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THE PHONOLOGY OF THE KUAY LANGUAGE OF SUPHANBURI
WITH COMPARISON TO THE KUY LANGUAGE OF SURIN

BY

PAILIN YANTREESINGH

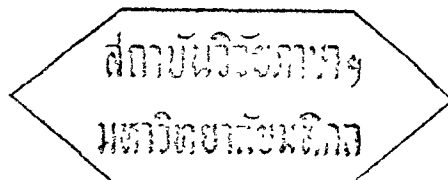
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WITH COMPARISON TO THE KUY LANGUAGE OF SURIN

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for the MASTER OF ARTS degree on November 20, 1980

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements.....	I
Table of Contents.....	II
List of Charts.....	IV
Abstract.....	V
Chapter I Introduction	
1. Objective of the Thesis.....	1
2. Scope of the Study.....	1
3. Descriptive Approach.....	2
4. A Brief History of the Kuy (Kuay).....	2
5. Present Location of the Kuy in Thailand..	5
6. General Background of the Kuay People in Suphanburi.....	5
7. The Relationship of Kuy Dialects.....	10
8. Source of Data	
8.1 The Kuy Dialect of Surin.....	11
8.2 The Kuay Dialect of Suphanburi.....	11
Chapter II The Phonology of Kuay: Suphanburi	
1. The Breath Group.....	13
2. The Rhythm Group.....	16
3. The Phonological Word.....	18
4. The Phoneme.....	26

Chapter III	Comparison of the Kuay Language: Suphanburi and the Kuy Language: Surin.....	88
1.	The Phonological System of Kuy: Surin....	88
1.1	Register.....	88
1.2	Consonants.....	88
1.3	Vowels.....	91
2.	Comparison between Kuay and Kuy.....	92
2.1	Phonemes.....	92
2.1.1	Register.....	92
2.1.2	Consonants.....	93
2.1.3	Vowels.....	98
2.2	Sound Correspondence.....	101
2.2.1	Vowel Correspondence.....	102
2.2.2	Consonant Correspondences.....	117
2.2.3	The Dropped Elements.....	121
2.2.4	Dialectal Variation.....	123
3.	Addenda.....	125
Appendix.....		159
Bibliography.....		221

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LIST OF CHARTS

	Page
The Kuay Language	
- Chart of Consonant Phonemes.....	28
- Chart of Vowel Phonemes.....	28
- Chart of True Cluster.....	30
- Chart of True Cluster with Open Transition....	33
- Chart of Vowel Distribution (after consonants).....	42
- Chart of Vowel Distribution (Before consonants).....	43
The Kuy Language	
- Chart of Consonant Phonemes.....	88
- Chart of Vowel Phonemes.....	91
Comparison of Kuay and Kuy	
- Chart of Consonants in Comparison.....	90
- Chart of Vowels in Comparison.....	99

ABSTRACT

This thesis presents the results of a study of the Phonology of 'Kuay', a Mon-Khmer language, spoken at Nongbua Village, Amphoe Muang of Suphanburi Province in the central part of Thailand. The ranks set in the Phonological description are: the Breath Group, the Rhythm Group, the Phonological word, and the Phoneme. In addition, a comparison of the Kuay dialect of Suphanburi with the Kuy dialect of Surin is also shown as a preliminary basis for a study of Dialectal variations.

The comparative study of the various Kuay dialects and of Kuay with other closely related Mon-Khmer languages are suggested for further studies.

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

1. Objective of the Thesis

This thesis is a study of the Kuay language describing its Phonology. The comparison and a glossary of the Kuay language of Suphanburi and the Kuy language of Surin will be included in Chapter III and in the addenda. It is not rigorous reconstruction but a preliminary comparison for interested people to study the dialectal variations of words and sound correspondences between these two languages.

2. Scope of the Study

The term 'Kuay' /kuaj/ in this study refers to the dialect and the speakers of Kuay at Nongbua Village, Tambon Talingchan, Amphoe Muang of Suphanburi province. There are other groups of the language called 'Kuy' by native speakers and 'Suay' by Thais which are to be found scattered in Northeastern Thailand. My informant identified herself and her language to be 'Kuay' only and had never heard the name 'Kuy' or 'Suay' before. Therefore, the Phonology of the Kuay in this thesis is the Phonology of language spoken at Nongbua Village only. Chapter III is the comparison of 'Kuay' Suphanburi and 'Kuy' Surin which came from the same original dialect. The study is made of their phonology, especially on the phoneme level of the hierarchy.

3. Descriptive Approach

The Phonological approach in this thesis is that which sees the Phonology as a Hierarchy of Ranks. In this case we set up four ranks: The Breath Group, the Rhythm Group, the Phonological Word, and the Phoneme. The units of each rank have a structure stated in terms of units of the Rank below (except for the lowest: the Phoneme) and the function in structures of the Rank above (except for the highest: the Breath Group) In the sections which follow we describe the Ranks in turn, from highest to lowest.

For the comparison between Kuay and Kuy, we compare their main characteristics to see their similarities and differences, and the Phonemes of Kuy will also be mentioned for attesting the correspondences between these two languages.

4. A Brief History of the Kuy (Kuay)¹

The Kuy people call themselves 'Kuy' which means 'human being'. According to the Anthropology, the Kuy people are a mixture between the Weddid and the Melanesian of Kuy origin, and the language is is classified as a member of the Mon-khmer Family. The original homeland of the Kuy in Thailand was in various areas of the southern Lao

¹. Dialectal variants of this word are [kuj], [kuaj] and [kooj]
It is called [kuj] in khmer but it is pronounced [kuaj] in French

provinces of Attopeu, Champasak, and Saravane. They began migrating to Thailand and settled in the areas of Surin, Buriram, Sisaket and Ubon-Ratchathani since the reign of the Thai monarch king Narai (1656-1688) and continued up to Dhonburi period of Thai history.²

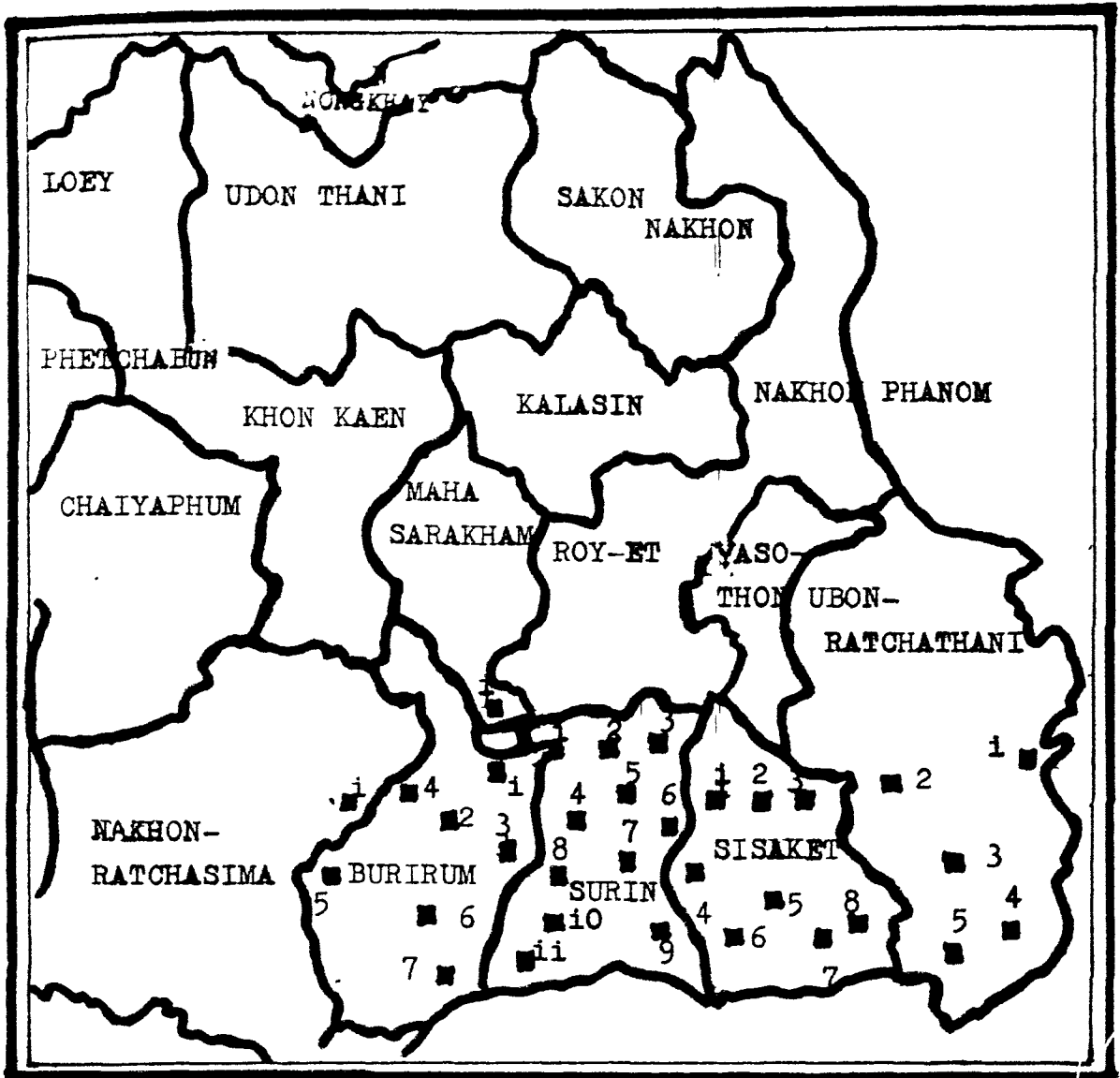
The Kuy people are called 'Suay' by the Thai, but they call themselves 'Kuy'. The term 'Suay' appears to have originated during the reign of Phra Nangklao (1824-1851). A census was taken of this part of the Northeast of Thailand and the population was divided for taxation. The Kuy were required to /sòŋ sùaj/ or pay annual tributes or taxes, e.g. in the form of forest products to Bangkok. As a result of this practice the Kuy came to be called Suay /sùaj/ 'those who pay tribute' by the Thai.

During the early Bangkok period, many of the Kuy were subsequently assimilated by the Khmer and the Lao who migrated into the area, and the name Lao Suay and Khmer Suay have come to signify Kuy who have changed their mother tongue for either that of Lao (Thai) or khmer.

At present, the Kuy people in Thailand are being rapidly absorbed into the surrounding population. They have become Thai citizens. Only old Kuy people still keep their language and culture.

²References to the Kuy may be found in Seidenfaden 1951. JSS 39

MAP SHOWING AMPHOES IN NORTHEAST THAILAND OF KUY-SPEAKING



NAKHON RATCHASIMA

- i. Huay Thalaeng

MAHA SARAKHAM

- i. Phayakkhaphum-Phisay

BURIRUM

- i. Satuk
2. Muang
3. Krasang
4. Lam Play Mat
5. Nong Ki
6. Prakhon Chay
7. Ban Kruat

SURIN

- i. Chumphon Buri
2. Tha Tum
3. Rattanaburi
4. Chom Phra
5. Sanom
6. Samrong Thap
7. Sikhoraphum
8. Muang
9. Sangkha
10. Prasat
- ii. Kap Choeng

SISAKET

- i. Uthumphorn Phisay
2. Muang
3. Kanthararom
4. Prang Ku
5. Phray Bung
6. Khukhan
7. Khun Han
8. Kanthararak

UBON RATCHATHANI

1. Khong Chiam
2. Warin Chamrap
3. Det Udom
4. Na Chaluay
5. Nam Yum

5. Present Location of the Kuy in Thailand³

Almost of the present day Kuy-speaking population in Northeastern Thailand are found between the Mun River and the Dong Rek Mountains, which form the Thai-Cambodian border. The largest concentrations are to be found scattered throughout the provinces of Surin and Sisaket. There are other groups of villages in the amphoes of eastern and southern Ubon-Ratchathani province, through which, it is traditionally believed, the various Kuy migrations from southern Lao passed.

Smaller pockets of Kuy settlements are to be found scattered throughout most of Buriram province, and in an amphoe of both Nakhon Ratchasima (Khorat) and Mahasarakham provinces. Most of the Kuy villages in Buriram and Nakhon Ratchasima are called /so² tmaɰ/ 'new village' by the Kuy in Surin and Sisaket. As they represent relatively recent migrations from Surin and Sisaket into those provinces. Some of the Kuy villages in Buriram, however, plus those in Mahasarakham and those that may exist (or may have existed) in Roi-Et province and other areas, may represent only a remnant of formerly the larger Kuy population.

6. General Background of the Kuay People in Suphanburi

From the Language Map of Thailand 1977, the Kuy people are found only in the Northeast of Thailand, so it was very surprising to find another location of the Kuy family on our survey at Nongbua Village,

³. This section and the map were excerpted from the Kui (Suai) - Thai - English Dictionary of which the data and the accompanying map was collected in 1976 by ILTRP as part of the production of the Language Map of Thailand 1977.

Tambon Talingchan, Amphoe Muang of Suphanburi province⁴ far to the southwest of the main settlements. It is an area of khmer-speaking people also. We believe that the Kuay here are to be the Khmer Suay, since they can speak both Kuay and Khmer. Some vocabularies in the Kuay data are the same as those in Northern Khmer. The article of Benlah M. Johnston said the Kuy Language is a Mon-Khmer, related to Northern Khmer.⁵

There are no investigations, evidence or written reference to indicate for sure where the Khmer and Kuay in this area first came from and when they settled there. Generally speaking, they should not have found scattered very far from the Northeast provinces. The alive Kuay people said they have lived in Suphanburi since they were born. Nobody knows where their ancestors came. The oldest Kuay people, Mrs. Boon Chareonchan, 72 of age, told us that her grandparents told her they migrated into Suphanburi on foot during a war, and settled at Sakun Paksi Village. Mrs. Boon was the first settler who moved to Nongbua Village with her family and relatives.

At the time of the study, there still were Kuay people at Sakun Paksi Village and Nongbua Village. They are Thai citizens and are fast becoming Thai in language and culture. They speak Thai in

⁴. See the map of Amphoe Muang Suphanburi

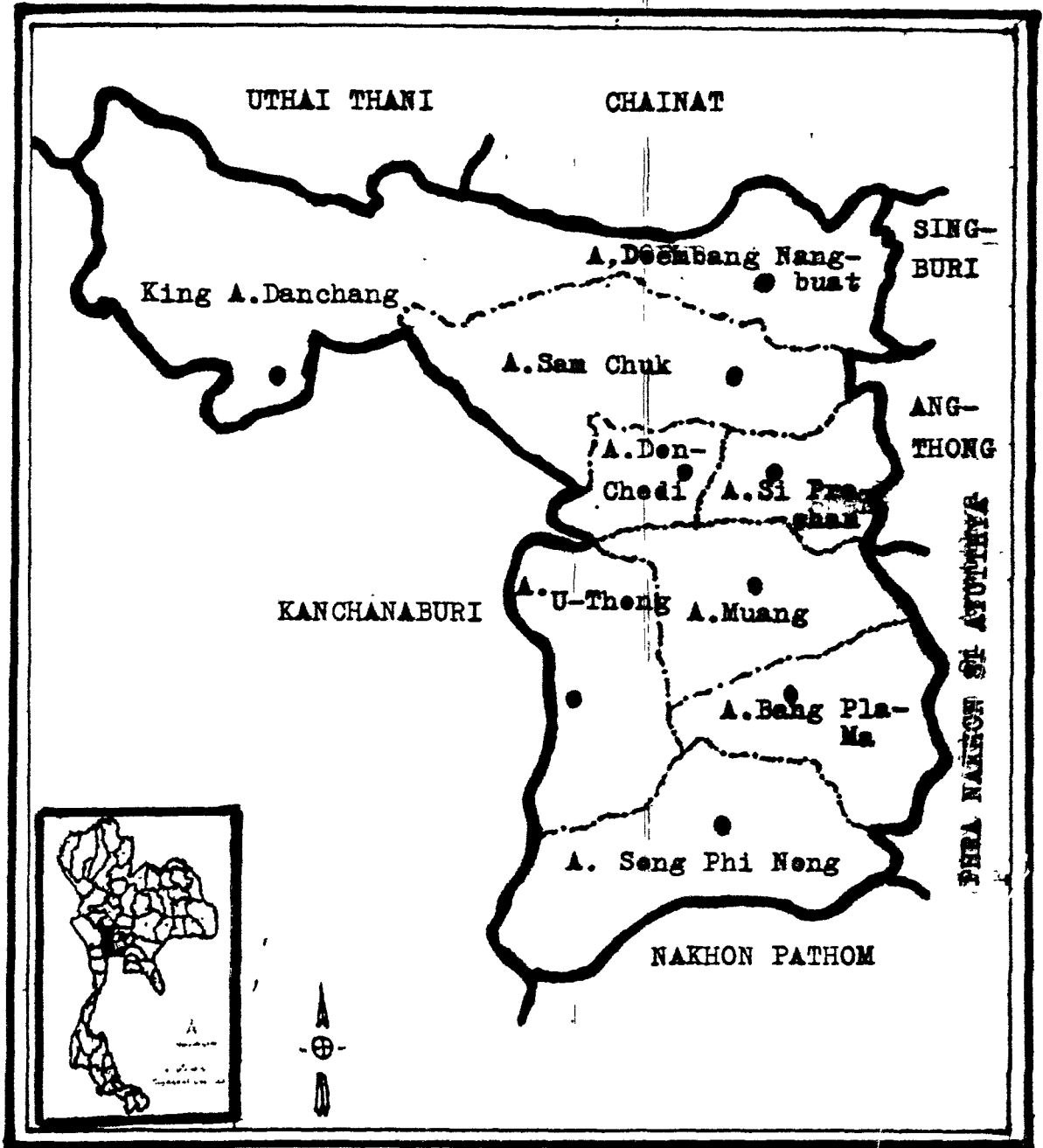
⁵. Johnston, Beulah M. Kuy Phonemes and Orthography: Language planning in ten minority Languages of Thailand chap. 10 p. 259

their daily life. Only the Kuay of the older generation still speak Kuay with neighbours of the same age. Some of the new generation understand when listening but cannot speak the language. We are sure there will be no more Kuay-speaking people here in the next thirty years.

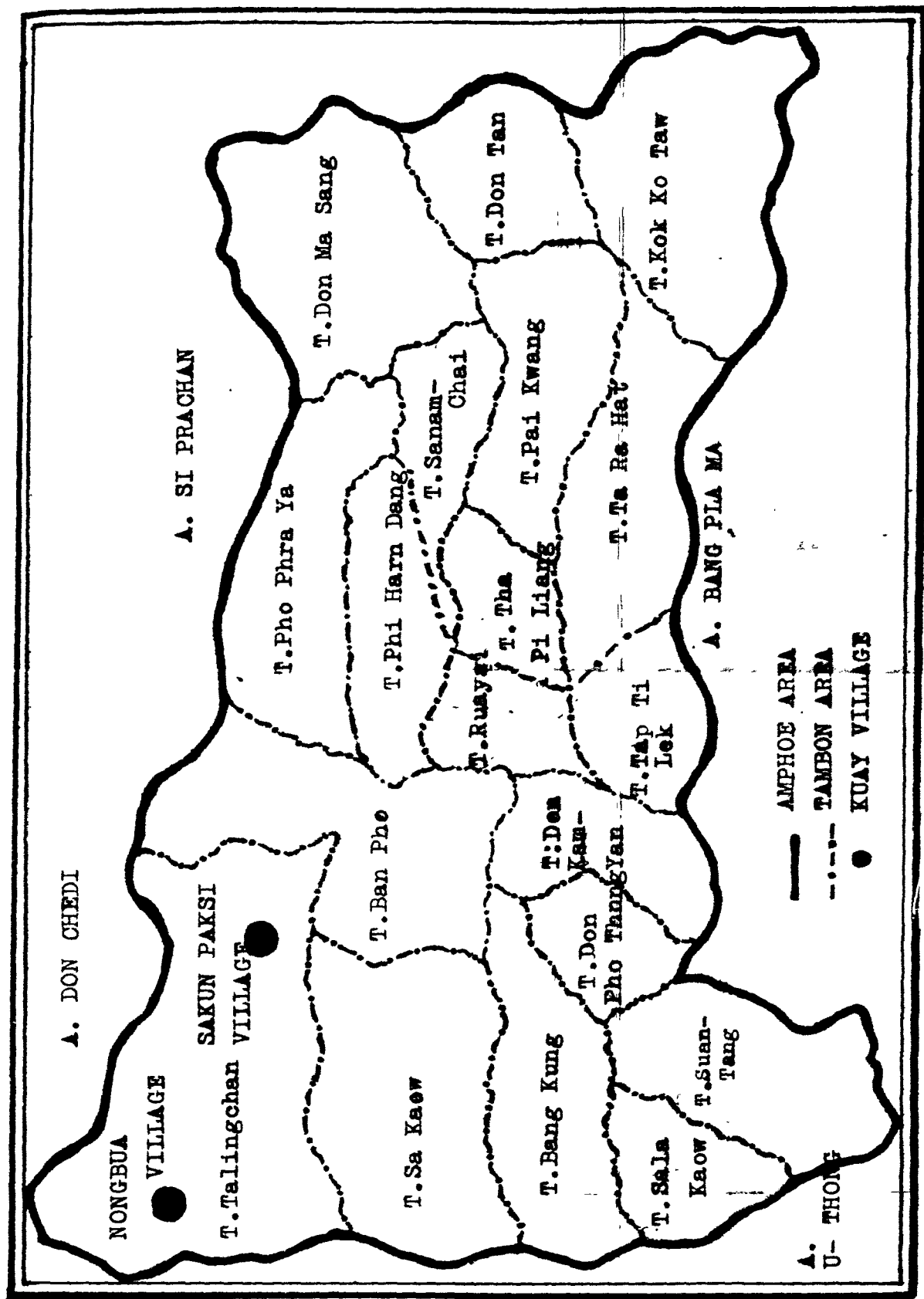
The Kuay people here have customs and religions practices mostly the same as Thais. They are Buddhists. Apparently, nothing is left to show traces of original Kuay culture except one custom they yearly have on the full moon day of November. It is called in Thai /wāj p^hráʔ k^hxx/ and in Kuay /smpàʔ p^hrakhxx/⁶ It means 'to worship the moon' The ceremony is chiefly done by Buddhist monks in a temple. The objective is to devine concerning the rain in the next rainy season. This will be found from the drippings of six candles lit during the ceremony, each one representing a month in the future.

6. /k^hxx/ 'the moon' is a Khmer word.
/smpàʔ/ 'to show respect by raising hands palm to palm' is a Kuay word.

MAP OF SUPHANBURI PROVINCE



— PROVINCE AREA
- - - AMPHOE AREA



7. The Relationships of Kuy Dialects

There are various dialects of Kuy with regular sound correspondences in the Northeast areas. These sub-dialects show marked differences in pronunciation and occasional differences in vocabulary.

When I began my investigation and unexpectedly found not only Khmer speakers but also Kuay speakers mixed in the area of Suphanburi which is hundreds miles from the Northeast It interested and motivated me to study whether it is similar to other Kuy dialects in the Northeast and how it came there.

The research was done on the Kuay Phonology and compared with the Kuy dialect of Surin province. Even though this is a preliminary comparison and does not include every aspect, we found both dialects are closely related.

Furthermore, we found the larger relationships of the Kuay dialect with other Katuic languages in Thailand. Dr. David Thomas worked out the cognate percentages on a 281 wordlist and found out Kuay is 70 % cognate with Kuy of Sisaket Province, 64 % with Nyeu of Sisaket Province, and 53 % with So of Sakonnakhorn Province.

8. Source of Data

8.1 The Kuy dialect of Surin

As mentioned above, there are Kuy people in several villages of the Northeast area of Thailand. Each village has its own dialect which is slightly different in its lexical and phonological system.

The Kuy data used in this study was taken from Kui (Suai) - Thai - English Dictionary produced by Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research Project, Chulalongkorn University Language Institute. The data were collected by Mr. Prasert Srivises, a native of Ban Sangkae, Tambon Tael, Amphoe Sikhoraphum, Surin Province. He was taught the phonetic transcription system by Mrs. Sudaphorn Laksaneeyanawin, and recorded the data for the dictionary by himself. At a still later stage, the work was continued and completely finished by Mrs. Theraphan L. Thongkum and her staff members. Since there are a lot of details on Kuy, the dictionary was very valuable and useful to me in the study.

8.2 The Kuay dialect of Suphanburi

The data on which this study is based, is the speech of the Kuay villagers in Nongbua Village, Tambon Talingchan Amphoe Muang, Suphanburi Province. I, myself, collected the data and analysed its phonological system from Mrs. Sa-ngiam Chaolumbua, a Nongbua village who is 53 years old. She was born at Sakun Paksi Village and finished

Prathom 4 there. She married a teacher who is a descendant of a Khmer family. Her mother tongue is Kuay and she can speak Khmer as well as Kuay. Nowadays she usually speaks Thai in everyday conversation and is more fluent than the others. Further more, some other Kuay people in the village also helped me in checking my data, especially Mrs. Boon Chareonchan, the oldest Kuay in the village.

The Kuay data on which this study is based consists of more than 1500 vocabulary items and 100 sentences. Even though the study provides only the Kuay phonological system and a preliminary comparison with Kuy of Surin, it will be a basis for scholars and others who are interested in this language.

CHAPTER II

The Phonology of Kuay : Suphanburi

1. The Breath Group

1.1 The Breath Group is defined as the unit of the highest rank of the Phonology of kuay as here presented : its function cannot therefore be discussed. The structure of the Breath group is stated in Rhythm Group.

1.2 Within the Breath Group, there is not a contrast of contours, and also no pitch contrast. The pitch is predictable but the end of the Breath Group has a characteristic pitch. There are two types of final syllables at the end of the Breath Group.

1.2.1 Particles

The final particles in the Breath Group have the characteristic as follows:-

1.2.1.1 High rising

t ^h ee*	'question particle'
noŋ	'question particle'
hæəj	tense marker'
næə	'particle of imperative sentence'

* A grave accent mark /`/ over a vowel represents a breathy voiced vowel

'əə 'particle of imperative sentence'

daj 'particle of imperative sentence'

1.2.1.2 Low falling

hx' 'question particle'

'x' 'particle of imperative sentence'

wa' 'particle of imperative sentence'

From the particles mentioned above, I found that the pitch is High rising on a live syllable and it is Low falling on a dead syllable.

Examples

a) wua kaar rooc tée
do work finish ques part

Have (you) finished your work?

b) maaɟ caa dɔɔɟ nɔɟ
you eat rice ques part

Have you eaten rice yet?

c) haaj kræn hɛɛɟ
I recover t. mk.

I have been better.

d) dɔɔɔɟ kjaak cia lɔɟ nɛɛ
persuade husband do also final part

Persuade (your) husband to go also.

e) ɲeəʔ còk pkaw mpəh ʔɔɔ ʔəə
 don't smoke cigarette not good final part.

Don't smoke a cigarette. (It) is not good.

f) ɲeəʔ cmùn tʰoʔ dəj
 don't speak lie final part.

Don't tell a lie.

g) ʔxxl dɔɔɪ ʔɔɔn llik caa hxʔ
 get rice give pig eat ques part.

Have (you) given food to the pigs?

h) ɔɔɔʔ rhahrhah ʔxʔ
 walk quick final part.

Walk quickly!

i) tiar trak caa mùuj mat waʔ
 ask for betel eat one (cl. of betel) final part.

Give me one lump of betel to chew.

1.2.2 Content words

The pitch at the final content words is different from at the final particles. The syllables with final stops and /h/ are high level, and the others are lower plus glide down.

Examples

a) kɔɔn nɔɔj mpəh bunn bok ʔec
 child still not get wash clothes

The daughter still has not washed clothes..

b) mpèe' cin caw pwar haaɟ prnɔɔ
mother will come see me tomorrow

The mother is coming to see me tomorrow.

c) naaw wua ntua
he do what

What does he do?

Since the pitch of the Breath Group is predictable, we need not mark the contour pitch on the final syllable both in phonetic and phonemic writing.

2. The Rhythm Group

2.1 The Rhythm Group is defined as the rank whose units have a structure in terms of Words and function in the Breath Group. There are slight pauses after words within the Breath Group. The Rhythm Group may include one, two, three or more words.

2.2 The structure of the Rhythm Group is found in reduplicated forms and compounds which consist of more than one phonemic word, The primary stress is on the last word.

2.2.1 One Word

e.g.	/'ploɔ/	'head'
	/'daaw/	'sword'
	/'kùut/	'the back or backside'
	/'?xm/	'delicious'

2.2.2 Two words

The primary stress on the second word is stronger than the secondary stress on the first word, resulting in the shortening of the first one

e.g./laaplaap/	[,lap'laap]	'butterfly'
/cuucucuc/	[,cuc'cuuc]	'a cricket'
/t ^h iat ^h ia/	[,t ^h ia't ^h ia]	'quail'
/daa'praɿ/	[,da'praɿ]	'fish sauce'
/ʔuuhprɿaŋ/	[,ʔuh'prɿaŋ]	'flashlight'
/koonptiam/	[,kon'ptiam]	'son-in-law'
/ŋkxxlpuuŋ/	[,ŋkxl'puuŋ]	'water melon'

2.2.3 Three Words

The stress on the last word is also stronger than stresses on the first and the second word.

e.g./ʔeɕcuut'màt/	'handkerchief'
/ ,clan'kat'sok /	'a barber'
/ ,ksaŋpua'wèek/	'a cobra'

2.2.4 Four Words

It is found in only one example.

