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A SURVEY OF SEA PEOPLE'S DIALECTS ALONG THE WEST COAST OF THAILAND

BY

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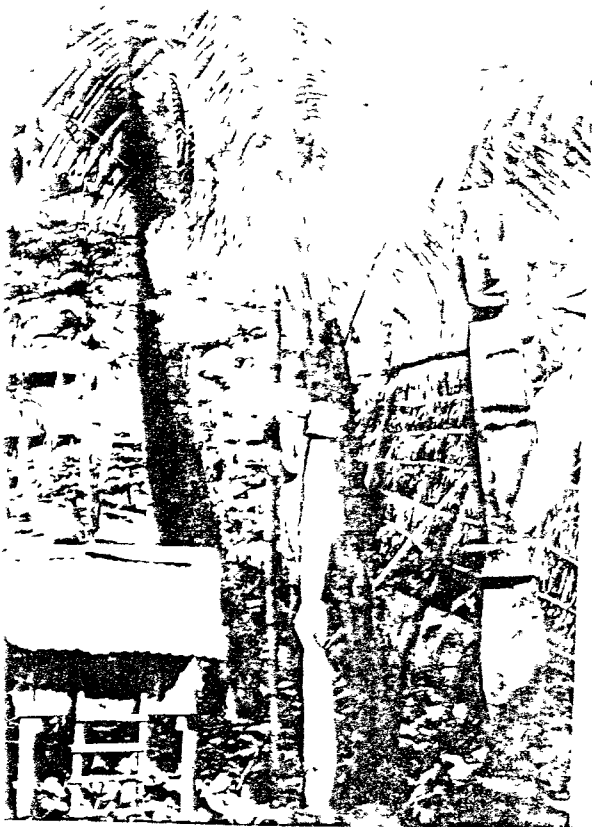
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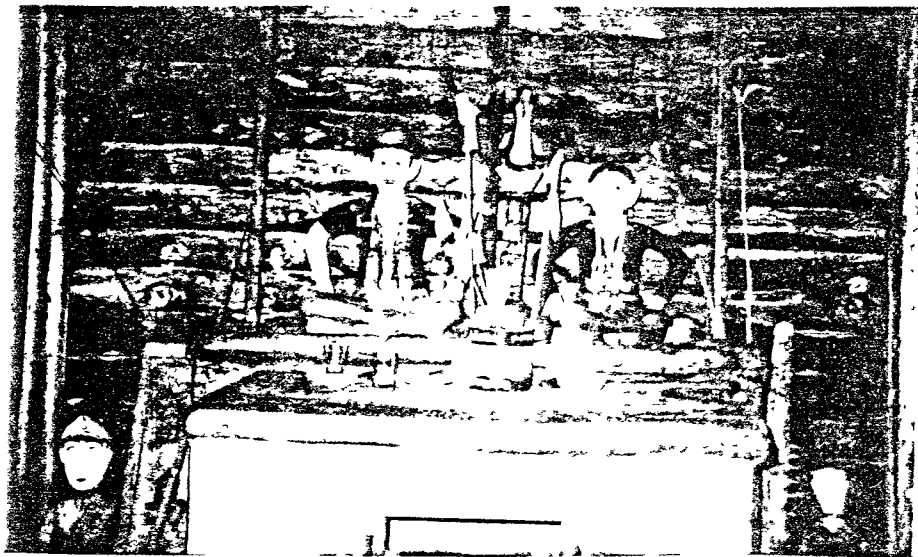
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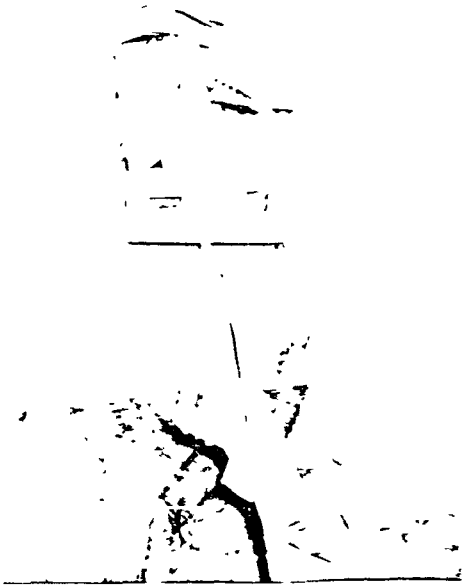
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ABBREVIATIONS

D = dialect

L = language

Vil = village

MK = Moken

UL = Urak Lawoi'

Abbreviation of ten communities

Ad = Adang Island

Bs = Bangsak Village

Ch = Cham Village

La = Lanta Island

Rn = Ranong Province (Tha Dan Village)

Rw = Rawai Village

Sp = Spam Village

Tch = Tha Chatchai Village

Tm = Thai Muang District (Lampi Village)

VP = Victoria Point

ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to investigate the languages and the living of the Sea People in Thailand. It consists of 6 chapters. The introductory and the methodology are dealt with in the first two chapters while the third provides a general view of the geographic and socio-demographic descriptions of the Sea People. Chapter 4 and 5 bring in the grouping of the Sea People's dialects and the comparison with the surrounding languages respectively. Conclusion and recommendations are given in the last chapter.

From the findings, there are 3 tribes of the Sea People; namely the Urak Lawoi', the Moken, and the Moklen, speaking 2 different languages: Urak Lawoi' and Moken. The dialects of Urak Lawoi' are quite similar to one another. The Moken dialects, on the contrary, show differences both in terms of phonology and vocabulary and can be grouped into 2 main dialects: Moken itself and Moklen.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Along the west coast of Southern Thailand, from Ranong down to Satun, there live people of many tribes whose languages, customs, and ways of life are different from that of the Thai people. In the past, these people lived in the sea. Nowadays, some of them have settled down in many villages of the southern provinces and formed their own community. However, they still depend their living on the sea, and therefore are generally referred to as the "Sea People" or "Sea Gypsies"⁽¹⁾.

From the present survey, it was found that the so-called "Sea People" in Southern Thailand comprises of three different tribes. These three tribes are referred to by the outsiders by several different names, causing much confusion.

To the Thai people, all of these Sea Tribes are generally known as Chaaw Thalay (ชาวทะเล), or Chaaw Lay (ชาวลาย), meaning 'Sea People', or Chaaw Naam (ชาวน้ำ), meaning 'Water People'. In A.D. 1956 these people became Thai citizen⁽²⁾ and the government named them Thai Maj (ไทยใหม่), meaning 'New Thai'. It is the general name for any sea tribal man who has been given Thai citizenship and cannot be used to give specific connotation to any of the tribes. The Sea People tend to be annoyed at

(1) They are not related to Gypsies in Europe.

(2) In the past, Sea People lived in boats and wandered in the sea. They were stateless.

the name Chaaw Naam, although some of them are proud to be called Chaaw Lay or Thai Maj.

The Europeans prefer to group all these three tribes under the name "Sea Gypsies", but, strictly speaking, this term is applied to the Moken who are only the maritime nomads still wandering in the Burmese Waters, and in Ranong and Phangnga Provinces.

The Malay call them Orang Laut, meaning 'Sea People'. However, this is a very general term referring to anyone living in the sea in contrast to those living inland.

In Burma, the Sea People are called Selungs with variant pronunciation such as Chalomes, Chillones, Salon, Salones, etc.

From the present survey, it was found that the Sea People call themselves differently according to their language. The largest tribe who have settled down in Phuket, Krabi, and Satun call themselves "Urak Lawoi'", meaning Sea People, and is equivalent to the Malay "Orang Laut".

Those living in the Burmese waters, Ranong Province, and Rawai Village in Phuket call themselves "Moken" [moke:n]. In Thai language the Moken are referred to by the Urak Lawoi' as "Phuak Sing" (พวกสิงห์), and by the Moklen (another tribe) as "Sing Naam" (สิงห์น้ำ), meaning 'Water Lion'.⁽¹⁾

(1) In Thai, Sing means Lion, Naam means Water,

Those found in Phangnga Province call themselves "Moklen" [mɔkɬɛ:n]. They are similar to the Moken in many respects, and are also referred to by the Urak Lawoi' as "Phuak Sing" and by the Moken as "Sing Bok", meaning 'Land Lion'. (1)

1.1 Purpose of the Study

Even though these Sea People have been living in the Thai territory for quite a long time, a-knowledge of this ethnic group is still meagre, in particular the linguistic aspect. This study is aimed at investigating the languages of the Sea People along the west coast of Thailand. The purpose is to give a general view of the Sea People as regards their language, customs and culture. An attempt is made upon the grouping of these languages so that their dialectal variations could be revealed and the relationships between the Sea People's languages and the surrounding ones might as well be determined.

This study has been carried out with a view to serving primarily as a basic resource for the development of a linguistic research designed to reach the Sea People in Thailand. Furthermore, the information on their beliefs and practices would act as a tool for a better understanding between the Thais and the people of this ethnicity.

(1) In Thai, Bok means Land.

1.2 Scope of the Study

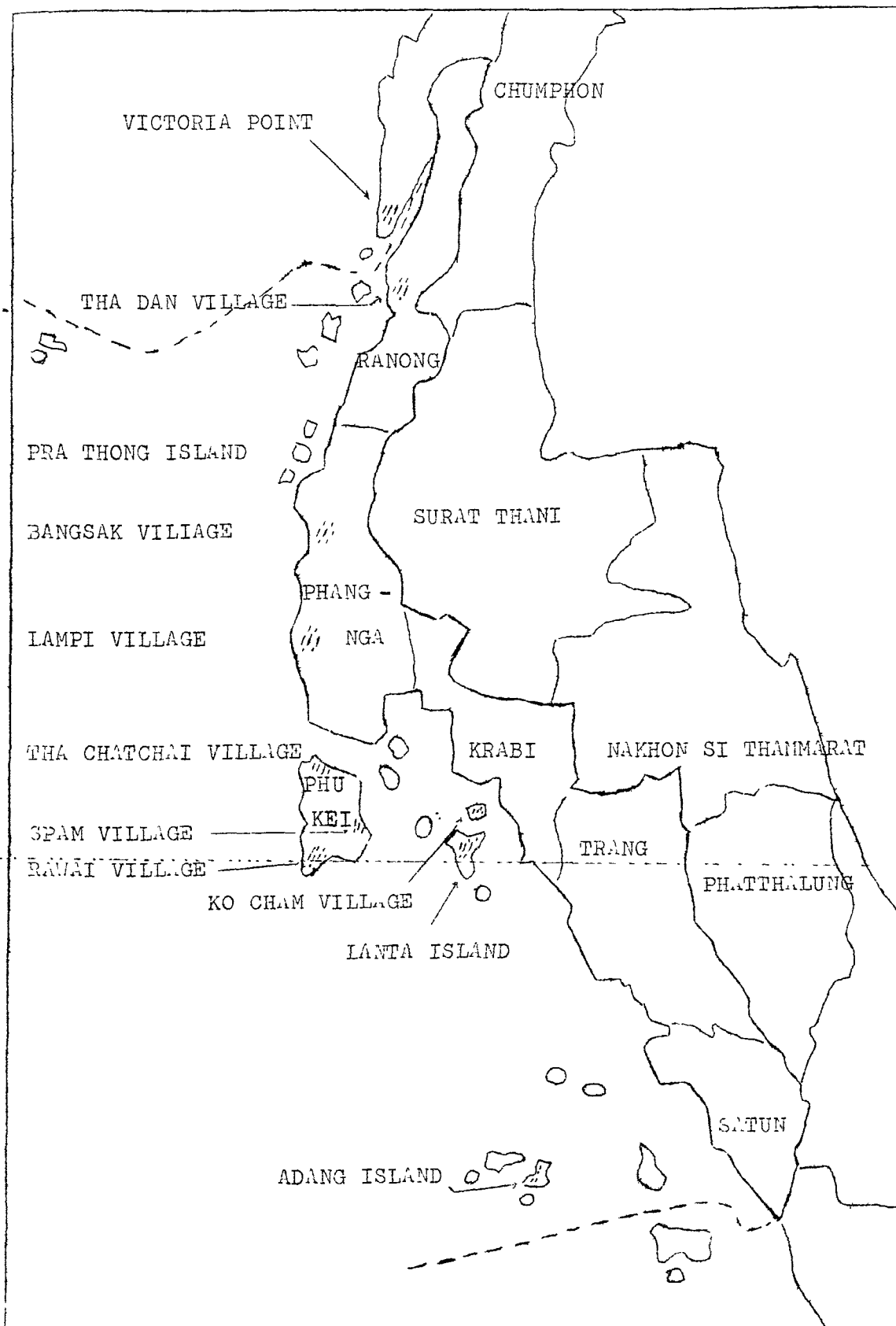
This study deals mainly with the linguistic aspect of the Sea People along the west coast of Southern Thailand and compare it with that of the surrounding languages, such as Thai, Burmese, Mon, Khmer, and Malay. The data is restricted to two hundred lexical items consisting of lower numeral terms, kinship terms, basic color terms, natural objects, daily actions, etc. Other aspects which are also interesting are suggested for further study.

1.3 Source of Data

Due to limitation of time, it was impossible to collect the data from every Sea People community. Therefore, ten places which are seemingly equivalent in distance were selected. They are Victoria Point of Burma, Thadan Village (ท่าด่าน) - Ranong, Bangsak Village (บ้านบางสัก), Lampi Village (บ้านลำปี) - Phangnga, Tha Chatchai Village (ท่าสัตว์ไชย), Sapam Village (บ้านสพำ), Rawai Village (บ้านราไวย์) - Phuket, Cham Island (เกาะจ๋า), Lanta Island (เกาะลันตา) - Krabi, and Adang Island (เกาะอาดัง) - Satun. In each place one or two inhabitants were interviewed (for more detailed information on the communities and the informants see 2.2)

1.4 Review of Related Literature

Beside the list of 200 words, the data were also taken from two theses, and two dictionaries. General details about those references are stated as follows:



Map showing tax communities on which data is based.

1. Saengmani, Amon 1979 Phonology of the Urak Lawoi' Language: Adang Island M.A. Thesis, Bangkok ; Mahidol University.

Her thesis presents the study of the Phonology of Urak Lawoi' at Adang Island of Satun Province. The Thesis consists of two main parts, a Phonological Analysis of Urak Lawoi' and a Comparison of Urak Lawoi' and Malay Phonemes. She concludes that:

1. The Urak Lawoi' phonemes consist of 19 consonant phonemes and 8 vowel phonemes (see Tables 1.1, 1.2). There are two types of Intonation Contours, three types of syllable and six patterns of Stress Groups in Urak Lawoi'.

2. The Urak Lawoi' and Malay language shows a systematic similarity.

3. Urak Lawoi' at Adang Island is a member of Austronesian language family.

~~Her thesis is the second Thesis~~⁽¹⁾ ~~about the Urak Lawoi' in~~
Thailand. It provides a good knowledge about the Urak Lawoi' especially in linguistic aspect. This Thesis is very useful to the present study. Most of the vocabulary on which this research is based were taken from the appendix of Saengmani's Thesis and used as a preliminary tool for the study of the Urak Lawoi' dialects.

(1) The first thesis was a study by ฉันทิ์ส ทองช่วย (1976)
ระบบหน่วยเสียงภาษาชาวเล เกาะลิเเห่ อำเภอมือง จังหวัดภูเก็ต ปรินญาณิพนธ์
มหาวิทยาลัยศรีนครินทรวิโรฒ ประสานมิตร

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e	ə	o
Low	ɛ	a	ɔ
Diphthongs	ia		ua

Table 1.1 Urak Lawoi' vowel phonemes (Saengmani, 1979 : 51).

	Labial	Alveolar	Alveolar-Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops					
Vl.	p	t	c	k	ʔ
Vd.	b	d	j	g	
Fricatives		s		h	
Nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral		l			
Semi-Vowels	w		y		

Table 1.2 Urak Lawoi' consonant phonemes (Saengmani, 1979:51).

2. Chantanakomes, Veena 1980 A Description of Moken: A Malayo-Polynesian Language M.A. Thesis, Bangkok:Mahidol University.

Her thesis presents the description of Moken at Rawai Village, Muang District, Phuket. The thesis consists of two main parts, Phonology and Syntax. She concludes that:

1. Two types of Intonation Contours are found within the Intonation Group : the Rising, and the Falling contours.

2. The Stress-Group may have from one to two syllables. Each Stress-Group has only one major stressed syllable as nucleus and may have one unstressed syllable or one minor stressed syllable as periphery.

3. There are two types of syllables, the Open, and the Closed Syllables.

4. Moken Phonemes consist of 22 consonant phonemes and 14 vowel phonemes (see Tables 1.3,1.4).

5. Moken is a member of Austronesian language family.

Her thesis is the first Thesis about the Moken in Thailand. It provides information about the Moken especially in linguistic aspect. This thesis is also very useful to the present study. Most of the vocabulary on which this research is based were taken from the appendix of Chantanakomes's thesis and used as a preliminary tool for the study of the Moken's dialects.

	Front				Central		Back			
	Short		Long		Short	Long	Short		Long	
	normal	tense	normal	tense			normal	tense	normal	tense
High	i	ĩ	i:	ĩ:			u	ũ	u'	ũ:
Low	e		e:		a	a:	o		o'	
Complex Vowels	i ^ə						u ^ə		u: ^ə	

Table 1.3 Moken vowel phonemes. (Chantanakomes, 1980:43).

		Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Obstruent	Plosive voiceless unasp.	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	voiceless asp.	p ^h	t ^h	c ^h	k ^h	
	voiced	b	d	j	g	
	Fricative		s			h
Liquid	Nasal	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
	Oral	w	l	y		

Table 1.4 Moken consonant phonemes (Chantanakomes, 1980:53).

3. Jacob, Judith M. 1974 A Concise Cambodian-English Dictionary
London:Oxford University Press.

The dictionary consists of 242 pages. Its entries are written in phonemic script by adding detail on part of speech. Some useful examples are given for each entry.

Most of the Khmer vocabulary on which this study is based were taken from this dictionary.

4. Shorto, H.L. 1962 A Dictionary of Modern Spoken Mon London:
Oxford University Press.

The dictionary consists of 280 pages. Its entries are written in phonemic script by adding detail on part of speech.

Most of the Mon vocabulary on which this study is based were taken from this dictionary. The vocabularies which were not found in the dictionary were based on Pra Maha Chuang's speech (1).

(1). Pra Maha Chuang Au-charean is a monk of 40 years old, staying at Awut Temple, Bangkok. He is Mon ethnic, but moved to Thailand many years ago.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

2.1 The word list and the data collection

The linguistic data on which this study is based was obtained by means of an interview based on a list of two hundred words taken mainly from David Thomas, "Basic Vocabulary in South East Asian Languages"

Beside the linguistic data, the information on the geographical location, number of inhabitants, economy, education, and other interesting characteristics of the Sea People were also collected by means of library research and interview.

2.2 Information on the informants in 8 communities

1. Victoria Point in Burma

The informant who supplied the language data at Victoria Point is Mr. Bami. He is an illiterate Moken man of 40 years old, born in the Burmese waters. He lives in boat and normally sails to and fro between the Burmese and the Thai waters. In addition to Moken, he speaks Thai and Malay.

2. Paak Naam Village, Ranong

The language data at Paak Naam Village is based on Mr. Chatin Thalayluek's speech. He is an illiterate Moken man of 40 years old, born in Rawai Village, Phuket Province. His parents had moved to an island in Burma. At present, Mr. Chatin is working with a fisherman

at Ranong Province. Apart from Moken, he speaks the southern Thai dialect.

3. Bangsak Village, Phangnga

The language data at Bangsak Village is supplied by Mrs. Chuay Hanthalay. Her family has been living in Bangsak Village, Phangnga since the time of her grandparents. She is an illiterate Moklen woman of 40 years old, working in a tin mine. She also speaks the southern Thai dialect.

4. Tha Chatchai Village

The language data at Tha Chatchai Village is based on Data Masaap's speech. He is a Moklen leader of Tha Chatchai Village, Phuket. He is 65 years old, and has been living in Tha Chatchai since he was born. He had no schooling. In addition to Moklen, he speaks the southern Thai dialect.

5. Rawai Village, Phuket.

The informant who supplied the language data at Rawai Village is Mr. Hem Hatsaythong. He is an illiterate Urak Lawoi' man of 60 years old. He is an inhabitant of Rawai Village, Phuket, who never lived elsewhere. Apart from his mother tongue, he speaks the southern Thai dialect.

6. Sapam Village, Phuket

The language data at Sapam Village is supplied by Mr. Roh Pramongkit. He is an inhabitant of Sapam Village, Phuket who never

lived elsewhere. He is an Urak Lawoi' man of 30 years old, and had no schooling. In addition to Urak Lawoi', he speaks the southern Thai dialect.

7. Cham Island, Krabi

The language data at Ko Cham Village is supplied by Mr. Sithem Changnaam. He is an Urak Lawoi' man of 55 years old, but never been to school, and has been living in Cham Island, Krabi for a long time. Apart from his mother tongue, he speaks the southern Thai dialect.

8. Lanta Island, Krabi

The language data at Lanta Island is based on Mr. Huyen Thalayluek's speech. He is an Urak Lawoi man of 55 years old, illiterate, and has been living in Lanta Island since he was born. He also speaks the southern Thai dialect.

The language data at Lampi Village, Phangnga was collected by Mrs. Phensiri Thanthai, and the language data at Adang Island is taken from Saengmani's thesis.

2.3 The analysis of the data

The lexicostatistical method was utilized to define groupings of the Sea People's languages as accurate as possible. The dialect geography was also used in considering the variations of the Sea People's dialects.

2.4 General description on these two methods.

2.4.1. Lexicostatistics

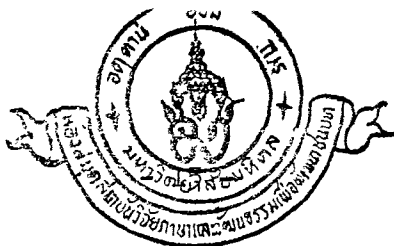
Lexicostatistics is a statistical branch of the comparative method. It was developed from Morris Swadesh' Glotto Chronological Theory, which is used in establishing the divergent time of the related languages. Lexicostatistics has currently been used for three different purposes.

1. to establish the relationship between languages,
2. to classify (subgroup) related languages, and
3. to establish the time of which two languages began to diverge. (1)

As far as the scope of this study is concerned, only the first and the second aims will be dealt with. These two aims make the lexicostatistics a convenient device for making a statement about the relations shown by the basic vocabulary list of idelect (Dyen, 1975: 75). The third, on the other hand, has been argued among the linguists

(1) "Lexicostatistics appears to offer a solution to two of the problems in comparative linguistics which we inherited from our predecessors. The way is open now to construct proofs of relationship between languages of any structure including those that show no significant complexities of morphology. The way is open to obtain very quickly estimates of the degree of relationship between any pair of languages and thus to determine for any trio of languages whether or not two of them exhibit a closer relationship with each other than either with the third

It appears now that lexicostatistics has offered solutions to two problems in comparative linguistics: the determination of relationship and in the determination of subrelationship. By offering a solution to these two genetic problems, lexicostatistics suggest that we are able to reconstruct man's linguistic past in a way not hitherto conceivable" (Dyen, 1975:160)



and still meets no ending. Therefore, even though it has been claimed by some linguists to be purely statistical and has a unique contribution (Dyen, 1975:75) it will not be taken into consideration.

The lexicostatistical Procedure

The grouping of the languages under this study was done in relation to the criterion proposed by Dyen (1975:95-97) that:

- "1. Two or more languages belong to the same group if each has its highest percentage with the other language (of two) or the same other languages (of three or more). These highest percentage is called the "critical percentage of a language".
2. Once a group has been formed by the preceding rule, the highest percentage of any member with an outside language is regarded as the "critical percentage of the group" and is used in the same way as the critical percentage of a language".

Cognate count

When the word lists have been compiled, the next step is to compare the words of the two lists in order to ascertain how many of the pairs of words are probable cognates.

