

ESSENTIALS OF KHÛN PHONOLOGY AND SCRIPT

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The Khün language is spoken in the city and state of Kengtung in the Eastern Shan State area of the Union of Burma. It is the language of the ruling (Sawbwagyi) family of Kengtung and is as such being actively promoted as a language of administration and education, although in heavy competition with Burmese (the official language of the Union of Burma), Shan (the second language of all the other Shan states and very widely spoken in Kengtung), and English (the language in which most influential people received their training, to some extent still used in the administration). A weekly newspaper and some Buddhist literature are being published in Khün. It is the sacred language of Buddhism in Kengtung State and thus the carrier of a strong and living religious tradition. The traditional Hinayana literature is extant and promulgated in Khün. Siamese is taught in the monasteries, and the modern Khün prefer to borrow new vocabulary from Siamese rather than from Burmese, Shan, or English¹.

Khün is a sister language of Tai Yuan (Yon), spoken in the Lännā or Phayap region of Thailand (capital Chiangmai), and of Tai Lü, spoken in the Sipsongpannā area (capital Kenghung)

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of Yünnan, China. The three languages of Khün, Yuan, and Lü are closely related and use very similar systems of writing¹, based on the Mon-Burmese tradition as far as the form of the letters goes, but in usage closer to Siamese. The languages are closer genetically to Siamese than to Shan, even though Khün has been heavily influenced by Shan, especially as far as borrowing of vocabulary is concerned. The language of many Khün speakers is now corrupted to the point of being almost Shan.

The Khün syllable contains a tone and a syllabic vowel, which is always preceded by an initial consonant (including initial /ʔ/) or consonant cluster. There are no vowel clusters. If the vowel is short it is always followed by a final consonant (including final /ʔ/). If the vowel is long it may or may not be followed by a final consonant (excluding /ʔ/). We do not write the final /ʔ/ which in slow speech accompanies the middle falling tone /~ (see below). In connected phonemic writing it may be found practical not to indicate final /ʔ/ at all, and in rapid speech it is actually often omitted.

There are six tones.

1. /'/ high level; in isolation and when followed by no other tone it is slightly falling toward the end.
2. /'/ high rising.
3. /~/ low slightly rising.
4. /~/ high falling.
5. /~/ middle slightly falling; in isolation and when followed by no other tone it is accompanied by final glottal stop.
6. /~/ low falling.

¹ Louis Finot, *Recherches sur la littérature laotienne*, BEFEO 17 (1917) 20—39 [Yuan and Lü].

Camille Notton, *Annales du Siam* I (1926) xxi—xxiv [Yuan].

Jean Rispaud, *Notes sur les alphabets Lü du Yünnan et les dénominations ethniques donnés aux T'ay*, JRASocNChB 64 (1933) 143—150.

Fu Mao-chi, *Phonemic system of the Tai language of Vengchinghung* [Keng-hung] in Sipshuangpanna, Yunnan [in Chinese], Yüyen Yenchiu [Yüyan Yánjiū] 1 (1956) 223—264 [Lü].

Phráʔkhruu Prasāad Sutaakhom, *běebrian phaasāa phýnnmyan dūaj ʔeej* [in Siamese], Chienmai, no date [Yuan].

There are the following vowels.

/i/	/y/ [ĩ]	/u/
/ii/	/yy/	/uu/
/e/	/ə/	/o/
/ee/	/əə/	/oo/
/ɛ/	/a/	/ɔ/
/ɛɛ/	/aa/	/ɔɔ/

The vowels written double are long. The short vowels /e/, /ə/, and /o/ occur only before final /ʔ/. Under the influence of Shan there is some tendency to confuse /i/ with /ii/, /y/ with /yy/, and /u/ with /uu/ (in writing as well as in speech). /ɛɛ/ is sometimes pronounced [æɛ] as in Shan.

The following chart shows the initial consonants.

/b/ [ʔb]	/p/	/ph/	/m/	/w/	/f/ [ɸ]
	/c/ [tʰ]			/j/	
/d/ [ʔd]	/t/	/th/	/n/	/r/	/s/
/ʔ/	/k/	/kh/	/ŋ/	/l/	/h/

/c/ [tʰ] is sometimes palatalized, especially before /i(i)/ and /e(e)/. /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/ are very often voiceless.

In reading the alphabet aloud and in learned pronunciation of Pali words some additional initial consonants are used: /g/, /gh/ [voiced aspiration], /ch/ [cʰ], /ŋ/, /dh/ [voiced aspiration], and /p/.

