

A Basic Vocabulary of Htoklibang Pwo Karen with Hpa-an, Kyonbyaw, and Proto-Pwo Karen Forms

KATO, Atsuhiko
(Osaka University)

Htoklibang Pwo Karen is one of the dialects of Pwo Karen. In this dialect, the two Proto-Pwo tones that come from Tone1 of Proto-Karen have merged. Such a dialect has not been reported so far. This paper presents the phonemic system and a basic vocabulary of this dialect. For each vocabulary item, its corresponding forms in the Hpa-an dialect, Kyonbyaw dialect, and Proto-Pwo Karen are also shown.

Keywords: Pwo Karen, Karenic languages, Tibeto-Burman

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1. Introduction

I read the following from Man Lin Myat Kyaw (1970:22-23) and developed an interest in the language spoken by the people called the Htoklibang:

There are people who speak mixing Pwo Karen and Sgaw Karen in the villages of Thahton prefecture such as Winpa, Kyaikkaw, Danu, Kawyin and in the villages of Bilin township such as Wabyugon, Kyibin, Inhpalaung, Alugyi, Alule, Nyaungthaya, Shin-in, Shatthwa, Winbyan, Phowathein, Thaybyugyaun. They are called Htoklibang by the other eastern Karens. [Man Lin Myat Kyaw 1970:22-23; in Burmese] (underlined by Kato)

In December 2007, I visited the village of Alule (/ʔǎ́lúlé/ in Burmese), located in the Bilin Township, Mon State, Myanmar (Burma), and researched the language used there. The exact location of the Alule village is 17°15'N, 97°09'E (see Map 1). I also had the opportunity to study the language used in the Winpa (/wínpâ/) village of the Thahton Township. The exact location of the Winpa village is 17°04'N, 97°18'E.

The result of my research demonstrates that the language of Alule was one of the Pwo Karen dialects, with tones differently corresponding to the other dialects. This language differs from any other Pwo Karen dialect, in that the two tones of Proto-Pwo Karen that originate in Tone1 of Proto-Karen have merged. Such a dialect has not been reported thus far. This issue will be discussed in detail in 2.2. According to the

villagers of Alule, their language is not apprehensible to speakers of other dialects. In fact, the two speakers of the Hpa-an dialect who accompanied me to the village, did not understand this language well.

On the other hand, the language in Winpa is evidently an Eastern Pwo Karen dialect. It has a one-to-one tonal correspondence with the other eastern dialects such as the Hpa-an dialect. My consultant told me that the language of Winpa is mutually intelligible amongst speakers of the Hpa-an and other eastern dialects.

The same dialect that is spoken in Alule, is spoken in 10 or more villages, including the villages that Man Lin Myat Kyaw enumerated as those of the Bilin Township. I call this Pwo Karen dialect ‘Htoklibang Pwo Karen’ (/thôklîbàn/ means ‘parrot’ in this dialect). I do not refer to it as the Bilin dialect because of the possibility that other dialects are spoken in the same township. I also do not call it the Alule dialect because the same dialect is spoken in the surrounding villages. This paper does not include the Winpa dialect as a part of Htoklibang Pwo Karen.

Phillips (2000) claims that at least three distinct, mutually unintelligible Pwo Karen languages exist in Myanmar and Thailand. We need to add Htoklibang Pwo to these languages (Table 1).

Table 1 Revised version of Phillips’s (2000) table of unintelligible Pwo Karen languages¹

Language Name	Location
Western Pwo Karen (Bassein)	Irrawaddy Delta, Myanmar
√ Htoklibang Pwo Karen	Bilin Township (Mon State), Myanmar
Eastern Pwo Karen (Moulmein) / West-Central Thailand Pwo Karen	Karen State, Mon State, Tennasserim Division, Myanmar; West-Central Thailand
Northern Pwo Karen	Northwestern Thailand
“Phrae” Pwo Karen???	Eastern-northern Thailand

I tentatively divided the Pwo Karen dialects into four groups: Western Pwo, Htoklibang Pwo, Eastern Pwo, and Northern Pwo. The Pwo Karen dialects that will be referred to in this paper are shown in bold face below.

- WESTERN PWO: **Kyonbyaw**. NOTE: Jones’s (1961) Bassein (Pathein) is very similar to Kyonbyaw.
- **HTOKLIBANG PWO**
- EASTERN PWO: **Hpa-an, Tavoy, Winpa, West-Central Thailand Pwo Karen**. NOTE: Jones’s (1961) Moulmein Pwo also belongs here. West-Central Thailand Pwo Karen is reported by Phillips (2000).
- NORTHERN PWO: **Hot**. NOTE: The Hot dialect is reported by Cooke et al. (1976). I have not researched Northern Pwo.

¹ Phillips (2000) shows Phrae Pwo Karen with question marks because the language is not well surveyed.

I collected all the data treated in this paper, except data for West-Central Thailand Pwo Karen (Phillips 2000) and the Hot dialect (Cooke et al. 1976).

2. Htoklibang Pwo Karen

This section will describe the phonemic system of Htoklibang Pwo, peculiarity in tonal correspondences and its abundance of loanwords from Sgaw Karen.

2.1. Phonology

Phonemic inventory is shown in Table 2. Syllable structure can be represented as C1(C2)V1(V2)(N)/T, where ‘C’ represents a consonant, ‘V’ a vowel, and ‘T’ a tone. All the consonant phonemes except the uvular nasal /N/ can occur as C1. Only /w, l, j/ can occur as C2.

Table 2 Phonemic inventory and all rhymes

Consonants						Vowels			Tones	
p	θ	t	c	k	ʔ	i		u	má	[55]
ph		th	ch	kh		e	ə	o	mà	[11]
b		d				ɛ	ɔ		mâ	[51]
		s	ç	x			a		(mə	atonic)
		sh								
				ɣ	ʙ					
m		n	(ɲ)		N					
w			j							
		l								
All rhymes										
	i		u		ei		ou		aN	
	e	ə	o		ai		au			
	ɛ		ɔ							
		a								

Possible consonant clusters are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Consonant clusters

		C1															
		p	θ	t	c	k	ph	th	ch	kh	b	d	x	m	n	j	l
C2	w	+		+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+
	l	+				+	+			+	+						
	j	+					+				+						

The phonetic value of each consonant, rhyme, and tone is as follows. Example words are shown below.

1) Consonants

/p/ is a voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop [p].

/pjò/ 'vomit', /pà/ 'cheek'

/θ/ is a voiceless unaspirated interdental stop [t̪] or affricate [t̪θ].

/θò/ 'oil', /kəθê/ 'horse', /θôu/ 'louse;liver', /θê/ 'capable', /θà/ 'heart'

/t/ is a voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop [t].

/tə/ 'negative particle' (borrowing from Sgaw Karen)

/c/ is a voiceless unaspirated alveopalatal affricate [tç].

/cû/ 'hand', /cè/ 'silver', /côu/ 'lazy', /ʔâncà/ 'ask', /cá/ 'how'

/k/ is a voiceless unaspirated velar stop [k].

/klà/ 'crow', /kâ/ 'difficult', /nákù/ 'ear', /ʔəkî/ 'dirt', /kàu/ 'wear (as sarong)'

/ʔ/ is a glottal stop [ʔ].

/ʔâ/ 'many', /ʔô/ 'exist', /ʔêi/ 'narrow', /ʔâi/ 'bite'

/pʰ/ is a voiceless aspirated bilabial stop [pʰ].

/phàn/ 'light, bright', /phò/ 'flower', /ʔəphə/ 'inside', /phlè/ 'tongue', /phù/ 'stomach'

/th/ is a voiceless aspirated alveolar stop [tʰ].

/thì/ 'water', /thà/ 'iron', /thô/ 'bird', /thwî/ 'dog', /thò/ 'long'

/ch/ is a voiceless aspirated alveopalatal affricate [tçʰ].

/chà/ 'painful', /chà/ 'sew', /chû/ 'thorn', /chwê/ 'crab', /ʔəchâu/ 'hair'

/kh/ is a voiceless aspirated velar stop [kʰ].

/khô/ 'head', /khâ/ 'bitter', /khá/ 'break', /khó/ 'hot', /khóθwè/ 'sweat'

/b/ is a bilabial implosive [ɓ].

/bàn/ 'yellow', /bâ/ 'hit', /bòu/ 'near', /bû/ 'paddy', /bèi/ 'squeeze'

/d/ is an alveolar implosive [ɗ].

/dâ/ 'see', /dèi/ 'wing', /dô/ 'big', /dàn/ 'basket', /dè/ 'navel'

/s/ is a voiceless unaspirated dental fricative [s].

/sâi/ 'run', /bâsô/ 'wet'

/sh/ is a voiceless aspirated dental fricative [sʰ].

/shàumâu/ 'think', /kəshàn/ 'elephant', /shàunâ/ 'listen', /ʔùshâ/ 'rice'

/ç/ is a voiceless alveopalatal fricative [ç].

/çâ/ 'star', /çá/ 'few', /mòçá/ 'body', /kòçá/ 'scream'

/x/ is a voiceless velar fricative [x].

/xé/ 'sword', /xù/ 'six', /xô/ 'eight', /xə/ 'heavy', /xwì/ 'light'

/ʎ/ is a voiced velar fricative [ʎ].

/ʎàn/ 'cry', /ʎê/ 'spicy', /ʎò/ 'red', /ʎè/ 'good', /ʔəʎái/ 'strength'

/ʙ/ is a voiced uvular fricative [ʙ].

/ʙá/ 'SENTENCE FINAL PARTICLE (question)'

/m/ is a voiced bilabial nasal [m].

/mà/ ‘do; wife’, /mâ/ ‘son in law’, /mè/ ‘sand;cooked rice’, /mú/ ‘sun’, /mèi/ ‘name’

/n/ is a voiced alveolar nasal [n].

/nò/ ‘mouth’, /nâ/ ‘count’, /pəná/ ‘buffalo’, /nàu/ ‘hard’, /nì/ ‘day’

/ɲ/ is a voiced palatal nasal [ɲ]. It only occurs in loanwords from Burmese.

/ɲàkhò/ ‘right side’

/ŋ/ is a voiced uvular nasal [ŋ] or sometimes simply nasalizes the preceding vowel.

This phoneme only occurs after /a/.

/thâŋ/ ‘ascend’, /làŋ/ ‘descend’, /châŋ/ ‘fog’, /khâŋ/ ‘foot’, /phâŋ/ ‘light, bright’

/w/ is a voiced bilabial semivowel [w].

/wî/ ‘delicious’ (cf. Hpa-an /ʔwí/), /wà/ ‘husband’, /wâ/ ‘bamboo’, /wíθû/ ‘to fan’, /wéi/ ‘town’

/j/ is a voiced palatal semivowel [j]. It has a tendency to become slightly fricativized before front vowels.

/jâ/ ‘fish’, /jú/ ‘rat’, /jè/ ‘easy’, /jài/ ‘far’, /jé/ ‘five’

/l/ is a voiced lateral [l].

/lì/ ‘grandchild’, /là/ ‘moon’, /lé/ ‘wide’, /lí/ ‘four’, /láí/ ‘cart’

2) Rhymes

/i/ is a close front unrounded vowel [i].

/lì/ ‘wind’, /ní/ ‘smile’, /dî/ ‘egg’, /phì/ ‘grandmother’, /phî/ ‘pus’

/e/ is a close-mid front unrounded vowel [e].

/mè/ ‘rice’, /mè/ ‘sand’, /lè/ ‘go’, /né/ ‘get’, /chè/ ‘stab’

/ɛ/ is an open-mid front unrounded vowel [ɛ].

/ɣè/ ‘come’, /jé/ ‘five’, /khéwò/ ‘tomorrow’, /phlê/ ‘fast’, /dòunê/ ‘show’

/u/ is a close back rounded vowel [u].

/phù/ ‘grandfather’, /phù/ ‘jump’, /phû/ ‘short’, /nú/ ‘milk’, /ʔû/ ‘rotten’

/o/ is a close-mid back rounded vowel [o].

/jó/ ‘look’, /thò/ ‘pig’, /θò/ ‘wear’, /nòthòu/ ‘spoon’, /phò/ ‘child’

/ɔ/ is an open-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ].

/ʔò/ ‘drink’, /khlò/ ‘mat’, /phò/ ‘flower’, /khló/ ‘cattle’, /θò/ ‘side dish’

/ə/ is a mid central unrounded vowel [ə].

/chə/ ‘sweet’, /nə/ ‘smell’, /xə/ ‘mold’, /phə/ ‘pot’, /mə/ ‘alive’

/a/ is an open central unrounded vowel [A].

/chà/ ‘sew’, /bà/ ‘pray’, /θà/ ‘itchy’, /phá/ ‘father’, /ʔəlá/ ‘leaf’

/ei/ begins at a cardinal [e] and glides to a cardinal [i]: [ei].

/θèi/ ‘raw’, /θèi/ ‘liquor’, /ɣèi/ ‘house’, /ɣéi/ ‘grind’, /wéi/ ‘turn’

/ou/ begins at a close-mid central rounded vowel [ø] and glides to a cardinal [u]: [øu].

/θôu/ ‘liver’, /thôu/ ‘bag’, /dòu/ ‘fight’, /dòu/ ‘room’, /móu/ ‘comfortable’

/ai/ begins at an open central unrounded vowel [A] and glides to a cardinal [i]: [Ai].

/khài/ ‘buttock’, /thài/ ‘return’, /kâi/ ‘bent’, /châi/ ‘sour’, /khlài/ ‘speak’

/au/ begins at an open central unrounded vowel [A] and glides to a close-close-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ̄]: [Aɔ̄].

/cûbàu/ ‘finger’, /klàu/ ‘pagoda’, /phâu/ ‘catch’, /thàu/ ‘gold’, /bâu/ ‘fat’

/a.N/: [AN] or [Ā].

/ʔân/ ‘eat’, /mân/ ‘to dream’, /ɣân/ ‘salty’, /xân/ ‘staircase’, /təwàn/ ‘village’

3) Tones

/á/ is a high level tone [55]. /khá/ ‘break’

/à/ is a low level tone [11]. /khà/ ‘shoot’

/â/ is a falling tone [51] with a slight creaky voice. /khâ/ ‘bitter’

Htoklibang has atonic syllables. The only rhyme that can occur in an atonic syllable is /-ə/, for example, /pəná/ ‘buffalo’, /kəshàn/ ‘elephant’. Atonic syllables do not occur in an utterance-final position.

2.2. Peculiarity in tonal correspondences

Htoklibang tones correspond to the Proto-Karen tones, as shown in Table 4. The numbers 1, 2, 2’, and 3 represent the Proto-Karen tones. Tone1, Tone2, and Tone3 are the tones that were first reconstructed by Haudricourt (1946) and Tone2’ is the tone that was later added in his 1975 paper. Tone1, Tone2, and Tone2’ are plain tones, and Tone3 is a checked tone. The capital letters H, M, and L represent the classes of Proto-Karen initial consonants, where H represents voiceless aspirated stops, voiceless fricatives, and voiceless sonorants; M represents voiceless unaspirated stops and implosives (or preglottalized stops); and L represents voiced stops, voiced fricatives, and voiced sonorants.

Table 4 Htoklibang tones

	1	2	2’	3
H	à[11]	â[51]	â[51]	à[11]
M	à[11]	â[51]	â[51]	à[11]
L	à[11]	á[55]		á[55]

When we look at the tones that come from the Proto-Karen plain tones, Htoklibang shows a three-tone pattern, which can be represented as {H1=M1=L1; H2=M2=H2’=M2’; L2}.² Thus all the syllables that had Tone1 in Proto-Karen have the low level tone /à/ in Htoklibang. Such a Pwo Karen dialect has never been reported.

² In this paper, H1, for instance, represents the tone of syllables that had Tone1 and an H-series initial in Proto-Karen.

In the Pwo Karen dialects that have been reported so far, there are only two tonal patterns as far as the Proto-Karen plain tones are concerned: one is the four-tone pattern {H1; M1=L1; H2=M2=H2'=M2'; L2}, seen in Eastern Pwo Karen and Northern Pwo Karen, and the other is the three-tone pattern {H1=H2=M2=H2'=M2'; M1=L1; L2}, seen in Western Pwo Karen. Tables 5-7 show the tonal patterns of Hpa-an (Eastern), Tavoy (Eastern), and Kyonbyaw (Western).

Table 5 Hpa-an (Eastern)

	1	2	2'	3
H	â[51]	á[55]	á[55]	à[11]
M	à[11]	á[55]	á[55]	à[11]
L	à[11]	ā[33]		á[55]

Table 6 Tavoy (Eastern)

	1	2	2'	3
H	â[51]	á[54]	á[54]	àʔ[11]
M	à[11]	á[54]	á[54]	àʔ[11]
L	à[11]	ā[33]		āʔ[33]

Table 7 Kyonbyaw (Western)

	1	2	2'	3
H	à[11]	à[11]	à[11]	aʔ[51]
M	á[55]	à[11]	à[11]	aʔ[51]
L	á[55]	â[51]		aʔ[51]

cf. Sgaw Karen (the Hpa-an dialect)

	1	2	2'	3
H	á[55]	â[51]	á[55]	āʔ[33]
M	á[55]	â[51]	á[55]	āʔ[33]
L	ā[33]	à[11]		àʔ[11]

At a first glance, it seems as if Proto-Karen Tone1 had not split in Htoklibang. However, we should assume that a tonal split took place and the split tones merged in this dialect. A reason for this assumption is that the voiced stops of Proto-Karen have become devoiced in all the dialects of Pwo Karen (*b → ph, *d → th, *g → kh). The fact that devoicing occurred implies a high possibility that a tonal split took place in all the tones. In this respect, Shintani (2003:43) says, “if the voiced initials are devoiced ... when it seems as if there occurred no tonal split, there should be a tonal fusion after a tonal split.” The other reason is that in every Pwo Karen dialect, except Htoklibang, Proto-Karen Tone1 has been split between H and ML. From these two considerations, it is reasonable to suppose that Proto-Karen Tone1 had already split into two tones between H and ML at the stage of Proto-Pwo Karen and that these two tones merged later only in Htoklibang.

