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

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

1. Introduction
2. Htoklibang Pwo Karen
3. Notes to the basic vocabulary
4. Basic vocabulary of Htoklibang Pwo Karen
5. Summary

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1   Revised version of Phillips's (2000) table of unintelligible Pwo Karen languages[1]

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

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

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

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

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

2. Htoklibang Pwo Karen

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

2.1. Phonology

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

Table 2   Phonemic inventory and all rhymes

Consonants

p	θ	t	c	k		ʔ
ph		th	ch	kh		
b		d				
		s	ç	x		
		sh				
				ɣ	ʁ	
m		n	(ɲ)		ɴ	
w			j			
		l				

Vowels

i		u
e	ə	o
ɛ		ɔ
	a	

Tones

má	[55]
mà	[11]
mâ	[51]
(mə	atonic)

All rhymes

i		u		ei		ou		aɴ
e	ə	o		ai		au		
ɛ		ɔ						
	a							

Possible consonant clusters are shown in Table 3.

Table 3   Consonant clusters

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

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

1) Consonants

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

/pjò/ 'vomit', /pà/ 'cheek'

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

/θ ̂ɔ/ 'oil', /kəθ ̂e/ 'horse', /θ ̂ou/ 'louse;liver', /θ ̂e/ 'capable', /θà/ 'heart'

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

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

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

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

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

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

/ʔ/ is a glottal stop [ʔ].

/ʔ ̂a/ 'many', /ʔ ̂ɔ/ 'exist', /ʔ ̂ei/ 'narrow', /ʔâi/ 'bite'

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

/phàɴ/ 'light, bright', /phɔ̀/ 'flower', /ʔəphə̀/ 'inside', /phlè/ 'tongue', /phù/ 'stomach'

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

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

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

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

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

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

/b/ is a bilabial implosive [ɓ].

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

/d/ is an alveolar implosive [ɗ].

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

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

/sâi/ 'run', /bâsɔ̂/ 'wet'

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

/shàumâu/ 'think', /kəshàɴ/ 'elephant', /shàunâ/ 'listen', /ɣùshâ/ 'rice'

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

/ɕâ/ 'star', /ɕá/ 'few', /mòɕá/ 'body', /kòɕá/ 'scream'

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

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

/ɣ/ is a voiced velar fricative [ɣ].

/ɣâɴ/ 'cry', /ɣɛ̂/ 'spicy', /ɣɔ̀/ 'red', /ɣè/ 'good', /ʔəɣái/ 'strength'

/ʁ/ is a voiced uvular fricative [ʁ].

/ʁá/ 'ꜱᴇɴᴛᴇɴᴄᴇ ꜰɪɴᴀʟ ᴘᴀʀᴛɪᴄʟᴇ (question)'

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

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

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

> /nò/ 'mouth', /nâ/ 'count', /pəná/ 'buffalo', /nàu/ 'hard', /nì/ 'day'

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

> /ɲàkhɔ̀/ 'right side'

/ɴ/ is a voiced uvular nasal [ɴ] or sometimes simply nasalizes the preceding vowel. This phoneme only occurs after /a/.

> /thâɴ/ 'ascend', /làɴ/ 'descend', /chàɴ/ 'fog', /khâɴ/ 'foot', /phàɴ/ 'light, bright'

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

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

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

> /jâ/ 'fish', /jú/ 'rat', /jə̀/ 'easy', /jài/ 'far', /jɛ́/ 'five'

/l/ is a voiced lateral [l].

> /lì/ 'grandchild', /là/ 'moon', /lɛ́/ 'wide', /lí/ 'four', /lái/ 'cart'

2) Rhymes

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

> /lì/ 'wind', /ní/ 'smile', /dî/ 'egg', /phì/ 'grandmother', /phî/ 'pus'

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

> /mè/ 'rice', /mè/ 'sand', /lè/ 'go', /né/ 'get', /chè/ 'stab'

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

> /ɣɛ̀/ 'come', /jɛ́/ 'five', /khɛ́wɔ̀/ 'tomorrow', /phlɛ̂/ 'fast', /dòunɛ̂/ 'show'

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

> /phù/ 'grandfather', /phù/ 'jump', /phû/ 'short', /nú/ 'milk', /ʔû/ 'rotten'

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

> /jó/ 'look', /thò/ 'pig', /θò/ 'wear', /nôthòu/ 'spoon', /phô/ 'child'

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

> /ʔɔ̀/ 'drink', /khlɔ̂/ 'mat', /phɔ̀/ 'flower', /khlɔ́/ 'cattle', /θɔ̀/ 'side dish'

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

> /chə̀/ 'sweet', /nə̀/ 'smell', /xə̀/ 'mold', /phə̀/ 'pot', /mə̀/ 'alive'

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

> /chà/ 'sew', /bà/ 'pray', /θà/ 'itchy', /phá/ 'father', /ʔəlâ/ 'leaf'

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

> /θèi/ 'raw', /θèi/ 'liquor', /ɣêi/ 'house', /ɣéi/ 'grind', /wéi/ 'turn'

/ou/ begins at a close-mid central rounded vowel [ɵ] and glides to a cardinal [u]: [ɵu].
  /θôu/ 'liver', /thôu/ 'bag', /dòu/ 'fight', /dòu/ 'room', /móu/ 'comfortable'

/ai/ begins at an open central unrounded vowel [ᴀ] and glides to a cardinal [i]: [ᴀi].
  /khài/ 'buttock', /thài/ 'return', /kâi/ 'bent', /châi/ 'sour', /khlài/ 'speak'

/au/ begins at an open central unrounded vowel [ᴀ] and glides to a close-close-mid
  back rounded vowel [ʊ]: [ᴀʊ].
  /cûbàu/ 'finger', /klàu/ 'pagoda', /phâu/ 'catch', /thàu/ 'gold', /bâu/ 'fat'

/aɴ/: [ᴀɴ] or [ᴀ̃].
  /ʔâɴ/ 'eat', /máɴ/ 'to dream', /ɣàɴ/ 'salty', /xàɴ/ 'staircase', /təwàɴ/ 'village'

3) Tones
  /á/ is a high level tone [55]. /khá/ 'break'

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

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

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

2.2. Peculiarity in tonal correspondences

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

Table 4   Htoklibang tones

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

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

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

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

Table 5   Hpa-an (Eastern)

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

Table 6   Tavoy (Eastern)

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

Table 7   Kyonbyaw (Western)

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

cf. Sgaw Karen (the Hpa-an dialect)

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

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

2.3. Loanwords from Sgaw Karen

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

/kəmû/ 'flour' (72) cf. Sgaw /kəmû/, Hpa-an /máʊ/
/mécà/ 'to be ashamed' (248-2) cf. Sgaw /mɛ̀ʔshɣāʔ/, Hpa-an /káθà/
/bèθòθò/ 'same' (455) cf. Sgaw /dīʔθōʔθōʔ/, Hpa-an /mômɔ́/
/kòkwî/ 'ticklish' (133-a) cf. Sgaw /kòkwí/, Hpa-an /kwí/

/bὲbὲ/ 'slowly' (176-a)   cf. Sgaw /kəbēkəbē/, Hpa-an /xὲxὲ/
/pàkê/ 'to put' (215)   cf. Sgaw /pàʔ/, Hpa-an /kòkí/
/θὰpèinə̂/ 'to forget' (243)   cf. Sgaw /θāʔpēnə̂/, Hpa-an /θὰnáɴ/
/mətəlὲ/ 'goat'   cf. Sgaw /mὲʔtēʔlēʔ/, Hpa-an /bú/
/θáphὺlà/ 'fly (insect)' (308)   cf. Sgaw /θâbúɯlá/, Hpa-an /dὺɯlâ/
/bâʔə̀/ 'to be dirty' (351)   cf. Sgaw /bâʔə́/, Hpa-an /cîcá/
/lôusɔ́/ 'all' (407)   cf. Sgaw /lɔ́sɔ́/, Hpa-an /láʊchêiɴ/

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

/ʔì/ 'this' (420)   cf. Sgaw /ʔī/, Hpa-an /jò/
/nê/ 'that' (421)   cf. Sgaw /nê/, Hpa-an /nɔ́/
/phέʔì/ 'here' (422)   cf. Sgaw /phέʔī/, Hpa-an /léjò/
/mὲ/ 'to be' (446-2)   cf. Sgaw /mὲ/, Hpa-an /mwē̄/
/tə/ 'not' (447)   cf. Sgaw /tə/, Hpa-an /lə/
/nê/ 'because' (448)   cf. Sgaw /nê/, Hpa-an /nɔ́/
/lí/ 'PERFECT' (434)   cf. Sgaw /lí/, Hpa-an /jàʊ/

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

3. Notes to the basic vocabulary

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

340-8. to be lazy   Ht kə̂   (Hp cɔ́ɯɴ Ky cə̀ PP *cəɯɴ³) cf. SK *kə̂

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

The cases for which a Htoklibang form was not obtained in my research are marked as "Ht —". No form is shown for Proto-Pwo when a Proto-Pwo form cannot be reconstructed. Showing the Proto-Pwo form as *—caɴ² means that the first syllable cannot be reconstructed for some reason.

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

3.1. The Hpa-an dialect

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

Table 8   Hpa-an phonemes and rhymes

Consonants

p	θ	t	c	k		ʔ
ph		th	ch	kh		
b		d				
			ç	x		h
			ɣ	ʁ		
m		n	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ	
w			j			
		l				
		r				

Vowels

i	ɨ	u
ɪ		ʊ
e	ə	o
ɛ	a	ɔ

Tones

má	[55]
mā	[33~334]
mà	[11]
mâ	[51]
(mə	atonic)

All rhymes

i	ɨ	u		ai	aʊ		(ɪɴ)	əɴ		eiɴ	əɯɴ	oʊɴ
ɪ		ʊ					aɴ	oɴ			aiɴ	
e	ə	o										
ɛ	a	ɔ										

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

- /θ/ is a interdental stop [t̪] or affricate [t̪θ].
- /b/ and /d/ are implosives [ɓ], [ɗ].
- /ɴ/ is a uvular nasal, which occurs only syllable-finally. It often does not form a closure and only nasalizes the preceding vowel.
- /r/ is a trill [r].
- /i/ is [ᵊi].
- /ɪ/ is [ɪ].
- The rhyme /aɴ/ is [ɑɔɴ] or [ɑʌɴ].
- /ɴ/ in the rhymes /eiɴ/, /əɯɴ/, and /oʊɴ/ is very weak and is often dropped.
- The tone /ā/ is pronounced with a breathy phonation. It may be pronounced with a rising pitch in the utterance-final position and before a pause.
- The tone /â/ is pronounced with a creaky phonation.

3.2. The Kyonbyaw dialect

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

Table 9   Kyonbyaw phonemes and rhymes

Consonants

p	θ	t	c	k		ʔ
ph		th	ch	kh		
ɓ		ɗ				
b	ð					
		s	ɕ	x		
		sh				
		z		ɣ		
m		n	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ	
w			j			
		l				
		r				

Vowels

i	ɨ	ɯ	u
e		ə	o
ɛ		a	ɔ

Tones

má	[55]
mà	[11]
mâ	[51]
(maʔ	[51])
(mə	atonic)

All rhymes

i	ɨ	ɯ	u		ai	au
e		ə	o			
ɛ		a	ɔ			

əɴ		eiɴ	əɯɴ	ouɴ		iʔ			əiʔ əɯʔ əuʔ
aɴ		aiɴ		auɴ	eʔ		oʔ		
					aʔ		ɔʔ		

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

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

3.3. Proto-Pwo Karen

Proto-Pwo Karen has been reconstructed by Jones (1961). He used Bassein (Western Pwo) and Moulmein (Eastern Pwo) in reconstructing Proto-Pwo, but now that we have data from many dialects of Pwo Karen, Jones's reconstruction should be revised in some aspects. I propose the Proto-Pwo Karen phonemes shown in Table 10. In my reconstruction of the Proto-Pwo phonemes, I did not attach importance to phonological economy so that the representations could reflect phonetic realities.

The syllable structure can be represented as C1(C2)V1(V2)(C3)/T. All of the consonant phonemes, except */N/, can occur as C1. The consonants that can occur as C2 are */w/, */l/, */j/, */r/. The consonants */N/ and */ʔ/ can occur as C3.

Table 10   Proto-Pwo Karen phonemes

Consonants

p	t	c	k		ʔ			
ph	th	ch	kh					
b[ɓ]	d[ɗ]							
	s	ç	x					
		ɣ	ʁ					
m	n			N				
w		j						
	l							
	r							

Vowels

i	ɨ	ɯ	u
e		ə	o
ɛ		a	ɔ

Tones

ma^1
ma^2
ma^3
ma^4
$maʔ^5$
$maʔ^6$
(mə   atonic)

All rhymes

i	ɨ	ɯ	u
e		ə	o
ɛ		a	ɔ
ai		au	

	əN	eiN	əɯN	ouN	eʔ	oʔ	əiʔ əɯʔ əuʔ
	aN	aiN		auN	aʔ	ɔʔ	

Table 11 shows the possible combinations of C1 and C2.

Table 11   Consonant clusters

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

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

Table 12   Correspondences of consonants

Kyonbyaw	Htokli-bang	Winpa	Hpa-an	Tavoy	West-Central Thailand (Phillips 2000)	Hot (Cooke 1976)	Proto-Pwo (Jones 1961)	Proto-Pwo (Kato)
p	p	p	p	p	p	p	*p	*p
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	*t	*t
s	c ~ s	s	c	c	c	c	*s	*c
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	*k	*k
ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	*ʔ	*ʔ
ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	*ph	*ph
th	th	th	th	th	th	th	*th	*th
sh	ch~sh	sh	ch	ch	ch	ch	*sh	*ch
kh	kh	kh	kh	kh	kh	kh	*kh	*kh
ɓ	b [ɓ]	b [ɓ]	b [ɓ]	b [ɓ]	b [ɓ]	b [ɓ]	*b	*b [ɓ]
ɗ	d [ɗ]	d [ɗ]	d [ɗ]	d [ɗ]	d [ɗ]	d [ɗ]	*d	*d [ɗ]
θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	s	*θ	*s
ç	ç	ç	ç	ç	ʃ	sy	*š	*ç
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	*x	*x
ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	ɣ	ɟ	*ɣ	*ɣ
ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	ʁ	ʔ	(zero)		*ʁ
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	*m	*m
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	*n	*n
Vɴ	Vɴ	Vɴ	Vɴ	Vɴ	Ṽ	Vn	*Vn	*Vɴ
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	*w	*w
j	j	j	j	j	j	j	*j	*j
l	l	l	l	l	l	l	*l	*l
r	l	ʔ	r	r	r	r	–	*r

Table 13   Correspondences of rhymes

Kyonbyaw	Htoklibang	Winpa	Hpa-an	Tavoy	WCT	Hot	PP (Jones)	PP (Kato)
i	i	i	i	ei	ĩ	in	*i	*i
e	e	e	ɪ	i	i	i	*e	*e
ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	e	e	e	*ɛ	*ɛ
ɨ	u	ɨ	ɨ	ɨ	ɨ	ɨ	*y	*ɨ
ɯ	u	ɯ	ɯ	ɯ [ᵊɯ]	ɯ̃	ɨn	*y	*ɯ
u	u	u	ɯ	ou	ũ	un	*u	*u
o	o	o	ʊ	u	u	u	*o	*o
ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	o	o	ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ
ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	*ə	*ə
a	a	a	a	a	a	ɛ	*a	*a
ai	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ	e	e	e	*ɛ	*ai
au	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ	o	o	ɔ	*ɔ	*au
ə ~ əɴ	ə	ə	əɴ	əɴ	ə̃	a	*ən	*əɴ
aɴ [aɴ]	aɴ [aɴ]	aɴ [aɴ]	aɴ [ɑɔɴ]	aɴ [ɑɔɴ]	ɑ̃	an	*an	*aɴ
eiɴ	ei	eiɴ	eiɴ	eiɴ	ẽ	en	*en	*eiɴ
ə	ou	əɯɴ	əɯɴ	əɴ	ə̃	ən	*ən	*əɯɴ
ouɴ	ou	ouɴ	ouɴ	ouɴ	õ	on	*on	*ouɴ

aiɴ	ai	aiɴ	aiɴ	aiɴ	ãi	ai	*ɛn	*aiɴ
auɴ	au	auɴ	oɴ	oɴ	õ	ɔn	*ɔn	*auɴ
eʔ	e	eʔ	e	eʔ	i'	eʔ	*eʔ	*eʔ
oʔ	o	oʔ	o	oʔ	u'	oʔ	*oʔ	*oʔ
aʔ	a	aʔ	a	aʔ	a'	aʔ	*aʔ	*aʔ
ɔʔ	ɔ	ɔʔ	ɔ	ɔʔ	o'	ɔʔ	?	*ɔʔ
eiʔ	ei	aiʔ	ai	aiʔ	ai'	aiʔ	*ɛʔ	*əiʔ
əɯʔ	ou	aɯʔ	aʊ	auʔ	aɨ'	aɨʔ	*yʔ	*əɯʔ
ouʔ	ou	auʔ	aʊ	auʔ	aɨ'	auʔ	*ɔʔ	*əuʔ

Table 14　Correspondences of tones

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

3.3.1.　On the consonants

We should note the following on reconstructing consonants:

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

3.3.2.　On the rhymes

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

1. */ouɴ/, */eiɴ/, */əɯɴ/ — Phonemically, */ouɴ/ can be interpreted as */oɴ/ or */uɴ/. Similarly, */eiɴ/ can be interpreted as */eɴ/ or */iɴ/, and */əɯɴ/ can be interpreted as */ɯɴ/. However, it is better to reconstruct forms close to the phonetic realities for the purpose of reconstructing the precise Proto-Karen forms in the future.
2. */ɨ/, */ɯ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs only */y/ corresponding to these two phonemes. We should reconstruct two separate phonemes because some dialects preserve this contrast.
3. */ai/, */au/ — In Kyonbyaw (Western Pwo), the diphthongs */ai/ and */au/ are preserved. Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɛ/ and */ɔ/ and claims that they were diphthongized in Western Pwo (Jones 1961:107), but it is more reasonable to reconstruct diphthongs in Proto-Pwo.

