

# *Proto South Bahnaric*

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

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Ilia Peiros, 1996. *Katuic Comparative Dictionary*.

Ilia Peiros, 1998. *Comparative Linguistics in Southeast Asia*.

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Pacific Linguistics 501

# Proto South Bahnaric

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

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Published by Pacific Linguistics  
Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies  
The Australian National University  
Canberra ACT 0200  
Australia

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First published 2000

National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication entry:

Sidwell, Paul James  
Proto South Bahnaric: a reconstruction of a Mon-Khmer language of Indo-China

Bibliography.  
ISSN 0078-754x  
ISBN 0 85883 444 8

1. Mon-Khmer languages – Phonology. 2. Mon-Khmer languages – Etymology.  
3. Chrau language – Phonology. 4. Chrau language – Etymology. 5. Stieng language  
– Etymology. 6. Stieng language – Phonology. 7. Koho language – Etymology.  
8. Koho language – Phonology. I. Australian National University. Research School  
of Pacific and Asian Studies. Pacific Linguistics. II. Title. (Series: Pacific linguistics.)

495.932

Copyedited by Margaret Forster  
Typeset by Paul Sidwell  
Printed by ANU Printing Service, Canberra  
Bound by F & M Perfect Bookbinding, 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 Tỉnh Lâm Đồng (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.

## 2 Chapter 1

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 (main syllable 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

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<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, Chama, 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, Nahaun, 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:

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##### *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  
Kôho (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 Kôho 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).

##### **Kôho (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 Kôho vocabulary (Ha Bul 1976) and a Kôho-Vietnamese dictionary (Tinh Lâm Đông 1983). There are Kôho (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’, *khlom* [khlɔ: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.

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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:

$$(C_pV_p) (C_m)C_i(C_m)V(G)(N) (C_f)R$$

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:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (C_pV_p) & - & (C_m)C_i(C_m)V(G)(N) (C_f)R \\
 \text{presyllable} & & \text{mainsyllable} \\
 & & / \quad \backslash \\
 & & (C_m)C_i(C_m) \quad V(G)(N) (C_f)R \\
 \text{initial consonant position} & & \text{rime—register identified vowel} \\
 & & \text{plus terminal}
 \end{array}$$

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):

- təcɛ?* '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>

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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>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>i:</i>	<i>i:</i>	<i>u:</i>	<i>ie</i>	<i>uo</i>
	<i>ə</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>		

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:

*poɓlūk* '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>hou</i>	<i>haəj</i>	'already'
<i>duoi</i>	<i>dae</i>	'also'
<i>luok</i>	<i>lə:k</i>	'to lift'
<i>sɔt</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>jong</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:

- Steng: Haupers and Haupers 1991
- Chrau: Thomas and Lục 1966
- Köho: Bochet and Dourne 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>ʊ</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>	=	$\epsilon$
• low-back vowel:	<i>o</i>	=	$\sigma$
• long vowels are unmarked:	<i>a</i>	=	$a$ :
• short vowels in closed syllables have a haček:	$\check{a}$	=	<i>a</i>
• terminal /ʔ/ with a haček:	$\check{a}$	=	$aʔ$
• glottalised stops:	<i>dd/d</i>	=	$?d$
• glottalised nasals:	<i>'n</i>	=	$?n$
• 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>	=	$a:j, aj, a:w, aw$
• word-medial glottal stop with a hyphen:	—	=	$ʔ$

The main exception to the above is that Stieng 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 protollexicon 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 protollexicon 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 protollexicon 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, ethnonymns 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>kalōŋ</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
*i		*u		*iː		*uː		*iə	*uə
	*ə			*eː	*əː	*oː			
	*a	*ɔ		*ɛː	*aː	*ɔː			

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>i, !i:</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 ?á</i>	<i>ɔ</i>	<i>a: ?á:</i>	<i>ʌ:</i>	

## Consonants

		<i>ch</i>			<i>mb</i>	<i>nd<sub>l</sub></i>	<i>ɲɲ</i>	<i>ŋg</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>		<i>?nd</i>		<i>?ŋg</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>g</i>				<i>ʃh</i>	<i>ŋgh</i>
<i>?b<sub>l</sub></i>	<i>?d</i>	<i>?ʃ</i>	<i>?g</i>		<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>	
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>				<i>ɺ, ɸ</i>	<i>jj</i>
<i>?m</i>	<i>?n</i>	<i>?ɲ</i>	<i>?ŋ</i>		<i>?w</i>	<i>?l ?r</i>	<i>?j</i>	
	<i>?m</i>					<i>ɺ</i>	<i>sh</i>	
<i>mp</i>	<i>nt</i>		<i>ŋk</i>		<i>s</i>	<i>ts</i>		<i>h</i>
	<i>?nt</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. *\*rəmi:h* ‘европейчы’ (European (person)) on the basis of Ma [mǎ] ‘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. *!\*si:* ‘вошь’ (louse) is reconstructed on the basis of Chrau [si:] ‘louse’ and Proto Mnong *\*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 Mnong 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 Mnong *\*[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 Mnong *\*pe:s* ‘sweep’
- 5) Proto Köho *\*chi:* ‘tree’, Chrau *chə:*, Proto Mnong *\*chi:*, Stieng *jhɪ:* (< Khmer *chə:* ‘tree’?)

The rime correspondences are thus:

Proto Mnong	Chrau	Sre	Proto Köho	Stieng
<i>ɛ:t</i>	<i>iet</i>	--	--	--
--	<i>iəŋ</i>	<i>ɛŋ</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>i:</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 Lុc (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 Lុc (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 Lុc’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>ʃ</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 *candǒq* [kəndǒʔ] ‘dust particle’ indicates phonemic /kəndǒʔ/. It is possible to confuse this nasal epenthesis with the nasal infix (-*ən*- 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 -*əd*- 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 Stieng 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>jə</i>	<i>kə</i>	<i>gə</i>	<i>ʔə</i>	<i>mə</i>	<i>nə</i>	<i>ɲə</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>j</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>ɲ</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>j</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 Lục (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 /ô/ 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>chhwēh</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 *chhwēh* 'arrow poison'—perhaps Thomas and Lុc 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, i, ə] are analysed as follows:

/i/	>	[i] / _ ʔ, h
		[i] elsewhere
/ə/	>	[i] / _ c, ʃ
		[ə] elsewhere

The short [ɛ] 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>ī</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>ɟ</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	<i>w</i>	<i>l r</i>	<i>j</i>	
glottalised resonants		<i>ʔl</i>	<i>ʔj</i>	
fricatives			<i>s</i>	<i>h</i>

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: *chhók, sók* '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>	<i>ʔ</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>ʃ</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>	<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 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* [səmbiɛt] 'ring'; the fortitioning of /n/ before /r/ e.g. *prêh* [preh] 'tall' > *pondrêh* [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' > *ponar* '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:** Stieng minorsyllable/mainsyllable initial collocations

	pə	bə	tə	də	cə	ʃə	kə	gə	sə	rə	lə	mə	nə	ɲə	ŋə
p	8		2		1		3		1	2	4				
t			6				4		1		1		1		
c	1														
k	1	1	1				14		1	3	1				
b		2	2				3		2	2	2	3			
d	2		1	2			7		2		1		6		
ʃ						4	3				1	1		2	
g			1	1					2	1	3				1
m			4	1		1	6		6	6	1				
n	2	5					6	4	6	3	1				
ɲ	1	2													
ŋ			3			1			1		3				
w			1		2	1	6		1	3					1
l	10	26	3		2	1	44	11	7	5	4	2	2		
r	15	11	11	5	9	7	20	7	10			2	8		
j	1	1	1				1			1					
s	1						4			1			2		
h	8	4	2				17	1		1	4	2	7	1	
?	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 [ʔə?VC]. I have inspected all other Stieng 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 Stieng dialect recorded by the Haupers, and I have disregarded them for the purposes of phonemic transcription.

In Stieng, 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 *Stieng vowels*

In addition to the vowels treated in the table below, Haupers and Haupers list three vowels which they write *úr*, *úrúr*, *uor*. These are very rare and occur mainly in Vietnamese and Khmer loans (e.g. *korpúr*, 'buffalo' cf. Khmer *krəbij*) and the nursery words (e.g. *buror* 'father') and I ignore them for the purposes of this study.

Table 4: Stieng 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>	<i>ʔ</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>ø</i>
<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>í</i>				8	3	3	3						2	2		
<i>ə</i>	10	21		5	4	4	9					5	10	2	3	
<i>ɛ</i>			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	
<i>ɔ</i>	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:j] which is indicated by *ui* in the source. On the other hand there are no examples of *uy*, which would indicate [u:j], 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 Stieng 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 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, uə] < /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 Stieng 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 Stieng, 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 Stieng 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 anomalous 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>ɲ</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
ə	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
ə:	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>ə</i>			<i>e:</i>	<i>ə:</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				
*p	p	p	p	
*b	b	b	b	
*m	m	m	?b	/*[Velar]_ (1)
	m	m	m	elsewhere
*w	w	w	w	
Dentals				
*t	c	t	t	/*kə_ (2)
	t	t	t	elsewhere
*d	d	d	d	
*n	n	n	?d	/*[Velar]_ (3)
	n	n	n	elsewhere
*l	l	l	l	
*r	r	r	r	
(1)	kəmhɔ:c	kəmo:c	?buc	‘grave, corpse’ < *kəhɔ:c
(2)	cap	tap	tap	‘egg’ < *kətap (cf. Bahnar kətap ‘egg’)
	caŋ	taŋ	--	‘hear, listen’ < *kətaŋ
(3)	kəne:	kəne:	?de	‘rat’ < *kəne:

## Palatals

*j	j	j	ʔ	/_ *i (1)
	ʃ	ʃ	ʃ	elsewhere
*ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	ɲ	
*j	cəh	c	c	/kə_ (2)
	j	j	j	elsewhere
*s	cəh	s	cəh	/kə_ (3)
	s	c	s	/[ʔ]_ (4)
	s	s	s	elsewhere

(1)      *jil*          *jel*          *ʔil*          'barking deer' < \**jil*

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* (*chhəh*) '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' < *[ʔ]sa:m
	<i>sim</i>	<i>com</i>	<i>si:m</i>	'bird' < *[ʔ]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 Stiang form from North Bahnaric is ruled out because the vowel in /com/ shows a regular but uniquely Stiang sound change (discussed below). At present I propose that an unknown minorsyllable \*[?] caused the hardening of South Bahnaric /s/ to /c/ in Stiang.

Recon.	Chrau	Stiang	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 Stiang 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	Stiang	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	diʔ	'slave' < *dəc
	ləc	ləc	--	'sink, flood' < *ləc
(2)	dəɲ	dəɲ	diŋ	'tube' < *dəɲ
	ʃəɲ	ʃəɲ	ʃiŋ	'sew' < *ʃəɲ
(3)	bih	beh	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)	biʔ	bəc	bəc	'sleep' < *bik
	piʔ	--	pəc	'pick, pluck' < *pik
(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
	diəs	dəriəh	rias	'root' < *dəriəh
(5)	rəmi:h	--	rəmis	'rhinoceros' < *rəmi:h
	ʔih	--	ʔis	'dry out (rice)' < *ʔih

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>həɲi: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, ʔ
	pə	--	bə	/_ t
	pəraŋ	pəraŋ	pəraŋ	'dry season, weather' < *pəraŋ
	pəlaŋ	pəlaŋ	pəlaŋ	'fruit' < *pəlaŋ
	pəha:m	pəha:m	pəha:m	'eight' < *pəha:m
	pəʔə:ʔ	--	pəʔə	'mango' < *pəʔə: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
	bəŋil	bəŋel	bəŋul	'drunk' < *bəŋul
	--	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
	bəɲəh	--	bəɲəh	'master, teacher' < *bəɲəh
	ju:h	--	bəɲju:h	'mist, dew' < *bəɲju:h
	nətəh	təh	bəɲtəh	'crackle, explode' < *bəɲtəh
	nətɪl	tol	bəɲtul	'termite hill' < *bəɲtul
*mə	mə	mə	mə	/_ r
	mə	bə	--	/_ l
	mərah	mərah	--	'carilla fruit' < *mərah
	mərəʔ	--	mərə	'red pepper' < *mərəʔ
	mələ:ʔ	bələ:ʔ	--	'stubble' < *mələ:ʔ
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:	təma:w	--	'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>	/_ l, m
	<i>təluj</i>	--	<i>tərluj</i>	'(fall into) hole' < * <i>tərluj</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>	/_ r
	<i>də</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>ʔə/nə</i>	/_ b, k
	<i>də</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>ə</i>	/_ m, p
	<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>ə</i>	<i>tər</i>	/_ g
	<i>də</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>dər</i>	/_ p
	<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>dərpa:</i>
<i>*nə</i>	<i>nə</i>	<i>nə</i>	--	/_ r
	<i>nə</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>nə</i>	/_ t, d, ʃ, g
	<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>nəjin</i>	<i>ʃen</i>	<i>(ʃərin)</i> <sup>2</sup>	'accompany' < * <i>nəjin</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>	/_ ŋ, ʔ
	<i>lə</i>	<i>rə</i>	<i>rə</i>	/_ m
	<i>lə</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>rə</i>	/_ p, h
	<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 /-ərn-/ , 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>	<i>ø</i>	<i>rə</i>	/_ <i>k, g, b</i>
	<i>ø</i>	<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>rəna:j</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>jəkɛ:</i>	<i>rəkɛ:</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>	<i>ø</i>	<i>ø</i>	/_ <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>	'civette' < * <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 infixes, 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	sərni:t	--	'comb' < *sərni: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	/_ j
	kəlan	kəlan	kəlan	'python' < *kəlan
	kəra:s	kəra:s	kəra:s	'squirrel' < *kəra:s
	kəmɔ:n	kəmɔ:n	kəmɔ:n	'nephew, niece' < *kəmɔ:n
	kəne:	kəne:	ʔde	'rat' < *kəne:
	kəjəʔ	ʔək	kəjə	'heavy' < *kəjək
*kəh	kəh	hə	hə	/_ l
	kəh	kə	ø	/_ n, m, w
	kəhlo:m	kəho:m	kəho:m	'blow' < *kəhlo:m
	kəhniəs	kəniəh	nəʔdias	'nail, claw' < *kəhniəh
	kəhmo:c	kəmo:c	ʔbuc	'grave, corpse' < *kəhmo: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 *kəʔniasʔ* '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	/_ ʔ
	kəʔda:ʔ	kənʔa:k	kəʔda	'crow' < *kənʔa: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	/_ ʔ
	kəʔip	kəʔop	kərip	'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
	gəle:	gələj	gəle	'small bamboo' < *gəle:
	gərap	gərap	--	'seed' < *gərap
	gəwə:j	--	gəwə:j	'discern, examine' < *gəwə:j
	gətiər	tiər	--	'termite' < *gətiər
	gədo:ŋ	do:ŋ	ʔdo:ŋ	'winnowing basket' < *gədo:ŋ
	gəsə:p	sə:p	səp	'pin together' < *gəsə: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 /j/ in the Stiang and Köho reflexes. The underlying sequence /gəj/ yields [gʲ] > [j]. This explanation assumes that the minorsyllable is lost without trace from Chrau, cf. Takua (North Bahnaric) cognate *dija* [diʲa:] 'thatch'.

*gər	gə	ø	kər	/_ j
	gəjap	jap	kəjap	'solid' < *gəjap
*hə	hə	ø	hə	/_ w, j
	ø	əh	ø	/ g, ʃ, h _
	ø	ø	əh	/ r, l, m, n _
	həjət	jət	həjət	'stuck' < *həjət
	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	jəhut	ju:t	'wipe away' < *həju:t
	jəŋ	jəheŋ	jiŋ	'sew' < *həjəŋ
	la:	la:	ləha	'leaf' < *həla:
	riəŋ	riəŋ	rəhiaŋ	'hundred' < *həriəŋ
	maw	maw	məhə	'evening' < *həməw
	ju?	--	jəhu	'smoke' < *həju?

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 *hrəŋ* 'hundred', *hla:* 'leaf' etc.)

*ʔə	ʔə	ø	ʔə	/_ s
	ʔəseh	seh	ʔəseh	'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 \*-ən- 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	
*ə:	ə:	ə:	ə:, ɔ	(closed rimes only)
*i:	i:	e	i:, i	/_ h
	i:	i	i:, i	elsewhere
*e:	ɛ:	e:	e	/_ ø
	e:	e:	i:, i	
*ɔ:	ɔ:	o:	ɔ:, ɔ	/_ ø
	ɔ:	ɔ:	ɔ:, ɔ	elsewhere
*o:	o:	o:	o:, u:	(closed rimes only)
*u:	u:	o	u:, u	/_ h
	u:	u	u:, u	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	
*ə	ɛ	ɛ	e, ia	/_ h, ?
	ə	ə	i	/_ ʃ, c
	i	e	ə	/_ s
	o	a	a	/_ w

	ə	ə	o	/_ l
	ə	ə	ə	elsewhere
*i	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	
<i>sim</i>	<i>com</i>	<i>si:m</i>	'bird' < *[?]sim
<i>kəʔip</i>	<i>kəʔop</i>	<i>kərip</i>	'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>jir</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>kədel</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	*ə	*a:	*ə:	

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 Mngong—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 protorime (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, ə:, ə, 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:** ~ **\*?da:** 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. *təda:* '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 \**bəla*: tusk, ivory  
C-Mnong: *la*: tusk  
E-Mnong: *la* trunk  
Chrau: *bla*: /*bəla*/ tusk, ivory  
Köho: *bla* /*bəla*/ tusk, ivory  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bla*: 'tusk, elephant bone' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PM \**ŋəla*: 'tusk' (compares Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
Cf. Bah. *bəla*: 'elephant tusk'; Roglai *bla*: 'ivory'

10 \**gəla*: foolish  
Chrau: *gəla*: /*gəla*/ foolish  
Köho: *gəla* idiot  
<>  
PSB (E) \**gəla*: 'foolish' (Srê, Ch.)

11 \**həla*: leaf  
Chrau: *la*: /*la*/ leaf  
Stieng: *la*: /*la*/ leaf  
Köho: *ləha* /*ləha*/ 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 \**kəla*: tiger  
E-Mnong: *tla* tiger  
Stieng: *kla*: /*kəla*/ 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 \**kərla*: kind of bamboo  
E-Mnong: *la* type of bamboo  
Stieng: *kəla*: /*kəla*/ kind of bamboo  
Chrau: *kəla*: /*kəla*/ medium sized,

thornless bamboo  
Köho: *kərla* /*kərla*/ bamboo with spines  
<>  
PSB (E) \**krəla*: 'kind of bamboo' (Srê, Ch.)  
PNB \**kala*:<sup>T</sup> 'bamboo' (Hrê, Sed.)

14 \**pəla*: blade  
Stieng: *pla*: /*pəla*/ 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: *ji: 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 \**səma*: porcupine  
Chrau: *sima*: /*səma*/ porcupine  
Stieng: *səma*: /*səma*/ porcupine  
Köho: *səma* /*səma*/ porcupine

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**srəma*: '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)

&lt;&gt;

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)

&lt;&gt;

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

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**nd<sub>1</sub>ra*: '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

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**?ləŋa*: 'sesame' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Sed. *rəŋa*:<sup>T</sup> 'sesame'; PCham \**laŋa*  
'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

&lt;&gt;

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: *pə* large turtle  
Stieng: *pə*: /*pə*/ water turtle  
Chrau: *dəpa*: /*dəpa*/ water turtle  
Köho: *dəpa* /*dəpa*/ water turtle

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**drəpa*: 'water turtle' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Bah. *təpa*: 'water turtle'; Roglai *dəpa*:  
'water turtle'

27 \**wa*: uncle

C-Mnong: *wa*: mother's older brother or  
sister  
E-Mnong: *wa* mother's older brother or  
sister  
Köho: *wa* /*wa*/ paternal uncle

&lt;&gt;

PM \**wa*: 'uncle' (Mn., Kö.)  
Cf. Roglai *wa*: 'uncle'

22 \**ra*: ~ \**həra*: fig

Chrau: *ra*: /*ra*/ fig

&lt;&gt;

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: *wa*: /*wa*/ 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: *kwac* 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/γ]/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 \**lhia:j* ~ \**lha:j* 'unwind'

35 \**ŋa:j* say, speak  
 E-Mnong: *ŋəj* say, speak  
 Chrau: *ŋa:j* /*ŋa:j*/ say, speak  
 Köho: *ʔaŋa:j* /*ʔaŋa:j*/ mock, scorn  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔaŋa: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: *paj* /*paj*/ flesh  
 Chrau: *paj* /*paj*/ 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 \**dəpa:j* ~ \**səpa:j* rabbit  
 E-Mnong: *paj* rabbit  
 Chrau: *sipa:j* /*səpa:j*/ rabbit  
 Köho: *dəpa:j* /*dəpa:j*/ hare  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tsəpa:j* 'rabbit' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PSB (B.) \**təpa: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: *braj* 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.)
- 40 \**həra:j* maggot  
 E-Mnong: *haj* maggot found in meat  
 Chrau: *ra:j /ra:j/* maggot  
 Stieng: *ra:j /ra:j/* maggot  
 Köho: *rəhaj /rəhaj/* a fly  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *hra:j* 'maggots'  
 Comments:  
 Efimov conflates this etymology with \**ruəj* 'fly'.
- 41 \**saj* marry; spouse  
 E-Mnong: *saj* husband  
 Stieng: *saj /saj/* mate, spouse  
 Chrau: *saj /saj/* marry  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**saj* 'husband; to marry' (Mn., Ch., St.)
- 42 \**kəhwa:j* dig, scratch  
 Chrau: *khwa:j /kəhwa:j/* dig  
 Köho: *kwaj /kəwa:j/* scratch  
 <>  
 Cf. Roglai *kəwa:j* 'scratch self'
- 43 \**ŋəwa:j* dizzy  
 E-Mnong: *waj mət* dizzy  
 Chrau: *ŋwa:j bo:ʔ /ŋəwa:j/* dizzy  
 Köho (HB): *ŋwàj* dizzy  
 <>  
 Comments:  
 The Chrau *bo:ʔ* means 'head'
- 44 \**kənʔa:k* crow  
 E-Mnong: *ʔdak* crow  
 Chrau: *kənʔda:ʔ /kənʔa:ʔ/* crow
- Stieng: *kənʔa:k /kənʔa:k/* crow  
 Köho: *kənʔda /kənʔda/* crow  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kəʔnda:ʔ* 'crow' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔa:k* 'crow'
- 45 \**kəja:k* demon  
 E-Mnong: *ca:k* witch (male or female)  
 Stieng: *ca:k /ca:k/* demon  
 Chrau: *ca:ʔ /ca:ʔ/* demon  
 Köho: *ca: /ca:/* demon  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ca:ʔ* 'devil, demon' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**kik<sup>T</sup>* 'corpse' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Jeh *kəja:k<sup>T</sup>* 'die'  
 Comments:  
 Chrau reflex is irregular, as *cha:ʔ* is expected.
- 46 \**da:k* water  
 E-Mnong: *dak* water, lake  
 Stieng: *da:k /da:k/* water, rivers, streams, lakes  
 Chrau: *da:ʔ /da:ʔ/* water, river  
 Köho: *da: /da:/* water  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**da:ʔ* 'water' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**da:k* 'water' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ʔda:k<sup>T</sup>* 'water' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 47 \**ha:k* vomit  
 Chrau: *ha:ʔ /ha:ʔ/* open mouth wide  
 Ma: *haʔ* excrement  
 Köho: *haʔ /haʔ/* vomit  
 <>  
 PNB \**hak<sup>T</sup>* 'vomit' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 48 \**[jha:k* split  
 Chrau: *təha:ʔ /təha:ʔ/* split, divide  
 Köho: *gəha: /gəha:/* split, torn  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**[jha:ʔ* 'split, divide' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Roglai *trəha:* 'split'

- 49 \***[]la:k** scar, scab  
E-Mnong: *blak* scar  
Chrau: *cəh la:ʔ /la:ʔ/* scabies
- 50 \***kəla:k** day after tomorrow  
C-Mnong: *nar kla:k* day after tomorrow  
Chrau: *nar kəla:ʔ /kəla:ʔ/* day after tomorrow  
Köho (B&D): *ŋa:j dəla* three days hence  
<>  
PSB (E) \***kla:ʔ** 'day after tomorrow' (Ch., Mn.)  
PM \***kla:k** 'day after tomorrow' (Ch.)
- 51 \***təla:k** intestines  
Chrau: *təla:ʔ /təla:ʔ/* intestines  
Köho (HB): *klak penis* ?  
<>  
PNB \***kla:k<sup>T</sup>** 'intestines' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)
- 52 \***təla:k** spear  
Chrau: *təla:ʔ /təla:ʔ/* spear  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *kla:k* 'spear'
- 53 \***pa:k** divide  
E-Mnong: *pak* divide  
Chrau: *pa:ʔ /pa:ʔ/* divide  
Köho: *pa: /pa:/* give, grant, permit  
<>  
PSB (E) \***pa:ʔ<sub>1</sub>** 'give out, divide' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PM \***pəʔ** 'divide' (Kö., Srê)
- 54 \***bəra:k** peacock  
C-Mnong: *bra:k* peacock  
E-Mnong: *brak* peacock  
Stieng: *bra:k /bəra:k/* peacock  
Chrau: *bra:ʔ /bəra:ʔ/* peacock  
Ma: *bra:* peacock  
Köho: *bra /bəra/* peacock  
<>  
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** ~ \***[]ra:k** bright, dazzling, sparkling  
Chrau: *sindra:ʔ /sənra:ʔ/* bright, dazzling, sparkling  
Köho: *gəcira /gə-cəra/* dazzle  
<>  
Cf. Rengao *ra:k<sup>T</sup>* 'yellowish'; Jeh *sraʔ<sup>T</sup>* 'dazzling'; Roglai *cira:* 'dazzle'
- 56 \***sa:k** go  
C-Mnong: *sa:k* go, return  
E-Mnong: *sak* go  
Chrau: *sa:ʔ /sa:ʔ/* go, walk  
Köho (B&D): *rəlac saʔ /saʔ/* everybody go  
<>  
PSB (E) \***sa:ʔ** 'go, return' (Ch., Mn.)  
PM \***sa:k** 'go, return' (Ch.)
- 57 \***ta:k** spear  
C-Mnong: *ta:k* spear  
Stieng: *ta:k /ta:k/* spear  
Chrau: *ta:ʔ /ta:ʔ/* spear  
Köho: *ta:ʔ /ta:ʔ/* spear  
<>  
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 \***bəra:ɬ** sweat  
C-Mnong: *rəha:l* sweat  
E-Mnong: *hal* sweat  
Stieng: *brəha:l /bərha:l/* sweat  
Chrau: *bəha:l /bəha:l/* sweat  
Srê (E): *bəha:l* sweat  
<>  
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** wind  
C-Mnong: *sja:l* wind  
E-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* ~ \**jal* 'fishing pole' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 Cf. Bah. *jal* '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: *məham* 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 \**tahpa: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): *ʔăn* saddle  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔa:n* 'saddle'

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

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

68 \**l̥hɑ:n* dull, blunt

Stieng: *lhɑ:n /l̥hɑ:n/* dull, blunt

<>

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

Comments:

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

69 \**təgɑ:n* ~ \**nəgɑ:n* ~ \**pəŋɑ:n* bowl

C-Mnong: *ŋɑ:n* bowl

Stieng: *təgɑ:n /tagɑ:n/* bowl

Chrau: *ŋgɑ:n /nagɑ:n/* dish, bowl

Köho: *pəŋɑ:n /paŋɑ:n/* bowl

<>

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

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

Cf. Bah. *pəŋɑ:n* 'bowl'; PKatuic \**təŋhɑ:n*

~ \**pəŋhɑ:n* 'bowl'; Radê *mŋɑ:n* 'large

bowl'; Roglai *pəŋɑ:n* 'large bowl'; Malay

*piŋgɑ:n* '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: *prə:n /pərə:n/* strength

Köho: *prɑ:n /pəra:n/* strong; energy, force

<>

Cf. Bah. *pra:n* 'strong'; PKatuic

\**pə[r/rh]ɑ:n* 'strength'; PCham \**prǎn*

'strong, well'

Comments:

The external comparisons indicate that the Chrau vowel is aberrant.

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

E-Mnong: *suon jriɛŋ* tendon

Stieng: *səŋwan /sənwan/* vein, tendon

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

Ma: *sʔquan* nerve, vein

<>

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

72 \**ʔa:ŋ* carry on back

C-Mnong: *ʔa:ŋ* carry on back

E-Mnong: *ʔaŋ* carry on back

Stieng: *ʔa:ŋ /ʔa:ŋ/* carry in back basket

Chrau: *ʔa:ŋ /ʔa:ŋ/* carry on back

Köho: *ʔa:ŋ /ʔa:ŋ/* carry on back

<>

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

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

73 \**la:ŋ* sharpen

C-Mnong: *la:ŋ* sharpen

E-Mnong: *laj nɦaŋ* 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 /taŋ/* 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 \**ʔa:ŋ* bright light

C-Mnong: *ʔa:ŋ* light, bright

E-Mnong: *ʔaŋ* light, bright

Stieng: *ʔa:ŋ /ʔa:ŋ/* light, daylight, clear

Ma: *ʔa:ŋ* bright, shine

Köho: *ʔa:ŋ /ʔa:ŋ/* clear, bright, clear,

daylight

<>

PSB (E) \**ʔa: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:ŋ<sup>T</sup> 'chin' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

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

81 \*təka:ŋ ~ \*rəka:ŋ roof beams  
 Chrau: təkə:ŋ /təkə:ŋ/ main beam  
 Ma: rəkəŋ roof  
 Köho: rəkəŋ /rəkəŋ/ roof beams  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*trəka:ŋ 'rafter, beam' (Ma, Ch.)  
 Cf. Jeh ʔikiəŋ<sup>L</sup> 'rafters'

77 \*ha:ŋ shore, edge  
 C-Mnong: ha:ŋ shore  
 E-Mnong: haŋ river bank  
 Köho: haŋ /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:ŋ<sup>T</sup> '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:ŋ<sup>T</sup> 'spirit' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \*ʔəjə:ŋ 'spirit'; PCham \*iāŋ 'deity' < PAN \*hi[j]jaŋ '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:ŋ<sup>T</sup> '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: kə: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) \**ɣrəma:ŋ* 'cockspur' (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Roglai *ɣərma:ŋ* 'cockspur'
- 86 \**pa:ŋ* ~ \**ləpa:ŋ* palm of hand  
C-Mnong: *mpa:ŋ* palm, sole  
E-Mnong: *paŋ ti* palm of hand  
Stieng: *pa:ŋ /pa:ŋ/* palm, cl. for arms legs  
Chrau: *ləpa:ŋ /ləpa:ŋ/* palm, sole  
Ma: *plà:n ti* palm of hand  
Köho: *paŋ /paŋ/* palm of hand  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ləpa:ŋ* 'palm, sole' (Kö., Ma, Ch., Mn., St.)  
PM \**ləpa:ŋ* 'palm, sole' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**capa:ŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'palm, sole' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *kəmpaŋ* 'hand'
- 87 \**bəra:ŋ* spread apart  
Chrau: *bra:ŋ /bəra:ŋ/* spread apart  
Köho (HB): *biaŋ* spread apart  
<>  
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  
<>  
Cf. Roglai *krak* 'clam'; Malay *keraj* 'clam'
- 89 \**ta:ŋ* to close, shut  
Stieng: *ta:ŋ /ta:ŋ/* to close, shut  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *ta:ŋ* 'to close, shut' (Golar dialect)
- 90 \**ba:p* father  
E-Mnong: *ba:p* father  
Stieng: *ba:p klaw /ba:p/* relatives (male)  
Chrau: *ba:p /ba:p/* father  
Köho: *ba:p /ba:p/* father
- <>  
PSB (E) \**ba:p* 'father' (Ch., St.)  
Cf. Loven *ba:p* 'father'
- 91 \**nəga:p* ~ \**nəgap* yawn  
E-Mnong: *ŋgap* yawn  
Stieng: *gap ga: /gap/* yawn  
Chrau: *ŋga:p /nəga:p/* yawn  
Ma: *n?gəp* yawn  
Köho: *ŋgap /nəgap/* yawn  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ŋga:p* 'yawn' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**ka?ã: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: *kəna:p /kəna:p/* termite  
<>  
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  
<>  
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  
<>  
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  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ta:p* 'slap, strike' (Srê, Ch.)  
PNB \**ta:p<sup>T</sup>* 'slap' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)

- 96 \**ba:r* two  
 C-Mnong: *ba:r* two  
 E-Mnong: *bar* two  
 Stieng: *ba:r/ba:r/* two  
 Chrau: *ba:r/ba:r/* two  
 Ma: *bà:r* two  
 Köho: *bar/ba:r/* two  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ba:r* 'two' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**ba:r* 'two'  
 PNB \**?ba:r<sup>T</sup>* 'two' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 97 \**nəda:r* ~ \**kəda:r* fishhook  
 C-Mnong: *nda:r* fishhook  
 E-Mnong: *nda:r* fish with pole  
 Stieng: *nda:r/nəda:r/* fishhook  
 Chrau: *kənda:r/kəda:r/* fishhook  
 Köho: */da:r/?da:r/* fish with a line  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kə?ndda:r* 'fishhook' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**kən?ar* 'fishhook' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 98 \**səka:r* type of bamboo  
 C-Mnong: *ŋka:r* a thin bamboo  
 E-Mnong: *ŋgār* type of bamboo  
 Stieng: *ka:r/ka:r/* skin of bamboo  
 Srê: *səkar/səkar/* bamboo (straight)  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**səka:r* 'type of bamboo' (Mn., St.)  
 PM \**səka:r* 'a thin bamboo' (Kö., Srê, St.)
- 99 \**wa:r* enclosure; wrap around  
 E-Mnong: *war* pen, enclosure  
 Stieng: *wa:r/wa:r/* corral, flock  
 Chrau: *wa:r/wa:r/* pen, enclosure  
 Köho: *war/wa:r/* set a trap; bend, roll in a spiral  
 <>  
 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'.
- 100 \**da:s* break  
 Chrau: *da:s/da:s/* break  
 <>  
 Cf. PKatuic \**bə?diajh* ~ \**yə?dəjh* 'break'
- 101 \**ga:s* outside  
 Stieng: *ga:s/ga:s/* outside  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *ŋas* 'outside'; Roglai *təgah* 'outside'
- 102 \**ja:s* opened, separated  
 Chrau: *ja:s/ja:s/* opened, damaged, separate a fire  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *jas* 'to untie'
- 103 \**la:s* armspan  
 Stieng: *la:s/la:s/* armspan  
 Chrau: *la:s/la:s/* armspan  
 Köho: *la:s/la:s/* fathom, armful  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**la:s* 'fathom, span' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**pla:jh<sup>T</sup>* 'armspan' (Bah., Sed.)
- 104 \**kəla:s* ~ \**kəna:s* thunder  
 Stieng: *kəla:s/kəla:s/* thunder  
 Köho: *kənas/kənas/* thunder  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *glas* 'nearby thunder'
- 105 \**pa:s* cotton, kapok  
 Stieng (Y): *pa:s/pa:s/* kapok  
 Chrau: *pa:s/pa:s/* cotton  
 <>  
 PNB \**kapa:jh<sup>T</sup>* 'cotton' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *kəppa:h* 'cotton'; Malay *kapas* 'cotton'; Pali *kappāsa* 'cotton'  
 Comments:  
 I expect that South Bahnaric borrowed from Khmer.
- 106 \**jəra:s* ~ \**ra:s* scatter, sprinkle  
 E-Mnong: *rah* scatter seeds  
 Chrau: *ja:s* sprinkle ceremonially

- Köho: *ras* to scatter in a fan  
<>  
Cf. Hrê *cras<sup>T</sup>* 'scatter out'
- 107 \**kəra:s* squirrel-like animal  
Chrau: *kra:s/kəra:s/* chipmunk  
Stieng: *kra:s/kəra:s/* chipmunk  
Köho: *kəras/kəras/* squirrel [*sciurus rodolphi*]  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kra:s* 'squirrel' (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Sed. *krej<sup>L</sup>* 'chipmunk'; P-Katuic \**[k/g]ərhajh* 'chipmunk'
- 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 *sras<sup>T</sup>*, *sidra:s<sup>T</sup>* 'comb'; Nhaheun *cas* 'to comb (hair)'  
Comments:  
Köho/Srê *rəsi:* 'comb' may be from Cham, Cf. Roglai *gəsi:* 'comb'; Malay *sisir* 'hair comb'
- 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 *?was<sup>T</sup>* 'beckon'
- 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-[l/h]a:j?* ~
- \**kəm[l/h]a:j?* 'lightning'; Malay *kilat* 'lightning'
- 112 \**səra:t* sour  
C-Mnong: *sra:t* sour  
E-Mnong: *srat* sour  
Stieng: *sra:t/səra:t/* 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.
- 113 \**?a:w* shirt, clothes  
E-Mnong: *?aw* shirt  
Stieng: *?a:w/?a:w/* shirt, clothes  
Chrau: *?a:w/?a:w/* shirt, clothes  
Köho: *?a:w/?a:w/* shirt, clothes  
<>  
PSB (E) \**?a:w* 'shirt, clothes' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**?ā:w<sup>T</sup>* 'shirt' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *?a:w* 'clothes'; Viet. *áo* 'clothes'; PCham \**?au* 'clothes'
- 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.)
- 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* *kəla:t*



- <>  
 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.
- 116 \**ja:w* offer, entrust  
 Chrau: *ja:w* /*ja:w*/ entrust  
 Köho: *ja:w* /*ja:w*/ bring, carry, offer  
 <>  
 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 *cə̀* 'believe'.
- 117 \**nəka:w* ~ \**pəka:w* flower  
 C-Mnong: *həka:w* flower  
 E-Mnong: *kaw* flower  
 Stieng: *ka:w* /*ka:w*/ flower  
 Chrau: *ŋka:w* /*nəka:w*/ flower  
 Ma: *pəkà:w* flower  
 Köho: *bəka:w* /*bəka:w*/ flower  
 <>  
 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* penis  
 E-Mnong: *tlaw* penis  
 Stieng: *kla:w* /*kəla:w*/ penis  
 Chrau: *kla:w* /*kəla:w*/ penis  
 Köho: *klaw* /*kəlaw*/ husband  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**klUw* 'man, male, male organs'
- (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Sed. *kleo<sup>T</sup>* 'testes', Nhaheun *kla:w*  
 'testicles'; Cham *klu:* 'scrotum' < PHF \**qi*  
*təluR* 'egg'?  
 It is not clear to me whether the Cham is  
 Austronesian or Mon-Khmer etymology.
- 119 \**nəpa:w* to dream  
 Köho: *mpa:w* /*nəpa:w*/ to dream  
 <>  
 PNB \**ʔapo:<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  
 \**rmo?* 'dream'; Nancowry Nicobar *ʔinfua*  
 'dream'
- 120 \**ra:w* wash  
 C-Mnong: *ra:w* wash  
 E-Mnong: *raw* wash  
 Stieng: *ra:w* /*ra:w*/ wash  
 Chrau: *ra:w* /*ra:w*/ wash  
 Köho: *ra:w* /*ra:w*/ wash  
 <>  
 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. *rɿa* 'wash'; PKatuic \**ʔəriaw* ~  
 \**[ʔə]riaw* 'wash'; PCham \**rau* 'wash'
- 121 \**ʔəra:w* ~ \**ʔəɾə:w* medicine  
 Chrau: *ʔə:w* /*ʔəɾə:w*/ medicine  
 Köho: *ʔira:w* /*ʔəra:w*/ tobacco  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔɿa:w?* 'medicine, tobacco'  
 (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. PCham \**ʔrãw* 'medicine' < PMP  
 \**ZuRúq* 'sap, syrup'
- 122 \**ta:w* ~ \**nəta:w* stand up, upright  
 Chrau: *ta:w* *ja?* stand up  
 Ma: *tà:w* stand up  
 Köho: *ntaw* /*nəta:w*/ upright  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔnta:w* 'stand, stop' (Kö., Ch.)

- 123 \**kəta:w* sugarcane  
 C-Mnong: *ta:w* sugarcane  
 E-Mnong: *taw* sugarcane  
 Stieng: *ta:w /ta:w/* sugarcane  
 Chrau: *ca:w /ca:w/* sugarcane  
 Köho: *ta:w /ta:w/* sugarcane  
 <>  
 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 back  
 C-Mnong: *ba?* carry on back  
 E-Mnong: *ba?* carry piggy-back with a cloth  
 Stieng: *ba? /ba?/* to carry child  
 Chrau: *ba? /ba?/* carry piggy-back  
 Köho (HB): *ba* to carry on back  
 <>  
 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?* stammer  
 Chrau: *ga? /ga?/* stammer, repeat  
 Köho: *ga? /ga?/* stammer  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ga?* 'stammer' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Roglai *ga?* 'stammer'
- 126 \**ja?* accuse  
 Chrau: *ja? /ja?/* accuse  
 Köho: *ja? /ja?/* accuse
- 127 \**ja?* step, tread  
 Stieng: *ja? /ja?/* step on  
 Köho: *ja? /ja?/* step, tread
- 128 \**təla?* throw away  
 Stieng (H.): *thət le?* throw away  
 Chrau: *təla? /təla?/* throw away  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *la?<sup>T</sup>* 'spit out food', Bah. *la?* 'bring up from throat or spit out of mouth'
- 129 \**wa?* want, call for  
 Köho: *wa? /wa?/* to receive guests, reception ritual  
 Köho (HB): *wa?* call for, get; *wa? rə* to receive and welcome  
 <>  
 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* faeces  
 Stieng: *ʔac /ʔac/* faeces  
 Chrau: *ʔac /ʔac/* faeces  
 <>  
 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, crushed  
 Stieng: *hac /hac/* broken, crushed  
 <>  
 Cf. Hrê *hec<sup>T</sup>* 'broken, crushed'
- 132 \**kac* strip rice from stalk  
 C-Mnong: *kac* strip rice  
 E-Mnong: *kac* harvest rice by stripping  
 Stieng: *kac /kac/* harvest, pull grain from stalk  
 Köho: *kac /kac/* harvest mountain rice  
 <>  
 PM \**kac* 'strip rice'  
 Cf. Bah. *kec* 'harvest rice'

- 133 \***lac** castrate  
 Stieng: *lac /lac/* castrate  
 <>  
 Cf. Hrê *lɛc<sup>T</sup>* 'castrate, scold'
- 134 \***samac** biting insect  
 C-Mnong: *mac* biting insect  
 E-Mnong: *mac* mosquito  
 Köho: *samac /samac/* mosquito  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sramac* 'mosquito' (Kö., Mnong)  
 PM \**samac* 'small biting insect' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *səməc* '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 \**hɲac<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  
 <>
- PSB (E) \**pac* 'basketry' (Ch., Kö.)  
 Comments:  
 The Köho form may not be related.
- 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.): *tɛc* 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 /ɛc/ 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 \**teç<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 \*wec<sup>T</sup> 'twist tool' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *krawiəc* 'twisted'
- 143 \***bah** recover, heal  
 C-Mnong: *bah* heal, be well  
 E-Mnong: *laŋ 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: *pəʔdah /pəʔdah/* chase, hunt  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pəʔdah* '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/ / ʔdah* side (direction) / side  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *gah* 'side'; Cham *kah* 'direction' (compared by Jacobsen 1961)  
 Comments:  
 The Köho *ʔdah* can be explained by infixation: \**gah* > \**gənah* > \**ʔnah* > *ʔdah*.
- 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 \***ʔalah** lazy, defeated  
 E-Mnong: *ʔalah* lazy  
 Chrau: *ʔalah /ʔalah/* lose  
 Köho: *ʔalah /ʔalah/* defeat; lazy  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔalah* 'lazy'; Roglai *ʔalah* '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) \**ʔb<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* ~ \**ɣəlhah* 'split, break'; PCham \**blah* 'split' < PAN \**bě-láq* '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]əpah* ~ \**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:  
 Stieng *ma:s* 'gold' is clearly borrowed from Khmer.

156 \**bərah* God, supernatural being

E-Mnong: *brah* spirit

Stieng: *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

Stieng: *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

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

159 \**sah* back basket

C-Mnong: *sah* back basket

E-Mnong: *sah raj* loose woven basket

Stieng: *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

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

+ chop swords.  
 +pah 'chop (cut)'  
 +pah 'slap'

- Ch., St.)  
PM \**sah* 'back basket' (Srê, Ch., St.)
- 160 \**kəsaḥ* 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]ah<sup>T</sup>* '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 *tah<sup>T</sup>* 'throw away, abandon';  
Nhaheun *tah* 'to cut (down/off)'
- 162 \**ʔaj* you (fem. sing.)  
C-Mnong: *ʔaj* you (fem.)  
Stieng: *ʔaj /ʔaj/* you (sing.)  
Chrau: *ʔaj /ʔaj/, ʔaj* you (fem.)  
Köho: *ʔaj /ʔaj/* thou  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ʔaj* 'thou (fem.)' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**ʔaj* 'you (fem.)' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Bah. *ʔe:* 'thou'; Loven *ʔaj* 'I'
- 163 \**rəgaj* ~ \**rəga:j* thin, lean  
C-Mnong: *rəgaj* thin  
E-Mnong: *gaj* thin  
Stieng: *rəgaj /rəga:j/* thin (of people)  
Chrau: *rəgaj /rəga:j/* lean  
Ma: *rəgaj* thin, lean  
Köho: *rəgaj /rəga:j/* 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: *khə* moon, month  
Stieng: *khaj /kəhaj/* moon, month  
Chrau: *khaj /kəhaj/* moon, month  
Ma: *kà:n nʔhaj* moon  
Köho: *kənhaj /kəhaj/* moon  
<>  
PSB (E) \**khaj* 'moon' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
PM \**khaj* 'moon' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**khəj<sup>T</sup>* 'moon' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *khə:* '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 *kaj<sup>T</sup>* 'tick'
- 166 \**pələj* fruit  
C-Mnong: *plaj* fruit  
E-Mnong: *ple* fruit  
Stieng: *plaj /pələj/* fruit  
Chrau: *plaj /pələj/* fruit  
Ma: *plaj* fruit  
Köho: *plaj /pələj/* fruit  
<>  
PSB (E) \**plaj* 'fruit' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
PM \**plaj* 'fruit' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**ple:j<sup>L</sup>* 'fruit' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *phle:* 'fruit'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**pleʔ* 'fruit'; PKatuic \**pəlhaj* ~ \**kəlhaj* ~ \**pəljej* 'fruit'
- 167 \**maj* you (masc.)  
C-Mnong: *maj* you (masc.)  
E-Mnong: *mə* you (masc.)  
Stieng: *maj /maj/* you (masc.)  
Chrau: *maj /maj/, ma:j* you (masc.)  
<>  
PSB (E) \**mí:* '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 *ɲaj<sup>T</sup>* '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:ɲ* 'pestle' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *ʔəɲre:* 'pestle'; PKatuic \**dəre:* ~ \**dəraj* 'pestle'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**k(n)re:* 'pestle'  
Comments:  
The external comparisons show that the South Bahnaric form is infixd.
- 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. *chấy* 'head-louse'
- 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. *kəʔá<sup>L</sup>* 'hiccough'
- 173 \***dak** snare trap  
E-Mnong: *dăk* 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 \**ʔdak<sup>T</sup>* '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 \***[jmak** 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: *paʔ/paʔ/* snap, break off  
 Köho: *paʔ/paʔ/* broken, to break  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**paʔ* 'break' (Kö., Ch., St.)

177 \**sak* body (human)  
 C-Mnong: *sak jan* body  
 E-Mnong: *sǎk jǎn* body  
 Stieng: *sak, chak/sak/* body, name  
 Chrau: *saʔ/saʔ/* name  
 Ma: *saʔ caw* human body  
 Köho: *saʔ/saʔ/* body  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**saʔ* 'body, person, name' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**sak jan* 'body' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**secʰ* 'flesh' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *sac* 'flesh', *sa:k* 'dead body';  
 PKatuic \**ʔəcaʔ* ~ \**həcaʔ* 'body'; Lao  
*sak<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: *taʔ/taʔ/* take out  
 Köho: *ta /ta/* extract  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tɰʔ* '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* ~ \**yəgəl* 'know'; Radê  
*knal* 'recognise'  
 Comments:  
 I think that C-Mnong *nal* and Köho *ʔdal*  
 reflect the same root, infix and with the  
 initial dropped, i.e. Köho \**gal* > \**gənal* >  
 \**ʔnal* > \**ʔdal*.

