunt (older)— \**mi:h*  
 532 underside— \**kəro:m*  
 34 unwind— \**pələ:j*  
 524 urge, call— \*[ *ʔso:l*  
 531 urinate— \*[ *ʔno:m*  
 71 vein, tendon— \**sənwa:n* ~ \**sənwan*  
 286 verandah— \**ʔənri:ŋ*  
 697 visitor— \**təmuəj*  
 47 vomit— \**hə:k*  
 410 vomit— \**hə:k*  
 170 waken, arouse— \**pəraj* ~ \**pəre:*  
 291 wall— \**pi:r*  
 734 want— \**kə:ŋ*  
 129 want, call for— \**wa?*  
 188 warm— \**ram* ~ \**kəhra:m*  
 120 wash— \**ra:w*  
 275 wash clothes— \**pi:h*  
 433 wasp— \**ʔə:ŋ*  
 46 water— \**də:k*  
 672 water hole— \**tərluŋ*  
 21 water turtle— \**dərpə:*  
 585 water well— \**nətu:*  
 33 watermelon— \**kəj*  
 732 we (incl.)— \**bə:n* ~ \**bən*  
 324 we (incl.)— \**he:*  
 74 weave— \**tə:ŋ*  
 284 weep, cry— \**ŋi:m*  
 508 weevil— \**mo:c*  
 596 wet, humid— \**su:h*  
 525 whet, sharpen— \**kəto:l*  
 142 whirlwind— \**wac* ~ \**nəwac*  
 690 whistle— \**huəc* ~ \**təhuəc*  
 409 white— \**bə:k*  
 569 who, someone— \**bu:*  
 302 wide, mistaken— \**tih*  
 256 widow— \**nəraw*  
 581 wild cow— \**kəru:*  
 59 wind— \**kəja:l*  
 233 wing— \**p-ən-ar*  
 656 winnow— \**həgum* ~ \**nəgum*  
 541 winnowing basket— \**gədo:ŋ*  
 622 wipe, rub— \**ju:t*  
 619 woman— \**ʔur*  
 756 woodpecker— \**tələh*  
 689 work— \**bəruə?*  
 779 wrap up— \**kələm*  
 91 yawn— \**nəga:p* ~ \**nəgap*  
 187 year— \**sənam*  
 334 yeast— \**dəpe:*  
 320 yellow— \**rəmit*

- 252 yesterday— \***[naw**  
162 you (fem. sing.)— \***?aj**  
265 you (masc. sing.?)— \***mi:**  
167 you (masc.)— \***maj**  
637 young woman— \***dəruh**  
336 young, unripe— \***se:**  
476 younger sibling— \***?əh**

## Appendix 2 Index of protoforms

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- 130 \*ʔac — faeces  
 162 \*ʔaj — you (fem. sing.)  
 234 \*ʔas — swelling  
 199 \*ʔan — I, me  
 75 \*ʔa:ŋ — bright light  
 66 \*ʔa:n — give, permit  
 67 \*ʔa:n — saddle  
 113 \*ʔa:w — shirt, clothes  
 72 \*ʔa:ŋ — carry on back  
 470 \*ʔoʔ — suckle  
 476 \*ʔoh — younger sibling  
 418 \*ʔo:l — choke  
 433 \*ʔo:ŋ — wasp  
 463 \*ʔo:t — saw  
 311 \*ʔin — auxiliary particle  
 276 \*ʔiəʔ ʔi:k — insect, kind of  
 359 \*ʔiəh — stay awake  
 379 \*ʔiər — chicken  
 384 \*ʔiət — listen  
 270 \*ʔi:h — dry out (rice etc.)  
 511 \*ʔo:j — morning  
 526 \*ʔo:m — rotten  
 535 \*ʔo:n — bend  
 627 \*ʔuh — blow, play instrument  
 653 \*ʔum — bathe  
 700 \*ʔuəl — toast, roast  
 666 \*ʔuŋ — fire  
 599 \*ʔu:k — clay  
 619 \*ʔu:r — woman  
 748 \*ʔəc — excrement  
 23 \*ʔəda: — duck  
 478 \*ʔədəh — sing  
 149 \*ʔəlah — lazy, defeated  
 442 \*ʔəno:ŋ — carry with shoulder  
     pole  
 286 \*ʔənri:ŋ — verandah  
 411 \*ʔəjə:k — friend, visitor  
 761 \*ʔəsəh — horse  
 814 \*ʔət — lacking, withheld  
 450 \*ʔətə:ŋ — orchid  
 824 \*ʔəw ~ \*ʔu: — here, at  
 203 \*ʔəwan — twist  
 785 \*ʔəŋ — I, me  
 649 \*b-əŋ-ul — drunk (intoxicated)  
 124 \*baʔ — carry on back  
 143 \*bah — recover, heal  
 239 \*bat — grass  
 2 \*ba: — male relative  
 1 \*ba: — rice, unhusked  
 90 \*ba:p — father  
 96 \*ba:r — two  
 471 \*boʔ ~ \*bək — pound  
 477 \*boh — salt  
 496 \*bək — mud  
 409 \*bo:k — white  
 434 \*bo:ŋ — coffin, trough  
 323 \*be: — goat  
 342 \*be:l — mat  
 345 \*be:ŋ — full  
 303 \*bik — lie down to sleep  
 514 \*bo:k — head  
 540 \*bo:ŋ — descriptive of large  
     animals  
 539 \*bo:ŋ — fall over/forward  
 628 \*buh — roast  
 654 \*bum — suck, hold in mouth  
 667 \*buŋ — spider  
 662 \*bun — pregnant  
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 693 \*buəj — hilltop  
 569 \*bu: — who, someone  
 589 \*bu:h — ashes  
 604 \*bu:m — tuber  
 621 \*bu:t [ka:] — feel for (fish)  
 610 \*bu:ŋ — sponge gourd  
 31 \*bəda:j — built structure

- 32 \**bəga:j* — quarrelsome  
 765 \**bək* — fetch water  
 770 \**bəl* — thick, pluralizer  
 150 \**bələh* — split  
   9 \**bəla:* — tusk, ivory  
   82 \**bəla:ŋ* — kapok or dadap tree  
 483 \**bələh* ~ \**bələh* — hole  
 646 \**bələk* — ivory  
 575 \**bəlu:* — thigh  
 784 \**bələn* — eggplant  
 774 \**bəm* — goiter  
 395 \**bəno:* — femur (of animal)  
 781 \**bənəm* — mountain  
 812 \**bənəs* — human  
 804 \**bər* — mouth, edge  
 156 \**bərah* — God, supernatural  
       being  
   39 \**bəra:j* — thread  
   54 \**bəra:k* — peacock  
   87 \**bəra:ŋ* — spread apart  
   58 \**bərha:l* — sweat  
 266 \**bəri:* — forest, jungle  
 590 \**bərju:h* — mist, dew  
 485 \**bərnəh* — master, teacher  
 549 \**bəro:ŋ* — red  
 636 \**bəruh* — acne, skin rash  
 689 \**bəruə?* — work  
 595 \**bəru:h* — squirt, spit  
 608 \**bəru:n* — intestinal worm  
 703 \**bəŋuəl* — lizard, type of  
 810 \**bəs* — snake  
 815 \**bət* — bend  
 816 \**bət* — dam up  
 426 \**bətə:m* — meet, assemble  
 732 \**bə:n* ~ \**bən* — we (incl.)  
 144 \**dah* — chase  
 173 \**dak* — snare trap  
 183 \**dam* — male  
 205 \**day* — negative particle  
 206 \**day* — strong  
   3 \**da:* ~ \**ʔada:* — duck  
   46 \**da:k* — water  
   100 \**da:s* — break  
 366 \**diəm* ~ \**ʔiəm* — onion  
 369 \**diən* — gourd  
 515 \**do:k* — monkey  
 557 \**do:s* — liability, guilt  
 537 \**do:ŋ* — gather/pick up  
 629 \**duh* — hot  
 642 \**duj* — draw, pull  
 655 \**dum* — ripe, red  
 668 \**duŋ* — coconut palm  
 570 \**du:* — flee, escape  
 600 \**du:k* — boat  
 204 \**dəbaŋ* — bamboo sprout  
 749 \**dəc* — slave, servant  
 472 \**dəgə?* ~ \**dəgə:k* — bump  
       against  
 751 \**dəh* — give birth  
 766 \**dək* — stand up  
 721 \**dəkə:j* — back, behind  
 578 \**dəmu:* — animal spirit  
 789 \**dəŋ* — stand  
 797 \**dəp* — cover, dam up  
 334 \**dəpe:* — yeast  
 222 \**dərap* — jar, large  
 776 \**dərgəm* — molar  
   21 \**dərpə:* — water turtle  
   38 \**dərpə:j* ~ \**səpə:j* — rabbit  
 637 \**dəruh* — young woman  
 786 \**dəŋ* — bamboo tube  
 733 \**də:n* — accept, obey  
 735 \**də:p* — bring, fetch  
 125 \**ga?* — stammer  
 145 \**gah* — side (edge/direction)  
 195 \**gan* — pass by, across  
 229 \**gar* — seed  
 235 \**gas* — break, smash  
 101 \**gas:* — outside  
 401 \**gə:c* — lasso  
 299 \**gih* ~ \**gəs* — snap  
 318 \**git* — know  
 645 \**guk* ~ \**gu?* — sit  
 670 \**gunj* — mountain  
 663 \**gun* — magic, supernatural  
 389 \**gəʔiəw* — left (side)  
 541 \**gədo:ŋ* — winnowing basket  
 752 \**gəh* — have, able  
   7 \**gəja:* — thatch  
   79 \**gəja:ŋ* — expand, enlarge  
 771 \**gəl* — trade, exchange  
 151 \**gələh* — cooking pot  
 186 \**gələm* ~ \**dələm* — inside  
   10 \**gəla:* — foolish  
 328 \**gəle:* — bamboo, small  
 576 \**gəlu:* ~ \**bəlu:* — leech

- 792 \**gələŋ* — bird, type of  
775 \**gəm* — cook (other than rice)  
373 \**gəniəŋ* ~ \**gəne:ŋ* — tusk, canine tooth  
614 \**gənrɯ:ŋ* — prison, pig pen  
580 \**gəpu:* ~ \**rəpu:* — buffalo  
223 \**gərap* — seed  
407 \**gərcj* — discern, observe  
430 \**gərc:n* — imprison, confine  
798 \**gərdəp* — cover over  
220 \**gərcjap* — solid  
455 \**gəscə:p* — pin together a garment, bag  
459 \**gəscə:r* — quill  
494 \**gətəh* — breast  
382 \**gətiər* — termite  
648 \**gətuk* — place  
739 \**gətcə:p* — pigeon  
743 \**gətcə:r* — comb of rooster  
726 \**gə:m* — smile, laugh  
131 \**hac* — broken, crushed  
208 \**haŋ* — peppery  
241 \**hat* — crowded, narrow  
4 \**ha:* — open mouth  
47 \**hak* — vomit  
77 \**ha:ŋ* — shore, edge  
114 \**haw* — climb, ascend  
402 \**hə:c* — flow  
410 \**hə:k* — vomit  
427 \**hə:n* — grow, sprout  
456 \**hə:r* — flow, stream  
324 \**he:* — we (incl.)  
516 \**hə:k* — scaly skin disease  
528 \**hə:m* — full from eating  
527 \**hə:m* — still, yet  
542 \**hə:ŋ* ~ \**ləhə:ŋ* — light, loose  
626 \**huc* — forget  
685 \**hut* — smoke, sip, smell?  
690 \**huəc* ~ \**təhuəc* — whistle  
715 \**huət* — throw away  
710 \**huəŋ* — lessen, wither  
586 \**huc* — drink  
656 \**həgum* ~ \**nəgum* — winnow  
612 \**həgu:ŋ* — ladder  
745 \**həjət* — stuck  
11 \**həla:* — leaf  
250 \**həməw* ~ \**həmə:* — afternoon, evening  
414 \**həmə:k* ~ \**kəhmə:k* — bark of tree  
704 \**həmuəl* — cloud, mist  
136 \**hənac* — drizzle  
396 \**hənc:* — pine  
546 \**həno:ŋ* — gourd  
40 \**həra:j* — maggot  
375 \**həriəŋ* — hundred  
698 \**həruəj* — fly (insect)  
28 \**həwa:* — gibbon  
296 \**həŋi:wh* — house  
624 \**həŋu?* — smoke  
802 \**həŋəp* — dive  
817 \**həŋət* — grass  
727 \**hə:m* — full, satisfied  
741 \**hə:r* — sting, hurt  
126 \**ja?* — accuse  
248 \**jaw* — grandparent, ancestor  
78 \**ja:ŋ* — spirit  
102 \**ja:s* — opened, separated  
370 \**jiəŋ* — friend  
507 \**jo:c* — foolish  
517 \**jo:k* — mountain  
543 \**jo:ŋ* — aunt  
544 \**jo:ŋ* — hang, suspend  
558 \**jo:s* ~ \**juəs* — knife with curved blade  
623 \**ju?* — fishnet, conical  
573 \**ju:* ~ \**jo:* — pair or set (of things)  
790 \**jəŋ* — length  
127 \**ja?* — step, tread  
230 \**jar* — poison sap  
242 \**jat* — follow  
60 \**ja:l* ~ \**jal* — fishing net  
116 \**ja:w* — offer, entrust  
497 \**jək* — long time  
406 \**jə:j* — look for, seek  
436 \**jə:ŋ* — long  
451 \**jə:p* — horsefly  
464 \**jə:t* — tread, stamp  
346 \**je:ŋ* — become  
307 \**jil* — deer, kind of  
263 \**ji:* — sickness, pain  
278 \**jik* — hoe, pull weeds  
554 \**jo:r* — siphon  
680 \**jur* — descend  
591 \**ju:h* — stab

- 602 \**ju:k* — black  
657 \**ju:m* ~ \**pəjum* — tinder/kindle  
606 \**ju:n* — deer  
622 \**ju:t* — wipe, rub  
603 \**jəmu:l* — dibble  
791 \**jəŋ* — leg, foot  
253 \**jənaw* — thing, matter  
397 \**jəŋɔ:* — dark  
213 \**jəraŋ* ~ \**dəraŋ* — hard (wood)  
106 \**jəra:s* ~ \**ra:s* — scatter, sprinkle  
121 \**jəra:w* — medicine  
504 \**jəɔŋ* ~ \**jəɔŋ* — post, pillar  
267 \**jəri:* — banyan tree  
249 \**jərkaw* — bear  
326 \**jərke:* — boar  
85 \**jəma:ŋ* — cockspur, ergot  
660 \**jərum* — needle  
582 \**jəru:* — deep  
820 \**jət* ~ \**məjət* — ten  
787 \**jəŋ* — sew  
132 \**kac* — strip rice from stalk  
146 \**kah* — awaken  
180 \**kal* ~ \**kəl* ~ \**kəl* — fell trees  
185 \**kam* — arrow  
221 \**kap* — bite  
243 \**kat* — cut, chop  
8 \**ka:* — fish  
33 \**ka:j* — watermelon  
80 \**ka:ŋ* — jaw, chin  
480 \**kəh* — cut, chop  
481 \**kəh* — hilltop  
403 \**kə:c* — scratch  
412 \**kə:k* — cattle egret  
423 \**kə:m* — gather, amass  
437 \**kə:ŋ* — bracelet; copper  
438 \**kə:ŋ* — stem, stalk  
428 \**kə:n* — child, animal  
453 \**kə:p* — sickness  
454 \**kə:p* — turtle  
351 \**ker* — look at, aim  
319 \**kit* — frog  
365 \**kiəl* ~ \**kiən* — chew, gnaw  
371 \**kiəŋ* — elbow  
385 \**kiət* — itchy  
555 \**ko:r* — hollow out  
559 \**ko:s* — shave  
538 \**ko:ŋ* — maternal uncle  
631 \**kuh* — greet, worship  
632 \**kuh* — naked  
643 \**kuj* — sleep, lie down  
702 \**kuəl* ~ \**kəhuəl* ~ \**həkuəl* — bark, call out  
716 \**kuət* — grasp  
711 \**kuəŋ* — gibbon  
501 \**kəbɔŋ* — bill of bird  
701 \**kəbuəl* — pigeon  
714 \**kəbuət* — gourd pipes  
630 \**kəduh* — bark of tree  
650 \**kədul* — abdomen  
723 \**kədə:l* — heel  
753 \**kəh* — comb  
164 \**kəhaj* — moon, month  
393 \**kəhlɔ:* — snail  
441 \**kəhlɔ:ŋ* — snail  
530 \**kəhlɔ:m* — blow  
545 \**kəhlɔ:ŋ* — blind  
592 \**kəhlɔ:h* — boil water  
509 \**kəhmɔ:c* — grave, corpse  
360 \**kəhniəh* — nail, claw  
42 \**kəhwaj:* — dig, scratch  
45 \**kəja:k* — demon  
59 \**kəja:l* — wind  
772 \**kəl* — head  
196 \**kələn* — python  
12 \**kəla:* — tiger  
50 \**kəla:k* — day after tomorrow  
83 \**kəla:ŋ* — eagle, hawk  
92 \**kəla:p* ~ \**kəna:p* — termite  
104 \**kəla:s* ~ \**kəna:s* — thunder  
111 \**kəla:t* — lightning  
118 \**kəla:w* — penis  
473 \**kələ?* — navel  
502 \**kələŋ* — deep  
664 \**kəlun* — tadpole  
613 \**kəlɔ:ŋ* — middle  
779 \**kələm* — wrap up  
826 \**kələw* — male  
728 \**kələ:m* — liver  
429 \**kəmə:n* — nephew, niece  
394 \**kəmlɔ:* — dumb  
742 \**kəmə:r* — fish gills  
44 \**kən?ə:k* — crow  
154 \**kənah* — leftovers  
331 \**kəne:* — rat  
332 \**kəne:* — teach, show  
468 \**kənrɔ:t* — beehive

- 522 \**kənro:k* — cow, ox  
 452 \**kəjɔ:p* — hoof  
 767 \**kəjək* — heavy  
 800 \**kəp* — stay, wait  
 315 \**kəʔip* — centipede  
 189 \**kəram* — sink  
 254 \**kəraw* — fish with poison  
 24 \**kəra:* — old person  
 88 \**kəra:ŋ* — clam (shell)  
 107 \**kəra:s* — squirrel-like animal  
 399 \**kəro:* — insult  
 446 \**kəro:ŋ* — river  
 390 \**kəriəw* — castrate  
 287 \**kəri:ŋ* — rhinoceros hornbill  
 13 \**kərla:* — bamboo, type of  
 251 \**kərmaw* — grimy  
 532 \**kəro:m* — underside  
 562 \**kəro:s* — gravel, stones  
 563 \**kəro:s* — release, let go  
 219 \**kərtəŋ* — knee  
 674 \**kəruŋ* — backbone  
 675 \**kəruŋ* — knee  
 581 \**kəru:* — wild cow  
 828 \**kəraw* — call out  
 160 \**kəsah* — charcoal  
 492 \**kəsəh* — spit  
 337 \**kəse:* — rope, cord, vine, string  
 357 \**kəse:t* — pinch, squeeze  
 322 \**kəsit* ~ \**kəsət* — die, dead  
 564 \**kəso:s* — breathe deeply  
 651 \**kəsul* ~ \**kəso:l* — push, shove  
 584 \**kəsul:* — burn  
 821 \**kət* — tie up  
 218 \**kətəŋ* ~ \**təŋ* — hear, listen  
 227 \**kətəp* — egg  
 65 \**kətə:m* — crab  
 123 \**kətə:w* — sugarcane  
 469 \**kətɔ:t* — pimple  
 316 \**kətɪp* — cockroach  
 525 \**kətɔ:l* — whet, sharpen  
 30 \**kəwə:c* — scratch self  
 796 \**kəwəŋ* — large/important  
     person/animal  
 725 \**kə:l* — help  
 736 \**kə:p* — count  
 734 \**kə:ŋ* — want  
 133 \**lak* — castrate  
 148 \**lah* — speak  
 174 \**lak* — spread out, unroll  
 103 \**la:s* — armspan  
 110 \**lat* — flat, spread out  
 73 \**la:ŋ* — sharpen  
 498 \**lək* — poke in, insert  
 413 \**lə:k* — thorn  
 439 \**lə:ŋ* — firewood  
 457 \**lə:r* — first, before  
 460 \**lə:s* — iron  
 339 \**le:k* — crush, dissolve  
 347 \**le:ŋ* — sea  
 378 \**liəp* — lick  
 565 \**lot* — go, run  
 633 \**luh* — go out and come back  
 678 \**lup* ~ \**lu:p* — ask, inquire  
 707 \**luən* — swallow  
 607 \**lu:n* — dull, blunt  
 746 \**lə?* — completed  
 262 \**lə?i:* — basket, large  
 277 \**lə?i:k* — cold  
 568 \**lə?u:* — coconut  
 750 \**ləc* — sink, flood  
 68 \**ləha:n* — dull, blunt  
 768 \**lək* — bran  
 465 \**ləkɔ:t* — sprout, branch  
 419 \**ləmɔ:l* — dibble stick  
 801 \**ləp* — flood  
 182 \**ləpal* ~ \**nəpal* — mortar  
 386 \**ləpiət* ~ \**nəpiət* — tongue  
 566 \**ləpo:t* — rub  
 705 \**ləpuəl* — gourd, squash  
 788 \**ləŋ* — soldier  
 738 \**lə:p* — thunder, lightning  
 152 \**mah* — gold  
 167 \**maj* — you (masc.)  
 210 \**maj* — night  
 244 \**mat* — eye  
 17 \**ma:* — right side  
 16 \**ma:* — uncle, aunt  
 474 \**mɔ?* ~ \**mɔk* — silent  
 461 \**mɔ:s* — mosquito  
 329 \**me:* — mother  
 264 \**mi:* — older sibling  
 265 \**mi:* — you (masc. sing.?)  
 272 \**mi:h* — uncle, aunt (older)  
 290 \**mir* — swidden field  
 295 \**mi:wh* — rain  
 508 \**mɔ:c* — weevil

- 634 \**muh* — nose  
665 \**mun* — pimple  
682 \**mus* — clear field  
686 \**mut* — enter  
696 \**muəj* — one  
61 \**məha:m* — blood  
209 \**məlaŋ* ~ \**bəlaŋ* ~ \**pəlaŋ* —  
citronella grass  
157 \**mərah* — carilla fruit  
747 \**mərəʔ* — red pepper  
135 \**nac* — guest (?)  
168 \**ŋaj* — day  
197 \**ŋan* — true, certain  
211 \**naŋ* — days (in counting)  
231 \**nar* — day  
36 \**ŋa:j* — far  
475 \**nəʔ* ~ \**nək* — demonstrative  
pronoun  
420 \**nə:l* ~ \**gəno:l* — groin  
317 \**nir* — basket, trap  
367 \**niəm* — good  
279 \**nik* — sickle  
293 \**ŋit* — cool  
620 \**nus* — heart  
228 \**nəbar* — sticky (rice)  
207 \**nədaŋ* — alike  
97 \**nədar* ~ \**kədar* — fishhook  
352 \**nədet* — small  
669 \**nəduŋ* — eel  
571 \**nədu:* — people (classifier)  
799 \**nədəp* — hidden  
91 \**nəga:p* ~ \**nəgap* — yawn  
601 \**nəgu:k* — sickness  
805 \**nəgər* — descriptive of ridge-like  
body structures  
825 \**nəgəw* — forest, mountain  
720 \**nəgə:c* ~ \**kəhə:c* — light  
weight  
777 \**nəhəm* — breathe  
117 \**nəkaw* ~ \**pəkaw* — flower  
392 \**nəkə:* — neck  
327 \**nəke:* — horn  
552 \**nəkə:p* — husk  
694 \**nəkuəj* — lizard  
780 \**nəm* — ricehouse  
119 \**nəpa:w* — dream  
405 \**nəpə:h* — leap over  
255 \**nəraw* — call (of person or  
animal)  
256 \**nəraw* — widow  
25 \**nəra:* ~ \**dəra:* — rack or shelf  
361 \**nəriəh* — root  
391 \**nəriəw* — call loudly  
819 \**nərat* ~ \**nərat* ~ \**nərat* — jerk,  
startle  
491 \**nəsəh* ~ \**rəsəh* — lungs  
358 \**nəsət* — mushroom  
364 \**nəsiək* ~ \**bəsiək* — cough  
495 \**nətəh* ~ \**pətəh* — crackle,  
explode  
383 \**nətiər* ~ \**nətiəl* — slippery,  
smooth  
387 \**nətiət* — salty  
288 \**nəti:ŋ* — bone  
719 \**nətuət* — run, jump  
585 \**nətu:* — water well  
829 \**nətəw* ~ \**gərtəw* — skin  
35 \**ŋa:j* — say, speak  
443 \**ŋə:ŋ* — necklace  
353 \**ŋət* — drink (alcohol)  
284 \**ŋi:m* — weep, cry  
547 \**ŋə:ŋ* ~ \**ŋu:ŋ* — black  
658 \**ŋum* — hair bun  
679 \**ŋup* — catch, grab  
598 \**ŋu:j* — smoke  
43 \**ŋəwə:j* — dizzy  
233 \**p-ən-ar* — wing  
561 \**p-əm-o:s* — broom  
246 \**p-əŋ-at* — put out fire  
137 \**pac* — basketry  
155 \**pah* — hit  
176 \**pak* — break, snap  
212 \**paŋ* — flat objects cl.  
232 \**par* — fly  
245 \**pat* — squeeze, wring  
201 \**paŋ* — shoot  
37 \**pa:j* — food (not rice)  
53 \**pa:k* — divide  
64 \**pa:m* — fishtrap, kind of  
86 \**pa:ŋ* ~ \**ləpa:ŋ* — palm of hand  
105 \**pa:s* — cotton, kapok  
486 \**pəh* — seven  
416 \**pək* — bundle  
421 \**pə:l* — prophesy  
444 \**pə:ŋ* — hollow, flattened

- 458 \**pɔ:r* — rice gruel  
 462 \**pɔ:s* — calf of leg  
 333 \**pe:* — three  
 300 \**pih* ~ \**pi:h* — knife  
 304 \**pik* — pick, pluck  
 374 \**piŋ* — cooked rice  
 275 \**pi:h* — wash clothes  
 291 \**pir* — wall  
 510 \**po:c* — knuckle  
 520 \**po:k* — split, cut  
 548 \**po:ŋ* ~ \**lɔpo:ŋ* ~ \**nɔpo:ŋ* — door  
 536 \**po:n* — hide, conceal  
 560 \**po:s* — sweep  
 635 \**puh* — blow  
 691 \**puɔc* — flesh  
 709 \**puən* — four  
 579 \**pu:* — suck, suckle  
 593 \**pu:h* — soft, bloated  
 408 \**pəʔɔ:k* — mango  
 744 \**pəgə:s* — lean upright  
 757 \**pəh* — pound rice  
 5 \**pəha:* — different  
 62 \**pəha:m* — eight  
 115 \**pəha:w* — gun  
 325 \**pəhe:* — rice (husked/pounded)  
 349 \**pəhe:p* ~ \**rəhe:p* — sniff, smell  
 529 \**pəho:m* — fart  
 147 \**pəkah* ~ \**bəkah* — delicious  
 166 \**pəlaj* — fruit  
 14 \**pəla:* — blade  
 34 \**pəla:j* — unwind  
 484 \**pəlɔh* — testicles  
 380 \**pəliər* — hail  
 512 \**pəlo:j* — squash, watermelon  
 518 \**pəlo:k* — skin  
 671 \**pəluŋ* — canoe  
 729 \**pələ:m* — leech (land variety)  
 782 \**pəm* — hit  
 794 \**pəŋ* — pound, hammer on  
 424 \**pənɔ:m* — trunk, feelers  
 467 \**pəŋɔ:t* — hungry  
 280 \**pəni:k* ~ \**pəli:k* — shoulder  
 70 \**pənra:n* — strong  
 505 \**pənɔŋ* — rich  
 170 \**pəraj* ~ \**pəre:* — waken, arouse  
 190 \**pəram* — five  
 191 \**pəram* — lower bowel  
 214 \**pəraŋ* — dry weather  
 224 \**pərap* — prepare, put away  
 257 \**pəraw* — six  
 404 \**pəɔ:c* — intestines  
 417 \**pəɔ:k* — squirrel [*sciurus erythrogaster*]  
 348 \**pəre:ŋ* ~ \**pəre:j* — ashamed, embarrassed  
 294 \**pərit* — banana  
 550 \**pəro:ŋ* — back basket  
 638 \**pəruh* — fall (fruit, leaves)  
 813 \**pəs* — sweep  
 93 \**pəsa:p* ~ \**bəsa:p* — lose (taste)  
 822 \**pət* — ear lobe  
 261 \**pəta:w* — king  
 722 \**pək* — open  
 169 \**r-ən-aj* — pestle  
 138 \**rac* — bird (small, black)  
 188 \**ram* ~ \**kəhra:m* — warm  
 198 \**ran* ~ \**bəran* — earthworm  
 202 \**raŋ* — dry  
 22 \**ra:* ~ \**həra:* — fig  
 120 \**ra:w* — wash  
 487 \**rɔh* ~ \**bərɔh* — scatter, drop  
 398 \**rɔ:* — dry  
 425 \**rɔ:m* — desire(able)  
 445 \**rɔ:ŋ* — raise, look after  
 335 \**re:* — swim  
 355 \**re:t* — squeeze, clasp  
 301 \**rih* — live  
 321 \**rit* — bat  
 285 \**riŋ* — shake down, winnow  
 513 \**ro:j* — scatter  
 521 \**ro:k* — naked  
 659 \**rum* — spinach  
 687 \**rut* — fishtrap of open mesh  
 692 \**ruəh* — choose  
 713 \**ruəs* — elephant  
 717 \**ruət* — buy  
 594 \**ru:h* — older sister  
 684 \**rəbut* — storm  
 163 \**rəgaj* ~ \**rəga:j* — thin, lean  
 572 \**rəgu:* — shake  
 758 \**rəh* — break off kernels  
 759 \**rəh* — rattan  
 6 \**rəja:* ~ \**bəja:* ~ \**ʔəja:* — reptile, type of  
 165 \**rəkaj* ~ \**dəkaj* — tick (parasite)

- 466 \**rəkɔ:t* — black monitor (lizard)  
 440 \**rələ:ŋ* — test, try  
 577 \**rəlu:* — rest  
 320 \**rəmit* — yellow  
 273 \**rəmi:h* — rhinoceros, gaur  
 181 \**rəŋal* — awaken  
 20 \**rəŋa:* ~ \**ləŋa:* — sesame  
 503 \**rənəŋ* — throat  
 236 \**rəpas* — front rib  
 673 \**rəpuŋ* — cucumber  
 94 \**rəsə:p* ~ \**gəsə:p* — fish scales  
 431 \**rəsə:n* — nest  
 641 \**rətuh* — shake  
 618 \**rətu:ŋ* ~ \**rətu:ŋ* — ladder,  
     bridge  
 139 \**sac* — choose  
 159 \**sah* — back basket  
 171 \**saj* — louse  
 177 \**sak* — body (human)  
 216 \**saŋ* — send, give away  
 259 \**saw* — grandchild  
 260 \**saw* — see  
 26 \**sa:* — eat  
 29 \**sa:c* — fish by scooping  
 41 \**saj* — marry; spouse  
 56 \**sak* — go  
 108 \**sas* — comb  
 489 \**səh* — dry  
 490 \**səh* — kindle  
 499 \**sək* — fetch, take  
 500 \**sək* — hair  
 506 \**səŋ* — straight  
 400 \**sə:* — dog  
 422 \**sə:l* — look with a light  
 448 \**sə:ŋ* — hand over  
 336 \**se:* — young, unripe  
 340 \**se:k* — tooth  
 344 \**se:n* — look, observe  
 356 \**se:t* — plug a hole  
 298 \**si?* — return  
 308 \**sil* — peel  
 312 \**sin* — cooked  
 313 \**sin* — nine  
 368 \**siəm* — feed  
 376 \**siəŋ* — rattan  
 268 \**si:* — louse  
 289 \**sir* — dig  
 551 \**sə:ŋ* — eat rice  
 567 \**sə:t* — sharp; to wound  
 676 \**səŋ* — steam  
 681 \**sur* — pig  
 688 \**sut* — honeybee  
 699 \**səj* — plant dry rice  
 712 \**səx* — tell  
 718 \**səxət* — dry up, cease flowing  
 583 \**su:* — blanket  
 596 \**su:h* — wet, humid  
 616 \**su:ŋ* — axe  
 172 \**səʔak* ~ \**səʔək* — hiccough  
 362 \**səʔiək* — take, carry  
 588 \**səʔu:h* — sweaty  
 611 \**səʔu:ŋ* — banana bunch  
 240 \**səbat* ~ \**nəbat* — handful, fist  
 479 \**sədəh* ~ \**sə[ ]dəh* — jerk, jump  
 179 \**səgal* — recognise  
 806 \**səgər* — drum  
 769 \**sək* — dirty  
 98 \**səkə:r* — bamboo, type of  
 482 \**səkəh* — sift rice  
 363 \**səkiək* — sand  
 695 \**səkuəj* — mousedeer  
 737 \**səkə:p* — field house, small  
 84 \**sələ:ŋ* ~ \**la:ŋ* — clear, blank  
 134 \**səmac* — biting insect  
 200 \**səmaŋ* — star  
 18 \**səma:* — porcupine  
 187 \**sənam* — year  
 19 \**səna:* — crossbow  
 415 \**sənək* — body hair  
 292 \**səni:t* ~ \**s-ən-i:t* — comb, crest  
 55 \**sənra:k* ~ \**[ ]ra:k* — bright,  
     dazzling, sparkling  
 283 \**sənti:l* — seed  
 71 \**sənwan:n* ~ \**sənwan* — vein,  
     tendon  
 793 \**sənəŋ* ~ \**s-ən-əŋ* — think  
 354 \**səpet* — plug, stop up  
 274 \**səpi:h* — clear field  
 281 \**səpi:k* — civette cat  
 158 \**sərah* — grasshopper  
 112 \**sərat* — sour  
 76 \**sərdə:ŋ* — sugar  
 153 \**sərmah* — generous  
 708 \**sərmuən* ~ \**səmuən* — hog  
     plum  
 760 \**səxəh* — cut, chop

- 625 \**sətu?* ~ \**rətu?* — lid, cover  
 140 \**tac* — broken  
 141 \**tac* — sell  
 161 \**tah* — cut up  
 178 \**tak* ~ \**tək* — pull out  
 193 \**tam* — plant, transplant  
 194 \**tam* — reciprocal marker  
 217 \**taŋ* ~ \**[p/b]ətaŋ* — bitter  
 225 \**tap* — layer  
 226 \**tap* — stab, pierce  
 237 \**tas* ~ \**nətas* — loud noise  
 247 \**tat* — solid, dense  
 57 \**ta:k* — spear  
 89 \**ta:ŋ* — close, shut  
 95 \**ta:p* — slap, smack  
 122 \**ta:w* ~ \**nəta:w* — stand up,  
 upright  
 74 \**ta:ŋ* — weave  
 493 \**təh* — split wood  
 449 \**tə:ŋ* — handle (of tool)  
 338 \**te:* — imperative/affirmative  
 particle  
 341 \**te:k* — lead, pull  
 343 \**te:l* — footprint  
 350 \**te:p* — meet, spread among  
 people  
 302 \**tih* — wide, mistaken  
 305 \**tik* ~ \**təc* — deaf  
 306 \**tik* — demonstrative/locative  
 pronoun  
 314 \**tij* — follow, chase  
 377 \**tiaŋ* — tail  
 269 \**ti:* — hand, arm  
 282 \**ti:k* — remove husk  
 556 \**to:r* — ear  
 640 \**tuh* — pour  
 647 \**tuk* — cloud  
 652 \**tul* ~ \**nətul* — anthill  
 661 \**tum* — fishing platform  
 677 \**tuj* — steal or find smth.  
 587 \**tu:c* — end  
 597 \**tu:h* — bean  
 605 \**tu:m* ~ \**bərtu:m* — lizard, kind  
 of  
 617 \**tu:ŋ* — carry by shoulder pole  
 609 \**tun* — thickness of knife blade  
 644 \**təbuk* — drown  
 69 \**təga:n* ~ \**nəga:n* — bowl  
 764 \**təh* ~ \**nətəh* — earth  
 762 \**təh* — knock, bump  
 763 \**təh* — sneeze  
 553 \**təho:r* — fragrant  
 724 \**təhə:l* ~ \**təhə:l* — shallow  
 435 \**təjə:ŋ* — stand up  
 81 \**təkə:ŋ* ~ \**rəkə:ŋ* — roof beams  
 297 \**təki?* ~ \**təkik* — few, little  
 128 \**təla?* — throw away  
 51 \**təla:k* — intestines  
 52 \**təla:k* — spear  
 756 \**tələh* — woodpecker  
 330 \**təme:* ~ \**[ ]me:* — new, recent  
 697 \**təmuəj* — visitor  
 827 \**təməw* — stone  
 381 \**təniər* — bamboo floor  
 773 \**təŋəl* — stump, stubble  
 803 \**təp* — bury  
 807 \**tər* ~ \**tar* ~ \**nətər* — thunder  
 192 \**təram* — soak  
 258 \**təraw* — taro  
 447 \**təro:ŋ* — road  
 432 \**təro:ŋ* — loincloth  
 672 \**tərluŋ* — water hole  
 519 \**təmo:k* — cheek  
 730 \**təmə:m* — alcohol  
 523 \**təro:k* — sky  
 533 \**təro:m* — hole  
 639 \**təruh* — arrive  
 615 \**təru:ŋ* — spill, drop  
 823 \**tət* — arrive  
 809 \**təwər* ~ \**tu:r* — beam  
 731 \**tə:m* — tree trunk  
 129 \**wə?* — want, call for  
 142 \**wac* ~ \**nəwac* — whirlwind  
 238 \**was* ~ \**wəs* — measure  
 27 \**wə:* — uncle  
 99 \**wə:r* — enclosure; wrap around  
 109 \**wə:s* ~ \**kəwə:s* ~ \**ləwə:s* —  
 sweeping/waving motion  
 309 \**wil* — round  
 388 \**wiət* — pinch  
 795 \**wəŋ* ~ \**wəŋ* ~ \**wəŋ* — look  
 for, hunt  
 808 \**wər* — stir (as in cooking)  
 271 \**[ ]di:h* — cotton, kapok  
 740 \**[ ]də:r* — orchid  
 48 \**[ ]ha:k* — split