4. */aiɴ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɛn/, but since its reflexes in all the dialects are diphthongs ([aiɴ] or [ai]), it is better to reconstruct a diphthong.

5. */auɴ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɔn/. We should reconstruct a diphthong */auɴ/ because dialects that have [auɴ] or [au] are found in the different dialect groups: Kyonbyaw (Western Pwo) /auɴ/, Htoklibang /au/, Winpa (Eastern Pwo) /auɴ/.

6. */əiʔ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɛʔ/. There must have been a vowel [i] in the Proto-Pwo Karen rhyme because Kyonbyaw and Htoklibang have [ei(ʔ)] and the other dialects have [ai(ʔ)], and the corresponding Sgaw Karen rhyme is [iʔ]. I reconstruct */əiʔ/ because we can easily explain the changes from [əiʔ] to [ei(ʔ)] and [ai(ʔ)].

7. */əɯʔ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */yʔ/. I reconstruct */əɯʔ/, because by doing so we can easily explain its reflexes in the contemporary dialects: [əɯʔ] (Kyonbyaw), [ou] (Htoklibang), [aɯʔ] (Winpa), [aʊ] (Hpa-an), [auʔ] (Tavoy).

8. */əuʔ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs */ɔʔ/. There must have been a vowel [u] in the Proto-Pwo Karen rhyme because Kyonbyaw and Htoklibang have [ou(ʔ)] and the other dialects have [auʔ] or [aʊ]. If we assume a schwa before [u], we can easily explain its reflexes in the contemporary dialects: [ouʔ] (Kyonbyaw), [ou] (Htoklibang), [auʔ] (Winpa), [aʊ] (Hpa-an), [auʔ] (Tavoy).

9. */ən/, */əɯɴ/ — Jones (1961) reconstructs only */ən/, but we should reconstruct two rhymes here because there remain contrasts in Htoklibang, Winpa, and Hpa-an. I assume that Winpa and Hpa-an preserve the phonetic value of the Proto-Pwo rhymes.

3.3.3. On the tones

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

Table 15   Proto-Pwo tones

	1	2	2'	3
H	a^1	a^3	a^3	$aʔ^5$
M	a^2	a^3	a^3	$aʔ^5$
L	a^2	a^4		$aʔ^6$

3.3.4. Example words

Following are example words of Proto-Pwo Karen.

1) Consonants

*/p/: */pə/ 'we', */pjoʔ⁵/ 'vomit', */pwəiʔ⁵/ 'tired'

*/t/: */tau²/ 'straight', */təkhwa¹/ 'cousin'

*/c/: */cu³/ 'hand', */ce²/ 'silver', */cəɯɴ³/ 'lazy', */caiɴ³/ 'run', */ba³cau³/ 'wet'

*/k/: */klaʔ⁵/ 'crow', */ka³/ 'difficult', */ʔəki³/ 'dirt', */kauɴ²/ 'wear (as trousers)'

*/ʔ/: */ʔa³/ 'many', */ʔau³/ 'exist', */ʔəɴ²/ 'bad', */ʔe³/ 'excrement', */ʔaiɴ³/ 'bite'

*/ph/: */phaɴ²/ 'light, bright', */phau¹/ 'flower', */ʔəphəɴ²/ 'inside', */phle²/ 'tongue', */phu¹/ 'stomach'

*/th/: */thi¹/ 'water', */thaʔ⁵/ 'iron', */tho³/ 'bird', */thwi³/ 'dog', */thau¹/ 'long'

*/ch/: */cha¹/ 'painful', */chaʔ⁵/ 'sew', */chu³/ 'thorn', */ʔəchauɴ³/ 'hair', */chauɴ¹mauɴ³/ 'think', */kəchaɴ¹/ 'elephant'

*/kh/: */kho³/ 'head', */kha³/ 'bitter', */kha⁴/ 'break', */kho⁴/ 'hot', */kho⁴swe¹/ 'sweat'

*/b/: */baɴ²/ 'yellow', */ba³/ 'hit', */bəuʔ⁵/ 'near', */bɯ³/ 'paddy', */bəiʔ⁵/ 'squeeze'

*/d/: */da³/ 'see', */dəiʔ⁵/ 'wing', */do³/ 'big', */daɴ²/ 'basket', */de²/ 'navel'

*/s/: */so³/ 'oil', */kəse³/ 'horse', */səɯɴ³/ 'louse;liver', */se³/ 'capable', */saʔ⁵/ 'heart'

*/ɕ/: */ɕa³/ 'star', */ɕa²/ 'few', */ɕaɴ³/ 'poor', */ɕa⁴/ 'body', */koʔ⁵ɕa⁴/ 'scream'

*/x/: */xeʔ⁶/ 'sword', */xu¹/ 'six', */xoʔ⁶/ 'eight', */xəɴ¹/ 'heavy', */xwi¹/ 'to be light'

*/ɣ/: */ɣaɴ³/ 'cry', */ɣai³/ 'spicy, hot', */ɣau²/ 'red', */ɣe²/ 'good', */ʔəɣaiɴ⁴/ 'strength'

*/ʁ/: */ʁa¹/ sᴇɴᴛᴇɴᴄᴇ ꜰɪɴᴀʟ ᴘᴀʀᴛɪᴄʟᴇ (question)'

*/m/: */ma¹/ 'wife', */maʔ⁶/ 'son in law', */meʔ⁵/ 'sand', */me²/ 'cooked rice', */mɯ⁴/ 'sun', */meiɴ²/ 'name'

*/n/: */noʔ⁵/ 'mouth', */pəna⁴/ 'buffalo', */nauɴ²/ 'hard', */ni²/ 'day', */na¹/ 'nose', */na⁴/ 'ear'

*/ɴ/: */thaɴ³/ 'ascend', */laɴ²/ 'descend', */chaɴ²/ 'fog', */khaɴ³/ 'foot', */phaɴ²/ 'light, bright'

*/w/: */ʔwi³/ 'delicious', */wa²/ 'husband', */wa³/ 'bamboo', */waʔ⁵/ 'tremble', */wi⁴/ 'root'

*/j/: */ja³/ 'fish', */ju⁴/ 'rat', */jau¹/ 'easy', */jəiʔ⁶/ 'far', */jai⁴/ 'five'

*/l/: */li²/ 'grandchild', */la²/ 'moon', */lai⁴/ 'wide', */li⁴/ 'four', */laiɴ³/ 'cart'

*/r/: */rwi⁴/ 'choose', */təraɴ¹/ 'window', */prəɴ²/ 'compete'

2)Rhymes

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

'pus'

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

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

*/ɨ/: */phɨ³/ 'short'

*/ɯ/: */phɯ¹/ 'jump', */ʔɯ³/ 'rotten', */mɯ³/ 'female', */ɣɯ³/ 'to brood', */jɯ⁴/ 'to swallow'

*/u/: */phu¹/ 'grandfather', */nu⁴/ 'milk', */ʔu³/ 'blow', */lu³/ 'thread', */khu³/ 'smoke'

*/o/: */jo⁴/ 'look', */no³thoun²/ 'spoon', */pho³/ 'child', */cho¹/ 'early', */mo⁴/ 'mother'

*/ɔ/: */jɔ²/ 'this', */nɔ³/ 'that', */dɔ³/ 'fold', */ləpɔ²/ 'wave'

*/ə/: */lə/ (tone unknown) ʟᴏᴄᴀᴛɪᴠᴇ

*/a/: */ba²/ 'pray', */pha⁴/ 'father', */ʔəla³/ 'leaf', */ʔa³/ 'many', */ɣa²/ ɴᴜᴍᴇʀᴀʟ ᴄʟᴀssɪғɪᴇʀ (person)'

*/ai/: */ɣai¹/ 'come', */jai⁴/ 'five', */phlai³/ 'fast', */dɯɯʔ⁵nai³/ 'show', */ʔai³/ 'love'

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

*/əN/: */chəN¹/ 'sweet', */nəN¹/ 'smelly', */xəN²/ 'mold', */phəN²/ 'pot', */məN¹/ 'alive'

*/aN/: */aN³/ 'eat', */maN⁴/ 'to dream', */ɣaN³/ 'salty', */xaN¹/ 'staircase', */təwaN¹/ 'village'

*/eiN/: */seiN¹/ 'raw', */ɣeiN³/ 'house', */leiN⁴/ 'vagina', */neiN³/ 'year', */meiN¹/ 'ripe'

*/əɯN/: */səɯN³/ 'louse;liver', */khəɯN³/ 'dig', */ʔəɯN³/ 'cloudy', */chəɯN³/ 'mortar', */seiN³thəɯN³/ 'tree'

*/ouN/: */thouN³/ 'bag', */phlouN²/ 'person', */louN⁴/ 'stone', */nouN²/ 'horn', */thouN⁴/ 'suffer'

*/aiN/: */khaiN¹/ 'buttock', */thaiN²/ 'return', */kaiN³/ 'to be bent', */chaiN³/ 'sour', */khlaiN²/ 'speak'

*/auN/: */cu³bauN²/ 'finger', */klauN²/ 'pagoda', */phauN³/ 'catch', */thauN¹/ 'gold', */bauN³/ 'fat'

*/eʔ/: */meʔ⁵/ 'sand', */cheʔ⁵/ 'stab', */pheʔ⁶/ 'cut', */theʔ⁶/ 'break, to be cut', */meʔ⁶/ 'eye'

*/oʔ/: */thoʔ⁵/ 'pig', */soʔ⁵/ 'wear (as shirts)', */ʔau³khoʔ⁵/ 'wait', */phoʔ⁶/ 'break off', */joʔ⁶/ 'sprout'

*/aʔ/: */chaʔ⁵/ 'sew', */saʔ⁵/ 'itchy', */jaʔ⁶/ 'to be ripped', */maʔ⁶/ 'son in law', */khaʔ⁵/ 'shoot'

*/ɔʔ/: */dɔʔ⁵/ 'more, again'

*/əiʔ/: */səiʔ⁵/ 'liquor', */ɣəiʔ⁶/ 'grind', */wəiʔ⁶/ 'turn', */ləiʔ⁶/ 'script, letter', */phəiʔ⁵/ 'skin'

*/əɯʔ/: */dəɯʔ⁵/ 'fight', */məɯʔ⁶/ 'comfortable', */thəɯʔ⁶/ 'stop (as rain)', */nəɯʔ⁶/ 'enter', */bəɯʔ⁵/ 'near'

*/əuʔ/: */dəuʔ⁵/ 'room', */ləuʔ⁶/ 'be used up, run out', */jəuʔ⁵/ 'PERFECT', */kəuʔ⁵/ 'cough', */məuʔ⁵kho³/ 'sky'

3)Tones

*/a¹/: */ma¹/ 'wife'	*/a⁴/: */ma⁴/ 'debt'
*/a²/: */ma²/ 'make'	*/aʔ⁵/: */maʔ⁵/ 'son in law'
*/a³/: */ma³/ 'mistaken'	*/aʔ⁶/: */naʔ⁶/ 'sword'

4. Basic vocabulary of Htoklibang Pwo Karen

Body

1. head   Ht khô (Hp khʉ́ Ky khò PP *kho³)
1-1. hair   Ht khôθừ (Hp khʉ́θừ Ky khòθwì)
1-2. to be bald   Ht khô plàɴ, klà (Hp méthə́ɯɴ khlɛ̀ Ky khò khlá) cf. SK khô klā
1-3. brain   Ht khônòu (Hp khʉ́náʊ Ky khònouʔ PP *kho³nəuʔ⁶)
2. forehead   Ht méthòu (Hp méthə́ɯɴ Ky meʔθəɗə́)
3. eye   Ht mékhlì (Hp mé Ky meʔ PP *meʔ⁶)
4. eyebrow   Ht mémə̀ (Hp mémə̂ɴ Ky meʔthừ)
5. tear   Ht méthì (Hp méthî Ky meʔthì PP *meʔ⁶thi¹)
6. to be blind   Ht mékhlì blô (Hp mé blô Ky meʔ ɓlàu PP *meʔ⁶ blau³)
7. nose   Ht nàphừ (Hp nâ Ky nàphừ PP *na¹)
8. ear   Ht nákừ (Hp nā Ky nâ PP *na⁴)
9. to be deaf   Ht ná ʔə̀ (Hp nā ʔə̀ɴ Ky nâ ʔə́ PP *na⁴ʔəɴ²)
10. mouth   Ht khó (Hp nò Ky noʔ PP *noʔ⁵) cf. SK tháʔkhô
11. lip   Ht nòphèi (Hp nòphài Ky noʔphlʉ̀ɯ)
12. tongue   Ht phlɛ̀ (Hp phlì Ky phlé PP *phle²)
13. to be dumb   Ht — (Hp ʔóɴʔà Ky ʔəɯʔʔaʔ)
14. tooth   Ht mɛ̂ (Hp mé Ky θwà PP *mai³) The Kyonbyaw form is probably a borrowing of Burmese θwá. The Kyonbyaw form corresponding to the Htoklibang and Hpa-an forms is *mài*, which means 'fang'.

