1. Introduction

Kui is a Mon–Khmer language of the West Katuic branch (Smith 1983), spoken in the southeastern part of northeast Thailand, especially in the provinces of Surin and Sisaket, and in the adjoining areas of Cambodia and Laos (Van der Haak 1987). The language has been variously spelled as Kui, Kuy, Kouy or Kuay, or is sometimes called Suay, especially by Thai people.

2. Purpose and method

Smalley (1964) includes a detailed map of the location of Kui populations in three provinces, but gives no information on the Kui dialects, nor names of villages. So the purpose of our surveys was to find out:

1. How many Kui dialects are there?
2. Where are they located?
3. How do the dialects compare?
4. Approximately how many speakers are there?

We designed a wordlist of 73 words and phrases in Thai which we thought would bring out the phonological and lexical differences between the various dialects. (see Appendix A)

Each district (amphoe) office provided us with a map of their district and information on the approximate location of Kui villages. We then went to a centrally located village where we collected a wordlist and asked about all the surrounding villages—whether or not they spoke Kui like them, or whether they were Lao or Khmer villages. If we were told that another Kui dialect was spoken in another area we went there, too, to take a wordlist. We tried to double-check the information given to us about distant villages but were not always able to do so, so neither the maps nor the lists of Kui villages (Appendix B) can be taken as complete or faultless.

We ended up with a total of 53 wordlists, 20 from Surin Province and 33 from Sisaket; but we stopped in 45 additional villages in Surin and 16 additional villages in Sisaket to ask about the languages spoken there.
3. The Kui dialects

3.1. Seidenfaden's information

E. Seidenfaden (1952) included a report of his observations on the Kui in Thailand during the years 1908 to 1919. It is not clear what criteria he used to distinguish the various Kui groups, but the following quote gives his conclusions:

--- Our Siamese Kui are generally divided into four main groups or tribes; the Kui M'ai of the east with some scattered clans in the west; the Kui M'la in the east, center and west and the north; the Kui Ya of the center and in the north and the Kui M'loa in the center and the west. As a matter of fact we shall see that they are divided into several more tribes or clans. It seems that the largest groups were the M'la, the Ya, the M'loa and the M'ai... The consciousness of belonging to this or that tribe seems also to have been on the wane for a long time because of their present intermingled habitat as in the former Ubon circle". (pp.161-2)

It seems then that, among other things, Seidenfaden used the Kui word 'what' to distinguish between the various groups or tribes, since m'ai, m'la and m'loa all mean 'what' (we would spell it m'ai, m'la and m'loa). In addition he seems to have asked into the Kui consciousness of belonging to a certain group or tribe.

Our survey was purely linguistic. We did not ask about belonging to a certain group. And from our own experience with the Kui we think they have lost this consciousness completely. However, we did encounter one group on the survey which seemed to be very conscious of the fact that they were different from all other Kui, namely, the Ya or Nhè. As for the word 'what', we have been unable to use it in distinguishing the Kui dialects. For example, in the five Nyè villages where we stopped three use no for 'what', one uses m'lua and another mlø.

3.2. Criteria for distinguishing Kui dialects

In addition to our more extensive knowledge of the Kui dialects of Ban Bing (Prangku District, Sisaket) and Samrong Thap (Surin) we had had some superficial contact with the Kui people in the districts of Khunhan (Sisaket) and Sangkha (Surin) which we perceived to be a different dialect. So our
wordlist was designed on the basis of our knowledge of these different dialects. The 73 words and phrases gave us a total of 83 different words.

Our results show two main dialects, with many subdialects. Certain phonological distinctions divide the Kui language of Surin and Sisaket into two parts. These two main dialects are described in section 3.3. As for subdialects, our wordlist contained too few words to be able to distinguish them clearly. But since we were well able to communicate with all the Kui people we met during the survey, the differences between the subdialects cannot be very great.

However, we did find three small groups which spoke subdialects different enough from the Kui we had learned to give us some trouble in communicating. These three small groups are:

1. **Kui Nhe** (10 villages in Srisaket District, 5 in Phraibung District and 4 in Rasisalai). We estimate the Kui Nhe at about 8000 people.

