

# The Languages and Dialects of Thateng District, Sekong Province

A Pilot Survey on  
Determining Language Affiliation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic

June 2005

Institute for Linguistic Research (Ministry of Information and Culture)  
Vientiane LAO PDR,  
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Respect for Diversity

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## Preface and Acknowledgments

Although the Lao People's Democratic Republic is rich in languages, little research has been undertaken in the areas of language mapping and mutual intelligibility between language variants.<sup>1</sup> The aim of this survey is to test a methodology for rapidly determining language affiliation within a geographical zone in a systematic and rigorous manner, by calculating the degree of lexical similarity between speech communities.

The results of applying the methodology more widely could serve as an aid to appropriate language development<sup>2</sup> for the purposes of delivering basic social services, including health and education services.<sup>3</sup> In order to learn effectively, for example, students who come to primary school speaking a minority language need a teaching environment that takes account of their cultural and linguistic backgrounds: teachers that are trained in and apply appropriate methodologies, as well as instructional materials that are relevant to the students' own experiences. Likewise, making reading material available in local languages can improve efficacy of adult literacy education, both in the local language and thereafter in facilitating the learning of the national language. Identifying and developing the language varieties that are most apt to serve these purposes is a critical first step in the effective provision of basic social services to ethnic minority groups. At present, of the eight languages covered in this survey, only Katu has a written script already developed (and then only for one dialect of the Katu population).

The authors wish to thank the government officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture who assisted us in this survey, as well as the many people who answered questions and generously gave of their time and shared their languages.

This survey of Thateng district was carried out by the Institute for Linguistic Research, with financing from the World Bank Fund for Civic Engagement, Empowerment and Respect for Diversity. The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed here are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank or the governments they represent.

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<sup>1</sup> Chamberlain, James R. and Phomsombath, Panh. 2002. *Poverty Alleviation for All: Potential and Options for the People in the Uplands*. Vientiane: Swedish International Development Agency; Chamberlain, James R. 2002. *Assessment of Economic Potentials and Comparative Advantages of Ethnic Minority Groups of Lao PDR*. Vientiane: Asian Development Bank.

<sup>2</sup> "Language development" (or "language planning") refers to the selection and promotion of a unified language or languages for administrative use, and represents a coherent effort by individuals, groups, or organizations to influence language behavior in public domains. Language development typically involves first "status planning" (i.e. codification of a representative variety and standardization of a written script) and then "corpus planning" (i.e. elaboration of technical vocabulary and cultivation via dictionaries and grammars).

<sup>3</sup> For a discussion of such an application, see: Noonan, Richard. n.d. Language of instruction: economic analysis of the use of minority languages for early education, *Juth Pakai*, p. 16-27. This article is available online at <http://www.undplao.org/juth1/3rd%20edition/JP3%20English%20online.pdf>.

## 1. Introduction

Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is a small, land-locked country in Southeast Asia that is rich in languages and cultures.<sup>4</sup> This rich diversity makes the provision of basic social services complex. Children (and especially girls) in remote, rural zones lag behind their urban, lowland counterparts in terms of enrollment in, and completion of, primary education. These children are also on average poorer than urban, lowland children, and are more likely to belong to non-Lao ethnic groups. The following table shows primary education net enrollment rates by ethno-linguistic family.

<b>Net Enrollment Rate, Primary Education, by Ethno-Linguistic Family, 2001<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Tai-Kadai (including speakers of Lao and other Lao-Phutai languages)	77.2%	75.4%	76.4%
Austro-asiatic (including Mon-Khmer)	53.7%	52.8%	53.5%
Sino-Tibetan (including Tibeto-Burman)	47.8%	44.7%	46.2%
Hmong-Yao	46.3%	44.2%	45.2%
Lao PDR	65.6%	64.1%	64.9%

Adult functional literacy rates are further evidence of considerable disparities in educational outcomes between ethno-linguistic families, as shown in the following table.

<b>Functional Literacy in Lao (Age 15-59), by Ethno-Linguistic Family, 2001<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Tai-Kadai (including speakers of Lao and other Lao-Phutai languages)	55.9%	40.1%	47.7%
Austro-asiatic (including Mon-Khmer)	36.0%	22.7%	29.1%
Sino-Tibetan (including Tibeto-Burman)	26.4%	16.3%	21.4%
Hmong-Yao	38.5%	11.9%	25.5%
Lao PDR	45.2%	30.3%	37.7%

The Government of Lao PDR recognizes 49 languages, *Ethnologue*<sup>7</sup> lists 73, and linguists who have worked in the region say there may be over 200. Since ethnic minority groups make up over 40% of the total population, development programs which address the problems of ethnic minorities are of critical importance. Implementing a strategy that supports the Government's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (including Education for All) requires accurate baseline information on the most vulnerable groups, including information on the language affiliation of minority ethnic groups. This project provides such information for Thateng district in Sekong province.

<sup>4</sup> Lao PDR's ethno-linguistic groups are classified by specialists into four families: Tai-Kadai (which includes the Lao-Phutai sub-family), Austro-asiatic (which includes the Mon-Khmer sub-family), Hmong-Yao and Sino-Tibetan (which includes the Tibeto-Burman sub-family).

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Education (with UNESCO). 2004. *Lao National Literacy Survey 2001: Final Report*. Bangkok: UNESCO.

<sup>6</sup> Idem.

<sup>7</sup> Gordon, Ray ed. 2002. *Ethnologue*. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

## 1.1 Geography

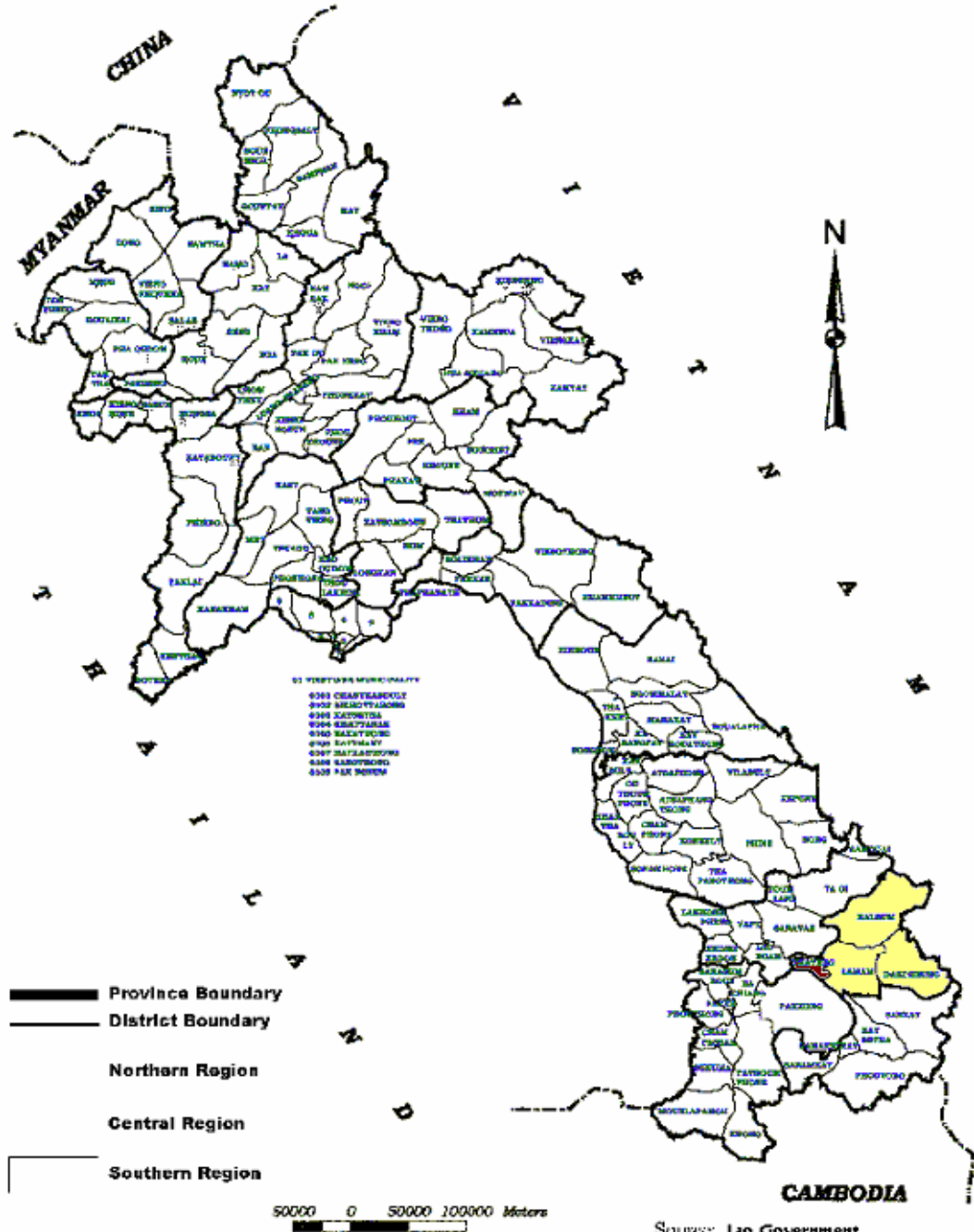
Sekong province is in the south of Lao PDR with its eastern border forming the boundary line with Vietnam. The provinces of Saravane, Champasak and Attapeu surround it to the north, west and south respectively. This survey was carried out in Thateng district, located in the western-most corner of the province. Sekong province is shown in pale shading and Thateng district in dark shading on the map on the following page.

Most of Sekong is rugged terrain situated between 300 and 600 meters above sea level.<sup>8</sup> Thateng is different from the rest of the province as it is largely on the Bolevan Plateau, a fertile area of volcanic soil that is used for coffee plantations. Thateng only became a part of Sekong province in 1993, when it was transferred from Saravane province. The infrastructure in this district is relatively advanced. All survey villages could be reached by a vehicle, although the villagers reported that unpaved roads (marked with a dotted line on the district map) were difficult or impassable during the rainy season. The villages at the southern-most part of the province, which is not part of the Bolevan Plateau, are the least accessible, being cut off from the rest of the province at least from June through September. The district map marks with the symbol (▲) those villages where data were gathered.

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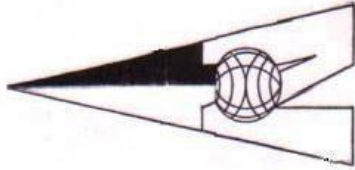
<sup>8</sup> ກົມແຜນທີ່ແຫ່ງຊາດ, 1995. ປຶ້ມແຜນທີ່ສປປລາວ.

# Districts of Lao PDR

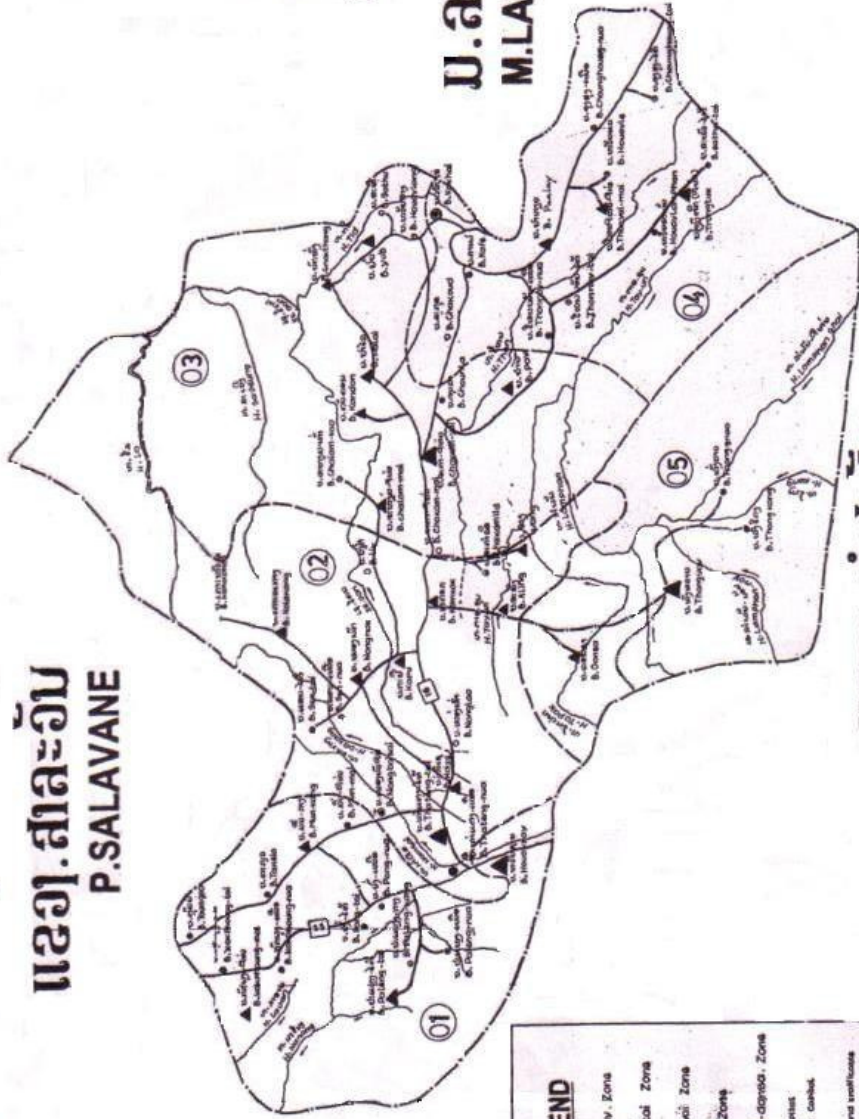


# ແຜນທີ່ເມືອງທ່າແຕ່ງ THATENG DISTRICT MAP

ແຂວງ.ສາລະວັນ  
P.SALAVANE



ນ.ສະມຸມ  
M.LAMAM



IRAP Project

**ເຕືອນທາງ LEGEND**

01	ເຂດ.ທ່າແຕ່ງ	House - xoy - Zone
02	ເຂດ.ທ່າແຕ່ງ-ໄລ້	Thateng - tai Zone
03	ເຂດ.ສາກ-ໄຊທ໌	Cravum - sai Zone
04	ເຂດ.ນົວນີ້	Kochai - Zone
05	ເຂດ.ທ່າແຕ່ງ-ດອນ	Thongyai - donay - Zone
	ສູນກາງ	Centre
	ສູນກາງ	Sub - centre
	ສູນກາງ	Village
	ທາງແຮງກະຕູ້	All year road
	ທາງແຮງກະຕູ້	During dry season only
	ທາງແຮງກະຕູ້	Slip
	ຊຸມຊົນ	Provincial border
	ຊຸມຊົນ	District border
	ຊຸມຊົນ	Sub - district border

ແຂວງ.ຈັບສັກ  
P.CHAMPASAK

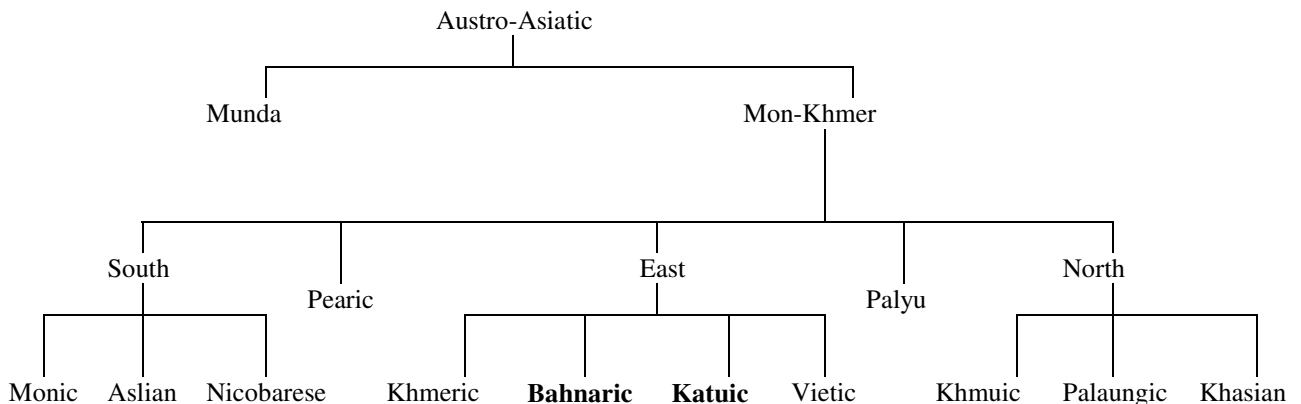
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## 1.2 People

Because of the fertile soil and good infrastructure, many language groups have been resettled in Thateng in recent years. Some of the villages visited have only been in this district for five years, while others moved to their current location as much as 30 years ago. Yet other language groups have lived in Thateng for as long as they can remember. This gives a wide diversity in standard of living, as the resettled groups only brought what they could carry. Moreover there is insufficient productive land for all of the villages. Some resettled villages have coffee plantations and have a reasonable revenue, while others have no means of income. Many of the villages were ethnically mixed through resettlement, in an attempt to assist the villagers in learning Lao. However, even though resettled villages started out mixed, people gradually move to be with others of their same language group. In villages that still have two or more languages represented, each language group functions as a separate unit with its own headman and place of worship. Village communities which relocated as a unit tend to have built a place of worship and preserved more of their customs; villages which comprise inhabitants from several original village communities, even if they speak the same language, have usually not built such a place of worship. Appendix E provides a profile of each village surveyed, and shows the considerable diversity in experience across these villages.

## 1.3 Languages

All of the languages spoken in Sekong, other than Lao, are Eastern Mon-Khmer. They can be split into two separate branches, Bahnaric and Katuic. These branches are in bold print on the family chart below.<sup>9</sup>

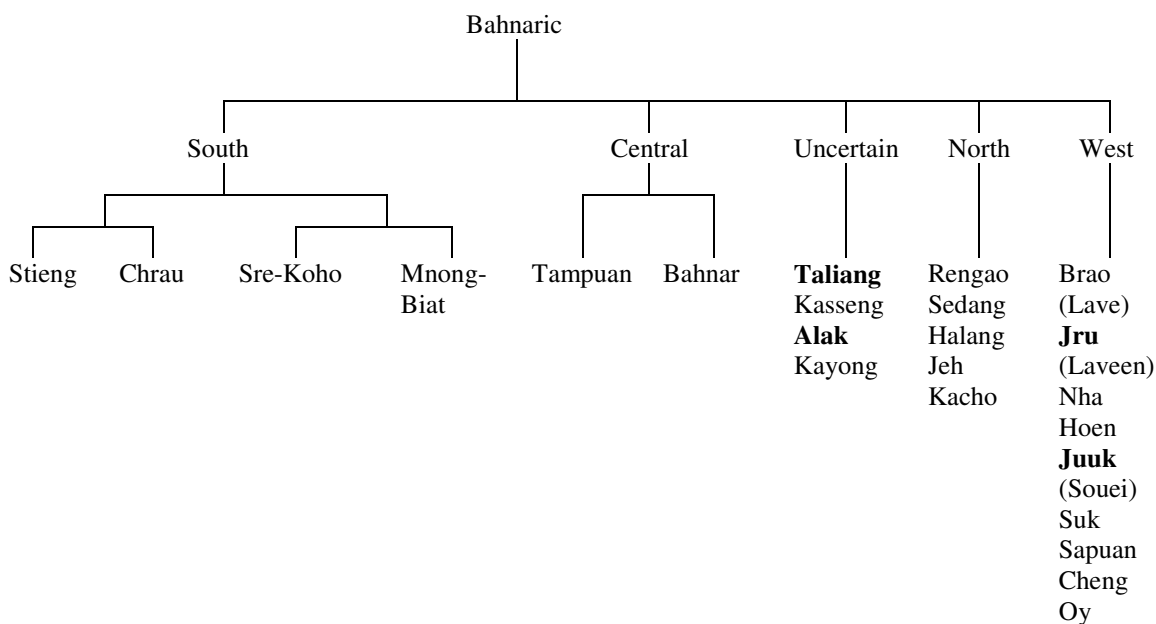


Data were collected from four different Bahnaric families: Taliang, Arak, Jru (Laveen) and Juuk (Souei). Two of these, Jru and Juuk, are Western Bahnaric, while the other two have an uncertain placement. These languages are in bold below.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Thongspeth Kingsada, 2003. Languages and Ethnic Classification in the Lao PDR, *Language & Life Journal*, p. 24-39

<sup>10</sup> Idem.





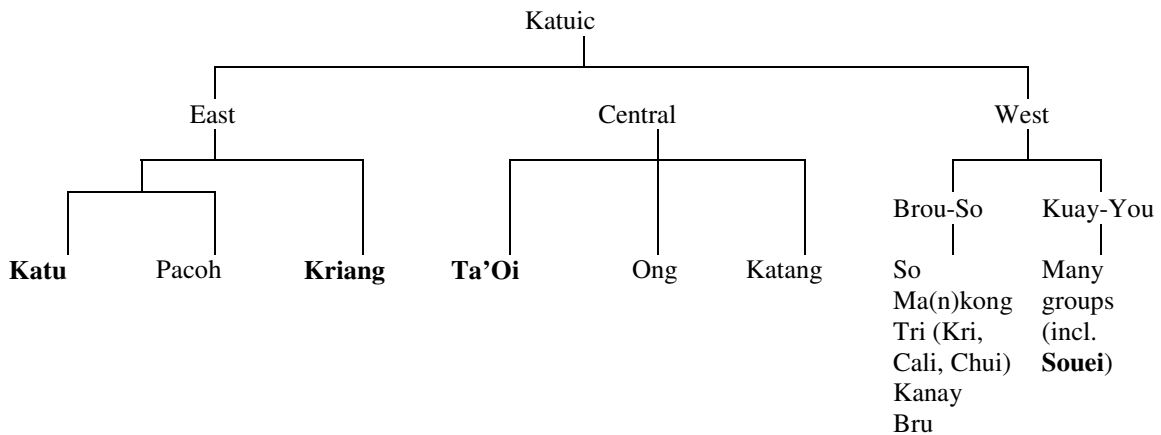
Of these four languages, three are recognized by the Government at this time. They are numbers 21, 22 and 27 in the chart of ethnic groups published by the Lao National Front for Reconstruction (LNFR). Alternate names and spelling are also given in the chart. Juuk, sometimes called Souei, is not included in the LNFR list.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Ethnic name</i>	<i>Branch</i>	<i>Local name</i>
21	Jru	Jru Kong, Jru Daak	Laveen, Su or Xu, Jru Kong, Jru Daak
22	Triang		Triang
23	Lawi		Lawi
24	Yeh		Yeh
25	Brao	Kavet, Halang	Lave, Lui Ve, Kavet, Halang
27	Harak		Alak
28	Oi	Sapuan, Sook, Inthi	Oi, Sapuan, Sook, Inthi, Me Krong, Me Ruyaaw
30	Cheng		Cheng
31	Sadang	Kayong, Sadang Duan	Sadang, Kayong, Sadang Duan
33	Nyaa Hoen		Tang Keh, Hoen

All four of these languages were included in a recent study<sup>11</sup>, along with three other Bahnaric languages; Kaseng, Jeh and Lawi. Although Jeh is spoken in Thateng, the research team had insufficient time to include it in this first survey round.

<sup>11</sup> Luang-Thongkum, Theraphan, 2001. *Languages of the Tribes in Xekong Province Southern Lao PDR*. Foundation for Research and Development, Thailand Research Fund.

Data from four Katuic languages were also collected: **Katu**, **Ta’oy**, **Kriang** and **Souei**. **Katu** and **Kriang** are Eastern Katuic, **Ta’Oi** is Central while **Souei** is Western. These languages are shown in bold below.



All four of these languages are recognized by the Government. They are numbers 23, 26, 29 and 32 in the LNFR chart below.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Ethnic name</i>	<i>Branch</i>	<i>Local name</i>
18	Ka Tang	Pha Khaew	Bru Ka Taang Pha Kaew
19	Makong	Truy, Phua, Maroi, Trong	Bru Makong, Truy, Phua, Maroi, Trong
20	Tri		Bru Tri
23	Ta Oi	Trong, Yir	Ta Oi, Hadong, In
26	Katu	Triw, Daak Kang	Katu, Triw
29	Kriang	Chatong, Ko	Nge, Chatong, Ko
32	Suay		Suay
35	Pako	Kado, Kanay	Pako, Kado, Kanay

Theraphan<sup>12</sup> divides **Katu** into three distinct groups: **Katu 1**, **Katu 2** and **Kantu**. This division is supported by the current survey, with a fourth group also being considered (see discussion below).

The eight languages included in this survey are set out in the table below. The names used in this report are listed in the first column. The second column gives alternate names and spellings found in the literature. Population figures<sup>13</sup> and literacy rates are shown in the third and fourth columns; these figures are however not very accurate as data are not gathered on the basis of same language grouping used in this survey. For example, the population given for **Souei** probably includes speakers of **Juuk** as well. As this study progresses, a clearer picture of both the languages and populations involved will emerge.

<sup>12</sup> Idem.

<sup>13</sup> National Statistics Center, Population Census 1995.

<i>Name used in report</i>	<i>Alternate names and spellings</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Literacy rate</i>
Arak	Alak, Harak, Halak	0.4%	37.1%
Triang	Taliang, Dakcheung	0.5%	40.4%
Jru	Jru', Laveen, Su, Xu, Jru Kong, Jru Daak	0.9%	Unknown
Juuk	Souei	Unknown	Unknown
Katu	Triw, Katu 1, Katu 2, Kantu, Katu Asang, Katu Tek, Kalum	0.4%	26.2%
Ta'Oi	Ta Oi, Tong, Yir, Hadong, In	0.7%	36.6%
Kriang	Nge', Ngkriang, Kaliang	0.3%	33.5%
Souei	Suay	1.0%	unknown

#### **1.4 Purpose and goals**

This survey constitutes the first stage of a longer study designed to determine language affiliation in Lao PDR. The specific goals for this phase are to:

- find out what languages are spoken in Thateng district;
- determine if each language has one main variety or if there are several dialects of that language;
- establish through a scientific method how closely these languages and dialects are related to each other; and
- provide robust guidelines on which language varieties, being the most representative, could best be targeted for development (e.g. written script) in ways that will enable better delivery of basic social services, such as primary education.

The survey consisted of three parts: (1) A word list of 310 words was elicited and checked at each location; these lists (see Appendix C) were analyzed to determine lexical similarity. (2) A socio-linguistic questionnaire (see Appendix D) was given to a sample based on age, gender and education. (3) The survey team also recorded observations, in each village, on language use and speakers' attitudes to their own language. All possible care was taken to ensure that the results in this report are as accurate as possible. Transcription of data has been checked against digital recordings made at each location.

## 2. Languages and dialects

Twenty-four villages were included in this survey. The names of the villages and the abbreviations used in the rest of the report are included in the chart below. English spelling for the village names is taken from the Thateng district map; the Lao spelling is included to ensure clear identification.

<i>Village name</i>	<i>Village name</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Language</i>
Aling	ບ. ອະລິງ	AL	Katu
Chakam Yai	ບ. ຈະກຳໃຫ່ຍ	CK	Kriang
Chalam Mai	ບ. ຈະຫຼາມໃໝ່	CL	Kriang
Donsa	ບ. ດອນຊາ	DS	Katu
Gnokthong	ບ. ຍົກທົ່ງ	GT	Juuk
Hoixe	ບ. ຫົວເຊ	HE	Jru
Houaixay	ບ. ຫ້ວຍຊາຍ	HS	Triang
Kamkok	ບ. ກຳກອກ	KK	Triang
Kandon	ບ. ກັນດອນ(ໃໝ່)	KD	Katu
Kapu	ບ. ກະປື	KP	Juuk
Kokphoung Mai	ບ. ກົກພຸງໃໝ່	KM	Katu
Kolakang	ບ. ເກາະລະກາງ	KL	Ta'oih
Mun Kong	ບ. ໝີ່ນກາງ	MK	Harak
Nongnok	ບ. ຫອງນົກ	NN	Jru
Paalay	ບ. ປາຫຼາຍ	PL	Katu
Pai	ບ. ປາຍ	BP	Katu
Palai	ບ. ປ່າໄຫຼ່(ປາໄລ)	PI	Arak
Paleng Tai	ບ. ປະແຫຼງໃຕ້	PT	Ta'oih
Thateng Tai	ບ. ທ່າແຕງໃຕ້	TD	Souei
Thongvay	ບ. ທົ່ງຫວາຍ	TW	Katu
Thonyai- Mai	ບ. ໂທນໃຫຍ່ໃໝ່	TY	Katu
Trongtuk <sup>14</sup>	ບ. ຕົງຕືກ(ໃໝ່)	TT	Katu
Vang	ບ. ວາງ	VG	Katu
Yup	ບ. ຍືບ	YP	Katu

<sup>14</sup> The village Trongtuk is locally known as Satiang. The name Trongtuk appears on maps and in family record books, but is not used by the villagers themselves.

## 2.1 Lexical similarity

Lexical similarity was calculated using Blair's criteria with a few modifications for Mon-Khmer languages (see Appendix B for details of the counting procedure, including the modifications).

Several of the words that were elicited were excluded from the final calculations. Some of the words were excluded because, despite the prompt being asked in a consistent manner, different responses were recorded. These included: 17a river, 37 stick, 90d forearm, 110b to call out, 111a suck, 124 want, 130a to come, 130b to go, 149a to hit (punch), 154a to squeeze hard thing, 182 to cook rice, 185b to burn (transitive), 244 to swell. A few words were excluded because they produced identical responses with a different prompt. These were: 115b to eat food – same as 115a to eat rice, 143b to wash dishes – same as 143a to wash hands, 147b to wipe face – same as 147a to wipe, 267 that – same as 265b there, proximal. Yet more words were excluded because they were difficult to elicit and the survey staff were unsure if the response given matched the prompt. These include: 9a mist, 9b dew, 60a macaque.<sup>15</sup> When these words were removed and the scores recalculated, many of the scores moved up by 2 or 3 percent. Interestingly, very low scores in the 20s were not affected at all by the removal of these items.

The following chart gives the percentage of lexical similarity between the languages tested. The Katuic languages are listed at the top of the chart while the Bahnaric ones are listed at the bottom. The chart is shaded to indicate degrees of lexical affiliation. Language varieties that have 70% or more lexical similarities are shaded darkest, showing the range where varieties probably constitute a single language. Further testing would need to be done to insure that these varieties are indeed mutually intelligible. Two varieties may have lexically similar vocabulary, but very different grammatical structures, making them mutually unintelligible. Varieties that are 60-69% similar may or may not be the same language. As a rule of thumb, varieties with 50-59% similarity are considered separate but closely related languages, and varieties 40-49% similar are generally different languages within the same branch of a language family.<sup>16</sup> The rectangular area in the bottom left of the chart shows the comparison of varieties from different branches, Katuic and Bahnaric; as expected, these language almost all show less than 30% lexical similarity.

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<sup>15</sup> Future research could explore the questions of cognitive mapping that are raised by these one-to-many and many-to-one correspondences, as well as their implications for social analysis (see Lakoff, George. 1987. *Women, Fire and Dangerous Things: What Categories Reveal About the Mind*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

<sup>16</sup> Millar, John and Carolyn, 1996. Lexical comparison of Katuic Mon-Khmer languages with special focus on So-Bru groups in Northeast Thailand, *Mon-Khmer Studies XXVI*.