180 \**kal* ~ \**kəl* ~ \**kəl* fell trees  
 E-Mnong: *kǎl* 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) \**kə:l* 'to fell trees' (Srê, Ch.)  
 PNB \**kaʰ* 'to chop' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**həgəl* ~ \**həgəl* 'fell large  
 trees'; PWaic \**ŋgəl/r* 'to cut down (trees)'

181 \**rəŋal* awaken  
 C-Mnong: *rəŋal* awaken  
 E-Mnong: *ŋǎl* 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 \**ʔapaʰ* '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: *kǎm* arrow  
 Stieng: *kam/kam/* arrow  
 Chrau: *kam/kam/* arrow  
 Köho: *kam/kam/* arrow  
 <>



- PSB \**kam* 'arrow' (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)  
PM \**kam* 'arrow' (Kö.)
- 185 \**gəlam* ~ \**dəlam* inside  
Chrau: *glam* /*gəlam*/ inside  
Köho: *dəlam* /*dəlam*/ interior  
<>  
PNB \**lam*<sup>T</sup> 'in' (Bah., PJH)  
Cf. PCham \**daləm* 'inside, deep' < PAN  
\**d<sub>2</sub>á-lem-i* 'inside'  
Comments:  
Köho form could be a recent borrowing  
from Chamic.
- 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.
- 187 \**sənam* year  
C-Mnong: *nam* year  
E-Mnong: *nəm* 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. *năm* 'year'
- 188 \**ram* ~ \**kəhra:m* warm  
Stieng: *ram* /*ram*/ warm  
Chrau: *kəhra:m* /*kəhra:m*/ warm
- Köho: *ram* /*ram*/ warm, contented,  
wealthy  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kəhrám* 'warm' (Kö., Ch., St.)
- 189 \**kəram* to sink  
E-Mnong: *krám* to sink  
Köho: *kram* /*kəram*/ sink, immerse  
<>  
PNB \**kram*<sup>T</sup> 'sink' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PCham \**karəm* 'sunk'
- 190 \**pəram* five  
C-Mnong: *pram* five  
E-Mnong: *prəm* 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 *saŋ*.
- 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

- \**tər*[ə/a]m 'to soak'; PCham \**trăm* '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: *tlăn* 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*[l/lh]jan 'snake'; PCham \**klăn* 'boa'
- 197 \**ɲan* true, certain  
C-Mnong: *ɲan* very  
Stieng (Y): *ɲan /ɲan/* true, real, indeed  
Chrau: *ɲan /ɲan/* only  
Köho: *ɲan /ɲan/* certain, exact  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ɲan* 'very, only, true' (Kö., Ch.)  
PM \**ɲan* 'very' (B. states "all languages" *ɲan*)
- 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: *səmaŋ* 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:ŋ* 'shoot'; PKatuic \**ʔəpəŋ* 'shoot'; Viet. *bắn* 'shoot'
- 202 \**raŋ* dry  
 E-Mnong: *raŋ* dry (cloth, vegetable, meat)  
 Stieng (Y): *raŋ /raŋ/* withered  
 Chrau: *raŋ /raŋ/* dry  
 Ma: *reŋ* dry  
 Köho: *raŋ /raŋ/* dry  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**raŋ* 'dry' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Hrê *srŋ<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  
 \**lruʔbuŋ* '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 đẳng*  
 '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: *maŋ* 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/rh]aŋ* ~ \**ɟə[r/rh]aŋ* 'wither'
- 215 \**pəraŋ* run  
 Stieng: *təpraŋ /tə-pəraŋ/* run  
 Chrau: *mpraŋ /nə-pəraŋ/* run  
 Ma: *praŋ* 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* ~ \**ɟətaŋ* '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) \**tsəŋ* 'to listen' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**təŋ* 'hear' (Ch.)  
 PNB \**taŋ*<sup>L</sup> 'hear' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. *kətəŋ* 'hear'; PPEARIC \**saŋ* 'hear'; PKatuic \**saŋ* 'hear'; Car Nicobar *haŋ* 'hear'

- 219 \**kərtəŋ* knee  
 Stieng: *taŋ /taŋ/* knee  
 Ma: *ko-kaltaŋ* knee  
 Köho: *kəltəŋ /kərtəŋ/* knee
- 220 \**gəɽjap* solid  
 C-Mnong: *həjap* solid, strong  
 Stieng: *jap /jap/* firm  
 Chrau: *gəjap /gəjap/* solid, certain, secure  
 Köho: *kəljap /kəɽjap/* 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
- 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.
- 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  
<>  
PSB (E) \**?jar* 'juice, sap, poison' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Jeh *jal<sup>l</sup>* 'sap'; Khmer *cir* 'resin'
- 231 \**nar* day  
C-Mnong: *nar* sun, day  
E-Mnong: *nar /nar/* sun  
Chrau: *nar /nar/* day, daytime  
Stieng: *nar /nar/* day  
<>  
PSB (E) \**nar* 'day' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
PM \**nar* '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  
<>  
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 nər* wing  
Stieng: *pənar /pənar/* wing, feather  
Chrau: *pənar /pənar/* wing  
Köho: *?dar /?dar/* wing  
<>  
PSB (E) \**pənar* 'wing' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- PSB (B.) \**pənar* '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 infix form of \**par* 'to fly'.
- 234 \**?as* swelling  
E-Mnong: *?eh* swelling  
Köho: *?as /?as/* swelling, abscess  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *pə?neh* 'to swell'; Oi *?as* 'swell'; Alak *?e:h* 'to swell'; PKatuic \**?ejh* 'swollen'
- 235 \**gas* break, smash  
Chrau: *gas /gas/* break, smash  
<>  
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  
<>  
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  
<>  
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>7</sup> 'to measure, to fetch'; Khmer *was* '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>7</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 \**maŋ* 'eye' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *mat* 'mouth'; Viet. *mắt* '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 \**paŋ* '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 *ʔjaw<sup>T</sup>* 'male animal'; Khmer *ʔaju?* 'age, aged'; PKatuic \**sə-jaw* 'grandchild'
- 249 \**ʔərəkaw* bear  
 C-Mnong: *kaw* bear  
 Chrau: *sikaw /səkaw/* bear  
 Köho: *jirkaw /jərəkaw/* bear  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔjəkaw* 'bear' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**cəkaw* 'bear' (Srê, Kö., Ch., Radê)
- 250 \**həməw* ~ \**həməw*: afternoon, evening  
 C-Mnong: *mhai* afternoon  
 E-Mnong: *mho* evening  
 Stieng: *maw /maw/* evening  
 Chrau: *maw /maw/* afternoon  
 Köho: *mho /məho/* evening  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mha*: 'evening' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**mha:i* 'afternoon' (Ch.)
- 251 \**kərmaw* grimy  
 Stieng: *kərmaw /kərmaw/* grimy  
 <>  
 PNB \**kamɔʔ<sup>L</sup>* 'dirt' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *khəmw* 'black'; PKatuic \**[k/g]əmhaw* ~ \**kəmw* ~ \**məl-mhew* 'dirty'
- 252 \**[j]naw* yesterday  
 C-Mnong: *ʔnai* yesterday  
 E-Mnong: *nar dɔ* yesterday  
 Stieng: *bənw /bənw/* yesterday  
 Chrau: *ndaw /nədaw/* yesterday  
 Köho: *ʔdaw /ʔdaw/* nearly, enough  
 <>
- PM \**nʔdai* 'yesterday' (Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ʔna:w<sup>T</sup>* 'new' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 253 \**ʔənaw* thing, matter  
 C-Mnong: *naw* thing  
 Köho: *ʔənaw /ʔənaw/* matter, affair, custom  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**naw* 'thing, word' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**naw* 'thing'  
 Cf. Roglai *ʔənaw* '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) \**ndr<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. *hədrɔ<sup>T</sup>* 'announce'; Bah. *ʔədrɔ*: 'cicada'
- 256 \**nəraw* widow  
 E-Mnong: *ʔur ndraw* widow  
 Stieng: *ndraw /nəraw/* widow  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔədrɔ*: '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*<sup>L</sup> 'large round basket';PCham \**laʔi* 'basket'263 \**ji*: sickness, painC-Mnong: *ji*: *koɾ* 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 \**ji*<sup>L</sup> '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*<sup>L</sup> '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 \**ʔbəru*: 'mountain'
- 267 \**ʔəri*: banyan tree  
 Stieng: *ʔri*: /*ʔəri*/ banyan, baleté  
 Chrau: *ʔri*: /*ʔəri*/ banyan, baleté  
 Srê: *ʔiri*: /*ʔəri*/ banyan  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔri*: 'banyan tree' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔri*: 'banyan tree'; Khmer *ʔraj* 'banyan'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**ʔri*: '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 \**ti*<sup>L</sup>: 'hand, arm' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *daj* 'hand, arm'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**si*: 'hand, arm'; Viet. *taj* 'hand'; PKatuic \**ʔə/hətəj* 'hand, arm'
- 270 \**ʔih* dry out (rice etc.)  
 C-Mnong: *ʔih* spread to dry  
 Stieng (E): *cəʔi:h* perish (of food)  
 Chrau: *ʔi:h ba*: /*ʔi:h*/ spread rice  
 Köho: *ʔi:s* /*ʔi:s*/ to dry something  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔi:s* 'to dry' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**ʔi:s* 'spread to dry' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 271 \**[d]ih* cotton, kapok  
 E-Mnong: *deh* cotton; *ple dəj dih* kapok  
 Köho: *ʔdis* /*ʔdis*/ cotton  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**dde:s* 'cotton' (Kö., Mn.)  
 Cf. Roglai *ʔdis* '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, green 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 \**pos* '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

\**həbiəh* '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 *ʔəle: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:ʔ* 'shoulder' (Kö., Ch.)
- 281 \**səpi:k* civette cat  
E-Mnong: *pik* civette cat  
Stieng: *pik/pik/* weasel  
Chrau: *sipi:ʔ/səpi:ʔ/* weasel  
Köho: *pi/pi/* civette  
<>  
PSB (E) \**səpi:jʔ* 'weasel' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
Cf. Jeh *səpiak<sup>L</sup>* 'weasel'
- 282 \**tik* remove husk  
Chrau: *ti:ʔ/ti:ʔ/* 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) \**səʔntil* 'seed' (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Tampuon *te:l* 'seed'
- 284 \**ɲi:m* weep, cry  
C-Mnong: *ɲi:m* cry  
E-Mnong: *ɲim* cry  
Stieng: *ɲim/ɲim/* cry, wail  
Chrau: *ɲi:m/ɲi:m/* weep, cry  
Köho: *ɲim/ɲim/* weep, close eyes  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ɲi:m* 'cry' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
PM \**ɲi:m* 'cry' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
Cf. Jeh *ɲam<sup>f</sup>* 'weep, cry, bewail'; PKatuic \**həɲiam* ~ \**ɲə-ɲiam* ~ \**həɲiem* '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 \**katseŋ<sup>L</sup>* 'bone' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *chəʔiŋ*; 'bone' PVM (Sok.) \**ʂəŋ* 'bone'; PKatuic \**həŋ-ha:ŋ* 'bone'
- 289 \**sir* dig  
E-Mnong: *sir* dig  
Stieng: *sir/sir/* dig  
Srê: *sir/si:r/* chisel, engrave  
<>  
PNB \**ci:r<sup>L</sup>* 'dig' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

- 290 \**mir* swidden field  
 C-Mnong: *mir* dry rice field  
 Stieng: *mir/mir/* swidden field  
 Chrau: *mir/mir/* swidden field  
 Köho: *mir/mir/* swidden field  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mir* 'swidden field' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**mir* 'dry ricefield' (B. states "All languages mir")  
 Cf. Bah. *mir* 'rice field'
- 291 \**pir* wall  
 C-Mnong: *per, mpi:r* wall, fence  
 E-Mnong: *pir* wall  
 Stieng (Y): *pə:nir/pə:nir/* wall  
 Chrau: *pir/pir/* wall, fence  
 Köho: *pə:nir/pə:nir/* partition  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pir* 'wall, fence' (Srê, St.)  
 PM \**pir* 'wall' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**per* 'fence, wall' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Tampuon *pə:ner* 'wall'
- 292 \**sənit* ~ \**s-ən-it* comb, crest  
 C-Mnong: *nə:t* comb  
 E-Mnong: *niet* comb  
 Stieng (E): *nə:t* comb  
 Chrau: *sini:t/səni:t/* comb  
 Köho: *rəsi/rəsi/* comb  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**nl:t* 'comb, crest' (Srê, Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**kəne:t* 'comb, crest' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \*[h/s]ənci: ~ \**kəci:?* 'comb';  
 Roglai *gəsi* 'comb'
- 293 \**ɲit* cool  
 Chrau: *ɲit/ɲit/* burn  
 Ma: *ɲit* cool  
 <>  
 PNB \**taɲi:ɬ* 'cold' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**cəɲhiət*, \**ɲə-ɲhiət* 'cold';  
 Mlabri *dəm.hnat* 'cold'; PCham \**saŋot*  
 'cold'  
 Comments:  
 Chrau form is assumed to have 'flipped'
- 294 \**pərit* banana  
 C-Mnong: *pri:t* banana  
 E-Mnong: *pri:t* banana  
 Stieng: *pri:t/pərit/* banana  
 Chrau: *pri:t/pərit/* banana  
 Köho: *pri:t/pərit/* banana  
 <>  
 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* rain  
 C-Mnong: *mih* rain  
 E-Mnong: *mih* rain  
 Stieng: *mi:/mi:/* rain  
 Chrau: *mi:/mi:/* rain  
 Köho: *mi:w/mi:w/* rain  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mi:wh* 'rain' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**mi:h* 'rain' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**?mɛ:<sup>L</sup>* 'rain' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 296 \**həpi:wh* house  
 C-Mnong: *ɲih* house  
 E-Mnong: *hih* house  
 Stieng: *ɲi:/ɲi:/* house  
 Chrau: *ɲi:/ɲi:/* house  
 Ma: *hiw* house  
 Köho: *hi:w/hi:w/* house  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ɲi:wh* 'house' (Mn., Ch., St.),  
 \**hi:wh* 'house' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**hi:h* 'house' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Jeh *ɲiahl<sup>L</sup>* 'house'; PVM (Sok.) \**ɲa:*  
 'house'; Viet. *nhà* 'house'
- 297 \**təki?* ~ \**təkik* few, little  
 Chrau: *təki?/təki?/* few, little  
 <>

- 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?*<sup>L</sup> '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* /*pi:s*/ 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 \**?arih<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 \**?bic<sup>L</sup>* 'lie down' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. *?bic* 'to lie down'; PKatuic \**?bAj?* ~ \**?bVj?* '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 *ʔa: 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 /eʔ/.
- 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 \**ʔəcɛ:m, \*həcɛ:m* 'bird'; Khasi *sim* 'bird'; PCham \**cim* '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: *ʔil /ʔil/* 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 \**ʔin* auxiliary particle  
 Chrau: *ʔin /ʔin/* not, is  
 Srê: *ʔin /ʔin/* attributive particle (personal)  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔIn* 'demonstrative, benefactive particle' (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)
- 308 \**sil* to peel  
 Stieng: *sil /səl/* peel with knife  
 Köho (HB): *sil /sil/* peel  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *se:l<sup>f</sup>* 'peel with knife'; PKatuic \**sel ~ \*se:l* 'peel'
- 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 \**ʔəcɛ:m ~ \*[sʔ]əcɛ:m* 'ripe'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**cin?* 'cooked, ripe'; Viet. *chín* 'cooked, ripe'
- 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) \**cin?* 'nine'; Viet. *chín* 'nine'
- 310 \**[sim]* bird  
 C-Mnong: *sim* bird  
 E-Mnong: *sim* bird  
 Stieng: *com /com/* bird

- 314 \**tiŋ* follow, chase  
 C-Mnong: *teŋ* chase  
 Stieng: *teŋ/teŋ/* follow, copy  
 Köho: *tiŋ/tiŋ/* follow, chase  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tiŋ* 'follow, chase' (Mn. St.)  
 PM \**tiŋ* 'chase' (Kö., Srê, St.)
- Chrau: *kit/kit/* frog  
 Köho: *kit/kit/* frog  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kit* 'frog' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**kit* 'frog' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**kit* 'frog' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[ʔə/hə]guat ~ ʔəkuat* 'frog'
- 315 \**kəʔip* centipede  
 E-Mnong: *ʔip* centipede  
 Chrau: *kəʔip/kəʔip/* centipede  
 Stieng: *kəʔip/kəʔep/* centipede  
 Köho: *kərip/kərip/* scorpion  
 <>  
 PNB \**gaʔi:p<sup>L</sup>* 'centipede; to pinch' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *kʔe:p* 'centipede'; PKatuic \**kəhe:p* 'centipede'  
 Diffloth (1991) records Srê *kəʔe:p* 'centipede'
- 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 *hmet* 'yellow'; PKatuic \**həmiət ~ həlmiet* 'turmeric' (yellow spice).
- 316 \**kətip* cockroach  
 Chrau: *cip/cip/* cockroach  
 Köho: *tip/tip/* cockroach
- 321 \**rit* bat  
 E-Mnong: *ret* bat  
 Köho: *rit/rit/* bat
- 317 \**nir* basket, trap  
 C-Mnong: *nir* fishtrap  
 E-Mnong: *nir braŋ* bamboo fishtrap  
 Köho: *nir/nit/* hemispheric basket  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**nir* 'basket, trap' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**nir* 'fishtrap' (Kö., Srê)
- 322 \**kəsit ~ ~~kəsət~~* die, dead  
 C-Mnong: *khit* dead  
 E-Mnong: *khit* die, dead  
 Stieng: *chit/cəhet/* dead *ʔet/ '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.
- 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
- 323 \**be:* goat  
 C-Mnong: *bɛ:* goat  
 E-Mnong: *bəj* goat  
 Stieng: *bej/be/* goat



- Chrau: *bəbe:/be/* goat  
 Ma: *be:* goat  
 Köho: *be/be/* goat  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*bəbe:* 'goat' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM *\*be:* 'goat' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Radê)  
 PNB *\*babe:T* 'goat' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *bəbre* 'goat'; PKatuic  
*\*ʔb[ɛ/ɛ]:ʔ* 'goat'; PWaic *\*beʔ* 'goat';  
 PCham *\*bube* 'goat'  
 Comments:  
 The word is clearly imitative of a goat's  
 bleat.
- 324 *\*he:* we (incl.)  
 C-Mnong: *he:* we (incl.)  
 E-Mnong: *hi* we (incl.)  
 Stieng: *hej/he/ I*  
 Köho: *he/he/* we  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*he:* 'we, I' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM *\*he:* 'first person, usually plural' (Kö.,  
 Srê, St.)
- 325 *\*pəhe:* rice (husked/pounded)  
 C-Mnong: *phe:* unhusked rice  
 E-Mnong: *phaj* husked rice  
 Stieng: *phej/pəhe/* pounded rice  
 Chrau: *phe:/pəhe/* pounded rice  
 Köho: *phe/pəhe/* husked rice  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*phe:* 'rice' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM *\*phe:* 'unhusked rice' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)  
 PNB *\*phe:T* 'husked rice' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
 Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *baʔ* 'cooked rice'; Mlabri *pi:ʔ*  
 'rice'
- 326 *\*jərke:* boar  
 Stieng: *rəkej/rəke/* boar  
 Chrau: *jəke:/jərke/* boar  
 Köho: *jərke/jərke/* boar  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*jərke:* 'boar' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB *\*sake:T* 'boar' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)
- Comments:  
 Clearly derived from *\*nəke:* 'horn'.
- 327 *\*nəke:* horn  
 C-Mnong: *ŋke:* horn  
 E-Mnong: *kaj* horns, antlers  
 Stieng: *kej/ke/* horn of animal  
 Chrau: *ŋke:/nəke/* horn  
 Köho: *nke/nəke/* horn  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*ŋke:* 'horn' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM *\*ŋke:* 'horn' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB *\*ʔake:T* 'horn' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *kəj* 'rhinoceros horn'; PKatuic  
*\*ʔəke:* ~ *\*ʔəki:* 'horn'; PVM (Sok.) *\*ga:j*  
 'thorn'; PCham *\*tukri* 'horn'
- 328 *\*gəle:* bamboo, small  
 C-Mnong: *gle:* bamboo  
 E-Mnong: *dlaj* bamboo  
 Stieng: *glaj/gəlej/ /glej/gəle/* small  
 bamboo / root used to poison fish  
 Chrau: *gle:/gəle/* small bamboo  
 Köho: *gle/gəle/* medium, common type  
 <>  
 PSB (E) *\*gle:* 'bamboo' (Srê, Ch., Mn.)  
 PM *\*gle:* 'bamboo' (Kö., Srê, Ch. Radê)  
 PNB *\*pale:T* 'small bamboo' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *ghlaj* 'bamboo'; PKatuic  
*\*ʔələe* 'kind of bamboo'; PCham *\*ʔale*  
 'bamboo (medium)'
- 329 *\*me:* mother  
 C-Mnong: *mɛ:* mother  
 E-Mnong: *maj / məmaj* mother / female  
 (animal)  
 Stieng: *mej/me/* mother  
 Chrau: *mɛ:/mɛ/* mother  
 Köho: *me/me/* 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 *\*ʔəmh[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>B1</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 \**kəne:*<sup>T</sup> 'rat' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[k/g]ənh[ɛ/ə/a]j* 'rat'
- 332 \***kəne:** teach, show  
 Stieng: *kənej /kəne/* teach, show  
 <>  
 Cf. Sed. *hne*<sup>L</sup> 'teach'
- 333 \***pe:** three  
 C-Mnong: *pe:* three  
 E-Mnong: *paj* three  
 Stieng: *pej /pe:/* three  
 Chrau: *pe: /pe:/* three  
 Ma: *pe:* three  
 Köho: *pe /pe/* three  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pe:* 'three' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**pe:* 'three' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**pe:*<sup>T</sup> 'three' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *bi:* 'three'; PVM (Ferlus 1991)  
 \**pa:* 'three'; PPEARIC \**pe[:]?* 'three';  
 PKatuic \**pej* 'three'; PWAIC \**I?əj* 'three';  
 Mlabri *pe?* '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): *si* 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', *səsa:* '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>Al</sup> 'line,  
cord, sash'
- 338 \**te:* imperative/affirmative particle  
Chrau: *te:/te:/* okay  
Köho: *te/te/* imperative particle  
<>  
PSB (E) \**te:* '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 \**lek* '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: *sit* 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:?* '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: *sin/sin/* 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-]lăiŋ* '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:ŋ /le:ŋ/* sea  
 Köho: *li:ŋ /li:ŋ/* sea  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**le:ŋ* 'sea' (Kö., Ch.)
- 348 \**pəre:ŋ* ~ \**pəre:ŋ* ashamed, embarrassed  
 C-Mnong: *pre:ŋ* ashamed, embarrassed  
 Stieng: *pre:ŋ /pre:ŋ/* look at, watch  
 Chrau: *pre:ŋ /pre:ŋ/* 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: *tip /ti:p/* to meet
- 351 \**ker* look at, aim  
 Chrau: *ke:r /ke:r/* look at  
 Köho: *ker /ker/* aim  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bəkər* 'aim' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Comments:  
 Efimov's source shows a presyllable on the Köho form, but not so in D or BD.
- 352 \**nəde:t* small  
 Chrau: *nde:t /nəde:t/* a little  
 Köho: *dit /di:t/* small  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**nd<sub>1</sub>et* 'small' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. St. *nde?* 'a little'
- 353 \**ŋe:t* drink (alcohol)  
 C-Mnong: *ŋe:t* drink  
 E-Mnong: *ŋet* drink  
 Stieng: *ŋe:t /ŋe:t/* drink wine  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ŋet* 'drink' (Mn. St.)  
 PM \**ŋe:t* 'drink' (St.)  
 Cf. Loven and Nhaheun *ŋe:t* 'drink (alcohol)'; P<sup>W</sup>aic \**ŋi?* 'drink'
- 354 \**səpe:t* plug, stop up  
 E-Mnong: *pet ?ij* 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: *si:t* pinch  
 Köho: *chi:t /cəhi:t/* squeeze  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**che:* ~ \**ŋhe: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. *kəset<sup>l</sup>* 'mushroom'; Khmer *phsət*, 'mushroom'  
Comments:  
It appears that the Köho forms are influenced by Khmer.
- 359 \**ʔiəh* stay awake  
Stieng: *ʔiəh* /*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: *ʔəh* fingernail  
E-Mnong: *niəh* toenail  
Stieng: *kniəh* /*kəniəh*/ nail  
Chrau: *kənhies* /*kənhias*/ nail  
Köho: *nʔdias* /*nəʔdias*/ fingernail  
<>  
PSB (E) \**[kə]ʔnhes* 'nail, claw' (Ma, Mn., Ch.)  
PM \**kəniəh* 'fingernail' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**caʔne:ʔh<sup>T</sup>* 'nail, claw' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**dəriejh* ~ \**kəriejh* ~ \**kəreħ* 'nail'
- 361 \**nəriəh* root  
C-Mnong: *reh* root  
E-Mnong: *reħ* root  
Stieng: *driəh* /*nəriəh*/ root  
Chrau: *driəh* /*nəriəh*/ root  
Köho: *rias* /*rias*/ root  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ʔrhes* 'root' (Kö., Ch.)  
PNB \**re:ʔh<sup>T</sup>* 'root' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *riħ* 'root'; PVM (Sok.) \**re:lh* 'root'; Viet. *rē* 'root'; PPEARIC \**re:s* 'root'; Mlabri *re:lh* 'root'; PKatuic \**riejh* 'root'; PWAIC \**res* 'root'; Mlabri *re:lh* 'root'; Nancowry Nicobar *ʔāl* 'root'
- 362 \**səʔiək* take, carry  
E-Mnong: *ʔək* carry with one or two hands  
Chrau: *siʔjaʔ* /*səʔiəʔ*/ seize, grab  
Ma (E): *təp ʔək* pursue, seize  
Köho (HB): *ʔià kənʔdu* carry with both hands  
<>  
PSB (E) \**[ʔjaʔ* 'pursue, seize' (Ma, Ch.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**dəʔje:ʔ* ~ \**həʔje:ʔ* 'carry'
- 363 \**səkikək* sand  
E-Mnong: *kəh kiek* sand  
Chrau: *sikieʔ* /*səkiaʔ*/ sand  
<>  
PSB (E) \**səkiaʔ* 'sand' (Mn., Ch.)
- 364 \**nəsikək* ~ \**bəsikək* cough  
C-Mnong: *sjak* cough  
E-Mnong: *siek* cough  
Stieng: *chiek* /*siək*/ cough  
Chrau: *nsieʔ* /*nəsiaʔ*/ cough  
Köho: *bəsiaʔ* /*bəsiaʔ*/ cough  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bəshiaʔ* '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) \**ki:l* 'chew, gnaw' (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Roglai *kial* 'gnaw'
- 366 \**diəm* ~ \**ʔiəm* onion  
Stieng: *diəm* /*diəm*/ onion, common  
Stieng vegetable  
Köho: *ʔiam* /*ʔiam*/ onion  
<>  
PNB \**gaʔdi:m<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

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**le:m*<sup>T</sup> 'good' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Nhaheun *niam* 'good, well'; PKatuic  
 \**lə-[l]h[e/ε]:m*, \**lə-[l]h[e/ε]: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

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**siəm* 'to feed' (Kö., Ch.)

PCNB \**cε:m*<sup>T</sup> 'to feed'

Cf. Khmer *cəncəm* 'care for, raise';  
 PKatuic \**?əcε:m* ~ \**həcε:m* 'feed'; Old  
 Mon '*cim* 'to feed'; PCham \**ciəm* 'feed'

369 \**diən* gourd

Stieng: *dien /diən/* gourd

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *dəjen* 'sponge gourd'

370 \**jiəŋ* friend

Chrau: *jiəŋ /jiəŋ/* my friend

&lt;&gt;

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

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**kiəŋ* 'elbow' (Kö., Ch.)

PNB [ ] 'elbow' (Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Sed. *kiŋ*<sup>T</sup> 'elbow'; PKatuic \**-ge:ŋ*  
 'elbow'

K

372 \**liəŋ* forehead

C-Mnong: *kle:ŋ* forehead

E-Mnong: *tliəŋ bok* forehead

Ma: *bo: lien* forehead, temple

Köho: *biŋ-liəŋ /liəŋ/* forehead

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**liəŋ* 'forehead' (Kö., Mn.)

PM \**kliəŋ* 'forehead' (Kö., Srê)

Cf. Bah. *kleŋ* '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

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**gənl:ŋ* 'fang, tusk' (Srê, Ch.)

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

Cf. Khmer *sne:ŋ* 'tusk'; PKatuic

\**kənh[ε: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

&lt;&gt;

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: *r?hiəŋ* hundred

Köho: *rhiaŋ /rəhiaŋ/* hundred

&lt;&gt;

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. PWaic \**hr(e)ŋ* 'thousand'; Car  
Nicobar *heŋəŋ* '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 *siaŋ* 'type of rattan'
- 377 \**tiəŋ* tail  
C-Mnong: *cjaŋ* tail  
E-Mnong: *tieŋ* tail  
Stieng: *tieŋ* /*tiəŋ*/ tail  
Chrau: *tieŋ* /*tiəŋ*/ tail  
Köho: *tiaŋ* /*tiaŋ*/ tail  
<>  
PSB (E) \**tiəŋ* 'tail' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**tjaŋ* 'tail' (Kö., Ch. St.)  
PNB \**teŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'tail' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PCham \**ka<sup>?</sup>iəŋ* 'loins'
- 378 \**liəp* lick  
Stieng: *liep* /*liəp*/ lick  
Ma: *liap* lick  
Köho: *liap* /*liap*/ 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. PWaic \**ʔer* 'fowl'
- 380 \**pəliər* hail  
C-Mnong: *plər* hail  
E-Mnong: *lec plier* to hail  
Köho: *pliar* /*pəliər*/ hail  
<>
- PSB (E) \**pliər* 'hail' (Mn., Srê)  
PM \**pliər* 'hail' (Köho, Srê)  
PNB \**pre<sup>l</sup>* 'hail' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *bril* 'hail'; PKatuic \**pərhiel*  
'hail'; PWaic \**pre<sup>l</sup>r* 'hail'
- 381 \**təniər* bamboo floor  
C-Mnong: *jar* top level of bamboo floor  
E-Mnong: *nier* floor  
Chrau: *təniər* /*təniər*/ bamboo floor  
<>  
PSB \**təniər* 'bamboo floor' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
PM \**tə<sup>?</sup>njar* 'top level of bamboo floor'  
(Ch., Mn., St.)  
Comments:  
Blood also compares Stieng *pəniər* 'wall',  
which Efimov discusses and rejects as being  
a different word—it is an infixed reflex of  
PSB \**piər* 'wall'.
- 382 \**gətjər* termite  
Stieng: *tjər* /*tjər*/ termite  
Chrau: *gətjər* /*gətjər*/ termite  
Ma: *tjər* termite  
Köho (HB): *tər leh* termite  
<>  
PSB (E) \**gətjər* 'termite' (Ma, Ch.)  
Cf. Bah. *kətjər* 'termite'; Khmer *kandjər*  
'termite'
- 383 \**nətjər* ~ \**nətjəl* slippery, smooth  
E-Mnong: *tjər* slippery, to slide  
Chrau: *ntjəl* /*nətjəl*/ smooth, slippery  
Köho: *ntjər* /*nətjər*/ slippery  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ntjər* ~ \**ntjəl* 'slippery, smooth'  
(Kö., Ch.)
- 384 \**ʔjət* listen  
E-Mnong: *ʔjət* listen  
Stieng: *ʔjət* /*ʔjət*/ to listen  
Chrau: *ʔjət* /*ʔjət*/ listen for  
Ma: *ʔəm ʔjət* listen  
Köho: *ʔiat* /*ʔiat*/ listen
- 385 \**kiət* itchy  
C-Mnong: *cjat* itch  
E-Mnong: *kiət* itchy

- Stieng: *kiet* /kiət/ itchy, sexually aroused  
 Chrau: *kiet* /kiət/ itchy  
 Köho: *ʃəkiait* /ʃəkiait/ scratch self  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kiait* 'itchy' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**kjat* 'itch' (Ch., St.)  
 Comments:  
 Efimov compares Stieng *kiit* 'to scratch', but the long /i:/ is not a native phoneme in Stieng, as PSB \**i:* > Stieng /i/.
- 386 \*~~*ləpiət*~~ \*~~*nəpiət*~~ tongue \**lənpiaət*  
 C-Mnong: *mpjat* tongue  
 E-Mnong: *piet* tongue  
 Stieng: *ləpiet* /ləpiət/ tongue  
 Chrau: *ləpiet* /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 \**rapitʰ* '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., ʃt.)  
 PM \**tjat* 'sweet' (Ch., St.)
- 388 \**wiaət* pinch  
 Stieng: *wiaet* /wiaət/ pinch  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *wiafʰ* 'squeeze, wring'; Viet. *văt* 'squeeze, wring'
- 389 \**gəʔiəw* left (side)  
 C-Mnong: *æ:w* left side  
 E-Mnong: *kiew* left  
 Stieng: *giew* /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:wʰ* '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: *kriew* /kəriəw/ castrate dogs  
 Köho: *kriaw* /kəriaw/ castrate  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *krew* 'castrate'; Surin Khmer *krɯu* 'castrate'; PCham \**kriəw* 'to castrate'
- 391 ?\**nəriəw* call loudly  
 E-Mnong: *ndriew* call loudly  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *ʃrew* '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 *khɔ:* 'neck'
- 393 \**kəhlɔ:* snail  
 Stieng (Y): *klow* /kəlo:/ land snail  
 Chrau: *khlɔ:* /kəhlɔ:/ land snail  
 Köho (HB): *kho* snail  
 <>  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[k/g]əlha:* 'shellfish'; PWaic \**nlɔ?* 'snail'; PST \**lɔ[w]* 'snail'
- 394 \**kəmlɔ:* dumb  
 C-Mnong: *mlɔ:* dumb, speechless  
 E-Mnong: *mbɔ:/ blɔ* dumb / deaf



Stieng: *kəmlow /kəmlɔ/* dumb  
 Chrau: *kəmlɔ: /kəmlɔ:/* dumb, foolish  
 Köho: *klo /kəlɔ/* to understand,  
 comprehend

<>

PSB (E) *\*kəmlɔ:* 'dumb', *\*klo:* 'to hear'  
 (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM *\*kəmlɔ:* 'dumb' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *kəmlɔ:* 'dumb, unable to speak'

395 *\*bənɔ:* femur (of animal)  
 E-Mnong: *nu* femur, upper thigh of  
 animals  
 Ma: *ma? no:* drumstick (of fowl)  
 Köho: *?do bəno /bənɔ/* thigh

396 *\*hənɔ:* pine  
 Köho: *nho* pine

<>

PNB *\*həŋɔ:<sup>T</sup>* '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 *\*kəɔ:* insult  
 E-Mnong: *krɔ* to insult

<>

PNB *\*krɔ:<sup>L</sup>* 'weep' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Sed. *krɔ:<sup>L</sup>* 'weep, cry'; PKatuic *\*kəɔ:*  
 ~ *\*rho:* '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:<sup>T</sup>* '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?*  
 ~ *\*yəguoj?* '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 *\*pəɔ:c* intestines  
 E-Mnong: *pruɛc* intestines  
 Stieng: *pɔ:c /pəɔ:c/* intestines

- Ma: *prɔc* entrails  
Köho: *proc* /*pərɔc*/ intestines
- 405 \**nəpɔ:h* leap over  
Chrau: *mpɔ:h* /*nəpɔ:h*/ leap, swing over  
<>  
Cf. Cua *səpoh* 'jump, leap'
- 406 \**ɲɔj* look for, seek  
C-Mnong: *ɲɔj* search for  
E-Mnong: *ɲue* to seek, look for  
Stieng: *ɲɔj* /*ɲɔj*/ look for  
Köho: *ɲɔj* /*ɲɔj*/ to seek  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ɲɔj* 'look for' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
PM \**ɲɔj* 'search for' (Kö., Srê, St.)  
Comments:  
While staying in Ban Kensai (Attapeu Province, Lao PDR) at night I heard villagers searching the forest calling /*ɲuɲ* *ɲuɲ*/. Both Alak and Kasseng are spoken in that area.
- 407 \**gəɲɔj* discern, observe  
Chrau: *grɔj* /*gəɲɔj*/ discern, judge  
Köho: *grɔj* /*gəɲɔj*/ watch, guard  
<>  
PSB (E) \**grɔj* 'discern, add to understanding' (Srê, Ch.)
- 408 \**pəɲɔ:k* mango  
Chrau: *pəɲɔ:ʔ* /*pəɲɔ:ʔ*/ mango  
Köho: *pəɔ* /*pəɲɔ*/ mango  
<>  
PSB (E) \**pəɲɔ:ʔ* 'mango' (Kö., Ch., Srê)
- 409 \**bɔ:k* white  
E-Mnong: *buok* white  
Stieng: *bɔ:k* white  
Chrau: *bɔ:ʔ* white  
Köho: *bɔ:* 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:ʔ* 'vomit, nausea' (Kö., St., Mn.)  
PM \**hɔ:k* 'vomit' (Ch., St., Kö., Srê—although the last two are part of a different etymology (see \**ha:k*)).  
Cf. Bah. *khɔ:k* 'choke on'; Khmer *khɔk* 'choke'; PKatuic \**həhɔ:ʔ* ~ \**kəhɔ:ʔ* 'choke on food'; PCham \**həʔəʔ* 'choke'
- 411 \**ɲəɲɔ:k* friend, visitor  
E-Mnong: *ɲok* friend  
Stieng: *ɲɔ:k* /*nəɲɔ: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: *ko:* /*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 \**kəʔ* '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 *sambə:ʔ* 'skin, bark, shell'; Khmu  
*həmpɔ:k* 'bark'; PWaic \**hloʔ* 'tree bark'
- 415 \**səno:k* body hair  
 E-Mnong: *nok sək* body hair  
 Chrau: *sinɔ:ʔ /sinɔ:ʔ/* feathers, body hair  
 Ma: *sənoʔ* body hair, wool  
 Köho (HB): *sənə* 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 \**pəɔ:k* squirrel [*sciurus erythrogaster*]  
 C-Mnong: *pɔ:k* squirrel  
 E-Mnong: *prok* squirrel  
 Stieng: *pɔ:ʔ /pəɔ:ʔ/* squirrel  
 Chrau: *pɔ:ʔ /pəɔ:ʔ/* squirrel  
 Köho: *pro /pəɔ:/* 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 *kəmpɾuk* 'squirrel'; PVM  
 (Ferlus 1991) \**pɔ:k* 'squirrel'; Viet. *sóc*  
 'squirrel'; PCham \**prək* 'squirrel'
- 418 \**ʔɔ:l* choke  
 Chrau: *ʔɔ:l /ʔɔ:l/* choke  
 <>  
 Cf. Rengao *ʔɔ:l* 'choke'; PKatuic \**ʔuəl*  
 'choke'
- 419 \**ləmɔ:l* dibble stick  
 Chrau: *ləmɔ:l /ləmɔ:l/* dibble stick  
 Köho (HB): *rəmol* dibble stick  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔrəmɔ:l* 'stick for digging etc.'  
 (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**rəmu:l* 'make holes for planting'  
 (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔəmu:l* 'plant rice with dibble  
 stick'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**cmɔ:l/ʔmuəl*  
 'digging stick'; Viet. *mói* 'percer, repiquer  
 au plantoir'; PPEARIC \**co:l* 'to plant'; Proto  
 Plang \**məl* 'digging stick'  
 Comments:  
 See also \**ʔəmu:l* 'dibble'.
- 420 \**nɔ:l* ~ \**gəno:l* groin  
 Chrau: *gəno:l* groin  
 Köho: *nol /nəl/* groin  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gənɔ:l* 'groin' (Srê, Ch.)
- 421 \**pɔ:l* prophesy  
 Chrau: *pɔ:l /pɔ:l/* to divine  
 Köho: *pol /pəl/* prophet  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pɔ:l* 'prophesise' (Srê, Chrau)  
 Cf. Khmer *po:l* 'prophesy'; Viet. *bội* 'to  
 cheat, defraud'; PKatuic \**pu[ə/o]*  
 '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: *sol /səl/* to light up  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sɔ:l* 'illuminate, look with a light'

- (Srê, Ch.)  
Cf. Jeh *cə:lʔ* '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 \**pəɲɔ:m* trunk, feelers  
Chrau: *pəɲɔ:m /pəɲɔ: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 /rɔm/* agree to be together  
<>  
PSB (E) \**rɔ:m* 'desire(able)' (Ch., St.)
- 426 \**bətɔ:m* meet, assemble  
E-Mnong: *tuom* meet someone  
Chrau: *bətɔ:m /bətɔ:m/* assemble  
<>  
Cf. Rengao *tom<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: *hɔ: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 /kɔn/* 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[e:]n* 'child'; PVM (Sok.) \**kɔ:n* 'child';  
PKatuic \**hʔəkɑ:n* ~ \**ʔəkɑ:n* 'child';  
PWaic \**kɔn* 'child'; Car Nicobar *kun* 'baby; small'
- 429 \**kəɲɔ:n* nephew, niece  
C-Mnong: *mɔ:n* nephew, niece  
E-Mnong: *muon* nephew, niece  
Stieng: *kəɲɔ:n /kəɲɔ:n/* nephew, niece  
Chrau: *kəɲɔ:n /kəɲɔ:n/* nephew, niece  
Köho: *kəɲɔ:n /kəɲɔ:n/* nephew, niece  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kəɲɔ:n* 'nephew' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**kəɲɔ:n* 'nephew, niece' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**mɔ:n<sup>T</sup>* 'nephew' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**kəɲmha:m* ~ \**[s/ʔ]əɲmha:m* 'nephew or niece'; Temiar *kuman* 'nephew'; Car Nicobar *kuɲn* 'nephew';  
PCham \**ʔkamuɔn* '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 \**gəɲɔ:n* imprison, confine  
E-Mnong: *ɲuon* to confine  
Stieng: *grɔ:n /gəɲɔ:n/* imprison, shut up  
Köho (HB): *təgrɔn* imprison, shut up  
<>  
Cf. Jeh *trɔ:n<sup>T</sup>* 'imprison, pen up'

- 431 \**rəswɑ:n* nest  
 C-Mnong: *rəswan* nest  
 Ma: *sʔhɑ:n* nest  
 Köho: *rəso:n /rəswɑ:n/* nest  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rəswɑ:n* 'nest' (Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**rəswɑ:n* 'nest' (Kö., Srê)
- 432 \**tərwɑ:n* loincloth  
 E-Mnong: *su truɑn* loincloth  
 Stieng: *trɑ:n /tərwɑ:n/* loincloth  
 Chrau: *trɑ:n /tərwɑ:n/* loincloth  
 Köho: *ntro:n /nə-tərwɑ:n/* loincloth  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔntrɔ:n* 'loincloth' (Kö., Ch., St.)
- 433 \**ʔwɑ:n* wasp  
 E-Mnong: *ʔuɑn* bumblebee  
 Stieng (Y): *ʔwɑ:n /ʔwɑ:n/* wasp  
 Chrau: *ʔwɑ:n /ʔwɑ:n/* wasp  
 Köho: *ʔwɑ:n /ʔwɑ:n/* wasp  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔwɑ:n* 'wasp' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʔwɑ:n<sup>T</sup>* 'wasp' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Viet. *ong* 'wasp'; PKatuic \**ha:n*  
 'wasp'; PWaic \**ʔwɑ:n* 'hornet', \**ʔwɑ:n*  
 'wasp'; PCham \**hɔn* 'wasp'
- 434 \**bɑ:n* coffin, trough  
 E-Mnong: *buɑn* coffin  
 Stieng: *bɑ:n da:k /bɑ:n/* river bank  
 Chrau: *bɑ:n /bɑ:n/* trough  
 Köho (HB): *bɔn* coffin, canoe; *mbɔn*  
 trough  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bɑ:n* 'trough' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**bɑ:n<sup>T</sup>* 'casket' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**həbi:n* 'grave'; PCham \**bɔn*  
 'coffin'
- 435 \**təjwɑ:n* stand up  
 Stieng: *təjwɑ:n /təjwɑ:n/* stand up  
 <>  
 PNB \**ʔju:n<sup>L</sup>* 'stand up' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
 Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**təjwɑ:n* ~ \**ʔəjwɑ:n* 'stand'; Viet.
- đung* 'stand'; PWaic \**j(ə)ŋ* 'to stand (up)'  
 Köho *joan* 'stilts' may be related.
- 436 \**ʔwɑ:n* long  
 Stieng: *ʔwɑ:n* long  
 Chrau: *ʔwɑ:n* long  
 Köho: *ʔwɑ:n* long  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔwɑ:n* 'long' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[hə]ʔjɑ:n* ~ *gəʔjɑ:n* 'high,  
 long'; Viet. *đang* 'long', *đung* 'high';  
 PWaic \**ʔlan* 'long'; PSWT \**suŋ<sup>Al</sup>* 'high,  
 tall'
- 437 \**kɑ:n* bracelet; copper  
 C-Mnong: *kɑ:n* bracelet  
 E-Mnong: *kuɑn* ring (for wrist, ankle,  
 neck); copper  
 Stieng: *kɑ:n /kɑ:n/* bracelet  
 Köho: *kɑ:n /kɑ:n/* bracelet; copper  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kɑ<sub>1</sub>n* 'bracelet' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)  
 PSB (B.) \**kɑ:n* 'bracelet' (Mn., Kö., Srê,  
 St., Radê, Jarai)  
 PM \**kɑ:n* 'bracelet'  
 PNB \**kɑ:n<sup>T</sup>* 'bracelet' (Bah., PJH, Hrê)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**hə[ŋ]ka:n* 'bangle, bracelet';  
 PCham \**kɔn* 'bracelet'
- 438 \**kɑ:n* stem, stalk  
 E-Mnong: *kuɑn* stem, twig  
 Stieng: *kɑ:n /kɑ:n/* pole-like objects  
 Chrau: *ŋkɑ:n /nəkɑ:n/* cl. stalk-like objects  
 Köho: *nkɑ:n /nəkɑ:n/* stem of banana tree  
 <>  
 PSB \**ŋkɑ:n* 'stem, stalk' (Kö., Ch.)
- 439 \**lɑ:n* firewood  
 C-Mnong: *lɑ:n* firewood  
 E-Mnong: *luɑn* firewood  
 Stieng: *lɑ:n /lɑ:n/* firewood  
 Chrau: *lɑ:n /lɑ:n/* firewood  
 Köho: *lon /lon/* firewood  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**lɑ:n* 'firewood' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,

- St.)  
 PM \*ʔlɔ:ŋ 'firewood' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \*ʔlɔ:ŋ<sup>T</sup> 'tree' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \*ʔəluaŋ ~ sənluəŋ 'wood';  
 PVM (Sok.) \*la:ŋ 'wood'; Mlabri ʔa:ŋ  
 'wood'; PSWT \*ʔdoŋ<sup>A3</sup> 'jungle, forest,  
 grove'; PST \*l[ɔ]ŋ 'k. of tree'; [\*roŋ]  
 'tree, wood'
- 440 \*rəlɔ:ŋ test, try  
 C-Mnong: rəlɔ:ŋ test, try  
 Stieng: llɔ:ŋ /rəlɔ:ŋ/ to test, try out  
 Köho: loŋ /lɔ:ŋ/ to try, endeavour  
 <>  
 PNB \*lɔ:ŋ<sup>T</sup> 'try' (Bah., PJH)  
 PM \*rəlɔ:ŋ 'test, try' (B also compares  
 Radê and Jarai lɔ:ŋ 'test')
- 441 \*kəhlɔ:ŋ snail  
 Stieng: khɔ:ŋ /kəhlɔ:ŋ/ large water snail  
 Chrau: khɔ:ŋ /kəhlɔ:ŋ/ land snail  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh klɔ:ŋ<sup>T</sup> 'snail'; Car Nicobar lahuŋ  
 'snail'
- 442 \*ʔəno:ŋ carry with shoulder pole  
 Chrau: ʔəno:ŋ /ʔəno:ŋ/ carry with pole  
 Köho: ʔanoŋ /ʔəno:ŋ/ carry on shoulders  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. ʔəno:ŋ 'to carry by pole on  
 shoulder'; PCham \*anoŋ 'to carry'
- 443 \*ʔno:ŋ necklace  
 Stieng: ʔno:ŋ /ʔno:ŋ/ necklace  
 Köho: ʔno:ŋ /ʔno:ŋ/ necklace
- 444 \*pɔ:ŋ hollow, flattened  
 E-Mnong: pɔ:ŋ ʔak armpit  
 Stieng: pɔ:ŋ /pɔ:ŋ/ hollow, flattened  
 <>  
 Cf. Rengao pɔ:ŋ<sup>L</sup> 'flattened'
- 445 \*rɔ:ŋ raise, look after  
 C-Mnong: rɔ:ŋ raise child/animal  
 E-Mnong: ruŋ to look at
- Köho (HB): rɔ:ŋ raise, look after  
 <>  
 PM \*rɔ:ŋ 'raise child/animal'  
 Cf. Bah. rɔ:ŋ 'raise animals'
- 446 \*kəro:ŋ river  
 C-Mnong: kro:ŋ river  
 E-Mnong: kroŋ river  
 Köho (HB): dəŋ kroŋ thick forest, jungle  
 <>  
 PM \*kro:ŋ 'river'  
 Cf. Bah. kro:ŋ 'river'; PVM (Sok.) \*kro:ŋ  
 'river'; PPEARIC \*kro:ŋ 'river'; PKatuic  
 \*kərhuaŋ 'river, valley'; PWAic \*klɔŋ  
 'river'; PCham \*krōŋ 'river'; PST \*krōŋ  
 'river'
- 447 \*təro:ŋ road  
 C-Mnong: tro:ŋ road  
 E-Mnong: troŋ road  
 Stieng: tro:ŋ /təro:ŋ/ road  
 Chrau: tro:ŋ /təro:ŋ/ road  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*tro:ŋ 'road' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \*tro:ŋ 'road' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Loven truŋ 'road'; Viet. đườŋ 'road';  
 Mon glaŋ 'road'; PST \*rōŋ 'road'
- 448 \*sɔ:ŋ hand over  
 Stieng: sɔ:ŋ /sɔ:ŋ/ hand over  
 <>  
 PNB \*sɔ:ŋ<sup>T</sup> 'divide' (Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. sɔ:ŋ, ʔəsɔ:ŋ 'divide, distribute';  
 PKatuic \*həsɔ:ŋ ~ \*yəsɔ:ŋ 'five' (< ten  
 divided?)
- 449 \*tɔ:ŋ handle (of tool)  
 Stieng: tɔ:ŋ /tɔ:ŋ/ handle  
 Chrau: tɔ:ŋ /tɔ:ŋ/ handle  
 Ma (E): pɿs thAŋ knife with thickening  
 handle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \*thɔ:ŋ 'handle, cl. instruments'  
 (Ma, Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Jeh tɔ:ŋ<sup>T</sup> 'cl. instruments'; Khmer da:ŋ  
 'handle, grip'; PKatuic \*ta:ŋ 'handle, pole'

- 450 \**ʔətɔŋ* orchid  
 Köho (HB): *ʔətɔŋ* orchid  
 <>  
 PNB \**katsɔŋ*<sup>T</sup> 'fern' (Bah., Sed.)
- 451 \**ʔɔp* horsefly  
 E-Mnong: *ʔɔp* horsefly  
 Chrau: *ʔɔp /ʔɔp/* horsefly  
 Ma (E): *ʔɔp* gadfly  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔɔp* 'gadfly' (Ma, Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʔɔp*<sup>T</sup> 'horsefly' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf.
- 452 \**kəʔɔp* hoof  
 Stieng: *kəʔɔp /kəʔɔp/* hoof  
 <>  
 PNB \**kəʔɔp*<sup>L</sup> 'hoof' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[k/g]əʔɔp ~ \*[k/g]əncɔp*  
 'hoof'
- 453 \**kɔp* sickness  
 E-Mnong: *ji kuop* sickness of some duration  
 Köho: *kɔp /kɔp/* sickness
- 454 \**kɔp* turtle  
 E-Mnong: *kuop pa* turtle  
 Stieng: *kɔp /kɔp/* turtle  
 Chrau: *kɔp /kɔp/* land turtle  
 Köho: *kop /kop/* turtle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kɔp* 'turtle' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**kɔp*<sup>T</sup> 'land turtle' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**[s/?]ə[k/g]a:p ~ \*həka:p ~ \*həga:p* 'turtle'; Car Nicobar *kap* 'tortoise'
- 455 \**gəsɔp* pin together a garment, bag  
 Stieng: *chɔp /sɔp/* put on a wraparound skirt  
 Chrau: *gəsɔp /gəsɔp/* woven bags  
 Köho: *sop /sɔp/* to peg, to pin  
 <>  
 Cf. Loven *kəsɔp* 'wrap, packet'
- 456 \**hɔr* flow, stream  
 Chrau: *hɔr /hɔr/* flow  
 Köho: *hor /hor/* streaming water  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**hɔr* 'flow' (Ch., Kö.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**pəhɔr* 'sweat'
- 457 \**lɔr* first, before  
 C-Mnong: *lɔr* first  
 E-Mnong: *luor* first, before  
 Stieng: *nɔr /nɔr/* first, before  
 Chrau: *lɔr /nɔr/* before  
 Köho (HB): *ʔeɔh sənnrɔr* first  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**lɔr* 'before' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**lɔr* 'first' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *hədrɔ:l, ʔədrɔ:l* 'before, in front of, first'
- 458 \**pɔr* rice gruel  
 Stieng: *pɔr /pɔr/* soup, porridge  
 Chrau: *pɔr /pɔr/* soup, gruel  
 Köho: *por /pɔr/* rice gruel  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pɔr* 'porridge, soup' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**pɔr*<sup>T</sup> 'cooked rice' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *ba:ba:r* 'rice porridge'; PCham \**būr* 'soup'; Malay *bubor* 'broth'
- 459 \**gəsɔr* quill  
 E-Mnong: *suor* fish spear  
 Stieng: *sɔr /sɔr/* quill  
 Chrau: *gəsɔr /gəsɔr/* quill  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *kəsɔ:l*<sup>T</sup> 'quill'; PCham \**kasuã* 'porcupine'
- 460 \**lɔs* iron  
 Chrau: *lɔs /lɔs/* iron  
 Köho: *los /lɔs/* iron  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**lɔs* 'iron' (Ch., Kö.)