15. saliva   Ht nòthì (Hp nòthî Ky noʔthì PP *noʔ⁵thi¹)
16. to breathe   Ht θâ (Hp θá Ky θà PP *sa³)
17. voice   Ht ʔəlú (Hp ʔəlū̄ Ky ʔəlû PP *ʔəlu⁴)
18. to cough   Ht kòu (Hp kàʊ Ky ɓàkouʔ PP *kəuʔ⁵)
19. to sneeze   Ht kəchèi (Hp kəchí Ky ɣaʔshè)
20. to yawn   Ht ʔà (Hp kàɴ Ky ká)
21. jaw   Ht khâ (Hp khá Ky khàlaʔ PP *kha²)
22. face   Ht méθâ (Hp méθá Ky meʔθà PP *meʔ⁶sa³)
23. cheek   Ht pà (Hp nòpà Ky meʔpà)
24. beard   Ht nòchâu (Hp nòchón Ky noʔshàuɴ PP *noʔ⁵chauɴ³)
25. neck   Ht khóbàu (Hp khóbòʊ Ky khoʔɓáʊɴ PP *khoʔ⁶bauɴ²)
26. throat   Ht khówíbàu (Hp khójū̄ Ky khoʔjûɪphláuɴ)
27. shoulder   Ht phùthèi (Hp cûɪthàikhú Ky khoʔɓeiʔtheiʔ)
28. arm   Ht cûphlàɴ (Hp cɯ́dɯ́ Ky sùdù PP *cu³du³)
29. elbow   Ht — (Hp cɯ́nō̄ʊɴkhâiɴ Ky sùnôʊɴkhàiɴ
                    PP *cu³nouɴ⁴khaiɴ¹)
30. hand   Ht cû (Hp cɯ́ Ky sù PP *cu³)
31. finger   Ht cûbàu (Hp cɯ́bòɴ Ky sùnóuɴ)
32. nail   Ht cûmê (Hp cɯ́mí Ky sùmì PP *cu³me³)
33. breast   Ht θànà (Hp θànâ Ky θaʔnà PP *saʔ⁵na¹)
34. breast (of woman)   Ht nú (Hp nū̄ Ky nû PP *nu⁴)
35. heart   Ht θà (Hp θà Ky θaʔ PP *saʔ⁵)
36. belly   Ht ɣóuphòu (Hp ɣàʊphôʊɴ Ky youʔphòuɴ
                    PP *ɣəuʔ⁶phouɴ¹)
37-1. intestines   Ht xwéi (Hp xwái Ky xweiʔ PP *xwəiʔ⁶)
37-2. stomach   Ht phù (Hp phū̄ Ky phù PP *phu¹)
38. liver   Ht θôu (Hp θə́ɯɴ Ky θə̀ PP *səɯɴ³)
39. navel   Ht dè (Hp dì Ky ɗé PP *de²)
40. back   Ht khlòu (Hp khlòʊɴchâɴ Ky khlóuɴsàuɴkhò
                    PP *khlouɴ¹)
41. waist   Ht jándèi (Hp jā̄ɴdèiɴ Ky jâɴɗéiɴ PP *jaɴ⁴deiɴ²)
42. buttock   Ht khài (Hp khâiɴ Ky khàiɴ PP *khaiɴ¹)
42-2. to void excrement   (   )   Ht ʔêchà (Hp ʔíchâ Ky ʔèshà
                    PP *ʔe³cha¹)
42-5. to urinate   Ht chîchà (Hp chíchâ Ky shìshà PP *chi³cha¹)
42-7. penis   Ht thê (Hp thí Ky thè PP *the³)
42-9. vulva   Ht léi (Hp lē̄iɴ Ky lêiɴ PP *leiɴ⁴)
42-10. to have sexual intercourse   Ht wê (Hp ʔwɛ́ Ky ʔwè
                    PP *ʔwe³)
43. knee   Ht khâɴdú (Hp kháɴtō̄ʊɴkhú Ky kìdú)
44/45. leg, foot   ,   Ht khâɴ (Hp kháɴ Ky khàɴ PP *khaɴ³)

46. to limp   Ht —   (Hp cáiɴ khlɛ̀tɔ̀khlɛ̀tɔ̀ Ky ɣaʔphaʔ
                       shîthôshîthô)
47. body   Ht mòçá (Hp mūçā Ky môçâ PP *mo⁴ça⁴)
48. hair   Ht ʔəchâʋ (Hp ʔəchón Ky ʔəshàuɴ PP *ʔəchauɴ³)
49. skin   Ht phèi (Hp phài Ky pheiʔ PP *phəiʔ⁵)
50. pus   Ht phî (Hp phí Ky phì PP *phi³)
51. sweat   Ht khóθwè (Hp khū̄θwê Ky khôθwè PP *kho⁴swe¹)
52. dirt   Ht ʔəkî (Hp ʔəkí Ky ʔəkì PP *ʔəki³)
53. blood   Ht θwî (Hp θwí Ky θwì PP *swi³)
54. bone   Ht ʔəxwî (Hp ʔəxwí Ky ʔəxwì PP *ʔəxwi³)
55. flesh   Ht ʔəjâ (Hp ʔəjá Ky ʔəjà PP *ʔəja³)
56. strength   Ht ʔəɣái (Hp ʔəɣāiɴ Ky ʔəɣâiɴ PP *ʔəɣaiɴ⁴)
57. to look at   Ht jó (Hp jū̄ Ky jô PP *jo⁴)
58. to smell (vt)   Ht nɛ̀mɛ̀ (Hp nɛ̀ɴmɛ̂ɴ Ky nɛ́ʔwì)
59. to listen   Ht shàuná (Hp chôɴná Ky khoʔnà PP *—na³)
59-a. to hear   Ht ɣɛ̀ (Hp ɣɛ̂ɴ Ky ɣɛ̀ PP *ɣəɴ¹)
60. to laugh   Ht ní (Hp nī Ky nî PP *ni⁴)
61. to cry   Ht ɣân (Hp ɣán Ky ɣàn PP *ɣaɴ¹)
62. to shout   Ht kòçá (Hp kòçà Ky koʔçaʔ PP *koʔ⁵çaʔ⁵)

   Clothes
63. clothes   Ht kàuθɔ̀ (Hp chəkòɴchəθɔ̀ Ky shəkáuɴshəθoʔ
                       PP *chəkauɴ²chəsoʔ⁵)
64. to clothe (shirt, coat, shoes, etc.)   Ht θɔ̀ (Hp θɔ̀ Ky θoʔ PP *soʔ⁵)
64-a. to clothe (sarong, trousers, etc.)   (,   )   Ht kàu
                       (Hp kòɴ Ky káuɴ PP *kauɴ²)
65. to take off   Ht kwɛ̂ (Hp kwɛ́ Ky kwɛ̀ PP *kwɛ³)
66-1. hat, cap   Ht khôláʋ (Hp khṹláʋ Ky khòlouʔ PP *kho³ləuʔ⁶)
66-1a. bamboo hat   Ht khômô (Hp khṹmó Ky khòmoʔ PP *kho³moʔ⁶)
66-2. shirt   Ht phjàn (Hp châiɴ Ky pəlouʔ)
66-3. sarong   Ht thədàu [for men], nî [for women]   (Hp thədòɴ [for
                       men], ní [for women]   Ky çàɴ [for men], nì [for
                       women] PP *ni³ [for women])
66-8. sandal   Ht khâɴphèi (Hp kháɴphài Ky khàɴpheiʔ
                       PP *khaɴ³phəiʔ⁵)
66-10. cloth   Ht chəkàijâ (Hp chəjákàiɴ Ky shəkáiɴjaʔ
                       PP *chəkàiɴ²jaʔ⁶)
67-1. comb   Ht θî (Hp θíçàɴ Ky θìçán PP *si³çàɴ²)
68. needle, nail   ,   Ht thà (Hp thà Ky thaʔ PP *thaʔ⁵)
69. thread   Ht lûkhú (Hp lṹkhṹ Ky lùkhὺ PP *lu³khɯ³)
70. to sew   Ht chà (Hp chà Ky shaʔ PP *chaʔ⁵)

Food

71. food   Ht chəʔânchəʔɔ̀ (Hp chəʔánchəʔɔ̀ Ky shəʔànshəʔáu
PP *chəʔaɴ³chəʔau²)

71-1. rice   Ht mè [cooked rice], ɣùshâ [uncooked rice], bû [rice plant]
(Hp mì, ɣûɪchá, búɪ Ky mé, ɣûɪshà, ɓùɪ PP *me² [cooked
rice], *ɣɯ¹cha³ [uncooked rice], *bɯ³ [rice plant])

71-1a. side dish   Ht θɔ̀ (Hp θɔ̂ɴ Ky θɔ̀ PP *sən¹)

71-7. bean   Ht pəthò (Hp pē Ky thô, pè) cf. SK pəthóʔ

72. flour   Ht kəmû (Hp côʋn Ky kòməɯ?) cf. SK kəmû

72-a. yam   Ht nêthí (Hp néthī Ky nàithî PP *nai³thi⁴)

72-b. taro   Ht xûthí (Hp xúɪthī Ky xùthî PP *xu³thi⁴)

73. meat   (   )   Ht ʔəjâ (Hp ʔəjá Ky ʔəjà PP *ʔəja³)

73-1. onion, garlic   ,   Ht θɔ̀khôθâ (Hp θɔ̂ɴkhúθá Ky θákhòθà
PP *sən¹kho³sa³)

74. fruit   Ht ʔəθâ (Hp ʔəθá Ky ʔəθà PP *ʔəsa³)

75. seed   Ht ʔəkhlì (Hp ʔəθáθà Ky ʔəθàkhlì PP *ʔəsa³khli¹)

76. egg   Ht dî (Hp ʔədí Ky ʔədîì PP *ʔədi³)

77. salt   Ht thìlâ (Hp thîlá Ky thílà PP *thi¹la³)

77-2. honey   Ht kwècàn (Hp nîcàn Ky nèsán PP *—caɴ²)

78. oil, grease ,   Ht θô (Hp θú Ky θò PP *so³)

79. milk   Ht khlónûthì (Hp chənūthî Ky shənûthì
PP *chənu⁴thì¹)

80. water   Ht thì (Hp thî Ky thì PP *thi¹)

80-1. hot water   Ht thìkhlân (Hp thìkhlân Ky thìkhlàn PP *thi¹khlaɴ¹)

80-3. tea leaf   Ht ləphà (Hp láphà Ky laʔphaʔ PP *laʔ⁶phaʔ⁵)

80-7. liquor   Ht θèi (Hp θài Ky ɣaʔthì PP *səiʔ⁵)

80-8. to be drunk   Ht mù (Hp mèn Ky mó PP *mèn²) cf. SK mú

80-9. tobacco   Ht mó (Hp mó Ky θìmoʔ PP *moʔ⁶)

81. to cook   Ht ʔânphàu (Hp ʔánphôn Ky ʔànphàun
PP *ʔaɴ³phauɴ¹)

81-a. to boil, simmer   Ht ʔânxwí (Hp ʔánxwī Ky ʔànxwî PP *ʔaɴ³xwi⁴)

81-1. to roast   Ht ʔânkâ (Hp ʔánká Ky ʔànkà PP *ʔaɴ³ka³)

81-1a. to broil, toast   Ht ʔânxô (Hp ʔánxú Ky ʔànxò PP *ʔaɴ³xo³)

81-1b. to fry, deep-fry ,   Ht ʔânchè (Hp ʔánchè Ky ʔànsheʔ
PP *ʔaɴ³cheʔ⁵)

81-1c. to steam   Ht ʔânɣòu (Hp ʔánɣôʋn Ky ʔànɣòuɴ PP *ʔaɴ³ɣouɴ¹)

81-1d. to parch   Ht ʔânwê (Hp ʔánwé Ky ʔànweʔ PP *ʔaɴ³weʔ⁶)

81-3. to be raw   Ht θèi (Hp θêiɴ Ky θèiɴ PP *seiɴ¹)

82. to be ripe   Ht mèi (Hp mêiɴ Ky mèiɴ PP *meiɴ¹)

83. to eat   Ht ʔân (Hp ʔán Ky ʔàɴ PP *ʔaɴ³)

84. to lick   Ht ʔânlâ (Hp ʔánláiɴ Ky ʔànlàiɴ PP *ʔaɴ³laiɴ³)

85. to chew   Ht ʔâi (Hp ʔáiɴ Ky ʔàiɴ PP *ʔaiɴ³)

86. to drink   Ht ʔɔ̂ (Hp ʔɔ̀ Ky ʔáu PP *ʔau²)

86-a. to swallow   Ht ʔânjú (Hp ʔánjūɯ Ky ʔànjũɯ PP *ʔaɴ³jūɯ⁴)

87. to suck   Ht ʔânchòu (Hp ʔáɴchàʋ Ky ʔáushouʔ
PP *—chəuʔ⁵)

88. to vomit   Ht pjò (Hp pjò Ky pjoʔ PP *pjòʔ⁵)

89. to spit (   )   Ht thòphlèi (Hp thúphlè Ky thòphleiʔ
PP *tho³phləiʔ⁵)

90. to be hungry   Ht θàwī (Hp θàwī Ky θaʔɓái PP *saʔ⁵wi⁴)

90-a. to be full   Ht blɛ̀ (Hp blɛ̀ Ky ɓlɛ́ PP *blɛ²)

91. to be thirsty   Ht mə ʔɔ̂ báθà thì (Hp θàwī thî Ky θaʔɓái thì)

92. to be tasty   Ht wî (Hp ʔwí Ky ʔwì PP *ʔwi³)

93. to be sweet   Ht chə̀ (Hp chə̂ɴ Ky shə̀ PP *chəɴ¹)

93-1. to be salty   Ht ɣàɴ (Hp ɣâɴ Ky ɣàɴ PP *ɣaɴ¹)

93-1a. to be hot, spicy   Ht ɣɛ̂ (Hp ɣɛ́ Ky ɣài PP *ɣai³)

94. to be bitter   Ht khâ (Hp khá Ky khà PP *kha³)

94-1. to be sour   Ht châi (Hp cháiɴ Ky shàiɴ PP *chaiɴ³)

94-2. to be smelly   Ht nə̀ (Hp nə̂ɴ Ky nə́ PP *nəɴ¹)

95. to be rotten   Ht ʔû (Hp ʔúɯpàʋ Ky ʔɯ̀ɯ PP *ʔɯ³)

95-1. mold   Ht xə̀ (Hp xə̀ɴ Ky xə́ PP *xəɴ²)

   Living

96. house   Ht ɣêi (Hp ɣéiɴ Ky jèiɴ PP *ɣeiɴ³)

97. to build   Ht θôu (Hp θə́ɯɴ Ky θə̀ PP *səɯɴ³)

98. door   ,   Ht təlàn (Hp pàitərân Ky təràn PP *təraɴ¹) Maybe
borrowing of Mon *taʔraŋ* or *paɲtaʔraŋ*.

98-1. room   Ht dòu (Hp dàʋ Ky ɗouʔ PP *dəuʔ)   Corresponding
words of Pwo Karen dialects of the Thai side mean 'house'.

