

A Katuic cultural reconstruction

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By analysing a proto-language it is possible for linguists to compile a so-called 'linguistic account' of the life of its speakers. Such an account based solely on linguistic data is by no means a complete description of prehistoric life, but only its reflection in the language. To obtain a comprehensive picture we need to bring together archaeological, linguistic, anthropological and other accounts, in order to identify their similarities and explain their discrepancies. In this paper we discuss part of the linguistic account of Katuic prehistory. This means that we are dealing here only with linguistic reconstructions and thus do not attempt to compare them with any extralinguistic facts.

A linguistic account of prehistory is based on extensive comparative research in the history of the chosen language family. The obligatory conditions required for completion of a linguistic account include:

- a detailed etymological dictionary of the family based on thorough comparison of each pair of languages studied;
- a precise comparative phonology of the family;
- a well-proven genetic classification of the family;
- a cultural-contact classification of the family which identifies cultural zones among related languages and thus predicts the possibility of borrowings within the family;
- a technique for identifying borrowings from unrelated languages.

The Katuic Etymological Dictionary (Pejros 1996) is based on a comparison of four main Katuic languages (Bru, Kui, Pakoh and Katu) with at least 1,000 roots known for each of them. The etymological dictionary was compiled through direct comparison of each pair of these languages (Bru and Kui, Bru and Pakoh, Bru and Katu, Kui and Pakoh, Kui and Katu, and Pakoh and

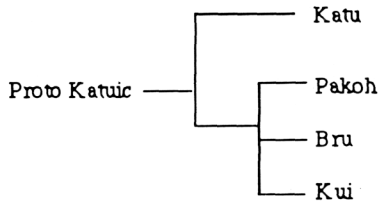
Katu) and is based on forms found in any two, three or in all the languages. Such a process allows us to believe that the majority of reliable etymologies has been discovered.

Pejros (1996) has established a set of systematic phonological correspondences between the four languages and has suggested a new Proto Katuic reconstruction which differs considerably from those previously proposed (Thomas 1967; Diffloth 1982; Efimov 1983).

The phonological correspondences do not provide any information that helps in classifying the languages, so, on the basis of phonological correspondences, we can treat the languages as four independent branches of the family. A lexicostatistical analysis¹ gives the following matrix:

	Katu ²	Bru	Kui	Pakoh
Katu	-	45%	39%	46%
Br	45%	-	54%	56%
Kui	39%	54%	-	45%
Pakoh	46%	56%	45%	-

The best interpretation of the matrix is the following tree:



The classification shown in this tree is based on the assumption that there has been borrowing between Bru and Pakoh since the break up of their mother language while Kui speakers have had little contact with speakers of their sister languages.

¹ It is important to mention that the procedure of this lexicostatistical analysis is rather different from the standard one (see Pejros, to appear).

² Note that figures given for the Katu language in this table are for the An Diem dialect.

This lexicostatistical classification correlates well with a lexical classification, which separates *Katu* from the other three languages. Cultural-contact considerations bring together the pairs *Bru / Kui* and *Pakoh / Katu*, suggesting that they belong to two different contact zones.

The *Katuic* languages were, and still are subject to intensive influences from *Thai*, *Vietnamese*, and perhaps also *Khmer*. Some borrowings came into *Proto Katuic*, but the majority have been adopted independently by the daughter languages.

The *Katuic* languages form a branch of the larger *Mon-Khmer* family, which in turn can be regarded as a branch of the *Austroasiatic* language family. Another branch of *Austroasiatic* is formed by *Munda* languages. This binary split is not, however, supported by sufficient comparative evidence. No reliable information is available about *Proto Mon-Khmer*: there is no detailed reconstruction of its phonology or morphology and its lexicon remains mostly unknown. As a result the genetic classification of the family remains obscure. It is possible, however, that *Katuic* languages are closer to *Khmer* and *Vietic* than for example *Monic* or *Palaungic*.

Given our present understanding of *Katuic* linguistic history it is often impossible to determine at what stage a word has been borrowed. Even if there is a similar word in *Vietnamese* or *Khmer* we cannot prove that it has been borrowed: the word could simply be of *Proto Mon-Khmer* origin and have been retained in the *Katuic* languages. At this stage of investigation the *Katuic* etymological dictionary includes both words of common origin which can be traced back to *Proto Mon-Khmer*, and ancient borrowings into *Proto Katuic*. To separate these two types of comparisons we need a detailed *Mon-Khmer* phonological reconstruction, which is not yet available.