- 574 \**[ju:]* — frighten  
 15 \**[la:]* — beam  
 49 \**[la:k]* — scar, scab  
 372 \**[liəŋ]* — forehead  
 754 \**[ləh]* — occurrence  
 755 \**[ləh]* — pick off  
 778 \**[ləm]* — fall, drop  
 811 \**[ləs]* — fall, release  
 175 \**[mak]* — place over/above  
           something  
 252 \**[naw]* — yesterday  
 531 \**[no:m]* — urinate
- 818 \**[ŋət]* — cold, fire out  
 488 \**[rəh]* — jump, leap  
 783 \**[rəm]* — tremble  
 310 \**[sim]* — bird  
 524 \**[so:l]* — urge, call  
 706 \**[tuəl]* — flood  
 184 \**[c/ʃ]ənam* — handspan  
 63 \**[k/g]əna:m* — field house,  
           granary  
 534 \**[m/n]əso:m* — nest  
 215 \**-pəraŋ* — run

## Appendix 3 Chrau data

Thomas & Lុច (1966)	Phonemic (Sidwell)	Semantic			
<i>dăq</i>	<i>ba?</i>	carry piggy-back	<i>dăh</i>	<i>dah</i>	chase, follow
<i>dăq</i>	<i>da?</i>	choke, cough	<i>glăh</i>	<i>gəlah</i>	clay pot
<i>dăq</i>	<i>da?</i>	trap	<i>yăh</i>	<i>jah</i>	good
<i>găq</i>	<i>ga?</i>	stammer, repeat	<i>căh</i>	<i>kah</i>	awake; remember
<i>yăq</i>	<i>ja?</i>	accuse	<i>caprăh</i>	<i>kə-pərah</i>	scattered, splash, splatter
<i>lăq</i>	<i>la?</i>	spread out, unroll			
<i>măq</i>	<i>ma?</i>	big	<i>camlăh</i>	<i>kəmlah</i>	deny
<i>păq</i>	<i>pa?</i>	snap, break off	<i>canăh</i>	<i>kənah</i>	left over, surplus
<i>ravăq</i>	<i>rəba?</i>	fragile, easily torn	<i>lăh</i>	<i>lah</i>	scold
<i>săq</i>	<i>sa?</i>	name	<i>mrăh</i>	<i>mərah</i>	carilla fruit
<i>si-ăq</i>	<i>sə?a?</i>	hand of bananas	<i>mvrăh</i>	<i>nə-bərah</i>	offering table
<i>si-ăq</i>	<i>sə?a?</i>	hiccough	<i>păh</i>	<i>pah</i>	cut, hit
<i>siqyăq</i>	<i>səkja?</i>	seize, grab	<i>pachăh</i>	<i>pəcah</i>	break, smash
<i>taq</i>	<i>ta?</i>	extract	<i>săh</i>	<i>sah</i>	back basket
<i>talăq</i>	<i>təla?</i>	throw away	<i>tăh</i>	<i>tah</i>	split open, cut up
<i>ăch</i>	<i>?ac</i>	faeces	<i>khay</i>	<i>kəhaj</i>	moon, month
<i>chăch</i>	<i>cac</i>	snap, break	<i>play</i>	<i>pəlaj</i>	fruit
<i>găch</i>	<i>gac</i>	chop small wood	<i>ragay</i>	<i>rəgaj</i>	lean, thin
<i>lăch</i>	<i>lac</i>	fall out through hole	<i>racay</i>	<i>rəkaj</i>	tick (parasite)
<i>păch</i>	<i>pac</i>	thing	<i>văl</i>	<i>bal</i>	throw
<i>phăch</i>	<i>pəhac</i>	bully, oppress	<i>gasăl</i>	<i>gəsal</i>	wriggle, flip
<i>răch</i>	<i>rac</i>	hummingbird	<i>căl</i>	<i>kal</i>	chop down trees
<i>racăch</i>	<i>rəkac</i>	spotted, checkered	<i>lapăl</i>	<i>ləpal</i>	mortar
<i>săch</i>	<i>sac</i>	pick out	<i>jăl</i>	<i>jal</i>	worried, troubled
<i>tăch</i>	<i>tac</i>	sell	<i>singgăl</i>	<i>səgal</i>	recognise
<i>tavăch</i>	<i>təbac</i>	wring, twist	<i>digăm</i>	<i>dəgam</i>	tooth
<i>trăch</i>	<i>tərac</i>	escape from, avoid	<i>glăm</i>	<i>gəlam</i>	inside
<i>alah</i>	<i>?əlah</i>	lose	<i>lăm</i>	<i>lam</i>	set (fishtrap)
<i>văh</i>	<i>bah</i>	recovered	<i>palăm</i>	<i>pəlam</i>	roll
<i>vlăh</i>	<i>bəlah</i>	to split	<i>prăm</i>	<i>pəram</i>	five
<i>chhăh</i>	<i>cəhah</i>	charcoal	<i>prăm</i>	<i>pəram</i>	lower abdomen

<i>răm</i>	<i>ram</i>	new swidden	<i>phăp</i>	<i>pəhap</i>	then
<i>săm</i>	<i>sam</i>	perform rites, divine	<i>prăp</i>	<i>pərap</i>	to put away, prepare, serve food
<i>sipăm</i>	<i>səpam</i>	shaman			circle
<i>tăm</i>	<i>tam</i>	reciprocal action	<i>sicăp</i>	<i>səkap</i>	chop, split off
<i>tăm</i>	<i>tam</i>	to plant (corn, potatoes, etc.)	<i>tăp</i>	<i>tap</i>	run away, frightened (of animals)
<i>tanăm</i>	<i>tənam</i>	wet ricefield			day, daytime
<i>trăm</i>	<i>təram</i>	soak	<i>năr</i>	<i>nar</i>	glutinous (rice)
<i>vrăn</i>	<i>bəran</i>	earthworm	<i>mvăr</i>	<i>nəbar</i>	sap, arrow poison
<i>găn</i>	<i>gan</i>	across	<i>jăr</i>	<i>jar</i>	wing
<i>klăn</i>	<i>kəlan</i>	python	<i>panar</i>	<i>p(ən)ar</i>	to fly
<i>ngăn</i>	<i>ŋan</i>	only	<i>păr</i>	<i>par</i>	squirrel (flying)
<i>rapăn</i>	<i>rəpan</i>	wave	<i>simăr</i>	<i>səmar</i>	different, separate, alone, only
<i>anh</i>	<i>ʔaŋ</i>	I, me	<i>ayh</i>	<i>ʔas</i>	know thoroughly
<i>canănh</i>	<i>kənaŋ</i>	envy, compete with	<i>gayh</i>	<i>gas</i>	break, smash
<i>pănھ</i>	<i>pəŋ</i>	shoot	<i>gayh</i>	<i>gas</i>	become
<i>rănھ</i>	<i>rəŋ</i>	dry	<i>gayh</i>	<i>gas</i>	middle fingers, toes
<i>simănھ</i>	<i>səmaŋ</i>	star	<i>candrayh</i>	<i>kənrəs</i>	sneeze
<i>văng</i>	<i>baŋ</i>	smear on, apply	<i>catayh</i>	<i>kətas</i>	front rib
<i>vlăng</i>	<i>bəlaŋ</i>	citronella grass	<i>rapayh</i>	<i>rəpas</i>	loud
<i>chăng</i>	<i>caŋ</i>	hear, listen	<i>tayh</i>	<i>tas</i>	fall apart, burst
<i>dăng</i>	<i>daŋ</i>	not	<i>takhlăyh</i>	<i>tə-kəlas</i>	carry, hold
<i>davăng</i>	<i>dəbaŋ</i>	sprout	<i>văt</i>	<i>bat</i>	crowded
<i>drăng</i>	<i>dəraŋ</i>	hard edge of stalk	<i>hăt</i>	<i>hat</i>	eye
<i>căng</i>	<i>kaŋ</i>	copper, brass	<i>măt</i>	<i>mat</i>	tip of rattan
<i>khlăng</i>	<i>kəhlaŋ</i>	tasty (tobacco, wine)	<i>măt</i>	<i>mat</i>	drip
<i>măng</i>	<i>maŋ</i>	night	<i>ngăt</i>	<i>ŋat</i>	jerk, spasm
<i>mprăng</i>	<i>nə-pəraŋ</i>	run	<i>ndrăt</i>	<i>nərat</i>	follow
<i>ndăng</i>	<i>nədaŋ</i>	alike	<i>jăt</i>	<i>jat</i>	squeeze, wring
<i>ndrăng</i>	<i>nəraŋ</i>	bridge of nose	<i>păt</i>	<i>pat</i>	brush off
<i>jăng</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	cook	<i>phăt</i>	<i>pəhat</i>	jackfruit
<i>păng</i>	<i>pəŋ</i>	cl. flat objects	<i>panăt</i>	<i>pənat</i>	handful
<i>prăng</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	sunny, dry	<i>simvăt</i>	<i>səbat</i>	solid, dense
<i>tăng</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	bitter	<i>tăt</i>	<i>tat</i>	cold
<i>trăng</i>	<i>təraŋ</i>	imprison, shut up	<i>tacăt</i>	<i>təkat</i>	not want, refuse
<i>valăp</i>	<i>bəlap</i>	wrist	<i>vau</i>	<i>baw</i>	Chrau (people)
<i>chăp</i>	<i>cap</i>	egg	<i>chrau</i>	<i>cəraw</i>	tiger, ancestor
<i>drăp</i>	<i>dərap</i>	large jar	<i>yau</i>	<i>jaw</i>	to fish with poison
<i>nggrăp</i>	<i>gərap</i>	seed	<i>krau</i>	<i>kəraw</i>	
<i>căp</i>	<i>kap</i>	bite			
<i>lăp</i>	<i>lap</i>	go in, put in			

<i>lahau</i>	<i>ləhaw</i>	thin	<i>raya</i>	<i>rəja:</i>	relaxed
<i>mau</i>	<i>maw</i>	afternoon, evening	<i>raya</i>	<i>rəja:</i>	spotted monitor
<i>nɣlau</i>	<i>ŋəlaw</i>	bracelet	<i>ranga</i>	<i>rəŋa:</i>	sesame
<i>ndrau</i>	<i>nəraw</i>	call, crow (of animals)	<i>rawa</i>	<i>rəwa:</i>	spread around
<i>prau</i>	<i>pəraw</i>	legend, tale	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa:</i>	eat
<i>prau</i>	<i>pəraw</i>	six	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa:</i>	win
<i>patau</i>	<i>pətauw</i>	king	<i>sima</i>	<i>səma:</i>	porcupine
<i>patau</i>	<i>pətauw</i>	vine	<i>sipa</i>	<i>səpa:</i>	clean flowing (water)
<i>sau</i>	<i>saw</i>	son/daughter-in-law	<i>tan'hya</i>	<i>tənhja:</i>	to name
<i>sinau</i>	<i>sənauw</i>	grandchild	<i>vaq</i>	<i>bə:ʔ</i>	notch
<i>sinlau</i>	<i>sənlaw</i>	aim	<i>vraq</i>	<i>bəra:ʔ</i>	peacock
<i>ta-au</i>	<i>təʔaw</i>	tomorrow	<i>chaq</i>	<i>ca:ʔ</i>	demon
<i>a</i>	<i>ʔa:</i>	from	<i>daq</i>	<i>da:ʔ</i>	water, river
<i>va</i>	<i>bə:</i>	and	<i>haq</i>	<i>ha:ʔ</i>	open mouth wide
<i>va</i>	<i>bə:</i>	field rice	<i>klaq</i>	<i>kəla:ʔ</i>	day after tomorrow
<i>vla</i>	<i>bəla:</i>	tusk, ivory	<i>canədaq</i>	<i>kəʔda:ʔ</i>	crow
<i>vra</i>	<i>bəra:</i>	bush knife, short handle	<i>maq</i>	<i>mə:ʔ</i>	give out
<i>cha</i>	<i>ca:</i>	ginger	<i>maq</i>	<i>mə:ʔ</i>	side
<i>da</i>	<i>da:</i>	duck	<i>naq</i>	<i>nə:ʔ</i>	(day) before yesterday
<i>dapa</i>	<i>dəpa:</i>	water turtle	<i>naq</i>	<i>nə:ʔ</i>	rainbow
<i>gala</i>	<i>gəla:</i>	foolish	<i>paq</i>	<i>pə:ʔ</i>	divide, apportion
<i>hwa</i>	<i>həwa:</i>	ape	<i>pachaq</i>	<i>pəca:ʔ</i>	palm stalk
<i>ya</i>	<i>ja:</i>	thatch	<i>raq</i>	<i>rə:ʔ</i>	curse
<i>ca</i>	<i>kə:</i>	fish	<i>raq</i>	<i>rə:ʔ</i>	latenier palm leaves
<i>ca</i>	<i>kə:</i>	very	<i>rapaq</i>	<i>rəpa:ʔ</i>	guava
<i>cahya</i>	<i>kəhja:</i>	remind	<i>saq</i>	<i>sə:ʔ</i>	go, walk
<i>cala</i>	<i>kəla:</i>	type of bamboo	<i>sindraq</i>	<i>sənra:ʔ</i>	bright, dazzling, sparkling
<i>camra</i>	<i>kəmra:</i>	grey hair	<i>taq</i>	<i>tə:ʔ</i>	spear
<i>la</i>	<i>lə:</i>	leaf	<i>tahaq</i>	<i>təha:ʔ</i>	split, divide
<i>lava</i>	<i>ləba:</i>	starfruit	<i>talaq</i>	<i>təla:ʔ</i>	intestines
<i>lawa</i>	<i>ləwa:</i>	ribbonfish	<i>talaq</i>	<i>təla:ʔ</i>	spear
<i>ma</i>	<i>mə:</i>	but, and, which	<i>twaq</i>	<i>təwa:ʔ</i>	latenier palm tree
<i>ma</i>	<i>mə:</i>	right	<i>vach</i>	<i>bə:c</i>	pasty, doughy
<i>mva</i>	<i>nəba:</i>	year	<i>canach</i>	<i>kənə:c</i>	swamp
<i>n'ha</i>	<i>nəha:</i>	cl. for leaves, hair	<i>rach</i>	<i>rə:c</i>	resinous tree
<i>ndra</i>	<i>nəra:</i>	roasting rack	<i>sach</i>	<i>sə:c</i>	bail water to catch fish
<i>jana</i>	<i>ʔəna:</i>	rich	<i>sach</i>	<i>sə:c</i>	rambeh
<i>jwa</i>	<i>ʔəwa:</i>	be quiet, stop	<i>hah</i>	<i>hə:h</i>	is that so?
<i>pa</i>	<i>pə:</i>	at all	<i>ai</i>	<i>ʔəj</i>	you (f.)
<i>ra</i>	<i>rə:</i>	fig			

<i>vadai</i>	<i>bəda:j</i>	small house, shack	<i>vlang</i>	<i>bəla:ŋ</i>	thorny dadap
<i>vagai</i>	<i>bəga:j</i>	brawling, quarrelsome	<i>valang</i>	<i>bəla:ŋ</i>	swift
<i>vrai</i>	<i>bəra:j</i>	thread	<i>vrang</i>	<i>bəra:ŋ</i>	spread apart
<i>ganai</i>	<i>gəna:j</i>	group / plural, group	<i>yang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	expanded, distended
<i>hai</i>	<i>ha:j</i>	harm	<i>yang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	gold
<i>mai</i>	<i>ma:j</i>	you (masc.)	<i>yang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	spirit
<i>ngai</i>	<i>ŋa:j</i>	far	<i>cang</i>	<i>ka:ŋ</i>	jaw
<i>jrai</i>	<i>jəra:j</i>	waterfall	<i>khlang</i>	<i>kəhla:ŋ</i>	bird of prey, hawk
<i>pai</i>	<i>pa:j</i>	vegetable soup	<i>khwang</i>	<i>kəhwa:ŋ</i>	go past
<i>plai</i>	<i>pəla:j</i>	unwind	<i>klang</i>	<i>kəla:ŋ</i>	forehead
<i>rai</i>	<i>ra:j</i>	maggot	<i>canang</i>	<i>kəna:ŋ</i>	white
<i>ranay</i>	<i>rəna:j</i>	pestle	<i>krang</i>	<i>kəra:ŋ</i>	clam
<i>sipai</i>	<i>səpa:j</i>	rabbit	<i>lapang</i>	<i>ləpa:ŋ</i>	palm, sole
<i>nhai</i>	<i>ŋa:j</i>	say, speak	<i>ngang</i>	<i>ŋa:ŋ</i>	smelly
<i>vahal</i>	<i>bəha:l</i>	sweat	<i>palang</i>	<i>pəla:ŋ</i>	seed (on stalk)
<i>chhal</i>	<i>cəha:l</i>	wind	<i>sang</i>	<i>sa:ŋ</i>	a comb
<i>vlam</i>	<i>bəla:m</i>	meet	<i>sidang</i>	<i>səda:ŋ</i>	sugar
<i>cham</i>	<i>ca:m</i>	crab	<i>silang</i>	<i>səla:ŋ</i>	clear, light, morning
<i>cahram</i>	<i>kəhra:m</i>	warm	<i>tacang</i>	<i>təka:ŋ</i>	main beam
<i>n'ham</i>	<i>nəha:m</i>	blood	<i>nhang</i>	<i>ŋa:ŋ</i>	joss sticks
<i>pam</i>	<i>pə:m</i>	long fishtrap	<i>vap</i>	<i>ba:p</i>	father
<i>pham</i>	<i>pəha:m</i>	eight	<i>chandap</i>	<i>cəda:p</i>	smell (like fish)
<i>sam</i>	<i>sa:m</i>	ant	<i>gasap</i>	<i>gəsa:p</i>	fish scales
<i>simvam</i>	<i>səba:m</i>	fork	<i>krap</i>	<i>kəra:p</i>	take shelter
<i>an</i>	<i>?a:n</i>	give, permit	<i>lap</i>	<i>la:p</i>	cut in chunks
<i>dran</i>	<i>dəra:n</i>	vigorously	<i>ndap</i>	<i>nəda:p</i>	follow, accompany
<i>lan</i>	<i>la:n</i>	choke on food	<i>nggap</i>	<i>nəga:p</i>	yawn
<i>lavan</i>	<i>ləba:n</i>	supple, pliable	<i>n'hăp</i>	<i>nəha:p</i>	rich
<i>lanvan</i>	<i>lənba:n</i>	house lizard	<i>sinlap</i>	<i>sənla:p</i>	arrow fins
<i>nggan</i>	<i>nəga:n</i>	dish, bowl	<i>tap</i>	<i>tə:p</i>	hit, swat
<i>sinwan</i>	<i>sənwa:n</i>	vein, tendon	<i>var</i>	<i>ba:r</i>	two
<i>anh</i>	<i>?a:ŋ</i>	to carry in a back basket	<i>candar</i>	<i>kəda:r</i>	fishhook
<i>vrwanh</i>	<i>bərwə:ŋ</i>	striped	<i>war</i>	<i>wə:r</i>	meal
<i>khananh</i>	<i>kəhna:ŋ</i>	we (excl.)	<i>war</i>	<i>wə:r</i>	pen, enclosure
<i>kranh</i>	<i>kəra:ŋ</i>	hard, stiff	<i>daih</i>	<i>da:s</i>	break
<i>lanh</i>	<i>la:ŋ</i>	trim, sharpen	<i>yaih</i>	<i>ja:s</i>	opened, damaged, separate a fire
<i>langanh</i>	<i>ləŋa:ŋ</i>	playful, destructive	<i>candrai</i>	<i>kənra:s</i>	roof beams
<i>tanh</i>	<i>ta:ŋ</i>	weave (baskets etc.)	<i>krai</i>	<i>kəra:s</i>	chipmunk
<i>vang</i>	<i>ba:ŋ</i>	female animal	<i>lai</i>	<i>la:s</i>	armspan
			<i>lawaih</i>	<i>ləwa:s</i>	beckon

<i>jraih</i>	<i>ʃra:s</i>	sprinkle ceremonially	<i>dre</i>	<i>dəre:</i>	'that's enough'
<i>paih</i>	<i>pə:s</i>	cotton	<i>gle</i>	<i>gəle:</i>	small bamboo
<i>saih</i>	<i>sə:s</i>	to comb, combed	<i>gre</i>	<i>gəre:</i>	palanquin (covered litter)
<i>chhat</i>	<i>cəha:t</i>	sprinkle ceremonially	<i>gase</i>	<i>gəse:</i>	soft
<i>dagat</i>	<i>dəga:t</i>	deceive	<i>ye</i>	<i>jɛ:</i>	think, expect
<i>langat</i>	<i>ləŋa:t</i>	fire, dead	<i>cane</i>	<i>kəne:</i>	rat
<i>ramat</i>	<i>rəma:t</i>	abstain, quit	<i>me</i>	<i>mɛ:</i>	new, recent, just then
<i>sat</i>	<i>sə:t</i>	sour	<i>me</i>	<i>mɛ:</i>	mother
<i>ao</i>	<i>ʔa:w</i>	shirt, clothes	<i>jake</i>	<i>ʃəkɛ:</i>	boar
<i>vasau\o</i>	<i>bəsə\ə:w</i>	small water snail	<i>ngke</i>	<i>nəkɛ:</i>	horn
<i>chao</i>	<i>ca:w</i>	sugarcane	<i>phe</i>	<i>pəhɛ:</i>	pounded rice
<i>hao</i>	<i>hə:w</i>	go up	<i>pe</i>	<i>pɛ:</i>	three
<i>klao</i>	<i>kəla:w</i>	penis	<i>pre</i>	<i>pərə:</i>	waken, arouse
<i>cawao</i>	<i>kəwa:w</i>	rice stalk whistle	<i>re</i>	<i>rɛ:</i>	swim; small black fish
<i>ncao</i>	<i>nəkə:w</i>	flower	<i>se</i>	<i>sɛ:</i>	debt
<i>jao</i>	<i>ʃa:w</i>	entrust	<i>te</i>	<i>tɛ:</i>	okay
<i>phao</i>	<i>pəha:w</i>	gun	<i>tale</i>	<i>tələ:</i>	front flute
<i>rao</i>	<i>ra:w</i>	wash	<i>heq</i>	<i>hɛ:ʔ</i>	ripped
<i>tao</i>	<i>ta:w</i>	get up	<i>meq</i>	<i>mɛ:ʔ</i>	mother
<i>drěq</i>	<i>dərəʔ</i>	late afternoon	<i>ken</i>	<i>kɛ:n</i>	small
<i>yěq</i>	<i>jɛʔ</i>	now, then	<i>wet</i>	<i>wɛ:t</i>	turn around
<i>khlěq</i>	<i>kəhlɛʔ</i>	a hook, pull with hook	<i>meo</i>	<i>mɛ:w</i>	cat
<i>lěq</i>	<i>lɛʔ</i>	completely	<i>vĩq</i>	<i>biʔ</i>	lie down, sleep
<i>mrěq</i>	<i>mərəʔ</i>	red pepper	<i>gĩq</i>	<i>giʔ</i>	snap, fold
<i>sh əsɛh</i>	<i>ʔəsɛh</i>	horse	<i>jiq</i>	<i>jiʔ</i>	cut (grass)
<i>atěh</i>	<i>ʔətɛh</i>	below	<i>pĩq</i>	<i>piʔ</i>	pluck, take
<i>gěh</i>	<i>gɛh</i>	have, be, able	<i>sĩq</i>	<i>siʔ</i>	return
<i>lěh</i>	<i>lɛh</i>	castrate	<i>tĩq</i>	<i>tiʔ</i>	deaf
<i>něh</i>	<i>nɛh</i>	he, she, it, they	<i>tĩq</i>	<i>tiʔ</i>	there (far)
<i>nĩh</i>	<i>nətɛh</i>	earth, dirt	<i>takĩq</i>	<i>təkĩʔ</i>	few, little
<i>pěh</i>	<i>pɛh</i>	pound (rice)	<i>vyăq</i>	<i>biəʔ</i>	very, important
<i>rěh</i>	<i>rɛh</i>	rattan	<i>nsiêq</i>	<i>nəsiəʔ</i>	cough
<i>sěh</i>	<i>sɛh</i>	rice wine	<i>panjiêq</i>	<i>pəjiəʔ</i>	urge
<i>talěh</i>	<i>tələh</i>	woodpecker	<i>sikiêq</i>	<i>səkĩəʔ</i>	gravel
<i>tamprěh</i>	<i>təm-prɛh</i>	argue, quarrel	<i>kiêl</i>	<i>kĩəl</i>	chew
<i>vave</i>	<i>bəbɛ:</i>	goat	<i>ntiêl</i>	<i>nətĩəl</i>	smooth, slippery
<i>chhe</i>	<i>cəhɛ:</i>	rope, string	<i>viêm</i>	<i>biəm</i>	bad
<i>de</i>	<i>dɛ:</i>	belonging to	<i>siêm</i>	<i>siəm</i>	feed (a child)
<i>dape</i>	<i>dəpɛ:</i>	yeast	<i>chiên</i>	<i>ciən</i>	episode

<i>iêng</i>	<i>?iəŋ</i>	saddle	<i>ʔih</i>	<i>tih</i>	wide
<i>vaniêng</i>	<i>bəniəŋ</i>	jug	<i>taʔih</i>	<i>təlih</i>	fall, collapse
<i>chiêng</i>	<i>ciəŋ</i>	fry	<i>vanhurl</i>	<i>bənil</i>	drunk
<i>ganiêng</i>	<i>gəniəŋ</i>	boar tusk	<i>chhurl</i>	<i>cəhil</i>	push
<i>kiêng</i>	<i>kiəŋ</i>	elbow	<i>nturl</i>	<i>nətil</i>	anthill
<i>miêng</i>	<i>miəŋ</i>	look around	<i>jur</i>	<i>jil</i>	barking deer
<i>yiêng</i>	<i>jiəŋ</i>	my friend	<i>wurl</i>	<i>wil</i>	spider
<i>piêng</i>	<i>piəŋ</i>	cooked rice	<i>cansum</i>	<i>kəsim</i>	rambutan
<i>paniêng</i>	<i>pəniəŋ</i>	oily, fatty, rich	<i>urn</i>	<i>?in</i>	give
<i>rayəŋg</i>	<i>riəŋ</i>	hundred	<i>gurn</i>	<i>gin</i>	fetch, dip water
<i>ratiêng</i>	<i>rətiəŋ</i>	giat reed	<i>gadurn</i>	<i>gədin</i>	stand still
<i>siêng</i>	<i>siəŋ</i>	tip of rattan	<i>klurn</i>	<i>kəlin</i>	tadpole
<i>tiêng</i>	<i>tiəŋ</i>	tail	<i>njern</i>	<i>nəjin</i>	hand over, lead
<i>kiəp</i>	<i>kiəp</i>	cooking pot	<i>sun</i>	<i>sin</i>	cooked, ripe
<i>iə̄r</i>	<i>?iər</i>	chicken	<i>sun</i>	<i>sin</i>	nine
<i>diər</i>	<i>diər</i>	swerve, go around	<i>đinh</i>	<i>dij</i>	tube
<i>gatiər</i>	<i>gətiər</i>	termite	<i>đing</i>	<i>dij</i>	wall
<i>siər</i>	<i>siər</i>	invite	<i>ca-urp</i>	<i>kə?ip</i>	centipede
<i>sipiər</i>	<i>səpiər</i>	pointed winnowing basket	<i>vur</i>	<i>bir</i>	wild ox
<i>taniər</i>	<i>təniər</i>	bamboo flooring	<i>lur</i>	<i>lir</i>	next (month)
<i>diyêih</i>	<i>diəs</i>	root	<i>jur</i>	<i>jir</i>	go down; hand down
<i>can'hyêih</i>	<i>kənhjəs</i>	nail	<i>sur</i>	<i>sir</i>	pig
<i>yêih</i>	<i>jiəs</i>	stay awake, stay up	<i>muyh</i>	<i>mis</i>	to chop underbrush
<i>iə̄t</i>	<i>?iət</i>	listen for	<i>vur</i>	<i>bit</i>	buttocks, lower back
<i>diət</i>	<i>diət</i>	(adv.) continually	<i>chit</i>	<i>cit</i>	die, dead / kill
<i>giət</i>	<i>giət</i>	break off, break	<i>gurt</i>	<i>git</i>	long thin catfish
<i>kiət</i>	<i>kiət</i>	itchy	<i>gurt</i>	<i>git</i>	to know
<i>catiət</i>	<i>kətiət</i>	parrot	<i>cut</i>	<i>kit</i>	dip into
<i>niət</i>	<i>niət</i>	lazy	<i>cut</i>	<i>kit</i>	frog
<i>ntiət</i>	<i>nətiət</i>	salty	<i>ndurt</i>	<i>nədít</i>	swallow
<i>piət</i>	<i>piət</i>	crowd in on	<i>phurt</i>	<i>pəhit</i>	pierced
<i>lapiət</i>	<i>ləpiət</i>	tongue	<i>rurt</i>	<i>rit</i>	large open-mesh fishtrap
<i>giəo</i>	<i>giəw</i>	left	<i>ramurt</i>	<i>rəmit</i>	yellowish
<i>vĩh</i>	<i>bih</i>	snake	<i>surt</i>	<i>sít</i>	bee, beehive
<i>grĩh</i>	<i>gərih</i>	very big	<i>surt</i>	<i>sít</i>	well covered
<i>camvĩh</i>	<i>kəbih</i>	shrimp	<i>tamvaturt</i>	<i>təm-bətít</i>	join, connect
<i>mĩh</i>	<i>mih</i>	older sibling	<i>i</i>	<i>?i:</i>	intact
<i>pĩh</i>	<i>pih</i>	knife	<i>vi</i>	<i>bi:</i>	carry in arms
<i>prih</i>	<i>prih</i>	tall			
<i>rih</i>	<i>rih</i>	live			

<i>vi</i>	<i>bi:</i>	not	<i>ring</i>	<i>ri:ŋ</i>	shake down,
<i>vri</i>	<i>bəri:</i>	forest, wild			winnow
<i>di</i>	<i>di:</i>	to, in order to	<i>singging</i>	<i>səgi:ŋ</i>	branch
<i>dri</i>	<i>dəri:</i>	pull, drag	<i>dir</i>	<i>di:r</i>	open out, spread
<i>gi</i>	<i>gi:</i>	shake down, winnow	<i>lir</i>	<i>li:r</i>	open out, spread
			<i>mir</i>	<i>mi:r</i>	swidden field
<i>hwi</i>	<i>həwi:</i>	wide	<i>pir</i>	<i>pi:r</i>	wall
<i>canji</i>	<i>kəji:</i>	grass, weeds	<i>vit</i>	<i>bi:t</i>	basket fishtrap
<i>la-i</i>	<i>ləʔi:</i>	large round basket	<i>lit</i>	<i>li:t</i>	criticise sacred things
<i>mi</i>	<i>mi:</i>	instead	<i>ngit</i>	<i>ŋi:t</i>	burn
<i>mi</i>	<i>mi:</i>	rain	<i>prit</i>	<i>pəri:t</i>	banana
<i>ji</i>	<i>ji:</i>	sick, painful	<i>sinit</i>	<i>səni:t</i>	a comb
<i>jri</i>	<i>ʒəri:</i>	banyan tree	<i>tampit</i>	<i>təm-pi:t</i>	compete
<i>phi</i>	<i>pəhi:</i>	otter	<i>pêch</i>	<i>pe:c</i>	pull apart in bits
<i>si</i>	<i>si:</i>	louse	<i>sêch</i>	<i>se:c</i>	tooth
<i>ti</i>	<i>ti:</i>	arm, hand	<i>têl</i>	<i>te:l</i>	footprint
<i>nhi</i>	<i>ɲi:</i>	house	<i>ncêm</i>	<i>nəce:m</i>	reserve, set aside
<i>liq</i>	<i>li:ʔ</i>	opened out	<i>sên</i>	<i>se:n</i>	look
<i>la-iq</i>	<i>ləʔi:ʔ</i>	cold	<i>vênh</i>	<i>be:ŋ</i>	full
<i>laviq</i>	<i>ləbi:ʔ</i>	flat tasting	<i>n'hlênh</i>	<i>nəhle:ŋ</i>	ankle bells
<i>niq</i>	<i>ni:ʔ</i>	blade for weeding	<i>nkênh</i>	<i>nəke:ŋ</i>	(lie) on one's side
<i>paniq</i>	<i>pəni:ʔ</i>	shoulder	<i>ndrênh</i>	<i>nəre:ŋ</i>	along on top of
<i>sipiq</i>	<i>səpi:ʔ</i>	weasel	<i>prênh</i>	<i>pəre:ŋ</i>	shy
<i>tiq</i>	<i>ti:ʔ</i>	remove husk	<i>sênh</i>	<i>se:ŋ</i>	chain
<i>chih</i>	<i>ci:h</i>	criticise	<i>silêng</i>	<i>səle:ŋ</i>	swallow
<i>lih</i>	<i>li:h</i>	slow	<i>chhêt</i>	<i>cəhe:t</i>	pinch
<i>mih</i>	<i>mi:h</i>	uncle, aunt (older)	<i>sêt</i>	<i>se:t</i>	plug up
<i>pih</i>	<i>pi:h</i>	launder / cleared unburnt field	<i>nsêt</i>	<i>nəse:t</i>	mushroom
<i>ramih</i>	<i>rəmi:h</i>	gaur	<i>vǝq</i>	<i>bǝʔ</i>	mild imperative
<i>tih</i>	<i>ti:h</i>	miss target	<i>vǝq</i>	<i>bǝʔ</i>	mud
<i>hil</i>	<i>hi:l</i>	cleared, bare, empty	<i>vǝq</i>	<i>bǝʔ</i>	pound
<i>can'hil</i>	<i>kənhil:l</i>	crave food	<i>gǝq</i>	<i>gǝʔ</i>	much, many
<i>sitil</i>	<i>səti:l</i>	seed (for planting)	<i>candǝq</i>	<i>kədǝʔ</i>	particles of dirt
<i>wil</i>	<i>wi:l</i>	mixed up	<i>klǝq</i>	<i>kəlǝʔ</i>	navel
<i>nhim</i>	<i>ɲi:m</i>	weep, cry	<i>camhǝq</i>	<i>kəmhǝʔ</i>	bukbuk, woodborer
<i>pin</i>	<i>pi:n</i>	bow (head)	<i>canǝq</i>	<i>kənǝʔ</i>	like that
<i>cung kring</i>	<i>ku:ŋ kəri:ŋ</i>	rhinoceros hornbill	<i>lǝq</i>	<i>lǝʔ</i>	bother, push around
<i>ling</i>	<i>li:ŋ</i>	outside	<i>lǝq</i>	<i>lǝʔ</i>	poke in, insert
<i>ndring</i>	<i>nəri:ŋ</i>	porch, verandah	<i>mǝq</i>	<i>mǝʔ</i>	why, what
<i>nting</i>	<i>nəti:ŋ</i>	bone	<i>jǝq</i>	<i>ʒǝʔ</i>	long time
			<i>sǝq</i>	<i>sǝʔ</i>	hair

