

# KUI DIALECT SURVEY IN SURIN AND SISAKET

Feikje VAN DER HAAK and Brigitte WOYKOS  
Summer Institute of Linguistics

## 1. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

Kui is a Mon-Khmer language of the West Katuic branch (Smith 1983), spoken in the southeastern part of northeast Thailand, especially in the provinces of Surin and Sisaket, and in the adjoining areas of Cambodia and Laos (Van der Haak 1987). The language has been variously spelled as Kui, Kuy, Kouy or Kuay, or is sometimes called Suay, especially by Thai people.

## 2. Purpose and method

Smalley (1964) includes a detailed map of the location of Kui populations in three provinces, but gives no information on the Kui dialects, nor names of villages. So the purpose of our surveys was to find out:

1. How many Kui dialects are there?
2. Where are they located?
3. How do the dialects compare?
4. Approximately how many speakers are there?

We designed a wordlist of 73 words and phrases in Thai which we thought would bring out the phonological and lexical differences between the various dialects. (see Appendix A)

Each district (amphoe) office provided us with a map of their district and information on the approximate location of Kui villages. We then went to a centrally located village where we collected a wordlist and asked about all the surrounding villages--whether or not they spoke Kui like them, or whether they were Lao or Khmer villages. If we were told that another Kui dialect was spoken in another area we went there, too, to take a wordlist. We tried to double-check the information given to us about distant villages but were not always able to do so, so neither the maps nor the lists of Kui villages (Appendix B) can be taken as complete or faultless.

We ended up with a total of 53 wordlists, 20 from Surin Province and 33 from Sisaket; but we stopped in 45 additional villages in Surin and 16 additional villages in Sisaket to ask about the languages spoken there.

### 3. The Kui dialects

#### 3.1. Seidenfaden's information

E. Seidenfaden (1952) included a report of his observations on the Kui in Thailand during the years 1908 to 1919. It is not clear what criteria he used to distinguish the various Kui groups, but the following quote gives his conclusions:

--- Our Siamese Kui are generally divided into four main groups or tribes; the Kui M'ai of the east with some scattered clans in the west; the Kui M'lə in the east, center and west and the north; the Kui Yə of the center and in the north and the Kui M'loa in the center and the west. As a matter of fact we shall see that they are divided into several more tribes or clans. It seems that the largest groups were the M'lə, the Yə, the M'loa and the M'ai.... The consciousness of belonging to this or that tribe seems also to have been on the wane for a long time because of their present intermingled habitat as in the former Ubon circle". (pp.161-2)

It seems then that, among other things, Seidenfaden used the Kui word 'what' to distinguish between the various groups or tribes, since m'ai, m'lə and m'loa all mean 'what' (we would spell it m'ai, mlə and mlua). In addition he seems to have asked into the Kui consciousness of belonging to a certain group or tribe.

Our survey was purely linguistic. We did not ask about belonging to a certain group. And from our own experience with the Kui we think they have lost this consciousness completely. However, we did encounter one group on the survey which seemed to be very conscious of the fact that they were different from all other Kui, namely, the Yə or Nhə. As for the word 'what', we have been unable to use it in distinguishing the Kui dialects. For example, in the five Nyə villages where we stopped three use np for 'what', one uses mlua and another mlə.

#### 3.2. Criteria for distinguishing Kui dialects

In addition to our more extensive knowledge of the Kui dialects of Ban Bing (Prangku District, Sisaket) and Samrong Thap (Surin) we had had some superficial contact with the Kui people in the districts of Khunhan (Sisaket) and Sangkha (Surin) which we perceived to be a different dialect. So our

wordlist was designed on the basis of our knowledge of these different dialects. The 73 words and phrases gave us a total of 83 different words.

Our results show two main dialects, with many subdialects. Certain phonological distinctions divide the Kui language of Surin and Sisaket into two parts. These two main dialects are described in section 3.3. As for subdialects, our wordlist contained too few words to be able to distinguish them clearly. But since we were well able to communicate with all the Kui people we met during the survey, the differences between the subdialects cannot be very great.

However, we did find three small groups which spoke subdialects different enough from the Kui we had learned to give us some trouble in communicating. These three small groups are:

1. Kui Nhə (10 villages in Srisaket District, 5 in Phraibung District and 4 in Rasisalai). We estimate the Kui Nhə at about 8000 people.
2. Kui Nthaw/Kui M'ai (5 villages in Rasisalai and 9 in the adjoining area in Uthumphornphisai; all these villages are mixed with Lao).
3. Kui Prw:jai (5 villages in the subdistrict of Prw:jai Khukhan District).

Our wordlists indicate some phonological differences and some lexical differences between the above three groups and the other Kui subdialects we are familiar with. A look at Paul Levy's wordlist (1943) makes us suspect that the Kui of the Prw:jai area represent a late migration from the Cambodian Kui from the Mlu Prei area.

Appendix C contains the village names of the above three subdialects.

### 3.3. Two main dialects

#### 3.3.1. Phonemic chart

The following phonemic chart is taken from Johnston (1976), representing the Kuuy dialect of Samrong Thap District.

front-unrounded    back-unrounded    back-rounded

high	i	u	u
mid	e	ə	o
mid-low	ɛ	ʌ	ɔ
low	a		ɒ

A look at our 53 wordlists showed a set of vowel isoglosses dividing the Kui language into two main dialects, which we refer to as the Kuuy and Kuay dialects. (See also Pailin, 1980.)