One of the major sources of information for a linguistic account of prehistory is the lexicon of the proto-language. In it one can find words whose meanings are related to:

- various features of environment, like names of plants, animals, natural phenomena, etc.;

- various aspects of material culture;
- various aspects of social organisation and traditional beliefs.

In this paper we discuss only the information on the material culture which can be found in the reconstructed Proto Katuic lexicon. It is worthwhile to mention, however, that the dictionary is practically without the 'environmental' lexica; this phenomenon requires additional discussion (Pejros 1994).

The quality of data used in cultural reconstructions depends on two factors:

(i) the reliability of reconstructed meanings. With a meaning reconstructed too broad or too narrow our conclusions can be jeopardised. If, for example, we have a word which means 'duck' it is very important to know whether its real meaning is 'domesticated duck' or 'wild duck', without this information a precise semantic reconstruction cannot be made.

(ii) the reliability of stratification of reconstructions. In each case we need to know whether a form can be attributed to the Proto language level or to more recent levels of the family's classification. In theory two types of words can be included in a proto-language lexicon:

- words whose reflexes are found in main branches of the family. In the Katuic case we can be sure that a form belongs to the proto-language if it is represented in all four languages or in Katu and any other two and it is not a loan;
- words represented in one or two languages of the family, but also found in languages and branches related to the family under investigation. If a word is found (for example) only in Katu, but it is also known in other Mon-Khmer branches, we can attribute it to the Proto-Katuic level provided that it was not a loan in Katu.

As Proto-Mon-Khmer comparative phonology and lexicon are not yet known in detail, in this paper we will limit ourselves only with the forms whose proto-language stratification is supported primarily by inner Katuic sources. External Mon-Khmer evidence will be added at the next stage of the investigation.

Cultural reconstructions are based on two interrelated postulates:

- (1) the fact that a word is known indicates that the speakers are familiar with the corresponding cultural idea. An absence of a word does not necessarily indicate the lack of associated knowledge;
- (2) a dictionary of any language contains information sufficient for an identification of the main characteristics of the culture of the community under investigation.

These two postulates have never been discussed and evaluated properly (see discussion in Pejros 1994), but no contradictory evidence is known as yet.

In cultural reconstruction it is important, however, to obtain not just a simple list of relevant words, but to establish a certain pattern represented by them. Words of a language often form a so-called 'semantic clip' - groups of words whose meanings are related to a particular type of cultural activity. Accepting these postulates, we can say that any important feature of cultural activity is normally associated with its own semantic clip. It is also possible that the relative value of different activities is represented in the clips: the greater the value - the larger the clip. For a farming community, for example, we would expect to find several rather large semantic clips indicating various features of agriculture: names of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, names of agricultural technologies and so on. If rice-cultivation is the main occupation of the community, the words associated with rice would create a significant semantic clip, and would be also present in other clips as well (see below). Quite often a reconstructed word does not fit into any particular semantic clip and remains isolated. This usually indicates that the corresponding activity was not well known in the community. Alternatively, another possible explanation of this isolation would be that the meaning of the word has been reconstructed incorrectly. In any case, it seems that the identification and interpretation of semantic clips is the main task of cultural reconstructions based on the lexicon of the proto-language.

Let us examine now the evidence from the Katuic etymological dictionary.

AGRICULTURE

It is absolutely clear that the most significant semantic clips are associated with agriculture.

Rice-cultivation. The knowledge of this is supported by following etymologies:

1. *ʔdo:j ~ *ʔdo:j 'rice':

Bru do:j.L 'rice'

Kui do:j.L 'rice'

Pakoh do:j.T 'cook rice'

2. *tərha: ~ *hərha: 'paddy':

Bru thra:.L 'paddy, unhusked rice'

Pakoh trə: 'unhusked rice, grain',

Katu AD, HK ro 'popped rice', 'corn'.

The word is probably related to Monic *səro:ʔ 'rice' (Diffloth 1984 N 86) and Khmer sru:w 'paddy'.

3. *ʔdi:p 'sticky rice':

Bru (do:j.L) di:p.L 'sticky rice',

Pakoh de:p.T 'glutinous rice'

The word is known in other Mon-Khmer languages (Vietnamese *nháp* 'sticky rice'; Khmer t<əmp>aəp 'sticky rice') which suggests its Mon-Khmer origin.

