

NOTES ON TAI NUEA

For our knowledge of languages of the Tai family spoken in various parts of southern China we owe more to Fang-kuei Li than to any other scholar. We are indebted to him not only for the number of dialects he has recorded and analyzed, but especially for the quantity, and the fine accuracy, of his data. It therefore seems fitting on this occasion to attempt to make an additional contribution to our knowledge of Tai dialects spoken in China by presenting a corpus of data on Tai Nuea, a Tai dialect on which we had until very recently virtually no information. It will, however, be quickly apparent that the data presented here, the result of very hasty and brief fieldwork, are not in a class as regards either quality or detail with the kind of data Fang-kuei Li has consistently presented.

Tai Nuea is spoken in a number of small areas located, in general, to the north of the Lue-speaking

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area in Sipsongpanna, Yunnan, more or less directly north of the northernmost part of Thailand.

The dialect of Tai Nuea under consideration here is spoken at *mrg⁴ vo²*, literally 'Mine Town', said to be named for the salt mines (*vo² kr¹*) there, in Sipsongpanna. This locality is, according to one informant, about fifteen Chinese miles west of Ningerh (Puerh), and according to another informant about forty kilometers east of Mungka, or Mengka, all considerably to the north of the Lue-speaking center of Cheng Hung. The speakers call themselves and their speech *tay⁴ ly¹*, literally 'Northern Tai'.¹

Two *mrg⁴ vo²* informants, A and B, were interviewed at Mae Sai, Chiengrai Province, Thailand, on 22 August 1964. A is named *vog¹ kew³*, and B is named *pan³ tuy¹ van²*. Since their data are not distinguished in my notes, their forms are here all labeled simply A. On 2, 3, and 4 December 1964 a third informant, C, was interviewed at Mae Sai. His name is *ho⁵ saam⁵*, and he says that he is a relative of A but is not acquainted with B.

The speech of these informants, A-B (identified in the wordlist as A), and C, is virtually identical.

Most differences will be seen to represent mere accidents of some expressions having been recorded only for A and others only for C. Real differences between A and C do, however, occasionally appear, for example, for 'water buffalo' A-B always have *xaay⁴*, while C usually has *kaay⁴*, sometimes *xaay⁴*.

I have more detailed data from another Tai Nuea speaker born near Keng Tung, Burma, of parents who came from *mrg⁴ vo²*. His tonal system closely

resembles, structurally as well as phonetically, that of ABC, but in other respects his speech frequently shows marked deviation. For example, he sometimes has contrasting final e and e, and o and o, whereas ABC have only front e and back o in syllable-final position. Also his initial consonants are not always in agreement with ABC. It is assumed that, although he was trying to give the speech of his parents, this has been seriously contaminated by the Khün and Shan dialects of the area where he was born and raised. Regretfully, therefore, I have omitted his data here, although it fills many lacunae in the ABC material, because a form recorded from him cannot be taken as certain evidence of its shape in genuine *myŋ⁴ vo²* speech, or even of the occurrence of the form at *myŋ⁴ vo²*. His material would be interesting for a different kind of study, a sociolinguistic investigation of the influences of surrounding dialects on this transported Tai Nuea dialect. We do not yet have enough information on the various dialects concerned to do a very good job of such an investigation.

The original intention in this paper was to give a brief sketch of Tai Nuea, showing some of the most striking features of this dialect: (1) tonal coalescence in words of the type of *pi¹* 'year' (Siamese *pii¹*, Lue of Chieng Hung *pi¹*) and *pi¹* 'older sibling' (Siamese *phii³*, Lue of Chieng Hung *pi⁵*); (2) coalescence in final position (though not medially) of the vowels of words like *me⁴* 'wife' (Siamese *mia¹*, Lue of Chieng Hing *me⁴*) and *me⁵* 'mother' (Siamese *mee³*, Lue of Chieng Hung *me⁵*), and similarly in back-position coalescence of the vowels of words like *pho⁵*

'husband' (Siamese *phua*⁵, Lue of Chieng Hung *pho*¹) and *po*¹ 'father' (Siamese *phoo*³, Lue of Chieng Hung *po*⁵); and (3) a palatal nasal initial *n* where other dialects have the velar nasal initial *ŋ*, as in *nyn*⁴ 'silver' (Siamese *gn*¹, Lue of Chieng Hung *gn*⁴) or *nu*⁴ 'snake' (Siamese *guu*¹, Lue of Chieng Hung *gu*⁴).

But, while the data were being worked up for the present paper, Jimmy Harris's article on three varieties of his Tai dialect (Harris 1975) appeared. His data are much more complete and detailed than mine. They agree with mine in showing in all three of his dialects the tonal coalescence and the vowel coalescences mentioned above, and one of his dialects (TN) has initial *y* in many of the words where my *myg*⁴ *vo*² informants have initial *n* corresponding to *ŋ* in other Tai languages.

I have therefore altered my original purpose in this paper, and will present all² my Tai Nuea data from the three informants ABC, preceded by a phonological inventory. Because my periods of fieldwork with these Tai Nuea informants were so brief, the data leave much to be desired. Many common words are missing because we simply did not get that far in my questionnaire, or skipped items and then never had a chance to get back to them.³ And it would be surprising if further study did not turn up numerous recording errors in this meager material because I had no opportunity to do the usual indexing and rechecking.

Comparison of my material presented here (with Harris's wordlists in Harris 1975) shows some interesting differences. And both his data and mine

invite historical and comparative study with reference to other varieties of Tai spoken in this part of Southeast Asia.

This historical and comparative aspect of Tai Nuea is of special interest because of the former notion, still popularly believed by many in Thailand, that Tai speech came originally from the Nan Chao area to the north of Sipsongpanna. All reports indicate that no variety of Tai is found to the north of Lue except our Tai Nuea, and my Tai Nuea data as well as Harris's show that this dialect resembles closely such neighboring Tai languages as Lue to the south, Shan to the west, and White Tai to the east, so that Tai Nuea apparently forms an integral part of the stream of Tai dialects coming originally from much farther east and extending westward all the way to Assam. Thus it seems more accurate to view Tai Nuea as an eddy along the northern rim of this east-to-west stream, rather than, as the old Nan Chao theory would seem to require, a pool or puddle left behind by a north-to-south stream.

Paradoxically, then, the most interesting thing about Tai Nuea is that one finds in it very little that is really unusual or surprising. Most of the features that distinguish Tai Nuea from its neighbors seem to reflect changes that must have been local and relatively late.

But, in spite of the importance of these historical and comparative aspects of Tai Nuea, I have decided with regret to exclude them from the present article, which is already unduly long because of the decision to include my entire Tai Nuea corpus.

Historical and comparative aspects of Tai Nuea are being worked up for a companion article, which will be published elsewhere. In the present article I will limit myself to citing the cognate forms from TN, the one among Harris's three dialects that most closely resembles our dialect, and from Lue of Chieng Hung (LCH), or, when necessary, the Lue of Moeng Yong in Burma (LMY).

For the present article I have converted my usual method of transcription to Harris's, to facilitate comparison with his material, except that in the two Lue dialects cited I have retained my own system of tone numbering.

Phonological Inventory

Tones

The *mŋy*⁴ *vo*² dialect has six tones on "live" syllables (those ending in a vowel, semivowel, or nasal). Harris found only five tones in all three of his dialects (Harris 1975, 202-3):⁴

- 1 mid falling: *haa*¹ 'cholera, epidemic', *vaa*¹ 'to speak'.
- 2 low level: *haa*² 'heavy shower', *vaa*² 'shoulder'.
- 3 low rising with glottal constriction: *haa*³ 'five', *vaa*³ 'crazy'.
- 4 high falling: *vaa*⁴ 'yesterday', *hu*⁴ 'hole', *maa*⁴ 'to come'.
- 5 rising: *hu*⁵ 'ear', *haa*⁵ 'to seek', *maa*⁵ 'dog'.

6 low falling with glottal constriction: *hu*⁶ 'to know', *maa*⁶ 'horse'.

The reason for Harris's five tones, as compared with our six, is not far to seek. His third tone includes items that in our dialect are distributed between the third and sixth tones, so that our dialect retains a historical distinction, which has been lost in Harris's dialects:

*may*³ 'to burn' (transitive); 'hot' vs. *may*⁶ 'tree, wood' (both *may*³ in TN [Harris 1975, 204, 210]).

*phaa*³ 'cloth, clothes' vs. *phaa*⁶ 'knife' (both *faa*³ in TN, pp. 204, 212, 221).

*naa*³ 'face' vs. *naa*⁶ 'mother's younger sibling' (both *naa*³ in TN, p. 220).

On "dead" syllables (those ending in a stop) the *m̥yŋ*⁴ *vo*² dialect has the following tones, identified with the phonetically most closely similar tones of "live" syllables:

1 on syllables with either short or long vocalic nuclei: *nok*¹ 'bird', *cyk*¹ 'rope', *taak*¹ 'land leech' (compare Harris's tone 3, p. 204, on words of this type).

2 in A regularly on syllables with long vocalic nuclei (as in Harris's dialects, p. 204): *paak*² A 'hundred', and in C very commonly, in A less commonly, on syllables with short vocalic nuclei (Harris's tone 5, p. 204): *sip*² C 'ten', *tɔk*² A 'to pound'.

5 in C regularly on syllables with long vocalic nuclei where A has tone 2; and in A very commonly, in

C less commonly, on syllables with short vocalic nuclei: *sip*⁵ A 'ten', *tɔk*⁵ C 'to pound'. The fifth tone on dead syllables is low rising.

This rather complicated situation with respect to tones on dead syllables becomes clearer if we take a look at the historical origins (in violation of our decision to relegate historical and comparative observations to another paper). On dead syllables with long vocalic nucleus and voiceless initial consonant at the time of the tonal splits:

A tone 2 *paak*² A 'hundred'

C tone 5 *paak*⁵ C 'hundred'

Harris's TN tone 2 *paak*² 'hundred' (not cited for TN, but *paak*² in Harris's other two dialects)

On syllables of the same type with voiced initial consonant at time of the tonal splits:

AC tone 1 *taak*¹ 'land leech', *cyrk*¹ 'rope'

TN tones 1, 3 *taak*¹ 'land leech', *cyrk*¹ 'rope'

but TN *het*³ 'rhinoceros', *het*¹ in AC.

On dead syllables with short vocalic nucleus and voiceless initial consonant at time of tonal splits:

A tone 5 (but 2 when the modern short vowel reflects an earlier diphthong or long vowel): *sip*⁵ A 'ten', *tɔk*² A 'to pound'.

C tone 2 (but 5 when the modern short vowel reflects an earlier diphthong or long vowel): *sip*⁵ C 'ten', *tɔk*⁵ C 'to pound'.

TN tones 5, 2: *sip*⁵ 'ten', *tok*² 'to pound'.

On dead syllables with short vocalic nucleus and voiced initial consonant at the time of the tonal splits:

AC tone 1: *nok*¹ 'bird'

TN tone 3: *nok*³ 'bird'

There appears to be some perturbation of tones, or tone sandhi, especially in checked syllables, conditioned by the tone of the following syllable, which this investigation was too brief to grasp. Tones are indicated as in isolated pronunciation of each syllable.

Vowels

A and C have, like Harris's dialects, nine vowels with an additional contrast between short a and long aa:

<i>mi</i> ⁴	to have, there is or are
<i>me</i> ⁴	wife
<i>meg</i> ⁴	insect
<i>mw</i> ⁴	hand, arm
<i>mvrŋ</i> ⁴	city, country
<i>may</i> ⁶	tree, wood
<i>maay</i> ³	widowed
<i>mu</i> ⁵	pig
<i>mo</i> ³	pot
<i>mon</i> ⁵	pillow

Initial Consonants

Myg⁴ vo² has the same initial consonant inventory as Harris's TN (pp. 204-5), with two additions: the palatal nasal *n*, as mentioned above, and *ph* contrasting with *f*:

paa ¹	fish
phaa ⁶	knife
faa ⁵	wall, partition
vaa ⁴	yesterday
maa ⁴	to come
taa ¹	eye
thaan ³	to wait
saay ⁴	sand
lay ³	can
naa ⁵	thick
cay ¹	heart
yaa ¹	medicine
kaa ²	to go
xaa ⁴	thatch grass
jaa ⁴	sesame
haa ⁵	to seek
?aa ³	to open (the mouth)

Our data show a few sporadic aberrant initials upon which further investigation of this dialect may shed light:

xw occurs only in *xway⁴* C 'penis', perhaps a momentary lapse into another dialect.

C always pronounces 'left (hand)' as *chaay⁶*, with an initial *ch* not otherwise noted. A has *saay⁶*,

like other Tai dialects of the area, and both A and C otherwise regularly have initial *s* reflecting an original voiced sibilant, as in *sw⁶* AC 'to buy'.

The word for 'ear' (*hu⁵* in A) is always pronounced by C with a voiced bilabial fricative initial [*Bu⁵*]. When challenged, C says that he can also say *hu⁵*, but he was never observed to do so spontaneously. He has not changed other *h* initials before the vowel *u* to [*B*]. For example, he has *hu⁴* 'hole', *huk⁵* 'loom'. But, whatever the historical origin of this anomalous form [*Bu⁵*] for 'ear', we may, on the basis of data presently available, interpret this initial [*B*] as C's allophone of initial *v* before the vowel *u*, and [*Bu⁵*] has been retranscribed *vu⁵* in the wordlist.

Initial *g* occurs only in *vog¹* *gem⁵* C 'the temples'. If this is not a recording error, it may show resistance to the *g* > *n* change in close transition after syllable-final *g*.

Final Consonants

Nasals *m n g:* *xaam³* 'to cross', *xaan⁵* 'axe',
xaag³ 'side'.

Stops *p t k:* *xop²* 'to bite', *xot²* 'crooked',
xok¹ 'mortar'.

Semivowels *w y ȳ*, in the following combinations
with vocalic nuclei:

kew⁶ 'to chew', *kew³* 'crystal, jewel', *kaw¹*
'I', *xaaw⁵* 'white', *tiw³* 'to carry (as a
suitcase)'.

*koy*³ 'banana', *kay*¹ 'far', *xuy*² 'shelf',
*xaay*⁵ 'to sell', *cøy*¹ 'to help', *toy*⁴
 'to look'.
*kay*³ 'near'.

Wordlist

Abbreviations

A, C Different *myŋ*⁴ vo² informants (see above).

TN The variety of Tai Nuea so labelled in Harris 1975, followed by the page number on which the TN form occurs.

LCH The Lue dialect of Chieng Hung in Sipsongpanna, from my field notes.

LMY The Lue dialect of Moeng Yong in ⁵Burma, from my field notes.

*caa*¹ A 'to hate'

*caa*¹ *kan*¹ A 'to hate each other'

*caa*² C 'petty official' (LCH *caa*²)

?*aay*³ *caa*² *caaj*⁶ 'elephant rider' C

*caam*¹ in *si*² *caam*¹ C 'to sneeze' (LCH *caam*¹)

*caaj*⁶ AC 'elephant' (=TN 215, LCH *caaj*⁶)

?*nɔj*⁴ *caaj*⁶ C 'elephant's trunk'

?*aay*³ *caa*² *caaj*⁶ C 'elephant rider'

*caaw*³ in *xaw*³ *caaw*³ C 'nonglutinous rice' (LCH *caaw*³)

*caay*⁴ AC 'man, male person' (=TN 206, LCH *caay*⁴)

?*pu*¹ *caay*⁴ C 'man'

?*pi*¹ *caay*⁴ C 'older brother'

?*nɔj*⁶ *caay*⁴ C 'younger brother'

?*luk*¹ *caay*⁴ C 'son'

- caay⁶ C 'at an angle' (LCH caay⁶), for example, '(to cut) on the bias' C
 caay⁶ taa¹ C 'to look out of the side of the eye'
 cam¹ A 'a mirror'
 can¹ A 'petal of a flower'
 can¹ C 'to weigh' (=TN 216, LCH can⁵)
 cap² C 'to catch' (LCH cap¹)
 cap² fay⁴ C 'fire has caught, the fire is burning'
 caw³ A 'lord, master' (=TN 206, LCH caw³), also 'lord (of a city)' A caw³ in me¹ caw³ A 'mother's older sister'
 caw⁶ A 'morning' (TN caw³ 206, LCH caw⁶)
 cay¹ AC 'heart' (=TN 205, 206, LCH cay¹)
 ho⁵ cay¹ AC 'heart (the organ)'
 kan³ cay¹ C 'to hold the breath'
 cay¹ ?on² A, cay¹ ?on³ C 'tired'
 cay¹ li¹ C 'happy'
 ce¹ A 'to soak' (=TN 218, LCH ce⁵)
 ce¹ A 'paper'
 ce² lin¹ A 'pangolin'
 cem⁴ AC 'salty' (=TN 218, LCH cim⁴)
 cen¹ A 'sheep' (LCH cen¹)
 cen⁴ nam⁶ taw¹ C (also called nam⁶ laj² C) 'alkali water'
 ceng² C 'square' (LMY ceng² 'corner (of a house)')
 naa⁴ ceng² C 'a square ricefield'
 ceng⁴ A 'tripod for cooking' (TN kheng⁴ s18, certainly a misprint; keg⁴ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH xeng⁴)
 luk⁵ kong¹ ceng⁴ C 'collarbone'
 cep² C, cep⁵ hep⁵ A 'to hurt' (TN cep⁵ 203, 206, LCH cep¹)

- cep⁵ in cep⁵ hep⁵ C 'a tick', cep⁵ lin¹ C 'pangolin'
 cet¹ AC 'to wipe' (TN cet³ 206, LCH cet⁵)
 cet² C, cet⁵ A 'seven' (TN cet⁵ 206, LCH cet¹)
 cet² C, cet⁵ A 'fish scales' (TN ket⁵ 207, LCH ket¹)
 cet⁵ paa¹ A 'fish scales'
 cyk¹ AC 'rope' (=TN 206, LCH cyyk⁵)
 cyk¹ xaaw¹ C 'rope of the plow'
 cen¹ A 'to visit'
 kaa² cen¹ A 'to go to visit'
 ci⁶ AC 'to point' (TN ci³ 206, LCH ci⁶)
 niw⁶ ci⁶ C 'index finger'
 cim⁴ 'tongs, pincers' A, 'claws (of crab)' C (TN him⁴
 208, probably a misprint; kim⁴ in Harris's other
 two dialects; LCH kim⁴)
 cim⁴ C 'to taste' (=TN 206, LCH cim⁴)
 cim⁴ toy⁴ C 'to taste to see'
 cin¹ AC 'to eat' (=TN 217, LCH kin¹)
 cin¹ xaw³ AC 'to eat rice; to eat'
 cin¹ xaw³ paay⁴ AC 'to eat the morning meal'
 (about 9 a.m.)
 cin¹ xaw³ phoy⁵ AC 'to eat the noon meal'
 cin¹ xaw³ laa³ van⁴ C 'to eat an afternoon meal'
 (about 3 p.m.)
 cin¹ xaw³ van⁴ A 'to eat supper'
 cin¹ vaan⁵ vaan⁵ C 'delicious, good to eat, to
 enjoy the taste'
 cin¹ saam⁵ xaap¹ A 'to eat three meals'
 cin¹ ?im² C 'to eat one's fill'
 maw² li¹ cin¹ C 'not good to eat, not delicious'
 cin¹ po⁴ C 'to eat enough'
 cin¹ sup⁵ C 'to smoke'

yu² li¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you living
comfortably?'

cin² vu⁵ C 'lobe of the ear'

con¹ AC 'to steal' (LCH con¹)

con¹ lak¹ A 'to steal'

pu¹ con¹ C 'a thief'

com¹ C 'peak, summit' (=TN 215, LCH com¹)

com⁴ C 'with, together' (=TN 216, LCH com⁴)

pay¹ com⁴ C 'to walk behind, follow'

con¹ hyn⁴ AC 'to make a roof, roof a house'

con³ C 'squirrel' (not in TN, but Harris cites it
from his other two dialects; cf. LMY con² 'kind
of rodent')

cogn⁶ or phom⁵ cogn⁶ C 'false hair' (LCH cogn⁶)

cop⁵ C 'finger ring' (LMY coop²)

coy¹ A 'to help' (=TN 206, LCH coy⁵)

cuk¹ C 'to stand' (cf. luk¹ A) (not in TN; tsuk⁵
cited from Harris's other two dialects; LCH cuk⁵)

cuk¹ maa⁴ C 'to get up'

cuk¹ sw¹ sw¹ C 'to stand straight'

cug¹ A 'to lead by the hand' (=TN 206, LMY cug¹)

cug¹ kaa² A 'to lead away'

cw¹ A 'name' (=TN 215, LCh cw⁵)

chaay⁶ C 'left (hand)' (cf. saay⁶ A) (TN saay³ 213,
LCH saay⁶)

faa² AC 'palm, sole' (=TN 216, LCH faa²)

faa² mw⁴ AC 'palm of the hand'

faa² tin¹ A, faa² nɔŋ¹ C 'sole of the foot'