- 461 \**mɔːs* mosquito  
 E-Mnong: *mueh* mosquito  
 Stieng: *mɔːs /mɔːs/* mosquito  
 Chrau: *mɔːs /mɔːs/* mosquito  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *məs* '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 \**pɔːjhT* 'calf of leg' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 463 \**ʔɔːt* to saw  
 C-Mnong: *ʔɔːt* to saw  
 E-Mnong: *ʔuot* to saw  
 Stieng (Y): *ʔɔːt /ʔɔːt/* to saw  
 Köho: *ʔot /ʔɔt/* to saw, cut  
 <>  
 PM \**ʔɔːt* 'to saw' (Kö., Srê, St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʔɔːt* 'to saw'
- 464 \**ʃɔːt* tread, stamp  
 E-Mnong: *ʃuot /ɲuot* step on / trample with buffalo  
 Chrau: *ʃɔːt /ʃɔːt/* stamp on  
 Köho: *pəɲɔːt /pəɲɔːt/* shell grains by trampling with buffalo  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃɔːt* 'tread, stamp' (Ch., Mn.)  
 PM \**ʃɔːt* 'trample'
- 465 \**ləkɔːt* sprout, branch  
 Stieng: *ləkɔːt /ləkɔːt/* section of sprout  
 Köho (HB): *coŋ ləkət* treetop cluster  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *kuatT* 'bamboo sprouts'
- 466 \**rəkɔːt* black monitor (lizard)  
 Chrau: *rəkɔːt /rəkɔːt/* black monitor  
 Stieng (Y): *rəkɔːt /rəkɔːt/* black monitor  
 <>
- Cf. Jeh *kɔːtT* 'black monitor'; PKatuic \**tərkaːt* 'snake, lizard'
- 467 \**pəŋɔːt* hungry  
 C-Mnong: *ŋɔːt* hungry  
 E-Mnong: *ŋuot* hungry  
 Stieng (E): *ŋɔːt* hungry  
 Chrau: *pəŋɔːt /pəŋɔːt/* hungry  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pəŋɔːt* 'hungry' (Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PSB (B.) \**pəŋɔːt* 'hungry' (Mn., Ch., Cua)  
 PM \**ŋɔːt* 'hungry'  
 PNB \**maŋŋɔːtT* 'hungry' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 468 \**kənrɔːt* beehive  
 E-Mnong: *dak ndrɔt* honey  
 Stieng (Y): *kəndrɔːt /kənrɔːt/* wasp  
 Chrau: *kəndrɔːt /kənrɔːt/* small bee, hive  
 Köho: *krot /kərɔt/* beehive  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**krɔːtT* 'bee, honey, hive' (Srê, Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**gadrɔːtT* 'bee' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**dəruat* ~ \**kəruat* 'bee'
- 469 \**kətɔːt* pimple  
 Stieng: *tɔːt piɛŋ /tɔːt/* pimple  
 Chrau: *cɔːt /cɔːt/* pimple  
 <>  
 Cf. Cua *təŋ tɔːt* 'pimples, goose pimples'; Hrê *kətɔːtT* 'mole (on the skin)'
- 470 \**ʔɔʔ* suckle  
 Stieng: *ʔɔʔ /ʔɔʔ/* suckle, nurse  
 Chrau: *ʔɔʔ /ʔɔʔ/* suckle, nurse  
 Köho: *ʔo /ʔɔ/* to drain contents of pot  
 <>  
 PNB \**ʔuʔT* 'drink' (PJH, Sed.)
- 471 \**bɔʔ* ~ \**bɔk* pound  
 Chrau: *bɔʔ /bɔʔ/* pound  
 Köho: *boʔ /bɔʔ/* 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 \**kəɓɔʔ* navel  
 Stieng: *klɔʔ /kəɓɔʔ/* navel  
 Chrau: *klɔʔ /kəɓɔʔ/* navel  
 Köh: *klɔʔ /kəɓɔʔ/* navel  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**klɔʔ* 'navel' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**klɔkʔ* 'navel' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)
- 474 \**mɔʔ* ~ \**mɔk* silent  
 Chrau: *mɔʔ mɔʔ /mɔʔ/* quietly  
 Köho: *məmo /mɔ/* tranquil, silent  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mɔʔ* 'tranquil, silent' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Comments:  
 Reduplicated initial in Köho.
- 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  
 Köho: *ʔoh /ʔɔh/* younger brother/sister  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔɔ:hʔ* 'younger sibling' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- PM \**ʔɔh* 'younger sibling' (Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʔɔhʔ* '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  
 Köho: *boh /bɔh/* salt  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bɔh* 'salt' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**bɔh* 'salt' (Kö., Ch. St., Srê)  
 PNB \**ʔbɔhʔ* 'salt' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**mbuaj* 'salt'; PKatuic \**ba:h* 'salt'
- 478 \**ʔədɔh* sing  
 Chrau: *ʔədɔh /ʔədɔh/* sing  
 Köho: *ʔədoh /ʔədɔh/* sing with music  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔədɔh* 'sing' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Roglai *ʔədɔh* 'sing with music'
- 479 \**sədɔh* ~ \**sə[ɟdɔh]* jerk, jump  
 E-Mnong: *ʔdɔh* pull  
 Chrau: *sidɔh /sədɔh/* pull repeatedly, jerk  
 Köho: *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)  
 Köho: *koh /kɔh/* cut, chop  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔəkɔh* 'chop, swish about' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**kɔhʔ* '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/bələh/* 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 *pələh*

Chrau: *cap pləh/pələh/* testicles  
Köho: *pləh/pələh/* testicles

<>

PSB (E) \**rəplə:h* 'testicles' (Kö., Ch.)

485 \**bəməh* master, teacher

Chrau: *bəməh/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<sup>L</sup>* 'seven' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,  
Sed.)

Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**paj* 'seven'

487 \**rəh* ~ \**bərəh* scatter, drop

Chrau: *brəh/bərəh/* scatter, sprinkle

Köho (HB): *rəh* lose

<>

PSB (E) \**rəh* 'shed, fall' (Kö., Ch.)

488 \**[rəh* jump, leap

Stieng: *nrəh/nə-jərəh/* jump, leap, hop

Chrau: *tətrəh/tə-tərəh/* jump down

489 \**səh* dry

Stieng (Y): *səh/səh/* dry

Chrau: *səh* dry (see comment below)

Köho (HB): *təsəh* dry

<>

Cf. Khmer *rəmsə: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 fɔ:* lungs

Köho (HB): *khəm səh* lungs

<>

- PSB \**ɬəsɔh* 'lungs' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB [ ] (Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Bah. *dəsɔh* 'lungs'; PKatuic \**sah* 'lungs'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**psɔ:s* 'lungs'; Viet. *phôi* 'lungs'; Mlabri *thoh-thoh* 'lungs'; Car Nocobar *tanɔh* 'lung'  
 Comments:  
 Ferlus (1991) suggests that the word for 'lung' may be an ancient borrowing from Chinese.
- 492 \**kəsɔh* to spit  
 Chrau: *chɔh /cəhɔh/* spit  
 Stieng: *chɔh /sɔh/ / kəsɔh* to spit / saliva  
 Ma: *sɔh* to spit  
 Köho: *chɔh /cəhɔh/* to spit  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**chɔh* ~ \**ɟhɔh* 'spit' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**kacuh<sup>T</sup>* 'spit' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**kəcɔh* ~ \**kəcɔ:h* 'spit';  
 PPEARIC \**c[u]h* 'spit'; PCham \**kacus* 'spit'
- 493 \**tɔh* split wood  
 Stieng: *tɔh /tɔh/* split wood  
 Chrau: *tɔh /tɔh/* split, chop, cut (wood)  
 Köho (HB): *tɔh* split lengthwise  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tɔh* 'split, chop' (Kö., Ch.)  
 AA. PKatuic \**təʔdah* ~ \**[h/s]ənda:h* 'cut, split'; PWAIC \**tɔh* 'to pound'
- 494 \**gətɔh* breast  
 C-Mnong: *tɔh* breast  
 E-Mnong: *tɔh* breast  
 Stieng: *kətɔh /kətɔh/* breast  
 Chrau: *gətɔh /gətɔh/* breast; *tɔh* pimple  
 Ma: *ta:n tɔh* breast  
 Köho: *tɔh /tɔh/* breast, pimple  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tɔh* 'breast' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**tɔh* 'breast' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**tuh<sup>T</sup>* 'breast' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *taoh* 'breast'; PKatuic \**tɔh* 'breast'; PWAIC \**tis* 'breast'; Mon *tɔh* 'breast, mamma'; Nancowry Nicobar *tuāh* 'breast'
- 495 \**nətɔh* ~ \**pətɔh* crackle, explode  
 C-Mnong: *rətɔh* crackle, explode  
 E-Mnong: *tɔh* explode  
 Stieng: *tɔh /tɔh/* explode, crackle  
 Chrau: *ntɔh /nətɔh/* crackle, explode  
 Köho: *bətɔh /bətɔh/* split, crackle, explode  
 <>  
 PSB (B.) \**brətɔh* 'explode' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**rtɔ:h* 'explode'  
 Cf. Bah. *pəʔdɔh* 'to explode'; Khmer *phəduh* 'explode'; PKatuic \**[p/b]əʔdah* ~ \**[h/ɣ]əʔdah* ~ \**pətah* ~ \**bədah* '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: *bəʔ /bəʔ/* mud  
 Köho: *bo /bɔ/* mud  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bəʔ* 'mud' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**bək* 'mud' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Cua *wuk* 'mud'
- 497 \**ɟək* long time  
 C-Mnong: *ɟək* long time  
 E-Mnong: *ɟək ju nar kəj* some day in the future  
 Stieng: *ɟək /ɟək/* long time  
 Chrau: *ɟəʔ /ɟəʔ/* long time  
 Köho: *ɟəʔ /ɟəʔ/* long time  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ɟəʔ* 'long time' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**ɟək* 'long time' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 498 \**lək* poke in, insert  
 Stieng: *cələk /cələk/* poke in, insert  
 Chrau: *ləʔ /ləʔ/* poke in, insert  
 <>  
 Cf. Oi *lək* 'dig'; PKatuic \**kəluʔ* 'pierce'  
 Comments:

The minorsyllable of the Stieng form is probably secondary.

499 \**sək* fetch, take

E-Mnong: *sək* to take

Chrau: *sɔʔ/sɔʔ/* get

Köho (HB): *chɔ* fetch, dip water

<>

Cf. Sed. *sɔʔ* 'take, get'; Loven *cək* 'take';

Khmer *ʝək* 'take, carry'

500 \**sək* hair

C-Mnong: *sək* hair

E-Mnong: *sək* hair

Stieng: *sək/sək/* hair

Chrau: *sɔʔ/sɔʔ/* hair

Ma: *ʃɔʔ* hair, mane

Köho: *sɔʔ/sɔʔ/* hair

<>

PSB (E) \**shɔʔ* '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 \**sɔʔ* 'hair'; PWAic

\**hik* 'hair'; Mon *sok* 'hair'

501 \**kəbɔŋ* bill of bird

Stieng: *kəmbɔŋ/kəbɔŋ/* bill

Köho: *kəmbɔŋ/kəbɔŋ/* large bill of bird

<>

Cf. Bah. *təʔbɔŋ* 'snout'; PCham \**ʔamūŋ*

'snout'

Comments:

The comparison is suspicious because

Stieng does not regularly preserve the

minorsyllable in this environment.

502 \**kəlɔŋ* deep

Stieng: *klɔŋ/kəlɔŋ/* deep hole in river,  
deep forest

<>

Cf. Bah. *klɔŋ* 'deep water in river or sea';

PPEARic \**hliŋ* 'deep'

503 \**rənɔŋ* throat

Köho: *rənɔŋ/rənɔŋ/* throat

<>

Cf. Sed. *rənɔŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'neck, metal collar';

Rengao *rənɔŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'throat'

PNB \**ranɔŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'neck' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Comments:

Perhaps formed by infixation of \**rɔŋ*

'back'—cf. Proto Plang \**kronŋ<sup>l</sup>* 'throat'.

504 \**ʝərəŋ* ~ \**ʝərəŋ* post, pillar

E-Mnong: *ʝərəŋ* posts

Stieng: *ʝərəŋ/ʝərəŋ/* posts for houses,  
fences

Chrau: *ʝərəŋ/ʝərəŋ/* post

Köho: *ʝərəŋ/ʝərəŋ/* pillar, post

<>

PNB \**ʝərəŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'post' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. PWAic \**ʔərəŋ* 'house pole'

Comments:

Could be derived by infixation from \**ʝəŋ*

'leg'.

505 \**pənɔŋ* rich

C-Mnong: *ndɔŋ* rich

E-Mnong: *ndɔŋ* rich

Köho (B): *bəɔɔŋ* rich

<>

PM \**pəɔɔŋ* 'rich' (Kö., Jarai)

Cf. Bah. *pəɔɔŋ* 'rich'; Jarai *pənɔŋ* 'rich'

506 \**sɔŋ* straight

C-Mnong: *sɔŋ* straight

Stieng: *sɔŋ/sɔŋ/* straight

Chrau: *sɔŋ/sɔŋ/* straight

Köho: *sɔŋ/sɔŋ/* straight; fair, just

<>

PSB (E) \**səŋ* 'straight' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
St.)

PM \**səŋ* 'straight' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Loven *cɔŋ* 'straight'

507 \**ʝo:c* foolish

Chrau: *ʝo:c/ʝo:c/* foolish

<>

PNB \**ʝo:c<sup>T</sup>* 'to sin' (Bah., Sed.)

Cf. Cua *ʝo:t* 'foolish'

- 508 \***mo:c** weevil  
 E-Mnong: *mut miet* flour weevil  
 Köho: *moʔ /moʔ/* weevil  
 <>  
 PNB \**hmu:cʰ* 'ant' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *sɾəmao:c* 'ant'; PKatuic  
 \**səmhu:jʔ* ~ \**ʃəmhu:ʔ* '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: *kəmho:c /kəmho:c/* ghost, corpse  
 Köho: *ʔbuc /ʔbuc/* grave, cemetery  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**kəʔmhU:c* ~ \**kəʔmho:c* 'ghost,  
 corpse, grave' (Ch., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**kəmo:c* 'grave' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 510 ?\***po:c** knuckle  
 Ma: *pojʔ* knuckle  
 <>  
 Cf Loven and Nhaheun *puac* 'finger'
- 511 \***ʔo:j** morning  
 C-Mnong: *ʔo:j* morning  
 E-Mnong: *ʔoj* morning  
 Chrau: *ʔoj /ʔo:j/* morning  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔU:j* ~ \**ʔo:j* 'morning' (Ch.,  
 Mn.)  
 PM \**ʔo:j* 'morning' (Ch.)
- 512 \***pəlo:j** squash, watermelon  
 Chrau: *plo:j /pəlo:j/* squash, watermelon  
 <>  
 PNB \**plu:ʃL* 'gourd' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**ʔəlhuəj* 'gourd'; PCham  
 \**biluai* 'gourd'; PAN \**labu* 'kürbis'  
 (Demp.)
- 513 \***ro:j** scatter  
 Stieng: *cro:j /cəro:j/* scatter
- Chrau: *ro:j /ro:j/* scatter, spread  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *proj* 'sprinkle'; Khmer *riəj*  
 'spread, scatter'; Viet. *ruoi* '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 /bo:/* head  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bo:ʔ* 'head' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**bo:k* 'head' (Srê, Ch., St.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**ʔboʔ* 'cheek'; 'brain';  
 PCham \**ʔbōʔ* '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 /do:/* monkey [*macacus*  
*cynomologus*]  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**do:ʔ* 'monkey' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)  
 PM \**do:k* 'monkey' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ʔdəkʰ* '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 *jək* 'peak'

Comments:

The Stieng terminal is irregular—a velar is expected.

The minorsyllable of the Chrau word is a reduced form of \***sak** ‘body’.

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.

522 \***kənro:k** cow, ox

C-Mnong: *ndro:k* wild ox

E-Mnong: *ndrok kuaŋ* cow

Ma: *n?dro:* cow

Köho: *kənrou /kənro:/* cow

<>

PSB (E) \**kənro:ʔ* ‘cow’ (Kö., Mn.)

PSB (B.) \**kənro:k* ‘cow’ (Mn., Srê)

PM \**ndro:k* ‘cow’

PNB \**rəkʰ* ‘cow’ (PJH, Sed.)

Cf. Loven *krək* ‘cow’; PKatuic *dərhaʔ* ~ *kərhaʔ* ‘cow’; PWaic \**krak* ‘buffalo’

519 \***təmo:k** cheek

Stieng (Y): *təmo:k /təmo:k/* cheek

Chrau: *təmo:ʔ /təmo:ʔ/* cheek

Ma: *trəmo:* cheek

Köho: *tərmou /tərmo:/* cheeks

<>

PSB (E) \**trəmo:ʔ* ‘cheek’ (Kö., Ch.)

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.)

520 \***po:k** to split, cut

Chrau: *po:ʔ /po:ʔ/* split wood, split off bark

<>

Cf. Sed. *poəʔ* ‘to cut, part’; Lao *po:k* ‘to peel’

Comments:

Stieng *ləpo:k* ‘to target’ may show the same root.

524 \***[so:l]** to urge, call

Stieng: *co:l /co:l/* to name, call

Köho (HB): *chòl* urge

<>

Cf. Jeh *sə:l* ‘to keep on doing’

525 \***kəto:l** whet, sharpen

Stieng: *co:l /co:l/* sharpen blade

Chrau: *to:l /to:l/* whet

Köho (HB): *tòl* whet

Köho: *tu:l /tu:l/* skillful, clever; sharpen

<>

PSB (E) \**tsU:l* ‘whet’ (Kö., Ch.)

521 \***ro:k** naked

E-Mnong: *sak ruk* naked

Chrau: *siro:ʔ /səro:ʔ/* stark naked

Ma (E): *rŭʔ* naked

Köho (TDVK): *lòri rò* naked

<>

PSB (E) \**rU:ʔ* ~ \**ro:ʔ* ‘naked’ (Kö., Ch.,

Ma)

Comments:

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): *hòm* 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 /kəho:m/* blow, play  
Chrau: *khlo:m /kəhlo:m/* blow  
Köho: *khoum /kəho: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: no: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 *\*kəlho: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 *\*kro: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: *tro:m* hole  
E-Mnong: *trom* cave  
Stieng: *tro:m /təro:m/* hole  
Srê (B): *tro:m* hole  
Köho: *tru:m /təru:m/* excavation, orifice  
<>  
PNB *\*trəm<sup>T</sup>* 'hole' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
PM *\*tro:m* '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.) *\*šə:m* 'nest'; PWaic *\*(rhimim/rmhim)* 'nest'
- 535 *\*?o:n* bend  
Stieng: *?o:n /?o:n/* bend  
<>

- Cf. Jeh *kəʔunʔ* 'to bow'; Khmer *ʔaon* 'bend, bow'; Viet *uõn* '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): *dɔŋ, 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 *kəndaon* '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 \**jaŋʔ* '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: *jouŋ /jo:ŋ/* suspend, hang  
<>  
AA. Khmer *səmjɔŋ* 'hang down'; PKatuic \**cəʔjuŋ* ~ \**juŋ* ~ \**ʔə-ʔjoŋ* 'hang, cling to'; Palaung *kar-jo:ŋ* 'hang'; Riang *joŋ* 'hang'; PCham \**iðŋ* 'to lift'
- 545 \**kəhlo:ŋ* blind  
Chrau: *khlo:ŋ /kəhlo:ŋ/* blind



- <>  
Sed. *pləŋʔ* 'blind'
- 546 \**hənoːŋ* gourd  
C-Mnong: *noːŋ* squash  
E-Mnong: *nhoŋ* gourd  
Stieng (Y): *noːŋ / noːŋ* gourd, combretum  
Köho: *nhoŋ / nəhoːŋ* gourd  
<>  
PSB (E) \**nhóːŋ* 'squash' (Srê, Ch., Mn., St.)  
Cf. Sed. *noəŋʔ* 'cl. fruit'  
Comments:  
Chrau *kənoːŋ* 'fruit with seeds' also compared by Efimov.
- 547 \**ŋoːŋ* ~ \**ŋuːŋ* black  
Stieng: *ŋoːŋ* black  
Chrau: *ŋuːŋ* very dark  
Köho: *ŋuŋ* dog with black fur  
<>  
Jeh *ŋuːŋʔ* 'black'
- 548 \**poːŋ* ~ \**ləpoːŋ* ~ \**nəpoːŋ* door  
Chrau: *poːŋ / poːŋ, ləpoːŋ* doorway  
Köho: *mpouŋ / nəpoːŋ* door  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ləpUːŋ* 'door' (Kö., Ch.)
- 549 \**bəroːŋ* red  
E-Mnong: *broŋ* red  
Köho (HB): *broŋ* red  
<>  
Cf. Alak *p'roːŋ* 'red'; PKatuic *təroːŋ* ~ \**[b/?b]ərhoːŋ* 'red'; PCham \**brūŋ* 'streaked, colourful'; PHN \**burij* 'striped (animal)'  
Comments:  
I suspect that Alak borrowed Katu *broːŋ* 'red', but it seems less likely that South Bahnaric could have borrowed from the same source.
- 550 \**pəroːŋ* back basket  
Chrau: *proːŋ / pəroːŋ* back basket  
<>
- Cf. Bah. *brəːŋ* 'back basket'; PKatuic \**[h/ɣ]əroːŋ* ~ \**kəroːŋ* 'container, basket'
- 551 \**soːŋ* eat rice  
C-Mnong: *soːŋ* eat rice  
E-Mnong: *soŋ* eat rice  
Stieng: *soːŋ / soːŋ* eat  
<>  
PSB (E) \**sUːŋ* ~ \**soːŋ* 'eat rice' (Mn., St.)  
PM \**soːŋ* 'eat (rice)' (St.)  
PNB \**cəŋʔ* 'eat rice' (Bah., PJH)
- 552 \**nəkop* husk  
E-Mnong: *kop* skin of certain fruits and vegetables  
Chrau: *ŋkoːp / nəkoːp* husk
- 553 \**təhoːr* fragrant  
Chrau: *nthoːr / nə-təhoːr* fragrant  
<>  
Cf. Brao *toːr* 'bad odour'; Halang *surʔ* 'to smell'; PWaic \*(*sir/l*) 'to smell'
- 554 \**joːr* siphon  
Stieng: *joːr / joːr* siphon  
Chrau: *joːr / joːr* siphon  
Köho (HB): *joːr* siphon, suck with straw  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *joːr* 'to pour wine into a bottle'; Rengao *joːr˩* 'siphon'; PWaic \*(*sir/l*) 'to pour, to water'
- 555 \**koːr* hollow out  
Stieng: *koːr / koːr* to hollow out  
<>  
PNB \**koːrʔ* 'shave' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *kaor* 'shave'
- 556 \**toːr* ear  
C-Mnong: *toːr* ear  
E-Mnong: *tor* ear  
Stieng: *toːr / toːr* ear  
Chrau: *toːr / toːr* ear  
Ma: *toːr* 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 *\*kətər* '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 /juas/* 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:ɣh<sup>l</sup>* 'sweep' (Bah., Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *baos* 'sweep'; Viet. *phủi*

'sweep'; PKatuic *\*po:jh* 'sweep'; PWaic

*\*pes* 'sweep', *\*rm-pes* 'broom'; Car

Nicobar *foh* 'sweepings', *fanoh* 'broom'

Comments:

Chrau *?bo:s* 'sweep' may have been borrowed from Khmer.

561 *\*p-əm-o:s* broom

Stieng (Y): *pəno:s /pəno:s/* broom

Köho (HB): *pəno:s* broom

<>

Comments:

Infixed *\*po:s* 'sweep'.

562 *\*kəro:s* gravel, stones

Stieng: *kro:s /kəro:s/* gravel, stones

<>

Cf. PKatuic *\*kərhujh* ~ *\*sərhujh* 'pebbles, gravel'

Comments:

Peiros (1996:59) "cf. Vn. *sỏi* gravel irregular development of OCh *\*ɪ(h)u:j?* 'heap of stones'".

563 *\*kəro:s* release, let go

Stieng: *kro:s /kəro:s/* release, let go

<>

Cf. Khmer *pəŋro:H* 'slip out, get loose';

PKatuic *\*?ərho:jh* ~ *\*pəro:jh* 'release';

Viet. *rõi* 'free, unoccupied'

564 *\*kəso:s* breathe deeply

Stieng: *cho:s /cəho:s/* breathe deeply

<>

Cf. Rengao *kəhus<sup>T</sup>* 'breathe deeply'

565 *\*lo:t* go, run

C-Mnong: *lo:t* go

Chrau: *lo:t /lo:t/* run, run away

Ma: *lo:t* go, walk

Köho: *lot /lot/* go

<>

PSB (E) *\*lú:t* 'go, run' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

PM *\*lo:t* 'go' (Kö., Srê)

566 \**ləpɔ:t* rubChrau: *ləpɔ:t* /*ləpɔ:t*/ rubKöho: *rəpout* /*rəpɔ:t*/ rub with the hand

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**rəpɔ:t* 'rub' (Kö., Ch.)567 \**sɔ:t* sharp; to woundC-Mnong: *sɔ:t* sharp, woundE-Mnong: *sɔt* whet; wound, soreChrau: *sɔ:t* /*sɔ:t*/ / *rəsɔ:t* sharp / scoldMa: *sɔ:t* wound, hurtKöho: *sout* /*sɔ:t*/ sharp, to wound

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**sɔ:t* 'sharp' (Srê, Ch.), \**sU:t* ~\**sɔ:t* 'wound' (Kö., Mn., Ch.), \**rəsɔ:t*

'scold, slander' (Srê, Ch.)

PM \**sɔ:t* 'wound, cut, sharp' (Kö., Mn.,

Ch.)

568 \**ləʔu:* coconutChrau: *ləʔu:* /*ləʔu:*/ coconutKöho: *ləʔu* /*ləʔu*/ coconut

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ləʔu:* 'coconut' (Kö., Ch.)Cf. Jeh *rəʔu:l* 'coconut'; PCham \**ləʔu*'coconut' < PAN \**niúR* 'coconut'569 \**bu:* who, someone~~Mnong (E): \**mbu:* who? can't find.~~Stieng: *bu:* /*bu:*/ someoneChrau: *bu:* /*bu:*/ who, someone, cl. for people

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**mbu:* 'who, person' (Mn., St.)PNB \**kambu:*<sup>T</sup> 'who' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PWaic \*(*mɔʔ*) 'who'570 \**du:* flee, escapeE-Mnong: *du muoc* fleeStieng: *du:* /*du:*/ run away, flee, to leaveChrau: *du:* /*du:*/ run away, fleeKöho: *du* /*du*/ flee, escape

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**du:* 'run, walk' (Srê, Ch., St.)PNB \**gadaw*<sup>L</sup> 'run' (Bah., PJH, Hrê,

Sed.)

Cf. PCham \**ʔduʔi* 'run, flee', \**kadəw*

'jump'

571 \**nədu:* people (classifier)C-Mnong: *du:* oneStieng: *du:* /*du:*/ cl. for peopleChrau: *ndu:* /*nədu:*/ cl. for peopleKöho: *ndu:* /*nədu:*/ God

&lt;&gt;

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* ~ \**nAW* '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:* shakeC-Mnong: *ŋgu:* shake smth.Chrau: *rəŋgu:* /*rəgu:*/ wobbly, shaky, to shakeSrê (B.): *rəgu:* shake smth.

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**rəʔŋgu:* 'to shake' (Ch., Mn.)PM \**rəgu:* 'shake something' (Kö., Mn.,

Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *gəgu?* '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

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**ju:* 'pair, set' (Srê, Ch.)574 \**[ju:]* frightenChrau: *pəʔhju:* /*pəʔ-həju:*/ frightenSrê: *rəju:* /*rəju:*/ fear

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**rəhju:* 'be afraid' (Srê, Ch.)

PNB \**maʔjüʔT* 'scare' (Bah., PJH)  
Cf. PCham \**huiʔ* 'to fear'

575 \**bəlu:* thigh

C-Mnong: *blu:* thigh  
Stieng: *blu:/bəlu:/* thigh  
Chrau: *blu:/bəlu:/* thigh

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**?məlu:* 'thigh' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**blu:* 'thigh' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**ble:w<sup>L</sup>* 'thigh' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *bhlaw* 'thigh'; PPEARIC \**blu:* 'thigh'; PKatuic \**[h/s]ənlɯ:* ~ \**ɣəlu:* ~ \**[p/b]əla:w* ~ \**[h/s]əmla:w* 'thigh'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**mɬu:* '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 \**bənw:* '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) \**[l]u:* '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: *po* to suck  
Köho: *po/ɬɔ/* 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 \**bɣʔ* '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) \**?grəpu:* 'buffalo' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PSB (B.) \**kərpɯ:* 'buffalo' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**rəpu:* 'buffalo'

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

Cf. Khmer *krabi:* 'buffalo'; PCham \**kubau* 'buffalo' < PAN \**kəbav* 'büffel' (Demp.)

Comments:

Blood and Efimov include Stieng *kərpɯ:* '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 \**ʃəru:* deep  
 E-Mnong: *ʃru* deep  
 Stieng: *ʃru:/ʃəru/* deep  
 Chrau: *ʃru:/ʃəru/* deep  
 Köho (HB): *ʃro* deep  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʃrù:* 'deep' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ʃru?* 'deep'; Khmer *crəw* 'deep';  
 PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**c(ə)ru:* 'deep'; Viet.  
*sâu* 'deep'; PKatuic \**dəru:* ~ \**təru:*  
 'deep'; PWaic \**ʔri?* '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) \**ʃhu:* 'burn' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 Comments:  
 Efimov includes Stieng *ʃhu:* '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:cʰ* 'suck' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**hu:ʃ?* '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: *toc* the end  
 Köho: *tu:c /tu:c/* end of the last quarter of  
 the month  
 <>  
 Cf. Loven *to:c* 'finish; completed action'
- 588 \**səʔu:h* sweaty  
 Chrau: *siʔu:h /səʔu:h/* sweaty (hands)  
 <>  
 Cf. Bah. *bəʔuh* 'to perspire'
- 589 \**buh* ashes  
 E-Mnong: *do buh* ashes  
 Stieng: *buh /buh/* ashes  
 Chrau: *buh /bu:h/* ashes  
 Köho: *buh /bu:h/* ashes  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bu:h* 'ashes' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Alak *p'u:h* 'ashes'; PKatuic \**həʔbah* ~  
 \**[sʔ]əʔbah* 'ashes'
- 590 \**bəʔju:h* mist, dew  
 Chrau: *daʔ ju:h /ju:h/* dew  
 Köho: *brjuh /bəʔjuh/* mist  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bəʔju: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 *kluh* '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: *puh /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: *bruh /bəruh/* 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 \**tuh* beanC-Mnong: *toh* beanE-Mnong: *tuh* beanStieng: *toh /toh/* beanChrau: *tuh /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 \**nu:j* smokeE-Mnong: *nuə* smoke

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**ʔnu:j<sup>L</sup>* 'smoke' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)Cf. PVM (Sok.) \**k'əj* '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 *nuə* unambiguously indicates *nu:j*. Other SB languages have forms which suggest \**hənu?*.

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 \***duk** boat  
 Stieng: *duk /duk/* boat  
 Chrau: *du:ʔ /du:ʔ/* boat  
 Köho (HB): *dù* sailboat  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**du:ʔ* 'boat' (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**duk<sup>L</sup>* 'boat' (Bah., Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *tuk* 'boat'
- 601 \***nəgu:k** sickness  
 E-Mnong: *ŋguk siek / năm 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) \**ʃrəmŰ: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/μuol* 'digging stick'; Viet. *mói* 'percer, repiquer au plantoir'; PPEARic \**co:l* 'to plant'; Proto Plang \**mòlʔ* 'digging stick'  
 Comments:  
 I reconstruct a doublet, see \**ləmɔ: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 *cum* 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:n** 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: *paj bu:n /bu:n/* sponge gourd  
 Köho (B): *bu:n* Italian squash  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bu:n* 'sponge' (Ch., Kö., Mn.)  
 PM \**bu:n* 'Italian squash'
- 611 \**səʔu:n* banana bunch  
 Chrau: *siʔu:n /səʔu:n/* stalk of bananas  
 Ma (E): *səʔU:n* bunch of bananas  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**səʔu:n* 'big bunch of bananas'  
 (Ch., Ma)
- 612 \**həgu:n* ladder  
 C-Mnong: *gu:n* ladder  
 Stieng: *ghu:n /gəhu:n/* ladder  
 Chrau: *gu:n /gu:n/* ladder  
 Ma: *gu:n* road  
 Köho: *gu:n /gu:n/* road  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gu:n* 'steps, path' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**gu:n* 'ladder' (Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ku:n*<sup>L</sup> 'steps' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)
- 613 \**kəlu:n* middle  
 E-Mnong: *pah tluon məŋ* midnight  
 Stieng: *klun /kəlu:n/* inside, between  
 Köho: *klun /kəlu:n/* stomach  
 <>  
 Comments:  
 E-Mnong *tluon* correponds perfectly in form, and strongly suggests that the original meaning is 'middle'. Also, Loven *kəliŋ* 'west' may also be related.
- 614 \**gənrɯ:n* prison, pig pen  
 Stieng: *gəndru:n /gənrɯ:n/* prison, pig pen  
 <>  
 Cf. Cua *kəruk* 'imprison, shut up';  
 Nhaheun *grəŋ, ngrəŋ* 'cage of chickens'
- 615 \**təru:n* spill, drop  
 Chrau: *tru:n /təru:n/* spill, pour out  
 Ma: *tru:n* descend  
 Srê (E): *ru:n* fall down
- <>  
 PSB (E) \**tru:n* 'spill, fall' (Ch., Srê)
- 616 \**su:n* axe  
 C-Mnong: *su:n* axe  
 E-Mnong: *su:n* axe  
 Stieng: *su:n /su:n/* axe  
 Chrau: *su:n /su:n/* axe  
 Köho: *su:n /su:n/* axe  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**su:n* 'axe' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**su:n* 'tribal axe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**cu:n*<sup>L</sup> 'axe' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**cu[ə/a]ŋ* 'axe'; PCham \**jōŋ* 'axe'; PST \**jhōŋ* 'axe blade'
- 617 \**tu:n* carry by shoulder pole  
 C-Mnong: *tu:n* carry with shoulder pole  
 E-Mnong: *tu:n* carry with shoulder pole  
 Stieng: *tu:n /tu:n/* carry on shoulder  
 Chrau: *tu:n /tu:n/* carry on shoulder  
 Köho: *tu:n /tu:n/* porter  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tu:n* 'carry on pole' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**tu:n* 'carry with shoulder pole' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**tu:n*<sup>L</sup> 'carry on pole' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *duŋ* 'get, receive'  
 Comments:  
 Blood's PM \**ntu:n* 'ladder, bridge' may be related to this etymology.
- 618 \**rətu:n* ~ \**nətu:n* ladder, bridge  
 Mnong-Gar: *ntu:n* ladder, bridge  
 Chrau: *rətu:n /rətu:n/* bridge  
 Köho: *ntu:n /nətu:n/* ladder  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rətu:n* 'bridge, steps' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**ntu:n* 'ladder, bridge' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)
- 619 \**ʔur* woman  
 E-Mnong: *ʔuʔur* female person  
 Stieng: *dəʔur / ʔur /ʔur/* woman / son, term of endearment



- Chrau: *ʔur /ʔur/* female  
 Köho: *ʔur /ʔur/* woman  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔur* ‘woman’ (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**ʔur druh* ‘young woman’
- 620 \**nus* heart  
 C-Mnong: *nus* heart  
 E-Mnong: *plɛ nus* heart  
 Stieng: *nus /nus/* heart  
 Chrau: *plaj nus /nus/* heart  
 Ma: *plaj nus* 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 \**but* [ka:] feel for (fish)  
 Chrau: *but ka: /but/* feel for fish  
 Köho (HB): *but ka:* feel for fish  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bu:p* ~ \**but* ‘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: *jut /jut/* rub, wipe  
 Köho: *jut /jut/* rub out, erase  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**j<sub>1</sub>ut* ‘rub, wipe’ (Kö., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**su:l* ‘wipe’ (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer \**juít* ‘rub, wipe’; PVM (Sok.) \**jat* ‘rub, wipe’; Viet. *chuốt* ‘polish’;  
 PKatuic \**jut* ~ \**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: *pu? /pu?/* smoke  
 Köho: *phu /pəhu/* smoke  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔphu?* ‘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

- <>  
 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  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**duh* 'hot' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PSB (B.) \**duh* 'hot' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**duh* 'hot'  
 PNB \**tu<sup>T</sup>* 'hot' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *ṭaw* 'hot'; PKatuic \**[k/g]ətaw*  
 ~ \**[k/g]əta:w* 'hot, warm'; PCham  
 \**pa<sup>T</sup>dau* 'warm'
- 630 \**kəduh* bark of tree  
 Köho (HB): *kənduh* bark  
 <>  
 PNB \**ga<sup>T</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  
 <>  
 PNB \**kuh<sup>L</sup>* 'greet' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 632 \**kuh* naked  
 Chrau: *kuh /kuh/* naked  
 Köho: *kuh /kuh/* naked  
 <>  
 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  
 <>  
 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  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**muh* 'nose' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PSB (B.) \**trəmuḥ* 'nose' (Mn., Ch., Srê, St., Bah.)  
 PM \**muh* 'nose'  
 PNB \**muh<sup>L</sup>* 'nose' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *crəmuḥ* 'nose'; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**mu:s* 'nose'; Viet. *mũi* 'nose';  
 PKatuic \**muh* 'nose'; PWAic \**mīs*  
 'nose'; Nancowry Nicobar *muāh* 'nose, point'
- 635 \**puh* blow  
 C-Mnong: *puh* blow  
 E-Mnong: *poh* blow  
 Srê (B.): *puh* blow  
 <>  
 PM \**puh* 'to blow' (Srê, Kö.)  
 Cf. Rengao *pə<sup>T</sup>* 'blow'; Roglai *papuh*  
 'blow'
- 636 \**bəruh* acne, skin rash  
 Stieng: *broh /bəroh/* acne, skin rash  
 <>  
 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 girl  
 Chrau: *ʔur druh /dəruh/* teenage girl  
 Köho (B): *ʔur druh* young woman  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**[ ]ruh* '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, untie  
 Chrau: *pruh /pəruh/* fall (fruit, leaves)  
 <>  
 Cf. Nhaheun *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 (Ferlus  
 1991) \**ruh* 'to fall'; Viet. *roi, roi* 'to fall,  
 drop'
- 639 \**təruh* arrive  
 E-Mnong: *truh* arrive at  
 <>  
 PNB \**truh<sup>L</sup>* 'arrive' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PCham \**truh* 'to arrive'
- 640 \**tuh* pour  
 E-Mnong: *toh* to pour  
 Köho: *tuh /tuh/* pour water  
 <>  
 PNB \**katəh<sup>T</sup>* 'drip' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PCham \**tuh* 'to pour'
- 641 \**rətuh* shake  
 Chrau: *rətuh /rətuh/* shake  
 Köho: *rətuh /rətuh/* shake  
 <>  
 Cf. PKatuic \**tə-təwh* ~ \**[h/s]əntəwh*  
 'shake'
- 642 \**duj* draw, pull  
 Köho: *duj* draw, pull
- <>  
 Cf. Sed. *təj<sup>L</sup>* 'draw, pull'; Cua *duj* 'pull'
- 643 \**kuj* sleep, lie down  
 Ma: *kuj* lie down  
 Köho: *kuj /kuj/* sleep, copulate  
 <>  
 PNB \**kuj<sup>L</sup>* 'lie down' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Nhaheun *kwi* 'sleep, stretch out'
- 644 \**təbuk* drown  
 C-Mnong: *buk* flood, drown  
 E-Mnong: *dak buk* drown  
 Stieng: *bok /bok/* drown, be swept away  
 Chrau: *təmbu? /təbu?/* drown  
 Köho: *bu /bu/* drown  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**tambú?* 'drown' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)  
 PM \**buk* 'flood, drown' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
 St.)
- 645 \**guk* ~ \**gu?* sit  
 C-Mnong: *gu?* sit  
 E-Mnong: *guk* sit  
 Stieng: *go?* sit  
 Chrau: *gu?* sit, reside  
 Köho: *gu* cage, coop  
 <>  
 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* ivory  
 Stieng: *blok /bəlok/* elephant tusk  
 <>  
 Cf. Alak *p'lək* 'ivory'; Khmer *bhluk*  
 'ivory'  
 Comments:  
 May be borrowed from Khmer.
- 647 \**tuk* cloud  
 E-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.)

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-əp-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 *\*[ʔ]bu<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 /kədɛl/* abdomen

Chrau (B): *kəndil /kədil/* abdomen

Ma: *n?dul* belly

Köho: *ndul, kəndul /kədul/* belly

<>

PSB (E) *\*kəndil* 'abdomen' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM *\*kəndul* '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 /nətɪl/* anthill

Köho: *bərtul /bərtul/* ant/termite hill

<>

Cf. Bah. *pətəl* 'anthill'; Khmer *duəl* 'hill';

PWaic *\*dʔr* 'hill'

Comments:

The minorsyllable of the Köho form is probably a reduced form of the *bo:k* 'head' in the Stieng collocation.

653 *\*ʔum* bathe

C-Mnong: *ʔum* bathe

E-Mnong: *ʔim* bathe

Stieng: *ʔom /ʔom/* bathe

Chrau: *ʔum /ʔum/* bathe

Köho: *ʔum /ʔum/* bathe

<>

PSB (E) *\*ʔum* 'bathe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM *\*ʔum* 'bathe' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

Cf. Khmu *ʔom* 'water, river'; PWaic

*\*rʔom* '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.

*bóm* '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: *dim* 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 \**ʔdu:m<sup>L</sup>* 'ripe' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *tum* 'ripe'; PWaic \**kdim* 'ripe'; PST \**dūm* '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 \**ʔu:m<sup>L</sup>* 'winnow' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *ʔum* 'to winnow'; PKatuic \**ʔo:m* ~ \**ʔəm* 'to winnow'; PPEARic \**gu:m* 'to winnow'; Lao *ho:m<sup>2</sup>* 'sift'
- 657 \**ju:m* ~ \**pəjum* tinder/kindle  
 Chrau: *pəjum /pəjum/* make fire  
 Köho: *ju:m /ju:m/* tinder  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ju:m* 'tinder' (Kö., Ch.)
- 658 \**num* hair bun  
 Stieng: *nom /nom/* wear hair in a bun  
 Köho: *dəŋnum /dəŋnum/* confluent  
 <>  
 PNB [ ] 'hair bun' (Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. Sed. *ʔnuəm<sup>L</sup>* 'hair bun'; PKatuic \**ŋə-  
nu[ə/o]m* ~ \**num* 'tie hair'
- 659 \**rum* spinach  
 Chrau: *rum /rum/* spinach  
 <>  
 Cf. Jeh *ʔərum<sup>L</sup>* 'spinach'
- 660 \**ʔərum* needle  
 Chrau: *ʔrum /ʔərum/* needle  
 Köho: *jurum /ʔərum/* needle  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ʔrum* 'needle' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB \**ʔarum<sup>L</sup>* 'needle' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PCham \**jurūm*, 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. Nahaheun *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 \**kəlum* tadpole  
 E-Mnong: *tlin* tadpole  
 Stieng (Y): *klon /kəlon/* wriggler  
 Chrau: *klin /kəlin/* tadpole  
 Köho: *klun /kəlum/* tadpole  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**klin* 'tadpole' (Srê, Ch.)  
 PNB [ ] 'tadpole' (Hrê, Sed.)