Criteria for determining the probable cognates

Any pair of equivalent morphemes may be registered as probable

cognates if a minimum of three pairs of comparable phonemes or phoneme clusters are found to agree according to one or more of the following criterions stated by Gudschinsky (1964:616-617):

"Criterion a. Identical members of a pair of phonemes occurring in comparable position in a pair of equivalent morphemes may be considered as agreeing except that complete identity between languages whose relationship is suspected of being remote may suggest recent borrowing rather than genetic relationship.....

Criterion b. Phonetically similar member of a pair of phonemes in comparable position in a pair of equivalent morphemes may be considered as agreeing.....

Criterion c. A conditioned of a pair of phonemes occurring in comparable position in a pair of equivalent morphemes may be considered as agreeing with a phonetically dissimilar member.....

.....Criterion d. Regularly corresponding member of a pair of phonemes occurring in comparable position in equivalent morphemes may be considered as agreeing even though they are not phonetically similar".

Criterion for applying cognate percentage

Swadesh has suggested a classification of dialects, languages, stocks, and phylums on the basis of lexicostatistical results as follow:

Term	Cognate Percent
language	100-81
family	81-36
stock	36-12
microphylum	12-4
mesophylum	4-1
macrophylum	less than 1

(Gudschinsky, 1964:621)

II. Dialect Geography

The purpose of this study is not intended to concentrate on Dialect Geography. But, after the transcription of linguistic data, many phonological and lexical variations in the Sea People's dialects were found. It might be of some value for those who want to study language if such variations are collected and illustrated in dialect atlas. Besides, the findings gained from the dialectal study might be of much value to trace the origin of the Sea People and their migration by considering from their focal area, relic area, and transition area. Therefore, some dialectal variations are presented in this study.

Procedure for constructing dialect map

In the present study, a different sort of map is drawn to show the distribution of lexical and phonological variations. These maps

may be divided into two general types: the one with different shaped symbol, and the one with lines representing isoglosses. For the first type, a separate symbol will be assigned to each lexical item or phoneme of which usage varies from place to place. The second type has been used for the cartographic presentation of lexical items or phonemes.

CHAPTER 3

GEOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SEA PEOPLE

The Peninsula of Southern Thailand consists of a strip of land of approximately 600 miles long and 70 miles wide. The eastern coast of the Peninsula faces the Gulf of Thailand and the western coast faces the Indian Ocean. Geographically, there is a distinct difference between the East Coast and the West Coast of the Peninsula. The East Coast is characterized by an emerging shore with smooth, regular contours, and a few bays, but many long beaches. The West Coast is irregular with a submerging shore, mangrove swamps, and islands. Mangrove swamps in shallow muddy coastal waters seem to be the dominant feature of the West Coast of the Peninsula (Wittayarat, 1969:6-7).

The Sea People are found only in the West Coast. For this reason, by personal contact, Richard A. Englhardt⁽¹⁾ suggested that

~~"...because mangrove swamps in shallow muddy coastal waters are suitable~~

places for the Sea People to earn their living. They depend on the sea, but lack modern tools, so they cannot live in the deep sea".

According to Englhardt, the Sea People are found mainly in the areas which are similar to the Southern Thai West Coast.

(1) Richard A. Englhardt is an archaeologist. He is working on an archaeological project of the Sea People along the west coast of Southern Thailand.

As stated earlier, there are three tribes of the Sea People living off the West coast of Southern Thailand. From the survey, the member of the Sea People is found to be around 5,000 living scattered in 40 villages or more of 5 Provinces: Ranong, Pangnga, Phuket, Krabi, and Satun. It seems to be impossible to find the exact number of the Sea People because they keep moving from one place to another. Besides, some of them remain living in boats, sailing to and fro, and have no regular contact with other people. Among these 40 communities, it was found that the population, economy, education, and customs of one community is different from that of the other.

3.1 General interesting characteristics of the Sea People

Sea People are tribal people. Each community has a "Dato" or "To" as the leader. During the interview, some of the Moklens in Bangsak village said that in the past, they lived in the sea like the Sea Gypsies. They only came ashore when they needed drinking water, food, or to be safe from storms. In rainy season, they built small huts and stayed on an island where they could get some water, and enjoyed themselves singing, dancing, and drinking. When the rainy season was over, they went back to the sea.

Nowadays the Sea People in the Thai waters have settled down along the west coast except some of the Moken in Ranong and Phangnga Provinces. Those who have settled down normally built the huts on the

islands or the mainland. Their children have an opportunity to go to Thai school, and develop themselves little by little.

The physical appearance of the Moken and the Moklen are much like that of the southern Thai people while the Urak Lawoi' are more like the Malays. Most of the Sea People have dark skin, brown eyes, and brown curly hair.

The Sea People are a most unwarlike people, faithful, subject to authority and anxious to avoid trouble of any sort (Hogan, 1972:207). They are timid and afraid of strangers. However, once they have recognized you as friend, they will be very good friends. In these present days, some groups of these people become more civilized because they have contact with the tourists from the mainland of Thailand.

The Sea People do not care about the future. They never save things or money for emergency. Sometimes, they sell things such as lobsters, and other sea products, and get a lot of money. But in one or two days, they will spend it all on alcohol. As a result, they are very poor (Chantanakomes, 1980: xxviii).

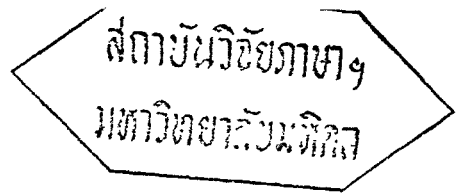
The Urak Lawoi' men are excellent divers, and boat builder (Saengmani, 1979:10), so are the Moken and the Moklen. Their living depends on fishery. They normally trade with the Chinese merchants who always give them a very unreasonable price in return (Chantanakomes, 1980:xxviii). Some of them work with Thai or Chinese fishermen and get low paid.

The land where they live does not legally belong to them. Only those who live in Lanta Island were given the right to own land. Usually, the land belongs to the Chinese or the Thai people. In these present days, most of them want to own a piece of land, but it seems that there is no more unoccupied land for them.

The Sea People have only the first name. In A.D. 1965, the Thai government accepted them to be Thai citizens, and gave them the surnames whose meaning usually implies "Sea" or "Water" e.g. Hanthalay (หาดทะเล), Thalaylu^{ek} (ทะเลลึก), Hatsaythong (หาดทรายทอง), Pramongkit (ประมงกิจ), Betround (เบ็ดราว), etc. Those who have adopted the surname become known as "Thai Maj", meaning New Thai.

The Sea People practice no religion, but believe in spirits and conduct the ceremonies regarding those spirits. The Moken and the Moklen tribes have a small spirit house called "Lobong" which Veena Chantanakomes (1980:xxvii) described it as follows: _____

"The lobong which consists of two poles whose top are crudely curved into human face and which their shaman will summon the spirits to inhabit. Beside the poles, there will be one or two spirit houses. These spirit poles and spirit houses are placed at the corner of a jungle in the village."



The Urak Lawoi' have many customs and religious practices which parallel those of the Malay folk-religion (Hogan, 1972:215). Each community has a spirit house called "rumah dato" near the village. The Urak Lawoi' men only worship at this spirit house during the spirit festivals, or at other times as required by the shaman (Hogan, 1972:216)

Another important ceremony of the Urak Lawoi' is the "Boat Floating Festival". These festival is held on the full moon day of every sixth and eleventh lunar month. They beleive that the boat will take all bad luck and sickness away from the village. If the boat returns to its point of origin, after floating, all kinds of bad things will come to the village (Saengmani, 1979:9).

The festival normally lasts three days. On the first day, the Urak Lawoi' who live in the far villages and want to participate in the festival come and build temporary huts around the ceremonial place. On the second day, they cut down the zalacca palm trees, then build and decorate the boat. The boat is about two meters long and one meter wide. When the boat is built, they place it in front of the village. Many things are put into the boat e.g. finger nail, hair, popped rice, money, sweet, areca nuts, match, and human-like sculptures. When the tide becomes high, the boat is set afloat. On the third day which is called "hari pahadak" (day of protection), they make seven wooden crosses on the beach (Hogan, 1972:216-117). They beleive that these wooden crosses will prevent the bad luck, which has been sent

away in the boat, from coming back. During these three days of the festival, the Urak Lawoi' enjoyed themselves drinking, singing, and dancing. On the fourth day, they go out to the sea again.

Not every Urak Lawoi' community practices the Boat Floating Festival. From the survey, it was found that only four communities do so: namely, Ban Laem Klang Village, Saladan Village of Lanta Island in Krabi, Tukae Village in Phuket, and Adang Island in Satun. Other communities join one of these four communities nearby.

3.2 The Sea People of the 10 communities under study

3.2.1 The Sea People in Ranong Province

Ranong is the northernmost Province in the west coast of Southern Thailand. It faces Chumpon in the north, Pangnga in the south, Surat Thani in the east, and the Union of Burma and the Andaman Sea in the west.

~~The Sea People at Ranong are real Sea Gypsies or Sea Nomads.....~~
They remain living in boats made of zalacca palm trees as described by Court (1971:84):

"...The sides of the boat were made not of planks but of slender shafts of wood. These were shafts of the zalacca palm (mai rakam). The roofing was of palm fronds sewn together...

... The basis of the craft was a hollowed tree trunk with built-up side."

A clearer picture of their boats can be seen in an article by Hogan (1972:221):

"...The basis of this boat is a tree trunk hollowed out and spread out in the middle until it is very wide and almost flat, but rising to a peak at the end. A large U-shape cut is made in the front of the bow and the back of the stern to provide a step for climbing into the boat from the water. The sides are built up with lengths of the zalacca palm, held between light uprights notched into the edge of the hull at intervals, and lashed down tight with jungle withes. A length of bamboo is inserted between the lengths of zalacca palm at deck level, and then the zalacca lengths continue for a short distance above that to provide a bulwark".

In each boat there usually live a family of husband and wife and the children. If their son or daughter get married, they either continue living with their parents, or make a new boat of their own. Their boat usually sails ashore twice a month to get some drinking water and sell their sea products. They drink water that they get from the mainland and bathe in the sea. In rainy season, they come ashore and build temporary dwellings with palm thatch roofs, and repair the zalacca wood in their boat, or build new boats. In these present days, they

they use motors with their boats, and can travel more quickly.

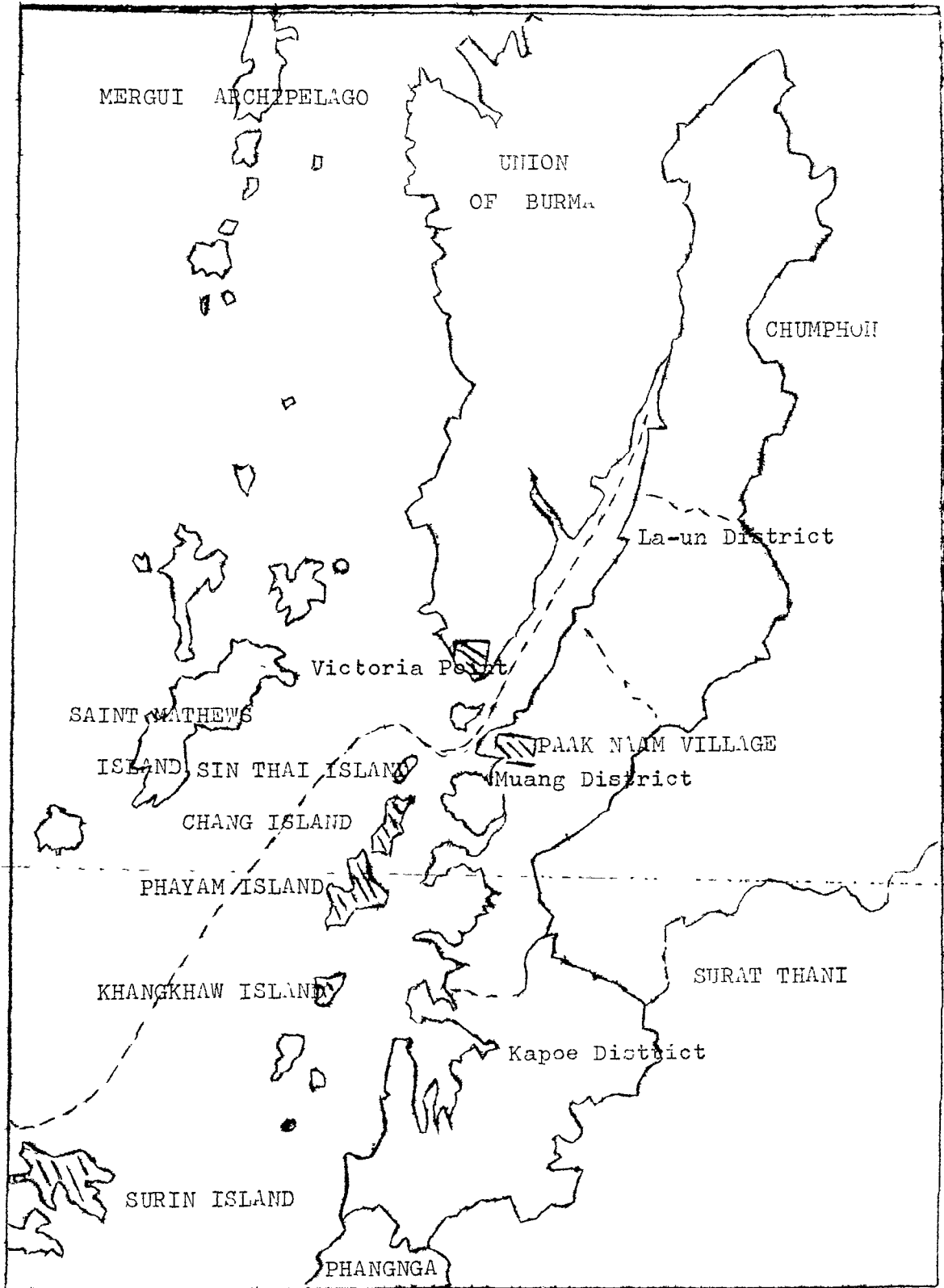
The Sea People in Ranong call themselves "Moken". They always live in boats formed in various groups of 10-20 each, sailing to and fro between the Burmese and the Thai waters. Lewis M. Blanche (1960: 1) stated that in the Burmese waters, the Moken are found at Mergui Archipelago. From the present survey, about 20 Moken boats were found at Victoria Point. In Ranong, two hundred or more of the Moken were found in 5 islands: namely Sin Thai (เกาะสินไทย), Phayam (เกาะพยาม), Chang (เกาะช้าง), Surin (เกาะสุรินทร์), and Khang Khaw (เกาะคังคาว). More can be found in Tha Dan (ท่าด่าน), and Paak Naam (ปากน้ำ) of Muang District. It is difficult to get the exact number of the Moken in Ranong because they keep migrating.

Most of the Moken here earn their living by selling sea products. Some of them work with the Thai or the Chinese fisherman. However, they are poor and often become victim of the middlemen.

Very few of the Moken in Ranong become Thai citizens, therefore, most of them do not have surname, and their children have no chance to go to school.

3.2.2 The Sea People in Phangnga Province

Phangnga faces Ranong in the north, Phuket in the south, Krabi and Surat Thani in the east, and the Andaman Sea in the west.



Map 3.1 [Hatched Box] = Settlements of the Sea People at Ranong Province and the Victoria Point of Burma.

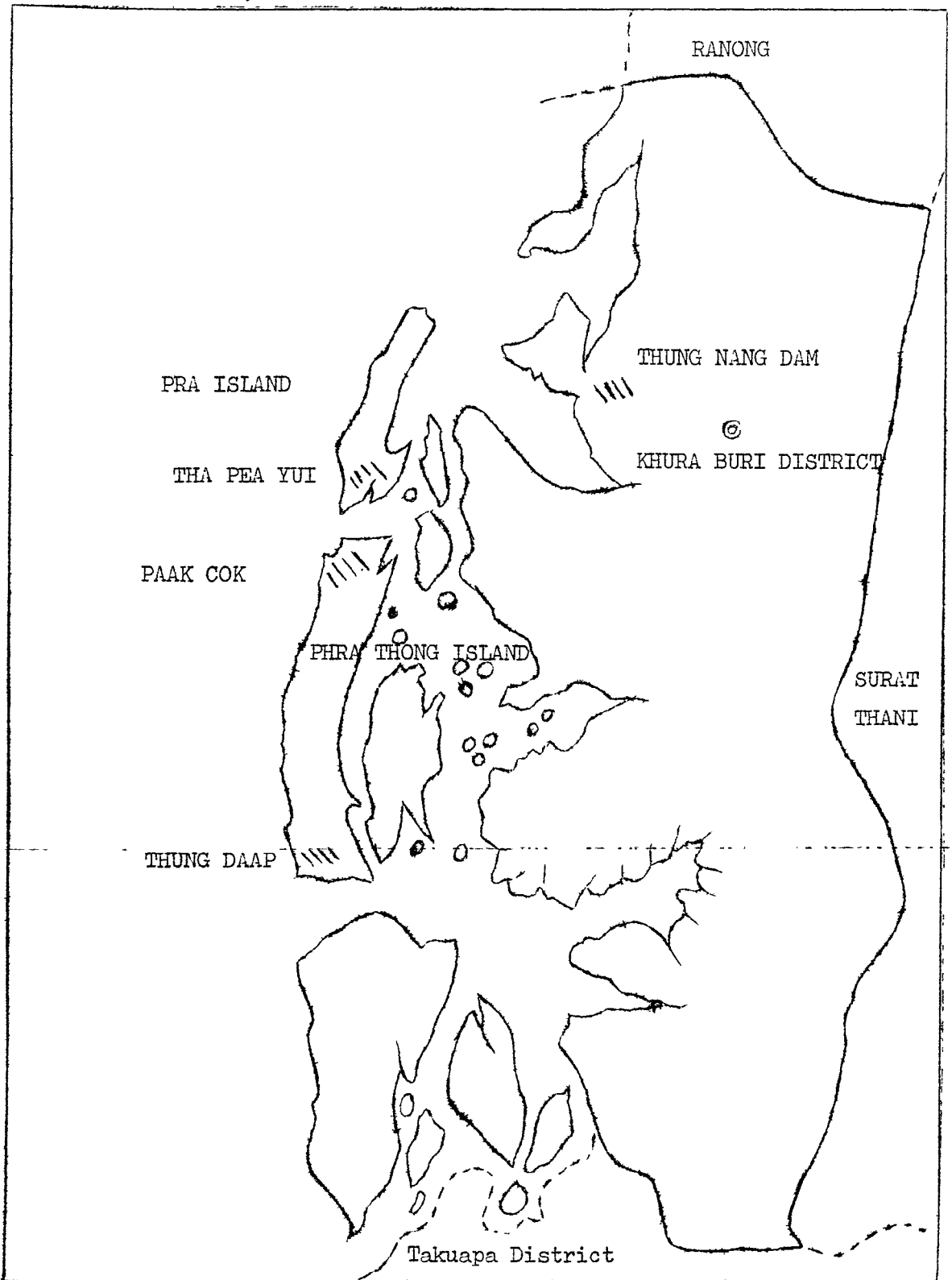
The coast of Phangnga is about 200 kilometers long with 161 islands scattered from north to south. Many of these islands are wellknown to the tourists for their beauty.


Most of the Sea People in Phangnga are ethnically Moklen. They live scattered in several villages of Khura Buri District, Takuapa District, Thai Muang District, and Takua Tung District. However, their way of life is different from one another.

3.2.2.1. The Sea People in Khura Buri District.

There are 2 groups of the Sea People living in Khura Buri District. The Moklen forms the bigger group of about 420. The smaller one is the Moken of about 200-250. The Moklen live in houses, and have become Thai citizens. Their children go to Thai primary school in the village. The Moken, on the other hand; still live in boats wandering in the sea but sometimes go to Kho Kha^๐ Island (เกาะคอเขา) to get some food and water. These two tribes earn their living by selling sea products, and, like most of the Sea People, they are poor.

Most of the Sea People in Khura Buri District live in Paak Cok Village (บ้านปากคอก), Thung Daap Village (บ้านทุ่งดาบ) of Pra' Thong Island. Besides, they are also found in Tha Pae' Yui Village (บ้านท่าแพะยูย) of Pra' Island, and in Thung Nang Dam Village (บ้านทุ่งนางดำ) of the mainland.



Map 3.2  = Settlements of the Sea People in Khura Buri District Phangnga Province.

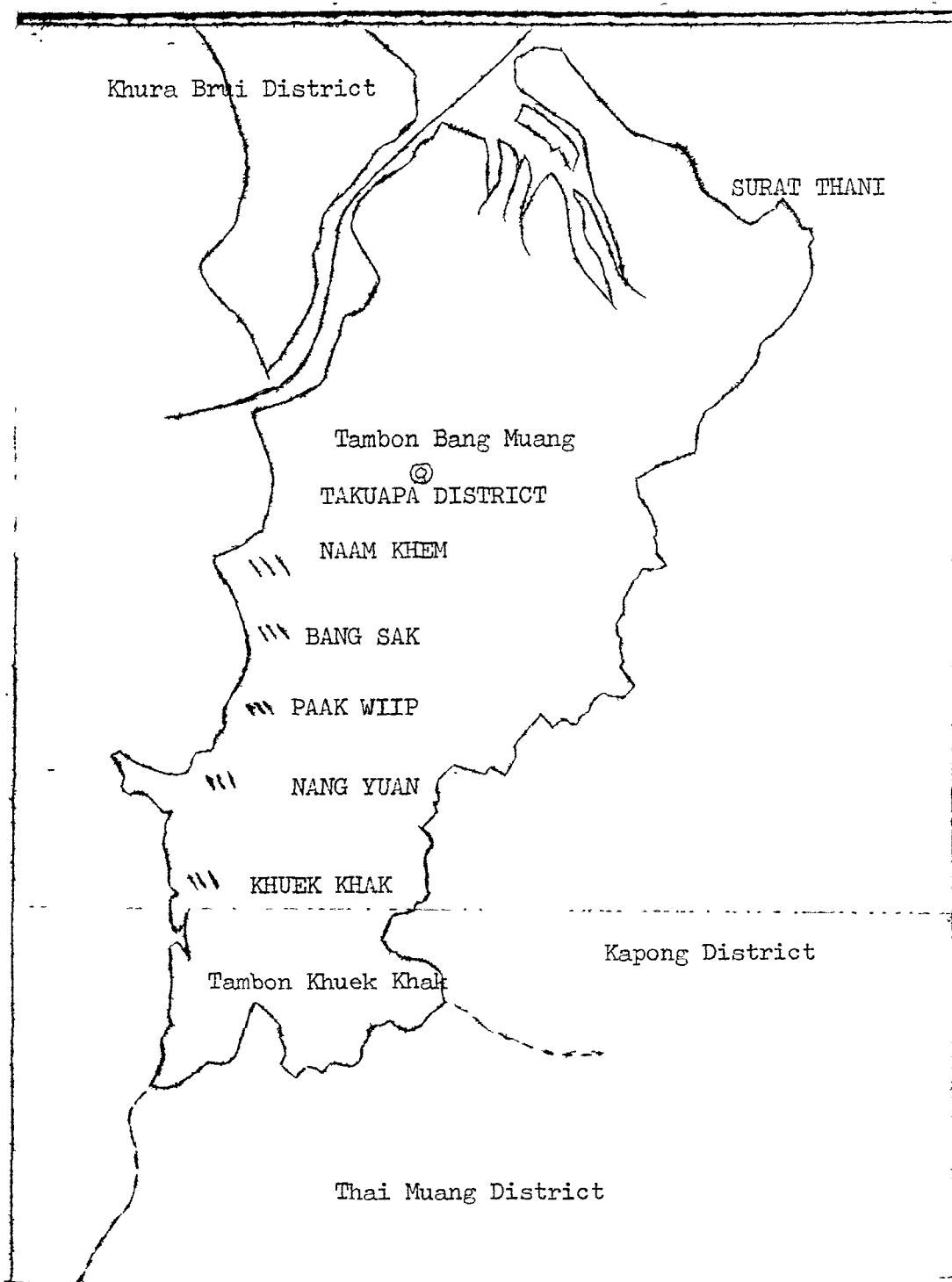
Pra Thong Island, and Pra Island are very far from the mainland. To reach these two islands, we have to go by motor boat which takes 3-4 hours. However, since there are no boats sailing regularly between the mainland and the islands, Pra Thong and Pra Islands are almost inaccessible.