98-2. floor   Ht ɣêidà (Hp ɣéiɴdà Ky θèiɴpà PP *ɣeiɴ³da²)

98-2a. mat   Ht khlɔ̂ (Hp khlɔ́ Ky khlàu PP *khlau³)

98-3. pillar, post   Ht ɣêithôu (Hp tə̀n Ky tə́ PP *təɴ²)

99. wall   Ht chədáu (Hp chədón Ky shədauɴ PP *chədauɴ³)

100. roof   Ht ɣêikhô (Hp ɣéiɴkhú Ky jèiɴkhò PP *ɣeiɴ³kho³)

101. fire   Ht mê (Hp mí Ky mè PP *me³)

102. smoke   Ht mêʔúkhû (Hp míkhúɯ Ky mèkhù PP *me³khu³) cf.
SK mêʔúkhûɯ

102-1. soot   Ht xwêi (Hp xwèiɴ Ky xwéiɴ PP *xweiɴ²)

103. ash   Ht phèkhlâ (Hp phêiɴkhlá Ky phléiɴkhà
PP *pheiɴ²khlâ³)

103-1. charcoal   Ht θwâtháu (Hp θwáthōn Ky θwàthâuɴ
PP *swa³thauɴ⁴)

103-2. firewood   Ht θêiɴmú (Hp θéiɴmɯ̄ Ky θèiɴmɯ̂ PP *sein³mɯ⁴)

104. to extinguish fire (   )   Ht mà θì mê   (Hp mà θî mí   Ky má θì mè PP *ma² si¹ me³)

104-b. to set fire   Ht thò mê (Hp thò mí Ky thouʔ mè)

105. to burn (vi)   Ht mê ʔâɴ (Hp mí ʔáɴ Ky mè ʔàɴ PP *me³ ʔaɴ³)

105-1. to burn (vt)   Ht dwɛ̂ mê (Hp dwɛ́ mí Ky thouʔ mè)

106. to sit   Ht chînàɴ (Hp chînàɴ Ky shènáɴ PP *chən¹naɴ²)

107-1. to lie down   Ht mìnàɴ (Hp mînàɴ Ky mìnáɴ PP *mi¹naɴ²)

108. to sleep   Ht mì (Hp mî Ky mì PP *mi¹)

109. to dream   Ht mìmán (Hp mîm̄ Ky mìmân PP *mi¹man³)

109-1. to wake   Ht nâɴ θà (Hp nɔ́ θà Ky nàɴ θaʔ PP *naɴ³ saʔ⁵)

110. to get up   Ht ɣèthôu (Hp ɣɛ̄théɯɴ Ky ɣâithə
PP *ɣai¹thəɯɴ³)

111. to stand   ,   Ht chìthôu (Hp chîthéɯɴ Ky shéthə
PP *chən¹thəɯɴ³)

111-1. well   Ht thìphə̀ (Hp kəmlên Ky thìphɔ́ PP *thi¹phən²)

111-2. hedge   Ht chədâu (Hp thó Ky thənâ)

112. to shut   Ht kà bèi, khà bèi (Hp kà bài Ky phaʔ ɓeiʔ
PP *kaʔ⁵ bəiʔ⁵)

113. to open   Ht wéi phà làɴ (Hp pàʊ tháɴ Ky wâi thàɴ)

114. to live   Ht ʔɔ̂ (Hp ʔɔ́ Ky ʔàu PP *ʔau³)

114-1. to stay, stop for the night   Ht ʔɔ̂thóu (Hp ʔɔ́tháʊ Ky ʔàuthəɯʔ
PP *ʔau³thəɯʔ⁶)

  Utensils

114-3. mirror   Ht — (Hp jwà Ky nwá)

114-3a. fan   Ht wíθû (Hp nɯ́wīθúɪ Ky nòphouʔphaʔçù)

114-5. dish   Ht thɔ̂θɔ̀ (Hp thwê Ky ɓàiɴ)

114-6. spoon   Ht nôthòʊɴ (Hp núthòʊɴ Ky nòthóʊɴ PP *no³thəʊɴ²)

115/116. pot, pan   ,   Ht phə̀ (Hp phòɴ Ky phɔ́ PP *phən²)

116-1. to scoop, pump   Ht blôu [with a cup], dôu [with a well bucket]
(Hp bléɯɴ, déɯɴ Ky ɓlə̀, dɔ̂ PP *bləɯɴ³, *dəɯɴ³)

116-3. to spill   Ht làɴxóʊ (Hp làɴkhàʊ Ky láɴkhəɯʔ
PP *laɴ²khəɯʔ⁵)

117. sword, knife   Ht xé (Hp xé Ky xeʔ PP *xeʔ⁶)

118-1. mill   Ht shòʊ (Hp chéɯɴ Ky shàʊɴ PP *chəɯɴ³)

118-2. pestle   Ht chətháubàʊ (Hp chəphúthōɴ Ky —)

118-3. to grind   Ht ɣéi (Hp ʔáɴɣái Ky ɣeiʔ PP *ɣəiʔ⁶)

118-4. to pound   Ht ʔâɴchù [pound a small thing], dò [pound a big thing]
(Hp ʔáɴchûɪ, thōɴ Ky ʔàɴshùɪ, ɗoʔ PP *ʔaɴ³chɯ¹,
*doʔ⁵)

118-8. axe   Ht kwà (Hp kwà Ky kwá PP *kwa²)
118-13. to whet   Ht klài (Hp klàiɴ Ky kláiɴ PP *klaiɴ²)
119. dust   Ht ɣ̂ɴkhôkəmû   (Hp pháimúɨ   Ky pheiʔməɯʔ,
                             phə́məɯʔ) cf. SK phâkəmû
120. to wipe   Ht thàu (Hp kài Ky keiʔɗouʔ PP *kəiʔ⁵)
120-1. box   Ht təlà (Hp təlâ Ky təlà PP *təla¹)
120-3. basket   Ht dàɴ (Hp dàɴ Ky ɗáɴ PP *daɴ²)
120-4. bag   Ht thôu (Hp thóʊɴ Ky thòuɴ PP *thouɴ³)
121. rope, cord   ,   Ht phlì (Hp phlì Ky phlɨ́ɨ PP *phli²)
122-1. walking stick   Ht nôthò (Hp núthò Ky nòthoʔ PP *no³thoʔ⁵)
123. stick of wood   Ht dóu (Hp lébòɴ Ky nòkhɨ̀ɨ)
123-2. board, plank   Ht θêipâ (Hp θéiɴpà Ky θèiɴpà PP *seiɴ³pa³)

   Life/Fighting
123-3. to be born   Ht phà làɴ   (Hp phà tháɴ   Ky lánphlài,
                             ʔàuphlài PP *ʔau³phlai³)
125. to grow   Ht ɣ̀ɛ dô lâɴ (Hp dɨ́ tháɴ Ky ɗò thàɴ PP *do³ thaɴ³)
126. to be alive   Ht mɛ̀ (Hp mêɴ Ky mɛ̀ PP *məɴ¹)
127. to be fat   Ht bâu (Hp báɴ Ky ɓàuɴ PP *bauɴ³)
128. to be thin   Ht xwé (Hp xwē Ky xwê PP *xwe⁴)
129. to be tired (all the body)   (   )   Ht pwèi θà
                    (Hp pwài θà Ky pwí θaʔ PP *pwəiʔ⁵ saʔ⁵)
129-a. to be tired (part of the body)   (   )   Ht kɛ̀
                    (Hp xwíkàiɴ Ky ké PP *ke²)
129-1. to be healthy   Ht ʔ̂ɴ móu (Hp ʔ́ɔ máʊ Ky ʔàu məɯʔ
                    PP *ʔàu³ məɯʔ⁶)
130. to be sick   Ht chà (Hp càʊchâ, chôɴkàiɴ Ky souʔshà, kɔ̀ θaʔ)
131. wound   Ht chəchàlán (Hp chəchâphɔ̀ɴlāɴ Ky ʔəphə́lâɴ)
132. to ache   Ht chà (Hp châ Ky shà PP *cha¹)
133. to be itchy   Ht θà (Hp θà Ky θaʔ PP *saʔ⁵)
133-a. to be ticklish   Ht kòkwî (Hp kwí Ky kwì PP *kwi³)
                    cf. SK kòkwí
134. to scratch   Ht khwá (Hp khwá Ky kwaʔ PP *khwaʔ⁶)
134-1. medicine   Ht təθî (Hp θí Ky θèiɴxwì) cf. SK kəθî
135. to cure   Ht bjàɴ (Hp bjàɴ Ky ɓláɴ)
135-1. to get well, be cured   Ht blá (Hp blá Ky ɓlà PP *bla³) Considering
                    the Hpa-an and Kyonbyaw forms, the Htoklibang form is
                    expected to be *blâ* with the falling tone. Htoklibang *blá* is
                    probably a borrowing of Sgaw *blá*.
136. to kill   Ht mà θì (Hp mà θî Ky má θì PP *mà² si¹)
137. to die   Ht θì (Hp θî Ky θì PP *si¹)

137-2. tomb   Ht θwâkhô (Hp θwákhɯ́ Ky θwàkh̀ɔ PP *swa³kho³)
138-1. to pray   Ht bà (Hp bà Ky ɓá PP *ba²)
139. to quarrel   Ht ʔâi lóθà (Hp ʔáiɴ lóθà Ky teʔ loʔθaʔ
                   PP *ʔain³ loʔ⁶saʔ⁵) *lóθà* indicates reciprocality.
139-1. to fight, make war   Ht dòu (Hp dàʊ Ky dəɯʔ PP *dəɯʔ⁵)
139-2. to win   Ht nə̀ (Hp nə̀ɴ Ky nə́ PP *nən²)
139-3. to be defeated   Ht câ (Hp cá Ky sà PP *ca³)
140. to run away   Ht câiphlò (Hp klíphlò Ky sàiɴphloʔ PP *cain³phloʔ⁵)
141. to pursue   Ht làu (Hp lòɴ Ky láuɴ PP *lauɴ²)
142. sword   Ht xé phàdô (Hp xé phàdɯ́ Ky xeʔ phaʔd̀ɔ
                   PP *xeʔ⁶ phaʔ⁵do³)
143. spear   Ht phàɴ (Hp phàɴ Ky pháɴ PP *phaɴ²)
144. bow   Ht khlì (Hp khlí Ky khlì PP *khli³) Considering the Hpa-
                   an and Kyonbyaw forms, the Htoklibang form is expected
                   to be *khlî*. It is irregular.
145. arrow   Ht phlá (Hp phlā Ky phlâ PP *phla⁴)

   Human being/Human relationship
146. human being   Ht phlòʊɴ, kəphlòʊɴ (Hp phlòʊɴ, həphlòʊɴ Ky pəçá
                   PP *phlòʊɴ²) This form also means 'Pwo Karen.'
147. male   Ht phlòʊkhwà (Hp phlòʊɴkhwâ Ky phlóʊɴkhwà
                   PP *phloʊɴ²khwâ¹)
148. female   Ht phlòʊmû (Hp phlòʊɴmɯ́ Ky phlóʊɴmɯ̀
                   PP *phloʊɴ²mɯ³)
149. child   Ht phôθâ (Hp phɯ́θá Ky phòθà PP *pho³sa³)
150. to be young Ht bâɴ (Hp báɴ Ky ɓàɴ PP *baɴ³)
151. to be old   Ht çá (Hp çā Ky çâ PP *ça⁴)
152. father   Ht phá (Hp phā Ky phâ PP *pha⁴)
153. mother   Ht mó (Hp mū Ky mô PP *mo⁴)
153-1. parents   Ht móphá (Hp mūphā Ky môphâ PP *mo⁴pha⁴)
153-2,3. parents-in-law   Ht mèiɴçá (Hp mèiɴçā Ky méiɴçâ PP *mein²ça⁴)
153-4. grandfather   Ht phù (Hp phɯ̀ Ky phù PP *phu¹)
153-5. grandmother   Ht phì (Hp phî Ky phì PP *phi¹)
153-6. uncle   Ht phàthí (Hp màɴ Ky máɴ PP *maɴ²) cf. SK phátì
153-7. aunt   Ht ɣàmû (Hp ɣāmɯ́ Ky ɣâmɯ̀ PP *ɣa⁴mɯ³)
154. son   Ht phôkhwà (Hp phɯ́khwâ Ky phòkhwà
                   PP *pho³khwa¹)
155. daughter   Ht phômû (Hp phɯ́mɯ́ Ky phòmɯ̀ PP *pho³mɯ³)
155-1. grandson, granddaughter   Ht lì (Hp lì Ky lí PP *li²)
156. elder sibling   Ht wɛ́ (Hp wɛ̄ Ky wâi PP *wai⁴)
157. younger sibling   Ht phù (Hp phɯ̄ Ky phɯ̀ PP *phɯ⁴)

157-5. cousin   ,   Ht təkhwà (Hp təkhwâ Ky təkhwà PP *təkhwa¹)
157-a. sibling, brother(s) and sister(s)   Ht thəphùwɛ́
                        (Hp təphɯ̂ɯwɛ̄ Ky thə̀phɯ̂ɯwâi PP *thən¹phɯɯ⁴wai⁴)
158. husband   Ht wà (Hp wà Ky wá PP *wa²)
159. wife   Ht mà (Hp mâ Ky mà PP *ma¹)
159-a. husband and wife   Ht thəməwà (Hp thə̂nmə̂nwà Ky thə̀ɓə̀wá
                        PP *thən¹mən¹wa²)
159-1. daughter-in-law   Ht dɛ̂mû (Hp démɯ́ɯ Ky ɗàimɯ̀ɯ PP *dai³mɯɯ³)
159-2. son-in-law   Ht mâ (Hp má Ky maʔ PP *maʔ⁶)
159-3. marry   Ht thâɲɕá   (Hp ʔɔ́xáʊ,   tháɲɕā   Ky ʔàʊxəɯʔ,
                        thàɲɕâ PP *aʊ⁴xəɯʔ⁶, *than³ɕa⁴)
159-6. friend   Ht thìθò (Hp thìθò Ky thíθoʔ PP *thi²soʔ⁵)
159-10. name   Ht ʔəmèi (Hp ʔəmèin Ky ʔəméin PP *ʔəmein²)

  Society/Occupation/Production
160. village   Ht təwàɴ (Hp təwân Ky təwàɴ PP *təwaɴ¹)
160-a. country   Ht thìkhán (Hp thîkhān Ky thìkhân PP *thi¹khaɴ⁴)
160-1. city   Ht wéi (Hp dòʊn Ky wêin PP *wein⁴)
160-2. market   Ht zé (Hp phjâ Ky zé) Borrowing of Burmese zé.
161. to hunt   Ht làʊ ʔân chè (Hp lòɴ ʔán chē Ky láuɴ ʔàn shô
                        PP *laun² ʔaɴ³ chə⁴)
162. to shoot   Ht khà (Hp khà Ky khaʔ PP *khaʔ⁵)
162-2. to fish   Ht ʔâɴxwè (Hp ʔánkhwɛ̂ Ky ʔàɴkhwè PP *ʔaɴ³khwe¹)
162-4. to be poor   Ht ɕá (Hp ɕán Ky ɕàɴ PP *ɕaɴ³)
163. to steal   Ht ʔâɴɣû (Hp ʔánɣɯ́ Ky ʔàɴɣù PP *ʔaɴ³ɣu³)
163-2. rice-field   Ht chéiplàɴ (Hp chái Ky sheiʔ PP *chəiʔ⁶)
163-3. field   Ht xòu (Hp xàʊ Ky xəɯʔ PP *xəɯʔ⁵)
164. to work   Ht mà chəmà (Hp mà kəlôʊn Ky má shəmá
                        PP *ma² chəma²)
165. to rest   Ht ʔɔ̂pwèi (Hp ʔɔ́pwài Ky ʔàupwí PP *ʔau³pwəiʔ⁵)
165-1. to plow   Ht thὲ (Hp thɛ̂ Ky thὲ PP *thɛ¹)
165-2. to seed   Ht xwî (Hp xwí Ky xwì PP *xwi³)
165-3. to reap rice   Ht kòʊ bû (Hp kàʊ bɯ́ Ky kouʔ ɓɯ̀
                        PP *kəuʔ⁵ bɯ³)
165-3a. to plant rice   Ht phlà bû (Hp phlà bɯ́ Ky phlaʔ ɓɯ̀
                        PP *phlaʔ⁵ bɯ³)
166. to peel   Ht phà làɴ   (Hp kɯ́ làɴ,   ʔò thán   Ky kù láɴ,
                        ʔoʔ thàɴ PP *ku³ laɴ², *ʔoʔ⁵ thaɴ³)
166-1. to knit   Ht thài (Hp thâin Ky thàin PP *thain¹)
166-3. to weave   Ht thà (Hp thà Ky thaʔ PP *thaʔ⁵)

Movement/Transportation

167. to go　　　　　Ht lè　(Hp lì　Ky lé　PP *le²)

168. to come　　　Ht ɣὲ　(Hp ɣê　Ky ɣài　PP *ɣai¹)

168-1. to return　Ht thài　(Hp thàin　Ky tháin　PP *thain²)

168-2. to remain　Ht ʔɔ̂thán　(Hp ʔɔ́thō　Ky ʔàuthân　PP *ʔau³thaɴ⁴)

168-3. to follow　　Ht phó　(Hp pjáʊ　Ky phoʔ　PP *phoʔ⁶)

169. to go out　Ht câi làɴ　(Hp cáin làɴ　Ky sàin lán　PP *cain³ laɴ²)

170. to enter　Ht nóu　(Hp náʊ　Ky nɯ̄ʔ　PP *nɯ̄ʔ⁶)

171. to turn (　　)　　Ht kâi phɘθà　(Hp káin phɔ̀ɴθà　Ky kheʔ phɘ́θaʔ)

171-1. to spin, revolve　Ht ʔù　(Hp ʔù　Ky ʔú　PP *ʔu²)

171-3. to arrive　Ht thàu　(Hp thòn　Ky tháuɴ　PP *thauɴ²)

172. to stop　　Ht ʔɔ̂pəthóu　(Hp ʔɔ́pətháʊ　Ky ʔàuthô
　　　　　　　PP *ʔau³pəthɯ̄ʔ⁶)

172-1. to go beyond, stride　　　Ht khàɴphá　(Hp khâɴphá　Ky khàɴphaʔ
　　　　　　　PP *khaɴ¹phaʔ⁶)

173. to walk　　Ht lè lɔ́ khân　(Hp cáin　Ky ɣaʔphaʔ) "*lè lɔ́ khân*" literally
　　　　　means 'go with foots.'