<i>səq</i>	<i>sɔʔ</i>	get	<i>wəh</i>	<i>wəh</i>	chip, crack
<i>taləq</i>	<i>tələʔ</i>	backwards, inside out	<i>gəŋg</i>	<i>gəŋ</i>	flesh, game, meat
<i>trəq</i>	<i>tərəʔ</i>	pour, spill	<i>raməŋg</i>	<i>rəməŋ</i>	gnat
<i>wəq</i>	<i>wɔʔ</i>	more	<i>səŋg</i>	<i>səŋ</i>	straight
<i>wəq</i>	<i>wɔʔ</i>	receive (down)	<i>wəŋg</i>	<i>wəŋ</i>	long leaf knife, harvesting tool
<i>cəch</i>	<i>kəc</i>	spy on, ambush	<i>wəŋg</i>	<i>wəŋ</i>	look for, hunt
<i>vəh</i>	<i>ʔəvəh</i>	salt	<i>vro</i>	<i>bərəv:</i>	buy
<i>əh</i>	<i>ʔəh</i>	younger brother/sister	<i>damo</i>	<i>dəməv:</i>	deny, refuse
<i>adəh</i>	<i>ʔədəvəh</i>	sing	<i>yo</i>	<i>jəv:</i>	okay
<i>vrəh</i>	<i>bərəvəh</i>	scatter, sprinkle	<i>khlo</i>	<i>kəhləv:</i>	land snail
<i>chəh</i>	<i>cəh</i>	kick	<i>camlo</i>	<i>kəmləv:</i>	dumb, foolish, stupid
<i>chhəh</i>	<i>cəhəvəh</i>	spit	<i>lo</i>	<i>ləv:</i>	indeed
<i>dəh</i>	<i>dəh</i>	last (night)	<i>mlo</i>	<i>mələv:</i>	straw
<i>dijəh</i>	<i>dəjəvəh</i>	stub toe	<i>nco</i>	<i>nəkəv:</i>	dialect
<i>gəh</i>	<i>gəvəh</i>	knock, hit	<i>nco</i>	<i>nəkəv:</i>	neck
<i>gatəh</i>	<i>gətəvəh</i>	breast	<i>jo</i>	<i>jəv:</i>	flower (of banana)
<i>təh</i>	<i>gətəvəh</i>	pimple	<i>jango</i>	<i>jəŋgəv:</i>	dark
<i>yəh</i>	<i>jəh</i>	remember, miss (check)	<i>pa-o</i>	<i>pəʔəv:</i>	mouldy, corroded
<i>khləh</i>	<i>kəhləvəh</i>	pale, faded	<i>prho</i>	<i>pəhrəv:</i>	red
<i>məh</i>	<i>məvəh</i>	then, so	<i>ro</i>	<i>rəv:</i>	dry
<i>mhləh</i>	<i>məhləvəh</i>	window	<i>so</i>	<i>səv:</i>	dog
<i>ntəh</i>	<i>nətəvəh</i>	crackle, explode	<i>tacho</i>	<i>təcəv:</i>	rub between hands, crumple
<i>jrəh</i>	<i>jərəvəh</i>	clean	<i>və</i>	<i>bəv:</i>	to mate
<i>pəh</i>	<i>pəvəh</i>	forbid, hinder	<i>cə</i>	<i>kəv:</i>	grandfather, god
<i>pəh</i>	<i>pəvəh</i>	seven	<i>cə</i>	<i>kəv:</i>	that which
<i>racəh</i>	<i>rəkəvəh</i>	swish (water) around	<i>klə</i>	<i>kələv:</i>	husband
<i>rasəh</i>	<i>rəsəvəh</i>	lungs	<i>lahə</i>	<i>ləhəv:</i>	wild dog, wolf
<i>səh</i>	<i>səvəh</i>	kindle	<i>nggə</i>	<i>nəgəv:</i>	forest
<i>səh</i>	<i>səvəh</i>	dry	<i>ncə</i>	<i>nəkəv:</i>	owl
<i>simvəh</i>	<i>səbəvəh</i>	snap at, bite	<i>ntə</i>	<i>nətəv:</i>	skin, rind, pod
<i>sidəh</i>	<i>sədəvəh</i>	jerk, pull repeatedly	<i>sə</i>	<i>səv:</i>	fast, short time; push
<i>sicəh</i>	<i>səkəvəh</i>	sift, remove bran	<i>tamə</i>	<i>təməv:</i>	stone
<i>təh</i>	<i>təvəh</i>	split, chop, cut (wood)	<i>oq</i>	<i>ʔəv:ʔ</i>	scaly skin disease
<i>tatrəh</i>	<i>tə-tərəvəh</i>	jump down	<i>voq</i>	<i>bəv:ʔ</i>	well, healthy
<i>tanəh</i>	<i>tənəvəh</i>	wet ricefield	<i>voq</i>	<i>bəv:ʔ</i>	white
<i>trəh</i>	<i>tərəvəh</i>	hand over	<i>doq</i>	<i>dəv:ʔ</i>	put in
<i>wəh</i>	<i>wəvəh</i>	butt, gore	<i>dagoq</i>	<i>dəgəv:ʔ</i>	bump against

<i>goq</i>	<i>gɔː?</i>	tobacco pipe	<i>rôi</i>	<i>rɔːj</i>	scatter, spread
<i>hoq</i>	<i>hɔː?</i>	vomit	<i>ol</i>	<i>ʔɔːl</i>	choke
<i>coq</i>	<i>kɔː?</i>	cattle egret	<i>ganol</i>	<i>gənoːl</i>	groin
<i>loq</i>	<i>lɔː?</i>	thorn	<i>lor</i>	<i>lɔːr</i>	before
<i>moq</i>	<i>mɔː?</i>	bark	<i>lamol</i>	<i>ləmɔːl</i>	dibble stick
<i>nchoq</i>	<i>nəɔː?</i>	chase	<i>pol</i>	<i>pɔːl</i>	to divine
<i>poq</i>	<i>pɔː?</i>	bundle	<i>sol</i>	<i>sɔːl</i>	look with a light
<i>pa-oq</i>	<i>pəʔɔː?</i>	mango	<i>tamhol</i>	<i>təm-hɔːl</i>	roll up
<i>ploq</i>	<i>pəlɔː?</i>	(tie) tightly	<i>chôl</i>	<i>coːl</i>	whet
<i>ploq</i>	<i>pəlɔː?</i>	time, occurrence	<i>tavôl</i>	<i>təboːl</i>	patch
<i>taploq</i>	<i>pəlɔː?</i>	peeled	<i>vôl daq</i>	<i>boːl daː?</i>	spring, source
<i>proq</i>	<i>pəɔː?</i>	squirrel	<i>com</i>	<i>kɔːm</i>	hate
<i>soq</i>	<i>sɔː?</i>	womb	<i>panom</i>	<i>pənoːm</i>	trunk, feelers (of animal)
<i>avôq</i>	<i>ʔəboː?</i>	in front	<i>rom</i>	<i>rɔːm</i>	beautiful
<i>vôq</i>	<i>boː?</i>	head	<i>siyom</i>	<i>səjɔːm</i>	tired
<i>dôq</i>	<i>doː?</i>	monkey	<i>ôm</i>	<i>ʔoːm</i>	rotten, putrid
<i>dôq</i>	<i>doː?</i>	wear	<i>hôm</i>	<i>hoːm</i>	still
<i>kyôq</i>	<i>kəjɔː?</i>	frog	<i>khlôm</i>	<i>kəhloːm</i>	blow
<i>nôq</i>	<i>noː?</i>	not want	<i>krôm</i>	<i>kəroːm</i>	under the house
<i>pôq</i>	<i>poː?</i>	split wood, split off bark	<i>masôm</i>	<i>məsoːm</i>	nest, breeding place
<i>sirôq</i>	<i>səroː?</i>	stark naked	<i>nôm</i>	<i>noːm</i>	urinate
<i>sitôq</i>	<i>sətoː?</i>	water crock	<i>jôm</i>	<i>joːm</i>	a pinch (of something)
<i>tôq</i>	<i>toː?</i>	hear, obey	<i>sindrôm</i>	<i>sənroːm</i>	boots
<i>tamôq</i>	<i>təmoː?</i>	cheek	<i>gon</i>	<i>gɔːn</i>	hunt from a blind
<i>trôq</i>	<i>təroː?</i>	sky	<i>hon</i>	<i>hɔːn</i>	grow
<i>goch</i>	<i>gɔːc</i>	to lasso	<i>cong</i>	<i>kɔːn</i>	child
<i>la-och</i>	<i>ləʔɔːc</i>	dried, withered	<i>camon</i>	<i>kəmɔːn</i>	nephew, niece
<i>tatoch</i>	<i>tətɔːc</i>	drip	<i>lon</i>	<i>lɔːn</i>	small catfish
<i>yôch</i>	<i>joːc</i>	foolish	<i>ngon</i>	<i>ŋɔːn</i>	delicious, tasty
<i>tôch</i>	<i>toːc</i>	pick, pluck	<i>jon</i>	<i>joːn</i>	heel
<i>mpoh</i>	<i>nəpɔːh</i>	swing over, leap	<i>sinlon</i>	<i>sənloːn</i>	bud
<i>jroh</i>	<i>ʔəɔːh</i>	antler	<i>pôn</i>	<i>pɔːn</i>	hide
<i>poh</i>	<i>pɔːh</i>	bird frightener	<i>dôn</i>	<i>doːŋ</i>	pick up
<i>phloh</i>	<i>pəhloːh</i>	firefly	<i>tronh</i>	<i>təɔːŋ</i>	loincloth
<i>chăp plo</i>	<i>pəlɔːh</i>	testicles	<i>ong</i>	<i>ʔɔːŋ</i>	wasp
<i>vôh</i>	<i>boːh</i>	friendly imperative	<i>anong</i>	<i>ʔənoːŋ</i>	carry with pole
<i>groi</i>	<i>gəɔːj</i>	discern, judge	<i>vong</i>	<i>bɔːŋ</i>	trough
<i>khoi</i>	<i>kəhɔːj</i>	also	<i>gong</i>	<i>gɔːŋ</i>	kapok
<i>ôi</i>	<i>ʔoːj</i>	morning	<i>galong</i>	<i>gəlɔːŋ</i>	fence
<i>nôi</i>	<i>noːj</i>	plural, as for them			
<i>plôi</i>	<i>pəlɔːj</i>	squash, watermelon			

<i>cong</i>	<i>kɔ:ŋ</i>	metal collar on knife	<i>rôp</i>	<i>rɔ:p</i>	push fire together
<i>canong</i>	<i>kəno:ŋ</i>	fruit with seeds	<i>vor</i>	<i>bɔ:r</i>	feed
<i>candrong</i>	<i>kəro:ŋ</i>	line, in rows	<i>chor</i>	<i>cɔ:r</i>	dig
<i>long</i>	<i>lɔ:ŋ</i>	firewood	<i>dor</i>	<i>dɔ:r</i>	coffin
<i>la-ong</i>	<i>ləʔɔ:ŋ</i>	scratchy	<i>hor</i>	<i>hɔ:r</i>	flow
<i>ncong</i>	<i>nəkɔ:ŋ</i>	cl. for stalk-like objects	<i>nor</i>	<i>nɔ:r</i>	log
<i>jong</i>	<i>ʃɔ:ŋ</i>	long	<i>por</i>	<i>pɔ:r</i>	soup, gruel
<i>tong</i>	<i>tɔ:ŋ</i>	handle	<i>gasor</i>	<i>sɔ:r</i>	quill
<i>trong</i>	<i>təro:ŋ</i>	road	<i>côr</i>	<i>ko:r</i>	painful
<i>vông</i>	<i>bo:ŋ</i>	fall over	<i>mblôr</i>	<i>nə-bəlo:r</i>	throw up
<i>vlông</i>	<i>bəlo:ŋ</i>	treetop cluster	<i>nthôr</i>	<i>nə-təho:r</i>	fragrant
<i>vanông</i>	<i>bəno:ŋ</i>	big, husky, cl. for big dead animals	<i>jôr</i>	<i>ʃɔ:r</i>	hire, call
<i>chông</i>	<i>co:ŋ</i>	branch (of tree, river); stream, tributary	<i>jôr</i>	<i>ʃɔ:r</i>	siphon
<i>dông</i>	<i>do:ŋ</i>	more than	<i>tôr</i>	<i>tɔ:r</i>	ear
<i>gadông</i>	<i>gədo:ŋ</i>	large round winnowing basket	<i>loih</i>	<i>lɔ:s</i>	iron
<i>gadông</i>	<i>gədo:ŋ</i>	seed	<i>moih</i>	<i>mɔ:s</i>	mosquito
<i>gatong</i>	<i>gətɔ:ŋ</i>	jew's-harp	<i>poi</i>	<i>pɔ:s</i>	calf (of leg)
<i>yông</i>	<i>ʃɔ:ŋ</i>	aunt	<i>dôih</i>	<i>do:s</i>	liability, fine
<i>caqyông</i>	<i>kəkjɔ:ŋ</i>	kingfisher	<i>côih</i>	<i>ko:s</i>	shaven head
<i>khlông</i>	<i>kəhlo:ŋ</i>	blind	<i>khlôih</i>	<i>kəhlo:s</i>	mint
<i>krông</i>	<i>kəro:ŋ</i>	a catfish	<i>canôih</i>	<i>kəno:s</i>	curved, (knife)
<i>lahông</i>	<i>ləho:ŋ</i>	loose, not fitting	<i>chot</i>	<i>cɔ:t</i>	pimple
<i>lapông</i>	<i>ləpo:ŋ</i>	door	<i>hot</i>	<i>hɔ:t</i>	termite eaten
<i>jmăng</i>	<i>ʃəmaŋ</i>	cockspur	<i>candrot</i>	<i>kənrɔ:t</i>	small bee, hive
<i>prông</i>	<i>pəro:ŋ</i>	back basket	<i>jot</i>	<i>ʃɔ:t</i>	stamp on
<i>tanyông</i>	<i>təŋjɔ:ŋ</i>	hang by string	<i>pangot</i>	<i>pəŋɔ:t</i>	hungry
<i>gasop</i>	<i>gəsɔ:p</i>	woven bag	<i>rot</i>	<i>rɔ:t</i>	cl. for houses
<i>cop</i>	<i>kɔ:p</i>	land turtle	<i>racot</i>	<i>rəkɔ:t</i>	black monitor
<i>khlop</i>	<i>kəhlɔ:p</i>	cover over	<i>sikot</i>	<i>səkɔ:t</i>	rough, uneven
<i>jop</i>	<i>ʃɔ:p</i>	horsefly	<i>singot</i>	<i>səŋɔ:t</i>	deserted
<i>ôp</i>	<i>ʔɔ:p</i>	do, make	<i>vôt</i>	<i>bo:t</i>	for fun, diversion
<i>côp</i>	<i>ko:p</i>	cl. for dishes, bottles, gongs	<i>côt</i>	<i>ko:t</i>	room, bedroom
<i>ncôp</i>	<i>nəkɔ:p</i>	husk	<i>lôt</i>	<i>lo:t</i>	run, run away
<i>jôp</i>	<i>ʃɔ:p</i>	alight	<i>langôt</i>	<i>ləŋɔ:t</i>	sweet
<i>pôp</i>	<i>po:p</i>	older brother/sister	<i>lapôt</i>	<i>ləpɔ:t</i>	rub
			<i>rasot</i>	<i>rəsɔ:t</i>	scold
			<i>sôt</i>	<i>sɔ:t</i>	sharp; ache
			<i>talôt</i>	<i>təlɔ:t</i>	block of wood
			<i>vũq</i>	<i>bu?</i>	stack up
			<i>vasũq</i>	<i>bəsũ?</i>	hell, underworld

<i>gũq</i>	<i>gu?</i>	sit, reside	<i>mvuôl</i>	<i>nəbuəl</i>	bubble up
<i>gatĩq</i>	<i>gətu?</i>	place	<i>lawân</i>	<i>luən</i>	immediately,
<i>yũq</i>	<i>ju?</i>	large conical net			continually, always
<i>lũq</i>	<i>lu?</i>	bat	<i>lapuôn</i>	<i>ləpuən</i>	larynx
<i>phũq</i>	<i>pəhu?</i>	magic power	<i>puôn</i>	<i>puən</i>	four
<i>rũq</i>	<i>ru?</i>	insert	<i>simuôn</i>	<i>səmuən</i>	hog plum
<i>sitũq</i>	<i>sətu?</i>	lid, top	<i>situôn</i>	<i>sətuən</i>	change house
<i>tũq</i>	<i>tu?</i>	cloud	<i>quănh</i>	<i>kuəŋ</i>	howler monkey
<i>tasũq</i>	<i>təsü?</i>	rafter	<i>quống</i>	<i>kuəŋ</i>	male (animal)
<i>nhũq</i>	<i>nu?</i>	smoke	<i>chhwâp</i>	<i>cəhuəp</i>	miss
<i>quaq</i>	<i>?uə?</i>	armpit	<i>uâyh</i>	<i>?uəs</i>	industrious
<i>vrwǝq</i>	<i>bəruə?</i>	industrious	<i>chhwěh</i>	<i>cəhuəs</i>	arrow poison
<i>chwǝq</i>	<i>cuə?</i>	look for	<i>phwâyh</i>	<i>pəhuəs</i>	pull up, out
<i>khwǝq</i>	<i>kəhuə?</i>	cling to	<i>rawêih</i>	<i>ruəs</i>	elephant
<i>jwǝq</i>	<i>juə?</i>	harvest	<i>uat</i>	<i>?uət</i>	set trap, bow
<i>swâq</i>	<i>suə?</i>	scold	<i>ganuôt</i>	<i>gənuət</i>	drinking straw
<i>siqwǝq</i>	<i>səkuə?</i>	lazy	<i>hwêt</i>	<i>huət</i>	narrow, close
<i>vrwäch</i>	<i>bəruəc</i>	pheasant	<i>hwât</i>	<i>huət</i>	throw away
<i>khwäch</i>	<i>kəhuəc</i>	small salt pot	<i>camvuôt</i>	<i>kəbuət</i>	gourd pipes
<i>nwäch</i>	<i>nuəc</i>	whirlwind, tornado	<i>suôt</i>	<i>suət</i>	subside
<i>pajwäch</i>	<i>pəjuəc</i>	crush, pulverise	<i>hũch</i>	<i>huc</i>	forget
<i>rawäch</i>	<i>ruəc</i>	get lost, away	<i>ũh</i>	<i>?uh</i>	blow, play
<i>sindwäch</i>	<i>səduəc</i>	anus	<i>vũh</i>	<i>buh</i>	roast
<i>tahwäch</i>	<i>təhuəc</i>	whistle	<i>dũh</i>	<i>duh</i>	hot
<i>chwǝh</i>	<i>cuəh</i>	sand	<i>gũh</i>	<i>guh</i>	mallet
<i>gwǝh</i>	<i>guəh</i>	dipper	<i>cũh</i>	<i>kuh</i>	naked
<i>rawǝh</i>	<i>ruəh</i>	untie	<i>cũh</i>	<i>kuh</i>	worship
<i>uôl</i>	<i>?uəj</i>	pitiful	<i>candũh</i>	<i>kəduh</i>	frightened, startled
<i>vwây</i>	<i>buəj</i>	hilltop	<i>lũh</i>	<i>luh</i>	to go out
<i>chhuôl</i>	<i>cəhuəj</i>	thoroughly, completely	<i>lũh</i>	<i>luh</i>	why
			<i>mũh</i>	<i>muh</i>	nose
<i>khwai</i>	<i>kəhuəj</i>	dig	<i>panjũh</i>	<i>pəjuh</i>	spirit offering pole
<i>muôl</i>	<i>muəj</i>	one	<i>drũh</i>	<i>dəruh</i>	girl
<i>nquây</i>	<i>nəkuəj</i>	wild lizard	<i>prũh</i>	<i>pəruh</i>	fall (fruit, leaves)
<i>rawây</i>	<i>ruəj</i>	a fly	<i>ratũh</i>	<i>rətuh</i>	shake
<i>swây</i>	<i>suəj</i>	to plant with stick	<i>si-ũh</i>	<i>sə?uh</i>	sweaty (hands)
<i>siquây</i>	<i>səkuəj</i>	mouse deer	<i>uy</i>	<i>?uj</i>	surely
<i>tamuôl</i>	<i>təmuəj</i>	visitor	<i>ruy</i>	<i>ruj</i>	spin
<i>uôl</i>	<i>?uəl</i>	toast, roast	<i>ũm</i>	<i>?um</i>	bathe
<i>chwäl</i>	<i>cuəl</i>	bore a hole	<i>vũm</i>	<i>bum</i>	mouthful (of wine)
<i>cuôl</i>	<i>kuəl</i>	call	<i>chũm</i>	<i>cum</i>	wrap up
<i>lapuôl</i>	<i>ləpuəl</i>	long squash	<i>dũm</i>	<i>dum</i>	ripe

<i>gũm</i>	<i>gum</i>	winnow, remove	<i>phũt</i>	<i>pəhut</i>	punctured
		husk	<i>ũnh</i>	<i>?uŋ</i>	fire
<i>camvũm</i>	<i>kəbum</i>	word	<i>u</i>	<i>?u:</i>	at
<i>krũm</i>	<i>kərum</i>	shut mouth	<i>vu</i>	<i>bu:</i>	someone, cl. for
<i>jrũm</i>	<i>jərum</i>	needle			people, who
<i>pa-ũm</i>	<i>pə?um</i>	stale	<i>vlu</i>	<i>bəlu:</i>	thigh
<i>pajũm</i>	<i>pəjum</i>	make fire	<i>vaju</i>	<i>bəju:</i>	of course, naturally
<i>rũm</i>	<i>rum</i>	spinach	<i>chhu</i>	<i>cəhu:</i>	marrow
<i>sũm</i>	<i>sum</i>	bird	<i>du</i>	<i>du:</i>	run away, flee
<i>su trum</i>	<i>su: tərum</i>	net, canopy	<i>damu</i>	<i>dəmu:</i>	monkey leader
<i>tũm</i>	<i>tum</i>	fishing platform	<i>dru</i>	<i>dəru:</i>	fishtrap with two
<i>vũn</i>	<i>bun</i>	pregnant			openings
<i>gũn</i>	<i>gun</i>	magic, supernatural	<i>glu</i>	<i>gəlu:</i>	water leech
<i>phũn</i>	<i>pəhun</i>	press in, dent	<i>gapu</i>	<i>gəpu:</i>	water buffalo
<i>dũng</i>	<i>duŋ</i>	during (the day etc.)	<i>yu</i>	<i>ju:</i>	set (gongs)
<i>gũng</i>	<i>guŋ</i>	mountain	<i>lu</i>	<i>lu:</i>	rest
<i>galũng</i>	<i>gəluŋ</i>	dazzling, sparkling	<i>la-u</i>	<i>lə?u:</i>	coconut
<i>cũng kiəng</i>	<i>kuŋ kiəŋ</i>	elbow	<i>ndu</i>	<i>nədu:</i>	cl. for people
<i>krũng</i>	<i>kəruŋ</i>	knee	<i>ntu</i>	<i>nətu:</i>	well, waterhole
<i>mlũng</i>	<i>məluŋ</i>	roar	<i>daq ju</i>	<i>ju:</i>	saliva
<i>ndũng</i>	<i>nəduŋ</i>	eel	<i>ju</i>	<i>ju:</i>	at
<i>nhũng</i>	<i>nəhuŋ</i>	cl. for beehives	<i>jru</i>	<i>jəru:</i>	deep
<i>jrũng</i>	<i>jəruŋ</i>	caterpillar	<i>pu</i>	<i>pu:</i>	suck, suckle
<i>pũng</i>	<i>puŋ</i>	large fishbasket	<i>ranggu</i>	<i>rəgu:</i>	wobbly, shaky;
<i>phũng</i>	<i>pəhuŋ</i>	fear			shake
<i>sũng</i>	<i>suŋ</i>	in	<i>su</i>	<i>su:</i>	blanket
<i>sũng</i>	<i>suŋ</i>	to steam	<i>sipu</i>	<i>səpu:</i>	plane
<i>tũng</i>	<i>tuŋ</i>	diviner	<i>tu</i>	<i>tu:</i>	at, to
<i>talũng</i>	<i>təluŋ</i>	deep place in river;	<i>uq</i>	<i>?u:?</i>	clay
		fall into	<i>duq</i>	<i>du:?</i>	boat
<i>chũp</i>	<i>cup</i>	cockroach	<i>tamvuq</i>	<i>təbu:?</i>	drown
<i>dũp</i>	<i>dup</i>	fit	<i>huch</i>	<i>hu:c</i>	drink
<i>lũp</i>	<i>lup</i>	ask, request	<i>vuh</i>	<i>bu:h</i>	dust, ashes
<i>ncũp</i>	<i>nəkup</i>	face down, prone	<i>vruh</i>	<i>bəru:h</i>	squirt, spit
<i>tamũp</i>	<i>təmu:p</i>	hypnotize	<i>khluh</i>	<i>kəhlu:h</i>	boiling
<i>nhũp</i>	<i>ɲup</i>	take	<i>juh</i>	<i>ju:h</i>	stab
<i>uyh</i>	<i>?us</i>	drag, transport	<i>puh</i>	<i>pu:h</i>	soft, bloated
<i>nhuyh</i>	<i>ɲus</i>	to root around	<i>ruh</i>	<i>ru:h</i>	sister
<i>vagũt</i>	<i>bəgut</i>	quail	<i>ratuh</i>	<i>rətuh</i>	scatter, spread
<i>hũt</i>	<i>hut</i>	unripe	<i>sindruh</i>	<i>sənrु:h</i>	boil over
<i>pũt</i>	<i>put</i>	youngest sibling	<i>suh</i>	<i>su:h</i>	wet, sprinkle

<i>tasuh</i>	<i>təsuh</i>	scald	<i>put</i>	<i>pu:t</i>	crawl (snail)
<i>tuh</i>	<i>tu:h</i>	bean	<i>đich</i>	<i>dəc</i>	slave, servant
<i>vui</i>	<i>bu:j</i>	happy, gay	<i>lích</i>	<i>ləc</i>	to flood
<i>chamhui</i>	<i>cəmhuj</i>	mist, vapour, steam	<i>ních</i>	<i>nəc</i>	milkfruit, star apple
<i>davui</i>	<i>dəbu:j</i>	worn out	<i>lâq</i>	<i>?ə?</i>	bran
<i>guij</i>	<i>gu:j</i>	shadow, soul	<i>dâq</i>	<i>də?</i>	time, occurrence
<i>gatui</i>	<i>gətu:j</i>	bag	<i>dâq</i>	<i>də?</i>	younger maternal uncle
<i>ndrui</i>	<i>nəru:j</i>	crazy	<i>gatâq</i>	<i>gətə?</i>	press, push down
<i>ntul</i>	<i>nətu:l</i>	float up, raise	<i>canjâq</i>	<i>kəjə?</i>	heavy
<i>vum</i>	<i>bu:m</i>	tuber	<i>krâq</i>	<i>kərək</i>	crowded (things)
<i>cum</i>	<i>ku:m</i>	carry in mouth	<i>phlâq</i>	<i>pəhlə?</i>	push over, knock down
<i>catum</i>	<i>kətu:m</i>	monitor lizard	<i>palâq</i>	<i>pələq</i>	turn around
<i>tandum</i>	<i>tədu:m</i>	sprinkle ceremonially	<i>sâq</i>	<i>sə?</i>	dirty
<i>un</i>	<i>?u:n</i>	grandmother	<i>vâl</i>	<i>bəl</i>	thick
<i>vrwn</i>	<i>bəru:n</i>	intestinal worm	<i>gadâl</i>	<i>gədəl</i>	plug one's ears
<i>lun</i>	<i>lu:n</i>	dull, blunt	<i>tangâl</i>	<i>təŋəl</i>	stump, stubble
<i>jun</i>	<i>ju:n</i>	deer	<i>tanâl</i>	<i>tənəl</i>	midwife
<i>run</i>	<i>ru:n</i>	reed	<i>vadâm</i>	<i>bədəm</i>	flat
<i>sun</i>	<i>su:n</i>	to bear	<i>valâm</i>	<i>bələm</i>	stir, mix
<i>tun</i>	<i>tu:n</i>	edge	<i>vâm</i>	<i>bəm</i>	goiter
<i>tamun</i>	<i>təmu:n</i>	person	<i>dâm</i>	<i>dəm</i>	old
<i>pai vunh</i>	<i>bu:n</i>	sponge gourd	<i>gâm</i>	<i>gəm</i>	boil
<i>gung</i>	<i>gu:n</i>	ladder	<i>lâm</i>	<i>ləm</i>	general classifier
<i>rapung</i>	<i>rəpu:n</i>	melon, cucumber	<i>ntrâm</i>	<i>nə-tərəm</i>	stamp
<i>ratung</i>	<i>rətu:n</i>	bridge	<i>ndâm</i>	<i>nədəm</i>	unkind, stingy
<i>sung</i>	<i>su:n</i>	axe	<i>nâm</i>	<i>nəm</i>	ricehouse
<i>tung</i>	<i>tu:n</i>	carry on shoulder	<i>pâm</i>	<i>pəm</i>	hit
<i>tamhlung</i>	<i>təm-həlu:n</i>	drumstick	<i>râm</i>	<i>rəm</i>	tremble, shake
<i>tarung</i>	<i>təru:n</i>	spill, pour	<i>taqnâm</i>	<i>tə?nəm</i>	breathe
<i>nhung</i>	<i>nu:n</i>	very dark	<i>vlân</i>	<i>blən</i>	eggplant
<i>lup</i>	<i>lu:p</i>	cloudy	<i>gân</i>	<i>gən</i>	quietly (sit)
<i>rup</i>	<i>ru:p</i>	body, form	<i>khlân</i>	<i>kəhlən</i>	for fun, diversion
<i>ur</i>	<i>?u:r</i>	female	<i>pân</i>	<i>pən</i>	advise, remind
<i>glur</i>	<i>gəlu:r</i>	carry on head	<i>inh</i>	<i>?əŋ</i>	I, me
<i>tur</i>	<i>tu:r</i>	forearm	<i>chính</i>	<i>cəŋ</i>	small gong
<i>kruih</i>	<i>kəru:s</i>	slidingly out	<i>camvính</i>	<i>kəbəŋ</i>	old
<i>nuih</i>	<i>nu:s</i>	heart	<i>mính</i>	<i>məŋ</i>	mouth
<i>ut</i>	<i>?u:t</i>	hold in both arms	<i>jính</i>	<i>jəŋ</i>	sew
<i>dagut</i>	<i>dəgu:t</i>	rub together	<i>rính</i>	<i>rəŋ</i>	roar
<i>drut</i>	<i>dəru:t</i>	suck with straw	<i>vadâng</i>	<i>bədəŋ</i>	store (water)
<i>jut</i>	<i>ju:t</i>	rub, wipe			

<i>vadâng</i>	<i>bədəŋ</i>	when	<i>si-ât</i>	<i>səʔət</i>	pour off water
<i>vâng</i>	<i>bəŋ</i>	do not	<i>simrât</i>	<i>səmɾət</i>	suddenly,
<i>dâng</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	to, as much as			unpremeditatedly
<i>glâng</i>	<i>gləŋ</i>	bluebird	<i>sipât</i>	<i>səpət</i>	a chant
<i>ntrâng</i>	<i>nə-tərəŋ</i>	stamp down	<i>vəq</i>	<i>bə:ʔ</i>	dream
<i>jamrâng</i>	<i>jəmɾəŋ</i>	dam of stakes	<i>məq</i>	<i>mə:ʔ</i>	visit
<i>jâng</i>	<i>jəŋ</i>	foot, leg	<i>pəq</i>	<i>pə:ʔ</i>	to open, take off,
<i>jrâng</i>	<i>jərəŋ</i>	post			lift
<i>prâng</i>	<i>prəŋ</i>	pickled fish	<i>taləq</i>	<i>tələ:ʔ</i>	small bamboo drum
<i>pâng</i>	<i>pəŋ</i>	hammer on, pound	<i>təq</i>	<i>tə:ʔ</i>	there (indefinite), at
<i>râng</i>	<i>rəŋ</i>	malaria			all
<i>sinâng</i>	<i>sənəŋ</i>	think	<i>məch</i>	<i>mə:c</i>	near
<i>tâng</i>	<i>təŋ</i>	settle (of water)	<i>nkhəch</i>	<i>nə-kəhə:c</i>	light weight
<i>nhâng</i>	<i>ŋəŋ</i>	indeed	<i>təmhəch</i>	<i>təm-hə:c</i>	glance at
<i>dâp</i>	<i>dəp</i>	to dam up	<i>vəl</i>	<i>bə:l</i>	peel with knife
<i>ganâp</i>	<i>gənəp</i>	a dam	<i>ganəl</i>	<i>gənə:l</i>	heel
<i>câp</i>	<i>kəp</i>	wait	<i>cəl</i>	<i>kə:l</i>	pile together, lean
<i>ndâp</i>	<i>nədəp</i>	hidden, secret			on
<i>jâp</i>	<i>jəp</i>	jab down	<i>ntəl</i>	<i>nətə:l</i>	to float
<i>tâp</i>	<i>təp</i>	bury	<i>thəl</i>	<i>təhə:l</i>	shallow
<i>âr</i>	<i>ʔər</i>	very, indeed	<i>drom</i>	<i>dərə:m</i>	stubble
<i>vâr</i>	<i>bər</i>	edge	<i>gəm</i>	<i>gə:m</i>	smile, laugh
<i>câr</i>	<i>kər</i>	push with stick	<i>həm</i>	<i>hə:m</i>	full
<i>nggâr</i>	<i>nəgər</i>	bridge (of nose)	<i>cavəm</i>	<i>kəbə:m</i>	dirty
<i>panâr</i>	<i>pənər</i>	chop meat	<i>khləm</i>	<i>kəhlə:m</i>	liver / stomach
<i>sigâr</i>	<i>səgər</i>	drum	<i>ləm</i>	<i>lə:m</i>	lure, bait
<i>tangâr</i>	<i>təŋər</i>	large bamboo	<i>nəm</i>	<i>nə:m</i>	master, employer
<i>târ</i>	<i>tər</i>	thunder	<i>pləm</i>	<i>pələ:m</i>	land leech
<i>wâr</i>	<i>wər</i>	do miracles	<i>təm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	trunk of tree
<i>wâr</i>	<i>wər</i>	stir, fry, simmer	<i>təm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	why
<i>wâyh</i>	<i>wəs</i>	to measure	<i>nhəm</i>	<i>ŋə:m</i>	close (eyes)
<i>ât</i>	<i>ʔət</i>	lacking	<i>vən</i>	<i>bə:n</i>	we (incl.) / very
<i>vât</i>	<i>bət</i>	bend			much
<i>dagât</i>	<i>dəgət</i>	chill, shivering	<i>dən</i>	<i>də:n</i>	already
<i>gât</i>	<i>gət</i>	firm	<i>hən</i>	<i>hə:n</i>	rejoice
<i>la-ât</i>	<i>ləʔət</i>	late afternoon	<i>mən</i>	<i>mə:n</i>	hire, call
<i>la-ât</i>	<i>ləʔət</i>	cool, shady	<i>prən</i>	<i>pərə:n</i>	strength
<i>mât</i>	<i>mət</i>	ten, tens	<i>krong</i>	<i>kərə:ŋ</i>	shell (crab, turtle)
<i>nchhât</i>	<i>nəsət</i>	jump	<i>madrong</i>	<i>mənɾə:ŋ</i>	not afraid
<i>ngât</i>	<i>ŋət</i>	put out	<i>jəŋ</i>	<i>jə:ŋ</i>	become

<i>prhơng</i>	<i>pərhə:ŋ</i>	on back	<i>sicop</i>	<i>səkə:p</i>	lean-to
<i>takhlơng</i>	<i>tə-kəhlə:ŋ</i>	tense the bow	<i>chơr-măt</i>	<i>cə:r</i>	eyebrow
<i>tơng</i>	<i>tə:ŋ</i>	wheel	<i>dơ</i>	<i>də:r</i>	orchid
<i>chơp -măt</i>	<i>cə:p</i>	eyelash	<i>gơr</i>	<i>gətə:r</i>	comb of rooster
<i>dơp</i>	<i>də:p</i>	to hand something	<i>hơ</i>	<i>hə:r</i>	sting, hurt
<i>gơp</i>	<i>gətə:p</i>	pigeon	<i>sơ</i>	<i>sə:r</i>	take out, up
<i>cơp</i>	<i>kə:p</i>	to count	<i>panggơih</i>	<i>pəgə:s</i>	lean upright
<i>lơp</i>	<i>lə:p</i>	thunder	<i>lahơt</i>	<i>ləhət</i>	cool, breezy
<i>pandơp</i>	<i>pədə:p</i>	catch, seize	<i>hyơt</i>	<i>həjət</i>	stuck halfway
<i>rơp</i>	<i>rə:p</i>	weep, mourn	<i>yơu</i>	<i>jə:w</i>	yoke

