Developing the First Preliminary Dictionary of North American Jarai

by

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ABSTRACT

Minority languages in contact with a dominant language are often in danger of extinction. The Jarai language in North America could be endangered, as it is being passed on to fewer and fewer learners in each generation. This phenomenon raises concern, not only about the disappearance of the language, but the loss of the associated culture as well. The purpose of this thesis is to contribute to the documentation of the Jarai language in order to provide a linguistic resource for the Jarai communities in North America and scholars interested in researching the Jarai language. My intention is that this resource will also contribute to the preservation of the Jarai culture in North America. The major section of this thesis is a dictionary of North American Jarai. A brief ethnographic description and historical background of the Jarai people and their immigration to the United States are also included. Characteristics of the Jarai language, including its linguistic affiliation, structure, orthography, and development of the writing system are discussed. The methodology of dictionary development, software used, and collaboration with linguistic consultants are described.
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

An Overview

My intense interest in developing this lexicon was sparked when I was enrolled in Dr. Jeffrey P. Williams’ Ethnolinguistics course in the fall of 2007. At the end of this course I began to understand the significance of recording the sounds, collecting the texts, describing the grammar, and writing down the stories and legends associated with endangered languages. This led me to contemplate the possibility of the endangerment of my own language, Jarai, especially among the speech communities of North America. Thus, the decision to develop this dictionary stemmed mostly from my desire to preserve the language.

The nature of this research is different in some ways from most theses that students would normally undertake. Since the goal of this work is to preserve my own language, in many parts of this thesis, the pronouns I, we, and our are used to indicate that Jarai is my language, and that I am a member of the Jarai community in North America. In the field of linguistic anthropology, it is common practice for researchers to use personal pronouns in their work.
Purpose

The purpose of this thesis is to develop a preliminary Jarai-English dictionary as a sociolinguistic resource for the Jarai immigrant communities in North America. Jarai community leaders, language teachers, and parents have long been attempting to teach the Jarai language to their children, but the scarcity of bilingual materials has limited their efforts. The intent of this thesis is to provide a preliminary Jarai-English dictionary which will contribute to the almost nonexistent body of linguistic resources for the Jarai communities in North America. The ultimate goal is to make this dictionary accessible to Jarai community members and other scholars who might be interested in studying our language.

Significance of Research

Although most Jarai adults who grew up in Vietnam speak the Jarai language, not all have competency in reading and writing. Most of them were not formally educated in Jarai. Since they spend so little time with other Jarai speakers, most Jarai children in North America are not acquiring the Jarai language from their parents. Hinton (2001) observes that as a language loses speakers, knowledge accumulated by its associated traditional culture is also diminished. Stories, histories, and traditional practices are in danger of dying with the language. Therefore, children’s lack of training in Jarai results
in a lack of awareness of the Jarai culture, which could bring about the disappearance of the culture.

The Jarai language is in danger of becoming “extinct” in North America. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Expert Group on Endangered Languages (2003) argues that when the speakers of a language use it in an increasingly restricted number of communicative spheres and are not passing it on to the next generation, that language is in danger of extinction. The different stages of language endangerment according to Wurm (2002) are as follows: 1) declining utilization of the language by children (potentially endangered language); 2) declining utilization of the language by adults, with extremely few or no children speakers left (endangered language); 3) declining utilization of the language by middle-aged adults, with the youngest fluent speakers approximately 50 years old (seriously endangered language); 4) declining utilization of the language by all speakers whose number is decreasing as they pass away one after another (moribund language); 5) no speakers remaining (extinct language). *Gradual language death* according to Sasse (1992) is the most common form of language death, taking place when minority languages (such as Jarai) are in contact with a dominant language (such as English). The minority language is acquired by fewer learners in each generation until finally there are no new learners. The language is considered dead, or “extinct,” when the last speakers die out.
Given that their languages are being restricted by more dominant language groups, some speakers of endangered languages deem their own language as being impractical and even backward. These negative views are usually placed upon them by socioeconomic pressure from a dominant speech community, creating a barrier to passing on the language to the next generation (UNESCO, 2003). This phenomenon is occurring in the Jarai communities throughout North America.

Documentation of the Jarai language is vital to its survival. There are a significant number of scholarly sources which argue that many of the world’s native languages could disappear if there are not actions taken to prevent them from dying (Hinton, 2001; UNESCO, 2003). Of the world’s six to seven thousand languages, at least 50% are losing speakers (UNESCO, 2003). The rate of language disappearance is so alarming that some have predicted for each animal species that vanishes, five native languages also die (Greymorning, 2004). To prevent such loss, various organizations and speakers of endangered languages have dedicated themselves directly to language stabilization and revitalization movements. In 1991, UNESCO stated, “As the disappearance of any one language constitutes an irretrievable loss to mankind, it is for UNESCO a task of great urgency to respond to this situation by promoting . . . the description – in the form of grammars, dictionaries, and texts – of endangered and dying languages.”
In recent years, the linguistic documentation of endangered languages whereby
the linguists and the speech community are collaborating has become a common practice.
This form of linguistic cooperation is considered to be helpful in ensuring the success of
such research. Mosel (2002) states that when linguists work closely with community
members, the dictionary must fulfill the needs and interests of the speech community,
linguists, and anthropologists. When lexicographers work with members of the speech
community who have some training in linguistics, the compilation of the dictionary data
can be especially valuable (Frawley et al., 2002). For example, in 1995, the Language
Project Steering Committee of Mornington Island off the coast of Australia was
established to develop a *Lardil* dictionary. The committee was composed of Lardil
language experts and Lardil speakers who were interested in preserving the language. In
1996, the community members and linguists Kent Hale, David Nash, Norvin Richards,
and Jane Simpson discussed the choice of orthography, dictionary cost and overall layout,
and whether to incorporate information about Damin, a secret language used only by
initiated males. They published the *Lardil Dictionary* in 1997. It was distributed to school
and community members to be used as a linguistic resource (Ash et al., 2001). Like the
*Lardil Dictionary*, the final product of this lexicon may be distributed to Jarai language
teachers, communities, and organizations such as the Montagnard Human Rights
Organization, the Montagnard-Dega Association, the Montagnard Foundation, Inc.,
Lutheran Family Services, Catholic Social Services, U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrations, Interfaith Refugee Ministry, and other organizations that assist the Jarai communities in North America.

**Historical Background**

Various groups of people have used different apppellations in labeling the Jarai people. These alternative names include Djarai, Gia Rai, Jorai, Chor, Mthur, Chrai, and Gio Rai (Lewis, 2009). The Viet (or Kinh) people used the term *người Gia Rai* (Gia Rai people). The French referred to the Jarai as *Jôrai*. We, the Jarai people, call ourselves *Jôrai*. The Jôrai people are known to the Americans as *Jarai*.

Prior to the influx of the Viet and Tai, the Indochinese peninsula was under the domination of two Indianized kingdoms, the Cham in the east and the Khmer in the west. In between these two empires dwelt a number of independent indigenous peoples, including the Jarai (Dournes, 1988). According to Hickey (1982a), records from archaeological and linguistic studies show that tribal peoples such as the Rhade and Jarai were related to the Cham before splitting from the Champa kingdom. These ancient empires have long vanished, but the aboriginal inhabitants are still there, living in the uplands. The Viet label them *mỏi* and the Tai call them *Kha*, terms meaning “savage” and “slave” respectively. At the present time they are being affected by the Viet’s expansion into the Central Highlands (Dournes, 1988).
The Jarai tribe is one of approximately thirty-three Montagnard tribal groups who reside mainly in the mountains of the Central Highlands. These indigenous groups are composed of fairly homogenous tribes, with each tribe possessing its own language, culture and social organization (Mole, 1970). In French, the term Montagnard means “mountain peoples,” which the French colonial government used to refer to the indigenous peoples living in the Central Highlands (Hickey, 1982a; Bailey, 2002).

In regard to settlement patterns, traditionally, the Montagnards generally prefer to establish their villages on level, well-drained ground, close to water sources, and accessible to forests. Most Montagnards live in longhouses, which are long, narrow structures built on stilts elevated above the ground. Many longhouses are shared not only by nuclear families, but also by extended families as well. Traditionally, religion has permeated virtually all aspects of Montagnard life. Supernatural beings served a vital role in all of the origin myths recorded thus far, and formerly, all Montagnards believed that these forces direct an individual’s fate. For instance, if health fails or misfortune occurs, there are prescribed offerings made to these supernatural powers so that they will make things right. The Montagnards exploit their physical surroundings for subsistence, and thus have an extensive knowledge of rainfall patterns, flora, fauna, soils, and aquatic life. They practice both swidden farming and wet rice agriculture, and are skillful at hunting, trapping, and fishing in the rivers surrounding their villages (Hickey, 1982b).
The most recent estimate of the Jarai population in Vietnam by the Vietnamese government is approximately 350,766. The majority of the Jarai people live in Gia Lai (Pleiku) province, as well as some in Kon Tum and northern Dak Lak provinces (Vietnam News Agency, 2006). There are also a number of Jarai living in neighboring Cambodia. The Cambodian province of Ratanakiri is home to 20,149 Jarai (Ratanakiri Provincial Department of Planning, 2006). This figure does not account for the small number of Jarai who live in other Cambodian provinces. For example, data provided by Mondulkiri Department of Planning (2004) indicate there are also 93 Jarai living in Mondulkiri province.

**Immigration to the United States**

As the Vietnam War spread to the Central Highlands in the 1960s and 1970s, the heart of the Montagnard homeland, the U.S. military recruited the Montagnards to fight against the North Vietnamese army. The U.S. Army’s Special Forces established base camps in the Central Highlands and trained Montagnards as combatants. According some scholars and Vietnam veterans, the Montagnards were probably the United States’ bravest and most trustworthy ally during the Vietnam War (Bailey, 2002; Jazzar & Hamm, 2007). During and after the war which ended in 1975, the North Vietnamese regime captured, imprisoned, and even killed Montagnards who fought alongside American military and South Vietnamese soldiers (Messer, 2008). Montagnard leaders
such as Nay Luett and Paul Nur were arrested and imprisoned upon their return to their villages, while Y-Thih Eban and Ksor Rot were executed (Hickey, 2002). Harsh treatment by the communists caused many Montagnard (including Jarai) freedom fighters to flee into the jungles of the Vietnam-Cambodia border. They continued to fight the North Vietnamese army despite lack of support from their former allies. In the early 1980s, the United Nations peace keeping forces and the U.S. government convinced the Montagnards to cease resistance against the communists. By the mid-1980s, a number of Jarai and other Montagnard fighters gave up resistance in exchange for resettlement in the United States. Eventually, the remnant of Montagnard soldiers was transported to a migration processing center in the Philippines.

In 1986, the first group of about 200 Montagnards, mostly men, was resettled in the United States. In December 1992, another group of 402 Montagnards discovered by a U.N. force in Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri provinces of Cambodia were also resettled in the U.S. These refugees were resettled primarily in Raleigh, Greensboro, and Charlotte, North Carolina. They were supported mostly by volunteers, church sponsors, and U.S. Special Forces veterans from Fort Bragg, North Carolina (Bailey, 2002; Jazzar & Hamm, 2007). In an attempt to allow families of the Vietnamese and Montagnards who supported the U.S. to migrate to the United States, President Clinton announced official normalization of diplomatic ties with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on July 11, 1995,
and the establishment of a U.S. embassy in Hanoi. According to Jazzar and Hamm (2007), the Orderly Departure Program (ODP) was established by the United States and Vietnam to allow qualified Vietnamese individuals to immigrate to the United States. Amerasians, who were the mixed children of Americans and Vietnamese, were the first priority. The second priority was to permit those individuals and their families who had assisted the United States to immigrate to America. These included the Montagnards who resettled in the U.S. between 1992 and 1996. In 1996, my family and I resettled to the United States under the ODP.

In 2001 and the following years, thousands of Montagnards in the Central Highlands protested against the Vietnamese government’s exploitation of their lands, the closure of their local churches, and the imprisonment of Montagnard church leaders. As a result of harsh government reaction to these protests, many Montagnards fled to Cambodia (Hickey, 2002; Bailey, 2002; Jazzar & Hamm 2007). In 2002, nearly 900 Montagnard refugees were resettled in North America, mostly in Raleigh, Greensboro, and Charlotte, North Carolina. In the same year, 38 Jarai were resettled in New Bern, North Carolina by Interfaith Refugee Ministry. Subsequently, their families and friends also began moving to the region. The present author acted as the only translator, caseworker, and cultural broker for these refugees. The Greensboro-North Carolina News & Record estimated there are approximately 9,000 Montagnards in North Carolina,
the largest population outside Vietnam and Cambodia (Adhearn, 2009). According to Firesheets (2009) and Montagnard leaders such Rong Nay, the Director of the Montagnard Human Rights Organization based in Raleigh, the most recent population of the Montagnards in the state is approximately 10,000.

Presently, Jarai and their fellow Montagnards continue to immigrate to North America due to the political repression of indigenous peoples by the current Vietnamese government. As long as there are social, political, and religious conflicts between the Montagnards and the government, the Jarai people will continue to seek refuge in North America, especially in the United States. Jarai leaders in the United States estimate that there are over 3,000 Jarai people living in North America. In the United States, most of the Jarai live in Raleigh, Greensboro, and Charlotte, North Carolina. According to Hendy Siu, a Jarai pastor of a Montagnard church in Dallas, there are about 100 Jarai living in the greater Dallas metroplex. Other Jarai are scattered all over the United States. In Canada, a small population of Jarai is concentrated primarily in Vancouver, British Columbia. Kara Ardan, a sponsor of the Canadian Montagnard community, reports that there are 187 Jarai in the region.
CHAPTER II

THE JARAI LANGUAGE

Language Family

The languages spoken by the Montagnards belong either to the Mon-Khmer or Austronesian families. The Mon-Khmer languages are the Bahnar, Rengao, Sedang, Halang, Jeh, Monong, Hre, Cua, Katu, Stieng, Chrau, Koho, Bru, and Pacoh. The Austronesian languages consist of Hroy (also Hroai or Hroi), Rhade, Jarai, Rai (Seyu), Roglai, and Cham (Hickey, 1982b). Since Jarai is an Austronesian language, this section will briefly describe the characteristics of the Austronesian language family, which is one of the largest in the world.

According to Pawley and Ross (1993) and Adelaar (2005), the Austronesian language family includes approximately 1,200 languages, which are spoken by some 270 million people. It is one of the largest living language families in regard to the number of its member languages (making up 20% of the world’s languages), and it is second in terms of its geographic distribution after the Indo-European language family. The distribution of the Austronesian languages ranges from Malagasy (spoken primarily on the island of Madagascar) in the western section of the Indian Ocean to Rapanui on Easter Island in the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean, and from the Formosan
languages in Taiwan and Hawaiian in the northern reaches of the Pacific to Maori in New Zealand.

The Jarai are an Austronesian-speaking people, linguistically related to the people of the lowlands of Vietnam, such as the Cham people (Dournes, 1988). Jarai is a Malayo-Polynesian language in the Chamic subgroup (Figure 1). Languages in this subgroup include Tsat spoken on Hainan island; Haroi, Chru, Roglai, Rhade, Jarai, Phan Rang Cham spoken in Vietnam and different Western Cham communities of Cambodia; and Acehnese spoken in northern Sumatra (Thurgood, 2005). As reported by Thurgood (1996), the ancestors of the present Chamic speakers arrived in Vietnam around two thousand years ago from the island of Formosa, presently Taiwan. After they arrived in mainland Southeast Asia, the predecessors of the modern Chamic speakers basically spoke a disyllabic, non-tonal, and non-registral language.

Jarai is an Austronesian language under the subclass of the Chamic languages.

- Austronesian
  - Malayo-Polynesian
    - Malayic
      - Achinese-Chamic
        - Chamic
          - Jarai

Figure 1: Linguistic Affiliation of Jarai
The Jarai language is similar to those languages in the islands of the Philippines and Sumatra, but it is more closely related to the upland tribes of the Rhade and Roglai (Schrock et al., 1970).

**Linguistic Description**

To better understand the characteristics of the Jarai language, some linguistic description and examples are provided below. First, Jarai verbs are not inflected with suffixes to indicate tense or aspect (ASP) as in English. Aspect is a verbal category that differentiates the status of events with respect to precise periods of time, as opposed to their simple position in the past, present, or future (Matthews, 2007). In Jarai, we have a separate word that indicates the aspect of present progressive. An example of this case is presented below.

1. John glāk lāng tiwi.  
   John ASP watch television  
   *John is watching television.*

As noted in this illustration, instead of adding an affix to the word lāng (watch) to signify the action is in progress, a free morpheme glāk is added in front of lāng to signify present continuous. Second, the Jarai language does not have a copula. For instance:

   name 1st SG John  
   *My name is John.*
The sentence above shows that the copula is not present. For this reason, a Jarai speaker who is learning English often introduces himself as *My name Phang* instead of *My name is Phang*. Finally, although lacking a copula, the general linguistic structure of Jarai is similar to English, both of which are SVO (Subject + Verb + Object) languages. See the following examples:

3. Čĭm bông kọtop.
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bird</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>grasshopper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Birds eat grasshoppers.*

4. Amĭ gui bai bôi rōng.
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>back-basket PREP back.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The mother is carrying a back-basket on the back.*

According to Schrock et al. (1970), Hickey (2003) and Lewis (2009), French anthropologist Pierre Lafont and other linguists subdivided the Jarai language into seven dialects: Hôdrung, Habâu, Arap, Sesan, Chu Ty, Plei Kly, and Cheo Reo. Jarai leaders such as Nay Luett and other Jarai consultants report that Tơbuan, Čôr, Hroai (also Hroi or Hroy), and Môthur are Jarai dialects as well. To broaden the readers’ understanding of the geographic region and distribution of the Jarai dialects, the maps of Southeast Asia (Figure 2), Vietnam (Figure 3), and the linguistic sub-groups of the Jarai (Figure 4) are provided on the pages that follow.
Figure 2: Map of Southeast Asia
Figure 3: Map of Vietnam
There are likely more undocumented dialects within the Jarai language, as each village or cluster of villages has its own unique dialect. Since I am a speaker of the Cheo Reo dialect, the majority of the headwords, or entry words, in this dictionary are from the Cheo Reo dialect. Although the focus is on the Cheo Reo dialect, it is impossible to avoid incorporating other dialects, as words from other dialects overlap one another.