The next word is probably also indicates rice cultivation:

4. *ʔəli? ~ *ʔəla? ~ *pəli? 'bran', 'husk'

Bru ʔəli?.B 'rice bran'

Kui li?.B-ʔa:li?.B 'bran, husks (of rice)'

Pakoh ʔəlak bran, 'cracked grain (rice) fed to pigs', 'rice flour'

Katu HK pləʔ, lɑ:ʔ 'peel', 'husk'.

Cf. also:

5. *ʔəruaj 'kind of rice':

Bru ʔəruaj.L 'rice - variety of',

Katu AD ʔəʔruoj? 'field and unhusked rice'.

An attribution of this form to the Proto Katuic level is not quite certain.

Millet. There is no convincing data for reconstructing millet. The form is known only in one branch of Katuic:

6. *təriem ~ *kəriem 'millet':

Bru triam.B 'sorghum', 'millet'

Kui *kri:m.L-?a:kri:m.L* 'millet'.

An etymology of this form is not known.

Root crops. The presence of names for cultivated roots is not obvious. Here we have:

7. **?əpəŋ* ~ **həpəŋ* 'yam', 'taro':

Kui *pəŋ.L-?a:pəŋ.L* 'potato', 'yam'

Pakoh *pəŋ.T* 'a vegetable', 'taro (leaves and root eaten)'

It is not clear whether the word can be attributed to the proto-language level: limited distribution and the existence of Vietnamese *báng* 'edible root' indicate other possibilities.

8. **?əraw* ~ **?əra:w* 'taro':

Bru *?əraw.B* a family of small tuberous plants with large, ornamental, hastate-peltate leaves (*Caladium*)'

Kui *ra:w.B-?a:ra:w.B* 'taro'.

Possibly from Khmer *tra:w* 'taro'.

Banana

9. **pəriet* ~ **?əriet* 'banana':

Bru *priat.B* 'banana'

Kui *pri:t.L* 'banana'

Katu AD, HK *?əriet* 'banana with short fruit, long stalk'.

10. **dəlhah* ~ **yəlhah* 'hand of bananas':

Bru *təlah.L* 'hand (of bananas)',

Kui *lah.L* 'hand (of bananas)', 'to pull or break (bananas) off in bunches'

Pakoh *təllah* 'hand of bananas'.

Other cultivated plants include:

Bean

11. **cəta:ŋ* ~ **?əta:ŋ* 'bean':

Bru *səta:ŋ.L* 'bean'

Kui *cəta:ŋ.L-ta:ŋ.L* 'peas', 'beans (in general)'

Pakoh ?ətə:ŋ 'beans'

Katu AD, HK ?ətuŋ 'bean'.

Gourds

12. *həŋkiɛl ~ *?əkiɛl 'cucumber', 'melon':

Bru ŋkɛ:l.L 'melon', 'cucumber'

Kui ŋkɛ:l.L-kɛ:l.L the class term for cucumbers and melons'

Pakoh ?əkial.T 'cucumber'

Katu AD ?əkiel 'cucumber'.

13. *həŋgiŋ ~ *səkiŋ 'eggplant':

Bru ŋkiŋ.B an eggplant, aubergine

Kui ŋkəŋ.L egg plant (Solanaceae)

Pakoh ?əkiŋ eggplant

14. *kə?di? 'squash (plant)':

Bru kədi?.L 'squash'

Kui kədi?.L-di?.L 'ash-pumpkin or white gourd (Cucurbitaceae)'

Pakoh kədik red 'squash (pumpkin)'

Katu AD, HK kədək 'squash'; AD kəda:j? 'squash plant'.

Cf also two words of unclear stratification:

15. *pəka:j or *pəga:j 'watermelon':

Pakoh pəka:j 'watermelon'

Katu HK pəka:j 'watermelon'.