- Cf. Sed. *plɔn<sup>L</sup>* 'tadpole'; Bah. *plun* 'tadpole'
- 665 \**mun* pimple  
Stieng: *mon /mon/* pimple  
<>  
PNB [ ] 'pimple' (Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Bah. *mun* 'pimple'; Sed. *mɔn<sup>L</sup>* 'pimple'
- 666 \**ʔun* fire  
C-Mnong: *ʔun* fire  
E-Mnong: *ʔɨn* fire  
Stieng: *ʔon /ʔon/* fire  
Chrau: *ʔun /ʔun/* fire  
Srê (B.): *ʔon* 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 \**buŋ* spider  
E-Mnong: *buŋ* spider  
Köho: *buŋ /buŋ/* spider  
<>  
Cf. Cua *pɔŋ piak* 'spider'
- 668 \**duŋ* coconut palm  
E-Mnong: *ple bəh duŋ* coconut  
Köho (HB): *də duŋ* coconut palm
- 669 \**nəduŋ* eel  
E-Mnong: *nduŋ* eel  
Stieng: *ndon /nədon/* 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): *də 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: *rəpɔŋ /rəpɔŋ/* cucumber, mealy cantaloupe  
Chrau: *rəpuŋ /rəpɔŋ/* melon, cucumber  
Köho: *rəpuŋ /rəpɔŋ/* 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: *kronŋ /kəronŋ/* backbone  
<>  
PNB \**[ka]rɔŋ<sup>T</sup>* 'back' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**[k/g]ərhanŋ*; PVM (Ferlus 1991) \**kro:ŋ?* 'back, ridge', \*(*h*)*ləŋ* 'back'; Viet. *sông* 'back'; Viet. *lung*

- 'back'; PWaic \**krəŋ* 'the back'; PCham \**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 \**tə: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 \**jur* descend  
C-Mnong: *jur* descend  
E-Mnong: *ji:r* descend  
Stieng: *jo:r /jo:r/* go down  
Chrau: *ji:r /ji:r/* go down, hand down  
Srê (B): *jur* descend  
<>
- PSB (E) \**ji:r* 'let go, release' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**jur* 'descend' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PNB \**jur<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. PWaic \**mɔk* 'to cut down, slash'
- 683 \**but* buttocks, lower back  
C-Mnong: *but* buttocks, lower back  
E-Mnong: *tiŋ bit / tǎp 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. Nhaheun *pit* 'back, rear'; Khmer *bat* '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 *huf* 'drink'; Nhaheun *hit* 'smell, sniff'; Khmer *hit* 'sip, suck'; Viet. *hút* 'to smoke', *hít* 'to sniff'; PWaic \**hit* 'to smell sth.'; Car Nicobar *hut hat* '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* 'enter' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**mut* ~ \**mit* '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* 'honeybee' (Bah., Hrê, Sed.)  
 Loven *su:t* 'honeybee'
- 689 \**bəruə?* work  
 Chrau: *brwə? /bəruə?/* industrious  
 Köho: *broa? /bəruə?/* work  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bruə?* 'work, industrious' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PNB [ ] 'make' (Hrê, Sed.)
- Cf. Sed. *prɔː* '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 infixated 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) \**təhuəc* 'whistle' (Srê, Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *hwoc* 'whistle'; Viet. *húyt gió* 'whistle'; PKatuic \**gəhɔj?* ~ \**həhɔj?* 'whistle'; Proto Plang \**Còcʰ* '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 \**rɔs* 'to choose'; Mon *rúi* 'choose'; PCham \**ruah* 'choose'
- 693 \**buəj* hilltop  
 C-Mnong: *bwəj* to warn  
 Stieng: *buoj /buəj/* to warn  
 Chrau: *bwəj /buəj/* hilltop  
 <>  
 PM \**buəj* 'warn' (St.)  
 Cf. Hrê *bujʰ* '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  
\**həkuej* ~ \**ʔəkuej* ~ \**həŋkuej*  
'chameleon lizard'; PWaic \*(*ŋkoj*) 'lizard'
- 695 \**səkuəj* mousedeer  
Stieng: *kuoj* /*kuəj*/ mousedeer  
Chrau: *sikuoj* /*səkuəj*/ mousedeer  
<>  
Cf. Jeh *sikuaj*<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 \**ʔməj*<sup>L</sup> 'one' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Bah. *ʔməj*<sup>ʔ</sup> 'one when counting with  
classifiers'; Khmer *muəj* 'one'; PVM  
(Sok.) \**mək* 'one'; PKatuic \**muoj* 'one';  
Mon *məda* 'one'; Khasi *wei* 'one';  
Mundari *mid*<sup>d</sup> '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: *rəhwaj* 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.) \**ruəj* 'fly'; PPEARIC \**rəj*  
'fly'; PKatuic \**[h/ɣ]ə/ʔə/rə-ruəj* 'fly';  
PWAIC \*(*rəj*) 'fly'; Palaung *ruwāi* 'fly';  
Temiar *rewāi* 'fly'; Car Nicobar *inruəj*  
'fly'; PCham \**ruai* 'fly'  
Comments:  
Efimov includes Köho *rəhaj* '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 *chʔær* 'roasted'
- 701 \**kəbuəl* pigeon  
Stieng: *kəmbuəl* /*kəbuəl*/ pigeon  
<>  
Cf. Golar Bah. *mual* 'a large pigeon';  
PKatuic \**kəmʔbu[a/ə]l* 'pigeon'
- 702 \**kuəl* ~ \**kəhuəl* ~ \*~~*həkuaəl*~~ 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:lʔ* 'bark' (Bah., Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *haw* 'bark'; PPEARic \**ke:v* 'to call', \**ke:r* '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 \**[ʔ]bu:l* 'lizard' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**mənʔjuol* '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) \**ʔrəpuəl* 'melon' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Sed. *pow<sup>T</sup>* 'melon'; PVM (Sok.) \**pi:lɾ* 'pumpkin'; PVM (Sok.) \**pəəlɥ* 'melon'; PWAic \*(*mperl*) 'watermelon'
- 706 \**[ʔ]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 \**həl:i:n* ~ \**həl:l:n* 'to swallow'; PCham \**lūn* '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: *puan* four  
E-Mnong: *puon* four  
Stieng: *puon* /*puən*/ four  
Chrau: *puon* /*puən*/ four  
Ma: *puon* four  
Köho: *puan* /*puən*/ four  
<>  
PSB (E) \**puəɿn* 'four' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PM \**puən* 'four' (Kö., Ch. St., Srê)  
PNB \**pu:n<sup>T</sup>* 'four' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *buən* 'four'; PVM (Sok.) \**po:n* 'four'; PKatuic \**puən* 'four'; PWAic \**pon* 'four', \**phən* 'five'; Car Nicobar *fə: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) \**kuəŋ* 'gibbon' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Jeh *kəwəŋ<sup>T</sup>* '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 \**kərwij* 'trunk'
- 714 \**kəbuət* gourd pipes  
Chrau: *kəmbuət /kəbuət/* gourd pipes  
Köho: *kəmboat /kəbuət/* musical instrument with six pipes  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kəmbuət* 'flute' (Kö., Ch.)
- 715 \**huət* throw away  
Chrau: *hiwət /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<sup>T</sup>* 'buy' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
PM \**ruət* 'buy'
- Cf. Loven *ruat* 'buy'  
Cf. P<sup>W</sup>aic \**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) \**ntsuət* '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: *ηə:c* light in weight  
Mnong Gar (B): *rəkhə:c* light  
Chrau: *nkhə:c* light  
Ma: *ləgə:t* light  
Köho (TDVK): *ηgə:c* light  
Köho: *ηgə:c* light  
<>  
PSB (E) \**ηkhə:c* 'light' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PM \**ηkhə: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: *dəkəj* upper back  
 Köho: *nkəj* back  
 <>  
 PM \**kəj* 'behind' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)
- 722 \**pək* to open  
 C-Mnong: *pək* to open  
 E-Mnong: *pək* to open  
 Stieng: *pək/pək/* opened, uncovered  
 Chrau: *pə:/pə:/* to open, take off, lift  
 Köho: *pə:/pə:/* to open  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pə:/* 'to open' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**pək* 'to open' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Khmer *baək* 'open'; PKatuic \**dəpəj?* 'open'; PCham \**pök* 'open'
- 723 \**kədə:l* heel  
 C-Mnong: *ndə:l* heel  
 E-Mnong: *ndəl jəj* heel  
 Stieng: *kəndə:l/kədə:l/* heel  
 Chrau: *gənə:l/gənə:l/* heel  
 Ma: *kanəl zij* heel  
 Köho: *kəndəl/kədəl/* heel  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gəndə: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 \**ka?nə:l* 'heel' (Bah., PJH)  
 Cf. PKatuic *gən?də:l ~ səndual* 'heel'; Sakai (Shafer 1965) *kənöl* 'heel'; Nicobar (Shafer 1965) *kəntöla-lāh* 'heel' (*lāh* 'foot, leg'); Riang (Shafer 1965) *kən?dol* 'heel'; PCham \**ka?dul* 'heel'  
 Comments:  
 The Chrau form appears to have the root split by infixation.
- 724 \**təhə:l* ~ \**təhə:l* shallow  
 C-Mnong: *thə:l, təhə: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.)
- St.)  
 PM \**thə:l* 'shallow' (Kö., Ch., St.)
- 725 \**kə:l* help  
 C-Mnong: *kə:l* help  
 Köho: *kol/kəl/* 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 *kə?ε:m<sup>L</sup>* 'happy'; Nhaheun *h?ə: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) \**plɛ:m* 'forest leech' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PNB \**plə:m*<sup>L</sup> 'leech' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. PKatuic \**bəlhɔ:m* ~ \**pəlhɔ:m* 'leech'; PWaic \**pl̥i/om* 'land-leech'; PCham \**plūm* 'bloodsucker'
- 730 \**təmə:m* alcohol  
C-Mnong: *rənə:m* rice wine  
Köho: *tənom /təmə:m/* 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) \**tɛ:m* 'tree trunk' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
PM \**tə:m* 'trunk (of tree)' (Kö., Srê)  
Cf. Bah. *tə:m* 'tree trunk'; Khmer *daəm* 'tree trunk'; PKatuic \**hədɛ:m* 'trunk'
- 732 \**bən* ~ \**bən* we (incl.)  
C-Mnong: *bən* we (incl.)  
E-Mnong: *băn* we (incl.)  
Stieng: *bən, bən /bən, bən/* we two (incl.)  
Chrau: *bən /bən/* we (incl.), very much  
<>  
PSB (E) \**bə:n* 'we (incl.)' (Mn., Ch., St.)
- PM \**bən* 'we incl.' (Ch., St.)  
PNB \**[ʔ]bɛ:n*<sup>L</sup> 'we (incl.)' (PJH, Hrê, Sed.)
- 733 \**dən* accept, obey  
C-Mnong: *dən* accept  
Chrau: *dən /də:n/* already  
Köho: *dən /də:n/* obey, listen, eavesdrop  
<>  
PSB (E) \**dən* 'already, accept' (Ch., Mn.)  
PM \**dən* 'accept'
- 734 \**kə:n* want  
E-Mnong: *khə:n* want  
Chrau: *kə:n /kə:n/* want  
Köho: *ko:n /kə:n/* want, desire  
<>  
PSB (E) \**kɛ:n* '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): *kĀp* small house  
<>  
PSB (E) \**səkɛ:p* 'small house' (Mn., Ch.)

- 738 \***ləp** thunder, lightning  
 E-Mnong: *ləp* lightning  
 Chrau: *ləp/ləp/* thunder  
 Köho (HB): *puh ləp* lightning  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**pələp* 'thunder, lightning' (Kö., Ch.)
- 739 \***gətəp** pigeon  
 C-Mnong: *ntəp* pigeon  
 E-Mnong: *təp* pigeon  
 Stieng (Y): *təp/təp/* pigeon  
 Chrau: *gətəp/gətəp/* pigeon  
 Köho (HB): *kətəp* pigeon  
 Srê: *ntop/nətp/* pigeon  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**gətəp* 'pigeon' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**kətəp* 'pigeon' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Bah. *kətəp* 'pigeon'
- 740 \***[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)'.  
 743 \***gətər** comb of rooster  
 Stieng (Y): *tər/tər/* comb of rooster  
 Chrau: *gətər/gətər/* comb of rooster
- Köho: *ntor/nətor/* 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: *həjət/həjət/* stuck fallen halfway  
 Köho: *hiət/həjət/* (walk) tip-toe  
 <>  
 Comments:  
 Dournes lists *hiöt* as an expressive used in the sentence *lot hiöt jöng* "marcher sur la pointe des pieds".
- 746 \***lə?** completed  
 C-Mnong: *lə?* finished  
 E-Mnong: *le-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: *mre/mərə/* red pepper  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**mərə?* 'red pepper' (Mn., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *?əmərə?* 'red pepper'; Khmer *mric* 'red pepper'; PKatuic \**pə[rh]i?* ~ \**pə[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

recent borrowings.

## 748 \*ʔəc excrement

E-Mnong: ʔe defecate

Stieng: ʔɛc/ʔɛc/ excrement

Köho: ʔe: excrement, dirt

<>

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

Mnong and Köho forms could be borrowings of dialectal Viet. ẽ<sup>2</sup> '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. địch 'enemy'

## 750 \*ləc to sink, flood

E-Mnong: lăc to fall

Stieng: lec/ləc/ sink

Chrau: lic/ləc/ to flood

Ma (E): llic 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) \*də: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) \*gə: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 keh 'touch', kweh 'scratch, dig with fingers'

## 754 \* [l]əh moment, occurrence

E-Mnong: leh to have time

Stieng: rəbleh/rə-bələh/ blink

<>

Cf. Rengao leh<sup>T</sup> 'time, occurrence';

Tampuon kəmləh 'blink'; PKatuic

\*-ʔbəlhəh ~ \*- [p/b]əlhə:h 'blink'

## 755 \* [l]əh pick off

E-Mnong: leh pick fruit

Stieng: pleh/pələh/ pick off

Chrau: leh/leh/ castrate

Köho: təleh/tələh/ untie an animal

<>

Cf. Bah. pleh, 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: təleh/tələh/ woodpecker

<>

Cf. Bah. təleh 'woodpecker'; PKatuic

\*tə[rh]əh 'woodpecker'

\*pleh

Köho pleh (to clear, free)

Comments of Cor...

757 \***pəh** pound rice

- C-Mnong: *pəh* pound rice  
 E-Mnong: *pəh ba* husk rice by pounding  
 Stieng: *pəh /pəh/* pound rice  
 Chrau: *pəh /pəh/* pound (rice)  
 Köho: *piah /piah/* pound rice  
 Köho: *pəh /pəh/* knock down  
 <>  
 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.

758 \***rəh** break off kernels

- Chrau: *rəh /rəh/* break off kernels  
 Köho (HB): *rəh* break off kernels  
 Köho: *rəh /rəh/* make incision

759 \***rəh** rattan

- C-Mnong: *rəh* rattan  
 E-Mnong: *rəh / təm rəh* vine / rattan  
 Stieng: *rəh /rəh/* rattan, a rake, to rake  
 Chrau: *rəh /rəh/* rattan  
 Köho: *riah /riah/* rattan  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**rəh* 'rattan' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**rəh* 'rattan' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Jeh *rə?ləh<sup>T</sup>* 'rattan'; Trieng *?ərə:h* 'rattan'

760 \***sərəh** cut, chop

- C-Mnong: *sərəh* cut  
 Stieng: *sərəh /sərəh/* chop with shoulder axe, to fight  
 Köho: *sərəh /sərəh/* cut (bamboo), slaughter  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sərə:h* 'rattan' (Kö., Mn., St.)  
 PM \**sərəh* 'cut' (Kö., Srê, St.)

761 \***?əsəh** horse

- C-Mnong: *səh* horse

E-Mnong: *?əsəh* horse

Stieng: *səh /səh/* horse

Chrau: *?əsəh /?əsəh/* horse

Ma: *?əsəh* horse

Köho: *?əsəh /?əsəh/* horse

<>

PSB (E) \**?əsə:h* 'horse' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)

PM \**?əsəh* 'horse' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

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

Cf. Khmer *səh* 'horse'; PKatuic \**?əsəh* 'horse'; PCham \**?əsəh* 'horse'; Sanskrit *ashva* 'horse'; Pali *assa* 'horse'

Comments:

Headley (1976), discussing Chamic, states that this is a word of probable Indo-European origin.

762 \***təh** knock, bump

Köh: *təh /təh/* knock, bump

<>

Cf. Bah. *təh* 'hit with small stick'; Khmer *těh* 'slap, beat'; PKatuic \**təh* 'pound'

763 \***təh** sneeze

C-Mnong: *ntəh* noise, loud

E-Mnong: *təh* sneeze

Stieng: *təh /təh/* sneeze

<>

PSB (E) \**kəntə: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* ~ \**həjə:jh* 'sneeze'

Comments:

Both Blood and Efimov compare forms which I analyse as reflecting \**tas* 'loud noise'.

764 \***təh** ~ \***nətəh** earth

C-Mnong: *nəh* earth

E-Mnong: *təh* earth, dirt

Stieng: *təh /təh/* ground, earth

Chrau: *ntəh /nətəh/* earth, dirt

Köho: *tiah /tiah/* earth, ground



<>

PSB (E) \**tne:h* 'earth' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
PSB and Proto Bahnaric (B.) \**tneh* 'earth, sod' (Ch., Mn., St., Sed.)

PNB \**ta?nehʔ* 'dirt' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
Cf. Khmer *ti*: 'earth'; PWaic \**kteʔ* 'earth';  
Mon *tœʔ*; 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/bəʔ* fetch (water)

<>

PSB (E) \**bəʔ* '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 / tədəkʔ* rise up

<>

PM \**dək* 'stand' (St., Radê)

Cf. Cua *dik* 'stand up'

767 \**kəjək* heavy

C-Mnong: *jək* heavy

Stieng: *jək / jəkʔ* heavy

Chrau: *kəŋjəʔ / kəjəʔʔ* heavy

Köho: *kəŋjə / kəjəʔ* heavy

<>

PSB (E) \**kəŋjəʔ* '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 / ləkʔ* bran

Chrau: *ləʔ / ləʔʔ* bran

Köho: *lə / ləʔ* bran

<>

PSB (E) \**ləʔ* 'bran' (Kö., Ch.)

Cf. Bah. *ʔdək* 'bran'; PPEARIC \**lɪk* 'bran';

PKatuic \**ʔəliʔ* ~ \**pəliʔ* ~ \**ʔəlaʔ* 'bran'

769 \**sək* dirty

Chrau: *səʔ / səʔʔ* dirty

<>

Cf. Bah. *kəsək* 'dirty water'

770 \**bəl* thick, pluralizer

E-Mnong: *bəl* pluralizer

Stieng: *mbəl / nəbəlʔ* thick; pluralizer

Chrau: *bəl / bəlʔ* thick

Köho (HB): *mbəl* thick

Köho: *bol / bolʔ* pluralizer

<>

PSB (E) \**bəl* 'pluralizer' (Kö., St.)

Cf. Jeh *balʔ* '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 / gəlʔ* 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 / kəlʔ* head~~ *sawa* ?

Chrau: *gənəl* pillow

Ma: *kal na:ŋ bo:* skull ?

<>

PNB \**xgalʔ* 'head' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)

Cf. Khmer *kba:l* < Sanskrit *kapāla* 'head'?

773 \**təŋəl* stump, stubble

E-Mnong: *ŋəl* stump

Chrau: *təŋəl / təŋəlʔ* 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) \**drəgə: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: *ʔnhəm* breathe  
Stieng: *nəhəm /nəhəm/* to be breathing, keep patience  
Chrau: *nəm, nhəm /nəhəm/* breathe  
Ma: *nʔhəm* 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 \**pəhΛ:m* 'heart'; PWaic \**rmhom* 'heart, mind'; Proto Plang \**phòm* '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: *ŋkləm* wrap up  
Srê (B.): *kləm* wrap up  
<>  
PM \**kləm* 'wrap up, be wrapped up' (Kö., Srê)  
Cf. Bah. *ləm* 'to roll up'; PKatuic \**kəlhəm* ~ \**dələm* ~ \**hələm* 'cover, wrap'; PVM (Sok.) \**[c-]lum[?]*; Viet. *trùm* 'cover'; Jarai *klum* 'to cover'

780 \**nəm* ricehouse

E-Mnong: *hih nām* 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: *pənrəm /pənrəm/* 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  
\**gərīm* 'thunder'; PWaic \*(*rnr̄m*)  
'thunder'; PCham \**grōm* 'thunder'
- 784 \**bələn* eggplant  
C-Mnong: *blin* tomato  
E-Mnong: *blān* 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: *ʔiŋ /ʔəŋ/* I, me  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *ʔiŋ* 'I, me'
- 786 \**dəŋ* bamboo tube  
C-Mnong: *diŋ* 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 \**jəŋ* sew  
E-Mnong: *jiŋ* sew  
Stieng: *jeŋ /jəŋ/* sew  
Chrau: *jiŋ /jəŋ/* sew  
Köho: *jiŋ /jiŋ/* sew, embroider  
<>  
PSB (E) \**jiŋ* 'sew' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Alak *c' i:ŋ* 'sew'; PWaic \**jeŋ* 'to sew'
- 788 \**ləŋ* soldier  
Chrau: *lij /ləŋ/* soldier  
Köho: *lij /lij/* military  
<>  
PSB (E) \**lij* 'military, soldier' (Kö., Ch.)  
Cf. Viet. *lính* 'soldier'  
Comments:  
Possibly borrowed from Viet.
- 789 \**dəŋ* stand  
Stieng: *dəŋ /dəŋ/* stand  
<>  
Cf. Bah. *dəŋ* 'stand, stop'; PVM (Ferlus  
1991) *tŋŋ?* 'to get up, stand up'; Viet. *đứng*  
'stand'; PCham \**dəŋ* 'stand' < PAN  
\**d'əŋ* 'stand' (Demp.)
- 790 \**jəŋ* length  
Stieng: *jəŋ /jəŋ/* length  
<>  
Cf. Alak *c' iŋ* 'length'; Brao *jiŋ* 'length'
- 791 \**jəŋ* leg, foot  
C-Mnong: *jəŋ* leg  
E-Mnong: *jăŋ, jəŋ* leg, foot  
Stieng: *jəŋ /jəŋ/* foot, leg  
Chrau: *jəŋ /jəŋ/* foot, leg  
Ma: *ziŋ* leg  
Köho *jəŋ /jəŋ/* leg  
<>  
PM \**jəŋ* 'leg' (Kö., Srê, Ch. St., Radê)  
Cf. Khmer *jaəŋ* 'foot, leg'; PVM (Ferlus  
1991) \**jiŋ/ciŋ* 'foot, leg'; Viet. *chân* 'foot,  
leg'; PPEARIC \**jiŋ* 'foot'; PKatuic \**ʔjiŋ*  
'foot, leg'; PWaic \**joŋ* 'foot'; PST \**jũŋ*  
'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 \**cacheŋ*<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. *həŋwa:ŋ* '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*<sup>1</sup> 'male' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)PM \**kwaŋ* 'male animal' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)Cf. PKatuic \**həkoŋ* ~ \**ʔəkoŋ* 'male';Proto Plang \**kaŋ*<sup>1</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 \**nədəp* hiddenC-Mnong: *ndəp* hidden, secretChrau: *ndəp* /*nədəp*/ hidden, secretKöho: *ndəp* /*nədəp*/ 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', *dandəp* 'cover, coveredover'; Mon *hədəp* '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 \**həpəp* dive  
 E-Mnong: *ɲǎp dak* dive  
 Chrau: *ɲəp /ɲəp/* dive  
 Ma: *ɲəp* go down (of sun)  
 Köho: *ɲhəp /ɲəhəp/* dive  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ɲəp* 'dive, set (of sun)' (Kö., Ch.)
- 803 \**təp* bury  
 C-Mnong: *təp* bury  
 E-Mnong: *tǎp* bury  
 Stieng (Y): *təp /təp/* bury  
 Chrau: *təp /təp/* bury  
 Köho: *təp /təp/* bury, drive into earth  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**təp* 'bury' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**təp* 'bury' (compares to St. *tap* 'stab, pierce')  
 PNB \**tap<sup>L</sup>* 'set in' (PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. PPEARIC \**təp* 'bury'; PKatuic \**hədip* ~ \**bədip* 'bury'  
 Comments:  
 Both Blood and Efimov appear to have confused two distinct roots \**təp* and \**tap*.
- 804 \**bər* mouth, edge  
 E-Mnong: *bǎr jue* mouth  
 Stieng: *bər /bər/* shore, bank  
 Chrau: *bər /bər/* edge  
 Ma: *bər* mouth  
 Köho: *bər /bər/* mouth  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**bər* 'mouth, bank, edge' (Kö., Ch.)  
 Cf. Bah. *ɲbər* 'mouth'; PVM (Sok.) \**mbo:ɲl* 'lip'; PKatuic \**təmɲbər*, *həɲbər* 'lip'; Khmer *bəbir* 'lip'
- 805 \**nəgər* descriptive of ridge-like body structures  
 Chrau: *ɲgər muh /nəgər/* bridge of the nose  
 Srê: *gər /gər/* vein, axis, line of partition; *nti:ɲ gər* spine
- <>  
 PSB (E) \**ɲgər* 'cartilage' (Kö., Ch.)
- 806 \**səgər* drum  
 C-Mnong: *gər* drum  
 E-Mnong: *ɲgər cal* sound of the wind  
 Stieng: *səngər /səgər/* drum  
 Chrau: *sigər /səgər/* drum  
 Köho: *səngər /səgər/* drum  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**sənghər* 'drum' (Kö., Ch. St., Mn.)  
 PM \**səgər* 'drum' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**hagar<sup>L</sup>* 'drum' (Bah., PJH, Sed.)  
 Cf. Khmer *səgo:r* 'drum'; PKatuic \**səŋkə:r* ~ \**səgir* 'drum'; Old Mon *siŋgir* 'drum'; PCham \**sagor* 'drum'
- 807 \**tər* ~ \**tar* ~ \**nətər* thunder  
 C-Mnong: *tər* thunder  
 E-Mnong: *tar nəh* thunder  
 Stieng: *tar /tar/* thunder  
 Chrau: *tər /tər/* thunder  
 Köho: *ntər /nətər/* thunder  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**ntər* 'thunder' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PM \**tər* 'thunder' (Srê, Ch., St.)
- 808 \**wər* stir (as in cooking)  
 C-Mnong: *wər* fry, simmer  
 E-Mnong: *wər* fry, stir  
 Stieng: *wər /wər/* fry, simmer, roast, toast  
 Chrau: *wər /wər/* stir, fry, simmer  
 Köho: *wər /wər/* stir liquid with spoon  
 <>  
 PSB (E) \**wər* 'to stir' (Kö., Ch.)  
 PM \**wər* 'fry, simmer' (Ch., St.)  
 Cf. Jeh *wal<sup>L</sup>* 'to shake, stir'; Cua *təwəl* 'forget, mixed up'; PCham \**uŋr* 'turn around'
- 809 \**təwər* ~ \**tur* beam  
 E-Mnong: *tər ti* forearm, muscular proportion  
 Chrau: *tur ti:* forearm

Köho: *təwər/təwət/ / təwər ti* timber  
beam / forearm

810 \**bəs* snake

E-Mnong: *beh* snake  
Stieng: *beh/beh/* snake  
Chrau: *bih/bih/* snake  
Köho: *bəs/bəs/* snake

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**bəs* 'snake' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

PM \**bis* 'snake' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)

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

Cf. Alak *bis* 'snake'; Khmer *bäs* 'snake'  
Shafer (1965)

811 \**[l]əs* 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

&lt;&gt;

PNB \**klih<sup>L</sup>* 'fall' (PJH, Sed.)

Cf. PKatuic \**[s/c]əlhəjh ~ \*[b/ʔb]əlhəjh*  
~ \**[k/g]əlhəjh* 'fall'

812 \**bənəs* human

E-Mnong: *neh* person, people  
Stieng: *bneh/bəneh/* person, people  
Köho: *ʔdəs/ʔdəs/* speak, sing, dialect

&lt;&gt;

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: *peh* broom  
Köho: *pəs/pəs/* sweep

&lt;&gt;

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/ʔət/* praying mantis  
(‘demon of the grass’)  
Köho: *ʔhət/ʔhət/* grass, weeds

&lt;&gt;

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

818 \**[j]ət* cold, fire out

Stieng: *ləjət/ləjət/* cold  
Chrau: *jət, təjət/ʔət/* 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): *ʔənərət* jerk, jump, recoil

&lt;&gt;

Cf. Bah. *kədrat* 'be startled, frightened'

820 \**jət* ~ \**məjət* ten

C-Mnong: *jət* ten  
E-Mnong: *mät* ten  
Stieng: *jmət/ʔəmət/* ten  
Chrau: *mət/mət/* ten  
Ma: *mət* ten  
Köho: *jət/ʔət/* ten

&lt;&gt;

PSB (E) \**jət, jmət* 'ten' (Kö., Mn., Ch.,  
St.)

- PM \**ʃmət* 'ten' (Kö., Mn., Ch., St.)  
 PNB \**ʃat<sup>l</sup>* 'ten' (Bah., PJH, Hrê, Sed.)  
 Cf. PKatuic \**məŋʃit* ~ \**[s/h/?]əŋʃat* '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'; Nhaheun *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'; Nhaheun *nwo* 'mountain' (Pre-Nhaheun \**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:/kələw/* 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:/təmow/* 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:* ~ \**gəltə:* 'skin' (Mn., Ch.)  
 PM \**gəltə:* 'skin' (Kö., Mn., Ch.)

## Appendix 1 Semantic index of protoforms

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>650 abdomen— *kədul<br/>           733 accept, obey— *də:n<br/>           126 accuse— *ja?<br/>           636 acne, skin rash— *bəruh<br/>           250 afternoon, evening— *həməw ~<br/>           *həmɔ:<br/>           730 alcohol— *tərnə:m<br/>           207 alike— *nədəŋ<br/>           578 animal spirit— *dəmu:<br/>           652 anthill— *tul ~ *nətul<br/>           103 armspan— *la:s<br/>           639 arrive— *təruh<br/>           823 arrive— *tət<br/>           185 arrow— *kam<br/>           348 ashamed, embarrassed— *pəre:ŋ ~<br/>           *pəre:ŋ<br/>           589 ashes— *buh<br/>           678 ask, inquire— *lup ~ *lu:p<br/>           543 aunt— *jɔŋ<br/>           311 auxiliary particle— *ʔin<br/>           146 awaken— *kah<br/>           181 awaken— *rəŋal<br/>           616 axe— *su:ŋ<br/>           550 back basket— *pəro:ŋ<br/>           159 back basket— *sah<br/>           721 back, behind— *dəkə:j<br/>           674 backbone— *kəruŋ<br/>           381 bamboo floor— *təniər<br/>           204 bamboo sprout— *dəbaŋ<br/>           786 bamboo tube— *dəŋ<br/>           328 bamboo, small— *gələ:<br/>             13 bamboo, type of— *kərla:<br/>             98 bamboo, type of— *səkər<br/>           294 banana— *pəri:t<br/>           611 banana bunch— *səʔu:ŋ<br/>           267 banyan tree— *ʔəri:</p> | <p>414 bark of tree— *həmɔ:k ~ *kəhmɔ:k<br/>           630 bark of tree— *kəduh<br/>           702 bark, call out— *kuəl ~ *kəhuəl ~<br/>           *həkuəl<br/>           262 basket, large— *ləʔi:<br/>           317 basket, trap— *nir<br/>           137 basketry— *pac<br/>           321 bat— *rit<br/>           653 bathe— *ʔum<br/>           809 beam— *təwər ~ *tu:r<br/>             15 beam— *[ ]la:<br/>           597 bean— *tu:h<br/>           249 bear— *jərkaw<br/>           346 become— *je:ŋ<br/>           468 beehive— *kənro:t<br/>           535 bend— *ʔo:n<br/>           815 bend— *bət<br/>           501 bill of bird— *kəbɔŋ<br/>           310 bird— *[ ]sim<br/>           138 bird (small, black)— *rac<br/>           792 bird, type of— *gələŋ<br/>           221 bite— *kap<br/>           134 biting insect— *səmac<br/>           217 bitter— *taŋ ~ *[pʔb]ətaŋ<br/>           602 black— *ju:k<br/>           547 black— *ʔo:ŋ ~ *ʔu:ŋ<br/>           466 black monitor (lizard)— *rəkɔ:t<br/>             14 blade— *pələ:<br/>           583 blanket— *su:<br/>           545 blind— *kəhlo:ŋ<br/>             61 blood— *məha:m<br/>           530 blow— *kəhlo:m<br/>           635 blow— *puh<br/>           627 blow, play instrument— *ʔuh<br/>           326 boar— *jərke:<br/>           600 boat— *du:k</p> |
|---|---|



- 592 boil water— \**kəhluh*  
 288 bone— \**nətiŋ*  
 69 bowl— \**təgɑ:n* ~ \**nəgɑ:n*  
 437 bracelet; copper— \**kəŋ*  
 768 bran— \**lək*  
 100 break— \**dɑ:s*  
 758 break off kernels— \**rəh*  
 235 break, smash— \**gɑs*  
 176 break, snap— \**pak*  
 494 breast— \**gətəh*  
 777 breathe— \**nəhəm*  
 564 breathe deeply— \**kəsə: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-o:s*  
 580 buffalo— \**gəpu:* ~ \**rəpu:*  
 31 built structure— \**bəda:j*  
 472 bump against— \**dəgəʔ* ~ \**dəgə:k*  
 416 bundle— \**pə:k*  
 584 burn— \**kəsʉ:*  
 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— \**pəluŋ*  
 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— \**ɲup*  
 412 cattle egret— \**kə:k*  
 315 centipede— \**kəʔip*  
 160 charcoal— \**kəsah*  
 144 chase— \**dah*  
 519 cheek— \**tərmək*  
 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)— \**kərəa:ŋ*  
 599 clay— \**ʔu:k*  
 682 clear field— \**mus*  
 274 clear field— \**səpi:h*  
 84 clear, blank— \**sələ:ŋ* ~ \**la:ŋ*  
 114 climb, ascend— \**harw*  
 89 close, shut— \**təŋ*  
 647 cloud— \**tuk*  
 704 cloud, mist— \**həmuəl*  
 316 cockroach— \**kətɪp*  
 85 cockspur, ergot— \**ʔərmə: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— \**sənɪ: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— \**ɟi: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— \**kətɑ: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— \**səɾəh*  
816 dam up— \**bət*  
397 dark— \**ʃəŋo:*  
168 day— \**ŋaj*  
231 day— \**nar*  
50 day after tomorrow— \**kəla:k*  
211 days (in counting)— \**naŋ*  
305 deaf— \**tik ~ təc*  
582 deep— \**ʃəru:*  
502 deep— \**kəlɔŋ*  
606 deer— \**ju:n*  
307 deer, kind of— \**ʃil*  
147 delicious— \**pəkah ~ bəkah*  
45 demon— \**kəja:k*  
475 demonstrative pronoun— \**nɔ? ~ nək*  
306 demonstrative/locative pronoun— \**tik*  
680 descend— \**jur*  
540 descriptive of large animals— \**boŋ*  
805 descriptive of ridge-like body structures— \**nəgər*  
425 desire(able)— \**rɔ:m*  
603 dibble— \**ʃəmu:l*  
419 dibble stick— \**ləmɔ:l*  
322 die, dead— \**kəsit ~ kəsət*  
5 different— \**pəha:*  
289 dig— \**sir*  
42 dig, scratch— \**kəhwa:j*  
769 dirty— \**sək*  
407 discern, observe— \**gəɾɔ:j*  
802 dive— \**həŋəp*  
53 divide— \**pa:k*  
43 dizzy— \**ŋəwa:j*  
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)— \**ŋe: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.)— \**ʃi:h*  
718 dry up, cease flowing— \**suət*  
214 dry weather— \**pəraŋ*  
23 duck— \**ʔəda:*  
3 duck— \**da: ~ ʔəda:*  
607 dull, blunt— \**lu:n*  
68 dull, blunt— \**ləham*  
394 dumb— \**kəmlɔ:*  
83 eagle, hawk— \**kələŋ*  
556 ear— \**toɾ*  
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— \**waɾ*  
587 end— \**tu:c*  
686 enter— \**mut*  
748 excrement— \**ʔəc*  
79 expand, enlarge— \**gəja:ŋ*  
244 eye— \**mat*  
130 faeces— \**ʔac*  
539 fall over/forward— \**bo:ŋ*  
638 fall (fruit, leaves)— \**pəruh*  
778 fall, drop— \**[ ʃləm*  
811 fall, release— \**[ ʃləs*  
36 far— \**ŋa:j*  
529 fart— \**pəho:m*  
90 father— \**bəp*  
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]ənəm*  
737 field house, small— \**səkə:p*  
22 fig— \**ra: ~ həra:*  
666 fire— \**ʔuŋ*  
439 firewood— \**ləŋ*  
457 first, before— \**ləɾ*

- 8 fish— \*ka:  
 29 fish by scooping— \*sa:c  
 742 fish gills— \*kəmə:r  
 94 fish scales— \*rəsa:p ~ \*gəsa:p  
 254 fish with poison— \*kəraw  
 97 fishhook— \*nəda:r ~ \*kəda:r  
 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— \*lat  
 570 flee, escape— \*du:  
 691 flesh— \*puəc  
 801 flood— \*ləp  
 706 flood— \*[ ]tuəl  
 402 flow— \*hə:c  
 456 flow, stream— \*hə: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— \*[ ]liəŋ  
 825 forest, mountain— \*nəgəw  
 266 forest, jungle— \*bəri:  
 626 forget— \*huc  
 709 four— \*puən  
 553 fragrant— \*təhə:r  
 370 friend— \*jiəŋ  
 411 friend, visitor— \*ʔəjə:k  
 574 frighten— \*[ ]ju:  
 319 frog— \*kit  
 236 front rib— \*rəpas  
 166 fruit— \*pələj  
 345 full— \*be:ŋ  
 528 full from eating— \*hə:m  
 727 full, satisfied— \*hə:m  
 423 gather, amass— \*kə:m  
 537 gather/pick up— \*do:ŋ  
 153 generous— \*sərmah  
 28 gibbon— \*həwa:  
 711 gibbon— \*kuəŋ  
 751 give birth— \*dəh  
 66 give, permit— \*ʔa:m  
 56 go— \*sa:k  
 633 go out and come back— \*luh  
 565 go, run— \*lə: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— \*həjət  
 158 grasshopper— \*sərah  
 509 grave, corpse— \*kəhmə:c  
 562 gravel, stones— \*kəro:s  
 631 greet, worship— \*kuh  
 251 grimy— \*kərmaw  
 420 groin— \*nə:l ~ \*gəno:l  
 427 grow, sprout— \*hə:n  
 135 guest (?)— \*nac  
 115 gun— \*pəha:w  
 380 hail— \*pəliəŋ  
 500 hair— \*sək  
 658 hair bun— \*jum  
 448 hand over— \*sə:ŋ  
 269 hand, arm— \*ti:  
 240 handful, fist— \*səbat ~ \*nəbat  
 449 handle (of tool)— \*tə:ŋ  
 184 handspan— \*[c/j]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 ~ \*tə:ŋ  
 620 heart— \*nu:s  
 767 heavy— \*kəjək  
 723 heel— \*kədə:l  
 725 help— \*kəl  
 824 here, at— \*ʔəw ~ \*ʔu:

- 172 hiccough— \*səʔak ~ \*səʔək  
799 hidden— \*nədəp  
536 hide, conceal— \*pə:m  
693 hilltop— \*buəj  
481 hilltop— \*kəh  
155 hit— \*pah  
782 hit— \*pəm  
278 hoe, pull weeds— \*jik  
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— \*kəjəp  
327 horn— \*nəke:  
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— \*ʔəŋ  
785 I, me— \*ʔəŋ  
338 imperative/affirmative particle— \*te:  
430 imprison, confine— \*gəro:m  
276 insect, kind of— \*ʔiəʔ ʔi:k  
186 inside— \*gəlam ~ \*dəlam  
399 insult— \*kəro:  
608 intestinal worm— \*bəru:m  
404 intestines— \*pəro:c  
51 intestines— \*tələ:k  
460 iron— \*lə:s  
385 itchy— \*kiət  
646 ivory— \*bəlu:k  
222 jar, large— \*dərap  
80 jaw, chin— \*ka:ŋ  
479 jerk, jump— \*sədəh ~ \*səʔ [dəh  
819 jerk, startle— \*nərat ~ \*nərat ~ \*nərat  
488 jump, leap— \*[ ʔrəh  
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— \*jo:s ~ \*juəs  
762 knock, bump— \*təh  
318 know— \*git  
510 knuckle— \*po:c  
814 lacking, withheld— \*ʔət  
612 ladder— \*həgu:ŋ  
618 ladder, bridge— \*rətu:ŋ ~ \*rətu:ŋ  
796 large/important person/animal— \*kəwəŋ  
401 lasso— \*gə:c  
225 layer— \*tap  
149 lazy, defeated— \*ʔələh  
341 lead, pull— \*te:k  
11 leaf— \*həla:  
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— \*do: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— \*ho:ŋ ~ \*ləho:ŋ  
111 lightning— \*kələ:at  
384 listen— \*ʔiət  
301 live— \*rih  
728 liver— \*kələ:m  
694 lizard— \*nəkuəj  
605 lizard, kind of— \*tu:m ~ \*bərtu:m  
703 lizard, type of— \*bəŋpəuəl  
432 loincloth— \*təro: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— \*bərnəh  
 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— \*bəʔju:h  
 776 molar— \*dərgəm  
 515 monkey— \*do:k  
 164 moon, month— \*kəhaj  
 511 morning— \*ʔəj  
 182 mortar— \*ləpal ~ \*nəpal  
 461 mosquito— \*mə:s  
 329 mother— \*me:  
 781 mountain— \*bənəm  
 670 mountain— \*gun  
 517 mountain— \*jo:k  
 695 mosedeer— \*səkuəj  
 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— \*nə:ŋ  
 660 needle— \*jərum  
 205 negative particle— \*dəj  
 429 nephew, niece— \*kəmə:n  
 431 nest— \*rəsə:n  
 534 nest— \*[m/n]əso:m  
 330 new, recent— \*təme: ~ \*[ ]me:  
 210 night— \*maj  
 313 nine— \*sin  
 634 nose— \*muh  
 754 occurrence— \*[ ]ləh  
 116 offer, entrust— \*jə: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— \*jə:s  
 450 orchid— \*ʔətə:ŋ  
 740 orchid— \*[ ]də:r  
 101 outside— \*gə:s  
 573 pair or set (of things)— \*ju: ~ \*jo:  
 86 palm of hand— \*pə:ŋ ~ \*ləpə:ŋ  
 195 pass by, across— \*gan  
 54 peacock— \*bəra:k  
 308 peel— \*sil  
 118 penis— \*kələ:w  
 571 people (classifier)— \*nədu:  
 208 peppery— \*haj  
 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— \*jərcəŋ ~ \*jərcəŋ

- 471 pound— \*bɔʔ ~ \*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— \*gənrɯŋ  
 421 prophesy— \*pɔ:l  
 178 pull out— \*tak ~ \*tək  
 651 push, shove— \*kəsul ~ \*kəso:l  
 246 put out fire— \*p-əŋ-at  
 196 python— \*kəlan  
 32 quarrelsome— \*bəga:j  
 459 quill— \*gəsoɹ  
 38 rabbit— \*dərpaj ~ \*səpaj  
 25 rack or shelf— \*nəra: ~ \*dəra:  
 295 rain— \*mi:wh  
 445 raise, look after— \*rɔ:ŋ  
 331 rat— \*kəne:  
 759 rattan— \*rəh  
 376 rattan— \*siŋ  
 194 reciprocal marker— \*tam  
 179 recognise— \*səgal  
 143 recover, heal— \*bah  
 549 red— \*bəro:ŋ  
 747 red pepper— \*məɹəʔ  
 563 release, let go— \*kəro:s  
 282 remove husk— \*ti:k  
 6 reptile, type of— \*rəja: ~ \*bəja: ~ \*ʔəja:  
 577 rest— \*rəlu:  
 298 return— \*siʔ  
 287 rhinoceros hornbill— \*kəriŋ  
 273 rhinoceros, gaur— \*rəmi:h  
 325 rice (husked/pounded)— \*pəhe:  
 458 rice gruel— \*pɔ:ɹ  
 1 rice, unhusked— \*ba:  
 780 ricehouse— \*nəm  
 505 rich— \*pənɹəŋ  
 17 right side— \*ma:  
 655 ripe, red— \*dum  
 446 river— \*kəro:ŋ  
 447 road— \*təro: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:m  
 477 salt— \*bəh  
 387 salty— \*nətiət  
 363 sand— \*səkiək  
 463 saw— \*ʔɔ:t  
 35 say, speak— \*naj  
 516 scaly skin disease— \*hɔ:k  
 49 scar, scab— \*[ ʎla:k  
 513 scatter— \*rɔ:j  
 487 scatter, drop— \*rəh ~ \*bəɹəh  
 106 scatter, sprinkle— \*jəra:s ~ \*ra:s  
 403 scratch— \*kɔ: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— \*riŋ  
 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— \*kɔ:p  
 601 sickness— \*nəgu:k  
 263 sickness, pain— \*ji:  
 145 side (edge/direction)— \*gah  
 482 sift rice— \*səkəh  
 474 silent— \*mɔʔ ~ \*mək  
 478 sing— \*ʔəɹəh  
 189 sink— \*kəram  
 750 sink, flood— \*ləc

- 554 siphon— \**ʃo: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— \**nətiə* ~ \**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— \**gəŋjap*  
 247 solid, dense— \**tat*  
 112 sour— \**səra:t*  
 148 speak— \**lah*  
 57 spear— \**tak*  
 52 spear— \**təla:k*  
 667 spider— \**buŋ*  
 615 spill, drop— \**təru:ŋ*  
 659 spinach— \**rum*  
 78 spirit— \**ja:ŋ*  
 492 spit— \**kəsəh*  
 150 split— \**bəlah*  
 48 split— \**[hə:k*  
 493 split wood— \**təh*  
 520 split, cut— \**po:k*  
 610 sponge gourd— \**bu:ŋ*  
 87 spread apart— \**bəra:ŋ*  
 174 spread out, unroll— \**lak*  
 465 sprout, branch— \**ləkə:t*  
 512 squash, watermelon— \**pəlo:j*  
 355 squeeze, clasp— \**re:t*  
 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— \**səmaŋ*  
 359 stay awake— \**ʔiəh*  
 800 stay, wait— \**kəp*  
 677 steal or find smth.— \**tuj*  
 676 steam— \**suŋ*  
 438 stem, stalk— \**kə:ŋ*  
 127 step, tread— \**ja?*  
 228 sticky (rice)— \**nəbar*  
 527 still, yet— \**hə:m*  
 741 sting, hurt— \**hə:r*  
 808 stir (as in cooking)— \**wə*  
 827 stone— \**təməw*  
 684 storm— \**rəbut*  
 506 straight— \**səŋ*  
 132 strip rice from stalk— \**kac*  
 206 strong— \**daŋ*  
 70 strong— \**pənra:n*  
 745 stuck— \**həjə:t*  
 773 stump, stubble— \**təŋəl*  
 654 suck, hold in mouth— \**bum*  
 579 suck, suckle— \**pu:*  
 470 suckle— \**ʔə?*  
 76 sugar— \**sərdə:ŋ*  
 123 sugarcane— \**kəta:w*  
 707 swallow— \**luən*  
 58 sweat— \**bərhə:l*  
 588 sweaty— \**səʔu:h*  
 560 sweep— \**po:s*  
 813 sweep— \**pəs*  
 109 sweeping/waving motion— \**wa:s* ~  
 \**kəwa:s* ~ \**ləwa:s*  
 234 swelling— \**ʔas*  
 290 swidden field— \**mir*  
 335 swim— \**re:*  
 664 tadpole— \**kəlun*  
 377 tail— \**tiəŋ*  
 362 take, carry— \**səʔiək*

