Từ điển Xổ-dăng-Anh-Việt-Pháp

Sedang Dictionary

with English, Vietnamese, and French glossaries

A Thesaurus-Alphabetical Listing of Sedang Words and Word-Groups

Kenneth D. Smith
Tử điển Xơ-đăng-Anh-Việt-Pháp

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compiled by
Kenneth D. Smith

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Abstract

Sedang is a language spoken in the southern highlands of Vietnam north of Kontum. The Sedang people have received brief scholarly mention for more than a century. But other than Kenneth Smith's grammar of Sedang and occasional papers the language has received little serious attention from linguists.

The format of this dictionary is unique in its combining the easy reference of alphabetical order with the semantic usefulness of a thesaurus, bringing related meanings together. This double usefulness unavoidably results in a degree of repetition, enlarging the size of the volume.

This Sedang dictionary is a valuable tool for linguistic comparatists, semanticists, dialecticians, anthropologists, and general Southeast Asianists. [In the interest of making this work available without further delay, we are posting it as it was received. It has not been peer reviewed.]
Introduction

The concept of this dictionary is to retain in a single listing the functions of both a dictionary and a thesaurus. A dictionary listing enables one to find the meaning of a given word; a thesaurus listing enables one to find the word for a given meaning. This dictionary meets such dual requirements of a student or researcher of a language—who at one moment wants to know the meaning of a given word, and at another moment wants to find a specific word he does not know or cannot recall. The compiler of this dictionary is such a student and researcher. This dictionary is compiled to help him, or any who may follow him in this pursuit, to internalize the language better, to enhance the present work and its Word Groups, and to guide in the discovery of yet more Sedang words and in the development of yet more Word Groups.

This dictionary is a recollection of the compiler's manuscript dictionary from the stage it was in when he discontinued his study of Sedang in Vietnam in the mid-1970’s. It is designed to be a tool for continued study and recording of the language. At almost every point clarification and enlargement can be easily envisioned. Gaps and holes in the data are very evident and readily admitted. Technical details identifying fauna and flora are notably lacking. The publication of the dictionary at this time is possible because time in 1992-1993 and again in 1998 was granted to the compiler by the Summer Institute of Linguistics for this project. Although the general contents of this dictionary have been available in microfiche form for many years (Smith 1977), it is the desire of the Institute and of the compiler to make this listing of Sedang words and Word Groups more readily available in this more convenient form.

This dictionary is conceived to be a volume in the Tú-sách Ngôn-ngữ Dân-tộc Việt-nam (Vietnam Ethnic Minority Linguistics Library) series started by the Institute more than three decades ago. A listing of the series is included as the last page of this dictionary.

The study of Sedang was undertaken in Vietnam from 1963 to 1973 by the compiler and his wife, first in the city of KonTum, then with a stint in DakTo district, more time in KonTum, and lastly in NhaTrang and PleiKu. Analysis of the language continued in a doctoral study program at the University of Pennsylvania. The resultant Sedang Grammar (Pacific Linguistics Series B - No. 50 (1979)) is considered a companion volume to this present dictionary.

The Sedang dialect described in this dictionary and in Sedang Grammar is that "known as rotéang kőklai "Sedang that uses kőklai "what"", which is a principal and central (ethno-) dialect. More particularly, a subdialect of rotéang kőklai has been chosen in which the denaso-laryngealization phenomenon does not occur. This subdialect is most readily intelligible both orally and in written form to the broadest
The first hanging paragraph of each main entry may include the following elements in the order listed:

--the main entry word or phrase, cited in **bold print slightly larger** than the rest of the paragraph. If the main entry is a phrase that phrase is entered again at the alphabetic location of each word in the phrase as well as in a Word Group Box (see below). Prefixes and infixes are underlined throughout the dictionary as an aid to their identification, but such underlining is not considered a formal aspect of Sedang orthography. The unaffixed form of the word is usually given below the main entry along with other related words and phrases.

--any non-Sedang source for a word (as for Vietnamese, French or Bahnar borrowings), or the Sedang dialect which uses the unique form cited, shown within parentheses (…). See the Language Abbreviations on page xiii. “(dup)” identifies disyllabic words in which there is duplication of the initial consonant(s) of the base form. Occasionally a phonetic note in square brackets […] follows the main entry word or phrase.

--the spelling used for the principal citation of the word where further information may be found, given after “See…” in instances of dialectal or other variant spellings.

--the word class of the main entry, placed within square brackets […]. These are consistent with the analysis of Sedang presented in **Sedang Grammar**. See the Word Class Abbreviations on page xiv. Appendix 37 lists all the Word Classes; for each closed, small Word Class all members of that Word Class included in this Dictionary are listed; for each open, large Word Class only a few representative members of the Word Class are listed.

--the English gloss; secondary or subsequent meanings are separated by semi-colons. Sedang words which occur in the English gloss are in **bold print**.

--the Vietnamese gloss, following the English gloss(es) by a forward slash /; subsequent Vietnamese glosses are separated by semi-colons. Such glosses are short, never with the detail which some English glosses are given.

--the French gloss, following the Vietnamese gloss(es) by a second forward slash /; subsequent French glosses are separated by semi-colons. Such glosses are short, never with the detail which some English glosses are given.

--the etymology of words where it is known, most commonly Proto North Bahnatic, taken primarily from the compiler’s **A Phonological Reconstruction of Proto-North-Bahnatic** (S.I.L., Language Data, Asian-Pacific Series, Number 2 (1972)). Other citations follow “cf.” The occasional citations from Austronesian and Indo-European languages, suggested by various linguists, become more dubious but are of interest. See the Language Abbreviations on page xiii.

--the dialectal variants of the main entry, after “Also:”.

**Elements of dictionary citations**

scope of Sedang speakers. This dialect is spoken in villages such as Tea Keñlap, Dak Rówang and Va Môná.” (Smith 1979.19)
--significant phonological or vocabulary differences from the main entry word found in the surrounding or border languages, frequently denoted by “BL”.
--the classifier in the case of countable nouns, denoted by “CL”.

Sub-entries are phrases using the main entry or are semantically related words or phrases, cited in **bold print**, with the English gloss following in regular print. Occasionally a Vietnamese gloss (and less frequently a French gloss) is given following a forward slash /.

The last sub-entries are for synonyms (“Syn.”), antonyms (“Ant.”), and cross references (“See:”). The cross reference is used to identify the Word Group(s) to which the above main entry belongs and its location (whether a Word Group Box within the main body of the Dictionary or an Appendix).

Three types of lined enclosures are used toward the end of a main entry (though the exact placement may be moved to avoid column and page breaks):
--an Information Box has a double line border, and presents further information about the main entry not normally given in a definition. English information is in regular print and the Sedang words are in italic print.

```
This is an Information Box. Sedang words.
```

--an Example Sentence has a vertical bar as a left-side border and illustrates the use of the main entry word or phrase. The Sedang sentence is in italic print and the English gloss is in regular print.

```
This is an Example Sentence in Sedang.
And then in English.
```

--a Word Group Box has a single line border, and presents each word of a Word Group with a brief English gloss. The heading may be a generic word such that the Word Group Box lists more specific words (as under **alep** ‘grasshopper’ the Word Group Box lists other insects of the **khu** alep ‘grasshopper family’), or the main entry may itself be one word of a Word Group (and often the one closest to the beginning of the alphabet) such that the Word Group Box lists all the words of the Word Group (as under **ah** ‘future tense indicator’ the Word Group Box lists all tense indicators). At the alphabetical location of each item in a Word Group Box is a cross reference back to the Word Group Box. The reference for animal families often begins with “**khu**... family”; such Word Group Boxes are located at the name of the animal, not at the word “**khu**”. For example: for “**khu to**, Monkey Family” look at **to** ‘monkey’, not at **khu** ‘group’. For the most part a word is assigned to a Word Group only for the primary meaning of the word (as, for example, **ma** ‘eye, that part of the base of bamboo from which the bamboo sprouts’ is only assigned to the Word Group **ko**, Parts of the Head, and not to a Word Group detailing the bamboo plant). Each Word Group whose box would take more than a single column has been designated an Appendix. Thus Appendices 1-36 include these larger Word Groups.
Introduction

This is a Word Group Box:

- Major item or category
- First level sub-item
  - Second level sub-item
  - Third level sub-item
- Major item or category

The cross references and the Word Group Boxes work together enabling one to search for and find other words within or related to the Word Group. There are three Indexes to Word Group Boxes and Word Group Appendixes which are a key entry point in the search for a forgotten or unknown word having a particular meaning. The first Index is alphabetized by the Sedang word by which the Word Group is identified; the second Index is alphabetized by the English title; and the third Index is ordered by 18 thesaurus categories under which have been distributed the 379 Word Groups.

Homonyms, which are prolific in Sedang, are not numbered or otherwise distinguished from each other; nor is there a set order in which homonyms are listed. Care must be given to discern the appropriate homonym to which a reference elsewhere may be made. Homonyms have arisen in Sedang primarily (1) by the loss of Tense Register final consonants in 33% of the words of the language and (2) by the merging of voiced and voiceless initial stops as the language has developed from its ancestor languages (Smith, 1972). The etymology notes included with some entries often clarifies the former distinctness of the present-day homonyms. For example, among the homonyms pa are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pa</th>
<th>PNB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘to remember’</td>
<td>*bát</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘father, uncle’</td>
<td>*qbaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to split’</td>
<td>*pah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘no longer’</td>
<td>*paq or *pàq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘a part, side’</td>
<td>*pah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to request’</td>
<td>*apah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pronunciation

The pronunciation of the Sedang language is in many ways quite similar to Vietnamese, though there are some distinct differences. Most of the consonants are pronounced like North Vietnamese. The voiced stops b, d, j, and g are prenasalized, being read as [mb, nd, nj, ng] (the letter j is pronounced like English j). The letter v is pronounced as w in English, or as the letter o in the Vietnamese word oan. The voiceless stops ph, th, kh are aspirated. The apostrophe, hyphen and breve (‘, ‑, ’, as in ’nai, ó-ôh, kòmaí) are initial, medial and final glottal stop.

The seven unglided Sedang vowels (i, ẹ, e, a, u, ñ, o) are pronounced like Vietnamese, except that there are four types of vowels: clear (or normal) vowels, laryngealized vowels, nasalized vowels, and naso-laryngealized vowels, written unmarked, with an ácute, grave and tilde accents, respectively: a, á, à; e, é, è; ñ, ñ, è; etc.
There are also four central glides (ia, ea, ua, oa), three back glides (iô, êô, uô), and two front glides (iê, ôê). The circumflex, ``, would be required phonetically above the first vowel in ea, oa, and êô, but is not written since there is no phonological contrast to be preserved. Inconsistently, however, Sedang consultants have wanted to retain the circumflex in ôê.

Denasolaryngealization is a notable dialect difference. Those words spoken nearer Đak To center with a laryngealized vowel followed by a final nasal consonant (Vm, Vn, Vng) are spoken nearer Tu Mroong center with a back-, front-, or un-glided vowel, respectively, followed by a final glottal stop (Vô, Vê, V). Though both forms are usually cited in this dictionary, the former is the preferred because it is understandable to the larger variety of dialects and does not disguise the final nasal consonant.

A detailed phonological description of Sedang is given in Chapter 4 of Sedang Grammar.

Alphabetization

This dictionary follows a phonemic, rather than a strictly alphabetical, order of alphabetization. As outlined in Sedang Grammar (pages 53-55) alphabetization follows three principles.

(1) Where Sedang phonology and orthography parallel Vietnamese, the Vietnamese alphabetization system of Nguyễn Đình-Hoa in Hoa’s Vietnamese-English Dictionary is followed. Thus:
--Digraphs and consonant clusters are alphabetized as units, not inserted within single letter sections. Thus ch, kh, ng, nh, ph, th, tr are each an alphabetic section and do not interrupt the alphabetic sections for c, k, n, etc.;
--Vowels distinguished with vowel diacritics are alphabetized as a section after the vowel which is distinguished without the diacritic, thus as Vietnamese a, â, ä, e, ê, i, o, ô, õ, u, ù are each an alphabetic section, similarly Sedang vowel phonemes a, e, ê, i, o, ô, ù are each an alphabetic section.
--In vowel glides each letter is considered a separate alphabetical letter. Therefore: i, ia, ie, ih are in alphabetical order.

(2) Where Sedang phonology and orthography differ from--yet parallel--Vietnamese, the Vietnamese established pattern is followed. Thus
--Sedang has consonant clusters not found in Vietnamese, but these are alphabetized as units (just as Vietnamese tr is alphabetized apart from t or th); thus bl, br, 'b, 'bl are alphabetized apart from b; and ml, mr, hm, 'm are alphabetized apart from m;
--Sedang marks register and nasalization using Vietnamese tone diacritics. In Vietnamese, words with tone diacritics are alphabetized as though the tone diacritic was ordered following the final consonant, if present; similarly in Sedang. The alphabetic order of Sedang diacritics is: ' (laryngealization), ` (nasalization), " (naso-laryngealization). Therefore: pah, pai, pài, pâi, pâk are in alphabetic order. When there are two vowels letters in succession, the placement of these diacritics is over the first vowel, unless the second vowel has a circumflex or saucer; thus: fa, iâ, but ô, iâ.
--In Sedang orthography the breve " represents final glottal stop whereas in Vietnamese and some other Vietnam languages the breve represents a short vowel. In Sedang alphabetization it follows the above diacritics but has priority over any following letter. Therefore: hā, hà, hà, hà, hā, hah are in alphabetic order.

(3) Where Sedang and Vietnamese phonology (and thus orthography) differ, Sedang practice determines its own conventions. Thus:
- Sedang has a phoneme and letter not found in Vietnamese: j. The letter j is alphabetized in the usual Roman manner.
- Sedang with its disyllabic words is unlike monosyllabic Vietnamese. Disyllabic words are alphabetized as a group immediately following monosyllabic words beginning with the same letters. Therefore: ba, bu, bōcha are in alphabetic order.
- Sedang voiceless continuants, orthographically consonants preceded by an h, are considered digraphs (or trigraphs) and are alphabetized immediately following the corresponding voiced consonant and its presyllable consonants, rather than within the h section. Therefore: n̄, n̄h, hn̄h, hnh, nh are in alphabetic order.
- Sedang preglottalized consonants, orthographically consonants preceded by an apostrophe ’, are considered digraphs (or trigraphs) and are alphabetized immediately following the consonant, its presyllable and/or other consonant clusters. Voiceless consonants are alphabetized before preglottalized consonants. Therefore: nh, nhn̄h, hnh, nh are in alphabetic order.
- In vowel glides the main vowel circumflex (as in êa, ëa, êô for [ea, œa, œo]) is redundant since [ea, œa, œo] do not occur; thus the circumflex is omitted (ea, œa, éô) and the uncircumflexed vowel letter is alphabetized with its corresponding circumflexed vowels in order to retain phonological similarity (rather than orthographic similarity) within the section. Therefore: e, eh, ê, ea, êh, eô, êp are in alphabetic order.

In the Sedang alphabetic order shown below the schwa vowel with hyphen ò- identifies the first syllable of disyllabic words; ò-, for example, represents disyllabic words beginning with b. The presyllable vowel is usually the non-contrastive schwa ò, but in cases of consonant reduplication the presyllable vowel may have other vowel qualities. The presyllable vowel, however, is not given any alphabetic value (except to list words that differ only by the presyllable vowel, the ò takes priority and other vowels follow alphabetically). Therefore: tôta, tôta, tôta, tôva are in alphabetic order. Similarly the hyphen - used intervocally in disyllabic words (as in kô-à, ô-ôh) is not given any alphabetic value; alphabetization of the word follows the placement of the following vowel. Except for the four diacritics of the first row and the hyphen of the last row below, each letter or cluster of letters represents an alphabetic section in the dictionary and is shown at the heading of that section in large bold letters. Letter w is included to accede to the common Bahnar-like spelling of Dak Wang village; normally [w] is spelled with the Sedang v. Similarly dz, kv and ts are included to reflect dialect variations.

`. ` ` ` `
a, a-
b, bô-, bl, br, 'b, 'bô-, 'bl;
ch, chʰ-

d, dʰ-, dr, drʰ-, dz, 'd, 'dʰ-, 'dr;

e;

ě, ě-;

g, gl, gr, 'g, 'gr;

h, hʰ-;

i, ǐ;

j, ǰ-, 'j;

k, kʰ-, kh, kl, kr, krʰ-, kv;

l, lʰ-, hl, 'l;

m, mʰ-, ml, mr, hm, 'm, 'mʰ-, 'mr;

n, nʰ-, hn, hnʰ-, 'n, 'nʰ-;

ng, ngʰ-, ngr, hng, hngʰ, 'ng, 'ngr;

nh, nhʰ-, hnh, 'nh;

o

ó, ó-;

p, pʰ-, ph, pl, pr, prʰ-;

r, rʰ-, hr, hrʰ-, 'r, 'rʰ-;

s;

t, tʰ-, th, tl, tr, trʰ-, ts-;

u, ǔ-;

v, hv, 'v;

w;

x, kʰ-;

y, hy;

-.

Glossaries

Following the main body of the Dictionary are three reverse language Glossaries for English, Vietnamese and French. The glosses used for these Glossaries are brief and the Glossaries do not include Sedang Descriptive, Geographic or Personal Names, phrases, affixed verbs, disyllabic words duplicating the main syllable consonant of monosyllabic words or onomatopoeia. They are meant as a guide back to the Dictionary, and are not dictionaries in and of themselves.

Abbreviations

Language Abbreviations

Eng  English
Fr   French
Gk   Greek
PC   Proto-Chamic (taken from Lee 1966)
PCHR  Proto-Hre-Sedang (taken from Smith 1972)
P/JHR  Proto-Jeh-Halang-Hre-Sedang (taken from Smith 1972)
PNB  Proto-North-Bahnaric (taken from Smith 1972)
PVM  Proto-Vietnamuong
Skt  Sanskrit
VN  Vietnamese
Word Class Abbreviations

aN animate noun
an-plM animate plural marker
apNum approximate number
B Vb bitransitive verb
C Vb container verb
CausConj causal conjunctive
Cl classifier
cN countable noun
Co complement
CoConj coordinating conjunctive
CompPt comparative particle
ConcConj concessive conjunctive
CondConj conditional conjunctive
Con conjunctive
ContConj contrastive conjunctive
Dem demonstrative
DName descriptive name
Eq Vb equative verb
Ex Vb existive verb
Excl exclamation
FocPt focus particle
fPt final particle
FrusM frustrative marker
gen-plM general plural marker
GName geographical name
I Vb intransitive verb
Kin kinship term
Loc Locative
ManPt manner particle
Mult (number) multiplier
N noun
NomInter nominal interrogative
Num number
NumInter numeral interrogative
plM plural marker
PName personal name
Prep preposition
Pron pronoun
PurPt purposive particle
pVb preverb
pvAdv preverbal adverb
Q Vb quotative verb
Quan quantitative word
Quanf quantifier
QuanPt quantitative particle
ReflPt reflexive particle
RelPt relative particle
RelrPt relator particle
Res Conj resultant conjunctive
Resp response
S Vb semitransitive verb
Sim similitive expression
SimPt similitive particle
sPt series particle
SubTemp subordinated temporal expression
T Vb transitive verb
Temp temporal word
TempDem temporal demonstrative
TempSub temporal subordinator
vAdj verbal adjective
Vb verb
vDes verbal descriptive
Voc vocative
VolPt volitional particle
vPt verbal particle

Other Abbreviations
(, ) direction of phonological development of a word
Ant. antonym
BL border language
CL classifier
cf. compare
cm centimeter
(dup) duplication of main syllable consonant(s) in presyllable
(f) female
m meter
(m) male
q.v. which see
Syn. synonym
WJ attribution to Wanda Jennings, fellow researcher

Bibliography
The compiler's other studies on Sedang include the following:


Other referenced works:


This dictionary has about 5317 main entries. Of these there are non-primary, repeated entries consisting of about 65 forms duplicating in a disyllabic word the consonant(s) of a monosyllabic word, 550 dialect variants, and 830 phrases of two or more words listed under the non-initial word. Thus there remain about 3875 primary entries. The reverse-language Glossaries are thus based on fewer than 3600 Sedang words. The English Glossary has 2333 English words; the Vietnamese Glossary has 2279 Vietnamese words; and the French Glossary has 2004 French words.

There are 343 Word Groups scattered throughout the Dictionary in Word Group boxes, and another 36 Word Groups in Appendices.

In the realm of statistics the Sedang language has entered The Guinness Book of World Records (Mark C. Young, ed., 1997): “Most and Fewest Vowels: The language with the most vowels is Sedang, a central Vietnamese language with 55 distinguishable vowel sounds. The Caucasian language Abkhazian has the fewest, with two.” (pp. 128-9). This observation about Sedang undoubtedly was taken from Smith (1968) where I reported: “As analyzed in this paper Sedang has 47 vowels or, including the [8] glides of de-laryngealized words which do not occur independently, 55 vowels.” (pp. 52-53). They could add and multiply even higher: 7 simple vowels plus 4 central glides plus 3 back glides plus 2 front glides (total 16) times 4 (for clear, laryngealized, nasalized and naso-laryngealized vowels) equals 64 structurally possible forms without including any de-laryngealized glides. But apparently there were only found 9 nasalized vowels (not 16) and only 6 naso-laryngealized vowels (not 16); but there were 4 back-glided and 4 front-glided vowels which only occurred in the de-laryngealized form with final glottal stop. Thus $16 + 16 + 9 + 6 + 4 + 4 = 55$. Although it has not been checked, this dictionary probably includes most (if not all) of these distinguishable vowel sounds.

Acknowledgements

As the dictionary has taken form various friends have looked at it and offered helpful suggestions. Included among them are Dr. Les Bruce and Drs. Kenneth and Marilyn Gregerson, all of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Dr. Nguyễn Đình Hòa made appropriate suggestions concerning the Vietnamese and French glosses and pointed out numerous typos. And Dr. David D. Thomas as Volume Editor not only reviewed the entire manuscript but graciously provided the Foreword. The helpfulness of each one is gratefully acknowledged. The contributions of Wanda Jennings, also of S.I.L. and with personal conversational knowledge of Sedang, are appreciated and are identified with “WJ” or a bibliographic reference.
Introduction

My wife Marilyn, who decades ago and before computers were a common tool for field linguists, typed most of the original manuscript several times as random pages got cluttered with inserts, is also to be thanked as she freed me from many normally routine family tasks for several months in 1998 to maximize my time at the computer for the task of recompilation of this Dictionary. I am grateful also for the time free of other responsibilities in S.I.L. which was granted to me for this project. I trust this Dictionary despite its shortcomings will nevertheless be of value to those who know or desire to know the Sedang language.

Ken Smith
ChiangMai, Thailand
December 8, 1999
Map 1. Ethnic Minorities of South Vietnam circa 1974
Map 2. The Sedang area (only a few villages are indicated)  
(taken from Smith 1979.8)
# Index To Word Group Boxes

## Sedang-alphabetized Word Groups

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<th>Word Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Appendix 3</td>
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And Word Group Appendices

English-alphabetized Thesaurus Categories

ACTIVITIES
xah               Amusement
chu               Ascending and Descending
plong            Boating
pūan              Braiding
rōe               Buying and Selling
jian              Carrying
pē               Cooking, Means of
kōxāi           Cord and Vines, Actions with
ko            Cutting
Appendix 9  ka       Eating
kleh           Falling
on                 Fire, Aspects of
kōnéang        Flying
Appendix 32  tōniam    Forge
dēang              Gardening
xo                Getting
ām               Giving
Appendix 15  lām     Going
vēang            Helping
'not           Hunting
kōli           Kitchen Actions
tāng            Looking for
Appendix 16  lām    Movements
pu               Piles
pei              Pounding Rice
toi             Pulling
trut            Pushing
chōu            Putting
bāu             Rice Activities
klang          Rice Paddy
kriō              Scratching
hlo              Seeing
rōngei            Singing
Appendix 10  koi    Sleeping
xu              Smells
hāt              Smoking
pet            Stabbing
hōk             Study
Appendix 17  lōang  Trees and Sticks, Actions with
kat             Tying
'ba tōnēn        Warfare, Terms of
Appendix 25 tea Water, Actions with
tén Weaving
Appendix 29 tên Weaving Designs
pei Work
chiak Work in Field

ANIMALS
ua “itchy” Creatures, Family of
môk Animal Family, mêk
prôu Animal Family, prôu
kôpau Animal Places
kôu Animal Sounds
kái Animals, Body Parts of
Appendix 11 kúan kia Animals, Folk Taxonomy of
chối Animals, Four-legged Jungle
hmui Ant Family
mongéang Ant Family, mongéang
trôi Ant Family, trôi
mônhôu Armadillo Family
kôtôn Bat Family
pupriam Beetle Family
rôkái Boar Family
so Body Louse Family
chai Body Pests
hôdrong Caterpillar Family
miô Cats
kôchêp Centipede Family
pré Centipede Family, pré
í Chicken Family
i Chickens
í Chickens, About
krei Chipmunk Family
ro Cow Family
pôtok Cows’ Stomachs
kôtèam Crab Family
kôjian Cricket Family
krua Cricket Family, krúa
chố Deer Family
chó Dogs’ Actions
mônân Domestic Animals
xing xông Dragonfly Family
peap Duck Family
rui Elephant Family
tung ngông Family, tung ngông
xï xî Family, xî xî
xuxá Family, xuxá
rôi Fly Family
ôang Flying Animals, Small
kômai Flying Squirrels
kôchìak Fox Family
ket Frog Family
alep Grasshopper Family
kái Horns and Antlers
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BODY

kông   Arm, Parts of the Body
Appendix 6 há Body Actions
chá    Body Functions
ihiam  Body Parts
ihiam  Body Parts, Internal
kôxìang Body Parts, Trunk
túan   Bones
ma     Ear Parts
konei  Eye, Parts of the Face
ho’ráng Fingers
Appendix 34 xak Hair and Feathers
kô    Head, Parts of the Head
ródei  Health
Appendix 2 chhai Illnesses
kleo   Intestines
cheang Leg Parts
môh    Nose
kêô    Sexual Organs
kéa    Skin and its Blemishes
hônêng Teeth

CALENDAR

Appendix 7 hài Day, Times of
hâi    Days, Special
khê    Months
rônô   Seasons
Appendix 21 nô kô Time
chôu   Time Keeping
hâi    Time, Units of
hâi    Weekdays

EMOTIONS

’nhô    Anger
tnôu    Courage
lôtro   Fears
xau     Fright
’mei    Good and Evil
hâk    Happiness
hôu    Hate
kôdría  Jealousy
hmè    Love
Appendix 14 khốp  Religion
kđmei  Shame
khüß  Sorrow

**FISH**
hômang  Catfish Family
phểùm  Eel Family
ká  Fish
ká  Fish Family
hóu  Fish Family, hóu
kau  Fish Family, kau
rdón  Fish Family, rdón
rdõng  Fish Family, rdõng
pém  Fish Trap Parts
pém  Fish Traps and Fish Nets
ká  Fish, Parts of
ká  Fishing

**FLORA**
bòh  Bamboo, Kinds of
pò-ô  Bamboo, Kinds of pò-ô
bòh  Bamboo, Parts of
priat  Banana Plant
priat  Bananas
krui  Citrus Fruit
alai  Corn
trông  Eggplants
plai  Fruit Handling
Appendix 24 plai  Fruits
nha  Grass
Appendix 23 nha  Grasses
hlá  Leaves
hlá  Leaves, About
kóxt  Mushrooms
kóxt tlua  Mushrooms, tlua
hâng  Peppers
rô'lo rô'le  Plants, Cultivated
pöm  Potatoes
rái  Rattan
tôxông  Rice, Glutinous
phái  Rice, Husked
bâu  Rice, Types of
rôpôe  Soapberry
pôm  Squash
kôteô  Sugarcanes
Appendix 18 lòang  Trees, Kinds of
lòang  Trees, Parts of
Appendix 13 kôxáí  Vines and Ropes
lòang  Wood Descriptives

**FOOD AND DRINK**
prá  Beans
drôu  Beer and Wine Drinks
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reng Age-grading
châu Ancestors and Descendants
tám Aunts and Uncles
mai Brother-in-law, Sister-in-law, etc.
tòbò Kin ‘half-’ and ‘step-’ Relations
roi Parents of Children-in-law
dôh Parents-in-law and Children-in-law
ngoh Siblings and Cousins

LANGUAGE (including Miscellany)
hai Ability
tuviáh Amazement
póxiám Beginning
kreò Calling
chìa Change
bòng Colors
thè Commanding
pòxôh Continuing
tôlei Convenience
krôu Crying
hài Directions
xòang Dividing
tún Ear as Seat of Understanding
Appendix 12 kiklai Ethnodialects
klei Finishing
ròkông Formulas, Two- and Four-word
ta Greatness
ihiam Heart as Seat of Emotions
Appendix 22 ‘nai Knowing
hôbüan Measurements
tôdah Meeting
Appendix 35 xeô Numbering
kûtun Offspring
Appendix 5 chúat Onomatopoeia
lêm Qualities
Appendix 31 tûm Quantities
tôvô Shapes
tiá The Sixths
kan Size
rêng Speed
Appendix 33 tòpui Talking
hné Teaching
'báng Togetherness
va Wanting
kro Wealth
Appendix 19 lóang Wooden Things
chêh Writing

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hôdîró Engagement
ôi dei pó Marriage
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</table>
English-alphabetized Thesaurus Categories

pōsau
Appendix 36 xōi

Truthfulness Test
Wrongs
a [Prep] to, toward; with; at, in / 
đến; với; tai, trong, về hướng / à; avec; dans. Cf. Rengao 
ah.
a dři lower pa xuap side of 
field; see: chiai, Work in 
Field 
a go upper pa pêng side of field 
a ông outside / ở ngoài / 
extérieur; see: pêng, 
Locations 
a hîng mum in the corner 
a kông in a country, in a nation 
a kô here / đây / ici 
a khiê to be on top of (as ngo 
a mountain) 
a krong on knees; see: Appendix 
14, Religion 
a lui ngo on top of mountain 
a mới chôu ah at one o'clock; 
see: Appendix 7, Times Day 
a nga on top of / trên / en haut 
de 
a 'ngei above 
a pêng at the very first 
a rông on top of 
a xap lông in the shape of a 
tree 
a xiam at first, in the beginning 
ám a kông to put in the hand 
kleh a 'nai to fall off (as to fall 
off a bike); see: kleh, Falling 
lám a kô to come here; see: 
Appendix 15, Going 
òi a kôdôu to be on top of; see: 
òi, Positions 
òi a 'nai to be low down, to 
squat down 
òi a nga on be on top of 
òi a 'ngei to be up high 
òi a rông tea to be on top of the 
water 
òi a tông to sit in a chair 
phiô a ma pleasant to the eyes, 
to want very much (as with 
lovers, or for things seen in 
the market) 
tô'ngâng bô'nan a 'nai to squat 
down, to sit on the ground 
Syn.: la 
See: ôi, Positions 
a [Excl] ah / A!, chà! / Ah! hêlas!. 
a... [vPt] (introductory question 
particle) 
a hâi... [vPt] yet...? / chưa? 
a hâi chôï... [vPt] ever yet...? / 
chûa? 
a hôm... [vPt] is it...? (yes-no 
question marker) / không? 
| A hâi lôi? Have (you) quit 
yet? 
| Eh a hâi chôï ka xeî? Have 
you ever eaten horse(meat)? 
| Eh a hôm klo retâm me? 
Have you seen that boy? 
See: lai, Interrogatives 
a ching approximately, more or 
less, suggestive / giọng với / 
à peu près. 
| Môdêô a ching nôu. Return 
(ò) to her mother.

The Sedang vowels a and ã (clear 
lax register and laryngealized 
tense register vowels, 
respectively) are both the most 
frequent vowel of their two 
respective registers in Sedang. 
This is unusual. For example, 
Rengao â (breathy lax register) is 
not correspondingly as frequent 
as Rengao a (clear tense 
register); and Jeh â (breathy lax 
register) is the least frequent of 
all vowels and vowel glides in 
Jeh.
a -- ám

á [Pron] I, me, my (first-person singular pronoun) / tôi / je, moi. Also: ma á.
See: Appendix 1, Pronouns

á, Tu Rí A village of Tôrêng Kon
Kôfá district (previously
Tôrêng Kon Đô district)
near Tea Hring river above
Tea Tê village, kia ki klei
dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

ah [þPþ] will (future tense marker) /
se, chût nña / à venir. PÔôå*S
*ah.
hì hîa in the future
bê hîa in the future
pôu into the future
Pin ka náo rô kô ah. We will
eat one basketful.
See: Appendix 21, Time

Tense Indicators:
• ah, future
• dê, present, present
  progressive
• hîang, already, past action
• nah, past indicator (q.v.)

ah [TempDem] in the future,
following, next, soon / sau,
ngay khi / voisín, biêntôt.
a môi chôu ah at one o’clock;
see: Appendix 7, Times of
Day
ám ah neo give more time to do
something
hài hmöi ah day after tomorrow
/ngay mới / après-demain
hài pâi ah in three more days
hûi so ah tomorrow
hônmâm ah in two years
hônmâm kô ah next year
so ah hmöi day after tomorrow, in
the future
so mâm ah tomorrow morning
tóton ah in the future
trôh ah into the future

ah, la ah sentence final imperative
/ ...ôi
Syn.: ra
ai [þPþ] to have just... / vûa môî /
venir de.
pôang ai first; see: pôxiam,
Beginning
so mà ai just this morning
Ěh a hôm hlo retâm lâm
trôang kô ai? Have you just
seen a fellow going on this
path?
Syn.: kô ai
ai, me ai [þPþ] like that / dô mà
áí [Ex Vb] there is / có / il y a. PNB
*e.
Ai kôbô ôh. There isn’t
anyone.
Ai A-Pía a kô. A-Pía is here.
ái [þPþ] to be definitely / chách chân
/ définitivement.
Gá ta âi hla. He definitely
didn’t die.
'âôk âi hlo â ôh. The
foreigner did not see me.
ái [T Vb] to have / có / avoir.
ái kúan to be pregnant; see:
tôpa, Pregnant
'ba ta âi never had
Kán polê âi tomedi am hên
hîng. The village chief has
lots and lots of goods.
See: kro, Wealth
ái [vDes] sound of crying
chuat krôu the sound of crying
krôu âi to cry
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia;
krôu, Crying
ái, mak âi (Bahnar) shy, timid
person
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of
People
am (Hâlang?) [T Vb] to lay an egg
(of birds) / dê trứng / pondre.
î kôta, î lo kôta chickens lay
eggs
Î am kôta. Chickens lay eggs.
ám [C Vb] to give (to one of a
DICTIONARY

lower status); to offer; to hand; to pay; to permit / cho; đưa; trả tiền / donner; payer.
PNB *âm. Also: àô.
âm a kòng to put in the hand âm ah nec give more time to do something
âm dei kuan i xah to give one’s child something to play with; see: xah, Amusement
âm kô ga give to him âm mung to lend / cho mượn / prêter; see: lián, Money
âm mônêng vai to give to help someone in need
âm hme to marry (the giving of rice is an important aspect of the marriage ceremony)
âm pôu lián to pay âm pri to become engaged with beads; see: hôdrô, Engagement
âm vai drôù i typical good meal: give them rice wine and chicken
biá âm to offer
lâm âm to bring or supply something to someone; see: Appendix 15, Going
tuih âm to sacrifice to a spirit; see: xêang, Animism;
pôchau, Shaman
Am â ka hme. Let me eat rice.
See: kohô, Taboo

Giving:
• âm, to give (to one of a lower status)
• chian, to give, to bring
dlôu, to give because of an offence
• hôdê, to give or to distribute to the gathered relatives
• moâ, to give, to pay
• pôka, to offer or to give to pôchau sorcerer
• plêang, to give food, to offer (to one of a higher status)
• xù âm, to give

ang mái (VN) [N] beggar / người ăn-xin / mendiant.

The most frequent final consonant in most Austroasiatic languages is ng. About 16% of Sedang words end with -ng.
Sedang is unique among these languages, however, in that over 35% of the words are open syllable, i.e. without a final consonant. Cf. Smith 1992.

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
aô See âm. to give
ap [T Vb] to cook or roast something with a cover (chicken egg, banana, potato, corn, glutinous rice in leaf) / nướng, quay / rôtr. PNB *âp.
ap alai to roast corn; see: alai, Corn
See: pê, Means of Cooking
at [pVb] to refrain; to fast; to abstain (as from food, complaining, boasting, evil) / cấm, kiêng ân, nín / s’abstenir. PHRs *ât.
at hme to fast, to be a vegetarian
at kô-ô to keep from coughing md-àt to withhold food md-àt xeh for one to abstain from eating
See: Appendix 9, Eating; ôh, Negation
au [vAdj, DName] big, large / lớn / gros, grand.
kôxôi au large squirrel; see: khu kôxôi, Squirrel Family
kôbôu au big bird; see: khu kôbôu, Bird Family
rei au big bird; see: khu rei, rei Bird Family
Syn.: kan, hêdrâ Ant.: kûân, tôxîn, hôdreng
See: kan, Size
àu [I Vb] to nurse / cho bù / allaiter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>âu -- alep</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>âu</strong></td>
<td><strong>âu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound of klêang bird eating</td>
<td>sound of klêang bird eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia</td>
<td>See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>âu, ổn âu</strong></td>
<td><strong>âu, ổn âu</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noisy, uproarious</td>
<td>noisy, uproarious</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Â-<br> A- prefix denoting women’s inai names (though most Sedang villages do not follow this practice)<br> A-Pía story character (q.v.)<br> achak, rôpôe achak (kind of)<br> soapberry<br> See: rôpôe, Soapberry<br> ache [v Adj] to be near, to be close / gân / près. PNB *ajeq.<br> hâi phóiam ache ngo late-afternoon<br> phói ache near village (or, the village is near)<br> Prê to hôi ache rôpâm. The two came near the field house.<br> See: péang, Locations<br> achoa [anN] tsset eye (bites people and cows) / ruin xiê-xiê / mouche tsé-tsé. PNB *ajop.<br> See: khu bioi, Tssette Fly Family<br> agrôu [v Adj] fat, tall elderly person<br> xôn agrôu something very tall or very long (as lôang a tree or tea a river)<br> See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People<br> agrôu [v Adj] sickly tall person<br> agrôu agrôu agrôu sickly tall person walking by<br> See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People<br> ak- See kô-; in a restricted central Sedang area kô- is metathesized to ak- before p, t, ch, kl, and s.<br> akrúa See krua. (kind of) cricket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alai</th>
<th>alai</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[N] corn / bâp / mais. Also:</td>
<td>[N] corn / bâp / mais. Also:</td>
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<tr>
<td>hdai, ilai (east and west border areas), ilui (Kôtua Sedang).</td>
<td>hdai, ilai (east and west border areas), ilui (Kôtua Sedang).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drôu alai corn wine; see: drôu,</td>
<td>Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
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<td>Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
<td>Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
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<tr>
<td>'nêk po hoe for hoeing and tôbo alai planting corn</td>
<td>Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôpâm alai corn bin; see: hngêi,</td>
<td>Houses</td>
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<td>Houses</td>
<td>Houses</td>
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<td>See: déang, Gardening</td>
<td>See: déang, Gardening</td>
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<tr>
<td>A neó ka mòi hôngông alai. I just ate an ear of corn.</td>
<td>A neó ka mòi hôngông alai. I just ate an ear of corn.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Corn:<br>  - alai kêi, popcorn<br>  - ap alai, to roast corn<br>  - cha alai, corn kernels<br>  - danh alai, corn field<br>  - drôu alai, corn wine<br>  - kông alai, corn cob<br>  - kô-ô alai, to roast corn<br>  - kôrêang kôxau alai, sifter for sifting corn (q.v.)<br>  - kêi alai, to pop corn<br>  - kôtôu, corn husks<br>  - lea alai, to husk corn<br>  - mônôh alai, chaff (obtained from sifting)<br>  - 'nôang, CL for corn kernel, grain<br>  - ngôi, to eat (corn)<br>  - phài alai, corn kernels<br>  - plai alai, corn kernels<br>  - rôpâm alai, corn storehouse<br>  - tak alai, chaff (obtained from sifting)<br>  - tôbo alai, to plant corn (q.v.)<br>  - xôi alai, corn hair, corn silk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alak</th>
<th>alak</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Fr) [N] whiskey, Vietnamese wine / rútôu / whisky.</td>
<td>(Fr) [N] whiskey, Vietnamese wine / rútôu / whisky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
<td>See: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
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<tr>
<td>alep</td>
<td>alep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"washing it down with some glasses of arrack" from HRAF, Cambodia, 68:Manhot (1864) page 39
### Dictionary

| amôk | See môk. water animal (larva of *xìng xông* dragonfly) |
| ahnú | [vAdj] short and fat person. See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People |
| a'ñai | See 'ñai. òi a 'ñai to be low |
| a'ñuh | [vAdj] short and fat elderly person, sitting down. See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People |
| anga | [vAdj] shallow / can, nòng / peu profond. Syn.: trèng. Ant.: hônɡ, trau. See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water |
| angái | [vAdj] person who leans to one side. See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People |
| ahnhuh | [vAdj] short and fat person, walking about. See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People |
| ap- | See pô-; in a restricted central Sedang area pô- is metathesized to ap- before s. |
| ape, rôpôe ape | (kind of) soapberry |
| hlá rôpôe ape | soapberry leaf. See: rôpôe, Soapberry |
| apei | [aN] house lizard /擤 lân / lêzard. See: bôu, Lizard Family |

| amôk -- aplea |
|---|---|
| PNB *aîp. See: *hôdrô, insects |
| A-Pía [PName] story character; Princess |
| “The word *apia* has long been used in legends to describe an unusually beautiful woman. It would appear to be a cognate of *bia*, the Cham word for ‘queen’, associated with the Kon Klor Cham vestige near Kontum.” Hickey (1993.176) |

| Story Characters: |
|---|---|
| A-Pía Lui, third daughter of Pô-ông if required |
| A-Pía Tuïh, daughter of Pô-ông |
| Kôi, character in a moon story |
| Krua, character in Ket Dro story |
| Pôkap |
| Pô-ông, the Chief, king; father of A-Pía |
| Réang Hau, second daughter of Pô-ông |
| Réang Ma, second daughter of Pô-ông |
| Rôtam Réang Hngô, village fellow |
| Têang, older brother of Xie |
| Xie, younger brother of Têang, husband of A-Pía |

| aplea [aN] (kind of) insect See: *hôdrô, Insects |
| Khu aplea, aplea Insect Family: |
|---|---|
| aplea kok, large insect |
| aplea kúan, small insect |
| pram, insect |

| aplea [aN] water animal (has wings but cannot fly See: *khu pa tea, Water Animals |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-Pía calls Têang mai and is the wife of Xie.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ar-  See r ô-; in a restricted central Sedang area r ô- is metathesized to ar- before d, p, k, and h. Sometimes monosyllabic words beginning with r seem to be pronounced as bisyllabic words ar-, so also see r-.
arái  See rái. rattan
arak  [T Vb] to obey / vâng lối / obéir à.
arak luat law-abiding
arak t i uân to follow what one knows to be best, to follow one’s conscience; see: t i uân, Ear as Seat of Understanding
arê  See réng. [anN] (kind of) bôu lizard (fast)
areh  See rh. innocence; a call for the truthfulness test: “if you want to hit me, just try it!”
arêng  See réng. (kind of) bôu lizard
arê  See rei.
arê arông  See rê rông. fearful cry
arei  See rei. root of lôâng a tree
on arei cigarette lighter
arih  See rh. innocence; a call for the truthfulness test: “if you want to hit me, just try it!”
arông  See rê rông. fearful cry
arôm  (Fr) [N] French wine / rôût / vin.
See: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks
See: khu kô têâm, Crab Family
at-  See tô-; in a restricted central Sedang area tô- is metathesized to at- before p, k, hv, hm.
athê  (Bahnar) See thê. to command; an imperative; (preverbal) must
ax-  See rô-; in a restricted central Sedang area rô- is metathesized to ax- before t.

b

ba  [I Vb] to shine (as of hâi the sun) / sáng, chiếu sáng / luire.
kông bô khá full month’s time
kông pôxiâm ba dawn; see: hâi, Times of Day
têa ba to shine (as the stars); see: hôîông. Stars
See: càng. Light
ba tôba, bu tòbô ba tôba very many
Syn.: hên hìng
bá  (Tea Prong) See bâu. unhusked rice
bak, Mang Bak plateau
Inúa Mang Bak a ridge line
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
bal, bang bal (kind of) catfish
See: khu hôîông. Catfish Family
bâm, tro bâm to hit one’s leg against a stick, etc., on a trail
See: Appendix 16, Movements bang bal [anN] (kind of) catfish
See: khu hôîông. Catfish Family
bâng  [T Vb] to take a child to the toilet
mong to urinate
See: eak, Body Functions
bar-i-tang See kôôra. Kadra (Tôôrah?), tribal group to the south
bau  [I Vb] to wash one’s face / rôût mât / se laver.
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
### Dictionary

**Prong bău.**

**alep bău** 'rice' grasshopper; see:
- **khu alep,** Grasshopper
  - **Family**

**bău klang** rice paddy; see:
- **klang,** Rice Paddy

**bău xiu** fertilized rice
- **Khế trởem bău xiu.** Rice is fertilized in the eighth month.

**hồdre bău** rice seeds / mạ
**drōu bău** rice wine; see: **drōu,**
- **Beer and Wine Drinks**
  - **hômá** all rice-eating animals

**ket bău** 'rice' frog (larva is plon xáng 'bitter' tadpole); cf. ket hồđre; see: **khu ket,** Frog
  - **Family**

**kötōu bău** rice husk / trâu

**hômá, tím kẹ kí va ka bāu: chí, chói, rōkái...** all those who want to eat field rice: barking deer, deer, wild pig...

**hme bău** nonglutinous cooked rice; see: **hme,** Stages of Cooked Rice

**phái bău** non-glutinous rice; see: **phái,** Husked Rice

#### Types of Rice:
- **bău köang,** 'gong' rice with yellow **kötōu** husk, white **cha** body
- **bău kotêm,** 'onion' rice
- **bău kheng,** 'red' rice with red husk, red body
- **bău kheí,** 'red' rice with red husk, white body
- **bău khôm,** rice with brown husk, brown body
- **bău klang,** 'paddy' rice
- **bău lônag ngo,** 'stump' rice with short 2-3 foot stalk
- **bău plông,** glutinous rice
- **bău prăng,** 'black' rice with black husk, white body
- **bău tīng,** 'tail' rice with red husk, white body; the **kötōu** husk has a tīng tail
- **bău tôông,** glutinous rice (q.v.)

**Rice Activities:**
- **bău,** field rice
- **bău hồđre, planting rice**
- **bău xiu,** fertilized rice (q.v.)
- **chìng lê bău,** to winnow rice
- **droof,** grown rice, not yet ready for harvesting
- **hóu,** chaff
- **ia bău,** to dry rice
- **kómăi ua,** rice mill which makes **phái** from **bău**
- **mọ'nóh bău,** rice husks
- **hme,** cooked rice (q.v.)
- **pet bău,** to plant rice
- **pei bău,** to pound rice (q.v.)
- **pẻ bău,** to cut **chiak** rice field with sickle
- **pôla,** tiny pieces of rice used for feeding chickens
- **phái,** husked rice (q.v.)
- **phái tê,** non-glutinous rice
- **rō ta bău,** back basket for storing rice
- **rōcha,** to rinse rice before cooking
- **rŏpăm bău,** rice storehouse in field
- **tak, bran**
- **tôpoäng,** powdered rice
- **tôông,** glutinous rice
- **um bău,** to winnow rice
- **um tāh hōbă,** to winnow and toss out the chaff
- **xê bău,** to sowe rice
- **xu,** the stringy stuff thrown out after winnowing rice
- **xua bău,** to harvest rice, to strip rice (q.v.)

**rang bău** (of women when planting rice) to hold rice seeds in hand while placing the seeds in the holes

**rō ta bău** 'place rice' basket for storing rice

**rŏpăm bău** rice storehouse

**ta bău** to plant rice seeds in holes

**xếng bău** the rice spirit; see: **xếng,** Spirits

**xu** the heart of the rice kernel (q.v.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>báu -- bôi</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>báu</strong></td>
<td>See hópbáu. large wound, to be injured</td>
<td><strong>bo</strong> (non-Central Sedang) [N] opening, door, window / cửa, lỗ / ouverture, porte, fenêtre. PFr€S *qmbok. Also: mang (Rengao-Sedang), p抖lok (KỞtua Sedang).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>be</strong> [vAdj] enough / vi荷兰, dứ / assez. <strong>be tỏngôu</strong> to be astonished with someone’s wisdom; see: tủyïah, Amazement</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong> [vDes] left over, extra / dư, thừa / en sus. <strong>ka bô</strong> to eat leftovers</td>
<td>**bô **[vDes]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ôh ta be tà</strong> to be unworthy; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs <strong>tóméam be</strong> enough things (or, the things are enough)</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong> <strong>rópôc bôi</strong> (kind of) soapberry <strong>há rơpôc bôi</strong> soapberry leaf</td>
<td>See: <strong>rópôc</strong>, Soapberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 31, Quantities</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong>, <strong>bôk</strong>, Mang Bôk See Mang Buk. village, center of eastern Sedang villages <strong>bông</strong> [I Vb] to urinate / đi tiểu / uriner. <strong>bông nâm</strong> kidney; see: <strong>ihniam</strong>, Internal Body Parts</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong> <strong>hôc</strong>, Soapberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bê</strong> [vDes] to catch in abundance (as to catch water run-off in a tub, or fruit falling from a tree in a sheet) / sự nhãu / abundance.</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong>, <strong>bôk</strong>, Mang Bôk See Mang Buk. village, center of eastern Sedang villages <strong>bông</strong> [I Vb] to urinate / đi tiểu / uriner. <strong>bông nâm</strong> kidney; see: <strong>ihniam</strong>, Internal Body Parts</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>biam</strong> [vPt] don’t have. Also: ‘biam ?.’</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong>, <strong>bôk</strong>, Mang Bôk See Mang Buk. village, center of eastern Sedang villages <strong>bông</strong> [I Vb] to urinate / đi tiểu / uriner. <strong>bông nâm</strong> kidney; see: <strong>ihniam</strong>, Internal Body Parts</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong>, <strong>bôk</strong>, Mang Bôk See Mang Buk. village, center of eastern Sedang villages <strong>bông</strong> [I Vb] to urinate / đi tiểu / uriner. <strong>bông nâm</strong> kidney; see: <strong>ihniam</strong>, Internal Body Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bie</strong> [I Vb] to burst into crying; to whimper / khóc / crier. See: <strong>krôù</strong>, Crying</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong>, <strong>bôk</strong>, Mang Bôk See Mang Buk. village, center of eastern Sedang villages <strong>bông</strong> [I Vb] to urinate / đi tiểu / uriner. <strong>bông nâm</strong> kidney; see: <strong>ihniam</strong>, Internal Body Parts</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong>, <strong>bôk</strong>, Mang Bôk See Mang Buk. village, center of eastern Sedang villages <strong>bông</strong> [I Vb] to urinate / đi tiểu / uriner. <strong>bông nâm</strong> kidney; see: <strong>ihniam</strong>, Internal Body Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bin</strong> See pin. to carry on the hip (as a child); to hug or hold against body</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong>, <strong>bôk</strong>, Mang Bôk See Mang Buk. village, center of eastern Sedang villages <strong>bông</strong> [I Vb] to urinate / đi tiểu / uriner. <strong>bông nâm</strong> kidney; see: <strong>ihniam</strong>, Internal Body Parts</td>
<td><strong>bô</strong>, <strong>bôk</strong>, Mang Bôk See Mang Buk. village, center of eastern Sedang villages <strong>bông</strong> [I Vb] to urinate / đi tiểu / uriner. <strong>bông nâm</strong> kidney; see: <strong>ihniam</strong>, Internal Body Parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DICTIONARY

(bői -- bua)

(bői) [S Vb] to walk in water / đi bơi / marcher.
Syn.: prök tung tea, trua tea
See: Appendix 16, Movements

bông [vAdj] white / trăng / blanc.
Also: rbông.
chu bông white pig; see: khu chu, Pig Family
hàng bông ‘white’ pepper; see: hàng, Peppers
ív bông white chicken; see: i, Chickens
kốc bông ‘white’ centipede; see: khu kốc
pré bông ‘white’ centipede Family
kônei bông ‘white’ (pink) portion of fingernail; see: kônei, Fingernails
kông bông white rabbit (raised by Vietnamese)
lồng chích tree which has chá bông white sap; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
hlá bông white leaf (or, the leaf is white)
hmôu bông white marble; see: hmôu, Stones
ro bông ‘white’ cow; see: khu ro, Cow Family
trông bông ‘white’ eggplant; see: trông, Eggplants
Syn.: thal

(bóu) [anN] lizard (sharp points on back) / thân lân / lézard.
PJHHR*S *bol.
úa belly of lizard
See: khu pah, Snake Family

(bu) [vAdj] poor / nghèo / pauvre.
bu ia a little bit
bu kôtra to inch down slowly; see: Appendix 16, Movements
ka bu ta to have little to eat
bu tôbu ba tôba very many / nhiều lắm
Syn.: hen họng

Colors:
• bông, white
• bông ’lup po’lul, an off-shade of white
• bông tê, white (like white paper)
• chhak, tan and orange, red and black, mixed-colored (color of some dogs)
• dreh, green
• ea, black
• ingiat, blue
• jeh, green
• khâ, yellow (as gold)
• kheï, red, something large and red
• kheï trîng, orange
• kheï, something very small and red
• khêng, red
• klá rê rô, yellow khaki tiger color
• liông jeh, blue
• pang ‘nang, bright (as kheï pang ‘nang, bright red)
• pôk, gray
• prâng, black
• prâng ia, gray
• prâng tîông, purple, violet
• prap, brown
• priu, red
• rêmô, something big and black
• rômô, something small and black
• rônéam, khaki, tiger color
• rônhiang, clear, shiny (white) (as clear glass, plastic)
• ’rê (rô), khaki, tiger colored
• ’rîông, light colored
• tuam, red
• tôkoah, blue
• tawt, many colored
• thal, white
• trîng, yellow

(bua) [T Vb] to blacken face with pot black for fun (as when they play kia ghosts) / bôi den / noircir.
See: xah, Amusement
búa -- bibrók

Khu bòu, Lizard Family:
- bòu, lizards, CL to (sharp points on back)
- bòu chó, ‘deer’ lizard
- bòu (jje) pơfái, ‘bamboo’ lizard
- bòu ő, lizard
- bòu on, little ‘fire’ lizard
- bòu prai, ‘wild’ lizard
- bòu ting lie, (kind of) lizard
- chuchia, gecko, house lizard, CL to
- kõxfang tea, blue iguana
- kõxtôm, iguana, CL to, rõno
- pak kei, chameleon and/or gecko, CL to
- pang hãk, chameleon and/or gecko, CL to
- pòu, lizard (q.v.), CL to (no sharp points on back)
- tokúa, chameleon, CL rõno, to
- Other lizards:
  - apei, house lizard
  - bòu lung liu
  - bòu pu chó
  - pôtím
  - rëng
  - ya chà, house lizard

búa [pVb] to try to, to attempt to, to test / thủ, coi / essayer.
búa âm to offer
búa ka to try to eat, to taste
mônáa to try another, to test another

Búa chú ngán ’nói. (You) try and go down and see.

See: va, Wanting

buong See buông. (type of) khan
- blanket or shawl; shirt, rags; CL for jia, ken, hmóu
- blankets / nót thú chán, mën, khán / toile.

See: khán, Types of khán
- Blankets

buat [l Vb] to lie / nóża đoi / mentir.
- kia buat liar; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
- tôpái buat to lie

See: Appendix 33, Talking

bui [vPt] at least, just / tôi thiếu /
- au moins.
- bui klei to have just finished
- ka bui reh to eat enough to live on; see: Appendix 9, Eating

buk, Mang Buk (Bahmnn for Mang Pok) village, center of
eastern Sedang villages,
northeast of KonTum city, 30
kilometers east of Tu Mrong
village, Sedang Kôtu dialect area

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

bun See buông. blanket, shawl,
- shirt, rags; CL for jia, ken, hmóu
- blankets / häng vai, cái
- khán / toile.

buông [N] blanket, shawl, shirt,
rags / chăn, khán /
couverture, châle, toile. Also:
bun, buuang.

buông hmóu black blanket
- used to carry children on
- back

buông jia shawl

buông [Cl]. CL for jia, ken, hmóu
- blankets

See: Appendix 30, Classifiers

buông, pôtok buông third of
cows’ four stomachs. Also:
pôtok pung.

ro cow

See: pôtok, Cows’ Stomachs

bó-

bibói (dup) to chase after, to chase,
to run away / theo nâu.
- Also: ‘bîbôi, ‘bâu bôi.

bôi to follow; to go around (as of
- a field); to continue; to
imitate, similar to

Syn.: dudat, bîbôi dudat

See: Appendix 16, Movements

bibrók (dup) See brók. to go, to
- walk, to march; to guide, to
- teach; let’s go!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DICTIONARY</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>be-èa -- blông</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>be-èa</strong></td>
<td>vPt</td>
<td>easy / dễ dàng / facile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>têlêi</strong>, Convenience</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bêlong</strong></td>
<td>(Fr) See <strong>bông</strong>. ball</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bông</strong></td>
<td>(Fr) [N] ball / quả bóng / balle. Also: 'balong, bông.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syn.: kô bánh</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: <strong>xanh</strong>, Amusement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bôñe</strong> (Bahnar) See môna. to thank</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bônhar</strong> (Bahnar) See bônhá.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahnar, tribal group to the south</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bônhêa</strong> [GName]. Bahnar, tribal group to the south. Also: bônhar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: <strong>rôtêang</strong>, Tribal Groups</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bôrô</strong> (Fr) [N] hat, beret / mũ nồi / béret. Also: brê, pôrô.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: <strong>èô</strong>, Clothes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bôryan</strong> (Bahnar) [anN] the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian God / Đức Chúa Trời / Dieu.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hêgi bôryan</strong> church; see: <strong>hêgi</strong>, Houses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xêng</strong> spirit (the Sedang cognate of Bahnar yang)</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 14, Religion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**bl**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bl</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>bla</strong></td>
<td>[T Vb] to push over (as kông a fence) / chen lân / pousser.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>trut</strong>, Pushing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blak</strong></td>
<td>[I Vb] to be hit (as by xê a vehicle); to step on something, to run over / bị đánh / frapper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: kôtêang, hvêa</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blap</strong></td>
<td>[vAdj] tasteless / vô-vị / fade, insipide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 9, Eating; <strong>đróu</strong>, Drinking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blê blê blê dá</strong> flashing lightning and sound of thunder</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>'blê 'blá 'blê 'blá flashing lightning and sound of thunder</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blêng</strong></td>
<td>[I Vb] to wake up / thức dậy / se réveiller. Syn.: kôdra, plêng kôi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blep, drâ blu blep</strong> to rush in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blet</strong> flash of lightning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blet blet blet dá</strong> flashing lightning and sound of thunder</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>blea, bling blea</strong> an &quot;x&quot; mark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>chéh</strong>, Writing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blei</strong> [T Vb] to win, to beat, to withstand; to persist at / thăng / gagner. Also: 'blei.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>'biam té blei to lose</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ôh ta blei to not win, to lose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôblei to be made to win</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Môi ngế blei, mòi ngế ôh.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>One wins and one doesn't.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Syn.: trang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: <strong>pôsau</strong>, Truthfulness Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bling blea</strong> [N] an &quot;x&quot; mark</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>chéh</strong>, Writing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bloi</strong> [T Vb] to clean the seeds out of pǔm melon or tu-ua squash / cao / éplucher.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>kôli</strong>, Kitchen Actions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blông</strong> [S Vb] to shove through, to go ahead, to push aside the grass (as when going through the jungle), to open up a way (as through kông a fence); to push over (as a fence) / dậy / pousser. Also: blông.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Syn.: 'lêng, 'lut, vea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements; <strong>trut</strong>, Pushing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blông</strong> [anN] (kind of) catfish / một loại tre / chat marin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: <strong>khu bômg</strong>, Catfish Family</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>blôh</strong> [N] (kind of) bamboo / một loại tre, củi le / bambou. PNB *hamblôh, Also: hôblôh, hêblôh.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>blông See blông, to shove through, to go ahead, to push aside the</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**blōu -- bring**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinds of Bamboo:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• blōh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• dang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hōdréa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kōlā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kōlā re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kōpei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• křiāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pōlāi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pō-ō, (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• phea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rõchia, (used in house wall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tōbōk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts of Bamboo:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• kōu, stump of bamboo from which the bamboo sprouts; section ends, joints of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• klōng, piece of bamboo with one or more sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pang, section between bamboo joints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pua, stumps of bamboo, short 3-foot stunted-growth bamboo in chiāk field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tōkłōng núa, joint between bamboo sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hvéāng, branch of bamboo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- grass, to open up a way; to push over
- blōu [I Vb] to powder xāk hair (as with DDT) / rāc / poudrer.
  See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

**blu, drá blu bleep** to rush in

**bluk** See bluōk. tasteless, no flavor

**blung** [vDes] to stick out, to protrude (as the face of kéh the moon approaching 3/4-size, the swollen kéa intestines of children) / phinh ra / faire saillie. Also:

- rõblung.

**pōtok blung** swollen, protruding stomach; see: Appendix 2, Illnesses

**bluōk** [vDes] tasteless, no flavor / lat, vō-vō / fade, insipide. Also: bluk.

---

**SEDANG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drōu xāng bluōk</th>
<th>poor wine with just a little flavor; see: drōu, Beer and Wine Drinks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>háng bluōk</td>
<td>‘tasteless’ pepper; see: háng, Peppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tróng bluōk</td>
<td>‘tasteless’ slender purple eggplant; see: tróng, Eggplants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 9, Eating

**bluông** [vAdj] bloated stomach / bụng ông / s’enfler.

See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

---

**br**

| brá tōi | [C Vb] to warn / báo cho hay / avertir. |
| brai, Mang Brai | village of kōtuō dialect |

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**brao, Dak Brao** (Bahnar) See Tea Prau. village of Xā Tea Hmông south of Tea Hmông and five kilometers east of DakTo

**brau, Dak Brau** See Tea Prau. village of Xā Tea Hmông south of Tea Hmông and five kilometers east of DakTo

**brê** (Fr) See bôrê. hat, beret

**bréang** [T Vb] to put something into the body (as by pōchau a sorcerer or shaman) / dé vao / mettre dans.

See: pōchau, Shaman

**brei** [Excl] to boo; to express disapproval or happiness over an enemy’s misfortune / è ê! / houl!. Also: tōbrei.

Brei, brei, Téang hiàng hla. Hurrah, hurrah, Téang is dead.

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**bring, Kon Bring** (Bahnar) See Kon Prìng. village 3 kilometers north of DakTo
**DICTIONARY**

**center at fork between roads**
giving to Dakcut and Tu Mrong, *ki klai* dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**brit brit** [I Vb] to wink *ma* eye / nháy mắt / clin d’oeil.

**bro** [C Vb] to prepare; to fix; to make vegetables taste better; to make up (as to repent of wrong against the village); to correct, to amend, to make amends for adultery / chửa, sữa, sữa-soan / preparer.

**bro 'bàng chu** to make amends by giving a pig; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs

**bro pôlê** to make up or to confess to the village

**'mai ti bro** to repair

**tôlôt** to disobey; to commit adultery

---

Methods of flavoring food: 1) *kotém* onions; 2) *nhông hông* dill, coriander, Chinese parsley; 3) *èi* an eatable grass; 4) *kôxâm* coriander; 5) *plàng* citronella, lemon grass; 6) *kià* ginger.

---

When one *bro pôlê* makes up to or confesses to the village, it is usually done at *péa chêang* the village gate or *hẹnge buat* the communal house.

---

See: *pé*. Means of Cooking:

- *pôxiam*, *Beginningbrong*, *Dak Brong* See *Tea Prong*, village of Xả Mon Pau on the road to Tu Mrong

**bróang** [I Vb] to hold multiple items in fist; to hoard goods, miserly; marriage / cảm / tenir,

**Tea Bróang** fifth village above Kon Hông village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

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**brít -- 'bái**

See: *ôi de pó*, Marriage; *xo*, Getting

**brôk (BL)** See prôk. to go, to walk, to march; to guide, to teach; let’s go!. Also: bibrók (dup).

**brôt (Bahnar) [aN]** robber, thief / kê cắp / voleur.

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**bru** See brô. aid (supply of clothes, food, building materials)

**brú [vPt]** to repeatedly ask for something (as a child begging)

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**bruô [N]** aid (supply of clothes, food, building materials) / sự giúp đỡ / aide, assistance.

Also: bru, hôbruô, hôbru.

**tôméam** things, belongings
See: *véang*, Helping

---

**'b**

**'ba [vPt]** never; at long last / không bao giờ / jamais.

**'ba ta ái** never had

**'ba tônên** [N] target; shooting range / bia, trường bắn / cible.

'bá [T Vb] to wind (kôxái cord, kôpén loincloth, etc.) around something or someone; to twist a cord laid around top of basket / uốn quanh, dòng khô / tourner.

'bá kôpén to put on (or wind on) loincloth

See: *chang*, Basket Parts; *kôxái*, Actions with Cord and Vines

'bâ See 'báng. through the use of; together, with; and; CL for fields

**'bai, van 'bái** (VN) gambling

**'bái (VN) [N]** lesson / bài học / leçon.
"ban -- 'bėng"

Terms of Warfare:
- chéam, army of several villages
- đa phau, to pull latch
- 'đông, fort, district
- gak, to guard
- ho勃rōk, to fight, to go to war
- hōdria, to sight gun
- hōnea, gun
- kām, poison
- kōng tak, to go on patrol
- kōdat, roadblock
- ðōde, to kill
- kōmōng, cannon, artillery
- khea, shield
- khē, small group
- klēng, to fight close together
- ling, soldier (q.v.)
- lōgat, map
- hlē mō-ēa tōnei tea, map
- hōlōh, to pierce (as through a shield)
- mok chie, big artillery
- pēng phàu, to shoot gun
- pēng tūi, off the mark, miss the bulls-eye
- pīang phàu, to carry gun
- pōtrūi, to go on patrol
- phau, gun, rifle
- phong liu, grenade launcher
- ra, ambush
- ruh, the sound of a machine gun
- rōmīe rōmān, very many people (as in a large army)
- rōpūa, great many people (as in a large army)
- teō, to carry gun
- tōpla, to fight

See: hōk, Study

"ban" (VN) [N] bread / bánh mì / pain.
See: hme, Foods

"Bang Hōng" [GName] Duan village (occurs in Sedang song)
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

"bang tēam" [pVb] insufficient time / không kip / terme insuffisant.

See: Appendix 21, Time

"bäng" [Prep] through the use of; with / với, và, băng / avec.
Also: 'bā.
- "bäng chiâng" with you, friend!
- kōi "bäng" to have sexual intercourse
- kōi "bäng dei pó" to have sexual intercourse
- "bā ng" to live together as a married couple

Syn.: 'num

"bāng" [CoConj] with, together with, and / với; và / avec; et. Also: 'bā.
- tām "bāng nō" step-father through mother's remarriage

"xāng" "bāng pa" step-mother through father's remarriage

"Kīlé me "bāng tōnā kia me kīlé tea me nē". That tiger and that host of ghosts crossed that river again.

Syn.: drēng

Togetherness:
- "bāng, with, together
- drēng, with
- 'num, with
- pēcīuang, together
- rōrat, with
- tēchuang, together
- tēkūiam, together
- tōrā, altogether; both of them, all of them; all of the same kind

"bāng" [C1]. CL for chiak fields, pōk fields, dēang gardens, pēam fish traps. Also: 'bā, 'māng.

to lāi "bāng chiak" how many fields?

See: Appendix 30, Classifiers

"bat, but "bat scattered all over the place

Syn.: hrak hreng

"bēng" [pVb] to have the occasion to / dip / à l'occasion de.

DICTIONARY

See: نة, Negation

'bí (VN, Fr) [N] marbles (toy) / bi / bille.
pro 'bí to play marbles
See: xah, Amusement

'biam [pVb] to the contrary / trái / contraire.
'biam tê blei to lose; see: pôsau,
Truthfulness Test

'biam [I Vb] to dance around the
lăng kang spirit pole / nhày múa / danser.
chi 'biam to dance around the
spirit pole
Syn.: kinhnhon, xuang
See: Appendix 16, Movements;
xéang, Animism; kang, Spirit Pole

'bo pem [T Vb] to slit the neck (as
of [`a chicken) / cát / couper la gorge.
See: ы, About Chickens; ko,
Cutting

'bói See bôi. to follow; to go
around; to continue; to
imitate, similar to

'bok (Bahnar) [anN] westerner,
priest; honorific title for
government officials,
foreigners; descriptive for
advanced articles from
developed countries / ông
Tây, linh mục / homme
do'occidental, prêtre.

'bok kra old man, elder
'bok kvan District Chief; see:
pôkua, Government

'bok tin Province Chief
'bok xôi priest; see: Appendix
14, Religion
d honorific title for saints
i 'bok, western chicken; see: ì,
Chickens

kotêm 'bok western onion / hành
tây / oignon
lám mot 'bok to go to confession
(as of a Catholic); see:
Appendix 15, Going

lăng 'bok western' cotton tree
/ cây bông vai / arbre coton;
see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

'nek 'bok western-type hoe; see:
'nek. Kinds of Hoes
pôm 'bok western, Irish potato / khoai tây / pomme de terre;
see: pôm, Potatoes

'bong [DName] big
hôdro 'bong big kettle with
large, round klea belly,
bigger than hôdro kang; see:
hôdro, Pots
krui 'bong pomelo; see: krui,
Citrus Fruit

Syn.: kan
See: kan, Size

'boa See bôi. to follow; to go
around; to continue; to
imitate, similar to

'bôe kôxãi [T Vb-N] to tie together
to make a longer piece of
rope or vine / buộc / lier.
See: kat. Tying; kôxãi, Actions
with Cord and Vines

'bôi [anN] servant / người làm, tâi-
tô / serviteur.
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

'bôi See bôi. to follow; to go
around; to continue; to
imitate, similar to. PNB *_oy.

'bóm (VN) [N] pump / bôm /
pompe.
See: kômaí, Equipment

'bôu See pôu. melon, squash,
pumpkin

'buat (Fr) [N] canned food / dô hôp
/ boîte.
See: hme, Foods

'bui be [pAdv-vAdj] enough /
vâa, dû / assez.
See: Appendix 31, Quantities

'bûn, tôpui 'bûn to speak
vulgarly; to disobey
See: Appendix 33, Talking

'but [anN] one who does everything
sloppily
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

'but 'bat scattered all over the
place
Syn.: hra hreng
'bō-
'bī'bōi, 'bu'bōi See bibōi. to chase after, to chase, to run away
'balong (Fr) See bō'long. ball

'bl

'blá [DName]
loāng 'blá tree whose bark is used for cords
tōxōng 'blá glutinous rice with yellow kōtōu husk and white cha or phái body
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
'bli [N] sparks (as from a lighter) / tia lâ / étincelle. Also: mléi. bli blik blik dá flashing lightning and sound of thunder
bli blet blet blet dá flashing lightning and sound of thunder
'bli 'bli 'blá flashing lightning and sound of thunder
hmóu 'blé flint stone / dá lâ / pierre à briquet; see: hmóu, Stones
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia; on, Aspects of Fire
'blei See blei. to win, to beat, to withstand; to persist at
'blo, Kúan Tea 'Blo village See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
'blut 'blut [Quanf] little by little / dân dân / petit à petit, peu à peu.

| Tea kan 'blut 'blut. The river rose little by little. |
|------|--------|
| See: Appendix 31, Quantities |

ch
This ch listing integrates rare occurrences of aspirated chh.
cha [N] body (of person or main portion of machine); (in insects) the middle one of the three main segments, thorax; (of grain) body, kernel / mình, ngự, hâ / corps, thorax, graine.
cha alai corn kernel; see: alai, Corn
cha priat the trunk of banana plant; see: priat, Banana Plant
chhai tung cha internal sickness; See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
dê cha (of vô wine jar) middle, midway up; see: vô, Wine Jars Parts
lém, mo cha healthy, good in body; see: rõđei, Health
mo cha to be well, to be fine
ngán cha to look into the body (as only a shaman or sorcerer can); see: phóch, Shaman
tê dei cha tôná to sell one’s body, harlotry; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs
tôdro cha to exercise the body; see: Appendix 6, Body Actions
tô'nhie dei cha to lose a baby, to expel a baby before time, stillborn; see: tôpa, Pregnant

Pin ta lém cha. We are not well.

The three segments of an insect are 1) ko head or first part of the body; 2) cha body or thorax, 3) pōtōk abdomen, posterior or hind part.

See: kōmai, Machine Parts; pêam, Fish Trap Parts; tōxōng, Glutinous Rice
DICTIONARY

Body Parts:
- chéang, leg (q.v. for Leg Parts)
- ihiám, heart (q.v. for Internal Body Parts, Trunk Body Parts)
- kén, skin (q.v. for Skin and its Blemishes)
- kóóng, arm (q.v. for Parts of the Head)
- kléó, testes (very vulgar) (q.v. for Sexual Organs)
- pie, fat
- xe, flesh, meat

chha [T Vb] to get, to receive (as fish after fishing, or a wife) / nhán / obtenir, recevoir. PNB
*čaq or čaq ‘go and seek’.
chha Kôdrái to get a wife; see: ōi đê pôi, Marriage
See: xo, Getting
cha [pVb] can, to be able to, to have time to / có-thé / pouvoir.
cha ngán kông to rule a land; see: pokua, Government
cha kôgau to escape
ôh ta cha to be unsuccessful (negative answer to ‘Did you catch it?’); didn’t have time
Pin cha ka rôkáí. We can eat boar.
Â ti ēi cha hnè. I don’t have time to teach.
See: Appendix 21, Time
cha certainly
Cha đalım. It’s really me that’s going.
chha See chai. to return (oneself)
chhá lôang [N-N] tree sap / mủ, nhủ cậy / sève.
chhá lôang lîng sap of the lôang lîng tree (kôlot fetishes are dipped into the red sap for coloring)

chhá lôang hreí sap of the lôang hreí tree (used for making chei glue)
chhá lôang trâi sap of the Banyan tree is mixed with the sap of the lôang hreí tree to make chei glue which is used to krông hunt birds
lôang có tree which has chhá bông white sap; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
See: lôang, Parts of Trees
chá [Kín] great-great-grandchild / chût
ja chá great-great-grandmother
poa chá great-great-grandfather
(if two people have a poa chá in common they may marry; any ancestor more distant than poa chá is known as poa tôxeô)

A calls B chá. B calls A poa chá great-great-grandfather or ja chá great-great-grandmother.

See: cháu, Ancestors and Descendants
chhá [T Vb] to split pa a half piece of bamboo into 3-4 kômea square strips / chê / fendre.
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
chhá [N] plastic cloth / chât deô / plastique.
See: drâ, House Furnishings
châ See châng. sword; men’s tool, fin
châ ká fin on top of fish
châ, koï chêk châ See koï chêk châng, to lie on one’s side
châ, ya châ house lizard / thâm lân
chah [Q Vb] to inquire of the opinions of others (as a village chief investigating a matter) / hôi thâm / demander.
See: Appendix 33, Talking
chai [anN] head louse; tick / chí, bô / pou, tique. PNB *čhi; PFrS *či. Also: che.
chhai — chak

chái mỏ'nh rice husk insect
chái xak hair louse; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
kōtiap chái baby louse; see: kúan, kómuan, kōtiap and pōxía
köxí louse egg
See: Appendix 11, Folk Taxonomy of Animals

Khu kẹ ọi tung cha pin, Body Pests:
• chái, head louse
  • chái chó, chái mỏ'nh, ‘dog’ louse, ‘rice husk’ louse, fleas
• chái, chái xak, head louse, ‘hair’ louse
• hmóc, bedbug
• so, body louse, clothes louse (q.v.)

chái [T Vb] to be sick, ill / ốm, dau / malade. PNB *jiq.
Kia Chái Klíam Sick Liver Ghost; see: kia, Folk tale Ghosts
krúa healthy; hygiene / khỏe; vẹ-sính / bien portant
lám hìang to go visit the sick
mđjái to make another sick
ọi chái to be sick
pōkéang medicine, magic stuff; see: pōkéang, Medicine
suá health
tokrúa to continue sick
tőpúi chái hiǎm to use offensive language (as referring to in-laws by gá or eh); see: Appendix 33, Talking; hiǎm, Heart as Seat of Emotion
trè to be sickened at the sight of something, nauseous, repulsive / ghẹ tôm / nauséabond, rebuttant
Gà ta ka chái ko. He has a headache.
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses (many occurrences of chái not listed here)

SEDANG

Tođróang kí ọi tung cha pin: poréang; ’mea; oa ngang. The things which live in our body: germs; parasites; worms.

chái [S Vb] to return (oneself) / vẹ, trở về / revenir. Also: chha.
chái deì hngèi to return home
chái hngèi to go home; see: Appendix 16, Movements
ọi chái la kònɔu to live at the husband’s home
póc'hái to send someone home; to return things, to take back
xú chái to run in the house quickly
| Chái a hngèi. Return home.

chháî [N] sharp point of râng arrow / mủ nhon / point.
râng chháî ancient Greek type arrow which cannot be pulled out, carved from a stick
râng chháî méǎm metal-tipped arrow
See: râng, Arrows
cháî See chėi, great-grandchild
Tea Chái village (in song); see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
chhák [S Vb] to travel a long distance; to take a trip (of at least one day’s time) / đi xa, đi du lịch / voyager.
See: Appendix 16, Movements
chhák [DName] mixed-colored; tan and orange; red and black (as in a dog's fur)
kōchhák chhák ‘mixed-colored’ rabbit; see: khu kôpái, Rabbit Family
lóang chhák tree from which poi fire tinder is obtained; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
pré chhák small ‘mixed-colored’ intestinal worm; CL to; see: oa ngang, Worm Family
Syn.: rõnéam, ’rê (’rô), tuvat
See: bông, Colors
chak cháng [vAdv] to lie on one's
cham -- chang

A chang basket is equivalent to five small chea baskets or three large chea baskets, or is equivalent to two kôdei baskets; or three chang are equivalent to 100-kilograms of rice. A typical chang basket is 23-inches tall with a 13-inch top diameter and a 9-inch base diameter with an 8-inch square potak skirt-like base.

Basket Parts:

- 'bá, to twist a cord laid around top of basket
- kôdo chang, lid of chang with pointed top (q.v.)
- kôdo díg, rounded lid for chang basket
- kôdo mûô, lid of mûóu basket
- kûân, several pieces circling top of basket directly under the kônûm
- kônûm, 1-1/2 inch wide top of basket just above the kônûn
- kôrî, the knotting between the base of basket and its potak skirt-like base
- kvê rôî, the knotting between the base of chea small basket and its potak skirt
- lôang ting tei, two sticks stuck in bottom of basket to provide a flat bottom
- potak, the skirt-like base of basket made of wood
- pôrûng, vertical brace of basket, four corner pieces in base of back basket
- hvêa, the knot used around top of basket
- xa hâ, to line with leaves so contents will not fall out holes

for working in the fields
(lower half woven with chúa péa, upper half with tên)
chăng -- chau 20 SEDANG

dödro patterns / gió, güi / panier, hotte. CL: to.
kônhô needle (for working with baskets)

chăng chea all kinds of back baskets; see: rõkông, Two- and Four-word Formulas
See: kan, Size

chăng, kôi chang chang to lie on one's side
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

chăng, pliam chang vang medium-sized leech
See: khu plam, Land Leech Family

cháng [N] sword; men's tool; fin / giôm, vây cá / épée. PNB *chê. Also: châ.
cháng kâ fin on top of fish; CL to; see: kâ, Parts of Fish
chăng móí flight feathers of bird; CL to; see: chêm, Bird Parts

chăng tôró lightning / chôp / éclair
tô to sharpen (as knives, hoes, etc.)
tôpla dei pô 'báng cháng to sword-fight together

cháng
kôi chêk chang to lie on one's side (also: kôi chêk chà); see: Appendix 10, Sleeping

ng pêang chang cháng on the side; see: pêang, Locations
ôí chung cháng to sit sideways; see: ôí, Positions

cháng See chăng (Tea Tù). friend

cháô See chám. meat; all the things of the jungle

chat [Mult] tên(s) / môí / dix. PNB *ját.
kê mới chat October; see: kê, Months
kê mới chat móí November
kê mới chat pêa December
môí chat ten
môí chat móí eleven
pêa chat twenty
See: Appendix 35, Numbering

Traps and Weapons:
• chăng, sword
• holông, knife
• ká, trap
• kônhô, deadfall trap
• kôtro, bowtrap
• móíra, log funnel for traps
• möíng, crossbow
• hêma, house-like trap for catching monkeys
• hêma, bamboo knife
• 'nông, bared knife (without sheath)
• pêam, fish trap
• phâu, gun, rifle
• prah, to set up the móíra system of traps
• râng, arrow, bullet
• riap, bird trap
• rõkông, small knife
• rõkông, knife
• rõkông, knife
• rõn, all sorts of traps used to ra stalk and catch animals
• rõpea, spear
• ta, spear trap for catching deer, wild pig
• tea, spear
• têdâu, trap
• têjúia, trap

• See: 'ba tôñên, Terms of warfare
• See: holông, Knife parts
• See: kêtro, Bowtrap parts
• See: möíng, Crossbow parts
• See: pêam, Fish trap parts

chat [T Vb] to place hódro kettle in fire / dát / mettre. Ant.: xê
See: chôu, Putting; kôíi, Kitchen Actions

chau [N] the trunk of banana plant / thân cây chuối / tronc.

priat chau uncultivated, jungle banana; see: priat, Bananas
See: priat, Banana Plant

chau, tea chau kerosene, gasoline, etc. / dầu lửa, sâng / kérosène, essence.
See: Appendix 28, Liquids
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chữ</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>châu</td>
<td>[Kin] grandchild; grandchild of a cousin; extending a relationship to generation of châu / cháu / petit-fils, petite-fille. PNB *chôtel. Also: chậu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cháu tôná</td>
<td>very close grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cháu xiam</td>
<td>blood-line grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dộh cháu</td>
<td>son-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuan cháu</td>
<td>offspring, descendants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me cháu</td>
<td>granddaughter-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>póa cháu</td>
<td>one’s real grandfather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A calls B cháu; B calls A ja grandmother or póa grandfather. A calls B’s spouse dộh cháu grandson-in-law or me cháu granddaughter-in-law.

**Ancestors and Descendants:**
- póa cháu, great-great-grandfather
- ja cháu, great-great-grandmother
- noa, great-grandfather
- vòng, great-grandmother
- póa, grandfather
- ja, grandmother
- pa, father
- nổu, mother
- kúan, child
- cháu, grandchild
- chi, great-grandchild
- cháu, great-great-grandchild
- chia, great-great-grandchild

- ngoh, Siblings and Cousins
- tám, Aunts and Uncles
- mai, Brothers-in-law and Sisters-in-law
- dộh, Parents-in-law and Children-in-law

**châu [N] vagina (very vulgar) / lồn / vagin.**

See: kêu, Sexual Organs

châu (VN) [N] soup / cháo / potage, soupe.

See: hmc, Foods

che See chai. hair louse

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The word chậu ‘grandchild’ is perhaps the most common kin term in Vietnam, occurring in its various cognate forms in all languages of Vietnam except those of the Tai family. Cf. Smith 1989.

chế See chế. great-grandchild

ché [N] cloth / vải / nap. See: chêp, Care of Clothes

chê [T Vb] to cut meat / cắt thị / couper viande.

chêh hònh to cut meat See: kô, Cutting; xe, Meat

chêh See chêh. to write

chêk [vAdj] bitter (but not as strong as xâng bitter); the taste of plai hómmôn fruit / dăng / amer.

See: Appendix 9, Eating

chêm See chêm. bird

chêm [T Vb] to feed / cho ăn / nourrir.

pôchêm to feed someone (as a child)

tôchêm to feed each other

See: Appendix 9, Eating

chen See chêm. cooked

chênh [I Vb] to be in debt to someone / nợ, mắc nợ ai / dette.

hrãi chênh to demand repayment of a loan

See: liên, Money

chêng See chêng. leg, foot, hoof


chêng hêng Kon Pê Village-type singing; see: rông, Singing

drih drih drih sound of chêng, kông gongs and rôka drums together

Pa Cheng village; See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

tôgôu chêng to beat cymbals

Xã Tu Cheng government Xã district
The villages of Xà Tú Cheng are Kon Leng, Kon Pia, Tea Tù.

Musical Instruments:
- chêng, gong, cymbal
- dòu ro, cow bell (hangs from neck)
- kẹng, wind instrument
- kòang, gong
- kòang mòng, little gong
- kòang pò-ô, bamboo gong
- kô'leng, church bell
- proa tie, pump organ
- roka, drum
- rõ'òng, flute
- têng neng, church bell

chêp -- chéam

chêp See chêp to sew
chê, chê chi chê chê the tracks of a small animal
See: 'mot, Hunting
chê, tea chê tea / trà, nước trà / thê. PHS *chéy (perhaps this cognate is coincidental considering the recent introduction of tea into the Central Highlands).
See: Appendix 28, Liquids
chê See chêng, (kind of) tree
chêa [CN] basket used while harvesting to collect the rice (lower half woven with chúa pêa, upper half with tên tôdro patterns) / gôi / panier.
Also: chia.
chêa pôu ‘carrying’ basket with straps
chêa tên tê ‘plain weave’ basket
chêa têcó basket with tall straight sides for stripping rice at harvest, without straps, carried around waist
kê xì baskets with handles
chăng chêa all kinds of back baskets; see: rõkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas

to ta chêa to place around the sides of a basket

A chêa basket is used to hold rice while harvesting. It has a 12-inch diameter at the top and 9-inch diameter at the bottom. It has tôn tôdro weaving for the top half; chúa pêa for the bottom half. 3-5 chêa baskets are equivalent to one chang basket.

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays; chang, Basket Parts
chêa [I Vb] to lick clean / liêm / lécher.
chêa dei to lick clean; see: Appendix 9, Eating
chêa See sea, to wash (things, as môngén dishes)
chêa [N] fish trap; fish net, a large circular net with plái weights around edge / bể cá; chái lucrô / trappe pour poisson.
See: péam, Fish Traps and Fish Nets
chhéa [anN] wildcat / mèo rùng / chat sauvage. PHS *čea.
Also: chía, mió kông.
kliêng chhéa ‘wild cat’ hawk; see: khu kliêng, Eagle and Hawk Family
Syn.: mió kông
See: khu pa kông--hôdroang âi
pin to chêang. Four-legged Jungle Animals, see chói

Khu chhéa, Wild Cat Family:
- chhéa, wild cat
- phê, ? / con lon, thát

chêā See chêang. gate
chêā See chêang. work
chêak See chêak. rice field
chêām [anN] army representing several villages; a great many people / quân dội, Linh võ-sô / armée.
See: 'ba tônén, Terms of Warfare
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **chéam** [N] large serving bowl / bát / bol.  
   ilau large serving bowl  
      (narrower and taller than chéam)  
   See: **kōli**, Kitchen Utensils  
**cheang** [N] leg, foot, hoof; bottom  
      / chân / jambe, pieds, sabot,  
      fond. Also: chiang, cheng,  
      cheông. Tea Tau cheông.  
**chhai chō cheang** legless; see:  
      Appendix 2, Illnesses  
**cheang kōtei** back legs of four-legged animal  
**cheang không** shoes / giày / soulier; also **chỗkhông**; see:  
      cō, Clothes  
**cheang mōnei** front legs of four-legged animal  
**cheang ngo** bottom of mountain; see: **ngo**, Mountain  
**Descriptives**  
**cheang xe** vehicular tire; see: xe,  
      Vehicles  
**chih chē chē chē tracks of a**  
      small animal; see: *mot*,  
      Hunting  
**ghièng** footprints  
**hōdroang dī pēa to cheang** two-legged animals  
**hōdroang dī pūn to cheang** four-legged animals  
**hōrāng cheang** toe  
**iklōn** crippled in one leg; see:  
      Appendix 2, Illnesses  
**kōbāng a cheang** weak in the knees  
**lām cheang** to go by foot / đi bộ  
      / marcher; see: Appendix 15,  
      Going  
**lām cheang peng** to crawl  
**mōnān kī āi pūn to cheang** four-legged domestic animals (see chói)  
**tōva cheang** to stumble over  
**xāp cheang** (of soldiers)  
   Attention!; see: **ling**, Soldiers  
   See: **cha**, Body Parts; **kāi**, Body  
   Parts of Animals  
**chéang** [N] gate / cổng / porte.  
   Also: chē.  
**péa chēang** gate  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Leg Parts:  
   • cheang, leg, foot  
   • kung kēo, knee tendon  
   • kōkēo, inner area behind knee  
   • kōpēang cheang, sole of foot  
   • krang, knee  
   • ma cheang, ankle  
   • nhái, shin  
   • nhăng, knee tendon  
   • pui, lower leg, shin  
   • plai cheang, shin muscles  
   • plâu, thigh  
   • hvē, tendon  
   • tègian, lap  
   • trōang huan, tendons  
   • xák xoa cheang, leg hair  

**hvā rēang chēang** white-eared langur; see: **khu hvā**, Langur  
See: **péa**, Openings  
**chéang** [N] work / việc làm /  
      travail. PNB *jango*. Also: cheā.  
**mó-ém pei chēang** to work  
      very hard  
**pei chēang** to work elsewhere  
      (not on one’s own fields)  
   See: **pei**, Work  
**chē [T Vb]** to write / việt / écrire.  
      PNB *ačchǐh*; cf. PC *číh.  
      Also: chē.  
**lōang chē** pencil, pen / việt chí,  
      việt máy / crayon, plume  
**lōang chē** pencil (which has  
      chí [VN] lead)  
**lōang chē** tea mok pen (which  
      uses tea mok ink)  
**chéh, chih chih chēh chēh** the  
      tracks of a small animal  
   See: *mot*, Hunting  
**chéi** [N] glue / keo, cao su / colle-  
      forte.  
**ket chēi** ’sticky’ frog (so named  
      because the frog is so sticky  
      it will not fall out of one’s  
      hand)  

**Chei** glue is made by pounding  
   chā the sap of lōang hrei a tree  
   root.  

See: Appendix 28, Liquids
chéi -- chém  24  SEDANG

Writing:
- bìng blea, an “x” mark
- chán, period, dot
- chê, to write
- chu, letter, word
- chua lối, to cross out with a single line
- hògat dê, “-” hyphen
- hògat hía, to cross over, horizontal stroke in writing
- hògat kán kãi, to cross out with an “x”
- hòrk, to record
- inai, name, verse, rhyming words
- kòh kòthô, (VN) to mail or to send a letter
- kôbàng chêh, blackboard
- kôchúá, to scribble, little scratch marks, to draw a line
- kôluap, circumflex (’), accent
- kôphong chêh, writing chalk (q.v.)
- kôxap, large book, set of books
- lôáng chêh, pen or pencil
- lôáng chêh chi, pencil using chê (VN) lead
- lôáng chêh tea môk, pen using tea mók ink
- hà mô-á, paper, book
- mòón, to cross a line
- mòngrang, chalk
- mrâng, (Bahnar) chalk
- phân, chalk
- phet, comma
- rôkông, word, language
- tôi tê, to pull down, downstroke
- tôdôraông, sentence, matter
- tràông kôchúa, a “---” dashed line
- trà огр pxuxa, last sentence, bottom line
- xuât, to erase

poa chéi great-grandfather (if two people have a poa chéi in common they cannot marry

Chêi glue is used to krông hunt birds either on water or in trees. By cutting into the trunk of lôáng chêi the ‘glue’ tree and placing fire there châ the sap runs out into kông a bamboo tube. They also obtain chá lôáng trai sap of a Banyan tree. Vai tôvat they mix them together and prê chiang chêi the two become glue. Then they cover an area of water with leaves exposing only a small area of water. They place two lôáng chêi sticky sticks opposite each other and suspended slightly above the water surface. Then they krông hunt for the birds which come to the water, touch the glue and can’t fly away. Or the lôáng chêi can be placed high in a tree where birds land. The birds touch it, can’t fly away and fall to the ground.

Tea Chêí river, flows into Tea Mih river, see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

A calls B chêi; B calls A noa great-grandfather or vông great-grandmother.

See: châu, Ancestors and Descendants
chék [N] the drags left in the bottom of the vô wine jar when the rice wine is all gone / cân / lie. Also: chik.
See: drêu, Drinking
chék, kô ké châng to lie on one’s side / nằm nghiêng
Syn.: chak châng, koi chiang châng, koi eng ea
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping
chêm [anN] bird / chim / oiseau.
PNB *cêm; cf. PC *cêm.
Also: chem.
chém bird, name given to star Antares; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
hôdrap (of birds) to land, to
DICTIONARY

kọpau chém bird’s nest; see: kọpau

pọtàng bird net trap; see: pọtàng

pọ́́xìá baby bird; see: kúán,

riap bird trap; see: cháng, Traps

*tódréáng chém bird’s nest

See: Appendix 4, Birds (many occurrences of chém not listed here); ọ̀àng, Small Flying Animals

khu chém, Bird Family:

• chém, birds; see: Appendix 4, Birds
• chung vung, Gray Peacock
• Pheasant and/or Germain's Peacock Pheasant
• u̝-e-a, black crow
• ọ̀ọ̀g, long orange-billed bird
• hũ̀hũ̀, (q.v.)
• i prai, red junglefowl, ‘wild chicken’
• jang, Pink-necked Pigeon
• kòbòu, blue bird (q.v.)
• kóméa, Hoopoe
• kọ̀tẹ̀, gray bird
• hnó, Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon
• pang vak, raven, crow
• pu-úk, (q.v.)
• pọ́wxám, Imperial Pheasant
• and/or Diard's Fire-backed Pheasant (q.v.)
• prui, gray bird
• rei, black and white necked, black body bird (q.v.)
• róta, cockatoo (q.v.)
• nọ́tìe, large bird
• tóchọ́k
• tọ́tàng, (eats xot bees)
• tọ́trau, pigeon, dove (q.v.)
• tọ́tẹ́rẹ̀, Golden-backed Tree-toed Woodpecker and/or Green Magpie
• vèk, owls (q.v.)

ché̂n [vAdj] cooked / chí́n / cuírue.

Also: chên. BL. Rengao chén.

ché̂n good (moral) heart; see: ihian, Heart as Seat of Emotion

hör chém cooked rice; see: hör, Stages of Cooked Rice

pochèn everything ready and cooked to eat
tián chém good mind; see: tián, Ear as Seat of Understanding

Préi pé póm i chén. The two cooked the potatoes until (they were) well done.

See: Appendix 9, Eating

ché̂n, lọ́áng chè̂ng (kind of) tree / mọ́n lọ̀áí cày / arbre. Also: chè.

See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

ché̂o [I Vb] (of fire) to burn
(something) up / dò́i / brûler.

on va ché̂o fire burns it up

See: pé, Means of Cooking;

chè̂n, Work in Field

ché̂n See chiang. leg, foot, hoof; bottom

ché̂p [T Vb] to sew / may, khâu / coudre. PHrS *jèp. Also: chèp,

cò clothes (q.v.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chi</th>
<th>chí</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>chép</strong> eò</th>
<th>to sew clothes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Care of Clothes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● chí, cloth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● chép, to sew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● cioè, to rip (clothes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● có, clothes (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● ha, tight fitting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● hie, to rip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● hối, loose fitting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● huam cò, to bathe with clothes on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● hòto, warm clothes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● kômp, scissors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● kôpi, to mend or repair clothes; to sew a new piece of cloth over a hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● khang, good, durable (clothes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● mái chép, to repair by sewing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● pek, to open up (clothes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● pré, thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● rõh, to wash clothes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● rong, ripped (clothes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● rua, to stretch (clothes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● teng, to hang up to dry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôchian, ring, button</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôchie, to rip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôchie tôcha, ripped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôbie, ripped clothes—minus a part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôđói, loose fitting (clothes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôpo, ripped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● truam, needle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● uih, to iron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>rói chum chí tro ta</strong></th>
<th>'fly kisses deer speared by trap', name given to stars Mizar and Alcor on Big dipper's handle; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>toppôp</strong></td>
<td>the call of chí barking deer; see: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chi** is kôdraí a female deer without kái horns, whereas chí kăng is kônôu a male deer with horns.

See: khu chí, Deer Family

**chi** [P/Vb]  
chi 'biâm to dance around the lôang kăng spirit pole  
chi déi to have fun; see: xah, Amusement  
chi khoanh to dance along  
chi mơ'nhie to destroy someone else's thing  
chi nah like formerly; see: Appendix 21, Time

The meaning of the preverbal chí as in the above phrases has not been discerned.

**chi** [VN] [N] pencil lead / chí / mine de plomb.  
**lôang chí** lead pencil; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things  
See: chíh, Writing

**chí, chíh, chíh chíh chíh** the tracks of a small animal  
See: 'mot, Hunting

**chí** [vAdj] clean / sächt-sê / propre.  
See: lêm, Qualities

**chí** [T Vb] to place carefully, all in upright position (as in a basket); to slip into, to stick in, to clip in; to clamp (as a pencil in a shirt pocket or knife into a place on the wall) / dé / mettre.

See: chíh, Putting

**chí** [DName]. Also: kôchí.  
**hôdrô kôchí** cricket (lives in
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôcô/chí (tree)</th>
<th>déang garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lôâng chí/á tree which has chá</td>
<td>Change:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bông white sap; see:</td>
<td>• chí, to increase, to become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td>• chia, to become, to mature, to grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí [T Vb] to dig / dạo / creuser.</td>
<td>• hòan, to grow, to sprout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNB *(čir. Also: chie.</td>
<td>• hóbu, sprout; to grow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí klôh tea to dig a water well</td>
<td>• lua, to become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôâng chí gray wasp</td>
<td>• mọjìang, to produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hònia digging tool</td>
<td>• monei, the stage after which one doesn’t grow any more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’nek hònia shovel-like hoe for</td>
<td>• ngah, to stop using</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí digging holes</td>
<td>• pòlèh, to change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõvat (of soil) to turn over</td>
<td>• ta, to become, to grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí [Kin] great-great-great-grandchild / chí</td>
<td>• xìng xià, to change from one form to another</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A calls B chía. There is no term for B to call A.

Syn.: hà
See: chíâu, Ancestors and Descendants

### Ket chiak
‘field’ frog (lives in water); see: khu ket, Frog Family

### Kônâi chiak
large ‘field’ rat; see: khu kônâi ál ting, Rats with Tails

### Hléâng chiak/kôcôchiak
‘fox’ bee;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ket chiak</th>
<th>chia -- chiak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘field’ frog (lives in water); see: khu ket, Frog Family</td>
<td><strong>Change:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khu kônâi ál ting, Rats with Tails</td>
<td>• chí, to increase, to become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hóbu, sprout; to grow up again, to resprout</td>
<td>• chia, to become, to mature, to grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lua, to become</td>
<td>• hòan, to grow, to sprout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọjìang, to produce</td>
<td>• hóbu, sprout; to grow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monei, the stage after which one doesn’t grow any more</td>
<td>• lua, to become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngah, to stop using</td>
<td>• hòan, to grow, to sprout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pòlèh, to change</td>
<td>• monei, the stage after which one doesn’t grow any more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta, to become, to grow</td>
<td>• ngah, to stop using</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xìng xià, to change from one form to another</td>
<td>• pòlèh, to change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiels:</th>
<th><strong>Fields:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chíák hóan kôrâi, old rice field (second or third year)</td>
<td>• chíák hóan müh, newly cleared rice field (first year only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák hóan müh, newly cleared rice field (first year only)</td>
<td>• chíák kâng, field for wet rice, rice paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák kâng, field for wet rice, rice paddy</td>
<td>• chíák hlau, field without grass--easy to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák hlau, field without grass--easy to work</td>
<td>• chíák núa, plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák núa, plains</td>
<td>• chíák pôh, old rice field (second or third year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák pôh, old rice field (second or third year)</td>
<td>• chíák réám, newly cleared rice field (first year only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák réám, newly cleared rice field (first year only)</td>
<td>• chíák ri, plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák ri, plains</td>
<td>• chíák rótôh, field with lots of grass (hard to work)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák rótôh, field with lots of grass (hard to work)</td>
<td>• chíák tea, rice paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák tea, rice paddy</td>
<td>• chíák túng tea, rice paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák túng tea, rice paddy</td>
<td>• chíák úa, plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chíák úa, plains</td>
<td>• kâng, rice paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kâng, rice paddy</td>
<td>• pôh, second year field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôh, second year field</td>
<td>• réám, new field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| chia | chíák | kâng, Rice Paddy |
### chiak -- chiang

**see:** khu bļéang, bļéang  
Wasp Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work in Field:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• a dri, the lower side of field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• a go, the upper side of field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• chế (of fire) to burn something up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• chói, to plant rice in field (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• chòu chiak, to burn field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• chưan, long, narrow portion of field being worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• dri, the starting point for working la narrow strip in field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• dró kúng, edge about field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• go, the end point of la narrow strip worked in field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• la, section or portion of field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kui nha, to rake grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôdrô, place where work in field is stopped temporarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôdrô chiak, fence around field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• muih, to cut and slash field for burning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• môdréam, pile of sticks in field to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mrûah, (of the ground) to be all hoed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• nha, grass (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pei chiak, to work in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• po, to hoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pu, pile of stick (in the field to be burned)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pôchôh, to plow fields with cows or water buffaloes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• poká, to build a fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pría, area around field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rõvat, (of soil) to turn over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• túi, to sweep or rake field for burning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôdréam, to help each other work a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tràm, to burn what is left over after the initial chouv burning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• xôh, to hoe a field with 'nek hoe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* *nek po chiak* small hoe for working in field; see: *nek*, Kinds of Hoes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pei chiak to work in the rice field; see: pei, Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôpám chiak field house; rice storehouse in field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xé uih chiak tractor; see: xé, Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xéang chiak spirit of the fields; see: xéang, Spirits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: khu kôñáí týng ôh ta ái xak, Rat Family (tails without hair)

**chiak** See chék, the dregs left in the bottom of the vô wine jar when the rice wine is all gone

**chian** [C Vb] to bring, to give / dem lai, cho / apporter, donner.

**lâm chian** to bring or supply something to someone; see: Appendix 15, Going

**chien** alone

môi ngé one person

**chiang** See cheang, leg, foot, hoof

koi chiang chang to lie on one's side; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping

**chiang** [pVb] to be able to / nói, có-thê / pouvoir.

Me gà ôh ta chiang pro kàn poblê. But he wasn’t able to work as a village chief.

Gà ôh ta chiang to xêh ôh. It wasn’t able to cross by itself.

See: kai, Ability

**chiang** [Eq Vb] to become; to make, raise up; to grow (plants, people); to mature; to accomplish; to be married / thành ra; môc, sanh / devenir, faire, croître, accomplir. Cf. Skt jen; Gk gennaio; Eng generate. Also: kôchiang.

**chiang hố** to make again; to raise up again

**chiang ôi xêh** to become pregnant; see: tôpa, Pregnant

**chiang reh** to stay well

**hôtro chiang kăn** to be elevated to the office of chief
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mudjiang</th>
<th>to raise a child; to bear a child (often only of animals or illegitimate children)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tang gá ñí pri vai 'nai gá oh ta hít chiang. If he has beads they know he hasn’t yet been married.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kồèt hìang chiang mòngé. The mushroom had become a person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ôh ta chiang. (It) didn’t become (that).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Chiang. (It) became (that).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syn.: húan
See: chía, Change

chiang [CausConj] because (rare usage) / vî / parce que.

Syn.: xìa

chiang piong dumb, mute, unable to speak / câm / muet. See: Appendix 33, Talking

chiáng [aN] friend / bàn / ami. PNB *jíng. Also: cháng (Tea Tú), chúa.

*báng chiang with you, friend! pro chiang to make friends ti chiáng with you, friend! See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

chie [T Vb] to rip (há mã-éa paper, éó clothes) / xé / fendre. See: chèp, Care of Clothes

chie [N] glass / kính / vitre. Syn.: hàu
See: xé, Vehicles

chie See chia. to dig

chie, mok chie (Fr) big artillery / trong pháo, đại bài / artillerie, canon. Syn.: kôngng See: 'ba tònén, Terms of Warfare

chie [vAdj] smooth / nhẵn / doux. See: lêm, Qualities

chỉ chì chê chê the tracks of a small animal See: 'mot, Hunting

---

chiêk See chiak. rice field

chiêk chiêk sound of chuchia a gecko, house lizard
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

chím [vAdj] very thin in the buttocks / tít không mập / délié.
See: ihiam, Body Parts, Internal

ching [CondConj] if, perchance (with explicit implication of improbable condition) / như, gia sù / si, peut-être.

Ching ti me ch lo. If perchance (it is) like that you go out.

ching lê [T Vb] to winnow / sàng, sây / vanner.

ching lê bâu to winnow rice; see: bâu, Rice Activities

Syn.: um

ching, a ching approximately, more or less, suggestive

môdreò a ching nòu return (it) to her mother

chiô [T Vb] to rip, to tear, to take apart; to unclasp, to disassemble / xé / fendre, déchirer, défaire, démonter. Ant.: pdklep, to clasp together See: ko, Cutting

chiôk, pek peng chiôk little yellow cabbage butterfly (?) or spider
See: khu pek peng, Spider Family

chip [N] sharp point (of knife) for piercing / mủi nọn / point. See: hòông, Knife Parts

chit chhit playful noise for picking at 'néng baby See: 'néng, Baby Care; Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

chiu [T Vb] to obey / vâng lõi / obéir. PNB *chêw.

chiu ngàn to obey

chiu tuân nòu pa to be obedient to parents; see: tuân, Ear as Seat of Understanding

khàng ko to be disobedient to parents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chiu -- chói</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>chiu</strong> (non-Central Sedang) See chi. small barking deer; muntjac</td>
<td><strong>chhai chó chhang</strong> legless</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chú</strong> [N] forested area / rừng / forêt. See: kong, The Earth</td>
<td><strong>chia chó</strong> fleas, dog louse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chúa</strong> [vAdj] burned / cháy / brûler. <strong>hme chúa</strong> burned, hard, crusty rice (or, the rice is burned); see: <strong>hme</strong>, Stages of Cooked Rice</td>
<td><strong>chó praí</strong> wolf, wild dog / sói / loup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>pê</strong>, Means of Cooking</td>
<td><strong>hố bui</strong> to pet a dog (or other animal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chũ</strong> [N] disk through which the <strong>hóm chũ</strong> canine teeth (in human mouth); see: <strong>hông, Teeth</strong></td>
<td><strong>hômui chô</strong> ‘dog’ wasp; see: <strong>khu hómui, hómui</strong> Wasp Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chủ, Kon Chủ</strong> village 2 kilometers south of DakTo, west of road See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td><strong>hồng chô</strong> big black ‘dog’ tick; see: <strong>khu kiki</strong>, Tick Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mông chô</strong> dog’s master</td>
<td><strong>kôna chô</strong> dog’s master</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mông chô</strong> crippled either in arm or leg, a person too weak or sickly to work / người tàn-tật / estropié</td>
<td><strong>mot chô</strong> to hunt; see: <strong>mot</strong>, Hunting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pôleô</strong> to frisk up, to rough up a dog’s ears, etc.</td>
<td><strong>pôleô</strong> to frisk up, to rough up a dog’s ears, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>réam</strong> to growl (of a dog or tiger)</td>
<td><strong>réam</strong> to growl (of a dog or tiger)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Chô</strong> village in Xã Tea Rôxá 5-6 kilometers north of DakTo on Highway 14, also Dak Cho; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td><strong>Tea Chô</strong> village in Xã Tea Rôxá 5-6 kilometers north of DakTo on Highway 14, also Dak Cho; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>mến, Domestic Animals; khu pa kong–hôdroang ài pûn to chéang</strong>, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see: <strong>chôi</strong></td>
<td>See: <strong>mến, Domestic Animals; khu pa kong–hôdroang ài pûn to chéang</strong>, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see: <strong>chôi</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dogs’ Actions:**
- **hÓca**, to pant
- **kộ, to bark**
- **kộ hôdrông, to howl**
- **kôlau, to whine**
- **tdka dei pó, to fight**

**cho** [N] cracks in bamboo floor, between bamboo strips; to dig a diversionary channel across a peninsula to get the fish in the **chúa** dried-up area / vết nứt / fente, crevasse, fissure. **hôno** diversionary channel See: **hngei**, House Parts

**cho, Dak Cho** (Bahnar) See Tea Chô. village in Xã Tea Rôxá 5-6 kilometers north of DakTo on Highway 14

**chó** [anN] dog / chó / chien. Cf. Khmer ṝːː; PVM *čɛː.

**chhai chó** crippled (and therefore taboo to eat dog meat); see: Appendix 2, Illnesses

**chái** [N] ashes / tro / cendre. See: on, Aspects of Fire

**chôí** [anN] deer / nai, hũtô / cervidés. PNB “juy.

**bôu chôí** ‘deer’ lizard; see **khu bôu**, Lizard Family

**chém chôí** brown ‘deer’ bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds

**kái** animal horns, antlers; see: **kái**, Horns and Antlers
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kái chó kōbang tok</th>
<th>short soft antlers of chóí deer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kái chó kōbang trúng</td>
<td>broken-off antlers of chóí deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kái chó ư lèm</td>
<td>good antlers of chóí deer with many branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe chóí</td>
<td>venison; see: xe, Meat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 11, Folk Taxonomy of Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khu chó</th>
<th>Deer Family:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• kan, big deer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• chóí, deer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kei, pùpáí kông, mountain goat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôxín, small deer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• chi, munjac, small barking deer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kréng, mouse deer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chok</th>
<th>(Rengao?) [T Vb] to hit with the fist, to fist fight, to punch (uncommon among the Sedang) / đâm, đánh / frapper, se battre, percer. Cf. Rengao chûk; Skt. jakata; Khmer chuk.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tôchok</td>
<td>to fight together</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: xían, Punishments

| chóm | See kém. tattoo marks. Also: choó. |

| chong | \[vAdj\] crooked, windy, bending (as a street or path); curved / cong / courbé. |

| chong krong | to kneel, to discipline by sitting on knees / qui / s’agenouiller (also: chung krong); see: Appendix 14, Religion; xían, Punishments |

| chong rõ | large basket; see: Appendix 3, Baskets and trays |

Syn.: kôviu |

See: tôvô, Shapes; tròáng, Streets and Paths

| chào | See chóm. tattoo marks |

| chó | See cho. to be; to identify; correct, right |

| chào | See chôm. to put down, to place |

| chọa | [T Vb] to look (for an enemy), to search / tìm, kiếm / chercher. |

| lâm chọa | to go look; see: Appendix 15, Going |

See: tàng, Looking for

| chở | See chông. hill myna |

| chỏng | [DName] hill myna. Also: chôa, chuang. |

| chêm chỏng | Hill Myna |

See: Appendix 4, Birds

| chôe | to be specialized in |

| rôkê | smart, clever, intelligent |

| chói | [pVb] to habitually ask a |

---

**chok** [anN] shrew, bamboo rat / chúot chí / mègère, rat.  
**kônáí chok** rat (like chok); see: khu kônáí ái tîng. Rats with Tails |

See: **khu kônáí tîng ơh ta ái** xak. Rat Family (tails without hair)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chóí -- châu</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>chóí</strong> [I Vb] to make holes for rice seed, to plant chíaik rice field / trồng lúa, trã / planter. PNB *ć(h)oy.</td>
<td><strong>chóng la</strong> [anN] mussel, freshwater clam / trai / moule, peigne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hô'nôí</strong> dibble stick</td>
<td><strong>chóng vông</strong> See chung vung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kê lá'm chóí</strong> the moon crosses the sky (like planting a field)</td>
<td><strong>chóng, chêm chòng</strong> parrot. Also: chóng vông.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nek chói</em> (type of) hoe for planting rice; see: <em>nek</em>, Kinds of Hoes</td>
<td>Syn.: chêm kuat, chêm trĩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>óju</strong> dâu lá'm chóí to drink wine at planting time; see: đrâu, Times for Drinking Rice Wine</td>
<td><strong>chéi, hô'ràng chòng</strong> ‘finger’ eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pet to plant (as in déang a garden)</td>
<td><strong>chéi</strong>, Work in Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rónô</strong> chói time to plant (April and May); see: rónô, Seasons<em>thô alai</em> to plant corn, picking kernels off cob and planting</td>
<td><strong>chóú</strong> [T Vb] to burn chíaik fields; to set fire / dọt rây / brûler. PNB *čuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ek chói tung <em>nek ki klai?</em> What hoe did you use for planting?</strong></td>
<td><strong>klo'm</strong> to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ró'nô chói</strong> time to burn fields (March and April); see: rónô, Seasons</td>
<td><strong>ró'nô</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chéi</strong>, Work in Field</td>
<td><strong>nóng chói</strong> time to burn fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chéu</strong> [vAdj] sour, acid / chua / aigre, acide. PNB *qûq.</td>
<td><strong>chéu</strong>, Work in Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drâu xang chói</strong> bitter-and-sour wine; see: đrâu, Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
<td><strong>pótôk</strong>, Cows’ Stomachs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tróng chói</strong> ‘sour’ eggplant, tomato; see: <strong>tróng</strong>, Eggplants</td>
<td><strong>tróng chói</strong> ‘sour’ eggplant, tomato; see: <strong>tróng</strong>, Eggplants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 9, Eating</td>
<td>See: Appendix 4, Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chói táng</strong> never ever, taboo</td>
<td><strong>chóu krɒ'áng</strong> to imprison, to put someone in a house and lock him in; see: xían, Punishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>óh tạ chói</strong> never, not yet / không bao giờ, chưa hề / jamais, pas encore</td>
<td><strong>hngéi hô'nôí va chòi bát</strong> rice house for storing rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>óh tạ chói</strong> làlai never at any time</td>
<td><strong>Pin chòi bát tung hngéi</strong>. We put the rice in the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: <strong>kôli</strong>, Kitchen Actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>chóu</strong> [éN] time; o’clock; hour; watch or clock / thời-giờ; giờ; tiếng đồng-hò; đồng-họ / temps, heure; pendule, montre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>a món chòi ah</strong> at one o’clock; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Putting:</th>
<th>kẽlua mới chou</th>
<th>half past one o’clock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chat, to place kettle in fire</td>
<td>lóngh chou</td>
<td>clock hand / kim / aiguille; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí, to place carefully</td>
<td>mói tá chou</td>
<td>one hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chôu, to place, to put down</td>
<td>tek tok</td>
<td>sound of a clock or watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôdra, to put away, to clean up, to pile up (especially flat things)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôdrô, to place on drá shelf above fire to dry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôdrui, to throw out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hômu, to place over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hótôh, to cover over (as with a layer of dirt)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ju, to put down, to get something down from up high, to place a mosquito net in place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kûm, to pile up (as prei sand)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdu, to cover over (as with a layer of dirt)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdrôû, to pile up (as hômû stones, lóngh poles)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô’dû, to pile on top of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô-i, to take off the fire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtoa, to hide something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtua, to hide something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluô, to put together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluô a ko, to place on head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pu, piles (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plôe, to take apart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>préang, to lay out, to separate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõhí rõhô, to divide everything up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõpra, to scatter all over the place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõtie, to slip into, to stick in, to clip in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõtu, to pile on top of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta, to put things into a container</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tah, to pull something out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tén, to be close together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôjung, to be in disarray, to be messy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troi, to put very tiny things into a container</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xei, to lift something off, to remove</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xup xi, to cover over hole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Time Keeping:**

- Chou kôlua, pendulum clock
- ihiam chou, watch’s inside works
- lông chou, clock hand
- hla, to be stopped (of clock or watch)
- ma chôu, clock face
- plai mích chôu, pendulum weight
- rõve, to wind (a clock or watch)
- tek tok, tick-tock, sound of a clock or watch
- tot, to be stopped (of clock or watch)

- **chou um Maria to revere Mary’s picture**
  - See: Appendix 14, Religion
- **chou, Dak Chou village, kơnôn**
  - Kotua dialect
  - See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
- **chou, hmui chou** (kind of) ant
  - (lives in nest, bites) / môt loại con kiến / fourmi
  - See: khu hmui, Ant Family
- **chou, pô ri chou** praying mantis
  - See: khu alep, Grasshopper Family
- **chou** See châú. grandchild
- **chou** the same
  - See: tiah, Similarities

*hài chou* time / thì giử / temps

*koa mới chou* half past one o’clock
chóu — chu

chóu [CondConj] if / nếu / si. Also: chichóu (dup).

chóu, hoďáng chóu index finger / ngón tay trở
See: hoďáng. Fingers

chóu, kótém chóu red
‘mountain’ crab; cf. kótém ngo (makes holes and lives in mountains)
See: khu kótém, Crab Family

chu [CondConj] if / nếu / si.
chu [pVb] to keep on doing
something bad, implying it shouldn’t be done anymore / cf / continuer.

Eh chu kótémг. You keep on hitting this, naughty!

chu (VN) [anN] chief / trưởng / cheф.
chu lang village chief
chu léang village chief
See: pôkua, Government

chu [S Vb] to go down; to land (of tobài airplane); to climb
down from a hill or tree / xuống, di xuống / descendre.
PNB *jūr. Also: chichu (dup).

chu ju rě ngo to climb down a steep mountain

chu ngo to climb down a steep mountain; see: chu,
Ascending and Descending

chu rónak to go down
chu tě to go down
lâm chu to go down; see:
Appendix 15, Going

A chu kong Leô. I’m going
down to Laoă.

See: Appendix 16, Movements;
kônéang, Flying

chu [anN] pig / heо / cochen. PNB *
(t)hưr. Western Sedang and Kon Hriṅg à.
bro bâng chu to make amends by giving a pig; see:
Appendix 36, Wrongs

chu i kôpô ro all domestic animals; see: rôkông, Two-
and Four-word Formulas
hôďâa chu to treat others; to host
others (most likely chu pork);

Ascending and Descending:
• chu ngo, to climb down a steep mountain (q.v.)
• heô ngo, to climb mountain
• króu, to roll downhill
• rónak kra kôdm, to go down a gentle slope
• tak dăng dak, to climb up a steep mountain
• tak ngo, to climb a mountain
• tak rónak, to go up (q.v.)
• tak rónak ngo, to climb up a mountain
• tê, to go down, to go south
• tôsông jû rê, to run down a steep incline
• xuí, (of rats) to climb around bamboo and trees

have guests; see: Appendix 9, Eating

nha rõma chu ‘pig fat’ grass;
see: Appendix 23, Grasses

prôu chu four-legged prôu
animal with pig-like skin;
see: khu prôu, prôu Animal Family

Khu chu, Pig Family:
• chu bông, white pig
• chu kénג, black pig
• chu po, black and white pig
• chu pôk, gray pig

Pigs:
• dram, pig’s grub
• gu, to rout
• hôďâa, a bamboo feeding
• tray for pigs
• hôňa chu, pig gruel
• krôi, fat behind the ears
• mau kôňa chu, those who take
• care of pigs
• poa, meat along the back
• rôňá, fat in stomach area
• rôpo, tusks
• tau, pig’s nest outside village
• téng, flat nose of pig
• titâng ka dram, to look for
• grub together
tuńh dei chu to sacrifice a pig;
see: xéang, Anism

tôdrông chu pig basket, name
given to Pleiades, Hyades; 
see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

xe chu pork; see: xe, Meat

See: mōnán, Domestic Animals

chu (VN) [N] word, letter / chữ / mot, lettre.

ngân chu to read / đọc / lire.

See: chêh, Writing

chu See châu. you (singular)

chu See châu. brown bird

chu, koi chu pôu to lie on one's stomach / nằm sấp

Syn.: kokup

See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

chu lai, rõtêang chu lai variant
of rõtêang lai ‘why’ to
designate a Sedang
ethnodiact occurring in the
central part of West Greater
Sedang, around DakTo

See: Appendix 12, Ethnodiacts

chu lê, rõtêang chu lêi (the hôi
accent _ represents a tonal
contour similar to
Vietnamese hôi) variant of
ròtêang lai ‘why’ to
designate the Sedang Kon
Hêng ethnodiac
t

See: Appendix 12, Ethnodiacts

chu lì, rõtêang chu lì (the grave
accent _ represents a breathy-
voiced vowel) variant of
ròtêang lai ‘why’ to
designate a Sedang
ethnodiact occurring in the
northern part of West Greater
Sedang, north of DakTo

See: Appendix 12, Ethnodiacts

chû phu [anN] religious teacher /
giáo viên / maître.

See: Appendix 14, Religion

chua [N] breast of bird; bird meat /
ngực / sein. CL: pa.

See: chêm, Bird Parts

chua [T Vb] to filter (liquid), to
siphon (liquid); to suck rice
wine through tube or straw /
loc, hút bằng xifông / filtrer,
siphonner, sucer. Also: chût.

chuà tea to filter water

tea chuà filtered water / nước
loc / eau potable; see:
Appendix 28, Liquids

See: kôïï, Kitchen Actions;
Appendix 25, Actions with
Water

chuà [pVb] to do something very
slowly and carefully / châm
châm / soigneusement. Also:
chuchua (dup).

chuà lôi to cross out with a
single line; see: chêh, Writing

See: rêng, Speed

chuà, xê chuà bicycle / xe dap /
bicyclette.

See: xê, Vehicles

chúa [N] dried-up river bed where
fish are gathered up / lòng
sông / lit de rivière.

cho to dig a diversionary channel
across a peninsula to get the
fish in the chúa dried up area

bôno diversionary channel

kâng chúa to block off on the
upstream end of two streams
around an island to get the
fish in the dried-up area; to
make a dam or water
diversion in a river; see:
Appendix 25, Actions with
Water

See: péam, Fish Traps and Fish
Nets

chúa [N] throat of metal knife
blade, the part which extends
into the knife handle / hông /
gorge.

See: hôñg, Knife Parts

chúa [T Vb] not to do as planned;
to bear (a burden); to obey;
words spoken / chût; vâng /
soffrir, obéir.

tôchúa to obey each other

Syn.: ôî ūa lúng

See: ’nai, Knowing; va, Wanting

chúa [N] (type of) weaving design /
môth thù kiêu / motif.

rek mòi hnap nói over-one-
under-one
chua -- chung

| Syn.: tén |
| See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs |
| chuă See chuang. (kind of) tree |
| chuan [cN] long, narrow portion or strip of field being worked / mảnh ruộng / bande. |
| See: chiak, Work in Field |
| chuan [TempDem] to do first, beforehand / dâu tiên / d’abord, à l’avance. |
| See: pőxiam, Beginning |
| chuang [DName] (kind of) tree. Also: chuă, chuang. |
| chẽm chuang hill myna; see: Appendix 4, Birds |
| lòng chuang tree whose bark is used for cords |
| plai chuang (kind of) eatable fruit; see: Appendix 24, Fruits |

Chẽm chuang Hill Myna was identified on Plate XIX, Sketch 4, Bird No. 352 in Wildash 1968.

chuap [T Vb] to pick up a lot at once (as a handful of rice when eating, sand, or other things) / nhất / ramasser, relever. |
| See: xo, Getting |
| chuat See xuat. to wipe, to erase to chuat to wipe each other |
| chuat [I Vb] to make a sound, to make a loud noise; sound (of something), voice, noise / ồn-ào / sonner, voix, bruit. |
| chuat mői thia to sound the same |
| chuat poh sound of snapping wood; see: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia |
| chuat teah to make a loud noise |
| See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia; Appendix 33, Talking |
| chuế [T Vb] to divide into three or more pieces / chia ba, chia bón / diviser. |
| See: Appendix 35, Numbering |
| chuế See chua. to filter (liquid), to siphon (liquid); to suck rice |
| wine through tube or straw |
| chuếi (Kúan Leng) [pVb] to keep doing something over and over again, probably to bother someone / cũ. Also: chu chuếi (dup). |
| Syn.: hma |
| chuế, Tea chuế (irregular phonological pattern) tributary of Tea Hméra river |
| See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| chui [I Vb] to come together [occurs in text of thunder and radio, and of gas and fire] / denn cùng nhau / se réunir. |
| Syn.: rőu, to bring together |
| chuǐ [T Vb] to dip; to dip hot metal in water so it will be sharp; to pull heated blade through hide or hoof to sharpen it / những, mái / plonger. |

In tămiam the forge after pea filing they then chuĩ dip the metal.

See: Appendix 32, Forge |
| chum [T Vb] to kiss (with nose) / hôn / baiser. |
| rõĩ chum chi tro ta ‘fly kisses deer speared by trap’, name given to stars Mizar and Alcor on Big dipper’s handle; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy |
| rõĩ chum kia ja ‘fly kisses grandmother’s corpse’, name given to stars Mizar and Alcor on Big dipper’s handle |
| See: hmë, Love |
| chum lum to fall down head first |
| See: Appendix 16, Movements; kleh, Falling |
| chung chãng sideline |
| ing peang chung chãng on the side; see: peang, Locations |
| ői chung chãng to sit sideways; see: ői, Positions |
| chung krong See chong krong, to kneel, to discipline by sitting |
on knees

chung vung [anN] Gray Peacock
Pheasant and/or Germain's
Peacock Pheasant; name of
story ghost / trí / faisain.

kúan offspring of chung vung

See: khu chêm, Bird Family

chuô [T Vb] to lick off finger /
liêm / lécher.
Se: Appendix 9, Eating

chuô [Pron] you (second-person
singular in-law respect
pronom, used with all in-
laws except those called mai
and o) / vous, votre.

tôpui chai ihiam 'to speak sick
heart', using offensive
language, as referring to in-
laws by gá or eh
Se: Appendix 1, Pronouns

chuô, chêm chuô brown bird.
Also: chu.
Se: Appendix 4, Birds

chưong [N] axe / rìu / hache,
cogné. PNB *chu⁠; cf.
PC*chông. CL: kôta.

Tools:
- dê, axe
- kim, pliers
- kôtô, shovel
- khuô, drill, brace, key
- lôa, saw
- lôe, to screw
- 'mai, to repair
- 'me, to repair
- 'nek, hoe, (q.v.)
- mông, chisel
- vok, bushhook

chô-

chuchi See chuchie. (kind of) gray
worm

chuchia [anN] gecko, house lizard
/ môi / lézard maison. CL: to.

chích chích sound of a gecko,
house lizard

ya chích house lizard
Se: khu bòu, Lizard Family

chuchie [DName] (kind of) gray
worm. Also: chuchi.

hlá chuchie (kind of) leaf; see:

hlá, Leaves

nha chuchie (kind of) grass; see:
Appendix 23, Grasses

rôkái chuchie a wild boar; see:

khu rôkái, Boar Family

Tren ổn tung lôa chang
cuchie. The twig girdler
which lives in trees gives
birth to the chichie worm.

Se: khu tung ngông, tung
ngông Family

chuchiu [anN] small beetle (eats
wood) / bọ cánh cứng /
coléoptère.

Se: khu pupriam, Beetle
Family

chíchôu (dup) See chôu. if

chichu (dup) See chu. to go down;
to land (of airplane); to climb
down from a hill or tree

chuchua (dup) See chu. to do
something very slowly and
carefully

chuchuêi (Kúan Leng, dup) See
chui. to keep doing
something over and over
again, probably to bother
someone

chôkhô See chôkhông. shoes

chôkhông See cheang nóông. shoes
da -- deng 38  SEDANG

da [T Vb] to hold (as a bag, basin, etc.) for someone else ok to pour into / cắm / tenir.
See: kđli, Kitchen Actions; xo, Getting; Appendix 25, Actions with Water
da See họa. to run away, to leave, to go away
da phau [T Vb-N] to pull the latch on a gun / tirer le loquet.
See: 'ba tọnén, Terms of Warfare
dá [pVb] to continue to; to do something first / cut / continuer.
| Eh dá dea lài. You continue to pour (it) out.
See: pđsōh, Continuing

dá sound of thunder
blé blé blé dá flashing lightning and sound of thunder
błet bļet bļet dá flashing lightning and sound of thunder
dah [T Vb] to have / có / avoir.
tôma dah by chance, fortunately; see: tuviah, Amazement
See: kro, Wealth
daוי [vAdj] peace; good / hòa-bình, bình yên; tốt / paix; bien.
kong dai peaceful land
ta dai a very poor helpless person who lives off of others, beggar / ăn xin / mendiant
See: hàk, Happiness; lêm, Qualities
daī [T Vb] to use / dùng / user.
oxo dai to use
daī to okay, also alright, never mind / cùng nhau, không sao / ça va.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing
dak (Bahnar) [N] water; designator for names of villages, see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places (many occurrences of dak not listed here) / nước / eau.
Syn.: tea
dak [S Vb] to go upstream; to cross a lake eastward / đi ngưọc dòng / remonter un fleuve, faire la traversée.
Syn.: pdka
Ant.: tọnoh
See: Appendix 16, Movements
dak [I Vb] to come together / đến cùng nhau / se réunir.
See: kroé, Calling
dak, tak dang dak to climb up a steep mountain
See: chu, Ascending and Descending; ngo, Mountain Descriptives
dan [anN] person with a straight rón back
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
dang [DName] (kind of) pđ-ó bamboo. Also: ròdang ?.

Dang leaves are used for stuffing between the double walls of the dum water-proofed basket.

See: bỉóh, Kinds of Bamboo
dang, deng dang dang noisy, uproarious
See: Appendix 33, Talking
dang, tak dang dak to climb up a steep mountain
See: chu, Ascending and Descending; ngo, Mountain Descriptives
dang, Tu Ha Dang See Tu Hô dang, village of Tờring Kon Kọlá district (previously Tờring Kon Đụ district) near Tea Vek river, above Kon Krê village, kőkli dialect
deng [vDes] unashamed; prostitute / không xấu hổ, gái diễm / sans honte, prostituée.
### DICTIONARY

| xoh deng | to do evil things |
| xoh deng | to do evil things |
| See: kőmei, Shame; Appendix 20, Kinds of People |

**deng**

| deng dang dang | noisy, uproarious |
| Syn.: đôn au |
| See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia; Appendix 33, Talking |

**déng, on dêng** (VN) kerosene lamp / đèn dầu hồi |
| See: kômäf, Equipment |

| [1 Vb, vDes] half; middle, center / nửa; dĩ giữa / moiï, demi, milieu, centre |
| (of vô wine jar) middle, midway up; see: vô, Wine Jars Parts |
| (of vô wine jar) widest portion |
| ngo, Mountain Descriptive |

**chêm** dê “half” bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds |

| hãi dê | noontime / trưa / midi; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day |
| hãi dê kíâng | noontime (sun directly overhead) |

**hôdrôi** hãi dê | forenoon |

**ho'rang** dê third or middle finger / ngón tay giữa; see: ho'rang, Fingers |

| hôgat dê | a “-” hyphen; see: chêh, Writing |
| khê dê | half moon; see: khê, Phases of the Moon |

| khê va móđang dê | first half moon |
| lâm dê | to go to the toilet; see: Appendix 15, Going |
| ngôh ki rên dê | second oldest of older brothers; see: rên, Age-grading |

| [vP] currently, presently (present tense indicator; present progressive action) / dang, dương / courant, bientôt. |
| (of vô wine jar) to mark the point to which the wine must descend before one is considered to have drunk enough, after which they dea add water |

**dea** [T Vb] to pour water / dô / verser.dea drôu to replenish by adding water to vô wine jar after some wine has been drunk; see: drôu, Drinking |

**kômea** “T”-shaped stick placed over mouth of vô wine jar to mark the point to which the wine must descend before one is considered to have drunk enough, after which they dea add water |

| See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water |

**dea, Kon Tuông Dea** village on Highway 14 north of Rang Rea village and 15 kilometers south of Daksut center |

| déa | See deâng, garden, garden outside village and near fields |

**déang** [N] garden, garden outside village and near fields / vườn / jàrđ. Also: deâ. Jeh tang. |

| CL: 'bâng. |

**chiaîk** rice field |

**déang alai** corn field, corn garden; see: alai, Corn |

**kâ déang** ‘garden’ fish; see: kâ, Fish |

kôxêt tlua déang ‘garden’
mushroom (many in one area); see: tlua, tlua
Mushrooms
pei déang to work in the garden; see: pei, Work

Gardening:
• déang alai, corn field
• déang phó, garden where phó, a corn-like grain, is grown
• déang pôm, potato garden
• déang rơpê, vegetable garden
• kôdrum, fence around a plant or tree, village garden
• kômông déang, walls around or in a flower garden
• kléang, to make kôngêang a water trough
• krum, to fence in a plant or tree
• pet, to plant in a field (q.v.)
• ro'lo ro'le, superfluous plants (q.v. for Cultivated Plants)
• pei déang, to work in a garden
tobo, to plant in a field

dei [FocPt] with, before, for, at / với, ở trước, cho / avec, avant, pour, à.
am dei kuan i xah to give one’s child something to play with; see: xah, Amusement
môhuam dei vai nêng to have a baby; see: tôpa, Pregnant
pôu dei kuan hâuân to give birth to a baby; see: tôpa, Pregnant
tôi dei to speak with someone / nói với / parler avec
tuih dei chu to sacrifice a pig; see: xêang, Animism
tônhie dei cha to lose a baby, to expel a baby before time, stillborn
tôpui dei pa to talk with one’s father; see: Appendix 33, Talking
xo dei pôlê to marry one from one’s own village
Gả hlo dei ngôh. He saw his own brother.

With verbs of speaking dei is followed by a kinship term: tôi dei pa ‘to speak with his father’, kênh dei kúa ‘to speak with his child’; else kênh Hmôu ‘is called Hmôu’.

dei [RefIPt] alone, one’s one, for oneself, by oneself (indicates reflexive action, action done with or to one’s own body or something possessed) / một mình, tự mình / seul.
kua dei kông arms folded in front
‘nhuam dei xàk to tie hair in a bun; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
pra dei to repent of sins
ta dei tuân to think about, to consider; see: tuân, Ear as Seat of Understanding
vie dei môh to pick one’s nose; see: môh, Nose
yu dei to stand up together (of butterfly wings)
Klei me gâ tomai dei. After that he thought to himself.
dei pô [reciprocal phrase] together, with each other / với nhau / ensemble.
hôdrô dei pô to be engaged; see: hôdrô, Engagement
hôto dei pô the same as each other
koi bâng dei pô to have sexual intercourse
tôkrui dei pô to be rough with each other (as when drunk); see: pôu, Drunkenness
tô’môu dei pô the same as each other
xo dei pô to get married; see: ôi dei pô, Marriage
Ah prêï mênhêen dei pô.
Thereafter the two argued with each other.
DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>déi va ròu déi pó khu kia me ai. He wanted to call together the group of ghosts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>déi [I Vb] to have a good time / Choi du'a / s'en donner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi déi to have fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>làm (ti) déi to go for a walk / di Choi / s'amuser; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti déi to have a good time, to have fun / vui dua, Choi / s'amuser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: xah, Amusement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dì (Bahnar) [Pron] honorific pronoun (used with saints or elite such as 'Bok Kuenot, an early French priest to Kontum) / Ong thanh / saint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'bok honorific title for government officials, foreigners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 1, Pronouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diap [I Vb] engagement for marriage / sie hda hon / fiancé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todiap to be engaged See: hedges, Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dih, plon dih ‘pouring’ tadpole (larva of ket koh frog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn: plon ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khu plon, Tadpole Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ding See dieng. shallow basket for drying rice. Also: dió.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dió See dieng. shallow basket for drying rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dieng [N] shallow basket for drying rice; dish, basin; bamboo rice-serving bowl (woven with chuá tón, chuá ma lep, chuá pêa, chuá pài, chuá tóu, chuá hna patterns) / gio, chau / corbeille. Also: ding, dió. CL: kóta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka the method of tying khu dìng tón family of trays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The dieng basket has a 9-inch top diameter, 3-inch deep bowl, and 4-inch high base. From the top there are four weaving patterns: variously chuá tóu, chuá tón, chuá pêa, chuá pài, and chuá hna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do, pupái do big goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dô [T Vb] to name / dat tên, goi / nommer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todô to name each other, to call each other See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dô [N] piece (of a long thing) / mieng / moreau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 31, Quantities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dô, phu dô name of French army See: ling, Soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doh, Mo doh heh Be quick about it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dô, Kon Dô village on Highway 14 sixteen kilometers south of Daksut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doah [N] basket carried by men similar to the kôchoi basket except it has a larger opening at the top (woven with chuá pêa pattern) / gio / hotte. CL: to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngu kôchoi doah (kind of) wasp (twelve inches long); see: khu ngu, ngu Wasp Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The doah basket is made with the chuá pêa weave pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dob [CoConj] or / hay là / ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dob [Kin] son-in-law or son-in-law of a sibling or cousin; a male descendant related through marriage one generation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**dí — dum**

younger than Ego (referred to with the in-law respect pronoun **chú** / rê / gendre.

**dícháu** grandson-in-law

**trénouve** son-in-law's mother; see: **trén**, Parents of 

**díppadóh** son-in-law's father

---

Parents-in-law and Children-in-law:

- dóż, son-in-law
- mű, daughter-in-law
- sa, mother-in-law
- và, father-in-law

- chúâu, Ancestors and Descendants (q.v.)
- ngoh, Siblings and Cousins (q.v.)
- trén, Parents of Children-in-law (q.v.)
- tám, Aunts and Uncles (q.v.)
- mái, Brothers-in-law and Sisters-in-law (q.v.)

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**dí (Tea Tú)** See ngoh. (in singing) 

**díâu** [N-N] cow bell (hangs from neck of cow, to be heard when cow wanders out of sight) / nhac bò / gretlot. 

See: cheng, Musical Instruments

**díâu** [C Vb] to make because of an offence; to make up, repent, to offer / ân hân, tăng ra / se repentir, offrir.

**díâuphái** to offer husked rice with blood

---

In order to **díâu phái** one kodê 

**chu** kills a pig, xo mohéam gets the blood and vat 'bàng phái' mixes it with husked rice and places it in díng a tray. This is done on the kachuoâ house porch before those offended.

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**sedang**

See: **ám**, Giving; Appendix 14, Religion; **lián**, Money; Appendix 36, Wrongs

**dí, Kon Đú** village of Tôrêng Kon Đú district near Tu Rî A 

village and Tea Vek and Tea Pôxài rivers, **kí kíal** dialect

Tôrêng Kon Đú village district

Tôrêng Kon Đú district was so designated while a priest lived in 

Kon Đú village, but became 

Tôrêng Kon Kôlâ district when the priest moved to Kon Kôlâ village. Tôrêng Kon Đú includes the following villages: Dak Hôdrui, Dak Rôvâng, Kon Đú, 

Kon Kôlâ, Kon Kê, Kon Lông, 

Kon Pau Kûân, Kon Pau Kram, Kon Polôk, Long Duan, Ngo Kôdrâng, Ngo Rôngêi, Tea Kôdô, Tea Kôlap, Tu Hôdâng, 

Tu Rî A, Tu Rî Ngông.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**díâu, Long Duan** village of 

Tôrêng Kon Đú, **kí kíal** 

dialect

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**díâu** [GName] Duan tribal group, 

northeast of the Sedang. Also: duê.

**lôángdúan** (kind of) tree; see: 

Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

See: **rôteang**, Tribal Groups

**díê** See dûan. Duan tribal group, 

northeast of the Sedang

**díuh** [N] sleeping roll, blankets 

rolled up during the daytime / mën, chân / couverture. CL: pla.

**díuk** (Bahmar) [N] ship, boat, large 

rowboat, ferry / tâu, thuyên, 

phà / bâtiment, bateau, canot, 

barque,bac. Also: tuk. 

See: tea, Boats; **plong**, Boating

**díum** [N] basket used to hold 

blankets, clothes, etc., with 

**kôdo** lid and straps but
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DICTIONARY</th>
<th>dung -- drak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seldom carried / gió / hotte.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dung basket</strong></td>
<td><strong>kôdrai</strong> ‘woman’ is pronounced <strong>kôdzai</strong>, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The <strong>dum</strong> basket is double-walled for water protection; the outer layer is woven of tiến tế plain weave while the inner layer is of chứa pải or chứa hna pattern. <strong>Họa đang</strong> bamboo leaves are placed between the walls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dung</strong> dut [DName]</td>
<td><strong>dra</strong> [N] drying rack; shelf inside house above fire / tâm ván, giá / planche. PNB <em>adra.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kiêng dung dut</strong> hawk (calls hù hù, seen flying at night); see: <strong>khu kiêng</strong>, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>duôh</strong> [N] Sedang-made blanket / mèn, chăn / couverture. CL: kôpau, See: <strong>kôpau</strong>, Blankets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dut, dung dut</strong></td>
<td><strong>drá on</strong> shelf over fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kiêng dung dut</strong> hawk (calls hù hù, seen flying at night)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>khu kiêng</strong>, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dô</strong>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dudat</strong> [T Vb] to chase after / sắn bát / chasser.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiô dudat to quickly follow Syn.: bibôi, bibôi dudat See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>danan</strong> (Fr) [N] French wine / rượu / vin. See: <strong>dróu</strong>, Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dr</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dr-</strong> in Dak Phea village <strong>dr-</strong> is pronounced <strong>dz-</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tôdróang</strong> ‘matter’ is pronounced <strong>tôdzôang</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drá blu blep</strong> to rush in See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drah</strong> [T Vb] to look for things (as in the water, especially a small stream), to search or hunt in the forest / kiểm / chercher, chasser. See: <em>mot</em>, Hunting; <strong>táng</strong>, Looking for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drai, lóăng drai</strong> pestle / chày. PNB <em>adrêy.</em> See: <strong>pei</strong>, Pounding Rice; Appendix 19, Wooden Things</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drak</strong> [Q Vb] to tell one to do something, to command / ra lệnh / commander. See: <strong>thé</strong>, Commanding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays |
dram -- drō

**dram** [N] pig’s grub / thức ăn heo / nourriture pour cochon.
- **titáng ka dram** to look for grub together
  - See: chu, Pigs

**dram** [vAdj] fast / mau / vite.
- See: rėng, Speed

**drang** [anN] (kind of) ladybug / một loài sâu / coccinelle.
- See: hōdrō, Insects

**dre** See drei. axe

**dreh** [vAdj] to be alive; to be unripe, green / òi; xanh / vivant, vert. FNB *adrij.
- òi dreh to be alive
- reh to live
  - Syn.: jeh
  - See: bōng, Colors

**drém rōkau** [N] the hole in rōkau woven-bamboo hat / lô / trou.

**dreg** [TempSub] while, immediately / ngay, liền, lúc / tandis que, tout de suite.
- *Dreg pin ka ah...* While we eat (in the future)... See: Appendix 21, Time

**dreg** [Prep] with / cung; với / avec.

**möi dreg** together
- See: *bàng*, Togetherness

**drenk** [DName]
- **pôm drenk** wild potato (often placed on xōk nha grass leaves which are then placed on pōklou a barrier during the rice planting season); see: pōm, Potatoes
- **tea eak dreg** stagnant water with scum; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

**drē** See drei. axe, hatchet / riu nó

**drēa** [DName]
- **lōang drēa** (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
- **hmui drēa** (kind of) winged ant; see: hmui, Ant Family

**drēang** [N] nest of klēang and tōtrau birds; shelf up high / tó, giù / nid, planche.
- See: kđí, Kitchen Utensils; kōpau, Animal Places

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### SEDANG

**The nests of klēang and tōtrau birds may be called either drēang or kōpau, but for all other birds their nests are always called kōpau.**

**drei** [N] axe (used primarily on east side of Tea Pōxāi River) / riu, sà gac / hache, cognère. Also: dre, drē.
- **khu drei** women's tools, including drei and vok bushhook
- **mông drei** axe blade
  - See: chuông, Tools

**dri** [N] the starting point or place for working ia a narrow strip in field / ò dúvida / point. Also: drie.
- **a dri** lower pa xuap side of field; see: chiak, Work in Field; ðí, Positions
  - See: chiak, Work in Field

**dría** [T Vb] to fire, to dismiss from a job / thái / mettre à la porte.
- **pōlōi dría** to ridicule; see: Appendix 33, Talking
- **tudria** exclamation used in response to being fired
  - See: pei, Work

**drie** See dri. the starting point for working ia a narrow strip in field

**drih drih drih** sound of cheng, kōang gongs and hōka drums together

**pu hung pu hung pu hung** sound of kōang kan large gong alone

**pum pum pum** sound of rōka drum alone
  - See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

**dro** [DName]
- **ket dro** frog (larva is plon eə tadpole); see: khu ket, Frog Family
- **plai trêang ket dro** rambutan / trái chóm-chôm; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

**drō** See drông. (kind of) leaf
### DICTIONARY

| drôh [I Vb] to lack / thiếu / manquer.  
See: kro, Wealth |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drông, Dak Drông (Bahnar) See Tea Drông, village in Xã Tea Hố-dơ six kilometers northeast of Tea Hmêng village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| drông [DName] (kind of) leaf.  
Also: drô. |
| hlá drông leaf used to wrap 'nhén kôe glutinous rice for cooking; see: hlá, Leaves |
| Tea Drông village in Xã Tea Hố-dơ six kilometers northeast of Tea Hmêng village (also Dak Drông); see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| lâm drô tea to go in the water; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water; Appendix 15, Going |
| drô king edge about rice field; see: chia, Work in Field |
| drô tea in the river or stream, the backwater along the bank or under the bamboo; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water |
| drô trong in the street, in the path / đường; see: trang, Streets and Paths |
| drô See hoâdrô. to place on drá shelf above fire to dry |
| drông, lọâng drông (kind of) tree / môt loai cây / arbre.  
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees |
| drôh [anN] (of girls) single, unmarried, teenage girl, youth; to come to puberty, to become mature (as báu rice though not yet ready for harvesting) / con gái, dây thi / jeune fille. PNB *adrûh; cf. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drôh -- druá</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ket dro frog has poisonous skin, but tang vai tah kēa óh ta hla if they discard the skin then there’s no death.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Skt. dāvah; Tagalog dalaga.  
CL: ngé |
| i drôh chicken not yet having laid eggs; see:ī, Chickens |
| vai drôh the young girls |
| xo mongé ố drôh to marry someone who has not yet been married; see: ố dei pó, Marriage |
| Ant.: roâ, (of boys)  
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; kôdrai, Women; báu, Rice Activities |
| drôk, hâng drôk (kind of) pepper / môt loài ớt / povre.  
See: hâng, Peppers |
| drôu [N] rice wine / rượu cần / vin. PHRs *kadruh. |
| âm vai drôu í typical good meal: give them rice wine and chicken; see: rôkong, Two- and Four-Word Formulas |
| drôu alai corn wine; see: alai, Corn |
| drôu prông wine used in sacrifice; see: xêang, Animism |
| pông rice for making wine |
| pôu drôu to be drunk from drinking rice wine; see: pôu, Drunkenness |
| rôngi ốu drôu Kúian Leng-type singing; see: rôngi, Singing |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Times for Drinking Rice Wine:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • ốu drôu lâm chôí, planting time  
• ốu drôu tui, weeding time  
• ốu drôu kea kôcía, 8th month, 25th day  
• ốu drôu tôríng, before harvesting rice  
• ốu drôu tai xua, after harvest  
• ốu drôu po trông, when clearing paths |

| dru kôdra sober / không say / sobre.  
See: dru, Drinking |
<p>| dru [I Vb] to speak badly, to mimic others / nói xấu, nhãi / |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beer and Wine Drinks:</th>
<th>Drinking:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- alak, Vietnamese wine, whiskey</td>
<td>- blap, tasteless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- arôme, French wine</td>
<td>- bluôk, tasteless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- bia, Vietnamese beer</td>
<td>- chêk, the dregs left in the bottom of the vô wine jar when the rice wine is all gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- danh, French wine</td>
<td>- dea drôu, to add water to vô wine jar after some has been drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu alai, corn wine</td>
<td>- drôu treng 'báng..., wine mixed with...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu bâu, rice wine</td>
<td>- dru kôdra, sober</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu hốja, old wine</td>
<td>- hut, (VN) to suck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu póm, potato (manioc) wine</td>
<td>- hốdrô, sober</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu phái, rice wine</td>
<td>- inai ti pâm, to pretend to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu priat, banana wine</td>
<td>- kôdra, sober</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu prông, cooked wine used in sacrifice</td>
<td>- kêña đô drôu, stick placed over mouth of vô wine jar to measure amount of wine drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu Sam-Sông</td>
<td>- hmôm đô drôu, drinkard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu tôvea, the liquor made from the liquid obtained from the tôvea palm</td>
<td>- ô đô ru, to drink wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu xâng, fresh wine</td>
<td>- ô ô hôja, to drink the last of the old wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu xâng bluôk, poor wine with just a little flavor</td>
<td>- ôu trie, to suck drôu rice wine up the triàng tube or straw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu xâng chôu, bitter-and-sour wine</td>
<td>- pang, to cover over the vô wine jar when making wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu xâng ngéam, sweet-and-sour wine</td>
<td>- pôu drôu, drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drôu xían, xían-grain wine</td>
<td>- rõxôh klêng, the fermenting gases escape (up the straw or tube left in the vô wine jar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- kia tôvea, the liquor made from the liquid obtained from the tôvea palm</td>
<td>- tap, to stick triàng tube or straw to the bottom of the vô wine jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- lanise, French wine</td>
<td>- tráng ôu drôu, house pole to which vô a wine jar is secured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- nha, (Kôdra) tasteless wine, the last portion of wine</td>
<td>- triàng, tube for drinking wine from vô wine jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- pînar, French wine</td>
<td>- vat drôu, to cook or brew wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dire du mal de.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 33, Talking
drúan, Vàng Drúan mountain
pass between Ngo Hojô and Ngo Hôdrông mountains, with Tea Hôdrúan and Tea Tômôu rivers flowing down on opposite sides

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
druang ì [N] chicken coop with two compartments: rông ì for big chickens, and tôdrông ì for chicks / lông gà /

cage à poules. CL: to.
See: ì, About Chickens; kôpau, Animal Places
DICTIONARY

'To pê drọu make wine they may use any of several bases: phái or bâu rice, pôm lạng manioc, priat bananas, alai corn, phó corn-like grain, xian rice-like grain. After cooking the base they vat mix it with pló the fermenting agent, place it in a leaf-lined chea basket, pang cover it and leave it for two days until it xú neó smells again. Then they place it in vô a large earthen jar covered with leaves. In four to seven days they may add water and drink. Trảng a tube is tap stuck down into the jar and the wine is trie' sucked up from the bottom. At first it tastes chôu sour, but after replenishing it with water it becomes xăng bitter. Eventually it is almost blap or bualk tasteless.

drọ-
dradraï [C Vb] to call over and over again for someone to come / kêu / appeler, crier. See: kreô, Calling
dređreng [C Vb] to call someone to come, calling over and over / kêu / appeler, crier. See: kreô, Calling

dz- See dr-; in Dak Phea dz- replaces dr- as in tôdzóang c tôdróang 'matter', kôdzi c kôdrai 'female'.

'd'

dai [N] hump on back of ro cow; center line of back of ro cow, khớpu buffalo / bò bò / bosse.
môngé 'dai person with a goiter on the neck (many such people in Tea Jei village); see: Appendix 2, Illnesses; Appendix 20, Kinds of People
krôi center line of back (môngé people, chu pig, xei horse, rõkái bear)
See: kái, Body Parts of Animals
deng [I Vb] to stand / đứng / se tenir. Also: 'dêng.
xuòng deng to stand up
See: òi, Positions
déng bad action (as cruelty to an animal, unreasonable damage to something)
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs
dêng See 'deng. to stand
dó [Cl]. CL for kolá, pó-gi, kinds of bamboo
See: Appendix 30, Classifiers
dó (VN) [N] small boat (size of several vehicles) / dô / bac.
See: tea, Boats
dot [T Vb] to jerk a cord so as to break it; to grab quickly / chôp / empoigner, saisir. Also: 'dîdot (dup).
Syn.: prua
See: kôxái, Actions with Cord and Vines; xo, Getting
dôi, kat 'dôi sergeant
See: ling, Soldiers
'dông (Fr) [N] fort; district / dô, quân / fort, district.
lâm 'dông to go to the fort or district office; see: Appendix 15, Going
See: 'ba tônên, Terms of Warfare
dông [I Vb] to float / nồi / flotter.
'dōu -- êh

`dōu -- êh

dōu [T Vb] to snap or break (as a leaf or branch) / gãy, bè / romp

tō' dōu to be broken

Á 'dōu lôàng me lôàng hiâng

 те 'dōu. I broke the stick so the stick is broken.

Syn.: pê

See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

duîh [I Vb] to be sent away, to be fired from a job / thái / mettre à la porte.

See: pei, Work

duîh, lôàng 'duîh (VN) [N] chopsticks / dûa / baquette.

See: Appendix 19, Wooden Things

'dô-

di'dô [fPt] always / luôn luôn / toujours.

Eng 'di'dô to ask over and over again; see: Appendix 33, Talking

Gà kôk 'di'dô. He is always crazy.

See: Appendix 21, Time

di'dôt (dup) See 'dot. to jerk a cord so as to break it; to grab quickly

'dr

dra, 'drun 'dra (dup) See 'drun. lots, very much (as of bamboo)
drai 'drai to call over and over again

See: kreô, Calling

'drun [Quan] lots, very much (as of bamboo). Also: 'drun 'dra (dup).

See: Appendix 31, Quantities

'drun 'dra (dup) See 'drun. lots, very much (as of bamboo)

Pokéang chiang kôlô, kôlô 'drun'dra. The powder became bamboo, bamboo real thick.

ed

e See è. [Excl] umm (expresses pensiveness)


è See è. cultivated plant, among the ro'lo ro'le superfluous plants

è [fPt] huh? (question marker)

Xếan me è? The Vietnamese, huh?

See: lai, Interrogatives

éh [Pron] you, your (second-person singular pronoun) / anh, chì, may / vous, votre. PNB *ôh.

hmang to êh It’s up to you!

The in-law respect pronoun chuô, not êh, is used with in-laws; to do otherwise is topui chai ihiam 'speak sick heart' offensive language.

See: Appendix 1, Pronouns

èh [fPt] isn’t that so? (a weak question marker, includes rising intonation at end of sentence only) / phải không?

' n’est-ce pas?.

Xến èh? (You’re) afraid, huh?

See: lai, Interrogatives

èh [Excl] Hey! (attracts attention, expresses shock or desire to
change one’s mind) / ô / hé! hein!.
| Eh, ngán hòu. Hey, look here, okay?|
| Eh, tang ti me eh làm hởrôi neô eh. Hey, if (it is) like that you go in front.|

én See éan, wild potato

eng [Q Vb] to ask / hỏi / demander.
eng ‘đi’do to ask over and over again
eng pôu to ask a question of many people together
See: Appendix 33, Talking

eng ea [vAdj] to be upside down (of things with rông a back) / lôn ngược / sens dessus dessous.

koi eng ea to lie on one's side / nằm nghiêng

An airplane flying upside down is eng ea.

See: Appendix 10, Sleeping; òi, Positions

ê

ê [vAdj] different / khác / différent, divers.
mau ki ê other people
See: tiah, Similarities

ea [vAdj] black / đen / noir.
ì ea, black chicken; see: ì, Chickens
krek ea black bird; see: khu krek kren, krek kren Bird Family
plon ea ‘black’ tadpole (larva of ket hôdro ‘kettle’ frog); see: khu plon, Tadpole Family

Syn.: prâng, rômon

ea, eng ea to be upside down (of things with rông a back)
koi eng ea to lie on one’s side
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping; òi, Positions

éa, ringing éa to lie on one’s back

See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

èa [pVb] to act or to be done in a hurry, easily / với vâng / facilement.
tì èa unnecessary
Gá èa ketto ti lai hâ. He’s not hoarse like that.

See: tôlei, Convenience
èa, Tea Èa See Tea la. tributary of Tea Pêxâí river
èa (Halang ?) [C Vb] to request / xin / demander.

Syn.: pa
See: va, Wanting

eâ See èang. to shine brightly (as hài the sun)
eak [I Vb, vDes] dung, excrement; to defecate, to have a bowel movement / đi iã, phần / fiente, déféquer. PNB *è; cf. PC *eh.

cnhai kiea eak ơh thô lo
constipation
eak hôlông ‘star feces’ land snail (so named and not eaten because it is thought to be the feces of hôlông eak a ‘defecating’ or falling star); cf. tôlei, land snail
eak kren, kren scum on stagnant water; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
hôlông eak ‘a star defecates’ falling stars; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
hngei eak outhouse / cầu tiểu / hangar; see: hngei, Houses
kôdrôu eak balls made from dung (as by the kô-èak tumblebug)
krâ eak anus; see: ihlam, Trunk Body Parts
nha eak xei ‘horse dung’ grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses
pôâu eak outhouse floor hole
tea eak dren, stagnant with scum; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
tôgông eak place where people defecate
éam  [DName]  molar teeth / răng hàm / molaire.
Syn.:  hơnhéng  podrám
See:  hơnhéng,  Teeth

d  [N]  wild potato / khoai / pomme de terre. Also:  ền,  ền,
èè.

ddáí  (póm)  d  potato vine.
whose leaf is large (2 feet in diameter) and is used for
kléang  één  kites;  when dry
the leaf is like paper);  see:
Appendix  13,  Vines  and
Ropes

dléang  één  kite;  see:  xah,
Amusement

póm  d  wild potato (must sit in
water 2-3  days  before  eating);
see:  póm,  Potatoes

d  1Vb,  DName]  to  shine
brightly  (as  tài  the  sun) /
sáng / luire. Also:  eá.
DICTIONARY

Light:
- ba, to shine
- áng, to shine brightly
- hờèi, the little light which gets through a house wall
- kôôl, darkness
- kônhêá, to be sun-blinded
- mòmó, shadow
- ô áng, brightness, glory
- plông, blindness
- plôm, blindness
- têa ba, to shine (as the stars)
- tô-áng, to shine very brightly
- trà, darkness

èi [DName]. Also: è.
nhà èi (kind of) eatable grass, a cultivated plant, among the rôôlo rôôle superfluous plants; see: Appendix 23, Grasses
See: rôôlo rôôle, Cultivated Plants
èi [vAdj] sore / dau / sensible.
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
èn See èn, wild potato
eô [Resp] okay (affirmative response to imperative) / dà, vâng, được / O.K.
See: lai, Interrogatives; Appendix 22, Knowing
eô [N] clothes / áo quan / habits. PNB *aw 'shirt'.
'bá kôpên to put on (or wind on) loincloth
eô hômôu black garment or blanket; see: kôpau, Blankets
eô tôôo ripped clothes
hông hông naked
huam tap eô to bathe with clothes on
kôôxôn to cover (as with a blanket)
kôôxuô to wrap up (as a baby in a blanket)
khàng (of cloth) good, durable
lê to throw off (as eô a garment)
ling long to be wearing only hôôman pants or kôpên loincloth
long long naked, bare-chested, wearing only loincloth or skirt
pôôchê towel, cloth, curtain
pôôtrua to put clothes on someone
plui hôômû to have one's pants fall down
rôôbên (of cloth) poor quality, easily ripped
rôôhông naked
têng eô to hang up clothes to dry
tônôôuô fallen-down pants
trua to wear clothing or adornment
xôôp eô to put on clothes (q.v.)
See: chêp, Care of Clothes
eû, kôôxêt eûk pô Russula mushroom
See: kôôxêt, Mushrooms

Clothes:
- bôê, French beret
- cheang không, shoes
- eô rôôtôô, thin shirt or blouse for warm weather
- eô rôôtôô, warm clothes for cold weather
- eô tôôô, sweater or coat for cold weather
- hôôkau, square woven-bamboo headpiece (to protect from the rain)
- hôôlông, ear plug, ear ring
- hôômê, former woven material
- kôôdo, hat (used by women)
- kôôpau, CL for garments and blankets (q.v.)
- kôôpên, loincloth
- kôôtôô, pocket
- khân, Laotian loincloth, long garment, blanket (q.v.)
- môôk, hat (used by men)
- músuk, cowboy-type hat
- mêôôyôô, T-shirt / may ôô, áo
- hôôman, pants
- pôôtak, skirt
- pôôxên, Laotian skirt
- pla hôôman, pair of pants
- rôôkau, flat woven-bamboo hat
- rôôtêôô, wide army belt
- sôôsôô sa, complete outfitting
- xôôlip, underpants
- xôôxêt, socks
- yêp, sandal
ê-êa -- go

ê-
ê-êa [anN] black crow / qua / corneille.
ê to ê-êa (kind of) chicken
(bigger than ê to tôtrau poulet); see: î, Chickens
kôxî plai ê-êa (kind of) vine;
see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
pôxîa offspring of ê-êa
See: khu chêm, Bird Family

Gá may refer to humans, deities, a tribal group considered as a unit, the kông earth (both as a source of weather conditions and as the territory of a particular group of people), and a class of animals. In a story gá sometimes is used to refer to the speaker.

See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
gah (Tea Tǜ) See gá. he, she, it
gak (VN) [I Vb] to guard / gác / se garder. Also: kak.
hngei gak guard house or tower /
chơi canh / corps de garde,
poste; see: hngei, Houses
krau to guard, to protect
Syn.: krau
See: 'ba tônên, Terms of Warfare
gat (VN) [N] brick, roof tile / gach,
ngói / brique, tuile.
See: hngei, House Parts
gat tròâng to make a straight path; see: tròâng, Streets and Paths
lôâng gat ruler; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things
gê many things
See: Appendix 31, Quantities
gît, hài git ngo sunset
See: Appendix 7, Times of Day
gá [Pron] he, she, it; him, her, it;
his, hers, its (third-person singular pronoun) / anh ấy,
chị ấy, nó / il, elle, le, lui,
son, sa, ses. Also: gah.
tôpui chai ihiam 'speak sick heart', to use offensive language, as referring to in-laws by gá or eh

The number môi one sometimes substitutes for the pronoun gá he/she/it to avoid repetition of the pronoun.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gok</td>
<td>[vAdj] very crowded, dense / dông / serré.</td>
<td>mögok to bring together, to store in one place See: Appendix 31, Quantities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gông</td>
<td>[N] outside of (of house) /volent / extérieur</td>
<td>a gông outside of (of house) /volent / outside of house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plông</td>
<td>area between houses in polé village; area in front of house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goô</td>
<td>See góm. (kind of) small insect</td>
<td>gô [N] crazy, out of one’s mind /diên / cinglé, fou. See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu</td>
<td>[I Vb] to rout (of chu pig) See: chu, Pigs</td>
<td>gu, kông gu ga wanting dusk to come quickly Syn.: kông ga ga See: Appendix 7, Times of Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gua</td>
<td>[anN] prostitute / gái diễm / prostituée.</td>
<td>tôpui gua to say something over and over again; see: Appendix 33, Talking See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gui</td>
<td>[T Vb] to scoop up / xúc / puiser.</td>
<td>gui ká to scoop up fish with kôrêang basket-with-holes / xúc cá / puiser poisson; see: ká, Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gum</td>
<td>(Bahnar) [C Vb] to help / giúp dô / aider. See: véang, Helping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gut</td>
<td>[vAdj] to be curved / cong / courbé.</td>
<td>mögut to curve something, to bend something (as a stick) tokut to bend (rông one’s back, lôang a stick, ’nek a hoe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gl</td>
<td></td>
<td>glá gláng glá gláng to fly hither and yon, to be scattered all over (of leaves) See: hlá, About Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glái</td>
<td>(Bahnar) [N] hailstone /cúc múa dá / grélon. Syn.: prf See: kong, Weather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gláng, glá gláng glá gláng</td>
<td>to fly hither and yon, to be scattered all over (of leaves) See: hlá, About Leaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glo 줫 줫</td>
<td>[N] footprints / dâu chân / empreinte du pied.</td>
<td>cheang foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glo 길</td>
<td></td>
<td>glóh [T Vb] to subtract, to take away / trừ / défalquer, emmener. See: Appendix 35, Numbering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glóng, glo 길</td>
<td>dance around (phrase only occurs in song) See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td>cheang foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr</td>
<td></td>
<td>gram [I Vb] to run into a stick on a trail / chạy vào trong / se jeter dans. See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greap</td>
<td>[anN] old flat-breasted woman. Also: grêp. See: kôdrai, Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
greō -- há 54  SEDANG

**greō** [N] rake, fork / cào, dĩa / râteau, fourchette. Also: 'greō.
**kẹ greō** rake used to **kui nha** rake grass
**mọnē greō** fork used for eating
See: **kđli**, Kitchen Utensils
**grēp** See greap. old flat-breasted woman
**groh** [T Vb] to lack, to be without / thiêu, không có / manquer de, sans.
See: **kro**, Wealth
**grō** See grông. long orange-billed bird
**grông** [anN] long orange-billed bird. Also: grō.
See: **khu chём**, Bird Family

**hugie ha** crowded house (or, the house is crowded)
Syn.: kram
See: Appendix 31, Quantities;
**chẹp**, Care of Clothes

**ha ha** the **chuat tọ** sound of laughter of men
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

**ha hu i** the **chuat tọ** sound of laughter of women
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

**ha, Đak Ha** (Bahnar) See Tea Hà. village near Tu Mrong village in Xã Tu Ha

**ha, Tu Ha** government Xã district
**Tu Ha Dang** see Tu Hđdang, village of Tǝrng Kon Kọlá district (previously Tǝrng Kon Dư district) near Tea Vek river, above Kon Kré village, **kộkli** dialect

The villages of Xã Tu Ha are Kon Krei, Tea Hà, Tea Pəlái and Tung Mon.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**há** [T Vb] to open one's mouth; to open wide / há miếng / ouvrir. PNB *ha*; cf. PC *pha*.  

**họmá chu** pig gruel / cháo bọt / gruau cochon
**mo há** to open one's mouth
**mọhá** to open someone's mouth
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions

**há** [Kin] great-great-great-grandchild

A calls B *ha*. There is no term for B to call A.

Syn.: chaía
See: **cháu**, Ancestors and Descendants

**há, hah há** the **chuat tọ** sound of laughter
Syn.: hí hí híh
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

---

*g*

Preglottalized 'g, apart from the 'gr cluster shown below, has only been encountered in the phonology of Sedang personal names; cf. Smith 1969c.

---

'gr

'greō See greō. rake, fork

---

h

**ha** [vAdj] crowded; to stick, to be tight; tight-fitting (as có clothes, **cheang không** shoes) / dông, chát / serré. BL variously final glottal, -t, or -n.
### DICTIONARY

| hà | like that, like this, approximately | Syn.: kôdrô |
|拻 | village near Tu Mrong village in Xã Tu Ha. Also: Dak Ha. See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| [fPt] | also, too (occasional question marker) / cúng, không? / aussi, n’est-ce pas? |
| hà ra very | À va rông -- hôm hà. Yes, I want to sing too. Gà hâng pôk kô kô hà. He is also gray-haired. À ôt ta hêng hà ờu kôa. I don’t crave either smoking a pipe. |
| See: Appendix 16, Movements |
| hah hà the chuát to sound of laughter | Syn.: hì hì hì hì. See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia; Appendix 33, Talking |
| [N] | sun / mặt trời / soleil. PNB *hèi. |
| ba | to shine |
| càng | to shine brightly |
| hài ôngrai | ‘women’s days’, short days (when women rush home to nurse the baby) |
| hài ôngou | ‘men’s days’, long days (when men can hunt, trap and fish) hàôdang to hide (as clouds hide the sun) |
| kônhêà | bright |
| kôiê xa hài | ‘centipede eats the sun’, solar eclipse |
| höôu | to shine, to be seen |
| ma hài | sun |
| òh ta hêîu | to be hidden, to hide behind the clouds |
| phai hài la | ‘sunset fruit’, (kind of) hard nut; see: Appendix 24, Fruits |
| tra | to shine |
| tri pôtream | to rise |
| xêang hài | spirit of the sun; see: xêang, Spirits |
| See: kông, Universe; Appendix 8, Astronomy |

### Directions:
- hôdroh tea, downstream
- kônhông tea, northward, upstream
- pêang pa hài la, west, ‘the side where the sun sets’
- pêang pa hài lo, east, ‘the side where the sun comes out’ / phá dông
- pêang pa hài luô, west, ‘the side where the sun gets covered up’ / phá tây
- pêang pa hêdroh, south / nam
- pêang pa hô-eô, lefthand, left side / bên trái
- pêang pa hôvô, righthand, right side / bên phải
- pêang pa kônhông, north / bắc
- rôjôh tea, southward, downstream
- têka ma hài, to go north, or to go south ‘across the sun’

| hài [Cen] | day / ngày / jour. PNB *hèi. |
| hài chô time / thì giờ / temps |
| hài kô | today |
| hài kôxô môi | the first day of the (calendar) month |
| hài kôxô pêà | the second day of the month |
| hài màng | day and night |
| hài hmôi ah | day after tomorrow / môt / après demain |
| hài nhah | yesterday |
| hài nhah yester| yesterday /
<p>| hài nha | yesterday |
| hài pâi ah | in three more days |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hāi</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hāi so ah</strong></td>
<td>tomorrow / mai / demain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hāi tīng piók plo</strong></td>
<td>the Sunday before Ash Wednesday; see: Appendix 14, Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kī lōi ta kī hāi kō</strong></td>
<td>especially today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kō hāi during the day</strong></td>
<td>(also kōhāi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lit calendar</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pēa pāi hāi</strong></td>
<td>two or three days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pla hāi</strong></td>
<td>all day long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pla hāi pla māng</strong></td>
<td>all the time, all day and all night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rem hāi</strong></td>
<td>every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rem hāi rem māng</strong></td>
<td>all the time, every day and every night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 7, Times of Day; Appendix 21, Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units of Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• chou, hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi, day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hōnăm, year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• khē, month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mōi tā chou, one hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pōlā hāi ting, week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pōlā māng ting, week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• phut, minute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weekdays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• hāi tīng, Sunday, ‘sacrifice day’ / ngày chủ nhật</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi pōtē, Sunday, ‘rest day’ / ngày chủ nhật</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi mōi, Monday, ‘day one’ / ngày thứ hai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi pēa, Tuesday, ‘day two’ / ngày thứ ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi pāi, Wednesday, ‘day three’ / ngày thứ tư</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi pūn, Thursday, ‘day four’ / ngày thứ năm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi potām, Friday, ‘day five’ / ngày thứ sáu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi tōdrōu, Saturday, ‘day six’ / ngày thứ báy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

hāi [vPt] | yet / chūa / encore. |
| a hāi [vPt] | yet? / chūa? |
| a hāi chōi [vPt] | ever yet? / chūa? |
| hāi chōi [vPt] | never |
| hāi khoi lōi | do you want to quit yet? |

hāi...’nhiah not at all, not yet (negative answer to an a hāi ‘yet?’ question)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• hāi bło ma gā nāh, birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi mōtīng, holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi nōu gā pōu gā náh, birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi No-el, Christmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi pōkōang, wedding day (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi potē, rest day, holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi tīng, sacrifice day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi tīng khē, onetime rest day observed at the end of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hāi tīng pik plo, the Sunday before Ash Wednesday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

hāi tūi u lai while he was yet speaking; see: Appendix 21, Time

ôh ta hāi not yet; see: ôh, Negation

ta hāi not yet / chūa / pas encore

Tòring me à hāi chú lăm ôh.
I’ve never gone to that area.

