

**INVENTORY OF FRANKLIN E. HUFFMAN'S MON-KHMER MATERIALS
AUGUST 2007**

As it seems unlikely that I will return to linguistic research following a 20-year hiatus as a Foreign Service Officer, I am donating the following unpublished research materials to Dr. Paul Sidwell of SEALang's Mon-Khmer Languages Project. It would appear that my unpublished data on twelve Katuic language collected in 1979 (Section II below) might be of most interest to the project, as you apparently already have the basic data from the 1970-71 research. As discussed previously, I would expect that any materials used, published in print or on the World Wide Web would be duly credited.

Following is an inventory/description of the materials.

I. Data on 15 Mon-Khmer languages collected in 1970-71 under a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship Grant for Research on Mon-Khmer Languages in Thailand, Cambodia and Laos:

Thailand:

1. Thai Mon (Bangkradi dialect) in Thonburi Province)
2. Burmese Mon (from a Moulmein Mon speaker resident in Bangkok)
3. Kuy of Surin Province)
4. Mal (Thin) in Nan Province
5. Chaobon (Nyah Kur) in Chayaphum Province
6. Lawa (Lua, Laveua) of Mae Hong Sorn Province
7. Chong (Chawng, Samre) in Chantaburi Province

Cambodia (in refugee camps outside Phnom Penh):

8. Tampuan of Ratanakiri Province
9. Brao of Ratanakiri
10. Stieng of Ratanakiri

Laos (in schools from Saravane and Attapeu Provinces evacuated to Pakse)

11. Loven
12. Souei
13. Alak (/harlak/)
14. Nge? (Ngeh, Kriang)
15. Bru (So) of Savannakhet

The typical field procedure was:

- a) to elicit a common corpus of words from a primary informant in phonetic notation in the first column of a notebook,
- b) organize the data by vowel features (since vocalism is usually the most problematic aspect of the phonology of Mon-Khmer languages) and arrive at a fairly complete phonological analysis in a second separate notebook,
- c) then go back to the first notebook and transcribe all entries in phonemic notation in an adjacent column.

A. Notebooks

Following is a list of the contents of the notebooks, keyed to the numbers on the notebooks, found either on the front cover or inside the front cover:

1. Vocabulary lists + phonological analyses for Burmese Mon and Thai Mon
2. Vocabulary lists for Kuy, Chaobon (Nyah Kur) and Thin
3. Vocabulary lists for Lawa and Chong
4. Vocabulary lists for Tampuon, Stieng and Brao
5. Vocabulary lists for Loven, Souei and Alak
6. Vocabulary lists for Ngeh and Bru
7. Analyses of Burmese Mon and Thai Mon (for complete analyses see Notebook 1)
8. Analysis of Kuy
9. Analysis of Chaobon
10. Analysis of Mal (Thin)
11. Analysis of Lawa
12. Analysis of Chong
13. Analysis of Tampuon
14. Analysis of Stieng
15. Analysis of Brao
16. Analysis of Loven
17. Analysis of Souei and Alak
18. Analysis of Ngeh and Bru

B. File Box

Included with these notebooks is a file of alphabetically organized English glosses which refer to the page (in the data notebooks) where each gloss can be found (Blue box labeled "Index Cards"). This file is followed in the same box by a file of Khmu vocabulary (organized alphabetically by English gloss), from Smalley's *Outline of Khmu? Structure*.

(In addition to phonological analyses of these languages, I wrote a half-dozen articles based on the data from these languages (see Huffman, *Bibliography and Index of Mainland Southeast Asian Languages and Linguistics*, Yale Press, 1986, pp. 198-200, for publication data):

1. "The register problem in fifteen Mon-Khmer languages"
2. "The relevance of lexicostatistics to Mon-Khmer languages"
3. "An examination of lexical correspondences between Vietnamese and some other Austroasiatic languages"
4. "The centrality of Katuic-Bahnaric to Austroasiatic"
5. "Burmese Mon, Thai Mon, and Nyah Kur: a synchronic comparison"
6. "Vowel permutations in Austroasiatic languages"
7. "The phonology of Chong, a Mon-Khmer language of Thailand"

Let me know if you need any of these.