- 258 taro— \**təraw*  
 332 teach, show— \**kəne:*  
 712 tell— \**suər*  
 820 ten— \**jət* ~ \**məjət*  
 382 termite— \**gətīər*  
 92 termite— \**kəla:p* ~ \**kəna:p*  
 440 test, try— \**rəlo: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— \**kəla: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— \**jə:t*  
 731 tree trunk— \**tə:m*  
 783 tremble— \**[rəm*  
 197 true, certain— \**ʔan*  
 424 trunk, feelers— \**pənə:m*  
 604 tuber— \**bu:m*  
 454 turtle— \**kəp*  
 373 tusk, canine tooth— \**gəniəŋ* ~ \**gəne:ŋ*  
 9 tusk, ivory— \**bəla:*  
 203 twist— \**ʔəwəŋ*  
 96 two— \**bə:r*  
 27 uncle— \**wə:*  
 16 uncle, aunt— \**mə:*  
 272 uncle, aunt (older)— \**mi:h*  
 532 underside— \**kəro:m*  
 34 unwind— \**pələ:j*  
 524 urge, call— \**[so:l*  
 531 urinate— \**[no:m*  
 71 vein, tendon— \**sənwa:n* ~ \**sənwan*  
 286 verandah— \**ʔənri:ŋ*  
 697 visitor— \**təmuəj*  
 47 vomit— \**hək*  
 410 vomit— \**hək*  
 170 waken, arouse— \**pəraj* ~ \**pəre:*  
 291 wall— \**pi:r*  
 734 want— \**kə:ŋ*  
 129 want, call for— \**wə?*  
 188 warm— \**ram* ~ \**kəhra:m*  
 120 wash— \**rə:w*  
 275 wash clothes— \**pi:h*  
 433 wasp— \**ʔə:ŋ*  
 46 water— \**dək*  
 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— \**təj*  
 284 weep, cry— \**ni:m*  
 508 weevil— \**mə:c*  
 596 wet, humid— \**suh*  
 525 whet, sharpen— \**kətə:l*  
 142 whirlwind— \**wəc* ~ \**nəwəc*  
 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— \**?ch*

## Appendix 2 Index of protoforms

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- 130 \**?ac* — faeces  
 162 \**?aj* — you (fem. sing.)  
 234 \**?as* — swelling  
 199 \**?aŋ* — I, me  
 75 \**?a:ŋ* — bright light  
 66 \**?a:n* — give, permit  
 67 \**?a:n* — saddle  
 113 \**?a:w* — shirt, clothes  
 72 \**?a:ŋ* — carry on back  
 470 \**?ɔ?* — suckle  
 476 \**?ɔh* — younger sibling  
 418 \**?ɔ:l* — choke  
 433 \**?ɔ:ŋ* — wasp  
 463 \**?ɔ:t* — saw  
 311 \**?in* — auxiliary particle  
 276 \**?iə? ?ik* — insect, kind of  
 359 \**?iəh* — stay awake  
 379 \**?iər* — chicken  
 384 \**?iət* — listen  
 270 \**?i:h* — dry out (rice etc.)  
 511 \**?o:j* — morning  
 526 \**?o:m* — rotten  
 535 \**?o:n* — bend  
 627 \**?uh* — blow, play instrument  
 653 \**?um* — bathe  
 700 \**?uəl* — toast, roast  
 666 \**?uŋ* — fire  
 599 \**?u:k* — clay  
 619 \**?u:r* — woman  
 748 \**?əc* — excrement  
 23 \**?əda:* — duck  
 478 \**?ədɔh* — sing  
 149 \**?ələh* — lazy, defeated  
 442 \**?ənɔ:ŋ* — carry with shoulder pole  
 286 \**?ənri:ŋ* — verandah  
 411 \**?əŋk* — friend, visitor  
 761 \**?əsəh* — horse  
 814 \**?ət* — lacking, withheld  
 450 \**?ətɔ:ŋ* — orchid  
 824 \**?əw ~ \*?u:* — here, at  
 203 \**?əwəŋ* — twist  
 785 \**?əŋ* — I, me  
 649 \**b-əŋ-ul* — drunk (intoxicated)  
 124 \**ba?* — carry on back  
 143 \**bah* — recover, heal  
 239 \**bat* — grass  
 2 \**ba:* — male relative  
 1 \**ba:* — rice, unhusked  
 90 \**ba:p* — father  
 96 \**bar* — two  
 471 \**bə? ~ \*bək* — pound  
 477 \**bəh* — salt  
 496 \**bək* — mud  
 409 \**bək* — white  
 434 \**bə: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  
 683 \**but* — buttocks, lower back  
 693 \**buəj* — hilltop  
 569 \**bu:* — who, someone  
 589 \**buh* — ashes  
 604 \**bu:m* — tuber  
 621 \**but [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 \**bəlah* — split  
 9 \**bəla:* — tusk, ivory  
 82 \**bəla:ŋ* — kapok or dadap tree  
 483 \**bəlɔh* ~ \**bəluh* — hole  
 646 \**bəluk* — ivory  
 575 \**bəlu:* — thigh  
 784 \**bələn* — eggplant  
 774 \**bəm* — goiter  
 395 \**bənɔ:* — 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 \**bərmɔh* — 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 \**bətɔ: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:* ~ \**?ada:* — duck  
 46 \**da:k* — water  
 100 \**da:s* — break  
 366 \**diəm* ~ \**?iəm* — 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 \**dərpa:* — water turtle  
 38 \**dərpa:j* ~ \**səpa: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 \**gə?iəw* — left (side)  
 541 \**gədo:ŋ* — winnowing basket  
 752 \**gəh* — have, able  
 7 \**gəja:* — thatch  
 79 \**gəja:ŋ* — expand, enlarge  
 771 \**gəl* — trade, exchange  
 151 \**gəlah* — cooking pot  
 186 \**gəlam* ~ \**dəlam* — 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 \**gənru:ŋ* — prison, pig pen  
580 \**gəpu:* ~ \**rəpu:* — buffalo  
223 \**gərap* — seed  
407 \**gərəj* — discern, observe  
430 \**gərə:n* — imprison, confine  
798 \**gərdəp* — cover over  
220 \**gəryap* — solid  
455 \**gəsə:p* — pin together a garment, bag  
459 \**gəsə:r* — quill  
494 \**gətəh* — breast  
382 \**gətər* — termite  
648 \**gətuk* — place  
739 \**gətə:p* — pigeon  
743 \**gətə:r* — comb of rooster  
726 \**gə:m* — smile, laugh  
131 \**hac* — broken, crushed  
208 \**həj* — peppery  
241 \**hat* — crowded, narrow  
4 \**ha:* — open mouth  
47 \**hak* — vomit  
77 \**ha:ŋ* — shore, edge  
114 \**ha:w* — climb, ascend  
402 \**hə:c* — flow  
410 \**hək* — vomit  
427 \**həm* — grow, sprout  
456 \**hər* — flow, stream  
324 \**he:* — we (incl.)  
516 \**hək* — scaly skin disease  
528 \**həm* — full from eating  
527 \**həm* — 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 \**hu:c* — drink  
656 \**həgum* ~ \**nəgum* — winnow  
612 \**həgu:ŋ* — ladder  
745 \**həjət* — stuck  
11 \**həla:* — leaf  
250 \**həmaw* ~ \**həmə:* — afternoon, evening  
414 \**həmə:k* ~ \**kəhmə:k* — bark of tree  
704 \**həmuəl* — cloud, mist  
136 \**hənac* — drizzle  
396 \**hənə:* — pine  
546 \**hənə:ŋ* — gourd  
40 \**həra:j* — maggot  
375 \**həriəŋ* — hundred  
698 \**həruəj* — fly (insect)  
28 \**həwa:* — gibbon  
296 \**həni:wh* — house  
624 \**hənu?* — smoke  
802 \**hənpəp* — dive  
817 \**həpət* — grass  
727 \**hə:m* — full, satisfied  
741 \**hər* — 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 \**jəj* — look for, seek  
436 \**jə:ŋ* — long  
451 \**jə:p* — horsefly  
464 \**jət* — 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 \**jəna:w* — thing, matter  
397 \**jəŋɔ:* — dark  
213 \**jəraŋ* ~ \**dəraŋ* — hard (wood)  
106 \**jəra:s* ~ \**ra:s* — scatter, sprinkle  
121 \**jəra:w* — medicine  
504 \**jəraŋ* ~ \**jəraŋ* — post, pillar  
267 \**jəri:* — banyan tree  
249 \**jərkaw* — bear  
326 \**jərke:* — boar  
85 \**jərma:ŋ* — cockspur, ergot  
660 \**jərum* — needle  
582 \**jəru:* — deep  
820 \**jət* ~ \**məjət* — ten  
787 \**jəp* — 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 \**kəbəŋ* — 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 \**kəhlə:* — snail  
441 \**kəhlə:ŋ* — snail  
530 \**kəhlo:m* — blow  
545 \**kəhlo:ŋ* — blind  
592 \**kəhluh* — boil water  
509 \**kəhmo:c* — grave, corpse  
360 \**kəhniəh* — nail, claw  
42 \**kəhwaj* — dig, scratch  
45 \**kəja:k* — demon  
59 \**kəja:l* — wind  
772 \**kəl* — head  
196 \**kəlan* — 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 \**kələn* — tadpole  
613 \**kələu:ŋ* — middle  
779 \**kələm* — wrap up  
826 \**kələw* — male  
728 \**kələ:m* — liver  
429 \**kəmə:n* — nephew, niece  
394 \**kəmlə:* — dumb  
742 \**kəmə:r* — fish gills  
44 \**kənpək* — crow  
154 \**kənah* — leftovers  
331 \**kəne:* — rat  
332 \**kəne:* — teach, show  
468 \**kənrə:t* — beehive

- 522 \**kənro:k* — cow, ox  
452 \**kəjə:p* — hoof  
767 \**kəjək* — heavy  
800 \**kəp* — stay, wait  
315 \**kərʔip* — centipede  
189 \**kəram* — sink  
254 \**kəraw* — fish with poison  
24 \**kəra:* — old person  
88 \**kəra:ŋ* — clam (shell)  
107 \**kəras* — 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 \**kəros* — gravel, stones  
563 \**kəros* — release, let go  
219 \**kərtəŋ* — knee  
674 \**kəruŋ* — backbone  
675 \**kəruŋ* — knee  
581 \**kəru:* — wild cow  
828 \**kərow* — call out  
160 \**kəsah* — charcoal  
492 \**kəsəh* — spit  
337 \**kəse:* — rope, cord, vine, string  
357 \**kəset* — pinch, squeeze  
322 \**kəsit* ~ \**kəsət* — die, dead  
564 \**kəso:s* — breathe deeply  
651 \**kəsul* ~ \**kəsə:l* — push, shove  
584 \**kəsū:* — burn  
821 \**kət* — tie up  
218 \**kətəŋ* ~ \**təŋ* — hear, listen  
227 \**kətəp* — egg  
65 \**kətə:m* — crab  
123 \**kətə:w* — sugarcane  
469 \**kətə:t* — pimple  
316 \**kətīp* — cockroach  
525 \**kətə: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 \**lac* — castrate  
148 \**lah* — speak  
174 \**lak* — spread out, unroll  
103 \**las* — 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 \**lə:k* — crush, dissolve  
347 \**lə:ŋ* — sea  
378 \**liəp* — lick  
565 \**lo:t* — go, run  
633 \**luh* — go out and come back  
678 \**lup* ~ \**lu:p* — ask, inquire  
707 \**luən* — swallow  
607 \**lu:n* — dull, blunt  
746 \**ləʔ* — completed  
262 \**ləʔi:* — basket, large  
277 \**ləʔi:k* — cold  
568 \**ləʔu:* — coconut  
750 \**ləc* — sink, flood  
68 \**ləha:n* — dull, blunt  
768 \**lək* — bran  
465 \**ləkə:t* — sprout, branch  
419 \**ləmə: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 \**maŋ* — night  
244 \**mat* — eye  
17 \**ma:* — right side  
16 \**ma:* — uncle, aunt  
474 \**məʔ* ~ \**mək* — silent  
461 \**mə: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 \**mo:c* — weevil

- 634 \**muh* — nose  
665 \**mun* — pimple  
682 \**mus* — clear field  
686 \**mut* — enter  
696 \**muəj* — one  
61 \**məhə:m* — blood  
209 \**məlaŋ* ~ \**bəlaŋ* ~ \**pəlaŋ* —  
citronella grass  
157 \**mərah* — carilla fruit  
747 \**mərə?* — red pepper  
135 \**nac* — guest (?)  
168 \**ŋaj* — day  
197 \**ŋan* — true, certain  
211 \**naŋ* — days (in counting)  
231 \**nar* — day  
36 \**ŋaj* — far  
475 \**nə?* ~ \**nək* — demonstrative  
pronoun  
420 \**nə:l* ~ \**gəno:l* — groin  
317 \**nir* — basket, trap  
367 \**niəm* — good  
279 \**nik* — sickle  
293 \**nit* — cool  
620 \**nus* — heart  
228 \**nəbar* — sticky (rice)  
207 \**nədaŋ* — alike  
97 \**nəda:r* ~ \**kəda:r* — fishhook  
352 \**nədə:t* — 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 \**nəkə:w* ~ \**pəkə:w* — 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 \**nərət* ~ \**nərat* ~ \**nərət* — 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 \**ŋaj* — 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-ə:s* — broom  
246 \**p-ən-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 \**pəl* — prophesy  
444 \**pə:ŋ* — hollow, flattened

- 458 \**pə:r* — rice gruel  
462 \**pə:s* — calf of leg  
333 \**pe:* — three  
300 \**pih* ~ \**pi:h* — knife  
304 \**pik* — pick, pluck  
374 \**piəŋ* — cooked rice  
275 \**pi:h* — wash clothes  
291 \**pir* — wall  
510 \**po:c* — knuckle  
520 \**po:k* — split, cut  
548 \**po:ŋ* ~ \**ləpo:ŋ* ~ \**nəpo:ŋ* — door  
536 \**po:m* — hide, conceal  
560 \**po:s* — sweep  
635 \**puh* — blow  
691 \**puəc* — flesh  
709 \**puən* — four  
579 \**pu:* — suck, suckle  
593 \**pu:h* — soft, bloated  
408 \**pəʔə: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 \**pələj* — fruit  
14 \**pəla:* — blade  
34 \**pələj* — unwind  
484 \**pələh* — testicles  
380 \**pəliə* — hail  
512 \**pələj* — squash, watermelon  
518 \**pələ:k* — skin  
671 \**pələŋ* — canoe  
729 \**pələ:m* — leech (land variety)  
782 \**pəm* — hit  
794 \**pəŋ* — pound, hammer on  
424 \**pəno:m* — trunk, feelers  
467 \**pəŋə:t* — hungry  
280 \**pəni:k* ~ \**pəli:k* — shoulder  
70 \**pənra:n* — strong  
505 \**pənra:ŋ* — 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 \**pəro:c* — intestines  
417 \**pəro:k* — squirrel [*sciurus erythrogaster*]  
348 \**pəre:ŋ* ~ \**pəre:ŋ* — ashamed, embarrassed  
294 \**pəri:t* — 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 \**pətaw* — 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 \**rəh* ~ \**bərəh* — scatter, drop  
398 \**rə:* — dry  
425 \**rə:m* — desire(able)  
445 \**rə:ŋ* — raise, look after  
335 \**re:* — swim  
355 \**re:t* — squeeze, clasp  
301 \**rih* — live  
321 \**rit* — bat  
285 \**ri:ŋ* — shake down, winnow  
513 \**roj* — 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* ~ \**rəgaj* — thin, lean  
572 \**rəgu:* — shake  
758 \**rəh* — break off kernels  
759 \**rəh* — rattan  
6 \**rəja:* ~ \**bəja:* ~ \**ʔəja:* — reptile, type of  
165 \**rəkaj* ~ \**dərkaj* — tick (parasite)



- 466 \**rəkɔ:t* — black monitor (lizard)  
440 \**rəɓɔ:ŋ* — test, try  
577 \**rəɓu:* — rest  
320 \**rəmit* — yellow  
273 \**rəmi:h* — rhinoceros, gaur  
181 \**rəŋal* — awaken  
20 \**rəŋa:* ~ \**ləŋa:* — sesame  
503 \**rənɔŋ* — throat  
236 \**rəpas* — front rib  
673 \**rəpuŋ* — cucumber  
94 \**rəsə:p* ~ \**gəsə:p* — fish scales  
431 \**rəsɔ:n* — nest  
641 \**rətuh* — shake  
618 \**rətuŋ* ~ \**rətuŋ* — ladder,  
bridge  
139 \**sac* — choose  
159 \**sah* — back basket  
171 \**saj* — louse  
177 \**sak* — body (human)  
216 \**saj* — 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 \**sɔ:* — dog  
422 \**sɔ:l* — look with a light  
448 \**sɔ:ŋ* — hand over  
336 \**se:* — young, unripe  
340 \**sek* — tooth  
344 \**sen* — look, observe  
356 \**set* — 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 \**so:ŋ* — eat rice  
567 \**so:t* — sharp; to wound  
676 \**suj* — steam  
681 \**sur* — pig  
688 \**sut* — honeybee  
699 \**suəj* — plant dry rice  
712 \**suər* — tell  
718 \**suət* — dry up, cease flowing  
583 \**su:* — blanket  
596 \**suh* — wet, humid  
616 \**suj* — axe  
172 \**səʔak* ~ \**səʔək* — hiccough  
362 \**səʔiək* — take, carry  
588 \**səʔu:h* — sweaty  
611 \**səʔu:ŋ* — banana bunch  
240 \**səbat* ~ \**nəbat* — handful, fist  
479 \**sədoh* ~ \**sə[ ]doh* — jerk, jump  
179 \**səgal* — recognise  
806 \**səgər* — drum  
769 \**sək* — dirty  
98 \**səkər* — bamboo, type of  
482 \**səkəh* — sift rice  
363 \**səkiək* — sand  
695 \**səkuəj* — mousedeer  
737 \**səkəp* — field house, small  
84 \**sələ:ŋ* ~ \**lə:ŋ* — clear, blank  
134 \**səmac* — biting insect  
200 \**səmaŋ* — star  
18 \**səma:* — porcupine  
187 \**sənam* — year  
19 \**səna:* — crossbow  
415 \**sənɔ:k* — body hair  
292 \**sənɪt* ~ \**s-ən-ɪt* — comb, crest  
55 \**sənra:k* ~ \**[ ]ra:k* — bright,  
dazzling, sparkling  
283 \**sənti:l* — seed  
71 \**sənwan* ~ \**sənwan* — vein,  
tendon  
793 \**sənəŋ* ~ \**s-ən-əŋ* — think  
354 \**səpət* — plug, stop up  
274 \**səpi:h* — clear field  
281 \**səpik* — civette cat  
158 \**sərah* — grasshopper  
112 \**səra:t* — sour  
76 \**sərdə:ŋ* — sugar  
153 \**sərmah* — generous  
708 \**sərmuən* ~ \**səmuən* — hog  
plum  
760 \**sərəh* — 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* ~ \**tək* — deaf  
 306 \**tik* — demonstrative/locative pronoun  
 314 \**tiŋ* — follow, chase  
 377 \**tiəŋ* — tail  
 269 \**ti:* — hand, arm  
 282 \**tik* — remove husk  
 556 \**to:r* — ear  
 640 \**tuh* — pour  
 647 \**tuk* — cloud  
 652 \**tul* ~ \**nətul* — anthill  
 661 \**tum* — fishing platform  
 677 \**tug* — steal or find smth.  
 587 \**tu:c* — end  
 597 \**tuh* — 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 \**təka: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:* ~ \**[j]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 \**tərmo:k* — cheek  
 730 \**tərnə:m* — alcohol  
 523 \**təro:k* — sky  
 533 \**təro:m* — hole  
 639 \**təruh* — arrive  
 615 \**təru:ŋ* — spill, drop  
 823 \**tət* — arrive  
 809 \**təwər* ~ \**tur* — 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 \**[dər]* — orchid  
 48 \**[hə:k]* — split

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 574 | *[ <i>ju:</i> — frighten                      | 818 | *[ <i>ɣət</i> — cold, fire out                        |
| 15  | *[ <i>la:</i> — beam                          | 488 | *[ <i>rəh</i> — jump, leap                            |
| 49  | *[ <i>la:k</i> — scar, scab                   | 783 | *[ <i>rəm</i> — tremble                               |
| 372 | *[ <i>liəŋ</i> — forehead                     | 310 | *[ <i>sim</i> — bird                                  |
| 754 | *[ <i>ləh</i> — occurrence                    | 524 | *[ <i>so:l</i> — urge, call                           |
| 755 | *[ <i>ləh</i> — pick off                      | 706 | *[ <i>tuəl</i> — flood                                |
| 778 | *[ <i>ləm</i> — fall, drop                    | 184 | *[ <i>c/ɟ</i> ] <i>nam</i> — handspan                 |
| 811 | *[ <i>ləs</i> — fall, release                 | 63  | *[ <i>k/g</i> ] <i>na:m</i> — field house,<br>granary |
| 175 | *[ <i>mak</i> — place over/above<br>something | 534 | *[ <i>m/n</i> ] <i>so:m</i> — nest                    |
| 252 | *[ <i>naw</i> — yesterday                     | 215 | *- <i>pəraŋ</i> — run                                 |
| 531 | *[ <i>no:m</i> — urinate                      |     |   |

## Appendix 3 Chrau data

Thomas & Lុc (1966)	Phonemic (Sidwell)	Semantic			
dăq	ba?	carry piggy-back	dăh	dah	chase, follow
dăq	da?	choke, cough	glăh	gəlah	clay pot
dăq	da?	trap	yăh	jah	good
găq	ga?	stammer, repeat	căh	kah	awake; remember
yăq	ja?	accuse	caprăh	kə-pərah	scattered, splash, splatter
lăq	la?	spread out, unroll			
măq	ma?	big	camlăh	kəmlah	deny
păq	pa?	snap, break off	canăh	kənah	left over, surplus
ravăq	rəba?	fragile, easily torn	lăh	lah	scold
săq	sa?	name	mrăh	mərah	carilla fruit
si-ăq	sə?a?	hand of bananas	mvrăh	nə-bərah	offering table
si-ăq	sə?a?	hiccough	păh	pah	cut, hit
siqyăq	səkja?	seize, grab	pachăh	pəcah	break, smash
taq	ta?	extract	săh	sah	back basket
talăq	təla?	throw away	tăh	tah	split open, cut up
ăch	?ac	faeces	khay	kəhaj	moon, month
chăch	cac	snap, break	play	pəlaj	fruit
găch	gac	chop small wood	ragay	rəgaj	lean, thin
lăch	lac	fall out through hole	racay	rəkaj	tick (parasite)
păch	pac	thing	văl	bal	throw
phăch	pəhac	bully, oppress	gasăl	gəsal	wriggle, flip
răch	rac	hummingbird	căl	kal	chop down trees
racăch	rəkac	spotted, checkered	lapăl	ləpal	mortar
săch	sac	pick out	jăl	jal	worried, troubled
tăch	tac	sell	singgăl	səgal	recognise
tavăch	təbac	wring, twist	digăm	dəgam	tooth
trăch	tərac	escape from, avoid	glăm	gəlam	inside
alah	?əlah	lose	lăm	lam	set (fishtrap)
văh	bah	recovered	palăm	pəlam	roll
vlăh	bəlah	to split	prăm	pəram	five
chhăh	cəhah	charcoal	prăm	pəram	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>səkəp</i>	
<i>tăm</i>	<i>tam</i>	to plant (corn, potatoes, etc.)	<i>tăp</i>	<i>tap</i>	chop, split off
			<i>măr</i>	<i>mar</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>	
<i>vrân</i>	<i>bəran</i>	earthworm	<i>mvăr</i>	<i>nəbar</i>	glutinous (rice)
<i>găn</i>	<i>gan</i>	across	<i>jăr</i>	<i>jar</i>	sap, arrow poison
<i>klăn</i>	<i>kəlan</i>	python	<i>panar</i>	<i>p(ən)ar</i>	wing
<i>ngăn</i>	<i>ŋan</i>	only	<i>păr</i>	<i>par</i>	to fly
<i>rapăn</i>	<i>rəpan</i>	wave	<i>simăr</i>	<i>səmar</i>	squirrel (flying)
<i>anh</i>	<i>ʔan</i>	I, me	<i>ayh</i>	<i>ʔas</i>	different, separate, alone, only
<i>canănh</i>	<i>kənaŋ</i>	envy, compete with			know thoroughly
<i>pănh</i>	<i>paŋ</i>	shoot	<i>gayh</i>	<i>gas</i>	break, smash
<i>rănh</i>	<i>raŋ</i>	dry	<i>gayh</i>	<i>gas</i>	become
<i>simănh</i>	<i>səmaŋ</i>	star	<i>gayh</i>	<i>gas</i>	middle fingers, toes
<i>văng</i>	<i>baŋ</i>	smear on, apply	<i>candrayh</i>	<i>kənrəs</i>	sneeze
<i>vlăng</i>	<i>bəlaŋ</i>	citronella grass	<i>catayh</i>	<i>kətas</i>	front rib
<i>chăng</i>	<i>caŋ</i>	hear, listen	<i>rapayh</i>	<i>rəpas</i>	loud
<i>dăng</i>	<i>daŋ</i>	not	<i>tayh</i>	<i>tas</i>	fall apart, burst
<i>davăng</i>	<i>dəbaŋ</i>	sprout	<i>takhlăyh</i>	<i>tə-kəlas</i>	carry, hold
<i>drăng</i>	<i>dəraŋ</i>	hard edge of stalk	<i>văt</i>	<i>bat</i>	crowded
<i>căng</i>	<i>kaŋ</i>	copper, brass	<i>hăt</i>	<i>hat</i>	eye
<i>khlăng</i>	<i>kəhlaŋ</i>	tasty (tobacco, wine)	<i>măt</i>	<i>mat</i>	tip of rattan
<i>măng</i>	<i>maŋ</i>	night	<i>măt</i>	<i>mat</i>	drip
<i>mprăng</i>	<i>nə-pəraŋ</i>	run	<i>ngăt</i>	<i>ŋat</i>	jerk, spasm
<i>ndăng</i>	<i>nədaŋ</i>	alike	<i>ndrăt</i>	<i>nərat</i>	follow
<i>ndrăng</i>	<i>nəraŋ</i>	bridge of nose	<i>jăt</i>	<i>jat</i>	squeeze, wring
<i>jăng</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	cook	<i>păt</i>	<i>pat</i>	brush off
<i>păng</i>	<i>paŋ</i>	cl. flat objects	<i>phăt</i>	<i>pəhat</i>	jackfruit
<i>prăng</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	sunny, dry	<i>panăt</i>	<i>pənat</i>	handful
<i>tăng</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	bitter	<i>simvăt</i>	<i>səbat</i>	solid, dense
<i>trăng</i>	<i>təraŋ</i>	imprison, shut up	<i>tăt</i>	<i>tat</i>	cold
<i>valăp</i>	<i>bəlap</i>	wrist	<i>tacăt</i>	<i>təkət</i>	not want, refuse
<i>chăp</i>	<i>cap</i>	egg	<i>vau</i>	<i>baw</i>	Chrau (people)
<i>drăp</i>	<i>dərap</i>	large jar	<i>chrau</i>	<i>cəraw</i>	tiger, ancestor
<i>nggrăp</i>	<i>gərap</i>	seed	<i>yau</i>	<i>jaw</i>	to fish with poison
<i>căp</i>	<i>kap</i>	bite	<i>krau</i>	<i>kəraw</i>	
<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>sənaʷ</i>	grandchild	<i>vaq</i>	<i>ba: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>ba:</i>	and	<i>haq</i>	<i>ha:ʔ</i>	open mouth wide
<i>va</i>	<i>ba:</i>	field rice	<i>klaq</i>	<i>kəla:ʔ</i>	day after tomorrow
<i>vla</i>	<i>bəla:</i>	tusk, ivory	<i>candaq</i>	<i>kəʔda:ʔ</i>	crow
<i>vra</i>	<i>bəra:</i>	bush knife, short handle	<i>maq</i>	<i>ma:ʔ</i>	give out
<i>cha</i>	<i>ca:</i>	ginger	<i>maq</i>	<i>ma:ʔ</i>	side
<i>da</i>	<i>da:</i>	duck	<i>maq</i>	<i>na:ʔ</i>	(day) before yesterday
<i>dapa</i>	<i>dəpa:</i>	water turtle	<i>naq</i>	<i>na:ʔ</i>	rainbow
<i>gala</i>	<i>gəla:</i>	foolish	<i>paq</i>	<i>pa: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>ra:ʔ</i>	curse
<i>ca</i>	<i>ka:</i>	fish	<i>raq</i>	<i>ra:ʔ</i>	latenier palm leaves
<i>ca</i>	<i>ka:</i>	very	<i>rapaq</i>	<i>rəpa:ʔ</i>	guava
<i>cahya</i>	<i>kəhja:</i>	remind	<i>saq</i>	<i>sa: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>ta:ʔ</i>	spear
<i>la</i>	<i>la:</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>ma:</i>	but, and, which	<i>twaq</i>	<i>təwa:ʔ</i>	latenier palm tree
<i>ma</i>	<i>ma:</i>	right	<i>vach</i>	<i>ba:c</i>	pasty, doughy
<i>mva</i>	<i>nəba:</i>	year	<i>canach</i>	<i>kəna:c</i>	swamp
<i>n'ha</i>	<i>nəha:</i>	cl. for leaves, hair	<i>rach</i>	<i>ra:c</i>	resinous tree
<i>ndra</i>	<i>nəra:</i>	roasting rack	<i>sach</i>	<i>sa:c</i>	bail water to catch fish
<i>jana</i>	<i>ʃəna:</i>	rich	<i>sach</i>	<i>sa:c</i>	rambeh
<i>jwa</i>	<i>ʃəwa:</i>	be quiet, stop	<i>hah</i>	<i>ha:h</i>	is that so?
<i>pa</i>	<i>pa:</i>	at all	<i>ai</i>	<i>ʔa:j</i>	you (f.)
<i>ra</i>	<i>ra:</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>ʃəra:j</i>	waterfall	<i>khlang</i>	<i>kəhla:ŋ</i>	bird of prey, hawk
<i>pai</i>	<i>pəj</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>pa: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>ʔa: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>ta: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>ʔa:ŋ</i>	to carry in a back basket	<i>candar</i>	<i>kəda:r</i>	fishhook
<i>vrwanh</i>	<i>bərwa:ŋ</i>	striped	<i>war</i>	<i>wa:r</i>	meal
<i>khananh</i>	<i>kəhna:ŋ</i>	we (excl.)	<i>war</i>	<i>wa: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>candriah</i>	<i>kənra:s</i>	roof beams
<i>tanh</i>	<i>ta:ŋ</i>	weave (baskets etc.)	<i>kraih</i>	<i>kəra:s</i>	chipmunk
<i>vang</i>	<i>ba:ŋ</i>	female animal	<i>laih</i>	<i>la:s</i>	armspan
			<i>lawaih</i>	<i>ləwa:s</i>	beckon

<i>jraih</i>	<i>ʃəra:s</i>	sprinkle ceremonially	<i>dre</i>	<i>dəre:</i>	'that's enough'
<i>paih</i>	<i>pa:s</i>	cotton	<i>gle</i>	<i>gəle:</i>	small bamboo
<i>saih</i>	<i>sa: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>je:</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>mə:</i>	new, recent, just then
<i>sat</i>	<i>sa:t</i>	sour	<i>me</i>	<i>mə:</i>	mother
<i>ao</i>	<i>ʔa:w</i>	shirt, clothes	<i>jake</i>	<i>ʃəkə:</i>	boar
<i>vasau\o</i>	<i>bəsə\ə:w</i>	small water snail	<i>ngke</i>	<i>nəkə:</i>	horn
<i>chao</i>	<i>ca:w</i>	sugarcane	<i>phe</i>	<i>pəhe:</i>	pounded rice
<i>hao</i>	<i>ha:w</i>	go up	<i>pe</i>	<i>pə:</i>	three
<i>klao</i>	<i>kə\ə:w</i>	penis	<i>pre</i>	<i>pəre:</i>	waken, arouse
<i>cawao</i>	<i>kəwa:w</i>	rice stalk whistle	<i>re</i>	<i>rə:</i>	swim; small black fish
<i>nao</i>	<i>nəkə:w</i>	flower	<i>se</i>	<i>sə:</i>	debt
<i>jao</i>	<i>ʃa:w</i>	entrust	<i>te</i>	<i>tə:</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>hə:ʔ</i>	ripped
<i>tao</i>	<i>ta:w</i>	get up	<i>meq</i>	<i>mə:ʔ</i>	mother
<i>drəq</i>	<i>dəreʔ</i>	late afternoon	<i>ken</i>	<i>kə:n</i>	small
<i>yəq</i>	<i>jeʔ</i>	now, then	<i>wet</i>	<i>wə:t</i>	turn around
<i>khləq</i>	<i>kəhleʔ</i>	a hook, pull with hook	<i>meo</i>	<i>mə:w</i>	cat
<i>ləq</i>	<i>leʔ</i>	completely	<i>vīq</i>	<i>biʔ</i>	lie down, sleep
<i>mrəq</i>	<i>məreʔ</i>	red pepper	<i>ǰīq</i>	<i>giʔ</i>	snap, fold
<i>as̄h</i>	<i>ʔəs̄eh</i>	horse	<i>jiq</i>	<i>jiʔ</i>	cut (grass)
<i>atəh</i>	<i>ʔətəh</i>	below	<i>pīq</i>	<i>piʔ</i>	pluck, take
<i>gəh</i>	<i>geh</i>	have, be, able	<i>sīq</i>	<i>siʔ</i>	return
<i>ləh</i>	<i>leh</i>	castrate	<i>tīq</i>	<i>tiʔ</i>	deaf
<i>nəh</i>	<i>nəh</i>	he, she, it, they	<i>tīq</i>	<i>tiʔ</i>	there (far)
<i>nīh</i>	<i>nətəh</i>	earth, dirt	<i>takīq</i>	<i>təkīʔ</i>	few, little
<i>pəh</i>	<i>pəh</i>	pound (rice)	<i>vyăq</i>	<i>biəʔ</i>	very, important
<i>rəh</i>	<i>rəh</i>	rattan	<i>nsiəq</i>	<i>nəsīəʔ</i>	cough
<i>səh</i>	<i>səh</i>	rice wine	<i>panjiəq</i>	<i>pəjiəʔ</i>	urge
<i>taləh</i>	<i>tələh</i>	woodpecker	<i>sikiəq</i>	<i>səkīəʔ</i>	gravel
<i>tamprəh</i>	<i>təm-prəh</i>	argue, quarrel	<i>kiəl</i>	<i>kiəl</i>	chew
<i>vave</i>	<i>bəbe:</i>	goat	<i>ntiəl</i>	<i>nətiəl</i>	smooth, slippery
<i>chhe</i>	<i>cəhe:</i>	rope, string	<i>viəm</i>	<i>biəm</i>	bad
<i>de</i>	<i>də:</i>	belonging to	<i>siəm</i>	<i>siəm</i>	feed (a child)
<i>dape</i>	<i>dəpe:</i>	yeast	<i>chiən</i>	<i>ciən</i>	episode



<i>iêng</i>	<i>?iəŋ</i>	saddle	<i>fih</i>	<i>tih</i>	wide
<i>vaniêng</i>	<i>bəniəŋ</i>	jug	<i>tafih</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>nətıl</i>	anthill
<i>miêng</i>	<i>miəŋ</i>	look around	<i>jurl</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>cansurm</i>	<i>kəsım</i>	rambutan
<i>paniêng</i>	<i>pəniəŋ</i>	oily, fatty, rich	<i>urn</i>	<i>?in</i>	give
<i>rayəŋ</i>	<i>riəŋ</i>	hundred	<i>gurn</i>	<i>gin</i>	fetch, dip water
<i>ratiêng</i>	<i>rətien</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>kiêp</i>	<i>kiəp</i>	cooking pot	<i>sur</i>	<i>sin</i>	cooked, ripe
<i>iêr</i>	<i>?iər</i>	chicken	<i>sur</i>	<i>sin</i>	nine
<i>diêr</i>	<i>diər</i>	swerve, go around	<i>đinh</i>	<i>dij</i>	tube
<i>gatiêr</i>	<i>gətiər</i>	termite	<i>đing</i>	<i>dij</i>	wall
<i>siêr</i>	<i>siər</i>	invite	<i>ca-urp</i>	<i>kə?ip</i>	centipede
<i>sipiêr</i>	<i>səpiər</i>	pointed winnowing basket	<i>vur</i>	<i>bir</i>	wild ox
<i>taniêr</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>kənhis</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>iết</i>	<i>?iət</i>	listen for	<i>vur</i>	<i>bit</i>	buttocks, lower back
<i>diết</i>	<i>diət</i>	(adv.) continually	<i>chit</i>	<i>cit</i>	die, dead / kill
<i>giết</i>	<i>giət</i>	break off, break	<i>gurt</i>	<i>git</i>	long thin catfish
<i>kiết</i>	<i>kiət</i>	itchy	<i>gurt</i>	<i>git</i>	to know
<i>catiết</i>	<i>kətiət</i>	parrot	<i>curt</i>	<i>kit</i>	dip into
<i>niết</i>	<i>niət</i>	lazy	<i>curt</i>	<i>kit</i>	frog
<i>ntiết</i>	<i>nətiət</i>	salty	<i>ndurt</i>	<i>nədıt</i>	swallow
<i>piết</i>	<i>piət</i>	crowd in on	<i>phurt</i>	<i>pəhit</i>	pierced
<i>lapiết</i>	<i>ləpiət</i>	tongue	<i>rur</i>	<i>rit</i>	large open-mesh fishtrap
<i>giêo</i>	<i>giəw</i>	left	<i>ramurt</i>	<i>rəmit</i>	yellowish
<i>vĩh</i>	<i>bih</i>	snake	<i>surt</i>	<i>sit</i>	bee, beehive
<i>grĩh</i>	<i>gərih</i>	very big	<i>surt</i>	<i>sit</i>	well covered
<i>camvĩh</i>	<i>kəbih</i>	shrimp	<i>tamvaturt</i>	<i>təm-bətıt</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>mi</i>	<i>mi:</i>	rain	<i>ngit</i>	<i>ŋi:t</i>	burn
<i>ji</i>	<i>ʃi:</i>	sick, painful	<i>prit</i>	<i>pəri:t</i>	banana
<i>jri</i>	<i>ʃəri:</i>	banyan tree	<i>sinit</i>	<i>səni:t</i>	a comb
<i>phi</i>	<i>pəhi:</i>	otter	<i>tampit</i>	<i>təm-pi:t</i>	compete
<i>si</i>	<i>si:</i>	louse	<i>pêch</i>	<i>pɛ:c</i>	pull apart in bits
<i>ti</i>	<i>ti:</i>	arm, hand	<i>sêch</i>	<i>sɛ:c</i>	tooth
<i>nhi</i>	<i>ɲi:</i>	house	<i>têl</i>	<i>te:l</i>	footprint
<i>liq</i>	<i>li:ʔ</i>	opened out	<i>ncêm</i>	<i>nəce:m</i>	reserve, set aside
<i>la-iq</i>	<i>ləʔi:ʔ</i>	cold	<i>sên</i>	<i>se:n</i>	look
<i>laviq</i>	<i>ləbi:ʔ</i>	flat tasting	<i>vênh</i>	<i>bɛ:ŋ</i>	full
<i>niq</i>	<i>ni:ʔ</i>	blade for weeding	<i>n'hlênh</i>	<i>nəhle:ŋ</i>	ankle bells
<i>paniq</i>	<i>pəni:ʔ</i>	shoulder	<i>nkênh</i>	<i>nəke:ŋ</i>	(lie) on one's side
<i>sipiq</i>	<i>səpi:ʔ</i>	weasel	<i>ndrênh</i>	<i>nəre:ŋ</i>	along on top of
<i>tiq</i>	<i>ti:ʔ</i>	remove husk	<i>prênh</i>	<i>pəre:ŋ</i>	shy
<i>chih</i>	<i>ci:h</i>	criticise	<i>sênh</i>	<i>se:ŋ</i>	chain
<i>lih</i>	<i>li:h</i>	slow	<i>silêng</i>	<i>səle:ŋ</i>	swallow
<i>mih</i>	<i>mi:h</i>	uncle, aunt (older)	<i>chhêt</i>	<i>cəhe:t</i>	pinch
<i>pih</i>	<i>pi:h</i>	launder / cleared unburnt field	<i>sêt</i>	<i>se:t</i>	plug up
			<i>nsêt</i>	<i>nəse:t</i>	mushroom
<i>ramih</i>	<i>rəmi:h</i>	gaur	<i>vǒq</i>	<i>bɔʔ</i>	mild imperative
<i>tih</i>	<i>ti:h</i>	miss target	<i>vǒq</i>	<i>bɔʔ</i>	mud
<i>hil</i>	<i>hi:l</i>	cleared, bare, empty	<i>vǒq</i>	<i>bɔʔ</i>	pound
<i>can'hil</i>	<i>kənhil</i>	crave food	<i>gǒq</i>	<i>gɔʔ</i>	much, many
<i>sitil</i>	<i>səti:l</i>	seed (for planting)	<i>candǒq</i>	<i>kədɔʔ</i>	particles of dirt
<i>wil</i>	<i>wi:l</i>	mixed up	<i>klǒq</i>	<i>kəlɔʔ</i>	navel
<i>nhim</i>	<i>ɲi:m</i>	weep, cry	<i>camhǒq</i>	<i>kəmhɔʔ</i>	bukbuk, woodborer
<i>pin</i>	<i>pi:n</i>	bow (head)	<i>canǒq</i>	<i>kənɔʔ</i>	like that
<i>cung kring</i>	<i>kunŋ kəri:ŋ</i>	rhinoceros hornbill	<i>lǒq</i>	<i>lɔʔ</i>	bother, push around
<i>ling</i>	<i>li:ŋ</i>	outside	<i>lǒq</i>	<i>lɔʔ</i>	poke in, insert
<i>ndring</i>	<i>nəri:ŋ</i>	porch, verandah	<i>mǒq</i>	<i>mɔʔ</i>	why, what
<i>nting</i>	<i>nəti:ŋ</i>	bone	<i>jǒq</i>	<i>ʃɔʔ</i>	long time
			<i>sǒq</i>	<i>sɔʔ</i>	hair

səq	səʔ	get	wəh	wəh	chip, crack
taləq	tələʔ	backwards, inside out	gəng	gəŋ	flesh, game, meat
trəq	tərəʔ	pour, spill	raməng	rəməŋ	gnat
wəq	wəʔ	more	səng	səŋ	straight
wəq	wəʔ	receive (down)	wəng	wəŋ	long leaf knife, harvesting tool
cəch	kəc	spy on, ambush	wəng	wəŋ	look for, hunt
vəh	ʔbəh	salt	vro	bərə:	buy
əh	ʔəh	younger brother/sister	dəmo	dəmə:	deny, refuse
adəh	ʔədəh	sing	yo	jə:	okay
vrəh	bərəh	scatter, sprinkle	khlo	kəhlə:	land snail
chəh	cəh	kick	camlo	kəmlə:	dumb, foolish, stupid
chhəh	cəhəh	spit	lo	lə:	indeed
dəh	dəh	last (night)	mlo	mələ:	straw
dijəh	dəjəh	stub toe	nco	nəkə:	dialect
gəh	gəh	knock, hit	nco	nəkə:	neck
gatəh	gətəh	breast	jo	jə:	flower (of banana)
təh	gətəh	pimple	jango	jəŋə:	dark
yəh	jəh	remember, miss (check)	pa-o	pəʔə:	mouldy, corroded
khləh	kəhləh	pale, faded	prho	pəhrə:	red
məh	məh	then, so	ro	rə:	dry
mhləh	məhləh	window	so	sə:	dog
ntəh	nətəh	crackle, explode	tacho	təcə:	rub between hands, crumple
jrəh	jərəh	clean	və	bə:	to mate
pəh	pəh	forbid, hinder	cə	kə:	grandfather, god
pəh	pəh	seven	cə	kə:	that which
racəh	rəkəh	swish (water) around	klə	kələ:	husband
rasəh	rəsəh	lungs	lahə	ləhə:	wild dog, wolf
səh	səh	kindle	nggə	nəgə:	forest
səh	səh	dry	ncə	nəkə:	owl
simvəh	səbəh	snap at, bite	ntə	nətə:	skin, rind, pod
sidəh	sədəh	jerk, pull repeatedly	sə	sə:	fast, short time; push
sicəh	səkəh	sift, remove bran	tamə	təmə:	stone
toh	təh	split, chop, cut (wood)	oq	ʔəʔ	scaly skin disease
tatrəh	tə-tərəh	jump down	voq	bəʔ	well, healthy
tanəh	tənəh	wet ricefield	voq	bəʔ	white
trəh	tərəh	hand over	doq	dəʔ	put in
wəh	wəh	butt, gore	dagoq	dəgəʔ	bump against

<i>goq</i>	<i>gɔːʔ</i>	tobacco pipe	<i>rôl</i>	<i>rɔːj</i>	scatter, spread
<i>hoq</i>	<i>hɔːʔ</i>	vomit	<i>ol</i>	<i>ʔɔːl</i>	choke
<i>coq</i>	<i>kɔːʔ</i>	cattle egret	<i>ganol</i>	<i>gənɔːl</i>	groin
<i>loq</i>	<i>lɔːʔ</i>	thorn	<i>lor</i>	<i>lɔːr</i>	before
<i>môq</i>	<i>mɔːʔ</i>	bark	<i>lamol</i>	<i>ləmɔːl</i>	dibble stick
<i>nchoq</i>	<i>nəçɔːʔ</i>	chase	<i>pol</i>	<i>pɔːl</i>	to divine
<i>poq</i>	<i>pɔːʔ</i>	bundle	<i>sol</i>	<i>sɔːl</i>	look with a light
<i>pa-oq</i>	<i>pəʔɔːʔ</i>	mango	<i>tamhol</i>	<i>təm-hɔːl</i>	roll up
<i>ploq</i>	<i>pələːʔ</i>	(tie) tightly	<i>chôl</i>	<i>çɔːl</i>	whet
<i>ploq</i>	<i>pələːʔ</i>	time, occurrence	<i>tavôl</i>	<i>təbɔːl</i>	patch
<i>taploq</i>	<i>pələːʔ</i>	peeled	<i>vôl daq</i>	<i>bɔːl daːʔ</i>	spring, source
<i>proq</i>	<i>pərəːʔ</i>	squirrel	<i>com</i>	<i>kɔːm</i>	hate
<i>soq</i>	<i>sɔːʔ</i>	womb	<i>panom</i>	<i>pənɔːm</i>	trunk, feelers (of animal)
<i>avôq</i>	<i>ʔəbɔːʔ</i>	in front	<i>rom</i>	<i>rɔːm</i>	beautiful
<i>vôq</i>	<i>bɔːʔ</i>	head	<i>siyom</i>	<i>səjɔːm</i>	tired
<i>dôq</i>	<i>dɔːʔ</i>	monkey	<i>ôm</i>	<i>ʔoːm</i>	rotten, putrid
<i>dôq</i>	<i>dɔːʔ</i>	wear	<i>hôm</i>	<i>hoːm</i>	still
<i>kyôq</i>	<i>kəjɔːʔ</i>	frog	<i>khlôm</i>	<i>kəhloːm</i>	blow
<i>nôq</i>	<i>noːʔ</i>	not want	<i>krôm</i>	<i>kəroːm</i>	under the house
<i>pôq</i>	<i>pɔːʔ</i>	split wood, split off bark	<i>masôm</i>	<i>məsɔːm</i>	nest, breeding place
<i>sirôq</i>	<i>səroːʔ</i>	stark naked	<i>nôm</i>	<i>noːm</i>	urinate
<i>sitôq</i>	<i>sətoːʔ</i>	water crock	<i>jôm</i>	<i>joːm</i>	a pinch (of something)
<i>tôq</i>	<i>toːʔ</i>	hear, obey	<i>sindrôm</i>	<i>sənroːm</i>	boots
<i>tamôq</i>	<i>təmoːʔ</i>	cheek	<i>gon</i>	<i>gɔːn</i>	hunt from a blind
<i>trôq</i>	<i>təroːʔ</i>	sky	<i>hon</i>	<i>hɔːn</i>	grow
<i>goch</i>	<i>gɔːç</i>	to lasso	<i>cong</i>	<i>kɔːn</i>	child
<i>la-och</i>	<i>ləʔɔːç</i>	dried, withered	<i>camon</i>	<i>kəmɔːn</i>	nephew, niece
<i>tatoch</i>	<i>tətɔːç</i>	drip	<i>lon</i>	<i>lɔːn</i>	small catfish
<i>yôch</i>	<i>joːç</i>	foolish	<i>ngon</i>	<i>ŋɔːn</i>	delicious, tasty
<i>tôch</i>	<i>toːç</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>jàrɔːh</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>təroːŋ</i>	loincloth
<i>chăp ploh</i>	<i>pələːh</i>	testicles	<i>ong</i>	<i>ʔɔːŋ</i>	wasp
<i>vôh</i>	<i>bɔːh</i>	friendly imperative	<i>anong</i>	<i>ʔənɔːŋ</i>	carry with pole
<i>groi</i>	<i>gərəːj</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>ôl</i>	<i>ʔɔːj</i>	morning	<i>galong</i>	<i>gələːŋ</i>	fence
<i>nôl</i>	<i>noːj</i>	plural, as for them			
<i>plôl</i>	<i>pələːj</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>kənɔ:ŋ</i>	fruit with seeds	<i>vor</i>	<i>bɔ:r</i>	feed
<i>candrong</i>	<i>kəɔ: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>təɔ:ŋ</i>	road	<i>côr</i>	<i>ko:r</i>	painful
<i>vông</i>	<i>bɔ: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-təhɔ: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>cɔ: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>to: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>gəto:ŋ</i>	jew's-harp	<i>poih</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>kəkʃɔ: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>kəɔ: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>kənɔ:t</i>	small bee, hive
<i>prông</i>	<i>pəɔ:ŋ</i>	back basket	<i>jot</i>	<i>ʃɔ:t</i>	stamp on
<i>tanyông</i>	<i>təŋʃɔ: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>kəhlo: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>bɔ: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>pɔ:p</i>	older brother/sister	<i>lapôt</i>	<i>ləpo:t</i>	rub
			<i>rasot</i>	<i>rəsɔ:t</i>	scold
			<i>sôt</i>	<i>sɔ:t</i>	sharp; ache
			<i>talôt</i>	<i>təlo:t</i>	block of wood
			<i>vũq</i>	<i>bu?</i>	stack up
			<i>vasũq</i>	<i>bəsu?</i>	hell, underworld

