

[Text version of database, created 26/02/2017].

## **Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Karen group (Sino-Tibetan family).**

Languages included: Bwe Karen [krn-bwe]; Geba Karen [krn-geb]; Eastern Kayah Li [krn-kli]; Western Kayah Li [krn-wkl]; Kayah Monu [krn-mnu]; Brek Kayaw [krn-bre]; Yintale [krn-yin]; Kayan, Pekon [krn-pek].

### **DATA SOURCES**

#### **I. Bwe Karen**

Henderson 1997 = Henderson, Eugenie J. A. Bwe Karen dictionary. With texts and English-Karen word list. Ed. by Anna J. Allott. London: School of Oriental and African studies. // *An extensive dictionary of Bwe Karen, with most words accompanied by examples of usage, as well as a large collection of illustrative texts published in a separate volume. Essentially the only source of linguistic knowledge on this language so far, but a nearly exhaustive one from a lexicographical point of view.*

#### **II. Geba Karen**

Shee 2008 = Shee, Naw Hsar. A descriptive grammar of Geba Karen. M.A. thesis, Payap University. // *A detailed grammatical description of the Geba Karen language, including examples of texts collected by the author and a list of basic words.*

#### **III. Kayah Li (Eastern, Western)**

Kirkland & Dawkins 2007 = Kirkland, Cortney; Dawkins, Erin. A Sociolinguistic Survey of Eastern Kayah Li in Thailand. Thailand: Payap University. // *This sociolinguistic report on several varieties of Kayah Li includes a 155-item comparative wordlist elicited by the authors from two dialects of Eastern Kayah Li (Huai Phung and Huang Chai Kham villages), as well as a separate wordlist on Eastern Kayah Li and another on Western Kayah Li, taken from data collected by Fraser Bennett in 1991-1992.*

Solnit 1997 = Solnit, David B. *Eastern Kayah Li*. University of Hawaii Press. // *A detailed grammatical description of the Eastern Kayah Li language. Includes some samples of texts collected by the author and a brief vocabulary.*

Bennett Ms. = Bennett, Fraser. *Additional data on Eastern and Western Kayah Li, collected by Fraser Bennett in 1991-1992 and available in manuscript form. Much, but not all, of it was officially published in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007].*

#### **IV. Kayah Monu; Brek Kayaw; Yintale**

Myar 2004 = Myar Doo Myar Reh. *A phonological comparison of selected Karenic language varieties of Kayah State*. M.A. Thesis, Payap University, Chiang Mai. // *A detailed phonetic description and comparison of several varieties of Karen, including Kayah, Kayah Monu (Monumanaw), Brek (Bre) Kayaw, and Yintale. Includes 400+ item lexical wordlists for each of the described varieties.*

Wai 2013 = Wai Lin Aung. *A descriptive grammar of Kayah Monu*. M.A. Thesis, Payap University, Chiang Mai. // *A detailed, but not too lexically rich grammatical description of Kayah Monu that can nevertheless be used as a control source in some cases.*

#### **V. Kayan, Pekon**

Manson 2007 = Manson, Ken. *Pekon Kayan phonology*. Payap University, Department of Linguistics. // *Detailed phonological description of Pekon Kayan, well illustrated by examples.*

Manson Ms. = Manson, Ken. *Lexical data on Pekon Kayan*. Ms. // *Data from fieldwork, conducted by Ken Manson on Pekon Kayan, apart from small samples in published sources, is also available unofficially in the form of Intercontinental Database Series and STEDT (Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus) databases. The latter are currently available publicly at <http://stedt.berkeley.edu>.*

## NOTES

### I. Bwe Karen

#### 1. *General*

Bwe Karen is a Central Karen variety spoken by approximately 17,000 people in the states of Kayin and Kayah. All major sources on this language have been created by Prof. Eugénie J. A. Henderson, whose large dictionary of the language [Henderson 1997], based on the Western dialect of Bwe Karen, serves as the main source for the wordlist.

#### 2. *Transcription*

E. Henderson's transcription largely follows basic IPA standards. The following symbols were subject to recoding in the UTS system:

- (a) palato-alveolar affricates *c*, *ch*, *j* have been recoded as  $\zeta$ ,  $\zeta^h$ ,  $\zeta$  respectively;
- (b) aspirated plosives and affricates *ph*, *th*, *ch*, *kh* have been recoded as  $p^h$ ,  $t^h$ ,  $\zeta^h$ ,  $k^h$  respectively;
- (c) palato-alveolar *f* has been recoded as  $f$ ;
- (d) "velar unrounded semivowel", marked as *R*, is apparently the velar approximant *ʷ* and has been marked as such (only in the word *ʷū* 'snake');
- (e) Bwe Karen has three tones (high, mid, and low), of which high and low are consistently marked in the dictionary in the regular manner ( $\acute{V}$  and  $\grave{V}$ ), and the middle tone is left unmarked; we recode it as  $\bar{V}$ .

### II. Geba Karen

#### 1. *General*

Geba Karen, being quite close to Bwe Karen, has so far been properly described only in one source - the descriptive grammar [Shee 2008]; fortunately, the grammar also includes a short wordlist and may be used for lexicostatistical purposes.

## 2. *Transcription*

Naw Hsar Shee's transcription of Geba Karen is generally based on the IPA standard and does not need a lot of recoding, except for some usual IPA > UTS conversions (post-alveolar fricatives and affricates  $f, t^h, dʒ > \text{UTS } \check{s}, \check{c}^h, \check{z}$ ).

## III. **Kayah Li**

### *Transcription*

The phonological system of Eastern Kayah Li as described by David Solnit is relatively simple, with a basic opposition between voiceless aspirated, voiceless non-aspirated, and voiced stops and affricates. Specific comments on transcription and transliteration are as follows:

- (a) Solnit's  $c$  and  $ch$  = UTS  $\check{c}$  and  $\check{c}^h$ , respectively (alveo-palatal affricates);
- (b) Solnit's  $/j/$  is described as varying "between standard palatal glide and voiced palatal fricative, also occasionally appearing as a slightly prenasalized alveopalatal affricate [ʔdʒ], especially in the Low Falling tone". Since the conditions for this variation are not mentioned, we consistently re-transcribe it as UTS  $\check{z}$  (voiced correlate to the voiceless phonemes  $\check{c}$  and  $\check{c}^h$ ), except for those cases where it is encountered in word-medial position (i. e. initial clusters such as  $pj-$ ,  $bj-$ , etc. = UTS  $py-$ ,  $by-$ , etc.);
- (c) Solnit's velar nasal  $\eta$  is described as having a palatal allophone  $\eta$  before front vowels and glide  $/j/$ . Since this is not reflected in his orthography, we retain the phonemic transcription of  $\eta$  in all cases.
- (d) Solnit's  $r$  is described as a "retroflex approximant", but "an alveolar trill" "in emphatic speech". We retain the simplified transcription of  $r$ .

The tonal system of Kayah Li consists of five tonemes: mid (33), low level (11), low falling (21), high (55), high falling (52). Our recoding correlates with Solnit's notation as follows:

Toneme	Solnit's transcription	UTS recoding
Mid (33)	$\bar{V}$	$\bar{V}$
Low level (11)	V [ <i>unmarked</i> ]	$\hat{V}$
Low falling (21)	$\hat{V}$	$\underset{\sim}{V}$
High (55)	$\acute{V}$	$\acute{V}$
High falling (52)	V <sup>52</sup>	$\hat{V}$

Note that the low falling tone is described as "passing... into a brief stretch of creaky voice that shades immediately into glottal stop"; this allows us to distinguish it notationally from low level tone with the addition of a subscript tilde for "creaky" articulation, rather than introduce an inconvenient additional tonal diacritic. The high-falling tone is met very rarely and is generally restricted to grammatical morphemes, which is why it is not encountered in the basic lexicon at all.

The transcription system in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007], as well as the system used by Fraser Bennett, employs standard IPA conventions.

#### IV. Kayah Monu; Brek Kayaw; Yintale

##### 1. *General*

Our main source on these Karenic varieties is the comparative study [Myar 2004], containing enough lexical material to construct adequately filled out Swadesh wordlists. Of these, Kayah Monu (= Manu, Manumanaw) and Brek Kayaw (= Bre Kayaw, Kayaw) are usually described as belonging to the Central branch; Yintale is taken in some classifications (e. g. Ken Manson's) to belong to the Northern branch, but lexicostatistically also aligns itself with Central languages, despite some serious phonetic archaisms (e. g. preservation of final *-ŋ*) that seem to be absent in the rest of the Central group.

##### 2. *Transcription*

The transcription system used in [Myar 2004], our main source on lexical data for Kayah

Monu, Brek Kayaw, and Yintale, is largely IPA-compatible, with the usual "cosmetic" changes between IPA and UTS: post-alveolar  $f$  = UTS  $\check{s}$ , palatal  $\zeta$  = UTS  $\int$ , palatal approximant  $j$  = UTS  $y$ , affricate  $dʒ$  = UTS  $\check{ʒ}$ .

Tones are represented with tone letters in the source, recoded to UTS diacritics. The typical four-way opposition (Kayah Monu, Brek Kayaw) is high (marked as  $V''$ ), high-mid (marked as  $\acute{V}$ ), mid (marked as  $\bar{V}$ ), and low (marked as  $\grave{V}$ ). Additionally, Yintale also has contour tones (rising  $V^{\uparrow}$ , falling  $\hat{V}$ ), and some of the vowels in some of the dialects may also be characterized by additional breathiness ( $V_{\dots}$ , recoded to UTS  $V^h$ ).

## V. Kayan, Pekon

### 1. General

Our main data on the Kayan language comes from fieldwork by Ken Manson [Manson 2007; Manson Ms.], representing the Pekon variety (which is considered the standard / prestigious dialect of the language, altogether spoken by over 130,000 people). Dialectal variety is impossible to measure in lexicostatistical terms based on currently available minimal data on other forms of Kayan.

### 2. Transcription

Manson's data are strictly IPA-based and only require the usual cosmetic changes when transcribed to UTS, namely:

(a) palatal affricates  $c, c^h, ʧ$  > UTS  $\check{c}, \check{c}^h, \check{ʧ}$  respectively;

(b) palatal glide  $j$  > UTS  $y$ ;

(c) a system of six tones is postulated, which can also be phonologically interpreted as four tones plus an additional parameter of breathiness. The correlation between phonetic registers, Manson's transcription, and UTS is as follows:

Registers	Manson's transcription	UTS
[55]	á	á
[54]	á..	á <sup>h</sup>
[11]	à	à
[22]	à..	à <sup>h</sup>
[42]	â	â
[33]	ā	ā

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: February 2017).

## 1. ALL

Bwe Karen  $\phi\acute{a}$ - (1), Geba Karen  $l\acute{o}=s\acute{a}-s\grave{e}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $p\bar{w}\bar{a}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $l\acute{s}'-b\grave{o}$  (3), Brek Kayaw  $l\acute{s}^h$  (3), Yintale  $l\bar{u}-l\grave{u} \sim l\grave{u}-pl\bar{i}$  (3), Pekon Kayan  $l\acute{o}^h$  (3).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 38. Two forms are attested; probably sharing the same root morpheme:  $\phi\acute{a}-\phi\acute{e}$  'all' and  $\phi\acute{a}-l\acute{e}-g\bar{w}\bar{i} \sim \phi\acute{a}-l\acute{e}-\phi\acute{a}-g\bar{w}\bar{i}$  'all' (difference as well as internal structure is not quite clear). Additionally, cf.  $g\bar{o}y\acute{a}$  'all, every, the whole lot' [Henderson 1997: 125];  $l\acute{o}l\acute{o}$  'all, everything' [Henderson 1997: 220].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Obviously a compound form; external comparison with Bwe Karen allows to extract the same root segment  $=sa-$  as in Bwe Karen  $\phi\acute{a}$  q.v. ("prefixal"  $l\acute{o}$  is unclear, but it could be the same as in Bwe Karen  $l\acute{o}-l\acute{o}$  'all, everything' q.v.).

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 203, 353. This is a quantifier, glossed as 'every' (e. g.  $p\bar{w}\bar{a} p^h\bar{r}e$  'every person') and distinct from  $\phi^h\bar{r}$  'whole, the entire' (e. g. 'all' as *totus* rather than *omnis*). Differently in Fraser Bennett's notes:  $l\acute{s}^h=pl\bar{i}$  'all' [Bennett Ms.]. However, according to Solnit, this would rather be an adverbial form, composed of  $l\acute{s}$  'to exhaust, expend, use up' and  $pl\bar{i}$  'clean, slippery' [Solnit 1997: 348, 354].

**Western Kayah Li:** Not properly attested. Cf. the expression  $l\acute{s}=pl\bar{i}$ , glossed as 'all' in [Bennett Ms.], and notes on its equivalent in Eastern Kayah Li.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 168. Quoted as  $l\acute{o}-b\grave{o}$  in [Wai 2013: 39].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 2. ASHES

Bwe Karen  $p^h\bar{e}$  (1), Geba Karen  $p^h\acute{e}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $m\grave{i}=p\grave{i}\grave{a}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $k\acute{s}=p^h\bar{e}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $p^h\acute{a}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $p^h\grave{a}$  (1), Yintale  $p^h\bar{a}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $m\acute{e}^h=p^h\grave{a} \sim m\acute{e}^h=p^h\acute{o}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 291. Polysemy: 'ashes / dust'. Also exists as a compound:  $p^h\bar{e}-k^h\bar{o}$  'earth, dust, ashes'. Distinct from the more specialized term  $k^h\bar{l}\acute{e}$  'ash from a fired clearing when washed by the rain, which is recognized as a good fertilizer; lye' [Henderson 1997: 182].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 349. A compound formation with  $m\grave{i}$ ='fire' q.v. Different compound in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70]:  $k\acute{u}=p^h\bar{e}?$  (Huai Phung),  $k\acute{o}=p^h\bar{e}?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $k\acute{u}=p^h\bar{e}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The first component is 'fire' q.v.

## 3. BARK

Bwe Karen  $=p^h\bar{e}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\theta\grave{o}=\theta\acute{e}?$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\xi\grave{s}=p^h\acute{e}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\theta\bar{u}\grave{i}=p^h\acute{e}$



(1), Yintale *sěin=bēi* (1), Pekon Kayan *θâη=pêη* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 290. Polysemy: 'skin / hide / bark / scales'. Cf. also the more specialized term *θr̄ō* 'fibrous bark of a tree of the sterculia family; any kind of fibrous material used to make ropes etc., e.g. hemp' [Henderson 1997: 369].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163. The first part = *θô?* 'tree' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161. The first part = *śś'* 'tree' q.v.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161. The first part = *θù* 'tree' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161. The first part = *sěin* 'tree' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The first part = 'tree' q.v. Cf. also *θâu* 'fibrous bark' in [Manson 2007: 13].

#### 4. BELLY

Bwe Karen =*gə̀=phú* (1), Geba Karen *phú* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *hó=phú* (1), Western Kayah Li *hó #* (2), Kayah Monu *phù* (1), Brek Kayaw *phuu* (1), Yintale *hú* (2), Pekon Kayan *pháu* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 124. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'. Bound usage only. The first component is a fossilized prefix, as seen from external comparison.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 343. The first morpheme is glossed individually as *h:* 'stomach'. It may be a constituent of two compounds: *h:kū* 'stomach (organ)' (where *kū* = 'hole; inside') and *h:phú* 'the organ, belly, abdomen (external area)'. External data show that *=phú* in the second compound is the original root for 'belly'; thus, 'belly' literally = 'stomach-belly'. Glossed with the meaning 'abdomen' as *h ɖ* (Huai Phung, Huai Chang Kham), *hɖ'* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62]; in the light of Solnit's data, this looks like a possible semantic inaccuracy.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62. Meaning glossed as 'abdomen'. Since the same word means 'stomach' in Eastern Kayah Li and only means 'belly, abdomen' as part of a compound, the accuracy of semantic glossing in Western Kayah Li is also placed under doubt.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163. Quoted as *hī=phù* in [Wai 2013: 70].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

#### 5. BIG

Bwe Karen *dō* (1), Geba Karen *ḃ=dò?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *dù* (1), Western Kayah Li *dù* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔà=dó* (1), Brek Kayaw *ʔà=dù* (1), Yintale *phá=dū* (1), Pekon Kayan *dó<sup>h</sup>* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 89. Polysemy: 'big / great / important / older'. As a verbal stem, also means 'to grow, enlarge, increase'.