3.2.2.2 The Sea People in Takuapa District

The Sea People in Takuapa are the poorest and the most sympathetic group. Most of them work in tin mines. Unfortunately, they have very poor equipments, so they are able to get just a few glasses of tin a day, or sometimes none at all. As a result, they are very poor and they sometimes have to beg for some food from Thai People.

Moreover, these people lead a very insecure life. They are often robbed and killed, and so become afraid of strangers, even a loud noise scares them. They will run away and hide themselves in a bush, if they see a stranger coming into the village. Thus, it is difficult to talk with them or take their photographs.

The Sea People who settled down in Takuapa District are of Moklen ethnicity. They become Thai citizens, and live scattered in several villages of Tambon Khuek Khak (ตำบลคึกคัก), and Tambon Bangsak (ตำบลบางสัก). Most of them stay near the sea while others live near a mountain about two kilometers from the sea.



Map 3.3 [Hatched Box] = Settlements of the Sea People at Takuapa District, Phangnga Province.

3.2.2.3 The Sea People in Thai Muang District

Thai Muang is one of the largest community of the Sea People. All of them are of Moklen ethnicity. About 300 of them settled down in Lampi Village (บ้านลำปี), and some in Lam Kaen Village (บ้านลำแก่น), Bamru Village (บ้านบ่ารุง), Hin Laat Village (บ้านหินลาด), etc.

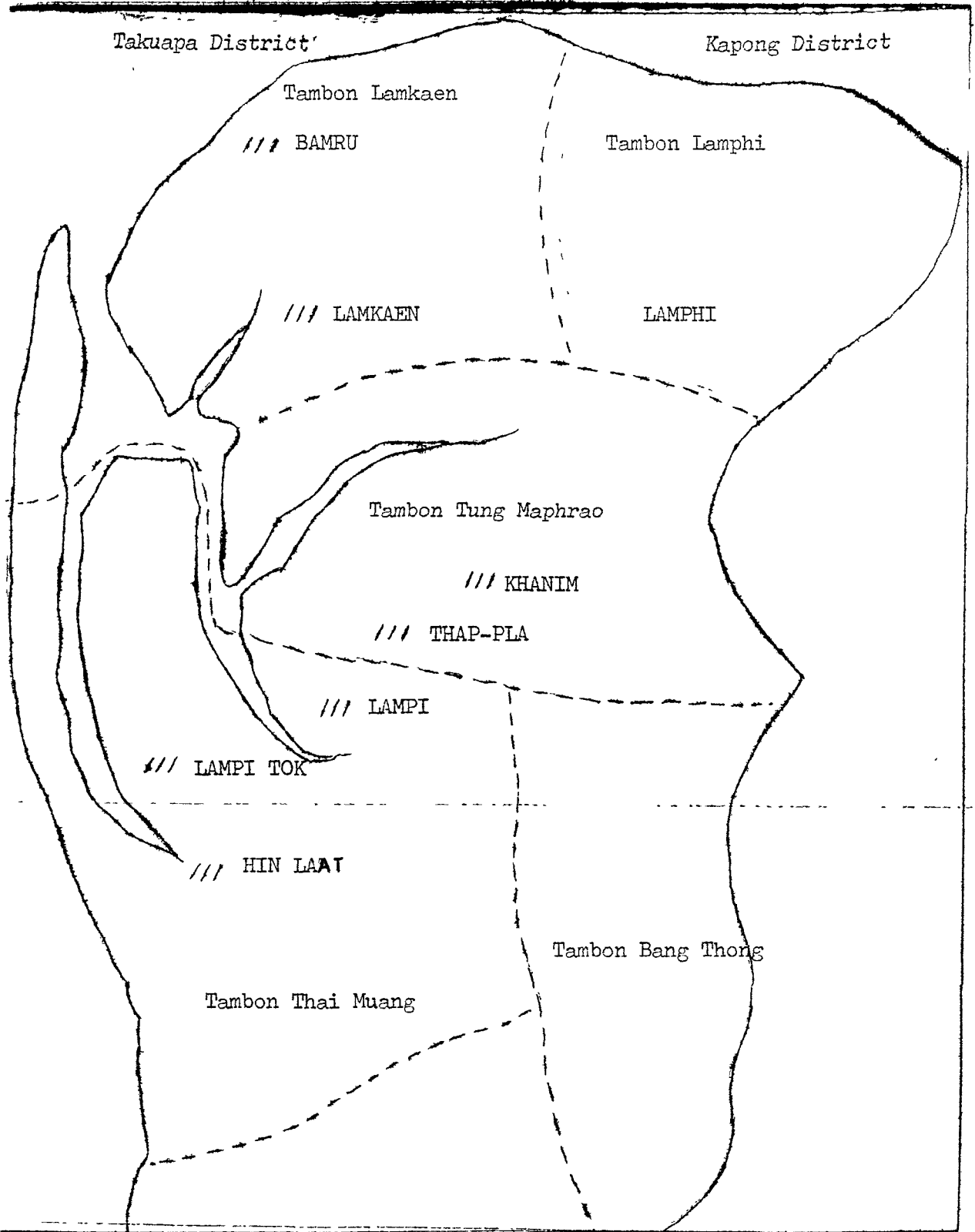
There is a special primary school for the Sea children. This school is in Lampi Village, and most of the Sea children attend this school. Some of the Moklen in Thai Muang are educated and usually take part in Thai folk-work. Furthermore, some of them have become Buddhists, and pay high respect to the Royal Family.


Most of the Moklen in Takuapa are engaged in mining and fishing. And, like most of the Sea People, they are poor.

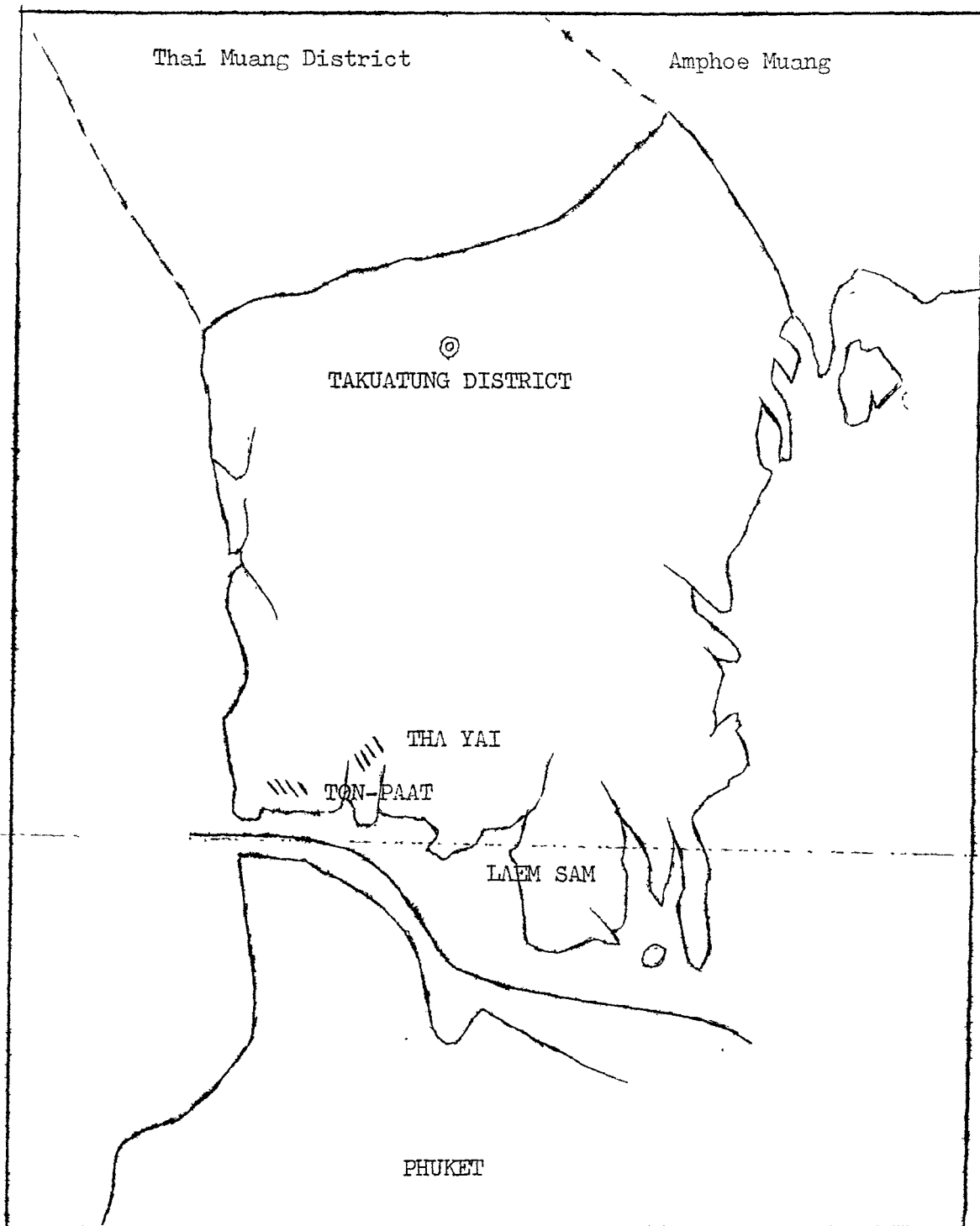
3.2.2.4 The Sea People in Takua Tung District

In the past, the Sea People lived in many villages of Takua Tung District. Then, they might have been forced by other groups of people or became lack of sea products, that many of them moved to other places. In these present days, 100 or more of the Sea People are found in two villages of Tambon Thanun (ตำบลท่าขุน) which is very close to Phuket Island. These two villages are: Ton Paat Village (บ้านต้นปาด), and Tha Yai Village (บ้านท่าใหญ่).

The Sea People in these two villages are of Moklen ethnicity. They usually stay in the village. Few of them, sometimes, come to visit



Map 3.4  = Settlements of the Sea People at Thai Muang District, Phangnga Province



Map 5.5 [hatched box] = Settlements of the Sea People at Takuatung District, Phangnga Province.

and make contact with other Sea groups. They spend most of their time on fishing, and looking for sea products.

3.2.3 The Sea People in Phuket Province

Phuket Province was established in A.D. 1933, comprising of the Phuket Island itself and 31 smaller ones. Phuket Island is 48.7 kilometers long, 21.3 kilometers wide and 300 meters far from Phangnga Province. It is the largest island in Thailand and is joined to the mainland by a large bridge. It is very easy to go to the Phuket Island by automobile. Also, there is a regular flight from Bangkok to the Island.

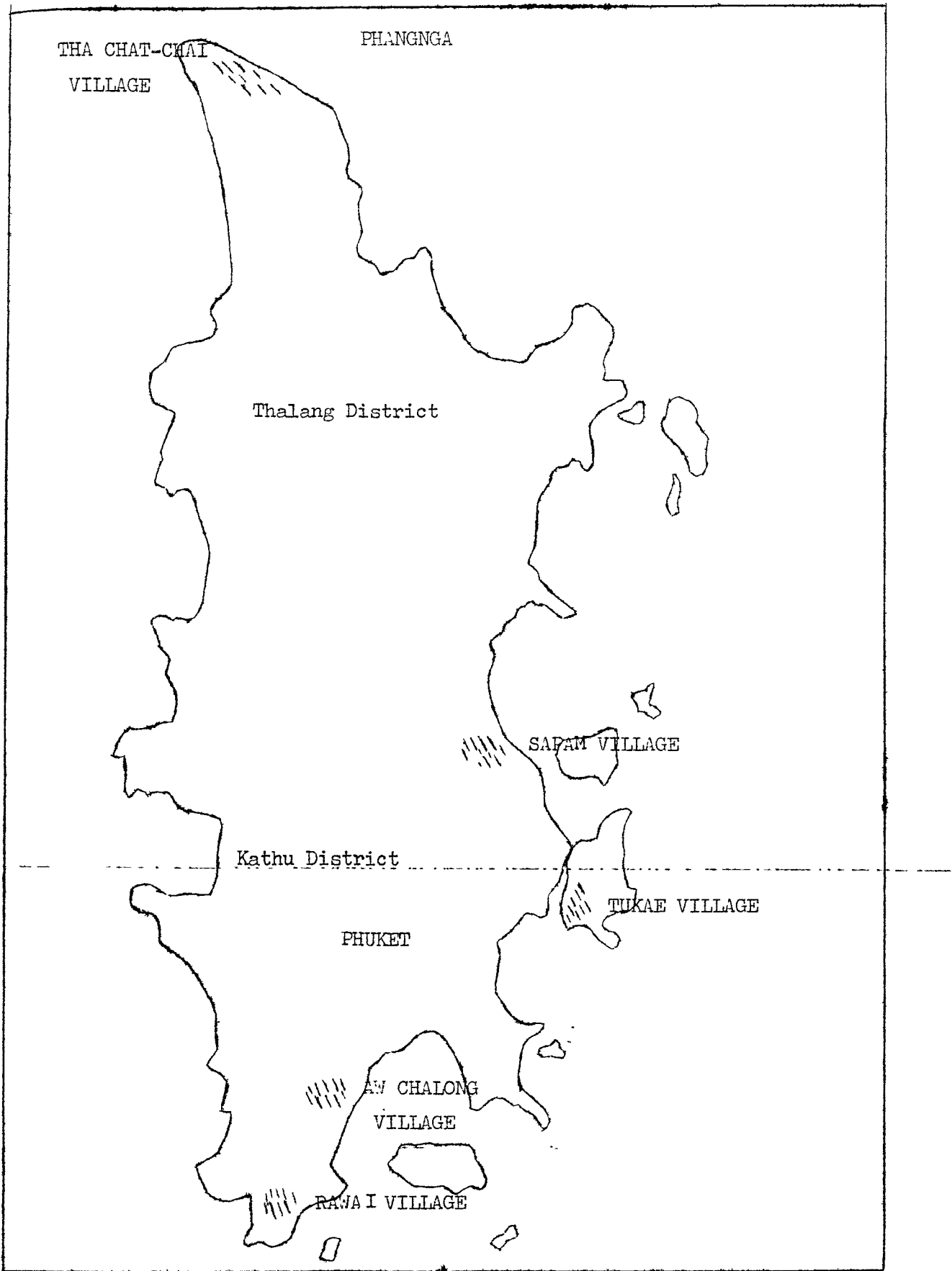
Phuket is the largest settlement of the Sea People. There are about 2,000 of them living in 5 villages of the Island. Those in Tukae Village (แหลมตึกแก) form the biggest group. Others are found in Rawai Village (บ้านราไวย์), Aw Chalong Village (บ้านอ่าวฉลอง), Sapam Village (บ้านส่า), and Tha Chatchai Village (บ้านท่าฉัตรไชย). The demographic statistics of the Sea People in Phuket Villages given by Richard A. Englhardt, in his letter, is as follows:

Tukae : 393 males, 427 females

Rawai : 260 males, 264 females

Sapam : 92 males, 82 females

It was also found that there are about 100 and 400 Sea People living in Aw Chalong, and Tha Chatchai Villages respectively.



Map 3.6 [Hatched Box] = Settlements of the Sea People at Phuket Province.

Three tribes of the Sea People settled down in Phuket. The biggest one is the Urak Lawoi'. The other two are the Moklen and the Moken respectively. These three tribes do not live in the same village except at Rawai where the Urak Lawoi' and the Moken live together, but in different sections.

The Urak Lawoi' are found in Tukae, Sapam, Rawai, and Aw Chalong Villages. They celebrate the Boat Floating Festival at Tukae Village. The Moklen live in Hua Laem (บ้านหัวแหลม), and Nua Village (บ้านเหนือ) of Tambon Tha Chatchai, and the Moken in Rawai Village.

The Sea People at Phuket Island are the most cultivated group. Their children study in a primary school near the village. Moreover, some of those children have a chance to persue their study in secondary school level or even in high school level. Also, lots of tourists go to see them every day and buy some sea gifts from them, and give them new insights into the way of life. In this way, the Sea People can develop themselves rapidly. However most of them still earn their living by fishing and selling sea products, and have to depend on middlemen.

3.2.4 The Sea People in Krabi Province

Krabi is one of the provinces in the west coast of Southern Thailand, having Phangnga in the north, Trang in the south, Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat in the east, and the Andaman Sea in the west.

There are 148 islands scattered along the coast of 166 kilometers long, but only 12 are suitable to live.

In Krabi, the Sea People are found in 3 islands: Lanta Yai (เกาะสันตาทใหญ่), Cham (เกาะจำ), and Phi Phi (เกาะพีพี). Sometimes they go to Ngai Island (เกาะไหง) for a change, but do not make a permanent settlement there. Among those three (or four) islands, Lanta Yai is the biggest and the most wellknown settlement of the Sea People. Cham Island, and Phi Phi Island are the smaller ones respectively.

Almost all of the Sea People who settled down in Krabi are Urak Lawoi' ethnic. There are some Moken live in Phi Phi Island. The way of life, education, economy, etc. of these Sea People in each island is different from one another.

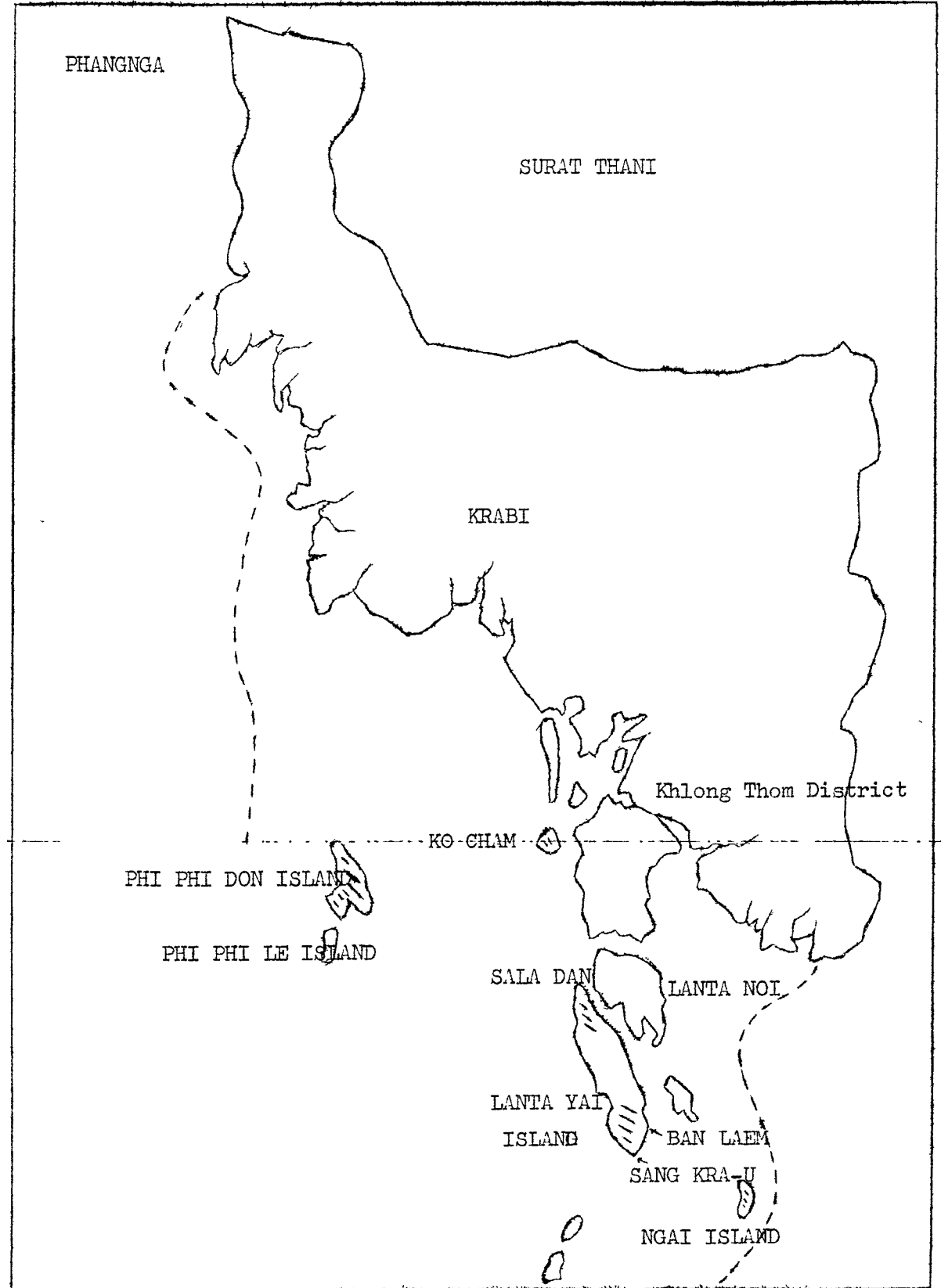
3.2.4.1 The Sea People in Lanta Island

Lanta⁽¹⁾ is one of the Holy Islands of the Sea People⁽²⁾.

The Sea People have been on this Island for a long time. When the Chinese and the other groups of people went to this Island, they forced the Sea People to leave their homeland. At present, the Sea People in Lanta Island are found in three villages: Hua Laem Klang Village (บ้านหัวแหลมกลาง), Sangkra-U Village (บ้านสังกระจู้) and Saladan Village (บ้านศาลาด่าน). There are about 250 habitants in Hua Laem Klang,

(1) Beside being an island, Lanta is also the name of a group of islands, and one of districts in Krabi. It comprises of 69 island. Lanta Yai is the biggest and the centre of these islands. Another important island is Lanta Noi. However, "Lanta" in this study refers to the Lanta Yai island.

(2) Lanta island seems to be the centre of the Sea People in



Map 3.7 [Hatched Box] = Settlements of the Sea People at Krabi Province.

and Songkra-U Villages, and 250 in Saladan Village. There is a primary school in each village, and their children can go to a secondary school in the centre of the Island. Most of the Sea children have only a primary education because their parents want them to help in their work. They do not see how an education can be more important than working for food.

The Sea People in Lanta Island are of Urak Lawoi' ethnicity. They seem to have a better living than those elsewhere. Every family has been provided with a piece of land where they built their own house and have a garden. Most of them work in their own garden. However, fishery remains their main occupation.

The Urak Lawoi' in Lanta Island celebrate the Boat Floating Festival at Hua Laem Klang and Saladan Villages. The neighboring villages normally participate in this festival. They are proud of their ethnic identity, and glad when the outsiders join in the festival. Lots of people go to see their festival every year for Lanta Island is quite accessible.

3.2.4.2 The Sea People in Cham Island

In Cham Island, most of the Sea People are found in Ko Cham Village. According to Kamman Vilai in Tambon Si Boya, there are 137 men and 113 women of 42 families of the Sea People living in Cham Island.

The Sea People in Cham Island are also of the Urak Lawoi' ethnicity. They celebrate the Boat Floating Festival by joining the group at Saladan Village, Lanta Island, 20 kilometers from Cham Island.

Beside the spirit, the Urak Lawoi' in Cham Island believe in "Dato Burong⁽¹⁾" which consists of one man, one woman, and one bird. They normally build a small house on the beach in front of the village for their Datos, and there is a ceremony for them every year.

Those in Cham Island are less fortunate than those in Lanta Island. They do not own land so they have to stay on the beach. They are engaged in fishing and selling sea products. Some of them work with a fisherman, but earn very little money.