## Appendix 4 *Stieng data*

Haupers & Haupers 1991	Phonemic (Sidwell)	Semantic			
<i>baq</i>	<i>ba?</i>	to carry child on one's hip	<i>rach</i>	<i>rac</i>	small black bird
<i>yaq</i>	<i>ja?</i>	grandmother	<i>rlach</i>	<i>rəlac</i>	to go across
<i>khaq</i>	<i>kəha?</i>	spear trap	<i>rwac</i>	<i>rəwac- ruəc</i>	circle
<i>cwaq</i>	<i>kəwa?</i>	to gather, pile	<i>sach</i>	<i>sac</i>	choose
<i>ldaq</i>	<i>ləda?</i>	to set a trap	<i>songach</i>	<i>səŋac</i>	gnat
<i>ach</i>	<i>?ac</i>	defecate; faeces	<i>tach</i>	<i>tac</i>	break string-like objects
<i>bach</i>	<i>bac</i>	to block a road	<i>tach</i>	<i>tac</i>	sell
<i>bhach</i>	<i>bəhac</i>	chop in small pieces	<i>bah</i>	<i>bah</i>	to chisel, notch
<i>blach</i>	<i>bəlac</i>	play, fool around	<i>bah</i>	<i>bah</i>	to stop, lessen unpleasant things; get well
<i>bnach</i>	<i>bənac</i>	visitors, guests	<i>brah</i>	<i>bərah</i>	spirits, God, deity
<i>brach</i>	<i>bərac</i>	squirt, spit	<i>bərlah</i>	<i>bərlah</i>	husked rice
<i>chəbach</i>	<i>cəbac</i>	pinch, squeeze	<i>chah</i>	<i>cah</i>	charcoal
<i>glach</i>	<i>gəlac</i>	to pluck out eyes; to dodge (Yeem 1977)	<i>chah</i>	<i>cah</i>	to break thin objects
<i>grach</i>	<i>gərac</i>	to cut long slender objects	<i>dah</i>	<i>dah</i>	hands or legs; sides; in order to
<i>hach</i>	<i>hac</i>	smash, grind fine	<i>dah</i>	<i>dah</i>	to strike, ambush
<i>cach</i>	<i>kac</i>	pick rice, harvest	<i>gah</i>	<i>gah</i>	to share with, offer in bargain
<i>khwach</i>	<i>kəhwac</i>	wasteful	<i>yah</i>	<i>jah</i>	ripped
<i>cətmach</i>	<i>kərmac</i>	turn twist, screw on	<i>cah</i>	<i>kah</i>	awaken
<i>lach</i>	<i>lac</i>	castrate pigs	<i>kah</i>	<i>kah</i>	delicious
<i>mach</i>	<i>mac</i>	press, oppress	<i>crah, srah</i>	<i>kərah</i>	grasshopper
<i>mrach</i>	<i>mərac</i>	red pepper	<i>cərlah</i>	<i>kərlah</i>	to split firewood
<i>ngrach</i>	<i>ŋərac</i>	chant, sing	<i>lah</i>	<i>lah</i>	to say, speak, think
<i>ndrach</i>	<i>nərac</i>	slow	<i>mrah</i>	<i>mərah</i>	carilla fruit
<i>pach</i>	<i>pac</i>	eggs of fly	<i>mrah</i>	<i>mərah</i>	throw down
<i>pach</i>	<i>pac</i>	twist strands in making cord			

<i>jon-ah</i>	<i>jənʔah</i>	victorious	<i>pən-ac</i>	<i>pənʔak</i>	to command
<i>jrah</i>	<i>jərah</i>	to be clean	<i>pərlac</i>	<i>pərlak</i>	to roll
<i>pah</i>	<i>pah</i>	chop down with one stroke	<i>sac, chhac</i>	<i>sak</i>	body, name
			<i>tac</i>	<i>tak</i>	stick out
<i>rah</i>	<i>rah</i>	to shoot	<i>wak</i>	<i>wak</i>	get, call for
<i>sah</i>	<i>sah</i>	back basket	<i>bəthal</i>	<i>bəthal</i>	sweaty
<i>tah</i>	<i>tah</i>	disembowel, dissect	<i>gal</i>	<i>gal</i>	proper, perfect
<i>wah</i>	<i>wah</i>	draw out, haul	<i>ppal</i>	<i>pal</i>	mortar
<i>ay</i>	<i>ʔaj</i>	you (sing. m/f)	<i>pəndal</i>	<i>pədal</i>	walking stick
<i>dmay</i>	<i>dəmaj</i>	type of rattan	<i>songgal</i>	<i>səgal</i>	recognise
<i>glaj</i>	<i>gəljaj</i>	small bamboo	<i>chomlam</i>	<i>cəmlam</i>	to remember
<i>khay</i>	<i>kəhaj</i>	moon, month	<i>cram</i>	<i>cəram</i>	chop
<i>ccay</i>	<i>kəkaj</i>	tick	<i>dam, ndam</i>	<i>dam</i>	grown male which has not had young
<i>clay</i>	<i>kəljaj</i>	brother-in-law			drinking straw
<i>cray</i>	<i>kəraj</i>	to guard	<i>klam</i>	<i>kəlam</i>	ripe
<i>may</i>	<i>maj</i>	you (sing. fam.)	<i>mram</i>	<i>məram</i>	five
<i>ngay</i>	<i>ŋaj</i>	to be far	<i>pram</i>	<i>pəram</i>	warm
<i>nay</i>	<i>naj</i>	loose top soil	<i>ram</i>	<i>ram</i>	year
<i>mpray</i>	<i>nə-pəraj</i>	waken, arouse	<i>snam</i>	<i>sənam</i>	to dig, plant
<i>jhay</i>	<i>jəhaj</i>	know	<i>tam</i>	<i>tam</i>	soak
<i>play</i>	<i>pəljaj</i>	fruit	<i>tram</i>	<i>təram</i>	earthworm
<i>pomday</i>	<i>pəndaj</i>	fence	<i>bran</i>	<i>bran</i>	ask, beg; yet
<i>mai</i>	<i>rəna:j</i>	pestle	<i>dan</i>	<i>dan</i>	deer
<i>tray</i>	<i>təraj</i>	to shave	<i>dan</i>	<i>dan</i>	walk, go
<i>way</i>	<i>waj</i>	short time	<i>han</i>	<i>han</i>	carry in hand;
<i>ac-ay</i>	<i>ʔak ʔaj</i>	gecko (imitative?)	<i>can</i>	<i>kan</i>	govern
<i>bak</i>	<i>bak</i>	to depend on someone	<i>klan</i>	<i>kəlan</i>	python
<i>bən-ac</i>	<i>bəʔak</i>	ashes	<i>nggan</i>	<i>nəgan</i>	always
<i>dac</i>	<i>dak</i>	type of trap	<i>swan</i>	<i>səwan</i>	vein, ligament
<i>lac</i>	<i>lak</i>	dye clothing	<i>wan</i>	<i>wan</i>	wear around the neck
<i>mac</i>	<i>mak</i>	side	<i>banh</i>	<i>bəŋ</i>	dare to
<i>nac</i>	<i>nak</i>	trap	<i>bəlanh</i>	<i>bəlaŋ</i>	bachelor
<i>mbac</i>	<i>nəbak</i>	to carry over shoulder	<i>danh</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	smash, crush
<i>mboh</i>	<i>nəbəh</i>	to tell, report	<i>clanh</i>	<i>kəlaŋ</i>	pretty, good
<i>nac</i>	<i>nak</i>	cooking area of house	<i>cəndranh</i>	<i>kəŋraŋ</i>	intermediary, witness to marriage
<i>joɾwac</i>	<i>jəɾwak</i>	chain			cricket
<i>pac</i>	<i>pak</i>	break off, half measure, pick, pluck	<i>lanh</i>	<i>laŋ</i>	to wax, coat wood
			<i>lanh</i>	<i>laŋ</i>	weary, tired
			<i>ləganh</i>	<i>ləgaŋ</i>	

<i>nanh</i>	<i>naŋ</i>	we (excl.)	<i>nhang</i>	<i>ŋaŋ</i>	jug
<i>panh</i>	<i>paŋ</i>	to shoot	<i>ap</i>	<i>?ap</i>	bad
<i>ranh</i>	<i>raŋ</i>	dried (plants, fish)	<i>ap</i>	<i>?ap</i>	every
<i>smanh</i>	<i>səmaŋ</i>	star	<i>bəlap</i>	<i>bəlap</i>	visitors, guests
<i>sorlanh</i>	<i>səraŋ</i>	to love	<i>chap</i>	<i>cap</i>	to pick leaves
<i>tanh</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	be hot, to boil	<i>chap</i>	<i>cap</i>	to sting, of medicine
<i>ang</i>	<i>?aŋ</i>	warm up food	<i>dap</i>	<i>dap</i>	to stack, pile
<i>bang</i>	<i>baŋ</i>	bamboo shoot, sprout	<i>drap</i>	<i>dərap</i>	jug; possessions
<i>blang</i>	<i>bəlaŋ</i>	to measure incorrectly, built crookedly	<i>gap</i>	<i>gap</i>	yawn
<i>bnang</i>	<i>bənaŋ</i>	night; 24-hour period	<i>glap</i>	<i>gəlap</i>	remember, figure out
<i>chang</i>	<i>caŋ</i>	to plane with axe	<i>grap</i>	<i>gərap</i>	seed
<i>dang</i>	<i>daŋ</i>	strong; win, overcome	<i>cap</i>	<i>kap</i>	to bite
<i>dang</i>	<i>daŋ</i>	swollen with water	<i>kədap</i>	<i>kədap</i>	to cover
<i>drang</i>	<i>dəraŋ</i>	latenier palm (tree)	<i>kəhap</i>	<i>kəhap</i>	side; side of family
<i>drang</i>	<i>dəraŋ</i>	to fish with net	<i>cclap</i>	<i>kəlap</i>	to place into
<i>hang</i>	<i>haŋ</i>	peppery	<i>lap</i>	<i>lap</i>	cut the body, to be sharp
<i>ccang</i>	<i>kaŋ</i>	jaw	<i>lap</i>	<i>lap</i>	go in, enter
<i>khang</i>	<i>kəhaŋ</i>	catfish	<i>jjap</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	tight
<i>khang</i>	<i>kəhaŋ</i>	keep doing	<i>prap</i>	<i>pərap</i>	put away
<i>clang</i>	<i>kəlaŋ</i>	intensifier with 'dark'	<i>tap</i>	<i>tap</i>	egg, to lay an egg
<i>cpang</i>	<i>kəpaŋ</i>	he, she, it	<i>tap</i>	<i>tap</i>	stab, pierce
<i>mang</i>	<i>maŋ</i>	night	<i>ar</i>	<i>?ar</i>	to saw
<i>mlang</i>	<i>məlaŋ</i>	citronella grass	<i>bar</i>	<i>bar</i>	to tie a pole to a tree to allow climbing
<i>nang</i>	<i>naŋ</i>	day (count noun)	<i>char</i>	<i>car</i>	to build a low fence
<i>pang</i>	<i>paŋ</i>	palm, cl. for arms legs	<i>dar</i>	<i>dar</i>	early
<i>prang</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	dry season, weather	<i>nar</i>	<i>nar</i>	sun
<i>prang</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	to run	<i>nggar</i>	<i>nəgar</i>	as high as
<i>rang</i>	<i>raŋ</i>	cucumber	<i>ponar</i>	<i>pənar</i>	wing, feather
<i>sang</i>	<i>saŋ</i>	industrious, willing	<i>par</i>	<i>par</i>	to fly
<i>tang</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	bitter	<i>sar</i>	<i>sar</i>	brushland
<i>tang</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	knee	<i>songgar</i>	<i>səgar</i>	drum
<i>ttang</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	to hear	<i>war</i>	<i>war</i>	simmer, saute food
			<i>gas</i>	<i>gas</i>	well weeded, cultivated
			<i>rmas</i>	<i>rəmas</i>	rhinoceros, gaur

<i>ɾpas</i>	<i>rəpas</i>	ribs	<i>prau</i>	<i>pəraw</i>	six
<i>dat</i>	<i>dat</i>	to kick	<i>chhau</i>	<i>saw</i>	to point out; to see (Yeem 1977)
<i>glat</i>	<i>gəlat</i>	cross a road; carry by tucking into	<i>sau</i>	<i>saw</i>	grandchild; small water snail
<i>hat</i>	<i>hat</i>	fit tightly; difficult	<i>tmau</i>	<i>təmaw</i>	stone
<i>hat</i>	<i>hat</i>	circumstance length from finger	<i>ba</i>	<i>ba:</i>	particle marking male with names
<i>kat</i>	<i>kat</i>	tip to elbow	<i>ba</i>	<i>ba:</i>	rice unhusked
<i>khat</i>	<i>kəhat</i>	cut, chop, whittle	<i>bla</i>	<i>bəla:</i>	to row
<i>ccat</i>	<i>kat</i>	weave a net	<i>cha</i>	<i>ca:</i>	ginger
		light fire with coals from another	<i>da</i>	<i>da:</i>	duck
<i>cnat</i>	<i>kənat</i>	cloth	<i>gna</i>	<i>gəna:</i>	together; relatives
<i>mat</i>	<i>mat</i>	eye, face, forward, in front	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha:</i>	open mouth
<i>ngat</i>	<i>ŋat</i>	leaky	<i>ca</i>	<i>ka:</i>	fish
<i>pat</i>	<i>pat</i>	to wring by hand	<i>combra</i>	<i>kə-bəra:</i>	grey hair
<i>pətjat</i>	<i>pətjat</i>	careful, wary	<i>cala</i>	<i>kəla:</i>	kind of bamboo
<i>sat</i>	<i>sat</i>	chop down brushland	<i>cla</i>	<i>kəla:</i>	tiger
<i>spat</i>	<i>səpat</i>	to clear bush	<i>corya</i>	<i>kərja:</i>	medicine
<i>srat</i>	<i>sərat</i>	sour	<i>la</i>	<i>la:</i>	leaf
<i>wat</i>	<i>wat</i>	occurrence	<i>ma</i>	<i>ma:</i>	right side
<i>au</i>	<i>ʔaw</i>	here, this	<i>mła</i>	<i>məla:</i>	betel leaf, areca
<i>bau</i>	<i>baw</i>	now; final particle for requests; to have intercourse	<i>na</i>	<i>na:</i>	arrow
<i>bnau</i>	<i>b(ən)aw</i>	yesterday (infixd 'now')	<i>ja</i>	<i>ja:</i>	completed action
<i>dau</i>	<i>daw</i>	to spread ashes in preparing field	<i>ja</i>	<i>ja:</i>	thatch, roofing
<i>yau</i>	<i>jaw</i>	grandfather	<i>ppa</i>	<i>pa:</i>	long-nosed turtle
<i>cau</i>	<i>kaw</i>	owl	<i>pha</i>	<i>pəha:</i>	different
<i>cəlau</i>	<i>kəlaw</i>	men	<i>pla</i>	<i>pəla:</i>	blade of knife
<i>crau</i>	<i>kəraw</i>	to poison fish	<i>porsa</i>	<i>pərsa:</i>	sibling, sibling in- law
<i>cəmnau</i>	<i>kərmaw</i>	grimy	<i>rya</i>	<i>rəja:</i>	crocodile
<i>lau</i>	<i>law</i>	width of finger	<i>rca</i>	<i>rəka:</i>	sand
<i>mau</i>	<i>maw</i>	evening	<i>chha</i>	<i>sa:</i>	chew betel
<i>mław</i>	<i>məlaw</i>	thin; width of finger	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa:</i>	eat
<i>ndrau</i>	<i>nəraw</i>	of birds to sing	<i>sma</i>	<i>səma:</i>	porcupine
<i>plau</i>	<i>pəlaw</i>	blister	<i>sna</i>	<i>səna:</i>	crossbow
<i>pondrau</i>	<i>pənrav</i>	widow	<i>sna</i>	<i>səna:</i>	onion
			<i>spa</i>	<i>səpa:</i>	food other than rice
			<i>tomba</i>	<i>təba:</i>	chew
			<i>wa</i>	<i>wa:</i>	gibbon
			<i>braach</i>	<i>bəra:c</i>	spit stream of water

<i>craach</i>	<i>kəra:c</i>	to play, of children	<i>nglaac</i>	<i>ŋəla:k</i>	round flat winnowing basket
<i>cwaach</i>	<i>kəwa:c</i>	wasteful	<i>raac</i>	<i>ra:k</i>	curse, scold
<i>rmaach</i>	<i>rəma:c</i>	sick	<i>saac</i>	<i>sa:k</i>	eat a sacrifice for reconciliation
<i>chhaach</i>	<i>sə:c</i>	fish by scooping	<i>taac</i>	<i>ta:k</i>	spear
<i>taach</i>	<i>ta:c</i>	stampede	<i>bhaal</i>	<i>bəha:l</i>	daring, brave
<i>brai</i>	<i>bəra:j</i>	yarn, thread, silk	<i>chaal</i>	<i>ca:l</i>	wind
<i>chom-ai</i>	<i>cənhə:j</i>	waterfall	<i>daal</i>	<i>da:l</i>	to pole a raft or boat
<i>glai</i>	<i>gəla:j</i>	swamps	<i>yaal</i>	<i>ja:l</i>	constantly
<i>hai</i>	<i>ha:j</i>	wash dishes	<i>condaal</i>	<i>kəda:l</i>	immediately, unexpectedly
<i>cai</i>	<i>ka:j</i>	push aside underbrush/rocks; help through	<i>chaam</i>	<i>ca:m</i>	ant
<i>nglai</i>	<i>ŋəla:j</i>	needle, pin	<i>chom-aam</i>	<i>cənʔa:m</i>	handspan
<i>jrai</i>	<i>jəra:j</i>	week from hunger	<i>craam</i>	<i>kəra:m</i>	hard
<i>pai</i>	<i>pa:j</i>	meat, muscle, target of hunt	<i>mhaam</i>	<i>məha:m</i>	blood
<i>pərlai</i>	<i>pərla:j</i>	waken, arouse	<i>naam</i>	<i>na:m</i>	small house
<i>rai</i>	<i>ra:j</i>	maggot	<i>paam</i>	<i>pa:m</i>	fishtrap
<i>rgai</i>	<i>rəga:j</i>	thin (of people)	<i>phaam</i>	<i>pəha:m</i>	eight
<i>rlai</i>	<i>rəla:j</i>	overflowing	<i>taam</i>	<i>ta:m</i>	crab
<i>rwai</i>	<i>rəwa:j</i>	rafters	<i>aan</i>	<i>ʔa:n</i>	give, allow, let
<i>sai</i>	<i>sə:j</i>	mate, spouse	<i>bbaan</i>	<i>ba:n</i>	to catch up, arrive, find
<i>spai</i>	<i>səpa:j</i>	proper	<i>ccaan</i>	<i>ka:n</i>	to flee for help
<i>srai</i>	<i>səra:j</i>	guests	<i>combaan</i>	<i>kəba:n</i>	house lizard
<i>wai</i>	<i>wa:j</i>	pull up, lift	<i>khwaan</i>	<i>kəhwa:n</i>	brave, fierce
<i>aac</i>	<i>ʔa:k</i>	not want	<i>claan</i>	<i>kəla:n</i>	snail with black and white bands
<i>aak</i>	<i>ʔa:k</i>	how (pron.)	<i>lhaan</i>	<i>ləha:n</i>	dull, blunt
<i>baac</i>	<i>ba:k</i>	chop down	<i>jaan</i>	<i>ja:n</i>	cook rice
<i>baac</i>	<i>ba:k</i>	words, discussion, subject, problem	<i>paan</i>	<i>pa:n</i>	able
<i>braac</i>	<i>bəra:k</i>	termite hill	<i>phaan</i>	<i>pəha:n</i>	place of departed spirits
<i>chaac</i>	<i>ca:k</i>	demon who causes sickness	<i>raan</i>	<i>ra:n</i>	run toward
<i>daac</i>	<i>də:k</i>	water, rivers, streams, lakes	<i>aanh</i>	<i>ʔa:n</i>	to carry in backbasket
<i>glaac</i>	<i>gəla:k</i>	to mark (put markings on smth.)	<i>craanh</i>	<i>kəra:n</i>	brave
<i>gmaac</i>	<i>gəma:k</i>	feel sorry	<i>maanh</i>	<i>ma:n</i>	tell to do something
<i>haac</i>	<i>ha:k</i>	split in half	<i>taanh</i>	<i>ta:n</i>	weave, knit
<i>com-aac</i>	<i>kənʔa:k</i>	crow	<i>aang</i>	<i>ʔa:n</i>	light, daylight; bright, shiny

<i>baang</i>	<i>bɑ:ŋ</i>	female adult who has given birth	<i>ghaar</i>	<i>gəhɑ:r</i>	to have intercourse
<i>blaang</i>	<i>bələ:ŋ</i>	manioc (sweet potato)	<i>caar</i>	<i>kɑ:r</i>	skin of bamboo; type of bamboo
<i>bnaang</i>	<i>bəna:ŋ</i>	meadow, grassy field	<i>caar</i>	<i>kɑ:r</i>	work
<i>glaang</i>	<i>gələ:ŋ</i>	to put across	<i>cdaar</i>	<i>kədə:r</i>	plank of lumber
<i>graang</i>	<i>gəra:ŋ</i>	to protect from danger; jealous (Yeem 1977)	<i>cwaar</i>	<i>kəwɑ:r</i>	carve a hole
			<i>maar</i>	<i>mɑ:r</i>	large fish trap
			<i>naar</i>	<i>nɑ:r</i>	boundary between fields
<i>yaang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	spirit	<i>jaar</i>	<i>ja:r</i>	poison sap used in hunting
<i>caang</i>	<i>kɑ:ŋ</i>	wall (horizontal); to mark boundary	<i>taar</i>	<i>tɑ:r</i>	vagina (used as profanity); smear, spread over
<i>claang</i>	<i>kələ:ŋ</i>	hawk, bird of prey			herd, flock; corral (Yeem 1977)
<i>cōlaang</i>	<i>kələ:ŋ</i>	white (of animals)	<i>waar</i>	<i>wɑ:r</i>	shallow of river
<i>cmang</i>	<i>kəma:ŋ</i>	enemy	<i>chaas</i>	<i>ca:s</i>	outside
<i>jaang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	more than	<i>gaas</i>	<i>ga:s</i>	feel ashamed, bashful
<i>jaang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	to throw	<i>haas</i>	<i>ha:s</i>	to comb hair
<i>paang</i>	<i>pɑ:ŋ</i>	chop off evenly	<i>caas</i>	<i>kɑ:s</i>	beckon, wave to
<i>pom-aang</i>	<i>pənʔa:ŋ</i>	settle	<i>khwaas</i>	<i>kəhwɑ:s</i>	thunder
<i>sorwaang</i>	<i>sərwɑ:ŋ</i>	step over, step out	<i>cōlaas</i>	<i>kələ:s</i>	squirrel, type of
<i>taang</i>	<i>tɑ:ŋ</i>	to do in revenge	<i>craas</i>	<i>kəra:s</i>	sweep, of
<i>waang</i>	<i>wɑ:ŋ</i>	to borrow	<i>cwaas</i>	<i>kəwɑ:s</i>	chickens to scratch
<i>baap̃claũ</i>	<i>bɑ:p</i>	relatives	<i>laas</i>	<i>la:s</i>	armspan
<i>dhaap</i>	<i>hədə:p</i>	section, part (count noun)	<i>maas</i>	<i>ma:s</i>	gold
<i>cōlaap</i>	<i>kələ:p</i>	flying ant	<i>jraas</i>	<i>jəra:s</i>	to help
<i>cōlaap</i>	<i>kələ:p</i>	measles (to have)	<i>praas</i>	<i>pəra:s</i>	move away permanently
<i>cōn-haap</i>	<i>kənha:p</i>	scar	<i>raas</i>	<i>ra:s</i>	people
<i>craap</i>	<i>kəra:p</i>	dam	<i>saas</i>	<i>sa:s</i>	to comb
<i>laap</i>	<i>la:p</i>	to spread, flatten	<i>waas</i>	<i>wa:s</i>	large loose woven basket
<i>praap</i>	<i>pəra:p</i>	set aside, put away	<i>braat</i>	<i>bəra:t</i>	pigeon
<i>raap</i>	<i>ra:p</i>	to be old enough	<i>caat</i>	<i>ka:t</i>	shave, scrape, remove skin from meat
<i>rsaap</i>	<i>rəsɑ:p</i>	fish scales	<i>paat</i>	<i>pa:t</i>	cut self, slice
<i>saap</i>	<i>sɑ:p</i>	missing, lost	<i>saat</i>	<i>sa:t</i>	one's finger
<i>sraap</i>	<i>səra:p</i>	wash rice for cooking	<i>taat</i>	<i>ta:t</i>	worn out
<i>taap</i>	<i>tɑ:p</i>	to clap, slap			hard earth
<i>aar</i>	<i>ʔɑ:r</i>	too much, extremely			
<i>baar</i>	<i>bɑ:r</i>	two			
<i>daar</i>	<i>dɑ:r</i>	fish with hook and pole			

<i>waat</i>	<i>wɑ:t</i>	mix together	<i>seh</i>	<i>seh</i>	horse
<i>ao</i>	<i>ʔɑ:w</i>	shirt	<i>sreh</i>	<i>səreh</i>	chop with
<i>bcao</i>	<i>bəka:w</i>	demand excessive			shoulder axe; to
		payment			fight
<i>chao</i>	<i>ca:w</i>	burn a hole in	<i>teh</i>	<i>teh</i>	sneeze
		wood	<i>teh, steh</i>	<i>təh</i>	ground, earth
<i>hao</i>	<i>ha:w</i>	go up, climb	<i>weh</i>	<i>wəh</i>	measure
<i>ccao</i>	<i>kəka:w</i>	flower	<i>êh</i>	<i>ʔeh</i>	to dry
<i>cclao</i>	<i>kəla:w</i>	penis (use as a	<i>bêh</i>	<i>beh</i>	snake
		profanity)	<i>bêh</i>	<i>beh</i>	wine (from rice)
<i>rao</i>	<i>ra:w</i>	wash	<i>bnêh</i>	<i>bəneh</i>	person, people
<i>tao</i>	<i>ta:w</i>	sugarcane	<i>chêh</i>	<i>ceh</i>	stub toe
<i>laanh</i>	<i>la:n</i>	sharpen to a point	<i>chêh</i>	<i>ceh</i>	to pick out (head
<i>geq</i>	<i>gɛʔ</i>	to butt, lock horns			lice)
<i>ccleq</i>	<i>kəleʔ</i>	spend, use up	<i>dêh</i>	<i>deh</i>	low, below
		everything	<i>clêh</i>	<i>kəleh</i>	fall, collapse
<i>cleq</i>	<i>kəleʔ</i>	to hook and	<i>clêh</i>	<i>kəleh</i>	go off (trap,
		pullover			crossbow),
<i>leq</i>	<i>leʔ</i>	all, completely,			startled
		finished, stops	<i>corjêh</i>	<i>kərjeh</i>	type of thin grain
<i>teq</i>	<i>tɛʔ</i>	place, put			rice
<i>dodêq</i>	<i>deʔ</i>	small	<i>lêh</i>	<i>leh</i>	sacrifice an
<i>gêq</i>	<i>geʔ</i>	small			animal
<i>curq</i>	<i>keʔ</i>	overflow; knock	<i>ltêh</i>	<i>ləteh</i>	stem
		over	<i>mmêh</i>	<i>meh</i>	big
<i>rlurq</i>	<i>rələʔ</i>	do by mistake	<i>jêh</i>	<i>jeh</i>	to follow; to root,
<i>deh</i>	<i>dɛh</i>	give birth			of pigs
<i>deh</i>	<i>dɛh</i>	grass	<i>pêh</i>	<i>peh</i>	knife
<i>geh</i>	<i>gɛh</i>	have; correct,	<i>pêh</i>	<i>peh</i>	wash clothes
		accurate (Yeem	<i>pondrêh</i>	<i>pəneh</i>	high
		1977)	<i>prêh</i>	<i>pəreh</i>	tall
<i>gleh</i>	<i>gələh</i>	short	<i>rêh</i>	<i>reh</i>	alive
<i>cəcheh</i>	<i>kəcəh</i>	old-aged (of	<i>chhêh</i>	<i>seh</i>	fence around rice
		people)			field
<i>ccleh</i>	<i>kələh</i>	woodpecker	<i>sêh</i>	<i>seh</i>	pour rice from
<i>cəreh</i>	<i>kərəh</i>	type of scorpion			winnowing basket
<i>leh</i>	<i>leh</i>	sides of body	<i>ttêh</i>	<i>teh</i>	large, important
<i>leh</i>	<i>leh</i>	steps (of ladder,	<i>gêh</i>	<i>geh</i>	snap
		stair)	<i>bonhêl</i>	<i>bəpel</i>	dark
<i>meh</i>	<i>mɛh</i>	to argue	<i>jêl</i>	<i>jel</i>	mousedeer
<i>ppeh</i>	<i>pɛh</i>	pound rice	<i>sêl</i>	<i>sel</i>	peel with knife
<i>reh</i>	<i>rɛh</i>	rattan	<i>burl</i>	<i>bel</i>	tamarind
<i>rmeh</i>	<i>rəmɛh</i>	fast, quick	<i>purl</i>	<i>pel</i>	stomach

<i>rwul</i>	<i>rəwel</i>	round	<i>glêy</i>	<i>gəle:</i>	root used to poison fish
<i>bonhê\url</i>	<i>bənel</i>	to be drunk			run to for aid;
<i>clên</i>	<i>kəlen</i>	tadpole	<i>condêy</i>	<i>kəde:</i>	lean against (Yeem 1977)
<i>jên</i>	<i>jen</i>	accompany			horn of animal
<i>sên</i>	<i>sen</i>	cooked	<i>kêy</i>	<i>ke:</i>	mother, aunt
<i>sên</i>	<i>sen</i>	nine	<i>mêy</i>	<i>me:</i>	there (near)
<i>gurn</i>	<i>gen</i>	to scoop, ladle	<i>nêy</i>	<i>ne:</i>	younger (sibling)
<i>murn</i>	<i>men</i>	pimple	<i>nsêy</i>	<i>nəse:</i>	pounded/husked rice
<i>mburn</i>	<i>nəben</i>	pregnant	<i>phêy</i>	<i>pəhe:</i>	three
<i>blêng</i>	<i>bəlenj</i>	appear suddenly	<i>pêy</i>	<i>pe:</i>	yeast
		brand new	<i>pêy</i>	<i>pe:</i>	red
<i>jhêng</i>	<i>ʃəheŋ</i>	sew	<i>pothêy</i>	<i>pərhe:</i>	swim
<i>pɔ-êng</i>	<i>pəʔeŋ</i>	complain, accuse	<i>rêy</i>	<i>re:</i>	boar
<i>snêng</i>	<i>səneŋ</i>	comb	<i>rkêy</i>	<i>rəke:</i>	rope, string, vine (cl.)
<i>srêng</i>	<i>səreŋ</i>	necklace	<i>chhêy</i>	<i>se:</i>	wet rice field
<i>têng</i>	<i>teng</i>	follow, copy	<i>srêy</i>	<i>səre:</i>	divide, share
<i>glung</i>	<i>gəleŋ</i>	riverbank	<i>cheec</i>	<i>ce:k</i>	melted, turned to liquid
<i>purng</i>	<i>peŋ</i>	swamp	<i>lêc</i>	<i>le:k</i>	skin, hide
<i>gur</i>	<i>ger</i>	fish by scooping	<i>ppêc</i>	<i>pe:k</i>	teeth
<i>lur</i>	<i>ler</i>	vagina	<i>chhêc</i>	<i>se:k</i>	pull, lead
<i>jur</i>	<i>jer</i>	go down	<i>têc</i>	<i>te:k</i>	large tree with white blossoms
<i>chêt</i>	<i>cet</i>	one's being	<i>bêl</i>	<i>be:l</i>	woven straw mat
<i>cochhêt</i>	<i>kəset</i>	dead	<i>condêl</i>	<i>kəde:l</i>	surround so as to trap
<i>jêt</i>	<i>jet</i>	stick into the ground	<i>cordêl</i>	<i>kəde:l</i>	wine used as soap
		die	<i>pêl</i>	<i>pe:l</i>	tracks, footprint
<i>chhêt</i>	<i>set</i>	forget	<i>têl</i>	<i>te:l</i>	help
<i>wêch</i>	<i>wec</i>	lower back	<i>wêl</i>	<i>we:l</i>	thick and heavy (of carabao hump)
<i>bbut</i>	<i>bet</i>	become	<i>crêem</i>	<i>kəre:m</i>	we (incl.)
<i>but</i>	<i>bet</i>	buttocks, end	<i>hêen</i>	<i>he:n</i>	soft, tender
<i>dut</i>	<i>det</i>	know how	<i>llêen</i>	<i>le:n</i>	carry on string over shoulder
<i>gurt</i>	<i>get</i>	frog	<i>cheeng</i>	<i>ce:ŋ</i>	outside corner
<i>cut</i>	<i>ket</i>	go in, enter			hit, club
<i>murt</i>	<i>met</i>	at the beginning	<i>keeng</i>	<i>ke:ŋ</i>	smoke or dry over fire
<i>mburt</i>	<i>nəbet</i>	yellow	<i>peeng</i>	<i>pe:ŋ</i>	cast fishing net
<i>rmurt</i>	<i>rəmet</i>	to fix, repair	<i>preeng</i>	<i>pəre:ŋ</i>	
<i>êy</i>	<i>ʔe:</i>	goat			
<i>bêy</i>	<i>be:</i>	same as, like	<i>seeng</i>	<i>se:ŋ</i>	
<i>bêy</i>	<i>be:</i>	all; only			
<i>dədəy</i>	<i>ʔəde:</i>	crooked			
<i>gêy</i>	<i>ge:</i>				

<i>bêêng</i>	<i>bɛ:ŋ</i>	full (of containers)	<i>wiêh</i>	<i>wiəh</i>	shoulder axe
<i>beeng</i>	<i>bɛ:ŋ</i>	spider	<i>gliêc</i>	<i>gəliək</i>	peek at (glance)
<i>clêêng</i>	<i>kələ:ŋ</i>	kite	<i>cøndriêc</i>	<i>kənrɪək</i>	type of bird
<i>llêêng</i>	<i>lɛ:ŋ</i>	play gongs	<i>riêc</i>	<i>riək</i>	long fishtrap
<i>pɔŋjêêng</i>	<i>pəjɛ:ŋ</i>	glutinous rice	<i>chhiêc</i>	<i>siək</i>	cough, choke
<i>rêêng</i>	<i>rɛ:ŋ</i>	cross over bridge	<i>iêl aal</i>	<i>ʔiəl ʔa:l</i>	dazzling, bright
<i>wêêng</i>	<i>wɛ:ŋ</i>	soul, spirit	<i>kiêl</i>	<i>kiəl</i>	choose, decide
<i>hêêp</i>	<i>hɛ:p</i>	smell, sniff	<i>iêm</i>	<i>ʔiəm</i>	older brother or sister
<i>crêêp</i>	<i>kərə:p</i>	too hard to work with	<i>diêm</i>	<i>diəm</i>	common vegetable
<i>phêêp</i>	<i>pəhɛ:p</i>	nosekiss, sniff	<i>cliêm</i>	<i>kəliəm</i>	edible tuber, usually famine food
<i>têêp</i>	<i>tɛ:p</i>	beard			
<i>clêêr</i>	<i>kələ:r</i>	slab of rock	<i>piêm</i>	<i>piəm</i>	live away from village while ill
<i>bɔleet</i>	<i>bələ:t</i>	fork in road, off centre, avoid paying the debt	<i>s\chhiêm</i>	<i>siəm</i>	to feed (a child), raise young
<i>dreet</i>	<i>dərə:t</i>	slowly	<i>wiêm</i>	<i>wiəm</i>	mouth
<i>heet</i>	<i>hɛ:t</i>	go around	<i>nhiêm</i>	<i>ɲiəm</i>	smoke
<i>kheet</i>	<i>kəhɛ:t</i>	pour water and miss; change direction of stream	<i>diên</i>	<i>diən</i>	gourd
			<i>hien</i>	<i>hiən</i>	audacious, bold
			<i>kiên</i>	<i>kiən</i>	gnaw
<i>teet</i>	<i>tɛ:t</i>	parrot; friend (between women)	<i>bliêng</i>	<i>bəliəŋ</i>	woven bamboo for walls
<i>bêêt</i>	<i>bɛ:t</i>	to track	<i>chɔriêng</i>	<i>cəriəŋ</i>	to sing
<i>lngêêt</i>	<i>ləŋɛ:t</i>	cold	<i>griêng</i>	<i>gəriəŋ</i>	things
<i>pêêt</i>	<i>pɛ:t</i>	wax for sealing	<i>ghieng</i>	<i>həgiəŋ</i>	winnow, remove husk
<i>chhêêt</i>	<i>sɛ:t</i>	mushroom	<i>kiêng</i>	<i>kiəŋ</i>	elbow
<i>sêêt</i>	<i>sɛ:t</i>	plug a hole	<i>piêng</i>	<i>piəŋ</i>	cooked rice
<i>spêêt</i>	<i>səpɛ:t</i>	to plug	<i>pɔndriêng</i>	<i>pənrɪəŋ</i>	nutritious
<i>têêt</i>	<i>tɛ:t</i>	press down hard	<i>riêng</i>	<i>riəŋ</i>	hundred
<i>wêêt</i>	<i>wɛ:t</i>	narrow, close fitting	<i>siêng</i>	<i>siəŋ</i>	type of rattan
<i>nhêêt</i>	<i>ɲɛ:t</i>	drink wine	<i>ttiêng</i>	<i>tiəŋ</i>	tail
<i>cɔweo</i>	<i>kəwɛ:w</i>	bush axe	<i>chiêp</i>	<i>ciəp</i>	do quietly, secretly
<i>meô</i>	<i>mɛ:w</i>	cat			
<i>iêh</i>	<i>ʔiəh</i>	stay awake, stay up	<i>giêp</i>	<i>giəp</i>	to tuck between
<i>chɔ-iêh</i>	<i>cəʔiəh</i>	burned, of food	<i>cɔliêp</i>	<i>kəliəp</i>	lightning
<i>driêh</i>	<i>dəriəh</i>	root	<i>liêp</i>	<i>liəp</i>	to lick
<i>kniêh</i>	<i>kəniəh</i>	nail, claw	<i>riêp</i>	<i>riəp</i>	prepare, serve
<i>tieh</i>	<i>tiəh</i>	blind	<i>iêr</i>	<i>ʔiər</i>	chicken
			<i>bliêr</i>	<i>bəliər</i>	top (toy)