- faa⁵ AC 'wall, partition' (=TN 204, 206, LCH faa¹)
 faa⁵ tu¹ A 'a door'
 faa⁵ vɔŋ² AC 'window' (=TN 222)
 faa⁶ AC 'sky' (TN faa³ 206, LCH faa⁶)
 kaŋ¹ faa⁶ C 'the sky'
 kaŋ¹ faa⁶ say⁵ C 'clear sky'
 faa⁶ ləŋ⁶ C 'dry season, drought'
 faa⁶ laŋ¹ C 'thunder'
 faa⁶ laŋ¹ C 'thunder'
 faa⁶ mep¹ C 'lightning'
 faa⁶ phaa² C 'thunderbolt'
 faa⁶ long⁵ A 'lord of the city'
 faan⁴ AC 'barking deer' (=TN 224, LCH faan⁴)
 faaŋ⁴ in taa¹ faaŋ⁴ C 'poor eyesight' (LCH faaŋ⁴)
 faay² C (place name)
 vaan³ faay² C (name of C's home village)
 faay⁴ C 'to row (a boat)' (cf. vaay³ AC) (LCH faay⁴)
 faay⁴ h̥y⁴ C 'to row a boat'
 may⁶ faay⁴ h̥y⁴ C 'an oar, oars'
 fan⁴ AC 'to slash, cut, chop down, kill' (=TN 224,
 LCH fan⁴)
 fan⁵ A 'to dream' (=TN 216, LMY fan¹)
 non⁴ fan⁵ A 'to lie dreaming, dream in one's
 sleep'
 faj⁴ AC 'to listen' (TN faj¹ 207, with tone
 presumably misprinted; LCH faj⁴)
 fay⁴ AC 'fire' (=TN 207, LCH fay⁴)
 fay⁴ may³ AC 'fire burns'
 lap⁵ fay⁴ A 'to put out a fire'
 saw³ fay⁴ A 'kitchen'
 fay⁴ xit⁵ C 'matches'
 kaap⁵ fay⁴ C 'a (single) match'

- cap² fay⁴ C 'fire has caught, the fire is burning'
 fay⁵ C 'a mole (on the skin)' (=TN 229; cf. LCH fay²)
 'freckles', LMY foy¹ 'a mole with hair')
 fe⁵ C 'twin' (LCH faa¹ fii¹, LMY faa¹ fee¹)
 1uk¹ fe⁵ C 'twin children'
 fə⁵ AC 'leaf' (according to A synonymous with vay¹)
 (LCH fəy¹, LMY fə¹)
 fə⁵ may⁶ or vay¹ may⁶ A 'leaf'
 fə⁵ koy³ C 'banana leaf'
 fəg⁴ C 'straw, stubble' (TN fag¹ 216, probably a
 misprint; fŋ¹ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH
 fŋ⁴)
 fet¹ C 'to kick with the end of the foot' (cf. LCH
 fet⁵ 'to throw')
 fi⁵ AC 'a bill' (=TN 216, LCH fi¹)
 pen¹ fi⁵ C 'to have a boil'
 fon⁵ AC 'rain' (=TN 207, LCH fun¹)
 fon⁵ tok² C, fon⁵ tok⁵ A 'rain falls, it rains'
 fon⁵ thaat⁵ C 'the rain stops'
 fon⁵ tok² pen¹ haa² 'a heavy shower of rain
 falls'
 fon⁵ maak⁵ hep² C 'hail'
 fog⁴ fay⁴ C 'the blaze of a fire'
 fot¹ A 'to boil (intransitive)' (TN fot³ 216, LCH
 fot¹)
 nam⁶ fot¹ A 'water boils'
 fun⁴ A 'firewood' (=TN 216, LCH fwn⁴)
 phaa² fun⁴ A 'to split firewood'
 fung⁵ C 'herd' (LCH fug¹)
 fung⁵ long⁵ C 'a big herd'
 haa¹ C 'cholera, epidemic' (=TN 229, LCH haa⁵)

- taay¹ haa¹ C 'to die of cholera, die in an
 epidemic'
- haa² C 'heavy shower' (=TN 207, LCH haa²)
 fon⁵ tok² pen¹ haa² C 'a heavy shower of rain
 falls'
- haa³ AC 'five' (=TN 207, LCH haa³)
- haa⁵ C 'to seek' (=TN 205, 207, LCH haa¹)
 maa⁴ haa⁵ phay⁵ C 'Whom have you come to see?'
- haak¹ C 'root' (=TN 212, LCH haak⁵, raak⁵)
- haak¹ C 'to vomit' (=TN 222, LCH haak⁵)
- haan² AC 'goose' (=TN 207, LCH haan²)
- haaj¹ AC 'body, form, figure' (not in TN; 'puppet,
 marionette' in Harris's other two dialects 217;
 LCH haaj⁵)
 haaj¹ li¹ AC 'beautiful of body'
 haaj¹ li⁵ li⁵ C 'beautiful'
- haaj² C 'widely spaced, far apart' (LCH haaj²)
- haaj³ C 'to set (a trap, snare)' (=TN 229, LCH haaj³)
 haaj³ hew⁶ C 'to set a snare'
 haaj³ ?aan¹ C 'to put on a saddle'
- haaj⁵ AC 'tail' (=TN 207, LCH haaj¹)
- haap² A, haap⁵ C 'to carry on the two ends of a
 shoulder pole' (TN haap² 207, LCH haap²)
- haap² A, haap⁵ C in xaw³ haap² A, xaw³ haap⁵ C 'a
 rice grain with no kernel'
- haaw⁵ AC 'to yawn' (=TN 207, LCH haaw¹)
 haaw⁵ non⁴ A 'to yawn, to be sleepy'
- haay⁵ AC '(to lie) face up' (TN ?aay⁵ 220, but haay⁵
 in another of Harris's dialects; LCH ?aay¹)
 non⁴ haay⁵ AC 'to lie face up'
 taa¹ haay⁵ C 'lying face up'
 pin³ taa¹ haay⁵ C 'to turn face up'

- hak⁵ A 'to break (a stick, etc.)' (=TN 207, LCH hak¹)
 ham⁴ A 'bran' (not in TN, but ham⁴ in Harris's other
 two dialects 222; LCH ham⁴)
 han⁵ AC 'to see' (=TN 207, LCH han¹)
 haj⁴ AC 'nest' (LCH haj⁴)
 haj⁴ nok¹ C 'bird's nest'
 haj⁴ phwŋ³ C 'beehive'
 hap² C 'to close' (TN hap⁵ 217, LCH hap¹)
 haw² AC 'to bark' (=TN 207, LCH haw²)
 maa⁵ haw² AC 'a dog barks'
 haw³ in haw³ lin⁶ C 'base of the tongue'. xew³ haw³
 'molars' (perhaps cognate with Siamese yaw³, LCH
 yaw³ 'central root', but the TN form for that is
 yaw³ 221, for which one might expect *yaw³ C)
 haw³ C 'a disease of dogs characterized by loss of
 hair' (LCH haw³)
 haw⁴ A 'we' (=TN 212, LCH haw⁴)
 haw⁵ AC 'headlouse' (=TN 217, LCH haw¹)
 hay¹ C 'dry field' (=TN 212, LCH hay⁵)
 het² hay¹ C 'to farm a dry field'
 hay³ C 'to weep' (LCH hay³)
 maa⁵ hay³ C 'a dog howls'
 hay³ C 'chicken louse' (=TN 222, LCH hay⁴)
 hay⁴ C 'to shave'
 hay⁴ not² C 'to shave the beard'
 hay⁴ ho⁵ C 'to shave the head'
 hay⁵ xaw³ AC 'container for steaming rice' (LCH hay¹)
 hay³ A 'to give; for' (=TN 207, LCH hw³)
 ?ot⁵ hay³ A 'to tell (someone)'
 he¹ A 'to shield'
 he¹ let² A 'to shield from the sun'

- he¹ C 'to chase'
 he¹ vo⁴ C 'to chase oxen'
 he¹ xaay⁴ C 'to chase buffaloes'
 he⁶ in kaw⁶ he⁶ A 'armpit' (TN he³ 212, LCH he⁶)
 hen⁵ AC 'civet cat' (=TN 207, LCH hin¹)
 hen⁵ AC 'thousand'
 hen⁵ 1wŋ¹ C 'one thousand'
 hep⁵ C, hep⁵ A in maak² hep⁵ A, maak⁵ hep² C
 'hailstone'
 (TN hep¹ 217, LCH hep¹)
 fon⁵ maak⁵ hep² C 'hail'
 hep⁵ AC 'mushroom' (=TN 207, LCH het¹, LMY hep¹,
 het¹)
 hep⁵ C in cep⁵ hep⁵ C 'a tick' (cf. het⁵ A) (TN hep⁵
 224, LCH hep¹, hip¹)
 het¹ A, het² C 'to do, make' (TN het⁵ 223, LCH het⁵)
 het² kaan¹ C 'to work, do work' (TN het⁵ kaan¹)
 het¹ vek¹ A 'to work, do work'
 het² naa⁴ C 'to do rice farming, work in the
 ricefields'
 het² hay¹ C 'to farm a dry field'
 het¹ son⁵ A, het² son⁵ 'to do gardening, make a
 garden'
 het¹ yaw⁶ A 'already done'
 het² het² len³ len³ C 'to do a little of this
 and a little of that'
 het⁵ A 'a tick' (cf. hep² C) (TN hep⁵ 224, LCH hep¹,
 hip¹)
 hew⁶ C 'a snare' (TN hew³ 212, LCH hew⁶)
 haaŋ³ hew⁶ C 'to set a snare'

hy² AC 'sweat' (=TN yy² 211; AC agree with Harris's other two dialects; LCH hy²)

?ok² hy² A, ?ok⁵ hy² C 'to sweat'

hy⁴ AC 'boat' (=TN 213, LCH hy⁴)

vaay³ hy⁴ AC, faay⁴ hy⁴ C 'to row a boat'

may⁶ faay⁴ hy⁴ or may⁶ vaay³ hy⁴ C 'oar, oars'

me⁴ hy⁴ C 'to repair a boat'

hy⁴ pog² nam⁶ xaw³ maa⁴ C 'The boat leaks.'

hyk² A, hyk⁵ C 'the gums' (=TN hyk² 211, LCH gyuk², hyuk²)

hyn⁴ AC 'house, home' (=TN 213, 223; LCH hyn⁴)

hyn⁴ kon⁴ C 'people's houses, someone's house'

mi⁴ ho⁵ mi⁴ hyn⁴ A 'to have a home'

lag⁵ hyn⁴ A 'roof of a house'

con¹ hyn⁴ C 'to make a roof, roof a house'

hyg⁵ A 'long (of time)' (=TN hwy⁵ 220, LCH hwy¹)

hyg⁵ hyg⁵ C 'late at night'

hyt¹ AC 'bedbug' (not in TN; hyt¹ in Harris's other two dialects 226; LCH hytt⁵)

hek⁵ in mo³ hek⁵ C 'metal pan for cooking' (LCH heek²)

hem⁵ C 'to kill' (=TN 208, LCH hem¹)

hem⁵ kon⁴ taay¹ C 'to kill a person'

hen⁵ C 'to tilt the head back, look up' (=TN 221, LMY gen¹)

hen⁵ ho⁵ C (the same)

hej³ A 'dried up, withered' (=TN 207, LCH hej³)

hej⁶ in me¹ hej⁶ C 'vulture' (LCH hej⁶)

het¹ AC 'rhinoceros' (TN het³, vowel probably misprinted; LCH heet⁵)

- hi⁵ C 'the female organ' (LCH hi¹)
 ho⁵ hi⁵ C 'pubic mound of a girl or woman'
 paa⁶ hi⁵ C 'to have sexual intercourse with a woman'
 him⁴ A 'edge; bank' (=TN 213, LCH him⁴)
 him⁴ taa¹ C 'eyelid'
 hin⁵ AC 'stone' (=TN 207, LCH hin¹)
 maak² hin⁵ or kon³ hin⁵ A 'a rock, a stone'
 phaa⁵ hin⁵ C 'rocky cliff'
 hin⁶ C 'gnat' (LCH hin⁶)
 hip⁵ C 'to cut (the hair)'
 hit² C, hit⁵ A 'impetigo, the itch' (TN hip⁵ 217,
 hit⁵ in another of Harris's dialects; LCH hit¹)
 ho¹ A 'to leak' (=TN 213, LCH ho⁵)
 ho² A 'to drive'
 ho² kaa² A 'to drive away'
 ho² xaay⁴ kaa² A 'to drive buffaloes'
 ho⁵ AC 'head' (=TN 207, LCH ho¹)
 xon⁵ ho⁵ C 'hair of the head'
 vi⁵ ho⁵ C 'to comb the hair'
 mon⁵ ho⁵ AC 'a pillow'
 ?aw¹ mon⁵ maa⁴ mon⁵ ho⁵ C 'Use a pillow to
 support your head.'
 ho⁵ hok² A 'grey-haired'
 hen⁵ ho⁵ C 'to tilt the head back, look up'
 hay⁴ ho⁵ C 'to shave the head'
 ho⁵ cay¹ 'heart (the organ)'
 ho⁵ xaw² AC 'knee'
 ho⁵ vaa² AC 'shoulder'
 ho⁵ xen⁵ A 'upper arm'
 ho⁵ me¹ mw⁴ C 'thumb'
 ho⁵ hi⁵ or ho⁵ xway⁴ C 'pubic mound'

ho⁵ xaan⁵ C 'axe'

ho⁵ is prefixed to names of men who have served
as a novice, e.g., ho⁵ saam⁵ (C's name)

ho⁵ A 'house' (LCH ho¹)

mi⁴ ho⁵ mi⁴ hyn⁴ A 'to have a home'

ho⁶ C 'fence' (=TN ho³ 213, LCH ho⁶)

lɔm⁶ ho⁶ C 'to fence, put a fence around'

hok² C, hok⁵ A 'six' (TN hok⁵ 207, LCH hok¹)

hom¹ AC 'shade' (=TN 213, LCH hum⁵)

pɔm⁴ hom¹ ton³ may⁶ C 'to go into the shade of a
tree'

hon⁴ C 'womb'

hon⁵ taanj⁴ A 'road' (LCH hun¹ taaj⁴)

hog⁴ A 'ear of rice' (TN hug⁴ 222, hog⁴ in Harris's
other two dialects; LCH hog⁴)

hop¹ kan¹ C 'to fight, make war' (LCH hop⁵, lop⁵)

hot² C 'to shrink' (TN hot⁵ 225, LCH hot¹)

non⁴ hot² xaa⁵ C 'to lie on the side with the
knees curled up'

hot² C 'to water' (TN hot⁵ 226, LCH hot¹)

?aw¹ nam⁶ kaa² hot² son⁵ C 'Take water and water
the garden.'

hoy² C 'testicle' (LCH nvy², LMY noy² 'seed')

hoy³ C 'mountain stream' (=TN 207, LCH hoy³)
hu⁴ hoy³ C 'ravine'

hɔk² A, hɔk⁵ C 'spear' (TN hɔk² 207, LCH hɔk²)

hɔk² A, hɔk⁵ C 'grey (of hair), grey-haired' (TN
hɔk², LCH hɔk², ŋɔk²)

phom⁵ hɔk⁵ C 'grey hair'

ho⁵ hɔk² A 'grey-haired'

hom³ in nam⁶ hom³ C 'indigo' (LCH hom³)

- hom⁵ AC 'fragrant', A also 'to smell (something)'
 (=TN 207, LCH hom¹)
 xaa⁴ hom⁵ A 'lemon grass' (=TN 209)
- hon² paak⁵ C 'to rinse the mouth'
 hon⁵ AC 'cockscomb' (=TN 211, LCH hon¹)
 hon⁵ kay² A 'cockscomb'
- hon⁶ AC 'hot' (TN hon³ 213, LCH hon⁶) (synonym of
 may³ AC)
 yaam⁴ hon⁶ C 'hot season'
- hog¹ A 'a hole; also a mine (for metals)' A (=TN 1og¹
 206; LCH hog⁵ 'ditch')
 pen¹ hog³ C 'bedroom'
 hog³ AC 'a room' (LCH hog³)
 hu⁴ hog³ C 'bedroom'
- hog⁵ C 'to jump on with both feet'
 hog⁶ A 'to call (someone); to sing' (TN hog³ 218,
 228, LCH hog⁶)
 hog⁶ pig⁶ A 'to sing a song'
- hoy³ AC 'to hang down' (not in TN, but cited for
 Harris's other two dialects 229; LCH hoy³)
 hoy³ tog² C 'hook, latch'
 hoy⁴ C 'track, footprint' (=TN 222, LCH hoy⁴)
 ?ok⁵ hoy⁴ C 'to have a scar'
- hoy⁵ C 'mollusc' (=TN 207, LCH hoy¹)
 kon³ hoy⁵ C 'spiral, lit. tip of a snail shell'
 lom⁴ pan² kon³ hoy⁵ C 'whirlwind'
 kong¹ xo⁴ hoy⁵ C 'Adam's apple, larynx'
- hu⁴ AC 'hole' (=TN 213, LCH hu⁴)
 xan³ hu⁴ C 'inside'
 hu⁴ vu⁵ C 'hole of the ear'
 hu⁴ lag¹ C 'nostril'
 hu⁴ kon³ C 'anus'

- hu⁴ hoy³ C 'ravine'
 hu⁴ tham³ C 'a cave'
 hu⁴ hog³ C 'bedroom'
 hu⁵ A, occasionally also C 'ear' (cf. vu⁵) (=TN 217,
 LCH hu¹)
 tɔŋ¹ hu⁵ C 'earring'
 hu⁶ A 'to know' (TN hu³ 213, LCH hu⁶)
 maw² hu⁶ A 'not to know, don't know'
 huk⁵ C 'loom' (=TN 217, LCH huuk²)
 to⁴ huk⁵ C 'to weave'
 hug⁴ C 'rainbow' (=TN 222, LCH hug⁴, hug⁶)
 hug⁴ C 'to eat everything'
 hup¹ C 'to rise (of steam)'
 ?aay¹ hup¹ C 'steam rises'
 hut⁵ AC 'a wart' (not in TN, hut⁵ in Harris's other
 two dialects 225; LMY hut¹, sut¹)
 hw⁴ AC 'day after tomorrow' (TN mi¹ hw¹ 213, probably
 a misprint for hw⁴; LCH hw⁴)
 van⁴ hw⁴ A, mw⁶ hw⁴ C 'day after tomorrow'

 kaa¹ A 'a crow' (=TN 217, LCH kaa¹)
 kaa¹ lay¹ A 'how much, how many' (cf. TN kaa¹ 'price,
 value' 217; LCH kaa⁵ hw⁴)
 mi⁴ kaa¹ lay¹ A 'How many are there?'
 kaa² AC 'to go' (=TN 211, LCH kwaa²)
 ?aw¹ kaa² A 'to take'
 kaa² thyŋ⁵ A 'to arrive'
 kaa² lɔy¹ A 'to go on dry land'
 pay¹ kaa² AC 'to walk, go on foot'
 len¹ kaa² C 'to run'
 kaa² kay¹ C 'to go for'
 kaa² kay³ C 'to go near'