With a different tone, cf. also *dó* 'to swell, be big' [Henderson 1997: 87].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Verbal stem: 'to be big'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 342. Quoted as *ã=dũ* in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 168. Quoted as *dó* 'big' in [Wai 2013: 15].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 168. The form *ʔã=p<sup>h</sup>rũ* is listed as synonymous.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 12.

## 6. BIRD

Bwe Karen *ɸũbá-p<sup>h</sup>õ* (1), Geba Karen *t<sup>h</sup>ò-p<sup>h</sup>õʔ* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *t<sup>h</sup>ũú* (1), Western Kayah Li *t<sup>h</sup>ũ* (1), Kayah Monu *t<sup>h</sup>ú-tè-pè* (1), Brek Kayaw *t<sup>h</sup>ũ* (1), Yintale *t<sup>h</sup>ú-p<sup>h</sup>ú* (1), Pekon Kayan *t<sup>h</sup>ó<sup>h</sup>* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 49. The component *-p<sup>h</sup>õ* = 'child, young one, little one' [Henderson 1997: 296].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. The component *-p<sup>h</sup>õʔ* = 'small' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 359. Quoted as *t<sup>h</sup>ũú* (Huai Phung), *t<sup>h</sup>ũú* (Huai Chang Kham), *t<sup>h</sup>ũ* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 26.

## 7. BITE

Bwe Karen *ẽ* (1), Geba Karen *ʔè* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *ʔà* (1), Western Kayah Li *à* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔé* (1), Brek Kayaw *ʔè* (1), Yintale *ʔèi* (1), Pekon Kayan *êŋ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 99. Polysemy: 'to bite / to sting / to ache acutely'. Distinct from *glà* 'to bite (of dogs)' [Henderson 1997: 109].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 351. Quoted as *ʔãʔ ~ ʔãʔ=ʔãʔ* (Huai Phung), *ʔããʔ* (Huai Chang Kham), *ʔà* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162. Cf. *ʔá* 'to bite' in [Wai 2013: 22], essentially the same form as *ʔá* 'to eat' q.v. Not yet clear if this reflects a merger of the two meanings in one original verbal form, or if this is simply a case of secondary homonymy in a particular dialect of Kayah Monu.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. Cf. also *k<sup>h</sup>ájŋ* 'bite' in [Manson 2007: 15].

## 8. BLACK

Bwe Karen *θí* (1), Geba Karen *̄=θí-pà?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *lò* (2), Western Kayah Li *lò<sup>h</sup>* (2), Kayah Monu *ʔà=lɔ̀* (2), Brek Kayaw *ʔè=θu* (1), Yintale *ʔà=ʃǎŋ* (1), Pekon Kayan *lù<sup>h</sup>* (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 362. Polysemy: 'black / dark'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168. Meaning of the component *-pà?* is unclear.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 348. Quoted as *l̄ ʃk̄i:* (Huai Phung), *l̄ 5* (Huai Chang Kham), *ã=l̄ 5* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 9. BLOOD

Bwe Karen *θwī* (1), Geba Karen *θwì?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *swì* (1), Western Kayah Li *fwì* (1), Kayah Monu *ʃí* (1), Brek Kayaw *θyù* (1), Yintale *ʃwēi* (1), Pekon Kayan *θwî* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 374. Also attested in the bound variant *=θū* (as in *=θū-ç<sup>h</sup>i* 'blood, bloodstream') [Henderson 1997: 371].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 357. Quoted as *sūi?* (Huai Phung), *sūi?* (Huai Chang Kham), *fwì* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 10. BONE

Bwe Karen *=k<sup>h</sup>wī* (1), Geba Karen *̄=k<sup>h</sup>wí?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *k<sup>h</sup>rwí* (1), Western Kayah Li *krwì* (1), Kayah Monu *k<sup>h</sup>wí* (1), Brek Kayaw *šú* (1), Yintale *k<sup>h</sup>wéi* (1), Pekon Kayan *ç<sup>h</sup>wì* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 196. Cf. the collective form: *=k<sup>h</sup>wī-k<sup>h</sup>wā* 'bones' [ibid.].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 347. Quoted as *k<sup>h</sup>rúí?* (Huai Phung), *k<sup>h</sup>rúí?* (Huai Chang Kham), *k<sup>h</sup>rí<sup>f</sup>* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 21. Quoted as *s<sup>h</sup>wí<sup>h</sup>* in [Manson Ms.].

## 11. BREAST

Bwe Karen =á[ǎ] (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 196. Polysemy: 'chest / breast'. Alternate synonym: *θā dāné* 'chest, breast' [Henderson 1997: 353], where *θā* = 'heart' q.v. The meaning 'female breast' is also expressed by the equivalent =*nū* [Henderson 1997: 265].

**Geba Karen:** Not attested.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Not attested. The word for 'female breast' is *ʔi=nú* [Solnit 1997: 351].

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Not attested.

**Brek Kayaw:** Not attested.

**Yintale:** Not attested.

**Pekon Kayan:** Not attested.

## 12. BURN TR.

Bwe Karen *gè* (1), Geba Karen *šwéʔ-mè?* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *ϕ<sup>h</sup>uí* (2), Western Kayah Li *ĩ=s<sup>h</sup>uu* (2), Kayah Monu *mí=kè* (1) / *c<sup>h</sup>ó-mí* (2), Brek Kayaw *mì=kē* (1) / *šū-mì* (2), Yintale *mí<sup>h</sup>=kâi* (1) / *s<sup>h</sup>ú-mī<sup>h</sup>* (2), Pekon Kayan *sāu* (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 107. Meaning glossed as 'to burn, be alight'. Transitive formation (*íú gè* 'to kindle, burn, light') is achieved by adding the auxiliary verb *íú* 'to prepare' [ibid.]. Cf. also *ú* 'to burn, catch fire' [Henderson 1997: 391].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. The second component is an assimilated variant of the noun 'fire' q.v. It is not clear whether the verb is transitive, intransitive, or both.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 341. Glossed as 'kindle', but textual examples throughout the book show that this is probably the main transitive equivalent for the basic 'to burn' (cf.: "she burned up two of mine [blankets]"; "his brother-in-law burnt (up) his head-skin"; "when we've finished burning (it) we chop up the brush again", etc.), as opposed to *ké* 'to burn (intr.)' [Solnit 1997: 344]. Quoted as *čuu?* (Huai Phung), *čú?* (Huai Chang Kham), *ĩ=<sup>h</sup>uu* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 167. The first part is 'fire' q.v. Myar 2004: 167. The second part is 'fire' q.v. Unfortunately, the source does not specify the semantic difference between the two complex stems; it is possible that one is transitive and one is intransitive, but there is no way to prove that without solid textual evidence. We tentatively accept both forms as synonymous, pending future clarification.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 167. The first part is 'fire' q.v. Myar 2004: 167. The second part is 'fire' q.v. Same situation with quasi-

synonyms as in Kayah Monu.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 167. The first part is 'fire' q.v. Myar 2004: 167. The second part is 'fire' q.v. Same situation with quasi-synonyms as in Kayah Monu.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 13. CLAW(NAIL)

Bwe Karen = $\text{q}\bar{u}$ = $\theta\acute{o}$ = $m\bar{i}$  (1), Geba Karen  $s\grave{u}$ = $\theta\acute{i}$ = $m\grave{i}$ ? (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $k\acute{u}$ = $m\grave{\lambda}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $k\grave{\alpha}$ = $n\bar{\alpha}$ = $b\grave{\alpha}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $k^h\acute{\text{c}}$ = $m\grave{u}$ = $b\acute{e}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $\check{z}\bar{u}$ = $\theta\grave{i}$ = $m\grave{i}$  (1), Yintale  $\check{z}\acute{a}u$ = $m\bar{e}in$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $s\grave{\alpha}u$ = $m\acute{u}$  (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 107. The first component is = $\text{q}\bar{u}$  'hand' q.v.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. The first component is  $su$  'hand' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 345. The first component is a productive body part prefix. Quoted as  $k\acute{u}$ = $m\bar{\alpha}$ - $b\grave{\alpha}$ ? (with an additional suffixal component) (Huai Phung),  $k\acute{u}$ = $m$   $\grave{\alpha}$  (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61]. Fraser Bennett's equivalent for the same meaning seems to contain a different root:  $k\grave{\alpha}$ = $n\bar{\alpha}$ - $b\grave{\alpha}$  [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61] (cf. also his data for Western Kayah Li).

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163. The first bimorphemic component is  $k^h$   $\acute{\text{c}}$   $m\grave{u}$  'finger' (literally: 'hand-finger').

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163. The first component is  $\check{z}\bar{u}$  'hand' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163. The first component is  $\check{z}\acute{a}u$  'hand' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The first component is a general root with the meaning 'arm, hand'.

### 14. CLOUD

Bwe Karen  $d\bar{\epsilon}$ = $\bar{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $d\grave{\epsilon}$ = $t\bar{\alpha}b\bar{o}$ ? (2), Eastern Kayah Li  $\text{?}\acute{\text{c}}$ = $l\bar{o}$  (3), Western Kayah Li  $\check{z}$ = $lu\acute{\alpha}^h$  (3), Kayah Monu  $p\grave{o}$ = $\text{?}\acute{o}$ = $l\grave{u}$  (3), Brek Kayaw  $k\acute{\alpha}$ = $\text{?}\grave{u}$ - $t\acute{\text{c}}$  (4), Yintale  $k\bar{\alpha}n$ = $\text{?}\acute{u}\eta$  (4), Pekon Kayan  $l\bar{\alpha}$ = $\text{?}\acute{o}$  (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 61. Productive nominalization of the verbal stem  $\bar{o}$  'to be cloudy, overcast, dull' [Henderson 1994: 269].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163. The morpheme  $d\bar{\epsilon}$ = is a generic classifier.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 352. Quoted as  $\acute{\text{c}}l\bar{o}$ ? (Huai Phung),  $\text{?}\acute{o}$ ? (Huai Chang Kham),  $\acute{\text{c}}l\bar{o}^h$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160. The isolated root  $l\grave{u}$  'cloud' is also quoted in the work several times;  $p\grave{o}$ = is clearly a prefix.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160. The root = $\text{?}\grave{u}$ - is tentatively isolated based on comparison with the Yintale equivalent.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160. The first syllable is a nominal prefix (cf.  $k\bar{\alpha}n$ = $\check{z}\bar{u}$  'rain',  $k\bar{\alpha}n$ = $t\grave{\alpha}$ - $\check{z}\bar{\epsilon}n$  'mist' [ibid.]).

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 15. COLD

Bwe Karen  $\text{q}\bar{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{\alpha}$ = $s\bar{o}$ ? (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $r\bar{o}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $r\bar{o}^h$  (2),

Kayah Monu  $k\grave{a}=w\grave{o}$  (2) /  $ʔ\grave{a}=t\grave{o}=k^h l\acute{o}$  (4), Brek Kayaw  $k\grave{a}=r\grave{o}$  (2), Yintale  $ʔ\grave{a}=\check{z}\bar{e}$  (3) /  $ʔ\grave{a}=t\grave{a}=kl\bar{u}$  (4), Pekon Kayan  $k^h l\acute{o}^h$  (4).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 44. Meaning glossed as 'to be cold, cool' (applied to all sorts of objects, e.g. water). Cf. also  $h\bar{o}$  'to be cold' (probably of weather, judging by the derived formation  $d\bar{e}-h\bar{o}-k^h\acute{e}$  'winter') [Henderson 1997: 133].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168. Verbal stem: 'to be cold'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 355. Quoted as  $k\acute{e}=r\acute{o}?$  (Huai Phung),  $k\acute{e}=r\acute{o}?$  (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 72]. Differently in Fraser Bennett's data:  $\grave{a}=t\grave{o}$   $\check{c}\bar{e}$  'cold' [ibid.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 72.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169. Myar 2004: 169. Semantic difference between the two quasi-synonyms remains unexplained, so we have to take them as technical synonyms. Additionally, a third equivalent is listed (applied to 'water') in [Wai 2013: 84]:  $ʔ\grave{a}=k\grave{o}=\acute{c}\acute{o}$ .

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169. Myar 2004: 169. Semantic difference between the two quasi-synonyms remains unexplained, so we have to take them as technical synonyms.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 12. Distinct from  $k^h\acute{u}$  'cool' [Manson 2007: 14].

## 16. COME

Bwe Karen  $g\bar{e}$  (1), Geba Karen  $l\bar{e}=\acute{b}\acute{a}$  (2), Eastern Kayah Li  $k\grave{a}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $h\bar{e}-\check{z}\acute{u}$  (3), Brek Kayaw  $l\bar{e}=k^h\acute{e}$  (4), Yintale  $h\acute{a}$  (3), Pekon Kayan  $s\grave{i}^h$  (5).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 106. Meaning glossed as 'to return home, to go back, come back', which makes the entry somewhat dubious. However, this does seem to be the typical antonym of  $l\bar{e}$  'to go', cf.  $l\bar{e}-g\bar{e}$  'to come and go, to go to and fro' [Henderson 1997: 210], and there are no better candidates for this slot in Henderson's dictionary.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. This is a compound verb, where the first component =  $l\bar{e}$  'to go' q.v., so it is the second component that must serve as the primary carrier of the meaning 'movement towards the speaker'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 344. Meaning glossed as 'move towards home, go, come, (sometimes) return', which makes the entry somewhat dubious; however, on p. 75 of the same source it is explained that the basic opposition between  $h\bar{e}$  and  $k\grave{a}$  is not the same as in English 'come' and 'go': " $k\grave{a}$  and  $h\bar{e}$  usually refer to motion towards or away from the home of the speaker or other protagonist, whether the speaker/protagonist is at home or not". It is, however, semantically close enough to warrant the treatment of these verbs as the closest equivalents to the required Swadesh meanings; the opposition is also distinct from  $\acute{c}w\acute{a}$  'to go' which "as main V.. usually has no deictic connotation at all" [Solnit 1997: 75].

**Western Kayah Li:** Not properly attested. The form  $h\bar{e}$  'to come' in [Bennett Ms.] corresponds to Eastern Kayah Li  $h\bar{e}$  'to come' [ibid.] and, according to Solnit's notes, should rather mean 'to go' than 'to come'.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 166. Glossed simply as  $h\bar{e}$  'come' in [Wai 2013: 50].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 17. DIE

Bwe Karen  $\theta\acute{i}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\theta\acute{i}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $s\bar{a}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $f\bar{i}\bar{e}$  (1),

Kayah Monu  $\text{ɕì}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\text{θí}$  (1), Yintale  $\text{ɕê}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\text{θí}$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 361.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 356. Quoted as  $\text{sə̃}$  (Huai Phung),  $\text{s ə̃}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\text{/ ɿ}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 166. Quoted as  $\text{sì}$  in [Wai 2013: 20].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 16. Meaning glossed as 'dead', but as 'to die' in [Manson Ms.].

## 18. DOG

Bwe Karen  $\text{ɕ}^h\text{ū}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\text{t}^h\text{wì?}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $\text{t}^h\text{wì}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\text{t}^h\text{wí}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\text{t}^h\text{wí}$  (1) /  $\text{c}^h\text{í}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $\text{t}^h\text{yù}$  (1), Yintale  $\text{t}^h\text{wēi-klə̃}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\text{t}^h\text{wî}$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 55. Cf. also  $\text{t}^h\text{wī}$  'dog' [Henderson 1997: 351], annotated as a "variant of  $\text{ɕ}^h\text{ū}$ ", whatever that could mean.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 359. Quoted as  $\text{t}^h\text{úí} \sim \text{t}^h\text{úī}$  (Huai Phung),  $\text{t}^h\text{ūī}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\text{t}^h\text{wì}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162. Myar 2004: 162. In our main source on Kayah Monu, this form is listed as synonymous with the more archaic  $\text{t}^h\text{wí}$  (no semantic difference indicated). However, in [Wai 2013: 16, etc.], this word, transcribed as  $\text{śí}$ , already clearly functions as the default equivalent for 'dog' in the language. We list both words as synonyms, pending the appearance of a more detailed lexical description of the language.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 6.