<i>gũq</i>	<i>gu?</i>	sit, reside	<i>mvuôl</i>	<i>nəbuəl</i>	bubble up
<i>gatũq</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>təsə?</i>	rafter	<i>quống</i>	<i>kuəŋ</i>	male (animal)
<i>nhũq</i>	<i>ju?</i>	smoke	<i>chhwâp</i>	<i>cəhuəp</i>	miss
<i>quaq</i>	<i>?uə?</i>	armpit	<i>uâyh</i>	<i>?uəs</i>	industrious
<i>vrwôq</i>	<i>bəruə?</i>	industrious	<i>chhwěh</i>	<i>cəhuəs</i>	arrow poison
<i>chwôq</i>	<i>cə?</i>	look for	<i>phwâyh</i>	<i>pəhuəs</i>	pull up, out
<i>khwôq</i>	<i>kəhuə?</i>	cling to	<i>rawêih</i>	<i>ruəs</i>	elephant
<i>jwôq</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>siqwôq</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>chwôh</i>	<i>cəh</i>	sand	<i>gũh</i>	<i>guh</i>	mallet
<i>gwôh</i>	<i>guəh</i>	dipper	<i>cũh</i>	<i>kuh</i>	naked
<i>rawôh</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>chwăl</i>	<i>cəl</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 husk	<i>phũt</i>	<i>pəhut</i>	punctured
<i>camvũm</i>	<i>kəbum</i>	word	<i>ũnh</i>	<i>ʔuŋ</i>	fire
<i>krũm</i>	<i>kərum</i>	shut mouth	<i>u</i>	<i>ʔu:</i>	at
<i>jrũm</i>	<i>ʃərum</i>	needle	<i>vu</i>	<i>bu:</i>	someone, cl. for people, who
<i>pa-ũm</i>	<i>pəʔum</i>	stale	<i>vlu</i>	<i>bəlu:</i>	thigh
<i>pajũm</i>	<i>pəʃum</i>	make fire	<i>vaju</i>	<i>bəʃu:</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 openings
<i>vũn</i>	<i>bun</i>	pregnant	<i>glu</i>	<i>gəlu:</i>	water leech
<i>gũn</i>	<i>gun</i>	magic, supernatural	<i>gapu</i>	<i>gəpu:</i>	water buffalo
<i>phũn</i>	<i>pəhun</i>	press in, dent	<i>yu</i>	<i>ju:</i>	set (gongs)
<i>dũng</i>	<i>duŋ</i>	during (the day etc.)	<i>lu</i>	<i>lu:</i>	rest
<i>gũng</i>	<i>guŋ</i>	mountain	<i>la-u</i>	<i>ləʔu:</i>	coconut
<i>galũng</i>	<i>gəluŋ</i>	dazzling, sparkling	<i>ndu</i>	<i>nədu:</i>	cl. for people
<i>cũng kiêng</i>	<i>kuŋ kiəŋ</i>	elbow	<i>ntu</i>	<i>nətu:</i>	well, waterhole
<i>krũng</i>	<i>kəruŋ</i>	knee	<i>daq ju</i>	<i>ʃu:</i>	saliva
<i>mlũng</i>	<i>məluŋ</i>	roar	<i>ju</i>	<i>ju:</i>	at
<i>ndũng</i>	<i>nəduŋ</i>	eel	<i>jrũ</i>	<i>ʃəru:</i>	deep
<i>nhũng</i>	<i>nəhuŋ</i>	cl. for beehives	<i>pu</i>	<i>pu:</i>	suck, suckle
<i>jrũng</i>	<i>ʃəruŋ</i>	caterpillar	<i>rangu</i>	<i>rəgu:</i>	wobbly, shaky; shake
<i>pũng</i>	<i>puŋ</i>	large fishbasket	<i>su</i>	<i>su:</i>	blanket
<i>phũng</i>	<i>pəhuŋ</i>	fear	<i>sipu</i>	<i>səpu:</i>	plane
<i>sũng</i>	<i>suŋ</i>	in	<i>tu</i>	<i>tu:</i>	at, to
<i>sũng</i>	<i>suŋ</i>	to steam	<i>uq</i>	<i>ʔu:ʔ</i>	clay
<i>tũng</i>	<i>tuŋ</i>	diviner	<i>duq</i>	<i>du:ʔ</i>	boat
<i>talũng</i>	<i>təluŋ</i>	deep place in river; fall into	<i>tamvuq</i>	<i>təbu:ʔ</i>	drown
<i>chũp</i>	<i>cup</i>	cockroach	<i>huch</i>	<i>hu:c</i>	drink
<i>dũp</i>	<i>dup</i>	fit	<i>vuh</i>	<i>bu:h</i>	dust, ashes
<i>lũp</i>	<i>lup</i>	ask, request	<i>vruh</i>	<i>bəru:h</i>	squirt, spit
<i>ncũp</i>	<i>nəkup</i>	face down, prone	<i>khluh</i>	<i>kəhlu:h</i>	boiling
<i>tamũp</i>	<i>təmup</i>	hypnotize	<i>juh</i>	<i>ju:h</i>	stab
<i>nhũp</i>	<i>ɲup</i>	take	<i>puh</i>	<i>pu:h</i>	soft, bloated
<i>uyh</i>	<i>ʔus</i>	drag, transport	<i>ruh</i>	<i>ru:h</i>	sister
<i>nhuyh</i>	<i>ɲus</i>	to root around	<i>ratuh</i>	<i>rətuh</i>	scatter, spread
<i>vagũt</i>	<i>bəgut</i>	quail	<i>sindruh</i>	<i>sənru:h</i>	boil over
<i>hũt</i>	<i>hut</i>	unripe	<i>suh</i>	<i>su:h</i>	wet, sprinkle
<i>pũt</i>	<i>put</i>	youngest sibling			

<i>tasuh</i>	<i>təsuh</i>	scald	<i>put</i>	<i>put</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			press, push down
<i>ntul</i>	<i>nətu:l</i>	float up, raise	<i>gatâq</i>	<i>gətə?</i>	heavy
<i>vum</i>	<i>bu:m</i>	tuber	<i>canjâq</i>	<i>kəjə?</i>	crowded (things)
<i>cum</i>	<i>ku:m</i>	carry in mouth	<i>krâq</i>	<i>kərək</i> 2	push over, knock down
<i>catum</i>	<i>kətu:m</i>	monitor lizard	<i>phlâq</i>	<i>pəhlə?</i>	turn around
<i>tandum</i>	<i>tədu:m</i>	sprinkle ceremonially	<i>palâq</i>	<i>pələq</i>	dirty
<i>un</i>	<i>ʔu:n</i>	grandmother	<i>sâq</i>	<i>sə?</i>	thick
<i>vrun</i>	<i>bəru:n</i>	intestinal worm	<i>vâl</i>	<i>bəl</i>	plug one's ears
<i>lun</i>	<i>lu:n</i>	dull, blunt	<i>gadâl</i>	<i>gədəl</i>	stump, stubble
<i>jun</i>	<i>ju:n</i>	deer	<i>tangâl</i>	<i>təŋəl</i>	midwife
<i>run</i>	<i>ru:n</i>	reed	<i>tanâl</i>	<i>tənəl</i>	flat
<i>sun</i>	<i>su:n</i>	to bear	<i>vadâm</i>	<i>bədəm</i>	stir, mix
<i>tun</i>	<i>tū:n</i>	edge	<i>valâm</i>	<i>bələm</i>	goiter
<i>tamun</i>	<i>təmu:n</i>	person	<i>vâm</i>	<i>bəm</i>	old
<i>pai vunh</i>	<i>bu:ŋ</i>	sponge gourd	<i>dâm</i>	<i>dəm</i>	boil
<i>gung</i>	<i>gu:ŋ</i>	ladder	<i>gâm</i>	<i>gəm</i>	general classifier
<i>rapung</i>	<i>rəpu:ŋ</i>	melon, cucumber	<i>lâm</i>	<i>ləm</i>	stamp
<i>ratung</i>	<i>rətu:ŋ</i>	bridge	<i>ntrâm</i>	<i>nə-tərəm</i>	unkind, stingy
<i>sung</i>	<i>su:ŋ</i>	axe	<i>ndâm</i>	<i>nədəm</i>	ricehouse
<i>tung</i>	<i>tu:ŋ</i>	carry on shoulder	<i>nâm</i>	<i>nəm</i>	hit
<i>tamhlung</i>	<i>təm-həlu:ŋ</i>	drumstick	<i>pâm</i>	<i>pəm</i>	tremble, shake
<i>tarung</i>	<i>təru:ŋ</i>	spill, pour	<i>râm</i>	<i>rəm</i>	breathe
<i>nhung</i>	<i>ju:ŋ</i>	very dark	<i>taqnâm</i>	<i>tə?nəm</i>	eggplant
<i>lup</i>	<i>lu:p</i>	cloudy	<i>vlân</i>	<i>blən</i>	quietly (sit)
<i>rup</i>	<i>ru:p</i>	body, form	<i>gân</i>	<i>gən</i>	for fun, diversion
<i>ur</i>	<i>ʔur</i>	female	<i>khlân</i>	<i>kəhlən</i>	advise, remind
<i>glur</i>	<i>gəlur</i>	carry on head	<i>pân</i>	<i>pən</i>	I, me
<i>tur</i>	<i>tu:r</i>	forearm	<i>inh</i>	<i>?əŋ</i>	small gong
<i>kruih</i>	<i>kəru:s</i>	slidingly out	<i>chính</i>	<i>cəŋ</i>	old
<i>nuih</i>	<i>nu:s</i>	heart	<i>camvính</i>	<i>kəbəŋ</i>	mouth
<i>ut</i>	<i>ʔut</i>	hold in both arms	<i>mính</i>	<i>məŋ</i>	sew
<i>dagut</i>	<i>dəgu:t</i>	rub together	<i>jính</i>	<i>jəŋ</i>	roar
<i>drut</i>	<i>dəru:t</i>	suck with straw	<i>rính</i>	<i>rəŋ</i>	store (water)
<i>jut</i>	<i>ju:t</i>	rub, wipe	<i>vadâng</i>	<i>bədəŋ</i>	



<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>moch</i>	<i>mə:c</i>	near
<i>tâng</i>	<i>təŋ</i>	settle (of water)	<i>nkhoch</i>	<i>nə-kəhə:c</i>	light weight
<i>nhâng</i>	<i>ŋəŋ</i>	indeed	<i>tamhoch</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>nətəl</i>	to float
<i>tâp</i>	<i>təp</i>	bury	<i>thəl</i>	<i>təhəl</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>khlòm</i>	<i>kəhlə:m</i>	liver / stomach
<i>sigâr</i>	<i>səgər</i>	drum	<i>lòm</i>	<i>lə:m</i>	lure, bait
<i>tangâr</i>	<i>təŋər</i>	large bamboo	<i>nòm</i>	<i>nə:m</i>	master, employer
<i>târ</i>	<i>tər</i>	thunder	<i>plòm</i>	<i>pələ:m</i>	land leech
<i>wâr</i>	<i>wər</i>	do miracles	<i>tòm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	trunk of tree
<i>wâr</i>	<i>wər</i>	stir, fry, simmer	<i>tòm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	why
<i>wâyh</i>	<i>wəs</i>	to measure	<i>nhòm</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>pron</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>jong</i>	<i>jə:ŋ</i>	become

<i>prhong</i>	<i>pərhə:ŋ</i>	on back	<i>sicop</i>	<i>səkə:p</i>	lean-to
<i>takhlɔŋ</i>	<i>tə-kəhlə:ŋ</i>	tense the bow	<i>chor-măt</i>	<i>cə:r</i>	eyebrow
<i>tɔŋ</i>	<i>tə:ŋ</i>	wheel	<i>dor</i>	<i>də:r</i>	orchid
<i>chop -măt</i>	<i>cə:p</i>	eyelash	<i>gator</i>	<i>gətə:r</i>	comb of rooster
<i>dop</i>	<i>də:p</i>	to hand something	<i>hor</i>	<i>hə:r</i>	sting, hurt
<i>gatop</i>	<i>gətə:p</i>	pigeon	<i>sor</i>	<i>sə:r</i>	take out, up
<i>cop</i>	<i>kə:p</i>	to count	<i>panggoih</i>	<i>pəgə:s</i>	lean upright
<i>lop</i>	<i>lə:p</i>	thunder	<i>lahot</i>	<i>ləhət</i>	cool, breezy
<i>pandop</i>	<i>pədə:p</i>	catch, seize	<i>hyot</i>	<i>həjət</i>	stuck half way
<i>rop</i>	<i>rə:p</i>	weep, mourn	<i>you</i>	<i>jə:w</i>	yoke

## Appendix 4 *Stieng data*

Haupers & Haupers 1991	Phonemic (Sidwell)	Semantic			
<i>baq</i>	<i>baʔ</i>	to carry child on one's hip	<i>rach</i>	<i>rac</i>	small black bird
<i>yaq</i>	<i>jaʔ</i>	grandmother	<i>rlach</i>	<i>rəlac</i>	to go across
<i>khaq</i>	<i>kəhaʔ</i>	spear trap	<i>rwac</i>	<i>rəwac-ruəc</i>	circle
<i>cwaq</i>	<i>kəwaʔ</i>	to gather, pile	<i>sach</i>	<i>sac</i>	choose
<i>ldaq</i>	<i>lədaʔ</i>	to set a trap	<i>songach</i>	<i>səŋac</i>	gnat
<i>ach</i>	<i>ʔac</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
<i>bnach</i>	<i>bənac</i>	visitors, guests			unpleasant things; get well
<i>brach</i>	<i>bərac</i>	squirt, spit	<i>brah</i>	<i>bərah</i>	spirits, God, deity
<i>chəbach</i>	<i>cəbac</i>	pinch, squeeze	<i>bərlah</i>	<i>bərlah</i>	husked rice
<i>glach</i>	<i>gəlac</i>	to pluck out eyes; to dodge (Yeem 1977)	<i>chah</i>	<i>cah</i>	charcoal
			<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			ripped
<i>cərmach</i>	<i>kərmac</i>	turn twist, screw on	<i>yah</i>	<i>jah</i>	awaken
<i>lach</i>	<i>lac</i>	castrate pigs	<i>cah</i>	<i>kah</i>	delicious
<i>mach</i>	<i>mac</i>	press, oppress	<i>kah</i>	<i>kah</i>	grasshopper
<i>mrach</i>	<i>mərac</i>	red pepper	<i>crah, srah</i>	<i>kərah</i>	to split firewood
<i>ngrach</i>	<i>ŋərac</i>	chant, sing	<i>cərlah</i>	<i>kərlah</i>	to say, speak, think
<i>ndrach</i>	<i>nərac</i>	slow	<i>lah</i>	<i>lah</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>mrah</i>	<i>mərah</i>	

<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>rah</i>	<i>rah</i>	to shoot	<i>tac</i>	<i>tak</i>	stick out
<i>sah</i>	<i>sah</i>	back basket	<i>wak</i>	<i>wak</i>	get, call for
<i>tah</i>	<i>tah</i>	disembowel, dissect	<i>borhal</i>	<i>bərhal</i>	sweaty
<i>wah</i>	<i>wah</i>	draw out, haul	<i>gal</i>	<i>gal</i>	proper, perfect
<i>ay</i>	<i>ʔaj</i>	you (sing. m/f)	<i>ppal</i>	<i>pal</i>	mortar
<i>dmay</i>	<i>dəmaj</i>	type of rattan	<i>pondal</i>	<i>pədal</i>	walking stick
<i>glaj</i>	<i>gəlaj</i>	small bamboo	<i>songgal</i>	<i>səgal</i>	recognise
<i>khay</i>	<i>kəhaj</i>	moon, month	<i>chomlam</i>	<i>cəmlam</i>	to remember
<i>ccay</i>	<i>kəkaj</i>	tick	<i>cram</i>	<i>cəram</i>	chop
<i>clay</i>	<i>kəlaj</i>	brother-in-law	<i>dam, ndam</i>	<i>dam</i>	grown male which has not had young
<i>cray</i>	<i>kəraj</i>	to guard	<i>klam</i>	<i>kəlam</i>	drinking straw
<i>may</i>	<i>maj</i>	you (sing. fam.)	<i>mram</i>	<i>məram</i>	ripe
<i>ngay</i>	<i>ŋaj</i>	to be far	<i>pram</i>	<i>pəram</i>	five
<i>nay</i>	<i>naj</i>	loose top soil	<i>ram</i>	<i>ram</i>	warm
<i>mpray</i>	<i>nə-pəraj</i>	waken, arouse	<i>snam</i>	<i>sənam</i>	year
<i>jhay</i>	<i>jəhaj</i>	know	<i>tam</i>	<i>tam</i>	to dig, plant
<i>play</i>	<i>pəlaj</i>	fruit	<i>tram</i>	<i>təram</i>	soak
<i>ponday</i>	<i>pəndaj</i>	fence	<i>bran</i>	<i>bran</i>	earthworm
<i>mai</i>	<i>rənəj</i>	pestle	<i>dan</i>	<i>dan</i>	ask, beg; yet
<i>tray</i>	<i>təraj</i>	to shave	<i>dan</i>	<i>dan</i>	deer
<i>way</i>	<i>waj</i>	short time	<i>han</i>	<i>han</i>	walk, go
<i>ac-ay</i>	<i>ʔak ʔaj</i>	gecko (imitative?)	<i>can</i>	<i>kan</i>	carry in hand; 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>bəlap</i>	bachelor
<i>mbac</i>	<i>nəbak</i>	to carry over shoulder	<i>danh</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	smash, crush
<i>mbəh</i>	<i>nəbəh</i>	to tell, report	<i>clanh</i>	<i>kəlap</i>	pretty, good
<i>nac</i>	<i>nak</i>	cooking area of house	<i>condranh</i>	<i>kənraŋ</i>	intermediary, witness to marriage
<i>jərwac</i>	<i>jərwak</i>	chain	<i>lanh</i>	<i>lap</i>	cricket
<i>pac</i>	<i>pak</i>	break off, half measure, pick, pluck	<i>lanh</i>	<i>lap</i>	to wax, coat wood
			<i>ləganh</i>	<i>ləgaŋ</i>	weary, tired

<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>sərlaŋ</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>bang</i>	<i>baŋ</i>	bamboo shoot, sprout	<i>dap</i>	<i>dap</i>	to stack, pile
			<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>glap</i>	<i>gəlap</i>	remember, figure out
<i>bnang</i>	<i>bənaŋ</i>	night; 24-hour period	<i>grap</i>	<i>gərap</i>	seed
<i>chang</i>	<i>caŋ</i>	to plane with axe	<i>cap</i>	<i>kap</i>	to bite
<i>dang</i>	<i>daŋ</i>	strong; win, overcome	<i>kədap</i>	<i>kədap</i>	to cover
			<i>khap</i>	<i>kəhap</i>	side; side of family
<i>dang</i>	<i>daŋ</i>	swollen with water	<i>cclap</i>	<i>kəlap</i>	to place into
<i>drang</i>	<i>dəraŋ</i>	latenier palm (tree)	<i>lap</i>	<i>lap</i>	cut the body, to be sharp
<i>drang</i>	<i>dəraŋ</i>	to fish with net	<i>lap</i>	<i>lap</i>	go in, enter
<i>hang</i>	<i>haŋ</i>	peppery	<i>jjap</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	tight
<i>ccang</i>	<i>kaŋ</i>	jaw	<i>prap</i>	<i>pərap</i>	put away
<i>khang</i>	<i>kəhaŋ</i>	catfish	<i>tap</i>	<i>tap</i>	egg, to lay an egg
<i>khang</i>	<i>kəhaŋ</i>	keep doing	<i>tap</i>	<i>tap</i>	stab, pierce
<i>clang</i>	<i>kəlaŋ</i>	intensifier with 'dark'	<i>ar</i>	<i>?ar</i>	to saw
			<i>bar</i>	<i>bar</i>	to tie a pole to a tree to allow climbing
<i>cpang</i>	<i>kəpaŋ</i>	he, she, it			
<i>mang</i>	<i>maŋ</i>	night	<i>char</i>	<i>car</i>	to build a low fence
<i>mlang</i>	<i>məlaŋ</i>	citronella grass			
<i>nang</i>	<i>naŋ</i>	day (count noun)	<i>dar</i>	<i>dar</i>	early
<i>pang</i>	<i>paŋ</i>	palm, cl. for arms legs	<i>nar</i>	<i>nar</i>	sun
<i>prang</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	dry season, weather	<i>nggar</i>	<i>nəgar</i>	as high as
			<i>ponar</i>	<i>pənar</i>	wing, feather
<i>prang</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	to run	<i>par</i>	<i>par</i>	to fly
<i>rang</i>	<i>raŋ</i>	cucumber	<i>sar</i>	<i>sar</i>	brushland
<i>sang</i>	<i>saŋ</i>	industrious, willing	<i>songgar</i>	<i>səgar</i>	drum
			<i>war</i>	<i>war</i>	simmer, saute food
<i>tang</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	bitter			
<i>tang</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	knee	<i>gas</i>	<i>gas</i>	well weeded, cultivated
<i>ttang</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	to hear			
			<i>rmas</i>	<i>rəmas</i>	rhinoceros, gaur

<i>rpas</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 circumstance	<i>tmau</i>	<i>təmaw</i>	stone
<i>hat</i>	<i>hat</i>	length from finger tip to elbow	<i>ba</i>	<i>ba:</i>	particle marking male with names
<i>kat</i>	<i>kat</i>	cut, chop, whittle	<i>ba</i>	<i>ba:</i>	rice unhusked
<i>khat</i>	<i>kəhat</i>	weave a net	<i>bla</i>	<i>bəla:</i>	to row
<i>ccat</i>	<i>kat</i>	light fire with coals from another	<i>cha</i>	<i>ca:</i>	ginger
<i>cnat</i>	<i>kənat</i>	cloth	<i>da</i>	<i>da:</i>	duck
<i>mat</i>	<i>mat</i>	eye, face, forward, in front	<i>gna</i>	<i>gəna:</i>	together; relatives
<i>ngat</i>	<i>ŋat</i>	leaky	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha:</i>	open mouth
<i>pat</i>	<i>pat</i>	to wring by hand	<i>ca</i>	<i>ka:</i>	fish
<i>porjat</i>	<i>pəɾjat</i>	careful, wary	<i>combra</i>	<i>kə-bəra:</i>	grey hair
<i>sat</i>	<i>sat</i>	chop down brushland	<i>cala</i>	<i>kəla:</i>	kind of bamboo
<i>spat</i>	<i>səpat</i>	to clear bush	<i>cla</i>	<i>kəla:</i>	tiger
<i>srat</i>	<i>sərat</i>	sour	<i>corya</i>	<i>kəɾja:</i>	medicine
<i>wat</i>	<i>wat</i>	occurrence	<i>la</i>	<i>la:</i>	leaf
<i>au</i>	<i>ʔaw</i>	here, this	<i>ma</i>	<i>ma:</i>	right side
<i>bau</i>	<i>baw</i>	now; final particle for requests; to have intercourse	<i>mła</i>	<i>məla:</i>	betel leaf, areca
<i>bnau</i>	<i>b(ən)aw</i>	yesterday (infixd 'now')	<i>na</i>	<i>na:</i>	arrow
<i>dau</i>	<i>daw</i>	to spread ashes in preparing field	<i>ja</i>	<i>ja:</i>	completed action
<i>yau</i>	<i>jaw</i>	grandfather	<i>ja</i>	<i>ja:</i>	thatch, roofing
<i>cau</i>	<i>kaw</i>	owl	<i>ppa</i>	<i>pa:</i>	long-nosed turtle
<i>cəlau</i>	<i>kəlaw</i>	men	<i>pha</i>	<i>pəha:</i>	different
<i>crau</i>	<i>kəraw</i>	to poison fish	<i>pla</i>	<i>pəla:</i>	blade of knife
<i>cəmau</i>	<i>kəməaw</i>	grimy	<i>pərsa</i>	<i>pərsa:</i>	sibling, sibling in- law
<i>lau</i>	<i>law</i>	width of finger	<i>rya</i>	<i>rəja:</i>	crocodile
<i>mau</i>	<i>maw</i>	evening	<i>rca</i>	<i>rəka:</i>	sand
<i>mław</i>	<i>məlaw</i>	thin; width of finger	<i>chha</i>	<i>sa:</i>	chew betel
<i>ndrau</i>	<i>nəraw</i>	of birds to sing	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa:</i>	eat
<i>plau</i>	<i>pəlaw</i>	blister	<i>sma</i>	<i>səma:</i>	porcupine
<i>pondrau</i>	<i>pənraw</i>	widow	<i>sna</i>	<i>səna:</i>	crossbow
			<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>sa: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>chon-ai</i>	<i>cənhaj</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>chon-aam</i>	<i>cənʔa:m</i>	handspan
<i>jrai</i>	<i>ʔəra: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>porlai</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>səj</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>da:k</i>	water, rivers, streams, lakes	<i>aanh</i>	<i>ʔa:ŋ</i>	to carry in backbasket
<i>glaac</i>	<i>gəla:k</i>	to mark (put markings on smth.)	<i>craanh</i>	<i>kəra:ŋ</i>	brave
<i>gmaac</i>	<i>gəma:k</i>	feel sorry	<i>maan</i>	<i>ma:ŋ</i>	tell to do something
<i>haac</i>	<i>ha:k</i>	split in half	<i>taan</i>	<i>ta:ŋ</i>	weave, knit
<i>con-aac</i>	<i>kənʔa:k</i>	crow	<i>aang</i>	<i>ʔa:ŋ</i>	light, daylight; bright, shiny

<i>baang</i>	<i>ba:ŋ</i>	female adult who has given birth	<i>ghaar</i>	<i>gəhar:</i>	to have intercourse
<i>blaang</i>	<i>bəla:ŋ</i>	manioc (sweet potato)	<i>caar</i>	<i>ka:r</i>	skin of bamboo; type of bamboo work
<i>bnaang</i>	<i>bəna:ŋ</i>	meadow, grassy field	<i>caar</i>	<i>ka:r</i>	work
<i>glaang</i>	<i>gəla:ŋ</i>	to put across	<i>cdaar</i>	<i>kəda:r</i>	plank of lumber
<i>graang</i>	<i>gəra:ŋ</i>	to protect from danger; jealous (Yeem 1977)	<i>cwaar</i>	<i>kəwa:r</i>	carve a hole
			<i>maar</i>	<i>ma:r</i>	large fish trap
			<i>naar</i>	<i>na: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>ka:ŋ</i>	wall (horizontal); to mark boundary	<i>taar</i>	<i>ta:r</i>	vagina (used as profanity); smear, spread over
<i>claang</i>	<i>kəla:ŋ</i>	hawk, bird of prey			herd, flock; corral (Yeem 1977)
<i>colaang</i>	<i>kəla:ŋ</i>	white (of animals)	<i>waar</i>	<i>wa:r</i>	shallow of river
<i>cmang</i>	<i>kəma:ŋ</i>	enemy			outside
<i>jaang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	more than	<i>chaas</i>	<i>ca:s</i>	feel ashamed, bashful
<i>jaang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	to throw	<i>gaas</i>	<i>ga:s</i>	to comb hair
<i>paang</i>	<i>pa:ŋ</i>	chop off evenly	<i>haas</i>	<i>ha:s</i>	beckon, wave to
<i>pən-aang</i>	<i>pən?a:ŋ</i>	settle	<i>caas</i>	<i>ka:s</i>	thunder
<i>sorwaang</i>	<i>sərwa:ŋ</i>	step over, step out	<i>khwaas</i>	<i>kəhwa:s</i>	squirrel, type of
<i>taang</i>	<i>ta:ŋ</i>	to do in revenge	<i>colaas</i>	<i>kəla:s</i>	sweep, of
<i>waang</i>	<i>wa:ŋ</i>	to borrow	<i>craas</i>	<i>kəra:s</i>	chickens to
<i>baap'clau</i>	<i>ba:p</i>	relatives	<i>cwaas</i>	<i>kəwa:s</i>	scratch
<i>dhaap</i>	<i>həda:p</i>	section, part (count noun)			armspan
<i>colaap</i>	<i>kəla:p</i>	flying ant	<i>laas</i>	<i>la:s</i>	gold
<i>colaap</i>	<i>kəla:p</i>	measles (to have)	<i>maas</i>	<i>ma:s</i>	to help
<i>con-haap</i>	<i>kənha:p</i>	scar	<i>jraas</i>	<i>ʒra:s</i>	move away
<i>craap</i>	<i>kəra:p</i>	dam	<i>praas</i>	<i>pəra:s</i>	permanently
<i>laap</i>	<i>la:p</i>	to spread, flatten			people
<i>praap</i>	<i>pəra:p</i>	set aside, put away	<i>raas</i>	<i>ra:s</i>	to comb
<i>raap</i>	<i>ra:p</i>	to be old enough	<i>saas</i>	<i>sa:s</i>	large loose woven
<i>rsaap</i>	<i>rəsa:p</i>	fish scales	<i>waas</i>	<i>wa:s</i>	basket
<i>saap</i>	<i>sa:p</i>	missing, lost	<i>braat</i>	<i>bəra:t</i>	pigeon
<i>sraap</i>	<i>səra:p</i>	wash rice for cooking	<i>caat</i>	<i>ka:t</i>	shave, scrape, remove skin from
<i>taap</i>	<i>ta:p</i>	to clap, slap			meat
<i>aar</i>	<i>?a:r</i>	too much, extremely	<i>paat</i>	<i>pa:t</i>	cut self, slice
<i>baar</i>	<i>ba:r</i>	two	<i>saat</i>	<i>sa:t</i>	one's finger
<i>daar</i>	<i>da:r</i>	fish with hook and pole	<i>taat</i>	<i>ta:t</i>	worn out
					hard earth



<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 shoulder axe; to fight
<i>bcao</i>	<i>bəkɑ:w</i>	demand excessive payment			sneeze
<i>chao</i>	<i>ca:w</i>	burn a hole in wood	<i>teh</i>	<i>təh</i>	ground, earth
<i>hao</i>	<i>hɑ:w</i>	go up, climb	<i>teh, steh</i>	<i>təh</i>	measure
<i>ccao</i>	<i>kəkɑ:w</i>	flower	<i>weh</i>	<i>wəh</i>	to dry
<i>cclao</i>	<i>kəla:w</i>	penis (use as a profanity)	<i>êh</i>	<i>ʔeh</i>	snake
<i>rao</i>	<i>ra:w</i>	wash	<i>bêh</i>	<i>bəh</i>	wine (from rice)
<i>tao</i>	<i>ta:w</i>	sugarcane	<i>bêh</i>	<i>bəh</i>	person, people
<i>laanh</i>	<i>la:n</i>	sharpen to a point	<i>bnêh</i>	<i>bəneh</i>	stub toe
<i>geq</i>	<i>geʔ</i>	to butt, lock horns	<i>chêh</i>	<i>ceh</i>	to pick out (head lice)
<i>ccleq</i>	<i>kəleʔ</i>	spend, use up everything	<i>chêh</i>	<i>ceh</i>	low, below
<i>cleq</i>	<i>kəleʔ</i>	to hook and pullover	<i>dêh</i>	<i>deh</i>	fall, collapse
<i>leq</i>	<i>leʔ</i>	all, completely, finished, stops place, put	<i>clêh</i>	<i>kəleh</i>	go off (trap, crossbow), startled
<i>teq</i>	<i>təʔ</i>		<i>clêh</i>	<i>kəleh</i>	type of thin grain rice
<i>dodêq</i>	<i>dəʔ</i>	small	<i>corjêh</i>	<i>kərjeh</i>	sacrifice an animal
<i>gêq</i>	<i>geʔ</i>	small	<i>lêh</i>	<i>leh</i>	stem
<i>cuq</i>	<i>keʔ</i>	overflow; knock over	<i>lêh</i>	<i>ləteh</i>	big
<i>rluq</i>	<i>rəleʔ</i>	do by mistake	<i>mmêh</i>	<i>meh</i>	to follow; to root, of pigs
<i>deh</i>	<i>dəh</i>	give birth	<i>jêh</i>	<i>jeh</i>	knife
<i>deh</i>	<i>dəh</i>	grass	<i>pêh</i>	<i>peh</i>	wash clothes
<i>geh</i>	<i>geh</i>	have; correct, accurate (Yeem 1977)	<i>pêh</i>	<i>peh</i>	high
<i>gleh</i>	<i>gəleh</i>	short	<i>pondrêh</i>	<i>pəneh</i>	tall
<i>cocheh</i>	<i>kəceh</i>	old-aged (of people)	<i>prêh</i>	<i>pəreh</i>	alive
<i>ccleh</i>	<i>kəleh</i>	woodpecker	<i>rêh</i>	<i>reh</i>	fence around rice field
<i>coreh</i>	<i>kəreh</i>	type of scorpion	<i>chhêh</i>	<i>seh</i>	pour rice from winnowing basket
<i>leh</i>	<i>leh</i>	sides of body	<i>sêh</i>	<i>seh</i>	large, important
<i>leh</i>	<i>leh</i>	steps (of ladder, stair)	<i>ttêh</i>	<i>teh</i>	snap
<i>meh</i>	<i>məh</i>	to argue	<i>gêh</i>	<i>geh</i>	dark
<i>ppeh</i>	<i>peh</i>	pound rice	<i>bonhêl</i>	<i>bənel</i>	mousedeer
<i>reh</i>	<i>rəh</i>	rattan	<i>jêl</i>	<i>jəl</i>	peel with knife
<i>rmeh</i>	<i>rəməh</i>	fast, quick	<i>sêl</i>	<i>sel</i>	tamarind
			<i>burl</i>	<i>bel</i>	stomach
			<i>purl</i>	<i>pel</i>	

<i>rwul</i>	<i>rəwel</i>	round	<i>glêy</i>	<i>gəle:</i>	root used to
<i>bonhê\ul</i>	<i>bənel</i>	to be drunk			poison fish
<i>clên</i>	<i>kəlen</i>	tadpole	<i>condêy</i>	<i>kəde:</i>	run to for aid;
<i>jên</i>	<i>jen</i>	accompany			lean against
<i>sên</i>	<i>sen</i>	cooked	<i>kêy</i>	<i>ke:</i>	(Yeem 1977)
<i>sên</i>	<i>sen</i>	nine	<i>mêy</i>	<i>me:</i>	horn of animal
<i>gurn</i>	<i>gen</i>	to scoop, ladle	<i>nêy</i>	<i>ne:</i>	mother, aunt
<i>murn</i>	<i>men</i>	pimple	<i>nsêy</i>	<i>nəse:</i>	there (near)
<i>mburn</i>	<i>nəben</i>	pregnant	<i>phêy</i>	<i>pəhe:</i>	younger (sibling)
<i>blêng</i>	<i>bələŋ</i>	appear suddenly			pounded/husked
		brand new	<i>pêy</i>	<i>pe:</i>	rice
<i>jhêng</i>	<i>jàheŋ</i>	sew	<i>pêy</i>	<i>pe:</i>	three
<i>pə-êng</i>	<i>pəʔeŋ</i>	complain, accuse	<i>pərhêy</i>	<i>pərhe:</i>	yeast
<i>snêng</i>	<i>səneŋ</i>	comb	<i>rêy</i>	<i>re:</i>	red
<i>srêng</i>	<i>səreŋ</i>	necklace	<i>rkêy</i>	<i>rəke:</i>	swim
<i>têng</i>	<i>teng</i>	follow, copy	<i>chhêy</i>	<i>se:</i>	boar
<i>glung</i>	<i>gələŋ</i>	riverbank			rope, string, vine
<i>pung</i>	<i>peŋ</i>	swamp	<i>srêy</i>	<i>səre:</i>	(cl.)
<i>gur</i>	<i>ger</i>	fish by scooping	<i>cheec</i>	<i>cək</i>	wet rice field
<i>lur</i>	<i>ler</i>	vagina	<i>lêc</i>	<i>lek</i>	divide, share
<i>jur</i>	<i>jer</i>	go down	<i>ppêc</i>	<i>pek</i>	melted, turned to
<i>chêt</i>	<i>cet</i>	one's being	<i>chhêc</i>	<i>sek</i>	liquid
<i>cəchhêt</i>	<i>kəset</i>	dead	<i>têc</i>	<i>tek</i>	skin, hide
<i>jêt</i>	<i>jet</i>	stick into the	<i>bêl</i>	<i>bel</i>	teeth
		ground			pull, lead
<i>chhêt</i>	<i>set</i>	die	<i>condêl</i>	<i>kədə:l</i>	large tree with
<i>wêch</i>	<i>wec</i>	forget	<i>cordêl</i>	<i>kərde:l</i>	white blossoms
<i>bburt</i>	<i>bet</i>	lower back			woven straw mat
<i>burt</i>	<i>bet</i>	become	<i>pêl</i>	<i>pe:l</i>	surround so as to
<i>durt</i>	<i>dət</i>	buttocks, end	<i>têl</i>	<i>te:l</i>	trap
<i>gurt</i>	<i>get</i>	know how	<i>wêl</i>	<i>we:l</i>	wine used as soap
<i>curt</i>	<i>ket</i>	frog	<i>crêem</i>	<i>kəre:m</i>	tracks, footprint
<i>mut</i>	<i>met</i>	go in, enter			help
<i>mbut</i>	<i>nəbet</i>	at the beginning	<i>hêen</i>	<i>he:n</i>	thick and heavy
<i>rmut</i>	<i>rəmet</i>	yellow	<i>llêen</i>	<i>le:n</i>	(of carabao
<i>êy</i>	<i>ʔe:</i>	to fix, repair	<i>cheeng</i>	<i>cə:ŋ</i>	hump)
<i>bêy</i>	<i>be:</i>	goat			we (incl.)
<i>bêy</i>	<i>be:</i>	same as, like	<i>keeng</i>	<i>kə:ŋ</i>	soft, tender
<i>dəđêy</i>	<i>ʔə de:</i>	all; only	<i>peeng</i>	<i>pə:ŋ</i>	carry on string
<i>gêy</i>	<i>ge:</i>	crooked	<i>preeng</i>	<i>pəre:ŋ</i>	over shoulder
			<i>seeng</i>	<i>sə:ŋ</i>	outside corner
					hit, club
					smoke or dry over
					fire
					cast fishing net

<i>bêêng</i>	<i>be:ŋ</i>	full (of containers)	<i>wiêh</i>	<i>wiəh</i>	shoulder axe
<i>beeng</i>	<i>be:ŋ</i>	spider	<i>gliêc</i>	<i>gəliək</i>	peek at (glance)
<i>clêêng</i>	<i>kəle:ŋ</i>	kite	<i>condriêc</i>	<i>kənriək</i>	type of bird
<i>llêêng</i>	<i>le:ŋ</i>	play gongs	<i>riêc</i>	<i>riək</i>	long fishtrap
<i>ponjêêng</i>	<i>pəje:ŋ</i>	glutinous rice	<i>chhiêc</i>	<i>siək</i>	cough, choke
<i>rêêng</i>	<i>re:ŋ</i>	cross over bridge	<i>iêl aal</i>	<i>?iəl ?a:l</i>	dazzling, bright
<i>wêêng</i>	<i>wə:ŋ</i>	soul, spirit	<i>kiêl</i>	<i>kiəl</i>	choose, decide
<i>hêêp</i>	<i>he:p</i>	smell, sniff	<i>iêm</i>	<i>?iəm</i>	older brother or sister
<i>crêêp</i>	<i>kəre:p</i>	too hard to work with	<i>diêm</i>	<i>diəm</i>	common vegetable
<i>phêêp</i>	<i>pəhe:p</i>	nosekiss, sniff	<i>cliêm</i>	<i>kəliəm</i>	edible tuber, usually famine food
<i>têêp</i>	<i>te:p</i>	beard			
<i>clêêr</i>	<i>kəle:r</i>	slab of rock	<i>piêm</i>	<i>piəm</i>	live away from village while ill
<i>boleet</i>	<i>bəle: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>dəre:t</i>	slowly	<i>wiêm</i>	<i>wiəm</i>	mouth
<i>heet</i>	<i>he:t</i>	go around	<i>nhiêm</i>	<i>niəm</i>	smoke
<i>kheet</i>	<i>kəhe: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>te:t</i>	parrot; friend (between women)	<i>bliêng</i>	<i>bəliəŋ</i>	woven bamboo for walls
<i>bêêt</i>	<i>be:t</i>	to track	<i>choriêng</i>	<i>cəriəŋ</i>	to sing
<i>lngêêt</i>	<i>ləŋe:t</i>	cold	<i>griêng</i>	<i>gəriəŋ</i>	things
<i>pêêt</i>	<i>pe:t</i>	wax for sealing	<i>ghiêng</i>	<i>həgiəŋ</i>	winnow, remove husk
<i>chhêêt</i>	<i>se:t</i>	mushroom			
<i>sêêt</i>	<i>se:t</i>	plug a hole	<i>kiêng</i>	<i>kiəŋ</i>	elbow
<i>spêêt</i>	<i>səpe:t</i>	to plug	<i>piêng</i>	<i>piəŋ</i>	cooked rice
<i>têêt</i>	<i>te:t</i>	press down hard	<i>pondriêng</i>	<i>pənriəŋ</i>	nutritious
<i>wêêt</i>	<i>wə:t</i>	narrow, close fitting	<i>riêng</i>	<i>riəŋ</i>	hundred
<i>nhêêt</i>	<i>ŋe:t</i>	drink wine	<i>siêng</i>	<i>siəŋ</i>	type of rattan
<i>cəweo</i>	<i>kəwə:w</i>	bush axe	<i>ttiêng</i>	<i>tiəŋ</i>	tail
<i>meô</i>	<i>mə:w</i>	cat	<i>chiêp</i>	<i>ciəp</i>	do quietly, secretly
<i>iêh</i>	<i>?iəh</i>	stay awake, stay up	<i>giêp</i>	<i>giəp</i>	to tuck between
<i>chơ-iêh</i>	<i>cə?iəh</i>	burned, of food	<i>cəliêp</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>?iər</i>	chicken
			<i>bliêr</i>	<i>bəliər</i>	top (toy)

<i>siêr</i>	<i>siər</i>	invite, urge	<i>bing</i>	<i>biŋ</i>	evening star, planet
<i>tier</i>	<i>tiər</i>	termite	<i>cring</i>	<i>kəriŋ</i>	rhinoceros
<i>iêt</i>	<i>ʔiət</i>	to listen	<i>ndring</i>	<i>nəriŋ</i>	hornbill
<i>kiêt</i>	<i>kiət</i>	itchy, sexually aroused	<i>jring</i>	<i>ʃəriŋ</i>	porch of house
<i>kiêt</i>	<i>kiət</i>	piece of meat	<i>ring</i>	<i>riŋ</i>	strangle by hanging
<i>cmiêt</i>	<i>kəmiət</i>	bamboo weevil	<i>sing</i>	<i>siŋ</i>	in fear of danger
<i>liêt</i>	<i>liət</i>	spy on, ambush	<i>tting</i>	<i>tiŋ</i>	slope, steep
<i>lpiêt</i>	<i>ləpiət</i>	tongue	<i>dip</i>	<i>dip</i>	hillside
<i>jhiêt</i>	<i>ʃhiət</i>	to wear a sarong	<i>sip</i>	<i>sip</i>	bone
<i>piêt</i>	<i>piət</i>	to pinch	<i>colir</i>	<i>kəlir</i>	to be correct; hit, pierce (Yeem 1977)
<i>siêt</i>	<i>siət</i>	slice meat for serving	<i>mir</i>	<i>mir</i>	large fish trap; target
<i>sombiêt</i>	<i>səbiət</i>	ring	<i>sir</i>	<i>sir</i>	offer sacrifice of animal
<i>sor-iêt</i>	<i>sərʔiət</i>	bedbug, cockroach	<i>wir</i>	<i>wir</i>	swidden field
<i>tiêt</i>	<i>tiət</i>	salty	<i>n-hit</i>	<i>hənit</i>	dig
<i>wiêt</i>	<i>wiət</i>	pinch	<i>njit</i>	<i>nəjit</i>	fat
<i>giêu</i>	<i>giəw</i>	left	<i>pit</i>	<i>pit</i>	hungry
<i>cdiêu</i>	<i>kədiəw</i>	small curved knife	<i>prit</i>	<i>pərit</i>	hungry
<i>criêu</i>	<i>kəriəw</i>	castrate dogs	<i>liu</i>	<i>liw</i>	to compete
<i>liêu</i>	<i>liəw</i>	lead, invite	<i>tiw</i>	<i>tiw</i>	banana
<i>pərliêu</i>	<i>pərliəw</i>	type of bird	<i>bi</i>	<i>bi:</i>	anus
<i>riêu</i>	<i>riəw</i>	plant used for making dye	<i>bri</i>	<i>bəri:</i>	green, blue
<i>sih</i>	<i>sih</i>	apply heat during illness	<i>ghi</i>	<i>gəhi:</i>	older sibling, cousin, friend
<i>tih</i>	<i>tih</i>	wrong	<i>cormi</i>	<i>kərmi:</i>	jungle
<i>l-ic</i>	<i>ləʔik</i>	cold, shiver	<i>mi</i>	<i>mi:</i>	shake
<i>jic</i>	<i>ʃik</i>	to hoe, weed	<i>ngwi</i>	<i>nəwi:</i>	grimy; sick
<i>pic</i>	<i>pik</i>	raccoon, weasel	<i>ji</i>	<i>ji:</i>	rain
<i>pəlíc</i>	<i>pəlɪk</i>	shoulder	<i>jri</i>	<i>ʃəri:</i>	wide
<i>ric</i>	<i>rik</i>	flooded	<i>pi</i>	<i>pi:</i>	sick, in pain
<i>sic</i>	<i>sik</i>	smooth	<i>ppi</i>	<i>pi:</i>	banyan tree
<i>ntil</i>	<i>nətil</i>	kind or type; seed for planting (Yeem 1977)	<i>si</i>	<i>si:</i>	general classifier for animals
<i>til</i>	<i>til</i>	type, kind	<i>ti</i>	<i>ti:</i>	insect or animal mound
<i>chim</i>	<i>cim</i>	raise, feed cattle	<i>nhi</i>	<i>nhi:</i>	louse
<i>nhim</i>	<i>nɪm</i>	cry, wail	<i>oq</i>	<i>ʔəʔ</i>	hand, arm
<i>hin</i>	<i>hin</i>	untrustworthy; be greedy for (Yeem 1977)			house
<i>pin</i>	<i>pin</i>	to bow, duck			suckle, nurse