/koon'sxxmkoon'saaj/'cousin'

The Rhythm Group is not only marked by pause but also by stress, since the stress is always on the last word.

3. The Phonological Word

3.1 The Phonological Word is defined as the rank whose units have a structure in terms of phonemes and function in the Rhythm Group.

3.2 The phonological word may have from one to two phonetic syllables. The word must have one stressed syllable as nucleus and may optionally have one unstressed syllable preceding it as periphery.

Stress in Kuay is predictable. That is

3.2.1 ['c(c) v(c)]

In one phonetic syllable word, stress is on that syllable.

['dɤh]	'pot'
['cɤm]	'to be ripe'
['lɤw]	'button'
['crɛp]	'quiet, silent'
['ɲiam]	'sweet'
['prak]	'money, silver'
['triia]	'mushroom'

3.2.2 [c(c) v(c) 'c (c) v (c)]

In two phonetic syllable word, stress is on the final syllable

[tə'ɲɛəl]	'to be bald'
[lə'luŋ]	'to be loose'
[kə'bxh]	'to blink (the eyes)'

[kəŋ'hək]	'to cough'
[səm'laap]	'rice seedlings'
[tuŋ'saaj]	'rabbit'
[mɔm'pruj]	'a bee'

So there are two phonetic types of syllable patterns in Kuay (S = strong W = weak)

a) S	e.g.	['suar]	'to tell'
		[llic]	'to flood'
WS	e.g.	[ce'ŋxxt]	'to be cool'
		[rəm'boŋ]	'fence'

3.3 The word proved phonemically to have only one syllable. (one word equals one syllable, except some words in section 3.3.2), since the [ə] vowel in initial unstressed phonetic syllable is predictable and can be defined phonemically as a reduced vowel transition between the first two elements. So the Stress pattern is only the strong stress on the main syllable.

3.3.1 /c (c)(c)(c) v (c)/

e.g.	/lòok/	'monk'
	/wial/	'to be tidy, cleared'
	/rwii/	'to spin cotton yarn'
	/spuk/	'to be numb'
	/prnɔɔ/	'tomorrow'
	/tmɔɔŋ/	'galangal'
	/kntxxl/	'wife'
	/t-trxt/	'walking stick'

3.3.2 There are a few examples which consist of one stressed syllable as nucleus, and one initial unstressed syllable as periphery. The vowel cannot be described phonemically as open transition, so the stress pattern is /c v c ' σ (c) v (c)/ They are considered to be the exceptions.

e.g.	/pùŋwaaj/	'spider'
	/tuŋsaaj/	'rabbit'
	/tùŋjuu/	'umbrella'
	/mòmprùj/	'bee'
	/dɔŋrɔɔk/	'a pole used for carrying loads on the shoulder'

3.4 Pitch in Kuay is conditioned by the structure of the syllable. Pitch within the Breath Group is similar to Pitch in isolation. There are three pitches: High, Mid-High and Low; and they are all predictable.

3.4.1 High pitch

High pitch occurs in a stressed syllable which consists of

a) short vowels plus stops

[kap]	'to bite'
[p ^h lxt]	'a fan'
[tək]	'a basket'
[pùʔ]	'to be boiling'
[sac]	'meat'

b) short vowels plus glottal fricative /h/

[snoh]	'nest'
[kxh]	'to bend in order to break'
[bloh]	'termite mound'
[lèh]	'more than'
[cùah]	'grandfather'

c) long vowels plus stops except /ʔ/

[tùuk]	'boat, ship'
[rliac]	'grasshopper'
[puuak]	'sunlight, dry(of weather)'
[k ^h xp]	'centipāde'
[boot]	'to lash, to whip'

3.4.2 Mid - High pitch

Mid - High pitch occurs in a stressed syllable which consists of long vowel plus /ʔ,h/. Long vowels in these syllables are slighter shorter.

e.g.	[rliʔ]	'to choose'
	[daaʔ]	'water'
	[lòoʔ]	'a wire'
	[cɔxh]	'to sharpen'
	[pooh]	'to sweep'
	[t ^h aah]	'a tray'

3.4.3 Low pitch

Low pitch occurs in a syllable which consists of

a) open syllables

[preə]	'to use'
[bxx]	'afternoon'
[kaa]	'fish'

b) both short or long vowels plus nasals

[sxxm]	'younger sibling'
[kan]	'to carry, female'
[priŋ]	'oil'
[huuŋ]	'to kiss, to smell'

c) both short or long vowels plus trill /r/

[diir]	'to sew'
[par]	'to fly'
[ntoor]	'to be shallow'
[cər]	resin, sap, rubber'

d) both short or long vowels plus lateral /l/

[hal]	'to gasp for breath from fatigue'
[ʔxxl]	'to get'
[buul]	'to be drunk'
[mpul]	'tamarind'

e) both short or long vowels plus approximants /w, j/

[ʔaw]	'father'
[daaw]	'a sword'
[dooʔ]	'rice'
[ntròoʔ]	'a chicken'

3.4.4 In phonetic disyllabic words, Pitch on stressed syllables has been described above. Pitch on initial unstressed syllables is always low. It is lower than stressed syllables with High pitch, but almost the same as stressed syllables with Low pitch.

e.g.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| a) [kə'cɔxt] | 'to die' |
| [sə'muuc] | 'ant' |
| [kən'truh] | 'male' |
| [dɔŋ'rɔxxk] | 'a pole used for
carrying loads on the shoulder' |
| b) [tə'bɔuu] | 'evening' |
| [cə'nɔxxw] | 'vegetable' |
| [cɔŋ'har] | 'wind mill' |
| [tuŋ'saaɟ] | 'rabbit' |

Since Pitch in Kuay is predictable, it is not necessary to write any pitch marks on syllable phonemically.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| /par/ | 'to fly' |
| /kɔɔp/ | 'under, below' |
| /knt ^h oor/ | 'spittoon' |
| /mɔmpruɟ/ | 'bee' |

3.5 The structure of the phonemic syllable (word) is described in terms of a nucleus formed by a vowel, with a periphery by one, two, three or four consonants phonemically. There are two types of nuclear syllable.

3.5.1 The Open Syllable : structure $c(c')(c)(c)v$

e.g.	/tli/	'tall, high'
	/ploɔ/	'head'
	/bruu/	'mountain'
	/ntrũu/	'deep'
	/straa/	'book'
	/rntũu/	'season'
	/mtria/	'jujube'

3.5.2 The Closed Syllable : structure $c(c)(c)(c)v c$

e.g.	/sap/	'to cover up(with a cloth)'
	/tram/	'to soak'
	/mpəh/	'not'
	/blaaɟ/	'white'
	/lmuuɔ/	'to be sleepy'
	/cŋ'iit/	'narrow'
	/cŋtrxt/	'walking stick'

3.6 On the basis of these $c(c)(c)(c) v$ and $c(c)(c)(c) v c$ patterns, some elements in syllables are interpreted as follows:-



3.6.1 Length of vowels is contrastive. A long vowel is interpreted as one single vowel as a short vowel.

[pxt]	'to disappear' is	/pxt/
[pxxt]	'to close, cover' is	/pxxt/
[ham]	'hot and spicy' is	/ham/
[haam]	'blood' is	/haam/

3.6.2 An aspirated stop is interpreted as one consonant

[p ^h xʔ]	'dirty' is	/p ^h xʔ/	not	/phxʔ/
[t ^h ak]	'to shove' is	/t ^h ak/	not	/thak/
[c ^h op]	'to rest' is	/c ^h op/	not	/chop/
[k ^h uʔ]	'thick (of liquid)' is	/k ^h uʔ/	not	/khuʔ/

3.6.3 [i] and [u] in the final position of diphthongs and triphthongs are interpreted as consonant phonemes /j and w/

[prai]	'salty' is	/praj/	not	/prai/
[soi]	'rattan ball' is	/soj/	not	/soi/
[ʔau]	'father' is	/ʔaw/	not	/ʔau/
[ŋliau]	'cat' is	/ŋliaw/	not	/ŋlau/

3.6.4 /ia,ua/ and /i̯a,u̯a/ are interpreted as diphthongs and I found no contrast between their length since they are in free variation. Though usually they are pronounced long, the short ones are written in the phonemic form.

[tiap] or [t̥i̯ap]	'short, low' is	/tiap/
[k̥ ^ə tuam] or [k̥ ^ə t̥u̯am]	'sugar cane' is	/ktuam/
[pwar] or [p̥u̯ar]	'to seek' is	/pwar/

3.6.4 Nasals /m,n,ɲ,ŋ/ are always pronounced as syllabic nasals before consonant of the same points of articulation and are interpreted as clusters of consonants

[mp̚eəʔ]	'mother' is /mp̚eəʔ/
[nt̚aat]	'tongue' is /nt̚aat/
[ɲceə̃m]	'eyebrow' is /ɲceə̃m/
[ŋkxxŋ]	'waist' is /ŋkxxŋ/

3.6.5 Voiceless tap [ɾ] and lateral [ɭ] are interpreted as clusters of consonants /hr/ and /hl/

[ɾxxx].	'ricefield' is /hrxxx/
[ɭxc]	'the west' is /hlxc/

4. The Phoneme

4.1 The Phoneme is defined as the rank at which the units function in the Phonological word. It is the lowest rank of the hierarchy and so has no statable structure, but the phonetic forms of the phonemes may be described.

4.2 The major functional classes of phonemes in the word are Vowel and Consonant. Intonation contours, Stress placement, and Pitch are predictable and therefore not phonemic.

4.3 The Kuay dialect in Suphanburi has phonemic register. It has a system of two registers or kinds of voiced quality.

a) words with normally-voiced vowels

(1st register)

e.g. **mat** 'word'

b) words with breathy-voiced vowels¹

(2nd register)

e.g. **màt** 'eye'

Analysis of the initial consonants of the words with breathy voiced vowels presented some problems, in particular the voiceless stop series.

unaspirated	p	t	c	k
aspirated	p ^h	t ^h	c ^h	k ^h

Since there are no contrasts between the unaspirated and aspirated series in the words with breathy - voiced vowels, for this analysis it was decided to use the unaspirated series² This decision was based on my feeling that there was only a slight aspiration occurring after /p,t,c,k/ and before vowels in these words.

¹ Usually, breathy voiced vowels are represented phonetically by two dots under the vowel [CV̥] but in this thesis they are represented by a grave accent mark over the vowel instead [CV̐]

² * 'Kui (suai) - Thai - English Dictionary (1978) Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research Project. Chulalongkorn University Language Institute. It was decided to use the aspirated series /p^h, t^h, c^h, k^h/

* 'Kui' by Beulah M. Johnston. It was decided to use the unaspirated series /p, t, c, k/

4.4 The Occurrences of Consonants and Vowels

4.4.1 Phoneme Charts

Chart of Consonant Phonemes

	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	p ^h	t ^h	c ^h	k ^h	
	b	d			
Nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricatives		s			h
Lateral		l			
Vibrant		r			
Approximants	w		j		

Chart of Vowel Phonemes

	Front				Central				Back			
	Normal		Breathy		Normal		Breathy		Normal		Breathy	
	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long
Close	i	ii	ĩ	ĩi	ɨ	ɨɨ	ũ	ũũ	u	uu	ù	ùu
Half-close	e	ee	è	èè	ə	əə	ě	ěě	o	oo	ò	òò
Half-open	x	xx	ẋ	ẋẋ					ɔ	ɔɔ	ò	òò
Open					a	aa	à	àa				
Diphthongs	ia		ĩa		wa		ũa		ua		ũa	

4.4.2 Consonants

Consonants function as word periphery. They may be sub-classified in accordance with their occurrence.

The phonemic word in Kuay is monosyllabic. The normal pattern is $c(c)(c)(c) v(c)$. The occurrence of consonants is the following:-

- a) If the initial position has one consonant, every consonant can occur here.
- b) If the initial position has two consonants, it is a true cluster, or a cluster with a reduced vowel [ə] transition between the two elements, or a syllabic nasal plus a consonant with the same place of articulation
- c) If the initial position has three consonants, it is a syllabic nasal plus a true cluster or a cluster in which there is a reduced vowel transition between the first two elements.
- d) If the initial position has four consonants, it is a reduced vowel transition cluster plus a true cluster.
- e) Only 14 of the 21 consonants can occur word finally. They are /p, m, w, t, n, l, r, j, ɲ, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/

4.4.2.1 $C_1 V (C_2)$

C_1 consists of all the consonants occurring finally.

$C_1 = /p, p^h, b, m, w, t, t^h, d, n, l, r, s, c, c^h, j, ɲ, k, k^h, ŋ, ʔ, h/$

(See examples in formational statement of consonants)

4.4.2.2 $c_1 c_2 V (C)$

4.4.2.2.1 True clusters

$$c_1 = /p, p^h, b, t, c, k, k^h, h/$$

$$c_2 = /l, r/$$

Chart of True Cluster

$c_1 \backslash c_2$	p	p^h	b	t	c	k	k^h	h
l	-	-	-			-	-	-
r	-		-	-	-	-		-

- = occurrences

Restriction on occurrence

a) /p, b, k, h/ occur before /l, r/

plɔŋ	'to blow a wind instrument'
præ	'to use'
blxxŋ	'arm'
bruu	'mountain'
klok	'to forget'
kriiŋ	'to be old (people, fruit)'
hlaap	'wing'
hrɔŋ	'bamboo'

b) /p^h, k^h/ occur only before /l/

p^hlxt 'a fan'

k^hleen 'a kite'

c) /t, c/ occur only before /r/

trua 'a fiddle-like stringed instrument.'

trook 'a small narrow-necked wicker basket
for keeping fish'

crxh 'rust'

4.4.2.2.2 Clusters which the first members are syllabic
nasals and the second members are homogarnic stops

c₁ = Nasals /m, n, ɲ, ŋ/

c₂ = Stops /p, b, c, c^h, k/

and /pr, tr, cr, kr/

The articulatory location of both members is identical.

Restrictions on occurrence:-

a) /m/ occurs before bilabials /p, pr, b/

mpoh 'a well'

mprèem 'custard apple'

mbaar 'maggot'

b) /n/ occurs before alveolars /t, tr/

ntaat 'tongue'

ntrèe 'pestle'

c) /ɲ/ occurs before palatal stops /c, cr, c^h/

ɲcæəm	'eyebrow'
ɲcruah	'to pound rice'
ɲc ^h xxɲ	'fat (of pigs)'

d) /ŋ/ occurs before dorsal-velar stops /k, kr/

ŋkxh	'to be short (of length)'
ŋkraaŋ	'to carry'

4.4.2.2.3 Clusters with open transition

They are clusters of two consonants in which there is a reduced vowel [ə] transition between the two elements.

c₁ = /p, p^h, t, t^h, c, k, k^h, m, l, r, j, ɲ, s/

c₂ = /p, b, t, d, c, k, ʔ, h, m, w, n, l, r, j,
ɲ, ɳ, s/

Chart of Consonant Cluster with Open Transition

c ₁ c ₂	p	p ^h	t	t ^h	c	k	k ^h	m	l	r	j	ɲ	s
p	-		-	-	-	-			-	-			-
b			-		-	-			-	-			-
t	-	-			-	-							-
d			-		-	-							-
c	-				-	-							
k	-		-	-	-	-				-	*-		-
ʔ	-		-		-	-			-	-			-
h	-			-		-			-	-			
m	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-			-
w			-	-	-	-				-			-
n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			-
l			-	-	-			-	-				-
r													-
j		-	-			-	-			-	*-		
ɲ									-				-
ŋ			-		-					-			-
s	-	-				-							-

- = occurrences

* = found in one example

Restrictions on occurrence :-

/p/* occurs only before /p, t, c, k, ʔ, h, m, n, s/

ppriak màt	'discharge from the eyes'
ptàa	'to meet'
pcxx	'key'
pkaa	'pen'
pʔuuh	'to be spoiled'
phuur	'sweat'
pmial	'to roll along the ground'
pnèen	'plow blade'
psuan	'to hide'

/p^h/ occurs only before /n, j, s/

p ^h nəl	'to gamble'
p ^h juh	'storm'
p ^h saa	'language'

/t/ occurs only before /p, b, d, k, ʔ, m, w, n, l, j, ŋ/

tpxxl	'buttocks'
tbam	'check'
tdii	'half'
tkxxŋ	'elbow'
tʔoor	'a small yellow wasp'
tmaat	'vulture'

* There is only one example with [pəɬ]
[pəluʔ] /pluʔ/ 'male'

twiik	'dark, night'
tnoom	'tree trunk'
tlxh	'navel'
tjoʔ	'to drip'
tŋœl	'bald'

/t^h/ occurs only before /p, k, h, w, n, l/

t ^h paŋ	'pond'
t ^h keeh	'nine'
t ^h haan	'soldier'
t ^h wiar	'door'
t ^h noɸ	'dike'
t ^h laɟ	'expensive'

/c/ occurs only before /p, b, t, d, c, k, ʔ, m, w, n, l, ŋ/

cpòh	'to throw out'
cbac	'to squeeze'
ctaŋ	'nim'
cdxc	'to pinch with the fingers'
ccxxr	'hail'
ckòk	'to be cold'
cʔxr	'to be sharp edged'
cmùŋ	'to say'
cwiak	'to push aside'
cnàh	'to win'
clèəŋ	'water leech'
cŋxxt	'cool'

/k/* occurs before /p, b, t, d, c, k, ʔ, h, m, w, n, j, s/

kpoot	'to clench (the hands)'
kboxh	'to blink (the eyes)'
ktaam	'crab'
kdaa	'thin'
kcxxt	'to die'
kkaar	'to scratch'
kʔaak	'a crow'
khoom	'red'
kmoo	'year'
kwxl	'round'
knxxm	'child'
kjaa	'to call'
ksan	'snake'

/k^h/ occurs only before /m, n, j/

k ^h mxr	'Cambodian'
k ^h neej	'pillow'
k ^h jaal	'wind'

/m/ occurs only before /m, n, l/

mmèe	'to talk in one's sleep'
mnaw	'bael fruit'
mluu	'the betel-vine leaf'

* There is only one example with [kəl-]
[kəleen] /kleen/ 'bucket, pail'

/l/ occurs only before /p, b, ʔ, h, m, l, n/

lp̄li	'fish fermented in brine'
lbok	'a small cylindrical mortar' used for grinding dry betel nut'
lʔiak	'to hate'
lhog	'papaya'
lm̄een	'graceful'
llàŋ	'clear'
lpaʔ	'brittle'

/r/ occurs only before /p, b, k, ʔ, h, m, w, n, j, ŋ/

rp̄aw	'pumpkin'
rboh	'thing'
rkàŋ	'bell'
rʔxxŋ	'diligent'
rhxxk	'to be torn'
rm̄el	'to roll along the ground'
rw̄li	'to spin (cotton yarn)'
rn̄oŋ	'sponge gourd'
rj̄òol	'hammock'
rŋ̀kh	'to be stiff'

/j/ only occurs in one example before /k/

ʔaw jkoon	'father-in-law'
-----------	-----------------

/n/ only occurs in one example before /j/

nj̄èər	'to shake'
--------	------------

/s/ occurs only before /p, b, t, k, ʔ, m, w, n, l, r, ɲ, ŋ, s/

spæər	'to be blown by the wind'
sbxxk	'skin'
stũuŋ	'to transplant'
skaar	'mangoose'
sʔoot	'to be dry'
smeeʃ	'to steam'
swxt	'tough'
snaa	'crossbow'
slia	'algae'
sraaŋ	'ringworm'
sɲuu	'to be awake'
sŋook	'to snore'
ssiil	'to write'

4.4.2.3 $c_1 c_2 c_3 v (c)$

$c_1 c_2$ = Cluster with a reduced vowel between the two elements. It is phonetically an unstressed closed presyllable, and the vowel between the two consonants is predictable. In phonemic writing, the vowel is omitted and the consonants are interpreted as clusters.

e.g. [tən'dool] /tndool/ 'to struggle'

c₁ = /p, m, t, l, r, s, c, k/

c₂ = /m, n, ŋ/

c₃ = initial consonants of phenetic stressed syllables

(Some can be two consonants)

/p, pl, b, t, tr, d, n, l, r, s, c, cr, k, ŋ,

ʔ, h/

Restrictions on occurrence:-

/m/ occurs after /t, r, l, s, c, k/

and before /p, b, n, l, r, s, c/

[təm'ruŋŋ] /tmruŋŋ/ 'galangal'

[rəm'boŋŋ] /rmbœŋŋ/ 'fence'

[ləm'baak] /lmbaak/ 'shoulder'

[səm'plɛxc] /smplɛxc/ 'youngest'

[cəm'pàk] /cmpàk/ 'debt'

[kəm'sat] /kmsat/ 'to extinguish'

[təm'nliaj] /tmnliaj/ 'to foretell'

[təm'lom] /tmlom/ 'to cut down'

[kəm'cxxt] /kmcxxt/ 'to kill'

/n/ occurs after /m, t, r, c, k/

and before /t, tr, d, s, c, cr, c^h/

[mən'dœol] /mndœol/ 'star'

[tən'tòŋ] /tntòŋ/ 'ell'

[rən'tùu] /rntùu/ 'season'

[cən'tèet] /cntèet/ 'to stand on one's toes'

[kən'cɔk] /kncɔk/ 'mirror'

[cən'trət] /cntrət/ 'walking stick'

[mən'saw] /mnsaw/ 'face powder'

[mən'crɔk] /mncrɔk/ 'to pour a liquid into'

[mən'c^huh] /mnc^huh/ 'coffin'

/ŋ/ occurs after /p, m, t, l, r, s/

and before /c, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/

[pəŋ'ʔxxk] /pŋʔxxk/ 'to lean against'

[məŋ'kɔn] /mŋkɔn/ 'a toilet'

[təŋ'hah] /tŋhah/ 'forehead'

[ləŋ'caa] /lŋcaa/ 'shallow baskets for carrying on a
shoulder pole.'

[rəŋ'kaw] /rŋkaw/ milled rice'

[səŋ'kat] /sŋkat/ 'to press'

[rəŋ'ŋèet] /rŋŋèet/ 'to be asleep'

4.4.3 Vowels: They function as syllable nucleus. They may be sub-classified in accordance with their occurrence as nucleus in open and closed syllables.

4.4.3.1 Register vowels

As it has been mentioned, this dialect has phonemic register. There is a distinction between a normal voiced vowel and a breathy voiced vowel. The normal voiced vowel can occur after every consonant, but the breathy voiced vowel is restricted. It only occurs after.....

a) voiceless unaspirated stops /p, t, c, k/

pòh	'chillie sauce'
tùuk	'boat, ship'
còk	'to smoke'
kèl	'the base of a tree'

b) Nasals /m, n, ɲ, ŋ/

mìi	'to look at'
nùj	'bait'
ɲòʔ	'orange, sour'
ŋuac	'to drink'

c) trill /r/

rùup	'picture'
riac	'grasshopper'

d) lateral /l/



lùk



'to mix'

e) approximants /w, j/

wàh	'to avoid'
jìil	'bat'

CHART OF VOWEL DISTRIBUTION (after consonants)

	p	pr	pl	p ^h	t	br	bl	m	w	t	tr	t ^h	d	n	s	l	r	c	er	c ^h	j	j	k	kr	kl	k ^h	k ^h	g	?	h
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	-	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
+	o	o	o	-	o	o	-	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	-	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	-	o
+	o	o	-	-	o	-	-	+	+	+	+	o	-	o	-	+	o	-	+	-	+	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	-	-
+	+	+	-	-	o	o	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+	+	+	-	-	o	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
+	+	o	-	-	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	-	-	o	-	-	+	o	-	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	-	-
+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	-	+	+	o	o	+	-	+	o	o	+	-	o	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
+	o	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	-	o	o	-	-
+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	o	-	-	-	+	+	+	o	-	o	-	+	o	-	-	o	o	-	-
+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	-	-	-	+	+	o	o	-	o	+	+	-	o	-	o	o	-	o
+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	o	-	-	+	o	o
+	-	+	o	o	o	-	-	-	+	o	o	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	o	o	-	o	o	-	o	-	-	-
-	+	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	o	o	o	-	-	-	o	-	-	-	-	-
-	o	-	o	-	o	o	-	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	o	-	-	o	-	-	o	o	-	-
+	-	o	o	-	o	o	+	o	+	+	-	o	+	-	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	+	+	-	-	-	o	-	-	o
+	o	o	-	-	-	o	+	o	+	+	o	-	o	-	+	+	+	-	o	o	+	+	+	o	-	-	o	-	-	-
+	o	o	-	-	o	o	+	+	+	+	o	-	-	o	+	+	o	o	o	-	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	-
+	-	+	-	-	o	o	+	o	+	o	o	-	-	o	+	+	-	o	o	o	+	-	-	o	o	o	+	-	-	-
+	+	+	o	-	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	-	+	+	+	-	o	+	+	+	+	o	-	o	+	-	-
-	o	+	-	-	o	o	-	+	+	+	+	o	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	o	-	o	+	+	o	o	o	+	-	o
-	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o

- = occurrences of normal voiced vowels
- o = occurrences of breathy voiced vowels
- o = non-occurrences

CHART OF VOWEL DISTRIBUTION (before consonants)

	-p	-m	-w	-t	-n	-l	-r	-ɕ	-ŋ	-j	-k	-ŋ	-ʔ	-h	ø
i	•	•	•	-	•	•	•	+	-	•	•	-	-	+	•
e	•	•	•	-	•	+	•	-	+	•	•	+	•	•	•
x	-	-	•	+	+	-	•	+	+	•	•	•	+	+	•
a	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	•
ɔ	+	+	•	-	+	•	•	-	•	-	+	+	+	+	•
o	+	-	•	-	•	+	•	•	•	•	+	+	-	-	•
u	•	•	•	+	•	•	•	+	•	+	+	+	-	+	•
ɯ	-	+	•	+	+	+	•	•	•	•	+	+	+	+	•
ə	-	•	•	+	•	+	+	•	•	•	-	-	+	+	•
ii	-	•	•	+	•	+	-	•	•	•	+	+	+	-	+
ee	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	•	•	-	+	+	+	+	+
xx	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	•	•	-	-	+	-	-
aa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
ɔɔ	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
oo	-	+	•	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
uu	+	-	•	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	•	+	+
uuu	•	•	•	+	+	+	+	-	•	•	•	+	•	•	+
əə	+	+	•	+	-	-	+	-	•	+	+	+	•	+	+
ia	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
ua	+	+	•	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
wa	•	•	•	+	•	•	+	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

- = occurrences of normal voiced vowels

+ = occurrences of breathy voiced vowels

• = non occurrences

4.4.3.2 Vowel Distribution

The charts of Vowel and Consonant Cooccurences show that not all of the vowel and consonant phonemes occur in every environment

Vowels after Consonants

There is not contrast between initial consonants of unaspirated stops /p, t, c, k/ and the aspirated stops /p^h, t^h, c^h, k^h/ in breathy syllables. The unaspirated series is decided for the analysis

Breathy voiced vowels never occur after the aspirated stops and /b, br, bl, d, s, ʔ, h/

/a/ occurs after every initial consonants

No close and half-close front short single vowels occur after /p^h, m, w, t, t^h, n, c^h, ɲ, j, k^h, ŋ, h/ and true clusters.

/u, ʊ/ never occur after /p^h, b, br, bl, t^h, d, ɲ, kr, kl, k^hl, ŋ/

/ə/ never occurs after labials except /p/

No close and half-close short central and back single vowels occur after /br, bl, ɲ, k^hl, ŋ/

No front long vowels occur after /p^h, b, br, bl, t^h, kl, ɲ, h/

No long single vowels except /am/ occurs after /ɲ/

- /~~au~~/ never occurs after /pr, pl, br, bl, tr, t^h, s, c, cr, c^h, k, kr, kl, k^h, k^hl, ŋ, ʔ/
- Diphthongs never occur after /br, bl, t^h, c^h, k^hl/
- /~~ua~~/ only occurs after /p/ and /~~ua~~/ only occurs after /w/

Vowels before Consonants

- Every vowel can take breathy voice, but breathy long open vowels are rare.

