A VOCABULARY OF THE YUAN DIALECT OF THE KAMMU LANGUAGE

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The following word-list¹ represents a dialect of the Kammu language spoken in northern Laos in the vicinity of the city of Namtha and further to the west along the northern bank of the Namtha river. Yuan is the term employed by native speakers for dialects² using the negative particle pəə. South-east of the Yuan-speaking area along the southern bank of the Namtha river another Kammu dialect, Rəək,³ is spoken. In the south-west a related language, Rəmeet,⁴ is found. In the north and north-west the Yuan dialect borders on still another Kammu dialect, Kweən,⁵ which differs so markedly from other dialects in the area that speakers of these dialects need some practice in order to understand it. In the west the Yuan dialect meets the Krəəŋ⁶ dialect, which is spoken along the Mekhong river and in the area between the river and the frontier with Thailand.

¹ The list is based on *An English-Atayal Vocabulary* by Søren Egerod, Acta Orientalia, Vol. 29 (1965).

² Each of the major dialects could be divided into several under dialects, as the speech habits vary from village to village.

³ The Rəək dialect uses the negative particle khat. According to Rəək informants khat is now obsolescent and often replaced by pəə in the north and am in the south. The dialects south of the Rəək speaking area employ the negative particle am. Cf. William A. Smalley: *Outline of Khmu⁷ Structure*, New Haven (1961).

⁴ For an excellent ethnographical description of the Rəmeet see: Karl Gustav Izikowitz: *Lamet: Hill Peasants in French Indochina*, Göteborg (1951). Although Izikowitz deals almost exclusively with the Rəmeet his work is in its essentials valid also for the Kammu of northern Laos.

⁵ The Kweən dialect utilizes the negative particle al. Kweən will be treated in a separate article.

⁶ The Krəəŋ negative particle is ploə.

In developing the transcription used in the word-list great attention has been paid to clarity and readability in order to facilitate computer analysis of a large body of texts.⁷ As the transcription is rather broad, some additional information will be given here.

Consonants

Labials

- b [b] initial; voiced, unaspirated, bilabial stop:
bec 'to angle';⁸
- p [p] initial; voiceless, unaspirated, bilabial stop, fortis:
paar 'two';
[p^h] final; voiceless, unreleased, bilabial stop, lenis:
koop 'to hold';
- ph [p^h] initial; voiceless, aspirated, bilabial stop:
phàp 'book';
- m [m] initial and final; voiced, bilabial nasal:
mòoy 'one', kam 'arrow'.
Initially m is sometimes preceded by a brief voiceless phase [ɱm].
- w [w] or [v] initial; voiced, bilabial spirant or voiced, dento-labial spirant. There is no distinction between initial [w] and [v], [v], however, seems to be more common before front vowels while it is rare before back vowels:
wæt [vɛ: t] or [wɛ: t] 'to buy', woh [wox] 'a lot';
[w] final; voiced, bilabial spirant. In final position only [w] is possible:
caaw 'a comb';
w is considered a consonant rather than a vowel as it is not preceded by glottal stop initially and may not be followed by a consonant in final position.
- f [f] initial or medial; voiceless, dento-labial spirant. Occurs only in a few loanwords where it is often replaced [p^h]: falaŋ [falaŋ] or [p^halaŋ] 'Westerner', ɔfit [ɔfit] or [ɔp^hit] 'office';

⁷ The collected material contains more than 200 folktales.

⁸ The voiced stops are comparatively rare, and most—but not all—instances occur in Lao loanwords. There is no palatal and no velar voiced stop.

Alveolars

- d [d] initial; voiced, unaspirated, apico-alveolar stop:
diŋ 'above';
- t [t] initial; voiceless, unaspirated, apico-alveolar stop,
fortis:
tar 'to run';
- [tʰ] final; voiceless, unreleased, apico-alveolar stop, lenis:
mat 'eye';
- th [tʰ] initial; voiceless, aspirated, apico-alveolar stop:
theem 'again';
- n [n] initial and final; voiced, apico-alveolar nasal:
nàa 'she', maan 'to be pregnant'.
Initially n is sometimes preceded by a brief voiceless
phase [ɲn].
- s [s] initial; voiceless, apico-alveolar spirant:
səək 'to seek';
- l [l] initial and final; voiced, alveolar lateral:
lik 'blind', kaal 'before'.
Initially l is often preceded by a brief voiceless phase
[ɭ].
- r [r̥r] initial; voiced, apico-alveolar trill preceded by a
voiceless phase:
ràaŋ [r̥ra:ŋ] 'flower';
- [r] final; voiced, apico-alveolar trill:
tiir 'to fly'.