## 19. DRINK

Bwe Karen  $\text{ɕ}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\text{ɕ-t}^h\text{í}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $\text{ʔō}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\text{ō}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\text{ʔò}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\text{ʔó}$  (1), Yintale  $\text{ʔó}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\text{ʔáú}$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 271.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. The second morpheme is  $\text{t}^h\text{í}$  'water' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 352. Quoted as  $\text{ʔō̄}$  (Huai Phung),  $\text{ʔō}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\text{ō-t}^h\text{í}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 165. Quoted as *ʔó* in [Wai 2013: 118].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 13.

## 20. DRY

Bwe Karen *wé* (1), Geba Karen *ā=θāró* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *k<sup>h</sup>rā* (3), Western Kayah Li *krā* (3), Kayah Monu *ʔà=k<sup>h</sup>wè* (3), Brek Kayaw *šì=šē* (3), Yintale *ʔà=xèi* (3), Pekon Kayan *ç<sup>h</sup>í ~ s<sup>h</sup>í* (4).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 397. Meaning glossed as 'to be dry, to be dried up'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168. Verbal stem: 'to be dry'. Distinct from the transitive verb *əwé* 'to dry (smth.)' [Shee 2008: 167].

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 346. Quoted as *ā=k<sup>h</sup>rā* in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169; Wai 2013: 117. Intransitive stem; cf. the transitive stem *lā=k<sup>h</sup>wè* 'to dry (smth.)' [Myar 2004: 167].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169. Intransitive stem; cf. the transitive stem *lú=šē* 'to dry (smth.)' [Myar 2004: 167].

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169. Intransitive stem; cf. the transitive stem *lú=xèi* 'to dry (smth.)' [Myar 2004: 167].

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9, 14. Distinct from *ló* 'to dry (smth.)'.

## 21. EAR

Bwe Karen *nē-kú* (1), Geba Karen *nì-gū* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *kēlèkò* (2), Western Kayah Li *k<sup>h</sup>ālèkkuǎ<sup>h</sup>* (2), Kayah Monu *nó-kùlá* (1), Brek Kayaw *nà-kùlà* (1), Yintale *nā-káu* (1), Pekon Kayan *na-là* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 256. The morpheme *nē-* is explained in the dictionary as a prefix, "prefixed to certain parts of the head" and also encountered in *nē-ç<sup>h</sup>ī* 'face, cheek', *nē-k<sup>h</sup>ǎé* 'nose' and a couple other words. External comparison, however, shows that *nē* is actually the old root morpheme here (secondarily homonymized with *nē-* 'nose'); it is, in fact, *-kú* that performs the function of homonymy-reducing modifier, and it is probably the same morpheme as encountered in *kú-kò* 'head' q.v.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. See notes on the Bwe Karen equivalent.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 344. Quoted as *kúlikò?* (Huai Phung), *kélèkù?* (Huai Chang Kham), *kúllèkò* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 20. Also *na-k u* id. in [Manson Ms.].

## 22. EARTH



Bwe Karen *hā* (1), Geba Karen *lā-k<sup>h</sup>ò?* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *hè* (1), Western Kayah Li *hè* (1), Kayah Monu *há-k<sup>h</sup>ó* (1), Brek Kayaw *há* (1), Yintale *hāη* (1), Pekon Kayan *hāη* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 128. Meaning glossed as 'ground, earth, soil; a hole in the ground, pit'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163. The second morpheme is a general stem with the meaning 'surface' (cf. *mò-k<sup>h</sup>ò?* 'sky', etc.).

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 342. Distinct from *?i=k<sup>h</sup>ù* 'earth, the world' (derived from *k<sup>h</sup>ù* 'on the upper surface of') [Solnit 1997: 346]. Quoted as *hèi?* (Huai Phung), *hèè?* (Huai Chang Kham), *hè* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160. Meaning glossed as 'earth, soil'. Quoted as *hā-k<sup>h</sup>ò* 'soil' in [Wai 2013: 25].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160. Meaning glossed as 'earth, soil'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160. Meaning glossed as 'earth, soil'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 17. Meaning glossed as 'ground'. Also attested as a bisyllabic compound in [Manson Ms.]: *hāη-zā*.

## 23. EAT

Bwe Karen *ā* (1), Geba Karen *?à* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *?è* (1), Western Kayah Li *è* (1), Kayah Monu *?á* (1), Brek Kayaw *?à* (1), Yintale *?āη* (1), Pekon Kayan *?âη* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 1.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 351. Quoted as *?è?* (Huai Phung), *?è* (Huai Chang Kham), *è* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 165; Wai 2013: 20.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 14.

## 24. EGG

Bwe Karen *=dī* (1), Geba Karen *dì?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *dλ* (1), Western Kayah Li *diè* (1), Kayah Monu *dí* (1), Brek Kayaw *dì* (1), Yintale *dē* (1), Pekon Kayan *sî* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 82. Bound morpheme, used only in conjunction with modifiers, e. g. *fí=dī* 'hen's egg' [Henderson 1997: 311].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 342. Quoted as *?ā=dλ* in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

Yintale: Myar 2004: 162.

Pekon Kayan: Manson Ms.

## 25. EYE

Bwe Karen *mù-ká* (1), Geba Karen *gàdú-p<sup>h</sup>lò?* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *bé-sè-plò* (1), Western Kayah Li *mè-[-è-plò]* (1), Kayah Monu *mì-ṣá-p<sup>h</sup>lò* (1), Brek Kayaw *muí-kì-p<sup>h</sup>lɔ* (1), Yintale *màì-mài-p<sup>h</sup>lɔ* (1), Pekon Kayan *mé<sup>h</sup>-θâ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 249. Polysemy: 'eye / face' (used with different classifiers: *bē* for 'face', *mé* for 'eye'). The modifier *-ká* means 'hind part, lower part, behind, bottom' [Henderson 1997: 151].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. Cf. *gàdú* 'face' [ibid.]. The meaning of the component *-p<sup>h</sup>lò?* is unclear (possibly = 'hole', cf. *p<sup>h</sup>l*: 'to have a hole, to spring a hole' in Bwe Karen), but cf. also Geba Karen *gàdú-p<sup>h</sup>è?* 'eyelid' [ibid.], indicating that it is possible to ascribe a basic polysemy 'eye / face' to the root *gàdú ~ gādú*.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 339. Cf. *bé-sè* 'face' [ibid.]. External data suggest that *-sè* is an archaic fossilized morpheme. The more recent component *-plò* has the basic meaning 'small and round' and is used autonomously as a classifier for 'stars, buttons, eggs, grains of sand, seeds, letters of the alphabet' [Solnit 1997: 355] (cf. also 'heart'). Quoted as *pēsī-plò?* (Huai Phung), *bēsē-plò?* (Huai Chang Kham), *pēsē-plò* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61]. Judging by external correspondences, < \**mēsē-plò* (see the Western Kayah Li equivalent).

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61. See notes on Eastern Kayah li for segmentation.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163. Cf. *mì-ṣá* 'face'. Morphologically, this is the same form as in Eastern Kayah Li q.v.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163. Cf. *muí-kì* 'face'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163. Cf. *màì-nà* 'face' [ibid.].

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. A compound with *θâ* 'fruit, seed'.

## 26. FAT N.

Bwe Karen =*θō* (1), Geba Karen *ā=θè?* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *bá* (2), Western Kayah Li *buù* (2), Kayah Monu *?ā=bé* (2), Brek Kayaw *θú* (1), Yintale *bái* (2), Pekon Kayan *bài* (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 365. Used only with modifiers, e.g. *t<sup>h</sup>ṣ=θō* 'pork fat', etc.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 339. Not to be confused with *buù* '(to be) fat' [Solnit 1997: 340]. Quoted as *à=sú? = à=bá?* (Huai Phung), *à=sú? = à=bá?* (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67]. The form *ā=bù* (Fraser Bennett), listed in the same source, may actually be the adjective 'fat'.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67. Also *fú* id. (semantic difference is unknown).

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164. Also *?ā=ṣó* id. (semantic difference is unknown).

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164. Also *ṣú* id. (semantic difference is unknown).

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. Also *bwâŋ* id. (semantic difference is unknown).

## 27. FEATHER

Bwe Karen  $\text{=f}\bar{v}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{\text{s}}\text{=s}^h\bar{u}?$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $t^h\bar{u}\text{=s}^h\bar{u}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $?\bar{a}\text{=}\bar{\text{s}}\acute{o}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $t^h\bar{u}\text{=s}^h\bar{u}$  (1), Yintale  $s^h\bar{\text{c}}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\phi^h\bar{w}\hat{a}\eta$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 322. Polysemy: 'hair of body / fur / feathers'. Used only with modifiers, e. g.  $\bar{f}\bar{i}$   $\text{=f}\bar{v}$  'chicken's feathers'. The root  $\text{=d}\bar{e}$ , glossed as 'appendage such as a wing or fin', may apparently also be used in the meaning 'feather':  $\text{=d}\bar{e}\text{-kl}\acute{e}$  'wing, feather' [Henderson 1997: 79].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. The form  $t^h\bar{\text{d}}p^h\acute{o}\text{=s}^h\bar{\text{d}}?$  is also listed as a synonym, where the first component is 'bird' q. v. and the second component is the same root as in  $\bar{\text{s}}\text{=s}^h\bar{u}?$ , with vocalic assimilation.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Not attested in Solnit's monograph. Cf. however,  $t^h\bar{u}\text{=}\bar{\text{c}}^h\bar{u}$  (Huai Phung),  $\bar{\text{c}}\bar{u}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $t^h\bar{u}\text{=}\bar{f}^h\bar{u}$  (Fraser Bennett) 'feather' in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69] (the first part is 'bird' q.v.). In Huai Chang Kham, there is also an alternate form:  $t^h\bar{u}\text{=}\bar{d}\acute{a}$  'feather'.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69. The first morpheme is 'bird' q.v.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162. The first morpheme is 'bird' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 7. Quoted as  $s^h\bar{w}\hat{a}\eta$  in [Manson Ms.].

## 28. FIRE

Bwe Karen  $m\bar{i}$  (1), Geba Karen  $m\bar{i}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $m\bar{i}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $m\bar{i}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $m\acute{i}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $m\bar{i}$  (1), Yintale  $m\bar{i}^h$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $m\acute{e}^h$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 239. Polysemy: 'fire / light'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 349. Quoted as  $m\bar{i}?$  (Huai Phung),  $m\bar{i}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $m\bar{e}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 165. Quoted as  $m\bar{i}^h$  in [Wai 2013: 75].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 165.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 29. FISH

Bwe Karen  $d\bar{a}\text{-p}^h\bar{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $d\bar{a}\text{-p}^h\bar{\text{d}}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $t\bar{e}\bar{u}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $t\bar{e}^h$  (1), Kayah Monu  $t\bar{\text{d}}^h\text{-p}^h\bar{u}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $t\bar{\text{d}}^h$  (1), Yintale  $t\bar{a}\text{-p}^h\bar{u}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $t\acute{a} \sim t\acute{a}^h$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 57. The component  $\text{-p}^h\bar{o}$  = 'child, young one, little one' [Henderson 1997: 296]. The root morpheme is

also used as a generic prefix for fishes, e. g. *dà-blì* 'cocked-tailed catfish', etc.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. The second component is the same as in 'bird' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 357. This stem also has a short variant *tɛ̃*, used in compounds. Quoted as *tíʷ?* (Huai Phung), *tɛ̃éʷ* (Huai Chang Kham), *tɛ̃-pʰỹ* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162. Quoted simply as *tʃ*, without the second morpheme, in [Wai 2013: 16].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 6, 9.

### 30. FLY V.

Bwe Karen *wī* (1), Geba Karen *ɔ̃=wì?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *zò* (2), Western Kayah Li *ʃuuðʰ* (2), Kayah Monu *wì* (1), Brek Kayaw *wī* (1), Yintale *zū* (2), Pekon Kayan *sàtʰ* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 402.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 343. Quoted as *ā=zō*: (Huai Phung), *ā=zō*: (Huai Chang Kham), *ʔā=zō* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 31. FOOT

Bwe Karen *kʰā* (1), Geba Karen *kʰā-kʰɔ̃?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *kʰɛ̃-lè* (1), Western Kayah Li *kʰā-duuə̃* (1), Kayah Monu *kʰá-lá* (1), Brek Kayaw *kʰɔ̃=kʰù-là* (1), Yintale *kʰā=dáu-lā* (2), Pekon Kayan *kʰāŋ* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 176. Polysemy: 'leg / foot'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165. Polysemy: 'leg / foot'. The second component is the same as in 'hand' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 346. A compound form, consisting of *kʰɛ̃* 'leg' [ibid.] and *lè* 'bottom, base of; underneath' [Solnit 1997: 347]. Quoted as *kʰɛ̃?* 'leg' (Huai Phung), *kʰɛ̃ʔʰ* 'leg' ~ *kʰɛ̃-lí?* 'foot' (Huai Chang Kham), *kʰɛ̃-dō* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62]. For the Huai Phung idiom, the form *kúʔ-lí?* 'foot' is also quoted, but its first component seems to be etymologically different.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163. Distinct from *kʰɔ̃* 'leg'. Consists of the individual morphemes *kʰɔ̃* 'foot, leg' [Wai 2013: 157] and *làʰ* 'down, under' [Wai 2013: 42]; in the variant recorded by Myar, vocalism of the first syllable seems to be progressively assimilated.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163. Distinct from *kʰɔ̃=dé* 'leg'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163. Cf. *kʰāŋ=dáu* 'leg'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 14. This is the main root morpheme for both 'foot' and 'leg', from which various complex forms with complex meanings are generated, cf.  $k^h\hat{a}\eta-d\acute{e}^h\eta$  'leg' [Manson 2007: 7],  $k^h\hat{a}\eta-m\acute{u}$  'toe-nail' [Manson 2007: 13], etc. Also quoted as a bisyllabic compound in [Manson Ms.]:  $k^h\hat{a}n-z\grave{a}$ .

### 32. FULL

Bwe Karen  $pw\acute{e}$  # (1), Geba Karen  $p^h\acute{u}=p\acute{e}-t^h\grave{a}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $b\bar{a}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $b\bar{a}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $k\acute{s}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $p^h\acute{u}=b\bar{e}$  (1), Yintale  $ku\acute{u} \sim k\acute{u}-x\grave{o}$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $bw\acute{e}$  (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 285. Attested by itself as an adverb, in the meaning 'entirely, completely', or as part of the composite formation  $pw\acute{e}-t^h\bar{a}$  'to be full up to the brim, to fill up'. Neither of the attestations seems perfectly satisfactory to allow the morpheme into the primary slot, but no other candidate for the meaning 'full' is present in Henderson's dictionary.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. Cf. also the verbal stem:  $\acute{z}p\acute{e}-t^h\bar{a}?$  'to be full' [Shee 2008: 167]. The first component is not quite clear.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 339. Meaning glossed as 'full (of containers, etc.)'. Distinct from  $k\acute{o}$  'satiated, full from eating' [Solnit 1997: 345]. Quoted as  $b\bar{a}$ : (Huai Phung),  $b\bar{a}$ : (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71]. The same source also lists Fraser Bennett's  $\grave{a}=k\grave{o}$  in the meaning 'full', but this is dubious (cf. Solnit's  $k\acute{o}$  = 'full' in the sense of 'satiated'); note that in [Bennett Ms.], the equivalent for 'full' is  $\grave{a}=b\bar{a}$ .