3.2.4.3 The Sea People in Phi Phi Island⁽²⁾

Phi Phi Island is approximately 40 kilometers from Krabi and Phuket. It takes about 2 hours or more to go there by motor boat.

Most of the Sea People in Phi Phi Island are of Urak Lawoi' ethnicity. Very few Moken live there. At the time of the survey, there were about 40-50 of the Urak Lawoi' and the Moken living in Phi Phi Island.

(1) Burong means bird

(2) Phi Phi is a group of islands consisting of 2 important islands; Phi Phi Don and Phi Phi Le. In this study, "Phi Phi" will be referred to Phi Phi Don only.

3.2.5 The Sea People in Satun Province

Satun is one of the southernmost Provinces. It faces Trang and Phatthalung in the north, the State of Perlis in Malaysia in the south, Songkhla in the east, and the Andaman Sea in the west. There are 87 islands scattering along the 80 kilometers of the coast of Satun. Some of these islands are wellknown to the tourists such as, Tarutao, and Adang. The Sea People in Satun settled down in two islands; the Adang (เกาะอดัง), and the Bulon (เกาะบุญโหล).

3.2.5.1. The Sea People in Adang Island

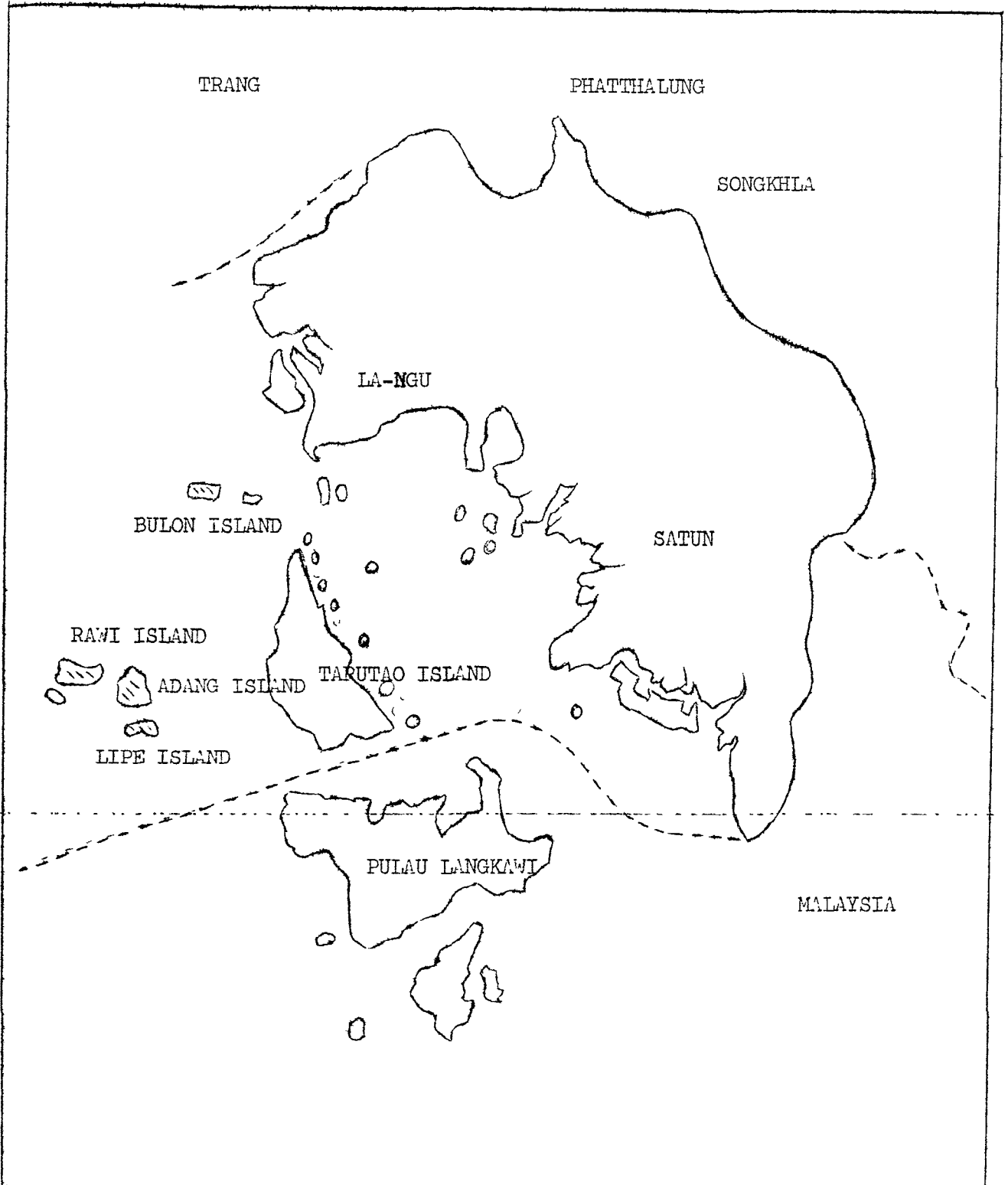
Amon Saemani (1979:7) stated that:


"The Sea People live in the Adang itself, the Lipe' (Nipih) Island⁽¹⁾, and the Rawi Island, all of which are members of the Island of Adang. The most densely populated one is Lipe' Island which is known as Adang Island."

~~Most of the Sea People in the Adang Island are Urak Lawoi'.~~

They still celebrate the Boat Floating Festival. At the time of her survey, Saengmani (1979:6) found that:

(1) Adang Island is not the real name of the Island. Its real name is Lipe' Island (in Thai) or Nipih Island (in Urak Lawoi'). Lipe' Island is a very small island located among the Islands of Adang. Adang Island itself is not densely populated but since its name has been given to the group of Islands, Lipe' which is the most densely one has become known as Adang (Saengmani, 1979:7)



Map 3.8  = Settlements of the Sea People at Satun Province.

"There were 617 inhabitants in the village. There is a primary school of 115 children and 5 teachers. The language of instruction is Standard Thai but most of the Sea People pupils still have a rather poor understanding of it because they still use their mother tongue and the Thai teachers do not understand it. Standard Thai is spoken by the pupils only with their teachers. In addition, there is a health office which is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother near the school.

There is no Buddhist temple, Christian Church or Muslim Mosque. However, some religious evidences do exist, namely a large Buddhist image and a graveyard which reveals some Islamic characteristics on the western part of the island".

~~Regarding their economy, Saengmani (1979:8) stated that:~~

"They depend on fishing and gathering sea products (e.g. shellfish, oyster, etc). Nowadays, though, their main job is diving to get illegally dynamited fish for the middlemen, only a few of them are independent in earning their living. Most of them depend on the Chinese middlemen."

Going to see the Sea People in Adang Island is uneasy as stated by Saengmani (1979:6) that:

"because it is far away from the mainland 85 to 90 kilometers It takes 6 to 7 hours to reach the island by boat or it may take longer if there is a storm or strong winds. The Adang Island is accessible only by private fishing boats."

3.2.5.2 The Sea People in Bulon Island

Bulon is a small island standing in the north of the Adang. On the island, there is neither school nor Health office. If anyone gets seriously ill, he has to go to the Health office in Adang Island or in the mainland.

There are few Sea People living in Bulon Island. All of them are Urak Lawoi'. They do not celebrate the Boat Floating Festival in the Island, but normally join those in Adang Island.

The Sea People in Bulon Island are also engaged in fishing and selling sea products. Going to see the Urak Lawoi' in the Island, we have to spend about 2 hours in a private fishing boats.

CHAPTER 4

SEA PEOPLE'S LANGUAGES AND THEIR DIALECT DIVERSITIES

4.1 Comparison of the Sea People's dialects

From the list of 200 words which were taken mainly from David Thomas, "Basic Vocabulary in South East Asian Languages", only 184 have been used for lexicostatistical comparison. Other 16 words which seemed to be borrowed from other languages were discarded. These 16 words are: cloud, gums, chest, fishing scine, pestle, drum, float, narrow, wide, arrow, spear, cat, burn, mortar, name.

From 184 words, I found that they may be roughly divided into four categories.

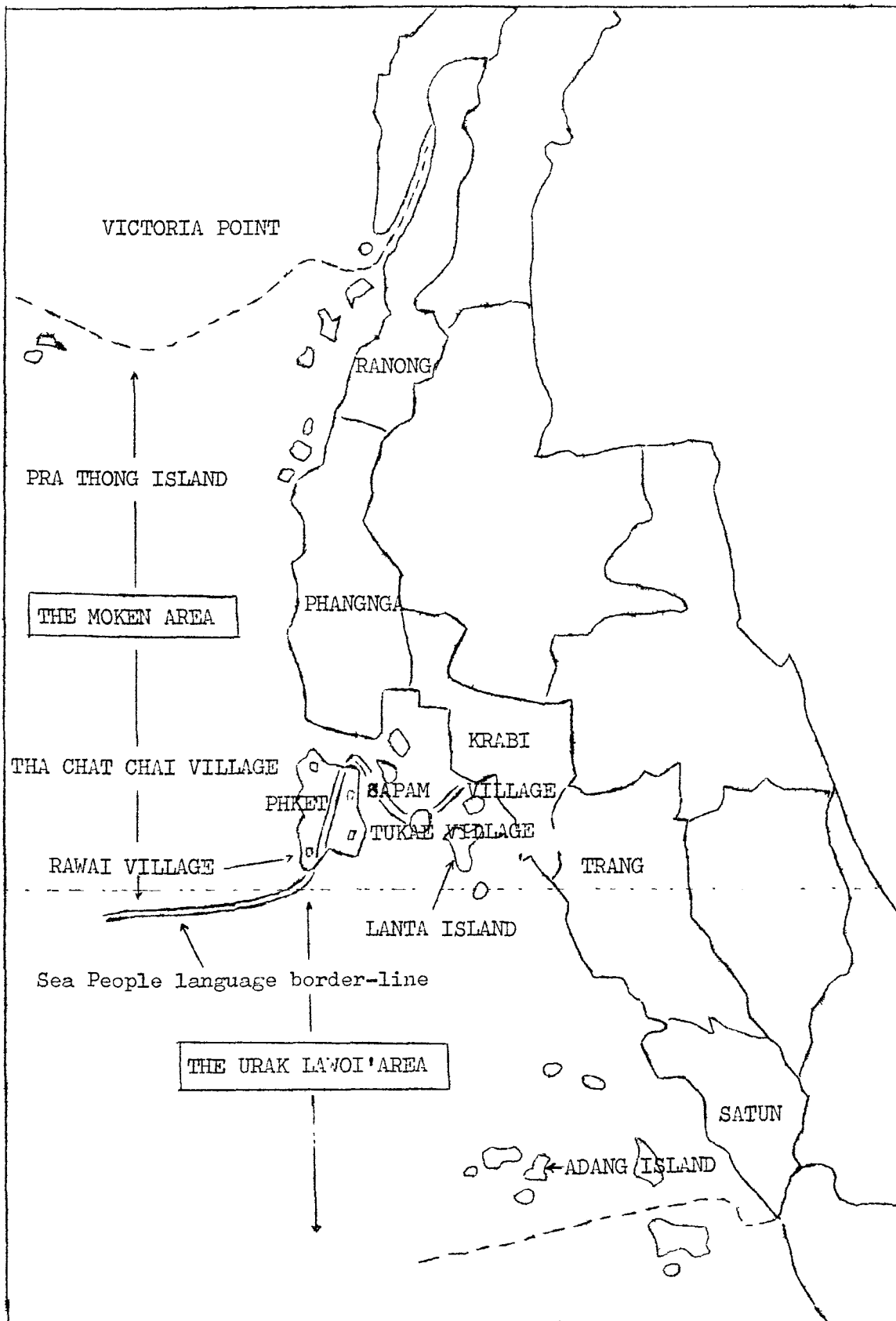
1. Words that are exactly the same in every dialects.
2. Words that are different by only a few sound changes.
- ~~3. Words that are different in both sound and meaning.~~
4. Words found only in certain dialects.

In calculating cognate percentages, I used the words in groups 1, and 2. And from these two groups, the cognate percentages among Sea People dialects is illustrated geographically from north to south as shown in table 4.1.

Victoria Point										
94.57	Ranong									
91.85	90.76	Bangsak		L ₁ = Moken						
91.30	89.67	95.11	Thai Muang							
91.85	90.22	94.57	95.11	Tha Chatchai						
94.02	94.02	90.76	91.85	91.85	Rawai ₁					
47.28	45.65	46.74	47.28	49.46	47.83	Rawai ₂				
47.83	46.20	47.28	47.83	49.46	48.37	96.74	Spam	L ₂ = Urak Lawoi'		
47.28	46.20	47.28	47.28	48.91	47.83	98.37	96.20	Cham Island		
47.83	46.20	47.28	47.83	49.46	48.37	98.37	97.83	97.83	Lanta	
48.37	46.74	47.28	47.83	50.00	48.91	97.83	95.65	97.28	97.28	Adang

Table 4.1 Cognate percentages of the Sea People's dialects.

Table 4.1 shows that there are two languages spoken by the Sea People in Southern Thailand. The first language which is spoken by the northern groups is "Moken". The other which is spoken by the southern groups is called "Urak Lawoi'". These two languages are separated in Rawai Village of Phuket Island. If we draw the separating line, it crosses Rawai Village, then runs over the Island by having Tha Chatchai Village in the north, and Spam Village, Aw Chalong Village, and Tukae Village in the south. This line then runs southward crossing Phi-Phi Island in Krabi (as shown in Map 4.1)



Map 4.1 Sea People's language.
==== = border-line across Phuket Island.

Also, based on its cognate percentages, Moken language can be divided into two main dialects. The first is the Moken itself having the Victoria Point dialect, the Ranong dialect, and the Rawai dialect as its members. The second is Moklen having the Bangsak dialect, the Thai Muang dialect, and the Tha Chatchai dialect as its members. The percentage of lexical similarity of the two dialects is shown in table 4.2 .

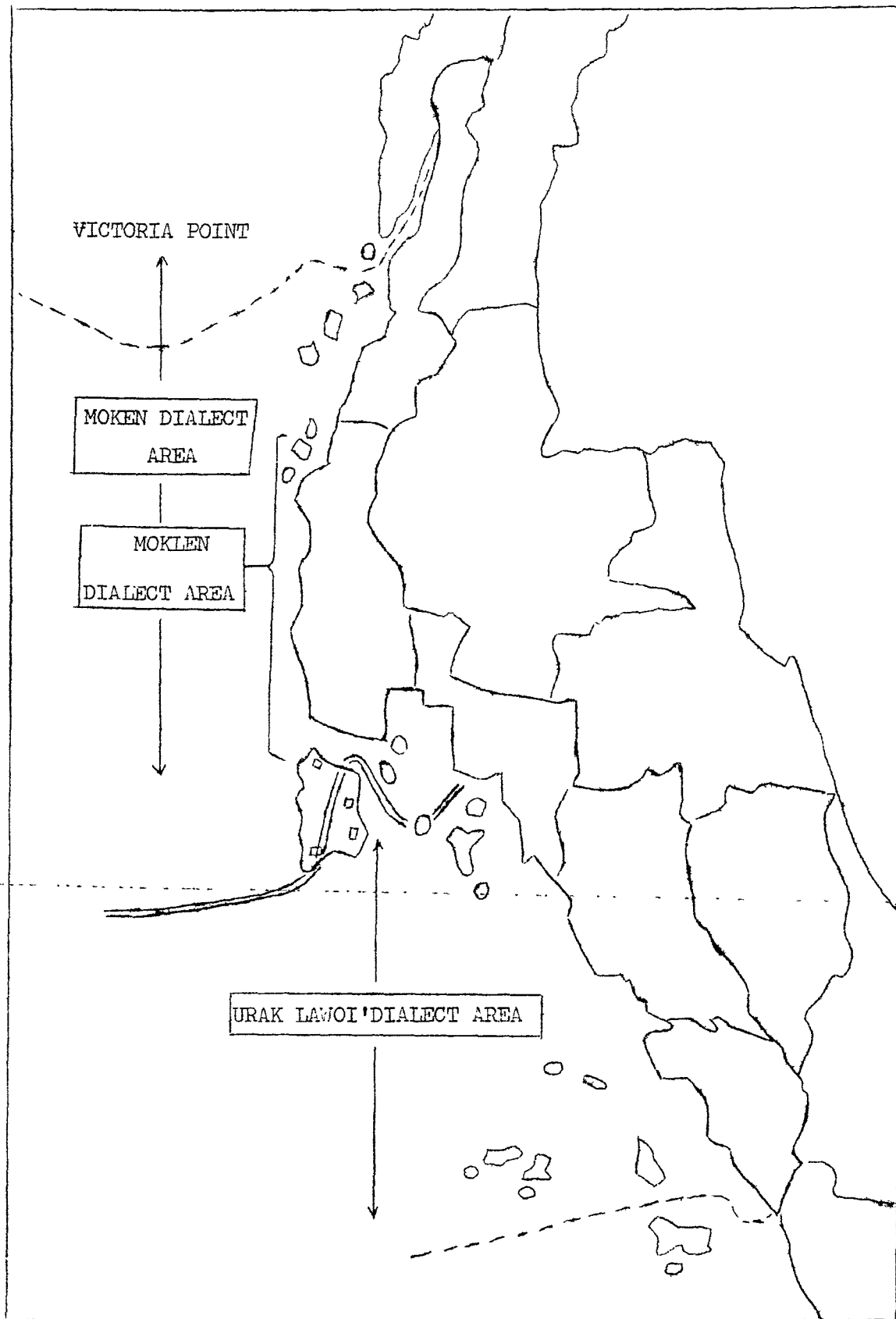
Victoria Point					
94.54	Ranong				
94.02	94.02	Rawai ₁			
91.85	90.76	90.76	Bangsak		
91.30	89.67	91.85	95.11	Thai Muang	
91.85	90.22	91.85	94.57	95.11	Tha Chatchai

D₁ = Moken

D₂ = Moklen

Table 4.2 Cognate percentages among the Moken dialects.

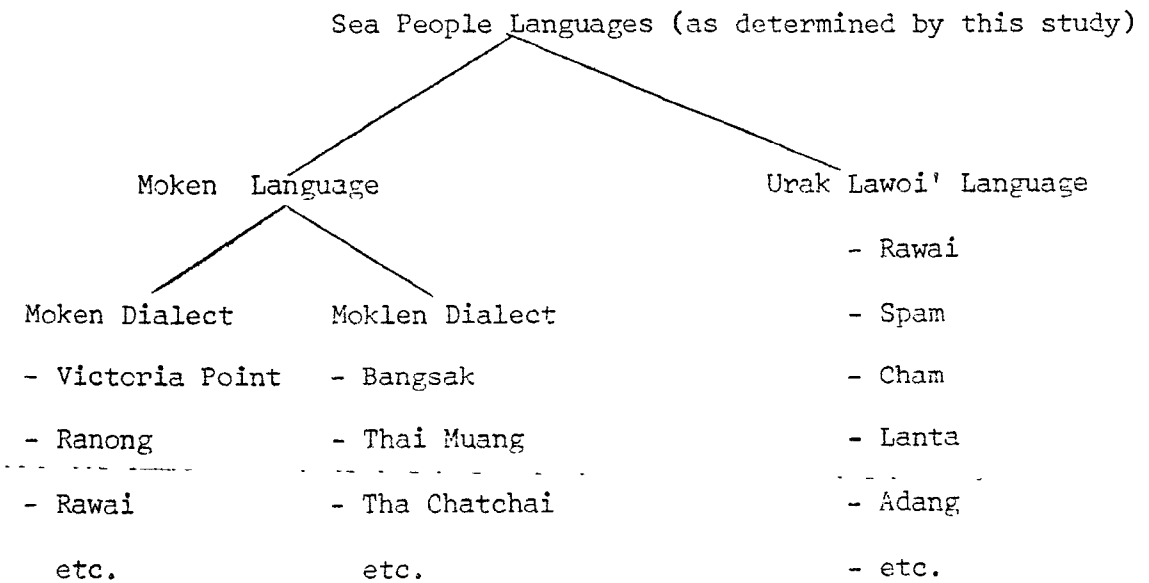
Urak Lawoi' dialects are quite similar to one another. However, the Cham and the Rawai dialects, and the Rawai and the Lanta dialects are closely related. The Adang and the Sapam dialects, the Cham and the Sapam dialects, and the Rawai and the Sapam are distantly related from one another. The relationship of Urak Lawoi' dialects is shown in the following table.



Map 4.2 Areas of the Urak Lawoi', Moken, and Moklen dialects.

Adang				
97.28	Cham			
97.83	98.37	Rawai ₂		
97.28	97.83	98.37	Lanta	
95.65	96.20	96.74	97.83	Sapam

Table 4.3 Cognate percentages among the Urak Lawoi' dialects.



A Tree diagram showing Sea People languages in Thailand.

4.2 Diversity of the Sea People's dialects

The Moken and the Moklen live scattered and do not have regular contact with one another. As a result, there are some differences in the languages they speak both in Phonology and Vocabulary.

The Urak Lawoi', also, live scattered, but always go to visit one another. For this reason, their dialects are quite similar.

4.2.1 Moken Phonological Variations

a) Consonant Phonemes:

1. VP, Rn, Bs, Tm, Tch /ch-/ corresponds to Rw₁ /s-/ when it occurs word initially e.g.

cha:ʔ	=	sa:ʔ	'one'
chɛwa:j	=	sewa:j	'nine'
chɛla:	=	sɛla:ʔ	'salt'

2. VP, Rn, Rw₁ /ŋ-/ corresponds to Bs, Tm, Tch /n-/ when it occurs word initially, but not so when occurring word medially where /-ŋ-/ remains in both groups e.g.

ŋəbut	=	nəbut	'to run'
ŋəpəp	=	nəpəp	'to fly'

3. Vp, Pn, Rw₁ /c-/ corresponds to Bs, Tm, Tch /t-/ when it occurs word initially, but not so when occurring word medially where it remains /-c-/ in both groups e.g.

cicum	=	ticum	'bird'
cocoʔ	=	tocoʔ	'grandchild'

4. Initial /l-/ in all dialects corresponds to /n-/ in Bs dialect e.g.

lamat	=	namat	'wave'
lalo:k	=	nəlo:k	'mud'
lepan	=	nəpan	'tooth'
lanot	=	nənot	'far'
Except: lake:ʔ	=	lake:ʔ	'stomach'

b) Vowel Phonemes:

The diversity of vowel phonemes is less complicated than that of the consonant.