See: lai, Interrogatives

hāi, kiā xéng hāi name of the xéng lóang trai spirit of the Banyan tree

See: xéng, Spirits

hâk [vAdj] interesting, happy / hay, vui, vui mūng / intéressant, heureux. PNB *hâk. |

hâk phió happy / vui / heureux

hâk suá rōngi to have a party, to have a happy time; see: rōngi, Singing

hâk, pang hâk chameleon, gecko.

CL: to.

Syn.: pak kei
See: kiu bôu, Lizard Family

ham right now, okay?; isn’t it? / có phái không?
See: lai, Interrogatives
DICTIONARY

hang [v Adj] not fully chén cooked, bitter / chửa chín, dẳng / non cuit, cru, amer. PNB *hâň. See: Appendix 9, Eating

Happiness:
- dal, peace, peaceful
- hán phiô, happy
- hó miap, happy (as after a marvelous event, like peace)
- hótro, happy, comfortable
- nian, happy, satisfied with goods and wealth
- nian nok, happy, satisfied with goods and wealth
- ro, happy, delighted, having family and friends, peaceful
- hrang, to moan
- suà, happy
- xok xua, happily, merrily

hang hâng [an N] (kind of) animal (larger than kônái rat, red belly)
See: khu kônái tìng ô là tê xák, Rat Family (tails without hair)

hang, lỏng hang cinnamon tree / quê
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

hâng [DN Name] red pepper; peppery-tasting / ôt / poivrê, piquant, poivre. PNB *hâŋ; cf. PC *hang. Also: hâ.
kôxâm hâng peppery coriander
nha kôxâm hâng peppery coriander grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

Peppers:
- hâng bông, ‘white’ pepper
- hâng bùuôk, ‘tasteless’ pepper
- hâng drôk
- hâng leô
- hâng pluam
- hâng práu
- pró

hâng, hang hâng (kind of) animal (larger than kônái rat, red belly)

See: khu kônái tìng ô là tê xák, Rat Family (tails without hair)

hap, mői hap just a little bit, little while
See: Appendix 31, Quantities; Appendix 21, Time

hât [N] tobacco / thuốc hút / tabac.

Smoking:
- hut, (VN) to smoke
- hât pôkêang, tobacco leaf
- hât rêa, leaf used to make cigarettes
- ôu liât, to smoke a cigarette
- ôu koa, to smoke a pipe
- ôu pôkêang, to smoke a cigarette
- ôu rêa, to smoke a cigarette
- ôu trié, to inhale a cigarette
- pôkêang, tobacco

hât (VN) [I Vb] Vietnamese singing / hât / chanter.
hât súa to sing and be merry
See: rôngi, Singing

hau, chêm hau [N-DName] white bird (calls pôhau pôhau)

See: khu chêm keô, keô Bird Family

hâu [N] eye glasses; glass / kính / verres, verre.
kông hâu telescope; see: drá, HouseFurnishings
Syn.: cie
See: pôkêang, Medicine; kômaí, Equipment

Hâu, Rêng Hâu story character: second daughter of Pô-ông if required
See: A-Pia, Story Characters
hê, plôn hê tadpole (larva of ket úa ‘choking’ frog)
Syn.: plôn ’nihä
See: khu plôn, Tadpole Family
hê, hía hê and so forth, etcetera
hé -- hêang

hé [N] pus; spittle, saliva / mú, nước bọt / pus, saline. PNB *hay.

hêng hé spittle
	tea hé pus, spittle, saliva
	See: ko, Parts of the Head;
	Appendix 28, Liquids
hê [I Vb] to meow (of cats)
	See: miô, Cats
hé See hêng. (kind of) grass
nha hé (kind of) grass
hek See xeh. oneself, alone, only; whether or not
hek [IP] (intensifier)
mo doh hek Be quick about it!
	Mongê trúi pà khô hek! A person like us two, really?!
	See: Appendix 16, Movements
hek [Excl] Hah! (expresses surprise)
Syn.: hâh, hêh, hôh

gen [gen-pLM, Quan] many, a lot / nhiều / beaucoup de. PNB *h'n.

ái 'nho hek òh to have just so many, not a lot
bu tôbu ba tôba very many
hek môngê drôh many girls
tôpui hek to talk a lot; see:
	Appendix 33, Talking
tôpui lo hek to talk a lot
	A va ja pin xo i hek. I want to take us to get a lot.
Syn.: hen hin, hen hêng, hen hê
See: Appendix 31, Quantities
hek See hêng. sharp (as a hêlong knife)

gen [C Vb] to crave, to desire / thích / désirer. PNB *heh.
Also: hêng.

rokau hêng koì to doze off and on; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping

Á khua hêng òu tea. I'm thirsty and really want water.
Á hêng ka ká. I crave to eat fish.
See: va, Wanting

gen to be amazed / lâ / s'étonner.
See: tuviah, Amazement

hêng hé [N] spittle, saliva / nước miệng, nước bọt / saline.
See: ko, Parts of the Head
héng [P Vb] to dislike to do something because it is difficult / không thích / ne pas aimer.
See: tolei, Convenience
héng [I Vb] to have a toothache / dau răng / avoir mal au dents.
hôông tooth
See: Appendix 16, Movements
hêng kòtôu [T Vb] to take bark off tree, to debark / bóc vỏ / écorer.
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
hêng, nha hêng (kind of) grass.
Also: hé.
See: Appendix 23, Grasses
hê [T Vb] to dissolve, to melt / tan / dissoudre, fondre.
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
hek [N] skin cut (by hêlong knife) / đệt / coup.

hônei stinger of khu ôang wasps [it this is an instance of the -ôn nominal infix, then either hek > hônei, or hei > hônei]
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
hek to play, to have a good time
See: xah, Amusement
hea [I Vb] to vomit / mưa / vomir.
PNB *hák.
heaua gun
See: eak, Body Functions
hek [I Vb] to lie / nói đói, nói lão / mentir. Also: hôk (Daksut Sedang).
heaua hek to lie about something which one knows for sure
môngê hek liar; see: Appendix 10, Kinds of People
See: Appendix 33, Talking;
Appendix 36, Wrongs
hêang, tô hêang body burns
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
| DICTIONARY | 59 |  
| --- | --- | --- |
| **hêê** See hên. sharp (as **hôông** a knife) |  
| **hêh** [Excl] Hah! (an exclamation) | ha / hahaha. | See: Appendix 33, Talking
| **hêi** See chêi, great-grandchild |  
| **hêi** [N] water condensation / hóa dacak / condensation. | See: Appendix 28, Liquids |  
| **hêk** [I Vb] to gasp / thở hồn-hên / halteret. | See: **eak**, Body Functions |  
| **hên** [vDes] sharp (as **hôông** a knife) / sắc, bén / tranchant, effilé. PNB *han*. Also: hên, hêh. | See: Appendix 32, Forge |  
| **hêng** See hêng. [pVb] to crave, to desire |  
|  | | **hêng** A hêng ka ká. I crave to eat fish. |
| **heô** [I Vb] to pant, to gasp / thở hồn-hên, thô-mệt nhòc / halteret. | See: **eak**, Body Functions |  
| **heô** [S Vb] to climb (a tree, pole, mountain) / leo, трё лен / escalader. PNB *haw*. |  
| **heô ngo** to climb a mountain | Syn.: tak rônak (q.v.) | Ant.: chu
| See: **ch u**, Ascending and Descending; Appendix 16, Movements |  
| **heông hòu** to hate, to detest | See: **hôu**, Hate |  
| **hi** [T Vb] to pull off **kōmoa** bark from a tree trunk to make **kôxáí** a cord, debark / bóc vò / écorcer. | See: **kôxáí**, Actions with Cord and Vines; Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks |
| **hi** [Pt] |  
| **châm** hi **châm** all our things |  
| **tham** hi for example |  
| **hi hi hi hih** the ** chuât tô** sound of laughter | See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia |  
| **hi' nang** [Quant] very / quá / très. | See: **ta**, Greatness |
| **'nang** very, very much |  
| **hi** See hû. to eat off of others; to take what others throw out; to want or ask for more |  
| **hí ngô** publicly |  
| **hí pau hí pãng** the sound of a gun | See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia |  
| **hí** See h ingres house |
| **hí** [pt] in the future | **ah** future tense marker (q.v.) | See: Appendix 21, Time |
| **hí, hên hí** See hên hîng. [gen-plm] very many (repetitive emphatic) |  
| **hía** [vAdj] light weight / nhẹ / léger. **PRhS** *hêl*. |  
| **kia hía** clouds, air, smoke; see: **hôxoh**, Air |
| **phôia** to cut off, to lighten | See: Appendix 31, Quantities |  
| **híâ móh** to not have a nose | See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; **móh**, Nose |  
| **híâ** [I Vb] to be lost; to go hide oneself; to lose / mất / perdus, cachet. | **Kon Híâ** village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| **kôtoa** to hide something |  
| **híâ híâ** leaf used by shamans; see: **híâ**, Leaves | **Mang Híâ** village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| **môjö** to want very much what is **híâ** lost |  
| **phôia** to lose something, unable to find it | **hrâm híâ** to evaporate (of water); see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water |
| See: Appendix 16, Movements |  
| **híâ** [pt] also, etcetera, and so forth, and the like / cùng, văn văn / aussi. | **hi** in the future; see: Appendix 21, Time |
| **híâ hê** [pt] and so forth, etcetera, and the like |  

21-04-01 8:42 PM
hái — hiô(-)

bgat hía to cross over, horizontal stroke in writing; see: chèh, Writing
kò tè kò hía everywhere, all over the place
lâm kò hía to come here; see: Appendix 15, Going
Pin ta mo, pin tôngie, hía hé. We’re sick, we have malaria, etc.
Syn.: kò hía, hĩa hê, hĩa hă
hía [sPl] for emphasis is repeated after each item in a series of items
Klei mot tông kông vai péng chêm hía, ra chô lía, sé kã hía. After entering the jungle they shot birds and ambushed deer and caught fish, etc.
hĩa See hìang, already, past action
hìam [I Vb] to breathe, to pant; lungs (?) / thđ, hõi hõp / respirer.
See: eak, Body Functions
hìam, lôâng hìam tree whose bark is used to poison fish
kôxâi lôâng hìam (kind of) vine

The kômòu bark of lôâng hìam is rolled, tied and placed in a basket. The basket is placed in a river to poison fish.

I lôâng hìam wood is carried on a bare shoulder the skin will become puih on burned.

See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
hìang [vPt] already, past action / dã...rõi / dểã. Also: hài.
hìang kìa already better
hìang tâu It’s all gone already! / Hèt rõi
hìang tui to be all done, to be completed; see: klei, Finishing
Á hìang âm eh põkhâng. I already gave you the medicine.
See: ah, Tense Indicators

hiat (Rengao-Sedang) [T Vb] to forget / quên / oublier. PHRs *hiat
Ma tã hiat! Don’t forget!
Syn.: piu
Ant.: vê
See: hõk, Study
hie [I Vb] to get scratched up, to rip / dũt tay / gratter, fendre.
tôtie ripped clothes—minus a part
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; chêp, Care of Clothes
hìh, hì hì hì hì the chuát tò sound of laughter
Syn.: hah hâ
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
hìk, hìng hìk sound of child crying for food
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia; krôù, Crying
hîn, hên hîn [gen-plM] very many (redundative emphatic) / nhiều làm / très beaucoup.
Syn.: hen, hêng
hìng See hông. [Prep] place, the area around, the vicinity of, outside
a hìng mum in the corner
hìng pêng, hìng põpeng above
hìng [DName] name of tree and bird. Also: hõi.
chêm hìng black and white bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds
kôxâi lôâng hìng (kind of) vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
lôâng hìng (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
hìng, hên hìng [gen-plM] very many (redundative emphatic) / nhiều làm / très beaucoup. Also: hen hì.
Syn.: hen, hêng
hìng hìk sound of child crying for food
See: ’néng, Baby Care; Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia; krôù, Crying
hiô(-) See hyô(-), hiêô(-).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **hiô** See hyô. to linger, to look all over; to have a good time | **hô -- hôm**
| **hiô** See hêng. name of tree and bird | Study:
| **hip** [N] suitcase / va-li, ruông / valise. PNB *(ga)hip. | • 'báí, lesson
| See: drá. House Furnishings | • hôk, to study
| **hìu** [Vb] to drown; to drift away / chết chìm, trôi / noyer, flottier. | • hòk tôba, review lesson
| **môhìu** to cause something to | • ma ta hiât, don’t forget
| drift away | • ma ta piu, don’t forget
| **xuatório hìu tea** fear of | • tôba, to review
| drowning; see: lôtro, Fears | • tôfrán, to study
| See: Appendix 25. Actions with | • vê, to remember, to memorize
| Water | **hòn** [vAdj] wilted (of plants in dry season) / héo / sec. Also: hoê. See: hiá, About Leaves
| **hông** See hông. place, the area around, the vicinity of, outside | **hông, nhông hông** low, cultivated plant whose fragrant hiá leaves are used to bro flavor food (among the rô’ô rô’ôle superfluous plants) / rau thóm See: hiá. Leaves
| **họa** See hông. hare-lip | **hôa** See hông. hare-lip / tât sût mô / bec-de-lièvre. Also: hoâ. See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
| **hôcho, chhái hó** laryngitis / sùng hâu | **họé** See hvê. tendon
<p>| See: Appendix 9, Eating; va, Wanting; xo, taking | **hô [Pt] of course / dĩ-nhiên / naturellement. Also: hoh. |
| **hô [VDes] one who continuously | | Rônggei trởi kông pin hô! |
| kruí hates and curses; short- | | Sing like (we do in) our |
| tempered person | country, of course! |
| Syn.: kôra (of women) | | Ọi ti lòng hôg. (It) lives in a |
| See: Appendix 20. Kinds of People; Appendix 33, Talking; kônôu, Men | | tree, of course! |
| **hô [Pt] like that / nhự thê / mêmê | <strong>hôh</strong> [Excl] is that so!; of course (an exclamation) / thê â! / voilà!, naturellement. Syn.: hâh, hêh, hêh See: Appendix 33, Talking |
| chose. | Ant.: ha |
| <strong>chiang hô</strong> to make again; to raise up again | See: chêp, Care of Clothes |
| <strong>hôc</strong> See hôn. wilted (of plants in dry season) | <strong>hôi, hông hôi</strong> bindweed / rau mùông |
| <strong>hôh</strong> See hôh. [Pt] of course / dĩ-nhiên / naturellement. | <strong>hôk</strong> (Daksut Sedang) See hèak. to lie |
| <strong>hôk ngo</strong> [N] valley / thung-lungeon / vallée. See: kông, The Earth; ngo, Mountain Descriptive | <strong>hôm</strong> [Resp] yes, okay (affirmative response to an a hôm yes-no |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hóm -- hu</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
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</table>
| **hóm** *(vP)* to be around, the vicinity of, outside / quanh, gần / voisinage, du dehors. Also: hing, hông, hung. **hông gong** outside; see: **pêang**, Locations **hông xuap** below | **hôn** [T Vb] to hate; to curse; to argue / ria, ghét, giân / hair, maudire, argumenter. **hôn kâm** quick to anger, short-tempered—like **kâm** 'snake venom'<br>**hôn 'nang** furious **rêng hôu** to be short-tempered, quick to curse; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs **hôn hôi** slow to curse **ton hôi** slow to curse **tô hôu** to argue with each other **hôu [N]** rice husk in cooked rice, chaft / trái / pellicule, paille hachée. **ká hôu** straight-backed fish (see box); see: **ká**, Fish **hôu** [fPt] okay? (mild imperative) / nhé **ôu** okay (in answer to ...hôu) | **Hate:**<br>• glâng, to despise someone by turning the eyes sideways<br>• hêng hôu, to hate, to detest<br>• hôu, to hate, to curse<br>• kôdra, to hate, complain, be jealous<br>• kô-á, to hate, complain; poor sport<br>• 'lê 'lê, to hate<br>• ta mông, to hate, to be disgusted<br>• tam na, to hate **hôn hôi** Fish Family:  
• kâ hôu, straight-backed fish  
• kâ hôu трé, fish (lives in rapids)  
• kâ hôu viông, arch-backed fish **hôu** [vn] [vDes] destroyed, ruined / hut / détruire, ruiner. **hôu** [vn] bloody **môhêam** blood **hôu** [vn] the chuat tô sound of laughter of women |
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

hu, klong hu (Bahnar) See klong hâu, telescope

hù hù calls of kléang hù hù or kléang dung dut hawk (seen flying at night)

kléang hù hù hawk (calls hù hù); see: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

hù mởi hu to float away downstream
mởi hu to cause something to drift away

See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

hù hù call of kléang hù hù hawk

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

hua [T Vb] to clean or empty out a container / lau chậu, cọ rửa / nettoyé.

hua hòng to lose a tooth
hua kô bald headed; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

hua tôngo balding above forehead


See: Appendix 32, Forge

hùa [B Vb] to pull, drag along ground; to hurry one along (for example: so as not to miss a bus) / kéo; giục / tirer, traîner.

kôxài hùa rope; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes

xoí hùa to drag alone with one end on shoulder and the other end dragging on the ground

See: Appendix 16, Movements;
toi, Pulling; réng, Speed

hùa [anN] (kind of) tsetse fly / một loại ruồi xèc / mouche tsè-tsè.

See: khu hôi, Tsetse Fly Family

hùa [I Vb] to snore / ngáy / ronfler.
Syn.: hrua
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

hùa, lâm hùa to go show, to lead
Syn.: lâm hùu, lâm ja

See: Appendix 15, Going

hùa occurs only in talking; hùh occurs only in singing.

huam [I Vb] to bathe / tâm / se baigner. PNB *hùm. Also: hum.

huam tap âo to bathe with clothes on; see: chêp, Care of Clothes

môhuam to bathe another
tâm to soak in water (as of clothes, rice); to wade or wallow in water (of animals)

húan [I Vb] to grow, to sprout, to bud (as of xak hair, nha grass, rei root, tûng lizard tail) / trồng, dê, móc, nay mâm / croître, pousser, bourgeoionner.

trônghuân tendons; see: cheang, Leg Parts; kông, Parts of the Arm

See: chía, Change

hùh, lâm hùh (occurs only in singing) to go show, to lead

Syn.: lâm hùu, lâm ja

See: Appendix 15, Going

hui [I Vb] (of water) to run off, to flow; to drink (from a glass) / chây / s’écouler, boire.

môhui to help someone drink water

ôu hui to drink from a glass

See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

hum See huam. to bathe

Tea Huam village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hung See hông. place, the area around, the vicinity of, outside

hung gong outside (of house)

hung, pu hung pu hung pu hung sound of kông kan large gong alone

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

hut (VN) [T Vb] to smoke; to suck / hút thuốc / fumer. PNB *hùc.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>hô- -- hôbúan</th>
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<td><strong>Ant.:</strong> See: drou, Drinking; ōu, Smoking</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**hô-**

See also rè- and xo- for alternate pronunciation and spelling.

**hôba** [T Vb] to hang up eō clothes; to carry on shoulder without holding (as eō a shirt) / treo / pendre, porter.
See: chêp, Care of Clothes; jian, Carrying

**hôba, un tah hôba** to winnow and throw out the chaff
See: bâu, Rice Activities

**hôbah** [I Vb] to talk / nói / parler.
See: Appendix 33, Talking

**hôbai** to look out for an opportunity
See: tâng, Looking for

**hôbáu** [N] large wound; to be injured; bandage / vết thương; làm thiệt hại; băng / mire; bandage, bandeau. Also: báu.

**hôbáu jai** contagious, putrid skin disease, leprosy / phong / lộipre

**hôbáu hiáng xet** scar, healed wound

**môngé tro hôbáu** leper

**rong hôbáu** wounded
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

**hôbé** [N] Vietnamese-made wine jar with nga neck having parallel sides / vai / jarre.
See: vô, Wines Jars

**hôbé, krua hôbé** (kind of) cricket
See: khu krua, krua Cricket Family

**hôbea** [N] quarter section of kôrêang fishing basket, with prominent weaving pattern separated from adjacent quarters by krông division; the two sides of a mountain chain / phần / section.

See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; ngo, Mountain Descriptives

**hôbéang, ing péang hôbéang** on the side
See: péang, Locations

**hôbo** [vAdj] thick (of lumber, books, walls, and other things considered kôdeang flat) / dày / épais.

**lôang hôbo** thick board

**hôa mô-éa hôo** cardboard
See: kan, Size

**hôbù** [I Vb] to grow up again, to resprout; a sprout / nány màm / pousser.
See: chía, Change

**hôbúan** [B Vb] to reach out to grab something / chup láy / empoigner, saisir. Also: hôbùč.

**hôbúan** [cN] height to a man's raised hand. Also: hôbùč.

**Measurements:**
- hôbúan, height to a man's raised hand
- hôka, elbow to finger
- kôtêang, step, stride
- kôtuō, fist width
- kôxông, cupped-handful
- kêō, kilometer
- krâ, circumference of a man's arms (as in measuring trees)
- 'nhông, height of a man
- plei, armpit span from finger-tip to finger-tip of outstretched arms (q.v.)
- rotá, handspan, thumb to any finger of same hand
- to pat, one finger's width
- to tôbêa, two fingers' width
- to tôpái, three fingers' width
- to tôpûin, four fingers' width
- vei, to measure
- hvang, stone's throw distance
- xák phái, 50-kilo rice bag
- xoh, armpit span from finger-tip of one outstretched arm to center of chest

hôbu See hố búa, to reach out to grab something; height to a man's raised hand

hôbùi [T VB] to pet (chó a dog, mió a cat, etc.) / sólica / choyer.

khiô hôbùi to pat (mió a cat)
phô to frisk up, to rough up
tiên chò a dog's ears
See: mió, Cats

hôbuîh [T VB] to strip leaves off plant / tước lá / dépouiller, écorcer.
See: há, About Leaves

hôbuô [DName]
Tea Hôbuô tributary of Tea Hôdrêng river, source near Vàng Hôbuô pass, near Tea Hôdrêng village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places.

Vàng Hôbuô mountain pass between Ngo Hôdrêng and Ngo Mô'dông mountains, with Tea Hôkéang and Tea Hôbuô rivers flowing down on opposite sides; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

The tributaries of the Tea Hôbuô river are Tea Rótâng and Tea Rônuô.

hôblô See rõblô. to put chest foot into water

hôbôlô See bôlô. (kind of) bamboo

hôbôlôh See bôlôh. (kind of) bamboo

hôkau hôbôlôh woven-bamboo hat

hôbra [C VB] to decide; to do something alone without including or considering others / quyết-dịnh / décider.

hôbra ngán to watch out

hôbra toña xê to justify oneself
See: thê, Commanding

hôbre [T VB] to whip with a rope or hand / vùt / fouetter.
See: xân, Punishments

hôbrê [T VB] to whip with a small stick; to switch an animal to get him to go / đánh bằng roi, vùt / fouetter. Also: hôbrei.

ti hôbrê to switch an animal to get him to go
See: xân, Punishments

hôbreá [I VB] to blow into the house (of rain) / theo / scuffling.
See: kông, Weather

hôbrê See hôbrei. to whip with a small stick; to switch an animal to get him to go

hôbrôi, há hôbrôi leaf often used by shamans
See: há, Leaves; pôchau, Shaman

hôbrôk to fight, to go to war / chinh-chieûn / se battre, faire la guerre à.

Syn.: tôpla
See: 'ba tonên, Terms of Warfare

hôbru See brû. aid (supply of clothes, food, building materials)

hôbrûi [N] heard / râu / barbe.
See: ko, Parts of the Head;
Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

hôbruô See bruô. aid (supply of clothes, food, building materials)

hôda [S VB, vDes] to escape, to run away, to leave, to go away, to chase / trôi thoát, rút bạt / échapper à, s’enfuir, partir de, chasser. Also: da.

hôda hôdûng to flee, to run away

trôang hôda escape trail
Syôn.: kôtau, lek, hroh, tôdat
See: Appendix 16, Movements

hôdang [I VB] to hide (as clouds hide the sun); to block out (rain, light, etc.); to block (as
hộtâu —  hộtrâh  66  SEDANG

hộtâu —  hộtrâh  66  SEDANG

someone in a doorway); to shade / che, giấu, chắn / cacher, bloquer, masquer.
Also: hộting.
họtù to shine through, to be seen
(of sun, moon)
Tu Hôđâng  village of Tôrîng
Kon Kôlá district (previously
Tôrîng Kon Dû district) near
Tea Vêk river, above Kon
Krê village, kôklî dialect
(also:  Tô Ha Dáng); see:
Appendix 27, Geographical
Places
Tu Hôđâng Mang Po  village of
kôklî dialect
Syn.: hògit
hộtâu  [N] fish trap for placing at
hôh a water falls, with a flat
surface below which is a
rounded trap to catch fish in
the rushing water / bây cá /
trappe pour poisson.
See: pêâm, Fish Traps and Fish
Nets
hôđel  See hôđéa, to fight (fist
fighting, wrestling)
hôđeng  [vAdj]  strong / mạnh / fort.
See: rôđei, Health
hôđê  [C Vb] to give or to distribute
to the gathered relatives (as
xúâ a piece of meat on a
stick) / cho / donner, répartir.
See: âm, Giving; vêâng,
Helping; xoâng, Dividing
hôđêâa  [T Vb] to run into something
hôđêâ chu  to treat others; to host
others (most likely chu pork); have
guests; see: Appendix 9,
Eating
hôđêâ loâng té  to miss (hitting
only the tree when firing at
something in the tree)
Syn.: Appendix 16, Movements
hôđêâa  [T Vb] to fight (fist fighting,
wrestling) / dánh / se battre.
Also: hôdêel.
See: xiàn, Punishments
hôđêâa, hôdô hôđêâa  to be able
See: kâi, Ability
hôđi  to chase, to run away / đuổi,
bò chay / chasser.
hôđi tâh nha nuk to overthrow
the government; see: pôkua,
Government
See: Appendix 16, Movements
hôđîng  See hôđâng. to hide; to
block out; to block; to shade
hôđó, pah hôđó  small colorful
snake (fatal bite)
See: khi pah, Snake Family
hôđông  See hôđóâng. bamboo tray
or trough for feeding i
chickens and chu pigs
hôđóâng  [N] bamboo tray or
trough for feeding i chickens
and chu pigs / khay, măng ấn
/ corbeille, auge.
Syn.: kloh
See: chu, Pigs; drá, House
Furnishings; i, About
Chickens
hôđôu  [hôdôu]  [T Vb] to fold, to
fold in half / gập, gập / plier.
See: híá, About Leaves
hôđôu  to have someone else do it
See: kâi, Ability
hôđu hôđêa  to be able
See: kâi, Ability
hôđua, chọn hôđua  bird (walks
kôpa crippled)
See: Appendix 4, Birds
hôđúâa  See tôđáa. to jump up
hôđung, hôđa hôđung  to flee, to
run away
See: Appendix 16, Movements
hôdrâa  [B Vb] to put away, to clean
up, to pile up (as paper and
other flat things) / dê jành
/ nettoyer, s’empiler.
See: chôú, Putting
hôdrâa, hôôru hôdrâa  (dup) to go
in a long single file; to line
up
hôdrâh  [vAdj] big, long / lớn, dài /
grand, long.
loâng hôdrâh  thick board; see:
Appendix 19, Wooden Things
See: Appendix 34, Hair and
Feathers; kan, Size
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>họ́drai</th>
<th>judgment of an immoral deed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>họ́drai xoh</td>
<td>unmarried couple having relations; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Họ́drai** ‘big’ and **họ́reng** ‘little’ are used with wood, vines, teeth, hair, grass, bones; more common synonyms are *kan* ‘big’ and *kián* ‘little’, *tóxīn* ‘tiny’.

See: *mei, Good and Evil; xián, Punishments*

**họ́drai** See họ́rurai. comb

**họ́rái, ọ́ang họ́rái** wasp (has three openings in nest) / con ong

See: *kú ọ́ang*, Bees and Wasps

**họ́drám** [N] fish trap / bày cá / trappe pour poisson.

See: *pé̃am, Fish Traps and Fish Nets*

**họ́drang** [hdrang] [anN] worm / giun / ver.

The **họ́drang** worm eats bamboo shoots; its larva is *kôməu*.

See: *ku̍h tung ngaông, tung ngaông Family*

**họ́dràng** [N] stick with xúa meat stuck on it / xiên, que / bátôn.

See: Appendix 19, Wooden Things

**họ́drap** [I Vb] to land (of chém birds), to settle in a tree; to land (of töbài airplanes) / hạ cánh / se poser.

See: *kônéang, Flying*

**họ́drau, hmôu họ́drau** iron ore

See: Appendix 32, Forge

**họ́dre** [aN] ancestors / tò-tiên, ông bà / ancêtres.

**báu họ́dre** planting rice; see: báu, Rice Activities

**họ́droang họ́dre** close relatives; see: nồng o, Relationships

**họ́droang họ́dre kótè kótum** close relatives

**ket họ́dre** ‘ancestor’ frog (larva is *plon xáng* ‘bitter’ tadpole), cf. ket báu; see: *ku̍h ket, Frog Family*

**ta họ́dre** lewd or immoral person (this negative expression never used in the affirmative); see: *mei, Good and Evil*

**Races:**
- họ́dre họ́droang, race
- họ́dre họ́droang mih, Caucasians
- họ́dre họ́droang rọ́tchéng jeh jọ́rai..., mountain people, montagnards
- họ́dre họ́droang xián, Vietnamese race
- kon kông, montagnards
- kión ngo, montagnards

**họ́dre, Tea Họ́dre** tributary of Tea Hring river, near Kon Hmông, Kon Proh and Kon Hôkéang villages

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**họ́dre[h] [I Vb] to blow through mồ h the nose / hi mủ / se moucher.**

See: Appendix 6, Body Actions

**họ́dre[m] [I Vb] to speak vulgarly; to curse / chử rúa / maudire.**

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**họ́dreng** [DNAm] little / nhô / petite. Also: họ́réng.

**hmui họ́dreng** ‘little’ ant; see: *ku̍h hmui, Ant Family*

**kiki họ́dreng** ‘little’ red tick; see: *ku̍h kiki, Tick Family*

**kôxiàng họ́dreng** tiny fish bones; see: *ká, Parts of Fish*

**rái họ́dreng** ‘little’ rattan; see: *rái, Rattan*

| Lọ́ang kôxiàng dì hlà họ́dreng. The kôxiàng tree has small leaves. |

See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers; *kan, Size*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hố́dréng – hố́dro</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hố́dréng, Tea Hố́dréng</strong> tributary of Tea Pian river</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| The tributaries of the Tea Hố́dréng river are Tea Hố́buố and Tea Kố́tau. |

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places  
**hố́dréng** to look through (as through kông hàu a telescope) / nhìn  
See: **hło**, Seeing  
**hố́dréa** [N] fish trap / bẫy cá / trappe pour poisson.  
See: **pẹ́m**, Fish Traps and Fish Nets  
**hố́dréa** [N] rafter / ruí mái nhà / chevron.  
See: **hngei**, House Parts  
**hố́dréa** [N] bamboo; firewood, little sticks used to burn out stump / tre, cụi le / bambou, bois de chauffage, bois sec.  
**hő́mui hố́dréa** ‘bamboo’ wasp;  
see: **khő́ hő́mui, hő́mui** Wasp Family  
**pah hố́dréa** small ‘bamboo’ snake (fatal bite); see: **khő́ pah**, Snake Family  
**pek peng hố́dréa** red ‘bamboo’ spider (bites); see: **khő́ pek peng**, Spider Family  

| Homui hố́dréa, pah hố́dréa and pek peng hố́dréa are so-named because they live in hố́dréa bamboo. |

See: **błó́h**, Kinds of Bamboo  
**hố́dréang, ket hố́dréang** frog / con éch  
See: **khő́ ket**, Frog Family  
**hốdrei** [DName]  
**hő́mui hốdrei** (kind of) ant (eats rice and dirt, bites); see: **khő́ hő́mui**, Ant Family  
**ó́ang hốdrei** (kind of) wasp; see: **khő́ ó́ang**, Bees and Wasps  
**hố́dréng** See hố́dréng. little  
**hốdri** [T Vb] to tie around the neck / buốc / lier.  

| hốdri xéh to hang oneself; see: **hło**, Death  
See: **kat**, Tying  
**hốdria** [T Vb] to sight or aim  
**hő́nea** gun, **phâu** gun, **mênống** crossbow / nhắm, ngắm / viser.  
See: ’ba tốnên, Terms of Warfare  
**hố́dro** [N] pot, pan, kettle / soong, nôi, om / pot, casserole, bouilloire. CL: kốta (big kettles); nố (small kettles).  
**chat** to place hốdro kettle in fire  
**Dak Hốdro** see: Tea Hốdro; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places  
**ket hốdro** ‘kettle’ frog (larva is plon ea ‘black’ tadpole); see: **khő́ ket**, Frog Family  
**Kon Hốdro** village near Tu Mröng village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places  
**Tea Hốdro** village in Xã Tea Prông (also Dak Hốdro)  
**xei** to lift hốdro kettle off fire  
See: **kö́i**, Kitchen Utensils  

| Pots:  
- hốdro ‘bong, big kettle with large, round kľa belly  
- hốdro kấng, medium-sized kettle with straight sides  
- hốdro kấng kû́an, small kettle  
- hốdro vống, kettle with spat  
- kốlap, lid for kettles  
- mû́hau, three-legged grate in fire to hold pot  
- vống hốdro, spout of kettle |

| hốdro [Q Vb] to announce (any matter); to announce a marriage engagement; a mark / thống-báo; báo hi; dâu vệt / annoncer, proclamer, marque.  
Premi hốdro’ bấng pri. Pri va hốdro dejó pó. They announced their engagement with beads. Beads are to announce an engagement. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Khmer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engagement:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• âm pri, to become engaged with beads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê hôdrô, to be engaged (by the announcement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê kôldrâ, to be engaged (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê kôxâi, to be engaged (shown by the string on which the beads are strung)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê pri, to be engaged (by the giving and receiving of beads worn as a bracelet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê rang lôa, to be engaged (bamboo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê rang mà, to be engaged (bracelet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê rang pri, to be engaged (beads)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê tôkea, to be engaged (through a promise)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê tôrkâ, to be engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê tôram, to be engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• đê tôxeō, to be engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• diap, to be engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hôdrô ’bang pri, to announce an engagement with beads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hôdrô dei pó, to become engaged / dinh hôn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kô xo xâng, to take two wives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôldrâ dei pó, to be engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• phiô dei pó, to be happy with each other (before engagement)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rau, to agree to marry someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• sau, to break off an engagement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• sê, to break off an engagement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôdiap, to be engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôrkâ, to be engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôram, to agree to marry each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôrau dei pó, to be engaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôrûam, to agree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**hôdrô pôkoâng** the wedding dance

**kô'bâng va hôdrô** signboard

**lôang tep** stick used to hôdrô

mark something, as place in field where planting is see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things

See: pôkoâng. **Weddings**

**hôdrô** [anN] cicada or locust (chirps January through April, stops when rain begins) / ve / cigale, sauterelle d’Orient, criquet.

**hôdrô xua** larva of the hôdrô cicada

**Insects:**
- alep, grasshopper family (q.v.)
- aplea, (q.v.)
- drang, ladybug
- gom, small insect
- hôdrô, cricket family:
  - hôdrô i‘nha, cricket (chirps i *nha i nha*)
  - hôdrô ileh, cricket (chirps i *leh i leh*)
  - hôdrô kôchê, cricket (lives in kôchê tree)
  - hôdrô momot, big cricket (chirps *mot mot mot*)
  - hôdrô reang pfa, ‘melon flower’ cricket (chirps *nheng nheng nheng*)
  - ikrau, cricket
  - pupé, butterfly family (q.v.)
  - pupriam, beetle family (q.v.)
  - plea, cockroach
  - tung ngông, (gives birth to tren worms) (q.v.)
  - ua, family of ‘itchy’ creatures (q.v.)
  - xing xông, dragonfly family (q.v.)

**rôno hôdrô** spring, or just before the driest season; see: rôno. **Seasons**

See: Appendix 11, Folk Taxonomy of Animals

**hôdrô** [T Vb] to correct / súa / corriger.

See: xian. **Punishments**

**hôdrô** [vAdj] sober / không say / sobre.

Syn.: dru kôdra

---

**Notes:**
- **lôang tep** stick used to hôdrô
- Mark something, as place in field where planting is seen.
- **hôdrô** cicada or locust (chirps January through April, stops when rain begins).
- See Appendix 19, Wooden Things for more details.
- Insects listed include alep, grasshopper family; aplea; drang, ladybug; gom, small insect; and various cricket families.
- A list of insects is provided with specific details about their chirps and characteristics.
- The spring season **rôno hôdrô** is noted as occurring just before the driest season.
- The verb **hôdrô** is used to correct or súa, and can also mean sober / không say / sobre.
- Synonyms provided include dru kôdra.
hdroh -- hdroa

Ant.: pôu
See: drôu, Drinking

hdroh [N] fork in river; place where two rivers merge together; to pour lots of water into / ngã ba sông / bifurcation rivière.

peang pa hdroh south / phía nam / sud

ihdroh tea downstream / xuôi dông / en aval; see: hài, Directions
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water; Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

hdroh [cN] one breath-group in a song; phrase, verse, or stanza of a song; time / nhôm, đoạn thơ / phrase, vers, strophe. Also: hdroh.

môi hdroh one time
A neâ ôi moi hdroh. I’ve only lived a short while.
See: rôngai, Singing

hdroi [T Vb] to strain out (as rice water) / rây / exprimer.
See: kêli, Kitchen Actions; pê, Means of Cooking

hdroi [vAdj] youngest / trẻ nhất / le plus jeune. PNB *hadroc. Also: hdroi.

kuan ki hdroi youngest child / con út / enfant le plus jeune

do (ki) hdroi the youngest of the younger siblings; see: reng, Age-grading

o nei vocative form for younger sister
Ant.: nhông, reng, rõmúa
See: reng, Age-grading

hdrong [anN] caterpillar (larva of pupé, tek tei butterfly) / sâu bôm / chenille. PNB *sadrông.

kôpau hdrong cocoon; see: kôpau, Animal Places

loâng hdrong (kind of) tree

Ngo Hdrong mountain between Vàng Druân and Vàng Rôvâi passes; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

Kata pupé chiang hdrong; me hdrong me ah neò chiang pupé. Pupé gà kata.
The eggs of butterfly hatch caterpillar but the caterpillar later on makes the butterfly. The butterfly lays eggs.

See: tren, Worms and Caterpillars

Khu hdrong, Caterpillar Family:
- hdrong ilá, ‘prickly’ caterpillar family.
- hdrong pupéa, (elephants and crows die after eating these on leaves)
- titôu, prickly caterpillar
- hdrong lông kong, ‘jungle tree’ caterpillar
- hdrong priat, ‘banana’ caterpillar (eats banana leaves)
- hdrong rôngá, ‘sesame’ caterpillar (eats sesame)

hdrong, kôu hdrong to howl (of dog)
kôu to bark

The kôu bark of a dog sounds prông low-pitched; the hdrong hdrong howl of a dog sounds prông high-pitched.

See: chó, Dogs’ Actions; kôu, Animal Sounds

hdro [I Vb] to pull (of cat) / kêu rû-rû
See: kôu, Animal Sounds; miô, Cats

hdro [B Vb] to place on drá shelf above fire to dry (as ket frogs to keep them from spoiling) / dê / placer, mettre. Also: drô, hdroô.
See: chôu, Putting

hdroa, Tea Hdroa tributary of Tea Pô'ai river, below Tea Pô'ai river
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
hỗng See hỗng, mysterious; here, foreign; not found, absent

hố See hố, hole; well; pit; hole in ground; crater; hollow; indented

hố See hố, hole; well; pit; hole in ground; crater; hollow; indented

hố See hố, hole; well; pit; hole in ground; crater; hollow; indented

hố See hố, hole; well; pit; hole in ground; crater; hollow; indented
hỏ-èh — hòjám

Tờng Kon Hreng district, klai dialect; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

nha hòdrui eatable `comb' grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

Tea Hòdrui village near Tea Hòkéang rivers; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hỏ-èh [T Vb] to scold / mắng / gronder.
See: thè, Commanding

hò-eò [vAdj] lefthand, left side / bên trái / gauche. PNB

hòvà righthand, right side / bên phải / droit
See: hai, Directions

hògam kò va naturally, of course / dĩ-nhiên / naturellement.
See: va, Wanting

hògang, Kon Hògang village of Tờng Kon Hreng district, klë klì dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hògat [T Vb] to cross / qua / faire la traversée.

hògat dè a “-“ hyphen; see: chèh, Writing

hògat hìa to cross over, horizontal stroke in writing

hògat kàn kà to cross out with an “x”

hògè [pVb] to finish (as ka eating, òu drinking, ròngi singing, po hoeing); to be all done / xong / finir.

See: klei, Finishing

hògi [T Vb] to tie the small knot around the edge of a woven tray / buóc / lier.

See: kat, Tying

hògit [I Vb] to hide (as xök or inoa a cloud hides hài the sun or khè the moon); to block (as someone in péa a doorway) / giâu, chán / cashier, blocker.

Syn.: hògdang

hògo [I Vb] to have intercourse (of people) (vulgar) / giao-cầu / relations.

See: òi deì pò, Marriage

hògo [vAdj] unsuccessful / không bắt được / sans succès.

A gui óh ta tro ken; hògo dì. I scooped for fish but didn't get many; very unsuccessful.

See: kai, Ability

hògòk baby talk
See: Appendix 33, Talking

hògòu [I Vb] to knock and rap with knuckles on head / cừng đầu / frapper.

See: xián, Punishments

hùhè [anN] bird (calls ku ku ku)

Khu hùhè, hùhè Bird Family:

- hùhè, big khaki-colored bird (resembles tiger)
- ụ-ụt, small red bird

pòxia offspring of hùhè
See: khu chèm, Bird Family

hèhè See hùhè.

hìhìa [ftp] a little; in the future hìhìa hìhìa hìhìa little by little
See: Appendix 31, Quantities; Appendix 7, Times of Day

hùhông (dup) See hông hông. naked / trần thương

hò-fang to get back at, to take revenge / trả thù / vengeance.
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs

hòja [vAdj] the last, tasteless portion of rice wine

dròu hòja old wine; see: dròu, Beer and Wine Drinks

òu hòja to drink the last of the old wine

hòjak, lo hòjìk hòjak to flow all over the place

hòjám [T Vb] to fire, to dismiss from a job; to ridicule; to annoy, to tease / thái, trêu / mettre à la porte, gêner, taquiner.

Kòdià hòjám to reproach
See: Appendix 33, Talking; pei, Work
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary</th>
<th>73</th>
<th>Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjan</strong></td>
<td>to rest, to pause, to stop / nghi, там нгủng, ngủng / rester, s’arrêter.</td>
<td><strong>họjan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjau, kotechia họjau</strong></td>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td><strong>họkau</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjau, Kon Họjau</strong> (Rengao) See Kon Rôché. village on Highway 14 three kilometers south of DakTo on west bank of Tea Tôkén river</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjel, jel họjel</strong></td>
<td>to walk together as a group</td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjik, lo họjik họjak</strong></td>
<td>to flow all over the place (as mohan blood from a badly scratched person)</td>
<td><strong>họkau chhá</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjip</strong></td>
<td>[T Vb] to ridicule / chế / tourner en ridicule.</td>
<td><strong>họkau hộbôh</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td><strong>họkau hlá tu</strong></td>
<td>umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjô, Ngo Họjô</strong> mountain between Vàng Môngché and Vàng Druân passes</td>
<td>xo to hold <strong>họkau</strong> bamboo hat in place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td>See: eó, Clothes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjua, Tea Họjua</strong> tributary of Tea Pôxài river, below Ngo Klá mountain, above Tea Pian river</td>
<td><strong>họkau koi</strong></td>
<td>to sleep with bobbing head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td><strong>tu</strong> to nod, to have head lowered, to look down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>họjúô</strong></td>
<td>[anN] (kind of) snail / một loại ốc / limaçon.</td>
<td>'ngói to have head raised up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>khu kốpáu</strong>, Snail Family</td>
<td>See: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hôk</strong></td>
<td>See also rôk- for alternate pronunciation and spelling.</td>
<td><strong>hôkéang</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hôka</strong></td>
<td>See rôka. drum. PNB *hagår; cf. PC *sagor.</td>
<td><strong>Kon Họkéang</strong> village of Tôrêng Kon Hêng district near Tea Hôdré river, Kon Proh village, and Ngo Ông mountain; around 1970 moved in with Kon Proh village, kôki dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hôka</strong></td>
<td>[cN] measurement: cubit, from elbow to finger of same arm / thước mới / coudée. PNB *haxgât. Also: ka, kôka (Tea Trọng).</td>
<td><strong>Tea Họkéang</strong> tributary of Tea la below Vàng Họbuô pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hôkoa</strong></td>
<td>[N] pineapple-like plant whose leaves are used for hnéa ràng arrow tail or feather</td>
<td><strong>hôkôm...va</strong> to desire / muốn / vouloir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rôlek hôkoa</strong> Sedang-made tightly woven mat (which bedbugs cannot penetrate); see: <strong>rôlek</strong>, Sleeping Mats</td>
<td><strong>Hôkôm na vo đ u lai?</strong> Where do you want to be!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hôkôm...va</strong> see: <strong>va</strong>, Wanting</td>
<td>See: <strong>va</strong>, Wanting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hộkup hngei</strong> [N] the specially woven wall on end of house underneath roof peak (usually woven with chúa péa, chúa pár, tên tê, or tên plo krum,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hoľka — hoľo

and rarely with chúa tón pattern) / tụợng, vách / mur. 
See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; hngei, House Parts; mónat, Walls

hoľka (Ťea Kôxán, Tea Klôh) See kôklea. to be hungry

hoľkrap See rôkrap. many people going somewhere, many people walking along road

hoľa the oat test: to swear by an oath as an affirmation of truthfulness

The oat test may include the biting of one’s finger or offering to eat fire.

See: pôsau, Truthfulness Test

hoľa tráng See rôhlá tráng. fork or intersection in path

hoľai See alai. corn

hoľang [GName] Haláng Tribe, southwest of the Sedang
See: rôtêang, Tribal Groups

hoľat (Fr) [N] lettuce / xà-lách / salade, laitue. Also: xôlat.
kat a ‘head’ of hôpe cabbage or hoľat lettuce
See: hme, Foods; rôlo rôle, Cultivated Plants

hoľeh See pôlheh. to change, to trade, to barter

hoľek [I Vb] to speak evil / nói xâu / moudire.
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs; Appendix 33, Talking

hoľa [N] first of cows’ four stomachs / bao-tứ con bò / estomac de vache.
ro cow
See: pôtok, Cows’ Stomachs

hoľěa See hoľďa. sheep

hoľéang See hléang. (kind of) wasp (has honey)

hoľéang, triu hoľéang sheep / con chiên. Also: hoľěa.
See: mônán, Domestic Animals

hoľo, hoľnéng hoľo incisor teeth 

Hoľnéng hoľo ‘incisor teeth’ are so named because they lo ‘pierce’

See: hoľnéng, Teeth

hoľô See hoľong. woman’s ear plug, ear ring

hoľô See hoľông. star, planet

hoľong [N] knife / dao / couteau.
chi to slip into (as a knife into a place on the wall)
hê skin cut (by hoľong a knife)
hên sharp (as hoľong a knife)
pak to stab with hoľong knife; see: pet, Stabbing
rang hoľong ’ning ’ning to hold an unsheathed knife
tí to sharpen (as hoľong knife)
tráng to crack (as pâl rôkong a knife blade)
xau lêtra hoľong fear of a knife; see: lêtra, Fears
See: chang, Traps and Weapons

Knife Parts:
• chip, sharp point for piercing
• chúa, throat of metal blade, part which extends into the handle
• ka, handle
• kôi, point of blade
• kûu, unsharpened back side of blade
• mông drei, axe handle
• mônea, cutting edge of knife
• núan, point of knife blade
• hnoa, knife sheath
• plá, blade
• rôlông, metal band or collar on wooden knife handle
• tráng, to crack (as a knife blade)

hoľông [N] woman’s ear plug, ear ring / vông tai, bông tai, hoa tai / pendant d’oreille. Also: hoľô.

pân hoľông pierced ear lobe
See: eô, Clothes; ko, Parts of the Head
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hố tổng</th>
<th>[N] star, planet / sao, hành tinh / étoile, planète. PNB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hố long</td>
<td>'star feces' land snail (so named and not eaten because it is thought to be the feces of hố long eak a 'defecating' or falling star); cf. tolei, land snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xéang hố long</td>
<td>spirit of the stars; see: xéang, Spirits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: kong, Universe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hố lốp</th>
<th>buffered, incomplete fall (as the chair which doesn’t quite fall all the way over)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hố lóu</td>
<td>[vAdj] in front of / trước mặt / devant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hố nêng hố lóu</td>
<td>front teeth; see: hố nêng, Teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nêng</td>
<td>front, face</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| hố liăn  | [C Vb] to avoid, to stay away from (phố luktur temptation, xố sin); to have no damage or loss of life after a battle or other trouble (as fire in a house, falling from a tree or bike) / tránh khỏi / éviter. |
| pôu dei kúan hố liăn  | to give birth to a baby; see: tôpà, Pregnant |
| vi  | to bypass |

| hố lêh  | See pôlê. to change, to trade, to barter |
| hố léi  | See tôlé. easy |
| hố mà  | [anN] all rice-eating animals / thú rừng / animal. |
| tóm ké ki va ka báu: chi, chó, rôkái... all those who want to eat field rice: barking deer, deer, wild pig... |
| See: Appendix 11, Folk Taxonomy of Animals |
| hômá [anN] flea (smaller than lice) / bọ chét / puce. |
| thu to be bothered by the hómá flea |
| See: khu sok, Body Louse Family |
| hóma, pa hóma go straight ahead |
| See: Appendix 16, Movements |
| hóman See hman. pants |
| hó mang [anN] catfish / cá tre / chat marin. |
| See: khu ká, Fish Family |

| The hó mang catfish has kái born or cháng sword which ko chops and hurts. |

| hó mat (Bahinar) [anN] the name of the greatest spirit; devil, Satan / ma qui / diable, Satan. Also: rõmát, xómát. |
| mết to resist hó mat the greatest spirit |
| on hó mat hell |
| pro hó mat to be an animist; see: xéang, Animism |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khú hó mang, Catfish Family:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bang bal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hó mang, catfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlá róchia, &quot;bamboo leaf&quot; fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôleô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõbá</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Greatest xéang spirit is named hó mat, variously called the xéang spirit of xiam origin of all things, kon people, tonei earth, pleng sky, торо thunder or kia ghosts. |
| See: Appendix 14, Religion; xéang, Spirits |
hômê -- hònан

hômê [anN] worm / giòi, giun / ver. Also: hômie, hômêi.
See: tren. Worms and Caterpillars

hômê [N] woven blanket (no longer used) / mền, chăn / couverture. Also: hômê.

hômê Worms:
- kotôn
- tòpôh

kốxon hômê lái wrap-around blanket
nha hômê (kind of) grass; see:
See: kôpau. Blankets
hômêi See hômê. worm
hômie See hômê. worm
hômôi See hômôn. (kind of) tree
hômôn, lôang hômôn (kind of) tree / một loại cây / arbre.
Also: hômôe.
chêk bitter (but not as strong as xâng bitter); the taste of plai hômôn fruit
plai hômôn (kind of) fruit; see:
See: Appendix 24, Fruits
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
hômôu [N] black garment or blanket / mền, chăn / couverture.
bung hômôu black blanket used to carry children on back
Syn.: cô hômôu
See: kôpau. Blankets
hômu, plai hômô grapes / trái nho
See: Appendix 24, Fruits
hômûan See tômâan. stories, folk tales, legend. PNB *kaâmon.
hômu [anN] (kind of) wasp (lives high in leaves and holes of bamboo)
See: khu ông, Bees and Wasps
hômuih [T Vb] to dip hot metal in water (in forge); hot metal which is dipped in water for cooling / vắt đế như / plonger dans. Also: hmuuih.

See: Appendix 32, Forge
hômrôk single tone, sound, or musical note
pôtam to hômrôk pentatonic scale
See: rôngëi, Singing
hô’me See hômê. woven blanket
hô’muán See tômûan. stories, folk tales, legend
hônâ chu [N] pig gruel [something to eat with hà open mouth] / cháo
há to open mouth
kloh wooden ‘boat’ or trough for hôna chu pig’s gruel
Kloh va chôu hômô chu. A trough is a place for putting pig gruel

See: chu, Pigs
hônâi See hnâi. to see, to look at, to look for
hônâm [cN] year / năm / an. PNB *hônâm. Also: hômôô.
chiak hônin kônâi old rice field (second or third year); see: chiak. Fields
chiak hônmô muih newly cleared rice field (first year only)
hônâm ah in two years
hônâm bôdôi kô hônam nah two years ago
hônâm kô ah next year
hônâm nah last year
plà hônâm all year long, the annual cycle
See: hài. Units of Time; Appendix 21, Time
hônên [DName]
kôtôn hônên small bat; see: khu kôtôn, Bat Family
klá hônên large tiger; see: khu klá, Tiger Family
DICTIONARY

priat hōnān uneatable banana
(though the trunk is eatable); see: priat, Bananas
hōnān, ti hōnān to switch an animal to get him to move
See: xiān, Punishments
hōnāng [N] inside wall of house / tường, vách / mur.
chang to divide a room in half
See: hingen, House Parts; mōnāt, Walls
hōnāng [N] finger ring / nhẫn / bague.
Syn.: tōc tōn
hōnāng, kia hōnāng the ghost of a dead person

Kia hōnāng or kia mongé ghosts of dead persons cannot be seen; whereas kia ngl ghosts of dead persons can be seen.

See: kia, Ghosts; bla, Death
hōnāo See hōnām, year
hōnāt [N] curbstone / đá lát lê đường / bordure de trottoir.
See: trōang, Streets and Paths
hōnau hēak [I Vb] to lie about something that one knows for sure / nói dối / mentir.
See: Appendix 33, Talking
hōnē See hōnēng, tooth
hōnēh [N] meat / thit / viande.
cheh hōnēh to cut meat
hōdōng stick with xiāa meat on it; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things
xiāa to pierce a piece of meat with a stick in order to broil or roast it
See: Appendix 9, Eating; xe, Meat
hōnēng [N] tooth / răng / dent.
PNB *sanēn. Also: hōnē. CL: pó-lāng.
hōng to have a toothache
hua hōnēng to lose a tooth
hōnēng kōmāi push buttons; see: kōmāi, Machine Parts
hōpēi fangs (as of kōxōm iguana)

Teeth:
- hōnēng chō, canine teeth
- hōnēng cām, molar teeth
- hōnēng hōtō, incisors teeth
- hōnēng hōtō lōu, front teeth
- hōnēng pō-cām, molar teeth
- hōnēng pō-pēng, upper teeth
- hōnēng xuap, lower teeth

mōnēang loose (as one’s teeth)
plui hōnēng to pull teeth
tō’dōu pēa to hōnēng two broken teeth
See: ko, Parts of the Head
hōnēa [N] gun (lit. instrument that spews out, as vomit) / súng / revolver.
hea to vomit
pēng hōnēa to shoot a gun
tēō hōnēa to carry a gun
Syn.: phâu
See: ‘ba tōnē, Terms of Warfare; mot, Hunting
hōnēang [T Vb] to break (of bamboo) / đập / rompre.
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
hōnēi [N] the stinger of wasps of the khu ông wasp family (except for the hōng wasps), located in the kri anus area / ngòi / chose qui pique.
hē skin cut (by hōlong knife) if this is an instance of the -ôn- nominal infix, then either hē > hōnē, or hei > hōnēi
sui to sting (of ông bee, wasp)
See: kāi, Body Parts of Animals
hōnī [N] bamboo comb (made from pō-ô bamboo) / lược / peigne.

Hōnī va sōi xák. A comb is for combing hair.
See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
hōnī very small, tiny piece of something
See: kan, Sìze
hōnī [N] sharp stud on mōnēng
crossbow at end of hōnō
họnia — hònôu

groove to hold ráng arrow / núng / plot.
See: môngèng, Crossbow Parts

họnia [N] digging tool, shovel / xèng / pelle.

chia to dig

‘nek họnia shovel-like hoe for chia digging holes; see: ‘nek, Kinds of Hoes

họnian, klá hònian [anN-DName] tiger (larger than cow)
See: khu klá, Tiger Family

họniap [vAdj] happy, peaceful (as after a marvelous event, like peace) / yên / heureux, tranquille. Also: hniap.

kong họniap peaceful land
See: hák, Happiness

hòng [I Vb] to yelp, to squeal (of animals, as when caught) / kêu / glapir, pousser des cri percants.

While kúon kia hòng animals yelp or squeal, kúon môngé krôu people ery.

See: kú, Animal Sounds

hòng, Ngo Hòng mountain between Vàng Rôvá and Vâng Hôbuô passes

hómo [N] groove (as on môngèng crossbow to hold and direct ráng arrow); diversionary channel in tea river / đường ránh / rainure.

cho to dig a diversionary channel across a peninsula to get the fish in the chúa dried-up area

hônô chúa man-made ditch in river
See: môngèng, Crossbow Parts

hônô [Q Vb] to repeat, to make known / nhắc lại / répéter.

hônô tôi to repeat a message to another, to make known
Á hònô ta âm, á ôh ta âm. I affirm again, I won’t permit it.
See: Appendix 33, Talking

hònô, lóang hònôh pine tree / cây thông
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

hònôk, nian hònôk See nian, happy

hònông [GName]

Kon Hòng village on Highway 14 south of Kon Hrêng village, Tođra or Môdra language

Tea Hòng village on Tea Tôkén river 8 kilometers northeast of Kon Prîng
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hònôá See hònông. problem


xòâng to solve a problem
See: Appendix 35, Numbering

hònôéc, rônâk hònôéc gentle slope of hill

hònôh, Ngo Hònôh mountain
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hònôi [N] dibble stick / thuong, nòc tia / plantoir.

chôi to make holes for rice seed Syn.: lóang sang

hònôi, Ngo Hònôi mountain near Tea la river and Ngo Ing Xê mountain
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hònông [C]. CL for ears of alâi corn, stalks of priat bananas
hông hông naked [hông is the unaffixed form of hònông]
hònông alâi ear of corn; corn –cob / trái bắp, bắp ngô / épí de mais

A neò ko mô irrigation alâi. I just ate an ear of corn.

hònông priat stalk of banana plant; see: priat, Banana
Plant
See: Appendix 30, Classifiers

hônôu [N] rice house / nhà lúa, kho lúa, nhà chứa / grenier.
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôngé [vAdj] far / xa / loin. PNB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*baqay. Also: hngéné.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiak hôngé distant field (or, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field is distant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài hiăng chiá hôngé mid-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning, forenoon, see: Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, Times of Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôngé hngôk far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gá chai hiăng hôngé. He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>returned already a long way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: péang, Locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôngiam [vAdj] cool weather / mát</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ frais.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kông, Weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hônggiú [vAdj] cold / lanh / froid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNB *harjiw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôbrén hônggiú numbness due to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôno hônggiú cold season (or, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>season is cold)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xau lôtro hônggiú fear of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold; see: lôtro, Fears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kông, Weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôngô, lôang hôngô (kind of) tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ mốt loài cây / arbres. PNB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*haŋo ‘pine’; cf. Sedang hôngôh ‘pine’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 18, Kinds of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôngui, rôno hôngui spring of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the year / mùa xuân</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: rôno, Seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôngreng [vAdj] rough surface (as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sea shell) / ráp / rude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: lém, Qualities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hônggoh things piled together in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one heap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: pu, Piles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hônghôi, nha hônghôí (kind of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grass / môt loài cơ / herbe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 23, Grasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hônghông, têun hônghông doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: têun, Ear as Seat of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hô-ô, Tea Hô-ô See Tea Hô-ô.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>village in Xã Tea Hô-ô three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilometers north of Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmêng village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hô-ô, Tea Hô-ô village in Xã Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hô-ô three kilometers north</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: họa, Death

hônu [B Vb] to place over / để trên / mettre sur.
See: chòu. Putting

hônuá See kôntiá, scraper (for fruit, pot, etc.)

kua to scrape
See: kêli, Kitchen Utensils

hônun [pvAdj] usually, also; maybe / cúng; có lẽ / ordinairent, aussi, peut être.

Ngon honun kôdi eh. We will also kill you.
Ngé me gá honun ôh ta đi lián. That person usually doesn’t have money.

See: Appendix 21, Time

hônui [vAdj] clever, smart / Jói, nhanh trí / adroit, intelligent.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing

hônan [I Vb] to sit on the floor or ground / ngồi / s’asseoir.

tôngông hônan a ‘nai to squat down, to sit on the ground
See: ô, Positions

hô’nau, tô hô’nau to mistreat (as a younger sibling)
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs

hôneng [vAdj] sad; sad all the time / buồn / triste.
See: kíu, Sorrow

hôngán [T Vb] to slide poles in horizontally at doorway / chuyên / glisser.
See: pêa, Openings
**họ-ôu – hôrân**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>of Tea Hmông village. Also:</th>
<th>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea Họ-o.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xã Tea Họ-ô government Xã</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>district</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The villages in Xã Tea Họ-ô are Kon Po, Tea Drông, Tea Go, Tea Họ-ô.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>họ-ôu</th>
<th>poison; to eat or drink poison / (dánh) thuộc độc / poison; empoisoner.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>treó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>hme, Foods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

hôp- See also rôp- for alternate pronunciation and spelling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mông hôpa</td>
<td>bold, outspoken person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôpui hôpa</td>
<td>to speak boldly, to be outspoken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; Appendix 33, Talking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôpah</th>
<th>[vDes] woven bamboo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hngei hôpah</td>
<td>house with woven bamboo roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôpâm hôpah</td>
<td>storage house with woven bamboo roof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: hngei, Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôpâng, kông hôpâng</th>
<th>area with grass and rocks but not trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: kong, The Earth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôpe</th>
<th>[N] cabbage / cài / chou, laitue pommée.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kat</td>
<td>‘head’ of hôpe cabbage or hôfat lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>hme, Foods; rd'lo rd'le, Cultivated Plants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôpéang, lôang hôpéang</th>
<th>tree with plai kia (kind of) fruit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôpei</th>
<th>[N] fangs (as of kôxôm iguana) / râng nành / crochet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See:</td>
<td>kâi, Body Parts of Animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôpong, Tu Họông</th>
<th>village, kôkli dialect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hôrân [vAdj]</td>
<td>Laotian medicine used in cursing another, making them to be ill or die; sorcery; that which one has to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEDANG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôpot, lôang hôpot</th>
<th>broom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: lôang kôphu</td>
<td>See: Appendix 19, Wooden Things</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrá, lôang hôrá</th>
<th>fig tree / và, sung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrâ toke [Q Vb]</th>
<th>to refuse / chói / refuser.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrâ</th>
<th>See hôráng, to stay awake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrâng</th>
<th>Also: hrang.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hôrâng ta mo</td>
<td>to cry, to moan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôke hôrâng</td>
<td>to scream</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 33, Talking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrâng [I Vb]</th>
<th>to stay awake / không ngu / veiller. Also: hôrâ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrê [vAdj]</th>
<th>rough (as a screen, dull knife blade) / ráp, nhãm / rude.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ant.: pea xi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrê [T Vb]</th>
<th>to steal / ân câp / voler.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: Appendix 36, Wrongs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôreo [I Vb]</th>
<th>to pant (as of chó a dog) / thô hồn-hên / haleter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: chó, Dogs’ Actions; kôu, Animal Sounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrêak</th>
<th>See hôrê, the little light which gets through mônât hngei a house wall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrêi</th>
<th>the little light which gets through mônât hngei a house wall. Also: hôrêak.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: éang, Light

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrî [pVb]</th>
<th>to finish (as ka eating, ôu drinking, rôngêi singing, po hoeing); to be all done / yong / fimir.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: klei, Finishing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôrân [vAdj]</th>
<th>Laotian medicine used in cursing another, making them to be ill or die; sorcery; that which one has to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
họ́rang [N] finger, toe / ngón tay, ngón chân / doigt, orteil.
PřrŠ *häuser. Also: họ́rā.
CL: họ́rang
họ́rang cheang toe / ngón chân / orteil, doigt de pied
họ́rang kông finger / ngón tay / doigt
kế va trua họ́rang finger ring
kốbrén lói họ́rang numbness which leads to the loss of toes and fingers (leprosy?)
kônêi fingernail, toenail (q.v.)
tôchían finger ring
họ́rang chông ‘finger’ eel; see: khu pôlm, Eel Family
luan họ́rang finger-sized holes as in pôtang re net for catching small birds such as chêm re
pôchôu to point họ́rang a finger at
pôtê to flick with họ́rang finger
to pat one finger’s width; see: họ́bùan, Measurements
to tôbêa two fingers’ width; to stick out two fingers; see: Appendix 35, Numbering
to tôpâi three fingers’ width; to stick out three fingers
to tôpûn four fingers’ width; to stick out four fingers
tôchían finger ring
vie to stab with họ́rang finger
xiam họ́rang finger knuckles
See: kông. Parts of the Arm

Fingers:
- họ́rang chỏu, index finger
- họ́rang dé, third or middle finger
- họ́rang kán, thumb
- họ́rang kûan, little or pinkie finger
- họ́rang pah, fourth finger
- họ́rang ting, little or pinkie finger

họ́ring, môleám họ́râk
họ́ring bloody mess
hôsk- See họ́k- for alternate pronunciation and spelling.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hôsp -- hiéng</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### hôsp- See hôp- for alternate pronunciation and spelling.

### hôst- See hôt- for alternate pronunciation and spelling.

### hôt- See also rõt- for alternate pronunciation and spelling.

### hótá See rõtá. [cN] hands, span / gang tay. PNB *sagda.

### hótô [vAdj] equal, same / bằng nhau, nhử nhau / égal, même.

### hótô dei phô the same as each other

See: **tiah.** Similarities

### hótôh [B Vb] to cover over (as with a layer of dirt) / che / couvrir.

See: **chóu.** Putting

### hótôhô rõtâ, xú ké hótôhô rõtâ very, very smelly

See: **xú.** Smells

### hótrei [I Vb] to wiggle and squirm to get away (as a buffalo tied up, or a person caught) / cựa-quây / se remuer.

See: **Appendix 16. Movements**

### hótro [vAdj] happy; comfortable; (of climate) neither very hot nor very cold / vui, ðê-chiú / heureux, à son aise. Also: rõtô.

### eô hótro warm clothes; see: chêp, Care of Clothes

### hótro chiang kán to be elevated to the office of chief òh ta hótro lo poor, unsuccessful hunter or person

### Gđ híang hótro. He is resting comfortably free from the cares of the world.

### Gđ hótro la hông hngê. He’s a prosperous man, a good hunter.

See: **hák.** Happiness; kông, Weather

### hô-úan [I Vb] to stretch yawningly / vùn vai, úơn mình / s’étirer. Also: hô-uê.

See: **Appendix 10, Sleeping**

### hô-uê See hô-úan, to stretch yawningly

### hđ-úi [T Vb] to show mercy, kindness, pity, love to another of lower rank or status (as parents to children, rich to poor, children to aged parents, God to man); to help someone in need; to excuse / yêu-thờng; yêu-mến, lòng thương / grâce, bonté, pitié, compassion, amour. PHRs *haquê. Also: rõ-úi (Tea Hnâng).

### hđ-úi tha to save

### hđ-úi véang to help; see: véang, Helping

### lián hô-úi tip; see: lián, Money

See: **hmê.** Love

### hôvôu (Halong ?) [I Vb] to scoff, to scorn / chê-giùn, khinh-bi / se moquer de, mépriser.

See: **Appendix 33, Talking**

### huhvang (dup) See hvang. to throw

### huhvat (dup) See hvat. [B Vb] to throw

### Huhvat pokêang a kô. (He) threw the powder here.

### hô’vâ [vAdj] righthand, right side / bền phải / droit. PNB *qma.

### hô-eo lefthand, left side / bền trái / gauche

See: **hài.** Directions

### hôxô [N] air, gas / không khí / air.

#### Air:
- hôxô, air
- kê hê, clouds, air, smoke
- kia hia, clouds, air, smoke
- kõbloh, soap bubbles, other things blown up with air
- hôósito, to lose air (as a balloon)
- riõh, steam
- rõxôh, to rise (of steam)
- hyôh, air (as in a balloon)

### hiô(-) See hiô(-), hyô(-).

### hiéng [I Vb] to be lost in the woods / lạc đường / faire perdre. Also: hiông.
DICTIONARY

Syn.: po
See: Appendix 16, Movements

í [Pur Pt] in order to (particle preceding an embedded clause indicating purpose) / cho, để / afin que.

ám dei ki ăn i xah to give one’s child something to play with; see: xah, Amusement

i hờôdroang to be friendly

'nai i 'nai to know nothing (about a given subject)

í [Quan Pt] until (particle preceding verbal adjective or a quantitative word) / cho đến / jusqu’à.

í pû every person

í tai everything, completely / hết / tout, complètement; see: Appendix 31, Quantities

inoa i lòng fog, mist
kan i lòng i long very big
kat i kra to tie securely; see: kat, Tying

lâm i hrái to go fast; see: Appendix 15, Going

loi i 'nhen to believe surely; see: Appendix 22, Knowing

loi i kra to believe surely

hmái i lìng quiet, silent

ôi i lèm to be very fine, healthy; see: rõôìei, Health

pro on i koh to make a fire bigger; see: on, Aspects of Fire

tô i hrái to laugh loudly

Pin mén mọt hagai i kra.
We pat the house wall until (it’s) firm.

Other phrases with í: i hen, i ta, i lèm, i lìng, i kra, i t'ai, i tang.

í [Excl] i... (feminine fright)
Syn.: ih

i nha i nha chirp of hờôdro i 'nha cricket

hờôdro i 'nha cricket (chirps i nha i nha); see: hờôdro,

Insects

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

í, hà hu i the chuát tô sound of laughter of women

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

í [anN] chicken / gà / poulet. PNB

*quê. BL: ji (Kötua Sedang).

ám vai drôu i typical good meal: give them rice wine and chicken; see: rôêông, Two- and Four-word Formulas

chu i kôpôô iro all domestic animals; see: rôêông, Two- and Four-word Formulas

í kôta, í lo kôta, í am kôta
chickens lay eggs

í pôxiêm rôêông 4-5am in the morning (when the rooster begins to crow); see: Appendix 7, Times of Day

í prái Red Junglefowl, ‘wild chicken’ / con gà rừng

kôtôu í egg shell

kôxâi tôôrôông í (kind of) vine

khê i rôêông ‘rooster crow’ moon; see: khê, Phases of the Moon

môngêang í black ‘chicken’ ant; see: khu môngêang,
môngêang Ant Family

nha kôôrôô xak i prái ‘wild chicken feather’ grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

tea í egg white / lòng trắng trứng

tôôrôông í chicken coop, name given to Pleiades; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

í prái Red Junglefowl was identified on Plate V, Sketch 9, Bird No. 94 in Wildash 1968.

Khu í, Chicken Family:

• í, chickens (q.v.)
• khu peap, duck family (q.v.)
• í rui, turkey
• tôôrôông, pigeon
### ia [Quan] a little / ít, chút / un peu.

*ái 'nho ia òh* not just a little—more average

**bu ia** a little bit

**chiá ia** to be a little better; see: **rôđei**, Health

**ia 'lok** crazy person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**mo ia** a little bit, an instant

[would seldom say mòi ia]

**pô-ia, pa ia** in a little while

**pràng ia** gray; see: **bông**, Colors

---

**Gá kotau réng ia.** He runs a little fast.

**Môđei ia.** (Sing) a little stronger.

**A tôi i ia.** I told a little.

---

#### Chickens:
- **ít bông**, white chicken
- **ít bòk**, western chicken
- **ít ch.GOng**, chicken not yet having laid eggs
- **ít ca**, black chicken
- **ít kán**, layer, having laid eggs
- **ít kôđrai**, hen
- **ít kôtê**, chicken (of certain color)
- **ít fêlo**, rooster
- **ít fêlo, fêlo, villege (dai global)** chicken
- **ít pràng**, black chicken
- **ít têh**, capon
- **ít teo**, to ù-ea, chicken bigger than û

**to têtrau poilet**

**ít to pu-ùk**, chick before having feathers

**ít to têtrau, chicken bigger than ít to pu-ùk**

**ít tôn**, western chicken

**ít têu**, chicken (of certain color)

**ít xiê**, chick, chicken just hatched

**úk an ít**, baby chick

---

**About Chickens:**
- 'bo pem, to slit the neck (as of a chicken)
- druang ít, chicken coop
- hòdôang, bamboo tray or trough for feeding ít chickens and chu pigs
- keôk keôk, the sound of a chicken
- kôdrông, corral for chu pigs and ít chickens
- kôdrua, to cluck
- kônhôu, (of roosters) to crow
- kôta ít, chicken egg
- kôta 'náp, unhatched chicken egg, dead in shell
- kôta óh ta xiê, unhatched chicken egg, dead in shell
- lôu, to release chickens from their coop in the morning
- lui xak, to pluck chicken feathers
- hêng, the cluck of a chicken
- pem ít, chicken gizzard
- rông, (of rooster) to crow
- rông ít, compartment of druang ít chicken coop for big chickens
- tea ít, egg white
- tia ít, rooster comb
- têôrông ít, small cage within druang ít chicken coop for chicks
- tôsak, (of roosters) to fight
- xak ít, chicken feather
- xak nhá, chicken fuzz upon birth
- xei, to lay eggs
DICTIONARY

trong: Ngọc nhiên / respecer, être surpris.
ôh ta be ìa to be unworthy; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs
pô-ìa to bluff
See: tuviah, Amazement
ìa [N] section or portion of chiak
field; long narrow portion of field prepared by one of a group of people (10-30) working side by side / phần / section.

Each strip of a field is a chuan or ìa. The starting point for each one is díi gá. The ending point on the opposite side of the field is gá gá. If one works only a part of his ìa or chuan, they say he has done mới díi or mới póc one part. Kôdrâ is the place where work is stopped temporarily and where it will be resumed.

See: chiak, Work in Field
ìa bû [T Vb-N] to dry rice in the sun / phơi lúa / sécher.
tent to dry; to hang up to dry (as eô clothes)
See: bû, Rice Activities
ìa, Tea ìa tributary of Teà Pôkai river, below Teà Kêng, above Teà Hring rivers; its tributaries are Teà Hôdrúan and Teà Hôkêang. Also: Teà ìa.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
ìa [vAdj] easy / dê / facile.
See: tôléi, Convenience
fâng [vAdj] jealous / ghen / jaloux.
kôdrâ fang to complain jealously
See: kôdrâ, Jealousy
ih [Excl] ih (exclamation at something unbelievable; feminine fright)
Syn.: i
See: Appendix 33, Talking
ìng [N] side, place / bên, chô / côté, lieu.

i-- iдрâng
ìng bo chêang the gate side (of village)
ìng hài during the day; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day
ìng kôdrâi wife’s side of family
ìng kôtnôu husband’s side of family
ìng kôôh down in a hole
ìng pêang chung châng on the side; see: pêang, Locations
ìng pêang hôbêang on the side
ìng pêang kleâ in front
ìng pêang ngia in front
ìng pêang rông in back
lâmìng rôu to go last, to go in the rear; see: Appendix 15, Going

Ngo ìng Lai mountain near Vâng Tai pass and Teà Xue river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
Ngo ìng Xê mountain near Teà la river and Ngo Hôôí mountain, six kilometers from Teà Hmêng village
Syn.: pa, pêang
ìu [I Vb] to whistle / huyêt giô / siffler.
See: Appendix 33, Talking
ìu [T Vb] to dip in (po salt, tea
mâm nước mâm fish sauce, etc.) / những / plonger dans. Also: kô-lu.
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

i-

idrâ See iдрâng, the vertical pieces through a basket; part of kôtro bow trap
idrâng [N] the vertical pieces or struts through a basket of any weaving pattern type; part of kôtro bow trap / lát đóc / entretoise. Also: idrâ.
tôdâ the horizontal pieces of
tên tôdâ weaving pattern
idrei -- ihiam

used in the upper part of chea basket

tônễn the horizontal pieces of
    chúa péa weaving pattern in
    lower part of chea basket

Vai rek idráng hnap idráng.
They go over and under the
    vertical strips.

See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; kóthro, Bow Trap Parts; téń, Weaving

idrei [DName]
loang idrei (kind of) tree with thorns; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
rái idrei rattan / cậy mãy; see: rái, Rattan
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

idrik (Dak Rówang) [N] fog, mist / suông mủ / brouillard, brume.
inoa ilúng fog, mist

igráh [vAdj] wood not yet dry, wet
    / úucht / mouillé.

See: loáng, Wood Descriptives

ihiam [N] heart; seat of emotions;
    the inside works of a
    machine; the prime mover
    (that which gives something
    its life, as of a person,
    bicycle, etc.) / tráí tim /
    coeur. PHR$ *yihiam.

ihiam chouv inside works of a
    clock or watch; see: chouv,
    Time Keeping

reng rek the pounding of a
    nervous or exhausted heart

Body Parts, Internal:
    • bong nüm, kidney
    • chüm, very thin in the buttocks
    • ihiam, heart
    • koa, long slender thing in
        kliam liver
    • kóa, body part above
        intestines on left side
    • kokóu, small internal organ
        near liver
    • kóma, very bitter small round
        ball in kliam liver
    • kóxiang, bone (q.v.)
    • klea, intestines (q.v.)
    • kliam, liver (q.v.)
    • mia, rib
    • möhëam, blood
    • nuhib, heart (Bahnar)
    • pòtok, stomach (q.v.)
    • plá, body part above intestines
        on left side
    • rédo, sac inside rib cage
    • tráng möhëam, blood vessel,
        vein, artery
    • xóa, womb
    • xôu, lung, lungs

Heart as Seat of Emotions:
    • ihiam cën, good (moral)
        heart
    • ihiam jeh, bad (immoral)
        heart, impatience
    • ihiam krá, good heart
    • ihiam lâh, to change one’s
        mind every day
    • ihiam xan, good (moral) heart
    'mei ihiam, wickedness
    • òh ta dí mòdëi ihiam, doubtful
    • pléang ihiam, to give oneself
        (as to God)
    • xu kleh ihiam, the sinking
        feeling of one’s heart when
        overwhelmed by strong
        emotion
    • ta mòña ihiam, anger
    • têpúi chhaih ihiam, to use
        offensive language (as
        referring to in-laws by gâ or
eh)

Yang Ihiam Holy Spirit
Syn.: nuih

21-04-01  8:42 PM
**ilie, pei** ilie to pound into powder  
(as for **pua** a betelnut-like powder)  
See: **pei**, Pounding Rice  
**ilió** to be quiet  
See: Appendix 33, Talking  
**ilui** [Quan] all / tất cả / tout.  
See: **be**, Quantities  
**ilmá** [anN] porcupine / nhím / porce-épic. PNB *jama.  
**ráng, xua** porcupine quills; see:  
**kái**, Body Parts of Animals  
**khü pa** [kong-hödroang ai pun to chéang, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see **chói**  

Khu imá, Porcupine Family:
- imá, porcupine (no smell)  
- kótóu, animal with quills on tail (smells like pine tree)

**imrái, Ngo Imrái** high prominent mountain in Halang area.  
Also: Ngo Imré.  
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places  
**imré, Ngo Imré** See Ngo Imrái.  
high prominent mountain in Halang area  
**imro** [vAdj] tired, with full stomach; lazy / mệt, lười biếng / las, fatigué, paresseux.  
See: **ródeí**, Health  
**inai** [N] name; verse of a song, rhyming words / tên, nhôm, doạn thơ / nom, vers, rime.  
PNB *yínâº. Also: nèi, nei.  
A- prefix denoting women’s names (though most Sedang villages do not follow this practice)  
**inai mòi na** this thing one more time  
**inai ti pám** to pretend to drink wine; see: **dróu**, Drinking  
**inai xah** ‘play’ name of child  
(used if parents don’t want child to know the real name)
inoa -- ja

rökong mouth; language, word
rökong inai rhyming words; see: Appendix 33, Talking
táng inai to sing or talk clearly; to sing with metered beat
tốpui inai to speak clearly
tốpui tàng inai to speak clearly
Inai pa A-Pia me Pò-ông. A-Pia’s father’s name is Pò-ông.

Syn.: rökong
See: chêh, Writing
inoa [N] rain clouds / mây / nuage, idrík (Dak Rówang) fog, mist
inoa i luông fog, mist

| inoa is fog, mist or very low clouds which rise and become sok very high clouds. |

in ön person restricted to the house.
Also: in ön, in ön.
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
in ön See in ön. person restricted to the house
inúa [N] mountain ridge, ridge line, hill; designator for names of ridges, see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places / sôông núi, dôí / chaîne, colline, montagne.
inúa ngo hill
See: kong, The Earth; ngo, Mountain Descriptives
i ön See in ön. person restricted to the house
prá ingiat green beans; see: prá, Beans
rói ingiat ‘blue’ housefly; see khu rói, Fly Family
Syn.: liông jeh, tôkoah
See: bông, Colors
ipú [anN] small animals (sleeping or dead) / thú nhỏ / petit animal. Also: ipúl.
ituh large animals (sleeping or dead)
kúan kia animals

pông ipú rounded (as of the chea tén tê short rounded basket)
ipúl See ipú. small animals (sleeping or dead)
ipláu absolutely nothing left
See: Appendix 31, Quantities
ipruó [vAdj] worm-filled belly
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
ir̀i See ir̀i. crippled
irôn [vAdj] crippled / quê / estropié. Also: ir̀i, ir̀i.
koi irôn to sleep lying straight out; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
irôn See ir̀i. crippled
ituh large animals (sleeping or dead)
ipú small animals (sleeping or dead)
kúan kia animals
ivá [vAdj] strong, strength, power, powerful (as of a person) / mạnh / fort, puissant.
môngé ivá strong person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
hvá strong, powerful (as of kôtro bow trap)
See: rôdei, Health

j

ja [C Vb] to carry; to guide, to lead; to take; to hurry one along
(for example, so as not to miss a bus) / đem theo; gìn-giètre, dưa, dàn / porter, conduire, mener.
ja tové to take along with
ja pôinho to guide, to show / dân, chi / conduire, montrer
lám ja to go show, to lead; see: Appendix 15, Going
tôja to carry
Ja ă ơ i u me. Take me to live over there.
See: jian, Carrying; Appendix 16, Movements; réng, Speed
The binomial ja poa

See: chảu, Ancestors and Descendants
ja [pVb] imperative
jai [vAdj] contagious, putrid skin disease; leprosy / bệnh hủi, bệnh phong / lèpre.
hőbäu jai leprosy
 tro jai leprosy
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
jak, Tea Jak village on Highway 14 six kilometers south of Daksut
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

The binomial ja poa

A calls B ja; B calls A chảu. A calls B’s spouse poa grandfather.

See: khu chêm, Bird Family
je [GName] Jeh, tribal group to the north. Also: jeh.
See:rotéang, Tribal Groups
jể, Dak Jê village of Xã Tea Rôxá
Dak Jê Kúan village of Xã Tea Rôxá
Dak Jê Tur Nak village of Xã Tea Rôxá
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
jeh [I Vb] to blow one’s mồh nose / thòi / se moucher.
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
jeh [vAdj] bad, immoral; unripe, green / xâu; xanh / mauvais, immoral, vert.
hiêam jeh bad (immoral) heart, impatience; see: hiêam, Heart as Seat of Emotion
liông jeh blue
prá jeh green beans; see: prá, Beans
Syn.: dreh
See: bông, Colors; lêm, Qualities
jeh See je. Jeh, tribal group to the north
jel hójel to walk together as a group
See: Appendix 16, Movements
jeng, rái jeng (kind of) rattan
See: rái, Rattan
jea See jia. light khan blanket or shawl worn on shoulder for carrying child
jei [DName] loud crying, groaning, wailing
Dak Jei see: Tea Jei
Tea Jei Rengao-Sedang village near Daksut; former village whose site is now Tân Cánh

DICTATION 89

ja [Kin] grandmother (paternal and maternal) / bà nội, bà ngoại / grand-mère. PNB *yảq
(Sedang has an irregular reflex).
hiâng pòu ja woman ‘already carried’ with grandchildren
ja chà great-great-grandmother
ja kра old grandmother
ja noа grandparents
ja poа grandparents
loâng kâng Ja Piá Grandmother Piá’s sacrifice pole, name given to Scorpius; see:
Appendix 8, Astronomy
pro tro kô túâu ja poа to make the grandparents happy
rôï chum kíâ ja ‘fly kisses grandmother’s corpse’, name given to stars Mizar and
Âcor on Big dipper’s handle; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
tônông tông ja ‘a shoulder pole
for two to carry grandmother’s corpse, name given to Big Dipper, Ursa Major; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

See: khiem, Bird Family
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Tea Jei Rengao-Sedang village near Daksut; former village whose site is now Tân Cánh

Jang Pink-necked Green Pigeon was identified on Plate XI,
Sketch 2, Bird No. 185 in Wildash 1968.

Jang [aN]. Pink-necked Green Pigeon
Pigeon / bò câu / pigeon.
pôxia offspring of jang

See: khu chêm, Bird Family
je [GName] Jeh, tribal group to the north. Also: jeh.
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Dak Jei see: Tea Jei
Tea Jei Rengao-Sedang village near Daksut; former village whose site is now Tân Cánh
jeó -- jón

Tea Jei village has had many mongé’ dái people with a goiter.

See: króu, Crying
jeó See jú. to wash kóng hands
ji, hmui (jí) hôdrôu (kind of) ant (rare, no family, bites) / mòt loai con kiến / fourmi.
See: khú hmui, Ant Family
jí See júng. truly
jia [N] light khan blanket or shawl worn on shoulder for carrying child / mèn, chăn / couverture, châle. Also: jea.
CL: buông.
buông jia shawl
jia lek design on edge of material consisting of alternating up and down diagonals (of Bahnar and Rengao cloth)
jia práng black blanket; cf. Jorai vai blanket
rómông vai kái jia all kinds of blankets and robes; see: rôkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas
See: kôpau, Blankets; khán, Types of khan Blanket; cô, Clothes
jia [N] smoke / khói / fumée.
jia on firewood; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things
jian [B Vb] to carry / mang / porter.
jie, bôu (jie) pôláí ‘bamboo’ lizard
See: khú bôu, Lizard Family
jíng truly / thàt / vraiment. Also: jí. See: Appendix 22, Knowing
jíu [T Vb] to wash kóng hands / rùa tay / se laver les mains. PNB *guaw. Also: jeó.
môjúu to wash another’s hands
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
jom [T Vb] to be devoted, dedicated / hệt lòng / développé, dédié.

Carrying:
• hôba, to carry on shoulder without holding (as cô a shirt)
• jia, to carry
• jian, to carry
• keap, to carry under arm
• kôbin, to carry on the hip (as a child), to hold in both arms or hold against the body
• kôtuô, to hold something in a fist
• klap, to hold up against something
• môgrang, to support something which is standing upright
• hõng, to carry (water)
• piang, to carry (gun)
• pi nüan, to carry a child on the hip
• pôu, to carry on the back (as a child, basket); to carry a baby (as when pregnant)
• pôño, to carry another
• rang, to hold in fist
• tek, to lift up (a person)
• têk, to pick up (an inanimate object)
• teô, to carry (gun)
• tông, to carry on pole over shoulder
• tôu, to support
• tôvê, to carry on shoulder
• tôvê, to hold on to things being carried
• xie, to carry in the hand
• xo, to hold hâ tu an umbrella or hôkau bamboo hat in place
• xoí, to carry balanced on shoulder
• xot, to lift up (as a shirt sleeve)

See: hmê, Love
jôn [N] swamp / dâm lây / marais. Long Jôn village near a swamp of the Tea Jôn river near Daksut center
The final -r (as in jor) is very rare in Sedang.

See: kái, Body Parts of Animals

jó tea [N] water ditch / hố / fossé.

jóí [anN] small rólón fish
See: khu rólón, rólón Fish Family

jóí [C Vb] to mimic someone / bát chúọc / imiter.
See: tiah, Similarity

jóí [S Vb] to form a long line, to be last / sau cùng / dernier.

jóí jór the loser; see: pôsau, Truthfulness Test

jóí k'o'nai to go to the end of the line; see: Appendix 16, Movements

jóí tròh to come late after everyone else has finished

jóm [T Vb] to pardon, to forgive / tha-thôì, tha tóì / pardonner,
koh jóm to worship

hilik jóm respectfulness / kinh-trông / caractère respectueux
tôpui jóm to speak properly
See: klei, Finishing; Appendix 33, Talking

ju [B Vb] to put down; to get something down from up high; to place a mosquito net in place / để xuống / mettre à bas.

chu ju rê ngo to climb down a steep mountain

tôju to put each other down
tôsông ju rê to run down a steep incline; see: chu, Ascending and Descending
See: chóu, Putting

jum [I Vb] to be together / với nhau / ensemble. Also: jum.
tôchuam to come together

juih (Halang?) [I Vb] to lie / nói dôi / mentir.
See: Appendix 33, Talking

jum See jum. to be together

jô-

jôlón See to lớn. big wave (in water)
jôring See tốting. large area; area of a tribal or ethnic group; political or government district; group of villages comprising a priest’s parish

Jôxia [GName] village, kô'nôn (Kôtau) dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

jô-

jô [N] pile of cans, etc. (narrow and tall) / dòng / tas.
See: pu, Piles

k

ka [T Vb, vDes] to eat; to catch fire; to bite (as of animals) / ăn / manger. PNB *kâp 'to bite' (Sedang does not have a reflex from PNB *chha ‘to eat’ as neighboring languages do). Also: koka, kuka (dup).
báu ka eating rice (i.e. rice for eating)
búga ka try to eat, to taste
chêm ka pôm ‘eat potato’ bird (but doesn't eat potato, sleeps in rôpâm field house); see: Appendix 4, Birds
ka -- ká

ka bó to eat leftovers
ka bu ta to have little to eat
ka bói reh to eat enough to live on
ka kốnáng kia to feast
ka kốpòu to be an animist; see: xéäng, Animism
ka kra kốlém to eat to satisfaction, sated
ka lóang to catch a tree in a bent-back position to give thrust to ròpea the spear of ta the spear trap
ka sua to feast
ka tong to go ahead and eat without someone
ka tômém kia to feast
kê khi pin pang ka things which we can eat
ldka to fear being eaten, bitten, stung
ôî ka peace, tranquility
pôka to offer or to give to pôchau sorcerer
pôkhea to bite (of tritróu mosquito)
tôka dèi pò to bite or fight with each other
xau lótro kốchêp ka fear of scorpion bite; see: lótro, Fears
xau lótro on ka fear of being burned by fire
On ka poi. The tinder catches fire.

See: Appendix 9, Eating

ka [DName]
ket ka ‘eatable’ frog; see: khu ket, Frog Family
ka See hîka. measurement: cubit, from elbow to finger of same arm
ka [pVb] preverbal - ?
gá ta ka chhài ko he has a headache
ka prei tired; see: rõdei, Health
ka tôpui to speak alone, to speak to oneself
Lôî gá ka tôpui môngé. Forget it, he’s just talking to himself.

Gá me ka hńè. He teaches.

Other phrases with preverbal ka:
ka leô to pour, ka hńè to teach, ka râng to hold, ka tômang to listen, ka prei tired.

ka [N] handle of knife, sword, etc. / cán / manche.
See: hônóng, Knife Parts

ka [T Vb] to tie together woven things; the method of tying khu dîng tón family of trays / buóc / her.
kôñâa thin strip of bamboo or rattan used to tie together woven things
See: kat, Tying

ka vai See vai. they

ká [aN] fish / cá / poisson. PNB *ka. CL: rêño (for long slender fish).
ká kânh dried fish / cá khô / poisson séché
ká kêt all water creatures; see: rôkông, Two- and Four-word Formulas
ká rui ‘elephant’ fish, whale; see: khu pa tea, Water Animals
kômuán kâ baby fish; see: kúan, Offspring -- for contrastive use of kúan, kômuan, kôtiap and pôxîa
kôtém ká big black ‘fish’ crab; see: khu kôtém, Crab Family
kôxài xê ká fishing line; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
klêang ká black fish-eating hawk; see: khu klêang, Eagle and Hawk Family
lôáng xê ká fishing pole; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things
mang ring behind neck of fish
nha kléa ká eatable ‘fish intestine’ grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses
pah ká small ‘fish’ snake; see: khu pah, Snake Family


**D I C T I O N A R Y**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pong ta ká</th>
<th>basket carried on side at waist for fishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pōlau pōlā</td>
<td>description of the way fish move about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potuō</td>
<td>fish with arched back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tea Kā** Small tributary of Tea

Pōñái river, below Tea Pian, above Tea Tópéng rivers; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

tah ká to clean fish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khu ká, Fish Family (CL to except as noted):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hómang, catfish family (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká, fish (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlúa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ning nong, pah nang, eel, CL rōño</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōlúm, eel family (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rolón, (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōní</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōpōng, large round fish, CL rōño (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ká, Fish:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ká chóm, 'bird' fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká dèang, 'garden' fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká hòu, straight-backed 'chaff' fish (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká kau, fresh water fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká kran, big 'bamboo' fish, CL rōño</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká hlê, 'cymbal' fish (delicious)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká hmóu, 'stone' fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká ní, 'purloin' fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká pah, 'snake' fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká pōtou, 'ruptured' fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká phi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká plóng, big fish, CL rōño</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká prem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká pret, 'sand' fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká rui, whale, 'elephant fish'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká tuam ma, 'red eye' fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká trei, big fish, CL rōno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(delicious)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōhang on, 'ember' fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parts of Fish:**

- chăng ká, fin on top of fish
- kāng, fish tail
- kọchea, scales
- kōxiang hōdreng, tiny fish bone
- mang, ring behind fish neck
- mônai, fin on bottom of fish
- 'nam klea, belly or bottom side of fish
- meáng, fish gills

**Fishing:**

- gui ká, to scoop up fish
- kōxâi xê ká, fishing line
- módrân, prey, bait
- pê péam, to catch fish
- péam, fish trap
- prân, to place bait on fishhook
- tan ká, to get fish, to scoop up fish
- tang na, to fish with a drag net
- toi na, to fish with a drag net
- tênâng, fisherman
- xê ká, to fish

**uk [uuuk]** the sound of something moving through water

xê ká to fish

See: khu pa tea, Water Animals

ká [I Vb] to cut around the circumference of a stick (as to weaken it) / xén / découper.

hogat kán ká to cross out with an “x”; see: chêh. Writing

See: ko, Cutting; Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

kā See káng. (pertains to fish tail ?)

kah kan very big / lớn lớn / grand.

See: kan, Size

kai [pVb] to be able to / có thể, nói / pouvoir.

ôh ta kai to be unable to do something

ôh ta kai ôi hard to bear, one's reaction to difficult times / khó chịu; see: tô'lei,

Convenience
kái – kám

- Á kái 'blei ơh. I’m unable to win.
- Gá ta kái koi. He was unable to sleep.

Ability:
- chiăng, to be able
- hốđu, to have someone else do it
- hốđu hốđéa, to be able
- hốgó, unsuccessful
- kái, to be able to
có, to be able
- kóto, to be unable to do something
- krang, to be able
- ơh ta kái, to be unable
- ơh ta krang, disability because of sickness, old age, etc.
- ơh ta hro, disability because of inexperience
- pa hro, unable
- pàng, to be able to, to know how to
- pòpàng, unable, disabled
- pòbiám, talent, ability, capable
- pòxh, power, wonder; ability to foretell an event
- hro, to be able
- xet, ability to foretell an event

kái [N] animal horns, antlers / sừng / corne, andouiller. PNB
*ake. Also: ké (Tea Drong Sedang).

kléang kái hawk (hair resembles horns); see: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family

kái See kán. village chief

kak [vAdj] hard (as of bamboo or wood) / cứng / dur.

Iốáng kak hard wood
See: Iốang. Wood Descriptives

kak (VN) [CN] ten sous, one cắc /éc / dix sous.
See: ilán, Money

kak (VN) See gak. to guard

kám [N] snake poison, venom / nọc rắn / poison, venin. Also:

Body Parts of Animals:
- cheang kôtêi, back legs of four-legged animal
- cheang mônêi, front legs of four-legged animal
- 'dai, hump on back of cow; center line of back of cow and of buffalo
- hônei, the stinger (of wasps, etc.)
- hôpêi, fangs (as of kôxôm iguana)
- jor, flesh under cow's neck
- kái, animal horns, antlers
- kám, snake poison
- kôchéa, scales (as of fish, snake, lizard)
- kôchua, hoof of cattle
- kôvéang, inner leg area
- kêa, intestines (q.v.)
- kroit, center line of back (of people. chu pigs, xeî horses, rôdkái bears); fatty part behind ears of pig
- mang, ring behind neck of fish
- me, the white spot on an animal’s forehead
- mònôang, trunk of elephant
- poa, area under shoulder blades, bones on either side of the back, meat along back of pig
- pfía, elephant tusks
- ràng, quills of imá porcupine
- rõmá, fat
- rõnhá, fat of pig in stomach area
- rôpo, tusks of pig
- têng, flat nose of pig
- tia i, rooster comb
- ting, tail
- ūa, belly of snake, lizard
- xua, quills of imá porcupine

See: chém for Bird Parts

kaô.

hôu kám quick to anger, short-tempered
hô-ôu poison, to eat or drink poison
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hômòu kan</th>
<th>big stone (or, the stone is big); see: hômòu, Stones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pa kan</td>
<td>length (of véang room, hngei house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pòu kan</td>
<td>pòu kia very drunk; see: pòu, Drunkenness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rei kan</td>
<td>large roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea kan</td>
<td>river / sòng / cours d’eau, fleuve, rivière; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trung kan</td>
<td>high school / trường học / lycée; see: trung, Schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>size</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>big, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'bong</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chang</td>
<td>'nai, short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>tògoh, very thick (of flat things)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hòbo</td>
<td>thick (of flat things)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hòdrah</td>
<td>big, long (used of small things like lòang sticks, kôxái vines, hònêng teeth, xák hair, nha grass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hòdren</td>
<td>small (used of small things)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hòńf</td>
<td>very small, tiny piece of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kah</td>
<td>kan, very big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan kín</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kúan</td>
<td>small, little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôrú</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlú</td>
<td>something tiny but short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlú</td>
<td>something big but short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõdiap</td>
<td>very large (of kôdèang flat things)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ròmon</td>
<td>something big and black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ròmòn</td>
<td>something small and black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ròtàng</td>
<td>thin (of flat things)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hréi</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tang</td>
<td>'nai, short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tê</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>'nêng, huge, immense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tògoh</td>
<td>very big (of tòveang circular things)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tòxín</td>
<td>tiny, small, little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xôn</td>
<td>long, tall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lòang kám</th>
<th>any tree from which poison is obtained (e.g. lòang kôxái, lòang hlúm, kôxái kôdo); see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: kái, Body Parts of Animals; 'ba tônêng, Terms of Warfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>[vAdj] big, large / lớn, to / grand. PNB *kân.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alep kan</td>
<td>'big' grasshopper; see: khu alep, Grasshopper Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài hìang tô kan</td>
<td>mid-morning, late-morning; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài mònôu kan</td>
<td>mid-morning, mid-afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài pùxiam tô kan</td>
<td>mid-morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kah kan</td>
<td>very big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan i lòang i lóng</td>
<td>very big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(describing big things as ngo mountains, tea tôxí ocean, large cities)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan ta</td>
<td>larger than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khé kan</td>
<td>quarter moon; see: khé, Phases of the Moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krui kan</td>
<td>pomelo; see: krui, Citrus Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòk kan</td>
<td>'big' larva of xìông dragonfly; see: khu mòk, mòk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>móngén kan</td>
<td>soup bowl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horns and Antlers:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• hluh, description of the antlers of chóíi deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kái chóí kôbâng tok, short soft antlers of chóíi deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kái chóí kôbâng trông, broken-off antlers of chóíi deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kái chóí u lêm, good antlers of chóíi deer with many branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• nêng, to break off and fall down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rôjèi kái, point of horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rôvim, full-circled water buffalo horns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôcho dei pó, to lock horns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôkri, (of antlers) to break off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• xiâm kái, horns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kán  [anN] village chief / trùm làng / chef. Also: काल.
hôtro chiang kán to be elevated to the office of chief
í kán chicken having laid eggs, layer; see: ी, Chickens
hôgat kán ká to cross out with an "x"; see: chêh, Writing
ho’ráng kán thumb, big toe / ngón tay cái / pouce; see: ho’ráng, Fingers
kán hngèi landlord
kán pólé village chief
vô kán kôdâng tiny though expensive 6-inch diameter jar, 12-inches tall
Me gà ở nhà chiang pro kán pólé. But he wasn’t able to work as a village chief.
See: pôkuà, Government
lôâng kàng Ja Pía Grandmother Pía’s sacrifice pole, name given to Scorpius; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
pah lôâng kàng small ‘spirit pole’ snake (colorful like spirit pole; fatal bite); see: khu pah, Snake Family
See: xàng, Animism

Spiral Pole:
- *biam, to dance around the spirit pole
- hôdrâng, long tail of shredded wood on spirit pole
- kôbôi, fetish on spirit pole made from bamboo, one-foot long with tassel top
- pra, harness for tying kôpôu buffalo at spirit pole
- prê, string strung between spirit pole and houses

kàng [T Vb] to fence, to fence in, to block / rào, dâp bô / enclore, blocker.
kàng chüa to block off on the upstream end of two streams around an island to get the fish in the dried-up area; to
make a dam or water diversion in a river; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
kàng kônâng to fence in, to enclose with a fence
lôkâng to fear being fenced in
 tôkâng to fence each other in
See: kônâng, Fencing
káng [anN] (kind of) deer / một loại nai, hươu / ceridês.
chi kàng male barking deer with kái horns
kâng (pertain to fish tail ?). Also: काल.
See: kâ, Parts of Fish
káng [N] (type of) blanket; the feeling of cloth, leaves / một thứ mền, chăn / couverture.
CL: kôpau.
See kôpau, Blankets
kâng [T Vb] to divide, to separate / chia / divider, séparer.
hôdro kâng medium-sized kettle with straight sides, smaller than hôdro ’bông; see: hôdro, Pots
hôdro kâng kúân small kettle
tôkâng deî pó to divide up (as the harvest from a field)
trôâng kông kâng separation of paths, path or street off to the side; see: trôâng, Streets and Paths
See: xôâng, Dividing
kâng, kung kâng to go across
See: Appendix 16, Movements
kaô See kám, snake poison, venom
kat [N] ‘head’ of hôpe cabbage or hôlat lettuce / bánh cải
See: hme, Foods
kât [T Vb] to tie a knot in kôxâi a string; to tie up (as cattle to a stake) / buộc / trói / lier. PNB *kât.
tôkât to tie each other up; to wrestle with each other
See: kôxâi, Actions with Cord and Vines; xán, Punishments
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tying:</th>
<th>Kau ka khé, Kopé ka hài. Fish eats the moon, Centipede eats the sun (rhyme for lunar eclipse and solar eclipse).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• bòe kốxáí, to tie together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>making a longer piece of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rope or vine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hốlùí, to tie around the neck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hốígí, to tie the small knot around the edge of a woven tray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ka, to tie together woven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>things using thin strips of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamboo or rattan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kat, to tie a knot in a string, to tie up (as cattle to a stake)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kat i krá, to tie securely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kótúá, to tie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lê kốxáí, to untie someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lókat, to fear being tied up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rít, to tie around something tightly, to tie the small knot around the edge of a woven tray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• teh plá, to be looser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tóják, to tie up with other end of the rope held firm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tókat, to tie each other up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôkoa, to tie a knot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tôrãh, to string up on a cord</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kat 'dói</strong> (VN) [anN] sergeant / dôi / sergent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: líng, Soldiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kau</strong> [anN, DName] large round fresh-water fish / cá lóc, cá chúôi. Also: ká kau. CL: rônô.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kau ka khé</strong> 'kau fish eats the moon', lunar eclipse; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ket kau kau</strong>-fish frog; see: <strong>Khu ket</strong>. Frog Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hléang kau</strong>-fish wasp; see: <strong>Khu hléang</strong>. Hléang Wasp Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Kau</strong> tributary of Tea Pốxáí river, below Tea Tốpêng, above Tea Úm rivers; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>Ká</strong>, Fish; <strong>Khu rôpông</strong>, rôpông Fish Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Khu sau, kau** Fish Family:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
- kau long                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
- kau re                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
- kau réang pôtàng, red-tailed fish                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Kau** [N] eye brow / lông mày / sourcil. Also: kôkôú (dup).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Kau ma** eye brow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Xák kau ma** eyebrow hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

See: ma, Parts of the Eye                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Kau** [vAdj] exhausted and sleeping / mét lự / épuisé.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

See: Appendix 10, Sleeping                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Kau kau kau** call of the chém keò bird                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

See: Appendix 5, Sounds and Omatopoeia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Ke** [T Vb] to prepare kôchai vegetables (by picking hlá leaves off kông stem, etc.) / súa soán / préparer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Ké** (Tea Drông Sêđàng) See kái. animal horns, antler                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Kê** See kêm. wind instrument                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Kên** (VN) [N] towel, cloth, handkerchief / khăn / essuiemains, serviette de bain, mouchoir. CL: buông.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Kêm** [pVb] to be average, medium; half-way; not the least bit / trung bình nữa chứng / moyenne, milieu.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

ôh ta kêm krá not sturdy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Pa kêm tô ốh** not the least bit hot Syn.: 'nhô                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

See: Appendix 31, Quantities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Kêng** [N] wind instrument / kên / instrument à vent. Also: kê.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Chu kêng** black pig; see: **Khu chu**. Pig Family                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

**Hlúm** to blow kêm a wind instrument
**kep** -- *kea*

**Tea Kêng** tributary of Tea Pôxài river, below Tea Vek, above Tea là rivers; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
See: *chêng*, Musical Instruments

**ket** [T Vb] to cut hair, to trim hair / xén / couper.

**kônhp** scissors, shears

**kê** [anN] frog / ēch / grenouille.
PNB *kêh.*

**kế ket** all water creatures; see: *rokong*, Two- and Four-word Formulas

**kê phôtok ket** three-quarter moon; see: *kêh*, Phases of the Moon

**plai trêang ket dro** rambutan / trái chôm-chôm; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

**toh** descriptive of *ket* frogs when they go to the water only one season a year

**SEDANG**

See: *khu pa tea*, Water Animals

- *Kêt dê kêta; kêta ket chiai*
  - *plon; me plon me ah chiang*
  - *kêt neô.* A frog has eggs; frog eggs hatch tadpoles; then the tadpoles make more frogs.

**kê** [T Vb] to whittle a stick / vót / amenuiser.

Syn.: *kêo*
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

**kê, pak kê** See pak ket. chameleon and/or gekko

**kê** [N] thing (needing additional description); penis (euphemism, very vulgar, see: *kêlô, Sexual Organs*) / dô / chose.

**kê i kêf** hidden goods

**kê ki ping ka** eatables
(things which we can eat)

**kê rôtie** clip (something which clips, as the clip on a pen or pencil)

**kê hrê** clouds, air, smoke; see: *hôxôh*, Air

**kê va kea xakh** hair pin (something which holds hair); see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

**kê va trua hôrâng** ring (something which slips on the finger)

**kea** [T Vb] to make *kônea tâng* a chair design / vê kiêu / dessiner.

**kea** [T Vb] to split a stick and place something into the slit (as a fish for roasting); (type of) trap / chê / fendre. BL. Bahnar kep

**kê va kea xakh** hair pin; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

**kea hîa** to clip leaves together; see: *hîa*, About Leaves

**ôu drôu kea kôdêa** to drink rice wine on the 25th day of the 8th month; see: *drôu*, Times for Drinking Rice Wine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kea</th>
<th>keō</th>
<th>keō Bird Family:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tóvea</td>
<td>[T Vb-N] mountain goat / dê / chèvre.</td>
<td>chém hau, white bird (calls pōhau pōhau pōhau)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drōu tóvea</td>
<td>liquor from the tóvea palm</td>
<td>chém keō, bird (calls kau kau kau)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēa</td>
<td>[N] skin, hide / da / peau. PNB *akar.</td>
<td>chém keō hōdrōu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kéa chi</td>
<td>deer hide (used in tōniam forge for sharpening hot metal blade); see: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kéa ro</td>
<td>cow hide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōchiak kéa</td>
<td>small 'skin' fox; see: kū kōchiak, Fox Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōm</td>
<td>tattoo marks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klēang kéa</td>
<td>'skin' eagle or hawk; see: kū klēang, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōlea kéa</td>
<td>to skin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skin and its Blemishes:
- ko'nok ko'nak, very white and puffy (from prolonged exposure to water)
- kōtua, wart
- kōxōu, sweat
- klō, white and puffy (from prolonged exposure to water)
- puih on, blister
- po-oh, sweaty
- prap, birthmark
- reō, shivers and goose pimples

See: kéang, chin

**kei** [anN] mountain goat / dê / chèvre.

**pak kei** chameleon and/or gecko; see: kū bōu, Lizard Family

Syn.: pûpûi kông

See: kū chôi, Deer Family

**kei** [T Vb] to pick leaves / hâi / cueilîr.

**kri** to pick fruit

See: hâî, About Leaves

**kei** to finish / xong / finir.

**kei kôxîang** bones which will not grow any more

See: klei, Finishing

**kei** [vAdj] good / tôt / bon. BL Jeh keh.

See: lêm, Qualities

**kên ’nai** to know / biêt / savoir.

See: Appendix 22, Knowing

**keô** [DName]

**klēang keô** (kind of) eagle or hawk; see: kū klēang, Eagle and Hawk Family

See: kéang, chin

**kēang** [N] chin / câm / menton.

PNB *kaŋ; cf. PC *kang. Also: kéa.

**kēang mômêng** main arm of crossbow; see: mômêng, Crossbow Parts

**kua dei kéang** to rest chin in hand

**kúa xak kéang** to shave whiskers; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

**xak kéang** whisker, beard

See: ko, Parts of the Head

**keap** [B Vb] to carry under arm / mang, cãp / porter.

See: jian, Carrying

**kei** [anN] mountain goat / dê / chèvre.

**pak kei** chameleon and/or gecko; see: kū bōu, Lizard Family

Syn.: pûpûi kông

See: kū chôi, Deer Family

**kei** [T Vb] to pick leaves / hâi / cueilîr.

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**xak kéang** whisker, beard

See: ko, Parts of the Head

**keap** [B Vb] to carry under arm / mang, cãp / porter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>két -- kia</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: i, About Chickens; Appendix 5, Sounds and Onomatopoeia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>két, Đak Két village of kóklei dialect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kí lai which one? / cái nào / quel, quelle; see: lai, Interrogatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kí me like that</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The particle kí was the eighth most frequent word found in a 27,437-word text, occurring 404 times; and kí me was the eighth most frequent two-word sequence in text occurring 76 times.

ki [RelPt] he who, that which; indicates possession / cửa, mà / celui qui, celui-là.

kế kí pin pang ka catables (things which we can eat)

Kia Ki Tó the Laughing Ghost; see: kia, Folktales Ghosts

mông kí têng sorcerer; see: pêchau, Shaman

giôk kí reng ta oldest of older brothers; see: reng, Age-grading

pôkêng kí chiang xiam kôla powder which becomes a bamboo clump

ki [Pt] ordinal number indicator / thứ

ki hôdrôi first; see: pôxiam, Beginning

ki môi first / thứ nhất / premier; see: Appendix 35, Numbering

ki pêa, pâi, pûn, ... second, third, fourth, ... / thứ hai, thứ ba, thứ bốn, ..., / deuxième, troisième, quatrième

ki pôang first

Syn.: mă (ordinal number indicator)

ki klài See kiklai. what?


kế i kí hidden goods

lôang kí tree whose wood is used in carpentry; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

pôkí to lie and deny

tôpui kí to tell a secret; see: Appendix 33, Talking

kia [anN] spirit of dead person, ghost; grave, cemetery; corpse; to play ghosts by blackening the face with pot black / mà; mà, nghia-dia / esprit, revenant, tombe, cadavre, cimetiére. PNB *kik. CL: ngé.

ilang kia cemetery / nghia dia / cimetiére

ka tômâng kia to feast (using the liân ko money given by the government for death in the army)

ka tômêam kia to feast

kia buat liar; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

kia hia clouds, air, smoke; see: hóxoh, Air

kia kôcho someone who has died

kia kôcho meh Liu the late uncle Liu

kia kôxôm ‘lizard ghost’ comet; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

kia hmo stingy or unfair person

kia pôtea rainbow / mông / arc-en-ciel; see: kong, Weather

kia tô person who has changed for the worse

kia tôvea the liquor made from the liquid collected from the tôvea palm; see: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks

kia xêang `spirit ghost’ comet; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

kia xêang hái name of the xêang lôang trai spirit of the Banyan tree; see: xêang, Spirits

kia xông ‘ghost hurls’ comet; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

kúân kia animals

krôu kia to wail over the death of someone, to mourn; see: krôu, Crying
**DICTIONARY**

kvăng kvăng the sound of the Kia Tôvea ghost
li phu pîm to blow smoke into a hole in tree to force something (as kia a ghost) out
môû ngé - môngé person
môngé kia wooden carved figure by a grave site
pôû kan pôû kia very drunk (having become like kia a ghost, unable to talk or think); see: pôû, Drunkenness
plai kia the seed of the lóàng hópêâng tree which gives sap for tarring basket boats; the bottom of the seed is a green ball with two red “leaves” on top enabling the seed to whirl like a maple leaf (WJ); see: Appendix 24, Fruits
rôû chum kia ja ‘fly kisses grandmother’s corpse’, name given to stars Mizar and Alcor on Big Dipper’s handle; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
tôma nap kia hollow between shoulder and collar bone; see: ihiam, Trunk Body Parts
tôn nap kia grave, cemetery
tônông tôn kia ‘a shoulder pole for two to carry (grandmother’s) corpse, name given to Big Dipper, Ursa Major; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

See: hiá, Death, xéâng, Spirits
kia kikléi, rôtêáng kia kikléi variant of rôtêáng kôklái

The Sedang do not fear the kia kong and kia ngo ghosts or story characters. There are relatively few of them except in strange or distant places.

The greatest xéâng spirit is named hômat and is sometimes called xéâng kia the spirit of ghosts.

The Sedang are often afraid of kia hômat and kia môngé the ghosts of dead persons in the vicinity of a graveyard.

Children will bua blacken their faces with pot black for fun when they play kia make-believe ghosts.

Folktales Ghosts:
- Kia Chhái Kliam, the Sick Liver Ghost
- Kia Ki Tô, the Laughing Ghost (q.v.)
- Kia Kôléi, story ghost
- Kia Khêâi Khêâi, the Tiny Red Ghost (f)
- Kia Môdrîng No, story ghost
- Kia Môdrîng Tôa, story ghost
- Kia Nêak, story ghost, creator of pigs, chickens, snakes
- Kia Pông Hlung, story ghost
- Kia Tê Tôu, the Long Breasted Ghost
- Kia Tôpá Ko, the Double-headed Ghost (f)
- Kia Tôvea, the Liquor Ghost (q.v.)
- Kia Vai Xang Klông, the Ghost (against whom) they Slide on Bamboo Arm Tubes (q.v.)

“Kia môdrîu or môqiu are ghosts of those who have died ‘bad deaths’ from suicide, murder, an accident (‘a tree falls on him’), or in children birth...Kia môdrôh are ghosts of those who die in epidemics, a different (kind of) ‘bad death’. Kia oûng is the ghost of an infant.” Hickey (1993.185-186)
kíá -- ko

**kêbrén kíán** numbness of the arm—after lying on it as though it was kíán a pillow

**kônian** pillow

**lôkíán** to fear being used as a pillow

**tôkíán** to use each other as a pillow

See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

**kiap** [N] cave / hang / caverne.

**kiap hmóu** stone cave

See: kông, The Earth

**kie** [T Vb] to strip bamboo with roêkie a knife for weaving baskets, etc. / vót / dépuiller, écorcer.

See: ko, Cutting

**kie** [vAdj] to be sorry / tiếc / navré.

**môngê kie** one who has lots of things but doesn’t share even a little bit; Appendix 20, Kinds of People

See: hmê, Love

**kim** (VN) [N] pliers / kim / pinces.

See: chuông, Tools

**kín** (VN) [vAdj] covered, sealed / bit kín / cachet.

xi to cover over hole

Syn.: xi

See: truăm, Holes

**kín, kan kín** big

See: kan, Size

**kíng** [N] beside, at the side of; edge / lê, bô / côté, bord. PNB *keñ. Also: kió.

dró kíng edge about rice field;

see: chiak, Work in Field

**kíng cho 'nai** the end of something (like a table)

**kíng tea** river shore, bank / ven, bô / rivage; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

**kíng xón** the side of something (as a table)

tôjô kíng limit

**kíng, kung kíng kông** elbow.

PHRs *kiañ.

See: kông, Parts of the Arm

**kiô** See kíng. beside, at the side of; edge

ko [N] head; (in insects) the first or head part of the body; helm

---

**kíá** [N] ginger / gừng / gingembre

Ghosts:
- kíá hôngáng, the ghost of a dead person
- kíá kí poa, grandfather’s ghost (powerful and greatly feared)
- kíá kông, story character
- kíá môngê, the ghost of a dead person
- kíá niak, crocodile; name of story ghost (creator of pigs, chickens, snakes)
- kíá ngo, ghost of a dead person; story character
- kíá u ‘mot pin, ghost who hunts for us (when one breaks a taboo)

‘what’ to designate a central Tôdrâh ethnodialect occurring southeast of Kon Hreng

See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

**The rei roots of kíá ginger are used bro to flavor food.”**

See: hmê, Foods; rõ'lo rõ'le, Cultivated Plants

**kíá** [I Vb] to become better, to improve / tôt hòn / améliorer.

**hiâng kíá** already better

See: lêm, Qualities

**kíá, Pôle Kíá** leprosy village southwest of Kontum

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**kíá kíi, rõtêáng kíá kíi** variant of rõtêáng kôlkái ‘what’ to designate a northwestern Tôdrâh ethnodialect occurring east of Kon Hreng

See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

**kíán** [S Vb] to come, to arrive / dên / venir, arriver.

See: Appendix 16, Movements

**kíán** [T Vb] to use as a pillow.

PHRs *akên.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary</th>
<th>ko -- ko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(of boat) / dâu / tête, gouvernail, PNB *xãl.</td>
<td>Parts of the Head:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai ko</td>
<td>• heng hê, spittle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headache; See: Appendix 2, Illnesses</td>
<td>• hua ko, bald head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hua ko</td>
<td>• hâbrui, beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balthead; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
<td>• hơông, tooth (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiâ Tốpâ Ko</td>
<td>• kêang, chin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Double-Headed Story Ghost (f); see: kia, Folktales Ghosts</td>
<td>• kô-ôk, uvula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko ngo</td>
<td>• kukui, back of the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountain; see: ngo, Mountain Descriptives</td>
<td>• kôxiang ko, skull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô nhô ko</td>
<td>• klô, forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to bow head (to greet an official)</td>
<td>• krôk, throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôxiang ko</td>
<td>• lía, gums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skull; see: kôxiang, Bones</td>
<td>• lin, lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klô a ko</td>
<td>• mâu, eye (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to place on the head</td>
<td>• môh, nose (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klup ko</td>
<td>• môh ma, face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cover one’s head</td>
<td>• ngia, face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liân ko</td>
<td>• ngoa, brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>money given by the government for a death at war; see: liân, Money</td>
<td>• pân hêlong, pierced ear lobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’ngôi to have the head raised up</td>
<td>• plai plê, Adam’s apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’ngôu to bob the head up and down</td>
<td>• rôkông, mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñi pa ko plong</td>
<td>• rông, neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be in the helm of a canoe</td>
<td>• rôngêaâ, hairless part of forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôk ko</td>
<td>• rôngôaâ, hairless part of forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray-haired person</td>
<td>• rôpié, tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôu ko</td>
<td>• tân, ear (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to have a head cold</td>
<td>• tôngô, forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tam</td>
<td>• xak, hair (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be hit on the head</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tea ko</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>honey; see: Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tu</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to nod; to have ko head lowered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veh tôrôù</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to turn your ko head around</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak ko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three segments of an insect are 1) ko head or first part of the body; 2) cha body or thorax; 3) potok abdomen, posterior or hind part.

See: cha, Body Parts; plong, Boating
ko [T Vb] to chop lôang wood; to snap lôang a twig; to build hngei a house; to kill / chast, chêm; giế, dön / hacher, rompre, bâtr, tuer. PNB *koh. Also: kiko (dup).

The language used in this page is Vietnamese, and the dictionary entries are primarily in Vietnamese, with some English explanations. The entries include various words and phrases, along with their meanings and some cultural or historical context. The page seems to be from a dictionary containing both Vietnamese and English terms, and it includes a section on parts of the head, with some general vocabulary for body parts and actions related to the head. The page also contains a diagram or table, although the specific content of the table is not clearly visible due to the nature of the text and image format.
co -- koi

Cutting:
- 'bo pem, to slit the neck (as of a chicken)
- chê, to cut meat
- chiô, to rip, to tear
- kà, to cut around the circumference of something
- kie, to strip bamboo with rôkie a knife for weaving baskets, etc.
- ko, to chop wood
- kô, to chop large timber
- kotêng, to chop into small bits
- lê, to cut open an animal
- lê, to split open
- lôko, to be chopped
- lôkô, to be chopped
- ménang, to split wood or bamboo
- 'nôh, to knock out the (closed) end of a section of bamboo
- nhûan, to sharpen, to whittle
- pa, to split wood or bamboo
- pang, to cut or to chop bamboo
- pong, to chisel
- pôe, to cut (hair), field rice
- pôe rôlêa, to slice
- pôhia, to cut off
- pôrong, to cut oneself
- prang, to chop a piece of wood with only one swing
- rî, to cut (hair)
- rõâng, to trim fingernails
- rõnêm, to undercut in making a design
- hî, to cut aráî rattan
- sê, to cut (a string)
- têng, to chop into small bits
- to, to cut or to chop bamboo or rattan
- tôko, to chop each other
- trêng, to cut (as fingernails), to chop only one time
- xa mam, to cut meat
- xea, to cut pô-ô bamboo or kôteô sugarcane
- xéa, to cut off

See: Appendix 5, Sounds and Onomatopoeia
kô [T Vb] to chop large timber / dông / couper. PNB *kâl.
kôhô deadfall trap
lôkô to fear being chopped
 tôkô to chop each other
See: ko, Cutting; Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
kô, Teo Kô village. Also: Dak Kô.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
kô See kông. arm
koê See kông.ibbon, spider monkey
koh [T Vb] to greet, to salute / chào / saluer. PNB *kûh. Also:
kôh.
koh jóm to worship
koh ngôh ko to bow head (to greet an official)
koh nhôâm to worship
tôkoh to greet each other
See: Appendix 33, Talking
koh [v Adj] fire burning with lots of pla flame / lùa bôc chây / brûler. Also: kôh.
kêt koh ‘flame’ frog (larva is plon dih tadpole); see: khu
ket, Frog Family
on koh flame
pro on i koh to make a fire bigger; see: on, Aspects of Fire
Gâ pra on i koh. He built up the fire until it burned well.
See: on, Aspects of Fire
koh [pVb] to be able / có thể / pouvoir.
Ti koh ka hme. Unable to eat rice.
See: kai, Ability
koh See kôh. certainly
koh koi (dup) See koi. to sleep
koi [I Vb] to sleep; to rest, to relax / ngu; nghi / dormir, se reposer. PNB *kûy. Also: kui

chiu ngûán to obey
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs
ko, ro ko rop sound of xeî horses galloping
chak chăng to lie on one's side
hôkaî koi to sleep with bobbing head
Tea Koi tributary of Tea
Rôngge (Đak Bla) river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
See: eak, Body Functions; Appendix 10, Sleeping
Kok Po [GName] village
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
kok, aplea kôk large aplea insect
See: khu aplea, aplea Insect Family
kom (VN) [C Vb] to prohibit, to forbid / cân / prohiber, défendre.
See: koh, Taboo
kôm, Kôn Kôm See Kôn Kôm.
Kôm village, Kôle dialect
kon (Bahnar) [Kin] child;
designator for names of villages, see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places (many occurrences of kon not listed here); cf. kúan / con / enfant.
Dak Kon Kram village; see:
Appendix 27, Geographical Places
kon kông montagnards; see:
hôdreh, Races
Kông [N] jungle; country, nation;
the earth; the source of weather conditions / rũng;
nước; quá đàt; tròi / jungle, nation; terre, temps. PNB *xìgp.
a kông in a country, in a nation
cha ngán kông to rule a land;
see: pokua, Government
hôdram long kông 'jungle tree' caterpillar; see: kha hôdram, Caterpillar Family
kia kông story character; see:
kia, Ghosts
kông ba kê full month's time
kông daî, kông hòniap, kông rô peaceful land
kông ga dawn, before sunrise;
see: Appendix 7, Times of Day
kông ga ga wanting dusk to come quickly
kông gu ga wanting dusk to come quickly
kông hiâng màng trau pitch
dark
kông kôxiâng the Kôxiâng land
(undetermined)
kông màng night-time
kông mônguâ hra famine
kông pôxiâm ba dawn
kông xeî afternoon
lap kông all over the country, everywhere
lap kông lap prai all over the country (through the jungles and through the wilds)
lap luô kong to flood the entire country (not necessarily with water)
mem, kôpôu prai, kôpôu kông gaur, banting
miô kông wild cat; cf. ehhé,
môdei dei kong to rebel against
the government
peâng kong, outside (of ménat
house walls); see: peâng.
Locations
pupâi kong, mountain goat; cf.
kei; see: chói, khu chói Deer
Family
priat lêáng kong (kind of)

Mem has white horns; kopôu kong has black horns.

Weather:
- châng tôro, lightning
- glaih, hail stone
- hóbrelâ, to blow into the house
(of rain)
- hôngiam, cool weather
- hôngtû, cold
- hôtro, neither very hot nor
very cold
- inóa, rain clouds
- inóa i luông, fog, mist
- kia pôtea, rainbow
- kong hâng màng trau, it’s
dark, nighttime
- kong mei, it rains / trời mưa
(q.v.)
- kong mei ruih, rain falls to the
ground
- kong hngei, it rains steadily,
heavily, with no let up
- kong pêrî, it hails
- kong tô, it’s hot
- kóbêa, lightning
- khía, wind
- khía plong, the wind blows
- mei, to rain
- mei khía, wind storm
- mô hôt, strong wind, gale
- nê, cool
- on kóbêa, lightning
- pd-ôh, hot and sultry
- prâng mei, it stops raining
- pêrî, hailstone
- rôdam, cloudy day, not hot
- rôlu rolông, very hot weather
- rômâng mei, it storms
- tea ngea, to rain very hard
- tôlêàng, clear day
- xáp, cool weather
- xôk, high rainless clouds
- ya kôdo, whirlwind

uneatable banana; see: priat,
Bananas
ro kong, wild cow; see: khu
kopôu kong, Wild Water
Buffalo Family
tea to pa kong, flood; see:
Appendix 26, Bodies of
Water
tung kong, in the jungle
DICTIO\-NARY

tróang kông káng separation of paths, path or street off to the side; see: tróang, Streets and Paths
See: ngo, Mountain Descriptives

kông tak (Eng) to go on patrol / đi tuần-tra / aller en patrouille.
Syn.: podrui
See: ba tông, Terms of Warfare

kông [N] arm / cánh tay / bras.
PNB *kô. Also: kô.
ám a kông to put in the hand ho'ráng kông finger
kua dei kông arms folded in front
kô'nei kông fingernail

kléang kông Mountain Scops Owl; see: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family

lôang kông (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
pônüan dei kông to stretch out one’s arm
rôkông kông tired arm
tea kông to clap hands
to péang kông open hand
tôpui 'bạng kông to talk by sign language; see: Appendix 33, Talking
See: cha, Body Parts

Parts of the Arm:
- chi plie, armpit
- ho'ráng, finger (q.v.)
- kung kíng kông, elbow
- kôpêang kông, palm of hand
- kôtôu, fist
- ma kông, wrist
- nhái, forearm
- pang kông, upper arm
- pûpliô, armpit
- plai kông, biceps, muscles
- trôang húan, tendons
- xak soa kông, arm hair
- xiam ho'ráng, finger knuckles

kông kông call of the kléang
kôkông at night. Also: kôkông.

kléang kông kông hawk, also kléang kôkông; see: khu

kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family
See: Appendix 5, Sounds and Onomatopoeia

kô [RelPt] to, with respect to, in relation to, vis-à-vis / cho, với / quant à, à l’égard de.
hônám hôdrôí kô hônám nah two years ago
lâm kô klêng to go uphill; see: Appendix 13, Going
tia kô tűn to wonder; see: tűn, Ear as Seat of Understanding

A hóm ai kê ki ê neó reh trôí kô hme? Is there anything else more nourishing like rice?

kô [Prep] to (preposition preceding pronoun or personal name indicating action or attitude toward) / cho / à.
ám kô gá give to him
xâng kô pa step-mother
xâng o kô nôu aunt (younger sibling of mother)

A tôt kô pa, 'H'ài t'ai.' I say to my father, ‘It’s all done.’
Vâi ôh ta ám kô gá hme ka. They don’t give him rice to eat.

kô [Pt] during / trong khi / pendant, durant. Also: presyllable kô-. kô hãi during the day (also: kôhâi)
kô màng during the night (also: kômâng)

Pin kô kô màng. We sleep at night.

kô xê during the afternoon (also: kôxê)

Parih pin âu pin kô so trôí kô xê pin pôn, pin kô. For example, (when) we drink, we, during the morning through the afternoon, we are drunk, we sleep.

See: Appendix 7, Times of Day

kô [Pt] hônám kô ah next year
kô tê kô hia everywhere, all
The particle kó occurs before many of the final particles without apparent semantic significance: kó ah, kó ai, kó hă, kó hi, kó me, kó niah, kó neò, kó nang, kó nọi, kó tè and kó yōh.

Over the place

kó xo xáng take two wives

See: hődrő, Engagement

kó, hlá kó (VN flag)

lọáng hlá kó flag pole; see:
Appendix 19, Wooden Things

kó [Dem] this, here / này, dây / ce,

cet, cette, ces, ce...cei; ici, voici. PNB *ku.

a kó here / dây / ici; see: ōi,

Positions

hâi kó today / ngày hôm nay /

aujourd'hui

lám a kó to come here; see:
Appendix 15, Going

lám kó hlá to come here; see:
Appendix 15, Going

pêáng kó this side; see: pêáng,
Locations

tan kó to this point; see:
Appendix 31, Quantities

têh kó like this

There are three degrees of proximity shown by the demonstratives, kó this, here (close); me that (intermediate); and tà that (distant); as well as lai any (indefinite).

Kó is the fourth most frequent Sedang word in text, occurring once for every 46 words.

kó [TempDem] now / báy gió /
maintenan.

kó plah dê kó right now

nô kó [Temp] now; see:
Appendix 21, Time

tê kó until now

koa [N] smoking pipe / ông điều / pipe. Also: kva. BL final -k or glottal stop.

ōu kóa to smoke a pipe

See: ōu, Smoking

koa [anN] turtle / rúa / tortue de mer. PNB *kop.

chém koa ‘turtle’ bird; see:
Appendix 4, Birds

két koa ‘turtle’ frog; see: khu

ket, Frog Family

See: khu pá tea, Water Animals

Khu koa, Turtle Family:

• koa klá, large ‘tiger’ turtle
• koa módring, small ‘archway’
turtle

koa half past the hour (in time

keeping) / ruô / et demi(e).

koa mó chôu half past one

o’clock

See: Appendix 7, Times of Day

koa [N] long slender thing in kliam

live

See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts

kóa [N] body part above intestines

on left side

Syn.: plá

See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts

kóa, kléang kóa (kind of) eagle or
hawk

See: khr kléang, Eagle and
Hawk Family

koá See kórang, gong

koáng koáng See kva ng kwang,

the sound of the Kia Tóvea

ghost

See: Appendix 5, Sounds and
Onomatopoeia

káo [N] gong / chiêng, çông /
gong, cymbale. PNB *gog.

Also: koá, kóng. CL: kót.

bái koáng ‘gong’ rice with

yellow husk, white body; see:
bái, Types of Rice

drih drih drih sound of cheng,
koáng gongs and rôka

drums together

koáng möng little gong / đông-la

koáng pô-o bamboo gong band,
group of suspended bamboo
gongs struck by clappers

attached to a cord pulled back

and forth by a pivoted trough
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DICTIONARY</th>
<th>109</th>
<th>kòṭang -- kòng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of bamboo pushed down by a stream of water flowing into it but flung up by the tension of the cord as the water runs out</td>
<td>kòṭí [N] point, end (of tree, stick, pencil, finger, knife blade, etc.) / mủi nhơn / point, fin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pu hung</td>
<td>kòṭī lòṭang top leafy part of tree; see: lòṭang, Parts of Trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pu hung pu hung</td>
<td>ròṭie lòṭi small knife without kòṭi a point (at end of plá knife blade)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tàng kòṭang to assemble kòṭang</td>
<td>Tea Kòṭi river along which is located Tea Krông village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pò-ṭo the bamboo gong band</td>
<td>xiam kòṭi one’s personal history, obituary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tòṭu kòṭang to beat gongs</td>
<td>See: hòṭlong, Knife Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tòṭogōu cèng to beat cymbals</td>
<td>kòṭh kòṭhō (VN) [T Vb-N] to send or to mail a letter / gửi (thư) / mettre à la poste.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: cèng, Musical Instruments</td>
<td>See: chēh, Writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòṭōng [T Vb] to build, to construct; to pile things up (in order to reach something high) / xây dựng / bâtir.</td>
<td>kòṭk [vAdj] crazy, lazy / điên, điên khùng, luật biệt / cinglé, fou, indolent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòṭnōng lengthwise beam at floor level in house frame; logs piled up at doorstep to block out animals; sideboard of plōng boat</td>
<td>kia kòṭ crazy ghost (or, the ghost is crazy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōe [T Vb] to roll or to fold something into a cone / cuôn, gòi / rouler, plier.</td>
<td>kòṭkèṭ kòṭ big gray mushroom; see: kòṭkèṭ, Mushrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nḥennent kōe rice cake, glutinous rice wrapped in hlà d'rôn leaf / bánh tét; CL 'nḥennent kòṭ</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nḥennent hlà to roll or to fold hlà leaves into a cone</td>
<td>kòṭm [C Vb, vDes] to wait / chờ đợi / attendre. PhRIS *gòm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hlà, About Leaves</td>
<td>tìū kòṭm waiting place</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kōh See koh. flaming fire</td>
<td>kòṭkòṭm to wait for each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōh See koh. to greet, to salute</td>
<td>Kòṭm kùan prěō. Wait for the child to return.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōh [Fpt] certainly, naturally / chử / certainement, naturellement. Also: koh.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mỉ và lảm kōh! Of course we want to go!</td>
<td>kòṭm [N] period of time, waiting period / thời-kỳ, chờ đợi / temps d’attente.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōṭi [T Vb] to get water from kōṭh a hole / mực (nước) / puiiser.</td>
<td>kòṭh, Kon Kòm village, kòṭe dialect. Also: Kon Kom.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōṭi tea kōṭh to get water from a well</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kōṭi tea preì to get water from a hole dug in a sand bar</td>
<td>kòṭh [N] ladder, steps, bridge / cầu thang / échelle perron, pont. PNB *kưp. CL: to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water</td>
<td>kòṭh vé vine bridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōṭlō kōṭ rung of ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kông -- ku

xuì kông to cross a bridge; (of rats) to climb around bamboo, trees, etc. See: hngei, House Parts; tròang, Streets and Paths

kông [N] stem of leaf; stem of little things; dead tree trunk; stalk of rice / than cày / tige. PNB *akăn.
kông alai corn cob; see: alai, Corn
láng kông tree lying down, having been chopped
tôxui stem of fruits and vegetables See: lạng, Parts of Trees; hlá, About Leaves

kông, kon kông montagnards / dồng bào thú đông / montagnard. See: hódre, Races
Kông, Kôh Kông village, west of Kon Pia See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
kông See kông, gong
kōu [T Vb] to follow the spirits / theo / suivre. See: xéng, Anism

kōu [N] stump, base of bamboo; section ends, joints of bamboo / gốc cây, chỏ nội / tronçon, joint.
kơxế kōu pơlái white mushrooms found at kōu base of pơlái bamboo; see: kơxế, Mushrooms

The kōu base of bamboo has ma an eye from which the shoot comes.

kōu [I Vb] to bark (of dog) / sủa, gầm giữ / aboyer. PNB *kul.
kōu ḥơdrông to howl tōkōu to bark at each other See: chó, Dogs’ Actions

The kōu bark of a dog sounds prông low-pitched; the kōu ḥơdrông howl of a dog sounds prông high-pitched.

Animal Sounds:
• hodřo, to purr (of cats)
• hơning, to cry (of animals) (q.v.)
• hơrea, to pant (of dogs)
• kōu, to bark (of dogs)
• kōu ḥơdrông, to howl (of dogs)
• kđra, to yelp (of dogs)
• kđdrôk, to cluck (of hens)
• kđdrưa, to cluck (of hens)
• kơbūi, to cry (of animals and people)
• kơlau, to whine (of dogs)
• kơtőu, to bleat (of goats), to moo (of cows), the call of chi deer (q.v.)
• hningen, the call of kơpơu a water buffalo; the cluck of i chicken
• ngra, the growl of klá a tiger
• réám, growl of chó dog or klá tiger
• rông, sound of i hmông roosters, kơđián crickets

kōu [N] unsharpened back side of knife blade / sòng dao / lame. See: hơlong, Knife Parts
Kôu [PName] character in a moon story See: A-Pia, Story Characters
ku [an-plM] pluralizer (for non-human things)
mau pluralizer (for people) See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
ku ku ku call of huhé bird See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
ku môđôh to be a long time mōđôh to be a long time
ku, Tea Ku tributary of Tea Pian river, below Tea Hôdrông, above Tea Kua rivers
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kú kóxáí [T Vb-N] to roll up kóxáí
string or rope / cuộn / rouler.
PθS *kur.
See: kóxáí, Actions with Cord and Vines

kua [T Vb] to hold on to; to stir; to hug, to embrace / cậm, quấy; ôm / tenir, remuer, embrasser. Also: kikua (dup).

kua de kéáng to rest chin in hand
kua de kéóng arms folded in front
kua teó arms akimbo
See: xo, Getting

lem to roof a house
See: hngei, House Parts

kua, Tea Kua tributary of Tea Pian river, below Tea Ku, above Tea Mônam rivers
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kuá [I Vb] to shave; to scrape; to rake / cào râu; cào / raser; gratter. PNB *kor.

hônúa, kônúa scraper (for fruit, pot, etc.)
kuá xák kéáng to shave whiskers; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
tôkúa to shave each other
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions; kólí, Kitchen Actions

kuám [T Vb] to rake / cào / gratter.
Also: kuô.
pökúám to gather together
tôkúám to be together
See: xo, Getting

kúán [Kín] child, son, daughter; offspring (see box for contrastive use with kómuan, kótìap and pótìa) / con / enfant. PNB *kon; PVM *kan. Also: kuê. CL: ngê.

kúán cháu offspring, descendants
kúán f baby chick

kúán kí reng ta elder child / con trưởng / enfant le plus âgé
kúán kia animals; cf. ipú, ituh
kúán kódrái daughter, girl; see: kódrái, Women
kúán kóñòu son, boy; see: kóñòu, Men
kúán môjiàng child whom she bore
kúán mômèá twins (‘difficult children’)

kúán môñu the youngest child
kúán mãngé all people
kúán ‘nêng parent’s youngest child

cúân ngà baby

cúân nºgo mountain people, tribal people; see: hôdre, Races

kúán pro one’s own child
kúán rômúa eldest child; see: reng, Age-grading

kúán tek servants (not necessarily children)
kúán tê orphan; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

kúán tông illegitimate child
kúán tôbó step-child; see: tôbó, Kin ‘half’ ‘and ‘step’ Relations

kúán tôna one’s own child
kúán xiám one’s own (blood-line) child

mô-áu kúán to nurse child

méhei deí kúán to give something to a child to play with

hnui kúán to leave child behind (despite his protestations)

pin kúán to carry child on hip

pôu deí kúán hótúan to give birth to a baby; see: tôpa, Pregnant

pro kúán pa to make friends
tang máí twins
tek kúán to take a child by the hand

See: Appendix 11: Folk Taxonomy of Animals; cháu, Ancestors and Descendants; kan, Size
A calls B kúan; B calls A nòu
mother or pa father. A calls B's
spouse dòh son-in-law or mè
daughter-in-law.

Mìaun nephew/niece is a better
term to use than kúan when
speaking about one's own child.

Offspring:
• kúan, used for such birds as
  chung, vung Gray Peacock
  Pheasant, i chicken, peap
duck, pòxìam wild
  chicken/Imperial Pheasant,
  prúi, sìm duck
• kóm-nuàn kà, used for baby fish
• kòtiáp, used for chái head lice
  and so body lice
• pòxìam, used for such birds as
  éea black crow, húbé, jàng
  Pink-necked Pigeon, kòdí
  white-legged bird, kòtei
  gray bird, kíêng eagles and
  hawks, krek krenq jungle
  bird, hné Wedge-tailed
  Green Pigeon, pu-úk, plíng,
  rôkie, vang vak Rhinoceros
  Hornbill

kúan [GName] designator for
names of villages (as
Bahnaric Kon); term which
distinguishes between divided
villages (cf. kram)
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places

kúan [vAdj] small, little; / nhô / petite.

apleä kúan small apleä insect;
see: khu apleä, apleä Insect
Family

bo kúan window

chiak kúan field

Dak Jë Kúan village of Xã Tea
Rôxá

hòdô râng kúan small kettle;
see: hòdô, Pots

holông kúan small stars; see:
holông, Stars

hoďrâng kúan little or pinkie
finger / ngón tay út; see:
hoďrâng, Fingers

Kon Pau Kúan village of Tôring
Kon Đư district, kì klái
dialect

kôxêt tlua kúan tê big 18-inch
diameter mushroom (found
only in a given area, stem the
size of one's arm); see: tlua,
tlua Mushrooms

môk kúan 'little’ larva of xing
xông kúan 'little’ dragonfly;
see: khu môk, môk Animal
Family

môngê kúan child

ngú kúan (kind of) wasp (five
inches long); see: khu ngú,
gú Wasp Family

tea kúan spring water / suôi /
source; see: Appendix 26,
Bodies of Water

trôâng kúan path; see: trôâng,
Streets and Paths

xing xông kúan ‘little’
dragonfly; see: khu ximp
xông, Dragonfly Family

kuat [N] communal house,
bachelor house / dinh, nhà
rõm / maison communal.

chêm kuat parrot; see: Appendix
4, Birds

kôdo kuat decoration on top of
communal house

hngêi kuat communal house
See: hngêi, Houses

kuế See kúan. child, son, daughter;
offspring; small, little;
designator for names of
villages; term which
distinguishes between divided
villages

kuéi, hme kuéi (VN) Vietnamese
bánh tét rice cake
See: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice

kui [T Vb] to dip out (liquid), to
dip water with a pot or glass /
nhúng / plonger.
DICTIONARY

See: kôlj. Kitchen Actions; Appendix 25, Actions with
Water

kôlj (eastern and western Sedang)
See koi. to sleep; to rest, to relax

kôlj [T Vb] to scratch, to rake, to
shave / cão, cào / gratter,
raser. PNB *kûć ‘scratch,
rake’; PNB *akoỳh ‘shave’
(both forms have the same
Sedang reflex kui).

kê greô rake used to kô lj
nha rake grass
kô lj nha to rake grass
See: krôj, Scratching; nha,
Grass

kôljh [DName] oak / sôî / chêne.
lông kôljh oak tree
plâi kôljh acorn nut from lông
kôljh oak tree / dê-rûng /
gland
See: Appendix 24, Fruits

kôlj (Bânhar) [GName]. Cambodia,
Cambodian / Cam-bôt /
Cambodge, Cambodgien.
See: ngé, Nationalities

kôm belonging to everyone in
common. Also: kuô.
See: krôj, Wealth

kôm [B Vb] to pile up (as preî
sand); to pick up things (more
than one of a kind) / chông-
chât / s’emplorer, ramasser,
relever. Also: kuô.

Kôm bûn tung hngeï. (They)
pile the rice in the house.
See: chôu, Putting; xo, Getting

kung kâng to go across
See: Appendix 16, Movements

kung keô [N] knee tendon / gân /
tendon.
See: cheang, Leg Parts

kung kîng kông [N] elbow /
khuyu tay, cù juô / coude.
PHYS *kiâq.
See: kông, Parts of the Arm

kuô See kûm. belonging to
everyone in common
kuô See kûm. to pile up; to pick up
things

kuô See kûam. to rake

kô-

kô- affix used to indicate periods of
time as in kôhái ‘during the
day’, kômáng ‘during the
night’; presyllable in nouns
borrowed from Vietnamese
representing cài as in kôhıp
’tin can, cài hôp’

kô-à [I Vb] to hiccup; hiccup / náç
cut / avoir le hoquet. PNB
*kaqap [nasalized]‘to yawn’.
See: eak, Body Functions

kô-at, krôù kô-at to cry silently,
to keep tears to oneself
See: krôù, Crying

kôbah [Q Vb] to order, to
command / ra lênh /
ordonner, commander.
See: thê, Commanding

kôbâì See kôbân. belt to go around
róteô waist

kôbán [N] belt to go around róteô
waist / dây lừng / ceinture.
Also: kôbái.

kôxâi kôbân belt
See: Appendix 13, Vines and
Ropes

kôbang [Adj] soft, tender / mêm /
mou, tendre.

kái chôi kôbang tok short soft
antlers of chôi deer; see: kái,
Horns and Antlers

kái chôi kôbang trông broken-
off antlers of chôi deer

kôbang a cheang weak in the
knees

kôxiang kôbang cartilage,
flexible material on ends of
bones, especially of môh
nose and kôxiang mia ribs

Tea Kôbang village east of Tea
Xiang village; see: Appendix
27, Geographical Places
kóbéang – kôb’bang

kóbéang See kôbang. Table, blackboard

kôbi to need; selfish person / càn, yêu cẩu
Syn.: kôto
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

kôbin See pin. to carry on the hip (as a child); to hug or hold against body; to hold in both arms / ốm, ấm
Syn.: pin
See: jian, Carrying

kôbo [N] tiny opening / lô nhô / ouverture.
See: trùam. Holes

kôboi [N] shavings of pô-ô bamboo (used in fire making after poi tinder catches fire); one-foot-long bamboo fetish with tassel top on kâng spirit pole / döm tre; cốt ma / copeau, fétique.
See: kâng, Spirit Pole; on, Aspects of Fire

See: lai, Interrogatives

kôboang [T Vb] to call / kêu / appeler, crier.
See: kêu, Calling

kôbông [T Vb] to call someone nearby with a hoot / kêu / appeler, crier.
See: kêu, Calling

kôbông (VN,Fr) [N] soap / xà-bông / savon.
See: pôkéang, Medicine

kôbôu [anN] blue (or green) bird
See: chêm pôléo, Bulbuls

Khu kôbôu, kôbôu Bird Family:
- kôbôu au, big bird
- kôbôu pôléo, blue bird

kôblea [N] lightning / chôp / éclair.
See: kôblea lighting

kôdrêng twisted (as on kôblea lightning) on kôblea lighting / chôp / éclair

kôdreng xau lôtro kôblea fear of lighting; see: lôtro, Fears
See: kong, Weather

kôblo, Ngo Kôblo mountain between Vàng Môna pass and Dak Team village along Tea Kôi river; village, kôlei dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kôblô [vAdj] dumb, speechless, mute / câm / muet.
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

môiê kôblô dumb person, unable to speak; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
See: Appendix 33, Talking

kôblôh [N] bubble, soap bubbles and other things blown up with air / bông-bông / bulle.
See: hôxoh, Air; Appendix 28, Liquids

kôbloa [I Vb] to give a disapproving glance, to make feelings known by facial expression
See: hlo, Seeing


kôbrên hôngi numbness due to the cold

kôbrên kian numbness of the arm—after lying on it as though it was kian a pillow

kôbrên lôi hôtrâng numbness which leads to the loss of toes and fingers (leprosy?)
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

kôbrôu [vAdj] dull, dirty, not shiny / cùn / émoussé, sale.
See: lêm, Qualités

kô’bang (VN) [N] table, blackboard / bàn, bàn den / table, tableau noir. Also: kóbéang.

kô’bâng chê chè blackboard; see: chè, Writing

kô’bâng va hôdrô signboard
See: drâ, House Furnishings
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<td>ké'bén (VN) [N]</td>
<td>shovel / xèng / pelle.</td>
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<td>See:</td>
<td>chuong, Tools</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'bén 'nai</td>
<td>to know about something unusual</td>
<td></td>
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<td>See: Appendix 22, Knowing</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'bói (Eng) [anN]</td>
<td>cowboy, show-off / cao-bói / cowboy.</td>
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<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'bông (VN) [N]</td>
<td>ball / bông / balle.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Syn.:</td>
<td>bo'long</td>
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<td>See:</td>
<td>xah, Amusement</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'bla, ké'blâu ké'bla</td>
<td>very, very crowded; many, many people</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 31, Quantities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'blín [vAdj]</td>
<td>to be very full (as of tea water, tôméam things, môngé people) / đầy / plein.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 31, Quantities</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'chá [N]</td>
<td>charcoal; ashes / than tau, tro / charbon de bois, cendre. PNB *kaè(h)ah.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'cha on charcoal</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'cháng ké'chá 'ashes' sifter (for sifting ashes and dirt from fire)</td>
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<td>Ngo Kechá mountain; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
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<tr>
<td>óang ké'cha</td>
<td>rare red wasp; see: khu óang, Bees and Wasps</td>
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<tr>
<td>prau ké'cha</td>
<td>to make charcoal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'chái [N]</td>
<td>vegetables; vegetable soup (if cooked in water) / rau / légume.</td>
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<td>ke to prepare vegetables (by picking leaves off stem, etc.)</td>
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<td>ké'chái hójau vegetables</td>
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<td>ké'chái mam meat; see: xe, Meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'chái hmeng (kind of) eatable grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké'chái xok all kinds of vegetables</td>
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<td>hme ké'chái rice and vegetables, all food in general; see: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice;</td>
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<td>rdkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas</td>
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<td>See: hme, Foods; ro'lo ro'le, Cultivated Plants</td>
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<td>kóchá, Ngo Kóchá mountain northeast of Mang Buk center</td>
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<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
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<tr>
<td>kóché [anN]</td>
<td>very small rat / chuột / rat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: khu kónái t'ính ơh ta ăi xak, Rat Family (tails without hair)</td>
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<td>kóchek</td>
<td>See kochiak. fox</td>
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<td>kóchen [anN]</td>
<td>to be a landlord of hngei a house; véang room of house / chú nhà / propriétaire.</td>
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<td>Syn.: véang</td>
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<td>See: hngei, House Parts</td>
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<td>kóchep</td>
<td>See kochép. centipede; to pinch</td>
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<td>trit</td>
<td>pain of having someone kóchep pinch very hard with fingernails; see: Appendix 2, Illnesses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kóchea [N]</td>
<td>scales of (fish, snake, lizard) / váy cá / écaille. PNB *kaçhap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chhai kóchea</td>
<td>scaly flesh; See: Appendix 2, Illnesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>hmóu kóchea</td>
<td>scaly stone; see: hmóu. Stones</td>
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<td>See: kái, Body Parts of Animals; ká, Parts of Fish</td>
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<td>kóchéra, Ngo Kóchéra mountain near Tea Hmêng village</td>
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<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
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<td>kócheá</td>
<td>See kóchéang. rust</td>
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<td>kócheak</td>
<td>See kochiak. fox</td>
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<tr>
<td>kóchéang [N]</td>
<td>rust / sét, gi / rouille. Also: kócheá.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ké kóchéang</td>
<td>metal</td>
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<td>See: mèam, Metal</td>
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<tr>
<td>kóché</td>
<td>[I Vb] to sneeze / nháy mủi / éternuer. PNB *kaçèy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also: kóché (eastern Sêdang).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sak to smell and sneeze (as of smelling pepper, tobacco, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: eak, Body Functions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kôchêk – kôchoi

**kôcheôk** (Tea Prông, Tea Tau) See kôchiak. Fox

**kôchêp** [anN] centipede (has harmful bite); scorpion / rôt, bo.cap / scolopendre, scorpion. PNB *gaqîp. Also: kôchêp, CL: to.

**xau lôtro kôchêp ka** fear of scorpion bite; see: lôtro, Fears

The legs of kôchêp a scorpion will 'nîng fall off when pôchôu an animal (?) nûm urinates on it.

See: khu pah, Snake Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khu kôchêp, Centipede Family:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• kôchêp màng, kôchêp kri, 'night' centipede, 'anus' centipede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchêp on, a very small centipede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchêp pré, centipede family (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchêp priu, red centipede, scorpion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxê, centipede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ngô ngau, small centipede</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**kôchêp** [Tv] to pinch, to dig in with fingernail / vêo / pincer. PHRs *kaçêp. Also: kôchêp.

trit pain of having someone kôchêp pinch very hard with fingernails

See: Appendix 6, Body Actions; xo, Getting

**kôchi** See kôchéi. to sneeze

**kôchê, hôdrô kôchê** cricket (lives in kôchéi tree). Also: chî. See: hôdrô, Insects

**kôchiak** [anN] fox / chôn / renard. Also: kôchêk, kôcheak, kôcheôk (Tea Prông, Tea Tau), tôchiak.

**hîâng chiak/kôchiak** ‘fox’ bee

**lôang kri kôchiak** ‘fox anus’ tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

**kôchiang** See chiang. to become; to be able to; to make, raise up; to grow; to mature; to accomplish; to be married

**kôchik, lôang kôchik** (kind of) tree / môt.loi cây / arbre.

See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

**kôcho, kia kôcho** someone who has died

**kia kôcho meh Liu** the late uncle Liu

See: lîa, Death

**kôchô, Nô Gôkôh** mountain at headwaters of Tea Pôxâi river near Tea Thôh river in Tôring Tu Mrông district

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**kôchoh** [vAdj] wet / âút / maullê. PNB *qôyêh.

Ant.: khàng, sìng, sûa

See: lêm, Qualities

**kôchoh** (Halang?) [B Vb] to push / dây / pousser.

See: trut, Pushing

**kôchoi** [N] 4-6-inch diameter basket carried by men for arrows, crossbow, knives, with side pockets for fire-making equipment, medicine, etc., woven with chûa pêa pattern / gûi, gió mang / hotte. PHRs *kaçûy. CL: to.

**nga kôchoi** Rengao men’s back basket with covered top but opening next to back

See: khu pâ kông—hôdroang âi pûn to cheang. Four-legged Jungle Animals, see chôi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khu kôchiak. Fox Family:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• kôchiak kê, small 'skin' fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchiak klá, small fox-like kláî rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchiak kroi, (kind of) fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchiak me, fox with me white spot on forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchiak rôpô, big fox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ngú kóchôi (kind of) wasp
(twelve inches long); see:
khu ngú, ngu Wasp Family

The kóchôi basket is woven with
the chúa péa pattern.

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and
Trays
kóchôt [C Vb] to encourage, to
force / khuyén-khích, bất-
buộc / encourager, forceer.
kóchôt nguô to encourage, to
insist, to persuade
See: thê, Commanding
kóchôu [I Vb] to spit / khác nhô /
cracher. PNB *kačûh.
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
kóchôu, hngei kóchôu (VN)
market / chợ
See: hngéi, Houses
kóchú, kreî kóchû chipmunk like
klái squirrel
See: kreî, Chipmunk Family

kóchua straight; to draw a line (as
on the ground); to scribble (as
a child), little scratch marks;
cross-hatching, lines in an
object or picture / thằng, việt
nguêch-ngóac / droit,
griffonner.
kóchua pokêang to vaccinate;
see: pokêang. Medicine
tróang kóchua a “--” dashed
line.
See: chênh, Writing

kóchup [N] hoof (of xei horse, ro
cow, kôpôu water buffaloi /
móng chân / sabot. PNB
*kaçùp.
kóchup kôpôu, kóchup ro
hoof (used in tôniam forge
for sharpening hot metal
blade); see: Appendix 32,
Forge
See: kái, Body Parts of Animals

kóchuông [N] porch, veranda /
thang, công lòn, hàng ба /
porche.
kông ladder leading up to porch
to kóchuông to get up onto the
porch
See: hngéi, House Parts
kôđa, lôăng kôđa (kind of) tree /
mòt loài cây / arbre.
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of
Trees
kôdam [Prep] below, underneath /
ô duôi / sous. PNB *ka âm.
kôdam pôlê me below (south of,
downstream of) that village
kôdam [Loc] underneath / ô duôi /
sous.
See: pêang, Locations
kôdam [N] the place underneath /
ô duôi / sous.
Hônî kôr ênh tung kôdam. The
comb fell in the place
underneath.
/ mot koi xeê tung kôdam
reçâm. Chickens go and
sleep under the fieldhouse.

kôđang [DName]
vò kân kôđang tiny though
expensive 6-inch diameter
jar, 12-inches tall
vò kôđang large black wine jar
See: vò, Wines Jars

vò kôđang Wine Jars:
- vò kôđang klá, ‘tiger’ large
  black extraordinarily
  expensive wine jar
- vò kôđang tuîh, ‘sacrificial’
  large black wine jar
- vò kôđang kôlup, large black
  wine jar

kôdat [T Vb] to stop a leak; road
block / chân / arrêter,
bloquer.
kôdat rôpíe to flap the tongue
Syn.: kha
See: ‘ba tônén, Terms of
Warfare
kôđê [T Vb] to kill / giét / tuer. BL
tense register.
kôdeî dei xêh to kill oneself;
suicide
kôđê -- kôđo

kôđê vai to kill people; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs
lôkôđê to fear being killed
rôpâ to butcher an animal
See: 'ba tôđên, Terms of Warfare
kôđê, xak kôđê sideburns. Also: kôđêi. BL -q, -p.
See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
kôđêa [anN] many-legged creature, larva of pong loi
See: tren, Worms and Caterpillars

Khu kôđêa, kôđêa Larva Family:
● kôđêa, small larva of pong loi
● nai nun, large larva of pong lông

kôđêa, ồu drôu kôđêa time ôu drôu to drink rice wine, 8th month, 25th day
See: drôu, Times for Drinking Rice Wine
kôđeang [vAdj] flat; flat things / dep, bêt / plat. Also: kôđeang.
kôxai kôđeang (kind of) vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
hmôu kôđeang flat stone; CL kôta
puâm kôđeang to braid a flat cord; see: puâm, Braiding
rôdîap very large (of kôđeang flat things)

Things which are kôđeang flat may be hôbô thick, rõdiap very large, rõtàng thin.

Syn.: kô'duah
See: tôvô, Shapes
kôđeang [N] electric light / dèn / lumière.
See: kômâi, Equipment
kôđei [N] basket, equivalent in size to half a chang basket / giò mang / panier grand.
kôđei, xak kôđei See xak kôđê, sideburns

kôđi, rup kôđi rõñông to grab by the neck
kôđi [anN] ant / kiên / fourmi.
See: hmui, Ant Family
kôđi [anN] white-legged bird
pôxîa offspring of kôđi
See: khu pu-ûk, pu-ûk Bird Family
kôdie [anN] (kind of) eel
See: khu pôlûm, Eel Family
kôdie [T Vb] to color / tô mái / se colorer.
Syn.: pik
kôdo [N] small flat basket or tray; lid (as an inverted tray); hat (worn by women) / mù / chapeau. PHR: *kandoh. CL: to
kôdo chang lid of chang basket with pointed top (CL: to),
chúa hập weaving pattern in center, tên tôdro pattern in outer circle; see: chang,
Basket Parts
kôdo dîng rounded lid of chang basket (CL: to)
kôdo kuat decoration on top of kuat communal house
kôdo mônôu lid of mônôu basket
môk hat (used by men)

A kôdo tray has a 14-inch diameter and is 5-inches deep. It can be woven with the chúa tôñ, chúa péa, chúa tôù, or chúa hìn weave design and with the tên tôdro weave pattern on the edge.

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays; êô, Clothes; peám, Fish Trap Parts
kôdo [T Vb, vDes] to cover, to cover over (as a hole with dirt after planting rice); to block or dam / dãy / couvrir, bloquer, diguer.
kôdo a klôh to cover a hole
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kǒđo</th>
<th>loi</th>
<th>to believe strongly; see: Appendix 22, Knowing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kǒđo</td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>to dam a river; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđo</td>
<td>trỏang</td>
<td>to block a road, to dam a stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒxǎi</td>
<td>kǒđo</td>
<td>vine whose bark is used to poison fish; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒxǎi rak</td>
<td>kǒđo</td>
<td>(kind of) vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuźǎ</td>
<td>kǒđo</td>
<td>small insect; see: khu xuźǎ, xuźǎ Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđo, Ngo Kǒđo</td>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>northwest of Mang Buk center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđó</td>
<td>[N]</td>
<td>bottom; flat bottom of many objects / đây / bas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđó vố</td>
<td>bottom of vố wine jar; see: vố, Wine Jars Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđó not for a long time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hải</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>(q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđong</td>
<td>[1 Vb]</td>
<td>to lie down; to make someone kótong stumble / nấm xường / se coucher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hãi pốxmám</td>
<td>kǒđong</td>
<td>vếh just after noontime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđóu</td>
<td>[N]</td>
<td>meat (of clam, banana, i.e. the edible part inside the peeling or shell) / thì / viande.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđóu priat</td>
<td>the edible part of a banana; see: priat, Banana Plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđóu tου</td>
<td>to pound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđóu, a kǒđóu</td>
<td>to be on top of (as ngo a mountain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a lui ngo</td>
<td>on top of mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđu</td>
<td>[T Vb]</td>
<td>to cover over (as with a layer of dirt) / che / couvrir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chóu, Putting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđui ta</td>
<td>best, far surpasses (as hme rice surpasses other kōchái hme food for nourishment; as pa xéang the Father Spirit surpasses all other xéang spirits) / cho hòn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđüm</td>
<td>[N]</td>
<td>floor joist in house / rẫm / solive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Kǒđüm</td>
<td>village near Mang Buk center; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđup [N]</td>
<td>small, almost flat, round basket (similar to ding) / gió mang / corbeille.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒđup [vAdj]</td>
<td>upside down / úp xưởng / sens dessus dessous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒdra [GName]</td>
<td>Kadra (Tỏdrã?), tribal group to the south.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also: Tỏdrã, Pǒdrã, Bar-i-tang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: rětáng, Tribal Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒdra [I Vb]</td>
<td>to wake up; to be frightened; to be shocked (as when scared by someone or by electricity); sober; (of dog) to yelp / sở, tinh dầy, thức dầy / se révéiller, criaindre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dru kǒdra</td>
<td>sober</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒdra riu</td>
<td>to wake up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: bleng, pleng koi; hôdró</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant.: pòu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒu, Animal Sounds; drōu, Drinking; xau, Fright</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒdra, lỏâng kǒdra</td>
<td>tree with hard, iron wood used in crossbows and posts of houses; bark used for cords; hardwood used for carpentry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lỏâng kǒdra rônang</td>
<td>tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒdrá [Pron]</td>
<td>he, she, they, those two (in-law respect pronoun, only occasionally singular, more commonly dual) / hai chung nó / il, elle, ils, elles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kôdrama [vAdj] very dense, crowded / dông / dense, serré.
kôdrâ [vAdj] crowded
See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
kôdrama [vAdj] very dense, crowded / dông / dense, serré.
kôdrâ [vAdj] crowded
See: Appendix 1, Pronouns

kôdram [vAdj] to yell, to shout; to frighten someone with a loud noise / kêu la, nỗi lòng tiếng / hurler, crier.
See: Appendix 33, Talking: xâu, Fright
kôdrai [anN] woman, female; wife / gái, đàn bà; vợ / femme; épouse. PNB *kadř. CL: ngế.

chá kôdrai to get a wife; see: ői dei pó, Marriage
hái kôdrai ‘women’s days’, short days (when women rush home to nurse the baby); see:
Appendix 8, Astronomy
í kôdrai hen; see; ő, Chickens
ing kôdrai wife’s side of family
mai referent term when speaking about one’s wife
pa kôdrai wife’s side of family
rui kôdrai female elephant (no tusks); see: khu rui, Elephant Family

trôh khê to approach the monthly time, to have a period, menstruation (of women)
xo kôdrai to get a wife; see: ői dei pó, Marriage
xo kôdrai tômôi to marry a girl not of one’s own village

Vai kôdrai topui prêng. Women speak with high-pitched voices.
Ant.: kônôu

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kôdrâ [vAdj] crowded
See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
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Vai kôdrai topui prêng. Women speak with high-pitched voices.
Ant.: kônôu

kôdrah -- kôdrê

| dé kôdrah | kôdrah dei pó |’re mot dei kôdrah |
|to be engaged | to have each other’s family for in-laws, i.e. to be engaged; see: hôdrô, Engagement | to have the in-laws move in with a couple |

Kôdrah is used in reference to married couples but only if one of the couple is called by the in-law respect pronoun chú; specifically it is used of và and sa, o and ông, o and mê, na and meh, ngo and meh, kùan and dôt, kùan and mê.

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women:</th>
<th>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• grep, old flat-breasted woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hôdrôu, barren woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kùan kôdrâi, girl, daughter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôra, woman who continuously hates and curses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mai, sister-in-law (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• môngê kôdrâi, female, woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pâ su, widow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• vai drôh, young girls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
kôdram [vAdj] to yell, to shout; to frighten someone with a loud noise / kêu la, nỗi lòng tiếng / hurler, crier.
See: Appendix 33, Talking: xâu, Fright
kôdram [vAdj] to yell, to shout; to frighten someone with a loud noise / kêu la, nỗi lòng tiếng / hurler, crier.
See: Appendix 33, Talking: xâu, Fright

See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
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See: Appendix 33, Talking: xâu, Fright

See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
kôdram [vAdj] to yell, to shout; to frighten someone with a loud noise / kêu la, nôi lòng tiếng / hurler, crier.
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**DICTIONARY**

| kòđôu  | the sound of thunder |
|———-|———-|
| rô-ung | the sound of thunder at a distance |
| kôdrí [N] | basket used to hold rice seeds for planting, worn at the waist with a belt / giô mang / hotte. |

**The kôdrí basket is woven with the chòa pêa or tên tê pattern.**

Syn.: kônông
See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays

kôdrí lôâng [N] the open cross-section or face of a cut log / mét / figure.
See: lôâng. Parts of Trees

kôdrìa [I Vb] to hate; to complain; to be jealous; to annoy, to tease / ghêt; than phien; ghen; trêu / hair, se plaindre de, jaloux, gêner, taquiner.
kôdrìa hójâm to reproof; kôdrìa iang to complain jealously
See: hóu. Hate; Appendix 33, Talking; Appendix 36, Wrongs

**Jealousy**
- fâng, jealous
- kôdrìa, to hate, complain, be jealous
- pûnhçing, jealous
- rèng, jealous, envious

kôdrìa [B Vb] to pull, to drag / kéo / tirer, traîner.
Syn.: ’ni’ no
See: toî, Pulling

kôdro, Tea Kôdro village of Tôtrông Kon Dû district, kí kài dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kôdroô approximately / dô-chûng / à peu près.
Syn.: hà, kra
Ant.: xau
See: Appendix 35, Numbering

kôdrô [N] end (of a piece of kôsxáî vine); portion (of a trip, song, etc.); place where work in field is stopped temporarily / dâu / fin, portion, lieu.
a kôdrô nga on top of; see: ői, Positions

kôdrô chìak fence around field
See: chìak, Work in Field;
kôsxáî, Actions with Cord and Vines

kôdroô See kôdroô. fish net / lựôi câ
See: péam, Fish Traps and Fish Nets

kôdrok [I Vb] to cluck, to call chicks (of hens) / kêu 큐-큐 / glousser.
Syn.: kôđrúa
See: kōù, Animal Sounds

kôdrông [N] corral for rô cows,
kôpôu water buffalo, chôu pigs and + chickens / bái quáy trụ baru / corral. CL: to.
See: í, About Chickens; kôpau, Animal Places

kôdroh [N] fish trap / bấy cạ / trappe pour poissons. Also: kôdroh.
See: péam, Fish Traps and fish Nets

kôdroí, nha kôdroí xak i prai ‘wild chicken feather’ grass / cô
See: Appendix 23, Grasses

kôdroû [T Vb] to push and roll something; to knead (as the dough from which the fermenting agent plô is made for cooking wine); to pile up (stones, poles, etc.) / dây, nhâo trôn / pousser, rouler, pétrir, s’empiler.

krô to roll by itself
kôdroû eak to make balls of dung (a habit of the kô-êak tumblebug)
See: chôu, Putting; trut, Pushing

kôdroû [N] poison used to kill fish / thuốc giết cạ / poison.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plai kōdrōu</th>
<th>small round very hard green fruit which is crushed to make poison; see: Appendix 24, Fruits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lōang kōdrōu</td>
<td>tree whose fruit is used to make a poison for fishing; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōdrua [anN]</td>
<td>(kind of) wasp (has honey and lives in earth, holes, wood) / một loại ong bâu / guêpe. PNB *gdatro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōteō kōdrua</td>
<td>‘wasp’ sugarcane; see: Kōteō, Sugarcanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet bee’s wax</td>
<td>(as from kōdrua)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pōtāu queen of kōdrua</td>
<td>wasps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea kōdrua</td>
<td>honey; see: Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The body of kōdrua a wasp is similar to that of xot a bee, but the xot is redder and larger.