2. **Kui Nthaw/Kui M'ai** (5 villages in Rasisalai and 9 in the adjoining area in Uthumphornphisai; all these villages are mixed with Lao).

3. **Kui Prumjai** (5 villages in the subdistrict of Prumjai Khukhan District).

Our wordlists indicate some phonological differences and some lexical differences between the above three groups and the other Kui subdialects we are familiar with. A look at Paul Levy's wordlist (1943) makes us suspect that the Kui of the Prumjai area represent a late migration from the Cambodian Kui from the Mlu Prei area.

Appendix C contains the village names of the above three subdialects.

3.3. Two main dialects

3.3.1. Phonemic chart

The following phonemic chart is taken from Johnston (1976), representing the Kuuy dialect of Samrong Thap District.
A look at our 53 wordlists showed a set of vowel isoglosses dividing the Kui language into two main dialects, which we refer to as the Kuuy and Kuay dialects. (See also Pailin, 1980.)

3.3.2. Vowel correspondence between the two main dialects

Below follows a list of those words in the wordlists which show vowel correspondence between the two dialects (see Matrices 1-8):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>kuay</th>
<th>Kuuy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) person</td>
<td>kuay</td>
<td>ku:y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>muay</td>
<td>mu:y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be</td>
<td>kua</td>
<td>ku:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trousers</td>
<td>lakuat</td>
<td>laku:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) to do</td>
<td>wd:</td>
<td>wua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to put) down</td>
<td>dɔ:?</td>
<td>dua?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to drink</td>
<td>ɲɔːː/ɲɔːː</td>
<td>ɲuac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosquito</td>
<td>mɔːː</td>
<td>muah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>mɔːː/ mɔːː</td>
<td>muah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wood</td>
<td>aloːŋ</td>
<td>aluaŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>bɔː?</td>
<td>bua?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) where</td>
<td>naː</td>
<td>nia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>daː?</td>
<td>dia?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cry</td>
<td>nhaːm</td>
<td>nhiam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>baː</td>
<td>bia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun</td>
<td>mnaːŋ</td>
<td>mniaŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>maː</td>
<td>mia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) son-in-law</td>
<td>patiam</td>
<td>patiːm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flower</td>
<td>pial</td>
<td>piːl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat</td>
<td>nthriːh</td>
<td>nthriːh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above comparison show the following vowel correspondences between Kuay and Kuuy:

Kuay /ua/ corresponds to Kuuy /uː/;
Kuay /ɔː/ or /ɔːː/ corresponds to Kuuy /ua/;
Kuay /aː/ corresponds to Kuuy /iː/;
Kuay /iː/ corresponds to Kuuy /iː/;
3.3.3. Irregularities

There are some wordlists—especially from Kuay villages—where the vowel correspondence is not complete, i.e. some vowels may be like those in the other dialect. Matrices 1 through 8 show how many Kuuy villages (letters) and Kuay villages (numbered) have irregularities in their wordlist. The irregular vowels are written out in the matrices; a blank space indicates that the vowel change is regular. The numbers and letters correspond to those on the maps of Surin and Sisaket. (Maps 1 and 2 show the distribution of Kuay and Kuuy villages in Surin and Sisaket respectively, based on the distinctions given above. Map 3 is a rough sketch of the Kui villages in both provinces.)

The matrices, then, give us a picture of a continuum, with one part of the Kui language being at one end of the continuum, another part being at the other end, and the rest being at various stages of change in between. One half of the continuum we have called the Kuay dialect and the other half the Kuuy dialect.

3.3.4. Some notes and questions

1. Breathiness has been left out in the consideration of these rules. This feature needs rechecking especially on the Kuay side.

2. Another area of uncertainty was the ø/ø\ distinction in the Kuay dialects. We felt that these two vowels were not always like those in our own Kuuy dialect. We even wondered whether in some Kuay villages there was no distinction at all.

