Abstract:
The Khmuic languages represent a branch in the north-central region of the Austroasiatic family. While there are several existing Khmuic bibliographies, namely, Smalley (1973), Proschan (1987), Preisig and Simana (n.d.), Renard (2015), and Lund University (2015), this paper seeks to combine, update and organize these materials into a more readily accessible online resource. A brief overview of Khmuic languages and their linguistic features is given. References are organized according to linguistic domain, with some annotations. An updated language index of a dozen Khmuic languages is also included.

Keywords: Austroasiatic, Mon-Khmer, Khmuic, bibliography

1. Introduction
The Ethnologue, (19th edition), lists thirteen Khmuic languages. Khmuic languages are spoken primarily in northern Laos, but also are found in Thailand and Vietnam. The Khmuic language family is a Sub-branch of the Austroasiatic linguistic family that is dispersed throughout Southeast Asia. Since the early 1970s, five major bibliographies on Khmuic languages have been produced. Most of these focus on Khmu, the largest Khmuic language group.

Smalley (1973) wrote the first major Khmuic bibliography that gives readers a mid-twentieth century snapshot of Khmu. This work was an expansion of Smalley’s earlier listings of major Khmu works found in Outline of Khmu’ structure (Smalley 1961a). While Smalley’s bibliography is available online, it is not hyperlinked for readers to access existing online articles.

Proschan (1987) focuses mainly on Khmu. The bibliography contains a number of Khmuic sociolinguistic and anthropological references. Proschan also cites a number of French references. This bibliography is almost three decades old.

Preisig and Simana (n.d.; probably compiled around 2005) contains mostly Khmu language learning materials. Simana’s works listed in the bibliography are mostly anthropological works written in Lao about the Khmu language. This work has not been widely distributed and is not accessible online.

Renard and Singhanetra-Renard (2015) work is found in Mon-Khmer peoples of the Mekong region and contains a thirty-nine page bibliography on Khmu. This bibliography contains works on language, history, dictionaries, folklore, and unpublished Khmuic works. This work has not been widely distributed and is not accessible online.

Lund University’s (2015) bibliography is a compilation of references on Khmu’s language and culture by the research group at Lund University’s Centre for Languages and Literature. Lund’s bibliography also contains other Khmu references that Lund staff discovered during their many years of research. This work focuses on Khmu linguistic and anthropological references and not the other smaller Khmuic language
groups. It also contains a number of reference works by Chinese. It has not been widely distributed and is not accessible online.

This bibliography primarily aims to unite the five main Khmuic bibliographies into one work and to link readers directly to online sources. The references in this bibliography are ordered by linguistic domain. For example, a researcher can easily find a list of all the Khmuic dictionaries in one place, and selected annotations have been added to provide additional information. This work has a language index, so researchers can obtain an updated list of Khmuic languages. Some “non-ISO” languages are included on this list.¹

During the compilation of this bibliography, it became apparent that the many publications on Khmuic anthropology ought to be compiled into a separate, complementary resource. It is our hope that future researchers will be well served by this compilation which focuses primarily on linguistics.

**Figure 1:** Fragment of language map (Diffloth 2001)

![Language Map](image)

**Key:** Khmuic language light blue, Palaungic dark blue, Vietic yellow. Controversially classified languages Khabit, Khang circled.

### 2. Features and classification of Khmuic languages

While the identification and membership of other Austroasiatic branches is largely uncontroversial, particularly since the pioneering lexicostatistical study of Thomas & Headley (1970), the status of Khmuic remains somewhat problematic, and perhaps more so in recent years. Sidwell (2009, 2014a, 2015b) provides lexical and phonological evidence and arguments for what we might call the dominant model; this is the view that the Khmu dialects, the Pramic sub-group, Mal-Thin sub-group, and Mlabri dialects, form a coherent branch, and this may or may not also include some additional small languages spoken on the northern periphery of the Khmuic area. The branch is known generally as Khmu, after Khmu (many variant spellings in English exist see Proschan 1997). Khmu, which is numerically and geographically dominant, still has maybe more than 700,000 speakers, comprising roughly 10% the population of Laos. Other languages within the branch are small to marginal size. At the low end, estimates of the number of Mlabri speakers top out at around 150 people.