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| kaa ² | lay ³ | A '(we, you, etc.) can go' |
| cun ¹ | kaa ² | A 'to lead away' |
| kaa ² | cen ¹ | A 'to go to visit' |
| kaa ² | ?aw ¹ mok ² gaa ³ | A 'to go to pick flowers' |
| ho ² | kaa ² | A 'to drive away' |
| yaw ⁶ | kaa ² | A 'it's all gone' |
| kaa ² | ?on ¹ taa ⁴ | A 'to go before' |
| poy ² | kaa ² | A 'to release, let go' |
| xi ² | maa ⁶ kaa ² | C 'to ride a horse, go on horseback' |
| paw ² | kaa ² | C 'to blow away' |
| tom ⁴ | paw ² kaa ² | A 'The wind blew it away' |
| kaa ² | sw ⁶ xo ⁴ 1en ⁴ | C 'to go and buy things' |
| panj ⁴ | maw ² kaa ² | A 'not yet go, he has not yet gone' |
| xaw ³ | seg ² kaa ² | C 'The rice is all gone.' |
| ten ³ | kaa ² | C 'to hop and skip along' |
| kaa ² | nay ⁵ maa ⁴ or kaa ² ti ¹ lay ⁵ maa ⁴ | C 'Where have you been?' |
| kaa ³ | AC 'young rice plant' (=TN 217, LCH kaa ³) | |
| ton ³ | kaa ³ | C 'a young rice plant' |
| kaan ¹ | C 'work' (=TN 223, LCH kaan ¹) | |
| het ² | kaan ⁴ | C 'to work, do work' (=TN 223) |
| kaan ⁴ | A 'carrying pole' (=TN 217, LCH kaan ⁴) | |
| may ⁶ | kaan ⁴ | A 'carrying pole' |
| kaan ⁴ | A 'to crawl' (=TN 209, LCH kaan ⁴) | |
| kaan ⁴ | xwn ³ | A 'to climb up' |
| kaan ⁶ | C 'to lose' (LCH kaan ⁶) | |
| kaaŋ ¹ | AC 'middle' (=TN 207, LCH kaaŋ ¹) | |
| kaaŋ ¹ | van ⁴ | A 'daytime' |
| kaaŋ ¹ | xwn ⁴ | A 'nighttime' |
| xwn ¹ | kaaŋ ¹ | C 'middle, between' |

kaaj¹ faa⁶ C 'the sky'

niw⁶ kaaj¹ C 'middle finger'

kaa¹ A 'to spread, extend (something)' (LCH kaaj¹)

kaa¹ sut⁵ A 'to put up a mosquito net'

kaaj¹ AC 'deer' (=TN 208, LCH kwaaj¹)

kaaj² AC 'crossbow' (not in TN, but cited from Harris's other dialects 220; LCH kaaj²)

pun¹ kaaj² C 'arrow of crossbow'

kaaj³ AC 'wide' (=TN 208, LCH kwaaj³)

kaaj⁴ AC 'chin' (=TN 218, LCH kaaj⁴)

kaap¹ C 'to hold in the jaws' (=TN 218, also 'to bite' 209; LCH kaap⁵)

maa⁵ kaap¹ C 'a dog holds (something) in its jaws'

kaap⁵ C 'husk, bark (as of a banana tree)' (TN kaap² 225, LCH kaap²)

kaap⁵ lep¹ mw⁴ C 'fingernail'

kaap⁵ fay⁴ C 'a (single) match' (cf. fay⁴ xit⁵ C 'matches')

kaat² A 'market' (LCH kaat²)

kaat⁵ in new¹ kaat⁵ C 'kidney stones'

kaaw¹ in kog³ kaaw¹ AC 'spider' (TN mog³ kaw¹ 206, LCH kuj³ kaaw¹, -kwaaw¹, LMY kog³ kaaw¹, -kwaaw¹)

kaay¹ in pi¹ kaay¹ A 'last year' (not in TN, but given for Harris's other two dialects 225; LCH pi¹ kaay¹ 'year before last')

kaay⁴ C 'water buffalo' (C alternating with xaay⁴, A always xaay⁴) (TN xaay⁴ 209, but kaay⁴ in one of Harris's other dialects; LCH kwaay⁴)

kaay⁴ num² C 'a young buffalo'

kaay⁴ thaw³ C 'an old buffalo'

kaay⁴ phyk⁵ C 'albino buffalo'

kaay⁴ thyk² C 'male buffalo'

kam¹ A 'to hold in the closed hand' (=TN 225, LCH kam¹)

kam² C 'dark (red)' (=TN 217, LCH kam²)
xɔŋ² kam² C 'dark red'

kan¹ AC 'each other, together' (=TN 207, LCH kan¹)
kay² to² kan¹ C 'cocks fight'

köt² kan¹ A 'to wrestle'

xaay⁴ to⁴ kan¹ C 'buffaloes fight'

caa¹ kan¹ A 'to hate each other'

paa⁶ kan¹ C 'to have sexual intercourse, mate'

pw⁴ kan¹ or hop¹ kan¹ C 'to fight, make war'

?ot⁵ kan¹ C 'to talk, converse'

sop² kan¹ A 'the same, alike'

kan³ C 'to hold (the breath)' (=TN 225, LCH kan³)
kan³ cay¹ C 'to hold the breath'

kan⁴ C 'smoke' (=TN 209, LCH kwan⁴, xon⁴) (cf. xan⁴
A)

kan⁴ C 'handle' (=TN 225, LCH kan⁴)

kan⁶ C in the following:

kan⁶ nay⁵ C 'morning'

kan⁶ van⁴ C 'midday, daytime'

kan⁶ xam¹ C 'afternoon, evening'

kan⁶ xwn⁴ C 'nighttime'

kap¹ A 'tight, tight-fitting' (TN kap³ 227, LCH kap⁵)

kat² C 'cold' (TN kat⁵ 211, LCH kat¹)
kat² te⁶ te⁶ C 'very cold'

yaam⁴ kat² C 'cold season'

kaw¹ AC 'I' (=TN 217, LCH kaw¹, ku¹)

kaw² AC 'old (of things)' (=TN 217, LCH kaw²)
xɔŋ⁵ kaw² C 'old things'

kaw³ AC 'nine' (=TN 207, LCH kaw³)

kaw³ AC 'to make a hair knot' (=TN 217, LCH kaw³)

- kaw³ pem³ C 'calf of the leg'
 kaw⁶ he⁶ A 'armpit' (LCH kaw⁶ he⁶, kaw⁶ he⁶)
 kay¹ AC 'far' (=TN 207, LCH kay¹)
 kaa² kay¹ C 'to go far'
 kay² AC 'chicken' (=TN 207, LCH kay²)
 xay² kay² AC 'hen egg'
 hɔn⁵ kay² A 'cockscomb'
 l̥¹ kay² AC 'cockspur'
 lin⁶ kay² C 'uvula'
 pi¹ kay² or pi¹ mot¹ C 'year of the cock'
 kay² xan⁵ C 'a cock crows'
 l̥eg⁶ kay² C 'to raise chickens'
 kay² to² kan¹ C 'cocks fight'
 kay² vet² A 'a chicken scratches'
 kay² xe² lin¹ or kay² xe² ?uŋ¹ C 'chickens
 scratch the earth'
 kay⁶ C 'diligent'
 kon⁴ kay⁶ C 'a diligent person'
 kay³ AC 'near' (=TN 207, LCH kay³)
 kaa² kay³ C 'to go near'
 ke² A 'old (of living beings)' (=TN 207, LCH ke²)
 ke³ C 'to undo, untie' (=TN 217, LCH ke³)
 kew⁶ C 'to chew' (TN kew³ 203, 208, LCH kew⁶)
 ky¹ AC 'salt' (=TN 208, LCH ky¹)
 vo² ky¹ AC 'salt mine'
 kyk⁵ xway⁴ C 'glans penis'
 kem³ C 'cheek' (=TN 207, LCH kem³)
 ken¹ A 'soup' (not in TN, but ken¹ in Harris's other
 two dialects; LCH ken¹)
 ken⁴ in si³ ken⁴ C '(to lie) on the side' (LCH
 säken⁴)
 kep² C 'shoes' (LCH xep¹)

- kep² thep¹ C 'sandals'
 kep⁵ A 'rice husk, chaff' (=TN 207, LCH keep²)
 kew³ A 'crystal, jewel' (LCH kew³) (name of informant) A
 kip¹ C 'to take hold of (with tongs, chopsticks)' (TN kip³ 208, LCH kip⁵)
 kip⁵ AC 'hoof (as of a horse)' (TN kip² 207, LCH kiip²)
 ko¹ A 'to be afraid' (=TN 226, LCH ko¹)
 ko⁶ C (clf. for people) (LCH ko⁶)
 mi⁴ luk¹ laay⁵ ko⁶ C 'How many children do you have?'
 ko⁶ ?oy⁵ C 'small child'
 ko⁶ log⁵ C 'big child'
 kom³ AC 'to bend over' (=TN 208, LCH kum³)
 kon² AC 'to dig'
 kon² lin¹ A 'to dig the earth'
 kon² son⁵ C 'to dig the garden'
 kon³ AC 'buttocks' (=TN 227, LCH kun³)
 hu⁴ kon³ A 'anus'
 xom³ kon³ C 'to lie face down'
 kon³ hoy⁵ C 'spiral (lit. tip of a snail shell)'
 lom⁴ pan² kon³ hoy⁵ C 'whirlwind'
 kon⁴ AC 'person, human being' (=TN 209, LCH kun⁴)
 kon⁴ taay¹ A 'a dead person, a person dies'
 kon⁴ thaw³ AC 'an old person, old people'
 kon⁴ num² C 'a young person, young people'
 kon⁴ pi¹ A 'oldest child'
 kon⁴ pi⁴ A 'fat person'
 kon⁴ lak¹ C 'a thief'
 kon⁴ vay³ A 'dumb person, a mute'
 kon⁴ ?wn² A 'other people'

- hyn⁴ kon⁴ C 'people's houses, someone's house'
 kon⁴ xaan⁶ C 'a lazy person'
 kon⁴ kay⁶ C 'a diligent person'
 kɔŋ¹ in luk⁵ kɔŋ¹ cəŋ⁴ C 'collarbone'
 kɔŋ³ C 'shrimp' (TN kʊŋ³ 208, LCH kʊŋ³)
 kɔŋ³ kaaw¹ AC 'spider' (TN mɔŋ³ kaw¹ 206, LCH bɔŋ⁶
 kwaaw¹, kʊŋ³ kaaw¹, -kwaaw¹, LMY kɔŋ³ kaaw¹,
 -kwaaw¹)
 kop² C, kop⁵ A 'frog' (TN kop⁵ 208, LCH kop¹)
 koy³ AC 'banana' (=TN 208, LCH koy³)
 tɔŋ¹ koy³ A, fy⁵ koy³ C 'banana leaf'
 li² koy³ C 'banana tree'
 kɔn³ A (clf.) (LCH kɔn³)
 kɔn³ hin⁵ or maak² hin⁵ A 'a rock, a stone'
 kɔŋ¹ A 'drum' (TN 217, LCH kɔŋ¹)
 kɔŋ¹ C in the following:
 kɔŋ¹ laŋ⁵ C 'the back of the neck'
 kɔŋ¹ xo⁴ C 'the inside of the throat'
 kɔŋ¹ xo⁴ hoy⁵ C 'Adam's apple'
 kot² kan¹ A 'to wrestle' (TN kot² 'to hug, embrace'
 225, LCH koöt² 'to embrace')
 koy³ in niw⁶ koy³ AC 'little finger' (LCH koy³)
 ku² AC 'bed' (not in TN, but ku² in Harris's other
 two dialects 202, 227, LCH ku²)
 ku² nɔn⁴ C 'bed'
 kʊŋ³ C 'pimple, sty'
 taa¹ kʊŋ³ C 'a pimple or sty on the eye'
 kup⁵ A 'conical wicker hat' (not in TN but kup⁵ in
 Harris's other two dialects 217; LCH kup¹)
 laa² AC 'to scold' (TN kaa² 216, presumably a
 misprint; LCH daa²)

- 1aa³ C 'late' (=TN 'late (in the morning)' 213, LCH
 1aa³)
 1aa³ van⁴ C 'afternoon'
 xaw³ 1aa³ van⁴ C 'a meal about 3 p.m.'
 1aak¹ C 'to carry in an oxcart' (=TN 'to pull drag'
 209, LCH 1aak⁵ 'to drag')
 1aam³ C 'to go hunting'
 1aam³ thy² C 'to go hunting in the forest'
 1aam⁴ C 'to spread' (LCH 1aam⁴)
 pok⁵ 1aam⁴ kaa² C 'the white ants are spreading'
 1aan⁵ C 'grandchild; nephew, niece' (=TN 219, LCH
 1aan¹)
 1aan⁶ AC 'million, 1,000,000' (LCH 1aan⁶)
 1aan⁶ A 'bald, bald-headed' (LCH 1aan⁶)
 1aaj² C 'of many colors, spotted' (TN xaa² 216,
 surely a misprint; 1aaj² in Harris's other two
 dialects)
 maa⁵ 1aaj² C 'a dog of many colors'
 1aaj⁶ A 'to wash (e.g., dishes)' (TN 1aaj³ 219, LCH
 1aaj⁶)
 1aap² A 'sword' (TN kaap² 216; Harris's other two
 dialects have 1aap², and kaap² may be a misprint,
 but perhaps not, as kaap² in the meaning 'sheath,
 scabbard' occurs in some of the other Tai dialects
 of this region; LCH daap²)
 1aaw¹ AC 'star' (=TN 206, LCH daaw¹)
 1aay³ A 'thread' (=TN 'silk' 225, LCH daay³ 'silk')
 1aay⁴ C 'stripe, design, mark' (=TN 209, LCH 1aay⁴)
 1aay⁴ mw⁴ C 'lines in the palm of the hand'
 to¹ 1aay⁴ C 'freckled body'
 taa¹ 1aay⁴ C 'poor eyesight'
 1aay⁴ in nam⁶ 1aay⁴ C 'saliva' (=TN 219, LCH 1aay⁴)

thiw² nam⁶ 1aay⁴ C 'to spit'

1aay⁵ AC 'much, many; how much, how many' (TN 1ay⁵)

209, no doubt a misprint; LCH 1aay¹)

1aay⁵ 1aj⁵ A 'many houses'

mi⁴ 1aay⁵ sok⁵ C 'How many cubits?'

mi⁴ 1uk¹ 1aay⁵ ko⁶ C 'How many children do you have?'

1ak¹ AC 'to steal' (TN 1ak³ 203, 209, LCH 1ak⁵)

con¹ 1ak¹ A 'to steal'

kon⁴ 1ak¹ C 'a thief'

1am¹ AC 'black' (=TN 206, LCH dam¹)

1eg¹ 1am¹ A 'dark red'

1am¹ seg² A 'completely dark'

1am¹ AC 'to swim under (water)' (TN nam¹ 227, 1am¹ in another of Harris's dialects; LCH dam¹)

1am¹ nam⁶ AC 'to dive or swim under water'

1am⁴ C 'trunk (of a tree)' (LCH 1am⁴)

1am⁴ in maak⁵ 1am⁴ C 'kidney'

1ag¹ AC 'nose' (=TN 216, LCH dag¹)

hu⁴ 1ag¹ C 'nostril'

1ag¹ C 'loud, to make a loud noise' (=TN 224, LCH dag¹)

faa⁶ 1ag¹ C 'thunder'

1ag² in nam⁶ 1ag² C 'alkali water' (LCH dag²) (also called cen⁴ nam⁶ taw¹ C)

1ag⁵ AC 'back' (=TN 219, LCH 1ag¹)

kɔŋ¹ 1ag⁵ C 'the back of the neck'

nep¹ 1ag⁵ C 'shoulder blade'

1uk⁵ san⁵ 1ag⁵ C 'backbone'

1ag⁵ mw⁴ C 'back of the hand'

1ag⁵ xaa⁴ C 'roof'

1ag⁵ hyn⁴ A 'roof of a house'

also A (clf. for houses): 1aay⁵ 1aq⁵ 'many houses'

lap¹ C 'to sharpen (a knife)' (TN 1ap³ 219, LCH 1ap⁵)
lap² taa¹ C, 1ap⁵ taa¹ A 'to close the eyes' (TN 1ap⁵ 209, LCH 1ap¹)

lap⁵ A 'to extinguish (a fire, light)' (=TN 216, LCH dap¹)

 1ap⁵ fay⁴ A 'to put out a fire'

law² A 'dense forest' (LCH law² 'thicket')

law³ A 'liquor' (=TN 210, LCH law³)
 ?im² law³ A 'drunk'

law⁵ C 'to make smooth' (LCH law¹ 'to whittle')

law⁶ C 'chicken coop' (LCH law⁶)

lay¹ in xaa¹ lay¹ C 'stairs' (TN lay¹ 206, no doubt a misprint for lay¹; LCH day¹)

lay³ A 'can' (=TN 205, 206, LCH day³)

 kaa² lay³ A '(we, you, etc.) can go'

lay⁵ A 'to flow' (=TN 210, LCH lay¹)
 nam⁶ lay⁵ A 'water flows'

lay⁶ C (question particle)

 1i¹ yu² lay⁶ C 'Are you well?'

lay¹ A (interrogative element) (=TN 'which, what, any' 216, LCH day¹)

 kaa¹ lay¹ A 'how much, how many?'

 paa¹ lay¹ A 'who?'

 mi⁴ kaa¹ lay¹ A 'How many are there?'

lay⁵ C 'which, where' (cf. TN lay¹ 'which, what, any' 216, LCH day¹)

 yu² lay⁵ C 'Where is it?'

 ti¹ lay⁵ C 'where'

 kaa² ti¹ lay⁵ maa⁴ C 'Where have you been?'

1e⁴ C 'to lick' (=TN 219, LCH 1e⁴)

- 1ek² or 1ek⁵ C, 1ek⁵ A 'iron' (TN 1ek⁵ 210, LCH 1ek¹)
 xɔn⁶ 1ek⁵ A 'a hammer to pound iron'
 nim³ 1ek⁵ C 'a nail'
 1ek² thay⁵ C 'plowshare'
 1en³ C 'to play' (=TN 210; LCH din³ LMY lin³)
 het² het² len³ len³ C 'to do a little of this
 and a little of that'
 1en⁵ C 'child of a 1aan⁵, i.e., child of either a
 grandchild or of a nephew or niece' (=TN 210, LCH
 lin¹)
 1eg⁴ in xo⁴ 1eg⁴ AC 'things' (LCH xo⁴ 1eg⁴)
 1eg⁶ AC 'to raise, feed' (TN 1eg³ 210, LCH 1eg⁶)
 1eg⁶ kay² C 'to raise chickens'
 1ep¹ C 'fingernail, toenail' (TN 1ep³ 210, LCH 1ep⁵)
 1ep¹ nɔŋ¹ C 'toenail'
 kaap⁵ 1ep¹ mw⁴ C 'fingernail'
 1y¹ C 'a saw, to saw' (TN kȳ¹; C agrees with Harris's
 other dialects, p. 210; LCH 1y⁵)
 1y¹ kay² AC 'cockspur' (TN 1y¹ 206, LCH dy¹)
 1yk¹ A 'to choose' (=TN 210, LCH 1yyk⁵)
 1yk¹ A 'deep' (cf. C 1wk¹) (TN 1wk³ 210, LCH 1wk⁵)
 1yk⁵ C 'gadfly' (TN 1yp² 219; another of Harris's
 dialects has 1yk²; LCH 1yyk²)
 1yn¹ AC 'month, moon' (=TN 206, LCH dyn¹)
 1yn¹ nay⁶ C 'this month'
 1yn¹ maa⁴ C 'next month'
 1yn¹ may² ?wn² C 'month after next'
 1yn¹ yaw⁶ C 'last month'
 1yn¹ in xi³ 1yn¹ A 'earthworm' (TN 1yn¹ 206, LCH
 dyn¹)
 1yŋ⁵ AC 'yellow' (=TN 219, LCH 1yŋ¹)
 1yt¹ AC 'blood' (=TN 210, LCH 1yyt⁵)

- saay⁵ 1yt¹ C 'blood vessel'
 1ek¹ A 'to exchange' (=TN 219, LCH 1eek⁵)
 1em⁵ AC 'sharp-pointed' (=TN 219, LCH 1em¹)
 sok² 1em⁵ A 'the elbow'
 1en¹ C 'to run' (=TN 228, LCH 1en⁵)
 1en¹ kaa² C 'to run'
 1eg¹ A 'red; light (in the morning)' (=TN 216, LCH
 deg¹)
 1eg¹ lam¹ A 'dark red'
 1eg¹ in faa⁶ 1eg⁶ C 'dry season, drought' (=TN 219,
 LCH 1eg⁶)
 1et² A, 1et⁵ C 'sunshine' (TN 1et² 206, LCH deet²)
 1et⁵ ?ok⁵ maa⁴ C 'the sun comes out'
 he¹ 1et² A 'to shield from the sun'
 1i¹ AC 'good' (=TN 216, LCH di¹)
 1i¹ te⁶ A 'very good'
 haag¹ 1i¹ AC 'beautiful of body'
 cay¹ 1i¹ C 'happy'
 maw² 1i¹ cin¹ C 'not good to eat, not delicious'
 1i¹ yu² lay⁶ C 'Are you well?'
 yu² 1i¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you living
 comfortably?'
 yu² 1i¹ C 'Yes.'
 1i¹ A 'gall bladder, bile' (=TN 216, LCH di¹, bi¹)
 1i¹ in saay⁵ 1i¹ AC 'navel' (TN saay⁵ vw¹; AC agree
 with Harris's other dialects; LCH saay¹ bw¹)
 1i² koy³ C 'banana tree' (LCH 1i² 'a shoot, as of a
 banana tree')
 1i⁵ in haag¹ 1i⁵ 1i⁵ C 'beautiful' (cf. haag¹ 1i¹
 s.v. 1i¹)
 1in¹ AC 'earth' (=TN 216, LCH din¹)
 mo³ 1in¹ C 'earthen pot'

- xoy⁵ lin¹ C 'to heap up dirt'
 kay² xe² lin¹ C 'chickens scratch the earth'
 lin¹ in ce² lin¹ A, cep⁵ lin¹ C 'pangolin' (TN lin³
 220, LCH lin⁵)
 lin⁶ AC 'tongue' (TN lin³ 210, LCH lin⁶)
 paay¹ lin⁶ C 'tip of the tongue'
 haw³ lin⁶ C 'base of the tongue'
 lin⁶ kay² C 'uvula'
 liŋ⁴ AC 'monkey' (a larger one; cf. vok¹) (LCH liŋ⁴)
 lip² C, lip⁵ A 'raw, unripe' (TN lip⁵ 216, LCH dip¹)
 liw² taa¹ C 'to wink one eye' (LCH liw²)
 lo³ C 'mule' (LCH lo³)
 lo⁴ in pi¹ lo⁴ C 'wife of older brother'
 lom¹ C 'to smell' (not in TN; Harris has lom¹ in
 another of his dialects; LCH dum¹)
 lom⁴ AC 'wind' (=TN 219, LCH lum⁴)
 lom⁴ pat¹ C 'the wind blows'
 pat¹ lom⁴ A 'to fan'
 lom⁴ pan² kon³ hoy⁵ C 'whirlwind'
 saay⁵ lom⁴ A 'a kite'
 lom⁴ paw² kaa² A 'The wind blew it away.'
 lom⁵ AC 'too big, loose-fitting' (TN lom⁵ 219; lom⁵
 in Harris's other two dialects; LCH lum¹)
 lon² C 'to fall (of leaves, hair)' (LCH lun²)
 fy⁵ may⁶ lon² C 'leaves fall'
 long¹ AC 'forest' (not in TN; long¹ in Harris's other
 two dialects 216; LCH dug¹)
 long¹ may⁶ C 'forest of big trees'
 long⁴ AC 'to go down' (=TN 219, LCH lug⁴)
 long⁴ loy¹ C 'to descend from a mountain'
 ?wn¹ long⁴ C 'to swallow'
 long⁵ AC 'big, royal' (=TN 210, LCH long¹)