Initial consonant clusters have /-j-/, /-w-/, or /-r-/ as their second member. Clusters containing /-j-/ occur with labial and velar initials in Burmese-Shan loan words (e. g. /mjóo/ 'a kind', /kjóəŋ/ 'monastery') and in rapid pronunciation of words like /phâjâad/ > /phjâad/ 'disease'. Clusters containing /-w-/ occur with velar and dental initials (/kw-/, /khw-/, /tw-/, /thw-/, and /sw-/). Clusters containing /-r-/ are found with dental initials (/tr-/, /thr-/, and /sr-/).

There are the following final consonants.

/b/	/m/	/w/
/d/	/n/	/j/
/g/	/ŋ/	
/ʔ/	(/zero/)	

The final /ʔ/ occurs only after short vowels, and /zero/ only after long vowels.

The following chart shows all combinations of vowels with final consonants.

	/b/	/d/	/g/	/m/	/n/	/ŋ/	/w/	/j/	/ʔ/	/zero/
/i/	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
/e/									x	
/ɛ/	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
/y/	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
/ə/									x	
/a/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
/u/	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
/o/									x	
/ɔ/	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
/ii/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
/ee/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
/ɛɛ/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
/yy/	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
/əə/	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
/aa/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
/uu/	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
/oo/	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
/əɔ/	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x

* * *

A short resumé of the main phonological features in which Khün differs from Siamese is provided below under the headings 1) Tones; 2) Vowels; 3) Consonants.

1) Tones.

We treat the tones historically by reference to four phonetic and orthographic factors regarding the syllable as a whole (common to Siamese and Khün), viz. type of initial consonant, type of final consonant, vowel quantity, and the tonal marker used in writing the word. Types of initials are symbolized in the following

as G(lottalized = /b/, /d/, /ʔ/), M(iddle)¹, H(igh) or L(ow), the rest of the syllable as containing O (= zero tonal marker; not ending in /b/, /d/, or /ʔ/), 1 (= tonal marker májʔèeg), 2 (= tonal marker májthoo), G (= no tonal marker; ending in /b/, /d/, or /ʔ/). The colon : stands for long vowel (relevant only with -G).

The chart below shows the details of tonal development in Siamese (Bangkok), Yuan (Chiengmai), Khün, and Shan. The phonetic value of the tones² is indicated by means of the letters h = high, m = middle, l = low, r = rising, f = falling, and combinations, hr = high rising, etc.

	Siamese	Yuan	Khün	Shan
GO	m	m	h	r
MO	m	r	hr	r
G/M1	l	l	lr	l
G/M2	f	mf	mf	m
G/MG	l	m	h	h
G/M:G	l	l	lr	l
HO	r	r	hr	r
H1	l	l	lr	l
H2	f	mf	mf	m
HG	l	m	h	h
H:G	l	l	lr	l
LO	m	m	h	h
L1	f	hf	lf	m
L2	h	h	hf	f
LG	h	h	hf	f
L:G	f	hf	lf	m

2) Vowels.

Siamese /e/ and /o/ correspond to Khün /ɛ/ and /ɔ/ respectively, except before /ʔ/ where Khün also has /e/ and /o/. Siamese /ia/, /ya/, and /ua/ correspond to Khün /ee/, /əə/, and /oo/ respectively.

¹ For a treatment of this and the following traditional Siamese terms see Mary R. Haas, *The Thai System of Writing*, Washington, D.C., 1956.

² Cf. my papers *The Eighth Earthly Branch in Archaic Chinese and Tai*, *Oriens* 10 (1957) 296—299, and *The Tonal Spelling of Cantonese*, *T'oung Pao* 46 (1958) 369—375.

/~/ with initials types I and II: /mâj jág/ in live syllables. No tonal marker and long vowel in dead syllables.

/^/ with initials type I: /liig sãam/ in live syllables.

with initials type III: /mâj kág/ in live syllables. No tonal marker and short vowel in dead syllables.

/~/ with initials types I and II: /mâj kág/ in live syllables.

/^/ with initials type III: /mâj jág/ in live syllables. No tonal marker and long vowel in dead syllables.

In certain cases Low consonants are converted into Middle or High consonants as in Siamese. For this phenomenon see the vowel /a/ below.

The vowels are written as follows.

/i/ ^ᵃ The syllable /ʔiʔ/ is written ᵃ.

/e/ ^{ᵉᵃ} Occurs only with final /ʔ/.

/ɛ/ ^{ᵉᵃ} with final /ʔ/.

ᵉ with other final consonants. The same symbol in some cases is used for writing /ee/.

/y/ ^ᵃ The same symbol is used for writing /yy/.

/ə/ ^{ᵉᵃ} Occurs only with final /ʔ/.