¹ In section five of this bibliography, there are three languages listed which do not have ISO 639-3 codes, and therefore these are not represented in the Ethnologue.
Khmuic language index names are hyperlinked to the Ethnologue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language Name</th>
<th>EGIDS</th>
<th>ISO 639-3 Codes</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit</td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>Bgk</td>
<td>Its classification has been debated. Svantesson says Bit is Palaungic, and Sidwell (2014a) agrees. An alternate name is Khabit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kháng</td>
<td>8a</td>
<td>Kjm</td>
<td>Kháng classification is debated. Sidwell (2014a) reclassifies it as Palaungic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khao</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>Xiao</td>
<td>Sidwell (2014a) treats it as a Khang lect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khmu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kjg</td>
<td>Khmu has numerous variant spellings and dialect names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khuen</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>Khf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuanhua (Kuan)</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>xnh</td>
<td>Its classification has been debated, including Mangic, Palaungic or Khmuic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>mlf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mlabri</td>
<td>8a</td>
<td>mra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’du</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>tyh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phong-Kniang</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>pnx</td>
<td>Its classification has been debated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pray</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>pry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puoc</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>puo</td>
<td>Its classification has been debated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Khmuic varieties not found in the Ethnologue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language Name</th>
<th>EGIDS</th>
<th>ISO 639-3 Codes</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kouene</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Chazee (1999).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pray 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pry</td>
<td>This “language” was retired from the ISO 639-3 registry in 2015. Details can be found here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A variant of T’in/Thin and a cover term for Mal/Prai/Pray lects. Bradley (2007b); Shintani, Tadahiko (2001); and Frank Proschan (1996a). See also Wikipedia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strong social position of Khmu proper means that it has exerted a substantial influence on the lexicon and structural features of the minor Khmuic languages, a situation that may extend to considerable historical depth, perhaps well before the arrival of the Lao and establishment of Lan Xang hegemony from the mid-1300s. In this context, one can suggest that Khmuic is not a coherent branch, but actually a convergence area that subsumes members of two, three, or even more historical Austroasiatic branches whose identity is now difficult to unpick. This very suggestion was raised in personal communication with one of the co-authors (Sidwell) by Michel Ferlus in the early 2000s, and a more refined version has been articulated more recently by others. At the 2015 International Conference on Austroasiatic Linguistics (Siem Reap, July 29-31), Gerard Diffloth presented a hypothesis that Khmu and Pramic reflect separate Austroasiatic branches, with the latter including a number of languages considered to be Palaungic by other scholars. While these controversial ideas are yet to be articulated in print, it is clear that this is a dynamic area of research and interesting developments can be expected. Sidwell (2014a) does present a preliminary proto-Khmuic reconstruction, and classification based on historical phonology and in the absence of any other published model, we explain Sidwell’s proposals here.
The Khmuic branch is readily distinguished by a unique sound change within AA - the loss of medial *h, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Khmu Cuang</th>
<th>Mlabri</th>
<th>Mal</th>
<th>Ksingmul</th>
<th>Phong</th>
<th>Other AA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘full/sated’</td>
<td>biʔ</td>
<td>biʔ</td>
<td>piʔ (ʔkid)</td>
<td>kbe:j</td>
<td>Laven pheʔ, Semai bahe:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘blood’</td>
<td>ma:m</td>
<td>me:m</td>
<td>miam</td>
<td>mi:m</td>
<td>Laven phə:m, Chong məha:m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to fart’</td>
<td>pu:m</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Laven phoː:m, Chong phuːˀm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The internal classification of Khmuic is indicated broadly by the reflexes of proto-Khmuic *aː, which fronted and raised in various subgroups as diagrammed below:

![Diagram of Khmuic classification]

The status of languages Khabit and Khang is not presently resolved to the extent that we can say that a consensus has been reached (see map above). Sidwell (2015b) presents a reconstruction of proto-Palaungic, and classifies Khabit and Khang as Palaungic on lexical and phonological grounds. Table 1 compiles indicative etymologies supporting this classification.

**Table 1: Lexical comparisons supporting Palaungic classification of Khabit, Khang (loans and non-cognates bracketed)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khmuic</th>
<th>Palaungic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>'eye'</strong></td>
<td>Mat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'fire'</strong></td>
<td>pʰria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'sated'</strong></td>
<td>biʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'blood'</strong></td>
<td>ma:m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'laugh'</strong></td>
<td>kʰraːj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'moon'</strong></td>
<td>(moŋ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>'water'</strong></td>
<td>(ʔəm,ʔə:k)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Broadly speaking, Sidwell reconstructs proto-Khmuic phonology as closely approximating the system of Khmu Cuang (~ Khmu Uu) documented by Premsrirat (2002b) and generally recognized as a relatively conservative dialect, being non-tonal and preserving historical voiced obstruents (although not historical implosives, these were lost before proto-Khmuic). Cuang is one of the Eastern dialects, while the other especially well studied and documented dialect, known as Kammu-Yuan (and represented in the large 2014 dictionary by Jan-Olof Svantesson, Kàm Ràw, Kristina Lindell and Håkan Lundström) is a Western Khmu dialect which has undergone phonological restructuring, including devoicing of obstruents and tonogenesis, more or less along the developmental path identified in Huffman's seminal paper (1985) on the historical typology of vowel systems in Austroasiatic.

Other Khmuic languages have also undergone restructuring, in particular the Mal-Pray dialects. These show the so-called Germanic shift, with historical voiceless stops becoming aspirates, and not merging with

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2 The reconstruction of this medial *h in proto-Austroasiatic is not without controversy. Diffloth (pers. com.) has suggested that this segment was actually an apical fricative of somekind, and not the same phoneme as proto-Austroasiatic *h, but specific arguments/evidence have not been articulated.