16. *pu:ŋ 'watermelon':

Bru (ŋkɛ:l) pu:ŋ.L a watermelon

Kui ŋkɛ:l.L po:ŋ.L watermelon

Sugar cane

17. *kəta:w ~ *?əta:w 'sugar cane':

Bru kəta:w.L 'sugar cane'

Pakoh ?əta:w 'sugar cane'

Katu AD ?əta:w 'sugarcane'

Coconut18. **tuəŋ* 'coconut'Bru *tuəŋ*.L 'coconut'Kui *to:ŋ*.L 'coconut'Pakoh *tuəŋ* 'coconut'Khmer *tu:ŋ* 'coconut' indicates that the word can be a recent borrowing.**Ginger**19. **?əsa:j* ~ **kəsa:j* ~ **?əsa:jh* 'ginger':Bru *?əsa:j*.L 'ginger (*Zingiber officinale*)'Kui *kəsa:j*.L-*sa:j*.L 'ginger'Pakoh *?əsa:j* 'ginger'Katu AD *?əsa:jh* 'ginger'**Pepper**20. **γətəw* ~ **γətəw* 'pepper':Bru *təw*.L 'chilli pepper'Pakoh *tiaw*.L 'red pepper'

The word does not necessary belong to the proto-language.

Agricultural technologies. There are several words related to agricultural technologies and preparation of cereals, but the specific activities represented by those words cannot be identified:

21. **sə:t* 'harvest rice':Bru *sə:t*.L 'harvest rice'Pakoh *sə:t* 'pick rice by stripping head into basket'Katu AD *sə:t* 'harvest rice'.22. **?o:m* ~ **?əm* 'winnow':Bru *?o:m*.L 'to winnow'Kui *?əm*.L to 'winnow (grain, etc.)'Pakoh *?o:m*.T 'to winnow grain'Katu AD *?əm* 'winnow'Cf. Khmer *?um* 'winnow'.23. **təruah* ~ **əruah* 'pound':

Bru *truah.B* 'to pound (rice paddy)', *ntrah.B* 'the remainder after rice is husked'
 Kui *tru:h.L* 'to pound rice a second time to remove the remaining husks'
 Pakoh *truah.L* 'to pound rice again so well hulled'
 Katu AD *cruoh* 'pound 2nd time'.

24. **cə-ca:j* ~ **ca:j* 'cover seed over':

Bru *cə-ca:j.L* 'to drop the grain in the hole with one hand and cover the hole with another (a way of planting dry rice)'

Pakoh *cə:j* 'to cover seed over'

Katu AD, HK *ca:j* 'to plant rice'

Cf. also:

25. **pərih* ~ **tərih* 'sow':

Bru *prih.B* 'to sow'

Pakoh *trih* 'to sow seed'

The form is related to Vn *trĩa* 'sow seed' and Khmer *braoh* 'to sow'.

It is interesting that the data does not allow us to reconstruct a Proto Katuic word with the meaning 'field'. Instead we have two proto-forms of limited distribution:

26. **təru:h* ~ **təriuh* 'field':

Pakoh *tro:h.L* 'small field for early crop'

Katu AD *truoh*, PH *ʔəcuoh* 'field'.

27. **liəŋ* 'field':

Bru *liəŋ.B* 'clf. for fields, clf. for leaves (except banana leaves)'

Pakoh *la:ŋ* 'an entire field'

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS

The reconstructed list of of domesticated animals as it is reflected in Proto Katuic names is quite typical for Mon-Khmer languages. It includes:

Bovines

28. **tərhiəʔ* 'buffalo':

Bru *triaʔ.L* 'a buffalo'

Kui *tri:ʔ.L* 'a water buffalo'

Pakoh *tiriaʔ* 'buffalo'

Katu AD *tri:ʔ* 'buffalo', *chəri* 'mother buffalo'.

29. **dərha?* ~ **kərha?* 'cow':

Bru *ntra?.L* 'cow'

Pakoh *kərrə?* 'cow'

Katu HK *kərak* 'cow'.

Pig

30. **ʔəli:ʔ* ~ **[b/ʔb]əlijʔ* 'pig'

Bru *ʔəli:ʔ.B* 'a pig'

Kui *li:ʔ.B-ʔa:li:ʔ.B* 'a pig'

Pakoh *ʔəli:k* 'pig'

Katu AD *bləc* 'large male pig'

Dog

31. **ʔəca:* 'dog':

Bru *ʔəca:.L* 'a dog'

Kui *ca:.L-ʔa:ca:.L* 'a dog'

Pakoh *ʔəcə:* 'dog'

Katu HK *ʔəcə* 'dog'

<> Cf. Vn *chó* 'dog' < VM **co?*.

Horse

32. **ʔəsəh* 'horse':

Bru *ʔəsəh.L* 'a horse'

Kui *səh.L-ʔa:səh.L* 'a horse'

Pakoh *ʔəsəh* 'horse'

Katu AD, HK *ʔəsəh* 'horse'

<> Cf. Khmer *sə:H* 'horse'.