2.3. Loanwords from Sgaw Karen

Man Lin Myat Kyaw (1970:22-23) says that the Htoklibang people speak, mixing Pwo Karen and Sgaw Karen. As a result of research, Htoklibang Pwo was found to contain many loanwords from Sgaw Karen. This is because there are many Sgaw Karen villages in the Htoklibang area, and the Htoklibang people have much correspondence with the Sgaw Karen people. Below are the examples of Sgaw Karen loanwords. The bracketed numbers are the item numbers of the vocabulary in section 4.

- /kəmû/ ‘flour’ (72) cf. Sgaw /kəmû/, Hpa-an /máʊ/
- /mécà/ ‘to be ashamed’ (248-2) cf. Sgaw /mèʔshyāʔ/, Hpa-an /káθà/
- /bèθòθò/ ‘same’ (455) cf. Sgaw /dīʔθōʔθōʔ/, Hpa-an /mômó/
- /kòkwî/ ‘ticklish’ (133-a) cf. Sgaw /kòkwî/, Hpa-an /kwí/

/bèbè/ ‘slowly’ (176-a) cf. Sgaw /kəbēkəbē/, Hpa-an /xèxè/
 /pàkê/ ‘to put’ (215) cf. Sgaw /pàʔ/, Hpa-an /kòkí/
 /θàpèinê/ ‘to forget’ (243) cf. Sgaw /θāʔpēnô/, Hpa-an /θànáan/
 /mətəlè/ ‘goat’ cf. Sgaw /mèʔtēʔlēʔ/, Hpa-an /bí/
 /θáphùlà/ ‘fly (insect)’ (308) cf. Sgaw /θâbúílá/, Hpa-an /dùrlà/
 /bâʔè/ ‘to be dirty’ (351) cf. Sgaw /bâʔó/, Hpa-an /cîcá/
 /lôusó/ ‘all’ (407) cf. Sgaw /lósó/, Hpa-an /láuchèin/

Loanwords are found even in functional words. Examples are below:

/ʔì/ ‘this’ (420) cf. Sgaw /ʔī/, Hpa-an /jò/
 /nê/ ‘that’ (421) cf. Sgaw /nê/, Hpa-an /nó/
 /phéʔì/ ‘here’ (422) cf. Sgaw /phéʔī/, Hpa-an /léjò/
 /mè/ ‘to be’ (446-2) cf. Sgaw /mè/, Hpa-an /mwē/
 /tə/ ‘not’ (447) cf. Sgaw /tə/, Hpa-an /lə/
 /nê/ ‘because’ (448) cf. Sgaw /nê/, Hpa-an /nó/
 /lí/ ‘PERFECT’ (434) cf. Sgaw /lí/, Hpa-an /jàʔ/

It is highly possible that code-switching between Pwo Karen and Sgaw Karen is taking place, though I could not recognize it in my research.

3. Notes to the basic vocabulary

This section contains notes to the basic vocabulary of Htoklibang Pwo Karen, which is shown in section 4. The items of this vocabulary are based on Hattori (1957). For the contents of each item, see the example below:

340-8. to be lazy 怠ける Ht kâ (Hə cəʔuɪn Ky cə PP *cəʔuɪn³) cf. SK *kə̀

The first digits are the item number of Hattori (1957). English and Japanese are shown after that. The form shown after Ht is the Htoklibang Pwo Karen form. The brackets contain the forms of the Hpa-an dialect (Hə), the Kyonbyaw dialect (Ky), and Proto-Pwo Karen (PP) that semantically correspond to the Htoklibang form. When the Htoklibang form may be a loanword from Sgaw Karen, the Sgaw Karen form (SK) is also shown outside the brackets. A note sometimes follows this.

The cases for which a Htoklibang form was not obtained in my research are marked as “Ht —”. No form is shown for Proto-Pwo when a Proto-Pwo form cannot be reconstructed. Showing the Proto-Pwo form as *—caN² means that the first syllable cannot be reconstructed for some reason.

The Hpa-an forms, Kyonbyaw forms, and Proto-Pwo forms will need some explanation. In sections 3.1 and 3.2, I will show the phonemic inventories of these dialects. In section 3.3, I will discuss some problems in reconstructing Proto-Pwo Karen.

3.1. The Hpa-an dialect

The phonemes and all of the rhymes of the Hpa-an dialect are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 Hpa-an phonemes and rhymes

Consonants						Vowels			Tones		
p	θ	t	c	k	ʔ	i	i	u	má	[55]	
ph		th	ch	kh		ɿ		ʊ	mā	[33~334]	
b		d				e	ə	o	mà	[11]	
			ç	x	h	ɛ	a	ɔ	mâ	[51]	
			ɣ	ʁ					(mə	atonic)	
m		n	ɲ	ŋ	N						
w			j								
			l								
			r								
All rhymes											
i	i	u	ai	aʊ	(ɿN)	əN	eiN	əʊN	oʊN		
ɿ		ʊ			aN	oN		aiN			
e	ə	o									
ɛ	a	ɔ									

We should note the following about the pronunciation of the Hpa-an dialect:

- /θ/ is a interdental stop [t̪] or affricate [t̪θ].
- /b/ and /d/ are implosives [ɓ], [ɗ].
- /N/ is a uvular nasal, which occurs only syllable-finally. It often does not form a closure and only nasalizes the preceding vowel.
- /r/ is a trill [r].
- /i/ is [ʰi].
- /ɿ/ is [i].
- The rhyme /aN/ is [ɑN] or [ɑAN].
- /N/ in the rhymes /eiN/, /əʊN/, and /oʊN/ is very weak and is often dropped.
- The tone /ā/ is pronounced with a breathy phonation. It may be pronounced with a rising pitch in the utterance-final position and before a pause.
- The tone /â/ is pronounced with a creaky phonation.

3.2. The Kyonbyaw dialect

The phonemes and all of the rhymes of the Kyonbyaw dialect are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Kyonbyaw phonemes and rhymes

Consonants						Vowels				Tones		
p	θ	t	c	k	ʔ	i	ɨ	ɯ	u	má	[55]	
ph		th	ch	kh		e	ə	o		mà	[11]	
β		dʰ				ɛ	a	ɔ		mâ	[51]	
b	ð									(maʔ	[51])	
		s	ɕ	x						(mə	atonic)	
		sh										
		z		ɣ								
m		n	ɲ	ŋ	N							
w			j									
		l										
		r										
All rhymes												
i	ɨ	ɯ	u		ai	au						
e	ə	o										
ɛ	a	ɔ										
	ən		ein	əɯin	oun		iʔ			əiʔ	əɯʔ	əuʔ
	aN		aiN		aUN		eʔ		oʔ			
							aʔ		ɔʔ			

We should note the following about the pronunciation of the Kyonbyaw dialect:

- /θ/ is a voiced interdental stop [t̪] or affricate [t̪θ].
- /ð/ is a voiceless interdental stop [d̪]. It is of low frequency, for example, /ðeiʔ/ ‘still’, /ðê/ ‘SENTENCE-FINAL PARTICLE’.
- There is a phonemic opposition between /β/ and /b/, but /b/ is of low frequency. Examples include /b/: /bá/ ‘we’, /bá/ ‘inside’. Phoneme /b/ originates in Proto-Pwo *p or *ph. cf. *pə ‘we’, *phən² ‘inside’.
- /sh/ is a voiceless aspirate dental fricative [s^h].
- /N/ is a uvular nasal, which occurs only syllable-finally. It often does not form a closure and only nasalizes the preceding vowel.
- /r/ is an alveolar frictionless continuant [ɹ].
- Syllables that end with /-ʔ/ do not have tonal contrasts and are always pronounced with a falling pitch [51]. This pitch can be interpreted as a tone identical to the tone /â/. On the other hand, it is also possible to consider this /ʔ/ as an intrinsic feature of a tone, and establish another tone.

Tables 12-14 show how the consonants, rhymes, and tones of the modern dialects correspond to those of Proto-Pwo Karen as reconstructed by Jones (1961) and I.

Table 12 Correspondences of consonants

Kyonbyaw	Htokli-bang	Winpa	Hpa-an	Tavoy	West-Central Thailand (Phillips 2000)	Hot (Cooke 1976)	Proto-Pwo (Jones 1961)	Proto-Pwo (Kato)
p	p	p	p	p	p	p	*p	*p
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	*t	*t
s	c ~ s	s	c	c	c	c	*s	*c
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	*k	*k
ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	*ʔ	*ʔ
ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	*ph	*ph
th	th	th	th	th	th	th	*th	*th
sh	ch~sh	sh	ch	ch	ch	ch	*sh	*ch
kh	kh	kh	kh	kh	kh	kh	*kh	*kh
β	b [β]	b [β]	b [β]	b [β]	b [β]	b [β]	*b	*b [β]
d	d [d]	d [d]	d [d]	d [d]	d [d]	d [d]	*d	*d [d]
θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	s	*θ	*s
ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ɕ	ʃ	sy	*ɕ	*ɕ
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	*x	*x
ʎ	ʎ	ʎ	ʎ	ʎ	ʎ	ɣ	*ʎ	*ʎ
ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	ʔ	(zero)		*ʁ
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	*m	*m
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	*n	*n
V _N	V _N	V _N	V _N	V _N	Ũ	V _n	*V _N	*V _N
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	*w	*w
j	j	j	j	j	j	j	*j	*j
l	l	l	l	l	l	l	*l	*l
r	l	ʔ	r	r	r	r	–	*r

Table 13 Correspondences of rhymes

Kyonbyaw	Htoklibang	Winpa	Hpa-an	Tavoy	WCT	Hot	PP (Jones)	PP (Kato)
i	i	i	i	ei	ĩ	in	*i	*i
e	e	e	ɿ	i	i	i	*e	*e
ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	e	e	e	*ɛ	*ɛ
i	u	i	i	i	i	i	*y	*i
u	u	u	u	u [ʰu]	ĩ	in	*y	*u
u	u	u	u	ou	ũ	un	*u	*u
o	o	o	o	u	u	u	*o	*o
ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	o	o	ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ
ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	*ə	*ə
a	a	a	a	a	a	ɛ	*a	*a
ai	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	e	e	e	*ɛ	*ai
au	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	o	o	ɔ	*ɔ	*au
ə ~ əN	ə	ə	əN	əN	ə̃	a	*əN	*əN
aN [aN]	aN [aN]	aN [aN]	aN [aɔN]	aN [aɔN]	õ	an	*aN	*aN
ein	ei	ein	ein	ein	ẽ	en	*en	*ein
ə	ou	əuN	əuN	əN	ə̃	ən	*əN	*əuN
ouN	ou	ouN	ouN	ouN	õ	on	*on	*ouN

aiN	ai	aiN	aiN	aiN	āi	ai	*ɛN	*aiN
aUN	au	aUN	ON	ON	ō	ɔN	*ɔN	*aUN
eʔ	e	eʔ	e	eʔ	i'	eʔ	*eʔ	*eʔ
oʔ	o	oʔ	o	oʔ	u'	oʔ	*oʔ	*oʔ
aʔ	a	aʔ	a	aʔ	a'	aʔ	*aʔ	*aʔ
ɔʔ	ɔ	ɔʔ	ɔ	ɔʔ	o'	ɔʔ	?	*ɔʔ
eiʔ	ei	aiʔ	ai	aiʔ	ai'	aiʔ	*ɛʔ	*aiʔ
əuʔ	ou	auʔ	au	auʔ	ai'	aiʔ	*yʔ	*əuʔ
ouʔ	ou	auʔ	au	auʔ	ai'	auʔ	*ɔʔ	*əuʔ

Table 14 Correspondences of tones

Kyonbyaw	Htoklibang	Winpa	Hpa-an	Tavoy	WCT	Hot	PP (Jones)	PP (Kato)
mà[11]	mà[11]	mâ[51]	mâ[51]	mâ[51]	mâ[51]	mé[44]	*mà	*ma ¹
má[55]	mà[11]	mà[11]	mà[11]	mà[11]	mà[21]	mê[31]	*má'	*ma ²
mà[11]	mâ[51]	má[55]	má[55]	má[53]	má[45]	mɛ[33]	*máɔ	*ma ³
mâ[51]	má[55]	mā[33]	mā[33]	mā[33]	ma[33]	mè[11]	*má'	*ma ⁴
mâʔ[51]	mà[11]	màʔ[11]	mà[11]	màʔ[11]	mà'[21]	mâʔ[32]	*máʔ	*maʔ ⁵
mâʔ[51]	má[55]	māʔ[33]	má[55]	māʔ[33]	má'[45]	maʔ[34]	*màʔ	*maʔ ⁶

3.3.1. On the consonants

We should note the following on reconstructing consonants:

1. */s/ — The reflexes of */s/ in the dialects I have researched are all /θ/[t̪ or θ or t̪θ], but since Hot (Cooke et al. 1976) has [s], we should reconstruct */s/.
2. */ɸ/ — The Proto-Pwo consonant */ɸ/ can only appear in some particles such as the sentence-final particle */ɸa¹/, denoting a question.

3.3.2. On the rhymes

We should note the following on reconstructing rhymes. As for rhymes, my reconstruction differs from that of Jones (1961) in many respects:

1. */OUN/, */eiN/, */əUIN/ — Phonemically, */OUN/ can be interpreted as */ON/ or */UN/. Similarly, */eiN/ can be interpreted as */eN/ or */iN/, and */əUIN/ can be interpreted as */UIN/. However, it is better to reconstruct forms close to the phonetic realities for the purpose of reconstructing the precise Proto-Karen forms in the future.
2. */i/, */u/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs only */y/ corresponding to these two phonemes. We should reconstruct two separate phonemes because some dialects preserve this contrast.
3. */ai/, */au/ — In Kyonbyaw (Western Pwo), the diphthongs */ai/ and */au/ are preserved. Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɛ/ and */ɔ/ and claims that they were diphthongized in Western Pwo (Jones 1961:107), but it is more reasonable to reconstruct diphthongs in Proto-Pwo.

4. */aiN/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɛN/, but since its reflexes in all the dialects are diphthongs ([aiN] or [ai]), it is better to reconstruct a diphthong.
5. */aUN/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɔN/. We should reconstruct a diphthong */aUN/ because dialects that have [aUN] or [au] are found in the different dialect groups: Kyonbyaw (Western Pwo) /aUN/, Htoklibang /au/, Winpa (Eastern Pwo) /aUN/.
6. */əiʔ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɛʔ/. There must have been a vowel [i] in the Proto-Pwo Karen rhyme because Kyonbyaw and Htoklibang have [ei(ʔ)] and the other dialects have [ai(ʔ)], and the corresponding Sgaw Karen rhyme is [iʔ]. I reconstruct */əiʔ/ because we can easily explain the changes from [əiʔ] to [ei(ʔ)] and [ai(ʔ)].
7. */əuʔ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */yʔ/. I reconstruct */əuʔ/, because by doing so we can easily explain its reflexes in the contemporary dialects: [əuʔ] (Kyonbyaw), [ou] (Htoklibang), [auʔ] (Winpa), [aʊ] (Hpa-an), [auʔ] (Tavoy).
8. */əuʔ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɔʔ/. There must have been a vowel [u] in the Proto-Pwo Karen rhyme because Kyonbyaw and Htoklibang have [ou(ʔ)] and the other dialects have [auʔ] or [aʊ]. If we assume a schwa before [u], we can easily explain its reflexes in the contemporary dialects: [ouʔ] (Kyonbyaw), [ou] (Htoklibang), [auʔ] (Winpa), [aʊ] (Hpa-an), [auʔ] (Tavoy).
9. */əN/, */əUN/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs only */əN/, but we should reconstruct two rhymes here because there remain contrasts in Htoklibang, Winpa, and Hpa-an. I assume that Winpa and Hpa-an preserve the phonetic value of the Proto-Pwo rhymes.

3.3.3. On the tones

A tonal split occurred at the stage of Proto-Pwo. Dialects such as Tavoy and Winpa have the largest number of contrastive tones, that is, four plain tones and two checked tones. Thus I reconstruct four plain tones and two checked tones for Proto-Pwo. Since it is quite difficult to estimate the pitches of the tones and phonemically interpret the checked tones, I number the tones for the time being, as shown in Table 15. Proto-Pwo has atonic syllables, where only the rhyme /-ə/ can occur. Syllables with no tone number are atonic syllables.