- fuŋ⁵ ɿŋ⁵ C 'a big herd'
 luk⁵ xaa⁵ ɿŋ⁵ C 'hip bone'
 ko⁶ ɿŋ⁵ C 'big child'
 faa⁶ ɿŋ⁵ A 'lord of the city'
 ɬom⁶ C 'to surround (as with a fence)' (TN ɬom³ 228,
 LCH ɬom⁶)
 ɬom⁶ ho⁶ C 'to fence, put a fence around'
 ɬon¹ A 'high land, a high place' (LCH dɔn¹)
 ɬon¹ C 'naked'
 ɬon¹ myt² myt² C 'completely naked'
 ɬŋ⁵ in sy³ ɬŋ⁵ xay⁴ C 'undershirt'
 ɬot² A, ɬot⁵ C 'short'
 ɬoy¹ AC 'mountain' (=TN 224, LCH dɔy¹)
 ɬoy¹ pay² pay² C 'big mountains'
 ɬoy¹ sun⁵ sun⁵ C 'high mountains'
 xwn³ ɬoy¹ C 'to ascend a mountain'
 ɬŋ⁴ ɬoy¹ C 'to descend from a mountain'
 kaa² ɬoy¹ A 'to go on dry land (as opposed to
 going by water)'
 ɬoy⁴ AC 'to swim' (TN 'to float' 210; LCH ɬoy⁴)
 ɬoy⁴ nam⁴ C 'to swim'
 ɬu⁶ AC 'spoiled, broken, ruined' (LCH ɬu⁶)
 sy³ ɬu⁶ C 'a torn shirt'
 myŋ⁴ ɬu⁶ C 'a city is ruined (by war)'
 ɬuk¹ AC '(one's) child' (TN ɬuk³ 210, LCH ɬuuk⁵)
 ɬuk¹ caay⁴ C 'son'
 ɬuk¹ piŋ⁴ AC 'daughter'
 ɬuk¹ xoy⁵ AC 'son-in-law'
 ɬuk¹ pay⁶ AC 'daughter-in-law' (TN ɬuk³ pay³
 213)
 ?aw¹ ɬuk¹ pay⁶ C 'to take a daughter-in-law'
 ɬuk¹ ?ɔn² A 'small child' (TN ɬuk³ ?ɔn² 216)

luk¹ fe⁵ C 'twins'

luk¹ A 'to stand up, get up' (cf. cuk¹ C) (LCH luk⁵)

luk⁵ AC 'bone' (=TN 206, LCH duuk²)

luk⁵ xaa⁵ 1og⁵ C 'hip bone'

luk⁵ kon¹ ceg⁴ C 'collarbone'

luk⁵ san⁵ 1aq⁵ C 'backbone'

luk⁵ xaq³ A, luk⁵ xi³ xaaq³ C 'ribs'

luk⁵ xam⁵ xo⁴ A 'a bone is struck in the throat'

?ek⁵ luk⁵ C 'marrow'

1ug⁴ 'uncle (older brother of either parent)' (=TN 219, LCH 1ug⁴)

1wk¹ C 'deep' (cf. 1yk¹ A) (TN 1wk³ 210, LCH 1wk⁵)

nam⁶ 1wk¹ C 'deep water'

1wm⁵ in pu⁴ 1wm⁵ A 'python' (=TN 219, LCH 1ym¹)

1wŋ¹ AC 'one' (TN 1yŋ¹ 211, LCH nwŋ⁵)

paak⁵ 1wŋ¹ C 'one hundred'

heŋ⁵ 1wŋ¹ C 'one thousand'

mwn² 1wŋ¹ C 'ten thousand'

yaaq¹ 1wŋ¹ C 'one step'

xwŋ¹ 1wŋ¹ C 'one-half'

xwp¹ 1wŋ¹ C 'one finger-span'

maa⁴ AC 'to come' (=TN 204, 210, LCH maa⁴)

paa¹ lay¹ maa⁴ A 'Who comes?'

1et⁵ ?ok⁵ maa⁴ C 'the sun comes out'

xaw³ maa⁴ C 'to come in'

?aw¹ maa⁴ C 'to bring'

cuk¹ maa⁴ C 'to get up'

men⁴ mun⁴ maa⁴ tom¹ C 'flies come and swarm (on something)'

1yn¹ maa⁴ C 'next month'

pi¹ yaw⁶ maa⁴ C 'last year'

kaa² nay⁵ maa⁴ or kaa² ti¹ lay⁵ maa⁴ C 'Where
have you been?'

maa⁴ haa⁵ phay⁵ C 'Whom have you come to see?'

maa⁵ AC 'dog' (=TN 210, LCH maa¹)

pi¹ maa⁵ C 'year of the dog'

het⁵ maa⁵ A 'dog tick'

mat⁵ maa⁵ A 'dog flea'

maa⁵ haw² AC 'a dog barks'

maa⁵ hay³ C 'a dog howls'

maa⁵ nay⁴ C 'jackal'

xew³ maa⁵ C 'canine teeth'

maa⁵ laan² C 'a dog of many colors'

maa⁵ xop² C 'a dog bites'

maa⁵ kaap¹ C 'a dog holds (something) in its
jaws'

maa⁶ AC 'horse' (TN maa³ 210, LCH maa⁶)

pi¹ maa⁶ C 'year of the horse'

xi² maa⁶ 'to ride a horse'

?aan¹ maa⁶ A 'saddle for a horse'

maak² A, maak⁵ C 'fruit; round object' (sometimes

mak⁵ A, as prior member of phrase) (TN maak² 210,
LCH maak²)

(fruit names:)

maak² teg¹ A 'a melon'

maak⁵ paaw⁶ C 'coconut'

maak⁵ may⁶ C 'areca nut'

mak⁵ phet⁵ A 'pepper' (TN mak² fet⁵ 221)

maak⁵ xy⁵ C 'eggplant' (TN mak⁴ xy⁵ 218)

maak⁵ xy⁵ som² C 'dark eggplant'

maak⁵ xy⁵ maan⁴ C 'tomato'

(other round objects:)

maak⁵ taa¹ C 'the eye, an eye, eyeball'

- maak² hep⁵ A, maak⁵ hep² C 'hailstone'
 maak⁵ lam⁴ C 'kidney'
 maak⁵ nim¹ C 'kneecap'
 maak⁵ tet⁵ C 'clitoris'
 maak² hin⁵ or kɔn³ hin⁵ A 'a rock, a stone'
 maak² nam⁶ A 'a mollusc in the water'
 maan⁴ in maak⁵ xy⁵ maan⁴ C 'tomato' (cf. LCH maan⁵
 'Burmese'; perhaps maan⁴ C is a recording error
 for maan¹)
 maay³ AC 'widowed' (=TN 204, 210, LCH maay³)
 me¹ maay³ AC 'a widow'
 mak⁵ (see maak²)
 man⁴ C 'potato' (TN ho⁵ man⁵, with tone of man⁵ no
 doubt misprinted; LCH man⁴)
 man⁴ C 'he, it' (=TN 219, LCH man⁴)
 mat¹ AC 'to tie up' (TN mat³ 210, LCH mat⁵)
 mat² C, mat⁵ A 'flea' (TN mat⁵ 210, LCH mat¹)
 mat⁵ maa⁵ A 'dog flea'
 maw² 'not; also a sentence-final interrogative
 element' (=TN 205, LCH maw²)
 ŋaj⁴ maw² kaa² A 'not yet go, he has not yet
 gone'
 maw² kaa² A 'not to go'
 maw² hu⁶ A 'not to know, don't know'
 vaa¹ maw² pen¹ A 'to speak incorrectly'
 maw² vaan⁵ C, maw² li¹ cin¹ C 'not delicious'
 yu² li¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you living
 comfortably?'
 may³ AC 'to burn (intransitive); hot' (synonym of
 hɔn⁶ 'hot' AC) (=TN 210 'to burn'; also 'hot' in
 Harris's other two dialects 213; LCH may³)
 fay⁴ may³ AC 'fire burns'

- toŋ⁶ may³ xaw³ A 'hungry'
 may⁵ AC 'silk' (not in TN, but cited from Harris's
 other two dialects 225; LCH may¹ 'thread')
 may⁵ tum² muy⁴ C 'button'
 may⁶ AC 'tree, wood' (TN may³ 204, 210, LCH may⁶)
 ton³ may⁶ AC 'tree, plant'
 nan⁵ may⁶ A 'bark of a tree'
 paay¹ may⁶ A 'tip of a tree'
 fyr⁵ may⁶ AC or vay¹ may⁶ A 'leaf'
 mok⁵ may⁶ C 'flower'
 phaa² may⁶ A 'to split wood'
 lon¹ may⁶ C 'forest of big trees'
 paa² may⁶ C 'a small wood'
 mo⁵ may⁶ A 'carpenter'
 may⁶ taw⁶ A 'a cane, walking stick'
 may⁶ kaan⁴ A 'carrying pole'
 may⁶ thu² AC 'chopsticks'
 may⁶ thay⁵ C 'a plow'
 may⁶ pak² C 'a stake'
 may⁶ faay⁴ hy⁴ C or may⁶ vaay³ hy⁴ C 'oars'
 may⁶ sut² C 'frame for a mosquito net'
 may⁶ se² xew³ C 'toothpick'
 may⁶ phew⁵ A 'bamboo'
 maak² may⁶ C 'areca nut'
 men⁴ may⁶ C 'a kind of big insect'
 may² AC 'new' (=TN 210, LCH may²)
 may² may² A 'new, fresh'
 xɔŋ⁵ may² C 'new things'
 pi¹ may² ?wn² C 'year after next'
 lyn¹ may² ?wn² C 'month after next'
 may⁴ AC 'you' (TN mw⁴, but may⁴ in Harris's other two
 dialects 220, LCH mwŋ⁴)

maak⁵ taa¹ may⁴ vot⁵ C 'You are blind.'

me¹ AC 'mother, woman' (=TN 210, LCH me⁵)

pu² me¹ C 'mother's father'

me¹ me⁴ C 'wife's mother'

me¹ paa³ C 'aunt (older sister of either parent)'

me¹ caw³ A 'mother's older sister'

me¹ maay³ AC 'a widow'

me¹ heg⁶ C 'vulture'

ho⁵ me¹ mw⁴ C 'thumb'

me³ AC 'goat' (=TN 212, LCH be³)

pi¹ me³ C 'year of the goat'

me⁴ AC 'wife' (=TN 204, 210; LCH me⁴)

pho⁵ me⁴ C 'husband and wife'

po¹ me⁴ C 'wife's father'

me¹ me⁴ C 'wife's mother'

?aw¹ me⁴ C 'to marry (of a man)'

me⁴ C 'to repair' (LCH me⁴)

me⁴ hv⁴ C 'to repair a boat'

men³ AC 'porcupine' (=TN 220, LCH min³)

men⁵ AC 'to smell bad' (=TN 226, LCH min¹)

men⁵ tu¹ C 'bad smelling'

men⁵ xew⁴ C 'to have a fishy smell'

met² paa¹ C 'to fish' (cf. vet⁵ paa¹ A 'fishhook')

(TN vet⁵ 'fishhook' 206, LCH bet¹ 'fishhook' LMY

bet¹ 'fishhook; to fish')

my¹ in my¹ mw⁴ C 'the pulse' (probably means 'time', cognate with Siamese mwa³, occurring as my¹ in Harris's other two dialects in the expressions for 'tomorrow' 221 and 'day after tomorrow' 213, LCH my⁵ 'when')

my⁴ AC 'city, country' (=TN 210, LCH my⁴)

- my⁴ vo² AC (place name)
 my⁴ lu⁶ C 'a city is ruined (by war)'
 myt² C 'all' (not in TN; mot⁵ in another of Harris's
 dialects 211, LCH mot¹)
 lon¹ myt² myt² C 'completely naked'
 mem⁶ AC 'the spleen' (LCH mem⁶)
 meŋ⁴ AC 'insect' (=TN 204, 210, LCH meŋ⁴)
 meŋ⁴ mun⁴ AC 'housefly'
 meŋ⁴ mun⁴ maa⁴ tom¹ 'flies come and swarm (on
 something)'
 meŋ⁴ pu¹ C 'carpenter bee'
 meŋ⁴ may⁶ C 'a kind of big insect'
 mep¹ in faa⁶ mep¹ C 'lightning' (not in TN; mep³ in
 Harris's other two dialects; LCH mep¹)
 mi⁴ AC 'to have, there is or are' (=TN 204, 220, LCH
 mi⁴)
 mi⁴ ho⁵ mi⁴ hyn⁴ A 'to have a home'
 mi⁴ kaa¹ lay¹ A 'How many are there?'
 mi⁴ phiw⁵ C 'to be good-looking'
 mi⁵ AC 'a bear' (=TN 210, LCH mi¹)
 min⁴ AC 'body louse' (=TN 219, LCH min⁴)
 mip⁵ AC 'to squeeze; to massage by squeezing' (LCH
 biip²)
 mit¹ xaw³ A 'a grain of rice' (TN met³ 'a seed' 210,
 LCH met⁵)
 miw² AC 'cat' (not in TN; mew⁵ in Harris's other two
 dialects; LCH mew⁴)
 miw² yaat¹ C 'a cat scratches'
 mo³ AC 'pot' (=TN 204, 211, 229; LCH mo³)
 mo³ lin¹ C 'earthen pot'
 mo³ tag³ xaw³ A 'rice pot'
 mo³ xaaŋ⁵ C 'pan for cooking'

- mo³ hek⁵ C 'metal pot for cooking'
 mo⁵ A 'an expert' (=TN 'doctor' 225, LCH mō¹)
 mo⁵ yaa¹ A 'doctor'
 mo⁵ may⁶ A 'carpenter'
 mok² A 'hat' (LCH mook²)
 mon³ C 'a kind of animal that lives in water and eats fish; otter' (not in TN; Harris cites it from another of his dialects 220)
 mon⁴ C 'round' (=TN 228, LCH mun⁴)
 naa⁴ mon⁴ C 'a round ricefield'
 mot¹ AC 'ant' (TN mot³ 211, LCH mot⁵)
 mot¹ in pi¹ mot¹ or pi¹ kay² C 'year of the cock'
 moy¹ C 'old and feeble' (TN moy¹ 'stiff and tired' 211; Harris's other two dialects have moy¹; LCH myy⁵)
 moy⁵ in mok² moy⁵ A, mok⁵ moy⁵ C 'fog; cloud' (TN nam³ myy⁵ 'dew, frost' 228, LCH myy¹)
 mok² A, mok⁵ C 'flower' (TN lok² 206; mok² in Harris's other two dialects; LCH dook²)
 mok⁵ may⁶ C 'flower'
 mok² naa³ A 'wild flower'
 mok² vo¹ A 'lotus blossom'
 mok⁵ niw⁶ C 'kapok'
 mok² moy⁵ A, mok⁵ moy⁵ C 'fog; cloud' (TN mok² 211, LCH mook²)
 mom² in si² mom² C 'fontanelle' (LCH khāmom²)
 mon¹ C (kinship term referring to grandparents) (LCH mon²)
 naay⁴ mon¹ C 'maternal grandmother (also used for paternal grandmother)'
 taa¹ mon¹ C 'maternal grandfather'
 pu² mon¹ C 'paternal grandfather'

- pu² mɔn¹ naay⁴ 'father of maternal grandmother'
 pu² mɔn¹ pu² C 'father of paternal grandfather'
 mɔn¹ is also used by C for the child of a len⁵.
 mɔn⁵ AC 'pillow; to support with a pillow' (=TN 204, 211, LCH mɔn¹)
 mɔn⁵ ho⁵ AC 'a pillow'
 ?aw¹ mɔn⁵ maa⁴ mɔn⁵ ho⁵ C 'Use a pillow to support your head.'
 mɔŋ⁴ C 'to look' (LMY mɔŋ⁴)
 moy⁵ 'pubic hair' (LCH moy¹ 'any hidden hair, as hair in the armpits or pubic hair')
 mu⁵ AC 'pig' (=TN 204, 220, LCH mu¹)
 pi¹ mu⁵ C 'year of the pig'
 vaa³ mu⁵ C 'crazy with fits'
 muk¹ AC 'mucus of the nose, snot' (=TN 220, LCH muuk⁵)
 xi³ muk¹ AC (same)
 san² muk¹ C 'to blow the nose'
 mun⁴ AC 'to open (the eyes)' (=TN 210, LCH mwn⁴)
 mun⁴ taa¹ AC 'to open the eyes'
 mun⁴ in meg⁴ mun⁴ AC 'housefly' (TN meg⁴ gun⁴ 214;
 meg⁴ mun⁴ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH meg⁴
 mun⁴)
 meg⁴ mun⁴ maa⁴ tom¹ C 'flies come and swarm (on something)'
 mug⁴ C 'to roof' (not in TN; munj⁴ in Harris's other two dialects 211; LCH mug⁴)
 tuy⁴ in may⁵ tum² tuy⁴ C 'button'
 mw⁴ AC 'hand, arm' (=TN 204, 210, LCH mw⁴)
 faa² mw⁴ AC 'palm of the hand'
 ho⁵ me¹ mw⁴ C 'thumb'
 kaap⁵ lep¹ mw⁴ C 'fingernail'

- laay⁴ mw⁴ C 'lines in the palm of the hand'
 ?ɔŋ³ mw⁴ C 'the hollow of the hand'
 xo³ mw⁴ C 'joint of the finger; wrist'
 la⁵ mw⁴ C 'back of the hand'
 mw¹ mw⁴ C 'the pulse'
 pon³ mw⁴ C 'the wrist'
 taa¹ mw⁴ C 'wrist bone'
 soy¹ mw⁴ C 'to wash the hands'
 xvŋ¹ mw⁴ C 'tools'
 mw⁶ C 'day' (in the phrases below) (TN mw³ 'meal'
 210; cf. TN mi¹ hw¹ 'day after tomorrow' 213,
 probably a misprint, perhaps for my¹; LCH mw⁶)
 mw⁶ nay⁶ C 'today'
 mw⁶ phuk¹ C 'tomorrow'
 mw⁶ hw⁴ or mw⁶ ?wn² C 'day after tomorrow'
 mw⁶ vaa⁴ C 'yesterday'
 mw⁶ swn⁴ C 'day before yesterday'
 mwn² AC '10,000' (LCH mwn²)
 mwn² 1wŋ¹ C 'ten thousand'
 sip² mwn² C 'one hundred thousand'

 naa³ AC 'face' (=TN 220, LCH naa³)
 soy¹ naa³ AC 'to wash the face'
 naa³ phaak² A, naa³ phaak⁵ C 'forehead'
 naa³ ?yk² C, naa³ ?ok⁵ A 'the chest'
 naa³ xəŋ¹ xom⁴ C 'the shin'
 pi¹ naa³ AC 'next year'
 naa⁴ AC 'ricefield' (=TN 211, LCH naa⁴)
 tw⁴ naa⁴ C 'to plow a ricefield'
 som³ naa⁴ C 'to plant a ricefield'
 te⁴ naa⁴ C 'dike between ricefields'
 naa⁴ cəŋ² C 'a square ricefield'

- naa⁴ mon⁴ C 'a round ricefield'
 het² naa⁴ C 'to do rice farming, work in the
 ricefields'
 naa⁴ li² C 'hour' (cf. LCH naa⁴ li² 'clock')
 saam⁵ naa⁴ li² C '3 o'clock'
 naa⁵ AC 'thick' (=TN 205, 220, LCH naa¹)
 naa⁶ 'mother's younger sibling' (?) (TN naa³ 220, LCH
 naa⁶) (A says 'younger sister of either parent', C
 says 'mother's younger sister')
 naam⁵ A 'thorn' (=TN 211, LCH naam¹)
 naaj⁴ AC 'lady, princess' (according to A must be
 royal) (=TN 228, LCH naaj⁴ 'lady')
 niw⁶ naaj⁴ C 'fourth finger'
 naaj⁴ ni⁴ C 'gibbon' (LCH naaj⁴ ni⁴)
 naat¹ C 'a gun' (TN naak² 212, LCH naat⁵)
 nw⁴ naat¹ C 'to shoot a gun'
 naaw⁵ AC 'to have chills and fever' (cf. xay³) (=TN
 211; LCH naaw¹ 'cold; chills and fever')
 naay⁴ AC 'maternal grandmother' (also 'paternal
 grandmother') (LCH naay⁴, LMY yaay⁴)
 naay⁴ mon¹ C 'maternal grandmother' (also used
 for paternal grandmother)
 pu² mon¹ naay⁴ C 'father of maternal
 grandmother'
 nak² C, nak⁵ A 'heavy' (TN nak⁵ 211, LCH nak¹)
 nam⁶ AC 'water' (TN nam³ 211, LCH nam⁶)
 lam¹ nam⁶ AC 'to dive or swim under water'
 tan³ nam⁶ AC 'to boil water'
 nam⁶ fot¹ A 'water boils'
 nam⁶ xun² A 'muddy water'
 nam⁶ taa¹ C 'tears'
 nam⁶ tok² taat⁵ C 'waterfall'

