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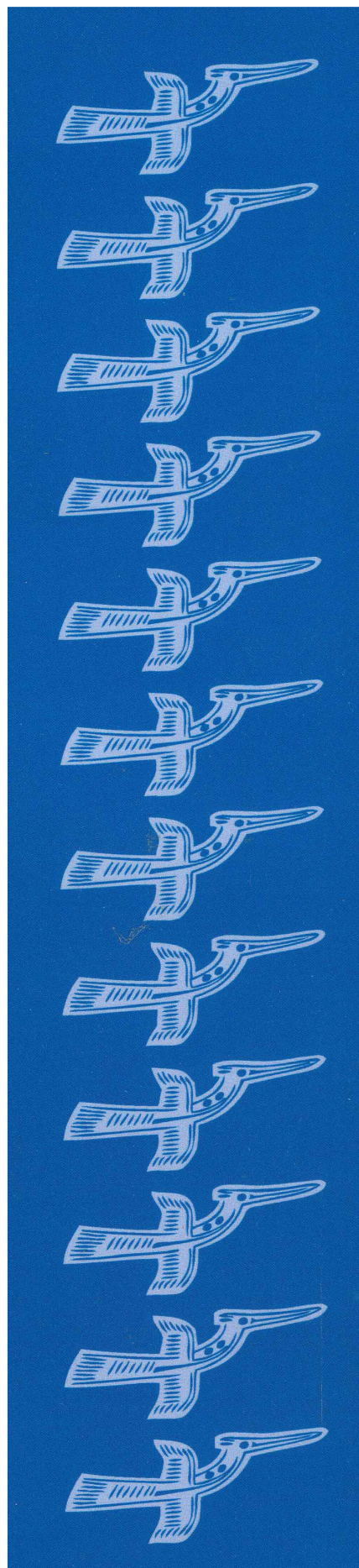
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Bahnaric linguistic bibliography with selected annotations

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Abstract

The purpose of this bibliography is to assist Bahnaric linguists, translators, and scholars by indexing and cataloguing Bahnaric reference materials. References are first organized by linguistic domain. Next, references are organized historically via a helpful language index. Lastly, an author index is provided. This work also includes an updated Bahnaric map and a brief description of Bahnaric linguistic features. Readers will be drawn into the debate on Bahnaric classification and the question of which languages need to be deleted or added to the Bahnaric family.

Keywords: Bahnaric, bibliography, reference.

ISO 639-3 language codes: alk, bdg, crw, cua, hld, hal, hre, jeh, jeg, xkk, lmm, rka, kgc, tgr, kta, krv, kxy, kpm, krr, brb, lbo, cma, moo, cmo, mng, mnn, nev, oyb, ren, rmx, spu, sed, skk, sqq, sti, stt, tkz, tdf, tpu, thx, tdr, stg.

Abbreviations

eds editors

ICSTLL International Conferences on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics

LI Linguistics Institute at Payap University in Chiang Mai Thailand

mimeo mimeograph.

ms manuscript

n.d. no date (date of publication unknown)

s.l. *sine loco* (place of publication unknown)

s.n. *sine nomine* (publisher unknown)

SIL Summer Institute of Linguistics

UND University of North Dakota

USIS United States Information Service

Vol volume

Abbreviations of Journal Titles

ASEMI Asie du Sud-Est et Monde Insulindien

BEFEO Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient

BSEI Bulletin de la Société des Etudes Indochinoises, Saigon

1. Introduction

The Bahnaric branch of Austroasiatic is arguably the most diverse of the family, with currently 40 languages identified (Lewis 2013), spoken by communities in central and southern Vietnam, southern Laos and eastern Cambodia. This bibliography on Bahnaric linguistics is an effort to support linguists working in Mainland Southeast Asia by providing a useful resource to find information on these languages. After a short overview on common Bahnaric linguistic features, the bibliography is organized by linguistic domains. The bibliography concludes with an index of Bahnaric languages, followed by an author index.



Figure 1: Map of Bahnaric language family by Eva Ujlakyova, 2013.

Some of the first works on the Bahnaric languages were published in the late 1800's. Since the French had influence in Indo-China during this period, much of the early Bahnaric documentation is written in French. During the period between 1957 and 1975, linguists working for SIL and allied organisations compiled large amounts of Bahnaric data, publishing linguistic papers and articles, as well as vernacular publications in these languages. Some Bahnaric languages, such as Sedang, Bahnar, Central Mnong, and Chrau have been researched extensively (e.g. The Sedang language was studied by Ken Smith; Chrau was researched by David Thomas; John and Elizabeth Banker worked in the Bahnar language; Henry and Evangeline Blood researched and published materials on Eastern Mnong.) Other languages, for example Romam, have very little published research. Romam is only briefly mentioned in the *Ethnologue*, but is not discussed in any known English language sources.

Today many of these publications are available in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in the library of the Linguistics Institute at Payap University. More Bahnaric resources are also listed online in the [SIL Bibliography](#). The [Mon-Khmer Studies Journal](#) (MKS), which was established in 1964, contains numerous detailed scholarly articles about Bahnaric grammar and phonology. [SEALANG.net](#) is another site providing online access to many of the Bahnaric resources.

2. Linguistic Classification

The overall structure of the Austroasiatic phylum is not a matter of consensus among concerned scholars; Diffloth and Zide (1992) regard Bahnaric languages as members of an Eastern division of the Mon-Khmer branch of the Austroasiatic language family while Sidwell (2010) classifies Bahnaric on a direct line from proto-Austroasiatic. Much of the literature on the Bahnaric languages—perhaps more so than any other branch—has focused on both historical reconstruction through lexical and phonological comparison and on various lexicostatistical studies. The classification of Bahnaric languages nevertheless remains in a state of flux.

The 17th edition of the Ethnologue reports four main sub-branches within Bahnaric: South, Central, North, and West (Lewis, Simons and Fennig 2013). These four main divisions date back to 1970's. However, there is some debate about the number of subdivisions in the Bahnaric languages. Sidwell (2000) agrees with Adams (1989) on five discrete groups, but acknowledges that others have classified the Bahnaric languages into as few as three and as many as eight subclasses. Comparison of Tables 1 and 2 shows just how much analyses have changed over the past decade:

| West | Central | North | East | South |
|--|--------------|--|------------------------|---|
| Loven (Jru), Nyaheun, Prou, Ôi, Thre, Laveh, (?)Brao, Krung, Kravet, Sok, Sapuan, Ceng (Jeng) (?)Suq (Sou) | Bahnar, Alak | Rengao, Sedang, Halang, Jeh (Dié), Monom (Bonâm), Hrê (Davak), Todrah (Didrah) | Cua (Kor, Traw), Takua | Stieng, Central Mnong, Southern Mnong, Eastern Mnong, Kôho (Sre), Chrau (Jro) |

Table 1: Bahnaric subclassification according to Sidwell (2000:4)

While Table 1 indicates the consensus view at the end of the 20th century, which was very much a reflection of historical tendencies to work within national boundaries and traditions. The classification offered a decade later in Table 2 is the outcome of detailed phonological and lexical reconstruction. Still, this more current grouping must be considered provisional, as in all likelihood, it will expand and develop as further work progresses.

| West Bahnaric | Central Bahnaric | North Bahnaric | East Bahnaric |
|--|--|--|---------------|
| Jru' (Laven), Juk, Su' Nyaheun Oi, The, Sok, Sapuan, Cheng Brao, Laveh, Krung, Kravet | Taliang (Kasseng) Alak Central South Tampuon Bahnar South Bahnaric Chrau Sre Stieng Mnong | Halang, Kayong Jeh Kotau Tadrah, Modrah Sedang Hrê Monom (Bonâm) Rengao Kaco', Ramam | Cua (Kor) |

Table 2: Revised Bahnaric subclassification according to Sidwell (2009:203)

Another issue faced by those researching Bahnaric languages is the problematic use of language names. For example Stieng: the Ethnologue (2013) splits Stieng into two varieties, Bulo and Budeh. However, Sidwell (2009) and Adams (1989) would maintain that Stieng is actually one language group. Therefore when Stieng is referenced throughout the bibliography it is sometimes difficult to know which variety is being indicated. Another issue deals with Tareng and Kasseng. The Ethnologue (2013) classifies Tareng and Kasseng as individual Katuic languages. However, Sidwell (n.d.) and Diffloth (1997) hold that Tareng and Kasseng should be merged and considered Bahnaric. Additionally, there has lately been confusion over Kaco and Ramam, as discussed in Edmondson, Gregerson and Sidwell (2011).

