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**Notes on the Southern Chin Languages**

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**1. Introduction**

The purpose of this paper is to make available a number of wordlists representing some of the languages and dialects of Southern Chin.<sup>1</sup> They belong to what Shafer (1966) has called the Southern Kukish subgroup of Tibeto-Burman. Utilizing the Swadesh 100 wordlist (adapted for Southeast Asia) I attempt on the strength of lexical similarities to show relationships among these languages and dialects. I also give lists of regular phonetic correspondences for consonants and vowels. Tone and/or register was not marked consistently in most of the lists, so I have not attempted to discuss it.<sup>2</sup>

The lists were collected from speakers from the townships of Matupi, Mindat, Kanpetlet and Paletwa<sup>3</sup> and are representative of the languages and dialects spoken in the main settlements in these townships. The lists do not represent all the Southern Chin dialects and languages spoken in these townships, though they do represent the main languages in Matupi, Kanpetlet and Mindat; data for Paletwa township are somewhat lacking. In all of these four townships there are also found numbers of speakers of Central Chin and even Northern Chin languages, but no data from these languages will be given here.

Some useful information was gleaned from Luce 1959, Lehman 1963: 81-88, Mindat Bu Naing 1968 and Burma Socialist Party 1976 concerning the ethnic groups of this area. My findings partly agree with and partly differ from their descriptions.

Occasional comments in Aung San 1980, Aung Tin 1981 and Khyang Ling 1981 helped to sort out Southern Chin from Central and Northern Chin groups in this area.

The survey list consisted of about 280 items, including the whole Swadesh 100 word list.<sup>4</sup> For the lexicostatistical calculations only the Swadesh 100 words were used, but for the phonetic comparisons the full lists were consulted.

**2. The languages and dialects**

**I. Matu**

Population about 10,000. They live mainly in the township of Matupi.

### Subgroups:

The Matu in Matupi and in the surrounding area call themselves Nga La. Thlan Tan is another name for the same group. The Matu west of Matupi call themselves Va Lang. Their dialect is slightly different from the Nga La group. The Matu living in Paletwa township are also called Va Lang or Warang. In northern Matupi and the surrounding area the Matu call themselves Tlam Tlaih. Their dialect differs quite a lot from Nga La and Va Lang but is more closely related to the speech of another group called Nga Leng (or Nga Laeng). These subgroup names were first used as names of villages but eventually came to refer to whole dialect areas.

### II. Ngmün

Population about 15,000. They live mainly in the township of Mindat, but also in the townships of Matupi and Kanpetlet.

### Subgroups:

The Nglung Tu live in the area of Mindat. Some of them are also called Ngmeen (from which the general name Ngmün seems to have been derived). My informants relate the name Ngmeen to the ngmeen deer. Some living along the Mo river call themselves Ha Ta, some Kyuun Ta. The Ni Tu live in the area of Mindat and along the Yaw river. Ma Ngthang, originally the name of a person, later the name of a village, is now used for a whole area of about a dozen villages along the Nghngi river. This same group of people is also called Nghngi Long or Nghngi Yung. The Mbak Lo live near Mindat, some of them are also called Kyung So, some Mlung So. In some villages along the Khyah river the Ngmün call themselves Khyah Long and along the Hlet river Hlet Long. There are dialectal differences between all of these groups.

### III. Daai

Population about 30,000. They live in all four townships of the Southern Chin Hills, Matupi, Mindat, Kanpetlet and Paletwa. The Burmese used to call the Daai Yin Tu, and this is the name found most frequently in the literature.

### Subgroups:

The Yang live in Kanpetlet township along the Pilon river, the Ngjang and Nglung also live in Kanpetlet township, along the Nghmo river. The Nghmoye live on the east side of the Nghmo river, and this is the direct meaning of their name, 'other side side of the Nghmo'. It is said that they were the first ones to call themselves Daai but the other Daai groups don't accept them as Daai. I have not been able to find any reliable meaning for the name Daai. The Ng'yah live in the northeast corner of Kanpetlet township. Their dialect is very similar to Nghmoye. The Mkuui and Thaai live in Mindat township. Ngxang is the name for some Daai in the township of Paletwa. The Daai in Paletwa township living along the Lemyo river are sometimes called Lemyo Chin, but Lemyo Chin is also a general name used for other Chin groups living along the Lemyo. Most of these names for subgroups were first names of one village, but as the villages in the course of time started to split and divide into several villages these names are used now for whole groups

of villages. There are dialectal differences between all of these subgroups.

#### IV. Mkaang

Population about 1,200. They live in three villages in Mindat township: Kkyuk (Thluk), You Phoong and Hla Tui. Their language, as will be seen, is very closely related to Ngūūn and Daai, but there are some cultural differences.<sup>5</sup>

#### V. Chinpon

Population in the Southern Chin Hills is about 4,000. They live mainly in Kanpetlet township along the Chindwin river. There are also Chinpon settlements in Paletwa township. They also live at the foot of the Chin Hills and in the plains like the Asho Chin. The languages of the Chinpon and Asho Chin are closely related and somewhat mutually intelligible. The name 'Chinpon' is explained by themselves as being derived from the Burmese word pō 'to hide'. They used to be the 'hiding Chins'. It is believed that because they are only a small group they had to hide themselves in order not to be suppressed and robbed by bigger and stronger Chin groups. According to their main settlements they are also called Chindwin Chin. Still another name for the same group is Ut Pu.

#### VI. Song Lai

Population not yet known. They live along the lower Lemyo River and their language is intermediate between Daai and Chinpon. It seems there are actually two groups, the Song and the Lai, living in mixed settlements and speaking slightly different dialects.

VII. The Letu Chin also live along the Lemyo river. Nothing is yet known about their population or their dialectal relationship with other Chin groups.

VIII. Vet and Heet Tui. Both of these groups live along the banks of the Than river, the Heet Tui more to the north than the Vet, towards Matupi. Population and dialectal relationships are also still unknown.

#### IX. Khomi

Population about 35,000. They live in Paletwa township. There are several variations of their name, as Khumi, Khami, Khāmi and Khīmi, all referring to the same group of people. They themselves explain their name as being derived from Khu or Kho 'soil, earth' and mi 'man'.

##### Subgroups:

The Nise, Tahaensae and Nangbwe live on the west side of the Varu river, the Nise towards the south, the Tahaensae in the middle and the Nangbwe toward the north, at the foot of Katah Hill. The Anglat live along the

Sami river. The dialects of these four subgroups are fairly closely related to each other. The Kajauk, also called Kaja, live on both sides of the Mi river and on the east side of the Kaladan river. Their dialect is not so closely related to the four above-mentioned groups.

#### X. Wakung

Population about 8,000. They are also called Awa Khama (by the Khomi) or Mru (by themselves or by the Arakanese). They refer to themselves also as Khami. They live along the Mi river in Paletwa township but also in the Arakanese state and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. (Some people say that the Mru and Wakung are two different groups).

#### Subgroups:

Khetana (location unknown) and Likheng, who live at the upper part of the Mi river.

Luce (1959:2.28) mentions that Shafer postulates an ancient non-Chin Tibeto-Burman layer in Mru, and below that a pre-Tibeto-Burman layer.

#### XI. Pomnau

Population about 900. They live in three villages along the Othalin and Shinlet rivers. (Both are tributaries of the Kaladan river.)

#### XII. Anu

Population about 1,000. They live north of Paletwa along the Daletme and Phayong river, both are tributaries of the Kaladan river.

#### XIII. Khaungtso

Population about 600-700. They live along the Palet and Mi rivers.

The Pomnau, Anu and Khaungtso languages seem to be related to each other and to some degree mutually intelligible.