- nam⁶ laŋ² or cen⁴ nam⁶ taw¹ C 'alkali water'
 nam⁶ phwŋ³ C 'honey'
 nam⁶ lay⁵ A 'water flows'
 nam⁶ laay⁴ C 'saliva'
 nam⁶ lwk¹ C 'deep water'
 nam⁶ twŋ³ C 'shallow water'
 nam⁶ say⁵ A 'clear water'
 nam⁶ hom³ C 'indigo'
 maak² nam⁶ A 'a mollusc in the water'
 yaak⁵ nam⁶ C 'thirsty'
 loy⁴ nam⁶ C 'to swim'
 ?aap² nam⁶ A, ?aap⁵ nam⁶ C 'to bathe'
 nan³ in ti¹ nan³ C 'there' (LCH han³)
 yu² ti¹ nan³ C 'It is there.'
 nan⁶ A 'that' (LCH nan⁶)
 ?an¹ nan⁶ A 'that one'
 naŋ¹ AC 'to sit' (=TN 211, LCH naŋ⁵)
 naŋ¹ tak⁵ A 'to sit on someone's lap'
 naŋ⁵ AC 'skin' (=TN 220, LCH naŋ¹)
 naŋ⁵ taa¹ C 'eyelid'
 naŋ⁵ may⁶ A 'bark of a tree'
 nay³ in ti¹ nay³ AC 'here' (LCH nii³)
 nay⁴ in maa⁵ nay⁴ C 'jackal' (not in TN, but Harris
 has it in his other two dialects 225; LCH nay⁴)
 nay⁵ C 'where' (LCH nay¹)
 kaa² nay⁵ maa⁴ C 'Where have you been?'
 nay⁶ AC 'this' (LCH nii⁶)
 ?an¹ nay⁶ AC 'this one'
 ti¹ nay⁶ A 'this place, here'
 pi¹ nay⁶ AC 'this year'
 van⁴ nay⁶ A, mw⁶ nay⁶ C 'today'
 1vn¹ nay⁶ C 'this month'

- nay⁴ AC 'in, inside' (=TN 220, LCH nay⁴)
 yu² nay⁴ A 'inside'
 taag⁴ nay⁴ C 'inside'
 nay⁵ C 'morning' (not in TN, but Harris has it for
 his other two dialects 211; LCH nay¹)
 kan⁶ nay⁵ C 'morning'
 neg⁵ C 'crop (of a chicken); goiter' (=TN 227, LCH
 neg¹)
 ?ok⁵ neg⁵ C 'to have a goiter'
 new⁵ C 'though, sticky' (=TN 220, LCH new¹)
 xaw³ new⁵ or xaw³ no⁵ C 'glutinous rice'
 ny⁵ AC 'above, on, north' (=TN 202, 215, 220; LCH
 ny¹)
 tam⁴ ny⁵ C 'on top'
 yu² ny⁵ C 'above'
 sun⁵ ny⁵ C 'up in the sky'
 tay⁴ ny⁵ C 'Tai Nuea' (name of this language and
 its speakers)
 pin¹ ny⁵ or pin¹ sop² ny⁵ C 'upper lip'
 pon³ ny⁵ C 'upper arm'
 ny⁶ AC 'meat, flesh' (TN ny³ 220, LCH ny⁶)
 xon⁵ ny⁶ C 'body hair'
 nep¹ laj⁵ C 'shoulder blade'
 nep⁵ C 'tweezers' (LCH neep²)
 ni⁴ in naaj⁴ ni⁴ C 'gibbon' (LCH naaj⁴ ni⁴)
 ni⁵ C 'to flee' (LCH ni¹)
 xan⁵ ni⁵ C 'the spirit flees'
 nim¹ in maak⁵ nim¹ C 'kneecap'
 nim³ C 'to pile up in heaps'
 nim³ xaw³ C 'to pile rice up in heaps'
 nim³ lek⁵ C 'a nail'
 niw⁶ AC 'finger, toe' (TN new³; niw³ in another of

Harris's dialects; LCH niw⁶)

niw⁶ koy³ AC 'little finger'

niw⁶ ci⁶ C 'index finger'

niw⁶ naaj⁴ C 'fourth finger'

niw⁶ kaaj¹ C 'middle finger'

no² A 'a sprout, a shoot' (=TN 211, LCH no²)

no⁵ in xaw³ no⁵ or xaw³ new⁵ C 'glutinous rice' (LCH no¹)

nok¹ AC 'bird' (TN nok³ 211, LCH nok⁵)

haaj⁴ nok¹ C 'bird's nest'

nok¹ tu⁴ A 'dove'

nok¹ puuj⁴ AC 'peacock'

nok² A, nok⁵ C 'deaf' (TN nok² 220, LCH nook²)

vu⁵ nok⁵ C 'deaf'

not² C 'to rub the flesh' (LCH noot⁵ 'to massage')

not⁵ AC 'beard, whiskers' (TN not² 211, LCH noot²)

hay⁴ not⁵ C 'to shave'

twt¹ not⁵ C 'to pull whiskers'

nok¹ AC 'outside' (=TN 203, 211; LCH nook⁵)

taaj⁴ nok¹ C 'outside'

xan³ nok¹ C 'outside'

yu² nok¹ A 'outside'

nok⁵ C 'hump on the back of an ox' (LCH nook²)

non⁴ AC 'to lie down, sleep' (=TN 211, 224; LCH non⁴)

ku² non⁴ C 'bed'

non⁴ xog¹ pog¹ C 'to lie on the back with the knees drawn up'

non⁴ hot² xaa⁵ C 'to lie on the side with the knees drawn up'

non⁴ haay⁵ AC 'to lie face up'

non⁴ xom³ A 'to lie face down'

non⁴ fan⁵ A 'to lie dreaming, dream in one's

- sleep'
 haaw⁵ non⁴ AC 'to yawn; to be sleepy'
 noŋ¹ AC 'foot, leg' (not in TN; 1ŋ¹, noŋ¹ 'calf (of
 the leg)' in Harris's other two dialects 229; LCH
 noŋ⁵ 'lower leg')
 son³ noŋ¹ AC 'heel'
 faa² noŋ¹ C 'sole of the foot'
 lep¹ noŋ¹ C 'toenail'
 noŋ⁶ AC 'younger sibling' (TN noŋ³ 220, LCH noŋ⁶)
 pi¹ noŋ⁶ C 'brothers and sisters, siblings'
 noŋ⁶ piŋ⁴ C 'younger sister'
 noŋ⁶ caay⁴ C 'younger brother'
 noŋ⁶ ?aaw¹ A 'mother's younger brother'
 (perhaps also in xon¹ com⁴ noŋ⁶ C 'part of a
 plow')
 noy⁶ AC 'small, little' (synonym of ?oy⁵) (LCH noy⁶)
 toŋ⁶ noy⁶ C 'the lower abdomen'
 nu⁵ C 'rat, mouse' (also 'biceps' C) (=TN 220, LCH
 nu¹)
 pi¹ nu⁵ C 'year of the rat'
 num² C 'young' (=TN 220, LCH num²)
 kon⁴ num² C 'a young person (of either sex),
 young people'
 kaay⁴ num² C 'a young buffalo'
 nung¹ AC 'to put on, wear' (not in TN; 1ŋg¹, nung¹ in
 Harris's other two dialects 227; LCH nung⁵)
 nung¹ sy³ A 'to put on a shirt, wear a shirt'
 nwŋ³ AC 'to steam' (not in TN; 1wg³, nwŋ³ in Harris's
 other two dialects 211; LCH nwŋ³)
 nwŋ³ xaw³ C 'to steam rice'
 nwŋ⁴ C 'to have a cramp, be cramped'
 xaa⁵ nwŋ⁴ C 'a cramp in the leg'

ŋem⁵ in vɔŋ¹ ŋem⁵ C 'the temples'

paa³ AC 'grass' (=TN yaa³ 205, 214; LCH yaa³)
mok² paa³ A 'wild flower'

paa⁴ AC 'sesame' (=TN ŋaa⁴ 205, 220; LCH ŋaa⁴)

paa⁴ AC 'elephant's tusk, ivory' (=TN ŋaa⁴ 220, LCH
ŋaa⁴)

ŋaam⁴ C 'beautiful' (LCH ŋaam⁴)

ŋaan³ C 'semen'

ŋaay¹ A 'easy' (TN ŋay¹ 211, no doubt a misprint for
ŋaay¹; LCH ŋaay⁵)

ŋaay⁴ AC 'early meal' (TN ŋay¹ 211, no doubt a
misprint for ŋaay⁴; LCH ŋaay⁴)

cin¹ xaw³ ŋaay⁴ AC 'to eat the morning meal
(about 9 a.m.)'

ŋaj⁴ A 'still, yet' (TN yan⁴ 215, LCH yan⁴)

ŋaj⁴ maw² kaa² A 'not yet go, he has not yet
gone'

ŋap¹ AC 'to sew' (TN yep³ 223, LCH yip¹)

ŋap¹ A 'to pick up with the fingers' (TN yip⁵ 223,
LCH yip¹)

ŋaw⁴ C 'shadow' (not in TN; ŋaw⁴ in Harris's other
two dialects; LCH ŋaw⁴)

ŋay² AC 'big' (TN yay² 215, LCH yay²)

lɔy¹ ŋay² ŋay² C 'big mountains'
tay⁴ ŋay² A 'Shan'

ŋew¹ C 'urine, to urinate' (=TN yew¹ 223, LCH yew⁵)

kaa² ŋew¹ AC 'to go to urinate'

ŋew¹ kaat⁵ C 'kidney stones'

ŋyk¹ C 'mythical water creature' (TN ŋyk¹ 221, LCH
ŋyyk⁵)

- pi¹ pi¹ C 'year of the dragon'
 pyn⁴ A 'silver' (TN yvn⁴ 211, LCH gvn⁴)
 pyn¹ C 'barbel (of a fish)' (LCH gng⁵; v perhaps a
 slip of the pen for e)
 pñg⁴ AC 'girl or woman' (TN yng⁴ LCH yng⁴)
 pu¹ pñg⁴ C 'woman'
 luk¹ pñg⁴ AC 'daughter'
 nñg⁶ pñg⁴ C 'younger sister'
 pi¹ pñg⁴ AC 'older sister'
 pñg⁶ in hñg⁶ pñg⁶ A 'to sing a song'
 piw⁴ A 'broom' (LCH yu⁴)
 piw⁶ AC 'kapok' (TN niw³ 211; LCH niw⁶, LMY giw⁶)
 mok⁵ piw⁶ C 'kapok'
 pog¹ in nñg⁴ xog¹ pog¹ C 'to lie on the back with the
 knees drawn up'
 pog⁴ AC 'trunk (of an elephant)' (LCH gog⁴)
 pog⁴ caaq⁶ C 'elephant's trunk'
 pom⁵ A 'thin (not fat)' (cf. yom⁵ C) (TN yom⁵ 211,
 LCH yom¹)
 kon⁴ pom⁵ A 'a thin person'
 pom⁵ C 'to squat' (LCH gom¹)
 pom⁶ C 'to dye' (TN yom³ 223, LCH yom⁶)
 pu⁴ AC 'snake' (TN yu⁴ 211, LCH gu⁴)
 pi¹ pu⁴ C 'year of the snake'
 pu⁴ lwm⁵ A 'python'
 pug⁴ A 'mosquito' (TN yuŋ⁴ 224, LCH yuŋ⁶)
 pug⁴ xop⁵ A 'a mosquito bites'
 pug⁴ in nok¹ pug⁴ AC 'peacock' (LCH yuŋ⁴)
 pw⁴ AC 'to shoot' (LCH yw⁴)
 pw⁴ naat¹ C 'to shoot a gun'
 pw⁴ kan¹ C 'to shoot at each other, make war'

- paa¹ AC 'fish' (=TN 204, 212; LCH paa¹)
 cet⁵ paa¹ A 'fish scales'
 vet⁵ paa¹ A 'fishhook'
 met² paa¹ C 'to fish'
 paa¹ lay¹ A 'who'
 paa¹ lay¹ maa⁴ A 'Who comes?'
 paa² may⁶ C 'a small wood' (not in TN; Harris cites
 it from one of his other two dialects 211; LCH
 paa²)
 paa² tu¹ C 'a door' (LCH pătu¹)
 paa³ C 'older sister of either parent' (not in TN;
 Harris cites it from his other two dialects; LCH
 paa³)
 me¹ paa³ C (same)
 paa⁶ C 'to have sexual intercourse'
 paa⁶ kan¹ C 'to have sexual intercourse, to mate
 (of humans, animals, chickens)'
 paak² A, paak⁵ C 'hundred' (not in TN; paak² in
 Harris's other two dialects; LCH paak²)
 paak⁵ lwg¹ C 'one hundred'
 paak⁵ C 'mouth' in hon² paak⁵ C 'to rinse the mouth'
 (cf. sop²) (TN paak² 'mouth (of a river)' 221; LCH
 paak² 'to speak; mouth')
 paaj² poy¹ C 'naked'
 paat¹ A 'to lay (a cloth) across' (TN faat¹ 212, LCH
 paat⁵)
 paat⁵ C 'to harvest (rice)' (not in TN; cf. paat² 'to
 weed' in another of Harris's dialects; LCH paat²)
 paaw⁶ in maak⁵ paaw⁶ C 'coconut' (TN paw³ 212, LCH
 paaw⁶)
 paay¹ AC 'end, tip' (=TN 212, LCH paay¹)
 paay¹ may⁶ A 'tip of a tree'

- paay¹ lin⁶ A 'tip of the tongue'
 paay¹ xway⁴ C 'tip of the penis'
 paay¹ A 'to flee' (LCH paay⁵)
 pak² C, pak⁵ A 'to prick, to impale; to plant (a stake)' (LCH pak¹)
 may⁶ pak² C 'a stake'
 pam⁶ C 'to stomp; to kick with the flat of the foot'
 pan² AC 'to revolve, spin' (=TN 221, LCH pan²)
 pan² taay¹ A 'to spin cotton'
 lom⁴ pan² kon³ hoy⁵ C 'whirlwind'
 pan³ tuy¹ A (surname of informant)
 pang⁴ taay¹ C 'rabbit' (not in TN; pang¹ taay⁴ in Harris's other two dialects)
 pi¹ pang⁴ taay¹ or pi¹ thu⁵ laa⁵ C 'year of the rabbit'
 pat¹ AC 'to blow' (LCH pat⁵)
 lom⁴ pat¹ C 'the wind blows'
 pat¹ lom⁴ A 'to fan'
 pat⁵ A 'to sweep' (=TN 212, 226; LCH pat¹)
 paw² C 'empty' (=TN 212, LCH paw²)
 paw² AC 'to blow' (=TN 211, LCH paw²)
 paw² pi² A 'to blow a flute, play a flute'
 paw² kaa² AC 'to blow (something) away'
 lom⁴ paw² kaa² A 'the wind blew it away'
 paw⁴ ?y³ C 'to belch'
 pay¹ AC 'to walk' (LCH pay¹ 'to go')
 pay¹ kaa² AC 'to walk, go on foot'
 pay¹ com⁴ C 'to walk behind, follow'
 pay¹ ?on¹ taang⁴ C 'to walk ahead, lead the way'
 pay⁶ in luk¹ pay⁶ AC 'daughter-in-law' (TN luk³ pay³ 212, LCH pay⁶)
 pe¹ AC 'lengthwise beam' (LCH pe¹)

- pe⁴ AC 'raft' (=TN 212, LCH pe⁴)
 pe⁶ C 'to win' (LCH pe⁶)
 pem³ in kaw³ pem³ C 'calf (of the leg)'
 pen¹ AC 'to be' (=TN 211, LCH pin¹)
 pen¹ tum² C 'to have a bump on the body'
 pen¹ fi⁵ C 'to have a boil'
 pen¹ vat² AC 'to have a cold'
 pen¹ hɔŋ¹ A 'to be a hole, it is a hole'
 vaa¹ maw² pen¹ A 'to speak incorrectly'
 fon⁵ tok² pen¹ haa² C 'a heavy shower of rain
 falls'
 pen⁴ C 'level, even' (=TN 229, LCH pen⁴)
 pet² C, pet⁵ A 'duck' (TN pet⁵ 211, LCH pet¹)
 py¹ thaa³ A 'to wait' (perhaps LCH py⁵ 'because of,
 in order to')
 pyk⁵ in xaw³ pyk⁵ C 'paddy, unhusked rice' (LCH
 pyk²)
 pyn¹ C 'another person, other people' (not in TN;
 cited from Harris's other two dialects 224; LCH
 pyn⁵)
 ?aay¹ pyn¹ C 'to be ashamed of what others will
 think'
 pep¹ C 'to bend down and place the head on the hands'
 pet¹ C 'to divorce' (=TN 223)
 pet² A, pet⁵ C 'eight' (TN pet² 212, LCH peet²)
 pi¹ AC 'year' (=TN 221, LCH pi¹)
 pi¹ nay⁶ AC 'this year'
 pi¹ naa³ AC 'next year'
 pi¹ kaay¹ A 'last year'
 pi¹ may² ?un² C 'year after next'
 pi¹ yaw⁶ maa⁴ C 'last year'
 pi¹ me³ C 'year of the goat'

- pi¹ liŋ⁴ or pi¹ san⁵ C 'year of the monkey'
 pi¹ kay² or pi¹ mot¹ C 'year of the cock'
 pi¹ maa⁵ C 'year of the dog'
 pi¹ mu⁵ C 'year of the pig'
 pi¹ nu⁵ C 'year of the rat'
 pi¹ vo⁴ C 'year of the ox'
 pi¹ sy⁵ C 'year of the tiger'
 pi¹ paŋ⁴ taay¹ or pi¹ thu⁵ laa⁵ C 'year of the rabbit'
 pi¹ pŋk¹ C 'year of the dragon'
 pi¹ pu⁴ C 'year of the snake'
 pi¹ maa⁶ C 'year of the horse'
 pi¹ AC 'older sibling' (=TN 212, LCH pi⁵)
 pi¹ piŋ⁴ AC 'older sister'
 pi¹ caay⁴ C 'older brother'
 pi¹ lo⁴ C 'wife of older brother'
 pi¹ noŋ⁶ C 'brothers and sisters, siblings'
 kon⁴ pi¹ A 'oldest child'
 pi² A 'flute' (LCH pi²)
 paw² pi² A 'to blow a flute, play a flute'
 pi⁴ AC 'fat' (=TN 212, LCH pi⁴)
 kon⁴ pi⁴ A 'fat person'
 pi⁴ A 'to measure'
 pik² A, pik⁵ C 'wing' (TN pik² 212, LCH piik²)
 pin¹ C 'lip'
 pin¹ sop² C 'lips'
 pin¹ tay³ or pin¹ sop² tay³ C 'lower lip'
 pin¹ ny⁵ or pin¹ sop² ny⁵ C 'upper lip'
 pin³ C 'to turn upside down' (=TN 226, LCH pin³)
 pin³ taa¹ haay⁵ C 'to turn face up'
 pin¹ AC 'leech' (=TN 212, LCH piŋ¹)
 pin³ A 'to toast, roast' (=TN 229, LCH piŋ³)

- po¹ AC 'father' (=TN in 'maternal grandfather' 222;
 LCH po⁵)
 po¹ me⁴ C 'wife's father'
 po¹ A 'hemp' (LCH po¹)
 po⁴ C 'enough' (=TN 221, 227; LCH po⁴)
 cin¹ po⁴ C 'to eat enough'
 po⁶ AC 'to beat, to thresh' (LCH po⁶)
 pok⁵ AC 'white ant' (TN pok² 212, LCH pook²)
 pon² A 'to pound (rice)' (LMY pun² 'to pound
 (peppers) to powder')
 pop¹ C 'to meet' (synonym of yaa⁴ C) (LCH pop⁵)
 poy¹ in paag² poy¹ C 'naked' (TN pry¹ 221; Harris's
 other two dialects have poy¹; LCH pry¹, LMY pry¹,
 poy¹)
 pok⁵ AC 'to peel' (C explains 'either with a knife or
 the hands' (not in TN; pok² in Harris's other two
 dialects; LCH pook²)
 pom³ C 'a round rice granary made of plaited bamboo'
 pom⁴ in pom⁴ hom¹ ton³ may⁶ C 'to go into the shade
 of a tree'
 pon³ A 'to feed (a child or invalid)' (=TN 228, LMY
 pon³)
 pog² C 'to penetrate'
 hy⁴ pog² nam⁶ xaw³ maa⁴ C 'the boat leaks'
 pog³ C 'section between joints' (LCH pog³)
 pog³ tay³ C 'lower arm'
 pog³ ny⁵ C 'upper arm'
 pog³ mw⁴ C 'the wrist'
 ?oy³ pog³ C 'sugarcane'
 pot¹ in tew² pot¹ C 'underpants' (cf. LCH tew² kot¹)
 pot² A, pot⁵ C 'lung' (TN pot² 221, LCH poot²)
 moy² AC 'to release' (=TN 212, LCH moy²)