Table 15 Proto-Pwo tones

	1	2	2'	3
H	a ¹	a ³	a ³	a ⁵
M	a ²	a ³	a ³	a ⁵
L	a ²	a ⁴		a ⁶

3.3.4. Example words

Following are example words of Proto-Pwo Karen.

1) Consonants

- */p/: */pə/ 'we', */pjoŋ⁵/ 'vomit', */pweiŋ⁵/ 'tired'
 */t/: */tau²/ 'straight', */təkhwa¹/ 'cousin'
 */c/: */cu³/ 'hand', */ce²/ 'silver', */cəuN³/ 'lazy', */cain³/ 'run', */ba³cau³/ 'wet'
 */k/: */klaŋ⁵/ 'crow', */ka³/ 'difficult', */ŋəki³/ 'dirt', */kaun²/ 'wear (as trousers)'
 */ŋ/: */ŋa³/ 'many', */ŋau³/ 'exist', */ŋəN²/ 'bad', */ŋe³/ 'excrement', */ŋain³/ 'bite'
 */ph/: */phaN²/ 'light, bright', */phau¹/ 'flower', */ŋəphəN²/ 'inside', */phle²/ 'tongue', */phu¹/ 'stomach'
 */th/: */thi¹/ 'water', */thaŋ⁵/ 'iron', */tho³/ 'bird', */thwi³/ 'dog', */thau¹/ 'long'
 */ch/: */cha¹/ 'painful', */chaŋ⁵/ 'sew', */chu³/ 'thorn', */ŋəchaun³/ 'hair',
 */chaun¹maun³/ 'think', */kəchaN¹/ 'elephant'
 */kh/: */kho³/ 'head', */kha³/ 'bitter', */kha⁴/ 'break', */kho⁴/ 'hot', */kho⁴swe¹/ 'sweat'
 */b/: */baN²/ 'yellow', */ba³/ 'hit', */bəuŋ⁵/ 'near', */bu³/ 'paddy', */bəiŋ⁵/ 'squeeze'
 */d/: */da³/ 'see', */dəiŋ⁵/ 'wing', */do³/ 'big', */dan²/ 'basket', */de²/ 'navel'
 */s/: */so³/ 'oil', */kəse³/ 'horse', */səuN³/ 'louse;liver', */se³/ 'capable', */saŋ⁵/ 'heart'
 */c/: */ca³/ 'star', */ca²/ 'few', */cəN³/ 'poor', */ca⁴/ 'body', */koŋ⁵ca⁴/ 'scream'
 */x/: */xeŋ⁶/ 'sword', */xu¹/ 'six', */xoŋ⁶/ 'eight', */xəN¹/ 'heavy', */xwi¹/ 'to be light'
 */ɣ/: */ɣaŋ³/ 'cry', */ɣai³/ 'spicy, hot', */ɣau²/ 'red', */ɣe²/ 'good', */ŋəɣain⁴/ 'strength'
 */ɸ/: */ɸa¹/ 'SENTENCE FINAL PARTICLE (question)'
 */m/: */ma¹/ 'wife', */maŋ⁶/ 'son in law', */meŋ⁵/ 'sand', */me²/ 'cooked rice',
 */mu⁴/ 'sun', */mein²/ 'name'
 */n/: */noŋ⁵/ 'mouth', */pəna⁴/ 'buffalo', */naun²/ 'hard', */ni²/ 'day', */na¹/ 'nose', */na⁴/ 'ear'
 */N/: */thaN³/ 'ascend', */laN²/ 'descend', */chan²/ 'fog', */khaN³/ 'foot', */phan²/ 'light, bright'
 */w/: */ŋwi³/ 'delicious', */wa²/ 'husband', */wa³/ 'bamboo', */waŋ⁵/ 'tremble',
 */wi⁴/ 'root'
 */j/: */ja³/ 'fish', */ju⁴/ 'rat', */jau¹/ 'easy', */jəiŋ⁶/ 'far', */jai⁴/ 'five'
 */l/: */li²/ 'grandchild', */la²/ 'moon', */lai⁴/ 'wide', */li⁴/ 'four', */lain³/ 'cart'
 */r/: */rwi⁴/ 'choose', */təraN¹/ 'window', */prəN²/ 'compete'

2) Rhymes

- */i/: */li²/ 'wind', */ni⁴/ 'laugh, smile', */di³/ 'egg', */phi¹/ 'grandmother', */phi³/

‘pus’

*/e/: */me²/ ‘rice’, */le²/ ‘go’, */ne⁴/ ‘get’, */che⁴/ ‘also’, */the³/ ‘penis’

*/ɛ/: */mwɛ⁴/ ‘be’, */kwɛ³/ ‘take off’, */blɛ²/ ‘full’

*/i/: */phi³/ ‘short’

*/u/: */phu¹/ ‘jump’, */ɽu³/ ‘rotten’, */mu³/ ‘female’, */ɣu³/ ‘to brood’, */ju⁴/ ‘to swallow’

*/u/: */phu¹/ ‘grandfather’, */nu⁴/ ‘milk’, */ɽu³/ ‘blow’, */lu³/ ‘thread’, */khu³/ ‘smoke’

*/o/: */jo⁴/ ‘look’, */no³thouN²/ ‘spoon’, */pho³/ ‘child’, */cho¹/ ‘early’, */mo⁴/ ‘mother’

*/ɔ/: */jo²/ ‘this’, */no³/ ‘that’, */do³/ ‘fold’, */ləpɔ²/ ‘wave’

*/ə/: */lə/ (tone unknown) ‘LOCATIVE’

*/a/: */ba²/ ‘pray’, */pha⁴/ ‘father’, */ɽəla³/ ‘leaf’, */ɽa³/ ‘many’, */ɣa²/ ‘NUMERAL CLASSIFIER (person)’

*/ai/: */ɣai¹/ ‘come’, */jai⁴/ ‘five’, */phlai³/ ‘fast’, */dəuɽ⁵nai³/ ‘show’, */ɽai³/ ‘love’

*/au/: */au²/ ‘drink’, */khlau³/ ‘mat’, */phau¹/ ‘flower’, */khlau⁴/ ‘cattle’, */lau²/ ‘tell’

*/ən/: */chən¹/ ‘sweet’, */nən¹/ ‘smelly’, */xən²/ ‘mold’, */phən²/ ‘pot’, */mən¹/ ‘alive’

*/aŋ/: */aŋ³/ ‘eat’, */maŋ⁴/ ‘to dream’, */ɣaŋ³/ ‘salty’, */xaŋ¹/ ‘staircase’, */təwəŋ¹/ ‘village’

*/ein/: */sein¹/ ‘raw’, */ɣein³/ ‘house’, */lein⁴/ ‘vagina’, */nein³/ ‘year’, */meiŋ¹/ ‘ripe’

*/əuŋ/: */səuŋ³/ ‘louse;liver’, */khəuŋ³/ ‘dig’, */ɽəuŋ³/ ‘cloudy’, */chəuŋ³/ ‘mortar’, */seiuŋ³thəuŋ³/ ‘tree’

*/ouŋ/: */thouŋ³/ ‘bag’, */phlouŋ²/ ‘person’, */louŋ⁴/ ‘stone’, */nouŋ²/ ‘horn’, */thouŋ⁴/ ‘suffer’

*/aiŋ/: */khaiŋ¹/ ‘buttock’, */thaiŋ²/ ‘return’, */kaiŋ³/ ‘to be bent’, */chaiŋ³/ ‘sour’, */khlaiŋ²/ ‘speak’

*/auŋ/: */cu³baun²/ ‘finger’, */klaun²/ ‘pagoda’, */phaun³/ ‘catch’, */thaun¹/ ‘gold’, */baun³/ ‘fat’

*/eɽ/: */meɽ⁵/ ‘sand’, */cheɽ⁵/ ‘stab’, */pheɽ⁶/ ‘cut’, */theɽ⁶/ ‘break, to be cut’, */meɽ⁶/ ‘eye’

*/oɽ/: */thoɽ⁵/ ‘pig’, */soɽ⁵/ ‘wear (as shirts)’, */ɽau³khoɽ⁵/ ‘wait’, */phoɽ⁶/ ‘break off’, */joɽ⁶/ ‘sprout’

*/aɽ/: */chaɽ⁵/ ‘sew’, */saɽ⁵/ ‘itchy’, */jaɽ⁶/ ‘to be ripped’, */maɽ⁶/ ‘son in law’, */khaɽ⁵/ ‘shoot’

- */ɔʔ/: */dɔʔ⁵/ ‘more, again’
- */əiʔ/: */səiʔ⁵/ ‘liquor’, */ɣəiʔ⁶/ ‘grind’, */wəiʔ⁶/ ‘turn’, */ləiʔ⁶/ ‘script, letter’,
*/phəiʔ⁵/ ‘skin’
- */əuʔ/: */dəuʔ⁵/ ‘fight’, */məuʔ⁶/ ‘comfortable’, */thəuʔ⁶/ ‘stop (as rain)’,
*/nəuʔ⁶/ ‘enter’, */bəuʔ⁵/ ‘near’
- */əuʔ/: */dəuʔ⁵/ ‘room’, */ləuʔ⁶/ ‘be used up, run out’, */jəuʔ⁵/ ‘PERFECT’, */kəuʔ⁵/
‘cough’, */məuʔ⁵kho³/ ‘sky’

3) Tones

- */a¹/: */ma¹/ ‘wife’
- */a²/: */ma²/ ‘make’
- */a³/: */ma³/ ‘mistaken’
- */a⁴/: */ma⁴/ ‘debt’
- */a⁵/: */ma⁵/ ‘son in law’
- */a⁶/: */na⁶/ ‘sword’

4. Basic vocabulary of Htoklibang Pwo Karen

< Body 人体 >

- 1. head 頭 Ht khô (Hp khó Ky khò PP *kho³)
- 1-1. hair 髪の毛 Ht khôθù (Hp khóθù Ky khòθwì)
- 1-2. to be bald 頭がはげた Ht khò plàn, klà (Hp méthəuɪN khlè
Ky khò khlá) cf. SK khô klā
- 1-3. brain 脳 Ht khônòu (Hp khónáú Ky khònouʔ PP *kho³nəuʔ⁶)
- 2. forehead したい Ht méthòu (Hp méthəuɪN Ky meʔθəđá)
- 3. eye 目 Ht mékhli (Hp mé Ky meʔ PP *meʔ⁶)
- 4. eyebrow まゆげ Ht mémè (Hp méməN Ky meʔthú)
- 5. tear 涙 Ht méthi (Hp méthi Ky meʔthi PP *meʔ⁶thi¹)
- 6. to be blind めくらの Ht mékhli bló (Hp mé bló Ky meʔ bləu
PP *meʔ⁶ bləu³)
- 7. nose 鼻 Ht nàphù (Hp nâ Ky nàphù PP *na¹)
- 8. ear 耳 Ht náku (Hp nā Ky nâ PP *na⁴)
- 9. to be deaf つんぼの Ht náʔə (Hp nāʔəN Ky nâʔə PP *na⁴ʔəN²)
- 10. mouth 口 Ht khó (Hp nò Ky noʔ PP *noʔ⁵) cf. SK tháʔkhô
- 11. lip 唇 Ht nòphèi (Hp nòphài Ky noʔphlíu)
- 12. tongue 舌 Ht phlè (Hp phli Ky phlé PP *phle²)
- 13. to be dumb 唾の Ht — (Hp ʔónʔà Ky ʔəuʔʔaʔ)
- 14. tooth 齒 Ht mē (Hp mé Ky θwà PP *mai³) The Kyonbyaw form
is probably a borrowing of Burmese θwá. The Kyonbyaw
form corresponding to the Htoklibang and Hpa-an forms is
mài, which means ‘fang’.

15. saliva 唾液 Ht nòthì (Hp nòthî Ky noʔthì PP *noʔ⁵thi¹)
16. to breathe 息をする Ht θà (Hp θá Ky θà PP *sa³)
17. voice 声 Ht ʔəlú (Hp ʔəlū Ky ʔəlû PP *ʔəlu⁴)
18. to cough 咳をする Ht kòu (Hp kàu Ky bákouʔ PP *kəuʔ⁵)
19. to sneeze くしゃみする Ht kəchèi (Hp kəchí Ky ʔaʔshè)
20. to yawn あくびする Ht ʔà (Hp kàn Ky ká)
21. jaw あご Ht khâ (Hp khá Ky khàlaʔ PP *kha²)
22. face 顔 Ht méθâ (Hp méθá Ky meʔθà PP *meʔ⁶sa³)
23. cheek 頬 Ht pà (Hp nòpà Ky meʔpà)
24. beard ひげ Ht nòchâu (Hp nòchón Ky noʔshàun PP *noʔ⁵chaun³)
25. neck 首 Ht khóbàu (Hp khóbòn Ky khoʔbáun PP *khoʔ⁶baun²)
26. throat 喉 Ht khówbàu (Hp khójū Ky khoʔjūphláun)
27. shoulder 肩 Ht phùthèi (Hp cùthàikhú Ky khoʔbeiʔthèiʔ)
28. arm 腕 Ht cùphlàn (Hp cúđú Ky sùđú PP *cu³đú³)
29. elbow ひじ Ht — (Hp cúmōunkhâin Ky sùnōunkhâin PP *cu³noun⁴khain¹)
30. hand 手 Ht cù (Hp cú Ky sù PP *cu³)
31. finger 指 Ht cùbàu (Hp cúbòn Ky sùnón)
32. nail 爪 Ht cúmê (Hp cúmí Ky sùmì PP *cu³me³)
33. breast 胸 Ht θàná (Hp θànâ Ky θaʔná PP *saʔ⁵na¹)
34. breast (of woman) 乳房 Ht nú (Hp nū Ky nû PP *nu⁴)
35. heart 心臓 Ht θà (Hp θà Ky θaʔ PP *saʔ⁵)
36. belly 腹 Ht yóuphòu (Hp yàuphōun Ky ʔouʔphòun PP *yəuʔ⁶phoun¹)
- 37-1. intestines 腸 Ht xwéi (Hp xwái Ky xweiʔ PP *xwəiʔ⁶)
- 37-2. stomach 胃 Ht phù (Hp phú Ky phù PP *phu¹)
38. liver 肝臓 Ht θòu (Hp θóun Ky θè PP *səun³)
39. navel へそ Ht dè (Hp ði Ky dé PP *de²)
40. back 背中 Ht khlòu (Hp khlòunchân Ky khlóunsàunkhò PP *khloun¹)
41. waist 腰 Ht jándèi (Hp jāndèin Ky jāndéin PP *jan⁴dein²)
42. buttock 尻 Ht khài (Hp khâin Ky khàin PP *khain¹)
- 42-2. to void excrement 糞(大便)をする Ht ʔéchà (Hp ʔíchâ Ky ʔèshà PP *ʔe³cha¹)
- 42-5. to urinate 小便する Ht chíchà (Hp chíchá Ky shìshà PP *chi³cha¹)
- 42-7. penis 陰莖 Ht thê (Hp thí Ky thè PP *the³)
- 42-9. vulva 陰門 Ht léi (Hp lēin Ky lēin PP *lein⁴)
- 42-10. to have sexual intercourse 性交する Ht wê (Hp ʔwé Ky ʔwè PP *ʔwe³)
43. knee ひざ Ht khândú (Hp khántōunkhú Ky kíđú)
- 44/45. leg, foot 脚, 足 Ht khân (Hp khán Ky khàn PP *khan³)

46. to limp びっこをひく Ht — (Hp cáin khlètòkhlètò Ky ya?pha? shíthôshíthô)
47. body からだ Ht mòcá (Hp mōcā Ky môcā PP *mo⁴ca⁴)
48. hair 毛 Ht ?əchâu (Hp ?əchón Ky ?əshàUN PP *?əchaUN³)
49. skin 皮膚 Ht phèi (Hp phài Ky phei? PP *phəi?⁵)
50. pus 膿 Ht phî (Hp phí Ky phì PP *phi³)
51. sweat 汗 Ht khóθwè (Hp khūθwê Ky khôθwè PP *kho⁴swe¹)
52. dirt 垢 Ht ?əkî (Hp ?əkí Ky ?əki PP *?əki³)
53. blood 血 Ht θwî (Hp θwí Ky θwì PP *swi³)
54. bone 骨 Ht ?əxwî (Hp ?əxwí Ky ?əxwì PP *?əxwi³)
55. flesh 肉 Ht ?əjà (Hp ?əjà Ky ?əjà PP *?əja³)
56. strength 力 Ht ?əyái (Hp ?əyáin Ky ?əyáin PP *?əyain⁴)
57. to look at 見る Ht jó (Hp jū Ky jō PP *jo⁴)
58. to smell (vt) かく Ht nəmè (Hp nènMĒN Ky náywì)
59. to listen 聞く Ht shàunâ (Hp chōNNá Ky kho?nà PP *—na³)
- 59-a. to hear 聞こえる Ht yè (Hp yĒN Ky yè PP *yĒN¹)
60. to laugh 笑う Ht ní (Hp nī Ky nî PP *ni⁴)
61. to cry 泣く Ht yân (Hp yán Ky yàn PP *yan¹)
62. to shout 叫ぶ Ht kòcá (Hp kòcà Ky ko?ca? PP *ko?⁵ca?⁵)

