AFFIXATION IN MIDDLE KHMER WITH OLD
AND MODERN COMPARISONS

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This paper is a statement on Khmer affixation,
based on a synchronic study of the language of the
Middle Khmer (Mid.K.) inscriptions. The material
was inscribed between the years 1566 and 1747 A.D.,
and is to be found in the form of 117 pages of print
published by the Buddhist Institute of Phnom-Penh with
the title "*Inscriptions modernes d'Angkor.*" The
whole corpus has been examined. Other Khmer litera-
ture attributed to this period--the *Ream Ker* and the
cbap, for example--has not been consulted specificall
because the printed texts available to me depend on
manuscripts which have been copied many times and
could not possibly equal the inscriptions in reliabil
ity.

The method chosen for the presentation of this
paper is intended to facilitate comparison with my
earlier (1963) treatment of Khmer affixation, Old and
Modern. The reader is referred to that article for
the general discussion of the consonantal nature of
Khmer affixes, their position between the initial of
the base and its vowel-nucleus, and the phonetic fea-
tures of juncture which usually occur. The whole of
Section/ II of that article, dealing with the graphic/
phonetic contexts in which prefixes and infixes occur
may be taken as applying to Mid.K. This leaves two
of the three questions there posed to be treated with

ference to Mid.K. The two questions are:

1. *What phonological elements are prefixed or infixed?*

2. What grammatical functions do they perform?

is proposed to discuss these two questions and at e same time to compare the answers with the Old and dern findings of the previous article. A complete st of the collected data, arranged according to the fix involved, is appended, with, where known, the uivalents in Old (O.K.) and Modern Khmer. (Mod.K.)

SECTION I.

The Phonological Elements Which
May Be Prefixed Or Infixed

Table 1 shows the prefixes and infixes which have en found. An affix is regarded as established on a achronic basis if an occurrence of the affixed form d its base has been found in the inscriptional mate- al. *Affixes occurring only in a derivative, i.e. r which the base has not been found and for which e diachronic evidence of O.K. or Mod.K. is needed to ove their occurrence, are treated as only partially tablished for Mid.K.* Their entries in the table are parentheses.

The Mid.K. affixes are compared with the O.K. dings in Table 2 and with the Mod.K. affixes in le 3. Y.A. Gorgoniev (1966), F. Huffman (thesis, 57) and P. Jenner (thesis, 1969) have all treated dern Khmer affixes much more fully than I have. All ve postulated more affixes than I did in 1963. How- er for the purposes of establishing affixes in the mited material of the inscriptions and of making mparisons with Modern Khmer I have used the 1963 st. This contains only those affixes for which

Table 1

MIDDLE KHMER AFFIXES

Prefix Table			Infix Table		
	Single Consonant Prefixed	Two Consonants Prefixed	Single Non-nasal Consonant Infixed	Single Nasal Consonant Infixed	Two Consonants Infixed
Velar	k	kN (kr)	p	m	mn
Palatal	c Rd. c	(cN) (Rd. cN)		n	rn
Dental	t	tN tr		N	
Bilabial	p [m]	pN pr			
Liquid	r l	rN lN			
Sibilant	s	(sN) Sr			
Glottal		?N			

Notes to the above table:

    Rd. = Reduplicated.

    () indicates that only the affixed form and no base was found in the Mid.K. material.

    [] m is enclosed in square brackets because in all examples it is a reduction of muoy 'one' and as such does not merit inclusion.

Table 2

COMPARISON OF MIDDLE AND OLD KHMER AFFIXES

	Prefix Table		Infix Table		
	Single Consonant Prefixed	Two Consonants Prefixed	Single Non-nasal Consonant Infixed	Single Nasal Consonant Infixed	Two Consonants Infixed
Mid.K. lacks in comparison with O.K.	Rd. t Rd. n Rd. m	dN mr			
Common to both Mid.K. and O.K.	p	kN cN tN pN pr rN 1N ?N	p	m n N	mn
Additional in Mid.K.	k c t r 1 s Rd.c	(kr) (Rd. cN) sr (sN)			rn

Table 3

Comparison of Middle and Modern Khmer Affixes

Prefix Table			Infix Table		
	Single Consonant Prefixed	Two Consonants Prefixed	Single Non-nasal Consonant Infixed	Single Nasal Consonant Infixed	Two Consonants Infixed
Lacking in Mid.K. in compa- rison with Mod.K.	Rd.k Rd.ŋ Rd.ɲ Rd.t Rd.p,m Rd.m Rd.l Rd.s	cr			rm
Common to both Mid. and Mod.K.	k c Rd.c t p r** s	kN kr cN,Rd.cN tN tr pN pr rN lN sN sr ʔN	p>b*	m n N	mn rn
Additional in Mid.K.	[l**]	--	--	--	--

* The infix spelled p in Mid.K. is spelled p but pronounced b in Mod.K

** Mod.K. has a prefix r ~ l. An allomorphic relationship between r and l would be difficult to establish for Mid.K. using only the synchronic material. However, it is not held that a prefix l of Mid.K. is lost in Mod.K.

ther a large number of examples can be found in Mod-
n Khmer or for which the meanings of the examples
e all very similar. The affixes which are common
all stages are shown in Table 4. The results of
ese comparisons are summarized in the following
ree paragraphs:

Table 2. Comparison of Mid.K. with O.K. affixes.

efixes. The lack of reduplicated t, n, and m as
mpared with O.K. is not a matter to which great
ight should be attached. All the O.K. examples
re in parentheses, indicating that the meanings
re not completely established, and I have no further
idence of such prefixes since the time of writing
e article.[1] The lack of the prefix dN in the Mid.K.
terial is also a slight matter. Again, the O.K.
try was in parentheses. In Mod.K. reduplicative tN
th second register, which would correspond to O.K.
, occurs only as a reduplicating prefix. O.K. mr is
so lacking. However, this is met in O.K. only in
atāñ, mratāñ and mrateṅ, all of which may well be
fferent forms of one title, and in three names,
asañ, mrasir and mrahañ.

The section of the table in which affixes common
both O.K. and Mid.K. are entered shows a substan-
al number of two-consonant prefixes.

The most interesting information provided by the
d.K. material in comparison with O.K. is its addi-
ons. In O.K. the main single consonant prefix was
the main two-consonant prefixes were those composed
an occlusive consonant or r, l, ? with a nasal con-
nant. The striking additions in Mid.K. are the
terorganic single consonant prefixes, *i.e.* almost
e same consonants without the nasal consonant.

Table 4

AFFIXES COMMON TO OLD, MIDDLE AND MODERN KHMER

Prefix Table		Infix Table		
Single Consonant Prefixed	Two Consonants Prefixed	Single Non-nasal Consonant Infixed	Single Nasal Consonant Infixed	Two Consonants Infixed
p	kN cN tN pN pr rN* lN* ?N	p > b	m n N	mn

* For Mod.K. these could be analyzed as allomorphs of a prefix, r ∿ lN. For earlier states of the language, however, such an analysis is difficult to justify.

ffixes. Here, the picture is very clear. Nothing is
icking in Mid.K.. One infix (rn) is additional.
)wever, since the total number of examples of the
ifixes rn and rm even in Mod.K. is very small com-
ired with occurrences of other infixes, the absence
: rn in O.K. is not surprising. Apart from this
isignificant non-occurrence in O.K., the table indi-
ites a remarkable stability in the infixes.