Palatals

- c [c] initial; voiceless, unaspirated, dorso-palatal stop,
fortis:
cuur 'to descend';
- [cʰ] final; voiceless, unreleased, dorso-palatal stop, lenis:
hooc (particle of completed action);
- ch [cʰ] initial; voiceless, aspirated dorso-palatal stop:
chuk '(kind of) bamboo';
- ñ [ɲ] initial and final; voiced, dorso-palatal nasal:
ñoor 'orphan', maañ 'to ask';
Some speakers substitute [j] for initial [ɲ], thus
ñaak [ja: k] 'difficult', ñàk [jak] 'demon';

y [j] initial and final; voiced, dorso-palatal spirant:
 yàam [ja: m] 'to cry', wèey [we: j] 'to hurry';
 y is considered a consonant rather than a vowel as it
 is not preceded by glottal stop initially and may not be
 followed by a consonant in final position. (Cf. w
 above.)

s [ɕ] final; voiceless, dorso-palatal spirant:
 kraas [k'ra: ɕ] 'to laugh'.⁹
 Some few speakers substitute [ʃ] or even [s] for [ɕ],
 thus les [lɛʃ] 'to be close'.

Velars

k [k] initial; voiceless, unaspirated, dorso-velar stop, fortis:
 kəən 'child';

[kʰ] final; voiceless, unreleased, dorso-velar stop, lenis:
 pàk 'to ride';

kh [kʰ] initial; voiceless, aspirated, dorso-velar stop:
 khəaŋ 'to dig';

ŋ [ŋ] initial and final; voiced, dorso-velar nasal:
 ŋəər 'path', ləaŋ 'story, tale';

h [x] final; voiceless, dorso-velar fricative:
 yəh 'to go'.

Glottals

h [h] initial; voiceless, glottal spirant:
 hual 'bear';

[ʔ] initial and final; glottal stop.
 All vowels are preceded by glottal stop in initial
 position.
 Short vowels are followed by glottal stop in final
 position while long vowels (including diphthongs) are
 not.

As the glottal stop is thus predictable, it is not written
 in the transcription. (Cf. below.)

⁹ Smalley *op. cit.* p. 5 works with a very complicated /h/ phoneme. This phoneme
 denominates the devoiced initial phase of several voiced consonants. /h/ preceding
 and following vowels is described as "voiceless vocoids of the same formation as
 voiced vocoids. Each occurs with its voiced counterpart".

In the dialect here described [x] and [ɕ] are distinct sounds. Both appear after
 [a] as in mah [max] 'cooked rice' and kraas [k'ra: ɕ] 'to laugh'. It seems permissible
 to regard [ɕ] as an allophone of /s/ and [x] as an allophone of /h/.

Consonant clusters

Consonant clusters occur only initially. They consist of an initial stop plus r, l or w.

With r three of the possible stops, namely p, t and k are slightly aspirated:

prəal [pʰrəal] 'to be alive', traak [tʰra:k] 'water buffalo',
krua [kʰrua] 'thing'.

Through assimilation the fourth possible stop, c, is pronounced as an affricate [çs] before r, and occasionally the stopped phase does not occur, leaving [s].¹⁰
cruat [çsruat] or [sruat] 'early morning'.

Only p and k occur before l, and both are unaspirated or very slightly aspirated:

pləh [pləx] 'only', klàaŋ [kla:ŋ] 'stone, rock'.

Before w only k is possible, usually somewhat aspirated:
Kwɛɛn [kʰwɛɛn] (name of a dialect).