3 Pronounced approximately [tɕiaŋ] or [ɕiaŋ].

iv
the devoiced historical voiced series. This shift is unusual in Austroasiatic, being found in Khasian, Pearic, and some Palaungic lects, and proves to be extremely valuable in confirming the historical interpretation of voice-onset timing values in proto-Khmuic. Otherwise, Khmuic languages are relatively conservative in their consonants, and changes are limited to typically trivial changes such as weakening of the oral features in fricatives, velars, and approximants. The Proto-Khmuic simple onsets and codas have been reconstructed as follows:

Table 2: Proto-Khmuic Consonants from Sidwell & Rau (2015:290)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proto-onsets</th>
<th>Proto-codas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>/p t k c k ?</em>/</td>
<td><em>/p t c k ?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b d j g</td>
<td>m n j n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m n j n</td>
<td>w r l j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w l r j</td>
<td>s h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| *s h*

This consonant inventory is similar to what one finds in contemporary Eastern Khmu dialects. Notable is the presence of voiceless and preglottalized continuants among Khmu lects today; these generally go back to earlier clusters that have weakened historically. Nonetheless, Khmu is still rich in initial clusters and pre-syllables, reflecting a complex morphological system that is apparently now essentially defunct in most or all lects (reportedly Khabit is still morphologically richly productive, but its status as Khmuic is questioned).

Proto-Khmuic vocalism, on the other hand, is not so straightforward, but it does prove to be crucial for the present sub-grouping hypothesis. Generally, Khmuic languages have approximately the same inventory of vowels: a typically large Austroasiatic set with 3 degrees of height and backness, a long/short distinction, and several diphthongs, although the distribution of specific nuclei vary due to historical changes. The following Khmu Cuang inventory is somewhat representative:

Table 3: Khmuic Cuang vowels (Premsrirat 2002:xli)

| / i i u iː iː uː |
| / e ø o eː øː oː |
| / æː |
| / ε a ɔ εː aː ɔː |
| / i ø iː øː |

The most difficult issue for the historical vocalism is that there appear to be two distinct correspondences each for *aː* and *a*, for which the notation *aː*, *aː₁*, *a*, *a₁* is proposed by Sidwell. Proto-Khmuic *aː* and *a* have reflexes that are essentially unchanged across the branch, while *aː₁* has phonologically marked reflexes. Beyond Khmu, reflexes of long *aː₂* show fronted and raised vowels (and underlie the classification of Sidwell), and *a₁* is /i/ in Khmu and /a/ in Mlabri but otherwise generally /a/ in the rest of the branch. The historical interpretation of *aː*, *aː₁*, *a*, *a₁* is based on two considerations: 1) there is no indication of other such split correspondences in the vocalism, and 2) external comparisons only suggest *aː* and *a* antecedents for these proto-phonemes. Sidwell proposes that *aː* forms are Khmu loans that diffused across the branch, while *aː₁* forms are regular developments, so pKhmuic *aː* is the ultimate source of both *aː*, *aː₁*. The *a*-*a₁* forms split within Khmu and Mlabri and yet, although the conditioning of the split is not clear, it must be a split since the relevant etyma consistently reflect pAA *a* in external comparisons (c.f. Cuang nɨm ‘year’, Mlabri hnʌm, Bahnar hɔnɔm, Khmer chnɔm, Muong nam⁴, etc.), consequently *a* is proposed for the *a₁* correspondence.

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⁴ The segment *g* is missing from the table at Sidwell & Rau (2015:290), this is a typo that we are happy to correct here. The error is entirely Sidwell’s, as co-author Rau mainly contributed to the section on Munda in that chapter.

⁵ Presentation by Nathan Badenoch, ICAAL6 meeting Siem Reap, July 30 2015.
It also appears that the Proto-Khmuic vowel inventory can be reconstructed without the central vowels i, iː, io (which can largely be derived from *əː, *ə). The above considerations indicate a hypothetical proto-Khmuic vowel inventory as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
/* & i & u & iː & uː \\
\text{e} & o & eː & oː \\
\varepsilon & a & \varepsilonː & aː & \varepsilon iː & uː
\end{array}
\]

Presently, one can assess Sidwell's Proto-Khmuic lexicon online at the project site: [http://sealang.net/monkhmer](http://sealang.net/monkhmer). Just over 700 Proto-Khmuic reconstructions are offered, plus similar numbers of Proto-Pray-Pram and Proto-Pramic intermediate forms.

3. Remarks on Language Documentation

Researchers who study the Khmic branch of Austroasiatic know that the main body of linguistic research has focused on Khmu. Only modest materials have been compiled for the other smaller Khmuic languages.