- Short single vowels never occur in open syllables.
- /a, aa, ia/ occur before every final consonant.
- /i, e/ never occur before labials and /n, r, j, k/
- No close central and back short single vowels occur before /w, r, ɲ/
- No central and back short single vowels except /a/ occur before /w, ɲ/
- /ɔ, o, u/ never occur before /w, r, ɲ/
- /~~u~~, e/ never occur before /w, c, ɲ, j/
- /o, u/ never occur before /w, n, r, ɲ/
- No front long single vowels occur before /ɲ/
- No central and back long single vowels except /aa/ occur before /w/
- /~~au~~/ never occurs before labials, glottals and /ɲ, j, k/
- /~~ua~~/ occurs only before /t, r/

4.5 Consonants Descriptions and Contrasts

4.5.1 Formational Statements

/p/ a voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position

pac	'to slash'
piak	'smoke, vapour'
kap	'to bite'
tiap	'low, short'
mpoh	'a well'

/p^h/ a voiceless aspirated bilabial stop. It occurs word initially only.

p ^h lxt	'a fan'
p ^h xʔ	'dirty'
p ^h saa	'language'

/b/ a voiced bilabial stop. It occurs word initially and in the c_2 position

bxx	'afternoon'
buut	'church'
baar	'two'
mbaag	'maggot'

/t/ a voiceless unaspirated apico-alveolar stop. It occurs word initially, finally and in the c_2 position.

tɔɔc	'to pick up'
tiah	'bland, tasteless'
cɲat	'to listen'
juɲt	'to be slow'
ntaat	'tongue'

/t^h/ a voiceless aspirated apico-alveolar stop. It occurs word initially only.

t ^h ak	'to shove'
t ^h aaŋ	'the stem of (plants)'
t ^h pàŋ	'pond'

/d/ a voiced apico-alveolar stop. It occurs word initially and in the c_2 position.

dɔɔŋ	'times'
dɔɔmŋ	'to persuade'
tdii	'half'
cdxc	'to pinch with the fingers'

/c/ a voiceless unaspirated lamino-prepalatal affricated stop. It occurs word initially, finally and in the c_2 position. Finally it has an on glide [ⁱc]

cin	'will, to be going to'
cxxk	'medicine'
ŋkooc [ŋkoo ⁱ c]	'burn, to be burnt'

tuac [tuua. ⁱ c]	'to steal'
ncian	'ring'

/c^h/ a voiceless aspirated lamino-prepalatal affricated stop.

It occurs word initially only.

c ^h xp	'nicked (of a knife edge only)'
c ^h oom	'a kind of dessert'
c ^h əə	'a part of a loom'

/k/ a voiceless unaspirated dorso-velar stop. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c₂ position.

kaar	'work, job'
ko?	'a spring tap'
liik	'pig'
kjaak	'husband'
qkxh	'to be short (of length)'

/k^h/ a voiceless aspirated dorso-velar stop. It occurs word initially only.

k ^h aaɟ	'a net'
k ^h u?	'to be thick (of liquids)'
k ^h leeŋ	'a kite'

/ʔ/ a voiceless glottal stop. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c₂ position.

ʔar	'to saw'
ʔxm	'delicious'
jàʔ	'grandmother'
daaʔ	'water'
sʔoot	'to be dry'
kʔaak	'a crow'

/m/ a voiced bilabial nasal. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position.

mòok	'hat'
maaʃ	'you'
haam	'blood'
ɲiam	'sweet'
tmaat	'a vulture'

/n/ a voiced apico-alveolar nasal. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position.

nia	'which'
naaw	'he, she'
poon	'four'
psuan	'to hide'
tnoom	'tree trunk'
knaʃ	'rat, mouse'

/ɲ/ a voiced fronto palatal nasal. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position. In the final position it is onglided [ⁱɲ]

ɲɔʔ	'penis'
ɲuam	'young, immature'
paɲ [pa ⁱ ɲ]	'to shoot'
duuɲ [duu ⁱ ɲ]	'long (of time)'
ɲuam	'to be awake'

/ŋ/ a voiced dorso-velar nasal. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position.

ŋlaw	'cat'
ŋkəŋ	'egg-plant'
knxxŋ	'tooth'
tuuŋ	'coconut'
tŋaj	'day, late in the morning'
sŋook	'to snore'

/r/ a voiced apico-alveolar vibrant. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position.

rùup	'picture'
rùac	'the intestines'
puar	'to seek'
mànr	'to crawl'
bruu	'mountain'
sroh	'to scald'

/l/ a voiced apico - alveolar lateral. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position

lòok	'a Buddhist monk'
luu	'to howl'
haal	'to be light (of weight)'
tnool	'pole, post'
hlaap	'wing'
blxxŋ	'arm'

/s/ a voiceless apico - dental fricative. It occurs word initially and in the c_2 position.

sxxl	'scales (of fish)'
suar	'to answer, to tell'
ssiil	'to write'
psuan	'to hide'

/h/ a voiceless glottal fricative. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position.

hxxk	'to tear'
haa	'to open one's mouth'
hrxx	'ricefield'
hlaa	'leaf'
còh	'to plant'
cùah	'grandfather'
khoom	'red'
rhah	'quick, fast'

/w/ a voiced labio - velar approximant. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position.

wàa	'to do, to make'
wàh	'to avoid'
cnxxw	'vegetables'
ʔaw	'father'
kwaac	'to scratch'
swxt	to wither'

/j/ a voiced fronto - palatal approximant. It occurs word initially and finally and in the c_2 position.

jìil	'bat'
juur	'wet'
k ^h jaal	'wind'
rjòol	'hammock (of cloth, usually for babies)'
mùuj	'one'
p ^h ɔj	'dust'

4.5.2 Consonant Contrasts

/p/ /p^h/

paɨ	'three'
p ^h aɨ	'to leave in the care of someone temporarily'

/p/ /b/

pxt	'to disappear'
bxt	'to light'

tpal	'mortar'
tbal	'to be filled'

/b/ /m/

bùut	'church'
mùut	'to enter'

/m/ /n/

mùuj	'one'
nùj	'bait'
cxxm	'bird'
cxxn	'to be ripe'

/m/ /w/

mùur	'to crawl'
wùul	'to come back'
kam	'spoke of a wheel'
kaw	'I (informal)'

/t/ /t^h/

tom	'to hit, to beat'
t ^h om	'an aunt'

/t/ /d/

toh	'breast, milk'
doh	'to run away'

/d/ /l/

dak	'to lay, to place'
l ^à ak	'to fall down, fall over'
doon	'times'
lon	'with'

/d/ /n/

daaw	'sword'
naaw	'he, she'

/r/ /l/

ruu	'from'
luu	'to howl'
tber	'to spin (something in the ear)'
thal	'to be filled'

/n/ /l/

n ^ù uk	'to think about'
l ^ù uk	'husks (of rice)'
haan	'brave'
haal	'to be light (of weigh)'

/t/ / /

tam	'right (hand, side)'
cam	'to wait'
sat	'to tie'
sac	'meat'

/c/ /c^h/

caa	'to eat'
c ^h aa	'tea'

/n/ /ŋ/

n̄iaj	'master, boss'
ŋ̄iaj	'to be easy'
poon	'four'
poonŋ	'on, above'

/n/ /ɲ/

nà?	'people (classifier)'
lɲa?	'brittle'
pan	'to mold'
paɲ	'to shoot'

/ŋ/ /ɲ̄/

ŋ̄iam	'sweet'
ɲ̄iam	'to weep'
luang	'wood'
kaa luang	'a long slender eel. like fish'

/j/ /ɲ̄/

ja?	'grandmother'
lɲa?	'brittle'
paɲ	'three'
paɲ	'to shoot'

/j/ /w/

jùut	'to be slow'
wùul	'to come back'
- tmaɟ	'new'
tmaw	'stone, rock'

/r/ /j/

ruu	'from'
tùuŋ juu	'umbrella'
par	'to fly'
paɟ	'three'

/l/ /j/

luu	'to howl'
tùuŋ juu	'umbrella'
dool	'to carry on the shoulder'
dooɟ	'rice'

/k/ /k^h/

kaar	'work, job'
k ^h aar	'a bitter, acrid, biting taste'

/k/ /ʔ/

kxxl	'to play'
ʔxxl	'to take, bring'
lòok	'Buddhist monk'
lòooʔ	'a wire'

/k^h/ /h/

k ^h al	'bowl, dipper (without a handle)'
hal	'to be tired, to pant'

/ʔ/ /h/

ʔoh	'to dip'
hoh	'to fly in the air'
lòoʔ	'a wire'
lòoh	'wrong, fault'

4.6 Vowels : Descriptions and Contrasts

4.6.1. Formational Statements

a) Single vowels.

/i/ ɪ / short close front spread normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs only before /t, ɲ, ŋ, ʔ/ and the breathy vowel occurs only before /c, h/ Both can occur after /l, c, k/

ɲkit	'a few, a little'
hɲip	'push sth underneath or forward'
ciŋ	'will, to be going to'
kiʔ	'small, little'
lliŋ	'intensifier used with <u>all gone</u> '
lìc	'to flood'
cìh	'to ride'
tɲkìc	'bounced with the head'

/ii/ /i/ long close front spread normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs before /p, t, l, r, k, ŋ, h/ and the breathy vowel only occurs before /t, l, k, ŋ, ʔ/ Both can occur in open syllables and after /w, l/

rət t ^h iip	'bicycle'
k ^h iit	'to draw a line'
ssiil	'to write'
diir	'to sew'
twiik	'to be dark'
kriiŋ	'to be old (people, fruits)'
niih	'this'
clii	'to flatten something'
rliit	'to iron'
jliil	'bat'
liik	'pig'
ŋkaw liiŋ	'roasted rice'
rliʔ	'to chose'
rwliʔ	'to spin (cotton yarns)'

/e/ /è/ short half-close front spread normal and breathy vowels. The normal vowel only occurs before /t, l, c, ŋ/ and the breathy vowel occurs only before /l, ɲ, ŋ/ Both can occur after /p/

cet	'heart'
sel	'religious rule'
pec	'to dig'
smp ^h eq	'prostitute'

rmèl	'to roll along'
pèŋ	'full of the moon'
rəŋ	'to hurry'

/ee/ /èe/ long half-close front spread, normal and breathy vowels. The normal vowel occurs only before /w, l, j, ŋ/ and the breathy vowel occurs in open syllables and before /p, m, w, t, n, l, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/ Both can occur after /m, l, r, t/

heew	'abyss'
reel	'to untie'
teej	'hand'
k ^h leeq	'a kite'
meen	'so, very, extremely, really''
cée	'to scold'
créep	'silent, quiet'
mprèem	'custard apple'
plàew	'crocodile'
rnqèet	'to be asleep'
mèen	'Yes, it is; That's right'
wèel	'left (hand, side)'
rèek	'to carry something on both ends of shoulder pole.'
pnèeq	'plow blade'
tèeʔ	'to preach'
rèeh	'a root'
t ^h lèe	'river, sea'

/x/ /x̣/ short half-open front spread normal and breathy vowels. The normal vowel occurs before /p, m, t, n, l, c, ɲ, ʔ, h/ and the breathy vowel occurs before /t, n, c, ɲ, ʔ, h/. Both can occur after /p, l, t, k/

ḥɔɔ dɔp	'sticky rice'
ʔxm	'delicious'
pɔt	'to disappear'
kɔn ḥɔɔ	'to mill rice'
kɔxl	'to be round'
hlɔc	'the west'
sɔwɔɲ	'a spinning wheel'
mɔʔ	'vagina'
tɔh	'to hammer'
ɲɔt	'to stuff'
ɲɔkɔn	'a toilet'
ḷɔc	'to bear (a child)'
tɔtɔɲ	'to complain'
p̣ɔʔ	'mud'
ẉɔh	'to avoid'

/xx/ /x̣x/ long half-open front spread normal and breathy vowels. The normal vowel occurs before /p, m, w, t, n, l, r, c, k, ɲ, h/ and in open syllables, and the breathy vowel occurs only before /l, ʔ / Both can occur after /r, t/

c ^h xp	'to be nicked'
sxxm	'younger sibling'
pxxt	'to cover, to close'
lxxw	'button'
txxn	'to step on'
sxxl	'scales (of fish)'
c ^h xxr	'hail'
cdxxc	'to pinch with the fingers'
cxxk	'medicine'
ŋkxxŋ	'waist'
txxh	'to fart, pass wind'
hrxx	'ricefield'
knt ^h xl	'wife'
r ^h xx?	'to swarm, crowd'

/u/ /u̥/ short closed central normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs only before /p, m, l, ʔ, h/ and the breathy vowel occurs before /m, t, n, l, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/ Both can occur after /c/

lʔup	'to be cloudy'
tnum	'beam, joist'
kcwl	'to be lazy'
k ^h _u ?	'thick (of liquids)'
cʔwh	'intensifier for ' <u>black</u> ''
ktum	'onion'
k ^h ut	'to think'

m̃m	'pimple'
nc̃ul	'needle'
sp̃uk	'numb'
pl̃uŋ	'spirit, morale'
t̃u?	'direction'
p̃uh	'poison'

/ũu/ /ũu/ long close central normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs before /t, n, c, ŋ/ and the breathy vowel occurs before /t, n, l, r, ŋ/ Both can occur after /r, j/ and in open syllables.

hũut	'to sniff'
bũun	'to get, to be able to'
nũuc	'some'
jũuŋ	'foot (organ)'
rũu	'or'
jũut	'to be slow'
lũun	'to swallow'
wũul	'to come back'
nũur	'to crawl'
nt̃rũuŋ	'to be long (of length)'
rũu	'to unfold'

/ɐ / ɐ / short half-close central normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs before /p, t, l, k, ŋ, ?, h/ and the breathy vowel occurs before /t, l, r, ?, h/ Both can occur after /p, t, k/

sxx səp	'forty'
sʔət	'to be sticky'
p ^h nəl	'to bet'
tək	'to lead (by hand, rope etc)'
pək	'to blow, to fan'
ŋkəŋ	'egg-plant'
trʔəʔ	'to belch'
ʔəh	'to be tired'
tət	'to kick'
skəl	'to know'
cər	'rubber, resin'
kəʔ	'to pry up'
mpeh	'not'

/əə/ /ə̃ə/ long half-close central normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs before /m, t, n, l, r, ɕ, j, k, h/ and the breathy vowel occurs before /p, m, t, r, j, k, ŋ, h/ Both can occur after /pl, m/ and in open syllables.

ncəəm	'eyebrow'
kəət	'to have, to be'
kroən	'to recover'
pʔəəl	'to scare (by a ghost)'
smpəl	'fowl louse'
cʔəər	'to roast over fire'
ŋkəec	'bed bug'
ʔəək	'to be glad'

mneəh	'pineapple'
k ^h neəj	'pillow'
ppləə	'to be drowsy'
pəəp	'to see'
pəəm	'be pregnant (of rice)'
əutəet	'to stand on one's toes'
njəər	'to tremble to sh ^h kə'
ləək	'to give up'
kmp ^h ləəŋ	'gun'
ləəh	'beyond'
nəəj	'to look up'
mməə	'to talk in one's sleep'

/a/ /a/ short open central normal and breathy vowels. The normal vowel occurs before all final consonants and the breathy vowel occurs before /w, t, n, l, j, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/. Both can occur after /p, m, t, n, r, l, c, j, k/

kap	'to bite'
tam	'right (hand, side)'
cam	'to wait'
ʔaw	'father'
mat	'word'
kan	'to carry, female'
sal	'remaining'
par	'to fly'
ksaj	'rope'

tac	'to sell'
slap	'to love'
prak	'money, silver'
ɬaŋ	'same'
lpaʔ	'brittle'
krah	'a comb'
ʔnar	'a saw'
smram	'rubbish'
smlap	'cast net'
rpaw	'pumpkin'
mət	'eye'
pàn	'thousand'
ŋkàl	'a plow'
tàk	'basket'
t ^h pàŋ	'pond'
jàʔ	'grandmother'
màh	'to wake someone up'
skràj	'lemon grass'
cn ^h h	'to win'
poŋràw	'taro'
llàŋ	'clear (of liquids)'
kncàʔ	'a slave'

/aa/ /àa/ long open central normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs before all final consonants, and in open syllables. The only examples of /àa/ are in /ptàa/ 'to meet' and /pràah/ 'sky'

sq'aap	'to yawn'
haam	'blood'
tmaat	'vulture'
haan	'brave'
taap	'to weave'
kaar	'work, job'
k ^h jaal	'wind'
skaac	'sand'
taak	'iron (metal)'
braan	'to be bright'
daaʔ	'water'
kdaah	'paper'
swaaj	'mango'
ʔaaw	'blouse, shirt'

/u/ /û/ short close back rounded normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs before /c, j, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/ and the breathy occurs before /t, c, j, k, ŋ, h/ Both can occur after /m, t, n/

muc	'to group in the water for'
puj	'fertilizer'
snuk k ^h wxxk	'a bow'
tuj saaj	'rabbit'
pluʔ	'male'
mnc ^h uh	'coffin' -
tɲaj pùt	'Wednesday'
prúc	'a kind of vegetables'

lùk	'to mix'
nùj	'bait'
ʔec cloojtùj	'a long strip of patterned cloth'
trùn	'cage, pen'
mùh	'nose'

/uu/ /uu/ long closed back rounded normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs before /p, m, t, l, r, c, ɲ, ŋ, h/ and the breathy vowel occurs before /p, t, n, l, c, j, ɲ, k, ŋ, h/ Both can occur after /p, m, t, l, r, c, j, k/ and in open syllables.

ktuup	'to turn over'
tuum	'to wrap'
suut	'silk'
buul	'to be drunk'
puuc	'to pull out'
phuur	'sweat'
duup	'long (of time)'
tuuŋ	'coconut'
kruuh	'to bark'
cuuccuuc	'cricket'
muuc	'to dive'
luu	'to howl'
ruu	'from'
juur	'wet'
kuu	'an owl'
vùup	'picture'
kùut	'back (organ, side)'

cùun	'to see someone off'
jùul	'to get up'
lmuuc	'to be sleepy'
mùuj	'one'
ntir'up	'a termite'
tùuk	'boat, ship'
pùuk	'mattress'
lùuk	'put a hand into'
stùuŋ	'to transplant'
ktùuh	'to trip over'
ntrùu	'deep'

/o/ /ɔ/ short half-close back rounded normal and breathy vowels.

The normal vowel occurs before /p, m, t, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/ and the breathy vowel occurs only before /p, l, k, ŋ/ Both can occur after /t, c/

ʔop	'to boil (excluding rice)'
bom	'to hold in the mouth'
p ^h ot	'to end, to last'
lbok	'a small cylindrical mortar used for grinding dry betel nut'
toŋ	'deaf'
t ^h oʔ	'to lie'
ccoh	'to fumble'
kròp	'every, all'
p ^h lɔp mntòl	'lightning'
còk	'to smoke'
tntòŋ	'an ell'

/oo/ /oo/ long half-close back rounded normal and breathy vowels. The normal vowel occurs before all final consonants except /w, ʔ/ and in open syllables, and the breathy vowel occurs only before /m, t, l, j, ɲ, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/ Both can occur after /p, m, t, n, r, c, k/

ʔoop	'to hug'
tmoom	'turtle'
soot	'to be blind'
ʔoon	'to bend down'
tnool	'post, pole'
coor	'robber'
koor	'to shout'
booʔ	'to beckon by waving hand'
ŋkooc	'burn, to be burnt'
rooc	'to finish, finished'
kaa smooŋ	'small edible fish'
kntooŋ	'to shout'
pooh	'to sweep'
khoo	'trousers'
kòom	'bowl'
pòot	'corn'
rjòol	'cradle'
·tòol	'land above water level'
ntròoj	'chicken'
ròon	'to shrink'
mòok	'hat'
rnòon	'sponge gourd'

còo?	'to repair'
lòoh	'wrong, fault'

/ɔ / ɔ̃ / short half-open back rounded normal and breathy vowels. The normal vowel occurs before /p, m, t, n, c, j, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/ and the breathy vowel occurs before /p, m, n, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/ Both can occur before /m, t, ʔ, l, r, c, ɲ, k/

top	'to slap'
ɲom	'to mix together'
bɔt	'to fold'
kbon	'thick'
hɔc	'to send, pass (by hand)'
sɔj	'rattan ball'
kɔk	'a rush'
lɔŋ	'with, also'
ɲɔ?	'penis'
cɔh	'to grow plants'
tɔmɔŋ	'to be alive'
hɔŋ	'bamboo'
rɔp	'to count'
nɔm	'sweet dish'
tmlɔm	'to cut down'
cɔm	'to be bruised'
nimɔn	'to invite a monk'
ntɔk	'cow, ox'
cɔkɔŋ	'calf of the leg'

ntòŋ	'heavy'
nòʔ	'orange, sour'
mòh	'to ask a question'

/oo/ /^hoo/ long half-open back rounded normal and breathy vowels. The normal vowel occurs before all final consonants, except /w/ and occurs in open syllables. The breathy voiced vowel occurs only in one example: /clòok/ 'to dye'

kooɸ	'to catch'
khoom	'red'
sʔoot	'to be dry'
ʔoon	'to give'
mndool	'star'
kmboor	'lime eaten with betel'
tooc	'to pick up'
dooj	'rice'
sʔoon	'to chok on food, water etc'
ckook	'to be cold'
cloon	'to cross'
poʔ	'to walk'
cròoh	'to filter'
ʔoo	'good'

Note:- Long vowels can occur in either closed or open syllables but short vowels only occur in closed syllables.

b) Diphthongs

The kuaj dialect has three normal diphthongs /ia, ua, ua/ and three breathy diphthongs /i̥a, u̥a, u̥a/. There are no contrasts between short and long length of these diphthongs. Most of them are phonetically pronounced long. They are interpreted as /ia, ua, ua/ and /i̥a, u̥a, u̥a/

/ia/ /i̥a/ front normal and breathy diphthongs gliding from /ii, ʔii/ to a neutral central vowel schawa [ə]. The normal vowel occurs before all final consonants except /c, ŋ/ and the breathy vowel occurs before all final consonants except /ʔ/. Both can occur after /p, m, w, t, n, l, r, c, ŋ/ and in open syllables.

siap	'cockroach'
ku iam	'to growl'
sniat	'a wedge'
mian	'to be rich'
ʔial	'to be shy'
piar	'flower'
piak	'smoke, vapor'
ciang	'elephant'
triaʔ	'water buffalo'
tiah	'bland, tasteless'
wiaj	'to chop grass or weeds with'
	a hoe or spade'
k ^h iaw	'green'
smlian	'to sharpen (a knife)'

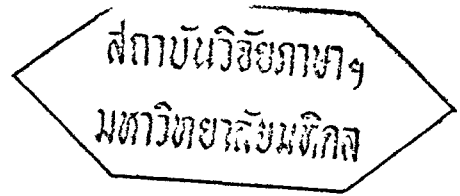
giar sac	'to be frightened'
cia	'to go'
tìap	'short, low'
ḡiam	'sweet'
cakkniciat	'a firefly'
rìan	'shop, store'
splan	'bridge'
tìan	'to pull'
wial	'field'
wiar	'to creep, climb of (plants)'
rìac	'grasshopper'
tkiak	'hip'
niak	'the man entering the monk-hood'
ciang	'craftsman'
miah	'gold'
lìaj	'to boil rice'
ḡlaw	'cat'
mia	'rain'

/aia/ /aia/ mid normal and breathy diphthongs gliding from /aia/, /aia/ to a neutral central vowel schawa [ə]. Only a few examples are found in the dialect. The normal vowel is found in one word before /r/ and the breathy vowel is found in two words before /t/ and /tʰ/

puar	'to seek'
wuat	'to gore'
wuar	'vines'

/ua/ /ua/ back normal and breathy diphthongs, gliding from /uu, lu/ to a neutral central vowel schawa [ə]. The normal vowel occurs before all final consonants except /ʔ, w/ and the breathy vowel occurs before all final consonants except /w, n, ɲ/. Both can occur after /m, t, n, l, r, c, k/ and in open syllables.

jaʔmuap	'a mid wife'
ɲuam	'young, immature'
tɕiat	'to examine'
kmuan	'bee wax'
pcuar	'to plow'
tuac	'to steal'
sɕuac	'sharp-pointed'
cual	'to hire'
kaa luən	'a long slender ell-like fish'
kuaɿ	'human being'
pluak	'to be gray'
kruən	'forest'
koon c ^h ual	'employee'
buaɰ	'to enter the monkhood'
kua	'to stay, to live'
lùən	'a kind of bamboo fish trap'
lùam	'liver'
tùat	'great grandparents'
kùar	'kapok'
t ^h kùal	'eight'
ɕùac	'the intestines'



ʔec tnuak	'loincloth'
ntɕuaŋ	'stairs'
pəoh kɕuaʔ	'salt'
cuaŋ	'grandfather'
luəj	'to swim'
wua	'to do, to make'

4.6.2 Vowel Contrast

Every vowel in 'kuaj' can take breathy voice and normal voice but not all of them can be proved to be in contrast with their neighbouring vowels, especially short front vowels and breathy open long vowels. I assume that the lack of some vowel contrasts is only accidental and eventually more data will clear up the problem. The following indicates the vowel contrasts in which some pairs are in identical environment, others are in analogous environment. The ones not found in contrast either in identical or near identical environment will be shown by their distribution before and after the same consonants.

/i/ /ii/

ŋkit	'a few, a little'
k ^h iit	'to draw a line'
diŋ	'to know'
diir	'to sew'

/i/ /ii/

tkiŋ	'broken'
cuaŋ ki	'under-taker'

/i/ /i/ Both occur after /l, c, k/

ŋkit 'a few, a little'

tkìh 'broken'

ciŋ 'will, to be going to'

cìh 'to ride'

/ii/ /ii/ Both occur after /w, l/ and before /t, l, k,

and ø/

cliì 'to flatten something'

lìik 'pig'

tdiì 'half'

tìi 'high, tall'

/e/ /è/ Both occur after /p/ and before /l, ŋ/

pec 'to dig'

pèŋ 'full moon'

keŋ 'to be good at'

rèŋ 'to hurry'

/ee/ /èè/

meen 'so, very, extremely, really'

mèen 'Yes, it is. That's right'

/e/ /ee/ Both occur before /l, ŋ/

sell 'religious rule'

pœl 'to untie'

smp ^h eq	'prostitute'
p ^h leen	'song'

/è/ /èe/ Both occur after /p, r/ and before /ŋ/

rèŋ	'to hurry'
rèen	'to learn, to study'
trèen	'owner'

/i/ /e/ Both occur after /c/ and before /t, ŋ/

ciŋ	'will, to be going to'
cet	'heart'
lliŋ	'intensifier used with <u>all gone</u> '
smp ^h eq	'prostitute'

/ì/ /è/ I did not find the contrast of these two breathy vowels, since they are rare.

/ii/ /ee/

kriiŋ	'old (people, fruits)'
kleen	'bucket, pail'

/iì/ /èe/

ɖiik	'to bloom'
ɖèek	'to carry sth. on both end of shoulder pole'

/x/ /x̣/

hix̣e	'the west'
ḷxc	'to bear (a child, offspring)'

/x/ /xx/

pxt 'to disappear'

pxxt 'to cover, to close'

/x/ /xx/

lxc 'to bear (a child, offspring)'

pxxc 'to cut (papers, leaves)'

/xx/ /xx/

txxn 'to step on'

kxtxl 'wife'

/e/ /x/ Both occur after /p, b, c, ʔ, s/ and before

/t, l, c/

pec 'to dig'

pxt 'to disappear'

bec 'to lie down'

cdxc 'to pinch with the fingers'

/e/ /x/ Both occur after /p/ and before /ŋ/

pəŋ 'full moon'

pəʔ 'mud'

tntxŋ 'to complain'

/ee/ /xx/ Both occur after /t, k^h, m, w, l, r/ and before

/w, l, r, ŋ/

teej 'hand'

txxn 'to step on'

k^hleen 'a kite'

knxxn 'tooth'

/èe/ /èx/

ntèel 'egg'

kntèxl 'wife'

/w/ /wɛ/ Both occur after /h/

lhwm 'intensifier used with cool'

hewt 'to sniff'

/ù/ /ùɛ/

ntùt 'one who has recently left the
monkhood'

ktùmt 'a kind of birds'

/w/ /ù/

kewl 'lazy'

ncwùl 'needle'

/wɛ/ /ùwɛ/

rwu 'or'

rwù 'to unfold'

/ə/ /əə/

bək 'to pierce'

beək 'to open, turn on'

/ə/ /əə/

tət 'to kick'

entəət 'to stand on (one's) toes'

/ə/ /ə/ Both occur after /p, t, k/ and before /t, l, ʔ, h/

tək 'to lead (by the hand, rope etc)'

tət 'to kick'

ʔəh 'tired'

ləh 'to go, comeout'

/əə/ /əə/ Both occur after /m, n/ and before /m, t, r, j,

k, h and ø/

sməəl 'fowl louse'

mməə 'to talk in one's sleep'

c^həə 'a part of a loom'

cəə 'to believe'

/w/ /ə/

cʔwəh 'intensifier used with black'

ʔəh 'tired'

/w/ /ə/

t^hwʔ 'direction'

ntəʔ 'to hiccup'

/uu/ /əə/

numuc	'some'
sqkəec	'bedbug'
duuŋ	'to persuade'
dəəm tɹ'uuŋ	'chest'

/ʌu/ /əə/

lūuŋ	'to swallow'
cl'əuŋ	'a water leech'

/a/ /aa/

har	'hot and spicy'
haam	'blood'

/a/ /aa/

pràʔ	'a Buddha image'
pràah	'sky'

/aa/ /aa/ Both occur in open syllables.

kdaa	'thin'
ptàa*	'to meet'

/a/ /x/

taʔ	'to pick off'
txʔ	'to have sexual intercourse'

* This is the only one from two examples of this vowel.