### 3.3.2. Vowel correspondence between the two main dialects

Below follows a list of those words in the wordlists which show vowel correspondence between the two dialects (see Matrices 1-8):

gloss	kuay	Kuuy
a) person	kuay	ku:y
one	muay	mu:y
to be	kua	ku:
trousers	lakuat	laku:t
b) to do	wɔ:	wua
(to put) down	dɔ:?	dua?
to drink	ŋɔ:c/ŋv:c	ŋuac
mosquito	mɔ:h	muah
you	mɔ:ŋ/mɔ:ŋ	muah
wood	alɔ:ŋ	aluɑŋ
white	bɔ:?	bua?
c) where	na:	nia
water	da:?	dia?
to cry	nha:m	nhiam
two	ba:	bia
sun	mna:ŋ	mniaŋ
rain	ma:	mia
d) son-in-law	patiam	pati:m
flower	pial	pi:l
mat	nthriah	nthri:h

The above comparison show the following vowel correspondences between Kuay and Kuuy:

- Kuay /ua/ corresponds to Kuuy /u:/
- Kuay /ɔ:/ or /v:/ corresponds to Kuuy /ua/
- Kuay /a:/ corresponds to Kuuy /ia/
- Kuay /ia/ corresponds to Kuuy /i:/

### 3.3.3. Irregularities

There are some wordlists--especially from Kuay villages--where the vowel correspondence is not complete, i.e. some vowels may be like those in the other dialect. Matrices 1 through 8 show how many Kuuy villages (letters) and Kuay villages (numbered) have irregularities in their wordlist. The irregular vowels are written out in the matrices; a blank space indicates that the vowel change is regular. The numbers and letters correspond to those on the maps of Surin and Sisaket. (Maps 1 and 2 show the distribution of Kuay and Kuuy villages in Surin and Sisaket respectively, based on the distinctions given above. Map 3 is a rough sketch of the Kui villages in both provinces.)

The matrices, then, give us a picture of a continuum, with one part of the Kui language being at one end of the continuum, another part being at the other end, and the rest being at various stages of change in between. One half of the continuum we have called the Kuay dialect and the other half the Kuuy dialect.

### 3.3.4. Some notes and questions

1. Breathiness has been left out in the consideration of these rules. This feature needs rechecking especially on the Kuay side.
2. Another area of uncertainty was the  $\text{ɔ}/\text{ɒ}$  distinction in the Kuay dialects. We felt that these two vowels were not always like those in our own Kuuy dialect. We even wondered whether in some Kuay villages there was no distinction at all.
3. There were four words in our wordlist which had a long  $\text{ɔ}/\text{ɒ}$  (or  $\text{ɔ}/\text{?}$ ) vowel throughout the two main dialects:  $/\text{kɔ:n}/$  'child',  $/\text{kamɔ:/}$  'year',  $/\text{sɔ:/}$  'rice',  $/\text{kɔ:ŋ}/$  'seed'.
4. In Matrix 6 a few words with the vowel  $/\text{a:}/$  have been added to show that not all such words show vowel changes in Kuuy. Some of these words do show changes in the Kuay (Matrix 5).
5. We have long felt that the Kuuy dialect of Ban Bing (where we lived) has an additional phoneme between the  $/\text{i}/$  and  $/\text{e}/$ , and another between the  $/\text{u}/$  and  $/\text{o}/$ .<sup>2</sup> It is possible that the two rules of correspondence  $/\text{ua}/$  to  $/\text{u:}/$  and  $/\text{ia}/$  to  $/\text{i:}/$  may reflect the distribution of these two phonemes. However, it is also possible that

the length of the Kuay vowel-glides /ua/ and /ia/ influences the correspondence.

#### 4. Population

A list of all the Kuay and Kuuy villages per district and subdistrict is given in Appendix B.<sup>3</sup> Mixed Kui/Lao or Khmer villages are indicated with a star and have been counted as half a Kui village. In this way we arrived at totals for the number of Kui villages in Surin and Sisaket which are given in Table 1. The last column of the table gives the number of villages which occur on a map from Smalley (1964).

In comparing the district totals with Smalley's map the following should be noted:

- Smalley lacked information on some districts;
- some districts have been divided since 1964;
- we were not able to survey the villages south of the east-west highway in Sangkha District; that is probably why Smalley has many more villages in that district;
- we counted mixed villages as only half a village, which may account for those districts where Smalley reports more villages than we do.

If we take an average village to consist of 70 houses and one household to consist of 6 people, we can then estimate the total Kuay and Kuuy populations of Surin and Sisaket as follows:

	Kuay	Kuuy	total
Surin	58,800	68,460	127,260
Sisaket	32,130	61,530	93,660
	total Kui population		220,920

It is interesting to compare this number with Seidenfaden's report from 1917 (see Table 2). Although Seidenfaden expected that "perhaps in a generation's time, or two at the most, there may be no Kui-speaking people left in the whole of Northeast Siam!" (p.156), nevertheless, at this time--almost two generations later--the Kui population is double what Seidenfaden reported. However, if we compare it with the Kui population as reported by Smalley in 1964 then it would seem that the population growth is slowing down, especially in those areas where the Kui villages are closely surrounded by villages of other ethnic groups. Only in the heavily populated Kui areas--like the districts of Sikhorphum and Samrong Thap--has growth still been strong during the last 20 years.