- poy² kaa² A 'to release, let go'
 pu¹ AC 'crab' (=TN 221, LCH pu¹)
 pu¹ C 'person' (cf. LCH phu³)
 pu¹ caay⁴ C 'man'
 pu¹ piŋ⁴ C 'woman'
 pu¹ vaaw² C 'young unmarried man'
 pu¹ con¹ C 'a thief'
 pu¹ in meŋ⁴ pu¹ C 'carpenter bee' (LCH pu⁵)
 pu² C 'grandfather (usually paternal)' (LCH pu²)
 pu² me¹ C 'mother's father'
 pu² mɔn¹ C 'paternal grandfather'
 pu² mɔn¹ naay⁴ C 'father of maternal
 grandfather'
 pu² mɔn¹ pu² C 'father of paternal grandfather'
 pu⁴ C 'betel' (TN fu³ 212, LCH pu⁴)
 vay¹ pu⁴ C 'betel leaf'
 puk² C 'dull, not sharp-pointed'
 puk⁵ AC 'to plant' (LCH puuk²)
 puk⁵ phak² C 'to plant vegetables'
 pun¹ AC 'lime (used with betel)' (LCH pun¹)
 pun¹ C 'arrow' (LCH pwn¹)
 pun¹ kaŋ² C 'arrow of a crossbow'
 pun⁶ C 'floor' (LCH pwn⁶)
 put⁵ C 'to open (e.g., a door)' (LCH pwut²)
 put⁵ A 'torn' (LCH put¹)
 sy³ put⁵ A 'torn shirt'

 phaa¹ tu¹ C 'a door' (LCH pätu¹)
 xew³ phaa¹ tu¹ C 'incisor teeth'
 phaa² AC 'to split' (TN faa² 212, LCH phaa²)
 phaa² may⁶ A 'to split wood'
 phaa² fun⁴ A 'to split firewood'

- phaa² tok⁵ C 'to split bamboo strips'
 faa⁶ phaa² C 'thunderbolt'
 phaa³ AC 'cloth, clothes' (TN faa³ 212, LCH phaa³)
 sak¹ phaa³ C 'to wash clothes'
 taak⁵ phaa³ C 'to hang out clothes to dry'
 thu⁵ phaa³ A 'to iron clothes'
 tok⁵ phaa³ A 'to dye cloth'
 phaa³ ten¹ C 'a thick mattress'
 phaa⁵ C 'cliff' (=TN faa⁵ 221, LCH phaa¹)
 phaa⁵ hin⁵ C 'rocky cliff'
 phaa⁶ AC 'knife' (=TN faa³ 204, 221; LCH phaa⁶)
 phaa⁶ phaay⁵ A 'a sharp knife'
 xom⁴ phaa⁶ C 'the sharp edge of a knife'
 phaak² A, phaak⁵ C in naa³ phaak² A, naa³ phaak⁵ C
 'forehead' (TN faak² 211, LCH phaak²)
 phaay⁵ AC 'sharp' (TN fay⁵ 225, LCH phaay¹)
 phaa⁶ phaay⁵ A 'a sharp knife'
 phak² C, phak⁵ A 'vegetable' (TN fak⁵ 212, LCH phak¹)
 puk⁵ phak² C 'to plant vegetables'
 phaw⁵ AC 'to burn (transitive)' (TN faw⁵ 221, LCH
 phaw¹)
 phay⁵ C 'who' (TN fay⁵ 203, 209, LCH phay¹)
 maa⁴ haa⁵ phay⁵ C 'whom have you come to see?'
 phet² C, phet⁵ A 'spicy hot' (TN fet⁵ 221, LCH phet¹)
 mak⁵ phet⁵ A 'pepper' (TN mak² fet⁵ 221)
 phew⁵ in may⁶ phew⁵ A 'bamboo' (LCH phew¹)
 phyk² A, phyk⁵ C 'albino' (TN fyk² 228, LCH phyyk²)
 xaay⁴ phyk² A, kaay⁴ phyk⁵ C 'albino buffalo'
 phyk⁵ C 'taro' (TN fyk² 221, LCH phyyk²)
 phyn⁵ A 'table'
 phi⁵ A 'ghost, demon' (TN fi⁵, LCH phi¹)
 phiw⁵ AC 'skin', also 'outer skin of a plant' C (LCH

- phiw¹)
 mi⁴ phiw⁵ C 'to be good-looking'
 pho⁵ AC 'husband' (TN fo⁵ 221, LCH pho¹)
 pho⁵ me⁴ C 'husband and wife'
 ?aw¹ pho⁵ C 'to marry (of a woman)'
 pho⁵ taay¹ C '(Her) husband died.'
 phon⁵ AC 'hair of the head' (TN fom⁵ 212, LCH phum¹)
 phon⁵ hok⁵ C 'grey hair'
 phon⁵ cong⁶ C 'false hair'
 phoy⁵ in xaw³ phoy⁵ AC 'noon meal' (cf. LCH xaw³ foy¹
 'a snack')
 cin¹ xaw³ phoy⁵ AC 'to eat the noon meal'
 phu² C 'to squirt' (LCH phu²)
 phu² nam⁶ C 'to squirt water from the mouth'
 phuk¹ AC in van⁴ phuk¹ A, mw⁶ phuk¹ C 'tomorrow' (TN
 mi¹ fuk³ 221, vowel no doubt misprinted in mi¹;
 LCH van⁴ phuk⁵)
 phwŋ³ AC 'bee' (=TN 212, LCH phwŋ³)
 nam⁶ phwŋ³ C 'honey'
 xi³ phwŋ³ C 'beeswax'
 haŋ⁴ phwŋ³ C 'beehive'
 saak² A, saak⁵ C 'pestle' (TN saak² 222, LCH saak²)
 saam⁵ AC 'three' (=TN 222, LCH saam¹)
 saam⁵ xaap¹ A 'three meals'
 saam⁵ naa⁴ li² C '3 o'clock'
 ho⁵ saam⁵ C (informant's name, so called because
 he was the third child)
 saat² A, saat⁵ C 'mat' (not in TN; saat² in Harris's
 other two dialects; LCH saat²)
 saaw⁴ AC 'twenty' (LCH saaw⁴)
 saaw⁵ AC 'young unmarried woman' (TN saw⁵ 213,

presumably a misprint; LCH saaw¹)

saay⁴ AC 'sand' (TN cay⁴ 213, say⁴, no doubt a
misprint for saay⁴, in Harris's other two
dialects; LCH saay⁴)

saay⁵ AC 'cord, string, belt' (=TN 213, LCH saay¹)

saay⁵ tew² C 'belt'

saay⁵ lvt¹ C 'blood vessel'

tho² saay⁵ sr³ AC 'string beans, long beans'

saay⁵ li¹ AC 'navel'

saay⁵ lom⁴ A 'a kite'

saay⁶ A 'left (hand)' (cf. chaay⁶ C) (TN saay³ 213,
LCH saay⁶)

sak¹ C 'to wash (clothes)' (TN sak³ 213, LCH sak⁵)

sak¹ phaa³ C 'to wash clothes'

san⁵ C 'back (as of a knife), spine' (LCH san¹)

luk⁵ san⁵ laŋ⁵ C 'backbone'

san⁵ C 'monkey' in pi¹ san⁵ or pi¹ liŋ⁴ C 'year of
the monkey' (LCH pi¹ sen¹, LMY pi¹ san¹)

saj² muk¹ C 'to blow the nose' (=TN 222, LCH saj²)

saw³ A 'a big stove; kitchen' (LCH saw³)

saw³ fay⁴ A 'kitchen'

saw⁵ C 'pillar' (=TN 222, LCH saw¹)

saw³ AC 'intestines', also 'tang (of a knife)' C (=TN
213, LCH say³)

say⁶ C 'kind of insect that eats wood'

say² C 'to put' (=TN 213, LCH say²)

say² se⁵ C 'to lock'

say⁵ AC 'clear, transparent' (=TN 213, LCH say¹)

nam⁶ say⁵ A 'clear water'

kaaŋ¹ faa⁶ say⁵ C 'clear sky'

se² C 'to pick (the teeth)' (TN xe² 215; C agrees
with one of Harris's other dialects; LCH se²)

- may⁶ se² xew³ C 'toothpick'
 se⁵ C 'a lock'
 say² se⁵ C 'to lock'
 sen³ A 'stinger of an insect' (cf. TN 'splinter' 226,
 LCH sen³ 'splinter')
 seg² AC 'all gone, completely' (LCH seg³)
 lam¹ seg² A 'completely dark'
 xaw³ seg² kaa² C 'The rice is all gone.'
 sy³ AC 'shirt' (=TN 213, LCH sy³)
 nun¹ sy³ A 'to put on a shirt, wear a shirt'
 sy³ put⁵ A, sy³ lu⁶ C 'torn shirt'
 sy³ ion⁵ xay⁴ C 'undershirt'
 tho² saay⁵ sy³ AC 'string beans, long beans'
 sy⁵ AC 'tiger' (TN sw⁵ 222; sy⁵ in Harris's other two
 dialects; LCH sy¹)
 pi¹ sy⁵ C 'year of the tiger'
 sy⁵ yu² thvn² A 'The tiger lives in the forest.'
 sen⁵ A 'one hundred thousand' (LCH sen¹)
 seg⁵ C 'light; jewel' (TN seg⁴ 222, with tone
 probably misprinted; LCH seg¹ 'jewel')
 seg⁵ taa¹ C 'the black part (pupil and iris) of
 the eye'
 si² AC 'four' (=TN 222, LCH si²)
 si² caam¹ C 'to sneeze'
 si² mom² C 'fontanelle'
 si² ?yk² C 'to have the hiccups'
 si³ keg⁴ C '(to lie) on the side' (LCH sǎkeg⁴)
 si⁵ AC 'color' (LCH si¹)
 si⁵ C 'to rub' (LCH si¹)
 si⁵ to¹ C 'to rub one's body'
 si⁵ xay⁴ C 'to rub off dried sweat'
 si⁵ ten⁴ C 'to make candles by rolling'

- sip² C, **sip**⁵ A 'ten' (TN **sip**⁵ 213, LCH **sip**¹)
 sip² ?et² C, **sip**⁵ ?et⁵ A 'eleven'
 sip² sog⁵ C 'twelve'
 sip² mwn² C 'one hundred thousand'
siw² AC 'chisel' (=TN 213, LCH **siw**²)
siw⁵ AC 'pimple' (=TN 213, LCH **siw**¹)
 tum² siw⁵ C 'a pimple'
som³ AC 'sour' (=TN 222, LCH **sum**³)
son³ in son³ nog¹ AC 'heel' (TN **son**³ 213, LCH **sun**³)
son⁵ AC 'garden' (=TN 213, LCH **son**¹)
 het¹ son⁵ A, het² son⁵ C 'to make a garden, do
 gardening'
 kon² son⁵ C 'to dig the garden'
 ?aw¹ nam⁶ kaa² hot² son⁵ C 'Take water and water
 the garden.'
sop² C, **sop**⁵ A 'mouth' (TN **sop**⁵ 221, LCH **sop**¹)
 ?aa³ sop² C, ?aa³ sop⁵ A 'to open the mouth'
 pin¹ sop² C 'lips'
soy¹ AC 'to wash' (LCH **soy**⁵)
 soy¹ naa³ AC 'to wash the face'
 soy¹ mw⁴ C 'to wash the hands'
sok² A, **sok**⁵ C 'elbow; cubit (distance from elbow to
 ends of fingers)' (TN **sok**² 213, LCH **sok**²)
 sok² lem⁵ A 'elbow'
 mi⁴ laay⁵ sok⁵ C 'How many cubits?'
som² in maak⁵ xy⁵ som² C 'eggplant' (cf. LCH **som**²
 'light greenish-blue')
som³ C 'to plant' (=TN 216; LCH **som**³ 'to reseed')
 som³ naa⁴ C 'to plant a ricefield'
son⁶ hyn⁴ A 'to repair a roof'
sos⁵ AC 'two' (TN 213, LCH **sog**¹)
 sip² sog⁵ C 'twelve'

- soŋ⁵ van⁴ C 'two days'
 soŋ⁵ vay¹ A 'two (of certain things)'
 sop² kan¹ A 'to be the same, alike' (LCH coop⁵)
 soy⁴ A 'to slice (vegetables, etc.)' (LCH soy⁴)
 suk² C, suk⁵ A 'cooked; ripe' (TN suk⁵ 203, 213; LCH suk¹)
 xaw³ suk² C, xaw³ suk⁵ A 'cooked rice'
 sun⁵ AC 'high, tall' (=TN 213, LCH sun¹)
 loy¹ sun⁵ sun⁵ C 'high mountains'
 sun⁵ ny⁵ C 'up in the sky'
 sup⁵ C 'tobacco, a cigarette' (LMY suup²)
 cin¹ sup⁵ C 'to smoke'
 yep⁵ sup⁵ C 'to step on a cigarette'
 sut² C, sut⁵ A 'mosquito net' (LCH sut¹)
 may⁶ sut² C 'frame for a mosquito net'
 kaang¹ sut⁵ A 'to put up a mosquito net'
 sw¹ AC 'straight' (=TN 213, LCH sw⁵)
 cuk¹ sw¹ sw¹ C 'to stand straight'
 sw⁶ AC 'to buy' (TN sw³ 222, LCH sw⁶)
 kaa² sw⁶ xo⁴ leŋ⁴ C 'to go and buy things'
 swn⁴ in van⁴ swn⁴ A, mw⁶ swn⁴ C 'day before
 yesterday' (=TN 228, LCH swn⁴)

 taa¹ AC 'eye' (=TN 222, LCH taa¹)
 maak⁵ taa¹ C 'the eye, an eye, eyeball'
 him⁴ taa¹ or naŋ⁵ taa¹ C 'eyelid'
 xon⁵ taa¹ AC 'eyebrow', also C 'eyelash'
 nam⁶ taa¹ C 'tears'
 lap² taa¹ C, lap⁵ taa¹ A 'to close the eyes'
 mun⁴ taa¹ AC 'to open the eyes'
 liw² taa¹ C 'to wink one eye'
 seŋ⁵ taa¹ C 'the black part (pupil and iris) of

the eye'

caay⁶ taa¹ C 'to look out of the side of the eye'

taa¹ vot⁵ A 'blind'

maak⁵ taa¹ may⁴ vot⁵ C 'You are blind.'

taa¹ faaj⁴ or taa¹ laay⁴ C 'poor eyesight'

taa¹ kun³ C 'sty'

ven¹ taa¹ A 'eyeglasses'

taa¹ haay⁵ C 'lying face up'

pin³ taa¹ haay⁵ C 'to turn face up'

taa¹ mw⁴ C 'wrist bone'

taa¹ can⁴ AC 'sun'

taa¹ vaa⁴ A 'yesterday'

taa¹ AC 'maternal grandfather' (=TN po¹ taa¹ 222, LCH taa¹)

taa¹ mon¹ C 'maternal grandfather'

taa³ A 'to clap (the hands)'

taa⁴ A 'to smear' (LCH taa⁴)

taak¹ AC 'land leech' (=TN 214, LCH taak⁵)

taak² A, taak⁵ C 'to expose to the sun' (TN tak² 213, LCH taak²)

taak² phaa³ C 'to hang out clothes to dry'

taaj² A 'packsaddle' (LCH taaj² 'to transport by packsaddle')

taaj⁴ AC 'road, way' (=TN 214, LCH taaj⁴)

hon⁵ taaj⁴ A 'road'

xaaj⁵ taaj⁴ A 'to obstruct the path'

taaj⁴ nok¹ C 'outside'

taaj⁴ nay⁴ C 'inside'

?on¹ taaj⁴ AC 'before' (TN ?on² tan⁴ 208)

kaa² ?on¹ taaj⁴ A 'to go before'

pay¹ ?on¹ taaj⁴ C 'to walk ahead, lead the way'

taat⁵ in nam⁶ tok² taat⁵ C 'waterfall' (LCH tok¹
taat²)

taay¹ AC 'to die' (=TN 213, LCH taay¹)

kon⁴ taay¹ A 'a dead person, a person dies'

pho⁵ taay¹ C '(Her) husband died.'

taay¹ haa¹ C 'to die of cholera, die in an
epidemic'

hem⁵ kon⁴ taay¹ C 'to kill a person'

taay¹ A 'cotton' (TN tay¹ 216; LCH uses faay³)

pan² taay¹ A 'to spin cotton'

tak⁵ A 'the lap' (LCH tak¹)

nag¹ tak⁵ A 'to sit on someone's lap'

tam² AC 'low, short' (=TN 214, LCH tem²)

tam⁴ in tam⁴ ny⁵ C 'on top', tam⁴ tay³ C 'underneath'

tag⁴ A 'anvil' (LCH tag⁵)

tag² AC 'stool' (=TN 214, LCH tag²)

tag² xot² C, tag² xot⁵ A 'chair with a back'

tag³ AC 'to cook, to boil' (=TN 'to set up' 226, LCH

tag³ 'to erect, to set up, to set on (the fire)'

tag³ xaw³ AC 'to cook rice'

tag³ nam⁶ AC 'to boil water'

mo³ tag³ xaw³ A 'rice pot'

tap¹ A 'to fence, make (a fence)'

tap² C, tap⁵ AC 'liver' (TN tap⁵ 214, LCH tap¹)

tat² C 'to cut' (TN tat⁵ 222, LCH tet¹)

taw¹ AC 'ashes' (TN thaw¹ 214, probably a misprint;

LCH taw⁵)

xi³ taw¹ C 'ashes'

cen⁴ nam⁶ taw¹ C (also nam⁶ tag² C) 'alkali
water prepared with ashes'

taw² A 'turtle' (=TN 226, LCH taw²)

taw⁶ in may⁶ taw⁶ A 'a cane, walking stick' (LCH may⁶)

- taw⁶)
- tay² C 'to crawl' (=TN 213, LCH tay²)
- tay² xo⁵ C 'to cross a bridge'
- tay⁴ AC 'Tai' (=TN 202, LCH tay⁴)
- tay⁴ ny⁵ C 'Tai Nuea' (names of this language
and its speakers)
- tay⁴ pay² A 'Shan'
- tay³ AC 'below, south' (=TN 213, LCH tay³)
- yu² tay³ C 'below'
- tay³ thun⁵ A 'downstairs'
- tam⁴ tay³ C 'underneath'
- pɔŋ³ tay³ C 'lower arm'
- pin¹ tay³ or pin¹ sop² tay³ C 'lower lip'
- te⁴ naa⁴ C 'dike between ricefields' (=TN 218, LCH
te⁴ naa⁴)
- te⁶ AC 'genuine, real, very' (=TN te³ 223, LCH te⁶)
- li¹ te⁶ A 'very good'
- kat² te⁶ te⁶ C 'very cold'
- tem¹ AC 'full' (=TN 214, LCH tim¹)
- ten³ C 'to hop, skip' (TN 'to squirm, struggle' 228,
LCH tin³ 'to squirm, to struggle, to dance')
- ten³ kaa² C 'to hop and skip along'
- ten⁴ AC 'candle' (=TN 214, LCH ten⁴)
- teŋ¹ A 'noon' (LCH teŋ⁵)
- tew² C 'pants, trousers' (LCH tew²)
- tew² pot¹ C 'underpants'
- saay⁵ tew² C 'belt'
- tvn² AC 'to scratch (an itching place)'
- tek¹ C 'to measure' (LCH teek⁵)
- tek¹ toy⁴ C 'to measure to see'
- tek⁵ A 'to burst, break' (TN tek² 214, LCH teek²)
- tem³ A 'to write' (LCH tem³)

- ten¹ AC 'a kind of small wasp' (=TN 222, LCH ten¹)
 ten¹ in phaa³ ten¹ c 'a thick mattress' (LCH ten⁵
 'bed')
 ten² c 'to sting; (of a mosquito) to bite' (LCH ten²)
 yo⁴ maa⁴ ten² c 'a mosquito bites'
 teg¹ A 'melon' (=TN 222, LCH teg¹)
 maak² teg¹ A 'a melon'
 teg⁴ AC 'to stab' (LCH teg⁴)
 tet⁵ in maak⁵ tet⁵ C 'clitoris' (LCH teet²)
 ti¹ AC 'place' (=TN 214, LCH ti⁵)
 ti¹ nay³ AC 'here'
 ti¹ nay⁶ A 'this place, here'
 ti¹ nan³ C 'there'
 yu² ti¹ nan³ C 'It is there.'
 ti¹ lay⁵ C 'where'
 kaa² ti¹ lay⁵ maa⁴ C 'Where have you been?'
 tin¹ AC 'foot', also 'foot of a mountain' C (=TN 214,
 LCH tin¹)
 faa² tin¹ A 'sole of the foot'
 tip⁵ C 'narrow; tight-fitting'
 tiw³ AC 'to carry (as a suitcase)' (TN hiw³ in all
 three of Harris's dialects; LCH tiw³)
 to¹ AC 'body; classifier for animals' (=TN 214, LCH to¹)
 to¹ laay⁴ C 'freckled body'
 si⁵ to¹ C 'to rub one's body'
 to¹ AC 'stump' (=TN 222, LCH to¹)
 to¹ xaw³ C 'rice stubble'
 to² AC 'kind of wasp' (described by A as a big wasp)
 (=TN 227, LCH to²)
 to² C 'to fight (of chickens)' (LCH to²)
 kay² to² kan¹ C 'cocks fight'
 to⁴ C 'to fight with horns' (LCH to⁴)