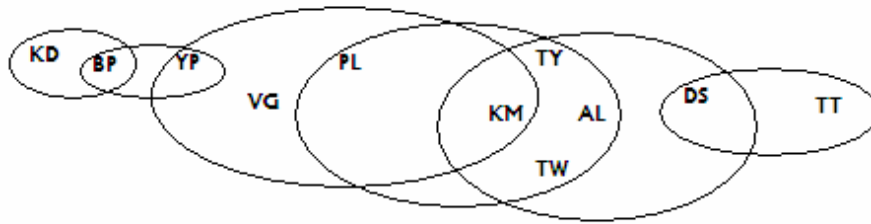
## Chart of Lexical Similarities

### Katuic Languages

Katuic Languages																									
TT	TT																								
DS	61	DS																							
TY	53	63	TY																						
AL	53	60	74	AL																					
TW	52	61	77	75	TW																				
KM	58	68	74	71	70	KM																			
PL	50	54	61	66	63	64	PL																		
VG	53	57	59	59	58	62	69	VG																	
YP	57	58	56	59	57	61	66	73	YP																
BP	57	53	51	51	49	54	53	59	61	BP															
KD	50	49	48	48	45	51	50	57	59	69	KD														
PT	39	38	41	40	39	40	39	43	43	37	38	PT													
KL	36	37	39	38	37	40	40	42	42	36	37	74	KL												
CK	40	40	42	41	40	42	46	51	50	41	41	54	54	CK											
CL	39	39	40	39	39	40	45	47	47	40	40	56	54	86	CL										
TD	30	31	31	30	30	32	31	34	34	30	30	41	40	36	36	TD									
Baharic Languages																									
KP	25	23	26	25	26	27	24	28	28	26	25	34	35	34	35	51	KP								
GT	25	23	26	26	26	26	27	29	28	25	24	31	32	33	33	45	80	GT							
NN	22	22	23	21	24	23	23	24	25	23	23	28	29	28	30	28	47	45	NN						
HE	23	22	24	22	25	24	24	26	25	24	23	28	29	28	29	28	47	45	90	HE					
KK	22	23	24	22	23	24	24	25	26	26	26	25	24	26	25	19	29	29	33	33	KK				
HS	22	24	23	22	23	24	24	24	24	25	26	24	23	26	25	20	29	29	33	34	79	HS			
MK	23	24	22	20	21	22	21	24	25	24	25	31	29	32	32	24	33	32	36	37	32	33	MK		
PI	24	26	23	21	23	24	21	26	27	26	26	31	28	34	33	23	36	34	36	36	32	33	76	PI	

## Katu

The various villages where Katu data were gathered do not cluster around a clear central dialect. Instead they show a dialect chain. In the figure below, villages contained in a given circle show a lexical similarity of 60% or higher with each other. As can be seen, Katu villages at each end of the chain are not closely related to each other.



A dialect chain such as this presents problems when policy makers come to identify which language varieties are best suited for development as representative dialects. If the variety spoken in KD were chosen, it might be intelligible to speakers in BP but would become increasingly difficult for speakers further along the chain to understand. The same would hold true in choosing TT. It would only be readily useable by DS, and maybe not even by them as the similarity index is rather low. In contrast, choosing a variety in the middle, such as TW, would make the resulting materials understandable to a wider range of villages, but would probably exclude those areas on the fringe. The reported levels of intelligibility were not uniform. In some villages, interviewees reported that they could understand a few other dialects, but not all. In other villages, it was claimed that the deciding factor was age: anyone under 25 would not be able to understand other Katu dialects, but by the time he/she reached 30 or 40, he/she should be able to.

A different type of survey needs to be done among the Katu to determine how mutually intelligible the various varieties are with each other and how bilingual people are with other varieties than their mother tongue. Since the Katu in Thateng district are all relocated from Kalum district, there is still a large population of Katu speakers (in Kalum) whose position in the dialect chain is not known. In addition, all population figures are for the group as a whole, with no indication if one speech variety has the majority of the speakers or not. As noted above, Theraphan proposed dividing the Katu into three separate groups – Katu 1, Katu 2 and Kantu – as marked on the lexical similarity chart above.<sup>17</sup> The results of this survey suggest that a fourth group should be added, current marked ‘unnamed’ in the lexical similarity chart. A differing view comes

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<sup>17</sup> Theraphan, 2001.

from a linguist who worked many years with the Katu, who considers that intelligibility between the groups is high enough that no such four-way split is needed.<sup>18</sup> This discussion shows that the Katu require further research before any language development decisions can be taken.

### **Souei**

Data were collected from only one Souei village. The census data lists the Souei as 1% of the population in Lao PDR, although this figure also contain speakers of Juuk. Theraphan<sup>19</sup> splits the Juuk group off from the rest of the Souei group on the basis of historical reconstruction, classifying the Souei as Katuic and the Juuk as Bahnaric. Such an analysis is beyond the scope of this research, but it is interesting to note that Souei is more closely related to Juuk on the basis of lexical similarity than to any other language on the chart.

This language appears not to have many speakers in Lao PDR, although the villagers said there were speakers in Sisakat, Thailand. A linguist surveying the Souei in Cambodia, reports that, although no lexical counts have yet been done, the language in Lao PDR is very similar to the variety spoken in Cambodia.<sup>20</sup> Since Souei-language materials are being developed as part of a language development initiative in Cambodia, it is possible that these could be adapted for use in Lao PDR, provided that further research shows the varieties are close enough.

### **Kriang**

The two Kriang villages surveyed show a lexical similarity of 86%. The people in the villages reported that they understood other speakers of Kriang and felt there were no significant changes in the language in other villages. The Kriang are resettled from Kalum district, and data from Kalum need to be considered before any language development decisions can be made. However, it appears likely that the Kriang varieties can be counted as one language group.

### **Jru and Juuk**

The varieties in the two Jru villages showed a fairly high degree of lexical similarity with each other. Since Jru villages have not been resettled, it was possible to survey two villages geographically distant from each other. As the variety is reasonably similar in both locations, and the villagers reported no major distinctions in other villages, Jru can probably be considered a uniform language. The Juuk villages present the same situation, and Juuk can also probably be considered a uniform language.

### **Triang**

Triang varieties presented a somewhat lower lexical similarity of 79%. The villages surveyed are however resettled villages, with villagers reporting much diversity in the language in Dakcheung district. Speakers of only one dialect moved from Dakcheung to

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<sup>18</sup> Nancy Costello, personal communication.

<sup>19</sup> Theraphan, 2001.

<sup>20</sup> Linda Markouski, personal communication.



Thateng. Any decisions on this language group will need to wait until data from Dakcheung are collected.

### **Alak**

Alak had a lexical similarity count of 76%. Although the two villages included in this survey reported that they understood each other well, they had different names for their language. The speakers in PI referred to themselves as Arak, while those in MK used the term Harak. There are reports of another variety of the language spoken in the south of Thateng, but the survey team was not able to collect data from this area. Before any decisions are made on this language, information on this third variety will need to be obtained.

### **Ta’Oi**

The Ta’Oi had a lower level of lexical similarity of 74%, but reported that they understood each other well. As most Ta’Oi speakers live in other districts, more data will need to be collected to see if all areas fall within this range.

## **2.2 Summary**

For all the languages covered in this survey, more data are needed before development decisions can be made. It is clear that there are at least eight distinct languages in Thateng although this survey indicates that Katu should be split into four groups. Further research will establish if this is indeed the case or not.

### **3. Language use, attitudes, and vitality**

This part of the survey is designed to determine what languages people are actually using and how they feel about those languages. It also tries to determine the vitality of a language, and whether it is being passed on to the next generation or is in the process of being replaced by another language.

#### **3.1 Procedures**

In each village a sociolinguistic questionnaire (Appendix D) was administered to a sample based on gender, age and education. This was not a random sample, since the participants were chosen by the village headman. Someone was considered educated if they had completed a Grade 2 primary education. People between 18 and 30 were classified as ‘young’, while those over 30 were classified as ‘old’.<sup>21</sup> An attempt was made to get five people in each category, although this was often not possible. In some villages there were no educated women while in others everyone was educated. Also in some villages, certain age groups were away working resulting in a gap in the sample.

The questionnaire used underwent major revision during the course of the survey, as the instrument was tested. The revisions were of two types: simplifying the language used to make questions more understandable, and eliminating or changing questions which did not produce useful data. Because of the constant revision of the questionnaire and the inexperience of the research team in this first survey round, the results from this part of the survey should be treated with caution. The data indicate certain directions, but cannot be considered scientifically accurate.

#### **3.2 Results**

An English translation of the responses to the questionnaire is included in Appendix D. A summary of these responses is set out in the chart below. The chart, arranged by language groups, is shaded from dark to light to show language vitality in six degrees: extremely strong language vitality, very strong, strong, middle, low middle, and weak. Blank cells indicate missing or unreliable information. The data on language use is set out in the various cells, with bilingualism with Lao being indicated by “/L”.

This summary give only the most general indications. Many languages may continue for generations in the weak category, if individual parents feel strongly about passing the language on to their children. Other languages which could be classified as strong might lose the language in one generation, if a group decision is made, for one reason or another, to stop teaching the language to their children. However the scores do show the current attitude and use.

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<sup>21</sup> In the first three villages, the ‘young’ category was misunderstood as covering 10- to 15-year-olds.

	<i>Language in home</i>	<i>Language used with children</i>	<i>Language used with spouse</i>	<i>Language used among children</i>	<i>Languages known before starting school</i>	<i>People in village stop speaking language</i>	<i>Acceptable to marry other language groups</i>
<b>Katu</b>							
TT	93% K 7% K/L	96% K 4% K/A	95% K 5% A				Yes
DS	60% K 40% K/L	100%	100%				Yes
TY	95% K 5% K/L	89% K 5% K/L 5% L	89% K 11% K/L	K/L	K (1 L)	No, only those who move away	Yes
AL	100% K	100% K	100% K				
TW	100% K	100% K	100% K				Yes
KM				K	K		Yes
PL	100% K	100% K	100% K		K		Allow but not happy
VG	100% K	100% K	100% K				Yes
YP	100% K	90% K 7% K/L 3% L	100%	K/L	K	No	50% yes 50% no
BP	100% K	100% K	100%	K			Yes
KD	94% K 6% Kriang	89% K 11% K/L	89% K 11% A/L Kriang				
<b>Kriang</b>							
CK	100%	100%	100%				Yes
CL	91% K 9% K/L	100% K	91% K 9% L	K	K – L	No	Yes
<b>Ta'Oi</b>							
PT	96% T 4% L	96% T 4% L	96% T 4% L	75% T 25% L	T	No but good if stop	Yes
KL	82% T 18% T/L	95% T 5% T/L	92% T 8% T/L	T	T + a little L	Few. Stop when leave village	75% yes 25% no
<b>Souei</b>							
TD	64% S 27% S/L 9% L	72% S 27% S/L	54% S 27% S/L 18% L		S/L Some only L	Many	Yes
<b>Juuk</b>							
KP	94% J 6% J/L	72% J 28% J/L	64% J 21% J/L 14% L	J	J/L	Unclear. Stop when move away	Yes
GT	91% J 9% J/L	96% J 4% J/L	78% J 22% J/L	J	J/L	No	No
<b>Jru</b>							
NN	100% J	100% J	95% J 5% J/L		J/L		
HE	33% J 67% J/L	33% J 67% J/L	33% J 63% J/L 4% L	J/L	J/L	Yes	Most yes

Triang							
KK	27% T 73% T/L	50% T 50% T/L	53% T 47% T/L	L	T/L	Yes	Yes
HS	69% T 6% T/L 25% L	56% T 13% T/L 31% L	75% T 25% L	T/L	T/L	Many	Yes
Arak							
MK	94% A 6% A/L	94% A 6% A/L	100% A	A	A		Yes
PI	94% A 6% A/L	94% A 6% L	89% A 6% A/L 6% L		A		Most yes

### **Katu**

All eleven Katu villages visited for this survey show strong to very strong language vitality. One difference between the Katu and all the other language groups studied was the diversity of languages regularly used by the Katu. In all the other villages, the mother tongue and Lao were the two choices of language used. In the Katu villages, homes where Kriang or Alak is used were found. This probably indicates that if a Katu person marries someone from another language group, they will learn that person's language rather than have their spouse learn Katu. Education levels in the villages varied. Some villages like Kandon and Donsa reported that every child attended school. Other villages like Kokphueng Mai and Aling had many young girls who could not speak Lao. Many Katu speakers are still living in Kalum district but it is expected that language vitality will be even stronger there.

### **Kriang**

Language vitality is strong in both the Kriang villages visited. In Calam Mai only one educated person was interviewed. It is not clear if people in this village are not attending school or if the educated people were absent for some reason. Cakam Mai seemed better educated. In fact, the word list was elicited in the school library. This was the only village which seemed to have a library. Whether people are attending school or not, the language is still very strong. Since this is reported to be the trade language in Kalum district, it is an important language for development.

### **Ta'Oi**

The two Ta'Oi villages of Koklakang and Paleng Tai show a surprisingly strong language vitality considering they have left the heartland of their language and moved to a non-Ta'Oi area. The language is still being used most often in the home. This might be partly due to education. In Paleng Tai no educated females were found. Since education is usually a strong indicator of how well someone can understand and use Lao, this may be the reason that the language has remained strong in the home. Although the language is currently strong in both villages, several people expressed a wish to use Lao more often. This indicates that the language might be weakening. The majority of speakers of this language live in Ta'Oi district, Saravane. Since even those people who have left the area maintain strong language vitality, this language would be a good candidate for language development.

### **Souei**

Only one Souei village, Thatengtai, was included in this survey. This is the district center and, as could be expected, Lao is frequently used. Not all the children can even speak Souei and many adults have stopped using it as well. In addition, there do not seem to be many speakers of this variety of Souei in Lao PDR. They could only name one other village. This language is the weakest candidate for language development.

### **Juuk**

The two Juuk villages of Kapu and Gnokthong show a good balance between preserving their language and living in a Lao society. Although the children are taught Lao before starting school, this village expressed a very strong desire to maintain their language. They were amongst the few villages that said they would not want their children marrying speakers of other languages. They were also amongst the few that considered it wrong to stop using their own language. The chart above shows that these villages are maintaining a strong use of Juuk in the home, although they use Lao freely elsewhere.

### **Jru**

The Jru villages of Nongnok and Huase show a great diversity in language vitality. In Nongnok the language is very strong, whereas it is being replaced with Lao in Huase. This can be partly explained by noticing that Huase is a large, multi-ethnic village close to the district center. In both villages young people seemed to be going to school. In Nongnok there were no uneducated people found in the lower age group. Three such women were found in Huase but this could just be an indication of the much larger size of the village.

Only two villages of this language group were tested, since people claimed the language had little variation. Linguistically this proved accurate, the two villages were 90% lexically similar. While it would be easy to assume that more remote villages will pattern like Nongnok in terms of language vitality, there are no data to support this.

### **Triang**

In both Triang villages visited, Kamkok and Houayxay, Lao is starting to replace Triang. In Kamkok, 73% use both Lao and Triang in the family while only 27% use only Triang. Houayxay has 69% using only Triang, but 25% have completely stopped using Triang and now use only Lao. Even those who use Triang in the home mostly use Lao outside. In contrast to the attitudes in Juuk villages, where there is a similar usage pattern, the attitudes Triang villagers expressed reinforced movement away from use of the local language. Most people feel they should stop using Triang and switch to Lao. Only one person expressed regret about this, saying it was not good for people to lose their language. One young man interviewed has Triang parents, but although he can understand the language has never learned to speak it. The two Triang villages surveyed here have made the choice to leave their own language area and make a life for themselves in the Lao world. They should not be considered indicative of the Triang at large, since the majority of Triang speakers live in Dakchueng and are reported to not even understand Lao.

## **Arak**

There were two Arak villages visited, Munkang and Pali. In both villages there did not seem to be many educated women: one young educated woman was found in Palai but none in Munkang. In both villages, Alak is still used in the family. There was only one person of those interviewed in each village who used both Arak and Lao in the family. Men tended to speak Lao more often than women, using it with friends and at work. Most of the people interviewed spoke only Alak and Lao, although one person had learned some Kriang. This is consistent with the Alak being the original inhabitants of the area. New language groups which move in tend to learn Alak, rather than Alak speakers learning the newcomers' language. In general Alak appears strong, although one person said that if the children stopped speaking Alak and spoke only Lao it would be an advance.

## **4. Recommendations**

It is difficult to make strong recommendations based on such a limited survey. Although this survey indicates certain choices, no actual decisions should be made until more data are gathered through further study.

### **4.1 Recommendations for language development**

Arak, Ta'Oi and Kriang should all receive language development. This would greatly enhance the educational prospects of these language groups. Juuk and Jru seem to be functioning better in Lao, but would both benefit from having their language in a written form. Triang is problematic in that it appears to be losing strength, but information from Dakcheung district (where the majority of speakers live) are needed before a final decision can be made. Katu also does not present a straightforward solution, as several languages and dialects are represented in this sample. More research needs to be done before the appropriate dialects can be selected for development.

### **4.2 Recommendations for further research**

All of the data in this report are preliminary, based on only one district. Much more research needs to be done before any firm decisions can be reached. Some of the more urgent needs are a survey of Kalum district so that a central dialect or dialects of Katu can be established. The majority of Kriang speakers also live in Kalum. It is important to find out if this language is still being used as a trade language and how widely it is understood. A survey of Ta'Oi district in Saravane is also needed to establish if the Ta'Oi in this report is representative of the language as a whole. Triang is reported to have several dialects and to be the trade language in Dakcheung. Survey in this area needs to be done to find out if this is really the case. It is important to know if one variety of this language could be developed and used by the whole district or if knowledge of this language is limited to men and village leaders. A survey also needs to be carried out in Attapeu and the western part of Champasak. This would supply the data for all the Bahnaric languages that were touched on in this report. Only when complete data are in on a language group can appropriate plans be made for language development.

## Appendix A: Phonetic Symbols used on the Survey

### IPA Chart

(PULMONIC)	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral Fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral Approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

#### (NON-PULMONIC)

#### OTHER SYMBOLS

Voiced Implosives Ejectives  
fricatives

ɓ Bilabial ' as in  
ɗ Dental/alveolar p' Bilabial

ɕ

ʃ Palatal t' Dental/alveolar  
ɣ Velar k' Velar  
symbols

ɠ Uvular S' Alveolar  
Fricative

ɬ Voiceless labial-velar fricative

ʋ Voiced labial-velar approx

ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approx

ʜ Voiceless epiglottal fricative

ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative

ʡ Epiglottal plosive

ɕ ʝ Alveolo-palatal

ɺ Alveolar lateral flap

ɥ Simultaneous ʃ and

Affricates and double articulation  
can be represented by two

joined by a tie bar if necessary.

or ͡kp t͡s

#### Modifications

◦ Voiceless ɱ ʑ  
h Aspirated t<sup>h</sup>

.. Breathy voiced ɸ ɹ

~ Creaky voiced ɸ ɹ

~ Nasalized ẽ

ˑ Syllabic ɳ

ˆ Palatalized s<sup>ˆ</sup>

ˠ Labialized k<sup>ˠ</sup>

	Front		Central		Back	
Close	i	y	ɨ	ɤ	ɯ	u
	ɪ	ʏ				ʊ
Close-mid	e	ø	ɘ	ɵ	ɤ	o
			ɚ			
Open-mid	ɛ	œ	ɜ	ɞ	ɰ	ɔ
	æ		ɚ			
Open	a	ɶ			ɑ	ɒ

## Appendix B: Lexical Similarity Counting Procedures<sup>22</sup>

The word lists are compared to determine the extent to which the vocabulary of each pair of speech forms is similar. No attempt is made to identify genuine cognates based on a network of sound correspondences. Rather, two items are judged to be phonetically similar if at least half of the segments compared are the *same* (Category 1) and of the remaining segments at least half are rather similar (Category 2). For example, if two items of eight segments in length are compared, these words are judged to be similar if at least four segments are virtually the same and at least two are rather similar. The criteria applied are:

### Category 1

- a. Contoid (consonant-like) segments which match exactly;
- b. Vowels (vowel-like) segments which match exactly or differ by only one articulatory feature;
- c. Phonetically similar segments (of the sort which frequently are found as allophones) which are seen to correspond in at least three pairs of words.

### Category 2

All other phonetically similar pairs of segments which are not, however, supported by at least three pairs of words.

### Category 3

- a. Pairs of segments which are not phonetically similar;
- b. A segment which is matched by no segment in the corresponding item.

The following modifications were used:

- Cutting off the pre-syllable and calculating on the main syllable;
- Counting diphthongs as one unit instead of two; and
- Counting final h or ? with the absence of any final as Category 2, not Category 3.

After pairs of items on two word lists had been determined to be phonetically similar or not, according to the criteria stated above, the percentage of items judged similar was calculated.

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<sup>22</sup> Blair, Frank, 1990. *Survey on a Shoestring: a Manual for Small-Scale Language Surveys*. SIL & University of Texas at Arlington.



## Appendix C: Word Lists

PT	pt	kl	ck	cl	gt	kp
sky	prah	prah	pruah	pruah	brah	bruah
cloud	ta luk	taluk	taluk	taluk	taluf	taluf
sun	mat mba:ŋ	matmana:ŋ	mat pruah	matpruah	matbrah	matbruah
moon	ka sai	kasa:i	kasæ:	kase:	k <sup>h</sup> ai	k <sup>h</sup> ai
star	pan do:r	pato:r	panto:r	panto:r	pato:r	pato:n
wind	ni:n	ŋin	ŋi:n	ŋi:n	kaja:l	kaja:l
blow (wind)	ni:n ho:t	ŋin ho:t	ŋi:n pruah	ŋi:npruah	brahkaja:l	kaja:lprah
rain	prah tuŋ	tʌŋ prah	ʒo:	ʒo:	brahbi:	brahbi:
thunder	prah kru:m	prah kɾʌm	pruah kru:m	pruahkru:m	brahna:r	brahkru:m
lightning	prah lala:c	prah la:c	lala:c	lala:c	brahlala:c	brahluam
rainbow	tiŋkatɛŋ	patiŋ patɛŋ	pante:ŋ	panti:ŋ	dale:kaŋ	dale:keŋ
mist	dɤ:ʔkanŋat	taluk	taluk	təluk	da:kmu:t	da:kmu:t
dew	dɤ:ʔlanda:ʔ	dɤ:ʔ lan da:ʔ	dɤ:ʔ taluk	da:ʔta:k	da:kga:ŋ	da:kga:ŋ
night	tabu:	tabu:	ti:bu:	habu:	brahmaŋ	maŋ
day	taŋai	taŋa:i	taŋai	taŋai	taŋai	taŋai
year	kamɔ:	kamɔ:	kamɔ:	kəmɔ:	kamɔ:	kamɔ:
hail	prial	prial	prial	prial	kre:l	pre:n
water	dɤ:ʔ	da:ʔ	da:ʔ	dɤ:ʔ	da:k	da:k
river	dɤ:ʔkruih	ʔʌi dɤ:ʔ	da:ʔ krih	ʔiuidɤ:ʔ	be:da:kpakaʔ	da:kbu:gaʔ
stream	dɤ:ʔhuar	to:m	da:ʔ rɔ:ŋ	rɔ:ŋdɤ:ʔ	caho:r	rɔ:ŋʔe:ʔ
lake	tava:ŋ	la:ʔ	tava:ŋ	tawa:ŋ	raba:ŋ	rabaŋ
earth, soil	kate:ʔ	kate:ʔ	katiak	katiak	pateh	pateh
stone	tamɔ:	tamɔ:	tamɔ:	təmɔ:h	tamɔ:	tamɔ:
sand	kate:ʔhaŋaiʔ	saka:iʔ	sæŋkæŋ	səŋkæŋ	saka:c	saka:c
mud	tava:ŋ	dɤ:ʔ la:k	tava:ŋ	tawa:ŋ	beʔ	boŋ

dust	ṁbuk	buk bu:i	kamɤk	kamuk	patehlamo:ŋ	p <sup>h</sup> un
iron	ta:ʔ	ta:ʔ	ta:ʔ	ta:ʔ	ta:ʔ	ta:ʔ
brass	t <sup>h</sup> ɔ:ŋra:ʔ	t <sup>h</sup> ɔ:ŋ ra:ʔ	thɔ:ŋ ra:k	t <sup>h</sup> ɔŋra:k	t <sup>h</sup> ɔ:ŋlwaŋ	dɔ:ŋlwaŋ
copper	t <sup>h</sup> ɔ:ŋkasɔʔ	t <sup>h</sup> ɔ:ŋ kasɔʔ	thɔ:ŋ sɔʔ	t <sup>h</sup> ɔŋsɔʔ	t <sup>h</sup> ɔŋca:h	dɔ:ŋsɔ:ŋ
gold	jɛ:ŋ	jɛ:ŋ	jiæŋ	jiɛŋ	jɛ:ŋ	jɛ:ŋ
silver	praʔ	praʔ	praʔ	praʔ	pra:h	praʔ
mountain	koh	koh	koh	koh	bru:	bru:
tree	tɤmlɔ:ŋ	tamɔ:m lɔ:ŋ	tæ:mŋdɔ:ŋ	tæmdɔ:ŋ	tɤmdɔ:ŋ	tɤ:mdɔ:ŋ
forest (old)	kruŋcaruŋ	kru:ŋ crɤŋ	crɤuŋ	kru:ŋ	pankɔh	pakɔh
leaf	hala:lɔ:ŋ	sala:lɔ:ŋ	hala ŋdɔ:ŋ	hala:ʔdɔ:ŋ	halaʔdɔ:ŋ	sala:dɔ:ŋ
bark	dɔhɔ:lɔ:ŋ	grɔh lɔ:ŋ	halɔ:k ŋdɔ:ŋ	halɔkŋdɔ:ŋ	salɔʔdɔ:ŋ	salɔʔdɔ:ŋ
flower	pi:rɔ:lɔ:ŋ	pi:r lɔ:ŋ	pe:r ŋdɔ:ŋ	pi:rdɔ:ŋ	piar	piandɔ:ŋ
root	rehɔ:lɔ:ŋ	riah lɔ:ŋ	riah ŋdɔ:ŋ	riahdɔ:ŋ	rɛʔdɔ:ŋ	rɛhdɔ:ŋ
fruit	kalailɔ:ŋ	kalai lɔ:ŋ	kəlai ŋdɔ:ŋ	kəlaidɔ:ŋ	palaidɔ:ŋ	plaidɔ:ŋ
ripe	dɔ:m	dɔ:m	duam	ʔaduam	dum	dum
unripe	koʔ	hoʔ	hoʔ	ʔahoʔ	se:ʔ	hoʔ
seed	kalɔ:ŋ	kalɔ:ŋ	glɔ:ŋ	liŋ	klɔ:ŋ	kɔ:ŋ
grass	sak	banʔ	plet	piet	bat	ʃat
stick	takanlɔ:ŋ	takan lɔ:ŋ	trəkɤ: ŋdɔ:ŋ	tərkanŋdɔ:ŋ	dɔ:ŋgɔ:n	dɔ:ŋgɔ:n
banana	kalai pri:n	kalai prin	kəlai pri:t	pri:t	palaipliat	priat
rattan (larger)	krembuʔ	kalva:ʔ	tu:n	tama:itu:r	rɛ:bagaʔ	rɛ:t <sup>h</sup> u:n
rattan (smaller)	kretama:itan	kre:	cua:ŋ	cuaŋ	rɛ:ʔe:ʔ	rɛ:ʔe:ʔ
areca	kalaima:k	kalai ma:k	ma:k	kalaima:k	palaiseʔ	plaima:k
papaya	kalaihuŋ	kalai ma:k huŋ	ma:k khuŋ	kalaima:khuŋ	makhuŋ	ma:khuŋ
coconut	kalaima:kp <sup>h</sup> a:u	kalai tuaŋ	kalai bua:ŋ	kalaima:kp <sup>h</sup> ra:u	ma:kbra:u	ma:kbra:u
bird	le:m	liem	ci:m	ci:m	ce:m	ce:m
wing	na:r	na:r	na:r	nar	pana:r	panan
fur	sok	sok	nsjok	ŋsok	saso:k	si:sok

to fly	pa:r	pa:r	pa:r	?apar	pa:r	pan
egg	tarial	tarial	tərial	trial	kale:	kale:
tail	sə:	sə:i	sjo:i	sə:i	suai	suai
claw	ka:rnja	kajəm	kər ni:a sat	karniah	gade:	gade:
horn (of buffalo)	taŋkə:i:tri	taŋgə:i tri?	takə:i tri	taŋkə:i	takuai	takudi
animal	sat	liem	sjat	sat	sat	sat
dog	cə:	cə:	ca:kə:	ca:kə:	cə:	cə:
pig (domestic)	li:k	cu:r duŋ	?i:k doŋ	?i:kdoŋ	cu:rpanam	cu:mpanam
pig (wild)	harmə:l	cu:r kruŋ	?i:k kre:ŋ	?i:kkru:ŋ	cu:rkəh	cu:mkəh
chicken	ɖui	drui	nɽu:	nɽru:i	?iar	?ian
duck	tada:k	tota:	tua:k	tɽa:k	ɖa:	ɖua:
fish	kə:i	pe:?	plua:?	plɽa?	ka:	ka:
snake	kaseŋ	kaseŋ	ka:səŋ	kaseŋ	bih	bih
rat	bu:l	ka:nə:	bəl	bəl	ka:rə:	ka:rə:
macaque	taluŋ	parkək	hava:	karkək	taluŋ	k <sup>h</sup> a:ŋ
monkey (redface)	tama:r	tamaɽ	təma:r	tamaɽ	ŋə:k	ŋə:k
deer (muntjac)	jɽ:t	jə:t	cu:i	cu:i	bɛtsadau	jɛ:k
deer (m)	jɽ:ttəŋgah	jə:t taŋ ga:h	cu:i kəŋ	cu:i:kəŋ	bɛtsadautro:	jɛ:tdo:n
deer (Rusa)	jɽ:n	jɛ:n	puop	pɽo:p	bɛtcaliat	pə:h
tiger	kala:	kala:	kala:	kla:	mu:m	mu:m
water buffalo	tri:?	tri:?	tri:?	tri?	kapiu	kapiu
cow	take:ŋ	take:ŋ	kərək	krək	karək	karək
elephant	ciaŋ	ciaŋ	ciaŋ	ciaŋ	ruah	ru:a
tusk, elephant	pa:lə?ciaŋ	pa:lə? ciaŋ	pu:lək ciaŋ	pa:llo?	blə?	blə?
tusk, boar	klo:i:harmə:l	kalo:i cu:r	kruai ?ik kro:ŋ	kluai	klo:i	puŋ

worm (fruit)	mba:ŋ	mba:ŋ	mpa:ŋ	ŋpa:ŋ	sale:	sare:
scorpion (big)	katʰ:mkɔ:	katʌ:m kɔ:	katʰ:m kuɔ	kandiamklɔ:	kɔhɔfa:ŋ	kaudfa:ŋ
spider (wall)	mbi:ŋ	biŋ to:	tunɬtʰua:ŋ	tunɬtʰiaŋ	pɔhpi:ŋ	puŋpi:ŋ
spider (ground)	mbi:ŋgu:	biŋ to: mu:i	tunɬtʰua:ŋtuɔp	tunɬtʰiaŋtuɔp	bʉŋ	bʉŋ
spider web	so:mmbi:ŋ	so:m biŋ to:	ha:itunɬtʰua:ŋ	ho:itunɬtʰiaŋ	la:i	ŋai
louse	ŋje:	ja:i	ŋcai	ŋcai	ce:	ce:
mosquito	mɔ:iɦ	mɔ:iɦ	mueɦ	məɦ	mɔ:h	mɔɦ
a fly	rɔ:i	rɔ:i	harɔ:i	harɔ:i	ruai	ruai
nose	moh	moh	moh	moh	muh	muh
eye	manʔ	manʔ	mat	mat	mat	mat
ear	kato:r	kato:r	kato:r	kato:r	kato:r	kato:n
head	plʌ:	plou	plɜ:	plɜ:	tu:h	tu:h
mouth	hambʉ:r	mɛ:ʔ	taba:ŋ	taba:ŋ	ga:ŋ	taba:ŋ
tooth	kane:ŋ	kane:ŋ	kaniŋ	kaniŋ	puŋ	puŋ
tongue	nda:ʔ	ɟa:ʔ	ŋta:k	ŋta:k	lapiat	lapiat
hair	sok	sɔk	sʰok	sok	sok	sok
neck	takɔ:ŋ	takɔ:ŋ	takɔ:ŋ	takɔ:ŋ	halɔ:ŋ	halɔŋ
shoulder	lamba:ʔ	mba:ʔ	ŋpa:k	ŋpa:k	pa:l	pa:n
breast	toɦ	to tɛ:u	toɦ	toɦ	toɦ	toɦ
back	gʌt	gʌl	ŋku:l	ŋku:l	kuɦ	kuɦ
heart	traŋʉɦ	trual	perhianlɔ:m	lɔ:mpo:m	palai pahɜ:m	plai pahɜ:m
abdomen	niht <sup>h</sup> ɔ:ŋnɔ:i	nih	rɔ:c	rɔ:ckʌ:n	kla:k	ka:kʔe:ʔ
intestines	rɔ:iʔ	rɔ:iʔ	rɔ:c	rɔ:cŋɔ:m	ruac	ruac
liver	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	klɜ:m	kʌ:m
hand	te:	ti:	ti:	ti:	ti:	ti:
palm	tala:ŋte:	tala:ŋ ti:	tampa:ŋti:	tapa:ŋti:	tala:ŋti:	tala:ŋti:
finger	ra:ite:	ra:i ti:	ra:iti:	ra:iti:	kado:iti:	kado:iti:

wrist	giate:	to:t ti:	taŋti:	loklek	to:tti:	halo:ŋbe:ŋ
forearm	glat	kɔnʔ	pro:ŋ	kɔt	do:cti:	do:cbe:ŋ
foot	ju:ŋ	juŋ	juŋ	ju:ŋ	juŋ	juŋ
toe	ra:ijw:ŋ	ra:i juŋ	ra:ijuŋ	ra:ijuŋ	kado:ijuŋ	kado:ijuŋ
knee	trago:l	to:t tra ko:l	trəko:l	totarko:l	tako:l	tuhtako:n
thigh	tʁ:mpɾalau	tanɔ:m pra:u	tæmplo	templɔu	tʁmblu:	tɔ:mlu:
calf (leg)	kalaiklu:ŋ	kalai kru:ŋ	kalaiklu:ŋ	klaicako:ŋ	palailo:ŋ	plaijago:ŋ
blood	ha:m	ha:m	ha:m	ha:m	baha:m	paham
bone	ŋha:ŋ	ŋaha:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ	kati:ŋ	kati:ŋ
skin	ŋgar	nuar	ŋka:rkot	ŋkar	saruat	saruat
flesh	sec	sec	sʲec	sʲec	bec	bec
raw	hoʔ	hoʔ	huʔ	hoʔ	hɔ:ʔ	hɔʔ
fat (n)	nse:ŋ	nse:ŋ	ŋcʰian	ŋplian	se:ŋ	se:ŋ
to live	naŋmoŋ	naŋʔamoŋ	pe:moŋ	pe:moŋ	nʁ:ŋŋu	nɔ:n
to die	kace:t	kace:t	kaci:t	kaci:t	se:t	se:t
to breathe	taŋwuh	taŋwuh	pahiam	parhiam	taŋwuh	taŋwuh
lung	sɔh	sɔh	sʲɔʔ	sɔh	sɔ:k	sɔh
to hear	saŋ	saŋ	sʲeŋ	seŋ	samwŋ	sɔŋ
to listen	hŋe:	saŋe:	sʲəŋæ:	saŋe:	samwŋ	samwŋ
to see	hʁ:n	hɔ:m	tamuh	tamuh	bɔ:p	pɔ:p
to look at	ne:	ne:	mual	mual	me:	me:
to speak	rianso:l	rian kar la:u	kərlæ:u	karle:u	riansau	riansau
to say	nso:l	ʔɔ:l	ʔɔ:l	tartɔ:i	vau	sau
to laugh	kacaŋharva:i	kacaŋ har va:i	kacaŋharva:i	kacaŋharwa:i	ca:rua:i	caʔa:nrawa:i

to weep	na:m	na:m	na:m	na:m	ni:m	ni:m
to call out	kau	ka:u	ʔuʔai	ʔuʔai	kalau	kalau
to suck (nurse)	ʔuʔ	ʔuʔ	kəjok	kajok	ju:ʔ	noʔ
to spit	kacoh	kacoh	kəcɔh	kacoh	kacoh	kacohɔa:kha:i
to blow	ho:t	ho:t	huoh	ho:t	plɔŋ	poŋ
to bite	kamʔ	kamʔ	kap	kap	kap	kap
to eat (rice)	ca:do:i	ca:ʔ do:i	ca:pɣ:i	ca:pɽ:i	ca:do:i	ca:do:i
to eat food	ca:harna:	ca:ʔ car na:	ca:carna:	ca:carna:	ca:cana:	ca:cana:
to drink	ŋɔidɣ:ʔ	ŋɔ:iʔ	ŋɔi	ŋɔ:c	ne:t	ne:t
to be drunk	bo:l	bo:l	bual	bo:l	bu:l	bun
to vomit	kataʔ	kataʔ	kətaʔ	kataʔ	ti:ʔ	tiʔ
to smell (v)	sa:r	sa:r	sa:r	sa:r	dəhca:	sɛ:ŋsa:n
to sniff / kiss	huuk	huuk	huuk	huuk	hu:ŋ	huʔ
to think	k <sup>h</sup> ut	k <sup>h</sup> ut	harŋih	k <sup>h</sup> ut	gut	gut
to know	hɣ:i	hɔ:i	co:m	co:m	doh	dəh
to count	ni:h	no:ih	nap	nap	nap	nap
to fear	ŋgəh	go:ʔ	juʔ	juʔ	tu:ŋ	tu:ŋ
to want	ʔaibɣ:n	ʔi bɔ:n	ʔɛ:ʔ	ʔibian	jra:ŋ	ju:ŋbic
to sleep	bicʔe:r	bic ʔe:r	pihherli	pihharliʔ	ŋanlək	ŋanlək
to rest	haʔɣ:i	sa ʔə:i	haʔʔɣ:i	saʔɽ:i	kohlu:	jaumi:re:ŋ
to lie, recline	bic	bic	pih	piʔ	ŋan	ŋan
to stand	tajuŋ	tajɽŋ	tajuŋ	tajuŋ	ʔɽŋ	ʔɽŋ
to sit	taku:	taku:	taŋau	taŋau	kum	kum
to walk	handa:u	sada:u	sakuu:u	saka:u	taʔah	ri:reʔ
to come (here)	pɣhdɣ:ʔ	po:ʔ ndo:	tuʔhade:	joʔidje	buh	buhciniʔ

to go (there)	pɣ:ʔ	po:ʔ	ju:aʔ	joʔ	rɛʔ	rɛʔ
to enter	mo:t	mo:t	muot	mo:t	mu:t	mu:t
to return	la:h	la:h	covi:ŋ	covi:ŋ	lop	lopciʔ
to turn (intr.)	tale:h	ta le:ʔ	tala:k	kla:k	veh	ueh
to swim	poh	poh dɣ:ʔ	poh	pohda:ʔ	lo:i	lo:iɬa:k
to float, stationary	du:l	du:l	tapɬ:	do:nʔ	padɬ:n	padɬ:n
to float down	halo:i	du:l lɔ:ŋ	lɔ:ŋ	lɔ:ŋda:ʔ	slo:ipadɬ:n	padɬ:n salo:i
to flow	hɔ:i	hɔ:i	ʔahɔ:i	da:ʔhɔ:i	slo:i	salo:i
to push, big thing	katu:t	katu:t	katu:t	katu:t	tʰu:ʔ	kaʃuk
to push wood fire	jo:mpɔ:i	pan juʔ ʔuih	pancuʔʔuih	pancuʔ	cru:t	kaʃikʔu:h
to pull	katoŋ	ʔoh	tɔŋ	katoŋ	ɬɬŋ	ɬɬŋ
to pull, steady	hɔ:r	ʔoh	hɔ:r	tʃɬk	hɔ:r	hɔ:n
to pull, jerk	palah	sandrak	ŋtɔk	ŋdrok	kʰapa:ʔ	ɬɬŋ
to throw	tuh	sapɔr	kamplo:k	toh	saboh	juɔboh
to fall	hatoh	sato:ʔ	hɬtua	hatoh	kleh	keh
to drop uninten	harɔi	ril	hɬri:l	hari:l	jaruh	rahɔ:i
to drop inten	hapan	satɬm	pasiar	toh	pakleh	juɔboh
to give	dɣ:ŋjo:l	jun	diangdɔŋ	dieŋdɔŋ	cɔkʔam	cɔkʔam
to take	dɣ:ŋ	kɔ:mʔ	diang	dieŋ	cɔk	cɔk
to wash hands	ra:ute:	ra:u ti:	ra:uti:	ra:u	ra:uti:	ra:uti:
to wash dishes	kasa:lpaŋa:n	ra:u paŋa:n	ra:upaŋa:n	ra:u	ra:uca:n	ra:uca:n
to launder	plihbɣ:ŋ	pih kʰuaŋ	roh	roh	rohgruaŋ	rohkruaŋ
to split (firewood)	tadɔh	tadoh	təndɔh	klah	pah	pah
to tie	cɔʔ	kɬn	kɛn	kɬn	buk	buk
to untie	lih	le:h	lia:k	liak	luh	leh
to wipe	ju:n	jinʔ	cu:t	cu:t	buat	buat

to wipe face	ju:nma:iʔ	jinʔmanʔ	cu:tmatmoh	cu:t	buatmat	buatmat
to rub, scrub	karcu:t	kancaru:t	taŋkru:t	kansru:t	huk	buatsarʌ:m
to brush teeth	karcu:tkanɛ:ŋ	kancaru:t	k <sup>h</sup> æusamæŋ	k <sup>h</sup> iausameŋ	hukpuŋ	p <sup>h</sup> atpuŋ
to hit (punch)	sok	teŋ	s <sup>j</sup> ok	tiŋ	kateŋ	kateŋ
to hit (strike)	ta:mʔ	ta:mʔ	ʔata:p	hata:p	ɗah	ɗah
to cut (hair)	kan	kanʔ	kat	kat	kat	ɗɛc
to stab	cɛn	cɛnʔ	cet	cet	cet	cet
to dig	pic	pic	pec	pec	wa:c	cah
to scratch	ŋga:r	ŋga:r	kava:t	kawa:t	ka:r	ka:n
to squeeze hard th	kadiʔ	kadiʔ	piek	kadek	ɗe:t	kabi:p
to squeeze soft th	kadiʔ	kadiʔ	kadek	capit	kaŋɛk	kaŋɛc
man	ko:ŋ	ko:ŋ	kɔiko:ŋ	kɔ:iko:ŋ	ganahklɔ:	kalo:
woman	kan	kan	kɔikan	kɔ:ikan	ganahtre:	tare:
person, human	hakui	kui	ŋma:t	ŋma:t	ruk	ruk
father	ʔam	ʔam	ʔwom	ʔom	bʌ:ʔ	bʌ:ʔ
mother	ʔɛ:i	ʔɔi	ʔwei	ʔɔi	be:ʔ	be:ʔ
child (general)	kaiket	pekai	kɔicæʔ	kɔ:iceʔ	jamɔ:m	jamɔ:n
husband	kajɛ:ʔ	kajʌʔ	kajwuk	kajwuk	klɔ:	kalo:
wife	kambai	kambai	kadial	kadial	tre:	tre:
older brother	ʔa:i	ʔa:i	ʔa:i	ʔa:i	ja:i	ja:i
older sister	mɔ:ʔ	ʔa:i	mɔ:ʔ	ʔa:i	ja:i	ja:i



younger sibling	ʔe:m	ʔe:m	ʔæ:m	ʔe:m	jam	jam
name	parnuh	parnuh	carmæh	carmeh	jamuh	jamuh
I	ku:	ku:	kau	kau	ʔau	ʔau
you	mai	mai	mai	mai	sA:	sA:
fieldrice, unhusk	sarɔ:	sro:	ʔuam	ʔuam	ceh	ceh
pounded rice	sɻ:ʔ	sɻʔ	pahai	pahai	pahe:	pahe:
cooked rice	do:ice:n	do:i	pɻ:i	pA:ici:n	do:i	do:i
corn	dɻ:i	ndɻ:iʔ	hapuɔ	papɔ:	jali:	jali:
salt	bɔ:i	bɔ:i	bɔh	bɔh	bɔh	ɸɔh
red pepper	prik	pric	prek	prek	kadat	ma:kbrik
betel leaf	palua:	palua	palua:	palua:	ma:klua:	malua
pestle	tɔŋharnu:ʔ	dra:i	tɔ:ŋcarnu:k	tɔ:ŋcarnu:k	tɔ:ŋcanuk	rai
mortar	tapalloʔ	tapal lɔk	talɔk	tualɔk	tahanlalɔk	tahan
to cook rice	huatdo:i	huat	huatpɻ:i	huat	huat	huatdo:i
fire	ʔuih	ʔuih	ʔuih	ʔuih	ʔu:h	ʔu:h
to burn (intrans)	ka:nʔ	ka:nʔ	ka:t	ʔaka:t	ka:t	ka:t
fire burn (trans)	pado:	cɔŋ	cɔŋ	cɔŋ	coh	coh
ashes	bɔh	ʔuihblɔ:	ʔuihplɔ:	ʔuihplɔ:	blɔ:	blɔ:
smoke	karŋiʔʔuih	karŋiʔ	pɔlu:t	pala:t	piaʔ	piaʔ
road, path	karna	karna:	karnaplɔŋ	karna:	tru:ŋ	ʔu:ŋ
house	duŋ	duŋ	doŋ	doŋ	sarA:m	sarA:m
house (field)	hamba:ŋ	satiaŋ	pɔ:k	pɔ:k	ro:ŋ	ro:ŋ
roof	mbu:l	mbul	kampu:ŋ	kampuŋ	kuh	kuh
cord	kase:	karse:	karsæ	karse:	kase:	kase:

sew	je:h	je:h	?ih	?i:h	?i:h	jih
skirt	nuh	ruan	so?	so?	halia?	halia?
to work	taviak	ta?uviak	taviak	takuviak	riviak	riviak
work (n)	viak	viak	viak	viak	viak	viak
to play	klɔ:l	tarɔp	læp	lep	talw:p	talw:p
to sing	lam	pɔ:m	bɔ:c	lam	k <sup>h</sup> ap	k <sup>h</sup> ap
to dance	mbɔ:n	p <sup>h</sup> ɔ:n	fɔ:n	p <sup>h</sup> ɔ:n	ram	ram
drum (n)	kw:r	sakw:r	hɔkw:r	kakw:r	gɔ:ŋ	kɔ:ŋ
gong	kɔ:ŋ	kɔ:ŋ	gɔ:ŋ	gɔ:ŋ	cunŋunŋunŋ	gɔ:ŋ
to buy	cɔ:ŋ	va?	vak	vak	tu:r	tu:n
to sell	tec	tɛc	tɛc	tɛc	tɛc	tɛc
crossbow	tami:ŋ	tamiŋ	panɛp	panɛp	sana:	sana:
arrow	sarah	sra:?	cərah	carah	kam	kuansana:
spear	hɔ:?	hɔ:?	kɔ:i:h	kɔ:i:h	hɔ?	hɔ?
shield	kahe:l	kahe:l	kahi:l	kahi:l	gruawŋkabaŋ	k <sup>h</sup> e:n
to shoot	pɛp	pɛp	pɛp	pɛp	pɛp	pɛp
to hunt	pasu:pɛp	plam	ju:a?pɛp	jo?ho:	rɛhlamɔ:c	rɛ?pɛp
to kill	kanjɛ:t	kajɛ:t	kanci:t	kanci:t	kasɛ:t	kasɛ:t
to fight (enemy)	trata:ta?	cil	cwɪl	?acwɪl	su:bɔ:n	su:?
one (person)	mu:i	ma:	muai	muɔli?	mui	mui
two (people)	ba:r	ba:r	ba:r	ba:r	ba:r	ba:n
three (people)	pɛ:	pɛ:	pæ:	pɛ:	pɛ:	pɛ:
four (people)	puan	puan	puan	puan	puan	puan
five (people)	sɔ:ŋ	sɔ:ŋ	sɜ:ŋ	sɔ:ŋ	sɔ:ŋ	sɔ:ŋ
six (people)	tapat	tapat	tapiat	tapiat	trau	ʃau
seven (people)	tapo:l	tapo:l	tapual	tapuol	t <sup>h</sup> ou	t <sup>h</sup> o:
eight (people)	talɔ:l	takɔ:l	takɔ:l	takɔ:l	t <sup>h</sup> a:m	t <sup>h</sup> a:m

nine (people)	takieh	takiah	takiah	takiΛh	ci:n	ci:n
ten (people)	mijit	micit	muaicit	muaicit	micit	cit
hundred	maklam	maklam	muaiklam	muaiklam	muikase:	muikase:
thousand	mapan	mapan	muaipuan	muaipian	muiban	muiban
all	ʔɿ:i	to:cto:c	tʂh	luampata:	to:cki:	to:cmu:
many	klwŋ	kləŋ	kw:r	kw:knaʔ	ka:ŋruk	ga:ŋra:
big	krih	kreh	krih	krih	bagaʔ	ɣagaʔ
small	ket	krenʔ	kɜ:n	kΛ:n	ʔe:ʔ	ʔe:ʔ
long	kaju:ŋ	kaju:ŋ	cun	cun	goh	goh
long time	du:ŋ	du:ŋ	du:ŋ	du:ŋ	du:ŋ	du:ŋ
tall	hajon	sajon	pruih	pru:ih	goh	carɿ:
short (height)	sarɿ:mʔ	srəmʔ	tua:p	tuap	da:p	ʧa:p
short (length)	ŋgeh	ŋge:h	diʔ	diʔ	dɛʔ	dɛʔ
round	tambo:l	tambo:l	mon	kapo:m	mo:n	mon
slippery	katiar	katiar	katiak	katiar	salian	salian
smooth	lep	liu	sʲi:l	ʔasi:l	swal	sɿan
thick	kabun	kabΛn	kabun	kabun	kabun	kabun
thin	kadaʔ	kadaʔ	kadaʔ	kadaʔ	kada:ʔ	kada:ʔ
wide, broad	tauah	tava:h	pah	ʔapah	dawah	dawah
narrow	ŋo:n	ʔaŋo:nʔ	jɔ:n	ʔajɔ:n	cidiat	cadiat
black	ko:m	ŋgo:c	ŋko:c	nko:c	jo:ŋ	joŋ
red	kasɔʔ	kasɔʔ	sʲɔʔ	ʔasɔʔ	cah	su:ŋ
white	bɔ:k	bla:i	bɔ:k	ʔabɔ:k	ʂɔ:k	ʂɔ:k
green	si:u	siu	sʲi:u	ʔasiu	sɛʔ	k <sup>h</sup> iau
blue	si:si:u	siu	sʲi:u	canu:p	si:brah	sip <sup>h</sup> a:
yellow	ra:ʔ	ʔara:ʔ	ra:k	ʔara:k	huaŋ	luaŋ

color	si:	si:	s <sup>h</sup> i:	si:	si:	si:
dry (adj)	care:ŋ	care:ŋ	cariəŋ	cariəŋ	caram	caram
wet (thing)	saro?	sro?	ca?ih	ca?eih	ɖa:k	ɖa:k
rotten (eg. tree)	buk	buk	ŋs <sup>h</sup> o?	mbuk	ka?oh	ka?oh
to stink	na?	?ana?	?ana?	?ana?	mana?	mana?
to swell (ankle)	?aprok	?aih	pano:ŋ	pando:r	pado:r	bro:ŋ
full	peŋ	peŋ	pi:ŋ	?api:ŋ	ɖi:ŋ	ɖi:ŋ
sharp (edge)	bla:h	ca:l	ca?a:r	?apla:	pla:	pla:
sharp (point)	sau	suai	suac	suac	le:m	tsuac
new	tame?	tame:	tamæ?	tame?	na:u	na:u
hot	tah	to?	toh	?ato?	tɔ?	tɔ?
cold (water)	ŋa:r	ŋa:r	cariat	?acriat	baŋam	jeŋ
feel cold	?ai?ɣih	?ai?əih	ŋaih	?aŋa:i	ɖeh	ɖeh
heavy	ndaŋ	ndaŋ	hatuŋ	hatuŋ	kalap	kalap
straight	tamɣŋ	tanəŋ	?ajəŋ	?ajəŋ	sabəh	caɖuɔp
right/correct	kraiɣ:	kra:i	kraiɣ:	kraihli?	tro:le:u	to:le:u
old (object)	?aroh	?aroh	?atu:r?	?atu:r?	tu:	tu:
old (person)	t <sup>h</sup> au	t <sup>h</sup> au	kre:ŋ	kreŋ	kara?	t <sup>h</sup> aukra?
far	ɣ:ŋ	je:ŋ	caŋa:i	caŋai	caŋa:i	caŋa:i
near	taman	?acon	taman	taman	con	con
rightside	kartɣm	tɔm	ko:ltɣm	katɔm	nu:to:m	ru:tom
leftside	karɣiar	ɣiar	ko:lɣiar	jaŋɣiar	nu:ve:r	ru:ve:n
different	lekrai ?i:no	ŋi?kra:i	ŋtue:	ntɔi	tɔ:tro:bɔ:n	ta:ŋmu:
here	tanɣ:	tanɔ:	tuɖen	banden	nani:	na?ni?
there, distal	nduh	toh	tuh	tuh	gwaite:	kate:?
there, proximal	ŋge:	tɔŋgəi	næ:	manan	kide:	kide:

this	nɾu	nɔ:	den	maden	ni:	niʔ
that	ʔange:	doʔgəi	tau	ʔɔ:nɛ:	nani:	to:ki:ʔ
where	tamɾʔ	ʔatamo:	tumo:	bɔnmo:	nako:	naʔbɔ:nko:
what	ʔamɾh	ʔamai	ʔa:mæh	ʔameh	dɔŋki:	ʔajuɓe:ʔ
not	ʔai ʔɾn	ʔən	ŋæʔ	ɲɛʔ	tɬ:	tɾ:
already	ja:i jɾ:	jə:jə:	jɾ:jɾ:	jɾʔjɾ:	lɛ:ulɛ:u	lɛ:ulɛ:u

TW	tw	km	pl	vg	al	ds
sky	ṁbaŋ	ṁba:ŋ	ṁba:ŋ	ṁba:ŋ	mba:ŋ	mɤba:ŋ
cloud	?alut	tiluk	taluk	talaʷk	tiluk	?alu:t
sun	mat	matṁba:ŋ	matnba:ŋ	matba:ŋ	mat	mat
moon	kise:	kəse:	kasæ:	kase:	kisæ:	kase:
star	pɛtu:r	pəto:r	pətu:r	pator	pətu:r	me:ŋ
wind	?aŋin	?aŋin	?aŋi:n	?aŋin	?aŋin	?aŋin
blow (wind)	hit	təpa:r	hi:t	?aŋinhet	het	?aŋin
rain	bə:	bə:	bə:	bə:	bə:	bə:h
thunder	krʌm	krʌm	kruum	krum	krø:m	krɤm
lightning	kəbla:	kəbla?	la:c	la:c	ŋti:ŋ la:c	kʌmla?
rainbow	tiŋmɔ:ŋ	?atiŋmɔ:ŋ	tɤŋmɔ:ŋ	?ati:ŋ	?ati:ŋ mɔ:ŋ	tuiŋmɔ:ŋ
mist		tətɤ?	tatɤh	tukcəviək	tiluk	tavita?oi
dew	tatu?	təluəŋ	ŋə:r	dɤndau?	tatʌh	dak?arju:
night	ju:m	ju:m	?ibɤ:	?ajum	jum	juum
day	?eŋai	tiŋe:	taŋai	taŋa:i	?iŋa:i	təŋe:
year	kəmə:	kəmə:	kamə:	kəmə:	kəmə:	kəmə:h
hail	parial	parial	parial	pari:al	pari:al	biriel
water	da:k	ɖa:k	dʌ:?	ɖau?	ɖa:k	də:k
river	da:kpɔ?	ɖa:kmut	dʌmu:t	ɖau?pɔ?	ɖa:k pɔ?	də:kqahɔ:ŋ
stream	tom	ɖa:ktom	?ahuaŋ	ɖau?ɖe:?	ɖa:kbia?	də:ktom
lake	təbək	təluəŋ	səlɔŋ	təlɔŋkris	təlɔŋpɔ?	təlɔ:ŋ
earth, soil	katiak	katiak	kətiaak	kate:ak	kati:ak	katɛ:k
stone	?amə:	?amə:	?amə:	?amə:	?amə:	təmə:h
sand	?ageŋ	?aki:ŋ	?akeŋ	gɪŋ	?ake:ŋ	ŋqeŋ
mud	p <sup>h</sup> u:a?	pua?	səlɔŋ	?aple?	p <sup>h</sup> u:a?	pɔ?
dust	mamuk	mamuk	mukmu:i	pukpu:l	mamuk	pebwi

iron	tə:ʔ	ta:ʔ	taʔ	taʔ	ta:ʔ	təʔ
brass	tʃiʔ	sriʔ	lu:n	luirak	lu:n	lui:
copper	lu:i	lu:i	lu:i	luites	tʃiʔ	riʔ
gold	je:ŋ	je:ŋ	je:ŋ	jeŋ	jæ:ŋ	je:ŋ
silver	praʔ	praʔ	praʔ	praʔ	praʔ	praʔ
mountain	ko:h	koh	koh	koh	kɔ:	kɔ:ŋ
tree	to:mdo:ŋ	tʌmlɔ:ŋ	ndo:ŋ	tomdo:ŋ	tomdo:ŋ	tʌmlɔ:ŋ
forest (old)	ʔaruskru:ŋ	ʔarus	ʔaru:s	ʔaruscaruŋ	ʔaros	ʔamol kro:ŋ
leaf	ʔala:ndo:ŋ	ʔalalɔ:ŋ	ʔala:ndo:ŋ	ʔalandɔ:ŋ	ʔala:ndo:ŋ	ala:
bark	ʔalɔ:kŋdo:ŋ	ʔalaklɔ:ŋ	ʔalɔ:k	ʔlɔk	ʔalɔ:kŋdo:ŋ	kar
flower	piŋdo:ŋ	pi:rɔ:ŋ	pi:er	pir	pi:r	pe:r
root	riasŋdo:ŋ	rislɔŋ	rias	rias	rias	res
fruit	pile:ŋdo:ŋ	pile:lɔ:ŋ	palæ:	pəle	pile:	pəle
ripe	dom	dom	do:m	dom	dom	dom
unripe	hoʔ	hau	hoʔ	hoʔ	hoʔ	hau
seed	kəlɔ:ŋdo:ŋ	klɔ:ŋ	li:aŋ	klɔ:ŋ	kəlɔ:ŋ	kəlɔ:ŋ
grass	ʔasʌk	ʔasʌk	la:n	tʃa:ŋ	ʔasɔk	sok
stick	səkaldɔ:ŋ	təqal	sŋneh	təqal	səkɑ:l / səniŋ	palnu:ŋ
banana	pe:ʔ	pɔ:ʔ	pæ:ʔ	pɔ:ʔ	peiʔ	pɣʔ
rattan (larger)	krəbu:a	cavi:a	tavi:a	ʔaraspɔ:	keræ: cu:ŋ	ʔalɣr
rattan (smaller)	kire:	kərəpɔ:	karæ:	ʔaraskaros	keræ: pɔ	qere:
areca	pina:ŋ	tɔi	pana:ŋ	pələpana:ŋ	pena:ŋ	pena:ŋ
papaya	pahu:ŋ	pəhuŋ	pahɔŋ	huŋ	pahu:ŋ	bəhu:ŋ
coconut	bu:aŋ	bu:aŋ	bu:aŋ	buəŋ	buəŋ	buəŋ
bird	ʔaceʔ	cim	ʔace:m	ʔacem	ʔaceʔ	ʔacim
wing	nar	nar	nar	nar	nar	ʔna:ŋ
fur	sek	sok	caku:i	sɔk	sek	sɔk
to fly	par	par	ʔupar	par	par	par

egg	ʔakɔnkələ:ŋ	ʔakɔ:n	ʔakɔ:n	lec	ʔakɔ:n	qɔ:nkələ:ŋ
tail	sɔi	sɔ:i	sɔ:i	nto:ŋ	sɔ:i	ŋtuut
claw	krias	kri:as	kri:as	cəkɔ:p	krias	kərə:s
horn (of buffalo)	təkɔi	taqoi	təkɔ:i	taqɔi	təkɔi	tiga
animal			ʔabuat	ʃɛʔ	ʔamɔ:t	jam
dog	ʔacɔ:	ʔacɔ:	næh	ʔacɔ:	næh	ʔacɔ
pig (domestic)	ʔalik	ʔalik	ʔaʏk	ʔokɔvial	ʔalik	ʔaluuk
pig (wild)	ʔabuat	rəmɔ:l	ʔarmɔ:l	ʔarmɔ:l	ʔamɔ:t	aboat
chicken	ʔaʔoi	ʔaʔu:iʔ	ʔaʔu:iʔ	nʔu:i	ʔaʔoiʔ	nʔoi
duck	ʔadɑ:ʔ	ʔadɑʔ	ʔata:	ʔaʔuak	ʔada:ʔ	ʔadɑʔ
fish	ʔasi:u	ʔase:u	ʔase:u	ʔaseu	ʔasi:u	ʔaseu
snake	kaseŋ	kaseŋ	kase:ŋ	kase:ŋ	kaʔse:ŋ	kase:ŋ
rat	ʔabuat	ʔabo:t	ʔabuat	biʔ	ʔamɔ:t	ʔabʏl
macaque		talu:ŋ		ʔaʔa:ŋ		təlu:ŋ
monkey (redface)	ʔadək	ʔadək	ʔadək	ʔadək	ʔadək	ʔadək
deer (muntjac)	paŋɔh	paŋɔh	paŋɔh	paŋɔh	paŋɔh	caʔu:i
deer (m)	təkah paŋɔh	təkah	ko:ŋ	paŋɔhqo:ŋ	təkah	təgah
deer (Rusa)	ʔaŋʌŋ	ʔajʏ:i	ʔajʏ:ŋ	ʔajʏŋ	ʔajʏŋ	ŋtərec
tiger	ʔaluʔ	ʔalo:ʔ	rəʔa:i	ʔarʔai	ʔaluʔ	ʔabui
water buffalo	tiri:	tiriʔ	təriʏʔ	teriʔ	tiriʔ	tiriʔ
cow	krək	krɔ:k	krək	qrək	krək	krok
elephant	ʔaciaŋ	ʔaciaŋ	ʔaci:ŋ	ʔaciaŋ	ʔaciaŋ	ʔaciaŋ
tusk, elephant	kuaŋ	kuaŋ	kuaŋ	palɔ	kuaŋ	qo:ŋ
tusk, boar	kluai	kloi	klos	kloi	kloi	klo:i
worm (fruit)	ŋpa:ŋ	ŋpa:ŋ	ŋpa:ŋ	mpaŋ	mpa:ŋ	ŋpa:ŋ



scorpion (big)	kərdiam	ʔatamkɔ:	kuurdiam	tɛmklo:	krədiam	kətiam
spider (wall)	ʔada:ŋ	ʔada:ŋ	ʔadīaŋ	dahnda:ŋ	ʔadiŋda:ŋ	ʔadq:ŋ
spider (ground)	ʔadaŋ pɔ:	ʔada:ŋdʌp	ʔadianjika:u	dahnda:ŋ toh	ʔadiŋdɔ:ŋkau	ʔato:
spider web	teŋ	doŋada:ŋ	ʔoŋadīaŋ	som	ʔapīŋlɔ:i	doŋ
louse	ŋce:	ŋcei	ŋce:	ŋjɛ:	ŋjɛ:i	ŋce:i
mosquito	ʔajɛ:u	ʔajʌ:u	ʔajæ:u	ʔaja:o	ʔajɛu	ʔajɔu
a fly	ʔerɔi	ʔirɔ:i	rɔ:i	ʔroi	ʔerɔ:i	rirɔi
nose	moh	moh	moh	moh	moh	moh
eye	mat	klɔ:ŋmat	mat	mat	klɔ:ŋmat	mat
ear	kitor	kito:r	kəto:r	qəto:r	ketor	kiter
head	plo:	plo:	plʌ:	plɔ:	plo:	plɥ
mouth	bɔŋka:ŋ	buam	hɔŋka:ŋ	mbom	bɣ:r	buam
tooth	kiniaŋ	kiniaŋ	kani:aŋ	kaniaŋ	kiniaŋ	qəniaŋ
tongue	ŋtɔ:k	ŋta:k	ŋta:k	nta:k	ŋta:k	ŋtɔk
hair	sek	sok	sɔk	sɔk	sek	sɔk
neck	təkɔ:ŋ	təkɔ:ŋ	takɔ:ŋ	taqɔ:ŋ	təkɔ:ŋ	to:ar
shoulder	səla:ŋ	cʔla:ŋ	cʊrla:ŋ	cəra:ŋ	səla:ŋ	ʔla:ŋ
breast	toh	toh	toh	toh	toh	toh
back	hɔ:ŋ	hɔ:ŋ	ku:l	kul	krʊŋhɔ:ŋ	grʊŋhuŋ
heart	prahɔ:m	prəhɔ:m	prahæ:m	prəhɔ:m	pilɛ:prəhom	ʃaʒwɪ
abdomen	ʔajɛu	pluŋ	kəsəh	kaseh se:ʔ	ʔarʊec	lɔ:ŋ
intestines	rɔc	lɔ:ŋ	rɔ:c	rɔ:ʔ	rɔ:c	lɔ:ŋ
liver	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m
hand	tʌi	tʌ:i	te:	te:i	ʔtɔ:i	tʌi
palm	təpaŋ	təpa:ŋ	tapa:ŋte:	təpaŋ	təpa:ŋ	təpa:ŋ
finger	ʒʌs	tiro:	cəra:s	rai	ʔas	təprɔ
wrist	ziatʌi	ʔatot	ʔato:t	kutkiat	ʔatot	kəpɔŋ