1. VP, Rn, R_{w1} /o/ corresponds to Tm, Tch /ə/ e.g.

kukoj	=	kukəj	'nail'
kijoj	=	gijəj	'shark'
kaboj	=	kabəj	'ashes'
bahoj	=	bahəj	'shoulder'
ʔoj	=	ʔəj	'dog'
taløj	=	taləj	'three'
waløj	=	waləj	'eight'
kakøj	=	kləj	'new'
kələj, ʔələj	=	kələj	'left side'
batoj	=	batej	'stone'

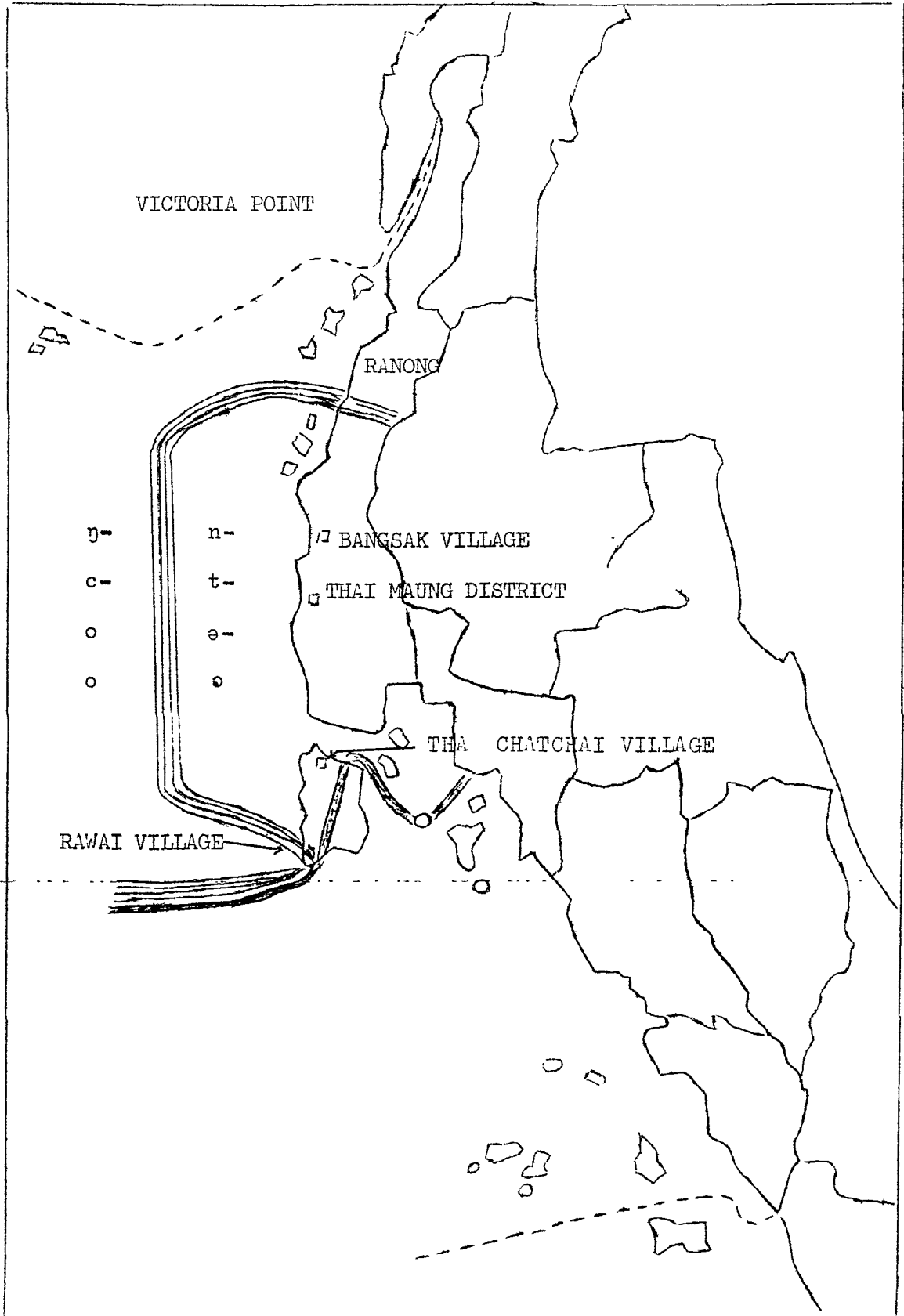
ʔalɔj	=	ʔaləj	'sun'
babɔj	=	babəj	'feather'
kaʔɔj	=	kaʔəj	'pestle'

This set of vowel correspondence is mixed in Bs dialect. In this dialect, both /o/ and /ə/ occur e.g.

I. VP, Rn, Rw ₁	Tm, Tch	Bs	
kukɔj	kukəj	kukəj	'nail'
kijɔj	gijəj	gijəj	'shark'
kabɔj	kabəj	kabəj	'ashes'
bahɔj	bahəj	bahəj	'shoulder'
ʔɔj	ʔəj	ʔəj	'dog'

II. VP, Rn, Rw ₁	Tm, Tch	Bs	
talɔj	taləj	talɔj	'three'
walɔj	waləj	walɔj	'eight'
kakɔj	kləj	kakɔj	'new'
batɔj	batəj	batɔj	'stone'
ʔalɔj	ʔaləj	ʔalɔj	'sun'
babɔj	babəj	babɔj	'feather'
kaʔɔj	kaʔəj	kaʔɔj	'pestle'

This shows that the Bs dialect shares the feature of the two,



Map . 4.3 Four isoglosses representing the phonological differences between the Moken and the Moklen dialects.

3. VP, Rn, R_{w1}/i/ corresponds to Bs, Tm, Tch /ə/ e.g.

biji	=	bajəj	'shirt'
ʔini	=	nəj	'this'
biʔi:n, biji:	=	bej	'you'

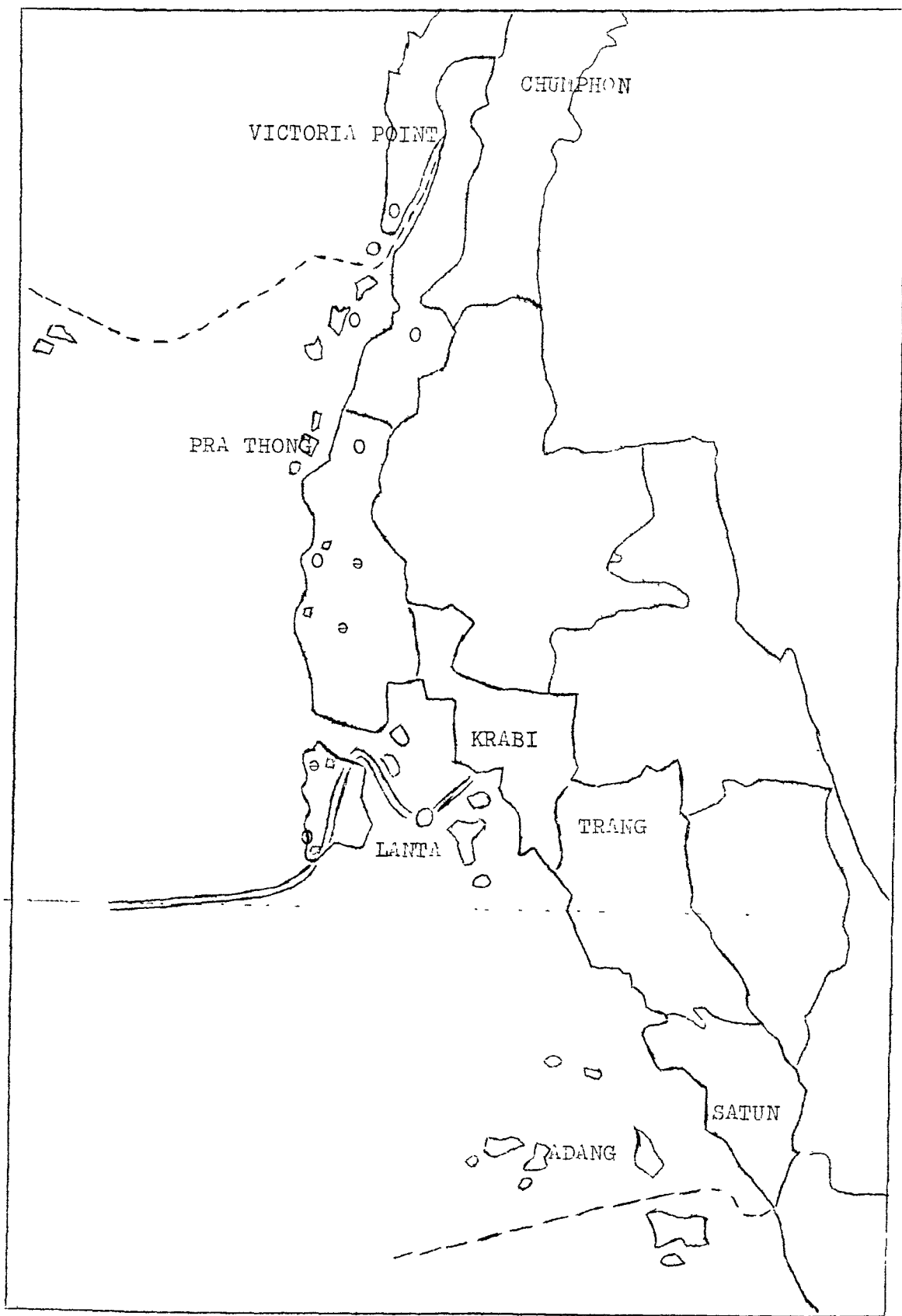
This set of vowel correspondence seems to be conditioned by final /-j/

4. VP, Rn, R_{w1}/o/ corresponds to Bs, Tm, Tch /o/ e.g.

ʔanoŋ	=	ʔanoŋ	'what'
ʔapoŋ	=	ʔapoŋ	'father'
ʔenoŋ	=	ʔenoŋ	'mother'
co:n	=	co:n	'cooked rice'
cocoʔ	=	toʔoʔ	'grandchild'
takon	=	takon, pokon	'year'
ʔotak	=	ʔotak	'head'
lalo:k	=	nəlo:k	'mud'
capoh, chapoh	=	caploh, chaploh	'ten'
ʔalatch	=	ʔalatch	'hundred'

5. /o/ in all dialects corresponds to /o/ in R_{w1} dialect e.g.

ʔokaŋ	=	ʔokaj	'mouth'
naʔot	=	napot	'far'
maʔon	=	maʔon	'to give'
naŋoj	=	naŋoj	'to swim'
pahot	=	pahot	'to breathe'



MAP 4.4 Distribution of the vowels / o / and / ə / in Moken dialects.

6. First unstressed syllable in VP, Rn, R_{w1} is normally deleted in Bs, Tm, Tch e.g.

lakaw	=	kaw	'to go'
makaw	=	klaw	'to speak'
məɔ:t	=	ɔ:t	'to cook'
məɔ:k	=	ɔ:k	'to sit'
məʔɔn	=	ʔɔn	'to give'
məŋap	=	ŋap	'to catch'

4.2.2 The diversity of Moken vocabulary

1. Some words are used exclusively in VP, Rn, R_{w1}, and the others are used exclusively in Bs, Tm, Tch. e.g.

khaja:ŋ	=	bubuŋ	'roof'
tanak	=	kanaj	'soil'

2. Some words are found only in Bs dialect e.g.

Bs Dialect	Other dialects	
ɔɔɔ:ŋ	kakoŋ, kləŋ	'new'
bulat	takon, takɔn	'year'
deʔ	ʔitup, pu:	'that'

3. Some words are found only in Tm Dialect e.g.

Tm dialect	Other dialects	
lɔchɔk	dani:ʔ	'near'
nalaw	mɔla:ʔ, dəŋah	'old'

Tm dialect	Other dialects	
məŋaj	kəman	'night'
kawtam	bita, tamaj	'where'

4. Some words are found only in Rn dialect e.g.

Rn dialect	Other dialects	
patliam	taban	'thick'
nəgum	məcaj	'to row'

4.2.3 The diversity of Urak Lawoi' language

The dialects of Urak Lawoi' are quite similar to one another.

Only few different phonemes are found in R_{w2}, and some certain words in Spam dialects. For example:

I. The variation of the phonemes:

a) Consonant Phonemes:

1. /s-/ in all dialects become /ʃ-/ in R_{w2} dialect when

...it occurs word initially, but not so when occurring elsewhere e.g.

bəse	bəʃai	'big'
------	-------	-------

b) Vowel Phonemes:

1. Sp /-j/ in word final position is deleted in all dialects except R_{w2}. As a result, any vowel before /-j/ appears as /ə/ e.g.

SP	Ch, La, Ad	Rw ₂	
bəsaj	bəsə	bəşai	'big'
taləj	talə	talə	'egg'
ulaj	ulə	ulaj	'snake'
dəŋaj	dəŋə	dəŋa	'to hear'
ikoj	ikə	ikə	'tail'
tuhøj	tuhə	tuhol	'wet'
akaj	akə	akaj	'root'
lupøj	lupə	lupøj	'mud'

2. Rw₂, Sp, Ch, Ad /ɛ/ becomes /e/ in La dialect e.g.

La dialect	Other dialects	
manəh	manəh	'sweet'
laŋəʔ	laŋeʔ	'sky'

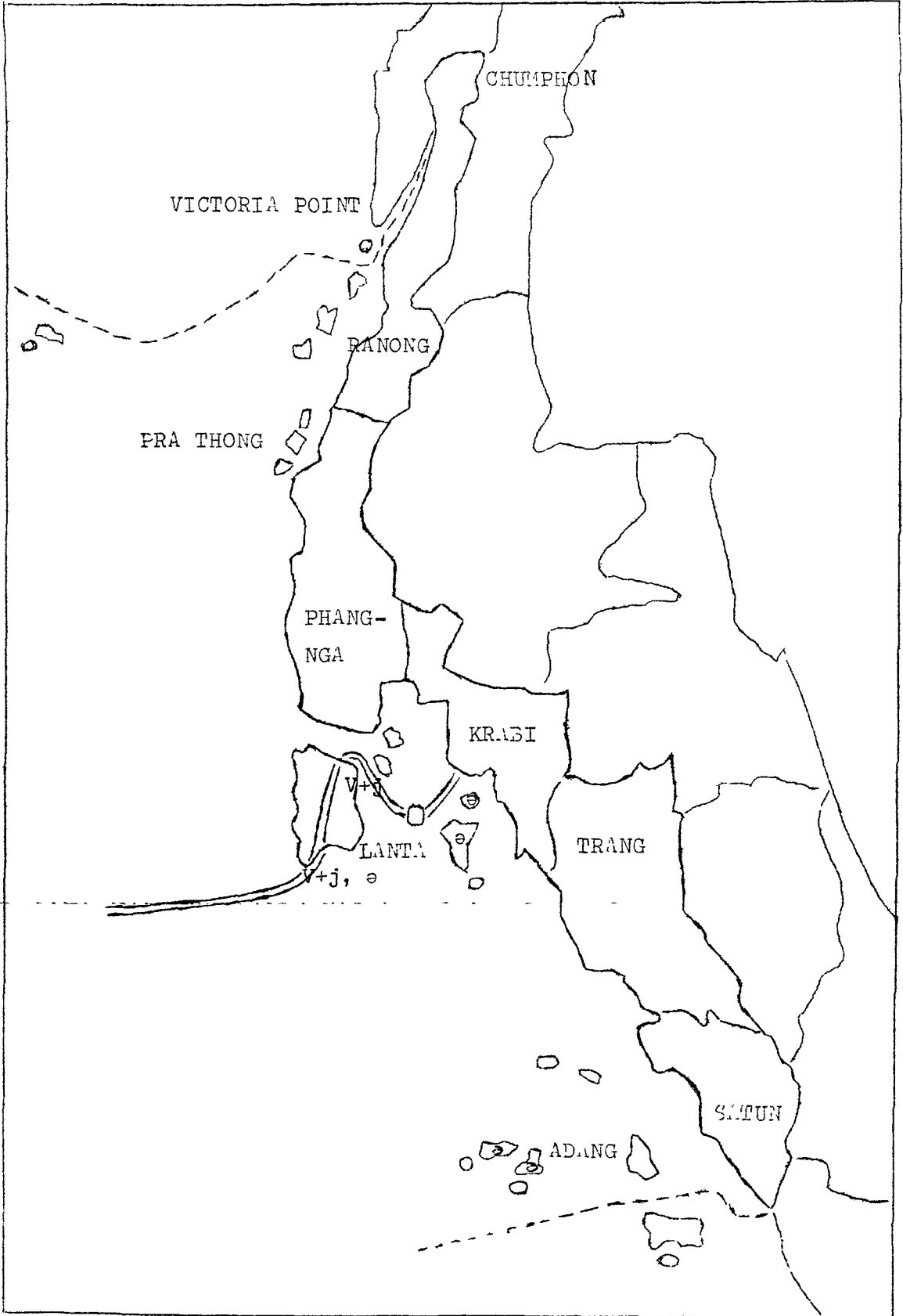
4.2.4 The diversity of Urak Lawoi' vocabulary

1. Some words are found only in Sp dialect e.g.

Sp dialect	Other dialects	
kilik	bulai	'round'
siku	tutuh	'knee'
licok	pisaw	'knife'

4.3 Correspondent phonemes between Moken and Urak Lawoi'

From the list 45.65 - 50.00 % of the Moken and Urak Lawoi' lexical items were found to be corresponding.



MAP 4.5 Distribution of /V+j/ and /e/ in Urak Lawoi[†] dialects.

4.3.1 Vowel Phonemes:

1. Urak Lawoi' final /a/ in open syllable corresponds to Moken /a:/ plus final /ʔ/ e.g.

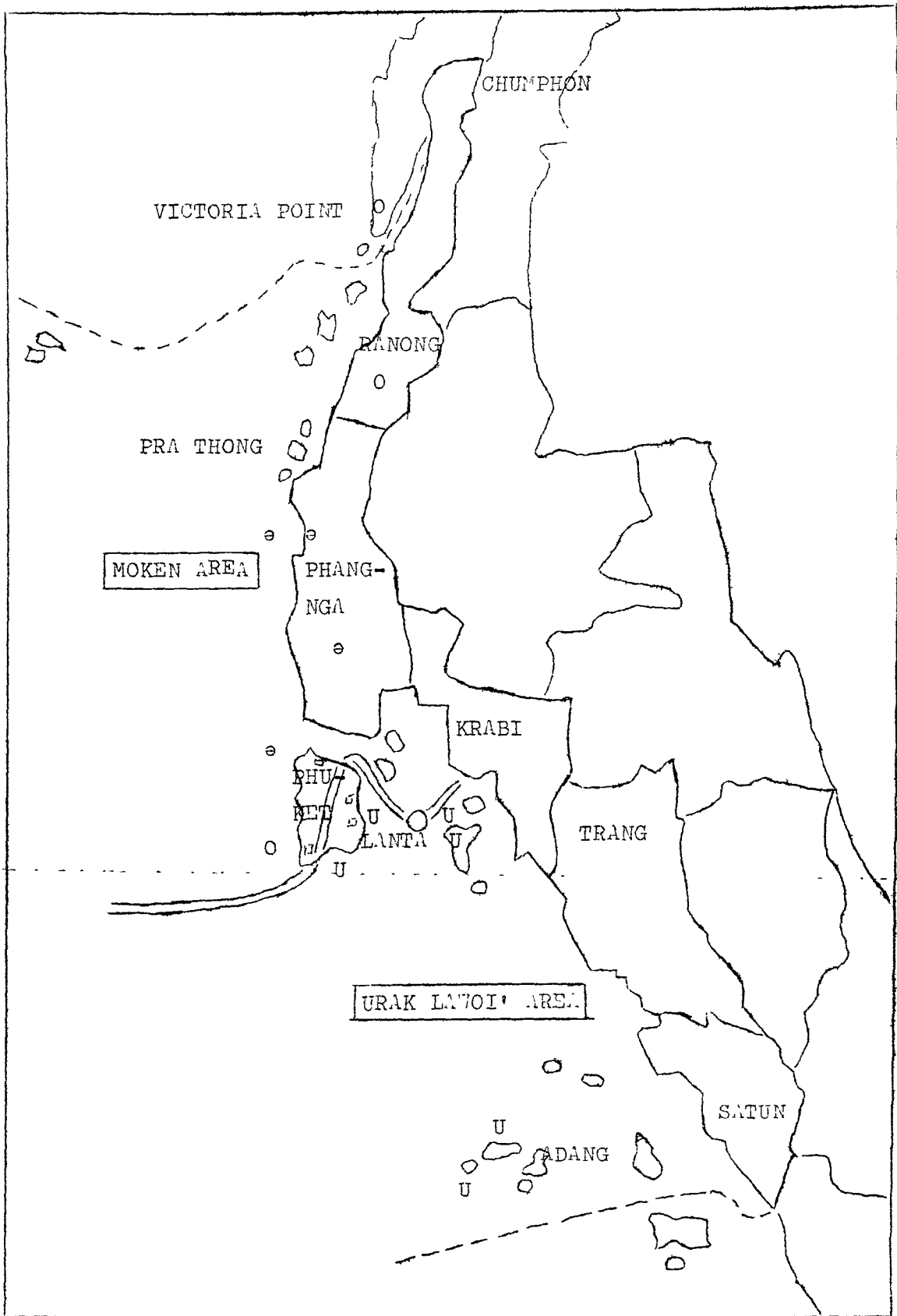
mata	=	mata:ʔ	'eyes'
təliŋa	=	tɛŋaʔ	'car'
buŋa	=	buŋa:ʔ	'flower'
sa	=	sa.ʔ	'one'
duwa	=	duwa:ʔ	'two'
lima	=	lima:ʔ	'five'
tuha	=	tuka:ʔ	'old'

With the exception of two words:

diha	=	bita	'where'
wa	=	paha	'uncle'

2. Urak Lawoi' final /u/ in open syllable corresponds to Moken /o/ or /ɔ/ plus final /j/ e.g.

bulu	=	buloj, buləj	'feather'
batu	=	batoj, batəj	'stone'
asu	=	ʔoj, ʔəj	'dog'
bahu	=	bahoj, bahəj	'shoulder'
kuku	=	kukoj, kukəj	'nail'



Map. 4.6 Distribution of the vowels / u /, / o / and / e / in Urak Lawoi' and Moken dialects.

With the exception of five words:

pitu	=	pɛtaw	'door'
kaju	=	kaʔi, kaʔe, kaʔew	'tree'
baju	=	baji	'shirt'
itu	=	piɲu	'that'
cucu	=	cocoʔ, cɔcɔʔ	'grandchild'

3. Urak Lawoi' final /i/ in open syllable corresponds to Moken /a / plus final /j/ e.g.

hati	=	hataj	'heart'
kaki	=	kakaj	'foot'
mati	=	mataj	'die'
nibini	=	binaj	'woman'

4.3.2 Consonant Phonemes:

1. Urak Lawoi' final /-h/ corresponds to Moken /-k/ e.g.

tujuh	=	tuju:k	'seven'
merah	=	mɛla:k	'red'
tanah	=	tanak	'soil'
darah	=	dala:k	'blood'
buah	=	bua:k	'fruit'
rumah	=	ʔɔma:k	'house'
bunuh	=	munuk	'to kill'
putih, puteh	=	putiək	'white'

2. Urak Lawoi' final /p, t/ corresponds to Moken nasal /m, n/ respectively e.g.

hitap	=	ketam, hitam	'black'
masap	=	masam, macham	'sour'
katap	=	datam, ketam	'crab'
dalap	=	dalam	'in'
bulat	=	bula:n	'moon'
hujat	=	huja:n, khuja:n	'rain'
ikat	=	?eka:n	'fish'
jalat	=	jala:n	'path'
dawut	=	da?on	'leaf'

3. Urak Lawoi' final /-ʔ/ corresponds to Moken /-t/ e.g.

nanaʔ	=	?ana:t	'child'
paiʔ	=	pa:t	'four'
umaʔ	=	namat, lamat	'wave'
ikaiʔ	=	meka:t	'to tie'

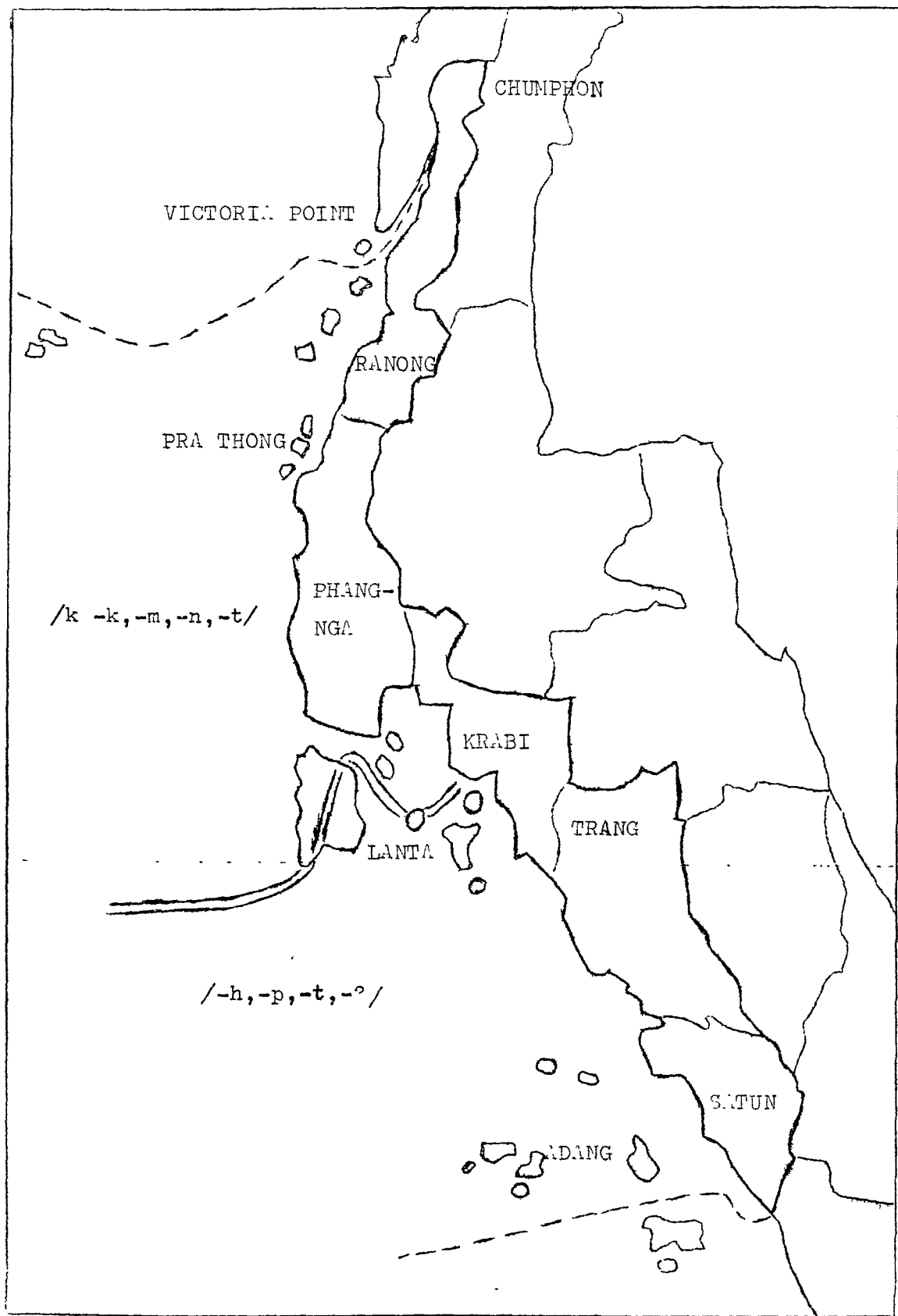
With an exception of one word:

uʔ	=	maʔam	'to drink'
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The correspondent consonant phonemes in Urak Lawoi' and Moken is shown in table 4.4 and Map 4.8 .