Vowels

All vowels appear both short and long. In the transcription long vowel is written twice.

i [i]	close, front, unrounded vowel: liŋ 'middle',
ii [i:]	miit 'knife';
e [e]	half close, front, unrounded vowel: cen 'to, up to',
ee [e:]	pree 'brother (in relation to sister)';
ɛ [ɛ]	half open, front, unrounded vowel: kres 'to beat',
ɛɛ [ɛ:]	wɛɛt 'to buy';
a [a]	open, front, unrounded vowel: mar 'snake'
aa [a:]	maar 'salt';
ɨ [ɨ]	close, middle, unrounded vowel: trim 'low (of land)',
ii [i:]	piŋ 'group (of people)';
ə [ə]	half close, middle, unrounded vowel: mək 'tattoo',
əə [ə:]	nəəŋ 'to know',
ə [ə, i, e, a]	non-phonemic short vowel sounds appearing in unstressed syllables. (Cf. below.)

¹⁰ Smalley op. cit. p. 8 lists sr but no cr.

¹¹ Smalley op. cit. p. 5 and 6 does not account for this vowel. It is possible that it is not found in the dialects of the Luang Prabang area. In the Yuan dialect

ʌ [a+]	half open, back to middle, unrounded vowel: mʌ 'not even (sentence particle)',
ʌʌ [a+:]	mʌʌt 'to take', ¹¹
u [u]	close, back, rounded vowel: kuk 'a cook',
uu [u:]	huur 'rotten (of meat)';
o [o]	half close, back, rounded vowel: yon 'father',
oo [o:]	pòok '(horned) owl';
ɔ [ɔ]	half open, back, rounded vowel: pòh 'ashes',
ɔɔ [ɔ:]	hɔɔy 'to play'.

Diphthongs

The diphthongs ia, ia, əa and ua are all rapid glides from a closed towards a more open state. After i and u the audible effect to the open state varies between [a] and [ɛ]:

lian 'to exit', ciaŋ 'seer, man of supernatural powers',
ləaŋ 'story, tale', hual 'bear'.

Words

Words¹² may consist of one or two fully stressed syllables, or of one weakly stressed syllable plus one or two fully stressed syllables.¹³

The vast majority of the vocabulary consists of monosyllables. Like all fully stressed syllables these are centered around a vocalic element consisting of short or long vowel or a diphthong. The vocalic element may be preceded by a single consonant or a consonant cluster and followed by a single consonant:

kam 'arrow', khuul 'hair of the body', pəan 'to achieve, to be able to', priim 'old (of things)'.

the vowel is extremely rare, the only word of high frequency where it appears being mʌʌt. There can, however, hardly be any doubt about its phonemic status.

¹² Unfortunately no epochmaking definition of the word can be offered here. A word is simply the kind of unit which appears in the word-list. Reduplications, which are very frequent in the language, will not be treated here.

¹³ Smalley op. cit. p. 15f. lists no tri-syllabic words. This does not necessarily mean that they do not exist in that dialect. In the Yuan dialect they are extremely rare, and in my vocabulary of between 6.000 and 7.000 words I have only the three cited instances.

Where no other consonant precedes the vocalic element, the opening phase is a glottal stop:

ũŋ [ʔuŋ] 'cave', aan [ʔaan] 'to count, to read', uak [ʔuak] 'to drink'.

Where no other consonant follows the vocalic element, a short vowel is followed by glottal stop, while a long vowel and a diphthong are not:

ta [taʔ] 'grandfather', taa [ta:] neg. imp., 'don't!', plia [plia] 'beautiful'.

Bi-syllabic words may consist of two stressed syllables: matpri 'sun', pəətpəəŋ '(kind of) owl'. Far more frequent are, however, bi-syllabic words where the first syllable is weakly stressed.