**The Development of the Jarai Writing System**

In researching the development of the Jarai writing system, I employed both written sources and ethnographic data collected from language consultants who are members of the Jarai community in Raleigh, North Carolina. The consultants who
participated in this research were Hip Ksor, E Siu, Blim Nay, and my father Hiom Ro. Their ages range from sixty-four to over eighty-two years old. They possess not only extensive knowledge of spoken Jarai, but they are also proficient in reading and writing the language. In addition, they also have rich knowledge of Jarai traditional religion, culture, legends, and history. Hip Ksor is gifted at storytelling, writing songs and poems, and currently serves as director of the Montagnard Culture Group. E Siu is one of the respected elders in the community. He assisted in the translation of the New Testament for the Jarai Protestants from English to the Jarai language. He knows the Jarai legends, rhyming words, and riddles very well. Blim Nay was a former Jarai congressman from 1966 to 1971 in the Republic of Vietnam (or South Vietnam). In the early 1940s, he studied mostly Jarai and French, and is therefore a fluent speaker of these two languages. He is still able to recite some Jarai poems and rhyming words he learned when he was in primary school. And finally, Hiom Ro was a Jarai language teacher in Raleigh. He taught Jarai children to read, write, and speak the Jarai and Rhade languages. He also has a profound understanding of the meanings of Jarai words, grammar structure, and how words are used in different cultural contexts.

Some of the published sources as well as accounts from Hip Ksor and Hiom Ro seem to indicate that the Jarai writing system was established in the 1940s. Bailey (2002) reports that although there is evidence of French-educated tribal people developing a
written script for the indigenous languages in the 20th century, the main efforts were begun in the 1940s by American evangelical Protestant missionaries to assist tribes in developing written languages to translate the New Testament. Nicolle’s (1940) French language dictionary *Lexique Français-Jaray et Jaray-Français* (or French-Jarai and Jarai-French Lexicon) is one of the earliest texts written in Jarai. Furthermore, the consultants Hip Ksor and Hiom Ro claimed to know the year and the individual who developed the Jarai script. In separate interviews, Hiom Ro asserted the writing was invented in the early 1940s, while Hip Ksor maintained it was in 1948. They both stated the Jarai script was formulated by Der Nay.

Conversely, Blim Nay reported the Jarai orthography was developed in 1926, 1927 or 1928 when Léopold Sabatier was governor of Dak Lak province. He believes that Der Nay, Y Ut Nie Buon Rit, and Sabatier worked together in developing the Jarai and Rhade orthographies, because Sabatier wanted to study these languages. Blim Nay asserted that in 1940, when he was in first grade at the age of twelve, bilingual Jarai-French books written by Der Nay were published already. Some of the materials he studied in the Jarai language were *Toloi Čuh Apui Glaí* (Burning the Forest), *Čodai Hräm Hrâ Kháng Akô* (Stubborn Students), and *Čodai Hräm Hrâ Alah* (Lazy Students).

Blim Nay’s oral account of the history of Sabatier’s involvement in Dak Lak and the development of the writing systems of Jarai and Rhade are similar to Gerald
Hickey’s. Hickey (1982b) reported that Sabatier encouraged Y Ut Nie Buon Rit to develop the Rhade writing system with the help of other advanced Rhade students, which was completed by 1926. Hickey described Der Nay as a skilled linguist who spoke Rhade, Vietnamese, French, and Lao in addition to his own native language Jarai.

According to Hip Ksor and Hiom Ro, Der Nay was a Jarai school teacher who resided in Buôn Anu village of Cheo Reo district in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. After observing the harsh treatment the French imposed on the tribal people, Der Nay and others traveled to North Vietnam in 1945 to join the Viet Minh nationalist movement. Hip Ksor and Hiom Ro’s story is supported by Hickey who stated that Der Nay became a representative of the southern highland minorities in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, better known as North Vietnam (Hickey, 1976 & 1982a). Der Nay and other Jarai and Rhade youngsters such as schoolteachers and medical workers were attracted by Viet Minh’s promise of development with regard to the national minorities’ own languages and cultures (Salemink, 2003). During an interview with Hip Ksor, Hip’s wife H’Loa Nay declared, “Der Nay is my grandfather.” This statement is also confirmed by Hickey (1982a).

In the early 1940s, stated by Hip Ksor and Hiom Ro, Der Nay worked closely with a Rhade school teacher named Y Ut Nie Buon Rit in developing the Jarai and Rhade writing system. Like Jarai, Rhade is a Chamic language of the Malayo-Polynesian
language family. It is spoken throughout Dak Lak, part of Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen provinces, and is centered around Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highlands (Schrock et al., 1970; Niê Siêng, 1979). Among all the Chamic languages, Jarai is most closely related to the Rhade language, with which it is nearly mutually intelligible (Headley, 1965). In general, Jarai consultants and Rhade speakers agreed that Jarai and Rhade use identical letters in their alphabetical system.

Hip Ksor and Hiom Ro report that in the late 1930s and early 1940s, there were very few educated Jarai and Rhade. Those who had completed fifth or sixth grade were considered well-educated. The consultants believe Nay and Y Ut Nie Buon Rit probably completed primary school in addition to other training they may have had. Thus, Der Nay and Y Ut Nie Buon Rit were regarded by the Jarai and Rhade as two of the most educated individuals. Parallel to statements from Hip Ksor and Hiom Ro, Blim Nay said Der Nay was the first Jarai school teacher, and this is confirmed by Hickey (1982b). Blim Nay went on to say Der Nay finished fifth grade and “was the one who developed the Jarai writing system”. Blim Nay also reported that he met Der Nay in 1944 in Pleiku province.

When asked whether Der Nay and Y Ut Nie Buon Rit enlisted assistance from the Vietnamese and French scholars in developing the writing system, Hiom Ro indicated they worked independently. However, in a separate interview, Hip Ksor responded that
Der Nay and Y Ut Nie Buon Rit worked directly with French scholars in creating the orthography. The Jarai writing system was probably developed in Cheo Reo district and Buon Me Thuot city since Der Nay and Y Ut Nie Buon Rit worked in these regions, said the consultants.

Hip Ksor and Hiom Ro both agreed that Der Nay may have used the writing systems of languages such as French and Spanish, as well as Vietnamese, as their model languages for the orthography of Jarai. The influence of Romance languages was present in Vietnam as early as the 1600s, when Italian, Portuguese and French missionaries established ministries there (Nguyễn, 2008). This influence is reflected in several of the diacritical marks utilized in the Jarai language. For instance, Der Nay may have modified the Vietnamese letter nh to Spanish n-tilde ň, and the Vietnamese letter ch was changed to c-haçet č to differentiate it from the Vietnamese letter. He also developed distinctive letters for the Jarai language such as dj, b, ē, ō, â, and ü which do not exist in Vietnamese, French, or Spanish. These innovative uses made the Jarai alphabet comprehensive. Although the developers of the alphabet intended to capture the phonology of Jarai words, the pronunciation of words in Jarai is not always accurately reflected in the spelling. For example, the Jarai word “rā”, meaning “to tell” or “to remind”, is pronounced differently from the homonym “rā”, meaning “greedy” or “having a voracious appetite.”
As discussed by Bailey (2002), the American evangelical Protestant missionaries were most likely the people who improved the orthography of Jarai. For instance, most of the books in the Jarai language were written and published by Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL), an evangelical Christian organization that worked closely with the government of South Vietnam before and during the Vietnam War in documenting the indigenous languages of the Central Highlands. Quakebush (2007) and Svelmoe (2008) state that SIL and the Wycliffe Bible Translators were founded by Cameron Townsend in 1934. SIL International is a faith-based, international non-governmental organization that collaborates with speech communities around the world in language development-related efforts. It has members from over sixty distinct countries, and conducts research in over seventy. From its inception, SIL has pursued language documentation projects, generally with the goal of publication of a grammar, lexicon, and collection of text material. The lexicon can range from a simple glossary or word list to a more comprehensive dictionary with thousands of headwords containing detailed grammatical descriptions and basic sentences.

Although accounts from my consultants and published sources regarding the development of the Jarai writing system provide some useful information, more sources are needed in order to verify the true story of the Jarai orthography. Future researchers need to explore the primary sources that directly discuss the development of the Jarai
orthography. Such research would involve searching the various archives that may house books in Jarai and French, such as the national archives in Vietnam and France.

**Orthography**

Linguists have offered different definitions for the term “orthography.” According to Dobrovolsky and O’Grady (2001), orthography is defined as a set of conventions for symbolizing language in written form. In addition, orthography is defined as the study of the use of letters and the principles of spelling in a language (Crystal, 1997). Similarly, in this section, the term “orthography” denotes a system by which Jarai words are written and spelled. The orthography of the Jarai language will be described by first discussing the Jarai alphabet.

Before presenting the present-day Jarai alphabet, it is necessary to discuss various alphabetic systems used by a number of lexicographers who developed Jarai dictionaries in the past. This section also discusses a few Jarai alphabets used by previous scholars beginning from the earliest Jarai writings to the most recent. Following this discussion, the alphabet recognized as the most standard by Jarai speakers is presented. As stated in the history of Jarai orthography, the earliest Jarai dictionary was developed by Nicolle (1940). This dictionary is a valuable linguistic resource for researchers even though the author did not incorporate various Jarai letters that other lexicographers utilized in their bilingual or trilingual Jarai dictionaries. In his lexicon, Nicolle leaves out letters such as
a, â, b, d, è, dj, ô, ŷ, and ŷ. Dournes’ (1964) dictionary entitled Ebauche de Dictionnaire de la Langue Jorai (Sketch Dictionary of the Jorai Language) has all the Jarai letters, although the order is different. The letters σ and ŷ are placed after u and ũ and before ũt and ũt. However, Jarai writers such as Rômah (1977) and recent scholars arrange these vowels as o, ŷ, σ, ŷ, followed by u, ũ, ũt, and finally ţ. Headley’s (1965) dictionary titled A Dictionary of the Jarai Language has all the Jarai letters, but the placement of the letter dj is between d and e. Headley also suggests that the phonological value of s is equal to x and the phonological value of w is equal to v. Although his observation is true, given that Jarai speakers and most scholars do not incorporate the letters x and v into our orthographical system, I have not included these letters in the alphabet used for this dictionary. The Jarai alphabet written by Rômah (1977) presented in the introduction of his dictionary, Từ Điển Việt-Gia Rai (Vietnamese-Jarai Dictionary) does not have letter â. This exclusion is evident in other Jarai literature as well. For example, the most recent literature found on the Jarai language, called Tôloî Hrăm Jrai: Anih Sa (Jarai Lesson: First Grade), was written by Siu et al. (1987). The authors of this book do not use letters ng and â in their Jarai orthographical system. The authors changed some of the Jarai letters recognized as standard by Jarai speakers into the Vietnamese letters. For instance, they modified the Jarai’s commonly accepted spelling of letter č to Vietnamese letter ch. In addition, the authors added the Vietnamese letter v and x to the Jarai alphabet, which
most Jarai do not use in their orthography. The reason for these modifications are unknown, but one could hypothesize that the authors wanted the Jarai orthography to be similar to Vietnamese in order to facilitate linguistic control of our language. Most Jarai speakers have been striving to preserve the Jarai orthography as it was developed by Der Nay, Y Ut Nie Buon Rit, the French, Americans, and other foreign scholars. Though lacking some Jarai letters, scholars such as Nicolle, Dournes, Headley, and Rơmah did not incorporate letters $v$ and $x$ into their alphabets. As stated by Siu (1976), some have suggested other Romanizations for Jarai, but the vast majority of scholars and Jarai speakers still use the Romanization initiated by the French-educated Montagnards.

Finally, the most standard and comprehensive alphabet accepted by my consultants, Jarai speakers, was written by Tharp and Buon-Ya (1980) in their dictionary named *A Rhade-English Dictionary With English-Rhade Finderlist*. The order in which their alphabet is organized is in consistent with the orthography preferred by the Jarai and Rhade. However, instead of writing barred-$b$ and barred-$d$ as $b$ and $d$, Tharp and Buon-Ya (1980) placed the diacritic mark on barred-$b$ as $\ddot{b}$ and barred-$d$ as $\ddot{d}$ instead of $b$ and $d$, respectively. In most materials I read in either Jarai or Rhade language, the diacritic mark for barred-$b$ is shown as $b$ and the diacritic mark for barred-$d$ is presented as $d$. Since most Jarai and Rhade do not write as Tharp and Buon-Ya proposed, the barred-$b$ and barred-$d$ will be written as $b$ and $d$ in this alphabet. The following Jarai alphabet is the
most commonly used by the Jarai in Vietnam, Cambodia, and in North America. Below, I provide both uppercase and lowercase to illustrate the differences between the two letters.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccc}
Aa & Āā & Ėā & Bb & Bb & Čč & Dd & Đđ & Ee & Ŕĕ & Ėĕ & Ėĕ \\
Èĕ & Gg & Hh & Īī & Īī & Jj & DJdj & Kk & Ll & Mm & Nn \\
Ññ & NGng & Oo & Ŭũ & Ŭũ & Ŭũ & Ŭũ & Ww & Yy
\end{array}
\]

It is beyond the scope of this thesis to present detailed descriptions of the Jarai letters. The attempt here is to provide a brief explanation of the distinction between Jarai vowels and consonants. The Jarai vowels consist of short and long vowels. The short vowels are ā, ē, ĭ, ŏ, ô, ñ, ŭ, and ŭ, and the long vowels are a, á, e, è, i, o, ô, ñ, ŭ, and ŭ. The Jarai consonants are b, č, č, d, g, h, j, dj, k, l, m, n, ū, ng, p, r, s, t, w, and y (Rômah, 1977). As indicated above, the Jarai alphabet has nineteen vowels and twenty-one consonants. Thus, there are forty letters in the standard Jarai alphabetical system.

To help the readers be familiar with the sounds of the Jarai alphabet, Headley (1965) developed a phonetic chart based on the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). The IPA was developed by the International Phonetic Association to represent the sounds of language in written form. It is a comprehensive set of symbols that is broad enough to include the wide range of sounds from the world’s languages. It is based on the Roman alphabet and also includes letters and additional symbols from a variety of other sources.
The IPA can be used to demonstrate pronunciation in a dictionary, to document language gathered in linguistic fieldwork, to develop the foundation of a writing system for a language, or to explain other representations in the analysis of speech (International Phonetic Association, 1999). The IPA is presented in Figure 5 below.
THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)</th>
<th>© 2005 IPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plosive</td>
<td>Bilabial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximant</td>
<td>Voiced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral approximant</td>
<td>Voiced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOWELS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER SYMBOLS

DIACRITICS

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL | CONTOUR

Source: University College London (UCL), 2009.

Figure 5: International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)
The order of some letters in Headley’s transcription has been rearranged in order to reflect the alphabet from Tharp and Buon-Ya (1980) which has been adopted for this dictionary. To make the Jarai symbols consistent with the above alphabet, letters bb, c, ch, dd, dj, nh, x, v as well as Vietnamese words and letters as presented by Headley (1965) are excluded since this research doesn’t discuss the Vietnamese language (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jarai symbol</th>
<th>Phonetic transcription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>[a:], as ‘o’ in American English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à</td>
<td>[a], when final it represents [a’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â</td>
<td>[ə]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>[b], as in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>[‘b], preglottalized ‘b’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>č</td>
<td>[č], unaspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>[d], as in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>[‘d], preglottalized ‘d’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>[e], longer than e in English, get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td>[e], when final it presents [e’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ě</td>
<td>[e:], as in English ay in say, but not diphthongized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĕ</td>
<td>[e], presents [e’] when final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>[g], as in English get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>[h], as in English, as pronounced at all times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>[i:], as ee in English, see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĩ</td>
<td>[i], represents [i’] when final, as i in English, sit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>[j], as j in English jump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dj</td>
<td>[‘j], preglottalized ‘j’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>[k], unaspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>[l], as English l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarai symbol</td>
<td>Phonetic transcription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>[m], as English m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>[n], as English n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>[ŋ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>[ŋ], as in English, <em>sing</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>[:o]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ō</td>
<td>[o], represents [o’] when final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ō̄</td>
<td>[o], presents [o’] when final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ō̄</td>
<td>[o], represents [o’] when final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò</td>
<td>[ɔ], as English o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò̄</td>
<td>[ɔ], as English o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò̄</td>
<td>[ɔ], represents [ɔ’] when final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>[p], unaspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>[r], a single-flap r similar to the r in Spanish <em>pero</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>[s], as English s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>[t], unaspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>[u:]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>[u], presents [u’] when final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄</td>
<td>[u], presents [u’] when final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū̄</td>
<td>[u], represents [u’] when final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>[w], as in English <em>win</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>[j], as English <em>yes</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Clusters**

According to Matthews (2007), a cluster is a series of consonants before, after, or between vowels. An example of an English cluster would be [str], which is a medial consonant cluster in words like *astray*. The clusters of the Jarai language have been altered over the years because of the change in speech and writing. Therefore, this section includes only the clusters that are most commonly used by the Jarai today. Clusters that
are no longer or rarely used, such as bh, dh, dl, hm, hn, hw, hy, tl, djh, ñr, and ngl, are not included. Some of the clusters presented in Table 2 are extracted from Study Guides International (2000) and Siu et al. (1987).

Table 2: The Jarai Clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Jarai example</th>
<th>English translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bh</td>
<td>bhao</td>
<td>skin fungus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bl</td>
<td>blor</td>
<td>lie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>br</td>
<td>brom</td>
<td>bow arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bl</td>
<td>blan</td>
<td>month, moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>br</td>
<td>brũ</td>
<td>decay, spoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>čr</td>
<td>črǎo</td>
<td>point, point at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dh</td>
<td>dhit dhat</td>
<td>shaking violently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>djr</td>
<td>djru</td>
<td>help, assist, support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dr</td>
<td>dram gõnam</td>
<td>belongs, possession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gl</td>
<td>glai</td>
<td>forest, jungle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr</td>
<td>grũf</td>
<td>eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hl</td>
<td>hlǎo</td>
<td>before, ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hr</td>
<td>hrǎm</td>
<td>study, learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>hòdrõm hrǎ</td>
<td>book, volume of book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kl</td>
<td>klao</td>
<td>laugh, smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kr</td>
<td>kra</td>
<td>monkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ml</td>
<td>mlǎm</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mr</td>
<td>mrōn</td>
<td>ticklish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>phao</td>
<td>gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phr</td>
<td>phrǎo</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>plōi pla</td>
<td>village, hometown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr</td>
<td>prōng</td>
<td>big, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>thǔn</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr</td>
<td>trōng</td>
<td>eggplant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND SOFTWARE

Word Collection

Linguists use different methods to collect vocabularies for building bilingual dictionaries. For example, a lexicographer can obtain word lists, incorporate words from passages of text, jot down words as one speaks with people, or brainstorm words associated with specific semantic categories. Developing a dictionary is a time-consuming undertaking, particularly the process of word collection. It has been estimated that historically, nearly 20 years are needed to gather 12,000 words (Shore & Berg, 2006). Computer technology has greatly increased the speed and efficiency with which words can be collected. For example, Ronald Moe of Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) has developed a Dictionary Development Program (DDP) that enables a lexicographer to elicit between 9,000-12,000 words in two weeks. To accomplish this enormous task, Moe uses a method known as semantic domain. A semantic domain (also known as “lexical relations” to linguists) is a cluster of closely associated words that are connected in a variety of ways. For instance, if one asks an individual to evoke words that are related to the word “sun”, this person can rapidly recall a number of words such as “moon, light, sunbeam, noon, sunset, sunrise, sunstroke”. The DDP method has a list of 1,800 semantic domains to assist a lexicographer in the process of gathering words for a
dictionary (Moe, 2007; Shore & Berg, 2006). If I were to undertake this project again, I would employ the DDP method. This technique would significantly increase the rate and systematic nature of word collection. Therefore I could devote more time to translation of the words and description of their cultural context of use.