Duck

33. **ʔədia* ~ **ʔədia* 'duck':

Bru *tia.B* 'a duck'

Kui *thia.B* 'a duck'

Pakoh *ʔəta:* 'duck'

Katu AD, HK, PH *ʔəda* 'duck'

<> Cf. Khmer *da:* 'duck'.

Chicken. There are two words which can probably indicate the knowledge of domesticated chickens, but their stratification is not absolutely reliable.

34. **dəruəj* 'chicken':

Bru *ntruəj*.*B* 'a chicken'

Kui *nthru:j*.*B* 'a chicken'

Pakoh *ntruəj*.*L* 'Red jungle fowl (*Gallus Gallus*)'

pərru:j 'Classifier for flock - chickens, ducks'.

35. **ʔə[t/d]ijʔ* 'chicken':

Pakoh *ʔətijʔ* 'poultry (general)'

Katu AD, HK, PH *ʔəti:* 'chicken'.

HUNTING AND FISHING

36. **təʔbɛjh* ~ **həʔbɛjh* ~ **həmʔbɛjh* 'fishing rod', 'to fish':

Bru *təbajh*.*L* 'to angle for fish'

Kui *bɛh*.*L* 'a fishing rod complete with hook and line'

Pakoh *ʔəbeh*.*T* 'to fish'

Katu AD *mbɛh* 'to fish with line'.

Traps

37. **ʔəruəŋ* ~ **gəruəŋ* 'k. of trap' *

Bru *ʔəruəŋ*.*B* 'fishtrap'

Pakoh *ʔəruəŋ* 'fish trap - woven, narrow, long'

Katu AD, HK *grəŋ* 'bird trap'

<> Cf. Vn *rùng* 'fish trap', Khmer *traəŋ* 'bamboo fish trap'.

38. **həziŋ* ~ **si:ŋ* ~ **həzi:ŋ* 'trap':

Bru *ciŋ*.*B* 'a net'

Pakoh *si:ŋ* 'deadfall trap for small animals'

Katu HK *ci:ŋ* rat 'trap'.

39. **həŋgip* ~ **həgiɛp* 'trap':

Bru *ŋkip*.*B* 'a mousetrap which looks like a cage and is made of wood'

Pakoh *kiap*.*L* 'a trap that snaps shut'

Katu HK *kiep* 'bird trap'

<> Khmer *ʔəngup* 'mousetrap'.

The stratification of the following proto-forms is unclear:

40. **hə[p/b]ɔːŋ ~ *sə[p/b]ɔːŋ* 'k. of trap':

Kui *pəːŋ.L* 'a kind of long cylindrical fish trap woven from certain types of vines'

Katu HK *cəpəŋ* 'tiger trap'.

41. **ʔərʌːjh ~ *pərʌːjh* 'trap':

Bru *ʔərəːjh.B* 'a kind of fish trap'

Katu HK *praːjh* 'bird trap'.

42. **toːŋ* 'fish trap or net':

Bru *toːŋ.L* 'kind of fish trap looking like a fishing net'

Kui *toːŋ.L, tɔːŋ.L* 'long fish net stretched in a cone shape.'

43. **taː* 'set trap':

Bru *təː.L* 'set trap'

Kui *taː.L* 'to trap (animals by various means)', 'to fish'

Pakoh *təː* 'to set trap'.

44. **cəʔdaːŋ* 'k. of trap':

Bru *sədaːŋ.L* 'a kind of trap (usually used for rabbits)'

Katu AD *ʔdɔːŋ* 'bait trap'

<> Cf. Khmer *pəntiŋ* 'kind of trap for rabbits'.

A notable feature of many of these words is the fact that a corresponding form is often found in Khmer.

Several terms for weapons has been reconstructed, but *none of them can be* definitely attributed to the proto-language level.

45. **pərluh ~ *[b]ələh* 'blowgun':

Bru *pərluh.B* 'a long, jointless, straight stem of the pampas grass, used as a a blow pipe'

Kui *mphlah.L* 'a blowgun'

Pakoh *pəlləh.T* 'blow gun - uses arrows furred on end instead of feathered'.