The phonetic shape of these weakly stressed syllables is very restricted. The possible initials are p, t, c, k, s, h, l and r. These may be followed by a very short non-phonemic vowel. In accordance with the rule for short vowels this is always followed by the glottal stop. The audible quality of this vowel can be ə [əʔ] for any word. As the effect varies in an unpredictable way the word-list gives alternative pronunciations, for example: pəsəam, pa- 'night', tələəy, ta- 'banana', cəŋaar, ci- 'green', kəne, ka- 'rat' sənaat, sa- 'gun', hə'e,¹⁴ he- 'firewood', ləwaəŋ, la- 'heaven', rəhaəŋ, ra- '(kind of) bamboo'.¹⁵

Weakly stressed syllables may also have the following final consonants r, l, m, n, and ŋ. In rapid speech these consonants are syllabic: pərləa [pɹləa] 'fire'. In careful speech a short, non-phonemic vowel is inserted: təkət 'to think', kəlme 'sugar cane', həmluy 'to hang up', hənme, həm- 'new', həŋkuur 'storm'.¹⁶

¹⁴ The apostrophe is used, even when not strictly necessary, to facilitate reading, where there may be doubt about the syllable boundaries.

¹⁵ As will have been noted vowel harmony accounts for many of these variations. However, the rules set up in Smalley op. cit. p. 16 are not entirely valid for the Yuan dialect.

¹⁶ The weakly stressed syllables are extremely complex and not yet sufficiently understood. It seems unnecessary to discuss all the difficulties involved here. There is reason to believe that they have once been prefixes, the phonetic form of which has been reduced as their original meaning has become obscured.

Only three tri-syllabic words have been recorded. These are all of the same type, consisting of one weakly stressed syllable and two stressed syllables—or rather one reduplicated stressed syllable: *tərləttət* ‘(small kind of) owl’, *tərlaaptaap* ‘butterfly’, *tərliittiit* ‘dragonfly’.

The Kammu language has registers corresponding to those of Cambodian.¹⁷ Only second, lower register will be marked here: *màaň* ‘to ask’.

English-Yuan vocabulary

above	təcòŋ, ta-		trùuň
all	kùu	anteater	kəmpəar
ancestors	cəa ta cəa tɛ	anus	həntu iak
and	kap		həntu pət
	ləə	arrive	rəət
angry	roos		cən
	klat	arrow	kam
animal	too	ashes	pəh
answer	təp	cigarette ash	iak yaa
ant	muuc	ask	màaň

Occasionally initial h in bi-syllabic words is replaced by k or s. This seems to indicate sound changes that are not completed as yet.

In *A Dictionary of Modern Spoken Mon*, Oxford (1962), p. xv H. L. Shorto says: “Spoken Mon has a large number of disyllables with initial h, whereas in the literary language in disyllables of normal pattern h- does not occur at all, the possible reflexes of spoken h- including s- and the whole series of aspirated and (graphically) voiced plosives in all contexts. . . .”

To me this seems to indicate that a similar sound change has been completed in Mon.

¹⁷ Eugénie J. A. Henderson: *The Main Features of Cambodian Pronunciation*, BSOAS 14 (1952), p. 149; “The Cambodian “registers” differ from tones in that pitch is not the primary relevant feature. The pitch ranges of the two registers may sometimes overlap, though what I shall call the Second Register tends to be accompanied by lower pitch than the First Register. . . . The characteristics of the second register are a deep rather breathy or “sepulchral” voice, pronounced with lowering of the larynx, and frequently accompanied by a certain dilation of the nostrils. Pitch is usually lower than that of the first register in similar contexts.”

at	taa, təə	between	liŋ
axe	muy		tərti
	so	big	nam
back		bird	siim
(of person)	kəntɾəŋ	bite	pok
bad	sua	bitter	caŋ
bag	təy	black	yiəŋ
	hərya	blind	lik
bamboo (the			kətəap
biggest variety		blood	màam
first)	səpə, sa-	blood vessel	cəmmə màam
	meypin	blow	
	təneɕ, ta-	(of wind)	thuu
	krəal	(of person)	hur
	rəhaaŋ, ra-	boat	cələŋ, ca-
	chuk	body	lòh
	təlaa, ta-	boil	həntroh
	càak	bone	cə'aŋ, ca-
	pəɕ	bottle	pələŋ, pa-
banana	tələy, ta-	bow	koŋ
	kəcək, ka-	brain	həntaŋ
bark (of tree)	həmpək	branch	lòŋ
barn	yùuŋ	break	təpak
bear	hual	breast	pù
beard	khuul kaap	breathe	təh hərñəam
beat	wuk	bridge	tərnaŋ
	bak	brother	
	həmpɾit	(in relation to	
	həlpət	sister)	pree
	kɾəs	bud	
	pu	(flower-)	kəmplòk
beckon	kwàac	(leaf-)	la kəlpoom
bedbug	hiŋ	buffalo	traak
bee	tərhaay	burn	pək
	huut	buy	wɛt
	həpəɕ		
begin	kəɕ	cat	mɛɛw
belly	pooŋ	catch	ñip