forearm	kɛt	ləŋ		kət	prəkə:ŋ	gʌt
foot	juŋ	ju:ŋ	ju:ŋ	juŋ	juŋ	juŋ
toe	zʌs	caras	cəra:sju:ŋ	raic	ʃas	təprɔ
knee	ŋtot	ŋtot	mantɔ:t	ŋtot	ŋtot	mɔhŋtet
thigh	to:mpila:u	tɔmpila:u	tæ:mpalau	tɔmpalau	pela:u	tʌmbelau
calf (leg)	pile:təlu:ŋ	pile:kiluaŋ	palæ:calu:aŋ	palecəlo:ŋ	lu:ŋ	ʃaʒul tələ:ŋ
blood	ʔaha:m	ʔaha:m	ʔaha:m	ʔaha:m	ʔaha:m	ʔaha:m
bone	ŋhā:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ	ŋhaŋ	ŋha:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ
skin	ŋkar	ŋgar	ŋkar	nqar	ŋka:r	ŋqa:r
flesh	sec	sec	sec	sec	sec	sec
raw	hoʔ	muəŋ hau	hoʔ	hoʔ	hoʔ	hau
fat (n)	ŋsiaŋ	ŋsiaŋ	paʃjal	ŋsiaŋ	ŋsiaŋ	ŋsiaŋ
to live	ʔamə:ŋ	ʔamuəŋ	ʔamo:ŋ	ʔamoŋ	ʔamoŋ	joŋ ʔamuəŋ
to die	cet	cet	kace:t	cet	cet	cil
to breathe	piho:m	piho:m	pahæ:m	paho:m	phʌnpɾəhom	peho:m
lung	səh	səh	səh	səh	ʔaikrəʔə:ʔ	suh
to hear	se:ŋ	seŋ	ʔise:ŋ	tsaŋ	seŋ	se:ŋ
to listen	təmeŋ	ʔe:r	ʔiʔe:r	ʔe:r	təme:ŋ	se:ŋ
to see	ʔakah	ʔaka:h	ʔici:k	tamuh	ʔaka:h	lu:m
to look at	lʌi	lʌ:i	ʔijaŋ	mɛ:a	lɔi	lʌi
to speak	papi:	pape:i	taka:ŋ	taqa:ŋ	pəpe:i	tɛmka:ŋ
to say	papi:	sai	ʔito:ŋ	ŋtiam	kətas	tatɛm
to laugh	kəcəŋ	kaca:ŋ	kacaŋ	kacaŋ	kacaŋ	kəca:ŋ
to weep	ni:m	ni:m	ʔiŋa:m	ŋa:m	ni:m	ni:m

to call out	talo:ŋ	kata:s	ʔiʔo:i	qo:r	ʔekətas	təlo:ŋ
to suck (nurse)	ʔuʔ	ʔoʔ	ʔiʔuʔ	ʔoʔ	ʔuʔ	pɤ
to spit	kəcohavi:	kəcoh	ʔikacəh	təhuiʔavi:	kəcohave:	kəcohavi:
to blow	heu	hot	ʔihe:u	hut	hæ:u	hut
to bite	kap	kap	ʔokap	kap	ʔukap	kap
to eat (rice)	ca:	ca:	ca:	caca:	ca:	ca:
to eat food	kavə:dep	pɤjam	ca:	caqarce:n	ca:	ca:
to drink	ŋoi	ŋoi	ŋo:i	ŋoi	ŋo:i	ŋoi
to be drunk	bol	bon	ʔibo:l	bol	bol	bol
to vomit	kitəʔ	kitaʔ	kataʔ	kataʔ	kitaʔ	hetak ketaʔ
to smell (v)	ca:h	naʔ	naʔ	naʔ	naʔ	naʔtəhu:m
to sniff / kiss	het	het	ʔihet	het	het	naʔ təhu:m
to think	kənoʔ	kənoʔ	ʔerŋas	qanəh	ʔarŋəs	ʔanoʔ
to know	cə:m	cə:m	ʔicə:m	cə:m	cə:m	cə:m
to count	ŋias	ŋi:as	ʔiŋias	duŋ	ʔiŋias	ʒa:p
to fear	kəla:ʔ	kaŋil	kla:h	qlaʔ	taʔtu:ŋ	hɤʔ
to want	jubə:n	ʔjubə:n	ʔijuh	juhbo:n	juʔ	juʔbo:n
to sleep	bicarleʔ	bəcəleʔ	ʔarleʔ	bicələʔ	bicarleʔ	bɤcaleʔ
to rest	ʔaŋu:	ʔaʔəla:u	ʔarlau	pəti:	ʔarla:u	
to lie, recline	bic	bəc	ʔibic	bicəʔuaŋ	bic	bəbec
to stand	ʒaŋ	ʒu:aŋ	ʔiju:r	joŋ	ʒaŋ	ʒuaŋ
to sit	ŋau	to:t	ʔiŋu:	ŋuu	ŋa:u	to:t
to walk	təkaʔ	uə:c	tauə:k	ʔəuək	taka:ʔ	təuə:k
to come (here)	ropidoʔ	co:i	cə:	coeʔuən	co:i	coʔedo:
to go (there)	wo:c	uə:c	ʔiuə:c	ʒək	uə:c	baroʔ

to enter	mot	mot	ʔimət	mot	sək	mot
to return	lua	co:ro:c	ʔiui:ŋ	ʊuŋ	luah	ric
to turn (intr.)	vi:s	tila:k	ʔipləʔ	kuuæ	ʔiuis	təuil
to swim	pəŋda:k	pəŋ	ʔipəŋda:ʔ	po:h	pə:ŋ	pəŋ
to float, stationary	jo:ŋ	ja:ŋ	jo:ŋ	po:ŋ	jo:ŋ	po:ŋ
to float down	lə:ŋjo:ŋ	lə:ŋja:ŋ	lə:ŋ	lə:ŋpə:ŋ	lə:ŋ	ʔlə:ŋ po:ŋ
to flow	lə:ŋ	lə:ŋ	həi	hə:i	hə:i	hɔ:i
to push, big thing	təmat	klɛ:k	ʔekacurəʔ	kəsok	klɛʔ	ʔkləh
to push wood fire	təhal	ʔatut	ʔasaicu:ak	cop	ʔatot	ʔaʔtuut
to pull	luʔ	luʔ	ʔilu:ʔ	louʔ	luʔ	kətʌŋ
to pull, steady	hə:r	hʌ:r	ʔilu:ʔ	hə:r	ʔera:n	luʔ
to pull, jerk	ŋdəh	ŋdəh	ŋdəh	sdəh	ʔendəh	ŋdəh
to throw	təpo:l	ʔuat	ʔiʊʌŋ	ʔuʊvit	ʊət	təqə:l
to fall	roh	ro:h	sato:h	stoh	roh	roh
to drop unintention	proh	rel	re:l	rel	proh	ʔri:
to drop inten	təpəŋ	pesəʊʌt	ʔisato:h	tuʊvit	ʔajək	ʊɛt
to give	təʊʌ:	dəŋ	ʔidəŋ	jiadəŋ	dəŋ	ʔdəŋ
to take	do:p	ʔel	ʔeko:p	qə:p	kə:p	ʔial
to take	kə:p					
to wash hands	rio	ra:u	ʔera:u	reo	riau	rau
to wash dishes	rio	ra:u	ʔera:u	reo	suah	rau
to launder	pəpua	pʊhroh	ʔipəh	pəpʰhroh	pʊah	pʊahroh
to split (firewood)	təpah	dah	ʔeklah	tadəh	ʔakəʔ	ʔdah
to tie	toŋ	to:ŋ	ʔitoŋ	toŋ	təŋ	toŋ
to untie	ləh	lə:h	ʔileh	leh	leh	lʌh
to wipe	ju:t	ju:t	ʔiju:t	kə:ju:t	ju:t	ju:t
to wipe face	ju:t	but	ʔiju:t	kə:ju:t	ju:t	ju:t

to rub, scrub	ɲtiat	ɲtiat	ʔekrəju:t	kərʔu:t	cu:t	ʔɤrge:
to brush teeth	sua	soh	ʔisuah	so	pos	soh
to hit (punch)	ɲcuh	ɲjuʔ	ʔsək	tiŋ	pəh	ɲʔjuh
to hit (strike)	ɲta:p	ɲtap	ʔita:p	pah	pah	ɲtə:p
to cut (hair)	təkəh	tec	ʔikat	kuut	kəh	təkəp
to stab	cet	cɤ:t	ʔicɔt	cɔt	cɔt	cuat
to dig	pic	pɔc	ʔipic	pic	pic	pec
to scratch	kavəʔ	kəpəʔ	ʔekavə:t	kavə:t	kaʔvə:t	kəbɟiʔ
to squeeze hard th	kədiʔ	ʔakɤ:at	ʔakɔt	kadeʔlavai	kaʔdiʔ	təpəʔ
to squeeze soft th	kəpuc	kepuc	ʔekadiʔ	kadeʔ	ʔipu:c	kəpuc
man	ɲtus	ɲtɔ:s	ɲaiŋtɔs	qu:ŋ	ɲtɔs	ɲtus
woman	ɲdil	ɲde:l	ɲaiŋdi:l	ntel	ɲdel	ɲdi:l
person, human	təku:i	cəkɔ:i	caku:i	cəqɔ:i	təkɔi	bənes
father	ʔagɤŋ	ʔako:ŋ	ʔiko:ŋ	ʔapɤap	ʔakoŋ	ʔeqoŋ
mother	ʔaʔam	ʔaʔam	ʔamum	ʔamum	ʔaʔam	ʔaʔam
child (general)	ʔapɛniəŋ	ʔapɛni:an	ʔapɛlu:ŋ	pemum	ʔapɛnian	nɛ:n
husband	ʔijɔk	ʔiji:at	kajɔk	kəjok	ʔijɔk	ɲtus
wife	ʔidial	ʔidi:al	kadial	kadial	ʔedial	ɲdi:l
older brother	ʔanɔ:	ʔanɔ:	ʔiʔa:i	ʔaʔa:i	ʔanɔ:	ʔenɔ:
older sister	ʔanɔ:	ʔanɔ:	ʔimɔ:k	ʔamɔ:k	ʔamɔ:ʔ	ʔemɔ:ʔ
younger sibling	ʔaɛ:m	ʔaʔɛ:m	ʔiæ:m	ʔaʔɛm	ʔaʔæ:m	ʔaʔɛ:m

name	noh	noh	cərməh	cərməh	noh	noh
I	ku:	ku:	kə:	kə:u	ku:	ʔaku:
you	mai	mɛ:	ma:i	ma:e	ma:i	ʔame:o
fieldrice, unhusk	ʔarə:kar	ʔarəŋka:r	puekar	ʔomqar	ʔarə:ŋkar	ʔarə:
pounded rice	ʔarə:klo:ŋ	ʔamə:i	puekəloŋ	ʔomgrə:ŋ	ʔarə:ʔabih	təməh
cooked rice	dep	dep	puecɛ:n	mɔ:ɕian	təpa:cɛn	dep
corn	ʔaʔum	ʔaʔom	ʔaʔom	ʔaʔɔm	ʔaʔum	ʔaʔom
salt	bəi	bə:i	bəh	bəh	bə:i	bəi
red pepper	ti:u	prik	te:u	ti:u	ti:u	pru:k
betel leaf	ʔalatəba:ʔ	labə:ʔ	ʔalalaba:ʔ	ʔaləpalua	labə:ʔ	
pestle	ŋtɛ:	ŋtɛ:	ŋtɛ:	ŋtɛ:	ŋtɛ:	ŋtɛ
mortar	ʔapal	palpok	tu:al	ʔapalpok	ʔapal	təpal lapok
to cook rice	huat	huat	huat	huat	huat/cenna:	hoat
to cook rice	cɛn					
fire	os	ʔos	ɔ:s	ʔos	ʔos	ʔos
to burn (intrans)	zəʔ	ka:t	ka:t	kərkət	ʔoh	qə:t
fire burn (trans)	ʔuc	hə:r	ʔibəh	ʔahə:l	ʔoc	ʔuih
				ʔoc		
ashes	ʔapɛh	ʔapɛh	taʋəh	ʔapɛh	ʔapəh	təpɛh
smoke	kəri:ɬk	kəɾju:k	kri:ɬk	kreat	karijɬk	kəɾzuak
road, path	kɬɬŋ	kəɬɬŋ	krəna:	krəna	kəɬŋ	kəlo:ŋ
house	dɛŋ	dəŋ	dəŋ	dəŋ	dɛŋ	ʔdəŋ
house (field)	sau	kə:t	su:	sɛ:u	sa:u	qə:t
roof	mur	mə:r	mə:r	puŋ	mu:r	ŋbuŋ
cord	tɬŋ	ŋtu:ɬŋ	ŋtəŋ	sle:	ŋtəŋ	ʔɛmu:
sew	ʔes	ʔes	ʔiʔes	ʔes	ʔes	ʔeʔes

skirt	na:i	ʔajoh	na:i	nai	/ajoh	ŋʒo:
to work	tətak	tatak	tətak	tatak	tak	tatak
work (n)	təpak	ma:ʔ	tətak	tak	viak	viak
to play	pəprəh	jɛ:	ʔijæ:	ŋjil	ʔeprəh	nanoh
to sing	kəlɪ	baboʔ	pənɔc	ʒəbɔʔ	baboʔ	bəbɔʔ
to dance	ŋjɜ:t	rəram	ʔinjɜ:t	raram	ʒɜt	raram
drum (n)	ʔakɜ:r	ʔakɜr	sakɜ:r	səkɜ:r	ʔakɜ:r	agɜr
gong	kɔ:ŋ	kɔ:ŋ	kɔ:ŋ	kɔ:ŋ	kɔ:ŋ	gɔ:ŋ
to buy	pɪɪ	pɪɪ	ʔiru:at	ʒot	pɪɪ	blɪ:i
to sell	tec	tec	ʔitec	tec	tec	tec
crossbow	pəneŋ	pəne:ŋ	pəneŋ	pane:ŋ	pəneŋ	pəneŋ
arrow	təraʔpəneŋ	carah	carah	carah	tarah	tərah
spear	kɔ:s	kɔ:s	kɔ:s	qɔ:s	kɔ:s	kɔ:s
shield	kahe:l	kəhɔ:l	kahe:l	kahe:l	kahe:l	gəhɜ:l
to shoot	pɛŋ	pɛŋ	ʔipeŋ	pɛ:ŋ	pɛŋ	pɛŋ
to hunt	məmɔc	məmɔ:c	ʔɜɜc	mamɔ:ŋ	pɛŋmamɔ:ŋ	memɔ:c
to kill	kacet	kacet	ʔekacet	kacet	kacet	qacit
to fight (enemy)	sətaksəcɪl	ʒəcɪl	ʔicil	tɜrtak	ʒəcɪl	ʒəjel
one (person)	mui	mui	mui	mui	mu:i	mu:i
two (people)	bar	ba:r	ba:r	bar	ba:r	bar
three (people)	pɛ:	pɛ:	pæ:	pɛ	pæ:	pai
four (people)	puan	puan	puan	pua	puan	puan
five (people)	sɔ:ŋ	sɜ:ŋ	sɔ:ŋ	soŋ	sɔ:ŋ	sɛ:ŋ
six (people)	təpat	təpat	təpat	tapat	təpat	təpat
seven (people)	təpɔ:l	təpɔ:l	təpual	tapɔl	təpɔ:l	təpɔl
eight (people)	təkɔ:l	təkɔ:l	təkɔ:l	taqɔl	təkɔ:l	təqɔl
nine (people)	təkias	təkias	təkias	takias	təkias	təqɛ:s

ten (people)	macɒt	micɒt	muicit	muicit	məcɒt	məcɒt
hundred	məkolam	məkulam	məklɒm	maqlam	məkulam	moqulam
thousand		micɒtkulam	muicetklɒm	muicitqlam		ɲi:n
all	luamce:ŋ	tɔtjat	to:c	tuɕ	ce:ŋ	ʃɒŋ
many	ʔei	ʔɤ	kuɤ	kuɤ	ʔe:	ʔɤ:
big	pɔʔ	po:ʔ	krɤs	kris	pɔʔ	poʔ
small	biaʔ	keʔ	diaʔ	dʃiaʔ	bi:aʔ	qeiʔ
long	juŋ	juŋ	kaju:ŋ	tuŋ	kajɔŋ	juŋ
long time	deŋ	dɪŋ	ʔadoŋ	duŋ	de:ŋ	dɪŋ
tall	joŋ	ja:l	cəroŋ	pris	ʔijɔ:ŋ	ja:l
short (height)	ŋʔep	ʔɒ:p	ʔæ:p	ʔɔ:p	ŋʔɛ:p	ʔɤ:p
short (length)	dɛʔ	dɔʔ	dɛʔ	dɛʔ	kadeʔ	ʔdɒʔ
round	vi:l	papo:l	pi:al	pi:al	papo:l	levo:ruo:r
slippery	kiti:ar	kitiar	katiar	kati:ar	kiti:ar	kəte:r
smooth	sil	se:l	si:l	sel	se:l	si:l
thick	kəbɒn	kəbɒn	kabin	kabin	kəbɔn	qɒŋ
thin	kəɒaʔ	kəɒaʔ	kadaʔ	qadaʔ	kəɒa:ʔ	kəʔdaʔ
wide, broad	puah	puah	pəh	puah	puah	buaah
narrow	cɔ:t	cɔ:t	cɔ:t	cɔ:p	cɔ:t	cen
black	ŋot	kɤmaŋ	ŋgoc	nqoc	kəmaŋ	ʔtam
red	pro:ŋ	pro:ŋ	te:s	te:s	pro:ŋ	bro:ŋ
white	bə:k	klɔ:k	bɔ:k	bɔ:k	bɔ:k	klɔ:k
green	moŋ	mu:aŋ	moŋ	moŋ	moŋ	mo:ŋ
blue	ʔaŋɒm		sa:l			
yellow	rɒ:k	ra:k	ra:k	ra:k	ra:k	ra:k
color		cəra:n		ne:o		



dry (adj)	ʈoʔ	cəri:ɑŋ	cariɑŋ	cri:ɑŋ	ʈoʔ	gəh
wet (thing)	ʔajʌp	ʔajʌp	ʔajʌk	kajok	ʔajʌp	ʒɤp
rotten (eg. tree)	ŋsoʔ	ŋsoʔ	ŋsoʔ	ŋsoh	ŋsoʔ	ŋsoʔ
to stink	naʔ	naʔ	naʔ	naʔ	na:ʔ	naʔ
to swell (ankle)	ʔas	ŋtuʔ	ŋdu:r	ʔaldoh	ŋtoʔ	ʔas
full	βiŋ	βeŋ	βeŋ	βiŋ	βeŋ	buŋ
sharp (edge)	ʔataŋ	ʔataŋ	caʔa:r	caʔar	lop	lop
sharp (point)	ŋsuc	ŋso:c		ɖʒu:c	ŋso:c	soic
new	təme:	təme:	ʔatamæ:	təme:	təmə:	taʔmei
hot	ʔatoʔ	ʔatoʔ	ʔatoʔ	ʔatoʔ	ʔatoʔ	ʔatoʔ
cold (water)	ʈiat	cəriat	ʔaŋa:n	ʔaŋa:n	ʔaŋa:m	ʈiat
feel cold	ʔaŋis	ʔaŋis	ʔaŋa:s	ʔaŋa:s	ʔaŋi:s	ʔaŋi:s
heavy	ŋteŋ	ʔaliŋ	le:ŋ	ʔleŋ	ŋte:ŋ	leŋ
straight	nʌŋ	te:	tanʌ:ŋ	tanonŋ	nʌ:ŋ	teh
right/correct	kræ:	kræ:	kræ:	kræ:jo:	kræ:	qræ:
old (object)	ti:ʔ	teʔ	ti:aʔ	tiʔ	ʔuti:ʔ	te:ʔ
old (person)	ʔioʔ	ʔi:oʔ	ʔiʔuʔ	ʔeuʔ	ʔioʔ	ʔaubiŋ
far	təŋa:i	cəŋai	caŋa:i	caŋa:i	təŋa:i	duŋa:i
near	s <sup>h</sup> iat	seʔ	caman	βem	təman	se:ʔ
rightside	ʔatʌm	ʔatɤ:m	ʔatʌm	jaŋʔatʌm	ʔatʌm	ʔatɤ:m
leftside	ʔaviar	ʔviar	ʔaviar	jaŋʔaviar	ʔaviar	ʔaviar
different	ŋtʌi	ple:	ma:r	ŋtʌi	ŋɖai	pləhlale:
here	ɖəʔ	dudok	ʔiʔʌn	vaʔuŋ	duʔɖəʔ	tedok
there, distal	to:h	duto:h	ʔito:h	ʔetəh	duʔdoh	to:h
there, proximal	ŋtuk	dudik	ʔinin	ʔeten	duʔdek	nek
this	nəʔ	nok	ʔiʔʌn	ʔiʔuŋ	nəʔ	nək

that	nek		ʔitu:an	ʔinin	nek	ɲtok
where	dumɔ:	duʔoi	ʔimu:a	ʔimui	dumɔ:	qoʔoi
what	raumɔh	ʔarau	rimah	ʔamah	raumɔh	ʔarau
not	kah	ka:h	kahvai	qah	kah	qah
already	ce:ŋje:	jʌ:	jʌ:	jʌ:	jæ:	ʃʌŋjʌ:

BP	bp	td	yp	tt	ty	kd
sky	topla:ŋ	prah	ŋba:ŋ	mba:ŋ	ŋba:ŋ	topla:ŋ
cloud	telʔk	təluk	taluk	ʔalu:t	ʔalu:t	tilak
sun	teŋa:i	mʌtmana:ŋ	mʌtŋba:ŋ	matmba:ŋ	matŋba:ŋ	tiŋa:i
moon	kesæ:	kansai	kasæ:	kaʃe:	kəse:	ketʃa:i
star	me:ŋ	mənto:r	patu:r	tihə:	pətu:r	canto:r
wind	tərhi:t	kaja:l	ʔaŋin	hit	ʔaŋin	kiji:l
blow (wind)	kəji:l	p <sup>h</sup> ut	hit	diʔ	trəhet	trəhi:t
rain	tʌʔŋ	mə:	bə:	kamə:	bə	tʌ:ŋ
thunder	krum	krum	krum	grom	krʌm	krum
lightning	la:c	luam	lala:c	gimlaʔ	la:c	lela:c
rainbow	tatiŋ	t <sup>h</sup> əle:ka:ŋ	ʔati:ŋ	dadiŋ	ʔatiŋməŋ	pəriŋtatiŋ
mist	telʔk	laŋu:t	taviak	tiləl	tiluk	dʌʌkdiak
dew	dakəlji:o	laŋut gauŋ	tanti:ak	da:k qərji:u	tətuh	tantiŋ
night	ʔijum	sada:u	ju:m	ba:ŋjum	jom	jum
day	teŋa:i	təŋai	taŋai	təŋai	tiŋai	təŋai
year	kəmə:	kəmə:	kamə:	kammə:	kəmə:	kəmə:
hail	pere:l	pre:l	pari:al	pire:l	parial	perəal
water	da:k	da:ʔ	dʌ:ʔ	da:k	da:k	dʌʌk
river	da:kmu:t	pʊ:t	ʔahu:ŋ	da:k mu:t	ʔakanda:k	dʌʌkmu:t
stream	ʔahu:ŋ	rəŋ	ʔahu:ŋ kəʔ	cə:k da:k	tə:m	ʔahu:ŋdʌʌk
lake	tərlək	rəpəŋ	tʃləŋ	təlu:ŋ	tʃləŋ	tərlə:ŋ
earth, soil	kate:ak	kəte:ʔ	katiak	kate:k	katjak	qatiak
stone	ʔamə:	tamau	ʔamə:	ʔamə:	ʔamə:	ʔamə:
sand	ʔikeŋ	saka:c	ŋkeŋ	ʔake:ŋ	ʔageŋ	ʔikaŋ
mud	teva:ŋ	pʌŋ	ʔapreʔ	təlu:ŋ	puaʔ	tə:ŋ
dust	peplə:	k <sup>h</sup> i:fun	pupu:i	bəbuli:	mamuk	papu:i
iron	na:m	ta:k	tə:ʔ	ta:ʔ	təʔ	na:m

brass	qoŋra:k	cap <sup>h</sup> ɣn lwa:ŋ	lu:i	lui:	ʈe?	kalaipenpɛ:i
copper	qoŋlu:i	cap <sup>h</sup> ɣn kasau	kəŋ	ʃli?	lo:i	tʃiŋ
gold	je:ŋ	je:ŋ	je:ŋ	je:ŋ	je:ŋ	ji:ŋ
silver	pra?	pra?	pra?	prah	pra?	pra?
mountain	ḡkə:ŋ	bru:	koh	qoh	ko:h	koh
tree	təmdə:ŋ	kal lə:ŋ	ŋdə:ŋ	to:mlə:ŋ	tomdə:ŋ	təmdə:ŋ
forest (old)	papol	pa kəh	ʔarus	kru:ŋpapul	ʔaruskroŋ	papul
leaf	ʔelandə:ŋ	sala:	ʔala:	la:	ʔalandə:ŋ	ʔila:ndə:ŋ
bark	karŋdə:ŋ	salə:	ʔalə:k	kar	ʔaləŋdə:ŋ	kedəhŋdə:ŋ
flower	pirŋdəŋ	pial	pir	pir	perdə:ŋ	perŋdə:ŋ
root	riasŋdə:ŋ	rɛh	rias	reh	rias	raisŋdə:ŋ
fruit	pelæ:	plai	pa:la:i	pile	pile:	pelaiŋdə:ŋ
ripe	dom	ce:n	dom	dum	dom	tom
unripe	hʌu	hu:	ho?	hao	ho:?	hau
seed	kalə:ŋ	klə:ŋ	kələ:ŋ	kalə:ŋ	kələ:ŋ	qalə:ŋ
grass	ʈa:ŋ	rəbʌt	ʈa:ŋ	ʃək	ʔas <sup>j</sup> ʌk	ʈəm
stick	tərlo?	lə:ŋ kə:n	təkalko?	prələ?	ŋkuaŋ	pre:ŋ
banana	priat	priət	pre:t	pri:t	pʌ:?	pre:t
rattan (larger)	təma:t	rai kabə:ŋ	kəpəŋ	pə:	kire:	qapə:ŋ
rattan (smaller)	keræ:	rai cavaŋ	la:p	kire:	kire:ʔacʌs <sup>j</sup>	ʔares
areca	pana:ŋ	ma:k			pina:ŋ	
papaya	huŋ	ma?huŋ	huŋ	huŋ	pahuŋ	huŋ
coconut	bu:aŋ	tuəŋ	bu:aŋ	buəŋ	buəŋ	buəŋ
bird	cim	ce:m	ʔacem	ʔacem	ʔacɛ?	cim
wing	naŋ	ləha:p	nar	naŋ	na:r	naŋ
fur	kesak	səsək	tsək	sec	s <sup>j</sup> ek	kes <sup>j</sup> ak
to fly	par	pa:l	par	par	ʔupa:r	par
egg	lec	dɛ:l	lɛc	kalə:ŋ	ʔakəŋkələ:ŋ	lac

tail	cətuaŋ	sɔi:	so:i	ʃɔi	sɔ:i	cʌntuŋ
tail	ʔɛvai					
claw	kreas	kəʔɛh	kri:as	kəre:k	kri:as <sup>j</sup>	kræ:s
horn (of buffalo)	teka:ui	təkɔi:	təkɔi	dige	təkɔi	təqɔ:i
animal	ŋtsæʔ	sat	ŋceʔ	jam	jam	tʃetʃat
dog	ʔanʌʔ	cɔ:	ʔacɔ:	ʔacɔ:	ʔacɔ:	ʔanaawʔ
pig (domestic)	ʔok	li:ʔ	ʔaʔo:k	ʔalik	ʔalikvei	ʔaʔo:k
pig (wild)	ramɔ:l	li:ʔ	rəmɔ:l	ʔarmɔ:l	ʔabuatkro:ŋ	ʔarmɔ:l
chicken	nɔʔɔi	ŋtuaj	ŋtu:i	ŋɔi:	ʔaʔoiʔ	nɔ:ɔi
duck	ʔadɑ:k	tɑ:	ʔatɻ:ak	ʔada:	ʔadɑ:ʔ	ʔada:
fish	ʔasi:o	ka:	ʔasi:u	ʔasiu:	ʔaseu	ʔas <sup>j</sup> eu
snake	kaseŋ	kəsəŋ	kase:ŋ	kase:ŋ	kaseŋ	katʃʌ:ŋ
rat	sʌʌɾ	kənai	ŋpi abil	soŋʔare:	ʔabuət	voŋila:i
macaque	teluŋ	k <sup>h</sup> a:ŋ	taluŋ	ʔarɻ	taluŋ	voŋpɔ:k
monkey (redface)	ʔadək	kamit	ʔadək	ʔadək	rautiŋai	ʔadək
deer (muntjac)	cacu:i	jɻt	paŋuah	jəju:i:	paŋɔh	cecu:i
deer (m)	koŋ	jɻt ʔoh	takah koŋ	takah	təkah	qoŋ
deer (Rusa)	pu:as	poh	po:p	səŋcarec	taɾjʌŋ	po:is
tiger	ʔapɻ:u	kəla:	rəʔa:i	ʔabui	ʔalu:ʔ	ʔarʔa:i
water buffalo	qɾpi:o	tjak	tariʔ	di:riʔ	tire:ʔ	krəpe:u
cow	krək	təkɛŋ	krɔ:k	krək	kərək	kərək
elephant	ʔaciaŋ	ciaŋ	ʔaci:aŋ	ʔaciaŋ	ʔaciaŋ	ʔaciaŋ
tusk, elephant	kavaŋ	pələʔ	pələ	ka:vaŋ	kuaŋ	pələ
tusk, boar	klɔ:i	pələʔ	klɔ:i	klɔi:	klɔi	qlɔi
worm (fruit)	ŋpa:ŋ	ŋpa:ŋ	ŋpa:ŋ	mpa:ŋ	mpa:ŋ	ŋpa:ŋ
scorpion (big)	ʔatamkɔ:	mɛ:ŋŋau	ʔatamkɔ:	jɔ:t	kerdiam	ʔatʌmŋau