/à/ /x/

sm̥pàʔ 'to show respect to someone by placing
the hands palm to palm and raising
them'

p̥xʔ 'mud'

/aa/ /xx/

kʔaak 'a crow'

pŋʔxxk 'to lean against'

/aa/ /xx/

ptàa 'to meet'

knt̥x̥xl 'wife'

/u/ /uu/

suc 'mosquito'

suuc 'to sting (insects)'

/u/ /uu/

nùj 'bait'

mùuj 'one'

/u/ /u/

juŋ 'confused, to be nuisance'

jùŋ 'a (rice) granery'

/uu/ /uu/

luu 'to howl'

lùu 'leg'

/u/ /u/ Both occur before /ʔ, h/

p ^h uʔ	'to be boiling'
k ^h uʔ	'thick (of liquids)'

/u/ /u/

lùk	'to mix'
lùk	'husks (of rice)'

/uu/ /uu/

muuc	'to dive, to go under'
nuuc	'some, a little'

/uu/ /uu/

dəəm trùuŋ	'chest'
nòm trùuŋ	'a kind of rice-noodle coming in bunches'

/o/ /oo/

knoŋ	'in, inside'
ʔnooŋ	'sponge gourd'

/ò/ /òo/

p ^h lɤp mntòl	'lightning'
tòol	'land above water level'

/o/ /ò/

toŋ	'deaf'
tòŋ	'flag'

/oo/ /'oo/

s'poom 'sheath-like, sock-like covering'

tr'oom 'clump'

/o/ /u/

snoh 'nest'

snuk k^h wxxk 'a bow'

/ò/ /ù/

lmpòŋ 'intensifier used with white skinned'

pùŋ 'belly, stomach'

/oo/ /uu/

soot 'to be blind'

suut 'silk'

/òo/ /ùu/

jòol 'to swing back and forth'

jùul 'to get up'

/o/ /oo/

bot 'to fold'

boŋt 'to whip'

/ò/ /òo/

clòk 'to dip sth. in'

clòok 'to dye'

/ɔ/ /ɔ̃/

ɔɔʔ	'penis'
ɔ̃ɔʔ	'orange, sour'

/ɔɔ/ /ɔ̃ɔ/ Both occur before /k/

mmɔɔɔk	'to pour a liquid into'
clɔ̃ɔk*	'to dye'

/o/ /ɔ/

top	'to bury'
tɔp	'to slap'

/o/ /ɔ̃/

rɔk	'locality'
nnɔ̃k	'hail'

/oc/ /ɔɔ/

soot	'to be blind'
sɔot	'to slit'

/oo/ /ɔ̃ɔ/

lɔok	'monk'
clɔ̃ɔk*	'to dye'

/a/ /ã/

ʔat	'to restrain'
ʔãt	'to dip (water)'

* This is the only example of this vowel

/à/ /ə/

ɣkàl	'a plow'
kəl	'the base of (a tree)'

/aa/ /əə/

mnaaŋ	'the sun'
mnoəh	'pineapple'

/aa/ /əə/ Both occur in open syllables.

ptàa	'to meet'
mməə	'to talk in one's sleep'

/ia/ /ua/ /ua/

piar	'flower'
puar	'to seek'
suar	'to tell, to answer'

/iɜ/ /ua/ /ua/

wiɜr	'to creep, climb (of plants)'
wuɜr	'vines, climbing plants'
wua	'to do, to make'

/ia/ /ii/ /aa/

priar	'a climbing edible of the jam family'
priiŋ	'oil and other petroleum products'
braaŋ	'to be bright, lighted'

/i̇a/ /i̇ii/ /i̇aa/

ṫia 'a duck'

ṫii 'high, tall'

pṫaa 'to meet'

/ua/ /uu/ /aa/

ktuam 'sugar cane'

tuum 'to wrap'

ктаам 'crab'

/u̇a/ /u̇uu/ /u̇aa/

l̇ua 'to lure, tempt'

l̇uu 'leg'

pṫaa 'to meet'

CHAPTER III

Comparison of the Kuay Language of Suphanburi and the Kuy Language of Surin

The Kuay dialect spoken in Suphanburi Province is highly similar to the Kuy dialect spoken in Surin Province. The variant dialect names as 'Kuay' and 'Kuy' are actually derived from the same term that means 'human being'. Since these two related dialects vary even in their names, it is very interesting to study them in comparison. In this chapter, the study is made of their phonology, especially on the phoneme level of the hierarchy.

1. The Phonological System of Kuy: Surin¹

1.1 Register

Kuy is a Mon-khmer language which has a system of two registers of kinds of voiced quality. Simply stated, Kuy has

a) syllables with normally voiced vowels

(1st register)

b) syllables with breathy-voiced vowels

(2nd register)

In other words, the feature of voiced quality is distinctive, or contrastive, as illustrated in the following.

Normal voice

mɨn 'pointed'

t huu 'to rush in'

Breathy voice

mɨn 'pimple'

t huu 'weak'

¹ This section was excerpted from the introduction on pages vi-xv of Kuy (Suai) - Thai - English Dictionary.

In terms of pitch, normal or non breathy syllables in isolation usually have an inherent mid level pitch. Breathless syllables in isolation have an inherent low rising pitch.

1.2 Consonants

Chart of Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
Vl.unasp. stops	p	t	t _ɕ	k	ʔ
Vl.asp. stops	ph	th	t _ɕ h	kh	
Vd.stops	b	d	dz		
nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
fricatives	f	s			h
approximants	w	r l	j		

1.2.1 Initial consonants

All consonants can occur in initial position

e.g. p:	paa	'at'
ph:	phaa	'to go through'
b :	bam	'cheek'
m :	màar	'ghost'
f :	faa	'to grab'
w :	wah	'sloppy'
t :	taa?	'iron'
th:	thaʰh	'tray'
d :	daa?	'to place'
n :	naa	'direction'
s :	saa?	'to remove'
r :	raat	'scared of'
l :	làat	'to herd'
tɕ:	tɕaa	'to eat'
tɕh:	tɕhaa	'to fry'
dʒ:	dʒan	'to hold up'
ɲ :	ɲaa?	'a shout'
j :	jaam	'cloth bag'
k :	kaa	'a fish'
kh:	khaat	'missing'
ŋ :	ŋaa	'term of address'
ʔ :	ʔaa?	'to expel from one's mouth'
h :	haa	'to open one's mouth'

1.2.2 Initial Consonant Clusters

Initial consonant clusters in Kuy may be divided into two classes:

a) true clusters in which l and r occur as the second element (excluding tl-, thl-, ll-, sl-, sr-, tɕl-, tɕhl-, and some kl-, and khl- items)

b) clusters of two consonants in which there is a reduced vowel [ə] transition between the two elements.

e.g.	tmau	=	[t ^ə mau]	'stone'
c	rtxxl	=	[r ^ə txxl]	'slippery'
	sʔΛΛʔ	=	[s ^ə ʔΛΛʔ]	'to burp'

Clusters in which h occurs as the second or third element vary in pronunciation.

e.g.	phh-	=	[ph ^ə h]
	mh-	=	[m ^ə h]
	nh-	=	[n ^ə h]
	ɲh-	=	[ɲ ^ə h]
	ŋh-	=	[ŋ ^ə h]
	lh-	=	[l] / [l ^ə h]
	ɸh-	=	[ɸ] / [ɸ ^ə h]

1.2.3 Final Consonants

The consonants that can occur in syllable final position are:

p	t	tʃ	k	ʔ	h
m	n	ɲ	ŋ	r	l

1.3 Vowels

1.3.1 Monophthongs

<u>short</u>			<u>long</u>		
i	u	u	ii	uuu	uu
e	ɤ	o	ee	ɤɤ	oo
x	ʌ	ɔ	xx	ʌʌ	ɔɔ
a		a	aa		aa

1.3.2 Diphthongs

<u>ia</u> , <u>iaa</u>	*ui	ui, uui
*iɤ		
ei	vi, vvi	<u>ua</u> , <u>uua</u>
eu		oi, ooi
*xu	*ʌi	*ɔi
ai, aai		*ai
au, aau		

1.3.3 Triphthongs

*iai	*uai
*iau	

Note:- * These diphthongs and triphthongs actually have no short-long contrasts, but since Prasert Srivises, writer of the dictionary, felt they were actually pronounced (i.e. phonetically) long and should be written so, these diphthongs and triphthongs are always written long in the dictionary.

2. Comparison between Kuay and Kuy

2.1 Phonemes

2.1.1 Register

Both Kuay and Kuy have the same characteristic of phonemic register. There are two registers which are contrastive in the following.

	<u>Normal-voice</u>	<u>Breathy-voice</u>
<u>Kuay</u>	luu 'to howl'	lùu 'leg'
<u>Kuy</u>	mìn 'pointed'	mìp 'pimple'

There is a small difference in Kuay and Kuy as to pitch. In Kuay the pitch of normal syllables and breathy syllables is the same.

e.g. nɔʔ 'penis'
 nòʔ 'orange, sour'

These two words of Kuay have the same high pitch (Pitch on Kuay is described in chapter II section 3.4)

On the contrary, with Kuy the normal syllables usually have mid level pitch and the breathy syllables have low rising pitch as in the examples above.

Note:- Pitch in both dialects is not phonemic

2.1.2 Consonants

2.1.2.1 Consonant Phonemes

Kuay has 21 consonant phonemes but Kuy has 23 consonant phonemes. The transcription of some consonants in Kuay and Kuy is different but they occur at the same points of articulation. The consonant phonemes of both dialects can be transcribed phonemically as in Kuay. The following list shows the occurrence of the consonants (x) in both dialects. Where the Kuy transcription differs from that of Kuay, the symbols are shown in brackets. Dashes show whether they can occur both initially and finally (-c-) or only initially (c-)

	<u>Kuay</u> (21)	<u>Kuy</u> (23)
-p-	x	x
p ^h -	x	x (ph)
b-	x	x
-m-	x	x
f-	none	x
-w-	x	x (-u) *
-t-	x	x
t ^h -	x	x

	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>
d-	x	x
-n-	x	x
s-	x	x
-r-	x	x
-l-	x	x
-c-	x	x (tɕ)
c ^h -	x	x (tɕh)
dʒ-	none	x
-ɲ-	x	x
-j-	x	x (-i) *
-k-	x	x
k ^h -	x	x (kh)
-ŋ-	x	x
-ʔ-	x	x
-h-	x	x

- Note:-
- 1 * The lack of /-w/ and /-j/ in Kuy is only a matter of interpretation. In Kuy they are interpreted to be /u, i/ in diphthongs and triphthongs
 2. The initial stops of breathy vowel syllables in Kuay and Kuy are analysed differently. The aspirated series /p^h, t^h, c^h, k^h/ and unaspirated series /p, t, c, k/ are not in contrast before breathy voiced vowels in both languages. /p, t, c, k/ were decided for the transcription of Kuay but /p^h, t^h, c^h, k^h/ were used in Kuy in the dictionary.

The additional details on Kuay and Kuy Consonants

a) The difference of both languages is realized in an addition of two consonants /f/ and /dʒ/ in Kuy which are not found in Kuay.

b) Even though Kuy has /f/ and /dʒ/, they are not found in many words. Initial /f/ is used in only 12 words. Two of them are loan words from Thai, and in the others it is in free variation with /sw/

e.g. Kuy

faa ~ swaa 'to snatch, to grab'

fat ~ swat 'strong, tough'

Kuay has no /f/ except in one example occurring in a Thai loan word /fǎjfaa/ 'electricity'. In Kuay the tone of loan words are ignored. The informant pronounced this word with mid-level tone.

On the other hand, Kuay does have initial cluster /sw/ but it does not vary with /f/

e.g. Kuay

swxt 'strong, tough'

swaaj 'mango'

c) /dʒ/ in Kuy is also rare. It is used in only 21 words. And from the data, I found /j/ in Kuay corresponds to it in some examples as follows:-

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
juuŋ	dʒuuŋ	foot (organ)
jaal	dʒiaal	to lick (with the tongue)

2.1.2.2 Consonant Clusters

a) The consonant phonemes which do not occur in first element of initial clusters of Kuay are /d, ʔ, w/ and in Kuy are /d, w, dʒ, ʔ, h/. The consonant phonemes which do not occur in second element of initial clusters of Kuay are /p^h, t^h, k^h/ and in Kuy are /f, dʒ/

b) /l, r/ occur as the second element in true clusters of both languages, excluding tl-, t^hl-, cl- ml-, ll-, sl-, sr- and some pl- and kl- items in kuay, excluding tl-, thl-, ll-, sl-, sr-, tɕl-, tɕhl- and some kl- and khi items in Kuy

c) Voiceless lateral and voiceless vibrant are interpreted as clusters in both languages, but the symbols in the transcription are different. They are Kuay /hl/ and /hr/ but Kuy /lh/ and /rh/

e.g. Kuay

[laa]	/hlaa/	'leaf'
[roŋ]	/hroŋ/	'bamboo'
<u>Kuy</u>		
[laa]	/lhaa/	'leaf'
[ruu]	/rhuu/	'to untie (a cord, a rope)'

On the other hand, /lh/ and /rh/ in Kuy are in free variation with /sl/ and /sr/, but they aren't in Kuay.

e.g. Kuy

lhaa ~ slaa 'leaf'

r'ham ~ swam 'to untie (a cord, a rope)'

2.1.2.3 Final Consonant

The consonants which can occur syllable finally in Kuay and Kuy are....

p	t	c	k	ʔ	h
m	n	ɲ	ŋ	r	l

except that the semi-vowels /w, j/ of Kuay are interpreted to be final consonants also, but in Kuy they are interpreted as vowels in diphthongs and triphthongs. Phonetically, they are practically the same.

e.g. Kuay

tmaw

cxxw

paj

lɪaj

Kuy

tmau

tɕxxu

pai

lɪiai

'rock'

'to dip into'

'three'

'to boil ricesoup'

2.1.3 Vowels

The vowel phonemes of Kuay and Kuy compare numerically as follows:- (Excluding breathy vowels)

	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>
Single vowels	18	22
Diphthongs	3	22 ¹ (reinterpreted as 4)
Triphthongs	None	3 (reinterpreted as ø)

Chart of Vowels in Comparison

	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>
<u>Single vowels</u>	<p>i ii</p> <p>e ee</p> <p>x xx</p> <p>a aa</p> <p>- -</p> <p>ɔ ɔɔ</p> <p>o oo</p> <p>u uu</p> <p>ʉ ʉʉ</p> <p>ə əə</p> <p>- -</p>	<p>i ii</p> <p>e ee</p> <p>x xx</p> <p>a aa</p> <p>ɑ ɑɑ</p> <p>ɔ ɔɔ</p> <p>o oo</p> <p>u uu</p> <p>ʉ ʉʉ</p> <p>ʏ ʏʏ</p> <p>ʌ ʌʌ</p>
<u>Diphthongs</u>	<p>ia (iia)</p> <p>ua (uua)</p> <p>ua (uua)</p>	<p>ia <u>iia</u></p> <p>- -</p> <p>ua uua</p>

1. According to the different interpretation of semi-vowels in final position. The vowel system of Kuy is reinterpreted to be the same as Kuay for the convenience of comparison.

Note:- The phonetic transcription in the brackets is of long vowels which are not found contrasting with short ones.

Vowel Characteristic of Kuay and Kuy in Comparison

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>
1. /ə, əə/ are central vowels and like /ɤ, ɤɤ/ in Kuy.	1. /ɤ, ɤɤ/ are central vowels and are represented as /ə, əə/ in Kuay.
2. /a, aa/ are considered to be central vowels.	2. /a, aa/ are considered to be front vowels.
3. Single vowels /ɑ, aa, ʌ, ʌʌ/ are not found.	3. Diphthong /wa/ is not found.
4. There are contrasts of short and long length of all single vowels.	4. There are contrasts of short and long length of all single vowels.
5. There are not short-long contrasts of diphthongs /ia, wa, ua/. Phonetically. they are usually pronounced long, but the short ones are selected for phonemic script.	5. There are short-long contrasts of diphthongs /ia-ia/, /ua-uua/

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>6. Short single vowels /e, ə, o/ do not occur before /j/ and /e, x/ do not occur before /w/</p> | <p>6. Long single vowel /ee/ does not occur before /i, u/ in diphthongs.</p> |
| <p>7. The semi-vowels /j, w/ are interpreted to be consonants finally in order to reduce the complication of too many vowels.</p> | <p>7. The semi-vowels /j, w/ are interpreted as vowels finally in diphthongs and triphthongs.</p> |
| <p>8. All normal vowels can take breathy voice, which is phonemic.</p> | <p>8. All normal vowels can take breathy voice which is phonemic also.</p> |

2.2 Sound Correspondence ^{၂၂၆၁}

As it was mentioned above, there are less phonemes in Kuay than in Kuy. In my opinion, it seems likely to me that it is because of less data and the influence of the Thai language which the informant also uses in her daily life. However, the similarity of Kuay and Kuy is markedly high. The difference is most obvious on sound change of vowels and final consonants.

The following will illustrate phonological variations in correspondences between Kuay and Kuy. The examples will be written in phonemic script. Kuy diphthongs and triphthongs (excluding ia, iia, ua, uua) will be reinterpreted as the Kuay system for more apparent comparison.

2.2.1 Vowel Correspondence.

- Kuay /ee/ corresponds to Kuy /ee/ before /j, ɲ/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	teej	tee~ʔaatee	'hand'
	p ^h leen	phleen	'song'

- Kuay /èe/ corresponds to Kuy /èe/ before /n, ɲ, ø/, and /ii/ before /m, w, n, t/; and /xx/ before /t, l, k, ø/; and /x/ before /h/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	pèen	p ^h èen	'the period between 11-12 a.m.'
	trèen	thrèen	'owner'
	cèe	tçhèe	'to scold, to curse'

ntrèem	nthrèem	'a spade'
plèew	phlèew	'crocodile'
rèen	rèen	'to learn, to study'
lmèet	lmèet	'turmeric'

rŋŋèet	ŋŋ̀xt	'to be asleep'
ntèel	nthr̀xl	'an egg'
rèek	r̀xx?	'to carry something on both end of shoulder pole'
nrèe	nthr̀xx	'pestle'
rèeh	r̀xh	'root'

Kuay /a/ corresponds to Kuy /a/ before all final consonants
except /r, ʔ/; and /aa/ before /w, r, k, h/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	kap	kap	'to bite'
	tam	tam	'right (hand, side)'
	kaw	kaw	'I (informal)'
	sŋkat	ŋkat	'to press'
	tpal	tpal	'mortar'
	kan	kan	'female, to carry'
	paj	paj	'three'
	bac	batç	'curry, soup'
	ksaŋ	ksaŋ	'snake'
	prak	pra?	'silver, money'
	kcaŋ	ktçaŋ	'to laugh'
	kcah	ktçah	'charcoal'
	rŋkaw	ŋkaaw	'milled rice'
	par	paar	'to fly'
	dak	daa?	'to lay, to put'
	krah	kraah	'a comb'

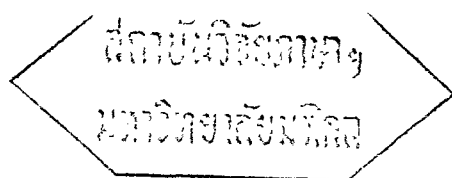
- Kuay /à/ corresponds to Kuy /à/ before /t, n, l, j, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/;
and /aa/ before /w, t, k/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	màt	màt	'eye'
	pàn	phàn	'one thousand'
	ŋkàl	ŋkhàl	'a plow'
	skràj	khàj	'lemon grass'
	làk	làʔ	'to fall down'
	làn	làn	'clear (of liquids)'
	nàʔ	nàʔ	'people (classifier)'
	cnàh	nàh	'to win'

rpàw	phàaw	'pumpkin'
t ^h pàt	thphàat	'six'
pàk	phàaʔ	'to put on, wear'

- Kuay /aa/ corresponds to Kuy /aa/ except after Kuy voiced stops;
and corresponds to /iia/ and /ia/ after Kuy voiced stops.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	caa	tɕaa	'to eat'
	sŋʔaap	ŋʔaap	'to yawn'
	haam	ŋhaam	'blood'
	klaaw	klaaw	'raw, green of fruit'
	ntaat	ntaaʔ	'tongue'
	haan	haan	'brave'



taan	taan	'to weave'
ktaar	ktaar	'wood, board'
skaac	skaatɕ	'sand'
haal	ɣhaal	'light (weight)'
saaɟ	saaɟ	'older sibling'
taak	taaʔ	'iron (metal)'
mbaan	mpaan	'maggot'
t ^h aah	thaah	'a tray'
<hr/>		
baap	biiap	'a sin'
baat	biiat	'an alm bowl of a Buddhist monk'
braaŋ	briiaŋ	'to be bright, lighted'
blaaɟ	bliiaɟ	'white'
kdaa	kdiia-diia	'thin'
jaal	dɟiial	'to lick (with the tongue)'
kjaa	dɟiia	'to call'
<hr/>		
daaʔ	diaʔ	'water'

- Kuay /x/ Corresponds to Kuy /x/ before /m, ʔ, h/; and /e/ before /n, h/ and /ʌ/ before /t/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	ʔxm	ʔxm	'delicious'
	txʔ	txʔ	'to have sexual intercourse'
	dxh	dxh	'a pot'

kxn hroo	kens oo	'to mill rice'
kxh	keh	'to bend in order to break'
kntxh	nteh	'to bump against'

bxt	bat	'to light'
pxt	pat	'to disappear, to be lost'
swxt	swat	'strong, tough'

- Kuay /x̣/ corresponds to Kuy /x̣/ before /h/; and /a/ before /t, c/

e.g.

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
rṭx̣h	rtḥx̣h	'a cart'
cṛx̣h	thṛx̣h	'rust'

ɲ̣x̣t	ɲ̣at	'to stuff'
ḷx̣c	ḷaṭɕ	'to bear (a child, offspring)'
kṛx̣c	kḥṛaṭɕ	'sprained, strained'

- Kuay /ɔ/ corresponds to Kuy /ɔ/ before /m, k, ŋ, ʔ, h/; and /a/ before /k, ŋ, ʔ, h/; and /a/ before /m/; and /a/ before /n/

e.g.

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
plom	plom	'to be fat'
sok	sɔʔ	'hair'
ʔɔŋ	ʔɔŋ	'brother-in-law'
ɲ̣c ^h ɔʔ	ɲ̣ṭɕhoʔ	'bad smell'
tɔh	tɔh	'milk'

klɔk	kleʔ	'to cough'
sɔŋ	saŋ	'to hear'
tjɔʔ	dzaʔ	'to drip, a drop'
ʔɔh	ʔaɦ	'to dip'
<hr/>		
tɔm	tam	'to beat'
<hr/>		
plɔn	plan	'to rob'
kɔn	kban	'thick'

- Kuay /ɔ̃/ corresponds to Kuy /ã/ after nasal / before glottal, and /aa/ after /r/ and before glottal; and /a/ after /r/ before nasal, and /ʌ/ after nasal before nasal.

ròʔ	ràʔ	'to be sour'
mòh	màɦ	'to ask a question'
<hr/>		
ròʔ	ɾaaʔ	'to leak'
pròh	phrɛaɦ	'to scatter'
<hr/>		
ròm	rɛm	'to dance'
<hr/>		
mòn	màn	'to invite a monk'

- Kuay /ɔɔ/ -sometimes corresponds to Kuy /uua/ after voiced stops (not before-k); and /ua/ after voiced stops (before-k): and to /ɔɔ/ and /aa/ for other shifts.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	poon	poon	'four'
	dool	dool	'to carry on the shoulder'
	kmocr	kmocr	'girl, lady'
	hʔooc	sooc	'to water'
<hr/>			
	koop	kaap	'to catch'
	c ^h oom	saam	'sticky rice cooked with coconut milk, banana and peas and wrapped in banana leaves.'
	sʔoot	sʔaat	'to be dry'
	ʔoon	ʔaan	'to give'
	ktacr	ktacr	'to rub or crush'
	tooc	taatʔ	'to pick up'
	skaon	skaon	'to chok on (food, water)'
	sooj	saaj	'tail'
	ckook	tʔkaaʔ	'to be cold'
	kloon	klaon	'excrement, to defecate'
	ʔoo	ʔaa	'good'
<hr/>			
	boon	buuan	'a place (where)'
	doon	duuan	'times'
	kdoop	kduuap	'under, below'
	rmboon	rbuuan	'fence'
<hr/>			
	book	buaʔ	'to peel'

- Kuay /o/ corresponds to Kuy /o/ before /ŋ, h/; and /ɔ/ before /p, m, ʔ/; and /u/ before /ŋ, h/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	toŋ	toŋ	'deaf'
	snoh	soh	'nest'
<hr/>			
	top	top	'to bury'
	bom	bom	'to hold in the mouth'
	poʔ	poʔ	'to hold in one's arm'
<hr/>			
	doŋ	duŋ	'house'
	boh	buh	'to burn'

- Kuay /ə/ corresponds to Kuy /u/ before /ŋ/; and /ɔ/ before /p/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	tntəŋ	nthuŋ	'eel'
<hr/>			
	krəp	khəp	'every, all'

- Kuay /oo/ corresponds to Kuy /oo/ after back consonants, not before glottal but to /uu/ after back consonants before glottal; and to /ɔɔ/ elsewhere.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	ʔoon	ʔoon	'to bend down'
	ʔooŋ	ʔooŋ	'a big (water) jar'
	ŋoo	ŋoo	'stupid'
<hr/>			

snook	snuu?	'to snore'
soot	soot	'blind'
tnool	tnool	'pole, post'
ktoor	ktoor	'ear'
?aakrooj	krōoj	'back (side)'
pooh	pooh	'to sweep'
p ^h loo	phloo	'to come up'

- Kuay /òo/ corresponds to Kuy /ōo/ before /m, t, l, j, ŋ/; and /uu/ before /j/; and /bo/ before /h/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	kòom	khòom	'bowl'
	lòot	lòot	'to jump'
	t ^h pòol	thphòol	'seven'
	tlòoj	thlòoj	'earthworm'
	rnòon	nòon nòon	'sponge gourd'
	còoj	tçhùuj	'to help'
	ntròoj	nthrùuj	'chicken'
	lòoh	lòoh	'wrong, fault'

- Kuay /uu/ corresponds to Kuy /uu/ after Kuy voiced stops and /l, s, ?/; and to /oo/ not after voiced stops.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	buul	buul	'to be drunk'
	bruu	bruu	'mountain'

duun	duun	'long (of time)'
juur	dzuur	'wet'
luu	luu	'to howl'
kaa suum	kaasuum	'shrimp'
?uuh	?uuh	'fire, firewood'
<hr/>		
tuum	toom	'to wrap'
suut	soot	'silk'
huur	hoor	'a cold'
kruuc	krootq	'lemon'
tuun	toon	'coconut'
p?uuh	p?ooh	'to be spoiled'
huu	hoo	'raw, uncooked'

- Kuay /'uu/ corresponds to /'uu/ everywhere (No examples after-voiced stops)

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	rùup	rùup	'picture'
	cùut	tqhùut	'to wipe'
	cùun	tqhùun	'to see (someone) off'
	lmùul	mùul phùn	'nauseous, queasy'
	mùuj	mùuj	'one'
	ntrùun	nthrùun	'a termite'
	lmùuc	lmùutq	'to be sleepy'
	tùuk	thùu?	'boat, ship'
	stùun	thùun	'to transplant'
	ntrùu	nthrùu	'deep'

- Kuay /ku/ corresponds to Kuy /ku/ only examples are.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	b ^h uun	b ^h uun	'to get, to be able to'
	j ^h uun	d ^h uun	'foot (organ)'
	t ^h uun	t ^h uun	'evening'
	h ^h uun	k ^h uun	'to sniff'

- Kuay /ku/ corresponds to Kuy /ku/ (no examples after voiced stops)

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	p ^h uun	p ^h uun	'big, large'
	l ^h uun	l ^h uun	'to swallow'
	m ^h uun	m ^h uun	'to crawl'
	n ^h uun	n ^h uun	'long (of length)'
	j ^h uun	j ^h uun	'to raise (the hand, the weapon) in a threatening gesture'

- Kuay /ku/ corresponds to Kuy /ku/ Reasons for the shifts are not clear, except for Kuy /ku/ before /m/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	k ^h uun	k ^h uun	'to think'
	l ^h uun	l ^h uun	'husks (of rice)'
	r ^h uun	r ^h uun	'sesame'

t ^h aj	ʔaat ^h uun	w ^h an	th ^h uun	'Sunday'
m ^h uun		m ^h uun		'pimple'
k ^h uun		nt ^h ch ^h uun		'lazy'

pùh	phìh	'poison'
ktùm	thìim	'onion'
tnùm	thnìim	'yoke'
ntrùt	nthràt	'a large bamboo coop'
mpùl	mphàl	'tamarind'

- Kuay /ə/ corresponds to Kuy /u/ after voiced stops; and to /ʌ/ after glottal stop, and to /ɜ/ after initial consonants.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	pək	pɜʔ	'to blow, to fan'
	ŋkəŋ	ŋkɜŋ	'egg-plant'
	ʔət	ʔʌt	'to dip up'
	sʔət	sʔʌt	'to be sticky'
	kdek	kɛmʔ	'ash pumpkin'
	bək	bɛʔ	'to pierce'

- Kuay /ə/ corresponds to Kuy /ɜ/ before /h/; and /ʌ/ before /ʔ/; and /à/ before /l/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	lèh	lɜh	'more ___ than'
	ntəʔ	nthàʔ	'to hiccup'
	skəl	khàl	'to know'

- Kuay /ia/ corresponds to Kuy /ii/ before /p, m, t, n, r, k, ŋ, ʔ, h, ø/ (no example after voiced stops)