cave	ùŋ	deer	
charcoal	kənsah	(sambar d.)	təyaak, ta-
cheek	pəəm	(barking d.)	puas
chest	àk	die	haan
chicken	həyar	dig	khəaŋ
chieftain	naaybaan	dirt	rùk
child	kəən nè	dirty	həŋklaac
claw	təmməəŋ	dog	sə
clothing	krua	down	su
cloud	puut	go down	cùur
cold		dream	həmpo
(of weather)	kat	dregs	khun
(of objects)	ŋàr	drink	uak
(to have a		dry	ràas
cold)	cəŋàay	duck	pat
comb		dumb	plò
V	càaw	dust	pə'əək
N	càaw	eagle	klaaŋ
come	kàay	ear	hərməəy
cook		earth (soil)	pəte, pa-
V	ruŋ mah	east	ləang matpri
	əh səŋmah		lian
N	kuk	eat	pə
count	aan	eel	laaŋ
crab	kətaam		pleek
cry	yàam	egg	kətoŋ
cut	paat	eight	pəet
	crəəy	elbow	kərləey kiaŋ
	sək	enter	kùut
	pàt	espouse	
dance	phəən	(of man)	tə kəmpira
daughter-in-		(of woman)	tə klè
law	am	evening	yempuar, yam
day	mii	exchange	læk
day before		excrement	iak
yesterday	sinàay	eye	mat
day after		face	rəmpòh
to-morrow	simòoy		

fall		forget	loŋ
(let f.)	kəruk	four	sii
(lose one's		fox	səpri
footing)	həntɾəp	freeze	
far	cà	(of person)	kat
fat		frog	triik
(obese)	uan		ŋɛt
	tuuy		ɛɛŋ
(grease)	məəy	fruit	ple
father	yɔŋ	give	uun
fear	ŋò	go	yòh
feather	khuul siim	goat	pè
few	èt	good	lə
field		grandfather	ta
(dry)	re	grandmother	yà
(irrigated)	hərnàa	grass	cit
fight	rop	green	cəŋaar, ci-
	tii	gun	sənaat, sa-
	əh yə tee	guts	riaŋ
find	pəp	hair	
fine		(on body)	khuul
V	məər	(on head)	klə
(good)	lə	hand	kətaak ti, ka-
finger	cərkuul ti, cer-		
thumb	mà ti	hang	wak
little f.	kəən tàam	happy	lə hərnəam
fire	pərləa	harvest V	həət
make f.	màl pərləa	he	kəə
five	haa		tee
flee	təma, ta-	his	kəə
float	rəəy		khəəŋ kəə
flow	kəər		tè kəə
flower	ràaŋ		tee
fly			khəəŋ tee
V	tiir		tè tee
N	rəəy	head	kəmpoŋ, həm-
fog	puut	hear	mèc
foot	cəaŋ		

(listen)	kəmn̄ɛŋ	ice	namkhɛɛŋ
heart		if	an
(organ)	hərñəam		khan
(mind)	hərñəam		thaa
heavy	kətam, ka-	in	kləaŋ
help	cəəy	iron	centroh
here	təkii, ta-		
hide		jar	òoŋ
V	tit	jaw	kaap
N	həmpuur	joint (of body)	kərleey
high	coŋ	kill	phaan
hit	ñàk	knee	kənuun, ka-
	mɛɛn	knife	miit
hold	koop		wɛɛl
hole	həntu	knot	kərwàal
honey	òm tərhaay	know	nəəŋ
	òm huut		
	òm həpəət	lake	nəəŋ
horn	centriiŋ	laugh	kraas
horse	həmprəŋ, kəm-	leaf	la
house	kàaŋ	left (side)	wè
how	càat kəmə	leg	kərwaac
	ən̄mə	lie (on side)	ŋiim
how much	thanmə	light	
hundred	rəəy	(not heavy)	həmcaal
a hundred	mooy rəəy,	lightning	cəntraas
	moorəəy, mrəəy	lips	
hungry	cu mäh	(of people)	həmpuur tənəh
hunt		(of animals)	həntəəñ, sən-
(game)	yəh daam	live (be alive)	prəal
(pursue)	cəəm	liver	tələəm, ta-
husband	klè	long (of space	
		and time)	wàaŋ
I	o	louse	
	tee	(on head)	se
my	o etc., cf. he	(on body)	təmriñ