174. to run　　Ht sâi　(Hp klí　Ky sàin　PP *cain³)

175. to be fast　Ht phlê　(Hp phlɛ́　Ky khlàin)

176. to be slow　Ht —　(Hp xɛ̀　Ky çâu)

176-a. slowly　　Ht bὲbὲ　(Hp xὲxὲ　Ky çâuçâu) cf. SK kəbēkəbē

177. to crawl　　Ht —　(Hp cwà [snakes, lizards],　khlāin [crocodiles],
　　　　　khwὲ [babies]　Ky swá [babies,　snakes,　lizards],
　　　　　khwái [crocodiles]　PP *cwa²)

177-1. to ride　Ht thóu　(Hp tháʊ　Ky thouʔ　PP *thɯ̄ʔ⁶)

177-2. to carry　Ht chó　(Hp chó　Ky shoʔ　PP *choʔ⁶)

177-2a. to lift　　Ht jò　(Hp jò　Ky joʔ　PP *joʔ⁵)

178. road　Ht phəθà　(Hp phɔ̀ɴθà　Ky phɔ́ɴθaʔ　PP *phən²saʔ⁵)

179. bridge　Ht thàulàu　(Hp thòn　Ky tháuɴ　PP *thauɴ²)

180. carriage　(　,　　　　)　　Ht lâi　(Hp láin　Ky làin　PP *lain³)

181. wheel　Ht béi　(Hp láinpēin　Ky ɓéin)　Borrowing from Burmese
　　　béiɴ.

182. boat　Ht khlì　(Hp khlî　Ky khlì　PP *khli¹)

182-a. ship　Ht kəbàɴ　(Hp kəbàɴ　Ky kəɓán　PP *kəbaɴ²)

182-2. to row a boat　　Ht wà khlì　(Hp phē khlî　Ky wâ khlì
　　　　PP *waʔ⁵ khli¹)

Language/Communication

183. language　Ht chəkhlài　(Hp chəkhlàin　Ky shəkhláin　PP *chəkhlain²)

184. to speak　Ht khlài　(Hp khlàin　Ky khláin　PP *khlain²)

185. to say　Ht —　(Hp cài　Ky seiʔ　PP *cəiʔ⁵)

185-a. to tell   Ht lò (Hp lò Ky láu PP *lau^2)
186. to ask   Ht ʔâncà (Hp ʔáncà Ky ʔàɴsàɴ)
186-3. to lie   Ht ʔâɲɲàlèi (Hp ʔáɴlô Ky ʔàɴlàu PP *ʔaɴ^{3}lau^1)
186-5. letter, writing   Ht léi (Hp lái Ky leiʔ PP *ləiʔ^6)
186-6. to write   Ht kwè (Hp kè Ky kwé PP *kweʔ^5)
186-7. to read   Ht phá (Hp pō Ky phô) cf. Mon *pòh*, Burmese *phaʔ*
187. to call   Ht kò (Hp kò Ky koʔ PP *koʔ^5)
187-1. to order, command   Ht ʔânmə̀ (Hp ʔánmə̂ɴ Ky ʔàɴmə̀
                 PP *ʔaɴ^{3}məɴ^1)

   Play/Art
189. to play   Ht lókwè (Hp lókwè Ky lòkwé PP *loʔ^{6}kwe^2)
190. to sing   Ht mà thàkhô (Hp mà thàkhú Ky θaʔʔwì)
191. to dance   Ht thôulí (Hp thə́ɯɴlī Ky ɣáthəlèiɴ)

   Giving
192. to give   Ht phêdòu (Hp phílâɴ Ky phèlàɴ PP *phe^3—)
192-1. to get   Ht né (Hp nī Ky nê PP *ne^4)
192-2. to sell   Ht ʔânchà (Hp ʔánchâ Ky ʔàɴshà PP *ʔaɴ^{3}cha^1)
192-3. to buy   Ht ʔânxwè (Hp xwè Ky xwé PP *ʔaɴ^{3}xwe^2)
192-4. to lend, borrow   ,   Ht ʔânlèi (Hp ʔánlèiɴ Ky ʔàɴléiɴ
                 PP *ʔaɴ^{3}leiɴ^2)
192-6. to send   Ht θòu (Hp θôʊɴ Ky θôuɴ PP *soʊɴ^1)

   Transitive actions
193. to meet   Ht dâ (Hp dá Ky ɗà PP *da^3)
194. to wait   Ht ʔôkhò (Hp ʔókhò Ky khoʔ PP *ʔau^{3}khoʔ^5)
194-2. to praise   Ht ʔânʔòu (Hp ʔàʊ Ky ʔàɴʔouʔ PP *ʔaɴ^{3}ʔəuʔ^5)
194-3. to scold   Ht ʔânlá (Hp ʔánlá Ky ʔàɴlaʔ PP *ʔaɴ^{3}laʔ^6)
195. to hit, strike   ,   Ht dô (Hp dú Ky ɗò PP *do^3)
195-1. to ask, request   Ht ʔâɴkèi (Hp ʔánkèiɴ Ky ʔàɴkéiɴ PP *ʔaɴ^{3}keiɴ^2)
195-2. to help   Ht màchə̀ (Hp màchə̀ɴ Ky máshə́ PP *ma^{2}chəɴ^2)
196. to bite   Ht ʔâi (Hp ʔáiɴ Ky ʔàiɴ PP *ʔaiɴ^3)
197. to take   Ht ʔânmàné (Hp mànī Ky mánê PP *(ʔaɴ^3)ma^{2}ne^4)
198. to hold   ,   Ht phâu (Hp phóɴ Ky phàuɴ PP *phauɴ^3)
199. to catch   Ht phâu (Hp phóɴ Ky phàuɴ PP *phauɴ^3)
200. to release   Ht thûphəlá, thôphəlá (Hp kwéphəjā Ky phlâ
                 PP *—phla^4)
201. to throw   Ht xwéi (Hp khwái Ky khweiʔ PP *khwəiʔ^6)
201-1. to throw away   Ht xwéicò wéi (Hp khwáicò khwái
                 Ky khweiʔçoʔ khweiʔ PP *khwəiʔ^{6}çoʔ^5 khwəiʔ^6)
202. to touch (unvolitionally)   (   )   Ht bâ (Hp bá Ky ɓà

PP *ba³)

202-a. to touch (volitionally)　　　　(　　　)　　Ht phâu　(Hp kái　Ky phàuɴ
PP *phauɴ³)

203. to rub　Ht thàʊ　(Hp thàʊ　Ky thouʔ　PP *thəʊʔ⁵)

204. to shake　Ht mà wà　(Hp mà wà　Ky má waʔ　PP *ma² waʔ⁵)

205. to push　Ht kə̀　(Hp chán　Ky shàɴ　PP *chaɴ³)

206. to pull　Ht thòu　(Hp thàʊ, càʊ　Ky thəɯʔ, couʔ　PP *thəɯʔ⁵,
*cəuʔ⁵)

207. to squeeze　Ht bèi　(Hp bài　Ky ɓeiʔ　PP *bəiʔ⁵)

207-1. to carry something on one's shoulder　　　　Ht jò　(Hp jò　Ky joʔ
PP *joʔ⁵)

208. to carry on one's back　Ht wî　(Hp phʉ́ɯ　Ky plʉ̀ɯ)　cf. SK wí

209. to kick　Ht thə̀　(Hp thɛ̀ [with the instep], thêɴ [with the
palm]　Ky thə̀　PP *thən¹)

210. step on, tread on　Ht jái　(Hp jāiɴ　Ky jâiɴ　PP *jaiɴ⁴)

210-2. to be lost　Ht làɴmá　(Hp làɴmā　Ky láɴmâ　PP *laɴ²ma⁴)

211. to hide, conceal　Ht pàkêθû　(Hp kòkíθʉ́　Ky ʔàukèθù
PP *—ke³su³)

212. to seek　Ht ʔânxù　(Hp ʔánxʉ̂ɯ　Ky jôxwâ)

213. to find　Ht dâ　(Hp dá　Ky ɗɑ̀　PP *da³)

214. to show　Ht dòunɛ̂　(Hp dàʊnɛ́　Ky dəɯʔnài　PP *dəɯʔ⁵naiʔ³)

215. to put　Ht pàkê　(Hp kòkí [colloquial],　ʔɔ́kí [formal]　Ky ʔàukè
PP *ʔau³ke³)　cf. SK pàʔ

215-1. to wrap　Ht bâu　(Hp bóɴ　Ky ɓàuɴ　PP *bauɴ³)

215-2a. to fold　Ht dô　(Hp dɔ́　Ky dɔ̂　PP *dɔ³)

215-3. to hang　Ht kwà　(Hp kwà　Ky kwaʔ　PP *kwaʔ⁵)

215-4. to put in　Ht phì nóu, chì nóu　(Hp chʉ̂ɯ làɴ　Ky thêiɴ láɴ)

215-5. to put out　Ht thòu　(Hp thàʊ　Ky thəɯʔ　PP *thəɯʔ⁵)

216. to collect　Ht mà kâu　(Hp pəkòʊɴ　Ky səɯʔkàuɴ)

217. to make　Ht mà　(Hp mà, tàiɴ　Ky má, táiɴ　PP *ma², *taiɴ²)

218. to break (vt)　Ht mà ɣàɣàu　(Hp mà ɣàɣòɴ　Ky má ɣaʔɣáuɴ
PP *ma² ɣaʔ⁵ɣauɴ²)

219. to mend, repair　Ht mà ɣè　(Hp tàiɴ ɣì　Ky má ɣé)

220. to be torn　Ht já　(Hp já　Ky jaʔ　PP *jaʔ⁶)

221. to bend　Ht mà kâi　(Hp bò káiɴ　Ky ɓoʔ kàiɴkhwáɴ
PP *boʔ⁵ kaiɴ³)

222. to bend so as to be broken　Ht mà khá　(Hp bò khā　Ky ɓoʔ khâ
PP *boʔ⁵ kha⁴)

223. to wash　Ht θùɣà [general], ʔâɴɕùjà [clothes]　(Hp (ʔáɴ)θîjà,
ʔáɴchʉ̂ɯjwà　Ky θùwaʔ, ʔàɴshùwaʔ　PP *su¹waʔ⁵
[general], *ʔaɴ³chu¹waʔ⁵ [clothes])

223-a. to bathe   Ht ʔânlú thì   (Hp ʔánlɯ̄ thî Ky ʔànlɯ̂ thì
PP *ʔaɴ³lɯ⁴ thi¹)

224. to wind, roll   Ht thù [as paper], bàibàu [as string]   (Hp thɯ̂,
bàiɴbòɴ Ky thù,   ɓáiɴɓauɴ PP *thu¹ [paper],
*baiɴ²bauɴ² [string])

225. to tie   Ht chə̀ (Hp kàthə́ɯɴ, cə̀ɴthə́ɯɴ Ky kaʔ, sə́ PP *kaʔ⁵,
*cəɴ²)

226. to untie   Ht kwɛ̂ làɴ (Hp kwɛ́ làɴ Ky kwɛ̀ láɴ PP *kwɛ³ laɴ²)

227. to cover   ,   Ht ʔôu bèi (Hp kà bài, phò bài Ky kaʔ ɓeiʔ,
phoʔ ɓeiʔ PP *kaʔ⁵ bəiʔ⁵, *phoʔ⁵ bəiʔ⁵) ʔôu is proba-
bly a borrowing of Burmese ʔouʔ.

228. to swell   Ht kà thâɴ (Hp kà tháɴ Ky phò thàɴ)

228-4. to pull out   Ht thè (Hp thè Ky theʔ PP *theʔ⁵)

229. to stab, pierce   Ht chè (Hp chè Ky sheʔ PP *cheʔ⁵)

230. to cut   Ht mà thé [string], phé thé [tree], dâɴ thé [fish]
(Hp mà thé, phé thé, dáɴ thé Ky má theʔ, pheʔ theʔ,
dàɴ theʔ PP *ma² theʔ⁶ [string],
pheʔ⁶ theʔ⁶ [tree], *daɴ³ theʔ⁶ [fish])

231. to mix   Ht — (Hp lè Ky lái PP *lai²)

232. to dig   Ht khôu (Hp khə́ɯɴ Ky khə̀ PP *khəɯɴ³)

  General actions

233. to do   Ht mà (Hp mà Ky má PP *ma²)

233-2. to end   Ht ɣàu (Hp ɣòɴ Ky ɣáuɴ PP *ɣauɴ²)

234. to move (vi)   Ht θòu θà (Hp θàʊ θà Ky θəɯʔ θaʔ
PP *səɯʔ⁵ saʔ⁵)

234-2. to fall down, tumble down   Ht làɴthìphlá (Hp làɴthîphā
Ky láɴthíphâ PP *laɴ²thi¹pha⁴)

235. to jump   Ht phù (Hp phɯ̂ Ky phɯ̀ PP *phɯ¹)

236. to go up   Ht thâɴ (Hp tháɴ Ky thàɴ PP *thaɴ³)

237. to go down   Ht làɴ (Hp làɴ Ky láɴ PP *laɴ²)

238. to fall   Ht làɴthé (Hp làɴthé Ky láɴtheʔ PP *laɴ²theʔ⁶)

239. to be wet   Ht bâsô (Hp có Ky ɓàsàu PP *ba³cau³)

240. to be dry   Ht xài (Hp xâiɴ Ky xàiɴ PP *xaiɴ¹)

240-6. to change (vt)   Ht ʔânlè (Hp ʔánlè Ky ʔànlái PP *ʔaɴ³lai²)

  Knowledge/Psychology

241. to think   Ht shàumâu (Hp chônmóɴ Ky sháuɴmàuɴ
PP *chauɴ¹mauɴ³)

242. to know   Ht θêjà (Hp θíjâ Ky θèjà PP *se³ja¹)

242-1. to understand   Ht nâθê (Hp náθí Ky nàθè PP *na³se³)

242-2. to remember   Ht nâɴ (Hp nó Ky nàɴ PP *naɴ³)

243-2a. to memorize   Ht mànâi (Hp thònnáin Ky thâunnàin
PP *—nain³)

243. to forget   Ht θàpèinɔ̂ (Hp θànɔ́ Ky θaʔnàɴ PP *saʔ⁵naɴ³)
cf. SK θáʔpēnɔ̂

244-1. to learn   ,   Ht màlô (Hp màlʊ́ Ky málò PP *ma²lo³)
245. to fear   Ht θàmê (Hp θàmé Ky θaʔmài PP *saʔ⁵mai³)
245-1. to be surprised   Ht ɕòu (Hp ɕàʊ Ky ɕəɯʔ PP *ɕəɯʔ⁵)
246. to love   Ht ʔɛ̂ (Hp ʔɛ́ Ky ʔài PP *ʔai³)
247. to be glad   Ht θà móu (Hp θà máʊ Ky θaʔ məɯʔ
PP *saʔ⁵ məɯʔ⁶)

247-3. to believe   Ht nɛ̀ (Hp nɛ̀ Ky nái PP *nai²)
248. to get angry   Ht θàthâɴ (Hp θàthán Ky θaʔthàɴ PP *saʔ⁵thaɴ³)
248-2. to be ashamed   Ht méɕà (Hp káθà Ky meʔmâi)
cf. SK mɛ̀ʔshɣáʔ

248-3. to be anxious   Ht θàʔòu (Hp kətɔ̀ Ky khàiɴkeiʔ)
249. heart, mind   Ht θà (Hp θà Ky θaʔ PP *saʔ⁵)
249-1. insane, mad   Ht phlú (Hp phlɯ̄ Ky phlɯ̂ PP *phlɯ⁴)

Geology

250. sky   Ht mòukhô (Hp màʊkhʊ́ Ky mouʔkhò PP *məʊʔ⁵kho³)
251. cloud   Ht chəʔôu (Hp chəʔɤ́ɯɴ Ky shəʔɤ̀ PP *chəʔəɯɴ³)
252. fog   Ht chəchàɴ (Hp chàɴ Ky sháɴ PP *chaɴ²)
253. to rain   Ht chəchɤ̀ (Hp chɤ̀ɴ Ky shɤ́ PP *chəɴ²)
254. thunder   Ht làɴ (Hp lâɴ Ky làɴ PP *laɴ¹)
254-a. to thunder   Ht làɴ xwéi (Hp lâɴ xwèin Ky làɴ xwéin
PP *laɴ¹ xweiɴ²)