spider (wall)	dəda:ŋ	piaŋ	dahŋda:ŋ	ʔada:ŋ	ʔada:ŋ	tətʌŋ
spider (ground)	tatu:a	buŋ	dahŋda:ŋ to:	ʔada:ŋda:l ʔado:	ʔada:ŋʔato:	jaɣɣ:ŋ
spider web	daŋ dəda:ŋ	jai	pɾjak	dəŋʔada:ŋ	deŋ	dʌŋtətʌŋ
louse	ŋje:i	ŋce:	ŋce:i	ŋcai	ŋje:i	ŋjai
mosquito	kəkɣ:p	məh	ʔajʌ:u	gəgɣ:u	ʔaja:u	kakɣ:u
a fly	pəɔ:i	rɔi:	paʔɔ:i	riɔi:	riɔ:i	pəɔ:i
nose	məh	mɸh	moh	muh	moh	məh
eye	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat
ear	ketɔ:r	kəto:l	kato:r	kita:r	kitʌ:r	ketɔ:r
head	plɑ:u	plɣ:	plɑ:u	plɔ:	plɔ:	plɑ:u
mouth	bu:r	təba:ŋ	bu:r	bɪ:r	bəŋka:ŋ	bu:m
tooth	keniaŋ	kəne:ŋ	kaniaŋ	kine:ŋ	kiniaŋ	keniaŋ
tongue	ŋta:k	ŋta:ʔ	nta:k	ŋta:k	ŋtɔ:k	ŋta:k
hair	sak	sɔʔ	sək	sek	sec	tʃak
neck	teqɔ:ŋ	təkɔ:ŋ	takɔ:ŋ	taqɔ:ŋ	təkɔ:ŋ	tekɔ:ŋ
shoulder	cerla:ŋ	ləmba:ʔ	cərla:ŋ	cəla:ŋ	ʃəla:ŋ	carla:ŋ
breast	pɣ:u	təh	təh	təh	təh	təh
back	kɔl	krɔŋ	kɔl	rɔŋ	hɔŋ	qul
heart	pələpəhɔm	plai pɾəhɣ:m	palai pɾəhɔ:m	pərho:m	pile:lɔ:m	pɾəhɔ:m
abdomen	lo:ŋuec	puŋkɛ:t	lo:ŋ	kaseh	pluŋʔabiɔʔ	lo:ŋupun
intestines	lo:ŋ	rɣ:c	loŋdup	lo:ŋ	luaŋ	lo:ŋ
liver	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m	lɔ:m
hand	ti:	tɿ:	tei	ti:	tʌi	te:i
palm	tɾpa:ŋ ti:	təla:ŋ tɿ:	təpaŋ tei	tarpa:ŋti:	təpa:ŋ	təɾpa:ŋte:i
finger	ra:i	kədɔi:	rai	capɔi:	ʃas	carai
wrist	ʔakuti:	təkɔ:ŋ ple:ŋ	ʔatot naŋ	tat	pəɾniat	ŋtotte:i

forearm	karlaŋ	ple:ŋ	kʁt	gət	kuɪt	krəla:ŋ
		kɛt	kala:ŋ			
foot	ʃaŋ	ʃuŋ	juŋ	juŋ	jo:ŋ	ciŋ
toe	cəke:s	kədɔi:	ra:i	caprɔi:	ʃas	cəraiciŋ
knee	ŋtot	təko:l	mohŋtot	muh ŋtat	montɔt	ŋtɔt
thigh	pelau	kəly:	palau	pelau	pila:u	təmpelau
calf (leg)	pelaiceluaŋ	plai juŋkɔŋ	palai caluaŋ	calu:ŋ	pilɛ:lo:ŋ	celuaŋ
blood	ʔaha:m	ha:m	ʔaha:m	kaha:m	ʔaha:m	ha:m
bone	ŋha:ŋ	ha:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ	ŋha:ŋ
skin	ŋqar	ŋka:l	ŋkar	ŋkar	ŋka:r	ŋqar
flesh	sec	ʔmac	sec	sec	sʰak	canəŋ
raw	hau	hu:	hoʔ	hau	hoʔ	hau
fat (n)	seŋkekrial	k <sup>h</sup> ai	ntʃiaŋ	se:ŋ	ŋsʰiaŋ	pruaŋ
to live	mamɔ:ŋ	kʁ:t	moŋ	ʔamoŋ	ʔamuŋ	ʔalmamoŋ
to die	cit	kəce:t	ŋcet	kacet	cet	cet
to breathe	pehɔ:m	təhŋuʰ	pahuɔm	piho:m	piho:m	pehɔ:m
lung	sɔh	sɔh	sɔh	sɔh	sʰɔh	tsɔh
to hear	saŋ	sɔŋ	seŋ	seŋ	sʰeŋ	tʃaŋ
to listen	ʔe:r	cəʔət	ʔæ:r	paŋseŋ	tameŋ	taŋa:i
to see	qah	pɔʔ	tamuh	ka:kah	ʔakah	kah
to look at	ci:	meh	mi:al	cei:	li	ce:i
to speak	ŋaŋa:u	suəl	həŋkaŋ	ŋte:m	pəpe:	tɔntæ:m
to say	tətəm	uau	tatiam	ŋte:m	sʰa:i	ma:i
to laugh	qacaŋ	kəca:ŋ	kacaŋ	ka:caŋ	kəcaŋrəuʰai	kacaŋ
to weep	ŋiam	ŋa:m	ŋa:m	re:n	ŋi:m	ŋi:m
to call out	quar	kəja:	ko:r	pu:r	hi:ar	raruʰaŋ

to suck (nurse)	kejok	pu:	ʔuʔ	pu:	ʔu:ʔ	pau
to spit	kecoh	k <sup>h</sup> acoh	kacohavi:	kicoh	kicohhəwe:	kecoh
to blow	hut	pləŋ	hut	hut	he:u	hut
to bite	kap	kap	kap	kap	kap	kap
to eat (rice)	caca:	ca:	ca:	ca:	ca:	ca:
to eat food	ca:	ca:	ca:	ca:	ca:	ca:
to drink	ʔɯm	ŋo:c	ŋo:i	ʔom	ŋo:c	ʔit
to be drunk	bəl	bual	bo:l	bul	bə:l	po:l
to vomit	ketaʔ	c <sup>h</sup> uŋ	kətaʔ	kitaʔ	kitaʔ	ketaʔ
to smell (v)	təhom	suŋ c <sup>h</sup> a:l	tahom	təhum	naʔ	tihum
to sniff / kiss	ho:ŋ	huʔ	hɣk	huŋ	ʔihet	het
to think	qanoʔ	kut	kanəʔ	kanəʔ	kənoʔ	kanəʔ
to know	cə:m	diaŋ	cə:m	cə:m	cə:m	cə:m
to count	qʌs	nap	dəŋ	ke:h	ŋias	kes
to fear	qatu:aŋ	tʉaŋ	kəlaʔ	kapən	tatu:ŋ	katuang
to want	harlə:ŋ	ʔibun	juh	juhbo:n	juh	hʌt
to sleep	cəlebic	bic ləŋɛ:t	bicɾlæʔ	beccarleʔ	bicarleʔ	picarlac
to rest	ʔatkabun	cau muai	ʔacəplə:i	daŋʔat	ʔarlau	ʔat
to lie, recline	bic	bic	bic	bec	bic	pic
to stand	juaŋ	təjuŋ	ʃʌ:ŋ	ʃəŋ	juŋ	cuaŋ
to sit	ŋuak	təkʉ:	ŋok	ŋuak	ŋau	ŋok
to walk	tsiku:o	tanjah	cakwo	lə:t	təgaʔ	ciku:o
to come (here)	cə:i	tɣʔ	cə:i	ʔi:do:	cə:i	cə:i
to go (there)	ʃə:k	pəʔ	ju:ɔk	ʔi:tə:h	ua:c	juək
to enter	mot	mu:t	mot	mot	mət	mot



to return	roc	lop	klak	co:	roc	qlun
to turn (intr.)	ndec	ueh	kɾmeʔ	ɳtec	ʔarije:h	tela:k
to swim	pəh	lo:i	pohɾdɿʔ	pəŋ	pəŋ	poh
to float, stationary	pɾŋ	bəɾɿ:l	pɾ:ŋ	pə:ŋ	jɿ:ŋ	plawŋ
to float down	ləŋ	saloi	lə:ŋ	lə:ŋ	lə:ŋ jɿ:ŋ	lə:ŋ
to flow	cua	hə:i	hə:i	hə:i:	lə:ŋ	cehə:i
to push, big thing	keswak	ɲu:	takloʔ	gloʔ	təmat	keɕɿk
to push wood fire	cəp	pəcu	ɳcop	ʔadit	ʔatot	ɳjə:p
to pull	qaraŋ	ɳtɾŋ	luʔ	luʔ	luʔ	kes
to pull, steady	hə:r	hə:l	hə:r	hə:r	hɿ:r	hə:r
to pull, jerk	ʔnuk	kəŋah	ɳdəh	ɳtəh	ɳkloʔ	ɳdək
to throw	tɾvut	kəplə:ŋ	kɾpɿŋ	vət toh	təva:t	tu:ah
to fall	təh	ɳtuh	ʔatoh	ʔatuah	ro:h	ʔetauh
to drop uninten	ʔeril	rəhə:i	cuh	rih	ru:i	ʔeril
to drop inten	keswak	sə:ŋ	pətəh	tapəŋtoh	təwa:tapəŋ	ɳtau
to drop inten	nəc					
to give	dəŋ	oŋ	ʔeldəŋ	ʔeldəŋ	dəŋ	toŋ
to take	ʔel	ɛ:l	ʔelkə:p	kə:pʔel	ʔɛ:l	ʔail
						kəp
to wash hands	ra:u	rau	rɿʔ	ʃua	ruu	ra:u
to wash dishes	ra:u	rau	rɿʔ	ʃua	ruu	ra:u
to launder	papwəh	piah	pwhroh	ɳtai	pwh	pwah
to split (firewood)	tiah	pah	tadəʔ	lah	dah	tiah
to tie	to:ŋ	sɿt	krap	guc	toŋ	grap
to untie	ləh	riəl	ləh	lo:	lɿh	lah
to wipe	ʔidut	puat	ʔabu:t	ju:t	ju:t	pu:t
to wipe face	ʔidut	puat	ʔabu:t	ju:t	ju:t	kapu:t
to rub, scrub	krəcut	t <sup>h</sup> u:	krəʔu:t	kirlit	suaʔ	cot

to brush teeth	krəcut	t <sup>h</sup> u:	suah	kine:ŋ	suaʔ	ceɾu:iʃ
to hit (punch)	tɪŋ	cək	tɪŋ sok təkæh	ten	pəh	tʃok
to hit (strike)	pah	dəh	ŋtʌp	pah	ŋtə:p	ndaʔ
to cut (hair)	tec	kat	təkəh	kat	təɣʌu	karai
to stab	cwət	cʌt	cʌt	cwat	cwt	tap
to dig	pec	pic	puc	pəc	pic	puc
to scratch	karuac	ŋka:l	karɤc	krai	kəpəʔ	karɤ:et
to squeeze hard th	kadiʔ	bi:p	puat kaŋuʔ	kadiʔ	kədiʔ	capu:c kadiʔ
to squeeze soft th	man	kəŋɛc	kadiʔ	pru:t	kəpə:c	tamat kakur:t
man	ŋtus	kanʃuah	ŋkoŋ	ŋtih	ŋtos <sup>j</sup>	ŋtu:is qoŋ
woman	ŋdil	ɣapai	ŋde:l	ŋtel	ŋdel	ndi:l
person, human	panos	kui	cəqoi	banih	təkə:i	pənois
father	ʔaqoŋ	uu:	ʔapɯap	koŋ	ʔako:ŋ	ʔaʔoŋ
mother	ʔamom	mpeʔ	ʔamum	haʔam	ʔaʔam	ʔamum
child (general)	ʔapeqaqə:n	k <sup>h</sup> ane:	pəmu:m	qaqə:n	ʔapənian	qə:ntɤɾʌŋ
husband	kajiak	kəjaʔ	kəjʌk	gəji:k	juuk	kijjuuk
wife	kade:l	kandeəl	kadial	kade:l	ʔidial	qatial
older brother	ʔaʔai	ʔuah	ʔaʔai	nano:	ʔano:	ʔaʔa:i
older sister	mamə:k	jai:	ʔamə:k	məməʔ	ʔimə:ʔ	məmə:k
younger sibling	ʔaʔem	em	ʔaʔæ:m	dade:	ʔiʔe:m	ʔæ:m
name	tuwə:k	cəmɤh	carməh	dəno:k	nəh	cərli:h

I	ʔaɔo:	kɤ	ʔakɬɤ	ʔa:qu:	ku:	ʔaka:u
you	ʔame:	mai	ʔamai	ʔa:mai	mai	ʔama:i
fieldrice, unhusk	ʔero:	səɾɔ:	ʔɤmkar	ʔarɔ:	ʔarɔ:ŋka:r	ʔero:
pounded rice	seŋ	raŋkau	ŋseŋ	caneh	ʔabeh	cenaih
cooked rice	ŋpɯəʔ	doi:	ʔɤm	cana:	dep	comcin
corn	ʔaʔɤm	cəli:	ʔaʔɤm	ʔaʔom	ʔaʔu:m	ʔaʔɤm
salt	pɯəh	pəh	bəh	bəh	bə:i	pəh
red pepper	ti:u	cəŋvai:	ti:u	prik	te:u	pric
betel leaf	krɯəm	məlua			təba:ʔ	
pestle	ŋtɛ:	ŋtɛ	ŋtɛ:i	ŋtɛ:	ŋtɛ:	ŋtɔ:i
mortar	ʔapal	təpa:l	ʔapal	tapalpok	ʔapa:l	ʔapal
to cook rice	huat	huat	huat	huat	hu:at	coŋcum
to cook rice	cin		ʔacen			ʔicincum
fire	ʔus	uh	ʔos	ʔuih	ʔos <sup>j</sup>	ʔuis
to burn (intrans)	qat	kat	k ka:t	ka:t	koh	rəh
fire burn (trans)	ʔoc	buh	ʔahu:l	ʔuic	hɤ:r	ʔahu:r
		cəŋ	o:c			
ashes	plɔ:	bəh	ʔapəh	tapeh	lalɔ:	plɔ:
smoke	kijɯak	pəniək	kri:ak	kirjək	krjuak	krəpu:l
road, path	kəlɤŋ	nak <sup>h</sup> anu:n	kɤna	gləŋluaŋ	kəlɬ:ŋ	qanlɔŋ
house	ɬaŋ	ɬuŋ	dəŋ	dəŋ	deŋ	tɬŋ
house (field)	qɔ:t	tup	so:u	ko:t	ʃau	pəɾɔ:k
roof	koldəŋ	krɬəŋ	ŋpuŋ	ŋpuŋ	mɾoŋ	ŋbuŋ
cord	tiɯɤn	ŋc <sup>h</sup> ai	le:i	ʔaŋin	ŋtuŋ	ʔemaɯ
sew	ʔes	ŋcih	ʔes	ʔih	ʔes <sup>j</sup>	ʔis
skirt	krteŋ	liaʔ	nɬ:i	kadai	ʔajoh	təɾvat

to work	tatak	taʔ	tak	tak viak	tətak	tak
work (n)	tʔpak	viak	viak	viak	təpak	prijə:r
to play	kərla:u	p <sup>h</sup> lai	cəcil	ŋcoŋ	s <sup>j</sup> əse:k	ceha:l
to sing	ɓɣʔ	k <sup>h</sup> ap	babuʔ	muai	bəbə:ʔ	ɓɣɣʔ
to dance	rareŋ	rɒŋ	pap <sup>h</sup> ɔŋ	ram	ŋjɒ:t	trəmu:e
drum (n)	ʔakwar	kə:ŋ	ʔakw:r	ʔagɪr	ʔakɣ:r	cəkur
gong	kə:ŋ	kə:ŋ	ku:ŋ	gə:ŋ	kə:ŋ	kə:ŋ
to buy	rə:t	tuɕl	ru:at	rə:t	pləi	rə:t
to sell	tec	tac	tec	tec	tec	tac
crossbow	peneŋ	səna:	pane:ŋ	paneŋ	pəneŋ	penəŋ
arrow	tsərah	nəŋkam	carah	carah	tərah	plə:
spear	qə:s	hə:ʔ	kə:s	kəi:h	kə:s <sup>j</sup>	kə:is
shield	kehe:l	k <sup>h</sup> eəl	kahe:l	ghe:l	kəhə:l	kehəol
to shoot	peŋ	paŋ	peŋ	peŋ	peŋ	pɒŋ
to hunt	jə:papeŋ	pəpaŋ	mamə:ŋ papeŋ	lə:t papeŋ	məmə:c	ləhpapɒŋ
to kill	kot	pəce:t	kacet	kacet	kacet	kancet
to fight (enemy)	trəcu:l	təsu:	tʔpeŋ	tərdə:p	jɒl	cel
one (person)	moi	mui	mui	mui:	mu:i	mə:i
two (people)	bar	ba:r	bar	ba:r	ba:r	pwar
three (people)	pɛ:	pai:	pæ:	pɛ:	pɛ:	pai
four (people)	puan	pə:n	puan	pə:n	puan	pə:l
five (people)	sɒŋ	sɣ:ŋ	su:ŋ	sə:ŋ	s <sup>j</sup> o:ŋ	tʃaŋ
six (people)	cəpat	təpɸət	tapat	capat	təpat	tepat
seven (people)	tepol	təpu:l	tapol	tapol	təpə:l	tepə:l
eight (people)	tekəl	təkə:l	takəl	taqə:l	təkə:l	tekə:l
nine (people)	tekias	təkɛ:h	takias	taqɛ:	təkias <sup>j</sup>	teqais
ten (people)	mucit	məncit	mahcit	mɸjət	muicɒt	ŋcit

hundred	muiriaŋ	mui kəse:h	maklam	muoi kham	muikulam	mo:iriaŋ
thousand	muciteriaŋ	mui pən	mapwən		muicatkulam	mo:ikalam
all	tuwtiaŋ	p <sup>h</sup> ut ŋce:m	səŋsəh	pəje:ŋ	cunka:	?era?eriak
many	kur	kaŋ	kur	?epaneh	?l:	kur
big	kru:s	pɯ:t	kru:s	təl	po:?	kre:s
small	kæi?	ke:t	kæ?	de?	biq?	kaʔ?
long	kajon	ɸx:ŋ	ɸx:ŋ	gəjuŋ	jo:ŋ	kaju:ŋ
long time	ɸlŋ	du:ŋ	?adeŋ	djŋ	ɸeŋ	ɸeŋ
tall	jɣ:s	tj	prɣs	jo:ŋ	?juŋ	pre:s
short (height)	?u:ʌp	tiəl	?u:ʌp	?ə:p	ŋ?ʌ:p	?wap
short (length)	ɸe?	ŋgeh	dæ?	gədo?	ɸʌ?	ŋti?
round	lepəl	uŋmonŋ	mpəl	?ipial	wa:l	pi:al
slippery	ketər	ŋte:l	kati:ar	kite:r	kitiar	ketəor
smooth	li:k	siə:l	pu:as	ʃafi:l	s <sup>j</sup> e:l	s <sup>j</sup> es <sup>j</sup> i:l
thick	qʌŋ	kampin	kʌŋ	keŋ	kapban	kʌŋ
thin	keda?	kəda:	kada?	kada?	kəɸa?	kitax?
wide, broad	pu:ah	təve:ŋ	puah	biah	puh	pah
narrow	tjan	cədiət	cua:ʌp	je:p	cɔ:t	jo:n
black	keju:an	təve:ŋ	tam	tam	krma:ŋ	kejoŋ
red	pu:ŋ	kəsau	pu:ŋ	bro:ŋ	pro:ŋ	pu:ŋ
white	puɔ:k	blai	bɔ:k	klɔ:k	bɔ:k	pu:k
green	lecio	k <sup>h</sup> io	moŋ	tive:ŋ	?mu:ŋ	teuiaŋ
blue	toplaŋ	sip <sup>h</sup> a	tau:iaŋ		?aŋʌm	canlɔm
yellow	ra:k	luwa:ŋ	ra:k	ra:k	rə:k	ra:k
color	cwrhɣm	si:		jərhɔm	s <sup>j</sup> i:	prəʃai
dry (adj)	kəh	cəʌm	ŋkəh	gəh	ɸiaŋ	ŋkəh

wet (thing)	tuʔ	jua:l	ŋʌk	tah	ʝʌp	tuʔ
rotten (eg. tree)	priʔ	kəʔoh	ŋsoʔ	bruʔ	ʔaʔoh	pliʔ
to stink	naʔ	mənaʔ	naʔ	naʔ	ŋŋaʔ	naʔ
to swell (ankle)	ŋənduh	pu: ʔeʔ	ʔarduh	pərduh	ŋtoʔ	ʔartuh
full	biŋ	təba:l	biŋ	biŋ	biŋ	piŋ
sharp (edge)	cʌŋar	pla:	caʔar	ʔdik	pla:	ciaŋʔar
sharp (point)	so:c	miŋ	so:c	so:c	ŋsʝuac	tʃoc
new	temæ:	təmai	tamæ:	lɔ:ŋ	təme:	tama:i
hot	ʔatoʔ	kətau	ʔoh	ʔatoʔ	ʔatoʔ	tauʔ
cold (water)	qaqæ:	jen	ʔaŋa:n	care:t	dʝat	kaka:i
feel cold	kaŋis	caŋeʔ	ʔaŋwas	ʔareʔ	ʔaŋe:sʝ	cəraet
heavy	ʔeleŋ	təlɤŋ	ʔaleŋ	ʔe:leŋ	ŋdeŋ	ʔiliŋ
straight	tenwəŋ	cətɥp	tanɤŋ	ti:h	ʔnuwŋ	tenɤŋ
right/correct	kræ:	krai leu:	kræjɤ:	kəre:lai	krɛ:ʝʌ:	krai
old (object)	tiʔ	tia:	tiʔ	ti:ʔ	te:ʔ	tiʔ
old (person)	ʔeuʔ	t <sup>h</sup> au	ʔi:uʔ	ʔiu	ʔʌ:u	ʔiuʔ
old (person)	kri:ŋ		kre:ŋ	gri:ŋ		
far	ceŋa:i	cəŋai	caŋa:i	caŋai	təŋa:i	ceŋai
near	tɛn	ŋcən	bəm	gri:ʔ	sʝiʝat	tʌn
rightside	ŋaŋatɤm	ŋaŋkom	ʔatʌm	cərəh hatom	ʔatum	tɤm
leftside	ŋaŋavɛr	ŋaŋve:l	ʔaviar	cərəh ʔave:r	ʔaviar	ʔavæ:l
different	caceŋ	taŋrai:	ŋtei	dadede:	ŋplai	parma:r
here	qəhdo:	bəne:	ʔældɛk	kuano:	dudʌʔ	taʔɤʔ
there, distal	qəhtʌu	tuəʔ	ʔæltəh	kuato:	duto:	ʔetau
there, proximal	qəhnek	kiʔ	ʔæltut	kuanɛk	dudek	tacwɛk
this	qəhdo:	ʔanɛʔ	ʔældɛk	bəŋʔano:	nʌʔ	taʔɤʔ
that	qəhke:i	ʔaŋkiʔ	nən	te:ʔato:	nek	ŋtswɛk

where	qohmo:	kuabonna:	ʔælmu:	boŋʔoi	dumɔ:	tamu:
what	ʔaməh	menpai	ʔamahiaʔ	ʔarau	raumΛh	ʔaməh
not	kahave:i	lɤ	kah	kah	ka:h	kah
already		leu leu	ja:	je:ŋ	nu:mjΛ:	ceŋtΛh

HE	he	nn	mk	pi	kk	hs
sky	krɤm	krɤm	pruɑ:h	brah	pli:ŋ	pli:ŋ
cloud	juak	juak	muk	mu:	luk	taluk
sun	mattəŋai	taŋai	matpruɑh	mat brah	mʌŋŋai	mattəŋai
moon	kʰʌi	khai	qa:hai	ka hai	kʰe:	kʰe:
star	patuar	pətuar	plu:ŋ	blu:ŋ	ma:ŋ	maŋ
wind	kajʉal	kəjʉal	qaja:l	kaja:l	ja:l	kia:l
blow (wind)	pluh	pluh	qaja:lploh	ka ja:l ploh	ja:ljiʔ	kia:lkaʌs
rain	mu:ɤ	mu:a	mi:	bi:	miə	miʌ
thunder	brau krɤm	braukrɤm	krum	krumprah	kərum	kru,
lightning	blakbla:i	blakbla:i	lala:c	brah lala:c	la:c	la:c
rainbow	ŋdiaŋ	ndiaŋ	pihti:ŋ	bih ti:ŋ	ko:nte:ŋ	kə:nte:ŋ
mist	kamuak	kəmuak	tɥa:kmu:t	ɖa:k mu:t	ɖa:ktiŋ	ɖa:ktiŋ
dew	ɖa:k kamuak	ɖa:klək	tɥa:kmu:t	ɖa:k da:m	ɖa:kdə:ŋ	ɖa:kmaʌ:t
night	maŋ	maŋ	hapɤʔ	brah maŋ	vaŋmaŋ	maŋ
day	taŋai	təŋai	taŋai	taŋai	ŋai	ŋai
year	kamə:	kamə:	canam	canam	ŋam	nam
hail	brial	brial	pre:	pre:	prial	prial
water	ʔɖa:k	ɖa:k	tɥa:k	ɖa:k	ɖa:k	ɖa:k
river	ʔɖa:ktiʔ	ɖa:ktiʔ	meʔtɥa:k	me:ʔ ɖa:k	ɖa:ktiʔ	ɖa:ktiʔ
stream	ʔə:m	ʔəmda:k	rəʔŋtɥa:k	lə:ŋ ɖa:k kəkə:	ɖa:kneʔ	ɖa:kne:ŋ
lake	kle:ŋ	kle:ŋ	tava:ŋ	tava:ŋ	ɖa:kneʔni:t	gloŋ
earth, soil	patəh	pələh	taneh	taneh	ŋe	taneh
stone	tamə:	təmə:	tamə:	tamə:	ŋə:	tamə:
sand	pʰa:c	pa:c	puɑha:c	baha:c	bara:s	bra:s
mud	ndɤ:r	dɤ:r	papiaʔ	tatu:ŋ	nehlua	kluʔ
dust	buiɸu:i	bruk	kʰipʰun	kʰi:pʰun	nehbuk	kaʔbuk



iron	mɜ:m	mɜ:m	ma:m	ma:m	ma:m	ma:m
brass	ʃiaŋmɛ:c	ʃiaŋmɛ:t	tʰɔ:ŋdɛ:ŋ	tʰɔ:ŋlɯaŋ	ma:mkɔŋ	qɔ:ŋrʌ:ŋ
copper	ʃiaŋndu:m	ʃiaŋdu:m	tʰɔ:ŋlɯa:ŋ	tʰɔ:ŋ dɛ:ŋ	,a:mbro:ŋ	qɔ:ŋbro:ŋ
gold	je:ŋ	je:ŋ	tɕiaŋ	ʃiaŋ	ʃiaŋ	ʃiaŋ
silver	prak	praʔ	prak	prak	lian	lian
mountain	bru:	bru:	gɔ:r	gɔ:r	gɔ:r	gɔ:r
tree	tɔmlɔ:ŋ	tɔmlɔ:ŋ	tʌ:mlɔ:ŋ	tɜ:m dɔ:ŋ	tʌ:mlɔ:ŋ	tʌ,ʔlɔ:ŋ
forest (old)	dadɔ:ŋbre:i	tɔdɔ:ŋbre:	pri:krɯŋ	bli:grɯŋ	krɯŋkrɔ:ŋ	sarkrɯŋ
leaf	la:ʔlɔ:ŋ	la:lɔ:ŋ	hala:lɔ:ŋ	da: dɔ:ŋ	la:lɔ:ŋ	la:ʔlɔ:ŋ
bark	mɔ:klɔ:ŋ	mɔ:klɔ:ŋ	krɔh	ŋbɔ:k dɔ:ŋ	mɔ:klɔ:ŋ	mɔ:klɔ:ŋ
flower	pua:rlɔ:ŋ	pɛrlɔ:ŋ	paka:u	pɛka:u dɔ:ŋ	ʔara:ŋlɔ:ŋ	ʔara:ŋlɔ:ŋ
root	riɛhlɔ:ŋ	qɛlɔ:ŋ	rɛh	rɛh dɔ:ŋ	riaslɔ:ŋ	kriaslɔ:ŋ
fruit	plailɔ:ŋ	plailɔ:ŋ	palai	pɛlai dɔ:ŋ	plw:ʔlɔ:ŋ	ple:
ripe	ndu:m	du:m	ŋtu:m	dɯ:m	dɔ:m	dɔ:m
unripe	kacɛʔ	kɔcɛʔ	cacɛʔ	kacɛ:ʔ	hau	hau
seed	ŋkuŋ	kuŋ	kalɜ:m	klɜ:m	klɔ:ŋ	kalɔ:ŋ
grass	mbat	bat	pɯat	bat	vat	vat
stick	lɔ:ŋgɔ:n	lɔ:ŋgɔ:n	panu:r	dɔ:ŋ kadɛ:h	lɔ:ŋto:t	lɔ:ŋto:t
banana	plaipruat	plaipruat	pri:t	pri:t	ple:priat	ple:priat
rattan (larger)	rɛ:htalɜk	retih	va:k	javaŋ	mu:pla:ŋ	mɜ:pəl
rattan (smaller)	rɛ:h	rɛ:	vaŋ	javaŋ buh	mu:ʃi:ŋ	mɜ:dɛh
areca	ma:k	ma:k	palaima:k	tɜ:m ma:k	ple:salɯŋ	ple:salɯŋ
papaya	ma:kkuŋ	ma:kkuŋ	huŋ	tɜ:m maruŋ	ple:ruŋ	ple:ma:krɯŋ
coconut	bra:u	plaibra:u	baprau	tɜ:m ma bra:u	ple:brau	ple:bra:u
bird	ce:m	ce:m	ce:m	ce:m	ce:m	ce:m
wing	pana:r	pəna:r	sapi:ŋ	si pi:ŋ	ŋa:r	pana:r
fur	sok	sok	sasok	sasɔk	sok	sok
to fly	pa:r	pa:r	pa:r	pa:r	pa:r	pa:r

egg	klɛ:	klɛ:	katap	katap	klɛh	kalɛh
tail	su:ai	suai	tɛŋ	tɛŋ	sɔ:i	sɔ:i
claw	kanieh	kanie	kane	kaneh sat	kərias	kriʔas
horn (of buffalo)	taku:ai	takuai	ŋkai	ŋkai kapi:u	kɔ:i	takɔ:i
animal	sat	sat	sat	sat	ʃɛ:t	ʃɛ:c
dog	cɔ:	cɔ:	cɔ:	cɔ:	cɔ:	cɔ:
pig (domestic)	cu:r	cu:r	cu:r	kəlɔh kalai	ʔo:k	ʔoktavian
pig (wild)	ʃruak	ʃruak	kalɔh	kəlɔh bri:	ʔo:kbrao	ʔokbrai
chicken	ʔi:ar	ʔiar	ʔɛ:r	ʔə:r	ʔiar	ʔiar
duck	nda:	ɖa:	tɥa:h	nda:	da:	da:
fish	ka:	ka:	da:	ka:	ʃɛ:tda:k	ʃɛ:cda:k
snake	bih	bih	pih	bih	bis	bɤs
rat	kane:	kəne:	camaŋ	camaŋ	picsuk	trok
macaque	kasu:r	kəsɥ:r	qaqɕk	talɥ	va:ʔ	va:
monkey (redface)	ŋo:k	ŋo:k	ho:k	ma:u	dɔk	dɔk
deer (muntjac)	ʃu:i	ʃue	cu:i	ʃu:i	ʃɛʔʃɛ:l	ʃɛʔruus
deer (m)	ʔoi	ʃueto:i	cu:itakaʔ	ʃu:i takah	ʃɛ:lko:ŋ	ʃɛtko:ŋ
deer (Rusa)	ŋɔ:ʔ	ŋɔ:ʔ	kro:i	kro:i	ʃɛ:tbro:ŋ	ʃɛtbro:ŋ
tiger	klɥ:ʌ	klɥa	cakkaraʔ	caraʔ	ta:ʔkraʔ	kiaksarbrai
water buffalo	kapɤ:	kapau	kapi:u	kapi:u	pi:o	piau
cow	krɔk	krɔk	karɔk	karɔk	krɔ:k	krɔk
elephant	ruaih	ɖuaih	ro:iɥ	ro:iɥ	ruas	ruas
tusk, elephant	blɔk	lɔkɖuaih	plɔ:k	blɔ:k ro:iɥ	blɔ:k	palɔ:kruas
tusk, boar	kanianglip	kənianglip	kluaiklɔhpaniar	kluai kəlɔh tu:ʔ	ŋiangdil	kaniang duɥ
worm (fruit)	trian	səlɥai	hari:	hari:	ri:e	ri:e