<i>siər</i>	<i>siər</i>	invite, urge	<i>bing</i>	<i>biŋ</i>	evening star, planet
<i>tiər</i>	<i>tiər</i>	termite			rhinoceros
<i>iət</i>	<i>?iət</i>	to listen	<i>cring</i>	<i>kəriŋ</i>	hornbill
<i>kiət</i>	<i>kiət</i>	itchy, sexually aroused	<i>ndring</i>	<i>nəriŋ</i>	porch of house
<i>kiət</i>	<i>kiət</i>	piece of meat	<i>jring</i>	<i>ʃəriŋ</i>	strangle by hanging
<i>cmiət</i>	<i>kəmiət</i>	bamboo weevil	<i>ring</i>	<i>riŋ</i>	in fear of danger
<i>liət</i>	<i>liət</i>	spy on, ambush	<i>sing</i>	<i>siŋ</i>	slope, steep
<i>lpiət</i>	<i>ləpiət</i>	tongue			hillside
<i>jhiət</i>	<i>ʃəhiət</i>	to wear a sarong	<i>tting</i>	<i>tiŋ</i>	bone
<i>piət</i>	<i>piət</i>	to pinch	<i>dip</i>	<i>dip</i>	to be correct; hit, pierce (Yeem 1977)
<i>siət</i>	<i>siət</i>	slice meat for serving			large fish trap; target
<i>sombiət</i>	<i>səbiət</i>	ring	<i>sip</i>	<i>sip</i>	offer sacrifice of animal
<i>sor-iət</i>	<i>sər?iət</i>	bedbug, cockroach	<i>cəlir</i>	<i>kəlir</i>	swidden field
<i>tiət</i>	<i>tiət</i>	salty	<i>mir</i>	<i>mir</i>	dig
<i>wiət</i>	<i>wiət</i>	pinch	<i>sir</i>	<i>sir</i>	fat
<i>giəu</i>	<i>giəw</i>	left	<i>wir</i>	<i>wir</i>	hungry
<i>cdiəu</i>	<i>kədiəw</i>	small curved knife	<i>n-hit</i>	<i>hənit</i>	hungry
<i>criəu</i>	<i>kəriəw</i>	castrate dogs	<i>njit</i>	<i>nəjit</i>	to compete
<i>liəu</i>	<i>liəw</i>	lead, invite	<i>pit</i>	<i>pit</i>	banana
<i>pərliəu</i>	<i>pərliəw</i>	type of bird	<i>prit</i>	<i>pərit</i>	anus
<i>riəu</i>	<i>riəw</i>	plant used for making dye	<i>liu</i>	<i>liw</i>	green, blue
<i>sih</i>	<i>sih</i>	apply heat during illness	<i>tiw</i>	<i>tiw</i>	older sibling, cousin, friend
<i>tih</i>	<i>tih</i>	wrong	<i>bi</i>	<i>bi:</i>	jungle
<i>l-ic</i>	<i>lə?ik</i>	cold, shiver	<i>bri</i>	<i>bəri:</i>	shake
<i>jic</i>	<i>ʃik</i>	to hoe, weed	<i>ghi</i>	<i>gəhi:</i>	grimy; sick
<i>pic</i>	<i>pik</i>	raccoon, weasel	<i>cormi</i>	<i>kərm:</i>	rain
<i>polic</i>	<i>pəlik</i>	shoulder	<i>mi</i>	<i>mi:</i>	wide
<i>ric</i>	<i>rik</i>	flooded	<i>ngwi</i>	<i>nəwi:</i>	sick, in pain
<i>sic</i>	<i>sik</i>	smooth	<i>ʃji</i>	<i>ʃji:</i>	banyan tree
<i>ntil</i>	<i>nətɪl</i>	kind or type; seed for planting (Yeem 1977)	<i>ʃri</i>	<i>ʃəri:</i>	general classifier for animals
<i>til</i>	<i>til</i>	type, kind	<i>pi</i>	<i>pi:</i>	insect or animal mound
<i>chim</i>	<i>cim</i>	raise, feed cattle	<i>ppi</i>	<i>pi:</i>	louse
<i>nhim</i>	<i>ʃim</i>	cry, wail	<i>si</i>	<i>si:</i>	hand, arm
<i>hin</i>	<i>hin</i>	untrustworthy; be greedy for (Yeem 1977)	<i>ti</i>	<i>ti:</i>	house
<i>pin</i>	<i>pin</i>	to bow, duck	<i>nhi</i>	<i>ʃi:</i>	suckle, nurse
			<i>oq</i>	<i>?ə?</i>	

<i>cloq</i>	<i>kəlɔʔ</i>	navel	<i>toh</i>	<i>təh</i>	breast; skin
<i>joq</i>	<i>ʃɔʔ</i>	follow, go along with	<i>ttoh</i>	<i>təh</i>	eruption split wood;
<i>proq</i>	<i>pəɾɔʔ</i>	squirrel	<i>troh</i>	<i>təɾəh</i>	explode, crackle
<i>ddôq</i>	<i>dɔʔ</i>	overcast sky	<i>ôh</i>	<i>ʔoh</i>	yell, sing, moan
<i>gôq</i>	<i>goʔ</i>	sit			play wind instrument
<i>yôq</i>	<i>joʔ</i>	peak of mountain, house	<i>bôh</i>	<i>boh</i>	ashes
<i>yôq</i>	<i>joʔ</i>	large conical net	<i>bôh</i>	<i>boh</i>	side of smth. split lengthways
<i>côq</i>	<i>koʔ</i>	joint, section (of bamboo)	<i>blôh</i>	<i>bəloh</i>	to bark
<i>nhôq</i>	<i>noʔ</i>	to take	<i>brôh</i>	<i>bəroh</i>	acne, skin rash
<i>khoch</i>	<i>kəhɔc</i>	destroyed	<i>chôh</i>	<i>coh</i>	bore a hole
<i>bôch</i>	<i>boc</i>	tapered, bucket shaped	<i>côh</i>	<i>coh</i>	accept, consent
<i>gôch</i>	<i>goc</i>	kindle, barbecue	<i>dôh</i>	<i>doh</i>	burned, of one's body
<i>oh</i>	<i>ʔəh</i>	younger brother, sister	<i>dôh</i>	<i>doh</i>	untie, release
<i>boh</i>	<i>bəh</i>	salt	<i>drôh</i>	<i>dəroh</i>	young unmarried girl
<i>bəloh</i>	<i>bələh</i>	holes (count noun)	<i>clôh</i>	<i>kəloh</i>	cause to open
<i>bnoh</i>	<i>bənəh</i>	manger	<i>conjôh</i>	<i>kəjoh</i>	bamboo fetish pole
<i>broh</i>	<i>bəɾəh</i>	weak; pleasant, joyful	<i>lôh</i>	<i>loh</i>	arrive, appear
<i>choh</i>	<i>cəh</i>	peck, sting, bite	<i>môh</i>	<i>moh</i>	nose
<i>goh</i>	<i>gəh</i>	play instrument by drumming; to knock	<i>ndôh</i>	<i>nədoh</i>	valley
<i>gloh</i>	<i>gələh</i>	come loose; (dry stream) to fill with water	<i>ndrôh</i>	<i>nəroh</i>	female who has not born young
<i>coh</i>	<i>kəh</i>	chop (trees, posts, heads/limbs off)	<i>jôh</i>	<i>joh</i>	crush, mash up food
<i>coh</i>	<i>kəh</i>	termite hill	<i>jrôh</i>	<i>jəroh</i>	blown down/off
<i>ccloh</i>	<i>kələh</i>	penis	<i>prôh</i>	<i>pəroh</i>	to peck; have miscarriage
<i>ctoh</i>	<i>kətəh</i>	chest, breast	<i>rôh</i>	<i>roh</i>	brother's adult older sister
<i>loh</i>	<i>ləh</i>	to flood	<i>rôh</i>	<i>roh</i>	untie, untangle
<i>moh</i>	<i>məh</i>	strong	<i>rbôh</i>	<i>rəboh</i>	boiling
<i>nd'ngroh</i>	<i>nəɾəh</i>	to be left over	<i>chhôh</i>	<i>soh</i>	wet, to water, sprinkle plants
<i>jroh</i>	<i>ʃəɾəh</i>	jump; fall, drop (Yeem 1977)	<i>sôh</i>	<i>soh</i>	wet
<i>poh</i>	<i>pəh</i>	seven	<i>tôh</i>	<i>toh</i>	legume
<i>chhoh</i>	<i>səh</i>	to spit	<i>boc</i>	<i>bək</i>	muddy
<i>soh</i>	<i>səh</i>	wear clothing	<i>borhoc</i>	<i>bəɾhək</i>	meat preserved in sauce

<i>choc</i>	<i>cək</i>	soak with water, add water	<i>lon</i>	<i>lən</i>	something stuck in throat; choke (Yeem 1977)
<i>choloc</i>	<i>cələk</i>	smear with finger; poke in, insert (Yeem 1977)	<i>côn</i>	<i>kən</i>	spy on
<i>doc</i>	<i>dək</i>	to pull teeth	<i>ônh</i>	<i>ʔəŋ</i>	fire
<i>coc</i>	<i>kək</i>	narrow	<i>bong</i>	<i>bəŋ</i>	to puncture
<i>côndoc</i>	<i>kədək</i>	left-over food	<i>côndrong</i>	<i>cənɾəŋ</i>	virgin forest
<i>loc</i>	<i>lək</i>	to grow through, of roots	<i>drong</i>	<i>dərəŋ</i>	large basket for storing rice
<i>joc</i>	<i>ʔək</i>	long time, be late	<i>cômbong</i>	<i>kəbəŋ</i>	bill, beak
<i>joc</i>	<i>ʔək</i>	to follow	<i>clong</i>	<i>kələŋ</i>	deep hole in river, deep forest
<i>jhoc</i>	<i>ʔəhək</i>	smoke tobacco	<i>lmong</i>	<i>ləmɾəŋ</i>	fat, well fed; succulent
<i>soc, chhoc</i>	<i>sək</i>	hair on head	<i>jjrong</i>	<i>ʔərəŋ</i>	posts for houses, fences
<i>bôc</i>	<i>bək</i>	drown, be swept away	<i>s\chhong</i>	<i>səŋ</i>	straight, in the direction, aim, point
<i>blək</i>	<i>bələk</i>	elephant tusk	<i>côndrông</i>	<i>cənɾəŋ</i>	caterpillar
<i>ctək</i>	<i>kətək</i>	place, area	<i>dông</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	as thick as
<i>côlbôc</i>	<i>ləbok</i>	to touch, feel	<i>gông</i>	<i>gəŋ</i>	edge of cleared field
<i>pôc</i>	<i>pək</i>	swamp, marsh	<i>clông</i>	<i>kələŋ</i>	eyes to be injured
<i>sôc</i>	<i>sək</i>	chipmunk	<i>cnông</i>	<i>kənəŋ</i>	in, inside
<i>tôc</i>	<i>tək</i>	sky, cloud; lake	<i>crông</i>	<i>kərəŋ</i>	backbone
<i>col</i>	<i>kəl</i>	to fell trees	<i>lông</i>	<i>ləŋ</i>	on top of; find out about
<i>tol</i>	<i>təl</i>	pole a raft	<i>ndông</i>	<i>nədəŋ</i>	eel
<i>côndôl</i>	<i>kədol</i>	siblings of same parents	<i>rpông</i>	<i>rəpəŋ</i>	cucumber
<i>gom</i>	<i>gəm</i>	molar	<i>sôngđông</i>	<i>sədəŋ</i>	bat
<i>chôm</i>	<i>com</i>	bird	<i>srông</i>	<i>sərəŋ</i>	stop, halt
<i>chơ-ôm</i>	<i>cəʔom</i>	to give a bath	<i>tông</i>	<i>təŋ</i>	to steal
<i>dôm, ndôm</i>	<i>dom</i>	ripe	<i>trop</i>	<i>tərəp</i>	starling, swallow
<i>ghôm</i>	<i>gəhom</i>	to winnow	<i>grôp</i>	<i>gərəp</i>	to cover
<i>côm</i>	<i>kôm</i>	encircle, surround	<i>ccôp</i>	<i>kəp</i>	to turn over
<i>môm</i>	<i>mom</i>	side, edge	<i>côp</i>	<i>kəp</i>	to hide, lie in wait
<i>mhôm</i>	<i>məhom</i>	to perform a healing ceremony	<i>kôp</i>	<i>kəp</i>	take shelter, hide
<i>jlôm</i>	<i>ʔələm</i>	placenta	<i>cơ-ôp</i>	<i>kəʔəp</i>	centipede
<i>sôm</i>	<i>som</i>	wrap up package	<i>clôp</i>	<i>kələp</i>	catch fish by net
<i>trôm</i>	<i>tərəm</i>	hole	<i>clôp</i>	<i>kələp</i>	to patch, repair
<i>nhôm</i>	<i>ʔom</i>	wear hair in a bun	<i>lôp</i>	<i>ləp</i>	bend over and enter a small hole
<i>chon</i>	<i>cən</i>	to collide			
<i>chon</i>	<i>cən</i>	to save for, set aside			
<i>clon</i>	<i>kələn</i>	look at sternly			

<i>prôp</i>	<i>pərop</i>	to stack side by side	<i>cmôôch</i>	<i>kəmo:c</i>	corpse of dead
<i>tôp</i>	<i>top</i>	drop, let down	<i>lmôôch</i>	<i>ləmo:c</i>	sneak thief
<i>nhôp</i>	<i>ɲop</i>	catch, grab	<i>joi</i>	<i>ʃɔ:j</i>	look for
<i>mor</i>	<i>mɔr</i>	speak	<i>ôi</i>	<i>?o:j</i>	morning
<i>jor</i>	<i>ʃɔr</i>	sap	<i>chrôi</i>	<i>səro:j</i>	scatter
<i>cən-hôr</i>	<i>kənhur</i>	jackfruit	<i>côi</i>	<i>ko:j</i>	scoop out
<i>jlôr</i>	<i>ʃəlɔr</i>	submerge one's self	<i>côndôi</i>	<i>kədo:j</i>	dust, loose topsoil
<i>sôr</i>	<i>sɔr</i>	pig	<i>ndôi</i>	<i>nədo:j</i>	lips
<i>bôs</i>	<i>bos</i>	pluck feathers, pick scab	<i>ʃôi</i>	<i>ʃo:j</i>	accompany on the trail
<i>bot</i>	<i>bɔt</i>	to perch, land on, alight	<i>ooc</i>	<i>?ɔ:k</i>	eat
<i>dot</i>	<i>dɔt</i>	to kick	<i>booc</i>	<i>bɔ:k</i>	white
<i>got</i>	<i>gɔt</i>	constantly	<i>bômhoc</i>	<i>bəmhək</i>	pickled fish
<i>ndrot</i>	<i>nəɔt</i>	jerk, jump, recoil	<i>chooc</i>	<i>cɔ:k</i>	crippled
<i>chhot</i>	<i>sɔt</i>	poke into	<i>crook</i>	<i>cəɔ:k</i>	poke in, insert
<i>sot</i>	<i>sɔt</i>	exit	<i>hooc</i>	<i>hɔ:k</i>	vomit
<i>khôt</i>	<i>kəhot</i>	pour out, spill	<i>looc</i>	<i>lɔ:k</i>	thorns
<i>tôt</i>	<i>tot</i>	end	<i>njooc</i>	<i>nəʃɔ:k</i>	visitor
<i>hôt, hurt</i>	<i>hot, hit</i>	smoke tobacco	<i>mooc</i>	<i>mɔ:k</i>	bark of tree
<i>blow</i>	<i>bəlo:</i>	shell (turtle, crab)	<i>jrooc</i>	<i>ʃəɔ:k</i>	lazy
<i>blôw</i>	<i>bəlo:</i>	fish, angelfish	<i>rclooc</i>	<i>rə-kəlɔ:k</i>	brain
<i>bəlow</i>	<i>bəlo:</i>	stubble	<i>chhooc</i>	<i>sɔ:k</i>	womb, placenta
<i>bərlôw</i>	<i>bərlɔ:</i>	awakened	<i>snooc</i>	<i>səno:k</i>	fur, feathers, body hair
<i>dôw</i>	<i>do: ~ ʃo:</i>	flower (of banana) (Viet. d = ʃ)	<i>bôôc</i>	<i>bo:k</i>	head
<i>gôw</i>	<i>go:</i>	cow	<i>chôôc</i>	<i>cɔ:k</i>	swing an axe, hoe
<i>grow</i>	<i>gəro:</i>	pluralizer	<i>dôôc</i>	<i>do:k</i>	full (moon)
<i>côw</i>	<i>ko:</i>	neck	<i>dôôc</i>	<i>do:k</i>	monkey
<i>khow</i>	<i>kəho:</i>	trousers	<i>lôôc</i>	<i>lo:k</i>	chisel holes, cut underside of green bamboo
<i>clôw</i>	<i>kəlo:</i>	lime for betel	<i>lpôôc</i>	<i>ləpɔ:k</i>	target
<i>cərlôw</i>	<i>kərlɔ:</i>	dumb, unable to speak	<i>srôôc</i>	<i>səro:k</i>	naked
<i>sôw</i>	<i>so:</i>	dog	<i>ttôl</i>	<i>tol</i>	ant/termite hill
<i>tow</i>	<i>to:</i>	there (far)	<i>tôôc</i>	<i>to:k</i>	to take; pick, gather, pluck (Yeem 1977)
<i>dooch</i>	<i>dɔ:c</i>	debt	<i>trôôc</i>	<i>təro:k</i>	sky; on top
<i>cooch</i>	<i>kɔ:c</i>	to scratch	<i>bool</i>	<i>bɔ:l</i>	tired
<i>prooch</i>	<i>pəɔ:c</i>	intestine	<i>bhool</i>	<i>bəhɔ:l</i>	smoke animal out of hole
<i>hôôch</i>	<i>ho:c</i>	to lack	<i>hool</i>	<i>hɔ:l</i>	cut little slivers

<i>rmool</i>	<i>rəmɔ:l</i>	dibble stick	<i>moong</i>	<i>mɔ:ŋ</i>	basket for scooping fish
<i>bôôl</i>	<i>bɔ:l</i>	nipple, new shoot	<i>noong</i>	<i>nɔ:ŋ</i>	pen for chickens
<i>chôôl</i>	<i>co:l</i>	to name, call	<i>joong</i>	<i>ʃɔ:ŋ</i>	long
<i>crôôl</i>	<i>kəro:l</i>	corral for carabao	<i>soong</i>	<i>sɔ:ŋ</i>	hand over, repay
<i>tôôl</i>	<i>to:l</i>	sharpen blade	<i>toong</i>	<i>tɔ:ŋ</i>	handle
<i>boom</i>	<i>bɔ:m</i>	cheeks	<i>torboong</i>	<i>tərbɔ:ŋ</i>	trough
<i>coom</i>	<i>kɔ:m</i>	gather into a pile	<i>troong</i>	<i>təɔ:ŋ</i>	road
<i>moom</i>	<i>mɔ:m</i>	uncle (paternal), father	<i>nhoong</i>	<i>ŋɔ:ŋ</i>	necklace
<i>room</i>	<i>rɔ:m</i>	beautiful	<i>bôông</i>	<i>bɔ:ŋ</i>	fall forward
<i>room</i>	<i>rɔ:m</i>	to allow	<i>bôông</i>	<i>bɔ:ŋ</i>	length (count noun)
<i>ôm</i>	<i>?o:m</i>	bathe	<i>borlông</i>	<i>bərlo:ŋ</i>	bell
<i>gôôm</i>	<i>go:m</i>	rice bowl	<i>chông</i>	<i>co:ŋ</i>	treetop; source of river; last of wives
<i>hôôm</i>	<i>ho:m</i>	finished	<i>dông</i>	<i>do:ŋ</i>	winnowing basket
<i>côôm</i>	<i>ko:m</i>	to pay	<i>hông</i>	<i>ho:ŋ</i>	light (weight); bare, empty (Yeem 1977)
<i>khôôm</i>	<i>kəho:m</i>	blow, play	<i>yông</i>	<i>jo:ŋ</i>	to hang up things
<i>cɔlông</i>	<i>kəlo:m</i>	type of rattan	<i>công</i>	<i>ko:ŋ</i>	place in stocks; leg bracelet
<i>crông</i>	<i>kəro:m</i>	underneath	<i>pɔrlông</i>	<i>pərlo:ŋ</i>	adam's apple, larynx
<i>nông</i>	<i>no:m</i>	urinate	<i>prông</i>	<i>pəro:ŋ</i>	cook in bamboo tube
<i>jông</i>	<i>jo:m</i>	all, every	<i>rlông</i>	<i>rəlo:ŋ</i>	hole, cavern, funnel for water
<i>pɔ-ông</i>	<i>pə?o:m</i>	rotten	<i>sông</i>	<i>so:ŋ</i>	eat rice
<i>phông</i>	<i>pəho:m</i>	to pass air	<i>nhông</i>	<i>ŋɔ:ŋ</i>	black
<i>chhông</i>	<i>so:m</i>	nest	<i>choop</i>	<i>cɔ:p</i>	to hunt
<i>boon</i>	<i>bɔ:n</i>	hunting blind	<i>doop</i>	<i>dɔ:p</i>	bind together
<i>bloon</i>	<i>bələ:n</i>	branches (count noun)	<i>coop</i>	<i>kɔ:p</i>	colic, pain in one's side
<i>groom</i>	<i>gərɔ:n</i>	imprison; put in pen	<i>coop</i>	<i>kɔ:p</i>	turtle
<i>hoon</i>	<i>hɔ:n</i>	grow	<i>cɔŋjoop</i>	<i>kəʃɔ:p</i>	hoof
<i>coon</i>	<i>kɔ:n</i>	child	<i>jhoop</i>	<i>ʃəho:p</i>	eat a huge amount
<i>cɔrloon</i>	<i>kərlɔ:n</i>	abandoned	<i>chhoop</i>	<i>sɔ:p</i>	to put on a wraparound skirt
<i>moon</i>	<i>mɔ:n</i>	nephew, niece	<i>sɔm-oop</i>	<i>səm?ɔ:p</i>	buds
<i>ông</i>	<i>?o:n</i>	drink	<i>ôôp</i>	<i>?o:p</i>	to ask
<i>lông</i>	<i>lo:n</i>	fold	<i>côôp</i>	<i>ko:p</i>	bark, rind, pod
<i>troonh</i>	<i>təɔ:ŋ</i>	loincloth	<i>khôôp</i>	<i>kəho:p</i>	alight
<i>côngh</i>	<i>ko:ŋ</i>	maternal uncle	<i>rôôp</i>	<i>ro:p</i>	bury
<i>chhôngh</i>	<i>so:ŋ</i>	to mill, mash up			
<i>coong</i>	<i>kɔ:ŋ</i>	bracelet; cl. pole-like objects			
<i>khoong</i>	<i>kəho:ŋ</i>	large water snail			
<i>lloong</i>	<i>lɔ:ŋ</i>	to test, try out			
<i>loong</i>	<i>lɔ:ŋ</i>	firewood			

<i>tôp</i>	<i>to:p</i>	hit self with hammer	<i>chhoot</i>	<i>sɔ:t</i>	knock fruit from tree with pole
<i>boor</i>	<i>bɔ:r</i>	raise pigs	<i>toot</i>	<i>tɔ:t</i>	wart, pimple
<i>door</i>	<i>dɔ:r</i>	coffin	<i>ôôt</i>	<i>ʔo:t</i>	red lips from betel
<i>hoor</i>	<i>hɔ:r</i>	flow	<i>bôôt</i>	<i>bo:t</i>	corn, crops
<i>côloor</i>	<i>kəlo:r</i>	fast-growing rice	<i>gôôt</i>	<i>go:t</i>	fell a tree
<i>moor</i>	<i>mɔ:r</i>	sore, wound, scab	<i>lngôôt</i>	<i>lɛŋo:t</i>	sweet tasting
<i>noor</i>	<i>nɔ:r</i>	first, before	<i>tôôt</i>	<i>to:t</i>	put string throw
<i>ndoor</i>	<i>nədɔ:r</i>	to snore	<i>trôôt</i>	<i>təro:t</i>	to push
<i>chhoor</i>	<i>sɔ:r</i>	one quiver full; quill (Yeem 1977)	<i>lôôn</i>	<i>lo:n</i>	move, be shaky
<i>soor</i>	<i>sɔ:r</i>	back basket with two shoulder straps	<i>gwôch</i>	<i>guəc</i>	roast
			<i>huôch</i>	<i>huəc</i>	to whistle
			<i>luôch</i>	<i>luəc</i>	evaporate, disappear, melt
<i>dôôr</i>	<i>dɔ:r</i>	to fly a kite	<i>jruôch</i>	<i>ʔəruəc</i>	disembowel
<i>côôr</i>	<i>ko:r</i>	hollow out, to tunnel	<i>chhuôch</i>	<i>suəc</i>	inside corner
<i>côndôôr</i>	<i>kədɔ:r</i>	to strain	<i>uô</i>	<i>ʔuəj</i>	maternal aunt
<i>cmôôr</i>	<i>kəmo:r</i>	container for betel lime	<i>buô</i>	<i>buəj</i>	to scold
<i>ctôôr</i>	<i>kətɔ:r</i>	remember, miss	<i>cuô</i>	<i>kuəj</i>	mousedeer
<i>jôôr</i>	<i>ʔɔ:r</i>	to siphon	<i>muô</i>	<i>muəj</i>	one
<i>tôôr</i>	<i>to:r</i>	ear	<i>ruô</i>	<i>ruəj</i>	fly
<i>tombôôr</i>	<i>təbo:r</i>	grave; to bury	<i>tuôc</i>	<i>tuək</i>	to drip
<i>broos</i>	<i>bəro:s</i>	immediately, permanently	<i>con-huôl</i>	<i>kənhuəl</i>	place from where spirits are invoked
<i>goos</i>	<i>gɔ:s</i>	soil good for planting	<i>cortuôl</i>	<i>kərtuəl</i>	to flood
<i>moos</i>	<i>mɔ:s</i>	mosquito	<i>mbuôl</i>	<i>nəbuəl</i>	pigeon
<i>poos</i>	<i>pɔ:s</i>	calf	<i>mpuôl</i>	<i>nəpuəl</i>	type of bird
<i>chhoos</i>	<i>sɔ:s</i>	to clear undergrowth	<i>puôl</i>	<i>puəl</i>	long squash
<i>dôôs</i>	<i>dɔ:s</i>	guilty person, prisoner	<i>buôn</i>	<i>buən</i>	to borrow
<i>côôs</i>	<i>ko:s</i>	to shave down wood	<i>luôn</i>	<i>luən</i>	to swallow
<i>crôôs</i>	<i>kəro:s</i>	gravel, stones	<i>puôn</i>	<i>puən</i>	four
<i>ppôôs</i>	<i>pɔ:s</i>	to sweep	<i>huôn</i>	<i>huən</i>	withered
<i>rôôs</i>	<i>ro:s</i>	escape	<i>cuôn</i>	<i>kuən</i>	gibbon
<i>chhôôs</i>	<i>so:s</i>	breathe/pant deeply (expressive)	<i>porkuôn</i>	<i>pəkuaŋ</i>	spider
<i>oot</i>	<i>ʔɔ:t</i>	rub	<i>ruôn</i>	<i>ruəŋ</i>	gnaw a bone
<i>hoot</i>	<i>hɔ:t</i>	bite into, snap	<i>chuô</i>	<i>cuər</i>	to whip, switch
			<i>cuô</i>	<i>kuər</i>	stir liquid
			<i>chhuô</i>	<i>suər</i>	to tell
			<i>guôs</i>	<i>guəs</i>	type of fish
			<i>ruôs</i>	<i>ruəs</i>	elephant

<i>buôt</i>	<i>buət</i>	to tie ends together	<i>sur</i>	<i>sur</i>	dare not to
<i>cuôt</i>	<i>kuət</i>	tie hair into a bun	<i>brus</i>	<i>bərus</i>	wood used for crossbows
<i>rpuôt</i>	<i>rəpuət</i>	bridal price	<i>cus</i>	<i>kus</i>	to paw, stamp
<i>suôt</i>	<i>suət</i>	dried up	<i>mus</i>	<i>mus</i>	to clear field
<i>tuôt</i>	<i>tuət</i>	run away, flee	<i>nus</i>	<i>nus</i>	heart
<i>huch</i>	<i>huc</i>	rapids	<i>but</i>	<i>but</i>	to touch, feel
<i>uc</i>	<i>?uk</i>	clay	<i>crut</i>	<i>cərut</i>	cut grain with sickle
<i>duc</i>	<i>duk</i>	boat	<i>hot</i>	<i>hut</i>	to smoke tobacco
<i>bom</i>	<i>bum</i>	suck in mouth	<i>kot</i>	<i>kut</i>	unripe
<i>bum</i>	<i>bum</i>	tuber	<i>lut</i>	<i>lut</i>	resin for fixing axeheads
<i>gum</i>	<i>gum</i>	gather together			large open mesh
<i>gum</i>	<i>gum</i>	gather, meet	<i>ndrot</i>	<i>nərut</i>	trap
<i>cum</i>	<i>kum</i>	carry in mouth			to wipe away, off
<i>lum</i>	<i>lum</i>	fit into	<i>jhut</i>	<i>jàhut</i>	wrap, wind
<i>pom kow</i>	<i>pum ko:</i>	goiter	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>	around
<i>bon</i>	<i>bun</i>	give birth			honeybee,
<i>bun</i>	<i>bun</i>	to gather, pile together	<i>sut</i>	<i>sut</i>	hummingbird
<i>brun</i>	<i>bərun</i>	worm	<i>sput</i>	<i>səput</i>	arm's length
<i>dun</i>	<i>dun</i>	to fuel fire	<i>ut</i>	<i>ʔut</i>	to hug
<i>hun</i>	<i>hun</i>	crawl	<i>bu</i>	<i>bu:</i>	he, she, it, they
<i>khon</i>	<i>kəhun</i>	rich	<i>blu</i>	<i>bəlu:</i>	thigh
<i>jun</i>	<i>jun</i>	deer	<i>du</i>	<i>du:</i>	person
<i>blung</i>	<i>bəluŋ</i>	branch	<i>du</i>	<i>du:</i>	to leave
<i>dung</i>	<i>duŋ</i>	coconut	<i>dlu</i>	<i>dəlu:</i>	young man, not yet a father
<i>ghung</i>	<i>gəhuŋ</i>	ladder	<i>gu</i>	<i>gu:</i>	spin
<i>grung</i>	<i>gəruŋ</i>	build a low fence	<i>glu</i>	<i>gəlu:</i>	leech
<i>hung</i>	<i>huŋ</i>	slide down a tree	<i>gru</i>	<i>gəru:</i>	spirit
<i>clung</i>	<i>kəluŋ</i>	inside, between	<i>cu</i>	<i>ku:</i>	peak of roof;
<i>pung</i>	<i>puŋ</i>	animal wallow			point of elephant
<i>rhung</i>	<i>rəhuŋ</i>	hollow tree, cave			driving tool
<i>sung</i>	<i>suŋ</i>	axe with 4-inch head	<i>cu</i>	<i>ku:</i>	type of poisonous snake
<i>tung</i>	<i>tuŋ</i>	carry on shoulder	<i>cru</i>	<i>kəru:</i>	curved
<i>lup</i>	<i>luŋ</i>	charged with adultery	<i>mbu</i>	<i>nəbu:</i>	person, each one, self
<i>ur</i>	<i>?ur</i>	son, term of endearment	<i>jhū</i>	<i>jàhu:</i>	burn down, set fire to
<i>d̄n-ur</i>	<i>d̄ə\ n̄ə?ur</i>	woman	<i>jru</i>	<i>jàru:</i>	deep
<i>gnur</i>	<i>gənur</i>	striped	<i>pu</i>	<i>pu:</i>	suck, suckle
<i>hur</i>	<i>hur</i>	singe, blacken in fire	<i>rbu</i>	<i>rəb̄y/uu</i>	thousand

<i>rgu</i>	<i>rəgu:</i>	shake fruit from tree	<i>mbəl</i>	<i>nəbəl</i>	much, many
<i>rlu</i>	<i>rəlu:</i>	rest, stop working	<i>ndəl</i>	<i>nədəl</i>	raised platform along side of house
<i>tu</i>	<i>tu:</i>	cavern			
<i>lui</i>	<i>lu:j</i>	stinger of insect	<i>ppəl</i>	<i>pəl</i>	dull, blunt, ignorant
<i>n-hui</i>	<i>nəhu:j</i>	steam	<i>təl</i>	<i>təl</i>	step with foot
<i>jhui</i>	<i>ʃəhu:j</i>	to wipe, smear around	<i>bənom</i>	<i>bənəm</i>	mountain
<i>ru</i>	<i>ru:j</i>	spin (thread)	<i>chəm</i>	<i>cəm</i>	collide
<i>sdui</i>	<i>sədu:j</i>	scorpion	<i>dəm</i>	<i>dəm</i>	not yet, still, formerly
<i>tui</i>	<i>tu:j</i>	shrimp	<i>dəm</i>	<i>dəm</i>	put into a basket
<i>lhəq</i>	<i>ləhə?</i>	spinster	<i>dəm</i>	<i>dəm</i>	strike with clenched fist
<i>dəq, dəq</i>	<i>də?, de?</i>	stand up			
<i>êch</i>	<i>ʔəc</i>	want, be fond of	<i>gləm</i>	<i>gələm</i>	to meet (people)
<i>êch</i>	<i>ʔəc</i>	where, how	<i>gəm</i>	<i>gəm</i>	cook in water, heat water
<i>bêch</i>	<i>bəc</i>	sleep, lie down			
<i>dêch</i>	<i>dec</i>	slave	<i>ccləm</i>	<i>kələm</i>	drop from one's hands
<i>dêch</i>	<i>dəc</i>	slave	<i>cləm</i>	<i>kələm</i>	bundle
<i>cərsêch</i>	<i>kərsəc</i>	noisy, deafening	<i>lhəm</i>	<i>ləhəm</i>	shady, cool place
<i>lêch</i>	<i>ləc</i>	sink	<i>ndəm</i>	<i>nədəm</i>	to be old, former, former time
<i>rêch</i>	<i>rəc</i>	collapse	<i>n-həm</i>	<i>nəhəm</i>	breathing
<i>têch</i>	<i>təc</i>	deaf	<i>ngəm</i>	<i>ŋəm</i>	sink
<i>cəh</i>	<i>kəh</i>	river bank	<i>nom</i>	<i>nəm</i>	storehouse for paddy rice
<i>ləh</i>	<i>ləh</i>	to do, make, work etc.	<i>pəm</i>	<i>pəm</i>	hit, fight
<i>ndəh</i>	<i>nədəh</i>	former, a while ago	<i>pondrəm</i>	<i>pənrəm</i>	shiver
<i>ləc</i>	<i>lək</i>	chaff of rice	<i>rləm</i>	<i>rələm</i>	monsoon
<i>ləc</i>	<i>lək</i>	young girl just developing breasts	<i>rtəm</i>	<i>rətəm</i>	back of hand
<i>jjəc</i>	<i>ʃək</i>	to be heavy	<i>chhəm</i>	<i>səm</i>	smelling good
<i>səc</i>	<i>sək</i>	weave diagonal pattern	<i>təm</i>	<i>təm</i>	fish trap
<i>təc</i>	<i>tək</i>	cover with blanket, roll up in pluraliser; thick	<i>təm</i>	<i>təm</i>	reimburse
<i>bəl</i>	<i>bəl</i>		<i>bən</i>	<i>bən</i>	eggplant
<i>dəl</i>	<i>dəl</i>	immediately	<i>bən</i>	<i>bən</i>	we (pl. incl.)
<i>gəl</i>	<i>gəl</i>	trade	<i>brən</i>	<i>bərən</i>	sow, broadcast
<i>həl</i>	<i>həl</i>	to flood from being dammed	<i>ppən</i>	<i>pən</i>	promise
<i>məl</i>	<i>məl</i>	to play	<i>dênh</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	bamboo tube
			<i>gênh</i>	<i>gəŋ</i>	think, remember
			<i>lênh</i>	<i>ləŋ</i>	section of bamboo

<i>cōndrōng</i>	<i>cānrəŋ</i>	orange beetle	<i>cōrwō</i>	<i>kərwə:</i>	to feel around in something
<i>ddrōh</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	catch water off roof	<i>lō</i>	<i>lə:</i>	above, upstairs
<i>dōng</i>	<i>dəng</i>	set spring trap	<i>jō</i>	<i>jə:</i>	trust, believe, hear, obey
<i>hōng</i>	<i>həng</i>	to char, glowing (coals)	<i>cōi</i>	<i>kə:j</i>	upper back
<i>cwōng</i>	<i>kəwəŋ</i>	adult; large, important	<i>cwōōc</i>	<i>kəwə:k</i>	egret, stork
<i>llōng</i>	<i>lləŋ</i>	toothless	<i>jrōōc</i>	<i>jərə:k</i>	dirty
<i>jōng</i>	<i>jəŋ</i>	foot, leg	<i>pōōc</i>	<i>pə:k</i>	to open
<i>jr\hōng</i>	<i>jər\həŋ</i>	hungry	<i>drōōl</i>	<i>dərə:l</i>	same as; to smooth, level (Yeem 1977)
<i>prōng</i>	<i>pərəŋ</i>	deep quiet forest area	<i>yōōl</i>	<i>jə:l</i>	to look
<i>tōng</i>	<i>təŋ</i>	dig	<i>kōndōōl</i>	<i>kədə:l</i>	heel
<i>ōp</i>	<i>?əp</i>	have sufficient; every	<i>cōōl</i>	<i>kənə:l</i>	stand on the bottom of a basket
<i>chōp</i>	<i>cəp</i>	to like, want	<i>pōōl</i>	<i>pə:l</i>	look at, peer
<i>dōp</i>	<i>dəp</i>	to hold on to by hand	<i>gōōm</i>	<i>gə:m</i>	smile, laugh
<i>gōp</i>	<i>gəp</i>	I, me	<i>hōōm</i>	<i>hə:m</i>	full from eating
<i>cōp</i>	<i>kəp</i>	to wait; every	<i>cclōōm</i>	<i>kələ:m</i>	liver
<i>lnōp</i>	<i>lənəp</i>	fishtrap	<i>nōōm</i>	<i>nə:m</i>	pronoun for any person
<i>mōp</i>	<i>məp</i>	to meet	<i>tōōm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	tree trunk
<i>sōp</i>	<i>səp</i>	sufficient	<i>bōōn</i>	<i>bə:n</i>	who
<i>srōp</i>	<i>sərəp</i>	to stab	<i>gneeng</i>	<i>gənɛ:ŋ</i>	eye tooth, tusks
<i>nhōp</i>	<i>ŋəp</i>	submerge, sun to set	<i>ryōōng</i>	<i>rəjə:ŋ</i>	inheritance
<i>bōt</i>	<i>bər</i>	about to; shore, bank (Yeem 1977)	<i>cōōp</i>	<i>kəp</i>	to count
<i>yōt</i>	<i>jər</i>	to shine a light	<i>ndōōp</i>	<i>nədə:p</i>	to hand, give, take, bring
<i>cōt</i>	<i>kər</i>	gate	<i>cmōōt</i>	<i>kəmər</i>	fish gills
<i>tōt</i>	<i>tər</i>	mistress	<i>cōōt</i>	<i>kər</i>	fin of fish
<i>cōt</i>	<i>kət</i>	tie up	<i>ōōs</i>	<i>?əs</i>	used to, familiar; friends
<i>lngōt</i>	<i>ləŋət</i>	cold	<i>gōōs</i>	<i>gəs</i>	shallow
<i>jmot</i>	<i>məjət</i>	ten	<i>cclōōs</i>	<i>kələ:s</i>	accuse of doing something strange
<i>mōt</i>	<i>mət</i>	very	<i>pōōs</i>	<i>pəs</i>	to take
<i>chhot</i>	<i>sət</i>	tasteless	<i>yōōt</i>	<i>jət</i>	to get stuck
<i>tōt</i>	<i>tət</i>	arrive	<i>cōōt</i>	<i>kət</i>	to rise, come back to life
<i>bō</i>	<i>bə:</i>	do, make	<i>pōn-ōōt</i>	<i>pən?ət</i>	suffer
<i>cōrbō</i>	<i>kərbə:</i>	crocodile			

**Yeem's Stieng Vocabulary**

The following is a list of the Stieng vocabulary found in Yeem (1977) for which no corresponding forms occur in Haupers and Haupers (1991).