< Clothes 衣 >

63. clothes きもの Ht kàuθò (Hp chəkòNchəθò Ky shəkáUNshəθo? PP *chəkaUN²chəso?⁵)
64. to clothe (shirt, coat, shoes, etc.) 着る Ht θò (Hp θò Ky θo? PP *so?⁵)
- 64-a. to clothe (sarong, trousers, etc.) はく (腰布, ズボンなど) Ht kàu (Hp kòN Ky káUN PP *kaUN²)
65. to take off 脱ぐ Ht kwê (Hp kwé Ky kwè PP *kwe³)
- 66-1. hat, cap ぼうし Ht khôláu (Hp khóláu Ky khòlou? PP *kho³láu?⁶)
- 66-1a. bamboo hat 笠 Ht khômô (Hp khómó Ky khòmo? PP *kho³mo?⁶)
- 66-2. shirt シャツ Ht phjàN (Hp châin Ky pəlou?)
- 66-3. sarong 腰布 Ht thədàu [for men], nî [for women] (Hp thədòn [for men], ní [for women] Ky càn [for men], nì [for women] PP *ni³ [for women])
- 66-8. sandal ぞうり Ht khânphèi (Hp khánphài Ky khànphəi? PP *khan³phəi?⁵)
- 66-10. cloth 布 Ht chəkàijâ (Hp chəjákàin Ky shəkáinja? PP *chəkàin²ja?⁶)
- 67-1. comb 櫛 Ht θî (Hp θícàn Ky θícán PP *si³càn²)
68. needle, nail 針, くぎ Ht thà (Hp thà Ky tha? PP *tha?⁵)
69. thread 糸 Ht lúkhú (Hp lúkhú Ky lùkhùr PP *lu³khw³)
70. to sew 縫う Ht chà (Hp chà Ky sha? PP *cha?⁵)

< Food 食 >

71. food 食べ物 Ht chəʔánchəʔò (Hp chəʔánchəʔò Ky shəʔànshəʔáú
PP *chəʔan³chəʔau²)
- 71-1. rice ご飯 Ht mè [cooked rice], yùshâ [uncooked rice], bù [rice plant]
(Hp mì, yùchá, bú Ky mé, yùshà, bù PP *me² [cooked
rice], *yuu¹cha³ [uncooked rice], *bu³ [rice plant])
- 71-1a. side dish おかず Ht òò (Hp òân Ky òè PP *səN¹)
- 71-7. bean 豆 Ht pəthò (Hp pē Ky thô, pè) cf. SK pəthóʔ
72. flour 小麦粉 Ht kəmû (Hp cōun Ky kòməuʔ) cf. SK kəmû
- 72-a. yam やまいも Ht nēthí (Hp néthī Ky nàithī PP *nai³thi⁴)
- 72-b. taro さといも Ht xūthí (Hp xúthī Ky xùthī PP *xu³thi⁴)
73. meat 肉 (食べ物としての) Ht ʔəjà (Hp ʔəjà Ky ʔəjà PP *ʔəja³)
- 73-1. onion, garlic たまねぎ, にんにく Ht òòkhòthâ (Hp òânkhóthâ Ky òákhòthâ
PP *səN¹kho³sa³)
74. fruit 実 Ht ʔəthâ (Hp ʔəthá Ky ʔəthà PP *ʔəsa³)
75. seed 種 Ht ʔəkhli (Hp ʔətháthâ Ky ʔəthàkhli PP *ʔəsa³khli¹)
76. egg 卵 Ht dí (Hp ʔədí Ky ʔədí PP *ʔədi³)
77. salt 塩 Ht thilá (Hp thílá Ky thílà PP *thi¹la³)
- 77-2. honey 蜂蜜 Ht kwècàn (Hp nícan Ky nèsán PP *—can²)
78. oil, grease 油, 脂 Ht òò (Hp óú Ky òò PP *so³)
79. milk Ht khlónûthì (Hp chənūthī Ky shənūthì
PP *chənu⁴thi¹)
80. water 水 Ht thì (Hp thī Ky thì PP *thi¹)
- 80-1. hot water 湯 Ht thikhlan (Hp thikhlan Ky thikhlan PP *thi¹khlan¹)
- 80-3. tea leaf 茶葉 Ht ləphà (Hp láphà Ky laʔphaʔ PP *laʔpha⁵)
- 80-7. liquor 酒 Ht òèi (Hp òài Ky yaʔthì PP *səiʔ⁵)
- 80-8. to be drunk 酒に酔う Ht mù (Hp mèn Ky mó PP *mèn²) cf. SK mú
- 80-9. tobacco たばこ Ht mó (Hp mó Ky òimoʔ PP *moʔ⁶)
81. to cook 料理する Ht ʔánphàu (Hp ʔánphôn Ky ʔànphàun
PP *ʔan³phaun¹)
- 81-a. to boil, simmer 煮る Ht ʔánxwí (Hp ʔánxwī Ky ʔànxwí PP *ʔan³xwi⁴)
- 81-1. to roast 焼く Ht ʔánkâ (Hp ʔánká Ky ʔànkà PP *ʔan³ka³)
- 81-1a. to broil, toast あぶる Ht ʔánxó (Hp ʔánxú Ky ʔànxdò PP *ʔan³xo³)
- 81-1b. to fry, deep-fry 揚げろ, 炒める Ht ʔánchè (Hp ʔánchè Ky ʔànshèʔ
PP *ʔan³chèʔ⁵)
- 81-1c. to steam 蒸す Ht ʔányòu (Hp ʔányòun Ky ʔányòun PP *ʔan³youn¹)
- 81-1d. to parch 炒る Ht ʔánwè (Hp ʔánwé Ky ʔànweʔ PP *ʔan³weʔ⁶)
- 81-3. to be raw 生の Ht òèi (Hp òèin Ky òèin PP *sein¹)
82. to be ripe 熟する Ht mèi (Hp mēin Ky mēin PP *mein¹)
83. to eat 食べる Ht ʔán (Hp ʔán Ky ʔàn PP *ʔan³)
84. to lick なめる Ht ʔánlâ (Hp ʔánlâin Ky ʔànlâin PP *ʔan³lain³)

85. to chew かむ Ht ʔái (Hp ʔáin Ky ʔàin PP *ʔain³)
 86. to drink 飲む Ht ʔò (Hp ʔò Ky ʔáu PP *ʔau²)
 86-a. to swallow 飲み込む Ht ʔânjú (Hp ʔánjū Ky ʔànjū PP *ʔan³jū⁴)
 87. to suck 吸う Ht ʔànchòu (Hp ʔánchàu Ky ʔáushouʔ
 PP *—chəuʔ⁵)
 88. to vomit 吐く Ht pjà (Hp pjà Ky pjoʔ PP *pjàʔ⁵)
 89. to spit (つばを) 吐き出す Ht thòphlèi (Hp thóphlè Ky thòphleiʔ
 PP *tho³phlèiʔ⁵)
 90. to be hungry 腹減った Ht thàwí (Hp thàwī Ky thəʔbái PP *saʔwi⁴)
 90-a. to be full 腹いっぱい Ht blè (Hp blè Ky blé PP *blè²)
 91. to be thirsty のどが乾いた Ht mə ʔò báthà thì (Hp thàwī thī Ky thəʔbái thì)
 92. to be tasty おいしい Ht wí (Hp ʔwí Ky ʔwì PP *ʔwi³)
 93. to be sweet 甘い Ht chə (Hp chən Ky shə PP *chən¹)
 93-1. to be salty 塩辛い Ht yàn (Hp yān Ky yàn PP *yān¹)
 93-1a. to be hot, spicy 辛い Ht yé (Hp yé Ky yài PP *yai³)
 94. to be bitter 苦い Ht khā (Hp khá Ky khà PP *kha³)
 94-1. to be sour すっぱい Ht chāi (Hp cháin Ky shàin PP *chain³)
 94-2. to be smelly くさい Ht nè (Hp nən Ky nó PP *nən¹)
 95. to be rotten くさった Ht ʔû (Hp ʔúpàu Ky ʔûi PP *ʔu³)
 95-1. mold かび Ht xə (Hp xən Ky xə PP *xən²)

< Living 住 >

96. house 家 Ht yēi (Hp yéin Ky jèin PP *yēin³)
 97. to build 建てる Ht thəu (Hp thəuʔn Ky thə PP *səuʔn³)
 98. door ドア, 窓 Ht təlàn (Hp pàitəran Ky təran PP *təran¹) Maybe borrowing of Mon *taʔraŋ* or *pantaʔraŋ*.
 98-1. room 部屋 Ht dòu (Hp dāu Ky dōuʔ PP *dəuʔ) Corresponding words of Pwo Karen dialects of the Thai side mean 'house'.
 98-2. floor ゆか Ht yēidà (Hp yéindà Ky thèinpà PP *yēin³da²)
 98-2a. mat ござ Ht khł (Hp khłó Ky khłau PP *khłau³)
 98-3. pillar, post 柱 Ht yēithəu (Hp tən Ky tá PP *tən²)
 99. wall 壁 Ht chəđāu (Hp chəđón Ky shəđāuʔn PP *chəđāu³)
 100. roof 屋根 Ht yēikhə (Hp yéinkhú Ky jèinkhə PP *yēin³kho³)
 101. fire 火 Ht mē (Hp mí Ky mē PP *mē³)
 102. smoke 煙 Ht mēʔúkhū (Hp míkhú Ky mēkhū PP *mē³khu³) cf. SK mēʔúkhū
 102-1. soot 煤 Ht xwēi (Hp xwèin Ky xwéin PP *xwēin²)
 103. ash 灰 Ht phèkhł (Hp phèinkhlá Ky phléinkhlá
 PP *phein²khłá³)
 103-1. charcoal 炭 Ht thwàtháu (Hp thwàthōn Ky thwàthāuʔn
 PP *swa³thāu⁴)

- 103-2. firewood 薪 Ht θêinmú (Hp θêinmū Ky θêinmû PP *sein³mu⁴)
104. to extinguish fire (火を) 消す Ht mà θi mè (Hp mà θi mí Ky má θi mè PP *ma² si¹ me³)
- 104-b. to set fire 火をつける Ht thò mè (Hp thò mí Ky thou? mè)
105. to burn (vi) 燃える Ht mè ?ân (Hp mí ?án Ky mè ?àn PP *me³ ?an³)
- 105-1. to burn (vt) 燃やす Ht dwê mè (Hp dwé mí Ky thou? mè)
106. to sit 座る Ht chinàn (Hp chinàn Ky shènán PP *chən¹nan²)
- 107-1. to lie down 横たわる Ht minàn (Hp minàn Ky minán PP *mi¹nan²)
108. to sleep 眠る Ht mi (Hp mí Ky mi PP *mi¹)
109. to dream 夢を見る Ht mímán (Hp mímō Ky mímân PP *mi¹man³)
- 109-1. to wake めざめる Ht nân θà (Hp nó θà Ky nân θa? PP *nan³ sa?⁵)
110. to get up 起きあがる Ht ?èthôu (Hp ?èthóu³ Ky ?ai¹thəu³)
111. to stand 立つ, 立っている Ht chithôu (Hp chithóu³ Ky sháthə PP *chən¹thəu³)
- 111-1. well 井戸 Ht thiphè (Hp kəmlôn Ky thiphé PP *thi¹phən²)
- 111-2. hedge 垣根 Ht chədâu (Hp thó Ky thənâ)
112. to shut 閉める Ht kà bèi, khà bèi (Hp kà bài Ky pha? bei? PP *ka?⁵ bəi?⁵)
113. to open 開ける Ht wéi phà làn (Hp pàu thán Ky wai thàn)
114. to live 住む Ht ?ô (Hp ?ó Ky ?àu PP *?au³)
- 114-1. to stay, stop for the night 泊まる Ht ?ôthóu (Hp ?ótháú Ky ?àuthəu? PP *?au³thəu?⁶)

< Utensils 道具 >

- 114-3. mirror 鏡 Ht — (Hp jwà Ky nwá)
- 114-3a. fan うちわ Ht wíthú (Hp núwíthú Ky nòphou?pha?èù)
- 114-5. dish 皿 Ht thêthò (Hp thwê Ky bân)
- 114-6. spoon 匙 Ht nôthòu (Hp núthòu³ Ky nòthóu³ PP *no³thəu²)
- 115/116. pot, pan つぼ, 鍋 Ht phè (Hp phèn Ky phé PP *phən²)
- 116-1. to scoop, pump 汲む Ht blôu [with a cup], dôu [with a well bucket] (Hp blóu³, dóu³ Ky blè, dè PP *bləu³, *dəu³)
- 116-3. to spill こぼれる Ht lànxóu (Hp lánkhàú Ky lánkhəu? PP *lan²khəu?⁵)
117. sword, knife 刀 Ht xé (Hp xé Ky xe? PP *xe?⁶)
- 118-1. mill 臼 Ht shòu (Hp cháu³ Ky shàu³ PP *chəu³)
- 118-2. pestle 杵 Ht chətháubàu (Hp chəphúthōn Ky —)
- 118-3. to grind 挽く Ht yéi (Hp ?ányái Ky yei? PP *?əi?⁶)
- 118-4. to pound つく Ht ?ánchù [pound a small thing], dò [pound a big thing] (Hp ?ánchú, thōn Ky ?ànshù, dó? PP *?an³chú¹, *dó?⁵)

- 118-8. axe 斧 Ht kwà (Hp kwà Ky kwá PP *kwa²)
 118-13. to whet 研ぐ Ht klài (Hp klàin Ky kláin PP *klain²)
 119. dust 土ぼこり Ht γâṅkhôkəmû (Hp pháimú Ky phei?məu?,
 pháməu?) cf. SK phâkəmû
 120. to wipe 拭く Ht thàu (Hp kài Ky kei?dɔu? PP *kai⁵)
 120-1. box 箱 Ht təlà (Hp təlâ Ky təlâ PP *təla¹)
 120-3. basket かご Ht dān (Hp dān Ky dān PP *dan²)
 120-4. bag 袋 Ht thôu (Hp thóun Ky thòun PP *thoun³)
 121. rope, cord つな, ひも Ht phli (Hp phli Ky phlú PP *phli²)
 122-1. walking stick 杖 Ht nôthò (Hp nóthò Ky nòtho? PP *no³tho⁵)
 123. stick of wood 棒つきれ Ht dóu (Hp lébòn Ky nòkhu)
 123-2. board, plank 板 Ht thèipâ (Hp thèinpa Ky thèinpa PP *sein³pa³)

< Life/Fighting 生活・戦い >

- 123-3. to be born 生まれる Ht phà làn (Hp phà thán Ky lánphlài,
 ?auphlài PP *?au³phlai³)
 125. to grow 育つ Ht yè dô lân (Hp dú thán Ky dô thàn PP *do³than³)
 126. to be alive 生きている Ht mề (Hp mên Ky mề PP *mən¹)
 127. to be fat 太った Ht bâu (Hp bán Ky bâuṅ PP *bau³)
 128. to be thin やせた Ht xwé (Hp xwē Ky xwê PP *xwe⁴)
 129. to be tired (all the body) 疲れた (全身が) Ht pwèi thà
 (Hp pwài thà Ky pwí tha? PP *pwai⁵sa⁵)
 129-a. to be tired (part of the body) 疲れた (身体の一部が) Ht kè
 (Hp xwíkàin Ky ké PP *ke²)
 129-1. to be healthy 健康な Ht ?ân móu (Hp ?ó máu Ky ?àu məu?
 PP *?au³məu⁶)
 130. to be sick 病気の Ht chà (Hp càuchâ, chônkàin Ky sou?shà, kò tha?)
 131. wound 傷 Ht chəchàlân (Hp chəchâphènlan Ky ?əphálân)
 132. to ache 痛い Ht chà (Hp châ Ky shà PP *cha¹)
 133. to be itchy かゆい Ht thà (Hp thà Ky tha? PP *sa⁵)
 133-a. to be ticklish くすぐったい Ht kòkwî (Hp kwí Ky kwì PP *kwi³)
 cf. SK kòkwí
 134. to scratch 掻く Ht khwá (Hp khwá Ky kwa? PP *khwa⁶)
 134-1. medicine 薬 Ht təthi (Hp thi Ky thèinxwì) cf. SK kəthi
 135. to cure 治す Ht bjàn (Hp bjàn Ky blán)
 135-1. to get well, be cured 治る Ht blá (Hp blá Ky blà PP *bla³) Considering
 the Hpa-an and Kyonbyaw forms, the Htoklibang form is
 expected to be *blâ* with the falling tone. Htoklibang *blá* is
 probably a borrowing of Sgaw *blá*.
 136. to kill 殺す Ht mà thì (Hp mà thi Ky má thi PP *mà²si¹)
 137. to die 死ぬ Ht thì (Hp thi Ky thi PP *si¹)