/a/ < before final consonants other than /ʔ/, /w/, /j/, and /m/. The symbol < is graphically identical with the tonal marker /mâj kág/. When the graph appears in both functions in the same syllable the result is called /mâj kág sãŋ lēm/ 'double /mâj kág/'. This combination also occurs when /mâj kág/ is added to /aw/, cf. below. The symbol < is used for writing final /g/ after certain vowels, see below.

-ᵃ is /a(ʔ)/ after initial consonants in first syllable of dissyllabic words to avoid tonal influence of initial consonant of first syllable on initial consonant of second syllable. Otherwise /a(ʔ)/ is not written in first syllable of dissyllabic words, and in this case a High or Middle

initial consonant of the first syllable converts an initial Low sonorant of the second syllable into a High or Middle consonant respectively with reference to the application of tonal rules (cf. Haas, *The Thai System of Writing*, pp. 49–51). The rule for the conversion of sonorants does not always take effect in (disyllabic or polysyllabic) Pali words (cf. Haas, *The Thai System of Writing*, p. 53) e. g. သာသနာ /sāasánāa/ 'religion'. The syllable /ʔáʔ/ is written သ, and /ʔáw/ is ည; /naw/ is ည; and the word /bāw/ 'not' is ည. Otherwise /aw/ is ည. /aj/ is ည or ည-၂. In Pali word ည-၂ is pronounced /-ajja-/, e. g. ည-၂ /cájjāʔ/ Pali jeyyo 'better' (Siamese /chaj/). /am/ is ည, except that /nam/ is written ည. Pali ည is read /-aŋ/. In Pali words /a/ is read in syllables containing no vowel symbol, e. g. ကမ္မ /kām/ 'karma'.

/u/ ည The syllable /ʔùʔ/ is written ည.

/o/ ည Occurs only with final /ʔ/.

/ɔ/ ည with final /ʔ/.

with other final consonants.

The word /kôʔ/ 'then, consequently' is written ည.

/ii/ ည The syllable /ʔii/ is written ည.

ည and ည are combined as ည.

/ee/ ည or ည with all final consonants (cf. Siamese /ia/). /eem/ is sometimes written ည instead of ည.

when there is no final consonant, and sometimes with final /n/ and /d/ written ည and ည or ည respectively (cf. Siamese /ee/). Otherwise ည stands for /e/. The syllable /ʔee/ is written ည.

/εε/ ည.

/yy/ ည The same symbol is used for writing /y/.

/əə/ ည with all final consonants (cf. Siamese /əə/).

when there is no final consonant and sometimes with final /ŋ/ (cf. Siamese /ya/). In complicated graphs -၂ sometimes replaces ည, e. g. ည-၂ /lôə/ 'to have more than enough'.

- ၆ III (L, Siamese /khr/, or Siamese /kh/ in words with original uvular initial).
- /m/ င III (L).
 င II (H, Siamese hǎw nam plus mǎw máa).
 ၆ as in င, /sámǎw/ 'equal'.
- /ñ/ င III (L, Siamese jǎw jǎy). This pronunciation is used only in reading the alphabet aloud and in learned pronunciation of Pali. Cf. /j/ below.
- /n/ င III (L). Only in Pali words (Siamese nǎw neen).
 င III (L). /naa/ is written with the special symbol င.
 င II (H, Siamese hǎw nam plus nǎw nǎu).
 ၆ as in င, /sánǎan/ 'arena'.
- /ŋ/ င III (L).
 င II (H; Siamese hǎw nam plus ŋǎw ŋuu).
 ၆ as in င, /sájǎa/ '7th year of cycle'.
- /w/ င III (L).
 င II (H, Siamese hǎw nam plus wǎw wǎen).
 ၆ as in င, /swádsádí/ 'word of blessing';
 င, /kwáaj/ 'buffalo'.
- /j/ ၆ II (G, Siamese ǎw nam plus jǎw jág). This symbol is used in a subscript form for what corresponds to Siamese ǎw ǎaŋ plus jǎw jág, cf. /ǎw/ above.
 င III (L, Siamese jǎw jǎy in Pali words).
 င III (L, Siamese jǎw jág).
 င II (H, Siamese hǎw nam plus jǎw jág, also used in Tai words, where Siamese writes hǎw nam plus jǎw jǎy).
 ၆ as in င, /kjǎw/ 'monastery'; င, /sájǎam/ 'Siam'.
- /r/ ၆ III (L).
 ၆ II (H, Siamese hǎw nam plus rǎw rya, also in some words which have Siamese /h-/ < Old Tai *hr).