3. General linguistic features of Bahnaric languages

The Bahnaric languages are phonologically very similar to many Mon-Khmer languages, with the characteristic large vowel inventory. For example, Koho Sre reflects a common pattern with nine vowel qualities with contrastive length plus diphthongs /ia/ and /ua/ (Le 2003). Phonological words in Bahnaric may be mono- or disyllabic, with the latter generally treated as sesquisyllabic (iambic stress). An illustrative example is Smith's maximum word template for Sedang (1979:22):

$$(C_p V_p)(C_m)C_i(C_m)V(G)(N)(C_f)(R)$$

p: presyllable, m: main syllable, i: initial,
G: glide, N: nasalized vowel, f: final, R: register

The vowels in stressed and unstressed syllables differ in their phonological status. Typically only a single non-contrastive vowel, usually schwa or conditioned variant, and a reduced consonant inventory occur in unstressed syllables, while the main syllables carry the full and rather large range of contrastive vowels and consonants. Table 3 shows the full inventory of Sedang consonants.

| Manner | Labial | Alveolar | Palatal | Velar | Glottal |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| stop –voice | p | t | c | k | ʔ |
| stop +voice | b [ᵐb] | d [ⁿd] | ɟ [ʲɟ] | g [ᵑg] | |
| implosive | ɓ | ɗ | (f) | | |
| nasal | M | n | ɲ | ŋ | |
| nasal glottalised | ʔᵐ | ʔⁿ | ʔɲ | ʔŋ | |
| nasal -voice | ᵐ̚ | ⁿ̚ | ɲ̚ | ŋ̚ | |
| fricative | | s, ʃ | | | h |
| approximant | W | l, r | j | | |
| approximant glottalised | ʔᵂ | ʔˡ, ʔʳ | ʔᵝ | | |
| approximant -voice | ᵂ̚ | ˡ̚, ʳ̚ | ᵝ̚ | | |

Table 3: Sedang consonants based on Smith (2009)

Like most Austroasiatic languages, the Bahnaric languages are not tonal, but many—such as Sedang—contrast two phonation types (e.g. most if not all North Bahnaric languages contrast breathy versus modal voice, Sedang oddly contrasts creaky versus modal voice).

Bahnaric languages do not have a terribly complex morphology, corresponding to the type characterized by Diffloth and Zide: “[Mon-Khmer] morphology practically never indicates syntactic agreement. This morphology is usually derivational and nonproductive. Its typical function is to change the grammatical class or subclass of the base to which it is attached” (1992:141). For example, in Sedang, Smith (1969) details the use of a causative affix, a reciprocal affix, a nominalizing infix, and several other more minor affixes. Infixation is a common practice

across all Bahnaric languages, with a monophthong, nasal, or liquid following the onset of the word base (Diffloth and Zide 1992). This infixation is often the origin of sesquisyllables in Bahnaric languages.

Syntactically, Bahnaric languages follow a typically Mon-Khmer subject-verb-object pattern. However, when no object is present, it is possible in many languages to have the verb in the first position. This is usually limited to certain constructions, and not an option in all sentence types (Diffloth and Zide 1992). Along with the SVO pattern, Bahnaric languages also place “the possessed after the possessor, the attribute after the noun, and deictics at the end of the noun phrase” (1992:141), a frequent pattern in Southeast Asian languages.

4. Bibliography of Bahnaric linguistics

It is clearly evident from the vast expanse of Bahnaric works that additional references could be added to this bibliography. For further bibliographic research on Bahnaric the following online sources should be consulted:

- The [Luce Collection](#)
- [SEALANG.net](#)
- Franklin E. Huffman’s (1986) Bibliography.
- John F. Embree and Lillian Ota Dotson’s 1950 Bibliography.
- [Linguistic Institute](#) Library at Payap University (Scriptures and Hymns vernacular works).
- Bibliography of Laos and Ethnically Related Areas by Joel M. Halpern
- French, Vietnamese, Khmer, and Lao language works related to Bahnaric.
- [GIAL Library](#)
- [ANU Library](#)
- [Yale Library](#)
- [Cornell Library](#)
- [WorldCat](#)
- Other major university library systems, especially those with vibrant Asian linguistics programs

4.1 Comparative Historical Linguistics

Adams, Karen Lee. 1989. *Systems of numeral classification in the Mon-Khmer, Nicobarese and Aslian subfamilies of Austroasiatic*. Pacific Linguistics B, no. 101. Canberra: The Australian National University.

See page 33 for Adams classification of Bahnaric.

Bauer, Christian. 1987. Reanalyzing reanalyses in Katuic and Bahnaric. *Mon-Khmer Studies* (MKS) 16-17.143–154.

Blood, Henry F. 1966. *A reconstruction of Proto-Mnong*. Grand Forks: Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota.

This is Henry Blood’s thesis for completion of Master’s of Arts at the University of North Dakota. This work contains a one-and-a-half page bibliography and is 118 pages in length.

Diffloth, Gérard. 1991. Tarieng (-Alak), a new branch of Bahnaric. Bangkok-Chiangmai: s.n.

This was a conference paper presented at the 24th International Conference on Sino-Tibetan languages and Linguistics. Referenced by L-Thongkum (1997).

----. 1997. Introduction to comparative Mon-Khmer. Unpublished manuscript. s.l. ms.

Referenced by L-Thongkum (1997). Chapter 4 is written about Bahnaric languages.

Diffloth, Gérard, and Norman Zide. 1992. Austro-Asiatic languages. *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics*, (ed.) by William Bright, 1:137–142. New York: Oxford University Press.

Contains overview on Bahnaric linguistic features.

Edmondson, Jerold A., Kenneth J. Gregerson, and Paul Sidwell. 2009. The North Bahnaric Clade: A Computational Approach. Mahidol University: Research Institute for Language and Cultures of Asia. <http://icaal.org/ICAAL-4.2.pdf> accessed 2 October 2013.

Very informative tree diagrams displaying North Bahnaric languages comparisons.

Ferlus, Michel. 1971. Simplification des Groupes Consonantiques dans deux Dialectes Austroasiens du Sud-Laos [The Simplification of Consonant Clusters in two Austroasian Dialects of Southern Laos]. *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* 66.1–389.

Laven, Nyaheun, and Brao mentioned.

----. 1974. Review of A Phonological Reconstruction of Proto-North-Bahnaric by Kenneth D. Smith. *Asie du Sud-Est et Monde Insulindien (Mouton)* 5.183–185.

Referenced by Smith (1979).

----. 1974. Carte Des Groups Linguistiques Austroasiatiques Dans Le Centre - Indochinois [A Map of Indochinese Central Austroasiatic Language Groups]. *Asie du Sud-Est et Monde Insulindien* 5.

Includes Bahnaric map.

----. 1975. Vietnamien et Proto-Viet-Muong [Vietnamese and Proto-Viet-Muong]. *Asie du Sud-Est et Monde Insulindien* 6.21–55.

----. 1977. Etude d'une Strate de Changements Phonétiques dans l'ancien Cambodge [A Study of a Stratum of Phonetic Changes in Ancient Cambodia]. *Mon-Khmer Studies* 6.59–67.

Nyaheun, Laven, Brao, Sapuan, Jeng all referenced.

----. 1978. Reconstruction de /TS/ Et /Tʃ/ en Mon-Khmer. *Mon-Khmer Studies* 7.1–38.

----. 1996. Langues et Peuples Viet-Muong [Viet-Muong Languages and Peoples]. *Mon-Khmer Studies* 26.7–28. <http://www.639-tree.org/archives/mks/pdf/26:7-28.pdf> accessed 8 October 2013.

The Halang language is mentioned in this work.

----. 2004. The origin of tones in Viet-Muong. *Papers from the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society*, 297–313. Tempe, Arizona: Arizona State University, Program for Southeast Asian Studies. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf4/ferlus2004origin.pdf> accessed 8 October 2013.