- 137-2. tomb 墓 Ht θwàkhô (Hp θwákhú Ky θwàkhò PP *swa³kho³)
 138-1. to pray 祈る Ht bà (Hp bà Ky bá PP *ba²)
 139. to quarrel けんかする Ht ?ái lóθà (Hp ?áin lóθà Ky te? lo?θa?
 PP *?ain³ lo?sa?⁵) lóθà indicates reciprocity.
 139-1. to fight, make war 戦争する Ht dòu (Hp dàu Ky d̄əu? PP *d̄əu?⁵)
 139-2. to win 勝つ Ht nò (Hp nòn Ky nó PP *nən²)
 139-3. to be defeated 負ける Ht cá (Hp cá Ky sà PP *ca³)
 140. to run away 逃げる Ht câiphlò (Hp klíphlò Ky sàinphlò? PP *cain³phlò?⁵)
 141. to pursue 追いかける Ht làu (Hp lòn Ky láun PP *lau²)
 142. sword 刀 Ht xé phàdô (Hp xé phàdú Ky xe? pha?dô
 PP *xe?⁶ pha?⁵do³)
 143. spear 槍 Ht phàn (Hp phàn Ky phán PP *phan²)
 144. bow 弓 Ht khli (Hp khli Ky khli PP *khli³) Considering the Hpa-
 an and Kyonbyaw forms, the Htoklibang form is expected
 to be *khli*. It is irregular.
 145. arrow 矢 Ht phlá (Hp phlá Ky phlá PP *phla⁴)

< Human being/Human relationship 人間・人間関係 >

146. human being 人間 Ht phlòun, kəphlòun (Hp phlòun, həphlòun Ky pəcá
 PP *phlòun²) This form also means 'Pwo Karen.'
 147. male 男 Ht phlòukhwà (Hp phlòunkhwâ Ky phlóunkhwà
 PP *phloun²khwâ¹)
 148. female 女 Ht phlòumû (Hp phlòunmú Ky phlounmù
 PP *phloun²mur³)
 149. child 子供 Ht phòthà (Hp phóthá Ky phòthà PP *pho³sa³)
 150. to be young 若い Ht bân (Hp bán Ky bàn PP *ban³)
 151. to be old 年取った Ht cá (Hp cā Ky cā PP *ca⁴)
 152. father 父 Ht phá (Hp phā Ky phā PP *pha⁴)
 153. mother 母 Ht mó (Hp mō Ky mô PP *mo⁴)
 153-1. parents 父母 Ht móphá (Hp mōphā Ky môphā PP *mo⁴pha⁴)
 153-2,3. parents-in-law 義父母 Ht mèicá (Hp mèinçā Ky méinçā PP *mein²çā⁴)
 153-4. grandfather 祖父 Ht phù (Hp phū Ky phù PP *phu¹)
 153-5. grandmother 祖母 Ht phì (Hp phī Ky phì PP *phi¹)
 153-6. uncle おじ Ht phàthí (Hp màn Ky mán PP *man²) cf. SK phátì
 153-7. aunt おば Ht yàmû (Hp yāmú Ky yāmù PP *ya⁴mur³)
 154. son 息子 Ht phòkhwà (Hp phókhwâ Ky phòkhwà
 PP *pho³khwa¹)
 155. daughter 娘 Ht phômû (Hp phómú Ky phòmù PP *pho³mur³)
 155-1. grandson, granddaughter 孫 Ht lì (Hp lí Ky lí PP *li²)
 156. elder sibling 年上の兄弟姉妹 Ht wé (Hp wē Ky wāi PP *wai⁴)
 157. younger sibling 年下の兄弟姉妹 Ht phù (Hp phū Ky phū PP *phu⁴)

- 157-5. cousin 従姉妹, 従兄弟 Ht təkhwà (Hp təkhwâ Ky təkhwà PP *təkhwà¹)
 157-a. sibling, brother(s) and sister(s) きょうだい Ht thəphùwé
 (Hp təphùwē Ky thəphùwâi PP *thən¹phur⁴wai⁴)
 158. husband 夫 Ht wà (Hp wà Ky wá PP *wà²)
 159. wife 妻 Ht mà (Hp mà Ky mà PP *mà¹)
 159-a. husband and wife 夫婦 Ht thəməwà (Hp thənmənwà Ky thəbəwá
 PP *thən¹mən¹wà²)
 159-1. daughter-in-law 嫁 Ht dēmû (Hp dēmú Ky dāimù PP *dai³mu³)
 159-2. son-in-law 婿 Ht mà (Hp má Ky ma? PP *mà¹)
 159-3. marry 結婚する Ht thāncá (Hp ?óxáú, thāncā Ky ?àuxəw?,
 thāncā PP *au⁴xəw?⁶, *thān³ca⁴)
 159-6. friend 友人 Ht thithò (Hp thithò Ky thitho? PP *thi²so?⁵)
 159-10. name 名 Ht ?əmèi (Hp ?əməin Ky ?əméin PP *?əmei²)

< Society/Occupation/Production 社会・職業・生産 >

160. village 村 Ht təwàN (Hp təwân Ky təwàN PP *təwàN¹)
 160-a. country 国 Ht thikhán (Hp thikhāN Ky thikhāN PP *thi¹khan⁴)
 160-1. city 町 Ht wéi (Hp dōUN Ky wēin PP *wein⁴)
 160-2. market 市場 Ht zé (Hp phjâ Ky zé) Borrowing of Burmese zé.
 161. to hunt 猟に行く Ht làu ?ân chə (Hp lòn ?ân chə Ky láUN ?àn shə
 PP *lauN²?āN³chə⁴)
 162. to shoot 撃つ Ht khà (Hp khà Ky kha? PP *kha?⁵)
 162-2. to fish 釣る Ht ?āNXwè (Hp ?āNkhwê Ky ?āNkhwè PP *?āN³khwe¹)
 162-4. to be poor 貧しい Ht cá (Hp cāN Ky cāN PP *cāN³)
 163. to steal 盗む Ht ?āNYû (Hp ?āNYú Ky ?āNYù PP *?āN³yu³)
 163-2. rice-field 田 Ht chéiplàn (Hp cháí Ky shei? PP *chəi?⁶)
 163-3. field 畑 Ht xòu (Hp xàU Ky xəw? PP *xəw?⁵)
 164. to work 仕事する Ht mà chəmà (Hp mà kəlōUN Ky má shəmá
 PP *mà²chəma²)
 165. to rest 休む Ht ?ópwèi (Hp ?ópwài Ky ?àupwí PP *?au³pwəi?⁵)
 165-1. to plow 耕す Ht thè (Hp thê Ky thè PP the¹)
 165-2. to seed 蒔く Ht xwî (Hp xwí Ky xwì PP *xwi³)
 165-3. to reap rice 稲を刈る Ht kòu bú (Hp kàU bú Ky kou? bùr
 PP *kəu?⁵bur³)
 165-3a. to plant rice 稲を植える Ht phlà bú (Hp phlà búy Ky phla? bùr
 PP *phla?⁵bur³)
 166. to peel 剥く Ht phà làn (Hp kúI làn, ?ò thán Ky kù lán,
 ?o? thāN PP *ku³lan², *?o?⁵thāN³)
 166-1. to knit 編む Ht thài (Hp thāin Ky thāin PP *thain¹)
 166-3. to weave 織る Ht thà (Hp thà Ky tha? PP *tha?⁵)

< Movement/Transportation 移動・交通 >

167. to go 行く Ht lè (Hp lì Ky lé PP *le²)
168. to come 来る Ht yè (Hp yê Ky yài PP *yai¹)
- 168-1. to return 帰る Ht thài (Hp thàin Ky tháin PP *thain²)
- 168-2. to remain 残る Ht ?òthán (Hp ?óthō Ky ?àuthân PP *?au³than⁴)
- 168-3. to follow ついていく Ht phó (Hp pjáu Ky pho? PP *pho?⁶)
169. to go out 出る Ht câi làn (Hp cáin làn Ky sàin lán PP *cain³ lan²)
170. to enter 入る Ht nóu (Hp náu Ky nəu? PP *nəu?⁶)
171. to turn (道を) 曲がる Ht kái phə̀θà (Hp káin phəǹθà Ky khe? phóθa?)
- 171-1. to spin, revolve 回る Ht ?ù (Hp ?ù Ky ?ú PP *?u²)
- 171-3. to arrive 着く Ht thàu (Hp thòn Ky tháun PP *thaun²)
172. to stop 止まる Ht ?òpə̀thóu (Hp ?ópə̀tháu Ky ?àuthô PP *?au³pə̀thəu?⁶)
- 172-1. to go beyond, stride 越える Ht khànphá (Hp khânphá Ky khànpha? PP *khan¹pha?⁶)
173. to walk 歩く Ht lè ló khân (Hp cáin Ky ya?pha?) “lè ló khân” literally means ‘go with foots.’
174. to run 走る Ht sâi (Hp klí Ky sàin PP *cain³)
175. to be fast 速い Ht phlê (Hp phlé Ky khlain)
176. to be slow 遅い Ht — (Hp xè Ky cāu)
- 176-a. slowly ゆっくり Ht bèbè (Hp xèxè Ky cāucāu) cf. SK kə̀bēkə̀bē
177. to crawl 這う Ht — (Hp cwà [snakes, lizards], khlain [crocodiles], khwè [babies] Ky swá [babies, snakes, lizards], khwái [crocodiles] PP *cwa²)
- 177-1. to ride 乗る Ht thóu (Hp tháu Ky thou? PP *thəu?⁶)
- 177-2. to carry 運ぶ Ht chó (Hp chó Ky sho? PP *cho?⁶)
- 177-2a. to lift 持ち上げる Ht jò (Hp jò Ky jo? PP *jo?⁵)
178. road 道 Ht phə̀θà (Hp phəǹθà Ky phónθa? PP *phən²sa?⁵)
179. bridge 橋 Ht thàulàu (Hp thòn Ky tháun PP *thaun²)
180. carriage 車 (牛車, 馬車など) Ht lâi (Hp láin Ky làin PP *lain³)
181. wheel 車輪 Ht béi (Hp láinpein Ky béin) Borrowing from Burmese *béin*.
182. boat 舟 Ht khli (Hp khli Ky khli PP *khli¹)
- 182-a. ship 船 Ht kə̀bàn (Hp kə̀bàn Ky kə̀bán PP *kə̀ban²)
- 182-2. to row a boat 舟をこぐ Ht wà khli (Hp phē khli Ky wā khli PP *wa?⁵ khli¹)

< Language/Communication 言語・伝達 >

183. language ことば Ht chə̀khli (Hp chə̀khlain Ky shə̀khlain PP *chə̀khlain²)
184. to speak 話す Ht khli (Hp khlain Ky khlain PP *khlain²)
185. to say 言う Ht — (Hp cāi Ky sei? PP *cāi?⁵)

- 185-a. to tell 語る Ht lò (Hp lò Ky láu PP *lau²)
 186. to ask 尋ねる Ht ʔáncà (Hp ʔáncà Ky ʔànsàn)
 186-3. to lie 嘘をつく Ht ʔánpàlèi (Hp ʔánlô Ky ʔànlàu PP *ʔan³lau¹)
 186-5. letter, writing 文字 Ht léi (Hp lái Ky leiʔ PP *leiʔ⁶)
 186-6. to write 書く Ht kwè (Hp kè Ky kwé PP *kweʔ⁵)
 186-7. to read 読む Ht phá (Hp pō Ky phô) cf. Mon pòh, Burmese phaʔ
 187. to call 呼ぶ Ht kò (Hp kò Ky koʔ PP *koʔ⁵)
 187-1. to order, command 命令する Ht ʔánmè (Hp ʔánmêN Ky ʔànmmè
 PP *ʔan³məN¹)

< Play/Art 遊び・芸術 >

189. to play 遊ぶ Ht lókwè (Hp lókwè Ky lòkwé PP *loʔ⁶kwe²)
 190. to sing 歌う Ht mà thàkhô (Hp mà thàkhó Ky θaʔʔwì)
 191. to dance 踊る Ht thòulí (Hp thòulī Ky yáthələin)

< Giving 授受 >

192. to give やる Ht phêdòu (Hp phúlân Ky phèlàn PP *phe³—)
 192-1. to get 手に入れる Ht né (Hp nī Ky nê PP *ne⁴)
 192-2. to sell 売る Ht ʔánchà (Hp ʔánchâ Ky ʔànshà PP *ʔan³cha¹)
 192-3. to buy 買う Ht ʔánxwè (Hp xwè Ky xwé PP *ʔan³xwe²)
 192-4. to lend, borrow 貸す, 借りる Ht ʔánlèi (Hp ʔánlèin Ky ʔànléin
 PP *ʔan³lein²)
 192-6. to send 送る Ht θòu (Hp θòuN Ky θòuN PP *souN¹)

< Transitive actions 対人動作・対物動作 >

193. to meet 会う Ht dá (Hp dá Ky đà PP *da³)
 194. to wait 待つ Ht ʔókhò (Hp ʔókhò Ky khoʔ PP *ʔau³khoʔ⁵)
 194-2. to praise ほめる Ht ʔánʔòu (Hp ʔàʊ Ky ʔànʔouʔ PP *ʔan³ʔəuʔ⁵)
 194-3. to scold 叱る Ht ʔánlá (Hp ʔánlá Ky ʔànlaʔ PP *ʔan³laʔ⁶)
 195. to hit, strike 殴る, たたく Ht dô (Hp dú Ky đò PP *do³)
 195-1. to ask, request 頼む Ht ʔánkèi (Hp ʔánkèin Ky ʔànkéin PP *ʔan³kein²)
 195-2. to help 手伝う Ht màchè (Hp màchèn Ky máshé PP *ma²chəN²)
 196. to bite かみつく Ht ʔái (Hp ʔáin Ky ʔàin PP *ʔain³)
 197. to take 取る Ht ʔánmàné (Hp mànī Ky mánê PP *(ʔan³)ma²ne⁴)
 198. to hold 持つ, つかむ Ht phâu (Hp phón Ky phàun PP *phaun³)
 199. to catch つかまえる Ht phâu (Hp phón Ky phàun PP *phaun³)
 200. to release 放す Ht thùphələ́, thòphələ́ (Hp kwéphəjā Ky phlá
 PP *—phla⁴)
 201. to throw 投げる Ht xwéi (Hp khwái Ky khweiʔ PP *khwəiʔ⁶)
 201-1. to throw away 棄てる Ht xwéicò wéi (Hp khwáicò khwái
 Ky khweiʔcoʔ khweiʔ PP *khwəiʔ⁶coʔ⁵ khwəiʔ⁶)
 202. to touch (unvolitionally) さわる (無意志的に) Ht bâ (Hp bá Ky bā

- PP *ba³)
- 202-a. to touch (volitionally) さわる (意志的に) Ht phâu (Hp kái Ky phàuN
PP *phaun³)
203. to rub こする Ht thàu (Hp thàu Ky thou? PP *thəu?⁵)
204. to shake 振る Ht mà wà (Hp mà wà Ky má wa? PP *ma² wa?⁵)
205. to push 押す Ht kò (Hp chán Ky shàn PP *chan³)
206. to pull 引く Ht thòu (Hp thàu, càu Ky thəu?, cou? PP *thəu?⁵,
*cəu?⁵)
207. to squeeze しぼる Ht bèi (Hp bài Ky bei? PP *bài?⁵)
- 207-1. to carry something on one's shoulder かつぐ Ht jò (Hp jò Ky jo?
PP *jo?⁵)
208. to carry on one's back 背負う Ht wî (Hp phú Ky plù) cf. SK wí
209. to kick 蹴る Ht thè (Hp thè [with the instep], thən [with the
palm] Ky thè PP *thən¹)
210. step on, tread on 踏む Ht jái (Hp jāin Ky jāin PP *jain⁴)
- 210-2. to be lost なくなる Ht làn má (Hp làn mā Ky lán mā PP *lan²ma⁴)
211. to hide, conceal かくす Ht pàkêthù (Hp kòkíthú Ky ?àukèthù
PP *—ke³su³)
212. to seek さがす Ht ?àn xù (Hp ?àn xù Ky jòxwâ)
213. to find みつける Ht dâ (Hp dá Ky đâ PP *da³)
214. to show 見せる Ht dòn ê (Hp dòn é Ky đəu?nài PP *dəu?⁵nai³)
215. to put 置く Ht pàkê (Hp kòkí [colloquial], ?ókí [formal] Ky ?àukè
PP *?au³ke³) cf. SK pà?
- 215-1. to wrap 包む Ht bâu (Hp bôn Ky bàuN PP *bauN³)
- 215-2a. to fold たたむ Ht dō (Hp dō Ky đō PP *dō³)
- 215-3. to hang 掛ける Ht kwà (Hp kwà Ky kwa? PP *kwa?⁵)
- 215-4. to put in 入れる Ht phì nòu, chì nòu (Hp chù làn Ky thèin lán)
- 215-5. to put out 出す Ht thòu (Hp thàu Ky thəu? PP *thəu?⁵)
216. to collect 集める Ht mà kâu (Hp pəkòuN Ky səu?kəuN)
217. to make 作る Ht mà (Hp mà, tain Ky má, táin PP *ma², *tain²)
218. to break (vt) こわす Ht mà yà yàu (Hp mà yà yòn Ky má ya?yàun
PP *ma² ya?⁵yaun²)
219. to mend, repair 直す Ht mà yè (Hp tain yì Ky má yé)
220. to be torn 裂ける Ht já (Hp já Ky ja? PP *ja?⁶)
221. to bend 曲げる Ht mà kái (Hp bò káin Ky bo? kàinkhwán
PP *bo?⁵kain³)
222. to bend so as to be broken 折る Ht mà khá (Hp bò khā Ky bo? khā
PP *bo?⁵kha⁴)
223. to wash 洗う Ht thù yà [general], ?àn cù jà [clothes] (Hp (?àn)thì jà,
?àn chù jwà Ky thù wa?, ?àn shù wa? PP *su¹wa?⁵
[general], *?an³chu¹wa?⁵ [clothes])

