LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCES BETWEEN PROTO-KUKI-CHIN, HAKHA LAI, AND SIX MARAIC VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT

The list presented here is intended as an elicitation program for future research on Maraic varieties of Kuki-Chin. As such, it includes both data used to create the elicitation instrument and data collected using it. The priority in this list is to maximize the possibility of eliciting different rhyme types for comparative analysis purposes.

Key Terms— Kuki-Chin, Zophei, Lutuv, Mara, Zotung, Hakha Lai, Lexical correspondences

1. LIST DESCRIPTION

In order to facilitate future research on Kuki-Chin languages, especially on Maraic varieties, this paper offers lexical correspondences between several synchronic Kuki-Chin languages organized by Proto-Kuki-Chin etyma to facilitate lexical comparison. The sources of data included in that list are varied. Proto-Kuki-Chin reconstructions, Hakha Lai, and Mara items are all from VanBik (2009); Tlawngrang, Lawngtlang, and Nuitah Zophei, as well as Hnaring Lutuv items are all from field data collected by the author, and Zotung data is from Shintani, 2016. Apart from Hakha Lai, all varieties included here are considered Maraic in VanBik (2009)

The original elicitation instrument was created by comparing Tlawngrang and Lawngtlang Zophei field data from Appendix A with VanBik (2009). There were several principles used in creating the list:

- 1) **Include at least one of each Proto-Kuki-Chin rhyme type.** This principle prioritizes identifying diachronic rhyme change through comparison of Proto-Kuki-Chin rhymes with any other data sets added to the list.
- 2) **For each Proto-Kuki-Chin rhyme type, give priority to lexical items found in both varieties of Zophei.** This principle prioritizes lexical items likely to be more widely known between Zophei varieties.

- 3) **For each Proto-Kuki-Chin rhyme type, include all different Zophei rhymes.** This principle prioritizes inclusion of lexical items where further elicitation will likely encounter variation.
- 4) **For lexical items found in both varieties of Zophei, give priority to those with a correspondence in Mara.** Mara is the most closely related language to Zophei in VanBik (2009), so prioritizing correspondences with those data facilitates interaction with synchronic data. It also promotes inclusion of lexical items likely to be found in Mara and other Mara-influenced varieties.

To the Proto-Kuki-Chin reconstruction, the Tlawnggrang and Lawngtlang Zophei data sets, and the Mara data from VanBik (2009), four additional data sets were added: Hakha Lai data from VanBik (2009), Zotung data from Shintani (2016), and field data from Hnaring Lutuv and Nuitah Zophei that was collected using this instrument with the help of Sui Hnem Par and Kimberly Sakhong, respectively. Following are descriptions of those data sets and their inclusion in the data set.

Proto-Kuki-Chin reconstruction. This list builds off of VanBik's (2009) reconstructions with an eye towards future elicitation using the list. Using the widest variety of reconstructed rhymes offers future field workers the best chances of quickly finding different paths of diachronic rhyme development and determining what rhymes are in a language. Reconstructions are marked with an asterisk (*).

Lawngtlang Zophei. These data were elicited using VanBik (2009) as part of a larger project from Spring 2018 to Summer 2020 with the help of Zai Sung, a 23-year-old native speaker from Lawngtlang. She currently lives in Indianapolis, IN. Note that in Lawngtlang Zophei final glottal stop is marked with <h>.

Tlawnggrang Zophei. These data were elicited using VanBik (2009) as part of a larger project from Spring 2018 to Spring 2019 with the help of Thomas Thawngza, a 22-year-old native speaker born outside of Tlawnggrang to Zophei-speaking parents from Tlawnggrang and Zephai (reportedly the same variety of Zophei). His family moved back to Tlawnggrang when he was young. He currently lives in Indianapolis, IN. Note that in Tlawnggrang Zophei, final glottal stop is marked with <h>.