Although I had not studied the above methods when I collected words for this thesis, the methods employed were parallel to the methods mentioned above. For example, to collect words under the semantic domain of “tree”, associated words such as branch, leaf, stem, fruit, trunk, bark, and flower, were brainstormed and recorded.

Secondly, words were recalled from memory, from listening to conversations in Jarai, and from listening to Jarai music. To accomplish this task, a notebook, a pen, and a cassette tape recorder were used to record words, idioms, or sentences. Thirdly, various outdated and out of print materials written in Jarai, Rhade, and Bahnar with translations in Vietnamese, English, and French were reviewed. These resources include Siu et al. (1989), Banker and Mơ (1979), Tharp and Buon-Ya (1980), Knong Poṭō Pojuat Poḥpəlar Saigon (1967), and Siu et. al. (1987). This approach allowed me to find new words that would not otherwise have been recalled. Previous translations of Jarai words into Vietnamese and English, both of which I speak fluently, enhanced my ability to translate Jarai words into contemporary English. Finally, ethnoclassification or folk taxonomies were employed. Blank forms were created that contain categories such as ‘kinds of ants’,
‘kinds of trees’, ‘kinds of birds’, etc. to be filled out by Jarai language consultants (Figure 6). These forms were sent to Jarai who are able to read, write, and speak Jarai fluently.

Consultants who provided Jarai vocabularies could also translate those words into English if they were able, but it was not necessary.

Name of consultant________________
Date form sent__________________ Date form received__________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Kinds of frogs</th>
<th>Description in Jarai</th>
<th>Translation in English (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 6: Word Collection Form**

Although these forms were sent to a number of Jarai speakers, only four Jarai language consultants were chosen to work closely with this researcher. Their names were Hip Ksor, E Siu, Blim Nay, and Hiom Ro, who live in Raleigh, North Carolina. These consultants are four elderly men, and are fluent speakers of the Jarai language. This kind of participation by language consultants helps them feel connected to the project (Mosel, 2002) and gives the dictionary more credibility in the community.
Dictionary-Making Software

Today, software is one of the most important linguistic tools lexicographers use to develop dictionaries. There are different kinds of software developed by SIL for lexicographers to build dictionaries for endangered languages. A software known as *WeSay: A Tool for Engaging Native Speakers in Dictionary Building* was developed by SIL International and the Linguistics Institute of Payap University in Chiang Mai, Thailand. *WeSay* is an easy dictionary-building tool for use by indigenous speakers of under-resourced languages. It is specifically designed for a native speaker who is interested in building a dictionary for his community, but has limited computer skills (Albright & Hatton, 2008). Another dictionary building software for lexicographers is *Fieldworks Language Explorer*. The 2006 version of the *Fieldworks* software is 4.0 *Language Explorer*, developed to build and manage a dictionary, to develop and sustain a text corpus as well as interlinear texts, and to study morphology. In addition to many different advanced features, a user of the program can build from one database a monolingual dictionary, bilingual dictionary, and a trilingual vocabulary (Moe, 2008).

Third, *Shoebox* is a computer program that assists field linguists and anthropologists in integrating different kinds of text data including lexical, cultural, and grammatical. *Shoebox* is especially useful for assisting researchers in creating a dictionary as they employ it to analyze and interlinearize text (SIL, 2009).
Lexique Pro (also developed by SIL) was employed in creating this dictionary.

There are various reasons as to why Lexique Pro was chosen instead of other dictionary making software. This software is easy to use, and it has all the linguistic features that are needed to develop this particular dictionary. It is also compatible with the researcher’s current unicode fonts, which are Jarai-Rhade and Jarai-Rhade OT fonts designed by Linguist’s Software, Inc. As stated by SIL, “Lexique Pro is an interactive lexicon viewer, with hyperlinks between entries, category views, dictionary reversal, search, and export tools. It can be configured to display your Toolbox/Shoebox database in a user-friendly format so that you can distribute it to others” (SIL, 2009). Linguistic features embedded in Lexique Pro are lexeme, part of speech, classifier, definition, gloss, example gloss, borrowed word, synonym, and antonym, just to name a few. Once the Jarai headwords are entered in the software, it automatically organizes the Jarai headwords alphabetically.

Lexique Pro also enables users to view and edit existing data in Shoebox or Toolbox dictionary database. Once the dictionary is complete, one has the choice to export it to be printed as a text document, export as a webpage, or as LIFT XML for web publication. This software will help to make the dictionary widely available to the Jarai and others who are interested in learning the language.
Consultants and Translation

The Jarai entry words were already collected, entered into the Lexique Pro program, translated, sorted alphabetically, printed, and bound before I engaged in fieldwork with the Jarai consultants. The main purpose of the fieldwork was to have the consultants check the spellings of entry words, and for me to verify their meanings and use in cultural context. To accomplish this task, I traveled twice to Raleigh, North Carolina in order to work with the consultants. The first trip was for six weeks in the summer of 2008, while the other occurred during spring break of 2009.

Consultants read through a printed initial draft of the dictionary to make corrections, whether to the spelling, semantics, or context of use of each word. The sessions entailed me asking the consultants the meanings of words, how to pronounce them, how many meanings are associated with each word, how they are used in sentences, when to use them, with whom to use them, and whether they have historical or cultural contexts of use. Consultants’ suggestions and comments were recorded on a digital recorder, downloaded into a computer and burned onto CDs to be archived at linguistic institution(s) in order to preserve the phonology of Jarai.

An institution that might archive the Jarai audio language CDs is the Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Culture (PARADISEC), which is a consortium of four universities; the University of Sidney, University of Melbourne,
University of New England and the Australian National University. The PARADISEC (2008) states, “Our research group has developed models to ensure that the archive can provide access to interested communities, and conform with emerging international standards for digital archiving.”

The fieldwork took place mostly inside the consultants’ homes, often in the presence of their family members and Jarai guests. In each session, I would speak into the recorder, stating the name of the consultant, location of recording, the time of recording, and topic of discussion, including the first entry word that we would address. By organizing the recordings in this manner, I was able to locate entry words quickly as I reviewed the recordings at a later date. This method will also make it much easier to archive these materials in the future.

**Entry Arrangement**

The components of the dictionary entries consist of lexeme (headword), part of speech, classifier, English definition, and example sentences in Jarai and English for some Jarai words that have ambiguous meanings. Such examples will assist dictionary users in understanding the meaning of Jarai words by placing them in linguistic context. There are many words in Jarai that do not have single-word translations in English, so I used multi-word translations to help users understand the Jarai word entries. Noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, interjection, and conjunction are recognized in this
dictionary. The number of words collected using these various methods was approximately 2,400.

Unlike European languages, many Asian languages have numerical classifiers. In the literature on Southeast Asian languages, the term “numerical classifier” pertains to a diversity of morphemes which occur in the same grammatical slot. These morphemes consist of measure words, terms for kinds and types, and lexical items which count nouns and entities they pertain to as individuals differentiated according to elements such as animacy, function and shape (Adams, 1991). A classifier is also defined as a word or form which marks a noun in certain languages, used especially to indicate the class of objects which the noun represents (Matthews, 2007). The numerical classifier arrangement of the Chamic languages such as Jarai and Rhade falls into this category---number (NUM) + classifier (CLF) + noun (N) (Headley, 1976). An example sentence in Jarai that has a classifier would be as follows:

Kão hõmão dua  droi  asão.
I have two CLF dog.

As shown in this sentence, the numerical classifier is droi, which is placed between number (NUM) and noun (N). The classifier droi denotes that the noun asão belongs to the class of animals.
The headwords are sorted in alphabetical order. There are three different ways of arranging headwords, distinguished either by homonyms, classifiers, definitions, or parts of speech. First, words that have identical spelling (also known as homonyms) and the same part of speech, but possess distinct classifiers and definitions, are arranged differently. These words are listed separately and superscript numbers are attached to each headword to distinguish them. For instance:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ač}^1 & \text{ n. classifier: pŏk. basil leaf.} \\
\text{ač}^2 & \text{ n. classifier: bē. yoke to harness animals such as cattle, horse, and water buffalo.}
\end{align*}
\]

Secondly, an example of homonyms that have different meanings and parts of speech is as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bŏng}^1 & \text{ n. swelling from a blow to the head.} \\
\text{bŏng}^2 & \text{ v. grab and hold to prevent from moving.}
\end{align*}
\]

Third, an example of homonyms that have the same part of speech, but one having a classifier while the other does not is as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ako}^1 & \text{ n. classifier: bōh. head.} \\
\text{ako}^2 & \text{ n. newly discovered land that someone has claimed ownership of, and intends to farm.}
\end{align*}
\]

Fourth, another example is the arrangement of a headword that has multiple meanings, either similar meanings or completely different meanings:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{añ} & \text{ v. 1. hold breath under water. 2. tell someone to stop crying.} \\
& \quad \text{3. control oneself, not retaliate. 4. abstain from, refrain from.}
\end{align*}
\]
This example shows that distinct meanings are separated by numbers, but similar meanings are separated by commas. In some cases the word ‘or’ is used to close up a series of glosses that have similar meanings. The specific semantic domain of the headword may be indicated in parentheses within the definition. For example,

**ańing** adj. 1. wrinkled (of clothing, fabric). 2. tangled.

**Future Objectives**

The primary users of this dictionary will be Jarai community leaders, language teachers, and parents who will use the dictionary to help their children learn the Jarai language. In the future, this dictionary could be edited and supplemented with additional Jarai words to make it more comprehensive. The scope of such a project would require time, funding, and the participation of a number of linguists and Jarai language consultants. The final product would be a dictionary widely available, either online or at a discounted price for the Jarai community. Refugee agencies, church refugee sponsors, Jarai community organizations, local libraries and universities would also benefit from this resource. The present author desires to develop a comprehensive dictionary that would include most Jarai dialects, but such research is beyond the scope of this thesis. Therefore, the remaining dialects should be documented and preserved more thoroughly by future researchers.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

JARAI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY
a  *n. classifier:* bôh. the first letter of the Jarai alphabet.

abao  *n. classifier:* asár. kind of black, reddish-brown, round-shaped water snail.

abân  *n. classifier:* blah. blanket.

abân buk  *n. classifier:* blah. kind of thick winter blanket made by non-Jarai.

abân bâ  *n. classifier:* blah. kind of Jarai blanket used mostly by Jarai women to carry babies on their backs.

abân Jarai  *n. classifier:* blah. any kind of blanket made by Jarai.

abân klöng kluah  *n. classifier:* blah. kind of long traditional Jarai blanket that has a short triangular pocket at one end.

abân sŏng  *n. classifier:* blah. the most valuable, expensive, and prestigious kind of traditional Jarai blanket.

abêk  *n. classifier:* drôi. tadpole.

abêk plûn  *n. classifier:* drôi. tadpole that has legs, a little tail, and is in the process of becoming a frog.

abih  *adj.* complete, finished, out of, used up. Ia âmăng gêt abih laih. The water in the gourd is used up.

abih bang  *n.* all, everyone, everything. Abih bang anâ mênuîh âmăng lôn tônah. All the people in the world.

abih tih  *n.* all, total, sum. Abih tih hômào dua pluh cô mênuîh âmăng sang. There are a total of twenty people in the house.

abu  *adj.* lethargic, sluggish, not energetic (of humans).

abu abêk  *adj.* very lethargic, very sluggish, not very energetic (of humans).

abaih  *interj.* word used to express a range of emotions, usually arising from surprise, disappointment, or disgust.

aboih  *interj.* word used to express a range of emotions, usually arising from surprise, happiness, or pleasure.

ač¹  *n. classifier:* bê. yoke used to harness animals such as cattle, horses, or water buffalo. Kâo tôbák sa bê ač boî tokuai rômô kâo. I harnessed a yoke on my cow’s neck.

ač²  *n.* basil.

ač Jarai  *n.* kind of basil that the Jarai use mostly in cooking.

ač Kur  *n.* kind of basil that most Jarai do not eat because it smells like medicine, Cambodian basil.
ač Lao  n. kind of basil commonly eaten with Vietnamese noodles, Laotian basil.
ač Yuân  n. Vietnamese basil, identical to the one known as 'ač Lao'.
ačong  n. classifier : bē. hoe, type of Jarai farming tool.
ačong čoh1  n. classifier : bē. type of Jarai farming hoe that resembles an adze.
ačong čoh2  v. cut with a hoe.
ačong ji  n. classifier : bē. type of traditional Jarai farming tool used for hoeing weeds and grass, usually in planted fields. The handle is approximately an arm's length, and the blade is relatively thin and mounted at an angle.
ačong kai  n. classifier : bē. plow.
ačong pĕl  n. classifier : bē. military trenching hoe.
ačong wang wit  n. classifier : bē. the smallest of the traditional Jarai farming hoes. It has a handle approximately one foot long and has a sickle-shaped blade. It is used mostly by elderly Jarai.
ačung  n. classifier : asår. clam.
adai  n. sky, heaven.
adih  deitic. there, expression used when pointing to an item or place; locative expression where the item being pointed at doesn't have to be visible to either the speaker or the hearer.
adôh  v. sing.
adôi  n. classifier : čó. 1. younger siblings, any younger person. 3. term used by a man to refer to a younger woman who is sexually attractive.
adôi amai  n. classifier : čó. term referring to the relationship between an older sister and younger siblings.
adôi ayŏng  n. classifier : čó. term referring to the relationship between an older brother and younger siblings.
adôi rõnuč  n. classifier : čó. the youngest sibling (synonymous with 'adôi tāluĩ').
adôi tāluĩ  n. classifier : čó. the youngest sibling (synonymous with 'adôi rõnuč').
adrâng  n. classifier : čonāp (tied, bundled), bul (stacked). rice straw.
adring  n. classifier : bōh. veranda of a Jarai house.
adring amâng  n. classifier : bōh. veranda outside of the public (front) entrance of a Jarai longhouse.
adring ok  n. classifier : bōh. veranda outside of the private (back) entrance of a Jarai longhouse.
adrôh  n. type of weed very resistant to drought.
adrung  n. attic.
adû  n. classifier : bē. umbrella.
adû jêgân  n. classifier : bôh. any small, multi-functional section within a Jarai longhouse used by different generations within the residing family.

adûng  n. nose.

agaih  adj. tidy, neat, clean.

agâm  n. condition of being rejected or disapproved of as a result of having a sexual relationship with a nuclear family member or a clan member, both of which are prohibited.

aguāt  n. classifier : drôî. scorpion.

aguāt aseh  n. classifier : drôî. medium-sized, black scorpion found in the Central Highlands of Vietnam. The term is the compound of the root 'scorpion' and the word 'horse' (aseh).

aguāt ia  n. classifier : drôî. small, water-dwelling white scorpion that has a burning sting.

aguāt rôman  n. classifier : drôî. large, black scorpion found in the Central Highlands of Vietnam with a minimally painful sting. The term is the compound of the root 'scorpion' and the word 'elephant' (rôman).

ai  n. classifier : čô. brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

ai dah boñai  n. classifier : čô. sister-in-law.

ai dah rokôi  n. classifier : čô. brother-in-law.

ai hôtai  n. dedication, willpower.

ai ūu  adv. maybe, perhaps.

ai òh  adv. emphatic negative, a strong 'no' response.

ajah  n. classifier : drôî. small, brown lizard that lives on the ground.

ajî  n. classifier : drôî. frog.

ajî arô  n. classifier : drôî. cane toad.

ajî asâr gêt  n. classifier : drôî. pacific chorus frog.

ajî bao  n. classifier : drôî. bullfrog.


ajî jrang  n. classifier : drôî. small, brown, thin, and long-legged frog found in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

ajî krêt  n. classifier : drôî. spade-footed frog.

ajî krôp  n. classifier : drôî. burrowing toad.

ajî pói  n. classifier : drôî. marsh frog, laughing frog.

ajî trol  n. classifier : drôî. light brown, sticky, long-legged tree frog found in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

ajut  n. classifier : bê. wild bamboo that is bigger than ale bamboo, found in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

aka  adv. not yet, yet.

akan  n. classifier : drôî. fish.

akan mi  n. classifier : drôî. large type of carp.

akan se  n. classifier : drôî. minnow.
akâ v. 1. tie. 2. promote in military rank (implying insignia decoration).

akâm n. nock.

akek n. classifier : asâr. brown, freshwater, algae-eating snail found in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

akha¹ n. classifier : arât. hair-like root.

akha² n. classifier : bê. stick-like root.

akhan v. tell a legend or myth.

akiâng n. corner.

akop n. classifier : droï. diving beetle.

akô¹ n. classifier : bôh. head.

akô² n. newly-discovered land that someone has claimed ownership of, and intends to farm.

akô aku adj. 1. absent-minded. 2. ignorant, unintelligent.

akô klon adj. lacking intelligence, prone to confusion.

akô phûn n. foundation, basis.

akô pójing v. establish, create, bring into existence.

akô sang n. classifier : čô. head of the household (in Jarai society, usually a woman).

aku n. classifier : bê. 1. tail. 2. Jarai trap made of bamboo and string, used for catching birds, especially quail.

aku čôđong n. classifier : bôh. collective name for various types of Jarai animal traps.

aku tuai n. classifier : blah. loincloth.

akuai n. broken grains of husked rice.

ala n. classifier : droï. snake.

ala drö̂n n. classifier : droï. rattlesnake.

ala ia n. classifier : droï. non-poisonous, freshwater, brown-skinned snake found in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

ala lôn n. classifier : droï. worm snake.