255. to lighten   Ht làɴwéidèi (Hp lâɴ wēdài Ky làɴ wâiɗeiʔ
PP *laɴ¹ wai⁴dəiʔ⁵)

256. rainbow   Ht — (Hp lâɴlàɴʔɔ̀thî Ky làɴ)
257. snow   Ht — (Hp — Ky —)
258. ice   Ht — (Hp thîkhʊ́lóɴ Ky thìlôuɴ)
259. to freeze   Ht — (Hp khʊ́lóɴ Ky khlèiɴlánɗaʔ)
260. to melt   Ht — (Hp phlī làɴ Ky phî thàɴ)
261. sun   Ht múmé (Hp mɯ̄mé Ky mûmeʔ PP *mɯ⁴meʔ⁶)
262. moon   Ht là (Hp là Ky lá PP *la²)
263. star   Ht ɕâ (Hp ɕá Ky ɕà PP *ɕa³)
264. light   Ht chəphàɴ (Hp chəphàɴ Ky shəphán PP *chəphaɴ²)
265. shade   Ht chəɕû (Hp làɕʊ́ Ky làɗɯ́, shəɗɯ́)
266. to be light, bright   Ht phàɴ (Hp phàɴ Ky pháɴ PP *phaɴ²)
267. to be dark   Ht khèi (Hp khài Ky kheiʔ PP *khəiʔ⁵)
268. wind   Ht lì (Hp lì Ky lí PP *li²)

269. to blow as the wind   Ht lì ɣɛ̀   (Hp lì ɣɛ̂   Ky lí   ɣài   PP *li²   ɣai¹)

269-1. to be silent   Ht jú   (Hp jūī, jūījèiɴ   Ky kəsɯ́ɪ)

269-1a. to be noisy   Ht θɔ̂   (Hp θàʊθɔ̂   Ky θouʔ   PP *səuʔ⁵)

270. to be hot   Ht khó   (Hp khū   Ky khô   PP *kho⁴)

271. to be cold   Ht khlêi   (Hp khléiɴ   Ky khlèiɴ   PP *khleiɴ³)

272. to be warm   Ht lə̀   (Hp lə̀ɴ   Ky lɔ́   PP *lə̀ɴ²)

272-1. ground, land   Ht ɣâɴkhô   (Hp ɣáɴkhʉ́   Ky ɣàɴkhò   PP *ɣaɴ³kho³)

273. mountain   Ht khôlàʊ   (Hp khʉ́lòɴ   Ky khòláuɴ   PP *kho³lauɴ²)

274. forest   ,   Ht ɕáklà   (Hp mèiɴlá   Ky ɕoʔ)

275. field, plain   ,   Ht plàɴ   (Hp jwāpràɴ   Ky shəplánphɔ́   PP *praɴ²)

276. lake   ,   Ht nài   (Hp nóɴ   Ky nàuɴ   PP *nauɴ³)

277. river   Ht thìkhló   (Hp thîkhló   Ky thìkhloʔ   PP *thi¹khloʔ⁶)

277-1. water   Ht thì   (Hp thî   Ky thì   PP *thi¹)

279. to sink   Ht làɴʔòʊ   (Hp làɴʔàʊ, làɴbə̀ɴ   Ky láɴʔəɯʔ, láɴɓɔ́   PP *laɴ²ʔəɯʔ⁵, *laɴ²bəɴ²)

280. to float   Ht thâɴphə̀   (Hp tháɴphɔ̂   Ky thàɴphɔ̀   PP *thaɴ³phɔ¹)

281. to flow   Ht làɴjwà   (Hp làɴjwà   Ky láɴjwá   PP *laɴ²jwa²)

282. shore   Ht thìkhlókəphà   (Hp ɕʉ́nàiɴ   Ky thìkhloʔnáiɴ)

283. sea   Ht pàɴlê   (Hp mâchəmài   Ky pàɴlè)   cf. Burmese *pìnlè*

284. wave   Ht —   (Hp ləpɔ́   Ky ləpɔ́   PP *ləpɔ²)   cf. Mon *lɛ̀əʔpɔh*

285. island   Ht —   (Hp kò   Ky klóuɴ)   cf. Mon *taʔkɔʔ*, Thai *kɔ̀ʔ*

286. stone   Ht lóʊ   (Hp lōʊɴ   Ky lôuɴ   PP *louɴ⁴)

287. sand   Ht mè   (Hp pətì   Ky meʔ   PP *meʔ⁵)   cf. Mon *haʔtɒi*

288. soil, mud   ,   Ht ɣâɴkhô   (Hp ɣáɴkhʉ́   Ky ɣàɴkhò   PP *ɣaɴ³kho³)

288-3. iron   Ht thà   (Hp thà   Ky thaʔ   PP *thaʔ⁵)

288-4. gold   Ht thàʊ   (Hp thôɴ   Ky thàuɴ   PP *thauɴ¹)

288-5. silver   Ht cè   (Hp cì   Ky sé   PP *ce²)

288-6. copper   Ht —   (Hp thōɴ   Ky thâuɴ   PP *thauɴ⁴)

Plants

289. tree   Ht θêi   (Hp θéiɴ   Ky θèiɴ   PP *seiɴ³)

290. grass   Ht nâɴ   (Hp náɴ   Ky nàɴ   PP *naɴ³)

291. trunk   Ht θêi ʔəthôʊ   (Hp θéiɴ ʔəthɔ́ɯ̄ɴ   Ky θèiɴ ʔəthə̀   PP *seiɴ³ ʔəthəʊɴ³)

292. bark   Ht θêiphèi   (Hp θéiɴphài   Ky θèiɴpheiʔ   PP *seiɴ³phəiʔ⁵)

293. stem   Ht ʔəbàʊxwî   (Hp ʔəbòɴxwí   Ky ʔəɓáuɴxwì   PP *ʔəbauɴxwi³)

294. branch   Ht θêithài, θêikài   (Hp θéiɴthàiɴ   Ky θèiɴtháiɴ   PP *seiɴ³thaiɴ²)

295. leaf   Ht ʔəlâ   (Hp ʔəlá   Ky ʔəlà   PP *ʔəla³)

295-2. prickle, thorn   Ht chû (Hp chəchúɯ Ky shəshù PP *chu³)
296. flower   Ht phɔ̀ (Hp phɔ̂ Ky phàu PP *phau¹)
297. root   Ht θêiwí (Hp ʔəwī Ky ʔəwî PP *ʔəwi⁴)
298. to grow, come out   Ht mê thân (Hp mé thán Ky mài thàɴ
                    PP *mai³ thaɴ³) Considering the Hpa-an and Kyonbyaw
                    forms, the Htoklibang form is expected to be *mɛ̂*, but actu-
                    ally it is *mê*.

298-1. to bear fruit   Ht θâ (Hp θá Ky θà PP *sa³)
299. to wither   Ht làɴθì (Hp làɴjí Ky láɴjeiʔ)
299-1. bamboo   Ht wâ (Hp wá Ky wà PP *wa³)
299-2. mushroom   Ht xə̀ (Hp xə̀ɴ Ky xə́ PP *xəɴ²)

  Animals
300. animal   Ht chəphôchəkhà (Hp chəphúchəlì Ky shəphòshəxâ
                    PP *chəpho³—)
301. bird   Ht thô (Hp thɯ́ Ky thò PP *tho³)
302. fish   Ht jâ (Hp já Ky jà PP *ja³)
303. insect   Ht chəphôchəkhà (=300) (Hp chəphúchəxā
                    Ky shəphòshəxâ PP *chəpho³—)
304. dog   Ht thwî (Hp thwí Ky thwì PP *thwi³)
304-1. cat   Ht mìjə̀ (Hp mìjɔ̀ Ky mìjáu PP *mi¹jau²)
304-2. horse   Ht kəθê (Hp kəθíɯ Ky θè PP *kəse³)
304-3. cattle   Ht khlɔ́   (Hp khlɔ̄,   wɔ̀béiɴ,   chənɔ̂ɴ   Ky khlâu,
                    shəméiɴ PP *khlau⁴)
304-3a. buffalo   Ht pəná (Hp pənā Ky pənâ PP *pəna⁴)
304-6. pig   Ht thò (Hp thò Ky thoʔ PP *thoʔ⁵)
304-7. chicken   Ht chàɴ (Hp châɴ Ky shàɴ PP *chaɴ¹)
304-9. tiger   Ht bɔ́θô (Hp khî Ky ɓɔ̂) cf. SK *bɔ̂θô
304-14. monkey   Ht chəʔòu (Hp chəʔàʊ Ky shəʔouʔ PP *chəʔəuʔ⁵)
304-15. rabbit   Ht pəɗè (Hp pəɗè Ky pəɗâi PP *pədai²)
304-16. mouse   Ht jú (Hp jūɯ Ky jû PP *ju⁴)
304-17. elephant   Ht kəshàɴ (Hp kəchâɴ Ky kəshàɴ PP *kəchaɴ¹)
304-21. crab   Ht chwê (Hp chwɛ́ Ky shwè PP *chwe³)
304-22. shrimp   Ht θəɗâɴ (Hp θəɗáɴ Ky θəɗàɴ PP *sədaɴ³)
305. shellfish   Ht khlô (Hp khrɯ́ Ky khrò PP *khro³)
305-4. goose   (   )   Ht thɔ́thà (Hp thɯ́thà Ky thòthá PP *tho³tha²)
305-5. oriental turtle dove   Ht thôlwì (Hp thɯ́lwī Ky thòlwî PP *tho³lwi⁴)
305-5a. rock dove   Ht kù (Hp kàké Ky —)
305-6. crow   (   )   Ht klà (Hp klà Ky klaʔ PP *klaʔ⁵)
305-7. sparrow   Ht — (Hp thɯ́xwài Ky thòxweiʔ, thòθouʔphò
                    PP *tho³xwəiʔ⁵)

305-8. butterfly   Ht —   (Hp jâɴkòphèiɴ Ky phìɗoʔkhá)
306. ant   Ht thôu (Hp thə̄ɯɪɴ Ky thɯ̃ PP *thəɯɪɴ⁴)
306-1. spider   Ht —   (Hp kàɴchɔ̀ Ky kháɴ PP *khaɴ²)
306-2. bee   Ht kwè (Hp nî Ky nè PP *ne¹)
307. mosquito   Ht chəcàu (Hp cícòɴ Ky shəphò)
308. fly   Ht θáphùlâ (Hp dɯ̀lâ Ky ɗɯ́lâ PP *dɯ²la¹)
  cf. SK θâbɯ́lá
309. flea   Ht —   (Hp thwíxā Ky —)
310. louse   Ht θôu (Hp θɔ́ɯɪɴ Ky θɔ̀ PP *səɯɪɴ³)
311. snake   Ht ɣú (Hp wɯ̄ Ky ɣû PP *ɣu⁴)
311-1. house lizard   Ht dàulái (Hp dàɴlāiɴ Ky ɗáɴlâiɴ PP *daɴ²laiɴ⁴)
312. horn   Ht nòu (Hp nòʊɴ Ky nóuɴ PP *noʊɴ²)
314. tail   Ht ʔəmɛ́ (Hp ʔəmī Ky ʔəmê PP *ʔəme⁴)
315. beak   Ht nò (Hp ʔənó Ky ʔənoʔ PP *ʔənoʔ⁶)   Considering
     the Hpa-an and Kyonbyaw forms, the Htoklibang form is
     expected to be *nó*. Htoklibang *nò* is cognate with the Hpa-
     an and Kyonbyaw forms meaning 'mouth' (cf. 10).
316. wing   Ht dèi (Hp ʔədài Ky ʔəɗei? PP *ʔədəi?⁵)
317. feather   Ht thôchâu (Hp thúchóɴ Ky thòshàuɴ PP *tho³chauɴ³)
318. nest   Ht thôxwéi (Hp ʔəθwî Ky ʔəθwì PP *ʔəswi¹)
319. to fly   Ht jù (Hp jɯ̀ Ky jú PP *ju⁴)
320. to swim   Ht já thì (Hp jā thî Ky jâ thì PP *ja⁴ thi¹)
320-1.   to cry (animals or insects)   Ht kòkhó, kòxɔ́ (Hp ɣáɴkò
                 Ky ɣàɴkoʔ PP *ɣaɴ³koʔ⁵)
320-3. to raise, rear   Ht ʔâɴbû (Hp ʔáɴbɯ́ Ky ʔàɴlɯ̃)

  Shapes/Colors/Sound/Smell
321. to be round (circle)   Ht wàɴkhwàɴ (Hp wàɴkhwàɴ Ky khwáɴ
                 PP *khwaɴ²)
321-a. to be round (sphere)   Ht phlôu (Hp póʊɴlóʊɴ, phóʊɴlóʊɴ,
                 təlûkù Ky phlòuɴ PP *phlouɴ³)
322. to be sharp   Ht ʔâi (Hp ʔáiɴ Ky nəɯ?)
322-a. to be sharp-pointed   Ht cù (Hp cɯ̀ Ky sú PP *cu²)
323. to be dull   Ht làɴlèi (Hp làɴlài Ky láɴlei? PP *laɴ²ləi?⁵)
324. hole   (   )   Ht chəphɔ̀ (Hp chəphôʊɴ Ky ʔəphôuɴ
                 PP *—phouɴ⁴)
324-a. hollow   (   )   Ht chəphɔ̀ (Hp chəphɔ̀ɴ Ky ʔəphɔ́
                 PP *—phəɴ²)
325. to be straight   Ht làu (Hp lòɴ Ky láuɴ PP *lauɴ²)
325-4. thing   Ht chɔ́ (Hp chɔ̄ Ky shô PP *chə⁴)
326. to be big   Ht dô (Hp dɯ́ Ky xó PP *do³)

327. to be small   Ht chèi (Hp pî Ky sheiʔ PP *chəiʔ[5])
328. to be long   Ht thɔ̀ (Hp thô Ky thàu PP *thau[1])
328-a. to be long (time) (   )   Ht jéi (Hp jái Ky jeiʔ PP *jəiʔ[6])
329. to be short   Ht phû (Hp phɨ́ Ky phɨ̀ PP *phɨ[3])
330. to be thick   Ht dâɴ (Hp táɴ Ky tàɴ PP *taɴ[3])
331. to be thin   Ht bə̀ (Hp bə̀ɴ Ky ɓə́ PP *bəɴ[2])
332. color   Ht — (Hp ʔəljā, ʔəjôn Ky ʔəlwê)
333. to be red   Ht ɣɔ̀ (Hp ɣɔ̀, wɔ̀ Ky ɣáu PP *ɣau[2])
334. to be blue   Ht là (Hp lâ Ky pjà PP *la[1])
335. to be yellow   Ht bàɴ (Hp bàɴ Ky ɓáɴ PP *baɴ[2])
336. to be green   Ht jè (Hp jî Ky jè PP *je[1])
337. to be white   Ht wà (Hp ʔwà Ky ɓwá PP *bwa[2])
338. to be black   Ht θə̀ (Hp θ̂ɴ Ky θə̀ PP *səɴ[1])
338-1. to paint   Ht ɣû (Hp ɣɯ́ Ky ɣɯ̀ PP *ɣɯ[3])
339. sound   Ht ʔəθɔ̂ (Hp ʔəθɔ̂ Ky ʔəθàu PP *ʔəsau[1])
340. smell   Ht chənə̀ (Hp chənə̂ɴ Ky shənə̀ PP *chənəɴ[1])