#### XIV. Launghu

Population about 400 in Paletwa township. They live along the lower reaches of the Mi river, but many more of them live in the Arakanese state and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. It is said that the Launghu people emigrated from the area of Matupi but their language seems different from Matu.

There are two general terms used for and by the people of the Southern Chin Hills, Khumi and Cho. The name Khumi (Khomi, Khami, Khimi) is the name of a specific language group (see IX above) but is also used generally of the western groups in the Southern Chin Hills (groups IX - XIII). This name means 'man of the soil' in these

dialects and is related to the names Mizo, Zoumi and Laimi in the Northern Chin Hills.

The name Cho (Sho, Kkhyou, Hyau) is used for the eastern groups, especially the Matu, Ngmūn, Mkaang, Daai and Chinpon. This name means 'Chin' in these languages. This group may also include the Letu, Song, Lai, Vet and Heet Tui. It may possibly also include the Launghu, and the Asho.

The name Chinbok which is found in some of the literature referring to the Cho group, is a derogatory term now only used for cursing.

### 3. Classification

The lexicostatistical figures show a major break between Khomi-Wakung and the others, i.e. between the western and the eastern groups, corresponding closely to the Khumi/Cho division. Cognate figures between these two groups run about 50-60%.

Within the Cho group Matu is a separate branch and shows the most affinities with the Khumi group. Cognate figures between Matu and the rest of the Cho group run about 64-70%.

The next clear break in the Cho group separates Chinpon from the remaining four dialects, with cognate figures between Chinpon and the other four running about 72-77%.

Daai, Ngmūn, Mkaang and Nghmoye form a close group, 79-87% cognate with each other. Percentages this high could indicate near intelligibility between them. The decisions whether to call them separate languages or dialects of one language would probably be determined by socio-linguistic factors.

Wakung and Khomi are 72% cognate with each other, a break of about the same depth as the Chinpon vs. Daai-Mkaang break.

The Daai figures are consistently a little higher than its sister languages. This may be partly a result of its geographic centrality and partly a result of data reliability, as it is the dialect best known to the author, hence the most accurate list.

The wordlist of Ngmūn was taken from the northern edge of the Ngmūn area, from the Ni Tu subgroup. The wordlist of Daai from the centre of the area, from the Yang subgroup. The wordlist of Matu from a village near Matupi, from the Va Lang subgroup.

	Daa <i>i</i>	Nghmoye	Ngmün	Mkaang	Chinpon	Matu	Khom <i>i</i>	Wakung
Daa <i>i</i>		87	85	88	76	70	58	52
Nghmoye	86/99		81	79	75	65	55	52
Ngmün	84/99	80/99		82	72	64	49	49
Mkaang	83/94	74/94	77/94		77	70	56	55
Chinpon	76/100	74/99	71/99	72/94		67	54	50
Matu	70/100	64/99	63/99	66/94	67/100		60	61
Khom <i>i</i>	58/100	54/99	49/99	53/94	54/100	60/100		71
Wakung	52/100	51/99	49/99	52/94	50/100	61/100	71/100	

Chart 1. Cognate percentages

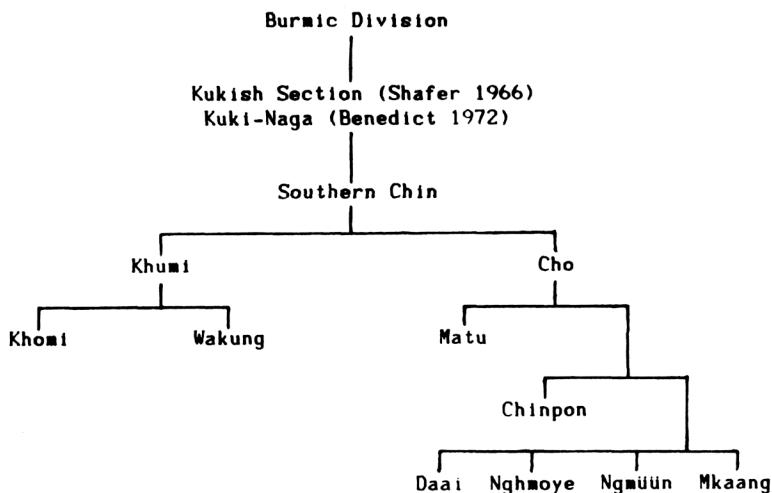


Chart 2. Genetic Relationships

#### 4. Phonetic correspondences

No attempt is made at a precise detailed comparison and reconstruction, especially since the data in the wordlists other than Daai is just impressionistic survey data. But the more regular correspondences that were noted are presented in Charts 3-6. In the charts Daai is taken as the point of departure because the data from it is the most accurate.

Not shown in Chart 3, Nghmoye tends to lengthen many of the vowels that are short in Daai, Ngmūün, and Mkaang, though all four languages have contrastive long and short vowels.

Mkaang has lost the prenasalization and preglottalisation found in the other dialects, without compensation. Only Mkaang and Wakung have an /f/.

Matu has final /-l, -l?/ which are features characteristic of Northern Chin, not Southern Chin.

The Cho group tend to have prenasalization and the Khumi group tend to have presyllables. But Matu has both prenasalization and presyllables. The Cho prenasal /p-/ becomes /q-/ in Matu.

Wakung is unique among these languages in having rounded vowels /y, ø, œ/, with /y/ mainly corresponding to /u, u'/, /ø/ is irregular, and /œ/ corresponding to /u, o, o'/.

Daa <i>i</i>	Nghmoye	Ngmūün	Mkaang	Chinpon	Matu	Khomí	Wakung
i	i~e <sup>1</sup>	i~ɛ	i~e <sup>1</sup>	i/e <sup>1</sup>	i	i/i~/e <sup>1</sup>	i/e <sup>1</sup> /e
ɛ	ɛ	i	ɛ/u	ɛ	i	e <sup>1</sup> /e	i
u	u	u	u/ü	ü/ɔ	u	u/e <sup>u</sup> /ɛ <sup>u</sup>	u/y/ə
ɛ̄	ɛ~ɛ̄	ɛ~e/ɪ	ɛ/a <sup>1</sup>	ɛ/e~e <sup>1</sup>	ɛ	--	--
ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	--	--
ɔ̄	ɔ~o	ɔ~ʊ	ɔ	ɔ/o	ɔ/o	ɔ/e <sup>u</sup>	ə
a	a~ʌ	a	a/a <sup>1</sup>	o/a	a	ɔ/ə	a/ə
ɛ̄̄	ɛ̄̄	ɛ̄̄	ɛ̄̄	ɛ̄̄	u <sup>1</sup>	u	u <sup>1</sup> /y
u <sup>1</sup>	u <sup>1</sup>	u <sup>1</sup>	u <sup>1</sup>	u <sup>1</sup>	u <sup>1</sup> /u	u <sup>1</sup>	y
ɛ̄ <sup>1</sup>	ɛ̄ <sup>1</sup>	ɛ̄ <sup>1</sup>	ɛ̄ <sup>1</sup> /a <sup>1</sup>	ɛ̄ <sup>1</sup> /a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	ɛ
ɔ̄ <sup>1</sup>	ɔ̄/ɔ̄ <sup>1</sup>	ɔ̄/u <sup>1</sup>	ɔ̄ <sup>1</sup>	o <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup> /u	ɔ̄/u <sup>1</sup>	ə/y
a <sup>1</sup>	a	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup>	a	a <sup>1</sup>	a <sup>1</sup> /a <sup>u</sup>	a
a <sup>u</sup>	a	a <sup>u</sup>	a <sup>u</sup>	a <sup>u</sup>	a <sup>u</sup>	a <sup>u</sup>	a <sup>u</sup>

Chart 3. Vowel Correspondences.