3. There were four words in our wordlist which had a long /ø/ (or /ø/? ) vowel throughout the two main dialects: /kɔ:n/ 'child', /kamɔː/ 'year', /sdː/ 'rice', /klɔːŋ/ 'seed'.

4. In Matrix 6 a few words with the vowel /aː/ have been added to show that not all such words show vowel changes in Kuuy. Some of these words do show changes in the Kuay (Matrix 5).

5. We have long felt that the Kuuy dialect of Ban Bing (where we lived) has an additional phoneme between the /i/ and /e/, and another between the /u/ and /o/.² It is possible that the two rules of correspondence /ua/ to /uː/ and /ia/ to /iː/ may reflect the distribution of these two phonemes. However, it is also possible that
the length of the Kuay vowel-glides /ua/ and /ia/ influences the correspondence.

4. Population

A list of all the Kuay and Kuuy villages per district and subdistrict is given in Appendix B. Mixed Kui/Lao or Khmer villages are indicated with a star and have been counted as half a Kui village. In this way we arrived at totals for the number of Kui villages in Surin and Sisaket which are given in Table 1. The last column of the table gives the number of villages which occur on a map from Smalley (1964).

In comparing the district totals with Smalley's map the following should be noted:
- Smalley lacked information on some districts;
- some districts have been divided since 1964;
- we were not able to survey the villages south of the east-west highway in Sangkha District; that is probably why Smalley has many more villages in that district;
- we counted mixed villages as only half a village, which may account for those districts where Smalley reports more villages than we do.

If we take an average village to consist of 70 houses and one household to consist of 6 people, we can then estimate the total Kuay and Kuuy populations of Surin and Sisaket as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kuay</th>
<th>Kuuy</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surin</td>
<td>58,800</td>
<td>68,460</td>
<td>127,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisaket</td>
<td>32,130</td>
<td>61,530</td>
<td>93,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total Kui population</td>
<td>90,930</td>
<td>129,990</td>
<td>220,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is interesting to compare this number with Seidenfaden's report from 1917 (see Table 2). Although Seidenfaden expected that "perhaps in a generation's time, or two at the most, there may be no Kui-speaking people left in the whole of Northeast Siam!" (p.156), nevertheless, at this time—almost two generations later—the Kui population is double what Seidenfaden reported. However, if we compare it with the Kui population as reported by Smalley in 1964 then it would seem that the population growth is slowing down, especially in those areas where the Kui villages are closely surrounded by villages of other ethnic groups. Only in the heavily populated Kui areas—like the districts of Sikhoraphum and Samrong Thap—has growth still been strong during the last 20 years.
NOTES

1. We had the privilege of living in a small Kui village—Ban Bing, in Prangku District, Sisaket Province—for about five years between 1979 and 1986, and learned the Kui dialect there. In March and April 1987 we surveyed the Kui speaking villages in Surin province. (This paper includes and supersedes that earlier report.) In April/May 1988 we did a similar survey in Sisaket province. We are grateful to Dr. Suwilai Premsrirat of Mahidol University for writing letters of introduction to the governors of Surin and Sisaket provinces. The governors graciously gave their permission for us to travel about the Kui villages in their provinces (except the villages south of the east-west highway in Surin Province). We received cordial welcome and helpful assistance in the district centers of both provinces, for which we are grateful.

2. Mrs. Wanna Tienmee, a linguist from Kasetsart University who is doing research on Kui, and Mrs. Beulah M. Johnston from Samrong Thap, separately mentioned to us that they also think these phonemes exist in the Kuuy dialect.