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----. 2010. The Austroasiatic Vocabulary for Rice: its Origin and Expansion. *Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society* 3.61–76.

Ghosh, Arun. 1988. *Bibliotheca Austroasiatic A classified and Annotated Bibliography of the Austroasiatic People and Languages*. 1st ed. Netaji Institute for Asian Studies Monograph Series 1. Calcutta: Firma KLM Private Limited.

This work contains a Mon-Khmer language tree, along with many bibliographical references.

- Gregerson, Kenneth, Kenneth Smith, and David Thomas. 1976. The Place of Bahnar within Bahnaric. *Austroasiatic Studies*, 371–406. Oceanic linguistics special publication 13. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii.
- Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).*
- Gregerson, Kenneth J. 1990. Dân tộc Rongao, Bahnar và các dân tộc lân cận. [Ethnicity Rongao, Bahnar and neighboring nations] *Journal of Social Sciences* 5.80–90.
- Referenced by the SIL Bibliography (2012). This is a comparative work between Bahnar and Rengao.*
- Huffman, Franklin E. 1976. The register problem in fifteen Mon-Khmer languages. *Oceanic Linguistics Special Publications* 13.575–589.
<http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/huffman1976register.pdf> accessed 14 May 2013.
- 1976. The Relevance of Lexicostatistics to Mon-Khmer Languages. *Austroasiatic Studies Part I*, ed. by Philip N. Jenner, Laurence C. Thompson, and Stanley Starosta, 539–574. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication 13. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii.
- 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? Working Paper. s.l., ms.
<http://people.anu.edu.au/~u9907217/lexico/Huffman1978.pdf> accessed 14 May 2013.
- Jacq, Pascale, and Paul Sidwell. 1999. *Sapuan (Səpuar)*. München: Lincom Europa
- Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).*
- . 2007. Orientation origins: the source of Jru' cardinals. *SEALS XII Papers from the 12th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society 2002*, 101–106. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University.
- Keller, Charles. 1992. Roman/Khmer Script Comparative Charts for Brao. Working Paper. s.l., ms. 495.95 W. Bahnaric, Brao folder. Linguistic Institute Library Payap University.
- Kingsada, Dr. Thongpheth. 2011. Languages and Ethnic Classification in the Lao PDR. *Social Sciences Journal* 4.40–53.
<http://www.lass.gov.la/attachments/article/81/Dr%20Thongphet.pdf06.pdf> accessed 14 May 2013.
- L-Thongkum, Theraphan. 2001. *Languages of the tribes in Xekong province Southern Laos: a foundation for research and development*. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University Press.
- This work is written in Thai; it contains 670 pages. The latter half of the work, beginning in Chapter 5, is dedicated to Bahnaric languages. L-Thongkum gives descriptions of various Bahnaric classification theories, as well as comparative historical reconstructions of proto-Bahnaric. L-Thongkum, Jacq & Sidwell, Smith, and again Sidwell's reconstructions are all compared in this section. Chapter 6 covers sound changes in Bahnaric languages. The book concludes with a large detailed map of Xekong province in Laos.*
- . 1997. The place of Lawi Harak and Tariang within Bahnaric. *Mon-Khmer Studies (MKS)* 27.109–117.
- . 2001. Is the Northwest Bahnaric sub-branch a fact or fiction? Mahidol University.
- Referenced by <http://ling.arts.chula.ac.th/contents/File/thecvthai09.pdf>, and accessed 14 May 2013.*
- Lewis, M. Paul, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.), 2013. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Seventeenth edition*. Dallas, Texas: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com> accessed 14 May 2013.

The Ethnologue is the world's authority on language references. It references forty Bahnaric languages. Not all Bahnaric languages mentioned by researchers are reported in the Ethnologue.

- Mann, Noel, Wendy Smith, and Eva Ujlakyova. 2009. Linguistic Clusters of Mainland Southeast Asia: a Description of the Clusters. Chiang Mai: Linguistics Institute Payap University. <http://li.payap.ac.th/images/stories/survey/Linguistic%20Clusters%20of%20Mainland%20Southeast%20Asia%20A%20Description%20of%20the%20Clusters.pdf> accessed 14 May 2013.

In this report, pages 7-10 are specifically written to give a general overview of Bahnaric languages. Thirty-nine Bahnaric languages are mentioned along with the general literacy situation for this language cluster. A simple map is included to show the general area where Bahnaric languages can be located. There are several research questions in this paper which identify specific questions related to Bahnaric languages. There is also a helpful one page selected bibliography.

- Parkin, Robert. 1991. A Guide to Austroasiatic Speakers and Their Languages. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication 23. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Pages 68-82 focus specifically on the Bahnaric languages. He briefly mentions the Bout ethnic group under the Bahnaric section (page 79).

- Schmidt, Willhelm. 1905. Grundzuge einer lautlehre der Mon-Khmer Sprachen. *Denkschr Akad. Wiss.* 51.1–233.

Referenced by Arun Ghosh (1988). This work compares presumed cognates in four Mon-Khmer languages including Bahnar and Stieng.

- Shelden, Howard. 1979. A Reconstruction of Proto-South Bahnaric. Class Paper. University of Texas Arlington, ms.

Resource can be located at the Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

- Sidwell, Paul. 1994. Proto-Jeh-Halang and Proto-North-Bahnaric revisited. *La Trobe University Working Papers in Linguistics* 7.133–142. <http://arrow.latrobe.edu.au:8080/vital/access/manager/Repository/latrobe:33054;jsessionid=AEBF207CBB40B4C6A1FF0761AC765CDD> accessed 1 October 2013.

- . 1998. A reconstruction of Proto-Bahnaric. Melbourne: Department of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics, University of Melbourne PhD diss.

Referenced by Google Scholar.

- . 1999. A report on the status and distribution of Bahnaric languages and speakers on the Boloven Plateau, Lao PDR. *History of Language* 5.10–18.

Referenced by Wikipedia accessed 14 May 2013. Perhaps this is similar in nature to Barbara Wall's 1975 work written in French?

- . 1999. Proto South Bahnaric: a reconstruction of a Mon-Khmer language of Indo-China. *Pacific Linguistics* B-116. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics Publishers.

- . 1999. The Austroasiatic Numerals 1 to 10 from a Historical and Typological Perspective. *Numeral Types and Changes Worldwide*, 253–271. Berlin: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Rengao and Chrau mentioned. In the hyperlink above pages 253 and 254 were not scanned and made available online.

- . 1999. The Role of Historiography in Evaluating the Results of Comparative Linguistic Work—A-Case Study. *The Emergence of the Modern Language Sciences: Studies on the transition from historical-comparative to Structural Linguistics in Honour of E.F.K. Koerner*, 597–608. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

First four pages available online above through Google Books.

- . 2002. Genetic Classification of the Bahnaric Languages: A Comprehensive Review. *Mon-Khmer Studies (MKS)* 32.1–24.

Sidwell reviews the different linguists who have attempted to classify Bahnaric languages. Sidwell gives evidence that there are three main strands in the Bahnaric language family—Western, Central, and Northern dialects. Sidwell later amends his three branch theory in MKS 39, where he cites Cua as a distinct fourth branch of Bahnaric.

- . 2002. The Mon-Khmer Substrate in Chamic: Chamic, Bahnaric & Katuic Contact. *SEALS XII*, 113–128. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University. <http://pacling.anu.edu.au/series/SEALS-PDFs/SEALS-12.pdf#page=123>. accessed 1 October 2013.

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- . 2005. Proto Katuic Phonology and Implications for Sub-grouping, E1:193–204. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/sidwell2005proto.pdf>. accessed 1 October 2013.

Mentions Bahnar and Bahnaric. Helpful classification table from Diffloth referenced.

- . 2007. Comparative Mon-Khmer Linguistics in the 20th Century: Where From, Where To? *Austro-Asiatic Linguistics: In memory of R. Elangaiyan*, 38–104. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages. <http://www.sealang.net/monkhmer/sidwell2007comparative.pdf> accessed 1 October 2013.

Overview of research done on Bahnaric languages p.9-14

- . 2008. Issues in the morphological reconstruction of Proto-Mon-Khmer. *Morphology and Language History*, 251–265. Amsterdam Studies in the Theory and History of Linguistic Science 4. Amsterdam: John Benjamins B.V.