Yeem (1977)Phonemic		Semantic			
<i>jaq</i>	<i>jaʔ</i>	step on	<i>rombat</i>	<i>rəbat</i>	whip
<i>jhaq</i>	<i>həjaʔ</i>	to step on	<i>pnhet</i>	<i>pəɲat</i>	put out fire
<i>sombrah</i>	<i>sə-bərah</i>	chant	<i>songat</i>	<i>səɲat</i>	quiet, calm, peaceful, deserted
<i>gwaj</i>	<i>gəwaj</i>	fast, quickly			cold
<i>koʔraj</i>	<i>təraj</i>	scissors	<i>təkat</i>	<i>təkət</i>	
<i>nəhaj</i>	<i>nəhaj</i>	with	<i>wat</i>	<i>wat</i>	mix, shake, stir
<i>σrac</i>	<i>ʔərak</i>	spirit	<i>ndraw</i>	<i>nəraw</i>	widow
<i>bσ-nac</i>	<i>bənʔak</i>	ashes	<i>jaw</i>	<i>jaw</i>	oil
<i>kəl-ac</i>	<i>ləʔak</i>	hand of bananas	<i>plaw</i>	<i>pəlaw</i>	callus, big pimple
<i>pon-ac</i>	<i>pənʔak</i>	advise, remind	<i>slaw</i>	<i>səlaw</i>	husband
<i>sσ-ac</i>	<i>səʔak</i>	hiccough	<i>səmw</i>	<i>səmw</i>	grass, weeds
<i>nhσhac</i>	<i>həɲak</i>	jerk, jump	<i>taw</i>	<i>taw</i>	basket
<i>d-al</i>	<i>dəʔal</i>	hit with fist	<i>tərsaw</i>	<i>tərsaw</i>	show, guide
<i>jal</i>	<i>jal</i>	fishing net	<i>gəla</i>	<i>gəla:</i>	destroy
<i>jam</i>	<i>jam</i>	serving plate	<i>longa</i>	<i>ləɲa:</i>	sesame
<i>ngan</i>	<i>ɲan</i>	true, real, indeed	<i>ma</i>	<i>ma:</i>	uncles, aunts
<i>jan</i>	<i>jan</i>	to cook rice	<i>nəka</i>	<i>nəka:</i>	wound
<i>səban</i>	<i>səban</i>	copper	<i>rəja</i>	<i>rəja:</i>	spotted monitor
<i>anh</i>	<i>ʔaɲ</i>	I, me	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa:</i>	win, overcome
<i>danh</i>	<i>dəɲ</i>	to smash, crush	<i>ta</i>	<i>ta:</i>	ancient ancestors
<i>lanh</i>	<i>ləɲ</i>	to wax (coat with)	<i>saach</i>	<i>sa:c</i>	rambeh
<i>portanh</i>	<i>pəɲtaɲ</i>	malaria	<i>bəngkai</i>	<i>bəɲka:j</i>	melon
<i>ranh</i>	<i>raɲ</i>	withered	<i>cai</i>	<i>ca:j</i>	spill, pour
<i>tranh srei</i>	<i>təraɲ sɾəj</i>	plains	<i>jhai</i>	<i>həja:j</i>	know, be skillful
<i>cənaɲ</i>	<i>cənaɲ</i>	bowl	<i>paal</i>	<i>pa:l</i>	pale, faded
<i>səmaɲ</i>	<i>səmaɲ</i>	catfish	<i>craam</i>	<i>cəra:m</i>	seize, grab
<i>tə-pəraɲ</i>	<i>tə-pəraɲ</i>	run	<i>gaam</i>	<i>ga:m</i>	jaw
<i>wəɲ, wəɲ</i>	<i>wəɲ, wəɲ</i>	look for, hunt	<i>kwaan</i>	<i>kəwa:n</i>	take courage
<i>bənʔap</i>	<i>bənʔap</i>	bad, ugly	<i>maan nhi</i>	<i>rəna:n ni:</i>	lattice work
<i>sələp</i>	<i>sələp</i>	accustomed	<i>tangkaan</i>	<i>taga:n</i>	bowl
<i>nəhar</i>	<i>nəhar</i>	yawn	<i>daanh</i>	<i>da:ɲ</i>	lift, push
<i>jar</i>	<i>jar</i>	arrow poison, resinous tree	<i>rəmaanh</i>	<i>rəma:ɲ</i>	bite, sore
			<i>dhaang</i>	<i>dəhaaɲ</i>	branch

<i>draang</i>	<i>nra:ŋ</i>	industrious	<i>kolēel</i>	<i>kələ:l</i>	bother, disturb,
<i>khaang</i>	<i>kəha:ŋ</i>	small bee			annoy, push
<i>sraang</i>	<i>səra:ŋ</i>	sift			around
<i>somlaang</i>	<i>səmla:ŋ</i>	by chance,	<i>dornêel</i>	<i>dərne:l</i>	flatheaded fish
		fortunately	<i>khêel</i>	<i>kəhe:l</i>	shield
<i>taang</i>	<i>ta:ŋ</i>	to close, shut	<i>tongêel</i>	<i>təŋe:l</i>	tip of rattan
<i>ronaap</i>	<i>rəna:p</i>	bamboo flooring	<i>êêng</i>	<i>?e:ŋ</i>	different, strange
<i>solaap</i>	<i>səla:p</i>	arrow fins	<i>gêêng</i>	<i>ge:ŋ</i>	aside, beside
<i>kondaar</i>	<i>kənda:r</i>	fishhook	<i>torlêêng</i>	<i>tərle:ŋ</i>	lost, wander
<i>paas</i>	<i>pə:s</i>	kapok	<i>kolêên</i>	<i>kələ:n</i>	fatty, oily, rich
<i>tongaas</i>	<i>təŋa:s</i>	forehead	<i>eeng</i>	<i>?e:ŋ</i>	swift
<i>congwaat</i>	<i>cəŋwa:t</i>	to step, a cubit	<i>gleeng</i>	<i>gəle:ŋ</i>	look around
<i>kə-aat</i>	<i>kə?a:t</i>	mint	<i>keeng</i>	<i>kə:ŋ</i>	wriggle, flip
<i>llaat</i>	<i>la:t</i>	open out, spread	<i>kəseeng</i>	<i>kəsə:ŋ</i>	cotton cloth,
<i>waat</i>	<i>wa:t</i>	set trap			handkerchief
<i>haaw</i>	<i>ha:w</i>	sting, hurt	<i>seep</i>	<i>sə:p</i>	crushed, flattened
<i>kəpaaw</i>	<i>kəpa:w</i>	bag	<i>rêep</i>	<i>rə:p</i>	close (eyes)
<i>jraaw</i>	<i>jəra:w</i>	rub between	<i>n-hêêr</i>	<i>nəhe:r</i>	thirsty
		hands, wash;	<i>ndreet</i>	<i>nərə:t</i>	slowly
		crush, crumple	<i>weet</i>	<i>wə:t</i>	turn, return
<i>lobeq</i>	<i>ləbə?</i>	pasty, doughy	<i>chêêt</i>	<i>sə:t</i>	pinch
<i>teq</i>	<i>tə?</i>	put, to place	<i>rêêt</i>	<i>rə:t</i>	squeeze, draw
<i>seq</i>	<i>sə?</i>	return			tight
<i>glung</i>	<i>gələŋ</i>	river bank	<i>trêêt</i>	<i>tərə:t</i>	cricket
<i>tup</i>	<i>təp</i>	cockroach	<i>torlêêt</i>	<i>tərle:t</i>	side flute
<i>chkeh</i>	<i>səkəh</i>	to chisel out,	<i>ceew</i>	<i>cə:w</i>	to row
		scratch	<i>ih</i>	<i>?ih</i>	like, as
<i>pleh</i>	<i>pələh</i>	pick off	<i>bəlih</i>	<i>bəlih</i>	surprised, amazed
<i>robleh</i>	<i>rəbələh</i>	blink	<i>cə-ih</i>	<i>cə?ih</i>	smelly
<i>sreh</i>	<i>sərəh</i>	cut with knife	<i>tih'tis</i>	<i>tih</i>	to miss, be wrong
<i>təmurn</i>	<i>təmen</i>	spy on, ambush	<i>topih</i>	<i>təpih</i>	untie
<i>təmurng</i>	<i>təmeŋ</i>	listen	<i>nim</i>	<i>nim</i>	yoke
<i>gurt</i>	<i>get</i>	to know how	<i>pəmir</i>	<i>pəmir</i>	wall
<i>put</i>	<i>pət</i>	to dam up	<i>səmit</i>	<i>səmit</i>	comb
<i>set</i>	<i>sət</i>	forget	<i>topit</i>	<i>təpit</i>	catch, seize
<i>kənjur</i>	<i>kəjə:</i>	type of bird	<i>pərnhiəm</i>	<i>pərnhiəm</i>	crust on bottom of
<i>pur</i>	<i>pə:</i>	carry under arms			pot
<i>səbur</i>	<i>səbə:</i>	starfruit	<i>iêng</i>	<i>?iəŋ</i>	saddle
<i>hêêc</i>	<i>he:k</i>	ripped	<i>ndiêng</i>	<i>nədiəŋ</i>	blanket, cloth,
<i>têêc</i>	<i>tə:k</i>	iron			sarong
			<i>diêp</i>	<i>diəp</i>	plate
			<i>kriêp</i>	<i>kəriəp</i>	clams

<i>lôhiêt</i>	<i>ləhiət</i>	slip, skid	<i>mor</i>	<i>mər</i>	say, speak
<i>rowiêt</i>	<i>rəwiət</i>	cast, fling	<i>gôr</i>	<i>gor</i>	miscarry
<i>di</i>	<i>di:</i>	one, before a count	<i>gơnôr</i>	<i>gənor</i>	comb
<i>kơn-i</i>	<i>kənʔi:</i>	debt	<i>môr</i>	<i>mor</i>	to submerge
<i>lơ-i</i>	<i>ləʔi:</i>	pointed winnowing basket	<i>bôs</i>	<i>bos</i>	pluck feathers, pick a scab
<i>lơwi</i>	<i>ləwi:</i>	fig	<i>khot</i>	<i>kəhət</i>	solid, dense
<i>pi</i>	<i>pi:</i>	blade (for weeding)	<i>gôt</i>	<i>got</i>	quail
<i>roch</i>	<i>roc</i>	press down	<i>lơ-ôl</i>	<i>ləʔot</i>	mild, sweet, meek
<i>bơh</i>	<i>bəh</i>	split, cleave	<i>klôw</i>	<i>kəlo:</i>	land snail
<i>gơh</i>	<i>gəh</i>	knock	<i>kơmlôw</i>	<i>kəmlə:</i>	dumb
<i>kơsơh</i>	<i>kəsəh</i>	saliva	<i>jơngôw</i>	<i>jəŋo:</i>	very dark
<i>lơnggơh</i>	<i>ləgəh</i>	gnat	<i>hooch</i>	<i>hə:c</i>	run off
<i>njroh</i>	<i>nə-jərəh</i>	jump, leap, hop	<i>khooch</i>	<i>kəhə:c</i>	split, divide
<i>nơsơh</i>	<i>nəsəh</i>	lungs	<i>book</i>	<i>bə:k</i>	blade
<i>jơh-jow</i>	<i>jəh-jə:</i>	well, healthy	<i>dook, dôôk</i>	<i>də:k, do:k</i>	wear
<i>plơh</i>	<i>pələh</i>	take bark off tree, husk from grain	<i>pơ-ook</i>	<i>pəʔə:k</i>	pickled fish
<i>sơh</i>	<i>səh</i>	dry	<i>pơnook</i>	<i>pənə:k</i>	body hair
<i>cơk</i>	<i>cək</i>	to smoke	<i>thôôk</i>	<i>təhə:k</i>	abdomen
<i>jhok</i>	<i>həjək</i>	to smoke tobacco	<i>tơmôôk</i>	<i>təmə:k</i>	cheek
<i>kôk</i>	<i>kək</i>	cattle egret	<i>cool</i>	<i>cə:l</i>	insert
<i>kơtôk</i>	<i>kətək</i>	fog, mist, vapour	<i>kơmool</i>	<i>kəmə:l</i>	penis
<i>rơmôk</i>	<i>rəmək</i>	bite, sore	<i>thool</i>	<i>təhə:l</i>	shallow
<i>lol</i>	<i>ləl</i>	fatigued, bored	<i>tôôl</i>	<i>tə:l</i>	whet, to sharpen
<i>chôm</i>	<i>som</i>	kiss	<i>trôôl</i>	<i>təro:l</i>	push, shove
<i>sôm</i>	<i>som</i>	wrap up, pack	<i>ôôm</i>	<i>ʔə:m</i>	peeled
<i>gôn</i>	<i>gon</i>	draw, fetch, dip water	<i>ôôn</i>	<i>ʔə:n</i>	bend
<i>klôn</i>	<i>kəlon</i>	wiggler	<i>lôôn</i>	<i>lə:n</i>	wrap, pack
<i>krong</i>	<i>kəɾəŋ</i>	spirit, deity	<i>lơpôôn</i>	<i>ləpə:n</i>	roll up, coil
<i>kơndrong</i>	<i>kənɾəŋ</i>	virgin forest	<i>pôôn</i>	<i>pə:n</i>	to cover secretly
<i>tơmrong</i>	<i>tənɾəŋ</i>	to aim	<i>oong</i>	<i>ʔə:ŋ</i>	wasp
<i>bơnhông</i>	<i>bənhəŋ</i>	fear	<i>chloong</i>	<i>sələ:ŋ</i>	to cross
<i>tơrlông</i>	<i>tərləŋ</i>	lake, pond	<i>kơmoong</i>	<i>kəmə:ŋ</i>	stark naked
<i>wông</i>	<i>wəŋ</i>	be mad, crazy	<i>poong</i>	<i>pə:ŋ</i>	hollow, flattened
<i>cơpơp</i>	<i>cəpəp</i>	to repeat	<i>sơmloong</i>	<i>səmlə:ŋ</i>	marrow
<i>pơ-ơp</i>	<i>pəʔəp</i>	small box	<i>tơjoong</i>	<i>təjə:ŋ</i>	stand up
<i>kơrlôp</i>	<i>kərləp</i>	turn upside down	<i>lloông</i>	<i>lə:ŋ</i>	buttock
			<i>lơpôông</i>	<i>ləpə:ŋ</i>	door, gate
			<i>nôông</i>	<i>nə:ŋ</i>	gourd, combretum
			<i>pôông</i>	<i>pə:ŋ</i>	basket fishtrap

<i>pətłōḅng</i>	<i>pərlō:ŋ</i>	adam's apple, larynx	<i>gəm-uok</i>	<i>gəmʔuək</i>	lazy
<i>jhoop</i>	<i>həjɔ:p</i>	devour, eat a huge amount	<i>uəl</i>	<i>ʔuəl</i>	ache
<i>jōḅp</i>	<i>jo:p</i>	suck with straw	<i>bənhuəl</i>	<i>bəjnuəl</i>	monitor
<i>sə-ōḅp</i>	<i>səʔo:p</i>	gluttonous	<i>khujl</i>	<i>kəhuəl</i>	call out, invoke, invite
<i>poor</i>	<i>pə:r</i>	soup, porridge	<i>sətmuon</i>	<i>sətmuən</i>	hog-plum
<i>pṛnōḅs</i>	<i>ʔəŋŋo:s</i>	broom, rake	<i>buonh</i>	<i>buəŋ</i>	twist string
<i>oot</i>	<i>ʔo:t</i>	to saw	<i>uor</i>	<i>ʔuər</i>	scoop up fish
<i>d-oot</i>	<i>dəʔo:t</i>	uproot	<i>huos</i>	<i>huəs</i>	more than, thoroughly
<i>koot</i>	<i>kə:t</i>	scratchy	<i>bəju</i>	<i>bəju:</i>	type of small fruit; rambutan
<i>kōndoot</i>	<i>kədə:t</i>	stamen	<i>ju</i>	<i>ju:</i>	we
<i>kōndroot</i>	<i>kənɾə:t</i>	wasp	<i>sōndru</i>	<i>sənru:</i>	fast growing rice
<i>ləkoot</i>	<i>ləkə:t</i>	section of sprout	<i>tu</i>	<i>tu:</i>	bathe
<i>rəkoot</i>	<i>rəkə:t</i>	black monitor	<i>kəq</i>	<i>kəʔ</i>	fall
<i>rəloot</i>	<i>rələ:t</i>	go past	<i>məq</i>	<i>məʔ</i>	observe, look at
<i>chōḅt</i>	<i>sə:t</i>	foolish	<i>pləq</i>	<i>pələʔ</i>	return
<i>hōḅt</i>	<i>hə:t</i>	to pull out	<i>êch</i>	<i>ʔəc</i>	excrement
<i>pəcōḅt</i>	<i>pəco:t</i>	cheat	<i>hej</i>	<i>həj</i>	I, me
<i>kōḅq</i>	<i>kuʔ</i>	(gourd) pipes	<i>kənej</i>	<i>kənəj</i>	rat
<i>krōch</i>	<i>kəruc</i>	let down	<i>kəsej</i>	<i>kəsəj</i>	unripe
<i>wōch</i>	<i>wuc</i>	forget	<i>gək</i>	<i>gək</i>	to punch
<i>rōh</i>	<i>ruh</i>	untie	<i>pək</i>	<i>pək</i>	to lean
<i>pəluk</i>	<i>pəluk</i>	tip of rattan	<i>tədək</i>	<i>tədək</i>	rise up
<i>thuk</i>	<i>təhuk</i>	joss sticks	<i>səl</i>	<i>səl</i>	cram, stuff
<i>jmul</i>	<i>jəmul</i>	plant seed by poking holes with stick	<i>həm</i>	<i>həm</i>	to heat
<i>kōndum</i>	<i>kədum</i>	handful	<i>kənəm</i>	<i>kənəm</i>	under
<i>pə-um</i>	<i>pəʔum</i>	stale	<i>nəm</i>	<i>nəm</i>	ricehouse
<i>krung</i>	<i>kəruŋ</i>	knee	<i>rəm</i>	<i>rəm</i>	music
<i>nglung</i>	<i>nəlunŋ</i>	drumstick	<i>təɾəm</i>	<i>təɾəm</i>	dance
<i>kōndrup</i>	<i>kənɾup</i>	mesh cover	<i>blən</i>	<i>bələn</i>	eggplant
<i>grus</i>	<i>gərus</i>	to draw (pictures)	<i>cinh, cenh</i>	<i>cəŋ</i>	small gong
<i>us</i>	<i>ʔus</i>	to pull	<i>tenh nhop</i>	<i>təŋɲup</i>	pursue, chase
<i>jhus</i>	<i>həjus</i>	rub together, polish	<i>gləŋg</i>	<i>gələŋ</i>	bluebird, pheasant
<i>srut</i>	<i>sərut</i>	cut thatch; harvest	<i>həp</i>	<i>həp</i>	to steam
<i>jhut</i>	<i>həjut</i>	rub together, polish	<i>təp</i>	<i>təp</i>	bury
<i>rəlut</i>	<i>rəlut</i>	miscarry	<i>təŋgət</i>	<i>təŋət</i>	large, thornless long-sectioned
<i>jweh</i>	<i>juəh</i>	arrow poison	<i>wət</i>	<i>wət</i>	fry, simmer, roast, toast

<i>σt</i>	<i>ʔət</i>	lacking	<i>longgσoc</i>	<i>ləŋgə:c</i>	light weight
<i>bσt</i>	<i>bət</i>	bend	<i>plσom</i>	<i>pələ:m</i>	land leech
<i>mhot</i>	<i>məhət</i>	tobacco	<i>tσom</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	cloud
<i>tσt</i>	<i>tət</i>	arrive to, at	<i>nnσon</i>	<i>nənə:n</i>	master
<i>wσt</i>	<i>wət</i>	bat	<i>tσop</i>	<i>tə:p</i>	contagious
<i>wσt</i>	<i>wət</i>	crave	<i>tσop</i>	<i>tə:p</i>	pigeon
<i>lσ</i>	<i>lə:</i>	above	<i>nggσot</i>	<i>nəgə:r</i>	to look
<i>pσjσ</i>	<i>pəjə:</i>	send	<i>tσot</i>	<i>tə:r</i>	comb of rooster
<i>somσ</i>	<i>səmə:</i>	same, to smooth, level			

## Appendix 5 Köho data

Bochet and Phonemic  
Dournes (Sidwell)  
1953  
(Rog. = Roglai)

Semantic

<i>a</i>	<i>ʔa</i>	bow (of crossbow)	<i>la</i>	<i>la</i>	unfold (+Rog.)
<i>bba</i>	<i>ʔba</i>	place one object on another	<i>lila</i>	<i>lila</i>	damage, spoil
<i>ada</i>	<i>ʔada</i>	duck (domestic) (+Rog.)	<i>löʔaʔ</i>	<i>ləʔa</i>	bamboo (without spines) (+Rog.)
<i>aja</i>	<i>ʔəja</i>	lizard	<i>löha</i>	<i>ləha</i>	betel
<i>ara</i>	<i>ʔəra</i>	duck (wild) (+Rog.)	<i>lönga</i>	<i>ləŋa</i>	itch of the toes (+Rog.)
<i>böya</i>	<i>bəja</i>	iguana	<i>ma</i>	<i>ma</i>	right (side)
<i>bla</i>	<i>bəla</i>	ivory (+Rog.)	<i>ngga</i>	<i>nəga</i>	growl
<i>bönha</i>	<i>bənhə</i>	hearth	<i>nha</i>	<i>nəha</i>	leaf, betel
<i>bra</i>	<i>bəra</i>	peacock	<i>ja</i>	<i>ja</i>	thatch
<i>böta</i>	<i>bəta</i>	matter, thing (general term) (+Rog.)	<i>pha</i>	<i>pəha</i>	to prevail, win, overcome
<i>da</i>	<i>da</i>	demonstrative pro.	<i>pönha chi</i>	<i>pənha</i>	wood chip, shaving
<i>da</i>	<i>da</i>	put, place on	<i>röha</i>	<i>rəha</i>	loose
<i>dra</i>	<i>dəra</i>	shelf (+Rog.)	<i>rönya</i>	<i>rəŋa</i>	variegated
<i>dörpa</i>	<i>dərpə</i>	water turtle	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa</i>	to eat, earn
<i>göla</i>	<i>gəla</i>	idiot	<i>söndra</i>	<i>sənra</i>	timber support
<i>gla</i>	<i>gəla</i>	notch	<i>söma</i>	<i>səma</i>	porcupine (+Rog.)
<i>göna</i>	<i>gəna</i>	diadem	<i>sönga</i>	<i>səŋa</i>	suffocate (+Rog.)
<i>hua</i>	<i>həwa</i>	ape (+Rog.)	<i>söna</i>	<i>səna</i>	crossbow (long)
<i>ka</i>	<i>ka</i>	fish	<i>ta</i>	<i>ta</i>	extract
<i>köndda</i>	<i>kəʔda</i>	crow	<i>tönra</i>	<i>tənra</i>	stopper for bottle (+Rog.)
<i>köya</i>	<i>kəja</i>	areca nut	<i>wa</i>	<i>wa</i>	paternal uncle (+Rog.)
<i>kra</i>	<i>kəra</i>	hard (of wood especially)	<i>dda'</i>	<i>ʔdaʔ</i>	to throw
<i>körla</i>	<i>kərlə</i>	bamboo (spiny)	<i>ara'</i>	<i>ʔəraʔ</i>	nerve, tendon, fibre (+Rog.)
<i>körla</i>	<i>kərlə</i>	snail	<i>ca'</i>	<i>caʔ</i>	ginger (+Rog.)

<i>da'</i>	<i>da?</i>	trap, snare	<i>brah</i>	<i>bərah</i>	mythological
<i>dörka'</i>	<i>dərka?</i>	shatter, break in two (+Rog.)			person
<i>ga'</i>	<i>ga?</i>	stutter, stammer (+Rog.)	<i>chah</i>	<i>cəhah</i>	charcoal
<i>ya'</i>	<i>ja?</i>	accuse	<i>gah</i>	<i>gah</i>	locative marker, side (direction) (+Rog.)
<i>ka'</i>	<i>ka?</i>	to trade	<i>yah</i>	<i>jah</i>	ash of tobacco
<i>la'</i>	<i>la?</i>	show, display, unfold	<i>kah</i>	<i>kah</i>	awaken
<i>ma'</i>	<i>ma?</i>	to carry on back	<i>göklah</i>	<i>kəlah</i>	break (self)
<i>na'</i>	<i>na?</i>	individual, person	<i>kamlah</i>	<i>kəmlah</i>	to contest (+Rog.)
<i>ja'</i>	<i>ja?</i>	tread on, flatten under foot	<i>lah</i>	<i>lah</i>	to say
<i>pa'</i>	<i>pa?</i>	broken, to break	<i>lögah</i>	<i>ləgah</i>	stiff
<i>röba'</i>	<i>rəba?</i>	hard, brittle (too dry)	<i>mah</i>	<i>mah</i>	metallic shine, golden
<i>sa'</i>	<i>sa?</i>	body	<i>pah</i>	<i>pah</i>	each, every
<i>wa'</i>	<i>wa?</i>	receive guests, reception ritual	<i>pah</i>	<i>pah</i>	slap (+Rog.)
<i>blac</i>	<i>bəlac</i>	lie, false	<i>pah</i>	<i>pah</i>	space, room
<i>kac</i>	<i>kac</i>	harvest	<i>pəddah</i>	<i>pə?dah</i>	chase, hunt; part which follows
<i>klac</i>	<i>kəlac</i>	mountain rice	<i>pədah</i>	<i>pədah</i>	to devine (+Rog.)
<i>lac</i>	<i>lac</i>	ball	<i>rəbbah</i>	<i>rə?bah</i>	poor
<i>ngac</i>	<i>ŋac</i>	fat, plump	<i>sah</i>	<i>sah</i>	large basket (generic term)
<i>nac</i>	<i>nac</i>	goodbye	<i>səmbah</i>	<i>səbah</i>	fork of tree
<i>nhac</i>	<i>nəhac</i>	to love	<i>srah jaat</i>	<i>sərah</i>	cicada, grasshopper
<i>pac</i>	<i>pac</i>	drizzle	<i>sərmah</i>	<i>sərmah</i>	generous, clement (+Rog.)
<i>rac</i>	<i>rac</i>	to draw, chisel (+Rog.)	<i>tah</i>	<i>tah</i>	to cut up (meat)
<i>römbac</i>	<i>rənbac</i>	sparrow	<i>törlah</i>	<i>tərlah</i>	give way, sink in, cause to fall
<i>sac</i>	<i>sac</i>	boiling	<i>ai</i>	<i>?aj</i>	thou
<i>södac</i>	<i>sədac</i>	choose	<i>anyai</i>	<i>?əŋaj</i>	mock, scorn
<i>sömac</i>	<i>səmac</i>	surround, enclose	<i>bai</i>	<i>baj</i>	basket (+Rog.)
<i>tac</i>	<i>tac</i>	mosquito	<i>boyai</i>	<i>bəjaj</i>	converse (+Rog.)
<i>wac</i>	<i>wac</i>	to sell	<i>dai</i>	<i>daj</i>	hit with stick
<i>ddah</i>	<i>?dah</i>	turbulence, whirlwind	<i>dörkai</i>	<i>dərka?</i>	tick (parasite)
<i>apah</i>	<i>?əpah</i>	side (location)	<i>gai</i>	<i>gaj</i>	cane, rod, stick (+Rog.)
<i>böcah</i>	<i>bəcah</i>	to hire, pay wages (+Rog.)	<i>göbai</i>	<i>gəbaj</i>	gaur
<i>bökah</i>	<i>bəkah</i>	break	<i>kai</i>	<i>kaj</i>	bar, rail, rung of ladder, step
<i>blah</i>	<i>bəlah</i>	delicious	<i>khai</i>	<i>kəhaj</i>	she, her, it
<i>glah</i>	<i>gəlah</i>	split	<i>könhai</i>	<i>kənhaj</i>	moon
<i>bönah</i>	<i>bənah</i>	cooking pot			
		bit, piece			

<i>körmai</i>	<i>kərmaj</i>	scab	<i>kam</i>	<i>kam</i>	arrow
<i>löngai</i>	<i>ləŋaj</i>	easy, idle (+Rog.)	<i>kham</i>	<i>kəham</i>	tie up buffalo for sacrifice
<i>ngai</i>	<i>ŋaj</i>	day	<i>kram</i>	<i>kəram</i>	sink, immersed
<i>ndai</i>	<i>nədəj</i>	foreign, strange, far apart	<i>lam</i>	<i>lam</i>	to lead, direct
<i>nhai</i>	<i>nəhaj</i>	month, season	<i>löngam</i>	<i>ləŋam</i>	sweet taste
<i>jai</i>	<i>ʃaj</i>	able	<i>nam</i>	<i>nam</i>	year
<i>pai</i>	<i>paj</i>	cook soup	<i>pam</i>	<i>pam</i>	fishnet
<i>plai</i>	<i>pələj</i>	fruit; ball	<i>pram</i>	<i>pəram</i>	five
<i>röbai</i>	<i>rəbaj</i>	pea (+Rog.)	<i>ram</i>	<i>ram</i>	warm; feeling contented,
<i>rögai</i>	<i>rəgaj</i>	thin, lean			wealthy
<i>rönai</i>	<i>rənaj</i>	pestle	<i>tam</i>	<i>tam</i>	at, to
<i>sai</i>	<i>saj</i>	louse, flee	<i>tam</i>	<i>tam</i>	cultivate
<i>tai</i>	<i>taj</i>	still, yet, longer, farther, once more	<i>tam</i>	<i>tam</i>	reciprocal marker
<i>töngai</i>	<i>təŋaj</i>	sun	<i>tram</i>	<i>təram</i>	soak
<i>ddal</i>	<i>ʔdal</i>	read	<i>börnän</i>	<i>bərnän</i>	adulterous
<i>bal</i>	<i>bal</i>	common, usual, together	<i>dan</i>	<i>dan</i>	to ask
<i>gal cau</i>	<i>gal</i>	crowd	<i>gödan</i>	<i>gədan</i>	want, need, desire
<i>gölal</i>	<i>gələl</i>	dazzle	<i>gölan</i>	<i>gəlan</i>	chance, hazard
<i>yal</i>	<i>jal</i>	say, announce, declare	<i>yan</i>	<i>jan</i>	grief
<i>kal</i>	<i>kal</i>	obstruct	<i>kän</i>	<i>kəlan</i>	python (+Rog.)
<i>ngal</i>	<i>ŋal</i>	plow (+Rog.)	<i>köman</i>	<i>kəman</i>	grab, clutch, clench (fist) (+Rog. <i>körman</i> )
<i>ncal</i>	<i>nəcal</i>	to embrace			skillful
<i>nggal</i>	<i>nəgal</i>	latanier palm, palm leaf umbrella (+Rog.)	<i>man</i>	<i>man</i>	certain, exact
		mortar; sheaf	<i>ngan</i>	<i>ŋan</i>	beat drum
<i>mpal</i>	<i>nəpal</i>	urgent	<i>jan</i>	<i>jan</i>	to border, to line
<i>jal</i>	<i>jal</i>	equivalent	<i>pan</i>	<i>pan</i>	intertwine (+Rog.)
<i>pal</i>	<i>pal</i>	bee of abundant type	<i>pögan</i>	<i>pəgan</i>	bowl (middle sized) (+Rog.)
<i>rönyal</i>	<i>rəŋal</i>	muddy, impure, foul, obscene	<i>phan</i>	<i>pəhan</i>	good things (+Rog.)
<i>sökal</i>	<i>səkäl</i>	cubit	<i>pöngan</i>	<i>pəŋan</i>	bowl
<i>tal</i>	<i>tal</i>	unchaste, lewd	<i>pran</i>	<i>pəran</i>	strong; energy, force
<i>tral</i>	<i>təral</i>	granary	<i>ran</i>	<i>ran</i>	earthworm
<i>ddam</i>	<i>ʔdam</i>	physically able (+Rog.)	<i>sönddan</i>	<i>səʔdan</i>	name
<i>cham</i>	<i>cəham</i>	male, masculine	<i>any</i>	<i>ʔaŋ</i>	I, me
<i>dam</i>	<i>dam</i>	interior	<i>awany</i>	<i>ʔəwaŋ</i>	twist self
<i>döläm</i>	<i>dələm</i>	still, yet	<i>bany</i>	<i>baŋ</i>	don't; defense of...
<i>gam</i>	<i>gam</i>	pass over, by	<i>g'pany</i>	<i>gəpaŋ</i>	fire a shot
<i>gan</i>	<i>gan</i>		<i>kany</i>	<i>kaŋ</i>	flour