3. Thai maps of each district showing the Kuuy, Kuay and other villages are available from Mahidol University.

1. ทำอะไร what (are you) doing  24. เหมือนกัน the same
2. ไปไหน where (are you) going  25. ต่างกัน different
3. เดินไป to walk  26. อยู่ด้วยกัน be together
4. วางไว้ to put down  27. ภรรยา wife
5. กินข้าว to eat rice  28. สามี husband
6. ดื่มน้ำ to drink water  29. ผู้ father
7. ร้องไห้ to cry (weep)  30. แม่ mother
8. ยุงกัด the mosquito bites  31. ลูก child
9. หูต to speak  32. ป้า (older) aunt
10. บอก to tell  33. ลุง (older) uncle
11. ทราบ to know (something)  34. น้า (younger) aunt
12. รู้จัก to know (people)  35. ลูกชาย son-in-law
13. ให้ to give  36. ลูกสาว daughter-in-law
14. อย่าทำ don't do (it)  37. ปู่ชาย older brother
15. หนึ่ง one  38. ปู่สาว older sister
16. สอง two  39. ปู่ชาย brother-in-law
17. สาม three  40. ปู่สาว daughter-in-law
18. สี่ four  41. ผู้น้อง brothers/sisters
19. ห้า five  42. คุณ you
20. หก six  43. ผม, ฉัน I
21. เจ็ด seven  44. ดวงอาทิตย์ sun
22. คนหลายๆ many people  45. ดวงจันทร์ moon
23. บางคน some people  46. ฝนตก (it) rains
47. คืน, คืน  night
48. วัน  day
49. ปี  year
50. เดือน  month
51. แม่น้ำ  river
52. หิน  stone/rock
53. สิ่งมีสี  tree
54. ใบมีสี  (tree)leaf
55. ดอกไม้  flower
56. ผลไม้  fruit
57. ท่าน  to do fields
58. เก็บข้าว  to harvest rice
59. เมล็ดข้าว  grain of rice
60. ข้าวเปลือก  unhusked rice
61. ข้าวสาร  husked rice
62. กินหมาก  to eat betel nut
63. นิ้ว  hand
64. เท้า  foot
65. กางเกง  trousers
66. สีดำ  black
67. สีขาว  white
68. สะอาด, สวย  clean/beautiful
69. ง่าย  easy
70. ยาก  difficult
71. น้ำfee  salt
72. พริก  chili pepper
73. พื้น  mat
Appendix B Names of Kui villages in Surin and Sisaket (divided into the two main dialects Kuay and Kuuy)

1. Surin Province

1.1. Thatum district

1.1.1. Krapho subdistrict

Kuay - Taklang, Tathip, Bua, Cinda, *Hinlekfaï

Kuuy - Huataek, Sala, Krapho, Buri, Born, Tramung, Nonpho, Dan, Phudin

1.2. Comphra district

1.2.1. Muang Ling subdistrict

Kuay - *Nongtha?

Kuuy - *Muang Ling

1.2.2. Krahaat subdistrict

Kuuy - Sanuan, Boraphet, Khamin, Phongam, *Khoke Ca

1.2.3. Lumrawi subdistrict

Kuuy - Kamsang, Kok, Takuan 1, Takuan 2, Takuan Noi, *Nong Phaduang?, *Nong Khu

1.2.4. Nong Sanit subdistrict

Kuy - Samrong

1.2.5. Yanphae

Kuay - Mosuan, Muang, Nonklang, Tafang

Kuy - Cabok

1.2.6. Bukrang subdistrict

Kuay - Prawit, A-khot, Tabot, Wan, *Bukrang

Kuuy - Satapan, Takhian, Cham, A-pho, Nonluang, *Awa, *Siangchai

*mixed villages (of Kui with Lao or Khmer)
1.2.7. Comphra subdistrict

Kuay - A-phu, Koke Sa-at, Nong Khon, Pa
Kuuy - Nong Sin, Cam Plabeng, Krathum, Sicomphra, Sidongbang, Dongbang, Nonkluai

1.3. Muang Surin district

1.3.1. Takuk subdistrict

Kuuy - Choke, Nong A-hon, Tadat

1.3.2. Bing

Kuay - Pa, Tabotnoi, Nongkloi, Kantrong
Kuuy - Chaniang, E-kaew, Chanuan, Chalat, Wai, Noi