46. **[s/c]ərɬah* ~ **tərɬah* 'arrow':

Bru *sərɬ*.*L* 'arrow'

Pakoh *trah* 'arrow'

Katu AD, PH *crah* 'arrow'.

47. **k[ə/a]m* 'arrow':

Bru *kam*.*L* 'an arrow'

Kui *kam*.*L* 'arrow', 'dart'

<> Cf. Khmer *kam* 'arrow'.

48. **sərka:p* ~ **tərka:p* 'arrowhead':

Bru *sərka:p*.*L* 'arrowhead'

Pakoh *tərka:p* 'arrowhead (made from iron or bamboo and used with poison)'.

49. **təmpa:ʔ* ~ **həpa:ʔ* ~ **həʔbə(a)ʔ* 'feather of an arrow':

Bru *təmpa:ʔ*.*L* 'the rear of an arrow (with a leaf used as the flight)'

Kui *pa:ʔ*.*L* 'the "feather" of an arrow, made of sugar palm leaf'

Pakoh *bək*.*T* 'to cut arrow for feather'.

50. **təmiəŋ* 'crossbow':

Bru *təmiəŋ*.*B* 'crossbow'

Pakoh *tumiəŋ*.*L* 'crossbow'.

METALS

Only three words can be associated with metals:

52. **[p/b]ərɬaʔ* 'silver', 'money':

Bru *praʔ*.*L* 'silver', 'money'

Kui *praʔ*.*L* 'money'

Pakoh *praʔ* 'silver'

53. **ta:ʔ* 'iron':

Bru *ta:ʔ*.*L* 'iron'

Kui *ta:ʔ*.*L* 'iron (the metal)'

Pakoh *ta:ʔ* 'iron'

54. **ʔjuʔ* 'temper iron':

Bru *juʔ.L* 'to gild', 'to plate (to make steel by heating the iron till it is red hot, an immersing it in water)'

Pakoh *ʔjuk* 'to temper iron with fire and water'.

Two of these words are borrowings. The word 'silver', 'money' is a borrowing from Old Chinese (*bra:k* 'white'), but its immediate source was possibly Khmer (*prak* 'silver', 'money'). The word 'iron' seems to be another Khmer loan: *tɛ:k* 'iron'. Eliminating these words does not leave us with sufficient evidence to claim that metals were known to the Proto Katuic speakers.

TEXTILES

Sew

55. **ʔjih ~ *ʔeh* 'sew':

Bru *jih.L* 'to sew'

Kui *dʒih.L* 'to sew'

Pakoh *ʔe:h.T* 'to sew'

Katu AD *ʔih*, HK *ʔi:h*, PH *ʔih* 'to sew'.

Weave

56. **ta:ŋ* 'weave'

Bru *ta:n.L* 'to weave (mats, containers)'

Kui *ta:ŋ.L* 'to weave (cloth, mats, baskets, etc.)'

Pakoh *ta:ŋ* 'to weave'

Katu AD, HK *ta:ŋ* 'weave'

<> Vietnamese *đan* 'to weave' < Vietic **tan*, Khmer *ta:n* 'to baste'.

57. **kəlha:ŋ ~ *pəlha:ŋ* 'braid':

Bru *kla:n.L* 'to braid'

Pakoh *kla:ŋ* 'to braid'

Katu AD *plafŋ* 'braid rope'

These words, however, do not necessary indicate the knowledge of textiles, as the corresponding activities can be associated with rope making, mat weaving, etc. The words for fabrics, types of clothing, etc. are not found.

HOUSING

House

58. *ʔdɔŋ ~ *ʔduŋ 'house':

Bru *dɔŋ.L* 'a house'

Kui *duŋ.L* 'house'

Pakoh *duŋ* 'house'

Katu AD ʔdɔŋ 'house'

Roof

59. *pəlhaŋ 'thatch':

Bru *plaŋ.L* 'thatch grass'

Kui *plaŋ.L* 'cogon, a tall, coarse grass used for thatching (*Imperata cylindrica*)'

Pakoh *plaŋ* 'roofing grass'

Katu AD *plaŋ* 'thatch'

60. *səmpa: ~ *həpa: 'roof (v.)':

Bru *səpa:.L* 'to roof', 'to thatch'

Kui *mpa:.L* 'to roof'

Pakoh *pə:* 'roofing leaves of rattan'

Katu AD *mpa* 'roof'.