¹⁸ p appearing between m and r is unphonemic as is t and k between n respec-
tive ŋ and r.

love	rak	nose	mùh
low (of land)	trim	not	pəə
lung	tə̀lɔəm tus	old	
magic	wiseet	(person)	thaw
to make m.	əh wiseet	(thing)	priim
man (male)	cəmprə̀	one	mooy
many		orange	səŋcet
(people)	ki	other	
(things)	woh	(person)	kəpaŋ
meat (flesh)	àh	(thing)	səŋpaŋ
midnight	liŋ pəsəam,	out	lian
millet	həŋkəəy	outside	nək
money		owl (the biggest	
(coins)	kəmuul, ka-	variety first)	pòok
(notes)	kəmuul kadaat		pəətpəəŋ
monkey	wa		tərlottot
	chaaŋ	pain	cu
(gibbon)	həryool	palm (of hand)	kətaak ti
moon	mòŋ	sole of foot	kətaak cəaŋ
morning	cruat, sruat	penis	lòk
mortar	kual	person (human	
mosquito	səŋpok	being)	kəmmu, kam-
mother	mà		kon
mountain	mòk	pestle	
mouth	tənoh, ta-	(for rice-	
nail		mortar)	kəntre
(of finger)	təmməəŋ ti	(for spice-	
(of toe)	təmməəŋ cəaŋ	mortar)	klàaŋ rənluh
name	cii	pig	səaŋ
navel	kəntliŋ	pinetree	tuut phæk
near	les	play	
neck	kəntuar, -təar	(games)	həəy
needle	səkam, sa-	(stringed	
new	hənme, həm-	instruments)	biip
night	pəsəam, pa-	(wind	
nine	kaw	instruments)	pun
noon	liŋ səŋii, sa-		

(drum)	tam	r. after	krap
point	cəŋkuul, ceŋ-	r. away	tù
✓ pomelo	makphuk, maak-		
pull	rùu	salt	maar
push	cuun	sand	cres
		satisfied	kù
rain		say (to speak) lǎo	
N	kəmà		ləmpəəŋ
V	kəmà rǎot	s. like that	
rat	kəne, ka-	(before	
bamboo r.	təkan, ta-	quotation)	saa, sah
rattan	plǎəŋ	scar	pìn
ribs	cə'aəŋ trəak	scratch (with	
rice		finger-nails)	kòr
(in the field)	tuut ɲə	see	səŋ'əəy
(in the husk)	ple ɲə	(look)	kùuñ
(uncooked)	rəŋko	seed	kəen
(cooked)	màh	sell	tec
r. bran	həŋkaam	seven	cet
right		sew	lǎəs
(side)	ham	shadow	
(correct)	məen	(of living and	
river	mà òm	moving things	
(tributary)	òm nə	such as cars) kǎən həрмаal	
(mouth of		(of immovable	
tributary)	tərsaap òm	things)	həlɲuuc
road	ɲəər	she	nàa
roof	kəntɹəəŋ kàaŋ		tee
rooster	həyiar təloh, ta-	her	nàa etc. cf. he
root	rias	shoot	piñ
rope	cəmmə, cem-	short	liat
rotten		shoulder	plà
(of wood)	mu	sibling	
(of meat)	huur	(elder)	taay
round	mòn	(younger)	həem
rub	həntəh	sick	pəə lə loh
run	tar	sing	təəm