- 223-a. to bathe 水浴びする Ht ʔânlu̯ thì (Hp ʔánlū thī Ky ʔànlu̯ thì
PP *ʔan³lu̯⁴ thi¹)
224. to wind, roll 巻く Ht thù [as paper], bàibàu [as string] (Hp thû, bàinbòn Ky thù, báinbaun PP *thu¹ [paper], *bain²baun² [string])
225. to tie むすぶ Ht chò (Hp kàthóun, cònthóun Ky kaʔ, só PP *kaʔ⁵, *cən²)
226. to untie ほどく Ht kwê làn (Hp kwé làn Ky kwè lán PP *kwe³ lan²)
227. to cover かぶせる, おおう Ht ʔôu bèi (Hp kà bài, phò bài Ky kaʔ beiʔ, phoʔ beiʔ PP *kaʔ⁵ beiʔ⁵, *phoʔ⁵ beiʔ⁵) ʔôu is probably a borrowing of Burmese ʔouʔ.
228. to swell ふくらむ Ht kà thàn (Hp kà thán Ky phò thàn)
- 228-4. to pull out 抜く Ht thè (Hp thè Ky theʔ PP *theʔ⁵)
229. to stab, pierce 突き刺す Ht chè (Hp chè Ky sheʔ PP *cheʔ⁵)
230. to cut 切る Ht mà thé [string], phé thé [tree], dân thé [fish] (Hp mà thé, phé thé, dân thé Ky má theʔ, pheʔ theʔ, dân theʔ PP *ma² theʔ⁶ [string], pheʔ⁶ theʔ⁶ [tree], *dan³ theʔ⁶ [fish])
231. to mix 混ぜる Ht — (Hp lè Ky lái PP *lai²)
232. to dig 掘る Ht khôu (Hp khóun Ky khè PP *khəun³)

< General actions 一般動作 >

233. to do する Ht mà (Hp mà Ky má PP *ma²)
- 233-2. to end 終わる Ht ʔàu (Hp ʔòn Ky ʔáun PP *ʔaun²)
234. to move (vi) うごく Ht thòu thà (Hp thàv thà Ky thəuʔ thəʔ
PP *səuʔ⁵ saʔ⁵)
- 234-2. to fall down, tumble down 転ぶ Ht lànthìphlá (Hp lànthìphā Ky lánthìphā PP *lan²thi¹pha⁴)
235. to jump 跳ねる Ht phù (Hp phû Ky phù PP *phu¹)
236. to go up のぼる Ht thàn (Hp thán Ky thàn PP *than³)
237. to go down おりる Ht làn (Hp làn Ky lán PP *lan²)
238. to fall 落ちる Ht lànthé (Hp lànthé Ky lántheʔ PP *lan²theʔ⁶)
239. to be wet 濡れた Ht bàsô (Hp có Ky bàsàu PP *ba³cau³)
240. to be dry 乾いた Ht xàì (Hp xài Ky xàin PP *xai¹)
- 240-6. to change (vt) 変える Ht ʔánlè (Hp ʔánlè Ky ʔánlái PP *ʔan³lai²)

< Knowledge/Psychology 知識・精神活動 >

241. to think 考える Ht shàumâu (Hp chônmon Ky sháunmàun
PP *chaun¹maun³)
242. to know 知る Ht thèjà (Hp thíjà Ky thèjà PP *se³ja¹)
- 242-1. to understand わかる Ht nàthè (Hp náthí Ky nàthè PP *na³se³)
- 242-2. to remember 覚えている Ht nân (Hp nó Ky nân PP *nan³)

- 243-2a. to memorize 覚える Ht mǎnâi (Hp thǒnnâin Ky thǎunnâin
PP *—nâin³)
243. to forget 忘れる Ht thǎpèinô (Hp thǎnó Ky thǎnàn PP *sa⁵nan³)
cf. SK thǎpēnô
- 244-1. to learn 教わる, 学ぶ Ht mǎlô (Hp mǎlú Ky mǎlò PP *ma²lo³)
245. to fear 恐れる Ht thǎmê (Hp thǎmé Ky thǎmài PP *sa⁵mai³)
- 245-1. to be surprised 驚く Ht cǒu (Hp cǎu Ky cǎu[?] PP *cǎu⁵)
246. to love 愛する Ht ʔê (Hp ʔé Ky ʔài PP *ʔai³)
247. to be glad 喜ぶ Ht thǎ móu (Hp thǎ máu Ky thǎ mǎu[?]
PP *sa⁵mǎu⁶)
- 247-3. to believe 信ずる Ht nè (Hp nè Ky nái PP *nai²)
248. to get angry 怒る Ht thǎthân (Hp thǎthán Ky thǎthàn PP *sa⁵than³)
- 248-2. to be ashamed 恥ずかしがる Ht méçà (Hp kǎthà Ky mé[?]mái)
cf. SK mè[?]shyá[?]
- 248-3. to be anxious 心配する Ht thǎ[?]òu (Hp kǎtò Ky khǎinkei[?])
249. heart, mind 心 Ht thǎ (Hp thǎ Ky thǎ[?] PP *sa⁵)
- 249-1. insane, mad 気が狂った Ht phlú (Hp phlū Ky phlū[?] PP *phlū⁴)
- < Geology 地学 >
250. sky 空 Ht mǒukhò (Hp mǎukhú Ky mou[?]khò PP *mǎu⁵kho³)
251. cloud 雲 Ht chǎ[?]òu (Hp chǎ[?]óu[?] Ky shǎ[?]ò PP *chǎ[?]óu[?])
252. fog 霧 Ht chǎchàn (Hp chàn Ky shán PP *chan²)
253. to rain 雨が降る Ht chǎchè (Hp chèn Ky shé PP *chèn²)
254. thunder かみなり Ht làn (Hp lân Ky làn PP *lan¹)
- 254-a. to thunder かみなりが鳴る Ht làn xwéi (Hp lân xwèin Ky làn xwéin
PP *lan¹xwéin²)
255. to lighten 稲妻が光る Ht lànwéidèi (Hp lân wēdài Ky làn wáidèi[?]
PP *lan¹wai⁴dèi⁵)
256. rainbow 虹 Ht — (Hp lânlan[?]òthī Ky làn)
257. snow 雪 Ht — (Hp — Ky —)
258. ice 氷 Ht — (Hp thīkhólón Ky thilóun)
259. to freeze 凍る Ht — (Hp khólón Ky khlèinlándǎ[?])
260. to melt 溶ける Ht — (Hp phlī làn Ky phī thàn)
261. sun 太陽 Ht múmé (Hp mūimé Ky múime[?] PP *mu⁴me⁶)
262. moon 月 Ht là (Hp là Ky lá PP *la²)
263. star 星 Ht cǎ (Hp cǎ Ky cǎ PP *cǎ³)
264. light 光 Ht chǎphàn (Hp chǎphàn Ky shǎphán PP *chǎphan²)
265. shade かげ Ht chǎçú (Hp làçú Ky làđú, shǎđú)
266. to be light, bright 明るい Ht phàn (Hp phàn Ky phán PP *phan²)
267. to be dark 暗い Ht khèi (Hp khài Ky khei[?] PP *khài⁵)
268. wind 風 Ht lì (Hp lì Ky lí PP *li²)

269. to blow as the wind 風が吹く Ht lì yè (Hp lì yê Ky lí yài PP *li² yai¹)
 269-1. to be silent 静かな Ht jú (Hp jū, jūjèin Ky kəstú)
 269-1a. to be noisy うるさい Ht θô (Hp θàυθô Ky θou? PP *səu?⁵)
 270. to be hot 暑い Ht khó (Hp khū Ky khô PP *kho⁴)
 271. to be cold 寒い Ht khlêi (Hp khléin Ky khlèin PP *khlèin³)
 272. to be warm 暖かい Ht là (Hp làN Ky ló PP *làN²)
 272-1. ground, land 地面 Ht yânkhô (Hp yânkhu Ky yânkho PP *yâN³kho³)
 273. mountain 山 Ht khôlàu (Hp khólòN Ky khòláUN PP *kho³laUN²)
 274. forest 森, ジングル Ht cákla (Hp mèinlá Ky cə?)
 275. field, plain 野原, 平原 Ht plàn (Hp jwāpràn Ky shəplánphó PP *prāN²)
 276. lake 湖, 沼 Ht nài (Hp nón Ky nàUN PP *naUN³)
 277. river 川 Ht thikhló (Hp thikhlo Ky thikhlo? PP *thi¹khlo?⁶)
 277-1. water 水 Ht thi (Hp thí Ky thi PP *thi¹)
 279. to sink 沈む Ht làN?òu (Hp làN?àυ, làNBèn Ky làN?əu?, làNBó PP *làN²?əu?⁵, *làN²bəN²)
 280. to float 浮かび上がる Ht thāNphè (Hp thāNphô Ky thāNphò PP *thāN³phò¹)
 281. to flow 流れる Ht làNjwà (Hp làNjwà Ky làNjwá PP *làN²jwà²)
 282. shore 川岸 Ht thikhlóKəphà (Hp cúnàin Ky thikhlo?nàin)
 283. sea 海 Ht pànlê (Hp mächəməi Ky pànlê) cf. Burmese pìnlè
 284. wave 波 Ht — (Hp ləpò Ky ləpó PP *ləpò²) cf. Mon ləə?pəh
 285. island 島 Ht — (Hp kò Ky klóUN) cf. Mon ta?kə?, Thai kə?
 286. stone 石 Ht lóu (Hp lōUN Ky lôUN PP *louN⁴)
 287. sand 砂 Ht mè (Hp pətì Ky me? PP *me?⁵) cf. Mon ha?tvi
 288. soil, mud 土, 泥 Ht yânkhô (Hp yânkhu Ky yânkho PP *yâN³kho³)
 288-3. iron 鉄 Ht thà (Hp thà Ky tha? PP *tha?⁵)
 288-4. gold 金 Ht thàu (Hp thōN Ky thàUN PP *thaUN¹)
 288-5. silver 銀 Ht cè (Hp cì Ky sé PP *ce²)
 288-6. copper 銅 Ht — (Hp thōN Ky thàUN PP *thaUN⁴)

< Plants 植物 >

289. tree 木 Ht θêi (Hp θéin Ky θèin PP *sein³)
 290. grass 草 Ht nân (Hp nán Ky nàN PP *nan³)
 291. trunk 幹 Ht θêi ?əthôu (Hp θéin ?əthəUN Ky θèin ?əthò PP *sein³ ?əthəUN³)
 292. bark 樹皮 Ht θêiphèi (Hp θéinphài Ky θèinphèi? PP *sein³phèi?⁵)
 293. stem 茎 Ht ?əbàuxwí (Hp ?əbòNXwí Ky ?əbáUNXwí PP *?əbaUNXwí³)
 294. branch 枝 Ht θêithài, θêikài (Hp θéinthàin Ky θèintháin PP *sein³thain²)
 295. leaf 葉 Ht ?əlá (Hp ?əlá Ky ?əlà PP *?əla³)

- 295-2. prickle, thorn 棘 Ht chû (Hp chæchú Ky shëshù PP *chu³)
296. flower 花 Ht phò (Hp phò Ky phàu PP *phau¹)
297. root 根 Ht êiwí (Hp ʔəwī Ky ʔəwī PP *ʔəwi⁴)
298. to grow, come out 生える Ht mê thàn (Hp mé thàn Ky mài thàn
PP *mai³ than³) Considering the Hpa-an and Kyonbyaw
forms, the Htoklibang form is expected to be *mê*, but actu-
ally it is *mê*.
- 298-1. to bear fruit 実がなる Ht thâ (Hp thâ Ky thà PP *sa³)
299. to wither 枯れる Ht lànθi (Hp lànjí Ky lánjeiʔ)
- 299-1. bamboo 竹 Ht wâ (Hp wá Ky wà PP *wa³)
- 299-2. mushroom きのこ Ht xè (Hp xèn Ky xó PP *xən²)
- < Animals 動物 >
300. animal 動物 Ht chəphôchəkhà (Hp chəphúchəli Ky shəphòshəxâ
PP *chəpho³—)
301. bird 鳥 Ht thò (Hp thú Ky thò PP *tho³)
302. fish 魚 Ht jâ (Hp já Ky jà PP *ja³)
303. insect 虫 Ht chəphôchəkhà (=300) (Hp chəphúchəxâ
Ky shəphòshəxâ PP *chəpho³—)
304. dog 犬 Ht thwí (Hp thwí Ky thwì PP *thwi³)
- 304-1. cat 猫 Ht mǐjə (Hp mǐjə Ky mǐjáu PP *mi¹jau²)
- 304-2. horse 馬 Ht kəθê (Hp kəθí Ky θè PP *kəse³)
- 304-3. cattle 牛 Ht khló (Hp khlō, wəbéin, chənən Ky khlâu,
shəméin PP *khlau⁴)
- 304-3a. buffalo 水牛 Ht pəná (Hp pənā Ky pənâ PP *pəna⁴)
- 304-6. pig 豚 Ht thò (Hp thò Ky thoʔ PP *thoʔ⁵)
- 304-7. chicken 鶏 Ht chàn (Hp chàn Ky shàn PP *chan¹)
- 304-9. tiger 虎 Ht bóθô (Hp khî Ky bó) cf. SK *bôθô
- 304-14. monkey 猿 Ht chəʔəu (Hp chəʔəu Ky shəʔəuʔ PP *chəʔəuʔ⁵)
- 304-15. rabbit 兎 Ht pədè (Hp pədè Ky pədâi PP *pədai²)
- 304-16. mouse 鼠 Ht jú (Hp jū Ky jû PP *ju⁴)
- 304-17. elephant 象 Ht kəshàn (Hp kəchàn Ky kəshàn PP *kəchan¹)
- 304-21. crab 蟹 Ht chwê (Hp chwé Ky shwè PP *chwe³)
- 304-22. shrimp 蝦 Ht θədán (Hp θədán Ky θədàn PP *sədan³)
305. shellfish 貝 Ht khlô (Hp khró Ky khrò PP *kthro³)
- 305-4. goose 鶩鳥 (ガチヨウ) Ht thóthà (Hp thúthà Ky thòthá PP *tho³tha²)
- 305-5. oriental turtle dove 山鳩 Ht thólwí (Hp thólwī Ky thòlwī PP *tho³lwi⁴)
- 305-5a. rock dove 土鳩 Ht kù (Hp kàké Ky —)
- 305-6. crow 鴉 (カラス) Ht klà (Hp klà Ky klaʔ PP *klaʔ⁵)
- 305-7. sparrow 雀 Ht — (Hp thúxwài Ky thòxweiʔ, thòθouʔphò
PP *tho³xwəiʔ⁵)

- 305-8. butterfly 蝶々 Ht — (Hp jânkòphèin Ky phìdò?khá)
306. ant アリ Ht thôu (Hp thəuN Ky thû PP *thəuN⁴)
- 306-1. spider 蜘蛛 Ht — (Hp kànchò Ky khán PP *khan²)
- 306-2. bee 蜜蜂 Ht kwè (Hp nî Ky nè PP *ne¹)
307. mosquito 蚊 Ht chəcàu (Hp cícòN Ky shəphò)
308. fly 八工 Ht tháphùlà (Hp dùilâ Ky dúilà PP *du²la¹)
cf. SK thâbúlá
309. flea のみ Ht — (Hp thwíxā Ky —)
310. louse しらみ Ht thòu (Hp thóuN Ky thè PP *səuN³)
311. snake ヘビ Ht yú (Hp wū Ky yú PP *yu⁴)
- 311-1. house lizard ヤモリ Ht dàulái (Hp dànlaín Ky dánlaín PP *dan²lain⁴)
312. horn つの Ht nòu (Hp nòuN Ky nóuN PP *nouN²)
314. tail 尾 Ht ?əmé (Hp ?əmī Ky ?əmē PP *?əme⁴)
315. beak くちばし Ht nò (Hp ?əno Ky ?əno? PP *?əno?⁶) Considering the Hpa-an and Kyonbyaw forms, the Htoklibang form is expected to be *nó*. Htoklibang *nò* is cognate with the Hpa-an and Kyonbyaw forms meaning ‘mouth’ (cf. 10).
316. wing つばさ Ht dèi (Hp ?ədài Ky ?ədei? PP *?ədəi?⁵)
317. feather 羽毛 Ht thòchâu (Hp thóchón Ky thòshàun PP *tho³chaun³)
318. nest 巢 Ht thòxwéi (Hp ?əθwī Ky ?əθwī PP *?əswi¹)
319. to fly 飛ぶ Ht jù (Hp jù Ky jú PP *ju⁴)
320. to swim 泳ぐ Ht já thì (Hp jā thī Ky jā thī PP *ja⁴thi¹)
- 320-1. < to cry (animals or insects) 鳴 Ht kòkhó, kòxó (Hp yáncò Ky yáncò? PP *yanc³ko?⁵)
- 320-3. to raise, rear 飼う Ht ?ánbú (Hp ?ánbú Ky ?ànlú)
- < Shapes/Colors/Sound/Smell 形・色・音・匂 >
321. to be round (circle) 円い Ht wànkhwàn (Hp wànkhwàn Ky khwán PP *khwan²)
- 321-a. to be round (sphere) 丸い Ht phlôu (Hp pòunlóun, phóunlóun, təlúkù Ky phlòun PP *phlouN³)
322. to be sharp するどい Ht ?ái (Hp ?áin Ky nəu?)
- 322-a. to be sharp-pointed とがっている Ht cù (Hp cù Ky sú PP *cu²)
323. to be dull 鈍い Ht lànlei (Hp lànlaì Ky lánlei? PP *lan²lai?⁵)
324. hole 穴(服などの穴) Ht chəphè (Hp chəphəuN Ky ?əphəuN PP *—phouN⁴)
- 324-a. hollow 穴(地面などの穴) Ht chəphè (Hp chəphəN Ky ?əphə PP *—phəN²)
325. to be straight まっすぐな Ht làu (Hp lòn Ky láun PP *lauN²)
- 325-4. thing 物 Ht ché (Hp chə Ky shə PP *chə⁴)
326. to be big 大きい Ht dô (Hp dú Ky xó PP *do³)