ala poňowai n. classifier : droï. non-poisonous, dark brown ground snake that eats rats.

ala tueng n. classifier : droï. viper snake.

alah adj. lazy.

alâk n. yolk (of eggs).

alâk bôh mônû n. yolk (of chicken eggs).

alâk móta n. classifier : bôh. pupil (of eyes).

ale n. classifier : bê. smallest type of wild bamboo found in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

alêk n. spit-up, milk-like liquid regurgitated by a baby.

alông adj. original, unchanged.

alông alâc n. plenty, superfluous amount.

alô¹ v. hello (used when answering the phone).

alô² n. classifier : bôh. megaphone.
alum  v. 1. soothe, comfort, console.  
2. beg.
amã  n. classifier : čó. 1. father. 2. Catholic priest.
Ama Adai  n. classifier : čó. God, Heavenly Father.
am a nêt  n. classifier : čó. uncle  
(mother's younger brother or father's younger brother).
amã met  classifier : čó. n. stepfather.
amã prông  n. classifier : čó. uncle  
(mother's older brother or father's older brother).
amã rông  n. classifier : čó. adopted father.
amai  n. classifier : čó. 1. elder sister.  
2. Catholic nun.
amai tha  n. classifier : čó. eldest sister.
amat  v. hide one's presence by being silent, not moving, and concealing one's body.
amãng1  prep. in (as in inclusion, location, or position).
amãng2  adv. around, about (used to approximate a time frame).  
Amãng two mông. About two o'clock.
amãng3  n. classifier : bóh. 1. hole. 2. hollow.
amãng adûng  n. nostril.
amãng čar  adj. domestic, inside the country, within the country.
amãng čôprôh  adv. performing a task half-way through, then quitting.
amãng jang  n. classifier : bóh. military post surrounded by barbed-wire fence.
amãng ko mâlê  n. classifier : bóh. air vent that is built into a rodent hole that also acts as an emergency exit from predators.
amãng lâm  n. inside.
amãng lûp  adv. continuously, uninterruptedly, completing a task in one sitting.
amãng mîlû  n. classifier : bóh. n. 1. pit, ditch. 2. hollow in the ground.
amãng mòbah  n. cavity of the open mouth (of humans).
amãng mûtut  n. rectum, anus.
amãng phà  n. classifier : bóh. window.
amî  n. classifier : čó. mother.
amî amã  n. parents.
amî anêt  n. classifier : čó. aunt  
(mother's younger sister or father's younger sister).
amî met  n. classifier : čó. stepmother.
amî prông  n. classifier : čó. aunt (older sister of mother).
amon  n. classifier : čó. niece, nephew (child of sibling).
amông  adj. addicted, habituated, hooked.
amông  adv. without responding, remaining silent.
amra  v. will, shall.
amrâ  n. classifier : drôi. peacock.
amrop  adj. sharp snapping or cracking (of sound).
amrôt 1  n. classifier : bóh. rainbow.
amrŏt n. classifier : drôi. type of water bug.

amruñ adv. characterized by having the urge to defecate.

amuāih v. like, love, have affection for, care for.

amuñ adj. 1. easy, not difficult. 2. soft.

amuñ amuč adj. 1. very easy, not very difficult. 2. very soft.

amung n. plant stalk.

amung tôngan n. wrist.

ana n. classifier : drôi. female (of animals).

anai deitic. this.

anai anai adj. also, likewise, as well.

anai-nè n. the way in which, the process by which.

anang adj. having a horizontal position, lying in a straight position (of humans and animals).

anà¹ n. classifier : čó. child.

anà² n. classifier : drôi. baby animal, young animal.

anà aseh n. classifier : drôi. colt, baby horse.

anà bà n. classifier : čó. children.

anà dra n. classifier : čó. teenage daughter.

anà dah bônaí n. classifier : čó. daughter, female child.

anà dah kómôí classifier : čó. n. daughter, female child.

anà dah rôkôí n. classifier : čó. son, male child.

anà kočua n. classifier : čó. firstborn child.

anà nge classifier : čó. n. baby, infant, newborn child.

anà pipum n. classifier : čó. fatherless child, child whose father is unknown.

anà rômô n. classifier : drôi. calf.

anà rônuč n. classifier : čó. youngest child.

anà todâm n. classifier : čó. teenage son.

anà tôhrît n. classifier : čó. orphan, child whose parents have died.

anà tōluî n. classifier : čó. youngest child.

anâm¹ adj. able-bodied, physically capable.

anâm² v. do not, word used to express a negative command. Anâm huà ôh asôi anûn. Don't eat that rice.

anân n. name, appellation.

anêt adj. small, little.

anêt aneo adj. very small, very little, tiny.

anêt anot adj. very small, very little, tiny.

anih n. classifier : bóh. 1. place, location, address, whereabouts. 2. grade level, school level.

anih anóm n. classifier : bóh. shelter, living quarters, home.

anih bruû n. classifier : bóh. place of employment, work location, work address.
anih dō  n. classifier : bŏh. residence, home address, living quarters.

anih hrâm  n. classifier : bŏh. school, place of education or training, class.

anih tôhân  n. classifier : bŏh. military post, unit, camp, or base.

anong  n. classifier : čô. uncle (mother's younger brother or father's younger brother).

anō  n. thing; general term used to change words into nouns. Anō anūn hiam bià mà. That thing is very beautiful.

anung  n. classifier : bŏh. wrapping, packaging.

anung kŏp  n. classifier : bŏh. any type of leaf wrapping used for food, usually when cooking over hot coals.

anūn  deitic. that.

anūng  v. wrap, pack.

añ  v. 1. hold breath under water. 2. tell someone to stop crying. 3. control oneself, not retaliate. 4. abstain from, refrain from.

añám  n. work-related event where relatives or acquaintances gather to accomplish a task on someone's farm. The owner of the farm will then provide food, drink, and alcohol in reward for service.

añam  n. food (any kind of food other than steamed rice).

añâm bôrì anung  n. classifier : bŏh. cabbage.

añek  n. black sticky saliva from chewing tobacco.

añê  adj. fine-grained (opposite of coarse).

añik  v. nag, persistently or continually ask, annoy with questions.


añing añaŋ  adj. 1. very wrinkled (of clothing, fabric). 2. very tangled.

añit  adj. resilient, soft, flexible (gives when pressed or pushed).

añot  adj. 1. withered, shrivelled, wrinkled.

añot añaeo  adj. very withered, very shrivelled, very wrinkled.

añrâŋ  adj. having alertness, vitality, vigor, youthful strength.

añrū  v. 1. immerse, dip (as in water) 2. dye (of hair, fabric).

añruŋ  adj. having a sharp point.

añū  n. classifier : arát. necklace.

añū čui  n. classifier : arát. bead necklace.

ang yang  n. glory.

anga apui  n. ember, flaming coal.

angā  v. look up, raise the head, tilt the head back.

angīn  n. wind.

angīn hojan  n. thunderstorm.

ao  n. classifier : blah. shirt.
ao ia hêjan  n. classifier : blah. poncho, raincoat.
ao mayó  n. classifier : blah. t-shirt.
ao pođao  n. classifier : blah. warm jacket, warm coat, sweater.
ao rođai  n. classifier : blah. long tunic.
ao tóbâk  n. classifier : blah. undershirt, tank top.
ao tuâk  n. classifier : blah. undershirt, tank top.
ap  adj. late, tardy, not on time.
apah  v. reward for service, pay for service.
apai mâ  v. attempt to grab but not able to hold on.
apâń  v. grip, hold firmly, grasp.
aplâng  n. classifier : arât. lemongrass.
apông  n. classifier : bôh. chicken cage.
apuh  n. classifier : blah. fallow land, farm land not in use (usually refers to a rice farm).
apui  n. fire, light.
apui arok  n. classifier : bê, hônuh. burning torch, lit torch made of wooden or bamboo sticks bundled together.
apui diën  n. electric light.
apui hîn  n. classifier : bê. candle.
apui hîn dian  n. classifier : bê. traditional Jarai candle used mostly by shamans for animistic ceremonies.
apui kôđen  n. classifier : bôh. oil lamp, kerosene lamp.
apui tôneh  n. classifier : bôh. lighter.
apui uâ  n. process in which fire is made by rubbing a stick, metal wire, spindle, or dried sliver of bamboo against a piece of wood.
apui  n. classifier : asâr. dark brown snail that lives in the sand of streams in the Central Highlands, the smallest snail in Vietnam.
ara  n. classifier : droî. wild bird with duck-like appearance.
arah  n. classifier : droî. bedbug.
arâ  n. classifier : arât. vein.
arâng  pron. classifier : có. they, general term that refers to persons unknown.
arât  n. classifier for rope, thread, or other string-like materials.
areh  v. harbor bitterness, hold a grudge.
areng  n. classifier : droî. crab.
areng abu  n. classifier : droî. soft-skinned pale crab that is weak and about to die.
areng bôh poťâo  n. classifier : droî. crab that lives in fresh water, usually under rocks.
areng čur  n. classifier : droî. small reddish crab that lives mostly on dry land in holes.
arîng  n. classifier : phūn. plant that grows on farms, used by Jarai people to make rope.
arok  n. classifier : bê, hônuh. unlit torch.
arông  n. classifier : droî. insect.
arŏng arot  n. classifier : drŏi. insects (all types of insects).
arŏng ūui  n. classifier : drŏi. shield bug, usually brownish-green colored.
arŏng se  n. classifier : drŏi. rhinoceros beetle.
aru  n. leftover food, crumbs, residue.
aru arač  n. food crushed into crumbs.
asah  v. sharpen, file, whet a blade.
asar¹  n. classifier : asar. grain, seed, kernel.
asar²  n. boneless meat, boneless flesh.
asān  n. classifier : bē. teak tree.
asāp  n. smoke.
asāp apui  n. smoke from fire.
asāp pōhiāp  n. voice.
asāo  n. classifier : drŏi. dog.
asāo drŏn  n. classifier : drŏi. wild dog that travels in pairs (male and female).
asāo tan  n. classifier : drŏi. wolf.
aseh  n. classifier : drŏi. horse.
aseh ana  n. classifier : drŏi. mare, female horse.
aseh brōng  n. classifier : drŏi. zebra.
aseh hret  n. classifier : drŏi. donkey.
aseh klai  n. classifier : drŏi. small horse that bites, fastest horse in Vietnam.
aseh tônô  n. classifier : drŏi. stallion, male horse.
asoři  n. classifier : asār. steamed rice.
asoĥna  n. fried rice.
asoķra  n. steamed rice that has been burnt.
asoķ rořt  n. cold rice, left over steamed or fried rice.
asuk  n. corner of room, indoor hiding place.
asūk  n. plant debris, outside trash usually consisting of leaves, twigs, and grass.
asuř  v. rub the skin against something.
asū  v. shuffle feet (usually forward).
ataih  adj. distant, far, afar.
ataih atin  adj. very distant, very far, afar.
atâo¹  n. ghost, spiritual being.
atâo²  n. classifier : čō. corpse, dead body.
ate  v. cook by stirring a stew-like mixture, usually consisting of water, rice, yao leaf, vegetables, and meat.
athua  n. classifier : bōh. hut.
atol  v. hang inanimate object, human corpse, or dead animal.
atôk  n. classifier : bōh. tin, bamboo, or wooden can.
atur  n. classifier : bōh. floor.
avah  n. classifier : bōh. hollow, dried gourd used to ladle liquid, especially water.
avâ  n. classifier : bē. bamboo stirring utensil.
ayât  n. classifier : čō. enemy.
ayŏng  *n. classifier : čō*. 1. older brother. 2. slang term used by a woman for a young man who is sexually attractive.

ayŏng tha  *n. classifier : čō*. eldest brother.

ayơr  *v.* scrub one's skin in order to wash.

ayuh  *n.* fate, fortune, destiny.

ayuh moyun  *n.* good fortune, good fate.

Ayun Apa  *n.* name of a former district in Pleiku province of Vietnam.

ayū adŏh  *n.* 1. tune. 2. rhythm.

ayūn  *v.* bounce gently without lifting feet (of humans).

Ayùn Hā  *n. classifier : bóh.* large irrigation system near Chu Se district in Pleiku province of Vietnam.

ayūp  *v.* fan a fire by blowing with the mouth, keep a fire alive by blowing.

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**Ā - ā**

ā¹  *n. classifier : bóh.* the second letter of the Jarai alphabet.

ā²  *n. classifier : dʁoi.* crow.

Āng Glé  *n.* England, English (of U.K.)

āt  *adv.* 1. still, yet. 2. also.

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**Â - â**

â  *n. classifier : bóh.* the third letter of the Jarai alphabet.

âo  *n.* sound a person makes when experiencing sudden pain or surprise.

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**B - b**

ba  *v.* 1. bring, deliver, convey. 2. compensate, atone, make amends.

ba hŏnuh  *v.* pay off a debt, pay back.

bai  *n. classifier : bóh.* loosely woven bamboo basket with two straps that fasten around a person's shoulders.

bang¹  *v.* shade a plant, block the sunlight from shining on a plant.

bang²  *adj.* having brightness, brilliance, radiance.

bang hiu  *v.* publicize, make known to many people.
bang ia  *n. classifier : bóh.* any platform placed on the ground beside a water source; used for washing, bathing, or cleaning.

bā  *adj.* full (not referring to the fullness that comes from eating).

bà blai  *adj.* overflowing.

bāk  *v.* carry an object by hanging around the shoulder or neck.

bào  *v.* remind indirectly, hint casually, call attention to someone or something, especially in a casual manner.

bè  *v.* let's, let us. Nao bè ta. Let's go.

bè  *n. classifier : droi.* goat.

bè ana  *n. classifier : droi.* female goat.

bè tōnô  *n. classifier : droi.* male goat.

bër  *adj.* 1. short in height. 2. concise, brief.

bër bè  *adj.* 1. very short in height. 2. very concise, very brief.

bē  *v.* dodge, duck, move aside (to avoid being hit).

bia  *n. classifier : droi.* crocodile, alligator.

biā  *adj.* true, real, right.

biā hä?  *adv.* truly? really?

biá mā  *adv.* very, really.

biá môn  *adj.* true, right (as in strong affirmation).

bing  *v.* collide accidentally, bump someone or something, knock over an object or a person by brushing against.

bip  *n. classifier : droi.* duck.

bil  *adj.* physically calloused, hardened, or insensitive.

bing  *n.* sound of stomping, pounding, thumping.

blah¹  *v.* 1. attack by surprise, ambush. 2. split, cut lengthwise (of wood or eggplants).

blah²  *n. classifier for a sheet-like material.

blah ngá  *n.* war, combat, military confrontation.

blai  *adj.* overflowing.

blai  *v.* pass a person, car, or any moving object.

blan  *n.* month.

blan dua  *n.* February.

blan dua rōpān  *n.* September.

blan klāo  *n.* March.

blan nām  *n.* June.

blan pā  *n.* April.

blan pē tōpōi  *classifier : bóh.* n. half moon.

blan pluh  *n.* October.

blan pluh dua  *n.* December.

blan pluh sa  *n.* November.

blan pōrōmi  *n. classifier : bóh.* full moon.

blan rōma  *n.* May.

blan sa  *n.* January.

blan sōpān  *n.* August.

blan tōbang  *n. classifier : bóh.* crescent moon.

blan tōjuh  *n.* July.
blang  v. 1. unwrap, unfold. 2. blossom, bloom. 3. flip open (as in a book or package).
blao¹  n. classifier : čô. widow.
blao²  adj. fearful, afraid, scared, frightened.
Bläl  n. classifier : čô. character in Jarai legend who always makes people laugh.
bläo  n. classifier : arât. 1. body hair. 2. feather. 3. fur.
blék  adj. tired of eating nuts, coconuts, or similar foods, due to their taste and texture.
bllü  v. tightly weave or twist strands together to make a rope or string.
blön  adj. having a glazed-over or dazed appearance, as when dead, asleep, or staring (of eyes).
blök  v. 1. boil. 2. bubble.
blöp  n. classifier : bóh. balloon.
blöi¹  v. buy, purchase.
blöi²  n. breast (of chicken or other bird).
blöi mënû  n. chicken breast.
bluh  v. 1. blow air. 2. sprout, spring from the ground (of plants, flowers, or water).
blung  v. scurry, run in an agitated, confused, and fluttering manner.
blung hläo  adv. first and foremost, first of all.
bon kôküh.  v. prostrate the body in worship of a supernatural being, bow to a deity.
bor  adj. bruised.
bông¹  n. swelling from a blow to the head.
bông²  v. grab and hold to prevent from moving.
bôh¹  n. Jarai salsa; usually consists of fruit, herbs, lemon, hot pepper, and salt.
bôh²  n. 1. fruit. 2. classifier for various objects.
bôh amîl  n. classifier : bóh. tamarind.
bôh apó  n. classifier : bóh. apple.
bôh blih  n. classifier : asār. kidney.
bôh bôr  n. classifier : bóh. avocado.
bôh bro  n. classifier : bóh. longan.
bôh hrâ  n. classifier : bóh. letter (of an alphabet).
bôh ko'bâo  n. classifier : asār. grape.
bôh ko'su  n. classifier : bóh. chayote squash.
bôh kruâi  n. classifier : bóh. lemon, lime.
bôh kruâi kam  n. classifier : bóh. orange.
bôh lông  n. classifier : bóh. ball (of sports).
bôh lông dâ  n. classifier : bóh. soccer ball.
bôh lông pah  n. classifier : bóh. volleyball (refers only to the ball itself).
bôh mit  n. classifier : bóh. jackfruit.
bôh mung  classifier : bôh. n. banana flower.
bôh phia  n. classifier : bôh. star fruit.
bôh pođdong  n. classifier : bôh. coconut.
bôh poňeh  n. classifier : bôh. papaya.
bôh poö  n. classifier : bôh. mango.
bôh puč  n. classifier : asăr. tomatillo.
bôh ro mâh  n. classifier : bôh. custard apple.
bôh sum ao  v. wash clothes.
bôh troh  n. classifier : bôh. fruits.
bông  n. classifier : bôh. casket.
bôr  v. make a mound of dirt.
bô  n. classifier : bôh. the fourth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
bôbrîk  adj. having the sound and pattern of sprinkling, sporadic, or light rain.
bôbui  n. classifier : drôi. pig.
bôbũng  n. classifier : bôh. roof.
bôlông  v. compete, have a contest, physically challenge.
bônah  adj. dual, having two sides.
bônai  n. classifier : čô. wife.
bônal  n. classifier : blah. fabric, cloth.
bôni  v. thank, appreciate.
bôni lu  v. greatly thank, greatly appreciate.
bônuh  v. charge with the head, ram with the horns.
bônût 1  v. button.
bônût 2  n. classifier : bôh. button (of clothing).
bônû  n. classifier : bôh. the largest type of Jarai fish trap made of woven bamboo fashioned into a funnel-shaped net.
bônga  n. 1. flower. 2. profit, gain.
bônga črih  n. classifier : bôh. lotus flower.
bônga kosu  n. artificial flower.
bônga yang hrôi  n. classifier : bôh. sunflower.
bôngat  n. soul, spirit.
bôngat jua  n. soul, spirit.
bôngôt  v. worry, have concern, have anxiety.
bôrôbôh  n. bubble.
bôwuih  v. do, work, or perform task constantly.
bôwuih bông  v. work in order to earn a living.
brâh  n. swelling, lump, bump.
brâi  adv. 1. manner in which materials such as glass, plates, or bricks break (by shattering) 2. describing a hit that is on target.
brâh  n. classifier : asăr. husked rice.
brâ  adv. manner in which a small object falls and the sound it makes when it hits a surface (such as a pencil, pebble, or necklace).
brâng  adv. 1. eloquently, fluently (of speaking) 2. in a line, with the appearance of straightness.
brâh  v. dissect, cut the skin, perform surgery.
bring  