Loft

61. *[s/c]əri:ŋ ~ *[d]əri:ŋ 'loft':

Bru *səri:ŋ.B* 'loft'

Kui *thrə:ŋ.B* 'an uncovered verandah', 'a balcony'

Pakoh *tərri:ŋ* 'attic', 'loft'

Kui register is irregular, which can suggest that the word of unclear stratification can be a borrowing from an unknown source.

Post

62. *tənhɔ:l 'post':

Bru *tənhɔ:l.L* 'a post'

Kui *tənhɔ:l.L-nɔ:l.L* 'a post, large diameter pole'

Pakoh *tino:l.T* 'posts (house)'

Katu AD *tənal* 'house post'

Khmer *thənaol* 'post' can be the source of some or all Katuic forms.

Ladder

63. **dəruaŋ* ~ **pəruaŋ* 'ladder', 'stairs':

Bru *ntruuaŋ*.*B* 'a ladder', 'stairs', 'stairway', 'step'

Kui *nthruuaŋ*.*B* 'stairs'

Katu AD *pra*:ŋ 'steps', 'ladder', 'shelf'

Linguistic evidence shows thatched houses, possibly raised on posts, or in any case, with raised levels (such as lofts) requiring ladders or stairs for access. There is no direct information about primary building materials, but stone was probably not among them.

The word for fireplace seems to be a borrowing:

64. **təpəh* 'fireplace':

Bru *təpəh*.*L* 'fireplace'

Pakoh *tupəh* 'stove', 'fireplace'

Katu AD, HK *təpəh* kitchen (iron stand over fire)

<> Cf. AN **dapuy* fire place.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

Mortar

65. **təpal* 'mortar':

Bru *təpal*.*L* 'large mortar for pounding rice'

Kui *təpal*.*L*-*pal*.*L* 'mortar (of certain types)'

Katu AD, HK *təpal* 'mortar'.

Khmer *təpal* 'mortar' can be a possible source of Katuic forms.

66. **səʔ_Λ:ŋ* ~ **səʔə:ŋ* 'mortar':

Bru *səʔ_Λ:ŋ*.*L* 'a mortar (a cooking utensil)'

Kui *səʔə:ŋ*.*L* 'a stone or clay mortar'.

Pestle

67. **dərə:* ~ **dərə:j* 'pestle':

Bru *ntri*:*B* 'pestle'

Kui *nthre*:*B* 'pestle (of various shapes for pounding rice, chilis, etc.)'

Pakoh *ntra*:*j* 'pestle'

Katu AD, HK *ndre* 'pestle'

Cf. Khmer *ʔəŋɛ:* 'pestle'.

Pots

68. **ʔəʔdɛh* ~ **ʔəʔdah* 'pot':

Bru *ʔədɛh.L* 'pot'

Kui *dɛh.L-ʔa:dɛh.L* 'pot (earthenware, metal)'

Pakoh *ʔədɛh* 'cooking pot'

Katu AD *ʔədah* 'steamer'

Cf. Khmer *khədo:H* 'frying-pan;'

69. **cɛh* ~ **cɛʔ* 'jar':

Bru *cɛh.L* 'a jar'

Pakoh *cɛh* 'large jar'

Katu AD *cɛʔ* 'jar'

Baskets

70. **ʔəcuəj* ~ **ʔəcuəj* 'basket':

Bru *ʔəcə:j.L* 'basket'

Pakoh *ʔəcu:j* 'basket'

Katu AD *ʔəcij* 'basket, small, square for sowing seeds'

71. **kəndo:ŋ* ~ **kəduŋ* ~ **ʔəduŋ* 'basket, 'bowl':

Bru *kənto:ŋ.B* 'a small bowl made of leaves'

Kui *ntho:ŋ.B* 'a bag made of big leaves sewn together'

Pakoh *kətuŋ* 'carrying sack'

Katu HK *ʔəduŋ* 'men's basket worn around waist'

Cf. Vietnamese *doăng* 'bowl' and Khmer *kəndaəŋ* 'basket made of leaves' which can be the source for some Katuic forms

Words of unclear stratification:

72. **təŋha:n* ~ **pəŋha:n* 'bowl':

Bru *təŋa:n.L* 'a cup', 'a plate', 'a bowl'

Pakoh *tɪŋa:n* 'bowl'

Katu HK *pəŋa:n* 'bowl', 'small cup'.