327. to be small 小さい Ht chèi (Hp pî Ky shei? PP *chəi?⁵)
 328. to be long 長い Ht thò (Hp thô Ky thàu PP *thau¹)
 328-a. to be long (time) (時間が) 長い Ht jéi (Hp jái Ky jei? PP *jəi?⁶)
 329. to be short 短い Ht phû (Hp phí Ky phì PP *phi³)
 330. to be thick 厚い Ht dân (Hp tán Ky tàn PP *tan³)
 331. to be thin 薄い Ht bə (Hp bəN Ky bó PP *bəN²)
 332. color 色 Ht — (Hp ?əljā, ?əjōN Ky ?əlwə)
 333. to be red 赤い Ht ɣò (Hp ɣò, wò Ky ɣáu PP *ɣau²)
 334. to be blue 青い Ht là (Hp lâ Ky pjà PP *la¹)
 335. to be yellow 黄色い Ht bən (Hp bən Ky bán PP *ban²)
 336. to be green 緑色の Ht jè (Hp jî Ky jè PP *je¹)
 337. to be white 白い Ht wà (Hp ?wà Ky bwá PP *bwa²)
 338. to be black 黒い Ht θà (Hp θəN Ky θə PP *səN¹)
 338-1. to paint 塗る Ht ɣú (Hp ɣú Ky ɣù PP *ɣu³)
 339. sound 音 Ht ?əθò (Hp ?əθò Ky ?əθàu PP *?əsau¹)
 340. smell におい Ht chənə (Hp chənəN Ky shənə PP *chənəN¹)

< Properties 性質 >

- 340-4. to be brave 勇気のある Ht dù [permanent character], bôu [temporary mind] (Hp dù, bəuN Ky dú, bə PP *du² [temporary], *bəuN³ [permanent])
 340-8. to be lazy 怠ける Ht kə (Hp cəuN Ky cə PP *cəuN³) cf. SK *kə
 341. to be strong 強い Ht chāu (Hp chón Ky shàun PP *chaun³)
 343. to be correct, right 正しい Ht bā (Hp bá Ky bà PP *ba³)
 344. to be good 良い Ht ɣè (Hp ɣì Ky ɣé, məŋā PP *ɣe²)
 345. to be bad 悪い Ht tə ɣè bá (literally 'not good') (Hp ?əN Ky ?ó PP *?əN²)
 345-1. to be easy 易しい Ht jə (Hp jô Ky jàu PP *jau¹)
 345-2. to be difficult 難しい Ht kâ (Hp ká Ky kà PP *ka³)
 345-4. to be tight きつい Ht kəthéi (Hp kəthái Ky ka?)
 345-5. to be loose ゆるい Ht khlàu (Hp khlân Ky khlàn PP *khlân¹)
 346. to be smooth すべっこい Ht phlè (Hp phlí Ky phlè PP *phle¹)
 347. to be old 古い Ht lánlì (Hp lānlì Ky lânlí PP *lan⁴li²)
 348. to be new 新しい Ht θàn (Hp θān Ky θàn PP *san¹)
 349. to be beautiful 美しい Ht ɣè (Hp xilà Ky xilá PP *xi¹la²)
 349-1. to be ugly みにくい Ht lá?ə (Hp lá?əN Ky xòxā)
 350. to be clean 清潔な Ht plàn, chèi (Hp pràn, chéin Ky plán, shèin PP *pran², *chéin¹)
 351. to be dirty 汚い Ht bā?ə (Hp cícá Ky bàθa?lò) cf. SK bā?ə
 352. to be hard 固い Ht nàu (Hp nòn Ky náun PP *naun²)
 352-a. to be firm, solid 堅固な Ht khə (Hp khəN Ky khə PP *khəN¹)

353. to be soft Ht phóu (Hp pháu Ky phou? PP *phəu⁶)
- < Space 空間 >
- 353-1. place 場所 Ht ?əlán (Hp ?əlāN Ky ?əlāN PP *?əlan⁴)
354. front 前 Ht ?əméjə (Hp ?əméjā Ky ?əmeʔjə PP *?əmeʔja¹)
355. back 後 Ht ?əlánkhài (Hp ?əlāNkhâin Ky ?əlāNkhâin
PP *?əlan⁴khain¹)
- 355-1. nearby place 傍 Ht kəphà (Hp kəpē Ky ?ənáinʔəxáun)
356. between 間 Ht ?əθàklà (Hp ?əklà, ?əθàklà Ky ?əklà PP *?əkla²)
357. upside 上 Ht ?əphàNkhô (Hp ?əphāNkhó Ky ?əphāNkhò
PP *?əphan¹kho³)
358. downside 下 Ht ?əphàNlá (Hp ?əphāNlá Ky ?əphāNlaʔ
PP *?əphan¹la⁶)
359. inside 中 Ht ?əphè (Hp ?əphèn Ky ?əphó PP *?əphən²)
360. outside 外 Ht khləu, khəu (Hp chəkhləun, khôn Ky khləun,
khəun PP *khləun¹, *khaun¹)
361. right 右 Ht nəkhò (Hp ?əxò Ky sùthwè PP *cu³thwe¹) Borrowing of Burmese *nà*.
362. left 左 Ht bèkhò (Hp ?əcí Ky sùsè PP *cu³ce³) Borrowing of Burmese *bè*.
363. point, tip 先端 Ht — (Hp ?əkhóthò Ky ?əkhìthoʔ)
364. to be near 近い Ht bəu (Hp bàu Ky bou? PP *bəu⁵)
365. to be far 遠い Ht jài (Hp jàin Ky jáin PP *jain²)
366. to be high 高い Ht thò (Hp thô Ky thəu PP *thau¹)
367. to be low 低い Ht phû (Hp phí Ky phì PP *phi³)
368. to be deep 深い Ht jò (Hp jó Ky joʔ PP *jo⁶)
369. to be shallow 浅い Ht tə jò bá (literally 'not deep') (Hp chū Ky phì)
370. to be wide 広い Ht lé (Hp lē Ky lâi PP *lai⁴)
371. to be narrow 狭い Ht ?ēi (Hp ?éin Ky ?àin PP *?ein³)
372. together 一緒に Ht bèθòθò (Hp phléphlé Ky màunxáun)
- mə lè bèθòθò*
IRR go together
'(We) will go together.'
373. to be full 満ちた Ht xwè (Hp xwè Ky xwé PP *xwe²)
374. to be empty 空っぽの Ht No particular word. See the following sentence.
(Hp pləplə Ky ?ókhló)
- tə ?ô nán mèi bá*
NEG exist any kind NEG
'There is not anything.'

- 375-1. east 東 Ht múthân (Hp mūthán Ky múthàn PP *mu⁴than³)
 375-2. west 西 Ht múnóu (Hp mūnáu Ky mūnəu? PP *mu⁴nəu⁶)
 375-3. south 南 Ht — (Hp máithàkhó Ky múkhèin, líkhì) Note: It is often the case that a Karenic language does not have the particular words for ‘south’ and ‘north.’
 375-4. north 北 Ht — (Hp khánthàilá Ky líthei?)
- < Time 時間 >
376. morning 朝 Ht γòkhò, wòkhò (Hp kəγò, kəwò Ky γáukhàu PP *γau²)
 376-1. noon 正午 Ht múthôu (Hp mūthóu Ky múthè PP *mu⁴thəu³)
377. daytime 昼間 Ht múchá, kə múchá (Hp kə mūchā Ky múshà PP *mu⁴cha¹)
378. evening 夕方 Ht múγā (Hp kəγā Ky múγā PP *mu⁴γa³)
 379. night 夜 Ht múnà (Hp kə mūnà Ky múná PP *mu⁴na²)
 380. early 早い Ht γò (Hp γò, wò Ky γáu PP *γau²)
 381. late おそい Ht náucā (Hp təcwī, phlài Ky jeiʔnân, nāuca?) Borrowing of Burmese *nauʔcā*.
382. now 今 Ht ʔəkhājò, ʔəkhāʔi, ʔəkhànêʔi (Hp ʔəkhājò Ky bójój) cf. SK ʔəkhánêʔi
383. ahead 先に Ht γú (Hp wī Ky γú PP *γu⁴) γú is a particle which is put after the verb.
 lè γú
 go ahead
 ‘Go ahead.’
384. afterward あとで Ht thóukhài, thóukhàimá (Hp ʔəlānkhâin, ləkhâin Ky ʔəlānkhàin, ləkhàin)
385. always いつも Ht læchòchò (Hp klè Ky kəthixân)
386. often しょっちゅう Ht læchòchò (Hp chùchùchùchù, læthəlailəthəlài Ky khoʔmaʔkhoʔmaʔ)
- 386-1. sometimes ときどき Ht læphələphə (Hp kəblānkəthā Ky bākəcàcà)
387. today 今日 Ht læniʔi (Hp læniʔò Ky kəniʔój) cf. SK *təniʔi
388. yesterday 昨日 Ht múγā (Hp mūγā Ky múγā PP *mu⁴γa³)
 388-a. the day before yesterday 一昨日 Ht təγā (Hp təγā Ky təγàní, kəγàní PP *təγa³)
389. tomorrow 明日 Ht khéwò (Hp kèkhó Ky kòmúshàiní)
- 389-a. the day after tomorrow 明後日 Ht khétəwò (Hp kètòkhó Ky kòtəshàiní)
390. everyday 毎日 Ht kò nì dè (Hp kò nì dè, θèiθèinì Ky koʔ ní déʔ, kònikòní PP *koʔ⁵ ni² deʔ⁵)
391. day 日 Ht nì (Hp mūnì Ky múní PP *mu⁴ni²)

- 391-2. month 月 Ht là (Hp là Ky lá PP *la²)
 392. year 年 Ht néi, nêi (Hp néin Ky nêin PP *nein²)
 392-1. age 年齡 Ht ʔəθà (Hp ʔəyáʊ Ky ʔəθaʔ PP *ʔəsaʔ⁵)
 392-3. hot season 暑期 Ht chəjðkhà (Hp chəjðkhâ Ky shəjáukhà
 PP *chəjau²kha¹)
 392-3a. rainy season 雨期 Ht chəchəkhà (Hp chəchənkhâ Ky shəshəkhà
 PP *chəchəN²kha¹)
 392-3b. cool season 涼期 Ht chəyáukhà (Hp chəyōNkhâ Ky shəyâunkhà
 PP *chəyaun⁴kha¹)

< Number/Quantity 数・量 >

393. to count 数える Ht nâ (Hp ná Ky twaʔ)
 394. 1 Ht là (Hp lôn Ky là PP *lōN¹)
 395. 2 Ht nì (Hp nî Ky nì PP *ni¹)
 396. 3 Ht θà (Hp θân Ky θà PP *səN¹)
 397. 4 Ht lí (Hp lī Ky lí PP *li⁴)
 398. 5 Ht jé (Hp jē Ky jâi PP *jai⁴)
 399. 6 Ht xù (Hp xû Ky xù PP *xu¹)
 400. 7 Ht nwì (Hp nwê Ky nwì PP *nwi¹)
 401. 8 Ht xó (Hp xó Ky xoʔ PP *xoʔ⁶)
 402. 9 Ht khwí (Hp khwī Ky khwì PP *khwi¹)
 403. 10 Ht læi, tæi (Hp læchî Ky kəshì PP *—chi¹)
 404. 20 Ht nièi (Hp nīchî Ky níshì PP *ni¹chi¹)
 405. 100 Ht læjà (Hp læjà Ky kæjá PP *—ja²)
 405-11. 1,000 Ht təkəthó (Hp læthōN Ky kəthàun PP *—thaun¹) cf.
 SK təkəthó
 405-14. 10,000 Ht təkəlà (Hp lælá Ky kælaʔ PP *—laʔ⁶)
 cf. SK təkəláʔ
 406. time(s) 回 Ht phə (Hp phəN, bləN Ky cà, blán PP *phəN¹, *bləN²)
 406-a. one thing 1 個 Ht læ bêi (Hp læ dù Ky kæ dū)
 406-b. one flat thing 1 枚 Ht læ bêi (Hp læ béin Ky kæ bèin PP *—bein³)
 406-c. one round thing 1 個 (丸いもの) Ht læ phləu (Hp læ phlóun
 Ky kæ phləun PP *— phləun³)
 406-d. one long thing 1 本 Ht læ bàu (Hp læ bōN Ky kæ báun PP *—baun²)
 406-e. one person 1 人 Ht læ yà (Hp læ yà Ky kæ yá PP *—ya²)
 406-f. one animal 1 匹 Ht læ dù (Hp læ dù Ky kæ dū PP *—dū²)
 407. all 全部 Ht lôusó (Hp láuschēin Ky thé ʔəlouʔ) cf. SK lósó
 407-1. everyone 誰も Ht kó yà dè (Hp kò yà dè Ky koʔ yá deʔ
 PP *koʔ⁵ ya² deʔ⁵)
 408. half 半分 Ht lætəwà (Hp lætəwà Ky kætəwaʔ PP *—təwaʔ⁵)
 409. to be heavy 重い Ht xə (Hp xəN Ky xə PP *xəN¹)

410. to be light 軽い Ht xwì (Hp xwî Ky xwì PP *xwi¹)
 411. to be many 多い Ht ʔá (Hp ʔá Ky ʔà PP *ʔa³)
 412. to be few 少ない Ht cá (Hp cà Ky cá PP *ca²)
 412-1. to increase 増える Ht ʔè ʔâ thâN (Hp ʔá thâN Ky ʔà thâN
 PP *ʔa³ thâN³)
 412-2. to decrease 減る Ht ʔè cá lâN (Hp cà lâN Ky cá láN PP *ca² lan²)

< Pronouns and related forms 代名詞など >

413. I わたし Ht jə [before the noun or verb], jè [after the verb or preposition] (Hp jə, jè Ky jə, já PP *jə [before the noun or verb], *ja² [after the verb or preposition])

<i>jə léiʔòu</i>	<i>jə lè</i>
1sg book	1sg go
'my book'	'I went.'

thwî ʔâi jè
 dog bite 1sg
 'A dog bit me.'

414. we わたしたち Ht pə, kə [before the noun or verb], pè [after the verb or preposition] (Hp hə, hè Ky pə, bá PP *pə [before the noun or verb], *pa² [after the verb or preposition])

<i>pə lè ~ kə lè</i>
1pl go 1pl go
'We went.'

415. thou おまえ Ht nə [before the noun or verb], nè [after the verb or preposition] (Hp nə, nè Ky nə, ná PP *nə [before the noun or verb], *na² [after the verb or preposition])

<i>nə mə lè</i>
2sg will go
'You will go.'

416. ye おまえたち Ht nəθi (Hp nəθi Ky nəθi PP *nəsi³)

<i>nəθi mə lè</i>
2pl will go
'You will go.'

417. he, she 彼, 彼女 Ht ʔə [before the noun], ʔəwè [before the verb; after the verb or preposition] (Hp ʔə, ʔəwè Ky ʔə, ʔəwè PP *ʔə [before the noun], *ʔəwe¹ [before the verb; after the verb or

preposition])

ʔə léiʔòu

3sg book

‘his/her book.’

ʔəwè mə lè

3sg will go

‘He/She will go.’

*ʔə mə lè

3sg will go

thwî ʔâi ʔəwè

dog bite 3sg

‘A dog bit him/her.’

418. they 彼ら, 彼女ら

Ht ʔəwèθi, ʔəθi (Hp ʔəθiwê, ʔəθi Ky ʔəwéθi
PP *ʔəwe¹si³)

ʔəwèθi lè ~ ʔəθi lè

they go they go

‘They went.’

419. oneself 自分

Ht ʔəkəchá (Hp nânkəchā Ky nânkəshâ
PP *—kəcha⁴)

420. this one これ

Ht ʔəʔi (Hp ʔəjò Ky ʔəjós PP *ʔəjò²) cf. SK ʔəʔi

ʔəʔi nô məlé

this TOP what

‘What is this?’

421. that one あれ, それ

Ht ʔənê (Hp ʔənós Ky ʔənò PP *ʔənó³) cf. SK ʔənê

421-2. this この

Ht ʔi (Hp jò Ky jós PP *jò²) cf. SK ʔi

phò ʔi

flower this

‘This flower’

421-3. that あの

Ht nê (Hp nós Ky nò PP *nó³) cf. SK nê

phò nê

flower that

‘That flower’

421-5. like this このように

Ht ʔəʔi θò (Hp bê jò θò Ky bós jò θoʔ)

mà ʔəʔi θò

do this like

‘Do like this.’