*n.* 1. algae. 2. rust.

brōm  

*adj.* bruised.

brōng  

*adj.* striped, spotted, having multiple colors.

brō  

*n.* **classifier :** bōh. 1. cassette player. 2. CD player. 3. stereo.

brōūf  

*v.* 1. give. 2. allow, let.

bru bra  

*adj.* scattering or spreading in different directions.

bruah  

*adv.* manner in which an object, person, or animal breaks through obstacles or impediments as it falls.

bruā  

*n.* job, employment, position, duty, task.

bruh  

*adj.* describing a person who keeps a messy or untidy space.

brung  

*adj.* hanging, dangling (such as fruit on a tree).

brung brāng  

*adj.* hanging or dangling (of many objects).

brū  

*adj.* spoiled, rotten, decayed.

brū brēk  

*adj.* very spoiled, very decayed, very rotten.

brūk  

*v.* gripe, grumble, complain.

bu  

*n.* rice porridge.

buah  

*v.* cleanse or purify by sprinkling liquid (typically rice wine) with a branch or piece of bark. This cleansing ceremony may also involve pouring liquid from a bronze bowl by a shaman or priest.

buai  

*n. classifier :** asār. earring.

buč  

*v.* pluck, uproot.

buh  

*v.* 1. wear, put on clothes, put on earrings. 2. add spices or salt to food during preparation.

bul  

*n. classifier :** bōh. rounded heap, mound.

bul ia  

*n. classifier :** bōh. very small island.

bul pōdai  

*n. classifier :** bōh. rounded heap of rice.

bum  

*adj.* blind (of eyes).

bur bar  

*adj.* having the appearance of being randomly piled into a mound.

būk  

*adv.* in a manner that produces a thumping or pounding sound (as in an object hitting a surface).

būk bāk  

*adv.* with a repeated thumping or pounding sound.

buř  

*n. classifier :** drōi. type of mud-dwelling freshwater fish (similar to mud loach).

buŗng  

*adj.* lucky, fortunate.

būr  

*v.* construct a fence, dam, or animal trap.
bak  v. cut out a lengthwise section from bamboo tube or other hollow trunk, leaving a long section of hollow interior exposed, and a length of bamboo or trunk uncut.

bal  v. remove a portion of an object by cutting out with a blade (of inanimate objects such as trees or meat).

bar  v. wrap a sarong around one’s waist.

bâ¹ v. carry someone (especially a baby) on one’s back.

bâ² v. spread (of a virus or other disease).

bâ hâng  adj. similar to.

bân  n. classifier : bôh, asăr. 1. bread. 2. any kind of sweet food.

bân keô  n. classifier : asăr. candy.

bân mi  n. classifier : bôh. bread.

bân seo  n. classifier : pôk. rice pancake.

bân tôpung  n. classifier : bôh. bread.

bân trang  n. classifier : pôk.

Vietnamese dried rice pancake.

bâng  n. classifier : pôk. diploma, certificate, award, license.

bâng bôñi  n. classifier : pôk.

certificate of appreciation.

bâng diwidi  n. classifier : pôk. digital video disc (DVD).

bâng hrâm hrâ  n. classifier : pôk.

diploma.

bâng kaset  n. classifier : pôk. cassette tape.

bâng phîm  n. classifier : pôk. video tape.

bâng pogat rôdêh  n. classifier : pôk.

driver’s license.

bâng pôrmit  n. classifier : pôk.

learner’s permit.

bâng sidi  n. classifier : pôk. compact disc (CD).

bâp  n. classifier : bôh. wallet.

bâo  v. smell, give off a smell.

bâo brû  v. stink, smell like a rotten or decayed organism.

bâo hiam  v. smell good, smell pleasant.

bâo sat  v. smell bad, smell unpleasant.

beh  adj. chipped.

beo  n. classifier : phûn. water hyacinth.

bêt¹ adj. damaged on the edge by bending or turning at point of impact (usually of metal).

bêt² v. frowned.

bhaç  adv. intensely (of bright or clear).

bhao  n. type of skin fungus that causes flaking or itching.

bhet apui  v. rekindle a fire that is almost extinguished by blowing it gently.
bhet mōkia  v. blow into someone's ear (part of Jarai ear-blowing ceremony to help someone become a good listener, performed by a shaman).


bhing bhang  adj. open and spacious, unobstructed and clear.

bhít  adj. intentionally uncommunicative and unfriendly (especially expressed by eyes).

bhok  v. choke and cough in response to smoke.

bhon  adj. 1. relieved from physical discomfort. 2. satisfied (of physical needs).

bhu  v. cause to dry.

bhuń  adj. having a funny facial expression just before smiling or laughing.

bhung  adj. uncluttered, almost empty.

bing  part. plural particle (they or we).

bing gih  pron. classifier : cō. you all (plural, less formal).

bing gōmoi  pron. classifier : cō. we (exclusive).

bing gōnu  pron. classifier : cō. they.

bing gō  pron. classifier : cō. they.

bing ih  pron. classifier : cō. you all (plural, formal).

bing ta  pron. classifier : cō. we (inclusive).

błą́  n. classifier : drói. slug.

błą́  adj. indifferent, apathetic.

błąč  v. shell (remove a seed or nut from its shell).

błę  v. leak, drip out, seep.

błę dra̱h  v. bleed.

błę eh  v. poop, defecate (accidentally).

błę ia adu̱ng  v. have a runny nose.

błę ia mōta  v. be teary-eyed, shed tears.

błę ia nṓt  v. ejaculate, come (of sexual activity).

blën  adj. half-opened (of eyes), sleepy-eyed.

blęng  adj. having slanted eyes.

bliáh  adv. so as to be completely covered or hidden.

blo  adj. longer than the length designated, overextending, protruding.

blor  v. lie, deceive.

blöm  adj. 1. tame, obedient (of animals). 2. easily persuaded into a relationship, easy (of humans, especially women; negative).

blōp  v. exaggerate boastingly.

blui  adv. in thin wisps and floating away gradually (of smoke).

blu̱ ŋū́p  adv. repeatedly emerging from water and disappearing again quickly.

blu̱ thēng  adv. entering a place and then leaving immediately (of humans).

bong dién  n. classifier : bóh. light bulb.
bop  v. 1. draw liquid by sucking (usually via a tube or straw). 2. draw liquid through a tube by machine.

bop topai  v. suck rice wine from a jar with a straw.

bor  v. cut out a small but deep portion of tree or large branch with an ax.

bô  n. classifier: bôh. face.

bô mota  n. classifier: bôh. face.


bông huâ  v. 1. eat rice and other foods. 2. have a feast.

bo  n. classifier: bôh. the fifth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

boi  prep. on, upon, at.

boi akiâng  prep. at the corner.

boi anai  deictic. right here, over here.

boi anûn  deictic. right there, over there.

boi boyan  prep. during the season of.

boi  v. set a cross-bow or trap to be triggered.

bøyä  n. classifier: čô. female person, always followed by anai (this), anûn (that), or adih (there).

bra  adj. having the appearance of being newly sprouted (of vegetation).

brač  adv. brightly or intensely (of shining). Apui diên jâ brač. The light shines brightly.

brañ  adj. resembling small footprints (as a bird's).

brap  v. drink by sucking with mouth, not licking (of mammals).

brâ  adj. walking together in a herd, flock, or group.

breh  adj. having an inferior taste (of rice wine).

breh dök  v. have a hoarse throat.

bring  v. get brighter (usually of dawn).

brom  n. classifier: arât. arrow (of bow).

brom hraô  n. classifier: arât. crossbow arrow.

brô  adj. fitting, well-fitting.

brô djô  adv. at the right moment.

bruač  v. sift.

bruač eh  v. poop accidentally.

bruai  v. sprinkle (of seeds or chemicals).

bruih1  n. brush.

bruih2  n. 1. speck. 2. cloud of particles (in water).

bruh  v. disrespect.

brû  v. progress steadily.

brû brû  adv. little by little, bit by bit.

bu  part. no, not (negation).

bu eng  v. please, indulge someone, spoil someone.

bu her  v. think about someone constantly or obsessively.

bu khin  v. be afraid, not dare to.

buah  v. complain, grouse.

buai  n. classifier: čô. midwife.
buăn  v. 1. promise. 2. make an appointment.

buät  n. classifier : bôh. can.

budah  adj. or.

buh  v. 1. see. 2. find.

bui¹  adj. dusty.

bui²  v. 1. winnow. 2. sprinkle seed or power on surface.

buóng  n. classifier : bê. spoon.

buóng bruñ  n. classifier : bê. fork.

but  n. classifier : bôh. group, pile.

but.bat  n. classifier : čôh. neighborhood.

bũng  n. classifier : arât. noodles.

bư  v. stretch, straighten up (something that is bent).

ča  adv. carelessly, disrespectfully, recklessly.

ča čôt  adv. very carelessly, very disrespectfully, very recklessly.

čan  v. borrow with the intention to repay (can only refer to money or a consumable product).

čang  v. expect, hope for, wait for.

čang čâ  n. classifier : drôi. spiny-tailed gecko.

čang rômang  v. hope for, wish for, have faith.

čao  v. 1. drill. 2. burrow (as in a mouse).

čâo  n. rice gruel or porridge.

čar¹  n. classifier : bôh. country, nation.

čar²  v. split or cut slender pieces of wood lengthwise, especially bamboo.

čar Ang-glê  n. classifier : bôh. England, United Kingdom (UK).


čar Brayil  n. classifier : bôh. Brazil.

čar Đûrk  n. classifier : bôh. Germany.

čar Ėjip  n. classifier : bôh. Egypt.

čar Indôniyia  n. classifier : bôh. Indonesia.

čar Israel  n. classifier : bôh. Israel.


čar Lao  n. classifier : bôh. Laos.

čar Liên Sô  n. classifier : bôh. Russia.

čar Malêyia  n. classifier : bôh. Malaysia.

čar Mêksikô  n. classifier : bôh. Mexico.

čar Mi  n. classifier : bôh. America, United States of America (U.S.A.).

čar Mong-gô-lia  n. classifier : bôh. Mongolia.


čar Ô’n Dô  n. classifier : bôh. India.

čar Phi-lip-pin  n. classifier : bôh. the Philippines.
čar Prâng  
*n. classifier : bôh.* France.
čar Thai  
*n. classifier : bôh.* Thailand.
čar Úk  
*n. classifier : bôh.* Australia.
čar Viêt Nam  
*n. classifier : bôh.* Vietnam.
čayo  
*n. egg roll, spring roll.*
čâc  
v. 1. abort a baby. 2. crush a small insect, bug, or worm against a surface (mostly with the fingers).
čáp  
v. tie together, bind together, bundle.
čeh¹  
*n. classifier : bôh.* traditional Jarai rice wine jar.
čeh²  
v. 1. hatch. 2. crack an egg. 3. strike a lighter or match.
čeh đưm  
*n. classifier : bôh.* ancient Jarai rice wine jar.
čeh hôtôk  
*n. classifier : bôh.* Jarai rice wine jar mostly owned by the wealthy as a sign of prestige.
čem  
v. feed.
čem rông  
v. nurture, raise, take care of.
čeo  
v. row, paddle a boat.
čep  
*n. sound a baby chick makes.*
čer  
*adj.* outgoing, extroverted (especially of women).
čêp  
v. use the fingers to pick up or grab loose materials (for example, ground meat).
čêp pôpha  
v. use the fingers to pick up or grab loose materials in order to apportion to other people.
či¹  
v. will, shall.
či²  
*adv.* about to, soon, shortly.
čih  
v. write by hand.
čih hrâ  
v. write a letter, write a book.
čih pioh  
v. document, preserve by writing down, put down for future generations.
čik  
*n. classifier : bôh.* pineapple.
Čil  
*n.* Montagnard tribe in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.
čing  
*n. classifier : bôh.* gong.
čing arap  
*n. classifier : bôh.* type of gong used for death rituals; played at the home of the deceased, when accompanying the corpse to the cemetery, and at the cemetery for different ceremonial events.
čing pel  
*n. second name for čing arap,* used by Jarai who live in the Pleiku region.
čing put kôk  
*n. classifier : bôh.* new type of gong invented by a Jarai named Wang Ksor in 1975. The individual gongs are hung on a long wooden pole so that two men can play all the pieces while two other men shoulder the pole on each end.
čing tai  
*n. type of gong that produces a prolonged reverberating sound.*
čing tha  
*n. classifier : bôh.* type of gong played exclusively by elderly men on various occasions to celebrate a new house, a wedding, or the ritual of honoring relatives.
čil  
v. chink, fill in gaps in order to stabilize.
čim  
*n. classifier : drôi.* bird.
čĭm čep *n. classifier : drôi*. dragonfly.
čĭm djrap *n. classifier : drôi*. crow-like bird believed by the Jarai to be the soul of evil people.
čĭm kô *n. classifier : drôi*. white long-legged bird that eats fish and lives near water resources (resembles a stork).
čĭm kôtrăo *n. classifier : drôi*. pigeon, dove.
čĭm rôh *n. classifier : drôi*. sparrow.
čĭm sùng *n. classifier : drôi*. pelican.
čĭm tôkuai mraih *n. classifier : drôi*. robin.
čĭm toleh *n. classifier : drôi*. woodpecker.
čoh *v.* 1. bite (of snakes). 2. dig with a hoe. 3. peck (of birds).
čok *v.* punch, strike with the fist.
čong *v.* 1. uproot weeds with claws or paws. 2. clear vegetation with farming tools in order to make a path or farm.
čong jônah *v.* clear vegetation in order to farm uncultivated land.
čôk *v.* mourn, grieve, weep, cry over a death.
čôl *v.* 1. pound or mash various types of food in a pot with a stirring utensil. 2. stuff food into the mouth.
čông *v.* hack, sever, cut (with a machete, sword, or knife).
čô *n. classifier for humans.
čôh *v.* bloom, blossom.
čơ¹ *v.* carry, bring, deliver (of vehicles).
čơ² *n. classifier : bôh*. the sixth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
čơčăng *n. wing.
čơčê *n. classifier : čô*. great grandchild.
čơcoh *v.* 1. finely chop meat or vegetables (with a knife). 2. type. 3. sew (by machine).
čơcoh hrâ *v.* type a letter.
čơdông mông *n. starting point, beginning.*
čơdai *n. classifier : čô*. kid, small child.
čơdai muai *n. classifier : čô*. infant, newborn baby.
čơđang *v.* crack (of inanimate objects).
čơđeh *n. small piece of meat that has been cut from a larger portion (usually raw).
čơđeh asar *n. human flesh, especially its desires and habits.*
čơđeng *n. classifier : bê*. toe, finger (of humans).
čơgâo *n. classifier : drôi*. bear.
čơkôi *n. classifier : čô*. male person, always followed by anai (this), anûn (that), or adih (there).
čơlah *v.* separate, part, detach.
čơlôm *adj.* taboo, forbidden.
čơlû *n. classifier : bôh*. large bowl (larger than mông).
čêmŏng  n. classifier : bòh. funnel-shaped piece of woven bamboo inserted into a suai or ròp fish trap, used to prevent fish or other aquatic animals from escaping.

čônaih  n. classifier : bê. 1. pliers. 2. wrench.

čônap  n. bundle of vegetables.

čôngua  n. large flat woven bamboo basket used for winnowing grain.

čran  n. segment, section.

črang  adv. in a straight row.

črâm  v. 1. prune, trim, or cut plants. 2. trim hair.

črán  n. chapter, section, or passage of a book.

čráo  v. point one's finger.

čroh  n. diarrhea.

črôh ia  n. classifier : bòh. stream, creek, brook.

črong  v. plan, intend to do.

črong pôsat  v. make a grave for someone who is known or presumed to be dead, but whose body is missing. The grave includes personal items belonging to the deceased.

črô  v. put into.

čruah  n. classifier : drôi. mud-fish.

čruih  v. put out fire, extinguish, quench (with water only).

čuah  n. classifier : asâr. sand.

čuâ  v. visit, stop by.

čuâ  ²  n. left-over grain from the rice wine jar (usually consists of rice, husks, liquid, etc.).

čuân  v. 1. choose, decide to accept. 2. approximate (only used for temporal concepts).

čuh  v. 1. start a fire, burn. 2. blossom (of plants). 3. burn the hair, fur, or feathers off an animal to be cooked.

čuh adûng  v. wiggle the nose gently as an outward expression of delight.

čung  v. 1. ante, to put up money (used specifically for card games). 2. mother, care for, protect. 3. walk intimately in close proximity.

čur  v. be pushy, force, push.

čûm  v. kiss.

čûm bâo  v. 1. smell, take a whiff. 2. sniff (of animals).

čûp  v. take a picture.

čûr  n. classifier : bê. chalk.

čût  v. 1. get dressed, put on clothes or accessories (with the exception of glasses). 2. insert an object into a hole. 3. puncture meat or other objects with a skewer-like tool. 4. Pierce.

čûn  v. kick something by using the ball of the foot.

čû  n. classifier : bòh. mountain.
čũ siang  n. classifier : bôh.  
mountainous region. Anã čũ siang. The children of the mountains (special term to describe the tribal peoples of Vietnam's Central Highlands).