- Ⴌ in clusters, e. g. ႬႬႬ /trǝəd/ 'all over' (Siamese /tǎləəd/),
 ႬႬ /thrǝŋ/ 'shape' (Siamese /soŋ/), ႬႬ /srǝi/ 'splendor'
 (Siamese /sǝi/). Cf. the use of the symbol Ⴌ in writing
 /ph/.
- /l/ Ⴌ III (L).
 Ⴌ II (H, Siamese hǝə nam plus lǝə liŋ).
 Ⴌ III (L, Siamese lǝə cǝləa). Only in Pali words.
 Ⴌ as in ႬႬ /cǎləəd/ 'clever'.
- /f/ Ⴌ II (H).
 Ⴌ III (L).
- /p/ Ⴌ II (M). This phoneme is used only when reading the
 alphabet aloud and in learned pronunciation of Pali.
 Cf. /l/ above.
- /s/ Ⴌ II (H, Siamese sǝə sǝə, used also in most cases where
 Siamese has sǝə sǎləa and sǝə ryysǝi).
 Ⴌ II (H, Siamese sǝə sǎləa, rarely used).
 Ⴌ II (H, Siamese sǝə ryysǝi, rarely used).
 Ⴌ III (L).
- /h/ Ⴌ I (H).
 Ⴌ III (L).

The final consonants are written as shown below. The post-script forms of the final consonants are used instead of the subscript—in addition to the cases mentioned in the following—whenever the graph contains another subscript consonant.

- /-b/ Ⴌ after /u/; after /ee/ when this is written Ⴌ ; after /oo/
 when this is written Ⴌ ; and after /ǝə/.
 Ⴌ in all other cases. /uub/ is ႬႬ . In Pali words all final
 labial stops are pronounced /-b/.
- /-d/ Ⴌ after /u/; after /ee/ when this is written Ⴌ ; after /oo/
 when this is written Ⴌ ; and after /ǝə/.

- ၁ in all other cases.
In Pali words all final palatal, retroflex, and dental stops and spirants are pronounced /-d/.
- /-g/ ၂ after /u/ and /ee/; after /oo/ when this is written ဝ.
၃ after /uu/ and /oo/.
- ၄ in all other cases. In Pali words all final velar stops are pronounced /-g/.
- /-ʔ/ There are special symbols for the syllables /ʔiʔ/ ခ, /ʔáʔ/ ခ, and /ʔúʔ/ ခ. The remaining graphs for short vowels plus /-ʔ/ are /-iʔ/ ခ, /-eʔ/ ခ, /-εʔ/ ခ, /-əʔ/ ခ, /-aʔ/ ခ, /-uʔ/ ခ, /-oʔ/ ခ, /-əʔ/ ခ.
As regards unwritten /-a(ʔ)/ in first syllable of dissyllabic words, see under /a/ above.
The word /kəʔ/ 'then, consequently' is written ဝ.
- /-m/ ၆ after /u/; after /ee/ when this is written ဝ; after /uu/; after /oo/ when this is written ဝ; after /oo/.
- ၇ in all other cases, except that /nam/ is ခ. /oəm/ may be written ခ (in other cases ၆ is used to write /-u/ and /-w/).
- /-n/ ၈ after /u/; after /ee/ when this is written ဝ; after /uu/ (no actual example of such a syllable available); after /oo/ when this is written ဝ; after /oo/.
- ၉ in all other cases, except after /ee/.
- ၁၀ may be used instead of ၈ above, especially, but not exclusively, where Siamese writes rəə rya.
- ၁၁ after /ee/ when this is written ခ, and also generally instead of ၉ above, especially, but not exclusively, where Siamese writes rəə rya.
- ၁၂ after /ee/ when this is written ဝ, instead of ၈ above. Also in the syllable /naan/ ခ, and occasionally in place of ၉, e. g. -၁၂ for -၉. In Pali words all final palatal, retroflex, and dental voiced sonorants are pronounced /-n/. What corresponds to Siamese double jəə jŋ is written ခ, e. g. ဝခ /pənjáa/ 'intellect'.

/-ŋ/ 𑖦 or 𑖧 after /u/; after /ee/ and /uu/; after /oo/ when this is written 𑖦; after /əə/.

-𑖦 after /əə/ when this is written 𑖦.

𑖦 in all other cases. In Pali words 𑖦 is /iŋ/ and 𑖧 is /aŋ/. (The latter symbol in some cases is used for writing /-m/ and /-w/).

/-w/ 𑖦 after /ii/, /εε/, and /aa/.

𑖧 after /ee/ (the same symbol in some cases is used for writing /-m/ and /-ŋ/).

𑖦 is /aw/; 𑖧 is /naw/. The word /băw/ 'not' is written 𑖦. The syllable /ʔaw/ is written 𑖦.