422. here ここに

Ht phéʔì, phéthîʔì (Hp lé jò Ky ləjɔ́, thəjɔ́)
cf. SK phé ʔì

ʔô phéʔì ~ ʔô phéthîʔì
exist here exist here

‘(It) is here.’

yè phéthîʔì
come here

‘Come here.’

423. there あそこに, そこに Ht phénô, phéthînô (Hp lúú ʔò Ky lənò)

cf. SK *phé nê

lè phénô
go there

‘Go there.’

424. who 誰

Ht pə̀là (Hp phlòʊN, pô Ky məpá)

pə̀là mə̀ lè lé
who IRR go QUE
‘Who will go?’

nə̀ dō pə̀là lé
2sg hit who QUE
‘Who did you hit?’

425. what 何

Ht məlé (Hp chənɔ́ Ky mənò, mə̀nài)

mələ ʔô lé
what exist QUE
‘What is there?’

nə̀ ʔân məlé
2sg eat what
‘What did you eat?’

426. which どれ, どの

Ht məlé (=425) (Hp khòkhô+NC, NC+NC Ky thəthə+NC,
thə+NC+NC)

nə̀ mə̀ thóu məlé ká lé
2sg IRR ride what car QUE
‘Which car will you ride?’

427. how どのように

Ht cálé, cə̀cá lé (Hp bêthîlé, bêthîthòlè, píthòlè Ky pə̀thèlài)

- nə mə lè cǎlé (=cəcǎlé)*
 2sg IRR go how
 ‘How will you go?’
- nə mèi kò cǎlé (=cəcǎlé)*
 2sg name call how
 ‘What is your name?’
428. where どこ Ht khǎlé, chǐlé, phǐlé (Hp khǎlê Ky khǎlài, thǎlài)
nə mə lè khǎlé (=chǐlé, phǐlé)
 2sg IRR go where
 ‘Where will you go?’
?ó khǎlé (=chǐlé, phǐlé)
 exist where
 ‘Where is it?’
- 428-2. why なぜ Ht bǎmǎlé (Hp bǎnǎlê Ky bǎmǎnǎlài)
bǎmǎlé nə lè nǎ
 why 2sg go that
 ‘Why is it that you went?’
nə tǎ lè bǎ nǎ bǎmǎlé
 2sg NEG go NEG that why
 ‘Why is it that you did not go?’
429. when いつ Ht cécélé, cébélé (Hp cǐcǐlê, cǎicǎilê Ky məshei?lài)
nə lè cécélé
 2sg go when
 ‘When did you go?’
nə mə γè cécélé
 2sg IRR come when
 ‘When will you come?’
430. how many いくつ Ht xwè (Hp xwē Ky xwê PP *xwe⁴)
?ó xwè bǎu lé
 exist how many NC [long] QUE
 ‘How many long things are there?’
- 430-1. how much いくら Ht cǎlé (Hp cǎlê Ky xwêθèlài PP *chǎi?⁵?a³lai¹)
431. some いくつか Ht lǎnǎn (Hp kǎnǎnǎ, lǎnǎnǎ Ky lǎnǎnǎn
 PP *lǎnǎn²nǎn²)

< Adverbs, conjunctions, etc. 副詞・接続詞など >

431-1. very ひじょうに Ht dômá, swátè, tɛ́átè, ʔáci (Hp chāmā, cwāmā
Ky dōmaʔ, ʔáci)

yè dômá
good very
'(It) is very good.'

431-1b. not very あまり Ht pəθèi (Hp pəθàì Ky phônô)

tə ʔɔ̄ pəθèi bá
NEG exist very NEG
'There are not too many.'

431-2. best 最良の Ht yè thôu (Hp yì tháu Ky yé thəuʔ
PP *yè² thəuʔ⁵) thôu is a particle which denotes su-
perlative, and originates in the verb meaning 'to end.'

431-3. not at all 全然 Ht nánçèçè (Hp nāncè Ky nānsheiʔ PP *nan⁴chəiʔ⁵)

tə yè nánçèçè bá
NEG good at all NEG
'(It) is not good at all.'

432. again また Ht thóukhài, thóu læphè (Hp nān phôn dè Ky nān cà dɔʔ
PP *nan⁴ — dɔʔ⁵)

433. yet, still まだ Ht dè (Hp dàì Ky ðeiʔ PP *dəiʔ⁵)

tə ʔɔ̄ dè bá
NEG exist still NEG
'There still is not anything.'

thóukhài jə mə yè dè
again 1sg IRR come still
'I will come again.'

434. already もう Ht jóu, lí (Hp jàu Ky jouʔ PP *jəuʔ⁵) jóu and lí are par-
ticles denoting perfect. lí is a borrowing from Sgaw Karen
lí.

ʔəwè yè jóu ~ ʔəwè yè lí
he/she come already he/she come already
'He/She has come.'

nə ʔân mè yàu jóu(~lí) bá
2sg eat rice finish already QUE
'Have you finished eating?'

434-a. any longer もう Ht lə̌ (Hp lə̌N Ky lə̌ PP *lə̌N²)

tə̌ ʔə̌ lə̌ bá
NEG exist anymore NEG

‘(He) is no more there.’

435. if もし

Ht bə̌ (Hp ʔə̌ ... (ʔə̌), ʔə̌ ... (nə̌) Ky ... bə̌)

chə̌ ʔə̌ chə̌ bə̌, jə̌ tə̌ lə̌ lə̌ bá
thing come rain if 1sg NEG go anymore NEG

‘If it rains, I will not go.’

cf. **Hpa-an:**

chə̌ ʔə̌ ʔə̌ chə̌N ʔə̌, jə̌ lə̌ lə̌N ʔə̌
thing if come rain that 1sg go anymore NEG

‘If it rains, I will not go.’

cf. **Kyonbyaw:**

shə̌ ʔə̌ shə̌ bə̌, jə̌ lə̌ lə̌ ʔə̌
thing come rain if 1sg go anymore NEG

‘If it rains, I will not go.’

< Particles and related forms 助詞など >

436. to ~へ, ~に (着点) Ht lə̌ (Hp lə̌, lə̌, lə̌N Ky lə̌)

jə̌ mə̌ lə̌ lə̌ wéitəkù
1sg IRR go to Yangon

‘I will go to Yangon.’

438. from ~から (起点) Ht lə̌ (Hp lə̌, lə̌, lə̌N Ky lə̌)

jə̌ ʔə̌ lə̌ wéitəkù
1sg come to Yangon

‘I came from Yangon.’

439. in, at ~で; に (位置) Ht lə̌ (Hp lə̌, lə̌, lə̌N Ky lə̌)

ʔə̌ lə̌ wéitəkù
exist in Yangon

‘(He) is in Yangon.’

441. with ~と (共同) Ht lə̌ (Hp dē Ky lə̌)

jə̌ mə̌ lə̌ lə̌ ʔə̌wè
1sg IRR go with he/she

‘I will go with him/her.’

442. and ~と (列举) Ht lə̌, dé (Hp dē Ky lə̌)

nə́ ló jə́ ~ nə́ dé jə́
 2sg and 1sg 2sg and 1sg
 ‘You and I.’

443. of, 's ~ の (所有)

See the sentence below. The possessor noun precedes the possessed noun, and the pronoun referring to the possessor may be put before the possessed noun.

shə́lâ (ʔə́) léiʔòu
 teacher his/her book
 ‘the teacher’s book.’

cf. **Hpa-an:**

chə́râ (ʔə́) láíʔàv
 teacher his/her book
 ‘the teacher’s book.’

cf. **Kyonbyaw:**

shə́rà (ʔə́) leiʔʔouʔ
 teacher his/her book
 ‘the teacher’s book.’

444. also, too ~ も

Ht ɸé (Hp chī, jī Ky shē PP *che⁴)

ʔə́wè mə́ lè ɸé
 3sg IRR go too
 ‘He will go, too.’

446. by means of ~ で (道具) Ht ló (Hp dē Ky ló)

jə́ mə́ lè ló ká
 1sg IRR go by car
 ‘I will go by car.’

ʔə́wè ló́ jə́ mə́ lè ló ká ló wéitəkù
 3sg and 1sg IRR go by car to Yangon
 ‘He and I will go to Yangon by car.’

cf. **Hpa-an:**

ʔə́wè dḗ jə́ mə́ lì dḗ ká ló ləkōUN
 3sg and 1sg IRR go by car to Yangon
 ‘He and I will go to Yangon by car.’

446-2. to be だ, です

Ht mè (Hp mwē Ky mwê PP *mwē⁴) mè is a borrowing of Sgaw Karen mè.

jə́ mè kə́phlòu
 1sg be Pwo Karen
 ‘I am a Pwo Karen.’

447. not ない (否定の助辞) Ht tə ... bá, lə ... bá (Hp lə ... bá [subordinate clause], ... ?é [main clause] Ky lə ... bə̀ [subordinate clause], ... ?e? [main clause] PP *lə ... ba³ [subordinate clause], PP *?e?⁶ [main clause]) To make a negative clause, tə or lə is put before the verb, and bá is put in the clause-final position. In Hpa-an, in a subordinate clause lə is put before the verb and bá is put in the clause-final position, whereas in a main clause, only ?é is put in the clause-final position. Kyonbyaw is the same as Hpa-an. tə is a borrowing of Sgaw Karen tə and Htoklibang is the same as Sgaw, in that there is no difference between a subordinate clause and a main clause.

tə ?ân mè bá ~ lə ?ân mè bá
 NEG eat rice NEG NEG eat rice NEG
 ‘(I) don’t eat rice.’

?ô tə móu bá nê,
 exist NEG comfortable NEG because
 tə lè lə bá
 NEG go anymore NEG
 ‘Since I am not well, I won’t go.’

cf. **Hpa-an:**

?ó lə máu bá ?əkhúçòn,
 exist NEG comfortable NEG because
 lì ləN ?é
 go anymore NEG
 ‘Since I am not well, I won’t go.’

447-1. Do not... ~ するな Ht ləyè (Hp ... xì Ky ... ləyé PP *ləyé²)

?ân mè ləyè
 eat rice don’t
 ‘Don’t eat rice.’

447-2. ‘question’ ~ か Ht ... bá, ... lé (Hp ... bā, ... lê Ky ... yà, ... lài PP *ba¹, lai¹) To make an interrogative sentence, the particle bá is put in the sentence-final position. In a sentence with an interrogative pronoun, the particle lé is used instead of bá. If an interrogative pronoun that has -lé as the final syllable is used in the sentence-final position, the particle lé does not occur.

nə nô kəphlòu bá
 2sg TOP Pwo Karen QUE
 ‘Are you a Pwo Karen?’

?ô xwè yà lé
 exist how many NC [human] QUE
 ‘How many people are there?’

?ô chílé
 exist where
 ‘Where is it?’

448. because ~ だから (理由) Ht ... *nê*, ...*nô* (Hp ... *?əkhóçòN*
 Ky ... *?əçáUN*) *nê* is a borrowing of Sgaw Karen *nê* ‘that.’

chə yè chə nê(=nô), jə tə lè lə
 thing come rain because 1sg NEG go anymore
bá
 NEG

‘Since it’s begun to rain, I won’t go’

449. although ~ だけれど (逆接) Ht *lávè* (Hp ... *lānân* Ky ... *lānànyé*)

chə yè chə lávè, jə mə lè
 thing come rain although 1sg IRR go
 ‘Although it’s begun to rain, I will go’

450. make someone do something ~ させる (使役) Ht *?áNmè+verb*

jə ?áNmè lè ?əwè
 1sg order go 3sg
 ‘I ordered him to go.’

cf. **Hpa-an:**

jə ?áNmân ?əwé lè
 1sg order 3sg go
 ‘I ordered him to go.’

cf. **Kyonbyaw:**

jə ?áNmè lé ?əwè
 1sg order go 3sg
 ‘I ordered him to go.’

452. want to ~ したい (願望) Ht *bâθà* (Hp *báθà* Ky *mô* PP **mo*⁴)

mə ʔân bâθà mē
 IRR eat want to rice
 ‘(I) want to eat rice.’

cf. **Hpa-an:**

mə ʔán báθà mì
 IRR eat want to rice
 ‘(I) want to eat rice.’

cf. **Kyonbyaw:**

mô ʔàn mé
 want to eat rice
 ‘(I) want to eat rice.’

452-b. will ... , be going to ... ~ しよう Ht mə (Hp mə, m̄ Ky kə PP *kə) The Kyonbyaw form *kə* is cognate with the Sgaw Karen irrealis marker *kə*. Therefore, the Proto-Pwo irrealis marker can be considered to be **kə*. Since Kyonbyaw *mô* corresponding with Htoklibang *mə* and Hpa-an *mə*, means ‘want to’, the Htoklibang and Hpa-an forms can be considered instances of the cross-linguistically observed cases where words meaning ‘want’ have turned into markers denoting future (cf. Heine and Kuteva 2002:310-311).

jə mə lè
 1sg IRR go
 ‘I will go.’

cf. **Hpa-an:**

jə mə lì
 1sg IRR go
 ‘I will go.’

cf. **Kyonbyaw:**

jə kə lé
 1sg IRR go
 ‘I will go.’

< Important words and expressions 重要単語・連語 >

453. to be, exist ある, いる Ht ʔô (Hp ʔó Ky ʔàu PP *ʔau³)

453-2. to become なる Ht kē lân (Hp ké thán Ky kài thàn PP *kai³ than³)

ʔəwè kē lân shəlâ
 3sg become up teacher
 ‘He became a teacher.’

454. can できる (能力) Ht θê (Hp θí Ky θè PP *sé)

ʔəwè mà chəmà θê ʔá
 3sg do work can QUE

‘Can he work?’

454-1. to possess 持っている Ht ʔô (Hp ʔó Ky ʔàu PP *ʔau³)

jə ká ʔô
1sg car exist

‘I have a car.’ (literally: My car exists.)

455. same 同じ Ht bèθòθò (Hp mômó Ky màUNXÁUN) cf. SK dīʔθōʔθōʔ

455-1. to be similar, alike 似ている Ht làNXÁ (Hp bádòN Ky lánʔaʔ)

ʔəwè làNXÁ ló ʔə phá
3sg resemble with 3sg father

‘He resembles his father.’

457. for the sake of ~ のために Ht ʔán (Hp ʔāN Ky ʔâN PP *ʔaN⁴)

phá né ʔəwè ʔán
read BENEFACTIVE 3sg for the sake of

‘Read for him.’

The word *né* is a particle that denotes benefaction, and it is a borrowing of the Sgaw Karen benefactive marker *nè*.

cf. **Hpa-an:**

pō phílân ʔəwè ʔāN
read BENEFACTIVE 3sg for the sake of

‘Read for him.’

457-3. must ~ せねばならない Ht bâ (Hp bá Ky bà PP *ba³)

jə bâ lè
1sg must go

‘I must go.’

5. Summary

Important points that we have seen in this paper include the following:

- Htoklibang is a Pwo Karen dialect that is not intelligible to the speakers of other dialects.
- The two tones of Proto-Pwo Karen, which originated in Proto-Karen Tone1, have merged in Htoklibang. Such a dialect has never been reported so far.
- Htoklibang has many loanwords from Sgaw Karen.

- I reconstructed the Proto-Pwo phonemic system; my reconstruction is different from Jones's (1961), especially regarding rhymes. The reconstruction of Proto-Pwo Karen is important to reconstructing Proto-Karen because Pwo Karen has diphthongs and final consonants.

Abbreviations

1	first person	NEG	negative marker
2	second person	pl	plural
3	third person	PP	Proto-Pwo Karen
Hp	Hpa-an dialect	QUE	question marker
Ht	Htoklibang Pwo Karen	sg	singular
IRR	irrealis marker	SK	Sgaw Karen
Ky	Kyonbyaw dialect	TOP	topic marker
NC	numeral classifier		

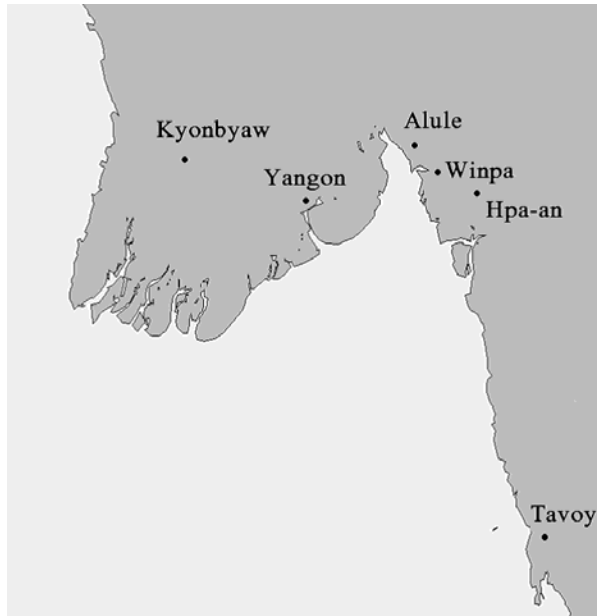
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Map 1: Places that are referred to in this paper