D - d

dang  v. warm hands and body by a fire.
dap  v. organize, place objects in an orderly fashion.
dap glued  v. line up, form a straight line.
dar  v. 1. spin, rotate in a circular pattern. 2. encircle, surround, loop.
dăng dâ  adv. in a staggering or hobbling manner, with unstable footing.
dèng  v. curse, cast an evil spell on someone.
dẹt  n. classifier : drôi. parakeet, parrot.
ding  n. the sound of an explosion.
ding dung  adj. having a swinging motion (of a heavy, hanging object).
ding kôna  n. classifier : čô. disciple, follower, adherent.
ding dit  n. classifier : drôi. butterfly.
ding dòng  v. 1. stand up. 2. remain standing.
ding dô  v. 1. sit down. 2. remain sitting.
dít  adj. physically slow, having the habit of taking a long time to accomplish a task, characterized by slow movement.
dor  v. bury, cover with dirt.
dông  v. owe, be indebted.
dốp  v. steal, rob, pilfer.
dô  adj. having an oval shape.
dông  v. hammer a tree trunk in order to remove its bark.
dô¹  v. 1. marry. 2. stay. 3. stop.
dô ²  adv. still (used to indicate the continuance of an action or condition).
dô bër  v. 1. sit down. 2. remain sitting.
dô bọnai  v. marry a woman (of men only).
dô hiam  adj. goodbye, bye bye, stay well (parting phrase used only by an individual who is leaving).
dô mồlhùn  adj. naked, nude, wearing no clothes.
dô rôkôi  v. marry a man (of women only).
dô  n. classifier : bôh. the seventh letter of the Jarai alphabet.
dốlâm  adj. 1. deep, extending far downward. 2. deep, profound.
dốnǎo  n. classifier : bôh. lake.
dốnung  n. downhill, descending slope.
dra  n. classifier : čô. maid, young woman, girl in her youth.
drah  n. blood.
dram gônâm  n. possessions, stuff, belongings.
drâ  v. prop up, brace, support by placing something under or against.
driang  n. violent death.
drôm  v. fell, cut, or chop down with an ax (usually a big tree).
drôî¹  n. classifier: bê, arât. thorn.
drôî²  n. classifier: čô. form of address used for each other by men who have married women of the same family.
drôî³  n. classifier for an animal.
drôî jan  n. human body, mind, spirit, well-being.

drût  n. classifier: bê. type of Jarai wooden rake similar to a hoe, but less sharp. It is made by attaching a long pole to a flat board.

dua  adj. two.

duam  v. have a fever, have a cold.

duam ruà  v. have a physical ailment, have bodily sickness or pain.

duh  v. pay retribution for a wrong done or for a serious crime committed.

duh nua  v. pay retribution for a wrong done or for a serious crime committed, with emphasis on the seriousness of the crime.

dui  v. pull, tow, haul.

duñ  v. pick up a small object, usually an object smaller than a baseball.

dur  v. 1. burrow (of animals). 2. place under a covering of some sort, usually ash, sand, or soil (of humans).

dưî  adj. physically or temporally able, willing.

dưîm  v. place, set, position.

dưîm dô  adj. balanced, level, even.

Ď - d

ďah bônai  n. classifier: čô. woman, female.

ďah rokôî  n. classifier: čô. man, male.

dai  n. radio channel or station.

dak  v. 1. tear plant material vertically with the hands. 2. husk, shuck (of corn).

dang  n. classifier: blah. farm (except rice farms).

dang hôma  n. classifier: blah. farm (inclusive of all types).

dao  n. classifier: bê. sword.

daô  v. 1. believe (in something). 2. think, guess (approximate temporally). Nu daô Pêl rai po’ anai amâng klâo mông. He thinks Pel will come here around three o’clock.

dâl  v. elevate with, prop up, raise with.

de  n. classifier: bê. 1. support beam (of a structure). 2. suspension (of a vehicle).
Đega  n. classifier : cò. term used by the Montagnards of the Central Highlands of Vietnam to refer to themselves.

deh  v. sprout, shoot up, spring up (of young plants).

dek  v. 1. peel (skin of a fruit, vegetable, or bark of a tree). 2. shell (of peanuts, beans, or legumes).

det  adj. angry, hot-tempered, furious.

dêl  adj. shallow, not deep.

dhít  adj. having convulsive or spasmodic movement before dying.

dhít dhát  adj. having violent, convulsive or spasmodic movement before dying.

đhot  n. classifier : bê. pipe used for smoking.

dÎh  v. 1. lie down. 2. sleep with someone (of sexual activity).

dîng¹  v. suspect.

dîng²  n. classifier : bê. tube, pipe, drinking straw.

dîng buôt  n. classifier : bôh. Rhade bamboo musical instrument resembling a flute.

dîng daô  v. distrust, mistrust, doubt, be suspicious of.

dîng ia  n. classifier : bê. water hose.

dîng jôk  n. classifier : bôh. bamboo scoop with a hollow handle; used mostly for drinking alcohol, which is scooped and drunk through the handle.

dîng jôjû  n. classifier : bê. bamboo tube used when planting rice; rice is carried in the tube, poured into the hand to plant, and sealed in the ground using the butt of the tube.

dîng nâm  n. classifier : bê. Rhade musical instrument made by attaching a hollow gourd to six bamboo tubes of varying lengths.

dîng pi  n. classifier : arât. straw tube that is cut from a rice trunk and blown through to make musical sound.

dîng toñpai  n. classifier : arât. straw for drinking Jarai wine, usually made of a thin bamboo, plastic, or metal tube.

dîr  n. sound of thunder, explosion.

dîr dîr  adv. with the rolling sound of thunder or an explosion.

dî  v. 1. climb, mount, ascend. 2. mate, copulate (of animals).

dî kiar  adj. successful, thriving, flourishing.

đok  v. remove the bark, peel, or skin.

dôm  adj. stuck, jammed, tangled.

dôm hônuh  v. have debt, usually a substantial amount.

dôk  v. read.

dôm  v. stay overnight, spend the night.

dông  adj. capable of floating, buoyant.
\(\text{đô}^1\)  
\text{n. classifier : \text{bôh}. the eighth letter of the Jarai alphabet.}

\(\text{đô}^2\)  
\text{v. block a blow to one's body using the hands, arms, or an object.}

\(\text{đôđa}^1\)  
\text{adj. some.}

\(\text{đôđa}^2\)  
\text{adv. sometimes.}

\(\text{đuai}^1\)  
\text{v. 1. run. 2. leave, depart, no longer stay.}

\(\text{đuai}^2\)  
\text{adj. discolored, faded (of color).}

\(\text{đuai kôdôp}\)  
\text{v. escape, evade, elude, hide oneself.}

\(\text{đuân}\)  
\text{n. classifier : \text{bôh}. hat.}

\(\text{đuh}\)  
\text{v. 1. explode. 2. start an engine.}

\(\text{đui}\)  
\text{n. classifier : \text{čô}. friend.}

\(\text{đul}\)  
\text{v. 1. hit with the knee, elbow, or heel. 2. shape metal by pounding with the butt of a vertical object.}

\(\text{đur}\)  
\text{v. urge, persuade, admonish.}

\(\text{đút}\)  
\text{adj. ended, finished, concluded.}

\(\text{đưm}\)  
\text{adj. ancient, having had a long existence.}

\(\text{đưông}\)  
\text{n. sugar.}

---

\(\text{đô}\)  
\text{n. classifier : \text{bôh}. the ninth letter of the Jarai alphabet.}

\(\text{đhu}\)  
\text{n. 1. poop, stool, manure, dung, excrement. 2. the noise a person makes when passing stool.}

\(\text{đi}\)  
\text{v. defecate, poop, pass stool.}

\(\text{đi ruai}\)  
\text{n. mole.}

\(\text{đôm}\)  
\text{adj. hesitating, vacillating, wavering.}

\(\text{đông}\)  
\text{n. classifier : \text{bôh}. hat.}

\(\text{đônh}\)  
\text{n. classifier : \text{bôh}. skirt, sarong.}

\(\text{đônh}\)  
\text{n. 1. bacteria that cause cavities. 2. bacteria that eat sugarcane.}

\(\text{đôm}\)  
\text{n. singing voice.}

---

\(\text{đô}\)  
\text{n. classifier : \text{bôh}. the tenth letter of the Jarai alphabet.}

\(\text{đôk}\)  
\text{v. push food out of the mouth with the tongue (excluding liquid).}

\(\text{đôp}\)  
\text{v. look for, search for.}
ë  
*n. classifier : bôh.* the eleventh letter of the Jarai alphabet.

ê  
*n. classifier : bôh.* the twelfth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

G - g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ga</td>
<td><em>n. accelerator, gas pedal.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gač</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bôh.</em> brick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gač pôbûng</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : pôk.</em> shingle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gah¹</td>
<td><em>n. direction, a word used for indicating direction.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>gah²</td>
<td><em>v. block by stretching out the arms sideways.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>gah anãp</td>
<td><em>prep. before, in front of.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gah hônuâ</td>
<td><em>n. 1. right side. 2. east.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gah ieo</td>
<td><em>n. 1. left side. 2. west.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gah klon</td>
<td><em>prep. behind.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gah ngô</td>
<td><em>prep. above.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gah rôgû</td>
<td><em>prep. below.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gah yû</td>
<td><em>n. below.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> stick, twig.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gai čih</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> pen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gai čût mônông</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> skewer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai duih</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> chopstick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai gat</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> ruler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai gônuai</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> stick with a hook at the tip used to pick fruit from trees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gai hrâ</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> pen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gai jra</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> cane.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gai kep</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> tongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai pôkà</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> measuring stick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gai rôdông</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> post hole digger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai rômôl</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> dibber, poking stick used for planting seeds, especially corn and rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai rôyông</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> pencil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai tô</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> crutch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gai tônih</td>
<td><em>n. classifier : bê.</em> Jarai post hole digger made out of a long bamboo tube.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gâi</td>
<td><em>n. rash consisting of small red bumps.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>gak</td>
<td><em>v. patrol, guard.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gañ</td>
<td><em>v. carry a pole on the shoulder with an object on each end.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gar  v. be jealous, be envious.
gâl  adj. justified, legally right.
gâm  v. 1. land in a tree or any other type of plant (of birds and insects). 2. light a piece of wood from a burning fire.
gân  v. cross, pass through.
gâng  adj. 1. durable, not easily broken or bent (of stick-like objects). 2. firm, not soft (of cooked rice).
gâng gôt  adj. 1. very durable, not so easily broken or bent (of stick-like objects). 2. very firm, not very soft (of cooked rice).
gâng grao  adj. 1. very durable, not so easily broken or bent (of stick-like objects). 2. very firm, not very soft (of cooked rice).
gâp  adj. 1. having the right size, fitted, suitable. 2. having the right amount.
gâp bro  adj. 1. having just the right size, perfectly fitted, very suitable 2. having just the right amount.
gât  v. draw a line or lines (usually with a pen or pencil).
gęp  v. squeeze and hold (usually meat) with two parallel sticks.
gêt  n. classifier : bôh. gourd.
gêt ia  n. classifier : bôh. gourd used as a water container.
giăm  adv. near, close.
giâng mah  n. classifier : čô. close friend.
gih  n. classifier : čô. you (plural).
ging môta  n. upper bone of the eye socket.
gióng  adv. until finished, completed, or done.
gir  v. strive, try, attempt, make an effort to achieve a goal.
gir kôtir  v. strive hard, try vigorously, make a diligent effort to achieve a goal.
git  v. push over, bend something down (of stick-like objects).
git gai  v. direct, supervise, manage, administer.
glai  n. classifier : bôh. forest.
glai  v. return, come back, go back.
glai  adj. incorrect, inaccurate, wrong.
glâk  conj. while, during the time when.
glär  adj. starving, famished, suffering from extreme hunger.
glèh  adj. tired, worn out, fatigued.
glèh glan  adj. very tired, worn out, extremely fatigued.
glèk  v. tickle.
glöm  v. throw, toss, cast, fling.
glông  n. path, trail.
glông  adj. 1. tall. 2. long (of objects).
glông glin  adj. 1. very tall. 2. very long (of objects).
glông  v. roll.
glùt  v. sink, submerge, become partly buried (as in mud).
glưh  v. collapse, fall down, crumble.
göm  v. cover with a lid or an object that serves as a lid.
gông  n. post, pole, stake (not for a house).

gông jôlan  n. 1. mediator, intermediary, go-between. 2. match maker.

gông ploî  n. classifier : čó. village representative.

gôp  n. classifier : čó. friend, companion.

gôm  v. cover an object by covering its mouth with a cloth, leaf, or sheet-like material, and tie the rim with a string.

gông  n. classifier : bôh. guitar.

gô1  n. classifier : bôh. pot, pan.

gô2  v. force, coerce.

gô  n. classifier : bôh. the thirteenth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

gônî  pron. we (exclusive).

gômrông  n. classifier : bôh. forest, jungle.

gônám  n. property, possession, belonging.

gônâm bông  n. food.

gônang  v. lean on, rely on, depend on.

gônâm  n. cloudiness, darkness (as in before raining).

gônû  n. classifier : čó. they, them, their (exclusive).

gôwang  n. classifier : arât. a circular ring-like object.

gôyût  n. classifier : čó. friend, companion.

gôyût gôyôao  n. friends, companions.

gô  pron. 1. he, him, his. 2. she, her, hers.

grañ  v. growl.

grat  n. insignia of rank.

grê  n. classifier : bôh. chair.

gring  v. 1. mentor, assist, help. 2. help someone walk when he is unable to.

grî  adj. 1. dirty, mucky, grimy, filthy. 2. immoral, indecent.

gri grañ  adj. 1. excessively dirty, filthy, mucky, or grimy. 2. extremely immoral or indecent.

grôm  n. thunder.

grông  v. 1. endure, withstand, hang tough, stick out. 2. take responsibility for someone else's expense or debt.

grông glâm  v. take responsibility for.

grôh  v. bark.

grông  n. classifier : bê. crab's claw.

grû  n. classifier : drôi. eagle.

gu  adj. bent, tilted.

guai  n. border, boundary.

guai  v. 1. hook. 2. lasso, loop.

gui  v. 1. carry on the back (of objects). 2. carry out a duty.

gun  adj. busy, not available.

gut  v. bend.

gûk  v. 1. turn over a water container on its side so that the water spills out. 2. submerge the mouth of a water container under the surface so that it fills.

gûm  v. support, help, assist.

gûm gôp  v. unite, conjoin.

gûm djru  v. support, help, or assist each other.
**gurl**  *conj.* at the time when (of past events).

**gur**  *v.* 1. agree. 2. obey, submit.

**gūr**  *v.* press, push down.

---

**ha**  *adj.* 1. a, one, single. 2. alone.

**ha**  *v.* open the mouth.

**hah**  *interj.* what, huh, pardon.

**ham**  *adj.* greedy, covetous.

**han**  *n. classifier : čó.* son-in-law.

**hang**  *adj.* feeling a burning sensation from the intensity of the heat.

**hang ia**  *n.* shore, riverbank.

**hâ**  *interj.* word used to add emphasis to a question (always placed at the end of a question). Ih hiam droĩ jan môn hâ? How are you?

**hăng**  *adj.* spicy, hot.

**hàng**  *prep.* with, along with.

**hăng**  *n. classifier : asār.* pepper (excluding black pepper).

**hăng**  *conj.* and.

**hăng ngô**  *prep.* above, atop.

**hào hâo**  *adv.* noisily (of animals or humans).

**hâo**  *adj.* hot and sweaty.

**hek**  *v.* tear, rip.

**hêng hông**  *adj.* characterized by not knowing what to do.

**hia**  *v.* cry, weep, sob.

**hiam**  *adj.* 1. beautiful. 2. good, fine.

**hiăng**  *n.* sky.

**hiáp**  *n.* 1. sound. 2. voice. 3. accent.

**hil**  *adj.* angry, mad.

**him**  *v.* estimate, guess.

**hìng ang**  *adj.* well-known, renowned, popular.

**hip**  *n. classifier : bôh.* chest (a box with a lid used especially for the safekeeping of belongings).

**hiu**  *v.* go do something without specifying a destination.

**hiu lua**  *v.* go hunting.

**hiurt**  *v.* stand on one's toes.

**hiurt**  *adj.* afraid of heights.

**hiưm**  *adv.* how.

**hla**  *n. classifier : pôk.* leaf.

**hla**  *v.* imitate, mimic.

**hla môr**  *n. classifier : pôk.* paper.

**hlai**  *adj.* 1. small amount, especially of money. 2. single, independent, unattached (only used for animals or humans).

**hlang**  *n.* thatch.

**hlao**  *adj.* 1. finished producing (of plants). 2. recovered (of humans or animals).

**hlâk**  *conj.* while, during.

**hlât**  *n. classifier : drôi.* caterpillar, elongated wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth.

**hlât mrai**  *n. classifier : drôi.* silkworm.

**hlâo**  *adv.* before, ahead of, at an earlier time.

**hlâo**  *n. classifier : bê.* pestle.
hleng \textit{n.} a physical condition characterized by thin, yellowish appearance (of humans).

hling \textit{v.} decant, to pour from one vessel into another.

hling hlang \textit{adj.} strange (as in unknown, unfamiliar, foreign).

hloh \textit{adj.} more, more than, over.

hlong hlar \textit{adv.} forever, eternally.

hlor \textit{adj.} 1. hot (as in temperature). 2. hot-tempered.

hlök \textit{n.} very fine powder-like substance from the husks of rice.

hlóng \textit{v.} skim, clear (a liquid) of floating substance.

hlô mônông \textit{n. classifier :} drôi. animal.

hlôi \textit{pron.} who, what or which person.

hluh\footnote{1} \textit{v.} understand, comprehend.

hluh\footnote{2} \textit{adj.} having a hole (of thick material).

hlû\footnote{1} \textit{adj.} dirty, muddy.

hlû\footnote{2} \textit{n.} dirt, mud.

hlûng\footnote{1} \textit{n. classifier :} bôh. 1. stomach, abdomen. 2. pit that is used as a trap.

hlûng\footnote{2} \textit{v.} fall (of leaves, fur, or hair).

hong \textit{n. classifier :} drôi. potter wasp.

hor \textit{v.} want, desire, be interested in.

hô \textit{interj.} word used to emphasize a command. Ih dô pó sang hô. You stay home (with an emphasis).

hôk \textit{v.} fall out, fall off (of grain-like material).

hông\footnote{1} \textit{adj.} 1. empty. 2. unoccupied, not busy.

hông\footnote{2} \textit{adj.} rowdy, boisterous, noisy.

hót \textit{n.} tobacco, cigarette.

hông \textit{adj.} spacious, roomy.

hông hang \textit{adj.} very spacious, very roomy.

hô \textit{n. classifier :} bôh. the fourteenth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

hôbia \textit{n. classifier :} ě. queen.

hôbôn \textit{adj.} padded, soft, cushioned.

hôbôi \textit{n. classifier :} bôh. word indicating a root, tuber, or nut that grows underground.

hôbôi plôm \textit{n. classifier :} bê. cassava, manioc.

hôbôi teng \textit{n. classifier :} bôh. taro root.

hôbak \textit{adj.} gross, nasty, yucky.

hôblač \textit{adj.} flirtatious.

hôda \textit{n. classifier :} bê. bamboo stake used for killing animals or humans.

hôdâng \textit{n. classifier :} tôlô. charcoal.

hôdip \textit{v.} live.

hôdor \textit{adj.} remember.

hôdôm \textit{n. classifier :} drôi. ant.

hôdôm sao \textit{n. classifier :} drôi. edible red ant that lives on trees.

hôdrâng \textit{n. classifier :} arâät. belt (of clothing).

hôdring \textit{n. classifier :} bê. pieces of meat on a skewer.
hôdrôm  n. classifier for a thick book.
Hôdrung  n. subgroup of the Jarai
people.
Hôduah  v. search, look for.
Hôđang  n. classifier : pôk. wooden
board, wooden plank.
Hôđap  adj. ancient, former, or
relating to the past.
Hôđông  adj. 1. still, motionless. 2.
calm, peaceful.
Hôđû  n. classifier : čô. daughter-in-
law.
Hôget  adv. what, why.
Hôgor  n. classifier : bôh. drum.
Hôgöm¹  adv. secretly, out of view.
Hôgöm²  adj. secret, clandestine, hidden.
Hôhur  adj. 1. emptied of objects. 2.
free from obstructions.
Hôjúng  n. top, tip (of trees or plants).
Hêjúng  n. classifier : čô. concubine.
Hôkañ  n. classifier : droi. mud-fish.
Hôma  n. classifier : bôh. farm.
Hômao¹  v. be available, have time.
Hômao²  adv. 1. in time. 2. catching up.
Hômar  adv. quickly, fast, rapidly.
Hômông  n. classifier : čô. an ethnic
group of Laos.
Hômũr  v. hear.
Hômũr hing  v. hear of, know about.
Hôna  v. fry.
Hônãl  n. classifier : pôk. wooden
board, wooden plank.
Hônãl akô  n. classifier : bôh. pillow.