Daa <i>i</i>	Nghmoye	Ngmūün	Mkaang	Chinpon	Matu	Khomí	Wakung
p	p	p/v	p/v	p	p/v	p	p
p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup> /pl	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
t	t	t/s	t	t	t/d	t/d	t/d
t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup> /s <sup>h</sup> ~s <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup> /t <sup>sh</sup> ~s <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup> /d	t <sup>h</sup>
d	d	d	d	--	d	d	d
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k
k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup> /t <sup>sh</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>
s	s	s/t <sup>sh</sup>	s/t <sup>sh</sup>	s	s	s	s
s <sup>h</sup>	s <sup>h</sup>	s <sup>h</sup> ~s <sup>h</sup>	s <sup>h</sup> ~s <sup>h</sup>	s <sup>h</sup>	s <sup>h</sup>	s <sup>h</sup> /s <sup>h</sup>	s <sup>h</sup>
x	x/s	x/s <sup>h</sup> /s	x/s	h/hj	š/h	h	h/X
χ	χ/j	χ/j	χ	j	X	h/χ/j	X/r
h	h	h	h	h	h	h	--
M	M	M/N	M	M/h	m/n	M/n	M/n
■	■	■	■	■/M	■/n	■/n	■/n
N	N	N	N	N	n	n	n/X
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
N̄	N̄	N̄	N̄	N̄	N̄/n	N̄/n	n/X
ŋ̄	ŋ̄	ŋ̄	ŋ̄	--	ŋ̄	--	--
l̄	l̄	l̄	l̄	l̄	l̄	l̄	l̄
w̄	w̄	v	v	w	w~v	■	■
j̄	j̄	j	j	j	j	j	j
pχ	pχ/χ	--	χ	pj	X	p*v	X
pχ <sup>h</sup>	pχ <sup>h</sup> /pl <sup>h</sup>	pχ <sup>h</sup> /χ	p <sup>h</sup> /p	X/p <sup>h</sup> /p	p*v/p*1	X/p	X
kχ	kχ/c	k <sup>h</sup> /t <sup>sh</sup>	k/kχ	t <sup>sh</sup> /k	X	j	X
kχ <sup>h</sup>	kχ <sup>h</sup> ~t <sup>sh</sup>	t <sup>sh</sup> /k <sup>h</sup>	kχ <sup>h</sup> ~t <sup>sh</sup> /χ	t <sup>sh</sup> /s <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>th</sup> /x/h	r/h	X/r

Chart 4. Consonant Correspondences (initial).

Daai	Nghmoye	Ngmūn	Mkaang	Chinpon	Matu	Khomt	Wakung
m	m	m	m	m	m/ŋ	m/n/ŋ	n/ŋ
n	n/ŋ	n/ŋ	n/ŋ	n/ŋ	n/ŋ	n/ŋ	n/ŋ/?
ŋ	ŋ/m	ŋ/m	ŋ/m	ŋ	ŋ	ŋ/š	ŋ/š
?/k	?/k	?/k	?/k	?/š	?/k	?/m	?/ŋ/š
p	p	p	p	p	--	--	--
t	t/n	t	t	t	t	?/š	?
k	k/?	k	k	k/?	k/n	k/?/š	?/ŋ/š
š	š	š	š	š	š/ŋ/l	š/n	š

Chart 5. Consonant Correspondences (final).

Daai	Nghmoye	Ngmūn	Mkaang	Chinpon	Matu	Khomt	Wakung
p	p	p	š	p/š	ŋ/p•/š	p•/š	n•
g	g	g	š	š	ŋ/š	p•/t•/k•	k•
?	?	?	š	--	ŋ	t•/k•	t•/š

Chart 6. Pre-nasalization, pre-glottalization, pre-syllables.

## 5. Wordlists

Following are the locations of the home villages of the informants, which are shown on the accompanying map.

Daai: Yang Msaaï village, belonging to the Yang subgroup

Nghmoye: Poong Piin village

Nguun: Soong Tong village, belonging to the Ni Tu subgroup

Mkaang: Hla Tui village

Chinpon: town of Kanpetlet

Matu: Hno Te village, belonging to the Va Lang subgroup

Khomí: town of Paletwa

Wakung: town of Paletwa

<b>English</b>	<b>Dan</b>	<b>Nghmoye</b>	<b>Nghmün</b>	<b>Rkang</b>
1.sky	?kha:n.kho	kho.u'	?kha:nkho	fa:nkho
* 2.cloud	gme'	gme.tši	gme'	me'
* 3.sun	khomik	kho.me'k	khomik	khomik
* 4.moon	ma?kyha	tšha	tšha	kyha
* 5.star	a:'ishi	a:ši	a'išt	a:'ishi
6.wind	khokhi	kho.ghu'	khotghı	khokhi
* 7.rain	kho?a	kho?a	kho?a	kho?a
8.rainbow	ja.pi	makatši	ja.pi	li.pi
9.mist	khojı:n	gme.tši	kho.gme'	kho.me'
* 10.night	gthan	gtha:n	khomü	kho.than
11.day	gNü:p	kho.gNü:p	kho.gNü:p	Nü:p
12.year	khokum	kho.kum	khokum	khokum
13.hail	χego?	kho.?a.χu?	χt'	χa'go?
14.snow	Na:ŋ	-----	-----	ba:k.kem
15.freeze	-----	-----	-----	-----
* 16.water	tú'	tú'	tú'	tú'
17.river	tu'nú	tu'nú	tu'nú	tu'lən.nú
18.lake	tú'li	tú'li	tú'li	tú'li
19.sea	glik.tu'	glet.tu'	glik.tu'	lik.tu'
* 20.earth	khomdek	khonamde'k	khomdek	kho.de:k
* 21.stone	lúŋ	lúŋ.pa:ŋ	lúŋ	lúŋ
* 22.sand	gdi?	sala	sala'	di.xu?
23.mud	lok	sala.mde'k	gññ	lok
24.dust	gput	gput.khul	gvut	vüt
25.gold	xí'	št'	xt'	št'
26.silver	gu'	gu'	gu'	gu'
* 27.mountain	gsu:ŋ	kho.gsu:ŋ	kho.gsu:ŋ	kho.tsu:ŋ
* 28.tree	thıŋ.dun	thé'ŋ.dun	shıŋ.sin	tshıŋ.xtıŋ
29.forest	mó	kho?gyc:ŋ	khobuŋ	khoto:ŋ
* 30.leaf	Na?	Na?	shıŋNak	ata:n
* 31.bark	hok	ahok	shıŋhok	tshıŋhok
32.flower	pa:'pa:	kha'pa:	pa'	χt'pa:
* 33.root	pxá	thé'ŋ.jo:ŋ	shıŋ.ju:ŋ	lek.pxá
34.fruit	?the?	the?the?	?sh?	the?k
* 35.seed	u'	u'	u'	u'
36.grass	gpgħs	kho.Mu	għħal	ta
37.branch	thıŋ.mtón	the?tšħo:ŋ	shıŋton	tshıŋ.thon
38.banana	Nampo	-----	panši	pantši
39.rattan	mu:'	-----	-----	-----
40.areca	-----	-----	-----	-----
41.papaya	sha?khá?the?	-----	-----	-----
42.coconut	-----	-----	-----	-----
* 43.bird	?khá	?khá	?khá	χa
44.wing	gpħha	gpħha	-----	pxħa
* 45.feather	?khámú	pxħamit'	?khámú	mt'
46.fly	jo:n	jo:n	joŋ	jo:ŋ
* 47.egg	?tú'	anju'	amtu?	a:'tu'
* 48.tail	gmé'	gme'	glo'	me:'
49.claw	ptín	ptín	ptín	tśin
* 50.horn	?kí	či	?ki	ki
51.animal	?kħiŋ.she?	?she?	-----	xli?she?
* 52.dog	ú'	ú'	ú'	ú'
53.pig	wok	wok	wok	wok
54.chicken	a:isá	a:shá	a:isá	a:ishá
55.duck	-----	-----	-----	-----
* 56.fish	ŋá	ŋá	ŋá	ŋá
57.snake	pxħu?pxħa:'	?pxħu	pxħu	χu'