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. Cf. also  $k\acute{s}$  'full' in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71], which is somewhat dubious; the form comes from the same bundle of Fraser Bennett's data that also lists the Eastern Kayah Li cognate  $\grave{a}=k\grave{o}$  in the meaning 'full', but comparison with Solnit's data shows that this is rather 'full' as 'satiated'. It is not clear if Western Kayah Li underwent a lexical merger or if Bennett simply recorded 'satiated' in both cases instead of 'full'.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 165. Verbal stem: 'to be full'.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 165. Verbal stem: 'to be full'. Same structure of the stem as in Geba Karen.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 165. Verbal stem: 'to be full'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 33. GIVE

Bwe Karen  $\acute{i}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\acute{i}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $d\acute{a}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $die''$  (2), Kayah Monu  $?i$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $?i$  (1), Yintale  $d\acute{e}$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $p^h\acute{e}^h$  (3).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 137.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 342. Quoted as  $d\acute{a}?$  (Huai Phung),  $d\acute{a} \sim d\acute{a}u?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $d\acute{a}''$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 167; Wai 2013: 125.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 167.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 167.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

### 34. GOOD

Bwe Karen *wī* (1), Geba Karen *ā=wé* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *ré* (2), Western Kayah Li *riá* (2), Kayah Monu *?à=vó* (3), Brek Kayaw *?è=rō* (3), Yintale *žuí* (4), Pekon Kayan *ràu<sup>h</sup>* (3).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 403. Meaning glossed as 'to be beautiful, to be good'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168. Verbal stem: 'to be good'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 355. Verbal stem: 'to be good'. Cf. also *rì* 'good (good result of divination, heal /of wounds/)' [ibid.]. Quoted as *ā=ré* in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 170. Verbal stem: 'to be good'. Cf. *?à=wé* 'goodness' in [Wai 2013: 58].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 170. Verbal stem: 'to be good'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 170. Verbal stem: 'to be good'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 35. GREEN

Bwe Karen *lé* (1), Geba Karen *ā=klò?* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *sō* (3), Western Kayah Li *fuā* (3), Kayah Monu *?à=šù* (3), Brek Kayaw *?è=ká=lá* (1), Yintale *?à=tž-ηā* (4), Pekon Kayan *θyáη* (3).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 214. Polysemy: 'blue /green' (the word is used in conjunction with 'sky' as well as 'grass'). Alternate synonym: *klv̄* 'to be green or blue', *θ=klv̄* 'to be green' [Henderson 1997: 164, 380]. It is not clear which word is more basic, but only *lé* is supported in the dictionary with text examples.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 357. Polysemy: 'green / blue'. Quoted as *so ~ sò-lē*: (Huai Phung), *só-lé*: (Huai Chang Kham), *ā=sō* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 176.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 176.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 176.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 36. HAIR

Bwe Karen *=k<sup>h</sup>š=lú* (1), Geba Karen *k<sup>h</sup>ū=lú* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *kó=lò* (1), Western Kayah Li *k<sup>h</sup>ū=lū<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *k<sup>h</sup>ó=līè* (1), Brek Kayaw *k<sup>h</sup>ū=lī<sup>h</sup>* (1), Yintale *k<sup>h</sup>ū=làu* (1), Pekon Kayan *ka=là<sup>h</sup>u* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 197. Bound usage only. Meaning 'hair of the head', distinct from  $=\bar{f}\bar{v}$  'hair of the body' [Henderson 1997: 322] (cf. also 'feather').

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 345. Meaning glossed as 'hair of the head'. Distinct from  $\phi^h\bar{u}$  'body hair' [Solnit 1997: 341]. The first component seems to be a productive body part prefix; the second component is possibly the same as  $\bar{l}\bar{o}$  'thread' [Solnit 1997: 348]. Quoted as  $k\acute{u}=\bar{l}\bar{o}$ : (Huai Phung),  $k\acute{o}=\bar{l}\bar{o}?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $k\acute{u}=\bar{l}\bar{o}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 37. HAND

Bwe Karen  $=\bar{c}\bar{u}$  (1), Geba Karen  $s\acute{u}-k^h\bar{o}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $k\acute{u}=k^h\bar{u}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $t\bar{o}=k^h\bar{u}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $k^h\bar{o}-d\bar{e}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $\check{z}\bar{u}-d\bar{e}$  (1), Yintale  $\check{z}\bar{a}\bar{u}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\bar{c}\bar{u}-d\bar{e}\eta$  (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 48. Polysemy: 'arm / hand'. Bound usage only.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. The second component is the same as in 'leg/foot' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 345. The component  $k\acute{u}=\bar{u}$  is a standard body part prefix. Quoted as  $k\acute{u}=k^h\bar{u}?$  (Huai Phung),  $k\acute{u}=k^h\bar{u}?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $t\bar{o}=k^h\bar{u}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163. Cf.  $k^h\acute{e}m\bar{u}$  'finger'.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163. Cf.  $\check{z}\bar{u}-m\bar{u}$  'finger'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 29. Quoted as  $s\bar{u}-d\bar{e}\eta$  in [Manson Ms.].

### 38. HEAD

Bwe Karen  $k\bar{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{a}=k\bar{o}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $k\bar{u}=k\bar{l}\bar{o}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $k^h\bar{u}=k\bar{l}\bar{o}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $h\bar{i}=k\bar{x}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\check{s}\bar{u}=k\bar{x}$  (1), Yintale  $\check{s}\bar{i}=k\bar{x}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $k\bar{a}=k\bar{l}\bar{o}$  (2).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 165. Polysemy: 'top / head / peek'. In the anatomical meaning 'head', the root sometimes takes on additional modifiers, e. g.  $k\bar{o}-k\bar{c}$ : 'head' [ibid.],  $k\bar{u}=k\bar{o} \sim k\bar{u}=k\bar{o}-k\bar{u}-k\bar{c}$ : 'head' [Henderson 1997: 169]. Not to be confused with the bound root  $=k^h\bar{o}$  'upper surface, top, roof; head, leader, boss' [Henderson 1997: 184].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 367. The component  $k\bar{u}=\bar{u}$  is a standard body part prefix. Quoted as  $k\bar{u}=k\bar{l}\bar{o}?$  (Huai Phung),  $k\bar{u}=k\bar{l}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $k\bar{u}=k\bar{l}\bar{o}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.  
**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.  
**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 39. HEAR

Bwe Karen *ʃnē* (1), Geba Karen *θāhé* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *nĭ-hō* (3), Western Kayah Li *nĭ̃-xuā* (3), Kayah Monu *kà=nà-dé* (3), Brek Kayaw *nà-xuí* (3), Yintale *nā-xún* (3), Pekon Kayan *na-hyán* (3).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 317. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen / to pay heed to'.  
**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. Same word as 'to know' q.v.  
**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 351. Clearly a compound form, although the morphemes are not attested individually; cf. *nĭ-dā* 'to listen' [Solnit 1997: 350]. Quoted as *nĭ-hō* in [Bennett Ms.].  
**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms.  
**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 165. The main root seems to be the same as in the noun 'ear' q.v.  
**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 165. The main root seems to be the same as in the noun 'ear' q.v.  
**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 165. The main root seems to be the same as in the noun 'ear' q.v.  
**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 20. Quoted as *nā-hyán* in [Manson Ms.].

### 40. HEART

Bwe Karen *θā* (1), Geba Karen *ā=θā?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *sĭ-plĭ* (2), Western Kayah Li *ʃĕ̃-plĭ* (2), Kayah Monu *ʃó-pʰlĭ* (2), Brek Kayaw *θō* (1), Yintale *ʃá-pʰlĭ* (2), Pekon Kayan *θà* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 353. Polysemy: 'heart / life / mind / soul / feelings'.  
**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.  
**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 356. The component *-plĭ* has the basic meaning 'small and round' and is used autonomously as a classifier for 'stars, buttons, eggs, grains of sand, seeds, letters of the alphabet' [Solnit 1997: 355] (cf. also 'heart'). Quoted as *sĭ-plĭ?* (Huai Phung), *sĭ-plĭ?* (Huai Chang Kham), *sẽ-plĭ* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62].  
**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62.  
**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.  
**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.  
**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.  
**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 8. Quoted as *θà-pʰlĭ* in [Manson Ms.], where the second component = 'heart' q.v.

### 41. HORN

Bwe Karen *=nò* (1), Geba Karen *=nò* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *nò* (1), Western Kayah Li *nò<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *nè* (1), Brek Kayaw *nō* (1), Yintale *nō* (1), Pekon Kayan *ka=nù<sup>h</sup>* (1).



#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 263. Bound usage only.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. Attested as part of the more complex formation *b aièʔ=nò* 'horn of buffalo'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 351. Also used as a classifier for horns. Quoted as *n̄*: (Huai Phung), *n̄ʔ* (Huai Chang Kham), *pɛn̄=n̄* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69] (the latter form is probably a compound with 'buffalo', cf. the corresponding word in Geba Karen).

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 174. Meaning glossed as 'buffalo horn'.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 174. Meaning glossed as 'buffalo horn'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 174. Meaning glossed as 'buffalo horn'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. Meaning glossed as 'buffalo horn'. Distinct from *kwèʰ* 'horn' in [Manson 2007: 21], without any semantic specification.

#### 42. I

Bwe Karen *yē* (1), Geba Karen *yé* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *vē* (1), Western Kayah Li *vā* (1), Kayah Monu *hè* (1), Brek Kayaw *heʷ* (1), Yintale *kʰwé* (1), Pekon Kayan *kʰí* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 412. The bound subject prefix form is *yā* [Henderson 1997: 417].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 183. Quoted as *vē*: (Huai Phung), *vē*: (Huai Chang Kham), *vē* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 170; Wai 2013: 27.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 170.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 170.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

#### 43. KILL

Bwe Karen *bē=θí* ~ *mē=θí* (1), Geba Karen *mè=θí* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *mè=sā* (1), Western Kayah Li *mèʰ=fīē* (1), Kayah Monu *mà=ʂì* (1), Brek Kayaw *mà=θí-tā* (1), Yintale *mà=ʂé* (1), Pekon Kayan *màʰ=θí* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 362. These are two different formations from the intransitive verb *=θí* 'to die' q.v. The first one technically looks like a compound verb (concatenation with *bē* 'to hit, strike, touch, make contact with' [Henderson 1997: 29]); the second one is a productive causative formation by means of the semi-auxiliary verb *mē* 'to do, make, perform' [Henderson 1997: 235].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Causative formation from *θí* 'to die' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 67. Causative formation from *s /* 'to die' q.v. (*mè* = 'to do, make'). Quoted as *mè=sā* (Huai Phung),

*mè=sə̌* (Huai Chang Kham), *mè=f̣i* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65. Causative formation from *fī* 'to die' q.v.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 176. Causative formation from *sī* 'to die' q.v.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 176. Causative formation from *θī* 'to die' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 176. Causative formation from *s̄é* 'to die' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. Causative formation from *θī* 'to die' q.v.

#### 44. KNEE

Bwe Karen *k<sup>h</sup>ā=lā=mè* (1), Geba Karen *k<sup>h</sup>ā=lé=mē?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *k<sup>h</sup>ē=mā* (1), Western Kayah Li *k<sup>h</sup>ā=mā<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *k<sup>h</sup>ǰ=lè=mè* (1), Brek Kayaw *k<sup>h</sup>ǰ=lé=mè* (1), Yintale *k<sup>h</sup>ā=kléi=māi* (1), Pekon Kayan *k<sup>h</sup>âη=lē* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 228. The first morpheme is 'foot' q.v.; cf. *çū=l̄ m̄è* 'elbow', a parallel formation with *çū* 'hand' q.v. *L =* is a fossilized prefix (cf. 'mouth').

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165. Same constitution as in Bwe Karen.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 346. The first morpheme is 'foot, leg' q.v.; the second morpheme is independently glossed as *mā* 'joint' [Solnit 1997: 349]. Cf. the same component in *çū=mā-kē* 'elbow' [Solnit 1997: 340]. Quoted as *k<sup>h</sup>ē=mā* in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. See notes on Western Kayah Li for internal structure.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163. See notes on Western Kayah Li for internal structure.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163. See notes on Western Kayah Li for internal structure.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163. See notes on Western Kayah Li for internal structure.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 14. The first component is 'foot, leg' q.v.

#### 45. KNOW

Bwe Karen *θā?é* (1), Geba Karen *θāh'é* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *s̄iηē* (1), Western Kayah Li *ſ̄ē<sup>~</sup>nē* (1), Kayah Monu *s̄éyà* (1), Brek Kayaw *θiyā<sup>h</sup>* (1), Yintale *š̄inà* (1), Pekon Kayan *θè* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 378. Polysemy: 'to know / to recognize / to understand'. Cf. *θī* 'to understand, to know how (to)' [Henderson 1997: 363].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 356. Polysemy: 'to know / to understand / to recognize'. Quoted as *s̄iηē*: (Huai Phung), *s̄iηē*: (Huai Chang Kham), *s̄ē<sup>~</sup>nē* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 16.

## 46. LEAF

Bwe Karen  $l\bar{e}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\theta\grave{o}=l\acute{e}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $l\grave{e}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\beta\grave{o}=l\grave{e}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\xi\acute{s}=l\acute{a}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\theta u\grave{u}=l\grave{a}$  (1), Yintale  $s\grave{e}in=l\bar{a}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $l\hat{a}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 215.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163. The first part =  $\theta\acute{o}?$  'tree' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 347. Quoted as  $s\grave{o}?\text{-}l\acute{e}?$  (Huai Phung),  $s\grave{o}?\text{-}l\acute{e}?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $s\grave{o}?\text{-}l\acute{e}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68]. The first part = 'tree' q.v.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68. The first part = 'tree' q.v.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161. The first part = 'tree' q.v.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161. The first part = 'tree' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161. The first part = 'tree' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 18.

## 47. LIE

Bwe Karen  $\beta\grave{o}\text{-}m\acute{i}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 315. Polysemy: 'to sleep / to lie still, as if asleep' (used in sentences like "she found her husband, lying severely wounded"). The first morpheme,  $\beta\grave{o}$  has a general meaning of 'to rest' and is found in other compound formations as well, e. g.  $\beta\acute{a}d\acute{e}$  'to rest, to stop working',  $\beta\acute{a}l\grave{o}$  'to play, be at leisure', etc. The second morpheme seems to not have any separate usage in the language.

**Geba Karen:** Not attested.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Not properly attested. The morpheme  $m\acute{i}$  is glossed in [Solnit 1997: 349] with the dynamic meaning 'to lie down', but only as part of the compound verb  $\beta\grave{o}\text{-}m\acute{i}$  'lie down, sleep'.

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Not attested.

**Brek Kayaw:** Not attested.

**Yintale:** Not attested.

**Pekon Kayan:** Not attested.

## 48. LIVER

Bwe Karen  $=\theta\acute{u}\text{-}\theta\bar{a}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{\alpha}=\theta\acute{o}\text{-}\theta\grave{a}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $?\grave{a}=s\grave{o}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\beta\acute{u}\grave{e}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\xi\acute{u}\text{-}\xi\acute{o}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\theta\grave{u}\text{-}\theta\bar{o}$  (1), Yintale  $s^h\bar{o}\eta$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\theta y\hat{\alpha}\eta \sim \theta y\hat{a}\eta$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 371. Bound usage only. Original root morpheme is probably  $=\theta\acute{u}\text{-}; -\theta\bar{a}$  = 'heart' q.v., fulfilling the function of modifier.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. Same constitution of the stem as in Bwe Karen.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 357. Quoted as *sò?* ~ *sù?* (Huai Phung), *sò?* (Huai Chang Kham), *sò* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 8, 21.