Brief mention of Bahnar.

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- . 2009. *Classifying the Austroasiatic languages: History and state of the art*. Vol. 76. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa.

Pages 73-86 focus on Bahnaric classification.

- . 2009. How many branches in a tree? Cua and East (North) Bahnaric. *Discovering History through Language: Papers in Honour of Malcolm Ross*, 193–204. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.

- . 2010. The Austroasiatic central riverine hypothesis. *Journal of Language Relationship* 4.117–134.

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<http://rb.rowbory.co.uk/Archaeology/SE%20Asia/SR09/Sidwell%20Blench%20offprint.pdf> accessed 1 October 2013.
- Sidwell, Paul, and Pascale Jacq. 2003. *A handbook of Comparative Bahnaric*. Vol. 1. Pacific Linguistics 551. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.
Covers West Bahnaric languages including the Juk language.
- Smith, Kenneth D. 1967. Sedang Dialects. *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises* 42. Nouvelle Série. 196–255.
Master of Arts thesis from the University of North Dakota.
- . 1978. An automatic typewriter assist to comparative linguists, with application to 30 Mon-Khmer languages. Mysore, India: s.n.
- . 1978. The Payoff from Rhyming Dictionaries: Distribution and Frequency of Word-Final -VCs and a Bridge between Bahnaric and Katuic. Mysore: s.n.
- . 1981. A Lexico-statistical study of 45 Mon-Khmer languages. *Linguistics across Continents*, ed. by Andre Gonzalez and David Thomas, 180–205. LSP Monograph Series 2. Manila: SIL.
Twenty-four of the forty-five languages Smith compares are Bahnaric languages. In this work, Smith reaches some interesting conclusions about Bahnaric languages. One conclusion is Cua should be seen as an East Bahnaric language. Sidwell in his phonological research (2010), makes the same conclusion. Cua acts as a bit of a “wild card” language within the Bahnaric family; over the decades, its sub-classification has been uncertain. As a follow-up to this work, see Sidwell (2002 and 2010) in MKS.
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- Gregerson, Kenneth J., and Marilyn Gregerson. 1977. Ngữ-vùng Rongao = Rengao vocabulary. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân-tộc thiểu-số Việt-Nam 19. Manila: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Gregerson, Kenneth, and Timothy Friberg. 1973. Tampuan. Wordlist. s.l., ms.
- Guilleminet, Paul, and Alberty, R.P. Jules. 1959. *Dictionnaire Bahnar-Français*. 2 vols. Publications de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient 40. Paris: Publications de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient.
Bahnar and French dictionary. Volume 1: A-K Volume 2: L-Z.

Haupers, Lorraine, and Ralph Haupers. 1991. *Stieng - English Dictionary*. Manila: Summer Institute of Linguistics Thailand Group.

263 pages, contains a brief introduction to the Stieng alphabet. Draft copy of the Stieng Dictionary dated 1980 and still another earlier version dated 1968 are held at the Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Irwin, George. 2009. Vietnam word list (revised): Kōho (Sre). Wordlist Draft. s.l., ms. <http://www.sil.org/resources/archives/35754> accessed 16 May 2013.

According to the SIL website this was created in 1970.

Jacq, Pascale, and Paul Sidwell. 1999. Loven (Jruq) consolidated lexicon. Vol. 23. München: LINCOM Europa.

Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).

----. 2000. A Comparative West Bahnaric Dictionary. Vol. 21. Languages of the World/Dictionaries. Muenchen: Lincom Europa.

Contains a four-and-a-half page bibliography.

Johnston, Beulah, Janice Saul, and David Thomas. 1978. Alak. Wordlist. s.l., ms.

Referenced by Prachakij-karacak (1995).

Keller, Charles. compiler 2012. Vietnam word list (revised): Brao. s.n.

Referenced by the SIL Bibliography. Contains 283 lexical items. Brao is an alternate name for the Lave language. The original wordlist was taken in 1976 by Keller in Ratanakiri Province in Cambodia. A copy is held at the Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Keller, Charles, and Sally Keller. 1977. Brao Language (Cambodia), Brao Rhymed Vocabulary. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).

Kommala, Chinda. 1978. Southeast Asia Word List (revised): Loveh. s.n. Folder 495.956. Copy held at Summer Institute of Linguistics Library Chiang mai.

Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000). Loveh probably refers to the language called Lave in Laos. Laveh is an alternate name for Lave.

Leger, Daniel. 1974. Vocabulaire compare et recherche du vocabulaire dentaire Bahnar-Jolong [Comparative Vocabulary and Dental Vocabulary Research in Bahnar-Jolong]. ASEMI 5.123–132.

Luce, Gordon H. n.d. Comparative lexicon: Mi - Xong - Chong - Nañang - Sue - Tareng - Hin - Kontu - Alak - Churu - Kaseng - Ka - Laveh - Sedang - Halang - Kui - Samre - Por - KuyDek - Chrau - Phnong - Proons - Bahnar - Stieng - Boloven. Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, pp. 049a-b. National Library of Australia.

Referenced by [SEALANG SALA](#) accessed 16 May 2013.

Maier, Jacqueline, and Eva Burton. 1966. Cua Lessons and Dictionary. s.l.: s.n.

Maier, Jacqueline, and Van Cau Finh. 1976. Cua Vocabulary: Cua-Vietnamese-English Thesaurus (a computer print-out). Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).

Manson, Francis. 1854. The Talaing Language. Journal of American Oriental Society 4.277–288. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/592280?seq=1> accessed 16 May 2013.

Matras-Troubetzkoy, Jacqueline. 1974. Elements De Vocabulaire Brou. ASEMI 5.137–140.

This work is written about the the Brao (Lave) language.

Matras, Jacqueline, and Marie Martin. 1972. Contribution A L'ethnobotanique Des Brou (Cambodge - Province de Ratanakiri). Journal D'Agriculture Tropicale Et De Botanique Appliquée XIX.1–97.

Bru botanical terms.

Miller, Carolyn. 1988. Southeast Asia Word List: Trieng. s.n. Copy held at Summer Institute of Linguistics Library Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).

Phan-Thanh-Văn, L.M. 1958. Học Tiếng Việt Vietnamese – Bahnar Diglot. Kontum: s.n.

Vietnamese - Bahnar gloss, 63 pages.

Phillips, Richard L. 1961. Hre Dictionary. Banmêthuôt, ms.

Copy held at Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

----. 1962. Mnong Dictionary. Vietnam Data Microfiche Series VD14-73. s.l.: s.n.

Written about Central Mnong (Bunâr).

Phillips, Richard L., and Y Kem Kpor. 1966. *Mnong Thesaurus*. Vietnam Data Microfiche Series VD14-74. Banmêthuôt: Hội Tin Lành.

Referenced by Phillips (1963). Central Mnong (Bunâr).

Prachakij-karacak, Phraya. 1995. *Some Languages of Siam*. (Trans.) David Thomas and Sophana Srichampa. Bangkok: Institute of Language and Culture for Rural Development Mahidol University.

Written in Thai and English. Page 145 contains a wordlist comparison of five non-west Bahnaric languages (Alak, Alak 2, Tampuan, Salang [Halang], Phanong [Mnong, Central]). (788 words are compared). On page 198 five West Bahnaric languages are compared (Yaheun [Naheun], Boriwen [Laven], Su' [Sou], Ta-oy, Ceng [Jeng]). (Ta-oy is now classified as Katuic). Five more West Bahnaric languages are compared on page 239: Sork [Sok], Sapuan, Rawe [Lave], Palau [Lave], Kraseng [Kasseng].

Ratanakul, Suriya, David Thomas, and Sophana Srichampa. 1991. Some Late 19th Century West Bahnaric Word Lists: A Preliminary Report. Mahidol University: s.n.

This work mentions the following languages: Sok, Nyaheun, Loven, Sou, Jeng, Sapuan, and Kasseng.

Phạm - Xuân – Tín, Rev.. 1962. Bahnar Golar Ở Pleiku Bahnar Golar Vocabulary. s.l.: Summer Institute of Linguistics University of North Dakota.

Sang Lục, Thô, and David D. Thomas. 1966. Ngũ-vũnh Chrau = Chrau vocabulary = Chrau - Việt - English. Saigon.