<i>jirany</i>	<i>ʃəraŋ</i>	wrath, anger (+Rog.)	<i>sang</i>	<i>saŋ</i>	throw away, abandon; get clear of
<i>rany</i>	<i>raŋ</i>	dry			
<i>sömany</i>	<i>səmaŋ</i>	star	<i>sönrang</i>	<i>sənrəŋ</i>	stupid, insane (+Rog.)
<i>bbang</i>	<i>ʔbaŋ</i>	bamboo shoots, edible	<i>sördang</i>	<i>sərdəŋ</i>	sugar (+Rog.)
<i>bbang</i>	<i>ʔbaŋ</i>	chin	<i>törlang</i>	<i>tərləŋ</i>	to unroll
<i>bblang</i>	<i>ʔbəlaŋ</i>	forest clearing	<i>wang</i>	<i>waŋ</i>	enclosure for buffalo
<i>ddang</i>	<i>ʔdaŋ</i>	above	<i>bökap</i>	<i>bəkəp</i>	hang
<i>blang</i>	<i>bəlaŋ</i>	kapok	<i>cap</i>	<i>cap</i>	bundle, faggot, hair bun, tie with string (+Rog. <i>ca'</i> )
<i>bönang</i>	<i>bənaŋ</i>	night			
<i>börnyang</i>	<i>bəŋnaŋ</i>	accident			
<i>bötang</i>	<i>bətəŋ</i>	acid, bitter, sharp (+Rog.)	<i>cörap</i>	<i>cərap</i>	to couple together, to haft, helve (+Rog.)
<i>cang</i>	<i>caŋ</i>	partition (+Rog.)			
<i>göbang</i>	<i>gəbaŋ</i>	coffin	<i>drap</i>	<i>dərap</i>	tall jar
<i>hang</i>	<i>haŋ</i>	salty	<i>gap</i>	<i>gəp</i>	to knot
<i>yang</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	short jar	<i>bökap</i>	<i>kəp</i>	to bite, to hook
<i>köndang</i>	<i>kədəŋ</i>	discuss, contradict	<i>klap</i>	<i>kələp</i>	forest (thick), overgrown, covered with fur
<i>klang</i>	<i>kəlaŋ</i>	eagle, sparrow hawk			
<i>könang</i>	<i>kənaŋ</i>	clay (+Rog.)	<i>könap</i>	<i>kənəp</i>	termite
<i>krang</i>	<i>kəraŋ</i>	syphilis	<i>köljap</i>	<i>kəŋjəp</i>	solid (+Rog. <i>köjap</i> )
<i>köldang</i>	<i>kərdaŋ</i>	hard			
<i>költang</i>	<i>kərtəŋ</i>	knee	<i>nap</i>	<i>nəp</i>	verify (goods)
<i>lang</i>	<i>laŋ</i>	in order that	<i>nggap</i>	<i>nəgəp</i>	yawn
<i>mprang</i>	<i>nə-pəraŋ</i>	retinue (+Rog.)	<i>nkap</i>	<i>nəkəp</i>	scales
<i>jöntang</i>	<i>ʃəntəŋ</i>	impetuous, boisterous (+Rog.)	<i>prap</i>	<i>pərap</i>	put in order
			<i>sönəp</i>	<i>sənəp</i>	to haft, helve
<i>jirang</i>	<i>ʃəraŋ</i>	tree with fine hard wood	<i>tap</i>	<i>təp</i>	layer
			<i>tap</i>	<i>təp</i>	egg
<i>jörmang</i>	<i>ʃərmaŋ</i>	ergot of rooster (+Rog.)	<i>ar</i>	<i>ʔar</i>	dike, dam (+Rog.)
<i>pang</i>	<i>pəŋ</i>	ancestors	<i>ddar</i>	<i>ʔdar</i>	wing
<i>pang</i>	<i>pəŋ</i>	palm of hand	<i>bar</i>	<i>bəp</i>	two
<i>pönddang</i>	<i>pəʔdaŋ</i>	to light up	<i>gar, gönar</i>	<i>gəp</i>	grain, stone
<i>pöndang</i>	<i>pədəŋ</i>	against	<i>glar</i>	<i>gələp</i>	fatigue
<i>prang</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	dry	<i>yar</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	hang (from a trap)
<i>rödang</i>	<i>rədəŋ</i>	crack (of dry earth)	<i>yar</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	to scratch
<i>rökang</i>	<i>rəkəŋ</i>	roof beams	<i>klar</i>	<i>kələp</i>	worn, used up (+Rog. <i>kla'</i> )
<i>röwang</i>	<i>rəwaŋ</i>	entangle, confuse (+Rog.)	<i>mhar</i>	<i>məhar</i>	quick
			<i>mbar</i>	<i>nəbar</i>	sticky rice
			<i>nhar</i>	<i>nəhar</i>	middle

<i>nkar</i>	<i>nəkar</i>	how	<i>pörnyat</i>	<i>pəɲat</i>	accuse (of adultery)
<i>nkar</i>	<i>nəkar</i>	shell, wrapping			to equal
<i>jar</i>	<i>jaɹ</i>	plant poison	<i>röyat</i>	<i>rəjat</i>	strangle
<i>par</i>	<i>paɹ</i>	to fly	<i>sönat</i>	<i>sənat</i>	solid, dense
<i>pödar</i>	<i>pədaɹ</i>	round	<i>tat</i>	<i>tat</i>	drop (of water)
<i>pönggar</i>	<i>pəgaɹ</i>	enclosure	<i>nyhat</i>	<i>ɲəhat</i>	to marry, have sex; spouse
<i>sar</i>	<i>saɹ</i>	forest, brush	<i>bau</i>	<i>baw</i>	government
<i>södar</i>	<i>sədaɹ</i>	surround, enclose (+Rog. <i>adar</i> )	<i>bötau</i>	<i>bətauw</i>	people cl.
			<i>cau</i>	<i>caw</i>	skin, rind
<i>sökar</i>	<i>səkaɹ</i>	bamboo (straight)	<i>göltau</i>	<i>gəɹtauw</i>	ancient
			<i>yau</i>	<i>jaɹw</i>	hatchet
<i>war</i>	<i>waɹ</i>	bend, roll in a spiral; set a trap	<i>kau</i>	<i>kaw</i>	husband
			<i>böklau</i>	<i>kəlaw</i>	to steal
<i>nyar</i>	<i>ɲaɹ</i>	sticky	<i>könyau</i>	<i>kəɲaw</i>	future, (day) after tomorrow;
<i>as</i>	<i>?as</i>	swelling, abscess	<i>urhing-ənaɹ</i>	<i>naw</i>	happen, occur
					long time (ago)
<i>bras</i>	<i>bəras</i>	sand			width of finger
<i>könas</i>	<i>kənas</i>	thunder	<i>uror-ənaɹ</i>	<i>naw</i>	shelter self (with umbrella)
<i>köras</i>	<i>kəras</i>	squirrel	<i>nau</i>	<i>naw</i>	upright
<i>las</i>	<i>laɹ</i>	ergot of dog (+Rog.)	<i>ndau</i>	<i>nədaɹw</i>	cut
					matter, affair, customs, customary (+Rog.)
<i>mas</i>	<i>maɹ</i>	miss, fail	<i>ntau</i>	<i>nətauw</i>	small bear (+Rog. <i>jirgöu</i> )
<i>ntas</i>	<i>nətas</i>	make noise, detonate	<i>jökau</i>	<i>jaɹkaw</i>	dictate, suggest (+Rog.)
			<i>jönau</i>	<i>jaɹnaɹw</i>	six
					copsewood
<i>ras</i>	<i>raɹ</i>	scatter out in a fan; lop, prune			crossbow (short)
					abandon place inhabited long ago
<i>röpas</i>	<i>rəpaɹ</i>	rib	<i>jirkau</i>	<i>jaɹkaw</i>	pond (+Rog. <i>dunau</i> )
<i>sas</i>	<i>saɹ</i>	clean, tidy, sound			taro
			<i>pödaɹ</i>	<i>pədaɹw</i>	dilute
<i>sras</i>	<i>səras</i>	woodlouse			demon
<i>was</i>	<i>waɹ</i>	to clear away; row (+Rog.)	<i>prau</i>	<i>pəraɹw</i>	bold, hard
			<i>rölaɹ</i>	<i>rəlaɹw</i>	liquid
<i>at</i>	<i>?at</i>	to lead, direct, detain	<i>sraɹ</i>	<i>səraɹw</i>	market
			<i>söraɹ</i>	<i>səraɹw</i>	split, torn (+Rog.)
<i>cat</i>	<i>caɹ</i>	hatch out, squirt, spurt (+Rog. <i>ca'</i> )			
			<i>tönau</i>	<i>tənaɹw</i>	
<i>hat</i>	<i>haɹ</i>	narrow			
<i>mat</i>	<i>maɹ</i>	eye	<i>trau</i>	<i>təraɹw</i>	
<i>mbat</i>	<i>məbat</i>	fist	<i>baa</i>	<i>ba:</i>	
<i>ncat</i>	<i>nəcat</i>	to skin	<i>caa</i>	<i>ca:</i>	
<i>pat</i>	<i>paɹ</i>	wring	<i>chaa</i>	<i>cəha:</i>	
<i>pöyat</i>	<i>pəjaɹ</i>	dangerous (+Rog.)	<i>daa</i>	<i>da:</i>	
			<i>draa</i>	<i>dəra:</i>	
<i>pönhat</i>	<i>pənhaɹ</i>	chisel (+Rog.)	<i>göhaa</i>	<i>gəha:</i>	

<i>kraa</i>	<i>kəra:</i>	old (person)	<i>raam</i>	<i>ra:m</i>	hardened
<i>jaa</i>	<i>ja:</i>	invite, beg (+Rog.)	<i>taam</i>	<i>ta:m</i>	crab
<i>paa</i>	<i>pa:</i>	give, grant, permit	<i>waam</i>	<i>wa:m</i>	thick, course
<i>raa</i>	<i>ra:</i>	damage, spoil	<i>noaan</i>	<i>nəʔa:n</i>	tough, stiff
<i>taa</i>	<i>ta:</i>	to dig, hollow out	<i>raan</i>	<i>ra:n</i>	approach (+Rog.)
<i>laa'</i>	<i>la:ʔ</i>	blue/green	<i>aany</i>	<i>ʔa:ŋ</i>	to carry on back
<i>taa'</i>	<i>ta:ʔ</i>	spear	<i>laany</i>	<i>la:ŋ</i>	make thin, trim to a point
<i>kuaac</i>	<i>kəwa:c</i>	to scratch	<i>taany</i>	<i>ta:ŋ</i>	weave
<i>raac</i>	<i>ra:c</i>	to forbid, hinder	<i>aang</i>	<i>ʔa:ŋ</i>	bright, clear, daylight
<i>saac</i>	<i>sa:c</i>	bail water	<i>anaang</i>	<i>ʔəna:ŋ</i>	width
<i>ae</i>	<i>ʔa:j</i>	give, grant, bring, cede, yield	<i>caang</i>	<i>ca:ŋ</i>	have patience
<i>ddaē</i>	<i>ʔda:j</i>	case, box	<i>daang</i>	<i>da:ŋ</i>	cracked (+Rog.)
<i>baē</i>	<i>ba:j</i>	accept	<i>haang</i>	<i>ha:ŋ</i>	nice, elegant
<i>böcaē</i>	<i>bəca:j</i>	to chase	<i>yaang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	good spirit (+Rog.)
<i>braē</i>	<i>bəra:j</i>	thread	<i>kaang</i>	<i>ka:ŋ</i>	jaw
<i>dörpae</i>	<i>dərpə:j</i>	rabbit (+Rog.)	<i>laang</i>	<i>la:ŋ</i>	black and white (of dogs)
<i>glae</i>	<i>gəla:j</i>	atone for (+Rog.)	<i>maang</i>	<i>ma:ŋ</i>	night
<i>khaē</i>	<i>kəha:j</i>	accuse (+Rog.)	<i>nönaang</i>	<i>nəna:ŋ</i>	lengthen, stretch
<i>kwae</i>	<i>kəwa:j</i>	scratch	<i>saang</i>	<i>sa:ŋ</i>	pure (of water), clear
<i>laē</i>	<i>la:j</i>	first, front, before	<i>sönraang</i>	<i>sənra:ŋ</i>	embroidery
<i>ngae</i>	<i>ŋa:j</i>	far	<i>baap</i>	<i>ba:p</i>	father
<i>pörnæ</i>	<i>pərna:j</i>	ladle for rice	<i>bösaap</i>	<i>bəsa:p</i>	tasteless
<i>raē</i>	<i>ra:j</i>	epoch, period (+Rog.)	<i>taap</i>	<i>ta:p</i>	slap, hit with hand
<i>röhaē</i>	<i>rəha:j</i>	a fly	<i>ndaar</i>	<i>nəda:r</i>	hook
<i>söndaē</i>	<i>səda:j</i>	accompany	<i>saar</i>	<i>sa:r</i>	sap
<i>caal</i>	<i>ca:l</i>	wind	<i>kaas</i>	<i>ka:s</i>	dear (+Rog.)
<i>haal</i>	<i>ha:l</i>	to cut (throat)	<i>laas</i>	<i>la:s</i>	fathom, armful
<i>maal</i>	<i>ma:l</i>	contrition	<i>paas</i>	<i>pa:s</i>	rich, wealthy
<i>naal</i>	<i>na:l</i>	scar (+Rog.)	<i>raas</i>	<i>ra:s</i>	turn aside, lead astray (+Rog.)
<i>naal</i>	<i>na:l</i>	location (+Rog.)	<i>waas</i>	<i>wa:s</i>	to measure
<i>jaal</i>	<i>ja:l</i>	cast net (+Rog.)	<i>söraat</i>	<i>səra:t</i>	ferment, sour
<i>paal</i>	<i>pa:l</i>	pale, sickly, stunted (+Rog.)	<i>ao</i>	<i>ʔa:w</i>	clothes (+Rog.)
<i>laam</i>	<i>la:m</i>	effective	<i>bökao</i>	<i>bəka:w</i>	flower (+Rog.) 'tobacco')
<i>mhaam</i>	<i>məha:m</i>	blood	<i>drao</i>	<i>dəra:w</i>	howl, cry out
<i>naam</i>	<i>na:m</i>	handspan	<i>hao</i>	<i>ha:w</i>	to mount, ascend
<i>jaam</i>	<i>ja:m</i>	captivity (+Rog.)	<i>kömrao</i>	<i>kəmra:w</i>	to divulge, rumour (+Rog.)
<i>phaam</i>	<i>pəha:m</i>	eight	<i>krao</i>	<i>kəra:w</i>	castrate

<i>kōwao</i>	<i>kōwa:w</i>	flute with six holes (+Rog.)	<i>we'</i>	<i>we?</i>	flank
			<i>ddeh</i>	<i>?deh</i>	to move house
<i>mpao</i>	<i>nəpa:w</i>	dream	<i>aseh</i>	<i>?əseh</i>	horse
<i>jao</i>	<i>ja:w</i>	bring, carry, offer	<i>deh</i>	<i>deh</i>	give birth, breed
			<i>geh</i>	<i>geh</i>	have, obtain
<i>jirao</i>	<i>jəra:w</i>	tobacco	<i>keh</i>	<i>keh</i>	lop, prune
<i>phao</i>	<i>pəha:w</i>	gun (+Rog.)	<i>löbeh</i>	<i>ləbeh</i>	uneven, odd (+Rog.)
<i>rao</i>	<i>ra:w</i>	wash (+Rog.)			
<i>sao</i>	<i>sa:w</i>	to dine, dinner	<i>neh</i>	<i>neh</i>	already, again
<i>tao</i>	<i>ta:w</i>	sugarcane	<i>peh</i>	<i>peh</i>	knock down
<i>dde</i>	<i>?de</i>	rat	<i>pleh</i>	<i>pəleh</i>	to clear, free (+Rog.)
<i>are</i>	<i>?əre</i>	swim			
<i>be</i>	<i>be</i>	as well as	<i>reh</i>	<i>reh</i>	make incision
<i>be</i>	<i>be</i>	goat	<i>röheh</i>	<i>rəkeh</i>	to peel (+Rog.)
<i>che</i>	<i>cəhe</i>	cord, rope, string	<i>sreh</i>	<i>səreh</i>	to cut (bamboo), to slaughter
<i>gle</i>	<i>gəle</i>	bamboo (common type)	<i>teh</i>	<i>teh</i>	knock/bump on (+Rog.)
<i>he</i>	<i>he</i>	we			
<i>kondde</i>	<i>kə?de</i>	biceps	<i>töheh</i>	<i>təleh</i>	untie an animal
<i>köne</i>	<i>kəne</i>	hook	<i>törneh</i>	<i>tərneh</i>	lighter (+Rog.)
<i>löwe</i>	<i>ləwe</i>	swarm of bees	<i>den</i>	<i>den</i>	demonstrative pro.
<i>me</i>	<i>me</i>	female			
<i>möne</i>	<i>məne</i>	nice, elegant	<i>göneng</i>	<i>gənəŋ</i>	fang
<i>mre</i>	<i>məre</i>	red pepper	<i>nteng</i>	<i>nətəŋ</i>	bunch, cluster, ear of rice
<i>mbe</i>	<i>nəbe</i>	how			
<i>nke</i>	<i>nəke</i>	horn (of deer)	<i>peng</i>	<i>pəŋ</i>	blow/knock from horn
<i>nse</i>	<i>nəse</i>	thin (+Rog. <i>se</i> )			
<i>jörke</i>	<i>jərke</i>	boar	<i>beep</i>	<i>be:p</i>	father
<i>pə</i>	<i>pə</i>	three	<i>ker</i>	<i>ker</i>	aim
<i>phe</i>	<i>pəhe</i>	husked rice	<i>pes</i>	<i>pəs</i>	clear field, mow down
<i>röhe</i>	<i>rəhe</i>	rice straw			
<i>se</i>	<i>se</i>	young ones	<i>res</i>	<i>res</i>	to equal
<i>söne</i>	<i>səne</i>	crossroads	<i>töwes</i>	<i>təwes</i>	mow down
<i>te</i>	<i>te</i>	imperative particle	<i>köldet</i>	<i>kərdet</i>	flute with three holes (+Rog. <i>köldet</i> )
<i>töme</i>	<i>təme</i>	new			
<i>nyhe</i>	<i>nəhe</i>	blade (of grass) (+Rog.)	<i>pet</i>	<i>pet</i>	gather (+Rog.)
			<i>sönret</i>	<i>sənret</i>	slant
<i>ke'</i>	<i>ke?</i>	antelope (+Rog.)	<i>sörlet</i>	<i>sərlet</i>	pass, go beyond (+Rog.)
<i>kle'</i>	<i>kəle?</i>	to steal (+Rog.)			
<i>kue'</i>	<i>kəwe?</i>	hang, catch with a stick	<i>ee</i>	<i>?e:</i>	excrement, dirt
			<i>ceree</i>	<i>cəre:</i>	tear
<i>le'</i>	<i>le?</i>	suitable, proper	<i>mee</i>	<i>me:</i>	mother
<i>m're'</i>	<i>məre?</i>	red pepper	<i>mbee</i>	<i>nəbe:</i>	mud
<i>se'</i>	<i>se?</i>	to cross, to fork, deviate, swerve (+Rog.)	<i>trö'ee</i>	<i>tər?e:</i>	bottom, rump
			<i>ceeng</i>	<i>ce:ŋ</i>	bring, carry
			<i>preeng</i>	<i>pəre:ŋ</i>	plate (+Rog.)
<i>tre'</i>	<i>təre?</i>	snipe (bird)			

<i>seeng</i>	<i>se:ŋ</i>	line, row (+Rog.)	<i>piah</i>	<i>piah</i>	rhythmical pounding (of rice)
<i>sönteeng</i>	<i>sante:ŋ</i>	blow/knock from elbow	<i>riah</i>	<i>riah</i>	rattan
<i>weeng</i>	<i>we:ŋ</i>	chase animal in front of oneself	<i>iam</i>	<i>?iam</i>	onion
<i>seet</i>	<i>se:t</i>	tear	<i>niam</i>	<i>niam</i>	good, agreeable
<i>leo</i>	<i>le:w</i>	cheerful, gay, amusing	<i>piam</i>	<i>piam</i>	impotence, crippled (+Rog.)
<i>meo</i>	<i>me:w</i>	cat	<i>siam</i>	<i>siam</i>	to feed, raise
<i>ddi</i>	<i>?di</i>	you (sing.)	<i>hian</i>	<i>hian</i>	asthma (+Rog.)
<i>i</i>	<i>?i</i>	watch over	<i>kian</i>	<i>kian</i>	nibble, gnaw (+Rog. <i>kial</i> )
<i>bi</i>	<i>bi</i>	older sibling	<i>iang</i>	<i>?iaŋ</i>	happy
<i>bri</i>	<i>bəri</i>	forest, wild	<i>diang</i>	<i>diaŋ</i>	tie up an animal
<i>bri</i>	<i>bəri</i>	to carry away (+Rog.)	<i>kiang</i>	<i>kiaŋ</i>	corner
<i>chi</i>	<i>cəhi</i>	tree	<i>liang</i>	<i>liaŋ</i>	forehead
<i>di</i>	<i>di</i>	admit, allow, owe, necessary	<i>liang</i>	<i>liaŋ</i>	waterfall
<i>lö'i</i>	<i>lə?i</i>	basket (hemispherical)	<i>röhiang</i>	<i>rəhiaŋ</i>	hundred
<i>mi</i>	<i>mi</i>	thou	<i>rösiang</i>	<i>rəsiaŋ</i>	type of rattan string of crossbow (+Rog.)
<i>mhi</i>	<i>məhi</i>	oak (+Rog.)	<i>siang</i>	<i>siaŋ</i>	
<i>mli</i>	<i>məli</i>	distill	<i>tiang</i>	<i>tiaŋ</i>	tail
<i>nti</i>	<i>nəti</i>	branch of tree	<i>biap</i>	<i>biap</i>	edible plants except for rice
<i>ji</i>	<i>ji</i>	sick, pain	<i>nsiap</i>	<i>nəsiap</i>	hollow grain (+Rog.)
<i>jiri</i>	<i>ʃəri</i>	banyan	<i>iar</i>	<i>?iar</i>	chicken
<i>pi</i>	<i>pi</i>	civet	<i>ntiar</i>	<i>nətiar</i>	slippery, smooth
<i>pöni</i>	<i>pəni</i>	shoulder	<i>piar</i>	<i>piar</i>	hail
<i>pərwi</i>	<i>pərwɪ</i>	confused (speech)	<i>tiar</i>	<i>tiar</i>	forge, make (+Rog. <i>tiaa</i> )
<i>römpi</i>	<i>rəmpi</i>	shelf	<i>nddias</i>	<i>nə?dias</i>	claw, talon
<i>rösi</i>	<i>rəsi</i>	comb (+Rog. <i>gösi</i> )	<i>rias</i>	<i>rias</i>	root
<i>söni</i>	<i>səni</i>	begin	<i>tias</i> (matə)	<i>tias</i>	blind
<i>ti</i>	<i>ti</i>	hand	<i>iat</i>	<i>?iat</i>	listen
<i>tri</i>	<i>təri</i>	flatten	<i>briat</i>	<i>bəriat</i>	spring, elasticity
<i>dɪ'</i>	<i>di?</i>	servitude	<i>mpiat</i>	<i>nəpiat</i>	tongue
<i>ti'</i>	<i>ti?</i>	deaf	<i>jökiaŋ</i>	<i>ʃəkiaŋ</i>	itch, scratch
<i>tölia</i>	<i>təlia</i>	blackbird	<i>rökiaŋ</i>	<i>rəkiaŋ</i>	to grind (+Rog.)
<i>pria'</i>	<i>pəriä?</i>	money (+Rog.)	<i>siat</i>	<i>siat</i>	cut (hair, string)
<i>tia'</i>	<i>tia?</i>	cut thinly (tobacco) (+Rog.)	<i>sömbiat</i>	<i>səbiat</i>	ring
<i>liah</i>	<i>liah</i>	brief, short	<i>söngiat</i>	<i>səŋiat</i>	flatten (+Rog.)
			<i>kiau</i>	<i>kiaw</i>	left (side)
			<i>kriao</i>	<i>kəriaw</i>	castrate (+Rog.)
			<i>alih</i>	<i>?əlih</i>	fight with the hands

<i>bödih</i>	<i>bədih</i>	outdoors, exterior	<i>kring</i>	<i>kəriŋ</i>	bamboo (straight with nodes)
<i>cih</i>	<i>cih</i>	write (+Rog.)	<i>köwing</i>	<i>kəwiŋ</i>	detest, dislike
<i>grih</i>	<i>gərih</i>	large black bear	<i>ling</i>	<i>liŋ</i>	military
<i>pih</i>	<i>pih</i>	to paint, depict	<i>lö'ing</i>	<i>ləʔiŋ</i>	wait for
<i>prih</i>	<i>pərih</i>	to squirt	<i>nting</i>	<i>nətiŋ</i>	where?
<i>sömbrih</i>	<i>sə-bərih</i>	sprinkle	<i>jing</i>	<i>jiŋ</i>	sew
<i>tih</i>	<i>tih</i>	inundate, rising (water)	<i>jiring</i>	<i>ʃəriŋ</i>	wax
<i>il</i>	<i>ʔil</i>	roebuck	<i>pönring</i>	<i>pənriŋ</i>	align, square up (+Rog.)
<i>chil</i>	<i>cəhil</i>	to peel, clean (+Rog.)	<i>pörging</i>	<i>pərgiŋ</i>	deposit, part payment
<i>kötil</i>	<i>kəlil</i>	red hawk (+Rog.)	<i>ring</i>	<i>riŋ</i>	alike, agree; smooth (+Rog.)
<i>lil</i>	<i>lil</i>	cricket (+Rog.)	<i>sönding</i>	<i>sədiŋ</i>	lean against
<i>sörbil</i>	<i>sərbil</i>	insolent (+Rog. <i>söbbil</i> )	<i>söking</i>	<i>səkiŋ</i>	on the side
<i>til</i>	<i>til</i>	to close	<i>sring</i>	<i>səriŋ</i>	thread a needle
<i>wil</i>	<i>wil</i>	circle, circumference (+Rog.)	<i>ting</i>	<i>tiŋ</i>	part which follows
<i>börlim</i>	<i>bərlim</i>	small bell (+Rog.)	<i>hip</i>	<i>hip</i>	accuse of unfairness/sland er
<i>drim</i>	<i>dərim</i>	morning	<i>könjip</i>	<i>kəjiŋ</i>	grab, clutch
<i>mim</i>	<i>mim</i>	close (mouth)	<i>körip</i>	<i>kəriŋ</i>	millipede
<i>tim</i>	<i>tim</i>	keep, preserve, cover	<i>rip</i>	<i>riŋ</i>	near, close
<i>nyim</i>	<i>jiŋim</i>	weep, close (eyes)	<i>röhip</i>	<i>rəhiŋ</i>	inhale through nose (+Rog.)
<i>in</i>	<i>ʔin</i>	attributive particle (personal)	<i>tip</i>	<i>tiŋ</i>	cockroach (+Rog.)
<i>khin</i>	<i>kəhin</i>	courage, dare	<i>nyip</i>	<i>niŋ</i>	hook, pin (+Rog.)
<i>könin</i>	<i>kənin</i>	fat, plump	<i>ir</i>	<i>ʔir</i>	surplus
<i>lin</i>	<i>lin</i>	pass, go beyond	<i>lir</i>	<i>lir</i>	fresh (vegetables)
<i>jirin</i>	<i>ʃəriŋ</i>	sexual union	<i>mir</i>	<i>miŋ</i>	understand
<i>pin</i>	<i>piŋ</i>	believe	<i>mir</i>	<i>miŋ</i>	swidden field
<i>as prin</i>	<i>pəriŋ</i>	boil (abscess)	<i>ngir</i>	<i>ŋiŋ</i>	congratulate
<i>sin</i>	<i>siŋ</i>	cooked	<i>nir</i>	<i>niŋ</i>	hemispherical basket
<i>sin</i>	<i>siŋ</i>	nine	<i>nsir</i>	<i>nəsir</i>	hand of bananas
<i>cing</i>	<i>ciŋ</i>	gong	<i>pönir</i>	<i>pəniŋ</i>	bamboo woven hurdle/partition
<i>ding</i>	<i>diŋ</i>	pipe (+Rog.)	<i>tambir</i>	<i>tabir</i>	make flee
<i>king</i>	<i>kiŋ</i>	tip, extremity	<i>tir</i>	<i>tiŋ</i>	copulate
<i>kling</i>	<i>kəliŋ</i>	to shackle (+Rog.)	<i>töhir</i>	<i>təhiŋ</i>	thirst, urgent need
<i>kling</i>	<i>kəliŋ</i>	kite (toy)	<i>töhir</i>	<i>təhiŋ</i>	need
<i>köling</i>	<i>kəliŋ</i>	black (ant)	<i>töhir</i>	<i>təhiŋ</i>	blue/green (+Rog.)
<i>kölding</i>	<i>kərdiŋ</i>	to hide self			

<i>ddis</i>	<i>?dis</i>	cotton (+Rog.)	<i>pöliin</i>	<i>pəli:n</i>	magic spell;
<i>is</i>	<i>?is</i>	other, different			extraordinary
<i>kis</i>	<i>kis</i>	live			(+Rog.)
<i>klis</i>	<i>kəlis</i>	to shell grains	<i>siin</i>	<i>si:n</i>	control, examine
<i>ris</i>	<i>ris</i>	growth, fresh	<i>wiin</i>	<i>wi:n</i>	creep, crawl
<i>römis</i>	<i>rəmis</i>	rhinoceros	<i>biing</i>	<i>bi:ŋ</i>	full
<i>tis</i>	<i>tis</i>	mistake	<i>kriing</i>	<i>kəri:ŋ</i>	hornbill large
<i>ddit</i>	<i>?dit</i>	tight, thick (of liquids)	<i>ntiing</i>	<i>nəti:ŋ</i>	bone
<i>bösit</i>	<i>bəsit</i>	mushroom	<i>sörliing</i>	<i>sərli:ŋ</i>	to incline
<i>cit</i>	<i>cit</i>	cricket	<i>töbiing</i>	<i>təbi:ŋ</i>	to fill
<i>dit</i>	<i>dit</i>	small	<i>siir</i>	<i>si:r</i>	chisel, engrave
<i>git</i>	<i>git</i>	to know	<i>iis</i>	<i>?i:s</i>	to dry smth.
<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>	intense fire	<i>piis</i>	<i>pi:s</i>	knife
<i>kit</i>	<i>kit</i>	frog, toad	<i>chiit</i>	<i>cəhi:t</i>	pinch
<i>mörit</i>	<i>mərit</i>	cold (water)	<i>kuiit</i>	<i>kəwi:t</i>	bend, bent
<i>ngit</i>	<i>ŋit</i>	to cool	<i>liit</i>	<i>li:t</i>	stop
<i>ntit</i>	<i>nətit</i>	approach	<i>piit</i>	<i>pi:t</i>	seize upon, covert
<i>pit tour</i>	<i>pit</i>	ear lobe	<i>priit</i>	<i>pəri:t</i>	banana
<i>pönddit</i>	<i>pə?dit</i>	to stick	<i>riit</i>	<i>ri:t</i>	clasp
<i>rit</i>	<i>rit</i>	bat	<i>tiip</i>	<i>ti:p</i>	to meet
<i>römit</i>	<i>rəmit</i>	yellow	<i>hiiu</i>	<i>hi:w</i>	house
<i>söngit</i>	<i>səŋit</i>	regard with pity (+Rog.)	<i>kliiu</i>	<i>kəli:w</i>	tiger
<i>sömpit</i>	<i>sənpit</i>	stopper for bottle (+Rog.)	<i>miiu</i>	<i>mi:w</i>	rain
<i>tömit</i>	<i>təmit</i>	look	<i>sönddio</i>	<i>sə?di:w</i>	to designate, point out (+Rog.)
<i>iu</i>	<i>?iw</i>	smoke (tobacco)	<i>o</i>	<i>?ɔ</i>	drain contents of pot
<i>ciu</i>	<i>ciw</i>	whisper (+Rog.)	<i>ddo</i>	<i>?dɔ</i>	forearm
<i>liu</i>	<i>liw</i>	overflow	<i>bo</i>	<i>bɔ</i>	mud
<i>lii</i>	<i>li:</i>	unfold, dissolve, melt	<i>böno</i>	<i>bəno</i>	earrings
<i>jii</i>	<i>ji:</i>	pull out weeds	<i>bro</i>	<i>bəɔ</i>	gourd (+Rog.)
<i>rii</i>	<i>ri:</i>	dry (fish)	<i>böto</i>	<i>bətɔ</i>	teach (+Rog.)
<i>rölii</i>	<i>rəli:</i>	show, display	<i>do</i>	<i>dɔ</i>	here, demonstrative
<i>sii</i>	<i>si:</i>	tooth			pro.
<i>söni</i>	<i>səni:</i>	portion of rice	<i>dörklo</i>	<i>dər-kəlɔ</i>	pull out
<i>tii</i>	<i>ti:</i>	lead by rope	<i>göyo</i>	<i>gəjɔ</i>	fetus
<i>töngii</i>	<i>təŋi:</i>	grease, fat	<i>göro</i>	<i>gəɔ</i>	flow (+Rog.)
<i>sii'</i>	<i>si:ʔ</i>	long time	<i>klo</i>	<i>kəlɔ</i>	understand, comprehend
<i>piih</i>	<i>pi:h</i>	laundry			rind, wrapping
<i>biil</i>	<i>bi:l</i>	mat	<i>kömho</i>	<i>kəmho</i>	understand
<i>söntiil</i>	<i>sənti:l</i>	seed, semen	<i>köno</i>	<i>kəno</i>	burn, scald
<i>tiil</i>	<i>ti:l</i>	footprint, trace	<i>löho</i>	<i>ləho</i>	evening
<i>siim</i>	<i>si:m</i>	bird	<i>mho</i>	<i>məho</i>	paternal aunt
<i>jiin</i>	<i>ji:n</i>	money, property	<i>mlo</i>	<i>məlɔ</i>	