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	siap	siip	'cockroach'
	koon ptiam	kaan ktiim	'son-in-law'
	priat	priit	'banana'
	piar	piir	'flower'
	piak	mpiiʔ	'vapour, smoke'
	ciaŋ	tɕiɪŋ	'elephant'
	triaʔ	triiʔ	'water buffalo'
	ctiah	tɕtiɪh	'an edible wood lizard'
	tria	trii	'mushroom'

- Kuay /ia/ usually corresponds to Kuy /iia/ but sometimes to /ĩa/ before /k, h/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	t̃iap	th̃iap	'low'
	ŋ̃iam	ŋ̃iam	'sweet'
	r̃iaw	r̃iaw	'to wash'
	pr̃ian	phr̃ian	'hunter'
	w̃iar	w̃iar	'to climb (of plants)'
	kw̃ial	w̃ial	'to tend (animals as they feed in the field)'
	lĩaj	lĩiaj	'to boil ricesoup'
	r̃iac	r̃iatə	'grasshopper'
	ñiak	ñiak	'a man entering a monkhood'

ciəŋ	tɕhiəŋ	'artisan, craftsman'
tia	thia	'duck'

wiak	wiaʔ	'to pick out (a thorn)'
liah	liah	'to throw'

- Kuay /ua/ corresponds to Kuy /uu/ after voiceless stops.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	ktuam	ktuum	'sugar cane'
	cuat	tɕuut	'to put on clothes'
	pcuar	tɕuur	'to plow'
	cual	tɕuul	'to hire'
	kuaɟ	kuuɟ	'human being'
	tuac	tuutɕ	'to steal'
	pluak	pluuʔ	'to be gray (of hair)'
	tuəŋ	tuuŋ	'to be afraid'
	kruah	kruuh	'pebbles'
	kua	kuu	'to be, to live'

- Kuay /ua/ corresponds to Kuy /ua/ before /k/; and /ua/ before other consonants (No examples after voiced stops)

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	pluak	phluəʔ	'tusk (of an elephant)'

	krùap	khruəp	'to cover (with a lid)'
	lùam	luəam	'liver'
	kùar	khuar	'kapok tree'

t ^h kùal	thkhùual	'eight'
rùaj	rùuaj	'house fly'
ḡuac	ḡuatç	'to drink'
lùan	lùuan	'wood'
wùa	wùua	'to make, to do'

Note:- The remaining vowels will not be mentioned in this study since there is no obvious correspondence

2.2.2 Consonant Correspondences¹

- Kuay /p, t, c, ʔ/ corresponds to Kuy /p, t, tç, ʔ/ in both initial and final position.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	paṇ	paṇ	'to shoot'
	txxn	txxn	'to step on'
	clah	tçlah	'morning'
	ʔet	ʔat	'to dip up'
	kduap	kduuap	'under, below'
	kuat	kuut	'frog'
	skaac	skaatç	'sand'
	ṇòʔ	ṇàʔ	'to be sour'

- Kuay /k/ corresponds to Kui /k/ in initial position and /ʔ/ in final position, except that for loan words, Both have /-k/

1. The consonants are quite regular. See the appendix for further examples.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	kxh	keh	'to bend in order to break'
	klɔɔŋ	klɔɔŋ	'excrement, ot defecate'
	ksaŋ	ksaŋ	'snake'
	lɪik	lɪiʔ	'pig'
	sbxxk	sbxxʔ	'skin'
	tùuk	thùuʔ	'boat; ship'
	sək	svk	'to leave the monkhood'
	nròk	naaròk	'hell'

- Kuay /p, t, c, k/ corresponds to Kuy /ph, th, tɕh, kh/ in initial position of breathy syllables.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	pùk	phùuʔ	'moustache'
	mpùl	mphàl	'tamarind'
	tàl	thàl	'to support, to hold up'
	kntɕxl	nthɕxl	'wife'
	cìh	tɕhìh	'to ride'
	cèe	tɕhèe	'to scold'
	kùar	khùuar	'kapok tree'
	skəl	khəl	'to know'

- Kuay /d/ corresponds to kuy /d/ in initial position

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	dɪŋ	dɪŋ	'to know'
	dɔɔj	dɔɔj	'rice'
	kdaah	kdiiat	'paper'

- Kuay /b/ corresponds to Kuy /b/ in initial position, /p/ and /ph/ after /m/ in clusters.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	baap	biiap	'a sin'
	bləŋ	blaŋ	'liquor, whisky'
	mbxt	mpeet	'knife'
	kmboor	mphoor	'lime eaten with betel'

- Kuay /m, n, ɲ/ correspond to Kuy /m, n, ɲ/ in both initial and final position

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	məh	məh	'to ask a question'
	mluu	mphluu	'the betel-vine leaf'
	niiaj	niiaj	'master, boss'
	ntruuŋ	nthruuŋ	'long (of length)'
	ɲət	ɲət	'to stuff'
	cxxm	tɕxxm	'bird'
	ʔoon	ʔoon	'to give'
	duuɲ	duuɲ	'long (of time)'

-Kuay /w, s/ corresponds to Kuy /w, s/ in initial position.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	wua	wua	'to do, to make'
	rwuŋ	rwuŋ	'sesame'
	sxxl	sxxl	'scales (of fish)'
	sʔoot	sʔoot	'to be dry'

- Kuay /j/ corresponds to Kuy /dz/ in initial position, except Kuy /j/ after aspiration or before breathy vowels.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	jiam	jliam	'a guard'
	k ^h jaal	kjaal	'wind'
	juur	dzuur	'wet'
	juunŋ	dzuunŋ	'foot (organ)'
	kjaa	dziia	'to cell'

- Kuay /ŋ/ corresponds to Kuy /ŋ/ in both initial and final position, except /-ŋ/ in Kuay corresponds to Kuy /-ŋ/ after front vowels.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	ŋiaj	ŋliaj	'to be easy'
	ŋkxh	ŋkxh	'short (of length)'
	tmoŋ	tmoŋ	'to be alive'
	cləəŋ	thlɛəŋ	'a water leech'
	din	din	'to know'
	rəŋ	rəŋ	'to hurry'
	ŋkxxŋ	ŋkxxŋ	'the waist'

- Kuay /r, l, h/ corresponds to Kuy /r, l, h/ in both initial and final position.

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	rɔaj	rɔuaj	'house fly'
	rwii	rwii	'to spin (cotton yarn)'

lòot	lòot	'to jump'
e'ɔɔŋ	tɕlaaŋ	'to cross'
huuŋ	huuŋ	'to smell, to kiss'
lhon	lhon	'papaya'
tuur	toor	'to buy'
kxxl	kxxl	'to play'
sxh	sxh	'horse'

- Kuay /hr/ corresponds to Kuy /s/ and Kuay /hl/ corresponds to Kuy /lh ~ sl/

e.g.	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
	hrxx	sxx	'ricefield'
	hron	son	'bamboo'
	hraj	saj	'upland field'
	hlaap	lhaap~slaap	'wing'
	hlaa	lhaa~slaa	'leaf'

2.2.3 The Dropped Elements

Besides the correspondences mentioned above, there is an interesting characteristic of both Kuay and Kuy. The majority of the words in both languages are monosyllabic. In phonetic disyllabic words, usually the second syllable is stressed and the first syllable is unstressed. With these words, there is a general tendency to drop the first syllable, resulting in a monosyllabic form.

There are many examples of this phenomenon in both languages. In Kuy most of them are in free variation.

e.g.	<u>Kuy</u>	
	tluu ~ luu	'a scincoid lizard'
	?aakaa ~ kaa	'fish'

On the contrary in Kuay, most of these words are either one or the other, and there are no free variations between them as there is in Kuy.

The following are examples to show the drop of pre-unstressed syllables or the first element in clusters in comparison between Kuay and Kuy. I notice that Kuay tends to drop initial nasals in clusters and pre-unstressed phonetic open syllables, but Kuy tends to drop initial stops and [s] and first elements of pre-unstressed phonetic closed syllables.

2.2.3.1 The dropped elements in Kuay.

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
haam	phaam	'blood'
ɲiam	ɲɲiam~ɲiam	'sweet'
hoor	phoar	'to pull, to drag'
haal	phaal	'light (of weight)'
ɲuac	ɲɲuuatɕ~ɲuuatɕ	'to drink'
ɲiam	ɲɲiam	'to weep'
piak	mpɪi?	'smoke, vapour'
cxxk	ntɕxx?	'to distribute, pass out'
txh	ktɕaah~taah	'to hammer'
pòot	thphòot~phòot	'corn'
kuat	kuut~?aakuut	'frog'

4.2.3.2 The dropped elements in Kuy

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
<u>p</u> huur	hùur-phhùur	'sweat'
<u>t</u> bam	bam	'cheek'
<u>c</u> qat	qat	'to listen'
<u>k</u> wial	wial	'to tend (animals as they are feed in the field)'
<u>s</u> tùuŋ	thùuŋ	'to transplant'
<u>m</u> ntàt	nthàt	'a ruler, a ruled line'
<u>r</u> mpàt	mphàt	'a switch, a rod'
<u>c</u> ntràt	nthràt	'walking stick'
<u>k</u> mplèəŋ	mphl'vŋ	'a gun'
<u>s</u> ŋkəəc	ŋkaatɕ	'bedbug'
<u>t</u> ndɔəl	ntɔəl	'to struggle'
<u>c</u> əkək	ntɕək	'a house lizard'

2.2.4 Dialectal variation

After analysing the sound correspondences of Kuay and Kuy phonemes, we found the reasons for the shifts of some phonemes are not clear. They show the instability of sound correspondence systems. The differences and similarities discussed in detail of above sections is a suggestive study to consider the language changes. This section will deal with only the rather systematic differences in both languages to point out the dialectal variation.

2.2.4.1 Vowels

The tendency of vowel changes seems to be on normal-voiced vowels more than on breathy-voiced vowels. The vowel correspondences in the two languages are:

<u>Kuay</u>		<u>Kuy</u>
aa	:	ia, iia
ɔɔ	:	ua, uua
oo	:	ɔɔ
uu	:	oo
ia		ii
ua		uu

Examples

	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
aa:ia, iia	daaʔ	diaʔ	'water'
	braaŋ	briiaŋ	'to be bright, lighted'
ɔɔ:ua, uua	book	buaʔ	'to peel'
	doon	duuaŋ	'times'
oo:ɔɔ	soot	sɔɔt	'blind'
uu:oo	kruuc	krootɕ	'kaffir lime'
ia:ii	piar	piir	'flower'
ua:uu	cuat	tɕuut	'to hire'

2.2.4.2 Consonants

The two consonant phonemes that distinguish the Kuay and the Kuy languages are:

Kuay

-k

:

-ŋ

Kuy

-ʔ

-ɲ (after front vowels)

Examples

	<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
-k :-ʔ	taak	taaʔ	'iron' (the metal)
-ŋ :-ɲ (after front vowels)	ciaŋ	tɕiɲ	'elephant'

3. Addenda

The following wordlists illustrate sets of lexical items which have the same phonological shapes or some variations in both Kuay and Kuy¹

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
pəŋ	phəŋ	'full moon'
pec	petɕ	'to dig'
pləew	plliw	'crocodile'
ptəeh	nthəh	'chilli pepper'
pxt	pət	'to disappear, to be lost'
prdxh	bəh	'puffed rice'
pcxx	kaan tɕxx	'a key'

-
1. - Sets of words are arranged in alphabetical order.
 - Kuy diphthongs and triphthongs are reinterpreted to the kuay system except /ia, iia, ɿa, ɿia, ua, uua, ɿua/

Kuay

Kuy

prxxt	prxxt~?aaprxxt	'tall ghost'
pcxxm	tçxxm	'to feed to the mouth'
pŋ?xxk	ŋ?ee?~?ee?	'to lean against'
pùh	phih	'poisen'
pùmt	phùmt	'big, large'
prjunnŋ	ntçhunnŋ	'the north'
pək	ɸʁ?	'to blow, to fan'
prəə	praa	'to use'
ppləə	brum	'to be drowsy'
pəəj daa?	pooj dia?	'to take a bath'
par	baar	'to drive'
par	paar	'to fly'
pap	pap	'to shoot'
pàk	phaa?	'to put on, wear'
plaŋ klam	plaŋ	'cogon, a tall coarse grass used for thatching'
paj	paj	'three'
pàj	pii~?aapii	'either parents' younger sister'
praj	praaj~?aapraaj	'to be salty'
psaj	phsaj	'full (from eating)'
prà?	phrà?	'a Buddha image'
pac	patç	'to slash, to cut down'
pah	paah	'to splite (with an axe or knife)'
plàt	phàat	'a large flat round bamboo'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
prak	pra?	'money, silver'
pkaa	pkaa	'a pen'
pràah	phràah	'sky'
pùŋ	phùŋ	'stomach, belly'
pùk	phùu?	'mustache'
pùuk	nha?~sna?	'a mattress'
puuc	pootɕ	'to pull up or out'
p?uuh	p?ooh	'to be spoiled (eg. rice, milk)'
phuur	hùur-phhùur	'sweat'
po?	po?	'to hold in one's arms'
pròŋ	phian	'a hole'
pòot	phòot	'corn'
pòoj	phùuj	'to chase after'
pooh	pooh	'to sweep'
prnooh	mpooh-màar	'a broom'
prooh	pooh	'to release'
ponràw	raaw~?aaràaw	'taro'
pròh	phràah	'to scatter'
proj	proj	'worm'
plom	plom	'to be fat'
plon	plan	'to rob'
plon	plon	'to blow, to play a wind instrument'
ploo	mp'aa	'the south'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
plɔɔ	plaa	'head'
prnɔɔ	mr.aa	'tomorrow'
pɔɔŋ	ʔaaŋ	'on, above'
pɔɔn	pɔɔn	'four'
priap	priip	'to compare'
priat	priit	'banana'
piar	piir	'flower'
pmial	miiil	'to roll along the ground'
priang	priip~	'a climbing edible tuber
	ʔaapriip	of the yam family'
pɿan	phɿian	'a pedestral tray'
pri'an	phri'ian	'hunter'
pɿian	phiin	'to change, exchange'
piak	mpiiʔ	'smoke, vapour'
pcuar	tɕuur	'to plow'
pluak	pluuʔ	'to be gray (of hair)'
puak	puuʔ	'sunshine, sunlight'
plu'ak	phlu'aʔ	'tusk (of an elephant)'
plaj luan	plaj(ʔaal'uan)	fruit'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
p ^h leən	phleən	'song'
p ^h xʔ	mphrɿʔ	'dirty'
p ^h nəl	nnəl	'to gamble, to bet'
p ^h aj	phaak	'to leave in the care of someone temporarily'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
p ^h lah	phlah	'to change, to replace'
p ^h saa	phsaa	'language'
p ^h jùh	phjùh	'a storm'
p ^h uum	phoom	'to be fragrant, sweet smelling'
p ^h loo	phloo	'to come up'
<hr/>		
bit	bit	'to twist'
biihaaj	mhaaj	'we, us'
bec	bitç	'to lie (down)'
bxt	bat	'to light'
mbxt	mpeet	'a knife'
bxxŋ	bxxŋ	'to divide into shares'
blxxŋ	blxxŋ	'arm'
bunm	bunm	'to get, to be able'
bæk	bɤk	'to open, to turn on'
bac	batç	'soup, curry'
baŋ	baŋ~ʔaabaŋ	'bamboo shoot'
baap	biiap	'a sin'
baat	biiat	'an alms bowl of a Buddhist monk'
bbaat	kbiiat~biiat	'to chew'
baar	biia	'two'
braaŋ	briiaŋ	'to be bright, lighted'
blaaaj	bliiaaj	'white'

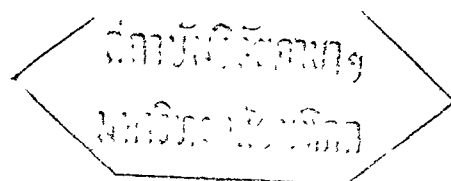
<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
buut~boot	boot	'a church'
buul	buul	'to be drunk'
bruu	bruu	'mountain'
bom	bom	'to hold in the mouth'
bøn	bun	'merit'
bøm	mpom	'immature rice'
bøn	bøn kaa	'to fish with a casting net'
bløn	b'øn	'liquor, whisky'
bøh	buh	'to burn'
bøh	pha?	'ashes'
bløh	bluh	'a termite mound'
boøn	buuan	'a place (where)'
boøk	bua?	'to peel'
bua	buut	'to enter the monkhood'
mài	màx	'to look, to look at'
mèen	màxxn	'Yes, it is; That's right'
mèek	màx?	'twig, branch (of a tree)'
mpèe?	mx?~?aamx?	'mother'
mx?	pe?	'vagina'
màt	màt	'eye'
màh	màh	'to wake (someone) up'
mntàt	nthàt	'a ruler, a ruled line'
maaj	maj	'you'
mnaaŋ	mnìiaŋ	'the sun'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
m̐baaŋ	m̐paan	'maggot'
m̐pɛ̌l	m̐phl̐l	'tamarind'
m̐m̐n	m̐m̐n	'pimple'
m̐m̐ur	m̐m̐ur	'to crawl'
m̐m̐ŋ	m̐m̐ŋ	'mosquite net'
m̐m̐h	m̐m̐h	'nose'
m̐m̐hm̐t	m̐m̐hm̐t	'(one's) face, looks'
m̐l̐u	m̐phl̐u	'the betel-vine leaf'
m̐uul	m̐uur	'to roll (up)'
m̐uut	m̐uut	'to enter'
m̐uuj	m̐uuj	'one'
m̐oŋ	m̐oŋ	'insane, mad'
m̐ook	m̐uak	'hat'
m̐ntr̐oŋ	m̐phr̐oŋ	'glutinous rice with coconut milk, black beans and sugar put into bamboo sections and roasted'
m̐n̐n-nim̐n	m̐l̐n	'to invite a monk'
m̐n̐h	m̐ŋh	'to ask a question'
m̐poh-b̐h	m̐ŋh	'a well'
m̐ndool	m̐taar	'a star'
m̐la	m̐m̐la	'rain'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
wàh	wàxh	'to avoid'
wàt	wàt	'monastery, temple'
wàr	wàr	'to climb (of plants)'
wàk	wà?	'to pick out, extract'
wàj	wàiaj	'to chopgrass or weeds with a hoe or spade'
wàar	wàar~?aawàar	'vines, climbing plants'
wàa	wàua	'to do, to make'

tkh	thkh	'broken'
tii	thii	'high, tall'
twiik	twee?..wee?	'dark (excluding color)'
tèen	thiin	'candle'
teej	tee~?aatee	'a hand'
tèe?	thèet	'to preach'
trèen	thrèen	'the owner'
tx?	tx?	'to have sexual intercourse'
txh	ktanh~tqah	'to strike, knock with the knuckles'
tlxh	tloh~loh	'navel'
txxn	txxn	'to step on'
txxh	teh	'to fart, to pass wind'
tpxxl	tpxxl~pxxl	'the buttocks'
tkxxq	toot kxxq	'elbow'
twxxq	twxxq~wxxq	'black'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
tn ^h im	tn ^h im	'yoke'
tbum :	tbum :	'early evening'
tmrumuŋ	mr ² vŋ	'galangal'
tək	ty ² :	'to lead (by the hand, rope)'
tət	thlah	'to kick'
tqeəl	ŋool	'shaved, bald'
tjəŋ	tjxŋ~jvŋ	'to stand'
tr ² ə?	s ² AA?	'to belch, burp'
tap	tap	'to pound'
tam	tam	'right (hand, side)'
ta?	ta?	'to pick off'
təl	thəl	'to support, hold up'
tək	thaa ² ~ ² aathaa?	'a basket (with a handle)'
taŋ	taŋ	'bitter'
tbam	bam	'cheek'
tram	tram	'to soak'
tmaw	tmaw	'rock, stone'
tkaw	tkaaw~kaaw	'to sit (dawn)'
tkar	kaar	'to crow'
tliaj kaŋ	l ^h ooj kaŋ	'a rainbow'
tŋaj	tŋaj~ŋaj	'a day, late in the morning'
tmaj	tmaj~maj	'new'



<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
tpal	tpal~pal	'mortar'
tac	tatɕ	'to sell'
tbah	bɔh	'a fishing rod'
taan	taan	'to weave'
taak	taaʔ	'iron (the metal)'
traak	traaʔ	'wild kapok'
tmaat	mɪt	'a vulture'
trùn	thrùn	'a cage, pen'
tuum	toom	'to wrap'
tuur	toor	'to buy'
tuuŋ	toon	'coconut'
tùuk	thuuʔ	'boat, ship'
tùuŋ juu	thùuŋ nùu	'umbrella'
top	top	'to bury'
toŋ	toŋ	'deaf'
tòŋ	thoŋ	'a flag'
tnoh	nɔh	'mouth'
tntòŋ	nthùŋ	'an eel'
tròom	thròom	'clump, bunch (of plants)'
tnoom	tnoom	'turtle'
tkool	tkool~kool	'knee'
tnool	tnool~nool	'a post, pole'
tlòoj	thlòoj	'an earthworm'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
tɔm	tam	'to hit, strike'
tɔh	tah	'to take off (clothes etc.)'
tɔh	thoʔ	'to pour (liquids etc.)'
tɔh	tɔh	'breast'
troŋ	troŋ	'straight'
tlɔp	tɕlap~klap	'to flip over, turn over'
tjɔʔ	dʒaʔ	'to drip, a drop'
tmɔŋ	tmɔŋ~mɔŋ	'alive'
tjɔŋ	tɕaŋ~ɕaŋ	'to hang on'
tɔɔŋ	tɔaŋ	'rod, pole handle'
tɔɔc	tɔɔtɕ	'to pick up'
tʔoor	ŋʔoor	'a small yellow wasp'
tʃoor	kjaer~jaer	'to carry things having a handle'
tkɔɔj	tkaaŋ~kaaŋ	'horn (of animals)'
trook	tɕga ~ ʔaatraaʔ	'a small narrow-necked wicker basket for keeping fish'
thɔɔk	booʔ	'to hit or bounce with the head'
tkɔɔŋ	tkaaŋ~kaaŋ	'neck'
tndɔɔl	ntaal	'to struggle'
tia	tii	'old (of things)'
tla	thlia	'a duck'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
tìap	thìiap	'low'
tìar	thìiar	'to ask for'
tiaŋ	tiip	'to dry, to spread (in th sun)'
tiah	tiih~?aatiih	'bland, tasteless'
tiah ?uuh	tiih ?uuh	'to build a fire'
tria	trii	'mushroom'
tria?	trii?	'water buffalo'
twìal	thwàah	'to be wide'
tmnìaj	thìiaj	'to hypothesize, predict'
tùat	thùut	'great-grandparents'
tuac	tuutq	'to steal'
tuaŋ	tuuŋ~?aatuuŋ	'to be afraid'
trua~truu	thrùua	'a fiddle-like stringed instrument'
tlua~lualua	tluu~luu	'a scincoid lizard'
tnua	nuu	'the end, point, tip, the top'
truat	truut	'to inspect, examine'
tmruat	mpruut	'the police'

t ^h lèe	thlèe	'the sea'
t ^h kèeh	thkxh	'nine'
t ^h ak	tha?	'to shove'
t ^h laj	lhaj~slaj	'expensive'
t ^h pàŋ	phàŋ~thphàŋ	'pond'
t ^h pàt	thphàat	'six'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
thaan	thùuan	'the stem of (plants)'
t ^h aah	thaah	'a tray'
t ^h haan	thhaan	'soldier'
t ^h uk	thùk	'suffering, sorrow'
t ^h uup	thùup	'incense stick'
t ^h o?	thoo	'to lie'
t ^h ook	thvvk	'cheep'
t ^h pòol	thphòol-phòol	'seven'
t ^h oŋ	thùŋ	'a bag, sack'
t ^h ohnaa	nha? nìia	'When?'
t ^h oh rbaj	ŋaj baaj	'yesterday'
t ^h nop	thnàap	'a dike'
t ^h iiaw	thìiw	'to go around for pleasure'
t ^h wiar	thwiia	'door, gate'
t ^h kùal	thkhùual-khùual	'eight'

din	din	'to know'
diir	dɿih	'to sew'
dxh	dxh~?aadxh	'a pot'
dxh	nthìh	'to rub, scrub'
dak	daa?	'to lay, to place'
daaw	sɛam	'a sword'
daa?	dia?	'water'
daa? sxxŋ	dia? sxxŋ	'low tide'
daa? soh	dia? sah	'high tide'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
daa' tlaak	dia' laa'	'dew'
daa' wèe	dia' wìir	'saliva'
daa' nò'	dia' nà'	'vinegar'
duup	duup	'long (of time)'
dæmtrùuŋ	thrùuŋ	'the chest'
doŋ	duŋ	'house'
doŋrxxk	taŋ mphr̀̀x?	'a pole used for carrying loads on the shoulder'
doŋ	duuŋ	'times'
dool	dool	'to carry on the shoulder'
dooj	dooj	'rice'
dooj liiaj	dooj liiaj	'rice soup'
nt̀̀rèe	nthr̀̀xx	'pestle'
nt̀̀eel	nthr̀̀xli	'egg'
nt̀̀t	th̀̀t	'one who has recently left the (Buddhist) monkhood'
nt̀̀r̀̀t	nthr̀̀t	'a large bamboo coop'
numuc	ǹ̀m̀̀u?	'some, a little'
nt̀̀r̀̀uŋ	nthr̀̀uŋ	'long (of length)'
nt̀̀à?	nth̀̀à?	'to hiccup'
nà?	nà?	'people (classifier)'
naaw	nàw	'he, she'
ntaat	ntaa?	'tongue'
nt̀̀r̀̀h	nthr̀̀h	'to fall, drop'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
ntrùu	nthrùu	'deep'
ntrùuṽ	nthrùuṽ	'a termite'
ntròoj	nthrùuj	'a chicken'
nòm	nhom	'a general term for sweet dainties, candied foods.'
ntòn	ntaŋ	'heavy'
nròk	naaròk	'hell'
ntoor	nthùuar	'shallow'
nìaj	nìiaj	'master, boss'
nìa	nìia	'which'
nìak	nìiak	'a man entering the monkhood'
ntriàm	nthriim	'a spade'
ntrùan	nthrùuan	'stairs'