See: kho őngh, Bees and Wasps

Kōdrua [1 Vb] to cluck (as a hen) / kêu cuc-cuc / glousser. |
Syn.: kōdrok |
See: t, About Chickens; kōu, Animal Sounds

Kōdrum [N] fence around a plant, lōang tree or déang garden; village garden inside such a fence / rào; viên / clôture, jardin. |
Krum to fence in a plant, tree, garden |
See: déang, Gardening; kōngang, fence

Kōdeang See kōdeang, flät; flät things

Hmóu kōdeang flat stone; see: Hmóu, Stones |
Syn.: hmóu, tang pea
Kō’dú to pile on top of; human remains, decayed corpse, bones |
Syn.: kōloa, rtu |
See: chúu, Putting; ha, Death

Kō’dú [anN] small flying squirrel / sóc / écureuil.

See: kho kōnái ōh ta āi ting, Flying Squirrels (rats without tails, with wings)

Syn.: kōdeang |
See: tòvō, Shapes

Kō-ék [N] uvula / lưỡi gà / luette. |
CL: to. |
See: kō, Parts of the Head

Kō-ėá [I Vb] to hate; to complain; unkind thing which a loser says to a winner / ghét, kêu ca / hair, se plaindre de. |
See: hōu, Hate; Appendix 33, Talking

Kō-ėá [N] rings of tree trunk / vông cây |
See: lōang, Parts of Trees

Kō-ėak [anN] tumblebug (eats tree roots)

The kō-ėak tumblebug kōdrōu eak rolls up dung balls.

See: hmui, Underground Animals

Khu kō-ėak, Tumblebug Family: |
• Kō-ėak, tumblebug (eats tree roots) |
• Pak pang, black ball roller (eats dung of people and animals) |
• Pōng loi, gray tumblebug (its eggs hatch into kōdeá) |
• Pōng lông, big gray tumblebug (its eggs hatch into nai nunn)

Kō-ėĩ, chèm kō-ėĩ black bird |
See: Appendix 4, Birds

Kōhài See kō hài, during the day

Kōháng [N] red embers of fire / than hông / braise. |

Kōháng on ‘ember’ fish |
Ngō Kōháng mountain northeast of Mang Buk center; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
See: on, Aspects of Fire
kôhêng [vAdj] afraid / sợ / craindre.
See: xau, Fright

kôheô [I Vb] to yawn

kôhéô [I Vb] to yawn / ngáp / bâiller. PHùS *gahew. Also:
kôhéa, rohêa, roheô.
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

kôhâm [vAdj] delicious,
especially of food served with
rice / ngon, bô / délicieux.
lém delicious, especially of food
not served with rice
Syn.: khák
See: Appendix 9, Eating

kôhôi [N] the base of bird’s tail / nèn / bas. CL: to.
See: chêm, Bird Parts

kôhôi See kôhôi, to moan, to
whine; to mourn over the
dead; to cry (of animals or
people)

kôhôi See kôhôi, to moan, to
whine; to mourn over the
dead; to cry (of animals or
people)

kôhôi [I Vb] to moan, to whine; to
mourn over the dead; to cry
(of animals or people, as of
rui an elephant or klêang ngo
hawk) / kêu van / gémir,
pleurer, crier. Also: kôhôi,
kôhôi.

kôhôi krôu môngé hla to wail
for the dead
mônhau kôhôi the mean and
elephant-like curse of a spirit,
spirit sounding like rui an
elephant; see: mônhau, Spirit
Utterances

The klêang ngo hawk is the only
klêang eagle or hawk that kôhôi
cries; all other klêang hawks and
eagles kôto cry.

See: Appendix 33, Talking; kôu,
Animal Sounds; krôu,
Crying; hla, Death

kôhông, lôang kôhông tree with
medicinal fruit / cây / arbre.

See: Appendix 18, Kinds of
Trees

kôhôp (VN) [N] small can / hộp / boîte.
See: kôli, Kitchen Utensils

kô-ì [T Vb] to take or lift off fire /
nâng lèn / lever.
See: chôu, Putting; kôli, Kitchen
Actions

kô-ìu See lu. to dip in (po salt, tea
mâm nônéc mâm fish sauce, etc.)

kôja [N] wood shavings; rice
husks; large, chunk-size
ashes / vô báu; trâu; tro / copeau, cosse, cendre.
kôja lôang wood shavings; see:
Appendix 19, Wooden Things
See: on, Aspects of Fire; phâi,
Husked Rice

kôjëi [I Vb] to tiptoe / di nhôn chân /
marcher sur la pointe des
pieds.
See: Appendix 16, Movements

kôfân [anN] cricket / dé / grillon.
Also: kôjë.
nha kôfân clover; see:
Appendix 23, Grasses

The kôfân ‘cricket’ is very pale
and in appearance between a
 cricket and a cockroach. It is
delicious to eat. (It is not a
beetle.) The sound it makes is
either rõng or kôtôi.

See: hmui, Underground
Animals

Khu kôfân, Cricket Family:
• kôfân, cricket (chirps only
  September through
  December)
• krúa, (q.v.)

kôjë See kôfân, cricket

kôjo [T Vb] to favor someone over
another / ưu-dài / favoriser.
See: hmê, Love
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kọjui  --  kiklai</th>
<th>124</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kọjui  See họdrui. [N] comb / lục / peigne.</td>
<td></td>
<td>kọkọng, kléang kọkọng  hawk  (calls kọng kọng at night). Also: kléang kọng kọng. See: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọjup  [T Vb] to close mouth / mím, ngâm / fermer la bouche. Ant.: hà  See: Appendix 6, Body Actions</td>
<td></td>
<td>kọkọù  [N] small internal organ near liver  See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọka (Tea Prông) See họka. measurement: cubit, from elbow to finger of same arm  See: Appendix 6, Body Actions</td>
<td></td>
<td>kọkọù (dup) See kau. eyebrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koka, kuka (dup) See ka. to eat; to catch fire; to bite (as of animals)  Koa me kuka tīng. The turtle bit the tail.  See: Appendix 6, Body Actions</td>
<td></td>
<td>kikua (dup) See kua. to hold on to; to stir; to hug, to embrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọkòi See tôkai. large red and black tick  See: kòlì, Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td></td>
<td>kukui  [N] back of the head. PNB *kuyq. See: ko, Parts of the Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọkọeö (VN)  [N] inner area behind krang knee  See: cheang, Leg Parts</td>
<td></td>
<td>kukhea (dup) See khea. to keep people from coming and going; to stand with feet and arms apart; (of soldier) to be at ease, at rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiki  [anN] small gray tick / bô chó / tique. See: khu pa kong–họdroang ńi pūn to cheang. Four-legged Jungle Animals, see chói</td>
<td></td>
<td>kòklai, kiklai  [NomInter, Pron] what? (impersonal interrogative) / cái gì?, sao / qu’est-ce qui?  rõtécáng (kì) kòklai ‘Sedang what?’ used to designate the Greater and Central Sedang ethnodialect occurring between DakTo and Tú Mrong, centered around Tea Hā village; see: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khu kiki, Tick Family:  * kiki, small gray tick  * kiki chó, big black ‘dog’ tick  * kiki hôdroeng, ‘little’ red tick  * tôkai, large red and black tick  * xuxiux, little tick</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kiklai kôchêp à kó? What pinched me here?  Eh làm kiklai kong kô? What are you doing walking in this land?  See: lai, Interrogatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kikî  [anN] slug with red wrap-around tail / ốc sên / limace. ket kiki ‘slug’ frog; see: khu ket  See: tren, Worms and Caterpillars</td>
<td></td>
<td>kiklai  [ManPt] whatever, however / não, dù thê náo / tout ce que, quelque...que.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiko (dup) See ko. to chop; to snap; to build; to kill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kiklai  kikla  something or other
tồ̄d zobaczyć  matter
kikle, rọtę̄ăng kikle  variant of rọtę̄ăng kıklaï  ‘what’ to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in SW Central Sedang, east of DakTo
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects
kökli, rọtę̄ăng kökli  variant of rọtę̄ăng kıklaï  ‘what’ to designate a Sedang ethnodialect spoken around Kon Klang village (may be similar to Hrȫ kökli)
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects
kökkle (dup)  See kıklı. to fall, to drop; (of airplane) to crash to the earth
kökklea [1 Vb] to be hungry / đói bung / avoir faim. Also: kółkea (Tea Kóxán, Tea Kłóh). Bl.: ...ák; klang (Va Móná).
xau lọtọr kółkea  fear of hunger; see: lọtọ, Fears
See: Appendix 9, Eating
kökľæa  See klæág. eagle, hawk, owl, large birds
kökľéánk  See klæáng. eagle, hawk, owl, large birds
kökléi, rọtę̄ăng kíä kikléi  variant of rọtę̄ăng kıklaï  ‘what’ to designate a central Tơđrah ethnodialect occurring southeast of Kon Hręng
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects
kökľéng  See klęng. to go up, upstream
kökli, rọtę̄ăng kökli  variant of rọtę̄ăng kıklaï  ‘what’ to designate a southern Tơđrah ethnodialect occurring southeast of Kon Hręng
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

kökli yau, rọtę̄ăng kökli yau
‘what’ to designate the Daksdut Sedang ethnodialect
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

kukrē [anN]  red insect

The larva of the kukrē insect is tren kheï.

See: khr tung ngông, tung ngông Family

köla  [GName]
Dak Kola village, kọtưô dialect
Kon Kola village of Tơđing Kon Dų district, kí klaï dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kölá  [N] (kind of) medium-size bamboo with stickers / mốt loai tre, củi le / bambou. PhRήŠ *kala. CL: ‘dô.

Kon Köla village near Kon Hręng village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kölo  the eye of kölá bamboo
kłēh tung xióm kölà  to fall into the stickery kölá bamboo; see: kłēh, Falling

Tơđing Kon Köla  village district, kí klaï dialect
kölà re  (kind of) bamboo
xiam kölá  bamboo clump

Tơđing Kon Köla district includes the previous Tơđing Kon Dų district; its villages are Kon Krê, Kon Półok, Tea Kölap, Tea Xê, Tu Hơđang, Tu Ri Ą.

See: biôh, Kinds of Bamboo

kölap  [N] kettle lid / nắp vung / couvercle.
See: kółi, Kitchen Utensils; hđdrō, Pots

kölap, Tea Kölap  village of Tơđing Kon Köla district (previously Tơđing Kon Dų district) near Tea Plọï and Tea Tơâ-ia rivers, kí klaï dialect
kôlau – kôlei

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kôlau [I Vb] to call with a hoot over a long distance; to whine (of dogs) / kêu / appeler, crier.
See: chó, Dogs’ Actions; kôu, Animal Sounds; kreô, Calling

kôlê, rôtêang kôlê variant of rôtêang kôkôlai ‘what’ to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the eastern part of NE Central Sedang, northeast of Tu Mrong
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

kôlé, hrêî kôlê Hre dialect (may be similar to rôtêang kôkôlê)
hrêî Hre people to the east of the Sedang
See: rôtêang, Tribal Groups

ka kra kôlêm to eat to satisfaction, sated
ôî ka peace, tranquility
rônôk kra kôlêm to go down a gentle slope; see: chu, Ascending and Descending

tôpui tôno kra kôlêm to talk and have a good time; see: Appendix 33, Talking

kôlea [anN] large termite, summer fly / mỏi / termite. PNB *kalap.

Kôlea termite and tôkём ant live together in a hole.

See: hmui, Ant Family

Khu kôlea, Termite Family:
• kôlea, termite, summer fly
• kôlea pôî, summer fly
• on lo, lightning bug

kôlea [N] part of house roof: horizontal lattice-like poles for holding grass mats in place, usually bamboo / cây lách / charpente de toit.
See: hngeï, House Parts

kôlei [N, PName] hook; story ghost / môc / crochet.

kôlei ‘hook’, name given to Scorpius tail; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

klei to hook
See: kia, Folktales Ghosts

kôlei, rôtêang kôlei variant of rôtêang kôkôlai ‘what’ to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the western part of NE Central Sedang, east of Tu Mrong
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

Kitchen Utensils:
• chêâm, large serving bowl
• hôdro, pot (q.v.)
• hônûa, scraper (for fruit, pot, etc.)
• ilau, large serving bowl
• kôhôp, small can
• kôkoê, bottle
• kôlap, lid for kettles
• kôluâ hôdro, lid for pot
• kôluap, lid, cover
• kôluô, cover, stopper
• kônôp, pan lid
• kônûa, scraper
• kônui, dipper with handle for kui dipping
• kôthau, large basin, tub
• kôthung, bucket, can, pail
• kôxak, bag
• kôyiah, ceramic plate
• môngáu, three-legged support in fire for kettle
• mônê, spoon
• mônê greô, fork
• môngên, rice bowl (q.v.)
• rôtau, serving bowl
• tôflô, Sedang-made bamboo glass
• tômông, dipper (without handle) for tôm hme scooping rice
• uang, spoon
• vô, jar (q.v.)
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôléô [N] screen / màn che / écran.</th>
<th>kôléô — kôlok</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: péa. Openings</td>
<td>See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôli (VN) [N] Vietnamese-made drinking glass / ly / verre.</td>
<td>kôlih (Bahnar) [CausConj] because / vì / parce que.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òu hui to drink from a glass</td>
<td>Syn.: xâa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kitchen Actions:**
- bâo, to clean the seeds out of **pùm** melon or **tu-ua** squash
- chat, to place hêdro kettle on fire
- chûa, to put (q.v.)
- chûa, to sip withon kôli a glass
- da, to hold something for someone else to pour into hêdroi, to strain out
- kô-ti, to take off the fire
- kúâ, to scrape
- kui, to dip out water
- khàng, to dry, to preserve
- luô, to cover
- ok, to pour (q.v.)
- pê, to cook rice (q.v.)
- rôcha, to rinse rice
- rôvat, to stir with móni spoon
- sea, to wash (dishes)
- seô, to wash (vegetables)
- soa, to rinse pháï husked rice with water
- ta, to pound (as salt or pepper into fish before drying)
- tahn deî hêdro, to take the kettle off the fire
- tông, to scoop out, to serve
- treng, to pour into kôli a glass
- xêî, to lift off the fire
- xàa, to peel or to clean with a knife
- xok tuih, garbage
- xuat, to wipe

kôli, Ngo Kôli mountain northeast of Mang Buk center. Also: Ngo Lê. See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kôli, rôtao ngôli variant of rôtao kôklai 'what' to designate a Sedang ethnodialect spoken at Tea Krong (along the Tea Köi river)

kôlo [N] section to be climbed on a mountain; steps cut in hillside / phản / section. CL: to.

Kon Kôlo village of Têring Kon Rohei district near Tea Hmêa river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kôlo kông rung of ladder

Tea Kôlo village near Tea Xue river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

See: ngo, Mountain Descriptives

kôlo [N] the eye of kôlai bamboo / mätt cây tre / oeil de bambou.

kôloh 'na [Pron] whoever, whomever / bât cî ai / qui, qui que ce soit que.

kôlok [DNAme]

chem pot kôlok small blue bird (calls tok kôrok tok kôrok);
kết nghĩa -- kómái

see: khu chém pot, Blue Bird Family

Kone Kółok village of TốRING
Kone Trêang district but later
of TôRING Kone Rôhei district,
kiâ kli or kôkli dialect; see:
Appendix 27, Geographical
Places

kôlông (VN) [N] the star(s) of 2nd
Lt., 1st Lt., and Capt.
insignia
See: lîng, Soldiers

kôlot [N] fetish / vật thô / fétiche.
chá làâng lîng red sap into
which they dip kôlot fetish
for coloring
See: xêng, Animism

kôlaa [N] human remains, decayed
corpse, bones / xác chết /
débris, cadavre, os.
Syn.: kôdu
See: hîa, Death

kôlôi See lôi. to exceed in, to be
abundant; anything more,
certainly, more than, most
(superlative)

kôluu [I Vb] to exaggerate; (in time
keeping) half past the hour /
làm thái quá, thời phòng /
examper, (heure) et demie.
kôluu môî chôu half past one
ô'clock
tôpui kôluu to exaggerate
See: Appendix 33, Talking;
Appendix 7, Times of Day

kôluu [N] lid for pot, pan cover /
vung, náp dấy / couvercle.
kôluu hódro pot cover
See: kôli, Kitchen Utensils

kôlup [N] lid or cover (for hódro
pot, pôang coffin, etc.);
circumflex ( ¨ ), accent / dâu
mù, náp dấy / couvercle,
accent circonflexe.
See: chêh, Writing; kôli, Kitchen
Utensils

kôluu [VDes] ignorant person / ngù-
ngô / ignorant.
Syn.: lui hôi

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of
People; Appendix 22,
Knowing

kôluô [N] cover (as for pôang a
casket); stopper (for small
openings like ends of
bamboo) / náp dấy /
couvercle, bouchon.
kôluô va lîô cover for covering
See: kôli, Kitchen Utensils;
Appendix 19, Wooden Things

kôlup, vò kôdång kôlup large
black vò kôdång wine jar
See: kôdång, vò kôdång Jars

kôlut [N] the inner piston stick of
bellows in tòniâm forge /
pîttông / piston. CL: to.
See: Appendix 32, Forge

kôlôiô [pVb] to be necessary /
căn phái / il faut.
See: va, Wanting

kôlêng (VN) [N] church bell /
chuông / cloche.
kôrâu to ring kôlêng church
glass
See: chêng, Musical Instruments

kôlêng [T Vb] to push off of a
ledge / dây / pousser.
See: trut, Pushing

kôlîi [vAdj] dumb, ignorant person
/ ngù-ngô / ignorant.
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of
People

kôlîi [N] pitch blackness, darkness /
bông tối / ténèbres.
Syn.: éang
See: éang, Light

kôlôk [I Vb] to stare angrily / nhìn
chông-choc / regarder
fixement.
See: 'nô, Anger

kôlôn [I Vb] to choke / bôp có /
s'engorger.
Syn.: kôtak, úa
See: Appendix 9, Eating

kôma [N] very bitter small round
ball in kliam liver / san mất /
pierre.
See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts

kómái See kômá. machine
### Dictionary

| kómái (VN) [N] | machine (as meat grinder, typewriter, recorder, etc. / máy / machine. Also: kómái. |
| kómái ua | rice mill which makes phái from báu; see: báu, Rice Activities |
| tópá kómái | to stop an engine or motor / tát máy / stopper (machine) |
| vé kómái | to operate a machine |

#### Equipment:
- 'bóm, pump
- kótra xé, pedals (of bicycle)
- kliông hâu, telescope
- on arei, cigarette lighter
- on dêng, kerosene lamp
- on kôđêng, electric light
- on tie, flashlight
- pòtòu, boat (q.v.)
- proa, radio-type equipment: radio, tape recorder, cassette player
- proa tie, pump organ
- rit kôxáí, tape recorder
- rõđió, radio
- tôang xé máí, bicycle frame
- tôbáí, airplane
- vé, to operate a machine

#### Machine Parts:
- cha, case or body of machine
- hôngèng kómái, push buttons
- hìnlòu kómái, dry-cell battery
- tôñiâng, metal screw, wooden plug, cutter

#### kómáng
- See kô màng, during the night

#### kôme [N]
- anything, nothing more

#### kómêt [v]
- magic stuff / yêu-thuật / magie.
- pokéàng | tobacco; medicine; magic stuff; poison
- plai tràèng kómêt | 'magic'; rambutan / trái chôm-chôm; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
- tro kómêt | to be convinced, to be bound to follow someone; see: Appendix 22, Knowing

If a cow has had some kómêt it will follow its new owner; or if someone has had some kómêt they will follow their new lover.

Syn.: pokéàng

kómea [Cl], CL for clusters of pê-ô bamboo; a square strip of bamboo or rattan used to make either kôna thin strips cut radially used for ka tying or tôléa thin strips cut circumferentially used for tén weaving

chhá to split pa a half piece of bamboo into 3-4 kómea square strips
kòtòu outer edge of kómea bamboo strip
klea inner edge of kómea bamboo strip
róng outer edge of kómea bamboo strip

See: Appendix 30, Classifiers

Kómea Hoopoe was identified on Plate XVI, Sketch 5, Bird No. 271 in Wildash 1968.

See: khu chêm, Bird Family

kómëi [v] | embarrassed, ashamed (to speak one's own name); timid, shy / người, nhút-nhát, luồng-cuồng / embarrassé, honteux, timide,

Shame:
- dêng, unashamed
- kômei, ashamed, timid, shy, embarrassed
- kômrât, shy because of fear
- lìm, bashful, ashamed, timid, shy, embarrassed
- nêm, shy
- ơh tå kômei, unashamed
- ơh tå sáh, to be shamed of
- rõtòu, ashamed
- u lìm, embarrassed
kômoa -- kônang

réservé.
kômei tôrôu status; to switch positions as to whom is embarrassed before whom
kômoa [N] bark of lôang tree / vò / écorce. PHrS *kaqmoak. Also: kômua, kômoal (Dak Phea Sedang).
kômoa lôang tree bark
kômoa priat the layers of the trunk of the banana plant; see: priat, Banana Plant
klep klep the sound of kéô cutting and peeling back tree bark
Syn.: kôtôu, rông
kômoal (Dak Phea Sedang) See kômoa. bark of lôang tree
kômôu [N] dirt, dust; dirty, dusty / dô bánh / saleté, sale, poussière. PNB *kamôq. See: lêm, Qualities; tônei, Earth and Dirt
kômû [anN] termite, wingless white ant (eats leaves and bark, bites), wood-borer / mot, mê / termite.
See: hmui, Ant Family
kômua See kômoa. bark of lôang tree
kômua [anN] ant (lives in wood, eats wood and bamboo, bites) / kiên / fourmi.
See: hmui, Ant Family
kômuan kâ [anN] offspring of kâ fish / cá con / petit poisson. See: kiân, Offspring -- for contrastive use of kúan, kômuan, kôtiap and pôxia
kômrat [VAdj] shy (because of fear) / nhút-nhá / réservé.
See: kômei, Shame
kômroi, hlêang kômroi (kind of) wasp
See: khu hlêang, hlêang Wasp Family
kôna [VAdj] expensive / dât / coûteux. PHrS *kanâq.
See: kro, Wealth
kôna [N] thin strip of tleâ bamboo or arâi rattan split radially from kômea a square strip used for ka tying together woven things / mân / bande.
ka to tie together woven things
kôkài kôna thin bamboo strip used as string or cord; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
tleâ kôna to make bamboo or rattan strips used for tying things
Syn.: tôlea
See: kât, Tying
kôn [T Vb] to take care of, to look after; master / coi sóc, coi chúng / prendre soin de, avoir soin de.
kônâ chô dog’s master
kônâ hngei landlord, the one responsible for looking after a house
mau kônâ chu those who take care of pigs; see: chu, Pigs
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
kôtôn kônâi ‘rat’ bat; see: khu kôtôn, Bat Family

A former velar animal prefix is retained in some Sedang animal names, evidenced by a $k$-skewed phonological pattern, including a greater proportion of initial $k$ single consonants in monosyllabic words, $k$-type consonant clusters in monosyllabic words, and $ko$-presyllables in bisyllabic words than are found in the general vocabulary. Cf. Smith 1975.

See: khu pa kông—hôdroang ài pûn to cheang. Four-legged Jungle Animals, see chôi
kônang [N] fence / hâng rào / clôture.
kang kônang to fence in, to enclose with a fence
Ngo Kônang fifth village above Kon Hnông village of Xã
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôngáng</th>
<th>kôneâ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khu kôngái ái táng, Rats with Tails:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fencing:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôngái táng ái xâm, squirrels (tails have hair)</td>
<td>• kang, to fence in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxói, squirrel (q.v.)</td>
<td>• kôdrum, the fence around a plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kreî, chipmunk (q.v.)</td>
<td>• kôngán, fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• praî, squirrel</td>
<td>• krüm, to put a fence around a plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôngái táng ôh ta ái táng (tails without hair):</td>
<td>• pôkëá, to build a fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• chok, shrew, bamboo rat (q.v.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• hang háng</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• kôchê, very small rat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• kôngái, rat:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôngái bông, (kind of) large rat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• kôngái chiak, large 'field' rat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• kôngái chok, rat (like chok)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• kôngái kôtau, ‘running’ house rat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• kôngái kôtông, medium-sized rat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôngái kôxia, rat (eats corn, rice)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôngái kôxô, medium-sized rat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôngái hmeng, black rat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• kôngái nhôa, small rat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôngái priat tuam, ‘ripe banana’ rat (reddish hair)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôngái rái, large ‘rattan’ rat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• kônot, small rat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• xâm táng, rat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ka kôngáng kia** to feast (using the lián ko money given by the government for death in the army) | **kônap** (VN) [N] pan lid; top ring of basket / náp đậy / couvercle. |
| See: Appendix 9, Eating | See: Appendix 16, Movements |
| **kôngau** [ânN] large, eatable beetle; (kind of) worm (larva of hodrang) / một loài sâu trong cây le / coléoptère. | **kôneh** [S Vb] to cross over, to go through / qua, đi qua / faire la traversée, passer par. |
| See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places | See: Appendix 16, Movements |
| **kôneâ ou drôуг** [N-N] “T”-shaped stick placed over mouth of vô wine jar to measure amount of wine drunk or to mark the point to which the wine must descend before one is considered to have drunk enough, after which they dea add water / que do / mesure. | **kôneâ tâng** [N-N] chair design / kiêu ghe / dessein de chaise. |
| See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places | See: dra, House Furnishings |
| **ka tômêâm kia** to feast | kea to make kôneâ a design |

---

Mon Pau; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**kôngáng** [I Vb, vDes] to eat (after someone has died) / ăn / manger.

**ka tômêâm kia** to feast
kônêa — kómông

kônêa See kônêang. Water trough
kônêang [I Vb] to fly / bay / voler.
   Also: kônêa.

Flying:
- chu, to land
- hôôrap, to land
- kômêang, to fly
- kôpah, to flap wings
- kôpun, to hover, to flutter around
- kleh, to crash to earth
- krâang, to land high up (q.v.)
- tôptra, to fly, to float

kônêang tea [N] water trough / mään ông nước / auge. PNB
   *kanlaà. Also: kônêa.

kliêang to make or to use kônêang a water trough

kônêang water put into a conduit or aqueduct; see:
Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

kônêang, Tea Kônêang village of Xã Tu Xang east of Tea Xiêng
   See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kônei [N] fingernail; toenail / mông tay; mông chân / ounge de la main; ounge de pied. PNB
   *caqneyh.
kônei cheang toenail / mông chân / ounge de pied
kônei hô'ráng fingernail / mông tay / ounge de la main
kônei kông fingernail / mông tay / ounge de la main

Fingernails:
- kônei bông, 'white' (pink)
  portion of fingernail
- kônei prâng, 'black' (dirty)
  portion of fingernail
- roâng, to trim fingernails
- tràng, to cut fingernails
- tru, to bite fingernails

kônia [vDes] to be valued, precious
   (of possessions); to love; to

help / quî; thụông / estimé, précieux; aimer, aider.
   See: hâm, Love; vêang, Helping

kôniâ See kônîang. (kind of) tree

kônîan [N] pillow / gôi / oreiller.
   kian to use as a pillow

lóang kônîan sleeping platform
kônîang, lóang plai kônîang
   (kind of) tree / môt loài cây / arbre. Also: kônià.
lóang kônîang (kind of) tree
plai kônîang (kind of) fruit; see:
   Appendix 24, Fruits
   Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

kônîng, chhai kônîng
   constipation / táo bón

chhai kleà kônîng constipation
   See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

kônô [C Vb] to recognize someone;
   to know about a person / nhìn-nhận, nhận ra / reconnaître.
   kônô à topa xeh. Recognize that I am pregnant.
   See: Appendix 22, Knowing;
tôdah, Meeting

kônô [N] deadfall trap / bây / trappe.
kô to chop large timber
   See: châng, Traps and Weapons

kônông (Fr) [N] cannon / trong pháo, đài bắc / artillerie,
   canon.
   Syn.: mok chie
   See: 'ba tônnen, Terms of Warfare

kônông [DName]
lóang kônông, lóang plai kônông (kind of) tree with bitter fruit; see: Appendix 18,
   Kinds of Trees

Tea Kônông village of Xã Tea Prông north of Tu Mrong;
   see: Appendix 27,
   Geographical Places

kônông [N] basket used to hold rice seeds for planting, worn
   at the waist with a belt / giò mang / panier, hotte.
**Dictionary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kònot -- kōnui</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The kōnōng basket is woven with the chồng pêa or tên té pattern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Syn.:** kōtri  
See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays

kònot [anN] small rat / chuột / mousse.  
See: khu kōnài tíng ỏh ta ăi xak, Rat Family (tails without hair)

kōnā [u] See kōnāng. lengthwise beam at floor level in house frame, logs piled up at doorway to block out animals; sideboard of plong canoe; wall, retainer (as in klang rice paddy)  

kōnāng [N] lengthwise beam at floor level in house frame, logs piled up at doorway to block out animals; sideboard of plong canoe; wall, retainer (as in klang rice paddy) / tướng, vách / mur. Also: kōnā."  
kōāng to build, to construct  
kōnōng klang wall around rice paddy; see: klang, Rice Paddy

kōnōng péa door post  
kōnōng réang wall in flower garden; see: déang, Gardening  
See: hngë, House Parts; plong, Boating

kōnō [anN] man, male; husband / trai, dân ông; chồng / homme; mê, mari. PNB *căno ‘male’ (Sedang does not have a reflex from PNB *klo ‘husband’ as neighboring languages do). CL: ngê.  
hái kōnō ‘men’s days’, long days (when men can hunt, trap and fish); see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

kōnôu [Halaŋ ?] [I Vb] (of ỉ roosters) to crow / gáy / chanter.  
See: ỉ, About Chickens

kōna [N] scraper (used for pōu, pia melons). Also: hònú.  
kua to scrape  
See: kōi, Kitchen Utensils

kōnua [N] several pieces circling top of basket directly under the kōnûm; a strip circling just below the rim of tôń a tray providing a place to grip the tray as an optional accessory / vành, bô / bord.  
See: chang, Basket Parts

kōnû [N] dipper with handle for kui dipping tea / gáo, môi  
kui to grasp a glass and dip out water  
tōlo kōnûi bamboo glass with bamboo branch still attached
**kònùm -- kònhé**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kònhé</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at base for grasping and easy dipping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tònhé [vAdj] dipper (without handle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for tông hme scooping rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tônhéang broken (as a leaky tòlo bamboo glass)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kòlì, Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònùm [N] 1-1/2-inch wide top of chang basket just above the kònùn several pieces circling top / vành, bì / bord.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chang, Basket Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòhna [vAdj] diligent, hardworking / siêng năng / diligent, laborieux.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pòbiam kòhna diligent, good steward</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòhne See kòhna. diligent, hardworking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònài [vAdj] last, behind / dâng sau / dernier.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>jòi kònài to go to the end of the line; see: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lâm kònài to go behind, to go last, to go after / đi sau / aller en arrière; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lâm ròtùo kònài hòdröi to walk in single file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tròh kònài to come late after everyone else has finished doing something (as eating)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: krióng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant.: hòdröi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiak hònmám kònài old rice field (second or third year); see: chiak, Fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònák, kònôk kònán (of skin) to be very kló white and puffy from being in water a long time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: k展览, Skin and its Blemishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònán, ròtàng kònàn probably the replacement for ròtàng kòklai ‘what’ to designate the Kóthua ethnodialect in the Mang Buk area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònhé [I Vb] to fall, to drop / ngã, rơi / tomer, laisser tomber.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kleh, Falling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònei lói [T Vb] to fly kléáng éàn a kite / thà dièu / enlever un cerf-volant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: xah, Amusement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònoá See kònón. iris of the eye</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònón [N] iris of the eye / mêng mắt. Also: kònoá.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kék, Skin and its Blemishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònôk kòndak to be very kló white and puffy from being in water a long time (of skin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kék, Skin and its Blemishes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ròtàng kí kònôn the kònôn dialect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tòphu kònôn to speak the kònôn dialect; see: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: kóthu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: ròtàng, Tribal Groups; Appendix 12, Ethnodialects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôngé ma [N] pupil of ma eye / mờ mờ mắt, tròng mắt / pupille.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: ma, Parts of the Eye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòngó See ngo. mountain; designator for names of mountains and villages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònnhak to talk a lot; to describe. Also: nhák nhák (dup).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònhèk [I Vb] to pick a quarrel / gãy-gô / se disputar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 36, Wrongs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kònhéa [vAdj] to be sunblinded (temporarily); bright (as the sun, lantern); not to be able to look at something for its brilliance (as the sun); not to be able to look at someone (because of shame)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: cang, Light</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DICTIONARY</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kônhic ma</strong> [T Vb] to close ma an eye / nhắm mắt</td>
<td><strong>kô-ôu alai</strong> to roast corn; see: alai, Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôap me</strong> to cover eyes with hands</td>
<td>See: pê, Means of Cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kônho</strong> [N] needle (for working with baskets, etc.) / kim / aiguille.</td>
<td><strong>kôpa</strong> [vAdj] crippled / què / estropié.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truam needle (for sewing clothes)</td>
<td><strong>tang nai kôpa</strong> crippled, one leg shorter than the other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kônhong</strong> [N] spring, water source, upstream / suối / source.</td>
<td><strong>The chém hêdia bird walks kôpa</strong> crippled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hôdong kônhông</strong> ‘upstream star’ Polaris, the North Star; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
<td><strong>kôpah</strong> [T Vb] to flap wings; to fan (as to fan oneself when hot) / vô cánh / frapper, éventer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kônhông tea</strong> northward, upstream / ngoài dòng / nord, en amont; see: hâi, Directions</td>
<td>See: <strong>kônêang</strong>, Flying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pêang pa kônhông</strong> north / phía bắc / nord</td>
<td><strong>kôpái</strong> [anN] rabbit / thó / lapin. Also: tôpái.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hâi, Directions</td>
<td><strong>kôpái bông</strong> white rabbit (raised by Vietnamese)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kônhoam</strong> [T Vb] to abuse someone (as a beggar) / lam-dung / abusif. Also: kônhôm. See: Appendix 33, Talking; Appendix 36, Wrongs</td>
<td>See: <strong>mônán</strong>, Domestic Animals; <strong>khu pa kông--hôdroang ăi</strong> pùn to cheang, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see <strong>chôi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kônhóm</strong> See kônhoam. to abuse someone (as a beggar)</td>
<td>Khu kôpái, Rabbit Family:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kônhnhon</strong> [S Vb] to dance along (as on one’s way to some other place) / nhảy múa / danser. Syn.: ‘biam, chi kônhnhon, xuong</td>
<td>● kôpái, rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td>● kôpái chhk, ‘mixed-colored’ rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>kô-ô [l Vb] to cough / ho / tousser. PNB <em>kaôôk.</em></em></td>
<td><strong>kôpau</strong> [N] (type of) blanket / một thứ mền, chăn / couverture. CL: kôpau. See: <strong>kôpau</strong>, Blankets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at kô-ô to keep from coughing</td>
<td>See: <strong>kôpau</strong>, Nô̑u Kôpâng mountain near Tea Prông village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>eak</strong>, Body Functions</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kô-ôk</strong> [vDes] to have a runny nose; to blow one's nose / sô mũi / se moucher. Also: kô-ôk.</td>
<td><strong>kôpau</strong> [Cl]. CL for garments, blankets, etc.; cloth; blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chái kô-ôk to be sick with a runny nose</td>
<td><strong>kôpau ki krip² ta</strong> the very best blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; mông, Nose</td>
<td>Syn.: buông See: Appendix 30, Classifiers; <strong>eô, Clothes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kô-ôi</strong> [vDes] to be pregnant (of animals) / có thai / enceinte. See: tôpá, Pregnant</td>
<td><strong>kôpau</strong> [N] nest (for chém birds, rôkôu bears, kôchhiax foxes, kônái rats) / tô / nid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: tôpá, Pregnant</td>
<td><strong>kôpáu</strong> [anN] snail / ốc / limaçon. See: <strong>khu pa tea</strong>, Water Animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kôpê -- kôpông

Blankets:
- duôuh, Sedang-made blanket
- có hôm'ôu, blanket (q.v.)
- hònêî, woven blanket (no longer used)
- jia, shawl to carry children
- kâng
- kôpân
- khân
- hmo
- pokhom
- rômôêang

Animal Places:
- drêang, nest of klêang eagle and hawk, tôtrau pigeon and dove
- druang f, chicken coop (q.v.)
- kôdrông, corral for ro cows, kôpôu buffalo, chu pigs, f chickens
- kôpâu, nest for chêm birds, rôkôôu bears, kôchîak foxes, kônnen rats
- kôpau hôdrông, cocoon
- polôu, hole or opening serving as entrance to the hive of oang hôdrâi wasps
- rông f, compartment of druang f chicken coop for big chickens
- tau, pig's nest outside of village
- tôdrêang chêm, bird's nest
- tôdrông f, compartment of druang f chicken coop for little chicks
- vêa, corral for ro cows, kôpôu bufalos, etc.
- xu, honeycomb

kôpê [anN] small bufalo / trâu / buffle
See: khu kôpôu kông. Wild Water Bufalo Family
kôpêî See kôpên. loincloth
'bá kôpên to put on (or wind on) loincloth

Khu kôpâu. Snail Family:
- hôjuô, (kind of) snail
- kôpâu, snail
- krot, (kind of) snail, shellfish

tôhrim person in loincloth
See: có, Clothes
kôpê [DName]
- lôang kôpê (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
- plai kôpê (kind of) sweet fruit; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
kôpê See pupé. butterfly
kôpeâa See kôpéang. palm of hand, sole of foot
kôpéang [N] palm of hand, sole of foot / bàn chân / paume, plante. PNB *çapañ. Also: kôpeâa.
kôpéang cheang sole of foot / bàn chân / plante
kôpéang kông palm of hand / bàn tay / paume
kôtra to lift up (as the kôpéang cheang sole of the foot)
See: cheang. Leg Parts; kông, Parts of the Arm
kôpei [N] (kind of) bamboo; cotton / một loại tre, cûi le, bông / bambou, coton. PNB *kapayh.
lôang kôpei, lôang plai kôpei cotton tree, kapok tree / bông vâi / arbre coton; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
See: biôh, Kinds of Bamboo
kôpô [T Vb] to mend or repair clothes, to sew a new piece of cloth over a hole / vû / raccommoder, réparer, coudre.
See: có, Care of Clothes
kapôh (Halang?) [T Vb] to see a spirit
See: xêang, Animism
kôpông [vDes] to be pregnant (of animals) / cô thai / enceinte.
dê kôpông to be pregnant (of animals)
See: tôpa, Pregnant
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>kổpông</strong> [N] welt, place of ei an animal sting / nốt đốt See: Appendix 2, Illnesses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kổpông</strong> [Prep] in the vicinity of, near / gần / proche. See: pêang, Locations</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kôpoa, Ngo Kôpoa</strong> mountain near Tea Hmêng village See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kốpóm, chêm kôpôm</strong> See ka pôm, <strong>kốpù [anN]</strong> water buffalo / trâu / bufle. PNB *kapò; cf. PC *kubau. chu i kốpù ro all domestic animals; see: rõkông. Two- and Four-word Formulas 'dai center line of back of kốpù buffalo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôdrông</strong> corral for kốpù water buffalo</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hâng</strong> the call of kốpù water buffalo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ka kốpù</strong> to be an animst; see: xêang. Animism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kôchuaap kốpù</strong> hoof (used in tồniam forge for sharpening hot metal blade); see: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kốpù kông</strong> wild water buffalo</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hôi kốpù</strong> 'water buffalo' tseterminate fly; see: kêu hôi, Tsetse Fly Family</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hâng</strong> the call of water buffalo; see: kôu. Animal Sounds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rôvim</strong> full-circled kái horns of kốpù water buffalo</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ti hôbrê</strong> to switch an animal to get him to go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ti hôdàn</strong> to switch an animal to get him to move</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tôcho</strong> to lock horns (of chói deer, kốpù buffalo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>véa</strong> corral for ro cows, kốpù buffalos, etc.; see: kốpau. Animal Places See: mông, Domestic Animals; khu pa kong--hôdroang ái pùn to cheang. Four-legged Jungle Animals, see chói</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kốpùa</strong> [T Vb] to scratch someone (of chói dogs or miô cats) / cào / gratter. See: krió, Scratching; miô, Cats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kốpuh</strong> [T Vb, vDes] to sweep; broom / quét nhà; chói / balayer, balai. PNB *pùyh. lòng kốpuh broom / chói / balai Syn.: hôpot See: Appendix 19, Wooden Things</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kốpun</strong> [I Vb] to hover, to flutter about (of chêm birds and pûpê butterflies) / bay lượn / planer. See: kòméang. Flying</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kôphê</strong> (Fr) [N] coffee / cà-phê / café.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lông kôphê</strong> coffee tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees See: Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôphông chêh</strong> (VN) [N] writing chalk / phán viết / craie. Syn.: mrâng, phan See: chêh. Writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôphô</strong> (VN) [N] downtown, center of town / phó / ville.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lâm kôphô</strong> to go downtown / di phó / aller en ville; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kôplah</strong> (Bahnar) [TempDem] during, while / trong khi / pendant, durant.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kôplah dê kô right now</strong> See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôra</strong> [vAdj] evil, wicked woman; woman who continuously curses and hates; bad-tempered person / xâu, ac / mauvais, méchant. Syn.: hò (of men)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kōra -- kōta

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; kōdrai, Women

Kōra [pVb] to prepare, to get ready / chuẩn-bí / preparer.

See: pőxiam, Beginning

Kōrah, Kōruh kōrah the sound of a large stone krōu rolling into and breaking bamboo

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

Kōreā See kōräng. basket, strainer or sieve used to gui kā catch or scoop up fish in water

Kōräng [N] basket, strainer or sieve used to gui kā catch or scoop up fish in water / ráy lōc / corbeille, passoire. Also: kōreā.

gui kā to scoop up fish with kōräng basket-with-holes / súc cá; see: kā Fishing

Hōbea quarter section of kōräng fishing basket separated from adjacent quarters by a krōng

Kōräng kōxau alai ‘shake corn’ sifters (two sizes for the two stages of pounding and sifting corn); see: alai. Corn

Kōräng kōcha ‘ashes’ sifter (for sifting ashes and dirt from fire)

The kōräng basket has a diameter 12-24-inches and is as deep as it is wide. It is woven with chiita péa a pattern with a prominent krōng division between weaving sections. There are four hōbea quarter sections of design.

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays

Kōrokk, tok kōrokk tok kōrokk call of chēm pot kōlok small blue bird

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

Kōrōi [N] the knotting between the base of chang or chea basket and its pōtak skirt-like base. Also: kvē rōi.

See: chang, Basket Parts

Kōru [vAdj] small / nho / petite.

See: kan, Size

Kōruh kōrah the sound of a large stone krōu rolling into and breaking bamboo

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

Kōrūng thumping sound

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

Kōrūa [T Vb] to ring kōleng church bell / rung / sonner.

Kōrē [vAdj] short and thin elder person, moving about. Also: kōreh, kōrēi.

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

Kōreh See kōrē. short and thin elder person, moving about

Kōrēi (used only in singing) See kōrē. short and thin elder person, moving about

Kōsēi to be in a hurry

Hrāi impatient

See: Appendix 16, Movements

Kōta [N] egg; male genitals (very vulgar usage) / trứng; buội / ơuể, verge. PNB *katāp. CL: ’nêang, pang, pūm.

Kōta f chicken egg / trứng gà / ơuể de poule; see: i, About Chickens

Kōta kleō male genitals, testes; see: kleō, Sexual Organs

Kōta ’nap unhatched chicken egg, dead in shell

Kōta ōh ta xeî unhatched chicken egg, dead in shell

Kōta töbang empty eggshell (having only water, no fetus)

Kōta xeî the egg hatches

Kōxi egg of chāi hair louse and so body louse

Khu ki kōta egg-laying animals
tōhngāng to crack open (as kōta f chicken egg)

Kōta [Cl]. CL for flat things: hlá leaves; hlá mó-éa sheets of paper, chūi disks, hmōu

Kōdeang flat stones, cheng,
| kóang | gongs, chôuang axe, |
| kôtxiang phá | shoulder blades, |
| tón, kôtum | trays, dîng |
| serving baskets, xîng sifters, sometimes for hîdro kettles, |
| chiak fields |
| môï kôta hlá mó-éã piece of paper, sheet of paper |
| See: Appendix 30, Classifiers |
| kôta | See rôtá. chest |
| kôta | See rôtá. measurement: handsspan |
| kôta [T Vb] to kick (of animals) / dá / donner un coup de pieds à. |
| tô to kick (of people) |
| kôtak | See pôtak. skirt |
| kôtak [I Vb] to choke / bôp cô / étouffer. |
| Syn.: kôlon, úã |
| See: Appendix 9, Eating |
| kôtak, tônei kôtak | dust |
| See: tônei, Earth and Dirt |
| kôtam xîa | commonly, frequently / thường / ordinairement. |
| See: Appendix 21, Times |
| kôtàng [vAdj] a ‘slave-driver’ |
| See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People |
| kôtau | [S Vb] to run, to run away; to move along, to slither, to crawl (of snakes) / chay, trôn; bô / courir, glisser, vamper. |
| PNB *gâdaw. |
| cha kôtau to escape |
| kônái kôtau ‘running’ house rat; see: khu kônái âi tîng, Rats with Tails |
| Tea Kôtau tributary near mouth of Tea Hôdrêng river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| Kôtai Kontum. (He) ran away to Kontum. |
| See: Appendix 16, Movements |
| kôtau | [N] village site, former village site / địa-diêm / situation. |
| poblé village |
| kôte | See kôtè. to break kôxai string |

| kôteh [T Vb] to kick / dá / donner un coup de pieds à. |
| See: Appendix 6, Body Actions |
| báu kôtém ‘onion’ rice; see: báu, Types of Rice |
| kôtém bôk western onion / hângh tây / oignon |
| kôtém prâng dried scallion / hângh khô |
| lea to peel off (as skin of onion) |

The hlá leaves and pong bulb of the kôtém onion are used to bro flavor food.

| kôtêng ka | [N] eatable things in a house (like plô fermenting agent for making drôu rice wine) |
| See: hme, Foods |
| kôtêng [T Vb] to chop, chop, chop into small bits / chât nho / couper. |
| Syn.: téng |
| Sèg: ko, Cutting |
| kôteô | See kôtém. onion |
| kôtê [T Vb] to break kôxai string / dût dây / rompre. PNB *katêê. Also: kôte. |
| hîdroang hôdrê kôtê kôtum close relatives; see: nhông o. Relationships |
| kôtê phài ‘break rice’ aplea animal; see: khu aplea, aplea |
| Family |
| See: kôxai, Actions with Cord and Vines |
| kôtê [fPt] only / thôï / seulement. |
| ôh ta kôtê always; see: Appendix 21, Time |
| ôh ta kôtê teà always |
| tê kôtê only |
| Syn.: tô, têk tô, xo |
| kôtêa [I Vb] to crack open (of earth) / nút nê / ouvrir. |
| See: tônei, Earth and Dirt |
| kôtêa, lôang kôtêa (kind of) tree / môt loai cây / arbre. |
kôteä – kóte

See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

kôteä  See kótéang. step, stride; to march; to step over, to step on

kóteam, Tu Kóteam village, kólei dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

kótéam [anN] crab, crayfish / cua / crab, écrevisse. PNB
*katam. Also: kótéo. CL: kótôu.

Kôn Kótéam village in valley 20 kilometers northeast of Kôn Hreq village on Tea Pôxiáí river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
See: khu pa tea, Water Animals

Khu kótéam, Crab Family:
• asé, crab
• kótéam chàou, kótéam ngo, red ‘mountain’ crab
• kótéam kâ, big black ‘fish’ crab
• kótéam priu, big black-and-red crab
• kótéam rea, red crab
• other crabs:
  • kótéam hmôu, stone’ crab
  • kótéam mea, ‘parasite’ crab
  • kótéam tê, ‘plain’ crab

kótéang [N] step, stride (of cheang foot); to march; to step over, to step on / bước, đi qua / pas, marcher, traverser.
Syn.: blak, hvêa
See: hôbîan, Measurements; Appendix 16, Movements

kótéang carefully
See: lém, Qualities

kóteï [N] buttocks, hip / mông dít, hông / fesse, hanche. PNB
*katayh.

cheang kóteï back legs of four-legged animal
See: kâi, Body Parts of Animals; ihîam, Trunk Body Parts

kóteï [anN] gray bird

Sedang

1 kóteï, chicken (of certain color); see: lî, Chickens
pôxiá offspring of kóteï
See: khu chêm, Bird Family
kóteï [T Vb, vDes] to pop / nô alai kóteï popcorn; see: alai, Corn
kóteï alai to pop corn

kóteô [N] sugarcane / mía, đường mía / canne à sucre. PNB
*kataw.
xéa to cut pô-ô bamboo or kóteô sugarcane
See: hme, Foods; rô’lo rô’le, Cultivated Plants

Sugarcanes:
• kóteô kôdrau, ‘wasp’ sugarcane
• kóteô ‘mie
• kóteô pa
• kóteô tê, ‘plain’ sugarcane
• kóteô tuam, ‘ripe’ sugarcane

kóteô See kótéam. crab, crayfish
kôtïap [anN] baby of chai house louse and of so body louse / rân con / petit pou.
See: kûan, Offspring -- for contrastive use of kúan, kômuan, kôtiap and pôxiá

kógô See tú, place, room
kóto [I Vb] to drip / nhỏ giọt / égoutter. PNB *katoth.
kóto ruré to fall down (of a tree)
Gá koto ruré te. The tree fell down.

See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks; Appendix 25, Actions with Water

kóto [pVb] to be unable to do something, it is very difficult; to need / cân / incapable, avoir besoin de.
Syn.: kôbi
See: kâi, Ability

kóto [vAdj] hard, firm (as shell of pupriám beetle, lôang wood, hme kàng old food, méam metal, kôxiang bone, kônei
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kho지를 (kind of) hốmế worm / môt loại giun / ver. Also: kòto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kòtô [aN] (kind of) hốmế worm / môt loại giun / ver. Also: kòto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: hốmế, hốmế Worms

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**kóto -- kó tô**

kòtô See tôn. 3-foot diameter tray for winnowing

kòtông [I Vb] to fall; to slide; to stumble / té; lọt qua, ngã / tomber; glisser; trèbucher.

kòtông to make someone stumble

Syn.: chum lum, kleh tê, tòbet, tòbo, vèng vê

See: Appendix 16, Movements; kleh, Falling

kòtông [N] cloth bag (worn with strap over shoulder) / bao / sac. PNB *gadûn*

kòtông ốp pocket / t awaited; poche; see: ốp. Clothes

kòtông mợxet cloth shoulder bag used by older men

kòtông, kóñái kòtông medium-sized rat

See: khu kóñái têng óh ta ái xak, Rat Family (tails without hair)

kòtoa [T Vb] to hide something / giấu / cacher. Also: kòtoal (Dak Pheah).

hía to lose, to be lost, to go hide oneself

See: chòu, Putting

kòtoal (Dak Pheah) See kòtoa. to hide something

kòtôù [N] bark; peeling, rind, husk; egg shell; outer edge of kômea bamboo strip; hide / vò, da / pelure, casse; écorce. PNB *gaqdroh.

hêng kòtôù to take bark off tree; see: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

kòtôù alái corn husk; see: alái, Corn

kòtôù báu rice husk

kòtôù cratch egg shell

kòtôù krui orange peeling

kòtôù lòăng tree bark; see: lòăng. Parts of Trees

kòtôù mônghôu hoof (used in tômiai forge for sharpening hût metal blade); see: Appendix 32, Forge

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Khu kòtô, Bat Family:

- kòtô, bats:
  - kòtô, bat
  - kòtô hôn, small bat
  - kòtô kóñái, ‘rat’ bat
  - kòtô kóñái, big ‘squirrel’ bat
  - kòtô klo, small bat with many ears
  - kòtô trúng, ‘eggsplant’ bat
  - hmic, small bat (lives in bamboo, 10-20 babies at a time)
  - pung póh, small bat (lives in bamboo, only 2-3 babies at a time)

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finger nail, skin of krei squirrel; ‘frog’ in the throat, as when one cannot speak clearly / cług / dur, ferme.

Syn.: kak, kháng

Ant.: rôpa

See: lêm, Qualities; lòăng. Wood Descriptives; Appendix 33, Talking
kọtọu — kọtúfa 142

kọtọu priat banana peel; see: priat. Banana Plant
kọxea to debark lọang tree
eklep klep the sound of kẹọ cutting and peeling back tree bark
kọtọu ma eyelid / mí mát / paupière; see: ma, Parts of the Eye
rọng outer edge of bamboo or of kọmea square strip of bamboo or rattan used to make either kọna or tọlea (q.v.) for tying and weaving
tọlea bamboo strip cut circumferentially from the klea inside edge of kọmea a square strip of bamboo used to make tọlea for weaving

A tọlea bamboo strip is cut circumferentially from the rọng or kọtọu outer edge of a kọmea square strip of bamboo and is used to make kọna and tọlea thin strips for tying and weaving. Sometimes kọlong strips are used for weaving in one direction and kọtọu strips at right angles.

Syn.: kọmona, rọng
See: tọxọng, Glutinous Rice
kọtọu [Cl]. CL for kọtéam, asé crabs
See: Appendix 30, Classifiers
kọtọu full of fruit
See: plai, Fruit Handling
kọtọu [Cl]. CL for khu ki pin pang rang tung kọng those things one can hold in his hand, as hme cooked rice
See: Appendix 30, Classifiers
kọtọu rumble; sound of thunder; sound of animals (specifically of ro cows, kọpọu buffalos, pupai goats, mọ cats, chẹm birds, peap ducks, kọla tigers, chi deer, chhẹa wild cats, to monkeys); to moo; to bleat; sound of all kọẹang large birds except kọẹang ngo (which kọhọi cries); sound of kọjẹan cricket (though it also rọng makes the crow sound). Also: kọtọ.
kọdọ very loud thunder (very close)
mọnha kọtọu the bleating-like curse of a spirit; see: mọnha, Spirit Utterances
rọ-ung sound of thunder at a distance
Syn.: tôpôp, tôtro
See: kọu, Animal Sounds
kọtọu [anN] porcupine-like animal with xua quills on tail (smells like pine tree)
See: khu imá, Porcupine Family
kọtu (VN) [N] cupboard / tủ / armoire. Also: kọtuh.
See: drá, House Furnishings
kọtu [T Vb] to fill up kọh hole with dirt / dô dày / remplir.
kọtua [GName] Katua, Sedang dialect of Mang Buk area. Also: kọtuô.
Syn.: rọtẹang kọnôn
See: rọtẹang, Tribal Groups
kọtua [T Vb] to hide something; to steal something and throw it away or hide it / giấu, ân câp / cachet, voler.
See: chọu, Putting; Appendix 36, Wrongs
kọtua [N] wart / mun, mut
See: kéa, Skin and its Blemishes
kọtua, chọu kọtua pendulum clock / dồng hồ treo
See: chọu, Time Keeping
kọtua [T Vb] to tie (as with kọxái cord) / buộc / lier.
See: kat, Tying
kọtúa [DName]
kọxét lọang kọtúa 8-inch diameter prap brown mushrooms found on lọang kọtúa tree
lọang kọtúa (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Trees
See: kọxét, Mushrooms
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kotuam</th>
<th>kotuam -- kô-uá</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kotuam See kotuim. large winnowing or drying tray. Also: kotuim.</td>
<td>See: kôli, Kitchen Utensils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotuim See kotuim. large winnowing or drying tray.</td>
<td>kotra [Ś Vb] to be on top of; to walk on something; to lift up (as the kôpêang sole of the foot) / gid lên / lever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotui [I Vb] to trip; to stub one’s foot on a stick on the trail / ngâng / trêbucher, buter contre.</td>
<td>bu kotra to inch down slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tro bam to hit one’s leg against a stick, etc. on a trail</td>
<td>kôtra pôpêng tônei to walk on dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtuam See kôtuam. large winnowing or drying tray</td>
<td>kôtra xê pedals (of bicycle); see: kômai, Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtum, hôdroang hôdre kôtê kôtum close relatives</td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements; pêang, Locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtum [N] 6-foot diameter winnowing or drying tray / nong, nia / panier plat. Also: kôtuam. CL: kôta.</td>
<td>kôtrá [vDes] to use a cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The kôtuim winnowing tray is always made of chúa hna weaving pattern.</td>
<td>lôang kôtrá cane; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays</td>
<td>kôtrap [T Vb] to guarantee / báodâm / garant. Syn.: pôchán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotuô [I Vb] to make a fist; to hold something in a fist; fist’s width; to hold onto something / nâm tay / poing, tenir. PN B *kaqdup.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hôbúian, Measurements; jian, Carrying; kông, Parts of the Arm</td>
<td>kôtro [N] bow trap for catching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotuá See kotua. Katua, Sedang dialect of Mang Buk area</td>
<td>kônâi rats and chêm small birds / báy chût / trappe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôthau (VN) [N] tub (for washing dishes) / châu, thau / cuve.</td>
<td>leî to spring (of trap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da to hold (as a basin) for someone else ok to pour into</td>
<td>pé to set kôtro a trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kôli, Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td>rôkea to set kôtro a trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôthô (VN) [N] letter / thô / lettre. kôih kôthô to send or to mail a letter</td>
<td>ta spear trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chêh, Writing</td>
<td>tro to trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôthung (VN) [N] bucket, pail, can / thùng, xô / seaou, pot.</td>
<td>hvâ strong, powerful (as of kôtro bow trap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôthung tônoû metal drum</td>
<td>See: chang, Traps and Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôthung tuih wastepaper basket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôthung xôk wastepaper basket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bow Trap Parts:**
- idráng, vertical pole
- mó, base, handle
- râi, rattan cords
- râng, arrow
- rôpea, spear of ta spear trap
- sâng, bow
- têngông, part of trigger
- tôjak, trip-wire or trigger
- tôrei, part of trigger
- ’vê, long horizontal arms pivoted together

| kôtrôu [T Vb] to roll (a round object) / lân / rouler. | See: trut, Pushing |
| kô-uá [I Vb] to limp / di kháp-khiêng, că nhac / boiter. See: Appendix 16, Movements |
kổ-úá -- kôxáí

kổ-úá [I Vb] to have the urge to throw up, to feel like vomiting / mùá / vomit.
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

kôvá [Cl]. CL for hands of priát bananas / náí chuòi
kôvá priát hand of bananas / náí chuòi
See: priát, Banana Plant

kôvah [T Vb] to row (a boat) / chèo thủy / ramer.
Syn.: rõvé
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water: plông, Boating

kôvé [N] itchy, scabies, wart / ghê lô, mut
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

kôvéá See kôvéang. inner leg area of ro cow

kôvéang [N] inner leg area of ro cow / dũng bò / fourchet.
Also: kôvéá.
See: kái, Body Parts of Animals

kuviah [T Vb] to call for / kèu / appeler, crier.
See: kreó, Calling

kôviu [vAdj] long and curved (as mông chém a bird’s beak) / cong / courbè.
Syn.: chòng
Ant.: tôdràng
See: tvóv, Shapes; tròáng, Streets and Paths

kôvéc [N] (kind of) vô wine jar / một loại vô, vai / jarre.
See: vô, Wines Jars

kôxáí, kreí kôxáí ‘red’ chipmunk
Syn.: kreí tuam

kôxah [N] shoulder / vai / épaule.

kôxah môngéng end of tôang crossarm of môngéng crossbow where rõta bowstring is tied; see: môngéng, Crossbow Parts

kôxiáng pháí shoulder blades (CL: kôta)
poa area under shoulder blades
See: lhiam, Trunk Body Parts

kôxáí [N] wine, string, cord, rope; wire / dây; dây thêp / vigne,

ficelle, corde, fill. PNB

* kase.

chém plông kôxáí Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo; see:
chém plông, Blue Birds
dé kôxáí to be engaged (as shown by the kôxáí cord on which the engagement pri beeds are strung); see: hôdró, Engagement

kôxáí xê ká fishing line
rái rattan (q.v.)
rit kôxáí tape recorder; see:
kôxáí, Equipment

Trees used for cord making include lôang ‘blá, lôang hìa, lôang pi, lôang hâdróu, lôang chún, lôang kôdra, and kôxáí topó.

See: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes (many occurrences of kôxáí not listed here)

Actions with Cord and Vines:
• 'bá, to wind kôxáí cord around something or someone
• 'bóe kôxáí, to tie together to make a longer piece of rope or vine
• 'dot, to jerk cord so as to break it
• hi, to pull off bark from tree to make cord
• kat kôxáí, to tie knot
• kú kôxáí, to roll up kôxáí string or rope
• kôdréng, to spin or twist something (as in the making of string)
• kôdró, end (of a piece of vine)
• kôtê, to break (string, rope)
• lê kôxáí, to untie someone
• loh, to untie
• prua, to jerk cord so as to break it
• rôving, to wind up cord
• tá, one round (of cord around object)
• tôkoá kôxáí, to tie knot
• tô'ráh, to string up on a cord
### Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôxâk (Fr) [N] bag / bao / sac.</th>
<th>kôxê See xê. afternoon. PNB *kasêq.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: kôli, Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td>kô xê during the afternoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôxâm [N] coriander, Eryngium foetidum; leaves used to bro flavor food; zucchini squash / ngô ta; mùôp / coriandre.</th>
<th>kôxê [anN] centipede / rêt, bô cap / scolopendre.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kôxâm hâng peppy coriander</td>
<td>kôxê ka hâi ‘centipede eats the sun’, solar eclipse; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha kôxâm coriander grass / ngô / coriandre; see: Appendix 23, Grasses</td>
<td>See: khu kôchêp, Centipede Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha kôxâm hâng peppy coriander grass</td>
<td>kôxê [pVb] to go quickly; impatient / mau / vite, impietement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**kôxân, Dak Kôxân (Bahmar) See Tea Kôxân. village southwest of Tu Mrong village**

**kôxân, Tea Kôxân** village southwest of Tu Mrong village. Also: Dak Kôxan.

The village name kôxân by presyllable metathesis becomes akxân; thus Teak Lân.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôxap [N] large book, set of books / sách / livre.</th>
<th>kôxê may be shortened form of kô xê or kông xê.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hlá mó-éa paper, book</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chêh, Writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**kôxau** [T Vb] to shake (as kôréâng, xîng sifters) / lâc, rung / secouer.

**kôréâng kôxau alai** ‘shake corn’ sifters (two sizes for the two stages of pounding and sifting corn); see: alai, Corn

**kôxê** [T Vb] to throw little things (like sand, dust, seed); to sow seeds / nêm, gieo / jeter, semer.

See: klang, Rice Paddy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôxê See kôxêng. twisted rope</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kôxêng See kôxêng, bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**kôxêng, kôxâi kôxêng** twisted rope. PNB *kasêng. Also: kôxê. Syn.: kôdrêng, vê

See: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôxêt See kôxêt. mushroom</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**kôxêng** [N] mushroom / nâm / champignon. PHrS *sêt; cf. Rengao pasit. CL: kôxêt.

**môm** small and tender (as of bamboo and mushrooms)

**Éatable mushrooms have names; uneatable mushrooms do not have names.**

See: hme, Foods; ro’tô ro’le, Cultivated Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kôxi [N] egg of chai hair louse and so body louse / trứng chay / oeuf de pou.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kôta i chicken egg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**kôxia, kônâi kôxia** rat (eats corn, rice)

See: khu kônâi tîng ôh ta ái xak, Rat Family (tails without hair)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNB *katsêng; PHrS *kasêng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**kôxêng** [N] bone / xûtông / os. PNB *katsêng; PHrS *kasêng.
### kôxiang — kôxô

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mushrooms:</th>
<th>Bones:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang eòk pó, Russula</td>
<td>• kôxiang ko, skull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushroom</td>
<td>• kôxiang ma, wrist or ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang kôk, big gray</td>
<td>bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushrooms</td>
<td>• kôxiang mia, rib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang kôu pôlâi, white</td>
<td>• kôxiang môh, ‘nose’ bone (of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushrooms found at kôu</td>
<td>cattle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base of pôlâi bamboo</td>
<td>• kôxiang phâa, shoulder blades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang lôâng kôtuâa, 8-inch</td>
<td>• kôxiang rôâng, back bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diameter prap brown</td>
<td>• kôxiang rônhông, neck bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushrooms found on lôâng lôâng</td>
<td>• kôxiang tôângô, skull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtuâa tree</td>
<td>• kôxiang tôngôùâ, shin bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang luam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang hîâ xê, yellow and red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang o, mushrooms found in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotten wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang rei, white mushrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang tang lar, grayish-red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang tuam, Caprinus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushroom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang tung prui, red, yellow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white mushrooms (but not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black, gray or blue)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôxiang tuâa, white mushrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also: kôxêông, kôsxeng.

**kei kôxiang** bones which will not grow any more

**kôxiang hôdrêng** tiny fish bones; see: kâa, Parts of Fish

**kôxiang kôbang** cartilage, flexible material on ends of bones, especially of môh nose and kôxiang mia ribs

See: ko, Parts of the Head; ihiam, Internal Body Parts

**kôxiang, lôâng kôxiang** (kind of) tree with hîâ hôdrêng little leaves, no fruit / môt loi cây / arbre.

See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

**kôxiang** [GName] the name of an (unidentified) area

**kông kôxiang** the Kôxiang land

**Ngo Kôxiang** Mount Kôxiang

**kôxiang tea** [anN] (kind of) blue iguana / môt loài giông mào, cû dâ / iguana. CL: to.

**kôxôm** iguana

See: khu bôu, Lizard Family

**kôxîm, nha kôxîm** (kind of) grass

See: Appendix 23, Grasses

**kôxiông, lôâng kôxiông** (kind of) tree whose bark is used to poison fish

See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

**kô xo, kônâi kôxo** medium-sized rat

See: khu kônâi tîng ôh ta âi xak, Rat Family (tails without hair)

**kôxô** See kôxông, the Kyong Tribe, to the southwest of the Sedang

**kôxôn** [T Vb] to cover (as with a blanket) / mûc, mang / couvrir.

**kôxôn hômê lâi** wrap-around blanket

See: côô, Clothes

**kôxông** [cN] cupped-handful / nâm / poignée.

See: hôbûân, Measurements

**Kôxông** [GName] the Kyong Tribe, to the southwest of the Sedang, closely related to the Halang. Also: kôxô.

See: rôtêang, Tribal Groups

**kôxô** (VN) [cN] number; measurement: kilometer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **kôxôi** [N] trail marker to indicate direction taken / dâu / marqueur.  
See: **tròang**, Streets and Paths | **kôxôi** -- **khá**  
**kôxőu** [N] sweat, perspiration / mồ hôi / sueur. PNB *kasuq.  
See: **kéa**, Skin and its Blemishes; Appendix 28, Liquids |
| Khu kôxôi, Squirrel Family:  
- kôxôi au, large squirrel  
- kôxôi poak, kôxôi klôh, (kind of) squirrel  
- kôxôi te Ông, kôxôi tek têi, small squirrel  
- klái, squirrel smaller than kôxôi | **kôxuí** rubber tree; see:  
Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees  
mông kôxuí rubber slingshot / cài ná  
rua to stretch kôxuí rubber |
| **kôxóm** [anN] iguana / giống mào, cu đà / iguana. PNB *kasôm.  
CL: rôônô, to. | **kôxuí** See kôxúin. (kind of) fern  
kôxún, **nha kôxún** (kind of) fern / một loại cây đường xi / fougère. PNB *katsoû. Also: kôxuí.  
See: Appendix 23, Grasses |
| **hôpei** fangs of iguana | **kxuí** to put on clothes (q.v.)  
**kôyiah** (VN) [N] ceramic plate / đĩa / assiette plate.  
See: **kôli**, Kitchen Utensils |
| **kia kôxóm** 'lizard ghost' comet; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy | **kha** [T Vb] to keep people from coming and going; to stand with feet and arms together; roadblock / chản / bloquer.  
Syn.: kôdat  
Ant.: khea  
See: **ling**, Soldiers; Appendix 16, Movements |

The **kôxóm** iguana can be as large as a human or calf. It is milky brown with lighter camel spots. It lays 1-inch long eggs in the sand. It has a long forked black tongue and white **hôpei** fangs. Some have orange bellies.

See: **khu bòu**, Lizard Family  
**kôxông** [anN] small black four-legged animal (eats leaves and fruit, smaller than **chhéa** a wild cat)  
See: **khu pa kông**—hôdroang âí pùn to cheang. Four-legged Jungle Animals, see **chói**  
**khá** (Rengao-Sedang) [vAdj] expensive; precious, valuable; yellow (as gold) / dắt, mắc; qui / cher, précieux. PNB *kha.  
Syn.: trnç  
See: **bông**, Colors; **kro**, Wealth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>khái -- khéng</th>
<th>148</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>khái</strong> (delarlyngalized form) See khán. Laotian loincloth; long garment; Bahnar-type blanket <strong>ròmòang vai khái jia</strong> all kinds of blankets and robes; see: ròkông. Two- and Four-word Formulas <strong>khak</strong> [vAdj] delicious; good (of food, vegetables, goods); interesting, happy / vui; hay, ngon, tô / délicieux, bon, intéressant, heureux. See: Appendix 9, Eating; lém, Qualities <strong>khan</strong> (B) See khán. (type of) blanket, garment <strong>khán</strong> [N] Laotian loincloth; long garment (better than ròmòang); Bahnar-type blanket / mên / pagne. PNB *khânh. Bahnar khan. CL: kôpau. See: kôpau, Blankets; eô, Clothes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinds of khán. Blankets: • buang • jia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>khàng</strong> [vAdj] damp (?) / âm-uốt / mouillé. <strong>Tang poï khàng ia vai hàm</strong> gá. If the tinder is hard to get burning they blow it. <strong>kháng</strong> [T Vb, vDes] to dry, to preserve; dried (of plants in dry season); dry (as of bamboo, leaves); hard (of tònei dry dirt, plô fermenting agent, old food, etc.); good, durable, stiff, strong (of cloth, cannot easily be ripped) / khô, phói, cúng, phói khô (cá) / sécher, préserver, dur, durable, rigide. <strong>êô khàng</strong> good, durable clothes; see: chèp, Care of Clothes; eô, Clothes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ká khàng</strong> dried fish / cà khô / poison séché <strong>hlá khàng</strong> dried up, brown, dead leaves; see: hlá, About Leaves <strong>Vánh Kháng</strong> mountain pass; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places Syn.: kót, sông, suá Ant.: rôpa, kôchô, rôbén See: kôli, Kitchen Actions; lém, Qualities; hlá, About Leaves; tònei, Earth and Dirt <strong>khàng ko</strong> to be disobedient to parents; impatient, anxious, strong feeling / không vâng lô / désobéir à. <strong>chiu ngúan to obey</strong> See: Appendix 36, Wrongs <strong>khát</strong> (nasalization is irregular with initial kh) [Quan] many / nhiêu / beaucoup. Syn.: hen See: Appendix 31, Quantities <strong>khau, khu khau</strong> relatives See: nhông o, Relationships <strong>khê</strong> See khéng. dirt (in water) <strong>khen</strong> [pVb] to dare to / dám / oser. PHrS *khin. ôh ta khen do not dare to; see: xau, Fright <strong>Gá khen ôh--ôí tung ró kô.</strong> He did not dare to stay in this basket. <strong>Eh hôm khen? Do you dare (to stay here)?</strong> Ant.: xau See: tòncô, Courage <strong>khën</strong> See khén. to call, to name; to say <strong>kheng</strong> [vAdj] red / dô / rouge. <strong>bâu kheng</strong> ‘red’ rice with red husk and red body; see: bâu, Types of Rice <strong>nha kheng</strong> (kind of) red grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses Syn.: khei, prâu, tuam See: bông, Colors <strong>khäng</strong> [N] dirt (in water) / đêt / saleté. Also: khê.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khế</strong></td>
<td><strong>khế -- khế</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>teat kénh</strong></td>
<td><strong>dirtv water; see:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khế, xú ké</strong></td>
<td><strong>Appendix 28, Liquids</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khế, xú ké</strong></td>
<td><strong>awful smell (as of</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>fish, fish sauce, burned</strong></td>
<td><strong>clothes, vomit)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xú ké hột hột rátá</strong></td>
<td><strong>very, very</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>smelly</strong></td>
<td><strong>See: xú, Smells</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khế</strong></td>
<td><strong>[N] month / trăng / lune. PNB</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>khếy.</em></td>
<td><strong>See:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kau ka ké 'kau</strong></td>
<td><strong>fish eats the</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>moon’; lunar eclipse; see:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Appendix 8, Astronomy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kong ba ké</strong></td>
<td><strong>full month’s time</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khế làm chơi</strong></td>
<td><strong>the moon crosses</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>the sky (like planting a field)</strong></td>
<td><strong>See:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lêchôi</strong></td>
<td><strong>the moon crossing plêng</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>the sky</strong></td>
<td><strong>khô to shine, to be seen (of the</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ôh ta hôu to hide behind the</strong></td>
<td><strong>clouds (of the moon)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xéng ké</strong></td>
<td><strong>spirit of the moon;</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>See:</strong></td>
<td><strong>xéng, Spirits</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kong, Universe; Appendix</strong></td>
<td><strong>8, Astronomy</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Phases of the Moon:**
- kéh dé, half moon
- kéf róng, ‘rooster crow’
- moon
- kéh kan, quarter moon
- kéh la, the setting moon
- kéh mõmía, full moon
- kéh ‘nap, moon still below
- horizon at dusk
- kéh pótok ket, three-quarter
- moon
- kéh põxiam la, the moon
- about to set
- kéh tõpêang, sliver of new
- moon
- kéh trêang, phase of the moon
- kéh va mõdang dé, first half
- moon
- kéh veh, three-quarter moon
- kéh vô, full moon (shape of
- vó earthware jar)
- kéh vông, phase of the moon

**khế [cN] month / tháng / mois.**

**hải tìng ké** | **onetime rest day at** |
| **the end of the month; see:** |
| **hải, Special Days** |
| **khế näh** | **last month / tháng trước** |
| | **/ le mois dernier** |
| **trôh ké** | **to approach the** |
| **monthly time, to have a** |
| **period, menstruation (of** |
| **women)**
| **See: hãi, Units of Time;** |

**Months:**
- kéh mõi, January
- kéh pêa, February
- kéh pâi, March
- kéh pûn, April
- kéh põtâm, May
- kéh tôdrôu, June
- kéh tôpréh, July
- kéh tôhám, August
- kéh tôchêh, September
- kéh mõi chat, October
- kéh mõi chat mõi, November
- kéh mõi chat pêa, December

**khea [I Vb]** to stand with feet and
arms apart; (of soldier) to be
at ease, at rest / dằng ở tư thể
nghi, nghi / en place, rester.
Also: kuhnea (dup).
Ant.: kha
See: ling, Soldiers

**khea [N]** shield / móc, khiến /
bouchier.
See: ba tônh, Terms of
Warfare

**khéa [v. Adj]** sad, poor, living alone;
lewd person, immoral,
adulterous / buôn, nghĩa,
xâu, dâm-dãng / triste,
pauvre, impudique, immoral,
adultère.

Khéa va kéhei: Yai tiêo tiêan
vai, ơh ta xê tiêo tiêan vai kra.
The word kéhei means: To go
one’s own way, not
following the customs or will
of the elders.

See: khìu, Sorrow; Appendix 36,
Wrong

**khế** See kéhe. to call, to name; to say
khei -- kho

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khei [vAdj] red; something large and red / dỏ / rouge.

báu khei ‘red’ rice with red husk, white body; see: báu, Types of Rice

kón khei red (female) spider monkey; see: khu kón, Spider Monkey Family

khei tring orange color

khei something small and red

ro khei red cow; see: khu ro, Cow Family

tuam ripe, red

tren khei ‘red’ larva of khu kreh; see: tren, Worms and Caterpillars

xu khei French “red” money Syn.: kheng, priu, tuam See: bông, Colors

khei [vAdj] far / xa / loin. See: pêng, Locations

khei [vAdj] something very small and red / dỏ / rouge.

Kìa Khei Khei the Tiny Red Ghost (f); see: kia, Folk tale Ghosts

khei red, something large and red

See: bông, Colors

khê [Q Vb] to call, to name; to say; sometimes substitutes for va to want to / goi; nói / appeler, nommer, dire. PNB *khan. Also: khê, khêê.

tôi to say, to tell

Kia khê, “Kèô thê?” The ghost said, “Who commanded?”

Èêkhê ôt tu va â. You say (you) don’t want me.

Younger people tòi with older people, whereas older people khênh with younger people:

--Pa khênh dei kùn, “Kùn…”
--Kúin tòi dei pa, “Pa…”
--Xà khênh dei dôh, “Chô…”
--Dôh tòi dei xa, “Chô…”

See: Appendix 33, Talking

khì See khìu, to miss (someone, something), to be lonely; sad


khìa shield, name given stars of the Southern Cross; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

khìa tea ‘water shield’ aplea animal; see: khu aplea, aplea Family

lòang khìa board formerly used in communal house for initial rites; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things

khìa [N] wind / gió / vent.

khìa lo pa ngìa the wind blows in one’s face

khìa lo pa rông the wind blows from the back

khìa pîng the wind blows

mei khìa wind storm; see: mei, Types of Rain

mô hôt strong khìa wind or gale

tôdro to move (as leaves of a tree in the wind)

tôkut to blow down (as the wind blows down lòang a tree)

tôróng to fly in the wind (as mà – ca a piece of paper)

tôróng tòráng khìa to fly in the wind

See: kông, Weather

khìng, xù khìng the smell of urine See: xù, Smells

khìu [T Vb, vDes] to miss (someone, something), to be lonely; sad / buôn, thô / manquer, isolé, triste. Also: khì.

pàng to miss someone, to be homesick; to be able to, to know how to

pôkhìu to make someone sad

tôkhìu to miss each other

Ant.: sôk

kho [pVb] lazy; don’t want to, negative volition, unwilling / biêng / paresseux, n’être pas disposé à.

À kho ô. I really don’t want to.
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; va, Wanting
kho [T Vb] to fry, saute / chien, xao / frire.
See: pê, Means of Cooking
khô, Kon Mong Khô village of Torig Kon Hreng district, kiêng dialect
khoi [pVb] should, ought to, to be permitted to, to be allowed to
phai, nen, duoc phép / devoir, permettre.
Vai, oyd tau khoi ka cho me nah. It was taboo for them to
eat dog back then.
khoi [Resp] okay, permitted, not
 taboo (affirmative response to an a hôm khoi is it
permitted’ question) / duoc phép, khong cam / O.K.
ôi ta khoi taboo / kiêng / tabou
Khoi oî–ka kuteô tung ngo me. It’s taboo to eat
sugarcane on that mountain.
khoi stop (?)
hai khoi loi do you want to quit
yet?
khom [N] mildew / moc / moisissure.
See: lêm, Qualities
khom (Bahmar) Seekhôm.
persistence; to repeatedly ask
someone for things
Taboo:
• âm, to allow, to permit
• chóii tang, never ever
• kom, (VN) to prohibit, to forbidd
• khoi, permitted, not taboo
• khôm, taboo
• lam lôi, to go against taboo
• hmeo pa, to go against
custom, taboo order, etc.
• 'man, (Rengao) taboo
• 'nhieu 'nhaus, not permitted
• oû ta khoi, taboo
• pêsêng, taboo
• phâm phôi, to go against
• tdû, taboo
• xôi, to do wrong (q.v.)

khôm mă to continue
See: pôsoh, Continuing
khôm persistence; to repeatedly ask
someone for things. Also: khôm.
See: to'lei, Convenience
khôm [N] tattoo marks / hình xăm
trên da / tatouage. Also: chôm, khoi.
không, cheang không shoes,
footwear. Also: chômông. See: cô, Clothes
khoâSee khoêm tattoo marks
khoa [I Vb] to choke / sạc, nghêt,
bop co / s’engorger.
lôkhoa to fear choking
See: eak, Body Functions
khôang [vAdj] burned / dót chay / brûlé.
hme khôang burned rice; see:
hme., Stages of Cooked Rice
xû khoang burn smell; see: xû, Smells
khôi [N] custom / phong tục /
coutume. PNB *khôy.
khôm, bâu khôm rice with brown
husk and brownish body
Bâu khôm: ketuô gâ prap;
cha gâ prap ia. Khôm rice:
its husk is brown; its body is
a little brown.
<table>
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<th>khóm – klai</th>
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<th>SEDANG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>khóm</strong> [vDes] taboo / không được, căm / tabou. See: <strong>khôh</strong>, Taboo</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khoó</strong> [T Vb] to worship; to go to church / thờ / rendre le culte à.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hngi khoóp</strong> church / nhà thờ / église; see: <strong>hngi</strong>, Houses See: Appendix 14, Religion</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khu</strong> [N] small group (as three boats); litter (of pigs, dogs, rats, etc.) / dậm, tęp, duan, lê / groupe, litière.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khu kĩ kôta</strong> egg-laying animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>**khu khaú relatives; see: <strong>nhông o</strong>, Relationships</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khu mau vai me</strong> that group of them</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khu pa kong</strong> jungle animals (see: Appendix 11: Folk Taxonomy of Animals)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>'ba tônen</strong>, Terms of Warfare</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khú</strong> [vAdj] burned / dót chây / brûlé.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hme khú</strong> burned rice; see: <strong>hme</strong>, Stages of Cooked Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>xú khú</strong> the smell of burned rice; see: <strong>xú</strong>, Smells</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khua nga</strong> [T Vb-N] to rake grass / cào / râtelier. See: <strong>nha</strong>, Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khuá bèng où tea</strong> thirsty See: Appendix 9, Eating</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khuá</strong> (VN) See khúng, key</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khúng</strong> [N] key: drill, brace / chìa khóa / clef, forêt, vilebrequin. Also: khuá See: <strong>chúng</strong>, Tools; <strong>hngi</strong>, House Parts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

kl- Also: pl-. In a far eastern area kl- replaces pl-.

| klá [anN] tiger / cop / tigre. PNB *klá; Bahnar kúa ‘panther’. |
| **koa klá** large ‘tiger’ turtle; see: **khu koa**, Turtle Family |
| **klá rõi** ‘tiger’ fly (eats other flies) |
| **klá rē rō** yellow khaki tiger color; see: **bông**, Colors |
| **mruàng** to spring for prey; see: **ghô**, to drive |
| **Ngo Klása** mountain near Tea Pơxá river above Tea Héjúa river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| **nga** the growl of klá a tiger; see: **kou**, Animal Sounds |
| **Prf Ngo Klása** plain, treeless area; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| **réam** to growl (of chó a dog or klá a tiger) |
| **vô kândáng klás** ‘tiger’ large black extraordinarily expensive wine jar; see: **kândáng**, vô kândang Wine Jars |

See: **khu pa kong–hôdroang ăi pún to cheang**, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see **choi**

Khu klá, Tiger Family:
- klá chém, small tiger
- klá chi
- klá hónan, large tiger
- klá hómian
- klá cong, man-eating tiger
- klá trêang, leopard

**klai** [vAdj] lazy, good for nothing / làm biếng / paresseux. PNB *qlayq (Bahnar ‘mistaken’).

**pbiam klai** lazy See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; Appendix 36, Wrongs

**klai** [vAdj] what?. PHR* *kláq. ki klai what?; see: **kiklai**. Eh ăi klai a kó? What are you doing here?

**klai** [NomInter] which? what? / gì / quel, quelle, quels, quelles.
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kromôu klay? Which man?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>klái</strong> [anN] squirrel (smaller than kôxôi) / sóc / écureuil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôchiak klái</strong> small fox-like klái rat; see: khu kôchiak, Fox Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nha klái</strong> 'squirrel' grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: **khu kôxôi**, Squirrel Family

**klak** [I Vb] to have water enter the nose; to drown / chết đuối, chết chim / noyer. PNB *glâk. Also: tlak.

**klak tea** to drown
**leklak** to fear having water enter one’s nose

See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

**klak** [T Vb] to stab with tea spear, châng sword, etc. / dâm bâng giáo / poignarder.

See: **pet**, Stabbing

**klang** [N] rice paddy / ruộng lúa / champ de riz.

Dak Klang see: Tea Klang
Kon Klang village, kôkiê dialect; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**mô'no tea tung klang** to let the water out of the rice paddy
**peï klang** to work in the rice paddy; see: **peï**, Work

Tea Klang village 6 kilometers southwest of Tu Mrong; also Dak Klang; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

There are extensive klâng rice paddies in the Mang Bûk area. There have been klâng in Kon Hreng since 1955.

Syn.: chiak tea, chiak tung tea
See: **bâu**, Types of Rice; chiak, Fields

**klâng** (Va Môñá) See kôklaea. to be hungry

**kláng** exactly / đúng / exactement.

**hài dê klâng** noontime (sun directly overhead), see: Appendix 7, Times of Day

### Klái — Kleh

<table>
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<th>Rice Paddy:</th>
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<tr>
<td>• bâu klang, paddy rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>• chiak klang, rice paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôñoang klang, wall around rice paddy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• kôxé, to sow seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• môđa bâu, to plant rice (the initial planting of rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pet bâu, to plant rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• peï bâu, to work in the rice paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pông tônei, to prepare the paddy ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pui, to transplant rice to other paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tra nha, to weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• vang, to plant rice in paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• xua bâu, to harvest rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*pet bâu* is used for planting paddy rice in the klang rice paddy; whereas *chôî bâu* is used only of planting mountain swidden rice in the chiak field.

See: Appendix 35, Numbering

**klap** [B Vb] to hold up against something (as a plate against a wall) / cắm / tenir.

**klap ma** to cover ma the eyes with the hands

See: **jîan**, Carrying

**klau** [T Vb] to stone / ném dâ / lapider. Also: tlau.

**lôklau** to be stoned
**ôklau** to stone each other

**hvâng hâmûu** to throw stones

**kleh** [S Vb] to fall, to drop (without intention); to crash to the earth (of airplane) / rơi, rớt xuống / tomber. PNB *khh. Also: kukleh (dup).

**hài kleh** after sunset / trời lặn / après le coucher du soleil; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day

**kleh tê** to fall down head first

**pôû môngê hîa kleh kea** to carry a dead baby, stillborn; see: hîa, Death
klek -- klea

xâu l trophies kloh tãoang fear of falling out of a tree; see: l trophies, Fears
xu Kleh ihiam the sinking feeling of one’s heart when overwhelmed by strong emotion; see: ihiam, Heart as Seat of Emotion

| Na kloh tung hlau. Some fell into the bamboo. See: Appendix 16, Movements; kôneang, Flying |

Falling:
- chum lum, to fall down
- hôlôp, buffered, an incomplete fall
- kô'neh, to fall, to drop
- kô'tong, to fall down when walking, to stumble
- kloh a’ñai, to fall off (as to fall off a bike)
- kloh té, to fall down head first
- kloh tung hlau, to fall into clear, easily accessible place
- kloh tung rôfô, to fall into inaccessible place
- kloh tung xiam koflá, to fall into the stickery koflá bamboo
- lam, to fall down (as dirt from a ceiling)
- lôkleh, fear of falling
- lôp, to fall into a hole with one leg
- 'lep 'lep, to fall flutteringly (like hlá a leaf)
- 'nîng, to fall off, to fall down
- rôhôu, to slip and fall
- tôbet, to fall down
- tôbo, to fall down
- tôkrî, (of fruit) to fall to the ground without anyone picking it
- tro bâm, to hit one’s leg against a stick on a trail
- xâu l trophies kloh tãoang, fear of falling out of a tree

klek tuân deaf person / diéc tai / sourd. PNB *klec. See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

klek klek klek call of tôlei land snail with shell
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

kleng See klêng. to go up, upstream
klèng [pVb] to do something many, many times, repeat / nhâc lài / répéter.
pro to do, to make
See: pôxôh, Continuing
klèng [T Vb] to fight close together / danh / se battre.
See: ’ba tônên, Terms of Warfare

klep klep the sound of keô cutting and peeling back tree bark
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
klê [S Vb] to go toward, to go through / di đến, di qua / aller à, passer par, traverser.
klê tea to swim / bôi / nager; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
trôh to, toward (reference to both time and space)

Syn.: hloh
See: Appendix 16, Movements

klea [N] intestines; uterus, womb; inner edge of bamboo or of kômea square strip of rattan used to make either kôn or tôlia for tying and weaving; body (of hôdro kettle); insides (as what distinguishes an ‘a’ from a ‘k’) / ruốt, đa con / intestines, utérus, matrice. PNB *klak.

chhài klea diarrhea; See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
chhài klea eak ơ th lo constipation
chhài klea kôning constipation
ing peang klea in front; see: peang, Locations
klea hiang ui the uterus has receded in size (after a birth)
klea tônam the stomach growling
klea xê inner tube of tire; see: xê, Vehicles
klea xê hloh flat tire
'nam klea belly or bottom side of fish; see: ká, Parts of Fish
nha klea ká eatable ‘fish intestine’ grass; see:
Appendix 23, Grasses
pôu mônge hla klem kleea to carry a dead baby, stillborn; see: hla, Death
pôchd to rupture (of pô-ô bamboo and kleea intestines—everything which has a hole)
pôdu to rupture (as kleea intestines)
rong outer edge of bamboo or of kóméa square strip of bamboo or rattan used to make either kóma or tôlêa (q.v.) for tying and weaving
to tok ta tak the sound of intestines when sick with diarrhea
tôbung kleea tumor; see:
Appendix 2, Illnesses
See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts; kái, Body Parts of Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intestines:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• kleea hui, short intestines of animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kleea mua, small intestines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kleea nong, large intestines of animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kleea xang, large intestines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

kleâ See kléang, eagle, hawk, owl, large birds
kléang, Kon Kléang village, kókél and kòklai dialects
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
kléang [ənN] eagle, hawk, owl, buzzard, large birds / ो, chim dâi-bang, ung, cù / aigle, faucon, hibou, buse. PNB
*klæa; cf. PC *kalang. Also: kleea, kòkléang, kòkòlæa.
alep kléang ‘hawk’ grasshopper; see: khu alep, Grasshopper Family
áu sound of kléang bird eating
óu sound of kléang bird
dréang nest of kléang and
tôtrau birds (q.v.)
Kon Kléang village north of Kon Krê; see: Appendix 27,
kléang -- klei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kléang kóng</th>
<th>Mountain Scops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owl was identified on Plate XIII, Sketch 7, Bird No. 234 in Wildash 1968.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geographical Places
kóhói to cry (as of kléang ngo hawk); see: kòu, Animal Sounds
ko'nei lói to fly kléang éan a kite
kléang éan kite; see: xah, Amusement
kléang pah 'snake buzzard', name given to star Antares; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
kléang re scarecrow with a woven bamboo imitation
kléang bird suspended from pò-ô a bamboo pole
kléang vông scarecrow type object in chiak rice field to frighten birds away (a bamboo section with ma an eye drawn on it suspended from pò-ô a bamboo pole bent over; it all moves around with the wind)
pòxia baby eagle, baby hawk; see: kúan, Offspring
tòket the coo-coo sound of kléang birds; see: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
See: vang vak, Large Birds
kléang [T Vb] to make or to use kônéang a water trough / lây nước
tea kônéang water put into a conduit or aqueduct; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
See: dếang, Gardening
kléê See klèn, (kind of) leaf
klei [T Vb] to hook / móc / accrocher.
tôlei hook (made from pôlái bamboo saplings and used to pick fruit from the tops of trees and to lift up poles)
bui klei to have just finished
klei [pVb] to stop, to end, to finish, to conclude / xong / finir.
PNB *klév.
trôh hiang klei to come late after everyone else has finished (e.g. eating)
klei po nha neâ vai potè. After hoeing weeds some more, they rest.
Má klei rôngêi kó. We are finished singing.

Finishing:
- hâng tui, to be all done, to be completed
- högı, to finish
- hójan, to rest, to stop, to pause
- hôť, to finish
- jóm, to pardon, to forgive
- kei, to finish
- klei, to finish, to end, to stop
- klei me, after that
- lui, to be all done, to be completed
- hla, to be stopped
- mo'nuì, to finish up, to conclude
- hméâ, to be sorry, to repent of doing bad
- pêdot, to make something/someone stop
- pêklei, to bring to an end, to forgive
- pêtê, to rest
- pêni, to finish; to heal
- rông, to free (a prisoner), to forgive, to pardon
- rôngat, to rest
- tot, to stop
- tui lói, to be all done
- tôjô, to rest upon
- tôjô kîng, limit
- tôpa, to stop (a machine), to put out (a light)
- xuei, to be finished, to want to quit

klei [TempSub] after / sau / après.
klei hônam me after that year
klei me after that / rôi / après, ensuite
klei me neô furthermore
klei, rôtéang ki klei See kiklei.
variant of rôtéang kôklai
DICTIONARY

klén, hlá klén (kind of) leaf / môt loaf lá / feuille. Also: klée. See: hlá, Leaves

kléng [S Vb, 3Des] to go up, upstream / di ngược dòng / remonter un fleuve. Also: kleng, kółéng.

lám có kléng to go uphill; see: Appendix 15, Going

róxoh kléng the fermenting gases escape (up the straw or tube left in the vô wine jar); see: dróu, Drinking
tóngia té to go upstream

Kléng Ngo Éang (He) went up Ngó Linh mountain.

kleó, kóta kleó male genitals, testes (very vulgar). PHrS *klew. Also: tleó. See: cha, Body Parts

Sexual Organs (all very vulgar):
- châu, vagina
- ké, ‘thing’, penis
- ké gá chám, his things down there
- kóta kleó, male testes, ‘eggs’
- pop, female genitals
- uap, organ common to both men and women

kleōng [Loc] up there; very far; way up there / trên dó; xa quá / au haut.

lám kléōng to go up there; see: Appendix 15, Going

See: pésang, Locations

kli, rótéang kìái klí variant of rótéang kóklái ‘what’ to designate a Northwestern Tôdra ethnodiaclet occurring east of Kon Hräng

See: Appendix 12, Ethnodiaclets

klíâ See klíang, tribal group (unidentified outside of Sedang text material; maybe the Tariang to the west of the Lao border)

klíam [N] liver / gan / foie. PNB *klám.

Kia Chhai Klíam Sick Liver Ghost; see: kíá, Folktaile Ghosts

Inside klíam liver is koa a long and slender object and koma a very bitter small round ball.

See: ihíam, Internal Body Parts

klían [aN] worm (enters noses of people and dogs) / giun / ver. CL: to.

See: kíu oa ngáng, Worm Family

klíang [GName] tribal group (unidentified outside of Sedang text material). Also: kláa.

kóng klíang the Kliang area

rótéang klíang the Kliang people

See: rótéang, Tribal Groups

klíang See klíang. to close (door, gate)

kli [T Vb] to pinch with the knuckles, between the fingers / câu, vẹo / pincer.

lóklié to fear being pinched

fóklié to pinch each other

See: Appendix 6, Body Actions

klii [DName]

kléang klíi black hawk; see: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family

klíng [T Vb] to close (door, gate) / dòng cửa / fermer la porte.

Also: kliō, klíang.

klíng péá to close a door

See: péá, Openings

klíng [N] forehead, brow / trán / front, sourcil. PNB *kléñ.

Syn.: tôngô

See: ko, Parts of the Head

kliō See klíng. to close (door, gate)

kliu, xi kliu small, blue xík xi grasshopper / châu châm / sautérelle.

Syn.: xík xi vôi
klo -- klóng

See: khu xí, xí, Grasshopper Family

klo [N] navel, belly-button; notch; center of chúa tôú weaving pattern (used in díng serving bowl; center consists of four small squares in design) / rón / nombril, centre. PNB *klók.

Syn.: tòđê
See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; ińnam, Trunk Body Parts

klo [T Vb] to close up, to cover over (as to trap xot bees in tree trunk) / chán, che, đầy / fermer, couvrir.

kló [N] the center of a tree trunk / giêľa cay / centre de tronc.

kló priat the sprouting banana plant; see: priat, Banana Plant

Syn.: lêng, Parts of Trees

klô [v Adj] to be white and puffy (of flesh, as after being in water a long time)

ket klô ‘puffy’ frog; see: khu ket, Frog Family

koňôk koňak to be very klô white and puffy from being in water a long time (of skin)

Syn.: koňôk koňak
See: cha, Body Parts

klô See klóng. piece of bamboo of one or more sections; outer cylinder of bellows (in tôñiam forge)

kloh [N] wooden ‘boat’ or trough for hôńa chu pig’s gruel / màng ăn, màng cháo bòt /auge.

kômtôn kloh small bat with many ears; see: khu kôtôn, Bat Family

Mang Kloh village of Xâ Mon Pau; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

Tea Kloh village near Mang Buk center

tôngo kloh partial baldness; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

Kloh va chóu hòná chu. A trough is a place for putting pig gruel

Syn.: hòđôáng

kloň See klôh. hole in ground

klom [T Vb] to burn / dôt / brûler.

chóu to burn cháik field

klông hu (Bahnar) See klông hâu. telescope

klông [N] piece of bamboo of one or more sections; outer cylinder of bellows (in tôñiam forge) / ông bê / soufflet. Also: klô, toklông.

CL: pang.

alep klông po ‘bamboo’ grasshopper; see: khu alep, Grasshopper Family

dê rang klông to be engaged; see: hódró, Engagement

Kiá Vai Xang Klông the Ghost (against whom) They Slide on Bamboo Arm Tubes, another name for Kiá Kí Tô; see: kiá, Folktales Ghosts; Information Box at tô

klông hâu telescope; see: kómâi, Equipment

klông mòdrông stick already used for prông roasting

klông mójông bamboo floor; see: hếng, House Parts

klông núă piece of bamboo for carrying water, usually 3-4 pang sections long

klông râng arrow quiver; see: râng, Arrows

klông tô’lo bamboo glass

kruá klông mòdrông (kind of) cricket (lives in klông mòdrông); see: khu kruá, Cricket Family

‘noh to knock out the (closed) end of klông a section of bamboo

ôu tea klông to store water in and to drink water from klông a bamboo section (characteristic of the Sedang
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>159</th>
<th>kloa -- kłów</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>areas, only seldom in groups to the south</strong>; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water</td>
<td>kótu kłów to fill up post hole with dirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>puat to slide into a long cylinder</strong> (as kông an arm into kłóng a bamboo section)</td>
<td>kóxói kłów (kind of) squirrel; see: khu kóxói, Squirrel Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plui to slide out of something</strong> (as a prisoner from cords, an arm out of kłóng bamboo section, etc.)</td>
<td>kłóh tea well / giếng / buis; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tokłóng núa joint between two sections of bamboo</strong> See: báo, Parts of Bamboo; Appendix 32, Forge</td>
<td>tea kłów well water / nước giếng / l’eau buis; see: Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kloa</strong> [DName]. Also: klua. <strong>kóxét kloa</strong> Cartmaria mushroom; see: kóxét, Mushrooms</td>
<td>xúp xi to cover over kłów hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kliéang kloa</strong> stork, egret / con cò / cigogne, aigrette; see: khu kliéang, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
<td><strong>klóm</strong> See kłówam. to run into something, to bump into each other (of vehicles, people); not to watch where one is going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>klóm [T Vb] to run into something, to bump into each other (of vehicles, people); not to watch where one is going / dám vao / se heurter. Also: klóm, kłóô.</strong></td>
<td><strong>klóng</strong> [N] a tlea bamboo strip cut circumferentially from the heart or center of kómea a square strip of bamboo used to make tólea for weaving / mảnh / bande.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lám klóm not to watch where one is going; see: Appendix 15, Going</strong></td>
<td>tlea bamboo strip cut circumferentially from the klea inside edge of kómea a square strip of bamboo used to make tólea for weaving—this particular strip is not used for weaving because it is not kák hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ldklóm to fear being a victim of not watching where one is going, of being run into tokłóm to run into each other</strong></td>
<td><strong>tróáng klóng</strong> main road / đường cái / route principale; see: tróáng. Streets and Paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>klóng [N] seed / hạt giếng, hạt / semence. Also: klóng.</strong></td>
<td>Sometimes klóng strips are used for weaving in one direction while kóotu strips are woven at right angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>klóng ma</strong> eye ball; see: ma, Parts of the Eye</td>
<td><strong>klóô</strong> See klówam. seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>klóng plai seed</strong></td>
<td><strong>klóô</strong> See klówam. to run into something, to bump into each other (of vehicles, people); not to watch where one is going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pet klóng to plant seed</strong> See: plai, Fruit Handling</td>
<td>klóÔ [vAdj] painful from insect sting / dau / douloureux.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Xía ai klóng hen.</strong> Because it has lots of seeds.</td>
<td>Xúú gá ca pin kłów tê. The xúú stings us and it hurts!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>klóh</strong> [N] hole in ground / hang, lô / caverne. PHrS *klób. Also: kłóh.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 2, Illnesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chia kłów tea</strong> to dig a water well</td>
<td><strong>kória</strong> tea kłów down in a hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ing kłów to get water from a well</strong>; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water</td>
<td><strong>kória</strong> tea kłów to get water from a well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kóô a kłów to cover a hole</strong></td>
<td><strong>kória</strong> tea kłów to get water from a well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**klua -- kram**

**klua** [DName]. Also: kloa.
- kòxài klua (kind of) vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
- kléang klua stork, egret / con cò / cigogne, aigrette

**klúa, lông klúa** pod tree, kapok tree
- plai klúa kapok; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
  See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

**kluap** See klup. to close, to cover over

**kluô** [B Vb] to put together / dê / mettre.
- kluô a ko to place on the head
  See: chou, Putting

**klup** [T Vb] to close, to cover over / dầy / fermer, couvrir. Also: klup.
- klup ko to cover one’s head
- klup péa to close a door; see: péa, Openings

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**kr**

**kra** [vAdj] old; mean; power, authority; destroyed / già / vieux, bas, vil. PNB *krâq.
- 'bok kra old man, elder
- ja kra old grandmother
- lekra the fear of being old, destroyed
- ói kra to be married; see: ói dei pó. Marriage
- poa kra old man
- tuan old person with gray hair; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
- vai kra the elders, the old folk; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
  See: Appendix 21, Time

**kra** [vDes] approximately
- ka kra kôlém to eat to satisfaction, sated

**kra kôlém** satisfactory / thoa-thich / satisfaisant
- rônak kra kôlém to go down a gentle slope
- tôpui tôno kra kôlém to talk and have a good time; see: Appendix 33, Talking

Kolah kra kô kô hia me.
(putting hand out) He’s about this tall.

Syn.: kôdrô

**kra** [cN] measurement: the circumference equal to one’s arms held around an object, as a tree, etc. / đường tròn / circonférence.

See: hòbúan. Measurements

**kra lêm** moderate temper, not given to extremes
- rônak kra kôlém to go down a gentle slope; see: chu. Ascending and Descending
  See: ‘nhô, Anger

**krâ** [vAdj] very sure, sturdy; tight (as to hold on to something tightly), crowded / chắc, chât / sûr, fort, serré.

- ihiam krâ good heart; see: ihiam, Heart as Seat of Emotion
- kat i krâ to tie securely; see: kat, Tying
- loi i krâ to believe surely; see: Appendix 22, Knowing
- óh ta kén krâ not sturdy
- pókrâ to make sure, to make tight; to forgive
- tían krâ good mind; see: tian, Ear as Seat of Understanding
  See: lêm. Qualities

**kram** [vAdj] crowded / dông / serré. PNB *krâm.
- kôdrâm very dense, very crowded
- rômic rôman very many people
- rôpông kram clan (includes all relatives); see: nhông o, Relationships
  Syn.: ha
  See: Appendix 31, Quantities

**kram** [vAdj] term which distinguishes between divided
villages (cf. **kúan**) / **duei** / bas

Dak Kon Kram village
Dak Hnai Kram village on Highway 14 eight miles south of Daksut center
Kon Pau Kram village of Tôrêng Kon Đũ district, **ki krai** dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**krám** [I Vb] to sink / chim / aller au fond. PNB *krâm. Also: kraô.
**ldkrám** to fear being drowned
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

**krang** [pVb] to be able / có thể / pouvoir.
**ôh ta krâng** to be unable because of sickness or old age
See: **kâi**, Ability

**kraô** See krâm. to sink
**krau** [T Vb] to feed (adults); to guard, to protect / cho an, canh phong, phong / nourrir, garder, défendre.
**gak** to guard
**krau mat** to cross oneself (as a Catholic); see: Appendix 14, Religion
**pôchém** to feed someone (as a child)
**tôkrau** to protect each other
Syn.: kônia, véang, gak
**krau** [vAdj] one who does everything well / cần thận
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**kře, kreh kře** to go in a large group
**kreh kře** to go in a large group / **cách đi**

**Syn.**: kroh kró
See: Appendix 16, Movements

**kreh, ku kreh** See kukreh. (kind of) red worm

**krek kren** [anN] jungle bird
**pôxia** baby

The **krek kren** is larger than **kêang** but smaller than **vang vak**.
It has a long yellow beak. Like the **vang vak** it lives in a hole in a tree. When the female is to lay eggs she goes in the hole and the male plasters her with mud. With her beak protruding through a small hole the male feeds her by placing food in her beak.

See: **vang vak**, Large Birds

Khu krek kren, **krek kren** Bird
Family:
- kren ea, black bird
- kren ma, ‘eye’ bird (yellow and white under wings)

**kren** [DName]
**eak kren** scum on stagnant water; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
**krek kren** jungle bird (q.v.)
**kren ea** black bird
**kren** [anN] mouse deer / choo / cerridés.
See: **khu chôi**, Deer Family

**kře** [vAdj] many people going somewhere
See: Appendix 16, Movements

**kře, Kon Kře** [GName] village east of Tu Mrong of Tôrêng
Kon Kôlí district (previously of Tôrêng Kon Đũ district)
above Tu Ri Á village, near Tea Vek river, **ki krai** dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**krea** to stick, to leave traces (as an animal might leave some hair in a trap); to stick to something; to be pushed up against / dính / adhérer.
### kreak — krí

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'nhén</td>
<td>glutinous rice; sticky (as toxnông glutinous rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kreak</td>
<td>[anN] parrot / kẹc, ẹt / perroquet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm kreak</td>
<td>parrot; see: Appendix 4, Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kréang</td>
<td>[I Vb] to land high up (as in a tree; of a parachutist or a dead body shot in mid-air); to be stuck somewhere (as under water, or in a tree for fear of coming down / rôi, rốt xuống / descendre sur).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kréang mông</td>
<td>to be caught in something, stuck (as kóng a hand, xế a vehicle in mud)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kreang Nô</td>
<td>[GName] village near Tøreang village along Tea Kôi river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kreî</td>
<td>[anN] chipmunk / sóc chuột / tamias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khu kreî</td>
<td>Chipmunk Family:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kreî</td>
<td>[anN] (kind of) grasshopper / một loại châu châu / sauterelle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kreî, Kon Kreî</td>
<td>village of Xã Tu Hà</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kreô</td>
<td>[Q Vb] to call to, to beckon; to call someone using their name / kêu / appeler, crier,. PNB *krô. Also: krukreô (dup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krî</td>
<td>[N] anus; rear end; stern (of boat) / lở dít, phà sau, đuôi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Calling:
- chúa, to call together
- dak, to come together
- dradrai, to call over and over again for someone to come
- dredreng, to call over and over again for someone to come
- 'drai 'drai, to call over and over again
- kôboang, to call
- kôbông, to call someone nearby with a boat
- kolau, to call someone with a boat over a long distance
- kuviah, to call for
- lêkreô, to fear being called
- rôn, to call everybody together to one place
- tekreô, to call each other, to call together
- xua, to call for
- xuxai, to call to come
- xuxua, to call to come

### SEDANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tâu / anus, derrière, poupe. Also: krí.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm polêo tuam krí red-whiskered bulbul; see: chèm polêo, polêo Birds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôchêp krí</td>
<td>'anus' centipede; see: khu kôchêp, Centipede Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krí eak</td>
<td>anus; see: ihiam, Trunk Body Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krí plông</td>
<td>stern of boat / đầu thuyền / poupe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôang krí kôchiák</td>
<td>'fox anus’ tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òi pa krí plông</td>
<td>to be in the stern of a canoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krí [T Vb] to pick plai fruit / hái trái / piquer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kei to pick leaves; see: hlá, About Leaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krí plai</td>
<td>to pick fruit; see: plai, Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pui to pick kôchái vegetables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tdkrî to hold on by a string, by a tiny hair; (of plai fruit) to fall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>163</th>
<th>kriā -- krong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to the ground without anyone picking it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriā</td>
<td>See kriāng. (kind of) bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriān [vAdj] leprosy / hủi, bệnh phong / lépreux.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chái kriān</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pôlê Kíạ</td>
<td>leprosy village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriān tung cha</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 2, Illnesses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriāng [N]</td>
<td>(kind of) bamboo / một loài tre, cùi le / bambou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also: kriā.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kā kriāng</td>
<td>big ‘bamboo’ fish, CL rônh; see: kā. Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: biôh, Kinds of Bamboo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriŋ</td>
<td>See kriông. to follow, to go behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriŋ, plai kriŋ</td>
<td>(kind of) fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also: kriō.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 24, Fruits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriō</td>
<td>[T Vb] to scratch / gãi, cào / gratter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôkriō</td>
<td>to fear being scratched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôkriō</td>
<td>to scratch each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 6, Body Actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Scratching:
- kui, to scratch
- kôpúa, (of chó dogs and miō cats) to scratch
- kriō, to scratch
- kruī, (of ilâ thorns and stickers) to scratch
- hreî hrui, all cut up with cuts and scratches
- vo, to scratch

| kriōng [S Vb] to follow, to go behind / di theo / suivre. |
| Also: kriŋ. |
| Syn.: ko'nai |
| See: Appendix 16, Movements |
| kriō | See kriông. (kind of) fruit |
| krip [vAdj] | awesome, fearsome; very good quality, special, extraordinary / đặc biệt / imposant, qualité, spécial, extraordinaire. |
| kôpau ki krip ta | the very best blanket |
| See: lêm, Qualities |

| kriu | (Tea Rõmông) See kruô, to cry |
| kriu hốbui | to pat (miō a cat) |
| See: miō, Cats |
| kruí | See kř. anus; rear end; stern (of boat) |
| kro [vAdj] | rich, wealthy / giàu / riche. |

> “An individual with a great deal of mohua [soul] is adjudged to be kro, a figure of unusual prestige who plays a leadership role.”
> Hickey (1993.176)

#### Wealth:
- ái, to have
- biam, don’t have
- bu, poor
- dâh, to have
- droh, to lack
- groh, to lack, to be without
- kûm, belonging to everyone in common
- kôña, expensive
- kha, expensive
- kro, rich
- kro lui, richer than any others
- môngua, to lack, to be without
- lian, money (q.v.)
- pótrông, rich (Rengao-Sêdang)
- rôhôî, poor, to lack
- rôpâ, cheap
- hra, to lack
- xá, to lack, to be without
- xôpâ, poor

| kro, kroh kró | to go in a large group |
| kro, pôxâm hlä kró | pheasant |
| See: khu pôxâm, Pheasant |
| Family |
| kroh kró | to go in a large group |
| Syn.: krê kré |
| See: Appendix 16, Movements |
| kroi, kôčhiaq kroi | (kind of) fox. |
| Also: kröi. |
| See: khu kôčhiak, Fox Family |
| krong | See krang. knee |
### krông -- krêu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>krông</th>
<th>krêu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a krông</td>
<td>on knees; see: Appendix 14, Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chong krông</td>
<td>to kneel, to discipline by sitting on knees; see: xian, Punishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Krông</td>
<td>village between Dak Team and Tơrêang villages along Tea Kói river, rôtêang kôll and/or kôll dialects; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krông</td>
<td>[T Vb] to hunt birds using chei glue (q.v.) either on water in or trees / sân, lục / chasser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krot</td>
<td>[anN] (kind of) snail; shellfish / môt lôc ốc, tôm cratch / limaçon, coquillage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khu kôpâu, Snail Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krôa</td>
<td>See krông, large river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krông</td>
<td>[Vb] to imprison / bò tù / emprisonner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chôu krông</td>
<td>to imprison, to put someone in a house and lock him in; see: xian, Punishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hngei krông</td>
<td>prison / tù / prison; see: hngei, Houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõang</td>
<td>to free (a prisoner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krông</td>
<td>[N] large river / dòng sông / rivièr. Also: krôa, krông.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chêm hlum krông</td>
<td>stork-billed kingfisher (stays by big rivers); see: chêm hlum, Kingfishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polê Krông</td>
<td>Rengao village on the Tea Krông river southwest of the Sedang area; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Krông</td>
<td>main Kontum-Gai Lai province river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krôi, kôchiak krôi</td>
<td>(kind of) fox.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tributaries of Tea Krông river entering it from the east (from north to south) are Tea Ôi, Tea Pôxáí, Tea Tokên. Also: kroi.

krôi [N] center line of back (mõngé people, chu pig, xei horse, rôkâi bear) / giôt long / centre. 'dai center line of back of ro cow, kôpôu buffalo
hlá krôi (kind of) leaf; see: hlá, Leaves
See: chu, Pigs; kái, Body Parts of Animals

krôk [N] throat / hông, có hông / gorge.

tôpui tung krôk to talk in one’s throat, to talk so one can’t be understood; see: Appendix 33, Talking
See: ko, Parts of the Head

krông [N] division or dividing line between weaving patterns / chia / division. CL: to.
hôbea quarter section of kôrêang fishing basket separated from adjacent quarters by a krông
tôlé krông tea in the middle of the stream
See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs

krông, chêm krông | bird / con chim |
See: Appendix 4, Birds

krông See krông, large river

krôu [I Vb] to cry / khóc / pleurer. PNB *kró. Also: kriu (Tea Rôngông).

ái the sound of crying
kôhôi krôu mõngé hìa to wait for the dead
krôu âi to cry

krôu kia to wait for the dead; see: hìa, Death

ngrá sound of a crying baby, see: kóu, Animal Sounds
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>krōu — Krua</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The krōu basket is woven with the chúa pái or chúa hna pattern on the inside, and with the tén tẽ simple weaving pattern on the outside. The cross-section is semi-circular, worn with the flat side against the back of the carrier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crying:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✠ aï, the sound of crying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ bîc, to burst into tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ hîng hîk, the sound of a child’s crying for food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ jî, loud crying, groaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ kôhôj, to weep or mourn for the dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ krōu aì, to cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ krōu kia, to mourn, to wail over the death of someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ krōu kôat, to cry silently, to keep tears to oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ krōu môngê hla, to weep or to mourn for the dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ krōu rônek, to cry, to plead for something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ krōu rôrông, fearful cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ krōu rôtrê rôtrôa, to have a fit or temper tantrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ lôkrôu, to fear crying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ môheông, to whimper, to moan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ mônhaù krôu, the cursing cry of a spirit (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ pôlok, to scream and cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ prêa, to bewail, to fear for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ rê rông, fearful cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ rôtrê, to scream with fright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ tik ngeng ngeng, to whimper, to sob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✠ tôkej, to cry loudly when disaster is impending to let others know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays

**krōu** [I Vb] to roll downhill of its own accord (as logs, stones, etc. if hill is rônak steep); to push by rolling / lân / rouler. Also: krikrōu (dup).

**kôdrôu** to push and roll something

**kôruh kôrah** the sound of a large stone krōu rolling into and breaking bamboo

**lôang plai krōu** (kind of) tree

**plai krōu** tamarind / trái me / tamarin; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

See: chu, Ascending and Descending; trut, Pushing

**krû** [pVb] to repeatedly ask for something (as a child begging for something) / nhắc lại / répéter.

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**krû** [anN] vulture / kên kén / vautour.

See: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family

**krû** [anN] wild cow / bô rông / vache sauvage.

**ro kong** wild cow

See: khu kôpôu kong, Wild Water Buffalo Family

**krua** [anN] (kind of) cricket / môt loai đê / grillon. Also: akria.

See: khu kôjîan, Cricket Family

**Krua** [PName] character in ‘Ket Dro’ Frog story

See: A-Pía, Story Characters

---

**krôu [N]** Rengao semi-circular back basket (flat side against the back) with sloping covered top carried by men / ǧuí, gió mang / hotte. PNB *kruh.

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See: Appendix 6, Body Actions

---

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>While kûan môngê krōu people cry, kiâu kia hôming animals yelp or squeal.</td>
<td>The krōu basket is woven with the chúa pái or chúa hna pattern on the inside, and with the tén tẽ simple weaving pattern on the outside. The cross-section is semi-circular, worn with the flat side against the back of the carrier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
krúa – kvê

Khu krúa, krua Cricket Family:
• krúa hôbhê
• krúaślông môdrông, big black cricket (lives in kông môdrông burned bamboo section)
• krúa nœm
• krúa tônei, cricket (lives in tônei earth)

krúa [vAdj] healthy; clean; hygiene / khoê; sạch-sê; vệ-sinh / bien portant, propre.
ôh ta krúa unhealthy
to krúa monkey (lives alone);
see: khu to, Monkey Family
See: rõôei, Health

kru [N] orange, citrus / cam / orange. PHRS *kru; cf. PC *krua?
kôôû kru orange peeling
tea kru orange juice / nước cam / jus d’orange; see: Appendix 28, Liquids

Citrus Fruit:
• kru âìng, pomelo / thuôì
• kru chôô, lemon
• kru kan, pomelo / thuôì
• kru ngêám, orange / cam
• kru pôu, ‘drunk’ citrus fruit
• kru xâng, bitter citrus fruit

kru [T Vb] to curse continuously / rúa / maudire.
tôô kru dei pó to be rough with each other (as when drunk), to curse each other
See: Appendix 33, Talking

kru [T Vb] to scratch (of ilâ thorns) / cao / gratter.
See: krió, Scratching

krum [T Vb] to fence in (a bush, lôâng tree, dêâng garden); square; diamond-shaped weaving design / rào / enclose.
chúa krum diamond-shaped weaving pattern
kôôrum the fence around a plant; the garden inside such a fence

tên krum plo to weave nine plo squares with krum diamond design
tên krum tô to weave a plain diamond-shaped design
tên plo krum to weave nine plo squares with krum diamond design
tên krum tô to weave a plain diamond-shaped design
See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; dêâng, Gardening; kôôang, Fencing; tôên, Weaving

krô-:

krukkêô (dup) See krô. to call to, to beckon; to call someone using their name
krikróô (dup) See krô. to roll downhill of its own accord; to push by rolling

kv-

kv- (labialized k with following vowel V-; variant of vowel glide kôî-) 
kva See koa. smoking pipe
kvan (VN) [N] governmental District / quân / district.
'bôk kvan District Chief
See: pôôkua, Government
kvang kvang the sound of the Kia Tôvea ghost. Also: koang koang.
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
kvê rôî [N] the knotting between the base of chang or chea basket and its pôôak skirt-like base / nút / noeud. Also: kôôrî.
See: chang, Basket Parts
### DICTIONARY

#### la -- lai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>la [Prep]</th>
<th>to, toward / đến, tới, về hướng / à, vers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>toward; with; at, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òi chai la koñou</td>
<td>to live at the husband’s home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la [CoConj]</td>
<td>or / hay là / ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biała ngàn hôm chiăng mời</td>
<td>tiếng là ở. Try and see whether it’s the same or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê la</td>
<td>the setting moon; see:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê pôxiâm la</td>
<td>the moon beginning to set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nham</td>
<td>to dip one’s fingers in something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peâng pa hai la</td>
<td>west / tây / ouest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaï hai la</td>
<td>‘sunset fruit’, (kind of) hard nut; see: Appendix 24, Fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 7, Times of Day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hai la</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê la</td>
<td>the setting moon; see:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê, Phases of the Moon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la [fPt]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la ah</td>
<td>sentence final imperative / di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la ôh</td>
<td>isn’t that so? / có phải không</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la lai</td>
<td>See lalai. [Temp] when? / khi nào?, bao giờ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la, chóng la</td>
<td>mussel, freshwater clam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khu pa tea, Water Animals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la, Tea La</td>
<td>village on Highway 14 twelve kilometers south of Dak sut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interrogatives:
- a hài..., yet...?
- a hôm..., is it...?
- bi, is it?
- e, question marker (sentence final particle)
- êh, isn’t that so?
- eô, affirmative response to question
- ham, right now, okay?, isn’t it?
- hâu, (sentence final) okay?
- ki lai, which one?
- kobô, who?
- kiklai, what?
- lalai, when?
- ô, (sentence final) okay?
- ôu, okay (in answer to...
hâu?)
- rõbai, what?
- ti lai, why?, how?
- to lai, how many? / bao nhiêu
- u lai, where? / đâu

---

**Places**
- la, ti lai ti la anyhow, anyway
- lá [CausConj] because / bởi vì / parce que.
- lánh [ContConj] but / nhưng mà / mais.
- lá dé while, during; to keep on
- Vả ka lá me piu. Want to eat it but kept forgetting.
- See: Appendix 21, Time

**Lang Lá** village east of Kon Pña village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**Ling Lá** village of kôfei dialect See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

lah [Quanf] very / quá / très.
- iñiam lah to change one’s mind every day; see: iñiam, Heart as Seat of Emotion

**lai** [NomInter] which?, what? (interrogative word) / nào / quel, quelle, quelles. PHRŞ *làq; Rengao li. Also: le (Tea Drông Sedang).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lai -- lap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki lai</td>
<td>which one? / cái nào? / quel?, quelle?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotléang ti lai</td>
<td>‘Sedang why?’ used to designate the southern part of the North Greater Sedang ethnodialect occurring south of Tu Mrong; see: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lai</td>
<td>[Dem] any (indefinite) / nào /quelque.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lai, lai</td>
<td>See lalai. [Temp] when? / khi nào?; lúc nào?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lai, Ngő Ing Lai</td>
<td>[N-GName] mountain near Vǎng Tai pass and Tea Xue river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lai, rotléang nam lai</td>
<td>variant of rotléang lai ‘why’ to designate the Sedang-Rengao ethnodialect, southwest DakTo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lái, kóxón homél lai</td>
<td>wrap-around blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lái, to lái</td>
<td>[N-DName] (kind of) small monkey / một loài con khi sóc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lái, rotléang ti lai</td>
<td>(the grave accent represents a breathy-voiced vowel) variant of rotléang ti lai ‘why’ to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the central part of North Greater Sedang, along the Tu Mrong road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lai, rotléang chu lai</td>
<td>variant of rotléang lai ‘why’ to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the central part of West Greater Sedang, around DakTo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lak [TVb]</td>
<td>to pull up (as nha grass); to extract (as ngo stump) / nhô, búng / tirer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lak tāh</td>
<td>to take out (as ngo stump)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: nha, Grass; to, Pulling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lam [IVb]</td>
<td>to fall down (as dirt from a ceiling) / rơi / tomber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lam lói</td>
<td>to go against taboo; see: koh, Taboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lam pōlōi</td>
<td>to abstain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lam pōlōi mischievous pōlam pōlōi</td>
<td>to go against taboo See: kleh, Falling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lam</td>
<td>[N] office; class, grade / văn phòng; lòp / office, bureau, classe, grade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hŋei, Houses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lám</td>
<td>[S-Vb] to go / đi / aller. PNB *lăm. Also: laō, lalám (dup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiu lám luā</td>
<td>place where they go back and forth, with frequent passers-by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lám trách. Go on the path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements; Appendix 15, Going</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lan, tea lan</td>
<td>flood / lụt. PHRs *lăn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>(VN) See léang village / làng chu lang village chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: pōkua, Government</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lang Lài</td>
<td>[GName] village east of Kon Pia village See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang lap</td>
<td>lazy person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laō</td>
<td>See lâm. to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kō tē kō hā</td>
<td>all over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lám lap luo</td>
<td>to go everywhere / đi khắp nơi; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lap kong</td>
<td>all over the country, everywhere / mọi nơi / partout</td>
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</tbody>
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leò -- léang

Qualities:
• chi, clean
• chià, to increase in quality
• chie, smooth
• dai, peace, good
• hu, destroyed, ruined
• hôngreng, rough
• jeh, bad
• kei, good
• kià, to become better
• kôbrôù, dull, dirty
• kôchôh, wet
• kômôù, dirty, dusty
• kôtêang, carefully
• kôto, hard, firm
• khak, good
• khâng, dry
• khom, mildew
• krâ, sure, sturdy, tight
• krip, very good quality, special, extraordinary
• lêm, good, beautiful
• lêm lìh, good
• ló, clean
• môdréi, ugly, dirty, contaminated
• nhuô, soft
• òi, too bad
• òh ta sah, unwanted, ashamed of
• pôcháí, firmly, securely
• pópâ, no good
• rôkéa, rough
• rôthô, dirty
• rôbím lêm, very good, beautiful
• rôbôù, smooth
• rôpa, soft, tender
• hrâ, clean
• sîng, dry
• sûa, dry
• tôrêi, beautiful, handsome
• tôrêô, elastic, stretchy
• tôtôe, to fall apart
• xân, good
• xia, dangerous

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
leò See lêm. beautiful; good;
delicious (of food not served with rice)

lep, ma lep weaving pattern
chià ma lep: rek mêi hnap mêi
rek mêi hnap pùn over-one-
under-one-over-one-under-
four
See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs
lep, nha lep grass with purple
flower
See: Appendix 23, Grasses
lê [T Vb] to throw off (as eô a
garment); to release; to untie
/ cõi ra / rejeter, ôter.
chìng lê to winnow
chìng lê báu to winnow rice;
see: báu, Rice Activities
lê kôxái to untie someone; see:
kat, Tying
See: kôxái, Actions with Cord
and Vines
lê (unusual lengthened [l:]) [Quanf]
very / quá / trêès.
See: ta, Greatness
lê [N] dirt around ant hole / dát /
saleté. PNB *lay.
lê hmui fine dirt around ant hole
See: tônei, Earth and Dirt
lê [T Vb] to split open / mô /
fendre. Also: lùê (dup).
léi lê to throw out
See: ko, Cutting
lea [vAdj] tired / mét / fatigué.
See: rôdei, Health
lea [T Vb] to unwrap, to peel off
(leaves around a bundle, skin of
kôtêm onion, priat
banana, kông alai corn cob);
to husk alai corn / lôi bọc /
défaire, peler, écossier. Also:
luêa.
lea alai to husk corn; see: alai,
Corn
Syn.: lông, tah
leà See lêang. (kind of) banana
leak See leòk. mat
léang (VN) [N] village / làng /
village. Also: lang.
chu léang village chief
Syn.: pole
See: pôkua, Government
DICTIONARY

léang, priat léang (kind of) banana / một loại chuối. Also: lệ.
priat léang kong (kind of) uneatable banana
prait léang pet (kind of) eatable banana
See: priat, Bananas
lel [T Vb] to spring (as kőtro bowltrap)
léléi to fear being caught in a trap
lêi, rõtếáng chu lêỉ (the grave accent` represents a breathy-voiced vowel) variant of rõtếáng lai `why` to designate the Sedang Kon Hrng ethnodialect
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects
lêi, rõtếáng tea lêỉ (the grave accent` represents a breathy-voiced vowel) variant of rõtếáng ti lai `why` to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the northern part of Greater Sedang, northwest of Tu Mrong
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects
lêk [S Vb] to go out; to let someone go out (and forget about them, maybe because they are too fast) / đi ra, cho đi / sortir.
See: Appendix 16, Movements
lêng, tôتراu lêng pigeon
See: tôtrau, tôtrau Pigeons, Doves
leô [T Vb] to pour, especially water into a basin or bucket / rót, dò / verser. Also: luleô (dup).
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
leô [GName] Laos, Laotian / Lào / Laos, Laotien. PNB *law.
hàng leô (kind of) pepper; see: häng, Peppers
prê leô Laotian peanut
trông leô (kind of) eggplant; see: trông, Eggplants
See: ngé, Nationalities

leôk [N] mat / chiều / natte, paillasson. Also: leak.
See: dra, House Furnishings
li [T Vb] to spit out food / nhô / cracher.
See: Appendix 9, Eating
li phôlûm [T Vb] to blow ngôi
smoke into a hole in tree to force something (as kia a ghost) out / hun / enfumer.
blûm to blow
li, Ngo Li See Ngo Khî. mountain northeast of Mang Buk center
lî [T Vb] to stick out the tongue.
Also: lie.
tôlî to stick out their tongues at each other
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
lî, rõtếáng chu lî (the grave accent`represents a breathy-voiced vow) variant of rõtếáng lai `why` to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the northern part of West Greater Sedang, north of DakTo
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects
lia [N] gums (in mouth) / lôi / genctive. CL: to.
See: ko, Parts of the Head
lia fear; cowardly, timid / sợ, nhút nhát / craindre, couraud, timide.
lôlia to be afraid to do something
See: xau, Fright
lia, lêăng lia saw / cưa
See: chuông, Tools
lia, xîk lia sugar
xîk sugar
lîân [cN] money; piastre / tiền bạc, dông bạc; dông / argent; piastre. PNB *lin. Also: liê.
See: kro, Wealth
lie, ting lie böu ting lie (kind of) lizard; see: khu bôu, Lizard Family
pah ting lie (kind of) small snake; see: khu pah, Snake Family
lie See li. to stick out the tongue
### Vietnamese Words

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Liế -- líng</th>
<th>172</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money:</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: ‘ba tốn’ (\text{Terms of Warfare; Appendix 20, Kinds of People})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- âm mùng, to lend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- âm pòi lián, to pay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- chê, to be in debt to someone</td>
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<tr>
<td>- dôu, to give because of an offence</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- kak, ten sous, one các / cac</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- lián họ-ố, tip</td>
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<td>- lián ko, money given by the government for a death at war</td>
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<td>- lián thôn, tax money</td>
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<tr>
<td>- hļak, (dialects) money</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- mea, gems, jewels</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- mea mạrei, gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- mùng, to borrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>- mohrei lián, to squander money</td>
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<tr>
<td>- po pukléi, to return, to repay, to pay back a loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>- po pôto, to seek repayment of a loan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- pothô, to return, to repay, to pay back a loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>- hrài chê, to demand repayment of a debt</td>
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<tr>
<td>- xu, sou, cent, penny</td>
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<td>- xu khei, French “red” money</td>
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<tr>
<td>liế See lián, money; piastre</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lín, lâm líh</td>
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<td>See: lêm, Qualities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liêm [vAdj] bashful, ashamed, timid, shy, embarrassed / e lé, nhút nhát, liêm-tông / timide, honteux, réservé, embarrassé. See: kómei, Shame</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>liź [N] lip, lips / môi / lèvre. PHrS *lín.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lòng lín</td>
<td></td>
<td>metal file; see: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: ko, Parts of the Head</td>
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<tr>
<td>lín [N] living room, sala; large room in Sedang house where guests are entertained, wine is drunk, etc. / phòng khách, xa-lông / salle de séjour. See: hļuei, House Parts</td>
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<tr>
<td>ling (VN) [anN] soldier / quan láng / soldat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mau ling the soldiers</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Vietnamese Phrases

- **Líng Lá** [GName] village of kóle dialect
- **ling long** to be wearing only hăm pants or kópén loincloth
- **hồng bông** naked
- **long long** naked, bare-chested, wearing only kópén loincloth or pơták skirt
- **ling, Kon Ling** village of Töring Dak Pòtrang district, later of Töring Kń Dú district, kí klái dialect
- **ling, mang líng** See mang liông, catastrophe, day of total eradication of life
- **líng** [pVb] to keep one’s word to; to repeat something, to do it again; to be obliged; to decide to do something previously against / nhắc lại / répéter. Also: télíng, liŏ.
- **hmái i líng** quiet, silent
- **ôh ta líng** not to do as planned, to break one’s word
- **A pa líng u rõngéi quá a dů u króu.** I cannot continue singing because my child is crying.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary</th>
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</table>

See: **thè.** Commanding;  
Appendix 33, Talking

**lìng**  
[N] center of tree trunk, the  
best **wood** / gũa thân cây /  
centre (tronc). Also: lĩ̀o.

**lòang lìng** tree into whose red  
chá sap **kè** lot **fetishes are**  
dipped; see: Appendix 18,  
Kinds of Trees

**hmòu lìng** stone for sharpening  
tools; see: **hmòu**, Stones

**pòu lìng** lizard (lives in jungle);  
see: **khu póu, póu** Lizard  
Family

**tòngu lìng** total baldness; see:  
Appendix 34, Hair and  
Feathers  
Syn.: kló  
See: **lông, Parts of Trees**

**lĩ̀o** See **lìng**, to keep one’s word; to  
repeat something, to do it  
again; to be obliged; to decide  
to do something previously  
against

**lĩ̀o** See **lìng**, center of tree trunk,  
the best **wood**

**liông jeh** blue / xanh da trời / bleu.  
Syn.: ingiat, tdkhoá  
See: **bông, Colors**

**liông, mang liông** catastrophe,  
day of total eradication of life  
See: **hía, Death**

**lît** (VN) [N] calendar / lịch /  
calendrier.

**hài day** (q.v.)

**liu** [DName]  
**bòu lung liu** (kind of) lizard; see  
**khu bòu**, Lizard Family

**klea liu** short intestines of  
animals

**pah lung liu** small poisonous  
**snake**; see: **khu pah, Snake**  
Family

**liu, phong liu** (VN) **grenade**  
**launcher**  
See: **ba tênn, Terms of**  
Warfare

**lo** [S Vb] to go out; to flow; to  
pierce (of river, water) / ra, di  
ra, chảy ra / sortir, s’écouler,  
percer. PNB *lôh. Also: lilo  
(dup).

**chhai lo** skin rash; external  
sickness; See: Appendix 2,  
Illnesses

**hài lo** sunrise / trời móc / lever  
du soleil; see: Appendix 7,  
Times of Day

**hài pûtiam lo ngo** sunrise  
hôông lo *‘daybreak star’* Venus;  
see: Appendix 8, Astronomy

**hônêng hòlo** incisor teeth (so  
named because they lo  
‘pierce’)

**khía lo pa nga** the wind blows  
in one’s face

**khía lo pa róng** the wind blows  
from the back

**lo hòjik hòjak** to flow all over  
the place (as mòhâém blood  
from a badly scratched  
person)

**luän lo** to go out through  
môh nhâng lo runny nose; see:  
môh, Nose

**môngê lo** **dumb** person, unable  
to speak; see: Appendix 20,  
Kinds of People; Appendix  
33, Talking

**môngê lo hyô** one who is always  
slow, always late

**on lo** lightning bug; see: **kòleà,  
Termite Family**

**ôh ta hòtro lo** poor, unsuccessful  
hunter or person

**pêang pa hài lo** east / dông / est;  
see: **hài, Directions**

**tea lo xeh** spring water / suôi /  
source; see: Appendix 26,  
Bodies of Water

**tópuí lo hen** to talk a lot; see:  
Appendix 33, Talking

| Lo hông cham. (The two)  
| came out down below.  
See: Appendix 16, Movements;  
Appendix 25, Actions with Water

**lo, ôh lo or / hay là  
Pô ôh lo mau me... Either  
you or they...**

**lô, kôm lô** hoarse voice  
See: Appendix 33, Talking
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lô -- lóang</th>
<th>174</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lô, pôm pô</td>
<td>sweet potato / khoai</td>
<td>lok, hla lok to faint, convulsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: pôm, Potatoes</td>
<td>See: Appendix 2, Illnesses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôh [T Vb] to permit; to untie,</td>
<td>long [N] swamp, stagnant pond / ao</td>
<td>See: Dak Long see: Tea Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfasten; to move aside to</td>
<td>tù, däm läy / marais.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make room for someone to go</td>
<td>Dak Long see: Tea Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by; to get out of the way; to</td>
<td>kan i lòng i long very big</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>straighten out (as a coiled</td>
<td>kau long (kind of) kau fish; see:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bracelet) / cho phép; tháo, cõ</td>
<td>khu kau, kau Fish Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ permettre, délier, ouvrir,</td>
<td>Long Jôn village near a swamp</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rendre droit.</td>
<td>of the Tejôn river near</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: kôxâi, Actions with Cord</td>
<td>Daksut center</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>and Vines; Appendix 16,</td>
<td>tea long stagnant pond, swamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movements</td>
<td>Tea Long village of Xá Tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loi [T Vb] to obey, to believe / vâng</td>
<td>Hmêng, also Dak Long, Dak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôi, tin / croire, obéir. PNB</td>
<td>Lung; see: Appendix 27,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>*lôyq</td>
<td>Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kôôdo loi to believe strongly</td>
<td>Tea Long Peng village of Xá</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>loi i krá to believe surely</td>
<td>Tea Hmêng near Kon Hreng</td>
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<tr>
<td>loi i ‘nhen to believe surely</td>
<td>village</td>
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<tr>
<td>tòfôi to believe each other</td>
<td>Tea Long Xup village three</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>kilometers southeast of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DakTo center</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Places; Appendix 26, Bodies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>long lek, túân long lek</td>
<td>long naked, bare-chested,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>betraying</td>
<td>wearing only kôpén loincloth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mind, doubtful mind</td>
<td>or pôtkâ skirt</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: túân, Ear as Seat of</td>
<td>hông hông naked</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Understanding</td>
<td>ling long to be wearing only</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hman pants or kôpén</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loincloth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>lông [T Vb] to peel / bóc vò / peler.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Syn.: lea</td>
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<td>lot [I Vb] to return from hunting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>empty handed, without</td>
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<td></td>
<td>getting anything</td>
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<td></td>
<td>See: ‘môk, Hunting</td>
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<tr>
<td>loa plô [N] fireplace in house / lô</td>
<td>See: hngêi, House Parts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>sùôk / cheminée.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>See: hngêi, House Parts</td>
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<tr>
<td>lôa See lôang. tree; stick</td>
<td>lôê See lôang. tree; stick</td>
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<td></td>
<td>/ cây / arbre;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>bátôn. PNB *qloŋ. Also: lôa,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>lôông. CL: xiam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a xap lōang</td>
<td>in the shape of a tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| bāu lōangngo | ‘stump’ rice  
  (kōng stalk only 2-3 feet tall); see: bāu, Types of Rice |
| dē rang lōang | to be engaged;  
  see: hōdprō, Engagement |
| hōdēa lōang tē | to miss (hitting only the tree when firing at something in the tree) |
| hōdprōng lōang kōng | ‘jungle tree’ caterpillar; see: khu |
| hōdprōng, Caterpillar Family |
| kā lōang | to catch a tree in a bent-back position to give thrust to ṛdpea the spear of ta the spear trap |
| kōxāi lōang hīm | (kind of) vine;  
  see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes |
| kōxāi lōang lūm | vine used for fish line |
| kōxāi lōang pie | (kind of) vine |
| kōxēt lōang kōtūa | 8-inch diameter prap brown mushrooms found on lōang kōtūa tree |
| kōxēt tua lōang trōu | (kind of) tua lula Mushrooms |
| lōang chēh | pen or pencil; see: chēh, Writing |
| lōang drāi peste; see: pei, Pounding Rice |
| lōang kāng | Grandmother Pia’s sacrifice pole, name given to Scorpionius; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy |
| lōang kūnian | sleeping platform;  
  see: Appendix 10, Sleeping |
| lōang līa | saw |
| lōang lin | metal file; see: Appendix 32, Forge |
| lōang mang | whip (for animals) |
| lōang mōne | oar; see: plōng, Boating |
| lōang ngo | the Little Dipper; see: hōlōng, Stars |
| lōang poklāng | cross; see: Appendix 14, Religion |
| lōang poklēang | cross |
| lōang pōta | member of “A” frame; see: hńgei, House Parts |
| lōang priat | the trunk of a banana plant; see: priat, Banana Plant |
| lōang rōro | floor support of hńgei house |
| lōang ting tē | two sticks stuck in bottom of basket to provide a flat bottom; see: chāng, Basket Parts |
| lōang va rōbat rōi | flyswatter;  
  see: drá, House Furnishing |
| lōang xuap (in tōniam forge) | the inner piston stick of bellows;  
  see: Appendix 32, Forge |
| mei mei | the sound of wood on wood |
| hnap | to fell timber across a path |
| pah lōang kāng | small ‘spirit pole’ snake (colorful like lōang kāng spirit pole; fatal bite); see: khu pah, Snake Family |
| pōm lōang | manioc; see: pōm, Potatoes |
| pōxām lōang pok | ‘rotten wood’ pheasant; see: khu pōxām, Pheasant Family |
| tren ńi tùng lōang | ‘worm live in tree’ larva of chūchic; see: tren, Worms and Caterpillars |
| xau lōtro kień lōang | fear of falling out of a tree; see: lōtro, Fears |
| xau lōtro lōang | fear of a stick or tree |
| xau lōtro lōang tie | fear of being crushed by a falling tree |
| xéang lōang trai | spirit of the banyan tree; see: xéang, Spirits |
| See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees (many occurrences of lōang not listed here), Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks; Appendix 19, Wooden Things |
| lōe [T Vb] | to screw / vặn / visser.  
  See: chưung, Tools |
| lōh | See loh. [C Vb] to permit; to untie, unfasten; to move aside to make room for someone to
### Parts of Trees:
- **chá láng**, sap
- **kôi láng**, top leafy part of tree
- **kông**, dead trunk
- **kôđrí láng**, the open cross-section of a cut log
- **kô-êa**, rings of trunk
- **kômoa. bark**
- **kôtôu láng**, bark
- **kôlô, center of trunk**
- **lông, center of trunk**
- **lông ngo, stump**
- **lông tôpá, fork in tree**
- **lông trâng, stump**
- **lông xeô, outer portions of tree trunk, poorer wood**
- **hlá, leaf (q.v.)**
- **môđrei, smallest branches, twigs**
- **phoa, hole in tree trunk where branch used to be**
- **plai, fruit (q.v.)**
- **plông láng, trunk of tree**
- **réangled, flower**
- **rei, root (q.v.)**
- **rômoe láng, bud, tender part of flower or leaf**
- **tô lông, up high in tree**
- **tôkâng, small branch**
- **tôpá, large branches**
- **tótxui, stem of fruits and vegetables**
- **trúam phoa láng, natural holes in tree, hole in tree trunk where branch used to be**
- **hvàng, big branches**
- **xak láng, splinters, splinters**
- **xiâm láng, portion of tree near ground; species of tree**

### Wood Descriptives:
- **igrah, wood not yet dry**
- **kák, hard (as of bamboo)**
- **kôto, hard (as wood)**
- **lông kak, hard wood**
- **lông pùm, timber (chopped but not yet sawed)**
- **lông rôngang, hardwood**
- **hné, tender**
- **pok, rotten wood; brittle, easy to snap**
- **râng, dried**
- **rôngâng, timber (tree after felling and stripping off leaves and bark)**
- **hrei, rotten**
- **hrôi, rotten**
- **toheâ, cracked open**

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**lôi** -- **lôi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go by; to get out of the way; to straighten out / mờ đây</th>
<th>Lôh pó lô de. (V/We) allow you to go out.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**lôi** [B Vb, vDes] to release (grip), to let go; that’s all, forget it!; to give up, to stop, to leave, to abandon, to throw away; to forgive (a debt) / thôi; bô đì /

**chua lôí** to cross out with a single line; see: **chêh**. Writing

**hài khoi lôí** do you want to quit yet?

**hôđrui lôí** to throw out

**kô’nei lôí** to fly klâang én a kite; see: **xah**. Amusement

**lâm lôí** to go bury a dead person, to go to the funeral; see: Appendix 15. Going

**lap lôí** foolishness

**lôí lé** to throw out

**lôlí to fear being abandoned**

**pêt lôí** to bury (as **xôk tuïh** garbage)

**po tâh lôí** to extract and throw away (as ngo stump)

**pôlôí** to release, to take down, to abstain

**pôhnêm** to apologize, to beg forgiveness

**plai lôí** abandoned fruit

**tah lôí** to throw out, to subtract / trừ / rejeter, défalquer

**tap to bury something, to be left, to be abandoned**

**tôm pê** to get rid of

**tui lôí** to be all done

**tôlôí** to abandon each other, to
lớn -- luam

lớn [I Vb] to exceed in, to be abundant; anything more, certainly, more than, most (superlative) / nhiều nhất / le plus. Also: khổ.
kì lớn ta kì hài khổ especially today
lớn kém very good
lớn plông dumb (not intelligent)
lớn rôđei to be very strong; see: rôđei, Health
See: Appendix 31, Quantities; ta, Greatness
lớn [I Vb] to yell at someone / kêu / hurler.
lâm lớn to go against taboo; see: khóh, Taboo
phù plơi to say something bad (though considered only a little nhỏ wrong)
See: Appendix 33, Talking
lếm [N] period of time / kỳ / période.
lếm me nah period of past time
See: Appendix 21, Time
lồng [I Vb] to sing a lullaby, to put baby to sleep; to coax (as to coax a dog with rice) / rũ ngủ / bercer en chantant.
See: Appendix 33, Talking; rôngel, Singing
lồng [N] swamp / đầm lầy / marais.
Lòng Vũ [GName] village of kò’dôn (Kếu) dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
lồng, pông lồng big gray tumblebug (its eggs hatch into nai nôn)
See: khu kò-câk, Tumblebug Family
lồng See lòng. tree; stick
lười [C Vb] to open (door); to let out, to release (as f chickens from their coop in the morning) / mở, thải / ouvrir, relâcher.
lou pêa to open a door; see: pêa, Openings
lầu mả phi 'bằng. Let us pound rice together.
See: f, About Chickens
lu [S Vb] to enter, to go out of the mountains into the plains / vào, qua / entrer, sortir.
hài lu afternoon; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day
See: Appendix 16, Movements
lu ní tired
See: rôđei, Health
lu, lung lu worm. CL: rôno.
See: khu oà ngang, Worm Family
lúa [S Vb] to go by; to go through; to pass / di qua / passer, verser.
hài hàng luà hài tràng mid-afternoon; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day
hài hàng luà ngo early-morning
lâm luà to pass by, to go hunt; see: Appendix 15, Going
lếm luà ta better than tiu lảm luà place where they go back and forth, with frequent passers-by
Syn.: luan, tôka
See: Appendix 16, Movements
lúa to become / trò nên / devenir.
lúa ta more than (comparative); see: ta, Greatness
See: chúa, Change
lúa [CondConj] if / nếu / si.
lúa, ma lúa despite, whether or not; although / dù, mặc dù
lúa, Vang Lúa village near Mường Búc center
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
lúá [S Vb] to hunt, to go out at night with a flashlight on one’s head / kiếm thit, sẵn, lùng / chasser à courre.
See: 'mot, Hunting
lúam, kốxết luám (kind of) mushroom

DICTIONARY

divorce
tót lớn not to have much
Lời dí! Let me do it!
Lời ko a 'ngei. (He) left the head up high.
lớn [CompPt] to exceed in, to be abundant; anything more, certainly, more than, most (superlative) / nhiều nhất / le plus. Also: khổ.
kì lớn ta kì hài khổ especially today
lớn kém very good
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See: 'mot, Hunting
lúam, kốxết luám (kind of) mushroom
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<tr>
<th>ñuông</th>
<th>178</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>lüam -- luô</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>trôang luî</strong> dead end, end of a street; see: <strong>trôang</strong>, Streets and Paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kôxcêt, Mushrooms</td>
<td>Mongê ki 'mei luî ta kô pû tung penê me. The evil person surpassed all those in that village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lüam</strong> [T Vb] to roll up a leaf, paper, etc. / cuôn / enrouler. Also: luô.</td>
<td>See: <strong>kôlix</strong>, Finished</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lüam há</strong> to roll up a leaf</td>
<td>See:Appendix 22, Knowing; Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>luan</strong> [S Vb] to go through; holes (as in birds’ nests) / di qua, vûc qua / traverser.</td>
<td>See: <strong>A-Pia Lui</strong>, Story Character: third daughter of Pô-ông if required</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>luan hoèrâng</strong> finger-sized holes as in pûtâng re net for catching small birds such as chêm re; see: pûtâng, Nets</td>
<td>See: <strong>A-Pia</strong>, Story Characters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>luan lo</strong> to go out through</td>
<td><strong>lum, chum lum</strong> to fall down head first</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>luan mot</strong> to enter through; see: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td>Syn.: kôxîng, kleh té, tôbê, tôbo, vêng vê</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>luan tôbêa</strong> two-finger-sized holes as in pûtâng kôtôn net for catching bats</td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: lua, tôka</td>
<td><strong>luang, Phía Luang</strong> former rich king of Dak Pion (near Dak Bot)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: <strong>pûkua</strong>, Government</td>
<td><strong>lum, chum lum</strong> to fall down head first</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>luat</strong> [vAdj] forgetful, weak in mind, etc. (due to age); polite / hay quên, lê-phép / oublieux, poli.</td>
<td>Syn.: kôtxîng, kleh té, tôbê, tôbo, vêng vê</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>trôî luat</strong> small winged ant; see: <strong>khu trôî, trôî</strong> Ant Family</td>
<td>See:Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>pûkua</strong>, Government</td>
<td><strong>lum, chum lum</strong> to fall down head first</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>luat</strong> (VN) [N] law / lựat pháp / loi.</td>
<td>Syn.: kôtxîng, kleh té, tôbê, tôbo, vêng vê</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>arak luat</strong> law-abiding</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>pûkua</strong>, Government</td>
<td><strong>luî</strong> [T Vb] to cover / dây / couvrir. <strong>kôxîlîm</strong> vine used for fish line; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lüi</strong> [T Vb] to pull xak hair out (as from one’s beard); to pluck xak i chicken feathers; to rake, to weed / nhô / tirer. PN:B *luyh.</td>
<td><strong>hîa mò-áa lûm</strong> paper wrapper, cover (as on kêc candy, or a book)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tôflûi</strong> to pull out each other’s hair</td>
<td><strong>lun</strong> [T Vb] to congratulate, to compliment / mûng, chúc mûng, khen ngoi / feliciter, complimenter. See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: í, About Chickens; nhà, Grass</td>
<td><strong>lông luî</strong> (kind of) lizard; see <strong>khu bôu</strong>, Lizard Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lui</strong> [I Vb] to be all done, to be completed; to surpass / am xong / compléter.</td>
<td><strong>pêb luî</strong> small poisonous snake; see: <strong>khu pah</strong>, Snake Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a lui ngo</strong> on top of mountain</td>
<td><strong>lông luî</strong> [anN] worm / giun / ver. CL: rõmõ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kîe luî</strong> short intestines of animal; see: kîea, Intestines</td>
<td>See: <strong>khu oà ngang</strong>, Worm Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kro luî</strong> richer than any others; see: kro, Wealth</td>
<td><strong>lông, Đak Lông</strong> See Tea Long. village of Xâ Tea Hmông</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>luô</strong> [T Vb] to cover entirely, to be entirely covered up, to be enwrapped, to be swallowed up / dây / couvrir, envelopper, avaler.</td>
<td><strong>lông, Đak Lông</strong> See Tea Long. village of Xâ Tea Hmông</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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**DICTIONARY**

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<th>179</th>
<th>luô — lôklóam</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hâi hâng luô</td>
<td>after sunset; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâi luô</td>
<td>sunset / mặt trời lặn / couche du soleil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>làm lap luô</td>
<td>to go everywhere; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lap luô</td>
<td>all over, everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lap luô kong</td>
<td>to flood the entire country (not necessarily with water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lap luô lap pôlé</td>
<td>all over the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôluô</td>
<td>to fear being flooded, covered up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêang pa hâi luô</td>
<td>west / tây / ouest; see: hâi. Directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea luô</td>
<td>flood / lụt / déluge; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kôlì. Kitchen Actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luô</td>
<td>See lụam. to roll up a leaf, paper, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luông</td>
<td>inoa i luông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan i luông i long</td>
<td>very big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lup, rômôang lup</td>
<td>(type of) blanket / mền thô / couverture. CL: kopau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khu rômôang. Kinds of rômôang Blankets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### lô-

**lô-**

verbal affix indicating action harmful to oneself; the adverative prefix

- lôchôî [vAdj] the khê moon crossing plêng the sky
- lôgâk (Fr) [N] map, chart / bản đồ / carte.
  Syn.: hà mè-êa tônei tea
  See: 'ba tônen, Terms of Warfare
- lôka [T Vb] to fear being eaten, bitten, stung / sô bij ăn
  ka to eat, to bite, to sting
  Á xâu gá lôka mà. I’m afraid he will eat us.

- lôkâng to fear being fenced in / sô bij rào lai
- kâng to fence in
- lôkat to fear being tied up / sô bij tròi
  kat to tie up
  See: kat, Tying
- lôkian to fear being used as a pillow
  kian pillow
- lôkô to fear being chopped / sô bij đôn
  ko to chop
  See: ko, Cutting
- lôkô to fear being chopped / sô bij đôn
  kô to chop large timber
  See: ko, Cutting
- lôkôdê [only trisyllabic word encountered in Sedang, posing the possibility of analyzing lô- as la an independent adverative particle rather than as an adverative affix] to fear being killed / sô bij giếť
- kôdê to kill
- lôkhôa to fear choking / sô bij nghệt
  khoa to choke
- lôklak to fear having water enter
  one’s môh nose / sô bij chết đuôi
  klak to have water enter the nose
- lôklau to fear being stoned / sô bij ném dâ
  klau to stone
- lôkleh to fear falling / sô bij rõi
  kleh to fall
  See: kleh, Falling
- lôklie to fear being pinched with the knuckles / sô bij câu
  klie to pinch with the knuckles
- lôklôam to fear being a victim of not watching where one is going, of being run into / sô bij đâm vào
  klôam to not watch where one is going
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<th>Lôkra -- lanise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôkra</strong></td>
<td>the fear of being old, being destroyed; to be destroyed, ruined / sợ bị giã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kra</strong></td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôkra</strong></td>
<td>to guess, to suppose / đoán, giãi-thiết / deviner, supposer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôkrám</strong></td>
<td>to fear being drowned / sợ bị chết đuối</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>krám</strong></td>
<td>to sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôkreò</strong></td>
<td>to fear being called / sợ bị kêu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kreò</strong></td>
<td>to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôkriò</strong></td>
<td>to fear being scratched / sợ bị cào</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>krìò</strong></td>
<td>to scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôkròù</strong></td>
<td>to fear crying / sợ bị khóc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kròù</strong></td>
<td>to cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôlaì</strong></td>
<td>when? / khi nào?, bao giờ / quand. PHR S *lalàq; Rengao là lì. Also: la lai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ôh ta chôì</strong></td>
<td>lalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôlaì</strong></td>
<td>never at any time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See: lai, Interrogatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôlám</strong></td>
<td>(dup) See lám. to go / đi / aller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lulêk</strong></td>
<td>[I Vb] inaccurate; to miss a (gun) shot, to miss the mark / không trúng, trượt / manquer son coup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See: 'mot,</strong> Hunting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lulêk</strong></td>
<td>(dup) See lek. to pour; to run away; to lay something out on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lêlêm</strong></td>
<td>(dup) See lêm. beautiful; good; delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lôlé</strong></td>
<td>[Quanf] very / quá / trè.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See: ta, Greatness</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lulê</strong></td>
<td>(dup) See lè. to split open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luléa</strong></td>
<td>[I Vb, Adj] to lie; to be undecided (between two alternatives), two-faced, to betray / nói dối, hai mặt / mèntr, trahir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See: Appendix 33, Talking</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Luléa</strong></td>
<td>(dup) See lea. to unwrap, to peel off; to husk alai corn</td>
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<td><strong>Luléò</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Luli</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>See: pei, Work</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Lôlia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lulít</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Syn.: nhunhiat ma</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Lilo</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Lôlôi</strong></td>
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<td><strong>lôi</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Lôluò</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>luò</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lôlha</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lha</strong></td>
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<td><strong>See: lha, Death</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Lulha</strong></td>
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<td><strong>hlo</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>See: hlo, Seeing</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Lùlê lùlê</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>See: tôlêi, Convenience</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lômei</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>mei</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lôhma</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hma</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lôhmua</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hmua</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lânise</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>See: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks</strong></td>
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DICTIONARY

lọng to fear (the consequence of)
heavy rain / sọt bi mafa lọn

lọnih to fear being destroyed / sọt
bi hụ

'l' to destroy

lọ-ǭ to fear being served something
bad

ơ to serve or dish out hme rice
or kọchai vegetables

lọ-ọk to fear being poured on / sọt
bi dọ

ok to pour, to sprinkle

lọpā See lọpáng. outright

lọpáng [pVb] don’t / ụmụ
See: óh, Negation

lọpáng outright / đoụ / O.K. Also:

lọpā.

See: Appendix 22, Knowing

lọpẹ, pliam lọpẹ ‘afraid to touch’

leech

pẹ to touch

See: khu pliam, Land Leech

Family

lọpo to fear being bitten (by pah a
snake) / sọt bi rán cǎn

po to hoe, to peck, to bite

lọta to fear catching an illness / sọt
bi dau

ta to become, to grow, to catch
an illness

lọtro fear / sọt / craindre.

tro to trap, to pierce; to run into
something

See: xau, Fright

hlá

hlā [I Vb, vAdj] to die, dead; idle
(of machine) / chêt / mourir,
arrêté. Also: lhāla (dup).

k hôí krōu môngé hlā to fail
for the dead

krōu môngé hlā to weep or to
mourn for the dead; see:

krōu, Crying

lohla to fear death

Fears:

• xau lọtro họlọng, fear of a
knife

• xau lọtro lọáng, fear of a stick
or tree

• xau lọtro hia tea, fear of
drowning

• xau lọtro hôngú, fear of the
cold

• xau lọtro hla, fear of death

• xau lọtro kọblea, fear of
lightning

• xau lọtro kọchẹp ka, fear of
scorpion bite

• xau lọtro kọklea, fear of
hungry

• xau lọtro kľeh lọáng, fear of
falling out of a tree

• xau lọtro on ka, fear of being
burned by fire

• xau lọtro pah po, fear of snake
bite

• xau lọtro ta mo, fear of
sickness

• xau lọtro tọngé, fear of
malaria

• xau lọtro lọáng tie, fear of
being crushed by a falling
tree

hla lok to faint, convulsion /
ngạt xiu, chệt giấc /
s'ëyanour

hla mǒu to be unconscious

hla tẹang to die for another(s);
see: Appendix 14, Religion

môhram to be left alone (as by
the death of another)

to hla dead monkey (or, the
monkey is dead)

xau lọtro hla fear of death; see:

lọtro, Fears

See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; klei,
Finishing; xau, Fright; chōu,
Time Keeping

hlá [N] leaf / lâ / feuille. PNB *hla;
cf. PC *sula. CL: kọta.

chie to rip (hlá mô-êa paper)

hôkau hlá tu umbrella

hômui hlá ‘leaf’ wasp; see: khu

hômui, hômui Wasp Family
hlá – hlá 182  SEDANG

hlá kô flag
hlá mô-êa paper, book / giấy, sách / papier, livre; see: chêh, Writing
hlá mô-êa hobo cardboard
hlá mô-êa lüm paper wrapper, cover (as on keô candy, or a book)
hlá mô-êa tômei tea map; see: 'ba tôngën, Terms of Warfare
hlá pei dried leaf, leafy floor of jungle
hlá rôchia ‘bamboo leaf’ fish; see: khu hôngang, Catfish Family
hlá tu umbrella
môi kôta hlá mô-êa piece of paper, sheet of paper

Leaves:
• hlá chuchie
• hlá drông, leaves used to wrap 'nhên koc glutinous rice for cooking
• hlá hâa, leaves used by shamans
• hlá hông hôi, bindweed
• hlá hôbrôi, leaves often used by shamans
• hlá kên
• hlá kôi
• hlá nhông hong, leaves used to bro flavor food; dill, coriander, Chinese parsley
• hlá pê, mustard greens
• hlá pôkêang, tobacco leaf
• hlá priat, banana leaf (q.v.)
• hlá réka
• hlá tôngê (q.v.)
• hlá rôpêng
• hlá rôting
• hlá hrôu, low broad-leaved plant found in many Vietnamese yards
• hlá trà, leaf used to make cigarettes
• hlá trêang, leaf whose inner part of stem is eatable
• hlá xa, leaf used for roofing houses

Death:
• gà hiang hôtro, he is resting comfortably free from the worries of the world
• hôdri xeh, to hang oneself
• hòmu, all the clothes given to a dead person
• kia hôngàng, ghost of a dead person (q.v.)
• kia kôcho, someone who has died
• kia kôcho meh Liu, the late uncle Liu
• kia môngê, ghost of a dead person
• kia ngo, ghost of a dead person
• kô’du, human remains, decayed corpse, bones
• kôhôi, to weep or mourn for the dead
• kôloa, human remains, decayed corpse, bones
• krôu kia, to wait for the dead
• lôhla, to fear death
• hla môdring, untimely death
• hla rôngô, to be left for dead, almost dead
• hla rôxôh, to die of shock or fright
• hla têang, to die for another
• hla tôpôh on, to be burned to death
• mang liông, catastrophe, day of total eradication of life
• mê, to bury
• môngê kia, wooden carved figure by a grave site
• ôi to mông hlá, just about to die
• pông, casket (q.v.)
• pôu môngê hlâ kleh klea, stillborn
• pôria, to throw up hands and yell at time of death
• tônap kia, cemetery, grave
• xau lôtro hlá, to fear death

doan hlá kô flag pole; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things

kôxêt hlá xê yellow and red mushrooms; see: kôxêt, Mushrooms
DICTIONARY

hngéi hlá xá grass-roofed house; see: hngéi, Houses
pek hlá mó-éa to turn a page
póxám hlá kró pheasant; see: khu póxám, Pheasant Family
rdjé hlá end point of leaf
róméc lóng bud; the soft, tender part of a plant, flower, or leaf
rdpám hlá xá grass-roofed storehouse
todró to move (as hlá leaves of a tree in khía the wind)
xa hlá to line with leaves so contents will not fall out holes; see: chang, Basket Parts

See: lóng, Parts of Trees

hlái [Pí] very; …at all / quá; …gì hét / trê.

Gá u rôkê hlái. He’s very clever.

See: ta, Greatness

hlak [vAdj] to be sound asleep / ngú say / endormi.
ko hlak to sleep soundly
ko hlak ra to sleep well
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

hlak (border dialects) [N] money / tién / argent. Cf. VN bac;

Thái baht; Khmer priak;
Malay perek; Tagalog pilak.

See: lián, Money

hlám [N] large rectangular fish net with plài weights along one side; hammock / lôi cá; vông / fillet, hamac.

Syn.: ning nong
See: péam, Fish Traps and Fish Nets; drá, House Furnishings; Appendix 10, Sleeping

hláu [vAdj] easy; lazy / dê-dàng, lôi biên / facil, paresseux.
chiák hláu field without grass, easy to work
kleh tùng hláu to fall into clear, easily accessible place; see: kleh, Falling
Ant.: chiák rotôh, field with lots of grass, hard to work
See: to’lei, Convenience

hléng, chêng hléng Kon Pía
Village-type singing
See: rôngei, Singing

hlé [N] cymbal, gong / chiêng / gông, cymbale.
ká hlé ‘cymbal’ fish (delicious); see: ká, Fish
tê hlé scabies; see: Appendix 2, Illnesses

Tea hlé village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hléa See hléang, clearly

hléang [fanN] (kind of) wasp (has honey) / một loài ong mật, ong bâu, ong dát / guiêp.

Khu hléang, hléang Wasp
Family:
• hléang chiák, hléang kôchiák, ‘fox’ bee
• hléang kau, kau-fish wasp
• hléang kômroi
• hléang môngéang, ‘large black ant’ bee
• hléang réang, red ‘flower’ bee
• hléang rôi, ‘house fly’ bee
• hléang rui, queen ‘elephant’ bee
• hléang tuâm, ‘red’ wasp
hléang -- hlong

The hléang does not xuí sting, nor does it have homet a stinger.

Also: hóléang.

pet bée’s wax (as from hléang)
potáu queen of hléang wasps
See: khù ông, Bees and Wasps

hléang [vAdj] clearly / rõ, sáng
mêt / clairement. Also: hleá. tõpui hléang to speak fluently, to speak clearly; see:
Appendix 33, Talking
hleó, plai hleó tamarind / tráí me
See: Appendix 24, Fruits
hlia, lóang hlia tree whose bark is used for cords / cäy / arbre.
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

hlik [pVAdj] necessary, needful / cãi / il faut.
hlik jóm respectfulness / kính-
trọng / caractére respectueux
hlik va to want to
Gái hlik va ka. He had to eat.
See: va, Wanting

hlió to lie; to be lazy / nói dối, lười
biếng / mentir.
See: Appendix 33, Talking

hliu [T Vb] to puncture trúam
holes / dâm thủng / transpercier.
hliu hloh to make holes in something
See: trúam, Holes

hlo [C Vb] to see; to meet / xem, thây / voir, rencontrer. Also:
hlu (Tea Rõnhong).
hái hlo mà gã nah birthday; see:
hái, Special Days

hlo ma to give birth to a child /
dè / accoucher d’un enfant; see: tõpà, Pregnant

hlo ‘nhen to see clearly
Hlo gã hiáng pò. See he is already drunk.
See: tdáh, Meeting

hlo [T Vb] to pierce; to go through--in one side and out

Seeing:
• hódra, to look through (as a telescope)
• kòbloa, to give a disapproving glance
• hñái, to see
• lõfhlo, to fear being seen
• ngân, to inspect, to read, to look at
• ’möi, to look up at something
• pâ hlo, to disappear, no longer see
• rông hlo, easy to see
• hrâ hlo, hard to see
• sã, to look around using a stick with a fire on one end
• tõba, to look out over a wide expanse
• tõhlo, to see each other
• tõtrông, to look at, to see something afar off
• trú, near-sighted
• hyô, to look all over

the other (as through a house; or as a bullet through a wall); broken, having holes / dâm
thủng / percier.

klea xé hloh flat tire
hliu hloh to make holes in something

Syn.: klè
See: ’ba tõnên, Terms of
Warfare; trúam, Holes;
Appendix 16, Movements

hloh to speak clearly / nói rõ
See: Appendix 33, Talking


A hodáu fish trap is placed in a hloh to catch fish.

hloi [anN] tsetse fly / ruôi xêxê /
mouche tsé-tsé
See: khù ua, Family of “itchy” Creatures

hóng tuôn [anN] water animal (larva of xìng xông)
<table>
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<th>Dictionary</th>
<th>hlop -- hlüm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khu hloi, Tsetse Fly Family:</strong></td>
<td><strong>hlüm [vAdj] something tiny but short; short (of a person, song, etc.); fat average-height young person</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achoa, tsetse fly (bites people and cows)</td>
<td><strong>tang 'nai short</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>húa</td>
<td>See: <strong>kan, Size; Appendix 20, Kinds of People; rôngêi, Singing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hloi kôpôu, ‘water buffalo’ tsetse fly</td>
<td><strong>hlúa [anN] (kind of) fish</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dragonfly</strong></td>
<td>See: <strong>khû mõk, môk Family</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hlop</strong> [I Vb] to fall into a hole with one leg / té, ngã / tomber.</td>
<td><strong>hlum See hlum. kingfisher</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kleh</strong> to fall into a hole with two legs</td>
<td><strong>hlúan</strong> [I Vb] to escape; safe / trôn thọát / échapper. <strong>Syn.: môm</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>kleh, Falling</strong></td>
<td><strong>See: Appendix 16, Movements</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hlôh</strong> [I Vb] to lose air, deflate (as a balloon) / tháo hôi / dégonfler.</td>
<td><strong>hluh [vAdj] something big but short (as the short kâi horns of chôi a deer); big but short person</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: ** hôxôh, Air**</td>
<td>See: <strong>Appendix 20, Kinds of People; kan, Size; kâi, Horns and Antlers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hlôi</strong> (Bahnar ?) [IPt] immediately, right away / ngay, liên / toute de suite. PNB <em>hloy.</em>*</td>
<td><strong>hlum, chêm hlum</strong> [N-DName] kingfishers <strong>See: Appendix 4, Birds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lui hlôi</strong> ignorant</td>
<td>Chêm hlum, Kingfishers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>préô hlôi</strong> to return not to come again</td>
<td>• chêm hlum, deep blue kingfisher (small, stays by small rivers) and/or banded kingfisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gô pak pin hlôi. It stung us right away.</strong></td>
<td>• chêm hlum kroàng, stork-billed kingfisher (stays by big rivers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gô hôi ăi xêng tung kong. hníi chiang kia hôi. He right away went to live in the junge and immediately because a ghost.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chêm hlum, deep blue kingfisher and/or banded kingfisher was identified on Plate XV, Sketches 5 and 8, Bird Nos. 255 and 262, and chêm hlum krôàng stork-billed kingfisher was identified on Plate XV, Sketch 2, Bird No. 263 in Wildash 1968.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hlôu</strong> [I Vb] (of sun, moon) to shine through, to be seen; to pierce, to go out through (as a ball going through a fence out of a yard) / soi sáng, dâm thing / luire à travers, percer, passer par.</td>
<td>*<em>hlêm [I Vb] to blow / thôí / souffler. PNB <em>khôm. Also: hlùu.</em></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hôdang</strong> to hide (as clouds hide the sun); to block out (rain, light, etc.); to block (as someone in a doorway); to shade</td>
<td><strong>li potential</strong> to blow smoke into a hole in tree to force something (as kia a ghost) out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ôh ta hlôu</strong> to be hidden, to hide behind the clouds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hlung -- ma

hlám keng to blow keng a wind instrument
hlám róvông to blow (play) the flute
tohlám to blow at each other
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
hlung, Kà Pông Hlìng [PName]
story ghost
See: kìa, Folk tale Ghosts
hluó See hlám. to blow

lau [DName]
plài lau papaya / du-du; see:
Appendix 24, Fruits
vó lau Vietnamese-made wine jar with nga neck larger at bottom than at top (i.e. hru, non-parallel), glazed surface with design; see: vó, Wine Jars
leng [T Vb] to push aside; to bump into / bây / pousser, frapper.
Syn.: blong, 'lut, vea
See: Appendix 16, Movements;
trut, Pushing
lep lep to fall flutteringly (like hlá a leaf)
See: kieh, Falling
lê lê to hate / ghét / hair.
See: hòu, Hate
lo [sPt] (series particle) denotes
each member of a series,
usually place names (perhaps
denotes uncertainty) / không chắc / incertitude. PNB *qloq...’know’.