Urak Lawoi'	Moken
-h	-k
-p	-m
-t	-n
-ʔ	-t

Table 4.4 Correspondent consonant phonemes between
Urak Lawoi' and Moken.



Map. 4.7 Distribution of final consonant phonemes in Urak Lawoi' and Moken Languages.

CHAPTER 5

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SEA PEOPLE'S DIALECTS AND THE SURROUNDING LANGUAGES

5.1 Lexical comparison between the Sea People's dialects and the surrounding languages.

The Urak Lawoi' language clearly belongs to Malayo-Polynesian, or Austronesian language family as stated by Hogan (1972) in his comparison of Malay, Urak Lawoi', Moken, and Moklen:

"...The four languages belong to the same language family, with Malay and Urak Lawoi' being more closely related to each other and Moken and Moklen forming another pair...
... Moken and Moklen seem more distantly related to Malay."

Amon Saengmani (1979) stated:

"A comparison of the Urak Lawoi' and Malay phonemes is considered feasible as both are Malayo-Polynesian language."

On the other hand, the status of the Moken language has been argued among linguists. To some it is a member of Malayan language, to other it belongs to the Indonesian language family, or even a Mon-Khmer. For example,

Dr. R. Rost (1980):

"The Selung is a distinct Malay language, not a dialect of any of the Malay languages. It has a number of characteristic features in morphology which distinguish it from all its sisters. It has, however, a greater resemblance to the language of Sumatra than to other Malayan languages."

The Census of Burma Report (1911):

"It is now generally admitted that Selung is a distinct Malayan language. The Selung are in fact the northernmost of the Orang Laut or sea tribes of the Malay race."

Dr. C. O. Blagden (in the same Report):

"Sělung and Malay are cognate languages, but Sělung has adopted into the language a large number of words which are not Malayan."

G.H. Luce and Bohmu ba Shin (1961):

"...The Mawken "sea-gypsies", the Sělung (Salôns) of the Mergui Archipelago, who speak a Malayan language, still cling to the southernmost edge of Burma."

Christopher Court (1970):

"The language of the Chao Lay is clearly a member of the Indonesian language family."

Veena Chantanakomes (1980) stated:

"In my opinion Moken is a Malayan or a Malayo Polynesian language because there exist the Moken and the Malay cognates. Besides, since the Malayan and the Old Mon language of Burma are likely to come from the common source, the Moken, containing some Mon-Kmer affinities, may also have some like with the Mon-khmer. These connections, however, must have been in the ages far distant."

A better understanding of Sea People languages may be considered from the percentages of similarity of lexical items between the Sea People's dialects and the surrounding languages in the following table.

Language	Sea People Dialects	The Surrounding Language				
		Malay	Thai	Mon	Khmer	Burmese
Urak Lawoi'	Adang Island	88.24	10.44	8.79	4.40	6.04
	Lanta Island	88.52	10.44	8.79	4.40	6.04
	Cham Island	85.71	10.44	8.79	4.95	6.04
	Sapam	81.87	10.99	8.79	4.40	5.94
	Rawai ₂	84.87	10.44	8.79	4.40	6.04
Moken	Rawai ₁	45.60	13.19	6.04	6.59	4.95
	Tha Chatchai	44.60	13.74	5.49	7.69	4.95
	Thai Muang	45.60	13.19	5.49	7.69	4.40
	Bangsak	45.60	13.19	6.04	7.14	4.95
	Rancng	44.51	13.74	6.04	6.04	4.95
	Victoria Point	45.50	13.19	6.04	7.14	4.95

Table 5.1 Percentages of similarity of 182 lexical items between the Sea People's dialects and the surrounding languages.

From Table 5.1, it is very clear that:

1. Both Urak Lawoi' and Moken are related to Malay. And since Malay is a member of the Austronesian or Malayo-Polynesian language family, these two languages, according to a transitive rule, are also members of the Austronesian language family⁽¹⁾

2. According to Swadesh criterion (for applying cognate percentage), Urak Lawoi' and Malay are the same language. Moken seems distantly related to Malay, but both languages belong to the same family.

3. Both Urak Lawoi' and Moken languages have some lexical items similar to the surrounding languages. Among those lexical items, some show similarity between two languages (Urak Lawoi' or Moken to one of the surrounding languages), some between three languages or more. The latter are normally found among Urak Lawoi' or Moken, Malay, and another language whose lexical items are similar to Malay. For example,

5.1 Lexical items which show similarity between Urak Lawoi' and Thai

(1) More details about Austronesian language family can be seen in Lehmann (1962:54-55)

Urak Lawoi' lexical items which seem to be similar to Thai, are also similar to Malay e.g.

Urak Lawoi'	Thai	Malay	
ku	ku:	ku	'I'
ma?	mâ:	ma?	'mother'
lapat	pæ:t	lapan	'eight'
panak	ja:w	panjang	'long'
bejs?	jen	səju?	'cold'
lidah	lín	lidah	'tongue'
mata	ta:	mata	'eyes'
bahu	bà:	bahu	'shoulder'
lihati?	hěn	lihat	'to see'
pi	pai	pergi	'to go'
mati	ta:j	mati	'to die'
makat	kin	makan	'to eat'
pitu	p̄ra?tū	pitu	'door'
ini	ní:	ini	'this'

5.2 Lexical items which show similarity between Moken and Thai.

Many Moken lexical items seem to be similar to Thai. e.g.

Moken	Thai	
nek, neʔ	lek	'small'
klum, kəlum	klom	'round'
lepan, nepan	fan	'tooth'
tuk ^h ɔ:(1)	k ^h ɔ:	'neck'
bulaŋ	nǎŋ	'skin'
p ^h a:k	piək	'wet'
mokot, nokɔ:t, loko:t	kat	'to bite'
jenan, nanan,	ji:n	'to stand'

Some Moken lexical items which seem to be similar to Thai, and also to Malay e.g.

Moken	Thai	Malay	
ketam, ketam, kitam	dam	hitap	'black'
kanaj	sa:j	pasir	'sand'

(1) Bs, Tm, Tch = lakɔ:ŋ

Moken	Thai	Malay	
mata:ʔ	ta:	mata	'eyes'
bahoj, bahej	bà:	bahu	'shoulder'
petaw, petaw	praʔtu:	pitu	'door'
mataj	ta:j	mati	'to die'
mekat, makat, mat	mat	ikat	'to tie'
məŋap, ŋap	cap	taŋkap	'to catch'
ni	ní:	ini	'this'

Since the Sea People have settled down along the west coast of Thailand and have been in contact with the Thais for a long time, there exist some areal borrowing both in Urak Lawoi' and Moken dialects as shown in table 5.2.

Word	Thai Pro-nunciation	Dialects										
		VP	Rn	Bs	Tm	Tch	Rw ₁	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
1. narrow	khê:p	/		/	/	/						
2. wide	kwá:ŋ	/				/						
3. cloud	mê:k			/								
4. gums	ŋiæk								/			
5. breast	ʔok	/										
6. fishing seine	ʔuan			/		/						
7. pestle	kraʔbiə			/								
8. drum	klɔ:ŋ				/	/						
9. float	lɔ:j				/	/	/					
Total		3	-	4	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-

Table 5.2 Thai areal borrowings in the dialects of the Sea People.

NOTE:

- Ad = Adang Island (UL) Rn = Ranong Province (MK)
 Bs = Bangsak Village (MK) Rw₁ = Rawai Village (MK)
 Ch = Cham Island (UL) Rw₂ = Rawai Village (UL)
 La = Lanta Island (UL) Sp = Spam Village (UL)

Tch = Tha Chatchai (MK)
Tm = Thai Muang Village (MK)
VP = Victoria Point (MK)

5.3 Lexical items which show similarity between Urak Lawoi'
and Mon

All of Urak Lawoi' lexical items which seem to be similar to
Mon, are also similar to Malay e.g.

Urak Lawoi'	Mon	Malay	
pai?	pən	əmpat	'four'
tanah	təe?	tanah	'soil'
kətap	kətam	kətam	'crab'
ikat	ka?	ikan	'fish'
mata	mot	mata	'eyes'
tapa?	həta	tapa?	'palm'
gigi?	kit	gigit	'to bite'
pi	peh	pərgi	'to go'
ini	inə?	ini	'this'
itu	ite?	itu	'that'
pa?	?əpa	pa?	'father'
ma?	?əme	ma?	'mother'
cucu	cao	cucu	'grandchild'

5.4 Lexical items which show similarity between Moken and Mon

Some Moken lexical items seem to be similar to Mon e.g.

Moken	Mon	
cəpoh, cəpoh, chəpləh	cəh	'ten'
ticum, cicum	kəcem	'bird'
tuk ^h ɔ:	kɔ?	'neck'
cəwat, cuwat	jat	'cloth'

Many Moken lexical items which seem to be similar to Mon, are also similar to Malay e.g.

Moken	Mon	Malay	
pa:t	pən	əmpat	'four'
tanak ⁽¹⁾	təe?	tanah	'soil'
kātā:m	kətam	kətam	'crab'
ʔeka:n, ʔeka:n, kan	ka?	ikan	'fish'
mata:ʔ	mot	mata	'eyes'
tapa?	həta	tapa?	'palm'
coco?, tɔcɔ?	cao	cucu	'grandchild'

(1) Bs, Tm, Tch = kənaj

5.5 Lexical items which show similarity between Urak Lawoi' and Khmer

All of the Urak Lawoi' lexical items which seem to be similar to Khmer, are also similar to Malay e.g.

Urak Lawoi'	Khmer	Malay	
katap	kda:m	katam	'crab'
saja?	se:k	sajap	'wing'
jalap, mənalap, ñələp	chap	səlam	'to dive'
ini	ni?	ini	'this'
ma?	mae	ma?	'mother'
mai	pai	ma? ci?	'aunt'

5.6 Lexical items which show similarity between Moken and Khmer

Some Moken lexical items seem to be similar to Khmer e.g.

Moken	Khmer	
tukhə:	kə:	'neck'
micum ⁽¹⁾ , cum	thum	'to smell'

(1) Rw₁ = mədom

Moken	Khmer	
məcaj ⁽¹⁾ , məciaw	caev	'to row'
məʔon, məʔon, ʔon	ʔaoj	'to give'
mənəp, nəp	cha:p	'to dive'
talaj, taloj	brj	'three'

Some Moken lexical items which similar to Khmer, are also similar to Malay e.g.

Moken	Khmer	Malay	
məŋap, ŋap	cap	taŋkap	'to catch'
kata:m	kda:m	katam	'crab'
ʔini	niʔ	ini	'this'

5.7 Lexical items which show similarity between Urak Lawoi', Moken, and Burmese

Very few Urak Lawoi' and Moken lexical items seem to be similar to Burmese. Most of them which look similar to the Burmese, are also similar to Malay e.g.

Urak Lawoi'	Moken	Burmese	Malay	
tiga	taləj, taloj	θó:ŋ	tiga	'three'
lima	ləma:	ŋá:	lima	'five'
bulat	bula:n ⁽²⁾	la:	bulan	'moon'
jalat	jala:n	lǎ:(n)	jalan	'path'

(1) Rn = məgum

(2) VP = lalu:ŋ

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

Three tribes of the Sea People; namely, the Urak Lawoi', the Moken, and the Moklen are found in 40 villages or more of 5 provinces along the west coast of Southern Thailand. The people of these three tribes speak 2 different languages: Urak Lawoi', and Moken.

The Urak Lawoi', the largest tribe, settled down in the south of the Peninsula, speak the dialects that are highly similar to one another both in terms of phonology and lexical items. Only Spam dialect seems to have some words different from other dialects.

The Moken, live in the sea in the north of the Peninsula, speak the language which is clearly different from the Urak Lawoi'. They are the only tribe which still wander in the sea.

The Moklen, who settled down between the Urak Lawoi' and the Moken communities, speak the language which is clearly a dialect of Moken. The Bangsak dialect is in transitional zone between Moken and Moklen dialects.

Both Urak Lawoi' and Moken languages belong to the Austronesian language family. From their percentages of cognate, Urak Lawoi' and Malay must be the same language. Moken is distantly related to Malay. However, also based on their cognate percentages, they belong to the same family.

Suggestion for further study

According to languages they speak, the Urak Lawoi', the Moken, and the Moklen might be of the same origin. The genetic relationship of these three tribes will be an interesting area for further research.

Since many lexical items from the surrounding languages are found in Urak Lawoi' and Moken languages, a historical study of these words is very interesting.

A comparison among the Sea People's dialects and the surrounding languages in this study deals only to 200 words. A comparison in other aspects of language or even cultures between the Sea People and other Oceanic groups will be of much value.

Appendix I

แบบสอบถาม

1. รายละเอียดของภาษาและผู้บอกภาษา

พื้นที่: หมู่บ้าน.....ตำบล.....
อำเภอ.....จังหวัด.....

ผู้บอกภาษา: ชื่อ เพศ
อายุ :อาชีพ.....
การศึกษา สถานที่เกิด
การโยกย้ายที่อยู่.....ความสามารถในการใช้ภาษาอื่น.....

ภูมิหลังของบิดามารดา

บิดา
มารดา

อื่นๆ
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

II ลำดับคำ ๒๐๐ คำ

๑. ชื่อ.....	๒. นิน, นม.....	๓. คุณ, เธอ.....
๔. เขา.....	๕. เรา.....	๖. เขาทั้งหลาย.....
๗. หนึ่ง.....	๘. สอง.....	๙. สาม.....
๑๐.สี่.....	๑๑.ห้า.....	๑๒.หก.....
๑๓.เจ็ด.....	๑๔.แปด.....	๑๕.เก้า.....
๑๖.สิบ.....	๑๗.ร้อย.....	๑๘.ทั้งหมด.....
๑๙.มาก.....	๒๐.น้อย.....	๒๑.ใหญ่.....
๒๒.เล็ก.....	๒๓.ยาว.....	๒๔.สั้น.....
๒๕.สูง.....	๒๖.กลม.....	๒๗.หนา.....
๒๘.บาง.....	๒๙.กว้าง.....	๓๐.แคบ.....
๓๑.ดำ.....	๓๒.แดง.....	๓๓.ขาว.....
๓๔.แห้ง.....	๓๕.เปียก.....	๓๖.ร้อน.....
๓๗.หนาว.....	๓๘.ดี.....	๓๙.เลว.....
๔๐.ไกล.....	๔๑.ใกล้.....	๔๒.เก่า.....
๔๓.ใหม่.....	๔๔.ซ้าย.....	๔๕.ขวา.....
๔๖.หวาน.....	๔๗.ขม.....	๔๘.เผ็ด.....
๔๙.เปรี้ยว.....	๕๐.ท้องฟ้า.....	๕๑.ดวงอาทิตย์.....
๕๒.ดวงจันทร์.....	๕๓.ดาว.....	๕๔.ลม.....
๕๕.ฝน.....	๕๖.รุ่ง.....	๕๗.กลางคืน.....
๕๘.กลางวัน.....	๕๙.ปี.....	๖๐.น้ำ.....
๖๑.ทะเล.....	๖๒.เกาะ.....	๖๓.พายุ.....
๖๔.คลื่น.....	๖๕.ภูเขา.....	๖๖.ดิน.....

๖๗. ทราบ.....	๖๘. หิน.....	๖๙. โกลน.....
๗๐. หมา.....	๗๑. ไข่.....	๗๒. เบ็ด.....
๗๓. หมู.....	๗๔. ปู่.....	๗๕. กุ้ง.....
๗๖. หอย.....	๗๗. ชู.....	๗๘. ฉลาม.....
๗๙. ปลาหมึก.....	๘๐. แมงกะพรุน.....	๘๑. ปลา.....
๘๒. นก.....	๘๓. ปีก.....	๘๔. ขน.....
๘๕. ไข่.....	๘๖. ทาง.....	๘๗. เกล็ด.....
๘๘. ครีป.....	๘๙. เจียง.....	๙๐. หัว.....
๙๑. จมูก.....	๙๒. ตา.....	๙๓. หู.....
๙๔. ปาก.....	๙๕. หิน.....	๙๖. ลิ่น.....
๙๗. เหงือก.....	๙๘. ผม.....	๙๙. คอ.....
๑๐๐. บ่า.....	๑๐๑. หน้าอก.....	๑๐๒. หัวใจ.....
๑๐๓. ท้อง.....	๑๐๔. มือ.....	๑๐๕. ฝ่ามือ.....
๑๐๖. เล็บ.....	๑๐๗. เท้า.....	๑๐๘. เข้า.....
๑๐๙. หนึ่ง.....	๑๑๐. เลือด.....	๑๑๑. กระดูก.....
๑๑๒. ไม้.....	๑๑๓. ผลไม้.....	๑๑๔. เมล็ด.....
๑๑๕. ราก.....	๑๑๖. เปลือก.....	๑๑๗. ใบ.....
๑๑๘. ดอก.....	๑๑๙. เรือ.....	๑๒๐. พาย.....
๑๒๑. เบ็ด.....	๑๒๒. อวน.....	๑๒๓. บ้าน.....
๑๒๔. หลังกา.....	๑๒๕. ประตู.....	๑๒๖. เกล็ด.....
๑๒๗. ข้าวสุก.....	๑๒๘. ข้าวสาร.....	๑๒๙. ไฟ.....
๑๓๐. ไข่.....	๑๓๑. ควัน.....	๑๓๒. ฝา.....
๑๓๓. ครก.....	๑๓๔. มีด.....	๑๓๕. ขวาน.....

๑๓๖. เชือก.....	๑๓๗. เลื้อย.....	๑๓๘. ผัว.....
๑๓๙. ศรี.....	๑๔๐. ทอ.....	๑๓๙. กลอง.....
๑๔๒. ทางเดิน.....	๑๔๓. ป่วย.....	๑๔๔. ตาย.....
๑๔๕. หายใจ.....	๑๔๖. ไถ่.....	๑๔๗. เห็น.....
๑๔๘. พุด.....	๑๔๙. หัวเราะ.....	๑๕๐. ร้องไห้.....
๑๕๑. กิน.....	๑๕๒. ต้ม.....	๑๕๓. คม.....
๑๕๔. กัด.....	๑๕๕. แหวง.....	๑๕๖. ยืน.....
๑๕๗. นั่ง.....	๑๕๘. เดิน.....	๑๕๙. รุ่ง.....
๑๖๐. มา.....	๑๖๑. ไป.....	๑๖๒. ว่ายน้.....
๑๖๓. ตำนน้ำ.....	๑๖๔. บิน.....	๑๖๕. พาย.....
๑๖๖. ลอย.....	๑๖๗. ให้.....	๑๖๘. ล้าง.....
๑๖๙. มีก.....	๑๗๐. แดก.....	๑๗๑. หัด.....
๑๗๒. ตี.....	๑๗๓. ร้องเพลง.....	๑๗๔. รำ.....
๑๗๕. ฆ่า.....	๑๗๖. จับ.....	๑๗๗. หุง.....
๑๗๘. ฆ่า.....	๑๗๙. หมิง.....	๑๘๐. ชาย.....
๑๘๑. ภรรยา.....	๑๘๒. สามี.....	๑๘๓. พ่อ.....
๑๘๔. แม่.....	๑๘๕. ลูก.....	๑๘๖. หลาน.....
๑๘๗. ย่า, ยาย.....	๑๘๘. ปู่, ตา.....	๑๘๙. ป้า.....
๑๙๐. ลุง.....	๑๙๑. พี่.....	๑๙๒. น้อง.....
๑๙๓. ใน.....	๑๙๔. บน.....	๑๙๕. ที่.....
๑๙๖. นั้น.....	๑๙๗. อะไร.....	๑๙๘. ใคร.....
๑๙๙. เมื่อไหร่.....	๒๐๐. ที่ไหน.....	

Appendix I

(Translated Version)

Body of the Questionnaire

I. Dialects and Informants Information

Area: Village..... Tambon.....
District..... Province.....

Informant: Name..... Sex.....
Age..... Occupation.....
Education..... Place of Birth.....
Migration..... Language used.....

Parents' Background:

Father.....
Mother.....

Others:
.....
.....
.....
.....