/-j/ 𑖦 or 𑖧 after /yy/, /əə/, /aa/, /uu/, and /oo/. 𑖦 is /əəj/; 𑖧 and 𑖧 are /aj/. 𑖦-𑖧 is /-ajja-/ in Pali words.

The sign 𑖦, identical with the superscript form of final /-n/ corresponding to Siamese final rəə rya, is used in words of Pali origin to indicate a double consonant in the original Pali word (which may or may not go back to a Sanskrit cluster containing r) pronounced as a single consonant in Khün, e. g. 𑖦𑖦 /búd/ 'son' (Siamese writes a final rəə rya); 𑖦𑖦 /bun/ 'merit' (Siamese writes the kaaran, Haas, The Thai System of Writing, p. 63); 𑖦𑖦 /kām/ 'karma' (Siamese writes rəə hān, Haas, The Thai System of Writing, p. 56). In the last word the 𑖦 is omitted when the double consonant is pronounced in compounds, e. g. 𑖦𑖦𑖦 /kāmmā(?)thāan/ 'mode of meditation'.

The sign 𑖦 is used to indicate repetition of a syllable, e. g. 𑖦𑖦 /sāawsāaw/ 'young girls', and also occurs as a reminder of the double function of a sign in some common abbreviations, e. g. 𑖦𑖦 /diilī/ 'sure'. In some ligatures consisting of two mono-syllabic words 𑖦 is written without specific function, e. g. 𑖦𑖦 /pájmaa/ 'come and go'; in others it indicates that a consonant is to be read as the initial of a following syllable (not as the final consonant of the preceding syllable) e. g. 𑖦𑖦 /wécťânáa/ 'sensation'.

In Pali words and in some common ligatures parts of a following syllable are placed under or over the preceding one, or parts of a preceding syllable are placed under or over a following one, e. g. සිද္ဓ /sýgsaa/ 'instruction'; ච්ඡා /kánwâa/ 'to desire'; නැ /băwmîi/ 'has not'; නො /băwdîi/ 'not good'; මුත් /ságnōj/ 'a little'.

Subscript letters in Pali words are sometimes not pronounced, e. g. ඉති /thâad/ 'element' (Siamese /thâad/ written with final sàrà? ù?, Haas, The Thai System of Writing, p. 66); ඉති /khăn/ 'constituent, sense, organ' (Siamese /khăn/ written with final thōa thōj). In other cases the subscript part is pronounced, e. g. ඉති /cágkhú?/ 'eye' (Siamese /càgkhù?/).

There are some cases in Khün of double function of medial consonants (Haas, The Thai System of Writing, p. 69 sq.), e. g. ဝိပဿနာ /wípádsánáa/ 'insight', but this phenomenon is much less common than in Siamese, cf. ဝေဒနာ /wéetánáa/ 'sensation' (Siamese /wêcdthánáa/); သောသနာ /săasánáa/ 'religion' (Siamese /sàadsànáa/). Sometimes double function of ဆ is denoted by means of ဆ , e. g. သောသနာ /swádsádîi/ 'word of blessing'.

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Transcription of text examples.

- 1) kăa máa. 2) céenċkăa. 3) tōegkăa. 4) kăa phăj căa. 5) sŷy kăahŷy. 6) páj kăa năj máa. 7) khăa khăa céb. 8) khăafáj. 9) khăa tŷi páj. 10) bájkhăa. 11) khăamâj. 12) nán khâakhăa. 13) ŋăa hōo pōen héd săŋ. 14) hăj ŋăaŋăa. 15) nâmmánŋăa. 16) lŷysáa phăakód. 17) sâa ní? phăj săan. 18) dăa kăn ní? băw dŷi. 19) pŷutăa tŷi mōa năj. 20) táarâkăa. 21) tăanâm ní? kwăaŋ tē. 22) thăanâ? tŷijŷu. 23) lăaj thăa jăw. 24) thăa khăw phōŋ. 25) râttháafáj. 26) năa năg. 27) năatăa. 28) năalŷi phăj khăa. 29) năa ?ăa. 30) hōo băa khăa céb. 31) jōŋ băa. 32) téenmánpăa. 33) páj ?ēw lēn náj păa. 34) phăa lōo wăj sēe. 35) phăahōm. 36) phăa mŷid. 37) făarōen. 38) făamŷy. 39) făafōn. 40) făa phăa. 41) sŷrăsăa. 42) răa săŋ khăa. 43) lăa khâm jăw. 44) lăa ní? khōm năg. 45) dăj lăj wăa. 46) wăa tōojdŷu. 47) hăa dōen păaj jăw. 48) păahăa. 49) ?ăa sōb tōoj. 50) ?ăa băw tán. 51) khŷiŋăw. 52) khŷi rôd. 53) khŷikhăan.