- xaay⁴ to⁴ kan¹ C 'buffaloes fight'
 to⁴ huk⁵ C 'to weave' (LCH to⁴)
 tok² C, tok⁵ A 'to fall, drop' (TN tok⁵ 214, LCH
 tok¹)
 fon⁵ tok² C, fon⁵ tok⁵ A 'rain falls, it rains'
 nam⁶ tok² taat⁵ C 'waterfall'
 tok⁵ phaa³ A 'to dye cloth'
 ton³ AC 'tree, plant' (=TN 229, LCH tun³)
 ton³ may⁶ AC 'tree, plant'
 ton³ kaa³ C 'a young rice plant'
 pom⁴ hom¹ ton³ may⁶ C 'to go into the shade of a
 tree'
 ton¹ C 'to measure capacity'
 top⁵ C 'to beat' (=TN 222)
 tot² C 'to break wind' (TN tot⁵ 222, LCH tot¹)
 toy⁴ C 'to look' (=TN 216; LCH toy⁴ 'to follow; to
 fetch')
 lom¹ toy⁴ C 'to smell to see'
 cim⁴ toy⁴ C 'to taste to see'
 tek¹ toy⁴ C 'to measure to see'
 tok² A, tok⁵ C 'to pound' (TN tok² 222, LCH took²)
 xaan⁵ tok² A, xaan⁵ tok⁵ C 'a hammer'
 tok⁵ C 'bamboo strip' (TN tok², LCH took²)
 phaa² tok⁵ C 'to split bamboo strips'
 tom¹ C 'to swarm' (LCH tom¹)
 men⁴ mun⁴ maa⁴ tom¹ C 'flies come and swarm (on
 something)'
 tog¹ AC 'big leaf, especially banana leaf', C also
 'wild banana' (=TN 222, LCH tog¹)
 tog¹ koy³ A 'banana leaf'
 tog¹ hu⁵ or tog¹ vu⁵ C 'earring'
 tog² in hoy³ tog² C 'hook, latch'

toŋ⁶ AC 'stomach, belly' (=TN toŋ³ 214, LCH toŋ⁶)

toŋ⁶ noy⁶ C 'the lower abdomen'

toŋ⁶ may³ xaw³ A 'hungry'

tu¹ AC 'door' (=TN 222, LCH tu¹)

faa⁵ tu¹ A, paa² tu¹ or phaa¹ tu¹ C 'a door'
xew³ phaa¹ tu¹ C 'incisor teeth'

tu¹ in men⁵ tu¹ C 'bad smelling'

tu⁴ in nok¹ tu⁴ A 'dove' (LCH tu³)

tum² C 'a bump or swelling on the body' (LCH tum²)

pen¹ tum² C 'to have a bump on the body'

tum² siw⁵ C 'a pimple'

tum² in may⁵ tum² muy⁴ C 'button'

tw⁴ AC 'to plow' (cf. thay⁵)

tw⁴ naa⁴ C 'to plow a ricefield'

twn² A 'to wake up, get up' (=TN 226, LCH twn²)

twn³ AC 'shallow' (=TN 214, LCH twn³)

nam⁶ twn³ C 'shallow water'

twt¹ C 'to pull; to drag' (LMY twt⁵)

twt¹ xew³ C 'to pull teeth'

twt¹ not⁵ C 'to pull out whiskers'

thaan³ A 'to wait' (=TN 205, 223; LCH thaan³)

pr¹ thaan³ A 'to wait'

thaak⁵ C 'to trim (e.g., a log) with an axe' (LCH
thaak²)

thaam⁵ A 'to ask' (=TN 223, LCH thaam¹)

thaan² A 'charcoal' (=TN 223, LCH thaan²)

thaat⁵ C 'to stop (of rain)'

fon⁵ thaat⁵ C 'the rain stops'

tham³ AC 'cave' (=TN 214, LCH tham³)

hu⁴ tham³ C 'a cave'

xaw³ tham³ C 'to enter a cave'

- thaw³ AC 'old' (=TN 223, LCH thaw³)
 kon⁴ thaw³ AC 'an old person, old people'
 kaay⁴ thaw³ or xaay⁴ thaw³ C 'an old buffalo'
 thay² A 'to change (clothes)' (=TN 223, LCH thay²)
 thay² xyŋ¹ A 'to change clothes'
 thay⁵ C 'a plow' (cf. tw⁴) (=TN 214, LCH thay¹)
 thay⁵ or may⁶ thay⁵ C 'a plow'
 lek² thay⁵ C 'plowshare'
 thyk² C 'male (animal)' (TN thuk 223, with tone
 omitted by misprint; LCH thuk¹)
 kaay⁴ thyk² C 'male buffalo'
 thyŋ² AC 'forest' (=TN 226, LCH thyŋ²)
 laam³ thyŋ² C 'to go hunting in the forest'
 sy⁵ yu² thyŋ² A 'The tiger lives in the forest.'
 thŋ⁵ A 'to arrive, reach' (TN thŋ⁵ 223, LCH thŋ¹)
 kaa² thŋ⁵ A 'to go as far as, arrive at'
 thep¹ in kep² thep¹ C 'sandals'
 thi² C 'closely spaced' (=TN 214, LCH thi²)
 thiw¹ AC 'to whistle' (TN fiw⁵ 212, LCH thiw¹)
 thiw² C 'to spit'
 thiw² nam⁶ laay⁴ C 'to spit'
 tho² AC 'bean' (=TN 214, LCH tho²)
 tho² saay⁵ sy³ AC 'string beans, long beans'
 thu² in may⁶ thu² AC 'chopsticks' (=TN 227, LCH thu²)
 thu⁵ A 'to iron'
 thu⁵ phaa³ A 'to iron clothes'
 thu⁵ laa⁵ AC 'rabbit' (C also paŋ⁴ taay¹)
 pi¹ thu⁵ laa⁵ C 'year of the rabbit'
 thun⁵ in tay³ thun⁵ A 'downstairs' (LCH tay³ thun¹)
 thuy² C 'a plane (the tool)' (LCH thuy² 'to plane')
 vaa¹ A 'to speak' (LCH vaa⁵)

- vaa¹ maw² pen¹ A 'to speak incorrectly'
- vaa² AC 'shoulder' (=TN 215, LCH baa²)
ho⁵ vaa² AC 'shoulder'
- vaa³ C 'crazy' (LCH baa³)
vaa³ mu⁵ C 'crazy with fits'
- vaa⁴ AC 'yesterday' (=TN 204, 214; LCH vaa⁴)
taa¹ vaa⁴ A, mw⁶ vaa⁴ C 'yesterday'
- vaa⁴ AC 'armspread (a measure)' (=TN 214, LCH vaa⁴)
- vaan² A 'cup' (=TN 214, 225; LCH vaan²)
- vaan³ AC 'village' (=TN 215, LCH baan³)
vaan³ faay² (name of C's home village)
- vaan⁵ C 'sweet, delicious' (=TN 214, LCH vaan¹)
cin¹ vaan⁵ vaan⁵ C 'delicious, good to eat, to
enjoy the taste'
- maw² vaan⁵ C 'not delicious'
- yu² li¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you living
comfortably?'
- vaaj¹ AC 'thin (not thick)' (=TN 215, LCH baaj¹)
- vaaj² C 'flying squirrel' (=TN 215, LCH baaj²)
- vaaw² AC 'young unmarried man' (=TN 215, LCH baaw²)
pu¹ vaaw² C (same)
- vaay¹ C 'to weed' (TN 1aay¹ 216, LCH baay¹)
- vaay³ AC 'to row (a boat)' (LCH vaay³ 'to swim')
vaay³ hr⁴ AC 'to row a boat'
- may⁶ vaay³ hr⁴ or may⁶ faay⁴ hr⁴ C 'oar, oars'
- vaay⁵ A 'rattan' (=TN 226, LCH vaay¹)
- van² A (name of informant)
- van⁴ AC 'day' (=TN 214, LCH van⁴)
kaaj¹ van⁴ A 'daytime'
kaaj⁶ van⁴ C 'daytime, midday'
xwŋ¹ van⁴ C 'noon (12 o'clock)'
van⁴ nay⁶ A 'today'

- van⁴ phuk¹ A 'tomorrow'
 van⁴ sun⁴ A 'day before yesterday'
 van⁴ hu⁴ A 'day after tomorrow'
 soŋ⁵ van⁴ C 'two days'
 xaw³ van⁴ A 'supper'
 laa³ van⁴ C 'afternoon'
 xaw³ laa³ van⁴ C 'a meal about 3 p.m.'
 taa¹ van⁴ AC 'sun'
 vat² in pen¹ vat² AC 'to have a cold' (=TN vat⁵ 214,
 LCH vat¹)
 vaw¹ AC 'light (not heavy)' (=TN 215, LCH baw¹)
 vay³ A 'to make a gesture of salutation' (=TN way¹
 223, LCH vay³)
 vay⁶ C 'to put away' (=TN vay³ 214, LCH vay⁶)
 ?om¹ vay⁶ C 'to hold in the mouth'
 vay¹ AC 'leaf; classifier for certain objects' (=TN
 206, LCH bay¹)
 vay¹ may⁶ or fy⁵ may⁶ A 'leaf'
 vay¹ pu⁴ C 'betel leaf'
 soŋ⁵ vay¹ A 'two (of certain things)'
 vay³ A 'dumb, mute' (=TN 205, LCH bay³)
 kon⁴ vay³ A 'a dumb person, a mute'
 vek¹ A 'work (noun)' (LCH veek⁵)
 het¹ vek¹ A 'to work, do work'
 ven¹ AC 'to fly' (=TN vin¹ 206, LCH bin¹)
 ven² C 'to strain' (=TN piŋ² 215, surely a misprint;
 LCH biŋ²)
 ven² xi³ C 'to strain in defecating'
 vet² A 'to scratch (of a chicken)'
 kay² vet² A 'a chicken scratches'
 vet⁵ paa¹ A 'fishhook' (cf. met² paa¹ C 'to fish')
 (TN vet⁵ 206, LCH bet¹)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ven ¹ | A 'mirror' (LCH ven ⁵) |
| ven ¹ | ven ¹ taa ¹ A 'eyeglasses' |
| ven ¹ | A 'to throw away' (TN ven ³ 209) |
| ven ⁵ | C 'bracelet' (LCH ven ¹) |
| ven ² | A 'to share, divide' (=TN 224, LCH beg ²) |
| ven ² | ven ² xɔŋ ⁵ A 'to divide things' |
| vi ⁴ | AC 'a fan, to fan; to winnow' (=TN 226, LCH vi ⁴) |
| vi ⁵ | AC 'a comb, to comb' (=TN 223, LCH vi ¹) |
| | vi ⁵ ho ⁵ C 'to comb the hair' |
| vo ¹ | A 'lotus' (LCH bo ¹) |
| | mɔk ² vo ¹ A 'lotus blossom' |
| vo ² | AC 'a mine' (=TN 'well, spring' 215; LCH bo ²) |
| | vo ² kɔ ¹ AC 'salt mine' |
| | mɔŋ ⁴ vo ² AC (place name) |
| | mi ⁴ vo ² kɔ ¹ A 'There are salt mines.' |
| | (Explanation of the place name mɔŋ ⁴ vo ²) |
| vo ⁴ | AC 'ox' (=TN ŋo ⁴ 211, LCH vo ⁴) |
| | pi ¹ vo ⁴ C 'year of the ox' |
| | he ¹ vo ⁴ C 'to chase oxen' |
| von ¹ | A 'tall, up high' (LCH bun ¹) |
| von ¹ | A 'crazy' (LCH baa ³ bun ¹) |
| von ¹ | A (surname of informant) |
| vɔk ¹ | C 'a kind of small monkey' (cf. 1iŋ ⁴) (TN vɔk ² 219; LCH vɔok ⁵ 'monkey') |
| vɔŋ ¹ | AC 'to pickle' (TN 1ɔŋ ¹ 206, LCH bɔŋ ¹) |
| vɔŋ ¹ | ŋem ⁵ C 'the temples' |
| vɔŋ ² | in faa ⁵ vɔŋ ² AC 'window' (=TN 222; cf. LCH pɔŋ ²) |
| vɔt ⁵ | AC 'blind' (TN vot ² 215, LCH boot ²) |
| | taa ¹ vot ⁵ A 'blind' |
| | maak ⁵ taa ¹ may ⁴ vot ⁵ C 'You are blind.' |
| vɔt ⁵ | C 'to go out (of a fire)' (LCH voot ⁵) |
| vu ⁵ | C 'ear' (cf. A hu ⁵ , C also occasionally hu ⁵) (TN |

hu⁵ 217, LCH hu¹)

hu⁴ vu⁵ C 'hole of the ear'

cin² vu⁵ C 'lobe of the ear'

xat¹ vu⁵ C 'to dig out the ear'

vu⁵ nok⁵ C 'deaf'

tɔŋ¹ vu⁵ or tɔŋ¹ hu⁵ C 'earring'

xaa¹ lay¹ C 'stairs'

xaa¹ luk¹ niŋ⁴ C 'to give a daughter in marriage'

xaa² xo⁵ C 'to laugh'

xaa⁴ AC 'thatch grass' (=TN 205, 217; LCH xaa⁴)

laŋ⁵ xaa⁴ C 'roof'

xaa⁴ hom⁵ A 'lemon grass' (=TN 209)

xaa⁵ C 'foot, leg' (=TN 217, LCH xaa¹)

xaŋ⁵ xok² C 'lame'

xaa⁵ nwŋ⁴ C 'a cramp in the leg'

luk⁵ xaa⁵ loŋ⁵ C 'hip bone'

xay¹ xaa⁵ C 'to cross the knees'

nɔn⁴ hot² xaa⁵ C 'to lie on the side with the
knees curled up'

xaa⁵ AC 'right (hand)' (TN kaa⁵ 209; xaa⁵ in Harris's
other two dialects; LCH xwaal¹)

xaŋ⁵ xaa⁵ C 'to the right'

xaak⁵ C 'sharpened stake' (TN xaak² 219, LCH xwaak²)

xaam³ C 'to cross' (=TN 208, LCH xaam³)

xaam³ nam⁶ C 'to cross water'

xaan⁵ AC 'axe' (TN kaan⁵ 219, LCH kwaan¹)

ho⁵ xaaŋ⁵ C 'axe'

xaan⁵ tok² A, xaaŋ⁵ tok⁵ C 'a hammer'

xaan⁶ C 'lazy' (TN xaaŋ³ 209, LCH xaaŋ⁶)

kon⁴ xaaŋ⁶ C 'a lazy person'

xaŋ³ C 'side' (cf. xaaŋ³) (=TN 218, LCH xaaŋ³)

- xi³ xaaŋ³ or luk⁵ xi³ xaaŋ³ C 'ribs'
 xaaŋ⁵ A 'to lie athwart' (=TN 225, LCH xwaan¹)
 xaan⁵ taaj⁴ A 'to obstruct the path'
 xaaŋ⁵ 'metal' in mo³ xaaŋ⁵ C 'pan for cooking' (LCH
 mo³ xaaŋ¹)
 xaap¹ A 'a meal' (LCH xaap⁵)
 saam⁵ xaap¹ A 'three meals'
 cin¹ saam⁵ xaap¹ A 'to eat three meals'
 xaaw¹ in cyk¹ xaaw¹ C 'rope of the plow' (LCH xaaw⁵)
 xaaŋ⁵ AC 'white' (=TN 218, LCH xaaŋ¹)
 xaay⁴ A 'water buffalo' (also C, but C more often
 kaay⁴) (TN xaay⁴ 209, LCH kwaay⁴)
 xaw⁵ xaay⁴ A 'buffalo horn'
 xaay⁴ phyk² A 'albino buffalo'
 xaay⁴ to⁴ kan¹ C 'buffaloes fight'
 xaay⁴ ?ok⁵ C 'to put out of the mouth' (TN kaay⁴ 218;
 aspirated in Harris's other two dialects; LCH
 xaay⁴)
 xaay⁵ A 'to sell' (=TN 218, LCH xaaŋ¹)
 xam¹ C 'afternoon, evening' (=TN 208, LCH xam⁵)
 kaŋ⁶ xam¹ C 'afternoon, evening'
 xam⁴ A 'gold' (=TN 208, LCH xam⁴)
 xam⁵ A 'stuck' (not in TN, but Harris cites it from
 his other two dialects 217; LCH xam¹)
 luk⁵ xam⁵ xo⁴ A 'a bone is struck in the throat'
 xan³ in xan³ nok¹ C 'outside', xan³ hu⁴ C 'inside'
 xan⁴ C 'smoke' (cf. kan⁴ A) (TN kan⁴ 209, LCH kwan⁴)
 xan⁵ C 'to crow' (=TN 208, LCH xan¹)
 kay² xan⁵ C 'a cock crows'
 xan⁵ C 'whorl in the hair, spirit' (also xon⁵ C) (TN
 kan⁵, LCH xwan¹)
 xan⁵ ni⁵ C 'the spirit flees'

- xaj¹ C 'sticklac' (=TN 218, LMY xaj⁵)
 xaj³ in luk⁵ xaj³ A 'ribs' (cf. xaa³)
 xaj⁵ AC 'to shut up, imprison' (=TN 208, LCH xaj¹)
 xat¹ vu⁵ C 'to dig out the ear' (LCH xwat¹)
 xaw² AC 'knee' (=TN 208, LCH xaw²)
 ho⁵ xaw² AC 'knee'
 xaw³ AC 'rice' (=TN 208, LCH xaw³)
 xaw³ new⁵ or xaw³ no⁵ C 'glutinous rice'
 xaw³ caaw³ C 'nonglutinous rice'
 xaw³ pyk⁵ C 'paddy, unhusked rice'
 to¹ xaw³ C 'rice stubble'
 mit¹ xaw³ A 'a grain of rice'
 xaw³ haap² A, xaw³ haap⁵ C 'a rice grain with no
 kernel'
 tag³ xaw³ AC 'to cook rice'
 nwg³ xaw³ C 'to steam rice'
 xaw³ suk² C, xaw³ suk⁵ A 'cooked rice'
 hay⁵ xaw³ AC 'container for steaming rice'
 cin¹ xaw³ AC 'to eat rice; to eat'
 xaw³ jaay⁴ AC 'morning meal (about 9 a.m.)'
 cin¹ xaw³ jaay⁴ AC 'to eat the morning meal'
 xaw³ phoy⁵ AC 'noon meal'
 cin¹ xaw³ phoy⁵ AC 'to eat the noon meal'
 xaw³ laa³ van⁴ C 'a meal about 3 p.m.'
 cin¹ xaw³ laa³ van⁴ C 'to eat a meal about 3
 p.m.'
 xaw³ van⁴ A 'supper'
 cin¹ xaw³ van⁴ A 'to eat supper'
 tog⁶ may³ xaw³ A, yaak⁵ xaw³ C 'hungry'
 ?wp² xaw³ C, ?wp⁵ xaw³ A 'to go hungry'
 xaw³ AC 'to enter' (=TN 208, LCH xaw³)
 xaw³ maa⁴ C 'to come in'

- xaw³ tham³ C 'to enter a cave'
 xaw⁵ 'horn (of an animal)' (=TN 218, LCH xaw¹)
 xaw⁵ xaay⁴ A 'buffalo horn'
 xay¹ A 'to desire' (TN xay³ 218, LCH xay⁵)
 xay¹ xo⁵ A 'to laugh'
 xay¹ C 'to cross' (cf. LCH kway²)
 xay¹ xaa⁵ C 'to cross the knees'
 xay² AC 'egg' (=TN 208, LCH xay²)
 xay² kay² AC 'hen egg'
 xay³ AC 'fever (lasting for some time, perhaps two or
three months, as opposed to naaw⁵)' (=TN 208, LCH
xay³)
 xay⁴ C 'dried sweat' (=TN 218, LCH xay⁴)
 si⁵ xay⁴ C 'to rub on dried sweat'
 sy³ loŋ⁵ xay⁴ C 'undershirt'
 xay⁵ A 'to open' (LCH xay¹)
 xay⁵ A 'tallow' (=TN 208, LCH xay¹)
 ten⁴ xay⁴ A 'tallow candle'
 xe² C 'to scratch (as chickens do)' (=TN 218, LCH xe²)
 kay² xe² lin¹ or kay² xe² ?un¹ C 'chickens
scratch the earth'
 xe⁵ A 'fishnet (for casting)' (TN he⁵ 217; A agrees
with Harris's other dialects; LCH he¹)
 xem⁵ AC 'needle', also, C 'bee's stinger' (=TN 208,
LCH xim¹)
 xew³ AC 'tooth' (=TN 208, 216; LCH xew³)
 xew³ phaa¹ tu¹ C 'incisors'
 xew³ maa⁵ C 'canine teeth'
 xew³ haw³ C 'molars'
 xew³ xwn³ C 'toothache'
 twt¹ xew³ C 'to pull teeth'
 may⁶ se² xew³ C 'toothpick'