sister		steal	ləəc
(in relation to		stick (staff)	sənar, sa-
brother)	mòək	sting	
sit	ten, tan	(of insect)	huuc
six	rok	stone	klàang
skin		stove	
(of person)	həmpuur	(fireplace)	təmpira
sky	ləwàaŋ, la-	straight	səkar
sleep	sis	string	cəmmə, cem-
small	nè	strong	
smell		(sturdy)	rɛɛŋ
V	həm'ər	(healthy)	lə
N (of food)	hə'u	sugar	namtaan
(of fish)	pə'ial	sugarcane	kəlme
(of animals)	ŋɛɛl	sun	matpɹi
(stink)	ias	sweep V	pə
smoke (of fire)	pətə, pa-	sweet	hə'ia
a cigarette	tuuñ	swell	lùu
smooth	ləmɛɛt, la-		
snake	màr	tail (of land	
sneeze	cənaam, ca-	animal or	
snore	ləmtur	fish)	hənta
sole (of foot)	kətaak cəaŋ	(of bird)	tòəŋ
footprint	kənni	take	mɔɔt
some	ət	tattoo	mək
son-in-law	cè	tell (a story)	tərtəh
sour	cet	ten	səp
spear	plias	that	nɪ
spirit	rooy		kəni
spit		(further	
N	òm ta'a	away)	naay
V	kəcuh		kənaay
split	tənləh	(far away)	ho
squirrel	prək		kəho
stab (pierce)	keñ	there	təni, ta-
stand V	tɪn		tənaay
star	sərmĩñ	over t.	təho
planet	pərlàaŋ	t. is	àh

they (three or more)	nəə tee	today	səkii, sa- mii səkii
their (of two)	nəə etc., cf. he sənaa, sa- tee	toe	cərkuul cəaŋ, cer-
their	sənaa etc., cf. he	big toe	mà cəaŋ
thick	həmpil	little t.	kəən cəaŋ
thigh	plù	tomorrow	sipaŋ
thin	həntà	tongue	həntaak
thing	krua kəntəaŋ	tooth	raaŋ
think (cogitate)	tərkət	tree	tuut sə'əŋ, sa-
this	kii kəkii	turn	
thorn	cerlà	(around)	təŋkaay
thou		(change direction)	werkaay
(masc.)	mee	return home	wec
(fem.)	tee	twenty	saaw
your	paa tee	two	paar
	mee etc., cf. he	under	kəntroom
thread	phaay	up	
three	pe	(go up)	rəh
throat		(climb)	kàa
(inside)	trooŋ	urine	òm nuum
(outside)	kəntuar	valley	kiiw
throw	wat	river v.	təmpə
thunder	kər	village	kuŋ
tie		vulva	ke
(a knot)	kəmhət	wade	yəh khaam òm
(together)	riat	walk	yəh
tired	miay	wall	
tobacco	yaa	(of house)	həŋkər
		warm (of weather and objects)	waar
		wash	
		(clothes and	

hair)	puh	window	pəəŋyem
(dishes or		wine	pùuc
food)	ràa	wing	pəniir
(oneself)	muum	wipe	əət
wasp		with	
(the biggest		(someone)	yə tee
variety first)	ðəŋ	woman	cemkən
	kə'aañ, ka-	wood	
	cen'uur	(material)	sə'əəŋ, sa-
water	ðm	board	pəen
we		(forest)	pri
(three or		(thick	
more)	i	jungle)	padəŋ
	tee	work	
(of two)	a	N	kaan
	tee	V	əh kaan
our	i etc., cf. he	be busy	ñəəñ
weave	taañ	worm	
weep	yàam	(in wood)	kəək
west		(in meat)	həmraay
(direction of		ye	
sunset)	ləəŋ matpri kùut	(three or	
what?	məh	more)	pəə
when?	yemmə		tee
where?	təmə, ta-	(of two)	səpaa, sa-
white	kləək		tee
who	mə	your	pəə etc., cf. he
wide	wàh	year	pii
wife	kəmpira	(obsolescent)	nəm
win	pəe	yellow	sii ləəŋ
wind	həntərəy	yesterday	kəncə
storm	həŋkuur		həŋkiin