II. The list of 200 words

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. name..... | 2. I..... | 3. you..... |
| 4. he..... | 5. we..... | 6. they..... |
| 7. one..... | 8. two..... | 9. three..... |
| 10. four..... | 11. five..... | 12. six..... |
| 13. seven..... | 14. eight..... | 15. nine..... |
| 16. ten..... | 17. hundred..... | 18. all..... |
| 19. many..... | 20. few..... | 21. big..... |
| 22. small..... | 23. long..... | 24. short..... |
| 25. tall..... | 26. round..... | 27. thick..... |
| 28. thin..... | 29. wide..... | 30. narrow..... |
| 31. black..... | 32. red..... | 33. white..... |
| 34. dry..... | 35. wet..... | 36. hot..... |
| 37. cold..... | 38. good..... | 39. bad..... |
| 40. far..... | 41. near..... | 42. old..... |
| 43. new..... | 44. right side..... | 45. left side..... |
| 46. sweet..... | 47. bitter..... | 48. hot..... |
| 49. sour..... | 50. sky..... | 51. sun..... |
| 52. moon..... | 53. star..... | 54. wind..... |
| 55. rain..... | 56. rainbow..... | 57. night..... |
| 58. day..... | 59. year..... | 60. water..... |
| 61. sea..... | 62. island..... | 63. storm..... |
| 64. wave..... | 65. moutain..... | 66. soil..... |

67. sand.....	68. stone.....	69. mud.....
70. dog.....	71. hen.....	72. duck.....
73. pig.....	74. crab.....	75. lobster.....
76. shellfish.....	77. snake.....	78. shark.....
79. squid.....	80. jilly fish.....	81. fish.....
82. bird.....	83. wing.....	84. feather.....
85. egg.....	86. tail.....	87. scale.....
88. fin.....	89. barb.....	90. head.....
91. nose.....	92. eye.....	93. ear.....
94. mouth.....	95. tooth.....	96. tongue.....
97. gums.....	98. hair.....	99. neck.....
100. shoulder.....	101. chest.....	102. heart.....
103. stomach.....	104. hand.....	105. palm.....
106. nail.....	107. foot.....	108. knee.....
109. skin.....	110. blood.....	111. bone.....
112. tree.....	113. fruit.....	114. seed.....
115. root.....	116. bark.....	117. leaf.....
118. flower.....	119. boat.....	120. paddle.....
121. fish hook.....	122. fish net.....	123. house.....
124. roof.....	125. door.....	126. salt.....
127. cooked rice.....	128. pounded rice.....	129. fire.....
130. ashes.....	131. smoke.....	132. pestle.....
133. mortar.....	134. knife.....	135. axe.....

136.string..... 137.shirt..... 138.cloth.....
139.arrow..... 140.spear..... 141.drum.....
142.path..... 143.sick..... 144.to die.....
145.to breath..... 146.to hear..... 147.to see.....
148.to speak..... 149.to laugh..... 150.to cry.....
151.to eat..... 152.to drink..... 153.to smell.....
154.to bite..... 155.to stab..... 156.to stand.....
157.to sit..... 158.to walk..... 159.to run.....
160.to come..... 161.to go..... 162.to swim.....
163.to dive..... 164.to fly..... 165.to row.....
166.to float..... 167.to give..... 168.to wash.....
169.to tie..... 170.to break..... 171.to cut.....
172.to hit..... 173.to sing..... 174.to dance.....
175.to kill..... 176.to catch..... 177.to cook.....
178.to burn..... 179.woman..... 180.man.....
181.wife..... 182.husband..... 183.father.....
184.mother..... 185.child..... 186.grandchild.....
187.grandmother..... 188.grandfather..... 189.aunt.....
190.uncle..... 191.elder sibling.... 192.younger sibling....
193.in..... 194.on..... 195.this.....
196.that..... 197.what..... 198.who.....
199.when..... 200.where.....



Appendix II

List of words of the Moken dialects

	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	Bs	Tn	Tch
1. one	cha:ʔ	cha:ʔ	sa:ʔ	cha:ʔ	cha:ʔ	cha:ʔ
2. two	thuwa:ʔ	thuwa:ʔ	thuwa:ʔ	duwa:ʔ	duwa:ʔ	duwa:ʔ
3. three	taloj	taloj	taloj	taloj	taləj	taləj
4. four	pa:t	pa:t	pa:t	pa:t	pa:t	pa:t
5. five	lɛma:ʔ	lɛma:ʔ	lema:ʔ	næma:ʔ	læma:ʔ	læma:ʔ
6. six	nam	nam	nam	nam	nam	nam
7. seven	ʔujuh	ʔujuh	tuju:k	duju:k	ʔuju:k	ʔujuh
8. eight	waloj	waloj	waloj	waloj	waləj	waləj
9. nine	chɛwaj	chɛwaj	sewaj	chæwaj	chæwaj	chæwaj
10. ten	cəpoh	chəpoh	cəpoh	chəpoh	chəpləh	chəpləh
11. hundred	ʔalatoh	ʔalatoh	lato:	latoh	ʔalatoh	ʔaratoh
12. many	ŋaban	ŋaban	gahan	dahan	gahan	gahan
13. few	ʔabit	ʔabit	ʔabi	ʔət	ʔatin	ʔatin
14. big	ʔada:ʔ	ʔada:ʔ	ʔada:ʔ	ʔada:ʔ	ʔada:ʔ	ʔada:ʔ
15. small	nek	nek	nek	næʔ	næʔ	biaʔnæʔ
16. long	datah	datah	datah	datah	datah	datah
17. tall	gaju:ŋ	gaju:ŋ	gaju:ŋ	dajo:ŋ	gajo:ŋ	gajo:ŋ
18. short	baba:k	babək	baba:k	baba:k	baba:k	baba:k
19. round	klum	kələm	kələm	klum	klum	klum

	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	Bs	Tm	Tch
20.thick	taban	patliam	thaw	təban	təban	təban
21.thin	nipih	lanɣla:ŋ	nipih	nipih	lipih	nipih
22.black	ketam	ketam	ketar	kætam	kitam	kætam
23.red	mɛla:k	mɛla:k	mɛla:k	mæla:k	mæla:k	mæla:k
24.white	putiək	putiək	putiək	putiək	putiək	putiək
25.dry	chəloj	chəloj	səloj	chəloj	chəloj	chəloj
26.wet	pha:k	pha:k	pha:k	pha:k	pha:k	pha:k
27.hot	kɔla:t	kɔla:t	kɔla:t	kɔla:t	kɔla:t	kɔla:t
28.cold	cəŋɛ:m	cəŋɛ:m	cəŋɛ:m	cəŋɛ:m	cəŋɛ:m	cəŋɛ:m
29.good	?amɔ:n	?amɔ:n	?amɔ:n	?amɔ:n	?amɔ:n	?amɔ:n
30.far	naŋɔt	naŋɔt	naŋɔ:t	naŋɔt	lanɔt	lanɔt
31.near	lani:ʔ	dani:ʔ	dani:ʔ	dani:ʔ	lɔchok	dani:ʔ
32.old	mɔla:ʔ	mɔla:ʔ	tukaʔ	dəŋah	nalaw	dəŋah
33.new	kəloj	məloj	kəloj	ɔɔlo:ŋ	kləj	kləj
34.right	nana:n	nana:n	nana:n	wana:n	wana:n	wana:n
35.left	eloj	eloj	kəloj	kəloj	kələj	kələj
36.sweet	məʔiʔ	məʔiʔ	maʔiʔ	maʔiʔ	məʔiʔ	məʔiʔ
37.bitter	pake:t	pakɛ:t	pake:t	pakɛ:t	pakɛ:t	pakɛ:t
38.hot	padɛh	padɛh	padɛh	padɛh	padɛh	padɛh
39.sour	masam	masam	masam	macham	macham	macham
40.sky	kəkiəŋ	kəniəŋ	kəniəŋ	the:daʔ	laget	ləŋit

	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	Bs	Tm	Tch
63. crab	kəta:m	kəta:m	kəta:m	kəta:m	kəta:m	kəta:m
64. lobster	kəda:ŋ	kəda:ŋ	kəda:ŋ	kəda:ŋ	kəda:ŋ	kəda:ŋ
65. shellfish	ʔiək	ʔiək	ʔiək	ʔiək	ʔiək	ʔiək
66. shark	kijoj	kijoj	kijoj	gəjəj	gəjəj	gəjəj
67. snake	ʔɔla:n	ʔɔla:n	ʔɔla:n	ʔɔla:n	ʔɔla:n	ʔɔla:n
68. fish	ʔeka:n	ka:n	ʔeka:n	ʔæka:n	ʔæka:n	ʔæka:n
69. bird	cicum	cicum	cicum	ticum	ticum	ticum
70. wing	pələ:t	pələ:t	paka:	palə:t	palə:t	palə:t
71. feather	buloj	muloj	buloj	buloj	buləj	buləj
72. egg	kəlu:n	kəlu:n	kəlu:n	klu:n	kəlu:n	kəlo:n
73. tail	ʔikun	ʔiku:n	ʔeku:n	ʔiku:n	ʔiku:n	ʔiku:n
74. scale	tacik	ʔicik	cəcik	kəcik	kəcik	kəcik
75. fin	ʔɛŋat	tulu:ŋ	ʔesa:ŋ	cachə:t	ʔəŋat	ʔəŋat
76. head	ʔotak	ʔotak	ʔotak	ʔɔtak	ʔɔtak	ʔɔtak
77. nose	cahu:ŋ	cahu:ŋ	cahu:ŋ	ju:ŋ	ju:ŋ	ju:ŋ
78. eyes	mata:ʔ	mata:ʔ	mata:ʔ	mata:ʔ	mata:ʔ	mata:ʔ
79. ears	tɛŋa:ʔ	tɛŋa:ʔ	tɛŋa:ʔ	təŋa:ʔ	tɛŋa:ʔ	təŋa:ʔ
80. mouth	ʔɔkaŋ	ʔɔkaŋ	ʔɔkaŋ	ʔɔkaŋ	ʔɔkaŋ	ʔɔkaŋ
81. tooth	lɛpan	nɛpan	nɛpan	nɛpan	lɛpan	lɛpan
82. tongue	kələ:ʔ	klɛ:ʔ	kələʔ	klɛ:ʔ	klɛ:ʔ	klɛ:ʔ
83. hair	buloj	buloj	buloj	buloj	buləj	buləj
84. neck	tuk ^h ɔ:	tuk ^h ɔ:	tuk ^h ɔ:	lakɔ:ŋ	lakɔ:ŋ	lakɔ:ŋ

	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	Bs	Tn	Tch
85. shoulder	bahoj	bahoj	bahoj	bahəj	bahəj	bahəj
86. heart	kataj	kataj	kataj	kataj	kataj	kataj
87. abdomen	lakɛ:ʔ	lakɛ:ʔ	lake-ʔ	lakɔ:ʔ	lakɔ:ʔ	lakɔ:ʔ
88. hand	taŋan	naŋan	nan	ŋan	nan	ŋan
89. palm	dadaʔ	pɔ:m	tapaʔ	tapaʔ	tapaʔ	tapaʔ
90. nail	kəkoj	kəkoj	kekoj	kukəj	kukəj	kukəj
91. foot	kakaj	kakaj	kakaj	kakaj	kakaj	kakaj
92. knee	taʔot	taʔot	taʔot	taʔot	taʔot	taʔot
93. skin	bulaŋ	bulaŋ	bulaŋ	bulaŋ	bulaŋ	bulaŋ
94. blood	dala:k	kala:k	dala:k	dala:k	dala:k	dala:k
95. bone	kɔla:n	kla:n	kɔla.n	kla:n	kla:n	kla:n
96. tree	kaʔe:	kaʔe:	kaʔi.	kaʔə:w	kaʔɛ:w	kaʔə:w
97. fruit	buə:k	buə:k	buə:k	buə:k	buwa:k	buə:k
98. seed	kɛma:n	kɛma:n	keman	kæma:n	kæma:n	kæma:n
99. root	jakan	jakan	jakan	jakan	jakan	jakan
100. bark	kɔlɛt	kɔlɛt	kɔlɛt	kɔlɛt	kɔlɛt	kɔlɛt
101. leaf	daʔon	daʔon	daʔon	daʔon	daʔon	daʔon
102. flower	buŋa:ʔ	buŋa:ʔ	buŋa:ʔ	buŋa:ʔ	buŋa:ʔ	buŋa:ʔ
103. boat	kabaŋ	kaba.ŋ	kaba:ŋ	kaba:ŋ	kaba:ŋ	kaba:ŋ
104. paddle	pəciəw	buə:ʔ	puəʔ	məcaj	məcaj	təcaj
105. fish hook	c ^h uwiək	c ^h awiək	mata:ʔ	ləwiək	təman	ləwiək
106. house	ʔɔma:k	ʔɔma:k	ʔɔma:k	ʔɔma:k	ʔɔma:k	ʔɔma:k
107. roof	k ^h aja:	k ^h aja:ŋ	k ^h aja:ŋ	bubuŋ	bubuŋ	bubuŋ

	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	Bs	Tm	Tch
108. door	petaw	petaw	petaw	pəstaw	pəstaw	pəstaw
109. salt	chəla:ʔ	chəla:ʔ	selaʔ	chəla:ʔ	chəla:ʔ	chəla:ʔ
110. cooked rice con	co:n	co:n	co:n	co:n	co:n	co:n
111. pounded rice	p ^h la:	p ^h la:ʔ	p ^h aj	bola:ʔ	bola:	bəla:ʔ
112. fire	ʔapuj	ʔapuj	ʔapuj	ʔapuj	ʔapuj	ʔapuj
113. osher	ɲəpon	apuj-kaboj	kaboj	kabəj	kabəj	kabəj
114. smoke	kahoj	kahoj	kaboj	kahoj	k ^h əj	k ^h əj
115. firewood	tu:ŋ	tu:ŋ	tu:ŋ	kətu:ŋ	tu:ŋ	tu:ŋ
116. knife	pə:t	pə:t	pə:t	pə:t	pə:t	pə:t
117. axe	kapaʔ	kapaʔ	kapaʔ	ʔajaj	ʔajaj	kapaʔ
118. rope	kwaj	kwaj	kuwaj	kuwaj	kuwaj	kuwaj
119. shirt	baji:	baji:	baji:	bajəj	bajəj	bajəj
120. cloth	cawat	cawat	cəwat	cawat	cuwat	cawat
121. path	jala:n	jala:n	jala:n	dala:n	jala:n	jala:n
122. die	mataj	mataj	mataj	mataj	mataj	mataj
123. sick	maket	pinaj	maket	dajam	dajam	dajam
124. to hear	naʔiəŋ	naʔiəŋ	naʔiəŋ	niʔiəŋ	niʔiəŋ	niʔiəŋ
125. to see	tanaʔ	panaʔ	panaʔ	tanaʔ	pənaʔ	tanaʔ
126. to speak	maka:w	maka:w	makaw	kla:w	kla:w	kla:w
127. to laugh	nawā:ʔ	nawā:ʔ	nawā:ʔ	nawā:ʔ	nawā:ʔ	nawā:ʔ
128. to cry	maŋaj	maŋaj	naŋaj	maŋaj	maŋaj	maŋaj
129. to eat	mapam	ɲam	ɲam	ɲam	ɲam	ɲam

	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	Bs	Tn	Tch
130. to drink	maʔam	maʔam	raʔam	maʔam	maʔam	maʔar.
131. to smell	micum	ʔanjin	cahu: mædom	cum	cum	cum
132. to bite	noko:t	mako:t	loko:t	mako:t	noko:t	mako:t
133. to stab	mekam	mekam	ləbak	nəkam	nəkam	jeba:k
134. to stand	janan	jenan	jenan	nənan	nənan	jenan
135. to sit	mədo:k	mədo:k	mədo:k	do:k	do:k	do:k
136. to breathe	paho:t	paho:t	paho:t	paho:t	paho:t	paho:t
137. to walk	lakaw	lakaw	lakaw	kaw	kaw	kaw
138. to run	ŋəbut	ŋəbut	ŋəbut	nəbut	nəbut	nəbut
139. to come	ŋadin	ŋadin	ŋadin	dinkaʔ	din	baleh
140. to go	lakaw	lakaw	lakaw	kaw	kaw	kaw
141. to skim	lanəj	nanəj	nanəj	nanəj	nanəj	nanəj
142. to dive	mənap	mənap	mənap	nap	nanap	nanap
143. to fly	ŋana:p	ŋana:p	ŋaja:p	nana:k	nana:k	nana.k
144. to row	məciəw	məgum	məcaj	məcaj	məcaj	təcaj
145. to give	məʔn	məʔon	məʔon	ʔʕn	ʔʕn	ʔʕn
146. to wash	maŋaw	maŋaw	maŋaw	maŋaw	maŋaw	maŋaw
147. to tie	mekat	mekat	makat	mekat	mekat	mat
148. to break	bəkah	bəkah	bəkah	baka:k	bəkah	bəkah
149. to cut	mətət	mətəh	mətəh	mətət	mətət	mətəh
150. to hit	məkhoʔ	mək ^h oʔ	məchum	pəh	luwat	to:j
151. to sing	jine:	jine:	jine:	mine:w	mine:w	mine:w

	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	Bs	Tm	Tch
153. to kill	nele?	nele?	munu.k	munu:k	munu.k	munu:k
154. to catch	məŋap	məŋap	məŋap	ŋap	ŋap	ŋap
155. to cook	mədə:t	mədə:t	mədə.t	də:t	də:t	də.t
156. in	dalam	dalam	dalam	dalam	dalam	dalam
157. on	data:	data:	data:	data:	data:	no:k
158. this	?ini:	ni:	ni.	nəj	nəj	nəj
159. that	?itup	?itup	piju:	de?	ju:	ju:
160. not	hah	hah	hah	hah	hah	hah
161. what	?anoŋ	?anoŋ	?ano:	?anoŋ	?anoŋ	?anoŋ
162. who	?acaw	?acaw	?acaw	?acaw	?acaw	?acaw
163. where	bita:	bita:	bita:	tamaj	kawtam	laja:
164. when	?uphi:n	?uphi:n	?uphi:n	?uphi:n	phi:ntam	p ^h i:ntam
165. man	kanaj	kanaj	kanaj	kanaj	kanaj	kanaj
166. woman	binaj	binaj	binaj	binaj	binaj	binaj
167. wife	binaj	binaj	bini:	bilaw	bəlaw	bəlaw
168. husband	kanaj	kanaj	laki.	klak	klak	klak
169. father	?apoŋ	?apoŋ	?apoŋ	?apoŋ	?apoŋ	?apoŋ
170. mother	?enoŋ	?enoŋ	?enoŋ	?enoŋ	?enoŋ	?enoŋ
171. child	?ana:t	?ana:t	?ana:t	?ana:t	?ana:t	?ana:t
172. grandchild	coco:?	cocə:?	coco:?	təco:?	təco:?	təco:k
173. elder sibling	?aka?	?aka?	?aka?	?aka?	?aka?	?aka?
174. younger sibling	?uj	?uj	lu?uj	?uj	?u?uj	?u?uj

	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	BS	Tm	Tch
175. father's father	ʔeba:p	ʔeba:p	ʔeba:p	thaw kanaj	thaw- kanaj	thaw- kanaj
176. mother's father						
177. father's mother	ʔibu:m	ʔibu:m	ʔibu:m	thaw binaj	thaw- binaj	thaw- binaj
178. mother's mother						
179. parent's elder brother	paha:	paha:	toha:	da:ʔ	da:ʔ	da:ʔ
180. parent's elder sisters						
181. parent's younger brother	wiəka:ʔ	wiəka:ʔ	wa:ʔ	jəj	jəj	jəj
182. parent's younger sister						
183. I	cuj	cuj	cuj	cəj	cəj	cəj
184. you	biji:ŋ	biʔi·ŋ	biʔi:ŋ	bəj	bəj	bəj

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Appendix III

List of words of the Urak Lawoi' dialects

	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
1. one	sa	sa	sa	sa	sa
2. two	duwa	duwa	duwa	duwa	duwa
3. three	tiga	tiga	tiga	tiga	tiga
4. four	pai?	pai?	pai?	pai?	pac
5. five	lima	lima	lima	lima	lima
6. six	nam	nam	nam	nam	nam
7. seven	tujuh	tujuh	tujuh	tujuh	tujuh
8. eight	lapat	lapat	lapat	lapat	lapat
9. nine	səmilat	səmilat	səmilat	səmilat	səmilat
10. ten	səpuluh	səpuluh	səpuluh	səpuluh	səpuluh
11. hundred	səratuih	səratuih	səratuih	səratuih	səratuih
12. many	bəna?	bəna?	bəna?	bəna?	bəna?
13. few	diki?	diki?	diki?	diki?	diki?
14. big	bəsai	bəsai	bəsə	bəsə	bəsə
15. small	dəmi?	dəmi?	dəmi?	dəmi?	dəmi?
16. long	pənak	pənak	pənak	pənak	pənak
17. tall	tiŋi	tiŋi	tiŋi	tiŋi	tiŋi
18. short	rənah	rənah	rənah	rənah	rənah
19. round	bulai	kilik	bulai	bulai	bulai
20. thick	təban	təban	təban	təban	təban

	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
21. thin	nipih	nipih	nipih	nipih	nipih
22. black	hitap	hitap	hitap	hitap	hitap
23. red	merah	mirah	merah	mirah	mirah
24. white	putih	puteh	puteh	puteh	puteh
25. dry	tuhol	tuhoj	tuha:	tuha	tuha
26. wet	basah	basah	basah	basah	basah
27. hot	haṅai?	haṅai?	haṅai?	haṅai?	haṅai?
28. cold	bəje?	bəje?	bəje?	bəje?	bəje?
29. good	baji?	baji?	baji?	baji?	baji?
30. far	jawoh	jawoh	jawuh	jawoh	jawuh
31. near	dapik	dapik	dapik	dapik	dapik
32. old	tuha	tuha	tuha	tuha	tuha
33. new	baharu	baharu	baharu	baharu	baharu
34. right	kanan	kanan	kanan	kanan	kanan
35. left	kiri	kiri	kiri	kiri	kiri
36. sweet	maneh	maneh	maneh	maneh	maneh
37. bitter	pahe?	pahe?	pahe?	pahe?	pahe?
38. hot	pədaih	pədaih	pədaih	pədaih	pədaih
39. sour	masap	masap	masap	masap	masap
40. sky	laṅe?	laṅe?	laṅe?	laṅe?	laṅe?
41. sun	mata ari	mata ari	mata ari	mata ari	mata ari
42. moon	bulat	bulat	bulat	bulat	bulat

	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
43. star	bitak	bitak	bitak	bitak	bitak
44. wind	aŋen	aŋen	aŋen	aŋen	aŋen
45. rain	hujat	hujat	hujat	hujat	hujat
46. rainbow	laja hatu	lajai hatu	laja hatu	laja hatu	hatu laja
47. night	malap	malap	malap	malap	malap
48. day	sijak	sijak	sijak	sijak	ari
49. year	tahut	tahut	tahut	tahut	tahot
50. water	ayi	aye	aye	aye	aye
51. sea	lawoi?	lawoi?	lawoi?	lawoi?	lawoi?
52. wave	uma?	uma?	uma?	uma?	uma?
53. island	pulau	pulau	pulau	pulau	pulau
54. mountain	buke?	buke?	buke?	buke?	buke?
55. soil	tanah	tanah	tanah	tanah	tanah
56. sand	tanah	tarah	pataj	tanah	tanah
57. stone	batu	batu	batu	batu	batu
58. mud	lupoj	lupoj	lupe	lupe	lupe
59. dog	asu	asu	asu	asu	asu
60. duck	iti?	iti?	iti?	iti?	iti?
61. hen	hayap	ayap	hayap	hayap	hayap
62. pig	babi	babi	babi	babi	babi
63. crab	kətap	kətap	kətap	kətap	kətap
64. lobster	hurak	hurak	hurak	hurak	hurak

	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
65. shellfish	sipoi	sipoi	sipoi	sipoi	sipoi
66. shark	hiu	hiju	hiju	hiju	hiju
67. snake	ulaj	ulaj	ule	ule	ule
68. fish	ikat	ikat	ikat	ikat	ikat
69. bird	buruk	buruk	buruk	buruk	buruk
70. wing	saya?	saya?	saya?	saya?	saya?
71. feather	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu
72. egg	tələ	telej	tələ	tələ	tələ
73. tail	ike	ikoj	ike	ike	ike
74. scale	sisi?	sisi?	sisi?	sisi?	sisi?
75. fin	sanai?	sanai?	siri?	saja?	saja?
76. head	kapala	pala	kapala	pala	pala
77. nose	hiduk	hiduk	hiduk	hiduk	hiduk
78. eyes	mata	mata	mata	mata	mata
79. ears	təliŋa	təliŋa	təliŋa	təliŋa	tliŋa
80. mouth	muloi?	muloi?	muloi?	muloi?	mului?
81. tooth	gigi	gigi	gigi	gigi	gigi
82. tongue	lidah	lidah	lidah	lidah	lidah
83. hair	bu?	bu?	bu?	bu?	bu?
84. neck	lihe	lihe	lihe	lihe	lihe
85. shoulder	bahu	bahu	bahu	bahu	bahu
86. heart	hati	hati	hati	hati	hati
87. abdomen	proi?	proi?	proi?	proi?	proi?