## NOTES

1. We had the privilege of living in a small Kui village--Ban Bing, in Prangku District, Sisaket Province--for about five years between 1979 and 1986, and learned the Kui dialect there. In March and April 1987 we surveyed the Kui speaking villages in Surin province. (This paper includes and supersedes that earlier report.) In April/May 1988 we did a similar survey in Sisaket province. We are grateful to Dr. Suwilai Preamsirat of Mahidol University for writing letters of introduction to the governors of Surin and Sisaket provinces. The governors graciously gave their permission for us to travel about the Kui villages in their provinces (except the villages south of the east-west highway in Surin Province). We received cordial welcome and helpful assistance in the district centers of both provinces, for which we are grateful.
2. Mrs. Wanna Tienmee, a linguist from Kasetsart University who is doing research on Kui, and Mrs. Beulah M. Johnston from Samrong Thap, separately mentioned to us that they also think these phonemes exist in the Kuuy dialect.
3. Thai maps of each district showing the Kuuy, Kuay and other villages are available from Mahidol University.

Appendix A Wordlist used in the survey of Kui speaking villages in Surin (1987) and Sisaket (1988).

1. ทำอะไร	what (are you) doing	24. เหมือนกัน	the same
2. ไปไหน	where (are you) going	25. ต่างกัน	different
3. เดินไป	to walk	26. อยู่ด้วยกัน	be together
4. วางไว้	to put down	27. ภรรยา	wife
5. กินข้าว	to eat rice	28.สามี	husband
6. ดื่มน้ำ	to drink water	29. พ่อ	father
7. ร้องไห้	to cry (weep)	30. แม่	mother
8. ยุงกัด	the mosquito bites	31. ลูก	child
9. พูด	to speak	32. ป้า	(older) aunt
10. บอก	to tell	33. ลุง	(older) uncle
11. ทราบ	to know (something)	34. น้า	(younger) aunt
12. รู้จัก	to know (people)	35. ลูกเขย	son-in-law
13. ให้	to give	36. ลูกสะใภ้	daughter-in-law
14. อย่าทำ	don't do (it)	37. พี่ชาย	older brother
15. หนึ่ง	one	38. พี่สาว	older sister
16. สอง	two	39. พี่เขย	brother-in-law
17. สาม	three	40. พี่สะใภ้	sister-in-law
18. สี่	four	41. พี่น้อง	brothers/sisters
19. ห้า	five	42. คุณ	you
20. หก	six	43. ผม, ฉัน	I
21. เจ็ด	seven	44. ดวงอาทิตย์	sun
22. คนหลายคน	many people	45. ดวงจันทร์	moon
23. บางคน	some people	46. ฝนตก	(it) rains



- |               |                 |                |                  |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 47. คืน, ดึก  | night           | 60. ข้าวเปลือก | unhusked rice    |
| 48. วัน       | day             | 61. ข้าวสาร    | husked rice      |
| 49. ปี        | year            | 62. กินหมาก    | to eat betel nut |
| 50. เดือน     | month           | 63. มือ        | hand             |
| 51. แม่น้ำ    | river           | 64. เท้า       | foot             |
| 52. หิน       | stone/rock      | 65. กางเกง     | trousers         |
| 53. ต้นไม้    | tree            | 66. สีดำ       | black            |
| 54. ใบไม้     | (tree)leaf      | 67. สีขาว      | white            |
| 55. ดอกไม้    | flower          | 68. สะอาด, สวย | clean/beautiful  |
| 56. ผลไม้     | fruit           | 69. ง่าย       | easy             |
| 57. หำนา      | to do fields    | 70. ยาก        | difficult        |
| 58. เกี่ยข้าว | to harvest rice | 71. เกลือ      | salt             |
| 59. เม็ดข้าว  | grain of rice   | 72. พริก       | chili pepper     |
|               |                 | 73. เสื่อ      | mat              |

Appendix B Names of Kui villages in Surin and Sisaket  
(divided into the two main dialects Kuay and Kuuy)

1. Surin Province

1.1. Thatum district

1.1.1. Krapho subdistrict

Kuay - Taklang, Tathip, Bua, Cinda, \*Hinlekfai

Kuuy - Huataek, Sala, Krapho<sup>(A)</sup>, Buri, Born, Tramung, Nonpho,  
Dan, Phudin

1.2. Comphra district

1.2.1. Muang Ling subdistrict

Kuay - \*Nongtha?

Kuuy - \*Muang Ling

1.2.2. Krahaat subdistrict

Kuuy - Sanuan, Boraphet, Khamin<sup>(B)</sup>, Phongam, \*Khoke Ca

1.2.3. Lumrawi subdistrict

Kuuy - Kamsang, Kok, Takuan 1, Takuan 2, Takuan Noi,  
\*Nong Phaduang?, \*Nong Khu

1.2.4. Nong Sanit subdistrict

Kuy - Samrong

1.2.5. Yanphae

Kuay - Mosuan, Muang, Nonklang, Tafang

Kuy - Cabok

1.2.6. Bukrang subdistrict

Kuay - Prawit, A-khot, Tabot, Wan, \*Bukrang

Kuuy - Satapan, Takhian, Cham, A-pho, Nonluang, \*Awa,  
\*Siangchai

---

\*mixed villages (of Kui with Lao or Khmer)

**1.2.7. Comphra subdistrict**

Kuay - A-phu, Koke Sa-at, Nong Khon, Pa

Kuuy - Nong Sin, Cam Plabeng, Krathum, Sicomphra,  
Sidongbang, Dongbang, Nonkluai