1.3.3. Tangcai subdistrict

Kuuy - Sangkae, Raka, Khawaw

1.3.4. Nadi subdistrict

Kuuy - Koke Phra, Nongpria

1.4. Sangkha district

1.4.1. Truat subdistrict


1.4.2. Sisuk subdistrict


1.4.3. Narong subdistrict


1.4.4. Caenwaen subdistrict

Kuay - Caenwaen, Phanaw, Sanuan, Tanon, Phram, Daeng, Kho, Khukhaat, Samrong, Kung, Nongkhu, *Nongwaeng,
*Nongtalat

1.4.5. Khontaek subdistrict


1.4.6. Phradeaw subdistrict

Kuay - Ampal, *Saensok?, *Nongdi?, *Nongkhilek

1.4.7. Sangkhla subdistrict


1.5. Samrongthap district

1.5.1. Kra-om subdistrict

Kuuy - Khaem, Palaw, Cik, Namthuam, Sano, Carn, Najaw

1.5.2. Samet subdistrict

Kuay - Samet, Nonchai, Nongphrom, *Nongma, Sangkae, Songhong, Sisawat, *Takam

1.5.3. Sisuk subdistrict

Kuay - Siracha, Duhuana, Nongsae, E-jo

Kuuy - Nonsamran, Nongphaja?, Huaithung, Khanuan, Phok, Puai, Natheng, Koke, Sabae, Nongdum, Khokesombun, Nongsai, Nongko, Khaem

1.5.4. Nongphailom subdistrict

Kuuy - Nongkhaen, Krapho, Nongwa, Sai, Nongphailom, Kham, Nongsae, Cang-at, Photha, Nonli, Cangkaw, Nongkhu, *Nongkhunoi

1.5.5. Mansi subdistrict

Kuuy - Mansiai, Mansiklang, Mansinoi, Siphathana, Kutngiw, A-tup, *Simongkhon

1.5.6. Samrongthap subdistrict

Kuuy - Samrongthap, Dot, Maisisamrong, Ngiw, Samphong?,

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Takhianphathana, Kung, Awut, Ali, Nonburi, Huaisaeng

1.5.7. Kokeow subdistrict


1.6. Lamduan district

1.6.1. ??


1.7. Sikhoraphum district

1.7.1. Nongbua

Kuay - Satlang?, Nongdon, Muat-ae, Sanonoi, Sano, Siri, Noi, Nongbualo, Pho, Nongtae

1.7.2. Khalamae subdistrict

Kuay - Nongkham, Nong E-luang, Nongjok, Nonklang, Bangkhwang, Talat, Huakhaw, Caenwaen, Khalamae, Nongsonghong

1.7.3. Tram subdistrict

Kuuy - Tram, Buphrai, Sawai, Motaek, Bok, Bonamsai, Nongthom, Cangkaw, Na, Nonghin, Awut, Nonsi, Muang, Cang-at, Huarat, Sap, Nongkham

1.7.4. Khawaw subdistrict

Kuuy - Samrong

1.7.5. Tael subdistrict


1.7.6. Nongkhawaw subdistrict

Kuay - Khanek, Nongkhu, Makhea, Bok, Nonghai, Nonglek
1.7.7. Narung subdistrict

Kuay - Nongrungjai

Kuuy - Nongrung, Nongrungnoi, Chanuan, Donsawan, Nongnorn, Nongkhaen, Du, A-raw, Sangkat, Nongmaew, Nonglek, Lukkai

1.7.8. Kutwai subdistrict

Kuay - *Bonamtam, *Kaenmethi

Kuuy - Nongkhwang, Siri, Jote, Dongnoi, Thungmon

1.7.9. Tromphrai subdistrict

Kuay - Tromphrai, Bang, Takhian, Khoklak

1.7.10. Nonglek subdistrict


1.7.11. Rangaeng subdistrict

Kuay - Thungrung, Thungram, Kanluang, Jangtia

1.8. Sanom district

1.8.1. Nong Rakhang subdistrict

Kuay - Pa, Phao, Nongkhu, Nonthat, Nong Thitla, Sataet, (2) Nadi 1, Nadi 2, Duyuan, Nangkhaep, Nonchiang, *Nonsok

Kuuy - Nong E-jo

1.8.2. Nanuan subdistrict

Kuay - Nanuan, Kaphra, Nongkhu, Nonglak, Nongtak, Khokeklang, Nongkhun, Noonkaeng

1.9. Ratanaburi district

1.9.1. subdistrict ??