Mara. The data used for this data set are from VanBik (2009), the only Maraic language included there. In order to facilitate direct comparison with the text, Mara data were prioritized. Though VanBik (2009) relies on Mara orthography, he also notes where pronunciations do not mirror orthographic conventions. For those lexical items, I have included the phonetic transcription rather than the orthography.

Hakha Lai. Much of VanBik's (2009) Proto-Kuki-Chin rhyme inventory can be found in Hakha Lai, so inclusion of Hakha Lai allows for synchronic comparison. Also, many Maraic language speakers also speak Hakha Lai, making it a useful stimulus list in elicitation. The orthography used is from the source text.

Zotung. Shintani's (2016) word list is the only available information on Zotung and its inclusion offers the first diachronic comparison between Zotung and other Kuki-Chin languages. The orthography is modified from the source text to indicate tone and nasality as diacritics where Shintani (2016) uses numbers to mark tone and final <n> to mark nasality.

Nuitah Zophei. These data were elicited in Spring 2020 using this instrument with the help of Kimberly Sakhong, a 21-year-old native speaker from Nuitah (Leitak). Kimberly was born to Zophei-Speaking parents in Nuitah, then moved to Hakha when she was a baby, to Malaysia when she was 8, and to Indianapolis (where she currently resides) when she was 10.

Hnaring Lutuv. These data were elicited using this instrument from Spring 2019 to Spring 2020 as part of a larger project with the help from Sui Hnem Par, a 22-year-old native speaker born to Lutuv-speaking parents outside of Hnaring. Her family moved back to Hnaring when she was 7. She currently lives in Indianapolis, IN. Tone is not included in Lutuv transcriptions since little is yet known about the Lutuv tone system.

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2. LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCE TABLE

	PKC	H. Lai	TRZ	NTZ	LTZ	Hnaring Lutuv	Mara	Zotung	Gloss
1.	*khlii	thlîi	thlîi	thlîi	thlîi	thlîi	thlî	khî vâe khî sǎ	wind
2.	*kriʔ	triʔ	tsíi	tsíi	tsíi	tsîi	chí	rí	to fear
3.	*hniit	hniit-I hniʔ-II	hníi	hníi	hníi	hning	hnó	mǒ	to blow (one's nose)
4.	*phiat or *phiak	phiak-I phiaʔ-II	phíi	phía	phíi	phîi [pʰsîi]	phí	phí	to sweep
5.	*kil	kîl	kíi	kíi	kíi	kîi	kí	sà kí	angle, corner, horn
6.	*ruul	rûul	pá rîi	pá rîi	pá rîi	pa rîi	pā-rî	hù pò	snake
7.	*kul	kûl	sáng kîi	sáng kîi	sáng kîi	soo kîi	pa-kî	thǎ kú	twenty
8.	*6ia	bǎa	bía	bía	bíe	bie	bī	6úá	word
9.	*hrial	hrîal-I hrîal-II	tsá hrîa	hrîa	tsá hrîe	tša hrîi	chā- hrî	-	to avoid
10.	*pher	phêr	á phià	a phià	phîe	a phaa	-	phià	mat
11.	*merʔ	merʔ	mía	mía	míe	tša maa	chā- mî	-	to twist
12.	*haʔ thiaw	haʔ- thiaw	há thío	há thío	há thíu	ha thuuu	há-thī	hà chí	to sneeze
13.	*hrik	hrik	hrih	hrih	hrih	a hrîi	hrī	éiʔ	louse
14.	*kut (or *khut)	kut	kîh	kîh	kîh	kuu	kū	kúíʔ	hand
15.	*ʔim	ʔîn	íng	íng	íng	ing	ó	ʔǐ	house