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	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
๘๘. hand	taṅan	taṅan	taṅan	taṅan	taṅan
๘๙. palm	tapaʔ	tapaʔ	tapaʔ	tapaʔ	tapaʔ
๙๐. nail	kuku	kuku	kuku	kuku	kuku
๙๑. foot	kaki	kaki	kiki	kaki	kaki
๙๒. knee	lutuh	siku	lutoi	lutoi	lutui
๙๓. skin	kuleʔ	kuleʔ	kuleʔ	kuleʔ	kuleʔ
๙๔. blood	darah	darah	darah	darah	darah
๙๕. bone	tulak	tulak	tulak	tulak	tulak
๙๖. tree	kayu	kayu	kayu	kayu	kayu
๙๗. fruit	buah	buah	buah	buah	buah
๙๘. seed	biji	biji	biji	biji	biji
๙๙. root	akaj	akaj	akə	akə	akə
100. bark	kuleʔ	kuleʔ	kuleʔ	kuleʔ	kuleʔ
101. leaf	dawut	dawut	dawot	dawut	dawot
102. flower	buṅa	buṅa	buṅa	buṅa	buṅa
103. boat	prahu	prahu	prahu	prahu	prahu
104. paddle	peṅaṅoh	peṅaṅoh	peṅaṅoh	bəkajuh	peṅaṅuh
105. fish hook	matakajin	mata kəṅen	mata kajen	mata kajen	mata koṅen
106. house	rumah	rumah	rumah	rumah	rumah
107. roof	kəṁubuh	hataʔ	kəṁubuh	kəṁubuh	kəṁubuh
108. door	pitu	pitu	pitu	pitu	pitu
109. salt	garap	garap	garap	garap	garap
110. cooked rice	nasi	nasi	nasi	nasi	nasi

	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
111. pounded rice	bəraih	braih	brai?	bəraih	braih
112. fire	api	api	api	api	api
113. ashes	habu	habu	habu	habu	habu
114. smoke	asa?	asa?	asa?	asa?	asa?
115. firewood	kayu api	kayu api	kayu api	kayu api	kayu api
116. knife	pisaw	licok	pisaw	pisaw	pisaw
117. axe	kapa?	kapa?	kapa?	kapa?	kapa?
118. rope	tali	tali	tali	tali	tali
119. shirt	baju	baju	baju	baju	baju
120. cloth	kayit	kayet	kayit	kayet	kayet/kayit
121. path	jalat	jalat	jalat	jalat	jalat
122. die	mati	mati	mati	mati	mati
123. sick	huwai?	huwai?	huwai?	huwai?	huoi?
124. hear	dəŋal	dəŋaj	dəŋə	dəŋə	dəŋə
— 125. see	lihai	lihai	lihai	pakari	lihai
126. speak	məlaw	məlaw	məlaw	məlaw	məlaw
127. laugh	gala?	bula?	bəgala?	gala?	gala?
128. cry	naŋeh	maŋeh	maŋeh	naŋeh	naŋeh
129. cat	makat	makat	makat	makat	makat
130. drink	u?	u?	u?	u?	u?
131. smell	cijup	cijup	hijup	cijup	cijup
132. bite	gigi?	gige?	gigi?	gige?	gigi?

	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
133. stab	tikap	tikap	tikap	tikap	tikap
134. stand	bədiri	bədiri	bədiri	bədiri	bədiri
135. sit	dudu?	dudu?	dudu?	dudu?	dudu?
136. breathe	bəpawə	bəpawə	bəpawə	bəpawə	bəpawə
137. walk	bəjalat	jalat	bəjalat	bəjalat	jalat
138. sun	bəlari	blari	bəlari	brari	blari
139. come	mərəh	mərəh	mərəh	mərəh	mərəh
140. go	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi
141. swim	bədənəŋ	kawaj	bədənəŋ	kawaj	bədənəŋ
142. dive	mənalap	jalap	mənalap	məjalap	jəlap
143. fly	tərəbak	tərəbak	tərəbak	tərəbak	tərəbak
144. row	bəkayuh	kayuh	bəkayuh	bəkayuh	bəkuyuh
145. give	bri	bri	bri	bəri	bri
146. wash	basuh	bəsuh	basuh	basuh	basuh
147. tie	ikai?	ikai?	ikai?	ikai?	ikai?
148. break	pəcah	pəcah	pəcah	pəcah	pətah
149. cut	krai?	krai?	pətaih	krai?	krai?
150. hit	kato?	kato?	kato?	kato?	kato?
151. sing	mənəŋi	mənəŋi	mənəŋi	mənəŋi	mənəŋi
152. dance	mənari	mənari	mənari	mənari	mənari
153. kill	bunoh	bunoh	bunoh	bunoh	bunoh
154. catch	riga?	riga?	riga?	riga?	riga?

	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
155. cook	təŋaʔ	təŋaʔ	təŋaʔ	təŋaʔ	pəmasaʔ
156. in	dalap	dalap	dalap	dalap	dalap
157. on	dual	ataih	ataiʔ	ataih	ataih
158. this	ini	ini	ini	ini	ini
159. that	itu	itu	itu	itu	itu
160. not	hatet	tet	tet	tet	tet
161. what	nama	nama	nama	nama	nama
162. who	sapa	sapa	sapa	sapa	sapa
163. where	diha	diha	diha	dija	diha
164. when	kala	kala	kala	kala,bita	kala
165. man	kilaki	kilaki	kilaki	kilaki	kilaki
166. woman	nibini	nibini	nibini	nibini	nibini
167. wife	bini	bini	bini	bini	bini
168. husband	laki	laki	laki	laki	laki
169. father	paʔ	paʔ	paʔ	paʔ	paʔ
170. mother	maʔ	maʔ	maʔ	maʔ	maʔ
171. child	nanaʔ	nanaʔ	nanaʔ	nanaʔ	nanaʔ
172. grandchild	cucu	cucu	cucu	cucu	cucu
173. elder sibling	ca	ca	ca	ca	ca
174. younger sibling	miʔ	miʔ	miʔ	miʔ	miʔ
175. father's father	} ce	ce	ce	ce	ce
176. mother's father					

	Rw ₂	Sp	Ch	La	Ad
177. father's mother	} je?	je?	je?	je?	je?
178. mother's mother					
179. parent's elder brother	} wa	wa	wa	uwa	wa
180. parent's elder sister					
181. parent's younger brother	ma	ma	ma	ma	ma
182. parent's younger sister	mai	mai	mai	mai	mai
183. I	ku	ku	ku	ku	ku
184. you	kaw	kau	ka _h aw	kaw	kaw

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$?

Appendix IV

List of 16 discarded words in Moken and Urak Lawoi'
dialects

<u>Moken D.</u>	VP	Rn	Rw ₁	Bs	Tm	Tch
1. narrow	khɛ:p	dani:ʔ	paʔi.t	khɛ:p	khɛ:p	khɛ:p
2. wide	kwa:n	naŋot	ʔada:ʔ	ʔada:ʔ	ʔada:ʔ	kwa:n
3. cloud	kaniəŋ- ʔaŋin	kadɛ:t- ʔaŋin	kaniəŋ	khi:meʔ	kadɛ:t- laɣet	kadɛ:t- ʔaŋin
4. storm	libut	ʔaŋin- khlaŋ	libut	ribut	ʔaŋin- khlaŋ	ribu
5. cat	miaw	miaw	miaw	miaw	miaw	miaw
6. chest	ʔok	dada:ʔ	dada:ʔ	dada:ʔ	dada:ʔ	dada:ʔ
7. gums	kəŋit	kəŋi:t	kəŋi:t	kəŋi:t	kəŋi:t	kəŋi:t
8. seine	pukat	pukat	pakat	ʔuan	pakat	ʔuan
9. pestle	kaʔəj	kaʔəj	kəʔəj	kabɛə	kaʔəj	kaʔəj
10. mortar	lu.ŋ	lu:ŋ	lu.ŋ	kabɛə	lu:ŋ	lu.ŋ
11. arrow	cawbe:	cawbe:	-	kana:k	kana:k	pana:k
12. spear	bulɔh	pala:ŋ	bulɔh	hɔ:k	hɔ:k	bulɔh
13. drum	bana	bana	bana	bana	bana	klɔ:ŋ
14. float	ŋaŋɛk	ŋaŋɛk	məloj	kam	loj	loj
15. burn	maʔum	maʔum	maʔum	mɔk	mɔk	-
16. name	ŋaŋam	ŋaŋam	ŋaŋam	ʔɔla:ŋ	ŋaŋam	ŋaŋam

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<u>Urak Lawoi' D.</u>	<u>Rw₂</u>	Sp	Ch	La	Ac
1. narrow	lukat dēmi?	sape?	bilak dēmi?	sape'	sepe?
2. wide	lukat bəṣai	lēga	bilak bəse	lēga	luwə
3. cloud	kaboi?	lanɕ?	kaboi?	kəmuɕ	kabui?
4. strom	riboi?	aŋin tagai?	riboi?	riboi?	ribui?
5. cat	miaw	miaw	miaw	miaw	miɔaw
6. chest	dada	dada	dada	dada	dada
7. gums	gusi	ŋɛə?	kəŋi?	kəreŋi?	kəŋi?
8. seine	pukai?	pukai?	pukai?	pukai?	pukai?
9. pestle	alu	halu	halu	halu	halu
10. mortar	pənjalo?	məŋnalo?	pənjalo?	pənjalo?	-
11. arrow	panah	panah	panah	pamanah	pənanah
12. spear	buluih	buluih	lipə	tiro?	tiru?
13. drum	taluma?	bana	pəluma?	brana	gəndaŋ
14. float	hənoi?	hənoi?	hənoi?	hənoi?	hənai?
15. bürn	tunu	tunu	tunu	tunu	tunu
16. name	nama	nama	nama	nama	nama

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Appendix V

List of words of the surrounding languages

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Burmese	Malay
1. one	mòa	mu:əj	nǎŋ	ti?	satu
2. two	ba	pi:	sǒ'ŋ	hni?	dua
3. three	pœ?	byj	sa m	θó'ŋ	tiga
4. four	pon	bu:ən	sì:	lé:	empat
5. five	pəson	pram	hǐ:	ŋá:	lima
6. six	kərao	prammu:əj	hok	hǒk	enam
7. seven	həpoh	prampi:	tcet	khuni?	tujuh
8. eight	həcam	prambyj	pə't	ŋhi?	lapan
9. nine	həcit	prambu:ən	kǎw	go:	səmbilan
10. ten	coh	dop	sip	tasə'h	sepuluh
11. hundred	klom	məro:j	nó:j	taja:h	ratus
12. many	klaŋ	cræŋ	má:k	ŋpa:h	bəŋa?
13. few	ʔə:h	ŋtaic	nó'j	nə:	sədiki?
14. big	hnok	thom	jai	tcì:	bəsar
15. small	dot	tu:c	lek	te:	kəcil
16. long	həlòi	we:ŋ	ja.w	ŋhe:	panjang
17. tall	slə:ŋ	khpuəh	sú:ŋ	əmpni?	tigəi
18. short	sə:	khaəc	təm	pu?	rendah
19. round	hədəm	mul	klom	wāi	bulat
20. thick	tom	krah	nǎ:	thu:	təban

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Burmese	Malay
21. thin	krœe	sko:m	ba'ŋ	pá:	nipis
22. black	bəcək	khmau	dam	mé:h	hitam
23. red	peʔke:t	krəho:m	dæ:ŋ	ni:h	merah
24. white	kwuʔhətaiŋ	so:	k ^h ā:w	p ^h yu:	putih
25. dry	kəh	kriəm	kā'ŋ	ʃháə	kəriŋ
26. hot	kətao	kdau	rɔ:n	pú:	haŋat
27. wet	dean	sæm	piək	só:	basah
28. cold	bah	rəŋi:ə	jen	ʔe:	səjuʔ
29. good	k ^h ah	ci:	di:	gāw	baiʔ
30. far	həa	chaŋa:j	kləj	we:	jauh
31. near	krəp	bi:t	kləj	ni:h	dəkət
32. old	həyuʔ	cəəri:ə	kāw	ʔo:	tua
33. new	kəmpeʔ	thmɔj	māi	əiʔ	baharu
34. right	pɔŋ	sdam	sá:j	ŋā:	kaman
35. left	pai	chve:	khwǎ:	bə:	kri:
36. sweet	hənat	phʔaem	wǎ:n	ʃho:	manis
37. bitter	hət	cət	khǒm	k ^h a:	pakit
38. hot	kətao	hə:r	p ^h et	pu:	pədas
39. sour	həcah	cu:	priəw	ʃhe:h	masam
40. sky	akah	me:k	fá:	gāwge:	laŋit
41. sun	ŋoa	thŋaj	ʔathít	nē:h	mata hari
42. moon	hətao	khε:	diən	la:ʔ	bulan

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Burmese	Malay
43. star	knəŋ	phka:j	da:w	tca:h	bintəŋ
44. wind	ca:	khjəl	lom	le:h	əŋin
45. rain	prəa	phliəŋ	fōn	mo:	hujan
46. rainbow	tame:n dai?	?anthnu:	ruŋ	te?tca:	rolaŋi
47. night	hətəm	jup	khá:n	na:	məlap
48. day	həkep	thəaj	wan	ni?	hari
49. year	hnam	chnam	pi:	hni?	tahun
50. water	daik	tik	ná:m	yé:	air
51. sea	həmet	səmot	thale:	pinle:h	laut
52. wave	kəpəh	bəbək	k ^h lí:n	lā:j	əmbal
53. island	kə?	kəh	kə?	tcū:h	palou
54. mountain	dəj	phnum	phukǎw	tāw	bukit
55. soil	təe?	dəj	din	myei	tanah
56. sand	pətəe	khsac	sə:j	əə	pasir
57. stone	mə?	thmɔ:	hīn	tcaw khə:	batu
58. mud	htak	phok	khlo:n	ʃhū?	lumpur
59. dog	klə	chkae	mǎ:	khwe	əŋin
60. hen	cəiŋ	məən	kái	tcə?	ayam
61. duck	?ətəa	ti:ə	pət	bə:	iti?
62. pig	kloik	cvu:k	mǐ:	wə?	babi
63. crab	hətəm	kda:m	pu:	kana:	kotam
64. lobster	ŋue	trəj kuŋ	kūŋ	bəzū:	udaŋ

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Burmese	Malay
65. shellfish	kanā:w	khjɔ:ŋ	hɔ:j	khəjuʔ	siput
66. snake	sum	puəh	ŋu:	mwe	ular
67. fish	kaʔ	trɔj	plɔ:	ŋʔa:	ikan
68. bird	bəcem	sat	nók	kŋeʔ	buru
69. wing	hnea	se:k	pi:k	ʔatāw	sajap
70. feather	kəsok	doh	khǒn	ʔahmwēh	bulu
71. egg	həmai	sut	khài	ʔuʔ	təlur
72. tail	hata	kəntùj	hǎ:ŋ	ʔauyk	ekor
73. scole	həceh	srə:ka:	klet	ʔatci: kho: sisiʔ	
74. fin	neaŋ	katu:j	khri:p	bəhəʔ	sisip
75. head	kəŋɛp	kba:l	hǔa	gāw'	kəpala:
76. nose	muh	crəmoh	camu:k	nəkhǎw	hiduŋ
77. eyes	mot	phne:k	ta	myeʔ siʔ	mata
78. ears	kəto	trəciək	hǔ:	na:h	təliŋa
79. mouth	paŋŋ	məət	pa:k	bəzaʔ	mulut
80. tooth	ŋəak	thmeŋ	fan	əwá:	gigi
81. tongue	kətaik	ʔənda:t	lin	ʔsa:h	lidah
82. hair	sok	sək	phǒm	səbi:h	rambut
83. neck	kəʔ	kə:	khə:	lə	leher
84. shoulder	nah	sma:	bà:	ʔakhǒ:w	bahu
85. heart	kəntɔt	cɔt	hǔacai	ʔətɛ:	hati
86. abdomen	nea	puəh	thó:ŋ	ʔbaiʔ	pərut

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Burmese	Malay
87. hand	toa	daj	mǎ:	leʔ	taŋən
88. palm	həta toa	ba:tdaj	fa:mǎ:	leʔna ya	tapaʔ
89. nail	snem	kcək	ləp	leʔəəh	kuku
90. toot	caŋ	cv:ŋ	ti:n	ʃhe:daw	kaki
91. knee	bəŋ	cuəŋhiəŋ	khaw	du:qaw	lutut
92. skin	hnam	sbaək	nǎŋ	ʔapikho:	kulit
93. blood	chim	chi:əm	lʃət	əw:e	darah
94. bone	cut	chʔvŋ	kradu:k	ʔayo:	tulaŋ
95. tree	chuʔ	chv:	mǎ:j	əiʔpī:h	layu
96. fruit	sət	phlae	phǒn	ʔaəī:	buah
97. seed	mɛʔ	krɔəp	maléʔ	ʔasiʔ	biji
98. root	rɔh	rih	rə:k	ʔampiʔ	akar
99. bark	sakə:	bə:k	pli:ək	ʔakhaw	kulit
100. leaf	hlaʔ	slv̄k	bai	ʔaywe	duan
101. flower	kao	phka:	də:k	pā.	buŋa
102. boat	kləŋ	tu:k	ri.ə	əimbo:	kabal
103. fish hook	hənən	səntu:	bot	tʃe:k	kail
104. house	həeʔ	phtəəh	bǎ:n	ʔə:	rumah
105. roof	kəmɔe	dombə:l	lǎŋkha:	mō:	humbu
106. door	kareŋ	tvi:ə	pratu:	dəʔga:	pintu
107. salt	bɔ	mel	klǎə	sa:	garam

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Bumese	Malay
108. cooked rice	peŋ	ba:j	khā:w suk	thamī'	masi
109. pounded rice	hao?	sro:v	khā:w sǎ:n	sǎ:'	boras
110. fire	kəmot	phlɣ:ŋ	fai	mi:	api
111. ashes	patəiŋ	phəh	khí:thāw	pja:	abu
112. smoke	həkùt	phsaen	khwan	ʔaŋwe?	asap
113. firewood	uh	ʔoh	fā:n	thī:'	kayu api
114. knife	bun	kambɣt	mí:t	dah	pisaw
115. axe	mùì	pu:thəu	thwǎ:n	pawse	kapa?
116. rope	cək	khsae	chǎək	tco	tali
117. shirt	palo?	ʔa:w	sía	ʔĩnyi	baju
118. cloth	yət	səmpuət	phá:	ʔawiʔaʔsa	kain
119. path	klòŋ	phlo:v	tha:ŋ	lā:n	jəlan
120. die	həcət	sləp	ta:j	ʔaəi:	mati
121. sick	krik juə	krun	khā:j	ʔaphja:	səkit
122. hear	moŋ	li:	dǎ:j jin	tca:	dəŋar
123. see	nat	khv:p	kěn	ʔamāi:	lihat
124. breathe	yəm	haem	hǎ:j cai	ʔacəju:	nafas
125. laugh	kraŋ	sə:c	hǔa rə?	yi:	gala?
126. cry	kəŋ?	jùm	rə:ŋ hǎ:j	ʔaŋə	taŋis
127. eat	cə?	si:	kin	sa:	makan
128. drink	səŋ	phə?	dī:m	ʔaəaw	minum

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Burmese	Malay
129. smell	yəŋ	thum	dom	ʔansəʔ	bau
130. bite	kit	kham	kat	gaiʔ	gigit
131. stab	tapak	caʔ	tho:ŋ	tho:	tikam
132. stand	hətao	cho:	ji:n	jaʔ	bədiri
133. sit	kəcoʔ	ʔəŋkuj	nəŋ	thāi	duduʔ
134. walk	kwaik	dəe	də:n	ʃhaw	jalan
135. run	krip	ruət	wiŋ	pjei	bəlari
136. speak	həm	sdvʃ	phu:t	səkapiʔəʔ	cakap
137. come	kləŋ	mo:	maʔ	la:	datəŋ
138. go	pəh	tru	pai	əwa:	pəŋgi
139. swim	boiŋ	hael	wá:j ná:m	ye:gu:	bəreŋəŋ
140. dive	plə:p	chap	dam ná:m	maw	səlam
141. fly	pə:	hae	bin	pja	tarbaŋ
142. row	kaŋ	caev	pha:j	hlo:	beris
143. give	kə	ʔaoj	há:j	pe:	bəri
144. wash	krat	liŋ	lá:ŋ	se:	bisuh
145. tie	can	co:ŋ	mat	tʃiʔ	ikat
146. break	təkah	bak	tək	kwi	pəcah
147. cut	həpət	kat	tat	pjiəʔ	pətoŋ
148. hit	tək	vaiʔ	ti:	tho:	pəpah
149. sing	həyèh	eriəŋ	nəŋphle;ŋ	ti:tʃiʃəʔ	məŋani
150. dance	leh	roam	nam	ga:	nənari

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Burmese	Malay
151. kill	həcət	slap	khá:	əc?	bunuh
152. catch	bət	cap	cap	pha:n	taŋkap
153. cook	tom	chʔvŋ	hŭŋ	ʃhə?	masa?
154. in	doa	knoŋ	nai	ʔawŭn	dalam
155. on	leʔta:w	lv:	bon	ʔapo:	atas
156. this	ʔinoʔ	niʔ	ní:	dima:	ini
157. that	ʔiteʔ	nuʔ	nán	diha:	itu
158. not	pub	man	mái	maʔ	tətəpi
159. what	muraw	sʔvʃ	ʔarai	balə:	apa
160. who	niəʔkoh	rəna:	khrai	bəðu	siapa
161. where	ʔəlo	ʔina:	thi:nai	bəmalə:	dimana
162. when	rahha:	ʔoŋkal	mirrai	bə:doʔlə	bila
163. man	kraoh	proh	cha:j	jawʔtca:	lakilaki
164. woman	pʔəa	srʔvʃ	ʃiŋ	we:maʔ	pərəmpuan
165. wife	pʔəa	pʔəpuən	mísa	mə:məʔ	bini
166. husband	kraoh	pdyj	phŭa	yawtca:	laki
167. father	ʔəpa	ʔo:w	phó:	ʔaphe:	bapa
168. mother	ʔəmə	mae	mə:	ʔame:	əməʔ
169. child	ko:n	ko:n	lu:k	əi:	anaʔ
170. grandchild	cao	kmuej	lă:n	tu:	cucu
171. elder sibling	kluʔ	bə:ŋ	phí:	ʔamaʔ agr	abang

	Mon	Khmer	Thai	Burmese	malay
172. younger sibling	teʔ	pʔo:n	nɔ̃:n	ni:	adiʔ
173. father's father	ənok	ci:ta:	pu:	ʔapho:	tuʔ
174. mother's father	ənok	ci:ta:	ta:	ʔapho:	tuʔ
175. father's mother	iʔnok	ci:do:n	ya:	ʔaphu:a	nənaʔ
176. mother's mother	iʔnok	ci:do:n	ya:j	ʔaphu:a	nənaʔ
177. parent's elder brother	ənai	ʔamproʔ	luŋ	ʔule	paʔciʔ
178. parent's elder sister	inai	ʔomsraiʔ	pā:	yidaw	maʔciʔ
179. parent's younger brother	əmu	pu	ná:, ʔa:	ʔule	paʔ ciʔ
180. parent's younger sister	ici.	pai	na:, ʔa:	yidaw	maʔ.ciʔ
181. I	ʔa	ʔaŋ	ku:	ŋʔa:	aku
182. you	peh	ʔa:	míŋ	nī:, fě:	əŋkaw

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