<i>cloq</i>	<i>kəɓʔ</i>	navel	<i>toh</i>	<i>təh</i>	breast; skin
<i>joq</i>	<i>ʝəʔ</i>	follow, go along			eruption
		with	<i>ttoh</i>	<i>təh</i>	split wood;
<i>proq</i>	<i>pəɾəʔ</i>	squirrel			explode, crackle
<i>ddôq</i>	<i>doʔ</i>	overcast sky	<i>troh</i>	<i>təɾəh</i>	yell, sing, moan
<i>gôq</i>	<i>goʔ</i>	sit	<i>ôh</i>	<i>ʔoh</i>	play wind
<i>yôq</i>	<i>joʔ</i>	peak of mountain,			instrument
		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
<i>côq</i>	<i>koʔ</i>	joint, section (of			lengthways
		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>kəhəc</i>	destroyed	<i>chôh</i>	<i>coh</i>	bore a hole
<i>bôch</i>	<i>boc</i>	tapered, bucket	<i>côh</i>	<i>coh</i>	accept, consent
		shaped	<i>dôh</i>	<i>doh</i>	burned, of one's
<i>gôch</i>	<i>goc</i>	kindle, barbecue			body
<i>oh</i>	<i>ʔəh</i>	younger brother,	<i>dôh</i>	<i>doh</i>	untie, release
		sister	<i>drôh</i>	<i>dəroh</i>	young unmarried
<i>boh</i>	<i>bəh</i>	salt			girl
<i>bəloh</i>	<i>bəɓəh</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
<i>broh</i>	<i>bəɾəh</i>	weak; pleasant,			pole
		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	<i>ndôh</i>	<i>nədoh</i>	valley
		drumming; to	<i>ndrôh</i>	<i>nəroh</i>	female who has
		knock			not born young
<i>gloh</i>	<i>gəɓəh</i>	come loose; (dry	<i>jôh</i>	<i>joh</i>	crush, mash up
		stream) to fill			food
		with water	<i>jrôh</i>	<i>jəroh</i>	blown down/off
<i>coh</i>	<i>kəh</i>	chop (trees, posts,	<i>prôh</i>	<i>pəroh</i>	to peck; have
		heads/limbs off)			miscarriage
<i>coh</i>	<i>kəh</i>	termite hill	<i>rôh</i>	<i>roh</i>	brother's adult
<i>ccloh</i>	<i>kəɓəh</i>	penis			older sister
<i>ctoh</i>	<i>kətəh</i>	chest, breast	<i>rôh</i>	<i>roh</i>	untie, untangle
<i>loh</i>	<i>ləh</i>	to flood	<i>rbôh</i>	<i>rəboh</i>	boiling
<i>moh</i>	<i>məh</i>	strong	<i>chhôh</i>	<i>soh</i>	wet, to water,
<i>nd'ngroh</i>	<i>nəɾəh</i>	to be left over			sprinkle plants
<i>jrôh</i>	<i>jəɾəh</i>	jump; fall, drop	<i>sôh</i>	<i>soh</i>	wet
		(Yeem 1977)	<i>tôh</i>	<i>toh</i>	legume
<i>poh</i>	<i>pəh</i>	seven	<i>boc</i>	<i>bək</i>	muddy
<i>chhoh</i>	<i>səh</i>	to spit	<i>bərhoc</i>	<i>bərhək</i>	meat preserved in
<i>soh</i>	<i>səh</i>	wear clothing			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>kon</i>	spy on
<i>doc</i>	<i>dək</i>	to pull teeth	<i>ônh</i>	<i>ʔoŋ</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>cənrəŋ</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>ʃək</i>	long time, be late	<i>cômbong</i>	<i>kəbəŋ</i>	bill, beak
<i>joc</i>	<i>ʃək</i>	to follow	<i>clong</i>	<i>kələŋ</i>	deep hole in river, deep forest
<i>jhoc</i>	<i>ʃəhək</i>	smoke tobacco	<i>lmong</i>	<i>ləməŋ</i>	fat, well fed; succulent
<i>soc, chhoc</i>	<i>sək</i>	hair on head	<i>jjrong</i>	<i>ʃərəŋ</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>cənrəŋ</i>	caterpillar
<i>ctək</i>	<i>kətək</i>	place, area	<i>dông</i>	<i>doŋ</i>	as thick as
<i>côlbôc</i>	<i>ləbək</i>	to touch, feel	<i>gông</i>	<i>goŋ</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>kənoŋ</i>	in, inside
<i>tôc</i>	<i>toŋ</i>	sky, cloud; lake	<i>crông</i>	<i>kəroŋ</i>	backbone
<i>col</i>	<i>kəl</i>	to fell trees	<i>lông</i>	<i>loŋ</i>	on top of; find out about
<i>tol</i>	<i>təl</i>	pole a raft	<i>ndông</i>	<i>nədoŋ</i>	eel
<i>côndôl</i>	<i>kədol</i>	siblings of same parents	<i>rpông</i>	<i>rəpoŋ</i>	cucumber
<i>gom</i>	<i>gəm</i>	molar	<i>sôndông</i>	<i>sədoŋ</i>	bat
<i>chôm</i>	<i>com</i>	bird	<i>srông</i>	<i>səroŋ</i>	stop, halt
<i>chơ-ôm</i>	<i>cəʔom</i>	to give a bath	<i>tông</i>	<i>toŋ</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>gərop</i>	to cover
<i>côm</i>	<i>kom</i>	encircle, surround	<i>ccôp</i>	<i>kop</i>	to turn over
<i>môm</i>	<i>mom</i>	side, edge	<i>côp</i>	<i>kop</i>	to hide, lie in wait
<i>mhôm</i>	<i>məhom</i>	to perform a healing ceremony	<i>kôp</i>	<i>kop</i>	take shelter, hide
<i>jlôm</i>	<i>ʃələm</i>	placenta	<i>cơ-ôp</i>	<i>kəʔop</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>tərom</i>	hole	<i>clôp</i>	<i>kələp</i>	to patch, repair
<i>nhôm</i>	<i>ŋom</i>	wear hair in a bun	<i>lôp</i>	<i>lop</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>ʝɔ:ʝ</i>	look for
<i>mor</i>	<i>mər</i>	speak	<i>ôï</i>	<i>?o:ʝ</i>	morning
<i>jor</i>	<i>ʝər</i>	sap	<i>chrôï</i>	<i>səro:ʝ</i>	scatter
<i>con-hôr</i>	<i>kənhur</i>	jackfruit	<i>côï</i>	<i>ko:ʝ</i>	scoop out
<i>jlôr</i>	<i>ʝəlor</i>	submerge one's self	<i>condôï</i>	<i>kədo:ʝ</i>	dust, loose topsoil
<i>sôr</i>	<i>sor</i>	pig	<i>ndôï</i>	<i>nədo:ʝ</i>	lips
<i>bôs</i>	<i>bos</i>	pluck feathers, pick scab	<i>ʝôï</i>	<i>ʝo:ʝ</i>	accompany on the trail
<i>bot</i>	<i>bət</i>	to perch, land on, alight	<i>ooc</i>	<i>?o:k</i>	eat
<i>dot</i>	<i>dət</i>	to kick	<i>booc</i>	<i>bə:k</i>	white
<i>got</i>	<i>gət</i>	constantly	<i>bəmhoc</i>	<i>bəmhək</i>	pickled fish
<i>ndrot</i>	<i>nərət</i>	jerk, jump, recoil	<i>chooc</i>	<i>cə:k</i>	crippled
<i>chhot</i>	<i>sət</i>	poke into	<i>crook</i>	<i>cəro:k</i>	poke in, insert
<i>sot</i>	<i>sət</i>	exit	<i>hooc</i>	<i>hə:k</i>	vomit
<i>khôt</i>	<i>kəhot</i>	pour out, spill	<i>looc</i>	<i>lə:k</i>	thorns
<i>tôt</i>	<i>tot</i>	end	<i>njooc</i>	<i>nəʝo:k</i>	visitor
<i>hôt, hurt</i>	<i>hot, hit</i>	smoke tobacco	<i>mooc</i>	<i>mə:k</i>	bark of tree
<i>blow</i>	<i>bəlo:</i>	shell (turtle, crab)	<i>jrooc</i>	<i>ʝəro:k</i>	lazy
<i>blôw</i>	<i>bəlo:</i>	fish, angelfish	<i>rclooc</i>	<i>rə-kələ:k</i>	brain
<i>bəlow</i>	<i>bəlo:</i>	stubble	<i>chhooc</i>	<i>sə:k</i>	womb, placenta
<i>borlôw</i>	<i>bərlo:</i>	awakened	<i>snooc</i>	<i>səno:k</i>	fur, feathers, body hair
<i>dôw</i>	<i>do: ~ ʝo:</i>	flower (of banana) (Viet. d = j)	<i>bôôc</i>	<i>bə:k</i>	head
<i>gôw</i>	<i>go:</i>	cow	<i>chôôc</i>	<i>cə: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>lə:k</i>	chisel holes, cut underside of green bamboo
<i>clôw</i>	<i>kəlo:</i>	lime for betel	<i>lpôôc</i>	<i>ləpo:k</i>	target
<i>corlôw</i>	<i>kərlo:</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>də:c</i>	debt	<i>trôôc</i>	<i>təro:k</i>	sky; on top
<i>cooch</i>	<i>kə:c</i>	to scratch	<i>bool</i>	<i>bə:l</i>	tired
<i>prooch</i>	<i>pəro:c</i>	intestine	<i>bhool</i>	<i>bəho:l</i>	smoke animal out of hole
<i>hôôch</i>	<i>ho:c</i>	to lack	<i>hool</i>	<i>hə:l</i>	cut little slivers

<i>rmool</i>	<i>rəmɔ:l</i>	dibble stick	<i>moong</i>	<i>mɔ:ŋ</i>	basket for
<i>bôđl</i>	<i>bɔ:l</i>	nipple, new shoot			scooping fish
<i>chôđl</i>	<i>cɔ:l</i>	to name, call	<i>noong</i>	<i>nɔ:ŋ</i>	pen for chickens
<i>crôđl</i>	<i>kəro:l</i>	corral for carabao	<i>joong</i>	<i>ʃɔ:ŋ</i>	long
<i>tôđl</i>	<i>tɔ:l</i>	sharpen blade	<i>soong</i>	<i>sɔ:ŋ</i>	hand over, repay
<i>boom</i>	<i>bɔ:m</i>	cheeks	<i>toong</i>	<i>tɔ:ŋ</i>	handle
<i>coom</i>	<i>kɔ:m</i>	gather into a pile	<i>tɔrboong</i>	<i>tərbɔ:ŋ</i>	trough
<i>moom</i>	<i>mɔ:m</i>	uncle (paternal), father	<i>troong</i>	<i>təɔ:ŋ</i>	road
<i>room</i>	<i>rɔ:m</i>	beautiful	<i>nhoong</i>	<i>ŋɔ:ŋ</i>	necklace
<i>room</i>	<i>rɔ:m</i>	to allow	<i>bôđng</i>	<i>bɔ:ŋ</i>	fall forward
<i>ôm</i>	<i>?ɔ:m</i>	bathe	<i>bôđng</i>	<i>bɔ:ŋ</i>	length (count noun)
<i>gôđm</i>	<i>gɔ:m</i>	rice bowl	<i>borlôđng</i>	<i>bərlo:ŋ</i>	bell
<i>hôđm</i>	<i>hɔ:m</i>	finished	<i>chôđng</i>	<i>cɔ:ŋ</i>	treetop; source of river; last of wives
<i>côđm</i>	<i>kɔ:m</i>	to pay			winnowing basket
<i>khôđm</i>	<i>kəho:m</i>	blow, play	<i>dôđng</i>	<i>dɔ:ŋ</i>	light (weight); bare, empty (Yeem 1977)
<i>colôđm</i>	<i>kəlo:m</i>	type of rattan	<i>hôđng</i>	<i>ho:ŋ</i>	
<i>crôđm</i>	<i>kəro:m</i>	underneath			to hang up things
<i>nôđm</i>	<i>no:m</i>	urinate	<i>yôđng</i>	<i>jo:ŋ</i>	place in stocks; leg bracelet
<i>jôđm</i>	<i>ʃɔ:m</i>	all, every	<i>côđng</i>	<i>ko:ŋ</i>	
<i>pɔ-ôđm</i>	<i>pəʔɔ:m</i>	rotten			adam's apple, larynx
<i>phôđm</i>	<i>pəho:m</i>	to pass air	<i>porlôđng</i>	<i>pərlo:ŋ</i>	
<i>chhôđm</i>	<i>sɔ:m</i>	nest			cook in bamboo tube
<i>boon</i>	<i>bɔ:n</i>	hunting blind	<i>prôđng</i>	<i>pəro:ŋ</i>	
<i>bloon</i>	<i>bəlɔ:n</i>	branches (count noun)			hole, cavern, tunnel for water
<i>groon</i>	<i>gəɔ:n</i>	imprison; put in pen	<i>rlôđng</i>	<i>rəlo:ŋ</i>	eat rice
<i>hoon</i>	<i>hɔ:n</i>	grow	<i>sôđng</i>	<i>sɔ:ŋ</i>	black
<i>coon</i>	<i>kɔ:n</i>	child	<i>nhôđng</i>	<i>ŋɔ:ŋ</i>	to hunt
<i>corloon</i>	<i>kərlɔ:n</i>	abandoned	<i>choop</i>	<i>cɔ:p</i>	bind together
<i>moon</i>	<i>mɔ:n</i>	nephew, niece	<i>doop</i>	<i>dɔ:p</i>	colic, pain in one's side
<i>ôđn</i>	<i>?ɔ:n</i>	drink	<i>coop</i>	<i>kɔ:p</i>	turtle
<i>lôđn</i>	<i>lɔ:n</i>	fold	<i>conjoop</i>	<i>kəjɔ:p</i>	hoof
<i>troonh</i>	<i>təɔ:ŋ</i>	loincloth	<i>jhoop</i>	<i>ʃəhɔ:p</i>	eat a huge amount
<i>côđnh</i>	<i>kɔ:ŋ</i>	maternal uncle	<i>chhoop</i>	<i>sɔ:p</i>	to put on a wraparound skirt
<i>chhôđnh</i>	<i>sɔ:ŋ</i>	to mill, mash up			buds
<i>coong</i>	<i>kɔ:ŋ</i>	bracelet; cl. pole- like objects	<i>sɔm-oop</i>	<i>səmʔɔ:p</i>	to ask
<i>khoong</i>	<i>kəhɔ:ŋ</i>	large water snail	<i>ôđp</i>	<i>?ɔ:p</i>	bark, rind, pod
<i>lloong</i>	<i>lɔ:ŋ</i>	to test, try out	<i>côđp</i>	<i>ko:p</i>	alight
<i>loong</i>	<i>lɔ:ŋ</i>	firewood	<i>khôđp</i>	<i>kəhɔ:p</i>	
			<i>rôđp</i>	<i>ro:p</i>	bury



<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>?o: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>kəlɔ: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>lôônh</i>	<i>lo:ŋ</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>dôôr</i>	<i>dɔ:r</i>	to fly a kite	<i>huôch</i>	<i>huəc</i>	to whistle
<i>côôr</i>	<i>ko:r</i>	hollow out, to tunnel	<i>luôch</i>	<i>luəc</i>	evaporate, disappear, melt
<i>condôôr</i>	<i>kədɔ:r</i>	to strain	<i>jruôch</i>	<i>ʃəruəc</i>	disembowel
<i>cmôôr</i>	<i>kəmɔ:r</i>	container for betel lime	<i>chhuôch</i>	<i>suəc</i>	inside corner
<i>ctôôr</i>	<i>kətɔ:r</i>	remember, miss	<i>uôï</i>	<i>?uəj</i>	maternal aunt
<i>jôôr</i>	<i>ʃɔ:r</i>	to siphon	<i>buôï</i>	<i>buəj</i>	to scold
<i>tôôr</i>	<i>to:r</i>	ear	<i>cuôï</i>	<i>kuəj</i>	mousedeer
<i>tombôôr</i>	<i>təbo:r</i>	grave; to bury	<i>muôï</i>	<i>muəj</i>	one
<i>broos</i>	<i>bəro:s</i>	immediately, permanently	<i>ruôï</i>	<i>ruəj</i>	fly
<i>goos</i>	<i>go:s</i>	soil good for planting	<i>tuôc</i>	<i>tuək</i>	to drip
<i>moos</i>	<i>mɔ:s</i>	mosquito	<i>con-huôl</i>	<i>kənhuəl</i>	place from where spirits are invoked
<i>poos</i>	<i>pɔ:s</i>	calf	<i>cortuôl</i>	<i>kərtuəl</i>	to flood
<i>chhoos</i>	<i>sɔ:s</i>	to clear undergrowth	<i>mbuôl</i>	<i>nəbuəl</i>	pigeon
<i>dôôs</i>	<i>do:s</i>	guilty person, prisoner	<i>mpuôl</i>	<i>nəpuəl</i>	type of bird
<i>côôs</i>	<i>ko:s</i>	to shave down wood	<i>puôl</i>	<i>puəl</i>	long squash
<i>crôôs</i>	<i>kəro:s</i>	gravel, stones	<i>buôn</i>	<i>buən</i>	to borrow
<i>ppôôs</i>	<i>po:s</i>	to sweep	<i>luôn</i>	<i>luən</i>	to swallow
<i>rôôs</i>	<i>ro:s</i>	escape	<i>puôn</i>	<i>puən</i>	four
<i>chhôôs</i>	<i>so:s</i>	breathe/pant deeply (expressive)	<i>huôn</i>	<i>huən</i>	withered
<i>oot</i>	<i>?o:t</i>	rub	<i>cuôn</i>	<i>kuən</i>	gibbon
<i>hoot</i>	<i>hɔ:t</i>	bite into, snap	<i>portkuôn</i>	<i>pətkuən</i>	spider
			<i>ruôn</i>	<i>ruən</i>	gnaw a bone
			<i>chuôr</i>	<i>cuər</i>	to whip, switch
			<i>cuôr</i>	<i>kuər</i>	stir liquid
			<i>chhuôr</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>ʔuk</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	<i>ndrot</i>	<i>nərut</i>	large open mesh trap
<i>gum</i>	<i>gum</i>	gather, meet	<i>jhut</i>	<i>ʔəhut</i>	to wipe away, off
<i>cum</i>	<i>kum</i>	carry in mouth	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>	wrap, wind around
<i>lum</i>	<i>lum</i>	fit into	<i>sut</i>	<i>sut</i>	honeybee, hummingbird
<i>pom kow</i>	<i>pum ko:</i>	goiter	<i>sput</i>	<i>səput</i>	arm's length
<i>bon</i>	<i>bun</i>	give birth	<i>ut</i>	<i>ʔut</i>	to hug
<i>bun</i>	<i>bun</i>	to gather, pile together	<i>bu</i>	<i>bu:</i>	he, she, it, they
<i>brun</i>	<i>bərun</i>	worm	<i>blu</i>	<i>bəlu:</i>	thigh
<i>dun</i>	<i>dun</i>	to fuel fire	<i>du</i>	<i>du:</i>	person
<i>hun</i>	<i>hun</i>	crawl	<i>du</i>	<i>du:</i>	to leave
<i>khon</i>	<i>kəhun</i>	rich	<i>dlu</i>	<i>dəlu:</i>	young man, not yet a father
<i>jun</i>	<i>ʔun</i>	deer	<i>gu</i>	<i>gu:</i>	spin
<i>blung</i>	<i>bəluŋ</i>	branch	<i>glu</i>	<i>gəlu:</i>	leech
<i>dung</i>	<i>duŋ</i>	coconut	<i>gru</i>	<i>gəru:</i>	spirit
<i>ghung</i>	<i>gəhuŋ</i>	ladder	<i>cu</i>	<i>ku:</i>	peak of roof; point of elephant driving tool
<i>grung</i>	<i>gəruŋ</i>	build a low fence	<i>cu</i>	<i>ku:</i>	type of poisonous snake
<i>hung</i>	<i>huŋ</i>	slide down a tree	<i>cru</i>	<i>kəru:</i>	curved
<i>clung</i>	<i>kəluŋ</i>	inside, between	<i>mbu</i>	<i>nəbu:</i>	person, each one, self
<i>pung</i>	<i>puŋ</i>	animal wallow	<i>jhū</i>	<i>ʔəhu:</i>	burn down, set fire to
<i>rhung</i>	<i>rəhuŋ</i>	hollow tree, cave	<i>jru</i>	<i>ʔəru:</i>	deep
<i>sung</i>	<i>suŋ</i>	axe with 4-inch head	<i>pu</i>	<i>pu:</i>	suck, suckle
<i>tung</i>	<i>tuŋ</i>	carry on shoulder	<i>rbu</i>	<i>rəb/ʔu</i>	thousand
<i>lup</i>	<i>luŋ</i>	charged with adultery			
<i>ur</i>	<i>ʔur</i>	son, term of endearment			
<i>dʌn-ur</i>	<i>dəʌnəʔur</i>	woman			
<i>gnur</i>	<i>gənuŋ</i>	striped			
<i>hur</i>	<i>huŋ</i>	singe, blacken in fire			

<i>rgu</i>	<i>rəgu:</i>	shake fruit from tree	<i>mbol</i>	<i>nəbəl</i>	much, many
<i>rlu</i>	<i>rəlu:</i>	rest, stop working	<i>ndol</i>	<i>nədəl</i>	raised platform
<i>tu</i>	<i>tu:</i>	cavern			along side of house
<i>lui</i>	<i>lu:j</i>	stinger of insect	<i>ppol</i>	<i>pəl</i>	dull, blunt, ignorant
<i>n-hui</i>	<i>nəhu:j</i>	steam			
<i>jhui</i>	<i>ʃəhu:j</i>	to wipe, smear around	<i>tol</i>	<i>təl</i>	step with foot
<i>ru</i>	<i>ru:j</i>	spin (thread)	<i>bonom</i>	<i>bənəm</i>	mountain
<i>sdui</i>	<i>sədu:j</i>	scorpion	<i>chom</i>	<i>cəm</i>	collide
<i>tui</i>	<i>tu:j</i>	shrimp	<i>dom</i>	<i>dəm</i>	not yet, still, formerly
<i>lhoq</i>	<i>ləhə?</i>	spinster	<i>dom</i>	<i>dəm</i>	put into a basket
<i>doq, dirq</i>	<i>də?, de?</i>	stand up	<i>dom</i>	<i>dəm</i>	strike with clenched fist
<i>êch</i>	<i>ʔəc</i>	want, be fond of			
<i>êch</i>	<i>ʔəc</i>	where, how	<i>glom</i>	<i>gələm</i>	to meet (people)
<i>bêch</i>	<i>bəc</i>	sleep, lie down	<i>gom</i>	<i>gəm</i>	cook in water, heat water
<i>dêch</i>	<i>dec</i>	slave			
<i>dêch</i>	<i>dəc</i>	slave	<i>cclom</i>	<i>kələm</i>	drop from one's hands
<i>corsêch</i>	<i>kərsəc</i>	noisy, deafening	<i>clom</i>	<i>kələm</i>	bundle
<i>lêch</i>	<i>ləc</i>	sink	<i>lhom</i>	<i>ləhəm</i>	shady, cool place
<i>rêch</i>	<i>rəc</i>	collapse	<i>ndom</i>	<i>nədəm</i>	to be old, former, former time
<i>têch</i>	<i>təc</i>	deaf			
<i>coh</i>	<i>kəh</i>	river bank	<i>n-hom</i>	<i>nəhəm</i>	breathing
<i>loh</i>	<i>ləh</i>	to do, make, work etc.	<i>ngom</i>	<i>ŋəm</i>	sink
<i>ndoh</i>	<i>nədəh</i>	former, a while ago	<i>nom</i>	<i>nəm</i>	storehouse for paddy rice
<i>loc</i>	<i>lək</i>	chaff of rice	<i>pom</i>	<i>pəm</i>	hit, fight
<i>loc</i>	<i>lək</i>	young girl just developing breasts	<i>pondrom</i>	<i>pənrəm</i>	shiver
<i>jjoc</i>	<i>ʃək</i>	to be heavy	<i>rlom</i>	<i>rələm</i>	monsoon
<i>soc</i>	<i>sək</i>	weave diagonal pattern	<i>rtom</i>	<i>rətəm</i>	back of hand
<i>toc</i>	<i>tək</i>	cover with blanket, roll up in	<i>chhom</i>	<i>səm</i>	smelling good
<i>bol</i>	<i>bəl</i>	pluraliser; thick	<i>tom</i>	<i>təm</i>	fish trap
<i>dol</i>	<i>dəl</i>	immediately	<i>ton</i>	<i>təm</i>	reimburse
<i>gol</i>	<i>gəl</i>	trade	<i>bon</i>	<i>bən</i>	eggplant
<i>hol</i>	<i>həl</i>	to flood from being dammed	<i>bon</i>	<i>bən</i>	we (pl. incl.)
<i>mol</i>	<i>məl</i>	to play	<i>bron</i>	<i>bərən</i>	sow, broadcast
			<i>ppon</i>	<i>pən</i>	promise
			<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>condrong</i>	<i>cənɾəŋ</i>	orange beetle	<i>cɔɾwɔ</i>	<i>kəɾwə:</i>	to feel around in something
<i>ddroh</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	catch water off roof	<i>lɔ</i>	<i>lə:</i>	above, upstairs
<i>dong</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	set spring trap	<i>jɔ</i>	<i>jə:</i>	trust, believe, hear, obey
<i>hong</i>	<i>həŋ</i>	to char, glowing (coals)	<i>coi</i>	<i>kəj</i>	upper back
<i>cwong</i>	<i>kəwəŋ</i>	adult; large, important	<i>cwɔɔc</i>	<i>kəwə:k</i>	egret, stork
<i>llong</i>	<i>lɛŋ</i>	toothless	<i>jrɔɔc</i>	<i>jəɾə:k</i>	dirty
<i>jong</i>	<i>jəŋ</i>	foot, leg	<i>pɔɔc</i>	<i>pə:k</i>	to open
<i>jrɿhong</i>	<i>jəɾɿhəŋ</i>	hungry	<i>drɔɔl</i>	<i>dəɾə:l</i>	same as; to smooth, level (Yeem 1977)
<i>prong</i>	<i>pəɾəŋ</i>	deep quiet forest area	<i>yɔɔl</i>	<i>jə:l</i>	to look
<i>tong</i>	<i>təŋ</i>	dig	<i>kɔndɔɔl</i>	<i>kədə:l</i>	heel
<i>ɔp</i>	<i>ʔəp</i>	have sufficient; every	<i>cnɔɔl</i>	<i>kənə:l</i>	stand on the bottom of a basket
<i>chop</i>	<i>cəp</i>	to like, want	<i>pɔɔl</i>	<i>pə:l</i>	look at, peer
<i>dop</i>	<i>dəp</i>	to hold on to by hand	<i>gɔɔm</i>	<i>gə:m</i>	smile, laugh
<i>gop</i>	<i>gəp</i>	I, me	<i>hɔɔm</i>	<i>hə:m</i>	full from eating
<i>cop</i>	<i>kəp</i>	to wait; every	<i>cclɔɔm</i>	<i>kələ:m</i>	liver
<i>lnop</i>	<i>lənəp</i>	fishtrap	<i>nɔɔm</i>	<i>nə:m</i>	pronoun for any person
<i>mop</i>	<i>məp</i>	to meet	<i>tɔɔm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	tree trunk
<i>sop</i>	<i>səp</i>	sufficient	<i>bɔɔn</i>	<i>bə:n</i>	who
<i>srop</i>	<i>səɾəp</i>	to stab	<i>gneeng</i>	<i>gəne:ŋ</i>	eye tooth, tusks
<i>nhop</i>	<i>jəp</i>	submerge, sun to set	<i>ryɔɔng</i>	<i>rəjə:ŋ</i>	inheritance
<i>bɔɾ</i>	<i>bəɾ</i>	about to; shore, bank (Yeem 1977)	<i>cɔɔp</i>	<i>kə:p</i>	to count
<i>yɔɾ</i>	<i>jəɾ</i>	to shine a light	<i>ndɔɔp</i>	<i>nədə:p</i>	to hand, give, take, bring
<i>cor</i>	<i>kəɾ</i>	gate	<i>cmɔɔɾ</i>	<i>kəmə:r</i>	fish gills
<i>tɔɾ</i>	<i>təɾ</i>	mistress	<i>cɔɔɾ</i>	<i>kə:r</i>	fin of fish
<i>cɔt</i>	<i>kət</i>	tie up	<i>ɔɔs</i>	<i>ʔə:s</i>	used to, familiar; friends
<i>lngɔt</i>	<i>ləŋət</i>	cold	<i>gɔɔs</i>	<i>gə:s</i>	shallow
<i>jmɔt</i>	<i>məjət</i>	ten	<i>cclɔɔs</i>	<i>kələ:s</i>	accuse of doing something strange
<i>mɔt</i>	<i>mət</i>	very	<i>pɔɔs</i>	<i>pə:s</i>	to take
<i>chhot</i>	<i>sət</i>	tasteless	<i>yɔɔt</i>	<i>jə:t</i>	to get stuck
<i>tɔt</i>	<i>tət</i>	arrive	<i>cɔɔt</i>	<i>kə:t</i>	to rise, come back to life
<i>bɔ</i>	<i>bə:</i>	do, make	<i>pɔn-ɔɔt</i>	<i>pənʔə:t</i>	suffer
<i>corbo</i>	<i>kəɾbə:</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>pənat</i>	put out fire
<i>sombrah</i>	<i>sə-bərah</i>	chant	<i>songat</i>	<i>sənat</i>	quiet, calm, peaceful, deserted
<i>gwaj</i>	<i>gəwaj</i>	fast, quickly	<i>tokat</i>	<i>təkət</i>	cold
<i>kotraj</i>	<i>təraj</i>	scissors	<i>wat</i>	<i>wat</i>	mix, shake, stir
<i>nohaj</i>	<i>nəhaj</i>	with	<i>ndraw</i>	<i>nəraw</i>	widow
<i>orac</i>	<i>ʔərak</i>	spirit	<i>jaw</i>	<i>jaw</i>	oil
<i>bə-nac</i>	<i>bənʔak</i>	ashes	<i>plaw</i>	<i>pəlaw</i>	callus, big pimple
<i>kəl-ac</i>	<i>ləʔak</i>	hand of bananas	<i>slaw</i>	<i>səlaw</i>	husband
<i>pən-ac</i>	<i>pənʔak</i>	advise, remind	<i>somaw</i>	<i>səməw</i>	grass, weeds
<i>sə-ac</i>	<i>səʔak</i>	hiccough	<i>taw</i>	<i>taw</i>	basket
<i>nhohac</i>	<i>hənak</i>	jerk, jump	<i>torsaw</i>	<i>tərsaw</i>	show, guide
<i>d-al</i>	<i>dəʔal</i>	hit with fist	<i>gola</i>	<i>gəla:</i>	destroy
<i>jal</i>	<i>jal</i>	fishing net	<i>longa</i>	<i>ləŋa:</i>	sesame
<i>jam</i>	<i>jam</i>	serving plate	<i>ma</i>	<i>ma:</i>	uncles, aunts
<i>ngan</i>	<i>ŋan</i>	true, real, indeed	<i>nəka</i>	<i>nəka:</i>	wound
<i>jan</i>	<i>jan</i>	to cook rice	<i>roja</i>	<i>rəja:</i>	spotted monitor
<i>səban</i>	<i>səban</i>	copper	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa:</i>	win, overcome
<i>anh</i>	<i>ʔaŋ</i>	I, me	<i>ta</i>	<i>ta:</i>	ancient ancestors
<i>danh</i>	<i>dəŋ</i>	to smash, crush	<i>saach</i>	<i>sa:c</i>	rambeh
<i>lanh</i>	<i>ləŋ</i>	to wax (coat with)	<i>bəŋkai</i>	<i>bəŋka:j</i>	melon
<i>portanh</i>	<i>pərtəŋ</i>	malaria	<i>cai</i>	<i>ca:j</i>	spill, pour
<i>ranh</i>	<i>rəŋ</i>	withered	<i>jhai</i>	<i>həja:j</i>	know, be skillful
<i>tranh srei</i>	<i>təraŋ srəj</i>	plains	<i>paal</i>	<i>pə:l</i>	pale, faded
<i>conang</i>	<i>cənaŋ</i>	bowl	<i>craam</i>	<i>cəra:m</i>	seize, grab
<i>sornang</i>	<i>sərnaŋ</i>	catfish	<i>gaam</i>	<i>gə:m</i>	jaw
<i>toprang</i>	<i>tə-pəraŋ</i>	run	<i>kwaan</i>	<i>kəwa:n</i>	take courage
<i>waləŋ</i>	<i>wəŋ, wəŋ</i>	look for, hunt	<i>rnaan nhi</i>	<i>rəna:n ni:</i>	lattice work
<i>bə-nap</i>	<i>bənʔap</i>	bad, ugly	<i>tanggaŋ</i>	<i>taga:n</i>	bowl
<i>chəlap</i>	<i>səlap</i>	accustomed	<i>daanh</i>	<i>da:ŋ</i>	lift, push
<i>nəhar</i>	<i>nəhar</i>	yawn	<i>romaanh</i>	<i>rəma:ŋ</i>	bite, sore
<i>jar</i>	<i>jar</i>	arrow poison, resinous tree	<i>dhaang</i>	<i>dəhaaŋ</i>	branch

<i>draang</i>	<i>nra:ŋ</i>	industrious	<i>koleel</i>	<i>kəle: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, fortunately	<i>dornêêl</i>	<i>dərne:l</i>	flatheaded fish
			<i>khêêl</i>	<i>kəhe:l</i>	shield
<i>taang</i>	<i>ta:ŋ</i>	to close, shut	<i>tongêêl</i>	<i>təŋe:l</i>	tip of rattan
<i>ronaap</i>	<i>rəna:p</i>	bamboo flooring	<i>êêŋ</i>	<i>ʔe:ŋ</i>	different, strange
<i>solaap</i>	<i>səla:p</i>	arrow fins	<i>gêêŋ</i>	<i>ge:ŋ</i>	aside, beside
<i>kondaar</i>	<i>kənda:r</i>	fishhook	<i>torlêêŋ</i>	<i>tərle:ŋ</i>	lost, wander
<i>paas</i>	<i>pə:s</i>	kapok	<i>kolêên</i>	<i>kəle:n</i>	fatty, oily, rich
<i>tongaas</i>	<i>təŋa:s</i>	forehead	<i>eeng</i>	<i>ʔe:ŋ</i>	swift
<i>congwaat</i>	<i>cəŋwa:t</i>	to step, a cubit	<i>gleeng</i>	<i>gəle:ŋ</i>	look around
<i>ko-aat</i>	<i>kəʔa:t</i>	mint	<i>keeng</i>	<i>kə:ŋ</i>	wriggle, flip
<i>llaat</i>	<i>la:t</i>	open out, spread	<i>koseeng</i>	<i>kəse:ŋ</i>	cotton cloth, handkerchief
<i>waat</i>	<i>wə:t</i>	set trap			crushed, flattened
<i>haaw</i>	<i>hə:w</i>	sting, hurt	<i>seep</i>	<i>sə:p</i>	close (eyes)
<i>kopaaw</i>	<i>kəpa:w</i>	bag	<i>rêêp</i>	<i>re:p</i>	thirsty
<i>jraaw</i>	<i>ʔəra:w</i>	rub between hands, wash; crush, crumple	<i>n-hêêr</i>	<i>nəher</i>	slowly
			<i>ndreet</i>	<i>nəre:t</i>	turn, return
<i>lobeq</i>	<i>ləbeʔ</i>	pasty, doughy	<i>weet</i>	<i>wə:t</i>	pinch
<i>teq</i>	<i>təʔ</i>	put, to place	<i>chêêt</i>	<i>sə:t</i>	squeeze, draw
<i>seq</i>	<i>səʔ</i>	return	<i>rêêt</i>	<i>re:t</i>	tight
<i>glung</i>	<i>gələŋ</i>	river bank	<i>trêêt</i>	<i>təre: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, scratch	<i>ceew</i>	<i>ce:w</i>	to row
			<i>ih</i>	<i>ʔih</i>	like, as
<i>pleh</i>	<i>pələh</i>	pick off	<i>bolih</i>	<i>bəlih</i>	surprised, amazed
<i>rəbleh</i>	<i>rəbəleh</i>	blink	<i>cə-ih</i>	<i>cəʔih</i>	smelly
<i>sreh</i>	<i>səreh</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>ponir</i>	<i>pənir</i>	wall
<i>put</i>	<i>pət</i>	to dam up	<i>sornit</i>	<i>sərnit</i>	comb
<i>set</i>	<i>sət</i>	forget	<i>topit</i>	<i>təpit</i>	catch, seize
<i>konjur</i>	<i>kəje:</i>	type of bird	<i>pornhiêm</i>	<i>pəŋhiəm</i>	crust on bottom of pot
<i>pur</i>	<i>pə:</i>	carry under arms			saddle
<i>sobur</i>	<i>səbe:</i>	starfruit	<i>iêng</i>	<i>ʔiəŋ</i>	blanket, cloth, sarong
<i>hêêc</i>	<i>he:k</i>	ripped	<i>ndiêng</i>	<i>nədiəŋ</i>	plate
<i>têêc</i>	<i>te:k</i>	iron	<i>diêp</i>	<i>diəp</i>	clams
			<i>kriêp</i>	<i>kəriəp</i>	

<i>lohiêt</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>gônôr</i>	<i>gənor</i>	comb
<i>kôn-i</i>	<i>kənʔi:</i>	debt	<i>môr</i>	<i>mor</i>	to submerge
<i>lɔ-i</i>	<i>ləʔi:</i>	pointed winnowing basket	<i>bôs</i>	<i>bos</i>	pluck feathers, pick a scab
<i>lowi</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>lɔ-ôt</i>	<i>ləʔot</i>	mild, sweet, meek
<i>boh</i>	<i>bəh</i>	split, cleave	<i>klôw</i>	<i>kəlo:</i>	land snail
<i>goh</i>	<i>gəh</i>	knock	<i>kəmlôw</i>	<i>kəmlɔ:</i>	dumb
<i>korsoh</i>	<i>kərsəh</i>	saliva	<i>jəngôw</i>	<i>ʔəŋo:</i>	very dark
<i>longgoh</i>	<i>ləgəh</i>	gnat	<i>hooch</i>	<i>hɔ:c</i>	run off
<i>njroh</i>	<i>nə-ʔərsəh</i>	jump, leap, hop	<i>khooch</i>	<i>kəhɔ:c</i>	split, divide
<i>nəsoh</i>	<i>nəsəh</i>	lungs	<i>book</i>	<i>bɔ:k</i>	blade
<i>joh-jow</i>	<i>ʔəh-ʔɔ:</i>	well, healthy	<i>dook, dôôk</i>	<i>dɔ:k, do:k</i>	wear
<i>ploh</i>	<i>pələh</i>	take bark off tree, husk from grain	<i>pɔ-ook</i>	<i>pəʔɔ:k</i>	pickled fish
<i>soh</i>	<i>səh</i>	dry	<i>pənook</i>	<i>pənɔ:k</i>	body hair
<i>cok</i>	<i>cək</i>	to smoke	<i>thôôk</i>	<i>təhɔ:k</i>	abdomen
<i>jhok</i>	<i>həʔək</i>	to smoke tobacco	<i>təməôk</i>	<i>təmə:k</i>	cheek
<i>kôk</i>	<i>kok</i>	cattle egret	<i>cool</i>	<i>cɔ:l</i>	insert
<i>kətôk</i>	<i>kətək</i>	fog, mist, vapour	<i>kənool</i>	<i>kəno:l</i>	penis
<i>romôk</i>	<i>rəmək</i>	bite, sore	<i>thool</i>	<i>təhɔ:l</i>	shallow
<i>lol</i>	<i>ləl</i>	fatigued, bored	<i>tôôl</i>	<i>to:l</i>	whet, to sharpen
<i>chôm</i>	<i>səm</i>	kiss	<i>trôôl</i>	<i>təro:l</i>	push, shove
<i>sôm</i>	<i>səm</i>	wrap up, pack	<i>ôôm</i>	<i>ʔo:m</i>	peeled
<i>gôn</i>	<i>gon</i>	draw, fetch, dip	<i>ôôn</i>	<i>ʔo:n</i>	bend
<i>klôn</i>	<i>kəlon</i>	water	<i>lôôn</i>	<i>lo:n</i>	wrap, pack
<i>krong</i>	<i>kərsəŋ</i>	wiggler	<i>ləpôôn</i>	<i>ləpɔ:n</i>	roll up, coil
<i>kondrong</i>	<i>kənrsəŋ</i>	spirit, deity	<i>pôôn</i>	<i>pɔ:n</i>	to cover secretly
<i>tomrong</i>	<i>tənsəŋ</i>	virgin forest	<i>oong</i>	<i>ʔɔ:ŋ</i>	wasp
<i>bənhông</i>	<i>bənsəŋ</i>	to aim	<i>chloong</i>	<i>səlsɔ:ŋ</i>	to cross
<i>tərlông</i>	<i>tərsəŋ</i>	fear	<i>kəmoong</i>	<i>kəmə:ŋ</i>	stark naked
<i>wông</i>	<i>wəŋ</i>	lake, pond	<i>poong</i>	<i>pɔ:ŋ</i>	hollow, flattened
<i>cəpəp</i>	<i>cəpəp</i>	be mad, crazy	<i>səmləong</i>	<i>səmlɔ:ŋ</i>	marrow
<i>pəp-əp</i>	<i>pəpʔəp</i>	to repeat	<i>təjoong</i>	<i>təʔɔ:ŋ</i>	stand up
<i>kərləp</i>	<i>kərləp</i>	small box	<i>lôông</i>	<i>lo:ŋ</i>	buttock
		turn upside down	<i>lɔpôông</i>	<i>ləpɔ:ŋ</i>	door, gate
			<i>nôông</i>	<i>no:ŋ</i>	gourd, combretum
			<i>pôông</i>	<i>pɔ:ŋ</i>	basket fishtrap

<i>porlôông</i>	<i>pərlo:ŋ</i>	adam's apple, larynx	<i>gôm-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>jôôp</i>	<i>jɔ:p</i>	suck with straw	<i>bônhuol</i>	<i>bənuəl</i>	monitor
<i>sơ-ôôp</i>	<i>səʔo:p</i>	gluttonous	<i>khujl</i>	<i>kəhuəl</i>	call out, invoke, invite
<i>poor</i>	<i>pɔ:r</i>	soup, porridge	<i>sormuon</i>	<i>sərmuən</i>	hog-plum
<i>prôôds</i>	<i>ʔ(ə)ɔ:s</i>	broom, rake	<i>buonh</i>	<i>buəŋ</i>	twist string
<i>oot</i>	<i>ʔɔ:t</i>	to saw	<i>uor</i>	<i>ʔuər</i>	scoop up fish
<i>d-oot</i>	<i>dəʔɔ:t</i>	uproot	<i>huos</i>	<i>huəs</i>	more than, thoroughly
<i>koot</i>	<i>kɔ:t</i>	scratchy	<i>bəju</i>	<i>bəju:</i>	type of small fruit; rambutan
<i>kôndoot</i>	<i>kədəɔ:t</i>	stamen	<i>ju</i>	<i>ju:</i>	we
<i>kôndroot</i>	<i>kənɾɔ:t</i>	wasp	<i>sondru</i>	<i>sənru:</i>	fast growing rice
<i>lôkoot</i>	<i>ləkɔ:t</i>	section of sprout	<i>tu</i>	<i>tu:</i>	bathe
<i>rôkoot</i>	<i>rəkɔ:t</i>	black monitor	<i>koq</i>	<i>kəʔ</i>	fall
<i>rôloot</i>	<i>rələɔ:t</i>	go past	<i>moq</i>	<i>məʔ</i>	observe, look at
<i>chôôt</i>	<i>sɔ:t</i>	foolish	<i>plôq</i>	<i>pələʔ</i>	return
<i>hôôt</i>	<i>hɔ:t</i>	to pull out	<i>êch</i>	<i>ʔəc</i>	excrement
<i>pơcôôt</i>	<i>pəcɔ:t</i>	cheat	<i>hej</i>	<i>həj</i>	I, me
<i>kôq</i>	<i>kuʔ</i>	(gourd) pipes	<i>konej</i>	<i>kənəj</i>	rat
<i>krôch</i>	<i>kəruc</i>	let down	<i>kosej</i>	<i>kəsəj</i>	unripe
<i>wôch</i>	<i>wuc</i>	forget	<i>gək</i>	<i>gək</i>	to punch
<i>rôh</i>	<i>ruh</i>	untie	<i>pək</i>	<i>pək</i>	to lean
<i>pôluk</i>	<i>pəluk</i>	tip of rattan	<i>tôdøk</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>kôndum</i>	<i>kədum</i>	handful	<i>kômôm</i>	<i>kənəm</i>	under
<i>pơ-um</i>	<i>pəʔum</i>	stale	<i>nôm</i>	<i>nəm</i>	ricehouse
<i>krung</i>	<i>kəruŋ</i>	knee	<i>rôm</i>	<i>rəm</i>	music
<i>nglung</i>	<i>nəlun</i>	drumstick	<i>tôrôm</i>	<i>tərəm</i>	dance
<i>kôndrup</i>	<i>kənɾup</i>	mesh cover	<i>blôn</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>təŋ nup</i>	pursue, chase
<i>jhus</i>	<i>həjus</i>	rub together, polish	<i>glong</i>	<i>gələŋ</i>	bluebird, pheasant
<i>srut</i>	<i>sərut</i>	cut thatch; harvest	<i>hơp</i>	<i>həp</i>	to steam
<i>jhut</i>	<i>həjut</i>	rub together, polish	<i>tơp</i>	<i>təp</i>	bury
<i>rôlut</i>	<i>rəlut</i>	miscarry	<i>tôngơt</i>	<i>təŋət</i>	large, thornless long-sectioned
<i>jweh</i>	<i>juəh</i>	arrow poison	<i>wor</i>	<i>wər</i>	fry, simmer, roast, toast



<i>ot</i>	<i>ʔət</i>	lacking	<i>longgɔɔc</i>	<i>lɔŋgə:c</i>	light weight
<i>bot</i>	<i>bət</i>	bend	<i>plɔɔm</i>	<i>pələ:m</i>	land leech
<i>mhot</i>	<i>məhət</i>	tobacco	<i>tɔɔm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	cloud
<i>tət</i>	<i>tət</i>	arrive to, at	<i>nnoɔn</i>	<i>nənə:n</i>	master
<i>wot</i>	<i>wət</i>	bat	<i>tɔɔp</i>	<i>tə:p</i>	contagious
<i>wot</i>	<i>wət</i>	crave	<i>tɔɔp</i>	<i>tə:p</i>	pigeon
<i>lɔ</i>	<i>lə:</i>	above	<i>nggɔɔt</i>	<i>nəgə:r</i>	to look
<i>pojɔ</i>	<i>pəjə:</i>	send	<i>tɔɔt</i>	<i>tə:r</i>	comb of rooster
<i>somɔ</i>	<i>səmə:</i>	same, to smooth, level			

## Appendix 5 Köbo data

Bochet and Phonemic Dournes (Sidwell) 1953 (Rog. = Roglai)		Semantic			
<i>a</i>	<i>?a</i>	bow (of crossbow)	<i>la</i>	<i>la</i>	unfold (+Rog.)
<i>bba</i>	<i>?ba</i>	place one object on another	<i>lila</i>	<i>lila</i>	damage, spoil
<i>ada</i>	<i>?ada</i>	duck (domestic) (+Rog.)	<i>lö'af</i>	<i>lə?a</i>	bamboo (without spines) (+Rog.)
<i>aja</i>	<i>?aja</i>	lizard	<i>löha</i>	<i>ləha</i>	betel
<i>ara</i>	<i>?ara</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>bənha</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>da</i>	<i>da</i>	unfold (+Rog.)	<i>rönya</i>	<i>rəŋa</i>	variegated
<i>dra</i>	<i>dəra</i>	shelf (+Rog.)	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa</i>	to eat, earn
<i>dörpa</i>	<i>dərpa</i>	water turtle	<i>söndra</i>	<i>sənra</i>	timber support
<i>göla</i>	<i>gəla</i>	idiot	<i>söma</i>	<i>səma</i>	porcupine (+Rog.)
<i>gla</i>	<i>gəla</i>	notch	<i>sönga</i>	<i>səŋa</i>	suffocate (+Rog.)
<i>göna</i>	<i>gəna</i>	diadem	<i>söna</i>	<i>səna</i>	crossbow (long)
<i>hua</i>	<i>həwa</i>	ape (+Rog.)	<i>ta</i>	<i>ta</i>	extract
<i>ka</i>	<i>ka</i>	fish	<i>tönra</i>	<i>tənra</i>	stopper for bottle (+Rog.)
<i>köndda</i>	<i>kə?da</i>	crow	<i>wa</i>	<i>wa</i>	paternal uncle (+Rog.)
<i>köya</i>	<i>kəja</i>	areca nut	<i>dda'</i>	<i>?da?</i>	to throw
<i>kra</i>	<i>kəra</i>	hard (of wood especially)	<i>ara'</i>	<i>?əra?</i>	nerve, tendon, fibre (+Rog.)
<i>körla</i>	<i>kərla</i>	bamboo (spiny)	<i>ca'</i>	<i>ca?</i>	ginger (+Rog.)
<i>körla</i>	<i>kərla</i>	snail			