**1.3. Muang Surin district****1.3.1. Takuk subdistrict**

Kuuy - Choke, Nong A-hon, Tadat

**1.3.2. Bing**

Kuay - Pa, Tabotnoi, Nongkloi, Kantrong

Kuuy - Chanlang, E-kaew, Chanuan, Talat<sup>(C)</sup>, Wai, Noi

**1.3.3. Tangcai subdistrict**

Kuuy - Sangkae, Raka, Khawaw

**1.3.4. Nadi subdistrict**

Kuuy - Koke Phra, Nongpria

**1.4. Sangkha district****1.4.1. Truat subdistrict**

Kuay - Khumkhat, Kotruat<sup>(12)</sup>, Thiangrung, E-noi, Tawdek,  
Chalik, Masang, Truat, \*Nongwa, \*Chokechai, \*Mai-  
Careon

**1.4.2. Sisuk subdistrict**

Kuay - Nong<sup>(8)</sup>, Nongrua, Kluai<sup>(11)</sup>, Luke Khwai, Huaykeow?,  
\*Sisuk, \*Koke Chanuai?, \*Phra Can

**1.4.3. Narong subdistrict**

Kuay - Narong, Sano, Sanonoi, Lamong, Mahachai, Nongthep,  
\*Phrakoi, \*Kho, \*Rattharat

**1.4.4. Caenwaen subdistrict**

Kuay - Caenwaen<sup>(10)</sup>, Phanaw, Sanuan, Tanon, Phram, Daeng, Kho,  
Khukhaat, Samrong, Kung, Nongkhu, \*Nongwaeng,

## \*Nongtalat

## 1.4.5. Khontaek subdistrict

Kuay - Khontaek<sup>(9)</sup>, Khoke Praei, A-wok, \*Kham, \*Suksamran,  
\*Takhong?, \*Tongnoj?, \*Phakjai, \*Sawang,  
\*Wongplajaw?, \*Krabae?, \*Waengcheng?

## 1.4.6. Phrakeow subdistrict

Kuay - Ampal, \*Saensok?, \*Nongdi?, \*Nongkhilek

## 1.4.7. Sangkha subdistrict

Kuay - \*Sinuan, \*Khoke Sombun, \*Khamnoi, \*Lomjen

## 1.5. Samrongthap district

## 1.5.1. Kra-om subdistrict

Kuuy - Khaem, Palaw, Cik, Namthuam, Sano, Carn, Najaw

## 1.5.2. Samet subdistrict

Kuay - Samet, Nonchai, Nongphrom, Nongma<sup>(6)</sup>, Sangkae,  
Songhong, Sisawat, \*Takam

## 1.5.3. Sisuk subdistrict

Kuay - Siracha, Duhuana, Nongsae, E-jo<sup>(7)</sup>

Kuuy - Nonsamran, Nongphaja?, Huaithung, Khanuan, Phok,  
Puai, Natheng, Koke, Sabae, Nongdum, Khokesombun,  
Nongsai, Nongko, Khaem

## 1.5.4. Nongphailom subdistrict

Kuuy - Nongkhaen, Krapho, Nongwa, Sai, Nongphailom, Kham,  
Nongsaeng, Cang-at, Photha, Nonli, Cangkaw,  
Nongkhu, \*Nongkhunoi

## 1.5.5. Mansi subdistrict

Kuuy - Mansiai, Mansiklang, Mansinoi, Siphathana,  
Kutngiw, A-tup, \*Simongkhon

## 1.5.6. Samrongthap subdistrict

Kuuy - Samrongthap<sup>(F)</sup>, Dot, Maisisamrong, Ngiew, Samphong?,

Takhianphathana, Kung, Awut, Ali, Nonburi,  
Huaisaeng

**1.5.7. Kokeow subdistrict**

Kuuy - Kokeow, Kokeowphathana, Pawaei, Songnong, Thadan?,  
(G)  
Tangmang, Phosichat, Nongkrajarn, Tama, \*Nonsawan,  
\*Khokecareon

**1.6. Lamduan district**

**1.6.1. ??**

Kuuy - Khoke Klulai, \*Phumsatong, \*Trapiangtia, \*Chokebuahan

**1.7. Sikhoraphum district**

**1.7.1. Nongbua**

Kuay - Satlang?, Nongdon, Muat-ae, Sanonoi, Sano, Siri,  
Noi, Nongbualo, Pho, Nongtae

**1.7.2. Khalamae subdistrict**

Kuay - Nongkham, Nong E-luang, Nongjok, Nonklang,  
Bangkhwang, Talat, Huakhaw, Caenwaen, Khalamae,  
Nongsonghong

**1.7.3. Tram subdistrict**

Kuuy - Tram, Buphrai, Sawai, Motaek, Bok, Bonamsai,  
Nongthom, Cangkaw, Na, Nonghin, Awut, Nonsi, Muang,  
Cang-at, Huarat, Sap, Nongkham

**1.7.4. Khawaw subdistrict**

Kuuy - Samrong

**1.7.5. Tael subdistrict**

Kuuy - Tael, Nongbua, Chat, Kapho, Awut, Nongkhu, Bullai?,  
Sawai, Nongkae, \*Nonson?, \*A-jong

**1.7.6. Nongkhawaw subdistrict**

Kuay - Khanek, Nongkhu, Makhea, Bok, Nonghai, Nonglek

**1.7.7. Narung subdistrict**

Kuay - Nongrungrjai

Kuuy - Nongrungr, Nongrungrnoi, Chanuan, Donsawan, Nongnorn,  
Nongkhaen, Du, A-raw, Sangkat, Nongmaew, Nonglek,  
Lukkai