Kuay - Khanuan, E-tu
2. Sisaket province

2.1. Huaithapthan district

2.1.1. Huaithapthan subdistrict


Kuuy - Nong-Akun

2.1.2. Kluaikwang subdistrict

Kuuy - Kluaikwang, Nonsamrong, Poknongkhae, Fapha

2.1.3. Cansaengchai subdistrict

(A) Kuuy - *Cansaengchai

2.1.4. Phakmai subdistrict

Kuuy - *Krasang, *Kratel

2.2. Uthumphornphisai district

2.2.1. Nonghang subdistrict

Kuay - Phongphrot, Nongyai, Ciengwong, Fapha

2.2.2. Nonghai subdistrict

(4) Kuay - Nonghai, Nongha, Nanon, Nonkheng, Nongtaw, Jangrat, Wa

2.2.3. Nongma subdistrict

Kuay - *Nongma, *Songhong, *Songleng

2.2.4. Siew subdistrict

Kuay - *Nongphae

2.2.5. Takon subdistrict

Kuuy - Takon, Samae, Wat, Daeng, Kheng, Tat, Napae, Hong, *Tae
2.2.6. Khaem
Kuay — *Phanong, *Sangthong, *Sawai, Nongphae, Phae
Kuuy — *Dae, *Nontaen

2.2.7. Muangcan subdistrict

2.3. Rasisalai district

2.3.1. Muangkhong subdistrict
Kuay — \(10\) Yai

2.3.2. Kung subdistrict
Kuay — Kung, Muangkaw, *Chok

2.3.3. Nong-Ing subdistrict

2.4. Kanthararom district

2.4.1. Carn subdistrict
Kuay — \(6\) Phanaeng, Tiw, *A-laí

2.4.2. Yang subdistrict
Kuay or Kuuy — Kluai

2.5. Nonkhun district

2.5.1. Nongsanom subdistrict
Kuay — \(5\) Wo-Nua, Wo-Tai

2.5.2. Nongkung subdistrict
Kuay or Kuuy — Nonsombun
2.6. Namkliang district

2.6.1. Namkliang subdistrict
Kuuy - Namkliang, Lumphu, Khup

2.6.2. Khaon subdistrict
Kuuy - *Khaon, *Nonglaeng

2.6.3. La-o subdistrict
Kuuy - Waet, Nongphanaeng, Chaek, Khilek, Tawlek, *La-o, *Run (L)

2.6.4. Tongpit subdistrict

2.7. Kantharalak subdistrict

2.7.1. Trakat subdistrict
Kuuy - Phuangphayom, Khoke, Muang (C), Nongko, Thongkok, Tamai?

2.7.2. Phungan subdistrict
Kuuy - *Thaphra, *Nongtrakat

2.7.3. Krachaeng subdistrict

2.8. Siratana district

2.8.1. Tum subdistrict

2.8.2. Sikeow subdistrict
Kuuy - Tamaw, Nonnongbua, Nongkhaen, Don, Trakat, *Nongrun, *Samrongrawi

2.8.3. Sayaw subdistrict
Kuuy - Nongdon, Buayai, Salab, Kanjarn, Buanoi
2.8.4. Suangkhaw subdistrict

Kuuy - Suangkhaw, Krawan, Nonsaenkham, Carnbua, *Noonsaeng

2.9. Phraibung

2.9.1. Prasat Yae

Kuay - Prasat Yae Nua, Prasat Yae Tai, Khwaw, Phonpalat, Cang-un

Kuuy - Tria, Nongphang, Pra-ang, Khusijae, Phawae, Salakdai, Huai

2.9.2. Dindaeng subdistrict


2.10. Khunharn district

2.10.1. Si subdistrict

Kuay - Non-Oo, Nonsawang

2.10.2. Krawan subdistrict

Kuay - Caniew, Talung, Phonoii

2.10.3. Nonsung subdistrict

Kuay - Nonsung, Dan, Cakut, Nongbua, Krajaw

2.10.4. Phokrasang subdistrict

Kuay - Phokrasang, Nonkhun, Sam, Tata?, Nongprading, Nongkhu, Nasadam, Nongkhhaman