Table 3. Comparison of Middle with
Modern Khmer affixes.

refixes. First, an explanation is required about
od.K. prefixes Rd. d and b, and about dN, bN. These
re recorded as occurring in the prefix table of the
963 article. d and b are imploded sonant initial
onsonants which occur in Mod.K. with first register
owel nuclei. The Mid.K. material is graphic only.
o distinction in writing was yet clearly made between
nitial t and imploded d or between initial p and im-
loded b.[2] The reader needs to realize that the ab-
ence in Mid.K. of Rd.t, and Rd.p represents a lack,
n comparison with Mod.K. of Rd.t, d, p and b. Con-
ersely, the presence of examples with tN and pN cov-
rs the development of Mod. tN, dN, pN, bN. Therefore
N and bN are not marked as lacking in Mid.K. in the
wo-consonant prefix column.

The table shows that, although a large number of
od.K. affixes were operative already in Mid.K., a
ajor development of reduplicative prefixes took place
uring the time between Mid.K. and Mod.K. Prefixation
as thus been becoming more complex even while the
rammatical effect of earlier affixes has been growing
ess and less clear. In Mod.K. reduplication of an
nitial consonant, of an initial consonant complex or
f a whole word is a live, word-forming process, whereas

the use of other affixes is more or less obsolete.

Infixes. The lack of the infix rm is not thought to be significant. (See remark *re* table 2.) Apart from this, the same infixes are common to both states of the language. It should be noted that no features of affixation in Mid.K. have been lost to Mod.K.

Table 4. Diachronic comparison of phonology.

Prefixes. It is in the single-consonant prefix column that the main deficiency appears, when only affixes common to all stages are under consideration. O.K. lacked the variety of heterorganic single-consonant prefixes which are readily found in Mid.K. The latter lacked the reduplicative single-consonant prefixes which are current now.

With regard to the lack of heterorganic prefixed consonants, something may be offered by way of explanation. The Mid.K. material, though much smaller in quantity than the O.K., is richer in variety of subject matter. It contains passages of fervent prayer by devout Buddhists, information about the suppression of bandits, details of family bereavement, and even a long poem. Attributive verbs containing prefixes tend to belong to descriptive and lively language. Their meanings are narrower in comparison with their bases. This would apply at least to the examples of prefix k and to one example of prefix s given at the end of this paper. Perhaps, then, the lack of examples of these prefixes in O.K. may not mean that they were in fact absent from the language at that time. One might also argue that, if these prefixes were really an innovation from the 14th and 15th centuries A.D., their effect on the bases would surely be more distinct. There is also a possibility that some of the heter-

rganic prefixes were in fact present in O.K. in the
ɔrm of nasalized prefixes, kN, etc. Several words in
.K. with the form CvNC(C) are known to have lost vN:
.g., kanmen̍ 'youth' (Mod.K. kme:ŋ); tun̍not 'sugar-
alm' (Mod.K. tnaot); ransi 'bamboo' (Mod.K. rəsɤy);
un̍n̄ay 'Salvadora capitulata' (Mod.K. sna:y). None of
hese, unfortunately, is known to be an affixed form!
owever, such a process of reduction might have turned
ome of the nasalized prefixes of O.K. into the single-
onsonant prefixes of Mid.K.

With regard to the lack of reduplicative prefixes,
ords or pairs of words involving reduplicated initial
onsonants without prefixation are fairly common in
id.K. The following have been noted in the inscrip-
ions:

> kakepp kakapp 'make an effort to move
> along quickly in a
> climbing or crawling
> position'
>
> khmī khmāt 'eagerly try to'
>
> komdīr komdā 'be accompanied by, as-
> sociated with'
>
> khyuh khyal 'tempest'
>
> khlap khlāc 'submit'
>
> khsem khsān 'peaceful'
>
> ghlāt ghlā 'separated'
>
> cañcim 'nourish'
>
> jjin̍, probably for jañjin̍ 'ponder'
>
> tomre tomran̍ 'put to rights'
>
> thlā thlai 'pure, noble'
>
> dhan dhān 'belongings'
>
> pak papp 'crushed to the point of sub-
> mission'
>
> pak paek 'broken in pieces'
>
> papuol 'incite, urge, suggest'
>
> bisai bises 'special, elevated'

vaṅveṅ 'err, stray from the way'

It seems possible that the occurrence of reduplicative
prefixes came as a consequence of the occurrence of
words with reduplicative initial consonants.   It
should be mentioned that alliteration is a conspicuous
feature of all Khmer poetry, including that attributed
to the Mid.K. period.

Infixes.   Generally speaking the infixes have been the
same from O.K. to Mod.K.   The absence of the infixes
rn and rm from O.K. and rm from Mid.K. has already
been mentioned as being of slight consequence.   One
other qualification of the above statement is re-
quired.   It concerns the infixes m and n occurring
between the consonants of an initial sequence.   Here
modern practice is to confuse any nasal consonant in
this position with N.[3]   In dictionaries, in erudite
pronunciation and in writing, an original m seems to
be preserved, *e.g.* the causative m infix in kɔmcat
'disperse' v.tr. from khcat 'scattered'.   In general,
however, speakers replace m or n by a nasal consonant
of which the articulation is determined by the con-
text.   It is homorganic with a following occlusive
consonant but seems to vary in other contexts accord-
ing to the speaker.   I see in my data no evidence of
any confusion in the spellings and misspellings of
the Mid.K. inscriptions.   The causative m infix is
written m in all instances.   Examples of n (utensil)
are lacking except where the base has a single initial
consonant, but I now suspect that n was never, even
in O.K., preserved between two consonants unless the
nature of the second consonant was favorable to its
preservation.

       Looking at Table 4, one feels that, although it
is limited by including only the affixes of O.K., it

ɔes contain the most common affixes to be found in a
ɑsic Khmer vocabulary. This would seem to be be-
ɑuse reduplication--the chief development of the
ɔdern period--is chiefly involved in the vocabulary
f descriptive language.

SECTION II.