## 49. LONG

Bwe Karen *t<sup>h</sup>ó* (1), Geba Karen *ǝ=t<sup>h</sup>ó* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *t<sup>h</sup>ū* (1), Western Kayah Li *t<sup>h</sup>ū* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔǝ=t<sup>h</sup>ò* (1), Brek Kayaw *t<sup>h</sup>ú* (1), Yintale *t<sup>h</sup>ú-tǝ-bēŋ* (1), Pekon Kayan *t<sup>h</sup>ó* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 343. Polysemy: 'long / tall / deep'. Cf. also *ǝ* 'to be long, lengthy (in time); to be tall, well-grown' [Henderson 1997: 142].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Verbal stem: 'to be long'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 359. Polysemy: 'long / tall (of humans) / high (of sound)'. Quoted as *ǝ=t<sup>h</sup>ū*: (Huai Phung), *t<sup>h</sup>ú*: (Huai Chang Kham), *ǝ=t<sup>h</sup>ū* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 168. Verbal stem: 'to be long'.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 168. Verbal stem: 'to be long'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 168. Verbal stem: 'to be long'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

## 50. LOUSE

Bwe Karen *lō* (1), Geba Karen *θò?* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *sò* (2), Western Kayah Li *[lūə]* (2), Kayah Monu *ʃú* (2), Brek Kayaw *θì* (3), Yintale *ʃúŋ* (2), Pekon Kayan *θî* (3).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 221. Polysemy: 'louse / maggot'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 357. Quoted as *sò?* (Huai Phung), *sò?* (Huai Chang Kham), *sò* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 51. MAN

Bwe Karen  $=b\grave{o}=k^h\acute{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $by\grave{a}=m\grave{i}=k^h\acute{o}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $p^hr\grave{e}=k^h\ddot{u}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $pr\epsilon^h=k^h\ddot{u}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $m\grave{a}=k^h\grave{o}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $m\bar{a}=k^h\bar{o}$  (1), Yintale  $py\grave{a}\eta=k^h\acute{u}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $pr\grave{a}^h=k^h\acute{o}$  (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 10. Meaning glossed as 'male person, man, husband'. Cf.  $=b\grave{o}=m\acute{u}$  'woman' q.v., indicating that  $=b\grave{o}=\acute{a}$  is a modifier with the general meaning of 'person' (a contracted form of  $b\acute{y}\bar{a}$  'person' q.v.). Bound usage only.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165. The first component = 'person' q.v.; the second component is probably a fossilized classifier, also attested in the word for 'woman' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 354. The first component = 'person' q.v. Quoted as  $p^hr\grave{e}=k^h\ddot{u}$  in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. See notes on Western Kayah Li.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164. The first component is a generic morpheme with the meaning 'person', also present in the compound form for 'woman' q.v. Slightly different equivalent, but with the same principal root, in [Wai 2013: 16]:  $pw\grave{a}=k^h\acute{o}$  'man, male' (the first component is 'person' q.v.).

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164. The first component is a generic morpheme with the meaning 'person', also present in the compound form for 'woman' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164. The first component is the word 'person' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The first component is the word 'person' q.v.

## 52. MANY

Bwe Karen  $\bar{\sigma}=\acute{e}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\grave{\sigma}=\grave{e}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $\text{?}\acute{e}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\grave{o}=r\acute{o}^h$  (2), Kayah Monu  $\text{?}\grave{o}=d\grave{o}$  (3), Brek Kayaw  $\text{?}\grave{o}=\text{?}\acute{a}$  (1), Yintale  $\text{?}\grave{\sigma}=\text{?}\acute{a}\eta$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\text{?}\grave{a}$  (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 273. Verbal formation ('to be many'), where the first component is the auxiliary verb  $\bar{\sigma}$  'to be'. In certain idiomatic expressions, the word assumes the phonetic shape  $\bar{\sigma}\acute{e}$  [Henderson 1997: 274].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Same constitution as in Bwe Karen.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 351. Quoted as  $\bar{\sigma}=\acute{e}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66]. Equivalents for two other varieties of Eastern Kayah Li in the latter source are different:  $\bar{\sigma}=r\acute{o}?$  ~  $\text{?}\acute{a}=r\acute{o}?$  for (Huai Phung) and  $\bar{\sigma}=r\acute{o}\bar{\sigma}-l\bar{o}?$  for (Huai Chang Kham). However, they match Fraser Bennett's equivalent for Western Kayah Li q.v.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 168. Additional synonym:  $\text{?}\acute{o}=pw\grave{e}$  id. Cf.  $d\acute{o}w\grave{e}$  'many' in [Wai 2013: 39].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 168. Additional synonym:  $t\bar{a}-k\bar{a}$  id.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 168. Additional synonym:  $\text{?}\acute{a}-\text{?}\acute{u}\eta$  id.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

## 53. MEAT

Bwe Karen  $h\bar{i}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{\sigma}=\check{\sigma}e?$  (2), Eastern Kayah Li  $\text{?}\grave{a} \sim \text{?}\acute{i}=\text{?}\grave{a}$  (3), Western Kayah Li  $\text{?}\acute{i}\bar{e}$  (3), Kayah Monu  $\text{?}\grave{a}=y\acute{i}$  (3), Brek Kayaw  $y\grave{a}$  (3), Yintale  $\text{?}\grave{a}$  (3), Pekon Kayan  $\text{?}\grave{a}$  (3).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 131. Also attested as *hī..bā* id. (second component has no identifiable meaning).

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 343. Quoted as *yā* in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 54. MOON

Bwe Karen *l̥é* (1), Geba Karen *l̥é* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *lè* (1), Western Kayah Li *l̥ē* (1), Kayah Monu *là* (1), Brek Kayaw *lá* (1), Yintale *t̥ɜ̄=lâ* (1), Pekon Kayan *lá* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 212. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 347. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Quoted as *l̥ē*: (Huai Phung), *l̥ē*: (Huai Chang Kham), *l̥ē* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160. Initial *t̥ɜ̄* is a fossilized prefix (same as in 'sun').

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 8.

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Bwe Karen *kó* (1), Geba Karen *k<sup>h</sup>ā-ló* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *ϕ<sup>h</sup>ō* (3), Western Kayah Li *s<sup>h</sup>ō* (3), Kayah Monu *k<sup>h</sup>ā-lō* (2), Brek Kayaw *k<sup>h</sup>ō-lō* (2), Yintale *s<sup>h</sup>āu* (3), Pekon Kayan *s<sup>h</sup>û* (3).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 165. Meaning glossed as 'mountain (usually tree-less)' (probably opposed as such to *k<sup>h</sup>əl̥*: 'hill' [Henderson 1997: 186]).

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163. For the second morpheme, cf. 'stone' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 341. Quoted as *č<sup>h</sup>ō?* (Huai Phung), *čō?* (Huai Chang Kham; meaning glossed as 'steep part of mountain', allegedly distinct from *kō-ló* 'lower part of mountain' = Geba Karen *k<sup>h</sup>əl̥*), *ϕ<sup>h</sup>ō* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161. For the second morpheme, cf. 'stone' q.v. In [Wai 2013: 17], a different equivalent is listed: *s<sup>h</sup>ó* 'mountain'.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161. For the second morpheme, cf. 'stone' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 56. MOUTH

Bwe Karen  $l̄̃=m̄̃$  (1), Geba Karen  $l̄̃=m̄̃$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $kū=ʔù$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $k^hā=ʔù$  (2), Kayah Monu  $k^hó-p^hé$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $k^hà=l̄̃=m̄̃^h$  (1), Yintale  $k^há=k^hū$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $káú^h$  (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 228. Initial  $l̄̃$  is a fossilized prefix.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. Initial  $l̄̃$  is a fossilized prefix.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 345. Initial  $kū=$  is a standard body part prefix. Quoted as  $kúʔ=ʔùʔ$  (Huai Phung),  $kúʔ=ʔùʔ$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $kí=ù$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61]. The first two entries there, however, are marked as "mouth visible from outside"; for "mouth (including inside)", an alternate equivalent is listed -  $kē=kū$  (Huai Phung),  $kε=ku$  (Huai Chang Kham, no tonal information).

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 57. NAME

Bwe Karen  $=mī$  (1), Geba Karen  $̄̃=mī$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $mì$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $mwi^h$  (1), Kayah Monu  $mì$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $mí$  (1), Yintale  $mì$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $myà^hη$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 238. Bound usage only.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 349. Quoted as  $muī$  (Huai Phung),  $mīʔ$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $mwi$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164; Wai 2013: 127.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 7. Also listed as  $nām=myàη$  in [Manson Ms.].

## 58. NECK

Bwe Karen  $gò$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $k^hē-bō$  (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 111. Polysemy: 'neck / throat'.

**Geba Karen:** Not attested.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 346. The component  $-bō$  is a "configurational classifier" denoting 'flexible lengths' [Solnit 1997: 198].

Quoted as *k̄=̄bò*: (Huai Phung), *k<sup>h</sup>è=bō*: (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61].

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Not attested.

**Brek Kayaw:** Not attested.

**Yintale:** Not attested.

**Pekon Kayan:** Not attested.

## 59. NEW

Bwe Karen *θé* (1), Geba Karen *̄̄=θé* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *sē* (1), Western Kayah Li *[ē* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔà=ʂà* (1), Brek Kayaw *ʔè=θá* (1), Yintale *ʔà=ʂǎŋ* (1), Pekon Kayan *θáí* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 357.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 356. Quoted as *à=sé*: (Huai Phung), *à=sē*: (Huai Chang Kham), *ǎ=ǎē* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 72].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 72.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169. Quoted as *ʔà=sà* in [Wai 2013: 22].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 17.

## 60. NIGHT

Bwe Karen *nē* (1), Geba Karen *mù=hèʔ* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *sē* (3), Western Kayah Li *m̄<sup>h</sup>=k<sup>h</sup>í* # (2), Kayah Monu *lù=mù=há* (2), Brek Kayaw *luí=mù=nā* (1), Yintale *muì=k<sup>h</sup>í* (2), Pekon Kayan *m̄̄ŋ=hà<sup>h</sup>* (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 257. Usually encountered in compound formations with temporal meaning: *dē nē-yō* 'tonight', *mū-nē dā-nē-nū* 'last night', etc. Cf. also *hē*, glossed as 'evening, night' in [Henderson 1997: 128], but generally carrying the meaning of 'evening' rather than 'night'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163. The first component is an old morpheme with the polysemy 'sun / day' (cf. 'sun' q.v.).

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 356. Cf. also *m̄=k<sup>h</sup>í* 'nighttime' [Solnit 1997: 350], where *m̄=* is 'sun, day' q.v. Quoted as *tē=sē*: (Huai Phung), *tē=sē*: (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67]. The equivalent for 'nighttime' is also listed there: *m̄ʔ=k<sup>h</sup>íʔ* (Huai Phung), *m̄=k<sup>h</sup>í* (Fraser Bennett).

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67. The first part is 'sun, day' q.v. Somewhat dubious; comparison with Eastern Kayah Li shows that Bennett may have been recording the equivalent for 'nighttime' rather than 'night' as opposed to 'day', unless both words became merged in Western Kayah Li.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160. The first two syllables are 'sun' q.v.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160. The first two syllables are 'sun' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160. The first syllable is the same root as in 'sun' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The first syllable is 'sun' q.v.



## 61. NOSE

Bwe Karen  $n\bar{e}-k^h\acute{a}d\acute{e}$  (1), Geba Karen  $n\bar{a}-k^h\bar{a}d\acute{e}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $k\grave{u}=p^h\bar{o}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $k^h\bar{a}=p^h\bar{u}\bar{a}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $n\acute{o}-k^h\grave{i}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $n\grave{a}-k^h\acute{i}$  (1), Yintale  $n\bar{a}\eta-k^h\acute{e}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $na-p^h\acute{u}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 257. The morpheme  $n\bar{e}-$  is explained in the dictionary as a prefix, "prefixed to certain parts of the head" and also encountered in  $n\bar{e}-\phi^h\bar{i}$  'face, cheek',  $n\bar{e}-k\acute{u}$  'ear' and a couple other words. External comparison, however, shows that  $n\bar{e}$  is actually the old root morpheme here (secondarily homonymized with  $n\bar{e}-$  'ear'); for the second component, cf.  $=k^h\acute{s}l\acute{u}$  'hair of the head' q.v. (showing that  $=k^h\acute{s}$  may be a fossilized component related to 'head') and  $-d\acute{e}$  'the narrowest part of something', e. g. in  $-k^h\bar{a}-d\bar{e}$  'ankle' [Henderson 1997: 78].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. See notes on the Bwe Karen equivalent.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 345. Initial  $k\acute{u}=$  is a standard body part prefix. Quoted as  $k\acute{u}?\bar{p}^h\bar{o}$ : (Huai Phung),  $k\acute{u}?\bar{p}^h\bar{o}$ : (Huai Chang Kham),  $k\acute{u}?\bar{p}^h\bar{o}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 62. NOT

Bwe Karen  $t\bar{a}$ .  $n\bar{o} \sim d\bar{a}$ .  $n\bar{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $t\grave{a}$ .  $n\acute{o}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $t\grave{o}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $t\acute{a}^h$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\phi\acute{a}$  (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 68, 330. Negative circumfix. Selection of the variant with the voiced or voiceless consonant depends on the articulation manner of the first consonant of the following word (voiced  $d\acute{e}$  before aspirated plosives, fricatives, and voiced consonants; voiceless  $t\acute{e}$  before words beginning with unaspirated voiceless or glottalized stops).

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 141. Negative circumfix, cf.:  $ma\grave{o}\eta t:\eta\grave{a} n \grave{a}$  'Maung does not eat'. Distinct from the prohibitive  $m\acute{e}?$  [ibid.].

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 358. This is the principal negative marker, usually placed at the end of the phrase.

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Wai 2013: 20. General negative marker, usually placed at the end of the phrase.

**Brek Kayaw:** Not attested.

**Yintale:** Not attested.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 7.

## 63. ONE

Bwe Karen  $d\bar{a}- \sim t\bar{a}-$  (1), Geba Karen  $d\bar{a} \sim t\bar{a}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $t\grave{a}-$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $t\bar{a}-$  (1), Kayah Monu  $t\grave{a}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $t\grave{s}$  (1), Yintale  $t\grave{s}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $t\grave{a}$  (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 330. Clitical morphemes; selection of one of the two variants obeys the same sandhi rules as 'not' q.v. The stressed form, used in counting series, is *tó* [Henderson 1997: 326].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 79, 167. Cf. *byà=d ébwè* 'one person'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 204. Prefixal form. Quoted as *tē-* (Huai Phung), *tē-* (Huai Chang Kham), *tə-* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65. Listed as part of the form *tə-prè<sup>h</sup>* 'one person' (see 'person').

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 168; Wai 2013: 38.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. Cf. also *là* 'one' in [Manson 2007: 18] (semantic difference unclear).

## 64. PERSON

Bwe Karen *bāyā* (1), Geba Karen *byà* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *p<sup>h</sup>rè* (1), Western Kayah Li *prè<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *p<sup>w</sup>à* (1), Brek Kayaw *prā* (1), Yintale *pyàŋ* (1), Pekon Kayan *prà<sup>h</sup>* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 18. Meaning glossed as 'person, man, people, somebody, anyone'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 354. Meaning glossed as 'human'. Also used as a classifier for people. Quoted as *p<sup>h</sup>rè-lù* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62]; however, equivalents for the other two idioms there are different: *kə=yē* (Huai Phung), *kè=yē* (Huai Chang Kham).

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164. Additional synonym: *kə=yə* 'person'. Quoted as *p<sup>w</sup>à<sup>h</sup>* 'human' in [Wai 2013: 70].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 8.

## 65. RAIN

Bwe Karen *wē* (1), Geba Karen *wè?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *çuì* # (2), Western Kayah Li *kè<sup>h</sup>=çuì<sup>h</sup>* (2), Kayah Monu *k<sup>h</sup>wè=žù* (2), Brek Kayaw *šē=žū* (2), Yintale *kān=žù* (2), Pekon Kayan *s<sup>h</sup>wè<sup>h</sup>* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 398.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 341. This is essentially a verbal root, and as such, should be ineligible for inclusion. However, Solnit's vocabulary does not include a separate equivalent for 'rain (n.)', and analysis of the rather numerous available textual examples shows that the verbal construction is used almost exclusively (e. g. 'the rain has stopped' = 'it's finished raining', etc.), so it may indeed have been a lexical replacement where the verbal root has absorbed the functions of the original noun as well. Also, in

[Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 268], the nominal equivalent for 'rain' seems to be comprised of the same root with an additional prefix: *kiʔ=ʒū* (Huai Phung), *keʔ=ʒū* (Huai Chang Kham), *keʔ=ʒū* (Fraser Bennett).