Basic vocabulary in English, Vietnamese, and Chrau, based on topics. 128 pages. Located at the Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Shorto, Harry. 2006. A Mon-Khmer Comparative Dictionary. (Ed.) Paul Sidwell, Doug Cooper, and Christian Bauer. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.

Includes a seven page bibliography.

- Smith, Kenneth D. 1967. *Ngữ-vựng Sedang = Sedang vocabulary*. Saigon: Bộ Giáo-dục (Department of Education).
Sedang, Vietnamese, and English vocabulary, 128 pages.
- Smith, Kenneth D. 2000. *Sedang Dictionary with English, Vietnamese, and French Glossaries. Special Volume No. 1. MKS*. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Taupin, J. 1888. *Vocabulaire Braou*. Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises 12.59–64.
Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000). This work is in French.
- Thomas, David D. n.d. *Chrau Concordance*. Vol. 1. 5 vols. s.l.: s.n.
These 5 volumes are located at the Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.
- Thomas, David. 1978. *Cheng*. Wordlist. s.l., ms.
Cheng is an alternate name for the Jeng language group. Referenced by Prachakij-karacak (1995).
- . 1969. *Vietnam minority languages*. Mimeo. Saigon, ms.
Referenced by Gregerson, Kenneth J., and Kenneth D. Smith (1973).
- Thomas, David, and Dorothy Thomas. 1974. *Chrau Dictionary*. s.l.: Summer Institute of Linguistics Vietnam Branch.
A very lengthy, work hundreds of pages.
- Thomas, David, and Richard Johnston. 1978. *Southeast Asia Word List: Nyaheun*. s.n. Copy held at Summer Institute of Linguistics Library, Chiang Mai, Thailand..
Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).
- Thomas, Dorothy M. 1978. *Southeast Asia Word List (revised): Oi*. Copy held at Summer Institute of Linguistics Library Chiang mai.
Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000). Oi is an alternate name for the Oy language in Laos.
- Thomas, Dorothy M., and D. Andrianoff. 1978. *Southeast Asia Word List (revised): Lawen*. Copy held at Summer Institute of Linguistics Library, Chiang Mai, Thailand.
Referenced by Sidwell (2000). The Ethnologue records no such language as Lawen, this might be a misspelling of Laven.
- Trebilco, Oliver, compiler. 1971. *Vietnam word list (revised): Hrê*. s.l., ms.
Referenced by SIL Bibliography accessed May 16th 2013.
- Trebilco, Oliver, Joyce Trebilco, and Đinh Ngiah. 1961. *Từ Điển Việt - Hrê - Anh [Dictionary English - Hrê - Vietnamese]*. Vol. 1. 3 vols. s.l.: s.n.
Contains 3762 entries.
- . 1961. *Từ Điển Anh - Hrê - Việt [Dictionary English - Hrê - Vietnamese]*. Vol. 2. 3 vols. s.l.: s.n.
Contains 3711 entries.
- . 1961. *Từ Điển Anh - Hrê - Việt [Dictionary English - Hrê - Vietnamese]*. Vol. 3. 3 vols. s.l.: s.n.
Contains 3899 entries.

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

Unknown Author. 1907-1908. Les Peuples Mon-Khmers. BEFEO 7.213–263; 8.1-35.

Referenced by Blood (1966).

Unknown Author. 1973. Ethnic Minorities of South Vietnam. MKS 4.ix.

This is a 1971 language map of South Vietnam produced by SIL.

Unknown Author. 1998. The Peoples of Vietnam. Chiang Mai: Asian Minorities Outreach.

Profiles of the Bahnaric languages spoken in Vietnam.

Unknown Author. 1999. Faces of the Unreached in Laos Southeast Asia's Forgotten Nation. Chiang Mai: Asian Minorities Outreach.

Profiles of the Bahnaric languages spoken in Laos. Contains a two-and-a-half page bibliography. Pages 139 and 140 are particularly interesting since they note other possible ethnic and or language groups in Laos.

Unknown Author. 2007. The Peoples of Cambodia. Cambodia: Cambodia Research Network - CRN.

Profiles on Bahnaric language groups. Contains a two and a half page bibliography.

Unknown Author. 2013. Montagnard (Vietnam). Wikipedia.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montagnard_\(Vietnam\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montagnard_(Vietnam)) accessed 16 May 2013.

Baudesson, Henry. 1997. Indo-China and its Primitive People. Bangkok: White Lotus Press.

Includes a three page bibliography.

Bequette, Rebecca Lee Elaine. 2008. Participant Reference, Deixis, and Anaphora in Bunong Narrative Discourse. Dallas: Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics Master of Arts.

Includes a three page bibliography.

Bequette, Todd. 2005. Report on a visit to Kaoh Nheaek district. Unpublished manuscript. s.l., ms.

Kaoh Nheaek district, located in Monduliri province in Cambodia, is a Bahnaric speaking area.

Bondet de la Bernardie, J. 1949. Le dialecte des kha Boloven. BSEI 24.57–78.

Bradley, David. 2007. Language Endangerment in China and Mainland Southeast Asia. Language Diversity Endangered, ed. by Matthias Brenzinger, 181:278–302. Trends in linguistics. Studies and monographs. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Chazée, Laurent. 1995. Atlas des ethnies et des sous-ethnies du Laos. Bangkok: Privately printed.

Referenced by Schliesinger (2003). This work references several ethnic groups such as Kate, Solas, and Tahang. These ethnic groups are Mon-Khmer, but it's uncertain to their relationship with Bahnaric. The work Faces of the Unreached in Laos mentions that the group Tahang could be related to Talieng.

----. 2002. The Peoples of Laos: Rural and Ethnic Diversities. Bangkok: White Lotus Co. Ltd.

Referenced by Schliesinger (2003). Chazée references a Bahnaric group on page p.95 that is called Lawi (Saveung). Lawi and Saveung do not appear in the Ethnologue.

Coedès, George. 1962. Les Peuples de la Péninsule Indochinoise: Histoire, Civilizations. [Peoples of the Indochinese Peninsula: History, Civilizations.]. Paris: Dunod.

Referenced by Smith (1979).

Cooper, James S. 1973. An ethnography of Halāng rhymes. Mon-Khmer Studies (MKS) 4.33–41.

CHEESEMAN, Nathaniel, Jennifer HERINGTON and Paul SIDWELL. 2013. Bahnaric linguistic bibliography with selected annotations.

Mon-Khmer Studies (Notes, Reviews, Data-Papers). 42: xxxiv-lxvii

Dang Nghiem Van, Chu Thai Son, and Luu Hung. 1993. *The Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam*. Hanoi: The Gioi Publishers.

Referenced by Schliesinger (2003).

Davis, John Personal letter 1966. ----. Personal letter. 495.95 W. Bahnaric (Brao), folder. Linguistic Institute Library Payap University.

This is a letter from John J. Davis to David Thomas he briefly mentions the Nyaheun language.

Davis, J., and R. Smith. 1973. *Tribes of Southern Laos*. MKS 4.xi.

Language map of southern Laos dated 1970.

Devereux, George. 1947. The Potential Contributions of the Moi to the Cultural Landscape of Indochina. *Far Eastern Quarterly* 6.390–395.

Referenced by Smith (1979). The Moi are also known as the Hre language group.

Diffloth, Gérard. 1993. The indigenous languages of Cambodia and the elections, Report for the Electoral Component of UNTAC. Phnom Penh.

Referenced by ICC (2006).

----. 1992. *Indigenous languages of Cambodia*, 4. Berkeley: s.n.

This work contains three maps of Cambodia.

Dournes, Jacques. 1974. Une documentation sur des parlers Koho [A Documentation of Koho dialect]. *ASEMI* 5.161–170.

Referenced by MKS 5.

Fraisse, Andre. 1951. Les villages du plateau des Bolovens. *BSEI* 26.52–72.

Referenced by Lebar (1964). Fraisse was able to gather some information from the Oy language group in Laos.

Gregerson, Marilyn, and Dorothy Thomas (eds.) 1980. Notes from Indochina on Ethnic Minority Cultures. SIL Museum of Anthropology.

Includes information about the Stieng, Sedang, Chrau, Jeh, and Mnong Lăm language groups. There are also a number of small bibliographical sections throughout the book. Contains an ethnogeography on Chrau.