The Grammatical Functions Performed By
the Prefixes and Infixes

First, something should be said about the inter-
retation of functions. For O.K. there were so few
xamples with definite known meanings that a function
as claimed on the strength of one or two clear pairs
f examples, derivatives and bases. For Mod.K. I have
ever felt that every instance of a derivative must
eveal a function. I have rather applied the princi-
le that for each affix the whole body of derivatives
nd bases should be consulted to see what functions
eem conspicuous among them. For Mid.K. I first ap-
lied this principle synchronically. This process
stablished that for many prefixes and two infixes no
unction can be demonstrated. Those for which a func-
ion can be demonstrated from examples in the Mid.K.
aterial are entered in Table 5. It will be seen that
ome basic Khmer affixes had to be omitted because the
xamples did not satisfy the requirement that either
 majority or a substantial minority of them should
how the function clearly. The infix n (utensil) for
nstance is clear in two of the four Mid.K. examples
ut not in the others. Next, I applied a diachronic
ethod. If a function was exemplified in O.K. or Mod.
.. and even one example of it, with or without the
ase, occurs in Mid.K. with suitable meaning, the
unction is held to operate in Mid.K. Table 6 shows
he functions thus established and a comparison of

Table 5
FUNCTIONS OF MIDDLE KHMER AFFIXES.
Synchronic Analysis.*

Grammatical Functions**	Prefix	Infix
1. Nominalizing (a) General	pN, ?N, pr	mn,N
(b) Utensil	--	rn
(d) Object made	--	p
2. Causative	p, pN, pr	m
3. Frequentative	Rd.c	--
6. Attributive verb	k, tr, r, 1	--

* The Mid.K. prefixes c, t, s, kN, kr, cN, Rd. cN, tN, rN, sN, sr and infixes n (utensil) and m (agent) are left out of this table because their functions cannot be demonstrated from the example only.

** The functions are numbered as in the 1963 article and as in Table 6. Omitted functions do not apply here.

Table 6

MIDDLE KHMER

Diachronic Comparison With Old Khmer and Modern Khmer Functions

Grammatical Function*	Mid.K. Affixes		Mid.K. compared with O.K.		Mid.K. compared with Mod.K.	
	Prefix	Infix	Prefix	Infix	Prefix	Infix
1. Nominalizing (a) General	pN ?N pr	mn N	Lacks N	Same	Lacks cN,tN, tr,m, 1N,sN	Same
(b) Utensil	?N	n N rn	Has addi- tional ?N	Has addi- tional rn	Same	Same
(c) Agent	--	m n	--	Same	--	Lacks rm
(d) Object Made	--	p	--	Same	--	Same (equiva- lent of Mod.K.b)
2. Causative	tN,p, pN,pr, rN	m	Has addi- tional pr,pN, tN*	Has addi- tional m	Lacks cr	Same
3. Frequen- tative	Rd.c Rd.cN	--	Has addi- tional Rd.c*	--	Lacks Rd.k,t, p*,ŋ,ɲ, m,s	--
Intensi- fier	cN sN	--	--	--	Lacks Rd.c,m, s and kN,pr,1N, sr	--
4. Quantifier	--	--	--	Lacks n	--	--
5. Proper name	--	--	Lacks kN	--	--	--
6. Attribu- tive	k,kr,kN, tr,r,1**, rN	--	Has addi- tional k,kr, kN,tr, r,1**, rN	--	Same	--

* These references are to points made in the discussion of Table 6.
** See note**to Table 3.

them with those of O.K. and Mod.K.

In Table 6 three items need a note of explanation.

    i.   The list of grammatical functions. In the 1963 table Nos. 1(e) and 5-7 concerned Mon infixes and are omitted here. The only entry made in them for Khmer was a tentative ?N as a verbalizing prefix, based on one word ampān 'arrest' from pān 'get'. Since then I have met ampān as a verb and have even more doubt about the entry.

    ii. Mid.K. t and p. The reader is reminded that Mid.K. orthography, which is the sole basis for the Mid.K. study, does not for the most part distinguish between t and imploded d, p and imploded b.[2] Thus in the table Mid.K. cannot be said to lack d or b, since there was only t or p with which to write them.

    iii. *Re* Rd.c, it should be mentioned that O.K. does have a word cicāy which looks like a frequentative of cāy but which usually has a meaning 'spoil, do harm to', rather far removed from the meaning of cāy 'spend'. It was not entered in the 1963 table.

Comparison of Middle Khmer with Old Khmer.

Mid.K. lacks a prefix kN (nominalizing) and a prefix kN (proper name) as compared with O.K. For both of these prefixes there were plenty of examples in O.K., but the grammatical function was not very clear and they were only tentatively claimed in the table. No evidence of the infix n (quantifier) has emerged from the Mid.K. material. Only two examples

re found in O.K., however.

Mid.K. affixes which perform the same function
 in O.K. are: the general nominalizing prefixes
N, ?N, pr); the causative prefix p; and the nominal-
ing infixes mn, m, n, and p.

The following prefixes are additional in Mid.K.:
 (utensils); the causative prefixes pN, pr, tN; re-
plicated c and cN, intensifying cN and sN, and all
e attributive verb prefixes. A new use of the in-
x m as a causative infix is clearly established.
e infix rn (utensil) is also apparently new.

mparison of Middle Khmer with Modern Khmer.

The Mid.K. functions as presented in this paper
uld not be numerous enough to be compared with the
rk on Mod.K. of Huffman (1967) or Jenner (1969),
th of whom have given detailed analyses. My own
st of functions for Mod.K., made for the 1963 arti-
e on the principles outlined above for the purpose
 comparing them with the limited material of O.K.,
s the convenience of being easily referred to here.

Mid.K. lacks in comparison with Mod.K. several
neral nominalizing prefixes, a minor causative pre-
x, and almost all the reduplicative prefixes which
e associated with frequentative and intensifying
anings. With regard to infixes, it lacks only rm
gent).

With the exception of the reduplicative prefixes
st mentioned, Mid.K. and Mod.K. have similar pre-
xes for the same functions. Infixes, apart from rm
acking in Mid.K.) are the same in both periods and
ve the same functions.

Mid.K. has no affixes which are not still known

in the vocabulary of Mod.K. The Mid.K. examples for
prefixes pr and rN suggest that their function was
chiefly causative. This function, though still occur
ring in Mod.K. words with prefixes pr and rN, were no
in fact entered for pr and rN in my 1963 table becaus
other functions then seemed more characteristic of
these affixes.

Diachronic comparison of functions.

The table shows several changes in affix func-
tions, and in the affixes which perform the functions
during the centuries under consideration (7th - 20th
centuries A.D.). Some have become fossilized. Some
seem to have made their first appearance. Some are
still live processes today.

Two O.K. functions---infix n (quantifier) and
prefix kN (nominalization and proper name)--are not i
evidence in the Mid.K. inscriptions. Although only
two examples could be produced for the former while
the latter was only tentatively claimed, each had a
justification, the one by reason of Old Mon equiva-
lents, the other because of numerous examples. In
the 1963 article (p. 68) I offered a few examples fro
Mod.K. which just might be relics of n (quantifier).
For kN (nominalizer and proper name) I think it is
possible that a remnant may be recognized in a small
number of words such as kɔɲcas 'old' (impolite word)
from cas 'old' and in kɔɲchaot 'easy to fool' from
chaot 'stupid'. O.K. slave names often indicate chai
acteristics of the person and did not have to be
nouns.

The rest of the O.K. affixes have also arrived
at a state of fossilization, even though there are
hundreds of Mod.K. words in which they can be per-

ived. The fossilization may be described as follows.
though the function of many Mod.K. words containing
O.K. affix could in a given context be recognized
means of the affix, there are also many words of
milar construction in the use of which the original
ction does not operate any more. In addition to
is, other, newer affixes have confused the picture.
e infix m occurring between two consonants, for ex-
ple, can be nominalizing or causative, at least
nce the Mid.K. period.