Hônâl čočoh  n. classifier : bôh. cutting
board.
Hônâl ding dô  n. classifier : bôh. small,
short wooden stool.
Hônâl jû  n. classifier : bôh.
blackboard.
Hôni  n. classifier : droi. bee.
Hônua  n. classifier : bê. dead fallen
tree.
Hônun  n. nest of underground animals,
such as a mouse.
Hônûm  n. classifier : bôh. temporary
winter shelter made of wood,
leaves, and straw.
Hônûn  adv. really, truly, oh yes (used
only as a question).
Hônu¹  conj. at the time when.
Hônu²  adj. same, identical (especially
in age).
Hônûh  n. debt.
Hôô  v. put on (of clothing).
Hôpã  n. classifier : droi. type of
small, flat freshwater fish.
Hôtai  n. classifier : hla. liver.
Hôtai bôh  n. classifier : bôh. heart.
Hôtoh  v. cuss, swear.
Hôtôm  v. curse, blaspheme, call upon
supernatural power to send
injury upon.
Hôtûk  v. boil, cook in boiling water.
Hôuh  n. 1. hot and humid. 2. hot and
sweaty.
Hôuri  adj. having the desire not to
waste something.
Hôwâk  v. reach one's hand into a hole
in order to pull something out.
họyâl  adj. lonely, lonesome.
họyor  adj. having the appearance of being ripe (of brightly colored fruits).
họyuhh  n. 1. steam, vapor. 2. breathe.
hra  n. salt.
hrai  v. scatter a grain-like substance.
hran  v. snore.
hraô  n. classifier: bê. crossbow.
hraô diu  n. bow.
hrâ¹ v. hurl, throw (of spears or spear-like objects).
hrâ²  n. classifier: pôk. paper.
hrâ čih  n. classifier: sôp. notebook.
hrâm  v. learn, study.
hrâng  v. loop around (as in putting on a belt).
hrâp  v. sick of, tired of.
hrake  v. scream, shout.
hret  v. zip.
hrê  n. classifier: arât. string, thread, rope.
hrâng  n. classifier: arât. chain.
hrîp  v. inhale through the nose.
hroï  n. subgroup of the Jarai tribe.
hrong¹ adj. steady or increasing in population (of domestic animals).
hrong²  n. classifier: bôh. small woven bamboo basket used to contain small freshwater or marine animals.
hrô¹  n. classifier: bôh. long, conical shaped bamboo fish trap.
hrô²  adj. reduced, decreased (as in quantity).
hrôm  adv. together.
hrôh  adj. producing many offspring (of animals).
hroï  n. day.
hroï anai  n. today, the present day.
hroï dông  n. noon.
hroï sa  n. Monday.
hruai  v. jump over (of animals).
hrui  v. cinch, tighten a belt or strap.
hrui  v. 1. gather in grain-like substances for storage. 2. draw a bucket out of the water by a rope. 3. coil string, rope, or fishing line.
hrup  adj. identical, the same.
hrûn  v. push oneself with arms or legs.
hua  v. drag an object or load along the ground.
huač  v. whistle by inserting the fingers into the mouth.
huá  v. eat (of rice, or a combination of rice and other food).
huáč¹  n. classifier: bôh. small rice wine jar.
huáč²  adv. wastefully.
huî  adj. scared, afraid, fearful.
hûp ham  adj. greedy, covetous.
hu才干  adj. crazy.
I - i

i  n. classifier : bôh. the fifteenth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

ia  n. water.

ia apui  n. kerosene.

ia błąng  n. pure drinking water.

ia čâ  n. spring water.

ia čôbu  n. soap.

ia čôbu ia  n. liquid soap.

ia čôbu tôlô  classifier : tôlô. n. bar soap.

ia čônang  n. spring water flowing down and through a tube, used for showering, drinking, and other purposes.

ia črôh  n. classifier : bôh. creek.

ia đônâo  n. classifier : bôh. lake, pond.

ia hôni  n. honey.

ia jâo  n. 1. kerosene. 2. animal fat.

ia kluń  n. classifier : atôk, gêt. perfume, cologne.

ia làk  n. Vietnamese rice liquor.

ia ling  n. dew.

ia lôk  n. water that collects inside a tree trunk.

ia mân  n. classifier : bôh. well.

ia ngôm  n. dew.

ia plôk  n. water that collects in potholes, such as in animal footprints.

ia sâng  n. gasoline.

ia tôpông  n. classifier : bôh. well enclosed by cement.

ia tôtâng  n. fast-running water.

ia trop  n. water that collects on the ground under the grass.

ia tôm  n. deep whirlpool.

ih  pron. classifier : čô. you.

in  v. print.

ir  adv. having the characteristics of a large flame.

I - ĭ

î  n. classifier : bôh. the sixteenth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

îk îk  adv. having the sound of a crowd.

J - j

jač  v. be in a hurry, be in a rush, be hasty.

jah  v. cut small plants and/or grass with machete or other blade with a left-to-right motion.

jam  n. classifier : bôh. plate.
jao v. entrust, appoint, assign, give authority to.
Jaraí n. referring to the Jarai people, language, or tribe of Vietnam.
jâ v. glow, radiate, gleam.
jâm v. 1. blame. 2. accuse.
Jéh1 n. referring to the Jéh people, language, or tribe of Vietnam.
jéh2 v. press down, pack down.
jék v. put in, place in.
jê adj. close, near.
jing v. 1. become, come to be. 2. is.
ji v. scrape out the roots of grass with a hoe.
jít n. dent.
jôh v. break in two.
jông n. classifier : bê. ax.
jóp n. classifier : droí. mud dauber.
jór v. 1. complain, bewail. 2. suction liquid through a small tube in order to release it into a container.
jo n. classifier : bóh. the seventeenth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
jogân n. classifier : bóh. partition.
jołan n. classifier : bóh. road, street, trail.
jołu v. hit or push swiftly with excessive force.
jołman adj. tasty, delicious.
jołnah n. classifier : bóh. field that has been left fallow.
jołüm v. gather, congregate (mostly for religious purposes).
jołgač adj. clean, clear (of water).
jołgüm adj. not lonely, having companionship.
jaro n. medicine, remedy.
jr̄a v. jab, poke, thrust.
jr̄o v. extend the arms forward.
jr̄oḥ v. poke, make a short prodding, jabbing, or thrusting movement, especially repeatedly.
jr̄oński v. poke or stick into the skin at an angle.
jr̄uh v. fall, fall off (especially of leaves or fruits).
jr̄üm n. classifier : arât. needle.
ju n. sound, noise.
juai v. throw, toss, flinging.
juâ v. step on, stamp, trample.
juât v. 1. be acquainted with, be familiar with. 2. get used to.
jamdar adv. around, surrounding.
jû1 adj. black, dark in color.
jû2 v. count.

DJ - dj

djah n. 1. trash, waste, garbage. 2. leftover (of food). 3. used (of clothing).
djai v. die.
djà v. 1. hold in the hand, grasp. 2. bring.
djål1 adj. short in length.
djāl adv. soon, quickly, fast. Ih rai djāl hō! You come soon!
dje v. claim a piece of land by marking its borders.
djel adv. clean, leaving nothing. Pēl kih sang djel biā mā. Pel sweeps the house very clean.
djep n. leftover rice husks.
djet v. wring out the liquid.
djhōl adj. light, not heavy.
djhōl djhē adj. very light, not heavy at all.
djik v. criticize, find fault with.
djōp adv. 1. enough, sufficiently. 2. all over.
djō n. classifier : bōh. the eighteenth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
djōdjih adj. dribbling, oozing.

djō1 adj. true, accurate, correct, right.
djō2 v. catch, be infected with (of disease).
djō3 adv. 1. on target. 2. mentioning.
djrang n. classifier : drōi. leopard.
djring adv. pertaining to the sound of thunder or gong music.
djrōng n. classifier : drōi. shrew.
djru v. help, assist.
djruah n. classifier : drōi. deer.
djruai adv. following one after another in a continuous line.
djrunga adv. carefully, cautiously.
djua n. 1. last name, family name, clan name. 2. kind (of plants or animals).
djua n. classifier : bē. unburned firewood.
djūp v. smoke a cigarette.

K - k

kač v. draw a line.
kah1 v. divide, separate.
kah2 n. classifier : drōi. kind of black ant that lives in tree trunks. It makes a sticky nest, which the Jarai use as glue, especially for sealing holes.

kai v. 1. plow. 2. sweep aside.
kaih adv. 1. late, slow in showing up. 2. too slowly.
kak n. classifier : pōk. card.
kanong n. classifier : bē. cannon.

kang1 n. classifier : bōh. 1. chin. 2. jaw.
kang2 n. classifier : bē. stick used to measure the amount of rice wine taken from the jar.
kap n. classifier : bōh. Jarai animal trap.
kar n. classifier : bōh. large tin cup with a handle.
kar hāng adj. similar to, like.
karōt n. classifier : bē. carrot.
kāč n. classifier : drōi. mosquito.
kāl v. fasten with a latch.
kăn  adv. not either.  đu kăn tháo môn. He doesn't know either.
kăn kŏ  n. classifier : droi. millipede.
kăp  n. classifier : bē. scissors.
kăo  pron. classifier : čô. I, me, my, mine.
keng  n. classifier : bē. any musical instrument resembling a flute.
keo  n. traditional Vietnamese game.
kep  v. grab with tongs or a tong-like instrument.
ket  v. choke.
kê  v. 1. bite, sting. 2. shock (of electricity). 3. cause a small burn (of fire).
kết keng  adj. a lot, many, plentiful.
kêl  v. bite (of large fruit).
khâk  v. clear mucus from the throat.
khăn  n. classifier : blah. towel.
khâng  adj. hard, tough, durable.
khâng khot  adj. very hard, tough, or durable.
khiơl  n. classifier : bôh. shield.
không¹  v. cease raining.
không²  n. drought.
khot  adj. 1. dry (of throat). 2. lacking water.
khôl  adj. characterized by the snapping or breaking sound of a stick-like object.
khôm  v. must, have to.
khuâ  v. lock.
khuek  v. insert a stick-like object or finger into a hole.
khuer  v. bore a hole.
khul  n. 1. group, kind (of animals). 2. group, kind, race (of humans).
khuri  v. open a can or bottle with a tool.
khưm  adv. calmly, tranquilly, serenely (of humans).
kih  v. sweep.
kiơng  n. classifier : bôh. cooper necklace.
kī  n. kilogram.
kla¹  v. 1. pay. 2. pay back (of debt).
kla²  n. bald.
kla³  n. classifier : droi. roach.
klaih  v. 1. escape. 2. quit, cease an action.
klan  n. classifier : droi. parasite.
klang¹  n. classifier : droi. hawk.
klang²  n. classifier : pôk. kite, frame covered with paper or cloth to be flown in the air.
klao  v. 1. laugh. 2. smile.
klâ¹  adj. nice, good, amiable.
klâ²  v. crash into, hit, bump.
klâm  n. afternoon.
klân  n. classifier : droi. python.
klâp  n. classifier : droi. winged termite.
kleh  v. break off a branch from a plant.
klep¹  v. stick.
klep²  adj. 1. sticky. 2. clingy.
kler  n. classifier : droi. mole cricket.
klé  v. steal, rob, swipe.
klèr  n. classifier : drôi. cricket.
klèr jũ  n. classifier : drôi. field cricket.
klih  adj. stingy, mean, not generous.
kli  n. classifier : pök. skin.
klo  adj. bald.
klong  n. classifier : drôi. carpenter bee.
klung kluah  n. classifier : drôi. giraffe.
klung  v. scoop up with the arms or with a tool.
klua¹  v. 1. pour liquid into something (especially of hot water). 2. pour liquid over something.
klua²  n. classifier : drôi. very slippery kind of freshwater fish found in Vietnam's Central Highlands.
klung¹  adj. characterized by being in a pile.
klung²  n. the sound of a tall object falling over.
klurh  v. pry apart.
klung  v. boost with the hands.
kol  v. 1. tie a knot. 2. arrange future marriage for one's child.
kor  v. sweep aside.
kok  n. classifier : bóh. 1. animal bell. 2. carved bamboo tube that is struck with a stick in order to scare animals away from the farm.
köm¹  adj. taboo, banned, forbidden.
köm²  v. abstain from certain activities that are deemed unhealthy or spiritually harmful.
ko¹  n. classifier : bóh. the nineteenth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
ko²  prep. for, to.
kobah  v. lack, be deficient, be inadequate.
kobai  n. classifier : bóh. large copper container used to store water.
kobang  n. classifier : bóh. table.
kobang cih  n. classifier : bóh. board used for writing (usually with chalk or charcoal).
kobûng  n. classifier : bóh. copper water container that is larger than kobai.
kočao  v. grasp tightly with claws or fingernails.
kočêt  v. pinch with two fingernails.
kočik  adv. characterized by a wide, toothy smile.
kocôk  n. classifier : bóh. cup, mug.
kocôk monil  n. classifier : bóh. glass.
kocông  n. top, highest point.
kocūh  v. spit out (usually of saliva).
kocûn  v. 1. bend (of leg and arm). 2. draw the knees to the chest.
kôdah  v. 1. kick backward. 2. bounce.
kôdât  v. jump over, jump a long distance.
kôdâo  v. jump down.
kodôr  n. classifier : drôi. paper wasp.
kodôt  v. jump up and down.
kodôrh  adj. respected, honorable, esteemed.
kodul  adj. a word emphasising a person's or animal's fatness.
kôdûn v. move backward, back up, draw back.

kôdûng n. classifier : blah. bag, pocket, pouch.

kôdûng bâk n. classifier : blah. purse.

kôdûng gui n. classifier : bôh. backpack.

kôdûng hrâ n. classifier : bôh. book bag.

kôdûng sâk kôdô n. classifier : bôh. camouflage backpack that is used by military personnel.

kôdu' n. classifier : ko'nua. uphill.

kôdâp v. take refuge, take shelter (usually temporarily).

kôdâ v. call a dog by making clicking sounds.

kôdëh v. pull the trigger.

kôdë n. classifier : asâr. smallest type of freshwater snail.

kôdi n. matter, issue, case to be judged.

kôdi čar n. politics.

kôdong v. 1. get stuck on the other side of the river. 2. carry offspring in the womb (of animals).

kôdong thân n. classifier : bôh. military post, military unit, military camp.

kôdôm v. stamp, affix a seal.

kôduh1 n. classifier : pôk. 1. shell. 2. tree bark.

kôduh2 v. 1. shake out a piece of cloth-like material by holding it at one end with both hands and giving it one strong flap. 2. hit over the head with flat material (especially with a flat basket).

kôdul n. heel.

kôdup adv. lowering one's head out of respect or fear.

kôdût v. hump (as in sexual activity).

ko'ho'niâ adj. tight, narrow, cramped.

ko'iâng n. the left and right sides of the waist.

ko'jâp adj. firm, stable, secure.

ko'kuh1 interj. hello, hey, hi.

ko'kuh2 v. bow, lower one's torso in showing respect.

ko'mai adûng n. dried booger.

ko'man n. manure bacteria that cause a person to have itchy, cracked, and scaly feet.

ko'mlâ n. lighting.

ko'mláng adj. wild (of animals).

ko'mlô adj. mute, dumb, unable to speak.

ko'nai n. classifier : čô. the term an older brother calls the husband of his younger sister, or the term a man calls the older brother of his wife.

ko'nam v. hold a grudge against one's close friend or family member by refusing to see that person.

ko'nang v. 1. lean on, especially against a durable vertical object. 2. lean on, rely on.
**kønøo** v. hit on the head with the knuckle.