4. Khmuic references by domain

References are organized by linguistic domains as follows:

4.1 Comparative and Historical Linguistics;

4.2 Grammar and Discourse;

4.3 Phonetics and Phonology;

4.4 Dictionaries and Word Lists;

4.5 Sociolinguistics (includes language planning, survey, ethnolinguistics.);

4.6 Vernacular Publications;

4.7 Language Learning Materials and Literacy Materials (includes orthography).

4.1 Comparative and Historical Linguistics


*This work is a seven page bibliography. This bibliography has been compiled over the years by researchers at Lund University who work on the Kammu Project. This work contains mostly references about the Khmu language and culture.*


*Adam’s classification for Khmuic can be found on pages 32-33 in this work. Adams discusses the use of classifiers in Khmuic on pages 130-134.*


In this work pages 254-277 are written in Vietnamese and titled: Tiếng “Phòng”, ngôn ngữ của một tộc người gần khu vực tranh đấu muông pen.


This report was prepared for the World Bank.


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Diffloth, Gérard. 1976a. An appraisal of Benedict’s views on Austroasiatic and Austro-Thai relations. The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University.


In this book section Khmu and Khmu Yuan are mentioned.


In this work Khmuˀ and other Mon-Khmer languages are mentioned.

Dussault, Commandant. 1924. Les populations du Tonkin occidental et du Haut-Laos. [The peoples of the western Tonkin and upland Laos]. *Cahiers de la Societe de Geographie de Hanoi* 5.1–47.


This work mentions Khao, Khmu, Mal, Prai, Mrabri, Puoc, Phong, and Hat. This work is available at the DTL.


The following Khmuic languages are mentioned in this article: Khmu, Ksing mul, O’du, Mlabri, Thin, and Phay.


In this work wordlists on pages 20-22, compare Khmu with two varieties of T’in, and other Austro-Asiatic languages. Filbeck originally completed this as a PhD in 1971 from the University of Indiana.


This conference paper was read at the 40th conference of the Linguistic Society of America.


In this article Khmu is briefly mentioned.


The PDF of this article is for sale here: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0024384165900203


This work offers a classification of languages in Laos.


In this book section Khmu and Mal are compared to other Austro-Asiatic languages.


This book section mentions the language called Mal.

Huffman, Franklin E. 1978. On the centrality of Katuic-Bahnaric to Austroasiatic or what is Katuic-Bahnaric, and why does it have all those ties to the rest of Austroasiatic? Mysore, India: s.n. 


*This exhaustive bibliography includes many Khmuic references.*


Jan-Olof Svantesson and Arthur Holmer write about Khmu in chapter 14 of this book. Kevin Bätscher writes about Mlabri in chapter 15 of this work.


*This article can be found here: http://www.manusya.journals.chula.ac.th/files/essay/Theraphan_87-94.pdf. This article was also presented as a conference paper at 3rd International Conference on Austroasiatic Linguistics.*


http://www.jstor.org/stable/4525444?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents


The Ethnologue references ten Khmuic languages.


In this report, pages 15-17 are specifically written to give a brief overview of the Khmuic languages. Eleven Khmuic languages are mentioned in this work. A map shows the general area where Khmuic languages can be located.


In this article Ferlus lists nineteen Khmuic varieties on pages 79-81.


In this work pages 95-104 focus specifically on the Khmuic languages. Parkin lists the following Khmuic varieties: Khmu, Khang Ai, Kha Bit, Lamet, T’in (Mal or Pray), Mrabri and Yumbri, Puok, Tay Hat, Quang Lime, Kha Tiol, and Pou K’knieng.


This document is a map with a few Khmuic classifications (G. Diffloth and D. Thomas). The work is available at the DTL.


This article mentions Khmu.


In this article pages 514-518 are specificly about Khmu.

Preisig, Elisabeth; and associates. n.d. Kmhmu’ bibliography. Manuscript. s.l.

This work was probably compiled around 2005.


This bibliography is available at the DTL.


This work contains an eighteen page Khmuic and Palaungic bibliography. Theen a Khmuic language not in the Ethnologue is mentioned in this work.


In this article Khmu is mentioned.


This work is in Chinese, for an English summary of the book see Christian Bauer’s book review in Mon-Khmer Studies Journal 28 (referenced above). This work contains information about the Khmu.


*This paper was presented at Pan-Asianic Linguistic Symposium. The handout is on file at the DTL.*

*A handout from this event is on file at the DTL.*

Rischel, Jørgen. 2004a. In what sense is Mlabri a West Khmuic language? Lund University.  
The abstract for this work is available here:  

*This work is available at the DTL.*

*Proceedings of the First Symposium of the Tribal Research Centre*, 100–107. Chaing Mai: Tribal Research Centre.  
*In this work Mal is mentioned.*


[https://www.academia.edu/1541089/Comparative_Mon-Khmer_Linguistics_in_the_20th_Century_Where_From_Where_To](https://www.academia.edu/1541089/Comparative_Mon-Khmer_Linguistics_in_the_20th_Century_Where_From_Where_To)  
Provides a brief history of significant Khmuic research on pages 71-72.


https://www.academia.edu/1540105/Classifying_the_Austroasiatic_languages_history_and_state_of_the_art.

In this work various Khmuic classifications are discussed on pages 108-111.

https://www.academia.edu/1540110/The_Austroasiatic_central_riverine_hypothesis


In this article Sidwell reclassifies two Khmuic languages, Khabit and Khang, as Palaungic.