**1.7.8. Kutwai subdistrict**

Kuay - \*Bonamtam, \*Kaenmethi

Kuuy - Nongkhwang, Siri, Jote, Dongnoi, Thungmon

**1.7.9. Tromphrai subdistrict**

Kuay - Tromphrai, Bang, Takhian, Khoklak

**1.7.10. Nonglek subdistrict**

Kuay - Sai, \*Nonglek, \*Nongdum, \*Khokelamduan, \*Tajarn

**1.7.11. Rangaeng subdistrict**

Kuay - Thungrung, Thungram, Kanluang, Jangtia

**1.8. Sanom district****1.8.1. Nong Rakhang subdistrict**

Kuay - Pa, Phao, Nongkhu, Nonthat, Nong Thitla, Sataet,  
<sup>(2)</sup>  
Nadi 1, Nadi 2, Duyuan, Nangkhaep, Nonchiang,  
\*Nonsok

Kuuy - Nong E-jo

**1.8.2. Nanuan subdistrict**

Kuay - Nanuan, Kaphra, Nongkhu, Nonglak, Nongtak,  
Khokeklang, Nongkhun, Noonkaeng

**1.9. Ratanaburi district****1.9.1. subdistrict ??**

Kuay - Khanuan, E-tu

2. Sisaket province

2.1. Huaithapthan district

2.1.1. Huaithapthan subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(3)</sup>Nongsimjai, Bokphok, E-soi, Prasat, Kathi, Pado, Sangrae, \*Wa, \*Khayung

Kuuy - Nong-Akun

2.1.2. Kluaikwang subdistrict

Kuuy - Kluaikwang, Nonsamrong, Poknongkhae, Fapha

2.1.3. Cansaengchai subdistrict

Kuuy - <sup>(A)</sup>\*Cansaengchai

2.1.4. Phakmai subdistrict

Kuuy - \*Krasang, \*Kratel

2.2. Uthumphornphisai district

2.2.1. Nonghang subdistrict

Kuay - Phongphrot, Nongyai, Ciengwong, <sup>(1)</sup>Fapha

2.2.2. Nonghai subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(4)</sup>Nonghai, Nongha, Nanon, Nonkheng, Nongtaw, Jangrat, Wa

2.2.3. Nongma subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(15)</sup>\*Nongma, \*Songhong, \*Songleng

2.2.4. Siew subdistrict

Kuay - \*Nongphae

2.2.5. Takon subdistrict

Kuuy - Takon, Samae, Wat, Daeng, Kheng, Tat, Napae, Hong, \*Tae

## 2.2.6. Khaem

Kuay - \*<sup>(16)</sup>Phanong, \*Sangthong, \*Sawai, Nongphae, Phae

Kuuy - \*Dae, \*Nontaen

## 2.2.7. Muangcan subdistrict

Kuay - Muangjan, Thongsawang, Du, Phai, Ngoi, <sup>(J)</sup>Bok, Khoke, Khono, \*Sawatdi, \*Nonklang, \*Nongrua, \*Kepnga

## 2.3. Rasisalai district

## 2.3.1. Muangkhong subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(10)</sup>Yai

## 2.3.2. Kung subdistrict

Kuay - Kung, Muangkaw, \*Chok

## 2.3.3. Nong-Ing subdistrict

Kuay - \*<sup>(17)</sup>Tongton, \*Huai Yai, \*Donmuang, \*Kokeow, \*Hang

## 2.4. Kanthararom district

## 2.4.1. Carn subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(6)</sup>Phanaeng, Tiw, \*A-lai

## 2.4.2. Yang subdistrict

Kuay or Kuuy - Kluai

## 2.5. Nonkhun district

## 2.5.1. Nongsanom subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(5)</sup>Wo-Nua, Wo-Tai

## 2.5.2. Nongkung subdistrict

Kuay or Kuuy - Nonsombun



## 2.6. Namkliang district

## 2.6.1. Namkliang subdistrict

Kuuy - Namkliang, Lumphu, Khup

## 2.6.2. Khaon subdistrict

Kuuy - \*Khaon, \*Nonglaeng

## 2.6.3. La-o subdistrict

Kuuy - Waet, Nongphanaeng, Chaek, Khilek, Tawlek, <sup>(L)</sup>\*La-o,  
\*Rung

## 2.6.4. Tongpit subdistrict

Kuuy - \*Buararom, \*Nontamyae, \*Kawan, \*Bak

## 2.7. Kantharalak subdistrict

## 2.7.1. Trakat subdistrict

Kuuy - Phuangphayom, Khoke, <sup>(C)</sup>Muang, Nongko, Thongkok, Tamai?

## 2.7.2. Phungan subdistrict

Kuuy - \*Thaphra, \*Nongtrakat

## 2.7.3. Krachaeng subdistrict

Kuuy - \*Krachaeng, \*Nongtha, \*Camnan, \*Khwaw

## 2.8. Siratana district

## 2.8.1. Tum subdistrict

Kuuy - <sup>(M)</sup>Tum, A-muaj, Ciniew, \*Siphanaw, \*Saphung, \*Nong  
A-law, \*Cok

## 2.8.2. Sikeow subdistrict

Kuuy - Tamaw, Nonnongbua, Nongkhaen, Don, Trakat,  
\*Nongrung, \*Samrongrawi

## 2.8.3. Sayaw subdistrict

Kuuy - Nongdon, Buayai, Salab, Kanjarn, Buanoi

## 2.8.4. Suangkhwaw subdistrict

Kuuy - Suangkhwaw, Krawan, Nonsaenkham, Carnbua, \*Noonsaeng

## 2.9. Phraibung

## 2.9.1. Prasat Yae

Kuay - Prasat Yae Nua, <sup>(11)</sup>Prasat Yae Tai, Khwaw, Phonpalat, Cang-un

Kuuy - Tria, Nongphang, Pra-ang, <sup>(N)</sup>Khusijae, Phawae, Salakdai, Huai

## 2.9.2. Dindaeng subdistrict

Kuy - Sangyai, A-huat, Tajaw, Daeng, Khon, \*Dindaeng, \*Nong Ari, \*Laodaom, \*Takhian