scorpion (big)	jukatum	jukətum	kata:mlo:	kata:m klɔ:	pi:joʔ	mɛ:ŋ ɲau
spider (wall)	cueŋ	juaŋ	papri:ŋ	kapi:ŋ	nda:ŋ	nda:ŋ
spider (ground)	druaih	juantih	tato:	kapi:ŋ toto:	ŋje:ŋ	ŋje:ŋ
spider web	ŋe:ŋ	ŋe:ŋjuaŋ	ha:ipapri:ŋ	ha:i kapi:ŋ	ha:inda:ŋ	ha:i nda:ŋ
louse	ce:i	cei:	cai	cai	cai	cai
mosquito	ndec	dec	mɔ:ih	ma:jo:ŋ	pi:ʔruan	raʔ
a fly	ruai	ɬuai	rɔ:i	rɔ:i	haruiaŋ	har viaŋ
nose	muh	muh	muh	muh	moh	moh
eye	mat	mat	mat	mat	mʌt	mat
ear	mpit	mpi:t	hato:	ŋto:	tʉŋ	tʉŋ
head	tueh	tueh	ku:	gʉ:	tu:s	tu:s
mouth	tama:ŋ	tama:ŋ	ka:ŋ	ka:ŋ	ŋɔ:m	tanɔ:m
tooth	puŋ	puŋ	caŋeŋ	canɛŋ	pu:ʔ	puŋ
tongue	piat	piat	hope:t	hape:t	piat	piat
hair	sok	sok	sɔk	sɔk	sok	sok
neck	ʃɔ:ŋ	ʃɔŋ	ŋɔ:k	ŋɔ:k	ndɔŋ	ndɔŋ
shoulder	pa:l	pa:l	sama:	sama:	nuaŋ	nuaŋ
breast	toh	toh	tɔh	tɔh	tɔh	tɔh
back	kaduam	kəduam	tanu:	tənu:	ku:l	ku:l
heart	plaicahu:m	pəlaicəhu:m	klɛ:mhoʔ	klɛ:m cacɔ:m	klɔmloʔ	klɔm loʔ
abdomen	kla:k	kla:kkəci:t	kase:ʔ	kla:k	seh	seh
intestines	saikla:k	kla:k	patu:	patu:	kla:k	kra:k no:l
liver	klɔ:m	klɔ:m	klɛ:m	klɛ:m	klɔ:m	klɔ:m
hand	te:i	te:i	ti:	ti:	ti:	ti:
palm	mpa:ŋ	mpa:ŋ	tapa:ŋti:	təpa:ŋ ti:	pa:ŋti:	pa:ŋ ti:
finger	mpuac	mpuac	hato:pti:	rai ti:	casti:	ca:s ti:
wrist	lulapte:i	khɔ:	talapti:	talap ti:	gɛ:tti:	tanaŋti:

forearm	do:c	to:c	tapuaŋ	tabau	paŋ	kapaŋ
foot	ɟuaŋ	ɟuaŋ	tɕuŋ	ɟuaŋ	ko:ŋ	cako:ŋ
toe	puac	pɔ:c	ra:i	ra:i ɟuaŋ	ca:sko:ŋ	cas cako:ŋ
knee	ŋgo:l	ŋko:l	tako:	təko:ʔ	ko:l	tako:l
thigh	tɔmblo:u	tɔmblo	tɤ:mplu:	tɤ:m po:iɦ	tɤ:mbrau	tiaŋ blau
calf (leg)	plaiɟuaiɦ	ɟuai	palaiɟo:iɦ	palai po:iɦ	harbeʔpuas	klok puas
blood	prɤ:m	phɤ:m	puahha:m	baha:m	ha:m	ha:m
bone	katuaŋ	katuaŋ	kati:ŋ	kati:ŋ	tiəŋ	tiaŋ
skin	sruat	sruat	haka:r	ŋka:r	ruat	ruat mæ:
flesh	trau	ʔau	sa:c	sa:c	je:t	je:c
flesh	paneɦ					
raw	ni:l	ni:l	puaro:iɦ	bro:i	hau	hau
fat (n)	puk	puk	puahu:	bahu:	lɤŋ	lɤŋ
to live	nade:i	nade:	ŋpraiɦ	ɟuaŋ bro:i	ko:ni:l	ko:ni:l
to die	ke:t	ke:t	si:t	si:t	ci:t	ci:t
to breathe	caɦu:m	cəɦu:m	caɦu:m	jaɦu:m	ko:chum	chuh:m
lung	kasoh	kəsoɦ	saso:	saso:h	so:h	soɦ
to hear	səŋ	səŋ	ŋtəŋ	ŋtəŋ	mosɤŋ	sɔŋ
to listen	se:	se:	p <sup>h</sup> aŋ	pre:ŋ	triaŋ	triaŋ
to see	taɤ	tau	tau	tau	tau	tau
to look at	ne:	neh	me:n	me:n	can	can
to speak	ʔma:ŋ	ɦianma:ŋ	rianpano:	ɦian buno:	ɦiaubuar	sia buar
to say	ʔmaŋtaroi	ma:ŋtəroi	pano:	buno:	buarsie	sia tɔm bar
to laugh	saʔa:l	saʔa:lphual	caʔaupaha:u	leŋ paha:u	ja:lɤʔ	ca ʔa:l
to weep	ɟu:ɔm	ɟuam	ɟi:m	ɟi:m	rana.	ʔraŋ

to call out	klau	klau	paʔau	glo:ŋ	hɛ:t	ʔruah
to suck (nurse)	ŋuʔ	ŋuh	noʔ	kaco:ʔ	ʔo:ʔ	ʔo:ʔ
to spit	kacoh	kacoh	kacoh	kaco:ʔ	cohda:kha:i	kacoh
to blow	klo:m	lko:m	ploh	ploh	tʰu:	thu:
to bite	kap	kap	kap	kap	kac	kap
to eat (rice)	caʔo	caʔo:p	cəŋpa:i	cəŋ pa:i	cəŋsa:i	cəŋ sa:i
to eat food	caŋjaʔ	caŋjaʔ	ca:mprɪ:	ca:cana:	ca:ceʔ	ca cæʔ
to drink	ʔok	ʔok	tɕək	ʔək dɑ:k	se:tda:k	se:t
to be drunk	bu:l	bu:l	paŋu:	baŋu:	bo:l	bo:l
to vomit	ntəʔ	ntəʔ	hak	hak	ta:ʔ	taʔ
to smell (v)	kahu:e	səŋpənaʔ	sana:r	ŋauʔək	to:r	to:r
to sniff / kiss	hu:t	hu:t	hu:t	hu:thaʔo:m	hu:ŋ	hu:ŋ
				hu:tmu:l		
to think	kʰut	khut	kʰut	khut	liʔ	ca liʔ
				haloh		
to know	ŋga:l	ŋga:l	ŋau	ŋau	moh	moh
to count	riap	djap	kɛh	nap	ri:h	ho:r ʔri:n
to fear	ŋoʔ	ŋoʔ	kʌ:c	kɜ:c	ho:r	ho:r
to want	ŋu:ŋ	ŋuɪbɪc	ŋoɪdu:i	ŋo:cdu:i	ʔi:bʌc	ʔi bʌc
to sleep	ŋɛŋjap	ŋɛŋjap	picŋaŋ	bi:ʔŋaŋ	so:tle:k	lec jiap
to rest	ʃiaŋsɜ:m	ʃiaŋsɜ:m	hapam	ŋamlam	ʔŋuŋ	tun lo:r
to lie, recline	ko:i	ŋɛn	pic	bi:ʔ	so:t	lec ʔo:r
to lie, recline	nɛn					
to stand	ʔəŋ	ʔəŋ	ŋtɕəŋ	ʔaʔra:u	ndɜŋ	dɜŋ
to sit	ŋo:k	ŋo:k	taʔo:i	taʔo:i	jo:t	jo:t
to walk	ʔdɜk	dɜk	tɕaʔtɕa:ŋ	sava:k	ci:u	ci:u ca viaŋ
to come (here)	buhhane:	buhhane:	tɕa:ŋhane:	dahane:	civana:	kɜ:n
to go (there)	rɛʔ	dɛh	tɕa:ŋ	dɑ:ŋ	civatəʔ	ci:u

to enter	mu:t	mu:t	mu:t	mu:t	tuat	tuat
to return	ci:vi:ŋ	ci:vi:ŋ	lɤlo:n	cw?	lɤ:?	la?
to turn (intr.)	hvi:l	ɣial	liau	gove:	la:k	can truaŋ
to swim	va:	lɔ:i	tɕu?	juh	raida:k	calui da:k
to float, stationary	tɔ:l	ŋtɔ:n	ntɤ:	tɤ:	plɤ:ŋ	plɤ:ŋ
to float down	leutɔ:t	leu	ŋhe:u	he:utɤ:	hiuplɤ:ŋ	hi:u plɤ:ŋ
to flow	klɤh	klɔ?	crɔh	carɔh	ɣɔrɔh	da:k ɣrɔh
to push, big thing	caru:t	cɛru:t	kasu:t	kasu:t	cɔ:t	kacu:t
to push wood fire	tsu:t	ŋsu:t	kasu:ttato:c	pajum	su:tpɔh	ka su:t mas
to pull	ɲak	ɲak	sato:k	jaŋ	teŋ	?ru:t
to pull, steady	tɔl	si:rtu:k	hɔ:r	hɔ:r	hɔ:r	hɔ:r
to pull, jerk	katrɔk	ɲakkɔtɔk	sato:k	sɔdrɔk	ta:s	sa trɔh
to throw	klam	cɔhklam	taplɤ:i	k <sup>w</sup> uaŋpɔh	pet	pɤt
to fall	kleh	kleh	lih	di?	kleh	kleh
to drop unintentionally	ru:h	ɖuh	haru:i	jɔrɔh	ro:s	?ro:s
to drop intentionally	patiɤh	klamcɔh	palih	k <sup>w</sup> uaŋpadih	pet	pah kleh
to give	?am	cɔk?am	?am	cɔk?am	ɣu:n	ɣu:n
to take	cɔk	rapcɔk	cɔ:k	cɔk	rap	cɔk
to wash hands	nta:	ɖuacte:i	ra:u	ra:u	ra:u	ra:u ti:
to wash dishes	nta:	ta:ca:n	ra:u	ra:u	sah	sah ta bial
to launder	roh	rohkhɔ:ŋ	raro:?	rɔh	rah	rah klɛ: kla:i
to split (firewood)	pɤh	pɔh	tih	ti:hme:h	blah	blah mas
to tie	mbu:k	bu:k	cɔ:ŋ	tɔ:m	bɤk	bɤk
to untie	lɛh	lɛh	lɛh	lo:h	lɤh	lɤl
to wipe	ɣu:t	ɣuat	ci:t	ɣi:t	ɣuat	ɣuat
to wipe face	ɣu:tmat	ɣuatmat	ci:t	ɣi:	ɣuatmat	ɣuat mat moh

to rub, scrub	kaci:t	ju:t	mpuat kasu:r	kasu:r	ra:u	cu:t
to brush teeth	kaci:tpuŋ	kaci:tpuŋ	cia	kasu:r	ra:u	jrur pu:ŋ
to hit (punch)	mbɔt	sokbɔ:n	sok	kadeh	muɔp	muɔp
to hit (strike)	tapa:h	təpa:h	sata:p	sata:p	ta:p	sata:p
to cut (hair)	krec	krec	raic	kat	?et	?ɔt
to stab	cet	cet	tap	grai	tap	tap
to dig	cah	cah	ci:r	tap	ciar	ciar
to scratch	kruat	kruat	kuac	ci:r	ro:h	ba:i?
to squeeze hard th	kabe:t	kəbe:t	kape:t	kuac kade:t	dik	di?
to squeeze soft th	kabe:t	kəbe:tkəban	kape:tkapraic	janjkade:t	pɔ:t	di?
man	meklɔ:	mɛhklɔ:	?ɔnko:ŋ	?ɔnko:ŋ	?ɔnko:ŋ	?an ko:ŋ
woman	metri:ɣ	mɛhtri:ɣ	?ɔnkan	?ɔnkan	?ɔntre:	?an tre:
person, human	panuih	panuih	puŋa:ai	bəŋa:i	ŋai	pa ŋa:i
father	mbɔ:p	bɔ:p	puɔ:ɔp	bɔ:p	bo:?	bo:
mother	mɔ:?	mɔ:?	mɛ:?	mɛ:?	ni:n	ni:n
child (general)	mɛ:ŋkuan	mɛŋkuan	?ɔnkɔ:n	?ɔnkɔ:n	?ankɔ:n	?an kɔ:n
husband	klɔ:	klɔ:	klau	klau	na:i	na:i
wife	tʃi:ɣ	tʃia:	traɪ	traɪ	tre:	tre:
older brother	ja:i	ja:i	nau	nau	?ɔŋ	ŋuŋ
older sister	ja:i	ja:i metri:ɣ	naukan	naukan	mɔ:?	mɔ:?
younger sibling	?ɔh	?ɔh	?ɔ:?	?ɔ:h	?ɔ:h	?ɔh
name	su:	su:	canɔ?	cəno:?	plɔ:m	pa lo:m

I	ʔa:i	ʔa:i	ʔau	ʔau	ʔau	ʔau
you	sau	sau	mai	mai	mai	mai
fieldrice, unhusk	ceh	ceh	mpuah	mba:	ba:	ba:
pounded rice	p <sup>h</sup> ɛ:	phe:	pahai	pahai	p <sup>h</sup> ɛ:ʔ	phe:
cooked rice	ʔɔ:p	ʔɔpce:n	pa:i	pa:icani:n	s <sup>h</sup> a:iʔce:n	sa:i
corn	ʎi:	ʎi:	hapuɔ:	habɔ:	rɔ:k	ʔrɔ:k
salt	mbɔh	bɔh	pɔh	bɔh	bɔ:ʔ	bɔh
red pepper	caŋa:i	cəŋa:i	puaprik	babrik	bric	bric
betel leaf	palu:a	pəlu:a	pualu:	balu:	ka:je:s	la baʔ
pestle	rai	ɖai	təŋpanu:k	tə:ŋpanu:	re:	ʔre:
mortar	jaro:i	ʒəɔi	lalək	tapawdək	pal	tapal
to cook rice	coŋ	coŋʔɔ:p	saru:	səru:pa:i	coŋsa:i	coŋ sa:i
fire	ʔuŋ	ʔuŋ	ʔu:ŋ	ʔu:ŋ	ʔu:ŋ	ʔu:ŋ
to burn (intrans)	ngoc	ŋgɔ:c	ka:t	dɔ:ŋ	ca:u	ca:u
fire burn (trans)	coh	coh	puh	ru:	coh	boh
ashes	bruk	bruk	puapu:	buh	mblo:	blo:
smoke	ŋai	ŋuai	ʔuŋŋui	ju:i	ŋue	ŋuai
road, path	ʔuaŋ	ʔuaŋtih	hatu:ŋja:u	ŋtu:ŋklu:	tro:ŋtih	truaŋ tih
house	ŋɔ:m	ŋɔ:m	ʔuŋŋni:	ŋi:	su:	su:
house (field)	ŋɔ:m	ŋɔ:mmɯar	hapa:ŋ	janək	su:miar	su: mair
roof	tanual	tənu:l	ku:	ku:ŋi:	luisu:	lui su:
				jɔtku:		
cord	kase:	kəse:	kasai	kasai	mu:ʔ	mu:
sew	ji:n	ʒi:n	ʒi:n	ʒi:ŋ	ʒiap	ʒiap
skirt	kada:ŋ	kəɖa:ŋ	kale:	le:	kre:	kle: prɔ:k



to work	buɱpanɣ:m	panu:m	tɕɔʋɪak	ʋɔʋɪak	lahdɔ:ʋŋi:	dɔ: ta ni:
work (n)	panɣ:m	viak	viak	viak	ŋi:	ta ni:
to play	tabec	labec	hara:ŋ	hara:ŋ	lijaʔ	sɛŋ liaʔ
to sing	ma:ɾɔ:ŋ	khap	malam	babɔ:c	k <sup>h</sup> ap	dɔ: ɲɛh
to dance	p <sup>h</sup> ɔ:n	p <sup>h</sup> ɔ:n	p <sup>h</sup> ɔ:n	p <sup>h</sup> ɔ:n	p <sup>h</sup> ɔ:n	hajaʔ
drum (n)	ŋgu:ar	ŋguar	saku:r	saqu:r	gu:r	ta gu:r
gong	gɔ:ŋ	gɔ:ŋ	gɔ:ŋ	gɔ:ŋ	ciɔŋ	do:t
to buy	ɕuat	ɕuat	ro:t	ro:t	vac	vak
to sell	tec	tec	pla:ŋ	pla:ŋ	tɛ:c	tɛc
crossbow	ŋa:	ŋa:	ʋa:k	ʋa:k	ŋaŋ	pa nɛŋ
arrow	tɔ:ŋ	tɔŋŋa:	pla:	plaʋa:k	cɔrah	cara:h
spear	hɔ:k	hɔ:k	ta:k	tɔ:k	tɔ:k	ta:k
shield	k <sup>h</sup> e:l	khe:l	kahe:	gahe:	k <sup>h</sup> e:l	khe:l
to shoot	pɛŋ	pɛŋ	pɛŋ	pɛŋ	pɛŋ	pɛŋ
to hunt	ho:sat	rɛdaŋca:	tuanaɲpapeŋ	da:ŋpɛŋsat	lahndo:ŋ	ci:u sa cɔ:p
to kill	hacɛ:t	kacɛ:t	kasi:t	kasi:t	dɔ:ciat	pa ci:t
to fight (enemy)	su:vi:ŋ	su:vi:ŋ	snu:	ʋɱnu:	ʋrah	ha laŋ
one (person)	mo:i	mo:i	mo:i	mo:i	mu:i	mui
two (people)	bɣ:r	bɣ:r	puɣa:r	ba:r	ba:r	ba:r
three (people)	pɛ:	pɛ:	pai	pai	pɛ:	pɛ:
four (people)	puan	puan	po:n	po:n	puan	puan
five (people)	sɔ:ŋ	sɔ:ŋ	patuɣam	padam	dɒm	pa dam
six (people)	ʋau	ʋau	tarau	tarau	trau	trau
seven (people)	pɔh	pɔh	tapɔ:h	tapɔh	pɒ:h	tapɒh
eight (people)	t <sup>h</sup> ɣ:m	thɣ:m	taha:m	taha:m	hā:m	ta ha:m
nine (people)	ci:n	ci:n	taci:n	taci:n	ce:n	ka ce:n
ten (people)	cet	cet	moicit	micit	ʋet	ka jit

hundred	klam	muklam	moiklam	mo:iklam	həhriaŋ	kəh riaŋ
thousand	ban	muiban	moipɔŋan	mo:ibam	jitriaŋ	ʔar bo:
all	to:cjaŋdu	tocjaŋdu	hu:ckira	hu:c	lu:c	tat lu:c
many	dwura	duʔra:	tsanwʔ	janvʔra	ʃʌʔŋa:i	ʃʌʔ paŋa:i
big	tih	tih	tamih	tamih	ti:h	tih
small	kaci:t	kaci:t	kakə:ʔ	kakə:ʔ	ne:ʔ	neʔ
long	ŋgoh	ŋgoh	tsaro:ŋ	ʃro:ŋ	ʔru:s	ʔrus
long time	du:ŋ	du:ŋ	tanu:ŋ	du:ŋ	du:ŋ	du:ŋ
tall	jarəŋ	jarəŋ	carə:ŋ	ʃro:ŋ	ʔjiəl	jel
short (height)	ŋdʌ:p	ŋdʌ:p	lale:ʔ	dade:ʔ	pe:ʔ	peʔ
short (length)	liaʔ	liaʔ	lale:ʔ	dade:ʔ	pe:ʔ	peʔ
round	vulwul	vulwul	hakol	mon	plə:m	vʌl
slippery	ʃiaŋ	ʃiaŋ	hare:ŋ	hatiar	tiar	stiar
smooth	he:l	he:l	kaliŋ	kliŋ	hial	hial
thick	kəbʌl	kəbʌl	cakun	cakuun	bʌl	ba:l
thin	ntwaŋ	ntwaŋ	satʌ:ŋ	satʌ:ŋ	tʌŋ	taŋ
wide, broad	ʔuaŋ	ʔuaŋ	taja:u	hawa:ʔ	tih	guah
narrow	ŋhat	liat	hariap	hariap	ne:ʔ	ka diat
narrow	liat					
black	joŋ	joŋ	tuwaŋam	daŋam	maŋ	maŋ
red	du:m	du:m	pro:ŋ	bro:ŋ	bro:ŋ	bro:ŋ
white	mbə:k	mbə:k	pɔwə:k	ʔə:k	bə:k	bə:k
green	kacəʔ	kəcəʔ	ŋaŋjiao	si:u	ʃi:l	ʃi:l
blue	mə:k	si:krəm	si:p <sup>h</sup> a:	drum	ʃi:l	ʃi:l
yellow	ŋe:t	ŋe:t	luwaŋ	ʔara:	ʔrʌ:ŋ	rʌ:ŋ
color	si:	si:	si:	si:	hrum	rum
dry (adj)	caram	cəram	hakə:ʔ	hakəh	gəh	gəh

wet (thing)	nɣuaʔ	nɣuaʔ	ŋtsu:ʔ	ʔasu:h	jaʔ	jaʔ
rotten (eg. tree)	ŋsoʔ	lɔ:ŋsoʔ	m̩puk	ʔabu:k	bluʔ	bluʔ
to stink	ɲuh	ɲuh	tano:r	to:r	to:r	to:r
to swell (ankle)	ʔeh	ʔeh	ʔɛ:h	had <sup>w</sup> uaŋ	du:r	pa du:r
full	bi:ŋ	bi:ŋ	m̩pi:ŋ	ɸi:ŋ	bi:ŋ	bi:ŋ
sharp (edge)	pla:	pla:	m̩pra:h	caka:r	plə:ʔ	taŋ
sharp (point)	do:c	do:c	cahuar	jahuar	juar	hu:c
new	ʔnau	nau	tamai	tamai	na:u	na:u
hot	ntoʔ	ntoʔ	m̩pu:iɦ	to:ʔ	pu:s	pu:s
cold (water)	buat	buat	ŋɲiar	haʔu:t	rial	rial
feel cold	ndeh	ndeh	takat	takat	rialjiʔ	gɔ:
heavy	kajuuk	kəjuuk	kajuuk	kajuuk	kle:ŋ	kle:ŋ
straight	cɔŋ	cɔŋ	ŋja:r	ja:r	ɲaŋ	cuaŋ
right/correct	ʔɔma:t	ʔɔ:ma:t	trɔ:sa:ʔ	trɔ:sa:ʔ	teljiʔ	daʔ je:ŋ
old (object)	tur:ɣ	tur:a	tatua:	tatur:a	tiə	tiʌ:
old (person)	kraʔ	kraʔ	takɔŋkraʔ	takɔŋkraʔ caŋa:i	krəʔjiʔ	kraʔ
far	ŋa:i	ŋa:i	caŋa:i	dəniap	va:c	va:c
near	ti:t	ti:t	tuɲiap	pahti:dik	si:t	si:t
rightside	p <sup>h</sup> alma:	phaiɲa:	p <sup>h</sup> aicama:	pahti:ga:ga:k	la:ŋma:ʔ	ti: ma:
leftside	p <sup>h</sup> alʔio:	phaiʔiau	p <sup>h</sup> aicaʔiau	ɲetro:bau	la:ŋʔiau	ti: ʔiau
different	ta:ŋbɔ:n	dɛʔbɔ:n	ta:ŋpuɣ:	daʔne:	m̩ɛʔ	tameʔ
here	bɔ:nne:	ɲinɲia:	dane:ʔ	ti:ʔ	kluŋna:ʔ	can na:
there, distal	hoiʔe	hoiʔe:	hati:ʔ	ʔe:	lɣ:toʔ	toʔ
there, proximal	hoine:	ʔe	ŋŋan	ne:	nak	ʔak
this	ne:	ʔanne:	ŋne:ʔ	daʔan	nuaŋna:ʔ	ʔan na:
that	juʔe:	juaʔe:	caʔan	date:	nuaŋʔak	ʔan nak

where	tahɔi	hoikua:	tuaʔte:ʔ	ʔamɔh	klunŋ	ba: tai
what	hanjua	juʔʔe	lamɔh	jɣ:	liʔce:ʔ	ce: ʔan nak
not	ʔɔ:n	ʔɔ:n	hapɣ:	jɣ:sa:	joʔmoh	jo:ʔ
already	cehtoc	cehto:c	sasa:ʔ	hu	sa:ŋje:ŋ	sa:ŋ je:ŋ

**Appendix D.1: Sociolinguistic Questionnaire (Original)**

ແບບສອບຖາມພາສາທາງສັງຄົມ  
ແບບຫຼັກການຕົວຢ່າງ

ຊື່ຜູ້ສຳພາດ:.....

ວັນທີ່:.. ..

ສະຖານທີ່:.. ..

ປະຫວັດ: .. ..

ຊື່ຜູ້ຖືກສຳພາດ:.. ..

ເພດ:.. ..

ອາຍຸ:.. ..

ອາຊີບ( ເຈົ້າເຮັດນາ ຫຼື ໄຮ່ບໍ່?): .. ..

ການສຶກສາ (ຈົບລະດັບຊັ້ນ):.. ..

1. ເຈົ້າເກີດຢູ່ໃສ? (ໝູ່ບ້ານ, ເມືອງໃດ?)

.....

..... 2. ດົນປານໃດແລ້ວທີ່ໄດ້ອາໄສຢູ່ທີ່ນັ້ນ?

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(ຖ້າຢູ່ບ່ອນອື່ນ) ຄົນສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ທີ່ຢູ່ໃນບ່ອນອື່ນ ເວົ້າພາສາດຽວກັບເຈົ້າບໍ່?

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\* ເອກະລັກທາງພາສາ:

3. ພາສາຫຍັງທີ່ເຈົ້າເວົ້າໃນຍາມຍັງນ້ອຍ?

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4. ພາສາອື່ນໆອີກທີ່ເຈົ້າເວົ້າແມ່ນພາສາຫຍັງ?

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(ພາສາໃດທີ່ເຈົ້າເວົ້າໄດ້ດີທີ່ສຸດ, ອັນດັບສອງ ຫຼື ສາມ)

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5. ພໍ່ຂອງເຈົ້າເວົ້າພາສາຫຍັງກັບເຈົ້າ? (ພາສາອື່ນໆອີກທີ່ລາວເວົ້າແມ່ນພາສາຫຍັງ?).

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6. ແມ່ຂອງເຈົ້າເວົ້າພາສາຫຍັງກັບເຈົ້າ? (ພາສາອື່ນໆອີກທີ່ລາວເວົ້າແມ່ນພາສາຫຍັງ?)

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7. ພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າເອີ້ນວ່າພາສາຫຍັງ? (ຊື່ຂອງພາສາເຈົ້າແມ່ນແນວໃດ?)

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8. ຄົນອື່ນເອີ້ນພາສາເຈົ້າວ່າແນວໃດ?

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9. ຊື່ພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າມີຊື່ອື່ນບໍ່ທີ່ແຕກຕ່າງຈາກຊື່ທີ່ເຈົ້າເວົ້າດັ່ງກ່າວ? (ຖ້າມີ, ກຸ່ມຄົນໃດ, ຊື່ພາສານີ້  
ແມ່ນພາສາ

ຫຍັງ. . )

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- ບ້ານເຈົ້າຕັ້ງຢູ່ນີ້ດົນປານໃດ? ຍາມເຈົ້າຍ້າຍມາບ້ານນີ້, ໝົດທຸກຄົນຍ້າຍມາພ້ອມ ຫຼືມີພຽງບາງສ່ວນເທົ່າ  
ນັ້ນບໍ່?

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10. ເຈົ້າຮູ້ຫຼືບໍ່ວ່າຕົ້ນກຳເນີດຂອງພາສາ ແລະໄທບ້ານເຈົ້າມາຈາກໃສ?

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11. ຢູ່ໃນບ້ານອື່ນໆເຂົາເວົ້າພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າຫຼາຍບໍ່? ຢູ່ບ້ານໃດ?

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ເຂດພາສາ:

12. ຢູ່ໃນບ້ານຂອງເຈົ້າເວົ້າພາສາໃດແດ່?

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13. ຢູ່ໃນເຂດນີ້ເວົ້າພາສາຫຍັງແດ່?

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ສະຖິຕິຂອງບ້ານ:

14. ບ້ານຂອງເຈົ້າມີຈັກຫຼັງຄາເຮືອນ?

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15. ປະຊາຊົນຢູ່ໃນບ້ານລວມມີຈັກຄົນ?

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16. ຢູ່ໃນບ້ານຂອງເຈົ້າມີໂຮງຮຽນຮອດຊັ້ນໃດ? (ບໍ່ໃດ, ມໍ່ໃດ . . . )

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- ຖ້າເດັກນ້ອຍຢາກຮຽນຕໍ່ໄປລະດັບສູງກວ່ານີ້ຈະໄປຮຽນຕໍ່ຢູ່ໃສ?

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- ພາສາຫຍັງທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນບ້ານນັ້ນ?



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\* ພາສາທີ່ໃຊ້:

- ບັນດາພາສາທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນສະຖານະການຕ່າງໆມີພາສາຫຍັງແດ່?

ຢູ່ເຮືອນ:..... ພໍ່ແມ່:.....

.....

ຜົວຫຼືເມຍ:..... ເດັກນ້ອຍ:.....

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ໝູ່ເພື່ອນ:..... ເພື່ອນຮ່ວມຫ້ອງ:.....

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ອາຈານ (ນາຍຄູ) :..... ເຮັດວຽກ:.....

.....

ຕະຫຼາດ:..... ການປົງສົບ:.....

.....

ວັດ:..... ໃຈກາງເມືອງ:.....

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ກອງປະຊຸມບ້ານ(ລວມບ້ານ):.....

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17. ບ້ານໃດແດ່ທີ່ເຂົາເວົ້າຄືກັນກັບພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າ? (ບ້ານ, ເຂດ, ເມືອງ)

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- ພາສາຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າຊື່ວ່າແນວໃດ?, ປະຊາຊົນເອີ້ນພາສານັ້ນວ່າແນວໃດ?

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18. ມີບ້ານຫຍັງທີ່ເວົ້າຕ່າງຈາກພາສາເຈົ້າ, ແຕ່ເຈົ້າສາມາດເຂົ້າໃຈພາສານັ້ນດີບໍ່?

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- ຄຳສັບ, ສຽງຫຍັງທີ່ແຕກຕ່າງຈາກພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າ?

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- ພາສາຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າເອີ້ນວ່າພາສາຫຍັງ? ປະຊາຊົນເອີ້ນພາສານັ້ນວ່າແນວໃດ?

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..... 19. ມີບ້ານອື່ນໆອີກບໍ່ທີ່ເວົ້າບໍ່ຄືກັບພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າ ແລະທີ່ເຈົ້າບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈຈັກໜ້ອຍ?(ບ້ານ, ເຂດ, ເມືອງ)  
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..... 20. ມີບ້ານໃດແດ່ທີ່ເວົ້າຕ່າງຈາກພາສາເຈົ້າຫຼາຍ, ແລະເຈົ້າບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈຈັກໜ້ອຍເລີຍ?  
(ບ້ານ, ເຂດ, ເມືອງ)

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- ພາສາຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າເອີ້ນວ່າແນວໃດ? ແລະ ຄົນທີ່ໄປເອີ້ນວ່າຢ່າງໃດ?

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21. ມີພາສາທ້ອງຖິ່ນໃດທີ່ເຫັນວ່າສຳຄັນກວ່າໝູ່ ? ມີຫຼາຍຖິ່ນເວົ້າບໍ່?

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- ຖ້າມີແມ່ນພາສາອື່ນໃດ ແລະ ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?

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- ຖ້າຫາກມີຜູ້ໃດຢາກຮຽນພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າ, ເຈົ້າຄິດວ່າຄວນຮຽນຢູ່ບ່ອນໃດ?

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22. ພາສາໃດທີ່ເດັກນ້ອຍໃນບ້ານຮຽນເປັນຄັ້ງທຳອິດ?

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23. ເດັກນ້ອຍຮຽນພາສາອື່ນກ່ອນເຂົ້າໂຮງຮຽນຫຼືບໍ່? (ຖ້າມີ) ພາສາຫຍັງ?

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24. ເດັກນ້ອຍໃນບ້ານເວົ້າພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າບໍ່ ຍາມເຂົາເຈົ້າຫຼືນນຳກັນ? .....