Guilleminet, Paul. Languages spéciaux utilisés dan la tribu Bahnar du Kontum (Sud Viet-Nam-Indochine). *BEFEO* L.

Harmand, F.J. 1997. Laos and the hilltribes of Indochina: Journeys to the Boloven Plateau, from Bassac to Hue through Laos, and to the origins of the Thai. Bangkok: White Lotus Press.

Referenced by Schliesinger (2003).

Hayashi, Yukio. 1995. Notes on the Inter-Ethnic Relations in History: With Special Reference to Mon-Khmer Peoples in Southern Laos. Sakon Nakhon.

Referenced by a Korean bibliography online and by Schliesinger (2003).

Hickey, Gerald Cannon. 1964. *The Major Ethnic Groups of the South Vietnamese Highlands*. Santa Monica: The Rand Corporation.

Referenced by Schliesinger (1997).

Hoffet, J. 1933. “Les Mois de la chaine annamitique,” *Terre, air, mer* [The Months of the Annamite Chain: Land, Air, and Sea]. *La géographie* 59.1–43.

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Mon-Khmer Studies (Notes, Reviews, Data-Papers). 42: xxxiv-lxvii

Referenced by Lebar (1964). Hoffet was able to gather some information from the Oy language group in Laos.

International Cooperation Cambodia (ICC). 2006. Bahnaric Language Cluster Survey. Survey. Linguistic Institute Library Payap University.

This work is about a language survey conducted in Mondulhiri and Kratie Provinces of Cambodia.

Lafont, Pierre-Bernard. 1962. Personal Notes. (Specific notes from previous field experiences in Laos and Vietnam.). s.l., ms.

Referenced by Lebar (1964). Lafont was able to get field information on the Oy of Laos, (see page 145 of Lebar 1964).

Lebar, Frank K., Gerald C. Hickey, and John K. Musgrave. 1964. Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files, Inc.

288 pages. Contains articles about different Bahnaric groups. Twelve-and-a-half page bibliography.

Lieurade, Médecin-Colonel. 1951. Généralités sur les populations montagnardes du Sud indochinois. *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises* 26.

This work contains a language map of southern Vietnam, Cambodia, and southern Laos.

Magaspag, Chitse E. 2009. Language use and attitudes of Kachok speakers: towards an assessment of the Kachok language vitality. Manila: Philippine Normal University m.a. thesis. <http://www.sil.org/resources/publications/entry/50817> accessed 16 May 2013.

Kachok is another name for the Kaco' language.

McKinstry, John. 1960. *Bibliography of Laos and Ethnically Related Areas*. (Ed.) Joel M. Halpern. Laos Paper 22. Amherst: University of Massachusetts.

The references in this bibliography are mostly in French, and cover a wide range of topics related to Laos. While most references are not related to Bahnaric, there are a few older references pertain to the people groups in Laos.

Nuttle, David A. 1961. The Montagnards of South Vietnam Highlands. Saigon: USIS.

Referenced by Schliesinger (1997).

Owen II, James Edmond. 2002. A Discourse Analysis of Two Stieng Narratives. Arlington: The University of Texas at Arlington.

Master of Arts thesis. This work contains a three page bibliography. First discourse analysis on two Stieng narratives.

Peters, K.M. 1964. Tribes of South Vietnam. Language Map. Saigon: SIL.

Can be found in "Papers on Four Vietnamese Languages" edited by Thomas 1966, (see page ii).

Schliesinger, Joachim. 1997 and 1998. Hill Tribes of Vietnam. 2 vols. Bangkok: White Lotus Co. Ltd.

Contains short sections on various ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. There is an extensive bibliography in volume one.

----. 2003. Ethnic Groups of Laos - Profile of Austro-Asiatic-Speaking Peoples. Vol. 2. Bangkok: White Lotus Press.

Contains people profiles on different Austro-Asiatic people groups. This work includes many Bahnaric groups.

Schrock Joann L. (et.al.) 1966. Minority Groups in the Republic of Vietnam. Ethnographic Study Series Pamphlet No. 550-105. Washington D.C.: Department of the Army Headquarters.

An extensive work (over one thousand pages) that gives in-depth detail of the Bahnar, Cua, Halang, Hre, Jeh, Koho, Maa, Rengao, and Sedang peoples, as well as the Stieng and M'nong ethnic groups.

Smith, Kenneth D. 1974. Sociolinguistics and the Bahnar Pronoun System. Typescript. s.l., ms.

Thomas, David and Dorothy. 1960. Dave and Dottie Thomas's Method for Collecting and Arranging Their Language Material in Chrau. Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics University of North Dakota, 4:109–112. Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota. Grand Forks: SIL/UND.

The authors describe their methodology for language data collection.

Thomas, Dorothy. 1978. The Discourse Level in Chrau. Mon-Khmer Studies (MKS) 7.233–295.

---. 1966. Chrau Zoology: an ethnolinguistic study. Te Reo 7.1–14.

Referenced by Ronald L. Smith in MKS 4.

Vogel, Sylvain. 2006. Introduction à la langue et aux dits traditionnels des Phnong de Mondulikri [An Introduction to the Language and Traditional Sayings of Bunong of Mondulikri]. Phnom Penh: Editions Funan.

Referenced by Bequette, Rebecca Lee Elaine (2008). This is written about Central Bunong.

U.S. Information Service. 1962. Montagnards of South Vietnam Highlands. Saigon: U.S.I.S.

Referenced by Schliesinger (2003).

Wall, Barbara. 1975. Les Nya Hön: etude ethnographique d'une population du plateau des Bolovens (sud-Laos). Paris: Vithagna.

Referenced by Sidwell (2000). Ethnographic study of the peoples of the Boloven Plateau in southern Laos. Specifically the Nyaheun language.

4.6 Anthropology

Unknown Author. 2013. 54 Ethnic Groups of Vietnam. <http://www.offroadvietnam.com/eng/13-45.php#32>.

Azémar, H. 1886. *The Stiengs of Brolam*. Lai Thieu: s.n.

This work contains cultural information about many aspects of Stieng life. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Baird, Ian George. 2008. Various forms of colonialism : the social and spatial reorganisation of the Brao in southern Laos and northeastern Cambodia. Vancouver: University of British Columbia doctor of philosophy - PhD. <https://circle.ubc.ca/handle/2429/1337> accessed 16 May 2013.

Embree, John F., and Lillian Ota Dotson. 1950. Bibliography of the Peoples and Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia. New Haven: Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies.

Referenced by Schliesinger (1997).

Gerber, T. 1951. Coutumier Stieng [Stieng Customs]. BEFEO 45.228–269.

Referenced by Gregerson, Marilyn, and Dorothy Thomas (eds.) (1980).

Guilleminet, Paul. 1952. Coutumier de la tribu Bahnar, des Sedang et des Jarai de la province de Kontum [Customs of the Bahnar, Sedang, and Jarai tribes of the Kontum province]. Paris: E. de Boccard.

Referenced by Smith (1979).

Hickey, Gerald Cannon. 1967 *The Highland People of South Vietnam: Social and Economic Development*. Santa Monica: Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Referenced by Schliesinger (1997).

----. 1967. Some Aspects of Hill Tribe Life in South Vietnam. *Southeast Asian Tribes, Minorities, and Nations*, ed. by Peter Kunstadter, 2:745–770. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

----. 1982. *Sons of the Mountains: Ethnohistory of the Vietnamese Central Highlands to 1954*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

----. 1982. *Free in the Forest: Ethnohistory of the Vietnamese Central Highlands, 1954-1976*. Binghamton, NY: Vail-Ballou Press.

Mallow, Kreg P. 2002. *Perceptions of social change among the Krung hilltribe of northeast Cambodia*. Wheaton: Wheaton College Graduate School m.a. thesis.

Matras-Troubetzkoy, Jacqueline. 1974. L'essartage chez les Brou du Cambodge Organisation collective et autonomie familiale [The Clearing Among the Brou people of Cambodia: Collective Organization and Family Autonomy]. *Études rurales*.421–437.

----. 1980. Sacrifice et possession chez les Brou: une revanche des femmes [Sacrifice and Possession Among the Brou People: A Revenge by Women?]. *ASEMI* 11.415–429.

