OJav. kmir

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Vickery’s remarks on Austronesian–Khmer contacts above warrant some comments and additions:

There is evidence to suggest that Khmer—as well as Mon—were living in Java in the 8th / 10th c. AD.

The ethnonyms for Mon and Khmer are attested in Old Javanese inscriptions; in the case of Mon this was first pointed out by N.J. Krom (JRAS 1914:1069) and subsequently Luce (OBEP 1:68, n. 131). In the case of Khmer the ethnonym kmir occurs alongside röman kmir in a copper inscription of 850 AD (Kuṭi 5b:4)\(^1\), elsewhere it is attested in the contexts si kmir (Hali. [799 AD] 3b:8), ni kmir (Ra Taw. I [803 AD] 1a:10–11 Ra Taw. II 1a:8) and pu kmir (Palöpaṇ 828 1a:13) as well as in a context which I cannot interpret (Wuruṇu Ku B 844 1b:10), not having Javanese reference material available here.\(^2\) However, the occurrence in Kuṭi 5b:4 shows that kmir can be equated with ‘Khmer’.\(^3\)

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\(^1\) All references taken from L.C. Damais, Répertoire onomastique de l'épigraphie javanaise, Paris: EFEO, 1970 [featuring inscriptions only until 929 AD].

\(^2\) I have here access to neither P.J. Zoetmulder’s Old Javanese–English dictionary (Den Haag: M. Nijhoff, 1982) nor to A.M. Barrett Jones’ 1984 monograph quoted by Vickery.