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160. See notes on Kayah Li for segmentation.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160. See notes on Kayah Li for segmentation.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160. See notes on Kayah Li for segmentation.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 66. RED

Bwe Karen *lī-gō* (1), Geba Karen *ā=lèʔ* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *lì* (1), Western Kayah Li *lī<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔā=lè* (1), Brek Kayaw *ʔè=lī-kō* (1), Yintale *ʔā=lēŋ* (1), Pekon Kayan *lè<sup>h</sup>* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 219.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 348. Quoted as *lī*: (Huai Phung), *līʔ* (Huai Chang Kham), *ā=lī* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169. Quoted as *ʔā=lī* in [Wai 2013: 22].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 12.

## 67. ROAD

Bwe Karen *klē* (1), Geba Karen *klèʔ* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *klé* (1), Western Kayah Li *klyá* (1), Kayah Monu *klé* (1), Brek Kayaw *k<sup>h</sup>lē* (1), Yintale *klâi* (1), Pekon Kayan *k<sup>h</sup>lâi* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 161. Polysemy: 'path / road / way / street'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 347. Quoted as *kléʔ* (Huai Phung), *kléʔ* (Huai Chang Kham), *kléʔ* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 21.

## 68. ROOT

Bwe Karen *θō=k<sup>h</sup>ā=wī* (1), Geba Karen *ā=wīʔ* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *rwǐ* (1), Western Kayah Li *ʔō=rwǐ<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔx=k<sup>h</sup>ǎ=wī* (1), Brek Kayaw *θuí=k<sup>h</sup>ǎ=rwǐ* (1), Yintale *šǎin=wèi* (1),

## Pekon Kayan *rūi* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 364. The first morpheme is *θō* 'tree' q.v.; the second one is *k<sup>h</sup>ā* 'leg, foot' q.v.; the last morpheme is the same as *-wī* 'vein' [Henderson 1997: 402]. Literally = 'vein of tree-foot', implying a basic partial polysemy: 'root / vein'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 356. Quoted as *sǝʔ=rīiʔ* (Huai Phung), *rūiʔ* (Huai Chang Kham), *sǝ=rwī* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68. The first morpheme is 'tree' q.v.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161. The first morpheme is 'tree' q.v.; the second is probably the original root for 'foot'.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161. The first morpheme is 'tree' q.v.; the second is probably the original root for 'foot'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161. The first morpheme is 'tree' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 69. ROUND

Bwe Karen *tǝ=ló* # (1) / *gǝ=wā-wā* (2), Geba Karen *kǝ=lù-dú* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *ǎ=tǝ=vui* # (2) / *tū=lū*: # (1), Western Kayah Li *tǝ=vui<sup>h</sup>* (2), Kayah Monu *ʔǎ=tò=lò* (1) / *ʔǎ=lé=wé* (2), Brek Kayaw *tǝ=lù* (1) / *rē=wē* (2), Yintale *tǝ=lù* (1) / *ʔǎ=tǝ=vui* (2), Pekon Kayan *ta=lón* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 330. Glossed as 'to be round, rotund' (e. g. of a pig). Derived verb: *tǝ-dú* 'to be round, spherical' [Henderson 1997: 330]. Alternately, cf. also: *gǝwā* 'to surround, encircle, enclose', with further derivation: *gǝwā-wā* 'to be round' [Henderson 1997: 125]. Still another synonym is *bǝi* 'round, round about' [Henderson 1997: 18]. It remains unclear which of these words should be considered the default equivalent; external comparison with Eastern Kayah Li shows that there may be a dimensional distinction, but this is not explicitly confirmed in the source. We include both words as synonyms. Henderson 1997: 225.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Verbal stem: 'to be round'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 72. Taken from Fraser Bennett's materials; not attested in our main source (Solnit's dictionary). Also quoted as *tū=vuiʔ* (Huai Chang Kham) [ibid.]. Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 72. Attested in this form for the Huai Chang Kham dialect and the Huai Phung dialect. For Huai Chang Kham, Kirkland & Dawkins note a distinction between *tū=lū*: 'spherical' (i. e. 'round 3D') and *tū=vuiʔ* 'round/flat' (i. e. 'round 2D'). It is possible that this distinction is active for many more varieties of Karen, but explicit confirmations are rare.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 72.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169. Myar 2004: 169. See notes on Eastern Kayah Li for possible semantic difference between the two quasi-synonyms.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169. Myar 2004: 169. See notes on Eastern Kayah Li for possible semantic difference between the two quasi-synonyms.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169. Myar 2004: 169. See notes on Eastern Kayah Li for possible semantic difference between the two quasi-synonyms.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 70. SAND

Geba Karen *lò=θéʔmiʔ* (1), Western Kayah Li *tǝ=mǎmu* (2), Kayah Monu *lǝ=ʂémé* (1), Brek

Kayaw  $l̥ʷ=θē̄mē$  (1), Yintale  $hāŋ-s^hāi$  (3), Pekon Kayan  $hāŋ-lō-mài$  (3).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Not attested in Henderson's dictionary.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163. The first part =  $l̥ʷ$  'stone' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Not attested in Solnit's monograph. Cf.  $hēʔ-sō$ : (Huai Phung),  $hē-só$ : (Huai Chang Kham),  $hē-sō$  (Fraser Bennett) 'sand' in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68] (literally = 'land-green', see 'earth' and 'green').

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161. The first part =  $l̥ʷ$  'stone' q.v.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161. The first part =  $l̥ʷ$  'stone' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The morpheme  $lō$  = 'stone' q.v.

## 71. SAY

Bwe Karen  $d̥ō$  (1), Geba Karen  $d̥ō$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $hé$  (2), Kayah Monu  $hé$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $tài$  (3).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 95. Meaning glossed as 'to say, tell, speak, talk to; to say to oneself, to wonder, think, intend to, mean to'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 175.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 343.

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Wai 2013: 29. Not attested properly in [Myar 2004], where only the more complex idiomatic equivalents for 'to speak' ( $hí-bá$ ) and 'to tell' ( $hí-bá-hí-c^hò$ ) are listed.

**Brek Kayaw:** Not attested properly in [Myar 2004], where only the more complex idiomatic equivalents for 'to speak' ( $ró-bá$ ) and 'to tell' ( $ró-bá-yá-s^hú$ ) are listed.

**Yintale:** Not attested properly in [Myar 2004], where only the more complex idiomatic equivalents for 'to speak' ( $pà-pwèi$ ) and 'to tell' ( $dú-t̥s-nâi$ ) are listed.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

## 72. SEE

Bwe Karen  $q̄ā$  (1), Geba Karen  $sàʔ-t^hîʔ$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $mé-t^hî$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $myá-t^hîè$  (2), Kayah Monu  $ké-ší$  (3), Brek Kayaw  $kè-t^hî$  (3), Yintale  $mó-t^hî$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $l̥ʷ^h \sim ʔù=l̥ʷ^h$  (4).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 39. Polysemy: 'to see / to look / to examine / to read / to study'. The specific meaning 'to see, perceive, catch sight of' seems to be more adequately expressed by the compound formation  $q̄ā \phi^hî$  [ibid.], where  $\phi^hî$  is a directional auxiliary verb. Cf. also  $kē-\phi^hî$  'to see' [Henderson 1997: 157], with the appended note: "appears to be a variant of  $q̄ā \phi^hî$ ".

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. Compound form, equivalent to Bwe Karen  $q̄ā-\phi^hî$  q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 349. The first morpheme is separately glossed as *mé* 'look' [ibid.] and the second is separately glossed as *t<sup>h</sup> /i* 'see' [Solnit 1997: 359], but this analysis may be mistaken: if *-t<sup>h</sup>i* here is cognate with *-t<sup>h</sup>i?* in Geba Karen and *-t<sup>h</sup>i* in Bwe Karen, then this is actually an old directional (resultative?) auxiliary verb. Textual analysis shows that it does not occur on its own, but always exclusively in the compound form *mé-t<sup>h</sup> /i* which would corroborate the idea that *mé-* here is the main lexical morpheme. Quoted as *mé-t<sup>h</sup> /i* (Huai Phung), *mé-t<sup>h</sup> /i* (Huai Chang Kham), *mé-t<sup>h</sup> /i* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 165. Cf. the simple stem *ké* 'see' in [Wai 2013: 47].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 165. See notes on Eastern Kayah Li.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 165. See notes on Eastern Kayah Li.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 7, 16.

## 73. SEED

Bwe Karen =*k<sup>h</sup>wí* (1), Geba Karen *ā=p<sup>h</sup>lō?* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *klwī* (1), Kayah Monu *tā=p<sup>h</sup>lō* (2), Brek Kayaw *tā<sup>h</sup>=pl<sup>h</sup>* (2), Yintale *ʔā=p<sup>h</sup>lō* (2), Pekon Kayan *p<sup>h</sup>lōŋ* (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 195. Polysemy: 'seed / descendants'. Bound usage only. Cf. the collective derivative: *k<sup>h</sup>wí.lé* 'seeds in general' (the second component is possibly a tonal variant of *lé* 'leaf' q.v.). Cf. also *p<sup>h</sup>lō-θē* 'seed' [Henderson 1997: 295], literally = 'inside of fruit', probably limited to 'pips' of fruits, although there are no contexts to confirm this.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 347. The entry *ā=pl<sup>h</sup>* 'seed' in [Bennett Ms.] is dubious, since Solnit glosses *pl<sup>h</sup>* as a classifier for small round objects (including seeds) rather than the word 'seed' itself [Solnit 1997: 355].

**Western Kayah Li:** Probably not attested; listed as *pl<sup>h</sup>* 'seed' in [Bennett Ms.], but see notes on Eastern Kayah Li.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 20.

## 74. SIT

Bwe Karen *ʃéná* (1), Geba Karen *s<sup>h</sup>ʔi=nʔ* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *ʔð=nē* (1), Western Kayah Li *ð=nyā* (1), Kayah Monu *há=nḁ-ʔi* (1), Brek Kayaw *šì=nō* (1), Yintale *ʒi=nǎ* (1), Pekon Kayan *nán* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 309. Clearly a compound formation, but not easily segmentable within Bwe Karen. Cf. also *ʃná* id. [Henderson 1997: 316], where the first component seems to be the same as in *ʃmí* 'to lie' q.v. and possibly in *ʃt<sup>h</sup>ō* 'to stand (up)' q.v.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. The first morpheme is the same as in 'to stand' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 142. The first morpheme is the auxiliary verb *ʔð* 'to exist, to be'. Quoted as *ʔú=nē* (Huai Phung), *ʔð=né* (Huai Chang Kham), *ð=né* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 63].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 63.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 166. The principal root is *=nḁ-*, cf. external data.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 166. The principal root is *=nō*, cf. external data.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 166. The principal root is *=nǎ*, cf. external data.

Pekon Kayan: Manson Ms.

## 75. SKIN

Bwe Karen =*kó* (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{\alpha}=p^h\acute{e}?$  (2), Eastern Kayah Li  $p^h\acute{a}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $p^h\acute{a}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $?\grave{a}=b\acute{e}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $p^h\bar{e}$  (2), Yintale  $b\bar{e}i$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $p^h\grave{e}$  (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 164. Polysemy: 'outer covering / skin / shell'. Bound usage only. Cf. *kó bwē* 'body', indicating that the word is most likely applicable to human skin. On the contrary,  $=p^h\bar{e}$  'skin, hide, bark, scales' [Henderson 1997: 290] is mostly found in contexts dealing with animals (such as elephants), fish, fruits, nuts, etc.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165. Meaning glossed simply as 'skin' (not clear if applicable to animals, or humans, or both).

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 353. Polysemy: 'skin / hide'. Quoted as  $p^h\acute{a}?$  (Huai Phung),  $p^h\acute{a}?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $p^h\acute{a}'$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 62.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 14.

## 76. SLEEP

Bwe Karen  $\acute{f}\acute{o}=m\acute{i}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\acute{s}\acute{j}\acute{o}=m\acute{i}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $?\grave{o}=m\bar{l}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\grave{o}=m\bar{i}\bar{e}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $h\acute{a}=m\grave{o}-?o$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\acute{s}\acute{i}=m\acute{i}$  (1), Yintale  $?j\acute{o}=m\acute{e}i$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $m\acute{e}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 315. Polysemy: 'to sleep / to lie still, as if asleep'. For further notes, cf. 'lie'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. Same constitution of the stem as in Bwe Karen.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 142. The first morpheme is the auxiliary verb  $?\grave{o}$  'to exist, to be'. Polysemy: 'to lie down / to sleep'. Quoted as  $?o\acute{?}=m\bar{a}$ : (Huai Phung),  $\bar{o}=m\bar{a}$ : (Huai Chang Kham),  $\bar{o}=m\bar{a}$ : (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 64.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 166. Quoted as  $h\acute{a}=m\bar{a}?$   $\acute{a}in$  [Wai 2013: 88].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 7.

## 77. SMALL

Bwe Karen  $p^h\bar{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{\alpha}=\acute{s}\acute{u}=p^h\bar{o}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $p\grave{\alpha}=t\grave{e}\grave{\alpha} \sim p\grave{\alpha}=t\acute{i}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $p\grave{\alpha}=t\acute{i}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $?\grave{a}=p\acute{i}=t\acute{i}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $?\grave{a}=p\acute{r}i$  (2) /  $?\grave{a}=\acute{s}\acute{i}$  (4), Yintale  $k^h\acute{u}-b\acute{i}$  (3) /  $t\acute{s}=\acute{s}\acute{i}$  (4), Pekon Kayan  $p^h\bar{o}$  (1) /  $\acute{c}^h\acute{y}\acute{a}\acute{\eta}$  (5).

## References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 297. Contexts show that this word is mostly applied to objects small in size e. g. 'big houses and little houses', 'a small boat', etc.). On the contrary, the word *fi*, glossed as 'to be small, little; young(er)' [Henderson 1997: 310], in the majority of attested examples refers to "smallness" of age, immaturity etc. ("this puppy is very small", "he was still very young", "the trees and bamboos are small (= not fully grown)". This means that *p<sup>h</sup>ō* is better eligible for the primary slot.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Verbal stem: 'to be small'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 357, 358. Initial *p* seems to be a fossilized prefix; variation between the two forms of the root remains unexplained (could this actually be two different roots?). Quoted as *ā=pō=ɬ* in [Bennett Ms.]. The morpheme *p<sup>h</sup>ú* 'child' may also be used in the meaning 'small', but, apparently, only as a diminutive suffix [Solnit 1997: 354].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. See notes on Eastern Kayah Li for internal structure.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 168. See notes on Eastern Kayah Li for internal structure. Quoted as *ʔā=pé=té* in [Wai 2013: 55].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 168. Myar 2004: 168. Semantic difference between the two listed synonyms remains unclear.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 168. Internal structure is unclear. Myar 2004: 168. Semantic difference between the two listed synonyms remains unclear.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 18. Manson 2007: 21. Semantic difference between this form and *p<sup>h</sup>ò* remains unclear.

## 78. SMOKE

Bwe Karen *θáyù* (1), Geba Karen *myì=k<sup>h</sup>ù?* (2), Eastern Kayah Li *k<sup>h</sup>ò* (2), Western Kayah Li *ā=k<sup>h</sup>uuð* (2), Kayah Monu *mí=k<sup>h</sup>ú* (2), Brek Kayaw *mì=k<sup>h</sup>u* (2), Yintale *mī<sup>h</sup>=kāu* (2), Pekon Kayan *mé<sup>h</sup>=klôŋ* (2).

## References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 390. More accurately, *mī θáyù*, where the first component is *mī* 'fire' q.v. Another equivalent is *mī k<sup>h</sup>ū* 'smoke' [Henderson 1997: 239], where the second component is the verbal stem *k<sup>h</sup>ū* 'to blow about (of dust, etc.), to smoke (of a chimney or fire), to puff and smoke' [Henderson 1997: 192]. This expression is quite frequently used, but seems to still retain its verbal nature (= 'fire puffs up smoke').