- xew⁴ AC 'sickle' (LCH xew⁴)
 xew⁵ AC 'green', also 'sky blue' C (=TN 208, LCH
 xew¹)
 xy⁵ C 'eggplant' (=TN 218, LCH xy¹)
 maak⁵ xy⁵ C 'eggplant'
 maak⁵ xy⁵ sɔm² C 'dark eggplant'
 maak⁵ xy⁵ maan⁴ C 'tomato'
 xŋ¹ AC 'tools; clothing' (=TN 209, LCH xŋ⁵)
 xŋ¹ mw⁴ C 'tools'
 thay² xŋ¹ A 'to change clothes'
 xen⁵ AC 'arm' (=TN 208, LCH xen¹)
 ho⁵ xen⁵ A 'upper arm'
 xəŋ¹ C 'shin' (=TN 208, LCH xəŋ⁵)
 naa³ xəŋ¹ xom⁴ C 'the shin'
 xəŋ⁵ A 'hard' (=TN 218, LCH xəŋ¹)
 xew⁴ C 'fishy smell' (=TN 225; LCH xew⁴, xaaw⁴)
 men⁵ xew⁴ C 'to have a fishy smell'
 xew⁴ maa⁵ C 'the odor of a dog'
 xi² AC 'to ride' (=TN 208, LCH xi²)
 xi² maa⁶ AC 'to ride a horse'
 xi² maa⁶ kaa² C 'to ride a horse, go on
 horseback'
 xi³ AC 'excrement' (=TN 218, LCH xi³)
 kaa² xi³ AC 'to go to defecate'
 xum⁵ xi³ C 'a toilet'
 veŋ² xi³ C 'to strain in defecating'
 xi³ muk¹ AC 'snot'
 xi³ phwŋ³ C 'beeswax'
 xi³ taw¹ C 'ashes'
 xi³ xaaŋ³ or luk⁵ xi³ xaaŋ³ C 'ribs' (LCH xi³ xaaŋ³)
 xi³ lvn¹ C 'earthworm' (LCH xi³ dvn¹)
 xit⁵ C 'to scratch' (TN xit⁵ 209, LMY xiit²)

- fay⁴ xit⁵ C 'matches'
 xo³ C 'joint' (=TN xo³)
 xo³ mw⁴ C 'joint of the finger; wrist'
 xo³ A 'to fry' (not in TN, but Harris cites it from
 his other two dialects 227; LCH xo³)
 xo⁴ AC 'neck, throat' (=TN 203, 209; LCH xo⁴)
 kɔŋ¹ xo⁴ C 'the inside of the throat'
 luk⁵ xam⁵ xo⁴ A 'a bone is stuck in the throat'
 kɔŋ⁴ xo⁴ hoy⁵ C 'Adam's apple'
 xo⁴ AC 'things' (not in TN, but Harris cites it from
 another of his dialects 209; LCH xo⁴)
 xo⁴ leŋ⁴ AC 'things'
 kaa² sw⁶ xo⁴ leŋ⁴ C 'Go and buy things.'
 xo⁵ AC 'to laugh' (=TN 217, LCH xo¹)
 xay¹ xo⁵ A, xaa² xo⁵ C 'to laugh'
 xo⁵ AC 'bridge' (=TN 219, LCH xo¹)
 tay² xo⁵ C 'to cross a bridge'
 xok¹ AC 'mortar (for pounding)' (TN xok³ 209, LCH
 xok⁵)
 xok² in xaa⁵ xok² C 'lame' (LCH kok⁵)
 xom⁴ C 'sharp blade, sharp edge (of a knife)' (LCH
 xum⁴)
 xom⁴ phaa⁶ C 'the sharp edge of a knife'
 naa³ xəŋ¹ xom⁴ C 'the shin'
 xom⁴ AC 'to itch' A also 'to scratch' (=TN 225, LCH
 xum⁴)
 xom⁵ C 'bitter' (=TN 218, LCH xum¹)
 xon⁵ AC 'body hair, feather' (=TN 218, LCH xun¹)
 xon⁵ ny⁶ C 'body hair'
 xon⁵ ho⁵ C 'hair of the head' (Harris cites this
 expression from another of his dialects 212)
 xon⁵ taa¹ AC 'eyebrow', also C 'eyelash'

xon⁵ A 'to carry, transport' (LCH xun¹)

xon⁵ C 'to snore' (=TN 208, LCH xun¹)

xog¹ in non⁴ xog¹ pog¹ C 'to lie on the back with the knees drawn up'

xop² C, xop⁵ A 'to bite' (LCH xop¹)

maa⁵ xop² C 'a dog bites'

pung⁴ xop⁵ A 'a mosquito bites'

yog⁴ maa⁴ xop² C 'mosquitoes come and bite'

xot² C, xot⁵ A 'crooked' in tag² xot² C, tag² xot⁵ A 'chair with a back' (TN kot³ 209 is cognate with Siamese khot⁴, while our word is cognate with Siamese khot²; LCH xot¹ 'coiled up', kot⁵ 'bent')

xoy⁵ in luk¹ xoy⁵ AC 'son-in-law' (TN xyy⁵ 218, LCH xyy¹)

xoy⁵ C 'to heap up' (LCH xoy¹)

xoy⁵ lin¹ C 'to heap up dirt'

xok¹ C 'a pen (for animals)' (TN xop¹ 209; xok¹, khok¹ in Harris's other two dialects; LCH xook⁵)

xom³ AC '(to lie) face down' (=TN 209, LCH xom³)

non⁴ xom³ A, xom³ kon³ C 'to lie face down'

xon¹ com⁴ non⁶ C 'part of a plow'

xon⁴ A 'to tell (a story)'

xon⁵ C 'spirit' (cf. xan⁵) (LCH xwan¹)

xon⁵ in xon⁵ xaa⁵ C 'to the right'

xon⁵ chaay⁶ C 'to the left' (LCH xon¹)

xon⁶ lek⁵ A 'a hammer to pound iron' (TN xon³ 209, LCH xon⁶)

xog² C 'red' (LCH xog² 'pink')

xog² kam² C 'dark red'

xog⁵ AC 'thing, possession' (=TN 209, LCH xog¹)

xog⁵ kaw² C 'old things'

xog⁵ may² C 'new things'

- veg² xɔŋ⁵ A 'to divide things'
 xum⁵ C 'hole, pit' (=TN 219, LCH xum¹)
 xum⁵ xi³ C 'a toilet'
 xun² A 'turbid, muddy' (=TN 209, LCH xun²)
 nam⁶ xun² A 'turbid water, muddy water'
 xup¹ C 'to kneel' (not in TN; xop¹, khup¹ in Harris's
 other two dialects 226; LMY xup⁵, xop⁵)
 xuy² A 'shelf'
 xw² AC 'a crosswise beam, rafter' (LCH xw²)
 xwn³ AC 'to go up' (=TN 209, LCH xwn³)
 kaan⁴ xwn³ A 'to climb up'
 xwn³ lɔy¹ C 'to ascend a mountain'
 xew³ xwn³ C 'toothache'
 xwn⁴ AC 'night' (=TN 209, LCH xwn⁴)
 kaŋ¹ xwn⁴ A kaŋ⁶ xwn⁴ C 'nighttime'
 xwŋ¹ xwn⁴ C 'midnight (12 o'clock)'
 xwŋ¹ AC 'half' (TN xŋ¹, xog¹ 219; LCH xwŋ⁵)
 xwŋ¹ lŋ¹ C 'one-half'
 xwŋ¹ kaŋ¹ C 'middle, between'
 xwŋ¹ van⁴ C 'noon (12 o'clock)'
 xwŋ¹ xwn⁴ C 'midnight (12 o'clock)'
 xwp¹ A 'to move as a measuring worm does' (=TN 209,
 LCH xwwp⁵)
 xwp¹ lŋ¹ C 'one finger-span'
 xway⁴ C 'penis' (TN xoy⁴ 227, LCH kway⁴)
 paay¹ xway⁴ C 'tip of the penis'
 ho⁵ xway⁴ C 'pubic mound of boy or man'
 yaa¹ A 'medicine' (=TN 214, LCH yaa¹)
 mo⁵ yaa¹ A 'doctor'
 yaa⁴ C 'to meet' (synonym of pop¹ C) (LCH yaa⁴)
 yaak⁵ 'to want' in yaak⁵ xaw³ C 'hungry'

- yaak⁵ nam⁶ C 'thirsty' (LCH yaak²)
 yaam⁴ C 'season' (LCH yaam⁴)
 yaam⁴ hon⁶ C 'hot season'
 yaam⁴ kat² C 'cold season'
 yaaj¹ C 'a step, to step' (=TN 'to walk' 221, LCH
 yaaj⁵)
 yaaj¹ lwn¹ C 'one step'
 yaaj³ A 'to roast on a frame' (=TN 226, LCH yaaj³)
 yaat¹ C 'to claw, scratch' (LCH yaat⁵)
 miw² yaat¹ C 'a cat scratches'
 yaaw⁴ AC 'long' (=TN 223, LCH yaaw⁴)
 yak⁵ A 'to pinch' (LCH yak¹)
 yaw² ?u² C 'to rock a cradle' (cf. LCH yaw² 'to
 jiggle up and down')
 yaw⁶ AC 'finished' (TN yaw³ 219)
 het¹ yaw⁶ A 'already done'
 yaw⁶ kaa² A 'It's all gone.'
 lvn¹ yaw⁶ C 'last month'
 pi¹ yaw⁶ maa⁴ C 'last year'
 yay⁴ AC 'spider web' (=TN 215, LCH yay⁴)
 ye⁴ C 'granary made of boards' (cf. pɔm³) (LCH ye⁴)
 yen¹ C 'cool' (=TN 229, LCH yin¹)
 yen¹ yen¹ C 'rather cool, neither warm nor cold'
 yep⁵ C 'to step on' (=TN 228, LCH yeep²)
 yep⁵ sup⁵ C 'to step on a cigarette'
 yok⁵ C 'banana stem' (TN yok² 223, LCH yook²)
 yon⁴ C 'mosquito' (cf. nuj⁴ A) (TN yug⁴ 224, LCH yug⁴)
 yon⁴ maa⁴ xop² or yon⁴ maa⁴ ten² C 'mosquitoes
 come and bite'
 yɔm⁵ C 'thin (not fat)' (cf. nɔm⁵ A) (=TN 221, LCH
 yɔm¹)
 kon⁴ yɔm⁵ C 'a thin person'

y_{ɔ̄n}⁴ A 'to ask for, beg' (TN y_{vn}⁴ 209; y_{ɔ̄n}⁴ in
Harris's other two dialects)

y_{ɔ̄ŋ}² A 'a kind of small frog'

y_u² AC 'to be in a place, remain' (=TN 224, LCH y_u²)

y_u² nay⁴ A 'inside'

y_u² nok¹ A 'outside'

y_u² nr⁵ C 'above'

y_u² tay³ C 'below'

y_u² ti¹ nay³ C 'It is here.'

y_u² ti¹ nan³ C 'It is there.'

y_u² lay⁵ C 'Where is it?'

sy⁵ y_u² thyn² A 'The tiger lives in the forest.'

li¹ y_u² lay⁶ C 'Are you well?'

y_u² li¹ cin¹ vaan⁵ maw² C 'Are you comfortable?'

y_u² li¹ C 'Yes.'

y_{vn}⁴ C 'to endure' (LCH y_{vn}⁴)

?aa¹ C 'father's younger sister' (not in TN; cited
from another of Harris's dialects 224; LCH ?aa¹)

?aa³ AC 'to open (the mouth)' (=TN 205, 215; LCH
?aa³)

?aa³ sop² C, ?aa³ sop⁵ A 'to open the mouth'

?aak⁵ in ?aŋ¹ ?aak⁵ C 'phlegm'

?aan¹ AC 'saddle' (=TN 215, LCH ?aan¹)

?aan¹ maa⁶ A 'saddle for a horse'

haaŋ³ ?aan¹ maa⁶ C 'to put on a saddle'

?aan² AC 'to count' (=TN 'to read' 227; LCH ?aan² 'to
read')

?aag² A 'basin' (=TN 227, LCH ?aag²)

?aap² A, ?aap⁵ C 'to bathe' (TN ?aap² 203, 205; LCH
?aap²)

?aap² nam⁶ A, ?aap⁵ nam⁶ C 'to bathe'

- ?aaw¹ AC 'father's younger brother' (=TN 227, LCH ?aaw¹)
- nɔŋ⁶ ?aaw¹ A 'mother's younger brother'
- ?aay¹ C 'steam, vapor' (=TN 205, LCH ?aay¹)
- ?aay¹ hup¹ C 'steam rises'
- ?aay¹ C 'to be embarrassed, ashamed' (LCH ?aay¹)
- ?aay¹ pvn¹ C 'to be ashamed of what others will think'
- ?aay³ C 'man' (LCH ?aay³)
- ?aay³ caa² caaŋ⁶ C 'elephant rider'
- ?an¹ AC (classifier for things) (=TN 227, LCH ?an¹)
- ?an¹ nay⁶ AC 'this one'
- ?an¹ nan⁶ A 'that one'
- ?an¹ ?aak⁵ C 'phlegm'
- ?aw¹ AC 'to take' (=TN 205, LCH ?aw¹)
- ?aw¹ kaa² A 'to take'
- ?aw¹ maa⁴ C 'to bring'
- kaa² ?aw¹ mɔk² paa³ A 'to go and pick flowers'
- ?aw¹ nam⁶ kaa² hot² son⁵ C 'take water and water the garden'
- ?aw¹ pho⁵ C 'to marry (of a woman)'
- ?aw¹ me⁴ C 'to marry (of a man)'
- ?aw¹ luk¹ pay⁶ C 'to take a daughter-in-law'
- ?ay¹ A 'to cough' (=TN 205, LCH ?ay¹)
- ?en¹ AC 'tendon', C also 'blood vessel', synonymous with saay⁵ lvt¹ (=TN 215, LCH ?in¹)
- ?eg¹ C 'to lean back, lean against' (cf. ?in¹ A) (LCH ?in¹)
- ?et² C, ?et⁵ A 'one (in eleven)' (TN ?et⁵ 224, LCH ?et¹)
- sip⁵ ?et⁵ A, sip² ?et² C 'eleven'
- ?y³ in paw⁴ ?y³ C 'to belch' (LCH ?y³)

?_{YK}² C 'the chest' (cf. ?_{OK}⁵ A) (also, C 'half an armspread (vaa⁴), measured from the center of the chest to the end of one arm') (TN ?_{WK}⁵ 205; LCH ?_{OK}¹, ?_{YK}¹)

naa³ ?_{YK}² C 'the chest'

?_{YK}² in si² ?_{YK}² C 'to have the hiccups'

?_{EK}⁵ C 'yoke' (TN ?_{EK}² 205, LCH ?_{EEK}²)

?_{EK}⁵ C 'brains' (TN ?_{OK}² 224, ?_{OK}² ?_{EK}² in Harris's other two dialects; LCH ?_{EEK}² 'marrow', LMY ?_{EEK}² 'marrow', ?_{OK}² ?_{EK}² 'brains')

?_{EK}⁵ luk⁵ C 'marrow'

?_{EW}¹ AC 'waist' (=TN 203, 205; LCH ?_{EW}¹)

?_{EW}² A 'to play' (LCH ?_{EW}²)

?_I¹ A 'to feel sorry for' (cf. LCH ?_I² du¹)

?_I¹ luk¹ A 'to feel sorry for one's child'

?_{IM}² AC 'full (from eating)' (=TN 205, LCH ?_{IM}²)

cin¹ ?_{IM}² C 'to eat one's fill'

?_{IM}² law³ A 'drunk'

?_{IM}³ AC 'to hear'

?_{IG}¹ A 'to lean back, lean against' (cf. ?_{EIG}¹ C) (LCH ?_{IG}¹)

?_{IW}³ A 'shrimp'

?_{OK}⁵ in naa³ ?_{OK}⁵ A 'the chest' (cf. ?_{YK}² C) (TN ?_{WK}⁵ 205, LCH ?_{OK}¹, ?_{YK}¹)

?_{OM}¹ C 'to hold in the mouth' (=TN 227, LCH ?_{UM}¹)

?_{OM}¹ vay⁶ C 'to hold in the mouth'

?_{ON}³ in cay¹ ?_{ON}³ C 'tired' (probably =TN ?_{ON}³ 'soft' 226 and 'to soften (over a fire)' 220; LCH ?_{ON}³)

?_{OT}⁵ AC 'to speak, tell' (TN ?_{OT}⁵ 219; LCH ?_{OOT}² 'to boast')

?_{OT}⁵ hay³ A 'to tell (someone)'

?_{OT}⁵ kan¹ C 'to converse'

- ?_{ok}² A, ?_{ok}⁵ C 'to go out' (TN ?_{ok}² 205, LCH ?_{ok}²)
 ?_{ok}² h_y² A, ?_{ok}⁵ h_y² C 'to sweat'
 xaay⁴ ?_{ok}⁵ C 'to put out of the mouth'
 ?_{ok}⁵ neg⁵ C 'to have a goiter'
 ?_{ok}⁵ hoy⁴ C 'to have a scar'
 let⁵ ?_{ok}² maa⁴ C 'the sun comes out'
 ?_{on}¹ taaj⁴ A 'before' (TN ?_{on}² taaj⁴ 208, LCH ?_{on}¹,
 ?_{on}¹ taaj⁴)
 kaa² ?_{on}¹ taaj⁴ A 'to go before'
 pay¹ ?_{on}¹ taaj⁴ C 'to walk ahead, lead the way'
 ?_{on}² A 'young; soft' (=TN 205, LCH ?_{on}²)
 luk¹ ?_{on}² A 'small child' (=TN 216)
 cay¹ ?_{on}² A 'tired'
 ?_{oŋ}³ C 'the part of the yoke under the neck'
 ?_{oŋ}³ mw⁴ C 'the hollow of the hand'
 ?_{oy}³ AC 'sugarcane' (=TN 205, LCH ?_{oy}³)
 ?_{oy}³ poŋ³ C 'sugarcane'
 ?_{oy}⁵ C 'small' (synonym of noy⁶)
 ko⁶ ?_{oy}⁵ C 'small child'
 ?_u¹ AC 'breast; udder'
 ?_u² C 'cradle' (=TN 215, LCH ?_u²)
 yaw² ?_u² C 'to rock a cradle'
 ?_u² A 'paternal grandmother' (LCH ?_u³)
 ?_{um}³ A 'to carry in the arms; to carry (something
 heavy) with both hands' (=TN 205, LCH ?_{um}³)
 ?_{un}² A 'warm' (=TN 227, LCH ?_{un}²)
 ?_{ug}¹ C 'earth' (not in TN; Harris cites ?_{ug}² 'mud'
 from his other two dialects 219)
 kay² xe² ?_{ug}¹ C 'chickens scratch the earth'
 ?_{wn}¹ AC 'to swallow' (not in TN, but ?_{wn}¹ in Harris's
 other two dialects 225; LCH ?_{wn}¹)
 ?_{wn}¹ log⁴ C 'to swallow'

?_{wn}² A 'other' (LMY ?_{wn}²)
 kon⁴ ?_{wn}² C 'other people'
 mw⁶ ?_{wn}² or mw⁶ hu⁴ C 'day after tomorrow'
 lvn¹ may² ?_{wn}² C 'month after next'
 pi¹ may² ?_{wn}² C 'year after next'
 ?_{wp}² xaw³ C, ?_{wp}⁵ xaw³ A 'to go hungry' (TN ?op⁵ 205;
 Harris's other two dialects have ?_{wp}⁵; LCH ?_{wp}¹)

Notes

1. Not all maps show Mungka (Mengka) and Ningerh (Puerh), but both are found on the June 1945 National Geographic Society map of China, to the east of the Mekhong River. Dodd (1923, 69) says of the Tai Nü, "This latter term means Northern Tai, and is applied to the literate Tai living north of the Lü country." He has an interesting description of Möng Baw (pp. 72-80), our my⁴ vo², and a wordlist (pp. xiv-xx) too crudely transcribed to be of much scientific use. The map accompanying Lebar 1964 shows the location of the Tai Nuea speech islands in Yunnan, which Lebar and his associates found reported in the literature.
2. I have omitted just a few items, less than half a dozen, because my notes are hopeless. For example, I failed to record the meaning in this dialect of sy² C (cognate with Siamese swa² 'mat'). In tay³ ke le⁶ C 'armpit' I failed to note the tone on the second syllable. I suspect ion⁵ 'to howl' is a slip of the pen for hon⁵.

3. There are other visible consequences of my having worked through only the first part of my questionnaire with each of these informants. For example, there is a disproportionate amount of taboo material because in my questionnaire this category comes early, after body parts.
4. Chamberlain (1975, 56) has a tone system for Tai Nuea (his no. 36) different from either Harris's or mine, but he expresses reservations (n. 5) as to the accuracy of his data on this dialect. Page numbers given below refer to Harris 1975.
5. The tones of LCH are 1 high level, 2 high rising, 3 low rising with glottal constriction, 4 mid falling, 5 mid level, 6 falling with glottal constriction. The tone system of LMY is similar, but LCH words with first tone and initial ?, b, d, and sometimes y, have the LMY fourth tone.

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