16.	*riin	rīin	ríng	ríng	ríng	t̥sa r̥i̯	rò	-	to make a line
17.	*thin	th̥in	th́ing	th́ing	th́ing	th̥i̯	pa-th̥i̯	ph̥i̯	liver
18.	*thi̯	th̥i̯	èè s̥ing	ài s̥ing	èè s̥ing	ie s̥ing	-	-	ginger
19.	*thi̯	th̥i̯	th́ing	th́ing	th́ing	thing	thó	th̥i̯	tree, wood
20.	*kir	k̥ir-I k̥ir-II	ḱing	ḱing	ḱing	k̥əng	chā-kú	kòè	to curl
21.	*hle̯	hl̥e̯-I hl̥e̯-II	h̥ing	h̥ing	h̥ing	h̥əng	-	lí 'cheat' ʔa h̥i̯ 'lie'	to lie, cheat
22.	*doon	-	d́ing	d́ing	d́ing	d̥əng	dò	-	to drink
23.	*yuum	z̥uum-I zumʔ-II	źing	źing	źing	z̥əng	zò	ju̯/ju̯	to believe
24.	*tum	t̥um-I t̥um-II	t́ing	t́ing	t́ing	-	-	-	to intend
25.	*phun	ph̥un	ph́ing	ph́ing	ph́ing	ph̥əng	phō	-	clan, kind
26.	*hnu̯ (or *nu̯)	hma-nu̯	hn̥ing	hn̥i̯	hn̥ing	hn̥əng	-	nù l̥á	back
27.	*nii	n̥i̯	n̥ing	n̥i̯	n̥i̯	ning	nò	n̥i̯ (sun) n̥i̯ (day)	day, sun
28.	*hmul (or *mul)	hm̥ul	hm̥ing	hm̥i̯	hm̥i̯	hming	-	m̥i̯	hair
29.	*rian	r̥i̯an	hr̥éé	hr̥ai̯	hr̥éé	hrie	r̥ai̯	r̥u̯á	to work
30.	*lee	l̥éé	l̥éé	l̥éé	l̥éé	hnee	-	té	and, with
31.	*weʔ	veʔ	v̥éé	v̥ai̯	v̥éé	vee	-	p̥ə̀ b̥u̯à	to visit
32.	*hmeel	-	hm̥éé	hm̥ai̯	hm̥éé	hmie	-	m̥áé	face
33.	*ŋal	ŋ̥al	ng̥èé l̥ang	ng̥èé	ng̥éé l̥ang	ngie lu	ngià ly	-	shin
34.	*waay	v̥aay-I vayʔ-II	v̥èé	-	v̥èé	vie	p̥ā- v̥i̯a	-	to stray
35.	*tay	t̥ay-I t̥ay-II	t̥éé	t̥ai̯	t̥éé	tee	t̥èi̯	t̥àé	to win
36.	*phooy	ph̥ooy-I ph̥ooy-II	ph̥éé	ph̥ai̯	ph̥éé	phie	phía	-	to uproot
37.	*pa-sal	pa-s̥al	pa s̥éé	pa s̥éé	p̥á séi̯	-	-	-	husband
38.	*khaaw	kh̥aaw- bok	kh̥éé b̥ah	-	kh̥óó b̥ih	khoo buə p̥ə̀	-	-	grasshopper
39.	*raal	r̥aal	r̥èi̯	r̥èé	r̥éi̯	t̥sa rie	chā- ri̯a	rò	enemy, war
40.	*ʔal	ʔ̥al-I	èi̯	èé	èi̯	ie	i̯a	ʔa ʔè	to be salty