Chinpon	Matu	Khomt	Makung	English
kho	kho	kani	khesenf	1.
kho.šhi	khomonj	kupenen	khenf	* 2.
kho?nij?	khomik	kani	kanf	* 3.
mo?šho	ttha	lò?	Xa	* 4.
a:šhi	a:ish	ka'shi	ash	* 5.
tšhi	tthi	alf	klli	6.
jo?	khottan	kani.ná?	khe	* 7.
plokoham	mal.pedij	sham.já?	sekiliu	8.
ti'phü	mti'	temá?	teme?	9.
khoja:n	kho.jin	dán	moXoj	* 10.
kho.Nü:p	kho.thai?	kani	moní	11.
kho.kum	khokum	shanij	shení	12.
jo?luj	Xel	kani.emá?	khem?	13.
Na:"ŋ	Xosoŋ	khu.temá?	shenəŋ	14.
----	tu'khal	tu'.ako'na?	----	15.
tu'	tu'	tu'	ty	* 16.
plik	tu'va	tevo	teva	17.
li	tu'lli	tu'lli	ká	18.
panla'	pinlen	panle?	jima?	19.
nde:k	dikia?	kha'leñg	kale.dí	* 20.
lt:ŋ	lungto	lenšeñg	tøXoj	* 21.
behin	divinla:	sø.i?	kale.dí	* 22.
lokda:k	takno"ŋ	la'kñj	ta'kò	23.
pín.Müt	la'nip	kha'leñgdi?	kale.dí	24.
ha	šu'	mekù?	Xu'	25.
hjan	jun	tanjká	tanjká	26.
psüŋ	tjan	mò:?	tøken	* 27.
the'ŋ	thigkun	denkeñg	akúŋ	* 28.
k'oko:ŋ	k'oho"ŋ	da'shi	dæt'úŋ	29.
qNo?	Na?	Nam	qXaq	* 30.
qhok	qkok	the'ŋ.kele?	apíkə	* 31.
pa?pa	Xa'pa:	keße"ŋpa?	apa?	32.
ajin	qkun	the'ŋ.jin	ajun	* 33.
qtha?	qtha?	atha?	qthə?	34.
a?u'	amu	Mú	amu	* 35.
pja	la'tin	əsha	keshaw?	36.
the'ŋkan	séksik	the'ŋ.bë?	tøphishe?	37.
hampo	danki.thai?	kuti.ətha?	kuti?	38.
mu	Xu'	vu:?	Xu'du	39.
----	----	----	küthe'kñj	40.
šhakathai?	----	shampho?la	phelkathë?	41.
intai?	----	onshi?, etha?	onshithe?	42.
peho	va	tevó	tevá	* 43.
apha	aphé?	pøkhi?	amøkhTj	44.
qMo	qmul	tevó.mu?	tevamy	* 45.
pa'	din	akhëñ	køja"	46.
qtu?	a:'du'	k*du'	adý	* 47.
a?Ma?	ama:	temá:?	tøXukhui	* 48.
pti:n	tin	pøshín	mesTj	49.
qatši	aki	tøki	tøkij	* 50.
----	seXam	tøñbo?	mojuva	51.
ü'	u'	u:?	y	* 52.
wok	wok/ok	eu:k	o?	53.
a:so	a:'	à	à	54.
pepak	lepa?'a:'	rampa:?	mopé	55.
ŋo	ŋa	ŋó	my	* 56.
pħá	Xul	pøvu:?	moXu?	57.

English	Dani	Nghoeye	Ngutu	Mkaang
58.rat	?pykú	?pyku.Na:m	pu'	-----
59.rabbit	je	ju:m	wi	-----
60.monkey	jɔ:ŋ	jó:ŋ	jɔ:ŋ	-----
61.deer	sha?khi	sha?tshí	sha?khi	sha?khi
62.tiger	mpye:k/?ke?	sha?ei	kɔ:ŋ	shate?
63.buffalo	pná	pná:	pná	pná
64.cow	she	she	she	she
65.elephant	pu'	pu:'	pu'	vul'
66. " -tusk	pu'ha	pu:'ha	pu'ha	tanKonla'
67.worm	psé:ŋkolak	se:ŋkolak	tšako	-----
68.scorpion	ptí	?pyhíptí	mpyhumst	yt'sti
69.spider	wa:mwo	vo:mva	baŋkala	vomva?
* 70.louse	xít	šít	Šít	xít
71.mosquito	pkau:kya:ŋ	pkɔ?ya:k	pkumya:ŋ	-----
* 72.a fly	?pi	?pi	?pi	pi
* 73.nose	Nakɔŋ	Nakɔ:ŋ	Na	Na.u:m
* 74.eye	mik	mik.u'	mik	mik
* 75.ear	gNa	gNakho:e	gNa	Na.ko:'
* 76.head	lu	lykho:ŋ	lu	lypum
* 77.mouth	mpkɔŋ	pkha:khu'	ša:'	χón
* 78.tooth	ha	há	ha	fá
* 79.tongue	ple'	ple'	ple'	le'
* 80.hair	lysham	lu.mu	lymu	lyšám
* 81.neck	gNč	lók.o	gNčyon	šč
82.shoulder	?pʰe:ŋpsu:ŋ	?pʰe:ŋpsu:ŋ	pʰlin	le:ŋtsu:ŋ
* 83.chest	sí?	titu'	šhu:k	šu:k
84.back	Nú	Nú	pan	Nú
* 85.heart	pluŋ	pluŋ	plúŋ	luŋ
* 86.abdomen	?kʰon.nú/puk	-----	-----	-----
87.intestines	?kyt'	tšú	ku:t'	xí
* 88.liver	p̥thín	plu:p̥thi:n	p̥ši:n	-----
* 89.hand	kut	kut	kut	kut
90.palm	pja	ku?pja	pja	kutphá
* 91.nail	p̥tin	p̥tin	p̥tin	tin
92.leg	kho	kho	kho	kho
* 93.foot	kho	kho	kho	kho
* 94.knee	pkhú:k.lu	pkhú?lu	pkhú:k.lu	khúk.lu
95.thigh	phe'	phe	p̥hiktu'	-----
96.calf	ptan.?bəm	ptatpem	ptan	tanpem
* 97.blood	thí	thí	ší	ší
* 98.bone	yu?	ju?	yu?	yu?
* 99.skin	wún	wun	vín	vín
*100.flesh	shá	shá	sha	sha
*101.fat	tha:"	ətha:	ətha:	ətha:"
102.live	xín	xín	ašin	šu:ŋ
*103.die	thí?	thík	ší	šik
104.sick	pNat.e'	pNat.e	yo	Nat.a'
105.breathe	gxí	gxí:e	ŋší	-----
*106.hear	gja:k	gja:k	gja:k	ja:k
*107.see	Mu?	Mu?	Muk	Mu?
*108.speak	pjen/gthu?/shak	sha:k	pjen	tak
109.laugh	ya'?	ja:k	ya'?	ya'?
110.weep	kya?	kya?	kua?	kya?
111.suck	pjón	pjón	pjón	-----
112.spit	psi	pshí:n	pshí	situ'
113.blow	Mu:t	Mun	Mu:t	-----
*114.sing	su'?	su'?	su'?	shít:t