73. **ʔərho:m* ~ **pərho:m* 'basket':

- Bru *ʔəro:m.L* 'a kind of cylindrical-shaped bamboo basket with a small opening, it is usually worn suspended from the shoulder'
 Katu AD, HK *pro:m* 'small back basket with lid'
 Cf. Khmer *kəntrom* a 'big basket'.

74. **[h/y]əro:ŋ ~ *kəro:ŋ* 'container', 'basket':
 Bru *ro:ŋ.B* 'a container for sth. which is in the form of dust or small particles'
 Katu AD *kəro:ŋ* 'large basket'
 Cf. Vn *rưong* 'trunk', 'box' and Khmer *cro:ŋ* a 'big container'.

Knives, axes, etc.

75. **cu[ə/a]ŋ* 'axe', 'shovel':
 Bru *cuəŋ.L* 'an axe'
 Kui *cu:ŋ.L* 'an axe'
 Katu AD *cu:ŋ* 'shovel'.

76. **həmpiət ~ *həʔbiet* 'knife':
 Bru *mpiət.L* 'a knife'
 Kui *mpe:t.L* 'a knife'
 Katu AD *biət*, PH *biət* 'long dagger'
 A local word?

77. **kə:jh* 'spear':
 Bru *kə:jh.L* 'spear'
 Pakoh *kə:jh* 'spear'
 Katu AD, HK *kə:jh* 'spear'.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Aside from several roots related to singing, the existence of music in the Proto-Katuic culture can be shown by the following.

Drum

78. **səŋkə:r ~ *səgir* 'drum':
 Bru *səŋkə:r.L* 'drum'
 Pakoh *ʔəkir* 'drum'

Katu AD *cəgər*, HK *cəgər*, PH *təgi:r* 'drum'
 Cf. Khmer *səgər* 'drum'. A word with complex history in the region

Flute

79. **tərhe:l* 'k. of flute':

Bru *tri:l.L* 'a kind of bamboo flute'

Pakoh *tire:l.T* 'a flute - very small about one span long'

Katu AD *tərɛ:l* 'reed pipe (rice)'

80. **tuat* 'flute':

Kui *lu:t.L tu:t.L* 'a kind of bamboo flute'

Pakoh *tuat.T* 'flute', 'oboe - -blown into side'

The stratification of this form is unclear.

Windinstrument

81. **pəlhəŋ* 'blow (wind instrument)':

Bru *ploh.L* 'blow (instrument)'

Kui *ploh.L* 'to blow', 'to play a wind instrument'

Pakoh *ploh* 'to play'

Katu AD, HK *pləŋ* 'blow instrument'

Stringedinstrument

82. **ʔbəʔa:t* ~ **həʔa:t* 'play (a stringed instrument)':

Bru *ba:t.L* 'to play (a stringed instrument)'

Pakoh *ʔə:t* 'to play one-stringed instrument'

Katu AD, HK *ʔa:t* 'play violin'

Cf. also:

83. **təm-bərɛh* 'k. of stringed instrument':

Pakoh *təmpreh.T* 'two-stringed instrument'

Katu AD, HK *təmbrɛh* 'stringed instrument', AD *dra* 'stringed violin'

Kui *thrua.B* 'fiddle-like instrument' is perhaps a Khmer loan: *dro*: 'violin'. The relation of this Khmer word to the Katuic reconstruction remains obscure.

Bells

84. **ʔəre:w* ~ **həre:w* 'bells':

Bru *ʔəri:w.B* 'bell'

Pakoh re:w. T'castinets, 'small bells'

Katu AD riw 'bell'.

The list given above includes reconstructions which are related to different aspects of the material culture and which probably belong to the Proto Katuic lexicon. One can distinguish two groups of words:

(i) those which are associated with agriculture, animal breeding, fishing and hunting. Most of these reconstructions are well-proved with only a few potential loans. Often the reconstructions have reliable Mon-Khmer etymologies.

(ii) those associated with implements, housing, household articles, etc. This group includes less reliable reconstructions, often with no direct evidence of their Proto Katuic origin. Many of them could in fact be Khmer loans.

It remains unclear how to best interpret these groups.

It looks like that in general we can describe the community of Proto Katuic speakers as an agricultural society with obvious orientation towards rice cultivation, supported by extensive fishing and possibly hunting. Domesticated animals included bovines, dogs, pigs and horses, and possibly also ducks and chickens. There is no convincing linguistic evidence of metallurgy, pottery or weaving.

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