Tai tang pelé va ka ro ‘lo,
chu ‘lo, l’lo. The whole village was about to eat beef, pork, chicken.
lo [C Vb] to think / tưởng / penser.
PNB *qloq...’know’.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing
ló to be; certainly / chắc /
certainment.
ló pàng not; see: òh, Negation

See: ‘nai, Knowing
ló [vAdj] clean / sạch / propre.
See: lém, Qualities
lok, ia ‘lok lazy person
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
lòu, ‘no lòu to make a fist; to make a fist with thumb between index and middle fingers (very vulgar)
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
lup, bông ‘lup po’llul off-shade of white
lut [T Vb] to push aside, to bump into; to push with hands / día, dâm vao / pousser, frapper.
Syn.: blong, ‘leng, vea
See: Appendix 16, Movements;
trut, Pushing

m

ma [N] eye; that part of the kòu base of bamboo from which the bamboo sprouts new shoots / mắt / oeil. PNB *màt; PVM *màt; cf. PC *mata.
brit brit to wink eye
chhai ma sore eyes; See:
Appendix 2, Illnesses
chhai plóm ma partial blindness
chhai plóm ma total blindness
gliang to despise someone by turning ma the eyes sideward
hái hò ma gà nah birthday; see:
hái, Special Days
hau eye glasses
ká tuám ma ‘red eye’ fish; see:
ká, Fish
kônhie ma to close the eye
klap ma to cover eyes with hands
kreng ma ‘eye’ bird, yellow and white under wings; see: khe kreng kreng, kreng kreng Bird Family
lulit to rub the eyes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hòi ma</td>
<td>to give birth to a child; see: tôpə, Pregnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma châu</td>
<td>clock face; see: chou, Time Keeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma hài</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma trống</td>
<td>able only to see close up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mỏm ma</td>
<td>face; see: ko, Parts of the Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mỏm ma па hiằng pêa tai tang</td>
<td>sick-looking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhunhiai ma</td>
<td>to rub the eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnhóu ma</td>
<td>to get something in one’s eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phió a ma</td>
<td>pleasant to the eyes, to want very much (as with lovers, or for things in the market)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plek ma</td>
<td>to open eyes; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plóng ma</td>
<td>blind (with eyelids closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plóm ma</td>
<td>blind (with eyelids open)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teng tei</td>
<td>to turn kōtōu ma eyelid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea ma</td>
<td>tears; see: Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tríu</td>
<td>near-sighted (face next to paper when reading)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tro ma</td>
<td>to get something in one’s eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tro me</td>
<td>to have a good appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xañkau ma</td>
<td>eyebrow hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: ki</td>
<td>See: Appendix 35, Numbering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma á</td>
<td>See á. [Pron] I, me, my / tôi / je, moi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lep</td>
<td>[N] weaving pattern / kiều / dessein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuà ma lep</td>
<td>rek møi hnap möi rek möi hnap pún over-one-under-one-over-one-under-four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lua</td>
<td>[Conc Conj] despite, whether or not; though, although, yet / dũ, mắc đầu / en dépít de, soit...soit, quand même, bien que, pourtant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma [N]</td>
<td>brass; brass bracelet / dông thau, vòng tay / laiton, bracelet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dế ràng ma</td>
<td>to be engaged; see: hōdrō, Engagement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma -- ma</td>
<td>ma [Conj] why, because, also, but / vì, hơn nữa, nhưng mà / pourquoi, parce que, aussi, mais.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma [N]</td>
<td>wrist; ankle / cổ Tay / mắt cá / poignet; cheville.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōxiang ma</td>
<td>wrist or ankle bone; see: kōxiang, Bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma cheang</td>
<td>ankle / mắt cá / cheville du pied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma kōng</td>
<td>wrist; round bone at wrist / cổ Tay / poignet, carpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma va xang bracelet</td>
<td>(sometimes used as a substitute for при beads to indicate engagement) / vòng Tay / bracelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xang ma bracelet</td>
<td>See: cheang, Leg Parts; kōng, Parts of the Arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma (Bahnar) [RelPt] ordinal number indicator / thứ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma mở</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma péa</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma á</td>
<td>See á. [Pron] I, me, my / tôi / je, moi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lep</td>
<td>[N] weaving pattern / kiều / dessein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuà ma lep</td>
<td>rek mở hnap mở rek mở hnap pún over-one-under-one-over-one-under-four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma lua</td>
<td>[Conc Conj] despite, whether or not; though, although, yet / dũ, mắc đầu / en dépít de, soit...soit, quand même, bien que, pourtant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Parts of the Eye:
- kau ma, eye brow
- kón ngài, pupil of eye
- kōn\-ngâng, iris
- kōngé ma, pupil of eye
- kōtōu ma, eye lid
- kłoang ma, eye ball
- tea ma, tears
- vình ma, corners of eye
- xañk ma, eyelash / lông mi

### Ma lua mở gê oh ta rohôi,
- vai tôi gạ mögê oh ta rohô,  
  tung huget gạ hōnun toma ai  
  tìm khu ké ki me. Although  
  someone may not be smart  
  and they say he’s not  
  capable, in his house there  
  are also customarily all those  
  thing (i.e. necessary tools).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ma -- mai</th>
<th>188</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ma réi</strong> [N]</td>
<td>gold / vàng / or.</td>
<td>spouse's sibling (whether older or younger) of the same sex as one's spouse) / chỉ đâu, em đâu, ah ré, em rế / beaux-frère, belle-sœur. PNB *mì. Also: mômai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khá</td>
<td>golden yellow; see: bông, Colors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plong ma réi</strong> “a splendid gold pirogue [canoe].” (Hickey, 1993,175) mentioned in folklore supposed to be in Ngo Êng Ngok Linh mountain area</td>
<td></td>
<td>A calls B mai; B calls A mai or a. A calls B's spouse ngôh, na or o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: métam, Metal</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: kôdrai, Women; kônlô, Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ma ta</strong> [vPt] don't (imperative) / đừng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma ta mot tung xôi don't enter into sin; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma ta ô don't</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma ta u don't</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nô kêu eh ma ta hnap tráng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nò kêu này mai ta hnap tráng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â hóu. Now don't you block my path, okay?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: ở, Negation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ma tió</strong> [S Vb] to follow / đi theo / suivre.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma, Réang Ma</td>
<td>story character:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second daughter of Pô-ông if required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: A-Pía, Story Characters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>má</strong> [Pron] we, us, our (first-person dual exclusive pronoun, i.e. he and I, not you) / hai chúng tôi (hai người) / nous deux, notre. PhRrs *ma. Also: mê, mamá (dup).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 1, Pronouns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>má, so má</strong> before sunrise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hái day (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so má ah tomorrow morning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so má ai just this morning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 7, Times of Day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mã</strong> [Pt]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khom mã to continue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mã mōhē therefore / cho nên / donc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mã See măng. night</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mai</strong> [Kin] brother-in-law, sister-in-law, cousin-in-law (the spouse of one's older sibling or cousin or the spouse of one's younger sibling of the same sex; the spouse of one's spouse's sibling (whether older or younger) of the same sex as one's spouse) / chỉ đâu, em đâu, ah ré, em rế / beaux-frère, belle-sœur. PNB *mì. Also: mômai.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mai is more proper to use than kôdrâi ‘female, wife’ when speaking about one’s wife, or than kõnôu ‘male, husband’ when speaking about one’s husband. Similarly mûn ‘nephew’ is better than kian ‘child’ when speaking about one’s child.

mái, ang mái (VN) beggar / ngưui ân-xin
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

mái, xe mái bicycle / xe dâp
toang xe mái bicycle frame
See: kômai, Equipment

mak âi (Bahnar) [fPt] always / luôn luôn / toujours.
See: Appendix 21, Time

mak âi (Bahnar) [vAdj] shy, timid
person / nhút nhát / réservé, timide.
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

mal, tang mal twins
See: tdpa, Pregnant

mâm [N] uncooked meat (usually of the forest) / thit (sông) / viande.
châm mâm all kinds of meat;
see: rõkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas
xe mâm meat
See: xe, Meat

mâm [N] salty; dried fish / mân; cá kho / salé. PNB *mâm. Also: mâô.
teâ mâm fish sauce / nước mắm; see: Appendix 28, Liquids

mang [N] ring behind head of fish / vong cá
löang mang whip (for animals)
tang mang intestinal round worm; CL to; see: oa ngang, Earth Worm Family
See: kái, Body Parts of Animals; ká, Parts of Fish

máng [N] plateau; designator for names of plateaus and villages, see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places (some occurrences of mang not listed here) / cao-nguyễn / plateau

Inúa Mang Bak ridge line
Mang Bak plateau
Mang Buk (Bahnar for Mang Pok) village, center of eastern Sedang villages, northeast of KonTum city, 30 kilometers east of Tu Mrong village. Sedang Kôthua dialect area (also Mang Bok).
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

máng (Rengao-Sedang, Daksut Sedang) See màng. opening, door, window

màng lòng [N] catastrophe, day of total eradication of life / taihoa / catastrophe. Also: màng líng.
See: hla, Death

máng [cN] night / ban đêm, tối / nuit. PNB *mâô. Also: mâ.
hái màng day and night
hái pôxiam màng dusk
kong hâi màng tâu after dark, pitch dark
kong màng night-time
kô màng during the night (also kômàng)
kôchêp màng ‘night’ centipede;
see: khu kôchêp, Centipede Family
kôli pitch blackness, darkness
màng xê kô this evening
ôi to màng hla just about to die;
see: hla, Death
pôlâ màng tìng week / tuân lệ / semaine; see: hâi, Units of Time
pla hài pla màng all the time, all day and all night
pla màng ga all night long, until dawn
rem hài rem màng all the time, every day and every night
rômàng darkness
See: Appendix 7, Times of Day
màng [N] opening, door, window / cửa, lô / ouverture, porte,
maõ -- meh

fenêtre. PNB *qmân. Also:
  mang (Rengao-Sedang, Daksut Sedang), pêlok
  (Kêtua Sedang).
  Syn.: bo, péa
  See: hâi, House Parts; péa, Openings
maõ See màm. salty; dried fish
mat [anN] tiny mosquito-like insect / muôï / moustique.
  See: khu ua, Family of “itchy” Creatures
Khu mat, mat Mosquito Family:
  • mat, tiny mosquito-like insect
  • mroi, smaller than mosquito
mau [an-plM] they, them;
  pluralizer (for people, specific in reference to a
  particular group) / chủng nó / ils, elles, eux.
  See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
me [N] the white spot on an
  animal’s forehead. CL: to.
koêchiak me fox with me white
  spot on forehead; see: khu
  koêchiak, Fox Family
  See: kâi, Body Parts of Animals
me [Dem] that (intermediate) / dó, áy / ce, cet, cete.
  u me over there / ð dó / là-bas

SEDANG
me [TempDem] that, then / lúc dó /
  alors. PHR*S meh.
klei me after that; see: klei,
  Finishing

Me is the most frequently
  occurring word in Sedang—in a
  27,437-word text it occurred once
  for every sixteen words.

Syn.: tà
me [îP] (very weak semantically,
  perhaps suggests slight
  resignation) / dó mà
me ai [îP] like that
  Hiâng klei hâ me. (I) have
  also already finished.
  See: Appendix 22, Knowing
  mé, tsu mé See ti me. like that;
  That’s the way it is!
meh [Kin] aunt or uncle--being an
  older sibling of the opposite
  sex of the parent through
  whom related, or the spouse
  of a meh; thus a relative (not
  necessarily through blood) of
  either sex one generation
  older than Ego being or
  related by marriage through

There are three degrees of
  proximity shown by the
  demonstratives: kô this, here
  (close); me that (intermediate);
  and tô that (distant); as well as
  lâi any (indefinite).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DICTIONARY</th>
<th>191</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an older sibling of the opposite sex as Ego's parent through whom related / cô, đựng, cầu, mẹ / uncle, tante. PNB *mính 'father's older sibling'.</td>
<td>méng, cho méng That's right!. Also: cho mê See: Appendix 22, Knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A calls B mê; B calls A mâu. A calls B's spouse mê.</td>
<td>mê [T Vb] to bury / chôn / enterrer. See: hia, Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: tám, Aunts and Uncles mê broker-in-law, sister-in-law (husband's older sister, or wife's older brother; thus one's spouse's older sibling of the opposite sex as the spouse; referred to with the in-law respect pronoun chưô) / anh nhạc, chị nhạc / beau-frère, belle-soeur.</td>
<td>mê [Kin] daughter-in-law or daughter-in-law of a sibling or cousin; female descendant related through marriage one generation younger than Ego (referred to with the in-law respect pronoun chúô) / con dâu, em dâu / belle-fille. PNB *may ‘older sister’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A calls B mê; B calls A ông (m) or mê (f). A calls B's spouse nogh (m) or na (f).</td>
<td>mê châu granddaughter-in-law pôkòang ông mê the wedding celebration; see: pôkòang, Weddings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: mai, Brother-in-law, Sister-in-law, etc.</td>
<td>roi nő mê daughter-in-law's mother; see: roi, Parents of Children-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mel mel the sound of lôang wood on wood. See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia</td>
<td>roi pa mê daughter-in-law's father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem [anN] gaur with white horns, banting / mình (một loại bò rừng)</td>
<td>A calls B mê; B calls A vâ (m) or sa (f). A calls B's spouse dôh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôpôu prai gaur with black horns, banting</td>
<td>See: dôn, Parents-in-law and Children-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôpôu kong gaur, banting</td>
<td>mê [Kin] sister-in-law (a girl's younger brother's wife; referred to with the in-law respect pronoun chúô) / dâu, em dâu / belle-soeur. PNB *may ‘older sister’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem has white horns; kôpôu kong has black horns</td>
<td>ông mê family; cf. on véang pôkòang ông mê wedding celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mén [T Vb] to plaster or fill a bumpy or open surface; to pat; to form tônei lnên clay / trát vĩa / phlatrer, taper, former.</td>
<td>See: mai, Brother-in-law, sister-in-law, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mén mônat to plaster a mud or cement wall See: mônat, Walls; tônei, Earth and Dirt</td>
<td>mea [N] jewels, gems, gold / vàng / bijoux, pierre précieuse, or. PNB *mah; but Sedang reflex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
méam — mie

is irregular and should be
*ma; cf. PC *amah ‘gold’.
čang mea mica; see: hmóu,
Stones
mea môrêí gold
See: lían, Money
kôxâi méam metal wire; see:
Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
râng chhái méam metal-tipped
arrow; see: râng, Arrows
kôthung tônôu metal drum
See: Appendix 32, Forge

Metal:
• kôchìâng, rust
• kê kôchêâng, metal
• mâ réi, gold
• mêmât, dull metal
• mêm lêm, good metal which
doesn’t chip or break
• mêm ‘ngrâng, sharp but
brittle metal
tiam, to pound metal to shape,
to forge
• tôniâm, forge (q.v.)

méam hme [T Vb-N] to masticate
food for baby / nhai / mâcher.
Also: meô.
See: néng, Baby Care; Appendix
9, Eating
meâng [N] fish gills / mang cá /
ouies. CL: to.
See: kâ, Parts of Fish
mei [I Vb] to rain / múa / pleurer.
PNB *qmê. Also: mi
(southern Sedang).
blé blé blé dá flashing lightning
and sound of thunder
blet blet blet dá flashing
lightning and sound of
thunder
*bôl ‘bôl ‘bôl flashing
lightning and sound of
thunder
kia pôtea rainbow; see: kông,
Weather
kông mei it rains

kông hngêi it rains steadily,
heavily, with no let up
khom mildew
lômei to fear (the consequence
of) rain
mei khía wind storm
mei môhôt to rain with gales of
wind
mei prôú to hail
prâng mei to stop raining
rômâng mei to be stormy
ruîh to fall (of rain)
rông hngêi rainy season (May
- October), fall / múa múa /
saison pluvieuse, automne;
see: rôngô. Seasons
tea mei rain water; see:
Appendix 28, Liquids
See: kông, Weather

Types of Rain:
• mei khía, rain with gales of
wind
• mei môôráng, winter season
rains
• mei môhôt, rain with gales of
wind
• mei hngêi, rainy season
• mei prôú, with rain with hail stones
• mei prôú, beginning of the
rainy season
• mei tea rôlea, the last big rain
of the rainy season

meô See miô. cat
meôô See méam. metal
meôô See méam. to masticate food
for baby
mi (southern Sedang) See mei. to
rain
mi, Vang Mi Na See Vang Môôá.
village east of Kon Pía,
kiklai dialect
mia [N] rib / xôông stôn / côte.
PNB *jahmir.
kôxiang mia rib; see: kôxiang,
Bones
mie [Kin] aunt or uncle--being
either parent’s younger
sibling of the opposite sex of
that parent, or the child of
one’s parent’s mie, or the
spouse of a **mie**; thus a
erelative of either sex one
generation older than Ego but
either he/she or the one
through whom he/she is
related is younger than and of
the opposite sex of Ego's
parent or grandparent through
whom he/she is related / cô,
dương, cậu, mơ / oncle, tante.
Cf. Cham mięk, miök;
Bahnar mêk; Khmer mä.
Also: mô.

A calls B **mie**; B calls A **mian**. A
calls B's spouse **mie**.

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### Dictionary Entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>mihn</strong> (VN) [GName] America, American / Mỹ / Amérique, Américain. CL: ngế.</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hôдре hôdroang mihn</strong> Caucasians; see: hôдре, Races</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>môï ngé mihn</strong> American; see: ngế, Nationalities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mihn, ploi mihn chôu</strong> pendulum weight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mihn, Tea Mihn</strong> [GName] river which flows into the South China Sea through Hrei area</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mím</strong> [anN] plump baby / em bé / bébé.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>miô</strong> See mie. aunt or uncle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>miô</strong> [anN] cat / mèo / chat. Also: mèô.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>miô kong</strong> wild cat; cf. chhéa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cats:**
- hế, to meow
- hổbui, to pet a cat
- hôдро, to purr
- kòpùa, to scratch
- kru hổbui, to pat

**mrûang** to spring for prey

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See: **mihn**, Domestic Animals

**mit, ploi mit** (VN) jackfruit / mit See: Appendix 24, Fruits

**mo** [vAdj] to be healthy, well / manh khỏe / bien portant.

**hôrrang ta mo, hrang ta mo** to cry, to moan

lém mo cha healthy, good in body / mạnh khỏe / bien portant

**mo cha** to be well, to be fine

môï mo close relatives; see: **nhông o**, Relationships

hmui mo ‘healthy’ ant; see: khu hmui, Ant Family

ôû pokëang ta mo to take medicine; see: pokëang, Medicine

prei ta mo to be recovered from illness; see: rõđei, Health

ta mo to be sick

ta mo rõ-ôu thin, skin and bones

tôma mo to be fine

cau lôtro ta mo fear of being sick; see: lôtro, Fears

See: rõđei, Health

**mo doh heh** Be quick about it!

pôï ta ton Don’t be long!

See: Appendix 16, Movements

**mo và** [I Vb] to open one’s mouth / há miệng / ouvrir la bouche.

há to open one’s mouth

mo, môï mo close relatives

(between rõpông enlarged family and **nhông o** distant relatives)

See: **nhông o**, Relationships

**mo, Pôlé Mô Moh** village of Tôring Kon Hreng of kìa kli dialect. Also: Hmo Moh.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**mó** [N] base or handle of **kôtro**

bow trap / cân bẫy / bas, manche.

See: **kôtro**, Bow Trap Parts

**mô** See mông. (kind of) gong; river name
moh -- mot 194  

moh (western Sedang) See mōh. nose  

Hmo Moh village of Tôring Kon  
Hręng district near Tea Hręng  
river above Kon Proh village,  
kiā klî dialect; see: Appendix  
27, Geographical Places  

| Hmo Moh village is so named  
| because the water source comes  
| out of two nostril-like holes in a  
| rock.  |

moi [T Vb] to roll into tiny balls (as  
| the dough for making pló  
| fermenting agent for dróu  
| rice wine) / viên / rouler.  |

mok See mōk. ink  

mok chie (Fr) [N] big artillery /  
trong pháo, đài bắc /  
artillerie, canon.  
Syn.: kõnhong  
See: 'ba tônên, Terms of  
Warfare  

mok, Mang Mok village near  
Mang Buk center  
See: Appendix 27, Geographical  
Places  

mom [vAdj] small and tender (as of  
pô-ô bamboo and kôxèt  
mushrooms) / mêm / tendre.  

móm [S Vb] to escape; safe / trôn  
thọát / échapper.  
Syn.: hlúian  
See: Appendix 16, Movements  

mon [N] pimple / mût / bouton.  
PHeS *qômôn.  
Tung Mon village of Xã Tu Ha;  
see: Appendix 27,  
Geographical Places  

Xã Mon Pau government Xã  
district  
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses  

| The villages within Xã Mon Pau  
| are Mang Kloh, Ngo Kônang,  
| Tea Prông.  |

mong [I Vb] to urinate / di tiểu /  
uriner.  

bông to take a child to the toilet  
chhai hniàng difficulty urinating  

Kon Mong village near Kon  
Hręng village; see: Appendix  
27, Geographical Places  

Kon Mong Chô Phâng village of  
Tôring Kon Hręng district,  
kiā klî dialect  

Kon Mong Kho village of  
Tôring Kon Hręng district,  
kiā klî dialect  

hmui mong môh ‘urinate-nose’  
ant; see: khu hmui, Ant  
Family  

Teng Mong village north of Kon  
Krê village  
Syn.: bong, nûm  
See: eak, Body Functions  

mong, Dak Mong See Tea Mông.  
river; village south of Tu  
Mrong  
mông [vAdj] (kind of) gong; river  
name. Also: mô.  
kôâng mông little gong  

Tea Mông river; village south of  
Tu Mrong, also Dak Mong;  
see: Appendix 27,  
Geographical Places  

mot [S Vb] to enter (especially  
pertaining to only one  
person) / vò, vào / entrer.  
PNB *mût. Also: mimot  
(dup).  
lâm mot 'bok to go to confession  
(as of a Catholic); see:  
Appendix 15, Going  
ma ta mot tung xôí don’t enter  
into sin; see: Appendix 36,  
Wrongs  

mot tân to understand, to  
agree; see: tân, Ear as Seat  
of Understanding  
'mot to enter (especially many  
people)  
Syn.: puat  
See: Appendix 16, Movements  

mot mot mot chirp of hôdró  
momot cricket  
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia  

mot, Tôring Dak Mot village  
district
DICTIONARY

mô ia [would seldom say môn ia] [Temp] a little bit, an instant / mô tô / un instant.
moah the moo of ro a cow. Also: muôh.
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
môe tea [T Vb-N] to squeeze out water / ép / exprimer.
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
môh [N] nose / mũi / nez. PNB *môh. Also: môh.
hia môh to not have a nose kôxiang môh nose bone (of cattle); see: kôxiang. Bones môh ma face / mặt mũi / figure; see: ko, Parts of the Head môh ma pa hiang péa tai tang sick-looking môn môh beak of bird; see: chêm, Bird Parts hmui môn môh ‘urinate-nose’ ant; see: khu hmui, Ant Family
tea môh sniffles; see: Appendix 28, Liquids vô suan môh ‘nose’ wine jar; see: suan, vô suan Wine Jars
xak môh nose hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
See: ko, Parts of the Head

Nose:
- chái kô-ôk, sick with runny nose
- hia môh, to not have a nose
- môh nhàng lo, runny nose
- ’nher môh, flesh between nostrils of nose
- rôjiê môh, point or end of the nose
- tea môh, sniffles
- vie dei môh, to pick one’s nose
- xak môh, nose hair

môi [Num] one / mêt / un. PNB *qmôyq. Also: momôi (dup).
a môn chôu ah at one o’clock; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day
chiang alone
hài kôxô môn the first day of the (calendar) month
hài môn Monday / ngày thứ hai / lundi; see: hài, Weekdays
koa môn chôu half past one o’clock; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day
khê môn January / tháng giêng / janvier; see: khê, Months
khê môn chat October / tháng mười / octobre
khê môn chat môn November / tháng mười một / novembre
khê môn chat péa December / tháng mười hai / décembre
ma môn first
mo ia a little bit, an instant [would seldom say môn ia]
môe chat ten / mười / dix
môe jeng together
môe mo close relatives / ruột / parents; see: nhông o, Relationships
môi hap just a little bit, little while; see: Appendix 31, Quantities
môi na one time, an instant / một lần / un instant
môi ngê › mônge person môn poc one piece, one part môn tua one pair
môi xôh one time
mônge xan môn tea person is still under the water; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
ngôu môn tuí to remain at one place; see: ôi, Positions
ôh ta xê môn tiah not the same; see: tiah, Similarity
ôi môn ngê to live alone
préi môn vêang they’re ‘one apartment’ married; see: nhông o, Relationships
tômôi to be each one separate
See: Appendix 35, Numbering
môi tiah [Sim] the same, the same as / giống nhau / même.
mök -- mún / 196

The number môi one sometimes substitutes for the pronoun gà he/she/it to avoid repetition of the pronoun.

| U'ula löong môi tiah. (He) still saw the trees the same (as before). |
| Eh va hla môi tiah ngian. |
| You will die the same as us. |

See: tiah, Similarities

mök [N] hat (used by men) / mű / chapeau.

dođo hat (used by women)

See: eō, Clothes

mök [anN] water animal (larva of xing xông dragonfly). Also:

amök.

Mök gá chiang xing xông.
Mök gá ói tung te; ka trap.
Me xing xông gá ói king tea.
Gá kótta king tea; me kótta me
gá chiang mök. The mök
makes the xing xông. The
mök it lives in water; eats
mud. But the xing xông lives
on the bank of the river. It
lays eggs at the bank; and the
eggs hatch the mök.

See: khu pa tea, Water Animals

Khu mök, mök Animal Family:
- hlong tian, ‘ear’ hlong
- mök kan, ‘big’ larva of xing
xông dragonfly
- mök kuan. ‘little’ larva of
xing xông kuan ‘little’
dragonfly
- hödơre
- yuan, water animal

mök, tea mök ink / mực. Also:
mök

lăng chê tea mök pen; see:
chêh, Writing

See: Appendix 28, Liquids

mông [N] beak of bird / mọ chim / bec.

dođiū long and curved (as mông
chêm a bird’s beak)

krêang mông to be caught in
something, stuck (as kông a
hand, xe a vehicle in mud)
mông drei axe blade; see:
đođlong, Knife Parts
mông mőh beak of bird / mô / bec

See: chêm, Bird Parts

mò [S Vb] to go up to, to
approach / đên, tỏi / approcher.

See: Appendix 16, Movements

mòu, hla mòu to be unconscious

See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

mung (VN) [T Vb] to borrow /
mốt / emprunter.

âm mung to lend / cho mốt /
prêter

See: liàn, Money

mu, tea mu flood

See: Appendix 26, Bodies of
Water

mua, klea mua small intestines

See: klea, Intestines

muak [N] cowboy-type hat / mű /
chapeau.

See: eō, Clothes

múan [Kin] nephew or niece--
being the child of any sibling,
cousin or cousin-in-law, thus
a relative of either sex one
generation younger than Ego
other than his own children;
referent term when speaking
about one’s own kuan child /
châu / neveu, nièce. PNB
*mon; cf. PC *kamuôn. Also:
muē.

Múan nephew, niece is a better
term to use than kuan when
speaking about one’s own child.

A calls B mían; B calls A pa,
nâu, xàng, mie. A calls B’s
spouse mê (f) or dêh (m).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>muéch</th>
<th>See múan. nephew or niece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mui (VN)</td>
<td>tiny mosquito-like insect / muội mắt / moustique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: khu ua, Family of “itchy” Creatures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Khu mui, mui Mosquito Family:
- mui, tiny mosquito-like insect
- mui trúng, "yellow", "itchy" mosquito-like insect

mui [S Vb] to go into water, to dive deep into water / nhảy lao đầu xuống (nước) / plonger.

témoi tea the water test for truthfulness: each one ducks his head under water and the first one to surface loses, the last to surface wins.
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water


chiak hònám muih newly cleared rice field (first year only); see: chiak, Fields

rđo muih time to cut and slash fields (February and March); see: rđo, Seasons
tam to sleep in the field while muih cutting down timber
See: chiak, Work in Field

muih [N] swidden, field / rầy rừng / champ de riz.

koi a muih to sleep in the field while cutting down timber; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping

mul, pah mul See pah muó. small snake

mum [N] corner / góc / coin.
a hing mum in the corner

múm, xák múm mustache / ria, râu mép. PNB *mom. Also: muô.

rei xák múm the small root system
See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

mung [T Vb] to borrow / mượn / emprunter.
ám mung to lend / cho mượn / prêter
See: lian, Money

múng muô to crouch down
See: Appendix 16, Movements

muô, pah muô small snake / rắn nhọ. Also: pah mul.
See: khu pah, Snake Family

muô, múng muô to crouch down

muô See múm. mustache

muôh See moah. the moo of ro a cow

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mó-

mó- verbal affix indicating causative action upon another; used with verbs with voiced initials consonants (cf. pdo- for verbs with voiceless initial consonants)

mó-at to withhold food, to make someone else fast / không cho ăn
at to refrain, to fast, to abstain
mó-at xeh for one to abstain from eating

mó-àu to nurse, breastfeed another / cho bú
àu to nurse
mó-àu kúan to nurse child
See: ’néng, Baby Care

móda [T Vb] to plant rice (the initial planting of rice in klang rice paddy) / trồng / planter.

móda báu to plant rice
See: klang, Rice Paddy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mödá – mödráng</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>mödá</strong> (Sp Vb) to turn something around</td>
<td><strong>mõn</strong> to be a long time / lâu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mödang</strong> (Sp Vb) to lift up, to erect, to raise</td>
<td><strong>mõngê mödön</strong> one who goes slow, trails behind, is always last; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ gió lên</td>
<td>ton for a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>khê va mödang đề</strong> first half moon; see: <strong>khê</strong>, Phases of the Moon</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tang</strong> to be erect, to be standing up; to erect, to set up</td>
<td><strong>mödot</strong> See mødot. to make something or someone stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: <strong>yú</strong></td>
<td><strong>tot</strong> to stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mödat</strong> [Q Vb] to order, to command, to scold / bieu / ordonner, commander, gronder.</td>
<td><strong>Kôdrai mödot chu.</strong> The woman stopped the pig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>thê</strong>, Commanding</td>
<td><strong>môdôm</strong> [N] splinter in skin; to enter but not go out the other side / giâm / écharde. Also: môdô.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mödêi</strong> [vAdj] to make strong, to overpower / tạng cường / renforcer.</td>
<td><strong>lôang môdôm</strong> splinter; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mödêi dei kông</strong> to rebel against the government; see: <strong>pôkua</strong>, Government</td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ôh ta ảnh mödêi liham</strong> doubtful; see: <strong>liham</strong>, Heart as Seat of Emotion</td>
<td><strong>môdôô</strong> See môdôm. splinter in skin; to enter but not go out the other side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rôngêi mödêi</strong> to sing loudly; see: <strong>rôngêi</strong>, Singing</td>
<td><strong>môdrâ</strong> See mödrâng. dry season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tei</strong> strong</td>
<td><strong>môdrah</strong> [N] funnel of logs on the ground with occasional openings in which are placed traps / bây / pièges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Môdêi ia.</strong> (Sing) a little stronger.</td>
<td><strong>prah</strong> to set up the <strong>môdrah</strong> system of traps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: <strong>hrâi</strong></td>
<td>See: <strong>châng</strong>, Traps and Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>môdûng</strong></td>
<td><strong>môdrán</strong> [anN] prey, bait / môi / proie, amorce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hài mödûng</strong> holiday</td>
<td><strong>prânh</strong> to place bait on fishhook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tîng</strong> action in spirit worship</td>
<td>See: <strong>kâ</strong>, Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Môdûng hài tîng, ôh ta pei chêng hài tîng.</strong> To observe the holiday, don't work on the holiday.</td>
<td><strong>môdrâng</strong> [N] dry season / mùa khô / saison sèche. Also: môdrâ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>môdô</strong> [pVb] not yet / chưa / pas encore.</td>
<td><strong>klêang môdrâng</strong> large high-flying hawk; see: <strong>khu klêang</strong>, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>ôh</strong>, Negation</td>
<td><strong>mei môdrâng</strong> winter season rains; see: <strong>mei</strong>, Types of Rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>môdôh</strong> [S Vb] to linger, to dilly-dally, to be a long time / kéo dài / trainier.</td>
<td><strong>Romô môdrâng xia kong</strong> hiâng prâng. It’s the dry season because it has stopped raining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ku môdôh</strong> to be a long time</td>
<td><strong>rôno môdrâng</strong> dry, winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: <strong>hyô</strong></td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements; Appendix 21, Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>môdôk</strong> (Bahnar) [C Vb] to teach (a trade or custom) / day / enseigner.</td>
<td>See: <strong>hnê</strong>, Teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICTIONARY</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdrau to make bigger / lớn to lên</td>
<td>mòdrau -- mò-éa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdrau on to make a fire bigger; see: on, Aspects of Fire</td>
<td>hla mòdring entime death, to die in one’s boots, to die on the spot; see: hla, Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prau to start a fire</td>
<td>mòdrí See mòdring, archway, religious archway in front of house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdré [vAdj] very bad, undrinkable, unpalatable / dởc, không ăn được / mauvais, imbuvable, immangeable</td>
<td>mòdríu to wake someone up / dánh thức dậy / éveiller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tréam to burn what is left over after the initial chòu burning</td>
<td>riu to wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdréal [N] sticks in field to be burned / dông cây / bois sec. Also: mödréam.</td>
<td>Syn.: mò’riu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tréam to burn what is left over after the initial chòu burning</td>
<td>See: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdré [vAdj] ugly, dirty,</td>
<td>mòdró [T Vb] to buy and sell, to trade / trao đổi, buôn bán / acheter, vendre, commerger. PNB *madoro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contaminated (of food or people) / dở-bán / laid, sale, souillé. See: jém, Qualities</td>
<td>mòdrong [N] stick already used for roasting but used again to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdréi [vAdj] smallest branches and twigs of lòang tree / cảnh cây nhỡ / branche, brincille. See: lòang, Parts of Trees</td>
<td>ua on make fire by rubbing / que đũ nồng thit / bâton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdréi [vAdj] ugly, dirty,</td>
<td>klóng mòdrong stick already used for prongroasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contaminated (of food or people) / dở-bán / laid, sale, souillé. See: jém, Qualities</td>
<td>krua klóng mòdrong (kind of) cricket (lives in klóng mòdrong); see: khu krua, krua Cricket Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdréo [T Vb] to send home; to return something borrowed; to cool off after anger, to calm down / cho vễ, trả lại / envoy, renvoyer.</td>
<td>mòdrua [C Vb] to offer to xéang spirit / dâng, cúng / offrir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdréo a ching nòu return (it) to her mother</td>
<td>See: pôchau, Shaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdréo to return</td>
<td>mò’dông, Ngo Mò’dông mountain adjacent to Vàng Hồ buô pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdréam See mòdréal. sticks in field to be burned</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdring [N] archway, religious archway in front of house / cửa to-vò / arche. Also: mòdrí, mòdríu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdrío See mòdring, archway, religious archway in front of house</td>
<td>mò-en, Tea Mò-en river near Tea Hmông village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mò’d’é [I Vb] to swell / sưng / enfler. Also: mò-éi.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chái mò-é big swelling</td>
<td>mò-é-tòu pain in breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mò’d’é tòu pain in breast</td>
<td>See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; cak, Body Functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kia Mòdring Ngo story ghost; see: kia, Folk tale Ghosts</td>
<td>mò-éa, hla mò-éa paper; book / giấy; quyển sách / papier; livre, PNB *baqar. CL: kóta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kia Mòdring Tea story ghost</td>
<td>hla mò-éa tònei tea map; see: &quot;ba tònên, Terms of Warfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòa mòdring small ‘archway’ turtle; see: khu kòa, Turtle Family</td>
<td>See: chéh, Writing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mô-ém – môhéam

mô-ém [pVb] to do something with difficulty; to strive to, to try hard to / có gắng / tâcher.
Also: mô-eō
mô-ém pei chéang to work very hard
Tang pin va tômém ka, pin athé mô-ém pei chiak. If we want to have food, we must work hard in the field.
U hiat dei. Xei kô ah mô-ém ka dei ket dro. (She) forgot again. In the afternoon (she) tried hard (to remember) to eat the dro frog.
Syn.: tôbrú
See: tô'lei, Convenience
mô-êj See mô-ê, to swell
mô-eô See mô-ém. to do something with difficulty; imperative, mandatory
môgan [S Vb] to cross (a street, path, line) / đi ngang qua / faire la traversée.
See: trôang, Streets and Paths; chêh, Writing
môgat [T Vb] to resist hômät the greatest spirit; to grab someone and thereby stop him from doing something wrong; to instruct, to advise / chống lại / Résister, instruire, donner avis de.
See: xêang, Animism; hnê, Teaching; xo, Getting
môgok to bring together, to store in one place
go very crowded, dense
môgut to curve something, to bend something (as a stick); bent over; hook, crook
gut to be curved
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
môgrang [T Vb] to support something which is standing upright (as bookends holding books up, as pebbles in a flower vase supporting a plant) / soutenir.

See: jian, Carrying
môgrang [N] chalk / phán việt / craie. Also: môrang (Tea Chô); tôrang (Tea Tô, Tea Prông).
See: chêh, Writing
môgrang [C Vb] to instruct, to advise / chi-dân, khuyên-bảo / instruire, donner avis de.
See: hnê, Teaching
môhá to open someone’s mouth
há to open one’s mouth
môhâ [C Vb] to give, to pay; to hire someone; to change, to compromise, to give in, to make concessions / cho, trả tiền, thuê / donner, payer, engager, embaucher, arranger.
See: âm, Giving; pei, Work
môhâu [N] three-legged support or grate for kettle in fire / kiêng / trépied de cuisine.
See: kôli, Kitchen Utensils; hôdro, Pots
môhê [Pt] mâ môhê therefore / cho nên / donc
môhê ti me therefore
môhêng [I Vb] to whisper; to speak unkindly with one who speaks kindly / nói thâm / chuchoter.
See: Appendix 33, Talking
môhéam [N] blood / máu / sang, PNB *maham. Also: môhô, hu mak bloody; see: Appendix 2, Illnesses
köxâi póm môhém (kind of) potato vine
môhéam ho’râk ho’ring bloody mess
lo højik højak to flow all over the place (as môhém blood from a badly scratched person)
rô’mak rô’miân lots of blood
tôxông môhéam rice with black kôtôu husk, white cha body; see: tôxông, Glutinous Rice
trọng mỏ hám blood vessel, vein, artery

Toộng mỏ hám ‘blood’
glutinous rice is so-named because đrōu wine made with it is blood-colored.

See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts


mỏ hếi đê i kúan to give one’s child something to play with
tóméam mỏ hếi toys
See: xah, Amusement

mỏ hế [I Vb] to whisper / nói nhở / chuchoter.
See: Appendix 33, Talking

mỏ hếó See mỏ hám. blood

mỏ hếng [I Vb] to whimper, to moan / khóc thú-tú, khâu
van / pleurnicher, gémir.
See: kروح, Crying

mỏ hìu to cause something to drift away, to flow downstream
hì to drift away, to drown
hù mỏ hìu to float away downstream
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

mỏ hòt [N] strong khìa wind, gale / gió / vent, tempête.
khiâ wind

mei mỏ hòt to rain with gales of wind; see: mei, Types of Rain
See: kông, Weather

mỏ hói [T Vb] to leave open
See: pêa, Openings

mỏ huà [N] soul of a person,
character, quality / linh hồn / âme, caractère, qualité. PHrS *máhoa.
tôrông mỏ huà spiritual matter

mỏ hùam to bathe another / tắm cho. Also: mỏ hùam.

hùam to bathe

mỏ hùam đê i vài ’nêng to have a baby; see: tôpa, Pregnant
See: ’nêng, Baby Care

mỏ hùi to help someone drink water
hùi to drink (from a glass)
mỏ hùum See mỏ hùam. to bathe another

mố-fa [T Vb] to ridicule / chế-gi<algorithm / tourner en ridicule.
See: Appendix 33, Talking

mốjai to make another sick; to hurt another; to be offended / làm mắt lòng

chài to be hurt, sick

mốjang to produce (as of potatoes, bananas, corn--but not rice);
to raise a child, to bear a child (often only of animals or illegitimate children) / nuôi, dê; trông / produire.

Also: pđjiang.

chiàng to grow

kúan mốjiang child whom she bore; see: ’nêng, Baby Care

pro to do or to make

xiam mốjiang birthplace; see: tôpa, Pregnant
See: chia, Change; tôpa, Pregnant

mốjú to wash another’s kôpêang
kông hands / rửa tay cho
jú to wash one’s hands

mốjô [T Vb] to love; to want very much what is hía lost, to miss; to be valued; to help someone in need / thương yêu; yêu mến / aimer, aider.
See: khu, Sorrow; hmê, Love;

va, Wanting

mốjông, kông mốjông bamboo floor

See: hngêi, House Parts

môlát (Fr) [vAdj] sick / dau ốm / malade.

Gâ môlát a hngêi pokêang.
He is sick at the hospital.
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

See Hickey (1993.177) for notes on môhuà phe the husked-rice soul and môhuà bao the heart soul.

See: Appendix 14, Religion; xêang, Animism
mamá -- mónán

mamá (dup) See má. we two
mômái (dup) See mai. brother-in-
law, sister-in-law, cousin-in-
law
mumau immediate family / gia-
dinh / famille.
mau they, them
See: nhông o, Relationships
móméa, kiến mónéa twins
momo boyfriends, relatives / bà
con / parent. Also: môi mo.
See: nhông o, Relationships
mómó [T Vb] to imitate the sound of
something; (of children) to
mimic someone in teasing or
arguing; to mimic someone’s
speech / bát chửốc / imiter.
tốpui mômó to speak badly, to
mimic others
See: Appendix 33, Talking
mimot (dup) See mot. to enter
momot, hôdrô momot big cricket
(chirps mot mot mot)
See: hôdrô, Insects
momói (dup) See môi. one
mó'mó [N] shadow; mirror / gướng
/ ombre, miroir. Also:
'mô'mô.
See: ếang. Light; dêá. House
furnishing
móña [T Vb] to thank / cám ơn /
remercier. Also: mônê, bônê.
na to hug and slap on the back,
to embrace
Môña kô eh! Thank you! (and
the response is Tôveng ôh!
You’re welcome!
ta môná to hate
ta môná ihiam anger; see:
îhim. Heart as Seat of
Emotion
See: Appendix 33, Talking
móna [vAdj] fast / mau / vité.
See: rông. Speed
móña, Vâng Môña mountain pass
beyond Ngo Kôbôlo mountain
along Tea Kôi river
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places

mônd [N] bird wings / cánh / aile.
PNB *manâr; Cf. PC *por ‘to
fly’ from MK not AN
chang mônâ flight feathers of
bird; CL to; see: chem, Bird
Parts
mônân ki âi mônâ winged
domestic animals (q.v.)
tok tok tok tok tok (with
descending pitch) sound of
flapping wings
xak mônâ feathers
xiâm mônâ breast wing of bird;
CL pa; see: chem, Bird Parts

PNB *manâr “wing” includes the
nominal infix -an-, but the
corresponding PNB verb *pâr ‘to
fly’ was lost to Sedang in place
of kômèang “to fly”. Cf. Bahnar
phâ, PJH phâ, Hrey par ‘to fly’.

See: chem, Bird Parts
môná [GName]
Vâ Môná village near Mang Bûk
Yang Môná village east of Kon
Pia. Kê kâi dialect; also Yang
Mî Na
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places
mônai [N] fin on bottom (or belly)
of fish / vây cá / nageoire.
See: kâ, Parts of Fish
mônam [GName] Manam people,
southeast of the Sedang in
Chùông Nghia District
See: rôtêang, Tribal Groups
mônam, Tea Mônam tributary
near mouth of Tea Pian river
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places
mônán [anN] domestic animals /
gia-súc / animal domestique.
chú i (generic expression for)
domestic animals
kôpôu ro chú i (formula for) all
kinds of domestic animals
pân to raise animals
See: Appendix 11, Folk
Taxonomy of Animals
mǒnán, Domestic Animals:
- chó, dog
- chu, pig (q.v.)
- kòpòu, water buffalo
- mèò, cat (q.v.)
- pupái, goat
- ro, cow (q.v.)
- triu hólikeang, sheep
- xei, horse
- ài mǒná, winged animals:
  - i, chicken family (q.v.)
  - kòpái bòng, white rabbit

(raised by Vietnamese)

mǒnát [N] wall, outside house
wall; to make a house of bamboo /_toolbar, vách /_mur.
P hR S *manát,

họrei the little light which gets
through a house wall
pat mǒnát to fill up the cracks in
a wall
tén mǒnát to weave a bamboo
wall; see:.tén, Weaving

The mǒnát hngei is woven
variously usingricia tón, chía
pét, chía pát, or tén té patterns.
If chía tón is used then chía tón
péang tríuam, chía ma lê péang
kong the former is used on the
inside, the latter on the outside.

Walls:
- hố khp hngei, the woven wall
  on end of house underneath
  the roof peak
- hòmng, inside wall of house
- mén mǒnát, to plaster a mud
  or cement wall
- mǒnát rong, wall with holes
- mǒnát tônei, dirt wall
- pat mǒnát, to fill up cracks in
  wall
- péang kong, outside of the
  house walls
- péang tríuam, within the house
  walls
- tén mǒnát, to weave a bamboo
  wall (q.v.)

See: hngei, House Parts

mǒně See mǒnéné, crossbow

mǒnén [anN] person who doesn’t
want to do anything (eat,
work, etc.); to refuse, to draw
back / không muốn
Syn.: mǒnhnui
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of
People

mǒnén, tóhmóm mǒnén to
accuse
See: Appendix 33, Talking

mǒnén [N] crossbow / ná /
arbalète. PNB *manén. Also:
mǒnê.

mǒnén kòxu rubber slingshot /
cái nã
péng mǒnén to shoot a
crossbow
See: chang, Traps and Weapons;
mot, Hunting

Crossbow Parts:
- hònf, sharp stud at end of
groove to hold arrow
- hòno, groove to hold and
direct arrow
- kêang mǒnén, ‘chin’, main
arm
- kòxh, ‘shoulder’, the ends of
crossbow where bowstring is
tied
- pòxi, trigger
- ràng, arrow
- ròtá, string, bowstring
- tìng, ‘tail’, the end of the
main arm
- tóang, crossarm

mǒnê (Bahnar) See mǒnà, to thank
mǒnê, Tea Mǒnê tributary of Tea
Rénghei (Dak Bla) river
See: Appendix 20, Geographical
Places

mǒnê [N] spoon / muông / cuiller.
lòang mǒnê oar/ bòi chéo /
aviron; see: Appendix 19,
Wooden Things; see: plong.
Boating

mǒnê gred fork used for eating /
 nú / fourchette

mǒnê plong canoe oar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mọnea -- mọnøh</th>
<th>204</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pè to cook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôvät to stir with mọné a spoon</td>
<td></td>
<td>poured during rice harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kéli, Kitchen Uténsils</td>
<td></td>
<td>and carried away / gũi lón / hotte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọnea [N] smooth sharp cutting</td>
<td></td>
<td>hái mọnou kan mid-morning,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edge of knife / lũói dao / bén / lame.</td>
<td></td>
<td>mid-afternoon; see: Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hđlong, Knife Parts; Appendix 32, Forge</td>
<td></td>
<td>7, Times of Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọnei [vAdj] the stage where one</td>
<td></td>
<td>kódo mọnou lid of mọnou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>does not grow any more; mature / chín / mùr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheang mọnei front legs of a</td>
<td></td>
<td>kódo mọnou lid of mọnou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four-legged animal</td>
<td></td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kei kọxiang bones which will</td>
<td></td>
<td>pọu mọnou to carry a basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not grow any more</td>
<td></td>
<td>mọnia to try another, to test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chía, Change; kái, Body</td>
<td></td>
<td>another; to respect, to obey,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of Animals</td>
<td></td>
<td>to follow; to dare / thựt coi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọni [C Vb] to guess, to suppose,</td>
<td></td>
<td>búa to try, to test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to think / tương, doăn, giá-thiệt / deviner, supposer, peut être.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Syn.: pđtroí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mımı gà hâu. I guess he’s</td>
<td>See: va, Wanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dead.</td>
<td></td>
<td>mọñhie [T Vb] to squeeze through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 22, Knowing</td>
<td>a small opening / chên /</td>
<td>serrer, presser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọnia, khé mọnia full moon</td>
<td>See: khé, Phases of the Moon; Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọñoh [N] rice husks / tràu / cosse.</td>
<td></td>
<td>mọñho See pọh노. to lead, to show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chai mọñoh fleas, dog louse</td>
<td></td>
<td>mọñhọu See pọh노. to lead, to show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọñoh alai corn chaff (what</td>
<td></td>
<td>mọhnua to change one’s mind and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falls through the sifter when</td>
<td>update or postpone plans;</td>
<td>let’s get it over with quick;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn kernels are retained);</td>
<td>all at one time, right away</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: alai, Corn</td>
<td></td>
<td>mọñhui [anN] person who doesn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: phái, Husked Rice</td>
<td>want to do anything (eat,</td>
<td>Syn.: mọñen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọñong [N] chisel / dục / ciseau.</td>
<td>work, etc.)</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong to chisel; see: ko, Cutting</td>
<td>People</td>
<td>mọño [T Vb] to cast out, to go out,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chưọng, Tools</td>
<td>to leave, to put out; to</td>
<td>to exorcise (a spirit) from a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọñōa See mọñong. trunk of rui</td>
<td>exercise (a spirit) from a</td>
<td>person / đuôi rai hỏi, trũt (tà ma) / jeter. Also: pọñọ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elephant</td>
<td></td>
<td>mọ’no tea tung klang to let the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọñōang [N] trunk of rui elephant</td>
<td>water out of the rice paddies</td>
<td>‘no to pull, to drag; to put out; to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ vọi vọi / trompe. Also:</td>
<td>to save one from drowning; to</td>
<td>save one from drowning; to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọñoi.</td>
<td>drip out (as liquid from a</td>
<td>save one from drowning; to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kái, Body Parts of Animals</td>
<td>container)</td>
<td>drip out (as liquid from a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọñōang [vAdj] loose (as họnénɡ</td>
<td>See: xéâng, Animism</td>
<td>container)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one’s teeth) / lọng / dê lié.</td>
<td>mọñoh bạu [N] rice husks / tràu /</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>âm mọñōang vai to give to help</td>
<td>cosse riz.</td>
<td>See: bạu, Rice Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone in need</td>
<td>chai mọñoh rice husk insect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DICTIONARY

mõ³nok, tea mõ³nok muddy water
See: Appendix 28, Liquids
mõ³nui [T Vb] to finish up, conclude; to be last doing something; straggler who doesn’t want to keep up (as in school work, a long walk) / cuối cùng / finir.
kúan mõ³nui the youngest child
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; klei, Finishing
mõngai See mõngân. part of door in house
mõngân péa [N-N] part of door in house / cửa / porte. Also: mõngaf.
See: hnge, House Parts; péa, Openings
mõngau [anN] ant (bites); large black ant (of mõngau ant) / kiến /fourmi.
See: hmui, Ant Family
mõngén [N] rice bowl / bát, chén / bol. Also: mõngén, mõngéê.
mõngén kan soup bowl
mõngén tôxín rice bowl
võ suán mõngén white glass wine jar; see: suán, võ suán
Wine Jars
See: kdlí, Kitchen Utensils
mõngê [anN] person / ngùí /homme, PNB *bapay.
kia mõngê ghost of a dead person; see: kia, Ghosts; hla, Death
kúan mõngê all people
kía mõngê man-eating tiger; see: khu kíá, Tiger Family
króú mõngê hla to weep or to mourn for the dead; see: króú, Crying
mõngê ’dai person with a goiter on the neck (may such people in Tea Jet village); see: Appendix 2, Illnesses
mõngê ki téng sorcerer; see: pòchau, Shaman
mõngê kia wooden carved figure by a grave site
mõngê kúan child
mõngê kõbló, mõngê lo dumb \ person, unable to speak; see:

mõ³nok — mõngéêang

Appendix 33, Talking
mõngê kódrai female, woman; see: kódrai, Women
mõngê kõnõu male, man; see: kõnõu, Men
mõngê nha scarecrow
mõngê rôttâm unmarried fellow
pei mõngê to know someone; see: Appendix 22, Knowing
póu mõngê to carry a baby (of women); see: tópa, Pregnant
póu mõngê hla khe kleo to carry a dead baby, stillborn
rõxông mõngê generations of children; see: mõngó, Relationships
exh mõngê adult; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs
xiam mõngê family tree, genealogy
Ant.: kúan kia, animals
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People (many occurrences of mõngê not listed here)
mõngêêa See mõngêang. ant (lives in red ant hill)
mõngêêang [anN] ant (lives in red ant hill) / kiến / fourmi. Also: mõngéêa.
hlêang mõngêêang large ‘black ant’ bee; see: khu hlêang, hlêang Wasp Family
pah mõngêêang “anthill” snake (lives in mõngêêang ant hill); see: khu pah, Snake Family
See: hmui, Ant Family

Khu mõngêêang, mõngêêang Ant Family:
• mõngêêang, red ant
• mõngêêang 1, black ‘chicken’ ant
• mõngêêang on, ‘fire’ ant

pek peng mõngêêang black with red ‘ant’ spider; see: khu pêk peng, Spider Family
tu mõngêêang red ant hill of mõngêêang ants

Vâng Mõngêêang mountain pass between Ngo Xuca and Ngo Hoá mountains, above Teo Rôtaing river; see: Appendix
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>móngê -- mó'nhie</th>
<th>206</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>móngê -- mó'nhie</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Hmui_ ants are smaller than _móngéang_ ants.

27, Geographical Places

**móngê** See móngén. rice bowl

**móngén** See móngén. rice bowl / bát

**móngoî** (VN) [T Vb] to lie down (as a sleeping child) / nằm, xuống / se coucheer.

**móngua** [vAdj] to lack, to be without / thiếu / manquer.

PNB *maqgot.

họam móngua lacking year, famine (or, the year is lacking)

kong móngua hra famine
hra móngua famine

See: *kro*, Wealth

**mónháng** [T Vb] to like / thich / aimer.

See: *va*, Wanting

**mónhau** [T Vb] to tease someone, especially when they are fearful, to jeer; (of a spirit) to curse someone / nhao-cudí / taquiner, railer.

mónhau króu the cursing cry of a spirit; see: *króu*, Crying

See: Appendix 33, Talking; *xéang*, Animism

**mónhèu** [I Vb] to shout at someone, to yell at someone, to jeer at someone; to applaud, to exhibit happiness / kêu to / crier, hurler, railler, applaudir.

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**mónhèn** [I Vb] to argue / cãi / argumenter.

**mónhok** [T Vb] to tell someone not to do something, to correct someone

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**mónhau** to make someone _xau_ afraid

pôxau to make one _xau_ afraid

See: _xau_, Fright

**mó'nhe** See mónhie. to destroy someone else’s thing; to mess things up; to cause someone to die

**mó'nhe** [T Vb] to destroy someone else’s thing; to mess things up; to cause someone loss of

**mónhòu** [anN] armadillo / tê tê / tatou.

côtôu mónhòu hoof (used in tôniam for forge for sharpening hòi metal blade); see: Appendix 32, Forge

**mónhòu pah** long ‘snake’ armadillo

Tea Mônhòu river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

See: khu pa kong—hôdroang ái pûn to cheang, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see _chôi_

Khu mónhòu, Armadillo Family:

- mónhòu, armadillo (big)
- mónhòu pah, long ‘snake’ armadillo

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**mónhông** [anN] aunt / bác gáí, dì / tante.

Syn.: nòu, nòu nhông

**mónhôî, Kon Mônhôî** (rare final -l) [GName] village of Tôring Kon Hreng district, kiâ klî dialect

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**mónhôm** [I Vb] to boast; to make others sick / nói khóc / se vanter.

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**mónhòû** [anN] armadillo / tê tê / tatou.

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**mónhòôu** [anN] armadillo / tê tê / tatou.

See: Appendix 33, Talking
DICTIONARY

mọn'nhông [T Vb] to overpower; to stand something up against / manh lên / vaincre.

mọn'nhông de kong to rebel against the government; see: pôiku, Government

mọn'nhông the height of a man

mọ-óu to make a child drink / cho uống


See: hme, Foods

mọrang (Tea Chô) See mọrang. chalk

mọ́rèh to nourish someone / nuôi / nourrir. Also: mọ́rèh.

pọ́rèh to nourish

pọ́rèh to bring to life again

rèh to live, to be alive

mọ́réi, mea mọ́réi gold

See: lìán, Money; hmọu, Stones

mọ́hrám to be left alone (as by the bó desertion or hla death of another) / bị bỏ

mọ́hré to squander (lián money, tôménám things) / xài-phí

mọ́hré lián to squander money; see: lìán, Money

hré maggot

mọ́hriam to teach, to learn, to study / tắp, học / étudier.

Also: pọ́hriam.

hriam to study

See: hnè, Teaching

mọ́r̀h See mọ́rèh. to nourish someone

mọ́rìu to wake someone up / đánh thức dậy

riu to wake up

Syn.: mọ́driu

See: Appendix 10, Sleeping


See: pẹ́ang, Locations

mọ́xet, kọ́tòng mọ́xet cloth shoulder bag used by older men

mọ́yó (VN,Fr) [N] T-shirt / may ờ, áo / maillot.

See: cọ, Clothes

ml

mlel [I Vb] to lie; liar / nói dối / mentir.

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; Appendix 33, Talking

mlep [T Vb] to pierce and come out the other side / đâm thủng / percer.

See: pet, Stabbing

mĺé [N] sparks from a fire or lighter / tia lửa / étincelle.

See: on, Aspects of Fire

mleap [T Vb] to taste / ném / goûter. Also: mliap.

See: Appendix 9, Eating

mliap See mleap. to taste

mlói [N] fireworks / pháo bông / feux d’artifice.

See: on, Aspects of Fire

mloap [I Vb] to eat in secret / ăn vừng / manger. Also: mlôp.

See: Appendix 9, Eating

mlôp See mloap. to eat in secret

mr

mrá [vAdj] wicked / ác / méchant.

mráí mrá to hate or to curse someone because of the wicked things he does

See: 'mei, Good and Evil

mrah the sound of a whipping stick

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

mráng (Bahnar) [N] writing chalk / phấn viết / craie.

See: chèh, Writing

mréi [T Vb] to hate or to curse someone because of the
**mrím — hmáu**

mrm [I Vb] to grin / cụattrs / rire.
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
mrm [I Vb] to grin / cụattrs / rire.
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
mroi [anN] insect (smaller than trirou mosquito) / muoi
See: khu mat, mat Mosquito Family
mrong, Tu Mrong village center in central Sedang area (also TouMorong)
Töring Tu Mrong village district
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
mruah [vAdj] to be all hoed (of the ground)
See: chiak, Work in Field
mruang [I Vb] to spring for prey (of mioc cat or klá tiger) / vô ly (môi) / sauter sur.

**hm**

hmat [T Vb] to press down squeezing out water / ép, nén / presser.
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
hmáu, Tea Hmáu tributary of Tea Oi river, below Tea Rán, above Tea Hmáa rivers

**hma** [pVb] to know about, to do habitually, always / quen biét / connaitre.
Gá hma bong dei a xiam trong. He always urinated at the base of the eggplant.
Hma hto vai pòu 'diido. (He) was accustomed to see them drunk all the time.
Syn.: pí
hmái [vAdj] to be quiet, to be silent / yên-lạng / tranquille, se taire.
hmái i líng quiet, silent
hmái hmái Silence!
See: Appendix 33, Talking
hman [N] pants / quần / pantalon.
PNB *hamăn. Also: hdmăn.
CL: pla (when rolled up).
pla hman pair of pants
plui hman to have one's pants fall down
See: cọ, Clothes
hmang [C Vb] to listen / nghe / écouter.
lám hman to go visit the sick; see: Appendix 15, Going
hmang to [VolPt] according to, according as / theo y muôn / selon, suivant.
hmang rôdá rôdê not yet, it's not time; see: Appendix 21, Time
hmang to ch It's up to you!
hmang to va according to one's wishes; see: va, Wanting
hmang to vai va however they want it
Rongei hmanh to chuò va. Sing according as you, sister-in-law, want.
### DICTIONARY

**See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places**

**hme** [N] cooked rice / c misdemean / riz. BL: pua (Sedang Rengao). CL: kōtōu (when the rice is held in the hand).

**ám hme** to marry (the giving of rice is an important aspect of the marriage ceremony)

**at hme** to fast, to be a vegetarian

**méam hme** to masticate food for baby

**hme kôchái** all foods; see: rôkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas

**pua** (Rengao-Sedang) cooked rice

**tông hme** to serve up rice

**xiăng hme kôchái** spirit of food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages of Cooked Rice:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tôu, rice husk in cooked rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme bâu, nonglutinous cooked rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme chênh, ready-to-eat rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme chû, burned rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme kuê, Vietnamese bánh tét rice cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme kôchái, all food in general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme khoâng, burned rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme khû, burned rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme ngê, cold rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme pê, rice pê cooked in hôdrô a kettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme phong, moldy rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme prông, rice prông roasted in pô-dô bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme riôh, rice riôh steamed above a kettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme têng, rice cooked with blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme tuì, day-old rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme tômâm, the bubbling of cooking rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme tôpông prông, roasted powdered rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme tôxông, glutinous cooked rice (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nhênh, glutinous rice (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôk, moldy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plêa, rice beginning to spoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõhê, rice gurgle for babies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Foods:**
- 'ban, bread
- 'buat, canned food
- cháu, soup
- holet, lettuce
- ho-ôu, poison
- hôpe, cabbage
- kâ, head of lettuce or cabbage
- keô, (VN) candy
- kia, ginger
- kôchái, vegetables
- kôchái xôk, all kinds of vegetables
- kôtông kâ, eatable things in a house
- kôteô, sugarcane (q.v.)
- kôxêt, mushroom (q.v.)
- môrâ, rice without vegetables
- po, salt
- phong, rotten; spoiled
- plai, fruit (q.v.)
- plâng, citronella, lemon grass
- prá, beans (q.v.)
- rõhê, rice gurgle, rice soup
- rõpê, vegetables
- to, bean
- tômat, tomato
- tôpông, bamboo shoots
- trông, eggplant
- xik, sugar
- xup, soup

See: Appendix 9, Eating; bâu, Rice Activities; kôlî, Kitchen Utensils; pê, Means of Cooking

**hmeng** [DName]

**kônâi hmeng** black rat; see: khu kônâi âi tông, Rats with Tails

**kôchái hmeng** (kind of) eatable grass

**nha hmeng** (kind of) eatable grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

See: khu kônâi tông ôh ta âi xak, Rat Family (tails without hair)

**hmeng, Dak Hmeng** (Bahmar) See Tea Hmêng, village of Xã

Tea Hmêng five kilometers east of DakTo center
hméng -- hméng

hméng [ənN] tiny mosquito-like insect / mòt loài muỗi / moustique.
See: khu uá, Family of “itchy” Creatures

hmé [T Vb] to love; to be precious, valued (of possessions) / yêu- mèn, thượng / aimer.

hmé love is true-heart love which extends even after the death of a loved one. People can hmé pa xéang love God.

The hméd monkey trap is a 6-foot cube made of wood. Melon, squash or corn is used as bait. The trap door is triggered to the food and falls by gravity.

See: chang, Traps and Weapons

hméa [I Vb] to be sorry, to repent of doing bad, to want not to do something / ăn-năn, không muốn nưa / fâché, se repentir.

Á hméa: á pa va neó. I’m sorry; I don’t want to do it any more.

See: klei, Finishing

hméa, Tea Hméa tributary near mouth of Tea Oi river

The tributaries of the Tea Hméa river are Tea Tông, Tea Chuêl, Tea Xue.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places


The pěam, tró and pòu fish traps each have only one hmei entrance; whereas the puk fish trap has two hmei entrances.

See: pěam, Fish Trap Parts

hméng, Tea Hméng village of Xá
Tea Hméng five kilometers east of DakTo center. Also: Dak Hmeng.

Xá Tea Hméng government Xá district

The villages in Xá Tea Hméng are Kon Rôché, Kon Rôdau, Tea Long, Tea Long Peng, Tea Hmèng, Tea Præu.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hméa [N] house-like trap for to monkeys / bày / piège.

Love:
- chum, to kiss (with nose)
- hó-úi, to show mercy, kindness, pity, love; to have pity on someone of lower status; God hó-úi’s people
- jóm, to be devoted, dedicated
- kie, to be sorry; selfish
- kójo, to favor someone over another
- kónia, to be loved, be valued, precious
- mòjo, to miss, to love; to want what is lost
- hmé, to love, to be precious, valued; true-heart love which extends even after the death of a loved one; people hmé God (q.v.)
- ‘mó, to hug
- ‘na, to hug and slap on the back, to embrace
- okane, can’t forget (a lover)
- pói, to love (as boy and girl, husband and wife)
- pójo, to love
- téang, to love; to intercede for
- tóchum, to kiss together
- thóng, to have a girl friend
- xit, to be in love with each other
- xú, to kiss

Sedang
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hmeô pa [pVAdj] to go against custom or a taboo order; with great desire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hmeô pa tô.</strong> (He) laughed unnaturally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khôh, Taboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmie [anN] small bat (lives in bamboo; has 10–20 babies at a time) / đôi / bất.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khu kótôn, Bat Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmie [N] trap-like mouth of fish trap / miệng bẫy / bouche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: pêâm, Fish Trap Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmo [vAdj] unfair / không công-bằng / injuste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kia hmo stingy or unfair person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: pôsau, Truthfulness Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmo, Pôlê Hmo Moh village of Tôring Kon Hreng district near Tea Hring river above Kon Proh village, kiă klik dialect. Also: Mo Moh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Polê Hmo Moh village is so named because the water source comes out of two nostril-like holes in a rock.**

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hmôm</th>
<th>See hmôm. greedy, glutton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hmông, i hmông rooster. PNB *tâmô.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: fi, Chickens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmô [N] small black blanket / mền / couverture. Also: hmoa. CL: búông.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kôpau, Blankets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmoa See hmô. blanket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôang hmoa tree used for making kôpén, kôxôn, cô loincloth, clothes; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmô [anN] bedbug / rèp / punaise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: châi, Body Pests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmôe [T Vb] to belittle, to spurn, to scorn, to find fault with / chê / repousser, mépriser.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 33, Talking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hmôi [vAdj]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hâi hmôi ah day after tomorrow / ngày mốt / après-demain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâi hmôi nah day before yesterday / ngày hôm kia / avant-hier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâi so ah tomorrow so ah hmôi day after tomorrow, in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâi hnah yesterday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hmôm [vAdj] greedy, glutton / tham-lâm, người tham ân / cupide, gourmand. Also: hmôm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hmôm ôu drôu drunkard; see: drôu, Drinking; pôu, Drunkenness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmông, Kon Hmông village near Tea Hring river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hmôu pa [VolPt] according to one’s desire / tùy theo / suivant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hmôu pa ti rôngei. (I) really don’t want to sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hmôu pa chiang xeh ti kô. I really want to be like this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: va, Wanting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ká hmôu ‘stone’ fish; see: ká, Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiap hmôu ‘stone cave’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtêam hmôu ‘stone’ crab; see: khu kôtêam, Crab Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmôu hôdâtu iron ore; see: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmôu kôdeang flat stone; CL kôta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmôu kômaî dry-cell battery; see: Kômaî, Machine Parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmôu Pân village above Tu Mrong; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha hmôu (kind of) eatable ‘stone’ grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### hmua — hmúm

**Tea Hmou Tu** tributary of Tea Vi river above Tea Tösau river

**xáng hmóu** rock spirit; see: xéang, Spirits
See: tónei, Earth and Dirt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stones:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- éang mea, mica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- mea mórêi, gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu bông, white marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu 'bléi, flint stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu kan, stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu kôchea, scaly stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu kôdeang, flat stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu kôfling, stone for sharpening knives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu lîng, stone for sharpening tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu ria, pebble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu tang pea, flat stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu tôngeng, house-sized boulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- hmóu tôneang, large stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hmua</th>
<th>vAdj</th>
<th>to be quiet; to hide / án náp kín / tranquille. PNB *tamôt ‘to insert’.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lhómua</td>
<td>to fear being hid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thómua</td>
<td>to hide from each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 33, Talking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hmuat</th>
<th>pVb</th>
<th>to persist in doing something; to repeat the same thing / dái, nói dái / persister, répeter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hmuat tong robin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thómuat</td>
<td>to teach children; see: hné, Teaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| hmui | anN | small ant / kiên / fourmi. PNB *hmuč. |

**Underground Animals:**
- khu kô-êk, tumblebug family (q.v.)
- khu kôjfam, cricket family (q.v.)
- khu hmui, ant family (q.v.)
- khu oâ ngang, worms (q.v.)
- khu pek peng, spider family (q.v.)

**Khu hmui, Ant Family:**
- hmui ôh tâ ài môná, wingless ant family
  - kôdi
  - kômá, termite, white ant (eats leaves and bark, bites)
- kómua, (lives in wood, eats wood and bamboo, bites)
- mônghau, (lives in large black ant hill, bites)
- mônghêang, (lives in red ant hill, stings) (q.v.)
- hmui, ant
  - hmui chôu, (lives in nest)
  - hmui hódrêi, (eats rice, dirt, and bites)
  - hmui (jì) hódrôu, (rare, no “family”, bites)
- hmui pôk, ‘gray’ ant
- hmui tûn
- tókên, large red ant (lives in ant hill, bites)
- khu hmui ài môná, winged ant family
- kôlea, termite family (q.v.)
- hmui dréa
- têko
- trôi, leaf-cutting ant (q.v.)
- others:
  - hmui hódrêng, ‘little’ ant
  - hmui mo, ‘healthy’ ant
  - hmui mong môn, ‘urinate-nose’ ant
- hmui prêm

**tu** ant hill; (of hmui ants) to eat (because one can’t see what they’re eating, but only a pile of ants)
See: Appendix 11, Folk Taxonomy of Animals

**hmuih** See hómuinh. to dip hot metal in water (in forge)

**hmúm** [C Vb] to guess, to think / đoán, tưởng / deviner, penser.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing
"mo -- na

"mo, Ngo Ong 'Mo mountain five kilometers from Tea Hmêng village
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

"moh the sound of pounding
"mo 'mo 'moh sound of pounding
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

"mot [S Vb] to enter (especially many people) / vao / entrer.
"mót to enter (especially one person)
"mot dei kôdrâ to have the in-laws move in with a couple
See: Appendix 16, Movements

"mot [T Vb] to hunt, to look for / sän / chasser.
kia u 'mot pin ghost who hunts for us (when one breaks a taboo); see: kia, Ghosts

Hunting:
• chih chi chêh chê, tracks of a small animal
• drah, to hunt in the forest
• lao, to return from hunting empty handed
• lua, to hunt, to search at night with a flashlight on one’s head
• lulek, to miss a shot, inaccurate
• 'mot, to hunt
• 'mot chô, to hunt
• ôh ta tro, inaccurate
• pêng, to shoot mưnêng crossbow, hōnea gun
• potê, to leave pokéang poison in the path of animals
• táng, to look for (q.v.)
• tro, accurate, on the mark
• vo, to pin down (as of a tiger)

"mô 'ma [I Vb] to move the lower jaw up and down
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions

"môu, lôang 'môu (kind of) tree / một loại cây / arbre.
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

"mui [I Vb] to soak up water, to dip into water, to be covered up with water / ngâm, nhting (nước) / tremper.

tômot tea the water test for truthfulness: each one ducks his head under water and the first one to surface loses, the last to surface wins
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

"muô See 'mo. to hug

'mô-

"mó'mo [SimPt] the same / nhût / même.
See: tiah, Similarities
"mó'mô See mômô. shadow; mirror

'mr

'mruô person who hates and who argues
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

n

na [Kin] older sister or older female cousin—being the daughter of any of either parent’s siblings; female relative (not necessarily related by blood) of the same generation but older than Ego; any older female among the nhông o relatives) / chị / soeur, cousine.

na tôôô older half-sister; see: tôôô, Kin ‘half-’ and ‘step-’

Relations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>na xiam</th>
<th>blood sister (not cousin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A parent can call his oldest daughter na; his oldest son ngoh; and all the rest of the children ngd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| A calls B na; B calls A o younger sibling. A calls B’s spouse mai or mei sister-in-law or cousin-in-law. |

See: ngoh, Siblings and Cousins

na [N] large rectangular fish net with plai weights / lưới / filet. PNB *nák; Rengao nak.

CL: Kòpau.

na [T Vb] to hug and slap on the back, to embrace / ôm chật / embrasser.

môna to thank

xù to smell; to kiss

Na hugging and slapping on the back is more natural to the Sedang than the western custom of xu hugging and kissing.

See: hmé, Love

na [CN] time, occasion / lần / temps, occasion.

inai môi na this thing one more time

mői na one time, an instant / một lần / un instant

See: Appendix 21, Time

na, tam na See ta môna. to hate

na, Vang Mi Na village, klikai dialect

nah [TempDem] in the past, former, previous / hồi đó, hồi trước / précédent, passé.

PHR S *nâh

chi nah like formerly; see: Appendix 21, Time

hái hło ma gá nah birthday; see: häufig, Special Days

hái hmői nah day before yesterday

hái nah yesterday / ngày hôm qua / hier

hái hnäh yesterday

hơnám hódrői kó hơnám nah two years ago

hơnám nah last year

kong pin nah our land formerly

khế nah last month / tháng trước / le mois dernier

lôm me nah period of past time

rôh nah formerly

ton nah formerly, long, long time ago

trôi nah like formerly

xiam nah formerly

| Lốang ki gà ko nah. Tree which he chopped yesterday. |

See: Appendix 21, Time

nah [IPt] formerly (past tense marker) / hồi đó, hồi trước / autrefois.

Nhian mot lēng kô nah. We went in the army back then.

Syn.: kô nah

See: ah, Tense Indicators

nai See inai. name; verse of a song, rhyming words

nai nun [anN] many-legged creature (larva of pông lòng)

See: kêu kôdêa, kôdêa Family

nak (Rengao) [N] cage-like fish net / lưới cá / filet. PNB *nák.

PNB *nák should have a Sedang reflex nea. Sedang nak is borrowed from Rengao and is apparently not related to Sedang na.

See: péam, Fish Traps and Fish Nets

nak, Đak Jê Tur Nak village of Xã Tea Rôxa

nak, xéang nak xái nang pôk name given to the hngei
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nam -- ni-lông</th>
<th>216</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>house, chiaèk field, hme kéchài food, bâu rice spirit</td>
<td>See: xéang pôhûa Ví</td>
<td>nea, nun nea to swing back and forth; to rock a baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: xéang, Spirits</td>
<td>See: priat, Bananas</td>
<td>neak, kia neak See niak. [Name PName] crocodile; name of story ghost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nam, priat nam [n:am] (kind of) banana</td>
<td>See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects</td>
<td>Kia Neak, a story ghost, is the creator of pigs, chickens and snakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nam lai, rôtêang nam lai variant of rôtêang lai ‘why’ to designate the Sedang-Rengao ethnodialect, southwest DakTo</td>
<td>See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td>See: kia, Folktale Ghosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nang [DName] (kind of) tree, (kind of) snake. Also: rông. lôang nang; also lôang rông</td>
<td>See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td>nei See inai. name; verse of a song, rhyming words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nang tree with hardwood used in carpentry; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td>pah nang snake (lives in mud); see: khu pah, Snake Family</td>
<td>nei, o nei vocative form for younger sibling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pah nang rôxua snake</td>
<td>See: khu ká, Fish Family</td>
<td>nei, priat nei “apple” banana / chúôí múôp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nang, xéang nak xài nang pôk name given to the hungei house, chiaèk field, hme kéchài food, bâu rice spirit</td>
<td>See: xéang pôhûa</td>
<td>See: priat, Bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td>See: xéang, Spirits</td>
<td>neô [fPt] more, again / nûa / plus, encore. PNB *naw. BL nui (Tea Rông).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nap, tôma nap kia hollow between shoulder and collar bone</td>
<td>See: ihiam, Trunk Body Parts</td>
<td>ám ah neô give more time to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: ihiam, Trunk Body Parts</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>nô kô neô and now, furthermore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nau, rôpôè nau (kind of)</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>po-ia neô and then again, in a little while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soapberry</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>Me préi u hlo tí me neô. The two saw (it) like that again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlä rôpôè nau soapberry leaf</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>Préi tøko neô. The two fought some more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: rôpôè, Soapberry</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>Syn.: kô neô, ’nhêh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nâu (vowel nasalization) [fPt] do you know? / nhê?</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>See: ta, Greatness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neh, nian neh See nian. happy</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>neô [pvAdv] to have just...; recently / vuel mét / depuis peu, venir de. PNB *qnaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nel See rôhèl. to ridicule, to tease, to lie</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>Gá neô loi. He just (now) believed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nem [vAdj] shy / nhút-nhát / rêsèrvè.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môngè nem shy person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td>See: kômèi, Shame</td>
<td>ni [vAdj] to be sick and tired of something; to be bored; to have had enough of something, to be fed up with / chán / s’enjouyier à mourir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neng, téng neng church bell</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td>lu nê tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 14, Religion</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td>See: rôdèi, Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-lông (VN,Fr) [N] nylon / ni lông / nylon.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>217</th>
<th>nő -- nőu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rđlek ni-lông</td>
<td>nylon sleeping mat; see: rđlek, Sleeping Mats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nő [N]</td>
<td>purloin in house roof / đòn ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ká nő</td>
<td>'purloin' fish; see: ká, Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: hńgei, House Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niak, kla niak</td>
<td>crocodile; name of story ghost (creator of pigs, chickens, snakes). Also: neak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: pah xá</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: kla, Ghosts; pah kan, Large Snakes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niam [N]</td>
<td>all objects made in tőniam iron forge. CL: to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuap niam</td>
<td>to pump wooden bellows in tőniam forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nían [vAdj]</td>
<td>to be happy; have nothing to do, satisfied with goods / vui;.summary, heureux, être satisfait de.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also: nían hónok, nían neh, nían nők.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: hńak, Happiness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: pah näng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: khu ká, Fish Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ning nông [N]</td>
<td>hammock / vông / hamac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: hľam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ning, plài ning nông</td>
<td>very round fruit, apple size, yellow shell (used as a bowl, from which to eat fruit), bright mushy yellow inside, papaya-like texture, bitter (WJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: Appendix 24, Fruits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ning [I Vb]</td>
<td>(of antlers) to break off and fall down / rung / rompre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: kái, Horns and Antlers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nńg, plái nńg nńng</td>
<td>see nńg, nńng. (kind of) round fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nő, Kréang Nő</td>
<td>village near Tőreang village along Tea Kői river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nok, nian nők</td>
<td>See nian. happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nong, plái nong</td>
<td>mango / xoài</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: Appendix 24, Fruits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nong, Tu Nong</td>
<td>village, kőkli dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nő kő</td>
<td>[Temp] now / bày gió / maintenan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nő kő neó and now, furthermore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te nó kő</td>
<td>until now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trńh nó kő</td>
<td>up until now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: Appendix 7, Times of Day; Appendix 21, Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nó-ɛl, rńñó Nő-ɛl</td>
<td>(Fr). Christmas season (December)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: rńñó, Seasons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noa [Kin]</td>
<td>great-grandfather; (occasionally) mother's father (in contrast to pőa father's father) / cụ, có / bisaieul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja noa</td>
<td>grandparents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A calls B noa; B calls A chéi. A calls B’s spouse vőng great-grandmother.

See: chńau, Ancestors and Descendants |
| noā | See nőng. CL for many round objects |
| nńáng | See 'nőang. CL. for many round objects. Also: noā. |
| nńon [N] | breast / vú, ngực / sein. |
| see: ihńam, Trunk Body Parts |
| nńông | [DName] |
| klea nńông | large intestines of animals; see: klea, Intestines |
| pőtők nńông | second of ro cows’ four stomachs; see: pőtők, Cows’ Stomachs |
| nńong, nńing nńong | hammock |
| Syn.: hńam |
| see: Appendix 10, Sleeping |
| chńiu tńńńu pa | to be obedient to parents; see: tńńńu, Ear as Seat of Understanding |
| hńięang pńńńu | woman ‘already carried’ with children |
nóu -- nuó

mỏ đực a ching nóu return (it) to her mother
nóu nhông aunt
nóu pa mother and father, parents
nóu xiam (blood-line) mother (not aunt)
péang pa nóu mother's (maternal) side / ngóai / maternal
roi nóu dōh son-in-law's mother; see: roi, Parents of Children-in-law
roi nóu mê daughter-in-law's mother
tám 'bäng nóu step-father through mother's remarriage
tea tōu nóu mother's breast milk; see: Appendix 28, Liquids
xăng o kó nóu aunt (younger sibling of mother)

A calls B nóu; B calls A kuăn. A calls B's spouse pa father.

The binomial nóu pa 'parents' is a stereotyped word pair which always occurs in that order, never 'pa nóu.'

See: cháu, Ancestors and Descendants
nóu [Kin] aunt--being the mother's older sister or the father's older brother's wife, or the sister or sister-in-law of nóu an aunt; thus any female relative one generation older than Ego but being or related by marriage through an older sibling of the same sex as Ego's parent through whom related / bác gái, dì / tante.

A calls B nóu; B calls A múan. A calls B's spouse pa uncle.

Syn.: nóu nhông, mơnhông

See: tám, Aunts and Uncles
nóu, bögó nóu now
See: Appendix 21, Time
núa [DName]
klông núa piece of bamboo for carrying water, usually 3-4
pàng sections long
tōklong núa joint between two sections of bamboo
See: blōh, Parts of Bamboo
núan [N] point of knife, pencil / mủ nhơn / point. Also: nuè.
See: hōlong, Knife Parts
núa [I Vb] to stretch (of a person or animal) / đưai / s'étirer.
See: Appendix 16, Movements
nuè See núan. point of knife, pencil
núi (Tea Rōnong) See néó. more, again
nuih (Bahnar) [N] heart; pole in roof of house / trái tim, cốt / cœur, perche.
xák ta nuih chest hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
Syn.: ihiam
See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts;
hngei, House Parts
nuk, nha nuk (VN) government / nhà nước, chính phủ
See: pókua, Government
núm [I Vb] to urinate / dài / uriner. PhRš *nom. Also: núu, nunúm (dup).
bong núm kidney; see: ihiam, Internal Body Parts
Syn.: bong, mong
See: eak, Body Functions
nun nea to swing back and forth; to rock a baby
See: 'nêng, Baby Care
nun, krua nun (kind of) cricket
See: khu krua, krua Cricket Family
nun, nai nun many-legged creature (larva of pōng lông)
See: khu kóđéa, kóđéa Family
nuó See núm. to urinate
**nő-**

**No-el, hái No-el** Christmas Day  
See: **hái**, Special Days

**nunit nunit** description of slowly moving things (as the last person in a line, **ket** frogs, **peap** ducks)  
See: **rêng**, Speed

**nunüm** (dup) See núm. to urinate

---

**hn**

**hna** [I Vb] to bud (of plants) / lá non / bourgeooneer.  
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

**hna** [N] weaving pattern / kiêu / dessin.

**chúa hna**: rek pún hnap pài rek pế hnap pài, rek pún hnap pài rek pài hnap pế over-four-under-three-over-two-under-three (inside), over-four-under-three-over-three-under-two (outside)

**chúa hna pa róng** under side pattern of **chúa hna**, three over four under three over two under (the alternate series of 2-4-2-4 is prominent in design)

See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs

**hná** See hná. tail or feather of **ráng** arrow

**hnã** See hnãng. tree in jungle having eatable leaves

**hnah, hái hnah** yesterday / hôm qua / hier.

**hái hômãh** the day before yesterday

**hnái** [I Vb] to see, to look at, to look for / thấy, xem, tìm / voir, regarder, chercher.  
Also: **hnai**, hnuhnai (dup).

**hnai ngãn** to look at

**Tea Hnai Kram** village, also Dak Hnai Kram; see:  
Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**Tea Hnai Pui** village on High way 14 nine kilometers south of Daksut center, also Dak Hnai Pui  
See: **hlo**, Seeing

**hnang, Tea Hnäng** See Tea Hnäng. onetime second village above Kon Hnông village of Xã Tea Prông

**hnäng, chhai hnäng** difficulty

**mong** urinating  
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

**hnäng, lông hnäng** tree in jungle having eatable leaves / cây / arbre. Also: hnã.

See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

**hnäng, Tea Hnäng** onetime second village above Kon Hnông village of Xã Tea Prông--but moved into Kon Hnông village around 1970. Also: Tea Hnang.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**hnap** [T Vb] to fell timber across a path, to block; (in **tên** weaving) to put one strip under another / chất, chăn / abattre, bloquer.

**rek mói hnap mói** over-one-under-one

**rek iдрâng hnap iдрâng** go over and under the vertical strips

See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks; **pùán**, Braiding; **tên**, Weaving

**hné** [vAdj] tender (of po-ô bamboo for stripping) / mềm / tendre.  
**ta hái kra** not yet hard  
Ant.: kak, kra  
See: **lôang**, Wood Descriptives
hnén -- hnó

hnén, tên [n] clay
See: tên, Earth and Dirt
hneng [T Vb] to carry (water) / xách nước / porter.
kói to get water from klôh a hole
tônhêng to carry (water) together
See: jian, Carrying
hnê [C Vb] to teach / day cho / enseigneer. BL lax register.
| Hnê pin pê hme. Teach us to
| cook rice.
See: Appendix 33, Talking; trung, Schools

Teaching:
- chử phu, teacher
- hòk, to study
- hòk tôba, review lesson
- mốdôk, to teach a trade or
  custom
- môgât, to instruct, to advise
- môgrang, to instruct, to advise
- mêfrîâm, to study, to learn
- hnê thâm, to teach clearly, to
  impress upon them
- pôsúa, to teach a trade or
  custom
- robot, to memorize, to know
  by heart
- hriam, to study
- súa, to teach the customs of the
  people
- tôba, to review
- tôbêang, sign, poster
- tôhmâuat, to teach children
- tômôù, to compare, to
  contrast
- tônhê, to teach each other
- thài, teacher
- vai xu vai ơu, to teach the
  customs of the elders

hnêa [vAdj] difficult / khó / difficult. PNB *tanap.
See: tôleich, Convenience
hnêa [N] fin, tail or feather of ránh
arrow made from the leaves of hôkoa a pineapple-like
plant / cánh tên / aileron.
Also: hnê.
See: ránh, Arrows

hnêa [N] bamboo knife (sharp edge
on bamboo) / dao / couteau.
See: chang, Traps and Weapons
hnêâ See hnêang, to split (bamboo,
wood); to break
hnêâm [N] rice house in village /
ko cha la / maison. Also:
hnêô.

nha hnêam (kind of) grass; see:
Appendix 23, Grasses
See: hngêi, Houses
hnêâng [T Vb] to split (bamboo,
wood); to break / chê / dendre, rompre. Also: hnêâ.
nô nhêâng to split wood together

After one hnêâng lôâng or pa
lôâng splits a piece of wood,
there are then pêa pa two halves.

Syn.: pa
See: ko, Cutting; Appendix 17,
Actions with Trees and Sticks
hnêi [T Vb] to break off bud,
flower, leaf / bè di / rompre.
See: Appendix 17, Actions with
Trees and Sticks
hnêô See hnêâm. rice house in
village
hnìap See hnìap. happy, peaceful
hnîng, Tea Hânng river between
Dak Wang village and DakTo
center
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places
hnêng the call of kôpôu water
buffalo; the cloth of i a
chicken. Also: hnô, ‘níông.
See: i, About Chickens; kôu,
Animal Sounds
hnîô See hnîng. the call of kôpôu
water buffalo; the cloth of i a
chicken
hnô [Q Vb] to answer in turn / trả
lời / répondre.
hnô tìa to answer in turn
tôvéh to return something to its
owner; to answer in turn
See: Appendix 33, Talking
### DICTIONARY

| Hnó | [anN] | offspring of hnó |

**Hnó** Wedge-tailed Green Pigeon was identified on Plate XI, Sketch 6, Bird No. 189 in Wildash 1968.

See: khu chém, Bird Family

**Hnông** Kon Hnông village of Töring Kon Hreng district, kiều kí dialect

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**Hnóng** [vAdv] deep water / sáu / perfum.

**Kon Hnông** village of Xã Tea Prong northeast of DakTo on Tu Mrong road; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**Tea Hnông** lake, large body of water, deep place in a river or stream, pool / ao / lac, étang; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

_syn.: trau
_ant.: anga, trang

**Hnò, rônak hnô hònôe** gentle slope of hill

**Hnoa** [N] knife sheath / bao, vò (dao) / gaine.

See: **Hnông**, Knife Parts

**Hnóang** [N] know-how, matter / điều / chose.

**Tôdrôaang** matter

**Hñoi** [pvAdv] immediately, right away; to do twice as much as expected; to keep on doing something / nhay, và, liên / immédiatement.

_Vuai vả kẹd' găm me găm hñoi preô khoi. They were about to kill him so he returned immediately._

See: Appendix 21, Time

**Hnông, Kon Hnông** village of Töring Kon Hreng district near Tea Hrigen river

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**Hnui** [pVb] to do something unwillingly (the **túan** ‘ear’ doesn’t want to); to return alone without waiting for someone; to doubt

See: Appendix 22, Knowing

**Hnúm** [anN] young married person

_ôi hnúm_ to be unmarried (?); see: ôi deî pó, Marriage

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

### 'n

**'ná** very very much

See: ta, Greatness

---

**'n**


**Kôlôh 'nà** whoever, whomever

**Mau 'nà** other people

_Préi chái a hngêi ka deî 'nà, préi té deî 'nà hà. The two returned home to eat, the two sold their (things) also._

_‘Nà khên ia, ‘nà khên chían._

_Some say ia, and some say chían._

**'nà [sP] that one...and that one**

_Vuai ka, mau 'nà ka pôh, mau 'nà ka prông, mau 'nà ka pê, hmang vai tòmiat xêk. They ate, some ate roasted, some ate steamed, some ate cooked, according as they themselves thought._

See: ta, Greatness
'nai -- 'néng

\[ 'nai \quad [C\ Vb] \text{ to know; to understand} \\
\qquad \quad \text{/ biểt; hiếu / savoir;} \\
\qquad \quad \text{comprendre. PHS *gni.} \]

kêń 'nai to know

'nai ê [n'aii:] to know nothing about something
to ti 'nai (of a group) no one knows

\[ Gá 'nai kia ka migli. He knows those ghosts eat people. \]

ôh ti 'nai versus to ti 'nai: after asking each individual in a group and they respond ôh ta 'nai, then of the group it is said to ti 'nai.

See: Appendix 22, Knowing

\[ 'nai \quad [Loc] \text{ down, low, ground level;} \\
\qquad \quad \text{short / ñ duôi, ngần / en bas, court.} \]

a 'nai to be low (as on the ground)

kleh a 'nai to fall off (as to fall off a bike); see: kleh, Falling

ôí a 'nai to be low, to squat down; see: ôí, Positions

tang 'nai short
tô'ngáng ho'nan a 'nai to squat down, to sit on the ground

\[ 'nai \quad [v\ Adj] \text{ down / ñ duôi / en bas} \]

kìing cho 'nai the end of something (like a table)
hái tréng 'nai mid-afternoon; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day

'naï, pa 'nai naï very very much

See: ta, Greatness

'nam klea [N] belly or bottom side of fish / bưng / ventre.

See: kä, Parts of Fish

\[ 'nang \quad [FPr] \text{ for sure, very, much} \\
\qquad \quad \text{/ lâm, quá, nhiều / assurément, beaucoup.} \]

hi 'nang very

hôu 'nang furious

kô 'nang very

pang 'nang very much

po 'nang true, right, correct; see: Appendix 22, Knowing

phíò 'nang very happy

\[ Me pin hùa 'nang. And we will really be dead. \]

Gá ton 'nang. He (was away) a real long time.

See: ta, Greatness

\[ 'nang \quad [Prep] \text{ up to (a point) / đến / jusqu’au point de.} \]

'nang krang up to one’s knees

'nang rôteó up to one’s waist

\[ 'nap, kôta 'nap \text{ unhatched kôta chicken egg, dead in shell} \]

See: i, About Chickens

'nap, khê 'nap moon still below horizon at dusk

See: khê, Phases of the Moon

'nê See 'néng. small child, baby; to be young

\[ 'nek \quad [N] \text{ hoe; to hoe, peck / cuốc, cạo, Thường / houe. PNB *qâik.} \]

tí to sharpen as (nek) a hoe
tôkut to bend as (nek) a hoe

\[ Eh chôi tung 'nek ki klaw? \text{ Which hoe did you use for planting?} \]

See: chuong, Tools

Kinds of Hoes:

\[ \begin{enumerate}
\item 'nek 'bok, 'western' hoe
\item 'nek chôi, hoe for chôi planting rice
\item 'nek hênhia, shovel-like hoe for chia digging holes
\item 'nek po, hoe for po hoeing and tobo alai planting corn
\item 'nek po chiak, hoe for po chiak hoeing field
\end{enumerate} \]

\[ 'nek \quad [T Vb] \text{ to ridicule; to beat, to scourge; to abuse (a child, dog, etc.) / phả, đánh dập; chíê giêu / tourner en ridicule, battre, fouetter, abuser de.} \]

\[ ti 'nek to mistreat (as a younger brother) \]

See: Appendix 33, Talking;
Appendix 36, Wrongs

'néng [aN] small child, baby; to be young / trẻ, em bé / enfant, bébé. Also: 'nê.
DICTIONARY

kuan 'néng parent's youngest child
ôi 'néng to be a child
ôi u 'néng to be young
tplon téng 'néng 'cursing baby' tadpole (larva of ket téng 'cursing' frog); see: khu
tplon, Tadpole Family
to 'néng huge, immense; see: kan, Size
trung vai 'néng elementary school / trường tiểu học / école primaire; see: trung, Schools
vô súan 'néng 'baby' wine jar; see: súan, vô súan Wine Jars See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

Baby Care:
• àu, to nurse
• chit chhit, playful noise for picking at baby
• hing hik, sound of child crying for food
• mêm, to masticate food for baby
• mê-lâu, to nurse a child
• mêhuam dei vai 'néng, to have a baby
• mêtâng, to bear a child
• nun nea, to rock a baby
• pôu dei vai 'néng, to carry a baby (of women)
• téa, toy
• vai 'néng, the babies

'nìng [N] bared knife (without sheath), unsheathed / dao / couteau. Also: 'niô.
rang hòlong 'ning 'níng to hold an unsheathed knife
See: chăng, Traps and Weapons
'níng [I Vb] to fall off; to fall down (as of lóang a tree); to break off and fall down (as of kái antlers) / rung / rompre.
The legs of kŏchĕp a scorpion will 'níng fall off when pŏchôu an animal (?) nun urinates on it.
See: kleh, Falling

'nìô See 'níng. small child, baby; to be young
'níông See hníng, the call of kõpôu water buffalo; the cluck of a chicken
'no [B Vb] to pull, to drag; to put out; to save one from drowning; to drip out (as liquid from a container) / kêu / tirer, sauver. Also: 'nô'ño (dup).
'mô'ño to cast out, to go out, to leave, to put out See: toi, Pulling; vêâng, Helping
'no 'lôu to make a fist; to make a fist with thumb between index and middle fingers (very vulgar)
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
'nôh [T Vb] to knock out the (closed) end of klông a section of bamboo
See: ko, Cutting; Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
'noa [T Vb] to pound pôkêang tobacco (as is done before mixing it with pua a betelnut-like powder to make pôkêang ka chewing tobacco) / giã / broyer.
peî bău to pound rice; see: bău, Rice Activities; peî, Pounding Rice

'nôa See 'nôaing. CL for round objects
'nôang [vAdj] flat / bằng phẳng / plat,
kong 'nôang flat lands
go (kong) 'nôang small hill rising out of a plain
See: kong, The Earth
'nôâng [CI]. CL for round objects (as hôdro small kettles, kôta eggs, hmôu stones, 'hên kôe wrapped rice, pôm squash, plai fruit, plô dough, plôi gourds, priat bananas, tu-ua squash, vô jars). Also: 'noă, nôâng.
### 'nøi -- ngái

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'nøang alai</th>
<th>Corn kernel; see: alai. Corn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>priat</td>
<td>Banana Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nøi</td>
<td>Immediately, right away, the next thing in the order of business; to be still doing something / luôn, ngày, liên / immédiatement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nøa, chiak 'nuad</td>
<td>Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nuan</td>
<td>[I Vb] to stretch upon waking / duỗi / s'étirer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'num</td>
<td>[Prep] to include; with / gồm / comprendre, avec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'oi 'num</td>
<td>To live with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nuó</td>
<td>Short and fat young person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nuó 'nuó 'nuò</td>
<td>Short and fat person walking around</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 'nø-

| 'ni'no | (dup) See 'no. to pull, to drag; to put out; to save one from drowning; to drip out |

### ng

| nga | Top, the full point; opening (of) jar, glass, bottle, mortar, 

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**SEDANG**

- basket; round edge of the mouth of péam fish trap / chöm, miếng / haut, ouverture.
- a kôdrô nga on top of; see: ői, Positions
- a nga on top of / trên / en haut
- nga tea (of container) to be full of water; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
- nga vé top opening of vé wine jar; see: vé, Wine Jars Parts
- ői a nga to be on top of
- teng nga to be on top of
  - See: péam, Fish Trap Parts
- nga [Quan] many / nhiều / beaucoup. See: Appendix 31, Quantities
- nga kôchoi [N] Rengao men’s back basket with covered top but opening next to back / gùi, giỏ mang / hotte. See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays
- nga [anN] one’s younger children / con / enfant.
- kúan nga baby / em bé / bébé
- khéang nga hawk (calls ngaó ngaó); see: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family
- nga ői tómiam blacksmith; see: Appendix 32, Forge
- ői nga to be a child
- xak nga (of baby chick) fuzz (upon birth); see: i, About chickens; Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

A parent can call all his children nga except the oldest son whom he calls ngen and the oldest daughter whom he calls na.

- nga to think about / tưởng, thích làm
- tônga to think about something together
  - See: Appendix 22, Knowing
- nga to stop using
  - See: chúa, Change
- ngái, kón ngái pupil of eye
  - See: ma, Parts of the Eye
DICTIONARY

ngãi See ngán. to look at, to watch; to read

ngán [C Vb] to look at, to watch; to read / xem; doc, coi / regarder; lire. PhRŠ *tiạn ‘to watch’. Also: ngã.
cha ngã kông to rule a land; see: pokua, Government
hobra ngã to watch out
hmai ngã to look at
ngãn cha to look into the body (as only a shaman or sorcerer can); see: pôchau, Shaman
ngãn chê to read / doc / lire
ngãn hôi Look here! Listen!
trông ngã to look out for, to look around

Ngãn gã ôi a têngiam. See him in the forge.

Syn.: hváí
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions; hlo, Seeing; táng, Looking for

ngãn [T Vb] to choose / lựa-chọn / choisir.
Syn.: raḥ
See: xo, Getting

ngang, oâ ngang worm, earthworm. CL: rôno.
See: bmui, Underground Animals

ngau, ngô ngau small kôchép centipede
See: khu kôchép, Centipede Family

ngêng ngêng, tik ngêng ngêng to whimper, to sob
See: krôu, Crying

ngê [v Adj] cold / lạnh / froid.
hmê ngê cold rice; see: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice

ngê [anN] person / người / personne. (PNB *nge.) Sedang *ngãi, not ngê. Also: ngê.

kôloh ‘na whoever, whomever
môi ngê, mônge person (q.v.) / một người, một mình / une personne
ôi moi ngê to live alone
ôi on véång to live as a family

ngê [Cl]. CL for humans and human-like beings, xêång spirits, kia ghosts

pûn ngê rôétâm four young men
See: Appendix 30, Classifiers

nga [I Vb] to rain very hard / mưa / pleuvoir.
lôngæa to fear (the consequence of) heavy rain
têa ngaëa to rain very hard
See: kong, Weather

ngaëa See nga, front, face, cheek.

ngaëh, xík xí ngaëh blue xík xí grasshopper / châu châu / sauterelle.
See: khu xík xí, xík xí Grasshopper Family

ngéam [v Adj] sweet / ngọt / doux. PNB *qêam. Also: ngêô.

drôu xăng ngéam sweet-and-sour wine; see: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks

krui ngéam orange (fruit); see: krui, Citrus Fruit

mông ngéam person who gets ill from snake bites but not scorpion bites (cf. mônge xăng); see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

priat ngéam ‘sweet’ banana; see: priat, Bananas
ngeō -- ngo  226  SEDANG

tea ngeam nectar, honey / mật ong / nectar, miel; see:
Appendix 28, Liquids
tróng ngéam ‘sweet’ eggplant;
see: tróng. Eggplants
xú ngéam sweet smell (like pló
wine fermenting agent); see:
xú. Smells
ngeō ngo̱ call of kléang nga̱ hawk
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
ngeó See ngeá. sweet
ngí See ngé. person; CL for people
and people-like things, xéang
spirits, kia ghosts
ngi ki me he who...
ngí See ngíu. Be quiet!
ngia [N] front, face, cheek / trán,
mã, má / front, face, joue.
PNB *quí. Also: ngea.
hôlou in front of
ing péang ngia in front; see:
péang. Locations
kótau siam ngia gá to run up to
him
khía lo pa ngia the wind blows
in one’s face
ngia péa sad countenance (as
when someone hla dies)
péang pa ngia right side up
tóngia position in front of,
before
xóí a ngia móngé to sin against
someone
See: ko. Parts of the Head
ngian [Pron] we, us, our (first-
person plural—three or
more—exclusive pronoun, i.e.
we but not you) / chúng tôi
(hơn hai người) / nous, notre.
PNB *почт.
mau ngian all of us
See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
ngiat See ingiat.
róí ingiat ‘blue’ housefly; see
khú rói, Fly Family
ngú Be quiet! / nín / silence!. Also:
ngí.
See: Appendix 33, Talking
ngo [N] mountain; designator for
names of mountains and
villages; see: Appendix 27,
Geographical Places (many
occurrences of ngo not listed
here) / núi / montagne. PNB
*djík. Also: kóngo.
a lui ngo on top of mountain
chu ju rê ngo to climb down a
steep mountain
chu ngo to climb down a steep
mountain; see: chu,
Ascending and Descending
hài-git ngo sunset, see: Appendix
7, Times of Day
hài hiang lua ngo early-morning
hài mỏi rótá ngo just before
sunset
hài pôxiâm ache ngo late-
afternoon
hài pôxiâm lo ngo sunrise
heô ngo to climb mountain
Kia Módring Ngo story ghost;
see: Kia, Folktales Ghosts
kia ngo ghost of a dead person;
story character; see: kí, Ghosts;
hí, Death
kúan ngo mountain people,
tribal people, montagnard /
người thiểu / montagnard;
see: hódre, Races
kótêam ngo red ‘mountain’ crab;
cf. kótêam chòu (makes holes
and lives in mountains); see:
khu kótêam. Crab Family
kléang ngo black hawk (only
kléang that makes the kohió
sound, all others kóto); also
kléang ngoa, kléang ngông
ngoа: see: kha kléang, Eagle
and Hawk Family
Ngo Kóxiang Mount Kółxiang (in
an unidentified area)
Prí Ngo Klà ‘tiger mountain’
plain; ; see: Appendix 27,
Geographical Places
Prí Ngo Xê ‘Xê mountain’ plain
near Tea Kólap village
tak ngo, tak rónak ngo to climb
a mountain
tôtrau ngo Spotted-necked dove;
see: tôtrau, tôtrau, Pigeons,
Doves
xéang ngo mountain spirit; see:
xéang. Spirits
Ant.: chiak ri
See: kóng. The Earth
dictionary

Mountain Descriptives:
- bea, mountain side
- cheang ngo, bottom of mountain
- dê rôtok, mountain peak
- hok ngo, valley
- hõbea, the two sides of a mountain chain
- inia, ridge line
- inia ngo, hill
- ko ngo, mountain
- kong ngo, mountains
- kôlo, section to be climbed on a mountain
- ngo 'nông, small hill rising out of a plain
- rônak, gentle slope of hill (q.v.)
- rôtok, mountain plateau near peak
- só, steep
- tôjôi, mountain ridge line
- thông ngo, valley
- vâng, mountain pass

ngo [N] stump / gốc cây / tronçon.
PVM *kôk.
bâo lôang ngo 'stump' rice (kông stalk only 2-3 feet tall); see: bâu, Types of Rice
lôk tãi to take out or extract (as ngo a stump)
lôang ngo tree stump; see: lôang, Parts of Trees
lôang ngo the Little Dipper; see: hôiông, Stars
to ngo 'stump' tailed money; see: khu to, Monkey Family
ngó [Pt] by oneself; every person; all the people / mình / soi.
Also: ngôngó (dup).
hî ngo publicly
pô all of you (dual and plural)
tô to ngo lean
xê oneself, alone, only
Syn.: rem ngê
ngô, Kon Ngô village of Xã Tu Xang
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
ngo [Kin] older brother or older male cousin--being the son of any of either parent's siblings;
relative (not necessarily related by blood) of the same generation but older than Ego; any older male among the những o relatives / anh / frère, cousin. BL: nhông (Rengao-Sedang); dôi (Têa Tûi); tau (Têa Rôvang).
kông ngo ko to bow head (to greet an official)
ngo kí reng dé second oldest of older brothers; see: reng,
Age-grading
ngo kí reng o third oldest of older brothers
ngo kí reng ta oldest of older brothers
ngo mòi to poa tôxeô older cousin having same grandfather through a marriage
ngo toêô older half-brother; see: toêô, Kin ‘half-’ and ‘step-’ Relations

A calls B ngoh; B calls A o younger sibling. A calls B’s spouse mai or meh sister-in-law or cousin-in-law.

A parent can call his oldest son ngoh; his oldest daughter na; and all the rest of the children ngô.

Siblings and Cousins:
- ngoh, older brother or older male cousin
- na, older sister or older female cousin
- o, younger sibling or younger cousin

- chau, Ancestors and Descendants
- tâm, Aunts and Uncles
- mai, Brothers-in-law and Sisters-in-law
- dôh, Parents-in-law and Children-in-law
ngok -- ngú 228  SEDANG

ngô [Pt] then; to be agreed, to
admit; that's right! / thi. Also:
ngôi.

ngôi [H] to be drunk to sit next
to someone for a long time /
ngôi / s'asseoir.

ngô [H] when drunk to sit next
to someone for a long time /
ngôi / s'asseoir.

ngôi [H] to have a good time /
chơi
See: xah, Amusement

Khu ngû, ngú Wasp Family:
- ngû kúân, (five inches long)
- ngû kóchoi doah, (twelve
  inches long)
- ngû pah

ngô [H] See ngo.

ngôi [H] See ngoi. then; to be agreed,
to admit; that's right!

ngông [VN?] [anN] goose / ngóng /
oie. PNB *nûp.

ngông ngoa [anN] small kôchêp
centipede / rét / scolopendre.
See: khu kôchêp, Centipede
Family

ngô, Kon Ngô village northeast of
Kon Krê village.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places

ngôa [N] brain / óc / cerveau. PNB
*qôk.

kêâng ngoa black hawk (the
only kêâng that makes the
kôhôï, all others kôtô); also
kêâng ngo, kêâng ngông
ngôa; see: khu kêâng, Eagle and
Hawk Family
See: ko, Parts of the Head

ngôa, plai ngông ngoa (kind of)
fruit
See: Appendix 24, Fruits

ngóam [I Vb] dissolve (as salt in
water) / hòa tan / dissoudre.
Also: ngôô.

tea ngôam dew; see: Appendix
28, Liquids
See: Appendix 25, Actions with
Water

ngôi [N] smoke; dust / khôi /
fumée, poussière. PNB
*qûû. Also: ngui, nhói
(border dialects).

li phûm to blow ngôi smoke
into a hole in tree to force
something (as kia a ghost)
out
See: on, Aspects of Fire; tônei,
Earth and Dirt

ngôi [T Vb] to eat pia melon, alai
corn / ăn / manger.
See: Appendix 9, Eating; alai,
Corn

ngôi (Rengao-Sedang) to have
a good time / chôì
See: xah, Amusement

ngôi (Bahnar) See ngo.

Ngôk Hring village of kôklê

dialect, see: Appendix 27,
Geographical Places

ngô ngoau [anN] small kôchêp
centipede / rét / scolopendre.
See: khu kôchêp, Centipede
Family

ngô, Kon Ngô village northeast of
Kon Krê village.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places

ngôa [N] brain / óc / cerveau. PNB
*qôk.

kêâng ngoa black hawk (the
only kêâng that makes the
kôhôï, all others kôtô); also
kêâng ngo, kêâng ngông
ngôa; see: khu kêâng, Eagle and
Hawk Family
See: ko, Parts of the Head

ngôa, plai ngông ngoa (kind of)
fruit
See: Appendix 24, Fruits

ngóam [I Vb] dissolve (as salt in
water) / hòa tan / dissoudre.
Also: ngôô.

tea ngôam dew; see: Appendix
28, Liquids
See: Appendix 25, Actions with
Water

ngôi [N] smoke; dust / khôi /
fumée, poussière. PNB
*qûû. Also: ngui, nhói
(border dialects).

li phûm to blow ngôi smoke
into a hole in tree to force
something (as kia a ghost)
out
See: on, Aspects of Fire; tônei,
Earth and Dirt

ngôi [T Vb] to eat pia melon, alai
corn / ăn / manger.
See: Appendix 9, Eating; alai,
Corn

ngôi (Rengao-Sedang) to have
a good time / chôì
See: xah, Amusement

ngôi [Pt] then; to be agreed, to
admit; that’s right! / thi. Also:
ngôi.

Syn.: hâu, hôm, ðô

ngôi See ngôî. then; to be agreed,
to admit; that’s right!

ngông (VN?) [anN] goose / ngông /
oie. PNB *nûp.

kûân ngông gosling
See: khu peap, Duck Family

ngông ngoa kêâng ngông ngoa black hawk
(only kêâng that makes the
kôhôï, all others kôtô); also
kêâng ngo, kêâng ngông
ngôa; see: khu kêâng, Eagle and
Hawk Family

plai ngông ngoa (kind of) fruit;
see: Appendix 24, Fruits

ngông, Tu Rî Ngông village of
Tôring Kon Dû district, kî
kêî dialect

ngông, tung ngông insect (gives
births to tren worms)
See: khu bolôrô, Insects

ngôô See ngoâm. dissolve (as salt
in water)

ngôu [I Vb] when drunk to sit next
to someone for a long time /
ngôi / s’asseoir.

ngôu môi tiû to remain at one
place; see: ôi, Positions

pôu to be drunk

plai trêâng ngôu ‘drunk’
rambutan / trái chôm-chôm;
see: Appendix 24, Fruits

See: pôu, Drunkenness

ngû [anN] (kind of) wasp (has
honey and lives in trees) /
môt loi ong bôp cây / guêpe.

pet bee’s wax (as from ngu)

pôtâu “queen” of wasps (as of
ngû)

See: khu ôâng, Bees and Wasps
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ngua</th>
<th>[1 Vb] to glow / rạng sáng / briller.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngua tuam</td>
<td>(in tốt niêm) forge to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glow red hot; see: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngúa</td>
<td>[VDes] person who is refined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and fulfills his duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngúan</td>
<td>[T Vb] to covet, to desire; to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>obey parent’s word, to fulfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>duty; alone, only / thèm muôn,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>muôn / convoyer, désirer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chìu ngúan</td>
<td>to obey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khăng ko</td>
<td>to be disobedient to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parents</td>
<td>See: Appendix 22, Knowing: va,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nguát</td>
<td>[S Vb] to stagger (as when drunk) /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lào-dào / chanceler. See: Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16, Movements; pôu, Drunkenness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nguĩ</td>
<td>See ngoi. smoke; dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nguĩ</td>
<td>See ngián. to covet, to desire;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to obey parent’s word, to fulfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>duty; alone, only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nguồ</td>
<td>[C Vb] to insist / cờ-nái /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>insist sur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kdèoh nguo</td>
<td>to encourage, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>insist, to persuade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: the, Commanding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### hng

| hngám    | [vAdj] heavy / nằng / lourd. PNB *hähäm. Also: hńgô. |
|          | tóméam hńgám heavy thing (or, the thing is heavy) |
|          | See: Appendix 31, Quantities                  |
| hńgán, Prí Tu Hńgán | plain near |
|            | Kon Leng village                               |
|            | See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places        |
| hńgô      | See hńgám. heavy                               |
| hńgê      | See hńgê. far                                  |
| hńgêi     | [N] house / nhà / maison. Also: hî (southern areas), hńg (southern Sedang), hńhêi (Rengao-Sedang). |
| chái deí hńgêi | to return home |
| chèm hńgêi | ‘house’ bird (calls i-iu i-iu i-iu); see: Appendix 4, Birds |
| hńkup hńgêi | the specially |
|            | woven wall on end of house                   |
|            | underneath roof peak                          |
| kánh hńgêi | landlord                                      |
| kó hńgêi  | to build a house                              |
| kóchen    | to be a landlord of hńgêi                    |
| kóná hńgêi | a house                                       |
| kóná hńgêi | landlord, the one                            |
|            | responsible for looking after                |
|            | a house                                       |
| lem        | to roof hńgêi a house                        |
| mđnát      | to make a house of                           |
|            | bamboo                                       |
| hńgêi rong | house with holes                             |
| hńgêi thu  | hot house                                     |
| on hńgêi   | immediate family; see:                       |
|            | nhóng o, Relationships                      |
| pócchài a hńgêi | to send home                              |
| plông      | area between houses in                       |
|            | village; area in front of house              |
| préô deí hńgêi | to return home                             |
| rôpông hńgêi | family                                       |
| hri        | to leak water through roof                   |
| xéang hńgêi | spirit of the house; see: xéang, Spirits     |
|            | See: mđnát, Walls                            |

### ngô-

| ngôngó (dup) | See ngô. by oneself; every person; all the people |

### ngr

| ngra        | the growl of klá a tiger                        |
|             | See: kóu, Animal Sounds                        |
| ngrá        | sound of crying baby                           |
| króu        | to cry                                         |

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ngua — hngei
### Hngei -- Hngei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Parts:</th>
<th>Houses:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• a hing mum, in the corner</td>
<td>• bōrô, office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• bo, door, window</td>
<td>• kuat, communal house,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• cho, floor cracks between bamboo strips</td>
<td>• bachelor house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• gat, (VN) bricks, roof tiles</td>
<td>• lam, office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hơdra, rafter</td>
<td>• hnêam, rice house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hôkup hngei, the (specially) woven wall on end of house</td>
<td>• hngei bôyang, church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• húngang, inside wall of house</td>
<td>• hngei eak, outhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kông, ladder</td>
<td>• hngei gak, guard house, tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kûa hngei, roof</td>
<td>• hngei hôngôu, rice house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kêchuak, porch</td>
<td>• hngei hôngô, woven bamboo-roofed house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kốđüm, floor joist in house</td>
<td>• hngei kôchôu, market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôlea, part of house roof</td>
<td>• hngei Khôp, church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kônôang, foot step at door</td>
<td>• hngei Krôang, prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kônôang pêa, door post</td>
<td>• hngei hlá xá, grass-roofed house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• khuêang, key</td>
<td>• hngei òi, residence, dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kông môjông, bamboo floor</td>
<td>• hngei poa, bamboo-roofed house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lín, living room, sala</td>
<td>• hngei pokêang, hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• loa plô, fire place</td>
<td>• hngei Phak, prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lôang pôta, member of “A” frame</td>
<td>• hngei rõkôp, tent, shack dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lôang rôi, floor support</td>
<td>• hngei ti tônei, house built on ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lôang rõkưap, member of “A” frame</td>
<td>• hngei trei, house on stilts (with trei flooring)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lôang rôro, floor support</td>
<td>• hngei vô, storehouse for jars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lôang trăng, large post, pillar</td>
<td>• rôpâm, storehouse in village, shelter in field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• màng, door, window</td>
<td>• rôpâm alai, corn bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mênhât, outside wall of house</td>
<td>• rôpâm bâu, rice storehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mêngán pêa, part of door</td>
<td>• rôpâm chiak, rice storehouse in field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• nĩ, purloin</td>
<td>• rôpâm hôpôh, storehouse with woven bamboo roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• aui, pole in roof</td>
<td>• rôpâm hlá xá, grass-roofed storehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• nha xá, grass for roof</td>
<td>• rôpâm poa, storehouse with roof of split bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pêa, door, window (q.v.)</td>
<td>• rôpâm tômiam, forge shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pótrang, horizontal pole in wall</td>
<td>• rôpâm vô, storehouse for jars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• plô on, fireplace</td>
<td>• rôpông, longhouse for an enlarged family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rõkưap, roof at end of house</td>
<td>• rôsông, house used for spirit worship, house used by a crazy person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tônhôu, smaller posts supporting house</td>
<td>• rôsông, house used for spirit worship, house used by a crazy person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• trei, woven floor in house</td>
<td>• rôsông, house used for spirit worship, house used by a crazy person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• vàng, kôchen, room of house</td>
<td>• rôsông, house used for spirit worship, house used by a crazy person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hromosome, corner</td>
<td>• rôsông, house used for spirit worship, house used by a crazy person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hngei** [vAdj] rainy season / mùa mùa / saison des pluies. PNB
* hnač ‘drizzle’.

**Kông hngei** it rains steadily, heavily, without let up

**Mei hngei** rainy season; see:

### Mei, Types of Rain

**Rônhô hngei** rainy season (May - October), fall / mùa thu /
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hngi -- Nhã</th>
<th>231</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>'ngh</strong></td>
<td><strong>'ngh</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>mếam</strong> <strong>'ngrang</strong>, <strong>'ngrang</strong></td>
<td><strong>mếam</strong> <strong>'ngrang</strong>, <strong>'ngrang</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nhã</th>
<th>nhã [N] grass / cỏ / herbe. PNB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>qolicitud</em></td>
<td>monge nhã scarecrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nha xá nhã grass for roofing; see: <strong>hngei</strong>, House Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xéang nhã grass spirit; see: <strong>xéang</strong>, Spirits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 23, Grasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(many occurrences of nhã not listed here)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**'ng**

| Ngei [Loc] up high, above / ở trên, trên, cao / au haut, au-dessus. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A 'ngi above; see: 'ôi, Positions |
| Rei ki a 'ngi shallow tree root, near the surface |
| Gõ heó lóang a 'ngi tai. He climbed the tree way up high. |

| 'ngôi [I Vb] to look up at something; to have head raised up (as when tôngang squatting down) / ngo lên / regarder en haut. VN nó. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hôkau koi to sleep with bobbing head |
| Tu to have head lowered, to look down |
| See: hło, Seeing |

| 'ngôu [I Vb] to bob the head up and down |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| See: Appendix 6, Body Actions |

**nha**

[n] Grass: |
| -- | |
| kui nhã, to rake grass |
| khua nhã, to rake grass |
| lak, to pull up |
| Prong, dried, yellow grass (as under a board or stone) |
| Rei nhã, (of cows, goats) to graze |
| Rô-üh, to grow luxuriously |
| Hvê, to cut grass |
| Xôk nhã, grass leaves placed on poklôu barrier during rice planting season |

| Nhã nuk (VN) [N] government / nhã nước, chính phủ / gouvernement. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hôdi tah nhã nuk to overthrow the government |
| See: pokua, Government |

| Nha, i nha i nha chirp of hôdrô i 'nha cricket |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia |

Nhã See nångh. to continue; to crave, to want very much
nhái  --  nhóam

nhái  [N]  forearm, shin / cánh tay / avant-bras, tibia.
nhái cheang  shin
nhái kông  forearm
See: cheang,  Leg Parts; kông,  Parts of the Arm
nhak nhak  (dup)  See kôn hák.  to talk a lot; to describe
nhang  [N]  knee tendon / gân / tendon.
See: cheang,  Leg Parts
nháng  [C Vb]  to continue; to crave, to want very much / cd, muôn / continuer, désirer, vouloir.
Also: nhái.
mongé nháng tô  smiling, radiant person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
môh nháng lo  runny nose; see: môh, Nose
See: poderá,  Continuing; va, Wanting
nhen  See 'nhén. satisfactorily, sufficiently, clearly / kỹ, rõ.  PNB *rền.
nhéng  See 'nhén. glutinous rice; sticky
nheng nheng nheng  chirp of hétro réang  cricket
See: Appendix 5: Oomatopoeia
nhếng  [N]  mirror / gương soi / miroir.
họt lòng nhếng  'mirror star'
Milky Way; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
nhê [vAdj] cool / mát / frais.
See: kêng,  Weather
nhéang, hôt lòng nhéang  very bright stars
See: hôt lòng,  Stars; Appendix 8, Astronomy
nheô [N]  mirror, glass / gương soi, kính / miroir, verre.
See: đrá,  House Furnishings
nhib, kônhá nhìa  small rat
See: khu kônhá tinh  ốh ta  ài
xák, Rat Family (tails without hair)
nhián  See 'nhén. glutinous rice; sticky

néng  See 'nhén. glutinous rice; sticky
nho rô nhòa  the path of râng  an arrow
nhó  See nhông, older, elder
nhoi  See nhói. (kind of) tree
nhom [C Vb]  to guess / đoán / deviner.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing
nhóm, lòng nhóm  (kind of) tree / một loại cây / arbore.
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
nhông  (Rengao)  See nghó. older brother
nhông hông  [N]  low, cultivated plant whose fragrant hiá leaves are used to bro  flavor food (among the rolo rolé superfluous plants); dill, coriander, Chinese parsley / rau thôm / aneth, coriandre, persil.
See: hlà, Leaves; rolo rolé, Cultivated Plants
nhông  [vAdj] older, elder / già hòn / plus âgé. PNB *qônh....
Also: nhó.
mônhông  aunt
nóu nhông  aunt
Syn.: reng, rómú
Ant.: hôtrói
See: reng,  Age-grading
nhông  [anN]  relatives (but not having a specific kinship relation); distant relatives beyond môi mó close relatives / bà-con / parents.
PNB *qônh oh.
nhoa, nhô rô nhòa  the path of ráng  an arrow
nhóam  (VN)  [T Vb]  to hold in reverence, to respect; to worship / thọ cúng / rendre le culte à. Also: nhôm.
kôh nhóam  to worship
tónhóam  to hold each other in respect
See: Appendix 14, Religion
**nhói** (border dialects) See ngôi. smoke; dust

**nhói, lóang nhói** (kind of) tree / một loại cây / arbre. Also: nhoi. See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

**nhóm** See nhâam. to hold in reverence, to respect; to worship

**nhd** [vAdj] elderly person with an extended belly (not moving about)

**nuodu** young person with an extended belly (not walking about)

**nuo** elderly person with an extended belly (not moving about)

**nhu** [vAdj] elderly person with an extended belly (not walking about)

**nhu nuh** [I Vb] to sit down / s’asseoir. See: 61, Positions

**nhu** elderly person **nhu** with an extended belly walking about

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**nhu nuh** elderly person **nuh** with an extended belly walking about

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**nhu n yang** with an extended belly (not walking about)

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**nhu xua** young person

**nuh** with an extended belly walking about

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**nhu nhup** [vAdj] soft / mềm / mou.

*Syn.: nhinhon, robén

**nhup** [vAdj] soft / mềm / mou.

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**nhu nhup** [vAdj] soft / mềm / mou.

Syn.: nhinhon, robén

**Ant.:**_strategy

**nhu nhuk** smelly grass / là bò hôi; cf. **nha hvâ, nha xu ‘mei**;

See: Appendix 23, Grasses

**nha hvâ** smelly grass / là bò hôi; cf. **nha hvâ, nha xu ‘mei**;

See: Appendix 23, Grasses

**nha hvâ** smelly grass is so named because it first appeared during the time of the Japanese occupation.
nhunhiait -- 'nhen

nhô-
Syn.: nhau, robên
Ant.: khâng

hnh

hnha [I Vb] to lie down away from each other (of the wings of pupé a butterfly) / nằm xuống / se coucher.

hnha deî xôi to spread out its plumage, all its xak feathers (of peacock)
yu deî to stand up together (of the wings of pupé a butterfly)
Ant.: yu deî

hnhek hnhek hnhek sound of a hoarse voice
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia; Appendix 33, Talking

hnho [T Vb] to stick out (an an arm out of a window) / thò / avancer.
See: pet, Stabbing

hnhom (VN) [I Vb] to go to confession
See: Appendix 14, Religion

hnôk to be with people, to do things together, to be happy together; to visit / thâm / visiter.

lâm pôu to go visit; see: Appendix 15, Going

pûnhôk to babysit, to care for children / giữ con / avoir soin de

hnôu [T Vb] to lie with an old man (of a young girl, considered very bad); some bad action; to visit

hnôu ma to get something in one’s eye

See: Appendix 36, Wrongs

hnôu hnôu to do something (usually something bad)
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs

'nh

'nh (Kôdra) [N] tasteless wine, the last portion of wine / ruột / vin.
Syn.: hộja
See: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks

'nh, hôdrô i 'nha cricket (chirps i nha i nha)
See: hôdrô, Insects

'nhô bad action / phá
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs

'nhôm [T Vb] to soak up water, to blot up, to place in water (as a rag before xuat wiping something), to put kông arm into water, to dip in water / ngâm / tremper, tacher, plonger.

la to get into; to dip or put one's cheang foot into water
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

'nhe (Tea Rôvang) See 'nhie. to destroy

'nheh [I Pt] again; like the former case; finally, ultimately / nữa, hư, vây / encore, même, enfin.

Gá kua dei rapie kô u katê neô u kâ 'nhêh. He scraped this tongue until it broke more and (he) finally died.

Syn.: neô

'nhen [vAdj] satisfactorily, sufficiently, clearly / kỹ, rô / d'une manière satisfaisante, assez, clair. PNB *qân. Also: nhen.

loi i 'nhen to believe surely; see: Appendix 22, Knowing

hlo 'nhen to see clearly
'nhén -- 'nhuang

phái 'nhen to be very full, sated
See: khoh, Taboo

tang i 'nhen to hear clearly

'tôpui 'nhen to speak clearly; see: Appendix 33, Talking

'nhén [N] glutinous rice; sticky (as tòxòng glutinous rice) / nêp / riz gluant. Also: 'nhên, nhèn, nhían, nhê.

krea to stick to something

'nhên kôe glutinous rice wrapped in bịa đồng leaf; CL 'nôang

'nhên prông glutinous rice in kông bamboo section

phái 'nhên glutinous rice; see: phái, Husked Rice

tea 'nhén glue / keo / colle-forte; see: Appendix 28, Liquids
See: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice; tòxòng, Glutinous Rice

'nher (Rengao) [N] flesh between nostrils of nose
See: môh, Nose

'nhia, plon 'nhia tadpole (larva of ket úa ‘choking’ frog)
Syn.: plon hê
See: khu plon, Tadpole Family

'nhiâh, hài 'nhiai not at all, not yet (negative answer to an a hài ‘yet?’ question) / chùa

hái..'nhiah not yet (in answer to an a hài question)

A tí hài làm khôp 'nhiah. I have not yet gone to confession.

See: òh, Negation

'nhiê [vDes] to destroy / phá / détruire. PNB *hit ‘wound’.
Also: 'nhê (Tea Rêvang).

ld'nhiê to fear being destroyed

mô'nhiê to destroy someone else’s thing

hngê 'nhie destroyed house
tô'nhiê to destroy each other; to break (as a mirror)
Ant.: pro, to make

'nhiê See 'nhên. glutinous rice; sticky

'nhiu 'nhâu not permitted, to do wrong

See: khoh, Taboo

'nho [vAdj] to be average / trung-bình / moyenne.

ai 'nho ia òh not just a little—more average

'Ai 'nho hên òh, aì 'nho ia òh.
There is neither lots nor little.

'Ai 'nho rokê òh. He’s not real smart.

'Ai 'nho pie òh. He’s not real fat.

See: Appendix 31, Quantities

'nhol [vAdj] to be average, medium / trung-bình / moyenne.

Syn.: kén
See: Appendix 31, Quantities

'nhô [T Vb] to curse, to be angry at someone / chử-rúa / maudire.

Ma ta 'nhô а! Excuse me!
Don’t hold it against me.

Anger:

* k'o'lok, to stare angrily

* kra lém, moderate temper, not given to extremes

* mô'drêé, to cool off after anger, to calm down

* 'nhô, to be angry at someone, to curse

* piê pa, moderate temper, not given to extremes

* ta môna ihiam, anger

'nông [cN] measurement: the height of the top of a standing person’s head. Also: 'nhuang.

mô'nhông to stand something up against
See: hôbúan. Measurements

'nhuam deī xak [T Vb] to tie hair in a bun. PHS *qûm.
See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

'nhuang See 'nhông. the height of a man
O

O [Kin] younger sibling or cousin--being the child of any of either parent's siblings; relative (not necessarily related by blood) of either sex of the same generation but younger than Ego; any younger male or female among the **nhông o** relatives / em / frère, soeur, cousin, cousine. PNB *oh.

**kôxét o** mushroom found in rotten wood; see: **kôxét**.

**ngoh ko reng o** third eldest of older brothers; see: **reng**.

**nhông o** distant relatives; see: **nhông o**, Relationships

**o** (ki) **hôdroi** the youngest of the younger siblings

**otôbô** younger half-brother or -sister; see: **tôbô**, Kin 'half-' and 'step-' Relationships

**otôxe o** younger cousin through marriage

**o xiam** blood younger sibling (not cousin)

**xàng o kô nóu** aunt (younger sibling of mother)

A calls B *ô*; B calls A **ngoh** older brother, *na* older sister, or *mai* older cousin. A calls B's spouse **mai**, **ông**, **mé**, or *ô* brother-in-law, sister-in-law, or cousin-in-law.

All Bahnaric languages have o, oh (and its cognates) 'younger sibling'—but no non-Bahnaric languages in Vietnam.

See: **ngoh**, Siblings and Cousins;

**reng**, Age-grading

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<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>[Quanf] very much / làm, quá / très.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leni ô</td>
<td>very good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Á rõhêng ka ká ô.</td>
<td>I crave to eat fish very much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klei kong mei ai vai kôdrai va ô làm drah tung tea.</td>
<td>Later after it rains the women want very much to go look (for fish) in the stream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: **ta**, Greatness


ô ô very clever

Gá ô ta kô vai kôa me. He was more marvelous than those (other) turtles.

See: Appendix 22, Knowing

ô [T Vb] to serve hme rice or **kôchái** vegetables, to dish out / don ăn / servir.

bôu ô (kind of) lizard; see **khu bôu**, Lizard Family

**lôang trai ô** tree (uneatable fruit); see: Appendix 18, Trees

lô-ô to fear being served something bad

ô hme to dish up or serve rice
tô-ô to serve each other

ô See ông. brother-in-law

ô [IPT] okay? (a curt retort) / nhé! / n’est-ce pas?

pôlang ô be careful! / can-thăn nhé! / prenez garde!

| Po’lang ô. | Bye now, okay? |

Syn.: hâu, hóm, ngôi
See: **lai**, Interrogatives

ô [Excl] okay? / nhé! / n’est-ce pas?.

ôh, ô ôh [Excl] I can’t do it!

ôi, **Tea Ôi** See Tea Ôi, tributary of Tea Krông river below Tea Pôxái river

ôi too bad / uông
See: **lém**, Qualities

ôk [T Vb] to pour; to sprinkle / dô ra, rai / verser;asperger. PNB *âk.

lô-ôk to fear being poured on
DICTIONARY 237

plon ok tadpole (larva of ket
koh frog), cf. plon dih; see:
khu plon, Tadpole Family
tế-ok to pour for each other
See: kẹlị, Kitchen Actions;
Appendix 25, Actions with
Water
on [N] fire; light / lửa; đen / feu;
lumière. PNB *đêń.
bọu on small 'fire' lizard; see
khu bọu, Lizard Family
drá on shelf over fire
jia on firewood; see: Appendix
19, Wooden Things
kọchạ on charcoal
kọchẹp on small centipede; see:
khu kọchẹp, Centipede
Family
kọhọng on 'ember' fish
kọxết tụa on reddish-gray
mushroom; see: tụa, tụa
Mushrooms
mọngẹang on 'fire' ant; see: khu
mọngẹang, mọngẹang Ant
Family
họa tọpo on to be burned to
death; see: họa, Death
on arei cigarette lighter
on đẹng kerosene lamp; see:
kọmọfị, Equipment
on kọblea lightning; see: kong,
Weather
on kọdẹang electric light
on lo lightning bug; see: kọlea,
Termite Family
on lọnge family; see: nhọng o,
Relationships
on tie flashlight
on triah match stick
on va cheọ fire burns it up
on véang immediate family / gia
dinh / famile; cf. ông mẹ,
family
on xọmat hell; see: Appendix 14,
Religion
ọi on véang to live as a family,
married / có cụ đị xịn / marié
pulh on burn blister; see: kẹa,
Skin and its Blemishes;
Appendix 2, Illnesses
tréọ on gun powder (as in ràng
bullet or on the end of on
triah match stick)
xau lọtro on ka fear of being
burned by fire; see: lọtro,
Fears
xẹ on motorized vehicle; see: xẹ,
Vehicles
xuọ on véang to raise a family

Aspects of Fire:
• 'blé, sparks
• chọi, ashes
• kọh, fire burning with lots of
pla flame
• kọboi, bamboo shavings
• kọhọng, red embers
• kọjọ, large ashes
• lọang on, firewood
• mọdrau on, to make a fire
bigger
• mẹ, sparks from fire
• mọlọ, fireworks
• nọọ, smoke
• on kọh, flame
• on triah, match stick
• pẹ on, to fan fire
• pọtọu, to explode
• pla on, flame
• plọ on, fireplace
• prau, to start a fire
• pro on i kọh, to make a fire
bigger
• reạng on, sparks
• sẹa, to look around with a
stick, one end on fire
• tọpọ on, to put out a fire
• treah on, to make a fire by
sparks
• tràọ, ashes
• uạ on, to make a fire by
rubbing

ông [Kin] brother-in-law (a fellow's
younger sister's husband),
referred to with the in-law
respect pronoun chuọ / em rẹ.
PNB *ọọ 'son-in-law'. Also:
ọ.
pọkọang ông mẹ the wedding
celebration; see: pọkọang,
Weddings
ông mẹ family; cf. on véang
### or -- ôh

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<td>• lung lu, CL rôno</td>
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<td>• ao ngang, earth worms; CL rôno</td>
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<td>ô [Excl] Hey (attracts attention, often precedes vocative) / kâ! nê! / hê! hein!.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ô veh [Excl] oh my! (expresses dismay)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ô éang [N] brightness, glory, brilliance / sáng Choi / brilliant, glistening</td>
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<tr>
<td>pdô pdô-éang to tell of some glorious, marvelous thing or event</td>
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<td>See: éang, Light</td>
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<td>ô oh [Excl] I can’t do it!</td>
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<td>ô, ma ta ô don’t / dûng ma ta don’t</td>
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<td>ô, ô ô very clever</td>
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<td>See: Appendix 22, Knowing</td>
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<td>oa [N] unidentifiable object which pôchau shaman or sorcerer pulls out of someone; worm, bug</td>
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<td>See: pôchau, Shaman</td>
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<td>oa ngang [anN] worm, earthworm / giun, tròn / ver de terre. CL: rôno.</td>
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**ôh**

ôh pa not
ôh pôblei to be made to lose; see: pósa, Truthfulness Test
ôh ta not / không / ne...pas
ôh ta cha to be unsuccessful
ôh ta kai to be unable; see: kai, Ability
ôh ta koh taboo; see: koh, Taboo

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<td>See: mai, Brother-in-law, Sister-in-law, etc.</td>
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<td>or, pek peng or red spider</td>
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<td>See: khu pek peng, Spider Family</td>
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<td>Tôôrông ki ồi tung cha pin: porxéang ‘mea, ao ngang. The things which live in our bodies: germs, parasites, worms.</td>
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<td>oa, prôu oa four-legged prôu animal with dog-like skin</td>
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<td>Khu prôu, prôu Animal Family</td>
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<td>øa sound of kléang bird</td>
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<td>oà See ôang. wasp, bee</td>
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### DICTIONARY

**Small Flying Animals:**
- khu chem, bird family (q.v.)
- khu kốt, bat family (q.v.)
- khu ỏng, Bees and Wasps:  
  - hôm ñui, (lives high in leaves  
    and in holes of bamboo) (q.v.)
  - kôrdría, (has honey and lives  
    in earth, holes, wood)
  - hléang, (has honey) (q.v.)
  - nùi, (has honey and lives in  
    trees) (q.v.)
  - ỏng, wasps (live in the  
    earth)
    - ỏng chia, gray wasp
    - ỏng hôrdrai, wasp (has  
      three polôu openings  
      in nest)
    - ỏng hôrdrei
    - ỏng kôcha, rare red  
      wasp
    - ỏng plôm, wasp (blind  
      in daytime)
  - plo, (lives in trees)
  - xot, bee (has honey and lives  
    in trees)
  - xuxá, small insect like  
    mosquito, but doesn’t  
    have mông beak (lives in  
    the earth) (q.v.)

**Negation:**
- at, to abstain, to refrain
- ’bêng, never
- chối, never
- hài ’nhiah, not at all, not yet
- ’lố páng, not
- lôpang, don’t
- ma ta, do not
- môdó, not yet
- ỏh, no
- ỏh pa, not
- ỏh ta, not
- ỏh ta chối, never
- ỏh ta chối la lai, never at any  
  time
- ỏh ta hài, not yet
- ỏ-ỏh, No!
- pa, no longer
- páng, isn’t
- pôi ỏh, don’t
- pôi ta, do not
- pôi xan, to abstain, to refrain
- ta, not
- ta hài, not yet
- ti ’mah, (Tea Tú) not

**Õh ta xè not so!, it isn’t; non-equative; see: tiah.**

**Similarities**

**Õh tu va** to not want to; see: va, Wanting

| Vai nòu pa nhông o õh pa va  
| gá. The parents and relatives  
| don’t want him
| Eh khén õh tu va á. You say  
| (you) don’t want me.
| Syn.: xú õh

**Õh** [fPt] no, not (negative  
  intensifier) / không / non.

**La õh** isn’t that so?

**Téam õh** insufficient time; see:  
  Appendix 21, Time

**Váí õh** it doesn’t matter

| Pôi ta dém mà õh. No, don’t  
| give (any) to us.

**Õh** [CoConj] or / hay là / ou.

**Óh lo or**

| Tùng polê ái mői ngê kân  
| polê õh chu léang. In a  
| village there is one kán polê  
| village chief or (one) chu  
| léang village chief.
| Pôi ôh lo mau me... Either  
| you or they...

**Ói** [fPt] (implies something bad in  
  context)

**Ói** See ui, still, calm (of tea  
  water) / lâng

**Tea Òi** tributary of Tea Krôang  
  river below Tea Pôxái river;  
  also **Tea Òi**; see: Appendix  
  27, Geographical Places

**trían** to be still, to be motionless

The tributaries of the Tea Òi  
  river are Tea Hmêa, Tea Hmáu,  
  Tea Rán, Tea Xôrı, and Tea  
  Prông.

**Ói** [Excl] oh my! (expresses dismay)  
  / chưa / oh! hélas!.
óí -- ông

óí [1 Vb] to live, to reside / ð /
   hngei óí residence, dwelling;
   see: hngei, Houses
óí 'báng to live together as a
   married couple
óí chai la khôu to live at the
   husband's home
óí 'num to live with
óí xo to be out of work, to be
   retired; see: pei, Work
reh to be alive
óí [Eq Vb] to be, to be in a certain
   place or position / ð / être.
chiang óí xeh to become
   pregnant; see: tópa, Pregnant
óí dreh to be alive
óí i lém to be very fine, healthy;
   see: ródei, Health
óí ka peace, tranquility
óí mi ngé to live alone
óí ngá to be a child
óí 'néng to be a child
óí tôxin to be a child
óí pa kö plong to be in the helm
   of a canoe
óí pa krí plong to be in the stern
   of a canoe
óí to máng hla just about to die;
   see: hla, Death
óí tópa xeh to be pregnant (of
   women)
óí u 'néng to be young
óí [pVb] to continue, to remain / cút
   / continuer, rester.
óí ta kai óí hard to bear, one's
   reaction to difficult times /
   khó chịu; see: tóléi,
   Convenience
óí moi tiu to stay at one place;
   see: ói, Positions
   to óí also, then
xuan óí also, then

Nó kíd ói ái péa pái to rói xo.
| Now there are remaining two
| or three flies only.
| A hóm ói ái drúa nê? Is
| there still more wine?
óí, plái óí guava / óí. PNB *oy.
   See: Appendix 24, Fruits
óí [Excl] oh my! (expresses dismay)
   / chà / oh! hélast!

Positions:
   • a dri, lower pa xuap side of
     field
   • a go, upper pa pêng side of
     field
   • a kô, here
   • a kôdró nga, on top of
   • a 'ngei, above
   • a rông, on top of
   • deí rá, on top of
   • 'deng, to stand
   • eng ea, to be upside down
   • hô'nan, to sit on the floor or
     ground
   • kôdup, upside down
   • ngóu moi tiu, to remain at one
     place
   • nhup, to sit down
   • ói a kôdróu, to be on top of
   • ói a 'nai, to be low, to squat
     down
   • ói a nga, to be on top of
   • ói a 'ngei, to be high up
   • ói a rông tea, to be on top of
     the water
   • ói a táng, to sit in a chair
   • ói chung chãng, to sit
     sideways
   • ói moi tiu, to stay, remain at
     one place
   • ói tôdê, to be in the middle
   • ói tôdrâng, to stand at
     attention
   • ói tôkúam, to be together
   • ói tômôí, to be each one
     separate
   • ói tôigian, to sit in one's lap
   • ói tôdrôu, to turn one's back to
     someone
   • pôtûm, to lean heavily upon
   • teng nga, to be on top of
   • têdîo, to move
   • trián, to be still, motionless

ôn peâ (Kon Hrei) See rèpîe.
   tongue
ôn àu noisy, uproarious
   Syn.: deng dang deng dang
   See: Appendix 33, Tâlking
ông [DName]
   Ngo Ông mountain near Ngo /
   Rô-uam mountain and Kon
Marriage:
- brōăng, marriage
- chhä kôdrâi, to get a wife
- hông, to have intercourse (vulgar)
- $objá poi, to live together (polite)
- $objá kra, to be married
- $objá hnum, to be unmarried
- pôlá, the go-between for marriage making
- tômôu, (of animals) to mate
- tôräi, (of big animals) to mate
- xo bô vai, to marry someone who has already been married
- xo $objá poi, to get married
- xo $objá pôlê, to marry one from one’s one village
- xo kôdrâi, to get a wife
- xo kôdrâi tômôi, to marry a girl not of one’s one village
- xo mongê $objá drôh, to marry someone who has not yet been married
- xo rpô, to take a wife, to get married
- xoi xo, to live together before marriage

considered to have drunk enough
môhui to help someone drunk
water from a glass
mô-ôu to make a child drink / cho uống
hmôm ôu drôu drunkard; see:
pôu, Drunkenness
ôu drôu to drink beer, rice wine; see: drôu, Times for Drinking Rice Wine
ôu hui to drink from a glass
ôu hũa to drink the last of the old wine
ôu pôkêang ta mo to take medicine; see: pôkêang, Medicine
ôu tea to drink water
ôu tea klong to store water in and to drink water from klong a bamboo section (characteristic of the Sedang areas, only seldom in groups to the south)
ôu tea plôi to store water in and to drink water from plôi a gourd (characteristic of the Bahnar and Kon Hrng areas)
ôu tôu to breast-feed
ôu trie to suck wine up tríang tube from vô wine jar; to inhale a cigarette
rôngei ôu drôu Kian Leng-type singing; see: rôngei, Singing
vai xu vai ôu to teach the customs of the elders; see: hniejs, Teaching
See: Appendix 9, Eating; Appendix 25, Actions with Water; drôu, Drinking
ôu [T vb, vdes] to smoke (a cigarette, pipe) / hût thuóc / fumer.
ôu hât to smoke a cigarette; see: hât, Smoking
ôu koa to smoke a pipe
ôu trêa to smoke a cigarette
trie to suck
ôu [Resp] okay (affirmative response to a ...hôu? imperative) / đa, được / O.K.
ô-ôh — pa

See: lai, Interrogatives

ô-

ô-ôh [Resp] No! (negative response to an a hóm yes-no question) / không đâu! / non!.
ôh no, not
ôh ta not
See: ôh, Negation

p

pa [T Vb] to remember, to miss (someone) / nhở / se souvenir de. PNB *bát.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing
pa [Kin] father / cha, ba / père. PNB *qbaq.
chiu túan nòu pa to be obedient to parents; see: túan, Ear as Seat of Understanding
hiêng pòu pa man "already carried" with children
péâng pa pa father's (paternal) side / nôi / paternal
pòu pa to become a father
pro kúan pa to make friends
ri pa with you, dad!
roi pa dôh son-in-law’s father; see: roi, Parents of Children-in-law
roi pa mê daughter-in-law’s father
tòpui deî pa to talk with one’s father; see: Appendix 33, Talking
xàng 'bàng pa step-mother through father’s remarriage
xàng kô pa step-mother

A calls B pa; B calls A kúan. A calls B’s spouse nòu mother.

See: cháu, Ancestors and Descendants

pa [Kin] uncle--being the father's older brother or the mother's older sister's husband, or the brother or brother-in-law of pa an uncle; thus any male relative one generation older than Ego but being or related by marriage through an older sibling of the same sex as Ego's parent through whom related / bắc, đường / uncle. PNB *qbaq.

A calls B pa; B calls A môn. A calls B's spouse nòu aunt.

See: tám, Aunts and Uncles
pa [T Vb] to split (bamboo, wood); to halve, to cut in two / chê / fendre. PNB *pah. Also: pupa (dip).
chá to split pa a half piece of bamboo into 3-4 kômea square strips
pa lôáng on to split firewood
pa tôdêi to split in half, to divide in two / chia hai / diviser en deux; see: Appendix 35, Numbering
Syn.: hnêang
See: ko, Cutting: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
pa [vPt] no longer; negation / không / ne...plus. PNB *paq or *påq.
oh pa not
pa hlo to disappear, no longer seen; see: hlo, Seeing
pa pâng, pôpâng to be unable to
pa hro unable, can’t
pa va not to want; see: va, Wanting
pôpâ no good (pô- and pâ (for pâng) are both negations)

Pa đì xoé. There are no more.
Ant.: u
See: ôh, Negation
pa [cN] part, section, side, half / phần, bên, phía / part, section, côté, moitié. PNB
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<tr>
<th>DICTIONARY</th>
<th>243</th>
<th>*pa -- pa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*pah 'side of'; PJH *paq 'place, location'; Rengao pā.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khuļ lo pa ngaia the wind blows in one's face</td>
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<tr>
<td>khuļ lo pa rông the wind blows from the back</td>
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<td>nōu pa mother and father, parents</td>
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<td>ói pa ko plong to be in the helm of a canoe</td>
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<td>ói pa kri plong to be in the stern of a canoe</td>
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<td>pa hōma to go straight ahead; see: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
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<td>pa kan length (of véang room, hngei house)</td>
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<td>pa kôdrái wife's side of family</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa kônhôu husband's side of family</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa lai pa lai thu which side will win?</td>
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<td>pa nōu mother's (maternal) side</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa pa father's (paternal) side</td>
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<td>pa pêng upper side of field; cf. pôpeng</td>
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<td>pa rông the underside, the back side</td>
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<td>pa xôn width (of véang room, hngei house)</td>
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<td>pa xuap lower side of field</td>
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<td>pa xiam (blood-line) father (not uncle)</td>
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<td>péa pa two halves; see: Appendix 35, Numbering</td>
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<td>péang pa hâi lâ east / tây / ouest</td>
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<td>péang pa hâi lô east / dòng / est</td>
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<td>péang pa hâi lôu west / tây / ouest</td>
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<td>péang pa hôdroh south / nam / sud</td>
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<td>péang pa kônhông north / bâc / nord</td>
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<td>péang pa ngaia right side up</td>
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<td>tea to pa kong flood; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water</td>
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<td>thua pa rôtéang Sedang tribe; see: nhông o, Relationships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kẹ̀ẹ̀ ka mọ̀i pa kọtẹ̀i gà xo. The tiger only ate one side of his buttocks.</td>
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<td>Syn.: ing, péang</td>
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<td>pa [Q Vb] to request, to beseech; to pay wages / xin / demander, payer. PNB *apah.</td>
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<td>pa mọ́i xóñ neò once more please!</td>
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<td>pa phep to ask for leave, to ask permission / xin phép; see: pôkua, Government</td>
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<td>Syn.: ế</td>
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<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa [T Vb] to kat tie with ráí rattan (as pük a large fish trap) / buọc / lier.</td>
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<td>Tró vai pa 'băng rái tảa pêam vai tên 'băng pa-ă xo. The larger fish trap they tie with rattan whereas the smaller fish trap they only weave with bamboo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: tén, Weaving</td>
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<td>pa [Cl]. CL for xiam môná bird's breast wing and chua bird's breast</td>
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<td>See: Appendix 30, Classifiers</td>
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<td>Pa Cheng [GName] village</td>
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<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa'nai 'ná [Quanf] very very much, surpassing all others / hồn hết / trè.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: tă, Greatness</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa rô phá [vAdj] different / khác / différent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: tiah, Similarities</td>
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<td>pa hru [anN] widow / dàn bà goà / veuve.</td>
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<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa su [anN] widow / dàn bà goà / veuve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; kôdrái, Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa xi ka (Latin) [N] paschal feast, passover (Catholic liturgy) / lê Quá-hài / Pascal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 14, Religion</td>
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<tr>
<td>pa, lông pa (kind of) tree / một loại cây / arbre.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kôteô pa (kind of) sugarcane; see: kôteô, Sugarcanes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lòang plai pa</strong></td>
<td>tree with plai pa fruit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pà, piê pa</strong></td>
<td>moderate temper, not given to extremes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pá [Pron]</strong></td>
<td>we two, us two, our (first-person dual inclusive pronoun, i.e. you and I) / hai chúng ta / nous, notre. PNB *ba. Also: pápun, páput.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pá [Adj]</strong></td>
<td>difficult / khó / difficult.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ket pa</strong></td>
<td>difficult / khó / difficult. <em>See: khu ket.</em> Frog Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pã</strong></td>
<td>See: páng, to miss someone, to be homesick; to be able to, to know how to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pah</strong></td>
<td>[anN] snake; reptile / rắn / serpent, reptile. PNB *qây. CL: rắn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ho’rang pah</strong></td>
<td>fourth finger / ngón tay; see: ho’rang, Fingers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ká pah</strong></td>
<td>‘snake’ fish; see: Ká, Fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kám</strong></td>
<td>snake poison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôchéa</strong></td>
<td>scales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôtau</strong></td>
<td>(of snake) to move along, to slither, to crawl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kléang pah</strong></td>
<td>‘snake buzzard’, name given to star Antares; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mônhoú pah</strong></td>
<td>long ‘snake’ armadillo; see: khu mônhoú, Armadillo Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ngú pah</strong></td>
<td>bee-like insect; see: khu ngú, ngú Wasp Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pah nang</strong></td>
<td>eel; cf. ning nong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pah pôu</strong></td>
<td>all forest creatures; see: rôkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rôving</strong></td>
<td>(of snake) to coil around something, to squeeze it to death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>úa</strong></td>
<td>belly of snake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xau lôтро pah po</strong></td>
<td>fear of snake bite; see: lôтро, Fears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pái (Tòrng Kon Kdlá)</strong></td>
<td>See pó, all of you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khu pah, Snake Family:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• bòu, lizard family (q.v.), CL to, rôno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kóc’hêp, centipede family (q.v.), CL to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah, snakes, CL rôno:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah kan, large snakes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah plán, boa constrictor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah tu (xôn), cobra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah tômòi, python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah xá, kiá niák, crocodile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah kián, small snakes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah chêm, ‘bird’ snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah hôdó, (colorful, fatal bite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah hôdrêa, ‘bamboo’ snake (fatal bite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah ká, ‘fish’ snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah lòang kàng, ‘spirit pole’ snake (colorful like spirit pole, fatal bite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah muô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah pet, (lives under hài pêi jungle floor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah pôh, small ‘old rice field’ snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah (pôe) rônau (kôdrái), (female, fatal bite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah plon, ‘tadpole’ snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah rái, small ‘rattan’ snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah rôvêng, small ‘coil’ snake (fatal bite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah tîng lie, (kind of) small snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah (ua) rôköa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah xûxêáng, (male, fatal bite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pah xûxûang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pái [Num]</th>
<th>three / ba / trois. PNB *pe. Also: pé (Tea Drong Sedang).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>chúa pái</strong></td>
<td>rek pái hnap pái over-three-under-three weaving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DICTIONARY

Other snakes:
- pah lung liu, small poisonous snake
- pah môngéang, 'anthill' snake
- pah nang, snake (lives in mud); cf. níng nong
- pah nang rótxia
- pah plóí, very small, deadly 'gourd' snake
- pah tutat, large poisonous snake

pattern; see: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs

hài pái Wednesday / ngày thứ tư / mercredi; see: hài, Weekdays

hài pái ah in three more days
khé pái March / tháng ba / mars; see: khé, Months
pái chat thirty
to tópái three fingers' width; to stick out three fingers
See: Appendix 35, Numbering

paī See pán, pierced ear lobe

pak [T Vb] to stab with hōtóng knife or cháng sword; (of bees and wasps) to sting / dăm bằng dao găm, đánh bằng cậy / pognarder. PNB *pák. Also: pupák (dup).
láng pak pin; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things
pak pokéang to inject medicine; see: pokéang, Medicine

Xué'gá pak a krí. The xué'gá insect stings from its abdomen.

See: pet, Stabbing

pak kei [anN] chameleon and/or gecko / cát-cẻ / caméléon.
Also: pak kē. CL: to.

Syn.: pang hàk
See: khu bòu, Lizard Family

pak pang [anN] black ball-roller (eats dung of people and animals)
See: khu kó-čák, Tumblebug Family

pam [T Vb] to beat (a person) with a stick; to beat róka drum; to hammer, pound (with a mallet) / đánh trống; đánh nhự búa bô / battre, marteler, broyer.
'moh 'knock knock', the sound of pounding
'mo 'mo' mo' moh the sound of pounding
Syn.: tea, to, tòu, tògòu
See: xían, Punishments

pám [B Vb] to hold something between one's lips / ngậm / tenir.

inai tì pám to pretend to drink some wine; see: dróu, Drinking

pán [T Vb] to raise animals / nuôi động vật / éléver (animaux). PNB *(q)bán.

ménán domestic animals

pán [N] pierced ear lobe. Also: pāi.
pán hōtóng pierced ear lobe
See: ko, Parts of the Head

pán, koi pán to sleep because of tiredness or illness / ngủ
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

pán, Hmòu Pán village above Tu Mrong village
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

pang [T Vb] to cover over vó wine jar when making dróu rice wine / dầy / couvrir.
See: dróu, Drinking

pang [T Vb] to cut bamboo, to chop bamboo / chặt / couper.
See: ko, Chopping; Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

pang [N] group of ten beads on rosary
See: Appendix 14, Religion

pang [CL] one section of bamboo between joints; CL for round objects: kóbta eggs, plóí (Sedang round) gourds, plái fruits, pián, tu-ua squash; klóng outer cylinder of bellows

pang kóng upper arm; see: kóng,
pang -- pau

Parts of the Arm
See: bĩoh, Parts of Bamboo;
Appendix 30, Classifiers

pang [T Vb] to pound / giã, đảm / broyer. PNB *pảŋ.
pang tiệp to pound nails into
pang tiệp tung lọáng pôkľeâng to join onto a cross, to crucify
pang hàk [anN] chameleon and/or
gcko / cãc-kê / caméléon.
CL: to.

The pang hàk is fed by the chêm
hlum bird.

Syn.: pak kei
See: khu bôu, Lizard Family

pang 'nang [Quanf] very much /
thiệt nhiều, nhiều quá / beaucoup.
khei pang 'nang bright red
See: bông, Colors

pang tài [Quan] everything / tất cả
/tout.
See: Appendix 31, Quantities

pang têâm [pVb] insufficient time
/không kịp
See: Appendix 21, Time

pang vak [anN] raven, crow / qua /
corbeau, corneille.

kôxâi pang vak (kind of) vine
See: khu chêm, Bird Family

pang, pak pang black ball-roller
(eats dung of people and
animals)
See: khu kô-èak, Tumblebug
Family

pâng [pVb] to be able to, to know
how to / có thế / pouvoir.
Also: pả
kê kì pin pâng ka things which
we can eat
pa pâng, popâng to be unable to

The preverb pâng occurs before
verbs such as: pâng klê, pâng lô,
pâng hła, pâng pei chiak, pâng
teâmp, pâng trôhk.

Gâ ơ kh ta pâng pei chiak. He
couldn’t work in the fields.

Jâ gã hiâng pâng teâmp. His
grandmother could speak.

See: kái, Ability

pâng [T Vb] to miss someone, to be
homesick / nhõ / manquer.
khù to miss someone
pâng [pVb] isn’t / không / ne...pas.
'lô pâng not; see: ĩô, Negation
pôpâ no good (pô- and pà (for
pâng) are both negations)
Syn.: ĩô ta xê
See: ĩô, Negation

pâng [Loc] above / trên / au-dessus
de.
See: pêang. Locations

pâng ti [pVb] to be unable to /
không thể...được / ne pas
pouvoir.

Kômôu á pâng ti kém ti kô.
My husband can’t be good
like this.
Pâng ti pêng. (She) was
unable to fill (it).

pâng, bì pau bí pâng the sound
of a gun
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

pâng, peâng pâng See pêang.
side, direction

pat [T Vb] pat / tràt vûa / taper.
pat mông to fill up cracks in
wall

to pat to stick out index finger;
one finger’s width; see: hôbûan, Measurements
See: mông, Walls

pau [GName]

Kon Pau Kûân village of Tôrîng
Kon Dù district, Kã klai
dialect

Kon Pau Kram village of
Tôrîng Kon Dù district, Kã
klai dialect

Xă Mon Pau government Xă
district for Tea Prông, Mang
Khoâ and Ngo Kônâng
villages

The villages within Xă Mon Pau
are Mang Khoâ, Ngo Kônâng,
Tea Prông.
Tea Pau river near Tea Hmêng village.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

pau, hí pau hí páng the sound of a gun
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

pê (Tea Drong Sedang) See pái.
three

pê See pê. to cook

pê (Bahnar) [íPêtre] imperative (intensifier). PNB *beq.
| Xuông pê! Stand up!
| Gã làm ko muih pê. He went to cut (his) field.

pê See pêng. to shoot

pek [T Vb] to open up, to unfold (as cô clothes, pokhom blanket, hlá mó-óa book, can); to pick up, to turn over; to turn kôta hlá mó-óa page / mò, lát, gid / ouvrir, déplier, retourner, feuilleter. PNB *qbic. Also: pukep (dup), pêk.
See: chêp, Care of Clothes

pek peng [anN] spider / nhện / araignée. Also: pek pêng.

vê pek peng spider web

The pek peng xie spider lives up high and makes spider webs; the other spiders live on the ground and generally do not make spider webs.

See: hmui, Underground Animals

pek pî viu call of kléang pi riu hawk
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

pem [N] bird's neck / cô chim / cou. CL: to.
'bo pem to slit the neck; see: fô, About Chickens; ko, Cutting
See: chêm, Bird Parts

pem í [N] chicken gizzard / mè / gésier.
See: chêm, Bird Parts

Khu pek peng, Spider Family:
- pek peng chíôk, little yellow cabbage butterfly (?) or spider
- pek peng hôdréa, red 'bamboo' spider (bites)
- pek peng kôn, big black 'spider monkey' spider, tarantula (bites causing sickness)
- pek peng môngéang, black with red 'ant' spider
- pek peng or, red spider
- pek peng pô, black spider
- pek peng pľuam
- pek peng xie, many-colored spider

pen, Tea Pen river near Tea Hmêng village.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

peng [vAdj] full (as of a container), overflowing / tràn / plein. PNB *qblî. Also: pêng.

chang peng full basket (or, the basket is full)

tea peng flood; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
See: Appendix 31, Quantities

deng See pôpeng. above; upper; one of a pair of terms used to distinguish peng upper and xuat lower villages of similar names (as Tea Long Peng and Tea Long Xuat)

Kon Trô Peng village of Tôring Kon Hreng district, kî kîai dialect

Tea Long Peng 'upper swamp' village of Xá Tea Hmêng near Kon Hreng village (also Dak Long, Dak Lung)
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

peng têng [S Vb] to crawl / bô lê / ramper.

lâm cheang peng to crawl; see: Appendix 15, Going
Syn.: pêng pêng
See: Appendix 16, Movements
peng – pê

peng, pek peng spider

pêng [T Vb] to shoot (a gun, crossbow, blowgun, etc.) / bâń / tirer. PNB *pêń; Bahmar pênh ‘to beat cotton’. Also: pê, pupêng (dup).
kêt pêng ‘shooting’ frog; see: khu ket, Frog Family

pêng hônga to shoot a gun
pêng môngêng to shoot a crossbow

pêng phâu to shoot a gun
pêng tui off the mark, miss the bulls-eye

See: ‘mot, Hunting

pet [T Vb] to plant; to throw out garbage, to dump into a hole / tròng / planter, déposer. PHRs *pit. Also: puppet (dup).

chôi to make holes for rice seed for planting in chiaik rice field
lôang pet stick used to hôdrô mark something (as place in field where planting will resume after the rain)

pet bâu to plant rice; see: bâu, Rice Activities; klang, Rice Paddy

pet kloang to plant seed

pet lô to bury (as sok tuìi) garbage

pet tui año to tempt, to seduce (by ‘planting’ a thought)

See: ðêâng, Gardening
pet [T Vb] to stab with tea spear, châng sword, etc. / dâm / poisarder. PNB *qûêt. Also: puppet.
tôpet to stab each other

pet [DName]. Also: pê. chêm pet brown bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds

priat lêang pet (kind of) eatable banana; see: priat, Bananas

pet [N] bee’s wax (as from kôdrâua, hlêâng, ngû, xo) / sáp ong / cire.
xû honeycomb; see: kôpau, Animal Places

pet, pah pet 18-inch very poisonous snake

Stabbing:
• klak, to stab with tea spear, châng sword, etc.
• mlek, to pierce and come out the other side
• hnhô, to stick out (as an arm out of a window)
• pak, to stab with hêlong knife, châng sword
• pak pêkêang, to inject medicine
• pet, to stab with tea spear, châng sword, etc.
• tôpet, to stab each other
• vie, to stab with hôrâng finger

See: khu pah, Snake Family

pê [T Vb] to touch / sô, mó / toucher. PNB *pel.

pliam lôpê ‘afraid to touch’ leech

See: xo, Getting

pê [T Vb] to fan; to hit (a person) with a big stick / quât / éventer. PNB *pây.
pê on to fan a fire; see: on, Aspects of Fire
tôm pê to get rid of / tru bô / se dêbarrasser de

See: xian, Punishments

pê [T Vb] to set kôtro trap; to place péam fish trap in position in the water; to fish / dât bôy / tendre une trappe. Also: pei, pie.
pê péam to catch fish rokea to set kôtro trap; to stick something in between

See: ká, Fishing

pê [T Vb] to break off leaf or branch of tree / cât dûf / rompre.

Syn.: ’dôu
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Entry</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pê, hú pê</td>
<td>mustard greens / lá / feuille.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pê [T Vb]</td>
<td>to cook / nấu / cuire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mônh</td>
<td>spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mônh gâo</td>
<td>fork used for eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hôe</td>
<td>rice pê cooked in hôdrô; a kettle; see: Hôe, Stages of Cooked Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pê drib</td>
<td>to make wine (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pê</td>
<td>fireplace, hearth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Means of Cooking:**
- ap, to boil
- bro, to prepare food, to flavor food
- cheô, to burn (something) up
- chiû, burned
- hôdrô, to strain out rice water
- kea, to roast (as a fish held in a split stick)
- kô-û, to roast (corn)
- khô, to fry, saute
- pê, to cook (rice)
- pôh, to roast
- phêang man, to roast meat
- prau, to roast
- prông, to roast food in klông
- rôcha, to rinse rice before cooking
- tôhâm, to boil
- tôhan, to simmer

**Pea [T Vb]** to file (metal), to file to make smooth; to rub back and forth to kindle fire / mài / limier.

**Hmóu tang pea** flat, smooth stone; see: Hmóu, Stones

**Pea xi** smooth / tròn-nhan / doux; Ant.: hôrê

After filing metal they chuíh dip it in water.

**Syn.: hrúa**

See: Appendix 32, Forge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Entry</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pêa [Pêa]</td>
<td>two / hai / deux. PNB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- qbar.

**Chúa pêa** rek pêa hnap pêa
over-two-under-two weaving pattern; see: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs

**Hài kǒô pêa** the second day of the (calendar) month

**Hài pêa** Tuesday / ngay thứ ba / mardi; see: Hài, Weekdays

**Ki pêa** second

**Khê mới chat pêa** December / tháng mười hai, tháng cờ tháng lêch / décembre; see: Khê, Months

**Khê pêa** February / tháng hai / février

**Ma pêa** second

**Pêa chat** twenty / hai mười / vingt

**Pêa pa** two halves

To toôbêa to stick out two fingers

See: Appendix 35, Numbering

**Pêa [Pêa]** [N] opening, door, window / cửa, lô / ouverture, porte, fenêtre. BL. mang (Sêdang-Rêngâo); pôlo (Kôtûa Sedang)

Syn.: bo, màng

See: Hngei, House Parts

**Openings:**
- bo, (non-Central Sêdang)
- opening, door or window
- hôngân, to slide poles in horizontally at doorway
- kôleô, screen
- klông pêa, to close door
- klup pêa, to close door
- lôu pêa, to open door
- màng, opening
- môhô, to leave open
- môn pêa, part of door
- pêa, opening, door or window
- pêa chêng, gate
- pôh pêa, to open door
- pdôu pêa, gate
- xáng pêa, to slide door closed

**Pêa [I Vb]** to sit on food (of rõi house fly)

**Trok** to swat insects away from food
pêa — pei

pêa [vAdj] sad-looking / buôn / triste.

môh ma pa hiâng pêa tai tang
sick-looking
ngia pêa sad countenance (as
when someone hla dies)

peã, drá peã See drá peang. table,
storage shelf
peã, ôn peã (Kon Hreng) See
rõpêie. tongue
peak See peãng side; direction
peãm [N] fish trap (placed in
water; with one hmei trap
door entrance) / bây dây, bây
câ / trappe pour poisson. PNB
*pam. Also: pêô. CL: ‘bâng.

pê pêam to place pêam fish trap
in position in the water; to
catch fish
See: chang. Traps and Weapons;

ká, Fishing

Pêam kiên ai têng; pêam kan
ôlh ta ai têng. A little pêam

fish trap has a têng; a large
pêam fish trap doesn’t have a
têng.

The weave pattern of the pêam
fish trap is rek mêt hnap pêa one-
over-two-under.