## 2.10. Khunharn district

## 2.10.1. Si subdistrict

Kuay - Non-Oo, Nonsawang

## 2.10.2. Krawan subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(7)</sup>Caniew, Talung, Phanoi

## 2.10.3. Nonsung subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(9)</sup>Nonsung, Dan, Cakut, Nongbua, Krajaw

## 2.10.4. Phokrasang subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(8)</sup>Phokrasang, Nonkhun, Sam, Tata?, Nongprading, Nongkhu, Nasadam, Nongkhaman

## 2.11. Khukhan district

## 2.11.1. Praeyai subdistrict

Kuuy - <sup>(P)</sup>Praeyai mo 1, Makham mo 4, Tabo mo 3, <sup>(O)</sup>Praekhan mo 5,  
?? mo 12

## 2.11.2. Takhian subdistrict

Kuuy - Wian, Kacaw, Suan, A-thi, Kadam, Cabok

## 2.11.3. Cakong subdistrict

Kuuy - Cakong, Pa-ung, <sup>(D)</sup>Nongcakong, Kongluang, Tatu, Kalai, Kheng, \*Tarongdi

## 2.12. Muang district

## 2.12.1. Tadop subdistrict

Kuuy - <sup>(E)</sup>Tadop, Paei, Nasung, Paeinoi

## 2.12.2. Tomjae subdistrict

Kuuy - Chanuan, \*A-lang

## 2.12.3. Phoonkho subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(12)</sup>Phonkho, Nong, Yanang, Klang, Non

## 2.12.4. Phromsawat subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(13)</sup>Samrong Khothaw

Kuuy - <sup>(K)</sup>Paei, Krawan, Rong Sa-aat, Parai

## 2.12.5. Phaju subdistrict

Kuay - \*Nongthum

## 2.12.6. Nonphek subdistrict

Kuay - Samajai, \*Phonoi, \*Phokao, \*Phosi, \*Nongkha mo 6, \*Nongkha mo 11, \*Nong-oo, \*Khokphek

## 2.12.7. Thum subdistrict

Kuay - <sup>(14)</sup>Khamin

## 2.13. Prangku district

## 2.13.1. Phimai

Kuuy - Phosamakhi, Phai, Hai, <sup>(I)</sup>Sanai, Noondang, Bing, Sa-eng, Nonglek, \*Khaen,

## 2.13.2. Du subdistrict

Kuuy - Du, Duklang, Dunoï, Kham, Nongkhu

## 2.13.3. Ku subdistrict

Kuay - Hai, Hai-noi, Krapha, Ko, Kradae, Samkha, Nongbua

Kuuy - <sup>(H)</sup>Ku, Rokbi, Phok, Ha, A-tong, Sano, Sanun.

## 2.13.4. Tum subdistrict

Kuuy - Sawai, Bang, Thapkhon, Kham, Rungra, <sup>(F)</sup>Khinak,  
Khinaknoi \*Saenkeo, \*Sanit, \*Krapho, \*Kraphonoi,  
Thakoinang

## 2.13.5. Samo subdistrict

Kuuy - \*Krataidon

## 2.13.6. Nongchiengthun

Kuuy - Matka, \*Kammat, \*Bo, \*Sala, \*Kradoon, \*Khumpun,  
\*Nongwaeng

**Appendix C** Village names of three Kui subdialects, namely, Kui Nhə, Nthaw/M'ai and Kui Prw:jai (in Sisaket Province)

**1. Kui Nhə**

Muang district

- Subdistrict Phonkho - Phonkho, Nong, Yanang, Klang, Non  
 Subdistrict Phayu - \*Nongthum  
 Subd. Phromsawat - Samrong, Khothaw  
 Subd. Thum - Khamin  
 Subd. Nongphek - \*Khokphek

Praibung district

- Subd. Prasatyae - Prasatyaenua, Prasatyaetai, Khawaw, Phonpalat, Cangun

Rasisalai district

- Subd. Muangkhong - Yai  
 Subd. Kung - Kung, Muangkaw, \*Chok

**2. Kui Nthaw/M'ai**

Rasisalai district

- Subd. Nong Ing - \*Tongton, \*Huai Yai, \*Dnmuang, \*Kokeow, \*Hang

Uthumphornphisai district

- Subd. Khaem - \*Phanong, \*Sangthong, \*Sawai, \*Nongphae, \*Phae  
 Subd. Naengma - \*Nongma, \*Songhong, \*Songleng, \*Nongphae

**3. Kui Prw:jai**

Khukhan district

- Subd. Prw:jai - Prw:jai Tabo, Makham, Prjkhan and village no.12

---

\*mixed villages (of Kui with Lao or Khmer)



b) Matrix 3: Kuay v/c

Kuay Surin villages

Kuay Sisaket villages

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
wb:												ua		ua	ua	ua	ua
do: ?					ua	ua		×		ua		ua	ua	ua			
ngɔ:c/ngv:c										ua				ua			
mɔ:h					ua			×		ua		ua		ua	ɔi	ɔi	ɔi
mɔ:ng/mv:ng									×	ua							×
alɔ:ng									×	ua							
bo: ?					ua					w:		ua	ua	ua	×	×	×









d) Matrix 7: Kuay ia

Kuay Surin villages

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
patiam				i:									i:	i:					e:											
pial																														
nthriah																														
cia	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:	i:

Kuay Sisaket villages

d) Matrix 8: Kuuy i:

Kuuy Surin villages

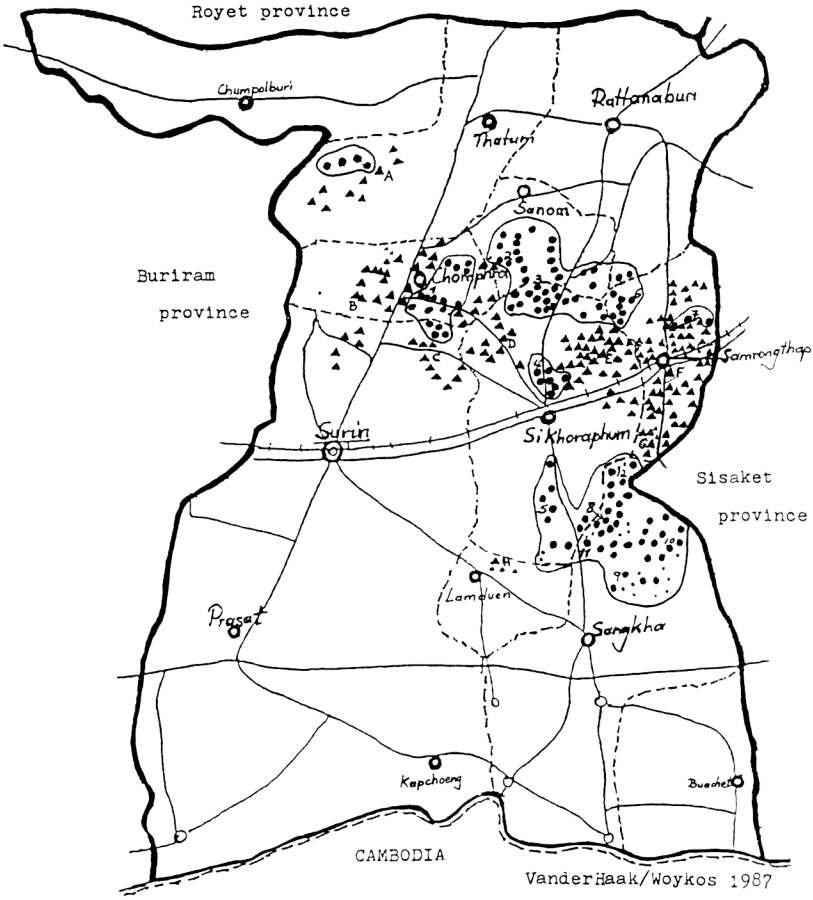
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P					
pati:m										ia	ia	ia	ia	ia																
pi:l										ia	ia	ia																		
nthri:h										ia	ia	ia	ia	ia																
ci:																														

Kuay Sisaket villages

Map 1 Surin Province, Thailand, showing the districts and the distribution of Kuay (●) and Kuuy (▲) villages; mixed villages are indicated by smaller signs

○ district centers

- 1 through 12: Kuay wordlists taken
- A through H: Kuuy wordlists taken



Map 2 Sisaket Province, Thailand, showing the districts and the distribution of Kuay (●) and Kuuy (▲) villages; mixed villages are indicated by smaller signs