54) ɲi dɿ tɛ. 55) ɲi khɛw tójdúu. 56) səŋ cɿ khãa kô? bǎw rúu. 57) légeɿ phǎj. 58) cɿlloo. 59) cɿ cábcáb. 60) nɿpǎaj hɿŋ jǎw. 61) thũug nɿ pōən. 62) méɛŋ bɿi. 63) pɿi dóən. 64) phǎj pǎw pɿi nǎj cǎa. 65) jǎj pɿi tɛ. 66) pɿi nõəŋ kǎn. 67) koo phɿi. 68) tɔnkǎaphɿi. 69) máa náj phɿi tɔ. 70) pɛn tũmfɿi. 71) cáajjɿi. 72) khǎj wɿi. 73) náəŋʔɿi. 74) ʔi páj thɛəŋ ʔɿdnɿŋ. 75) kô? nɿ? hǔəm tɛ. 76) sǎathú? ʔǎw tɔ. 77) rôəŋ kũu kǎn. 78) kũucóəŋnóən. 79) kũujýym ɲón. 80) kúutɛəm. 81) mɿi lǎaj kũu. 82) khũu ʔǎw khóəŋ pōən. 83) khúuróəŋréen. 84) khájkhũu. 85) khũu khǎw tóoj. 86) pɛn cɿu kǎn. 87) sũu páj nǎj. 88) pǎn sũu khǎw sɛ. 89) háb pátũu wǎjsɛ. 90) mɛntũu səŋ cǎa. 91) thũu kɿib phág. 92) ʔóm nǎm phũu páj. 93) mɿi lǎaj phũu – lǎaj kô? – lǎaj khón. 94) ʔǎw júu máa pǎd sɛ. 95) sɛn páj kǎj tɛ. 96) kɛsǎaphǔm. 97) kɛə nǎg. 98) cágkhɛc. 99) khê? kǎn – khɛəŋ kǎn. 100) cɛsǎa – khádǎadsǎa. 101) sǎa phág səŋ. 102) cɛsɛəŋ lɛw. 103) sɛə nǎm lɛw. 104) súm nǎm lɛw. 105) cádcɛəŋ tóoj. 106) pé? nǎm. 107) phée pháj khǎj cɛb. 108) lɿn lée tóoj. 109) hɛənǎm. 110) kǎj nǎg. 111) kǎjʔɛg. 112) kǎj kǎn jũu. 113) kǎj máa lɛw. 114) kǎj tɛ. 115) khǎj pátũu – phũuj pátũu. 116) khǎjpéd. 117) khǎjnǎaw. 118) khájhǎə. 119) khǎj dǎj səŋ. 120) səj dɿ tɛ. 121) səj jáa sɛc. 122) səj səŋ. 123) səj phág – lôəŋ phág. 124) khýntáj. 125) thǎj náa. 126) jóontháj. 127) náj róən. 128) bǎj nǎg. 129) mǎj pɿd ɲúu. 130) jáŋ mǎj jũu. 131) jájkōəŋkwǎaw. 132) rǎjnǎa. 133) wǎj khóən. 134) wǎjsǎa. 135) wáj tɛ. 136) wáj tɿnǎj. 137) hǎjkhǎw. 138) hǎj mǔəŋ – tɿ mǔəŋ. 139) rôəŋhǎj. 140) wádʔáj. 141) kǎa ʔǔəj, kǎa bɿn máa wájwáj, máa cáb tɔn phóo, phóo páj tɔn sáj. 142) méəŋ múm, ʔǔəj, khájúm lǎŋ kháa, méəw kɿn pǎa, máa khóə kɔn jōən. 143) kǎj ʔǔəj, kǎj lɛəŋ lúug cǔn, jǎj mǎj mɿi nóə hǎj lúug kɿn, lúug rôəŋ cɛbcɛb, mɛə ʔǎw lɛb, kũuj dɿn thám máa rǎa kɿn, pháasǎa kǎj ʔǔəj.

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Translation of text examples.

Some vocabulary references are given in cases where there is no Siamese cognate, or where the connection seems less evident.