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165. The first component seems to be a phonetic variant of 'fire' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 346. Quoted as *k<sup>h</sup>ò?* (Huai Phung), *k<sup>h</sup>ō:* (Huai Chang Kham), *ā=k<sup>h</sup>ò* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 165; Wai 2013: 54. The first component is 'fire' q.v.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 165. The first component is 'fire' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 165. The first component is 'fire' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The first component is 'fire' q.v.

## 79. STAND

Bwe Karen *ʃó=t<sup>h</sup>ō* # (1), Geba Karen *s<sup>h</sup>ʒʔ=t<sup>h</sup>ò?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *kà=t<sup>h</sup>ò* (1), Western Kayah Li *kà=t<sup>h</sup>ò* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔì=t<sup>h</sup>ɣ* (1), Brek Kayaw *ší=t<sup>h</sup>ɣ* (1), Yintale *ʔi=t<sup>h</sup>ɣ* (1), Pekon Kayan *t<sup>h</sup>ôŋ* (1).

## References and notes:



**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 316. Meaning glossed as 'to stand up from a sitting position', i. e. dynamic; no separate equivalent for the static 'to be standing' is attested in the dictionary. Cf. the same first morpheme in [ʃɔd ʃɔ] 'to be steady', possibly also in [ʃɔnɔ] 'to sit'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. The first morpheme is the same as in 'to sit' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 359. Quoted as  $k^{\text{h}}\text{ɔ}^{\text{h}}$  (Huai Phung),  $k^{\text{h}}\text{ɔ}^{\text{h}}\text{ɔ}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $k^{\text{h}}\text{ɔ}^{\text{h}}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 63].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 63.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 166. Quoted as  $\text{ɔ}^{\text{h}}\text{ɔ}^{\text{h}}$  [Wai 2013: 113].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 166. The first morpheme is the same as in 'to sit' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 166.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 80. STAR

Bwe Karen  $\text{f}\bar{\text{e}}$  (1), Geba Karen  $s^{\text{h}}\text{ɛ}^{\text{h}}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $\phi^{\text{h}}\text{ɛ}^{\text{h}}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $s^{\text{h}}\bar{\text{e}}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\text{ʃ}\acute{\text{a}}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\text{ʃ}\grave{\text{a}}$  (1), Yintale  $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}=\text{s}\bar{\text{a}}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $s^{\text{h}}\hat{\text{a}}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 309. Also  $\text{f}\bar{\text{e}}-\text{t}^{\text{h}}\bar{\text{a}}$  id.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 341. Quoted as  $\text{c}^{\text{h}}\text{ɛ}^{\text{h}}$  (Huai Phung),  $\text{c}^{\text{h}}\text{ɛ}^{\text{h}}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\text{f}^{\text{h}}\text{ɛ}^{\text{h}}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160. Initial  $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}=$  is a fossilized prefix (perhaps < 'sky', cf.  $m=\text{l}\bar{\text{a}}$  'sky' [ibid.]).

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 81. STONE

Bwe Karen  $\text{l}\bar{\text{o}}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\text{l}\grave{\text{o}}^{\text{h}}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $\text{l}\grave{\text{o}}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\text{l}\check{\text{o}}^{\text{h}}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\text{l}\check{\text{o}}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\text{l}\check{\text{o}}$  (1), Yintale  $\text{l}\check{\text{o}}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $\text{l}\bar{\text{o}}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 220.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 348. Meaning glossed as 'rock'. Quoted as  $\text{l}\bar{\text{o}}^{\text{h}}$  (Huai Phung),  $\text{l}\check{\text{o}}^{\text{h}}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\text{l}\check{\text{o}}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 82. SUN

Bwe Karen  $l\bar{a}=m\bar{u}$  (1), Geba Karen  $l\bar{a}=m\bar{u}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $t\bar{a}=m\bar{u}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $t\bar{a}=m\bar{u}^h$  (1), Kayah Monu  $l\bar{u}=m\bar{u}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $lu\acute{u}=mu\bar{u}$  (1), Yintale  $t\bar{a}=m\bar{u}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $m\bar{a}\eta$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 228. Initial  $l\bar{a}$  is a fossilized prefix.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163. Initial  $l\bar{a}$  is a fossilized prefix.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 350. This is the isolated form of the word, with a fossilized prefix; in compounds, the simple root  $m\bar{u}$  is used. Quoted as  $t\bar{a}=m\bar{u}?$  (Huai Phung),  $t\bar{a}=m\bar{u}?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $t\bar{a}=m\bar{u}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160. Initial  $l\bar{u}$  is a fossilized prefix. Quoted as  $l\bar{u}=m\bar{u}$  in [Wai 2003: 73].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160. Initial  $lu\acute{u}$  is a fossilized prefix.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160. Initial  $t\bar{a}$  is a fossilized prefix.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 17.

## 83. SWIM

Bwe Karen  $b\bar{a}-\phi^h i$  (1), Geba Karen  $b\bar{a}-t^h i$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $t\bar{a}=y\bar{e}-t^h \bar{a}$  # (2), Western Kayah Li  $t\bar{a}=\bar{z}\acute{e}\acute{e}^h-t^h i\bar{e}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $k\bar{a}=y\bar{a}-\bar{s}i$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $w\bar{u}-t^h i$  (3), Yintale  $t\bar{a}=y\bar{a}$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $k\bar{w}\bar{a}^h\eta-s^h i$  (4).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 4. Literally = 'to scatter water' ( $b\bar{a}$  is glossed as 'to throw, scatter (as pebbles, sand), to broadcast (seed), to cast (a net), to flick with the palm of the hand'). Another idiom is  $w\bar{a}-\phi^h i$  'to swim' [Henderson 1997: 396], literally = 'to wave (the hands in) the water'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 166. Structurally equivalent to Bwe Karen  $b\bar{a}-\phi^h i$  q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. The second part of the compound is 'water'; the first part is a prefixed verbal root with an unclear original meaning.

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. The second part of the compound is 'water'; the first part is a prefixed verbal root with an unclear original meaning.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 167. The last morpheme is 'water' q.v.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 167. The second morpheme is 'water' q.v.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 167. The first part is a prefixed verbal root with an unclear original meaning (see Eastern Kayah Li).

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The second morpheme is 'water' q.v.

## 84. TAIL

Bwe Karen  $=k\bar{a}=m\bar{e}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{a}=k\bar{a}=my\bar{i}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $k\bar{u}=m\bar{i}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $k^h\bar{a}=m\bar{i}^h$  (1), Kayah Monu  $g\bar{a}=m\bar{e}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $k\bar{a}=m\bar{i}$  (1), Yintale  $k\bar{a}u=m\bar{i}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $ka=m\bar{e}$  (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 234. Bound usage only. The first morpheme is =ká 'hind part, lower part, behind, bottom, hindquarters' [Henderson 1997: 151]. The second morpheme is glossed by Henderson as 'knot, joint', supported by such idiomatic formations as θō̄ ɛ̄mè 'knot in a tree', etc. However, external data confirm that this is actually the original Karen morpheme with the basic meaning of 'tail'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164. See notes on Bwe Karen.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 345. Initial kú= is a standard body part prefix. Quoted as kú̄?=*mīi*? (Huai Phung), kú=*mīi*? (Huai Chang Kham), kú=*mī* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

### 85. THAT

Bwe Karen *nū* (1), Geba Karen *nò* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *n̄* (1), Western Kayah Li *nuū<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *dé=nù* (1), Brek Kayaw *hà=nī* (1), Yintale *d̄ɛ̄=nui* (1), Pekon Kayan *ηá* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 265.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 74. The nominalized form is ɛ̄nò- [Shee 2008: 168].

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 351. Quoted as *d̄ɛ̄n̄* (Huai Phung), *má=n̄* (Huai Chang Kham), *n̄* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169. Quoted as =*nù* in [Wai 2013: 33], as part of the compound forms *hé=nù* 'that (object)', *dó=nù* 'that (location)', *bá=nù* 'that (time)'.  
**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

### 86. THIS

Bwe Karen *yō* (1), Geba Karen *yò* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *?ā* (1), Western Kayah Li *yē* (1), Kayah Monu *t̄ɛ̄=?̄ɛ̄* (1), Brek Kayaw *hà=ȳ* (1), Yintale *t̄ɛ̄=?̄ɛ̄ ~ ?̄ɛ̄-nui* (1), Pekon Kayan *ú* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 414.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 74. The nominalized form is ɛ̄yò- [Shee 2008: 168].

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 352. Quoted as *ɛ̄n̄* (Huai Phung), *ɛ̄n̄* (Huai Chang Kham), *ɛ̄* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169. Quoted as =*?ū* in [Wai 2013: 33], as part of the compound forms *hé=?ū* 'this (object)', *bá=?ū* 'this

(location or time)ʼ.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169. Two very different forms are quoted, but it seems possible to perceive the same deictic root  $\text{ʔ}\epsilon$  in both of them.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 29.

## 87. THOU

Bwe Karen  $n\bar{\epsilon}$  (1), Geba Karen  $n\acute{\epsilon}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $n\grave{\epsilon}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\text{ʃ}\bar{\text{i}}$  # (2), Kayah Monu  $n\grave{\alpha}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $n\bar{\alpha}$  (1), Yintale  $n\bar{\alpha}^h$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $n\grave{\alpha}^h$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 257. The bound subject prefix form is  $n\bar{\alpha}$  [Henderson 1997: 266].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 183. Quoted as  $n\bar{\epsilon}$  (Huai Phung),  $n\acute{\epsilon}$  (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70]. According to Fraser Bennett, the basic equivalent for 'you (sg.)' has merged with  $s\bar{\epsilon}$ , the basic equivalent for 'you (pl.)' [ibid.], but this is contradicted by all other sources.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70. This is the same pronoun as 'you (pl.)' in Fraser Bennett's notes, which makes the entry somewhat dubious (see notes on Eastern Kayah Li).

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 170; Wai 2013: 27.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 170.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 170.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 88. TONGUE

Bwe Karen  $=bl\grave{\text{i}}$  (1), Geba Karen  $bl\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $pl\grave{\text{i}}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $pl\bar{\text{i}}^h$  (1), Kayah Monu  $pl\grave{\acute{\epsilon}}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $pl\bar{\text{i}}^h$  (1), Yintale  $pl\grave{\text{i}}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $pl\grave{\acute{\epsilon}}^h$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 8. Bound usage only.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 354. Quoted as  $pl\bar{\text{i}}$  (Huai Phung),  $pl\text{i}?$  (Huai CHang Kham),  $pl\bar{\text{i}}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 18.

## 89. TOOTH

Bwe Karen  $\theta\acute{o}m\grave{\acute{\epsilon}}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\theta\acute{o}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $k\grave{\text{u}}=k^h\bar{\text{i}}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $k^h\grave{\text{u}}=k^h\bar{\text{i}}\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $k^h\acute{o}=k^h\grave{\text{i}}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $\theta\acute{u}$  (1), Yintale  $t\grave{\text{z}}=k^h\acute{\acute{\epsilon}}$  (2), Pekon Kayan

$ka=k^hú$  (2).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 364.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 345. Initial  $kù=$  is a standard body part prefix. Quoted as  $kú=k^hāu:$  (Huai Phung),  $kū=k^hō:$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $kū=k^hā$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 61.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 163. Quoted as  $k^hō=k^hī$  in [Wai 2013: 162].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 163.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 90. TREE

Bwe Karen  $θō$  (1), Geba Karen  $θó?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $sò$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $ḡ$  (1), Kayah Monu  $ḡ$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $θu̐-mu̐$  (1), Yintale  $sēin$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $θâη$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 364. Polysemy: 'tree / wood / timber'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 357. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'. Quoted as  $sò?$  (Huai Phung),  $sò?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $sò$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161. Quoted as  $s̄$  in [Wai 2013: 34].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 14.

## 91. TWO

Bwe Karen  $kí$  (1), Geba Karen  $ḡì$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $nā$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $niē^h$  (2), Kayah Monu  $kìni$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $klī \sim kī$  (1), Yintale  $ḡē \sim nì$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $ḡú$  (3).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 158.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 79, 167. Cf.  $byà=ḡì-bwé$  'two persons'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 351. Quoted as  $nāu \sim nā$  (Huai Phung),  $nē$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $nē$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 65. Quoted as part of the form  $niē^h-prē^h$  'two persons'.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161. Quoted as part of the complex form  $ḡókìni$  'two (persons)'. Quoted as  $kāni$  in [Wai 2013: 38]. Internal structure of the stem is unclear: perhaps this is a contraction of two different roots (cf. Brek Kayaw  $kī$  and Yintale  $nì?$ ).

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161. Quoted as part of two different complex forms with the meaning 'two (persons)':  $θō=klī$  and  $kī=rā$  (cf.

*t̃̀=ɾà* 'one person').

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161. Quoted as part of the complex form *ɲē-duú ~ nì-duú* 'two (persons)'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

## 92. WALK (GO)

Bwe Karen *lē* (1), Geba Karen *lè* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *hē* (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 209. Glossed with the note 'usually to go away (from home)'; regularly employed as the antonym of *gē* 'to come' q.v. Semantically distinct from *hē* 'to walk, wander, go from one place to another' [Henderson 1997: 129].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 26.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 343. Meaning glossed as 'move away from home, go'. For more semantic details, see notes on 'come'.

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Not attested.

**Brek Kayaw:** Not attested.

**Yintale:** Not attested.

**Pekon Kayan:** Not attested.

## 93. WARM (HOT)

Bwe Karen *gō* (1), Geba Karen *ā=gò?* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *kù* (1), Western Kayah Li *kúú<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔā=kò* (1), Brek Kayaw *ʔē=kù* (1), Yintale *ʔā=kù* (1), Pekon Kayan *kò<sup>h</sup>* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 110. Meaning glossed as 'to be hot, warm; to burnish, shine'. Seems to be semantically distinct from *lē* 'to be warm; (fig.) to enjoy special privileges' [Henderson 1997: 215] (along the lines of the basic opposition 'hot / warm').

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168. Verbal stem: 'to be hot'. Distinct from *ā=lè* 'warm' [Shee 2008: 169].

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 345. Meaning glossed as 'hot'. Quoted as *ā=kū<sup>h</sup>* in [Bennett Ms.]. Distinct from *lè* 'warm' [Solnit 1997: 347].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. Meaning glossed as 'hot'. Distinct from *lē<sup>h</sup>* 'warm' [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 72].

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169. Meaning glossed as 'to be hot'. Quoted as *kò<sup>h</sup>* 'hot' (e. g. in "his body is hot") in [Wai 2013: 21].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169. Meaning glossed as 'to be hot'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169. Meaning glossed as 'to be hot'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. Meaning glossed as 'hot'. Cf. *lā<sup>h</sup>* 'warm' [Manson 2007: 18].

## 94. WATER

Bwe Karen *ɸ<sup>h</sup>i* (1), Geba Karen *t<sup>h</sup>i* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *t<sup>h</sup>ī* (1), Western Kayah Li *t<sup>h</sup>iē* (1), Kayah Monu *šì* (1), Brek Kayaw *t<sup>h</sup>i* (1), Yintale *t<sup>h</sup>é ~ t<sup>h</sup>ái* (1), Pekon Kayan *ɸ<sup>h</sup>í ~ s<sup>h</sup>í* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 52.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 359. Quoted as  $t^h \bar{\sigma} \sim t^h \bar{a}u$  (Huai Phung),  $t^h \bar{\sigma}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $t^h \bar{a}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 68.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160; Wai 2003: 18.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 12, 14.

## 95. WE<sub>1</sub>

Bwe Karen  $w\bar{\epsilon}$  (1), Geba Karen  $w\bar{a} \sim w\grave{a}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $p\bar{\epsilon}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $p\bar{\epsilon}^h$  (2), Kayah Monu  $p\grave{a}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $p\bar{a}$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $p\grave{a}^h$  (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 399. Exclusive form. The bound subject prefix form is  $w\bar{\epsilon}$  [Henderson 1997: 405].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 71, 168. Exclusive form.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 183. No difference between exclusive and inclusive forms. Quoted as  $p\bar{\epsilon}$ : (Huai Phung),  $p\bar{\epsilon}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $p\bar{\epsilon}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 70. No difference between exclusive and inclusive forms.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 170; Wai 2013: 27. Glossed as 'we (1 p. incl.)' in [Myar 2004], but [Wai 2013] does not mention any clusivity opposition.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 170. Glossed as 'we (1 p. incl.)'