		ʔāl-II							
41.	*tel	tèl-I těl-II	tèi	tèè	tèi	tee	-	-	to participate
42.	*phay	phây-I phăy-II	phèi	phài	phèè	phie	-	-	to be flat
43.	*mee	me-heʔ	méi	míi	míi	mie	mi	níá	goat
44.	*θeʔ	-	sèi	síi	síi	sii	sī	θéʔ	to go
45.	*beel	bêel	bèi	bii	bíi	bii	bèi	-	pot
46.	*mool	mòol- mok-I mòol- mok-II	mèi	mii	mii	muə	-	ʔa núéʔ	to be dull
47.	*riat	pa-riat	sáng réh	són rēh	sàng réh	suo tsa rii	pā- chā-rí	tá rùà	eight
48.	*mik	mit	mèh	mih	mih	ming	mō	míʔ	eye
49.	*tiap (or *tiam)	tep-I teʔ-II	pá tèh	tèh	pá tih	-	-	ʔæ tùà	to taste
50.	*leet	leet	lèh	lèh	pá lih	-	-	líá	to change (one's mind)
51.	*ʔeek	ʔeek	éh	èh	ih	ii	-	ʔíá	feces
52.	*sat-II (*saa-I)	sâa-I sat-II	sèh	sèh	sih	səə	sà	ʔa sò	to be hot
53.	*tewʔ	tewʔ	tóó	tóí	tóó	pa-tii	pa-tei	thàè	to bite
54.	*kaar	käär	tsá kòè	kàà	tsá kòè	-	-	-	to separate
55.	*ray	-	róó	róí	róó	ruu	rēi	ʔa ròù	to take a long time
56.	*maaw	mâaw	rá mòè	-	rà móó	aa ri	rā-mò	-	bamboo
57.	*baw	bàw	bèè	bòi	bèè	buu	bàù	-	to swell, to bump up
58.	*khoyʔ	khoyʔ	khóó	khùù	khóó	khyə	-	-	to dig, touch
59.	*yuan-I *yuan-II	zûan-I zûan-II	zòè	zóí	zòè	zuu	á zó	ʔa jù	to fly
60.	*lay-baa	lây-bàa	lúi bàà	lùi bòò	lỳy báá	lyy buu	li-bà	làè	debt
61.	*tsaar	tsâar-I tsâar-II	tsàà	tsàà	tsàà	tsaa	chá	-	to be dry
62.	*thar	thâr-I thâr-II	thàà	thàà	thàà	thaa	thi	ʔa thò	to be new
63.	*woor-I) (*worʔ-II)	vòrʔ-I vôrʔ-II	váá	váá	váá	vaa	-	vùà	to throw (at)
64.	*thiam	thiâm-I thiâm-II	thái	théng	théng	thee	thái	tháè thúá	to be skillful in

		II							
65.	*rian	rĭan	rái	réng	réng	ree	rāi	rúá ló	work
66.	*lian	liān	lài	lèng	lèng	lee tung	-	-	shoulder
67.	*peem	pêem-I pĕem-II	pài	pèng	pèng	pee	pài	píá	to migrate
68.	*hrem	hrêm-I hrĕm-II	hrái	hréng	hréng	hrii	hrí	-	to torture to punish
69.	*kh(r)en	khên-I khĕn-II	tshái	tshéng	tshèng	tshee	chhài	múá kúú	to separate, to get divorced
70.	*tleen	tlen?	tlái	tléng	tléng	pa tlee	-	?a thùà	to pour in, rinse
71.	*beŋ	bèŋ-I bĕn-II	bái	béng	béng	-	-	-	to compress
72.	*tsam	tsām	tsái	tséng	tséng	dʒuo	-	-	occasion
73.	*haan	hāan-I hăan-II	hài	héng	hèng	-	hía	húé vǎe	to cease
74.	*tan	tân-I tăn-II	tái	téng	téng	tee	tái	-	to cut off
75.	*daw	dāw-I dăw-II	dái	déng	déng	tuu dee	dàù	đúú kú	to fight
76.	*roon	rōon-I ron?-II	rái	réng	réng	roo	rý	-	to pour in
77.	*hlaay (or *lay)	hlāay-I hlăay-II	hlái	hlái	hléé	-	-	-	to operate
78.	*thaw	thāw-I tho?-II	thàù	thúú	thùù	thuu	thú	tháé kú thó kú	to get up
79.	*?oo	?òo	áú	úú	úú	yə	ú	-	voice
80.	*so?	so?	sáú	súú	súú	-	sù	-	to pierce
81.	*hroop	hroop-I hro?-II	hràù	hrúú	hrùù	pa hrii	-	-	to eat (porridge)
82.	*hrol?	hrol?	hráu	hrúú	hrúú	-	-	-	to poke
83.	*zoy	zôy-I zôy-I	zàù	zùù	zùù	zyə	-	-	to be skinny
84.	*nuu	nūu	náu	nùù	núú	nung	nó	nố	mother
85.	*hruk (or *ruk)	hruk	hràù	hrúú	hrùù	hruu	-	-	to put on clothes
86.	*yum	zûm-I zûm-II	pá zàù	zùng	pá zùù	-	pa-zo	?a jǔí	to be sharp, pointed
87.	*hmuur	hmũur	hmáu	hmúú	hmúú	hmuuu	hmū	mỗ	mouth
88.	*tuuy	-	thàù	thùù	thùù	-	-	múá rùà thùà	to be tasty