This resource includes a brief section on Khmuic p.30-32.


This resource has a section on the history of Khmuic p.288-292, authored by Sidwell.


Mal is compared to other Mon-Khmer languages in this paper.

Mal is compared with other Mon-Khmer languages in this paper.


In this work the following languages are mentioned: Khmu, Mal, Mrabri, and Yumbri.

This work is available at the DTL.


Svantesson, Jan-Olof. 1983a. Inledning. [Introduction]; Kammu och andra austroasiatiska språk [Khmu and other Austroasiatic languages]. *Orientaliska studier* 43–44.1–11.


*A brief mention of Khmu is made on page 94.*


*This paper was also presented at the 21st International Conference on Languages and Linguistics, at Lund University in Sweden.*


*This work lists nine divisions within the Mon-Khmer family, and their corresponding languages.*


*This paper compares Mal, Khmu, Mrabri, Khao, Tayhat, and Puóc with other Mon-Khmer languages.*


*This work is available at the DTL*


*The Mal language is mentioned in this article. A 207-item wordlist is given in this work.*


4.2 Grammar and Discourse


This work is written in Chinese. In this research pages 317-360 discuss the Kemu [Khmu] language found in Wangshilong village, Shangyong Township in Yunnan Province’s Mengla County. This work includes an introduction to phonetics, grammar, and lexicon for this Khmu variety found in China. This research is available at the DTL.


This work is a grammar sketch of Mlabri.


Berg received help on this project from Mark Taylor.


Pages 410–416 in this work contain some information about Khmu.


This article is a book review.


This article can be purchased online: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/j.1834-4461.1963.tb00818.x/pdf


The 2nd revised edition of this work was made available in 1981, and is available at the DTL. This work was first published in 1977.


The language of Khmu is mentioned in this work.


L-Thongkum, Theraphan. 1983. ‘To eat’ in the Mlabri (Phi Tong Luang) language. s.n.


William Smalley also produced a dissertation for Columbia University in 1956 called “Outline of Khmu structure”. University Microfilms Publication No. 17,081. The 1961 work is an abbreviated version. Many of Smalley’s Khmuic manuscripts are held at the National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian Institution: http://anthropology.si.edu/naa/fa/smalley.pdf


This work includes two main sections, first a Khmu grammar is found on pages 1-143. Secondly, a study of Thai and Khmu words for “cutting” are found on pages 145-190.


This work was also published in 1986 in *Essays in Honour of H.L. Shorto*. London. School of Oriental and African Studies.


*http://arizona.openrepository.com/arizona/bitstream/10150/227292/1/swot-iv-057-077.pdf*


*This presentation was given at the Linguistics Society of America conference in New York.*
4.3 Phonetics and Phonology


In this article Khmu is mentioned.


The link to abstract can be found here: http://thesis.grad.chula.ac.th/readfile1.php?fn=ab4780902022.doc


The abstract can be found here:  
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281453503_Speech_and_song_investigating_the_borderland  


Karlsson, Anastasia; Jan-Olof Svantesson; House, David; and Damrong Tayanin. 2011. Tone restricts F 0 range and variation in Kammu.  
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266247873_Tone_restricts_F_0_range_and_variation_in_Kammu.  


This thesis is In Thai. The abstract in Thai and English can be found here:  
http://cuir.car.chula.ac.th/handle/123456789/20156  

Kanitha Putthasatien. 2009. The effect of voiceless and voiced initial sonorants on the fundamental frequencies (pitches) of the following vowels in Hmong, Mien and Mal. Bangamos: Chulalongkorn University.  


http://icaal.org/ICAAL-4.1.pdf  


http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/clao_0153-3320_1980_num_7_1_1073  

This work was also presented as a conference paper in 1976 at the 9th International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics at Kobenhavn.  


Osborne, R. Anne. Forthcoming. Neutralisation of vowel length contrast in Eastern Khmhu’.


This paper was also presented at the 21st International Conference on Languages and Linguistics, at Lund University in Sweden. Northern Khmu is one of the four subject languages in this paper.


This work was first presented as a conference paper at ICSTLL 1998.


Link to thesis abstract.

4.4 Dictionaries and Word lists


This is a conference paper presented at 4th International Conference of Austroasiatic Linguistics (ICAAL 4).


Cabaton, Antoine. 1905. Dix dialectes Indochinois recueillis par Prosper Odend’hal [Ten Indochinese dialects collected by Prosper Odend’hal]. *Journal Asiatique (JA)* Tenth Series 5.265–344.


*This work is available at the DTL.*


*This work contains Khmu wordlists.*


De Lagrée, Doudart; and Francis Garnier. 1873. Indochinese Vocabularies. *Voyage d’exploration en Indo-Chine effectué pendant les années 1866, 1867, et 1868 par une commission française, présidée par Doudart de Lagrée, et publié...sous la direction de...Francis Garnier*. [Exploration trip in Indochina made during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 by a French commission presided over by Doudart of Lagrée and published under the direction of Francis Garnier], 495–516. Paris: Hachette.