swiil	fiil-swiil	'to be dizzy'
smp ^h en	sam pheṽ	'prostitute'
sel	sen	'religious rules'
smleej	samlìi	'cotton fiber'
smeej	mhee~smee	'to steam'
swxt	fat~swat	'strong, tough'
swxt	feet~sweet	'to wither'
sxh	sxh~'aasxh	'horse'
sxxm	sxxm	'younger sibling'
sxxmkmoor	sxxm kmoor	'younger sister'
sxxm plu?	sxxm mplo?	'younger brother'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
sxxl	sxxl	'scales (of fish)'
sxxŋ	sxxŋ	'to descend'
sbxxk	sbxxʔ	'skin'
spɿk	spɿvn	'numb'
spuuu	ŋhɿv~spɿv	'to be awake, awaken'
sək	svk	'to leave the monkhood'
sʔət	sʔət	'to be sticky'
skə̀l	khə̀l	'to know'
sŋkəəc	ŋkəətc	'bedbug'
speər	mpar	'to be blown by the wind'
sap	sap	'to cover (with a cloth)'
sat	sat	'to tie'
sŋkat	ŋkat	'to press'
swan	swən	'heaven'
sac	satc	'meat, beef'
smlap	mlhap~smlap	'a cast nest'
skrə̀j	khə̀rə̀j	'lemon grass'
smpə̀ʔ	mphə̀ah	'to show respect to someone by placing the hands palms and raising them'
snaa	nhaa~snaa	'crossbow'
srwaa	faa~swaa	'to snatch'
sŋʔaap	ŋʔaap	'to yawn'
smlaap	mlhaap~smlaap	'rice seedlings'
saac	saatc	'to splash on'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
skaac	skaatq	'sand'
saaɟ	saaɟ	'older sibling'
saaɟ pluʔ	saaɟ mploʔ	'older brother'
saaɟ kmɔɔr	saaɟ kmɔɔr	'older sister'
sraaŋ	saaŋ	'ringworm'
suut	soot	'silk'
suuc	sootq	'to sting (insects)'
smuuc	mhootq ~smootq	'ant'
st'uun	th'uun	'to transplant'
sroh	sooʔ	'to scald'
snoh	soh	'nest'
soo	sɔɔ	'chain'
soot	sɔɔt	'blind'
smool	mhɔɔl~smɔɔl	'shadow'
sŋook	ŋhuuʔ~sŋuuʔ	'to snore'
sok	sɔʔ	'hair'
sɔŋ	sɔŋ	'to hear'
sɔh	sɔh	'to ascend, rise'
sɔɔt	sɔɔt	'to slit'
sʔɔɔt	sʔɔɔt	'dry'
soon	saaŋ	'to teach'
skoɔr	ŋʔaaɟ	'sugar'
sɔɔɟ	saaɟ	'tail'
sɔɔɟ	lhɔɔɟ~slɔɔɟ	'to float'
sɔɔɟ~hrɔɔɟ	saaɟ	'to fall (leaves, fruit)'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
sɔɔŋ	saaŋ	'five'
skɔɔŋ	skaaŋ	'to choke on (food, water etc)'
smboɔk	mphuaʔ	'bark (of trees)'
sʔɔɔk	sʔaaʔ	'a feeling of dryness, slight tightness in the throat caused by sth. eaten, or drunk'
siap	siip~ʔaasiip	'cockroach'
spian	thphlian~ phlian	'a bridge'
smrian	liin	'to pour (a liquid slowly)'
spiaj	phliaj	'to wear over the shoulder'
swiah~srwiah	fʰh ~swih	'chipped, nicked'
sniat	nhiit~sniit	'a wedge'
smlian	mlhiip~smliip	'to sharpen (a knife)'
skuam	thkhuaam~khuaam	'skinny, thin'
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lɪc	mɪtɕ	'to sink'
lɪc	lɪtɕ	'to flood'
liik	liiʔ~ʔaaliiʔ	'pig'
lmèet	lmɪit	'turmeric'
lmèen	lmɛxn	'smooth, graceful'
lɛc	lɛtɕ	'to bear (a child, offspring)'
lʔxt	lʔɔɔtɕ	'mashed to pieces'
lùk	lùʔ~ʔaalùʔ	'husks of rice'
lùŋ sdaw	sdaaw	'at night'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
l'wɔp	lùp	'to be dark, cloudy'
lùnun	lùnun	'swallow'
lòh	l'v̄h	'more (than...)'
l'əək	l'v̄v̄?	'to quit, stop'
l'àk	là?~'aalà?	'to fall down'
l'lan̄	làn̄	'clear (of water)'
lmbaak	mpaa?	'shoulder'
laaplaap	kan mphlaap~ mphlaap	'butterfly'
lùk	lù?	'to mix'
luu	luu	'to howl'
lùu	lùu	'leg, thigh'
lmuul	muul phun̄	'queasy'
lmùuc	lmùutç	'sleepy'
lhon̄	lhon̄~slon̄	'papaya'
lòot	lòot	'to jump'
lòo?	lùut	'a wire'
lòoh	lòoh	'wrong, fault'
lon̄	lun̄	'with'
l'ək	l'aa?	'muddy, murky (of water)'
l'lap	l'lap	'to spread or rub on'
l'iah	l'iah	'to throw'
l'iaj	l'iaj	'to boil ricesoup'
l'iaj	l'iaj	'to melt'
l'iak	r'ii?	'to hate'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
lùà	lùà	'to lure, tempt'
lùam	lùuam	'liver'
lùan	lùuan~?aalùuan	'wood'
lùaj	lòj	'to swim'
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rìit	rìit	'to iron'
rwìi	rwìi	'to spin'
rèn	rèn	'to hurry'
rèen	rìin	'to learn, study'
reej	raj~?aaraj	'rattan'
rèeh	rxh	'a root'
rèek	rx?	'to carry sth. on both ends of shoulder pole'
rnèet	rxxt~rxxt	'to be asleep'
rxxc	rxxt	'to cut (leaves, paper) into various shapes and sizes'
rhxxk	rhxx?	'to be torn'
rùt	ràt	'to tie'
rwùn	rwùn	'sesame'
rèt	rot	'a vehicle'
r'æn	rùn	'story, matter, subject'
mpàt	mpàt	'a switch, a rod (for whipping)'
rntha? pa	nthàah pa	'lightning (to strike)'
rpàw	phàaw	'pumpkin'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
rŋkaw	ŋkaaw	'milled rice'
rùut	rùut	'to slide, pull, draw'
rùup	rùup	'picture'
ròol	ròol	'to hold in the flame'
rjòol	ɲtɕhòol	'hammock'
rnòon	nòonnòon	'sponge gourd'
ròm	ràm	'to dance'
rò?	raa?..?aaràa?	'to leak'
rmbòon	rbuuaŋ	'a fence'
rìan	raan	'a store, shop'
rìac	rìiatɕ	'grasshopper'
rìaw	rìiaw	'to wash'
rùac	rùuatɕ	'the intestines'
rùaj	rùuaj- ?aarùuaj	'a house fly'

cìh	tɕhìh	'to ride'
cŋ?iit	ŋ?iit	'narrow'
cèe	tɕhèe	'to scold, curse'
cnthrèt	ntrèt	'walking stick'
cxxw	tɕxxw	'to dip (sth) into'
cxh	tɕeh	'to hatch'
cr̀h	thr̀h	'rust'
cxx	ɲtɕxx	'head lice'
cxxm	tɕxxm	'bird'
cŋxxt	tɕŋxxt-ŋxxt	'cool, cold'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
cxxn	tçxxn	'to be ripe, cooked'
cxxk	ntçxx?	'to distribute, pass out'
cxxk	tçxx?~?aatçxx?	'medicine'
cxxh	tçeh	'to sharpen, trim'
càr	tçhàar	'sap, resin, gum'
cèa	tçhùnn	'to believe'
cntèet	nthvvl	'to stand on (one's) toes'
c'ær	η'vvr	'to place over an open fire'
clèeη	thlvvη	'a water leach'
cam	tçam	'to wait, to remember'
cat	ntçat	'ten'
cat	tçat	'to pick, jab, poke'
cηat	ηat	'to listen'
caw	tçaw	'to come'
caw	tçaw~?aatçaw	'grandchild'
can	tçan	'to be beaten by, defeated'
cak	tça?	'body, classifier for tubers, taro, and other edible roots'
ctan	tçtan	'nim, neem tree'
clah	tçlah~lah	'morning'
cnàh	nàh	'to win, to defeat'
caa	tçaa	'to eat'
cdaal	ja'diaal	'to pity, sympathize with'
cηhaaj	ηhaaj	'to be far'
cùun	tçhùun	'to see (someone) off'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
cùut	tqùut	'to wipe'
ccoh	ntqcoh	'to fumble'
còoj	tqhùuj	'to help'
coor	tqoon	'thief, robber'
cŋkòŋ	taar ŋk'ân	'calf of the leg'
cəkəkək	ntqək	'house lizard'
cləʔ	lòoh	'to quarrel'
cəm	tqhàm	'to be bruised'
cəh	tqəh	'to plant'
cŋhrəŋ	ŋkərəŋ	'a rattle, a bell-shaped ornament'
cməh	mùh	'name'
cpəh	ba'h	'to throw away, abandon'
cəə	tqaa~'aatqaa	'dog'
c'əəp	tq'aap~'aaə	'well, in good health'
cəət	lqaa=	'to peck'
cŋhook	ŋhaaʔ	'an ear of rice'
ckəkək	tqkaaʔ~kaaʔ	'to be cold'
clòək	lääʔ	'to dye'
cləəŋ	tqlaaŋ~laaŋ	'to cross'
ctəəŋ	tqtəəŋ~taəŋ	'peas, beans'
cia	tqii	'to go'
clia	thlìia	'a thorn'
cwiak	wiiʔ	'to part, push aside'
cian	tqiin~'aatqiin	'elephant'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
cìan	tçhìian	'artisan, craftsman'
ctiah	tçtiih	'an edible wood lizard'
cùahkìi	khii khìia	'undertaker'
cuat	tçuut	'to put on (trousers, sarongs etc)'
cual	tçuul	'to hire'
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c ^h iŋc ^h aa	jòon jìia	'a swing'
c ^h aŋ	tçhàŋ	'to weigh'
c ^h on	tçhàl	'to collide, hit'
c ^h ɔom	sāam-ʔaasāam	'sticky rice cooked with coconut milk, banana and wrapped in banana leaves.'
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nət	nət	'to stuff'
nc ^h xxŋ	ntçhxxŋ	'fat (of pigs)'
ncùl	ntçhàl	'needle'
ncùun	ntçhùun	'to carry, move'
nəʔ	nəʔ	'sour'
nc ^h ɔʔ	ntçhɔʔ	'to smell bad'
nc ^h ɔɔk	ntçhɔɔʔ	'rice straw'
nìam	nìiam-nìiam	'to cry, weep'
ncian	ntçiin	'a ring'
nuam	nùuam	'young, immature'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
jìil	jìi~?aajìi	'a bat'
jùt	jùt	'to seize'
jùu	jùu	'to raise (a hand, a weapon) in a threatening gesture)'
jùmt	dzùmt	'to stretch'
jùuŋ	dzùuŋ	'foot (organ)'
jà?muap	tq̣m̥aŋp	'a midwife'
jaal	dziial	'to lick (with the tongue)'
juur	dzuur	'wet'
jùul	jùu	'to get up'
jool	kjool~jool	'to swing back and forth'
joom	jùuam	'to allow, agree'
jìam	jìiam	'a guard, watch man'

ki?	kit	'small, tiny'
kriŋ	kreen	'to be mature of (fruits)'
ktèek	khtìi?~thìi?	'the armpit'
kntrèeh	nthr̀xh	'nail'
kxn	ken	'to mill (rice)'
kxh	keh	'to bend in order to break'
kr̀x̣c	khr̀aṭq̣	'sprained, strained'
kntxh	nteh	'to bump against'
kbxh màt	blxh màt	'to blink (one's eyes)'
kcxh	kṭq̣eh~ṭq̣eh	'to sneeze'
km̥cxxt	kṭq̣xxt~ṭq̣xxt	'to kill'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
·knxxn	knxxn	'a child, kid'
·kxxl	kxxl	'to play'
knt̀xxl	nth̀xxl	'wife'
ktxxk~txxk	ktxx?~txx?	'earth, soil'
knxxŋ	knxxŋ~nxxŋ	'a tooth'
kncrxxŋ	ŋkrxxŋ	'a strainer'
kùt	khùt	'to think'
ktùm	thìim	'onion'
kcùl	ntçhìl	'lazy'
kè?	kh̀xh	'to pry up'
kðək	kðw?~ðw?	'ash pumpkin'
kəət	kʌət	'to have, to be, to happen'
kmp̄ləəŋ	mp̄hl̀vŋ	'a gun'
kap	kap	'to bite'
kam	kam	'spoke of wheel'
·kat	kat	'to cut'
kmsat	ksat~sat	'to extinguish'
kan	kan	'female; to carry; collective term for insects'
kaj	kvj	'that, there'
ksaj	saj	'month, rope'
knaj	knaj~naj	'rat, mouse'
kpaj	kpaj~paj	'female (of persons)'
kntraj	ntraj	'scissors'
kaw	kaw	'I (impolite)'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
ktaw	ktaw~taw	'hot'
kpaw	kpaw~paw	'suitcase'
kmnan	mmlan	'a tambon chief'
ksan	ksan~san	'a snake'
knan	nhap~snap	'to strain or exert force'
kntràk	ntra?	'to pull on sth. or sb.'
kcaṇ	ktṇaṇ~tṇaṇ	'to laugh'
kmlaṇ	mmlaṇ	'strength, force'
kncà?	khjliat	'slave'
krah	kraah	'a comb'
kcah	ktṇah~tṇah	'charcoal'
kaa	kaa~?aakaa	'fish'
kaatt ^h oon	kaa!}oon	'a kind of soft meat fresh water fish'
kaa krap	kaa krap	'a climbing fish'
kaa skap	kaa skap	'a fresh-water cat fish'
kaa smoon	kaa smoon	'small edible fish'
kaa tèet	kaa thxxt	'a small fresh-water fish'
kaa suum	kaa suum	'shrimp, prawn'
kjaa	dziia~kdziia	'to call'
kdaa	kdiia~diia	'thin (things)'
knaa	knaa~naa	'way, path, road'
ктаам	ктаам~таам	'a crab'
ктаар	ктаар~таар	'board, plank'
klaaw	klaaw	'raw, green (of fruit)'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
kjaak	kjaa?-jaa?	'husband'
k'aak	k'aa?	'a crow'
kdaah	kdiiat-diiat	'paper'
kpaah	kpaah~paah	'cotton'
kùk	khùk	'jail, prison'
kùu	khùu	'pair, couple'
krùu	khruù	'teacher'
kùut	koh	'the back, or back side'
ktuup	ntop	'to turn over, capsize'
kruuc	krootç	'kaffir lime'
kmuuc	kmootç~mootç	'a corpse'
kruuh	kroh	'to bark'
ktùuh	thùh	'to trip over'
knog	knog~nog	'in, inside'
kloom	kloom	'urine'
kòoh	khəəh	'to scrape'
knt ^h oor	khthoon	'spittoon'
khon	kban~ban	'thick'
kək	kə?	'a rush, reed-like plant'
klok	klə?	'to forget'
kəhək	ŋhə?	'to cough'
kəŋ	kaŋ	'wheel'
krəh	khra?	'fortune, luck'
kəh	khəəh	'to knock'
kpon	kpon~pon	'tin, can'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
ko?	kap	'a spring trap'
koh	kah	'jungle'
kcōh	ktqōh~tqōh	'to spit out'
kloo	klaa	'shellfish'
kmoo	tmāa	'year'
kpoot	kmāt~māt	'to clinch, fistful'
koop	kaap	'to catch'
koon	kaan	'one's child, offspring'
koon kman	kaan kman	'daughter-in-law'
koon sxxm-	kaon sxxm-	'cousins'
koon saaj	kaon saaj	
koon ptiam	kaon ktiim	'son-in-law'
koon qaa	kaon qaa	'infant'
kmoon	kaan	'nephew, niece'
ktoor	ktoor~toor	'ear'
ktoor	ktoor~toor	'to rub or crush with the hand or foot'
kmboor	mphoor	'lime eaten with betel'
kmoor	kmoor~moor	'a young girl'
koon kmoor	kaon kmoor	'one's daughter'
koon ntruang	kaon nthruang	'a stair step'
kduop	kduuap~duuap	'under, below'
kduoc	kduuatq~duuatq	'the tickling sensation'
kloong	klaang	'excrement, to defecate, seed, grain'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
kloong rùaj	klaang rùuaj	'mole (on the skin)'
kloong hlaa	klaang lhaa	'betel nut'
kmpria	mphria	'to be orphaned'
kwial	wial	'to tend (animals as they feed in the field)'
kwian	kwiin~wiin	'a sickle'
kciaj	khtchliaj~ tchliaj	'a rhizome of the ginger family'
kùakùà	sangkùua	'centipede'
kua	kuu	'to live, to be, to stay'
krùap	khruap	'to cover with a lid'
kùar	khùuar	'the kapok tree'
kùang	khùuang	'a gong'
kuat	kuut~?aakuut	'frog'
k?uat	k?uut~?uut	'to vomit'
ktuam	ktuum~tuum	'sugar cane'
kruah	kruuh	'pebbles'
kuaj	kuuj	'people, human being'

k ^h iit	kheet	'to draw a line'
k ^h leeg	lhxxp~slxxp	'a kite'
k ^h xxp	khxxp~hxxp	'centipede'
k ^h mxxr	mxxr	'Cambodian, khmer'
k ^h u?	k ^h ə?	'thick (of liquids)'
k ^h neej	nh ^h aj sn ^h aj	'pillow'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
k ^h al	khal	'bowl, dipper (without a handle)'
k ^h aŋ	khaŋ	'to pen up, to shut up'
k ^h laŋ	khlaŋ	'very, extremely, severely'
k ^h aŋ pnèek	mn̩xxʔ	'in front of'
k ^h aaj	khaaj	'a net'
k ^h laaŋ	klaaŋ~kɔlaaŋ	'hawk'
k ^h jaal	kjaal~jaal	'wind'
k ^h lum	khlum	'to cover up'
k ^h ruʔ	khruh	'a woven bamboo water basket'
k ^h uuc	khootɕ	'to be out of order'
k ^h ooŋ	khòon	'curved, a curve'
k ^h oŋ/hon	khaŋ	'element indicating the possessive'
k ^h oon	khùuan	'a hammer'
k ^h ooc	khaatɕ~haatɕ	'to whistle'
k ^h n̩ia	kh̩n̩ia~n̩ia	'friend, each other, together'
k ^h iaaw	khew	'green (color)'
<hr/>		
ŋkxh	ŋkxh	'short (of length)'
ŋkxxŋ	ŋkxxŋ	'the waist'
ŋkxxl	ŋkxxl~kxxl	'the class term of cucumbers and melons'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
ηkxxl puun	ηkxxl poon	'water melon'
ηkəŋ	ηkʏŋ	'egg plant'
ηəəj	ηʏʏj	'to look up'
ηkəl	ηkhəl	'a plow'
ηkaw	ηkàaw	'a scorpion'
ηkraaŋ	ηkraaŋ	'(two or more people) to carry'
ηkrùun	ηkhrùun	'to grasp and shake'
ηoo	ηoo	'stupid'
ηkooc	ηkoo	'burnt'
ηkəŋ	ηkəŋ	'bangle, bracelet'
ηliam	ηηliam-ηliam	'sweet'
ηliaj	ηηliaj-ηliaj	'easy'
ηuac	ηηuuaatɕ-ηuuaatɕ	'to drink'

ʔii	ʔii	'to ache, hurt, be painful'
ʔxm	ʔxm	'delicious'
ʔxxl	ʔxxl	'to take, bring'
ʔxxl k ^h nià	kxxl khnià	'to make love (idiom)'
ʔət	ʔət	'to dip'
ʔəh	ʔxt	'tried'
ʔəək	ʔʏʏ?	'glad'
ʔat	ʔat	'to restrain, suppress'
ʔaŋ	ʔaŋ	'to roast over an open fire'
ʔaakraaw	ηkraaw-kraaw	'outside'

Kuay

Kuy

ʔaan	ʔaan	'to read'
ʔuuh	ʔuuh	'fire, firewood'
ʔaajùuh	ɲùʔ~ʔaajùʔ	'age'
ʔom	ʔom	'to winnow'
ʔop	ʔop	'to boil (excluding rice)'
ʔooŋ	ʔooŋ	'a big (water) jar'
ʔoon	ʔoon	'to bend down'
ʔoŋ	ʔaŋ	'to boil, cook'
ʔoŋ	ʔoŋ	'brother-in-law'
ʔaakrooj	ŋkrooj~krooj	'at the back, behind'
ʔoh	ʔah	'to dip, ladle'
ʔoo	ʔaa	'good'
ʔoon	ʔaan	'to give'

hiip	hiip	'trunk, box'
heew	heew	'chasm'
hrxx	sxx	'ricefield'
hxxk	hxxʔ	'to tear'
hauit	ksumit~sumit	'to sniff'
ham	ham~ʔaaham	'hot and spicy'
hat	hat	'to practice'
hraj	saj	'upland field'
haa	haa	'to open one's mouth'
hlaa	lhaa~slaa	'a leaf'
hlaap	lhaap~slaap	'wing'
haam	ŋhaam	'blood'

<u>Kuay</u>	<u>Kuy</u>	
haan	ḡaan	'goose'
haan	haan	'brave'
haal	ḡhaal	'light (weight)'
haaj	haj	'I, me'
haaḡ	ḡhaaḡ	'bone'
huu	hoo~ʔaahoo	raw, uncooked'
huuḡ	huuḡ	'to smell, to kiss'
huur	ʔaahoor~hoor	'a cold'
huuc	hootḡ	'to sip or suck a liquid'
hoo	hoo	'to cheer, to boo'
hoo~rp ^h aa	ḡoo~rp ^h aa	'sweet basil'
hroḡ	soḡ	'bamboo'
hok	hoʔ	'to spill'
hoon	haan	'to sprout'
hoor	ḡhaar	'to pull or drag an object along'
hooj	haaj	'to flow'
hooḡ	hooḡ	'a room'
hrooc	sootḡ	'to water'
hroo	rsaa~saa	'unhusked rice'
huat	huut~ʔaahuut	'a cone-shaped bamboo container for steaming rice'

GLOSSARY

The words in the Kuay language are listed in alphabetical order.

The initial consonant order is: p, p^h, b, m, w, t, t^h, d, n, s, l, r, c, c^h, ɲ, j, k, k^h, ŋ, ʔ, h

The vowel order is: i, ì, ii, ìi, e, è, ee, èe, x, x̃, xx, x̃x, ɯ, ɯ̃, ɯɯ, ɯ̃ɯ̃, ə, è, əə, èə, a, à, aa, àa, u, ù, uu, ùu, o, ò, oo, òo, ɔ, ɔ̃, ɔɔ, ɔ̃ɔ̃, ia, ìa, ɯa, ɯ̃a, ua, ùa.

	<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
p-	priin	'oil, gasoline'	น้ำมัน
	pec	'to dig'	ขุด
	pèn	'full moon'	เพ็ญ (จันทร์เต็มดวง)
	plèew	'crocodile'	จระเข้
	pnèeq	'plow blade'	ใบไถ
	ptèeh	'chilli pepper'	พริก
	ptèeh pran	'a tiny very hot variety of chilli'	พริกขี้หนู
	ptèeh doot	'a big hot variety of chilli'	พริกขี้พ้า
	pxt	'to disappear, to be lost'	หาย
	p̃x̃ʔ	'mud'	โคลน
	prdxh	'popped rice'	ข้าวตอก

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
pxxt	'to close, to stick on, to cover'	ติด, ปิด
prxxt	'a tall ghost'	เปรต
pcxx	'a key'	กุญแจ
pcxxm	'to feed (to the mouth)'	ป้อน
prkxxk	'to argue'	เถียง
px'xxk	'to lean against'	พิง
pxh	'poison'	ยาพิษ
plm	'one's psyche or guardian spirit'	ขวัญ
pxmt	'big, large'	ใหญ่, โต
prjmm	'the north'	ทิศเหนือ
pek	'to blow, to fan'	พัด (กริยา)
px'el	'to scare by a ghost' (ผี) หลอก	
pxej daa'	'to take a bath'	อาบน้ำ
præ	'to use'	ใช้
pxlæ	'to be drowsy'	ปรือ (ตา)
pan	'to mold'	ปั้น
par	'to drive, to fly'	ขับ, ปั่น
pac	'to slash'	ฟัน (กริยา)
pan	'to shoot'	ยิง
pak	'to put on, to wear'	สวมใส่
paj	'three'	สาม

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
pàj	'either parents' younger sisters'	อา, น้า (หญิง)
pah	'to splite'	ผ่า
plàt	'a large flat round bamboo'	กระดัง
plaj (klam)	'cogon, a tall coarse grass used for thatching'	หญ้าคา
plaj lùan	'fruit'	ผลไม้
prak	'money, silver'	เงิน
praj	'to be salty'	เค็ม
pràʔ	'a Buddha image'	พระพุทธรูป
ptam	'to order'	สั่ง
pt ^h aw	'an axe'	ขวาน
pkaw	'cigarette, tobacco'	บุหรี่, ยาสูบ
psaj	'full (from eating)'	อิ่ม
prnan	'to race'	แข่ง
pràah	'sky'	ฟ้า
ptàa	'to meet, to find'	พบ
pkaa	'a pen'	ปากกา
puj	'fertilizer'	ปุ๋ย
pùŋ	'stomach, belly'	ท้อง, พุง
pùŋ waaj	'spider'	แมงมุม
pùk	'mustache, beard'	หนวด, เครา

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
pùʔ	'to be boiling'	เดือด
prùc	'a kind of vegetables'	ผักหวาน
prùk	'pit, hole (as in the ground)'	หลุม
puuc	'to pull out'	ถอน
pùuk	'a mattress'	ฟูก
pʔuuh	'to be spoiled' (e.g. rice, milk etc.)	บูด, เสีย
phuur	'sweat'	เหงื่อ
poʔ	'to carry, to hold in one's arms'	อุ้ม
pròŋ	'hole, cavity'	โพรง, รู
pòot	'corn'	ข้าวโพด
pòoj	'to chase after, chase away'	ไล่
pooh	'to sweep'	กวาด
prooh	'to release'	ปล่อย
prnooh	'a broom'	ไม้กวาด
poŋràw	'taro'	เผือก
poʔ	'to walk'	เดิน
poh	'to pierce, prick'	ตำ, ทิ่ม
pòh	'pepper sauce'	น้ำพริก
plom	'to be fat'	อ้วน
plon	'to rob'	ปล้น

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
plɔŋ	'to blow, to play a wind instrument'	เป่า
plə̀h	'twins'	แฝด
prɔj	'worm'	หนอน
prɔk	'to roof'	มุง (หลังคา)
prə̀h	'to strew, to scatter'	โปรย, หว่าน
prprəm	'basil'	กะเพรา
puon	'four'	สี่
puɔŋ	'on, above'	บน
puə̀h krúaʔ	'salt'	เกลือ
pluu	'the south, head'	ทิศใต้, หัว (ศีรษะ)
prnuu	'tomorrow'	พรุ่งนี้
piak	'smoke, vapor'	ควัน, ไอ
piàn	'a pedestral tray'	พาน
piar	'flower'	ดอกไม้
piar c ^h uk	'lotus'	ดอกบัว
plian	'to change, exchange'	เปลี่ยน
priap	'to compare'	เปรียบเทียบ
priat	'banana'	กล้วย
prìan	'hunter'	พราน
prìaj	'a thread'	ด้าย
priang	'a climbing edible tuber of the yam family'	ถลอย

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
priang	'to shine'	ฉาย
ppiar tnoh	'lips'	ริมฝีปาก
ppiar	'a mat'	เสื่อ
ppriak màt	'a discharge from the eyes'	ซีดตา
pmial	'to roll along the ground'	กลิ้ง
prniat	'to crowd against'	เบียด
pri'iang	'to tilt, leaning'	เอียง
puak	'sunlight, dry (of weather)'	แดด, แห้งแล้ง
pùak	'to get a swelling'	โหน, ปูด
ppùak	'a cloud'	เมฆ
pùar	'a blessing'	พร
pluak	'to be gray (of hair)'	หงอก(ผม)
plùak	'tusk (of an elephant)'	งา(ช้าง)
psuan	'to hide'	ซ่อน
pcuar	'to plow'	ไถ (กริยา)
puar	'to seek, to look for'	หา, ค้นหา
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">p^h-</div> p ^h een	'the period, between 11 a.m. and noon'	เพล
p ^h leen	'song'	เพลง
p ^h x?	'to be dirty'	เปื้อน, สกปรก

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
' p ^h xn daj	'the earth'	แผ่นดิน
p ^h lap mntòl	'lightning'	ฟ้าแลบ
p ^h lxt	'a fan'	พัด (นาม)
p ^h lumm	'chloasma'	เกสื้อน
p ^h nəl	'to gamble, to bet'	พนัน
p ^h at	'to fry'	ผัด
p ^h aj	'to leave in the care of someone temporarily'	ฝาก
p ^h lah	'to change, replace'	ผลัด, เปลี่ยน
p ^h aal	'plow, blade'	ผาน (คันไถ)
p ^h saa	'language'	ภาษา
p ^h jùh	'a storm'	พายุ
p ^h uum	'to be fragrant, sweet-smelling'	หอม
p ^h ot	'the last, to end'	สุด, ยอด, ปลาย
p ^h loo	'to emerge, come up'	โผล่
p ^h oj	'dust, dirt particles'	ฝุ่น, ผง
p ^h jìah	'to be hungry'	หิว
b-		
bit	'to squeeze, to twist'	บิด
biihaaj	'we, us'	เรา
bii muang/bii maaj	'you (plu)'	คุณ, ท่าน (พหูพจน์)
bii naaw	'they'	เขา (พหูพจน์)
bec	'to lie down'	นอน

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
bxt	'to light'	จุด (ไฟ)
mbxt	'a knife'	มีด
bxx	'afternoon'	บ่าย
bxxn	'to be flat'	แบน
bxxŋ	'to divide into share'	แบ่ง
blxxŋ	'arm'	แขน
bun	'to be able, can'	ได้
beŋ	'a large, wamp'	ปึง
beek	'to open, to turn on'	เปิด
bac	'soup, curry'	แกง
baŋ	'bamboo shoot'	หน่อไม้
baj	'to be dumb'	โง่
bah	'to move up or down'	กระดก
baap	'a sin'	บาป
baat	'an alms bowl of a Buddhist priest'	บาตร
baar	'two'	สอง
blaaj	'white'	ขาว
braaŋ	'to be bright, lighted'	สว่าง
bbaat	'to chew'	เคี้ยว
buut	'a church'	โบสถ์
buul	'to be drunk, dizzy'	เมา
bruu	'a mountain'	ภูเขา
bom	'to hold in the month'	อม

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
bot	'to grind'	บด
bool	'to run'	วิ่ง
booj	'to becken, to summon'	เรียก
bom	'immature rice'	ข้าวเม่า
bot	'to fold'	พับ, พม
bon	'merit'	บุญ
boq	'to fish with a casting net'	ทอดแห
boh	'to burn, ashes'	เผา, ชี้เถ้า
blog	'liquor, whisky'	เหล้า
bloh	'a termite mound'	จอมปลวก
boot	'to whip, lash'	โบย, เขียน
boon	'at, a place (where)'	ที่, แห่ง
book	'to peel'	ลอก
biat	'close, near'	ใกล้
- buah	'to enter the priesthood'	บวช
<div data-bbox="77 1400 151 1468" data-label="Text"> <div>m-</div> </div>		
mii	'to look, to watch'	ดู, มอง
meen	'very, extremely, really'	มาก, จริง, แท้
mèen	'Yes, it is, That's right'	ใช่, แน่
mèek	'branch (of a plant, tree)'	กิ่ง
mpèe'	'mother'	แม่
mpèe' jkan	'mother-in-law'	แม่ยาย, แม่ผัว

