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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, 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'Extême-Orient
BSEI Bulletin de la Société des Études 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.
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>West</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loven (Jru), Nyaheun, Prou, Öi, Thre, Laveh, (?)Brao, Krong, Kravet, Sok, Sapuan, Ceng (Jeng) (?)Suq (Sou)</td>
<td>Bahnar, Alak</td>
<td>Rengao, Sedang, Halang, Jeh (Dié), Monom (Bonâm), Hrê (Davak), Todrah (Didrah)</td>
<td>Cua (Kor, Traw), Takua</td>
<td>Stieng, Central Mnong, Southern Mnong, Eastern Mnong, Köho (Sre), Chrau (Jro)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>West Bahnaric</th>
<th>Central Bahnaric</th>
<th>North Bahnaric</th>
<th>East Bahnaric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jru’ (Laven), Juk, Su’ Nyaheun Oi, The, Sok, Sapuan, Cheng Brao, Laveh, Krong, Kravet</td>
<td>Taliang (Kasseng) Alak</td>
<td>Halang, Kayong Jeh Kotau Tadrah, Modrah Sedang Hrê Monom (Bonâm) Rengao Kaco’, Ramam</td>
<td>Cua (Kor)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

\[(C_pV_p)(C_m)C_i(C_f)\text{V(G)(N)(C_f)(R)}\]

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manner</th>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stop –voice</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop +voice</td>
<td>b [\text{mb}]</td>
<td>d [\text{md}]</td>
<td>j [\text{dj}]</td>
<td>g [\text{gj}]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implosive</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>(j)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasal</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasal glottalised</td>
<td>śmie</td>
<td>śmie</td>
<td>śmie</td>
<td>śmie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasal -voice</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fricative</td>
<td>s, ʂ</td>
<td>s, ʂ</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approximant</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>l, ŋ</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approximant glottalised</td>
<td>ԝ, ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ, ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>Ɍ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approximant -voice</td>
<td>ԝ</td>
<td>ŋ, ŋ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


See page 33 for Adams classification of Bahnaric.


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.


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


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


Contains overview on Bahnaric linguistic features.

Very informative tree diagrams displaying North Bahnaric languages comparisons.


Laven, Nyaheun, and Brao mentioned.


Referenced by Smith (1979).


Includes Bahnaric map.


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


The Halang language is mentioned in this work.


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

*Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).*


*Referenced by the SIL Bibliography (2012). This is a comparative work between Bahnar and Rongao.*


*Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).*


*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.*


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.


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.


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


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


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


Referenced by Google Scholar.


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


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

First four pages available online above through Google Books.


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.


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


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


Brief mention of Bahnar.


Muenchen: LINCOM Europa.

Pages 73–86 focus on Bahnaric classification.


Dallas; Canberra; Salaya: SIL International; Pacific Linguistics; Mahidol University.  

----. 2012. Should we Reconstruct Decimal or Non-Decimal Counting for Proto-Austroasiatic?  
Brief mention of Bahnaric.

http://rb.rowbory.co.uk/Archaeology/SE%20Asia/SR09/Sidwell%20Blench%20offprint.pdf,  
accessed 1 October 2013.

Linguistics 551. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian  
National University.  
Covers West Bahnaric languages including the Juk language.

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.

Grand Forks: Summer Institute of Linguistics University of North Dakota.

----. 1992. The -VC rhyme link between Bahnaric and Katuic. Mon-Khmer Studies (MKS) 18-  
19.106–159.

Mahidol University, Salaya, Thailand, ms. Linguistic Institute Library Payap University,  
Chiang Mai, Thailand.

This work mentions the following languages: Central Mnong, Eastern Mnong, Chrau,  
Stieng, and Koho. This work was also published in Austroasiatic Languages Essays in  
honour of H.L. Shorto.

----. 1959. Language Relationships in Kontum Province. s.l., ms. 495.96 General North Bahnaric  
Folder. Linguistic Institute Library Payap University, Chiang Mai Thailand.

The languages compared briefly in this paper are Bahnar, Rengao, Halang, Sedang, and  
Jeh.

This work mentions the following languages: Bahnar, Rengao, Halang, Sedang, and Jeh.


----. 1968. ----. Letter.

This is a letter David Thomas wrote to Rich, (last name unknown). In the letter Thomas compares Kayong, Rengao, and Sedang 2, with Sedang 1, Bahnar, Jeh, Bonam, Hre, and Cua. This is probably one of the early comparisons of North Bahnaric languages. This item is archived at the Linguistic Institute Library Payap University. Chiang Mai, Thailand. 495.96 North Bahnaric Folder.


Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).


4.2 Grammatical Descriptions


Article can be purchased for $19.95.


Mentions Bahnar, Hre and early Sedang.


----- 1976. The Verb in Jeh. MKS 5.43–75.


This work was written for Gregerson’s PhD at the University of Washington.


As noted on the first page of the work, this work includes: “Nouns and Noun constructions, syntax, proto Cambodian Stieng, proto Bahnar Stieng, Analysis of a text, and texts.”


This work is a part of the Summer Institute of Linguistics series called Work Papers. Volume 20, supplement 1. One page bibliography included.


Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000). Oi is an alternate name for the Oy language of Laos.


Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).

This is a term paper from a class Kenneth Smith taught. This paper is 33 pages in length.


This is a term paper from a class Dr. Ken Smith taught. This paper is 33 pages in length.


Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).


Master of Arts thesis, 64 pages with a 2 and a half page bibliography. This work is six chapters is length. Includes Noun and Verb Phrases, as well as clause and sentence structure.


Eastern Mnong.


Central Mnong.


Referenced by Smith (1979).


Referenced by Smith (1979).


There is a twelve page bibliography included in this work. The Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand, holds a corrected draft from 1975.

Thomas, David. n.d. Chrau Sentences. ms.

Referenced by Thomas, Dorothy (1980).


Available online for free, downloadable for $14.


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

accessed 8 October 2013.

This work mentions the following languages: Chrau, Koho, Central Mnong, Eastern Mnong, and Stieng.

Thomas, David, and Dorothy Thomas. 1959. Chrau Sentence Components (Chrau Sentences Revisited). s.l., ms.

This paper is based on the work of Thomas and Thomas between 1959-1975.


Vocabulary and grammar for Central Bunong.

4.3 Phonetics and Phonology


Bequette, Rebecca. 2006. Phonology of Bunong. Unpublished manuscript. s.l., ms.


Mong Rölöm is now known in the Ethnologue as a dialect of Eastern Mnong.

accessed 16 May 2013.

Butler, Becky. n.d. Registrogenesis in Bunong: The Interaction of Phonetics and Phonology. JSEALS.

Forthcoming in JSEALS.

Cooper, James, and Cooper, Nancy. 1966. Halâng phonemes. Mon-Khmer Studies (MKS) 2.87–98.


This work is located at Payap University in the Linguistics Institute library, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Ефимов А. Ю. [Efimov, A.Yu.]. 1987. Историческая Фонология Южноъахнарических Языков [Historical Phonology of South Bahnaric Languages]. Москва [Moscow]: Академия Наук СССР Орлена Трулового Красного Эмамени Институт Востоковедения [Academy of Sciences of the SSR Oriental Institute].
This work is written in Russian, and only a few sections of the front page had been translated into English. This work contains a four page bibliography in which Efimov cites several other Russian works. Can be located at the Linguistic Institute Library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.


This work is written in French and covers phonetics and phonology in the Central Mnong language.


*Phonological information on the Todrah language.*


*This work references the following languages: Hre, Jeh, Sedang, Halang, Rengao, and Central Mnong.*


*This is Pascale Jacq’s thesis for a Master of Philosophy from Australian National University. This thesis is 562 pages long, including a twelve-page bibliography.*


*Jruq is listed as an alternate name for the Laven language in the Ethnologue.*


*Master of Arts thesis, 228 pages. This work contains a 12 page bibliography.*


This work is about the Southern Mnong language.


Referred by Smith (1979).


In-depth study about Cua. In his research Sidwell is able to draw some conclusions on how Cua fits into the Bahnaric family. Includes a one page bibliography. Combining Sidwell (2010) and Smith (1981) gives a good understanding of how Cua is classified within Bahnaric.


Referred by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).


In this work Smith compares phonological features of several Sedang ethnodialects.


Phonological Reconstruction, presentation for the First International Conference on Austroasiatic Linguistics.


Includes a thirteen page bibliography, and an additional page and a half of vernacular publications.


CHEESEMAN, Nathaniel, Jennifer HERINGTON and Paul SIDWELL. 2013. Bahnaric linguistic bibliography with selected annotations. 
*Mon-Khmer Studies (Notes, Reviews, Data-Papers).* 42: xxxiv-lxvii


----. 1976. *Mnong Ralam Thesaurus*. s.l.: s.n. *This is a lengthy work, probably similar in nature to the above entry.*


*Referenced by Sidwell (2000).*


*Referenced by Haupers (1991).*

Cooper, James, and Nancy Cooper. 1972. Halang. Wordlist. s.l., ms.