The single prefixed consonants which form attri-
tive verbs may have come into use in the Mid.K. per-
d. Similarly the use of m as a causative infix has
t been noted before then. There is some evidence
at new formations with the latter are being made in
dern times.[4]

The reduplicative prefixes (frequentatives and
tensifiers) seem to have come into use much more
lly since the Mid.K. period. The process of forming
rds by this method is still a live one. I think
e may assume that at earlier stages the obsolete
fixes were just as alive.

It would seem that over-complexity may have led
the decline in use of the other affixes. The pro-
feration of single consonant prefixes, and the free-
m to put an infixed nasal in the sequence so created
y have led to the separation of CN as a prefix.[5] By
e time that the nasal consonant was representing the
minalizing infix, the causative infix and the nasal
ement of a prefix, the pronunciation of v̌N was being
duced to an unrecognizable neutral vowel anyway
.g., Mod. colloquial kəsaoy for literate kɔmsaoy).

To summarize the diachronic situation in respect

of functions without reference to the affixes them-
selves, the four main grammatical effects of the Khmer
affixes have been nominalization, causation, attribu-
tion, and repetition or intensification of meaning.
The first two were well attested in O.K. but are now
obsolete to the extent that new methods are used for
the creation of nouns (ka:(r) or seckdɤy plus verb)
and new phrases express causation (thvɤ: 'aoy, nɔəm
'aoy plus verb). The third, attribution, was just
possibly new in Mid.K. times (but probably not) and
is now more or less fossilized. The last seems to
have developed considerably since Mid.K. times and
to be definitely flourishing.

COMPLETE LIST OF COLLECTED MIDDLE KHMER DATA

     Several derivatives and bases occur more than
once and with a variety of spellings. It seemed
desirable to give a reference for each item. There-
fore a particular citation from an inscription---
chosen largely for the clarity of its meaning in the
context---is given and it is represented faithfully
with its spelling, whether or not this happens to be
typical, helpful and satisfactory for comparison with
other related words cited with it. References give
the Cambodian number of the inscription (and not the
Arabic) and the line of the occurrence, both being
taken from the printed text. I have followed S.
Lewitz (1970, 1971) in using A, B, etc. to indicate
the face of the inscription. The sign + precedes the
citation of a base, if such has been found in Mid.K.
It therefore marks the pairs of words (derivative +
base) which form the synchronic evidence for the af-

fixes placed in the tables without parentheses. The
method of transliteration for Mid.K. is that of S.
ewitz[6] and for O.K. that of G. Cœdès while the
ranscription for Mod.K. is my own (1968).

The spelling was being developed during the pe-
iod covered by the inscriptions so as to keep up with
hanges of pronunciation. In some examples derivative
nd base may seem more unlike each other than they
eed, because one has the new spelling and one the
ld. Certain features of the spelling which may need
xplanation are:

i. Gemination of the final consonant
occurs as a device to mark the end of a word,
as in O.K., or to indicate the shortening of
a preceding vowel.

ii. In words which have o in O.K. and
the long inherent vowel in Mod.K., the Mid.K.
spelling is either o or a.

iii. New symbols were just coming into
use to distinguish from e the vowel nuclei
which were to become Mod.K. ae/ɛ: and aə/ɤ:.
These occur only spasmodically in the earlier
Mid.K. inscriptions.

The reader is reminded that aspiration or a
hort vowel may occur as features of juncture between
he prefix and the initial consonant of the base.
imilar features may precede an infix.

Single Consonant Prefixed

khcāt khcāy 38,11 'scattered' + cāy 37,9 'spend'.
Cf. O.K. cat 'assign', Mod.K. cat 'send (a per-
son)', ca:y 'spend', cat-ca:y 'organize (people)',
khcat-khca:y 'scattered'.

khjāpp 8,11 'firmly'. *Cf.* Mod.K. khcɔ̀əp 'firm', cɔ̀əp 'join' v.tr.

c   chpoṅ 19,8 'older sibling, relative' (never used with p-ūn 'younger sibling') + poṅ 20,20 'older sibling' (occurs frequently with p-ūn). *Cf.* Mod. K. cbɔ:ŋ, bɔ:ŋ, with similar meanings.

Rd.c   cacāy 27,14 'contribute' (*re* several people) + cāy 37,9 'spend' *Cf.* O.K. cicāy (?) which occurs chiefly with the sense 'spoil, do harm to'. Mod. K. ca:y 'spend'.

t   thleṅ 3,17 'rise up' + hlœṅ 34,23 'up'. *Cf.* O.K. tleṅ 'go up', Mod.K. thlaəŋ 'arrogant', laəŋ 'go up'.

p   phcaṅ 2,36 'do perfectly, perform as well as possible' + caṅ 38,44 'wish'. *Cf.* Mod.K. phcɔŋ, cɔŋ, with similar meanings. phcāṅ in phcāl phcāṅ 38,39 'outwit, overcome'. *Cf.* Mod.K. phcaɲ 'defeat', phca:l-phcaɲ 'outwit, overcome', caɲ 'be defeated'.

phdim 31,B,18 'put together for comparison, equal'. *Cf.* Mod.K. pht̀wm *id.*, tùm 'yoke' v.tr.. *Cf.* also O.Mon, O.K. dnem 'yoked animal'.

phgat 2,36 'attend carefully to, ensure' + gat 38,39 'exact (of time)'. *Cf.* Mod.K. phkùət in phkùət-phkùəŋ 'provide, ensure', kùət 'provide, ensure', kùət 'exact (of time)'.

phjum 38,4 'place together' + jum 38,52 'around'. *Cf.* Mod.K. phcùm, cùm, with similar meanings.

phtiṅ 38,5 'inform' + tyiṅ 38,5 'know'. *Cf.* O.K. tyaṅ 'know', Mod.K. pdɤŋ 'inform against, accuse' dɤŋ 'know'.

phtūr 31,B,23 'exchange'. *Cf.* Mod.K. pdo:(r) *id.* do:(r) 'barter'.

pjāpp 38,12 'fix, join together' v.tr. *Cf.* Mod. phcɔ̀əp *id.*, cɔ̀əp 'join' v. intr.

plek 38,46 'special'. *Cf.* Mod.K. plaek *id.*, laek 'different'.

prāpp 39,28 'quell, suppress'. *Cf.* Mod.K. pra:p *id.*, rì:əp 'low-lying'.

prīeṅ 38,19 'close associate' + rīeṅ 38,27 'continue one after the other'. *Cf.* Mod.K. prìəŋ in prìəŋ-lì:ən 'neighbors', rìəŋ 'continue one after the other'.