89.	*đua-I (*dua-II)	dồo-I doot-II	dáu	dúú	dúú	dyə	-	-	to love
90.	*phrat-II (*phraa-I)	thră-I thrat-II	tshàh	tshàh	tshàh	phəə	phā	-	to be good
91.	*khaak	khaak	khàh	khàh	kháh	duo khaa	dà- khó	-	phlegme
92.	*sak-II (*saa-I)	săa-I sak-II	sàh	sàh	sáh	səə	sā	sà?	to build
93.	*lem-I (*lem?-II)	lem?	láng	láng	láng	-	-	-	to swallow
94.	*laam	lâam-I lăam-II	làng	làng	làng	luo	là	ʔa lò	to dance
95.	*s ^h am	sâm	sáng	sáng	sáng	suo	sá	să	hair (head)
96.	*6aan	bâan	bàng	bèng	báng	buo	bá	-	arm
97.	*klan-I (*klan?-II)	tlăn-I tlan?-II	tláng	tláng	tláng	aa thləə	chā- tlāi	-	to redeem
98.	*klaan	tlāan	tlàng	tlàng	tlàng	tluo	tlà	-	hill, mountain
99.	*đan	dân	dàng	dàng	dàng	duo	dà	-	palate
100.	*thiir	thiir (or thiâr)	thóó	thóó	tháu	thaa	thúa	-	metal
101.	*thaa	thây-I thây-II	thóó	thóó	tháu	thaa	thá	thò jố	strength
102.	*ta?	ta?	tóó	tóó	táu	taa	-	tó	to measure
103.	*hnaar	hnăar	hnóó	hnóó	hnáu	hnaa tsa buu	-	nà	nose, sinus
104.	*ŋon	ŋòn-I ŋôn-II	ngòò	ngóó	ngàu	ngaa	-	-	to be stupid
105.	*klor	tlôr-I tlôr-II	tlóó	tlòi	tláu	tlyə	tlù	-	to be oily
106.	*rook	rook-I ro?-II	ròh	ràh	ráh	rəə	rú	-	to break down
107.	*wok	vok	vòh	vàh	váh	vəə	vū	vóu?	pig
108.	*tsuap	tsuap	tsòh	tsùh	tsùh	pa tsəə	pā- chú	túa	lung
109.	*hnim	hnîm-I hnîm-II	nóng	nóng	nóng	noo	-	-	to dip
110.	*6oom	bôom	bòng	bòng	bóng	boo	bỳ	hế? 6ồ	box, basket
111.	*pom	pôm-I pôm-II	póng	pòng	póng	poo	pù	pồ	to embrace