Fish Trap Parts:
• chu, body of fish trap
• kôdô, lid or cap to fish trap
• hmei, funnel-shaped trap-door
  entrance of fish trap
• hnic, trap-like mouth of fish
  trap
• nga, round edge of the middle
  of pêam fish trap
• têng, small fish trap tail

peang [N] side; direction / bên;
phía / côtê; direction. Also:

peang pa hái la west / tây /
ouest
peang pa hái lo east / đông / est
peang pa hái luô west / tây /
ouest
peang pa hôiôh south / nam /
sud

Fish Traps and Fish Nets:
• chán, fish trap, placed in
  water, trap door triggered by
  a string inside rounded end
• chêá, large circular fish net
• chúa, dried river bed where
  fish are trapped
• hôdáu, fish trap, placed at
  hloh water falls
• hôdram, fish trap
• hôdrea, fish trap
• kôdrôh, fish trap
• hlam, large rectangular fish
  net
• na, large rectangular fish net
• nak, (Rengao; cf. na), cage-
  like fish net
• pêam, fish trap
• pôu, fish trap (like pêam but
  smaller) to catch rôlôm fish
• puk, large fish trap (larger
  than trô), two trap entrances
• hrèi, fish trap, funnel at top
  (same as xeôp)
• sông, fish trap, placed in
  water, no trap entrance
• trô, large fish trap, placed in
  water, one trap entrance
• xeôp, fish trap, funnel at top
  (same as hrèi)

See: hãi, Directions
peang pa kônhông north / Bắc /
nord
peang pa ngia right side up
to peang kông open hand
to peang tai to stick out all
fingers

Syn.: ing. pa
peang, drã peang table, storage
shelf (suspended from
ceiling, made of bamboo).
Also: peã.

See: drã, House Furnishings
peap [anN] duck / vịt / canard.

kúan peap baby duckling
See: khu i. Chicken Family
pee (Tea Rôman) See rõpêie. tongue
pei [T Vb] to work / làm việc /
travailler. BL final glottal
stop.

mô-êam pei chéang to work
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations:</th>
<th>Work:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* a gong, outside</td>
<td>* dría, to fire, to dismiss from a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ache, near</td>
<td>* 'duìh, to be fired from a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* cham, down there</td>
<td>* họ́jam, to fire, to dismiss from a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* hìng pìpàng, above</td>
<td>* lùlù, to miss work, to skip out, to play hookey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* hòng gong, outside</td>
<td>* mòhà, to hire someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* hònghé, far</td>
<td>* ốì xo, to be out of work, retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ing péång chung châng, on the side</td>
<td>* peí chêång, to work elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ing péång hdbéång, on the side</td>
<td>* peí chiåk, to work in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ing péång klea, in front</td>
<td>* peí dêång, to work in the garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ing péång ngia, in front</td>
<td>* peí kìång, to work in the rice paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* ing péång róng, in back</td>
<td>* plùi, to be retired, to not work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* kôďám, below, underneath</td>
<td>* pro tek, to work without wages, to work off a debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* kôdré, directly above</td>
<td>* rônâù, to do all the time, to prepare, to make ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* kópïng, in the vicinity of</td>
<td>* tin, to work steadily at one job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* kôtra, on top of</td>
<td>* tudrfá, exclamation in response to being fired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* khei, far</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* kléøng, very far, up there</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* mòtei, down there</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* pàng, above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* pëång kông, outside (of mònat house walls)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* pëång kô, this side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* pëång trúâm, inside (of mònat house walls)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* pòpëng, above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* pòxuâp, bottom, underneath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* tìu, place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* u, place (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Khu peap, Duck Family
- ngông, goose
- peap, duck
- xim, duck

**very hard**

**pei báu** to work in kìång rice paddy; see: kìång, Rice Paddy

**pei chiåk** to farm / làm rây / afferm

**pei dêång** to garden / làm vụûn / jardiner

See: chiåk, Work in Field; dêång, Gardening

**Pounding Rice:**
- łożàng drai, pestle
- łożàng pó, mortar
- 'noa, to pound pòkéång tobacco
- peí báu, to pound rice
- peí ilie, to pound into powder (as for pùa a betelnut-like powder)
- pó, to beat rice grains with a pestle
- toah toah toah, sound of one person peí báu pounding rice alone
- tu toah toah tu toah toah tu toah toah, sound of three people peí báu pounding rice together
- tu toah tu toah tu toah, sound of two people peí báu pounding rice together

**pei [T Vb] to pound (báu rice) / già (gáo) / piler (riz). PNB *peh.**
pei – piáng

pei [vAdj] dry / khô / sec. PNB
  *payh.
  hái pei dried leaf, leafy floor of jungle; see: hái, About Leaves
pei [T Vb] to weed / nhổ có / désirherb.
  See: nha, Grass
pei See pê. to set katro trap; to place péam fish trap in position in the water; to fish
pei môngé to know someone
  See: Appendix 22, Knowing
pêk See pêk. to open up, to unfold; to pick up, to turn over; to turn a page. PNB *qôc.
pêng See pông. [Loc] up, above, on top of
hinh pêng, hing pôpêng above
pa pêng upper side of field; cf. pông
pêng See peng. full
pêng pêng [S Vb] to crawl / bò lê / ramper.
  lâm pêng pêng to crawl; see:
  Appendix 15, Going
  Syn.: lâm chiang peng, peng têng
  See: Appendix 16, Movements
pêng, pêk pêng See pek peng. spider
pêo See pêm. fish trap
pêt, chêm pêt See pet, chêm pi piu, klêang pi riu hawk (calls pek pi viu)
  See: khu klêang. Eagle and Hawk Family
pi riu, klêang pi riu call of klêang pi riu hawk
  See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
pi, lôang pi tree whose bark is used for cords / cây / arbre.
  See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
pi [pVb] to know about, to do habitually / quen biết, thuchtong / connaître.
  Syn.: hma
pìa, plai piá rambutan / chôm-chôm
  Syn.: plai trêang...
  See: Appendix 24, Fruits

piá [N] melon; crawling squash / dưa núc / melon, gourd.
  PNB *pi.
hoá tró réang piá ‘melon flower’
  cricket (chirps nhêng nhêng nhêng); see: hoá tró, Insects
Kon Piá village southeast of Tu Mrong of Xa Tu Cheng, kí klai dialect; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
kôxâi piá melon vine; see:
  Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
ngói to eat piá melon
piá ra voluntary melon
piá tang climbing squash
  (usually found near the house) / dưa leo
hrôi rotten (of piá squash)
  See: Appendix 24, Fruits
piá See A-Piá. story character;
  Princess
loáng kang Ja Piá Grandmother
  Piá’s sacrifice pole, name given to Scorpius; see:
  Appendix 8, Astronomy
piá See piang. to carry (a gun)
pián See pin. we all (three or more, inclusive)
pián, Tea Pián tributary of Tea
  Pôxâi river, below Tea Hôjua, above Tea Ká rivers. Also: Tea Pián.
  See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
pián [N] squash / dưa núc / gourd. Also: piê, CL: pang; pûm
kôxâi pián squash vine; see:
  Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
pûm pián squash; see: pûm, Squash
piáng [T Vb] to carry (a gun) / mang / porter. Also: piá.
DICTIONARY

piáng pháu to carry a gun
Syn.: teô
See: ’ba tôên, Terms of Warfare; jian, Carrying
pie [vAdj] to be fat / mập, béo / gros. PNB *béč.
áí ’nho pie ờh not to be fat, just average
kôxáí loos pie (kind of) wine
pie rônuak very fat person or pig; see: Appendix 21, Kinds of People
pie rô’n uak fat and tall person
pie rô’n uôk fat and tall person
See: cha, Body Parts
pie See pê. to set kôôrô trap; to place pêam fish trap in position in the water; to fish
pie pê moderate temper, not given to extremites
See: ’nhô, Anger
piê See pían. squash
pik [T Vb] to rub, to anoint / thoa / frotter, oindre. Also: piôk.
hái ting pik plo the Sunday of Ash Wednesday; see: hái, Special Days
pik [T Vb] to color pictures / tô mâu / se colorer.
pik pôkêang Mercurochrome / canh-ki-dô, thôc dô
pik tea to color um picture
Syn.: kôôrô
pîm [DNA] (kind of) vine. Also: piô
kôxáí pôm pîm (kind of) potato vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
pin [T Vb] to carry on the hip (as a child); to hug or hold against body / ôm / porter, embrasser.
Also: bin, kôbin.
pin kûan to carry child on hip
See: jian, Carrying
pin [Pron] we all, us all, our (first-person plural—three or more—inclusive pronoun, i.e. we including you) / chúng ta / nous, notre. PNB *(q)bên.
Also: pian.
mau pin all of us
pû pin all of us friends
See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
pin, Tea Pin See Tea Pîn.
tributary of Tea Pôxáí river, below Tea Hôjua, above Tea Ká rivers
ping pong triangular / ba gôc / triangulaire.
See: tôvô, Shapes
piô See pîm. (kind of) vine
piôk See pik. to rub, to anoint
hái ting piôk plo the Sunday before Ash Wednesday; see: Appendix 14, Religion
piông, klêng piông (kind of) eagle or hawk
See: khu klêng, Eagle and Hawk Family
piu [C Vb] to forget / quên / oublier.
Vê hâu, ma ta piu.
Remember! Don’t forget.
Syn.: hiât
Ant.: vê
See: hôk, Study
po [T Vb] to ho; to peck as a chicken; to peel (fruit); to eat, bite (of snakes) / cuóc; mò; bôc vó, cân / houer; becquter; peler. PNB *bôk.
alep klông po ’bamboo’ grasshopper; see: khu alep, Grasshopper Family
cha po black and white pig; see: khu chu, Pig Family
ket po frog; see: khu ket, Frog Family
kôxáí po (kind of) vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
lôang po (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
lôpo to fear being bitten (by pab a snake)
’nek po hoe for hoeing and planting tôbo alai corn; see: ’nek, Kinds of Hoes
’nek po chiak small hoe for working in field
ôu drêu po trôang to drink rice wine when clearing paths;
po – poi

see: drōu, Times for Drinking Rice Wine
po chiak to hoe the rice field
po nha to weed / làm cỏ / dèsherber; see: nha, Grass
po pōkli to seek repayment for chēn a loan; see: lian, Money
po pōtō to seek repayment for chēn a loan
po tah tōi to extract and throw away (as ngo stump)
pōng tōnei to prepare the ground for a rice paddy; see: klang, Rice Paddy
rdô po trōang time to clear paths (October and November); see: rdô, Seasons
tra nha to weed out grass from klang rice paddy; see: klang, Rice Paddy
xau lōtro pah po fear of being bitten by a snake; see: lōtro, Fears
See: chiak, Work in Field
po [I Vb] to be lost, not knowing which way to go / lạc đường / perdü.
Syn.: hiyông
See: Appendix 16, Movements
po [N] salt / moui / sel, PNB *qboh. krōng back basket for carrying po salt
xăng po salty (as tea mâm fish sauce
See: bme, Foods
po 'nang [IPt] true, right, correct / cho, đúng / vrai, correct.
tro correct; to do something by mistake
See: Appendix 22, Knowing
po, Kok Po [GName] village
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
po, Kon Po village 5 kilometers northeast of Tea Hmêng village of Xà Tea Hô-ô
Kon Po Kram village
Tu Hôtđăng Mang Po village of kokli dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

pô [Pron] both of you, all of you, your (second-person dual and plural pronoun) / các anh, các cù, vv / vous, votre (deux personnes). PNB *bål. Also: pai, pōu.
dei pô to do (something) together
hôto dei pô the same as each other
koi 'bâng dei pô to have sexual intercourse
kôdrô dei pô to be engaged; see: hôdrô, Engagement
ngô by oneself; every person; all the people
ôi dei pô to live together as husband and wife; see: ôi dei pô, Marriage
tôkruî dei pô to be rough with each other (as when drunk); see: pōu, Drunkenness
tô'môu dei pô the same as each other
See: Appendix 1, Pronouns
pô [T Vb] to pound or beat rice grains with a pestle / dập, giã / broyer. PNB *apâl.
lôâng pô mortar / côi
See: pei, Pounding Rice
pô, pek peng pô black spider
See: khu pek peng, Spider
Family
poh [N] field already worked for one or two years; area of an abandoned field; second year field / chô rây cû / champ de riz. Also: pôh. CL: 'bâng.
chiak poh old rice field (second or third year)
pah poh small ‘old rice field’ snake; see: khu pah, Snake
Family
See: chiak, Fields
poh péa [T Vb-N] to open door / mở cửa / ouvrir.
See: pêa, Openings
poi [N] fire tinder / môi lửa / amadou.
lôâng chak tree from which poi fire tinder is obtained; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DICTIONARY</strong></th>
<th>255</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lôang tôvéa</td>
<td>palmra or toddy palm, palm tree in jungle from which poi fire tinder is obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treah on</td>
<td>to start a fire by striking, using sparks and poi tinder; see: on, Aspects of Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua on</td>
<td>to start a fire by rubbing using poi tinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang poi khang ia vai klâm gdá</td>
<td>If the tinder is hard to get burning they blow on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poi (Kôtua Sedang, Kon Prîng)</td>
<td>See: pui, shin, calf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pœ [T Vb] to love (as a boy and girl, husband and wife); to recall someone, to miss someone / yêu-thương; nó / aimer, se rappeler. See: hmê, Love</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pœ [N] hair that sticks up on head (of birds)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôléa pœ</td>
<td>summer fly; see: khu kôléa, Termite Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôxam pœ</td>
<td>pheasant (with rooster-like tail); see: khu pôxam, Pheasant Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tia</td>
<td>rooster's comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chêm, Bird Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pok [v Adj]</td>
<td>rotten (as lôang wood, plôi gourds); brittle, easy to snap; moldly (with xák hairs) / muc / pourri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mang Pok</td>
<td>see Mang Buk, village, center of eastern Sedâng villages; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôxam lôang pok</td>
<td>‘rotten wood’ pheasant; see: khu pôxam, Pheasant Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôlôn pok</td>
<td>big ‘rotten’ rôlôn fish; see: khu rôlôn, rôlôn Fish Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: lôang, Wood Descriptives; hme, Stages of Cooked Rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pok pok pok</td>
<td>the sound of clear speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>poi – póng</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>póm</td>
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<tr>
<td>pon [v Adj]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong [N]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong hrêk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong ta kâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pong basket has large holes made with a tén tê simple weave pattern; there is a vê twisted on top. See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays |

| pong | [N] bulb of root system (as of kôtém onion) / cû / bulbe. |
| pôm | potato |
| pong [T Vb] | to chisel, to cut / dúc / ciseler. |
| mônong | chisel; see: chuông, Tools |
| See: ko, Cutting |
| pong loi | [anN] gray tumblebug (its eggs hatch into kôdéa) See: khu kô-êak, Tumblebug Family |
| pong pông | to swing (as on a play swing) / danh du / se balancer. See: xah, Amusement |
| pong, ping pong | triangular |
| See: tôvô, Shapes |
| pông [N] | point at which something is biggest (as near the top of vô a wine jar) |
póng -- poah

de pón (of vô wine jar) widest portion; see: vô, Wine Jars Parts
póng ipú rounded (as of the chea ten te short rounded basket)
póng [N] pipe which extends through the chiu disk from the bellows to the fire in tóniam a forge / ống / tuyau. CL: to.

póng, pông póng to swing (as on a play swing)
See: xah, Amusement
poô See pûm. round, spherical; sphere; melon; CL for round objects
pop [N] female genitals (very vulgar)
See: kkiô, Sexual Organs
pot, chém pot blue bird
See: Appendix 4, Birds

Khu chém pot. Blue Bird Family (the following are one khu family because the feathers and beak are similar):
• chém pot kôfôk, (kind of) small bird (calls tok kôfôk tok kôfôk)
• chém pot triat, (kind of) big bird
• chém tònmông

pô ri châu [aN] praying mantis / bo ngaña
See: khu alep, Grasshopper Family
pô, kôkôk ék pô Russula mushroom
See: kôkôk, Mushrooms
pô See pôû. melon, squash, pumpkin

poa [Kín] grandfather (paternal and maternal) / ông nôi, ông ngoai / grand-père. PNB *qôık.
hiàng pôû poa man with grandchildren
ja poa grandparents
kia ki poa grandfather’s ghost (powerful and greatly feared); see: kia, Ghosts

môi to poa tôxeô distant great-grandfather beyond poa chá
ngõh môi to poa tôxeô older cousin having same grandfather through a marriage
poa chá great-great-grandfather (if two people have a poa chá in common they may marry; any ancestor more distant than poa chá is known as poa tôxeô)
poa châu one’s own grandfather
poa chêl great-grandfather (if two people have a poa chêl in common they cannot marry
poa kra old man
poa tôxeô distant ancestor; considered poa grandfather because of remote marriage relationship
poa xiam blood-line grandfather

poa [N] area under shoulder blades, bones on either side of the back, meat along back of pig. CL: ro, rõno.
See: chu, Pigs; kái, Body Parts of Animals
poa [N] split-bamboo roof / mái nhà / toit.
ñgeî poa bamboo-roofed house rôpâm poa bamboo-roofed storehouse
See: ngêî, Houses

poa [GName]
Vâng Poa mountain pass between Ngô Êang and Ngô Kêchô mountains
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
poã See pûang. casket, coffin
poâh chuat poah sound of snapping wood; see: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

A calls B poã; B calls A châu. A calls B’s spouse ja grandmother.
DICTIONARY

poak, kôxôi poak (kind of) squirrel
Syn.: kôxôi klôh
See: kôu kôxôi, Squirrel Family
póang [N] casket, coffín / quan-tài
/ écrin, cercueil. PNB *boç.
Also: poâ.
póang lôang casket made from a large log
póang tài casket made from lumber
See: hîa, Death
póang [pVb] to begin; to replace / bát-dâu, thay-thê / commencer.
ki póang first
póang ai first
póang me at first, in the beginning
See: pôxiâm, Beginning
pôe [cN] piece, part, half / miếng, phán / morceau, part. PNB *put.
môi póe one piece, one part
tôpôe to divide in two; to be separated from something
See: Appendix 31, Quantities
pôe [T Vb] to cut, to slice / cắt, chắt / couper, couper en tranches.
pôe xak to cut (women’s) hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
pôe bâu to cut chïak field rice with sickle; see: bâu, Rice Activities
See: ko, Cutting
pôe [DName]
pah (pôe) rôunau (kôdrâi) small snake (female, fatal bite); see:
khu pah, Snake Family
pôe rôunau the things used by in sorcery; see: pôchau, Shaman rômôang pôe (kind of) blanket; CL kópau; see: khu rômôang, Kinds of rômôang Blankets
pôh [T Vb] to roast, to burn / nótông / rôšir, brûler. PNB *qbûh.
| A pôh hîa mệt-á tung on. I burn paper in the fire.

See: pê, Means of Cooking
pôh See poh. field already worked for one or two years
pôh, pung pôh small bat
See: khu kôtôñ, Bat Family
pôi [Pt] (a negation)
pôi òh don’t
pôi ta don’t / dưng
pôi ta ton Don’t be long!; see: Appendix 16, Movements
pôi xan to abtain, to refrain
[ Pôi pra’òh! Don’t worry! ]
[ Pôi ta âm mà óh. Don’t give us two (any). ]
See: ńh, Negation
pôih (Bahnar) [Pt] all done!, that’s all! / xong rôi, thôi / c’est tout. Also: vôih (Bahnar).
To me pôih! That’s all!
That’s it!
pôk [vAdj] gray / xám / gris.
chu pôk gray pig; see: khu chu, Pig Family
kôxôi pôk (kind of) vine; see:
Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
kléang pôk large gray hawk; see:
ku kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family
hmui pôk ‘gray’ ant; see: khu hmui, Ant Family
pôk ko gray-haired person; see:
Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
pô-ó pôk ‘gray’ bamboo; see: pô-ó, Kinds of pô-ó Bamboo
rôkái pôk gray boar; see: khu rôkái, Boar Family
xak pôk gray hair; see:
Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
Syn.: prâng, tôkoah
See: bông, Colors
pôk See pok, rotten; brittle, easy to snap; moldy
pôk, xêang nak xáí nang pôk name given to the hîgeí house, chïak field, hîme kôchái food, bâu rice spirit
Syn.: xêang pôhúa
Póm -- Póu

See: xãing, Spirits

Póm [N] potato / khoai / pomme de terre. PNB *qòm.

chêm ka póm ‘eat potato’ bird
(but doesn’t eat potato, lives in rôpám field house); see:
Appendix 4, Birds
déang póm potato garden; see: déang, Gardening
drôu póm potato (manioc) wine;
see: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks
kôxâi póm mômêâm (kind of)
potato vine
kôxâi póm pôm (kind of) potato
vine
pong bulb of root system (as of
dôtôm onion)

Potatoes:
● póm ’bôk, western, Irish
   potato
● póm dêng, wild potato (q.v.)
● póm èn, wild potato
● póm hîrôu, (kind of) potato
● póm lôü, sweet potato
● póm làông, manioc
● póm prái, wild potato (q.v.)
● póm pê, peanut

Pông [T Vb] to work the earth /
cuéo / houver.
po chiaak to hoe a rice field
pông tônei to prepare the ground
for a rice paddy; see: klang,
Rice Paddy
tra nha to weed out grass from
klang rice paddy; see: klang,
Rice Paddy

Pông [N] rice for making drôu rice
wine

Pông lôï [anN] gray tumblebug (its
eggs hatch into kôdêa a
many-legged creature)
See: khu kô-êak, Tumblebug Family

Pông lông [anN] big gray bug (its
eggs hatch into nai nèn)
See: khu kô-êak, Tumblebug Family

Pông, Kia Pông Hlung [PName]
story ghost
See: kia, Folktale Ghosts

Pông, tea pông flood
See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

Pôp, Tea Pîp village or river (in
song)
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places

Póu [I Vb] drunk, to be drunk;
dizzy (as after staring at two
people pounding rice for a
long time) / say / ivre. PNB
*(q)bûl; PHS *bûl.

kôi chu pôu to lie on one's
stomach; cf. kôkup; see:
Appendix 10, Sleeping

kôi pôu to sleep off drunkenness

krui pôu citrus fruit; see: krui,
Citrus Fruit

lôâng plai pôu (kind of) tree

pôu drôu drunk with rice wine
pôu kô to have a head cold
plai pôu good fruit; see:
Appendix 24, Fruits

Hma hîo vai pôu ’di’ôô. (He
was accustomed to see them
drunk all the time.
Ant.: hôdrô, kôdra

Drunkenness:
● drôu, to drink (q.v.)
● kôi pôu, to sleep off
   drunkenness
● hmôm ûu drôu, drunkard
● ngôu, when drunk to sit next
to someone for a long time
● nquat, to stagger when drunk
● pôu drôu, to be drunk from
   rice wine
● pôu kan pôu kia, very drunk
   having been like kia a ghost,
   unable to speak or think
● riang riang, to walk
   stumblingly while drunk
● sak plô, drunk from smelling
   plô the dregs
● tekruí dei pô, to rough each
   other up when drunk
● tôpui hrâí, to talk boisterously
   as when drunk
● vit, dizzy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DICTIONARY</th>
<th>.pou</th>
<th>.pou  --  .pou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: dróu, Drinking</td>
<td></td>
<td>sharp points on back) / rán mői / lêzard. PNB *(q)bul. CL: to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou [T Vb] to visit / thâm / visiter.</td>
<td></td>
<td>bôu lizard (has sharp points on back)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lâm. .pou to go visit; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
<td></td>
<td>pah .pou all forest creatures; see: rôkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hhôk to be with people, to do things together, to be happy together; to visit</td>
<td>See: khu bôu, Lizard Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou [T Vb] to carry on back (as a child, basket); to carry a baby, to be pregnant / mang / porter. PNB *pôq.</td>
<td></td>
<td>● .pou líng, lizard (lives in jungle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chea .pou 'carrying' back basket with straps; see: Appendix 3, Baskets and trays</td>
<td>● .pou ting, 'tail' lizard (lives in water)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâi nôu gá .pou gá nah birthday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hîng .pou ja woman 'already carried' with grandchildren</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hîng .pou nôu woman 'already carried' with children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hîng .pou pa man 'already carried' with children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hîng .pou poa man 'already carried' with grandchildren</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôrôô, hôrôôi (either form), precedes verb .pou for big things carried</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mònôu large back basket for carrying bâu rice from the field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou dei kúàn hôùuân to give birth to a baby</td>
<td></td>
<td>sometimes the compiler feels that .pou 'lizard' contrasts with .pou 'melon', such that the latter may be 'bôu' or even possibly .pou -- for which there is no phonological support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou dei vai nêng to carry a baby (of women); see: nêng, Baby Care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou môngê to carry a baby (of women)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou môngê hla kleh klea to carry a dead baby, stillborn; see: hla, Death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou pa to become a father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô .pou tea 'carry water' back basket for carrying water</td>
<td>See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays; jian, Carrying; tôpa, Pregnant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Time; Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou [N] small fish trap (like a péam) for catching relôn fish / bûy cá / trappe pour poisson.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: péam, Fish Traps and Fish Nets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.pou [anN] lizard (does not have</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See .pô, all of you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes the compiler feels that .pou 'lizard' contrasts with .pou 'melon', such that the latter may be 'bôu' or even possibly .pou -- for which there is no phonological support.
pu -- puat

pu [N] pile of sticks in field to be burned / dòng / tas.
See: chiak, Work in Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piles:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• chôu, to put (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• h'oingoh, things piled together in one heap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• j'ó, pile of cans, etc. (narrow and tall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• môdréam, sticks in field for burning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pu, pile of sticks in field to be burned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rohéa, waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

pu hung pu hung pu hung sound of kóang kan large gong alone
drih drih drih sound of cheng, kóang gongs and rôka drums together
pum pum pum sound of rôka drum alone
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

pu va [pVb] not to want
(assimilation of pa to pu before va) / không muốn / ne pas vouloir.
See: va, Wanting

pu, bòu pu chói (kind of) lizard
See: khu bòu, Lizard Family
pú [a(n)] this one, that one, friend / người bạn / ami.
i pú every person
pú a hma my friend
pú pín all of us friends
pú tung pôlê friends in the village
pua [N] powder; fine grain;
  betelnut-like powder / bôt / poudre, grain.
pua [N] stumps, short 3-foot stunted bamboo growth in chiak field / góc / tronçon.
See: blôh, Parts of Bamboo

To make pua betelnut-like powder first obtain hófuô a snail and prau tung on roast it in a fire. Then pei ile pound it to powder. Hiang chiang pua that’s the betelnut-like powder. ’Noa pokéang pound tobacco. Xô pua vat ’bâng get the betelnut-like powder and mix them together. Hiang chiang pokéang ka that’s chewing tobacco.

pua (Rengao-Sedang) See hme.
cooked rice / côm / riz. PNB *por.
púan [T Vb] to braid xak hair, to braid kôxài cord / têt / tresser. Also: puê.
See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers; tên, Weaving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Braiding:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• púan kôdeang, to braid a flat cord: rek pái hnap pái three over three under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• púan pún, to braid a round cord: rek péa hnap péa two over two under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

púan See pún. four
puat [S Vb] to reach into something (as into vô a jar) in order to get something; to slide into a long cylinder (as kông an arm into kông a bamboo section); to go through a small hole; to put kông arm into water; to enter / thò tay vào, di vào / s’étendre dans, glisser dans, traverser.

Ma ta puat tung xôì. Don’t enter into sin.
Syn.: xang, mot
### Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>puć -- pung</th>
<th>puć -- pung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>pum</strong></td>
<td>pum pum pum <strong>sound of rõka</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drum alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drih</strong></td>
<td><strong>drih</strong> <strong>drih</strong> <strong>sound of rõka</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>kómo</strong> gongs and <strong>rõka</strong> drums together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pu hung pu hung pu hung</strong></td>
<td><strong>pu hung pu hung pu hung</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sound of <strong>kólogo kan</strong> large gong alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pûm</strong></td>
<td><strong>pûm</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[N] round, spherical; sphere; melon / quả dừa; hình cầu / sphère, melon. Also: pûm, poô, puô. CL: ‘nông.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bloí</strong></td>
<td>to clean the seeds out of pûm a melon or tu-ua squash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lóang pûm</strong></td>
<td>timber (chopped but not yet sawed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pûan pûm</strong></td>
<td>to braid a round cord; see: <strong>pûam</strong>, Braiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rem pûm</strong></td>
<td>each person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See:</td>
<td>See: <strong>tôvô</strong>, Shapes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Squash:
  - pûu tu-ua, squash
  - pûm piân, squash
  - pûm pûa, squash
  - pûm pûi, gourd
  - pûm tu-ua, squash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pûm</th>
<th><strong>[Cl]</strong>. CL for round objects:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôta</strong> eggs, hmông stones, <strong>plái</strong> fruit, <strong>plôi</strong> gourds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 30, Classifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pûn</th>
<th><strong>pûn</strong> [Num] four / <strong>bôn</strong> / quatre. PNB *pun. Also: puî, piân.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hài pûn</strong></td>
<td>Thursday / ngày thứ năm / jeudi; see: <strong>hài</strong>, Weekdays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>khé pûn</strong></td>
<td>April / tháng tư / avril; see: <strong>khé</strong>, Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pûn chat</strong></td>
<td>forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to tôpûn</strong> four fingers’ width; to stick out four fingers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: Appendix 35, Numbering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>pung</strong></th>
<th>all, everything / tất cả / toute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See:</td>
<td>See: <strong>bé</strong>, Quantitites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>pung pôh</strong></th>
<th><strong>[an]</strong> small bat (lives in bamboo; has only 2-3 babies at a time) / dôi / bát.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>khu kótôn</strong>, Bat Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes

- The *pûk* fish trap *vài pa* they tie with *rái* rattan; they do not lén weave it.

- See: **péam**, Fish Traps and Fish Nets

- **puk** [N] heavy blanket / mèn, chăn / couverture. See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

- **pum** [T Vb] to pick up a lot of **hmei** rice at one time / **hát** / ramasser. See: **xo**, Getting; Appendix 9, Eating
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pung -- pòchau</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>pung, chém pòleng pung</strong> blue bird</td>
<td><strong>pòchái</strong> [yAdj] firmly, securely / chắc, / fermentation, en sûreté.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>chém pòleng</strong>. Blue Birds</td>
<td>See: <strong>lém</strong>, Qualities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pung, pòtok pung</strong> See pòtok buông. third of ro cows’ four stomachs</td>
<td><strong>pòchan</strong> [Q Vb] to talk, to discuss; to ask for a favor; to admonish, to advise, to warn; to guarantee / nói, bán-câi / parler, discuter, avertir, conseiller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>può</strong> See púm. round, spherical; sphere; melon; CL for round objects</td>
<td><strong>Vai kra pòchan dei prié ma ta khéra</strong>. The elders warned them not to be bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>puòk</strong> See puk. fish trap</td>
<td>Syn.: kôtrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>put, pòkéang put</strong> poison, insecticide; powder used in boots / bót</td>
<td>See: <strong>Appendix 33, Talking</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>pòkéang</strong>. Medicine</td>
<td><strong>pòchau</strong> [anN] sorcerer, shaman / thây bông / sorcier. PNB *pajáw.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**pò-**

- verbal affix indicating causative action upon another, used with verbs with voiceless initial consonants (see **mò-** for verbs with voiced initial consonants)

- **pò-ai**, Tea Pò-ai tributary of Tea Pòxái river, below Tea Hring, above Tea H'droa rivers

- **pòbiam** [N] talent, ability, capability / tài / talent, capacité.

- **pòbiam kòhna** diligent, good steward

- **pòbiam klaíl** lazy

- **pòblei** to be made to win

- **blei** to win, to beat, to withstand; to persist at

- **òh pòblei** to be made to lose

- **pòbiam [C Vb] to refuse / tùt chói, không thém / refuser.**

- **pòchái** to send someone home; to return things, to take back

- **chái** to return, to go home

- **pòchái a hngei** to be sent home

---

Shaman:

- bréang, to put something into the body
- mòdrua, to offer to spirit
- môngè kí téng, sorcerer
- ngán cha, to look into the body
- oa, unidentifiable object which **pòchau** shaman pulls out of one
- pê rônaù, the things used in sorcery
- pòhà, to give **pòchau** shaman a gift
- pòkà, to offer to to give to the shaman
- pòlah, action of the shaman using **hlá hòbrói** leaves
- tâ, to take or to pull out of the body (as lôang a stick, hmòu stone, kòxiang bone or the unidentifiable oa)
- téng, to curse with sickness
- tê, the teaching by Laotians on how to curse someone so that they will die
- tuih ám, to offer to spirit

For more etymological information on **pòchau** ‘shaman’ see Hickey (1982.118; 1993.254).
DICTIONARY

pócháu to be responsible for (an important matter), to speak for / nói gìm / parler en faveur de.
See: pókua, Government

pócheh [1 Vb] to rupture (of pó-ô bamboo and klea intestines—everything which has a hole) / cát-dũt / rompre.
Syn.: póthôu
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

póchém to feed someone (as a child) / cho ăn, dút vào miệng / nourrir. Also: póchêô.
chém to feed
krau to feed (adults); to guard, to protect
See: Appendix 9, Eating

póchêô See póchém. to feed someone (as a child)
póchê [N] cloth, towel, curtain / vai, khăn, màn / toile, serviette, rideau.
póchêm everything cooked and ready to eat / nâu rồi
chên cooked
See: Appendix 9, Eating

póchi, nha póchi (kind of) grass (it is from kôxáy hôdrent a tiny vine)
See: Appendix 23, Grasses

póchôh (Bahnar) [T Vb] to plow fields with ro cows or kôpôu water buffalos / cãy / labourer.
See: chiak, Work in Field

póchôu [anN] (kind of) animal (?)
The legs of kôchêp a scorpion will ếng fall off when póchôu an animal (?) mím urinates on it.

póchôu [T Vb] to look for; to point hòtrâng a finger at / tìm, kiếm / chercher.
See: tàng, Looking for

póchú [vAdJ] dirty, awful, bad / dố / sale, terrible, mauvais.
pê-îa — pôkí  

pê-îa neô and then again, in a little while  
Pê-îa va cha ka 'nang. (I'm just about able to eat (it) for sure.  
Syn.: pa iä  
See: Appendix 21, Times  
pê-îa to bluff / nói dôc  
ïa to respect  
pôjiang See môjiang. to produce; to raise a child, to bear a child, to give birth / sañh / donner le jour à.  
See: hmé, Love  
pôka [S Vb] to cross a stream, river, lake (in either direction) / di qua / traverser.  
Syn.: dák, prêang, tôngh  
See: Appendix 16, Movements  
pôka to offer or to give to pôchau a shaman or sorcerer ka to eat  
See: âm, Giving; pôchau, Shaman  
pôkai [N] watermelon / dûa hâu / melon d'eau, pastèque.  
See: Appendix 24, Fruit  
Pôkap [PName] story character  
See: A-Pîa, Story Characters  
pôkéa [T Vb] to build kôngang fence around chiak field / rào / bâîtr.  
rốnô pôkéa time to fence the field (July); see: rốnô, Seasons  
See: chiak, Work in Field; kôngang, Fencing  
pôkêa See pôkéang, tobacco; medicine; magic stuff; poison  
pôkéang [N] tobacco; medicine; magic stuff; poison / thuóc; thuốc hút / tabac, médecine, magic, poison. PNB *pagan.  
Also: pôkéâ.  
kômet magic stuff  
kôxài pôkéang medicinal vine for diarrhea  
'noa to pound pôkéang tobacco  
hûgei pôkéang hospital / nhà thuốc / hôpital; see: hûgei, Houses  
pôtê to leave pôkéang poison in the path of animals  
thâi pôkéang doctor / bác-sĩ, thây thuốc / docteur  
xê pôkéang ambulance / xe cửu thương / ambulance; see: xê, Vehicles  

When hłą pôkéang tobacco leaf is 'noa pounded and vât bông mixed with pua (q.v.) a betelnut-like powder, it is used as pôkéang ka chewing tobacco.  

See: ôu, Smoking; rô'tô rô'tle, Cultivated Plants  

Medicine:  
- chhai, ill (q.v.)  
- hâu, eye glasses  
- kôbông, soap  
- kôchua pôkéang, to vaccinate  
- kôxài pôkéang, vine used for curing diarrhea  
- hûgei pôkéang, hospital  
- ôu pôkéang ta mo, to take medicine  
- pak pôkéang, to inject medicine  
- pôkéang pîk, Mercurochrome / canh-ti-dôi, thuốc òo  
- pôkéang put, poison  
- pôkéang hôrîán, Laotian medicine used in cursing others with illness or death  
- soh. to spray (as pôkéang DDT)  
- xet, good, potent (pertaining to medicine or magic stuff)  
- xê pôkéang, ambulance  

pôkí [I Vb] to lie and deny (an accusation which one knows is true because they saw the deed done) / chóì, nôí dôi / mentir, nier.  
kí secret  
See: Appendix 33, Talking; Appendix 36, Wrongs
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pokong [T Vb]</th>
<th>to completely surround / bọc, bao quanh / entourer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mónh ổ pokong pháí</td>
<td>Mónh rice husks surround the pháí husked rice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**pôköa** See pokóang, to have a wedding; wedding

**pôköang [N]** to have a wedding; wedding / lễ cưới, hôn-lễ / noce. Also: połoa.

**Weddings:**
- hâi pokóang, the wedding day
- hódro, to announce the marriage engagement (q.v.)
- hódro pokóang, the wedding dance
- pokóang ñông mề, the wedding celebration
- pro tróang, to witness

**pôkua [T Vb]** to govern, to rule; to scold, to command / cai-trị / gouverner, régler, gronder, commander.

**pôkûam** to gather together
- kûam to rake

**pôkhea [T Vb]** to bite (of trirôu mosquito) / dọt, cán / piquer.

**pôkhîu** to make someone sad
- kîu sad

**pôkhom [N]** blanket / mền, chăn / couverture. CL: kôpau.
- pek pokhom to unfold or to open up a blanket
- priat pokhom (kind of) banana; see: priat. Bananas

**pôklak [T Vb]** to tempt / cám dỗ / tenter de.

See: Appendix 14, Religion

**pôklăng (Bahmar)** See poklêang. cross

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôkêp [T Vb]</th>
<th>to clasp, to pinch together / móc / serrer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ant.: chíêt, to unclasp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government:**
- 'bok kyan, District Chief
- 'bok tin, Province Chief
- cha ngàn kong, to rule a land
- chu, chief
- chu lang, village chief
- chu lêáng, village chief
- hòi tã hâ nuk, to overthrow the government
- kàn pêlé, village chief
- luat, law
- môdei deikong, to rebel against the government
- mônhông deikong, to rebel against the government
- nha nuk, government
- pa phep, to ask for leave
- pôcháu, to be responsible for (an important matter)
- pokua, ruler
- pôtaù, king
- phep, permission
- phía, ruler
- Phía Luang, former rich king of Dak Plon (near Dak Mot)
- phông, assistant, deputy
- pla, to mediate, to reconcile
- xin, to request, to ask permission

**pôklêang [N]** cross / thánh giá, thập tự giá / croix. Also: poklăng.

**lôáng pokêlêang** cross; see:
- Appendix 19, Wooden Things
- pang tiêng tung lôáng pokêlêang to join onto a cross, to crucify

See: Appendix 14, Religion

**pôkêi** to forgive; to seek out repayment for chêng a loan / trả nợ / rembourser.

**pô pokêi** to seek out repayment for a loan

**Syn.: pêkrá**

See: liân, Money; klei, Finishing

**pôklôu [N]** barrier at village gate placed there at rice planting time (has alternate leaves and bamboo strips) / chán đường / barrière.
pôklut — pôlé

lôang rôkea cross placed in ground near pôklû barrier at gate during rice planting season; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things

xôk nha grass leaves placed on pôklû barrier during rice planting season, often with pôm dreleng a wild potato

pôklut [Q Vb] to command, to tell someone to do something / lệnh / commander.
See: thê, Commanding

pôkrä to make sure, to make tight; to forgive / làm chặt
krâ to be tight, to be sturdy
pôkrä tûan ? something in the mind: one buys beads to insure that he has it; see: tûan, Ear as Seat of Understanding

Syn.: pôklei

pôla [N] little sand-like pieces of rice among the phái husked rice used for feeding chickens (separated out using xîng a sifter), chaff / trâu, vô / paille hachée.
See: bâu, Rice Activities; phái, Husked Rice

pôla pôlôi to say something bad (though considered only a little xôi wrong)
See: Appendix 33, Talking; Appendix 36, Wrongs

pôla, kôxtê tlua pôla (kind of) green mushroom (size of a fingernail)
See: tlua, tlua Mushrooms

pôlá [ Prep] between; the person who intercedes for marriage making, the go-between / ở giữa / au milieu de.

pôlá dê in the midst of, during, while; see: Appendix 21, Time

pôlá hài tông week / tuần lễ / semaine; see: hài, Units of Time

pôlá màng tông [ eN] week / tuần lễ / semaine

tung pôlá kô during this time

See: ố de pô, Marriage

pôlá [TempSub] while, during / trong khi / pendant que, durant.

| pôlá nôu bei bâu... While mother pounds rice...


rui pôlá male elephant with tusks; see: khu rui, Elephant Family

See: kái, Body Parts of Animals

pôlà, pôlau pôlôá pôlau pôlà description of the way ká fish move about

pôlah activity of pôchau shaman using hlá hôbrôi leaves. Cf. Cham balâlah ‘magic, superstition, sorcery’.
See: pôchau, Shaman

pôlai See pôlé. village

pôlái [DName] (kind of) bamboo / molt loại tre, cùi lê / bambou. PNB *pale.

bôu (jie) pôlái ‘bamboo’ lizard; see khu bôu, Lizard Family

kôxtê kôu pôlái white mushrooms found at kôu base of pôlái bamboo; see: kôxtê, Mushrooms

Tea Pôláí village of Xá Tu Ha; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

pôlam pôlôi to go against taboo
lâm to fall down
See: khoh. Taboo

pôlang [Adj] to say goodbye; to be well / chào, manh giói / adieu. Also: poang.
lâm pôlang to say good-bye; see: Appendix 15, Going
pôlang ô be careful! / cán-thân nhè / prenez garde!
tôpui pôlang to speak properly; see: Appendix 33, Talking

pôlau pôlâu pôlâu pôlâ description of the way ká fish move about

pôlé, lap luô lap pôlé all over the place
pôlém, pôléang pôlém tussian to console, to comfort, to solace, to sympathize with, to dispel sadness
lém beautiful, good, delicious See: tîn, Ear as Seat of Understanding
pôleng, chêm pôleng blue bird See: Appendix 4, Birds

Chêm pôleng, Blue Birds:
• chêm pôleng kôxâi, Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo
• chêm pôleng pung
• tôtrau pôleng, Eastern Turtle Dove

Chêm pôleng kôxâi, Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo was identified as Bird No. 350 and tôtrau pôleng, Eastern Turtle Dove on Plate XII, Sketch 7, Bird No. 199 in Wildash 1968.

pôlê [N] village / làng / village. PNB *palây; cf. Cham bal ‘principal village’; Mal. bâley; Gk. polis; Eng. -polis; Asian towns -pura, -pore, -buri. Also: pôlai.
bro pôlê to make up or to confess to the village; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs
i pôlê domestic (village) chicken; see: i, Chickens
kôtau village site; former village site
Pôlê Kiâ leprosy village southwest of Kontum
Pôlê Mo Moh village, so named because their water source came out of two nostril-like holes in a rock
plông area between houses in village; area in front of house
xêang pôlê spirit of the village; see: xêang, Spirits
xo deî pôlê to marry one from one’s own village; see: ôi deî

Most village names start with the word Dak, Kon or Tea. Less commonly are the words Mang, Ngo, Tu, and Vang. See Appendix 27, Geographical Places for a list of village names.

pô. Marriage
Syn.: lêang
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
pôléâ See pôléang. CL for short stubby things
pôléang [Cl]. CL for short stubby things: hôngêng teeth, hôrâng fingers, râng bullets and quills, xak hair, xu quills. Also: pôléâ.
péa pôléang râng gá me his two arrows
| Gá to’dôu môi pôléang hôngêng. He broke one tooth.

pôlêch to change / thay đổi
See: chîa, Change
pôléô [T Vb] to frisk up, to rough up tûn chô a dog’s ears, etc. / vày chô hóbûi to pet chô a dog or miô a cat
pôléô [DName] (kind of) catfish; bird. PNB *palew.
chêm pôléô bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds
kôbôu pôléô blue bird; see: khu kôbôu, kôbôu Bird Family See: khu hómang, Catfish Family

Chêm pôléô, pôléô Birds:
• chêm pôléô tuam krî, chêm pôléô ’mea, ‘red anus’/parasite’ red-whiskered bulbul
• chêm pôléô trîng, blue-eyed bulbul
pôlîng  the blood test for truthfulness: each one pricks his arm, and he who bleeds the least wins, and he who bleeds the most loses
See: pôsau, Truthfulness Test

pôlî [vAdj] to be free (of time constraints)

Ôh ta âi pôlî ti diếi. I don't have free time to fool around.
See: Appendix 21, Time

pôlôi [vAdj] to be an Indian giver; to lie; to be impolite, to be rude; to take something when someone is distracted or looking away / nội lão / grossier.
See: Appendix 33, Talking; Appendix 36, Wrongs

pôlôk [I Vb] to cause a fuss, to make a noise / lâm ơn ǎo

Kon Pôlôk village of Tôrîng
Kon Kolâ district, kîâ kî dialect; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

|Ma ta pôlôk! Quiet! Shut up!
See: Appendix 33, Talking

pôlôang [I Vb] to worry, to be troubled; to tell, to command / lo / se tracasser.

pôlôang pôlêm tûân to console, to comfort, to solace, to sympathize with, to dispel sadness

pôlôang tômiat to worry
See: Appendix 22, Knowing; thê, Commanding

pôlôh tûân See pôlôh tûân. love, grace; (of spirit) to convince, to convert (a person)

pôlôi to release, to take down; to abstain

lam pôlôi to abstain
lôi to abandon, to throw away, to release

Syn.: tôtah, xei

pôlôi lam pôlôi mischievous
lôi to exceed in, to be abundant; anything more, certainly, more than, most (superlative)
pôlôi pôlôi to say something bad (though considered only a little xôí wrong)
pôlam pôlôi to go against taboo; see: khôh, Taboo

pôlôi drĩâ to ridicule
See: Appendix 33, Talking; Appendix 36, Wrongs

pôlôk, Kon Pôlôk village of Tôrîng Kon Dô district near Tea Kêng river, kôkli dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

pôlôú [N] gate; hole or opening serving as entrance to the hive of ôâng hôdrâi (usually three such holes) / cùà, lô / porte, trou, ouverture.
pôlôú eak outhouse floor hole pôlôú péa gate; see: péa, Openings

pôlôú many holes
See: âruam, Holes

pôlôú [vAdj] many holes pôlôú hole or opening See: âruam, Holes

pôluam, pêk peng pôluam (kind of) spider
See: khû pêk peng, Spider Family

pôluam See pôlôm. eel

pôluán [T Vb] to eat (vegetables, etc.) while drinking wine / ăn uông / manger.
See: Appendix 9, Eating

pôluat See pôhuat, to tempt

pôlûm [anN] eel / lûôm / anguille. Also: pôlûam, pôlûô
See: khû kã, Fish Family
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khu pôlûm, Eel Family:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• hô ràng chông, ‘finger’ eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôdie</td>
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<tr>
<td>• rõkeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pôlûm</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôlûm, lî pôlûm to blow smoke into a hole in tree to force something (as kia a ghost) out</th>
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</table>

| pôlûo | See pôlûm. eel |
| --- |

| pôhlâ | See pôhlâng. French |
| --- |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôhlâng (Fr) [ànN] French / Phâp / France, français. PNB</th>
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</table>

* pôhlâng. Also: pôhlâ, prang. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mòi ngê pôhlâng Frenchman; see: ngê. Nationalities</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>pôhlâng is the assimilated form of falâng or phalâng.</th>
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<tr>
<th>pôhlông tuân love, grace; (of spirit) to convince, to convert (a person). Also: pôhlô.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pôhlông tuân pa xéang òh ti khé ‘bâng pin. The love of God never fails us.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: tuân. Ear as Seat of Understanding |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôhluat [T Vb] to tempt / cám dô / tenter de. Also: pôhlut, pôluat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: Appendix 14, Religion |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôhlut See pôhluat. to tempt</th>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôl’lang See pôl’lang. to say goodbye; to be well</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Pôl’lang å. Bye now, okay?</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôl’leh [T Vb] to change, to trade, to barter / dôi chách / changer, commerçer, troquer. Also: hdôleh, ho’leh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: rôe, Buying and Selling |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôl’lok [I Vb] to scream and cry, to make a fuss; noisy, loud / ồn-ào / crier.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: Appendix 33, Talking; krôn, Crying |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôl’lul, bông ’lup pôl’lul off-shade of white</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>pôl’lul [T Vb] to force / bảt-buọc / forcer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: thê, Commanding |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pômlô, plai pômlô 1-inch long fruit, tastes similar to unripe persimmon, brownish red potato-like outside, pale yellow inside (WJ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: Appendix 24, Fruits |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôhôma to make friends</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hôma to be acquainted with</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tôbê to introduce someone</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tôhôma to be acquainted with each other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<th>pînar (Fr) [N] French wine / rôtu / vin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pônuân deî kông to stretch out one’s arm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: Appendix 6, Body Actions |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôhnêm [I Vb] to apologize, to beg forgiveness / xin lôi, tà lôi / s’excuser.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lôi to forgive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: Appendix 33, Talking |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôhôno [C Vb] to lead, to show / chi / mener, montrer. Also: mônhô, mônhôu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ja pôhôno to guide, to show / dân, chi / conduire, montrer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Syn.: ja |

See: Appendix 16, Movements |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pôngia [T Vb] to beat up / dàn / battre.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: xiàn, Punishments |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pônhôk to babysit, to care for children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hnhôk to be with people, to do things together, to be happy together; to visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

See: xah, Amusement |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pô’no See mô’no. to cast out, to go out, to leave, to put out; to exorcise (a spirit) from a person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pô’nhâk to disagree (of two or more people); to make a rumpus (of a group) / xôn-xao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>pônhíng</strong>-<strong>pupê</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pônhíng</strong> [vAdj] jealous / ghen / jalous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>kôdria</strong>, Jealousy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pô-ô</strong> [N] bamboo (does not have stickers) / lô ô, tre lôn / bambou. PNB *paqo. CL: ‘dó, kómêa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chêm sái</strong> pô-ô ‘sáí-bamboo’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chôk pô-ô</strong> big ‘bamboo’ shrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôôang pô-ô</strong> bamboo gong band, group of suspended bamboo gongs struck by clappers attached to a cord pulled back and forth by a pivoted trough of bamboo pushed down by a stream of water flowing into it but flung up by the tension of the cord as the water runs out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mom</strong> small and tender (as of bamboo and mushrooms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pô¢chéh</strong> to rupture (of pô-ô bamboo and kéea intestines—everything which has a hole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pô tôu</strong> to explode, to rupture (of pô-ô bamboo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Pô-ô</strong> river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tóôxông pô-ô</strong> glutinous rice which grows very well in a field recently cleared of pô-ô bamboo; see: <strong>tóôxông</strong>, Glutinous Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xeôa</strong> to cut pô-ô bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trô vâi pa ‘bôông raí xíia</strong> pêam vâi têen ‘bôông pô-ô xo.** The trô large fish trap they make with râi rattan where as the pêam fish trap they têen weave with pô-ô bamboo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kinds of pô-ô Bamboo:
- dang, bamboo (q.v.)
- pô-ô pôôk, ‘gray’ bamboo
- pô-ô réang, ‘flower’ bamboo
- rôôang

| **pô-ôh** [vAdj] sweaty / ra mô-hôi / en sueur |
| **pô-ôh pô-ô-êang** sweaty |

<p>| <strong>pô-ô pô-ô-êang</strong> to tell of some glorious, marvelous thing or event |
| <strong>ô-êang</strong> brightness, glory |
| <strong>pô-ôa, chêm pô-ôa</strong> bird |
| See: Appendix 4, Birds |
| <strong>pô-ôh</strong> [vAdj] hot and sultry / nóng bût / chaud, étouffant. |
| See: <strong>kông</strong>, Weather |
| <strong>Pô-ôông</strong> [PName] story character; the Chief, King; father of A-Pía |
| See: <strong>A-Pía</strong>, Story Characters |
| <strong>pupa</strong> See pa. to split (bamboo, wood); to halve, to cut in two |
| <strong>pôpá</strong> (Latin) [anN] the Pope / Đức Giáo-hoàng / Pope. |
| See: Appendix 14, Religion |
| <strong>pôpá</strong> [pVb] no good (pô- and pâ [for páng] are both negations) / không tốt / inutile. |
| See: <strong>lém</strong>, Qualities |
| <strong>púpái</strong> [anN] goat / dê / chèvre. |
| PNB *bâbê; cf. PC *bûbê. |
| <strong>mônhaú kôôtuú</strong> the goat-like bleating curse of a spirit; see: <strong>mônhaù</strong>, Spirit Utterances |
| <strong>púpái do</strong> big goat |
| <strong>púpái kong</strong> mountain goat; cf. kei; see: <strong>chôí, khu chôí</strong> Deer Family |
| <strong>réi nha</strong> to graze |
| See: <strong>mônán</strong>, Domestic Animals |
| <strong>púpak</strong> (dup) See pak. to stab with <strong>hoôlong</strong> knife or châông sword; to sting |
| <strong>pôpáng</strong> [pVb] unable, disabled / không thể…được / ne pas pouvoir. Also: pa páng. |
| See: <strong>kai</strong>, Ability |
| <strong>púpê</strong> [anN] butterfly / bûôm / papillon. Also: pûpê, pêpê, kôpê. |
| <strong>kôpûn</strong> to hover, to flutter about (of pûpê butterflies) |
| <strong>hnha</strong> to lie down away from each other (of the wings of pûpê a butterfly) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DICTIONARY</strong></th>
<th><strong>pớpê -- pôrêh</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>xíng xuà</strong> to change from one form to another (nymph to dragonfly, caterpillar to butterfly, tadpole to frog, etc.)</td>
<td>pôpêng [Loc] upper / ñgren / au-dessus. Also: pa pêng, peng, pêng, pôpeng. Rengao pêng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yu deî</strong> to stand up together (of the wings of púpé a butterfly)</td>
<td>hîng pêng, hîng pôpeng above hoînêng pôpeng upper teeth; see: hoînêng. Teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kata púpé chiang hoîrông: me hoîrông me ah neî chiang púpé. Púpé gá kata. The eggs of butterfly hatch caterpillar, but the caterpillar later on makes the butterfly. The butterfly lays eggs.</td>
<td>See: pêang. Locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The larva of the púpé butterfly is the khu hoîrông worm family.</strong></td>
<td>pôpeng [Prep] on top of, above / ñgren / en haut de, au-dessus de.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>koîtra pôpeng tônei</strong> to walk on dirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See: khu hôdrô, Insects

**Khu púpé, Butterfly Family:**
- púpé, butterfly (larva is hoîrông worm)
- rêa, butterfly (larva is trîan worm)
- rêng rea, little butterfly
- tek tei, butterfly (larva is hoîrông worm)

pôpê (Kon Rûchêô Sedang) See rõpie, tongue
pupek (dup) See pêk. to open up, to unfold; to pick up, to turn over; to turn a page

**pôpeng** See pôpêng, up, above
pu'éng See pêng, to shoot
pupek (dup) See pet. to plant; to throw out garbage, to dump into a hole
pupek See pet. to stab
pêpê See pêpê. butterfly
pupé See púpé. butterfly / bûôm
pupéa, hoîrông pupéa caterpillar

Elephants and crows die from eating hoîrông pupéa on leaves.

See: khu hoîrông, Caterpillar Family

See: kho hôdrô, Insects

**pôrêh** to nourish / nuîi / nourrir.
**môrêh** to nourish someone
**pôrêh** to bring to life
**rêh** to live, to be alive

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**pôpôâng, Ngo Pôpôâng** mountain

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**pápuat** (dup) See pâ. we (dual, inclusive)

**pápun** (dup) See pâ. we (dual, inclusive)

**púplak, nha púplak** (kind of) grass / mét loài cỏ

See: Appendix 23, Grasses

**púpleô** See púplô. armpit

**púpliam, nha púpliam** (kind of) short fern / mét loài cây duôâng-xi / fougère.

See: Appendix 23, Grasses

**púplô** [N] armpit / mîch / aïsselle.
Also: púpleô.

Syn.: chi plie, plie
See: kông, Parts of the Arm

**pùpriam** [anN] beetle / bo cành cúng / coléoptère. Also: priam.

See: hôdrô, Insects

**Khu pùpriam, Beetle Family**
- chuchiu, small beetle
- pùpriam, beetle
- ya bong, beetle
pôrè — pdêk

pôrè (Fr) See bèrè. hat, beret

pôrè. Ngo Pôrè mountain in Halang area
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

pôrêng [anN] germ / vi-trùng / germe.

Tôdriâng kí ôi tung cha pin:
pôrêng. 'mea, ou ngang.
The things which live in our bodies: germs, parasites, worms.

Syn.: ua

pôrêa [l Vb] to throw up hands and yell at time of death
See: hla, Death

pôrêô See tròu. to shout together, to talk loudly, to hurrah!
See: Appendix 33, Talking

pôrô See pôrêng. to place on the back, upside down

pôrêng to cut oneself, to wound oneself / làm bị thương / blesser.

rong injured, to have holes

pôrêng [B Vb] to place on the back, upside down / đặt ngược, để datasets / mettre sens dessus dessous. Also: pôrô.

rong back

pôrêhiam See môrhiâm. to teach, to learn, to study

pôrêh to bring to life again
môrêh to nourish another
reh to live, to be alive

pôsêp [pVb] to begin / bắt đầu / commencer.
See: pêxiâm. Beginning

pôsad to test for truthfulness
See: Appendix 14, Religion

pôsêng to make dry / làm khô / sécher. Also: pôsiô.

sêng dry

pôsiô See pôsêng. to make dry

pôsêa to teach a trade or the customs of the people (as parents with their children)
sêa customs and practices of the people

Truthfulness Test:
• bli, to win
• 'biam tê bli, to lose
• hôla, the oath test (not so decisive)
• jôjô, to loser
• hmo, unfair
• ôh pôbeî, to be made to lose
• ôh ta bli, to not win
• ôh ta hó, to lose, to be unable
• pôbeî, to be made to win
• pêling, the blood test (to see who bleeds the most and the least)
• ri, innocence, call for a test of truthfulness
• tôdrâng, truthful, to win, winner
• tômôi tea, the water test (to see who surfaces first and last for air)
• tôñoang, to have a race, test, contest
• tô'nôang, to test, to prove
• tôxê, to race
• thu, to lose
• troh, to lose

See: hné, Teaching

pôta [S Vb] to cross over; on the other side / đi qua / traverser.
lông pôta member of “A” frame; see: hngêi, House Parts
See: Appendix 16, Movements

pôta, xê pôta (Ht) three-wheeled Lambretta

See: xê, Vehicles

pôtâ See pôtâng. to stand in line

pôtah [Q Vb] to command, to scold / ra lệnh, mạng / commander, gronder.
See: thê, Commanding

pôtak [N] skirt; wooden skirt-like base of chang basket, or vine or bamboo base of chea small basket / vây / jupe. Also: kôtak.

pôtak pôxên Laotian skirt
See: eō, Clothes; chang, Basket
Parts
pótám [Num] five / năm / cinq.
PNB *baqdám. Also: pédāo.
hái pótám Friday / ngày thứ sáu
/ vendredi; see: hài,
Weekdays
khé pótám May / tháng năm /
mai; see: khé, Months
pótám chat fifty
pótám to hōmrok pentatonic
scale; see: rôngei, Singing
See: Appendix 35, Numbering
pótang [N] net spread between two
poles held in hands and
snapped closed when a bird
flies into it / lưới / filet.
kau réang pótang red-tailed kau
fish; see: khu kau, kau Fish
Family
rōpōng réang pótang large
round rōpōng fish with red
tail; see: khu rōpōng, rōpōng
Fish Family

Nets:
- pótang kótón, net with luan
tōbēa two-finger-sized holes
for catching kótón bats
- pótang re, net with luan
ho'ráng finger-sized holes
for catching small birds such
as chém re
- vāng, bird-net with luan
tōbēa two-finger-sized holes

pótáng [I Vb] to stand in line / xép
hàng / se tenir debout en
ligne. Also: pótá.
See: Appendix 16, Movements

pótāo See pótám. five
pótáu [anN] king; “queen” of
wasps (as of plo, kôdrua,
ngú, lêáng) / vua / roi. PNB
*patāw; cf. PIE poti; Skt poti;
Eng potentate; Cham
bôpatih; Skt bhūpāti.

For more etymological
information on pótáu ‘king’ see

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of
People; pôkua, Government
pótè [I Vb] to rest, relax / nghi / se
reposer. PNB *badây.
hái pótè Sunday / ngày chủ nhật
/ dimanche, see: hài,
Special Days
koi pótè to nap, to take a siesta;
see: Appendix 10, Sleeping
See: klei, Finishing
pótè [T Vb] to leave pôkêng
poison in the path of animals
/ bò (thuộc độc)
See: 'mot, Hunting
pótè [T Vb] to flick with ho'ráng
finger / bung / effleurer.
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
pôtea, kia pôtea rainbow / mông,
câu vọng
See: kong, Weather
pôtéam to hold someone to his
word; to “let someone stew in
his own juice”
See: thē, Commanding

pôtéô See pôthi. for example
pôti See pôtie. to pinch
pôtie to pinch / vê / pincer. Also:
pôti.
tie to pinch
pôthi (Bahmar) for example / thì dư,
vi dú / par example. Also:
pôteô.
pôthi pôtro rôkong rhyming
words
Pôthi pôtro rôkong xià vai
chuat mői tîah. Rhyming
words because they sound
the same.
Syn.: pêtro, pôtrôi, tham hi
See: Appendix 33, Talking
pôtím [anN] (kind of) lizard / một
loai thằn-lằn / lézard. Also:
pôtêu.
pôtîng, chài pôtîng small
swelling
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
pôtiô See pôtím. (kind of) lizard
pôto to go across; to carry another;
to lift up / đi qua
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<th>SEDANG</th>
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<tr>
<td>to to get on, to get up onto; to wade through shallow water</td>
<td>tói to say, to tell</td>
<td>See: pótixam. Beginning: pótóh. Continuing: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: jian, Carrying; Appendix 16, Movements</td>
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<tr>
<td>pótó [T Vb] to relieve; to change, to take the place of; to represent (as an assistant for his superior); to return, to repay, to pay back a loan / dối, dâi-dién / soulager, changer, retourner, remboursier, représentant. po pótó to seek repayment for chêna loan / dối nố</td>
<td>pótóu [I Vb] to explode (of mlói fireworks or pô-ô bamboo); to rupture (of pô-ô bamboo or klea intestines, i.e. of everything which has a hole) / nố / éclater, rompre. ká pótóu 'ruptured' fish; see: ká, Fish</td>
<td>Syn.: pótchéh See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; on., Aspects of Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pótóu (Fr) [N] boat / tâu / bateau. See: tea, Boats; khém, Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>pótók [N] stomach; in insects: the posterior or hind part of the body, abdomen / bao-tụ / estomac, abdomen. PNB *badôk.</td>
<td>khê pótók ket three-quarter moon; see: khê, Phases of the Moon</td>
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<td>Syn.: thían See: liàn, Money</td>
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<tr>
<td>The three segments of an insect are 1) ko head or first part of the body; 2) cha body or thorax; 3) pótok abdomen, posterior or hind part.</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts</td>
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<tr>
<td>pótong [N] blister / mût bông / ampoule. See: Appendix 2, Illnesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>pótói to continue, continued / cát / continuer.</td>
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<td>Cows' Stomachs:</td>
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<tr>
<td>● pótok buông, third stomach</td>
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<tr>
<td>● pótok chôù, fourth stomach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>● pótok hòîea, first stomach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>● pótok nông, second stomach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lóng póttrang small poles inside of mud wall; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things See: hngêi, House Parts; chang, Basket Parts</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>póttrang, Dak Pôttrang village of Tôring Dak Pôttrang district, ki klai dialect</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tôring Dak Pôttrang village district; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
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<tr>
<td>pòtream</td>
<td>pòxám</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **pòtream, trí pòtream** (of hâi sun) to rise | Khu pò-úk, pò-úk Bird Family:  
• kô-dí, black-legged bird  
• pò-úk, white-legged bird |
| pòtro to get someone trapped | *Kúan pòxám* ka. The child eats only a little. |
| tro to trap | See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| pòtro to make correct; example / sú cha dúng / correct. | See: Appendix 31, Quantities |
| pòthíh pòtro ròkong rhyming words | **pòxám**, Tea Pòxám [GName] tributary of Tea Krông river, below Tea Tokên, above Tea Ôi rivers |
| pòtrô See pòtrông. rich | See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| pòtrôh to send, to be sent to / sai / envoyer. | See: Appendix 33, Talking |
| trôh to approach | pòxám [anN] wild chicken, Imperial Pheasant and/or Diard's Fire-backed Pheasant / giá rừng, chim trôi / faisant. Also: pòxaô. |
| pòtréi to make the same, to examine, to inspect; for example / xém xệt / examiner. | í prai wild chicken |
| tròi the same as, like | kúan offspring of pòxám |
| Syn.: mò-ha, pòthíh, pòtro, tham hi | rôno pòxám winter / mùu dông / hiver; see: rôno, Seasons |
| pòtrua to put clothes on someone, eō clothes (q.v.) | Pòxám Imperial Pheasant and/or Diard's Fire-backed Pheasant was identified on Plate V, Sketches 6 and 7, Bird No. 95 and 97 in Wildash 1968. |
| trua to wear clothing or adornment | Khu pòxám, Pheasant Family:  
• pòxám lòág pok, ‘rotten wood’ pheasant  
• pòxám hâ krô, pheasant  
• pòxám pói, pheasant (with rooster-like tail) |
| pòtrúi (Fr) [I Vb] to go on patrol / di tuân-tra / aller en patrouille. | |
| Syn.: kông tâk | |
| See: *bá tònên*, Terms of Warfare | |
| pò-uán [T Vb] to accuse / buóc tôi / accuser. | |
| See: Appendix 33, Talking | |
| pò-úk [anN] bird (has no nest) | |
| í to pò-úk chicken before having feathers; see: í, Chickens | |
| pòxía offspring of pò-úk | |
| See: khu chém, Bird Family | |
| pòxá [pVb] a little bit / môt ft / morceau. | |
pọxaọ́ -- pọxọ́h

Se: khu chém, Bird Family

pọxaọ́ See pọxám, wild chicken, Imperial Pheasant and/or Diard's Fire-backed Pheasant

pọxau to punish, to make one xau afraid / phat / punir.

mo'nhau to make someone afraid

xau to be afraid

Syn.: xían

pọxeh [N] power, wonder; ability to foretell an event / phép lá / pouvoir, étonnement.

xet (of medicine, magic) good, potent; ability to foretell an event

Ek mẹngé chiang pro tún tổdrōungh, chiang pọxeh hạ. You will be a person doing all things, doing miracles too.

See: kai, Ability

pọxen [N] Laotian skirt / váy Lào / jupe. Also: xen.

pọtak skirt

Syn.: pọtak pọxen, xen

See: ed, Clothes

pọxẹa See pọxia, baby bird

pọxi to cover over the top of the container used for hme riöh steamed rice

xi to cover, to cover over

pọxi, Dak Pọxi (Bahnar) See Tea Pọxáí. tributary of Tea Kröang river, below Tea Tökén, above Tea Ôi rivers

pọxfi [N] trigger of mọnën̄g crossbow / cò nã / détente.

See: mọnën̄g, Crossbow Parts

pọxia [aN] baby bird / chim non / oiselet.

See: kúan, Offspring -- for contrastive use of kúan, kômuan, kọtiap and pọxia

pọxiam [pVb] to begin to, to commence / bát dâu / commencer. PNB * tsám.

häi pọxiam ache ngo late-afternoon; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day

times of Day

häi pọxiam kódong veh just after noontime

häi pọxiam lo ngo sunrise

häi pọxiam mäng dusk

häi pọxiam tó kan mid-morning

i pọxiam rông 4-5am in the morning (when the rooster begins to crow); see: Appendix 7, Times of Day

kông pọxiam ba dawn

khẹ pọxiam la the moon beginning to set; see: khẹ, Phases of the Moon

Gà pọxiam mot neó. He began to go in some more.

Beginning:

• a hdı́rọ́i, at the very first
• a pọang, at the very first
• a xiam, at first, in the beginning
• bro, to prepare, to fix
• chúan, to do first, beforehand
• hdı́rọ́i, first, to go ahead
• ki hdı́rọ́i, first
• ki pọang, first
• kọ́ra, to prepare, to get ready
• pọang, to begin, to replace
• pọang ai, first
• pọang me, at first, in the beginning
• pọsap, to begin
• pọtọ́i, to continue
• pọxiam, to begin
• rọ́náu, to prepare, to make ready
• rọ́nua, to make ready, to prepare (as belongings for a trip)
• tẹ́náḡ, to do something for the first time
• tẹ́náu, to prepare, to get ready
• uan, to do something for the first time
• váng, to fix up, to repair

pọxọ́h to continue; to run around, to play, to fool around; to do something tirelessly or often / tiếp-túc / continuer.
**póhxoi** xeh to harm oneself
xó to make a mistake, to do wrong

póhxop See póhxuap. bottom, underneat

tróang póhxuap last sentence, bottom line; see: chéh, Writing

Póhxuap could perhaps also be thought of as pa xuap 'side lower'.

See: péang, Locations

**ph**

pha, Tea Pha village on Tu Mrong road

**DICTIONARY**

**xóh** time, occasion
See: xah, Amusement

Continuing:
- bôi, to continue; to imitate, similar to
- dá, to continue to; to do something first, before
- khom, persistence; to repeatedly ask someone for things
- khom mă, to continue
- klăng, to do something many, many times
- nhăng, to continue; to crave, to want very much
- póhôi, to continue, continued
- póxôh, to continue; to do something tirelessly or often
- tôhôi, to keep right on doing something
- tôjep, to keep on going (as of time, highway, etc.); to be attached to, to be connected to; to continue in time from past to present

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**phá** [vAdj] different / khác / différent. PNB *pha.

**pa rô phá** different
See: tieh, Similarities

**phá, kôxiang phá** shoulder blades. CL: kôta.
See: kôxiang, Bones

**phái** [vAdj] to be full, sated / no / plien. PNB *phiq. Also: phe (Tea Drông Sedang).

**phái i 'nen** to be very full, sated
See: Appendix 9, Eating

**phái** [N] husked rice / gao / riz. PNB *phe. Also: phé (Tea Drông Sedang).

dóu phái to offer husked rice with blood

dróu phái rice wine; see: dróu, Beer and Wine Drinks

mônôh rice husks

kôtê phái 'break rice' aplea animal; see: khu aplea, aplea Insect Family

pông rice for making dróu rice wine

phái alai corn kernels; see: alai, Corn

xák phái 50-kilo rice bag
See: bâu, Rice Activities

Huisked Rice:
- kójâ, rice husks
- mônôh, rice husks
- pôlà, little sand-like pieces of rice among the phái
- phái bâu, non-glutinous rice
- phái 'nhên, glutinous rice
- phái te, non-glutinous rice
- phái tôtông, glutinous rice (q.v.)

**phak** (VN) [T Vb] to punish / phât / punir.

hńgei phak prison, jail / tù / prison; see: hńgei, Houses
See: Appendix 14, Religion

**phan** (VN) [N] writing chalk / phán viét / craie.
See: chéh, Writing
pháu -- phong

pháu (B) [N] gun, rifle / súng / revolver, rayure. Cf. PC *phau.

da pháu to pull latch
pêng pháu to shoot gun
piâng pháu to carry gun
têo pháu to carry gun
Syn.: ḷônea
See: 'ba tông, Terms of Warfare; chang, Traps and Weapons

phâk, xéâng phâk (VN, with Vietnamese á vowel) See xéâng phop. Buddhism,

phe (Tea Drông Sedang) See phái. to be full, sated

phê (Tea Drông Sedang) See phái. husked rice

phep (VN) [N] permission / phép / permission.

pa phep to ask for leave, to ask permission

| Hlá mót-áa vai ám phep me
| péa chat pün cóâu vai ám. The orders allowed 24 hours
to take off.

See: pôkua, Government

phêt (VN) [N] comma / phet / virgule.
See: chênh, Writing

phê [anN] animal of the khu chéâa
wildcat family (eats ká fish, is larger than Kölnái rat, its
têng tail has xak hair) / ion, thât.
See: khu chêáa, Wild Cat Family

pheâa [N] (kind of) bamboo / môt
loáit tre, cûi le / bambou. PNB *phat.

Tea Pheâa village of Xá Tea
Prông on Tu Mrong road; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
See: biôh, Kinds of Bamboo

pheâng, Tea Phêâng village on Tu Mrong road
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

phêang [T Vb] to roast meat / nương / rôtir. PNB *pahañ.
Also: phêa.
See: pê, Means of Cooking

phi, ká phi (kind of) fish / một loại cá / poisson.
See: ká, Fish

phía [anN] rich ruler; local king / vua, chúa / gouverneur,
souverain, roi.

Phía Luang former rich king of Dak Plon (near Dak Mot)
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; pôkua, Government

phigh [Excl] right away!
See: Appendix 21, Time

phió [vAdj] happy / vui suốt / heureux. PNB *phìw.

hák phió to be happy / vui suốt / heureux

phió a ma pleasant to the eyes,
to want very much (as with lovers, or for things seen in the market)

phió nang very happy

| Préi phió déi pó. The two are
happy with each other
(before engagement).

See: hôdrô, Engagement

phô [T Vb] to remember / nhô / se
souvenir de.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing

phô [N] (kind of) grain (similar to corn)

déang phô garden of phô; see: déang, Gardening
dróu phô phô-wine; see: drôu,
Beer and Wine Drinks
plai phô grain; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
tôbo to plant phô a grain by
picking kernels off cob and planting

phô See phông. either/or

phô tê [fíÔ] just like I say; presto!
See: Appendix 33, Talking

phong [vAdj] rotten; spoiled (as
vegetables, rice, etc.) / mocup, thôi / pourri, gâté.

hme phong moldy rice
### DICTIONARY

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<tr>
<th>plá</th>
<th>beginning to spoil (of hme cooked rice)</th>
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<tr>
<td>xú phong</td>
<td>the smell of old rice; see: xú, Smells</td>
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<tr>
<td>See: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**phong liu** *(VN) [N]* grenade launcher  
See: 'ba tônh, Terms of Warfare

**phóng** *(Bahnar) [Pt]* either/or / hoặc / ou. Also: phó.

**phóng** *(VN) [anN]* assistant, deputy / phó / aide, député.

VN phó > Central Sedang phó > Greater Sedang phông by folk relaryngealization.

See: pòkua, Government

**phop, xéang phop** *(VN)*  
Buddhism, Buddhist / Phật-giao. Also: phák.

**phó** *(Q Vb)* to command (said to a miracle worker, to pôchau a shaman, etc.) / ra lệnh / commander.  
See: thê, Commanding

**phoa** *(N)* hole in tree trunk where branch used to be / lô cây / trou.

**trúam phoa long** natural holes in tree, hole in tree trunk where branches used to be

**phú đồ** name of French army  
See: ling, Soldiers

**phu xon** previous name of Mô-an *(Bào-An)*  
See: ling, Soldiers

**phu, chũ phu** teacher, religious teacher  
See: Appendix 14, Religion; hné, Teaching

**phut** *(VN)* [cN] minute / phút / minute.  
See: hái, Units of Time

**phúam** *(I Vb)* to pass gas / dânh râm. PNB *phom. Also: phuô.  
Sge: eak, Body Functions

**phuô** See phúam. to pass gas

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| pl | [T Vb] to mediate, to reconcile, to break up a fight, to come between and stop a quarrel / hòa giải, can-nган / s'entremettre, réconciliation.  
See: pòkua, Government; xían, Punishments |

**pla** *(CI)* CL for rolled-up things:  
**duh** sleeping roll, **hman** pants

**pla hman** pair of pants

**rómóang pla** *(kind of) blanket; CL kopau; see: khu róbóang, Kinds of rómóang Blankets  
See: Appendix 30, Classifiers

**pla** *(Temp)* all during a period of time / trong lục / durant

**pla hái** all day long / cả ngày / toute la journée

**pla hái pla máng** all the time, all day and all night

**pla hônám** all year long, the annual cycle

**pla máng ga** all night long, until dawn

**pla rôô** the annual cycle of seasons  
See: Appendix 7, Times of Day

**pla on** *(N-N)* flame / ngọn lửa / flamme.  
**koh** fire burning with lots of pla flame

**ôh ta pla** dull (of knife blade); see: Appendix 32, Forge

See: on, Aspects of Fire

**plá** *(N)* knife blade / lưỡi dao / lame. PNB *pla.

See: hông, Knife Parts; Appendix 32, Forge

**plá** *(N)* body part above intestines on left side  
Syn.: kóá  
See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts

**plá, teh plá** to be looser  
See: kat, Tying
plah — plek

plah [B Vb] to reach out; to try to grasp (a person or thing to draw close) / chup láy / empoigner, saisir.

See: xo. Getting

plai [N] fruit; seed; pellet (in blow gun); weight used on fish nets (as chá, na, lam); muscle / trái; hat; vien đan / fruit; graine; balle, muscle. PNB *plié. Also: ple (Tea Drong). CL: pang, pùm.

kốai plai é-ea (kind of) vine with plai é-ea fruit; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes

kốai plai tódrong i (kind of) vine with plai tódrong i fruit

kốai plai xôh (kind of) vine with plai xôh fruit

kłoż plai seed

lóang plai kóniâng tree with kóniâng fruit; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

lóang plai kóniâng tree with kóniâng fruit

lóang plai kópeí cotton tree, kapok tree

lóang plai króu tree with króu fruit

lóang plai pa tree with pa fruit

lóang plai pòu tree with pòu fruit

lóang plai priu tree with priu fruit

lóang plai rókua tree with rókua fruit

lóang plai tei tree with tei fruit

lóang plai tok tree with tok fruit

lóang plai tong tree with tong fruit

plai alai corn kernels; see: alai, Corn

plai cheang shin muscle; see: cheang, Leg Parts

plai kông biceps, muscles

plai mih chou pendulum weight; see: chou, Time Keeping

plai plê Adam’s apple; see: ko, Parts of the Head

plai tênêi the earth, the globe; see: kong, Universe

See: lóang, Parts of Trees; hme, Foods; Appendix 24, Fruits (many occurrences of plai not listed here)

**Fruit Handling:**
- kőtőû, full of fruit
- kłoż, seed
- krî plai, to pick fruit
- plai ’mîe, unripe fruit
- plai ruîh, fruit falls to ground
- plai rôtoû, fruit falls
- plei plai, to pick fruit
- tôm, to pick up, to collect fruit on ground
- tekrî, to break off fruit from tree
- tekrô, to fall to the ground without anyone krî picking it
- xía, to peel with a knife
- xo plai, to pick fruit

plak [I Vb] to wade in water / lôi / marcher dans l’eau.

See: Appendix 16, Movements; Appendix 25, Actions with Water

plán, pah plán boa constrictor

See: pah kan, Large Snakes

plâng [N] citronella, lemon grass (its leaves are used bro to flavor food, and it is among the rôlo rôle superfluous plants) / xả / citronelle.

See: hme, Foods; rôlo rôle, Cultivated Plants

plau [N] thigh; bird’s leg / bắp ñâu / bắp dê / cuisse. PNB *blov.

See: chêm, Bird Parts; cheang, Leg Parts

ple (Tea Drong Sedang) See plai. fruit; seed; pellet; fish net weight. CL: ’nóang.

ple See plêng. to be able; to understand; mind, intelligence

plek ma [T Vb-N] to open eyes / mô nâu / ouvrir les yeux. Cf. Cham blak ‘open (eyes)’. Also: plêk ma.
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<th>pleng -- plie</th>
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<tr>
<td>kôdra riú</td>
<td>to wake up</td>
<td>pléang ihiam to give oneself (as to God); see: ihand, Heart as Seat of Emotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleng kôi</td>
<td>to wake up</td>
<td>pléang kô bôyang to offer to God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleng</td>
<td>[N] sky / trời / ciel. PNB</td>
<td>pléang túan to give oneself (as to God); see: túan, Ear as Seat of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*pliê.</td>
<td>See: âm, Giving; Appendix 14, Religion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The greatest xêang spirit is named homat and is sometimes called xêang pleng the spirit of the sky.

See: kông, Universe; xêang, Spirits

pleng kôi [I Vb-IVb] to wake up / thúc dây / s’éveiller.
plek ma to open eyes
Syn.: pleng, kôdra
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

plêng [vAdj] smart; to be able; to understand; mind, intelligence / giao, thông-minh, nhanh trí / intelligent. Also: plê.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing

plê See plei. [CN] measurement: armspan, finger to finger with arms outstretched / sải. PNB *playh. Also: plê. plei kan armspan using both arms plei tôxin armspan using one arm
See: hóbuàn, Measurements

plei plài [Haîh?] [T Vb-N] to pick fruit / hái trai / piquer les fruits.
See: plai, Fruit Handling

plek ma See plek ma. to open eyes
pliam [anN] land leech / vật / sangsue. PNB *plâm; cf. PC *plûm. CL: to.
See: oa ngang, Worm Family

Khu pliam, Land Leech Family:
- pliam, small land leech
- pliam chang vang, medium-sized leech
- pliam lôpê, ‘afraid to touch’ leech
- pliam rui, large ‘elephant’ leech (bites head, arms, body, but not legs; lives up high)
- pliam hrê

plie [N] armpit / nách / aisselle.
chí plie armpit
xâk tî plie armpit hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
xâk tung plie armpit hair
Syn.: plûpô
See: kông, Parts of the Arm
plóng -- plon

plóng [anN] bird (of cockatoo family) / vet mào / cacatoès.

pọ́xà offspring of plóng
See: khu rôta, Cockatoo Family

pliù [anN] 10-inch long water leech (enters buffalo noses) / dia / sangsue. CL: to.
See: khu oà ngang, Worm Family

plo [anN] wasp-like animal (lives in trees) / ong bắp cày / guêpe.

pọ́táu ‘queen’ of the plo
See: khu óàng, Bees and Wasps

plo [N] each of the nine squares woven into the krum diamond weaving design / hình vuông / carré.

tén krum plo to weave nine plo squares with krum diamond design

tén plo krum to weave nine plo squares with krum diamond design
See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; tén, Weaving

plo, hám tìngh piòk plo the Sunday before Ash Wednesday
See: Appendix 14, Religion

pló [N] fermenting agent for making wine, yeast / men / levure. PNB *(q)blo.

kọ́xà pló wine whose rei root is used to make fermenting agent for rice wine; leaves are big, round, 12-inch diameter, one side jeh green, other side bông white with little xák hairs; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes

plái pló (kind of) good fruit, has four hard green “leaves” for the outer skin and appears like a nut-shaped fruit; size of a large plum; 10-12 seeds are like the sections of a tangerine, pale orange color, sour (WJ)

sak pló drunkenness resulting from smelling pló fermenting agent for making dróu wine

Vết pòu ko xà xà pló.
They’re drunk from smelling the pló.

loa pló fireplace in house; see:

hung, House Parts

Pló is made from finely pounded topòång rice vat mixed with the chá sap of rei lòaw tree root or the rei kọ́xà pló root of the pló vine. They kôdrôu knead the resulting doughy mixture and then make mûi tiny balls which they let têng dry until khùngh hard and xú ngéán sweet smelling. It may then be used to pè dróu cook wine (q.v.). A deep root makes dróu ngéán sweet wine whereas a shallow root makes dróu xàng bitter wine.

pló on [N] hearth, fireplace; ashes / lò sôu, bêp / âtre, cheminée, cendre. PHR*S *blo.
See: hung, House Parts; on, Aspects of Fire

pló [DName]

lọ̀áng pló (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

pló See plòng, blind, eyelids shut

ploh [vAdj] smart, intelligent, wise / khôn ngoan / intelligent, sage. Also: plôh.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing


PBR*S *plôn.

pah plon small ‘tadpole’ snake (eats plon tadpoles); see: khu pah, Snake Family

xìng xà to change from one form to another (as from plon tadpole to ket frog); see:

chá, Change

Ket ài kòta; ketta ket chìaw plon; me plon me àh chìaw ket néw. A frog has eggs; frog eggs hatch tadpoles; then the tadpoles make more frogs.

See: khu pa tea, Water Animals
DICTIONARY

plong [vAdj] dumb-minded / ngu ngốc / stupid.
chìa nb plong dumb, unable to speak; see: Appendix 33, Talking
lời plong dumb (not intelligent)
môngé plong dumb person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
plóng ma blind, eyelids shut / mù / aveugle. Also: pló.
chái plóng ma partial blindness
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; chăng, Light
plóng, kà plóng big fish. CL: rôno.
See: ká, Fish
plóang, bâu plóang glutinous rice
See: bâu, Types of Rice
plô [T Vb] to take apart, to disassemble / tháo ra / démonter.
pro to do or to make
See: chòu, Putting
plôh See plôh. smart, intelligent
plói [N] gourd / bâu / gourde. PNB *plûy. CL: ‘nông, pang; pûm (for Sedang gourds); rôno (for the longer Vietnamese gourds).
ket plói ‘gourd’ frog; see: khu ket, Frog Family
kôxâi plói gourd vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
ôu tea plói to store water in and to drink water from plói a gourd (characteristic of the Bahnar and Không Hông areas); see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
pah plói very small, deadly ‘gourd’ snake; see: khu pah, Snake Family
pûm plói gourd; see: pûm, Squash
plai plói gourd; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
Tea Plói tributary of Tea Pian river above Tea Xiang river, near Tea Kólap village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical
plóm -- prah

See: pei, Work

See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; éang, Light

plông [N] area between houses in polé village; area in front of house / ngoài sân

a gông outside (of house)
tea plông spring water (without hole or aqueduct); see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

plông lóang [N] trunk of lóang tree / thân cây / tronc.

See: lóang, Parts of Trees

plóu [B Vb] to push / đẩy / pousser.
See: trút, Pushing

pluí [B Vb] to slip out of something (as a prisoner from cords, an arm out of klông bamboo section, etc.); to fall down from the waist (of hman pants); to pull out (as râng chái a point of arrow); to pull hôngéng teeth / mở ra, rút / s'échapper, tomber par terre, türer.
eó clothes (q.v.)
tôh núô (of hman pants) fallen down
xâng to slide or slip into something
plúi to not work because of old age; to run away in order to escape work; to be retired

pra [N] harness for tying kông at
kâng spirit pole / harnais.
See: kâng, Spirit Pole

pra [vAdj, PName] separated; Pra name of the evening star / rôi / séparé, étoile du soir.
péang far apart, Péang name of the morning star

Hoông Hêng:
Môi Pra, mêi Péang.
Môi Péang gà lo péang ga.
Môi Pra gà lo péang kôxê.

Glowing Star:
One separated, one far away.
One Péang it comes out on the side of the morning.
One Pra it comes out on the side of the evening.

See: Appendix 8, Astronomy

pra, prê prep pra prap to leak out quickly (of water)
pra [N] beans / dâu / haricot.
Syn.: to
See: hme, Foods; rong ro'le, Cultivated Plants

Beans:
• prá ingiat, green beans
• prá jeh, green beans
• prá prâng, black beans

prâ See práng, to stop raining

prah [T Vb] to set up the môdrâh system of traps / dât / arranger.
môdrâh funnel of logs on the ground with occasional openings in which are placed traps

See: châng, Traps and Weapons
| prai | [vAdj] wild / rừng / sauvage. PNB *bri. Also: pre (Tea Drong Sedang). |
| bọu prai | ‘wild’ lizard; see khu bọu, Lizard Family |
| chó prai | wolf, wild dog / sói / loup |
| i prai | red junglefowl, ‘wild chicken’ / gà rừng |
| kong prai | forest; see: kong, The Earth |

| lap kong lap prai | all over the country (through the jungles and through the wilds) |
| mem, kốpôu prai, kốpôu kong | gaur, banting |

| nha khô drói nak i prai | ‘wild chicken feather’ grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses |
| pôm prai | wild potato (better than all other kinds of pôm potatoes); see: pôm, Potatoes |

| Tea Prái | tributary of Tea Pôxáí, below Tea Vei, above Tea Vêk rivers; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| See: khu kốpôu kông, Wild Water Buffalo Family |

| pram | [anN] (kind of) aplea insect |
| See: khu aplea, aplea Insect Family |

| prán | [T Vb] to place bait on fishhook / mắc mồi vào lưỡi câu / amorcer. |
| See: kái, Fishing |

| mòdrân | prey, bait |
| See: kái, Fishing |

| prang | [T Vb] to chop a piece of wood with only one swing / chặt / couper. |
| See: ko, Cutting |

| prang See phôplàng. French |

| báu prang | rice with black kốtou husk and white cha body; see: báu, Types of Rice |
| i prang, black chicken; see: i, Chickens |
| jia prang | black blanket, similar to the Jorai vai |
| Kon Mong Chô Práng | village of Tô ningún Kon Hrêng district, kìa kì dialect |
| kón prang | black (male) spider monkey; see: khu kón, Spider Monkey Family |
| khôcêp prè práng ‘black’ pré centipede; see: khu khôcêp prè, pré Centipede Family |
| kônei prâng ‘black’ (dirty) portion of fingernail; see: kônei, Fingernails |
| kotêm prâng | dried scallion / hành khô |
| prá prâng | black beans; see: prá, Beans |
| prâng ia | gray |
| prâng ‘rồng purple, violet |
| prâng tôkoah | gray; cf. pôk |
| ro prâng | black cow; see: khu ro, Cow Family |

| rôkái prâng | black boar; see: khu rôkái, Boar Family |
| rômôn | something big and black |
| rômôn | something small and black |

| rônhô mòdrâng | dry, winter season (October - April), / mưa đông / saison sèche, hiver |
| Tea Prâng | tributary of Tea Rôgo river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| Syn.: ea, rômôn |
| See: Bông, Colors |

| prâng | [I Vb] to stop raining / tanh mưa. PNB prân. Also: prá. |
| prâng mei | to stop raining |
| See: kông, Weather |

| prap | [vAdj] brown; birthmark / nâu / brun. |
| See: bông, Colors; kąda, Skin and its Blemishes |

| prap, prè prep pra prap | to leak out quickly (of water) |
| prat | [N] repetitive sharp pains (as from toothache) / nhức / mal de dents. |
| See: Appendix 2, Illnesses |

| prau | [T Vb] to start a fire; to roast / dót lúa, nóng / rôir. |

| hàng prau | (kind of) pepper; see: hàng, Peppers |
| módrau | to make a fire bigger |

<p>| prâu kócha | to make charcoal |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>pre — prei</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Prau</strong></td>
<td><strong>préa</strong> [vAdj] fear (as when money is lost); to be very frightened; sadness (over lost child); to bewail; to fear for; to worry / sợ: lo lăng / craintif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré dei</strong></td>
<td>to repent of sins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré dei kúan</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>pré</strong> (Tea Đồng Sedang) See prai. wild</td>
<td><em>Pói ta préa ơ! Don't worry!</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré, kóc’hêp pré</strong> (kind of)</td>
<td>See: <strong>khú kóc’hêp</strong>, Centipede Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centipede</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khu kóc’hêp pré, pré</strong> Centipede Family:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kóc’hêp pré bồng, ‘white’ pré centipede</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kóc’hêp pré prang, ‘black’ pré centipede</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prem, kâ prem</strong> (kind of) fish</td>
<td>See: <strong>kâ</strong>, Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>preng</strong> (Fr) [N] brake (of vehicle, bicycle) / thăng / frein. See: <strong>xé</strong>, Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>preng préang</strong> seldom, rarely / ít lâm, ít khi / rarement. See: Appendix 21, Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prep, pře prep pra pra prap</strong> to leak out quickly (of water)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré prep pra pra prap</strong> to leak out quickly (of water)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tônhéâng</strong> broken (as a leaky tô’lo bamboo glass) See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré</strong> [N] thread; string which connects kâng spirit pole to various houses / chi / fil, ficelle. PNB *bray.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré eô thread / chi / fil</strong> to make thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to pré</strong> to make thread</td>
<td>See: eô, Care of Clothes; kâng, Spirit Pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré</strong> [N] peanut / dau phong, lac / arachide, cacahuète. PNB *brêl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré leô</strong> Laotian peanut See: <strong>pôm</strong>, Potatoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>préa</strong> [vAdj] fear (as when money is lost); to be very frightened; sadness (over lost child); to bewail; to fear for; to worry / sợ: lo lăng / craintif.</td>
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<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prei</strong></td>
<td>[Vb] to finish; to heal / hêt, khôi / finir, se guérir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prei koi</strong></td>
<td>to have had a refreshing sleep; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prei ta mo</strong></td>
<td>to be recovered from illness; see: rõđei, Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gá káchôu ti ốh ta prei. He couldn't stop spitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: klei, Finishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prei</strong></td>
<td>[Adj] tired / mặt / las, fatigué.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: rõđei, Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré</strong></td>
<td>[Pron] those two, they, them, their (third-person dual pronoun) / hai người đó / ils, elles (deux personnes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré hódrôô</strong></td>
<td>parents whose children have all died; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré klá préi koa</strong></td>
<td>the tiger and the turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré möi véang</strong></td>
<td>they’re married; see: nhông o, Relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré ông meh</strong></td>
<td>the two brothers-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tôrâ</strong></td>
<td>altogether; both of them, all of them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 1, Pronouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>préi chhak</strong></td>
<td>small ‘mixed-colored’ intestinal worm. CL: to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: khu oa ngang, Worm Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>préi mhmí préi</strong></td>
<td>(kind of) ant / một loài con kiến / fourmi. Also: preô.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: khu mhmí, Ant Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>préô</strong></td>
<td>[Vb] to return / trở lại / retourner, revenir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>môdrôô to send home; to return something borrowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preô dei hngê to return home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preô hõí to return not to come again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré</strong></td>
<td>See préstamo. (kind of) ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré</strong></td>
<td>[N] beads / hót trong chuôôí / grain. Also: prie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dé prá</strong></td>
<td>to be engaged (shown by the wearing of beads)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dé rang prá</strong></td>
<td>to be engaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré khôp</strong></td>
<td>rosary beads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré</strong></td>
<td>beads are exchanged by fellows and girls at the time of formal engagement to be married and are worn until marriage. Sometimes ma va xăng a bracelet is an acceptable substitute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang gá di pri vai ’nai gá ốh ta hãi chang. If he has beads they know he hasn’t yet been married.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hódrôô, Engagement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré</strong></td>
<td>[N] plain, treeless area; designator for names of plains, see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places (some occurrences of pré not listed here) / dông bang / plains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kông préi</strong></td>
<td>place with only occasional trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: kông, The Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pré</strong></td>
<td>[N] hailstone, ice / múa dá, nước đá / grêlon, glace. PNB *préî. Also: priu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kông préi</strong></td>
<td>to hail, it’s hailing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mei préi</strong></td>
<td>to rain with hailstones; see: mei, Types of Rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tea préi</strong></td>
<td>ice; see: Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syn.: glah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: kông, Weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>préia</strong></td>
<td>[N] area around field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lâm préia</strong></td>
<td>to walk around something; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: chiak, Work in Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>priam</strong></td>
<td>See púpriam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>priat</strong></td>
<td>[N] banana / chuôôí / banane. PNB *prit. CL: ‘nôâng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chêm roa priat</strong></td>
<td>little spiderhunter bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drôu priat</strong></td>
<td>banana wine; see: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hódrong priat</strong></td>
<td>‘banana’ caterpillar (eats banana leaves); see: khu hódrong, Caterpillar Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hónông priat</strong></td>
<td>stalk of bananas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**prie** See pri. beads

**príng** [DName] (kind of) tree. Also: priô

Kon Príng village of Xã Tea
Roxá 3 kilometers north of DakTo center at fork between roads going to Daksut and Tu Mrong. ki klai dialect (also Kon Bring); see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

lọang príng tree whose wood is used in tables; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

plai príng (kind of) fruit; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

priô See priu. red

priô See pring. (kind of) tree

Kon Priô, Kûán Priô Kon Príng village, Kon Bring village

**pria** [Adj] red / đỏ / rouge. Also: priô.

kôchêp pria ‘red’ centipede, scorpion; see: khu kôchêp,
Centipede Family

kôtêm pria big black-and-red crab; see: khu kôtêm, Crab Family

lọang plai príng (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

plai pria (kind of) fruit; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

See: bông, Colors

príu [N] forest / rừng / forêt. 

Syn.: sà, sì

See: kông, The Earth

pria See pri. hailstone, ice

pria priu (of stars) to twinkle

See: hóîông, Stars

pro [C Vb] to do or make / làm / travailler. PHrS *broq. Also: pripro (dup).

kúaun pro one’s own child

klêng to do something many, many times

kluô to put together

môjiang to produce

pîôc to take apart

---

**Banana Plant:**

- cha priat, the trunk of banana plant
- chau priat, the trunk of banana plant
- họm priat, stalk of banana plant
- kôdô priat, edible inner meat of a banana
- kômoa priat, the layers of the trunk of the banana plant
- kôtôu priat, banana peel
- kôvâ priat, hand of bananas
- klô priat, the sprouting banana plant
- lọang priat, the trunk of banana plant
- hîa priat, banana leaf
- nọang priat, one banana fruit (CL)
- rôa priat, banana blossom and flower
- hrûa priat, to strip off leaves from banana plant
- tôkôu priat, the dead roots of banana plant
- xiam priat, the trunk of banana plant

**kônâi priat tuam** ‘ripe banana’
rat; see: khu kônâi âi òng
Rats with Tails

See: khu kônâi tông óh ta âi
xak, Rat Family (tails without hair)
**DICTIONARY**

| pro 'bi | to play marbles; see: xah, Amusement |
| pro ch'iang | to make friends |
| pro hóm | to be an animist; to 
sacrifice, to call to, to make 
ceremony to, to appease the 
spirits; see: xáng, Animism |
| pro kúan | to make friends |
| pro on | to make a fire 
bigger; see: on, Aspects of Fire |
| pro tek | to work without wages, 
to work off a debt; see: pel, Work |
| pro t'óniám | to work in a forge; see: Appendix 32, Forge |
| pro tro kó túan ja poa | to make 
the grandparents happy |
| pro tròang | to witness; see: pokóang, Weddings; Appendix 33, Talking |
| ta thám | to do more of something |
| tôdrám | to do things quickly |
| tôpro | to have illicit relations |

Pin ôt ti 'nai ôt kobó pro 
tônei, kobó pro pleng, kobó 
pro khé, pro hái, pro lêang, 
pro kong mei; pin 'nai ôt, 
kong ratêang. We don’t 
know who made the earth, 
who made the sky, who made 
the moon, made the sun, 
made the trees, made the 
rain; we of the Sedang land 
don’t know.

**Syn.:** ti pro

**Ant.:** 'hie, to destroy

**pró** [NJ] (kind of) hâng | pepper / 
một loại ôt / piment.

**Vâng Pró** | mountain pass below 
Vàng Poa pass; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

See: hâng, Peppers

**prô** | See próng. high pitched sound; 
sound of Sedang 
laryngealized tense vowels

**proh, Kon Prôh** | village of Tôring 
Kon Hêng district near Tea 
Hôdre river, Kon Hôkéang 
and Kon Hmông villages, 
above Kon Kêlo village, kìâ 
kiê dialect

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**próng** | vAdj | dried, yellow ānh 
grass (as under a board or 
stone) / khô / sec.

**Kon Prong** | village of Tôring 
Kon Rôhei district, kìâ kíê 
dialect; see: Appendix 27, 
Geographical Places

See: ānh, Grass

**próng** | [vDes] high-pitched sound; 
sound of Sedang 
laryngealized tense vowels; 
sound of women’s voices / 
giều-âm hâu-âm-hóâ / ton 
élevé. Also: pró.

**próng** | low pitched sound, sound 
of Sedang clear, 
unlaryngealized relaxed 
vowels (or of the breathy 
vowels of other languages); 
sound of men’s voices

**Tea Prong** | tributary of Tea Ôi 
river above Tea Xòtô river, 
near Kon Rôhei and Kon 
Tôngâng villages; village of 
Xả Mon Pau on the road to 
Tu Mrong (also Đak Brong); 
see: Appendix 27, 
Geographical Places

**Xả Tea Prong** | government Xả 
district

| Vai kôdrâi topui próng: vai 
dâu topui próng. Women 
speak with high-pitched 
vowels; men speak with low-
pitched voices. 

**Cheng kan to prông:** cheng 
kúân to prông. A large gong 
sounds low-pitched; a small 
gong sounds high-pitched.

The kôu bark of a dog sounds 
próng low-pitched; the kôu 
hôdrông howl of a dog sounds 
próng high-pitched.
prô -- prôu

High-pitched prông sounds include: vehicle horns, women’s voices; low-pitched prông sounds include men’s voices; sounds which are both prông and prông include: rôngêi singing, the mooing of a cow “prông ia, prông ia—tadé” a little low, a little high—in the middle, klông hâm flute.

The villages of Xà Tea Prông are Kon Hông, Tea Hôdro, Tea Kônông, Tea Hạng, Tea Pêa, Tea Prông and Tea Trêáng.

See: Appendix 33, Talking

prô [vT vb] to rinse out rõkông mouth / súc miệng / rincer.
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions

proa [nN] radio type equipment:
radio, tape recorder, cassette player / máy thu-thanh / radio.

cos tie pump organ; see: cheng, Musical Instruments
See: kômâi, Equipment

proa [anN] squirrel (larger than gözâi rat) / sóc / écureuil.
Also: prúa.
See: khiu gözâi tîng ái xak, Rat Family (tails have hair)

prôi [anN] owl (smaller than prôí owl) / cú / hibou.

chêm prôí owl; see: Appendix 4, Birds

pôxia offspring of prôi
See: khiu vêk, Owl Family

prôi [anN] dumb owl (only bird that doesn’t resist capture) / cú / hibou.
See: khiu vêk, Owl Family

prôk (Renga) [sT vb] to go, to walk, to march; to guide, to teach; let’s go! / đi; ru; di di! / aller; marcher, conduire, aller! . PNB *brôk. Also: brôk, prôuk.

prôk i to go no more
prôk xeô to go no more

prôk tung tea to walk in water

Me gà prôk prôk prôk. Then he went and went and went.

Syn.: ja, làm; rêh!
See: Appendix 16, Movements

prông [vT vb] to roast food in klông pô-ô bamboo section / nường / rôitir. Also: prôprông (dup).

dróu prông cooked wine used in sacrifice; see: drôu, Beer and Wine Drinks; xéang, Animism

klông móđróng stick already used for prông roasting

hme prông rice prông roasted in pô-ô bamboo; see: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice

hme tôpôang prông roasted powdered rice

‘nhén prông glutinous rice in klông bamboo section

rôxôk to pound or force more into klông bamboo section for prông roasting

See: ap, Means of Cooking

prông [vDes] low-pitched sounds; sound of Sedang clear unlaryngealized relaxed vowels (or of the breathy vowels of other languages); sound of men’s voices / nguyên-âm thường / ton bas. [Chrau prông ‘to be stretched out on the back, relaxed’].

prông high pitched sound; sound of Sedang laryngealized tense vowels; sound of women’s voices (q.v.)

See: Appendix 33, Talking

prôu [anN] four-legged animal (eats nose, nose like rôkái boar)

mei prôu beginning of the rainy season; see: mei, Types of Rain

See: khiu pa kông—hôdroang ái pùn to cheang. Four-legged Jungle Animals, see chôî
prō [T Vb] to curse (as a tree); to cast a spell upon / chú rùa / maudire.
Syn.: xea
See: xêng, Animism
prū [pVb] to crave, to want very much to / thèm, muốn / vouloir.
See: va, Wanting
prua See proa. squirrel
See: kêu kóam têng ăi xak, Rat Family (tails have hair)
prua [T Vb] to jerk a cord so as to break it; to grab quickly / chup láy / empoigner, saisir.
Syn.: 'dôt
See: kôxâi, Actions with Cord and Vines; xo, Getting
prui [anN] gray bird / chim trì chêm prui gray bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds
kúan offspring of prui
kôxêt tung prui red, yellow, white mushrooms (but not black, gray or blue); see: kôxêt, Mushrooms
See: kêu kém, Bird Family
prûm, plai prûm (kind of) fruit.
Also: prōû.
Sge: Appendix 24, Fruits
pruô See prûm. (kind of) fruit
pruôk See prôk. to go, to walk, to march; to guide, to teach; let’s go!

prô-

PRIPRO (dup) See pro. to do or make
PRIPRÔM, LÔANG PRIPRÔM (kind of) tree / môt loài cây / arbre.
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

prôprông (dup) See prông, to roast food in kîông pô-ô bamboo section

ra [fPt]. Certainly!, To the contrary!, That’s right! (intensifier) / mà / certainement.
cho ra certainly!
hâ ra very
koi hiak ra to sleep well; See; Appendix 10, Sleeping
Môngê trì kô pîn ra. A person like us certainly.
Hîk va ka prêî me ra. Really want to eat those two.
See: aì
ra [T Vb] to stalk and catch animals; to ambush / genç / chasser à l’affût, attraper, embusquer.
lâm ra to go stalk an animal, to ambush; see: Appendix 15, Going
pia ra voluntary melon
rông all sorts of traps and things used to ra stalk and trap animals
See: ba tênê, Terms of Warfare
rá, dei ra on top of / ở trên
Syn.: a rông
See: òi, Positions
râ See râng. arrow; spear; quills; bullet
rah [T Vb] to choose, to pick out, to separate; to throw out; to be up to; to be liked (as two men for each other) / lôa; bô; tûy, chon-lôa / choisir, séparer, abandoner. PNB
*râyêh.
Syn.: ngân
See: xo, Getting
rai -- rang

rai [N] rattan; rattan cords of kOtRO
bowtrap / mây / rotin. PNB
*hare. Also: arái. CL: rónô.
koâní rái large ‘rattan’ rat; see:
khu kôñái tîng óh ta ái xák,
Rat Family (tails without hair)
pha to kat tie with rái rattan (as
puk a large fish trap)
pah rái small ‘rattan’ snake; see:
khu pah, Snake Family
ròpòc rái (kind of) eatable
soapberry; see: ròpòc,
Soapberry
hre to cut rái rattan
Trô vai pa 'bàng rái xía
pêam vai tên 'bàng pô-ô xo.
The trô rattan fish trap they
tie with rattan, whereas the
pêam fish trap they weave
with bamboo alone.
See: kOtRO, Bow Trap Parts

Rattan:
• rái dei
• rái hódrêng, ‘little’ rattan
• rái idri
• rái jeng
• rái to, ‘monkey’ rattan (not
krâ firm)
• rái xik, ‘sugar’ rattan (not krâ
firm)

rak, kôxâi rak vine with short
hair used for fishing / dáy
kôxâi rak kôdî (kind of) vine
See: Appendix 13, Vines and
Ropes
rán, Tea Rán tributary of Tea Îi
river, below Tea Xôrî, above
Tea Hmâu rivers
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places
rang [B Vb] to hold in kOtUô fist
châm / tenir. Cf. Cham rông
‘to hold, take by the hand’.
dê rang lôang to be engaged;
see: hôdrô, Engagement
dê rang lóng to be engaged
dê rang ma to be engaged
dê rang pri to be engaged
rang bâu (of women when
planting rice) to hold rice
seeds in hand while placing
the seeds in the holes
rang hôlông ‘níng ‘níng to hold
an unsheathed knife
rôbôu to hold something in the
hand
See: jian, Carrying
Rang Réa [GName] village on
Highway 14 north of Tea
Rômân village
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places
rang [N] arrow; spear of kOtRO
bow trap; quills of kOtUô, imâ
porcupine; bullet / tôn, dan /
flèche, lance. Also: râ. CL:
pôlêang; ‘ràng (for arrows).
ño rê nhoa the path of an
arrow
plôi to pull out (as ràng chái a
point of arrow)
treô on gun powder (as in ràng
bullet)
Syn.: xua
See: chang, Traps and Weapons;
kâi, Body Parts of Animals;
kOtRO, Bow Trap Parts;
mônêng, Crossbow parts

Arrows:
• ch häufig, sharp point of arrow
• hôkoa, pineapple-like plant
whose leaves are used for
hêna ràng arrow feather
• klông ràng, arrow quiver
• hêna ràng, arrow tail or
feather
• ràng chhai, ancient Greek
type arrow which cannot be
pulled out, carved from a
stick
• ràng chhai méâm, metal-
tipped arrow
• ràng tê, simple arrow

ràng [vAdj] dried (as of lôang
wood) / khô / sec. PNB *rân.
‘nài to ràng to know only a little
bit; see: Appendix 22;
Knowing
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rau</th>
<th>[C Vb] to applaud, to exhibit happiness; to agree to marry someone / vỗ tay; chư cười / applaudir, consentir à.</th>
<th>See: Appendix 33, Talking; hódró, Engagement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>[DName] name for birds, fish, bamboo. PNB *rē. Also: rē.</td>
<td>chêm re sparrow; see: Appendix 4, Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kau re</td>
<td>(kind of) kau fish; see: khu kau, kau Fish Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodá re</td>
<td>(kind of) bamboo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kléang re</td>
<td>large black hawk; see: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pđâng re</td>
<td>net with luan hòfrâng finger-sized holes for catching small birds such as chêm re</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõpong re</td>
<td>large round fish, CL rõn; see: khu rõpong, rõpong Fish Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ré</td>
<td>[pVb] and right away / ngày, liền / tout de suite.</td>
<td>[p]t? huh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me ti lai ré</td>
<td>why?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi ré</td>
<td>Also okay!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ré, xu ré</td>
<td>shy, timid person</td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rē</td>
<td>See rēng. fast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reh</td>
<td>[vAdj] alive / sòng / vivre. PNB *arfh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiang reh</td>
<td>to stay well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dreh</td>
<td>to be alive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka bui reh</td>
<td>to eat enough to live on; see: Appendix 9, Eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ko reh</td>
<td>to stay well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọtön</td>
<td>to come to life again</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>móreh</td>
<td>to nourish another</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ọi</td>
<td>to be</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>póreh</td>
<td>to nourish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>póreh</td>
<td>to bring to life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref</td>
<td>See rēn, to bite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rek</td>
<td>[T Vb] (in tén weaving) to put one strip over another / dẹt /</td>
<td>tisser. Also: rēk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### rau -- réng

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lọâng</th>
<th>Wood Descriptives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lọâng rek</td>
<td>ruler; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rek mỡ hsn mỡ</td>
<td>over-one-under-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rek ịdrâng hsn ịdrâng</td>
<td>go over and under the vertical strips See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; pūvn, Braiding; tēn, Weaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rek, rẹng rek</td>
<td>the pounding of a nervous or exhausted ihiam heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem</td>
<td>[gen-plM] each, every / moi, moi / chaque. PNB *rım; cf. Cham ịm 'complete, entire'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem hài</td>
<td>every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem hài rem măng</td>
<td>all the time, every day and every night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem ngê</td>
<td>each person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem pūm</td>
<td>each person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūm rem ngê</td>
<td>each and every person (compounded emphatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rem</td>
<td>to have nothing or no one left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiâng rem</td>
<td>there’s nothing left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rem to hiâng me-â. The paper is all gone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 31, Quantities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rēn</td>
<td>[T Vb] to bite / cân, gâm / mordre. PNB *răqēn. Also: ref.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 6, Body Actions; Appendix 9, Eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rēng</td>
<td>[vAdj] to be older / giạ họn / plus âgé.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kūâñ ki rēng ta</td>
<td>elder child / con trưởng / enfant plus âgé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: nhưng, rômâa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant.: hôdrôi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rēng rek</td>
<td>the pounding of a nervous or exhausted ihiam heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rēng</td>
<td>[vAdj] fast / mau / vite. PHrS *rēn. Also: rē.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọxē</td>
<td>to go quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lâm rēng</td>
<td>to go fast; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rēng koi</td>
<td>to go to bed early / ngủ sớm / se coucher tôt; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rēng bōu</td>
<td>short-tempered, quick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rêng — réa

Age-grading:
- hòdrôi, youngest
- kûân hòdrôi, youngest child
- kûân rômuà, eldest child
- ngôh ki rêng dê, second oldest of older brothers
- ngôh ki rêng o, third oldest of older brothers
- ngôh ki rêng ta, oldest of older brothers
- nhông, older, elder
- ki hòdrôi, youngest brother or sister
- ki rêng ta, oldest of younger brothers
- rêng, to be older
- rêng ta, older
- rômuà, older, elder
- rômuà ta, older

to curse; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs

rêng lâm to go fast

rêng hlo easy to see; see: hlo, Seeing

rêng tiồ to follow

Gà kotu rêng ia. He runs a little fast.

Syn.: bén

Speed:
- bén, fast
- chua, to do something slowly and carefully
- dram, fast
- hûà, to hurry one along
- ja, to hurry one along
- kôxê, to go quickly
- môna, fast
- núit núit, description of slow-moving things
- hrà, late, slow
- rêng, fast
- tôdram, to do things quickly
- xú, quickly

rêng [anN] (kind of) bòu lizard
(fast) / môt loài thân-lân / lêzard. Also: arêng, arê.

Ngo Rêng high mountain

southwest of Kontum city; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

See: khu bòu, Lizard Family

rê See re. name for birds, fish, bamboo

rê [rê][vAdj] afraid / sô / craindre.
See: xau, Fright

rê rê to shiver / run / fracasser.
See: eak, Body Functions

rê rông fearful cry. Also: arê arông, arông.
See: krôu, Crying

rê [pvAdv] slowly but surely
chù ju rê ngo to climb down a steep mountain
rê tam na very hateful
tôsông ju rê to run down a steep incline; see: chù, Ascending and Descending

Kông rê xê. Afternoon came on slowly.
Ton rê ache rôpâm. After a long time (he) slowly (approached) nearer the field house.

rê...rê [FrusM] the vAdj-er...the vAdj-er

Rê ton rê ia. The longer (he did it), the less (he had).
Rê hen rê chai. The more (doctors she saw), the sicker (she became).

rê, xû rê however they want
See: va, Wanting

rea [DName]
kôtêam rea red crab; see: khu kôtêam, Crab Family
Rang Rea village on Highway 14 north of Òe Rômân village, see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

rea, rêng rea (kind of) little butterfly
See: khu pupé, Butterfly Family

rêa [anN] (kind of) butterfly (larva)
trian / môt loài bûtôm / papillon.
See: khu pupé, Butterfly Family
| reà  | See réang, flower |
| réam  | [I Vb] to growl (of chó a dog or kè a tiger) / gàm-gù / grogner. Also: röd.  |
|       | See: kòu, Animal Sounds |
| reám  | [N] new field, recently-cleared rice field (first year only) / ruộng mới / champs nouveau.  |
| chiak | reám new field  |
|       | See: chiak, Fields |
| réang  | [N] flower / bông hoa / fleur. PNB *raug. Also: reà. |
| hòdö réang pia  | 'melon flower' cricket (chirps nhèng nhèng nhèng); see: hòdö, Insects  |
| kau réang pòtang  | red-tailed kau fish; see: khù kau, kau Fish Family  |
| hléang réang red 'flower' bee;  |
|       | see: khù hléang, hléang Wasp Family  |
| Ngo Réang mountain with lòang hònoh pine trees;  |
|       | see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places  |
| pò-dö réang  | 'flower' bamboo; see: pò-dö, Kinds of pò-dö Bamboo  |
| réang on  | sparks / tia lửa / étincelle; see: on, Aspects of Fire  |
| réang ròbah (kind of) tree loaded with red flowers  |
| réang ròbok (kind of) tree loaded with (especially) white flowers  |
| ròmòc lòang  | bud; the soft, tender part of a plant, flower, or leaf  |
| ròpòng réang pòtàng  | large round ròpòng fish with red tail; CL ròmò; ; see: kòu ròpòng, ròpòng Fish Family  |
| Tea Réang village, kòlei dialect toínhaha (of flowers) to blossom hú vá réang chéang white-ear langur; see: kòu hú vá, Langur  |
| Réang [PName] story characters...  |
| Réang Hâu  | second daughter of Pò-ông if required, and if not...  |

| Réang Ma  | second daughter of Pò-ông if required  |
| Ròtám Réang Hìngô  | village fellow  |
|       | See: A-Pià, Story Characters  |
| rëh  | [Excl] Let's go!  |
|       | SYN.: prök  |
|       | See: Appendix 16, Movements  |
| reî  | [N] root of lòang a tree / rê / racine. PNB *reîh. Also: arei.  |
| kòxèt reî white mushroom;  |
|       | see: kòxèt, Mushrooms  |
| reî là a ngei shallow tree root, near the surface  |
| reî kòxài plò root of the plò vine is used to make fermenting agent for dròu wine (a deep root makes dròu ngéam sweet wine, whereas a shallow root makes dròu xáng bitter wine)  |
| reî xak mûm the small root system  |
|       | See: lòang, Parts of Trees  |
| reî [anN] black and white necked, black body bird  |
| pòxtia offspring of reî  |
| See: khù chèm, Bird Family  |

Khu reî, reî Bird Family:  |
| • reî au, big bird  |
| • reî tôxîn, little bird  |

<p>| reî [I Vb] to scream, to yell, to call loudly from fear; to play a musical instrument / kêu la / crier. PNB *reîh 'to play stringed instrument'  |
| reî tèng nêng  | to play musical instruments  |
|       | See: Appendix 33, Talking; xau, Fright  |
| reî nya [T Vb] (of rò cows and pupài goats) to graze / ăn có / mener pâitre.  |
|       | See: nha, Grass  |
| réî, ma reî gold  |
|       | See: méam, Metal  |
| rëk  | See rek. to put one strip over another (in tèn weaving)  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rẹng -- rit</th>
<th>296</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lọang rẹk</td>
<td>ruler (see lọang rek)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rẹng</td>
<td>[vAdj] jealous, envious; to dispute over getting something (as kọdrai a wife or tôměam belongings) / ghen / jaloux.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements; pōu, Drunkenness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rẹng đẹi pọ̀ (of two people) to dispute over obtaining something</td>
<td>See: kọdrai, Jealousy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rẹng rea</td>
<td>[anN] (kind of) little butterfly (whereas pupé is a ‘big’ butterfly) / mọt loại buôm / papillon.</td>
<td>See: chu pupé, Butterfly Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reọ</td>
<td>afraid; shivers and goose pimples because of fear / sọt làm. Also: riọ.</td>
<td>See: kẹa, Skin and its Blemishes; xau, Fright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reọ</td>
<td>See rẹam. to growl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri pa</td>
<td>with you, dad!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rî, chiak rî (Halang ?) plains, plateau</td>
<td>See: chiak, Fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant.: ngo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rî, nha rî (kind of) small grass, Brachiaria distachya / mọt loại có</td>
<td>See: Appendix 23, Grasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri, pó ri chóu praying mantis</td>
<td>See: chu alep, Grasshopper Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri [GName]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu Rî A</td>
<td>village of Tôrîng Kon Kọfá district (previously Tôrîng Kon Đụ district) near Tea Hrîng river above Tea Tê village, kia kí kí dialect</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu Rî Ngôn</td>
<td>village of Tôrîng Kon Đụ district, kí kí dialect</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rî xák</td>
<td>See rú xák, to trim (men’s) hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rîa, hmôu rîa</td>
<td>pebble</td>
<td>See: hmôu, Stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riang riang</td>
<td>to walk stumblingly (as when drunk)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements; pōu, Drunkenness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riap</td>
<td>[N] bird trap / bây chim / trappe pour oiseau.</td>
<td>The riap bird trap is woven with the tền tề simple weave. It has a trap door and is baited with alai corn or bäu rice. The trap door opens with the weight of the bird, and closes when the bird steps off to eat the bait. Its chirping attracts other birds who also enter, thus gathering a great number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riḥ</td>
<td>[Excl] innocence; call for the truthfulness test: “if you want to hit me, just try it!”. Also: areh.</td>
<td>See: pósau, Truthfulness Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rìn čà</td>
<td>to lie on one’s back / nàm xùng</td>
<td>See: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rîng, Ngo Rîng</td>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riọ</td>
<td>See reọ. afraid; shivers and goose pimples from fear</td>
<td>See: xau, Fright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riọh</td>
<td>[N] steam (above hot food) / hơi / vapeur. PNB *hayũh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hme riọh</td>
<td>steamed rice; rice hme steamed above a kettle; prepared by placing phái husked rice in container above boiling water—the container has small holes on bottom but is sealed on top; see: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice</td>
<td>See: bóxoh, Air; Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rit [T Vb] to tie around something (as a finger) tightly; to tie the small knot around the edge of a woven tray / bóc / lier.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rit kọxái</td>
<td>tape recorder; see: kọxái, Equipment</td>
<td>See: kat, Tying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictionary</td>
<td>riu -- rõ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riu [1 Vb]</td>
<td>to wake up / thức dậy / s’éveiller.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdra riu</td>
<td>to wake up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdriu, m'riu</td>
<td>to wake someone up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riu, kléang pi riu</td>
<td>hawk (calls pêk pi viu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riu xak [T Vb]</td>
<td>to trim (men’s) hair / /ốt tóc / couper (cheveux).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also: rí xak.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêe xak</td>
<td>to cut hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro [vAdj]</td>
<td>happy, delighted; having family and friends; peaceful / vui / heureux, enchanté, tranquille.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kong ro</td>
<td>peaceful land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngo Ro mountain; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hâk, Happiness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro [anN]</td>
<td>cow / bò / vache. PNB *rôk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chu i kôpou ro</td>
<td>all domestic animals; see: rôkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôu ro</td>
<td>cow bell (hangs from neck of cow, to be heard when cow wanders out of sight)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'dai</td>
<td>hump on cow's back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jor</td>
<td>flesh under cow's neck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kéa ro</td>
<td>cow hide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôchuaup ro</td>
<td>hoof (used in tôtiam forge for sharpening hot metal blade); see: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdrong</td>
<td>corral for ro cows; see: kôpau, Animal Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtôu</td>
<td>the sound of cows; see: kôu, Animal Sounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moah</td>
<td>to moo (of a cow)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôtok</td>
<td>cows' stomach; see: pôtok, Cows' Stomachs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rei nha</td>
<td>to graze</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro kong</td>
<td>wild cow; see: kôpou kong, Wild Water Buffalo Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôké</td>
<td>to chew nha grass, to chew the cud (of cows)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tôu ro</td>
<td>cows' milk; see: Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti hôbrê, ti hônán</td>
<td>to switch an animal to get him to go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trôang ro</td>
<td>cow path; see: trôang, Streets and Paths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vé ro</td>
<td>to watch cows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xe ro</td>
<td>beef; see: xe, Meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: mônán, Domestic Animals; kôpou kong, Wild Water Buffalo Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khu ro, Cow Family:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ro bông, white cow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ro khei, red cow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ro prâng, black cow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ro thua, (kind of) cow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ro hvô, black and white cow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro [CI]. CL for poa area under shoulder blades</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 30, Classifiers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro ko rop</td>
<td>sound of xeï horses galloping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô [cN]</td>
<td>large back basket for carrying water pipe, sticks, etc. / gùi, gió mang / hotte.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNB *ro.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chong rô</td>
<td>back basket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô xi</td>
<td>very large basket for storing rice, too large to carry, equivalent to 5-10 chang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô hrêk</td>
<td>basket with large holes for holding pôi gourds, klông bamboo sections, kôkêo bottles, lôang wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô pôu tea</td>
<td>'carry water' back basket for carrying water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô ta bâu</td>
<td>'place rice' basket for storing rice; see: bâu, Rice Activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rô basket is made of the tên tè simple weave pattern with large holes.

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays

rô | See rông, back |
rộ -- rồng

rộ See rồng, the sound of kődjan
   cricket; the crow of hevik
   a rooster

roh [TVb] to wash (clothes) / giặt
   (quản áo) / laver (linge). PNB
   *rūh. Also: rõh.
   See: chęp, Care of Clothes

roh [B Vb] to reach in and get
   something out of a basket /
   thò tay lây / obtenir.
   See: xo, Getting

roi [Kin] parent(s) of one’s son-in-law or daughter-in-law,
   parent(s)-in-law of one’s
   child (referred to with the in-law respect pronoun chũó)

trơi to call each other roi chúó

A calls B roi; B calls A roi. A
calls B’s spouse roi.

Parents of Children-in-law:
   • roi nòu dôh, son-in-law’s
   mother
   • roi nòu mê, daughter-in-law’s
   mother
   • roi pa dôh, son-in-law’s father
   • roi pa mê, daughter-in-law’s
   father

rón [pVb] to desire very much, to
   crave / thèm, muốn / vouloir.
   Á ốh ta rón ka kín. I don’t
   like to eat gibbon.
   See: va, Wanting

rong [vAdj] injured; to have holes;
   (of clothes) ripped / bị
   thủng; rách / blessé.
   mdat rong wall with holes; see:
   mdat, Walls
   hngf rong house with holes
   pórong to cut oneself
   rong hóbâu wounded
   See: Appendix 2, Illnesses; chęp,
   Care of Clothes

róng [N] back; outer edge of
   bamboo or of kőmea square
   strip of bamboo or rattan used
   to make either kōna or töle
   (q.v.) for tying and weaving /

lồng, sau / dos. PNB
   *(ka)rōng; cf. PC *rōng. Also:
   rō
   a rón on top of; see: ổi,
   Positions
   chúa hna pa róng under-side
   weaving pattern of chúa hna;
   see: Appendix 29, Weaving
   Designs
   dan person with a straight róng
   back
   eng ea to be upside down (of
   things with róng a back)
   ing pêang róng in back; see:
   pêang, Locations
   kốtu outer edge of kőmea
   bamboo strip
   kốxiang róng back bone; see:
   kốxiang, Bones
   khía lo pa róng the wind blows
   from the back
   klea inner edge of bamboo or of
   kőmea square strip of rattan
   used to make either kôma or
   töle for tying and weaving
   ổi a róng tea to be on top of the
   water
   pa róng the underside, the back
   side
   póróng to place on the back,
   upside down
   pótúo hump-backed person
   róng tônei the face of the earth
   rōu back (of body)
   Kế ụ rẹh ổi róng tomei.
   Living things live on the face
   of the earth.
   Syn.: kőma, kốtôu
   See: ihiam, Trunk Body Parts

róng the sound of kődjan
   cricket (though the cricket also
   makes the kôtôu sound); the
   crow of hevik a rooster.
   Also: rõ

i pôxiám róng 4-5am in the
   morning (when the rooster
   begins to crow); see:
   Appendix 7, Times of Day

khế i róng 'rooster crow' moon;
   ; see: khế, Phases of the
   Moon
DICTIONARY

rop, ro ko rop sound of xei horses galloping
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
rō, nho rō nho  the path of rāng an arrow
See: tiah, Similarities
rō, pa rō phá different / khác / different.

roa priat [N-N] banana flower / hoa chuoi / fleur. PNB *rok.
chêm roa priat little spiderhunter bird; see: Appendix 4, Birds

Chêm roa priat little spiderhunter was identified on Plate XXIV, Sketch 9, Bird No. 564 in Wildash 1968.

See: priat, Banana Plant; Appendix 4, Birds
roa tôvea [N] (kind of) plant (its hlá leaves are 1m long, 3cm wide; it has no branches; its chhá sap is ngéam sweet and produces pôu drunkenness)

rōang [T Vb] to free (a prisoner); to forgive, to pardon; to have remaining / thâ, tha-thû / libérer, pardonner.

króang to imprison
Nhã dù rōang pa péa. I have remaining two pieces.
See: klei, Finishing

rōang [T Vb] to trim kònei fingernails / cát móng tay / tailler.
Syn.: trêng
See: ko, Cutting; kònei, Fingernails

rōe [T Vb] to buy / mua / acheter.

Buying and Selling:
- mõôrō, to trade
- pôlh, to change, to trade, to barter
- rōe, to buy
- tê, to sell

PNB *rut.

r̄oh [N] long period of time; era / thōi kỷ / temps, ère.
r̄oh n̄ah formerly, ancient times / xưa, hồi đỗ / autrefois
r̄oh nō kō at this time
See: Appendix 21, Time
rōh See roh. to wash (clothes)
rōi, lōang rōi floor support. PHrS *roē.
See: hngei, House Parts
rōi, rõng rōi kòxaí rōng rōi grape vine
plai rōng rōi grapes; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
rōi [anN] house fly / ruôĩ / mouche. PNB *roî; cf. PC *ruai.
lōang va rōbat rōi flyswatter; see: drâ, House Furnishing
hléang rōi ‘housefly’ bee; see: khu hléang, hléang Wasp Family
pêa (of rōi house fly) to sit on food
rōi chum chi tro ta ‘fly kisses deer speared by trap’, name given to stars Mizar and Alcor on Big dipper’s handle; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
rōi chum kia ja ‘fly kisses grandmother’s corpse’, name given to stars Mizar and Alcor on Big dipper’s handle; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
troh to swat insects away from food
Rōi gâ kâta, kâta gâ chang êrê. Flies lay eggs which yield maggots.
See: khu ua, Family of “itchy” Creatures (ôh ta ka pin, those which don’t bite us)

Khu rōi, Fly Family:
- klô rōi, ‘tiger’ fly (eats other flies)
- rōi ingiat, ‘blue’ fly
- rōi vang, big fly
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rôi -- ruih</th>
<th>300</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>rôi,_kvế_rôi</strong> the knotting between the base of <strong>chang</strong> or <strong>chea</strong> basket and its <strong>đụtak</strong> skirt-like base. Also: <strong>kôrôi</strong>. See: <strong>chang</strong>, Basket Parts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**rông** [DName]
- **chêm rông** magpie / sáo / pie; see: Appendix 4, Birds
- **kôxâi rông** rôi grape vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
- **plái rông rôi** grapes / nho / grain de raisin; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

Khu chêm rông, Magpie Family:
- **chêm rông**, large bird (has 3-5 babies at a time, lives in next)
- **chem tôrau**, bird (has up to ten babies at a time, lives in wood)

**rông** [N] compartment within **đụuăng** í chicken coop for big chickens / lồng gà / compartment. CL: to.

**tôđrong** í small cage for chicks within **đụuăng** í chicken coop **tôđrong rông** large coop for large chickens
See: í, About Chickens; **kôpau**, Animal Places

**rôu** [T Vb] to call together, to bring together (stones, people, etc.); to call everyone together in one place; to stack, to make a pile / gòi dên / rassembler.

**rôu xe** passenger car / xe nhỏ / automobile, voiture; see: xe, Vehicles

**trúam rôu xe** vehicular tunnel; see: **trúam**, Holes

**về rôu xe** to drive a car
Syn.: **chuôi**, to come together
See: **kreô**, Calling

**rôu** [N] back (of a body) / lưng / dos.

**lâm inglés rôu** to go last, to go in the rear; see: Appendix 15, Going

**rông** back

**rua** [T Vb] to stretch (cloth, kôxu rubber band) / kô ra / élarger.
See: **chêp**, Care of Clothes

**ruà, Lông Ruà** village of **kô'nôn** (Kôtua) dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**ruap** See rup. to grab

**ruh [fuh]** the sound of a machine gun
See: 'ba tômén, Terms of Warfare

**ruí** [anN] elephant / voi / éléphant.
PNB *royh.

í rui, turkey; see: **khu í**, Chicken Family

ká rui ‘elephant’ fish, whale; see: **ká, Fish, khu pa tea**, Water Animals

kôhóíi to cry (as of **ruí** an elephant); see: **kôu**, Animal Sounds

hléang rui queen ‘elephant’ bee; see: **khu hléang, hléang** Wasp Family

mônéang trônk of elephant

mônhau kôhóíi the mean and elephant-like curse of a spirit; see: **mônhau**, Spirit Utterances

pôlá elephant tusks

pliám rui large ‘elephant’ leech (bites head, arm, body, but not legs; lives up high); see: **khu pliám**, Land Leech Family

See: **khu pa kông--hôdroäng ái pùn to keang**, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see **chóí**

Khu rui, Elephant Family:
- **ruí kôdrái**, female elephant (no tusks)
- **ruí kôñôu**, male elephant
- **ruí pôlá**, male elephant (with tusks)

**ruih** [I Vb] to fall to the ground (of fruit, rain) / rung, rôi / tomber par terre.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kong pêxîam ruîh meî. It’s beginning to rain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plai ruîh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rup kôdì rônông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôruap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: xo, Getting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### rô- |

**rô-** See also hô-. Before voiceless stops p, t, and k, hô- replaces rô- in western areas; rô- occurs in the eastern areas.

**rö-a** [vAdj] to be fearful (especially of things which cannot kill one, as rat, worm, leech, caterpillar, etc.) / sô / craindre.

**See: xau, Frigh**

**rô-àh, ơh pa rô-àh** can’t forget (a lover)

**See: hmê, Love**

**rô-au, plai rô-au** coconut / dîa

**See: Appendix 24, Fruits**

**röbâ** [anN] (kind of) catfish / môt loài трé / chat marin.

**löang röbâ** (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

**plai röbâ** mango / xoài / mangue; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

**See: khu hôngâng, Catfish Family**

**rôbâh, rêang rôbâh** (kind of) tree loaded with red flowers

**rôbaï** [Nom/Inter] what? / gì? / qu’est-ce que?.

**Syn.:** kliklai

**See: lai, Interrogatives**

**rôbak, tôpui rôbak** to talk without stopping to rest

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**rôbat** [T Vb] to beat, to whip, to swat / dánh, dắp / battre, fouetter, cogner.

**löang va rôbat rôi** flyswatter; see: drá, House Furnishing

**See: xian, Punishments**

**rôbeï** See rôbên. soft, flabby

**rôbên** [vAdj] soft, flabby (as of people, clothes of poor quality, soft dirt, etc.) / mèm / mou, mollasse. Also: rôbeï.

**Syn.:** nhuap, nhinhon

**Ant.:** kêng

**See: tônei, Earth and Dirt**

**rówîm lêm** very good, beautiful

**See: lêm, Qualities**

**rôbôk** [vAdj] exhausted / mét lút / épuisé.

**rêang rôbôk** (kind of) tree loaded with (especially) white flowers

**See: rôdeï, Health**

**rówông, ket rôbông** frog / con ếch

**See: khu ket, Frog Family**

**rówôt** (Bahnar) [T Vb] to memorize, to know by heart / thuộc lòng / apprendre par cœur.

**See: hnê, Teaching**

**rówông** See bôngô. white / trâng / blanc.

**Tea Rôbông** village on Highway 14 between Rang Rea and Daksut villages; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**rówôu** to look for something in the dark; to hold something in the hand

**rang** to hold

**See: tàng, Looking for**

**rówôu** [vAdj] smooth / nhăn / doux.

**See: lêm, Qualities**

**rówôlak** to put cheang foot into water. Also: hêblak.

**See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water**

**rówblom** [vAdj] spherical / hình câu / sphérique.
**rőbloam — rődu**

See: **tdő**, Shapes

**rőbloam** [vAdj] catastrophic / tai-hoa / catastrophe.
See: **tuviah**, Amazement

**rőblōc** [T Vb] to wash xak hair / gội đầu / laver.
See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

**rőblung** See blung. to stick out, to protrude

**rőbűi** [N] tiny hole that one can see through (size of injection needle) / lỗ nhỏ / petit trou.
See: **trúam**, Holes

**rőbō** [N] small hole that one can see through / lỗ nhỏ / petit trou.
See: **trúam**, Holes

**rőbļuangs** [N] large hole that one can see through / lỗ nhỏ / petit trou.
See: **trúam**, Holes

**rőcha** [T Vb] to rinse rice before pě hme cooking rice / vo gao / rincer.
See: **bāu**, Rice Activities; **kōli**, Kitchen Actions; pě, Means of Cooking

**rőcha** See rőchia. (kind of) bamboo

**rőchē, Kon Rőchē** village of Xā Tea Hmêng on Highway 14 three kilometers south of DaKTo on west bank of Tea Tokén river. Also: Kon Hôjau.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**rőchīa** [N] (kind of) bamboo (used in house wall) / môt loi tre, cui le / bambou. Also: rőchia.

**hā rőchīa** "bamboo leaf" catfish; see: **khū hōmăng**, Catfish Family
See: **bōh**, Kinds of Bamboo

**rődā, hūmang rōdā rōdē** not yet, it’s not time
See: Appendix 21, Time

**rōdā, tōpuir rōdā** to stutter, to stammer / cả-lâm / bégayer.

See: ** Appendix 33, Talking

**rődam** [vAdj] cloudy day, not hot / có mây / nuageux.
Ant.: tődéng

**rődang** [N] (kind of) bamboo / môt loi tre, cui le / bambou.
Also: dang ?.
See: **pō-ō**, Kinds of pō-ō Bamboo

**rōdat** [S Vb] to chase / rút bat / chasser.
See: Appendix 16, Movements

**rōdau, Kon Rōdau** village of Xā Tea Hmêng 6 kilometers east of DaKTo center and north of Tea Hmêng village. Also:
Kon Rōdu, Kon Rō’du.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**rōdāu** [N] fish trap / bẫy cá / trappe pour poisson.
See: **pēam**, Fish Traps and Fish Nets

**rōdē, hūmang rōdā rōdē** not yet, it’s not time
See: Appendix 21, Time

**rōdēng** [vDes] to be noisy / ồn-ào / bruyant.

**Tea Rōdēng** river near Tea Hmêng village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
See: Appendix 33, Talking

**rōdei** [vAdj] to be strong / manh, khỏe / fort.

**rōdiap** [vAdj] very large (of kōdeang flat things) / lon / grand.

See: **kan**, Size

**rōdiô** (Fr) [N] radio / mây thu-thanh / radio.
See: **kömaĩ**, Equipment

**rōdo** [N] sac inside rib cage
See: **hiam**, Internal Body Parts

**rōdōng, rōdei rōdōng** strong / manh khỏe
See: rōdei, Health

**rōdu, Kon Rōdu** See Kon Rōdau. village of Xā Tea Hmêng 6 kilometers east of DaKTo
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DakTo center and north of Tea Hmông village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>róduang</strong> [vAdj] large short elderly person, not moving about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>róduàng</strong> [vAdj] large short young person, not moving about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ró’du, Kon Ró’du</strong> See Kon Ró’dau. village of Xà Tea Hmông 6 kilometers east of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health:**
- chía ia, to be a little better
- hôđêng, strong
- imro, tired with full stomach, lazy
- ivâ, strong, strength, power
- ka prei, tired
- krúa, healthy
- lêm mo cha, healthy, good in body
- lea, tired
- lôi rõđei, to be very strong
- lu ni, tired
- ni, to be sick and tired of something, bored
- ônh ta krúa, unhealthy
- ôi lêm, to be very fine, healthy
- prei, tired
- prei ta mo, to be recovered from illness
- rõbok, exhausted
- rõđei, strong, healthy
- rõđei rõđông, strong
- rõkéng, tired
- rõmúan, weak and flabby (spoken of a woman)
- rõ-o, to be tired the next day, to be tired from the work of the day before; weak
- rõ-ôu, weak
- hréi, thin, sickly
- tei, strong
- tõbrei, tired
- tôôma mo, to be fine

- See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

- See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

| rôheng [T Vb] to like / thích / aimer. Also: rõhêng. See: va, Wanting |
| rôhé [N] cliff / vách dá / falaise. See: kông, The Earth |
| rôhê [N] rice soup; rice gruel for babies / cháo / potage, soupe, grauau. See: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice; hme, Foods |
| rõhêá waste / rác See: pu, Piles |
| rõhêá See kôheó. to yawn |
| rôhêi, Kon Rôhêi village of Tôrîng Kon Tréång district (previously Tôrîng Kon Rôhêi district) near Tea Ôí and Tea Prông rivers, kiâ kli dialect |
| Tôrîng Kon Rôhêi one-time village district (subsequently Tôrîng Kon Tréång) |
róhông -- rôkau

The villages of TôRING Kon Rôhêi district include: Kon Kôlo, Kon Kôlok, Kon Prong, Kon Rôhêi, Tea Tê, Kon Tei, Kon Tôngang, Kon Tôngang.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
rôhêo See rôhêng. to like
rôhí rôhô to divide everything up
See: chôu, Putting
rôhô, rôhí rôhô to divide everything up
See: chôu, Putting
rôhông [vDes] naked, without eō clothes on / tranh trưởng / nu.
Syn.: hông hông, rôlông
rôhôí [vAdj] poor; to lack / nghêo; thiêu / pauvre.
See: kro, Wealth
rôhôí [vAdj] smart, intelligent / giỏi; thông minh / intelligent.
môngë rôhôí smart person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
rôhôu [i Vb] to skid, to slip, to slip and fall / trượt / enrayer, glisser.
See: Appendix 16, Movements; kleh, Falling
rôhu [pVb] to promote, to be expectant of good; to be optimistic; to desire very much; to do something willingly / ham, muôn / servir, pouvoir.
See: va, Wanting
rôhung, plai rôhung papaya / du-du. PNB *rhûnh; cf. PC *hûng
Sedang clearly borrowed this term for papaya from Chamic as the fruit is not native to the area.

See: Appendix 24, Fruits
See: xau, Fright
rô-iu See rô-iô. fear

rójie [N] end, point / mủi nhỏ / fin, point.
rójie kái point of horn or antler; see: kái, Horns and Antlers
rójie hlá end point of leaf
rójie môh point or end of leaf; see: môh, Nose
rójoh tea downstream, southward / phia nam / en aval, sud.
See: hai, Directions
rójùan (Halang ?) [T Vb] to offend someone (or possibly worse); to curse / xúc phạm / offenser.
See: Appendix 33, Talking
rôk- See hôk- as a frequent alternate pronunciation.
róka [N] drum / trống / tambour.
PNB *hôkâ. Also: hôka.
draph draph draph sound of cheng, kôang gongs and rôka drums together
môi rôngang group of 6-8 cheng gongs
pam to beat (drum)
pum pum pum sound of rôka drum alone
tea to pound rôka drum with hand
to to pound rôka drum with stick
PNB: *sê. Also: rôkê. BL cham. CL:
See: klu pha long-hôdroang âi pùn to cheang, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see chôi

Khu rôkâi, Boar Family:
• rôkâi chúchie, wild boar
• rôkâi pôk, gray boar
• rôkâi prâng, black boar

rôkau [N] square bamboo woven headpiece for shelter from rain (the Rengao hôkau is round), woven with chúa péa pattern / nón / chapeau. Also: hôkau.
DICTIONARY

drém rôkau the hole in rôkau
woven-bamboo hat
kôdô hat (used by women)
môk hat (used by men)
See: eô, Clothes

rôkau [T Vb] to pray or talk to a
spirit / chût-nguyên / prier.
Syn.: potuan
See: xăng, Animism

rôkau hêng koi to doze off and on
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

rôké See rôkái, wild pig

rôkê [vAdj] to be very noisy / òn-
ào / bruyant.
See: Appendix 33, Talking

rôkhe [anN] (kind of) eel / môt loài
lươn / anguille.
See: khu pôďùm, Eel Family

rôkeh [Excl]. Be quiet!
See: Appendix 33, Talking

rôkên See rôkêng, tired

rôkêng [vAdj] tired / mét / las,
fatigué. Also: rôkên, rôkêng, rôkét.

rôkêng kông tired arm
See: rôdêi, Health

rôkê See rôkê; small knife; pen
knife / con dao chô / couteau.

rôkê [vAdj] smart, clever,
intelligent, skilful, fluent /
giói / intelligent, adroit,
coulant. PNB *ragáy.
chôe to be specialized in
rôkê topui to speak well, to
speak fluently; see: Appendix
33, Talking
Môngê ki rôkê, môngê ki
rôkông. A person who is
smart is also clever of
speech.
See: Appendix 22, Knowing

rôkê [T Vb] to chew nha grass, to
chew the cud (of ro cows) /
nha / mächêr.

rôkea [T Vb] to set kôstro trap; to
stick something in between /
bây / arranger la trappe.

rông rôkea cross placed in
ground near poklôu barrier at
gate during rice planting

rôkau -- rôkông

pê to set kôstro trap; to place
pêam Tish trap in position in
the water; to fish

rôkea tûn to place something
(as lôâng chêh a pencil or
pen) behind the ear

rôkêa [vAdj] rough / nhám / rude.
See: lém, Qualities

rôkêf See rôkêng, tired

rôkêng See rôkêng, tired

rôkie [anN] small bird / chim non /
oiseau petit.
kie to strip bamboo with rôkie a
knife for weaving baskets, etc.

pôxia offspring of rôkie; see:
kûan, Offspring

See: khu rôta, Cockatoo Family

rôkie [N] small knife; pen knife /
dao / couteau. Also: rôkê,
rôkie lôí small knife without kôi
a point (at end of plâ knife
blade)
See: chang, Traps and Weapons

rôkit [N] ferry, raft, barge / phà,
bê, sâ-lan / bac, radeau,
bateau plat.
See: tea, Boats

rôkông [N] mouth; language, word /
mieng / tiêng / bouche;
langue, mot. BL tir (VâMôňá
Sedang).
inai name; verse of a song,
rhyming words
pôthî pôstro rôkông rhyming
words

prô to rinse out mouth

rôkông tôchôh deî pó words
rhyme with each other

rôkông inai rhyming words; see:
Appendix 33, Talking

rôkông tûn words and ideas;
see: tûan, Ear As Seat of
Understanding

rôkông tôchôh deî pó words
rhyming with each other

tôk rôkông to have said a lot
A tôi rôkông tûan pó vaî mie.
I follow the words and ideas
of you, the aunts and uncles.
rōkong -- rōlei

| SEDANG | Syn.: i'ai
See: ko, Parts of the Head; chêh, Writing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Two- and Four-word Formulas (representing an entire generic grouping):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● châm mam, all kinds of meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● chang chea, all kinds of baskets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● chu i, pig-chicken, all domestic animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● chu i kopbōu ro, pig-chicken-buffalo-cow, all domestic animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● drōu i, wine-chicken, all elements of a good meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● kā ket, fish-frog, all water creatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● kopbōu ro chu i, buffalo-cow-pig-chicken, all domestic animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● hme kōchāi, rice-vegetables, all foods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● pah pōu, snake-lizard, all forest creatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● rōmōang val khāl jia, all blankets and robes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

rōkong [N] knife / dao / couteau.
See: châng, Traps and Weapons

rōkoa [DName]
há rōkoa (kind of) leaf; see: hlá. Leaves
pah (ua) rōkoa small snake; see: khu pah, Snake Family

Tea Rōkoá tributary of Tea Veí river near Tea Hmêng village, below Tea Tréang, above Tea Xêng and Tea Rōgo rivers; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

rōkōp, hngei rōkōp tent, shack dwelling
See: hngei, Houses

rōkōu [anN] bear / gău / ours. Cf. PC *cagou

rōtam bear
See: khu pa kong–hôdroang ái pūn to cheang, Four-legged Jungle Animals, see chóí

rōkua, lōang rōkua (kind of) tree / mét loi giải / arbre.

lōang plai rōkua tree with rōkua fruit
plai rōkua (kind of) good fruit; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
rōkuap [N] roof at end of house / mái nhà / toit.
lōang rōkuap member of “A” frame; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things
See: hngei, House Parts
rōkrep many people going somewhere, many people walking along road. Also: hōkriap.
See: Appendix 16, Movements
rōlāu, plai rōlāu (kind of) fruit / mét loi trái
See: Appendix 24, Fruits
rōlek [N] sleeping mat (woven with the tê científ simple pattern) / chêu / natte.
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

Sleeping Mats:
● lek, to lay out on the ground
● rōlek hōkōa, Sedang-made tightly woven mat (which bedbugs cannot penetrate)
● rōlek ni-lông, nylon mat
● rōlek tošau, Vietnamese-made loosely woven mat
● xa, to weave a mat

rōléng, rōlu rōléng very hot weather
See: kong, Weather

rōlea [DName]
mei tea rōlea last big rain of the rainy season; see: mei, Types of Rain
tea rōlea flood; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
rōléang, priat rōléang (kind of) uneatable banana (though the blossom and trunk are eatable)
See: priat, Bananas
rōlei [Quanf] exceptionally
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lemái</th>
<th>very delicious / ngon lâm / délicieux</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lém rôlei. (She's) exceptionally beautiful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 9, Eating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**rôlo** See rôlong, metal band or collar (on knife, pen, etc.)

**rôloch** See rôlo. (kind of) fish

**rôlon** [anN] (kind of) fish / môt loại cá / poisson. Also: rôloch.

pôu fish trap used to catch **rôlon** fish 

See: **khu kâ**, Fish Family

**Khu rôlon, rôlon** Fish Family:

- jôi, small rôlon fish
- rôlon pok. big ‘rotten’ rôlon fish
- rôlon prei, ‘sand’ rôlon fish

**rôlong** [vAdj] naked / trần tr獐ng / nu.

ling long to be wearing only hman pants or kôpên loincloth

long long naked, bare-chested, wearing only kôpên loincloth or potak skirt 

Syn.: hông hông, rõnhông

**rôlong** [N] lake / hó / lac. 

See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water 

**rôlông** [N] metal band or collar (on knife, pen, etc.) / vông, nhån / lien, collier. Also: rõlô.

See: hôlong, Knifé Parts

**rôlô tea** [N] island / hòn dao / ile. 

See: **kông**, The Earth; Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

**rôlu rôlêng** very hot weather

See: kông, Weather

**rôhla** [N] fork or intersection in path / ngã ba / bifurcation, intersection. Also: hôla trỏang. 

See: **trảng**, Streets and Paths

**rôlo, rôlo rôlo** all the various superfluous plants which are cultivated and enjoyed, but unnecessary

**rôlo rôlo rôlo** all the various superfluous plants which are cultivated and enjoyed, but unnecessary / dư thú cây

**Cultivated Plants:**

- èi, (VN: ế) hólat, lettuce
- hópe, cabbage
- kêa, ginger
- kêchêai, vegetables
- kêtoê, sugarcane
- kêxêêt, mushrooms
- nhông hông, (VN: rau thôm) dill, coriander, Chinese parsley
- pê. mustard greens
- pokêang, tobacco
- plãng, citronella, lemon grass
- prá, beans (q.v.)
- rôpê, vegetables
- to, bean
- tômât, tomato
- trồng, eggplant

**rôma** [N] fat / mô / gras. PNB *ramaq/ramâq; VN mô; cf. Chamic lamôk.

**nha rôma chu** ‘pig fat’ grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses 

See: **kái**, Body Parts of Animals

**româ** See rômâng. darkness

**rôman, rômie rôman** very many people (as in a large army) 

See: ‘ba tônên’, Terms of Warfare

**rôman, Dak Rôman** See Tea Rômâng, village on Highway 14 ten kilometers north of DakTo center

**rômán, Tea Rômán** village on Highway 14 ten kilometers north of DakTo center 

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**rômâng** darkness / tối / obscurité. PNB *_mâ‘ by night’. Also: rêmâ.

mâng night

**rômâng mei** to be stormy / bôo / orageux
rómê -- rôna

See: kông, Weather

See: khu kôpôu kông, Wild Water Buffalo Family

rômei [T Vb] to curse / chửi-rùa / maudire.

rômei xêng to hate or curse a spirit (even just in one’s mind); see: xêng, Animism
See: Appendix 33, Talking

rômêk [I Vb] to wake up startled / thức-dậy / s’éseilleur.

xuông koi to get up from sleeping
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

rômian [I Vb] to hold back / khi-maì / retenir.

rômian tung tân to keep feelings inside oneself; see: tân, Ear as Seat of Understanding

rômei rôman very many people (as in a large army)

kram crowded
See: ’ba tôñên, Terms of Warfare

rômo [I Vb] to sleep walk / ngû mê di rong / somnambuler.
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping; Appendix 16, Movements

rômôn [vAdj] black; something big and black / den / noir.
See: bông, Colors; kan, Size

rômôn [vAdj] black; something small and black / den / noir.
See: bông, Colors; kan, Size

rômoâ See rômoang, long foot-length garment made by the Laotians; skirt; blanket

rômoâng [N] long foot-length garment made by the Laotians; skirt; blanket / mèn, châm / vêtement, couverture.
Also: rômoâ, rômông. CL: kôpau.

rômoâng vai khai jia all kinds of blankets and robes; see: rôkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas
See: kôpau, Blankets

Khu rômôang, Kinds of rômôang
Blankets:
- rômôang lup
- rômôang pôe
- rômôang plâ
- rômôang xông

rômôê lông [N] bud; the soft, tender part of a plant, réang flower, or há leaf / lá non, nu / bourgeon. CL: to.
See: lông, Parts of Trees

rômông, Tu Rômông village, kôlei dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

rômông See rômôang. long foot-length garment made by the Laotians; skirt; blanket

rômûa [vAdj] older, elder / giâ hôn / plus âgé.

kùân rômûa eldest child

rômûa ta older Syn.: nhông, reng
Ant.: hódroi
See: reng, Age-grading

rômûan [vAdj] weak and flabby (spoken of a woman) / yêu, mêm yêu / faible, mollasse.
PNB *ramun ‘soft’. Also: rômuê.
See: rôdei, Health

rômûê See rômûan. weak and flabby

rôhmat See hómat. the name of the greatest spirit; devil, Satan

rô’mak rô’miân lots of môhém blood

rô’miân, rô’mak rô’miân lots of môhém blood

rô’mo [vAdj] fat average-height young person
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

rô’mok [vAdj] fat, tall young person
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

rôna [N] all sorts of traps and
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rōnau to make ready, to prepare (as belongings for a trip); to straighten up, to arrange; to skin an animal</td>
<td>rōnau -- rōnō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnau (póc) rōnau (kōdrai) small snake (female, fatal bite)</td>
<td>rōnau -- rōnō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnāu -- rōnō</td>
<td>things used to ra stalk and trap animals (as ta spears, sōng spikes) / các loại bẫy / traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnā tūan [N] external ear, pinna / vành tai / oreille extérieure.</td>
<td>See: cháng, Traps and Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnā [N] slope of hill, mountain, etc. / dốc / pente.</td>
<td>chu to go down; see: chu, Ascending and Descending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnā krā kōlém to go down a gentle slope; see: chu, Ascending and Descending</td>
<td>kōng rōnā hilly lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnā hōō hōnōō gentle slope of hill</td>
<td>tak rōnā to go up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tak rōnā ngo to climb up a mountain</td>
<td>Ant.: tōbāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnā [vDes] slow moving water; flood / lụ / déluuge.</td>
<td>See: ngo, Mountain Descriptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnāng [N] group of 6-8 chéng gongs / công, chênh / gongs.</td>
<td>Rōnāng [DName]. Also: nang, lōăng kōdra rōnāng tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lōăng rōnāng, lōăng nang hardwood tree</td>
<td>Tea Rōnāng stream; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnā, pah (póc) rōnau (kōdrai) small snake (female, fatal bite)</td>
<td>rōnau -- rōnō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>póc rōnau the things used in tēng sorcery; see: pōchau, Shaman</td>
<td>See: khou pah, Snake Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnāu [pVb] do all the time; to prepare, to make ready / sọa soan / préparer. Also: tōnāu.</td>
<td>pla rōnō the annual cycle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnēam [vAdj] khāki, tiger colored / màu cốt ngựa / kaki.</td>
<td>See: pōchau, Shaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnēam [N] design; to undercut in making a design / kiếu / dessein.</td>
<td>S...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rónô -- rónuak

See: ibiam, Trunk Body Parts; ko, Parts of the Head
rónoa See rónua. to swallow
rónôang [N] timber (tree after felling and stripping off leaves and bark) / gô / bois de construction.
See: lóang, Wood Descriptive
rónôu, Tea Rónôu tributary of Tea Hôbuô river, below Vàng Drúan pass
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
rónu, Dak Rónu village of Xã Tea Rôxá
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
rónua [T Vb] to swallow (food, water, etc.); to eat, to swallow (of snake) / nuốt nguyễn / avaler. Also: rónoa.
See: Appendix 9, Eating
rónua [T Vb] to make ready, to prepare (as belongings for a trip); to straighten up, to arrange; to skin an animal / sút soán / préparer.
rônáu to do all the time; to prepare, to make ready
tônáu to prepare, to get ready
See: pôxiâm, Beginning
rônúang [vAdj] large, tall young person, confined to one place
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
rónuk, pie rónuk very fat person or pig
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
rôná túan [N-N] external ear, pinna / vành tai / oreille extérieure.
Syn.: rôna túan
See: tân. Ear Parts
rô'nêk [T Vb] to look something or someone over carefully, to scrutinize / xem-xét / scruter.
Syn.: hyô
See: Appendix 22, Knowing
rónuak [vAdj] large, tall young person moving about

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
**DICTIONARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pie rô’nuak</th>
<th>fat and tall person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**rô’nuôk** [vAdj] very tall person

**pie rô’nuôk** fat and tall person

**xôn rô’nuôk** very tall person

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

**rôngá** [N] sesame / vừng, mê / sesame.

**hô’drong rôngá** ‘sesame’

caterpillar (eats rôngá sesame); see: **khô hô’drong**, Caterpillar Family

**nha rôngá** sesame grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

**plai rôngá** sesame; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

**rôngat** [I Vb] to rest / nghỉ / rester.

See: **klei**, Finishing

**rôngê** See rôngêi, to sing

**rônggeah** [vAdj] receding hairline; hairless part of forehead.

Also: rônggoah.

See: **ko**, Parts of the Head

**rôngêi** [I Vb] to sing, to sing when drunk / hát ca / chanter. Also: rôngê.

**Ngo Rôngêi** mountain near Tea Hô’du river and Ngo Rôngêi village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**Ngo Rôngêi** village of Tô’ringe Kon Dô district near Tea Hô’du river and Ngo Rôngêi mountain, **ki klaî** dialect

See: Appendix 33, Talking

**rôngêôgô [GName]** Rengao people to the south and southwest of the Sedang. PNB *ra̱gaw.*

**Tea Rôngêô** tributary of Tea Rôngêi (Dak Bla) river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

See: **rôṭêang**, Tribal Groups

**rôngo, hla rôngo** to be left for dead, to be almost dead

See: **hla**, Death

**rônggoah** [vAdj] receding hairline; hairless part of forehead.

Also: rônggeah.

See: **ko**, Parts of the Head

**Singing:**

- **hâk suà rôngêi**, to have a party, very happy time
- hát, Vietnamese singing
- hát suà, to sing and be merry
- hô’droph, one breath-group in a song, verse of a song
- hô’mrok, single sound or tone, musical notes
- lông, lullaby, to sing to put baby to sleep
- híd, short song
- môi tô’dô’ang, whole song
- pô’tâm to hô’mrok, pentatonic scale
- rôngêi chêng hêng, Kon Piá-type singing
- rôngêi mò’dêi, to sing loudly
- rôngêi ûû drôû, Küân Leng-type singing
- hráí, strongly (as in singing)
- tô’drá, music, musical notes, song book
- xuàng, to dance

**rôngôu, Ngo Rôngôu** mountain one day's walk northwest of Mang Buk center

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**rôngêi, Tea Rôngêi** main river flowing south from Mang Buk center, becomes Dak Bla river near Kon’Tum city

The tributaries of Tea Rôngêi river are Tea Rôxê, Tea Rôngêô, Tea Koi and Tea Moñê.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**rônica** [n] fat of chu pig in stomach area / mô / gras.

See: **chu**, Pigs; **kài**, Body Parts of Animals

**rônicaighth** [vAdj] clear, shiny (white) (as clear glass, plastic) / trong / clair, luisant.

See: **bông**, Colors

**rô-ô** [vDes] to be tired the next
rd-oh — rôpéang

day; to be tired from the work of the day before; weak / mệt / las, fatigue.
See: rôdei, Health

rd-oh [Quant] very / quá / très.
See: ta, Greatness


chái rd-ôu thin, skin and bones

ta mo rd-ôu thin, skin and bones
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses;
rôdei, Health

rôpa [vAdj] cheap / rẻ / à bon marché.
See: kro, Wealth

rôpa [T Vb] to soak up (as earth soaking up water) / ngâm / tromper.
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

rôpa [vAdj] soft, tender / mềm / mou; tendre.

These things are rôpa soft: honeh meat, cushion, yák ká fish hair, róna fat, kẹa kẹnái rat skin; whereas these things are koto hard and firm: beetle shell, lôang wood, kọxiang bone, méam metal, kọnei fingernail, kẹa kẹi squirrel skin.

Ant.: kotto, khàng
See: lém, Qualities

rôpá [anN] giant turtle / rùa lớn / tortue de mer.

The rôpá giant turtle is known as the nhông ki kọa older brother of the turtle.

See: khu pa tea, Water Animals

rôpá [T Vb] to butcher an animal / giết / charcuter.

kôđê to kill (a person)

rôpâm [N] field house; storage house in village / nhà ruộng, nhà lúa, nhà trong rẫy / grenier, magasin, PHrS

*pãm. Also: rôpaô.

rôpâm alai corn bin, corn storehouse; see: alai, Corn

rôpám báu rice storehouse; see: báu, Rice Activities

rôpám chiak rice house or shelter in field

rôpám hôpá storehouse with woven bamboo roof

rôpám nải xá grass-roofed storehouse

rôpám pôa storehouse with roof made of split bamboo

rôpám tôniem forge; see:
 Appendix 32, Forge

rôpám vô storehouse for jars

xám to go down (as the level of phái rice in rôpám a store house)

Seg: hâgei, Houses

rôpaô See rôpám. field house; storage house in village

See: Appendix 33, Talking

rôpau [Mult] thousand(s) / ngàn, nghin / mille. PNB *rabâw; cf. Cham rûbû; Mal. ribu; Jôrai rôbû.

môi rôpau one thousand
See: Appendix 35, Numbering

rôpet See rôpê. tongue

rôpê [N] vegetables / rau / légume.

déang rôpê vegetable garden; see: déang, Gardening
See: hào, Foods; rô'lo rôlê, Cultivated Plants

rôpê See rôpê. tongue

rôpea [N] spear; the spear of the ta spear trap / giáp / lance.

ka lôang to catch a tree in a bent-back position to give thrust to rôpea the spear of ta the spear trap

tông to stretch a tree back to give rôpea a spear of ta a spear trap its thrust
See: chang, Traps and Weapons;

kôtro, Bow Trap Parts

rôpêa See rôpêang. pods

rôpéang [N] pods / vô quá đầu / cosse. Also: rôpêa.

Kon Rôpéang village; see:
 Appendix 27, Géographical
rôpî See rôpî, tongue
rôpi [vAdj] someone who never
hòu curses anyone; one who
hrâ hòu, ton hòu is slow to
curse; someone who is very
friendly; to have a good,
clean mouth, to be clean of
speech
Syn.: tem
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of
People; Appendix 33, Talking
rôpie [N] tongue / luòî / langue.
PNB *rapit. Also: pêe (Tea
Rutman), ôn peà (Kon Hreng),
pôîê (Kon Rôcheô Sedang),
piêie (Kon Kôla), rôpet, rôpe,
rôpê, rôpi.
kôdat rôpie to flap the tongue
See: ko, Parts of the Head
rôpîng, hîa rôpîng (kind of) leaf /
ôm loài lá / feuille. Also: rôpîô.
See: hîá, Leaves
rôpîô [N] tusks of chu pig / râng
nânh / défense.
kôxâi rôpo (kind of) vine; see:
Appendix 13, Vines and
Ropes
See: chu, Pigs; kâï, Body Parts
of Animals
rôpô to take a wife, to get married
xo rôpô to get married
See: ôî deî póî, Marriage
rôpô [DName]
kôchiak rôpô big fox; see: khu
kôchiak, Fox Family
rôpô See rôpông. long house;
enlarged family
rôpông [N] long house; enlarged
family including immediate
family plus grandparents; all
who live in a given house /
nhâ dài; gia-dinh, hô / maison
étendue. Also: rôpô.
rôpông kram clan (includes all
relatives)
rôpông hngei apartment in long
house; family
See: hngei, Houses; nhông o,
Relationships
rôpôe [N] soapberry (sapindus
saponaria) / bô hòn /
savonnier. Bahnar rôpât,
kdât.

Soapberry:
• rôpôe achak
• rôpôe apei
• rôpôe boî
• rôpôe nau
• rôpôe rái, eatable plant of the
rái rattan family
• rôpôe tôvea, “palm” soapberry
• rôpôe xàng, “bitter” soapberry

rôpông [anN] (kind of) large, long,
round fish / môt loài cá giông /
poisson. Also: tôpông. CL:
rôno.
See: khu kâ, Fish Family

Khu rôpông, rôpông Fish
Family:
• kau, (q.v.)
• rôpông re
• rôpông réang pôtang, red-
tailed fish
• trua

rôpuá great many people
See: ’ba toîên, Terms of
Warfare
rôpra [B Vb] to scatter all over
the place / gieo, râc / disperser.
See: chôu, Putting
rôrân [T Vb] to deride, to ridicule;
to blaspheme / nguyên rúa /
tourner en dérision, tourner
en ridicule, blasphéméer.
rôrân xéang to hate or
blaspheme a spirit; see:
xéang, Animism
See: Appendix 33, Talking
rôrat with / với / avec.
See: ’báng, Togetherness
ruré [I Vb] to fall down (of a tree) /
té xuông / tomber par terre.
köto rure to fall down  
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

rdë [I Vb] to scream with fright / kêu la / crier. CL.:  
See: Appendix 33, Talking; króu, Crying; xau, Fright

rdëa, lôäng rdëo floor support of hngei house  
See: hngei, House Parts

rdëk [Quant] very / quá / très.  
See: ta, Greatness

reróng fearful cry  
See: króu, Crying

rirup (dup) See rup. to catch, to grab

rdsông [N] house used for spirit worship, house used by a crazy person / nhà cùng ma  
See: hngei, Houses

rdsk- See rdék-; an s is pronounced after the rd- presyllable and before voiceness stops, but is not phonemic and thus not written.

rdsp- See rôp-.

rdst- See rôt-.

rôta [anN] water leech (bites) / dia / sangsue. CL: to.  
See: khôa ngang, Worm Family

rôta tâ [S Vb] to go around, to encircle / di chung quanh, xung quanh / ceindre. PNB *tâp dâr; cf. Khmer ratêh; Skt. râ tha ‘chariot’; Ltn. rota ‘wheel’; Eng. rotate.  
See: Appendix 16, Movements

rôta, chêm rôta parrot, cockatoo (red beak), Slaty-headed parakeet / con kêc  
pôxía offspring of rôta  
See: khôa chêm, Bird Family; Appendix 4, Birds

rôtá [N] chest / ngực / poitrine.

Khu rôta, Cockatoo Family:
• pling
• rôkie, small bird
• rôta, Slaty-headed parakeet

Rôta, Slaty-headed Parakeet was identified on Plate XVI, Sketch 1, Bird No. 205 in Wildash 1968.

Also: kötâ.
See: lhiam, Trunk Body Parts

rôtâ [N] measurement: handspan. PNB *saqda. Also: hótâ, kótâ.

hài móry rôtâ ngo just before sunset; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day

Rôtâ ‘handspan’ is sometimes pronounced [râsât] in contrast to rôtâ [rôtâ] ‘chest’.