[m]   mnak 38,19 'one person' + anak *passim* 'person'. *Cf.* O.K. anak, Mod.K. mnɛ̀ək, nɛ̀ək, with similar meanings.

msaen 38,44 'hundred *thousand*' + saen 11,15 'hundred thousand' (classifier). *Cf.* Mòd.K. msaen, saen, with similar meanings.

mtoñ 25,29 'once' + toñ 31,B,4 'occasion, time'. *Cf.* Mod.K. mdɔ:ŋ, dɔ:ŋ, with similar meanings.

ralañ 38,22 'going beyond, passing beyond' + lañ 9,49 'long (of time)'. *Cf.* Mod.K. rəlɔ̀:ŋ 'going beyond', lùəŋ[7] (i) 'going beyond' (ii) 'in the course of time'.

ralāy: occurs with raloc 16,24 'destroyed'. *Cf.* Mod.K. rəlì:əy 'melted; destroyed', lì:əy 'melt' v. intr.

rasāy 17,52 'released' + sāy 38,46 'widely diffused'. *Cf.* Mod.K. rəsa:y 'undone, released', sa:y 'spread, diffused'.

ltoḥ 6 A,41 'freed' + toḥ 31,B,22 'free, shake off' v.tr. *Cf.* Mod.K. rədɔh ~ lədɔh, dɔh, with similar meanings.

srūt occurs with its base rūt 39,17 'with all speed'. *Cf.* Mod.K. sro:t 'making haste', sro:t-rù:t 'with all speed'.

sliñ 10,8 'N. of a coin worth 4 *pād*' + liñ 26,20. Alternative form of tamliñ. *Cf.* O.K. sliñ, liñ 'weight measures for silver', Mod.K. slɤŋ 'N. of an obsolete coin worth 4 ba:t or 20 cents.'

Two Consonants Prefixed

kaṃmpāñ 38,6 'keep secret' + pāṃñ 38,53 'put as a screen, place in front of'. *Cf.* Mod.K. kɔmban 'secret', ban 'put as a screen, place in front of'.

kanloñ 37,60 'pass (of time), be past, former' + lañ 9,49 'long (of time)'. *Cf.* O.K. kanloñ 'past, deceased', Mod.K. kɔnlɔ:ŋ 'passed over; gone (of time)', lùəŋ[7] (i) 'going beyond' (ii) 'in the course of time'.

kumfa[8] 39,21 'cause to be together, cause to be companions'. *Cf.* Mod.K. kɔmdɔ:(r) *id.*, dɔ: 'crossing-place, ferry' (< Viet.)

kra-em 38,48 'sweet, pleasant'. *Cf.* Mod.K. 'aem '*sweet*'.

kraval 38,41 'trouble'. *Cf.* Mod.K. krəvɔl in krəvɔl-krəva:y 'worry', vùəl 'go round; be disturbed in mind'.

cN   camlaek 37,53 'interesting'. *Cf.* Mod.K. cɔmlaek
      id., laek 'different'.

Rd. cN jañjaek 38,11 'split, severed (plural)'. *Cf.*
      Mod.K. cè:k 'parted, separated'.

    jṪñjṪñ 13,17 'measure of weight'. *Cf.* O.K. jyeṅ
    id., Mod. cùəncì:ŋ 'weighing scales', cùəncùŋ
    'consider, ponder'.

tN   dantap[9] 32,30 '--teen' (in numerals). *Cf.* O.K.
      tap 'ten', Mod.K. dɔndɔp '--teen', dɔp 'ten'.

    diṅhem[9] 16,28 'swell up, be insolent'. *Cf.* Mod.
    K. dɔŋhaəm 'breath, air which is breathed', haəm
    'puffed up, inflated'.

    tamṅhae 38,50 'accompany'. *Cf.* Mod.K. dɔŋhae 'in
    procession', hae 'accompany'.

    tāṁmhlœṅ[10] 34,23 'raise up' + hlœṅ 34,23 'up'.
    Cf. O.K. tleṅ 'go up', Mod.K. dɔmlaəŋ 'elevate',
    thlaəŋ 'arrogant', laəŋ 'go up'.

    tantiṅ 39,20 'ask for hand in marriage' + tyiṅ
    38,5 'know'. *Cf.* O.K. tiṅ 'know', Mod.K. dɔndɤŋ,
    dɤŋ, with similar meanings.

    tamliṅ. 21,16 'measure of weight smaller than
    jañjṪñ but greater than sliṅ'. + liṅ 16,B,8 'al-
    ternative form of tamliṅ'. *Cf.* O.K. liṅ, sliṅ
    'weight measures for gold and silver', Mod.K.
    dɔmlɤŋ, 'weight measure approximately equivalent
    to 1 ounce (thlɤŋ); weigh'.

tr   tra-āl 17,47 'joyful'. *Cf.* Mod.K. trə'a:l *id.*,
    'a:l 'be eager to'.

    trakāl 31,B,6 'new, novel, interesting' + kāl
    'time'. *Cf.* Mod.K. trəka:l, ka:l, with similar
    meanings.

pN   pambeñ 38,32 'fulfil' + beñ 38,47 'full'. *Cf.*
    Mod.K. bɔmpèɲ, pèɲ, with similar meanings.

    pammpaek 36,13 'break' v.tr. + paek 38,11
    'broken'. *Cf.* Mod.K. bɔmbaek, baek, with simila
    meanings.

    pammpuoss 37,17 'cause to become a monk' + pūs
    43 'be a monk'. *Cf.* O.K. pos 'be a monk', Mod.k
    bɔmbu:əs, bu:əs, with meanings as in Mid.K.

    pañcām 31,B,9 'serve as, be used as' + cāṁm 38,
    'reckon, remember'. *Cf.* O.K. cam 'provide', Mo
    K. bɔncam 'pawn' v.tr., prəcam 'be for the use
    of, have reference to', cam, 'guard; remember'.

    pañccuh 4,B,21-2 'put down, place (ashes of the
    dead) ceremonially' + cuh 2,30 'go down'. *Cf.*
    O.K. cuh 'put down in writing', Mod.K. bɔncoh

'cause to go down', cɔh 'go down'.

pandan 38,24 'soften' v.tr. + dan 38,8 'supple, soft'. *Cf*. Mod.K. bɔntùən, tùən with similar meanings.

pandātt 34,17 'yard-stick, ruler'. *Cf*. Mod.K. bɔntɔ̀ət *id*., tɔ̀ət in tlèəŋ-tɔ̀ət 'accurate'.

pandūl 3,B,10 'words, speech' + dūl 32,14 'bear on the head, speak with respect'. *Cf*. O.K. pandval 'give order (*re* King's order), Mod.K. bɔntu:l 'words, speech (royal vocabulary)', tù:l 'carry on the head, speak respectfully'.

paṅgāp 17,73 'order' v.tr. + gắpp 38,22 'proper, suitable'. *Cf*. Mod.K. bɔŋkɔ̀əp, kɔ̀əp, with similar meanings.

paṅhey 38,15 'finish' v.tr. + hey *passim* 'already'. *Cf*. Mod.K. bɔŋhaəy, haəy, with similar meanings.

pan-iss 2,24 'complete, final' + is 31,B,10 'all'. *Cf*. O.K. is 'all', Mod.K. bɔŋ'ɔs, 'ɔs, with meanings as for Mid.K.

paṅket 19,11 'begotten, one's own (of a child)' + ket 8,6 'be born'. *Cf*. O.K. ket 'period of the waxing moon', Mod.K. bɔŋkaət 'beget, give birth; one's own (of a child)', kaət 'be born, arise, happen; east'.

paṅkhān 38,5 'bring to naught, cause to be fruitless'. *Cf*. Mod.K. bɔŋkha:n *id*., kha:n 'miss, fail'.