Mole, Robert L { XE “Mole, Robert L.” }. 1970. *The Montagnards of South Vietnam A Study of Nine Tribes*. Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Company.

Chapters 6-8 cover the following three languages Cua, Hre, and Jeh. Page 3 has a nice map of the Ethno-Linguistic groups of South Vietnam.

Nguyễn Duy Quý, and Nguyễn Duy Chiêm (eds.) 1998. *The Sedang of Vietnam*. National Centre For Social Sciences And Humanities of Vietnam.

This book contains many colorful pictures of Sedang life and culture.

Raulin, Henri P. 1946. L'Evolution des Stieng de la Delegation de Hon-quan [[The Evolution of Stieng from among the Delegation of Hon-quan]. *BSEI* 21.67–71.

Referenced by Gregerson, Marilyn, and Dorothy Thomas (eds.) (1980).

----. 1947. Les Technique de la Percussion et de la Production du Feu chez les Stieng.[The technique and percussion and production of fire in Stieng]. *BSEI* 22.111–121.

Referenced by Gregerson, Marilyn, and Dorothy Thomas (eds.) (1980).

Smith, Kenneth D. 1976. Sedang Animal Folk Taxonomy. *MKS* 5.179–194.

Soulié, Maurice. 1927. *Merie Ier, roi des Sedang, [Marie I, King of the Sedang] 1888-1890*. Paris: Marpon.

This work is written in French. Marie I established himself as king of the Sedang people in 1888, (See [Wikipedia Link](#) accessed May 16th 2013). Referenced by Smith (1979).

Thông Tấn Xã Việt Nam Vietnam News Agency. 2006. *Việt Nam Hình Ảnh Cộng Đồng 54 Dân Tộc Vietnam Image of the Community of 54 Ethnic Groups*. Hanoi: The Vna Publishing House.

This book contains profiles on 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam which includes: Churu, Hre, Maa, Eastern Mnong, Central Mnong, Romam. Many colourful ethnic and cultural photos included.

Xu Man, and Từ Chi. 1986. *Ca'c Dân Tộc Giarai_Bana [Art Culture of the Giarai (Jarai) and Bahnar people]*. Kontum: Gialai and Kontum Culture and Information Office.

Different cloth patterns of the Jarai and Bahnar people.

4.7 Vernacular Publications and Christian Resources

The Linguistic Institute library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, carries nearly one hundred Bahnaric works, primarily Christian scriptures, or hymn books written in the various Bahnaric languages such as Halang, Jeh, Charu, Bahnar. Many of these works were not added to the vernacular publications section of this bibliography.

Unknown Author n.d. Calêu Hrê. Quảng Ngãi, Vietnam: s.n.

Hre hymnbook. Located in the Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand where it is listed as Hre Hymns #1.

Unknown Author. n.d. Nau Brah Ndu Ngôi Nau Tâm Rnglăp Mhe. s.l.: United Bible Societies.

Central Bnong New Testament. Because of script issues, only Central Mnong on the Vietnamese side of the Vietnamese-Cambodian border could understand it.

Unknown Author. 1958. Sră Đos-Chò Dalat.

This is a Koho hymnbook containing 107 hymns. It also contains church liturgy. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1960. Ponuăi pô longi (Đạo Đức Chúa Trời). Hội – Thánh Tin – Lành, Vietnam: s.n.

This work is written in Chrau and contains songs, teachings of God, and Catechisms. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1966. Tech Hêl Kasay Pâk Kool [Life of Christ]. trial edition. s.l.: s.n.

This work is in the Cua language; it covers selected New Testament Bible stories from the life of Christ. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1972. Mô-Se Păng Kuon Potaup. Saigon: s.n.

This work is written in Halang and is the story of Moses and the Princess. This work is held at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1976. Luka Tal 15 [Luke 15]. s.l.: s.n.

This is Luke 15 written in the Chrau language. Copy held at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1976. Rài Hodiũ Jôsep. Vietnam: s.n.

Old Testament story of Joseph in the Chrau language. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand. At the library there can also be found a 1974 copy of this story.

Unknown Author. 1978. Koy Jêm Chin Thơ Ka Oh Ay Jo-Thayq Luka 15. Vietnam: s.n.

This work is the book of James and Luke 15 written in the Cua language. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1983. Koy Mak Taboon Kadrôk ----- Varauq Ku Oh Ay Saphok Doop. Quảng Ngãi, Vietnam: s.n.

This is the Gospel of Mark and the book of Acts translated into Cua. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1983. Mar-Kô - Dơduong Dăng Pothô. Vietnam: s.n.

This work is Mark and the book of Acts written in the Halang language. This work is held at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1984. Dơduong Bojiêng Pling To'neh Jong Rô-ma. Kontum: s.n.

This is Genesis 1-12, John, and Romans written in the Halang language. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1988. *TRUYỆN CỔ' CO' HO*. Hanoi: Nhà xuất bản văn hoá dân tộc.

Koho folktales in Vietnamese, 173 pages.

Unknown Author. 1989. Hla Bơar Hori. s.l.: s.n.

This work is a Bahnar hymnal with 337 hymns as well as church liturgy. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 2011. s.n. Von gũq yăh khõe. s.l.

Chrau health and hygiene booklet.

Unknown Author. 2013. Bible Jesus Movie In Bahnar clip1.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdsSFHjDNZM> accessed 16 May 2013.

Blood, Henry, and Evangeline Blood (trans.) 1969. The Origin of Dak Nue. MKS 3.61–63.

Legend from Eastern Mnong translated into English.

Cohen, Patrick. 1966. Jeh Computer Concordance. s.l.: s.n.

Referenced by Cohen, Patrick D. (1976) in MKS 5. This work was "Produced under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics through the University of Oklahoma under National Science foundation grant No. RS 00307." (page 152, MKS 5).

Mơ, Siu, and John Banker. 1962. Bahnar Texts. Grand Forks: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

This work contains 30 Bahnar stories. Bound in 2003.

Phillips, Richard L. n.d. Mnong Bunâr Health, Science, Ethics, and Arithmetic. Vietnam Data Microfiche Series VE14-12.. s.l.: s.n.

Referenced by Phillips (1963). Central Mnong Bunâr.

Smith, Kenneth D. 1973. Sedang Song-poetics. Typescript. s.l., ms.

Thomas, David, and Dorothy Thomas. 1982. Sirăq Cô Voq De Kinh-thánh Tân-ước. s.l.: New York International Bible Society.

Chrau New Testament. Copy held at the Linguistic Institute library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Võ Thủ Lễ. 1988. Piăm. s.l.: Nhà Xuất Bản Đà Nẵng [Da Nang Publishing House].

This is the story of Piăm written in Bahnar.

4.8 Language Learning Materials

Unknown Author. 1960. *Stieng*. Huế: s.n.

Language learning phrasebook written in Vietnamese and Stieng. Located in the Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Unknown Author. 1961. *Tiêng Bahnar*. Kontum: s.n.

Vietnamese – Bahnar language learning booklet. Located in the Linguistics Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