○ district centers

- 1 through 17: Kuay wordlists taken
- A through P: Kuuy wordlists taken

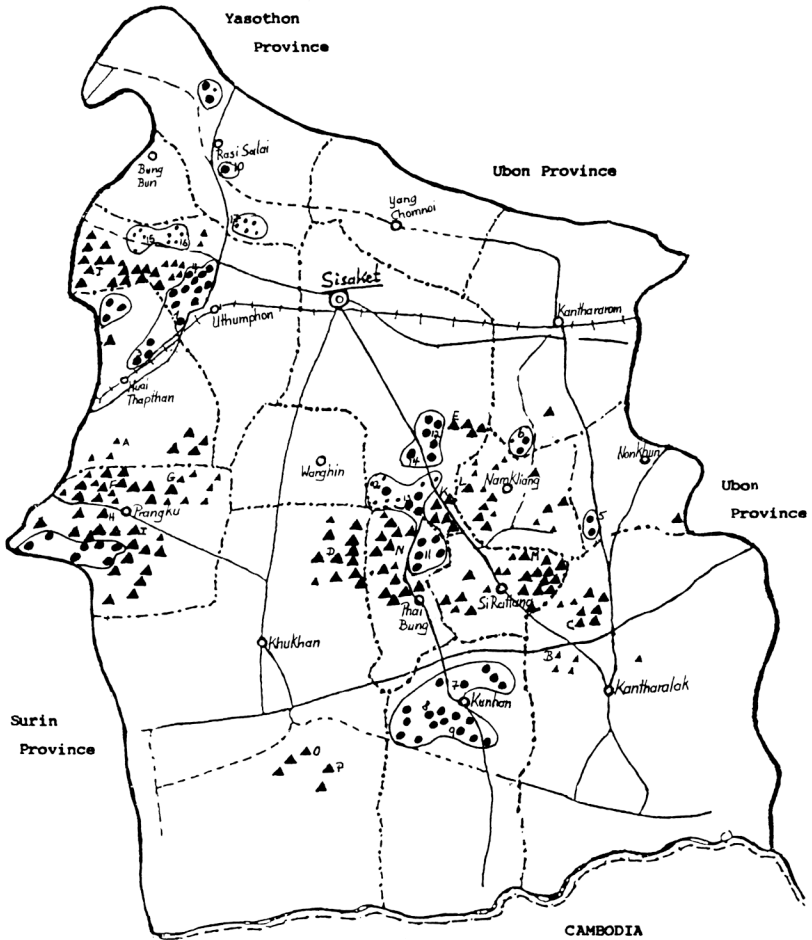




Table 1 Number of Kuay and Kuuy villages in Surin and Sisaket in 1988

District	number of villages Kuay	Kuuy	total	Smalley 1964
(Surin)				
Thatum	4	9	13	6
Chomphra	12½	29½	42	43
Surin	4	14	18	5
Ratanaburi	2		2	-
Sanom	19½	1	20½	-
Sikhorphum	39	45	84	64
Samrongthap	11½	62	73½	42
Sangkha	47½		47½	) 74
Lamduan		2½	2½	)
(totals)	(140)	(163)	(303)	
(Sisaket)				
Rasisalai	6		6	-
Uthumporn	14½	21	35½	) 57
Huay Thapthan	8	6½	14½	) 24
Sisaket	13½	9½	23	)
Kanthararom	2½	1	3½	) -
Nonkhuun	2	1	3	)
Namkliang		12	12	)
Sriratana		21½	21½	) 23
Kantharalak		9	9	) 18
Khunhan	18		18	) 28
Phraibung	5	14	19	) 24
Khukhan		16½	16½	)
Prangku	7	34½	41½	24
(totals)	(76½)	(146½)	(223)	
Total	<u>216½</u>	<u>309½</u>	<u>526</u>	

Table 2 Kui population in Surin and Sisaket in 1917 according to Seidenfaden 1952.

			<u>total</u>
Kantharalak	Kui M'lo	14,800	
	Kui Kantoa	850	15,650
Kanthararom	Kui M'lo	3,530	
	Kui M'loa	2,600	
	Kui M'ai	2,500	
	Kui Hət	1,630	
	Kui Yə	1,120	11,380
Sisaket	Kui M'lo	5,850	
	Kui M'ai	110	6,960
Khukhan	Kui M'lo	12,450	
	Kui M'ai	2,250	
	Kui Yə	1,240	
	Kui Pərr	470	16,410
Rasisalai	Kui Yə	2,700	2,700
Uthumporn	Kui M'loa	5,780	
	Kui M'lo	2,090	
	Kui M'ai	900	
	Kui Yə	100	
	Kui Kandrau	1,720	10,590
Ratanaburi	Kui M'lo	2,440	2,440
Sikhoraphum	Kui M'loa	13,000	
	Kui M'lo	4,300	17,300
Suraphinikhom	Kui M'lo	11,200	
	Kui M'ai	1,560	12,760
Sangkha	Kui M'lo	10,200	<u>10,200</u>
Total Kui population in 1917			<u><u>106,390</u></u>



## REFERENCES

- Credner, Dr. W. 1966. Siam das Land der Thai. Osnabrück: Otto Zeller.
- Department of the Army. 1968. Minority groups in Thailand (= Ethnographic Study Series). Washington, DC: US Department of Defence.
- Dufossé, Dr. 1934. Monographie des Peuplades Kouys du Cambodge. Extrême-Asie. 83:553-568.
- Grabowsky, Volker. 1982. Die Kambodschanische Tragödie. Münster: SZD-Verlag.
- LeBar, Frank M., Gerald C. Hickey, John K. Musgrave. 1964. Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia. New Haven: HRAF Press.
- Lévy, Paul. 1943. Récherches Préhistoriques dans la Région de Mlu Prei (accompagnées de comparaisons archéologiques et suivies d'un vocabulaire Français-Kuy). Hanoi: Publications de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient.
- Oranuch Sa-ard. 1984. Phrases to Sentences in Kuay (Surin). Bangkok: Mahidol University, MA thesis.
- Pailin Yantreesingh. 1980. The Phonology of the Kuay Language of Suphanburi with Comparison to the Kuy Language of Surin. Bangkok: Mahidol University, MA thesis.
- Prasert Sriwises. 1978. Kui (Suai)-Thai-English Dictionary. Bangkok: Chulalongkorn University.
- Seidenfaden, Erik. 1952. The Kui People of Cambodia and Siam. Journal of the Siam Society. 39, 2:144-180.
- . 1963. The Thai peoples. Bangkok: The Siam Society.
- Smalley, William A. 1964. Ethnolinguistic Survey of Northern Khmer Speaking People in Northeast Thailand (with data on Kuy). manuscript.
- . ed. 1976. Phonemes and Orthography: Language Planning in Ten Minority Languages of Thailand. Canberra: Pacific Linguistic C-43.

- Smith, Kenneth D. 1983. A Lexico-Statistical Study of 45 Mon-Khmer Languages. In: A. Gonzales and D. Thomas, eds., Linguistics Across Continents, pp.180-205 Manila: Linguistic Society of the Philippines.
- Van der Haak, Feikje. 1985. A Comparison of the Kui Dialects of Ban Bing and Samrongtap. manuscript.
- . 1987. Calling the Spirit (an observation of its practice among the Kui in Thailand). Journal of the Siam Society. 75:108-128.
- Woykos, Brigitte. 1983. Ein Alphabetisierungsprogramm in Thailand. manuscript.
- . 1989. Hochzeitsbräuche und -riten der Kui in Thailand. In: P. Zingg and B. Woykos, Religiöser Mythos und Hochzeitsriten, pp. 95-125. VLM, Bad Liebenzell, W. Germany
- Received 1989 Summer Institute of Linguistics  
Thailand