paṅkhus 38,25 'cause to go wrong' + khos 19,26 'wrong' adj. *Cf*. Mod.K. bɔŋkhos, khos, with similar meanings.

panluh 3,72 'cause to arrive, convey to' + luh *passim* 'by the time that, when'. *Cf*. O.K. loh 'as far as', Mod.K. luh 'when'.

pantāl 9,27 'lead to, produce a result'. *Cf*. Mod.K. bɔnda:l 'result, lead to', da:l 'spread (like fire)'.

pansaṃ 37,55 'unite with, put together'. *Cf*. O.K. saṃ, phsam *'put together'*, Mod.K. phsɔm 'unite'.

pañyol 18,35 'explain' + yal 38,28 'see'. *Cf*. Mod.K. pù̀ənyùəl 'explain', yùəl 'see; understand'.

prakop 3,60 'confer' v.tr. + kopr 3,52 'endowed with, possessing'. *Cf*. Mod.K. prəkɔ:p 'furnished with, endowed with', kɔ:p 'having sufficient, being in a state of ease'.

pramūl 38,12 'gather together' v.tr. + mūl 38,12
'into a whole, together'. *Cf.* Mod.K. prəmo:l
'gather together', mù:l 'round; the whole'.

pratāp 34,10 'prepare, arrange'. The occurrence
of rantāp 'offerings, gifts; prepare' 3,A,67 and
of Mod.K. prədap 'arrange; utensil', rùəndap
'offerings', lùmdap 'sequence' suggests a root
tap not found in Mod.K. but current in Mod. Mon,
tɔp 'arrange in sequence'.

pravaen 34,24 'length' + vaen 39,74 'long (of
time)'. *Cf.* O.K. praven 'length', ven (?) 'long
Mod.K. prəvaeŋ 'length', vɛ̀:ŋ 'long'.

rN ramlān 3,B,36 'wipe out, banish'. *Cf.* Mod.K.
rùmlì:əŋ *id.*, li:əŋ 'clean up, wash'.

rammlan 37,60 'pass (of time)' + lan 9,49 'long
(of time)'. *Cf.* Mod.K. rùmlɔ̀:ŋ 'pass over, go
beyond, past', lùəŋ[7] (i) 'going beyond' (ii) 'in
the course of time'.

randāh 24,32 'thunderbolt'. *Cf.* Mod.K. rùəntɛ̀əh
id., tɛ̀əh 'hit with palm, clap'.

rangoh 24,32 'fall off, come loose, be loose'.
Cf. Mod.K. rùəŋkùəh *id.*, kùəh 'strike, beat'.

rantāpp 3,67 'offerings', 26,16 'prepare'. *Cf.*
Mod.K. rùəndap *id.* Both would seem to relate,
like Mid.K. pratāp 'prepare', antāpp 'next, afte
that' to a root *tap not found in Khmer but cur-
rent in Mod.Mon, tɔp 'arrange in sequence'; *cf.*
also Mod.K. lùmdap 'sequence'.

1N lamtoh 6,A,23 'free' v.tr. + toh 31,B,22 'free'
adj. *Cf.* Mod.K. rùmdɔh ~ lùmdɔh 'free' v.tr.,
dɔh 'take off (clothing), free' adj.

sN samlaeñ 31,B,21 'friend'. *Cf.* Mod.K. sɔmlaɲ *id.*
The occurrence of Mid.K. sraleñ, 4,B,4 'love'
v., O.K. slave-name sralañ, Mod.K. srəlaɲ 'love'
v. suggests a root *laɲ not yet found.[11] sanlap
38,48 'feel faint, go weak'. *Cf.* Mod.K. sɔnlɔp
id., lɔp 'confused'. The occurrence of lɔp in
the Ream Ker (III, p. 12,1.9) 'rise in a cloud
(*re* dust)' and of srəlɔp (*loc.cit.*) 'obscuring'
and of trəlɔp (III, p. 22,1.8) 'cloud over'
suggest a literal 'obscuring' as the primary
meaning of this base.

sr sragat 2,16 'concentrate' + gat 38,39 'exact (oi
time)'. *Cf.* Mod.K. srəkùət in srəkùət-srəkùm
'concentrate in meditation', kùət 'exact (of
time, quantity)'.

sralah 15,10 'clear, free'. *Cf.* Mod.K. srəlah
id., lὲəh 'clear out of the way'.

sraleñ 4,B,4 'love' v. The occurrence of Mid.K.
samlaeñ 'friend', O.K. sralañ (slave-name), Mod.
K. səmlaɲ 'friend', srəlaɲ 'love' v. suggests a
root *laɲ not yet found.[11]

aṃbi 32,21 'from' + biy 38,15 'about'. *Cf.* O.K.
aṃvi 'from', Mod.K. ʔɔmpì: 'from, about', pì:
'from, about, at (of past time)'.

aṃmcās 21,20 'master'. *Cf.* O.K. cas 'old', Mod.
K. ʔɔmcas 'master', cas 'old'.

anle 2,40 'place' + le 26,8 'on, above'. *Cf.*
O.K. anle, le, Mod.K. ʔɔnlɤ̀:, lɤ̀:, with similar
meanings.

aṅrūs 34,18 'file (metal tool)'. *Cf.* Mod.K.
ʔɔɲrù:s *id.*, rù:s 'file down'.

antăpp 3,27 'next, after that'. *Cf.* Mod.K.
ʔɔndap 'level, order; ordinary'. Both would
seem to relate, like Mid.K. pratāp 'prepare',
rantāpp 'offerings; prepare' to a root *tap not
found in Khmer but current in Mod.Mon, tɔp 'to
arrange in sequence'.

Single Non-Nasal Consonant Infixed

lpā 38,15 'epilogue' + lā 39,49 'take one's
leave'. *Cf.* Mod.K. lì:ə 'take one's leave'.

rapⴑen 38,17 'training, method'. *Cf.* O.K. ryyan
'learn'. Mod.K. rəbiən 'method, learning', rìən
'learn'.

Single Nasal Consonant Infixed.

…ere root has a single initial consonant:

chmuoñ 31,22 'business-man'. *Cf.* Mod.K. chmu:əɲ
id., cù:əɲ 'do business'.

khnœy 30,14 'cushion'. *Cf.* Mod.K. khnaəy *id.*,
kaəy 'lean, rest'.

khnos 37,56 'grater'. *Cf.* Mod.K. khnaos *id.*,
kaos 'grate' v.

phnūs 3,A,44 'the religious life, monkhood' +
pūs 3,A,43 'be a monk'. *Cf.* O.K. pnos (slave-
name), pos 'be a monk', Mod. K. phnu:əs 'being
a monk', bu:əs 'be a monk'.

snoṅ 3,A,24 'paying back'. *Cf.* O.K. soṅ 'repay'. Mod.K. sno:ŋ 'replacement', sɔ:ŋ 'repay'.