<i>da'</i>	<i>da?</i>	trap, snare	<i>brah</i>	<i>bərah</i>	mythological person
<i>dörka'</i>	<i>dərka?</i>	shatter, break in two (+Rog.)	<i>chah</i>	<i>cəhah</i>	charcoal
<i>ga'</i>	<i>ga?</i>	stutter, stammer (+Rog.)	<i>gah</i>	<i>gah</i>	locative marker, side (direction) (+Rog.)
<i>ya'</i>	<i>ja?</i>	accuse	<i>yah</i>	<i>jah</i>	ash of tobacco
<i>ka'</i>	<i>ka?</i>	to trade	<i>kah</i>	<i>kah</i>	awaken
<i>la'</i>	<i>la?</i>	show, display, unfold	<i>göklah</i>	<i>kəlah</i>	break (self)
<i>ma'</i>	<i>ma?</i>	to carry on back	<i>kamlah</i>	<i>kəmlah</i>	to contest (+Rog.)
<i>na'</i>	<i>na?</i>	individual, person	<i>lah</i>	<i>lah</i>	to say
<i>ja'</i>	<i>ja?</i>	tread on, flatten under foot	<i>lögah</i>	<i>ləgah</i>	stiff
<i>pa'</i>	<i>pa?</i>	broken, to break	<i>mah</i>	<i>mah</i>	metallic shine, golden
<i>röba'</i>	<i>rəba?</i>	hard, brittle (too dry)	<i>pah</i>	<i>pah</i>	each, every
<i>sa'</i>	<i>sa?</i>	body	<i>pah</i>	<i>pah</i>	slap (+Rog.)
<i>wa'</i>	<i>wa?</i>	receive guests, reception ritual	<i>pəddah</i>	<i>pə?dah</i>	space, room
<i>blac</i>	<i>bəlac</i>	lie, false	<i>pödah</i>	<i>pədah</i>	chase, hunt; part which follows
<i>kac</i>	<i>kac</i>	harvest			to devine (+Rog.)
<i>klac</i>	<i>kəlac</i>	mountain rice	<i>röbbah</i>	<i>rə?bah</i>	poor
<i>lac</i>	<i>lac</i>	ball	<i>sah</i>	<i>sah</i>	large basket (generic term)
<i>ngac</i>	<i>ŋac</i>	fat, plump	<i>sömbah</i>	<i>səbah</i>	fork of tree
<i>nac</i>	<i>nac</i>	goodbye	<i>srah jaat</i>	<i>sərah</i>	cicada,
<i>nhac</i>	<i>nəhac</i>	to love			grasshopper
<i>pac</i>	<i>pac</i>	drizzle	<i>sörmah</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>?ənaj</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>dərkaj</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>glah</i>	<i>gəlah</i>	cooking pot			
<i>bönah</i>	<i>bənah</i>	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>nədaj</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>pəlaj</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
<i>rögai</i>	<i>rəgaj</i>	thin, lean			contented, 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>börnän</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>gəlal</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)
<i>ncal</i>	<i>nəcal</i>	to embrace			(+Rog. <i>körman</i> )
<i>nggal</i>	<i>nəgal</i>	latanier palm, palm leaf	<i>man</i>	<i>man</i>	skillful
		umbrella (+Rog.)	<i>ngan</i>	<i>ŋan</i>	certain, exact
		mortar; sheaf	<i>jan</i>	<i>jan</i>	beat drum
<i>mpal</i>	<i>nəpal</i>	urgent	<i>pan</i>	<i>pan</i>	to border, to line
<i>jal</i>	<i>ʃal</i>	equivalent	<i>pögan</i>	<i>pəgan</i>	intertwine (+Rog.)
<i>pal</i>	<i>pal</i>	bee of abundant type	<i>pöngan</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>səkal</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>dölam</i>	<i>dəlam</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
<i>rany</i>	<i>raŋ</i>	dry			clear of
<i>sömany</i>	<i>səmaŋ</i>	star	<i>sönrang</i>	<i>sənraŋ</i>	stupid, insane (+Rog.)
<i>bbang</i>	<i>ʔbaŋ</i>	bamboo shoots, edible	<i>sördang</i>	<i>sərdaŋ</i>	sugar (+Rog.)
<i>bbang</i>	<i>ʔbaŋ</i>	chin	<i>törlang</i>	<i>tərlaŋ</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>blang</i>	<i>bəlaŋ</i>	kapok	<i>bökap</i>	<i>bəkaŋ</i>	hang
<i>bönang</i>	<i>bənaŋ</i>	night	<i>cap</i>	<i>caŋ</i>	bundle, faggot,
<i>börnyang</i>	<i>bəŋnaŋ</i>	accident			hair bun, tie
<i>bötang</i>	<i>bətaŋ</i>	acrid, bitter, sharp (+Rog.)			with string (+Rog. ca')
<i>cang</i>	<i>caŋ</i>	partition (+Rog.)	<i>cörap</i>	<i>cəraŋ</i>	to couple together, to haft,
<i>göbang</i>	<i>gəbaŋ</i>	coffin			helve (+Rog.)
<i>hang</i>	<i>haŋ</i>	salty			
<i>yang</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	short jar	<i>drap</i>	<i>dəraŋ</i>	tall jar
<i>köndang</i>	<i>kədaŋ</i>	discuss, contradict	<i>gap</i>	<i>gaŋ</i>	to knot
		eagle, sparrow	<i>bökap</i>	<i>kaŋ</i>	to bite, to hook
<i>klang</i>	<i>kəlaŋ</i>	hawk	<i>klap</i>	<i>kəlaŋ</i>	forest (thick), overgrown,
<i>könang</i>	<i>kənaŋ</i>	clay (+Rog.)			covered with fur
<i>krang</i>	<i>kəraŋ</i>	syphilis	<i>könap</i>	<i>kənaŋ</i>	termite
<i>köldang</i>	<i>kədaŋ</i>	hard	<i>köljap</i>	<i>kəŋjaŋ</i>	solid (+Rog. <i>köjap</i> )
<i>költang</i>	<i>kətaŋ</i>	knee			
<i>lang</i>	<i>laŋ</i>	in order that	<i>nap</i>	<i>naŋ</i>	verify (goods)
<i>mprang</i>	<i>nə-pəraŋ</i>	retinue (+Rog.)	<i>nggap</i>	<i>nəgaŋ</i>	yawn
<i>jöntang</i>	<i>ʃəntaŋ</i>	impetuous, boisterous (+Rog.)	<i>nkap</i>	<i>nəkaŋ</i>	scales
		tree with fine	<i>prap</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	put in order
<i>jirang</i>	<i>ʃəraŋ</i>	hard wood	<i>sönap</i>	<i>sənaŋ</i>	to haft, helve
		ergot of rooster	<i>tap</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	layer
<i>jörmang</i>	<i>ʃəmaŋ</i>	(+Rog.)	<i>tap</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	egg
		ancestors	<i>ar</i>	<i>ʔaŋ</i>	dike, dam (+Rog.)
<i>pang</i>	<i>paŋ</i>	palm of hand	<i>ddar</i>	<i>ʔdaŋ</i>	wing
<i>pönddang</i>	<i>pəʔdaŋ</i>	to light up	<i>bar</i>	<i>baŋ</i>	two
<i>pöndang</i>	<i>pədaŋ</i>	against	<i>gar, gönar</i>	<i>gaŋ</i>	grain, stone
<i>prang</i>	<i>pəraŋ</i>	dry	<i>glar</i>	<i>gəlaŋ</i>	fatigue
<i>rödang</i>	<i>rədaŋ</i>	crack (of dry earth)	<i>yar</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	hang (from a trap)
		roof beams	<i>yar</i>	<i>jaŋ</i>	to scratch
<i>rökang</i>	<i>rəkaŋ</i>	entangle, confuse (+Rog.)	<i>klar</i>	<i>kəlaŋ</i>	worn, used up (+Rog. <i>kla'</i> )
<i>röwang</i>	<i>rəwaŋ</i>		<i>mhar</i>	<i>məhaŋ</i>	quick
			<i>mbar</i>	<i>nəbaŋ</i>	sticky rice
			<i>nhar</i>	<i>nəhaŋ</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			
<i>jar</i>	<i>ʃar</i>	plant poison	<i>röyat</i>	<i>rəjat</i>	to equal
<i>par</i>	<i>pər</i>	to fly	<i>sönat</i>	<i>sənat</i>	strangle
<i>pödar</i>	<i>pədar</i>	round	<i>tat</i>	<i>tət</i>	solid, dense
<i>pönggar</i>	<i>pəgar</i>	enclosure	<i>nyhat</i>	<i>ɲəhat</i>	drop (of water)
<i>sar</i>	<i>sər</i>	forest, brush	<i>bau</i>	<i>baw</i>	to marry, have sex; spouse
<i>södar</i>	<i>sədar</i>	surround, enclose (+Rog. <i>adar</i> )	<i>bötau</i>	<i>bətauw</i>	government
			<i>cau</i>	<i>caw</i>	people cl.
<i>sökar</i>	<i>səkar</i>	bamboo (straight)	<i>götau</i>	<i>gətauw</i>	skin, rind
			<i>yau</i>	<i>jaw</i>	ancient
<i>war</i>	<i>wər</i>	bend, roll in a spiral; set a trap	<i>kau</i>	<i>kaw</i>	hatchet
			<i>böklau</i>	<i>kəlaw</i>	husband
<i>nyar</i>	<i>ɲər</i>	sticky	<i>könyau</i>	<i>kəɲaw</i>	to steal
<i>as</i>	<i>ʔas</i>	swelling, abscess	<i>urhing-onau</i>	<i>naw</i>	future, (day) after tomorrow; happen, occur
<i>bras</i>	<i>bəras</i>	sand			
<i>könas</i>	<i>kənas</i>	thunder	<i>uror-onau</i>	<i>naw</i>	long time (ago)
<i>köras</i>	<i>kəras</i>	squirrel	<i>nau</i>	<i>naw</i>	width of finger
<i>las</i>	<i>ləs</i>	ergot of dog (+Rog.)	<i>ndau</i>	<i>nədaw</i>	shelter self (with umbrella)
<i>mas</i>	<i>məs</i>	miss, fail	<i>ntau</i>	<i>nətauw</i>	upright
<i>ntas</i>	<i>nətas</i>	make noise, detonate	<i>jökau</i>	<i>ʃəkaw</i>	cut
		explosion	<i>jönau</i>	<i>ʃəɲaw</i>	matter, affair, customs, customary (+Rog.)
<i>ras</i>	<i>rəs</i>	scatter out in a fan; lop, prune			
<i>röpas</i>	<i>rəpas</i>	rib	<i>jirkau</i>	<i>ʃərkaw</i>	small bear (+Rog. <i>jirgöu</i> )
<i>sas</i>	<i>səs</i>	clean, tidy, sound	<i>pödau</i>	<i>pədaw</i>	dictate, suggest (+Rog.)
<i>sras</i>	<i>səras</i>	woodlouse			
<i>was</i>	<i>wəs</i>	to clear away; row (+Rog.)	<i>prau</i>	<i>pəraw</i>	six
			<i>röläu</i>	<i>rəlaw</i>	copsewood
<i>at</i>	<i>ʔat</i>	to lead, direct, detain	<i>srau</i>	<i>səraw</i>	crossbow (short)
			<i>sörau</i>	<i>səraw</i>	abandon place
<i>cat</i>	<i>cat</i>	hatch out, squirt, spurt (+Rog. <i>ca'</i> )			inhabited long ago
			<i>tönau</i>	<i>təɲaw</i>	pond (+Rog. <i>dunau</i> )
<i>hat</i>	<i>hət</i>	narrow			
<i>mat</i>	<i>mət</i>	eye	<i>trau</i>	<i>təraw</i>	taro
<i>mbat</i>	<i>nəbat</i>	fist	<i>baa</i>	<i>ba:</i>	dilute
<i>ncat</i>	<i>nəcat</i>	to skin	<i>caa</i>	<i>ca:</i>	demon
<i>pat</i>	<i>pət</i>	wring	<i>chaa</i>	<i>cəha:</i>	bold, hard
<i>pöyat</i>	<i>pəjat</i>	dangerous (+Rog.)	<i>daa</i>	<i>da:</i>	liquid
			<i>draa</i>	<i>dəra:</i>	market
<i>pönhat</i>	<i>pənhat</i>	chisel (+Rog.)	<i>göhaa</i>	<i>gəha:</i>	split, torn (+Rog.)

<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>ddae</i>	<i>ʔda:j</i>	case, box	<i>daang</i>	<i>da:ŋ</i>	cracked (+Rog.)
<i>bae</i>	<i>ba:j</i>	accept	<i>haang</i>	<i>ha:ŋ</i>	nice, elegant
<i>böcae</i>	<i>bəca:j</i>	to chase	<i>yaang</i>	<i>ja:ŋ</i>	good spirit (+Rog.)
<i>brae</i>	<i>bəra:j</i>	thread	<i>kaang</i>	<i>ka:ŋ</i>	jaw
<i>dörpae</i>	<i>dərpa: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>khae</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>lae</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>rae</i>	<i>ra:j</i>	epoch, period (+Rog.)	<i>taap</i>	<i>ta:p</i>	slap, hit with hand
<i>röhae</i>	<i>rəha:j</i>	a fly	<i>ndaar</i>	<i>nəda:r</i>	hook
<i>söndæ</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>kəwa: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>ʃəra: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>gəneŋ</i>	fang
<i>mre</i>	<i>məre</i>	red pepper	<i>nteng</i>	<i>nəteŋ</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>peŋ</i>	blow/knock from horn
<i>nse</i>	<i>nəse</i>	thin (+Rog. se)			
<i>jörke</i>	<i>ʃərke</i>	boar	<i>beep</i>	<i>be:p</i>	father
<i>pe</i>	<i>pe</i>	three	<i>ker</i>	<i>ker</i>	aim
<i>phe</i>	<i>pəhe</i>	husked rice	<i>pes</i>	<i>pes</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. ködet)
<i>töme</i>	<i>təme</i>	new			
<i>nyhe</i>	<i>ŋəhe</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>tre'</i>	<i>təre?</i>	snipe (bird)	<i>preeng</i>	<i>pəre:ŋ</i>	plate (+Rog.)



<i>seeng</i>	<i>se:ŋ</i>	line, row (+Rog.)	<i>piah</i>	<i>piah</i>	rhythmical pounding (of rice)
<i>sönteeng</i>	<i>sənte: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>röhian</i>	<i>rəhiaŋ</i>	hundred
<i>mi</i>	<i>mi</i>	thou	<i>rösiang</i>	<i>rəsiaŋ</i>	type of rattan
<i>mhi</i>	<i>məhi</i>	oak (+Rog.)	<i>siang</i>	<i>siaŋ</i>	string of crossbow (+Rog.)
<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>jəri</i>	banyan			chicken
<i>pi</i>	<i>pi</i>	civette	<i>iar</i>	<i>?iar</i>	slippery, smooth
<i>pöni</i>	<i>pəni</i>	shoulder	<i>ntiar</i>	<i>nətiar</i>	hail
<i>pörwi</i>	<i>pərwi</i>	confused (speech)	<i>piar</i>	<i>piar</i>	forge, make (+Rog. <i>tiaa</i> )
<i>römpi</i>	<i>rənpɪ</i>	shelf	<i>tiar</i>	<i>tiar</i>	claw, talon
<i>rösi</i>	<i>rəsi</i>	comb (+Rog. <i>gösi</i> )	<i>nddias</i>	<i>nə?dias</i>	root
<i>söni</i>	<i>səni</i>	begin	<i>rias</i>	<i>rias</i>	blind
<i>ti</i>	<i>ti</i>	hand	<i>tias</i> ( <i>matɔ</i> )	<i>tias</i>	listen
<i>tri</i>	<i>təri</i>	flatten	<i>iat</i>	<i>?iat</i>	spring, elasticity
<i>di'</i>	<i>di?</i>	servitude	<i>briat</i>	<i>bəriat</i>	tongue
<i>ti'</i>	<i>ti?</i>	deaf	<i>mpiat</i>	<i>nəpiat</i>	itch, scratch
<i>tölia</i>	<i>təlia</i>	blackbird	<i>jökiaŋ</i>	<i>ʃökiaŋ</i>	to grind (+Rog.)
<i>pria'</i>	<i>pəria?</i>	money (+Rog.)	<i>rökiaŋ</i>	<i>rəkiaŋ</i>	cut (hair, string)
<i>tia'</i>	<i>tia?</i>	cut thinly (tobacco) (+Rog.)	<i>siat</i>	<i>siat</i>	ring
			<i>sömbiat</i>	<i>səbiat</i>	flatten (+Rog.)
			<i>söngiat</i>	<i>səŋiat</i>	left (side)
<i>liah</i>	<i>liah</i>	brief, short	<i>kiau</i>	<i>kiauw</i>	castrate (+Rog.)
			<i>kriao</i>	<i>kəriaw</i>	fight with the hands
			<i>alih</i>	<i>?əlih</i>	

<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>kölil</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>niŋ</i>	weep, close (eyes)	<i>röhip</i>	<i>rəhip</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>pənir</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>təhir</i>	thirst, urgent need
<i>kling</i>	<i>kəliŋ</i>	kite (toy)	<i>töhir</i>	<i>təhir</i>	need
<i>köling</i>	<i>kəliŋ</i>	black (ant)	<i>töhir</i>	<i>təhir</i>	blue/green (+Rog.)
<i>kölding</i>	<i>kərdiŋ</i>	to hide self.			

<i>ddis</i>	<i>ʔdis</i>	cotton (+Rog.)	<i>pöliin</i>	<i>pəli:n</i>	magic spell; extraordinary
<i>is</i>	<i>ʔis</i>	other, different			(+Rog.)
<i>kis</i>	<i>kis</i>	live			
<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>ʔdit</i>	tight, thick (of liquids)	<i>ntiing</i>	<i>nəti:ŋ</i>	bone
			<i>sörlüing</i>	<i>sərlü:ŋ</i>	to incline
<i>bösit</i>	<i>bəsit</i>	mushroom	<i>töbiing</i>	<i>təbi:ŋ</i>	to fill
<i>cit</i>	<i>cit</i>	cricket	<i>siir</i>	<i>sir</i>	chisel, engrave
<i>dit</i>	<i>dit</i>	small	<i>iis</i>	<i>ʔis</i>	to dry smth.
<i>git</i>	<i>git</i>	to know	<i>piis</i>	<i>pis</i>	knife
<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>	intense fire	<i>chiit</i>	<i>cəhit</i>	pinch
<i>kit</i>	<i>kit</i>	frog, toad	<i>kuiit</i>	<i>kəwi:t</i>	bend, bent
<i>mörit</i>	<i>mərit</i>	cold (water)	<i>liit</i>	<i>lit</i>	stop
<i>ngit</i>	<i>ŋit</i>	to cool	<i>piit</i>	<i>pit</i>	seize upon, covert
<i>ntit</i>	<i>nətit</i>	approach			
<i>pit tour</i>	<i>pit</i>	ear lobe	<i>priit</i>	<i>pəri:t</i>	banana
<i>pönddit</i>	<i>pəʔdit</i>	to stick	<i>riit</i>	<i>rit</i>	clasp
<i>rit</i>	<i>rit</i>	bat	<i>tüip</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>miiu</i>	<i>mi:w</i>	rain
<i>sömpit</i>	<i>sənpit</i>	stopper for bottle (+Rog.)	<i>sönddio</i>	<i>səʔdi:w</i>	to designate, point out (+Rog.)
<i>tömit</i>	<i>təmit</i>	look			
<i>iu</i>	<i>ʔiw</i>	smoke (tobacco)	<i>o</i>	<i>ʔo</i>	drain contents of pot
<i>ciu</i>	<i>ciw</i>	whisper (+Rog.)			
<i>liu</i>	<i>liw</i>	overflow	<i>ddo</i>	<i>ʔdo</i>	forearm
<i>lii</i>	<i>li:</i>	unfold, dissolve, melt	<i>bo</i>	<i>bə</i>	mud
			<i>böno</i>	<i>bəno</i>	earrings
<i>jii</i>	<i>ji:</i>	pull out weeds	<i>bro</i>	<i>bəro</i>	gourd (+Rog.)
<i>rii</i>	<i>ri:</i>	dry (fish)	<i>böto</i>	<i>bəto</i>	teach (+Rog.)
<i>rölii</i>	<i>rəli:</i>	show, display	<i>do</i>	<i>də</i>	here, demonstrative
<i>sii</i>	<i>si:</i>	tooth			
<i>sönii</i>	<i>səni:</i>	portion of rice			pro.
<i>tii</i>	<i>ti:</i>	lead by rope	<i>dörklo</i>	<i>dər-kələ</i>	pull out
<i>töngii</i>	<i>təŋi:</i>	grease, fat	<i>göyo</i>	<i>gəjo</i>	fetus
<i>sii'</i>	<i>si:ʔ</i>	long time	<i>göro</i>	<i>gəro</i>	flow (+Rog.)
<i>piih</i>	<i>pi:h</i>	launder	<i>klo</i>	<i>kələ</i>	understand, comprehend
<i>biil</i>	<i>bi:l</i>	mat			
<i>söntiil</i>	<i>sənti:l</i>	seed, semen	<i>kömho</i>	<i>kəmhə</i>	rind, wrapping
<i>tiil</i>	<i>ti:l</i>	footprint, trace	<i>köno</i>	<i>kəno</i>	understand
<i>siim</i>	<i>si:m</i>	bird	<i>löho</i>	<i>ləhə</i>	burn, scald
<i>jiin</i>	<i>ji:n</i>	money, property	<i>mho</i>	<i>məhə</i>	evening
			<i>mlo</i>	<i>mələ</i>	paternal aunt

<i>nddo</i>	<i>nəʔdo</i>	ear of corn (+Rog.)	<i>koh</i>	<i>kəh</i>	cut, chop (+Rog.)
<i>nho</i>	<i>nəhə</i>	pine	<i>köndoh</i>	<i>kədəh</i>	gourd
<i>nko</i>	<i>nəkə</i>	neck	<i>kloh</i>	<i>kələh</i>	chaste, pure
<i>mömo</i>	<i>nəmə</i>	tranquil, silent	<i>loh</i>	<i>ləh</i>	clean (+Rog.)
<i>jöngo</i>	<i>ʃəŋə</i>	opaque	<i>joh</i>	<i>ʃəh</i>	speak ill
<i>jörlo</i>	<i>ʃərlo</i>	wedge (tool)	<i>jöglöh</i>	<i>ʃə-gələh</i>	starve
<i>pə</i>	<i>pə</i>	master (+Rog.)	<i>jöcoh</i>	<i>ʃəcəh</i>	chop (+Rog.)
<i>pə</i>	<i>pə</i>	suck	<i>poh</i>	<i>pəh</i>	seven
<i>pöö</i>	<i>pəʔə</i>	mango	<i>plöh</i>	<i>pələh</i>	shed skin (of snake) (+Rog.)
<i>pönro</i>	<i>pənro</i>	install, set up (+Rog.)	<i>plöh</i>	<i>pələh</i>	testicles
<i>pro</i>	<i>pərə</i>	squirrel (+Rog.)	<i>proh</i>	<i>pərəh</i>	cane
<i>ro</i>	<i>rə</i>	dry	<i>soh</i>	<i>səh</i>	thread a garment (+Rog.)
<i>so</i>	<i>sə</i>	dog	<i>soh</i>	<i>səh</i>	empty
<i>söyo</i>	<i>səjə</i>	spoon	<i>sönddoh</i>	<i>səʔdəh</i>	leap, jump
<i>söko</i>	<i>səkə</i>	pineapple	<i>sökoh</i>	<i>səkəh</i>	sort rice
<i>sölo</i>	<i>sələ</i>	contrary	<i>sönkroh</i>	<i>sən-kərəh</i>	shake from top to bottom
<i>to</i>	<i>tə</i>	to throw	<i>toh</i>	<i>təh</i>	breast, pimple, boil
<i>bo'</i>	<i>bəʔ</i>	pound stuff other than rice	<i>töngoh</i>	<i>təŋəh</i>	brain
<i>co'</i>	<i>cəʔ</i>	split firewood	<i>bol</i>	<i>bəl</i>	pluraliser
<i>ko'</i>	<i>kəʔ</i>	wooden bell	<i>börkol</i>	<i>bərkəl</i>	to forbid (+Rog.)
<i>klo'</i>	<i>kələʔ</i>	navel	<i>kol</i>	<i>kəl</i>	bother, annoy; help
<i>lo'</i>	<i>ləʔ</i>	older or younger sibling	<i>köndol</i>	<i>kədəl</i>	heel
<i>mo'</i>	<i>məʔ</i>	weevil (+Rog.)	<i>könol</i>	<i>kənəl</i>	debt
<i>jo'</i>	<i>ʃəʔ</i>	long time	<i>lol</i>	<i>ləl</i>	energetic (+Rog.)
<i>so'</i>	<i>səʔ</i>	hair	<i>nol</i>	<i>nəl</i>	groin
<i>to'</i>	<i>təʔ</i>	at, to	<i>mpol</i>	<i>nəpəl</i>	perceive, reveal
<i>loc</i>	<i>ləc</i>	male sex organs	<i>pol</i>	<i>pəl</i>	prophet
<i>nggoc</i>	<i>nəgəc</i>	light	<i>römol</i>	<i>rəməl</i>	dibble stick
<i>proc</i>	<i>pərəc</i>	bowel, intestine	<i>sol</i>	<i>səl</i>	to light up
<i>röproc</i>	<i>rəpəc</i>	caress, fondle	<i>ddom</i>	<i>ʔdəm</i>	to copy (+Rog.)
<i>sönroc</i>	<i>sənroc</i>	funeral (+Rog. <i>dönroc</i> )	<i>bom</i>	<i>bəm</i>	swelling, goitre
<i>oh</i>	<i>ʔəh</i>	younger sibling	<i>könöm</i>	<i>kənəm</i>	adolescent
<i>adoh</i>	<i>ʔədəh</i>	sing with music	<i>rom</i>	<i>rəm</i>	agree to be together
<i>bloh</i>	<i>bələh</i>	already, again	<i>sönöm</i>	<i>sənəm</i>	trunk of elephant
<i>börtöh</i>	<i>bərtəh</i>	crackle, explode, split (+Rog.)	<i>tom</i>	<i>təm</i>	tree trunk
<i>bösoh</i>	<i>bəsəh</i>	exchange	<i>törnöm</i>	<i>tərnəm</i>	alcohol, rice
<i>coh</i>	<i>cəh</i>	knock with foot	<i>bbon</i>	<i>ʔbən</i>	beer
<i>choh</i>	<i>cəhəh</i>	spit	<i>hon</i>	<i>hən</i>	village
<i>goh</i>	<i>gəh</i>	clear, bright	<i>kon</i>	<i>kən</i>	to grow child, son
<i>göboh</i>	<i>gəbəh</i>	regard kindly			
<i>gloh</i>	<i>gələh</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>kəj</i>	want, desire			
<i>ngony</i>	<i>ŋəj</i>	desire			
<i>ngony</i>	<i>ŋəj</i>	ant	<i>mor</i>	<i>mər</i>	to watch
<i>ong</i>	<i>ʔəj</i>	wasp	<i>ntor</i>	<i>nətər</i>	crest of animal
<i>anong</i>	<i>ʔənəj</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>bəj</i>	to coat			
<i>börlong</i>	<i>bə-rələj</i>	large bell	<i>sönor</i>	<i>sənər</i>	fin of fish
<i>brong</i>	<i>bərəj</i>	hollow of tree	<i>nyor</i>	<i>ɲər</i>	tickle
<i>brong</i>	<i>bəroj</i>	red	<i>los</i>	<i>ləs</i>	iron
<i>dong</i>	<i>dəj</i>	help (+Rog.)	<i>mos</i>	<i>məs</i>	madness
<i>yong</i>	<i>jəj</i>	to beg (+Rog.)	<i>ros</i>	<i>rəs</i>	to shell and collect grains by hand (+Rog.)
<i>yayong</i>	<i>jəjəj</i>	daughter-in-law			
<i>kong</i>	<i>kəj</i>	accept, endure			
<i>kong</i>	<i>kəj</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>ləj</i>	try, endeavour	<i>krot</i>	<i>krət</i>	bee hive
<i>long</i>	<i>ləj</i>	firewood	<i>krot</i>	<i>kərət</i>	small bee
<i>lömpong</i>	<i>ləmpəj</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>nəkəj</i>	stem of banana tree	<i>pörjot</i>	<i>pərjət</i>	to shell grains by trampling with buffalo (+Rog.)
<i>mpong</i>	<i>nəpəj</i>	echo	<i>sot</i>	<i>sət</i>	to slander
<i>jörong</i>	<i>jərəj</i>	pillar, post	<i>bbou</i>	<i>ʔbo:</i>	odour, smell
<i>pörlong</i>	<i>pərləj</i>	competition (+Rog.)	<i>ahoo</i>	<i>ʔəhə:</i>	boat
			<i>boo</i>	<i>bə:</i>	white
<i>rong</i>	<i>rəj</i>	hold together (+Rog.)	<i>bou</i>	<i>bə:</i>	head
			<i>böloo</i>	<i>bələ:</i>	bowl (copper)
<i>röbong</i>	<i>rəbəj</i>	ditch, drain, canal (+Rog.)	<i>coo</i>	<i>cə:</i>	carried away with the current
<i>rönong</i>	<i>rənəj</i>	throat	<i>dou</i>	<i>də:</i>	monkey
<i>song</i>	<i>səj</i>	straight, equitable, just, fair	<i>gou</i>	<i>gə:</i>	horn of rhinoceros
			<i>hou</i>	<i>hə:</i>	untie, loosen, undress
<i>nyong</i>	<i>ɲəj</i>	necklace			
<i>kop</i>	<i>kəp</i>	turtle	<i>you</i>	<i>jə:</i>	couple, pair (+Rog.)
<i>löhop</i>	<i>ləhəp</i>	asthma			
<i>ndrop</i>	<i>nəɾəp</i>	support	<i>koo</i>	<i>kə:</i>	albino, white of hair/fur
<i>ntop</i>	<i>nətəp</i>	pigeon			
<i>sop</i>	<i>səp</i>	to peg, pin (+Rog.)	<i>kou</i>	<i>kə:</i>	articulation, joint
<i>nyop</i>	<i>ɲəp</i>	larvae	<i>kloo</i>	<i>kələ:</i>	to skin, rub
<i>or</i>	<i>ʔər</i>	of old	<i>könrou</i>	<i>kənro:</i>	ox
<i>ddor</i>	<i>ʔdər</i>	orchid			

<i>loo</i>	<i>lɔ:</i>	fish bone	<i>coong</i>	<i>cɔ:ŋ</i>	hit, knock,
<i>moo</i>	<i>mɔ:</i>	grandmother (+Rog.)	<i>cönoong</i>	<i>cənɔ:ŋ</i>	collide
<i>poo</i>	<i>pɔ:</i>	bundle, package, to wrap (+Rog.)	<i>young</i>	<i>jo:ŋ</i>	furniture
<i>pönou</i>	<i>pənɔ:</i>	rag	<i>koong</i>	<i>kɔ:ŋ</i>	suspend, hang
<i>roo</i>	<i>rɔ:</i>	lengthen, draw out, elongate	<i>kömboung</i>	<i>kəbɔ:ŋ</i>	bracelet; copper (+Rog.)
<i>roo</i>	<i>rɔ:</i>	receive, welcome, accommodate (+Rog.)	<i>loong</i>	<i>lɔ:ŋ</i>	large bill (of bird)
<i>rölou</i>	<i>rəlɔ:</i>	to relax	<i>loung</i>	<i>lɔ:ŋ</i>	try, test
<i>tou</i>	<i>tɔ:</i>	east	<i>moong</i>	<i>mɔ:ŋ</i>	enclosure for pigs
<i>tönoo</i>	<i>tənɔ:</i>	body hair, feathers	<i>nhoung</i>	<i>nəhɔ:ŋ</i>	customarily, habitually
<i>törmou</i>	<i>tərmɔ:</i>	cheek	<i>mpoung</i>	<i>nəpɔ:ŋ</i>	gourd
<i>dou'</i>	<i>dɔ:ʔ</i>	escape, go into a hole	<i>joong</i>	<i>jo:ŋ</i>	door
<i>loo'</i>	<i>lɔ:ʔ</i>	thorn, spine	<i>pönyoong</i>	<i>pəjɔ:ŋ</i>	long
<i>tömpou'</i>	<i>tənpɔ:ʔ</i>	to feed	<i>sroung</i>	<i>səro:ŋ</i>	use wastefully
<i>couh</i>	<i>co:h</i>	location	<i>boup</i>	<i>bɔ:p</i>	arrow stuck in the ground
<i>ddoe</i>	<i>ʔdɔ:j</i>	orphan	<i>boup</i>	<i>bɔ:p</i>	torch
<i>oui</i>	<i>ʔɔ:j</i>	blanket	<i>koop</i>	<i>kɔ:p</i>	straw for drinking beer
<i>hoe</i>	<i>hɔ:j</i>	call someone	<i>ndoup</i>	<i>nədo:p</i>	sickness
<i>hoe</i>	<i>hɔ:j</i>	spicy	<i>nsoup</i>	<i>nəsɔ:p</i>	width of hand
<i>koe</i>	<i>kɔ:j</i>	paddy rice	<i>röhoup</i>	<i>rəhɔ:p</i>	socket
<i>nkoe</i>	<i>nəkɔ:j</i>	back	<i>nyoop</i>	<i>jo:p</i>	inhale through mouth (+Rog.)
<i>joe</i>	<i>jo:j</i>	seek	<i>mour</i>	<i>mɔ:r</i>	diminish
<i>pönoe</i>	<i>pənɔ:j</i>	scar	<i>sour</i>	<i>sɔ:r</i>	inflammation
<i>groe</i>	<i>gəro:j</i>	watch, guard	<i>tour</i>	<i>tɔ:r</i>	give an order
<i>bool</i>	<i>bɔ:l</i>	fatigue	<i>ous</i>	<i>ʔɔ:s</i>	ear
<i>houl</i>	<i>hɔ:l</i>	to heat up (+Rog.)	<i>dous</i>	<i>dɔ:s</i>	fire
<i>ddoum</i>	<i>ʔdɔ:m</i>	urine	<i>kous</i>	<i>kɔ:s</i>	debt, fine, penalty
<i>oum</i>	<i>ʔɔ:m</i>	spoiled	<i>bout</i>	<i>bɔ:t</i>	to thin, taper
<i>houm</i>	<i>hɔ:m</i>	still, yet	<i>cout</i>	<i>co:t</i>	island
<i>khoum</i>	<i>kəhɔ:m</i>	blow	<i>löngout</i>	<i>ləŋɔ:t</i>	stumble
<i>pə'oum</i>	<i>pəʔɔ:m</i>	stink	<i>jönkout</i>	<i>jənkɔ:t</i>	to sweeten
<i>hoon</i>	<i>hɔ:n</i>	germinate, shoot	<i>pout</i>	<i>pɔ:t</i>	nape of neck
<i>kömoon</i>	<i>kəmɔ:n</i>	nephew, niece	<i>röpout</i>	<i>rəpɔ:t</i>	to roll
<i>poun</i>	<i>pɔ:n</i>	secretive, hidden	<i>sout</i>	<i>sɔ:t</i>	rub with hand
<i>rösoon</i>	<i>rəsɔ:n</i>	nest	<i>bu</i>	<i>bu</i>	in a row; sharp, to wound
<i>kouny</i>	<i>kɔ:ŋ</i>	maternal uncle	<i>blu</i>	<i>bəlu</i>	drown
<i>ddoung</i>	<i>ʔdɔ:ŋ</i>	winnowing	<i>börlu</i>	<i>bərлу</i>	large leech
		basket	<i>chu</i>	<i>cəhu</i>	to mix (+Rog.)
<i>oung</i>	<i>ʔɔ:ŋ</i>	grandfather			to burn, to light (+Rog.)
<i>boung</i>	<i>bɔ:ŋ</i>	large (of rabbits)			

<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
<i>kru</i>	<i>kəru</i>	wild cow			(Khmer?)
<i>lu</i>	<i>lu</i>	pebble, rock	<i>poac</i>	<i>puac</i>	flesh, meat
<i>lö'u</i>	<i>ləʔu</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)	<i>toai</i>	<i>tuaj</i>	womb, female sex organs
		(+Rog.)	<i>börnyoal</i>	<i>bəɲual</i>	lizard, type of
<i>jörlu</i>	<i>jərlu</i>	bowl (large)	<i>khual</i>	<i>kəhual</i>	to bark
		(+Rog.)	<i>mhoal</i>	<i>məhual</i>	cloud, mist, fog
<i>pönu</i>	<i>pənu</i>	young man			(+Rog.)
<i>ru</i>	<i>ru</i>	available	<i>röpual</i>	<i>rəpual</i>	gourd
<i>röbu</i>	<i>rəbu</i>	thousand	<i>sönyoal</i>	<i>səɲual</i>	fishing line
<i>röyu</i>	<i>rəju</i>	fear			(+Rog.)
<i>röngu</i>	<i>rəɲu</i>	shake	<i>coan</i>	<i>cuan</i>	bowl (small)
<i>rönu</i>	<i>rənu</i>	harvest-time			(+Rog.)
		shelter	<i>loan</i>	<i>luan</i>	to swallow
<i>röpu</i>	<i>rəpu</i>	buffalo			(+Rog.)
<i>röptu</i>	<i>rətu</i>	a cover	<i>puan</i>	<i>puan</i>	four
<i>su</i>	<i>su</i>	type of rat	<i>soan</i>	<i>suan</i>	soul
<i>tu</i>	<i>tu</i>	caterpillar	<i>kuany</i>	<i>kuaj</i>	gibbon (+Rog.)
<i>trö'u</i>	<i>tərʔu</i>	burning (illness)			<i>kuan</i> )
<i>tru</i>	<i>təru</i>	cook (rice)	<i>soany</i>	<i>suaɲ</i>	black
<i>wö'u</i>	<i>wəʔu</i>	hoe	<i>röguang</i>	<i>rəguaɲ</i>	to roll
<i>nyu</i>	<i>ɲu</i>	drink alcohol	<i>rökuan</i>	<i>rəkuaɲ</i>	thick
<i>nyhu</i>	<i>ɲəhu</i>	smoke	<i>gönoar</i>	<i>gənuar</i>	authority
<i>cöldu'</i>	<i>cərduʔ</i>	camber, room (+ Rog. <i>adu'</i> )	<i>kuar</i>	<i>kuar</i>	(+Rog.) to embrace
<i>yu'</i>	<i>juʔ</i>	fish net			(+Rog.)
<i>pu'</i>	<i>puʔ</i>	swell, puff up	<i>sömoar</i>	<i>səmuar</i>	beak of bird
<i>tu'</i>	<i>tuʔ</i>	time, moment	<i>yoas</i>	<i>juas</i>	knife with
<i>göryoa</i>	<i>gərjua</i>	entangle, confuse			curved blade
<i>köyoa</i>	<i>kəjua</i>	the cause of... (+Rog.)	<i>röwas/roas</i>	<i>ruas</i>	elephant
<i>ngoa</i>	<i>ɲua</i>	to bellow	<i>börkoat</i>	<i>bərkuat</i>	node, knot
<i>jönhoa</i>	<i>jənhua</i>	height, high, tall	<i>koat</i>	<i>kuat</i>	mollusc
<i>pöyoa</i>	<i>pəjua</i>	send, appoint (+Rog.)	<i>kuat</i>	<i>kuat</i>	grasp with talons
<i>pönoa</i>	<i>pənuə</i>	armpit	<i>kömboat</i>	<i>kəbuat</i>	instrument with
<i>tönhoa</i>	<i>tənhua</i>	eldest	<i>kloat</i>	<i>kəluat</i>	six pipes
<i>oa'</i>	<i>ʔuaʔ</i>	damage, spoil	<i>moat</i>	<i>muat</i>	dumb
					sadness, melancholy

<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>nəɲuj</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>bəɲul</i>	drunk
<i>huc</i>	<i>huc</i>	drink water	<i>köndul</i>	<i>kədul</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>nədul</i>	belly, abdomen
<i>uh</i>	<i>ʔuh</i>	blow, play musical instrument	<i>pötul</i>	<i>pətul</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>bərjuh</i>	mist	<i>dum</i>	<i>dum</i>	ripe
<i>bruh</i>	<i>bəruh</i>	squirt, spit	<i>dörnyum</i>	<i>dərɲum</i>	confluent
<i>duh</i>	<i>duh</i>	hot	<i>klum</i>	<i>kəlum</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>nəɲum</i>	to fan (rice)
<i>göpuh</i>	<i>gəpuh</i>	rustle (of the wind)	<i>jurum</i>	<i>ʃərum</i>	needle
			<i>pöndum</i>	<i>pədum</i>	bathe
<i>kuh</i>	<i>kuh</i>	grey (ashes)	<i>pörjum</i>	<i>pərɲum</i>	assembly, meeting, mob (+Rog.)
<i>kuh</i>	<i>kuh</i>	naked			
<i>khuh</i>	<i>kəhuh</i>	boiling (water) (+Rog. <i>guh</i> )	<i>trum</i>	<i>tərum</i>	hollow, cavity
<i>luh</i>	<i>luh</i>	return	<i>un</i>	<i>ʔun</i>	pig
<i>muh</i>	<i>muh</i>	nose	<i>öyun</i>	<i>ʔəjun</i>	to balance self
<i>puh</i>	<i>puh</i>	raise, lift	<i>bun</i>	<i>bun</i>	pregnant
<i>pluh</i>	<i>pəluh</i>	termite ridden	<i>dun</i>	<i>dun</i>	leprosy
<i>pruh</i>	<i>pəruh</i>	to squirt, spray	<i>jun</i>	<i>jun</i>	bring, carry
<i>rötuh</i>	<i>rətuh</i>	shake	<i>ung</i>	<i>ʔuɲ</i>	indeed
<i>tuh</i>	<i>tuh</i>	to pour water (+Rog.)	<i>bung</i>	<i>buɲ</i>	spider
			<i>bönung</i>	<i>bənuɲ</i>	young plant
<i>tönduh</i>	<i>təduh</i>	to heat food	<i>grung</i>	<i>gəruɲ</i>	large bell (+Rog.)
<i>tönruh</i>	<i>tənruh</i>	younger			
<i>törluh</i>	<i>tərluh</i>	cave, pit, hole	<i>klung</i>	<i>kəluɲ</i>	stomach
<i>dui</i>	<i>duj</i>	draw, pull	<i>könung</i>	<i>kənuɲ</i>	centre of wood (+Rog.)
<i>hui</i>	<i>huj</i>	make a mistake			
<i>kui</i>	<i>kuj</i>	sleep, copulate	<i>köldung</i>	<i>kərdun</i>	wrapping; scrotum (+Rog.)
<i>kölui</i>	<i>kəluj</i>	think, consider			
<i>lui</i>	<i>luj</i>	finish, end	<i>krung</i>	<i>kəruɲ</i>	same (+Rog.)
<i>mui</i>	<i>muj</i>	gnat	<i>ndung</i>	<i>nəduɲ</i>	eel
<i>mönruui</i>	<i>mənruj</i>	yeast			



<i>pöddung</i>	<i>pəʔduŋ</i>	float, flow (+Rog.)	<i>sömbut</i>	<i>səbut</i>	buds (unopened)
<i>röpung</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>ɲuŋ</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>nəʔup</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>mibur</i>	<i>nəʔbur</i>	shade	<i>buuh</i>	<i>bu:h</i>	ashes
<i>nggur</i>	<i>nəguur</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
<i>tus</i>	<i>tus</i>	arrive, succeed, achieve, reach	<i>truum</i>	<i>təru:m</i>	penetrate
<i>bbut</i>	<i>ʔbut</i>	mass, heap, millstone	<i>juun</i>	<i>ju:n</i>	another
<i>but</i>	<i>but</i>	kidneys	<i>guung</i>	<i>gu:ŋ</i>	excavation,
<i>lut</i>	<i>lut</i>	stump (+Rog. <i>alut</i> )	<i>ntuung</i>	<i>nətu:ŋ</i>	orifice
<i>lō'ut</i>	<i>ləʔut</i>	thick	<i>suung</i>	<i>su:ŋ</i>	deer
<i>lōngut</i>	<i>ləŋut</i>	sweet taste	<i>tuung</i>	<i>tu:ŋ</i>	road
<i>mut</i>	<i>mut</i>	enter	<i>luup</i>	<i>lu:p</i>	ladder
<i>mut</i>	<i>mut</i>	hammer (+Rog.)	<i>ruup</i>	<i>ru:p</i>	axe
<i>röbut</i>	<i>rəbut</i>	storm	<i>uur</i>	<i>ʔu:r</i>	porter
<i>rögut</i>	<i>rəgut</i>	quail (+ Rog.; Viet. <i>cút</i> )	<i>pö'uur</i>	<i>pəʔu:r</i>	to question, inquire
<i>sut</i>	<i>sut</i>	small bee	<i>juut</i>	<i>ju:t</i>	appearance, face, shape
					woman, wife, girl
					wife
					rub out, erase, wipe

<i>suut</i>	<i>sut</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			
<i>könjö</i>	<i>kəŋə</i>	heavy	<i>bönöm</i>	<i>bənəm</i>	mountain
<i>krö</i>	<i>kərə</i>	lid of pot (+Rog.)	<i>göm</i>	<i>gəm</i>	cook (boil) smth. 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>löhön</i>	<i>ləbən</i>	weak, feeble, soft (+Rog. <i>löhmön</i> )
<i>rösöh</i>	<i>rəsəh</i>	dry	<i>löpön</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>ʔələn</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>ʔəŋ</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; struggle (+Rog.)
<i>göp</i>	<i>gəp</i>	friend, 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, block	<i>böjəu</i>	<i>bəjəw</i>	shaman, diviner (+Rog.)
<i>ndöp</i>	<i>nədəp</i>	to cover, hide one thing in another	<i>börtöu</i>	<i>bərtəw</i>	son-in-law
<i>sönröp</i>	<i>sənɾəp</i>	beginning, debut	<i>löu</i>	<i>ləw</i>	syphilitic canker
<i>söntöp</i>	<i>səntəp</i>	drive in a stake	<i>sölöw</i>	<i>sələw</i>	toward
<i>söp</i>	<i>səp</i>	enough	<i>chöö</i>	<i>cəhə:</i>	cheerful, gay
<i>töp</i>	<i>təp</i>	bury, drive into the earth	<i>möö</i>	<i>mə:</i>	immediately
<i>nyhöp</i>	<i>ŋəhəp</i>	to dive	<i>nddöö</i>	<i>nəʔdə:</i>	how much
<i>ddör</i>	<i>ʔdər</i>	bamboo (straight)	<i>pöö</i>	<i>pə:</i>	to open
<i>bör</i>	<i>bər</i>	mouth	<i>sölöö</i>	<i>sələ:</i>	price
<i>dör</i>	<i>dər</i>	forest	<i>nggööc</i>	<i>nəgə:c</i>	light weight
<i>ntör</i>	<i>nətər</i>	thunder	<i>böe</i>	<i>bəj</i>	healed
<i>phör</i>	<i>pəhər</i>	brave	<i>möe</i>	<i>məj</i>	maternal aunt
<i>sönggör</i>	<i>səgər</i>	drum	<i>hööm</i>	<i>hə:m</i>	satisfy
<i>tönggör</i>	<i>təgər</i>	to repair	<i>klööm</i>	<i>kələ:m</i>	liver
<i>töwör</i>	<i>təwər</i>	timber beam for house	<i>ndrööm</i>	<i>nərə:m</i>	identical (+Rog.)
<i>wör</i>	<i>wər</i>	stir with spoon	<i>plööm</i>	<i>pələ:m</i>	leech
<i>ddös</i>	<i>ʔdəs</i>	speak, sing, dialect	<i>tööm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	trunk of tree
<i>bös</i>	<i>bəs</i>	snake	<i>tööm</i>	<i>tə:m</i>	origin, domesticated
<i>gös</i>	<i>gəs</i>	exist	<i>döön</i>	<i>də:n</i>	obey, listen, eavesdrop
<i>pörnös</i>	<i>pərnəs</i>	broom	<i>söön (chi-)</i>	<i>sə:n</i>	to wedge, pin, peg
<i>pös</i>	<i>pəs</i>	sweep	<i>dööng</i>	<i>də:ŋ</i>	big
<i>rötös</i>	<i>rətəs</i>	shake from top to bottom (+Rog.)	<i>dööp</i>	<i>də:p</i>	catch with the hand
<i>törglös</i>	<i>tər-gələs</i>	springing of bent timber	<i>gödööp</i>	<i>gədə:p</i>	effective
<i>törnös</i>	<i>tərnəs</i>	nail, stud	<i>götööp</i>	<i>gətə:p</i>	contagion
<i>tös</i>	<i>təs</i>	to nail	<i>kööp</i>	<i>kə:p</i>	to count, add, calculate
<i>öt</i>	<i>ʔət</i>	hold back	<i>ntööp</i>	<i>nətə:p</i>	pigeon
<i>bötöt</i>	<i>bətət</i>	obstruct the flow of water	<i>möör</i>	<i>mə:r</i>	about, nearly, approximately
<i>chöt</i>	<i>cəhət</i>	die	<i>röös</i>	<i>rə:s</i>	disperse, scatter
<i>gösöt</i>	<i>gəsət</i>	exterminate	<i>töös chöt</i>	<i>tə:s</i>	announce someone's death
<i>hiöt</i>	<i>həjət</i>	(walk) tip-toe			
<i>jöt</i>	<i>jət</i>	ten			

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