    Properties
340-4. to be brave   Ht dù [permanent character], bôu [temporary
                          mind] (Hp dɯ̀, bə́ɯɴ Ky dú, bə̀ PP *du[2] [temporary],
                          *bəɯɴ[3] [permanent])
340-8. to be lazy   Ht kə̂ (Hp cə́ɯɴ Ky cə̀ PP *cəɯɴ[3]) cf. SK *kə̀
341. to be strong   Ht châu (Hp chón Ky shàuɴ PP *chauɴ[3])
343. to be correct, right   Ht bâ (Hp bá Ky ɓà PP *ba[3])
344. to be good   Ht ɣè (Hp ɣì Ky ɣé, məŋə̂ PP *ɣe[2])
345. to be bad   Ht tə ɣè bá (literally 'not good') (Hp ʔə̀ɴ Ky ʔə́
                          PP *ʔəɴ[2])
345-1. to be easy   Ht jə̀ (Hp jɔ̂ Ky jàu PP *jau[1])
345-2. to be difficult   Ht kə̂ (Hp ká Ky kà PP *ka[3])
345-4. to be tight   Ht kəthéi (Hp kəthái Ky kaʔ)
345-5. to be loose   Ht khlàu (Hp khlâɴ Ky khlàɴ PP *khlaɴ[1])
346. to be smooth   Ht phlè (Hp phlî Ky phlè PP *phle[1])
347. to be old   Ht lánlì (Hp lānlì Ky lânlí PP *laɴ[4]li[2])
348. to be new   Ht θàɴ (Hp θ̂ɴ Ky θàɴ PP *saɴ[1])
349. to be beautiful   Ht ɣè (Hp xîlà Ky xìlá PP *xi[1]la[2])
349-1. to be ugly   Ht láʔə̀ (Hp láʔə̀ɴ Ky xòxâ)
350. to be clean   Ht plàɴ, chèi (Hp pràɴ, chêiɴ Ky plán, shèiɴ PP *praɴ[2],
                          *cheiɴ[1])
351. to be dirty   Ht bâʔə̀ (Hp cîcá Ky ɓàθaʔlò) cf. SK bâʔə́
352. to be hard   Ht nàu (Hp nòɴ Ky náuɴ PP *nauɴ[2])
352-a. to be firm, solid   Ht khə̀ (Hp khə̂ɴ Ky khə̀ PP *khəɴ[1])

353. to be soft   Ht phóʊ (Hp pháʊ Ky phouʔ PP *phəuʔ[6])

  Space
353-1. place   Ht ʔəlán (Hp ʔəlān Ky ʔəlân PP *ʔəlaN[4])
354. front   Ht ʔəméjà (Hp ʔəméjâ Ky ʔəmeʔjà PP *ʔəmeʔ[6]ja[1])
355. back   Ht ʔəlánkhài (Hp ʔəlānkhâin Ky ʔəlânkhàin
          PP *ʔəlaN[4]khaiN[1])
355-1. nearby place   Ht kəphà (Hp kəpē Ky ʔənáiNʔəxáuN)
356. between   Ht ʔəθàklà (Hp ʔəklà, ʔəθàklà Ky ʔəklá PP *ʔəkla[2])
357. upside   Ht ʔəphànkhô (Hp ʔəphânkhʊ́ Ky ʔəphánkhò
          PP *ʔəphaN[1]kho[3])
358. downside   Ht ʔəphànlá (Hp ʔəphânlá Ky ʔəphànlaʔ
          PP *ʔəphaN[1]laʔ[6])
359. inside   Ht ʔəphə̀ (Hp ʔəphòN Ky ʔəphə́ PP *ʔəphəN[2])
360. outside   Ht khlòʊ, khàʊ   (Hp chəkhlôʊN, khôN Ky khlòʊN,
          khàʊN PP *khloʊN[1], *khauN[1])
361. right   Ht ɲàkhɔ̀ (Hp ʔəxò Ky sùthwè PP *cu[3]thwe[1]) Borrow-
          ing of Burmese ɲà.
362. left   Ht bὲkhɔ̀ (Hp ʔəcí Ky sùsè PP *cu[3]ce[3])   Borrowing of
          Burmese bὲ.
363. point, tip   Ht — (Hp ʔəkhʊ́thò Ky ʔəkhìthoʔ)
364. to be near   Ht bòʊ (Hp bàʊ Ky ɓouʔ PP *bəuʔ[5])
365. to be far   Ht jài (Hp jàiN Ky jáiN PP *jaiN[2])
366. to be high   Ht thɔ̀ (Hp thô Ky thàʊ PP *thau[1])
367. to be low   Ht phʉ̂ (Hp phɨ́ Ky phɨ̀ PP *phɨ[3])
368. to be deep   Ht jô (Hp jó Ky joʔ PP *joʔ[6])
369. to be shallow   Ht tə jô bá (literally 'not deep') (Hp chǖ Ky phɨ̀)
370. to be wide   Ht lέ (Hp lē Ky lâi PP *lai[4])
371. to be narrow   Ht ʔêi (Hp ʔéiN Ky ʔàiN PP *ʔeiN[3])
372. together   Ht bὲθòθò (Hp phléphlé Ky màuNxáuN)

  mə lὲ bὲθòθò
  IRR go together
  '(We) will go together.'

373. to be full   Ht xwὲ (Hp xwὲ Ky xwé PP *xwe[2])
374. to be empty   Ht No particular word. See the following sentence.
          (Hp plɔ̀plɔ̀ Ky ʔókhló)

  tə ʔɔ̂ náN mèi bá
  NEG exist any   kind NEG
  'There is not anything.'

375-1. east   Ht múthâɴ (Hp mūūthán Ky mûɯthàɴ PP *mɯɯ⁴thaɴ³)

375-2. west   Ht múnóʊ (Hp mūūnáʊ Ky mûɯnəɯʔ PP *mɯɯ⁴nəɯʔ⁶)

375-3. south   Ht — (Hp máithàkhʊ́ Ky mûɯkhèiɴ, líkhì)   Note: It is often the case that a Karenic language does not have the particular words for 'south' and 'north.'

375-4. north   Ht — (Hp kháɴthàilá Ky lítheiʔ)

Time

376. morning   Ht ɣɔ̀khɔ̀, wɔ̀khɔ̀ (Hp kəɣɔ̀, kəwɔ̀ Ky ɣáʊkhàʊ PP *ɣau²)

376-1. noon   Ht múthôʊ (Hp mūūthɔ́ɯɴ Ky mûɯthə̀ PP *mɯɯ⁴thəɯɴ³)

377. daytime   Ht múchà, kəmúchà (Hp kəmūūchâ Ky mûɯshà PP *mɯɯ⁴cha¹)

378. evening   Ht múɣâ (Hp kəɣá Ky mûɯɣà PP *mɯɯ⁴ɣa³)

379. night   Ht múnà (Hp kəmūūnà Ky mûɯná PP *mɯɯ⁴na²)

380. early   Ht ɣɔ̀ (Hp ɣɔ̀, wɔ̀ Ky ɣáu PP *ɣau²)

381. late   Ht náʊcâ (Hp təcwī, phlài Ky jeiʔnâɴ, nâucaʔ)   Borrowing of Burmese nauʔcâ.

382. now   Ht ʔəkhâjò, ʔəkhâʔì, ʔəkhànêʔì (Hp ʔəkhâjò Ky ɓójó) cf. SK ʔəkhánêʔī

383. ahead   Ht ɣû (Hp wī Ky ɣûɯ PP *ɣɯɯ⁴)   ɣû is a particle which is put after the verb.

                 lè   ɣû
                 go   ahead
                 'Go ahead.'

384. afterward   Ht thóukhài, thóukhàimá (Hp ʔəlāɴkhâiɴ, ləkhâiɴ Ky ʔəlâɴkhàiɴ, ləkhàiɴ)

385. always   Ht ləchòchò (Hp klè̀ Ky kəthìxâɴ)

386. often   Ht ləchòchò (Hp chùchūūchùchū, ləthəlàiləthəlài Ky khoʔmaʔkhoʔmaʔ)

386-1. sometimes Ht ləphə̀ləphə̀ (Hp kəblàɴkəthā Ky ɓàkəcàcà)

387. today   Ht lənìʔì (Hp lənìjò Ky kəníjó) cf. SK *tənīʔī

388. yesterday   Ht múɣâ (Hp mūūɣá Ky mûɯɣà PP *mɯɯ⁴ɣa³)

388-a. the day before yesterday   Ht təɣâ (Hp təɣá Ky təɣàní, kəɣàní PP *təɣa³)

389. tomorrow   Ht khéwɔ̀ (Hp kèkhó Ky kòmûɯshàiní)

389-a. the day after tomorrow   Ht khétəwɔ̀ (Hp kètɔ̀khó Ky kòtəshàiní)

390. everyday   Ht kò nì dè (Hp kò nì dè, θèiθêiní Ky koʔ ní ɗeʔ, kòníkòní PP *koʔ⁵ ni² deʔ⁵)

391. day   Ht nì (Hp mūūnì Ky mûɯní PP *mɯɯ⁴ni²)

391-2. month   Ht là   (Hp là Ky lá PP *la²)
392. year   Ht néiɴ, nêi (Hp néiɴ Ky nèiɴ PP *neiɴ²)
392-1. age   Ht ʔəθà (Hp ʔəɣáʊ Ky ʔəθaʔ PP *ʔəsaʔ⁵)
392-3. hot season   Ht chəjɔ̀khâ (Hp chəjɔ̀khâ Ky shəjáʊkhà
                       PP *chəjau²kha¹)
392-3a. rainy season   Ht chəchɔ̀khà (Hp chəchɔ̀ɴkhâ Ky shəshə́khà
                       PP *chəchən²kha¹)
392-3b. cool season   Ht chəɣáʊkhà (Hp chəɣōɴkhâ Ky shəɣâʊɴkhà
                       PP *chəɣauɴ⁴kha¹)

   Number/Quantity
393. to count   Ht nâ   (Hp ná Ky twaʔ)
394. 1   Ht lə̀   (Hp lə̂ɴ Ky lə̀ PP *ləɴ¹)
395. 2   Ht nì   (Hp nî Ky nì PP *ni¹)
396. 3   Ht θə̀   (Hp θə̂ɴ Ky θə̀ PP *səɴ¹)
397. 4   Ht lí   (Hp lī Ky lî PP *li⁴)
398. 5   Ht jέ   (Hp jē Ky jâi PP *jai⁴)
399. 6   Ht xù   (Hp xũ̂ Ky xù PP *xu¹)
400. 7   Ht nwì   (Hp nwê Ky nwì PP *nwi¹)
401. 8   Ht xó   (Hp xó Ky xoʔ PP *xoʔ⁶)
402. 9   Ht khwí   (Hp khwī Ky khwì PP *khwi¹)
403. 10   Ht ləɕì, təɕì (Hp ləchî Ky kəshì PP *—chi¹)
404. 20   Ht nìɕì   (Hp nīchî Ky níshì PP *ni¹chi¹)
405. 100   Ht ləjà   (Hp ləjà Ky kəjá PP *—ja²)
405-11. 1,000   Ht təkəthó   (Hp ləthɔ̂ɴ Ky kəthàuɴ PP *—thauɴ¹) cf.
                       SK təkəthó
405-14. 10,000   Ht təkəlà   (Hp ləlá Ky kəlaʔ PP *—laʔ⁶)
                        cf. SK təkəláʔ
406. time(s)   Ht phə̀   (Hp phə̂ɴ, blàɴ Ky cà, ɓlán PP *phən¹, *blaɴ²)
406-a. one thing   Ht lə bêi   (Hp lə dɯ̀ɯ Ky kə ɗɯ́ɯ)
406-b. one flat thing   Ht lə bêi   (Hp lə béiɴ Ky kə ɓèiɴ PP *— beiɴ³)
406-c. one round thing   (   )   Ht lə phlôʊ (Hp lə phlóʊɴ
                       Ky kə phlòuɴ PP *— phlouɴ³)
406-d. one long thing   Ht lə bàu   (Hp lə bòɴ Ky kə ɓáuɴ PP *— bauɴ²)
406-e. one person   Ht lə ɣà   (Hp lə ɣà Ky kə ɣá PP *— ɣa²)
406-f. one animal   Ht lə dù   (Hp lə dɯ̀ɯ Ky kə ɗɯ́ɯ PP *— dɯɯ²)
407. all   Ht lôʊsɔ́   (Hp láʊchêiɴ Ky thɔ́ ʔəlouʔ) cf. SK lɔ́sɔ́
407-1. everyone   Ht kó ɣà dè   (Hp kò ɣà dè Ky koʔ ɣá ɗeʔ
                       PP *koʔ⁵ ɣa² deʔ⁵)
408. half   Ht lətəwà   (Hp lətəwà Ky kətəwaʔ PP *—təwaʔ⁵)
409. to be heavy   Ht xə̀   (Hp xə̂ɴ Ky xə̀ PP *xəɴ¹)

410. to be light   Ht xwì (Hp xwî Ky xwì PP *xwi¹)
411. to be many   Ht ʔâ (Hp ʔá Ky ʔà PP *ʔa³)
412. to be few   Ht çá (Hp çà Ky çá PP *ça²)
412-1. to increase   Ht ɣɛ̀ ʔâ thân (Hp ʔá thán Ky ʔà thàn
                        PP *ʔa³ than³)
412-2. to decrease   Ht ɣɛ̀ çá lâɴ (Hp çà làɴ Ky çá láɴ PP *ça² laɴ²)

Pronouns and related forms

413. I   Ht jə [before the noun or verb], jə̀ [after the verb or preposi-
              tion] (Hp jə, jə̀ Ky jə, já PP *jə [before the noun or verb],
              *ja² [after the verb or preposition])

              jə   léiʔòu   jə   lè
              1sg   book   1sg   go
              'my book'   'I went.'

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

414. we   Ht pə, kə [before the noun or verb], pə̀ [after the verb or
              preposition] (Hp hə, hə̀ Ky pə, bá PP *pə [before the
              noun or verb], *pa² [after the verb or preposition])

              pə   lè ~ kə   lè
              1pl go   1pl go
              'We went.'

415. thou   Ht nə [before the noun or verb], nə̀ [after the verb or prepo-
              sition] (Hp nə, nə̀ Ky nə, ná PP *nə [before the noun or
              verb], *na² [after the verb or preposition])

              nə   mə   lè
              2sg will go
              'You will go.'

416. ye   Ht nəθî (Hp nəθí Ky nəθì PP *nəsi³)

              nəθî   mə   lè
              2pl   will go
              'You will go.'

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

preposition])

ʔə   léiʔòu
3sg   book
'his/her book.'

ʔəwè   mə   lè   *ʔə   mə   lè
3sg   will   go   3sg   will   go
'He/She will go.'

tʰwî   ʔâi   ʔəwè
dog   bite   3sg
'A dog bit him/her.'

418. they   ,   Ht ʔəwèθî, ʔəθî   (Hp ʔəθíwê, ʔəθí   Ky ʔəwéθì
                          PP *ʔəwe¹si³)

ʔəwèθî   lè   ~   ʔəθî   lè
they   go   they   go
'They went.'

419. oneself   Ht ʔəkəchá   (Hp nâɴkəchā   Ky nàɴkəshâ
                          PP *—kəcha⁴)

420. this one   Ht ʔəʔì   (Hp ʔəjò   Ky ʔəjɔ́   PP *ʔəjɔ²)   cf.   SK ʔəʔī

ʔəʔì   nɔ̂   məlɛ́
this   TOP   what
'What is this'

421. that one   ,   Ht ʔənê   (Hp ʔənɔ́   Ky ʔənɔ̀   PP *ʔənɔ³)   cf. SK ʔənê
421-2. this   Ht ʔì   (Hp jò   Ky jɔ́   PP *jɔ²)   cf.   SK ʔī

pʰɔ̀   ʔì
flower   this
'This flower'

421-3. that   Ht nê   (Hp nɔ́   Ky nɔ̀   PP *nɔ³)   cf. SK nê

pʰɔ̀   nê
flower   that
'That flower'

421-5. like this   Ht ʔəʔì θò   (Hp ɓê jò θò   Ky ɓó jɔ́ θoʔ)

mà   ʔəʔì   θò
do   this   like

'Do like this.'

422. here   Ht phέʔì, phέthîʔì (Hp lé jò Ky ləjɔ́, thəjɔ́)
        cf. SK phέ ʔī

        ʔɔ̂ *phέʔì* ~ *ʔɔ̂* *phέthîʔì*
        exist here   exist here
        '(It) is here.'

        ɣὲ *phέthîʔì*
        come here
        'Come here.'

423. there   ,   Ht phέnɔ̂, phέthînɔ̂ (Hp lũ̂ ʔò Ky lənɔ̀)
        cf. SK *phέ nê

        lὲ *phέnɔ̂*
        go there
        'Go there.'