Chinpon	Matu	Khosé	Makung	English
p̚ú	š̚u	p̚ju	•ju	58.
je'	səve?	jə"η	jun	59.
jo:ŋ	jo:ŋ	kəla'	kale	60.
sh̚okt̚ši	sh̚əju?	sh̚ish̚u	sh̚ash̚u	61.
t̚še'	ka:	t̚ka:!	t̚ké	62.
pa:	pəna	pa'no	məná	63.
š̚o	sh̚el	š̚i	Xapə	64.
■v̚i	v̚i	kəsh̚á:!	sh̚ysh̚e?	65.
■v̚iho	v̚i'no	kəsh̚á:!.ho	sh̚ysh̚e?no?	66.
sasa:k	tu'lam	tha'lé"η	tade'η	67.
pa"nt̚ši	selk'hu'ta?al	-----	m̚Xu'm̚at̚η	68.
pa"nt̚ši	bamba	khemlus'haháŋ	fafa	69.
hek	hik	he?	Xi	* 70.
jonja:ŋ	pilkon	saŋγaŋ	kəšərəŋ	71.
pja	pil	p̚o"θa"	m̚θa"	* 72.
Nothu	NaXəŋ	notərəŋ	nək̚həŋ	* 73.
m̚ik.u'	m̚ik	me?	mi?	* 74.
No	ŋNa	kənó?	ənak̚h̚iŋ	* 75.
lu	lu	lú	lu	* 76.
mo:ŋ	?ka	t̚be"η	m̚ek̚ha	* 77.
ho	ŋno	hó	fa	* 78.
ple'	ŋla'	p̚ola'	m̚ele	* 79.
š̚ám	š̚am	š̚ām	š̚āŋ	* 80.
ho	ŋXə:n	kəne"η	t̚e?"jang	* 81.
pá	lingpa:ŋ	p̚ole"η	lepá?	82.
su?	shu:k	kənu	kənu	* 83.
t̚íŋ	Nukbe:n	nanjk'le"η	lethūŋ	84.
pl̚ŋ	luŋbu'	p̚ole"η	m̚oluŋ	* 85.
han.nu/bək	mp̚ha'	k̚je?	k̚jo?	* 86.
at̚sha	ŋXil	t̚ví	t̚Xi	87.
pt̚h̚in	ŋt̚h̚in	p̚t̚h̚in	m̚t̚h̚e'in	* 88.
kít	kut	ke?	ke?	* 89.
p̚jo	kutph̚a	ke".p̚odə!	ke.m̚ja	90.
pt̚in	tin	p̚s̚h̚in	m̚es̚iŋ	* 91.
kho	kho	k̚he"	k̚ho?	92.
k̚ho	k̚ho	k̚he"	k̚ho?	* 93.
m̚kh̚i:k.k̚tu	khuk.lu	k̚he".khu	kho.m̚ek̚hu	* 94.
p̚he:	ph̚ai	ph̚a:!	p̚he	95.
pt̚on	tanlan	k̚he".p̚ón	k̚ho.m̚t̚āŋ	96.
th̚i	th̚i	th̚i	th̚i	* 97.
aju?	ŋXu?	he?	Xu?	* 98.
w̚in	vin	p̚he"	pi?k̚?	* 99.
sho	sha	ŋjān	na?	* 100.
ətha:"	ətha:"	tha:"?	tha:	* 101.
he:ŋ	hij	hé:ŋ	Xin	102.
d̚i	d̚ik	de?	d̚ə	* 103.
ko	t̚to	ke"ŋ.no?	Xə?ə	104.
h̚jo	hilsh̚an	t̚h̚ó?	k̚ha	105.
ja:k	ja:k	tha:!	th̚e	* 106.
M̚t̚?	hu?	ne?	nu?	* 107.
ha:"	th̚ui	th̚ú?	t̚ape	* 108.
m̚nt̚?	nt̚i	p̚nu?	m̚eny	109.
ka:p	Xap	vo?	Xa?	110.
m̚jen	jən	p̚jo	m̚ju	111.
m̚sose?	tam.tul'tha	p̚th̚oi?	m̚sel'm̚thy	112.
M̚t̚:	hu:t	mu	mu	113.
su?	ŋe?	ke?	m̚ke?	* 114.

English	Danai	Nghanyo	Ngyetün	Nkaang
*115.eat	e <sup>t</sup>	e <sup>t</sup>	e <sup>t</sup>	a <sup>t</sup>
*116.drink	ɔ:k	ɔ:k	ɔ:k	ɔk
117.drunk	p̪yɔ:t	p̪yɔ:t	ɔ:n	yɔ:t
118.vomit	plɔ?	plɔ?	p̪sha	lɔk
119.smell	θu	θu?	θu	ʃho"
120.think	ŋja:	ŋja:	ŋja:	----
*121.know	shin/Mat	Ma:k	shin	shin
122.count	kʰe?	tə:p	kʰe	kʰe
123.fear	?kyl?	tɔ:t?	kul?	kłk
124.want	tü:e	tü:e	ŋja:tü	ya?shə
*125.sleep	i?	i?	i?	i?
*126.lie	gkɔ?	i?ve?ti	gjün	jən
*127.stand	gdt:i?/thou	gdt:i?	gdt:i	dł:i?
*128.sit	ŋs'ut/ga?	ŋŋo?	go?	šħut
*129.walk	se?	se?	se?	še?
*130.come	lɔk	lɔk	lo	lɔk
131.enter	lu?/va:n	lu?	lu?	lu?
132.return	se?ðe	se?pja	se?ða	se?pa'
133.turn	glat	glat	gla	----
*134.swim	jɔ?	ku:a	tu'kat	----
135.float	gphɔ:n	gphɔ:n	ŋja:k	šo:
136.flow	lɔ:n	julo	tu'lo:n	lo:nj
137.push	bu:k	bu?	bu?	bu:k
138.pull	kai?	ka?	ka?	ka:i?
139.throw	kʰɔ:nj	kɔ:k	xo	vo:
140.fall	kylha?	kylha:k	tɔ:h?	kha:k
*141.give	pé:t	pé:t	pé:t	pé:t
142.take	lo?	lá:k	la?	lo?
143.wash	ptʰi?	ptʰi?	ptʰi	šhi:
144.launder	ŋs'hp	----	----	----
145.split	bo"	bo"	bo"	bo"
146.tie	ya:/kʰun	tshik	ki	piñ
147.wipe	xu?	ptʰi?	su	----
148.rub	p̪yɔ:t	----	----	p̪yɔ:t?
149.hit	su:k	----	?	?
150.cut	?kyl?	?kyl?	ptšin	kylip
151.stab	tuk	----	----	----
152.dig	so?	so?	ptʃ?	to?
153.scratch	kylɔ:t	tshə:t	tshu:k	----
154.squeeze	xa:k	be:k	she:t	pat
*155.man	?pa:mí	?pa:mí	?pa:mí	pa:mí
*156.woman	ŋMu:mí	ŋNimí	ŋMumí	Mu:mí
*157.person	?kylha:nj	?kylha:nj	tshə:nj	kylha:nj
158.father	pa:	pa:	pa	pa:
159.mother	nə:	nú	nú	nə:
160.child	Nas'hən	ta:n	ŋMo	na:"/mo
161.husband	kʰɔ:n,pá	?po:mí	tsh'e'	tsh'e'
162.wife	?kylhú	?kylhú	tshu	kylhú
163.(el.)bro.	be:be	?phə:l'ŋva	phə:l'	tá!
164.(el.)sist.	sisi	?pa:ŋva:	pa'	tši'
165.yngr.sibl.	na:na	----	na:na	----
*166.name	gminj	gminj	gminj	minj
*167.I	ké'	cé'	ké'	ké'
*168.you (sg)	náŋ	náŋ	náŋ	náŋ
169.he	a?	a?ni?	a?ni?	a?
*170.we	ní?ni?é	cé'ni?é	mi?mi	ké'mi?
171.you (pl)	náŋ.ni?é	----	náŋ.mi	----