Where root has a 2-place initial consonant sequence:

N,m banrāy[12] 38,12 'resplendent' + brāy 4,C,22 'pretty, shimmering' *Cf.* Mod.K. puənri:əy, prì:əy, with similar meanings.

camboḥ 3,A,18 'towards, directed to' + cboḥ 31,B 14 'towards' *Cf.* Mod.K. cɔmpùəh, chpùəh, with similar meanings.

camhut 31,B,29 'having the power to bring things to pass, efficacious' + chut 31,B,33 'effective' (especially of wishes for the future)'. *Cf.* Mod.K. cɔmhot 'effectiveness', chot 'effective', both used in connections with magic, prophecies, etc.

camlaṅ 12,15 'inaugurate + chloṅ 10,4 'start'. *Cf.* O.K. cloṅ 'inaugurate', Mod.K. cɔmlɔ:ŋ 'inaugurate, take across, copy (a written document)', chlɔ:ŋ 'cross over, inaugurate'.

camren 3,A,77 'cause success, increase' + cren 9,37 'many'. *Cf.* O.K. camren, cren, Mod.K. cɔmraən, craən with similar meanings.

caṅhān 9,16 'food of monks'. *Cf.* Mod.K. cɔŋhan *id.*, chan 'eat (*re* monks)'

dammṅan 34,11 'weight'. *Cf.* Mod.K. tùmŋùən *id.*, thŋùən 'heavy'.

damlāk 38,32 'let fall' + dhlāk 38,12 'fall'. *Cf.* Mod.K. tùmlèək, thlèək, with similar meanings

dumloy 38,22 'fault' + dhloy 38,18 'faulty, wrong'. *Cf.* Mod.K. thlò:y 'wrong' adj.

gammpaṅ 38,4 'the hands cupped together'. *Cf.* Mod.K. kɔmbɔŋ *id.*, kbɔŋ 'cup the hands together'

gammmrubbh 37,49 'complete' v.tr. + grap 38,28 'all'. *Cf.* Mod.K. kùmrùp, krùp, with similar meanings.

jammṅœ 21, 11 'illness'. *Cf.* Mod.K. cùmŋẁ: *id.* chẁ: 'ill'.

jamrov 34,24 'depth'. *Cf.* Mod. K. cùmrʸu *id.*, crʸu 'deep'.

jumrah 31,B,4 'clean' v.tr. + jrah 15,10 'free, uncluttered'. *Cf.* Mod.K. cùmrèəh, crèəh, with similar meanings.

kamtiñ 9,29 'owing a debt, bonded, enslaved'. *Cf.*
O.K. ktiñ 'debt', Mod.K. kɔmdɤŋ 'owing a debt'.

kammrāl 12,16 'cover' n. *Cf.* Mod.K. kɔmra:l *id.*,
kra:l 'laid'.

kañval 17,48 'trouble' n. *Cf.* Mod.K. kɔŋvɔl *id.*,
khvɔl 'troubled'.

kumsvoy 38,25 'weak'. *Cf.* Mod.K. kɔmsaoy 'weak
person; weak (of a person)', khsaoy 'weak'.

kumlamñ 38,44 'strength' + khlañ 38,44 'strong'.
Cf. Mod.K. kɔmlaŋ, khlaŋ, with similar meanings.

pamre 34,8 'serve' + praə 39,27 'use the services
of, command'. *Cf.* O.K. pamre, pre, Mod.K. bɔmraə,
praə, with similar meanings.

pammros 8,7 'time or state of servitude', 37,47
'freed person' + pros 9,44 'set free, save'. *Cf.*
Mod.K. bɔmraos 'freed person', praos 'free, save
(especially of the saving of the Buddha)'.

pandăp 37,22 'next'. *Cf.* Mod.K. bɔntɔ̀əp *id.*,
phtɔ̀əp 'put next to each other'.

pandātt 34,17 'yard-stick, ruler'. *Cf.* Mod.K.
bɔntɔ̀ət *id.*, phtɔ̀ət in phtìəŋ - phtɔ̀ət 'meticu-
lous', tɔ̀ət in tìəŋ - tɔ̀ət 'accurate'.

pañgam 3,A,14 'greet respectfully with palms
placed together'. *Cf.* O.K. pañgam *id.*, Mod.K.
bɔŋkùm *id.* The occurrence of phkùm in phsɔm-phkùm
'unite (in marriage)' suggests a root *kùm 'to-
gether'.

pantām 21,15 'instruction' + phtām 16,12 'in-
struct'. *Cf.* Mod.K. bɔndam, phdam, with similar
meanings.

pararās (faulty spelling for *pamrās' which the
context confirms) 34,8, used with pamre, 'serve in
various ways'. *Cf.* Mod.K. bɔmraə-bɔmras 'take on
any task that comes', praə-pras 'use in various
ways'.

sam-āt 3,A,21 'clean up' + s-āt 38,2 'nicely
turned out, presentable, pretty'. *Cf.* Mod.K.
sɔm?a:t, s?a:t, with similar meanings.

samliñ 38,46 'stare at'. *Cf.* Mod.K. sɔmlɤŋ *id.*,
slɤŋ 'still, fixed'.

sammrāpp 4,23 'for the use of, serving as' + srāp
38,50 'ready at hand'. *Cf.* Mod.K. sɔmrap, srap,
with similar meanings.

sammrec 38,15 'finish' v.tr. + srecc 38,18
'finished'. *Cf.* Mod.K. sɔmrac, srac, with similar

meanings.

saṁnakk 3,B,9 'stay at, in'. *Cf*. Mod.K. sɔmnak
id., snak 'stay overnight'.

saṁtaeṅ 12,14 'expound' + staeṅ 38,34 'clear'.
Cf. Mod.K. sɔmdaeŋ, sdaeŋ, with similar meanings

saṁtec 1,16 'Highness' + stac 2,12 'prince'. *Cf*
O.K. stāc 'go' (royal vocabulary), Mod.K. sɔmdac
'Highness', sdac (i) 'prince' (ii) 'go' (royal
vocabulary).

taṁkal 36,3 'place' v. *Cf*. Mod.K. dɔmkɔl *id*.,
thkɔl 'resting, supported'.

tamlā 2,9 'purity' + thlā 36,2 'pure'. *Cf*. Mod.
dɔmla:, thla:, with similar meanings.

tāṁmhlœṅ 34,23 'raise up' + thleṅ 3,A,17 'rise u
+ hlœṅ 34,23 'up, rising'. *Cf*. O.K. tleṅ 'go up
Mod.K. dɔmlaəŋ 'elevate', thlaəŋ 'arrogant', laə
'go up'.

tammlaiy 37,8 'cost' n. + thlai 38,2 'valuable'.
Cf. O.K. tlai 'dear', Mod.K. dɔmlay 'value', thɨ
'dear; cost' v.

taṁpar 34,13 'instrument for scraping, gouging
out'. *Cf*. Mod.K. dɔmba:(r) *id*., tba:(r) 'gouge
out'.

tāṅvāy (sp. with ˘ pronounced ṅ) 15,15 'offering
+ thvāy 4,A,22 'offer'. *Cf*. O.K. taṅhvāy, tvāy,
Mod. dɔŋva:y, thva:y, with similar meanings.