*This work contains a wordlist with comparison to other Mon-Khmer languages. Mrabri, Mal, Prai, Khmu, and Thin mentioned. This work is available at the DTL.*


*This work is Diffloth’s notes, and vocabulary data from H.R. Davies (1909). The Khmu language is mentioned in this manuscript. This work is available at the DTL.*


*This wordlist was taken from Laos in 1964, and cited by (Rischel 1995)*


This work contains a 140 item wordlist comparison between the following five languages: Khalo, English, Lawa (Bo Luang), Lawa (Umphai), Khamed, and Khmu.


This article contains some lexical data on the Mlabri language.


This manuscript is a translation of M. Delcross’s Petit Khmu-French dictionary. This work is available at the DTL.

Huffman, Franklin E. 1976c. Vocabulary lists (Mon-Khmer) 20 languages. s.n. Linguistics Institute Library Payap University.

Twenty languages referenced in this work including Thin and Khmu. The author and date are uncertain for this work, and it is available at the DTL.


This article contains a comparative wordlist of German, English, Thai, Bernatzik’s Yumbri, and Mrabri.


A link to abstract can be found here: [http://elibrary.trf.or.th/fullP/BRG4780005/BRG4780005V1//BRG4780005V1_abstract.pdf](http://elibrary.trf.or.th/fullP/BRG4780005/BRG4780005V1//BRG4780005V1_abstract.pdf)


This work was cited in the *Lund Bibliography* (2015).


This wordlist containing 407 items can be obtained on [www.sealang.net](http://www.sealang.net).


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This article is available online for purchase: This article contains some Khmu vocabulary.


This article contains a comparative wordlist of Khmu to many other Austroasiatic languages.


This work includes some Khmuic sections specifically see pp.12-18, 32-36, and 59-63 as noted by Smalley (1973).


This article contains 1,900 dictionary entries comparing French and Khmu.


In this work chart 3 is a wordlist of 35 words comparing Khmu, Wa (Tliang-Va and Captain Drage’s Wa), Palaung (Pan-Ku and Nam-Hsan), Riang lang, Vietnamese, Mon, Khmer, and Khasi, and other Austro-Asiatic languages.


This work contains some wordlists comparing Xinh-mul, Thay-then, Khmu, among other languages of Laos.


This work has 224 pages, it also contains a helpful Khmu pronunciation guide for English and French speakers. This work is available at the DTL.


This survey is available at the DTL, and it appears to be a conference handout paper. This 3 page document compares 48 words in Mlabri, Thin, Khmu, Then, Phong Piat, Iduh, Phong Laan, and Ksing Mul. The last page of this work is a language map of northern Laos and Vietnam.

Sidwell, Paul; and Doug Cooper. 2014. SEALANG a Mon-Khmer languages project. http://www.sealang.net/monkhmer/

This website includes published and unpublished dictionaries as well as an etymological dictionary.


*A 1993 draft copy of this work is available at the DTL.*


*This dictionary is available at the DTL.*


*This dictionary is available at the DTL.*


Suwilai Premsrirat. 1990. *Khmu traditional medicine and Thai - Khmu medical conversations*. Bangkok: Mahidol University. *This work is available at the DTL.*


Suwilai Premsrirat. 2002c. Dictionary of Khmu in Thailand. *Mon-Khmer Studies-Mahidol University Special Publications No. 1* vol. 5. *This publication is available at the DTL.*


Suwilai Premsrirat. 2002e. Thesaurus and dictionary series of Khmu dialects in Southeast Asia. *Mon-Khmer Studies-Mahidol University Special Publications No. 1*. vol. 1. *This publication is available at the DTL.*


Svantesson, Jan-Olof; Kàm Ràm (Damrong Tayanin); Lindell, Kristina; and Håkan Lundström. 2014. *Dictionary of Kammu Yuan language and culture*. Copenhagen: Nias Press. *This work contains an extensive bibliography.*


Note: Sidwell (2014a) classifies Khabit with the Palaungic languages. This vocabulary is available at the DTL.

4.5 Sociolinguistics (includes language planning and survey.)


E. W. Dickson may have translated this work into English in 1958.


*This article is available through JSTOR.*


Population table by ethnic group given on page 75. Khmu, Mlabri, Lua, and Htin mentioned.


De Chavannes. 1895. *Voyage au pays des Kas (sauvages du Laos)*. [Journey to the land of the Kas (savages of Laos)]. *T'oung Pao*, 6.: Leide: E. J. Brill. [http://visualiseur.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb34471359s/date1895].

De Frayssinet, J.D. 1949. *La legende de la courge dans l'histoire du Laos*. France-Asie 34. s.l.: s.n.


This book was originally printed by Torch Press in Cedar Rapids, Iowa in 1923.


This work is a conference paper presented at the 1st Annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society.


Filbeck, David. 1973b. T’in culture: an ethnography of the T’in tribe of northern Thailand. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences.