*Referenced by Prachakij-karacak (1995).*

----. 1974. Halang Vocabulary. s.l., ms. 495.964 coo. Copy held at Payap University, Linguistic Institute, Library.


*Bahnar and French dictionary. Copy at the National Library of Thailand.*


*Referenced by Shorto (2006).*


*Four volume Koho dictionary written in French. The total four volumes contain well over a thousand pages. Sidwell references this in Proto South Bahnaric: “mimeographed: Was on film 2339, Cornell University. Watson Collection”.*


*Over five hundred pages.*


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.


According to the SIL website this was created in 1970.


Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).


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


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.


Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).


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


Referenced by SEALANG SALA accessed 16 May 2013.

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


Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).


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


*Bru botanical terms.*


*Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).*


*Vietnamese - Bahnar gloss, 63 pages.*


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


*Written about Central Mnong (Bunár).*


*Referenced by Phillips (1963). Central Mnong (Bunár).*


*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], Boriwên [Laven], Su’ [Sou], Ta-oy, Ceng [Jeng]). (Ta-oy is now classified as Kattuc). Five more West Bahnaric languages are compared on page 239: Sok [Sok], Sapuan, Rawe [Lave], Palau [Lave], Kraseng [Kasseng].*


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


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


*Includes a seven page bibliography.*
4.5 Sociolinguistics (includes language planning, survey, ethnolinguistics.)

(Referenced by Blood (1966).)

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

(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.


(Includes a three page bibliography.

(Includes a three page bibliography.

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


(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.

(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.

(Referenced by Smith (1979).)


CHEESEMAN, Nathaniel, Jennifer HERINGTON and Paul SIDWELL. 2013. Bahnaric linguistic bibliography with selected annotations. 
Mon-Khmer Studies (Notes, Reviews, Data-Papers). 42: xxxiv-lxvii


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.


Language map of southern Laos dated 1970.


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


This work contains three maps of Cambodia.


Referenced by MKS 5.


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


Includes information about the Stieng, Sedang, Chrau, Jeh, and Mpong 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 dans la tribu Bahnar du Kontum (Sud Viet-Nam-Indochine). BEFEO L.


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


Referenced by Schliesinger (1997).

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


This work is about a language survey conducted in Mondulkiri 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).


Kachok is another name for the Kacol language.

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


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’nung ethnic groups.


The authors describe their methodology for language data collection.


Referenced by Ronald L. Smith in MKS 4.


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


4.6 Anthropology


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.


Referenced by Schliesinger (1997).


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

References by Smith (1979).


References by Schliesinger (1997).


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.


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


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


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


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).


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

Xu Man, and Tức Chi. 1986. Ca’e Dân Tộc Gia Rai 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.

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

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

   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.

   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.

   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.

   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.

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

   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.

   This 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.

   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.

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.


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. TRUYÊN CÔ’ CO’ HO. Hanoi: Nhà xuất bản văn hoá dân tộc.

Koho folktales in Vietnamese, 173 pages.


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 gủq yăh khőc. s.l.

Chrau health and hygiene booklet.


Legend from Eastern Mnong translated into English.


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).


This work contains 30 Bahnar stories. Bound in 2003.


This is the story of Piăm written in Bahnar.

4.8 Language Learning Materials


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

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


Cuốn 14 probably stands for book 14 in a series or volume 14.


Ko ho language learning book, part dictionary and part phrase book. Also descriptions of Ko ho grammar are found throughout the book. Thomas, David n.d.(a) mentions this work as copyrighted 1965 and on mimeograph.


There is also a single copy of Jeh Basic Lessons 1963, in the LI library at Payap University.


Referenced by Jacq and Sidwell (2000).


Brief introduction about the Mnông people and introduction to Central Mníng. There is a major script difference between Central Mníng spoken in Vietnam and Cambodia. This work follows the script and variety of Central Mníng found in Vietnam. 30 pages.


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.


Hre language.


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

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 saroooy pok kool Kua: Puq 1, phaloot sarop (Em học văn tiếng Cua: Quyến 1, lớp vở-lồng). 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 saroooy pok kool Kua: Puq 2, phaloot sarop (Em học văn tiếng Cua: Quyến 2, lớp vở-lồng). 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 saroooy pok kool Kua: Puq 3, phaloot sarop (Em học văn tiếng Cua: Quyến 3, lớp vở-lồng). 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.


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


Referenced by ICC (2006). Mondulkiri Province is a primarily Central Mnong speaking area.


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


Généralités sur les populations montagnardes du Sud indochinois
## 5. Bahnaric languages Index

Language names are hyperlinked to the Ethnologue

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