See: hôbùan, Measurements

rôtâ [N] dried strand of biôh bamboo used as bowstring of mônêng crossbow or for ua on fire making / sôi dây / cordon.  
See: mônêng, Crossbow Parts

rôtâ See rôtâng. thin

rôtâ, xû kê hôtôl rôtâ very, very smelly  
See: xû, Smells

rôtâk [N] mountain peak, mountain plateau / dinh núi / cime. CL: to, roto.

dé rôtâk mountain peak  
See: ngo, Mountain Descriptions

rôtâm [anN] bear / gãu / ours.  
rôkôu bear

rôtâm [anN] young, unmarried man; bachelor, youth; to come to puberty / thiếu niên / garçon, jeune. Also: rôtaô. BL rôdam. CL: ngê.

môngê rôtâm unmarried fellow  
Rôtâm Réang Hingô story character: village fellow; see: A-Pía, Story Characters

vai rôtâm the young unmarried men; see: khôôu, Men  
Ant.: drôô (of girls)
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rōtān</th>
<th>[N] plastic / chất dẻo / plastique.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: drā, House Furnishings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōtāng</td>
<td>[vAdj] level, equal / bằng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nhau / de niveau, égal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: tīah, Similarities; tōvé,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shapes; Appendix 35, Numbering</td>
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<tr>
<td>rōtāng</td>
<td>[vAdj] thin (of lumber, books,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and other things considered kōdeang flat) /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mòng / mince. Also: rōtā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēō rōtāng</td>
<td>thin shirt or blouse for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>warm weather; see: ēō, Clothes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tea Rōtāng

tributary of Tea
Hồ bù river below Vàng
Mông đâng pass; see:
Appendix 27, Geographical
Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>See: kan, Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| rōtaō | See rōtān. young, |
|       | unmarried man; bachelor, youth |

| rōtāu | [N] serving bowl / chén, dĩa / bol. |
|       | See: kōlī, Kitchen Utensils         |
| rōtē | to know the same thing as someone else |
|       | See: Appendix 22, Knowing           |
| rōtēa | See rōtēang. Sedang; montagnard     |

| rōtēang | [anN] Sedang; montagnard / Xố-dâng / Sêdang. Also: rōtēa. |
| hōdre hōdroang rōtēang jeh | jọrai... mountain people, montagnards; see: hōdre, Races |
| mōi ngē rōtēang | Sedang person; see: ngē, Nationalities |
| tōpui rōtēang | to speak Sedang; see: Appendix 33, Talking |
| thua pa rōtēang | Sedang tribe; see: nhông o, Relationships |

### Notes

- The Sedang refer to themselves as rōtēang (though the term also has the connotation of the more inclusive 'montagnard'); the presyllable ra- occurs as only s- in some dialects. The Bahnar equivalent by normal sound change correspondence is hōdang. Devereux (1937, 1938) has given their ethnonym as ha(�njide:ing).” (Smith 1979, 3)

| Other terms used to identify the Sedang include: “Hadang, Hđâng, Hoteang, Roteang, Rotea, Hotea, Xđâng, Xa Đâng, Cadong, Tang, Kmrang” (diacritics obviously lacking); from Ethnologue: Languages of the World, 13th edition, 1996. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Groups:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Bôhnê, to the south, the Bahnar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dàn, to the north, the Duan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hôlăng, to the southwest, the Halang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Je, to the north, the Jeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kôdra, to the south, the Tôdrâh? (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kôtau, to the east, the Katua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kôxông, to the southwest, closely related to the Halang, the Kyông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kliân, unidentified outside of Sedang text material (maybe the Tariang to the west of the Lao border)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mônam, to the southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Rôngeô, to the south and southwest, the Rengao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hré, to the east, the Hrey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| kōxai kōbán | belt to go around rōteō waist |
| 'nang rōteō | up to one’s waist |
See: eō, Clothes; ihiam, Trunk
Body Parts
rōtie [anN] large bird / chim /oiseau.
See: khu chêm, Bird Family
rōtie [T Vb] to slip into, to stick in, to clip in / nhét vào / mettre.
kē rōtie clip (something which clips, as the clip on làng chênh a pen or pencil)
See: chōu, Putting
rōtīng [DName] (kind of) leaf; river. Also: rōtiō.
hlá rōtīng (kind of) leaf; see: hlá. Leaves
Tea Rōtīng river near Tea Hmêng village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
rōtiō [S Vb] to walk single-file / đi hàng một / marcher à la file indienne.
lâm rōtiō kō'nai hōdrōi to walk in a single file; see: Appendix 15, Going
rōtiō See rōting. (kind of) leaf; river
rōtīu, nha rōtīu (kind of) grass found at river banks
See: Appendix 23, Grasses
rōto [Cl] classifier for dê rōtak mountain peaks
See: Appendix 30, Classifiers
rōtong, chêm sa rōtong common shama
See: Appendix 4, Birds
rōtó [vAdj] hot / nồng / chaud. eō rōtó warm clothes for cold weather; see: eō, Clothes
Syn.: tō
rōtóh [vAdj] ugly; to fall from tree (of fruit) / xầu / mauvais.
chīak rōtóh field with lots of grass (hard to work); see: chīak, Fields
kleh tung rōtóh to fall into inaccessible place; see: kleh, Falling
mōngē rōtóh bad person (or, the person is bad)
plai rōtóh fruit falls to ground;
see: plai, Fruit
See: lém, Qualities
rōtōk, vō rōtōk very large vō wine jar
See: vō, Wines Jars
rōtōng [N] jungle path of an animal / đường thú-vật /sentier.
rōtōng = tròang kī kuăn kia the path of animals
See: tròang, Streets and Paths
rōtōu [vAdj] ashamed / xâu-hó / honteux.
See: kōmei, Shame
rōtōu, plai rōtōu (kind of) sweet fruit
See: Appendix 24, Fruits
rōtu [B Vb] to pile on top of / chält dōng / s’empiler.
Syn.: kōđu
See: chōu, Putting
rōtuh [Mult] million(s) / tríêu / million.
mōi rōtuh one million
See: Appendix 35, Numbering
rōthū [vAdj] to be ticklish / hay nhót / chatouilleux.
kōlik to tickle
tō rōthū to giggle
Syn.: rō-eō
See: eak, Body Functions
rōtrē [I Vb] to wiggle / ngo-nguây / agiter.
krōu rōtrē rōtrūa to cry and have a fit; see: krōu, Crying
rōtrē rōtrūa to have a fit, child’s temper tantrum
rōtrēh rōtrē to wiggle and squirm free (as of kōpōu or mōngē a person)
tru rōtrē to wiggle
See: Appendix 6, Body Actions
rōtrēh rōtrē to wiggle and squirm free (as of kōpōu or mōngē a person)
rōtro See hōtro. happy
   A pa cha ủi rōtro. I cannot be happy.
rọtrúa, rọtré rọtrúa to have a fit, child’s temper tantrum
rọ-uam, Ngo Rọ-uam mountain near Vàng Tai pass and Ngo Ông mountain
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
rọ-ụi (Tea Hnormal) See ọdị. To show mercy, kindness, pity, love; to help someone in need; to excuse
rọ-uh [I Vb] to grow luxuriously (of trees, and grass) / móc / croître.
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks; nha, Grass
rọ-ung the sound of thunder at a distance
kọdọre very loud thunder (very close)
kọtọu the sound of thunder
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
rđvái, Vàng Rđvái mountain pass between Ngo Hdrong and Ngo Hônica mountains
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
rđvàng, Tea Rđvàng tributary near mouth of Tea Vei river; village of Tọrọing Kon Dụ district near Tea Rđvàng and Tea Tọlua rivers, kị kọlị dialect
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
rđvăt [T Vb] to stir with mónę a spoon; to turn over (of soil) / khuụy / remuer.
See: chiak, Work in Field; kọli, Kitchen Actions
rđvé [T Vb] to twist; to wind (as chọu a watch or clock) / xoán / tordre. Also: rọvẹi.
See: chọu, Time Keeping
rđvé, Tea Rđvé small tributary of Tea Pọxáí river, below Tea Um, above Tea Vei rivers
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
rọvẹ [T Vb] to row, to pole (a boat) / chẹọ / ramer.
Syn.: kọvah
See: plon, Boating
rọvẹang [T Vb] to form a circle (as with kọxáí a vine), to be in a circle / vông / cercle.
See: tọvọ, Shapes
rọvẹi See rọvẹe. To twist; to wind
rọvim [v Adj] full-circled kàí horns of kọpọu water buffalo / sụng tràu / corne.
See: kàí, Horns and Antlers
rọvúng [I Vb] to wind up or coil (as of cord); (of snake) to coil around something, to squeeze it to death / cuộn / tourner, replier, serrir.
pah rọvimp small ‘coil’ snake (fatal bite); see: khu pah, Snake Family
See: kọxáí, Actions with Cord and Vines
rọvọ See rọvọng. flute
rọvọng [N] flute / sào / flûte. Also: rọvọ.
hlüm rọvọng to blow or to play the flute
See: chẹng, Musical Instruments
rọxá [I Vb] to be nervous / nóng não / nerveux.
Syn.: sá
See: xau, Fright
rọxa, Dak Rọxa See Tea Rọxá. village of Xà Tea Rọxá on Tu Mrong road four kilometers north of DakTo center between Kon Prong and Tea Prong villages
rọxá [v Adj] nervous / run sọ / nerveux.

Tea Rọxá village of Xà Tea Rọxá on Tu Mrong road four kilometers north of DakTo center between Kon Pring and Tea Prông villages (also Dak Rọxa)
Xà Tea Rọxá government Xà district
The villages of Xã Tea Rôxá are Dak Jê, Dak Jê Kúan, Dak Jê Tûr Nak, Dak Rônan, Dak Rônu, Kon Púng, Tea Chó, Tea Rôxá.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

rôxáu, lôang rôxáu tree with sour fruit / cây / arbre.
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

rôxê, Tea Rôxê tributary of Tea Rônhgei (Dak Bla) river
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

rôxôh [1 Vb] to rise (of rõôh steam) / bốc lên / s’éléver.
See: rôxôh, KLÍNG the fermenting gases escape (up the straw or tube left in the vô wine jar); see: drôu, Drinking
See: hôxôh, Air

rôxôk See rôxôk, crazy person

rôxôh, hla rôxôh to die of shock or fright
See: hla, Death; xau, Fright

rôxôk [1 Vb] to be out of one’s mind (as to get a knife and want to stab people mercilessly); to pound or force more into klûng a bamboo section for roasting.
Also: rôxôk.
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

rôxông [Temp] for a long time, long ago / ngày xưa / longtemps.

ôi rôxông to be unmarried and over 15 years of age

rôxông môngê generations of children; see: nhông o, Relationships
See: Appendix 21, Time

rôxôu, Tea Rôxôu third village above Kon Hôông village
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

rôxôa, pah nang rôxôa snake

See: khu pah, Snake Family

hr

hra [vAdj] clean / sạch sê / propre.
See: lêm, Qualities
hra [1 Vb] to lack / thiếu / manquer.

kông môngua hra famine
hra môngua famine
See: kro, Wealth

hrá [vAdj] late; slow / trễ, chậm / tard, lent.

lâm hrá to go slow, to trail behind, to be last; see: Appendix 15, Going

môngê lo hyô one who is always slow, always late

hrá hôu slow to curse

hrá kôí to go to bed late; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping

hrá hlo hard to see; see: hlo, Seeing

hrá tôi to warn; see: Appendix 33, Talking
See: réng, Speed; Appendix 21, Time

hraí, ti hrai interesting / hay / intéressant.
See: tuviah, Amazement

hraí [vAdj] strongly, loudly / mạnh / fort, haut.

lâm i hraí to go fast; see: Appendix 15, Going

rôngêi hraí to sing strongly; see: rôngêi, Singing

tô i hrai to laugh loudly
tôpui hrai to talk loud and boisterous (as when drunk); see: Appendix 33, Talking;
pôu, Drunkenness

Poï ta tô i hrai! Don’t laugh so loud!

Syn.: mêdei

hraí [vAdj] to be impatient / nông ruôt / impatient.

kôsêi to be in a hurry; see: Appendix 16, Movements
hrài chén to demand repayment of a loan; see: liàn, Money; thê, Commanding

hrak hrêng scattered all over the place
Syn.: 'but 'bat

hrâm [I Vb] to be soaked up with water / ngâm / tremper.

kê хрâm liquids; see: Appendix 28, Liquids

hrâm hia to evaporate
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

hrang [I Vb] to moan / kêu van / gémir. Also: hórang.

mônhrang hrêng spirit’s mournful cry; see: mônhrâu, Spirit Utterances

hrang ta mo to moan in pain
See: hâk, Happiness

hrâng [I Vb] to stay up all night
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

hre [T Vb] to cut râi rattan / cát / couper. Also: hrê.
See: ko, Cutting

hrê See hrê, maggot, larva

hrê, plîâm hrê land leech
See: khu plîâm, Land Leech Family

hrêk [DName]

pong hrêk back basket for carrying grass

rô hrêk basket with large holes for holding plôi gourds,
klông bamboo sections,
kôêkêo bottles, lôâng wood

hrêng, Kon Hrêng [GName]

village of Tôring Kon Hrêng
district 15 kilometers south of DakTo center on Highway 14, onetime site of large French Catholic church and school. Also: Kon Hrêng.

Tôring Kon Hrêng village
district
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hrêng, hrak hrêng scattered all over the place

See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

hrê See hre, to cut râi rattan
hrê, kê hrê clouds, air, smoke
Syn.: kia hia
See: hóxoh, Air

hrê [anN] maggot, larva / giói / larve. Also: hrê.

môhrê to squander (liàn money, tômêam things)

hrê tômêam destroyed goods

Rôi gá kot; kotá gá chtiang hrê. Flies lay eggs; the eggs become maggots.
See: khu pah, Snake Family

hre, lôâng hrêi tree similar to rubber / cây / arbre.
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees

hrei [I Vb] to evaporate / bay hôi / s’évaporer.
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

hrei [vAdj] rotten / thôĩ / pourri.
See: lôâng, Wood Descriptives

hrei (Halang ?) [vAdj] masticated, ready for swallowing / nhái / mâcher.
See: Appendix 9, Eating

hrei hrûi all cut up with scratches and cuts
krui to scratch (of ilá stickers, thorns)
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

hrei, lôâng hrei tree whose root sap is used for making chei glue
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees
hréi -- hrói

hréi [GName] Hre people to the east of the Sedang

hréi kółë Hre dialect

See: rōtéang, Tribal Groups

hréi [vAdj] thin and sickly / ôm, gay / mince, maladif.

See: rōdei, Health

hrèi [N] fish trap made of klóng

bamboo section with tén tê

simple-weave funnel at top (a small slit at the bottom end permits water to flow out but traps fish inside--the throat diameter is too small to permit fish to turn around) / bãy cá / trappe pour poisson.

Syn.: xep

See: pêam, Fish Traps and Fish Nets

hrèi See hréi, the little light which gets through mōnæt hngei a house wall

hri to leak water through roof (of house) / thoát vao nhà / fuir.

See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

hři [fP] all / tất cả / tout.

*Ket Dro ka hři. The frog (in the story) ate it all!

See: Appendix 31, Quantities

hriam [T Vb] to study / học / étudier.

mōhriam to teach, to learn, to study

See: hñê, Teaching

hrían See hõrían. Laotian medicine used in cursing another, making them to be ill or die; sorcery

See: pōkéang, Medicine

hrong [GName]

Kon Hring (Bahnar) see Kon Hreng, village of Töring Kon Hreng district 15 kilometers south of DaKTo center on Highway 14

Ngok Hring village of kółë dialect

Tea Hring tributary of Tea Pôxáí river below Tea Ia, above Tea Pô-ai rivers

The tributaries of the Tea Hring river are Tea Hôdré and Tea Mat.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

hring [Mult] hundred(s) / trăm / cent. PNB *hrin. Also: hrông, hrôô.

mōi hring one hundred

See: Appendix 35, Numbering

hriók [I Vb] to inhale, to breathe / thở / aspirer, respirer.

hiam to breathe

See: eak, Body Functions

hro [pVb] to be able to, to have the strength to / nói / pouvoir.

Also: hõôro.

hro tōpui to be able to speak;

see: Appendix 33, Talking

ôh ta hro to be unable because of inexperience due to age, to lose; see: pōsau, Truthfulness Test

pa hro unable, can’t

Eh ta hro ja. You are unable (to do it), grandmother.

Pa hro "unable, can’t’ may become pa hru in singing.

See: kai, Ability

hroh [S Vb] to run quickly, to leave, to go away; (of a spirit) to leave, to go out of someone / ra khoi / courir, partir, sortir. Also: hrioh (dup).

Syn.: hõôta, kótâu, lek, tòdat

See: Appendix 16, Movements; xéang, Animism

hrot See hõôrot. to pull in a tug-of-war fashion

hrôi [vAdj] rotten (of pía squash) / thôi / pourri.

See: lông, Wood Descriptives
hrôu [DName] Homalemena aromatica / món
hlá rôhôu low, broad-leafed plant found in many Vietnamese yards; see: hlá, Leaves
nha hrôu (kind of) grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses
hrû not parallel (as the sides of the neck of vô 'lau wine jar are not parallel)
See: tòvô, Shapes
hrû, pa hru cannot (in singing); widow
Syn.: pa hro
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
hrua [I Vb] to snore / ngây / ronfler.
Syn.: hûa
See: Appendix 10, Sleeping
hrua priat [T Vb] to strip leaves of banana plant / lôt lá / dépuiiller, écorcer.
See: priat, Banana Plant
hrûa [T Vb] to file (lôang wood) / giûa / limer.
Syn.: pea
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
hruam, nha hruam (kind of) eatable grass
See: Appendix 23, Grasses
hrui, hrêi hruï all cut up with scratches and cuts
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
hrô- hrîhroh (dup) See hroh. to run quickly, to leave, to go away
'r
'râng [Cl]. CL for ráng arrows
sả -- sá

See: sau, Fright

sả [N] forest / rừng / forêt.
Syn.: prù, sá
See: kong, The Earth

sả See sáng. bow of kétro bow trap
sah, ònh ta sah to be ashamed of
tóméam ònh ta sah unwanted
   things, things ready to throw out
See: kêmei, Shame; lém, Qualities

sái, chén sái pő-ó ‘sái-bamboo’
   bird
See: Appendix 4, Birds

sak [I Vb] to smell and sneeze (as
   from pepper, tobacco, etc.) / ngửi, nháy mũi / sentir,
   éternuer.
sak plô drunkenness resulting
   from smelling plô fermenting
   agent for making dróu wine;
   see: phôu, Drunkenness
xuí to smell (without sneezing)
See: ek, Body Functions
sak to have a splinter / giâm /
   échard.
loăng sak splinter; see:
Appendix 19, Wooden Things
sang [T Vb] to make holes for rice
   seed (men’s job)
loăng sang dibble stick; see:
Appendix 19, Wooden Things

After the men sang make holes
for the rice seed, the women rang
hold the báu rice, ta put the seed
in the hole and then with the foot
kodo cover the hole with dirt.

Syn.: chãi
sáng [N] bow of kétro bow trap /
   cung / arc. Also: sả.
See: kétro, Bow Trap Parts
sap [Prep] from (a certain place) /
   từ / de.
sap...troh from...toward
sap [TempSub] from that time /
   lúc dó / de là.
sau [T Vb] to make amends
   (especially if one wants to

  Sap nah ònh ta ñi kóbó khén ti
  me. From way back then
  there hasn’t been anyone
  who spoke like that.
  break off an engagement
  while the other party doesn’t
  want to break it off); to break
  an engagement to be married
  / không giữ lời hứa hồn, bội
  uóc / ne pas tenir sa
  promesse.

Sometimes one xiam a jar of rice
wine may be given to break an
agreement. To break an
engagement before marriage
would require less than to break
up after marriage. In 1969 an
unmarried man gave 40,000
piastres to the husband of a
woman with whom he committed
adultery.

See: hódro, Engagement
sê [T Vb] to cut (a string); to break
off an engagement / cát dứt
(dây) / couper, manquer de
parole.
See: hódro, Engagement; ko,
Cutting
sea [T Vb] to wash (things, as
   môngén dishes) / rửa / laver.
   (PNB * raw) Sedang *seô,
   not sea). Also: chea.
See: köi, Kitchen Actions
sêa [C Vb] to look around with a
   stick, one end on fire / kiêm /
   chercher.
See: Appendix 17, Actions with
   Trees and Sticks; on, Aspects
   of Fire; hi, Seeing
sêô [T Vb] to wash (kôchái
   vegetables) / nhặt rau / laver.
   PNB * raw.
See: köi, Kitchen Actions
sí [N] forest / rừng / forêt.
go sí cliff overhanging water
kong sí forest
Syn.: prù, sá
See: kong, The Earth
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>sia</strong></td>
<td>[1 Vb] to dry up / hong / tarir. See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tea sia</strong></td>
<td>water dried up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>siam</strong></td>
<td>[S Vb] to go to, to approach / dênh, tôi, đi lại gần / aller à, approcher. See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kotaui siam ngaia</strong></td>
<td>to run up to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Siam a ngaia pa.</strong></td>
<td>(He) went up to his father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sing</strong></td>
<td>[vAdj] dry (as of bamboo) / khô / sec. Also: siông, siô. Syn.: không, súa Ant.: kócôh See: lem, Qualities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pôsing</strong></td>
<td>to make dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sîng uac</strong></td>
<td>[vAdj] sad (because of deaths in family) / buồn / triste. See: khảo, Sorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sîô</strong></td>
<td>See sîng. dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>siông</strong></td>
<td>See sîng. dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>so</strong></td>
<td>[anPh] body louse, clothes louse / rân / pou. PNB *srok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôtiap so</strong></td>
<td>baby louse; see: kûan, Offspring -- for contrastive use of kûan, kómuan, kôtiap and pôxia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kôxi</strong></td>
<td>louse egg See: chai, Body Pests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Khu so**. Body Louse Family:  
- holmâ, flea (smaller than lice)  
- so, body louse, clothes louse  

**so** [vAdj] early / sôm / de bonne heure, tôt. PHRs *sroq.  
**hài so ah** tomorrow / ngày mai / demain  
**so ah hmôï** day after tomorrow, in the future, eventually / mai môi / après-demain  
**so mà bè** before sunrise / sôm mô / avant lever du soleil; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day  
**so mà ah** tomorrow morning / sáng mai / demain matin  
**so mà ai** just this morning  
**sô** [Quan] handful / nâm / poignée.  

### Additional Notes

- **sô** See: Appendix 31, Quantities  
- **sô** See sông. spike, pointed stick / chông  
- **sôh** [T Vb] to spray (as pôkêang DDT) / xịt / pulvériser. See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water; pôkêang, Medicine  
- **sông** [N] spike, pointed stick (as used around a village for defense or to ra trap animals) / chông, gai / chausse-trape. PNB *sroq. Also: sô.  
- **nhúan** to sharpen sông a spike  
- **rônga** all sorts of traps and things used to ra stalk and trap animals (as sông spikes) See: Appendix 19, Wooden Things  
- **sô** [vAdj] steep (like the roof of hnei kuat communal house) / dốc / escarpé. See: ngo, Mountain Descriptives  
- **soa** [T Vb] to put into hole; to rinse phài husked rice with water / vo (gào); bọ vao / rincer. See: kôli, Kitchen Actions  
- **sôi** See sùi. to comb xak hair  
- **sôk** to have company, to befriend someone  
- **sôk sua** happy time / vui vẻ / heureux; cf. hâk phô  
- **xit** to be in love with someone  

Engaged couples may not sôk for fear they will pro ‘mê ‘ma do wickedness. Instead they sôk vai ê make company with someone else.  

- **sông** [N] fish trap for catching fish where the river is dammed up, no trap entrance / bây cá / trappe pour poisson.  

The sông fish trap is woven with the rek mòi hnap pêa over-one-under-two pattern.
sōu — ta

See: **péam**, Fish Traps and Fish Nets

sōu to be noisy; rowdy time (as when ố̄ drōu drinking rice wine)
See: Appendix 33, Talking

su [Quan] all / tất cả / tout.
See: Appendix 31, Quantities

su, pa su widow
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People; **kôdrai**, Women

sua [vAdj] to be happy / vui /
heureux.

hâk sua rôngei to have a party, to have a happy time; see:
rôngei, Singing

hât sua to sing and be merry
ka sua to feast
sôk sua happy time / vui vê /
heureux
See: **hâk**, Happiness

súa [T Vb] to teach the customs of the people / dạy phong-tục / enseigner.

pôsúa to teach a trade or the customs of the people (as parents with their children)
súa xiam customs and practices (of people) / phong-tuc / coutume, habitude
See: **hâne**, Teaching

súa health / sức khỏe / santé.
súa [vAdj] dry (as of pô̄-ô bamboo) / khô / sec.

Syn.: khỏe, sêng
Ant.: khôcôôh
See: lêm, Qualities

sûan, vô sûan (type of) wine jar
See: vô, Wines Jars

vô sûan Wine Jars:
- vô sûan mṍh, 'nose' wine jar
- vô sûan môngén, 'rice bowl' white glass jar
- vô sûan nê̄ng, 'baby' wine jar
- vô sûan trê̄ng, 'pouring' wine jar

suat See xuat. to wipe, to erase

sui [T Vb] to comb xak hair / lược / peigne.

See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

sui [T Vb] to sting (of ố́ng bee, wasp) / dốt / piquer.

hônei stinger

sô̄ ōn vé̄ang to raise a family
See: nhông ô, Relationships

sô̄ sa [N] complete outfitting / dô trang-bî
See: cô, Clothes

sut, Dak Sut [s] See Tea Xut.

district center and village 50 kilometers north of DakTo center

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta [CompPt] comparative, more than / dế so sánh, hồn / plus que.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka bu ta to have little to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan ta larger than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdûi ta best, far surpasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôpau kírip ta the very best blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lêm lua ta better than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoh ki rèng ta oldest of older brothers; see: rèng, Age-grading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Greatness:**
- hi 'nang, very
- lah, very
- lê, very
- lôi, to exceed in, more than, most (superlative)
- lua ta, more than
- lô̄lê, very
- hlâí, very
- nêò, more
- 'nang, very
- ó, very
- pa 'nai'ná, very very much
- rõ-ōh, very
- rõrōk, very
- ta, more than
- tê̄cho, to decrease, to get worse |
Dictionaries

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<tr>
<td>reng ta</td>
<td>older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rômua ta</td>
<td>older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gá 'nai ta. He knows more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gá chia lém ta. She became increasingly more beautiful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gá ó ta kó vai koa me. He was more marvellous than those (other) turtles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>[B Vb] to put (something) into a basket, hole, container; to place in something / bò vào, dé / mettre, placer. PNB *tah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong ta ká</td>
<td>‘place fish’ back basket carried on side at waist for fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõ ta báu</td>
<td>‘place rice’ basket for storing rice; see: báu, Rice Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta báu</td>
<td>to plant rice seeds in holes (note information box below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta dei tían</td>
<td>to think about, to consider; see: tían, Ear as Seat of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ta chea</td>
<td>to place around the sides of a basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta prei tung vô. (The ghost) put the two in a jar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta might also mean the heart of something, as in ta báu and ta dei tían above, and in the following sentence example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta lo báu hiáng xóm: alai hiáng cha. The seed has come out of the rice plant and is already long; the corn cob is already full-bodied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chúa, Putting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>[vP] do not... (negation) / dưng. Also: ti, tu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma ta</td>
<td>[vP] don’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ốh ta</td>
<td>[vP] not / không / ne pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôï ta</td>
<td>[vP] don’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta ăi chói</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta dai</td>
<td>very poor helpless person who lives off of others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta hài</td>
<td>[vP] not yet / chưa / pas encore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta hờdre</td>
<td>lewd or immoral person; see: *mei, Good and Evil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta mo</td>
<td>sick, ill, not healthy / dau / malade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta móna</td>
<td>to hate., to be disgusted / thủ ghét / hair [also: tam na (q.v.)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta móna ibiam</td>
<td>anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu va</td>
<td>not to want (assimilation of ta to tu before v); see: va, Wanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vai ta mo</td>
<td>the sick people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xau lótro ta mo</td>
<td>fear of being sick; see: lótro, Fears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: ôh, Negation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>[T vb] to pound (as to pound po salt or hâng pepper into ká fish before bánh drying it) / dăm / broyier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kôli, Kitchen Actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>[N] the Big Dipper / chôm sao Đại-hùng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hồ-long, Stars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>[I Vb] to become; to grow (as nha grass); to catch an illness / trơn nên, trường / devenir; pousser, croître.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôta</td>
<td>to fear catching an illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chúa, Change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>[N] spear trap (for chi deer, rôkái wild pig, klái tigers, imá porcupine, etc.) / bây giảo / trappe de lance. PNB *gák.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka lôang</td>
<td>to catch a tree in a bent-back position to give thrust to rôpea the spear of ta the spear trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôi chuîm chi tro</td>
<td>‘fly kisses deer speared by trap’, name given to stars Mizar and Alcor on Big dipper’s handle; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôga</td>
<td>all sorts of traps and things used to ra stalk and trap animals (as ta spears)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôpea</td>
<td>the spear of the ta spear trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>spear trap, name given to stars of Orion’s belt; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ta -- tai

tông to stretch a tree back to
give rọpe a spear of ta a
spear trap its thrust
See: chang, Traps and Weapons
ta [T Vb] to feel (pain, cold, heat,
etc.); to recognize, to realize /
cảm thà / sentir, reconnaître, réaliser.
Gà ta ka chai ko. He has a
headache.
Syn.: tang
See: Appendix 22, Knowing;
Appendix 2, Illnesses
ta thám to do more of something
ta, to tok ta tak the sound of
intestines when sick with
diarrhea
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
ta, xak ta nuih chest hair
See: Appendix 34, Hair and
Feathers
tá [Dem] that / dò, kia / ce…là.
Pñrs *ta.
u tá over there / kia / là-bas
Syn.: me

There are three degrees of
proximity shown by the
demonstratives: kò this, here
(close); me that (intermediate);
and tá that (distant); as well as
lai any (indefinite).
tá [I Vb] to go round and round (as
a clock hand); a round, circuit
(of cord around an object); to
go around, encircle; around,
perimeter, surrounding / đi
vòng quanh / aller autour de.
PNB *...dár; Rengao jûm dar.
Also: tòtá (dup).
bôi to follow; to go around (as of
a field); to continue
chhai tung tà internal sickness;
see: Appendix 2, Illnesses
lám tà to go around something;
see: Appendix 15, Going
mới tà chòu one hour; see: hài,
Units of Time
mòtá to turn something around
rôta tà to go around, to encircle

See: kôxái, Actions with Cord
and Vines
tá, tea tá rice water: the (white)
water in the pot before the
rice is fully cooked and
absorbs it
One who cannot modalità chew is
fed tea tá rice water.

See: Appendix 28, Liquids
tǎ See tảng, to look for
tǎ See tảng, chair, stool
tah [T Vb] to pull something out of
a person (as póchau a
sorcerer does to a sick
person, pulling out lôang
sticks, hmôu stones, kôxiang
bones, or the unidentifiable
oa); to take off (clothes); to
castrate; to divorce; to clean
fish (of its inner organs); to
stop (as to push a button to
turn off a radio); to kick (as
bôlông a ball) / bó ra; côí,
thiên, lý-hôn / tirer, se
déshabiller, vider, donner un
coup de pied, châtrer,
spéparer.
ñôíi táb na nuk to overthrow
the government; see: pókùa,
Government
f táb capon; see: f, Chickens
lák táb to take out (as ngo
stump)
po táb lôi to extract and throw
away (as ngo stump)
tah deî hòdrot to take the kettle
off the fire; see: kôli, Kitchen
Actions
tah kà to clean fish
tah lôi to throw out, to subtract /
trù / rejeter, défalquer
um tah hôb to winnow and
throw out the chaff; see: báu,
Rice Activities
Syn.: lea
See: póchau, Shaman; chôu,
Putting
tai [Quan] to be all inclusive / gòm
cá / tout.
### Dictionary

**tai -- tám**

- **i tai** everything
- **pang tai** everything
- **tai tang** [gen-plM] all, everything, every one / cã / tout, chacun
- **tai tang kia** all ghosts
- **to peang tai** to stick out all fingers
- **tüm tai tang** every last one (compounded emphatic)
  
  See: Appendix 31, Quantities

- **tai** [vAdj] finished / xong / fini.
- **hiăng tai** It's all gone already! / hết rồi

  - Gá ôu tea me hiăng va tai.
  - He's drinking that water

- **tai** (Sedang-Rengao) [N] hand / tay / mão. PNB *tì.
- **kông** arm (q.v.)

- **tai** [Loc] up there / ở trên. PNB *tì.
- **kong xuan tai** the Vietnamese country up there

- **u tai** up there / ở trên dó / là-haut

  - Tak éxito tai. Go up there and tell (it).

- **tai, Váng Tai** mountain pass
  
  between Ngo
  
  Rọ-uam and Ngo Íng Lai mountains
  
  See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

- **tak** [N] bran (used for feeding pigs) / cám / son.
- **tak alai** corn chaff which falls through a sifter when corn kernels are retained; see: alai, Corn

  See: bâu, Rice Activities

- **tak** [S Vb] to go up / lên / monter.
- **tak dang dak** to climb up a steep mountain
- **tak ngo** to climb up a mountain
- **tak rónak** to go up
- **tak rónak ngo** to go up a mountain

  Syn.: hegô
  
  Ant.: chu

See: chu, Ascending and Descending

- **tak, to tok ta tak** the sound of intestines when sick with diarrhea

  See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

- **tal** [N] flat board, plank; lumber / tám ván, gỗ xẻ / planche, bois de charpente. Also: tar.

- **lộang tal** flat board; see:
  
  Appendix 19, Wooden Things

- **póang tal** casket made from lumber

  See: Appendix 19, Wooden Things

- **tam** [I Vb] to fall down; to be hit on ko the head (of tree branches) / rơi xuống / tomber par terre. Also: tutam (dup).

  See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

- **tam** [I Vb] to soak in water (as of clothes, rice); to wade or wallow in water (of animals) / ngâm / tremper. PVM *tâm; VN tám 'to bathe'.

- **huam** to bathe

  See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

- **tam** [I Vb] to sleep in the field while muih cutting down timber / ngủ trong rừng / dormir.

- **koi a muih** to sleep in the field

  See: Appendix 10, Sleeping

- **tam na** See ta móna. to hate
  
  **ré tam na** very hateful

  See: hòu, Hate

- **tám** [Kin] uncle--being father's younger brother or mother's younger sister's husband, or the son of a grandfather's younger brother or of a grandmother's younger sister, etc., thus a male relative one generation older than Ego but either he or the one through whom he is related is younger than and of the same sex as
tan — tang 328

See: tô bó, Kin ‘half-’ and ‘step-’

Relations

Aunts and Uncles:

- pa, uncle (father's older
  brother or mother's older
  sister's husband)
- nou, aunt (mother's older
  sister or father's older
  brother's wife)
- meh, aunt or uncle (father's
  older sister or mother's older
  brother or their spouses)
- tam, uncle (father's younger
  brother or mother's younger
  sister's husband)
- xang, aunt (mother's older
  sister or father's older
  brother's wife)
- me, aunt or uncle (father's
  younger sister or mother's
  younger brother or their
  spouses)
- muan, nephew or niece

Descendants

- chau, Ancestors and
- noh, Siblings and Cousins
- mai, Brothers-in-law and
  Sisters-in-law
- doh, Parents-in-law and
  Children-in-law

- C Vb] to hear, to listen / nghe
  entendre. PNB *tâng. Also:
  tôtâng (dup).

- to hear clearly

- A tang vai tôi khâ hâng ka
  chôi. I hear (that) they say a
tiger has killed a deer.

- Syn.: tôláng, tôngô

See: Appendix 33, Talking

[Des] to be erect, to be
standing up; to erect, to set
up / dũng thẳng, xây dựng /
ériger.

- tree standing up; see:
  Appendix 17, Actions with
  Trees and Sticks

- to lift up, to erect, to
  raise

- climbing squash
  (usually found near the
  house) / dừa leo

- to assemble the
  bamboo gong

- [CondConj] if / nếu / si. PNB
  *tâng.

  Tang chô tó pòi ta vêh dôh.
  If you (my in-law) laugh, do
  not turn away.

  Pi dôh ta kai to tea tang dôh ta
  dí plong. We two can't cross
  the river if there isn't a
cano.

- [T Vb] to feel with the hand;
  to feel (pain, cold, heat, etc.)
  / sờ, mó / sentir.

  Syn.: ta

See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

- [anN] twins / trê sinh dôi
  / jumeau.

See: tô póa, Pregnant

- [anN] intestinal round
  worm / giun / ver. CL: to.

See: khu oa ngaang, Worm

- [T Vb-N] to fish with a
  drag net / thà, kêo lôc /
pêcher.

See: Appendix 31, Quantities
<table>
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</table>
| **tang** [T Vb] to stick **triang** tube or straw to the bottom of the **vô** wine jar; to bury something / **dân** xưng, **chôn** / piquer dans, enterrer. PNB *táp* 'set in'.
**huam tap eô** to bathe with clothes on; see: **chèp**, Care of Clothes
**lám lói** to bury a dead person
See: **drôu**, Drinking
**tap** (VN) [I Vb] to exercise, to practice / **táp** / exercer.
**lám tap** to keep in step, to march; see: Appendix 15, Going
**tap** [vAdj] to be left, to be abandoned / **bị** bô / resté, abandonné.
Syn.: **lói**
**tap** [Quan] all / **tất** cã / tout.
See: Appendix 31, Quantities
**tau** (Bahnar) See tal. board, plank
**tau** [N] pig’s nest outside of village / **ổ** / nid.

It used to be taboo for a pig to give birth inside a village. The pigs would leave the village on their own to give birth. If perchance they gave birth in the village, the pigs, both mother and piglets, would be killed.

See: **chu**, Pigs; **kôpau**, Animal Places

**tau** (Tea Rôvang) See ngoh. older brother

**tau, Tea Tau** See Tea Tô, Dak To. hot springs stream; village

**te têng**, **kôxôi te têng** small squirrel
Syn.: **kôxôi** tek tei
See: **khu kôxôi**, Squirrel Family

**tê**, **Kia Tê Tôu** the Long-Breasted Story Ghost
See: **kia**, Folk tale Ghosts

**teh** [Pt] also / **cùng** / aussi.

---

**tàng** [N] chair, stool / ghê / chaise, tabouret, escabeau. Also: tâ.

**kôna tâng** chair design

**ôi a tâng** to sit in a chair; see: ôi, Positions

See: **đrá**, House Furnishings

**tàng inai** [T Vb-N] to sing or talk clearly; to sing with metered beat / ca háî / chanter.

**tópai tàng inai** to speak clearly
See: Appendix 33, Talking

**tàng, chôî tâng** never ever, taboo

ôh ta khoâ taboo

See tám. uncle; step-father
teh — téng

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>teh.plá</td>
<td>to be looser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tek</td>
<td>[T Vb] to lift up (as a person who cannot go alone—a baby, drunk, injured person) / dê lén / relever. PNB *qdíc ‘slave’; Rengao dík. Also: teak, tutek (dup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tek.kúán</td>
<td>to take a child by the hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tek</td>
<td>to pick up (an inanimate object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tek.tétek</td>
<td>to be lifted up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tek</td>
<td>[anN] servant, slave / tôi-tó / serviteur, esclave. PNB *qdíc; Rengao dík.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kúán tek servants</td>
<td>(not necessarily children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro ték</td>
<td>to work without wages; to work off a debt; see: pei, Work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Hickey (1967:757) reported that there continued to be instances of slavery among the Sedang at the time of his writing.

tek.tei [anN] (f) butterfly (larva is hódrong worm) / mét loi âm / papillon. |
| kóxóí tek tei | small squirrel; see: khu kóxóí, Squirrel Family |
| tek. tók | the sound of a clock or watch |
| tek, Tea Tek Teô | stream near Tea Hmêng village |
| tem  | to be clean of speech |
| témi | [T Vb] to catch up to someone (when walking) / theo kíp |
| lâm tôm | to catch up to; see: Appendix 15, Going |

---

ten chu  | See tén chu. flat nose of chu pig |
| tén | to be close together |
| teng | [T Vb] to hit, to knock something; to give a sound beating / danh / batter. Also: tóteng (dup). |
| ia báu | to dry rice in the sun |
| hmôu tênteng | house-sized boulder (where clothes can dry) |
| têng có | to hang up clothes to dry |
| Têng Mong | [GName] village north of Kon Krê village |
| teng ’nai | See tang ’nai. short |
| teng nga | [Loc] to be on top of / dê tren / en haut. |
| teng | [T Vb] to turn up kótóu ma eyelids / remplier. |
| téng | [T Vb] to chop, chop, chop something into small bits / chät nhô / couper. |
| téng | [T Vb] to cast a curse upon a person using hódran magic medicine; to curse with sickness, etc.; to bewitch / rúa, chái, thú / maudire, ensorcéler. Also: têng. |
| ket têng | ‘cursing’ frog (larva is plon têng ’nêng ‘cursing baby’ tadpole); see: khu ket, Frog Family |
| mông ki têng | sorcerer |
| pôe rõnau | the things used in têng sorcery |
| plon têng ’nêng | ‘cursing baby’ tadpole (larva of ket têng ‘cursing’ frog); see: khu plon, Tadpole Family |
DICTIONARY

tro téng to cast a spirit into someone
See: xáºng, Animism; pocbáºu, Shaman

téng chu See téng chu. flat nose of chu pig
téng neng [N] church bell / chuong / cloche.
rei téng neng to play musical instruments
See: cheng, Musical Instruments; Appendix 14, Religion
tep [T Vb] to pick up by pinching / nhắt len / ramasser, relever.
See: xo, Getting
tep, lôáºng tep stick used to hóáºdró mark something, as the place in field where planting is stopped when rain begins
See: Appendix 19, Wooden Things
tet [Excl] surprise, astonishment; what on earth! / thê å!. Also: tê.

| Tet ti lai kô ah. What on earth!
See: tuviah, Amazement

tê [T Vb] to sell / bán / vendre.
PNB *têc.
tê deí cha tôná to sell one’s body, harlotry; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs
See: rôé, Buying and Selling
tê [ft] plainly, simply, only / thi / bonnement, simplement, seul. Also: tei.
chea tén tê ‘plain weave’ back basket with short rounded sides for carrying; see: Appendix 3, Baskets and trays
kúán tê orphan; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
kôáºtám tê ‘plain’ crab; see: khuáºtám, Crab Family
kôáºtô tê (kind of) sugarcane; see: kôáºtô, Sugarcanes
kôáºt tlua kúán tê big 18-inch diameter mushroom (found only in a given area, stem the size of one’s arm); see: tlua, tlua Mushrooms
kleh tê to fall down head first; see: kleh, Falling
phái tê non-glutinous rice / gao tê / rice; see: phái, Husked Rice
phô tê just like I say; presto!
râng tê simple arrow; see: râng, Arrows
tê kô tô only
tên krum tê to weave a plain diamond-shaped design
tên tê: rek móí nhap móí plain weaving pattern: over-one-under-one; see: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; tên, Weaving
toi tê to pull down; downstroke (in writing); see: chêh, Writing
tôáºdrông tê small coop for chicks
Pa hótéa lôáºng tê. Dad, you missed (shooting and hitting only the tree).
A kòi móí màng tê. I slept there one night only.
Syn.: kô tê, têk tê, xo
tê [T Vb] to pick up with fingers, to pick up only one or two things; to pinch, pinch / nhắt len / ramasser, relever, pincer. Also: tutê (dup).
See: xo, Getting
tê [S Vb] to go down, to go south / di xuống / descendre.
chu tê to go down
tôngia tê to go upstream
A tê Kontum, I’m going down to Kontum.
See: chu, Ascending and Descending
tê [Prep] until / cho đến / jusqu’à.
kô tô kô hia everywhere, all over the place
tê kô until now
tê nô kô until now
tôjêp tê nô kô from then until now
See: Appendix 21, Time
tê hlê [N] scabies / ghê
tè -- tea 332

kônhông tea northward, upstream / ngược dòng sông / vers le nord, en amont; see: hâi, Directions
köxài tea creeping vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
köxiang tea (kind of) lizard
khia tea ‘water shield’ aplea animal; see: khu aplea, aplea Animal Family
lám drô tea to go in the water; see: Appendix 15, Going
lâm troa tea to go along a river
lôang chêb tea mòk pen (which uses tea mok ink); see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things; chêb, Writing
hlá mó-ê tònei tea map; see: ‘ba tònei, Terms of Warfare
mei tea rôlea last big rain of the rainy season; see: mei, Types of Rain
ôh ta kôtê teà always; see: Appendix 21, Time
ôi a rông tea to be on top of the water; see: ôi, Positions
ôu tea to drink water
ôu tea klông to store water in and to drink water from klông a bamboo section (characteristic of the Sedang areas, only seldom in groups to the south)
pik tea to color un picture
rò pôu tea ‘carry water’ back basket for carrying water
rōjoh tea southward, downstream; see: hâi, Directions

tea [N] water; liquid; wine; body of water (stream, river, ocean); designator for names of rivers, streams, and villages / nước / sông / eau, vin, rivière, océan, courant. PNB *qđak; PVM *ndAk.
chià klôh tea to dig a water well
chiak tea, chiak tung tea rice paddy; see: chiak, Fields
’dông tung tea’ to float on water
hôdroh tea downstream; see: hâi, Directions
í tea (kind of) chicken; see: í, Chickens
jô tea water ditch
Kìa Môdriêng Tea story ghost; see: kìa, Folktale Ghosts
Kúân Tea ‘Bò village
kônéang tea water trough
kônhông tea water trough
kôâi dipper with handle for kui-dipping tea water
teəməi tea  the water test for truthfulness; see: pōsau, Truthfulness Test
vē tea to pump water
xau lōtro hiu tea  fear of drowning; see: lōtro, Fears
xéang tea water spirit; see: xéang, Spirits
Syn.: drōu (occasional usage)
See: kong, The Earth; Appendix 25, Actions with Water; Appendix 26, Bodies of Water (many occurrences of tea not listed here); Appendix 27, Geographical Places (many occurrences of tea not listed here); Appendix 28, Liquids (many occurrences of tea not listed here)

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Boats:
- duk, ferry
- 'dō, small boat
- pōtōu, boat
- plōng, canoe, dugout canoe
- rōkit, ferry, raft, barge

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Khu pa tea, Water Animals:
- aplea, (water animal) family (wings, but doesn't fly) (q.v.)
- chōng la, mussel, freshwater clam
- kā, fish family (q.v.)
- kā rui, whale
- ket, frog family (q.v.)
- koa, turtle family (q.v.)
- kōpāu, snail family (q.v.)
- kōtēam, crab family (q.v.)
- mōk, larva of xing xōng dragonfly (q.v.)
- plōn, tadpole family (q.v.)
- rōpā, giant turtle
- xīxōng, shrimp

---

tea lēi, rōtēang tea lēi  (the grave accent _ represents a breathy-voiced vowel) variant of rōtēang ti ləi  'why' to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the northern part of Greater Sedang, northwest of Tu Mrong
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects
tēa [I Vb] to shine / säng / luire.
bōng tēa white (like white paper)
tēa ba to shine (as the stars);
See: hōlōng, Stars; ēang, Light
tēa [N] toy / dō chōi / jouet.
See: 'nēng, Baby Care
tēa See tēang; to love; to intercede for
teh, chuat teah  to make a loud noise
tek  See tek; to lift up
team, Dak Team village between Ngo Kōblo mountain and Tea Krong village along Tea Kōi river
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
tēam [PvB] to be within the time limits / kip. PNB *tam ‘not yet’. Also: teō.
'bang tēam  insufficient time
pang tēam  insufficient time
tēam ōh  insufficient time
See: Appendix 21, Time
tēang [T Vb] to love; to intercede for / yêu thương / aimer, intercéder auprès de. PNB *tăng ‘instead’. Also: tā.
kōxāi tēang  (kind of) vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes
hła tēang  to die for others, in place of others; see: Appendix 14, Religion; hła, Death
Mang Tēang village of Plateau Gi area, mônān language; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
xōi tēang  funeral rite
See: hmé, Love
Tēang [PName] story character, older brother of Xie
téh -- teó

Téang calls Xie o; Téang calls A-
Pía mai.

See: A-Pía, Story Characters
téh [Excl] What on earth! / thể ạ!
Also: teh.
téh kô like this
Têh, kôhô pêe rôpêe kô ai?
What! Who just cut the
soapberry?

See: tuviah, Amazement
tei [vAd] strong / mạnh / fort.
Also: tei tei (dup).
Kon Tei village of Tôring Kon
Rôhei district, kiâ li dialect; see: Appendix 27,
Geographical Places
lôang plai tei tree with tei fruit;
see: Appendix 18, Kinds of
Trees
lôang ting tei two sticks stuck in
bottom of basket to provide a
flat bottom; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things; chàng,
Basket Parts
môdei to make strong
plái tei (kind of) fruit eaten by
deer; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
See: rôdei, Health
tei [pVb] alone / một mình / seul.
| A tei ka hme. I eat alone.
tei See té. plain, simple, only
tei (dup) See tei. strong
tei, tek tei (kind of) butterfly
(larva is hêdông worm)
See: khu pupé, Butterfly Family
tei See té. to weave
têk [T Vb] to pick up (an inanimate
object) / nhât lên / ramasser,
enlever.
tek to pick up (a person)
See: jian, Carrying
têk tê [IPt] only / chi / seul.
Syn.: té, té kôtê, xo
tên [T Vb] to weave / dan / tresser.
PNB *tañ; PVM *daN. Also:
têf,
chea tên tê back basket with
short pông ipú rounded sides

for pôu carrying; see:
Appendix 3, Baskets and
trays
tle a tôlea to make bamboo or
rattan strips used to tên
weave
Syn.: chúa
See: Appendix 29, Weaving
Designs

Weaving:
• iôrâng, the vertical pieces
throughout a basket of all
weaving pattern types
• pa, to tie with rái rattan (as on
puk a large fish trap)
• pían, to braid
• tên krum plo, to weave nine
plo squares with krum
diamond design
• tên krum té, to weave a plain
diamond-shaped design
• tên mûñat, to weave a bamboo
dwall (q.v.)
• tên plo krum, to weave nine
plo squares with krum
diamond design
• tên tê, simple weaving
• tôdro, the horizontal pieces of
tên tôdro weaving pattern of
upper half of chea basket
• tênên, the horizontal pieces of
chúa pêa weaving pattern in
lower part of chea basket
• xa, to weave rôfêk sleeping
mat
têng sound beating
See: xian, Punishments
têng, pêng têng to crawl
têng See téng, to crawl (sorcery)
têng chu [N] flat nose of chu pig /
mûi heo / nez. Also: ten chu,
têng chu.
See: chu, Pigs; kái, Body Parts
of Animals
têng, kôxôi te téng (kind of)
squirrel
Syn.: kôxôi tek tê
See: khu kôxôi, Squirrel Family
teó [GName]
Kon Teô Peng village of Tôring
Kon Hreng district, ki klai
DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ti</th>
<th>diákg with you, friend!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ti dèi</td>
<td>[I Vb] to have a good time, to have fun, to go for a walk / đi chót / se bien amuser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lâm ti dèi</td>
<td>to go for a walk, to have a good time; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti hóbře</td>
<td>[T Vb] to switch an animal to get him to go / quàt / houspiller, cinger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti hònán</td>
<td>[T Vb] to switch an animal to get him to move / quàt / houspiller, cinger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: xían, Punishments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti hoň'au</td>
<td>[T Vb] to mistreat (as a younger sibling) / dánh, hânh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: ti 'nek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 36, Wrongs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me ti l'ai ré</td>
<td>why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rötéang ti l'ai</td>
<td>‘Sedang why?’ used to designate the southern part of the North Greater Sedang ethnodialect occurring south of Tu Mrong; see: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tet ti l'ai kó</td>
<td>exclamation: I can’t ti l'ai ti la anyhow, anyway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xúa ti l'ai</td>
<td>why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pa ’nai ti l'ai. I don’t know why.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ti ’nai rõngtài ti l'ai. I don’t know what to sing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eh kottài lóa ng ti l'ai. Why did you trip on the stick?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: l'ai, Interrogatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ti l'ai | rötéang ti l'ai (the grave accent_represents a breathy-voiced vowel) variant of rötéang ti l'ai ‘why’ to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the central part of North Greater Sedang, along the Tu Mrong |

| teô | -- ti |
| dialect |
| Kon Teô Xuap | village of Tôrîng |
| Kon Hrcng district, kí klai |
| dialect |
| kua teô | arms akimbo |
| See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| teô [T Vb] | to carry (as hónea a gun) / vác / porter. |
| chea teô | basket with tall straight sides for stripping rice at harvest, without straps, carried around waist; see: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays |
| Tea Ték | Teô stream near Tea Hmông village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| teô phâu | to carry a gun |
| Syn.: piàng |
| See: jían, Carrying |
| teô | See tèam. to be within the time limits |
| têt | See tet. [Excl] surprise, astonishment; what on earth! |
| ti [Prep] | way up high, beyond reach (in tree or house); on top of / đó mài tít trên / au haut, par dela. |
| hngèi ti tóñêi | house built on the ground (like the Vietnamese); see: hngèi, Houses |
| ti lón| up high in tree |
| xák ti plie | armpit hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers |

Gà dî tî lón. It lives up high in the tree. |

| ti | See ta. [VPt] not (negation) |
| ti ẽa | unnecessary |
| ti... | [ManPt] like... / như / même. |
| ti kò | like this / như vậy |
| ti l'ai | how? why? / t'ai sao? / comment?, pourquoi? |
| ti me | like that / như thế, vậy |
| ti to kô | like this |
| ti | See tie, to pinch or squeeze with fingers; to pick up by pinching; to squeeze successively |

21-04-01  8:57 PM
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

ti lòi, rótéang ti lòi (the grave accent 'represents a breathy-voiced vowel) variant of rótéang ti lai ‘why’ to designate a Sedang ethnodialect occurring in the northeastern part of North Greater Sedang, north of the Tu Mrong road

See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

ti me [ManPť] like that; That’s the way it is! / như thế. Also: tò me, tsu mê (Dak Phea Sedang).

ti, chêm ti [N-DName] greater brown wren warbler

Chêm ti greater brown wren warbler was identified on Plate XX, Sketch 9, Bird No. 431 in Wildash 1968.

See: Appendix 4, Birds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarity:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● a xap, in the shape of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● è, different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● chóu, the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● hōto, equal, the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● jòi, to mimic someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● mòi tiah, the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● 'mo'no, the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● ḏh ta xè, non-equative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● pa rō phá, different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● phá, different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● rõtáng, equal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tiah ḏh, not the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● toh to, the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôbôi, to imitate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôdra, different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôkèâ, to be the same, identical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôkèâ, the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tô'môu, equal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tôto, even, the same</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tuviah deî pô, different from the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● tròi, the same as, like</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● xè, equative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● xu, just the same, still</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

enclume. CL: to. See: Appendix 32, Forge

tian [N] place / chò / lieu. See: pêng, Locations

tián, phải tián Italian squash, zucchini / mfôp. See: Appendix 24, Fruits

tiâng [T Vb] to join wood together / ghép / joindre. PNB *(ra)ti] ‘handle’.

pàng tiâng to pound nails into

pàng tiâng tung lôáng pokléáng to join onto a cross, to crucify

tôniâng metal screw; wooden plug; cutter.

See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks

tie [T Vb] to pinch or squeeze with fingers; to pick up by pinching; to squeeze successively / véo, nhất lên / pincer, ramasser, relever, serrer. Also: ti.

on tie flashlight; see: kémâi, Equipment

pôtie to pinch

proa tie pump organ

xau lêtro lôáng tie fear of being crushed by a falling tree; see: lêtro, Fears

See: Appendix 6, Body Actions;

xo, Getting

tik well, right

See: Appendix 22, Knowing

tik ngêng ngêng to whimper, to sob

See: krôû, Crying

tim nice, kind person / hiện lành

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

tin to work steadily at one job

See: peî, Work

tin (VN) [N] governmental Province / tinh / province.

'bôk tin Province Chief / tinh trưởng / chef de province

See: pokua, Government

ting lié [DName]

bôu ting lié (kind of) lizard; see khu bôu, Lizard Family

pah ting lié (kind of) small snake; see: khu pah, Snake Family

ting tei, lôáng ting tei two sticks stuck in bottom of basket to provide a flat bottom

See: Appendix 19, Wooden Things; chang, Basket Parts

tîng [I Vb, vDes] to sacrifice to the spirits / cúng, lê / présenter des offrandes.

hài môdìng holiday

hài tîng Sunday, sacrifice day / ngày chủ nhật / dimanche;

see: hài, Weekdays, Special Days

hài tîng kê onetime rest day at the end of the month

hài tîng piôk piô the Sunday before Ash Wednesday; see: Appendix 14, Religion

hme tîng rice cooked with blood;

see: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice

pôlâ hài tîng week / tuân lê / semaine; see: hài, Units of
tinté -- to

**Tinh -- to**

**pốlá màng tinté week / tuần lễ / semaine**

Mạting hài tinté, ơi tapei
chếang hài tinté. To observe
the holiday, don't work on
the holiday.

See: xâng. Animism

tinté [N] tail (of animal); end of
cord, loincloth, etc.; tail part
of péam fish trap / đuôi; chỏ
cười / queue; fin. PNB *teŋ, B
kiếng 'tail'; *đếŋ ‘little
finger’. Also: tiò.

bâu tinté 'tail' rice with red
kọtọu husk, white cha body;
the husk has a tail; see: bâu,
Types of Rice

hô'ràng tinté little or pinkie
finger / ngón tay út; see:
ho'ràng. Fingers

pọú tinté 'tail' lizard (lives in
water); see: khú póu, póu
Lizard Family

tinté mọnèng the end of the
kéang main arm of mọnèng
crossbow; see: mọnèng.
Crossbow Parts

tòdrọáng tinté the end of the
matter, limit

xák tinté tail hair; see: Appendix
34, Hair and Feathers

xák tinté rat which lives in
bamboo; see: khu kọnáí aí
tinté. Rats with Tails

Péam kïán aí tinté; péam kan
ôh ta aí tinté. A little péam
fish trap has a tinté; a large
péam fish trap doesn't have a
tinté.

See: kái. Body Parts of Animals;
péam. Fish Trap Parts

To [T Vb] to follow; to imitate /
theo; bát chươc / suivre,
imiter. Also: tiu. BL final
glottal stop.

mà tìo to follow

rếng tìo to follow

tìo bói to follow, to trace

tìo dudat to quickly follow

tìo túan to follow (an ideology);
see: tünü, Ear as Seat of

Understanding
tòtiu, tìtiu to go together

Gá tìo pin ah. He will follow
us in the future.

Syn.: kriông, toké

See: Appendix 16, Movements

tiò See tinté, tail; end of cord,
loincloth, etc.

trí (Va Mông Sêdang) See rôkông.
mouth

tiu See tìo to follow

tìu [N] place, room / chổ, phòng /
place, salle. Also: kôtu, tô.

ngôú mòi tìu to remain at one
place; see: ôi, Positions

ôi mòi tìu to remain at one place

tìu lâm luá place where they go
back and forth, with frequent
passers-by

See: pëang. Locations

to [anN] monkey / khi / singe. PNB
*qòûk.

hméa house-like trap for to
monkeys

rái to 'monkey' rattan (not krá
firm); see: rái, Rattan

tôxông to 'monkey' glutinous
rice with black kọtọu husk
and white cha body; see:
tôxông, Glutinous Rice

See: khu pa kông—hôdroang aí
pûn to cheang. Four-legged
Jungle Animals, see chói

Khu to, Monkey Family:

- kôn, spider money (q.v.)
- to, monkey:
  - to krúa, monkey (who lives
  alone)
  - to lâí, very small monkey
  - to ngo, 'stump' tailed
  - monkey
  - to tea, long dog-like tailed
  'water' monkey
- hvá, langur (q.v.)

To [S Vb] to get on, to get in, to get
up onto; to wade through
shallow water / lén, lôn nước /
monter sur, entrer, marcher
dans l'eau. PNB *tôk. Also:
kōto.

pđđo to carry another, to lift up,
to go across

tea to pa kong flood; see:
Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
to kchución to get up onto the porch
to ta chea to place around the
sides of a basket
to xé to get on the bike, to get in
the car

...ki đi là to ta chea.
...which has leaves all around
the sides of the basket.
Gá ơh ta chiang to seh ơh. It
wasn’t able to cross by itself.

See: Appendix 16, Movements;
Appendix 25, Actions with
Water
to [CI] general classifier for many
items; CL for all animals
except those for which the
following CLs are used:
kọtou (for kọtém crabs),
rọnọ (long snakes, lizards,
earthworms, long fish) / con

Á va ka to kọmài xo. I want to
eat rat only.
Gá hlo to ting kọmài. He saw
a boar tail.

In the two examples above the
classifier to occurs without a
preceeding number since the sense
is ‘only’ or ‘only one’; in this use
it usually occurs with the final
particle xo ‘only’.

See: Appendix 30, Classifiers

to [T Vb] to stick out finger / thò ra

to pat to stick out index finger;
one finger’s width; see:
hojùán, Measurements
to pẹjẹ kọng open hand
to pẹjẹ tai to stick out all
gingers
to tọ́bẹ́a two fingers’ width; to
stick out two fingers; see:
Appendix 35, Numbering
to tọ́páí three fingers’ width; to
stick out three fingers
to tọ́pjú four fingers’ width; to
stick out four fingers
to [N] bean / dâu / fève.
Syn.: prá
See: hme, Foods; rọ’lo rọ’le,
Cultivated Plants
to [T Vb] to cut or to chop pọ́-ọ́
bamboo or rái rattan / dôn /
couper.
See: ko, Chopping; Appendix 17,
Actions with Trees and Sticks
to [T Vb] to pound rọ́ka drum with
stick / danh / frapper.
Syn.: pam, to, tọ́, tọ́gọ́
See: xian, Punishments
to [ManPt] also; for sure that / cùng
/ aussi.

hmang to eh It’s up to you!
'nai to ráng to know only a little
bit; see: Appendix 22,
Knowing
to me like that
to nńg huge, immense; see:
kan, Size
to ọ́i also, then
to ti me like that
to ti 'nai no one knows (of a
group)

H暂缓 to me. (That) is all
-- like that.
A 'nai to Téang....I know for
sure that Teang....

Vai to ơh ta lai....They
also never....

Ôh ti 'nai versus to ti 'nai: after
asking each individual in a group
and they respond ơh ta 'nai, then
of the group it is said to ti 'nai.

to lai [NumInter] how many?, how
much? / bao nhiêu / combien.
to lai to la some
See: lai, Interrogatives
to tok ta tak the sound of
intestines when sick with
diarrhea
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
to, daí to okay, also alright, never
mind / cùng được, không sao
to -- tok

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEDANG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>toh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 21, Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toh [T Vb] to pour (especially lots of water); to pour water over one for bathing; descriptive of ket frogs when they go to the water only one season a year / dò / verser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toh to the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: tia, Similarities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to [B Vb] to pull away; to tie an animal by the nose and lead it; to draw up (as water from a well) / kéo / têrê, pier, tirer en haut. PNB *dọc ‘suck, draw up’; PHRs *dọc ‘pull out’. Also: tuôi (dup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to, toh to the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: tia, Similarities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tó [1 Vb] to laugh, to smile / cười / rire, sourire. PNB *(q)do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also: titó (dup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha ha the laughter of men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha hu i the laughter of women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hah há laughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi hi hi hih the sound of laughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kìa Kì Tó the Laughing Ghost; see: Kìa, Folktales Ghosts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kìa tó person who has changed for the worse; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môngé nhang tó smiling, radiant person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tó i hráí to laugh loudly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tó rothú to giggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kìa Kì Tó the Laughing Ghost is also known as Kìa Vài Xàng Klông the Ghost (against whom) They Slide on Bamboo Arm Tubes. He lives near Ngo Tôchang mountain and grabs people. He eats them when they tire from laughing. People protect themselves by xàng klông sliding bamboo on their arms so he can’t hold them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: eak, Body Functions; Appendix 33, Talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô See tông. (kind of) grass; puddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô See tông. to please; to serve up rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô See tông. tributary near mouth of Tea Hméra river; village on Highway 14 north of Tea Chó village; also Dak Tong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô See tón. 3-foot diameter tray for winnowing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Pulling: |
| - kôdrìa, to pull, to drag |
| - hiua, to drag |
| - họrtôt, to pull in a tug-of-war fashion |
| - lak, to pull up (as nha grass, ngo stump) |
| - 'no, to pull' |
| - toi, to pull |
| tok [T Vb] to thump, pound with hand or fist; to pound metal shape; to hammer, to forge / dâm / frapper du poing, broyer, marteler, forger. |
| lóang plai tok tree with tok fruit; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees |
| plai tok (kind of) uneatable fruit; |
DICTIONARY

see: Appendix 24, Fruits

tônok large hammer in tôniam
forge; nail
See: xian, Punishments;
Appendix 32, Forge
tok kôrok tok kôrok call of
chêm pot kôlok small blue
bird
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
tok tok tok tok tok (with
descending pitch) sound of
flapping wings
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
tok, kái chôi kâbang tok soft
short antlers of chôi deer
See: kái, Horns and Antlers
tok, tek tok the sound of a clock
or watch
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia;
chôu, Time Keeping
tok, to tok ta tak the sound of
intestines when sick with
diarrhea
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia
ton [vAdj] old, former / cû / vieux,
ancien. PNB *qdûû. Also: toton (dup).
kôtôn to come to life again
vô ton old jar (or, the jar is old)
JÔi ta tôn! Don’t be long!
See: Appendix 21, Time
ton [Temp] for a long time / lâu /
longtemps.
môdon to be a long time
tôn hûô slow to curse
tôn nhû long, long time ago;
formerly / xta / depuis
longtemps, autrefois
tôn [N] 3-foot diameter tray for
winnowing / sàng, nong /
panier plat. Also: kôtôn, toê.
CL: kôta.
chûa tôn: rek pêa hnap pôtâm
over-two-under-five weaving
pattern; see: Appendix 29,
Weaving Designs
ka to tie together woven things;
the method of tying khu dûng
tôn family of trays
kônnûn a strip circling just
below the rim of tôn a tray

providing a place to grip the
tray as an optional accessory

The tôn tray is always woven
with the chûa tôn pattern at right
angles to the chûa ma lep pattern.

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and
Trays
tong to be, to identify
See: 'nai, Knowing
tong [T Vb] to rob, steal / dành
cáp, án trôm, ấn-cáp / voler.
PNB * tôg.
ka tong to go ahead and eat
without someone
kûan tong illegitimate child
hmuat tong robber
Syn.: tô-uô
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs
tong [DName]
lâong plai tong tree with tong
fruit; see: Appendix 18,
Kinds of Trees
plai tong (kind of) good fruit;
see: Appendix 24, Fruits
tong, Dak Tong See Tea Tông.
[GName] village on Highway
14 north of Tea Chô village
tong, plon tong pluak tadpole
(larva of ket lat, but comes
itself from ket ûk frog). Also: tông.
See: khu plon, Tadpole Family
tông [DName] (kind of) grass;
puddle. Also: tô.
ña tông (kind of) grass; see:
Appendix 23, Grasses
tea tông puddle, pond, lake; see:
Appendix 26, Bodies of
Water
tông [T Vb] to please; to serve up
rice; to dip or serve rice with
tôngong a dipper / xô (côm) /
servir. PNB * tôg. Also: tô.
tông hme to serve up rice
See: kôli, Kitchen Actions;
vêang, Helping
tông, Tea Tông tributary near
mouth of Tea Hméa river;
village on Highway 14 north
tot -- tôm

of Tea Chò village; also Dak Tong. Also: tô. See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
tot [I Vb] to stop (as of châu a clock or kómáï machine) / ngừng lại / arrêter.
pódot to make something or someone stop See: klei, Finishing; châu, Time Keeping
tot to tot tot call of kléång têlot hawk See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia tô [vAdj] hot, warm / nóng, nắng / chaud. PNB *tú. Also: tôu. hâi hiâng tô kan mid-morning, late-morning / mạt trời cao / au milieu de matin; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day hâi pómiax tô kan mid-morning hôtro (of climate) neither very hot nor very cold kông tô it’s hot pa kân tô ơh not the least bit hot Tea Tô the stream issuing from hot springs 3 kilometers east of DakTo center; former village, now Kon Rôcheo; DakTo center; also Tea Tau, DakTo; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places tô hêang body burns; see: Appendix 2, Illnesses thu hot (of a person not in the sun) Syn.: rotô See: kông, Weather tô me See ti me. [Ppt] like that / như thế
tóô See tông, frame, body; crossarm of môngéng crossbow toah toah toah the sound of one person pêi bái pounding rice alone tu toah tu toah tu toah the sound of two people pounding rice together tu toah toah tu toah tu toah toah tu toah toah toah tu the sound of three people pounding rice together See: pêi, Pounding Rice; Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia toak, plái toak (Bahnar) melon / đuông See: Appendix 24, Fruits tôang [N] frame, body (as of xé mai bicycle); crossarm of môngéng crossbow / khung / châssis. PNB *toan ‘tools’. Also: tôa.
ña xôang (kind of) grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses tôang xé mai bicycle frame; see: kómáï, Equipment See: môngéng, Crossbow parts tôang [T Vb] to beat with a small stick (as a disobedient child) / vùt bàng roi / battre. PHSrS *toan.
See: xían, Punishments tôh tôi smart See: Appendix 22, Knowing tôi [Q Vb] to say, to tell / báo, nói / dire. PHSrS *duy. Also: tôi tôi (dup).
brâ tôi to warn / báo cho hay / aventir hêô tôi to repeat a message to another, to make known khêin to say, to call, to name (q.v.) pótoî to continue, continued hrâ tôi to warn tôh tôi smart; see: Appendix 22, Knowing tôi dei to speak with someone / nói với / parler avec tôi tôdrâng to tell the truth
| A tâng âi vai tôi va chêng. I hear there are those (who) say (they) want gongs. |
See: Appendix 33, Talking tôi (Kon Kôa, VN) to be bad See: Appendix 36, Wrongs tôk tôk rôkông to have said a lot tômâm tôk something one has had for a long time See: Appendix 33, Talking tôm [T Vb] to pick up (as scraps of paper); to extract; to gather or
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<tr>
<td>to collect <strong>plai</strong> fruit on ground; to gather together the various pieces of something (as a body blown apart in an explosion, scattered papers) / <strong>lạt mít</strong> / ramasser, relever, extraire.</td>
<td><strong>tôu</strong> [T Vb] to support / <strong>cột chổng</strong> / soutenir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tôm</strong> to get rid of</td>
<td><strong>tôn</strong> small supporting post in house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>plai</strong>, Fruit Handling; <strong>xo</strong>, Getting</td>
<td>See: <strong>jian</strong>, Carrying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tôn</strong>, <strong>i tô</strong> western chicken</td>
<td><strong>tôu</strong>, <strong>chúa tôu</strong> weaving pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>i</strong>, Chickens</td>
<td>See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tông</strong> [T Vb] to carry on pole over shoulder (as water in a can supported from a pole carried between two people) / <strong>khień</strong>, gánh / porter. PNB *tűn.</td>
<td><strong>tu</strong> See ta. [VPr] not (negative; vowel assimilation only before C Vb or pVb va)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tông</strong> carrying pole</td>
<td><strong>Gá ốh tu va.</strong> He doesn’t want to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tông</strong> carrying pole</td>
<td>See: <strong>va</strong>, Wanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tông</strong> long, <strong>tông</strong> kia</td>
<td><strong>tu</strong> (VN) [N] umbrella, hood / <strong>ô, dù</strong> / parapluie, capuchon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘a shoulder pole for two to carry (grandmother’s) corpse, name given to Big Dipper, Ursa Major; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
<td><strong>hỏkau hlá tu</strong> umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tông</strong> to stretch a tree back to give <strong>rópea</strong> a spear of <strong>ta</strong> a spear trap its thrust / <strong>cẳng ra</strong> / forcer.</td>
<td><strong>lọáng tu</strong> (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks</td>
<td><strong>hlá tu</strong> umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tôu</strong> [N] breast; nipple / <strong>vá</strong> / sein, bout de sein. PNB *tuh.</td>
<td><strong>nha tu</strong> (kind of) grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kia Tê Tôu</strong> the Long-Breasted Story Ghost; see: <strong>kia</strong>, Folktales Ghosts</td>
<td><strong>pah tu</strong> cobra / rắn hô-mang / cobra; see: <strong>pah kan</strong>, Large Snakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mô-ê tôu</strong> pain in breast</td>
<td><strong>xo</strong> to hold an umbrella in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ô tôu</strong> to breast-feed</td>
<td><strong>tu</strong> [N] anthill; (of <strong>hmui</strong> ants) to eat (because one can’t see what they are eating but only a pile of ants); designator for names of villages, see Appendix 27, Geographical Places (several occurrences of <strong>tu</strong> not listed here) / <strong>tô kiến</strong> / fourmière.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ô tôu</strong> long breasts</td>
<td><strong>Prí Tu Hngán</strong> ‘Hngán anthill’ plain near Kon Leng village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ô tôu</strong> to breast-feed</td>
<td><strong>Tea Tu</strong> village east of Kon Krê village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ô tôu</strong> mother’s breast milk / <strong>sữa me</strong> / lait de mère; see: Appendix 28, Liquids</td>
<td><strong>Tu Cheng</strong> ‘gong anthill’ government Xã district for Kon Leng, Kon Pia, Tea Tú villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ô tôu ro</strong> cows’ milk / <strong>sữa bò</strong> / lait de vache</td>
<td><strong>tu möngéang</strong> red ant hill of <strong>möngéang</strong> ants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ô tôu</strong> long breasts</td>
<td><strong>Tôrông Tu Mrong</strong> village district (also spelled TouMoRong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ô tôu</strong> long breasts</td>
<td><strong>tu</strong> [I Vb] to nod; to have <strong>ko</strong> head lowered, to look down / <strong>gạt đầu</strong>, cùi đầu / hocher la tête, regarder en bas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu -- tui</td>
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<tr>
<td>hòkau koi</td>
<td>to sleep with bobbing head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lâm tu</td>
<td>to walk all slouched over; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lâm tu tu</td>
<td>to walk a little slouched over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’ngôi</td>
<td>to have head raised up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu Nong [GName] village of</td>
<td>kôklei dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu toah tu toah tu toah</td>
<td>the sound of two people 话语 báo</td>
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<td></td>
<td>pounding rice together</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tuam</td>
<td>[N] lake / hô / lac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tuam</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuan</td>
<td>[vAdj] old person with gray hair</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tǔ</td>
<td>[T Vb] to kick with foot (of people) / dâ / donner un coup de pied. Also: títu (dup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôthab</td>
<td>(of animals) to kick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lâm tu tu</td>
<td>to walk a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slouched over</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tea Tǔ village of Xã Tu Cheng above Tu Mrong village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Hmôu Tǔ ‘tǔ rock’</td>
<td>tributary of Tea Ve river above Tea Tosau river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 6, Body Actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tûa</td>
<td>[N] pair / dôi / paire, couple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môi tûa</td>
<td>one pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuam</td>
<td>[vAdj] ripe; red / chín; dô / mûr; rouge. PNB *qdûm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Also: tum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bûu tuam</td>
<td>rice ready for harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chêm</td>
<td>phôlèo tuam kî red-whiskered bulbul; see: chêm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phôlèo</td>
<td>Birds</td>
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<tr>
<td>ká tuam ma</td>
<td>‘red eye’ fish; see:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ká</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kônai</td>
<td>ái tîng, Rats with Tails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôteô</td>
<td>tuam (kind of) sugarcane;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôxêt</td>
<td>tuam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuam</td>
<td>see: kôxêt, Mushrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kreu tuam</td>
<td>‘red’ chipmunk; see:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ear Parts:**
- rôna tân, external ear, pinna
- rô’ná tân, external ear, pinna
- trâm tân, ear hole

**tân** [vAdj] smart; the seat of understanding, mind / trí khôn / intelligence.

**pro tro kô tuân ja poa** to make the grandparents happy

**tuê** See tân. ear; handle; the seat of understanding, mind

**tui** [T Vb] to sweep or rake chiak
Ear as Seat of Understanding:

- arak túan, to follow what one knows to be best, to follow one’s conscience
- chiến túan não pa, to be obedient to parents
- holém túan,?
- mot túan, to understand, to agree
- pet túan, to tempt, to seduce (by ‘planting’ a thought)
- pokrá túan,? (q.v.)
- polóang polém túan, to console, to comfort, to solace, to sympathize with, to dispell sadness
- polông túan,?
- phhlób túan, love, kindness, (of a spirit) to convince, to convert a person
- pleang túan, to give oneself (as to God)
- rõkong túan, words and ideas (q.v.)
- rõmian tung túan, to keep feelings inside oneself
- ta dei túan, to think about, to consider
- tie kò túan, to wonder
- tiò túan, to follow (an ideology)
- túan chên, good mind
- túan hinhong, doubt
- túan krà, good mind
- túan long lek, betraying mind, doubtful mind
- túan tôchêng, thinking mind
- túan tônggh, doubt
- túan va, to be willing
- túan xan, good mind

field for additional burning; to weed field / cào, quét, lâm có / balayer, râtelier, désherber.

ôu drôu túi to drink rice wine at weeding time; see: drôu, Times for Drinking Rice Wine

rônô túi time to weed (May - September); see: rônô, Seasons
See: chiak, Work in Field
tuí [vAdj] to be all done, to be completed / xong / fini.
hài túi u lai while he was yet speaking; see: Appendix 21, Time
hiâng túi to be all done
tuí lôi to be all done
See: klei, Finishing
tuí, pêng túi off the mark, miss the bulls-eye.
See: ’ba tônên, Terms of Warfare
tuí See tún. (kind of) ant
tuih [T Vb] to sacrifice when one is sick / cừng, bái / présenter des offrandes.
tuih âm to offer, to sacrifice to a spirit / cừng tê / présenter des offrandes
tuih dei chu to sacrifice a pig
vò kốdàng tuilh large black ‘sacrificial’ wine jar; see: kốdàng, vó kốdang Wine Jars
See: Appendix 14, Religion; xêang, Animism; pôchau, Shaman
tuih [N] waste / rác / déchet.
kôthung tuilh wastepaper basket
hme tuilh hme tuilh, day-old rice; see: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice
xok tuilh garbage

Tuih, A-Pía Tuilh story character: third daughter of Pô-ông if required
See: A-Pía, Story Characters
tuk See duk. ship, boat, large rowboat, ferry. PNB *dük.
tum See tuam. ripe, red
tum (Bahnar) See tuam. [N] lake
Kon Tum KonTum city, so named because of the nearby tuam lake (now dried up) near Pôlê Kon Tum Kôdam;
tóm -- tôba

see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

tóm [gen-plM] all, every / cá / tout, chaque. PNB *tom.
Also: tuô.
tóm kän póIê every vilage chief
tóm rem ngê each and every person (compounded emphatic)
tóm tai tang póIê every last village (compounded emphatic)
tóm vai kra kônhô all the old men

Vai kôdrôai pê lém tóm kê me.
The women cook all those things well.

See: Appendix 31, Quantities

tûn, hmûi tûn (kind of) ant / mét loi con kiến / fourmi. Also: tûi.
See: khu hmui, Ant Family

chiak tung tea rice paddy; see: chiak, Fields
rômian tung tûân to keep feelings inside oneself; see: tûân, Ear as Seat of Understanding
tung kong in the jungle
tung póIâ kô during this time; see: Appendix 21, Time
tôpui tung krôk to talk in one’s throat, to talk so one can’t be understood; see: Appendix 33, Talking
xak tung plïe armpit hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

Tung Mon [GName] village of Xã Tu Ha
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

tung ngôIô [anN] insect
Tren óIi tung tømei gà chîang tung ngôIô: me tung ngôIô me ah gà kotta hiàng chîang tøn. The tren which lives in the dirt makes the tung ngôIô but the tung ngôIô later on lays the eggs that hatch the tren.

See: khu hôdrô, Insects

Khu tung ngôIô, tung ngôIô
Family:
- chúcIie, gray insect
- hôdrang, insect
- kukreIê, red insect
- tung ngôIô, black insect

tung, kôxêIê tung prui red, yellow, white mushrooms (but not black, gray or blue)
See: kôxêIê, Mushrooms

tung, plôIôi tung pluak tadpole (larva of ket lat, but comes itself from ket âk frog). Also: tong
See: Khu plôIôi, Tadpole Family
tuô [I Vb] to slump over, to bend over / cúi xuống / se courber.
Kon Tuô village near Tea Vek river; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
titô (dup) to bend over
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

tuô See tûm. all, every

tuong to act, to perform
See: xah, Amusement

tuong, Kon Tuông Dea village on Highway 14 north of Rang Rea village and 15 kilometers south of Daksut center
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

tur, Đak Jê Tur Nam (final-r is rare) village of Xã Tea Rôxa

tó-
tó- verbal affix indicating reciprocal actions
tôba [T Vb] to review; to look out over a wide expanse / học ôn / revoir
hôk tôba review lesson
See: hôk, Study; hrôô, Seeing; hnhôê, Teaching
tôba, bu tôbu ba tôba very many
tôbái -- tôbrei

Syn.: hen híng
tôbái (VN) [N] airplane / máy bay, tầu bay / aéroplane. Also: tô'bái.
hođrap (of tôbái airplanes) to land
nha tôbái (kind of) eatable plant with cotton-like balls which float through the air; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

Nha tôbái with its floating cotton-like balls was so named because the plant first appeared about the time airplanes first arrived in the area.

See: kòmaĩ, Equipment
tôbang, kõta tôbang empty eggshell (having only water, no fetus)
tôbáng (VN) [vAdj] level / bẳng / horizontal.
kông tôbáng flat lands
Ant.: rônak
See: kông, The Earth
tôbet [I Vb] to fall down / rủ xuống / tomber par terre.
See: Appendix 16, Movements; kleh, Falling
tôbē [T Vb] to introduce someone / giới thiệu / introduire.
pôhma to make friends
See: Appendix 33, Talking; tôdah, Meeting

tôbéa [Quan] two fingers’ width
luan tôbéa two-finger-sized holes as in pòtàng kótón net for catching bats
pěa two
to tôbéa to stick out two fingers; see: Appendix 35, Numbering
tôbéang [N] sign, poster / bằng, biển / signal, affiche.
See: hné, Teaching
tôbo [T Vb] to plant pháí rice, alai corn, phó a grain, by picking kernels off cob and planting / trồng / planter.
chôi to make holes for rice seed
tôbo alai to plant corn; see: alai, Corn

See: déang, Gardening
tôbo [I Vb] to fall down / rủ xuống / tomber par terre.
Syn.: chum lụm, kọtong, kleh té, tôbet, vếng vế
See: Appendix 16, Movements;
kleh, Falling
tôbó in kinship relations the ‘half’ or ‘step’ relation
bó leftover

Kin ‘half-’ and ‘step-’ Relations:
- kúan tôbó, step-child
- na tôbó, older half-sister
- nọiô tôbó, older half-brother
- o tôbó; younger half-brother or -sister
- tám, step-father
- xâng, step-mother

tôbọi (Bahnar tômôih) [C Vb] to imitate, to follow / bát chúctic, theo / imiter, suivre.
bọi to follow
tôbọi dei pó to imitate each other
trói dei pó to imitate each other
See: tiah, Similarity
tôbọk [N] (kind of) bamboo (noneatable sprouts; used for weaving) / môt loài tre / bambou.
See: biôh, Kinds of Bamboo
tôbọu to say something over and over again
See: Appendix 33, Talking
tôbu, bu tôbu ba tôba very many
Syn.: hen híng
tôbrá [vAdj] afraid / sợ / craindre.
See: xau, Fright
See: rôdei, Health
tôbrei See brei, to boo; to express disapproval or happiness over an enemy’s misfortune
**tố briat -- tô chú**

<p>| <strong>tố briat</strong> [I Vb] to argue over  | <strong>tố chún</strong> [N] ring, button; ring for  |
| something (as possession of  | <strong>họ`rãng</strong> finger / vông, khuy,  |
| an object) / cãi / argumenter.  | nhành / anneau, bague, bateau.  |
| Syn.: tô xup  | <strong>hộn</strong> finger ring  |
| See: Appendix 33, Talking  | See: <strong>chèp</strong>, Care of Clothes  |
| <strong>tố bruú</strong> [Quan] to the limit of one’s  | <strong>tố chie</strong> [T Vb] to destroy, to rip / xé  |
| strength  | / détruire, fendre. Also: tô chi.  |
| Syn.: mồ-éam  | <strong>nha tô chie</strong> ‘ripping’ grass; see:  |
| See: <strong>tôle</strong>, Convenience  | Appendix 23, Grasses  |
| <strong>tố bái</strong> See tô bái. airplane  | <strong>tố chie tô chà</strong> ripped  |
| <strong>tố búng</strong> [n] tumor / khối u /  | See: <strong>èô</strong>, Care of Clothes  |
| tumour.  | <strong>tố chín</strong> See tô chén. nine  |
| <strong>tố búng</strong> klea tumor  | <strong>tố cho</strong> [I Vb] to lock horns (of chói  |
|  | deer, kòpòu buffalos)  |
| See: Appendix 2, Illnesses  | <strong>Préi tô cho dei pó.</strong> The two  |
|  | animals locked horns.  |
| <strong>tố cha, tô chie tô chà</strong> ripped (as èô  | See: <strong>kái</strong>, Horns and Antlers  |
| clothes)  | <strong>tố cho</strong> [pVb] to decrease, to get  |
|  | worse (as tea water in kòlì a  |
|  | glass, health) / giấm bột, sút  |
|  | kém / diminuer, empierrer.  |
| See: <strong>ta</strong>, Greatness  | <strong>tố choh</strong> [N] rhyming verses / vân /  |
|  | rime  |
| <strong>ròkong tô choh dei pó</strong> words  | <strong>ròkong tô choh dei pó</strong> words  |
| rhyme with each other  | rhyme with each other  |
| <strong>tố pui tô choh</strong> to speak with  | <strong>tố pui tô choh</strong> to speak with  |
| rhyming words where the last  | rhyming words where the last  |
| word of one line rhymes with  | word of one line rhymes with  |
| the first word of the second  | the first word of the second  |
| line; note the underlining of  | line; note the underlining of  |
| rhymed words in the  | rhymed words in the  |
| following example....  | following example....  |
|  | <strong>Xòu prái o gà lâm ko pò-ú.</strong>  |
|  | Chá prái kòa mói to inà.  |
| Xòu and his younger brother  | Xòu and his younger brother  |
| went to cut bamboo;  | went to cut bamboo;  |
| their dog barked at a  | their dog barked at a  |
| porcupine.  | porcupine.  |
| See: Appendix 33, Talking  | See: Appendix 33, Talking  |
| <strong>tố cho</strong> to fight together  | <strong>tố cho</strong> to fight together  |
| <strong>chôk</strong> to fist-fight  | <strong>chôk</strong> to fist-fight  |
| <strong>tô choa</strong> to look for someone  | <strong>tô choa</strong> to look for someone  |
| <strong>chôa</strong> to look for someone  | <strong>chôa</strong> to look for someone  |
| <strong>tô chôk</strong> [anN] (kind of) bird / molt  | <strong>tô chôk</strong> [anN] (kind of) bird / molt  |
| loài chim / oiseau. Also:  | loài chim / oiseau. Also:  |
| <strong>chôk.</strong>  | <strong>chôk.</strong>  |
| See: <strong>khu chêm</strong>, Bird Family  | See: <strong>khu chêm</strong>, Bird Family  |
| <strong>tô chú</strong> to be supposed, to consider  | <strong>tô chú</strong> to be supposed, to consider  |
| as  | as  |
| See: Appendix 22, Knowing  | See: Appendix 22, Knowing  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tôchúa</td>
<td>to obey</td>
<td>See: Appendix 22, Knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chúa</td>
<td>to obey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôchuam</td>
<td>to come together; to put things together; together / chung với nhau.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satu</td>
<td>to be together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôkhuam</td>
<td>to put together; belongings of several people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôchuang</td>
<td>[vAdj] oblong, oval / dài, hình thuyên, hình trái xoan / oblong, ovale.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satu</td>
<td>Shapes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôchuat</td>
<td>to wipe each other; chuat to wipe, to erase (see also xuat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôchum</td>
<td>to kiss each other. PNB *tách decisions &gt; Sdg tôchuan?.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chum</td>
<td>to kiss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôchum</td>
<td>See tôchuan. to come together; to put things together; together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôdah</td>
<td>[T Vb] to meet (formally with intent); to encounter (as a wild animal) / gặp / rencontrer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôdat</td>
<td>[S Vb] to run, to run after / chay / courir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôdáu</td>
<td>[N] trap / bẫy / trappe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DICTIONARY**

| tôdé          | [N] center of chuá tów                                                                       |
| tôdé          | weaving pattern used in dũng serving bowl (the center consists of four small squares in design) / giũa / milieu. |
| Syn.: klo     |
| See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs |
| tôdé          | [Loc] half, middle / giũa / milieu. Also: tôdê.                                             |
| tôđi          | to be in the middle; see: ôi, Positions                                                     |
| tôđê          | to divide in half; see: Appendix 35, Numbering                                              |
| tôđê krông tea| in the middle of the stream                                                                  |
| tôđê          | See tôđê, middle, half                                                                       |
| tôđiap        | engagement to be married                                                                    |
| diap          | to be engaged                                                                               |
| tôđó          | to call each other, to name each other                                                      |
| tôđó          | to call, to name                                                                            |
| tôđu araştırma| [I Vb] to jump up / nhảy / sauter, bondir. Also: hôđua.                                    |
| tôđô          | to have a jumping contest; see: xah, Amusement                                             |
| tôđô          | to get up, to rise up                                                                       |
| tôđô          | See: Appendix 16, Movements                                                                |
| tôđrá         | [vAdj] different / khác / différent.                                                        |
| tôđrá         | See: tôđrá, Similarity                                                                      |
| tôđrá         | See: tôđrá, Singing                                                                         |
| tôđrá         | See kódra. Kaldea (Tôdrah?), tribal group to the south                                      |
| tôđrá         | See tôdrlán, straight; truthful; to win, winner                                            |
| tôđrá         | [pVb] to do things quickly / mau / vite.                                                    |
| tôđrá         | See: rõng, Speed                                                                            |
| tôđrá         | [T Vb] to meet / gặp / rencontrer.                                                         |
| tôđrá         | See: tôdah, Meeting                                                                          |

Meeting:  
- kon, to recognize someone, to know about someone  
- hło, to see (q.v.)  
- hma, to be acquainted  
- tôbê, to introduce  
- tôdah, to meet (a person), to encounter (an animal)  
- tôdram, to meet  
- tôhama, to be acquainted with each other  
- tôram, to meet each other (by chance)  
- tram, to meet  
- trua, to meet  
- uan, to invite  

**Notes:**
- tôdáu trap / bẫy / trappe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tódtrang — tódtróang</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tódtrang [vAdj] straight; true; truthful; to win, winner / thất / droit, vrai. Also: tódr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lam tódtrang to walk abreast of each other; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mongé tódtrang honest person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ői tódtrang to stand at attention; see: ői, Positions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tóí tódtrang to tell the truth; see: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tópuí tódtrang to tell the truth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tróang tódtrang straight path or road; see: tróang, Streets and Paths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trọng khá thódrang 'nang. I tell you the truth for sure! Ant.: kóivi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: psau, Truthfulness Test; tôvé, Shapes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódrâu See tódróu. six</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódréng [pVB] immediately, quickly, right away / liền / immédiatement, vite. See: Appendix 21, Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódréé See tódréang. bird’s nest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódréang chém [N] bird’s nest / tô / nid. Also: tódréa. See: kópai, Animal Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tudría [Excl] (exclamation used in response to being fired) See: pei, Work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódro [N] the horizontal pieces of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tén tódro weaving pattern used in the upper part of chea basket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idráng the vertical pieces throughout a basket of any weaving pattern type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tén tódro: rek pái hnap pái over-three-under-three weave pattern (diagonal line makes steps of 1-2-1-2, contrasting with chuá pái)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tómén the horizontal pieces of chuá péa weaving pattern in lower part of chea basket See: Appendix 29, Weaving Designs; tén, Weaving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódro [I Vb] to move (as hiá leaves of a tree in khía the wind) / frémir, tressaillir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódro cha to exercise the body; see: Appendix 6, Body Actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: ői, Positions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódrong [N] coop, cage / lòng gà / cage à poules. CL: to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kóxáí tódrong ī (kind of) vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>róng ī compartment within druang ī chicken coop for big chickens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódrong chu pig basket, name given to Pleiades, Hyades; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódrong ī woven chicken coop; small cage within druang ī chicken coop for chicks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódrong ī chicken coop, name given to Pleiades; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódrong róng large coop for large chickens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tódrong ī small coop for chicks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tódrong ī coop is 16-inches tall with a 15-inch diameter. It is woven with the tén tô simple pattern with vе twisted cords around the middle portion. The door is woven with the chúа tén pattern.

See: ī, About Chickens; kópai, Animal Places

tódroā See tódróang. matter, item, problem; story; meaning; sentence

tódróang [N] matter, item, problem; story; meaning; sentence / diêu, cach, sự; nghĩa; câu / chосе, detail, problème, histoire, sens, phrase. PNB *tadró; VN ch菊ng. Also: tódroā.

kiklai kikla something or other
mői tódróang róngei one song; see: róngei, Singing
DICTIONARY

mối tòdròang tòpui quotation; see: Appendix 33, Talking
hòang know-how, matter
to lai to la some
tòdròang mòhúa spiritual matter; see: Appendix 14, Religion
tòdròang tìng the end of the matter, limit
u lai u la some where
Á va tới tòdròang. I want to say something.

In matters of linguistics it is convenient to use the following terminology: chu, (VN) letter, ròkong, word, tòdròang, sentence, ròkong, language.

See: chêb, Writing
tòdròu [Num] six / sáu / six. PNB *tôdrâu. Also: tòdrâu.
hâi tòdròu Saturday / ngày thứ bảy / samedi; see: hâi, Weekdays
khê tòdròu June / tháng sáu / juin; see: khê, Months
tòdròu chat sixty
See: Appendix 35, Numbering
tòdruam [T Vb] to help each other work a field / giúp dỗ nhau / s’entr’aider.
See: chiak, Work in Field;
véang, Helping
tò’dòu [T Vb] to break; to be broken, to be snapped (of a stick) / gãy / rompre, tâcher.
’đòu to snap, to break
tò’dòu pêa to bòmêng two broken teeth
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
tô-eâ See tô-câng. to shine very brightly
ôc-tôcông to shine very brightly.
Also: tô-dea.
êang to shine, bright
See: êang, Light	
tògian [N] lap; back of tàng chair / lõng, lùng ghê / pan, dos.
ôi tôgian to sit in one’s lap; see: ôi, Positions
See: chêang. Leg Parts; drá, House Furnishings
tògoh [vAdj] very big (of tôveang circular things) / lôn lâm / grand.
go tôgoh very thick (of flat things)
See: kan, Size
tògông [N] part of trigger of kîtro bow trap
See: kîtro, Bow Trap Parts
tògông eak [N] place where people eak defecate
tògôu [I Vb] to knock with knuckles on table, door,
cheng cymbals, drum, etc. / dánh / frapper.
Syn.: pam, tea, to, tòu
See: xîan, Punishments
tôheà [I Vb] (of wood) to crack open / dập mủ / fendre.
See: lôang, Wood Descriptives
tôhéam [Num] eight / tám / huit.
PNB *tahgaâm. Also: tôheô.
khê tôhéam August / tháng tám / aout; see: khê, Months
tôhéam chat eighty
See: Appendix 35, Numbering
tôhéô See tôhéam, eight
tôhie ripped clothes—minus a part hie to rip
See: chêp, Care of Clothes
tôhôî [pVb] to keep right on doing something, continue / cû / continuer.
tôpui tôhôî to speak many words instead of a few; see: Appendix 33, Talking
See: pôxôh, Continuing	
tôhom [Resp] That’s also alright!;
okay / èùng được / O.K.
Syn.: xí ré
See: Appendix 33, Talking
tôhôu [T Vb] to argue with each other / cãi nhau / argumenter.
hôu to curse, to argue
tô-iá, Tea Tô-iá river
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
tô-it sound of bamboo rubbing on each other

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<th>tọja -- toké</th>
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<th>SEDANG</th>
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<td>tọja — to carry</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọjung [vAdj] to be in disarray, to be messy / lôn-xôn / en désarroi, en désordre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to carry</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: chôu, Putting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọja to be thrown from side to side by the wind; to be in disarray, to be messy</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọka [S Vb] to go through, to leave / đi qua, rôi đi / traverser, sortir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọka ma hài to go east, or to go west ‘across the sun’; see: hài, Directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọjak [T Vb] to tie up with the other end of the cord held secure (as to tie cattle to a stake); the trip-wire or trigger of ta spear trap, kọtro bow trap, chàn fish trap / buộc / lier.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Syn.: lua, luan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kọtro, Bow Trap Parts; kat, Tying</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọjep [I Vb] until; to keep on going (as of time, highway, etc.); to be attached to, to be connected to; to continue in time from past to present / cu / continuar.</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọka to fight (as of animals with each other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọjep tẹ nó kọ from then until now</td>
<td></td>
<td>ka to eat, bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: pọxọh, Continuing; Appendix 21, Time</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọka dei pó to fight with each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
<td>go tọkah cliff overhanging water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọjó to rest upon</td>
<td></td>
<td>kọng tọkah cliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: klei, Finishing</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: kọng, The Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọjó kẹng [N] limit / giới hạn / limite.</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọkai [anN] large red and black tick / bỏ chọ / tique. Also: kọkai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: klei, Finishing</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: khu kiki, Tick Family:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọjóli [N] mountain ridge line / sông núi, dôi / sommet, chaîne. CL: to.</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọkang to fence each other in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kọng, The Earth; ngo, Mountain Descriptives</td>
<td></td>
<td>kang to fence, to fence in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xẹ oneself, alone, only</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọpá large branches of lọang tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọjóli [N] vehicular trailer / xe rō-noọc / remorque.</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: lọáng, Parts of Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: xẹ, Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọkáng to divide up with each other (as land, or the harvest from a field)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọju to put each other down</td>
<td></td>
<td>káng to divide, to separate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ju to put down</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: xọáng, Dividing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọjúa [N] trap / bẫy / trappe.</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọkát [I Vb] to tie each other up; to wrestle with each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chàng, Traps and Weapons</td>
<td></td>
<td>kat to tie a knot in kọsxái a string; to tie up (as cattle to a stake)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tọkát dei pó to be clench together for a fight</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: kat, Tying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
<td>tọké [S Vb] to follow around / theo / suivre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: krıoŋ, tiọ</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DICTIONARY  353  töke -- tökoa

töke  the coo-coo sound of kléang
a large bird; to cry loudly
when disaster is impending;
to wail
mônhau töke  the curse of a
spirit sounding like the coo-
coo of kléang a large bird;
see: mônhau, Spirit
Utterances
töke hórang  to scream / kêu
thét lên / crier perçant
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia;
Appendix 33, Talking; króu,
Crying
töken [anN] large red ant (bites);
anthill (of töken ant) / kiên
dô, kiên lừa / fourmi.
kôxét tlua töken  ‘anthill’
mushroom (found near töken
anthill); see: tlua, tlua
Mushrooms
töken  a tributary of Tea
Krông river above Tea
Pơxái, north of Kon Prêng
center; see: Appendix 27,
Geographical Places

The töken ant and kôlea termite
live together.

See: hmui, Ant Family
tôkêng, vô tôkêng  (kind of) vô
wine jar
See: vô, Wines Jars
tökea  [C Vb] to make clear; to
understand; to promise; to
gamble, to cast lots; to be
engaged to be married; to
plan or to decide; to place an
order; to give specific
instructions trusting someone
to do or make that thing for
you; predestined or fated / hủa; quyet dình / comprendre,
promettre, jouer au jeu
d’argent, tirer au sort, tracer
un plan, décider.
dê tökea  to be engaged, to be
promised for marriage; see:
hôdrô, Engagement

bôdrâ tökea  to refuse / chối /
rebut
tôbrâ  to cast lots

A tökea na rôe cô  dí
NhaTrang. I ask you, sister,
to buy a shirt for me in
NhaTrang.

See: Appendix 33, Talking; xah,
Amusement
tôkê [Sim] to be the same,
identical, equal / giống nhau,
bằng nhau / même, égal.
See: tiah, Similarities; Appendix
35, Numbering

tôkîa  [Sim] the same / nhứt nhau /
même.
See: tiah, Similarities
tôkian to use each other as a pillow
-- kian to use as a pillow
tôko  [T Vb] to fight with swords; to
chop each other; to be
chopped down; fallen over (of
trees) / dâu gươm, chem nhau
ko to chop lòng wood; to snap
lóng a twig; to build nhgei a
house; to kill

Lóng hiêng tôko. The tree
has fallen down.

See: Appendix 17, Actions with
Trees and Sticks
tôko  [anN] (kind of) winged, flying
ant / một loại kiến cảnh /
fourmi.
See: hmui, Ant Family
tôko  [N] things, belongings / dô vật /
chose, effets.
Syn.: kôto, tôméam
tôkô to chop each other; (of trees)
to fall down
kô to chop large timber
See: Appendix 17, Actions with
Trees and Sticks
tôkoh to greet each other
koh to greet, to salute
tôkoa  [anN] long lizard / thanh-lân /
lézard. CL: rõño.
tôkoa  [T Vb] to tie a knot / buộc /
hier. Also: tôka, tôkôe.
tôkoa kôxâi to tie up with cord
or a vine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tōkoah -- tōkrōu</th>
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<th>SEDANG</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See: kat. Tying; kōxài, Actions with Cord and Vines</td>
<td></td>
<td>See: Appendix 6, Body Actions; Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkoah [vAdj] blue; much gray hair / xanh da trời / bleu.</td>
<td>tōkhū to miss each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>práng tōkoah gray; cf. pōk</td>
<td>khū to be lonely, to be sad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: ingiat, liông jeh</td>
<td>tōkla [S Vb] to separate, to leave from / tách ra, di khói / séparer, partir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: bōng, Colors; Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkõe See tōkoa. to tie a knot</td>
<td>tōklau to stone each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkõm to wait for each other</td>
<td>klau to stone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kõm to wait</td>
<td>tōklek, chém tōklek blue bird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkõu priat [N] the dead roots of banana plant / rể chuối khô / racine.</td>
<td>See: Appendix 4, Birds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: priat. Banana Plant</td>
<td>tōklelie to pinch each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkõu to bark at each other (of dogs)</td>
<td>klie to pinch with the knuckles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōu to bark</td>
<td>tōklông See klông. piece or section of bamboo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkû [vAdj] few gray hairs</td>
<td>tōklông núa joint between two sections of bamboo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
<td>See: blōh, Parts of Bamboo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkuva [anN] chameleon / ký-nhông / caméléon. CL: rōno, to.</td>
<td>tōklôam to run into each other, to bump into each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khu bōu, Lizard Family</td>
<td>klôam to run into something, to bump into something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkûa to shave each other</td>
<td>tōkrau to protect each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kûa to shave, to scrape</td>
<td>krau to guard, to protect, to feed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkûam [B Vb] to put together belongings of several people / chung với nhau / mettre ensemble.</td>
<td>tōkrei, chém tōkrei brown bird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: bâng, Togetherness</td>
<td>See: Appendix 4, Birds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōchuaam to come together, to put things together</td>
<td>tōkreô to call each other, to call together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: bâng, Togetherness</td>
<td>kreô to call</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkûam to be together, for people to gather together. Also: tōkum, tōkuô.</td>
<td>See: kreô, Calling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kûam to rake</td>
<td>tōkri [T Vb] to break off (of kái antlers from animal, or plai fruit from tree) / rưng / rompre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öffentkûam to be together; see: öffent, Positions</td>
<td>See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks; kái, Horns and Antlers; plai, Fruit Handling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: bāng, Togetherness</td>
<td>tōkri to hold on by a string, by a tiny hair; (of plai fruit) to fall to the ground without anyone picking it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkûm See tōkûam. to be together, for people to gather together</td>
<td>kri to pick plai fruit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for people to gather together</td>
<td>See: kleh, Falling; plai, Fruit Handling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkuô See tōkûam. to be together, for people to gather together</td>
<td>tōkriô to scratch each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkut to bend (rōng one’s back, lōang a stick, ’nek a hoe); to blow down (as khia the wind blows down lōang a tree</td>
<td>kriô to scratch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gut to be curved</td>
<td>tōkruô, kōxài tōkruô (kind of)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vine / một loại dây</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICTIONARY</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>tōkrúa -- tōlot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes</td>
<td>tōléang [vDes] to be clear; to make something clear in discussion; to be wide awake; (of weather) a clear day; to judge one (for wrong doing) / rõ / clair. Also: tōléā. See: Appendix 10, Sleeping; kōng, Weather; Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkrúa [I Vb] to continue sick / dau / maladé</td>
<td>tōléi [anN] land snail with shell (calls klek klek klek) / ēc / limaçon. eak hōlong ‘star feces’ land snail (so named and not eaten because it is thought to be the feces of hōlong eak a ‘defecating’ or falling star) See: tren, Worms and Caterpillars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkrui dei pó to be rough with each other (as when drunk), to curse each other</td>
<td>tōléi [N] hook (made from pōlāi bamboo saplings and used to pick fruit from the tops of trees and to lift up poles) / móc / crochet, croc. klei to hook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krui to curse continually See: pōu, Drunkenness</td>
<td>tōlī to stick out their tongues at each other lī to stick out the tongue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkrui See tōkrūi. curly (hair); to curl</td>
<td>tōlīng See līng. to keep one’s word; to repeat something, to do it again; to be obliged; to decide to do something previously against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkrún [vAdj] curly (hair); to curl / quăn / frisé. Also: tōkrū. See: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
<td>tōlo taboo / không được, cấm / tabou. See: khōh, Taboo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōkva See tōkoa. to tie a knot</td>
<td>tōloi to believe each other loi to obey, to believe See: Appendix 22, Knowing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōla dei pó one goes one way, another goes another way / chửa tay</td>
<td>tōlōn [N] big waves (in water) / sòng / vague. Also: jōfón. tea jōfón wave / sòng / vague See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōla tōlot Vietnamese-made loosely woven mat See: rōlek, Sleeping Mats</td>
<td>tōlot, kliēang tōlot hawk (calls tot to tot tot) See: ; see: khu kliēang, Eagle and Hawk Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōlau, rōlek tōlau</td>
<td>tōlot, tōlea tōlot to skin oneself; to have the skin rubbed off Syn.: tōlea kea See: Appendix 6, Body Actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td>tōlei See tōléang. to be clear; to make something clear in discussion; to be wide awake; (of weather) a clear day Syn.: tōlea kea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōlé</td>
<td>tōlea tōlot to skin oneself; to have the skin rubbed off Syn.: tōlea kea See: Appendix 6, Body Actions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôlôe -- tômang</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôlôe [T Vb] to lose teeth / rụng / perdre (dent).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Convenience:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họng tooth</td>
<td>• be-ča, easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xỏng tôlôe to fall out of bed;</td>
<td>• ẻn, in a hurry, easily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
<td>• hêng, to dislike to do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôlôi loose fitting (clothes); to</td>
<td>something because it is difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abandon each other, to divorce</td>
<td>• ĩa, easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôi to release, to give up, to</td>
<td>• khóm, persistence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abandon</td>
<td>• hluṣu, easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôlôi xỏng to fall out of bed</td>
<td>• lũlũ lũlũ, intolerable, hard to take</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chêp, Care of Clothes</td>
<td>• mô-čam, to do something with difficulty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôlua, Tea Tôlua</td>
<td>• hnea, difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tributary of Tea</td>
<td>• ốh ta kai ői, hard to bear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vei river, below Tea Xéang,</td>
<td>• pá, difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above Tea Rôvang rivers,</td>
<td>• pon, to be lucky</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near Tea Rôvang village</td>
<td>• ti ęa, unnecessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td>• tôbrú, to the limit of one’s strength</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôluição to pull out each other’s xák</td>
<td>• tôléi, easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lối to pull hair out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôlut [I Vb] to disobey; to commit</td>
<td></td>
<td>kôli Vietnamese-made glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adultery / không vàng lỡi,</td>
<td>klông tôlô bamboo glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngôai-tính / désobéir à,</td>
<td>tôlô kômui bamboo glass with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adultere.</td>
<td>bamboo branch still attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bro to make amends for adultery</td>
<td>at base for grasping and easy dipping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vai tôlut dei pó. They</td>
<td>See: kôli, Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commit adultery together.</td>
<td></td>
<td>tôma [ContConj] but / nhưng / mais.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Adultery is described as: | Nah kía hiáng ka ro vai, | tôma ôh ta cha. Previously a |
| ốh ta chiu tían disobedient to parents, | tôma ôh ta cha. Previously a |
| and ốh ta chiang khô not ethical. | tiger had killed their cow but |
| | (they) didn’t catch (it). |

See: Appendix 22, Knowing; Appendix 36, Wrongs | tôma dah by chance, fortunately / | | |
<p>| tôhlô to see | tính cõ, may sao / par hasard, |
| See: hô, Seeing | par bonheur. |
| tôhlüm to blow at each other | See: tuviah, Amazement |
| hôlüm to blow | tôma mo to be fine / mạnh khỏe / |
| tôléi [vAdj] easy / dễ, dễ dàng / | aller très bien. |
| facile. PNB *taqlêq. Also: | See: rõdei, Health |
| hôléi. | tôma nap kia hollow between |
| tôlô [N] Sedang-made bamboo | shoulder and collar bone |
| drinking glass (one portion of | See: ihiam, Trunk Body Parts |
| bamboo continues upward for | tôma tôngam to ridicule, to abuse |
| grasping) | See: Appendix 33, Talking |
| tômang [C Vb] to hear / nghe / | tômang to listen’. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DICTIOANRY</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **tôngó** to listen  
See: eak, Body Functions |
| **tómát** (Fr) [N] tomato / cà chua / tomaté.  
See: hme, Foods; rô-lo rô-le, Cultivated Plants |
| **tóméa** See tóméang, woodpecker |
| **tóméam** [N] things, belongings / đồ đạc, đồ vật / effets. PNB *tamam. Also: tóméô. |
| **brúô** aid (supply of clothes, food, building materials, etc.) |
| **ka tóméam kia** to feast (using the lián ko money given by the government for death in the army) |
| **mhôrè** to squander tóméam things |
| **hrê** tóméam destroyed goods |
| **tông tóméam vai** to steal things of others; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs |
| **tóméam môhei** toys; see: xah, Amusement |
| **tóméam ốh ta sah** unwanted things, things ready to throw out |
| **tóméam tôk** something one has had for a long time  
Syn.: kôto, tôko |
| **tóméang, chêm tóméang** woodpecker / chim gô kiên.  
Also: tóméa.  
See: Appendix 4, Birds |
| **tómêô** See tóméam. things, belongings |
| **tómìat** [Q Vb] to think, to consider / suy-nghĩ / penser, considérer.  
'nai tómìat to think, to consider  
See: Appendix 22, Knowing |
| **tómôi** [anN] python / trần / python.  
See: pah kan, Large Snakes |
| **tómôi tea** the water test for truthfulness: each one ducks his head under water and the first one to surface loses, the last to surface wins. Also: tômôi |
| **mui** to go into water, to dive deep into water |
| **tómâi** to soak up water, to dip into water, to be covered up with water  
See: pôsau, Truthfulness Test |
| **tómôîi** to be each one separate  
**ám tômôîi** to give each one a piece |
| **môîi** one  
ôî tômôîi to be each one separate;  
see: ôî, Positions |
| **xo kôdrai tômôîi** to marry a girl not of own’s own village; see: ôî dei pó, Marriage |
| **tumôî** [anN] guest, stranger, foreigner / người ngoài, người la / invitée, étranger. PNB *tamôî. Also: tômôî. |
| **kôxâi tumôî** (kind of) vine  
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People |
| **tômôu** [N] little hammer / búa / marteau. CL: to.  
See: Appendix 32, Forge |
| **tômôû** [I Vb] to mate (of animals) / đáp, leo, nhãy / accouplement.  
Syn.: tôrôî  
See: ôî dei pó, Marriage |
| **tômûan** [N] stories, folk tales, legend / truyền cổ-tích / histoire, légendes. PNB *kaqmon ‘legend’. Also: hômûan, hômûan.  
See: Appendix 33, Talking |
| **tômûi** See tômôîi. the water test for truthfulness |
| **tômrâ** [T Vb] to square logs, making a beam with an axe / dêo cho việc / tailer.  
See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks |
| **tóhôma** to be acquainted with each other / làm quen, có quen  
hma to be acquainted with  
pôhôma to make friends  
See: tôdah, Meeting |
| **tóhmôm** [T Vb] to accuse / buốc tôîi / accuser. Also: tôhmûm.  
**tóhmôm môônên** to accuse  
See: Appendix 33, Talking |
<p>| <strong>tóhmûa</strong> to hide from each other |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tônhmuat — Tônêê</th>
<th>358</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hmuat</strong> to hide</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>tàng tônąng</strong> to look for food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tônhmuat</strong> to teach children</td>
<td>Syn.: uan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hmuat</strong> to persist in doing</td>
<td>See: <strong>ká</strong>, <strong>fishing</strong>; <strong>tàng</strong>, <strong>looking</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something, to repeat the same thing</td>
<td>for; <strong>Appendix 20, Kinds of People</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>hnê</strong>, Teaching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tóhmûm</strong> See tôhmôm. to accuse</td>
<td><strong>tónable</strong> to decide; to do something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tó'môu</strong> to contrast, to compare; to</td>
<td>with a purpose; to do something for the first time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be equal, to be the same, to</td>
<td>Also: tônh.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be identical / so sánh</td>
<td>See: <strong>Appendix 22, Knowing</strong>; <strong>péxiâm</strong>, Beginning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lâm tô'môu</strong> to walk side by side;</td>
<td><strong>tónap</strong> [N] grave, cemetery / mà, mỏ / tombe, cimetièr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see: <strong>Appendix 15, Going</strong></td>
<td><strong>tónap kia</strong> grave, cemetery / mà / cimetièr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tó'môu deî po</strong> the same as each other</td>
<td><strong>Gâ lâm chiêa tônâp i tap deî jìa.</strong> He went to dig a grave to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>tiah</strong>, Similarities; <strong>Appendix 35, Numbering</strong>; <strong>hnê</strong></td>
<td>bury his grandmother.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td>See: <strong>hla</strong>, Death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tóna</strong> close relationship / ruột mình</td>
<td><strong>tónaú</strong> [pVb] to prepare, to get</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cháu tôna</strong> very close grandchild</td>
<td>ready / chuẩn-bì, đê-dánh, sùa soăn / préparer. Also: <strong>rônica.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kúan tôna</strong> one's own child</td>
<td><strong>rónaú</strong> to do all the time; to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tê deî chiêa tôna</strong> to sell one's</td>
<td>prepare, to make ready</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body, harlotry; see: <strong>Appendix 36, Wrongs</strong></td>
<td>(as belongings for a trip); to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mau tôna</strong> relatives</td>
<td>straighten up, to arrange; to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>skin an animal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>tónaú hòu</strong> Beware! / coi chung!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See <strong>nhông o</strong>, Relationships</td>
<td>See: <strong>péxiâm</strong>, Beginning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tóna</strong> See tôña, to decide; to do</td>
<td><strong>tóng</strong>, <strong>hmôu tôngeng</strong> house-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something with a purpose; to do</td>
<td>sized boulder (where clothes can dry)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something for the first time</td>
<td><strong>teng</strong> to dry; to hang up to dry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: <strong>hmôu</strong>, Stones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tónam</strong> [I Vb] to boil; (of kettle) to</td>
<td><strong>tóngeng</strong>, <strong>lôông tôngeng</strong> cutting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing / sôi / bouillir. Also:</td>
<td>board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôñaô.</td>
<td><strong>tréng</strong> to chop only one time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: <strong>Appendix 19, Wooden Things</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>klea tônam</strong> the stomach</td>
<td><strong>tóneang</strong>, <strong>hmôu tôneang</strong> large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>growling</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: <strong>hmôu</strong>, Stones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hme tônam</strong> the bubbling of</td>
<td><strong>tóneê</strong> See tôné, the horizontal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooking rice; see: <strong>hme</strong>,</td>
<td>pieces of <strong>chia péa</strong> weaving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stages of Cooked Rice</td>
<td>pattern in lower part of <strong>chea</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <strong>pé</strong>, Means of Cooking;</td>
<td>basket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix 25, Actions with Water</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tôñê, 'ba tôñê See 'ba tôñen.
shooting range; target
tônei [N] earth, dirt / quá đất, đất / terre, saleté. PNB *taqneh; possible infix tônei: cf. Khmer tiy, dey, Mon ti, Mường tat, VN đất
kôtra pôpêng tônei to walk on dirt
krua tônei cricket (lives in the earth); see: khu krua, krua Cricket Family
hiá mö-êa tônei tea map; see: 'ba tôñen. Terms of Warfare
môvat tônei dirt wall; see:
ôvat, Walls
hngei tônei house built on the ground (like the Vietnamese); see: hngei, Houses
pông tônei to prepare the ground for a rice paddy; see: klang, Rice Paddy
plai tônei the earth, the globe
rông tônei the face of the earth
tren ôi tung tônei 'live in earth' larva of tung ngông; see:
tren, Worms and Caterpillars

The greatest xéang spirit is named homat and is sometimes called the xéang tônei spirit of the earth.

See: kong, The Earth; xéang, Spirits

Earth and Dirt:
- kómôu, dust
- kôta, (of earth) to crack open
- khàng, hard (earth)
- lê hmiu, fine dirt around ant hole
- mên, to form (clay)
- hmôu, stone, rock
- ngôí, dust
- prei, sand
- rõbên, soft (earth)
- tônei, earth, dirt
- tônei kôtak, dust
- tônei hnén, clay

tóñen [N] the horizontal pieces of chúa péa weaving pattern in lower part of chea basket / nan ngang. Also: tôñê.
Vài tên tôñen, núa vai rek idêang hícáp idêang. They weave the horizontal pieces, but they go over and under the vertical pieces.
See: tên, Weaving
tóñen, 'ba tôñen shooting range; target. Also: tôñê.
tôniä See tôñfang. metal screw; wooden plug; cutter
tôñiam [N] forge, forge equipment / lò rèn / forge.
rôpâm tôñiam forge shelter; see: hngei, Houses

For historical information on the Sedang reputation for iron working see Hickey (1982,168,179).

See: mêam, Metal; Appendix 32, Forge

"Father Dourisbourou reported that Sedang spent several months each year working iron mined locally to fashion sabers, knives, and spears, which they traded with the Rengao and western Bahnar for cloth and with the Bahnar Alakong to the east for salt. French explorer Henri Maitre reported that the Sedang told him that in the distant past they learned ironworking from Lao who lived in the vicinity...[O]n an embankment of the Akoi River, Sedang had ironworking furnaces on top of which were animal-skin bellows worked by hand. Iron ore was extracted nearby and mixed with charcoal to produce iron."
Hickey (1993,177,189)

tôñfang [N] metal screw; wooden plug; cutter / dinh đê, nút /
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tôno -- tônhéang</th>
<th>360</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tôno [N] landing along a river where there is a trail or village / bên sông</td>
<td>tông [N] carrying pole / đòn gánh / fléau, palanche.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water; tròang, Streets and Paths</td>
<td>tông to carry on pole over shoulder (as water in a can supported from a pole carried between two people)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôno, tôpui tôno to talk, to converse / nói chuyện / causser, bavarder.</td>
<td>tôngô to carry (grandmother’s) corpse, name given to Big Dipper, Ursa Major; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôpui tôno kra kolêm to talk and have a good time</td>
<td>tônlô [vAdj] daring, brave / bạo, có gan, can đảm / hardi, courageux. PNB *tanuq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td>kêthông tônlô metal drum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tônhô [S Vb] to go downstream; to cross a lake westward / đi xuống dòng, qua bể / aller en aval, traverser.</td>
<td>lòng thônlô (kind of) tree; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: pokâ, prêâng</td>
<td>môngê tônlô daring, brave person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant.: dak</td>
<td>Tea Tônlô river flowing down from Vàng Drùan pass; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td>tônhô [N] dipper (without handle) for tông hme scooping rice / gáo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tônhôk [N] large hammer in tôniâm forge; nail / búa / marteau.</td>
<td>tônhô [N] small supporting post in house / côt / poteau.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL: to.</td>
<td>tôu to support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôk to thump, pound with hand or fist; to pound metal shape; to hammer, to forge</td>
<td>See: hngê, House Parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 32, Forge</td>
<td>tôhnêng to carry (water) together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tônhông, chêm tônhông bird</td>
<td>hnêng to carry (water)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khu chêm pót, Blue Bird Family</td>
<td>tônhê to teach each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tônhông [N] to have a race, test, contest; to cast lots; to amuse oneself / cuộc dua / course, épreuve, lutte.</td>
<td>hnê to teach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kôlî, Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td>See: hnê, Teaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tônhông, chêm tônhông bird</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: khu chêm pót, Blue Bird Family</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>tônhông [N] to have a race, test, contest; to cast lots; to amuse oneself / cuộc dua / course, épreuve, lutte.</td>
<td>tônhê to teach each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kôlî, Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td>See: hnê, Teaching</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tônhông, chêm tônhông bird</td>
<td>tônhê to teach each other</td>
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<td>See: khu chêm pót, Blue Bird Family</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>tônhông [N] to have a race, test, contest; to cast lots; to amuse oneself / cuộc dua / course, épreuve, lutte.</td>
<td>tônhê to teach each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kôlî, Kitchen Utensils</td>
<td>tônhê to teach each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tônhông, chêm tônhông bird</td>
<td>tônhê to teach each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: khu chêm pót, Blue Bird Family</td>
<td>tônhê to teach each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Courage:**
  - kên, to dare, to be brave
  - tônlô, daring, brave, courageous
  - tốtrei, strong, to shrug off an unpleasantness
  - xiap, bold, courageous, brave

**tônlô [N] small supporting post in house / côt / poteau.**

**tóu to support**

**See: hngê, House Parts**

**tóhnêng to carry (water) together**

**hnêng to carry (water)**

**tóhnê to teach each other**

**hnê to teach**

**See: hnê, Teaching**

**tóhnêá See tônhêá. to split**

**lông wood together; to burst; to crack open; broken**

**tóhnêang [T Vb] to split lông**

**wood together; to burst; to crack open (as kôta i chicken egg); broken (as a leaky tôfô bamboo glass) / chè (cüß), dãp**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Việt Nam</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>tỏnoh</strong> [vAdj] to be broken down, to be leaky (of a dam in a river) / cố lỗ thủng / fuite. See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tỏnilihan</strong> [vAdj] fallen down (of hman pants)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tỏnláng</strong> [T Vb] to test, to prove (as to race to determine the fastest runner) / thử, chứng-tô / éprouver.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tỏnláng</strong> to have a race, test, contest; to cast lots; to amuse oneself See: pòsa, Truthfulness Test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tỏngia</strong> to stand, to be standing; position in front of, before / đứng trước / devant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lambilõngia</strong> to go stand in front of; see: Appendix 15, Going</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tỏngia tê</strong> to go upstream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tỏngie</strong> See tõngiē. malaria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngó</strong> [N] head; forehead / đầu, trán / tête, front. hua tõngó balding above the forehead; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kốxiang tõngó</strong> skull; see: kốxiang. Bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngó kloh</strong> partial baldness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngó lóng</strong> total baldness Syn.: kling See: ko, Parts of the Head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngong, vò tõngong</strong> (kind of) black or red vò wine jar See: vò, Wines Jars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngô</strong> to covet, to wish strongly for See: va, Wanting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngô [C Vb] to listen / nghe / écouter. tõmang</strong> to hear Syn.: tang, tõláng See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngôu, be tõngôu</strong> to be astonished with someone’s wisdom; to lay one’s head on its side in wonder listening to someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngúa, kốxiang tõngúa</strong> shin bone See: kốxiang, Bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngrên</strong> [vAdj] thin, young person, not moving about See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõngroh</strong> [vAdj] large, tall, elderly, sick person See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tõnghang</strong> to squat down with head back ‘ngõi to have head raised up as when squatting down tõnghang hõ‘nan a‘nai to squat down, to sit on the ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(trúng) / fendre, crever, casser. Also: tônhéa. hnéang to split wood prê prep pra prap to leak out quickly (of water)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tọnhọám — tôpeh</th>
<th>362</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**tọnhọám** to hold each other in respect  
**nhọám** to hold someone in respect  

**tọnhọa** [I Vb] to blossom (of réang flowers) / ra hoa / fleurir.  

**tọnhé, tônhie tônhé** to utterly destroy; complete destruction  

**tọnhie** to destroy each other; to break (as a mirror)  

'nhie to destroy  

**tọnhie đei cha** to lose a baby, to expel a baby before time; stillborn; see: tôpa. Pregnant  

**tọnhie tônhé** to utterly destroy; complete destruction  

**tô-ô** to serve each other. PNB  

*taqâq 'to burp'.  

ô to serve (food)  

**tô-ok** to pour for each other  

ok to pour, to sprinkle  

**tôpa** [I Vb] to be pregnant / có thai / enceinte.  

| Á tôpa xeh. | I'm pregnant.  

**tôpa** [T Vb] to stop, to extinguish / ngừng, dập tát / arrêter, étendre. PB *pât.  

**tôpa kômái** to stop an engine or môfor / tát máy / stopper machine  

**tôpa on** to put out a fire; see: on, Aspects of Fire  

See: klei, Finishing  

**tôpá** [N] large branches of lọang tree; fork in tree; to be branched out into two (as a double finger, or two-headed person) / móc nhánh / branche.  

Kia Tôpá Ko the Double-Headed Story Ghost (f); see: kia, Folktales Ghosts  

**lọang tôpá** fork of branches in tree; see: lọang, Parts of Trees  

**tôkang** small branches  

**tôpá tròang** branches of blood vessels  

See: lọang, Parts of Trees

| Pregnant:  

• ái kuan, to be pregnant  

• chiang ői xêh, to become pregnant  

• dê kôpong, to be pregnant (of animals)  

• dê tôpa, to be pregnant (of women)  

• dê xiu, pregnant  

• kô-ői, to be pregnant (of animals)  

• kôpong, pregnant (of animals)  

• hlo ma, to give birth (to child)  

• mohonâm dei vai 'nêng, to have a baby  

• môngiang, to give birth (illegitimate child)  

• ői tôpa xeh, to be pregnant (of women)  

• pôu dei kuan hóuan, to give birth to a baby  

• pôu dei vai 'nêng, to carry a baby (of women)  

• pôu môngê, to carry a baby (of women)  

• pôu pa, to become a father  

• tang mal, twins  

• tônhie đei cha, to lose a baby, to expel fetus before time  

• tôpa, pregnant  

• tôpa xeh, to become pregnant  

• xiêm môngiang, birthplace  

• xiu, pregnant (animals, illegitimate children)  

**tôpâ** See tôpáng. bamboo shoots  

**tôpah** [Num] seven / bây / sept.  

PNB *tapâh. Also: tôpeh.  

**khê tôpah** July / tháng bây / juillet; see: khê, Months  

**tôpah chat** seventy  

See: Appendix 35, Numbering  

**tôpái** See kôpái. rabbit  

**tôpái, to tôpái** to stick out three fingers; three fingers' width  

pái three  

See: Appendix 35, Numbering  

**tôpáng** [N] bamboo shoots / mâu / pousses bambou. PNB *dâqâbâng. Also: tôpâ.  

See: hme, Foods  

**tôpeh** See tôpah. seven
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| tòpêng, Tea Tòpêng | tributary of Tea Pốkài river below Tea Ká, above Tea Kau rivers  
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| tòpê | to stab each other / đâm nhau  
pê | to stab  
See: pê, Stabbing |
| tòpêa | See tòpêang. the new moon; sliver of the moon  
Also: tòpêa.  
See: kê, Phases of the Moon |
| tòpo | [vAdj] ripped / xé / déchiré.  
eó tòpo | ripped clothes  
See: éô, Care of Clothes |
| tòpô [DName] |  |
| kòxáí tòpô | vine used for cord;  
See: Appendix 13, Vines and  
Ropes |
| nha tòpô | (kind of) eatable grass;  
See: Appendix 23, Grasses |
| tòpôh | [aN] (kind of) hómê Worms  
See: hômê, hómê Worms |
| tòpôi | (non-Central Sedang) See tòpuí. to talk  
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| tòpêang | [N] powdered rice (made by continued pei pounding) used in preparing plô fermenting agent for wine; communion bread used by Catholic priests / bột gao / riz.  
hmê tôpêang prông | roasted powdered rice; see: hmê, Stages of Cooked Rice  
See: bû, Rice Activities |
| tòpô | to divide in two; to be separated from something / chia hai / divisor.  
pô | piece, part, half  
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places |
| tòpông | See ròpông. (kind of) large, long, round fish  
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia |
| tòpôp | the call of chi barking deer / kêu, rông  
Syn.: kòtôu  
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia |
| tòpuí | [I Vb] to talk / nói / parler.  
PHrS * capítulo. Also: tôpôi (non-Central Sedang).  
ka tòpuí to speak alone, to speak to oneself  
môi tôdôráng tòpuí quotation  
hnék hnék hnék hnék sound of a hoarse voice  
pôk pôk pôk the sound of clear speech  
tòpuí chhai ihiam to use offensive language (as referring to in-laws by gà or eh); see: ihiam, Heart as Seat of Emotion  
tòpuí ṇhen to speak clearly  
tòpuí xiôi to speak evil; see: Appendix 36, Wrong  
See: Appendix 33, Talking (many occurrences of tôpuí not listed here) |
| tôpún, to tôpûn | to stick out four fingers, four fingers’ width  
pûn four  
See: Appendix 35, Numbering |
| tôpla | to fight, to go to war / chiến tranh, đánh giặc. PNB *tabläh; cf. PC *bläh.  
plà to mediate, to reconcile, to break up a fight, to come between and stop a quarrel  
tôpla dei pó *bàng cháng to sword-fight together  
tôpla tôrá to fight  
Syn.: hóbrôk.  
See: ‘ba tênên, Terms of Warfare |
| tôplôu | [T Vb] to interpret, to translate / giải-thích, dịch / interpréter, traduire.  
See: Appendix 33, Talking |
| tôplô ò | worm-filled belly  
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses |
| tôpra | [I Vb] to fly, to float (of small things in the air) / bay, nói / voler, flottier.  
See: kònéang, Flying |
| tôpro | to have illicit relations  
pro to do, to make  
See: Appendix 36, Wrong |
<p>| tôra, hóbra tôra xeh | to justify oneself |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tórá -- tórō</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>tórá</strong> [Man] altogether; both of them, all of them; all of the same kind (i.e., all of the same family, all of the same race, etc.)</td>
<td><strong>tórō</strong> district; group of villages comprising a priest’s parish / vũng, quanh / étendue, district, paroisse. PNB <em>tərəp</em> ‘group of villages’. Also: jöring. See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places (many occurrences of töring not listed here)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>préi</strong> those two</td>
<td><strong>tórō</strong> [N] thunder / sâm / tonnerre. <strong>chàng tórō</strong> lightning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tómopla tôrá</strong> to fight</td>
<td>The greatest xéang spirit is named homat and is sometimes called the xéang tórō spirit of thunder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Vai làm tôrá xuan. They are going in a group that is all Vietnamese.
- **tórak** to be engaged to be married
- **dế tórak** to be engaged
  - See: **hódrō**, Engagement
- **tórang** (Tea Tau, Tea Prong) See môgrang. chalk
- **törüa** ta agree to marry someone
  - **chêm törüa** bird of magpie family; see: khu chêm rông, Magpie Family
  - **rau** to agree to marry someone
  - See: **hódrō**, Engagement
- **Törüang** [GName] village between Tea Krong and Đréang Nó villages along Tea Kóí river
  - See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
- **törüang, tórông törüang khía** to fly in the wind
- **törüi** [N] part of trigger of kódro bow trap
  - See: kódro, Bow Trap Parts
- **törüi** [vAdj] very beautiful; beautiful or handsome person / dep lăm / trés beau.
  - See: lém, Qualities, Appendix 20, Kinds of People
- **törüng dei pó** (of two people) to dispute over obtaining something (as for kódrai a wife)
  - **rëng** to dispute
- **törüng** [N] large area; area of a tribal or ethnic group; political or government
  - **törüi** to mate of (animals, especially large animals as ro cow, xei horse, kópōu buffalo, chu pig, púpái goat) / nhay, leo, dap / s’accoupler.
  - **Syn.: tômōu**
  - See: ôi dei pó, Marriage
- **törü** [S Vb] to go backward / lũi lai / aller à reculons.
  - **kómēi törü** status; to switch positions as to whom is embarrassed before whom
  - **ôi törü** to turn one’s back to someone / quay lưng / traître avec deudain; see: ôi, Positions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary</th>
<th>365</th>
<th>tôruam -- tonon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vêh tôrôù to turn your ko head around</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôrôùam [C Vb] to agree to anything, sometimes marriage) / dông ý / étre d'accord. Also: tôrôùam.</td>
<td>tôtant to look for together / kiêm nhau, tìm nhau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dé tôrôùam to be engaged</td>
<td>tông to look for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hôdro, Engagement</td>
<td>tôtant ka dram to look for grub together; see: chu, Pigs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôruap to grab each other</td>
<td>See: tâng, Looking for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rup to grab</td>
<td>tôtant [anN] bird that eats xot bees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôrôùm See tôrôùam, to agree</td>
<td>See: khu chêm, Bird Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôhrà [T Vb] to cast or draw lots / rút thấm / tirer au sort.</td>
<td>tutat, pah tutat large poisonous snake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôke to gamble, to cast lots</td>
<td>See: khu pah, Snake Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: xah, Amusement</td>
<td>tôtek to be lifted up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôhrían [T Vb] to study / học / étudier.</td>
<td>tek to lift up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: hôk, Study</td>
<td>A tek lôang: lôang hiang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôhrim [vAdj] person in kôpén a loincloth</td>
<td>tôtek: I'm lifting the tree; the tree is lifted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People</td>
<td>tutek (dup) See tek. to lift up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôrôah [T Vb] to string up on kôxái a cord or vine / treo bằng dây / pendre.</td>
<td>tôteng (dup) See teng. to hit, to knock something; to give a sound beating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kat. Tying: kôxái, Actions with Cord and Vines</td>
<td>tutê (dup) See tô. to pick up with fingers; to pinch, pinch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôsak [T Vb] to fight (of líc hìông roosters) / đánh / battre.</td>
<td>tôtia [anN] large flying squirrel / sóc bay / écureuil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: líc, About Chickens</td>
<td>tutuä small flying squirrel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôsaùa, Tea Tôsaü tributary of Tea Veï river, below Tea Hmôu Tú, above Tea Trêang rivers</td>
<td>See: khu kôñái òh ta âi ting. Flying Squirrels (rats without tails, with wings)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places.</td>
<td>titiah (dup) See tia. similar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôsông ju ré to run down a steep incline / đi xuống dốc / descendre.</td>
<td>tôtiu to go together / đi với nhau. Also: tôtiu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chu, Ascending and Descending</td>
<td>tôi to follow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôtá (dup) See tô. to go around</td>
<td>tôto even, the same; lean, little meat / bằng nhau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôtah [T Vb] to take off, to release / bô ra, tha ra, thà ra / relâcher.</td>
<td>tôto lôí not to have much</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn: pdôi, xi</td>
<td>tôto ngoi lean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutam (dup) See tam. to fall down; to be hit on the head</td>
<td>See: tia, Similarities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôtang See tang. to hear, to listen</td>
<td>titô (dup) See tô. to laugh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôtanh the way not being clear</td>
<td>tôtoh the way not being clear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: trôang, Streets and paths</td>
<td>See: tôtoh to pour for each other, to pour for each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôtoh to pour for each other, to pour for each other</td>
<td>toh to pour water for huam bathing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutoi (dup) See toi. to pull away; to tie an animal by the nose and lead it; to draw up</td>
<td>tutoi (dup) See toi. to pull away; to tie an animal by the nose and lead it; to draw up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonon (dup) See ton. long time</td>
<td>tôton ah in the future; see: Appendix 21, Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tótò -- tôтріо</td>
<td>366</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **tótò,** cỏ tótò | sweater or coat for
cold weather |
| See: cỏ, Clothes |
| tótòe [I Vb] | to fall apart / tách |
| riếng ra |
| See: lém, Qualities |
| títói (dup) | See tói. to say, to tell |
| títòu [anN] | prickly caterpillar / sầu |
| bütôm / chenille. |

If one steps on the ỉlọ prickles of วลòu a prickly caterpillar, he may be sick for 1-2 weeks.

See: khu hẻdrong ỉlà, 'prickly'

Caterpillar Family

| títú (dup) | See tú. to kick with foot |
| títùa [anN] | small flying squirrel / sóc bay / écureuil. |
| títia | large flying squirrel |
| See: khu kòmah ôh ta ái tîng, Flying Squirrels (rats without tails, with wings) |

| tòtung | to argue / cãi / argumenter. |
| See: Appendix 33, Talking |
| títú (dup) | to bend over |
| tuô | to slump over, to bend over |
| tutut, xích tutut | motor-bike / xe gân máy |
| See: xích, Vehicles |

| títánh [S Vb] | to go for a long trip / đi xa / voyager. |
| See: Appendix 16, Movements |

| tòtram | to meet (by chance, not necessarily for good) / gắp |
| tòdah | to meet (formally, with intent) |
| tram | to meet |
| See: tòdah, Meeting |

| tòtrau | [anN] pigeon, dove / bồ câu / pigeon, colombe. PNB |
| *çatrâw. |
| dréang | nest of kliàng and |
| tôtrau | birds (q.v.) |
| i to tôtrau | chicken, bigger than i to pu-ûk, smaller than i to ê-êa; see: f, Chickens |
| pòxìa | offspring of tôtrau |
| tôxông tôtrau | 'pigeon' glutinous |
| rice with yellow and black |
| kòtòu | husk and white cha |

body; see: tôxông, Glutinous Rice

See: khu chèm, Bird Family;

| tòtrau | Pigeons, Doves: |
| tôtrau lêng | pigeon |
| tôtrau, põlêng | Eastern Turtle Dove |
| tôtrau ngo | Spotted-necked Dove |

Tòtrau ngo Spotted-necked Dove was identified on Plate XII, Sketch 2, Bird No. 198, and tòtrau põlêng Eastern Turtle Dove on Plate XII, Sketch 7, Bird No. 199 in Wildash 1968.

| tôtrei | [anN] Golden-backed Tree-toed Woodpecker and/or |
| Green Magpie / gõ mô, ác-lâ / pic, pie. |

| tôtrei | Golden-backed Tree-toed Woodpecker and/or Green |
| Magpie was identified on Plate XV, Sketch 7, Bird No. 296 and on Plate XIX, Sketch 1, Bird No. 362 in Wildash 1968. |

See: khu chèm, Bird Family

| tôtrei | [vAdj] strong; to brush off with an elbow or a shrug an unappreciated gesture of another / manh / fort. |
| See: tônòu, Courage |

| tôtring | [N] celebration / té lê / célébration. Also: titrîng, tôtrîo. |
| lòông tôtring | pole for killing water buffalo; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things |
| ôu drôu tôtring | to drink rice wine before harvesting rice; see: drôu, Times for Drinking Rice Wine |

<p>| rônô tôtring | celebration in August or September just before harvesting rice; see: rônô, Seasons |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DICTIONARY</th>
<th>367</th>
<th>töveh</th>
<th>[I Vb] to return something to its owner; to answer in turn / trả lại, trả lời / revenir.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tötrĩo</td>
<td>See tötrăng, celebration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tötrăng</td>
<td>[C Vb] to look at; to see something far off / xem / regarder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See:</td>
<td>hö, Seeing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu-ua</td>
<td>[N] squash / bí dổi / gourde.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BL tense register. CL: 'nỏang, pang, púm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bói</td>
<td>to clean the seeds out of tu-ua squash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koxai tu-ua squash vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Põu tu-ua squash; see: púm, Squash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Púm tu-ua squash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plai tu-ua squash; see: Appendix 24, Fruits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tọ-ua</td>
<td>to saw back and forth (as violin bow, or trees rubbing in the wind). Also: tu-ua.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ua</td>
<td>to saw, to rub</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu-ua</td>
<td>See tö-ua. to saw back and forth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tọ-uô</td>
<td>[T Vb] to steal / ăn cắp / voler.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: tong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 36, Wrongs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tọva cheang</td>
<td>to stumble over something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 16, Movements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tọvat</td>
<td>See tuvat. mixed together; many-colored</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat</td>
<td>to mix</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvat</td>
<td>[vAdj] mixed together (in one place, as planting two crops in one field); many-colored / trộn / mélange. Also: tọvat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat</td>
<td>to cook or to brew drōu rice wine; to mix the wine base with plọ the fermenting agent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: chhäk, 'rê (rò), rônêam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: bông, Colors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tọvé</td>
<td>[B Vb] to carry on the shoulder / vác vai / porter.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ja tövé</td>
<td>to take along with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: jian, Carrying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tọvé</td>
<td>See tövéng. curly; circular; open circle, zero, ring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôvéh</td>
<td>[I Vb] to return something to its owner; to answer in turn / trả lại, trả lời / revenir.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hnô</td>
<td>to answer in turn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tôpui tövéh</td>
<td>to answer; see: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veh</td>
<td>to turn around, to turn; to return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tôveng ôh</td>
<td>[Resp] You’re welcome! (in response to Môna kô eh! Thank you!) / không dặm; không có chi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tôvêng</td>
<td>[vAdj] curly; circular; open circle, zero, ring / zéro / frisé, circulaire, zéro. Also: tôvê.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xak tôvéng</td>
<td>curly hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xerô</td>
<td>zero</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: tôvô, Shapes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tôvé</td>
<td>[B Vb] to hold on to things being carried; to take things along when going out (as taking liàn money when going kôphô to town) / cành / tenir.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: liàn, Carrying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tôvéa</td>
<td>[N] palm / dừa xiêm / palmier.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drōu tôvéa</td>
<td>the liquid obtained from the tôvéa palm and the liquor made from it; see: drōu, Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kèa tôvéa</td>
<td>to collect the drōu tôvéa liquor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kìa tôvéa</td>
<td>the liquor made from the tôvéa palm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kìa Tôvéa the Tôvéa Liquor Story Ghost; see: kìa, Folk tale Ghosts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lóang tôvéa</td>
<td>palmrya or toddy palm (cf. National Geographic, Mar71, p. 361), palm tree in jungle from which liquid is obtained to make beer and poi fire tinder; see: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roa tôvéa</td>
<td>(kind of) plant (its hía leaves are 1m long, 3cm wide; it has no branches; its</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tôvea — tôxì 368  SEDANG

chá sap is ngéam sweet and produces pòu drunkenness)
rôpôe tôvea ‘palm’ soapberry; see: rôpôe, Soapberry
tea tôvea (kind of) soup (causes drunkenness); see: Appendix 28, Liquids

Koang koang [kwang kwang] is the sound of Kia Tôvea the Tôvea Liquor Story Ghost.

tôvea See tôvéang, to help each other

tôveang [vAdj] round, circular things / tròn / rond.
tôgôh very big (of round things)
See: tôvó, Shapes

tôvéang to help each other / giúp-dô / aider. Also: tôveá.
véang to help, to assist; to agree
See: vêang, Helping

tuviah [vDes] to be amazed, to be surprised; different, distinct / lấy làm lạ; khác / ătô, différent, distinct.
tuviah deĩ pó different from the others; see: tiah. Similarities

Amazement:
• be tôngguô, to be astonished with someone’s wisdom
• heng, to be amazed
• isa, to respect because of great accomplishment
• rôblom, catastrophic
• tet, surprised, astonished
• têh, What on earth!
• ti hrai, interesting
• tôma dah, by chance, fortunately
• tuviah, to be amazed, to marvel, to be astonished
• xit, ability to foretell an event

tôvó [N] round, closed circle / tròn / rond, cercle.
tôvó [C Vb] to help / giúp dô / assister.
See: vêang, Helping

tôxang [vAdj] deserving person

Shapes:
• chong, crooked, windy, bending, curved
• kódeang, flat
• kõ’duah, flat
• kôviu, long and curved
• ping pong, triangular
• pûm, spherical
• rôblom, spherical
• rôtâng, level
• tôvéang, to form a circle, to be in a circle
• hru, not parallel
• tôchhuang, oblong, oval
• tôdrâng, straight
• tôvéng, circle
• tôvéang, round, circular things
• tôvó, circle
• hvo, to make a circle

See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People

tôxeô with kinship terms: relation only through marriage beyond in-laws; very remote relation
de tôxeô to be engaged to be married
môi to poa tôxeô distant great-grandfather beyond poa chá
ngôh mêi to poa tôxeô older cousin having same grandfather through a marriage
ô tôxeô younger cousin through marriage
poa chá great-great-grandfather (if two people have a poa chá in common they may marry; any ancestor more distant than poa chá is known as poa tôxeô)

poa tôxeô distant ancestor; considered poa grandfather because of remote marriage relationship
xeô to count
Ant.: xiam, of the immediate family
tôxì, tea tôxì (Bahmar) ocean / biển
DICTIONARY

tóixán — tha

See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
tóixán (of people) to fight each other. Also: tôxín, tôyín.
| Vào tôxían dei pé. They fight among themselves.

See: xián, Punishments
tôxín [vAdj] little, tiny, small / nhỏ / petite, tout petit.
môngén tôxín little bowl
ôî tôxín to be a child
rei tôxín little bird; see: khu rei, rei Bird Family
tea tôxín stream, tributary river / dòng nước; phư lụ / courtant, tributaire; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
See: kan, Size
tôxín See tôxían. (of people) to fight each other
tôxoa See tôxua. to trade, to take turns
tôxông to divide, to give out to each one / chia nhieu / répartir.
xông to solve a problem, to divide
See: xông, Dividing; Appendix 35, Numbering
tôxông [N] glutinous rice / gao nếp / riz gluant. Also: tôxương.
báu tôxông unhusked glutinous rice; see: báu, Types of Rice
krea to stick, to stick to something
hme tôxông cooked glutinous rice; see: hme, Stages of Cooked Rice
nhén sticky
phái tôxông husked glutinous rice; see: phái, Husked Rice
See: báu, Rice Activities
tôxua [T Vb] to trade; to take turns (as using an instrument, guarding, etc.); to cede / thay quyền nhau / tour à tour. Also: tôxoa.
tôxuap [B Vb] to grab greedily, to take first; to argue over something / chup lấy /

Glutinous Rice:
• 'nhén, glutinous rice (q.v.)
• tôxông 'blá, glutinous rice with yellow kótou husk, white eha or pháí body
• tôxông mồhém, ‘blood’ glutinous rice with black husk, white body (q.v.)
• tôxông pó-ó, ‘bamboo’ glutinous rice which grows very well in a field recently cleared of pó-ó bamboo
• tôxông to, ‘monkey’ glutinous rice with black husk, white body
• tôxông tótrau, ‘pigeon’ glutinous rice with yellow and black husk, white body

empoigner, saisir.
Syn.: tôbriat
See: xo, Getting; Appendix 33, Talking
tôxui [N] stem of fruits and vegetables / cuồng / pédicule, queue.
kông stem of leaf; stem of little things
See: lóăng, Parts of Trees
tôxuông See tôxông. glutinous rice
tôxup [S Vb] to race / chay dua / aller aux courses.
See: pósau, Truthfulness Test
tôyín See tôxían. (of people) to fight each other

th

tha [T Vb] to save someone, to rescue someone (from impending harm); to hurry, to be in a hurry (so one won’t be in the jungle overnight), / với vắng, cứu / sauver; se hâter.
ho-ùi tha to save
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thái -- thu</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One may <em>tha</em> with <em>túan</em> the mind, <em>thiám</em> the heart, or <em>cheang kông</em> hands and feet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: véang, Helping</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>thái</strong> (VN) [anN] teacher / <em>thày giáo</em> / <em>maître, professeur</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thái pokéang</strong> doctor / <em>bác-sĩ</em>, <em>thầy thuốc</em> / <em>docteur</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: <em>nhé</em>, Teaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thái</strong> [GName] Thai / <em>Thái-lan</em> / <em>La Thaïlande</em>.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>mỗi ngé thái</strong> Thai person; see: <em>ngé</em>, Nationalities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>thai</strong> [vAdj] white / <em>trắng</em> / blanc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syn.: bông</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: bông, Colors</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tham</strong> hi' for example</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.: pôthi, pôtro, pôtrôi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thám</strong> (VN) [T Vb] to add (more) to, more / <em>thêm</em> / ajouter.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>nhé thám</strong> to teach clearly, to impress upon; see: <em>nhé</em>, Teaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ta thám</strong> to do more of something</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>thau</strong> [CoConj] whether...or, either...or / <em>hoặc</em> / <em>ou</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>thau</em>...<em>thau</em> whether...or / <em>hay là</em> / <em>ou</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Á 'nai őh <em>thau</em> mői hónám</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>thau</em> péa hónóm. I don’t know whether it’ll be one year or two years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Á őh ta 'nai <em>thau</em> tro <em>thau</em> őh.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I don’t know if that’s right or not.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>thau</strong> about, approximately</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 31, Quantities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>thau, trông thau</strong> (kind of) eggplant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>See: trông. Eggplants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thê</strong> [Q Vb] to command / <em>biểu</em>, ra lệnh / <em>commander</em>, PNB *athêy. Also: athê.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>thê</strong> [pVb] must, necessarily / <em>phải</em> / *il faut.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Commanding:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• drak, to tell one to do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• something, to command</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• höbra, to decide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• họtêh, to scold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kólica, to order, to command</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchot, to encourage, to force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchot nguô, to encourage, to insist, to persuade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lìng, to keep one’s word, to be obliged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mòdat, to order, to scold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ngô, to insist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• poklutt, to command, to tell someone to do something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• poklông, to tell, to command</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• poklút, to force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pokhah, to command, to scold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pokmôm, to hold someone to his word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• phô, to command (said of a miracle worker or pokhau shaman)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hrai chên, to demand repayment of loan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• thê, to command</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Pin thê dea lôi hődrô.** We must pour (it) out first.

**thian** to relieve  
Syn.: pôthô

**thôh, Tea Thôh** river of Tôrûng  
Tu Mrong district  
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**thôî** (VN) [N] tax / *thué* / impôt.  
**lián thôî** tax money  
See: liân, Money

**thông** to have a girl friend  
See: *nhé*, Love

**thông** [N] depression / *chô lôm*, *chô lûn* / abaissement.  
**thông ngo** valley; see: *ngo*, Mountain Descriptives

**thông tea** water ditch, valley; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

**thu** [T Vb] to lose / thu / perdre.  
**pa lai pa lai thu** which side will win?  
See: *pôsau*, Truthfulness Test
Thu [vAdj] hot (of a person not in the sun) / nóng / chaud.
Hngei thu hot house
Rõnõ thu time to muih slash field; see: Rõnõ, Seasons
Tô hot, warm
Thủ to be bothered by the hõmá flea
Thua [anN] tribe, ethnic group of people / bọ-lạc / tribu, peuplage, groupe.
Thua pa rôchéang Sedang tribe
See: nhông o, Relationships

Thu -- Tra

See: Appendix 17, Actions with Trees and Sticks
Tleo See kleó. male genitals, testes (very vulgar)
Tlua [vAdj] white / trâng / blanc.
Tlua chicken (of certain color);
See: T, Chickens
Kõxèt lua white mushrooms;
See: Kõxèt, Mushrooms
Ro lua white cow; see: khu ro,
Cow Family

The Kõxèt lua mushroom is the only (kind of) mushroom that has khu a family of mushrooms.

Khu Kõxèt lua, Tlua Mushrooms:
- Kõxèt lua đêang, ‘garden’ mushroom (many in one area)
- Kõxèt lua kúan té, big 18-inch diameter mushroom (found only in a given area, stem the size of one’s arm)
- Kõxèt lua lớn trâu
- Kõxèt lua on, reddish-gray mushroom
- Kõxèt lua pelá, green mushroom (size of a fingernail)
- Kõxèt lua tôkén, ‘anhill’ mushroom (found near tôkén anhill)
- Kõxèt lua trôn, big 18-inch diameter mushroom

Tl- See kl-; in northern and eastern village areas tl- replaces kl-.
Tlak See klak. to have water enter the nose
Tlua [T Vb] to stone
Tlea [T Vb] to split kômea a square strip of bamboo or rattan into several kôna or tôlea strips cut radially or circumferentially, resp.; bamboo strip cut circumferentially from klea the inside edge of kômea a square strip of bamboo used to make tôlea for weaving—this particular strip is not used for weaving because it is not kak hard / chê / fendre.
Kôtôu outer edge of kômea bamboo strip
Klong a tlea bamboo strip cut circumferentially from the heart or center of kômea a square strip of bamboo used to make tôlea for weaving
Tlea kôna to make bamboo or rattan strips used for tying things
Tlea tôlea to make bamboo or rattan strips used to tên weave

Tr- Also ts-; in Dak Phea tr- is replaced by ts-. For example, trâang ‘path, road’ is tsôang.
Tra [T Vb] to strip leaves off plant / tuôt / dépoüiller, écorcer.
Po nha to weed chiak mountain rice field
tra -- tren

**tra nha** to weed out grass from  
klang rice paddy; see: klang,  
Rice Paddy  
See: klang, Rice Paddy; hlá,  
About Leaves  
**tra** [I Vb] to shine (as hái the sun) /  
chói sáng / luire.  
See: éang, Light  
**trá** See tráng. large post, pillar  
**trah, lọáng trah** (kind of) tree /  
mit loài cây / arbre.  
See: Appendix 18, Kinds of Trees  
**trai** [DName]  
lọáng trai banyan tree / cây đa;  
tree of an important spirit and  
whose chhá sap is mixed  
with the sap of the lọáng hreí  
tree to make chei glue which  
is used to króng hunt birds  
lọáng trai á (kind of) tree with  
uneatable fruit  
nha trai (kind of) grass; see:  
Appendix 23, Grasses  
xéang lọáng trai spirit of the  
Banyan tree, named kia  
xéang hái; see: xéang, Spirits  
**tram** [T Vb] to meet / gập /  
rencontrer.  

Pôi ta tram todróaí xau xia.  
Don’t be offended.  
See: tddaí, Meeting  
**trang** strength to resist doing  
wrong  
Syn.: blei  
See: Appendix 36, Wrongs  
**trang, Tôring Kon Trang** See  
Tôring Kon Tréang, village  
district including previous  
Tôring Kon Rêhei  
**tráng** [T Vb] to crack (as plá  
rôkong a knife blade) / gân  
gây / fendre.  
See: hòlong, Knife Parts  
**tráng, lọáng tráng** large post,  
pillar / cốt / poteau, pilier.  
PNB *răng. Also: trá.  
**lọáng tráng** stump of tree  
**Tea Tráng** stream near Kon  
Hôngông village; see:  

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**SEDANG**

Appendix 27, Geographical Places  
tráng oun dróu house pole to  
which vó a jar is secured; see:  
dróu, Drinking  
See: hngé, House Parts; lóáng,  
Parts of Trees  
**trap, tea trap** [N-N] mud, mud  
crust  
See: Appendix 28, Liquids  
**trau** [vAdj] deep / sâu / profund.  
kông hiáng máng trau after  
dark, pitch dark  
teau trau deep water; see:  
Appendix 26, Bodies of  
Water  
Syn.: hông  
Ant.: anga, tráng  
See: Appendix 7, Times of Day  
**tré** [DName]  
chém tré parrot; see: Appendix  
4, Birds  
ká hóu tré (kind of) ká hóu fish  
(liyes in rapids); see: kú ká  
hóu, hóu Fish Family  
**tren** [anN] worm (larva of khu  
tung ngông insect family) /  
giun / ver.  
tren khei red worms (which  
come from kukreh)  
See: Appendix 11, Folk  
Taxonomy of Animals  

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Worms and Caterpillars:  
- hòdrang, worm, larva of pupé  
  butterfly (q.v.)  
- hómé, worm (q.v.)  
- kóđéa, many-legged creature,  
  larva of pông loi (q.v.)  
- kikí, slug  
- tòfei, land snail (q.v.)  
- tren, (kind of) worm  
  • kônau, larva of hòdrang  
  • tren khei, “red” larva of khu  
  kreh  
  • tren ői tung lọáng, larva of  
  chúcic  
  • tren ői tung tònei, larva of  
  tung ngông  
- trán, larva of réa
tren [T Vb] to pour, especially only a little water; to pour water into a glass / rót, dố / verser.
dróu treng 'báng... wine mixed with...; see: đróu, Drinking vó súan treng (kind of) wine jar; see: súan, vó súan Wine Jars See: kôi, Kitchen Actions; Appendix 25, Actions with Water

trêng [T Vb] to cut or trim as kônei fingernails, to chop only one time / cát (mông tay) / se rogner, tailler.

lôang tôngéng cutting board Syn.: rôang See: ko, Cutting; kônei, Fingernails

trêng [v Adj] shallow / cân / peu profound. Syn.: anga Ant.: nhông, trau See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

trê [v Adj] to be sickened at the sight of something, nauseous; repulsive / ghê tôm / malade, nauseabond, rebutant. See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

trê, chêm trê sparrow / chim sê See: Appendix 4, Birds

trêa [N] (kind of) plant whose leaves are used for cigarettes hlá trêa leaf used to make cigarettes; see: hlá, Leaves oun trêa to smoke a cigarette See: oun, Smoking

trêa See trêang. name of village, river, animals, grass, etc.

treah [T Vb] to strike something against something else / dánh, đập / frapper.
treah on to start a fire by striking, using sparks; see: on, Aspects of Fire

ua on to start a fire by rubbing (q.v.)

treang [DN Name]. Also: trea, chok treang shrew; see: chok, Shrew Family
klá treang leopard; see: khu klá, Tiger Family
trei [N] floor, woven floor in house / sàn nhà / plancher. PNB *ajreyh.

hngei trei house on stilts (because it has trei flooring); see: hngei, Houses

trei hngei parts for the woven floor of house

See: hngei, House Parts

trei, ká trei (kind of) big but slender fish. CL: rõnô. See: ká, Fish

treó [N] poison; pimple; / thượng độc, mận nết / poison, bouton.

treó on gun powder (as in răng bullet or on the end of on triah match stick)

Syn.: hđ-ôu

treó See triú, to shout together, to talk loudly, to hurrah!

tri podráem [I Vb] to rise (of hài sun) / mọc, lên / se lever.

trí, chém trị See chém chông. parrot

See: Appendix 4, Birds

triá See triáng. tube for drinking

dróu rice wine from vô wine jar

triah, on triah match stick

treó on gun powder (as on the end of on triah match stick)

See: on, Aspects of Fire

trían [vAdj] to be still, to be motionless / dừng im / calme.

ôí still, calm (of tea water)

See: ôí, Positions

trían [anN] worm or caterpillar (larva of rế; eatable, lives in bamboo) / sâu buôm / chenille.

See: tren, Worms and Caterpillars

tráng [N] tube for drinking dróu rice wine from vô wine jar / ông sây / tube. PNB *qdri ép. Also: trìá.

ôu trié to suck wine up triáng tube from vô wine jar; to inhale a cigarette

See: dróu, Drinking

triat, chém pot triát big blue bird

See: khu chém pot, Blue Bird Family

trie [T Vb] to suck (as to drink dróu wine, smoke cigarettes, etc.) / hút / sucer.

ôu trié to suck wine up triáng tube from vô wine jar; to inhale a cigarette

See: dróu, Drinking; ôu, Smoking
### DICTIONARY

| trăng [vAdj] yellow / vàng / jaune. PNB *dreno*. Also: tríó. | mongé tro 'mei leper (how leprosy eats away slowly but surely) |
| chêm pôleo trăng blue-eyed bulbul; see: chêm pôleo, pôleo Birds | mongé tro hốbâu leper |
| kheí trăng orange color | pôtro to get someone trapped |
| mui trăng tiny 'yellow' mosquito-like ‘itchy’ insect; see: khu mui, mui Mosquito Family | rôi chum chi tro ta ‘fly kisses deer speared by trap’, name given to stars Mizar and Alcor on Big dipper’s handle; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy |
| trăng ngán to look out for; to look around | tro bam to hit one’s leg against a stick, etc., on a trail; see: Appendix 16, Movements |
| Syn.: hvái See: Appendix 6, Body Actions | tro jai leprosy |
| tríó See tríu to shout together, to talk loudly, to hurrah! | tro kômét to be converted, to be convinced; bound to follow someone (cf. kômét); see: Appendix 22, Knowing |
| tríó See trăng yellow | tro lòng splinter; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things |
| trit pain of having someone kôchep pinch very hard with fingernails | tro ma to get something in one’s eye |
| See: Appendix 2, Illnesses | tro me to have a good appearance |
| triu hóléang [anN] sheep / chiến, cừu / mouton. See: mônán, Domestic Animals | tro ‘mei how leprosy eats away slowly but surely |
| triu to shout together, to talk loudly, to hurrah! Also: troé, tríó, pôrìó. See: Appendix 33, Talking | tro téng to cast a spirit into someone |
| trư [vAdj] near-sighted (with ma eyes next to hîa mô-êa paper when va ngán wanting to reading) / cận-thị / myope. See: hìo, Seeing | tro út how leprosy eats away slowly but surely |
| tro [T Vb] to trap, to pierce; to run into something; to catch (as ilá thorn) / bắt được, mắc / attraper, percier. | See: Appendix 16, Movements |
| chai tro diarrhea; see: Appendix 2, Illnesses | tro correct; to do something by mistake. PNB *troq. Also: cho. |
| kôtro bowtrap for catching kônlái rats and chêm small birds | ôh ta tro incorrect, inaccurate / sai, không đúng / incorrect, inexact; see: Appendix 22, Knowing |
| lôtro fear of being trapped | po ‘nang true, right, correct |
| mongé tro leper | pôtro to make correct |

See: *mot, Hunting*

| ñông tro kô túa nô pa to make the grandparents happy | pro tro kô túa nô pa. Make the parents happy. |
| tro kô to chop down by mistake | See: *mot, Hunting |

trông — trò

trông [C Vb] to look / nhìn, ngó / regarder.

See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

See: mongé tro ‘mei leper (how leprosy eats away slowly but surely)

See: Appendix 16, Movements
troh -- tròang

The trò fish trap is woven with the rek mội hap pêa over-one-under-two pattern.

Trói vai pa 'bang rai xía
pêam vai tên 'bang po-o xo.
The trò fish trap they make with rattan but the pêam fish trap they only weave with bamboo.

See: pêam, Fish Traps and Fish Nets

troh [v Adj] unintelligent, having little learning; to lose / không thông-minh / sans intelligence.

rei tôi xin troh little bird
See: Appendix 22, Knowing;
pôsau, Truthfulness Test

troh [T Vb] to swat rôi flies and tritrôu mosquitos away from food / đập (ruô, muô) / cognier.

pêa to sit on food, etc. (of rôi flies)

troi [B Vb] to put very tiny things (like prei sand) into a container / để vào thùng / mettre.

See: chôu, Putting

trông [N] eggplant / cà / aubergine. PNB *trôp.

tóôn troäng 'eggplant' bat; see: khu kôfón, Bat Family

See: hme, Foods; ro'lo ro'le, Cultivated Plants

Eggplants:
- trông bông, 'white' eggplant
- trông bluôk, 'tasteless' slender purple eggplant / cà tim
- trông chôu, 'sour' eggplant, tomato / cà chuà
- trông leô
- trông ngéâm, 'sweet' eggplant
- trông pluam
- trông thu
- trông xâng, 'bitter' eggplant
- trông xôn, 'long' eggplant

trông [anN] large bird

See: khu kôfón, Eagle and Hawk Family

trot [B Vb] to push / dáy / pousser. PNB *trôt.

See: trut, Pushing

troa, lám troa tea to go along a river
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water; see: Appendix 15, Going

troâ See tròang. road; path; sentence

trôang [N] road, trail, path; sentence / đường đi; đường mòn; câu / route; trainée, sentier, piste, phrase. Also: troa, tròng.

kôdô troâng to block a road, to dam a stream

kôxá troâng (kind of) vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes

ôu dруô po troâng to drink rice wine when clearing paths; see: drou. Times for Drinking Rice Wine

pro troâng to witness (before an official); see: pokôang,
Weddings; Appendix 33, Talking

rônô po troâng time to clear paths (October and November); see: rôñô, Seasons

tôpá troâng branches of blood vessels

trôang hûân tendons; see: cheang, Leg Parts; kông, Parts of the Arm

trôang hông the Milky Way; see: hôngông, Stars

trôang kôchôa a """" dashed line; see: chêh, Writing

trôang môhxâm blood vessel, vein, artery; see: ihiam, Internal Body Part

trôang pôxuap last sentence, bottom line; see: chêh, Writing

vî to get off tròang the road (as for xê a passing vehicle)
**xương trang** spirit of paths; see: xiang

| trôh [S Vb] | to approach / tới gần / approcher. |
| jôi trôh | to come late after everyone else has finished |
| klê | to go toward, to go through |
| potrôh | to send, to be sent to |
| trôh hiâng klei | to come late after everyone else has finished (e.g. eating) |
| trôh kô’nai | to come late after everyone else has finished doing something (as eating) |
| trôh kê | to approach the monthly time, to have a period, menstruation (of women) |
| trôi [anN] | leaf-eating ant / kiến / fourmi. |

*See: hmui, Ant Family*

| trôi | [N] ashes / tro / cendre. |
| trôj | [SimPnt] the same as, like / như, giống như / même. |
| potrôi | to make the same, to examine, to inspect |
| tôbôi dei pô | to imitate each other |
| trôi dei pô | to imitate each other |
| trôi nah | like formerly; see: Appendix 21, Time |

| Gá ái téi trôi tomêám è ơh. He wasn’t strong like other things. |
| Eh pro trôi gá. You do (it) like him. |
| A hôm ái ké ki ê neó trôi kô hme? Is there anything else more nourishing like rice? |

*See: tiah, Similarities*

| trông [DName] |
| kái chòi kôbang trông | broken-off antlers of chòi deer; see: kái, Horns and Antlers |

| kôxâi trông | vine with hair as long as vine diameter (1- |

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**Streets and Paths:**

- bôi trông môhêam, bloody trail
- chông, windy, bending
- dô trông, in the street or path
- gô trông, to make a straight path
- hòmat, curbstone
- kông, bridge
- kông vê, vine bridge
- kôviu, long and curved
- kôkôí, trail marker to indicate direction taken
- môgan, to cross a street
- rõhla trông, fork or intersection in path
- rôtông, jungle path of an animal
- tôdrâng, straight
- tôno, landing along a river where there is a trail
- tôôh, the way not being clear
- trông kông kâng, separation of paths, path or street off to the side
- trông kúan, path
- trông kông, highway, main road / đường cái
- trông lui, dead end, end of a street
- trông ro, cow path
- trông xê, vehicular road
- xui kông, to cross a bridge

**trôh [TempSub]** to, toward
(reference to both time and space) / đến / à, vers. PNB
*trôh ‘arrive’; cf. PC *truh ‘arrive’.

| sap...trôh from...toward |
| trôh ah | into the future; see: Appendix 21, Time |

| trôh hai ki me | towards that day, near that day |
| trôh nô kô | until now |

<p>| Trôh bâu tuan neó... When the rice ripened again... |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>trống -- trut</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **trống** See trang. road; path; sentence
- **trâu, kôxêt trua lôâng trâu** (kind of) kôxêt trua mushroom
  - See: **trua, trua** Mushrooms
- **trâu [T Vb] to bite kônei fingernails**
  - /cân (móng tay) / mordre.
  - See: Appendix 6, Body Actions; kônei, Fingernails
- **trâu rôtrê [I Vb] to wiggle / ngô- nguây / agiter.**
- **trua [T Vb] to wear clothing or adornment / deo, mắc / porter.**
- **èô clothes (q.v.)**
- **kê va trua hơârăng finger ring**
- **pôtrua to put clothes on someone**
- **xap to put on; to wear**
- **trua [T Vb] to meet / gập / rencontrer.**
  - See: **tôddah, Meeting**
- **trua [anN] long large round fish / cá lớn / poisson. CL: rôño.**
  - See: **khu rôpông, rôpông Fish Family**
- **trua [I Vb] to wade, to walk in water / lội / marcher dans l'eau.**
  - Syn.: bôi, prôk tung tea
  - See: Appendix 16, Movements
- **truam [N] needle (for sewing clothes) / kim / aiguille. PNB *jarùm; cf. PC* jurùm.**
  - chêp to sew
  - kônhô needle (for working with baskets, etc.)
  - See: èô, Care of Clothes
- **truam [N] opening, hole / lô / ouverture, trou. PNB *trôm.**
  - Also: truô
- **péang truam inside (of mònat house walls); see: péang.**
  - Locations
- **truam phoa lôâng natural holes in tree, hole in tree trunk**
  - where branches used to be
  - **truam tían ear hole; see: tían, Ear Parts**
  - See: **lôâng, Parts of Trees**

Holes:
- kín, covered, sealed
- kôbo, tiny opening
- hliu, to puncture holes
- hliu hlo, to make holes in something
- hlo, to pierce
- pôlôu, hole (q.v.)
- pôlôu, many holes
- rô'bu, tiny hole that one can see through (size of injection needle)
- rô'bô, small hole that one can see through
- rô'buang, large hole that one can see through
- truam, opening, hole
- truam phoa lôâng, holes in tree (q.v.)
- truam rôu xế, vehicular tunnel
- truam tían, ear hole
- xi, to cover over hole

**truí, kôxái truí (kind of) vine / một loại dây**
- See: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes

**trum [I Vb] to move over to make room for another (as for péa ngé two people on mói táng one chair) / se remuer.**
- See: Appendix 16, Movements

**trung (VN) [N] school / trường học / école.**
- See: **hûâ, Teaching**

Schools:
- trung kân, high school / trường trung học
- trung vai 'nêng, elementary school / trường tiểu học'

**truô** See truam. opening, hole

**trut [B Vb] to push / dây / pousser.**
- PNB *drût.
### DICTIONARY

**Pushing:**
- bla, to push over
- blong, to push aside
- kóc'hoh, to push
- kóùôù, to push and roll something
- ko'ông, to push off a ledge
- kótôù, to roll (a round object)
- krea, to be pushed up against
- krôù, to push by rolling
- 'leng, to push aside, to bump into
- 'lut, to push with hands, to push aside
- pîou, to push
- trot, to push
- trut, to push
- vea, to push aside brush or fence to go through
- xën, to push
- xiah, to scoot something away with the foot

---

**trôù**

**trîrôù** [anN] mosquito / muǒi / moustique.

* Pôkheà to bite (of mosquito)
* Trôh to swat insects away from food

See: *khu* *ua*, Family of “itchy” Creatures

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**ts**

**ts**- See tr-; in Dak Phea tr- is replaced by ts-. For example, trôang 'path, road' is tsôang.

* Tsu lî (Dak Phea) See ti lai. how, why
* Tsu móh  See ti me. Iike that; That’s the way it is!

---

**u**

- **u** [N] place / chô, nói, chóng / lieu.
- **u** châm down there
- **u** lai where? / dâu / ồu; see: lai, Interrogatives
- **u** lai u la somewhere
- **u** me over there
- **u** tâ over there
- **u** tai up there

See: *pêang*, Locations

- **u** [pVb] still, continue to / còn / continuer.

- **hài tui** u **lai** while he was yet speaking; see: Appendix 21, Time

- **kái chôi u lêm** good antlers of chôt deer with many branches; see: kái, Horns and Antlers

- **ma ta** u don’t

- **ôi u ’néng** to be young

  - U’i hmôu. There are still stones.
  - Gá u hiat de. She continued to forget.

Ant.: pa

- **u** [PurPt] in order to / dê mà / afin de.

  - Gá xo hmôu u hvang. He got a stone in order to throw.

- **u lim** [vAdj] embarrassed / lúng-túng / embarrassé.

  See: kómei, Shame

- **û** (Western Sedang and Kon Hring)

  See chu. pig

- **ua** [T Vb] to saw, to rub / cûa / scier, frotter. Also: üa.