- 1) The crow is coming. 2) Keng Ka (place name). 3) A bed of transplantable rice plants. Shan /təgkaa/. Cf. Tai Yuan /təag/ 'bed (of plants)', Siamese /klāa/ 'transplantable rice plant'.
- 4) Whose car? 5) How much do you buy? Shan /kaahj/ 'how much'. 6) Where do you go to trade? 7) My feet hurt. 8) A grill. Shan /khāa/. 9) I am going. /ti/ 'particle denoting future'. 10) Leaves for thatching. Shan /khāa/, Siamese /khāa/. 11) Fork of tree. Siamese /khāa/ (< uvular initial, Coedès, *Journal of the Siam Society*, 1927, p. 122). 12) Very loud. Shan /nán/ 'loud'. 13) Why are you aiming at somebody else's head? Shan /ŋāa/ 'to aim'. Shan /pən/ 'others', Siamese /phŷan/ 'friend'. Shan /héd/ 'to do'. Shan /shǎŋ/ 'what'.
- 14) To sob much. 15) Sesame oil. 16) To be publicly known, famous. Siamese /praakòd/. 17) Who has woven this basket? Shan /shā/ 'basket'. Shan /phǎy/ 'who'. 18) It is bad to curse each other. /bǎw/ 'not', cf. Tai Yuan /bòə/. 19) Where is father-in-law going? (wife speaking). 20) A boy. Siamese /thaaróg/. 21) This landing place is very wide. Siamese /thēē/, 'truly', Shan /lê/ 'very'. 22) An abode. Siamese /thāan/. 23) Many times already. Shan /thāa/ 'time'. Shan /jāw/ 'particle denoting completion'. 24) Wait for them a little while. Shan /thaa/ 'wait'. Siamese /phrəŋ/ 'not all, somewhat'. 25) A train. 26) To be too thick. 27) Facial features. 28) Whose watch (clock). Siamese /naali/ 'hour', Shan /nàari/ 'hour, watch'. 29) Aunts and uncles (mother's and father's younger siblings). 30) My shoulders ache. 31) Conceited and crazy. 32) Tallow candles. Siamese /thian manplaa/. 33) To go to flirt and have fun in the forest. Shan /ʔèw/, Tai Yuan /ʔèw/ 'to ramble, take a walk together'. Siamese /lên/ 'to play'. 34) Cut the wood! /lǎo/ 'firewood', this word is recorded in Northern Shan and Lao. Shan /shě/ 'particle denoting finality and command'. 35) A blanket. 36) Knives. Siamese /phráa/ 'long knife'. 37) A wall. 38) The palm of the hand. 39) A cloud. Shan /phaaphǎn/. 40) A storm. 41) Head. Siamese /sǐsàʔ/. 42) What are you looking for? Siamese /hǎa/ 'seek'. 43) It is late. Shan /laa/ 'late'. Siamese /khâm/ 'night'. 44) This tea is too bitter. /lāa/ in Khün means 'tea', in Lao 'eau pure, eau sans aucun autre mélange' (Guignard, s. v. *năm lǎ*:). 45) How many years have you been a priest? Shan /lǎaj/ 'how

many'. Shan /waa/ 'Buddhist lent'. 46) Measure it and see! Shan /tójlǔ/ 'look'. 47) More than five months. Shan /pǎaj/ 'exceed, more than'. 48) Pickled fish. Siamese /plaa ráa/. 49) Open the mouth and let us see! Shan /ʔaa sób/ 'to open the mouth'. 50) Oh, I am not on time. Siamese /than/ 'on time'. 51) Distressed and lonely. Shan /khǐ/ 'distressed'. 52) To ride in a car. 53) Given to laziness. Siamese /khǐi khraan/. 54) To fit together evenly. Shan /ŋi/ 'even'. 55) Bare the teeth and let us see! /ŋii/ 'to bare'. 56) I do not know what insect has stung me. Siamese /cǐi/ 'to point', Shan /si/ 'sting'. 57) An awl. Shan /sí/ 'to perforate'. 58) Exudation of wood. Shan /chǐi/. 59) To aim accurately. Siamese /chǐi/ 'to point'. 60) He has been gone a long time. Siamese /nǐi/ 'flee', /phǎaj/ 'flee'. Shan /hǎŋ/ 'a long time'. 61) To incur a debt. Shan /thùŋ ni/. 62) A dragon fly. Shan /méŋ mi/. 63) Year and month. 64) Who is playing a flute somewhere? 65) Really big and fat. 66) They are brothers. 67) Scared of ghosts. Siamese /klua/ 'afraid'. 68) A coffee tree. 69) Come this way! Siamese /phǐi/ 'this'. 70) To suffer from pimples and boils. 71) Second brother. Siamese /jǐi/. 72) Fever and pain. Shan /wiwi/ 'painful'. 73) Second sister. Siamese /ʔii/. 74) Push a little more! Shan /ʔi/ 'to push'. Shan /thəŋ/, Tai Yuan /thěŋ/ 'to add'. 75) This bud is very fragrant. Shan /kû/ '(a bud) to open'. 76) It is all right that you take it. Siamese /sǎathú/ 'to approve'. 77) To shriek at each other. 78) A couch. Shan /kù/ 'couch', Burmese /saun/ 'coverlet'. 79) To borrow money. 80) To copy. Shan /kútəm/. 81) There are several pairs. 82) To make threats and take other people's property. 83) School teacher. 84) Leprous skin excretion. Siamese /khlaŋ/ 'excretion on skin'. Shan /khù/ 'leprous'. 85) Try bending the knee! 86) They are lovers. Siamese /chúu/ 'adulterer'. 87) Where are you all going? Shan /shǔ/ 'you (all)'. 88) Give them a reward! Shan /pǎn/ 'to give'. Shan /shú/ 'reward'. 89) Shut the door! 90) What smells rotten? Shan /tù/ 'rotten'. 91) Chopsticks squeezing vegetables. Shan /thù/ 'chopsticks'. 92) To hold water in the mouth and blow. 93) There are many people. (Three ways of expressing this in Khün). Shan /kô/ 'person'. 94) Take a broom and sweep it up! Shan /jú/ 'broom'. 95) Scatter it far away! Shan /shěŋ/ 'to scatter'. Siamese /klaŋ/ 'far'. 96) Hair (on the