- Banker, Elizabeth, Mơ, and Sip. 1973. Tơrong pơrăm nỡ Poma = Bài học tiếng Bahnar = Bahnar language lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam Cuốn 20. Saigon: Department of Education.
- Banker, John E., and Yup. 1974. 'Bai pơrăm nỡ Bahnar Kontum = Bài học tiếng Bahnar Kontum = Kontum Bahnar language lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam Cuốn 14. Saigon: Department of Education.
- Cuốn 14 probably stands for book 14 in a series or volume 14.*
- Cohen, Patrick D., Dwight Gradin, and Thũng. 1976. 'Bai pơrăm hỏk totayh Jeh = Bài học tiếng Jeh Jeh language lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam Cuốn 15 Phần 2. Manila: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Cooper, James S. 1971. 'Bai hỏk nỡ Halăng = Bài học tiếng Halăng = Halăng language lessons. ử sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam Cuốn 6 Phần. Saigon: Department of Education.
- Đồ, Đình, Jacqueline G. Maier, and Đình Mốc. 1974. Bay hok pok Kool Kua = Bài học tiếng Cua = Cua language lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam 10. Saigon: Department of Education.
- Referenced by Haupers (1991).*
- Evans, Helen, and Peggy Bowen. 1963. *Koho Language Course*. Dalat: Christian & Missionary Alliance.
- Koho language learning book, part dictionary and part phrase book. Also descriptions of Koho grammar are found throughout the book. Thomas, David n.d.(a) mentions this work as copyright 1965 and on mimeograph.*
- Gradin, Dwight and Pat Cohen. 1970. Jeh Dictionary and Jeh Basic Lesson. s.l., ms. Copy held at Payap University, Linguistic Institute, Library.
- There is also a single copy of Jeh Basic Lessons 1963, in the LI library at Payap University.*
- Gregerson, Marilyn, and Paul Neo. 1974. 'Bai pơrăm nỡ Rongao = Bài học tiếng Rongao = Rongao language lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam Cuốn 19. Saigon: Department of Education.
- Keller, Charles. 1977. Brao Vocabulary Language Lessons, Miscellaneous Field Notes. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).*
- Kpor, Y. Kem, and Richard L. Phillips. 1974. Nti ngoi nau Bu Nong = Bài học tiếng Mông = Central Mngong language lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam 11. Saigon: Department of Education.
- Brief introduction about the Mngong people and introduction to Central Mngong. There is a major script difference between Central Mngong spoken in Vietnam and Cambodia. This work follows the script and variety of Central Mngong found in Vietnam. 30 pages.*
- Phillips, Richard L. 1963. Mngong Language Course. Vietnam Data Microfiche Series VD14-78. s.l.: s.n.
- Grammar, phrase book, and language learning book for Central Mngong (Bunâr).*
- Smith, Kenneth D. 1967. 'Bái Hỏk Topui Rotéang Sedang Language Lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam Cuốn 2 Phần 2. Saigon: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Thomas, David, and Dajao Jaken (Thời). 1981. Minsăm trong Chrau = Bài học tiếng Chrau = Chrau conversation lessons. Vol. 2. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam 1. Saigon: Department of Education.

This work gives simple sentences and phrases that are written side-by-side in English, Vietnamese and Chrau. This work would be useful for anyone who wanted to learn simple Chrau. This work is located at the Linguistic Institute library at Payap University.

Trebilco, Oliver, Joyce Trebilco, and Đinh Ngiah. 1974. 'Boi Hóc Bà Hre Hrey Language Lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân-tộc thiểu-số Việt-Nam Cuốn 12 Phần 2. Saigon: Trung-Tâm Học-Liệu Bộ Giáo-Dục Xuất-Bản.

Hre language.

Y Tang Hmok. 1976. Pop riêm ngời pop Mnông Lam = Bài học tiếng Mnông Lăm = Mngong Lam language lessons. Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân tộc thiểu số Việt Nam 23. Manila: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Simple side-by-side language lessons written in English, Vietnamese, and Eastern Mngong.

4.9 Literacy Materials (includes orthography)

For additional Bahnaric literacy materials contact the Linguistic Institute library at Payap University, Chiang Mai.

Unknown Author. 2013. Oh hok sarooy pok kool Kua: Puq 1, phaloot sarop (Em học vần tiếng Cua: Quyển 1, lớp vỡ-lòng). s.l.: SIL.

This work is a Cua primer #1. This website contains more information on this work: <http://www.sil.org/resources/archives/30754> accessed 16 May 2013.

Unknown Author. 2013. Oh hok sarooy pok kool Kua: Puq 2, phaloot sarop (Em học vần tiếng Cua: Quyển 2, lớp vỡ-lòng). s.l.: SIL.

This work is a Cua primer #2. This website contains more information on this work: <http://www.sil.org/resources/archives/30889> accessed 16 May 2013.

Unknown Author. 2013. Oh hok sarooy pok kool Kua: Puq 3, phaloot sarop (Em học vần tiếng Cua: Quyển 3, lớp vỡ-lòng). s.l.: SIL.

This work is a Cua primer #3. This website contains more information on this work: <http://www.sil.org/resources/archives/30850> accessed 16 May 2013.

Gregerson, Marilyn. 2009. Learning to read in Ratanakiri: a case study for northeastern Cambodia. International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism 12. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13670050902935789#.UINo09LXCNI> accessed 8 October 2013.

To access this work, one must pay a fee of \$37.

Hiatt, Steven. 2003. An Assessment of Khmer Language Skills and Literacy Levels Within the Adult Hilltribe Population of Monduliri Province, the Kingdom of Cambodia. Phnom Penh: International Cooperation Cambodia.

Referenced by ICC (2006). Monduliri Province is a primarily Central Mngong speaking area.

Jacq, Pascale. 2004. The development of a Lao-based orthography for Jru'. Mon-Khmer Studies (MKS) 34.97–112. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/jacq2004development.pdf> accessed 8 October 2013.

Maier, Jacqueline, and Eva Burton. 1975. Cua Rhyming Dictionary and Primer Glossary. Linguistic Institute Library Payap University.

This work was found in a binder and is probably 100 pages in length.

Phillips, Richard L. n.d. Mnong Bunâr Culture-Folklore Reader. Vietnam Data Microfiche Series VE14-16. s.l.: s.n.

Referenced by Phillips (1963). Central Mnong Bunâr.

----. n.d. Mnong Bunâr Primers and Guide. Vietnam Data Microfiche Series VD14-01.. s.l.: s.n.

Referenced by Phillips (1963). Central Mnong Bunâr.

Généralités sur les populations montagnardes du Sud indochinois

5. Bahnaric languages Index

Language names are hyperlinked to the Ethnologue

| Language Name | EGIDS | ISO Code | Remarks |
|--|-------|-------------|--|
| Alak | 6a | alk | |
| Bahnar | 5 | bdg | |
| Bout | - | No code | See Parkin, Robert (1991) |
| Chrau | 6b | crw | Researched by David D. Thomas |
| Cua | 6b | cua | |
| Halang Doan | 6b | hld | |
| Halang | 6b | hal | |
| Hre | 5 | hre | |
| Jeh | 5 | jeh | |
| Jeng | 6a | jeg | |
| Kaco' or Lamam | 6b/6a | xkk or lmm | |
| Karol | 6b | rka | |
| Kasseng or Tareng | 6b/6a | kgc and tgr | Sidwell recommends a four-way language merger of Kasseng/Tareng/Talieng/Trieng |
| Katua | 6a | Kta | |
| Kavet | 6b | krv | |
| Kayong | 6a | kxy | |
| Khaonh | - | [no code] | Referenced in Bahnaric Language Cluster Survey by ICC |
| Koho | 5 | kpm | |
| Kru'ng 2 | 6b | krr | |
| Lave (Laos) or Brao (Cambodia) | 5 | brb | |
| Laven | 6a | lbo | |
| Lawi or Lavi (Saveung) | - | [no code] | Chazée mentions this ethnic group. Bradley calls this group Swoeng |
| Maa | 6a | cma | |
| Mel | - | [no code] | Referenced in Bahnaric Language Cluster Survey by ICC |
| Monom | 6a | moo | |
| Mnong, Central | 5 | cmo | |
| Mnong, Eastern | 6a | mng | |
| Mnong, Southern | 6a | mnn | |
| Nyaheun | 6a | nev | |
| Oy | 6a | oyb | Sidwell recommends Oy and The should be merged. |
| Ro'ang | - | [no code] | Referenced in Bahnaric Language Cluster Survey by ICC |
| Rengao | 6b | ren | |
| Romam | 6a | rmx | |
| Sapuan | 6a | spu | |
| Sedang | 6a | sed | Researched by Kenneth D. Smith |
| Sok | 6a | skk | |
| Sou or Su' | 6a | sqq | |
| Stieng Bulo | 6a | sti | There is debate if the Stieng languages should be |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---------|--|
| | | | merged. |
| Stieng, Budeh | 6a | stt | |
| Suai or Juk | - | No code | Sidwell (2003) |
| Takua | 6a | tkz | |
| Talieng | 6a | tdf | |
| Tampuan | 6b | tpu | |
| The | 6a | thx | Sidwell recommends Oy and The should be merged. |
| Thmon, Thmoan, or Thmaun | - | No code | Referenced in Bahnaric Language Cluster Survey by ICC |
| Todrah | 6a | tdr | |
| Trieng | 6a | stg | |