- **kômaï** *ua* rice mill which makes phái from bâu; see: bâu,

  Rice Activities

- **pah (ua)** rôkoâ small snake; see: *khu* *pah*, Snake Family

- **tô–ùa** to saw back and forth (as violin bow, or trees rubbing in the wind)
Treh on to start a fire by sparks (q.v.)

UA loang to saw wood

UA on to start a fire by rubbing; see: on, Aspects of Fire

There are two ways to start a fire by UA rubbing:
Method 1: UA on 'bang toa klong ho hloh ra-tu rubbing with only burned bamboo or wood. This requires two pieces of dried bamboo and bamboo previously burned which they pea file back and forth until there are pla on flames and ko-lang red embers.
Method 2: UA on 'bang ko-xai ho hloh ra-tu rubbing burned bamboo with a vine or cord.

UA [anN] germ / vi-trung / germe.
Sy.: pot-eng

UA, chiak UA plains
Sy.: chiak 'nua, chiak ri
See: chiak, Fields

UA, khu UA family of "itchy" creatures
See: khu hddro, Insects

Khu UA, Family of “itchy” Creatures:
- ka pin, those which bite us:
  - kolit
  - bloi, tsetse fly (q.v.)
  - mat, tiny mosquito-like insect (q.v.)
  - mui, tiny insect (q.v.)
  - hmeng, tiny insect
  - tritru, mosquito
- dha ta ka pin, those which don’t bite us:
  - khu roi, fly family

UA, sing UA sad (because of deaths in family)
See: khu, Sorrow

UA [I Vb] to choke, to have something caught in the throat / nghet / etouffer.

Ket UA ‘choking’ frog (larva is plon ‘nhia tadpole); see: Khu ket, Frog Family

UA -- uk

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Sedang

Syn.: kavrón, kotak
See: Appendix 9, Eating

UA See ua. to saw, to rub

UA [N] belly of pah snake, bôu lizard / bung (rân) / ventre.
See: kái, Body Parts of Animals

Uam See um. to winnow (rice) / sây, sâng

Uam See últ. smelly, to become smelly

Uan [pVb] to invite to; to do something quickly; to do something for the first time / ngay / inviter, vite.
Uan pê pê hme ‘nôi. (He) quickly cooked the rice.
Syn.: tônáng
See: poxiam, Beginning; týchah, Meeting

Uang [N] spoon / muông to / cuillère.
See: kolí, Utensilx

Uap [N] sexual organ, common to men and women (very vulgar)
See: kieo, Sexual Organs

Ui [I Vb] to recede (of a river after high water); to get smaller (of uterus after birth); to be still (of body of water after a storm) / rút xuống / se retirer de. Also: ố.

Klea biang ui the uterus has receded in size (after a birth)
See: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

Uih [Excl] (sound of exclamation) / chu cha!
See: Appendix 33, Talking

Uih (VN) [T Vb] to flatten; to iron (clothes) / ụi / aplatis, repasser.

Uih eò to iron clothes
Xe uih chiak tractor; see: xe, Vehicles

Uk [uuuk] the sound of something moving through water
See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

UK, ket UK frog
See: khu ket, Frog Family
um [T Vb] to winnow (rice) / sậy, sàng / vanner. PNB *ùm. Also: um.

um ta hôba to winnow and throw out the chaff; see: báu, Rice Activities
Syn.: ching lê báu
See: báu, Rice Activities

um [N] picture / hình, ảnh / tableau.

chôu um Maria to revere Mary’s picture; see: Appendix 14, Religion

pik tea to color um picture

xuap um to snap a picture

úm [vAdj] smelly, to become smelly / thơi / malodorant. Also: âm, uô.

chhai úm tıan water coming out of ear; see: Appendix 2, Illnesses

Tea Um tributary of Tea Pôxâi river, below Tea Kau, above Tea Rôvé rivers; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

xú úm the smell of dead people or animals; see: xuí, Smells

xú hvâng putrid, rotten to the taste; the smell of dead animals

ùô See úm, smelly, to become smelly

út, tro út how leprosy eats away slowly but surely
Syn.: tro 'mei
See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

V

va [C Vb] to want / muốn / vouloir. PNB *vâq.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vau</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>(she) wants you to return.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vai</td>
<td>va</td>
<td>They want to sleep down there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

va [pVb] to be about to / sắp / être sur le point de.

| dè | méi | it (the land) is about to rain. |

va [PurPt] to be used for / dùng để / se servir de.

kể va kea xá hair pin; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>xau</th>
<th>prê</th>
<th>(She) wants you to return.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plai xôh</td>
<td>ha i ta</td>
<td>tong kôchôi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chai a hngei</td>
<td>va ka. Xôu and his younger sibling got tong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xôh fruit and fruit also to put in the basket and return home in order to eat.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Va Môná [GName] village near Mang Buk
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

vá [Kin] father-in-law (referred to with the in-law respect pronoun chuô) / ông nhạc / beau-père.

u-

ulap, Tea Ulap village. Also: Dak Lap.
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

u-uh, kléang u-uh (kind of) eagle or hawk
See: khu kléang, Eagle and Hawk Family

ù-út [aN] small red bird

pôxâa offspring of ù-út
See: khu hûhè, hûhè Bird Family

A calls B ví; B calls A dôh (m) or mé (f). A calls B’s spouse sau mother-in-law.

See: dôh. Parents-in-law and Children-in-law

vâ [Imp] (imperative)

vah [Excl] Oh! So! / úa, hà
See: Appendix 33, Talking
### vai — vай

**vai** [Pron] they; those people, them, their (third person plural—three or more—pronoun) / bo, chúng nó, người ta / ils, elles, eux, leur, leurs. PHR *vị*

Also: ka vai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vai</th>
<th>Pron</th>
<th>They; those people, them, their (third person plural—three or more—pronoun) / bo, chúng nó, người ta / ils, elles, eux, leur, leurs. PHR <em>vị</em>. Also: ka vai.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- *bủa*, to try, to test
- *chia*, to want
- *chúa*, not to do as planned, to obey, to bear a burden
- *đa*, to request
- *heng*, to crave, to desire
- *hiu*, to want, to ask for more
- *hô* gán kô va, naturally, of course
- *hoốm...*, to desire
- *kohlôk*, to be necessary
- *kho*, don’t want to
- *hík*, necessary, needful, not to want to
- *hík va*, to want to
- *mójô*, to want very much that which is lost, to love
- *môнюa*, to try another, to test another
- *mônháng*, to like
- *hmang to va*, according to one’s wishes
- *hmang to vai va*, however they want it
- *hmóu pa*, according to one’s desire
- *nguán*, to covet, to desire
- *nháng*, to crave, to want very much
- *ôh tu va*, not to want to
- *pa va*, not to want
- *pu va*, not to want
- *pôrôu*, to need
- *prû*, to crave, to want very much
- *rôn*, to crave, to want very much
- *rohgeng*, to like
- *rohụ*, to desire very much, to promote
- *tu va*, not to want
- *tían va*, to be willing
- *tôngô*, to covet, to wish strongly for
- *va*, to want
- *vài oh*, Never mind! It doesn’t matter
- *hvái oh*, Never mind! It doesn’t matter.
- *xú rể*, however they want
- *hyông*, to want

**SEDANG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vai</th>
<th>[N] Jorai cloth with concentric designs on the edge; all Jorai cloth goods / vai / drap.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**See:** Appendix 1, Pronouns
**DICTIONARY**

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</table>

| **váí** (Bahnar) [Resp] Never mind! / không sao / peu importe. Syn.: hváí óh  | **vai** black blanket; cf. Jorai  |
| **rómôang** váí **khái** jia all kinds of blankets and robes; see: rôkong, Two- and Four-word Formulas  | **vai** blanket  |
| **váí óh** (Bahnar) [Resp] Never mind! / không sao / peu importe. Syn.: hváí óh  | **vai** blanket  |
| **vak** [DName]  | See: va, Wanting  |
| **kôxái pang vak** (kind of) vine  | **vai** blankket  |
| **pang vak** raven, crow / con qua / corbeau, corneille  | **vai** blanket  |
| **vâng vak** Rhinoceros Hornbill  | **vai** blanket  |
| **Vâk Xâng** [GName] village of Xâ Tu Xâng east of Tea Xiâng village  | **vai** blanket  |
| **van 'bái** (VN) [n] gambling / đánh bêc / jeu. See: xah, Amusement  | **vai** blanket  |
| **vâng** [T Vb] to plant rice in klang rice paddy / tròng / planter.  | **vai** blanket  |
| **pliám chang vâng** medium-sized leech; see: khu pliám, Land Leech Family  | **vai** blanket  |
| **rôí vâng** big housefly; see: khu rôí, Fly Family  | **vai** blanket  |
| **vâng** (Bahnar?) See vâng. mountain pass; designator for names of mountain passes / deo / gorge. See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places (many occurrences of vâng not listed here); ngo, Mountain Descriptives  | **vai** blanket  |
| **vâng vak** [anN] Rhinoceros Hornbill / calao.  | **vai** blanket  |
| **pôxía** baby vâng vak  | **vai** blanket  |
| **vâng [N] bird-net with luân tôbéa two-finger-sized holes / luôi  | **vai** blanket  |

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The **vâng vak** is a long-beaked bird larger than *krek kren*. Like the *krek kren* it lives in a hole in a tree. When the female is to lay eggs, she goes in the hole and the male plasters her in with mud. With her beak protruding through a small hole the male feeds her by placing food in her beak.

**Large Birds:**
- kôlit, Northern Pied Hornbill
- klêang, eagles and hawks (q.v.)
- kreng kren, long-beaked bird (q.v.)
- vâng vak, Rhinoceros Hornbill

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chim / filet. See: pôtâng, Nets

**vâng** [T Vb] to fix up, to repair (trôáng road, hîngi / hîngi / huîngi / étôe, ñóngi / sù / fixer. See: pôxîam, Beginning

**vâng** [N] mountain pass; designator for names of mountain passes / deo / gorge. See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places (many occurrences of vâng not listed here); ngo, Mountain Descriptives

**vat** [T Vb] to cook or to brew drôu rice wine; to mix the wine base with pôlô the fermenting agent / naïu rôtu / cuire, brasser, mêler. **tuvat** mixed together See: drôu, Drinking

**vau** to call someone’s attention to something. See: Appendix 33, Talking

**vé** [T Vb] to twist (as the top of pông a basket is twisted) / xoân / tordre. PNB *way.
veh — véang

kông vé vine bridge; see: trọ Lang, Streets and Paths
vé pek peng spider web, cobweb / mạngện / toile d’araignée
veh [S Vb] to turn around, to turn;
   to return / trở lại, qu Porto / tourner, revenir. PNB *wlh.
hài pǔxiâm kódong veh just
   after noontime; see: Appendix 7, Times of Day
hái veh early mid-afternoon
khé veh three-quarter moon; see:
   khé, Phases of the Moon
tóveh to return something to its
   owner; to answer in turn
veh tôrôú to turn your ko head
   around
xie to turn round and around, to
cqueeze
See: Appendix 16, Movements
veh, ò veh [Excl] oh my!
 (expresses dismay)
vek [anN] short-eared owl / câ /
hibou.
See: khu kléang, Eagle and
Hawk Family
vek, Tea Vek tributary of Tea
   Pôxáí river, below Tea Prai,
above Tea Kéng rivers
See: Appendix 27, Geographical
Places
véng vé [S Vb] to stumble, to fall
   over, to stagger; to faint due to
   hunger, weakness, drunkenness / ngã /
   trébucher, chanceler,
   s’évanouter, tomber par terre.
See: Appendix 16, Movements
vé [T Vb] to twist; to operate
   (kómái a machine); to drive
   (xê a vehicle), to pilot (pótóú
   a boat, tóbái an airplane) /
   ván, lái / tordre, opérer,
piloter. PNB *wê ‘twist
tool’.
vé tea to pump water
vé kómái to operate a machine
vé róu xê to drive a car
Syn.: kôdréng, kôxéng
See: kómái, Equipment; xê,
   Vehicles
vé [B Vb] to reach out and get /
   tay ra / s’étendre de, se
   procurer. Also: vei.
See: xo, Getting
vé [T Vb] to watch (cattle) / giã /
   veiller.
vé ro to watch cows
vé [C Vb] to remember; to
   memorize / nhõ; thôc /
   souvenir, apprendre par
coeur.

Vé hòu, ma ta piu.
Remember! Don’t forget.

Syn.: ma ta hiat, ma ta piu
See: hòk, Study
vé, vêng vé to stumble, to stagger;
   to faint due to hunger,
   weakness, drunkenness
See: Appendix 16, Movements
vea [B Vb] to push aside branch or
   fence to go through / dãy
   sang mõt bên / pousser.
See: Appendix 16, Movements;
trut, Pushing
véa [N] corral for ro cows, kôpóu
   buffalo, etc. / bõi quay trâu
   bõ / corral.
See: kôpau, Animal Places
veá See véang. separate room in
   (long) house for a family
véá See véang. to help, to assist; to
   agree
véang [N] separate room in (long)
   house for a family / phòng /
   chambre.
on véang immediate family / gia
   dinh / famille; see: nhõng o,
   Relationships
oi on véang to live as a family
prê mi véang they’re married
   (‘the two are one apartment’)
véang xéo family relationship
   between in-laws of both sides of
   family
xuô on véang to raise a family
Syn.: kõchen
See: hngel, House Parts
véang | C Vb | to help, to assist; to agree / giúp-dõ, đồng-y / assister, s’accorder à. Also: veã.

mot tûan | to understand, to agree
tôvéang | to help each other

Xéang véang gá me. The spirit helped him.

Syn.: kônía, krau

Helping:
- brũu, to aid
- gum, (Bahnar) to help
- hõdê, to give or to distribute
- hõ-ũi véang, to help
- kônía, to help
- 'no, to save one from drowning
- tõng, to please
- tôduaom, to help each other work a field
- tôvéang, to help each other
- tôvô, to help
- tha, to save someone, to rescue someone
- véang, to help, to assist

ví [T Vb] to pass by, to avoid, to get off tròang the road (as for a passing vehicle) / tránh / passer devant, éviter.

hôlián | to avoid, to stay away from

See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water

vie [T Vb] to stab with hôtrãng finger / xia bằng ngón tay / désigner du doigt.

vie deî mõh | to pick one’s nose; see: mõh, Nose

See: pet, Stabbing

vîng [N] corner / góc / coin.
vîng ma | corner of the eye; see: ma, Parts of the Eye

vîông, ká hõu vîông | arch-backed fish

See: khu ká hõu, hõu Fish Family

vít [vAdj] dizzy (as after staring at two people pounding rice for a long time) / chóng mất / étourdi.

See: póu, Drunkenness

viu, pek pi viu | call of kléàng pi viu hawk

See: Appendix 5, Onomatopoeia

vo [T Vb] to scratch / gãi, cão / gratter.

See: Appendix 6, Body Actions; kriò, Scratching

vo [T Vb] to pin down (as klá a tiger) / ghi chỗ

See: 'mot, Hunting

võ [N] earthenware wine jar, water crock / vô / broe, cruche. CL: 'nêang, xiam (for contents, as a jarful).

khê vô | full moon (shape of jar); see: khê, Phases of the Moon, Appendix 8, Astronomy

The tributaries of the Tea Vei river are Tea Rôvang, Tea Tôlua, Tea Xéang, Tea Rôgo, Tea Rôkoa, Tea Tréang, Tea Tôsau and Tea Hmôu Tû.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

vêk [anN] short-eared owl, owl / cú / hibou.

See: khu kléàng, Eagle and Hawk Family; khu chêm, Bird Family

vi [B Vb] to put kông arm in water / ñể vào / mettre.
vôi — **hvá**  386   SEDANG

**hngi hôi**  storehouse for jars
**pôat**  to reach into something (as into vô a jar) in order to get something

**rôpâm hôi**  storehouse for jars
See: **kdîi**, KitchenUtensils; **drôu**, Drinking

Wine Jars:
- vô hông. Vietnamese-made wine jar with nga neck having parallel sides
- vô kân kôdâng, tiny 6-inch diameter wine jar, 12-inches tall though expensive
- vô kôdâng, large black wine jar (q.v.)
- vô kôtvô
- vô 'lau, Vietnamese-made wine jar with nga neck larger at the bottom than at the top (i.e. hru non-parallel), glazed surface with a design
- vô rõòk, very large jar
- vô sùan, (q.v.)
- vô tôkêng
- vô tôngông, black or red jar

Wine Jar Parts:
- dê cha, middle, midway up
- dê pông, widest portion
- kôdô vô, base, bottom of jar
- nga vô, top opening of jar
- tùan vô, jar handles of jar

Descendants

**vông**  [N]  spout (of hôdro kettles) / vôi  àm / tuyau.

**hôdro vông**  kettle with spout;
see: **hôdro**, Pots

**vông hôdro**  spout of kettle
See: **hôdro**, Pots

**vôih**  (Bahnar) See pôih. all done!, that’s all!

vông  See vung.

**khê vông**  phase of the moon;
see: **khê**, Phases of the Moon

**kliâng vông**  scarecrow type object in chiaik rice field to frighten birds away (a bamboo section with ma an eye drawn on it suspended from póô a bamboo pole bent over; it all moves around with the wind)

**vung**  [DName]. Also: vông.

**chung vung**  Gray Peacock
Pheasant and/or Germain’s Peacock Pheasant; name of story ghost; see: **khu chêm**, Bird Family

**kliâng vung**  large hawk; see: **khu kliâng**, Eagle and Hawk Family

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**hv**

**hva**  [N]  chip in knife blade; to chip (of metal) / sût / copeau.
See: Appendix 32, Forge

**hvâ**  [anN]  langur, ape / khi / singe.
PNB *hwa ‘gibbon’.

Khu hvá, Langur:
- hvá réâng chêâng, white-eared langur
- hvá ..., long-tailed langur
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<td>hvé</td>
<td>(Tea Tróng Sedang) See hvá.</td>
<td>to look over the shoulder</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hvēa</td>
<td>[N] the knot used around top of basket / nút / noeud.</td>
<td>See: chang, Basket Parts</td>
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<td>hvēang</td>
<td>[N] branch (of bamboo) / cành cây tre / branche.</td>
<td>See: blôh, Parts of Bamboo; lóang, Parts of Trees</td>
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<td>hvíng</td>
<td>[N] corner of house / góc nhà / coin.</td>
<td>See: hngei, House Parts</td>
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<td>hvô</td>
<td>[T Vb] to make a circle, to draw a circle / vòng / entourer.</td>
<td>See: kho ro, Cow Family</td>
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<td>hvông, xú hvāng</td>
<td>the smell of dead people or animals / hôi / malodorant.</td>
<td>See: xú, Smells</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**See: khu to, Monkey Family**

def: hvā [vAdj] strong, powerful (as of kòtro bow trap) / mạnh / fort, puissant.

ivā strong, strength, power, powerful (as of a person)

evā See hvā. smelly, putrid

nha hvā smelly plant; cf. nha nhuk, nha xù 'mei'; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

xù hvang putrid, rotten to the taste; the smell of dead animals (also: xū hvā)

hvāi [I Vb] to look over shoulder / nó quanh / regarder en arrière. PNB *hwe. Also: hvē.

trình ngán to look out for; to look around

hvāi ốh (Bahnar) [Resp] Never mind! It doesn’t matter. / không sao! / peu importe!.

Syn.: cái ốh

See: va, Wanting

hvāk [DName]

plai hvāk wild mango; see: Appendix 24, Fruits

priat hvāk (kind of) banana; see: priat, Bananas

hvāng [B Vb] to throw / ném, lieng / jeter, lancer. Also: huhvāng (dup).

kōxē to throw little things (like sand, dust, seed); to sow seeds

klau to stone

lâm hvāng to go to the interment or funeral; see: Appendix 15, Going

mội hvāng stone’s throw distance; see: hóbūan, Measurements

Hvāng gâ tung trap. (The fellow) threw him in the mud.

Syn.: hvat

**'v'**

**'v' [N] two long arms of kòtro bow trap pivoted together / cánh cây / bras.**

See: kòtro, Bow Trap Parts
The letter w is often used in geographical place names under pressure from the traditional Bahar spelling, as in the example below. In Sedang this sound is spelled with the letter v.

**wang, Dak Wang** (Bahar spelling) village near DakTo center
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

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**X**

**xa** [T Vb] to weave (as rôlek a sleeping mat); to make a net (as chéa, na, hlam, pòtang, vàng); to line a basket with leaves to fill up the holes so the contents will not fall out; to lie down (as to go to sleep), to flatten out / dan / tresser.

**xa h làm** to line with leaves so contents will not fall out the holes; see: chang, Basket Parts
See: rôlek, Sleeping Mats; tén, Weaving; Appendix 10, Sleeping

**xa mam** [T Vb-N] to cut meat into tiny bits / cát thịt / couper.
PårS *sah.
See: ko, Cutting

**xa, chèm xa rôtong** Common Shama

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**Chèm xa rôtong** Common Shama was identified on Plate XXI, Sketch 6, Bird No. 468 in Wildash 1968.

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**xá** [I Vb] to lack, to be without / thiếu / manquer.
See: kro, Wealth

**xá** [N] thatch, tall grass commonly used for roofing / cò tranh / herbe, chaume.

**hlá xá** leaf used for roofing houses; see: hlá, Leaves

**hngei hlá xá** grass-roofed house; see: hngei, Houses

**nha xá** tall grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

**pah xá** crocodile; see: pah kan, Large Snakes

**rôpám xá** grass-roofed storehouse
Ant.: See: hngei, House Parts

**Xá** (VN spelling with ngâ tone) [GName] designator for government district
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**xã** See xâng, aunt; step-mother

**xah** [I Vb] to play / chơi / jouer.

**inai xah** ‘name of child (used if parents don’t want child to know the real name)

**topui xah** to talk and have a good time, to kid / nói chơi; see: Appendix 33, Talking

**xâi, Tea Xâi** village
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**xâi, xêang nak xáí nang pôk** name given to the hngei house, chiak field, hme kócâi food, bâu rice spirit
Syn.: xêang pôhûa
See: xêang, Spirits

**xak** [N] hair; feather; hair-like structure of pôk mold / tóc; lông / cheveu; plume. CL: pôlêang (for individual hairs).

**blâu** to powder xák hair (as with DDT)

**chai xák** ‘hair’ louse, lice

**kê và kea xák** hair pin; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
Amusement:
- ám dei kúan i xah, to give one’s child something to play with
- búa, to blacken face with pot black for fun
- bọ long, ball
- chi đei, to have fun
- hể, to play, to have a good time
- kòbông, ball
- kô nei lôi, to fly klêang éan a kite
- klêang éan, kite
- lám xah, to go play, to go for a walk
- môhei, to care for children
- môhei dei kúan, to give something to one’s child to play with
- ngôi, (Rengao-Sedang) to have a good time
- pong pông, to swing (as on a play swing)
- pònhôk, to babysit, to care for children
- pôxôh, to run around, to play, to fool around
- pro bì, to play marbles
- ti đê, to have a good time, to have fun
- tướng, to act, to perform
- tôkea, to gamble
- tômêam môhei, toys
- tômôang, to amuse oneself, to have a race, test, contest; to cast lots
- tômôang tôdua, to have a jumping contest
- tôhrá, to cast lots
- van bai, gambling
- xôk, to go have a good time with
- xôdê, raffle, lottery
- hyô, (languages south of the Sedang) to have a good time

lui xah to pluck chicken feathers; see: i, About Chickens

nha kôdrôi xah i prai ‘wild chicken feather’ grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses

plai trêang xah ‘hairy’ rambutan / trái chôm-chôm; see: Appendix 24, Fruits
rei xah mûm the small root system
xah i chicken feather
xah kau ma eyebrow hair; see: ma, Parts of the Eye
xah lôang splinter, sliver of wood; see: lôang, Parts of Tree
xah môh nose hair; see: môh, Nose
xah mûm mustache
xah mônâ feathers; see: chêm, Bird Parts
xah ngâ chicken fuzz upon birth
xah ting rat which lives in bamboo; see: khu kônâi âi ting, Rats with Tails
xah xoa cheang leg hair; see: cheang, Leg Parts
xah xoa kông arm hair; see: kông, Parts of Arm
See: khu kônâi ting ôh ta âi xah, Rat Family (tails without hair); ko, Parts of the Head; Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers (many occurrences of xah not listed here)
xah (Fr) [N] bag / bao / sac.
xah phái 50-kilo rice bag

Two xah phái 50-kilo rice bags are equivalent to three chang baskets.

See: hóbûan, Measurements
xám [S Vb] to go down (as the level of phái rice in rõpém a store house, or water in kôi a glass) / rút xuống / descendre.
See: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
xám See pòxám. to accuse someone
xám, Ngo Xám mountain
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
xan [vAdj] good / tốt / bon.
phiam xan good (moral) heart
xang — xáng | 390 | SEDANG

mông xáng mới tea someone is still under water; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water
tiên xăng good mind; see: tiến, Ear as Seat of Understanding
| Pôi xăng! Refrain! Abstain!
See: lêm, Qualities
xăng [B Vb] to slide or slip into something (as an arm into kông bamboo section, xăng ma bracelet, hman pants) / nettsteder / tomber dans, glisser dans.
Kiều Vai Xăng Kông the Ghost (against whom) They Slide on Bamboo Arm Tubes, another name for Kiều Ki Tô; see: kia, Folktales Ghosts; Information Box at tō
ma va xăng bracelet (sometimes used as a substitute for pri beads to indicate engagement)
plui to slip out of something
Xăng kông a kông. Slide the bamboo (cylinder) onto the arm.

Syn.: puaat
xăng [DName]
Vák Xăng village of Xã Tu Xăng east of Tea Xiang village
Xã Tu Xăng government Xã district

The villages of Xã Tu Xăng are Kon Ngô, Tea Kôneang, Tea Xiang and Vák Xăng.

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places
xăng, Dak Xảng See Tea Xéang, village east of Tea Xiang
xangkan [Kin] aunt—being mother’s younger sister or father’s younger brother’s wife, or the daughter of a grandfather’s younger brother or a grandmother’s younger sister, etc.; thus a female relative one generation older than Ego but either she or the one through whom she is related is younger than and of the same sex as Ego’s parent or grandparent through whom she is related; step-mother / thím, dì / tante, PNB *yâŋ. Also: xâ.
kô xo xăng to take two wives; see: hödrö, Engagement
xăng 'băng pa step-mother through father’s remarriage
xăng kô pa step-mother
xăng o kô nòu aunt (younger sibling of mother)
ox xăng to commit adultery, to take a second wife (of men only)

A calls B xăng; B calls A mùi, A calls B’s spouse tăm uncle.

See: tăm, Aunts and Uncles;
tôbó, Kin ‘half-’ and ‘step-’ Relations
xăng [vAdj] bitter / mần, dâng / amer. PNB *āŋ
chek bitter (but not as strong as xăng bitter); the taste of plai hôm môn fruit
dróu xăng fresh wine; see: dróu, Beer and Wine Drinks
dróu xăng blǔōk poor wine with just a little flavor
dróu xăng chōu bitter-and-sour wine
dróu xăng ngéam sweet-and-sour wine
klea xăng large intestines; see: klea, Intestines
krui xăng (kind of) bitter citrus fruit; see: krui, Citrus Fruit
mông xăng person who gets ill from scorpion bites but not snake bites (cf. mông ngéam); see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
nha xăng (kind of) eatable ‘bitter’ grass; see: Appendix 23, Grasses
plon xáng 'bitter' tadpole (larva of ket bâu, ket hòdre frog); see: khu plon, Tadpole
Family
rôpôe xáng 'bitter' soapberry; see: rôpôe, Soapberry
tea xáng river rapids; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water
tróng xáng 'bitter' eggplant; see: tróng, Eggplants
xáng po salty (as tea mâm fish sauce
See: Appendix 9, Eating
xáng [TVb] to close by sliding (a door, window, etc.) / dông / fermer.
xáng pêa to slide a door closed
See: pêa, Openings
xap [vAdj] cool weather / mát / frais.
See: kông, Weather
xap [TVb] to put on; to wear / khoác, mặc / mettre, porter.
PNB *rasâp 'to wear'.
'bá köpêa to put on (or wind on) loincloth
pôtra to put (something) on someone else
xap cô to put on clothes / mặc áo / mettre, porter (vêtement)
xap cheang [Excl]. Attention! (of soldiers) / Nghiêm! / garde-à-vous!
See: ling, Soldiers
xap, a xap in the shape of
a xap lông in the shape of a tree
See: tiah, Similarity
xau [C Vb] to be afraid; to be fearful (especially of things which can kill one, as klá tiger, pah snake, rôkôu bear, rôkái boar, kôpôu buffalo, ro cow, chô dog, etc.) / sô / craindre. BL lax breathy register vowel.
pôxau to punish, to make one afraid
xau lôtro to be afraid of; see: lôtro, Fears

Xâu gà lêka mê. (We’re) afraid that he’ll eat us.

xau xia to be afraid of accidents
Pôi ta tram tôdôriâng xau xia.
Don’t be offended.

Fright:
• kôdéra, to shock someone, to be frightened by someone (as by scaring them or by shocking them with electricity)
• kôdral, to frighten someone with a loud noise
• kôdre, surprise, sudden fright
• kônfêng, afraid
• krêâng, to be stuck somewhere (e.g. in a tree for fear of coming down)
• lia, fear, cowardly, timid
• lôdia, to be afraid to do something
• lôtro, fears (q.v.)
• lêla rôkôh, to die of shock or of fright
• môngnha, to make someone afraid
• ôh ta khen, to do not dare
• ôh ta xau, to be unafraid
• prêa, fearful, to be afraid (as when money is lost)
• rê, afraid
• rei, fear
• rô, shivers and goose pimples of fright
• rô-a, to be afraid (especially of things which cannot kill one, as rat, worm, leech, caterpillar, etc.)
• rõ-iô, fear
• rôrô, to scream in fright
• rôxâ, nervous
• sâ, nervous
• tôbrâ, afraid
• xau, to be afraid

xau 12 hómân exactly twelve years
Ant.: kôdró
xe -- xet

See: Appendix 35, Numbering

xe [N] flesh, meat / thit / viande.

PNB *sêch.

See: cha, Body parts; Appendix 9, Eating

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<tr>
<td>• chám, meat</td>
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<td>• cheh, to cut meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• hũéh, raw meat, flesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• kôchaj, mam, meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mam, uncooked meat (usually of the forest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• xe chói, venison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• xe chu, pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• xe mam, meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• xe ro, beef</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xé [DName]

kôxêt hía xé yellow and red mushrooms; see: kôxêt, Mushrooms

Ngo Xé mountain near Tea Kôlap village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

Prí Ngo Xé plain, treeless area near Tea Kôlap village; see: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

xê [FPl] as you know!

me xê as you know!

Vai xăng dei a kông kó xê. They slide (them) on their arms, as you know.

xeh [RefPl] oneself, alone, only (an emphatic reflexive) / môt mình / seul. Also: heh.

chiang ói xeh to become pregnant; see: tôpa, Pregnant
dé tôpa xeh to be pregnant (of women)

hôbra tôra xeh to justify oneself
 hôdri xeh to hang oneself; see: hla, Death

kôdei dei xeh to kill oneself, suicide

mô-at xeh for one to abstain from eating

ngô by oneself; every person; all the people

ôi tôpa xeh to be pregnant (of women); see: tôpa, Pregnant

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teo lo xeh spring water / suôi / source; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water

tôjôí personal, private
tôpui xeh to become pregnant
tôpui xeh to speak alone, to talk to oneself; see: Appendix 33, Talking

xeh môngê adultery; see: Appendix 36, Wrongs

Gá u mot xeh tung trap me. He himself entered into that mud.

Me gá loi xeh 'nang. Then she herself really believed.

xeh [FPl] for sure

xen See pxten. Laotian skirt

xep [N] fish trap made of klông bamboo section with tênhê simple-weave funnel at top (a small slit at the bottom end permits water to flow out but traps fish inside—the throat diameter is too small to permit fish to turn around) / bây cá / trappe pour poissons.

Syn.: hrêi
See: péam, Fish Traps and Fish Nets

xet [vAdj] good, potent (of medicine, magic; scar, pain; ability to foretell an event / sêp / bon, puissant. PHRS *sit.

hôbáu hiông xet scar, healed wound

pôxeh power, wonder; ability to foretell an event

Concerning xet the ability to foretell an event, it is said that "no man has xet."

See: kai, Ability; pôkeang, Medicine; Appendix 2, Illnesses; Appendix 22, Knowing

xet See xit. to be in love with each other; to be serious, to have
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xế [Eq Vb] to be (equative) / là / être.

ôh ta xế mỏi tài? not the same
| Hóm xế? Is (that) so?
| Ôh ta xế trí chói pin. (It’s)
  not like our dogs.
| Xế ôh. (It) is not (like that).

Syn.: páng
See: tiah, Similarities; Appendix 35, Numbering

xế [cN] afternoon / chiều / après-midi. PNB *kasêq. Also: xe, kôxế.

kô xế during the afternoon (also: kôxế)

máng xế kô this evening

See: Appendix 7, Times of Day

xế [I Vb] to have the afternoon pass

kong xế afternoon

xế, Tea Xế village of Tərng Kon
  Kôtá district, ki kái dialect

See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

xế (VN) [N] vehicle, motor bike, bicycle / xe / véhicule, motocyclette, bicyclette.

blak to be bit (as by xế a vehicle)

Vehicles:
- cheang xế, tire
- chie, glass
- hàu, glass
- klea xế, inner tube
- preng, brake
- rôu xế, passenger car
- tọjói, vehicular trailer
- vế, to drive a vehicle (boat, car, plane)
- xế chua, bicycle
- xế mái, bicycle
- xế on, motorized
  ‘combustion’ vehicle
- xế pokếang, ambulance
- xế poța, three-wheeled Italian Lambretta
- xế tutut, motor-bike
- xế uih chiak, tractor

krếång mông to be stuck (as xế
  a vehicle in mud)

to xế to get on the bike, to get in
  the car

tróång xế vehicular road; see:
  tròang, Streets and Paths

truåm rôu xế vehicular tunnel;
  see: truåm, Holes

vế rôu xế to drive a car

xia dangerous; accident (as of xế
  a vehicle)

xuap xế to pump up tire

xế báu [T VB-N] to sow rice seeds
  / gieo / semer.

See: báu, Rice Activities

xế ká [T Vb-N] to fish / cáu cá /
  pêcher.

kôxài xế ká fishing line; see:
  Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes

lóång xế ká fishing pole; see:
  Appendix 19, Wooden things

Ngo tiếng Xế mountain near Teå
  la river and Ngo Hoåi
  mountain

Ngo Ông Xế mountain six
  kilometers from Teå Hmèng
  village; see: Appendix 27,
  Geographical Places

See: ká, Fishing

xea [T Vb] to curse (a tree), to cast
  a spell upon / rúa / maudire.

Syn.: prôu
See: xếang, Animism

xea [T Vb] to cut pô-dô bamboo or
  kóteò sugarcane / chât xuông
  / cuoper.

See: ko, Cutting

xá [T Vb] to cut off / cát dừt /
  découper. Also: xuxëa.
See: ko, Cutting

xếä See xếang, spirit

xếång [anN] spirit / thân / esprit.
  PNB *yang; cf. Mal. ka-
  yang-an ‘god, spirit’; Cham
  yang; Skt. yajñiya ‘holy’.
  Also: yang. BL. xæå, CL: ngè.

kie xếång ‘spirit ghost’ comet;
  see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
Kon Xéang village; see:  
Appendix 27, Geographical Places  
Tea Xéang tributary of Tea Vei  
river at confluence of Tea  
Rôgo river, below Tea  
Rôkôa, above Tea Tôlua  
rivers  
Tea Xéang village east of Tea  
Xéang village, also Dak Xang  
xéang phop Buddhist, Buddhism  
Yang Ihiam Holy Spirit  

For more etymological  
information on xéang ‘spirit’ see  

See: Appendix 14, Religion  

Spirits:  
1. The greatest xéang spirit is  
named hómát, variously  
called the spirit of xiam the  
origin of all things, kon  
people, tónei the earth,  
pleng the sky, tóro thunder,  
or kia ghosts.  
2. Xéang of hoêlông the stars.  
3. Xéang of hai the sun and  
khé the moon.  
4. Xéang of polê the village.  
5. Xéang of hngêi the house,  
chiai the fields, hme kôchai  
food, báu rice; and named  
xéang pôhùa and xéang nak  
xái nang pôk.  
6. Xéang of tea water and  
hmôu rocks.  
7. Xéang of ngo mountains  
8. Xéang of lôang trai the  
banyan tree, and named kia  
xéang hái.  
9. Xéang of nha grass and  
tróang paths.  

Animism:  
* ‘biam, to dance around lôang  
kang the spirit pole  
* drôi prông, wine used in  
sacrifice  
* hôriân, something with which  
to téng curse someone;  
Laotian medicine  
* ka kôpôu, to be an animist  
* kang, spirit pole (q.v.)  
* kôú, to follow the spirits  
* kolot, fetish  
* kôpôu, to see a spirit  
* môgat, to resist hómát the  
greatest spirit  
* môhùa, the soul of a person  
* mó:no, to exorcise (a spirit)  
from a person  
* môn hau, to curse (of a spirit)  
(q.v.)  
* pôchau, shaman (q.v.)  
* pôtsuan, to pray to a spirit  
* pro hómát, to be an animist  
* prôú, to curse a tree, to cast a  
spell upon someone or  
something  
* rékau, to pray to a spirit  
* rômei xéang, to hate a spirit  
* rôrán xéang, to hate a spirit  
hrô, to leave, to go out of a  
body (of a spirit)  
téng, to curse, to cast a spirit  
into one  
tîng, to sacrifice to the spirits  
tuí,h to offer, to sacrifice  
to a spirit  
tuíh deu, to sacrifice a pig  
exa, to curse a tree, to cast a  
spell upon someone or  
something  
xói, to perform a ceremony at the  
spirit pole  

Ro ko rop sound of horses  
galloping  
See: mômân, Domestic Animals  
xê [T Vb] to lift hôdro kettle off  
the fire; to remove hot metal  
from water after cooling (in  
metal working) / nhâc lênh /  
lever, élogigner.

xêê See xên. to push  
xê [anN] horse / ngûa / cheval.  
PNB *aseh; cf. Skt. aśva;  
Ltn. egus; Gk. hippos.  
Nha eak xê ‘horse dung’ grass;  
see: Appendix 23, Grasses
xué [T Vb] to lay eggs / dẻ trứng / pondre œuf.

The dialect variant yau for neó ‘no more’ is the word used to identify the rótéang kolei yau Daksut ethnodialect.

trúam a hole) / dây / couvrir.
kín covered, sealed
pong xí back basket for holding
plôi gourds, klông bamboo sections, kốkéö bottles, lóng wood (like the ró hrék but without holes)
pea xí smooth; Ant.: hërē; see: Appendix 32, Forge
pôxi to cover over the top of the container used for hmc riôh steamed rice
ró xí very large basket for storing rice, too large to carry, equivalent to 5-10 chang

DICTIO NARY

Syn.: pdlói, tôtah
See: chóu, Putting; kôlí, Kitchen Actions

xué See xé. [cN] afternoon

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xué [T Vb] to lay eggs / dẻ trứng / pondre œuf.
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<tr>
<th>xía — xie</th>
<th>396</th>
<th>SEDANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **xía** [T Vb] to peel or to clean with a knife (as plài fruit, or a carrot) / bóc vò / peler, éplucher.  
See: *kéli*, Kitchen Actions; plài, Fruit Handling | **xiam mỏjiàng** birthplace; see: *tôpa*, Pregnant  
**xiam mỏná** breast wing of bird; CL pa; see: *chẻm*, Bird Parts  
**xiam mỏngé** family tree, genealogy  
**xiam nah** formerly  
Syn.: tônica  
Ant.: tôxéö, remote relation  
See: Appendix 30, Classifiers | **xiam** [CI]. CL for lọọang trees, vô drọọu jarful of rice wine, batch of wine  
**kleh tung xiam kọlá** to fall into the stickery kọlá bamboo; see: *kleh*, Falling  
**xiam hơ'ráng** finger knuckles; see: *kóng*, Parts of the Arm  
**xiam kái** animal horn; see: *kái*, Horns and Antlers  
**xiam priat** the trunk of banana plant; see: *priat*, Banana Plant |
| **xiá** See xiang. tributary of Tea Pian river; village of Xà Tu Xang  
**xiah** [T Vb] to rub one’s foot on the ground; to scoot something away with the foot. Also: xuxiah (dup).  
See: trút, Pushing | **a xiam** at first, in the beginning; see: pőxiam, Beginning  
**châu xiam** blood-line grandchild  
**kián xiam** one’s own (blood-line) child  
**nỏu xiam** (blood-line) mother (not aunt)  
**ngob xiam** blood brother (not cousin)  
**na xiam** blood sister (not cousin)  
**o xiam** blood younger sibling (not cousin)  
**pa xiam** (blood-line) father (not uncle)  
**pọa xiam** blood-line grandfather  
**sọa xiam** customs and practices (of people)  
**tea xiam** main river into which tributaries flow / sông / rivière; see: Appendix 26, Bodies of Water  
**xéang xiam** spirit of the origin of all things; see: xéang, Spirits  
**xiam körü** one’s personal history, obituary  
**xiam kọlá** bamboo clump  
**xiam lọọang** portion of tree near ground; species of tree  
**xie** [I Vb] to turn around and around, to squeeze / xoán bớp / tordre, serrer.  
**veh** to turn around, to turn; to |
### DICTIONARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>xie [T Vb] to carry in the hand</th>
<th>xing [VN] to request, to ask permission</th>
<th>xin [VN] to request, to ask permission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Punishments:
- chok, to fist fight (uncommon among the Sêdang)
- chủ krông, to imprison
- chong krông, discipline by sitting on knees
- hôbre, to whip with a rope or hand
- hôbre, to whip with a small stick
- hôdéa, to fight (fist fighting, wrestling)
- hôdräi, judgment of an immoral deed
- hôdrô, to correct
- hông, to knock with knuckles on the head
- kat, to tie up
- pam, to pound with a big stick
- pê, to pound with a big stick
- pôngia, to beat up
- pla, to break up a fight
- robat, to beat, to whip
- tea, to slap, to spank
- têng, sound beating
- ti hónán, to switch an animal to get him to move
- to, to pound
- tok, to pound with a fist
- têng, sound beating
- tôang, to beat with a small stick (as a disobedient child)
- tôu, to pound, to beat
- tôgô, to knock with knuckles
- tôxian, to fight (of people)

See: Appendix 16, Movements

Return

See: Appendix 2, Illnesses

Xie [PName] story character; younger brother of Têang,

Xie calls Têang ngoh.

- xie, pek peng xie many-colored spider (lives up high, makes spider webs)

See: khu pek peng, Spider Family

- xîk (Fr) [N] sugar / đường / sucre.
- rái xîk ‘sugar’ rattan (not krá firm); see: rái, Rattan

See: khu alep, Grasshopper Family

Khu xîk xî, xîk xî Family:
- xîk xî, small, colored blue or red
- xîk xî ngeah, colored blue
- xîk xî vôi, xi klu, small, colored blue

See: khu alep, Grasshopper Family

- xim [anN] duck (smaller than peap duck) / vịt / canard.

See: khu alep, Grasshopper Family

- xing xông [anN] dragonfly (larva is mōk) / chuồn-chuồn / libellule demoiselle. Also: xôk ông.

Môk gá chiang xông xông.
Môk gá ối tung tea, ka trap.
Me xing xông gá ối king tea.
Gá kôta king tea me kôta me gá chiang môk. The môk it lives in water and eats mud.
But the xing xông dragonfly lives on the bank of the river.
It lays eggs on the bank and the eggs hatch the môk.
Khu xỏng, Dragonfly
Family:
- xỏng, dragonfly (larva is big mọc kan)
- xỏng kúan, little dragonfly (larva is little mọc kúan)

xỏng xúa to change from one form to another (as from nymph to dragonfly, from caterpillar to butterfly, from tadpole to frog, etc.)
See: chia, Change

xỏng [N] 3-foot diameter sifter tray or sieve with holes for separating out pola bâu tiny bits of rice to feed chickens / sàng, sây, rây / tamis, crible.
CL: kôta.

kô xaù to shake (a xỏng sifter)

The xỏng tray is woven with the chúa tô or tieten krum tê pattern.

See: Appendix 3, Baskets and Trays

xỏng, Tea Xỏng stream near Tea Hmêng village, opposite Kon Rôcheô village where a dam was built
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

xiô See xêô, to count; to consider ('count') another as a relative though beyond normal relationships

xit (Halang ?) [I Vb] to be in love with each other; to be serious, to have an understanding with another concerning marriage / yêu thương / aimer. Also: xêt.
sôk to have company, to befriend someone
See: hmê, Love

Young people may xít be in love with each other prior to engagement, but the arrangement is subject to the approval of vai kra the elders. People may xît pa xéang love God, because “a hypocrite doesn’t xít.”

xít, plai xít pineapple / thôm, dứa
See: Appendix 24, Fruits

xiu (Bahnar) [vAdj] pregnant (of animals or illegitimate children) / chừa, có thai / enceinte. Also: xi.
bâu xiú fertilized rice, see: bâu, Rice Activities
dế xiú pregnant

Khê tohéam bâu xiú. Rice is fertilized in August.
See: tôpa, Pregnant

xîu See xêô, to count; to consider ('count') another as a relative though beyond normal relationships

xo [C Vb] to get, to take; to get a wife / lấy / prendre. PNB *soq. Also: xixo (dup), xuxo (dup).

kô xo xang to take two wives
xo bó vai to marry someone who has already been married; see: ơi dei pó, Marriage
xo dei pó to get married
xo dai to use
xo dei pôlê to marry one from one’s own village
xo kişdrâi to get a wife
xo kiosk drai tômôi to marry a girl not of one’s own village
xo mông ơi drôô to marry someone who has not yet been married
xo plai to pick fruit; see: plai, Fruit
xo rôpô to get married
xo tám to take a second husband after the first husband has died
Getting:
• bè, to catch in abundance (as to catch water run off in a tub, or fruit falling from a tree in a sheet)
• bròáng, to hold multiple items in fist
• chha, to get or receive
• chuap, to pick up a lot at once
• da, to hold for someone else to pour into
• 'dot, to grab quickly
• húu, to take what others throw out
• hóbúan, to reach out to grasp something
• hirri, to divide everything up and end up with little
• kua, to hold on to, to embrace
• kúâm, to rake together
• kúm, to pick up things (more than one of a kind)
• kôchêp, to pinch, to dig in with fingernail
• mògat, to grab someone and thereby stop him from doing something wrong
• ngán, to choose
• pê, to touch
• puat, to reach into something to get something
• pum, to pick up a lot at one time
• poklep, to clasp, to pinch together
• phâh, to reach, to grasp a person to draw them close
• prua, to jerk cord so as to break it
• rah, to choose, to pick out
• roh, to reach in and get something out of a basket
• rup, to grab, to catch
• rèôh, to extract, to excise
• tep, to pick up by pinching
• tê, to pick up with fingers
• tie, to pinch
• tôm, to gather together the various pieces of something (as a body blown apart in an explosion, scattered papers)

continued:
• tôxuap, to grab greedily, to take first
• vê, to reach out and get
• xo, to get or take

xo xâng to commit adultery, to take a second wife (of men only)

| xo chôk pong xiâm kôlô. Get a shrew to cut through the bamboo. |

xo [T Vb] to hold hîá tu umbrella or hôkâu bamboo hat in place / câm / tenir.

See: jian, Carrying

xô [Ft] that’s all!; only / thôi; chỉ có, chỉ là / c’est tout. PNB *sasoh.

ôi xo to be out of work, to be retired; see: pêi, Work

| Ka trông me xo. (He) only ate that eggplant. |
| Gá óh ta ói xo lai. He didn’t only live ever (i.e. he never stopped working). |

Syn.: tê, té kêtê, têk tê

xó (Tôdrâh?) See xoh. (kind of) fruit from a vine

xô, xôk xô See xôk xông. shrimp

xôế See xôn. long, tall

xôh [cN] measurement: from finger of extended arm to center of chest / thôc / métre.

See: hóbúan, Measurements

xôh [N] steam above boiling water; one’s breath seen in cold weather / hôi / vapeur.

See: Appendix 28, Liquids

xôh [T Vb] to do evil things hôdrai xôh unmarried couple having relations

xôh dêng to do evil things

ôi xôh to live together before marriage; see: ôi deî pó,

Marriage

See: Appendix 36, Wrongs

xôh See xôh. to furrow field; to hoe a field
xoh -- xoang

xoh, plai xoh (kind of) fruit from a vine. Also: xó (Tôdrah?). See: Appendix 24, Fruits
xoi [T Vb] to carry on shoulder, holding one end / vác / porter.

xoi húa to drag alone with one end on shoulder and the other end dragging on the ground See: jian, Carrying
xói alai [N] corn hair, corn silk See: alai, Corn
xok [N] high rainless clouds / mây / nuage. PNB *tsük.

Inoa is fog, mist or very low clouds which rise and become xok very high clouds.

See: kong, Weather
xok [N] waste, garbage / rác / déchet, entrailles.
kôthung xok wastepaper basket
pê tuôi to bury (as xok tuôi) garbage
xok tuôi garbage
xok xô See xok xông.

Also: xok xô.
xok xua happily, merrily / vui-vê See: hâk, Happiness
xok, kôchái xok all kinds of vegetables / rau See: hme, Foods
xon, phu xon former name of Mô-an (Bao-An) See: ling, Soldiers
xôn [vAdj] long, tall / dài, cao / long, grand, haut. Also: xoê.
alep xôn ‘long’ grasshopper; see: khu alep, Grasshopper
kiên xôn the side of something (as a table)
pa xôn width (of véang room, hngai house)
tôu xôn long breasts
trọng xôn ‘long’ eggplant; see: trọng. Eggplants
xon agrôu something very tall or very long (as lôang a tree or tea a river)

xon rônuôk very tall person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
See: kan, Size
xông [vAdj] swollen / sưng / enflé. Also: r’xông.
chhai xông swollen See: Appendix 2, Illnesses
xông, rômóang xông (type of) blanket / một thêu mền / couverture. CL: kôpau. See: khu rômóang, Kinds of rômóang Blankets
xông See xixông. shrimp
xon, xôk xông See xixông. shrimp
xot [T Vb] to lift up, to roll up (as shirt sleeves) / vén lên / lever, rouler. See: jian, Carrying
xot [anN] bee (has honey and lives in trees) / ong / abeille. PNB *sût.
klo to cover over (as to trap xot bees in tree trunk)
pê bee’s wax (as from xot)
xu honeycomb

The body of xot a bee is similar to that of kôdrua a wasp, but the xot is redder and larger.

See: khu stdbool, Bees and Wasps
xot See xuat. to wipe, to erase
xoa [N] chest, womb / ngực, đa con / poitrine, matrice. Phrs *sôa ‘chest’; PNB *sop ‘hair on chest’.
xak xoa chest hair; see: Appendix 34, Hair and Feathers
xak xoa cheang leg hair; see: cheang, Leg Parts
xak xoa kông arm hair; see: kông, Parts of Arm
See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts; ihiam, Trunk Body Parts
xô See xôang. bed
xoang See xuan. to dance
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<th>DICTIONARY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>xóang</strong></td>
<td><strong>xóang -- xók</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[T Vb] to solve a problem, to divide / giải-quyết, chia ra / résoudre, diviser. PNB *asơŋ. Also: xáng. <strong>hônóang</strong> problem <strong>tóxóang</strong> to divide, to give out to each one See: Appendix 35, Numbering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>xóang</strong></td>
<td><strong>xóh, plai xóh</strong> [N-Name] (kind of) fruit / mốt loài trái; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes <strong>kốxáí plai xóh</strong> (kind of) vine; see: Appendix 13, Vines and Ropes <strong>xóí</strong> [I Vb] to err, to make a mistake, to be wrong; to sin / lỗi, tôi-lỗi / errer, pécher, faux, erreur. PNB *sóy. Also: xui (Kúan Leng). <strong>ma ta mot tung xóí</strong> don’t enter into sin <strong>ma ta puat tung xóí</strong> don’t enter into sin <strong>dóxóí xeh</strong> to harm oneself <strong>tópui xóí</strong> to speak evil <strong>xóí a ngia môngé</strong> to sin against someone <strong>xóí xóh</strong> to live together before marriage, fornication; cf. ốı dei pó See: Appendix 14, Religion; koh. Taboo; Appendix 36, Wrongs <strong>xóí</strong> [vAdj] perform rites, divine (pertaining to ceremony at spirit pole); to sacrifice, to offer (to ask good from, to thank the spirits, as before entering a new house, or when afraid of death) / cùng lề, cùng bái / présenter des offrandes. PNB *soy. <strong>'bok xóí</strong> priest / giáô-sí / prêtre <strong>xóí téang</strong> funeral rite See: Appendix 14, Religion; xéang. Animism <strong>xóí</strong> [N] bird’s tail / đuôi chim / queue. <strong>hnha dei xóí</strong> to spread out its plumage, all its xak feathers (of peacock) See: chém. Bird Parts <strong>xók</strong> [I Vb] to go have a good time with See: xah. Amusement <strong>xók nha</strong> [N] grass leaves placed on poklóu barrier during rice planting season, often with póm dren a wild potato See: nha. Grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tôlóí xóang</strong> to fall out of bed <strong>xóang tôfoe</strong> to fall out of bed See: drá. House Furnishings; Appendix 10, Sleeping <strong>xóang, pah xóang</strong> See xùxóang. small snake <strong>xóh</strong> [T Vb] to furrow field after harvest; to hoe a field with 'nek a hoe / cuộc tháng lương / silonner, houer. Also: xoh. <strong>róó xóh</strong> time to furrow field (October and November); see: róó. Seasons See: chiak, Work in Field <strong>xóh</strong> [cN] time, occasion / lân / temps, occasion. <strong>móí xóh</strong> one time <strong>pa móí xóh neó</strong> once more please! <strong>póxóh</strong> to continue, to do something often, to do something tirelessly <strong>Pin röe mam móí xóh péa hring.</strong> We bought meat one time two hundred piastres. See: Appendix 21, Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
xốc -- xú

xốc xông See xing xông, dragonfly
xông [T Vb] to hurl / ném manh / lancer avec force.
kia xông 'ghost hurls' comet; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
xông See xuong. to get up, to rise up; (of helicopter) to take off
xông, xing xông dragonfly. Also: xóc xông.
See: hódród, Insects
xổp See pôxuap. bottom, underneath
xốu [N] lung, lungs / phổi / poumon. PHR's *suh.
See: ihiam, Internal Body Parts
xốu tì 'nai i know, but you don't See: Appendix 22, Knowing
xu [pVb] just the same, still / cùng vậy; còn / même, continue.
xu ấm to give; see: ấm, Giving
xu hôm okay
xu kleh ihiam the sinking feeling of one's heart when overwhelmed by strong emotion; see: ihiam, Heart as Seat of Emotion
xu lek to lay out something on the ground
xu ôh not
xu ré shy, timid person; see: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
See: tiah, Similarity
xu (Fr) [cN] sou, cent, penny / xu / sou, cent, penny.
xu khe French "red" money See: lian. Money
xu [N] the stringy stuff thrown out after um bâu winnowing rice; chaff / trúu,.verbose / paile hachée.
chua xu thê bâu i lo to stamp on the rice to separate out the rice kernels
xu ối xiam plai bâu the xu is in the heart of the rice kernel See: bâu, Rice Activities
xu [N] honeycomb / tảng ong, tổ ong / rayon de miel.
pê bee's wax (as from kôdrau, hléang, ngu, xot)

SEDANG

See: kôpa, Animal Places
xu to be known by everyone
See: Appendix 22, Knowing
xu, pa xu widow
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of People
xu, plái xu (VN) chayote / tráí xu
See: Appendix 24, Fruits
xu, vai xu vai ốu to teach the customs of the elders
See: hnê, Teaching
xú [T Vb] to smell; to kiss / hít, hòn / sentir; braise. PNB *sur.
nha xu 'mei (kind of) smelly plant; cf. nha nhuk, nha hvâ; see: Appendix 23, Grasses
sak to smell and sneeze (as from pepper, tobacco, etc.)
úm smelly, to become smelly
xú hvâng putrid, rotten to the taste; the smell of dead animals (also: xú hvâ)

If a smell causes one to kôchei sneeze, then they sak smell and sneeze instead of xu smell.

Smell:
- xú khê, the smell of fish, fish sauce, burned clothes, vomit
- xú khê hòthọt rotâ, very, very smelly
- xú khìng, the smell of urine
- xú khoâng, burn smell
- xú khû, the smell of burned rice
- xú lêm, the good smell of some flowers, etc.
- xú 'mei, the bad smell of some flowers, etc.
- xú ngéam, sweet smell (like plô wine fermenting agent)
- xú phông, the smell of old rice
- xú ûm, the smell of dead people or animals
- xú hvâng, the smell of dead people or animals
Ga` & WEIGHTED

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
\textit{Gá` pòu ko xúa xú pló.} He’s drunk from smelling the pló drugs. \\
See: \textit{eak}, Body Functions; \textit{hmé}, Love
\hline
\textit{xú} to have everyone talking or knowing about something good; to congratulate, to compliment \\
See: Appendix 33, Talking
\hline
\textit{xú chai} to run in the house quickly \\
See: \textit{rèng}, Speed
\hline
\textit{xú rè} [PRes] however they want \\
See: \textit{va}, Wanting
\hline
\textit{xuà} [T Vb] to harvest / gát hái / moissonner. PNB *sot.
\hline
\textit{hố`n xó` xúa báu} stars of the rice harvest season, or fall and winter stars; see: Appendix 8, Astronomy
\hline
\textit{óú d`p`u tái xúa} to drink rice wine after harvest; see: \textit{d`p`u}, Times for Drinking Rice Wine
\hline
\textit{p`e b`u} to cut rice with a sickle
\hline
\textit{rò`n`ó xúa} time to harvest (October); see: \textit{rò`n`ó}, Seasons
\hline
\textit{xúa báu} to strip off rice from the rice plant, either \textit{b`u k`lang} field rice or \textit{b`u k`lang} paddy rice; see: \textit{k`lang}, Rice Paddy
\hline
\textit{xúa} [N] quills of \textit{k`ó`tu}, \textit{imá} porcupine / lông nhím / piquant. CL: pôl`e`ng.
\hline
\textit{xúa} to call for \\
See: \textit{k`e`ó}, Calling
\hline
\textit{xúa, xòk xúa} happily, merrily / vui-vê \\
See: \textit{hák}, Happiness
\hline
\textit{xúa} [CausConj] because; in order to / vì, tài vì, bòi vì; dê / parce que, afin de. PNB *yor.
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textit{N`a` k`ó` g`á` hi`ang chi`ang k`ó\`r xúa A-P`i`á x`o g`á` pok`é`áng m`e na`h.} Now he had become rich because A-P`i`á had previously gotten him magic powder.

\textit{xúa tí lai} why?

\textit{xúa} [ContConj] but, except / nhưng / mais, à moins que.
\textit{X`o g`á` h`m`e tung đ`é`ng l`ém xúa g`á` ó`h` t`u va` ka` ó`h.} (She) got him rice in a beautiful serving dish but he did not want to eat.
\textit{K`h`én t`ang p`óm re`m h`ái re`m h`át xúa đ`é`ng p`í`n k`a ah` ó`h` t`a h`í`o k`a` p`óm.} (You) go look for potatoes every day but when we eat later on we don’t see (or) eat potatoes.

\textit{xúa} [T Vb] to pierce a piece of meat with a stick in order to broil or roast it / xi`ên / embrocher.

\textit{h`ód`ráng} stick with \textit{xúa} meat on it; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things

\textit{xúa, h`ó`d`ró xúa} [N-DName] larva of \textit{k`h`u h`ó`d`ró} cicada or locust family

\textit{xúa, x`íng xúa} to change from one form to another (as from nymph to dragonfly, from caterpillar to butterfly, from tadpole to frog, etc.)

See: \textit{chí`a}, Change

\textit{xuán} [pVAdv] also / c`ú`u`ng / aussi.

\textit{xuáu óí} also, then

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
\textit{K`ó`n`ó` xuán hu`án h`óng p`é`ng}. The husband also bathed further upstream.
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textit{xuán} [Man] for sure that

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
\textit{A` ñ`a`i xuán T`é`áng; a` ñ`a`i to T`é`áng}. For sure I know Teang; I know Teang.
\hline
\end{tabular}


\textit{h`ó`d`ré h`ó`d`ró`áng xúán} Vietnamese race; see: \textit{h`ó`d`ré}, Races

\textit{kóng xúán t'ai} the Vietnamese country up there

\textit{mau b`vé} the Vietnamese who
### xuan -- xuong

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mui nghe xuan</td>
<td>mui nghe xuan</td>
<td>Vietnamese person; see: nghe. Nationalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topu xu</td>
<td>topu xu</td>
<td>to speak Vietnamese; see: Appendix 33, Talking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuan</td>
<td>xuan</td>
<td>[N] (kind of) plant something like rice (eatable but usually used only for drou wine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drou xuan xuan</td>
<td>drou xuan xuan</td>
<td>grain wine; see: drou. Beer and Wine Drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuang</td>
<td>xuang</td>
<td>[I Vb] to dance (especially like the Bahnan, or when drunk, greeting an official, having a party with a group) / nhay mua / danser. Also: xoang. Syn.: 'biam, kinhon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuap</td>
<td>xuap</td>
<td>See xuang. to solve a problem, to divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuap</td>
<td>xuap</td>
<td>[T Vb] to pump / bom / pomper. Also: xup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loang xuap</td>
<td>loang xuap</td>
<td>(in to concurrent) the inner piston stick of bellows; see: Appendix 19, Wooden Things; Appendix 32, Forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuap niam</td>
<td>xuap niam</td>
<td>to pump wooden bellows in to concurrent forge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuap um</td>
<td>xuap um</td>
<td>to snap a picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuap xe</td>
<td>xuap xe</td>
<td>to pump up tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuap</td>
<td>xuap</td>
<td>[Loc] lower; one of a pair of terms used to distinguish peng upper and xuap lower villages of similar names (as Tea Long Peng and Tea Long Xuan) / doi / bas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hong xuap</td>
<td>hong xuap</td>
<td>below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hong xuong</td>
<td>hong xuong</td>
<td>lower teeth; see: hong, Teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kon Teo Xuap</td>
<td>Kon Teo Xuap</td>
<td>village of Toing Kon Hreng district, ki klai dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa xuap</td>
<td>pa xuap</td>
<td>the lower side of field, also pohxap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Long Xuap</td>
<td>Tea Long Xuap</td>
<td>'lower swamp' village 3 kilometers southeast of DakTo center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SEDANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xuat</td>
<td>xuat</td>
<td>[T Vb] to wipe, to erase / phui, chui, lau / essuyer, raturer. PNB *sût. Also: xut, xot, chuat, suat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nham</td>
<td>'nham</td>
<td>to place in water (as a rag before xuat wiping something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toc xuat</td>
<td>toc xuat</td>
<td>to wipe each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chê, Writing; kôli, Kitchen Actions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xue, Tea Xue</td>
<td>xue, Tea Xue</td>
<td>(irregular phonological pattern) tributary of Tea Hmã river near Kon Kolo village, above Tea Chuê river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuê</td>
<td>xuê</td>
<td>See xuan. Vietnam, Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuci</td>
<td>xuci</td>
<td>(irregular phonology) to be finished, to want to quit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: klei, Finishing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xui</td>
<td>xui</td>
<td>[T Vb] to cross kong a bridge; to climb around bamboo and trees (of rats) / qua cau / traverser. Also: xuxui (dup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xui kong</td>
<td>xui kong</td>
<td>to cross a bridge; to climb around bamboo, trees, etc. (of rats)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: chu, Ascending and Descending; troang, Streets and Paths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xui</td>
<td>xui</td>
<td>(Kuan Leng) See xoi. to err, to make a mistake, to be wrong; to sin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuong</td>
<td>xuong</td>
<td>[I Vb] to get up, to rise up, stand up; to take off (of helicopter) / dung len, vung day / se lever, enlever. PNB *quyng. Also: xong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todua</td>
<td>todua</td>
<td>to jump up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuong 'deng</td>
<td>xuong 'deng</td>
<td>to stand up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuong koi</td>
<td>xuong koi</td>
<td>to get up from sleeping; see: Appendix 10, Sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuong phe! Stand up!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuong</td>
<td>xuong</td>
<td>[S Vb] to get something up, to raise something up / dung len, vung day / se lever, lever.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DICTIONARY

xūp (Fr) [N] soup / xếp, canh / soupe, potage.  
See: hme, Foods
xūp See xuap, to pump
xūp xi [T Vb] to cover over klōh  
hole / dấy / couvrir.  
See: chōu, Putting
xut See xuat. to wipe, to erase
xut, Tea Xut district center and  
village 50 kilometers north of  
ĐakTo center. Also: spelled  
Sut (as in Đak Sut).
Tôring Đak Xut village district  
See: Appendix 27, Geographical  
Places

xū-  See hū-.

xūdè [N] raffle, lottery / cuộc xổ  
số / loterie. Also: xu'dè.  
See: xah, Amusement
xūdè See xo'dè. raffle, lottery
xơflat See hơflat. lettuce / salade.
xơlip (Fr) [N] underpants, shorts /  
quần cút / caleçons, culotte  
courte.  
 See: eō, Clothes
xơmat See hơmat. the name of the  
greatest spirit; devil; Satan
xơpa [vAdj] poor / nghèo / pauvre.  
See: kro, Wealth
xơpong [N] (kind of) grass / một  
loài cỏ / herbe.  
See: Appendix 23, Grasses
xơri, Tea Xơri tributary of Tea  
Ōi, below tea Prông, above  
Tea Rán rivers  
See: Appendix 27, Geographical  
Places
xơrô (Fr) [N] zero / số không /  
zéro.  
tơvéng circle, zero  
See: Appendix 35, Numbering
xūxa, Ngo Xūxa mountain  
adjacent to Vàng Môngéang  
pass

See: Appendix 27, Geographical  
Places
xūxá [anN] small insect like  
mosquito, but doesn’t have  
mỏng beak (lives in the  
earth) / muỗi / moustique.  

Xūxá gá pak a krì; gá ka pin  
klōu tê. The xūxá insect  
stings from its anus; its sting  
really hurts.  
See: khu ông, Bees and Wasps

Khu xūxa, xūxá Family:  
• xūxá  
• xūxá kôđô

xūxái [vAdj] person just cursed at,  
just bawled out  
See: Appendix 20, Kinds of  
People
xūxái [C Vb] to call to come / kêu /  
appeler, crier.  
See: kreō, Calling
xūxēt (Fr) [N] socks / bít tất /  
chaussette.  
See: eō, CLothes
xūxēa See xéa. to cut off
xūxēang, pah xūxēang small  
snake (male, fatal bite)
pah xūxēang kôñō small snake  
See: khu pah, Snake Family
xūxiah See xiah. to rub one’s foot  
on the ground; to scoot  
something away with the foot
xūxiu [anN] (kind of) little tick /  
một loại bỏ chọ / tique.  
See: khu kiki, Tick Family
xīxo (dup) See xo. to get, to take; to  
get a wife
xūxo (dup) See xo. to get, to take;  
to get a wife
xīxōng [anN] shrimp / tôm /  
crevette. Also: xòng, xok  
xòng, xok xōng.  
See: khu pa tea, Water Animals
xūxōang, pah xūxōang small  
snake. Also: xōang.  
See: khu pah, Snake Family
xūxua [C Vb] to call to come / kêu  
/ appeler.
### xuxui – yōh

See: **kreâ**, Calling

**xuxui** (dup) See xui. to cross **kông**
a bridge; to climb around bamboo and trees (of rats)

---

### y

**y** See x; outside of the Central Sedang area y is spoken instead of x before back vowels or other vowels glided to the back.

**ya bong** [anN] beetle / sầu trống
cây le / coléoptère.
See: **pupriam**, Beetle Family

**ya châ** [anN] house lizard / thăn lăn / lézard.

**chik chik** sound of house lizard, gecko

**chuchia** gecko, house lizard

**ya kôdo** [N] whirlwind / gió cuồn / tourbillon.
See: **kong**, Weather

**yâ** (VN) [Exc!] Yes, I heard you! / da

**yang** (Bahnar) See xéng. spirit, God

**Yang lhiam** Holy Spirit

**yao, Tea Yao** village on Highway 14 north of Rang Rea village
See: Appendix 27, Geographical Places

**yau** See xê. no more

**yau, rôtêang kôlei yau** variant of rôtêang kôkîai ‘what’ to designate the Daksut Sedang ethnodialect
See: Appendix 12, Ethnodialects

**yep** (VN) [N] sandal / dép / sandale.
See: **eô**, Clothes

**yeô** See xêô. to count; to consider ('count') another as a relative though beyond normal relationships

**yiû** See xêô. to count; to consider ('count') another as a relative

---

### hy

**yôh** (Bahnar) See yôh. [fPt] Isn’t that already?

Syn.: kô yôh

**yôh** (Bahnar) [fPt] Isn’t that already?. Also: yôh.

*Klei me prêî me xuan ố tu cha koi bâng hâ yôh.* After that those two also weren’t able to sleep together, of course.

Syn.: kô yôh
See: Appendix 33, Talking

**yu dei** [I Vb] to stand up together (of the wings of pupê a butterfly) / dương lên / se
dresser.

**hnha** to lie down away from each other (of the wings of pupê a butterfly)

Syn.: mòdang
Ant.: hnha

**yuan** [anN] water animal (larva of xìng xông dragonfly)
See: **khu môk, môt** Animal Family

---

**hyô** [T Vb] to look something or someone over carefully, to scrutinize / xêm-xét / examiner, scrut

Syn.: ro’nek
See: Appendix 22, Knowing

**hyô** (languages south of Sedang) [I Vb] to linger, to look all over; to have a good time / chôî / traîner. Also: hiô.

**lâm hyô** to go slow; to trail behind; to be last; see: Appendix 15, Going

**môngê lo hyô** one who is always slow, always late

Syn.: môdoh
See: Appendix 16, Movements; hlo, Seeing; xah, Amusement
### DICTIONARY

| hyŏ(-) | See hiŏ(-), hyyŏ(-). | vouloir. |
| hyŏh | [N] air (as in a balloon) / ᄇ onViewCreated / air. | See: va, Wanting |
| hyŏng | See: hŏxoh, Air |
| hyŏng | [C Vb] to want / muốn |
| hyŏng | See: Appendix 16, Movements |

See: hiŏ(-), hyyŏ(-).
Appendix 1
á - Pronouns

The Sedang personal pronouns are given in the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person exclusive</td>
<td>á</td>
<td>má</td>
<td>ngian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person inclusive</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>pá</td>
<td>pín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>eh (chuô)</td>
<td>pó</td>
<td>pó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>gá (kôdrá)</td>
<td>préi (kôdrá)</td>
<td>vai, mau, pu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: chuô is only used with in-laws excepting mai; kôdrá is used only of the married couple if one of them is called chuô.

di is an honorific pronoun, used with such elite as 'Bok Kuenot, an early French priest to Kontum Province.

mau is a pluralizer for people, whereas pu is a pluralizer for non-human things

Ref.: Sedang Grammar, pages 80-82ff; Smith 1969a.115-122
## Appendix 2

### chhai - Illnesses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluent</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bloång</td>
<td>bloated stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai</td>
<td>to be sick, ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai chåo</td>
<td>crippled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai chåo cheang</td>
<td>legless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai hÇo</td>
<td>laryngitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai jai</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai ko</td>
<td>headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai kéethea</td>
<td>scaly flesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai ké-ôk</td>
<td>sick with runny nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai kônging</td>
<td>constipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai klea</td>
<td>diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai klea eak ôh ta lo</td>
<td>constipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai klea kônging</td>
<td>constipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai krían</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai lo</td>
<td>skin rash, external sickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai ma</td>
<td>sore eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai mô-ëi</td>
<td>big swelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai hnâng</td>
<td>difficulty urinating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai pûtìng</td>
<td>small swelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai plông ma</td>
<td>partial blindness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai plôm ma</td>
<td>total blindness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai rô-ôu</td>
<td>thin, skin and bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai tùan</td>
<td>ear ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai tung cha</td>
<td>internal sickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai tung tà</td>
<td>internal sickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai tôngie</td>
<td>malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai tro</td>
<td>diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai úm tùan</td>
<td>water coming out of ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chhai xong</td>
<td>swollen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'dai</td>
<td>goiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eak</td>
<td>to defeacate; Body Functions (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>stings of animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>êi</td>
<td>sore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hêng</td>
<td>to have a toothache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hê</td>
<td>a skin cut (by hêlong knife)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hia môh</td>
<td>to not have a nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hie</td>
<td>a small scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hóâng</td>
<td>hare-lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hu mak</td>
<td>bloody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hóbâu</td>
<td>large wound, to be injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hóbâu jai</td>
<td>a contagious, putrid skin disease, leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iklôn</td>
<td>crippled in one leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipruô</td>
<td>worm-filled belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irôn</td>
<td>crippled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jai</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôbrêñ</td>
<td>numbness (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô-òk</td>
<td>to have a runny nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôpong</td>
<td>welt, place of ei sting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô-ùa</td>
<td>the urge to throw up, to feel like vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôvé</td>
<td>itchy, scabies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klôù̂</td>
<td>pain from insect sting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krian tung cha</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôi</td>
<td>to lose a member of the body (as finger, foot, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hla lôk</td>
<td>to faint, convulsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hla mâu</td>
<td>to be unconscious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon</td>
<td>pimple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môh ma pâ hîáng pêâ</td>
<td>sick-looking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t'ai tang</td>
<td>pain in breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mô-è tóû</td>
<td>sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môflât</td>
<td>a cripple--either arm or leg; a person too weak or sickly to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môngê chô</td>
<td>leper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôông tro hôbôú</td>
<td>leper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôông tro 'mei</td>
<td>leper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mea</td>
<td>parasites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôu ko</td>
<td>to have a head cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puîh on</td>
<td>burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôcheh</td>
<td>ruptured (as klea intestines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôtok blung</td>
<td>swollen, protruding stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôtông</td>
<td>blister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôtôû</td>
<td>ruptured (as klea intestines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prat</td>
<td>repetitive sharp pains (as from toothache)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rong</td>
<td>injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hreî hrui</td>
<td>all cut up with scratches and cuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tang 'nai kôpà</td>
<td>crippled, one leg longer than the other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>to feel (pain, cold, heat, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tang</td>
<td>to feel (pain, cold, heat, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô ê hôê</td>
<td>scabies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea hê</td>
<td>pus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô hêáng</td>
<td>burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuô</td>
<td>slumped over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô'bûng klea</td>
<td>tumor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô'Mluô</td>
<td>worm-filled belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trêe</td>
<td>to be sickened at the sight of something, nauseous, repulsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trit</td>
<td>pain of having someone kôchêp pinch very hard with fingernails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tro jai</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tro 'mei</td>
<td>how leprosy eats away slowly but surely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tro ṳû</td>
<td>how leprosy eats away slowly but surely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xet</td>
<td>scar, pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xie</td>
<td>thin-waisted person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xong</td>
<td>swollen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 3

### chang - Baskets and Trays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chang</td>
<td>basket for carrying rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chea</td>
<td>basket for collecting rice when harvesting; women only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>cheaู่</strong> (‘carrying’ basket with straps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>chea tên tê</strong> (‘plain weave’ back basket with rounded sides for pòu carrying)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>chea téọ</strong> (‘carrying’ basket with tall straight sides for stripping rice at harvest, without straps, carried around waist)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chòng ró</td>
<td>large basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dionage</td>
<td>shallow tray for drying rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôah</td>
<td>basket, similar to kôchoi but with larger opening, men only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dum</td>
<td>basket to hold blankets and clothes; seldom carried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôchoi</td>
<td>small back basket for carrying arrows, crossbows, knives, side pockets for other supplies, men only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdo</td>
<td>small flat basket or tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdûp</td>
<td>small, almost flat, round basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdria</td>
<td>basket to hold rice seeds for planting, worn at the waist with a belt, same as kôông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôông</td>
<td>basket to hold rice seeds for planting, worn at the waist with a belt, same as kôdrai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôréang</td>
<td>basket or strainer for scooping fish from water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>kôréang kôxau alai</strong> (‘shake corn’ sifters (two sizes for the two stages of pounding and sifting corn))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>kôréang kôcha</strong> (‘ashes’ sifter (for sifting ashes and dirt from fire))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khu kôtum</td>
<td>group of winnowing and drying trays:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>kôtûm</strong> (6-foot diameter tray for drying rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xing</td>
<td>3-foot diameter tray with holes for separating out pôla bau tiny bits of rice to feed to chickens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tón</td>
<td>3-foot diameter tray for winnowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krông</td>
<td>back basket for carrying salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>króu</td>
<td>Rengao semi-circular back basket, men only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mônôu</td>
<td>back basket into which rice from the chea basket is poured during rice harvest and carried away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nga kôchoi</td>
<td>Rengao men’s back basket with covered top but opening next to back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong</td>
<td>small back basket used by women to carry things from the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô</td>
<td>group of rô back baskets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô pòu tea</td>
<td>back basket for carrying water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rò ta bâu</td>
<td>basket for storing rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rò xi</td>
<td>very large basket for storing rice, too large to carry, equivalent to 5-10 chang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rò hrèk</td>
<td>back basket with large holes for holding plôi gourds, klóng bamboo sections, kõkeõ bottles, lóang wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong xi</td>
<td>back basket for holding plôi gourds, klóng bamboo sections, kõkeõ bottles, lóang wood, like the rò hrèk, but without holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong hrèk</td>
<td>back basket for carrying grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong ta ká</td>
<td>back basket carried on side at waist for fishing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 4

**chèm - Birds**

The following is a list of chèm birds, which is one group of the larger Khu Chèm bird family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chèm</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chèm chi</td>
<td>red bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm chó</td>
<td>brown ‘deer’ bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm chớk</td>
<td>blue bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm chông</td>
<td>parrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm chươ</td>
<td>brown bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm chương/chương</td>
<td>hill myna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm đẻ</td>
<td>‘half’ bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm áng</td>
<td>(female yellow; male red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm hìn</td>
<td>black and white bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm hồ dú</td>
<td>(walks like crippled kôpa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm ka pôm</td>
<td>‘eats potato’ bird (but doesn’t eat potatoes; it lives in rôpám field house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm kèo</td>
<td>(q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm koa</td>
<td>‘turtle’ bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm kut</td>
<td>see chèm chông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm kô-đi</td>
<td>black bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm kôpóm</td>
<td>see chèm ka pôm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm kreák</td>
<td>parrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm krông</td>
<td>(kind of) bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm hlùm</td>
<td>kingfishers (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm nghĩ</td>
<td>‘house’ bird (calls i-iu i-iu i-iu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm ñê</td>
<td>(kind of) bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm pet/pê</td>
<td>brown bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm pot</td>
<td>blue bird (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm pôlêng</td>
<td>blue bird (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm pôléô</td>
<td>bulbuls (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm pô-ôa</td>
<td>(kind of) bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm prôi</td>
<td>owl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm prui</td>
<td>gray bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm re</td>
<td>sparrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm roa priat</td>
<td>little spiderhunter, ‘banana blossom’ bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm rông</td>
<td>magpie (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm rõta</td>
<td>parrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm sa rô tông</td>
<td>common shama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm sái pó-ô</td>
<td>‘sáï-bamboo’ bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm ti</td>
<td>greater brown wren warbler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm tôklek</td>
<td>blue bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm tôkراه</td>
<td>brown bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm tômêang</td>
<td>woodpecker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chèm trê</td>
<td>sparrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chềm trí  see chềm chông
Appendix 5

chuat - Onomatopoeia

Also see: kóu, Animal Sounds

SOUNDS OF ANIMALS

- ãu: sound of kléang bird eating
- chik chik: sound of chuchia, ya chá house lizard, gecko
- hù hù: calls of kléang hù hù or kléang dung dut hawk
- i nga i nga: chirp of hódró i nga cricket
- kau kau kau: call of chêm keô bird
- keôk keôk: sound of f chicken
- kông kông: call of kléang kôkông
- mot mot mot: chirp of hódró momot cricket
- moah: the moo of ro a cow
- nheng nheng nheng: chirp of hódró réang cricket
- òa: sound of kléang bird
- ro ko rop: sound of xeï horses galloping
- tok tok tok tok tok: (with descending pitch) sound of flapping wings
- tôkêk: the coo-coo sound of kléang a large bird
- tòpôp: the call of chi barking deer

SOUNDS OF DRUMS AND INSTRUMENTS

- drih drih drih: sound of rôka drums and cheng gongs together
- pu hung pu hung: sound of large gong
- pum pum pum: sound of rôka drum alone

SOUNDS OF PEOPLE AND GHOSTS

- âi: sound of chuat krôu crying
- chit chhit: playful noise for picking at a baby
- deng dang deng dang: noisy, uproarious
- ha ha: sound of chuat tô laughter of men
- ha hu i: sound of chuat tô laughter of women
- hah há: sound of chuat tô laughter
- hi hi hi hih: sound of chuat tô laughter
- hìng hìk: sound of child crying for food
- kvang kvang: sound of the Kia Tôvea ghost
- ngrà: sound of crying baby
- hnhekn hnhekn hnhek: sound of a hoarse voice
- pok pok pok: sound of clear speech
- to tok ta tak: sound of intestines when sick with diarrhea

SOUNDS OF PEOPLE ACTIVITY

- chuat poah: sound of snapping wood
- klep klep: sound of kéo cutting and peeling back kotôu, kotôoa tree bark
Appendix 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mel mel</td>
<td>sound of wood on wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrah</td>
<td>sound of a whipping stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'mo 'mo 'moh</td>
<td>sound of pounding stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'moh</td>
<td>sound of pounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toah toah toah</td>
<td>sound of one person <strong>pei báu</strong> pounding rice alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu toah toah tu toah</td>
<td>sound of three people <strong>pei báu</strong> pounding rice together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu toah tu toah tu toah</td>
<td>sound of two people <strong>pei báu</strong> pounding rice together</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOUNDS OF WEATHER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ble ble ble dá</td>
<td>flashing lightning and sound of thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blét blét blét dá</td>
<td>flashing lightning and sound of thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'blé 'blá 'blá</td>
<td>flashing lightning and sound of thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kódré</td>
<td>very loud thunder (very close)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ró-ung</td>
<td>sound of thunder at a distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tóro</td>
<td>sound of thunder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OTHER SOUNDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hí pau hí páng</td>
<td>sound of a gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kóruh kórah</td>
<td>sound of a large stone rolling into and breaking bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kórüng</td>
<td>a thumping sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tek tok</td>
<td>sound of clock, watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tó-ìt</td>
<td>sound of bamboo rubbing on each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uk [uuuuuk]</td>
<td>sound of something moving through water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**chuat - Onomatopoeia**
Appendix 6

há - Body Actions

eak

Body Functions (q.v.)

bau
to wash one’s face
há
to open one’s mouth
hödrhehto blow through the nose
jeh
to blow one’s nose
jiu kóng
to wash hands
kúa
to shave
kochep
to pinch
kochou
to spit
kọjup
to close mouth
kukah
to shake (something from side to side)
kọteh
to kick
klie
to pinch with knuckles
kró
to scratch
króu
to cry (q.v.)
lí
to stick out one’s tongue
hlúm
to blow
môdrá
to chew
mrm
to grin
mrió
to grin
’mò ’ma
to move the lower jaw up and down
’ve ‘loū
to make fist with thumb between index and middle fingers (very vulgar)
’nuan
to stretch (upon waking)
’ngóu
to bob the head up and down
pônuân dei kóng
to stretch out one’s arm
pôfè
to flick with ho’ràng finger
prò
to rinse out mouth
rén
to bite
rô-eô
to be ticklish
rôfrè
to wiggle
teng tei
to turn up the eyelids
tie
to pinch with fingers
tù
to kick
tôdro cha
to exercise the body
tôkut
to bend
tolea kéä
to skin
tôleá t’dlot
to skin oneself
trîng ngán
to look around
tru
to bite kôñei fingernails
vo
to scratch
hvái
to look over the shoulder
### Appendix 7

#### hài - Times of Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a mới chôu ah</td>
<td>at one o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga</td>
<td>dawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài dê</td>
<td>noontime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài dê klâng</td>
<td>noontime (sun directly overhead)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài git ngo</td>
<td>sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài hàng chía hônggé</td>
<td>mid-morning, forenoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài hàng la</td>
<td>after sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài hàng lua hài trêang</td>
<td>mid-afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài hàng lua ngo</td>
<td>early-morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài hàng luố</td>
<td>after sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài hàng tô kan</td>
<td>mid-morning, late-morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài kleh</td>
<td>sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài la</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài lo</td>
<td>sunrise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài lu</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài luố</td>
<td>sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài mới rótá ngo</td>
<td>just before sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài mônôu kan</td>
<td>mid-morning, mid-afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hàiloyd mekche ngo</td>
<td>late-afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài pôxiam kôdong vêh</td>
<td>just after noontime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài pôxiam lo ngo</td>
<td>sunrise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài pôxiam mông</td>
<td>dusk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài pôxiam tô kan</td>
<td>mid-morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài trêang</td>
<td>mid-afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài trêang 'nai</td>
<td>mid-afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài vêh</td>
<td>early mid-afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hêôrôi hài dê</td>
<td>forenoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hậu phia</td>
<td>in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipôxiam rông</td>
<td>4-5 a.m., when the rooster begins to crow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in gê</td>
<td>during the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kông ga</td>
<td>dawn, before sun rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kông ga ga</td>
<td>wanting dusk to come quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kông gu ga</td>
<td>wanting dusk to come quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kông hàng máng trau</td>
<td>pitch dark, after dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kông máng</td>
<td>night-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kông pôxiam ba</td>
<td>dawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kông xê</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô hài</td>
<td>during the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô máng</td>
<td>during the night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô xê</td>
<td>during the afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koa</td>
<td>half past the hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koa mới chôu</td>
<td>half past one o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôlua</td>
<td>half past the hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôlua mới chôu</td>
<td>half past one o'clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>măng xế kổ</td>
<td>this evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nô kổ</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pla hài</td>
<td>all day long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pla hài pla máng</td>
<td>all the time, day and night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pla máng ga</td>
<td>all night long, until dawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so má</td>
<td>before sunrise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so má ah</td>
<td>tomorrow morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so má ai</td>
<td>just this morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appendix 8**

**họtông - Astronomy**

(from Jennings 1980)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>họtông eak</td>
<td>‘a star defecates’, falling stars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họtông ga</td>
<td>‘dawn star’, Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họtông kinh</td>
<td>‘upstream star’, Polaris, the North Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họtông lo</td>
<td>‘daybreak star’, Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họtông nhég</td>
<td>‘mirror star’, Milky Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họtông nheang</td>
<td>‘very bright star’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kia xéang</td>
<td>‘the spirit ghost’, comet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kia xòng</td>
<td>‘the ghost hurls’, comet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kia khôm</td>
<td>‘lizard ghost’, comet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Präang</td>
<td>name of the evening star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Präang</td>
<td>name of the morning star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họtông rônó xua bâu</td>
<td>‘stars of the rice harvest season’ (thus: fall and winter stars):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi</td>
<td>‘barking deer’, Betelgeuse, Rigel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khia</td>
<td>‘shield’, Southern Cross?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>‘spear trap’, Orion’s belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todavong chu</td>
<td>‘pig basket’, Pleiades, Hyades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todavong í</td>
<td>‘chicken coop’, Pleiades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>トンniam</td>
<td>‘blacksmith forge’, Hyades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họtông rônó chó</td>
<td>‘planting season stars’ (thus: spring and summer stars):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chêm</td>
<td>‘bird’, Antares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khêng pah</td>
<td>‘snake buzzard’, Antares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kollet</td>
<td>‘hook’, Scorpius’ tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lòàng keng Ja Pía</td>
<td>‘Grandmother Pia’s sacrifice pole’, Scorpius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôi chúm chí tro ta</td>
<td>‘fly kisses deer speared by trap’, Mizar and Alcor on Big Dipper’s handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôi chúm kia ja</td>
<td>‘fly kisses grandmother’s corpse’, Mizar and Alcor on Big Dipper’s handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tênông tông ja</td>
<td>‘a shoulder pole for two to carry grandmother’s corpse’, Big Dipper, Ursa Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tênông tông kia</td>
<td>‘a shoulder pole for two to carry (grandmother’s) corpse’, Big Dipper, Ursa Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê</td>
<td>moon:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kêka kê</td>
<td>‘kau fish eat the moon’, lunar eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê mônia</td>
<td>full moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê vô</td>
<td>full mooni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài</td>
<td>sun:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hài kôdrai  ‘women’s days’, short days (when women rush home to nurse the baby)
hài kônôu  ‘men’s days’, long days (when men can hunt, trap and fish)
kôxê kà hài  ‘centipede eats the sun’, solar eclipse
Appendix 9
ka - Eating

at to fast
blap tasteless
bluôk tasteless
chám meat
chám mam food
chek bitter (but not as strong as xâng bitter); the taste of plai homôm fruit
ché to feed
chéen cooked
chéa dei to lick
chôu sour
chôô to lick off finger
hang not fully chên cooked
hîu to eat off of others
hîôdá chu to treat others, to host others, to have guests
hôneh meat
ka to eat, bite
ka buî reh to eat enough to live on
ka bu ta to have little to eat
ka kônîng kia to feast
ka kra kôlêm to eat to satisfaction, sated
ka tôméam kia to feast
ka suâ to feast
ka tong to go ahead and eat without someone
kê ki pin pang ka things which we can eat, eatables
kôhîam delicious (of food served with rice)
kôkîa hungy
kôlôn to choke
kônîng to eat (after someone has died)
kôtak to choke
khôc delicious
khûô hêng òu tea thirsty
lêm delicious (of food not served with rice)
lêm rôleî very delicious
li to spit out food
mâm uncooked meat
mêâm hme to masticate food for baby
módrâ to chew
módrê very bad, undrinkable, uneatable
móreh to nourish (one’s family)
hîe rice
mîeap to taste
mîoap to eat in secret
ngôî to eat pîa melon, alai corn
ò hme  to dish up, to serve
òu  to drink
pum  to pick up a lot of rice at one time
phém  to feed another (as a child)
phên  everything cooked and ready to eat
phâu  to eat while drinking wine
phái  to be full, sated
rén  to bite
ròmuà  to swallow
hrêi  masticated, ready for swallowing
xâng  bitter
xú háng  putrid, rotten to the taste
úa  to choke, to have something caught in the throat
xe  flesh, meat
xia  tasteless, no flavor; the end of the rice wine
Appendix 10
koi - Sleeping

bleng to wake up
chak cháng to lie on one's side
hūa to snore
dxkau koi to sleep with bobbing head
hôráng to stay awake
hô-úän to stretch yawningly
kau exhausted and sleeping
koi to sleep
koi a muih to sleep in the field while cutting down timber
koi chêk châng to lie on one's side
koi chhiaang châng to lie on one's side
koi chu pōu to lie on one's stomach
koi eng ea to lie on one's side
koi irôn to sleep lying straight out
koi hïak to sleep soundly
koi hïak ra to sleep well
koi hma usual sleeping position
koi pān to sleep because of tiredness or illness
koi póu to sleep off drunkenness (q.v.)
koi pôtê to nap
këddong to lie down
kōdra to wake up
kōdra riu to wake up
kōheô to yawn
kôkup to lie on one's stomach
lōang kônian sleeping platform
hlak to be sound asleep
hlam hammock
môdhîu to tell people to riu awaken
môriu to wake someone up
ning nông hammock
'nuan to stretch upon waking up
pōu to dream
pük heavy blanket
plek ma to open eyes
plêng koi to wake up
prei koi to have a refreshing sleep
réng koi to go to bed early
ring êâ to lie on one's back
riu to wake up
rkau hêng koi to doze off and on
rölek straw sleeping mat
rômêk to wake up startled
römô to sleep walk
hrá koi  to go to bed late
hráng  to stay up all night
hrua  to snore
tam  to sleep in the field while cutting down timber
tôléang  to be wide awake
xa  to lie down, flatten out
xóang tôlôe  to fall out of bed
xuông koi  to get up from sleeping (q.v.)
## Appendix 11
### kúan kia - Folk Taxonomy of Animals

The following major divisions of a folk taxonomy of animals are detailed in the dictionary at the points indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division:</th>
<th>See:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Khu кúan кó пин пán, mônán</td>
<td>Domestic animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Khu па kong</td>
<td>Jungle animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Hỏéroang áí пün to cheang</td>
<td>Four-legged animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Hỏéroang áí péa to cheang, áí môná hã</td>
<td>Fowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Hỏéroang áí to cheang, áí môná hã</td>
<td>Insects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Hỏéroang áí hen to cheang</td>
<td>Worms and caterpillars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Khu pah</td>
<td>Snake family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Khu па tea</td>
<td>Water animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Khu ơí tung tọ́m</td>
<td>Underground animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Khu kễ ơí tung cha пин</td>
<td>Body pests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 12
kiklai - Ethnodialects

It is frequently heard: Rem pôlê tôpui ti ê. ‘Every village speaks differently.’

17 Sedang ethnodialects:
1. rôtêmông kôlê eastern part of NE Central Sedang, northeast of Tu Mrong
2. rôtêmông kôlêi western part of NE Central Sedang, east of Tu Mrong
3. rôtêmông kikle SW Central Sedang, east of DakTo
4. rôtêmông kôkkläi Greater and Central Sedang, between DakTo and Tu Mrong
5. rôtêmông kôkkläi yau DakSut Sedang
6. rôtêmông kôkkläi southern part of Tôªrah, southeast of Kon Hreng
7. rôtêmông kia kikle central part of Tôªrah, southeast of Kon Hreng
8. rôtêmông kia kli northwestern part of Tôªrah, east of Kon Hreng
9. rôtêmông ti läi southern part of North Greater Sedang, south of Tu Mrong
10. rôtêmông ti läi central part of North Greater Sedang, along the Tu Mrong road
11. rôtêmông ti lôi northeast part of North Greater Sedang, north of the Tu Mrong road
12. rôtêmông teä lêi northern part of Greater Sedang, northwest of Tu Mrong
13. rôtêmông chu lì northern part of West Greater Sedang, north of DakTo
14. rôtêmông chu lêi Kon Hreng Sedang
15. rôtêmông chu laï central part of West Greater Sedang, around DakTo
16. rôtêmông nam läi Sedang-Rengao, southwest of DakTo
17. rôtêmông kôñnän Kotua, MangBuk area

(Taken from Smith 1973b:45,47) The grave accent (´) represents a breathy-voiced vowel, characteristic of surrounding languages, but uncharacteristic of Sedang. The hỏi accent (´) represents a tonal contour similar to Vietnamese hôi. This dictionary reflects primarily ethnodialects 4 and 9.

Also:
rôtêmông kôkklê Sedang dialect spoken around Kon Klang village, similar to the Hrêî kôlê ethnodialect
rôtêmông kôli Sedang dialect at Tea Krong (along the Tea Kôi river)
Map 3. Location of Sedang Ethnodialects
Numbers correspond to numbered list on the preceding page
(taken from Smith 1979.57)
Appendix 13

kôvxai - Vines and Ropes

kôvxai éan  vine whose leaf is large (2 feet in diameter) and is used for kléang éan kites; when dry the leaf is like paper
kôvxai húa  rope
kôvxai kôbân  belt
kôvxai kôđeang  (kind of) vine
kôvxai kôđo  vine whose bark is used to poison fish
kôvxai kôđréng  twisted cord
kôvxai kôña  thin narrow bamboo strip used as cord
kôvxai kôxéng  twisted rope
kôvxai klua  (kind of) vine
kôvxai lôäng háâm  (kind of) vine
kôvxai lôäng hîng  (kind of) vine
kôvxai lôäng lûm  vine used for fish line
kôvxai lôäng pie  (kind of) vine
kôvxai méam  metal wire
kôvxai pang vak  (kind of) vine
kôvxai píâa  melon vine
kôvxai pîan  squash vine
kôvxai po  (kind of) vine
kôvxai pôk  (kind of) vine
kôvxai póm méhéam  (kind of) potato vine
kôvxai póm pîm  (kind of) potato vine
kôvxai pôu  squash vine
kôvxai pôkéang  medicinal vine for diarrhea
kôvxai plai ê-êa  (kind of) vine
kôvxai plai tôòdrông ñ  (kind of) vine
kôvxai plai xôh  (kind of) vine
kôvxai plô  vine whose root is used to make fermenting agent for rice wine; leaves are big, round, 12-inch diameter, one side jeh green, other side bông white with little xak hairs
kôvxai plôi  gourd vine
kôvxai rak  vine with short hair used for fishing
kôvxai rak kôdo  (kind of) vine
kôvxai rông rôî  grape vine
kôvxai rôpêang  pod vine
kôvxai rôpo  (kind of) vine
kôvxai teâa  creeping vine
kôvxai teâng  (kind of) vine
kôvxai tôkrôu  (kind of) vine
kôvxai tôleâa  potable water vine used in house building
kôvxai tômôî  (kind of) vine
kôvxai tôpô  vine used for cord
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kõxáí tu-ua</td>
<td>squash vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kõxáí tró-ang</td>
<td>(kind of) vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kõxáí trông</td>
<td>vine with hair as long as vine diameter (1-2cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kõxáí trui</td>
<td>(kind of) vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kõxáí xê ká</td>
<td>fishing line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 14
khôp - Religion

a krong  on knees
bôuyang  (Bahnar) the Christian God
'bôk xôi  priest
chông krong to kneel
chôu um Maria to revere Mary’s picture
chû phu  religious teacher
dôu  to make up, repent
hai tông piôk plo the Sunday before Ash Wednesday
hômat  (Bahnar) devil
hôluân  to stay away from póblut temptation or xôi sin
krau mat  to cross oneself (as a Catholic)
loi  to believe
lóáng póklang  cross
lóáng pókléang  cross
hla têang to die for others
môhûa  soul
hngi hôp  church
nhôam  to hold in reverence, to worship
hnhom  to go to confession
on hômat  hell
pa xi ka  (Latin) paschal feast, passover (Catholic liturgy)
pang  a group of ten beads on rosary
pôchau  sorcerer, shaman (q.v.)
pôklak  to tempt
pôklang  cross
pôblut  to tempt
pôpá  (Latin) Pope
pôsaú  to test for truthfulness (q.v.)
phak  (VN) to punish
plêang kô Bôyang to offer to God (q.v.)
pri hôp  rosary beads
têng nêng  church bell
tuíh  sacrifice
tôôróang môhûa spiritual matters
tôpôâng  communion bread used by Catholic priest
xêâng  spirit (q.v.)
xêâng phop  Buddhist
xôi  to be wrong, sin
xôi têâng  ceremony at spirit pole; to sacrifice, offer
xôi têang  funeral rite
Appendix 15
lá m - Going

lá m cheang to go by foot
lá m a kó to come here
lá m âm to bring or supply something to someone
lá m chian to bring or supply something to someone
lá m cheang to go by foot
lá m cheang pêng to crawl
lá m choa to go look
lá m chu to go down
lá m dê to go to the toilet
lá m dêi to have a good time, to go for a walk
lá m dô tea to go in the water; see: Appendix 25, Actions with
Water
lá m `dông to go to the fort or district office
lá m húa to go show, to lead
lá m hû to go show, to lead
lá m hôôrîi to go ahead, to go before, to go first
lá m i hrài to go fast
lá m ing rôu to go last, to go in the rear
lá m ja to go show, to lead
lá m kô klêng to go uphill
lá m kô hìa to come here
lá m kô`nài to go behind, to go last, to go after
lá m kôphô to go downtown
lá m kôêng to go up there
lá m klâm not to watch where one is going
lá m lâp luô to go everywhere
lá m lôi to go bury a dead person, to go to the funeral
lá m lua to pass by, to go hunt
lá m mot `bok to go to confession (as of a Catholic)
lá m hîmang to go visit the sick
lá m pêng pêng to crawl
lá m pû to go visit
lá m pôfang to say good-bye
lá m prià to walk around something
lá m ra to go stalk (to sit and wait for an animal to come
and then shoot it); to ambush
lá m réng to go fast
lá m ráô tô ko`nài hôôrîi to walk in single file
lá m hrá to go slow, to trail behind, to be last
lá m tá to go around something
lá m tap to keep in step, to march
lá m têm to catch up to
lá m tî dêi to go for a walk to have a good time
lá m tu to walk all slouched over
| lám tu tú | to walk a little slouched over |
| lám tọdräng | to walk abreast of each other |
| lám tọ'mǒu | to walk side by side |
| lám tọngia | to go stand in front of |
| lám troa tea | to go along a river; see: Appendix 25, Actions with Water |
| lám hvang | to go to the interment or funeral |
| lám xah | to go play; see: xah, Amusement |
| lám hyŏ | to go slow, to trail behind, to be last |
Appendix 16
lám - Movements

bôi to walk in water
bu kọtra to inch down slowly
bibôi to chase after, to run away
blak to step on, to run over
blong to go ahead, to push aside the grass (as when going through the jungle, to open up a way through a fence)
'biam to dance around the spirit pole
chài hngei to go home
chak to take a long trip
chu to go down; see: chu, Ascending and Descending
chum lum to fall down head first
dak to go upstream, to cross a lake eastward
dudat to chase after
drá blu blep to rush in
glön a glön to dance around
gram to run into a stick on a trail
hâ to hurry up
heò to climb (a mountain, pole, tree)
heò ngo to climb a mountain
hía to go hide oneself
húa to hurry one along
hôda to run, chase
hôda hôdung to flee, run away
hôdeá to run into something
hôdĩ to chase, to run away
hôdru hôдра to go in a long single file, to line up
hôsêh to leave
hôtrei to wiggle and squirm to get away (as a buffalo tied up, or a person caught)
hîyông to be lost in the woods
ja to lead, guide
ja pôhno to guide, show
jêl hôjel to walk together as a group
jôi kô'nâi to go to the end of the line
kîm to come, to arrive
kóm to wait
kung kâng to go across
kôjêî to tiptoe
kôneh to cross over, to go through
kônhôn to dance along (as on one’s way to some other place)
kôsêî to be in a hurry
kôtâu to run
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix 16</th>
<th>lám - Movements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kotau siam ngia gá</td>
<td>to run up to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotčang</td>
<td>to step over, to march, to step on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kótong</td>
<td>to stumble, to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kótui</td>
<td>to trip, to stub one’s foot on a stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kódra</td>
<td>to walk on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kó-úá</td>
<td>to limp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kótex</td>
<td>to go quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kha</td>
<td>to keep people from coming and going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheh tè</td>
<td>to fall down head first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kè</td>
<td>to go toward, to go through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kreh kré</td>
<td>to go in a large group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kré</td>
<td>many people going somewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kriòng</td>
<td>to follow, to go behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kroh kró</td>
<td>to go in a large group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lek</td>
<td>to run away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| lèk | to go out, to let someone go out (and forget about them, maybe because they are too fast)
| lo | to go out |
| loh | to move aside to make room for someone to go by; to get out of the way |
| lu | to go out of the mountains into the plains |
| lua | to go through |
| luan | to go through |
| luan mot | to enter through |
| hloh | to go through, in one side and out the other |
| hlùan | to escape |
| lông | to push aside, to bump into |
| ’lut | to push aside, bump into |
| ma tiò | to follow |
| mo doh heh | Be quick about it! |
| mot | to enter (especially only one person) |
| môn | to escape, safe |
| mòu | to go up, to approach |
| mủng muó | to crouch down |
| mòi òh | to linger, to dilly-dally |
| mòi òm | to enter, but not go out the other side |
| mòi nhie | to squeeze though a small opening |
| ’mot | to enter (especially many people) |
| nùan | to stretch |
| nguat | to stagger (as when drunk) |
| pà hómá | to go straight ahead |
| pông têng | to crawl |
| pêng pêng | to crawl |
| po | to be lost |
| Pòi ta ton | Don’t be long! |
| puat | to enter a small hole |
| pêka | to cross a stream, river, lake (in either direction) |
| polau polâ | description of the way fish move about |
| polau polâ polau polâ | description of the way fish move about |
| pônô | to lead, to guide |
| pôta | to cross over |
| pôlăng | to stand in line |
| pôto | to go across |
| plâk | to wade in water |
préang  to cross stream, to arrive at, to reach
préó  to return
prék  to go, to walk, to lead, to guide
prék tung tea  to walk in water
réng lám  to go quickly
rêh  Let’s go!
riang riang  to walk stumblingly (as when drunk)
rôdat  to chase
rôhôu  to skid, to slip, to slip and fall
rôkrep  many people going somewhere, many people walking along road
rômo  to sleep walk
rôta tá  to go around, to encircle
ron  to leave, to go away
siam  to go to, to approach
tiô  to follow
to  to get up onto
tôdat  to run after
tôbet  to fall down
tôbo  to fall down
tôdia  to jump
tôja  to be thrown from side to side by the wind
toka  to go through
tôka ma hài  to go north or south (“across the sun”)
tôké  to follow around
tôklá  to separate from, to leave
tola dei pó  one goes one way, another goes another way
tônôh  to go downstream, to cross a lake westward
tôrôu  to go backwards	thihông  to go for a long trip
tôva cheang  to stumble over something
tôxup  to race	tro  to run into something	tro bâm  to hit one’s leg against a stick, etc. on a trail
trua tea  to walk in water
trum  to move over to make room for another (as for two on one chair)
veh  to turn, to return
vêng vé  to stagger because of hunger, weakness, drunkenness
vea  to push aside (as brush or a fence) to go through
ví  to pass by, to avoid, to get off the road (as for a vehicle to pass)
hvèa  to step
xie  to turn around and around
xuang  to dance
hyö  to linger
Appendix 17
lóng - Actions with Trees and Sticks

chá   to split bamboo into several square strips
đòu lóng to snap stick
hèng kétou to take bark off tree
hi   to pull off bark from tree trunk to make a cord
hơnéäng to break (of bamboo)
ká   to cut around the circumference of a stick
kè   to whittle
kế lóng to whittle, to cut and peel back a little
ko   to chop (q.v.)
kô   to fell a tree
kôto ruré to fall down (of a tree)
kôxa to debark a tree
lóng kông tree lying down, having been chopped
lóng tang tree standing up
môgut to bend over end of stick
hà   to bud (of plants)
hnap to fell timber across a path
hnéäng to split
hnei to break off bud, flower, leaf
'nôh to knock out the (closed) end of a section of bamboo
pa lóng on to split firewood
pê to break off leaf or branch of tree
rô-uih to grow luxuriantly (of trees and grass)
hrúa to file (wood)
sêa to look around with a stick, one end on fire
tâm to fall down (of tree branches)
tiàng to join wood together
tông to stretch a tree back to give rôpea the spear of ta a spear trap its thrust
tô'dôi to be broken (of stick, etc.)
tôko to be chopped down
tôkô to fall down
ôkut to bend
ôkri to break off (as fruit from tree)
tômrá to square log, making a beam with an axe
ô-tô-úa to saw back and forth (as trees rubbing together in the wind)
tlea to split bamboo
ua lóng to saw wood
### Appendix 18

lólogo - Kinds of Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lólogo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'bok</td>
<td>cotton tree (‘western’ tree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'blá</td>
<td>trees whose bark is used for cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chak</td>
<td>tree from which poi fire tinder is obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chêng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuang</td>
<td>tree whose bark is used for cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dréa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dróang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hang</td>
<td>cinnamon tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiám</td>
<td>tree whose bark is used to poison fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôdrêng</td>
<td>a large tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôdrang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôang</td>
<td>tree whose bark is used for cord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hònôn</td>
<td>pine tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hônoh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôngó</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôpêang</td>
<td>tree with plai kia fruit (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôrá</td>
<td>fig tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idréa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idrei</td>
<td>tree with thorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilá</td>
<td>‘thorn’ tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilang</td>
<td>large tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kâm</td>
<td>any tree from which poison is obtained (e.g. lólogo kòxòng, lólogo hiám, kòxài kódo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kí</td>
<td>tree with wood used in carpentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kóng</td>
<td>‘arm’ tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuih</td>
<td>oak tree with plai kuih acorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kóchik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdra</td>
<td>tree with hard, iron wood, used in cross bows and posts of houses; bark used for cords; hardwood used for carpentry (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdra rônang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôdróu</td>
<td>tree whose very hard, small round green fruit is crushed to make a powder used to poison fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôhong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôpê</td>
<td>tree with sweet fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôphé</td>
<td>coffee tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôtúa</td>
<td>tree on which the kòxèt lólogo kôtúa mushroom grows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông kôxiang</td>
<td>tree with hlá hóa tree with little leaves, no fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông kôxiông</td>
<td>tree whose bark is used to poison fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông kôxu</td>
<td>rubber tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông klúa</td>
<td>pod tree, kapok tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông kri kôchiak</td>
<td>‘fox anus’ tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông línɡ</td>
<td>tree into whose red chhá Sap kôlot fetishes are dipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông hlia</td>
<td>tree whose bark is used for cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông hmoa</td>
<td>tree used for making kôpén, kôxón cô loin cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông ’môu’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông nang</td>
<td>tree with hard wood used in carpentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông hnâng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông nhôi/nhôi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông nhom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông pi</td>
<td>tree whose bark is used for cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông po</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai kôñfang</td>
<td>cotton tree, kapok tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai kôñong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai kôpeí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai króu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai pã</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai pôu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai prîu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai tei</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai tok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plai tong</td>
<td>‘robber’ tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông plô</td>
<td>‘fireplace’ tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông prîm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông prîng</td>
<td>tree whose wood is used in tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông rôbá</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông rôkua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông rôñang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông rôxuáu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông hrê</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông hrê</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông hrei</td>
<td>tree whose root sap is used for making chei glue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông tu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông tôñóu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông tôvea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông trah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông trai</td>
<td>banyan tree, tree of an important spirit, whose sap is mixed with the sap of lňông hrei to make chei glue used to krông hunt birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lňông trai ô</td>
<td>tree (uneatable fruit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 19

**lóang - Wooden Things**

- **hôdrâng** stick with xúa meat stuck on it
- **hôngô†** dibble stick
- **jiák on** firewood
- **kôja lóang** wood shavings
- **kôluô†** cover, stopper
- **kôpuih** broom
- **lóang chêh** pencil, pen
- **lóang chêh chi** pencil (which has chí [VN] lead)
- **lóang chêh tea mòk** pen (which uses tea mok ink)
- **lóang chòu** clock hand
- **lóang drai** pestle
- **lóang 'duih** chopstick
- **lóang gat** ruler
- **lóang hóbô** thick board
- **lóang hôdrah** thick board
- **lóang hôpot** broom
- **lóang kônhâng** stick for roasting fish
- **lóang kôpuih** broom
- **lóang kôtrá** cane
- **lóang khia** board formerly used in communal house for initial rites
- **lóang hâlô kô** flag pole
- **lóang módôm** splinter
- **lóang mônê†** oar
- **lóang on** firewood
- **lóang pak** pin
- **lóang pet** stick used to hôdró mark something (as place in field where planting will resume after the rain)
- **lóang pó** mortar
- **lóang pokléang** cross
- **lóang pôtrâng** small poles inside of mud wall
- **lóang rek** ruler
- **lóang rôgân** seat crosswise of plong boat
- **lóang rôkea** cross placed in ground near poklôu barrier at gate during rice planting season
- **lôngang rôkuâp** member of “A” frame
- **lóang sak** splinter
- **lóang sang** dibble stick
- **lóang tal** a flat board
- **lóang tep** stick used to hôdró mark something, as place in field where planting is stopped when rain begins
- **lóang ting tei** two sticks stuck in bottom of basket to provide a flat bottom
- **lóang tônông** cutting board
Appendix 19

lỏng tétrúng  pole for killing water buffalo
lỏng xẻ ká  fishing pole
lỏng xuap  wind pipe of bellows in forge
sống  spike, pointed stick
tro lỏang  splinter
Appendix 20
mônê - Kinds of People

ang mái  a beggar (VN)
agrōu  a fat, tall elderly person
agrōu  a sickly tall person
agrōu agrōu agrōu  a sickly tall person walking by
ahnu  a short and fat person
a'nuh  a short and fat elderly person, sitting down
angài  a person who leans to one side
ahnhuh  a short and fat elderly person, walking about
brôt  a robber
'bôi  a servant
'but  one who does everything sloppily
chiōng  a friend
dan  a straight-backed person
deng  a prostitute
drôh  an unmarried girl
gôk  a crazy person
gua  a prostitute
hôdrôu  a barren woman, a widow, a widower
ia 'lok  a lazy person
inôn  a person restricted to the house
kia buat  liar
kia hmo  a stingy or unfair person
kia tó  a person who has changed for the worse
kôk  a crazy or lazy person
kuán tê  an orphan
kôbi  a selfish person
kôbôî  a cowboy, a show-off
kôchen  a landlord of a house
kôdraî  a female, a woman
kôlui  an ignorant person
kôli  a dumb, ignorant person
kônhá  master, the one responsible for
kônhôu  a male, a man
kônhôa  a diligent, hardworking person
kôtrê  a short, thin elderly person, moving about
kôtâng  a slave-driver
kho  a lazy person
klai  a lazy, good for nothing person
klek tûân  a deaf person
krau  one who does everything well
lang lap  a lazy person
ling  a soldier
luat  a forgetful person, weak in mind (due to old age)
lui hôi  an ignorant person
húl a fat average-height young person
hluh a big but short person
mak ài a shy, timid person
mím a plump baby
mônen a person who doesn’t want to do anything (eat, work, etc.)
mônhui a person who doesn’t want to do anything (eat, work, etc.)
mồnui a straggler who doesn’t want to keep up (as in school work, or on a long hike)
môngë ‘dai a person with a goiter neck (many goiter people live in Tea Jei village)
môngë hèak liar
môngë hò a man who continuously curses or hates; a short-tempered person
môngë hódròu a person without family; one whose spouse has died
môngë hôpa a bold, out-spoken person
môngë ivá a strong person
môngë kie one who has lots of things but doesn’t share even a little bit
môngë kôblò a dumb person, unable to speak
môngë kôra a woman who continuously curses and hates, a bad-tempered person
môngë lo a dumb person, unable to speak
môngë lo hyô one who is always slow, always late
môngë môndon one who goes slow, trails behind
môngë nem a shy person
môngë ngéam a person who gets ill from snake bites but not scorpion bites
môngë nham têm a smiling, radiant person
môngë plong a dumb person
môngë rõhôi a smart person
môngë tôdrâng an honest person
môngë tômòu a daring, brave person
môngë xâng a person who gets ill from scorpion bites but not snake bites
môngë xiap a brave, courageous person
miæ a liar
’mruó a person who hates and who argues
hnûm a young married person
’hêng a baby
’nuô a short and fat young person
’nuô ’nuô ’nuô a short and fat young person walking around
ngûa a person who is refined and fulfills his duties
nhu an elderly person with an extended belly (not moving about)
nhu nhu nhu an elderly person nhu with an extended belly walking about
nhuô a young person with an extended belly (not walking about)
nhuô nhuô nhuô a young person nhuô with an extended belly walking about
ôh ta xiap a bashful person
mongè - Kinds of People

- pa hru: a widow
- pa su: a widow
- pie rōnu: a very fat person (or pig)
- pie rōnuak: a fat and tall person
- pie rōnuok: a fat and tall person
- pōchau: a shaman
- pōtāu: a king
- pōtuō: a hump-backed person
- phā: a rich ruler, a local king
- prēi hōdrōu: parents whose children have all died
- rōduang: a large short elderly person, not moving about
- rōduang: a large short young person, not moving about
- rōmo: a fat average-height young person
- rōmok: a fat, tall young person
- rōmüang: a large, tall young person, confined to one place
- rōnuak: a large, tall, young person moving about
- rōnuok: a very tall person
- rōpiat: someone who never hōu curses anyone; very friendly
- tōhrim: a person in kōpēn a loincloth
- rōtām: an unmarried fellow
- rōxōk: one who is out of his mind
- rōxōng: an unmarried person
- ta āi: a very poor helpless person who lives off of others
- tim: a nice, kind person
- tuăn: an old person with gray hair
- tōgrēn: a thin, young person, not moving about
- tōngroh: a large, tall, elderly, sickly person
- tumōi: a guest, foreigner, stranger
- tōmān: a fisherman
- tōrēi: a beautiful or handsome person
- tōxāng: a deserving person
- vai kra: the elders
- vai xēo: relatives of in-laws
- xōn rōnuok: a very tall person
- xu ré: a shy, timid person
- xu xai: a person just cursed at, just bawled out
**Appendix 21**

nổ kỏ - Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'bang tẻam</td>
<td>insufficient time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi nah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dreng</td>
<td>immediately, while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'đĩ đó</td>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hài tui u lai</td>
<td>while he was yet speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hi hía</td>
<td>in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hỏnám ah</td>
<td>in two years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hỏnám hỏdrói kó</td>
<td>two years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hỏnám nah</td>
<td>next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hỏnám kó ah</td>
<td>last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôun</td>
<td>usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kõdó</td>
<td>not for a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôplah</td>
<td>while, during</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôplah đé kő</td>
<td>right now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôłam xía</td>
<td>commonly, frequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kra</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lă dé</td>
<td>while, during</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lé</td>
<td>(Dak Mot) a time, an occasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lóm</td>
<td>a period of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hliói</td>
<td>immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hliói nńou</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak ai</td>
<td>(Bahnar) always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòi hap</td>
<td>just a little bit, little while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdoh</td>
<td>to be a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mèdon</td>
<td>to be a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mènhua</td>
<td>all at one time, right away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmang rôdá rôdé</td>
<td>not yet, it’s not time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>a time, an occasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neò</td>
<td>to have just..., new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nò kỏ</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hńoi</td>
<td>immediately, to keep on doing something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ńoi</td>
<td>right away, the next thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òh ta kótè</td>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òh ta kótè tea</td>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pang tẻam</td>
<td>insufficient time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêa pài hài</td>
<td>two or three days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pńu</td>
<td>into the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pń-ia</td>
<td>in a little while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pńlä đé</td>
<td>in the midst of, during, while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pńlo</td>
<td>to be free (of time constraints)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phỉh</td>
<td>right away!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pręng pręang</td>
<td>seldom, rarely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zee Kó - Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>préang</td>
<td>once before, seldom, rarely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōh</td>
<td>period of time, an era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rônxõng</td>
<td>for a long time, a long time ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrá</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tê</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tê kô</td>
<td>until now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tê nô kô</td>
<td>until now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>téam</td>
<td>to be within the time limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>téam ôh</td>
<td>insufficient time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôh</td>
<td>to have time to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ton</td>
<td>a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ton nah</td>
<td>formerly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ton ton</td>
<td>from time to time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tung pôlá kô</td>
<td>during this time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôdrenông</td>
<td>immediately, quickly, right away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôjep</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôjep tê nô kô</td>
<td>from then until now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôton ah</td>
<td>in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôrh ah</td>
<td>into the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôrh nô kô</td>
<td>until now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôri nah</td>
<td>like formerly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xôh</td>
<td>a time, an occasion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 22

'nai - Knowing

cho
cho méng
chóu
chúá
daí to
eó
hồnúa
jíng
kên 'nai
kô'bêng 'nai
kô'dô loi
kdôi
kônhô
loi
loi i krâ
loi i 'nhen
lôi hlôi
lôkra
lôpâng
'lô
'môni
hma
hmûm
hnui
'nai 'nai
'nai to râng
'nai tômâiät
ngâah
ngûân
nhôm
ô
ô ô
ôh ta tro
pa
pei嘴ngê
po 'nang
pôlôang tômâiät
phô
plêng
ploh
rôkê
rô'nek

to be, to identify; correct, right
That's right!
the same
to obey
okay
okay, affirmative response to question
clever, smart
truly
to know
to know about something unusual
to believe strongly
ignorant
to know about a person
to believe
to believe surely
to believe surely
ignorant
to guess, to suppose
alright
to think
to be, certainty
to guess
to know someone
to guess, to think
to doubt
to know nothing (about a given subject)
to know only a little bit
to think, to consider
to think about
to obey
to guess
clever
very clever
incorrect
to remember, to miss
to know someone
true, right, correct
to worry
to remember
to understand
smart, intelligent
smart, clever, intelligent
to look something or someone over carefully, to scrutinize
rọtẹ to know the same thing as someone else
ta to feel, to recognize, to realize
tфа to estimate
tik right, well
tong to be, to identify
tốh tôi smart
tốchếng to think, to consider
tốchứ to suppose, to consider as
tốchứa to obey each other
tọlài to know about
tọlói to believe each other
tọlut to disobey
tọmïat to think, to consider
tọnăng to decide
tôngah to think about something together
tro kômïat to be convinced, to be converted
troh unintelligent
xet ability to foretell an event
xốu ti 'nai I know but you don’t
xu to be known by everyone
hyó to look something or someone over carefully, to scrutinize
## Appendix 23

### nha - Grasses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nha</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chuchie</td>
<td>‘horse dung’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eak xeī</td>
<td>‘bright’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēī</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēng</td>
<td>bindweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hōng hōi</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable ‘comb’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hōmē</td>
<td>coriander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hōnhōi</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable coriander grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>llā</td>
<td>vine with touch-sensitive leaves, many tiny thorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōjān</td>
<td>clover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōdōi xak í prai</td>
<td>‘wild chicken feather’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōxām</td>
<td>coriander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōxām hāng</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable coriander grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōxǐm</td>
<td>fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōxūn</td>
<td>(kind of) red grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khēng</td>
<td>‘squirrel’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēa kā</td>
<td>eatable ‘fish intestine’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lep</td>
<td>grass with purple flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmēng</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmōu</td>
<td>eatable ‘stone’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnhēm</td>
<td>smelly grass (q.v.) (cf. nha ḫvā, nha xū ’mei)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puplak</td>
<td>(kind of) short fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pumiam</td>
<td>Brachiaria distachya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ri</td>
<td>‘pig fat’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōmā chu</td>
<td>sesame grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōnghá</td>
<td>grass found at river banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rōtiu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hruam</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōng</td>
<td>‘frame’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōbāi</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable plant with cotton-like ball which floats through the air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōchīe</td>
<td>‘ripping’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōpō</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trāi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trēng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḫvā</td>
<td>(kind of) smelly plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xā</td>
<td>tall grass used for house roofing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha xáng</td>
<td>(kind of) eatable ‘bitter’ grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha xú ’mei</td>
<td>(kind of) smelly plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nha xố pong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 24

plai - Fruits

plai chìuang  eatable fruit
plai hài la  ‘sunset fruit’, (kind of) hard nut
plai hòmón  grapes
plai kia  the seed of the lóng hòpêang tree, which gives sap for tarring basket boats; the bottom of the seed is a green ball with two red “leaves” on top so that it whirls like a maple leaf (WJ)
plai kuih  acorn nut
plai kôôrôôu  a small round very hard green fruit which is crushed to make poison used to kill fish
plai kôníang  (kind of) sweet fruit
plai klûa  kapok
plai kríng  tamarind
plai krôu  tamarind
plai hlîô  papaya
plai mit  jackfruit
plai ning nìng  a very round fruit, apple size, yellow shell (used as a bowl, from which to eat fruit), bright mushy yellow inside, papaya-like texture, bitter (WJ)
plai nong  mango
plai ngông ngoa  guava
plai òì  rambutan
plai pîa  melon, crawling squash (q.v.)
plai pôôu  (kind of) good fruit
plai pokài  watermelon
plai pômlo  1-inch long fruit, tastes similar to unripe persimmon, brownish red potato-like outside, pale yellow inside (WJ)
plai phô  (kind of) good fruit, has four hard green “leaves” for the outer skin and appears like a nut-shaped fruit. Size of a large plum. Seeds are like the sections of a tangerine, pale orange color, sour. (WJ)
plai plôi  gourd
plai prîng  (kind of) eatable fruit
plai priu  grapes
plai prûm  coconut
plai rông rôi  grapes
plai rd-âu  coconut
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plai rõbá</th>
<th>mango</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plai rõhung</td>
<td>papaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai rõkua</td>
<td>(kind of) good fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai rõlāu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai rõnga</td>
<td>sesame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai rõtōu</td>
<td>(kind of) sweet fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tei</td>
<td>fruit eaten by deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tían</td>
<td>Italian squash, zucchini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tok</td>
<td>unetable fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tong</td>
<td>(kind of) good fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai toāk</td>
<td>melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tu-ua</td>
<td>squash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tréang ket dro</td>
<td>‘frog’ rambutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tréang kōmet</td>
<td>‘magic’ rambutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tréang ngōu</td>
<td>‘drunk’ rambutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai tréang xāk</td>
<td>‘hairy’ rambutan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai hvak</td>
<td>wild mango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai xit</td>
<td>pineapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai xoh</td>
<td>(kind of) fruit from a vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plai xu</td>
<td>chayote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 25

**tea - Actions with Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chua</th>
<th>to siphon or filter water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Da</td>
<td>to hold (basin, bag, etc.) for someone else to pour into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dea</td>
<td>to pour water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Òng</td>
<td>to float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hệ</td>
<td>to dissolve, melt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiu</td>
<td>to drown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huę môhũu</td>
<td>to float away downstream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hui</td>
<td>to flow, to run off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hôdroh</td>
<td>to pour lots of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iu</td>
<td>to dip into something (salt, nước mắm, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kang chúă</td>
<td>to make a water diversion in a river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kói</td>
<td>to get water from a hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kui</td>
<td>to dip out liquid, to dip water with a pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kđđđ tea</td>
<td>to dam a river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kôto</td>
<td>to drip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kôvah</td>
<td>to row a boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klak</td>
<td>to have water enter the nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kłak tea</td>
<td>to drown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klê tea</td>
<td>to swim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krám</td>
<td>to sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La</td>
<td>to put cheang foot into water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lám drô tea</td>
<td>to go in the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lám troa tea</td>
<td>to go along a river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lék</td>
<td>to pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leọ</td>
<td>to pour into a basin or bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lọ</td>
<td>to flow out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo hójik hójak</td>
<td>to flow all over the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Môe tea</td>
<td>to squeeze out water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mui</td>
<td>to go into water, to dive deep into water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Môhũu</td>
<td>to float away downstream, to cause something to drift away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmat</td>
<td>to press down squeezing out water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Mui</td>
<td>to soak up, to dip into water, to be covered up with water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga tea</td>
<td>to be full of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngọam</td>
<td>to dissolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Nhám</td>
<td>to soak up water, to blot up, to place in water, to put kông arm into water, to dip in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok</td>
<td>to pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ôu</td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ôu tea plọi</td>
<td>to drink from gourd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ôu tea klong</td>
<td>to drink from bamboo section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puat</td>
<td>to put kông an arm into water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
plak to wade in water
pré prep pra prep to leak out quickly
röblak to put *chàng* foot into water
röpa to soak up
hrám to be soaked up
hrám hía to evaporate
hrei to evaporate
hrí to leak water through the roof of a house
sia to dry up
soh to spray
tam to soak in water; (of animals) to wade or wallow in water
to tea to wade through shallow river
toh to pour lots of water over (as for a bath)
toi tea to draw water from well
tônám to boil
tônhon to be broken down, to be leaky (of a dam in a river)
treng to pour into something
vi to put *kông* arm into water
xám to go down (as water in a glass)
xan môi tea to be still under water
**Appendix 26**

tea - Bodies of Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anga</td>
<td>shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drô tea</td>
<td>the backwater along the bank, under the bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eak kren</td>
<td>scum on stagnant water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hêdroh</td>
<td>fork in river, place where two rivers merge together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jón</td>
<td>swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kíng tea</td>
<td>shore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klôlh tea</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnông</td>
<td>deep water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôlô tea</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rônân</td>
<td>flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea eak dreng</td>
<td>stagnant water with scum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea kân</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea kûân</td>
<td>spring water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea kô nhêng</td>
<td>water put into a conduit or aqueduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea klôh</td>
<td>well water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea lan</td>
<td>flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea lo xeh</td>
<td>spring water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea long</td>
<td>stagnant pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea luô</td>
<td>flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea mu</td>
<td>flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea hnông</td>
<td>lake, a large body of water, a deep place in a river or stream, pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea peng</td>
<td>flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea pông</td>
<td>flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea plông</td>
<td>spring water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea rôlea</td>
<td>flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea rôlông</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea to pa kong</td>
<td>flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tông</td>
<td>puddle, pond, lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tuâm</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tôlôn</td>
<td>wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tôxî</td>
<td>ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tôxîn</td>
<td>tributary river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea trau</td>
<td>deep water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea xáng</td>
<td>rapids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea xiam</td>
<td>main river into which tributaries flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôño</td>
<td>a landing where there is a trail or village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thông tea</td>
<td>water ditch, valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trau</td>
<td>deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trêng</td>
<td>shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ui</td>
<td>still water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 27

Tea - Geographical Places

The following categories marked by the Geographic Designators shown are included in this Appendix of Geographical Places:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Designator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOUNTAINS</td>
<td>Ngo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUNTAIN PASSES</td>
<td>Vàng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAINS</td>
<td>Prí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLATEAUS</td>
<td>Mang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIDGE LINES</td>
<td>Inúa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIVERS AND STREAMS</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VILLAGES</td>
<td>Dak, Kon, Kúan, Mang, Ngo, Tea, Tu, Vang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VILLAGE DISTRICTS</td>
<td>Tơring + village name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT Xã DISTRICTS</td>
<td>Xã + village name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MOUNTAINS:

Ngo Eang
‘bright shining’ highest mountain of southern Vietnam, northern Kontum-Gia Lai province, about which are many Sedang superstitions and tales

Ngo Hôdrong
‘caterpillar’ mountain between Vàng Drúan and Vàng Rôvái passes

Ngo Hojó
mountain between Vàng Môngéang and Vàng Drúan passes

Ngo Hôning
mountain between Vàng Rôvái and Vàng Hôbô passes

Ngo Hônô
mountain near Tea IALa river and Ngo Ing Xê

Ngo Hônôi
mountain near Vàng Tai pass and Tea Xue river

Ngo Ing Xê
mountain near Tea 1La river and Ngo Hônôi

Ngo Imrái
high prominent mountain in Halang area (also Ngo Imré)

Ngo Kôblo
mountain between Vàng Môna pass and Dak Team village along Tea Kôi river (cf. village of same name)

Ngo Kôcha
‘charcoal’ mountain

Ngo Kôchat
mountain northeast of Mang Buk center

Ngo Kôchéa
mountain near Tea Hmêng village

Ngo Kôchô
mountain at headwaters of Tea Pôxái river near Tea Thoh river in Tơring Tu Mrong district

Ngo Kôdo
mountain northwest of Mang Buk center

Ngo Kôhng
‘ember’ mountain northeast of Mang Buk center

Ngo Kôli
mountain northeast of Mang Buk center (also Ngo Li)
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Tea- Geographical Places

Ngo Kộpang  mountain near Tea Prông village  
Ngo Kộpoa  mountain near Tea Hmông village  
Ngo Klά  'tiger' mountain near Tea Pộxáı river above Tea Họjua river  
Ngo Mọ'dông  mountain adjacent to Váng Hộbuộ pass  
Ngo Ọng  mountain near Ngo Rộ-uam mountain and Kon Hơkêang village  
Ngo Ọng 'Mo  mountain 5 kilometers from Tea Hmông village  
Ngo Ọng Xế  mountain 6 kilometers from Tea Hmông village  
Ngo Pộpó  mountain near Tea Hmông village  
Ngo Pộpọáng  mountain  
Ngo Pộrê  mountain in Halang area  
Ngo Rężng  'lizard' high mountain southwest of Kontum  
Ngo Rężang  'flower' mountain with lọâng họn̥h pine trees  
Ngo Ríng  mountain  
Ngo Ro  'happy' mountain  
Ngo Rọngèi  'song' mountain near Tea Họjua river and Ngo Rọngèi village (cf. village of same name)  
Ngo Rọngòu  mountain one day's walk northwest of Mang Buk center  
Ngo Rộ-uam  mountain near Váng Tai pass and Ngo Ọng mountain  
Ngo Tọchàng  mountain in Rengao area between DakTo district and Kontum city; mountain chain running south from Ngo Ịmrai  
Ngo Xám  mountain  
Ngo Xế  mountain near Tea Kộláp village  
Ngo Xuxa  mountain adjacent to Váng Mọngéang pass

MOUNTAIN PASSES:  
Vàng Drụán  mountain pass between Ngo Họjọ and Ngo Hòđrı̊óng mountains, with Tea Hòđrı̊rán and Tea Tộnơu rivers flowing down on opposite sides  
Vàng Hộbuộ  mountain pass between Ngo Họ̊ng and Ngo Mọ'dông mountains, with Tea Hơkêang and Tea Hộbuọ rivers flowing down on opposite sides  
Vàng Kháng  'dry' mountain pass  
Vàng Mọna  mountain pass beyond Ngo Kọbło mountain along Tea Kọi river  
Vàng Mọngéang  'ant' mountain pass between Ngo Xuxa and Ngo Họjọ mountains, above Tea Rọ̊tanggal river  
Vàng Pọa  'grandfather' mountain pass between Ngo Èang and Ngo Kọchọ mountains  
Vàng Prọ  'pepper' mountain pass below Vàng Pọa pass  
Vàng Rọváı  mountain pass between Ngo Hòđrı̊óng and Ngo Họ̊ng mountains  
Vàng Tai  mountain pass between Ngo Rộ-uam and Ngo Íng Lai mountains

PLAINs:  
Prí Ngo Klά  'tiger mountain' plain  
Prí Ngo Xế  'Xế mountain' plain near Tea Kộláp village  
Prí Tụ Hngán  'Hngán anthill' plain near Kon Leng village
PLATEAUS:
Mang Bak  a plateau

RIDGE LINES:
Inúa Mang Bak  a ridge line

RIVERS AND STREAMS:
Tea Chêi  ‘great grandchild’ river, flows into Tea Mihn river
Tea Chuê  tributary of Tea Hmêa river
Tea Hôbuô  tributary of Tea Hôdrêng river near Tea Hôdrui village, source near Vâng Hôbuô pass; its tributaries are Tea Rôtàng and Tea Rônmôu
Tea Hôdrê  tributary of Tea Hring river, near Kon Hmông, Kon Phôô and Kon Hôkêang villages
Tea Hôdrêng  tributary of Tea Pian river; its tributaries are Tea Hôbuô and Tea Kôtau rivers
Tea Hôdroa  tributary of Tea Pôxâi river, below Tea Pô-ai river
Tea Hôdrûan  tributary of Tea Ia river below Vâng Drûan pass
Tea Hojua  tributary of Tea Pôxâi river, below Ngo Klâ mountain, above Tea Pian river
Tea Hôkêang  tributary of Tea Ia river below Vâng Hôbuô pass
Tea Ia  tributary of Tea Pôxâi river, below Tea Kêng, above Tea Hring rivers; its tributaries are Tea Hôdrûan and Tea Hôkêang (also Tea Eô)
Tea Jôn  river near Daksut village
Tea Ká  ‘fish’ small tributary of Tea Pôxâi river, below Tea Pian, above Tea Tôpêng rivers
Tea Kau  ‘kau’ fish’ tributary of Tea Pôxâi river, below Tea Tôpêng, above Tea Um rivers
Tea Kêng  tributary of Tea Pôxâi river, below Tea Vek, above Tea Ia rivers
Tea Koi  ‘sleep’ tributary of Tea Rônhnegi (Dak Bla) river
Tea Kôi  ‘pointed’ river along which is located Tea Krông village
Tea Ku  tributary of Tea Pian river, below Tea Hôdrêng, above Tea Kua rivers
Tea Kua  tributary of Tea Pian river, below Tea Kù, above Tea Mônam rivers
Tea Kôtau  ‘running’ tributary near mouth of Tea Hôdrêng river
Tea Krôang  principal Kontum-Gai Lai Province river; tributaries entering it from east are (from north to south): Tea Ôi, Tea Pôxâi, Tea Tôkên
Tea Lên  river near Tea Hmêng village
Tea Mat  ‘mosquito’ tributary of Tea Hring river, near Tea Tê village
Tea Mihn  river which flows into the South China Sea through Hrei area
Tea Mông  river (cf. village of same name)
Tea Mô-ên  river near Tea Hmêng village
Tea Mônam  tributary near mouth of Tea Pian river
Tea Mônê  tributary of Tea Rôhngei (Dak Bla) river
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea Mônhóu</td>
<td>‘armadillo’ river, tributary of Tea Ôi river, below Tea Rán, above Tea Hméa rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Hmáu</td>
<td>tributary near mouth of Tea Ôi river; its tributaries from mouth are: Tea Tông, Tea Chuê, Tea Xue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Hméa</td>
<td>‘tú’ rock tributary of Tea Vei river above Tea Tôsau river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Hmôu Tú</td>
<td>river between Dak Wang and DakTo center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Ôi</td>
<td>tributary of Tea Króang river below Tea Pôxáí river; its tributaries are Tea Hméa, Tea Rán, Tea Xôri, Tea Prông (also Tea Ôi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Pau</td>
<td>river near Tea Hmêng village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Pen</td>
<td>river near Tea Hmêng village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Pian</td>
<td>tributary of Tea Pôxáí river, below Tea Hôjua, above Tea Ká rivers; its tributaries: Tea Mônam, Tea Kua, Tea Ku, Tea Hôdrêng, Tea Xiang, Tea Plôï (also Tea Pín)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Pôp</td>
<td>river (in song)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Pô-ai</td>
<td>‘bamboo’ tributary of Tea Pôxáí river, below Tea Hring, above Tea Hôdroa rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Pô-ô</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Pôxáí</td>
<td>tributary of Tea Króang river, below Tea Tôkên, above Tea Ôi rivers; its tributaries from the west are: Tea Hôdroa, Tea Pô-ai, Tea Hring, Tea Ia, Tea Kêng, Tea Vêk, Tea Prai, Tea Vei, Tea Rôvê, Tea Um, Tea Kau, Tea Tôpêng, Tea Ká, Tea Pian, Tea Hôjua (also Dak Pôxi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Plê</td>
<td>river near Tea Hmêng village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Plôï</td>
<td>‘gourd’ tributary of Tea Pian river above Tea Xiang river, near Tea Kôlap village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Prai</td>
<td>‘wild’ tributary of Tea Pôxáí, below Tea Vei, above Tea Vêk rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Prâng</td>
<td>‘black’ tributary of Tea Rôgo river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Prông</td>
<td>‘howling’ tributary of Tea Ôi river above Tea Xôri river, near Kon Rôhei and Kon Tôngâng villages (cf. village of same name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Rán</td>
<td>tributary of Tea Ôi river, below Tea Xôri, above Tea Hmáu rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Rôdeng</td>
<td>‘noisy’ river near Tea Hmêng village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Rôgo</td>
<td>tributary of Tea Vei river at confluence of Tea Xêang river, below Tea Rôkoa, above Tea Tôlua rivers; its tributary is Tea Prâng river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Rôkôa</td>
<td>tributary of Tea Vei river near Tea Hmêng village, below Tea Trêang, above Tea Xêang and Tea Rôgo rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Rônhang</td>
<td>stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Rônhôu</td>
<td>tributary of Tea Hôbuô river, below Vâng Druân pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Rôngêô</td>
<td>‘Rêngao’ tributary of Tea Rônhgei (Dak Bla) river, principal river flowing south from Mang Bûk center, becomes Dak Bla river near Kon Tûm city; tributaries are Tea Rôxê, Tea Rôngêô, Tea Kôi, Tea Mônê</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tea-Geographical Places

Tea Rọtáng ‘narrow’ tributary of Tea Hồbuah river below Vàng Môngéang pass

Tea Rọtìng river near Tea Hmèng village

Tea Rọvang tributary near mouth of Tea Vei river (there is a village of the same name)

Tea Rọvé small tributary of Tea Pọxài river, below Tea Úm, above Tea Vei rivers

Tea Rọxê tributary of Tea Rôngngei (Dak Bla) river

Tea Hrìng tributary of Tea Pọxài river below Tea Úa, above Tea Pọ-ai rivers; its tributaries are Tea Hồdré, Tea Mat

Tea Tek Teō stream near Tea Hmèng village

Tea Tông tributary near mouth of Tea Hmèa river

Tea Tọ the stream issuing from hot springs 3 kilometers east of DakTo center (cf. village of same name)

Tea Tọ-ia river

Tea Tọkên ‘red ant’ tributary of Tea Kréang river north of Kon Pring village, west of DakTo center, above Tea Pọxài river

Tea Tọlua tributary of Tea Vei river, below Tea Xéang, above Tea Rọvang rivers, near Tea Rọvang village

Tea Tọnçù ‘brave’ river, flowing down from Vàng Drúan pass

Tea Tọpêng tributary of Tea Pọxài river below Tea Ká, above Tea Kau rivers

Tea Tọsau tributary of Tea Vei river, below Tea Hmòu Tú, above Tea Trèáng rivers

Tea Thọh river of Tọrìng Tu Mrong district

Tea Tráng ‘pillar’ stream near Kon Hôngng village

Tea Trèáng tributary of Tea Vei river near Tea Hmèng village below Tea Tọsau, above Tea Rọkoà rivers (cf. village of same name)

Tea Úm ‘smelly’ tributary of Tea Pọxài river, below Tea Kau, above Tea Rọvé rivers

Tea Vek tributary of Tea Pọxài river, below Tea Prài, above Tea Kéng rivers


Tea Xéang ‘spirit’ tributary of Tea Vei river at confluence of Tea Rọgo river, below Tea Rọkoà, above Tea Tọluà rivers (cf. village of same name)

Tea Xiàng tributary of Tea Pian river, below Tea Plói, above Tea Hồdréng rivers (cf. village of same name)

Tea Xìng stream near Tea Hmèng village, opposite Kon Rọchêò village where a dam was built

Tea Xuè tributary of Tea Hmèa river near Kon Kọlo village, above Tea Chùêìi river

Tea Xộí tributary of Tea Ói river, below Tea Prông, above Tea Rán rivers

VILLAGES:

'Báng Hông a Duan village (occurs in song)
Dak Chêu  
village, **koⁿón** dialect

Dak Hodrui  
‘young’ village of Tôring Kon Dû district and later of Tôring Kon Hrng district; **ki klai** dialect

Dak Jê  
village of Xã Tea Rôxá

Dak Jê Kuan  
village of Xã Tea Rôxá

Dak Jê Tur Nak  
village of Xã Tea Rôxá

Dak Kêt  
village, **kôlei** dialect

Dak Kon Kram  
village

Dak Kôla  
village, **kôtuô** dialect

Dak Pôtrang  
village of Tôring Dak Pôtrang district, **ki klai** dialect

Dak Rôman  
village of Xã Tea Rôxá

Dak Rônu  
village of Xã Tea Rôxá

Dak Team  
village between Ngo Kôblo mountain and Tea Krông village along Tea Kôi river

Dak To  
(Bahnar for Tea Tô ‘hot water’) government center; village of same name nearby

Dak Wang  
village near DakTo center

Jôxia  
village, **koⁿón** (Kôtua) dialect

Kok Po  
village

Kon Bring  
(Bahnar for Kon Pring), village of Xã Tea Rôxá 3 kilometers north of DakTo center at fork between roads going to Daksut and Tu Mrong, **ki klai** dialect

Kon Chêu  
village on Highway 14 two kilometers south of DakTo, west of road

Kon Dô  
village on Highway 14, sixteen kilometers south of Daksut

Kon Dû  
village of Tôring Kon Dû district near Tu Ri Á village and Tea Vek and Tea Pôxáí rivers, **ki klai** dialect

Kon Hîa  
‘lost’ village

Kon Hôdro  
‘kettle’ village near Tu Mrong center

Kon Hôngang  
village of Tôring Kon Hrng district, **kiá kli** dialect

Kon Hôjau  
(Rengao for Kon Rôchêô village)

Kon Hôkêang  
village of Tôring Kon Hrng district near Tea Hôdré river, Kon Proh village, and Ngo Ōng mountain; around 1970 moved in with Kon Proh village; **kôkli** dialect

Kon Hônmong  
village on Highway 14 south of near Kon Hrng village, Tôdrâh language

Kon Kôm  
village, **kôlei** dialect (also Kon Kom)

Kon Kôla  
village of Tôring Kon Dû district, **ki klai** dialect

Kon Kôlá  
village near Kon Hrng

Kon Kôlo  
‘hillside’ village of Tôring Kon Rôhei district near Tea Hmêá river

Kon Kôlok  
‘kôlok’ bird’ village of Tôring Kon Tréang district but later of Tôring Kon Rôhei district, **kiá kli** or **kôkli** dialect

Kon Kôtêam  
‘crab’ village in valley 20 kilometers northeast of Kon Hrng on Tea Pôxáí river

Kon Klang  
‘paddy’ village, **kôklê** dialect

Kon Kleang  
village, **kôklê** and **kôklai** dialects
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Kon Kléang village north of Kon Kré
Kon Kré village of Töring Kon Kölá district (previously of
Töring Kon Đư district) east of Tu Mrong center
above Tu Ri Á village, near Tea Vek river, ki klai dialect
Kon Krei village of Xã Tu Ha
Kon Leng village of Xã Tu Cheng east of Kon Piá village
Kon Ling village of Töring Dak Pùrang district, later of
Töring Kon Đư district, ki klai dialect
Kon Mong ‘urine’ village near Kon Hrung village
Kon Mong Cho Práng ‘black dog urine’ village of Töring Kon Hrung
district, kiá klí dialect
Kon Mong Khá village of Töring Kon Hrung district, kiá klí dialect
Kon Mínhol village of Töring Kon Hrung district, kiá klí dialect
Kon Hmông village near Tea Hrung river
Kon Hnông village of Töring Kon Hrung district, kiá klí dialect
Kon Hnông ‘deep water’ village of Xã Tea Prong northeast of
DakTo on Tu Mrong road
Kon Hnông village of Töring Kon Hrung district near Tea
Hrung river
Kon Ngô village of Xã Tu Xang
Kon Ngó village northeast of Kon Kré village
Kon Pau Kúan village of Töring Kon Đư district, ki klai dialect
Kon Pau Kram village of Töring Kon Đư district, ki klai dialect
Kon Piá ‘melon’ village of Xã Tu Cheng southeast of Tu
Mrong center, ki klai dialect
Kon Po village of Xã Tea Hồ-ô 5 kilometers northeast of
Tea Hmêng village
Kon Po Kram village
Kon Pêlok ‘noisy’ village of Töring Kon Kölá district, kiá klí
dialect
Kon Pêlök village of Töring Kon Đư district near Tea Kéng
river, kôkli dialect
Kon Pring village of Xã Tea Rôxá
Kon Proh village of Töring Kon Hrung district near Tea
Hôdrê river, Kon Hôkêâng and Kon Hmông
villages, above Kon Kôlo village, kiá klí dialect
Kon Prong ‘dry grass’ village of Töring Kon Rôheï district,
kiá klí dialect
Kon Rôcheô village of Xã Tea Hmêng on Highway 14 three
kilometers south of DakTo center, west bank of
Tea Tôkên river (also Kon Hôjau)
Kon Rôdau village of Xã Tea Hmêng 6 kilometers east of
DakTo center north of Tea Hmêng village (also
Kon Rôdu, Kon Rô’du)
Kon Rôheï village of Töring Kon Tréang district (previously
Töring Kon Rôheï district) near Tea Òi and Tea
Prong rivers, kiá klí dialect
Kon Rôpéang ‘pod’ village
Kon Hrung village of Töring Kon Hrung district on Highway
14 fifteen kilometers south of DakTo center,
onetime site of large French Catholic church
and school (also Kon Hrung)
Kon Hrng  (Bahnar for Kon Hreng)
Kon Tei  ‘strong’ village of Töring Kon Rôhei district, kiê lê dialect
Kon Teô Peng  village of Töring Kon Hreng district, kiê lê dialect
Kon Teô Xuap  village of Töring Kon Hreng district, kiê lê dialect
Kon Tum  ‘lake’ Kontum city, so named because of the tuam lake (now dried up) near Polê Kontum Kôdâm
Kon Tuô  ‘bent over’ village near Tea Vek river
Kon Tuông Dea  village on Highway 14 north of Rang Rea village 15 kilometers south of Daksut center
Kon Tônggang  village of Töring Kon Rôhei district, kiê lê dialect
Kon Tôngâng  village of Töring Kon Tréang district (previously Töring Kon Rôhei district) near Tea Ôi and Tea Prông rivers, kiê lê dialect
Kon Xéang  ‘spirit’ village
Kôh Kông  village west of Kon Pía
Kúan Tea ‘Blo  village
Krêang Nô  village near Tôreang village along Tea Kôi river
Lang Lá  village east of Kon Pía
Lang Lá  village, kó lei dialect
Ling Lá  village of kó lei dialect
Long Duan  ‘swamp’ village of Töring Kon Dû, kiê lê dialect
Long Jôn  village near a swamp of the Tea Jôn river near Daksut center
Lông Ruâ  village, kó’nôñ (Kôtua) dialect
Mang Buk  (Bahnar for Mang Pok) village, center of eastern Sedang villages, northeast of Kontum, 30 kilometers east of Tu Mrong, Sedang Kôtua area
Mang Braih  village of kótûô dialect
Mang Hia  ‘lost’ village
Mang Kloh  ‘trough’ village of Xà Mon Pau
Mang Mok  village near Mang Buk center
Mang Pok  ‘rotten’, see Mang Buk
Mang Têang  ‘love swamp’ village of Plateau Gi area, mônán language
Hmo Moh  ‘nostril’ village of Töring Kon Hreng district near Tea Hrîng river above Kon Prah village--so named because the water source comes out of two nostril-like holes in a rock, kiê lê dialect, also Mo Moh
Hmôu Pán  village above Tu Mrong center
Ngo Kôblo  village, kó lei dialect
Ngo Kôdrang  ‘male mountain’ village of Töring Kon Dû district, kôkli dialect
Ngo Kônang  ‘fence mountain’ fifth village above Kon Hnông  village of Xà Mon Pau
Ngo Rôngêi  ‘singing mountain’ village of Töring Kon Dû district near Tea Hoëlûa river and Ngo Rôngêi mountain, kiê lê dialect (cf. mountain of same name)
Ngok Hrng  village, kôkliê dialect
Pa Cheng  village
Polê Kiâ  leprosy village southwest of Kontum
Tea-Geographical Places

Polê Króang
Rengao village on the Tea Króang river southeast of the Sedang area

Polô Mo Moh
village; so-named because their water source came out of two nostril-like holes in a rock

Rang Rea
village on Highway 14 north of Tea Rómán

Teng Mong
village north of Kon Krê village

Tea Bróang
'marriage' fifth village above Kon Hnông village

Tea Chái
'great grandchild' village (in song)

Tea Chô
village in Xâ Tea Rôxâ on Highway 14 five or six kilometers north of DakTo center (also Dak Cho)

Tea Drông
village in Xâ Tea Hô-o 6 kilometers northeast of Tea Hmêng village (also Dak Drong)

Tea Go
village in Xâ Tea Hô-ô

Tea Hà
village in Xâ Tu Ha near Tu Mронg center (also Dak Ha)

Tea Hum
'bath' village

Tea Hôdro
'kettle' village in Xâ Tea Prông (also Dak Hôdro)

Tea Hôdrui
'young' village near Tea Hôbûô and Tea Hôkéang rivers

Tea Hmông
village on Tea Tôkên river 8 kilometers northeast of Kon Prông village

Tea Hô-ô
village in Xâ Tea Hô-ô 3 kilometers north of Tea Hmêng village

Tea Jak
village on Highway 14 six kilometers south of Daksut center

Tea Jei
'wailing' village (in this village there are many mông 'dai people with goiter) (also Dak Jei)

Tea Jei
former village whose site is now Tân Cánh market town

Tea Kô
village (also Dak Ko)

Tea Kôbang
'soft' village east of Tea Xiang village

Tea Kôđum
'floor joist' village near Mang Buk center

Tea Kôdro
village of Tôring Kon Đû district, kî klai dialect

Tea Kláp
'lid' village of Tôring Kon Đû district (previously Tôring Kon Đû district) near Tea Plói and Tea Tô-à rivers; kî klai dialect

Tea Kôlo
'hillside' village near Tea Xue river

Tea Kômêang
village of Xâ Tu Xang east of Tea Xiang village

Tea Kôngong
village of Xâ Tea Prông north of Tu Mrong center

Tea Kôxân
village southwest of Tu Mrong center (also Dak Kôxan; with presyllable metathesis occurs as Teak Xán)

Tea Kläng
'paddy' village 6 kilometers southwest of Tu Mrong center (also Dak Klavg)

Tea Klôh
'trouthy' village near Mang Buk center

Tea Krông
'kneeling' village between Dak Team and Tôreang villages along Tea Kôi river, rôléang kôli and/or kôlei dialects

Tea La
village on Highway 14 twelve kilometers south of Daksut center

Tea Long
'swamp' village of Xâ Tea Hmêng
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix 27</th>
<th>Tea-Geographical Places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Long Peng</strong></td>
<td>‘upper swamp’ village of Xă Tea Hmêng near Kon Hrêng village (also Dak Long, Dak Lung)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Long Xuap</strong></td>
<td>‘lower swamp’ village 3 kilometers southeast of DakTo center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Hlê</strong></td>
<td>‘gong’ village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Mông</strong></td>
<td>village south of Tu Mrong center (also Dak Mong) (cf. river of same name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Hmêng</strong></td>
<td>village of Xă Tea Hmêng 5 kilometers east of DakTo center (also Dak Hmêng)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Hnai Kram</strong></td>
<td>village on Highway 14 eight kilometers south of Dakut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Hnai Pui</strong></td>
<td>village on Highway 14 nine kilometers south of Dakut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Hnàng</strong></td>
<td>onetime second village above Kon Hnông village of Xă Tea Prông, but moved to Kon Hnông village around 1970 (also Tea Hnang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Pốp</strong></td>
<td>village (in song)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Polái</strong></td>
<td>‘bamboo’ village of Xă Tu Ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Pha</strong></td>
<td>village on Tu Mrong road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Phea</strong></td>
<td>‘bamboo’ village of Xă Tea Prông on Tu Mrong road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Pheang</strong></td>
<td>village on Tu Mrong road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Prau</strong></td>
<td>‘roast’ village of Xă Tea Hmêng south of Tea Hmêng village and 5 kilometers east of DakTo center (also Dak Brau)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Prông</strong></td>
<td>‘howling’ village of Xă Mon Pau on the Tu Mrong road (also Dak Brong) (cf. river of same name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Réang</strong></td>
<td>‘flower’ village, koléi dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Rôbông</strong></td>
<td>‘white’ village on Highway 14 between Rang Rea and Dakut villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Rômân</strong></td>
<td>village on Highway 14 ten kilometers north of DakTo center (also Dak Rôman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Rôvang</strong></td>
<td>village of Tôrêng Kon Dù district near Tea Rôvang and Tea Tôlûa rivers, kê kâi dialect (cf. river of same name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Rôxá</strong></td>
<td>‘nervous’ village of Xă Tea Rôxá on Tu Mrong road 4 kilometers north of DakTo center between Kon Prin and Tea Prông villages (also Dak Rôxa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Rôxôu</strong></td>
<td>third village above Kon Hnông village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Tê</strong></td>
<td>village of Tôrêng Kon Rôhei district near Tea Hrêng and Tea Mat rivers, above Hmo Moh village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Tông</strong></td>
<td>village on Highway 14 north of Tea Chô village (also Dak Tông)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Tô</strong></td>
<td>‘hot’ former village, named for nearby hot springs, see DakTo (cf. stream of same name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Tu</strong></td>
<td>‘anthill’ village east of Kon Kê village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Tû</strong></td>
<td>‘kick’ village of Xă Tu Chêng above Tu Mrong village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Tréang</strong></td>
<td>first village above Kon Hnông village of Xă Tea Prông (also Dak Trêang) (cf. river of same name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Ulap</strong></td>
<td>village (also Dak Lap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea-Geographical Places</strong></td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Xáí</strong></td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Xế</strong></td>
<td>village of Töring Kon Kôlã district, kîklai dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Xéang</strong></td>
<td>‘spirit’ village east of Tea Xiêng (also Dak Xang) (cf. river of same name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Xiang</strong></td>
<td>village of Xà Tu Xiang east of Tea Hà village (cf. river of same name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Xut</strong></td>
<td>village (also spelled Dak Sut, DakSut, Daksut)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tea Yao</strong></td>
<td>village on Highway 14 north of Rang Rea village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Hồêng</strong></td>
<td>village of Töring Kon Đu district (previously Töring Kon Đê district) near Tea Vêk river, above Kon Krê village, kôkli dialect (also Tu Ha Dang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Hồêng Mang Po</strong></td>
<td>village, kôkli dialect (also Tu Ha Dang Mang Po)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Hồpong</strong></td>
<td>village, kôkli dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Kôêam</strong></td>
<td>village, kôlei dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Mrông</strong></td>
<td>village center in central Sedang area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Nông</strong></td>
<td>village, kôkli dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Ri A</strong></td>
<td>village of Töring Kon Kôlã district (previously Töring Kon Đu district) near Tea Hríng river above Tea Tê village, kiê kîleí dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Ri Ngông</strong></td>
<td>village of Töring Kon Đu district, kîlai dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tu Rômông</strong></td>
<td>village, kôlei dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tung Mon</strong></td>
<td>village of Xà Tu Ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tôreun</strong></td>
<td>village between Tea Krong and Dréang Nô villages along Tea Kôi river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Va Môñá</strong></td>
<td>village near Mang Buk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vak Xang</strong></td>
<td>village of Xà Tu Xang east of Tea Xiêng village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vang Lua</strong></td>
<td>village near Mang Buk center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vang Môñá</strong></td>
<td>village east of Kon Pia, kîklai dialect (also known as Yang Mi Na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vang Prei</strong></td>
<td>‘sand’ village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VILLAGE DISTRICTS:**

- **Töring Dak Mot** village district
- **Töring Dak Pôtrang** village district, includes villages Dak Pôtrang, Kon Linh
- **Töring Dak To** ‘hot’ village district
- **Töring Dak Xut** village district (also spelled Dak Sut, DakSut, Daksut)
- **Töring Kon Đu** village district (designated a tôring while a priest lived there; became Töring Kon Kôlã district when the priest moved to that village), includes villages Dak Hoàng, Dak Rôvâng, Kon Đu, Kon Kôla, Kon Krê, Kon Linh, Kon Pau Kûân, Kon Pau Kram, Kon Pôlôk, Long Duan, Ngô Kôdrang, Ngô Rôngái, Tea Kôdro, Tea Kôlap, Tu Hồêng, Tu Ri A, Tu Ri Nông
- **Töring Kon Hröeng** village district, includes villages Dak Hoàng, Kon Hôgang, Kon Hôkêang, Kon Mong Chó Pêng, Kon Mong Khô, Kon Môn hô, Kon Hnong, Kon
Hnông, Kon Proh, Kon Teô Peng, Kon Teô Xuap, Hmo Moh

Toiring Kon Kôlá  ‘bamboo’ village district (includes previous Toiring Kon Đü district) with villages Kon Krê, Kon Pôlôk, Tea Kôlap, Tea Xê, Tu Hồâng, Tu Ri Á, kî klâî dialect

Toiring Kon Rôhei  onetime village district (subsequently Toiring Kon Trêang) with villages Kon Kôlo, Kon Kôlok, Kon Prong, Kon Rôhei, Kon Tei, Kon Tôngang, Kon Tôngâng, Tea Tê

Toiring Kon Hreng  village district with villages Kon Hôkêang, Kon Hnông, Kon Proh, Kon Hreng

Toiring Kon Trêang  village district including previous Toiring Kon Rôhei, with villages Kon Kôlok, Kon Rôhei, Kon Tôngâng (also Kon Trang)

Toiring Tu Mrong  village district (also spelled TouMoRong)

GOVERNMENT XĀ DISTRICTS:

Mon Pau  government Xā district for Mang Kloh, Ngo Kôngang and Tea Prông villages

Tea Hô-ô  government Xā district for Kon Po, Tea Drông, Tea Go, Tea Hô-ô villages (also Dak Hô-ô)

Tea Hmêng  government Xā district for Kon Rôcheô, Kon Rôdau, Tea Long, Tea Long Peng, Tea Hmêng, Tea Prâu villages

Tea Prông  government Xā district for Kon Hnông, Tea Hôdro, Tea Kôngong, Tea Hnang, Tea Phea, Tea Prông, Tea Trêang villages

Tea Rôxá  government Xā district for Dak Jê, Dak Jê Kûàn, Dak Jê Tur Nak, Dak Rôñan, Dak Rôñu, Kon Prêng, Tea Chô, Tea Rôxá villages (also Dak Rôxá)

Tu Cheng  ‘gong anthill’ government Xā district for Kon Leng, Kon Pia, Tea Tû villages

Tu Ha  government Xā district for Kon Krei, Tea Hâ, Tea Polái, Tung Mon villages

Tu Xang  government Xā district for Kon Ngô, Tea Kôneang, Tea Xiêng, Vak Xang villages
# Appendix 28
## tea - Liquids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chei</td>
<td>glue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bele</td>
<td>water condensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kẹ hrám</td>
<td>liquids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọbloh</td>
<td>bubble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọphẹ</td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọxου</td>
<td>sweat, perspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riọh</td>
<td>steam (above hot food)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea chau</td>
<td>kerosene, gasoline, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea chẹ</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea chua</td>
<td>filtered water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea hẹ</td>
<td>pus, spit, saliva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea f</td>
<td>egg white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea ko</td>
<td>honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea kođrua</td>
<td>honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea khẹng</td>
<td>dirty water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea klọh</td>
<td>well water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea krui</td>
<td>orange juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea ma</td>
<td>tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea mám</td>
<td>fish sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea mei</td>
<td>rain water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea mồh</td>
<td>sniffles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea mờk</td>
<td>ink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea mo’nok</td>
<td>muddy water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea ngẹam</td>
<td>honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea ngo’am</td>
<td>dew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea ‘nhẹn</td>
<td>glue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea prí</td>
<td>ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tạ</td>
<td>the (white) water in the pot before rice is fully cooked and absorbs it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tọu nourke</td>
<td>mother’s breast milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tọu ro</td>
<td>cow’s milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea tọvea</td>
<td>(kind of) soup (causes drunkenness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea trap</td>
<td>mud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xọh</td>
<td>steam above boiling water, one’s breathing cold weather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 29

#### téén - Weaving Designs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Weave</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chúà tón</td>
<td>rek péa hnap pòtäm</td>
<td>over-two-under-five</td>
<td>at right angles to chúà ma lep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chúà má lep</td>
<td>rek móí hnap móí hnap pún</td>
<td>over-one-under-one-under-four</td>
<td>at right angles to chúà tón</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chúà péa</td>
<td>rek péa hnap péa</td>
<td>over-two-under-two</td>
<td>chang, basket (lower)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chea, basket (lower)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ding, tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>doah, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hòkup, wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kócchoí, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kòdo, hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kòdri, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kònóng, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kòrécang, sieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mònat, lower wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chúà pái</td>
<td>rek pái hnap pái</td>
<td>over-three-under-three</td>
<td>ding, tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dum, basket (inside)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hòkup, underpeak wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kòdo, hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kròu, basket (inside)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mònat, lower wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>Weave</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chúa tòu</td>
<td></td>
<td>klo or tòdè center, krông dividing lines</td>
<td>ding, tray, bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kòdo, hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>xìng, sieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chúa krum</td>
<td></td>
<td>diamond shaped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chúa hna</td>
<td>rek pùn hnap pài</td>
<td>over-four-under-three-over-three</td>
<td>ding, tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rek pài hnap pài</td>
<td>inside pattern, appears as rectangles</td>
<td>dum, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rek pùn hnap pài</td>
<td>over-four-under-three-over-three</td>
<td>kòdo, hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rek pài hnap pài</td>
<td>over-four-under-three-over-three</td>
<td>kòdò chang, tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>under side of Chúa hna</td>
<td>kòtùm, tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kòâu, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(inside)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chúa hna pa róng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tén tè</td>
<td>rek mói hnap mói</td>
<td>over-one-under-one</td>
<td>dum, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(outer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hòkup,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>underpeak wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kòdri, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kònlông, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kròu, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(outer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mònhat, lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pong, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rò, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ròlek, mat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tén tòdro</td>
<td>rek pài hnap pài</td>
<td>diagonal step 1-2-1-2</td>
<td>chang, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(top)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chea, basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(top)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kòdo, hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(edge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tén plo krum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hòkup,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>underpeak wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tén krum tè</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>xìng, sieve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 30

to - Classifiers

Classifiers are required for counting most items. Each classifier is used with a specific set of words which usually have either shape, size, or function in common. The general classifier to overlaps many of the other classifiers. Some classifiers are also nouns which require some other classifier when used as a noun. There is also some overlapping within the classifiers. The classifiers are listed below.

to

general classifier, for most animals, beings, body parts, baskets, buildings, geographical features

buông
plots of ground: chiak, poh, déang; also for péam

'băng' fish traps

dó
clusters of bamboo: kolá, pó-ó

hơnong ears of alai corn, stalks of priat bananas

kômea groups or clusters of bamboo: pó-ó

kôpau garments and nets: rómôang, khán, duôh, káng, kópan, pókhom, na

kôta flat things: hlá leaves, hlá mô-éa sheets of paper, chiu disks, hmôu kôdeang flat stones, chêng, kôang gongs, chuang axes, kôxiang phá shoulder blades, tôn, kôtum, ding trays, xing sifters, diông drying baskets, chiak fields; sometimes used for hôdro kettles

kôtôu crabs: kôtém, asé

kôtôu pliable things that can be held in the hand like clay, hme cooked rice

kôvà hands of bananas

'nôang' round objects: tu-ua squash, priat bananas, hmôu stones, plai fruits, hôdro small kettles, plôi gourds, kôta eggs, vô jugs, 'nhén kôe wrapped rice

ngé humans and human-like beings: kúan children, kônôu men, kôdrai women, rôtâm boys, drôh girls, kia ghosts, xéang spirits, mih Americans, xían Vietnamese

pa xiam móná breast wing, chua breast of bird

pang round objects: kôta eggs, plôi round (Sedang) gourds, plai fruits, pían, tu-ua, pôu squash

pûm round objects: kôta eggs, hmôu stones, plai fruits, plôi (Sedang) gourds

pôléang short stubby things: hônéng teeth, râng bullets and quills, hôrâng fingers, xak hairs, xua quills

pla rolled-up things: duh sleeping roll, hman pants
Appendix 30 to - Classifiers

ro poa area under shoulder blades
rdno long, narrow objects: kôpên loin cloth, rái rattan, plôi long (Vietnamese) gourds, pah snakes, tôkoa, kôxôm long lizards, oa ngang earthworms, kau, trua, rôpông, kâ trei, kâ kriang, kâ plông, etc., various long fish, ning nong eels, pah snakes, poa area under shoulder blades
rôto dé rôtak mountain peaks
'râng râng arrows
xiâm lôang trees, vô drôu rice wine jugs

Ref.: Smith, Sedang Grammar, pages 88-89
Appendix 31  

tüm - Quantities

be 
*bui be 
*blut *blut 
dó 
'drun 
ge 
gok 
ha 
hen 
hen hìng 
hìa 
hìhí 
i tai 
i-ia 
i 
ilui 
iplú 
kê 
kọ̀blin 
kọ̀blóu kọ̀bla 
kèdram 
khàt 
kram 
lọ́ 
mọ́i ḥap 
nga 
hngänge 
'nho 
'nhọ́ 
pang tai 
peng 
póe 
pung 
pọ̀xà 
pọ̀̀ 
rem 
hrī 
sō 
su 
tai 
tai tang 
tan kọ̀ 
tap 
tū̀a 

enough
enough
little by little
a piece
lots, very much (as of bamboo)
many things
very crowded, dense
crowded
many
very much
light weight
a little
everything
few, little
few, little
all
absolutely nothing left
average, medium, half-way
to be very full
very, very crowded
very dense, crowded
many
crowded
to be abundant; anything more, most (superlative)
just a little bit, little while
many (as of animals)
heavy
to be average
to be average, medium
everything
full
a piece, a part
all, everything
(preverbal) a little bit
to be full (as of a container)
to have nothing or no one left
all
a handful
all
all inclusive
everything
to this point
all
a pair
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>túm</th>
<th>all, every</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tórá</td>
<td>altogether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thau</td>
<td>about, approximately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 32

tôniam - Forge

chêu  disk through which pông pipe extends into fire
chuôi  to pull heated blade through skin, nail, hoof
hên  sharp
hua  dull
hômuih  all things which are dipped in water for cooling
hơrẽ  rough edged
dẽa chi  deer hide (for sharpening blade while metal is still hot)
kôchüp kôpôu  buffalo hoofs (for sharpening blade while metal is still hot)
kôchüp ro  cow hoofs (for sharpening blade while metal is still hot)
kêlút  the inner piston stick of bellows
kênhêp  shears
kôthôu mônhôu  armadillo hide (for sharpening blade while metal is still hot)
klông  outer cylinder of bellows
lôang lin  file
lôang xuap  the inner piston stick of bellows
meâm  metal (q.v.)
hômôu hôôráu  iron ore
mône  sharp edge
niêm  all objects made in iron forge
ngá قوي tôniam  blacksmith
ngua tuâm  to glow red (as metal in forge)
ôí ta pla  dull
pea  to file
pea xi  smooth
pông  leader pipe from bellows to fire
plâ  knife blade
pro tôniam  to work in a forge
rôpám tôniam  forge shelter
tiam  to hammer, to forge
tian  anvil
tok  to hammer, to forge
tômôu  little hammer
tôniam  forge
tônôk  large hammer tok to hammer; nail
lvâ  chip in blade
xuap niam  to pump wooden bellows
Appendix 33

tốpui - Talking

brei to boo, to express disapproval or happiness over an enemy’s misfortune
brú to continuously ask for something
chah to inquire of the opinions of others
chiang plong dumb, unable to speak
chóí to habitually ask a question
chuat to make a loud noise
chuat möi tiah to sound the same
deng dang deng dang noisy, uproarious
dó to name
drua to speak badly, to mimic others
eng to ask
eng đĩ’dó to ask over and over again
eng pòu to ask a question of many people together
ei an exclamation of ridicule
hah an exclamation
hah há laughter
hèak to lie
hô to continually hate and curse
hôh an exclamation: is that so!
hóm affirmative reply; yes, okay
hóu to curse
hôbah to talk
hôdrem to speak vulgarly
hôdrôu to call saying “u u” with a falsetto voice
hôgôk baby talk
hôjám to ridicule
hôjip to ridicule
hôlek to speak evil
hônau hèak to lie about something one knows for sure
hônó to repeat, to make known
hôrâ tôkea to refuse
hôvang ta mo to cry, to moan
hôvôu to scoff, to scorn
ih exclamation at something unbelievable
iú to whistle
iĩô to be quiet
jóm to pardon, to forgive
juih to lie
ka tôpui to speak alone, to speak to oneself
kôã to greet, to salute
kôm lô hoarse voice
kôblô dumb (of speech)
kôdrah to frighten someone with a loud noise
kôdria to complain, to annoy, to tease (q.v.)
kô-êa an unkind thing a loser says to a winner
kôhôi to moan, to cry, to whine
kôlua to exaggerate
kônhak to talk a lot, to describe
kônhôam to abuse someone (as a beggar)
kôto frog in the throat
kôtrâp to guarantee
khên to say, to call, to name
khôn to repeatedly ask someone for things
kreô to call, to beckon (q.v.)
krû to repeatedly ask for something (as a child begging for something)
krui to curse continually
lîng to repeat something, to keep one’s word
lôi to yell at
lông to sing a lullaby
lun to congratulate
lulea to lie
lhiô to lie
hloh to speak clearly
móí tôdrôång tôpui a quotation
móheng to whisper, to speak unkindly with one who speaks kindly
móhêî to whisper
mó-tá to ridicule
mómô to mimic another one in teasing, arguing (of children)
môna to thank
môngê kôblô a dumb person, unable to speak
môngê lo a dumb person, unable to speak
mônhau to tease someone, especially when they are fearful (q.v.)
mônháu to shout at, to yell at someone
mônhên to argue
mônhôm to boast
mônhôhk to tell someone not to do something, to correct someone
mlêl to lie
hmáí to be quiet, silent
hmôe to belittle, to spurn, to scorn, to find fault with
hmua to be quiet
hnê to teach (q.v.)
hnô to answer in turn
hnô tia to answer in turn
’ôek to ridicule
ngiû Be quiet!
hôhêk hnhêk hnhêk sound of a hoarse voice
ôn âu uproarious, noisy
pa to request, to beseech
phô tô just like I say; presto!
pôbiam to refuse
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>topui - Talking</th>
<th>489</th>
<th>Appendix 33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pôchan</td>
<td>to advise, to warn, to ask for a favor, to admonish, to guarantee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdôkí</td>
<td>to lie and deny an accusation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdôloi</td>
<td>to lie, to be rude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdôlok</td>
<td>to make a noise, to cause a fuss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdôlôi dřió</td>
<td>to ridicule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdôlok</td>
<td>noisy, loud, to scream and cry and make a fuss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pônhêm</td>
<td>to apologize, to beg forgiveness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdônhæk</td>
<td>to make a rumpus, to disagree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pd-ô pd-éang</td>
<td>to tell of some glorious, marvelous thing or event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdôriô</td>
<td>to talk loudly, to shout hurrah!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôtih</td>
<td>for example</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôtih pôtro</td>
<td>rhyming words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôtiô</td>
<td>to continue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pô-uan</td>
<td>to accuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôxâm</td>
<td>to accuse someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pô troâng</td>
<td>to witness (before an official)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prông</td>
<td>to speak with laryngealized voice; sound of a woman’s voice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prông</td>
<td>to speak with nonlaryngealized voice; sound of a man’s voice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rau</td>
<td>to applaud, to exhibit happiness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reî</td>
<td>to scream, to yell, to call loudly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôdêng</td>
<td>to make lots of noise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rô-ên</td>
<td>to ridicule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôhúan</td>
<td>to offend someone; to curse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôkê</td>
<td>to be very noisy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôkeh</td>
<td>Be quiet!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôkê tôpui</td>
<td>to speak fluently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôkong inai</td>
<td>rhyming words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rômei</td>
<td>to curse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rômek</td>
<td>to plead for something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rônel</td>
<td>to ridicule, to tease, to lie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôngêi</td>
<td>to sing (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôpap</td>
<td>silent, quiet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôpiait</td>
<td>to be clean of speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôrán</td>
<td>to blaspheme, to ridicule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôrô</td>
<td>to scream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hrâ tôî</td>
<td>to warn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hro tôpui</td>
<td>to be able to speak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sôû</td>
<td>to be noisy and rowdy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tang</td>
<td>to hear, to listen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tâng inai</td>
<td>to sing clearly, to talk clearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tem</td>
<td>to be clean of speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tia</td>
<td>to answer (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tia pôû</td>
<td>to answer many people together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôô</td>
<td>to laugh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôô</td>
<td>to say, to tell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôô tôôdrâng</td>
<td>to tell the truth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôô rôkong</td>
<td>to have said a lot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôôbê</td>
<td>to introduce someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôôbôu</td>
<td>to say something over and over again</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôôbriat</td>
<td>to argue over something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òchôh</td>
<td>rhyming verses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òdô</td>
<td>to name each other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òhôm</td>
<td>That’s also alright!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òjip</td>
<td>to ridicule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òkêk</td>
<td>to cry loudly when disaster is impending; to wail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òkêk hôrang</td>
<td>to scream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òkêa</td>
<td>to make clear, to promise, to give instructions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òlàng</td>
<td>to listen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òlêang</td>
<td>to speak clearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òma tôngam</td>
<td>to ridicule, to abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òmúan</td>
<td>stories, folk tales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òhmôm</td>
<td>to accuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òhmôm mônên</td>
<td>to accuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òngô</td>
<td>to listen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui</td>
<td>to talk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui buat</td>
<td>to lie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui ‘bâng kông</td>
<td>to speak by sign language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui ‘bùn</td>
<td>to speak vulgarly, to disobey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui chhai ihiam</td>
<td>to use offensive language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui dei pa</td>
<td>to talk with one’s father</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui gua</td>
<td>to say something over and over again</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui hên</td>
<td>to talk a lot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui hôpa</td>
<td>to speak boldly, to be outspoken</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui i-ia</td>
<td>to whisper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui inai</td>
<td>to speak clearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui jôm</td>
<td>to speak properly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui kí</td>
<td>to tell a secret</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui lêm</td>
<td>to speak properly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui lo hên</td>
<td>to talk a lot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui lêâng</td>
<td>to speak fluently, to speak clearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui mômô</td>
<td>to speak badly, to mimic others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui ‘mei ’ma</td>
<td>to speak vulgarly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui nhen</td>
<td>to speak clearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui pêlêng</td>
<td>to speak properly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui rébâk</td>
<td>to talk without stopping to rest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui rôdá</td>
<td>to stutter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui rôtêang</td>
<td>to speak Sedang (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui hráï</td>
<td>to talk loud and boisterous, as when drunk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui tàng inai</td>
<td>to speak clearly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui tung krôk</td>
<td>to talk in one’s throat and not be understood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui tôchôh</td>
<td>to speak with rhyming words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui tôôdâng</td>
<td>to tell the truth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui tôôï</td>
<td>to speak many words instead of a few</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui tôno</td>
<td>to converse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui tôno kra kofêm</td>
<td>to talk and have a good time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui tôveh</td>
<td>to answer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui xah</td>
<td>to talk and have a good time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui xêh</td>
<td>to speak alone, to speak to oneself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òpui xuan</td>
<td>to speak Vietnamese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôplôu</td>
<td>to interpret, to translate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôtôung</td>
<td>to argue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôveh</td>
<td>to answer in turn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tôpui - Talking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tôveng ðôh</th>
<th>You’re welcome! (in response to <strong>môna kô eh</strong>! Thank you)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tôxuap</td>
<td>to argue over something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thâm hì</td>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thê</td>
<td>to command (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trìu</td>
<td>to shout together, to hurrah!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uih</td>
<td>sound of exclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vah</td>
<td>exclamation: Oh! So!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vau</td>
<td>to call someone’s attention to something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi ré</td>
<td>Also okay!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xù</td>
<td>to have everyone talking or knowing about something good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yâ</td>
<td>exclamation: Yes, I heard you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yôh</td>
<td>Isn’t that already?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 34

### xak - Hair and Feathers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blôu</td>
<td>to powder the hair (as with DDT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chai xak</td>
<td>hair louse (q.v.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hua ko</td>
<td>baldheaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hua tôngo</td>
<td>balding above the forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôbrüi</td>
<td>beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôdrah</td>
<td>big (hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôdreng</td>
<td>little (hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôdrui</td>
<td>comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôñi</td>
<td>comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê va kea xak</td>
<td>hair pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kê xak kêang</td>
<td>to shave whiskers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lui xak</td>
<td>to pull out hair or feathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’nhuam dei xak</td>
<td>to tie hair in a bun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôe xak</td>
<td>to cut (women’s) hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôk ko</td>
<td>gray-haired person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>püan</td>
<td>to braid hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ríu xak</td>
<td>to trim (men’s) hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rõblöe</td>
<td>to wash hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sui</td>
<td>to comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuan</td>
<td>old person with gray hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôkoah</td>
<td>much gray hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôkú</td>
<td>a few gray hairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôkrún</td>
<td>curly hair; to curl hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôngo kloh</td>
<td>partial baldness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôngo lïng</td>
<td>total baldness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak l</td>
<td>chicken feathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak kau ma</td>
<td>eye brow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak kêang</td>
<td>whisker, beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak ko</td>
<td>head hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak kôdê</td>
<td>sideburns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak ma</td>
<td>eyelash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak môh</td>
<td>nose hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak mûm</td>
<td>mustache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak ngû</td>
<td>fuzz (of chick upon birth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak pôk</td>
<td>gray hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak ta nuih</td>
<td>chest hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak ti plie</td>
<td>armpit hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak tung plie</td>
<td>armpit hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak tông</td>
<td>tail feathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak tôvéng</td>
<td>curly hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak xoa</td>
<td>chest hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak xoa cheang</td>
<td>leg hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xak xoa kông</td>
<td>arm hair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 35

**xeô - Numbering**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mới</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>péa</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pái</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pün</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pótám</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôdrôu</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôpha</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôhêam</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôchen</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat mơi</td>
<td>eleven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat péa</td>
<td>twelve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat pái</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat pün</td>
<td>fourteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat pótám</td>
<td>fifteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat tôdrôu</td>
<td>sixteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat tôpha</td>
<td>seventeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat tôhêam</td>
<td>eighteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi chat tôchen</td>
<td>nineteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>péa chat</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi.hríng</td>
<td>one hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi.rôpau</td>
<td>one thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mơi.rôtu$h$</td>
<td>one million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chuề</td>
<td>to divide into three or more parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gióôh</td>
<td>to subtract, to take away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hônôang</td>
<td>problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki</td>
<td>ordinal number indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki môì</td>
<td>the first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki péa</td>
<td>the second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôôdrô</td>
<td>approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôôxô</td>
<td>a number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khu</td>
<td>a small group of things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klâng</td>
<td>exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>ordinal number indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma môì</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma péa</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ôh ta xê</td>
<td>it isn’t, non-equative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa tôôôê</td>
<td>to split in half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>péa pa</td>
<td>two halves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rôôtang</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tah lôì</td>
<td>to throw out, to subtract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô tôbêa</td>
<td>to stick out two fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tô tôpài</td>
<td>to stick out three fingers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to</th>
<th>tôpūn</th>
<th>to stick out four fingers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tôkêa</td>
<td>to be the same, identical, equal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tômôu</td>
<td>equal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôpôe</td>
<td>to divide in two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôxoang</td>
<td>to divide among many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xap</td>
<td>exactly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xerō</td>
<td>zero</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xê</td>
<td>to be, equative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xeō</td>
<td>to count</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xoang</td>
<td>to divide, to solve a problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 36

xôi - Wrongs

bro 'báng chu to make amends by giving a pig
bro pôlê to make up to or to confess to the village
'déng something very bad
dôù pháí to offer husked rice with blood
hèak to lie
hôdraid xoh an unmarried couple having relations
hô-fâng to get back at, to take revenge
hôlek to speak evil
hôľûan to avoid, to stay away from pôhlut temptation, xôi sin
hôrê to steal
kôdè vai to kill people
kôdria to complain
kônhêk to pick a quarrel
kônhôam to abuse someone
kôtuâ to steal something and throw it away or hide it
khâng ko to be disobedient to parents
khéá lewd, adulterous
klai to be lazy, to be a good-for-nothing
ma ta mot tông xôi don’t enter into sin
ma ta puat tông xôi don’t enter into sin
môgat to resist hômat the greatest spirit; to grab someone
and thereby stop him from doing something wrong
'nêk bad action
hnhùu to lie with an old man (of a young girl)
hnhôu hnhôu to do something (usually something bad)
'nâ something very bad
ô'ô ta be fâ to be unworthy
pôkfí to deny a truth
pôla pôlôi to say something bad (though considered only a
little xôi wrong)
pôlôi to take something when someone is distracted or
looking away
rêng hôu to be short-tempered, to be quick to curse
tô dê cha tômâ to sell one’s body, harlotry
ti bô'nau to mistreat (as a younger sibling)
tông tômêang vai to steal things of other people
 tôi (Kon Kôla) to be bad
tôlû to commit adultery
tôpui tôi to speak evil
tôpôro to have illicit relations
tô-uô to steal
trang strength to resist doing wrong
xêh môngék adultery
xõí - Wrongs

xoh  to do evil things
xõí xoh to live together before marriage, fornication; cf. ói
dei pó
Appendix 37
Word Classes

OUTLINE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anN : animate noun</td>
<td>animate noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-plM : animate plural marker</td>
<td>animate plural marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apNum : approximate number</td>
<td>approximate number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Vb : bitransitive verb</td>
<td>bitransitive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Vb : container verb</td>
<td>container verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CausConj : causal conjunctive</td>
<td>causal conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl : classifier</td>
<td>classifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cN : countable noun</td>
<td>countable noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic groups:</td>
<td>Semantic groups:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>TIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONEY</td>
<td>MONEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEASUREMENTS</td>
<td>MEASUREMENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoConj : coordinative conjunctive</td>
<td>coordinative conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompPt : comparative particle</td>
<td>comparative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConcConj : concessive conjunctive</td>
<td>concessive conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CondConj : conditional conjunctive</td>
<td>conditional conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ContConj : contrastive conjunctive</td>
<td>contrastive conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dem : demonstrative</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DName : descriptive name</td>
<td>descriptive name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eq Vb : equative verb</td>
<td>equative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Vb : existive verb</td>
<td>existive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excl : exclamation</td>
<td>exclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FocPt : focus particle</td>
<td>focus particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fPt : final particle</td>
<td>final particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FrusM : frustrative marker</td>
<td>frustrative marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen-plM : general plural marker</td>
<td>general plural marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GName : geographical name</td>
<td>geographical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Vb : intransitive verb</td>
<td>intransitive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kin : kinship term</td>
<td>kinship term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc : Locative</td>
<td>Locative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ManPt : manner particle</td>
<td>manner particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mult : (number) multiplier</td>
<td>(number) multiplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N : noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NomInter : nominal</td>
<td>nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num : number</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NumInter : numeral</td>
<td>numeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PName : personal name</td>
<td>personal name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prep : preposition</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pron : pronoun</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PurPt : purposive particle</td>
<td>purposive particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pVAdv : preverbal adverb</td>
<td>preverbal adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pVb : preverb</td>
<td>preverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q Vb : quotative verb</td>
<td>quotative verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quan : quantitative word</td>
<td>quantitative word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuanF : quantifier</td>
<td>quantifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuanPt : quantitative particle</td>
<td>quantitative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReflPt : reflexive particle</td>
<td>reflexive particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RelPt : relative particle</td>
<td>relative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RelrPt : relator particle</td>
<td>relator particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResConj : resultant conjunctive</td>
<td>resultant conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resp : response</td>
<td>response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Vb : semitransitive verb</td>
<td>semitransitive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sim : similitive expression</td>
<td>similitive expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SimPt : similitive particle</td>
<td>similitive particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sPt : series particle</td>
<td>series particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T Vb : transitive verb</td>
<td>transitive verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp : temporal word</td>
<td>temporal word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TempDem : temporal demonstrative</td>
<td>temporal demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TempSub : temporal subordinator</td>
<td>temporal subordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vAdj : verbal adjective</td>
<td>verbal adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vDes : verbal descriptive</td>
<td>verbal descriptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc : vocative</td>
<td>vocative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VolPt : volitional particle</td>
<td>volitional particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vPt : verbal particle</td>
<td>verbal particle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Cover terms: **

**Conj : conjunctive**

cover term for
CausConj : causal conjunctive
CoConj : coordinating conjunctive
ConcConj : concessive conjunctive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CondConj</td>
<td>conditional conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ContConj</td>
<td>contrastive conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResConj</td>
<td>resultant conjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstratives</td>
<td>include Dem : demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogatives</td>
<td>include NomInter : nominal interrogative NumInter : numeral interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names</td>
<td>include DName : descriptive name GName : geographical name PName : personal name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N : noun</td>
<td>cover term for anN : animate noun cN : countable noun N : noun (not differentiated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Num : number</td>
<td>cover term for apNum : approximate number Mult : (number) multiplier Num : number NumInter : numeral interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pLM : plural marker</td>
<td>cover term for an-pLM : animate plural marker gen-pLM : general plural marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuanPt</td>
<td>quantitative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RelPt</td>
<td>reflexive particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RelrPt</td>
<td>relative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RelrPt</td>
<td>relator particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SimPt</td>
<td>similitive particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sPt</td>
<td>series particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VolPt</td>
<td>volitional particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vPt</td>
<td>verbal particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an-pLM : animate plural marker</td>
<td>ku : they, them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
apNum : approximate number
Num, Num_i+1 as: péa pái 'two three; i.e. several'

B Vb : bitransitive verb
chòu put, place
hóbúan reach, grab
họdra put away, clean, pile
họдрó place
hönü place over
họrót pull
họtoh cover
húa pull, drag
jian carry
ju put down, get, place
and scores more...