2.11. Khukhan district

2.11.1. Praeyai subdistrict

Kuuy - Praeyai mo 1, Makham mo 4, Tabo mo 3, Praekhan mo 5, ?? mo 12

2.11.2. Takhian subdistrict

Kuuy - Wian, Kacaw, Suan, A-thi, Kadam, Cabok

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2.11.3. Cakong subdistrict

Kuuy - Cakong, Pa-ung, Nongcakong, Kongluang, Tatu, Kalai, Kheng, *Tarongdi

2.12. Muang district

2.12.1. Tadop subdistrict

Kuuy - Tadop, Paei, Nasung, Paeinoi

2.12.2. Tomjae subdistrict

Kuuy - Chanuan, *A-lang

2.12.3. Phoonkho subdistrict

Kuay - Phoonkho, Nong, Yanang, Klang, Non

2.12.4. Phromsawat subdistrict

Kuay - Samrong Khothaw

Kuuy - Paei, Krawan, Rong Sa-aat, Paraï

2.12.5. Phaju subdistrict

Kuay - *Nongthum

2.12.6. Nonphek subdistrict


2.12.7. Thum subdistrict

Kuay - Khamin

2.13. Prangku district

2.13.1. Phimai

Kuuy - Phosamakkhi, Phai, Hai, Sanai, Noondang, Bing, Sa-eng, Nonglek, *Khaen

2.13.2. Du subdistrict

Kuuy - Du, Duklang, Dunoi, Kham, Nongkhu
2.13.3. Ku subdistrict

Kuay - Hai, Hai-noi, Krapha, Ko, Kradae, Samkha, Nongbua


2.13.4. Tum subdistrict


2.13.5. Samo subdistrict

Kuuy - *Krataidon

2.13.6. Nongchiengthun


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Appendix C Village names of three Kui subdialects, namely, Kui Nhø, Nthaw/M'ai and Kui Prù:jai (in Sisaket Province)

1. Kui Nhø

**Muang district**

Subdistrict Phonkho - Phonkho, Nong, Yanang, Klang, Non
Subdistrict Phayu - *Nongthum
Subd. Phromsawat - Samrong, Khothaw
Subd. Thum - Khamin
Subd. Nongphek - *Khokphek

**Phraibung district**

Subd. Prasatyae - Prasatyaeuwa, Prasatyae, Khawaw, Phonpalat, Cangun

**Rasisalai district**

Subd. Muangkhong - Yai
Subd. Kung - Kung, Muangkaw, *Chok

2. Kui Nthaw/M'ai

**Rasisalai district**


**Uthumphornphisai district**


3. Kui Prù:jai

**Khukhan district**

Subd. Prù:jai - Prù:jai Tabo, Makham, Prjkhan and village no.12

*mixed villages (of Kui with Lao or Khmer)
Matrices 1 through 8: Irregular vowel changes

blank = regular vowel
× = (data lacking)

a) **Matrix 1:** Kuay ua

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuay Surin villages</th>
<th>Kuay Sisaket villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muay</td>
<td>u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kua</td>
<td>u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lakuat</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) **Matrix 2:** Kuuy u:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuuy Surin villages</th>
<th>Kuay Sisaket villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A B C D E F G H</td>
<td>A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku:y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu:y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku:</td>
<td>ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laku:t</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   ua  ua  ua
### Kuay Surin villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wo:</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do?:</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngɔ:c/ngɔ:c</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mɔ:h</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mɔːŋ/mɔːːŋ</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aloːŋ</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boː?</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kuay Sisaket villages