Chinpon	Mata	Khot	Makung	English
e'	sa	sá	sa	*115.
o:k	o:k	né:	ni?	*116.
mɔ:i?	Xu: <sup>1</sup>	p̥vu?	▪=xy?	117.
plɔ:k	lɔ:k	p̥le"	▪=le	118.
thū	Xim	Mui?	▪=nän	119.
ptʃhi:n	pek	də^n	tä?	120.
Mot	Minj	pəna?	▪=na?	*121.
m̥she?	?te'	k̥te'na?	k̥te	122.
t̥she?	Xi?	je?	Xi	123.
t̥t̥:t.e'	hit̥ga?	ŋa:?	nän	124.
ip	ip	i?	i?	*125.
hə:ŋ	ŋjel?	jŋj	k̥shən	*126.
l̥ŋj	ŋpa'	əthá?/ədó?	k̥de?	*127.
ŋɔk	ŋal	əte?	k̥ne?	*128.
se	ŋset	t̥kó?	t̥ke?	*129.
lo	ŋlo	je?	və	*130.
l̥t̥	ŋkun	küŋ	k̥ŋj	131.
setba	k̥pmil	vó?	vý	132.
te'ne'	mil	əli?	k̥ve?	133.
ti:la?jə"	ŋja	tu? ja?	tyk̥län	*134.
----	lo.plam	----	p̥ŋnkə	135.
lo:ŋ	loŋ	len	k̥ja?	136.
bi:k	?tul?	nu?	ny?	137.
m̥kai?	dək	r?	Xe?	138.
m̥da:"	v̥i'k	əph?	▪=hé?	139.
bo:t	t̥tha	kla?	k̥lè?	140.
pe:t	pe:k	pe?	pè?	*141.
la?	lo?	la?	lä?	142.
bo:t	shil?	p̥s̥h?	▪=she?	143.
m̥shop	----	p̥shu	▪=shu?	144.
ba"	bo?	p̥.a?	▪=khə?	145.
k̥hin	?k̥hij?	p̥k̥he?	▪=ke?	146.
ho:t	ho:t	p̥ju?	t̥Xo?	147.
bo:t	thu:t	te?	▪=sha?	148.
Ma?	thak	p̥k̥ha?	ba?	149.
k̥hel	te?	teŋ	bəŋ	150.
šhan	thu:n	thuŋ	Xuŋ	151.
sa?	to"	ta:	te?	152.
k̥ha?	k̥he?	t̥p̥y'hij	t̥pyhan	153.
ho:k	k̥hak	t̥pi	t̥pi?	154.
pəto	tanpa	ne^mso	nápadí?	*155.
Mato	huta	ne^msa	nypydi?	*156.
t̥sha:n	a?ni?	khumi	k̥imi	*157.
po	pa	ənpo	p̥.e	158.
n̥i	nu	ənMü	n̥ø	159.
šhanji?	səm̥i	de^nđi	dade?	160.
k̥hongpo	ava	jəvó	napa?	161.
im̥.mo?n̥i	aju	əju	nypy?	162.
ata	maja	ja:	j̥.e	163.
asi	jan.nu	ja:	j̥.e/sosa	164.
na:	kam.na	besə	napi/sisa	165.
amin	g̥m̥inj	əm̥in	ami	*166.
ke'/t̥she'	ka'	kai	ke	*167.
naŋ	naŋ	naŋ	naŋ	*168.
a?ni?	ani?	ni	ama?	169.
nini?	ka'mi?	ka'si?	meji?	*170.
n̥n̥i?	n̥n̥i?	n̥n̥i?	nali?	171.

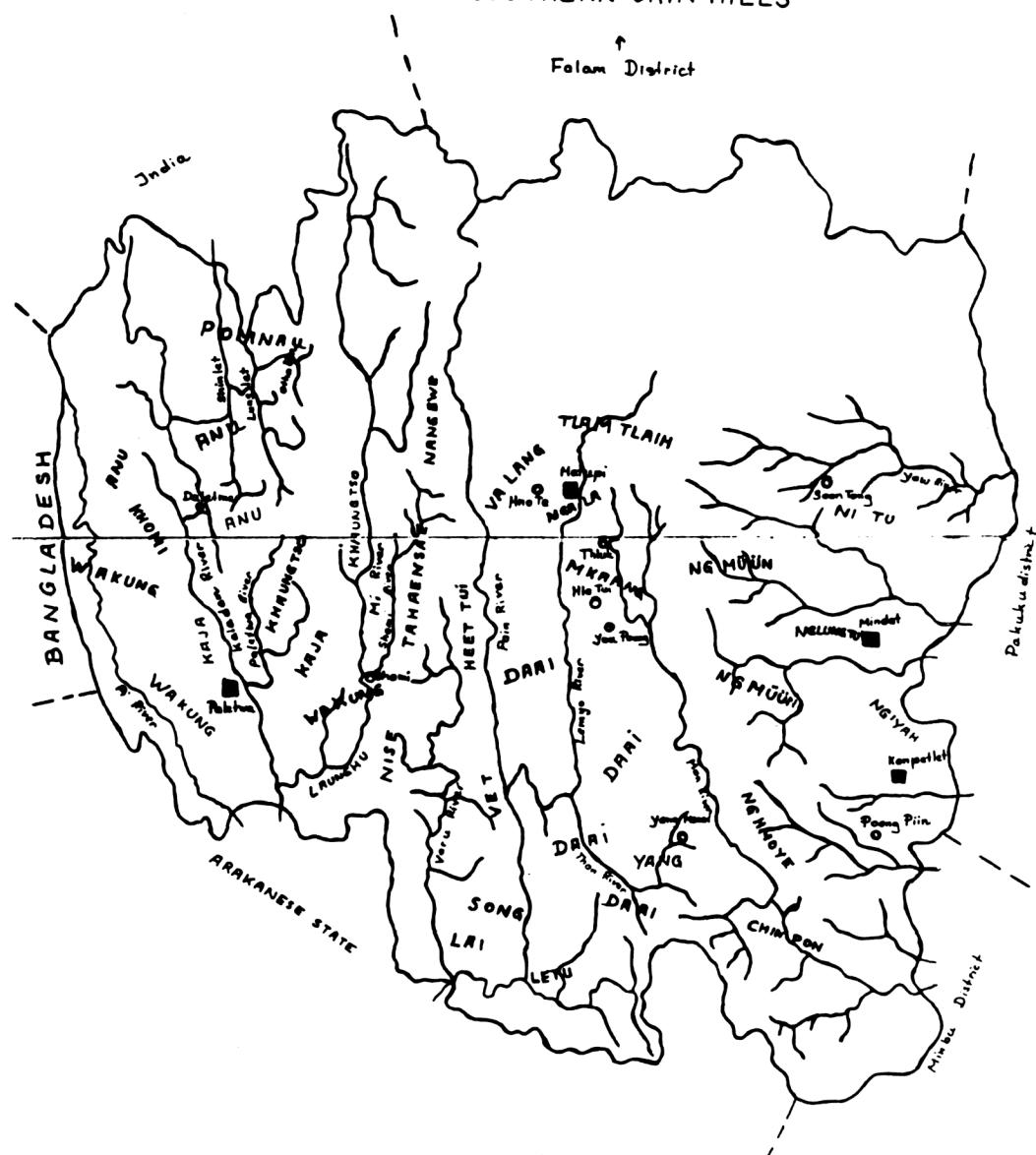
English	Buri	Nghaeye	Nguttha	Mkaang
172. they	a?ni?e	a?ni?ni?	a?ni?ni	----
173. paddy rice	sa:ŋ	sa:ŋ.ho:m	samu?	tša:ŋ
174. pounded "	?sáŋ	?sa:ŋ	?sa:ŋ	tšáŋ
175. cooked "	bu?	bu?	bu?	bu?
176. corn	papum	pum.sa:	papum	vapum
177. salt	psí	psí	psí	tší
178. red pepper	shañ.pho	sim.sa:	sham.pho	shañ.pho
179. betel chew	----	----	----	----
180. pestle	shu?khe	shu:m.ta:ŋ	shu?taŋ	shukha:'
181. mortar	?shúm	shu:m	?shúm	shum
182. to cook	e'.shɔ:n	a.shɔ:n	e'.shon	a'.tho
183. firewood	thíŋ	thíŋ	?shíŋ	shí:m
*184. fire	mé'	mé'	mé'	mé'
*185. burn	u?'	u?'	u?'	u'
*186. ashes	me'ʔkhú	me'ʔkhú	me'ʔkhú	me'khú
*187. smoke	kú:k	kú:k	pkú:k	kú:k
*188. road, path	lám	lám	lám	lám
189. house	ím	ím	ím	ím
190. roof	ʔti?	pti?	ptšo:	----
191. cord	γči	----	----	----
192. sew	?kyhí	tshí	?kuhí	khí
193. clothing	shu'shak	shu'shak	?kuhí'shak	shu'shak
194. loincloth	?kyhú	----	tshu'kuhí	----
195. to work	po?/khut:t	qbi	bi	bi
196. play	qlín	lak	γči	γči
197. sing	q.e'	q.e'	q.e'	----
198. dance	qla:m	qlam	qla:m	la:m
199. drum	?sing/gshe:'	gshe:'	tšen	she:'
200. gong	mo:ŋ	mo:ŋ	qshe:'	mo:ŋ
201. buy	?kyhá?'	?kyhá?'	kuhá?'	li
202. crossbow	lí	lí	qli	lí
203. arrow	pla	pla	pla	lá
204. spear	?se'	?se:'	?stí'	tše:'
205. shoot	ka?	ko?	ka?	ka
206. hunt	sha?tem	sha?dem	tshá.ghu:t	tat
*207. kill	Nim	Ni:m	ngon	ŋon
208. fight	gtu:n	gtok	gtuk	----
*209. one	mat	mat	tumat	əpum
*210. two	ŋní?	ŋNi?	ŋNi?	paŋi?
211. three	?thum	?thu:m	?thum	pathum
212. four	?pyhú	?phí	?plhi	pali
213. five	pmá	pmá	pmá	paŋá
214. six	?kyhuk	tsho:	?kuhuk	pálu:k
215. seven	?kyhí?	kyhí	?kuhí?	paxí'
216. eight	?kyhét	kyhá	?kuhét	paxet
217. nine	?ko	ko	ko	páko
218. ten	xa	xa	ša	páša
219. twenty	ŋku	ŋku	ŋku	páku'
220. hundred	apgha	apgha	pgha:	pxha
*221. all	aŋəŋ/pel?	aŋaŋa	əvan	----
*222. many	kčo.ha?	an.umpi:pí	ədəm	ədəm
223. some	ak'hék	ava:ŋ	amšha?	əjo:'
224. few	apisá	ələksá	əpi	əjo: 'sapá'
*225. big	dəm	də:m	ə?dəm	----
*226. small	dí:k	tat	ə?lə:m	jč:'
*227. long	sha:u	sha:k	anšha:'	sha:u
228. tall	tun	tün	ə?tün	tün