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a. (ຖ້າຫາກວ່າພວກເຂົາບໍ່ເວົ້າພາສາຫຼັກໃນບ້ານ) ມັນເປັນການດີ ຫຼື ບໍ່ດີ? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?

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25. ມີຄົນໃນໝູ່ບ້ານທີ່ເຊົາເວົ້າພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າບໍ່? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?

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a. (ຖ້າມີ) ມັນດີ ຫຼື ບໍ່? ຍ້ອນຫຍັງ?

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\* ລັກສະນະທາງດ້ານພາສາ:

26. ກຸ່ມຊາວໜຸ່ມໃນບ້ານເວົ້າພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າແຈ້ງບໍ່? ຖ້າບໍ່, ພວກເຂົາເຈົ້າເວົ້າຈັ່ງໃດ?

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27. ເຈົ້າຈະເຫັນດີບໍ່ທີ່ລູກເຈົ້າໄປແຕ່ງງານກັບຜູ້ທີ່ເວົ້າພາສາອື່ນ?

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28. ມີຕົວໜັງສືຫຼືບໍ່?... .. (ຖ້າມີ) ຕົວໜັງສືຂອງພາສາເຈົ້າແມ່ນປະເພດໃດ? .....

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29. (ຖ້າບໍ່ມີ) ທຸກໆພາສາມີຕົວໜັງສືໃດ, ຖ້າພາສາເຈົ້າມີຕົວໜັງສືຈະມີປະໂຫຍດຫຼືບໍ່?

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- ດ້ວຍເຫດໃດ? ຖ້າຈະໃຊ້ ຊຽນກັບພາສາຖິ່ນໃດ?

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A: ຖ້າມີຄົນຖາມເຈົ້າເຖິງບ່ອນທີ່ຕ້ອງການໄປ ເຈົ້າສາມາດບອກໄດ້ຫຼືບໍ່?			
B: ເຈົ້າສາມາດຖາມແລະບອກເວລາ ແລະວັນຕ່າງໆທີ່ເປັນພາສາກາງໄດ້ບໍ່?			
C: ເຈົ້າບອກລະອຽດກ່ຽວກັບສະມາຊິກພາຍໃນຄອບຄົວຂອງເຈົ້າໄດ້ບໍ່?			
D: ເຈົ້າອະທິບາຍເຖິງບ່ອນທີ່ເຈົ້າອາໄສຢູ່, ວຽກງານ, ສະພາບການຕ່າງໆຂອງໂຮງຮຽນເຈົ້າໄດ້ບໍ່?			
E: ຖ້າເຈົ້າຢາກຈ້າງບຸກຄົນໃດໜຶ່ງມາເຮັດວຽກໃຫ້ເຈົ້າ, ເຈົ້າສາມາດບອກໃຫ້ເຂົາເຈົ້າຮູ້ເລື່ອງເງິນເດືອນ, ຊົ່ວໂມງເຮັດວຽກ ແລະໜ້າທີ່ໄດ້ບໍ່?			
F: ຕໍ່ຜູ້ທີ່ເວົ້າພາສາຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າເອງ ແລະເຈົ້າເດ ກໍ່ສາມາດເຂົ້າໃຈດີຫຼືບໍ່?			
G: ບາງຄັ້ງຄາວໃນເວລາທີ່ເຈົ້າຢາກເວົ້າຄຳໃດໜຶ່ງເຈົ້າຮູ້ສຶກວ່າຕົນເອງເວົ້າຄຳສັບບໍ່ຄົບຖ້ວນບໍ່ ເມື່ອເຈົ້າເວົ້າພາສາກາງ?			
H: ກັບຄືນທີ່ເວົ້າພາສາກາງເຈົ້າພໍຟັງໄດ້, ເວົ້າຄືນ ຫຼືພັນລະນາສິ່ງທີ່ເຈົ້າໄດ້ຍິນໄດ້ບໍ່?			
I: ເຈົ້າຖຽງກັນກັບຜູ້ອື່ນເຈົ້າໃຊ້ພາສາຫຍັງ?			
J: ຖ້າມີບຸກຄົນທີ່ເວົ້າພາສາກາງມາບ້ານເຈົ້າ, ເຈົ້າພໍຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອລາວ			

ໃນການແປຄຳເວົ້າໃຫ້ກັບບຸກຄົນອື່ນໄດ້ບໍ່?			
K: ເຈົ້າເວົ້າພາສາກາງໄດ້ດີຫຼາຍບໍ່? ແລະເຈົ້າສາມາດຊອກຫາຄຳສັບທີ່ຖືກຕ້ອງເພື່ອອະທິບາຍຄວາມໝາຍຂອງເຈົ້າໄດ້ທຸກຄັ້ງບໍ່?			
L: ເຈົ້າເວົ້າພາສາກາງໄດ້ດີບໍ່, ເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າຍາມເຈົ້າໃຈຮ້າຍ?			
M: ເຈົ້າເວົ້າພາສາກາງເກັ່ງຄືກັນກັບພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າເອງບໍ່?			
N: ຖ້າເຈົ້າໄດ້ຍິນຄົນປາຖະກະຖາເປັນພາສາກາງ ເຈົ້າສາມາດເຂົ້າໃຈໄດ້ຢ່າງລະອຽດບໍ່?			
O: ບາງຄັ້ງເຈົ້າຮູ້ສຶກວ່າການໃຊ້ພາສາກາງງ່າຍກວ່າພາສາຂອງເຈົ້າເອງບໍ່?			

## **Appendix D.2: Sociolinguistic Questionnaire (English Translation)**

Sociolinguistic Questionnaire  
For sampling methodology

Interviewer Name:

Date:

Location:

Biographic data

Interviewee Name:

Gender:

Age:

Occupation (if rural, are you a farmer?):

Education (last level completed):

1. Where were you born (village, township, district)?

2. How long did you live there?

(if lived elsewhere) Did most people speak your language in the other places(s)?

Language identity

3. What language did you learn to speak first as a child?

4. What other languages do you speak? (Which do you speak the best, second best, third best ...)

5. What language does your father speak with you? What other languages does he speak?

6. What language does your mother speak with you? What other languages does she speak?

7. What do you call your language?

8. What do other people call your language?

9. Is there a name that is different from your language name for people from your village (clan, etc.)? (If so) What does this name mean?

How long has your village been in this location?

When you moved to this location, did the whole village come here or did some of them stay behind or move somewhere else?

10. Do you know where the language and people in your village came from originally?

11. What are the villages where most (the majority or largest percent) of the people speak your language?

Area languages

12. What languages are spoken in your village?

13. What are the languages spoken in the region (among the people, etc.)?

Village demographics

14. How many houses are in your village?

15. What is the total number of people in the village?

### Language use

16. What language(s) do you use in the following situations:

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. at home      | j. at work         |
| b. parents      | k. market          |
| c. spouse       | l. funeral         |
| d. children     | m. village meeting |
| e. siblings     | n. temple          |
| f. grandparents | o. district center |
| g. friends      |                    |
| h. classmates   |                    |
| i. teacher      |                    |

### Dialect perceptions

Let's discuss different types of your language - types that are the same, a little different, and a lot different.

17. What are the names of other villages that speak your language exactly the same as yours (village, township, district)?

What is their language called? What are the people called?

18. What other villages speak your language differently, but you can understand them well? (village, town, district)

What words / sounds do they use different from you?

What is their language called? What are the people called?

19. What other villages speak your language differently, so that you can not understand them well? (village, town, district)

What words / sounds do they use different from you?

What is their language called? What are the people called?

20. What other villages speak your language so differently, so that you can not understand them at all? (village, town, district)

What is their language called? What are the people called?

21. Are there some dialects of your language that seem more important than others?

If so which ones and why?

If someone wanted to learn your language, where would be the best place to live? Which village speaks the best?

### Language displacement

22. What language do the children in the village learn first?

23. Do children learn another language before they start school? (if so) What languages?

24. Do the children in the village speak your language together when they play?

a. (If they do not speak the main village language) Is this good or bad? Why?

25. Are there people in the village who have given up speaking your language? Why?

a. (If so) Is this good or bad? Why?

### Language attitudes

26. Do the young people in the village speak your language clearly?

If not, how do they speak it?

27. Is it okay for your child to marry someone who does not speak your language?



28. Is your language written?

(If yes) What script or scripts are used? (if more than one) Which one is the best?

(If no) All languages can be written, if your language was written would it be helpful? Why? Which village would you want it to sound like? Which village speaks the best?

29. What kinds of things would you want to have written in your language?

Bilingualism (consider answers to question 4)

30. Reported proficiency (in a language of wider communication = X): In this language, can you

- a. If someone asks you in X how to get to a place, can you tell him or not?
- b. Can you ask and tell the time of the day and day of the week in X?
- c. Can you describe the members of your family?
- d. Can you explain where you live and your job or school situation in X?
- e. If you hire someone to work for you, can you tell them the salary, hours, specific duties in X?
- f. Do speakers of X understand you almost all the time when you speak their language?
- g. When you speak X do you sometimes feel a lack of words to say something?
- h. Can you listen to a conversation among speakers of X and repeat or describe what you heard?
- i. Can you argue with an X speaker in your language?
- j. If an X speaker comes to your village, can you help him to tell his meaning to other people?
- k. Do you speak X so well that you can always find the right words to explain exactly what you mean?
- l. Can you speak X well, even when you're angry?
- m. Do you speak X as well as a mother tongue X speaker?
- n. If you heard an academic lecture in X could you understand it clearly?
- o. Is it sometimes easier to think in X than your language?

## Appendix E: Village Profiles

### 1. Village: Aling Date: 28 / 02 / 2005

#### Village information

#Houses: 27   #Family: 33   #People: 220   #Females: 101  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

*School* one room, built themselves  
Grades: P1   Students:   Teachers: 1 untrained Katu teacher  
Where continue studying:

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
In 1997 or 1998 the whole village moved here from Aling, Kalum

#### Languages

*in village:* **Katu**

*around village:* Katu, Arak, Kriang, Taliang, Lao

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

No other village exactly the same.

*Different but understandable:*

Alok, Alo, Klon, Abok, Alun, Aluk, Angua, Palai, Talak, Talui, Ape, Rok,  
Vang, Ko'uang, Alang, Nyom, Aveung, Babiung, Pamuum,

*So different can't be understood:*

Arok, Ahung, Kas, Siusat, Palai, Salui, Saluas, Alo

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

#### Language use and attitudes

22. *Children learn first*
23. *Children speak before start school*
24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*
25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*
26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*
27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*
28. *Does your language have a written form?*

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao

	female		male	
	<30 4	>30 0	<30 0	>30 8
house	4K			8K
parents	4K			8K
spouse	2K			8K
children	2K			8K
friends	4K			8K
classmates	4L			8L
teacher	4L			8L
work	4K			7K
market	4L			8L
funeral	4K			8K
wat	4L			8L
city meeting	4K			8K
uneducated	<30 1	>30 0	<30 4	>30 0
house	1K		4K	
parents	1K		4K	
spouse	1K		3K	
children	1K		3K	
friends	1K		4K	
classmates				
teacher				
work market	1K		4K	
funeral	1K 1L		4L	
wat	1K		4K	
city meeting	1K 1L		4L	
	1K		4K	

*Languages spoken*

## 2. Village: Cakam Yai

Date: 05 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 78                  #family: 85                  #people: 413    female: 221  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer

#### *School:*

Grades: P1 - P4                  Students:                  Teachers: 2  
Where continue studying: Ban Chunla, Thateng district

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
No information.

#### *Languages*

*in village:* **Kriang**, Lao, Jru  
*around village:* Alak, Katu, Souei

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

23. *Children speak before start school*

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

yes, over 5, 8, over 7 years old speaks clearly

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

yes

28. *Does your language have a written form?*

Most people answered no but one person answered yes. Would be useful to be able to read and write. Would like to use the Lao alphabet to write their own language. We could work together and understand each other.

Languages spoken: K = Kriang L = Lao

	female		male	
	<30 0	>30 2	<30 0	>30 2
educated				
house		2K		2K
parents		2K		2K
spouse		2K		2K
children		2K		2K
friends		1K 2L		1K 2L
classmates		2L		1K 2L
teacher		2L		2L
work		1K 2L		1K 2L
market		2L		1K 2L
funeral		2K		2K 1L
wat				
city		2L		1L
meeting		2K 2L		2K 2L
uneducated	<30 1	>30 2	<30 1	>30 0
House	1K	2K	1K	
parents	1K	2K	1K	
spouse	1K	2K	1K	
children	1K	2K	1K	
friends	1L	2K	1K 1L	
classmates				
teacher				
work	1K 1L	2K 2L	1K 1L	
market	1L	2L	1K 1L	
funeral	1K	2K	1K	
wat	1L	1L	1L	
city	1L	1K 2L	1L	
meeting	1K 1L	2K 1L	1L	

Languages spoken: Kriang, Arak, Lao, Katu, Ta'O'i

### 3. Village: Calam Mai

Date: 07 / 03 / 2005

#### Village information

#Houses: 40            #family: 66            #people: 343            female: 182  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer

School:

Grades: P1 - P4            Students:            Teachers: 2  
Where continue studying: Ban Thateng or Ban Kapu

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The village has been here over 100 years. Seven families from Chalamkao started the village.

The language in this village is called Kriang or Ngae. They prefer Kriang.

*Languages*

*in village:* **Kriang**, Lao, (Katu)

*around village:* Alak, Jru, Souei, Lao, Kriang, Katu

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Calamkau, Cakammai, Cakamlit

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Calam Mai

#### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Kriang

23. *Children speak before start school*

Kriang, Lao

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Kriang

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

no, It is good to know many languages

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

5 speak clear, 10-15 years, 14-15 years, 8 years, 5-6 years

27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?

yes

28. Does your language have a written form?

no but would be useful

Languages spoken: K = Kriang L = Lao

	female		male	
educated	<30 0	>30 0	<30 0	>30: 1
house				1K
parents				1K
spouse				1K
children				1K
friends				1K
classmates				1K 1L
teacher				1L
work				1K 1L
market				1K
funeral				
wat				
city				1L
meeting				1K 1L
uneducated	<30 1	>30 5	<30 2	>30 2
house	1K 1L	5K	2K	2K
parents	1K	5K	2K	2K
spouse	1L	5K	2K	2K
children	1K	5K	2K	2K
friends	1K 1L	5K	2K	2K
classmates				
teacher				
work	1K 1L	5K	2K 2L	2K 2L
market	1L	5L	1K 2L	2L
funeral	1K	1K	1K	1K
wat				
city	1L	5L	2L	2L
meeting	1K 1L	5K 5L	2L	2K 2L

Languages spoken

Kriang, Lao, Arak

Kriang, Lao

Kriang, Taliang, Lao

Kriang, Ta'O'i, Souei, Katu

**4. Village: Donsa**  
Date: 01 / 03/ 2005

**Village information**

#Houses:      #Family:                  #People: 865                  #Female: 439  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:  
Grade: P1 –P5                  Students: 175                  Teachers: 6                  Female:  
Where continue studying:

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
Five families left Pateng village, Kalum and moved to Sathua where they lived with the Alak. However they missed living in a Katu village so in 1981 they moved to the present site. At that time it was very dangerous with tigers, elephants and other wild animals. The whole village from Ating, Kalum joined them there.

Language called Katu or Ating

*Languages*

*in village: **Katu***  
*around village: Souei, Jru, Kriang*

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*  
Kokphokhai, Thongvai, Thongnyao, Thongkong, and many other villages  
*Different but understandable:*  
Thongvai, Thongkong, Thongnyao understand 70%  
*So different can't be understood:*  
Kandon

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*  
Donsa

**Language use and attitude**

22. *Children learn first*
23. *Children speak before start school*
24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*
25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*
26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*  
15 years
27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*  
yes



28. Does your language have a written form?  
no

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao

	female		Male	
	<30 7	>30 4	<30 0	>30 4
house	7K 5L	4K		4K
parents	7K	4K		4K
spouse	7K	4K		4K
children	7K	4K		4K
friends	7K 1L	4K		4K
classmates	7L	4L		4L
teacher	7L	4L		4L
work	7K	4K		4K
market	7L	4L		4L
funeral	7K	4K		4K
wat				
city	1K 7L	4L		4L
meeting	7K	4K		4K
uneducated	<30 0	>30 3	<30 0	>30 7
house		3K		7K 5L
parents		3K		7K
spouse		3K		7K
children		3K		7K
friends		2K		7K
classmates				
teacher				
work		3K		7K
market		2K 2L		2K 5L
funeral		3K		7K
wat				
city		2K 2L		2K 5L
meeting		2K		7K

Languages spoken: Katu, Kriang, Lao, Arak

Observations: Donsa means tank - taken from fighting in Vietnam

## 5. Village: Gnokthong

Date: 10 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 106      #Family: 140      #People: 711      #Female: 360  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer, garden

School:

Grade: P1 - P5      Students:      Teachers: 4      Female: 1  
Where continue studying: Ban Chunla, Thateng

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
No information. This is an old village, not recently resettled.

Language is called Souei or Juuk. They prefer Juuk.

### Languages

*in village:* **Juuk**, Alak, Kriang, Lao  
*around village:* Alak, Kriang, Lao, Ta'Ooi, Katu.

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Kapu, Chounla

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

Thateng Tai

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Kapu, Chounla, Gnokthong or other Souei village

### Language use and attitude

22. Children learn first:

Souei

23. Children speak before start school:

Souei, Lao

24. Children speak when playing together in the village.:

Souei

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language*

No

26. Do the young people speak the language clearly?

5 years

27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?

Not happy because don't speak language,

28. Does your language have a written form?  
No

Languages spoken: J = Juuk L = Lao

	female		male	
educated	<30 4	>30 1	<30 2	>30 2
house	4J	1J	2J	2J
parents	4J	1J	2J	2J
spouse	3J 3L	1J	2J	2J
children	4J	1J	2J 1L	2J
friends	4J	1J 1L	2J 2L	2J 2L
classmates	4L	1L	2L	2L
teacher	4L	1L	2L	2L
work	4J 4L	1J 1L	2J	2J 2L
market	4L	1L	2L	2L
funeral	4J 4L	1J 1L	2J	2J 2L
wat	4L	1L	2J 2L	2J 2L
city	4L	1L	2L	2L
meeting	4J 4L	1J 1L	2J 2L	2J 2L
uneducated	<30 2	>30 8	<30 1	>30 3
house	1J 2L	8J	1J	3J
parents	1J 2L	8J	1J	3J
spouse	1J 2L	8J	1J	3J
children	2J	8J	1J	3J
friends	1J 2L	8J	1J	3J 2L
classmates				
teacher				
work	1J 1L	8J	1J	3J
market	2L	6J 8L	1J 1L	3L
funeral	1J 1L	6J 3L	1J	2J 3L
wat	1J 2L	7J 7L	1L	3J 3L
city	2L	8L	1L	3L
meeting	1J 2L	6J 6L	1J 1L	3J 3L

Languages spoken

Lao, Souei, Alak , Triang, Kriang Most people just Lao, Alak

## 6. Village: Houayxay

Date: 18 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 216      #Family: 273      #People: 1354      #Female: 700  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:

Grade: P1-P5      Students:      Teachers: 6      Female: 3  
Where continue studying:

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

Triang speakers started moving here in 1980 but there are some families which have arrived in the last year or two. All the Triang speakers come from Dakcheung district.

Language is called Dakcheung or Triang. They prefer Triang.

*Languages*

*in village:* **Triang**, (Daknyueny, Daktreng), Yeh, Souei, Jru, Lao, Katu, Kriang, Arak

Often use Lao because it is convenient.

*around village:* Jru, Suoei, Ta'Oi, Arak

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Nongbuasai, Dakyin

*Different but understandable:*

Nongbuasai, Nonglao, Kamkokmai

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Dakyin, Dakcheung district

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Triang, Lao

23. *Children speak before start school*

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Triang, Lao

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

Many have stopped speaking Triang because many different groups here. Not good if stop speaking language. Don't want people to forget their own language.

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

over 5 , over 10, 15 years

27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?  
yes

28. Does your language have a written form?

no

Languages spoken: T = Triang L = Lao

	female		male	
	<30 1	>30 1	<30 1	>30 4
house	1L	1L	1T	4T 1L
parents	1L	1L	1T	3T 1L
spouse	1L	1L	1T	3T 1L
children	1L	1T 1L	1T	3T 1L
friends	1T 1L	1L	1T 1L	3T 3L
classmates	1L	1L	1L	4L
teacher	1L	1L	1L	4L
work	1L	1L	1T	1T 4L
market	1L	1L	1L	2T 4L
funeral	1L	1L	1T 1L	1T 3L
wat	1L	1L	1L	4L
city	1L	1L	1L	4L
meeting	1L	1L	1L	4L
uneducated	<30 1	>30 5	<30 1	>30 2
house	1T	3T 2L	1T	2T
parents	1T	5T 2L	1T	2T
spouse	1T	4T 1L	1T	2T
children	1T	3T 2L	1T	1T 2L
friends	1T	3T 2L	1T	2T 1L
classmates				
teacher				
work	1T	4T 1L	1T	2L
market	1L	5L	1L	2L
funeral	1L	3T 3L	1L	2T 1L
wat	1L	5L	1L	1T 1L
city	1L	5L	1L	1T 2L
meeting	1L	5L	1L	2L

Languages spoken  
Lao, Dakcheung, Kalum, Ngae

**7. Village: Huase**  
Date: 15 / 03 / 2005

**Village information**

#Houses: 208      #Family: 235      #People: 1269      female: 645  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer

School:

Grade: P1 - P5      Students:      Teachers: 5 people  
Where continue studying: Thateng

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
In 1950 people came from Huasedon and settled here.

The language can be called Laven, Jru or Boente'. They prefer Jru.

*Languages*

*in village:* **Jru**, Lao, (Katu, Souei, Kriang, Arak, Triang)  
*around village:* Alak, Kriang, Lao, Jru, Souei, Triang

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Nongnok, Nonglao

*Different but understandable:*

Nongbua, Saravanh

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Huase or place where Jru speakers live

**Language use and attitude**

22. *Children learn first*

Jru

23. *Children speak before start school*

Jru, Lao

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Jru, Lao

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

Some people use Lao instead sometimes it is more convenient. This in not good,

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

some speak clearly and some don't, over 5,

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

yes many, no 1

28. Does your language have a written form?  
no

Languages spoken: J = Jru L = Lao

	Female		male	
educated	<30 0	>30 5	<30 0	>30 7
house		5J 5L		7J 2L
parents		5J 5L		7J 2L
spouse		5J 5L		7J 2L
children		5J 5L		7J 2L
friends		5J 5L		7J 5L
classmates		5J 5L		7L
teacher		5L		7L
work		5J 5L		2J 6L
market		5L		1J 7L
funeral		3J 5L		2J 7L
wat		3J 5L		3J 6L
city		5L		7L
meeting		5L		7L
uneducated	<30 3	>30 6	<30 0	>30 3
house	3J 3L	6J 5L		3J 1L
parents	3J	6J 5L		3J 1L
spouse	3J 3L	4J 5L		3J 1L
children	3J 3L	6J 5L		2J 1L
friends	3J 3L	6J 6L		3J 2L
classmates				1J 2L
teacher				3L
work	3J 3L	5J 4L		3J 3L
market	3L	6L		1J 3L
funeral	3J 3L	2J 4L		3L
wat	1J 3L	1J 5L		3L
city	3L	6L		3L
meeting	1J 3L	1J 6L		3L

Languages spoken

Jru, Lao

Jru, Lao, Souei

Jru, Lao, Alak, Souei 2

## 8. Village: Kamkok

Date: 14 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 118      #Family: 127      #People: 773      #Female: 388  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer, garden

School:

Grade: P1 - P5      Students:      Teachers: 3 people  
Where continue studying: Ban Kapue

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

In 1997 a group came from Dakcheung district. The villages they came from are:  
Dakalan / Daklin / Daklek / Dokle / Dakrang / Nongbou / Dakrai / Dakmung / Dakmak /  
Nahun.

*Languages*

*in village:* **Triang**, Lao, Alak, Katu, (Lao often used in village)

*around village:* Alak, Kriang, Katu, Souei, Lao

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Dakbong, Dakden, Nonglao, Muang, Secet, Houaxay

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Study in Triang village, Kamkok or Dakcheung district. Think language is very  
important because everyone from Dakcheung can understand it.

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Triang then Lao because village near road

23. *Children speak before start school*

Triang, Lao

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Lao

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

good if young people stop because want to know Lao, good to speak Lao- helps  
prepare for school, people stop because they don't use it often.

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

15 clear, over 10



27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?  
yes

28. Does your language have a written form?  
before had but not now

Languages spoken: T = Triang L = Lao

	female		male	
educated	<30 1	>30 4	<30 0	>30 2
house	1T 1L	4T 4L		2T
parents	1T	4T 2L		2T
spouse		4T 2L		2T
children	1T	3T 2L		2T
friends	1T	4T 3L		1T 2L
classmates	1L	2T 3L		1T 2L
teacher	1L	1T 4L		2L
work	1T 1L	3T 3L		1T 1L
market	1L	1T 4L		2L
funeral	1L	1T 4L		2L
wat		1T 4L		2L
city	1L	1T 4L		2L
meeting	1L	2T 4L		2L
uneducated	<30 3	>30 3	<30 0	>30 3
house	3T 3L	3T 2L		2T 1L
parents	3T 3L	3T 2L		3T
spouse	3T 3L	3T 2L		3T
children	3T 3L	3T		3T 2L
friends	3T 3L	3T		2T 3L
classmates	1T 1L			
teacher	1T 1L			
work	3T 3L	3T L3		2T 2L
market	1T 3L	3L		3L
funeral	3L	3L		3L
wat	3L	3L		3L
city	3L	3L		3L
meeting	3L	3L		3L

Languages spoken

Trieng, Lao

one young man (21) understands but doesn't speak Trieng - both parents Trieng

Trieng, Yea, Lao

Trieng, Jru, Lao

Souei, Arak, Jru, Lao

## 9. Village: Kandon

Date: 21 / 2 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 86 #Family: 158 #People: 785 #Female:  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:

Grade: P1 - P5 Students: Teachers: Female:  
Where continue studying: Thateng

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The village of Kandone, Kalum moved here 9 or 10 years ago.

types of Katu: Kandon, Tang, Asan All the other villages in Thateng are Katu Taang except for Pai. That is Katu Asan.

### Languages

*in village:* **Katu** (Lao, Kriang, Alak)

*around village:*

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Still 100 speakers in Kandon, Kalum.

*Different but understandable:*

understand 80% Vang

*So different can't be understood:*

50% Yup, under 50% Pali, 30% Aling Thonvai, Donsa

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Kandon

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

23. *Children speak before start school*

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

28. *Does your language have a written form?*

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao NG = Kriang (Ngae) A = Alak

	female		Male	
educated	<30 7	>30 4	<30 3	>30 4
house	6K 1NG	4K	3K	4K
parents	6K 1NG	4K 1NG 1A 1L	3K 1L	4K
spouse	3K	4K 1NG 1A 1L	1K	4K
children	7K	4K	3K 1L	4K 1L
friends	7K	4K	3K 1L	4K 1NG 2L
classmates	5K 3L	4K 1L	2K 2L	4L
teacher	7L	4L	3L	3L
work	6K	4K	2K	4K 2L
market	7L	1K 4L	3L	2K 4L
funeral	5K	4K	3K	4K
wat		1L		1K 1L
city	2K 4L	1K 1L	1L	1K 2L
meeting	3K	4K 1L	2K 2L	4K
uneducated	<30 0	>30 0	<30 0	>30 0
house				
parents				
spouse				
children				
friends				
classmates				
teacher				
work				
market				
funeral				
wat				
city				
meeting				

### Languages spoken

Observations: Speak Katu Kandon. Village clean and people know how to read and write Lao. All children in school. Have religious house. They have symbols, carving that show they are Katu. monkey, snake, cows, buffalo, pangolin, rabbit, bird, duck and others. These were carved into the beams and poles of the building. They believe that these animals will help them when they have problems. They would be happy for any organization to come and help them. Most children speak Katu, Lao and Kriang. Must put up spirit pole and sacrifice a cow or buffalo before building a new house. Old clothing for men: loin cloth, cloth over shoulder, and hat with wild boar tusks. women: sinh and Katu shirt. Children smoke water pipes. Adults, several share one pipe. It is rotated in a circle and everyone takes a puff. Many families in one building. When they welcome guests they give them something to smoke. Put 'er' in front of words.

## 10. Village: Kapu

Date: 09 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 140      #Family: 160      #People: 819      #Female: 429  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals, weave

School:

Grade: P1 - P5, M1 - M3      Students:      Teachers:      Female:  
Where continue studying: Ban Thateng, Pakse, Saravane

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The village has been here for 129 years. People came a few at a time from different areas.

Language known as Souei or Juuk.

### *Languages*

*in village:* **Juuk**, Lao, Ta'Oi, Kriang, Alak, Katu, Jru

*around village:* Kriang, Jru, Souei, Lao, Arak, Katu, Triang, Ta'Oi

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Gnokthong, Chunla (close but not identical)

*Different but understandable:*

Thateng, Lik, Kamkok, Nongnok, Nonglao, - can understand but not speak these

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Souei

23. *Children speak before start school*

Souei, Lao

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Souei

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

Not good if people stop speaking their own language because they want to keep the heritage given to them by their parents. People who move to the city stop speaking the language.

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

3-5 years, 3 years, 4-5

27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?

yes

28. Does your language have a written form?

no

Languages spoken: J = Juuk L = Lao

	female		male	
	<30 3	>30 1	<30 0	>30 4
house	3J 1L	1J		4J
parents	3J 1L	1J		4J
spouse	1J 1L	1J 1L		3J 1L
children	3J 1L	1J 1L		4J
friends	2J 3L	1J		4J 4L
classmates	1J 3L	1J 1L		4L
teacher	3L	1L		4L
work	3J 1L	1J 1L		4J 4L
market	1J 3L	1L		4 L
funeral	3J 3L	1J 1L		4J 4L
wat	2J 3L	1J 1L		4J 4L
city	2J 3L	1L		4 L
meeting	3J 3L	1J 1L		4J 4L
uneducated	<30 3	>30 4	<30 0	>30 3
house	3J	4J		3J
parents	3J	4J		3J
spouse	2J	4J 2L		3J
children	3J 1L	4J 2L		3J
friends	3J 3L	4J 2L		3J 2L
classmates				2L
teacher				2L
work	3J 1L	4J 3L		3J 2L
market	3J 3L	3J 4L		3J
funeral	3J 2L	4J 3L		3J 1L
wat	2J 2L	4J 4L		3J 2L
city	3J 2L	1J 3L		3J
meeting	3J 2L	4J 4L		2J 3L

Languages spoken

Souei, Arak, Jru, Kriang

Souei, Arak, Kriang, Jru, Lao, Katu

Most people just Souei and Lao

## 11. Village: Kokphueng Mai

Date: 19 / 02 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 37 #Family: 56 #People: 349 #Female: 178  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:

Grade:            Students:            Teachers:            Female:  
Where continue studying:

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

They have been here about 30 years. They came from Kalum and several different dialects of Katu are spoken here.

Languages

in village: **Katu**

around village: Alak, Kriang, Lao, Ta'oi, Souei

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

Kandon, Donsa, Katu from the border of Vietnam, Kafe, Palai

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Study here in Kokphueng Mai or in Thongvai. There are many different kinds of Katu. The sound is different but they are all one people. All are good. You can't choose one for the written form.

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Katu

23. *Children speak before start school*

Katu

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Katu

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

Marry any Kalum. Good if can marry Lao or Alak but not usually possible.

Ta;Oi and Alak will not marry Katu - too expensive.

28. Does your language have a written form?

no but would like books on development. They know Nancy but do not consider what she wrote to be their language. Would like to study in Katu instead of Lao. Would like to be able to write Katu so they can preserve their language.

Language spoken

	female		male	
educated	<30	>30	<30	>30
house parents spouse children friends classmates teacher work market funeral wat city meeting				
uneducated	<30	>30	<30	>30
house parents spouse children friends classmates teacher work market funeral wat city meeting				

Languages spoken

Observations:

Even very young children smoke water pipes. Children dirty and naked. Many eye infections. Young girls of 15 to 18 speak very little Lao, have not been to school. Very poor. No money to go to doctor. When infant defecated, let dog lick child clean instead of washing. They do everything as a village, not as individuals. The teacher is Lao. No religious house and no traditional houses. Many families in one house. Only use Katu in village. Males cook and females find the food in the forest and do the hard work. Most don't know how to read and write Lao. Grow coffee to sell. Everyone wants to see the visitors and answer their questions.