**Yintale:** Unclear. The complex form  $h\acute{\epsilon}-t^h \acute{\sigma}p^h\acute{o}$  is recorded in [Myar 2004: 170] as 'we (1 p. incl.)', but its segmentation is not easily understood from the list, and it is unknown if there is a shorter and more diagnostic exclusive form. We prefer to leave the slot empty for the moment.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

## 95. WE<sub>2</sub>

Bwe Karen  $k\bar{\epsilon}$  (2), Geba Karen  $k\bar{a}$  (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 155. Inclusive form.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 71. Inclusive form.

## 96. WHAT

Bwe Karen  $m\acute{a}-n\bar{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $d\grave{a}.. n\grave{\epsilon}?$  (2), Eastern Kayah Li  $?i=t\bar{\epsilon}$  (3), Western Kayah Li  $n\bar{u}\bar{\sigma}^h \#$  (-1), Kayah Monu  $t\grave{i}-t\bar{\epsilon}$  (3), Brek Kayaw  $t\bar{\epsilon}-t\bar{\epsilon}$  (3), Yintale  $?e\eta=t\grave{\sigma}-g\bar{a}^h$  (3), Pekon Kayan  $ta-r\check{a}$  (3).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 230. The morpheme *-n̄* is a final particle used in interrogative sentences in conjunction with pronominal morphemes [Henderson 1997: 264].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 87, 168. The first part is an "interrogative proform"; the second part is a final interrogative particle. Together, they form a "circumfix-like" interrogative pronoun.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 243, 357. The root morpheme *tē* is used in numerous other interrogatives as well, e. g. *mè=tē* 'why?', etc. Quoted as *mà=i-tē* (Huai Phung), *mà=i-tē* (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71]. The equivalent in Fraser Bennett's data, however, is different: *n̄* 'what' [ibid.]. Since it is identical with the preceding 'that', it is possible that this is just a technical mistake.

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71. Most probably a mistake (same word as 'that').

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 170. Quoted as *tí-tè* in [Wai 2013: 30].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 170.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 170.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 20.

## 97. WHITE

Bwe Karen *θú* (1), Geba Karen *ā=θò-θá* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *bū* (1), Western Kayah Li *bū* (1), Kayah Monu *ʔà=bù* (1), Brek Kayaw *ʔè=bú-şà* (1), Yintale *ʔà=bǔ* (1), Pekon Kayan *bó* (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 36.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 340. Quoted as *ā=bū* in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169. Quoted as *ʔà=bó* in [Wai 2013: 57].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 9.

## 98. WHO

Bwe Karen *bwá-n̄* (1), Geba Karen *bwè-bwé* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *ʔū..=pē* (2), Western Kayah Li *ū=pē* (2), Kayah Monu *mí=ʔò=pè* (2), Brek Kayaw *hǒ-lè* (3), Yintale *bā-duí-gā<sup>h</sup>* (1), Pekon Kayan *hú-pá<sup>h</sup>* (3).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 14. The morpheme *-n̄* is a final particle used in interrogative sentences in conjunction with pronominal morphemes [Henderson 1997: 264].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168. This reduplicated form is found in the appendix to the grammar. In the grammar itself, the form 'who?' is given as *b bwè.. wè*, where the first part is an "interrogative proform" and the second one is a final interrogative particle [Shee 2008: 87].

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 352. The first morpheme is the pronoun 'they, other people, someone'; *pē* is formally a clause-final interrogative particle that "triggers the interrogative meaning of *ʔū*", e. g. in *ʔū mé tò pē* "who does not look?". Cf. *mà=ū-pē* (Huai



Phung),  $m\dot{\delta}=p\bar{e}$ : (Huai Chang Kham),  $m\grave{a}=\bar{u}-p\bar{e}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 170. Quoted as  $m=p\bar{e}$  in [Wai 2013: 30]. See notes on Eastern Kayah Li for internal structure.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 170. Internal segmentation unclear.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 170. Internal segmentation unclear (the first component is probably the same as Bwe Karen  $bw\grave{a}$ -, etc.).

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 99. WOMAN

Bwe Karen  $=b\dot{\delta}=m\acute{u}$  (1), Geba Karen  $by\grave{a}=m\grave{i}=\grave{m}\grave{i}\grave{u}$ ? (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $p^hr\grave{e}=m\grave{\delta}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $pr\grave{e}^h=m\grave{\delta}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $m\grave{a}=m\acute{u}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $m\acute{a}=m\grave{u}\grave{i}$  (1), Yintale  $py\grave{a}\eta=m\bar{o}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $pr\grave{a}^h=m\hat{d}u$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 10. Meaning glossed as 'female person, woman, wife'. Cf.  $=b\dot{\delta}=k^h\acute{o}$  'man' q.v., indicating that  $=b\dot{\delta}=\bar{}$  is a modifier with the general meaning of 'person' (a contracted form of  $b\acute{y}\bar{a}$  'person' q.v.). Bound usage only.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 165. The first component = 'person' q.v.; the second component is probably a fossilized classifier, also attested in the word for 'man' q.v.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 354. The first component = 'person' q.v. Quoted as  $p^hr\grave{e}=m\grave{\delta}$  in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. The first component = 'person' q.v.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 164. The first component  $m\grave{a}$  by itself means 'wife'.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 164. The first component  $m\acute{a}$  by itself means 'wife'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 164. The first component = 'person' q.v.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. The first component = 'person' q.v.

## 100. YELLOW

Geba Karen  $\bar{a}=b\acute{a}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $b\bar{e}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $by\bar{a}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $?\grave{a}=b\grave{\delta}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $?e=b\acute{o}$  (1), Yintale  $?a=b\check{\eta}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $b\acute{a}\eta$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Not attested properly in Henderson's dictionary; the closest in meaning would be the verb  $l\bar{u}$  'to yellow (as a sign of ripening)' [Henderson 1997: 227]. Cf. also  $b\acute{a}g\acute{y}\bar{u}$  'to be yellowish' [Henderson 1997: 126] (no text examples).

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 339. Quoted as  $b\bar{e}$ : (Huai Phung),  $b\acute{e}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\bar{a}=b\bar{e}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66]. It is said that the Huai Phung equivalent also means 'white', but this may be a mistake (the regular Eastern Kayah Li equivalent for 'white' is the phonetically similar form  $b\bar{u}$ ).

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 66.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 14.

## 101. FAR

Bwe Karen  $\bar{y}=y\grave{i}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\acute{y}=y\acute{i}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $\bar{z}\grave{a}$  (2), Western Kayah Li  $\bar{z}i\grave{e}^h$  (2), Kayah Monu  $\bar{z}\grave{a}=\bar{z}\grave{e}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $\bar{z}\bar{i}$  (2), Yintale  $\bar{z}\grave{a}=\bar{z}\bar{u}\bar{i}$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $\bar{z}\bar{a}\bar{i}^h$  (2).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 274. Meaning glossed as 'to be distant in time or place, to be a long way off' ('far' in the English-Karen index). The first morpheme is most likely the verb  $\bar{y}$  'to be'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Verbal stem: 'to be far'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 343. Quoted as  $\bar{a}=\bar{z}\bar{a}$ : (Huai Phung),  $\bar{a}=\bar{z}\bar{a}$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\bar{a}=\bar{z}\bar{a}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 13.

## 102. HEAVY

Bwe Karen  $t^h\bar{o}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{a}=t^h\bar{o}$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $t^h\bar{o}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $t^h\bar{u}\bar{a}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\bar{z}\grave{a}=t^h\bar{o}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $\bar{z}\grave{e}=t^h\bar{o}$  (1), Yintale  $\bar{z}\grave{a}=t^h\bar{u}\bar{i}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $t^h\bar{a}$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 344. Also  $t^h\bar{o}$ .  $b\bar{a}$  id., where  $b\bar{a}$  = 'to be difficult, hard' [Henderson 1997: 4].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168. Verbal stem: 'to be heavy'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 359. Quoted as  $t^h\bar{o}$ ? (Huai Phung),  $t^h\bar{o}$ ? (Huai Chang Kham),  $\bar{a}=t^h\bar{o}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 26.

## 103. NEAR

Bwe Karen  $\bar{b}\bar{v}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\acute{y}=\bar{b}\bar{a}t^h\bar{i}$ ? (2), Eastern Kayah Li  $p^h\bar{u}\bar{i}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $p^h\bar{u}\bar{i}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\bar{z}\grave{a}=p^h\bar{u}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $b\bar{u}$  (1), Yintale  $\bar{z}\grave{a}=p^h\bar{u}\bar{i}\eta$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $p^h\bar{y}\bar{a}\bar{i}\eta$  (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 37. Meaning glossed as 'to be near, close together, in a group'. Cf. also the nominal stem  $=k\bar{a}$  'neighbourhood of, proximity', which also functions as the postposition 'near' ( $y\acute{z}k\bar{a}$  'near me', etc.), and its derivatives ( $=k\bar{a}-\phi^h\bar{i}$  'neighbourhood of, proximity of, near, beside', etc.) [Henderson 1997: 152-153].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Verbal stem: 'to be near'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 354. Quoted as  $\grave{a}=p^h u u u ?$  (Huai Phung),  $\grave{a}=p^h u u ?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\grave{a}=p^h u u$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 169.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms.

## 104. SALT

Bwe Karen  $\bar{i}\theta\bar{e}$  (1), Geba Karen  $d\bar{i}\theta\bar{e}?$  (1), Eastern Kayah Li  $\bar{i}s\bar{e}$  (1), Western Kayah Li  $\bar{e}\bar{f}\bar{e}$  (1), Kayah Monu  $\bar{i}\bar{e}s\bar{a}$  (1), Brek Kayaw  $d\bar{i}\theta\bar{a}$  (1), Yintale  $\bar{i}\bar{i}s\bar{a}$  (1), Pekon Kayan  $t\bar{a}=\theta\bar{a}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 141.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 356. Quoted as  $\bar{i}s\bar{e}?$  (Huai Phung),  $\bar{i}s\bar{e}?$  (Huai Chang Kham),  $\bar{i}s\bar{e}$  (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 67.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 161. Quoted as  $\bar{i}\bar{e}s\bar{a}$  in [Wai 2013: 18].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 161.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 20.

## 105. SHORT

Bwe Karen  $d\bar{a}$  (1), Geba Karen  $\bar{a}=b\bar{i}=p^h\bar{o}?$  (2), Eastern Kayah Li  $\bar{a}=p^h\bar{o}$  # (2), Western Kayah Li  $p^h u u \bar{a}$  (2), Kayah Monu  $\bar{i}\bar{a}=p^h\bar{o}-t\bar{u}$  (2), Brek Kayaw  $p^h\bar{a}$  (2), Yintale  $p^h u u -t\bar{x}n$  (2), Pekon Kayan  $p^h y\bar{a}\eta$  (2).

### References and notes:

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 77. Polysemy: 'short / shallow'.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Verbal stem: 'to be short (in length)'. Cf. also  $\bar{a}=b\bar{o}l\bar{a}$  'to be short (in height)' [ibid.].

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. Meaning glossed as 'short (length)'. Allegedly distinct from  $\bar{a}=t\bar{a}=r\bar{u}$  'short (height)'. Not attested in Solnit's dictionary.

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms. Meaning glossed as 'short (length)'. Allegedly distinct from  $t\bar{a}=r\bar{u}u\bar{u}^h$  'short (height)'.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 168. Cf.  $\bar{i}\bar{a}=p\bar{u}$  'short' (as part of the compound  $\bar{i}\bar{a}t^h w\bar{o}-\bar{i}\bar{a}p\bar{u}$  'length', literally 'long-short') in [Wai 2013: 55].

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 21. Same word as 'near' q.v.

## 106. SNAKE

Bwe Karen *wī* (1), Geba Karen *wù* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *rù* (1), Western Kayah Li *rǔ<sup>h</sup>* (1), Kayah Monu *vò<sup>h</sup>* (1), Brek Kayaw *rù* (1), Yintale *wò* (1), Pekon Kayan *rō* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 402. Cf. also *uyū*, glossed as a 'variant of *wī*' in [Henderson 1997: 304] and also, with a different tone, attested in various compounds, e. g. *uyū-φ<sup>hi</sup>* 'water snake', etc. [ibid.].

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 164.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 355. Quoted as *rù?* (Huai Phung), *rūù?* (Huai Chang Kham), *rǔ* (Fraser Bennett) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 69.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 162.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 10.

107. THIN<sub>1</sub>

Bwe Karen *pú* (1), Geba Karen *ā=p<sup>h</sup>ú* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *bū #* (1), Western Kayah Li *ā=bū* (1), Kayah Monu *?ā=kàlà* (2), Brek Kayaw *prū* (1), Yintale *bǔŋ* (1), Pekon Kayan *bái* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 284. Applied to paper, cloth, matting etc., i.e. 'thin (1D)'. Also *pú-t áē* id.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 167. Verbal stem: 'to be thin'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71. Taken from Fraser Bennett's data, therefore somewhat dubious. Not attested in Solnit's dictionary; cf. *k<sup>h</sup>rē* 'thin (not fat) = skinny' in [Solnit 1997: 346], not eligible for semantic reasons. Cf. also *bū*: (Huai Phung), *bū*: (Huai Chang Kham) in [Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71].

**Western Kayah Li:** Kirkland & Dawkins 2007: 71.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 168.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 17.

107. THIN<sub>2</sub>

Bwe Karen *prī* (3).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 283. Meaning glossed as 'to be very thin, tenuous, fine'. Applied to threads, etc., i.e. = 'thin (2D)'. Cf. also *wè* 'to be thin (not fat, of people)' [Henderson 1997: 401].

108. WIND

Bwe Karen *g̃ā=lī* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *l̃è-sé* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 119. Polysemy: 'air / wind / storm'. Initial *g̃* is a fossilized prefix.

**Geba Karen:** Not attested.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 348. This is a verbal stem, glossed as "wind blows"; however, just as in the case of 'rain' q.v., the corresponding nominal stem is not attested, and existing textual examples show that in most cases this verbal stem substitutes for the nominal 'rain' as well, so we tentatively include this stem as the main equivalent. The second part is clearly the same as *sé* 'to breathe' [Solnit 1997: 356]; the first part is probably the old nominal root 'rain' (cf. external parallels).

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Not attested.

**Brek Kayaw:** Not attested.

**Yintale:** Not attested.

**Pekon Kayan:** Not attested.

## 109. WORM

Bwe Karen *t<sup>h</sup>ālē* (1), Geba Karen *t<sup>h</sup>àʔlé* (1), Kayah Monu *t<sup>h</sup>àzè* (2), Brek Kayaw *t<sup>h</sup>áyyē* (2), Yintale *t̃l̃l̃i* (1), Pekon Kayan *sa=k<sup>h</sup>rú* (3).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 337.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 168. Meaning glossed as 'earthworm'.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Western Kayah Li:** Not attested.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 170. Meaning glossed as 'earthworm'.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 170. Meaning glossed as 'earthworm'.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 170. Meaning glossed as 'earthworm'.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson Ms. Meaning glossed as 'earthworm'.

## 110. YEAR

Bwe Karen *dē* (1), Geba Karen *dēʔ* (1), Eastern Kayah Li *nà* (2), Western Kayah Li *nà* (2), Kayah Monu *né* (2), Brek Kayaw *dè* (1), Yintale *nēi* (2), Pekon Kayan *nēŋ* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Bwe Karen:** Henderson 1997: 79.

**Geba Karen:** Shee 2008: 163.

**Eastern Kayah Li:** Solnit 1997: 350. Quoted as *nà* in [Bennett Ms.].

**Western Kayah Li:** Bennett Ms.

**Kayah Monu:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Brek Kayaw:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Yintale:** Myar 2004: 160.

**Pekon Kayan:** Manson 2007: 29.