Foropon, J. 1927. La province des Hua-Phan (Laos). Extreme-Asie 14.93–106. [http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k5844065m](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k5844065m)


Garnier, Francis. 1873. Voyage d’exploration en Indo-Chine effectué pendant les années 1866, 1867, et 1868 par une commission française, précédée par Doudart de Lagrée, et publié... sous la direction de... Francis Garnier. [Exploration trip in Indochina made during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 by a French commission overseen by Doudart of Lagrée and published... under the direction of Francis Garnier]. vol. 2. 2 vols. Paris: Hachette.


Guillemet, Docteur; and Capitaine O’Kelly. 1916. En colonne dans le Haut-Laos. [In columns in upland Laos]. Hanoi: Imprimerie d’Extreme-Orient.


This book mentions the Khmu.


This work has a brief mention of Khuen.


Iwata, Keiji. 1959. Ethnic groups in the valley of the Nam Song and the Nam Lik: their geographical distribution and some aspects of social change. 15. Department of Anthropology, University of California.

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Nathaniel CHEESEMAN et.al. | Khmuic linguistic bibliography | JSEALS 10.1 (2017)


*This book is written in Japanese, and it’s written about the Khmu.*


*In this book chapters 6-8 focus on Laos.*


LeBar, Frank M. 1967a. *Miang: fermented tea in North Thailand.* *Behavior Science Notes* 2.2:105–121. [http://ccr.sagepub.com/content/2/2/105.extract](http://ccr.sagepub.com/content/2/2/105.extract)


*In this work pages 112-116 are written by William Smalley about the Khmu.*


Lindell, Kristina. 1998. A short history of the research project “The heritage of the Kammu (Laos): the culture, language and experience of an indigenous people. *Die heutige Bedeutung oraler*


This work mentions the Khmu. Limited portions of this book are available online: http://books.google.co.th/books?id=JG619Tq4ElkC&dq=khmu+dictionary&source=gbs_navlinks_s


Mun Walee. 1977. Phi Tong Luang (The Malabri). s.l.: s.n.

This work is published in Thailand and is written in Thai.


In this book chapter 10 focuses on hill tribe groups in Thailand.


This article is available at the DTL.


This work includes a number of sections on the Kmhmu’ people. Also pages 443-482 contain a Kmhmu’ bibliography.


Limited parts of this book are available on Google Books: https://books.google.co.th/books?id=VuXg_muiXwCdpq=PA155&dq=isolation,+contact,+and+lexical+variation+khmu&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiGILWHo7PLAhVHo7GLHQoRChgO6AFJGzAAhly=onepage&q=isolation%2C%20contact%2C%20and%20lexical%20variation%20khmu&f=false


Thomas, David D. 1954. A survey of the needs for scripture translation among the hill tribes of northern Southeast Asia and some of the helps and hindrances toward the accomplishment of that goal. Columbia: Columbia Bible College M.A. Thesis.

The following groups are mentioned in this thesis: Khouen, Pong, Khang, Tin, and Khmu. This thesis is available at the DTL and the Columbia International University library.


This work is written in Vietnamese and English. The following ethnic profiles are available in this work: Khang pages 92-93, O’du pages 154-155, and Xinh-mun pages 192-193.


Vientiane International Consultants. 1999. Small project proposal for the preservation and the development of the Mlabri aborigenes group of Phiang district, Xayabury province, Lao PDR. s.l.

Vientiane International Consultants. 2000. Malabri, dernier peuple forestier du Laos. [Malabri, the last forest people of Laos]. Le Rénovateur 74.5.


Winzeler, Robert L. 2011. The peoples of Southeast Asia today: ethnography, ethnology, and change in a complex region. Plymouth, United Kingdom: AltaMira Press.

Wurm, S. A.; and Hattori Shirô (eds.) 1983. Language atlas of the Pacific Area, part II: Japan Area, Taiwan (Formosa), Philippines, mainland and insular South-East Asia. Canberra: Australia National University.


In this book pages 61-73 cover the following groups: Khmu, Htin, Kha Haw, and Mrabri. According to this book, Htin and Kha Have are languages related to Wa. Htin has been classified under Mal, a Khmuic language.

4.6 Vernacular Publications


*This is a three year Lectionary in Khmu*. It contains Old Testament and New Testament selections and is written in Roman script. It is 504 pages in length. It is available at the DTL.


*It is available at the DTL.*


*This work is Bible selections from the Old and New Testaments written in Khmu*. It is available at the DTL.


*This Scripture is written in Khmu, and is available at the DTL. The Applied Linguistics Training Program at the Linguistics Department, (Payap University), was the workshop sponsor for this title.*


*This work is short stories written in Khmu, and it is available at the DTL.*


*This is a Khmu story. 30 copies of this test edition were produced. It is available at the DTL.*


*This is a Khmu story. 30 copies of this test edition were produced. It is available at the DTL.*


*This book is Khmu stories. It is available at the DTL. 30 copies of this test edition were produced.*


*This is the book of Ruth and Luke in the Khmu language. It is available at the DTL.*


*“This translation follows the texts that are suggested readings in the Massbook of 1969.” (This was a note found in the inside cover of the work). This work uses Roman script and is available at the DTL.*


*This work may have also been published in Asian Folklore Studies, “Kammu Totem Tales”, vol. 43.3-13 by Kristina Lindell.*


It appears that Damrong Tayanin and Jan-Öjvind Swahn later compiled a motif-index that can be found here: http://person2.sol.lu.se/DamrongTayanin/motifindex.pdf


Note that in 1988 the work was republished and called: The flood myth, see p.265-280. It was published by University of California Press, and the editor was Alan Dundes.