<i>nddo</i>	<i>nəʔdɔ</i>	ear of corn (+Rog.)	<i>koh</i>	<i>kɔh</i>	cut, chop (+Rog.)
<i>nho</i>	<i>nəhɔ</i>	pine	<i>köndoh</i>	<i>kədɔh</i>	gourd
<i>nko</i>	<i>nəkɔ</i>	neck	<i>kloh</i>	<i>kəlɔh</i>	chaste, pure
<i>mömo</i>	<i>nəmɔ</i>	tranquil, silent	<i>loh</i>	<i>lɔh</i>	clean (+Rog.)
<i>jöngo</i>	<i>jəŋɔ</i>	opaque	<i>joh</i>	<i>jɔh</i>	speak ill
<i>jörlo</i>	<i>jərɔ</i>	wedge (tool)	<i>jögloh</i>	<i>jə-gəlɔh</i>	starve
<i>po</i>	<i>pɔ</i>	master (+Rog.)	<i>jöcoh</i>	<i>jəcɔh</i>	chop (+Rog.)
<i>po</i>	<i>pɔ</i>	suck	<i>poh</i>	<i>pɔh</i>	seven
<i>pöo</i>	<i>pəʔɔ</i>	mango	<i>ploh</i>	<i>pəlɔh</i>	shed skin (of snake) (+Rog.)
<i>pönro</i>	<i>pənɔ</i>	install, set up (+Rog.)	<i>ploh</i>	<i>pəlɔh</i>	testicles
<i>pro</i>	<i>pərɔ</i>	squirrel (+Rog.)	<i>proh</i>	<i>pərɔh</i>	cane
<i>ro</i>	<i>rɔ</i>	dry	<i>soh</i>	<i>sɔh</i>	thread a garment (+Rog.)
<i>so</i>	<i>sɔ</i>	dog	<i>soh</i>	<i>sɔh</i>	empty
<i>söyo</i>	<i>səjɔ</i>	spoon	<i>sönddoh</i>	<i>səʔdɔh</i>	leap, jump
<i>söko</i>	<i>səkɔ</i>	pineapple	<i>sökoh</i>	<i>səkɔh</i>	sort rice
<i>sölo</i>	<i>səlɔ</i>	contrary	<i>sönkroh</i>	<i>sən-kərɔh</i>	shake from top to bottom
<i>to</i>	<i>tɔ</i>	to throw	<i>toh</i>	<i>tɔh</i>	breast, pimple, boil
<i>bo'</i>	<i>bɔʔ</i>	pound stuff other than rice	<i>töngoh</i>	<i>təŋɔh</i>	brain
<i>co'</i>	<i>cɔʔ</i>	split firewood	<i>bol</i>	<i>bəl</i>	pluraliser
<i>ko'</i>	<i>kɔʔ</i>	wooden bell	<i>börkol</i>	<i>bərkəl</i>	to forbid (+Rog.)
<i>klo'</i>	<i>kəlɔʔ</i>	navel	<i>kol</i>	<i>kəl</i>	bother, annoy; help
<i>lo'</i>	<i>lɔʔ</i>	older or younger sibling	<i>köndol</i>	<i>kədəl</i>	heel
<i>mo'</i>	<i>mɔʔ</i>	weevil (+Rog.)	<i>könol</i>	<i>kənəl</i>	debt
<i>jo'</i>	<i>jɔʔ</i>	long time	<i>lol</i>	<i>ləl</i>	energetic (+Rog.)
<i>so'</i>	<i>sɔʔ</i>	hair	<i>nol</i>	<i>nəl</i>	groin
<i>to'</i>	<i>tɔʔ</i>	at, to	<i>mpol</i>	<i>nəpəl</i>	perceive, reveal
<i>loc</i>	<i>lɔc</i>	male sex organs	<i>pol</i>	<i>pəl</i>	prophet
<i>nggoc</i>	<i>nəgɔc</i>	light	<i>römol</i>	<i>rəməl</i>	dibble stick
<i>proc</i>	<i>pərɔc</i>	bowel, intestine	<i>sol</i>	<i>səl</i>	to light up
<i>röpcoc</i>	<i>rəpɔc</i>	caress, fondle	<i>ddom</i>	<i>ʔdɔm</i>	to copy (+Rog.)
<i>sönroc</i>	<i>sənɔc</i>	funeral (+Rog. <i>dönroc</i> )	<i>bom</i>	<i>bɔm</i>	swelling, goitre
<i>oh</i>	<i>ʔɔh</i>	younger sibling	<i>könom</i>	<i>kənɔm</i>	adolescent
<i>adoh</i>	<i>ʔədɔh</i>	sing with music	<i>rom</i>	<i>rɔm</i>	agree to be together
<i>bloh</i>	<i>bəlɔh</i>	already, again	<i>sönom</i>	<i>sənɔm</i>	trunk of elephant
<i>börtoh</i>	<i>bərtɔh</i>	crackle, explode, split (+Rog.)	<i>tom</i>	<i>tɔm</i>	tree trunk
<i>bösoh</i>	<i>bəsɔh</i>	exchange	<i>törnöm</i>	<i>tərnɔm</i>	alcohol, rice
<i>coh</i>	<i>cɔh</i>	knock with foot	<i>bbon</i>	<i>ʔbɔn</i>	beer
<i>choh</i>	<i>cəhɔh</i>	spit	<i>hon</i>	<i>hɔn</i>	village
<i>goh</i>	<i>gɔh</i>	clear, bright	<i>kon</i>	<i>kɔn</i>	to grow
<i>göboh</i>	<i>gəbɔh</i>	regard kindly			child, son
<i>gloh</i>	<i>gəlɔh</i>	hunger, craving, scarcity			

<i>mon</i>	<i>mən</i>	to make (fabricate) (+Rog.)	<i>dor</i>	<i>dər</i>	hill (+Rog.)
			<i>gor, gönör</i>	<i>gər</i>	arris
			<i>hor</i>	<i>hər</i>	streaming, dripping, running (water)
<i>kony</i>	<i>koŋ</i>	want, desire			
<i>ngony</i>	<i>ŋəŋ</i>	desire			
<i>ngony</i>	<i>ŋəŋ</i>	ant	<i>mor</i>	<i>mər</i>	to watch
<i>ong</i>	<i>ʔəŋ</i>	wasp	<i>ntor</i>	<i>nətər</i>	crest of animal
<i>anong</i>	<i>ʔənəŋ</i>	carry on shoulder	<i>por</i>	<i>pər</i>	rice gruel
			<i>sor</i>	<i>sər</i>	to undo, demolish
<i>bong</i>	<i>bəŋ</i>	to coat			
<i>börlong</i>	<i>bə-rələŋ</i>	large bell	<i>sönor</i>	<i>sənər</i>	fin of fish
<i>brong</i>	<i>bərəŋ</i>	hollow of tree	<i>nyor</i>	<i>ŋər</i>	tickle
<i>brong</i>	<i>bərəŋ</i>	red	<i>los</i>	<i>ləs</i>	iron
<i>dong</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	help (+Rog.)	<i>mos</i>	<i>məs</i>	madness
<i>yong</i>	<i>jəŋ</i>	to beg (+Rog.)	<i>ros</i>	<i>rəs</i>	to shell and collect grains by hand (+Rog.)
<i>yayong</i>	<i>jəjəŋ</i>	daughter-in-law			
<i>kong</i>	<i>kəŋ</i>	accept, endure			
<i>kong</i>	<i>kəŋ</i>	ring, bracelet; copper	<i>ot</i>	<i>ʔət</i>	saw, cut
			<i>gölcot</i>	<i>gərcət</i>	lame, to limp
<i>long</i>	<i>ləŋ</i>	try, endeavour	<i>krot</i>	<i>krət</i>	bee hive
<i>long</i>	<i>ləŋ</i>	firewood	<i>krot</i>	<i>kərət</i>	small bee
<i>lömpong</i>	<i>lənpəŋ</i>	square (Viet. <i>vuông</i> )	<i>lot</i>	<i>lət</i>	go
			<i>ngot</i>	<i>ŋət</i>	to fear, dread
<i>nkong</i>	<i>nəkəŋ</i>	stem of banana tree	<i>pörjot</i>	<i>pərjət</i>	to shell grains by trampling with buffalo (+Rog.)
<i>mpong</i>	<i>nəpəŋ</i>	echo			
<i>jörung</i>	<i>jərəŋ</i>	pillar, post	<i>sot</i>	<i>sət</i>	to slander
<i>pörlong</i>	<i>pərləŋ</i>	competition (+Rog.)	<i>bbou</i>	<i>ʔbo:</i>	odour, smell
			<i>ahoo</i>	<i>ʔəho:</i>	boat
<i>rong</i>	<i>rəŋ</i>	hold together (+Rog.)	<i>boo</i>	<i>bə:</i>	white
			<i>bou</i>	<i>bə:</i>	head
<i>röbong</i>	<i>rəbəŋ</i>	ditch, drain, canal (+Rog.)	<i>böloo</i>	<i>bələ:</i>	bowl (copper)
			<i>coo</i>	<i>cə:</i>	carried away with the current
<i>rönong</i>	<i>rənəŋ</i>	throat			
<i>song</i>	<i>səŋ</i>	straight, equitable, just, fair	<i>dou</i>	<i>də:</i>	monkey
			<i>gou</i>	<i>gə:</i>	horn of rhinoceros
<i>nyong</i>	<i>ŋəŋ</i>	necklace	<i>hou</i>	<i>ho:</i>	untie, loosen, undress
<i>kop</i>	<i>kəp</i>	turtle			
<i>löhop</i>	<i>ləhəp</i>	asthma	<i>you</i>	<i>jə:</i>	couple, pair (+Rog.)
<i>ndrop</i>	<i>nərpəp</i>	support			
<i>ntop</i>	<i>nətəp</i>	pigeon	<i>koo</i>	<i>kə:</i>	albino, white of hair/fur
<i>sop</i>	<i>səp</i>	to peg, pin (+Rog.)	<i>kou</i>	<i>kə:</i>	articulation, joint
<i>nyop</i>	<i>ŋəp</i>	larvae			
<i>or</i>	<i>ʔər</i>	of old	<i>kloo</i>	<i>kələ:</i>	to skin, rub
<i>ddor</i>	<i>ʔdər</i>	orchid	<i>könrou</i>	<i>kənro:</i>	ox

<i>loo</i>	<i>lɔ:</i>	fish bone	<i>coong</i>	<i>cɔ:ŋ</i>	hit, knock,
<i>moo</i>	<i>mɔ:</i>	grandmother			collide
		(+Rog.)	<i>cönoong</i>	<i>cəno:ŋ</i>	furniture
<i>poo</i>	<i>pɔ:</i>	bundle, package,	<i>young</i>	<i>jo:ŋ</i>	suspend, hang
		to wrap (+Rog.)	<i>koong</i>	<i>kɔ:ŋ</i>	bracelet; copper
<i>pönou</i>	<i>pəno:</i>	rag			(+Rog.)
<i>roo</i>	<i>rɔ:</i>	lengthen, draw	<i>kömboung</i>	<i>kəbo:ŋ</i>	large bill (of
		out, elongate			bird)
<i>roo</i>	<i>rɔ:</i>	receive,	<i>loong</i>	<i>lɔ:ŋ</i>	try, test
		welcome,	<i>loung</i>	<i>lo:ŋ</i>	enclosure for
		accommodate			pigs
		(+Rog.)	<i>moong</i>	<i>mɔ:ŋ</i>	customarily,
<i>rölou</i>	<i>rəlo:</i>	to relax			habitually
<i>tou</i>	<i>tɔ:</i>	east	<i>nhoung</i>	<i>nəho:ŋ</i>	gourd
<i>tönoo</i>	<i>təno:</i>	body hair,	<i>mpoung</i>	<i>nəpo:ŋ</i>	door
		feathers	<i>joong</i>	<i>jo:ŋ</i>	long
<i>törmou</i>	<i>tərmɔ:</i>	cheek	<i>pönyoong</i>	<i>pəŋjo:ŋ</i>	use wastefully
<i>dou'</i>	<i>do:ʔ</i>	escape, go into a	<i>sroung</i>	<i>səro:ŋ</i>	arrow stuck in
		hole			the ground
<i>loo'</i>	<i>lɔ:ʔ</i>	thorn, spine	<i>boup</i>	<i>bɔ:p</i>	torch
<i>tömpou'</i>	<i>təmpɔ:ʔ</i>	to feed	<i>boup</i>	<i>bɔ:p</i>	straw for
<i>couh</i>	<i>cɔ:h</i>	location			drinking beer
<i>ddoe</i>	<i>ʔdɔ:j</i>	orphan	<i>koop</i>	<i>kɔ:p</i>	sickness
<i>oui</i>	<i>ʔɔ:j</i>	blanket	<i>ndoup</i>	<i>nədo:p</i>	width of hand
<i>hoe</i>	<i>hɔ:j</i>	call someone	<i>nsoup</i>	<i>nəsɔ:p</i>	socket
<i>hoe</i>	<i>hɔ:j</i>	spicy	<i>röhoup</i>	<i>rəho:p</i>	inhale through
<i>koe</i>	<i>kɔ:j</i>	paddy rice			mouth (+Rog.)
<i>nkoe</i>	<i>nəkɔ:j</i>	back	<i>nyoop</i>	<i>ɲɔ:p</i>	diminish
<i>joe</i>	<i>jo:j</i>	seek	<i>mour</i>	<i>mɔ:r</i>	inflammation
<i>pönoe</i>	<i>pəno:j</i>	scar	<i>sour</i>	<i>sɔ:r</i>	give an order
<i>groe</i>	<i>gəro:j</i>	watch, guard	<i>tour</i>	<i>tɔ:r</i>	ear
<i>bool</i>	<i>bɔ:l</i>	fatigue	<i>ous</i>	<i>ʔɔ:s</i>	fire
<i>houl</i>	<i>hɔ:l</i>	to heat up	<i>dous</i>	<i>do:s</i>	debt, fine,
		(+Rog.)			penalty
<i>ddoum</i>	<i>ʔdo:m</i>	urine	<i>kous</i>	<i>kɔ:s</i>	to thin, taper
<i>oum</i>	<i>ʔɔ:m</i>	spoiled	<i>bout</i>	<i>bɔ:t</i>	island
<i>houm</i>	<i>hɔ:m</i>	still, yet	<i>cout</i>	<i>cɔ:t</i>	stumble
<i>khoum</i>	<i>kəho:m</i>	blow	<i>löngout</i>	<i>ləŋɔ:t</i>	to sweeten
<i>po'oum</i>	<i>pəʔɔ:m</i>	stink	<i>jönkout</i>	<i>jəŋko:t</i>	nape of neck
<i>hoon</i>	<i>hɔ:n</i>	germinate, shoot	<i>pout</i>	<i>pɔ:t</i>	to roll
<i>kömoon</i>	<i>kəmə:n</i>	nephew, niece	<i>röpout</i>	<i>rəpɔ:t</i>	rub with hand
<i>poun</i>	<i>pɔ:n</i>	secretive, hidden	<i>sout</i>	<i>sɔ:t</i>	in a row; sharp,
<i>rösoon</i>	<i>rəsɔ:n</i>	nest			to wound
<i>kouny</i>	<i>kɔ:ŋ</i>	maternal uncle	<i>bu</i>	<i>bu</i>	drown
<i>ddoung</i>	<i>ʔdo:ŋ</i>	winnowing	<i>blu</i>	<i>bəlu</i>	large leech
		basket	<i>börlu</i>	<i>bərлу</i>	to mix (+Rog.)
<i>oung</i>	<i>ʔɔ:ŋ</i>	grandfather	<i>chu</i>	<i>cəhu</i>	to burn, to light
<i>boung</i>	<i>bɔ:ŋ</i>	large (of rabbits)			(+Rog.)

<i>chu</i>	<i>cəhu</i>	stupid	<i>broa'</i>	<i>bərua?</i>	work (+Rog.)
<i>du</i>	<i>du</i>	flee, escape	<i>hoac</i>	<i>huac</i>	whistle
<i>gu</i>	<i>gu</i>	cage, coop	<i>kroac</i>	<i>kəruac</i>	citrus fruit (Khmer?)
<i>kru</i>	<i>kəru</i>	wild cow			
<i>lu</i>	<i>lu</i>	pebble, rock	<i>poac</i>	<i>puac</i>	flesh, meat
<i>lö'u</i>	<i>lə?u</i>	coconut	<i>khoah</i>	<i>kəhuah</i>	bean
<i>mu</i>	<i>mu</i>	wicked spirit, demon	<i>roah</i>	<i>ruah</i>	choose (+Rog.)
<i>mönu</i>	<i>mənu</i>	thigh, drumstick	<i>hoae</i>	<i>huaj</i>	carry away
<i>ndu</i>	<i>nədu</i>	God (+Rog.)	<i>koae</i>	<i>kuaj</i>	scratch self
<i>nggu</i>	<i>nəgu</i>	(hang up) to dry	<i>soae</i>	<i>suaj</i>	froth
<i>ju</i>	<i>ju</i>	banana (wild) (+Rog.)	<i>toai</i>	<i>tuaj</i>	womb, female sex organs
<i>jörlu</i>	<i>järlu</i>	bowl (large) (+Rog.)	<i>börnyoal</i>	<i>bəɲual</i>	lizard, type of to bark
<i>pönu</i>	<i>pənu</i>	young man	<i>khual</i>	<i>kəhual</i>	cloud, mist, fog (+Rog.)
<i>ru</i>	<i>ru</i>	available	<i>mhoal</i>	<i>məhual</i>	
<i>röbu</i>	<i>rəbu</i>	thousand	<i>röpual</i>	<i>rəpual</i>	gourd
<i>röyu</i>	<i>rəju</i>	fear	<i>sönyoal</i>	<i>səɲual</i>	fishing line (+Rog.)
<i>röngu</i>	<i>rəɲu</i>	shake	<i>coan</i>	<i>cuan</i>	bowl (small) (+Rog.)
<i>rönu</i>	<i>rənu</i>	harvest-time shelter	<i>loan</i>	<i>luan</i>	to swallow (+Rog.)
<i>röpu</i>	<i>rəpu</i>	buffalo	<i>puan</i>	<i>puan</i>	four
<i>röptu</i>	<i>rətu</i>	a cover	<i>soan</i>	<i>suan</i>	soul
<i>su</i>	<i>su</i>	type of rat	<i>kuany</i>	<i>kuaj</i>	gibbon (+Rog.)
<i>tu</i>	<i>tu</i>	caterpillar			<i>kuan</i> )
<i>trö'u</i>	<i>tə?u</i>	burning (illness)	<i>soany</i>	<i>suaj</i>	black
<i>tru</i>	<i>təru</i>	cook (rice)	<i>röguang</i>	<i>rəguaj</i>	to roll
<i>wö'u</i>	<i>wə?u</i>	hoe	<i>rökuang</i>	<i>rəkuaj</i>	thick
<i>nyu</i>	<i>ɲu</i>	drink alcohol	<i>gönoar</i>	<i>gənuar</i>	authority (+Rog.)
<i>nyhu</i>	<i>ɲəhu</i>	smoke	<i>kuar</i>	<i>kuar</i>	to embrace (+Rog.)
<i>cöldu'</i>	<i>cərdu?</i>	camber, room (+ Rog. <i>adu'</i> )	<i>sömoar</i>	<i>səmuar</i>	beak of bird
<i>yu'</i>	<i>ju?</i>	fish net	<i>yoas</i>	<i>juas</i>	knife with curved blade
<i>pu'</i>	<i>pu?</i>	swell, puff up	<i>röwas/roas</i>	<i>ruas</i>	elephant
<i>tu'</i>	<i>tu?</i>	time, moment	<i>börkoat</i>	<i>bərkuat</i>	node, knot
<i>göryoa</i>	<i>gəɲua</i>	entangle, confuse	<i>koat</i>	<i>kuat</i>	mollusc
<i>köyoa</i>	<i>kəɲua</i>	the cause of... (+Rog.)	<i>kuat</i>	<i>kuat</i>	grasp with talons
<i>ngoa</i>	<i>ɲua</i>	to bellow	<i>kömboat</i>	<i>kəbuat</i>	instrument with six pipes
<i>jönhoa</i>	<i>jänhua</i>	height, high, tall	<i>kloat</i>	<i>kəluat</i>	dumb
<i>pöyoa</i>	<i>pəɲua</i>	send, appoint (+Rog.)	<i>moat</i>	<i>muat</i>	sadness, melancholy
<i>pönoa</i>	<i>pənua</i>	armpit			
<i>tönhoa</i>	<i>tənhua</i>	eldest			
<i>oa'</i>	<i>?ua?</i>	damage, spoil			

<i>noat</i>	<i>nuat</i>	shiver, cold (weather)	<i>ngui</i>	<i>ɲuj</i>	to fall due
<i>ntoat</i>	<i>nətuat</i>	run	<i>nggui</i>	<i>nəguj</i>	sit self down
<i>roat</i>	<i>ruat</i>	buy	<i>söndui</i>	<i>səduj</i>	lip
<i>sönddoat</i>	<i>səʔduat</i>	belt, wrap around	<i>törnui</i>	<i>tərnuj</i>	bundle, faggot, sheaf (+Rog. <i>görnui</i> )
<i>bbuc</i>	<i>ʔbuc</i>	cemetery, grave	<i>börtul</i>	<i>bərtul</i>	termite hill
<i>hui'</i>	<i>huc</i>	forget	<i>bönyul</i>	<i>bəpʉl</i>	drunk
<i>huc</i>	<i>huc</i>	drink water	<i>köndul</i>	<i>kədʉl</i>	belly
<i>luc</i>	<i>luc</i>	end	<i>körnul</i>	<i>kərnul</i>	heap, pile
<i>mbbuc</i>	<i>nəʔbuc</i>	deceased	<i>mul</i>	<i>mul</i>	skillful, clever
<i>pluc</i>	<i>pluc</i>	loosen	<i>ndul</i>	<i>nədʉl</i>	belly, abdomen
<i>uh</i>	<i>ʔuh</i>	blow, play musical instrument	<i>pötul</i>	<i>pətʉl</i>	termite hill
			<i>tul</i>	<i>tul</i>	syphilis
			<i>um</i>	<i>ʔum</i>	bathe self
<i>aruh</i>	<i>ʔaruh</i>	girl, unmarried	<i>ahum</i>	<i>ʔəhum</i>	growl of tiger
<i>buh</i>	<i>buh</i>	roast, grill	<i>börtum</i>	<i>bərtum</i>	aquatic lizard
<i>bluh</i>	<i>bəluh</i>	hole, gap	<i>cum</i>	<i>cum</i>	kiss (+Rog.)
<i>briuh</i>	<i>bəjʉh</i>	mist	<i>dum</i>	<i>dum</i>	ripe
<i>bruh</i>	<i>bəruh</i>	squirt, spit	<i>dörnʉm</i>	<i>dərnʉm</i>	confluent
<i>duh</i>	<i>duh</i>	hot	<i>klum</i>	<i>kələm</i>	tadpole
<i>druh</i>	<i>dəruh</i>	exhale air	<i>mum</i>	<i>mum</i>	corner
<i>guh</i>	<i>guh</i>	to climb	<i>mum</i>	<i>mum</i>	to suck
<i>göbruh</i>	<i>gə-bəruh</i>	spurt out	<i>nggum</i>	<i>nərnʉm</i>	to fan (rice)
<i>göpuh</i>	<i>gəpuh</i>	rustle (of the wind)	<i>jurum</i>	<i>jərum</i>	needle
			<i>pöndum</i>	<i>pədum</i>	bathe
<i>kuh</i>	<i>kuh</i>	grey (ashes)	<i>pörjum</i>	<i>pərnʉm</i>	assembly, meeting, mob (+Rog.)
<i>kuh</i>	<i>kuh</i>	naked	<i>trum</i>	<i>tərum</i>	hollow, cavity
<i>khuh</i>	<i>kəhuh</i>	boiling (water) (+Rog. <i>guh</i> )	<i>un</i>	<i>ʔun</i>	pig
			<i>öyun</i>	<i>ʔəjun</i>	to balance self
<i>luh</i>	<i>luh</i>	return	<i>bun</i>	<i>bun</i>	pregnant
<i>muh</i>	<i>muh</i>	nose	<i>dun</i>	<i>dun</i>	leprosy
<i>puh</i>	<i>puh</i>	raise, lift	<i>jun</i>	<i>jun</i>	bring, carry
<i>pluh</i>	<i>pəluh</i>	termite ridden	<i>ung</i>	<i>ʔunʉ</i>	indeed
<i>pruh</i>	<i>pəruh</i>	to squirt, spray	<i>bung</i>	<i>bunʉ</i>	spider
<i>rötuh</i>	<i>rətuh</i>	shake	<i>bönung</i>	<i>bənuʉ</i>	young plant
<i>tuh</i>	<i>tuh</i>	to pour water (+Rog.)	<i>grung</i>	<i>gərunʉ</i>	large bell (+Rog.)
<i>tönduh</i>	<i>tədʉh</i>	to heat food			stomach
<i>tönruh</i>	<i>tənrʉh</i>	younger	<i>klung</i>	<i>kələunʉ</i>	centre of wood (+Rog.)
<i>törluh</i>	<i>tərlʉh</i>	cave, pit, hole	<i>könung</i>	<i>kənuʉ</i>	wrapping; scrotum (+Rog.)
<i>dui</i>	<i>duj</i>	draw, pull			same (+Rog.)
<i>hui</i>	<i>huj</i>	make a mistake	<i>köldung</i>	<i>kərdunʉ</i>	eel
<i>kui</i>	<i>kuj</i>	sleep, copulate			
<i>kölui</i>	<i>kələuj</i>	think, consider	<i>krung</i>	<i>kərunʉ</i>	
<i>lui</i>	<i>luj</i>	finish, end	<i>ndung</i>	<i>nədunʉ</i>	
<i>mui</i>	<i>muj</i>	gnat			
<i>mönruj</i>	<i>mənruj</i>	yeast			

<i>pöddung</i>	<i>pəʔduŋ</i>	float, flow (+Rog.)	<i>sömbut</i>	<i>səbut</i>	buds (unopened)
<i>röpfung</i>	<i>rəpuŋ</i>	cucumber	<i>tömut</i>	<i>təmut</i>	make enter
<i>tung</i>	<i>tuŋ</i>	lizard	<i>uu</i>	<i>ʔu:</i>	earth
<i>törnung</i>	<i>tərnunŋ</i>	litter, stretcher	<i>cuu</i>	<i>cu:</i>	thread a garment
<i>nyung</i>	<i>ɲunŋ</i>	dog with black fur	<i>kuu</i>	<i>ku:</i>	type of shelter in rice field
<i>kup</i>	<i>kup</i>	capture, seize, grasp	<i>muu</i>	<i>mu:</i>	descend
<i>njup</i>	<i>nəʃup</i>	turbulence of the air	<i>ngguu</i>	<i>nəgu:</i>	flu, head cold
<i>bur</i>	<i>bur</i>	to heap up	<i>juu</i>	<i>ju:</i>	black, deep, dark (+Rog. <i>göju</i> )
<i>cur</i>	<i>cur</i>	lime (+Rog.)	<i>puu</i>	<i>pu:</i>	hit/blow (fatally)
<i>hur</i>	<i>hur</i>	to devine (+Rog.)	<i>tömuu</i>	<i>təmu:</i>	descend, drop
<i>hur</i>	<i>hur</i>	harden wood over fire	<i>truu</i>	<i>təru:</i>	sky
<i>yur</i>	<i>jur</i>	descend	<i>tuuc</i>	<i>tu:c</i>	end of last 1/4 of the month
<i>mbbur</i>	<i>nəʔbur</i>	shade	<i>buuh</i>	<i>bu:h</i>	ashes
<i>nggur</i>	<i>nəgur</i>	sound of water over leaves (+Rog.)	<i>duuh</i>	<i>du:h</i>	fall
<i>nkur</i>	<i>nəkur</i>	bud (opened)	<i>juuh</i>	<i>ju:h</i>	give bad advice so as to cheat
<i>jönur</i>	<i>ʃənur</i>	syphon (+Rog.)	<i>kuuh</i>	<i>ku:h</i>	skin eruption
<i>sur</i>	<i>sur</i>	pig	<i>suuh</i>	<i>su:h</i>	humid
<i>söntur</i>	<i>səntur</i>	fern (+Rog. <i>tur</i> )	<i>kue</i>	<i>ku:j</i>	curved, bent
<i>sönyur</i>	<i>səɲur</i>	sheaf	<i>duul</i>	<i>du:l</i>	one
<i>tur</i>	<i>tur</i>	hit with fist	<i>guul</i>	<i>gu:l</i>	centre, half
<i>bönus</i>	<i>bənus</i>	people	<i>tuul</i>	<i>tu:l</i>	skillful, clever; sharpen
<i>dus</i>	<i>dus</i>	pull out, uproot	<i>buum</i>	<i>bu:m</i>	tuber
<i>mus</i>	<i>mus</i>	clear field	<i>juum</i>	<i>ju:m</i>	tinder (wood)
<i>nus</i>	<i>nus</i>	heart, temper	<i>sruum</i>	<i>səru:m</i>	make an object penetrate
<i>tus</i>	<i>tus</i>	arrive, succeed, achieve, reach	<i>truum</i>	<i>təru:m</i>	another excavation, orifice
<i>bbut</i>	<i>ʔbut</i>	mass, heap, millstone	<i>juun</i>	<i>ju:n</i>	deer
<i>but</i>	<i>but</i>	kidneys	<i>guung</i>	<i>gu:ŋ</i>	road
<i>lut</i>	<i>lut</i>	stump (+Rog. <i>alut</i> )	<i>ntuung</i>	<i>nətu:ŋ</i>	ladder
<i>lō'ut</i>	<i>ləʔut</i>	thick	<i>suung</i>	<i>su:ŋ</i>	axe
<i>lōngut</i>	<i>ləŋut</i>	sweet taste	<i>tuung</i>	<i>tu:ŋ</i>	porter
<i>mut</i>	<i>mut</i>	enter	<i>luup</i>	<i>lu:p</i>	to question, inquire
<i>mut</i>	<i>mut</i>	hammer (+Rog.)	<i>ruup</i>	<i>ru:p</i>	appearance, face, shape
<i>röbut</i>	<i>rəbut</i>	storm	<i>uur</i>	<i>ʔu:r</i>	woman, wife, girl
<i>rögut</i>	<i>rəgut</i>	quail (+ Rog.; Viet. <i>cút</i> )	<i>pö'uur</i>	<i>pəʔu:r</i>	wife
<i>sut</i>	<i>sut</i>	small bee	<i>juut</i>	<i>ju:t</i>	rub out, erase, wipe

<i>suut</i>	<i>su:t</i>	cane for weaving	<i>pöl</i>	<i>pəl</i>	exchange instead of rice
<i>ddö</i>	<i>ʔdə</i>	spend, waste	<i>rönyöl</i>	<i>rəŋəl</i>	variegated
<i>bö</i>	<i>bə</i>	fetch (water)	<i>söl</i>	<i>səl</i>	also
<i>dö</i>	<i>də</i>	[give] to	<i>ddöm</i>	<i>ʔdəm</i>	bottom, under
<i>göpö</i>	<i>gəpə</i>	flesh of chicken	<i>öm</i>	<i>ʔəm</i>	to dwell, stop oneself
<i>kö</i>	<i>kə</i>	solid			mountain
<i>könjö</i>	<i>kəŋə</i>	heavy	<i>bönöm</i>	<i>bənəm</i>	cook (boil) smth.
<i>krö</i>	<i>kərə</i>	lid of pot (+Rog.)	<i>göm</i>	<i>gəm</i>	other than rice
<i>lö</i>	<i>lə</i>	bran	<i>yöm</i>	<i>jəm</i>	to poison (+Rog.)
<i>sö'ö</i>	<i>səʔə</i>	hiccough (+Rog.)	<i>löm</i>	<i>ləm</i>	to get clear of
<i>tönö</i>	<i>tənə</i>	behind, bottom, after, next	<i>nhöm</i>	<i>nəhəm</i>	breathe, air
<i>bic</i>	<i>bəc</i>	lay down to sleep; stretch out	<i>nöm</i>	<i>nəm</i>	general classifier
<i>pic</i>	<i>pəc</i>	gather	<i>pörlöm</i>	<i>pərləm</i>	tumble
<i>tönbic</i>	<i>təbəc</i>	to put to bed	<i>rölöm</i>	<i>rələm</i>	fall in, form gullies
<i>asöh</i>	<i>ʔəsəh</i>	to shake, balance	<i>röm</i>	<i>rəm</i>	tremble
<i>böh</i>	<i>bəh</i>	from, since	<i>töm</i>	<i>təm</i>	settle
<i>döh</i>	<i>dəh</i>	each, every			debt/obligation, make amends
<i>yöh</i>	<i>jəh</i>	awful, ugly, hideous	<i>törgöm</i>	<i>tərgəm</i>	molar (tooth)
<i>köh</i>	<i>kəh</i>	steep, hill, incline	<i>ön</i>	<i>ʔən</i>	to lay, set
<i>klöh</i>	<i>kələh</i>	to injure (+Rog. <i>klah</i> )	<i>böklön</i>	<i>bə-kələn</i>	oblige (+Rog.)
<i>löh</i>	<i>ləh</i>	to make do, cause, act, do; fight, execute	<i>blön</i>	<i>bələn</i>	eggplant
<i>jöh</i>	<i>jəh</i>	finish, end	<i>lagön</i>	<i>lagən</i>	wait for someone to meet them again
<i>pöh</i>	<i>pəh</i>	to notch, chip off	<i>löpön</i>	<i>ləbən</i>	weak, feeble, soft (+Rog. <i>löhmön</i> )
<i>rösöh</i>	<i>rəsəh</i>	dry	<i>lönpön</i>	<i>lənpən</i>	feeble, weak (+Rog.)
<i>börngöl</i>	<i>bəŋgəl</i>	ignorant, incapable	<i>mbön</i>	<i>nəbən</i>	wraparound skirt
<i>chöl</i>	<i>cəhəl</i>	agile	<i>jölön</i>	<i>jələn</i>	to flatten, compress
<i>göl</i>	<i>gəl</i>	bit, piece	<i>phön</i>	<i>pəhən</i>	to hide for a game
<i>yöl</i>	<i>jəl</i>	unload	<i>pön</i>	<i>pən</i>	brood, incubate;
<i>köl</i>	<i>kəl</i>	to fell a tree			turban
<i>bald</i>	<i>ləl</i>	bald	<i>sögön</i>	<i>səgən</i>	hat
<i>möl</i>	<i>məl</i>	to fill	<i>tahön</i>	<i>təhən</i>	goose (+Rog.)
<i>nhöl</i>	<i>nəhəl</i>	amuse oneself, divert, distract,	<i>jöng</i>	<i>jəŋ</i>	leg
		play	<i>pöng</i>	<i>pəŋ</i>	hammer, pound;
<i>jöl</i>	<i>jəl</i>	until			drive down (+Rog.)
			<i>sönöng</i>	<i>sənəŋ</i>	think

<i>tanggöng</i>	<i>təgəŋ</i>	rice straw	<i>köt</i>	<i>kət</i>	fasten, hang
<i>bönöp</i>	<i>bənəp</i>	a cover	<i>röpöt</i>	<i>rəpət</i>	move quickly;
<i>göp</i>	<i>gəp</i>	friend,			struggle (+Rog.)
		companion	<i>söt</i>	<i>sət</i>	extinguish
<i>köp</i>	<i>kəp</i>	stop, stay	<i>nyhöt</i>	<i>ŋəhət</i>	grass
<i>köldöp</i>	<i>kərdəp</i>	cover over,	<i>böjəu</i>	<i>bəjəw</i>	shaman, deviner
		block			(+Rog.)
<i>ndöp</i>	<i>nədəp</i>	to cover, hide	<i>börtöu</i>	<i>bərtəw</i>	son-in-law
		one thing in	<i>löu</i>	<i>ləw</i>	syphilitic canker
		another	<i>sölöw</i>	<i>sələw</i>	toward
<i>sönröp</i>	<i>sənrəp</i>	beginning, debut	<i>chöö</i>	<i>cəhə:</i>	cheerful, gay
<i>söntöp</i>	<i>səntəp</i>	drive in a stake	<i>möö</i>	<i>mə:</i>	immediately
<i>söp</i>	<i>səp</i>	enough	<i>nddöö</i>	<i>nəʔdə:</i>	how much
<i>töp</i>	<i>təp</i>	bury, drive into	<i>pöö</i>	<i>pə:</i>	to open
		the earth	<i>sölöö</i>	<i>sələ:</i>	price
<i>nyhöp</i>	<i>ŋəhəp</i>	to dive	<i>nggöoc</i>	<i>nəgə:c</i>	light weight
<i>ddör</i>	<i>ʔdər</i>	bamboo	<i>böe</i>	<i>bə:j</i>	healed
		(straight)	<i>möe</i>	<i>mə:j</i>	maternal aunt
<i>bör</i>	<i>bər</i>	mouth	<i>hööm</i>	<i>hə:m</i>	satisfy
<i>dör</i>	<i>dər</i>	forest	<i>klööm</i>	<i>kələ:m</i>	liver
<i>ntör</i>	<i>nətər</i>	thunder	<i>ndrööm</i>	<i>nərə:m</i>	identical (+Rog.)
<i>phör</i>	<i>pəhər</i>	brave	<i>plööm</i>	<i>pələ:m</i>	leech
<i>sönggör</i>	<i>səgər</i>	drum	<i>tööm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	trunk of tree
<i>tönggör</i>	<i>təgər</i>	to repair	<i>tööm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	origin,
<i>töwör</i>	<i>təwər</i>	timber beam for			domesticated
		house	<i>döön</i>	<i>də:n</i>	obey, listen,
<i>wör</i>	<i>wər</i>	stir with spoon			eavesdrop
<i>ddös</i>	<i>ʔdəs</i>	speak, sing,	<i>söön (chi-)</i>	<i>sə:n</i>	to wedge, pin,
		dialect			peg
<i>bös</i>	<i>bəs</i>	snake	<i>dööng</i>	<i>də:ŋ</i>	big
<i>gös</i>	<i>gəs</i>	exist	<i>dööp</i>	<i>də:p</i>	catch with the
<i>pörnös</i>	<i>pərnəs</i>	broom			hand
<i>pös</i>	<i>pəs</i>	sweep	<i>gödööp</i>	<i>gədə:p</i>	effective
<i>rötös</i>	<i>rətəs</i>	shake from top	<i>götööp</i>	<i>gətə.p</i>	contagion
		to bottom	<i>kööp</i>	<i>kə:p</i>	to count, add,
		(+Rog.)			calculate
<i>törglös</i>	<i>tər-gələs</i>	springing of bent	<i>ntööp</i>	<i>nətə:p</i>	pigeon
		timber	<i>möör</i>	<i>mə:r</i>	about, nearly,
<i>törnös</i>	<i>tərnəs</i>	nail, stud			approximately
<i>tös</i>	<i>təs</i>	to nail	<i>röös</i>	<i>rə:s</i>	disperse, scatter
<i>öt</i>	<i>ʔət</i>	hold back	<i>töös chöt</i>	<i>tə:s</i>	announce
<i>bötöt</i>	<i>bətət</i>	obstruct the flow			someone's death
		of water			
<i>chöt</i>	<i>cəhət</i>	die			
<i>gösöt</i>	<i>gəsət</i>	exterminate			
<i>hiöt</i>	<i>həjət</i>	(walk) tip-toe			
<i>jöt</i>	<i>jət</i>	ten			

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