tuṁruṅ, in tuṁreh tuṁruṅ 36,27 'correct' v.tr. +
traṅ 38,17 'having regard to, touching upon'. *C*
Mod.K. dɔmrɔŋ, dɔmrae~dɔmrɔŋ 'correct' v.tr., tr
'straight, towards, touching upon'.

mn aṁmnāj 38,42-3 'power' + āc 32,33 'have the powe
to'. *Cf*. O.K. āc, Mod.K. ʔɔmna:c, ʔa:c, with
similar meanings.

aṁṅass 37,24 'the end, having gone through all'
is 30,18 'all'. *Cf*. O.K. is, Mod.K. ʔɔmnɔh, ʔɤs
ʔɔs, with similar meanings, ʔɔmnɤh 'from then
onwards'.

aṁnat 38,39 'endurance, deprivation' + at 38,39
'be without, endure'. *Cf*. Mod.K. ʔɔmnɔt, ʔɔt,
with similar meanings.

amnoy 31,B,19 'gift' + oy *passim* 'give'. *Cf*.
O.K. amnoy, oy, Mod.K. ʔɔmnaoy, ʔaoy, with simil
meanings.

bvuṃnak 2,6 'refuge'. *Cf.* Mod.K. pủmnèek *id.*,
pèek 'attach to'.

bvumnol 38,21 'speech' + bol 32,18 'say'. *Cf.*
Mod.K. pùmnò:l, pò:l, with similar meanings.

caṃnaṅ 3,B,21 'desire' n. *Cf.* Mod.K. cɔmnɔŋ *id.*,
cɔŋ 'desire' v.

cuṃnaṅy 38,21 'entanglement' + caṅy 38,14 'com-
pose'. *Cf.* Mod.K. cɔmnɔ:ŋ 'tying, state of being
tied', cɔ:ŋ 'tie, string together, compose'.

damnāy 34,27 'prophecy' + dāy 38,7 'prophesy'.
Cf. Mod.K. tùmnì:ey, tì:ey, with similar meanings.

dumnebv 26,10 'beginning with'. This word, cur-
rent in O.K. and apparently borrowed from Skt.
damnepra, seems *to have given rise to a base*, debv
9,25 'then, next', rather than *vice versa!* *Cf.*
Mod.K. tùmnì:p 'modern, recent', tì:p 'then, next'.

jaṃnuṃ 8,4 'meeting, gathering' + juṃ 38,52
'around'. *Cf.* Mod.K. cùmnùm, cùm, with similar
meanings.

guṃmnit 19,4 'thought' + git 3,B,35 'think'. *Cf.*
Mod.K. kùmnùt, kùt, with similar meanings.

guṃnuor 38,9 'suitability, propriety, decorum'.
Cf. Mod.K. kùmnù:e(r) *id.*, kù:e(r) 'proper'.

kaṃnāc 39,28 'badly-behaved person; badly-behaved
(of a person)'. *Cf.* Mod.K. kɔmna:c *id.*, ka:c
'behaving badly'.

kaṃnāt 38,12 'pieces' + kat 4,B,22 'cut'. *Cf.*
Mod.K. kɔmnat, kat, with similar meanings.

kuṃnaeñ 38,36 'miserly'. *Cf.* Mod.K. kɔmnaɲ *id.*,
kaɲ 'be very critical'.

kuṃnatr 31,B,32 'fixed, definite'. *Cf.* Mod.K.
kɔmnɔt *id.*, kɔt 'fix, note down'.

kuṃnet 13,32 'birth' + ket 8,6 'be born'. *Cf.*
O.K. ket 'wax(of moon)', Mod.K. kɔmnaet 'birth',
kaet 'be born, wax (of moon)'.

paṃnaṅ 38,29 'wish'. *Cf.* Mod.K. bɔmnɔ:ŋ *id.*,
pɔ:ŋ[13] 'wish'.

saṃmnāṅ 32,21 'construction, restoration' + sāṅ
32,21 'construct, restore'. *Cf.* Mod.K. sɔmna:ŋ
'that which has been constructed; one's destiny
(which has been formed by earlier actions)',
sa:ŋ 'construct, establish'.

samnal 38,32 'remainder' + sāly 38,6 'remain'.
Cf. Mod.K. sɔmnɔl, sɔl, with similar meanings.

saṃnūm 2,28 'request' n. + sūm 2,27 'request' v
Cf. O.K. sɔm 'request' v., Mod.K. sɔmno:m, so:m
with similar meanings.

taṃmnāc 37,51 'finished' + tec 10,18 'come to an
end'. *Cf.* Mod.K. dɔmnac, 'end, breaking off',
dac 'torn, separated, ended'.

taṃmniñ 18,22 'witness' + tῙñ 18,31 'know'. *Cf*
O.K. tyañ, Mod.K. dɔmnɣŋ 'knowing, news', dɣŋ
'know'.

taṃHah 36,20 'continuation' + ῐa 39,38 'join'.
Cf. Mod.K. tɔmnɔ:, tɔ:, with similar meanings.

rn jranῙk 37,56 'digging-stick, spade' + jik 31,B,
'dig'. *Cf.* Mod.K. crənῐ:k, cῐ:k, *with similar*
meanings.

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[1]In suggesting that I might have had further e-
dence, I refer to the 7th volume of *Inscriptions du
Cambodge* by G. Coedès, which appeared in 1964 and to
my own gradual building up of a glossary of the O.K.
vocabulary which is still in progress.

[2]Devices for creating this distinction were be
tried out during the two centuries of the Mid.K. in-
scriptions, showing that a differentiation in pronun
ciation was being made.

[3]Here I am at variance with Huffman (1967), wh
maintains that causative *m is preserved before any c
sonant, but am in agreement with Jenner (1969).

[4]This I have by personal communication from S.
Lewitz.

[5]See Jenner, *op. cit.* p. 173 foll.

[6]I have cited examples from inscriptions which
Madame Lewitz has not yet published and have needed
represent words in which the diacritic " occurred.
This is placed over the appropriate consonant in the
transliteration.

[7]Modern Khmer has the shortened inherent vowel
an irregularity if the suggested relationships with
Mod. rəlὸ:ŋ and kɔnlɔ:ŋ are a fact.

[8]The accent in the transcription represents a
short vertical mark in a similar position in the Mid
dle Khmer spelling.

[9] dantap, diṅhem. Orthographic confusion here produces the Skt. sonant symbol possibly in the attempt to distinguish ṭ and imploded d.

[10] Also entered as an infixed form, owing to the occurrence in Mid. K. of thleñ, which could be intermediate between hlœñ and tāṃmhlœñ.

[11] As Jenner indicates, *op. cit.*, p. 137.

[12] The *Vacananukram Khmer* suggests for this word ənrì:əy the derivation, Pali vaṇṇa + Khmer rì:əy. However, the possibility of its being an infixed form from prì:əy seems worth considering. The Pali-Khmer combination seems uncharacteristic of Khmer compounds, likely to have had the ṇ pronounced, and difficult to understand!

[13] A rare instance for a Mid K. word having single initial p which is still pronounced p (and not b) in Mod. K. Owing to the spelling of the word, its infixed derivative bɔmnɔ:ŋ has the formal pronunciation with initial b.

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