112.	*hoon	hōon	hòng	hòng	hóng	hoo	hỳ	ʔa fú	cover
113.	*dōn (or *ton)	dōn	dòng	dóng	dóng	-	dó	-	cubit
114.	*kolʔ	kolʔ	kòng	kóng	kòng	-	-	-	to be bald
115.	*nuam-I (*nuamʔ-II)	nũam-I nuamʔ-II	nòng	nóng	nòng	nuo	-	nò ʔó	to be happy, comfortable
116.	*khuən	khũən	khòng	khòng	khòng	aa khən	khò	khúa	drum
117.	*yuu	zũu	pá zúú	pà zúú	pá zúú	pa zuu	pā-zúú	pà jú	rat, mouse
118.	*đuʔ	đuʔ	đuú	đuú	đuú	-	dũ	-	to want
119.	*suum (or *siim)	sũum	pá súú	pà súú	pà súú	pa tuu	-	tùà	to grasp
120.	*kuul	kũul-I kũul-II	kùù	kùù	kùù	kung	-	-	to be hunchbacked
121.	*hmuʔ-II (*hmuu-I)	hmũu-I hmuʔ-II	hmùh	hmùh	hmúh	hmun	hmō	múiʔ	to see
122.	*ʔuut	ʔuut-I ʔuʔ-II	ùh	ùh	ùh	uu	ú	ʔù	to burn
123.	*thuuk	thuuk-I thuʔ-II	thùh	thùh	thùh	thuu	thú	-	to be deep
124.	*ruk	pa-ruk	sáng rúh	sán rùh	sàng rúh	suo tsa ruu	pā- chá- rũ	tá rúʔ	six
125.	*puak-II (*pua-I)	pũa-I puak-II	pùh	pùh	púh	puuu	pĩ	-	to carry a person (on back)
126.	*kup	kup-I kuʔ-II	tsá kúú	kúú	tsá kúh	-	-	-	to surround, to embrace
127.	*lay	lây	lùi	lùi	lýy	pa lyy	pā-lei	læ	tongue
128.	*hool	hōol-I hōol-II	húi	húi	hýy	huu	-	-	to search for
129.	*booy	bōoy	búi	búi	býy	byy	béi	-	master
130.	*poy	pòy- moʔ-I pōy- moʔ-II	púi mòò	púi	pýy màu	pyy pəə	-	-	to matter
131.	*ruuy	rĩi-I riit-II	rúi	rúi	rýy	pa ri	pā-rĩ	rùi	to be drunk
132.	*tuy	tĩi	túi	tuí	týy	tĩi	tí	túi	water
133.	*ʔuyʔ	ʔuyʔ	ùi	uí	ỳy	-	-	-	to be rotten
134.	*tuay	tũay	rà tù	rà tù	rà týy	a ri	tèi	rùʔ túé	edible bamboo
135.	*kul-I	kulʔ	tsá kúa	kúa	tsà	-	-	kùèʔ lú	to surround

	(*kulʔ-II)				kùà				
136.	*khua	khûa	khùà	khùà	khúó	khuuu	khì	khùà	village
137.	*tuaʔ	tuaʔ	túá	tùà	túó	tyə	tú	tùà	to do
138.	*tuak	tũak	túá táng	túá táng	thúó táng	-	-	-	to count
139.	*hrual	hrûal-I hrũal-II	rúá	rúá	rùò	-	-	-	to roll
140.	*yuar	zûar-I zũar-II	zúá	zúá	zùò	zaa	zùà	jùà	to sell
141.	*puum (or *ɖuum)	pũum-I pumʔ-II	pùng	púng	pùng	pəng	pō	ʔa pũĩ	to be round, to be piled
142.	*tum	tũm	tùng	tùng	tùng	tong	tō	tồ	block, post
143.	*ŋuun	ŋûun	ngúng	ngúng	ngúng	nguu	ngò	-	silver
144.	*yun	zũŋ-I zũn-II	zúng	zúng	zúng	zung	pā-zō	ʔa jũĩ	to urinate
145.	*phuŋ	phũŋ	phùng	phùng	phùng	phung	phau	phỗ thó	custom

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