This work is available at the DTL.


This work is available at the DTL.


This work is available at the DTL.


This work is available at the DTL.


Lindell, Kristina; Jan-Öjvind Swahn; Lǐ Dàyŏng; and Damrong Tayanian. 1993. Working on the motifs in a folk tale: with a Kammu story from Yunnan as an example text. Lund: Lund University.


This work is a primer written in Khmu, (Ay dialect), using the Thai script. This work is available at the DTL.

This work is a primer written in Khmu, (Ay dialect), using the Thai script. It is available at the DTL.


In this series of booklets vol. 1-5, the material was translated and adapted from health books produced by the International Cooperation Cambodia (ICC).


Onesy Heuangpraseuth; and Elisabeth Preisig. 1990b. J’ apprends à lire et à écrire ma langue avec les lettres du pays de mon père. [I learn to read and write my language with the letters of my father’s country]. Study and know Khmu’ language series. 3 vols. s.l.: s.n.

This work is written in Khmu with Lao script. These booklets were produced in trial editions. They are available at the DTL.


Only 2 trial copies were distributed.


“In search of the Khmu treasure” could be three volumes see: http://anthropology.si.edu/naa/fa/smalley.pdf


Only 5 trial copies were distributed.


10 trial copies of this work were printed.


Only 5 trial copies of this work were distributed.

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*Only 5 trial copies of this work were distributed.*


*Only 6 trial copies of this work were distributed.*

Preisig, Elisabeth; Suksavang Simana; and others. 1994. *Bôt hian hrlo’ Khmu’*. [Khmu Xieng Kouang language lessons with English, French, Lao and Vietnamese translations and pronunciation and writing guide]. s.l.: SIL

*There was limited distribution of this work.*


*This manuscript is cultural texts, written in Lao and Khmu. Some of these texts were published in Vannasin magazine.*


*These lectures were drafted for a course at Lao University, but the course never took place. Specifically see chapters 7, 10, 12, and 13 in the unfinished draft.*


*This work is unpublished poetry from many regions that are written in Khmu.*


*This manuscript is cultural texts written in Lao and Khmu that are unpublished.*


4.7 Language Learning Materials and Literacy Materials (includes orthography)


This work is Diller’s doctoral dissertation from Arizona State University. Most of which can be found online here: https://books.google.co.th/books?id=vtzeDp9W_P0C&pg=PP1&lpg=PP1&dq=%22jason+diller%22+thesis&source=bl&ots=rL7yJldtQ7&sig=RCF745iwe1406fAcdW70Ghg1c280&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiT2f -gvZnAhBs4KHDvKACUQ6AEIgJAA#v=onepage&q&f=false.


This work is Jordon-Diller’s doctoral dissertation from Arizona State University. Most of which can be found online here: https://books.google.co.th/books?hl=en&lr=&id=ZnTgRpoeih8C&oi=fnd&pg=PR15&dq=Program+Planning+Inside-out%3A+Understanding+Prai+Perspectives+on+Education+and+Culture&ots=tL-teGmcAts&sig=id2C-uL7MoJKNCnNWGE0v75M6OJY&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Program%20Planning%20Inside-out%3A%20Understanding%20Prai%20Perspectives%20on%20Education%20and%20Culture&f=false.

Larson, Donald N.; and William A. Smalley. 1967. Techniques for language learners. s.l.: s.n.

This work was cited by Smalley (1973).


This work was retyped in 1994 by S. Simana. This work is unpublished.


In this article there is a brief mention of how Northern Thai script was used to print the Gospel of Mark in Khmu.

Smalley, William A.; and others. 1964. Orthography studies articles on new writing systems. Amsterdam: United Bible Societies.

In Vannasin Magazine this article can be found in vol. 1 pages 18-21. This is an article by the foremost Khmu author in Laos that describes in general terms the history of the Khmu people. It contains a general linguistic description of the Khmu language within Austroasiatic. It also documents the history of attempts at writing systems in Khmu. It gives the general principles and rationale that guide the development of a Khmu writing system in the Lao script.


This article is written in Thai, and available at the DTL.


Abbreviations

DTL – David Thomas library, Linguistics Institute, Payap University
ed/s – editor
EGIDS - Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale
et al. – and other persons
impr. impressum
JSTOR – Journal Storage, a digital library
M.A. – Master of Arts
ms. – manuscript
n.d. – no date
s.l. – sine loco (without a publication location)
s.n. – sine nomine (without a publisher name)
vols. – volume

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