head). 97) Very few. Shan /kè/. 98) Crocodile. Siamese /cəəràkhêe/. 99) To compete. (Two ways of expressing this in Khün). Shan /khê/. 100) Shan paper. (Two expressions for this in Khün). Shan /se/ 'paper'. Shan /shăa/ 'paper tree'. 101) What vegetable was this condiment made from? Shan /shaa/ 'to make condiment'. 102) Finished and done with. Shan /sé/ 'complete'. Shan /sheŋ/ 'finished, done'. 103) Many have been lost already. Shan /shě/ 'forfeit'. Shan /năm/ 'many'. 104) To suffer a severe loss. Shan /shúm/ 'to lose'. 105) To figure out, get ready. Siamese /càdceŋ/. 106) To be wet. /pé?/ 'wet'. 107) Calamity and fire, fever and pain. Shan /phépháj/ 'calamity and fire'. 108) Try licking it (with the tongue)! Shan /lé/ 'to lick'. 109) Water monitor. Siamese /hfa/. 110) To be distant. 111) Fowl used as decoy in hunting. Shan /kàj ʔég/. 112) To be near together. Siamese /klâj/. 113) Just now. Shan /kaj/. 114) To exert oneself, to be diligent. Shan /kâj/. 115) To open the door. (Two ways of expressing this in Khün). Shan /phùj/ 'to open'. 116) A duck's egg. 117) To have a fever. 118) Sweat (as excretion). 119) What do you want to obtain? Siamese /khrâj/ 'to desire'. 120) To be nice and clean. 121) Use some medicine! 122) Which intestines? 123) To pick out food. (Two ways of expressing this in Khün). Siamese /sáj/ 'to dig for food with snout or beak', Shan /shâj/ 'to eat, consume'. 124) The Khün people. Siamese /khăən/. 125) To plough the paddy fields. 126) The Tai Yuan people. Siamese /juan/ 'Vietnamese; Phayap people'. Shan /jón/. In Khün the form /táj/ (cf. text example 124 above) is used when referring to Shan and Khün people, the form /tháj/ when referring to the Siamese (cf. Shan /táj/, Siamese /thaj/; the old Tai Yuan pronunciation was /taj/, but nowadays /thaj/ prevails). 127) In the house. 128) To be dumb. 129) You kick the snake. Shan /máý/ 'thou'. Shan /pîd/ 'to kick'. 130) Still recent, new. 131) A spider web. Shan /jáykòŋkáaw/. 132) Dry fields and wet fields. 133) To shake, move back and forth. Shan /khón/. 134) To salute. 135) To be quick. 136) Where do you keep it? 137) A rice jug. Shan /hăj/. 138) To strike a gong. (Two ways of expressing this in Khün). Shan /hàj/ 'to strike'. Shan /món/ 'a gong'. Shan /tĩ/ 'to strike'. 139) To scream. 140) To have a cold. 141) Crow, hey! The crow flies hither quickly,

comes to light on a Bo tree, swoops down on a sáj tree. Shan /cáb/ 'to cling to, light on'. 142) Spider, hey! It clings to the roof with all legs. The cat eats fish. The dog always bites the behind. Siamese /khájúm/ 'pick with whole hand'. Shan /jòn/ 'constantly'. 143) Chicken, hey! When the hen feeds her poor small ones, the grown one does not have milk to give her small ones to drink. The small ones cry miserably. The mother with her claws scratches the earth to find food to eat. That is the way with chickens. Siamese /khúj/ 'to dig'. Siamese /thammaahăakin/ 'to make a living'. Shan /phàashàa/ 'custom'.