<b>Chinpon</b>	<b>Katu</b>	<b>Khomí</b>	<b>Vukung</b>	<b>English</b>
a?ni?ni?	amí?	nisi?	amaji	172.
só:	saj	so	sa?	173.
so:)	sanjen	soné?	sa?ni	174.
bu?	bu?	be?	bu?	175.
šampūn	va'küm	me'ñ.të?	bökádd	176.
psi	lanke?	palo?	mo'lø	177.
šampho	Xít	shamrūn	mo'ye	178.
kumja	----	moranja	köyänja	179.
štuk.kho	dəñ.suj	ni:mləñšeñ	shy?jän	180.
šhum	shum	ni:mshora	shun	181.
bu?	atħo:ñ	the'ñ	thəñá?	182.
thiñ	thiñ	the'ñ	thəñ	183.
ma!	Ma!	ma!	me	*184.
u?	uŋ	maikān	mekān	*185.
ma!khu	Maikhu	maikht	mekhe	*186.
kü:k	luŋ.be'k	maiphu	physike	*187.
lam	loŋ	läm	läñ	*188.
im	iñ	ü:m	Tn	189.
te'?	imphu	ü:mphu	Tnphú	190.
jü'	äXu'	vü'neñ	khäXu'	191.
kho!	ähu'	hu?	Xu'	192.
šul'wat	shul'shak	ba'sune?na?	ina?thona?	193.
tše!	pü'nak	länsen	pateri?	194.
kħit	bi	sha?	sha	195.
men.e!	sañdæk	əma?u?	Xäna	196.
?a:'l.e'	äšak	kħulinthu'	elōñXu'	197.
lam	lam	läñ	melän	198.
siñ.nü	täm	pə'pin	shepuñ	199.
mo:n	moŋ	me'ñ	mñj	200.
te'?	pla'	vän	Xän	201.
li	li	tha'polo/le	le'	202.
pla	la	tha'polomeñ	mo'la	203.
šok.tše!	sai	te'vi	s'Xi	204.
ko?	ka?	ko	kä	205.
tšok.eija!	sha.jüp	mo:'lütj	shaXy	206.
tük	ŋon	pə'de?	methi?	*207.
tæk	xü'	əne?	tote	208.
pahot	päkhat	ha	hä	*209.
pjhí?	päñi?	Ni?	ni	*210.
päthum	päthum	thün	thün	211.
päli	päli	pelü	mo'li	212.
päMo	päña	pän	pəñ	213.
štok	päxuk	teri?	teru?	214.
še'?	päxik	shari?	shari?	215.
šhat	päxe:t	te'já	te'ja	216.
ko	päko	t'ko	t'ko	217.
ha	päxa	hó	Xasha?	218.
pko	päkul	əpoñ	kyshe?	219.
pjhahot	sakhat	süñvá?	hanlibe?	220.
älum	be?be?	be?be?	äXələpi	*221.
äli'po"	me?	no'rñj	əmədo?	*222.
äbəp	ätə	phare?	teXuñ	223.
pilikso	ägen	ma'iden	seXe?	224.
äle'npo	äle:n	lén	he	*225.
a?di:kso	ajol	thén	shIn	*226.
äšha:"po	äsh'e:n	sha?	shal	*227.
ätñqkap	äsh'aŋ	əsh'än	äXe'sha	228.