C Vb : container verb
ám give, offer, pay, permit
brá tôi warn
bro prepare, fix, flavor, correct, amend
chian bring, give
dóu repent, offer
dradrai call
dredreng call
ea request
gum help
họbra decide
and scores more...

CausConj : causal conjunctive
chiang because
doli because
lá because
xia because, in order to

Cl : classifier
see also Appendix 30 Classifiers
to general classifier
bưởng 'bằng

'đó hồnong
kõmea
kõpau
kõta
kõtôu
kõثن
'nông ngè
pa pang
püm pôléang
pla ro
roño rôto
'ráng xiam

cN : countable noun
Semantic groups:
TIME
chòu hour
hài day
hônám year
khê month
mãng night
pôlá máng tông week
xê afternoon

MONEY
lián piastre
kak a tenth piastre
xu a hundredth of a piastre, cent

PARTS OF WHOLEs
chúan row in field
hôdroh verse of song, short time span
na time, turn
pa side, half
pôe piece
xôh time, turn

BASKETS
chàng chea
ró
### Appendix 37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Class</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CoConj : coordinating conjunctive</strong></td>
<td>'bằng</td>
<td>with, together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with, and</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>độ</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lê</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thau</td>
<td>whether, either, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CompPt : comparative particle</strong></td>
<td>lệ</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>more than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ConcConj : concessive conjunctive</strong></td>
<td>ma lua</td>
<td>despite, whether or not, though, although, yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CondConj : conditional conjunctive</strong></td>
<td>ching</td>
<td>if, perchance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>châu</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lua</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tang</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ContConj : contrastive conjunctive</strong></td>
<td>lá</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>me</td>
<td>but, except</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dem : demonstrative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kõ</td>
<td>this, here (close)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lai</td>
<td>any (indefinite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tá</td>
<td>that (distant)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DName : descriptive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chêm</td>
<td>‘bird’, kind of tiger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>đơ</td>
<td>kind of frog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hòn</td>
<td>‘sit down’, kind of bat, banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>họn</td>
<td>‘contentment’, kind of tiger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lê</td>
<td>kind of monkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>húmeros</td>
<td>Kingfisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tong</td>
<td>kind of fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trai</td>
<td>banyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treăng</td>
<td>kind of grass, shrew, and fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xôm</td>
<td>kind of fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and scores more...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eq Vb : equative verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chăng</td>
<td>become, make, grow, accomplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dỗ</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xề</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ex Vb : existive verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>âi</td>
<td>there is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Excl : exclamation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brei, tôbrei</td>
<td>hurrah, (to express glee over an enemy’s misfortune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e, è</td>
<td>(expresses pensiveness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èh</td>
<td>(attracts attention, expresses shock or desire to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word Class</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FocPt : focus particle</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei</td>
<td>with, before, for, at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus phrase:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei + pronoun (but not pô), kinship term, or animate noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fPt : final particle</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a̰h, kô ah (future marker)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aî, kô aî to have just</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'di'dô always, all the time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ê (question marker)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>êh (a weak question marker)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâ, kô hâ also, too</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâ hurry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heh (exclamatory or intensifier)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hî hîa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hîa, kô hîa, hîa hê, hîa hà</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>also, etcetera, and so forth</th>
<th>hê (exclamation of ridicule)</th>
<th>hò (feminine fright)</th>
<th>hoh of course</th>
<th>hô (expresses resignation to a situation or indicates that an event has been completed)</th>
<th>hôi okay?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ê (expresses resignation to a situation or indicates that an event has been completed)</td>
<td>kô of course, certainly</td>
<td>kotê only</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>hláí very</td>
<td>hlôi immediately, right away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ô veh</td>
<td>(surprise), what on earth!</td>
<td>mak ai always</td>
<td>me xê as you know</td>
<td>me, kô me (very weak semantically, perhaps suggests slight resignation)</td>
<td>mè certainly, of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ôi, òih</td>
<td>(expresses dismay)</td>
<td>mòhê</td>
<td>nah, kô nah formerly, (past tense marker)</td>
<td>nàu neô, kô neô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>têh, teh</td>
<td>(surprise), what on earth!</td>
<td>pang 'nang, kô 'nang</td>
<td>for sure, (intensifier)</td>
<td>'nói, kô 'noi</td>
<td>right away, the next thing, immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tet, têt</td>
<td>surprise, astonishment</td>
<td>nàh</td>
<td>not (negative intensifier)</td>
<td>'nheh finally, ultimately</td>
<td>ô okay?, (a curt retort)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and dozens more...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| hrî | all |
tè, kò tè  only, simply, plainly
tèk tè  only
tò me  like that
và  and
xè  as you know
xèh  no more
xø  that’s all!, only
xù rê  you, kò yoh  certainly, of course
yôh  certainly, of course

**FrusM : frustrative marker**
rê  the v Adj-er...the v Adj-er

**gen-plM : general plural marker**
hen  many
rem  each, every
tai tang  all, everything, every one
tùm  all, every

Compounded emphatic:
tùm rem  each and every
tùm tai tang  every last one

reduplicative emphatic
hen hìng/hen hìn  very many

**GName : geographical name**
Éang  Éang as in Ngo, Linh
Kláng  Kláng
Mih  Mih as in Tea
Po  Po
Póxâí  Póxâí as in Tea
Hrêng  Hrêng as in Kon
Tum  Tum, as in Kon

Xúan  Vietnam as in Kong Xúan and dozens more...

**I Vb : intransitive verb**
áu  nurse
ba  shine
bau  wash
bie  cry, whimper
bong  urinate
but  lie
blak  hit
blêng  wake up
blòu  powder
brit brit  wink
brôang  hold, hoard
chên  debt
chea  lick
chóô  burn
chörü  plant
chuat  sound
chuí  come together
dak  come together
dêi  good time
droh  lack
drua  speak, mimic and hundreds more...

**Kin : kinship term**
See Word Group boxes:
cháu, Ancestors and Descendants
tâm, Aunts and Uncles
mai, Brother-in-law, Sister-in-law, etc.
tôbô, Kin ‘half-’ and ‘step-’ Relations
roi, Parents of Children-in-law
doôh, Parents-in-law and Children-in-law
ngoh, Siblings and Cousins

**Loc : Locative**
Semantic grouping:
cham  down there,
        downstream,
        south
tai  up there,
        upstream, north
hôôdrôî  before, in front of
kôñai  behind, after, in back of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kleông</td>
<td>up there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ngéi</td>
<td>up high, sky level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mọi</td>
<td>down there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nái</td>
<td>down low, ground level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dei rá</td>
<td>on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàng</td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdpêng</td>
<td>above, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teng nga</td>
<td>on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒdam</td>
<td>underneath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pǒxuap</td>
<td>bottom, underneath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuap</td>
<td>below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todav</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ManPt: manner particle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ki</td>
<td>however</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiklai</td>
<td>whatever,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ki me</td>
<td>like that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>like this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti kò</td>
<td>how? why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti lai</td>
<td>like that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti to kò</td>
<td>like this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>like that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to me</td>
<td>like that</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mult: (number) multiplier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chat</td>
<td>tens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hring</td>
<td>hundreds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rọpau</td>
<td>thousands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rọtuh</td>
<td>millions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### N: noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bâu</td>
<td>rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo</td>
<td>opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéng</td>
<td>gong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châk</td>
<td>gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiak</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drôu</td>
<td>rice wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôngèng</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hòi</td>
<td>comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hònîu</td>
<td>rice house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lół</td>
<td>thorn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Num: number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mòi</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pét</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pài</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pùn</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pořám</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tòdróu</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tòpah</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tòhèam</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tòchên</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NumInter: numeral interrogative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to lai</td>
<td>how many, how much</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PName: personal name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-Jók</td>
<td>A-Jók</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Pía</td>
<td>A-Pía story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kòxet Tluá</td>
<td>Kòxet Tluá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neak</td>
<td>a story ghost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pim</td>
<td>Pim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Po-oong</td>
<td>Po-oong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Préang</td>
<td>Preang story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prík</td>
<td>prince</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prep: preposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>to, toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'báng</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dreng</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dró</td>
<td>in the middle, in the midst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hông</td>
<td>in the vicinity of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô</td>
<td>in relation to,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kêdam</td>
<td>vis-à-vis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kêpong</td>
<td>beneath, below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lap</td>
<td>to, toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'nang</td>
<td>over, throughout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'num</td>
<td>diminished to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plâ</td>
<td>include, with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pûpêng</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sap</td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tê</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ti</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tung</td>
<td>in, within, into</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pron : pronoun**

| á         | I, me, my                  | i        | in order to |
| chuô       | you (second-person singular in-law respect pronoun) | u        | in order to |
| di         | saint                      | va       | in order to, used for |
| eh         | you, your (singular)       |          |                                           |
| gá         | he, she, it, his, hers, its |          |                                           |
| kobô       | who?, anyone (personal interrogative and indefinite pronoun) |          |                                           |
| kôdrá      | he, she, they (third-person singular and dual in-law respect pronoun) |          |                                           |
| kôklai, kiklai | what? (impersonal interrogative) |          |                                           |
| keloh 'na  | whoever,                   |          |                                           |
| whomever    |                            |          |                                           |
| má          | we, us, our (dual, exclusive) |          |                                           |
| mai         | he, she, him, her,         |          |                                           |
| his, hers   |                            |          |                                           |

**PvAdv : preverbal adverb**

| chôi       | never                       |          |                                           |
| hoşun      | also, usually              |          |                                           |
| hlik       | necessary, needful         |          |                                           |
| hmeô pa    | unnaturally, unaccustomed, strangely |          |                                           |
| hmôu pa    | with great desire          |          |                                           |
| neô         | to have just               |          |                                           |
| lnôi        | immediately, right away    |          |                                           |
| ré         | slowly but surely          |          |                                           |
| xuan       | also                        |          |                                           |

**PvB : preverb**

<p>| ai         | definitely                  |          |                                           |
| at         | refrain, fast,              |          |                                           |
| abstain    | try, attempt, test         |          |                                           |
| bás        | never                       |          |                                           |
| 'bang tém  | contrary                    |          |                                           |
| 'bém        | can, able                   |          |                                           |
| 'biam      | want                        |          |                                           |
| chi        | able                        |          |                                           |
| chiang      |                            |          |                                           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chữ</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chá</td>
<td>increase, enlarge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chôi</td>
<td>keep on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chu</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chua</td>
<td>continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuí</td>
<td>easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dã</td>
<td>dislike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>đ newline</td>
<td>finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giáo</td>
<td>finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hdrón</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hdrói</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja</td>
<td>ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>average, medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kái</td>
<td>able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kén</td>
<td>able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kholiök</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòra</td>
<td>prepare, get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòto</td>
<td>unable, need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòxê</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatiently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khen</td>
<td>dare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kho</td>
<td>lazy, unwilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koh</td>
<td>should, ought, permit, allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kléng</td>
<td>repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klei</td>
<td>stop, end, finish, conclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kráng</td>
<td>able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krú</td>
<td>repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lỳng</td>
<td>repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lòpang</td>
<td>don’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòdô</td>
<td>not yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo-ém</td>
<td>strive, try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hma</td>
<td>know about, always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmuat</td>
<td>persist, repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnuí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ői</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàng</td>
<td>able, know how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàng</td>
<td>isn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàng ti</td>
<td>unable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pàng tém</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pí</td>
<td>know about, habitually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pòng</td>
<td>begin, replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pù và</td>
<td>not want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdtrúu</td>
<td>need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdpàng</td>
<td>unable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdpä</td>
<td>no good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Psap | begin |
| pòxá | little bit |
| pòxiam | begin, commence |
| prêang | seldom, rarely |
| pruí | crave, want |
| ré   | right away |
| rôn  | desire, crave |
| ròhú | promote, desire |
| rônâu | prepare |
| hro  | able |
| têam | |
| tei  | alone |
| têcho | decrease, worsen |
| têdram | quickly |
| têdreng | immediately |
| têhôí | continue |
| têlêá | know about |
| tênâu | prepare |
| thê  | must, necessarily |
| u    | still, continue |
| uan  | invite, quickly |
| va   | about to |
| xu   | same, still |
| xû   | quickly |

**Q Vb : quotative verb**

| Chah  | inquire |
| drak  | command |
| eng   | ask |
| hòdrô | announce |
| hònô  | repeat |
| hòrá tòkea | refuse |
| hòô  | answer |
| khoâh | order, command |
| khen | call, name, say |
| kreô  | call, beckon |
| mòt | order, command |
| scold | |
| pèchan | talk, discuss, admonish, advise, warn |
| pòklut | command |
| potah | command, scold |
| pa   | request, beseech |
| pay  | |
| phô  | command |
| tômøiat | think, consider |
| thêe | command |
| tia  | answer |
| tôi | say, tell |
### Quantitative word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dún</th>
<th>lots, much</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hên</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ià</td>
<td>little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i-ia</td>
<td>few, little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilui</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khát</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nga</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pang tai</td>
<td>everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sò</td>
<td>handful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>su</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôbêa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôbrô</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tai</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tap</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quantifier

| blut 'blut | little by little |
| hindi 'nang | little |
| lôlê | very |
| lêh | very |
| lê | very |
| ó | very much |
| pa 'nai'ná | very much |
| pang 'nang | very much |
| rô-ôh | very |
| rôrok | very |

### QuantPt : quantitative particle

| i | until |

### ReflPt : reflexive particle

| dêi  | alone, oneself |
| xêh  | oneself, alone, only |
| dêi pô | together |

### RelPt : relative particle

| ki | he who, that which |
| kô | to, relation, respect to, vis-à-vis |
| ma | |

### RelrPt : relator particle

| kô | |

### ResConj : resultant conjunctive

| me | so, so that, thus |

### Resp : response

| eô | okay (affirmative response to imperative) |
| hôm | yes (affirmative response to an a hôm yes-no question) |
| khôh | permitted, not taboo (affirmative response to an a hôm kôh 'is it permitted' question) |

| 'nhiah, hài 'nhiah | not yet (negative answer to an a hài 'yet?' question) |
| ôu | okay (affirmative response to a hôu imperative) |
| ô-ôh | no (negative response to an a hôm yes-no question) |
| tôhôm | okay |
| tôveng ôh | never mind |
| xâi ôh | never mind! |
| xi rê | also okay! |

### S Vb : semitransitive verb

| blong | shove, push |
| bôi | walk |
| chai | return |
| chhak | travel |
| chu | go down, land |
| dak | go upstream, cross |
| heô | climb |
| hôda | escape, run away, leave, chase |
| hôrôh | leave |
| kîm | come, arrive |
kônêh | cross over, go through
and dozens more...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sim : similitude expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mòi tiáh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôkéa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tôkía</td>
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<tr>
<td>tiáh</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SimPt : similitude particle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'mô'mô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trói</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPt : series particle</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hìa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'lo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'na</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T Vb : transitive verb</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bêa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bèi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bôi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bûi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brêang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and hundreds more...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temp : temporal word</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a hôdrôi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a hôdrôi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mô ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nô kô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pê-ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pôa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rônxông</td>
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<tr>
<td>ton</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TempDem : temporal demonstrative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chûan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kôplah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nah</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TempSub : temporal subordinato</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dê</td>
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<tr>
<td>dreng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klei</td>
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<tr>
<td>pôlă</td>
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<tr>
<td>sap</td>
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<td>trôh</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vAdj : verbal adjective</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
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<td>hôngê</td>
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<tr>
<td>hôngê</td>
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<tr>
<td>kan</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vDes : verbal descriptive</th>
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<td>ōu</td>
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<tr>
<td>tia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tîng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xôi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and dozens more...

<table>
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<th>Voc : vocative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>personal names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinship terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinship term + personal name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VolPt : volitional particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmăng to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hmôu pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vPt : verbal particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôi chúi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôi chúi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta ái chúi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ôh ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ôh ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ôh tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ôh ta cúi lai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôi chúi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôi chúi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hôi chúi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
English Glossary

-/v = verb, /pVb = preverb, /pvAdv = preverbal adverb

A
abandon/v lối
abandoned tap
abdomen pòtok
ability pòbiam
able/pvb cha, chiang, hro, kai, kôh, krâng, pâng
about to/pvb va
above 'ngei, pòpêng, pâng
abstain/v at
abundance bè
abuse/v 'nek
abused/v kînhoam
accent kîlûap
accomplish/v chiang
according to hming go, hmoon pa
accuse/v pd-uan, pòxâm, tôhmôm
acid chîû
acquaint/v hma
add/v thâm
admonish/v pôchán
adulterous khéa
advise/v mûgat, môgrang, pôchán
afraid kôdô, kôheng, rê, tôbôra
afraid/v xâu
after ko'nâi
after klei
afternoon xê
again 'nhêh, neô
agree/v rau, tòruâm, vêang
ah a
aid bruô
aim/v hôdria
air hôxôh, hyôh
airplane tôbáï
alive dreh, reh
all hri, ilui, su, tai, tap, tûm
all done! pôih
all of you pô
allow/pvb khoh
alone dei, xeh
alone/pvb tei
already hiang
alright lêpâm
also hôûun, hâ, hia, ma, teh, to
also okay! xî rê
also/pvadv xuan
although ma lua
always 'dído, mak ai
always/pvb hma
amazed heng, tuviah
ambush/v ra
amend/v bro, sau
America mih
American mih
ancestors hòdre
and 'bàng
animals hômá
ankle ma
announce/v hôdrô
annoy/v hojâm, kôdria
anoint/v pik
answer/v hûô, tia
ant hmuî, kôdî, kômua, môngau, môngêang, tôkên, tôko, tôrî
antill tu
antler kái
anus krî
anvil kolîng, tian
any lai
anyone kôbô
anyone's kôbô
ape hvâ
apologize/v pônhêm
applaud/v mônhuû, rau
approach/v mûû, siam, tôrî
approximately a ching
archway môdrîng
area pria, tôrîng
argue/v hûô, mônên, tôbriat, tôhôû, tôtung
arm 'vê, kông
armadillo mônênôu
armlength xoh
armpit plie, pûpliô
arsmspan plei
army chém
arrive/v kîam, prêang
arrow ráng
artillery mok chie
as you know me xê
ashamed kômei, lim, rõôû
ashes choi, kôcha, kôja, plô on, trôî
ask/v eng
asleep hîak
assemble/v chîa
assist/v vêang
assistant phông
at dei
at least bûi
attempt/v bía
attention! xap
cheang
aunt mônîhông, meh, mie, nôû, xâng
average 'nho, 'nôû, kên
avoid/v hêfûun, ví
awesome krip
awful pôchû
axe chûung, drei

B
baby 'nêng, mîm
baby bird pûîa
baby fish kômuan ká
baby louse
kôtiap
bachelor rôtâm
bachelor house kuat
back rông, rõû, tôgîan
bad 'mei, jeh, môdrê, pôchû
bag kôsong, kôxak, xak
bait môdrân
bait/v prân
broom kẹpuih
brother ngoh, mai, meh, ông
brow klíng
brown prap
bubble kóbloh
bucket kóthung
bud rómè lóang
bud/v hňa, húan
buffalo kópè
build/v ko, kóang, pokéa
bulb pong
bump/v 'leng, 'lit, klóam
burn puih on
burn/v chéò, chóu, kóm, póh
burned chú, khoăng, khù
burning kóh
burst/v tôñhénéang
bury/v mè, tap
bush knife vok
bushhook vok
but lá, ma, me, tôma, xia
butcher/v rópá
butterfly réa, púpé, rõng rea, tek tei
buttocks kótci
button tôchíán
buy/v módrô, róc
buzzard kléang
by chance tôma dah
by-pass/v ví
C

cabbage hópè

cage tôdrông
calf pii

calendar lit
call for/v kuviah
call together/v róu
call/v dradrai, dreedrèng, kóbông, kóboang, kólau,

khén, kreó, xuxai, xuxua

center dê, klo, klo, krói, lîng, tôdè

centipede kóchêp, kóxê, ngó ngau
certainly 'ló, kòh, ra
catch/hóu, píla, xu

carrier táng

class lam

clean 'ló, chí, hra, krù

clear rómhiang, tôléang
clear vowels prông
clearly 'nhèn, hlièng
clever hònhú, ó, rôkè
cloak ròhê, tôkah
climb/v hòè
clip in/v rôtie
clip/v chí
clock chóu

close ache

close up/v klo
close/v kójup, kònhie ma, klíng, klup,
xàng

cloth ché, ken, poché, vái

clothes eò

clothes hòhu

cloud inoa

clouds xok

cloudy rôdam

clock/v kôdrôk, kôdrúa

clump xiam

cox/v lông

cockatoo pláng

cockroach plea
coffee kóphè
coffin póang

eoil/v rôving

eold hóngìu, ngè
collar rôflóng

circumference kra
circumflex kòluap
citronella pláng
citrus krui
clam chông la
clamp/v chí
class lam

clean 'ló, chí, hra, krùa

clear/v bloi, hòdra, hua, tah, xìa

clear rómhiang, tôléang
clear vowels prông
clearly 'nhèn, hlièng
clever hònhú, ó, rôkè
cloak ròhê, tôkah
climb/v hòè
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clip/v chí
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close up/v klo
close/v kójup, kònhie ma, klíng, klup,
xàng

cloth ché, ken, poché, vái

clothes eò

clothes hòhu

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cockroach plea
coffee kóphè
coffin póang

eoil/v rôving

eold hóngìu, ngè
collar rôflóng

English Glossary

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evaporate hrei every rem, túm every thing pang tai evil kđrá, 'mei exactly kláng exaggerate/v kôlua examine/v pôtrô except me, xà excise/v 'rôh, mô'no excrement eak exercise/v tap exhausted kau, rõbôk expensive kôna, khat explode/v pôtôu external ear rõ'ná túân extinguish/v tôpa extra bó extract/v 'rôh, lôc, tôm extraordinary krip eye kôlô, ma eye brow kau F face kôdří lôâng, ngia faint/v vêng vê fall apart tôôc fall down/v lam, plui, rôrê, tôbet, tôô, tam fall off/v 'níng fall over/v vêng vê fall/v hlop, kô'neh, kôtông, kľèh, ruôh fallen tôôhuô familiar/v hma family hôdroaung, mumau fan/v kôpah, pê fangs hôpei far hôngê, khei far apart prêang fast bén, dram, mô'na, réng fast/v at fat pie, rômâ, rõnhá father pa father-in-law vâ pôrôu favor/v kôjo fear lia fearful prêá, rõ- a, rô-iô fearful/v xau feather xak feed/v chêm, krou, póchêm feel/v ta, tang fell/v hnap female kôôraî fence kôôdnâm, kôâng fence/v kâng, krum fermenting agent plô fern pûnlâm, nha pûnlâm ferry dûk, rôkit fetish hôdroâng, kôbôi, kôlot few i-ià field chiak, muih, pôh, réâm fight/v chok, hôbrôk, hôdèá, křêng, tôsak file/v hrô, pea fill/v kôtu, mên filter/v chua fin chãng, nnêa, mônhai finally 'mheh finger hôdâng fingernail kônei finish/pvb hôgê, hûri, klei finish/v kei, mônâi, prei finished tai fire on fire/v drîa, hôjêm fired/v 'duih fireplace loa plô, plô on firewood hôdroêa fireworks mîlôi firm kôto firmly pêcháî first a hôdroî, chûan, hôdroî fish kâ, mâm, rõlon, rõni, rõpõng, trua fish net hâm, na, nak fish trap chán, chêa, hôdroêa, hôdram, hôdroa, hrbî, kôdrôh, pêm, pôu, puk, rõdâu, sông, trò, xep fish/v tang na, xê ká fist kôtuô five pûtâm fix/v bro, vâng flapby rõbên, rõmuân flame pla on flap/v kôpah flat 'nôa, kôduah, kôdeang flatten ûih flavor/v bro flea hómá flesh xe flick/v pêtê float/v 'dông, tôpra flood rõnan floor trei flow/v hui, lô flower réang, roa priat fluent rõkê flute rõvông flutter/v kôp'an fly rôi fly a kite/v kô'nei lôi fly/v kônéâng, tôpra, tròtrông flying squirrel tôtiá, tôtiá fog idrik fold/v hôdôu, kôé folk tale tômûan follow/v bôi, kôù, krióng, ma tiô, tôbôi, tôkê, tôi foot cheang footprints glônglông for dei for example pôtiê for sure 'nang forbid/v kôm force/v kôchôt, po'lût forearm nhái forehead klîng, tôngô foreigner tômûi forest chîu, pûu, sà, sî forge tôiâm forge/v Tiâm, tok forget/v hiât, piû forgetful luat forgive/v jôm, lôi, rõang fork gêô, hôdroh, rõhla form/v mên former nah, ton formerly nah fort 'dông fortunately tôma dah four pûn fox kôchiak frame tôang free/v rõang French pôhlâng friend chiang, pû frisk pêlô frog ket from sap from that time sap
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Simplified</th>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>注解</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hate/v</td>
<td>hòu, 'lè</td>
<td>'lè, kòdra, kò-čá, mréi</td>
<td>憎恨</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have/í</td>
<td>have at</td>
<td>have time to/v</td>
<td>有</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have/v</td>
<td>dah</td>
<td>toh</td>
<td>有</td>
<td></td>
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me: ă
mean: kra
meaning: tòdrōang
measure: kõnea
ou drōu
measure/v vej: meat châm, hōgēh, kōdōu, mâm, xe
meditate/v pla: medicine hōfran, pōkēang
medium kēn
meet/v hō, tōdāh, tōdram, tram, trua
melon: pā, pōu, pūm
melt/v hē
memorize/v: robot, vé
mend/v kōpō
meow/v hē
mercy: hō-ūi
messy tōjung
metal méam
middle: dē, tōdē
mildew: khōm
millions rōtu
mimic/v dru
mōi
mist: idrik
mistake: xōi
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mixed: tuvat
moan: hōrang
moan/v kōhōi, mōheōng
molar teeth: ēam, pō-ēam
molody: pok
money hlak, liān
monkey to: montagnard
rotéang
month khē
moon khē
more neō
more than ta:
musquito hmēng, mat, mui, trītrōu, xuxā
most lōi
mother nōu
mother-in-law: sa
motionless tran
motor bike xē
mountain ngo
mourn/v kōhōi
mouse deer: kēng
mouth hmie, rōkōng
move over/v: trum
move/v tōdro
much 'drun,
'nang
muntjac chi
muscle plai
mushroom kōxēt
music tōdā
musical notes: tōdā
mussel: chōng la
must/pvb thē
mute: chiang plong, kōblō
my: ā
naked hōng
hōng, rōhōng, rōlong
name: iāi
name/v dō, khēn
nation kōng
naturally hōgam kō va,
kōh
nauseous trē
navel klo
near ache,
kōpōng
near-sighted trū
necessarily hlik
necessarily/pvb thē
necessary/pvb kōhliōk
neck pem, rōmōng
need/pvb kōto, pōdōu
needful hlik
needle kōnhō, truan
nephew mūan
nervous rōxā, sā
nervous/v rōxā
nest drēang, kōpau, tōdēang chēm, tau
net: pōtang
never 'ba,'bēng,
chōi
never mind vāi
ōh, hōiā ōh
next 'nōi, ah
niece mūan
night māng
nine tēchēn
nipple tōu
no ōh
no good/pvb
popā
no longer pā
no more xēo
nod/v tu
noise chuat
noisy rōdeng, rōkē
nose mōh, tēng
chu
not ōh
not want/pvb pu
va
not yet/pvb mōdō
no! ō-ōh
nourish/v
mōreh, pēghē
now kō, hō kō
number kōkō
numbness: kōbrēn
nurse/v ău
nylon: ni-lōng
O
oak: kuih
obey/v arak,
chū, chūa, loi
oblōng tōchūang
occasion: na, xōh
ocean tea
o' clock chōu
of course: hōgam kō va,
offend/v rōjūan
offer/v ăm, dōu,
mōdrua, plēang
office: bōrō, lam
offspring: kūăn
oh my! ôt
okay: dai to, ēo,
hōm, khōh, ŏu,
tōhōm
okay: hōu, ō, ō
old: kra, ton
older: nhōng,
rōmūa, reng
on top of
pōpēng, teng
nga, tī
one: mōi
oneself: dei, ngō,
xē
onion: kōtēm
only: kōtē, tē, tēk
tē, xē, xo
open/v hā
kōtēa, lōu, mo
hā, pēk, pēk
ma, pōh pēa
opening: bo,
kōbo, māng,
nga, pōlōu, pēa,
trūam
operate/v vē
or: dōh, la, ōh,
phōng, thau
orange: krui
order/v kōbah,
mōdat
origin: xiam
ought: kōhōh
our má, ngian,
pá, pin
outfitting suó sa
outside gong,
hông
outsspoken hópa
oval tóchuan
over lap
overpower/v mó'nhông
owl kléang, prói,
prói, vêk, vêk
P
paddy klâng
pail kôthung
painful klôú
pair túa
palm of hand kôpêang
palm tree tôvea
pan hôdro
pant/v hôrea,
heô, hiam
pants hman
parasites 'mea
pardon/v jôm,
rôâng
parent of child-
in-law roi
parish tôring
parrot kreak
parsley nhông
hong
part pâ, pôe
pascal feast pâ xi'ka
pass vâng
pass by/v ví
pass gas phùám
pass/v lua, xê
pat/v mé'n, pat
path rôtông,
trông
patrol kong tak
patrol/v pôtrui
pattern hna, ma
lep
pause/v hôjan
pay/v âm, môhâ,
pâ
peace dâi, kolêm
peaceful höniap,
ro
peak rôtak
peanut préc
peck/ v po
peel/v keô, lea,
lông, po, xía
peeling kôñôu
pellet plai
penny xu
pepper hâng,
prô
peppery hâng
perchance ching
period kôm, lôm
period mark cham
permission phep
permits/pv khoè
permit/v âm, lôh
permitted khoè
persist/pv khoè
persistence khoè
person môngê,
ngê
personal tøjîi
perspiration kôxóu
pet/v hôbui
pheasant chung
vung, phôam
phrase hôdroh
piastrê liân
pick out/v rah
pick up/v chúap,
pek, pum, tê,
têk, tep, tie,
tôm, trêâm
pick/v kei, krî,
kûm, plei plai,
pui
picture um
piece dô, pêe
pierce/v hôiù,
hôh, lo, mlep,
tro, xia
pig chú
pigeon hność,
jang, tôtrau
pile 'jó, pu
pile up/v trêâm
pile/v hôdra,
kôdrôu, kùm,
rôfû
piller trãng,
lôang trãng
pillow kôñian
pilot/v vê
pimple mon,
treô
pin down/v vo
pinch/v kôchêp,
klié, pôtîe, tê
pinch/v tie
pinna rô'nà túân
pipe kôa, pông
piston kôfut
pity hô-ûi
place dîi, go,
ing, kôrô, tian,
tûû, u
place over/v hônu
place upside-
down/v pôrông
place/v chài, chî,
chóu, hôdro, ju,
ta
plain prî
plainly tê
plan/v têkêa
planet hôfông
plank tal
plant/v chôi,
môdâ, pet, tôbô,
vang
plaster/v mên
plastic chhá,
rôtân
plate kôyìah
plateau mang
play/v xah
plead/v rônek
pliers kim
plug/v pôchôh
plug hôlông,
tônûàng
poôs rôpêang
point chhái,
chip, dîi, go,
kôi, múan, rôjîe
poison hô-dû,
kàm, kôdrôu,
pôkêang, treô
pole kâng, núih,
pôtrang, tômông
pole/v rôvê
polite luat
poor bu, khêa,
rôfôîi, xôpà
pop/v kôîe
Pope pôpá
porch kôchûôk
porcupine imà
portion kôdrô
post tônçôu,
trãng, lôang
tràng
poster tôbêáng
pot hôdro
potato ôân, tôm
potent xê
pound rice/v pei
pound/v 'noa,
pâm, pang, ta,
tea, tiam, to,
tôk, tôu
pour/v dea, lek,
leô, ôk, tôh,
treng
powder pua
powder/v bôu
power pôxe
powerful hvâ,
vâ
practice/v tap
pray/v pôtuan,
rôkau
praying mantis
pô ri chôu
precious kôñia,
khá
pregnant kô-ôi,
kôphong, xiú
pregnant/v tôpà
prepare/pvb
kôrâ, rônû
prepare/v bro,
ke, rônu, tônu
presently dê
preserve/v
khâng
press/v hmat
presto! phô tô
previous nah
prey môdrân
priest 'bôk
private / tōjí
problem
hônōang, tōdrōang
prohibit / v kom
promise / v tōkea
promote / p vb
rohū
prone / kōkup
prostitute / deng, gua
protect / v krau
protrude / v
blung
prove / v tōnōang
province / tin
puffy / kō
pull away / v toi
pull latch / v da phâu
pull out / v lui, plui, tah
pull up / v lak
pull / v 'no, hōrōt, hūa, kōdrā
pump / bōm
pump / v xuap
pumpkin / pōu
punch / v chok
puncture / v hliu
punish / v pēxau, phak, xiān
pupil of eye
kōngē ma
purloin / ní
purr / v hēdrō
pus / hē
push aside / v vea
push over / v bla
push / v 'lēng, 'lut, blong, kō'léng, kōchō, kōdōu, plōu, tōt, trūt, xēn
put away / v hōdā
put down / v ju
put in / v bēng
put on / v xap
put together / v tōkuam
put / v chōu, kluō, ta, trōi, vi
putrid / v hā
python / tōmoi
quality / krip, mōhūa
quarrel / v kōnhek
question marker
bi
quickly / bēn, tōdram, tōdren
quickly / p vb
ekōxē, uan, xū
quiet / hmāi, hmua, nguī, rōpap
quill / xua
R
rabbit / kōpāi
race / hōdōang, tōnōang
race / v tōxuŋ
rack / drā
radio / proa, rōdiō
raffle / xo'dē
raft / rōkit
rafter / hōdīrea
rags / bōung
rain / ngea
rain / v mei
rainy / hngēi
raise animals / pān
raise up / v xuōng
rake / greō
rake / v khua nha, kūa, kūam, kui, tui
rap / v hōgōu
rarely / prēng
preang
rarely / p vb
preang
rat / chōk, kōchē, kōnāi, kōnot
rattan / rāi
raven / pang vak
reach in / v roh
reach into / v puat
reach out / v plah
reach / v hōbūan, prēang, vē
read / v ngān
realize / v ta
rear / kři
recall / v pói
recede / v ui
receive / v chha
recently / p v ad
recently / p v ad
recently / p v ad
recently / p v ad
recently / p v ad
recognize / v kōnō, ta
reconcile / v pla
record / v hōrk
red / kēi, kheī, khēng, prīu, tuam
refrain / v at
refuse / v hōrā
tōkea, po'biām
relation / kō
relatives / hōdōang, mono, nōng o
relax / v koi, pói
release / v lōi, lōu, tōtah
relieve / v pói
remain / p vb ōi
remains / kōloa
remember / v pa, pho, vē
remove / v xeī
Rengao / rōngeō
repair / v 'mai, 'me, kōpō
 repay debt / v pdklei
 repay / v pótiō
repeat / p vb
hmuat, klēng, krū, līng
repeat / v hōmō
repetent / v dōu, hmēa
replace / p vb
pōang
represent / v pótiō
reptile / pah
repulsive / trē
request / v ēa, pā, xīn
rescue / v tha
reside / v ōi
resist / v mōgat
respect to / kō
respect / v
nĥōam, ēa
resprout / v hōbū
rest / v koi, hōjān, kheā, pōtē, rōngat
retainer
kōnōang
return / v chai, mōdrō, póto, prō, tōyēh, veh
revenge / hō-lang
review / v tōba
rhinoceros / rōmē
rhyme / inai
rhyming verses
tōchōh
rib / mīa
rice / nhēn, bāu, hme, mōrā, phái, pōng, tōpōang, tōxōng
rice house / hōnōū
rich / kro, pōtrōng
ridge / inūa, tōjī
ridicule / v 'nēk, hōjām, hōjīp, mó-lā, rō-čēn, rōnēl, rōrān, tōjīp
rifle / phāu
right / cho, po 'nāng
right away / nōi, hōli
right away / p vb
ré
righthand / ho'vā
rim / kōnūān, kōnūm
ring / hōmāng, mang, tōchīān
ring / v kōrāu
rinse / v prō, rōchā, soa
rip / v chīe, chīo, hīe, tōchīe
ripe / tuam
ripped tópô
rise up/v xuống
rise/v rời, tri
pòtream
river khoáng, tea
river bed chúa
road tròang
roast/v ap, kô-
ôu, phéang, pôh, prau, prông
rob/v tong
robber brôt
rock hmôù
roll up/v kú
kôxâi, làm, xot
roll/v kôtrôu, kôtrôu, kô, krôu, moi
roof kua hngei, poa, rôkuap
roof frame kôlea
roof/v lem
room tù, véang
root rei, tôkôu
priat
rope kôxâi
rotten hrei, hrôi, phong, pok
rough hôngreng, hôrô, rôkêa
round tôveang, tôvô
roul/v gu
row/v kôvah, rôvê
rowboat duk
rub/v lutil, nhunhiat ma, pik, ua
rubber kôxu
rude pôloi
ruined hu
rule/v pokua
ruler phia
run away/v hôda
run into/v gram
run off/v huî
run/v hroi, kôtau, tôdat
runny nose kô-
oc
rupture/v pôchê, pôtôû
rust kôchêang
S
sacrifice/v tâng, tuôh, xôi
sad hô'nêng, khêa, khü, sîng
sad-looking pêa
saint di
salu lin
saliva hê, hêng
sâl po
salty mâm
salute/v koh
same 'mo'mo, hôto, mói tiah, tôkêa, tôkía
same as tròi
same/pvb xu
sand prei
sandal yep
sap chhá lôang
Satan hômât
sated phai
satisfactorily 'nhen
satisfied nian
saute/v khô
save/v 'no, tha
saw/v ua
say/v kên, tôi
scabies kôvê, tê hê
scales kôchêa
scatter/v rõpra
school trung
scissors kônêp
scour/hôvôu
scold/v hô-êh, môdat, pokua, pôthah
scoop/v gui
scoop up/v tan ká
scoot away/v xiah
scorn hôvôu
scorn/v hûôê
scorpion kôchêp
scourge/v 'nek
scrape/v kûa
scratch/v hie, kôpûa, kriô, kruï, kui, vo
scream/v pô'lok, rôrôe, rei
screen kôlêô
screw tôññâng
screw/v tôê
scribble/v kôchua
scrutinize/v hyô, rô'nek
sealed kín
search/v choa, drah
season rônô
secret kl
section hôbea, kôlo, la, pa
securely pôcháî
Sêdang rôtêang
see/v hlo, hnaí
seed kîôang, plai
seize/v rup
seldom preng prêang
seldom/pvb prêang
sell/v môdtrô, tê
send/v kôh
kôthô, môdtrô, pôtrôh
sentence tôdrôang, trôang
separate/v kâng, prêang, rah, tôkla
separated pra
sergeant kàt'dôí
serving 'bôi, tek
serve/v ô, tông
sesame rôngá
set up/v prah
set/v pê, rôkéa
settle/v hôdrap
seven tôpah
saw/v chêp, kôpô
shade/v hôdang
shadow mô'mô
shake/v kôxau,
kukh
shallow anga,
trêng
shaman pôchau
sharp hên
sharpen/v
nhuân, tê
shave/v kûa, kui
shavings kôboi,
kôja
shawi buông, jia
she gá, kôdrá, mai
shears kônép
sheath hñôa
sheep triu
hôêcang
shelf drá, drêâng
shell kôtôu
sh ellerfish krot
sheld khea, khia
shin nhái, pui
shine/v bá, éang, hîou, téâ, tra
shiny rônhiang
ship duk
shirt buông
shiver/v ré rê
shoot/v pêng
shooting range
'ba tôhén
short 'nai, chang
'nai, tang 'nai
shorts xôlip
should khoô
shoulder kôxh
shout/v kôdrah,
mônhâu
shove/v blong
shovel hôngia,
kh'bên —
show/v pôhno
show-off kô'bôí
shrew chok
shrimp xigmoid
shy kômei,
kômrat, lim, mak ài, nem
sibling o
sick mòlat
sick/v chhai,
tôkrúa
through /'bɒθ/ lap
throughout /læp/
throw away /v ləi
throw off /v læ
throw out /v hädrui, pet, rah
throw in /v hvang, hvat, kók̡
thump /v tok
thunder /kɔdr̡eɪ, tɔrə/
thus me
tick /tjι/ kiki, tokai, xuxiu
tickle /'kɔlik
ticklish /rɔˈkɔ/, rɔtʰu/
tie up /v tɔjɑk
tie /'tjι' bɔː kɔk̡ái, hɔdri, hɔdgi, kɔtũa, ka, kat, pa, rët, tokoa, tɔi
tiger klá
tight ha, krá
tile gat
timber /rɔnəʊŋg
time chου, na, rɔh, toh, xõh
timid kɔmɛi, lia, lın, mak əi
tinder poıi
tiny tɔxɨn
tiptoe /v kɔjɛɪ
tired /mɹəʊ, lea, prei, rɔk̡ɛŋ, rɔ-ʊ, tɔbʁei
to kɔ, kɔ, la, trɔh
tobacco hát, pok̡ɛŋ
toe hɔrˈʁaŋ
toenail kɔnɛi
together dei pó, jwum
together with bãŋ
tomato tɔmat
tongue rɔpi
too hã
tooth ˈhɒnɛŋ

toothache hɛŋ, præt
top /dæ rɹ, nɡa
touch /v pʊə
toward /lə, trɔh
towel /kɛn, ˈpočhɛ
toy /tɛə
trade /v mɔdɹo, pɔˈlɛh, ˈtɔk̡uə
trail trɔŋə
trailler /tɔˌjɔɪ̯
trainquility /kɔlɛm
translate /v tɔplʊə
transplant /v pui
trap hmnɛə, kɔnɔ, tɔdɔu, tɔjula, tə
trap fish /v pɛ
trap /v tro
traps rɔnə
tread /v ˈtʃhʌk/
tray hɔdɔʊɑŋ, kɔtûm, tɔn, ˈxɪŋ
tree lɔŋə
tree rings kʊ-ɛa
triangular ping pong
tribə /θuə
trigger ˈpɔkʃi
trigger part /tɔˈɡʊŋ, tɔrɛi
trim /v kep, rɪu
xak, rɔɑŋ, ˈtɾɘŋ
trip /v kɔtui, tɨθɔŋ
rought hɔdɔʊɑŋ, kʊmɛŋəg tɛə, kʊmˈɔŋ tɛə, kloʊ
true po /næŋ, tɔdɔræŋ
truly jɪŋg
trunk /chæu, mʊnɔʊŋə, plɔŋ lɔŋə
truthful tɔdɔræŋ
trump /v /pɔv mʊ-ɛəm
try /v /bʊə

tsete fly achoa, hloɪ, húa, kɔlɪt
T-shirt mɔdɹo
tube kɔθhɔu
tube ˈtrɪŋɡə
turtlebug kɔd-ɛək, pɔŋ lɔi, pɔŋ lɔi
tumor tɛˈbʊŋə
turn around /v ˈʃiɛ
turn up /v tɛi
turn /v pek, vɛh
turtle koa
tusk polɔ
tusks rɔpɔ
twig tɔkɑŋ
twigs mɔdɹei
twins tang mal
	
twist /v kɔdr̡eŋ, ˈrɔvə, vɛ, v ɛ

twisted kɔdr̡eŋ
two ˈpɛə
two-faced lulea

ugly mɔdɹei, fekθɔh
ultimately nˈhɛk
umbrella tu
unable /pɛv kʊtɔ, pɔpɔŋ, pɑŋ tɪ
unashamed dɛŋ
uncertainty /ˈlo
unclasp /v ˈʃjʊər
uncle meh, mie, pa, təm
uncooked hang
underneath kɔdəm, kɔdəm, kɔdəm, pɔxuəp
underpants xɔˈlɪp
understand /v
ˈnæi, təkəə
undrinkable mɔdɹei
unfair hmo
unfasten /v lɔh
uneatable mɔdɹei

unfold /v pek
unintelligent troh
uninteresting lat
unmarried drɔh
unripe dɾeθ, jɛh
unsuccessful hɔɡɔ
unripe /v lɔh
until i, tɛ
unwilling kho
unwarp /v lea
up high nˈɡɛi, tɨ
up there klɛŋə
up to nˈɑŋ
upon drɔ
upper pɔpəŋə
upside down eng eə, kɔdʌp
upstream klɛŋə
urinate /v bɔŋ, mong, ˈnum
us mə, nɡjə
us all pɪn
us two pæ
use /v dæi
used for va
usually hɔnun
uterus kls
uvula kɔ-ɛk

V

vagina chʌu
valley hɔk nɡo
valuable kʰa
valued kɔnɪa
vegetables kɔchʌi, rɔpɛ
vehicle xɛ
venom kʌm
veranda kɔʃuʊk
verse hɔdɾoʊ, ɪnɛi
very nˈɑŋ, hi
ˈnɑŋ, hɪ, lɔlɬ, lah, lɛ, rʊ-ʊɬ, rɔrʊk
very much ɔ, pa
ˈnɑi ˈnɑ, pɑŋ
ˈnɑŋ
vicinity hɔŋg
Vietnam xʊɑn
Vietnamese

xuăn
village léang, poľe
vine kôxáí
vis-à-vis kô
visit/ v hhôk, pôu
voice chuat
vomit/ v hea, kô-úa
vulgar ‘mei
vulture krû
W
wade/ v kôto, plak, to, trua
waist rõteô
wait kôm
wait/ v kôm
waking kôm
wake up/ v
bleng, kôdra, môdriu, pleng kôi, rômêk, riu
walk ti déi
walk/ v bôi, prôk, rôtiô
wall hôkup
hngi, hôngang, kôôngang, mónat
want hyông
want/pvb chia, pru
want/ v nhâng, va
war/ v hôbrôk
warm tô
warn/ v brá tôi, pôchan
wash/ v Bau, jêu, roblôe, roh, sea, seô
wasp hléang, kôdrua, ngu, ôang, plo
waste tuôh, xok
watch chôu
watch over/ v vê
watch/ v ngân

water dak, tea
water buffalo kôpôu
waterfall hloôh
watermelon pôkái
waves tôlôn
wax pet
we mà, ngian
we all pin
we two pá
weak rõmûan, rô-ôû
wealthy kro
wear/ v trua, xap weather kong
weave/ v rek, iên, xa
wedding pôkôang
weed/ v pei, tui
weight plai
well mo
welt kôpông
westerner ‘bôk
wet igrâh, kôôhôh
what? kôklái, kiklái, klái, lai, rõbâi
whatever kiklái when? jâmôi
whether thau
whether or not ma lua
which? klái, lai
while dê, dreng, kôplâh, pôňâ
whimper/ v bie, mûônhông
whine/ v kôôhôi
whip/ v hôbrôê, hôbrê, rõbât
whirlwind ya kôdo
whiskey alak
whisper môhêi
whisper/ v mônheng
whistle/ v iu
white bôông, thal, tuá
whittle/ v kê, kêô, kôbô
whoever kôloôh ‘na
whomever kôloôh ‘na
whose? kôbô
why ma
why? tî lai
wicked kôrâ, mûrà
widow pa hru, pa su
wife kôôdrai
wiggle tru rõtrê
wiggle/ v hôtrei, rõtrê
wild prai
wild chicken pôxâm
wild cow krû
wild pig rôkái
wildcat chhêá
will/ v ah
wilted hôôm
win/ v blei, khá
wind mûôhôt
wind/ v ‘bá
wind/ v rõve
wind/ v rõvéng
window bo, mân, pêa
windy chông
wine ‘nha, alak, arôm, dôn, lanise, pînar, tea
wing mûôná
wink/ v brit brit
winnow/ v ching lê, um
wipe/ v xuat
wire kôxáí
wise ploh
with ‘bãng, ‘num, deî, dreng, rôrât
within drô
without groh
withstand/ v blei
woman kôôdrai
womb klea, xoa
wonder pôxêh
woodpecker tôtrei
word chu, rekkong
work chéâng
work/ v pei
worm hôdrang, hômê, kôôtôn, klîân, lung lu, tang mang, tren
worry/ v polôäng
worsen/pvb tôcho
worship/ v kpô, nhôâm
wort kôtuâ, kôvê
wound hôbâu
wound/ v pôrông
wrap/ v kôxôû
wrist ma
write/ v chêh
wrong xôî

X, Y
yawn/ v kôheô
year hôngâm
yeast plô
yell/ v kôôdrah,
- lôi, mônhâû, rei
yellow kêâ, trîng
yelp/ v hôngông
yes hôm
yet hôi, ma lua
you chuô, eh
youngest hôdrôi
your eh, pô
youth drôh, roôtâm

Z
zero xerô
Vietnamese Glossary

A
A! a
ác kõra, mrá
ác-lã tòtrei
ai? kõbô
ám xong lui
anh eh, ngôh
anh áy gá
anh nhác meh
anh rê mai
ánh um
ao tea hông
ao tù long
áo mòyô
áo quàn eô
aviron lóang mónê

Á
án kõnáng, ka, ngôi
án cãp hörê, kõtua, tô-uô
án cô rei nha
án Wrocław
án miêng thôuan
án vung mloap
án xin ta dai
án-cãp tong
án-nân

B
ba pa, pái
ba-gôc ping
pong
ba con
hôdôraong, momo
bà ngoai ja
bà nhac sa
bà nôi ja
bà-con nhông o
bác pa
bác gá
mỗnhông, nû
bác-si thái pôkêang
bái tuíh
bái hoc 'bái
bái quây trái bò
dôkrông, vê
bân dem màng
bân tê
bân kõ'bang
bân chân
kõpéang, kõpéang
cheang
bân tay
kõléng, kõléng kông
bân-cái pôchan
bân dô lôgak
bân chìang
bang tôbéang
băng den
kõ'hang
bánh mì 'ban
bánh têt 'nhên
kõe
bao hnoa, kõtong, kõxak, xak
bao giô laiøi
bao nhũi to lai
bao quanh
pôkong
bao-tú pôtok
bao-tú con bô
hõléa
báo cho hay brá
tôi
bao hi hôdrô
báo tôi
bao dâm kõtrâp
báo rômâng mei
bao tônôu
bät chéam, ilau, mônêng
bay kõnêng, tôpra, tôrong
bay hôi hrei
bay luôn kõpûn
bác pêang pa
dônhông
bân pêng
bâng hôbôu
bâng 'bàng, kô'duah, tôbâng
bâng nhau hôto, rôtang, tôkêa, tôto
băng phâng 'nôâng
báp alai
báp cár kát
báp chân pui
báp dui plau
báp ngô hômông
alai
báp vê plau
bät rup
bät chôêc bôi, jôî, mômô, tôbôîi, tôî
bät dôêc tro
bät dâu pôsap, pôxiâm
bät-ùcô kôchôt, pô'lút
bät-dâu pôâng
bät cû ai kôloh 'na
bâu plôi
bây giô kôô, nô kô

bây tôpah,
hìêâ, kônô,
môdrâh, rôkea,
tôdâu, tôjúá
bây cá chân,
chéa, hôdáu,
hôdrâm,
hôdrea, hrêî,
kôdrôî, pêâm,
pôu, puk,
rêdâu, sông,
trô, xep
bây chim riap
bây chôòt kôtro
bây dây péâm
bây giôa ta
bê rôkít
bê 'dôu
bê di hñêi
bênh hën, mnêôa
bêo pie
bêt kô'duah
bêt kô'deang
bênh ing, pa,
pêang
bên phải hòvá
bênh hôi i jai
bênh hông jai
bêp plô on
bi 'bî
bi pôu
bi dô tu-ua
bi bênh phông
krilan
bi danh biák
bê móhrâm
tap
bi thương rong
bia 'ba tônen,
bia
biên tôbéang
biêng kho
bighet 'nai
biệu, pônhà, phêng
biệu môdat, thế
bình yên, dай, kolém
bít tất xuxét
bít kin, kin
bộ kôtau, ro
bộ lệ pêng pêng, pêng têng
bộ rừng, krú
bộ ra, rah
bộ (thuộc độc)
potê
bộ chạy hodzi
bộ dê lôi, lôi
bộ ra hòdrui, tôta, tah
bộ tu, krông
bộ vào, soa, ta
bộ châi
bộ canh cúng
chunchu, pupriam
bộ cap, kôchêp, kôxê
bộ chét hômá
bộ chô, kiki, tôkâi
bộ chô, một loai
xuxiu
bộ ngà, pó ri chôu
bọc vò hêng
kôtoû, hi, lông, po, xia
bọc vò cây
kôxea
bọc kônxo, pôkông
bông-bông
kôlôbô
bông kô'bông
bông tôi, kôlli
bộ cố kôlon, kôta, khoa
bộ cấu, hào, jang, tôtrau
bộ hòn, rôpôc, bộ kôthiam
bô-lêc thua
bôc lên rôxôh
bôi den bua
bôi-uóc sau
bông kôpei
bông hoa reang
bông tài hòllong
bông vai lôang
kôpei, lôang
plai kôpei
bôt puu
bôt gao tôpôang
bô kônuûan,
kônm, king, king tea
bô kê tea
bô vị lâ, xua
bôm 'bôm, xup
bôa tômôûu,
tônok
búng potê
bung 'nam klea
bung (rân) uûa
bung ông bluong
bung 'bóc kôxài,
hôdrî, hôgi,
kôtûa, ka, kat,
pâ, rît, tôjak,
tôkôa
bung tôi pô-uun,
tôhmôm,
pôxâm
bûi kôta
bûi dôm môdrô
bûn hô'ng, nhê, khôu,
péa, sing uûa
bung lâk
bung hvêa,
kôtêang
bung xcûng la
bung pûpê
bungm, một loai
rêa, rêng rea,
tek tei
bung ôi 'dai
C
câ hât' táng inai
câ kâ
câ chuôi kau
ça con kômuan kâ
câ giông, một
loai rôpông
ca kêô kâ
khâng, mâm
ca lôn trua
câ lóc kau
ca trê homang
câ, một loai
rôlôn, rônî
ca tròng
ca chuô tômat
ca nhâc kô-úá
câm-âm rôdá,
tôpui rôdá
câ-phê kôphê
câ tai tang
câm gan hôpá
câm ngày plâ hai
câm tûm
ca nhê, nóng,
câm cô pó
câm loai bây
rôna
câm tôdôrang
câm dê kreh kër
câm nào? tî lài
câm-tri pêkuâ
câm gi? kôklaï,
kîklaï
câm ná mônêng
kôxu
câm nôô? kî lài
câm hopê
câm mônênh,
tôbrîat, tôtung
câm nhau tôhôû
cau krui
Cam-bô kul
cau tak
câm ơn mônô
câm dô pöhluat,
pôklak
câm thây ta
can anga
can dâm tônuûo,
xiap
can-ngân plà
can kâ
çâm bây mó
cau trêng
canh xup
canh phòng krai
cauh-ki-dôt pik
pôkêang
canh mônâ
çanh bây 'vê
çanh tay, kông,
nhài
canh tên hnêa
canh cây no ho,
môdrei, tôkang
canh cây tre
hvêang
cau 'ngêi, xôn
cau su, chêi,
kôxu
cau-bôi kô'bôi
cau-nguyêñ
mang
cau 'nek, gêô,
khua nhà, krîô,
kûa, kûâm,
kui, tui, vo
cau cao alep
cau bôi, kôpûa,
kûi, kui
cau râu kûa
câm prei
câm kôk
câm-kê pêk kei,
pang hák
câm kêng
cân pôkheà, pô,
rê
cau (mông tay)
câm thêk
cau ra tông
câm keap
câm 'bo pêm, hre,
pôc
câm (mông tay)
thêng
câm dût pê, xa
cau dût (dây) sê
câm mông tay
rôang
câm thît chêh, xa
mam
câm-dût pôcêh
câm châng
plong, kôblô
câm 'man,
kôm, kom,
pôding, tôlo
chây hui
chây ra lo
chây kótču, tótđat
chây dua kótču
tódůa, tóxup
chây thi kótču
tódůa
chây vào trong
gram
chách 'ló, krá,
pochtái
chách chăn áí
chăn buóng,
duh, duốh,
hómč, hômóu,
jia, kótčan,
kách, pokhóm,
puk, rómóng
chăn duong
poklůu
chăn hódąng,
hógit
chăn hnap,
kóđat, kha, klo
chách chíči
chách hnap, krá,
pang, pőč,
práng
chách nhło kótčeng,
téng
chách xúmero xea
chách kó
chách ráč
chách chám chám
chám ráč
chách chám chúa
chám chêng
chách dêo chíčá,
rótán
chách động rótńu,
trém
chách há
chách chíču alep
chách chúu, mét
loá krei, xík
xí
chách-chách xí
klú
chách díng, kótčau
chē hódang,
hótóh, kótđu,
klo
chē chíčá, hnéang, kea,
pá, tlea
chē (cůi)
tótňeang
chēm ko
chēm nhau tóko
chēn mǒhńie
chēn lăn bļa
chēn mǒngęn,
rótđu
chēo kréng
chēo róvě
chēo thuy.frequency
kôvăh
chē hmóč
chē hějıp
chē géu 'nek,
hóvŏu, mō-fa
chē-nhào ró-fén,
róňel, tőjįp
chēt hla
chēt chım hiu,
klak
chēt dúi klak
chēt giăc bļa lok
chē chí či
chē chi
chē ja póhno,
póhno, pré, pré
eō, tēk tē
chē có xo
chê là xo
chē-dăn
mǒgřang
chē eh, na
chē áy ģă
chē dâu mай
chē nhac měch
chēa hǐhři, hǐhři
hohro, kâng,
krōng
chēa ba čhêu
chēa bǒn čhêu
chēa hai pa
tôđëi, tôpŏe
chēa nhĩeu
 tôxóang
chēa ra préąng,
xńáng
chēa khoǎa
khuàng
chēm băo póu
chēn k kho, trǐu
hōlęang
chēn-tranh
tōpla
chhięng chêng,
hlé, kóáng,
rǒhńang
chhięu lěók, róleko
chhięu sānģ bă,
tra
chhięu xẹ
chim chēm,
rǿtie
chim dái-băng
kľēang
chim non późiа,
rōkįe
chim trį póxăm,
prui
chim, mét loai
tôčhōk
chim kram
chım chên,
mọnei, tôčhên,
tuam
chinh-chięn
hńbrōk
chinh phuń nha
nuk
chit chia
chũ cuɗi rau
chũu chúa
cho âm, chian,
dei, hôđę, i, kă,
kō, mǒhńa, po
'ňang
cho âń chěm,
krau, póčhém
cho bų au, mō-łău
cho dān ĭ, tē
cho dį lēk
cho hŏn kǒĎui
ta
cho métm âm
munng
cho nĕn mă
mōhę, mē
cho phęp lŏh
cho ŭųng mō-'ōu
cho vę mōdrōē
chō chō
chōi canh hńgei
gak
chôm săo dāi-
hūng tă
chôm nga
chôn-lūfă rah
chông măt vit
chō ing, tian,
tiă, u
chō cuơi go, tǐng
chō l人大常委
chō lūn thōng
chō nōi kōu
chō rāy cū poh
chō hōrā tōkea,
pōkį
chōi kōpųių,
lōąg kōpųių
chôn mę, tăp
chôn u
chôn kōčhiak
chông sōng
chông lăi mōgat
chông kōńů,
mai
chông-cháit kūm
chōp 'dot
chōi dōi kōm
chōi hyō, ngōi,
tęi, xah
chōi dâu dēi
chōp kōblea, on
kōblea, chăng
tôrō
chu chă' uih
chu tám
chu nhă kōčhen
chua chōu
chua phia
chuan-bį kōra,
tōńńau
chūc mūng lun
chu xiău
chuē priat
chung vōi nhau
tóčhuam,
tōkųam
chung nó mau,
pōu, vai
chung tă pin
chùng toį (hôn
hai ngūtį)
ngiăn
chươn lụi
chươn-chươn
xìng xông
chuông kō'len, tèng neng
chǔợt kūchē, kōnăí, kōnot
chữń tốt chok
chụp rūp
chụp láy
hocūan, phlah, prua, tōxūap
chữń chā, ĩa
chữń nũa ah
chuyên hōnggān
chủ kōh
chủ chū
chủ hāi, mōdō, tă hāi
chủ chūn hāng
chủ hē 'ōh tạ chōi
chủ tay tōla đế pó
chụa? a hāi chōi... a hāi...
chụa xiū
chụa bro
chụi rūa
hōdrēm, mřēi, prōū, 'nhō, rōméi
chũng-tō
țō'ñoăng

Đ
đa kēa, kōtōu
da eō, ōu, yā
da con klea
da con xoā
dai hmuat
daī hōdrāh,
tōchuang, tē,
xōn
dăm khen
dao 'nīng,
hōlong, hnéa,
rdke, rōkong
dao rūa vōk
dăy hōbo
dăy mōdok
dăy cho hné
dăy phong-tuc
sūa
dăm-dăng kēhā
dăn dăn 'blut
'blut
dăn ja, ja pōhño
dăng mōdrūa
dăp tāt tōpa
dău mē
đău kōsōi
đău chăn glo
ghtng
dău mū kōluap
dău vēt hōdrō
dău lūa chau,
tea chau
dăy kōxāi
dăy lung kōbān,
rōteō
dăy leō gai ilā
dăy appré kōxāi
dăy thī drōh
dē-rūng plai
kūih
dęp vęp
dęp kōdēang
dęt ṭī tea
dę kei
pupāi
dę kōjīăn
dę mēn ikrua
dę, mōt loa
krūa
dę ʈa, tō'lei
dę-chiū hōtro
dę-dăng be-ča,
lhāu, tō'lei
dęt rek
di mōnhōng,
nōu, xāng
di-nhēn hōgam
dō va, bō, hōh
diā grēo,
kōyiah, rōtau
diē tōplōu
dinh kēa
diē 'beng
doč ṭrō
đōn ān ō
đōng mōtīc tea
tōxin
dōng sōng
krōang
dōc rēnak, sō
do pōchū
dō bàn kōmōu,
mōdrēi
dōi hmie, kōtōn,
pung pōh
dū ma Lua, tu
dū the nāo kliklai
dūi māt lūlī
dūng đōi
đūng đê va
đųoi 'nuan,
nuăn
dū' bō
đūa pōu
đūa hàu pōkai
dūa leō, pīa tang
đūa nōc pīa,
pīa
dūxiêm tōvea
dūng 'deng
dūrōi kram, xuap
đūrōi dō mōtei
dōng meh, mīe,
pā, tām

D
đa tū, hmōu,
kōtah, kōteh
dūa lūa hmōu 'bī'
dūa lāt lē dōung
hōnāt
dū...rōi hiăng
dūi nǔm
dūi bāc kōnōng,
mōk chīe
dūi-dēn pōtō
dām khu
đăn tēn, xa
dăn bā kōdrāi
dăn bā goā pa
hrū, pa sū
dăn ńg
kōdrāg,
kōnōu
dan rāng
dang dē
đăng sau kōnāi
dăng truyēc
hōdrōi, tōngia
dăn hōk, hōdēa, klēng,
pōngia, rōbat,
tōgōū, tōsa,
tēng, tī nek, tī
hōnāu, to, tōu,
treah
dānh bāc van
'bāi
dānh bāng cāy
pāk
dānh bāng roi
hōbrē
dānh cāp tōng
dānh dăp 'nek
dānh ū dōng
pōng
dānh gāc tōpla
dānh rōm
phūām
dānh thūc dāy
mō'riū, mōdrīu
dānh thūc dōc
hō-ūū
dānh trōng pām
dāo chīā
dăp tōmōū,
tōrōi
dāu chhái, ēi,
klōū, tōkrūā,
tā mo
dāu ōm mōlāt
dāu rāng hēng
dāy kōdō
dāc-bięt krip
dāng chēk,
hrang, xāng
dăp bō' kāng
dăt kōnā, kāh
đăt chat, prah
đăt bāy pē
đăt ngūc
prōng
đăt tên dō
dăm pang, pē, tā
dām bāng dāo
gām pāk
dām bāng giō
klak
dām nhāu tōpet
dām thūng hīū,
hīū, hōh,
mīp
đām vō 'lūt,
kīōām
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dám xường tap
dám chok, tok
dám lày jón, lòng, long
dáp hồnéng, pò, rõbat, treah
dáp (ruôüi) troh
dáp (trưng) tôngéng
dáp nút tôhea
dáp rèn ti'an
dáp như búa bò
pam
dát kéng, lé, tònei
dâu guóm têko
dâu kôdrô, kò, tôngo
dâu goi krang
dâu tiên a hôdrô, chuan
dâu prá, to
dâu phong prê
dày a kô, kô
dày kôbin, plê
dày 'lêng,'lut, blong, kôléng, kôchoh, kôdrôu, plôu, trott, trut, xên
dày sang một bên
vea
dày kôdo, klo, kulf, lüm, luô, xi, xup xi, pang
de kôling, tiân
de hô ma, môjíang
dé trúng am, xei
dem lai chian
dem theo ja
den ea, práng, rômôn, rômôn
dên kôđéang, on
deo trua
dëo vang
dèo cho vương
tómра
dep lêm
dep lâm tòrèi
dè chî, hôdrô, húan, i, kluô, ta, xúa
dè danh hôdra
dè dàô lön
pôrông
dè mà u
dè so sánh ta
dè trên bônú
dè vào bréang, vi
dè vào thùng
troi
dè xuong chòu, ju
dè-dánh tônaú
dêm xêo
dÈn 'nang, kiám, la, mòu, siâm, trôh
dÈn cùng nhau
chu, dák
dì la ah, lâm, prôk
dì bô bôi, lâm
cheang
dì chôi lâm (ti)
dì, ti dï
dì chung quanh
rôta tâ
dì du lích chhâk
dì kêm ké
dì! prôk
dì hàng một
rôtiô
dì ia eak
dì kháp-khiêng
kô-ùa
dì kháp ndî lâm
lap luô
dì khoi tôkla
dì lai gân siâm
dì ngôc dông
dak, kiêng
dì ngang qua
môgan
dì nhơn chân
kôjêì
dì phô lâm
kôphô
dì qua kôних, kôtêng, kôt, lua, luân, pôka,
pôta, pôto, tôka
dì ra lêk, lo
dì sau lâm
kô'nai
dì theo bôi,
krông, ma tiô
dì tîeu bông,
mong
dì trưóc lâm
hôdrôí
dì trùn-trà kong
tak, pôtrui
dì với nhau tòtiu
dì vào puat
dì vông quanh tâ
dì xa chhâk, tîthông
dì xoôi dòng
tônoh
dì xuông chu, tê
dì xuông dêc
tôsoîng ju ré
dia plîu, rôta
dia chhû
dia-dÎm kótâu
diêc tai klek
tuân
diên gôk, kôk
diên kinhng kôk
diêu nhông,
tôdôrâng
dinh oc tôniâng
dinh kuat
dinh nûi rôtak
dô vei
dô me, tâ
ô mà me
dô 'dô
dô kéì, kheî,
pru, tuam,
thêng
đoàn hmûm,
lôkra, möne,
nhôm
đoàn khu
đoàn thú
hôdrô, inai
doc ngân, ngân
chu
dôi bung kôkla
dôi ndô pôtô
dôm tê kôboi
dôn gánh tônoîng
dôn ray ní
dôn xang
dôn cuô kling
dôn khó 'bà,
kôpên
dô kôto, kê
ôô choi téâ
ôô dêc tômêaîm
dô hôp 'buat
dô tràng-bj suô sa
ôô dô ât tôko,
tômêaîm
dô 'dea, lek, leô,
tôh, treng
dô dêy kôtu
dô ra ok
ôô pôtô
ôô chác pô’leh
ôô-chüng kôdrô
ôô môdrê
ôô tîa
ôô inăia, tôjôîi
ôô dêi kât ’dôi
ôô rôn, kô, to
dôn dông
dông gôk, ha,
kôdrâm, kram,
peâng pa hài lo
dông 'jô, pu
dông cay
môdrêâm
dông liân
dông bêc liân
dông bêng prî
dông thau ma
dông y tôrûâm
dông-hô chhû
ôô long-lông
mông
dông-y yêâng
ôô chêo, kloî,
pôkheà, suî
dôî chây
không, khû
ôô lêf prau
ôô rây chhû
ôô len tek
ôô-dû plai 'lau
dû be, 'bui be
dû thu cay rô’lo
rô’le
dừa 'duih, lóng 'duih
dúc mỗng, pong
dưới plóm
dung cho, cho mèng, kláng, po 'nang
dưng bò kôvéang
dưới tìng
dưới chim xôi
dưới tâu krí
dưới thuyết krí plong
dưới hòdi
dưới ra khối mó'no\nđut vào miếng póchém
dưa 'ám, ja
dưa ra dòu
dưa ray ra vế
dực Chúa Trời bòyang
Dực Giáo-hoàng pópâ
đừng ọ từ thể nghi kheạ
dừng im trian
dừng len xương, yu đeï
dừng thẳng tang
dừng lông, ma ta, poí ta, ta
dược hòm, có, lopération, ù
dược phép khoh dương dê
dương xik
dương cái
troáng lòng
dương di troáng
dương mà kôtêọ
dương món troáng
đường ránh hòno
dường thủ-vật rõtông
đường troáng kra
dệt hè
dệt dây kôtê, hië

giá 'đinh on
véang, hôdroang, mumau,
rôpông
gia-súc mônán
gia đrá, dréang
gia kra
gia hèn nhông, reng, rômúa
gia sư ching
gia-thiet lôkrâ, móni
giá 'noa, pang, pô
giá (gao) peï
giá-quyet xözang
giá-thìch tôplôu
giâm bòt tôcho
giâm plea
giào-câu hógo
giào rôpea, tea
giào viẹn chü
phu
giào-sí 'bôk xôi
giâm môngöm,
sak
giặt (quán âo)
roh
giản hòu
giâu hódang,
hôgit, kõtòa,
kôtua
giâu kra,
opôtrông
giây hâ mọ-éra
giây cheang
không
giô koxe, rôpra, xê bâu
giông kloh tea
giệt kôdê, ko,
rôpâ
giô khía, môhôt
giô cuôn ya
kôdô
giô chang,
dióng, doah,
dêm, pong
giô mang
kôchi, kôdeï, kôdzi, kôdup,
kônong, krông,
krôu, nga
kôchoi, rô
giôí hômê, hrê
giôí hônúa, ơ, plêng, rõlhôi, rõkê
giông mào
kôxôm
giông nhâu trôi
giông nhâu môt
thiâ, tôkea
giông vôi a
chêng
giông mào, môt
loai kôxiâng
tea:
giô lênh kôtra, mòdang
giô chôu, pek
giô thiêu tôbê
giô-han tôjô
kûng
giûa hûuka
giûc hûa
giûn hêdrang, hômê, kûian, lung lu, oâ
ngang, tang
mang, tren
giûn, môt loai
kôtôn
giûp-dô gum, tôvô, tôvéang, vêang
giûp-dô nhau
tôdrum
giû vê
giû con
pômnhôk
giûa tôđê, tôđê
giûa cûôy klo
giûa lûng krôi
giûa thûn cûôy
lûng
giûông xôang
H
ha eî, hâm, hêh
há miêng há, mo há
há vah
ha cânh hôdrap
hai pêa
hài chûng nó
kôdrá
hài chûng ta pâ
hài chûng tôi (hai ngûôîi) mà
hái mûtôi pêa
chat
hái mât lulea
hái ngûôîi dô
préi
hái kê, pui
hái trai krê, pêî
plai
ham rôhû
hang kîap, klôh
hàng ba
kêchûûk
hàng rào kônang
hân hûa ti ‘nek,
ti hûnau
hân khô kôtêm
prâng
hân ta kôtêm
hân tûy kôtêm
‘bôk
hân-hûnh bôlông
hát hát
hát ca rôngi
hat cha, plai
hat giông klôông
hay hák, khak,
ti hrai
hay là dôh, là, ôn, thu...thau
hay nhôt rõ-o, rõthû
hay quên luat
heo chu
heo rûng rõkâi
hêô hôô
hê tô i tai, préi
hêt lòng jôm
hêt rôi
hiên hâm tâi, hiêm tay aî,xêô
he mûi hôtôdrâ
hên lûnh tim
hiêu ‘nai
hinh un
hinh cânh pûm, rõbôm
hinh thûn
 tôchuang
hinh trôi xoan
tôchuang
hinh vûông plo
hinh xâm trên da
khôm
hit xû
ho kô-ô
ho rôpông, vôi
hoa cûôui roa
prìât
hoa tai hôông
hôa dcê hêê
hoa giây plûa
hoa-bînh dai
hoa tan ngâm
hôc phôông, thau
hoc hûk, hriam,
môfrîam,
tôhriâm
hoc on tôba
hôi eng
hôi thâm chah
hôn dô rô tô
hong sia
hong chûa, krôk
hô jô teî
hô rôlong, tuam
hôi hûâng, xû
hvûng
hôi dô nah, rõô
nahr
hôi hôp hiâm
hôi trùcâc nhah
hôn chûm, xû
hôn-lê pôkôaông
hông kôtêî
hôp kônôp
hôt klôông
hôt trong chûôî
préi
hôî hûôhô, riôh, xoh
hôn ta
hôn hêt pa ’nai
’nô
hôn nâa ma
hôt tôc riû xák
hài kriân
hun li pôhûn
hût tríe
hût bảng xîfông
chua
hût thûcôc hut,
ôn
huy-hiêu kôlôông
hûyt giô iu
hû hu
hûa tôkea
hûûu chôi, kâng
I
in nhâu thiâ
ût îa, î-a
ût khi pêrang,
préng pêrang
ût làm pêrang
préang
K
kê cáp brôt
kêc kreak
kênh kêng
kêo cê, tea
’nhên
kêô ‘no, hôtôt,
hûa, kôdrîa,
kônhêp, tôi
kêô dêy môôô
kêô lûôi tan nga
kêô ra rua
kêô kêô
kiên cânh, môt
loai tôko
kênh kênh kru
kêu dradrai,
dredreng,
kôbông,
kôboang,
kôlu, kreô,
kuviah, tôî,
tôpôp, xuxai,
xuxaa
kêu âng-âm
hông
kêm ca kô-êa
kêu cuc-cuc
kôdrok,
kôdrue
kêm lâ kôdrah,
rôrê, rîi
kêu rû-rû hôdrô
kêu thêt lên
tôêkê hûrang
kêm to mûnhûu
mắt kẻ trôi lão, ngai
mắt mủi mồm ma
mắt rơi cao hài
hiằng tờ kan
mắt rơi lận hài luò
mắt rơi hài mập pie
mắt hia, lói
mắt ong tea ngeam
mắt inoa, rải, yok
mè rồngá
mè nòu
mè plór
mè miò
mèo rứng chẻa
mè pem i
mèm hne,
kobao, mom, nhinhon, nhuap, nhuò, rõbben, rõpa
mèm yùu
rômúan
mèn duh, duôh, hômè, hômòu, hmò, jia, khàn, pòkòhom, puk, ròmòánh
mèn, mòt thò
kòpan, kàng
mèt imro, lea, prei, rõkèng, tổbèi
mèt lù lòu, rõbòk
mèt quà rõ-ó
mì mét kòtòu ma
mìa kòteó
mièng póc
mièng dò, nga, ròkòng
mièng bò hmie
mùn kòjùp
mính (mòt loài bò rùng) mem
mính cha, ngò
mò pè, tang
mò khoa, mò plòng, ma, plóm
mù chàh làng, hè
mù đỡ dòi, kòdo, mòk, muak
mùi mòi bòrè
mua ròe
mùa ròño
mùa òng ròño mòdtróng, ròño pòxám
mùa kòh
mòdtróng
mùa mùa hngèi, ròño hngèi
mùa thu ròño hngèi
múc (nòt) kòi
mù phong, pôk
mùi heo téng chu
mùi nhon, chài, chip, kòi, mòan, ròjie
mùi mòh
mùn kòtùa
mùn nhòt treò
muòi po, mat, mòi, tritruô, xüxá
muòi mòt mòi, mòt loài hmèng
muòn chia,
hòkôm...va,
yông, nguân,
nhàng, prù,
ròhù, rôn, va
muôn thém - hiù
muòng mònè
muòng to uang
muùt kòtùa, kòvé, mon
muòt bông
pòtòng
muà mei, neà
muà dà pri
muà hea, kò-à
mùng lun
mùòi chat, mòi chat
mùòn mung
mùòp kòxam
mỳ mìh
N
nà mònèng
nách plèe, pùpìô
nài chòi
nài, mòt loài kàng
nài chuòi kòvà, kòvà priôt
nam péang pa hòdêrôh
nan tòlea
nan ngang tònën
nào kikkì, lai
này kò
này mảm hùan
nàm hònám
nàm pòtâm
nàm kòxòng, sò
nàm tay kòtùô
nàm mòngói
nàm nghiêng koì
eng ea
nàm sàp, kòkup
nàm xuong
hnà, kòdông, rìng ñà
nàng tô
nàng hngâm
nàp dày kònap, kòluà, kòluàp, kòluô
nàp vung kòlap
nàc cut kò-à
nàm kòxèt
nàng lèn kò-i
nàu práp
nàu pê
nàu rùòu vat
nàu ròi pòchên
này màm hòbù
nàm hvang, hvat, kòxé
nàm dà klau
nàm manh xòng
nàm hmat
nàm mìeap
nèn khoh
nên kôihoi
nêp 'nhén
nêu chîng, chôu,
chu, lua, tang
ni lòng ni-long
nîa kôtûm
nîa mônê greô
nîn at
nîn ngiû
no phai
nô gá
nôc tia hûnôi
nôc rân kám
nôi hôbah,
khên, pêchan,
tôpui, tôi
nôi chôi tôpui
xah
nôi dai hmuat
nôi dôc hûnau
hêak, pô-ia
nôi dôi lulea,
buat, hêak,
hlô, juîh, miel,
pôkî
nôi giûm pôchûau
nôi khoác
mônhôm
nôi lông tiêng
kôdrâh
nôi lôo hêak,
pôlôi
nôi nhô môhêï
nôi rô hôhô
nôi thâm
mônheng
nôi thông hûpa
nôi với tôi dei
nôi xâu duua,
hôlek
nôn hôkau,
rôkau, kôtûm
nong tôn
nông rôtô, thu,
tô
nông bûc pô-ôh
nông nay
nông ruôt
nông nòc
plông
nô kôtêi, pôtôû
nôi hôdro
nôi 'dông,
chìang, hro,
kai, tôpra
nôi pêang pa pa
nông anga
nôt dôt kôpông
nô chên
nôi u
nô rômôc lôang
nôm hôî
nôu miôjîang,
môrch, pôrêch
nôu dòng vât
pân
nôu ngàyên
rônua
mût, hêêa, kvê
rôî, tôînïang
nôu ngo
nôa 'nheh, nêô
nôuç dak, kông,
tea
nôuç bôt hê,
hêng hê
nôuç cam tea
krûi
nôuç dâ prî
nôuç giông tea
kôî
nôuç lêc tea
chuâ
nôuç mám tea
mâm
nôuç miêng
hêng hê
nôtông ap, kô-
ôû, phêang,
pôh, prau,
prông
nût nê kôêta
NG
nôga pêlî
nôga bôlôp,
kô'mê, kôtông,
vêng vê
nôga ba rôhla
nôga ba sông
hôdroh
ngôc nhêen iâ
ngôang rôpau
ngôang kôtôi
ngôpô kôheô
ngôy 'nôi,
dréng, hôi,
uan
ngôy khi ah
ngôy hrúa, hûa
ngôy hài, ré
ngôy chû nhêt
hài pôtê, hài
tûng
ngôy hóm kiê
hài hôm iê
ngôy hóm nay
hài kô
ngôy hóm qua
hài nath
ngôy mài hài so
ah
ngôy mót hài
hôm iê
ngôy thût bây hài
tôdrôô
ngôy thût hai hài
môi
ngôy thût nâm
hài pûn
ngôy thût sâu hài
pôtâm
ngôy thût tû hài
pài
ngôy xáa rôsông
ngâm hôdrôa
ngâm hai chêng
ngâm 'nai, chêng
'nai, tang 'nai
ngâm 'mûi, 'nhâm, hrâm,
rôpà, tâm
ngâm kôjûp,
pâm
ngôt xû hêa lôk
ngêm hâm, tôlân,
tômân, tôngô,
tang
ngêm hêa bê, khêa,
rôhôî, xôpô
ngêm khoa, uá
ngêm kôi, pôtê,
rôngat, hôjân,
kêa
ngêhá tôôrôang
ngêhá dia ilang
kia, kia
Nghêm! xap
cheang
gêm rôpau
ngô trông
ngô lên 'ngôï
ngô quanh hvâi
ngô nha kôxam
ngô tê kôxam
ngô-nghû
rôôrô, tru rôôrô
ngôai sâm plông
ngôai pêang pa
nôu
ngôa-nînh têlot
gôî gat
ngôî eî, hônei
ngôon kôhîam,
kha, lêm
ngôon lâm lêm
rôlei
ngôon châm
hôràng,
hôràng cheang
ngôn tay
hôràng,
hôràng kông,
hôràng pah
ngôn tay cûî
hôràng kân
ngôn tay guêa
hôràng ûê
ngôn lûa pla on
ngôôt ngêâm
ngôî hô'nan,
ngôù
ngông ngông
ngû ngôc plông
ngû-ngô kô'li,
kôlûi
ngû kôi
ngû mê dê rông
rômo
ngû sôm rêng
kôi
ngû say hêak
ngû trong rûng
tam
đường đró
trọng
đâu u lai
đó u me
ghê đê, phtá
mãi tít trên ti
ngóai a trong,
đó trước đế
trên `ngai, đế
rá, pounding,
teng nga
đến đó u tai
ót và órg
tọ, mọt lọi pró

P
pittông kółut
PH
phá `nek, `nha,
ngie, mô`nhie
phá duk, rókit
phá, cho, khoh,
thè
phái không? chè
phá bong múi
Pháp półháng
phát rài muih
phát póxau,
phá
phán eak
phán viẹt
kółphong chêh
môgrang,
ngię, phan
phán hóbre,
 koş, ia, pa,
pec
phép phep
phép lọ półxe
phét phét
phá pa, pęng
phá bác pęang
pa kółhóng
phá nam pęang
pa hóbróh,
rójoh tea
phá sau krí
phánh ra búng
phó phóng
phong hóbáu jai
phòng-túc khái,
súa xiam
phông krau, túi,
véang
phông khái chép
phó kóphó
phó xóu
phó kháng,
teng
phó khó (cá)
không
phó lúa ia báu
phué xuat
phút phut
phú-lút tea
tóxin
Q
qua bógat,
kóneh, lap, lu,
préang
qua bò tónoh
qua chô xuí
qu `nang, hi
`nang, hãi,
ldê, làh, lê, ó,
-rô-oh, rôrok
qua bông kàng
qua bông
b`long
qua dôa púm
qua dâi kong,
tônei
qua `e-ea, pang
vak
quan-tài póng
quanh hóng
quat pê
quay ap,
kódrêng
quay lúng ọi
tóreú
quan tôkrún
quan dôi chéam
quan linh líng
quan hman
quan ào hóu
quan cut xólip
quan `dông,
 kvan, tôrîng
quât ti hòbré, ti
hônnán
quât quy uà
que hódráng
que dê nhưng thít
môdráng
que do kónea ôú
dróu
quê iló, hón, íơ
kópa
quen hma, tóla
quen biêt hma,
pí
quê ọc nh
quê thô
quê há, konia
qui chóng krong
quýât-dînh
tókeà, hóbra
R
ra lo
ra hoa tònhha
ra kói hóh
ra lênh drák,
kóbah, pótah,
phó, thê
ra môt-hói pô-oh
rác rôhêá, tuih,
kok
rác rong
râi ok
ránh toh
ráo kôdrum,
kang, krum,
pókêa
ráp hóngreng,
hôhê
rau kôchài, rópê
rau muông hóng
hóî
rau thôm nhông
hòng
rác blóu, rôpra
rán pah
rán hò-mang
pah tu
rán môt pôú
rzàng hònêng
rzàng hám éam,
pô-ém
rzàng nánh hópeí,
rópo
rán kôdúm
rán sô
rán con kôtiap
râu hóbrió
rây hódroi, xíng
rây léc kôrêâng
rây chiak
rây ưòng muih
rê rópê
rê dôh
rê rei
rê chịu khó
tókôu priât
rêp hmoè
rêt kôchêp,
kôxê, ngô ngau
rêng tòjôi
rinh ra
rú chûng, dreí
rú prôk
rú ngú lông
rô `nhên,
hléang, tôlêang
rúa kóa
ría lon rópá
ría hóu, kruí,
têng, xea
ruí mãi nhè
hóbre
run rê rê
run só rôxá, sâ
rung kô`ráu,
kôkáu
rung `níng, níng,
ruih, tóêrä,
têlôe
ruôi rôî
ruôi xêxê achoa,
hóî
rương chiak
rương lúa klang
rương mót réám
ruôt mót mo,
kéa, xiam
rướt minh tónà
rót lêk, lêô,
treng
rút thâm tôhrá
rút xuông uı,
xám
ràa sea
ràa mót bau
ràa tay jú
ràa tay cho
mójú

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ruột sáng ngua
rời klei me
rốn klo
rồng topop
rừng chủ, kong, prai, pru, sà, sị
rọi koa
rừng hip
ruột bát hộa, rõdat
ruột 'nha, alak, aröm, danan, lanise, pinar
ruột can drü
rồi ko'neh, kleh, kréang, lam, ruih
rời xưởng tổhet, tổbo, tam
rồi pra
rồi di höröh, tōka
rớt xuống kleh, kréang
ruột xẻ xẻ, một
loại húa, kólit
S
sà gac
drei
sắc hlá mỏ-ea, kōxap
sạch sê 'lô, hra, chi, krúa
sai oh ta tro, pōtrōh
sao rōvōng
sai plei
sàn nhà trei
sàn mạt kōma
sàng ba, ēng, tea
sáng.chói ố ēng
sáng mai so mà
ah
sangkan mâu
săng chìng lē
tôn, um, xing
sanh chìang, hlo ma, pōjiang
sao hōlōng, kōkla, kiklai
sao? ti lāi
sao chēm rōng
sáp ong pet
sau ah, kō'na, klei, rōng
sau cùng jōi
sâu tōdrōu
say pōu
say ching lē, um, xing
sắc hēn
sắc khoa
săn 'mot, krōng, lua
sàn bát dudat
săng chau, tea chau
sáp va
sắt mēam
săm tō ro
săm sēt kōdërē
säu hōnóng, trau
sâu buōm
hōdrōng, tītōu, trian
sâu trong cāy le
ya bong
sâu trong cāy le,
một loại kōnau
sâu, một loại
drang
sē ah
sêo xēt
sēt kōchéang
siēng näng
kōhna
so sánh tōmọu
sóc kō'dū, kōxōi, kōi, proa
sóc bay tōtāia, tōtāu
sóc chuēt krei
soi sáng hōlōu
soi chō prai
sông tōfrōn, tea jōlōn
soong hōdro
sō kōxō
sō kōng xērō
sō müi kō-ōk
sōi tōnâm
sōi kuīh
sông tea, tea
kăn, tea xiām
sông reh
sông dao kōu
sông nūi inūa,
tōjōi
sōt-rēt tōngē
sō sēt rō-iō
sō pē, tāng
sō mō hōbun
sō bōrō
sō kōdra, kōdē, kōhng, lōtro,
ila, prēa, rō-a,
rē, tōbrā, xau
so' (bī lâm cāi gi)
loția
sō bī ān lōka
sō bī bāy lōlei
sō bī bō lōlōi
sō bī cao lōkriô
sō bī cau lōkîle
sō bī chēt lōhia
sō bī chēt duōi
lōklâk, lōkrâm
sō bī dāy lōluô
sō bī dâm vāo
lōklōâm
sō bī dau lōta
sō bī dō lōk, lōkö
sō bī gâp ai lōhma
sō bī giạ lōkra
sō bī giâu lōhmua
sō bī giêt lōktðé
sō bī hū lōnhâe
sō bī kēu lōkrēô
sō bī khóc lōkrðû
sō bī mūa lōmei
sō bī mūa lōn lōngëa
sō bī nēm dā lōktlau
sō bī nêght lōkhoā
sō bī rōi lōkleh
sō bī rōi lāi lōkang
sō bī rân cān
lōpo
sō bī thây lōhlo
sō bī trōi lōkat
sō lâm reō
sōi dāy rōtâ
sōm so
sōm mōi so mà
sūa kōu
sūc cā gui kā
sūc mēng prō
sūng hōnea,
pháu
sūi kōnhōng,
tea kūân, tea lō xēh
sūi tōt lap
sūt kēm tōcho
suy-nghī
tōchēng, tōmiat
sū tōdrōâng
sū giūp dō bruō
sū hūa hōn diap
sū nhieu bē
sūa 'mai, bro,
hōdrō, vāng
sūa cho dōng
pōtro
sūa lāi 'me
sūa sōa̯n ke,
rōnâu, tōnâu,
bro
sūa bō tea tōu
ro
sūa mé tea tōu
nōu
sūc khoē sūa
sūng mọ̄-ē, xōng
sūng kāi
sūng trōu rōvīm
sūng mū iđrik
sūóng quâ niān
sūt hâ
T
tā lōi pōn̜nhêm
tách rā tōkl̜a
tách riēng rā
tōtōe
tai tūăn
Tai-hoâ mang
liōng, rōbloam
tái pōbiam
theo kip tém
thoông-minh
plêng
tho đường nhôam
tho khôp
tho hâm, hiếu
tho hơn-hền
hórea, hék, hệo
tho kyi rôh, kôm
tho nho ipù
tho rùng hômá
tho ghet ta
môna
thua thu
thec-gúc hà
thế mơá
thế tôi
thung-lùng hok
ngô
thùng kõthung
thúc hõrran,
pôkêang
thúc dô pik
pôkêang
thúc dô cê têo,
ho-ôu
thúc giet cá
kôdrôu
thúc hût há,
pôkêang
thúc long robot
thúc vê
thuong 'nek,
hôñoi
thuyen duk
thuyen nho
plông
thu kõthô
thu têng
thu ma
thu ba ki pái
thu bôn, kí pùn
thu nhất kí mòi
thu nhi kí pêa
thu búa,
tô'nông
thu có nhiều
thuá bô
thúc an heo
dram
thúc dây blêng,
kôdra, plêng
kôj, riu, rômêk
thúc xoh
thức mêc hõka
thucción hâm,
kônia, pôjo
thucción yêu mojô
thucción kôtam
xía, pi
TR
trâlôi hôn,
tôveh, tia,
môrêô, tôveh
trâ nó pôkliê
trâ thu hõ-tàng
trâ tiênn am
trâ tiênh môhâ
trai chóng la,
kônôu
trái 'biam, plai
trái bâp hônoông
alai
trái cõm-chóm
plai trêàng
kômêt, plai
trêàng ket dro,
plai trêàng
ngôu, plai
trêàng xak
trái me plai
krôu
trái tim ihiam,
nuinh
trai lek
trân kïng, nga,
tôngo
trân peng
trân nhí
trân khoi
bôlûan
trao dôi môdrô
trát vûa mên,
pât
trâm hriêng
trân tômiô
trang khê
trang bõng, thal,
tlua
trân truong hóng
hông, rõhông,
rôlong
trâu kôpê,
kôpôu
trâu hâu, kôja,
kôtôu bâu,
mô'noh bâu,
mônoh, pôla,
xu
tre hôdraê
tre lôn pô-o
tre, môt loaji
blôh, kôlã,
kôpei, kriang,
pôlài, pheá,
rôchia, rõdang,
tôbôk, blông,
rôbá
tré 'nêng
tré nhat hôdroi
tré sinh dôi tâng
mai
treo hõba
treo bâng dây
tô'râh
tré lênh hêô
tré hâra
trén 'ngei, a nga,
pâng
trên dô kleông
tré hõjàm,
kôdria
trá choêi
tríeu rôthu
trí khoên têân
trí chung vung
tro choi, kôcha,
kôjá, trôi
trôi kat
troi tôveang,
tôvô
trong dô,
rônhiang, tông
trong khi
kôplah, kô,
pôlâ
trong lùc dê, plâ
trông mát kôngê
ma
trong phâô
kôngông, mok
cîch
trôi hiêu
trôi kôtâu
trôi thôat hôda,
hûan, môm
trôi tuyatu
trôi rôka
vượt qua  luan
xa  hồng, khei  xa quá  kleông
xa-lông  lin
xà-bông  kobông
xà-lách  holat
xà  plàng
xạc chét  kôloa
xách  xie
xách nước  hneng
xài-phô  mohrè
xám  pok
xanh  dreh, jeh
xanh da trời  ingiat, liông
jeh, tôkoah
xáo  khó
xâu  'mei, jeh, kôря, khia, rôtôh
xâu-hô  rôtôu
xây cất nhà  ko hngei
xây dựng  kôang, tang
xe xê
xe củ thúng
xê pôkêang
xe nhô  rõu xê
xe rô-môc tớjôi
xê  chie, chiô, tôchê, tôpo
xem hlo, hñai, ngân, tông trống
xem thúng
ghiêng
xem-xê  pôtrôi, hyô, rô'nek
xên ká, kep
xêng hôngia, kô'bêné
xếp hàng  pôtàng
xia bằng giọng tay vie
xiên hôdràng, xúa
xin  êa, pa
xin lôi  poññêm
xin phép  pa phep, xin
xít soh
xoài  plai rôbâ
xoân rôvé, vê
xoân bôp xie
xông hôngê, hôrî, keî, klei, tai,
tui
xông rôi pôih
xô kôthung
xôn-xao pônhák
Xô-dàng
rôtêang
xôl (cóm) tông
xu xu
xúc guî
xúc câ  gui kà,
tan kà
xúc-pham rôjûân
xưng quanh rôta
tá
xuí dông
hôdroh tea
xußông chu,
môngoi, trêang
xùp xup
xûa rõh nah, ton
nah
xußông kôxiang
xußông suôn mìa
Y
yên hôiap
yên-lăng  hmái,
rôpap
yêu pôjo
yêu câu  kôbi
yêu mên  möjô
yêu thủông
têang, xît
yêu-mên hô-ùi,
hmê
yêu-thủông hô-ùi, pôî
yêu-thuât kômet
yêu rômûán, rô-ôu
Z
zêró  tôvéng
French Glossary

A
à dei, kô, la, trôh
à bas cham
à bon marché
rôpa
à l’avance
chúan
à l’égard de kô
à l’occasion de
‘beng
à moins que me, xia
à peu près a
ching, kôdrô
à son aise hôtro
à venir ah
abaissement
thông
abandonner lôi, rah
abandonné tap
abattre hnáp
abdomen pôtok
abeille ôang, xot
abondance bê
aboyer kôu
abuser de ‘nek
abusif kônhôam
accent
circonflexe
köluap
accomplir
chiang
accoucher d’un enfant hlo
ma
accouplement
tônôu
accrocher klê
accuser pô-uân, pôxâm, tôhmôm
acheter môdrô, rôe
acide chôu
adhérer krea
adieu pêlang
adroit hônûa, ô, rôkê
adultère khêa, tolut
aéroplane tôbái
affirmer pei
chiak
affiche tôbêang
affiler nhûan, tô
afin de u, xia
afin que i
agiter rôtrê, tru
rôtrê
agrandir chôa
Ah! hêlas! a
aide bruô, phông
aider gum, kônîa, môjo, tôvéang
aigle kêáng
aille chôu
aijère kôêang
kloa, kêáng klua
ajiguille kônhô, lôang chôu, truan
ajiguillon ei
aile mônâ
aileron hnhâ
aîmer hme, kônîa, tôjo, mônâng, pôjô, pôi, rôheng, têang, xit
ainsi me
air hôxoh, hyôh
aiselle plie, pîplô
ajouter thâm
allaïter âu
aller lâm, prôk
aller à klê, siam
aller à reculons
tôrôô
aller au fond
krâm
aller autour de
tôxuô
aller de l’avant
lâm hôdrôî
aller en arrière
lâm kô’nai
aller en aval
tônôh
aller en patrouille
tông fak, pôtrui
aller en ville
lâm kôphô
aller très bien
tôma mo
alléz! prôk
alors me
amadou poi
ambulance xê
pôkêang
âme mônôa
améliorer kia
Américain mih
Amérique mih
amenuiser kê, keô
amer chek,
hang, xang
ami chiang, pû
amorcer môdrân
amorcer prân
amour hô-ui
ampoule pôtông, púih on
an hônam
ancêtres hôdre
ancien ton
andouiller kái
aneth nhông
hong
anguille ning
nung, pôlûm, rôkê
animal hómá
animal
domestique
môân
anneau tôchîân
annoncer hôdrô
anus krî
aout kê tôhêam
apatir uih
appeler dradrai,
dredreng,
kôbông,
kôbaong,
kôlâu, kheû,
kreô, kuviah,
xuxai, xuxua
applaudir
mônhâu, rau
apporter chian
apprendre par
cœur rôbot,
vê
approcher môn, siam, trôh
après kô’nai,
kli, klê me
après le coucher
du soleil hài
klih
après-demain
hài hômô ah,
so ah hômô
apres-midi xè
arachide pré
araignée pek
peng
arbalète mònêng
arbres lông
arbre coton
lông 'bok,
lông plai
köpei
arc sang
arc-en-ciel kia
pôtea
arche môdrêng
argent blak, lian
argumenter hòu,
mônhên,
tôbrat,
tôhôu, tôtung
armée châm
armoire kôtu
arranger Ték,
môhà, prâh
arranger la trappe
rôkea
arrêté hla
arrêté kôdat,
lôi, tôpa, tot
arrière-petit-fille
chéi
arrière-petit-fils
chéi
arriver kâm,
préang
artillerie
kônong, mok
chien
aspirer ok
aspirer briôk
assez 'bui be,
'nhen, be
assiette plate
kôviâh
assistance bruô
assister tôvo,
véang
assurément
'nung
atèle kôn
âtre plô on
attendre préang
attendre kôm
attraper ra, tro
au-dessus 'ngei,
pôpêng
au-dessus de
pôpêng, pâng
au haut 'ngei,
kôông, ti
au milieu de
pôlâm
au milieu de
matin hài
hiâng tô kan
au moins bui
aube ga
aubergine trông
auge hôdông,
kômêng tea,
kônong tea,
kloh
augmenter chia
aujourd'hui hài
kô
aussi hônum, hâ
hia, ma, teh,
tô, xuan
automne rônô
hengei, rônô
hengei
automobile rônô
xê
auprèsfois nah,
rôh nah, ton
nah
avaler luô, ôu,
rônuâ
avancer hnhô
avant deî,
hôdrôî
avant lever du
soleil so mà
avant-bras nhaî
avant-hier hài
hômôi nah
avec 'bâng,
'nôm, deî,
dreng, rôrât
aventir brâ tôî,
brâ tôî,
pôcham
aveugle plönô
ma, plôm
avidement khùa
avoir âi, danh
avoir besoin de
kôto, pôdôû
avoir de la
chance pon
avoir fain
kôkêa
avoir le hoquet
kô-à
avoir mal aux
dents hêng
avoir soin de
kônà, môhei,
pônhôk
avril khê pûn
B
bac 'dô, duk,
rôkît
bague hômông,
tôchian
bâiller kôêu
baiser chum
baiser trêang
balai kôpuikh
lông kôpuikh
balayer kôpuikh,
trêam, tui
balle bô'long,
ko'bông, plai
bambou bôhô,
hôdrêa, kôlâ,
kôpei, kriâng,
pôlai, pô-ô,
phea, rôchha,
rôdang,
tôbôk
banane priat
bandage hôbûâu
bande chûan,
kôôa, klong,
tôfêa
baudeau hôbûâu
baquette 'duih,
lông 'duih
barbe hôbrûî
barque duk
barrière pôklôû
bas kôdô, kôhôi,
kra, kram,
mô, xuap
bât hmie, pung
pôh
bateau duk,
pôtôû
bateau plat rôkit
bâtiment duk
bâtir ko, ko
hêngi, kôäng,
pôkêa
bôn hôôdrêng,
lông,
môôdêng
battrê 'nêk,
pôngia, pam,
rôbat, tôsak,
teng, tôang,
tôu
beaucoup 'nung,
khât, nga,
pang 'nung
beaucoup de hen
beau-frère mai,
mêh
beau-père vâ
bêbê 'nêng,
kôân ngâ,
mîn
bec mông, mông
môh
bec-de-lièvre
hôàng
becqueret po
bêgayer rôdê,
tôpuì rôdê
belle-fille mê
belle-mère sa
belle-soeur mai,
mêh, mê
bercer en
chantant lông
bêret bôrê
bicyclette xê
bien dai
bien portant
krûâ, krûa,
lêm mo cha,
mo
bien que ma lua
bientôt ah, â
bière bia
bifurcation
rôhla
pochou, sée, tâng
cheval, chev, chev, chèvre,
cheville, ma, cheval,
chévré, poupé, chevron,
chien, choisi, cho, cho,
chose, hôte, koto, cóto
chévé, ké, tôô, kôko
chose qui pique
hônei, hôpe, hôbi,
chuchôter, môheî, môheng,
chute d'eau hloh, chibô
chien 'ba tôônèn
ciел pleng,
egaghe hôdôro
ekloa, klêang
klua, cime rôtak
ceinetière ilang
kia, ilang kia, kia,
tônâp, tônâp kia
clé glô, kôk
cingler ti hôbrè,
ti hônân
cîning potâm
circonférence
kra, circulaire tôvéng
cire pet
ciseau mônong
ciseaux kônop
ciseler pong
citronnelle plâng
clair 'nhen, rônhiah, tôlêang
clairement hlêang
claquer tea
classes lam
clôche kôlông,
têng neng
clôture kôdrum, kônaong
côbra 'pah tu
coccinelle drang
cochon chu
coeur ihiam,
nuih
cogné chuông,
drei
cogner rôbat, troh
coin hông,
mum, vîng
colôptère
chuchiu, kônaou,
pupriam, ya
bong
côlle-forte chei,
tea 'nhén
collier rôlông
colline inúa
comble to tîau
combin to lai
commander
drak, kôbah,
môdat,
pôklot,
pôkua, pôtaô,
phô, thô
commencer
pôsap,
pôxiam,
pôang,
comment? ti lai
commercer
môdrô, pôôch
compartment
rông i
compassion hô-
ùî
complètement i
tai
complêter lui
complimenter
lun
comprendre 'nai,
'num, tôkea
compter xêo
condensation hêi
conduire ja, ja
pônhô, prôk
connaitre hma,
pô, tôô
conseiller
pôcham
consentir à rau
considérer
tôchêng,
tômit
continuer bôi,
chu, dâ,
'à, nhâng, ôi,
ôô, oôhô,
ôôhôi, tôôp,
u, xu
contraire biam
convoiter nguân
copeau hva,
kôboi, kôja
coquillage krot
corbeau pang
vâk
corbeille diông,
hôôang,
kôdôp,
kôôôang
corde kôxâi
cordon rôtâ
coriandre
kôxam, nha
kôxam,
ñoong hông
corne kái, rôvim
conneille ê-êa,
pang vak
corps cha
corps de garde
ngêi gak
corral kôôrông,
véa
correct cho,
pêtôro, po
'nâng
corriger hôdôro
cosse kôja,
mônhôb,
rôôôang
cosse riz mo’noh
bâu
côte mia
côté ing, king, pa, péang
coton kôpei
cou pem
rônông
couard lia
coucher du soleil hâi luô
coude kung king kông
coudée hôka
coudre chêp, kôpô
couulant rôkê
coup hê
couper hre, hvê, kôtêng, kep, kô, lé, pang, pê, prang, sê, têng, to
taxam, xea
couper (cheveux) riû xak
couper en tranches pê
couper la gorge bo pem
couper viande chêh
couple tua
coupoir tôñfang
courageux
tônôu, xiap
courant dé, tea, tea tôxîn
courbè chông, gut, kôviu
courir hroh, kôtau, tôdat
cours d’eau tea kan
course kôtau tôûda, tôñoaung
court ‘nai, chang ‘nai
cousin ngoh, o
cousine na, o
couteau ’nîng, hônglong, hnêa, rôkie, rôkong
couteaux kôna
coutume kôi, sûa xiam
couverture bông, duh, duôh, hômê, hômôu, hmô, jia, kôpan, kông, pôkhom, puk, rômôang
couvrir hôthôf, kôdo, kôdu, kôxon, kôxuô, klo, klup, lem, lûm, luô, pang, xî, xup xi
cowboy kô’bôi
crabe ase, kôtéam
cracher kôchôm, li
craie kôphông
crêpe chêh, môgrang, mràng, phan
craindre kôdra, kôheng, lôtro, lia, rô-a, rô-iô, rê, tôbrâ, xau
crainif préa
crayon làoang chêh
crête tia i
creuser chia
crevasse cho
crêver tôñhêang
crevetem xîông
cribre xîng
crier biê, dradrai, dredreng, kôbông,
kôboang, kôdôrah, kôhôi, kôlau, kô, kuviah, mônhâu, pôlôk, rôrê, reî, xuxâi
crier perçant tôkek hôdrâng
criquet hôdrô
croc tèlei
crochet hôpei, kôlei, tôlei
croître ciao, croître chiang, hían, rô-nîh, ta
croix pôkîéang
cru hang
cruche vô
cueiller kei
cUEillère uang
couiller mônhê
cuire chêh, pê, vat
cuisse plau
culotte courte xôlip

cupide hmôm
cuve kôthau
cymbale chêng, hê, kôang D
d’abord a hôdrôi, chuân
dangereux xia
dans drô, tung
dans tout lap
danser ‘biam, kônhhon, xuong

de sap de bonne heure
de là sap
de niveau

drompt
débris kôloa

décembre khê

môi chat pêa
déchet tuih, xok
déchirer tôpô
déchirer chiô
décider hôbra,
tôke

découper kâ, xêa
dédiê jom
défaire chiô, lea
défalquer glôh,
tah lôî
défendre kom, krau
défense pêlô, rôpô
défêguer eak
définivement âî
dégonfler hôhô
déjà hîang
délicieux
ekhîam,
khak, lêm,
lêm rôlei
dêliê chîm, hôi,
mônôang
dêliê lôh
dêlûge rônàn,
tea luô
demain hâi so ah
demain matin so
mô ah
demander chah,
êa, eng, pa
demander à xin
demi dé

démonter chiô,
plôe
dense kôdrâm
dent hôngêng
dêplier ïek
déposer pet
dépouller

bôhuî, tra

dépuiller hrua

priat, kie

depuis longtemps

tôn nâh
depuis peu nêô
député phông
dernier jôî,
kô’nêi
derrière kô’nêi,
krî
descendre chu,

 tôsông ju rê,
tê, xâm
descendre sur
kréang
désérer pei,
op nha, tui
désigner du doigt
vie
désirer heng,
nguán, nhàng
désobéir à
khàng ko,
tólut
dessein ma lep,
rôném
dessein de chaise
kônea táng
dessin hna
dessiner kea
détail tôdrâng
détente pôxì
détruire 'nhie,
hu, mênhie, tôchie
dette chên
deux pêa
deuxième ki
pêa, pâi,
pûn, ...
devant hôdrôi,
hôlôu, tôngia
devenir chiang,
lua, ta
deviner hmûm,
lôkra, môi, nhom
devoir koh
dévoué jom
diable hômat
Dieu bôyang
diffèrent ê, pa rô
phá, phâ,
tôdra, tuviah
difficile pâ
difficult hnea
digerer kôdo
diligent kôhna
dimanche hâi
pôtê, hâi tîng
diminuer tôcho
dire khên, tôi
dire du mal de
drua
direction pêang
discuter pôchan
disperser rôpra
disque chiu
dissoudre hê,
ngóm
distinct tuviah
distribuer hôiṃi
district 'dông,
kvan, töring
divers ê
divider kâng
diviser chang,
chûc, têpôe,
xôang
diviser en deux
pa tôđêi
division krông
dix chat, môî
chat
dix sous kak
docteur thài
pôkêang
docteur thài
pôkêang
doigt hô'ráng,
hô'ráng kông
doigt de pied
hô'ráng
cheang
donc mà môhê
donner âm,
chian, hôđê,
môhâ, pôhâ,
plêang
donner avis de
môgât,
môgrang
donner le jour à
pôjìang
donner un coup
de pied tah,
tû
donner un coup
de pieds à
kôtañ, kôthè
dormir kôi, tam
dos rông, rōu,
tôgian
douleureux kloû
doux chie,
nêgam, pea
xi, rôbôu
drap vâi
droit hô'vâ

droit gat,
kôchua,
tôđráng
du dehors gong,
hông
d'une manière
satisfaisante
'nhen
dur kôto, kak,
khàng
durable khàng
durant dê,
kôplah, kô,
pôlâ, pla
E
au dak, tea
eau potable tea
chua
eâcaille kôchea
échapper hiûan,
môm
échapper à hôđa
écharde méđôm,
sak
echelle perron
kông
éclair châng
tôro, kôblea,
on kôblea
écater pôtôu
ecole trung
ecole primaire
trung vê
'nêng
écorce kômoa,
kôtôu
écorcer hôbuïô,
hêng kôtôu,
hî, hreu
priat, kôxea,
tie, tra
écrosser lea
écouter hman,
tôlâng,
tômang,
tôngô
eran kôléô
écroisir
kôtêam
écrit pôâng
écritre chêh

cûreul kô'dû,
kôxôi, klái,
proa, tôtia,
tôtûa
effets tôko,
tômêám
effilé hên
eflyer potê
effrayé kôdêre
egal hôto,
rôtang, tôkêa
eglise hngie
khôp
égoutter kôto
élargir rua
élastique tôrêê
éléphant rui
elever (animaux)
pân
elle gá, kôdrâ,
mai
elles kôdrâ,
mau, pôû, vai
elles (deux
personnes)
prêî
eólogoix xei
embarrassé
kômei, lim, u
lim
embaucher
môhâ
embrasser 'mo,
kua, na, pin
embrocher xúa
embusquer ra
emmener glôô
émoussé hua,
kôbrôù
empirer tôcho
emploigner 'dot,
hôbuian, plah,
prua, rup,
tôxuap
empoissonner hô-
ôù
empreinte du
pied glo
glôô
emprisonner
kroàng
emprunter mung
en drô
en amont
kônghông tea
en aval hôdroh
tea, rõjoh tea
en bas *nai,
môtei
en dépit de mà
luà
en désarroi
 tôjung
en désordre
tôjung
en haut a nga,
têng nga
en haut de a nga,
pôpêng
en place khea
en sueur pô-ôh
en sûreté pôcháí
en sus bô
encontre kô-ôi,
kôpông, tôpa,
xìu
enchanté ro
enclore kàng,
krum
enclume kôlîng,
tian
core *nhêh,
hái, nêô
encourager kôchôi
dormir blâk
enfant *nêng,
ôn, kân, nàng
enfant le plus âgé
kûân ki reng
ta
enfant le plus jeune kûân
ki hôdroi
enfant plus âgé
kûân ki reng
ta
enfin *nhêh
enflé xông
enflet mô-ê
enfumer li
pôljâm
engager môhà
engourdi kôbrêm

enlever têk,
xuông
enlever un cerf-
volant kô-nei
lôi
enayer rõhôù
enroué kôm lô
enrouer liâm
enseigner hné,
môdôk, sûa
ensemble dei pô,
juam
ensorceler têng
ensuite klêi me
entendre tang
enterrer mê, tap
entourer hvô,
pôkông
entraîlles xok
entée hmei
enter 'mot,
kôto, lu, mot,
to
entretise
idrâng
envelopper luô
envoyer
môdrôù,
pôtrôù
épais hôbo
epaule kôxah
épée châng
épi de mais
hônông alai
épine ilâ
éplucher bîoi,
xia
epouse kôdrâi
épreuve tônôang
éprouver
tônôang
épuisé kau
épuisé rõbôk
êre rõh
êriger tang
errer xoí
errer xoí
escabeau tân
tang
cëllacealde hêo
escarpé sô
esclave tek

espèce
hôdroang,
xiam
esprit kia, xêang
esayer bûa
essence chau,
tea chau
essuie-mains
ken
essuey xuat
est pêang pa hài
lo
estimê kôniâ
estimer tia
estomac pôtok
estomac de vachê
hôleà
estropié ikôn, 
irô, kôpa,
môngê chô
et 'báng
et demi(e) koa
étang tea nhông
étendre tôpa
étendue tôring
étrouner kôchei,
sak
étincelle 'blê,
mîê, réang on
étoile hôlung
étoile du soir
pra
étonné tuviah
etonnement
pôxeh
étouffant pô-ôh
étouffer kôtak,
ûa
étourdi vit
étranger tumôì
être ôl, xê
être d'accord
tôriâm
être satisfait de
nian
être sur le point
de vâ
être surpris ûa
étudier hôk,
hríam, môhriam,
tôhrriam
 eux mau, vai

evéiller môdriù
éventer kôpah,
pê
éviter hôluan, ví
exactement
klâng
exagérer kôluà
examiner hvô,
pôtrôù
exercer tap
exprimer
hôdroi, môc
tea
extérieur a gong
extraire 'rôh,
tôm
extraordinaire
krip
F
face ngia
fâché hméà
facile be-êà,
hluà, tâ, tô'lei
facilement êà
fade blâp,
blûôk, lat, xia
faible rômùàn,
rô-ôù
faire chhâng, tî
pro
faire la guerre à
hôbrôk
faire la traversée
dak, hôgat,
kôneh,
môgan,
préang
faire perdre
hiyông
faire saillie
blüng
faire un pas
hvêà
faisan chhûng
vung, pôxâm
falaise rõhê,
tôkah
fâmile
hôdroang,
mumau, on
véang
fatigué imro, lea, prei,
rongèng, rd-ô, tôbrei
fauc jkéang
fauX xîoi
femnè kôdrân
fendre chîa, chie, chîo, hê, hņéang, kea, lê, pa, tôchîe, tôhea, tôhîéang, tîa, trâng
fenïtre bo, màng, péa
fente cho
ferme kôto
fermement pôchîa
fermer klo, kîup, sôang
fermer la bouche kôjup
fermer la porte kûng
fesse kôtei
fesser tea
fêtiche hôdrôang, kôboï, kôlot
five ou feuille hîà
feuilleret pek
feux d’artifice mîôï
vêve to
fèvrier khé péa
fiancé diap
ficelle kôxài, prê
fiente eak
figure kôdri
âông, môh ma
fil prê, prê èô
filer kôdrêng
filet hâm, na,
môgâu, pôtang, vâng
fill kôxâi
filtrer chua
fin kôdrô, kôi,
rôjie, ting
fini tai, tui
finir hôgô, hôrî,
veis, kîei,
môñui, prêi
fisserre cho
fixer vâng
flamme pla on
fléau tôngông
fleur réang, roa priat
fleuri tônhna
flueve tea kan
flotter ’dong, hiu
flotter tôpra
flûte rôvông
foie kliam
fond cheang, pôxuap
fondre hê
forcer kôchôt,
pôlut, tông
forêt chîu,
khûang, prùu,
sâ, sì
forge tûniam
forcer tîam, tok
former mên
fort ’dong,
hôdeng, hrâi,
hvâ, ivâ, krah, rôdel, tôtrei,
tei
fossé jô tea
fou gôk, kôk
fouetter ’nek,
hôbrê, hôbreh, rôbat
fougère
pûpliam, nha
pûpliam
fourchet kôvéang
fourchette greô, móñê greô
fourmi hmuî,
kôdí, kômûa,
môngâu,
môngéang,
tôkên, tôko,
trôi
fourmilîère tu
fracasser rè rè
frâis hôngiam,
nhê, xap
franc hôpa
français pôhîâng
France pôhîâng
frapper ’leng,
lut, blak,
chok, hôgôu,
kôpah, tôgôu,
to, treah
frapper du poing
tôk
frein preng
frémir tôdrô
frère nghô, o
frire khô
frisé tôkûn,
tôvêng
froid hôngiu,
gê
front kûîng,
ngia, tôngô
frotter lulît,
nhungiat ma,
pîk, uâ
fruit plai
fuir hri
fuîte tônhông
fumée jia, ngôi
fumer but, ôu
G
gagner bleî
gaine hnoa
garant kôtrap
garçon rôtâm
garde-à-vous!
Xap cheang
garder krou
gatô phông, plêa
gauche hô-ôô
gêmir hêng,
kôhôî,
môheông
gencive liâ
gêndre dôh
gêner hôjam,
kôdria
genou krang
genre xiam
germe pôlêang,
ua
gêsier pem ô
gibbon kôn
gingembre kîâ
glace prî
gland plai kuyh
glapir hôngîng
glisser hôngân,
kôtâu, kôtông,
rôhôû
glisser dans
puat, xang
glore ô étâng
glousser kôdrok,
kôdrua
gong chêng, hê, kôôang
gongs rônang
gorge chûa,
krôk, vâng
gourde plôî, pîa,
pih, pôu, tû ua
gourmand hâmôm
gûtê mleap
gouvernail kô
gouvernement
nha nuk
gouverner pôkua
gouverneur phia
grâce hô-ôî
grade lam
grain pri, pua
grain de raisin
plai rông rôî
graine cha, plai
grand au, hôdrah, khâ
kan, kan,
rôdiap,
tôgôh, xôn
grand-mère ja
grand-pere poa
gras rôma,
rôhâ
gratter hie,
kôpûa, krîô,
jouer nga
jouer xah
jouer au jeu
d’argent
toka
jouer téa
jouer hài
juillet khé tópah
juin khé tódróu
jumeau tang mal
jungle kong
jupe pôtak,
póxen
just d’orange tea
kruí
just à i, té
just à point de
t’ang

K
kaki ’rè, rônéam
kérosène chau,
tea chau
kilomètre kôxô

L
la mai
là-bas u me, u tá
là-haut u tai
La Thailande
thai
laborieux kôhna
labourer pôchóh
lacak rôlong, tea
hông, tuam
lâcher lôi
laid môdréi
laisser lôi
laisser tomber
kô‘neh
lait de mère tea
tôu nôu
lait de vache tea
tôu ro
laiton ma
laite hôlat
laite pomée
hôpe
lame kôu,
ménea, plá
lance rôpea,
râng, tea
lancer hvang,
hvat
lancer avec force
xông
langue rôkong,
rôpé
Laos leó
Laotien leó
lapider kiau
lapin kôpái
larve hré
las impro, préi,
rôkêng, rô-ô,
tôbrière
laver rôblôé,
sea, seô
laver (linge) roh
le gâ
Le Japon nhuk
le mois dernier
khé nôh
le plus lôi
le plus jeune
hôdroi
Le Vietnam
xuán
l’eau puits tea
kîôh
lâcher chea,
chûô
leçon ’báï
légendes
tômôian
léger hia
légume kôchâi,
rôpé
lent hrâ
lêpre hôbâu jai,
jai
lépreux krîan
lettre chu
lettre kôthô
leur vai
leurs vai
lever kô-ti,
kôtra, xei,
xot, xuông
lever du soleil
hài lo
lèvre lin
levure plô
lézard apei, hôu,
pôtîm, pôu,
rêng, tôkoa,
yà châ
lézard maison
chuchia
libellule
demoiselle
xîng xông
libérer rôang
lie chêk
lien rôlong
lier ’bôe kôxâi,
hôdri, hôgi,
kôtûa, là,
kat, pa, rit,
tôjâk, tôkoa
lieu îng, kôdrô,
tian, u
limace kikî
limaçon hôjuô,
kôpàu, krot,
tôlei
limer hrâu, peá
limite tôjô king
lire ngâm, ngâm
chû
liseron hông hôi
lit xông
lit de rivière
chûa
litière khu
livre hlâ mó-êa,
kôxap
loi luat
loin hôngê, khei
loin de phrâng
long hôdrâh, té,
xôn
longtemps
rôxông, ton
loterie xo’dê
loup chô prai
lourd hngam, lat
luette kô-êk
loi gâ, mai
lire ba, âng,
téa, tra
lire à travers
hôu
luisant rônhiâng
lumière
kôdêang, on
lundi hât mêi
lune khê
lutte tôôôâng
lycée trung kan

M
mâcher hrei,
môdrâ, mêam
hme, rôkê
machine kômaï
magasin rôpâm
magic kômet
pôkêng
mai khé pôtâm
maillot mãoô
main tâi
maintenant kô,
nô kô
mais alai, là,
ma, me,
tôma, xúa
maison hnéam,
hângi
maison
 communal
kuat
maison étendue
rôpông
maître chû phu,
thâi
mal de dents
prat
malade chhai,
môlat,
tôkrúa, tân
mo, trê
maladif hrei
malaria tôngê
 mâle kônôu
malodorant
hvâng, xu
hvâng, hvâ,
úm
manche ka, mô,
tuan
manger kôñâng,
ka, mloap,
ngôi, póûân
mangue plai
rôbá
manquer droh,
hra, khuû,
môngua,
pâng, xá
manquer de groh
manquer de parole sê
manquer son coup
marais
long
marcher bōi, kōtēang, lâm cheang, prōk
marcher à la file indienne
dōtiō
marcher dans l’eau plak
to, trua
marcher sur la pointe des pieds kōjēi
mardi hāi péa
marié ōi on
vēang
marque hōdrō
marqueur kōxōi
mars khē pāi
marteau tômōu,
tōnok
marteler pam,
tiam, tok
masquer hōdang
masse xiam
mât esprit khang
maternel pēang
pa nōu
matrice kēa,
xa
maudire ‘nhō, hōdre, hōlek, hōu, krui, mō, prōu, rōmēi, tēng, xea
mauillé kōchōh
mauvais ‘mei,
jeh, kōra,
mōderē,
pōchū, rōtēh
mauve prāng
‘rıōng
méchant kōra,
mrā
médecine hōrīan,
pōkēang
mégere chōk
mélangé tuvat
mêler vat
melon piā, pōu,
pūm
melon d’eau
pōkai
mêmē ‘mō’mo,
’nheh, hōtō, ki, mōi tiāh, tōkēa, tōkā, ti,..., tiāh, trōi,
xu
même chose hô
mênant ang māi, ta dāi
mener ja, pōhno
mener pātre rei nha
mentir buat,
hōnau hēak,
hēak, hliō,
juīh, lūlea,
mīel, pōhī,
rōnēl
menton kēang
mēpriser glīang,
hōvōu, hnhō
mercredi hāi pāi
mère nōu
mesure kōneā
ōu dōu
mesurer vēi
mētal mēam
mētre xōh
mêtre chat, chī, chōu, hōdō, kluō, rōtī, ta, trōi, vi,
xap, xap cō
mêtre à bas ju
mêtre à la porte dhīh, dhīā, hōjām
mêtre à la poste kōi hōthō
mêtre dans brēang
mêtre ensemble tōkuan
mêtre sens
dessus
dessous
pōrōng
mêtre sur hōnu
midi hāi dē
miēl tea ngēam
milieu dē, kēn,
tōdē, tōdē
mille rōpau
million rōtūh
mīne hréi,
rōtāng
mine de plomb
chī
minute phut
mire hōbāu
mīroir mō’mōy, nēng, nēo
moi ā, ma ā
mois khē
moissure
khom
moissonner xua
moitée dē, pa
molaire ēam,
pō-ēam
molasse rōbēn,
rōmūān
mollet pū
montagnard
kūn ngo
montagne inūa,
ngo
monter tak
monter sur kōto,
to
monter chōu
monter ja
pōhno, pōhno
moreau dō,
pōxā, pōe
mordre rën, tru
mot chu, rōkōng
motif chūa
motocyclette xē
mou kōbāng,
nhīnōn,
nhuap, nhūo,
rōbēn, rōpa
mouché rōi
mouche tsē-tsē
achoo, hōi,
hīa, kōlīt
mouchoir ken
mouillé igrāh,
khang
moule chōng la
mourir hla
mousse kōnot
moustique
hmēng, mat,
mui, trîtrūo,
xuxā
mouton triu
hōlēang
moyenne ‘nhō,
’nhō, kēn
muet chiang
plong, kōblō
mur hōkup
hngai,
hōnāng,
kōnōang,
mōnāt
mūr mōnei,
tuam
muscle plaı
musique tōdāı
myope triu
N
nageoir mōnai
nager kī tea
nappe chē
nation kōng
natte leōk, rōlēk
naturellement
hīdām kō va,
hōh, hōh, kōh
nauséabond trē
navrē kīe
ne...pas ōh,
pāng, ōh ta
ne pas aīmer
hēng
ne pas pouvoir
pōpāng, pāng
ne pas tenir sa
promesse sau
ne pas vouloir
pu va
ne...plus pā, xēı
n’être pas
disposé à kho
nectar tea
ngēam
nerveux rōxā,
rōxā, sā
n’est-ce pas? ëh, hâ, ô
nettoyer hôdra, hua
neuf tchênh neveu mûan
nez môh, têng chu
nid drêang, kôpa, tôdrêang chêm, tau
niêcê mûan nier
nôe pôkî nôe pôkôang
nœud hvêa, kvê rêi
noir ea, prâng, rômôn, rômôm
noircir búa
nom înai
nombre kôxô
nombril klo
nommer dô, khen
non ôh
non! ô-ôh
non cuît hang
nord kônhông tea, pêang pa kônhông
notre mâu, ngian, pâ, pin
nourrir chêm, krau, môreh, pôchêm, pôreh
nourriture pour cochon dram
nous ngian, pâ, pin
nous deux mâu
novembre khe môi chat môi
noyer hiu, klak
nu hông hông, rohông, rôloang
nuage inoa, xok
nuageux rôdam nuit măng
nylon ni-lông

O
O.K. cô, khô, lôpâng, ôu, tôhôm
obîr chiu, chûa, loi
obîr â arak
oblông tôchhuang obscureité rômâng
obtenir chha, rob
occasion na, xôh
ocêan tea
octobre khek môi chat
oeil ma
oeil de bambou kôlô
oeuf kôta
oeuf de pou kôkî
oeuf de poule kôta i
offenser rôjuân
office lam
ôfîr dôu, môdrua, plêang
ôh! hêlas! ôi
ôi ngông
ôignon kôtêm, kôtêm ’bok
ôindre pik
ôisear chêm, rôtie, tôchôk
ôisear petit rôkîe
ôiselet pôxia
ômbre mômô
ôn na
ôncel meh, mie, pa, tám
ônge de la main kônei, kônei hô’râng, kônei kông
ônge de pied kônei, kônei cheang
ôpôrê vê
ôr ma réi, mea
orageux rômâng
mei
orange krui
ordinairement hûnûn, kôtam xia
ordoner kôbah, môdat
oreille tôuân
oreille extérieure rû’nhông tôuân,
rûnô tôuân
oreiller kônian
origine xiâm
ordre hô’râng, hô’râng
cheang os kôloa,
kôxiang
oser khen
ôter lê
ou dôh, la, ôh,
phông, thau, thau...thau
ôu u lai
oublier biat, piu
oubliers liat
ouest pêang pa hài la, pêang pa hôi luô
ou hôm
ouies mêmô
ours rôkôu, rômam
ouverture bo,
ôbo, măng,
nga, pôlôu, pêa, trûâm
ouvrir hâ, kôtêa, lôu, loh, pek, pôh pêa
ouvrir la bouche mo ha
ouvrir les yeux
plek ma
ovale tôchhuang
paddy bâu
pagnê kôpên, khan
paillasson lôk
paille, hachée
hôû, pôlô, xu
pain ’ban
paire tôu
paix dai, kôfêm
palanche tônhông
palmier tôvea
pan tôgian
panier chang, chea, kônhông
panier grand kôdei
panier plat kôtûm
panier plat tôô
pantalon hman
Pape pôpô
papier hû mà-êa
papillon pûpê
rêa, rêng rea, tek tei
par bonheur tôma dah
par delâ ti
par example pôthî
par hasard tôma dah
parapluije tu
parasite ’mea
parce que
chiang, kôlíh, lâ, ma, xà
pardonner jôm, lôi, rônâng
parent hôdroan, momo
parents môi mo, nhông o
pârêsseux hluau, imro, kho, klai
parler hôbah, pôchên, pûtûan, tôpùi
parler avec tôi dei
parler en faveur de pôchâu
paroisse tôrûng
part pa, pôê
partir hroh, tòkla
partir de hûda, hûrh
partout lap kong
pas kôthéang
pas bon lêm óh
pas encore mòdô, òh ta chóí, ta hâi
Pascal pa xi ka
passe nah
passer lua
passer devant vi
passer par hîou, kônh, kiè
pasoire kôréang
pastique pôkai
paternel péang
pa pa
paume kôpéang,
kôpéang kông
paupière kôtôu
ma
pauvre bu, khêa, rôhi, xôpa
payer âm, môhâ,
pa
peau këa
pêcher xôi
pêcher tang na, xê kâ
pédicule tôxui
peigne chông la,
hôdrui, hôni,
kôjui, sui
peler lea, lông,
po, xia
pelle hôôia, kôbên
pellicule hóu
pelure kôtôu
pencê kôkup
pendant dé,
kôplah, kô
pendant d’oreille hôlông
pendant que
pôlâ
pendre hôba,
tôrâh
pendule chôu
penny xu
penser ’lo,
hûmû, tôchéng,
tômiat
pente rônâk
pècker chôk,
hôûù, hôô, lo,
mlêp, tro
perche núih
perdre lói, thu
perdre (dent)
tôlôe
perdu hia, po
père pa
période lôm
permettre kôh,
loh
permission phep
perroquet kreak
persil nhông
persister hmuat
personne ngê
personnel tôjôi
petit à petit ’blut
’blut
petit animal ipû
petit-fils châu
petit poisson
kômuân ká
petit pou kôtiap,
rôbîù, rôbô, rôb’uàng
petite hôdôreng,
kôrû, kûân,
tôxîn
petite-fille chûu
pêtrit kôdrôú
peu à peu ’blut
’blut
peu de temps
po-iâ
peu importe vâi
ôh
peu importe!
hvâi ôh
peu intéressant
lat
peu profound
angô, trêng
peuplade thua
peut-être chûng,
hônûn, môni
phrase hôdroh,
tôdroäng,
trôäng
piastre lian
pic tôtréi
pie chêm rông,
tôtréi
pieds cheang
piège hméa
pièges môdrah
pier toi —
pierre hômû,
kôma
pierre à briquet
hmôi ’bô
pierre précieuse
mea
pigeon hûô,
jang, tôtrau
pîler (riz) pei
pîler trang,
lôang trang
pilote vê
piment prô
pincer kôchêp,
klie, pôtie, té,
tie
pinces kim
pipe koa
piquant hân,
xûa
pîker krû,
pôkheàa, pûi,
sûi
pûser dans taph
pîker les fruits
plei plai
pirogue plong
pîste trôäng
piston kôlût
pîtê hô-ûi
place tûu
placer hôdro, ta
plâider rônêk
plaine prî
planche drâ, drêang, tal
plancher trië
plancher kôpun
planète hôlông
plante kôpéang,
kôpéang
cheang
planter chóí,
môda, pet,
tôbo, vang
plantoir hônôî
plastique chhâ
plastique rôtân
plat ’nôang,
kô’düah,
kôdeang
plateau mang
plâtrer mën
plein kôblîn,
pêng, piê
pleurer kôhôî,
krôû, mei
pleurnicher
môhêng
pleuvoir ngea
plien phai
pîler hôôdôü, kôê
plonger ’nham,
chûî, kui,
mui
plonger dans
hômûiû, îu
plot hôni
plume lôang
chê, xak
plus neô
plus âgé nhông,
rômûa, reng
plus que ta
poche kôtông êô
poignarder klàk,
pak, pet
poignée kôxông
poignée sô
poignet ma, ma
kông
poing kôtôû
point cham,
chhài, chip,
drî, kôi,
nûân, rôjie
point de fin go
poisson hô-ûû,
kôdrôü, kâm,
pôkêang, trêô
poisson ké, rôlôn, rôñ, rôpông, trua
poisson sèché ké khâng
poitrine rôtà, xoa
poivre hâng poivrê hâng
pomme de terre éan, pôm, pôm 'bok
pomme 'bôm pomper xuap
pomme oeuf xeî pont kông
porc-épic imâ porche kôchûôk
porfond hông porte bo, chéang, môngân péa, mâng, polou, péa
porter hôba, hêng, ja, jian, keap, pin, piang, poû, tòvê, teô, tông, trua, xap, xie, xoî
porte (vêtement) xap èô
portion kôdôrô
poste hngei gak pot hôdro, kôthung
potage cháu, rôhé, xup
poteau tônu, lông tràng
pou châi, so pouce hôrâng kàn
poudre pua pouder blôu
poulet i poumon xôu poupe krê, krê plong
pour dei pourquoi ma
pourquoi? ti lai
pourri hrei, hrôî, phong, pok
pourtant ma lua
pousse bambou tôpâng
pousser lêng, 'lut, bla', blong, hôbû, hûan, kôkông, kôchôh, kôdôrôô, plôû, tâ, trott, trut, vea, xên
pousser des cri parcênts hônîng
poussière kômôû, ngôî
pouvoir cha, chiang, hro, kai, koh, krâng, pôxh, pâng, rôhû
précédent nah précieux kônîa, khâ
premier hôdrôî, kî môî
prendre xo
prendre soin de kômâ
prenez garde!
pôlang ô préparer bro, ke, kôra, rônàû, rônaya, tônu
près ache présenter des offrandes
trîng, tuîh, tuîh am, xôi
prêserver khâng presse hmat, mônhîe
prêtre 'bok, 'bok xôi
prier pôtuan, rôkau
prison hgeî kôrâng, hgeî phâk
problème hôông, tôôdroang
proche kôpông proclamer hôdrô produire môtjaang
professeur thâi
profond trau
prohiber kom
proie môtôdrân promettre tôkea propre 'lô, chî, hra, krûa
propriétaire kôchen
prostituée deng, guâ
province tin
puce hômâ
puiser gui, kôî
puiser poisson gui kâ
puissant hûva, ivâ, xet
puits kôh tea
pulvériser soh
punaise hmoû
punir pêxu, phâk, xian
pupille kôngê ma
pus hê
putride hûva python tômoî Q
qualité krip, mûnhûa
quand laîai quand même ma lua
quant à kô
quatre pûn
quatrième ki pêa, pài, pûn, ...
quê laî, klai, laî
quê? ki laî
quelle ki laî, klai, laî
quelle? ki laî
quelles klai, laî
quelque laî
quelque... que
kîklai quelqu’un 'na, kôbô
quels klai, laî
qu’est-ce que? rôbání
qu’est-que qui? kôkîlai, kîklîai
queue tôxui, tîng, xôi
qui kôloû ‘na
qui? kôbô
qui que ce soit que kôloû ‘na
R raccorder kôpô
race hôdroang
racine reî, tôkôî priat
radian rôkit
radio proa, rôdôi
railler mûnhûu, mûnhau
rainure hûno
ramasser chuap, kâm, pûm, fê, têk, tep, tie, tôm, trêam
ramer kôvah, rovê
ramper pêng pong, pêng têng
rarement prêang, preng prêâng
raser kîaû, kûi
rassembler rûô rat chôk, kôchê, kônàî
râteau gremô
râtelier khua
nha, tui
raturer xuat
rayon de miel xu
rayure phâu
réaliser ta
rebut hởra tôkea
rebutant trê
rebutant trê
recevoir chha
réconcilier pla
reconnaître
kônô, ta
refuser hởra
tôkea,
pô'biâm
regarder hnai,
ngân,
tôtrống, trêng
regarder fixement
kô'lok
regarder en
arrière hvâi
regarder en bas
tu
regarder en haut
'nghôi
régler pôkua
rejeter lê, tah lôî
relâcher lôî, lôù,
tôtàh
relations hôgo
relever chuap,
kûm, tê, tek,
tep, tie, tôm,
têâm
rembourser
pôklei, pôtô
remercier mônah
remonter un
fleuve dak,
kî villagers
remorque tôjôi
replier teng tei
replier kôtu
remuer kua,
rôvat
renard kôchiak
rencontrer hlo,
tôdah,
tôdrâm,
tram, truà
rênder droj lôh
rendre le culte à
khôp, nhôâm
renforcer môdei
renoyer -
môdrôô
repasser uih
réparer 'mai,
'me, kôpô
répartir hôdêê,
hîhri, hîhri
hôhro,
tôxôang
rêpêter hônô,
hmuat, klêng,
krû, lûng
replier rôving
répondre hîô
repousser hmôe
représenter pôtô
reptile pah
réservé kômei,
kômrat, lim,
mak âi, nem,
ôh ta xiap
rêssister môgat
rêssoudre xôang
respecter ta
respirer hîam,
hriôk
respondre tia
restê tap
rêster hôjân,
kêa, ôi,
rôngat
retenir rômian
retourner pôtô,
pek, prôô
rêunir chîa
revenant kia
revenir chai,
preô, tôvéh,
veh
rêver pôô
revoir tôba
revolver hûôêa,
phâu
rhinocéros rômê
rique kro,
pôtrông
rideau pôchê,
tôchê
rigide khâng
rine inai,
tôchôh
rîncr prô,
rôcha, soa
rire mîrm, mriû,
tô
rivage kîng tea
rivière krôang,
tea, tea kan,
tea xiam
riz hme, môrà,
phài, phài tô,
tôpôâng
riz gluant 'nhên,
tôxông
rocher hmôô
roi pôtâu, phia
rompre 'dûô,
'nîng,
hônêang,
hnêang, hnei,
kôtê, ko,
nîng, pôchêh,
pôtôû, pê,
tê'ôû, tôkri
ronô tôveang,
tôvô
ronfler hrua,
hûâ
rotin râî
rôtit ap, kô-ôu,
phêang, pôôh,
prau, prôông
rouge kheî, kheî,
khêng, priu,
tuan
rouille kôchéang
rouler kôdrôô,
kôtôu,
kôxôû, kôê,
krôû, kù
dôxi, moi,
xot
route trôang
route principale
trôang krông
ruide hôngren,
hôêe, rôkêa
ruiner hû
S
sa gâ, mai
sable preî
sabot cheang
sabot kôchûap
s'abstenir at
sac kôtong,
kôxák, xak
s'acorder à
véang
s'accioupler
tôrôôi
sage plôh
s'agenouiller
chông krong
saint di
saisir 'dot,
hoûâne, plah,
pru, rup,
tôxuap
saison des pluiès
hngei
saison pluvieuse
rônéi hngei
saison sêche
môdrâng,
rôôi
môdrâng
salade hôfôat
sale kôbrôu,
kômôû,
môdriê,
pôchû
salê màm
saletê kômôû,
khêng, lê,
tônei
salive hè, heng
hê
salle tîû
salle de séjour
lin
saluer kôh
samedì hài
 tôôrôô
s'amuser lâm
(tî) dêi, ti dêî
sandelâ yep
sang môhéam
sanglier rôkài
sangsue plâm,
plû, rôta
sans groh
sans honte deng
sans intelligence
tôrh
sans succès bogô
santé sûa
s’arrêter hoân
s’asseoir họ’nân,
ngôu, nhup
Satan hômat
satisfaisant kra
kuôm,
sauter tôđúâ
sauter sur
muông
sauterpelle alep,
krêi, xi kliu,
xì xi
sauterelle d’Orient
hôdô
sauvage prai
sauvâr ′no, tha
savoir ′nai
savan kobông
savonner rôpôe
scier ua
scolopendre
köchêp, kôxê,
ngô ngaú
scorpion köchêp
scruter hôyô,
rô’nek
scuffler hôbreâ,
ploûng
se baigner huam
se balancer pong
pông
se battre chok, hôbrôk,
hôdéa, klêng
se bien amuser ti
déi
se colorer ködie,
pik
se coucher hnha,
kôdông,
môngêoi
se coucher tôt
rêng kôi
se courber tuô
se débarrasser de
tôm pe
se désahiller
tah
se disputer könhek
se dresser yu deî
s’échapper plui
s’éléver rõôhô
s’empiler hôdra,
kôdôôu, kûm, rõôû, trêâm
s’en donner déi
s’enfler buôông
s’enfuir hôdôa
s’engorger
kôlôn, khoa
s’ennuyer à
s’entr’aider
tôdruam
s’entremettre pla
s’étendre dans
puat
s’étendre de vê
t’étrier ′nuan, hô-ûân
s’étrier nûân
s’étôner heng
s’évanouir hla
lok, vêng vê
s’évaporer hrei
s’éveiller pleng
kôi, rômek, riu
s’excuser
pôhnêm
se garder gak
se guérir preî
se hâtêr tha
se heurter klôam
se jeter dans
gram
se laver bau
se laver les mains
jû
se lever tri
pôtrêâm,
xuông
se mettre en la
se moquer de
hôvôû
se moucher
hôôrêh, jeh,
kô-ôk
se plaindre de
kôdrôôa, kô-êa
se poser hôdrôap
se procurer vê
se rappeler pôî
se remuer
hôtrei, trum
se repentin dôû,
hmêa
se reposer koi,
pôtêe
se retirer de ui
se réunir chui,
dak
se réveiller
blêng, kôdra
se roger trêng
se servir de va
se souvenir de
pa, pho
se taire hmaî
se tenir ‘deng
se tenir debout en
ligne pôtång
se tracasser
pôlôang
se vanter
mônêmôm
season rôñô
season pluvieuse
rôñô hngeî
seau kôthuông
sec hôn, pei,
prong, râng,
sing, sûa
sêcher khâng, ia
bâu, pôsing,
teng
secouer kôxau,
kukah
secret kî
section hôbea,
kôô, ia, pa
Sêdang rôtéang
sein chuà, nôn,
tôû
sel po
selon hmang to
semaine pôlà
hài ting, pôlà
mâng ting
semence klôång
semer kôxê, xê
bât
sens tôdrôôang
sens dessus
dessous eng
ea, kôdup
sensible êì
sentier rôtông,
trôång
sentir sak, ta,
tang, xù
séparé pra
séparer kâng,
prêng, rah,
tôkla, tah
sept tôpah
septembre kê
tocÔhê
sergent kât’dôi
serpe vok
serpent pah
serré gôk, ha,
kôdram, krâ,
kram
serrer mônnie,
pôkåp,
rôving, tie,
xie
serviette pôchê
serviette de bain
ken
servir ò, rõhû,
tông
serviteur ‘boï,
tek
ses gâ, mai
sêsame rôngâ
seul dei, tê, têk
tê, tei, xeh
seulement kôtê
sève chhâ lôang
si ching, chû,
chu, lua, tang
si bien que me
siffler lu
signal tôbêang
silence rôpôp
silence! ngu
sillonner xôh
simplement tô
singe hvê, to
siphonner chuà
situation kôtau
six tôdrôôu
sobre dru
kôdra, hôôdô
soeur na, o
soi ngó
soigneurment chua
soit...soit ma lua
soldat ling
soleil hái
solve kódúm
sommet tøjëi
somnambuler rémo
son gá, mai, tak
sonner chuat, kó'râu
sorciére pôchau
sortir hroh, lèk, lo lu, tôka
sou xu
souffler hlum, klóng
souffrir chúa
souillé módréi
soulager potó
soulier cheang khóng
soupe châu, roché, xup
source kównhóng, tea kúán, tea lo xeh, dîum
sourcil kau, klóng
sourd klek túán
sourire tó
souris kómài
sous kódâm, pôxuap
soutenir môgrang, tóu
souvenir vê
souverain phía
spécial krip
sphère püm
sphérique roblóm
stance hdroh
stopper machine tôpa kómâï
strophe hdroh
stupide plông
sucer chua, trie
sucre xik
sud péang pa
hôdroh, rojoh
tea
suèur kómôu
suisant hmang
to, hmôu pa
suirre bói, kóù, kriông, ma
tiô, tôbôi, tôké, tiô
supposer tôkra, mônì
sur drô, lap
surprisé kôdô
T
tabac hât, pôkéang
table kô'bang
tableau um
tableau nor kô'bang
tabou 'man,
khôm, ôh ta
kho'h, pôding, tôlo
tabouret tàng
Tâcher 'nham
tâcher mô-ém, tô'dôu
taille rôteô
tailier rôang, tômrà, trêng
talent pôbîam
tamarîn plai krôù
tambour rôkâ
tamias kreî
tamis xîng
tampion tôniang
tandis que drenq
tante mônhông, meh, mie,
mû, xàng
taper mén, pat
taquiner hôjâm, kôdria,
mônhau, rônel
tard hrå
tarir sìa
tas 'jô, pu
tatou mânhôu	atouage kôm
tempête môhôt
temps chôu, hái
chôm, hái
chôu, kông, na, rõh, xôh
temps d'attente kôm
tendon hvê
kung kôo
tendre hîné, kôbang,
mom, rôpa
tendre une trappe pê
ténèbres kôlé
tenir brôáng, da, kôtuô,
klap, kua,
pâm, rang,
tôvé, xo
tenter de pôhuat,
pôkîak
terme insensissant 'bang têam
termite kôleà, kômû
terre kông, tônei
terrible pôchû
têart plon
tète kô, tôngô
thorax cha
tibia nhái, pûi
tige kông
tigré klá
třimide kômeî, li, lim, mak
âi, ôh ta xiap
tique châi, kiki,
tôkai, xuxû
irrant pôtrang	irer 'no, hôrôt,
hûa, kôdría,
lak, lui, pêng,
plui, tah, toi
tirer au sort
tôhrâ, tôkeâ	irer en haut toi
tirer le loquet da phâu
tisser rek
toile buông,
pôché
toile d'araignée
vê pêk pêng
toit kua hngei,
poa, rõkùap
tomate tômât
tombe kia,
tônôp
tomber hlop,
kô'neh,
kôtông, khe̊, lam
tomber dans xang
tomber par terre plui, ruih,
rûrê, tôbet,
tôbo, tam,
vêng vê
ton bas prông
ton élevé prông
tommerre kôd rê,
tôro
tordre kôdrêng,
rôve, vê, vê,
xie
tortue de mer koa, rôpà
tôt so
toucher pê
toujours 'dî'dô,
maî ai
tour à tour tôxuâa
tourbillon ya kôdo
tourner 'bá,
rôving, vêh
tourner en dèsision
drôân
tourner en ridicule 'nek,
hôjip, mó-àa,
rô-én, rônel,
drôân, tôjîp
tousser kô-ô
tout hî, i tai,
îlu, pang tai,
su, tai, tai
tang, tap,
tûm
tout ce que  kiklai
tout de suite  dren, ré
tout petit  tôxin
toute  pung
toute de suite  hói
toute la journée  pla h'ai
tracer un plan  tôkea
traduire  tôplâu
trahir  luela
traînée  tráng
traîner  húa, hyô,
kô'dria,
mô'doh
traitier avec  dêdain ōi
trôrōu
tranchant hên
tranquille  hônîap, hmâi,
hmua, rôpap,
ro
tranquillité  kôlêm
transpercér  hliu
transplanter  pui
trappe  kôndô,
kôtro, tôdâu,
tôjûa
trappe de lance
ta
trappe pour  oiseau riap
trappe pour
poisson  chàn,
chéa, hôđâu,
hô'dram,
hô'drea, hrêî,
kô'drhô,
pém, pôu,
puk, rôdâu,
sông, tôô,
xep
trappes  rôna
travail  chéang
travailer  pei,
pro
traverser  kôtêng, klê,
luan, pôka,
pôta, puat,
tôka, tônonh,
xui
trébucher
kô'tong, kôtuî,
vêng vê
tremper 'mûi,
'nham, hâm
trempere tam
trépied de cuisine
mô'hâu
très hi 'nang,
hlâi, tôfê,
lhê, ô, pâ'nâi
'na, rô-ôh,
rôfôk
très beau lêm,
tôrêî
très bon lêm ô
tressaillir tôdrô
trerßer pûân,
tên, xa
triangulaire ping
pong
tribu thua
tributaire tea
 tôxin
triste hô'ngêng,
khéa, khîu,
pêa, sing uâ
trois pài
troisième ki pêa,
pâi, pûn, ...
tromper
mônhông
tromper rôpô
tranc chau,
plông lông
trôncôn kôu,
ngo, pua
troquer pôl'heh
trou drêm
rôkau, pôlôu,
phoa, trôum
tube triâng
tuer kô'dê, ko
tuile gat
 tumere tô'bung
 tuyau pông,
vông
U
un moi
un instant mô'ia,
môi na
un peu ia, i-ia
une personne
môi ngê
môngê
uriner bông,
mong, nùm
user dai
utèrûs klea
V
vache ro
vache sauvage
krû
vagin châu
vague tôlôn, tea
jôlôn
vanice
mônhông
valise hîp
vallée hok ngo
vanner chîng lê,
um
vaueur riôh, xôh
vauteur krû
véhicule xê
veiller hôráng,
vê
vendre môdrô,
tê
vendredi hài
pôtâm
vengence hô-âng
venin kâm,
kiam
venir de ai, nô
vent khîa,
môhôt
ventre 'nam
klea, ùa
ver hôdrang,
hômê, kôtôn,
kîan, lung lû,
tang mang,
tren
ver de terre oan
gang
verge kôta
verrat rôkâî
verre hâu, kôîi,
nhêô
verres hâu
vers hôdroh,
inai, la, trôh
vers le nord
kônhông tea
verser dea, lek,
leô, lua, ok,
ôh, trêng
vert dreh, jeh
vêtêment
rômôang
veuve pa hru,
pa su
viande châm,
hônhê,
kôdôu, mam,
xe
vider tah
Vietnamiens
xuân
vieux kra, ton
vigne kôxâi
vil kra
vilebrequin
khùâng
village lêâng,
pôlê
ville kôphô
vin 'nâa, arôm,
danan, drôû,
lanise, pînar,
tea
vingt pêa chat
violet prâng
'riông
virgule phet
vis têniâng
viser hô'dria
visiter hnhôk,
pôû
visser lôc
vite bên, dram,
kôxê, môna,
 rêng, tô'dram,
tôdrog, uan,
xû
vitre chie
vivant dreh
vivre ôi, reh
voici kô
voilâ! hôh
voir hlo, hâa
voisin ah
| voisinage | hông |
| voitures | râu xe |
| voix      | chuat |
| voler     | hôré, |
|           | kônéang, |
|           | kôtua, tôpra, |
|           | tôrông, tô-uô, |
| tong      | |
| voleur    | brôt |
| vomir     | hea, kô-ùa |
| votre     | chuô, eh |
| votre (deux personnes) | |
| pó        | |
| vouloir   | chia, |
|           | hôkôm...va, |
|           | hü, hyông, |
|           | nhâng, prû, |
|           | rôn, va |
| vous      | chuô, eh, |
| pó        | |
| voyager   | chhak, |
|           | tôthông |
| vrai      | chô, po |
|           | 'nâng, |
|           | tôdrâng |
| vraiment  | jîng |
| vramper   | kôtau |
| vulgaire  | 'mei |

| W |
| whisky | alak |
| Z |
| zéro   | xerô, |
|        | tôvéng |
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