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
b) **Matrix 4: Kuuy ua**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuuy Surin villages</th>
<th>Kuuy Sisaket villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dua?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nguac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bua?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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c) **Matrix 5:** Kuay a:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuay Surin villages</th>
<th>Kuay Sisaket villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na:</td>
<td>ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da?:</td>
<td>wa wa wa ia ia ia wa ia ia ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha:m</td>
<td>ia ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba:</td>
<td>wa wa wa ia ia ia wa wa ia (\times) ia (\times) ia a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mna:ng</td>
<td>ia ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma:</td>
<td>ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kaya?:</td>
<td>wa wa ia ia ia ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sa:y</td>
<td>(\times) ia ia ia ia ia ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*sala:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ca:</td>
<td>ia d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) **Matrix 6:** Kuuy ia

|               | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |               | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P |
| nia           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| dia?          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| nhiam         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| bia           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| mniang        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| mia           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| *kaya:*?      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| *sa:*y        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| *sala:*       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
| *ca:*         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | a: a: |
d) **Matrix 7**: Kuay ia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuay Surin villages</th>
<th>Kuay Sisaket villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patiam</td>
<td>i: i: i: e: i: i: i: i:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nthriah</td>
<td>i: i: i: i: i: i: i: i:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cia</td>
<td>i: i: i: i: i: i: i: i:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**d) Matrix 8:** Kuuy i:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuuy Surin villages</th>
<th>Kuuy Sisaket villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A B C D E F G H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pati:m</td>
<td>ia ia ia ia ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi:l</td>
<td>ia ia ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nthri:h</td>
<td>ia ia ia ia ia ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ci:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 1 Surin Province, Thailand, showing the districts and the distribution of Kuay (●) and Kuuy (▲) villages; mixed villages are indicated by smaller signs.

- district centers

1 through 12: Kuay wordlists taken
A through H: Kuuy wordlists taken
Map 2 Sisaket Province, Thailand, showing the districts and the distribution of Kuay (○) and Kuuy (▲) villages; mixed villages are indicated by smaller signs

○ district centers

1 through 17: Kuay wordlists taken
A through P: Kuuy wordlists taken
Map 3
A rough sketch of the location of Kui villages in Surin and Sisaket Provinces

Kui villages (mixed villages are smaller)

provincial capitals
district centers
railroad

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>number of villages</th>
<th>total</th>
<th>Smalley 1964</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuay</td>
<td>Kuuy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(Surin)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thatum</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chomphra</td>
<td>$12\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>$29\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratanaburi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanom</td>
<td>$19\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$20\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhoraphum</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samrongthap</td>
<td>$11\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>$73\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangkha</td>
<td>$47\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$47\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamduan</td>
<td>$2\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(totals)</em></td>
<td>(140)</td>
<td>(163)</td>
<td>(303)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(Sisaket)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasisalai</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthumporn</td>
<td>$14\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$35\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huay Thapthan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$6\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>$14\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisaket</td>
<td>$13\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>$9\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanthararom</td>
<td>$2\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$3\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonkhuun</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namkliang</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sriratana</td>
<td>$21\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$21\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kantharalak</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khunhan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phraibung</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khukhan</td>
<td>$16\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$16\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prangku</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$34\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>$41\frac{1}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(totals)</em></td>
<td>(76$\frac{1}{2}$)</td>
<td>(146$\frac{1}{2}$)</td>
<td>(223)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$216\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>$309\frac{1}{2}$</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Kui M'lo</td>
<td>Kui Kantoa</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kantharalak</td>
<td>14,800</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>15,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanthararom</td>
<td>3,530</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>11,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisaket</td>
<td>5,850</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>6,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khukhan</td>
<td>12,450</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>16,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasisalai</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthumporn</td>
<td>5,780</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>7,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratanaburi</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhoraphum</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>17,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suraphinikhom</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>12,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangkha</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Kui population in 1917: 106,390
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Received 1989 Summer Institute of Linguistics Thailand