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English menaings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
'aw jkoon	'father-in-law'	พ่อตา, พ่อตัว
mpèe' ncxxm	'step-mother'	แม่เลี้ยง
mprèem	'custard apple'	น้อยหน่า
mx'	'vagina'	อวัยวะเพศหญิง
mpx'	'to be on very edge of'	หมีน (เกือบตก)
mkxkn	'a toilet'	ส้วม
mxm maaaj	'a widow'	แม่หม้าย
mxm	'pimple'	สิ่ว
mpm1	'tamarind'	มะขาม
mxmur	'to crawl'	คลาน
mpòh	'not'	ไม่
mpòh ptàa	'to miss'	พลาด, ไม่พบกัน
mpòh bec	'to dream'	ฝัน
mpòh c'oop	'ill, sick'	ไม่สบาย, ป่วย
mmòo	'to talk in one's sleep'	ละเมอ
mmòoh	'pineapple'	สับปะรด
mat	'word, all gone'	คำ, หมด
màt	'eye'	ตา
màt ntròk	'the ankle bone'	ตาตุ่ม
màh	'to wake (someone) up'	ปลุก
maj k ^h iit	'matches'	ไม้ขีด
mnaw	'a bael fruit'	มะตูม
mplàk	'female close friend'	เพื่อนสนิท(หญิง)
mntàt	'a ruler'	ไม้บรรทัด

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
mnsaw	'face powder'	แป้ง
maaj	'you (sing)'	ท่าน, คุณ (เอกพจน์)
mnaaŋ	'the sun'	พระอาทิตย์
mbaan	'maggot'	หนอน (เกิดจากอาหาร เช่น ปลา ร้าง)
muc	'to group in the water for'	งม (ในน้ำ)
mùŋ	'a mosquito net'	มุ้ง
mùh	'nose'	จมูก
mùh màt	'face, looks'	หน้าตา
mnc ^h uh	'coffin'	โลงศพ
momp ^r ùj	'a bee'	ผึ้ง
mu ^u doŋ	'a village'	หมู่บ้าน
mùut	'to enter'	เข้า
mùul	'to roll up'	ม้วน
muuc	'to go under'	มุด (ดำน้ำ)
muuc daa'	'to dive into water'	ดำน้ำ
mùuj	'one'	หนึ่ง
mùuj pàj	'twenty'	ยี่สิบ
mùuj rùaj	'a hundred'	หนึ่งร้อย
mùuj pàn	'a thousand'	หนึ่งพัน
mùuj mun	'ten thousand'	หนึ่งหมื่น
mùuj laan	'a million'	หนึ่งล้าน
mlùu	'the betel-vine leaf'	ใบพลู
mòok	'a hat'	หมวก

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
mòoŋ	'insane, mad'	บ้า
mnròoŋ	'glutinous rice with coconut milk, black beans and sugar put into bamboo sections and roasted'	ข้าวหลาม
nimòn/mòn	'to invite a priest'	นิมนต์
mòh	'to ask'	ถาม
mpoh	'a well'	บ่อ
moo	'medical doctor'	หมอ, แพทย์
moo mìi	'a fortune-teller'	หมอดู
moo kmuuc	'witch-doctor'	หมอผี
mndool	'a star'	ดาว
mncròok	'to pour (a liquid) into a container with a small aperture'	กรอก
mìà	'rain'	ฝน
mian	'to be rich'	รวย
mìar	'devil, evil spirit'	มาร
mìah	'gold'	ทอง
mnrìà	'jujube'	พุทรา

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
w-		
wèel	'left (hand, side direction)'	ซ้าย
wəh	'to avoid, to move to the side'	หลีก, หลบ
wuml	'to comeback, to get (sth.) back'	กลับ, คืน
wət	'monastery, temple'	วัด
wial	'a field'	ทุ่ง
wial	'to be cleared'	เตียน
wiar	'to creep (of plants)'	เลื้อย (พืช)
wiaj	'to hoe up'	ถาง, คาย
wiak	'to pick out, extract (eg. a thorn with a needle)'	บ่ง (หนาม)
-wuat	'to gore, attack with the horns'	ขวิด
wuar	'vines, climbing plants'	เถาวัลย์
wua	'to do, to make'	ทำ
wua kaar	'to work'	ทำงาน
t-		
ti?	'to blame'	ตำหนิ
tkih	'broken'	หัก
tii	'high, tall'	สูง

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
tdii	'half'	ครึ่ง
twiik	'dark (excluding colors)'	มืด
tèe	'a particle use to form Yes-no question'	ไหม?
tèen	'candle'	เทียน
teej	'a hand'	มือ
tèe?	'to preach'	เทศน์
trèen	'the owner'	เจ้าของ
tx?	'to have sexual inter-course'	ร่วมประเวณี
txh	'to strike, to hammer'	ทุบ, ตอก
tlxh	'navel'	สะดือ
trxh	'jackstones'	หมากเก็บ
tntxh	'to complain'	บ่น
txx	'but'	แต่
txxn	'to step on'	เหยียบ
txxh	'to fart, pass wind'	ตด, ผายลม
tpxxl	'the buttocks, anus'	ก้น, зад
tkxxh	'elbow'	ศอก
twxxh	'black'	ดำ
trbxxk	'guava'	ฝรั่ง
tù?	'directions'	ทิศ
tnùmm	'yoke (for pulling an oxcart), beam'	แอก, ช่อ

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
tbuu	'early evening'	ตอนเย็น
tmruuŋ	'galangal'	ข่า
tət	'to kick'	เตะ
tək	'to lead (by the hand, rope etc.)'	จูง
tjəŋ	'to stand'	ยืน
tr'əʔ	'to belch, burp'	เรอ
tŋəel	'to be bald'	ล้าน, โฉน
tndəəm	'to struggle, fight over'	แย่ง
tap	'to pound'	ตำ, โขลก
tam	'right (hand, side, direction)'	ขวา
təl	'to support, hold up (with a pole, board etc.)'	ค้ำ, ยัน
tac	'to sell'	ขาย
taw	'a stove'	เตา
tək	'a rattan or bamboo basket with handles'	ตะกร้า
taŋ	'bitter'	ขม
taʔ	'to pick off'	เก็บ, ปลิด
tram	'to soak'	แช่
tpal	'mortar'	ครก
tpar	'dove'	นกเขา
tbam	'cheek'	แก้ม

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
tbal	'to be fill'	เต็ม
tbah	'a fishing rod complete with hook and line'	เบ็ดตกปลา
tmaw	'a rock, stone'	หิน
tkaw	'to sit (down)'	นั่ง
tkar	'to crow'	ขัน (กริยา)
tɲaj	'day, late in the morning'	วัน, สาย
tɲaj can	'Monday'	วันจันทร์
tɲaj kɪar	'Tuesday'	วันอังคาร
tɲaj pùt	'Wednesday'	วันพุธ
tɲaj prhəh	'Thursday'	วันพฤหัสบดี
tɲaj sok	'Friday'	วันศุกร์
tɲaj saw	'Saturday'	วันเสาร์
tɲaj 'aatwɪt	'Sunday'	วันอาทิตย์
tmaɲ	'new'	ใหม่
tndaj	'in the middle'	กลาง, ท่ามกลาง
tɲhah	'forehead'	หน้าผาก
tɲk ^h aɲ	'to block'	กั้น
taap	'to weave'	สาน, ทอ
taak	'iron (the metal)'	เหล็ก
tlaat	'market'	ตลาด
traak	'wild kapok'	จั่ว (ต้นไม้)
tbaaɲ	'the chin'	คาง

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
tmaat	'a vulture'	แร้ง
tungsaaɰ	'rabbit'	กระต่าย
tukkxx	'gecko'	ตุ๊กแก
trùŋ	'a cage, pen'	กรง, เล้า
tuu	'cabinet, cupboard'	ตู้
tuum	'to be in the bud; to wrap'	ตูม, ห่อ
tuur	'to buy'	ซื้อ
tuuŋ	'coconut'	มะพร้าว
tùuŋ juu	'umbrella'	ร่ม
tùuk	'boat, ship'	เรือ
trùu	'a kind of fish trap'	ลอบ, ไซ
top	'to bury'	ฝัง
tom	'to strike, hit hard'	ตบ, ฟาด
toŋ	'deaf'	หนวก
toŋ ktsoor	'to be loud'	หนวกหู
tòŋ	'a flag'	ธง
toʔ	'table'	โต๊ะ
tloŋ	'monkey'	ลิง
tnoh	'mouth'	ปาก
tntòŋ	'an eel'	ปลาไหล
tòol	'land above water level'	บก, ดอน
tòol kmuuc	'grave yard'	ป่าช้า
tròom	'clump, bunch of (plants)'	กอ

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
tmoom	'turtle'	เต่า
tnoot	'sugar palm'	ตาล
tlòoj	'an earth worm'	ไส้เดือน
tkool	'knee'	เข่า
tnool	'a post, pole'	เสา
top	'to slap, to clap'	ตบ, ตบมือ
tom	'to hit, to beat'	ตี
tch	'to take off, breast, milk'	ถอด, นม
tok tmak	'a betel tray'	เขี่ยนหมาก
troj	'straight'	ตรง
tpoj	'to visit'	เยี่ยม
tmoj	'alive'	มีชีวิต
tlop	'to turn over'	พลิก
tvoj	'to hang'	แขวน
tjo?	'to drip, a drop'	หยด
tmpòk	'to pick (fruit) using a long pole with a split or forked tip'	สอย
tmlòm	'to cut down (a tree)'	โค่น
toon	'when, period (of time)'	ตอน, เมื่อ
tooc	'to pick up with the fingers'	หยิบ
toovj	'rod, handle'	คัน, ด้าม

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
trook	'a small, narrow-necked' wicker basket for keeping freshly caught fish'	ข้อง, (ปลา)
tnoom	'tree trunk'	ต้น, ลำต้น
tjoor	'to carry things having a handle'	หิ้ว
t'oor	'a small yellow wasp'	แตน (แมลง)
t'oor pùut	'a kind of large hornet'	ต่อ (แมลง)
tkooj	'horn'	เขา (สัตว์)
tbook	'to hit or bounce with the head'	เขก, โขก (หัว)
tkoon	'the neck'	คอ
tkoot	'a kind of lizard'	ตะกวด
tndool	'to struggle'	ดิ้น
tia	'to be old (of things)'	เก่า
tìa	'a duck'	เป็ด
tìatìa	'a partridge'	นกกระทา
tìap	'to be short (of height), low (of land)'	เตี้ย, ต่ำ
tìan	'to pull'	ดึง
tìar	'to ask for'	ขอ
tian	'a bed, to dry (in the sun)'	เตียง, ผึ่งแดด
tiah	'bland, tasteless'	จืด

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
tiah ?uuh	'to build the fire'	จุดไฟ
tbiat	'to seize with pincers	หนีบ
tliaj	'to burst, to break off'	ระเบิด, แตก
tliaj kaŋ	'a rainbow'	รุ้งกินน้ำ
tria	'mushroom'	เห็ด
tria?	'a water buffalo'	ควาย
tkiak	'hip'	ตะโพก
twial	'to be wide'	กว้าง
tkiaŋ	'lamp'	ตะเกียง
tnial	'a coconut shell'	กะลา
tmniaj	'to predict, to guess'	ทำนาย, ทาย
tuaŋ	'great-grandparents'	ทวด
tuac	'to steal'	ขโมย
tuaŋ	'to be afraid'	กลัว
trua/truu	'a fiddle-like stringed instrument'	ซอ
tlua/lua lua	'a scincoid lizard'	จิ้งเหลน
truat	'to inspect, examine'	ตรวจ
tmuaaj	'to look at'	มอง
tnua	'the end, point, tip, the top'	ปลาย, ยอด
tkuan	'a green vegetable'	ผักบุ้ง
tmruat	'a policeman'	ตำรวจ

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">t^h-</div>		
t ^h lèe	'a river, the sea'	แม่น้ำ, ทะเล
t ^h kèeh	'nine'	เก้า
t ^h um	'to be blunt'	ทื่อ
t ^h ak	'to shove'	ผลัก
t ^h laj	'expensive'	แพง
t ^h pàn	'pond'	สระน้ำ
t ^h pāt	'six'	หก
t ^h aaŋ	'the stem of (plants)'	ก้าน
t ^h aah	'a tray'	ถาด
t ^h haan	'a soldier'	ทหาร
t ^h uk	'suffering'	ทุกข์
t ^h uup	'incense stick'	ธูป
t ^h o?	'to lie'	โกหก
t ^h ook	'cheap'	ถูก
t ^h pòol	'seven'	เจ็ด
t ^h om	'uncle, aunt'	ลุง, ป้า
t ^h oŋ	'a bag, sack'	ถุง
t ^h oh naa	'When?'	เมื่อไร?
t ^h oh rbaj	'yesterday'	เมื่อวาน
t ^h nop	'a dam, a dike'	เขื่อน, ทำนบ
t ^h oot	'to fry (in fat)'	ทอด
t ^h iaw	'to go around, go out' (usually for pleasure)'	เที่ยว
t ^h wiar	'door, gate'	ประตู

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
t ^h k'ual	'eight'	แปด
d-		
diŋ	'to know'	รู้
dinsoo	'a pencil'	ดินสอ
diir	'to sew'	เย็บ
dxh	'a pot, to rub, to brush'	หม้อ, ถู, ขัด
duuŋ	'to persuade'	ชวน
dæm trùuŋ	'the chest'	อก
dal	'to punch, to box'	ชก, ต่อย
dak	'to put in, to lay, to trap'	วาง, ด้ก
dak kop	'to plane wood'	ไสไม้
daaw	'a sword'	ดาบ
daa'	'water'	น้ำ
daa' soh	'high tide'	น้ำขึ้น
daa' sxxŋ	'low tide'	น้ำลง
daa' tlaak	'dew'	น้ำค้าง
daa' praj	'fish sauce'	น้ำปลา
daa' màt	'tears'	น้ำตา
daa' wèe	'saliva'	น้ำลาย
daa' mùh	'nasal mucus'	น้ำมูก
daa' ɲò'	'vinegar'	น้ำส้ม
daa' ntrùh	'water fall'	น้ำตก

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
duut	'to suck'	ดูด
duup	'long (of time)'	นาน
doŋ	'house'	บ้าน
doŋrxxk	'a pole used for carrying loads on the shoulder'	ไม้คาน
dok	'earrings'	ตุ้มหู
doh	'to run away, flee'	หนี
dool	'to carry on the shoulder'	แบก
doon	'times, a classifier for meals'	ครั้ง, มื้อ, ที
dooj	'rice'	ข้าว
dooj tian	'dry cooked rice'	ข้าวตาก
dooj liaj	'rice soup'	ข้าวต้ม
dooj kriam	'crisp cooked rice crust'	ข้าวตัง
duan	'a kind of hat made of palm leaves and bamboo worn by farmers'	จอบ
n-		
niih	'this, here'	นี้, ที่นี่
neen	'a (Buddhist) novice'	เณร
nteel	'an egg'	ไข่
ntree	'pestle'	สาก
ntxn saaj	'the moon'	พระจันทร์
nuk	'think about'	นึก

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
ntùt	'one who has recently left the (Buddhist) monkhood'	ทิด
ntrùt	'a large bamboo coop'	ลุ่ม
numuc	'some, a little'	บ้าง
ntrùmng	'to be long (length)'	ยาว
nòm trùmng	'a kind of rice noodle coming in bunches'	ขนมจีน
ntò?	'to hiccup'	สะอึก
naq	'a movie'	หนัง, ภาพยนต์
nà'	'classifier for people'	คน (ลักษณะนาม)
ntàk	'snare, trap'	แจ้ว, บ่วง
naa	'where'	ที่ไหน?
naaw	'he, she'	เขา (เอกพจน์)
ntaat	'tongue'	ลิ้น
ntrùh	'to fall, drop'	ตก, หล่น
nùuj	'bait, prey'	เหยื่อ
ntrùu	'deep'	ลึก
ntrùun	'a termite'	ปลวก
ntròoj	'a chicken'	ไก่
ntròoj kmuuc	'a dragonfly'	แมลงปอ
nòm	'a general term for sweet candied food'	ขนม
ntòq	'heavy'	หนัก
ntròk	'ox, cow'	วัว
nròk	'hell'	นรก

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
ntoor	'shallow'	ตื้น
nìà	'which'	ไหน?
nìaj	'master, boss'	นาย
nìak	'a man entering a monk-hood'	นาค
ntìà² daj	'a small quick growing tree'	ต้นแค
ntrìam	'a spade'	เสียม
ntrùan	'stairs'	บันได
s-		
swiil	'to be dizzy'	วิงเวียน
ssiil	'to write'	เขียน
smp ^h eq	'a prostitute'	โสเภณี
sel	'religious rules'	ศีล
smleej	'cotton fiber'	สำลี
smeej	'to steam'	นึ่ง
swxt	'strong, tough, to wither'	เหนียว, เหี่ยวเฉา
srwxn	'a spinning wheel'	กงปั่นด้าย
sxh	'a horse'	ม้า
ssxh	'to moan'	คราง
sxx sep	'forty'	สี่สิบ
sxxm	'younger sibling'	น้อง
sxxm plu?	'younger brother'	น้องชาย
sxxm kmoor	'younger sister'	น้องสาว

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
sxxm ptiam	'brother-in-law who is the husband of one's younger sister'	น้องเขย
sxxm kman	'sister-in-law who is the wife of one's younger brother'	น้องสะใภ้
sxxi	'to peel, scales'	ลอก, เกล็ด
sxxŋ	'to descend'	ลง
sxxŋ k ^h xxk	'(neighbors) to help each other (as a group) in large tasks such as planting, harvesting rice'	ลงแขก
sbxxk	'skin'	ผิวหนัง
sbxxk tròp	'shoes'	รองเท้า
spùk	'numb'	ชา, ไม้รู้สึก
spùu	'belimbing'	มะเฟือง
spùu	'to be awake'	ตื่น
sək	'to leave the monkhood'	สึก
s'ət	'to be sticky'	เหนียว
skèl	'to know, understand'	รู้, เข้าใจ
spèj blaaj	'chinese cabbage'	ผักกาดขาว
sŋkæec	'bed bug'	เหือด
smeel	'chicken louse'	ไรไก่

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
spøer	'to be blown by the wind'	ปลิว
sap	'to cover (with a cloth)'	ห่ม
smram	'garbage, rubbish'	ขยะ
sat	'to tie'	ผูก, มัด
sɣkat	'to press, to lay one thing on top of another thing'	กด, ทับ
sal	'to be left over, remaining'	เหลือ
swan	'heaven'	สวรรค์
sac	'meat, beef'	เนื้อ
slap	'love'	รัก
smlap	'a cast net'	แห
skràj	'lemen grass'	ตะไคร้
swaŋ/ srwaŋ	'to be blurred (by sunlight)'	พร่า, มัว
smpàʔ	'to show respect to someone by placing the hands palm and raising them to face'	ไหว้
sràʔ	'a pond, a pool'	สระ
straa	'book'	หนังสือ
snaa	'crossbow'	ธนู
srwaa	'to snatch, grab, to feel around (in search of sth. in water)'	คว้า, คำนวณ

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
sq'aap	'to yawn'	หาว
saam sɛp	'thirty'	สามสิบ
smlaap	'rice seedlings'	ต้นกล้า
saas	'to throw, to splash'	สาด
skaac	'sand'	ทราย
skaar	'a mongoose'	พังพอน
saaɟ	'older sibling'	พี่
saaɟ plu'	'older brother'	พี่ชาย
saaɟ kmoor	'older sister'	พี่สาว
swaaj	'mango'	มะม่วง
sraaŋ	'ring worm'	เหา
saak	'rough'	สาก, หยาบ
suc	'mosquito'	ยุง
suŋ	'a log'	ซุง
snuk k ^h wxxk	'a bow'	ธนู
suut	'to pray, silk'	สวด, ไหม
suuc	'to sting (insects)'	(แมลง)ต่อย
sbuu	'soap'	สบู่
smuuc	'an ant'	มด
stuuŋ	'to transplant'	ดำ(นา)
sroh	'to scald'	ลวก
snoh	'nest'	รัง
soo	'a chain'	โซ่
soot	'to be blind'	บอด
smool	'shadow'	เงา

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
sroom	'sheath-like covering, bag'	ปลอก, ถุง
sroom jumng	'socks (for the feet)'	ถุงเท้า
sroom k ^h neej	'pillow case'	ปลอกหมอน
snook	'to snore'	กรน
som	'grass'	หญ้า
sok	'hair'	ผม
song	'to hear'	ได้ยิน
soj	'a rattan ball'	ตะกร้อ
soh	'to ascend, to rise'	ขึ้น
soon	'to teach'	สอน
soot	'to slit'	เชือก
soong	'five'	ห้า
sooj	'tail, to float'	หาง, ลอย
sooj teej	'bracelet'	สร้อยข้อมือ
sooj (tkooj)	'necklace' --	สร้อยคอ
srooj/hrrooj	'to fall'	ร่วง
s'oot	'to be dry'	แห้ง
skoor	'sugar'	น้ำตาล
skoor blaaj	'granulated sugar'	น้ำตาลทราย
skoon	'to choke on food, water'	สำลัก
s'ook	'an astringent taste'	ฝาด
smbook	'bark (of trees)'	เปลือกไม้
siap	'a cockroach'	แมลงสาป

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
slia	'algae'	ตะไคร่
sʔia	'to want to'	อยาก
spian	'a bridge'	สะพาน
spiaj	'to wear over the shoulder'	สะพาย
sniat	'a wedge'	ส้อม
swian	'curled, hunched up'	ขด
swiah/srwiah	'chipped, nicked'	แห้ว, ปีน
smliaŋ	'to sharpen (a knife)'	ลับ (มีด)
smriaŋ	'to pour (a liquid slowly)'	ริน
suan	'garden, orchard'	สวน
suar	'to tell, to answer'	บอก, ตอบ
skuar	'a drum'	กลอง
skuam	'to be thin, skinny'	ผอม
sruac	'to be pointed'	แหลม
llic	'to flood, to sink'	ท่วม, จม
liik	'a pig'	หมู
lp̄ii	'fish fermented in brine'	ปลาร้า
leek	'a number'	เลข
lm̄eet	'turmeric'	ขมิ้น
lm̄een	'young, graceful'	อ่อนน้อม, อ่อนช้อย
lxc	'the west'	ทิศตะวันตก
lxc	'to bear (a child, off-spring)'	คลอด

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
l'xt	'mashed to pieces'	ละเอียด
lxxw	'a button'	กระดุม
lùŋ	'in'	ใน
lùŋ tɔaj	'during the day'	กลางวัน
lùŋ sdaw	'during the night'	กลางคืน
lùk	'husks (of rice), bran'	รำ, แกลบ
lùk kriak	'husks (of rice)'	แกลบ
l'wup	'to be dark, cloudy'	มืดครึ้ม
lhum	'intensifier used after (cold, cool)'	(เย็น) เยิบ
lùum	'to swallow'	กลืน
lèh	'to go out, come out, more...than'	ออก, กว่า
lèoh	'to exceed'	เกิน
lèoj	'not....at all'	เลย
lèek	'to flatter, to quit'	ยอ, ยกเลิก
lèek tɔhəəm	'to breathe'	หายใจ
læk	'to fall down'	ล้ม, หกล้ม
llàŋ	'to be clear (of liquids)'	ใส
lɔa'	'brittle'	เปราะ
laap laap	'butterfly'	ผีเสื้อ
lmbaak	'shoulder, difficult'	ไหล่, ลำบาก
lɔcaa	'shallow baskets with a rattan or wire frame for carrying on a shoulder pole'	สานแหกร

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
lùk	'to mix'	คอก
lùŋ	'to be loose'	หลวม
luu	'to howl'	หอน
lùu	'leg, the thigh, the lap'	ขา, ดัก
lùuk	'to stick one's hand in'	ล้วง
lmuul	'queasy'	คลื่นไส้
lmuuc	'sleepy'	ง่วง
lhoo	'papaya'	มะละกอ
lbok	'a small cylin-drical mortar used for grinding dry betel nut'	ตะบันหมาก
lmpòŋ	'intensifier used after white skin'	(ขาว)ผ่อง
lòot	'to jump'	กระโดด
lòok	'a Buddhist monk'	พระ
lòok krùu	'a Buddhist abbot'	สมภาร
lòo?	'a wire'	ลวด
lòoh	'in-correct, wrong'	ผิด
loŋ	'with, together'	ด้วย, ด้วยกัน
l'ok	'muddy, murky (of water)'	ขุ่น, คล้ำเป็นโคลน
liap	'to spread or rub on'	ทา, ระบาย
liah	'to toss or throw'	โยน
liaj	'to boil ricesoup'	ต้ม(ข้าว)
lliaj	'to melt'	ละลาย
l'iaak	'to hate'	เกลียด

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
lùà	'to lure, to tempt'	ล่อ
lùap	'a kind of bamboo fish trap'	ลอบ (เครื่องมือดักปลา)
lùak	'pretty, beautiful, handsome'	สวย, หล่อ
lùam	'liver'	ตับ
lùaj	'wood'	ไม้
lùaj	'to swim'	ว่ายน้ำ
llùak	'to spill, to ripple of water'	กระฉอก
r-		
rìit	'to iron'	รีด
rìik	'to bloom, be in the blossom'	บาน (ดอกไม้)
rìi'	'to choose'	เลือก
rwii	'to spin'	ปั่น (ด้าย)
rèq	'to hurry'	เร่ง
rèep kaar	'to marry'	แต่งงาน
rèen	'to learn, to study'	เรียน
reel	'to untie'	แก้
reej	'rattan'	หวาย
rèek	'to carry sth. on both ends of shoulder pole'	หาม
rèeh	'a root'	ราก
rngèet	'to be asleep'	หลับ

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
rɔ̃ɔ̃xh	'to be stiff and sore	เมื่อย
rɔ̃xc	'to cut (paper) into pieces'	ตัด
rɔ̃x'	'to swarm'	ตอม
r'xxɔ̃	'diligent'	ขยัน
rhxxk	'to be torn'	ขาด
rmbxxɔ̃	'hook, barb'	เกี่ยว
rùt	'to tie, bind'	รัด
rpù'	'naughty'	ชน
rwùɔ̃	'sesame (tree, seed)'	งา
rum	'or'	หรือ
rùm	'to unfold, and, with'	คลี่, และ, กับ
rèt	'a vehicle'	รถ
rèt t ^h iip	'a bicycle'	รถจักรยาน
rèt faj	'a train'	รถไฟ
reem	'the beginning'	เริ่ม
rèeɔ̃	'story, matter, subject'	เรื่อง
rpàw	'pumpkin'	ฟักทอง
rkàɔ̃	'a bell'	ระฆัง
rhah	'fast, to be quick'	เร็ว
rhahrhiam	'to be active, lively'	คล่องแคล่ว, ว่องไว
rmpàt	'a switch for beating'	ไม้เรียว
rnt ^h a' paɔ̃	'lightning'	ฟ้าผ่า
ɔ̃kaw	'milled rice'	ข้าวสาร
raak ^h aa	'price'	ราคา

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
raksaa	'to care for , tend'	รักษา
ruu	'from'	จาก
rùup	'picture'	รูป
rùut	'to pull, draw, slide'	รูด
rbuut	'to get loose, to be safe'	หลุด
rntùu	'menstruation'	ระดู
rntùu	'a season'	ฤดู
rntùu ktaw	'summer'	ฤดูร้อน
rntùu mìa	'rainy season'	ฤดูฝน
rntùu ckook	'winter'	ฤดูหนาว
rop	'to fight'	รบ
ròol	'to hold in the frame'	ลน
ròon	'to shrink'	หด
ròoc	'finished'	เสร็จ
rjòol	'ham-mock'	เปล
rnòon	'sponge gourd'	บวบ
ròp	'to count'	นับ
ròm	'to dance'	รำ
rw?	'to leak'	รั่ว
rbòh	'a thing'	ของ
rmboon	'a fence'	รั้ว
rìan	'a store, shop'	ร้าน
rìac	'a grasshopper'	ตั๊กแตน
rìaw	'to wash'	ซัก, ล้าง

	<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
	rùac	'the intestines'	ลำไส้
	rùaj	'a house fly'	แมลงวัน
	rm ^u aj	'to be fussy, childish'	งองแง, อ่อน
c-	cin	'will, shall, to be going to'	จะ
	cìh	'to ride'	ขี่
	cŋ ⁱ iit	'narrow'	แคบ
	cet	'heart, mind, to pare in thin slices'	ใจ
	cèe	'to scold, curse'	ตำ
	crèep	'quiet, silent'	เงียบ
	ck ^h eej	'a loom'	กี่, ทูก
	cxmtùà	'what?'	อะไร
	cxh	'to hatch'	ฟักไข่
	cr ^h xh	'rust'	สนิม
	c [?] xh	'to have a fishing smell'	คาว
	cdxc	'to pinch with the fingers'	หยิบ
	c [?] xr	'to be sharp-edged'	คม
	cnt ^h rxt	'walking stick'	ไม้เท้า
	cxx	'flea, head lice'	หมัด, เหา
	cxxw	'to dip into'	จุ่ม
	cxxm	'a bird, to spoonfeed to feed (a group, guests), to raise, to rare'	นก, ป้อน, เลี้ยง