## 12. Village: Kolakang

Date: 06 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 65 #Family: 81 #People: 422 #Female: 216  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer, garden

School:

Grade: P1 - P2 Students: Teachers: 1 Female:  
Where continue studying: Ban Nongnok And Ban Kapue, Thateng

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The village has been here about 60 years. The families came from the Ta'O'i village of Konam and then moved to Kohuaphu. From there they moved to the present site.

Language known as Ta'O'i or Klou

### Languages

*in village:* **Ta'o'i** (Alak, Kriang, Katu, Souei, Lao, Jru)

*around village:* Alak, Kriang, Katu, Souei, Lao, Jru

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Kohuaphu, Konam, Lak 14, Huase, Lak 28, Kapu, Nongnok

*Different but understandable:*

Sen, Hangphu

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Koklakang

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Lao 1, Ta'O'i 1

23. *Children speak before start school*

Lao, Ta'O'i, know a little Lao when they start school

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Ta'O'i

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

Not many people, stop when go to study

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

no, they mix Lao and Ta'O'i 1, over 3 years clear 1, over 18 clear 1, over 15, 17-18 clear 15-16 not clear, 7 years but if parents other ethnic group not clear, everyone



clear, 45 clear but 1-20 mixed, 30 or older clear- younger mixed, everyone over 10 is clear, 8 years

27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?

yes, very happy if Lao, yes if love each other, wants wife from own language group

28. Does your language have a written form?

no but would be useful to have

Languages spoken: T = Ta'Oi L = Lao

	female		male	
educated	<30 4	>30 2	<30 2	>30 4
house	4T 1L	2T	2T	4T 2L
parents	4T	1T 1L	2T	4T
spouse		1T 1L		4T
children	4T	2T	2T 1L	4T
friends	4T 4L	2T 2L	2T 2L	4T 4L
classmates	4T 4L	1T 2L	2T 2L	2T 4L
teacher	4L	2L	2L	4L
work	4T 2L	1T 1L	2T 1L	4T 4L
market	4L	2L	2L	4L
funeral	4T	2T	2T 1L	2T 3L
wat	4L		1L	4L
city	4L	2L	2L	4L
meeting	4L	1T 1L	2L	2T 4L
uneducated	<30 1	>30 4	<30 0	>30 2
house	1T	4T		2T
parents	1T	4T		2T 1L
spouse	1T	4T		2T
children	1T	4T		2T
friends	1T 1L	4T		2T
classmates				
teacher				
work	1T	4T		2T
market	1L	4L		2L
funeral	1T	4T		2T
wat	1L			2L
city	1L	4L		2L
meeting	1L	4L		2L

Languages spoken Ta'Oi, Kriang Lao, Arak, Jru

Think know Lao as well as Ta'Oi

Many people speak 3-4 languages well

Katu, Arak, Lao, Ta'Oi

### 13. Village: Munkang

Date: 16 / 03 / 2005

#### Village information

#Houses: 38 #Family: 52 #People: 309 #Female: 151  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer, garden and raise animals

School:

Grade: P1 - P2 Students: Teachers: 1 Female:  
Where continue studying: Ban Pongnua

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

Most of the people in this village were born here. No information on when it was settled.

Language know as Alak, Arak or Harak. Pronounced Harak here.

#### Languages

*in village:* **Arak**, (Lao, Ta'Oi, Jru, Kriang, Katu)

*around village:* Arak, Kriang, Lao, Katu, Ta'Oi

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Miunmai, Pong, Thantakiau, Tumnyo, Kokphoungniua, Santai, Sanniua

*Different but understandable:*

Santai, Sanniua

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Munkang, has the right sound for Arak

#### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Arak

23. *Children speak before start school*

Arak

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Arak

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

yes, 4-5 years, over 15

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

yes

28. Does your language have a written form?  
No

Languages spoken: A = Arak L = Lao

	female		male	
educated	<30 3	>30 0	<30 2	>30 6
house	3A 1L		2A	6A
parents	3A 1L		2A	6A
spouse			2A	6A
children	3A 1L		2A	6A
friends	2A 2L		2A	6A 2L
classmates	2A 3L		2A 2L	3A 5L
teacher	1A 3L		2L	6L
work	3A 1L		2A	6A 2L
market	1A 3L		2L	1A 6L
funeral	1A 1L		2A 1L	6A 3L
wat	2A 2L		1A 1L	5A 5L
city	1A 3L		1A 2L	6L
meeting	3A 1L		2A 1L	5A 2L
uneducated	<30 1	>30 0	<30 1	>30 4
house	1A		1A	4A
parents	1A		1A	4A
spouse			1A	4A
children	1A		1A	4A
friends	1A		1A	4A 2L
classmates				
teacher				
work	1A		1A	4A 3L
market	1L		1L	1A 4L
funeral	1L		1A	4A 1L
wat	1A 1L		1A	2L
city	1L		1L	1A 4L
meeting	1A 1L			3A 3L

Languages spoken

One man (45) spoke only Arak as child, speaks only Lao now  
Arak, Lao

## 14. Village: Nongnok

Date: 12 / 03 / 2005

### Village Information

#Houses: 97 #Family: 99 #People: 530 female: 274  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer

School:

Grade: P1 - P5 Students: Teachers: 3 , 1 female  
Where continue studying: Ban Kapeu or Thateng

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
The village has been here over 100 years.

Language is known as Laven or Jru.

### Languages

*in village:* **Jru**, Alak, Kriang, Lao, Souei, Triang  
*around village:* Ngae, Lao, Souei, Jru, Arak

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Nonglao, Huase

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Study with Jru person

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Jru

23. *Children speak before start school*

Jru, Lao

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

10 years, 8 years

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

28. *Does your language have a written form?*

yes, have heard old people talk about it but don't know what it is like

Languages spoken: J = Jru L = Lao

educated	female		male	
	<30 2	>30 3	<30 4	>30 7
house	2J	3J	4J	7J
parents	2J	3J	4J	7J
spouse	1J	3J	4J	7J
children	2J	3J	4J	7J
friends	2J 2L	3J 2L	4J	7J 5L
classmates	2L	2L	4L	5J 7L
teacher	2L	2L	4L	7L
work	1J 1L	3J	4J	7J 5L
market	1J 2L	2J 3L	4L	7L
funeral	2J	3J 1L	3J 2L	7J 6L
wat	2J	3J 2L	3J 4L	6J 5L
city	1J 2L	2J 3L	4L	7L
meeting	2J 2L	3J 3L	3J 4L	6J 7L
uneducated	<30	>30 4	<30	>30
house		4J		
parents		4J		
spouse		4J 1L		
children		4J		
friends		4J 1L		
classmates				
teacher				
work		4J 1L		
market		2J 4L		
funeral		4J 1L		
wat		4J 4L		
city		2J 4L		
meeting		4J 4L		

Languages spoken

Lao, Kriang, Jru

Lao, Jru, Souei

Alak, Lao

## 15. Village: Paalai

Date: 23 / 02 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 36 #Family: 49 #People: 333 #Female: 177  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:

Grade: P1 – P3 Students: Teachers: 1 Female:  
Where continue studying: Ban

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

Some of the people have been here since 1973 while others came in 1997. There are over 200 speakers of this variety of Katu still in Kalum. Some of them came from Houaython, Kalum. They moved because the roads were bad and there wasn't enough to eat. Here they grow coffee and have more to eat.

*Languages*

*in village:* **Katu**, Lao 1 family KatuBeng / Lao

*around village:* Katu, Lao, Arak, Kriang, Taliang

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Chounghoung Nua

*Different but understandable:*

Kaphea, Thonnyai, Beng, Yup, Hueale, Kafe (Arak and Katu), Sathua, Toklok, Thonnoi, Kamkok (Kriang, Arak, Triang, Katu) Can only understand some words.

*So different can't be understood:*

Thongtuk

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Paalai

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Katu

23. *Children speak before start school*

Katu, learn Lao in school Children of 4-5 years can speak Lao

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

In school only speak Lao

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

yes

27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?

Yes, parents not happy but will allow, Only Lao - not happy if marry other group.

28. Does your language have a written form?

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao

	female		male	
educated	<30 9	>30 2	<30 5	>30 1
house	9K	2K	5K	1K
parents	9K	2K	5K	1K
spouse		2K		1K
children		2K		1K
friends	9K	2K	5K	1K
classmates	9L	2L	5K 5L	1L
teacher	9L	2L	5L	1L
work	9K	2K	5K 5L	1K
market	9L	2L	5L	1L
funeral	9K	2K	5K	1K
wat				
city	9L	2L	5L	1L
meeting	9K	2K	5L	1K
uneducated	<30 1	>30 5	<30 4	>30 7
house	1K	5K	4K	7K
parents	1K	5K	4K	7K
spouse		5K		7K
children		5K	2K	7K
friends	1K	5K	4K	7K
classmates				
teacher				
work	1K	5K	4K	7K
market	1L	3K 2L	4L	7L
funeral	1K	5K	3K	7K
wat				
city	1L	3K 2L	4L	7L
meeting	1K	5K	3K	7K

Languages spoken Katu, Souei, Lao

Observation: houses spread along road, not in circle. Lao houses, some with thatch and some tin roofs. No river, use pump

## 16. Village: Palai

Date: 11 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 58      #Family: 89      #People: 465 people      #Female: 227 people  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer

School:

Grade: P1 - P3      Students:      Teachers: 1 person  
Where continue studying: Ban Chunla and Thateng

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
People talked to were born here. No information on when it was settled.

### Languages

*in village:* **Alak**, Kriang, Lao, Katu  
*around village:* Kriang, Katu, Souei, Alak

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Satuk, Chakut, Hualang, Thonnyai, Thongnoi, Sathua, Tiu, Kamkok, Kup,  
Pong, Kokhai,

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*  
Study in Arak village, Pali

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Arak

23. *Children speak before start school*

Arak

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language*

It is an advance if the children stop speaking Arak

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

3 years, 5-6 years, yes

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

yes, no 1

28. *Does your language have a written form?*

no



Languages spoken: A = Arak L = Lao

educated	female		male	
	<30 1	>30 0	<30 3	>30 4
house	1A		3A	4A
parents	1A		3A	4A
spouse	1A		1A	4A
children	1A		3A	4A
friends	1A		3A 2L	3A 3L
classmates			3L	2A 2L
teacher	1L		3L	1A 3L
work	1A		3A 2L	3A 2L
market	1L		3L	1A 4L
funeral	1A		3A	4A
wat	1A			1L
city	1L		3L	1A 3L
meeting	1A		3A 3L	3A 4L
uneducated	<30 2	>30 6	<30 0	>30 2
house	2A	6A 1L		2A
parents	2A	6A 2L		2A
spouse	2A	5A 2L		2A
children	2A	5A 1L		2A
friends	2A	6A 1L		2A 1L
classmates		4A 1L		2A
teacher		1A 4L		1A 1L
work	2A	6A 3L		2A
market	1A 2L	4A 6L		2A 2L
funeral	2A	6A 4L		2A
wat	1A 1L	6A 6L		1A
city	1A 2L	4A 6L		2L
meeting	2A	5A 6L		1A 2L

Languages spoken  
Kriang, Lao

## 17. Village: Paleng Tai

Date: 17 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 32 #Family: 41 #People: 246 #Female: 118  
Jobs: farmer, upland farmer, garden and raise animals

School:

Grade: P1- P5 Students: Teachers: 1 Female:  
Where continue studying: Ban Palengkang and Thateng

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
Around 1973 a whole group of them moved here from Hualanong.

### Languages

*in village:* **Ta'oi**, (Lao, Souei, Triang, Arak)  
*around village:* Ta'oi, Alak, Katu, Lao

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Palengniua, Palengkang

*Different but understandable:*

Kolakang

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*  
With Ta'O'i speakers, in Paleng

Paleng / Ta'O'i

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Ta'O'i then Lao

23. *Children speak before start school*

Paleng

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Paleng / Ta'O'i 2 Lao 1

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

no- only Paleng speakers in the village. People who move to the city stop speaking Ta'O'i. If people stop speaking Ta'O'i that is good because then children can do well in school.

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

yes, over 10, over 15

27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?  
yes

28. Does your language have a written form?

no

Languages spoken: T = Ta'Oï L = Lao

	female		male	
	<30 0	>30 0	<30 3	>30 6
house			3T	5T 1L
parents			3T	5T 1L
spouse			2T	5T 1L
children			3T	5T 1L
friends			3T 1L	6T 3L
classmates			3L	6L
teacher			3L	6L
work			3T 1L	4T 2L
market			3L	6L
funeral			3T	4T 4L
wat			1T	4T 2L
city			3L	2T 6L
meeting			3T	6T 1L
uneducated	<30 4	>30 5	<30 0	>30 6
house	4T	5T		6T
parents	4T	5T		6T
spouse	2T	5T		6T
children	4T	5T		6T
friends	4T	5T		6T
classmates	4T			
teacher				
work	4T	5T 1L		6T
market	4L	1T 5L		6L
funeral	4T	3T 2L		3T 3L
wat				3T 3L
city	4L	1T 4L		6L
meeting	4T 2L	4T 2L		6T

Lao Ta'Oï most people, one person Alak, Lao, Ta'Oï  
one person, only Ta'Oï

## 18. Village: Ban Pay

Date: 25 / 02 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 21 #Family: 31 #People: 171 #Female: 81  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:

Grade: P1 – P2 Students: Teachers: 1 Female:  
Where continue studying:

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
The whole village of Pai, Kalum moved here in 1995.

### Languages

*in village:* **Katu**, Lao

*around village:* Alak, Kandon Katu, Yup Katu, Souei, Kriang

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

No village exactly the same.

*Different but understandable:*

Yup, Kokphuang mai, Kandon, Palai. Kokphunang Mai can't understand until older than 25

*So different can't be understood:*

Bang, Satua, Cunghang, Vang, Yup, Aling

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Katu village

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

23. *Children speak before start school*

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Katu at school speak Lao

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

after 8 years, after 15 years

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

yes

28. *Does your language have a written form??*

No. Would be useful to have. Would like to study Katu with Katu teacher

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao

	Female		male	
	<30 5	>30 0	<30 3	>30 6
house	5K		3K	6K
parents	5K		3K	6K
spouse	5K		2K	6K
children	5K		3K	6K
friends	5K		3K	6K
classmates	5L		1K 3L	4K 5L
teacher	5L		3L	1K 6L
work	5K		3K	5K
market	5L		3L	6L
funeral	5K		3K	6K
wat				
city	5L		3L	6L
meeting	5K		3K	6K 1L
uneducated	<30 0	>30 2	<30 0	>30 2
house		2K		2K
parents		2K		2K
spouse		2K		2K
children		2K		2K
friends		2K		2K
classmates				
teacher				
work		2K		2K
market		2K		2L
funeral		2K		2K
wat				
city		2K		2L
meeting		2K		2K

Languages spoken

Older women - educated

Lao, Katu, Taliang - all very good

Lao Katu - very good

Lao Katu - I

Lao Katu - C

Young men -educated

Katu Lao 5 very good

Observation: No religious house, houses like Lao with tin roofs, pump for water, cattle in the village, chewed betel nut. Coffee plantation around village. Children clothed.

## 19. Village: Thateng Tai

Date: 19 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 242 #Family: 271 #People: 1462 #Female: 736  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School: Thateng

Grade: P1-M6

Students:

Teachers:

Female:

Where continue studying: Pakse

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The Souei speakers moved here in 1975 from Lak 6, Pakse.

### Languages

*in village:* **Souei**, Lao, (Kriang, Ta'oi, Jru)

*around village:* Jru, Ta'oi, Kriang, Alak, Triang, Lao

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Nongbua Saravane

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Study with people who speak Souei

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Souei, Lao

23. *Children speak before start school*

Souei, Lao

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language*

Some children are not taught Souei, speak Lao

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

yes 3, no mix with Lao 1, some speak it clearly and others don't 1, over 6, over 5

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

yes

28. *Does your language have a written form?*

at one time it did

Languages spoken: S = Souei L = Lao

educated	female		male	
	<30 2	>30 3	<30 0	>30 4
house	1S 1L	3S 2L		4S 1L
parents	2S 2L	3S 2L		4S 1L
spouse	1S 1L	3S 2L		3S 1L
children	2S 1L	3S 2L		4S
friends	2S 1L	3S 3L		3S 1L
classmates	2S 2L	3S 3L		4L
teacher	2L	3L		4L
work	2S 2L	3S 3L		3S 1L
market	1S 2L	1S 3L		4L
funeral	1S 2L	1S 3L		1S 3L
wat	1S 2L	3S 3L		2S 3L
city	2L	3L		4L
meeting	2L	3L		2S 4L
uneducated	<30	>30 1	<30	>30 1
house		1S		1S
parents		1S		1S
spouse		1S		1S 1L
children		1S		1S
friends		1S 1L		1S 1L
classmates				1L
teacher				
work		1S 1L		1L
market		1L		1L
funeral		1L		1L
wat		1S 1L		1L
city		1L		1L
meeting		1L		1L

Languages spoken: Souei, Arak, Lao, one person speaks French

## 20. Village: Thongvai

Date: 02 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 112 #Family: 162 #People: 1425 #Female: 779  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:

Grade: P1 - P4 Students: more than 100 Teachers: 1, finished M3  
Where continue studying: Ban

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*  
30 families moved here in 1973 and have since been joined by others.

*Languages in village:* **Katu**

*Languages around village:* Katu

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Thongvai

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

23. *Children speak before start school*

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

15

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

yes

28. *Does your language have a written form?*

no



Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao

	Female		Male	
	<30 0	>30 0	<30 0	>30 9
educated				
house				9K
parents				9K
spouse				9K
children				9K
friends				9K
classmates				2K 9L
teacher				9L
work				9K
market				9L
funeral				9K
wat				
city				9L
meeting				9K
uneducated	<30 0	>30 5	<30 0	>30 4
house		5K		4K
parents		5K		4K
spouse		5K		4K
children		5K		4K
friends		5K		4K
classmates				
teacher				
work		5K		4K
market		5L		4L
funeral		5K		4K
wat				
city		1K 5L		4L
meeting		5K		4K

Languages spoken: Katu, Lao, some Arak

Observations: Large, modern village. Houses far apart to protect from fire. People don't own land- it belongs to the village as a whole. No religious house. Keep the forest and protect it. Children clean. The didn't come to stare at the visitors.

## 21. Village: Thonyai Mai

Date: 13 / 03 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 17                    #Family: 27                    #people: 178 people, female: 105 people  
Jobs: garden, raise animals, upland farmer

School:

grade: P1 - P5, students:                    Teachers: 4 people, female: 1 person  
Where continue studying: Ban Chunla, Thateng district

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The village has been here about 28 to 30 years. Some people came from Avang, Kalum and others came from Omam, Kalum.

This language is Katu Kang, sometimes known as Vinngai.

*Languages*

*in village:* **Katu**, Lao

*around village:* Alak, Katu (other dialects)

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Kalum, Sathonuea, Sathuanua, Paalai

*Different but understandable:*

Paalay, Hoile, SathuaTai, Paalai, Chunghung

*So different can't be understood:*

Sathuakang (Thongtuk)

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Katu village

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

Katu

23. *Children speak before start school*

only Katu, Lao 1

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Katu, Lao

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

no, People who move away from the village stop speaking the language.

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

over 11, over 12, over 8, over 15, 20 clear and correct, over 10,

27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?  
yes

28. Does your language have a written form?  
no

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao

educated	female		male	
	<30 5	>30 2	<30 2	>30 4
house	5K	2K	2K	4K
parents	5K	2K	2K	4K
spouse	5K	2K	2K	4K
children	5K	2K	2K	4K
friends	5K 2L	2K 1L	2K 1L	4K
classmates	5L	2L	2L	1K 4L
teacher	5L	2L	2L	4L
work	5K	1K 1L	1K 1L	4K
market	5L	2L	2L	4L
funeral	5K	2K	1K 1L	4K
wat	2K			2K 2L
city	5L	2L	2L	4L
meeting	1K 5L	1K 2L	2K 1L	4L
uneducated	<30 1	>30 0	<30 1	>30 4
house	1K		1K	4K 1L
parents	1K		1K	4K 1L
spouse	1K		1K	4K 2L
children	1K		1K	3K 2L
friends	1K		1K	4K 2L
classmates				
teacher				
work	1K		1K	4K 1L
market	1L		1L	1K 4L
funeral	1K		1K 1L	4K 1L
wat				2L
city	1L		1L	1K 4L
meeting	1L		1K	3K 1L

Languages spoken

Katu, Lao, Arak

1 person, Katu, Arak, Ta'O'i, Lao

## 22. Village: Trongtuk (Sathua)

Date: 26 / 02 / 2005

### Village information

#Houses: 19 #Family: 35 #People: 197 #Female: 95  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:

Grade: P1-P3 Students: Teachers: 1 Female:  
Where continue studying: Ban 2students have finished M2

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The village was settled 8 to 10 years ago. A whole village moved here from Kalum.

*Languages*

*in village:* **Katu**, 5 families Kaliang, Alak

*around village:* Arak, Katu

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

None exactly the same Beng, Phonkham, Tamueak

*Different but understandable:*

Talong, Taliang, Alai, Ano, Nanon, Balok, Tampalo, Tamiuk

*So different can't be understood:*

Yup, Talong, Taliang Thon, Sathonnuea, Kafe, Paalai, Pay (Don't say how well understand) Phonmai, , Lik, Tok, Kandon, Vang, Pandang, Ahang, Babin, Ayueang, Alok, Lokpuanong, Chakong, Taning, Tamol, Thonnyai, Top

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

here most important

### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

23. *Children speak before start school*

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

15 years

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

yes

28. *Does your language have a written form?*

Yes, but we don't know how to read and write it. No 2

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao A = Arak

	female		male	
	<30 4	>30 0	<30 7	>30 4
educated				
house	4K		7K 2L	4K
parents	4K		7K 1L	4K
spouse			5K 1A	4K
children	4K		7K 1A	4K
friends	4K		5K 2L 1A	4K
classmates	4L		7L	4L
teacher	4L		7L	4L
work	4K		2K 2L	4K
market	4L		7L	4L
funeral	4K 1L		6K 1L	4K 1L
wat				
city	4L		1K 7L	4L
meeting	4K		6K 2L	3K 2L
uneducated				
house	5K	5K		2K
parents	5K	5K		2K
spouse	5K	5K		2K
children	5K	5K		2K
friends	5K	5K		2K
classmates				
teacher				
work	5K	5K		2K
market	2K 3L	1K 4L		2L
funeral	5K	5K		2K
wat	2K			
city	2K 3L	5L		2L
meeting	5K 1L	5L		1K 1L

Languages spoken: Katu, Lao, Kriang, Alak

Observation:

This village is in between two Alak villages- Satuanua and Satuatai. It's real name is Satuakang. Children were clothed, most with shoes. Killed a pig for us to eat. No religious house. Use Lao for village meetings.

### 23. Village: Vang

Date: 27 / 02 / 2005

#### Village information

#Houses: 48 #Family: 72 #People: 356 #Female: 280

Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

School:

Grade: Students: Teachers: Female:

Where continue studying: Ban

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The government told them to move here seven years ago.

#### Languages

*in village:* **Katu**, Lao, Ta'oi 2 families 4 Taliang married into village, 1 Souei married

to Katu woman, 1 Kriang family

*around village:* Ta'oi, Taliang, Souei, Katu

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Yup

*Different but understandable:*

*So different can't be understood:*

Kandon

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

#### Language use and attitude

22. *Children learn first*

23. *Children speak before start school*

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

26. *Do the young people speak the language clearly?*

27. *Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?*

Yes

28. *Does your language have a written form?*

Lao, no

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao

	female		male	
educated	<30 2	>30 0	<30 1	>30 6
house	2K		1K	6K
parents	2K		1K	6K
spouse			1K	6K
children	2K		1K	6K
friends	2K		1K	6K
classmates	2L		1L	6L
teacher	2L		1L	6L
work	2K		1K	6K 1L
market	2L		1L	6L
funeral	2K		1K	6K
wat				
city	2L		1L	6L
meeting	2K		1K	6K
uneducated	<30 3	>30 0	<30 1	>30 2
house	3K		1K	2K
parents	3K		1K	2K
spouse			1K	2K
children	3K		1K	2K
friends	3K		1K	2K
classmates				
teacher				
work	3K		1K	2K
market	3L		1L	1K 2L
funeral	3K		1K	2K
wat				
city	3L		1L	2L
meeting	3K		1K	2K

Languages spoken

**24. Village: Yub**  
Date: 22 / 02 / 2005

**Village information**

#Houses: 34 #Family: 59 #People: 281 #Female: 138  
Jobs: Farmer, upland farmer, garden, raise animals

**School:**

Grade: P1 – P4 Students: Teachers: 2 Female:  
Where continue studying: Ban

*How long has the village been at this site? Where did they move from?*

The village moved here from Yup, Kalum in 1998. The roads were not good in Kalum but they had plenty to eat there.

*Languages*

*in village:* **Katu**, 3 Trieng wives (teachers married into village)

*around village:* Alak, Kriang, Lao, Triang, Souei

*Other villages that speak the same language:*

*Exactly the same:*

Tatnoy, Vang

*Different but understandable:*

Kandon, Vang, Kokphung, Beng, Alok, Aveun, Taning, Tamo, Ayeuang,  
Ahong, Babin, A'ou, Talong, Kaliang

*So different can't be understood:*

Palai (Ka'oi on Vietnamse boarder) Pai, Kandon

Haven't been there, don't know if understand: Kokphuangmai Donsa,  
Thongvai, Aling

*Best place to study your language, most important dialect.*

Kandon is very important but should study Katu Dek not Katu Kandon. Yup is the best place to study.

**Language use and attitude**

22. *Children learn first*

Katu

23. *Children speak before start school*

Katu

24. *Children speak when playing together in the village.*

Katu, Lao

25. *Has anyone in your village stopped speaking the language?*

No



26. Do the young people speak the language clearly?  
 27. Would you be happy if your daughter married someone who spoke a different language?

Not happy 1, good 1  
 28. Does your language have a written form?  
 No

Languages spoken: K = Katu L = Lao

	female		male	
	<30 8	>30 1	<30 7	>30 3
house	8K	1K	7K	3K
parents	8K	1K	7K	3K
spouse	2K	1K	2K	3K
children	5K	1K	3K	3K
friends	7K	1K	6K	3K
classmates	3K 6L	1L	6K 3L	1K 3L
teacher	8L	1L	6L	3L
work	8K	1K	7K	3K
market	8L	1L	7L	3L
funeral	8K	1K	7K	3K
wat	4K		4K	
city	8L	1L	7L	3L
meeting	8K	1K	7K	3K
uneducated	<30 3	>30 5	<30 1	>30 1
house	3K	5K	1K	1K
parents	3K	5K	1K	1K
spouse		5K	1K	1K
children	2K 3L	5K	1K	1K
friends	3K 3L	5K	1K	1K
classmates				
teacher				
work	3K	5K	1K	1K
market	3L	5L	1L	1L
funeral	3K	5K	1K	1K
wat		5K		
city	3L	5L	1L	1L
meeting	3K	5K	1K	1K

Languages spoken: Katu, Ta'O'i, Lao, Triang, Arak, Kriang

Katu,

Katu, Triang

Wives who are Trieng don't learn Katu, they speak Lao with Katu villagers.

Observation: Just built a religious center. Small children smoking pipes. Many adults with cigarettes not pipes. Lots of skin problems, some children look malnourished, light hair. Fire from neighboring fields almost took village. They said they learned their language from frogs.



## Appendix F: Language informant biodata

Village: Kolakang  
Language informant: Mr. Meud  
Age: 60  
Place of birth: Kolakang  
Places lived: Kolakang  
Language of mother : Ta'Oi  
Language of father: Ta'Oi  
Language of wife: Ta'Oi

Village: Paleng tai  
Language informant: Mr. Tabat  
Age: 68  
Place of birth: Paleng tai  
Places lived: Paleng tai  
Language of mother : Ta'Oi  
Language of father: Ta'Oi  
Language of wife: Ta'Oi

Village: Tateng tai  
Language informant: Mr. Phuthone  
Age: 38  
Place of birth: Tateng tai  
Places lived: Tateng tai  
Language of mother : Souei  
Language of father: Souei  
Language of wife: Lao

Village: Kapu  
Language informant: Mr. Bounma  
Age: 60  
Place of birth: Kapu  
Places lived: Kapu  
Language of mother : Souei  
Language of father: Souei  
Language of wife: Souei

Village: Gnokthong  
Language informant: Mr. Phong  
Age: 60  
Place of birth: Gnokthong  
Places lived: Gnokthong  
Language of mother : Souei  
Language of father: Souei  
Language of wife: Souei

Village: Kamkok mai  
Language informant: Mr. Khamsoun  
Age: 53  
Place of birth: Dakheng  
Places lived: Kamkok mai  
Language of mother : Triang  
Language of father: Triang  
Language of wife: Triang

Village: Huasai  
Language informant: Mr. Khamlon  
Age: 60  
Place of birth: Dakgning  
Places lived: Huasai  
Language of mother : Triang  
Language of father: Triang  
Language of wife: Triang

Village: Huase  
Language informant: Mr. Bounluan  
Age: 64  
Place of birth: Nongnok  
Places lived: Huase  
Language of mother : Laven  
Language of father: Laven  
Language of wife: Laven

Village: Nongnok  
Language informant: Mr. Lot  
Age: 45  
Place of birth: Nongnok  
Places lived: Nongnok  
Language of mother : Laven  
Language of father: Laven  
Language of wife: Laven

Village: Palai  
Language informant: Mr. Bounsome  
Age: 70  
Place of birth: Palai  
Places lived: Palai  
Language of mother : Arak  
Language of father: Arak  
Language of wife: Arak

Village: Meunkang  
Language informant: Mr. Nuan  
Age: 50  
Place of birth: Meunkang  
Places lived: Meunkang  
Language of mother : Arak  
Language of father: Arak  
Language of wife: Arak

Village: Calammai  
Language informant: Mr. Kok  
Age: 58  
Place of birth: Calammai  
Places lived: Calammai  
Language of mother: Kriang (ngae)  
Language of father: Kriang (ngae)  
Language of wife: Kriang (ngae)

Village: Cakam Yai  
Language informant: Mr. Bounma  
Age: 52  
Place of birth: Huacakam  
Places lived: Cakam Yai  
Language of mother: Kriang (ngae)  
Language of father: Kriang (ngae)  
Language of wife: Kriang (ngae)

Village: Aling  
Language informant: Mr. Bor  
Age: 54  
Place of birth: Aling  
Places lived: Aling  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Donsa  
Language informant: Mr. Khambua  
Age: 65  
Place of birth: Ateng  
Places lived: Donsa  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Kandon mai  
Language informant: Mr. Khamma  
Age: 45  
Place of birth: Kandon kao  
Places lived: Kandonmai  
Language of mother : Katu (Kantu)  
Language of father: Katu (Kantu)  
Language of wife: Katu (Kantu)

Village: Kokphoungmai  
Language informant: Mr. Bounloi  
Age: 65  
Place of birth: Alut  
Places lived: Kokphoungmai  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Paalay  
Language informant: Mr. Mae  
Age: 75  
Place of birth: Paalay  
Places lived: Paalay  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Pay  
Language informant: Mr. Onsaen  
Age: 65  
Place of birth: Pay  
Places lived: Pay  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Thonyai mai  
Language informant: Mr. Perng  
Age: 47  
Place of birth: Atres  
Places lived: Thonyai mai  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Tongtuk (Sathuatai)  
Language informant: Mr. Thongdeng  
Age: 67  
Place of birth: Nano  
Places lived: Tongtuk (Sathuatai)  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Thongway  
Language informant: Mr. Onchan  
Age: 50  
Place of birth: Abok  
Places lived: Thongwai  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Vang  
Language informant: Mr. Khambai  
Age: 80  
Place of birth: Vangkao  
Places lived: Vangmai  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu

Village: Yub  
Language informant: Mr. Bounkao  
Age: 60  
Place of birth: Acengling  
Places lived: Yub  
Language of mother : Katu  
Language of father: Katu  
Language of wife: Katu