II. Data on Twelve Katuic Languages collected in 1979 under a Ford Foundation Grant in Thailand:

1. Kuy (frequently called Souai by the Thais) of Surin Province
2. Kuy of Srisaket Province
3. So of Sakon Nakhorn Province
4. So of Khammuane Province
5. Ngeh of Saravane Province
6. Bru of Ubon Province
7. Bru of Saravane Province
8. Souei of Saravane
9. Ir (Thai In) of Saravane
10. TaOi? (Oy) of Sedone (Saravane)
11. Mankong (Mangkong) of Savannakhet
12. Katang (they call themselves Bru) of Saravane

The languages from Laos (Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) were accessed through the Lao Refugee Camp in Ubol, Thailand.

As in 1970-71, the typical field procedure was:

- a) to elicit a common corpus of words from a primary informant in phonetic notation in the first column of a notebook,
- b) organize the data by vowel features (since vocalism is usually the most problematic aspect of the phonology of Mon-Khmer languages) and arrive at a fairly complete phonological analysis in a second separate notebook,
- c) then go back to the first notebook and transcribe all entries in phonemic notation in an adjacent column.

A. Notebooks

Following are the contents of the notebooks, keyed to the numbers on the notebooks, found either on the front cover or inside the front cover (number consecutively from those in A above to avoid confusion):

19. Vocabulary lists for Surin Kuy, Srisaket Kuy, Thai So, Lao So, Ngeh, Thai Bru and Lao Bru (Book I – Pages 1-37)
20. Vocabulary lists for Lao Kuy, Thai Kuy, Thai So, Lao So, Ngeh, Thai Bru and Lao Bru (Book II – Pages 38-56)
21. Vocabulary lists for Souei, In (Ir), TaOi?, Mankong, and Katang
22. Analyses of Surin Kuy and Srisaket Kuy
23. Analyses of Lao So and Thai So
24. Analyses of Ngeh and Ubol Bru
25. Analysis of Lao (Saravane) Bru
26. Analysis of Souei (following text of a talk to the Siam Society)
27. Analysis of In (Ir) of Saravane
28. Analyses of TaOi?, Mankong, and Katang

B. File Boxes

Included with these notebooks are two files (labeled "Katuic File 1" and "Katuic File 2") with paper slips containing all of the cognates shapes (along with English glosses) encountered in the 12 Katuic languages. The cognates are filed in articulatory order first by initial consonant(s) and then by vowel nucleus. Numbers preceding the forms on each slip correspond to the 12 languages in the order listed above.

C. Cassette Recordings

Eight 90-minute tapes of the twelve Katuic Languages collected in Thailand in 1979. Each word of the corpus is spoken twice by the informant. On most of the tapes, the English gloss is omitted, but the order of English glosses follows the order established in the notebooks above.

D. Swadesh List for Twelve Katuic Languages

Concordance of forms used for a lexicostatistical count of the 12 Katuic languages. The first column contains the English glosses; the second column contains the Surin Kuy forms, followed by those for the other eleven languages. Note that if the forms for succeeding languages are cognate with the form for Surin Kuy they are indicated by a continuing line; the line is interrupted only for non-cognate forms.

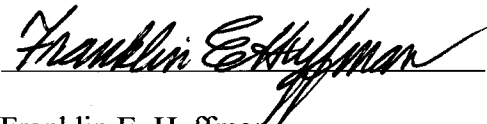
III. Chamic Materials collected in Panat Nikom Refugee Camp during Unrelated Research in Thailand under a Fulbright-Hays Senior Research Grant in 1983

I elicited the same vocabulary list as in the Mon-Khmer materials above, but only in phonetic notation (Notebooks labeled "Cham I" and "Cham II"). A rudimentary vowel analysis is proposed in "Cham III," but a complete phonological analysis was never completed due to lack of time. Since a reliable phonological analysis would have to have been done with the informant to explore minimal contrasts, it is questionable whether these materials are of any value. I will leave that decision up to you.

IV. Miscellaneous Papers

- a. Vietnam Word Lists for Koho (Sre), Koho Lach, and Koho Chil, prepared by the Summer Institute of Linguistics in the 1960s and early 1970s.
- b. English-Brou Language Familiarization Manual, prepared by John and Carolyn Miller of SIL, Vietnam, 1967

Signed:



Date:



Franklin E. Huffman
5027 Cathedral Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20016
Tel/Fax (202) 363-3908
huffmanfss@msn.com