424. who   Ht pəlà (Hp phlòʊɴ, pɔ̂ Ky məpá)

        pəlà *mə* *lὲ* *lέ*
        who IRR go QUE
        'Who will go?'

        nə *dô* *pəlà* *lέ*
        2sg hit who QUE
        'Who did you hit?'

425. what   Ht məlέ (Hp chənɔ́ Ky mənɔ̀, mənài)

        məlέ *ʔɔ̂* *lέ*
        what exist QUE
        'What is there?'

        nə *ʔâɴ* *məlέ*
        2sg eat what
        'What did you eat?'

426. which ,   Ht məlέ (=425) (Hp khɔ̀khɔ̂+ɴᴄ, ɴᴄ+ɴᴄ Ky thəthə+ɴᴄ, thə+ɴᴄ+ɴᴄ)

        nə *mə* *thóu* *məlέ* *ká* *lέ*
        2sg IRR ride what car QUE
        'Which car will you ride?'

427. how   Ht cálέ, cəcálέ (Hp bêθílê, bêθíθòlὲ, píθòlὲ Ky pəθèlài)

nə   mə   lè   cálɛ́ (=cəcálɛ́)
2sg   IRR   go   how
'How will you go?'

nə   mèi   kò   cálɛ́ (=cəcálɛ́)
2sg   name   call   how
'What is your name?'

428. where   Ht khəlɛ́, chìlɛ́, phílɛ́ (Hp khɔ̂lɛ̂ Ky khəlài, thəlài)

nə   mə   lè   khəlɛ́ (=chìlɛ́,   phílɛ́)
2sg   IRR   go   where
'Where will you go?'

ʔɔ́   khəlɛ́ (=chìlɛ́,   phílɛ́)
exist   where
'Where is it?'

428-2. why   Ht bâməlɛ́ (Hp bánɔ́lɛ̂ Ky ɓàmənɔ̀lài)

bâməlɛ́   nə   lè   nɔ̂
why   2sg   go   that
'Why is it that you went?'

nə   tə   lè   bá   nɔ̂   bâməlɛ́
2sg   NEG   go   NEG   that   why
'Why is it that you did not go?'

429. when   Ht ɕéɕélɛ́, ɕéʁélɛ́ (Hp ɕìɕílɛ̂, ɕàiɕáilɛ̂ Ky məsheiʔlài)

nə   lè   ɕéɕélɛ́
2sg   go   when
'When did you go?'

nə   mə   ʁɛ̀   ɕéɕélɛ́
2sg   IRR   come   when
'When will you come?'

430. how many   Ht xwè (Hp xwē Ky xwê PP *xwe[4])

ʔɔ̂   xwè   bàu   lɛ́
exist   how many   NC [long]   QUE
'How many long things are there?'

430-1. how much   Ht ɕàlɛ́ (Hp ɕálɛ̂ Ky xwêθèlài PP *chəiʔ[5]ʔa[3]lai[1])
431. some   Ht lənàɴ (Hp kənɔ̀nɔ̀, lənɔ̀nɔ̀ Ky lənáɴnáɴ
PP *lənaɴ[2]naɴ[2])

Adverbs, conjunctions, etc.

431-1. very   Ht dômá, swátè, təçátè, ʔácí (Hp châmā, cwámā
                     Ky dòmaʔ, ʔácí)

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

431-1b. not very   Ht pəθèi (Hp pəθài Ky phônɔ̂)

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

431-2. best   Ht ɣè thôu (Hp ɣì tháʊ Ky ɣé thəɯʔ
                     PP *ɣe² thəɯʔ⁵)   thôu is a particle which denotes su-
                     perlative, and originates in the verb meaning 'to end.'

431-3. not at all   Ht náncècè (Hp nāɴcè Ky nánsheiʔ PP *naɴ⁴chəiʔ⁵)

                     tə   ɣè   náncècè   bá
                     NEG   good   at all   NEG
                     '(It) is not good at all.'

432. again   Ht thóukhài, thóu ləphə̀ (Hp nāɴ phôn dɔ̀ Ky nâɴ cà ɗɔʔ
                     PP *naɴ⁴ — dɔʔ⁵)

433. yet, still   Ht dè (Hp dài Ky ð̃eiʔ PP *dəiʔ⁵)

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

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

434. already   Ht jóu, lí (Hp jàʊ Ky jouʔ PP *jəʊʔ⁵) jóu and lí are par-
                     ticles denoting perfect. lí is a borrowing from Sgaw Karen
                     lí.

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

                     nə   ʔâɴ   mè   ɣàu   jóu(~lí)   ʁá
                     2sg   eat   rice   finish   already   QUE
                     'Have you finished eating?'

434-a. any longer   Ht lɔ̀ (Hp lə̀ɴ Ky lɔ́ PP *lə̀ɴ²)

tə   ʔɔ̂   lɔ̀   bá
NEG exist anymore NEG
'(He) is no more there.'

435. if   Ht bò (Hp ʔè ... (ʔɔ̀), ʔè ... (nɔ́) Ky ... ɓó)

chə   ɣɛ̀   chə̀ bò, jə   tə   lè   lɔ̀   bá
thing come rain if   1sg NEG go anymore NEG
'If it rains, I will not go.'

cf. **Hpa-an**:

chə   ʔè   ɣɛ̂   chə̀ɴ   ʔɔ̀, jə   lì   lə̀ɴ   ʔé
thing   if   come rain   that 1sg go anymore   NEG
'If it rains, I will not go.'

cf. **Kyonbyaw**:

shə   ɣ̀ài   shɔ́   bó, jə   lé   lɔ́   ʔeʔ
thing   come rain   if   1sg go anymore   NEG
'If it rains, I will not go.'

Particles and related forms
436. to ~   , ~   (   )   Ht lɔ́ (Hp lɔ́, lé, lɯ̂ɯ Ky lɔ́)

jə   mə   lè   lɔ́   wéitəkù
1sg   IRR go   to   Yangon
'I will go to Yangon.'

438. from ~   (   )   Ht lɔ́ (Hp lɔ́, lé, lɯ̂ɯ Ky lɔ́)

jə   ɣɛ̀   lɔ́   wéitəkù
1sg   come to   Yangon
'I came from Yangon.'

439. in, at ~   ;   (   )   Ht lɔ́ (Hp lɔ́, lé, lɯ̂ɯ Ky lɔ́)

ʔɔ̂   lɔ́   wéitəkù
exist in   Yangon
'(He) is in Yangon.'

441. with ~   (   )   Ht lɔ́ (Hp dē Ky lɔ́)

jə   mə   lè   lɔ́   ʔəwè
1sg   IRR go   with he/she
'I will go with him/her.'

442. and ~   (   )   Ht lɔ́, dé (Hp dē Ky lɔ́)

nà lá jà ~ nà dé jà
2sg and 1sg   2sg and 1sg
'You and I.'

443. of, 's ~ (   ) See the sentence below. The possessor noun precedes the possessed noun, and the pronoun referring to the possessor may be put before the possessed noun.

shəlâ (ʔə) léiʔòu
teacher his/her book
'the teacher's book.'

cf. **Hpa-an**:   cf. **Kyonbyaw**:

chərâ (ʔə) láiʔàʊ   *shərà (ʔə) leiʔʔouʔ*
teacher his/her book   teacher his/her book
'the teacher's book.'   'the teacher's book.'

444. also, too ~ Ht ʁé (Hp chīˉ, jīˉ Ky shê PP *che^4)

ʔəwè mə lè ʁé
3sg IRR go too
'He will go, too.'

446. by means of ~ (   ) Ht lá (Hp dē Ky lá)

jə mə lè lá ká
1sg IRR go by car
'I will go by car.'

ʔəwè lá jà mə lè lá ká lá wéitəkù
3sg and 1sg IRR go by car to Yangon
'He and I will go to Yangon by car.'

cf. **Hpa-an**:

ʔəwê dē jà mə lì dē kā lá ləkōʊɴ
3sg and 1sg IRR go by car to Yangon
'He and I will go to Yangon by car.'

446-2. to be   , Ht mè (Hp mwɛ̄ Ky mwɛ̂ PP *mwɛ^4) *mè* is a borrowing of Sgaw Karen *mè*.

jə mè kəphlòu
1sg be Pwo Karen
'I am a Pwo Karen.'

447. not   (   )   Ht tə ... bá, lə ... bá (Hp lə ... bá [subordinate clause], ... ʔé [main clause] Ky lə ... ɓà [subordinate clause], ... ʔeʔ [main clause] PP *lə ... ba³ [subordinate clause], PP *ʔeʔ⁶ [main clause])   To make a negative clause, tə or lə is put before the verb, and bá is put in the clause-final position. In Hpa-an, in a subordinate clause lə is put before the verb and bá is put in the clause-final position, whereas in a main clause, only ʔé is put in the clause-final position. Kyon-byaw is the same as Hpa-an.   tə is a borrowing of Sgaw Karen tə and Htoklibang is the same as Sgaw, in that there is no difference between a subordinate clause and a main clause.

tə   ʔâɴ   mè   bá   ~   lə   ʔâɴ   mè   bá
NEG eat   rice NEG   NEG eat   rice NEG
'(I) don't eat rice.'

ʔɔ̂   **tə**   móu   **bá**   nê,
exist NEG   comfortable NEG   because
tə   lè   lɔ̀   **bá**
NEG   go   anymore   NEG
'Since I am not well, I won't go.'

cf. **Hpa-an**:

ʔɔ́   **lə**   máʊ   **bá**   ʔəkhɯ́còɴ,
exist NEG   comfortable NEG   because
lì   lə̀ɴ   **ʔé**
go   anymore   NEG
'Since I am not well, I won't go.'

447-1. Do not... ~   Ht ləɣè (Hp ... xì Ky ... ləɣé PP *ləɣe²)

ʔâɴ   mè   ləɣè
eat   rice don't
'Don't eat rice.'

447-2. 'question' ~   Ht ... ʁá, ... lɛ́ (Hp ... ʁâ, ... lê Ky ... ɣà, ... lài PP *ʁa¹, lai¹)   To make an interrogative sentence, the particle ʁá is put in the sentence-final position. In a sentence with an interrogative pronoun, the particle lɛ́ is used instead of ʁá. If an interrogative pronoun that has -lɛ́ as the final syllable is used in the sentence-final position, the particle lɛ́ does not occur.

nə nɔ̂ kəphlòu ʁá
2sg TOP Pwo Karen QUE
'Are you a Pwo Karen?'

ʔɔ̂ xwè ɣà lɛ́
exist how many NC [human] QUE
'How many people are there?'

ʔɔ̂ chìlɛ́
exist where
'Where is it?'

448. because ~   (   )   Ht ... nê, ...nɔ̂ (Hp ... ʔəkhúcòn
Ky ... ʔəcáuɴ) *nê* is a borrowing of Sgaw Karen *nê* 'that.'

chə ɣɛ̀ chə̀ nê(=nɔ̂), jə tə lè lɔ̀
thing come rain because   1sg NEG go anymore
bá
NEG
'Since it's begun to rain, I won't go'

449. although ~   (   )   Ht láwè (Hp ... lānân Ky ... lânàɴɣé)

chə ɣɛ̀ chə̀ láwè, jə mə lè
thing come rain although 1sg IRR go
'Although it's begun to rain, I will go'

450. make someone do something ~   (   )   Ht ʔâɴmə̀+verb

jə ʔâɴmə̀ lè ʔəwè
1sg order   go 3sg
'I ordered him to go.'

cf. **Hpa-an**:

jə ʔánmɛ̂ɴ ʔəwê lì
1sg order   3sg   go
'I ordered him to go.'

cf. **Kyonbyaw**:

jə ʔàɴmə̀ lé ʔəwè
1sg order   go 3sg
'I ordered him to go.'

452. want to ~   (   )   Ht bâθà (Hp báθà Ky mô PP *mo⁴)

mə Ɂân bâθà   mè
IRR eat   want to rice
'(I) want to eat rice.'

cf. **Hpa-an**:   cf. **Kyonbyaw**:

mə Ɂán báθà   mì   mô   Ɂàn mé
IRR eat   want to rice   want to eat   rice
'(I) want to eat rice.'   '(I) want to eat rice.'

452-b. will ... , be going to ... ~   Ht mə (Hp mə, mū Ky kə PP *kə) The
Kyonbyaw form *kə* is cognate with the Sgaw Karen irre-
alis marker *kə*. Therefore, the Proto-Pwo irrealis marker
can be considered to be *kə*. Since Kyonbyaw *mô* cor-
responding with Htoklibang *mə* and Hpa-an *mə*, means
'want to', the Htoklibang and Hpa-an forms can be con-
sidered instances of the cross-linguistically observed cases
where words meaning 'want' have turned into markers de-
noting future (cf. Heine and Kuteva 2002:310-311).

jə   mə lè
1sg IRR go
'I will go.'

cf. **Hpa-an**:   cf. **Kyonbyaw**:

jə   mə lì   jə   kə lé
1sg IRR go   1sg IRR go
'I will go.'   'I will go.'

   Important words and expressions
453. to be, exist   ,   Ht Ɂɔ̂ (Hp Ɂɔ́ Ky Ɂàu PP *Ɂau³)
453-2. to become   Ht kê lân (Hp kɛ́ thán Ky kài thàn PP *kai³ thaN³)

Ɂəwè kê   lân shəlâ
3sg   become up   teacher
'He became a teacher.'

454. can   (   )   Ht θê (Hp θí Ky θè PP *sɛ́)

Ɂəwè mà chəmà θê ʁá
3sg   do   work   can QUE

'Can he work?'

454-1. to possess　　　　　　Ht ʔɔ̂　(Hp ʔɔ́　Ky ʔàuɴ　PP *ʔau³)

> jə　ká　ʔɔ̂
> 1sg　car　exist
> 'I have a car.' (literally: My car exists.)

455. same　　　　　　　　Ht bèθòθò　(Hp mɔ̂mɔ́　Ky màuɴxáuɴ) cf. SK dɪ̄ʔθō̄ʔθō̄ʔ
455-1. to be similar, alike　　　　Ht làɴxá　(Hp bádòɴ　Ky láɴyaʔ)

> ʔəwè　làɴxá　lɔ́　ʔə　phá
> 3sg　resemble　with　3sg　father
> 'He resembles his father.'

457. for the sake of ~　　　　Ht ɣáɴ　(Hp ɣā̄ɴ　Ky ɣâɴ　PP *ɣaɴ⁴)

> phá　né　　　　　ʔəwè　ɣáɴ
> read　BENEFACTIVE　3sg　　for the sake of
> 'Read for him.'

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

cf. **Hpa-an**:

> pɔ̄　phɪ́lâɴ　　　　ʔəwê　ɣā̄ɴ
> read　BENEFACTIVE　3sg　　for the sake of
> 'Read for him.'

457-3. must ~　　　　　　Ht bâ　(Hp bá　Ky ɓà　PP *ba³)

> jə　bâ　lè
> 1sg　must　go
> 'I must go.'

5. Summary

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

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

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

Abbreviations

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

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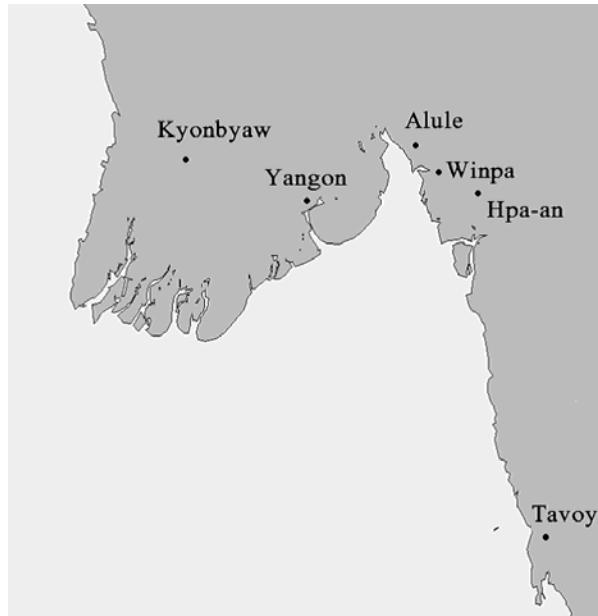
Map 1: Places that are referred to in this paper