English	Dasi	Mghasoye	Mgħidja	Mkaaġ
229. short	ta: <sup>1</sup>	ta <sup>1</sup>	q?ta: <sup>1</sup>	ta <sup>1</sup>
*230. round	pulum	pulum	qkulum	puluni
231. smooth	Nip	Nip	Nip	----
232. thick	sh'a?	sh'	q?sh'a?	th'a
233. thin	pim	pim	pim	pim
234. wide	ja: <sup>1</sup>	għa?	għoġ	ja: <sup>1</sup>
235. narrow	dī:k	għet	għiġi:k	----
*236. black	le	le <sup>1</sup>	le	le
*237. red	shen	shen	shen	shen
*238. white	bó:k	bó:k	bó:k	bó:k
*239. green	q?siġ	anġtšiġ	anġkuġġ	aqġim
*240. yellow	g.a: <sup>1</sup>	g.a:	q?a: <sup>1</sup>	a: <sup>1</sup>
*241. dry	qiegħ	?kxħok	q?kuħoġ	----
242. wet	so: <sup>1</sup>	so <sup>1</sup>	oħsu <sup>1</sup>	ši <sup>1</sup>
243. rotten	?thu	thu	thuk	thu
244. swell	għixx-iż-żu	għixx-it	għixx-iż-żu	----
*245. full	?be	be <sup>1</sup>	?be	be
246. dirty	mtu'. ple?	mtu'. e <sup>1</sup>	le. lə <sup>1</sup>	qne:k
247. sharp	xa:t	xa:t	ša:t	xa:m
248. dull	No?ti	----	----	----
*249. new	q?tha: <sup>1</sup>	q?tha	q?tha: <sup>1</sup>	q?tha <sup>1</sup>
*250. hot	q?tok/q?o?	ħok	q?o?	q?o?
*251. cold	ye	ya	ħjuk	ye <sup>1</sup>
252. heavy	?ye?	?ye?	?ye?	----
253. straight	għixu:n	għixx-n	je? <sup>1</sup>	pxu:n
254. right	q?sang	għdi	q?tħu:n	pa
*255. good	q?do	pa	q?ni	dañ
256. bad	q?she	pxħak	q?ka?	----
257. old-aged	a? <sup>1</sup>	a?	għiż	----
258. far	q?thu:k	ta	šho	----
259. near	q?sa?	q?sasa	jak	ajt
260. rightside	?kħé:t. lám	pat. lám	qħol. lám	pat. lám
261. leftside	?son. lám	tsong. lám	en. lám	ɛ'n. lám
262. same	laŋ. laŋ/tən. tən	tən. tən	tən. tən	tən. tən
263. different	Na. Na	Na. Na	Na. Na	qha. qfe'fe!
264. here	hi?a	ħinnej	šia	tsona
265. there	se?a	tsannej	tše'a	ħona
*266. this	hin	qhi:n	šin	tso?
*267. that	sun	qsi:n	tšin	ħotsa?
268. when?	itu?. iż-żu	itu?. iż-żu	i. iż-żu	ħotsi?a
269. where?	ho?a	ħon. iż-żu. ma	ho!. jaŋ	----
*270. who?	u. ja	u?. iż-żu. ma	u. jaŋ	u. nu
*271. what?	i. ja	pif?. iż-żu. ma	i. jaŋ	----
272. and	ja?	n?	la?	----
273. with	ma?ma?	ma?ma?	jon	ma?ma?
274. at	iż-żu/a	tikka	iż-żu	----
275. because	i.a.kgaluġi	iħo?ba. tħa?ta	i.a. tħa. se	atū?. ątšaka?
	.ti.ka?. ta	.me		.nu
276. how	iħo?ba	iħo?ba. eż-żu. me	iħo?tħa	----
277. if	iż-żu/ta	iż-żu/ta	atħa?. il-. jidu	----
278. in	?um	o:u	q?kuħu:u	kħu:!
*279. not	am/kę?	am	kę?	ü
280. (not)yet	am.ni.ham	am.ni.ni	ke?tħapha.se	üm.ni.pha.ka
281. already	paeġ	----	paeġ	----

Chinpos	Katu	Khami	Makung	English
ətəl'	ətəl'	dɔ: !?	adə?	229.
əpətəm	kəluk	əl̥nkən	t̥pulu	*230.
ət̥hol'.jot	Xal	pəná!	shyXe	231.
əšho?	tha?	tho?	thakhūŋ	232.
əpim	pím	veŋkəsi	əxunjs̥T̥j	233.
a?ja*kap	əka	ká?	əsh'a*	234.
əsaik	tək	amjeŋ	ədə	235.
əle	əm̥m	kammun	kanu	*236.
əš̥in	əli:ŋ	kamehəŋ	kalē'n	*237.
əbo:k	əbo:k	kamehəŋ	kaluŋ	*238.
əsinj	əhiŋ	kamhīŋ	kash'i	*239.
a?ɔ:!	a.əŋ	kamja*	y.anj	*240.
əhophet	Xe'	kəje?	kəphəŋ	*241.
əjo	shul	shu'	sh'y	242.
th̥	Xəŋ	vəŋ	Xunpe?	243.
t̥sh̥in	ph̥in	ba*	pa'ko?	244.
l̥t̥ik	be'	ká: !?	pepek	*245.
m̥sop.lap	mukh'u:t	pəsh̥o?	pesa	246.
ha:t	ha:t	pəsh̥i?	əsy	247.
je!?no	anva:k	əkhōn	sh̥epi	248.
tha:	ətha'	kāŋth'a	kath'a	*249.
tok	be'	bí	bí	*250.
m̥jū	dij	sevá!	m̥d̥T̥n	*251.
je!?	Xit	jí?	lekhūŋ	252.
p̥t̥:n	dij	to?	topyhəŋ	253.
əMən	tiŋ	t̥éŋ	seja	254.
ta:*	th̥en	há: !?	hə	*255.
sh̥i	the	ho: !?á?	hə.a?	256.
a?č	Xim	sh̥enjlen.na!?	kānta?	257.
to	t̥h̥a	kamlo	Xānla	258.
so?	je'	kəsha	pà	259.
k̥hep.po:t	ben̥tan̥ben̥	lamtamáŋ	t̥.ə	260.
k̥he:!.po:t	ben̥və'ben̥	lamvo'máŋ	lavə	261.
əbəŋŋ.əŋŋ	va'lu?	ət̥n	tu?	262.
əka".e"	lak.lə	t̥ekh'a	əxəXə	263.
ni.a	hi:a	hi.ə	neme?	264.
sina	ki:a	ho.ə	hame?	265.
ni/honi	he	hini	ne?	*266.
s̥i:n/sini	ke	huni	hane?	*267.
p̥etame	mevenj.a?	menakhá	pe?nime?	268.
anome	me?a?	memaj.ə	name?	269.
ama"ŋme	u.le	əm̥i	ape?me?	*270.
ap̥ime	tu.le	əti	tane?mi?	*271.
ne?	ne?	ho: !	he	272.
ahota	əna?	ho: !vānre	hane?he	273.
a	a?	a	me?	274.
pit̥san̥sim̥a	tudona?	na!d̥əŋ.k̥hə.ə	nakatet.t̥ekh̥ən	275.
pileka	meti?la	məna	naka?	276.
pənko?	ka'ni?	na'bəle	la	277.
əd̥ika	ək̥hul'	th̥eŋ.ə	at̥unme?	278.
la?	no?	nen.ə	se?ə?	*279.
hamla?	no?ni	nen.ə.ra!	se?ə?manka	280.
ap̥ənhî?	seŋ	p̥ja"bo?	k̥əŋm̥de?	281.

MAP  
of  
SOUTHERN CHIN HILLS



**Notes**

1. I am indebted to Kent Gordon and David Thomas who gave advice and help in writing this paper; and to Paulette Hopple, Debbie Paulsen and Jonathan Kew who helped with the typing of the wordlists. Also, I am very grateful to numerous visitors from the Chin Hills who have been our informants for the wordlists and patiently answered my many questions so that I was able to collect the notes on the languages and dialects.
2. Only in the wordlist of Daai is the marking of tones consistent and reliable. There are two contrastive tones in this dialect, a plain level tone and a tense high falling tone which is marked here. See Hartmann-So 1985.
3. Some of these wordlists were collected and recorded by my husband Chaing So during his tours through the Chin Hills, but most of them I recorded in Rangoon with the help of guests from various parts of the Southern Chin Hills.
4. The items on the Swadesh 100 word list are indicated by an asterisk in the lists given here.
5. See also Lehman 1963:85,86.

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