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
cxxn	'to be ripe, cooked'	สุก . .
cxxk	'to distribute, medicine'	แจก, ยา
cxhx	'to sharpen'	เหลา
cnxxw	'vegetable'	ผัก
cqxxt	'cool'	เย็น
ccxxr	'hail'	ลูกเห็บ
cqhxxn	'to poke (one's head) out'	ชะโงก
cùt	'disorderly, untidy'	รก
c'wh	'intensifier used after black'	(ดำ) ปื้อ
cèr	'sap, resin, gum'	ยาง
cèo	'to believe'	เชื่อ
c'əər	'to smoke over an open fire; to place close to the fire'	ผิง, ย่าง
clèəŋ	'a water leech'	ปลิง
cntèət	'to stand on one's toes'	เขย่ง
cŋ'èət	'to stretch one's neck out to see (sth. at a distance)'	ชะเง้อ
cam	'to wait, to remember'	คอย, จำ
cat	'ten, to pick, poke (with finger or short stick)'	สิบ, จิ้ม, จี

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
caw	'to come; grand child'	มา, หลาน(ปู่ย่าตายาย)
cap	'to be beaten by, defeated'	แพ้
cak	'body; classifier for edible roots'	ตัว, หัว(ลักษณะนาม)
cram	'to chop (into small pieces)'	สับ
craŋ	'edge, bank'	ขอบ, ฝั่ง
cràŋ	'(corn) cob'	ซังข้าว
cràh	'clean; all gone'	เกลี้ยง, หมด
ctaŋ	'nim, or neem tree'	สะเดา, ขม
cbac	'to squeeze, knead'	ขยำ
cŋat	'to listen'	ฟัง
clah	'morning'	เช้า
chàh	'to win, to defeat'	ชนะ
cmpàk	'a debt'	หนี้
cak knclat	'a fire fly'	หิ่งห้อย
cŋhar	'wind mill'	กังหัน
caa	'to eat'	กิน
cdaal	'to pity, sympathize with'	สงสาร
cŋhaaj	'to be far'	ไกล
crùŋ	'corner, angle'	มุม
cmùŋ	'to say, to speak'	พูด
cùut	'to wipe'	เช็ด
cuuc cuuc	'a cricket'	จิ้งหรีด
cùun	'to see(someone) off'	ส่ง(คน)

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
cruut	'to cut, harvest'	เกี่ยว(ข้าว)
còk	'to smoke'	สูบ
ccoh	'to fumble'	คลำ
cool	'a wound, a cut'	แผล
coor	'thief, robber'	ขโมย,โจร
còc?	'to mend, repair'	ซ่อม
còoj	'to help'	ช่วย
cooh	'to be scalded'	ลวก
còm	'to be bruised'	ช้ำ
còh	'to plant'	ปลูก
cw?	'to punch a hole in'	เจาะ
cok cok	'house lizard'	จิ้งจก
cròh	'to erode'	เซาะ
clòk	'to dip (sth) in'	ชุบ
cpòh	'to throw away'	ทิ้ง
cnòk	'bottle stopper, cork'	จุก(ขวด)
cukòk	'calf of the leg'	น่อง
clw?	'to be angry; to quarrel'	โกรธ,ทะเลาะ
clwh	'punk, a composition of resin and rotten wood used as a tinder'	ชี้ได้
cmòh	'name'	ชื่อ
cnhrwq	'a rattle, a bell-shaped ornament'	กะพรวน

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
caw	'a dog'	สุนัข
cawt	'to peck'	จิก
cawj	'sound, voice'	เสียง
cawh	'to filter, strain'	กรอง, กระชอน
c'awp	'to be all right (not ill), well'	สบาย
c'awp cet	'merry, cheerful'	สบายใจ, สุข
ckaw	'to be cold (of weather)'	หนาว
claw	'to dye'	ย้อม
claw	'to cross'	ข้าม
ctaw	'peas, beans'	ถั่ว
cqhaw(hraw)	'an ear of corn'	รวงข้าว
cia	'to go'	ไป
cian	'an elephant'	ช้าง
cian	'artisan, craftsman'	ช่าง
cian miah	'a goldsmith'	ช่างทอง
cian kat 'aaw	'a dressmaker, a tailor'	ช่างตัดเสื้อ
cian t ^h aajruup	'a photographer'	ช่างถ่ายรูป
cian kat sok	'a barber'	ช่างตัดผม
cian taak	'a blacksmith'	ช่างเหล็ก
cian luang	'a carpenter'	ช่างไม้
ciaj tmbuul	'eaves'	ชายคา
olia	'a thorn'	หนาม
criak	'to make an in-cision or gash'	กรีด

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
ctiah	'an edible wood lizard'	แย้
cwiak	'to push aside'	แหวก
cŋ'iiat	'to be tight'	คับ
cuat	'to put on (trousers, sarong etc.)	สวม
cual	'to hire, to employ'	เช่า, จ้าง
cùar	'to comb'	หวี (กริยา)
cùah	'grandfather'	ปู่, ตา
cùahkii	'undertaker'	สัปเหร่อ
cùah 'ap	'fog'	หมอก
cuaht ^h aw	'a tiger'	เสือ
cruah	'to have a miscarriage'	แท้ง
ccuar	'to grope in the water'	งม
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">c^h-</div>		
c ^h iqc ^h aa	'a swing'	ชิงช้า
c ^h x'	'to be wet, slushy'	แฉะ
c ^h xp	'nicked'	ปิ่น
c ^h əə	'a part of a loom'	พืม
c ^h əŋ	'to weigh'	ชั่ง
c ^h aa	'tea'	ชา
c ^h op	'to stop; to rest'	หยุด, พัก
c ^h on	'to collide, hit'	ชน
c ^h oop	'to swoop down'	โฉบ
c ^h əəp	'to like'	ชอบ

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
choon	'spoon'	ช้อน
choom	'sticky rice cooked with coconut milk, banana, and peas and wrapped in banana leaves'	ข้าวต้มมัด
น- nxt	'to stuff, cram into'	ยัด
nc ^h xxŋ	'oil, fat'	น้ำมัน
ncwɪl	'a needle'	เข็ม
ncceom	'eyebrow'	คิ้ว
njœer	'to shake, tremble'	สั่น
ncũun	'to carry (from one place to another)'	ขน(ของ)
น๖?	'penis'	อวัยวะเพศชาย
น๖?	'orange; sour'	ส้ม,เปรี้ยว
nc ^h ๖?	'to smell bad'	เหม็น
nc ^h ๖๖c	'to be irritated; itchy'	ระคาย
nc ^h ๖๖k	'rice straw'	ฟางข้าว
nlam	'to cry'	ร้องไห้
ncian	'a ring'	แหวน
nuam	'young, immature'	อ่อน(วัย)
ncruah	'to pound rice a second time to remove the remaining husks'	ตำข้าว

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
1		
jii1	'a bat'	ค้างคาว
jxxxk	'to seporate'	แยก
jut	'to seize'	ยึด
jim	'to raise (the hand, a weapon) in a threaten- ing gesture'	เงี้ยว
jumut	'to be slow, slowly'	ช้า
jumng	'the foot'	เท้า
jaŋ	'the same, similar'	เหมือน
jàʔ	'grandmother'	ย่า, ยาย
jàʔ muap	'a mid wife'	หมอตำแย
jaal	'to lick (with the tongue)'	เลีย
jimng	'a (rice) granery'	ยุ้ง
juur	'wet'	เปียก
jum1	'to get up (from reelin- ing or sitting position)'	ลุก
jool	'to swing (sth) back and forth'	แกว่ง
joom	'to allow, agree'	ยอม
jooŋ	'to sneak, walk quietly'	ข่อง
jiam	'a guard, watchman'	ยาม
k-		
kiʔ	'small, little'	เล็ก
klin	'oder, smell'	กลิ่น

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
kpi'	'shrimp paste'	กะปิ
kriin	'to be old (of people), to be mature (of fruits)'	แก่
keŋ	'to be good at'	เก่ง
kleen	'bucket, pail'	ถัง
ktèek	'the armpit'	รักแร้
kntreèh	'nail (of finger, toe, claw)'	เล็บ
kxh	'to bend in order to break; to nibble'	หัก, เคี้ยว
kxm hroo	'to mill rice'	สีข้าว
krxc	'sprained, strained'	เคล็ด
kboxh	'to blink (the eyes)'	กะพริบ
kwxl	'to be round'	กลม
koxh	'to sneeze'	จาม
kkrxh	'to nibble, graze (of animals)'	แทะ, เล็ม
kr'xp	'intensifier used after sweet'	(หวาน) จ้อย
kntxh	'to bump against, to strike forcibly'	กระแทก แกว
kxxw	'a glass'	แก้ว
kxxl	'to play'	เล่น
ktxxk/txxk	'earth, soil'	ดิน
ktxxk kmploøn	'gun powder'	ดินปืน

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
knxxn	'a child, kid'	เด็ก
knxxŋ	'a tooth'	ฟัน
kcxxt	'to die'	ตาย
ksxxl (daa' - muh)	'to blow the nose'	สั่งจมูก
kmcxxt	'to kill'	ฆ่า
kntxxl	'wife'	ภรรยา
kncrxxŋ	'a strainer'	ตะแกรง
kùt	'to think'	คิด
ktùm	'onion'	หัวหอม
kcuul	'to be lazy'	ขี้เกียจ
kntu'	'rash'	ผื่น
ktùmt	'a kind of birds'	นกชนิดที่๑
kəl	'the base (of a tree, a plant)'	โคนต้น
kə'	'to pry up'	แคะ
kləŋ	'much, many, several, a lot'	มาก, หลาย
ksəp	'soft and tremulous'	กระส่ำ
kdək	'ash-pumpkin'	ฟักเขียว
kəət	'to be born, to have, to be'	เกิด, มี, เป็น
kmpləəŋ	'a gun'	ปืน
kap	'to bite'	กัด

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
kam	'spoke of wheel'	ซี่ล้อ
kat	'to cut'	ตัด
kan	'collective term for insects, 'female (animals), to carry, (hold in the hands)'	แมลง, ตัวเมีย, ถือ
kan mòṇ mòṇ/ มอṇ	'gnat, a species of small fly'	แมลงหวี่
kaw	'I (impolite form used with intimates)'	กู
kaw 'ii	'a chair'	เก้าอี้
kaj	'that'	นั่น, นั้น
krah	'a comb'	หวี (นาม)
kpaj	'female (of persons)'	หญิง
kpaj kjaak cpòh	'a woman abandoned by her husband'	แม่ร้าง
ksaj	'rope, string, month'	เชือก, เดือน
ksaj kwat	'a belt'	เข็มขัด
kcaj	'to borrow'	ยืม
knaaj	'rat, mouse'	หนู
ktaw	'hot'	ร้อน
kpaw	'pocket, suitcase'	กระเป๋า

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
kpaw(tnoh)	'to rinse out the mouth'	บ้วนปาก
knaj	'fizzly, curly'	หยิก(กลมคัพท)
ksaj	'a snake'	งู
ksaj puawèek	'cobra'	งูเห่า
knaj	'to strain or exert force in trying to expel'	เบ่ง
kcaj	'to laugh'	หัวเราะ
kt ^h a?	'a frying pan'	กะทะ
kcah	'charcoal'	ถ่าน
kna? 'xxj	'(by) oneself'	ตนเอง
kmsat	'to extinguish'	ดับไฟ
kntraj	'scissors'	กรรไกร
kmraj	'benefit, profit'	กำไร
kntràk	'to pull on, e.g. sb.'s arm with force'	จุด
kmlaj	'strength, force, power, the progressive adverb indicating action going on'	กำลัง
kncà?	'slave'	เชลย
kaa	'a fish'	ปลา
kaa ɲò?	'a dish consisting of small picked fish'	ปลาจ่อม
kaa krap	'a climbing fish'	ปลาหมอ

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
kaa skap	'a fresh water cat fish'	ปลาตุก
kaa luap	'a long slender eel-like fish'	ปลาหลด
kaa sook	'serpent-headed fish'	ปลาช่อน
kaa suum	'shrimp, prawn'	กุ้ง
kaat	'to flame up'	(ไฟ)ลุก
kaar	'work, task, job'	งาน
kaaq	'echoing' '	ก้อง
klaaw	'raw, green (of fruit)'	ดิบ(ผลไม้)
kraap	'to prostrate oneself'	กราบ
kdaa	'thin (things)'	บาง
kjaa	'to call'	เรียก
knaa	'way, path, road'	ทาง, ถนน
ктаam	'a crab'	ปู
kkaaj	'to flick of with a slight movement'	คุ้ยเขี่ย
kkaar	'to scratch'	เกา
ктаar	'board, plank'	กระดาน
kwaac	'to scratch (with claws or finger nails)'	ข่วน
kjaak	'husband'	สามี
k'aak	'a crow'	อีกา
kdaah	'paper'	กระดาษ
kpaah	'cotton'	ฝ้าย
kùk	'jail, prison'	คุก

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
kntrùh	'male (of persons)'	ชาย
kuu	'an owl'	นกฮูก
kùu	'pair, couple'	คู่
kùut	'the back, shell (of turtles)'	หลัง, กระดอง
krùu	'a teacher'	ครู
krùuc	'kaffir lime'	มะกรูด
kruuh	'to bark (of a dog)'	เห่า
ktuup	'to turn over, capsize'	คว่ำ
kmuuc	'a ghost, a corpse'	ผี, ศพ
ktùuh	'to trip over'	สะดุด
kop	'a carpenter's plane'	กบไสไม้
krop	'every, all'	ทุก, ทั้งหมด
knog	'inside'	ข้างใน
kòom	'bowl, plate, dish'	ชาม, จาน
kòoh	'to scrape (e.g. coconut)'	ขูด
koor	'to shave'	โกน
kloom	'to urinate, urine'	เยี่ยว
krool/kkrool	'pen (for oxen, buffaloes)'	คอก
ktoor	'ear'	หู
kntook	'to scold'	ด่า
knt ^h oor	'a spittoon'	กระโถน
kntoog	'to call out, yell'	ตะโกน
kóm	'to hold up'	ยัน

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
kɔŋ	'to be hard, stiff, vehicle wheel'	แข็ง, ล้อ
kɔk	'a rush'	กก(นาม)
kɔʔ	'a spring tap'	ก๊อก
kɔh	'jungle'	ป่า
kòh	'to knock'	เคาะ
klok	'to forget'	ลืม
klɔpkmplɛɛŋ	'a bullet'	ลูกปืน
krom	'thunder'	ฟ้าร้อง
kròh	'a section of bamboo or hollowed outwood used for signalling'	เกราะ
krɔh	'fortune, luck'	เคราะห์
kbon	'thick'	หนา
kpoŋ	'tin, can'	กระป๋อง
kp ^h ɔʔ	'stomache (the organ)'	กระเพาะ
kcoh	'to spit out'	บ้วน
krʔɔh	'to be decayed, rotten'	ผุ
kntrɔm	'to stamp, (with the foot)'	กระตืบ
kncɔk	'mirror'	กระจก
kphɔk	'to cough'	ไอ
kɔɔp	'to catch'	จับ
kɔɔn	'one's child, offspring, seedling or young plants or the young animals'	ลูก, ต้นอ่อน, เมล็ด

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
koon c ^h nual	'employee'	ลูกจ้าง
koon plu?	'one's son'	ลูกชาย
koon kmoor	'one's daughter'	ลูกสาว
koon kman	'daughter-in-law'	ลูกสะใภ้
koon ptiam	'son-in-law'	ลูกเขย
koon naa	'an infant, baby'	ทารก
koon sxxm koon saaj	'cousins'	ลูกพี่ลูกน้อง
koon puut	'the first born child'	ลูกหัวปี
koon smplxc	'the last born child'	ลูกสุดท้อง
koon ntruang	'a stair step'	ขั้นบันได
kooj	'tree lizard'	กิ้งก่า
kloo	'shellfish'	หอย
kloong	'excrement, to defecate, seed, grain'	ขี้, เมล็ด
kloong knxxn	'tartar and decaying food particles on the teeth'	ขี้ฟัน
kloong ruaj	'mole (on the skin)'	ขี้แมลงวัน, ฝี
kloong hlaa	'areca nut'	หมาก
kpoot	'to clinch, fistful'	กำ
kmoo	'year'	ปี
kmoo cuut	'Year of the Rat'	ปีชวด
kmoo c ^h law	'Year of the Ox'	ปีฉลู
kmoo k ^h aal	'Year of the Tiger'	ปีชวด
kmoo t ^h oh	'Year of the Rabbit'	ปีเถาะ
kmoo mròong	'Year of the Dragon'	ปีมะโรง

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
kmoo msan	'Year of the Snake'	ปีมะเส็ง
kmoo mmli	'Year of the Horse'	ปีมะเมีย
kmoo mmxx	'Year of the Goat'	ปีมะแม
kmoo wuak	'Year of the Monkey'	ปีวอก
kmoo rkaa	'Year of the Chicken'	ปีระกา
kmoo caw	'Year of the Dog'	ปีจอ
kmoo koor	'Year of the Pig'	ปีถุน
kmooon	'nephew or niece'	หลาน
kmoor	'a young girl'	หญิงสาว
kdooap	'under, below'	ใต้
kdooj (teej)	'a finger'	นิ้วมือ
kdooj juunq	'toe'	นิ้วเท้า
kdoooc	'the tickling sensation'	จิกจี
khoom	'red'	แดง
ktoor	'to rub or crush with hand or foot'	ขยี้
kmboor	'lime eaten with betel'	ปูนกินหมาก
kwian	'a sickle'	เคียว
kwial	'to tend (animals as the feed in the field)'	เลี้ยงสัตว์
ktiam	'garlic'	กระเทียม
kciaj	'a rhizome of the ginger family'	กะชาย
kmpria	'to be orphaned'	กำพร้า

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
kmriam	'to growl'	คำราม
kua	'to stay, to live, to be'	อยู่, อาศัย
kùa kùa	'centipade'	กิ้งกือ
kuat	'frog'	กบ
kùar	'the kapok tree'	ต้นนุ่น
kuaj	'people, human being, the kuay people in particular'	คน, ชาวกาย
kuaj wùa hrxx	'rice farmer'	ชาวนา
kuaj wùa hraj	'gardener'	ชาวสวน
kùaɲ	'a gong'	ฆ้อง
krùap	'to cover with a lid'	ครอบ
kruaj	'a cone'	กรวย
kruaɲ	'forest'	ป่า
kruah	'pebbles, gravel'	กรวด
kmuan	'resinous substance (as used in lip balm)'	สผึ้ง
ktuam	'sugar cane'	อ้อย
kʷuat	'to vomit, throw up'	อาเจียน
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">k^h-</div> k ^h iŋ	'ginger'	ขิง
k ^h iit	'to draw'	ขีด
k ^h leen	'a kite'	ว่าว
k ^h xp	'a centipade'	ตะขาบ

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
k ^h mxxr	'khmer, Cambodian'	เขมร
k ^h wʔ	'to be thick (of liquids)	'ข้น
k ^h ət	'to move slightly'	ขยับ
k ^h neej	'a pillow'	หมอน
k ^h al	'a dipper (without a handle)'	ขัน
k ^h aŋ	'to pen up, shut up'	ข้าง
k ^h aŋ p ^h neek	'in front of, next'	ข้างหน้า
k ^h laŋ	'very, extremely, forcefully'	มาก
k ^h nar	'jackfruit'	ขนุน
k ^h aaw	'news'	ข่าว
k ^h aaj	'a net (for trapping birds)'	ตาข่าย
k ^h aar	'a bitter, acrid, biting taste'	ขื่น
k ^h aaŋ	'to be side by side, next to'	ข้าง
k ^h laaŋ	'a hawk'	เหยี่ยว
k ^h jaal	'wind'	ลม
k ^h lum	'to cover up'	คลุม
k ^h ruʔ	'a woven bamboo water basket'	ครุ
k ^h uu	'to threaten'	ขู่
k ^h uuc	'to be out of order'	เสีย
k ^h oo	'pants, trousers, slacks'	กางเกง

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>																								
k ^h oo knoŋ	'underpants'	กางเกงใน																								
k ^h ooŋ	'curved, a curve'	โค้ง																								
k ^h ooŋ/hooŋ	'element indicating the possessive'	ของ																								
k ^h loj	'a kind of bamboo flute'	ขลุ่ย																								
k ^h ooŋ	'rim, edge'	ขอบ																								
k ^h ooŋ	'a hammer'	ฆ้อน																								
k ^h ooŋ	'to whistle'	ผิวปาก																								
k ^h ooŋ	'a canal'	คลอง																								
k ^h iaŋ	'green (color), fang'	เขียว, เขียว																								
k ^h nia	'friend, each other'	เพื่อน, ชิงกัน																								
k ^h uat	'a bottle'	ขวด																								
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 10px;">๗-</div> <table> <tr> <td>ŋkit</td><td>'little, few'</td><td>น้อย</td></tr> <tr> <td>ŋkxh</td><td>'to be short (length)'</td><td>สั้น</td></tr> <tr> <td>ŋkxxxŋ</td><td>'the waist'</td><td>เอว</td></tr> <tr> <td>ŋkxxl</td><td>'the class term of cucumbers and melons'</td><td>แตง</td></tr> <tr> <td>ŋkxxl (srooŋ)</td><td>'a kind of large cucumber'</td><td>แตงร้าน</td></tr> <tr> <td>ŋkxxl srooŋ</td><td>'cucumber'</td><td>แตงกวา</td></tr> <tr> <td>ŋkxxl puuŋ</td><td>'water melon'</td><td>แตงโม</td></tr> <tr> <td>ŋkxxl ŋkooj</td><td>'a gourd with a small fruit'</td><td>ตำลึง</td></tr> </table> </div>			ŋkit	'little, few'	น้อย	ŋkxh	'to be short (length)'	สั้น	ŋkxxxŋ	'the waist'	เอว	ŋkxxl	'the class term of cucumbers and melons'	แตง	ŋkxxl (srooŋ)	'a kind of large cucumber'	แตงร้าน	ŋkxxl srooŋ	'cucumber'	แตงกวา	ŋkxxl puuŋ	'water melon'	แตงโม	ŋkxxl ŋkooj	'a gourd with a small fruit'	ตำลึง
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<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
ꨀꨂꨀ	'egg plant'	มะเขือ
ꨀꨂꨀ k ^h aar	'a kind of small egg plant with a bitter taste'	มะเขือขื่น
ꨀꨂꨀ tlon	'a kind of small egg plant growing in clusters'	มะเขือพวง
ꨀꨂꨀ prxh	'a kind of egg plants'	มะเขือเปราะ
ꨀꨂꨀ trùunꨀ	'a kind of egg plants'	มะเขือยาว
ꨀꨂꨀ tèeh	'tomato'	มะเขือเทศ
ꨀꨂꨀj	'to lift or raise one's head to a level position'	เงย
ꨀꨂꨀl	'a plow'	ไถ
ꨀꨂꨀaw	'a scorpion'	แมลงป่อง
ꨀꨂꨀaw lìinꨀ	'roasted rice'	ข้าวคั่ว
ꨀꨂꨀraaw	'(two or more people) to carry'	หาม
ꨀꨂꨀrùun	'to grasp and shake'	เขย่า
ꨀꨂꨀoo	'stupid, foolish'	โง่
ꨀꨂꨀooc	'to burn, burnt'	ไหม้
ꨀꨂꨀwꨀ	'bangle'	กำไล
ꨀꨂꨀwom	'to be overripe(of fruits)'	งอม(ผลไม้)
ꨀꨂꨀiam	'to be sweet'	หวาน
ꨀꨂꨀaj	'to be easy'	ง่าย
ꨀꨂꨀaw	'a cat'	แมว

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
ɲiar sac	'to be frightened'	ตกใจ
ɲuan	'the trunk of an elephant'	งวง
ɲuac	'to drink'	ดื่ม
ɲkùaj	'who?'	ใคร
[?_]		
ʔii	'to ache, be painful'	เจ็บ, ปวด
ʔec	'a cloth'	ผ้า
ʔec siin/ʔec toon	'a sarong-like lower garment worn by woman'	ผ้าถุง
ʔeç p ^h lɔ'	'a blanket'	ผ้าห่ม
ʔec clɔɔj tɔ̀j	'a Siamese lower garment comprising a wide strip of cloth with one end twisted and hitched between the legs'	ผ้าโจงกระเบน
ʔec cuut màt	'a handkerchief'	ผ้าเช็ดหน้า
ʔec tnuak	'a long strip of patterned cloth usually used by men'	ผ้าขาวม้า
ʔec sntaak	'a rag'	ผ้าขี้ริ้ว
ʔxm	'delicious, tasty'	อร่อย
ʔxpx	'to hide'	แอบ
ʔxxl	'to take, to bring'	เอา
ʔxxl k ^h nia	'to make love'	ร่วมประเวณี

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
'ət	'to dip (water)'	ดัก
'əh	'to be tired'	เหนื่อย
'əək	'glad'	ดีใจ
'əøj	'an older sister-in-law'	พี่สะใภ้
'aw	'father'	พ่อ
'aw ꞑcxxm	'step-father'	พ่อเลี้ยง
'aw nək	'uncle (father's or mother's younger brother)'	อา, น้า (ชาย)
'aw jkoon	'father-in-law'	พ่อผัว
'at	'to restrain, suppress'	กลั้น
'at p ^h jah	'poor'	ยากจน
'ar	'to saw'	เลื่อย (กริยา)
'aŋ	'to roast over an open fire'	ปิ้ง, ย่าง
'ah	'to be swollen'	บวม
'ah ctxxŋ	'a festered sore, measles'	ฝี
'nar	'a saw'	เลื่อย (นาม)
'aan	'to read'	อ่าน
'aaw	'shirt'	เสื้อ
'aaw knoŋ	'woman's under-garment'	เสื้อชั้นใน
'aakraaw	'out-side (of)'	ข้างนอก
'aakrooj	'at the back, behind'	ข้างหลัง

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
ʔun	'to be warm'	อุ่น
ʔuuh	'fire, fire-wood'	ไฟ, 薪
ʔuuh prɪaŋ	'flashlight'	ไฟฉาย
ʔaajũuh	'age'	อายุ
ʔop	'to boil (excluding rice)'	ต้ม
ʔom	'to row, to winnow (grain etc)'	ผัด
ʔoop	'to embrace, to hug, to broad'	กอด, กกไข
ʔoon	'a big (water) jar'	โอ่ง
ʔoon	'to bend down'	ก้ม
ʔoh	'to dip, to ladle (soup, rice etc.)'	ตัก
ʔoŋ	'to cook rice, bro-in-law (older than ego)'	หุง, พี่เขย
ʔoo	'good, virtuous'	ดี
ʔoon	'to give'	ให้
ʔook kmboor	'a container for betel lime'	เต้าปูน
ʔial	'to be shy, embarrassed'	อาย

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
h-		
hrij	'to push sth. for-ward or underneath'	เสือก, สอด
hiip	'a trunk, box'	หีบ
heew	'gorge, chasm'	เหว
hx?	'a question particle, usually expressing doubt on the part of speaker'	หรือ
hxxt	'stingy'	ซีเหี้ยม
hxxk	'to tear'	ฉีก
hrxx	'a ricefield'	นา
huxrt	'to sniff, to suck in air'	สูด
ham	'hot and spicy (taste)'	เผ็ด
hat	'to practice'	ฝึกหัด
han	'to chop off'	หั่น
hal	'panting'	เหนื่อยหอบ
haj	'a small-mouthed jar'	ไห
haj kəət	'the east'	ทิศตะวันออก
hraj	'an upland field'	ไร่
haa	'to open one's mouth'	อ้า
haa səp	'fifty'	ห้าสิบ
haam	'blood, to be almost ripe (of fruits)'	เสือด, หาม

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
haan	'goose, brave'	ห่าน, กล้า
haal	'to be light(weight)'	เบา
haaj	'I, me'	ฉัน, ข้าพเจ้า
haan	'bone'	กระดูก, ก้าง
haan p ^h ot	'the coccyx'	ก้นกบ
hlaa	'a leaf'	ใบไม้
hlaap	'a wing'	ปีก
huu	'raw, uncooked'	ดิบ, ไม่สุก
huur	'fever, a cold'	ไข้หวัด
huun	'to kiss, to smell'	จูบ, ทม, หอม
huuc	'to sip'	ชด
hoksəp	'sixty'	หกสิบ
hròk	'locality, domain'	บริเวณ, ที่น
hoo	'to cheer, to boo'	โห่
hoorap ^h aa	'sweet basil'	โหระพา
hoc	'to hand, to pass'	ส่ง
hok	'to spill'	หก
hoh	'to fly through the air (excluding birds and insects)'	เหาะ
hrəŋ	'bamboo'	ไผ่
hoon	'to sprout'	งอก
hoor	'to drag an object along on a surface'	ลาก
hoovj	'to flow'	ไหล

<u>Kuay words</u>	<u>English meanings</u>	<u>Thai meanings</u>
hooŋ	'a room'	ห้อง
hrooc	'to water, to pour water on'	รดน้ำ
hroo	'paddy rice'	ข้าวกล้า
hroo smbook	'unhusked rice'	ข้าวเปลือก
hroo dxp	'glutinous rice'	ข้าวเหนียว
hroo ksaaŋ	'non-glutinous rice'	ข้าวเจ้า
hiar	'to overflow, to spill over'	ล้น
huanaa	'chief, leader'	หัวหน้า
huat	'a cone-shaped container for steaming rice'	หวด
huaj	'an underground lottery'	หวย

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ถนอม อานามวัฒน์

ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างไทย เขมร และญวนในสมัยรัตนโกสินทร์ตอนต้น :
ปริญาณิพนธ์การศึกษามหาบัณฑิต วิทยาลัยวิชาการศึกษาประสานมิตร,
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