**kønâm** n. dark.

**kønì** n. classifier : bê. one-stringed wooden musical instrument played with a bow.

**kønøng** adj. only.

**kønûk nøka** n. government.

**kønαι** n. classifier : dроì. dung beetle.

**kønûng** n. classifier : dроì. tumblebug.

**køpaih** n. cotton.

**køpal** adj. thick, dense.

**køpî** v. apply pressure by squeezing something or someone in between.

**køpî køpët** v. oppress, suppress, persecute.

**køpîl** adj. describing a person who does not listen when someone calls.

**køplah** prep. 1. during. 2. between.

**køplah wah** prep. in between, in the middle of.

**køpøt** v. make a fist.

**køsåk** n. classifier : blah. sandbag.

**køsep** adj. narrow.

**køsu** v. swish (of mouth).

**køsu** n. classifier : aråt. 1. plastic. 2. rubber band.

**køsuα** n. classifier : dроì. porcupine.

**køtal** n. itch.

**køtal** v. itch.

**køtαn** adj. 1. powerful, strong. 2. cruel, mean.

**køtαn** adv. loudly. Anám pøhiåp køtαn. Don't talk loudly.

**køtαr** v. twist with the hand or a screw driver.

**køták** n. sap (of trees or plants).

**køtαo** n. classifier : dроì. lice.

**køteh** n. bead used to ornament clothing.

**køthûng** n. classifier : bôh. bucket, pail.

**køthûng ia** n. classifier : bôh. water container, jug.

**køthûng djah** n. classifier : bôh. trash can.

**køthûng phi** n. classifier : bôh. oil drum.

**køthûng pruih** n. watering can.

**køtit** v. 1. crush, squash, smash. 2. press (usually a button).

**køtop** n. classifier : dроì. grasshopper.

**køtop jöng** n. classifier : dроì. large, green-colored grasshopper.

**køtop trang** n. classifier : dроì. locust.

**køtøng** v. toss up into the air.

**køtraö** adj. heavy.

**køtråo** n. classifier : dроì. pigeon, dove.

**Køtu** n. a Montagnard tribe in Vietnam.

**køtuai** v. 1. follow a track. 2. retrace a story.

**køtuai** n. classifier : bôh. termite mound.

**køtû** v. fart.

**køtû** n. fart.

**køtûng** v. break a string.
kọtu'n  v. strive, make an effort to achieve.
kọwurh  v. pray, cry for help.
kọyao  n. classifier : bê. tree.
kôn  v. weigh.
kra  n. classifier : dROI. monkey.
kraih  v. faint.
kral  n. classifier : bôh. type of poisonous fruit used on an arrow tip.
kram  n. classifier : bê. large type of bamboo with a large hollow space inside.
kran  v. recognize.
krañ  n. classifier : dROI. small type of carp.
krao  v. call, shout, speak in a loud distinct voice.
krâ  n. burned rice on the bottom of the pan.
krâng  adj. rusty, corroded (of metal).
krâp  v. 1. wait, stay in place in expectation of. 2. waylay, lie in wait for.
krâo  v. kill fish by immersing poisonous plants in still water.
krem  n. classifier : arât. popsicle.
kret¹  adv. silently, quietly.
kret²  v. be quiet, be silent.
krih  v. smooth or sharpen by scraping with a knife.
kro  adj. dry.
krot krot  adj. characterized by a crunchy sound.
krön  adj. numb.
krönq  v. stay up late at night.

kröm  prep. space under a Jarai traditional longhouse.
krua  n. classifier : dROI. 1. turtle. 2. tortoise.
kruh  v. cover something with twigs, leaves, branches, and small plants.
krûk  adv. with a gulping sound.
krûk krûk  n. the clucking sound of a chicken.
krûng  n. footprint, track.
kuah  v. 1. scratch. 2. scrape off. 3. shave. 4. grate.
kuai  v. 1. carry a person by placing the legs over the shoulders. 2. dig with hands, feet, or claws. 3. film.
kuaî  v. scoop up a grain-like substance with the hands or bowl-like object.
kuar  v. 1. stir. 2. hug, embrace.
kuâng  n. the space between the thighs.
kuek  n. oink.
kueng  n. classifier : bôh. parcel of land that is surrounded by a dam or fence.
kueo  adj. u-shaped, like a fish hook.
kuêk  n. classifier : hruh. match box.
kuël  v. curl up.
kuh  n. classifier : bê. sharp prod used to guide an elephant by poking its head.
kuî  v. twist strings in order to make a rope.
kuli  n. classifier : čó. coolie, unskilled laborer.
kůk n. classifier : bě. handle, stick (of farming tools).
kůl v. coil a thread, string, or rope.
kůn v. 1. refuse to move when a leash or rein is pulled (of animals). 2. be slow to obey a command (of humans).

kůn rŏng v. turn one’s back on someone.
kůp v. bow the head, lie face down on the ground.
ku't v. sing a traditional Rhade song.
kůř v. keep on.

L - l

la1 n. the name of "A" note on the musical scale.
la2 n. classifier : bóh. spleen.
lač v. 1. lie, prevaricate, trick. 2. maneuver (as in running).
lai1 adj. racially mixed.
lai2 v. immerse a basket of rice or other substance in water in order to remove the dross.
laih adv. already, finished, indicating a complete action.
lai v. say, announce, tell.
lam n. classifier : pŏk. razor.
lang v. spread out a sheet-like material on the surface.
lao1 adj. clashing, incongruous.
Lao2 n. classifier : čó. Lao people.
lao bao adj. strongly clashing, highly incongruous.
lar adj. productive, multiplying (as in offspring).
lar hiu v. popularize, make known.
lâ1 v. subside, become less intense.
lâ2 adj. small and flat-shaped (usually of rocks).

lăh v. 1. spread apart (of legs). 2. split apart.
lâng v. look, gaze.
lâp adj. perfectly fitted, sufficient, perfectly timed.
lar adj. easily discharged (of weapons).
le adj. small amount, especially of money.
lē adj. term used to emphasize a question. Pōpă ŋu nao lē? Where does he go?
lēl v. stick out the tongue.
lēl adj. 1. afraid, fearful, scared. 2. cowardly, chicken.
lêm v. roll (usually of tobacco).
lĕ v. fall (usually of humans).
lia v. 1. bow down and beg someone for something. 2. dance gracefully with arms stretching out horizontally.
liah v. lick (of tongue).
lih  v. bless or honor someone with food and rice wine, as well as having a shaman pray over that person.

lik  adj. 1. mushy, overcooked (of cooked food). 2. ripe and soft (of fruits).

lik tōpik  adj. 1. very mushy, extremely overcooked (of cooked food). 2. very ripe and soft (of fruits).

ling  v. flood.

ling jang  n. classifier : čô. angel.

lit  n. liter.

loa  n. classifier : bôh. speaker (of sound device).

lōk  adv. repeatedly, again and again.

lōm  v. erase, delete.

lōn  n. 1. soil, earth. 2. land.

lōn ia  n. classifier : bôh. country, nation.

lōn tōnah  n. classifier : bôh. earth, world.

lōng  adj. having no menstrual period.

lōm  v. cover a book or notebook.

lōn  v. swallow.

lōn lōng  v. swallow whole.

lōng  v. 1. try, attempt. 2. test, examine.

lō looph  n. classifier : pōk. calendar.

lō looph  n. date (of calendar).

lō looph  n. classifier : bôh. the twentieth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

lō looph  n. classifier : bôh. the twentieth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

lōi  v. benefit, make a profit, gain.

lōle  adj. silent, noiseless, soundless.

lōluih  adj. shiny, glossy.

lōm  prep. at, around, the time when.

lua  v. stalk, go through (an area) in search of prey.

luai  v. swim.

luā  adj. deviated, swerved, strayed (from the intended target).

luā gü  v. respect, hold in high regard.

lui  v. 1. put, place, leave. 2. stop. 3. abandon.

luiah  adj. worn out.

luil  n. oil.

luk  v. mix, combine, or blend into one mass.

luk lak  v. mix thoroughly, combine completely.

lūng  n. classifier : bôh. swelling in the vagina or penis (of sickness).

luh  v. put down, set down a burden that is carried on the body (such as a backpack).

luhk  n. pectoral muscles (of men).

M - m

mah  n. classifier : tōlō. gold.

mak  n. classifier : drōi. firefly, lightning bug.
mal  adj. glaring, bright.
man  v. mold.
má  v. take, grab, pick up, seize.
máh  v. chew, masticate.
mâm  n. Vietnamese fish sauce.
mát  adj. 1. drunk. 2. sick from consuming a poisonous substance.

mát to'ai  adj. drunk (from alcohol).
máo  n. color.
meng  n. cheek.
meo  n. the sound a cat makes.
met  n. classifier : có. uncle (husband of the father's or mother's younger sister).
mët  n. meter.
Mi  n. classifier : có. American.
mih  adj. sweet.
mih múmh  adj. mixed up, confused (of humans).
min  n. classifier : bôh. mine (of explosives).
ming  v. place, put, lay, position.
mlâm  n. night, usually late night.
mlân anai  n. tonight. Mlâm anai kônăm biâ mà. Tonight is very dark.
mlâo  adj. 1. shy, timid, meek. 2. embarrassed, humiliated, ashamed.
mlia  v. smear, rub, smooth.
mlôm  v. suck on something with the mouth.
mlun  v. cause to vomit or throw up.
mlük  adj. stupid, ignorant, unintelligent.

mlük mógu  adj. not very smart, ignorant.

Mnông  n. classifier : có. a Montagnard tribal group.
mông  n. classifier : bôh. small bowl.
mông  n. classifier : bôh. 1. watch. 2. clock. 3. hour. 4. time. 5. o'clock. Hôm mông ñu nao mà bruā? What time does he go to work?
mòt  n. classifier : dROI. 1. parasite. 2. mold.
mõ  n. baby girl, young girl.
mô  n. classifier : bôh. the twenty first letter of the Jarai alphabet.
môai  adj. 1. always, perpetually, all the time. 2. plenty, enough.
môak  adj. 1. amusing, enjoyable, happy. 2. nice, good.
môak môai  adj. very amusing, truly enjoyable, very happy.
môao  adj. prematurely ripe.
môbôh  v. bear fruit.
môdô  adj. having equal height, length, or size.
môdôr  adj. having equal height, length, or size.
môgap  adj. skilled or successful at hunting.
môgoi  v. vibrate, shake, move.
môguah  n. morning.
môhao  v. desire, want (of physical needs or pleasures).
môhlün  adj. naked, nude.
môit  v. send.
môja  n. classifier : dROI. fox.
mêkrah  
*n. half, fifty percent.*

mêmang  

mêmâk  
*adj. bright and alert (of eyes).*

mêmâr  
*adj. intensely bright and alert, wide awake (of eyes).*

mêmôt  
*n. evening, the hours after sunset.*

mênąc  
*v. deceive, manipulate, trick.*

mêną  
*n. classifier : č/FL00F4h. prisoner, inmate.*

mênç  
*n. classifier : č/FL00F4h. doula, midwife.*

mênç  
*n. classifier : č/FL00F4h. human beings.*

mêñum  
*v. drink.*

mêsâm  
*adj. sour, having an acidic taste.*

mêsâm ruač  
*adj. very sour.*

mêshi  
*adj. prophetic, predicative.*

mêsîn  
*adj. salty.*

mêsih  
*adj. prophetic, predicative.*

mêta  
*1 n. thing to do. 2. point, item. Kào hômâo lu mêta bruà. I have many things to do.*

mêta  
*2 n. classifier : b/FL00F4hh. eye.*

mêtuai  
*v. wrap loincloth around the waist.*

mêtut  
*n. buttocks.*

moyun  
*adj. lucky, fortunate.*

môn  
*adv. also, likewise.*

mông  
*prep. from, since. Mông tôm brôí. Since yesterday.*

mrai  
*n. classifier : arÃt. thread.*

mrai  
*adj. red.*

mrâk  
*1 n. bush, thicket, shrub.*

mrâk  
*2 adj. messy, untidy, not neat.*

mrôn  
*adj. ticklish.*

mrô  
*n. number.*

mrúa  
*n. classifier : drôi. large brown lizard that lives in trees.*

mrüm  
*n. fungal skin rash.*

mua  
*n. classifier : drôi. termite.*

muah  
*n. classifier : drôi. gnat.*

mut  
*n. classifier : bê. hammer.*

müm  
*v. chew.*

mûn  
*n. acne, pimple.*

mût  
*v. enter, come in.*

mu'âm  
*adv. suddenly and closely (especially of meetings or encounters).*

mu'n  
*v. 1. feel, sense. 2. taste.*
### L - n

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>na</th>
<th>n. classifier : čō. servant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nāč</td>
<td>v. be angry, be mad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nai</td>
<td>n. classifier : čō. teacher, master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanao</td>
<td>adv. always, forever, continuously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nao</td>
<td>v. go, proceed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nām</td>
<td>adj. six.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neh</td>
<td>n. classifier : čō. aunt, a younger sister of one's father or mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>adj. thin (of material).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net nuai</td>
<td>adj. thin, lean (of human waist).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nēng</td>
<td>n. classifier : drói. puppy, a young dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nō</td>
<td>v. is. Anân kāo nō Blang. My name is Blang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nô</td>
<td>n. classifier : čō. boy, lad, young person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōp</td>
<td>v. 1. contribute. 2. hand over, turn in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nō’</td>
<td>n. classifier : bóh. the twenty second letter of Jarai alphabet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōn</td>
<td>adj. very heavy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōng</td>
<td>adv. 1. maybe, perhaps. 2. probably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuai</td>
<td>n. 1. price, value, worth. 2. debt, liability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nūng</td>
<td>n. classifier : drói. raft spider.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ñ - ñ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nāć</th>
<th>v. 1. pound something in a small mortar or bowl (with a small pestle). 2. wring, squeeze (when washing clothes).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nāk</td>
<td>n. music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēap</td>
<td>n. draft, preliminary version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēar</td>
<td>v. masturbate (of men).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēāō</td>
<td>v. drink alcohol and eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēeh</td>
<td>v. elbow, hit with the elbow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēet</td>
<td>adv. having a mild sensation of pain, burning, or stinging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēip¹</td>
<td>n. classifier : bē. barrette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēip²</td>
<td>n. rhythm, tempo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nīk</td>
<td>v. yank the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōm¹</td>
<td>v. dye, color, tint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōm²</td>
<td>n. aluminum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nō’</td>
<td>n. classifier : bóh. the twenty third letter of the Jarai alphabet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōnēk</td>
<td>adv. repeated, continuously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōnui</td>
<td>adj. very dark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nū</td>
<td>n. he, she, it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nū’</td>
<td>v. dive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nūp</td>
<td>v. 1. immerse completely. 2. bow the head from shyness or guilt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NG - ng

ngai  adv. not ever, not under any condition. Īu bu pōmāng ngai. He doesn't listen, period.
ngañ  adv. loudly, stridently.
ngañ tōbañ  adv. extremely loudly, very stridently.
ngar  adj. upset, angry, or crying and unable to calm down.
ngā  v. make, do, build.
ngā ang  v. be proud, be arrogant, be haughty.
ngā blor  v. pretend, feign, fake.
ngā dra  v. embellish, adorn (of women).
ngā gōng jōlan  v. bear witness, testify.
ngā tōdām  v. beautify, adorn (of men).
ngān  n. property, possession.
nge  n. classifier : čō. infant, newborn.
ngēk ngōk  adv. wobbling back and forth (of the head).
ngēl ngōl  adv. wobbling (of the head).
ngok  n. monosodium glutamate (MSG).
ngor  v. 1. joke. 2. tease, annoy with repeated mocking.
ngông  adj. horny, sexually excited.
ngông  n. classifier : droi. goose.
ngōt  n. classifier : bôh. the twenty fourth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
ngōnguč  adj. having a reddish appearance (as in ripening fruits).
ngui  v. 1. play. 2. visit.
ngui ngor  v. 1. play. 2. have a party.
ngur¹  v. heat metal by putting it under hot charcoal.
ngur²  adj. very ripe (of fruits). Pōtōi anai sā ngur. This banana is very ripe.

O - o

o  n. classifier : bôh. the twenty fifth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
ong  adv. characterized by the buzzing sound of insects or flies.
ok  n. back section inside a Jarai longhouse.
ol  v. have something stuck in one's throat.
ong  adv. characterized by the sound of a pig.
### ō - ō

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ō₁</th>
<th>v. throw up, vomit.</th>
<th>ōm</th>
<th>v. bake, grill.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ō₂</td>
<td><em>n. classifier: bóh. the twenty sixth letter of the Jarai alphabet.</em></td>
<td>ōng</td>
<td><em>n. classifier: čō. you (masculine singular, informal).</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ō - ō

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ō₁</th>
<th><em>interj. oh, used to express an emotion as in surprise or desire.</em></th>
<th>ōh</th>
<th><em>interj. not, a negative particle.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ō₂</td>
<td><em>n. classifier: bóh. the twenty seventh letter of the Jarai alphabet.</em></td>
<td>ōng₁</td>
<td><em>n. classifier: čō. male.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ōng₂</td>
<td><em>n. classifier: drōi. rooster.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ōng₃</td>
<td><em>adj. masculine.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ō - ō

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ō</th>
<th><em>n. classifier: bóh. the twenty eighth letter of the Jarai alphabet.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### ō₁ - ō₁

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ō₁</th>
<th><em>n. classifier: bóh. the twenty ninth letter of the Jarai alphabet.</em></th>
<th>ō₂</th>
<th><em>adv. yes.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ō₃</td>
<td><em>n. classifier: čō. grandfather.</em></td>
<td>ōi yā</td>
<td><em>n. classifier: čō. grandparents.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ūi adai</td>
<td><em>n. god, supernatural being that controls the sky and weather.</em></td>
<td>ūi Adai</td>
<td><em>classifier: čō. n. God, Heavenly Father.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ūi</td>
<td><em>n. classifier: čō. old man.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ō₁ - ū₁

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ū₁</th>
<th><em>n. classifier: bóh. the thirtieth letter of the Jarai alphabet.</em></th>
<th>ū₂</th>
<th><em>adv. yes, when expressing certainty.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ū₃</td>
<td><em>n. the sound of burping.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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pač  v. wash (the face).

pah 1 n. length of the palm of the hand.

pah 2 v. 1. slap. 2. clap.

pai  n. classifier : črō. rabbit.

pāi  v. brush or clear something off the surface (usually with the hand, foot, or claw).

pañ  adj. curly.

pap  v. 1. forgive. 2. have pity, compassion, sympathy.

pap mōñai  v. have pity, compassion, or sympathy.

pā  n. four.

pāl  v. wrap around (of vine, string, thread, or rope).

pāl wāl  v. run around (as when a child is running around his parent).

pāng  v. cover (usually with sheet-like materials).

pel  v. feel or touch with the fingers.

per  n. classifier : čō. priest, father (of Catholic church).

pet  n. classifier : črō. a kind of tick found especially on cows.

pē  v. 1. pick, pluck (of fruits or leaves). 2. play (of guitar or piano). 3. turn on (electrical devices). 4. dodge, evade. 5. break into pieces (as in bread).

pē pōpha  v. 1. break up into pieces and share. 2. share, distribute, allocate.

pha  n. classifier : čē. thigh.

phai  v. open a dam to allow water to flow.

phak  v. punish, discipline, penalize.

phao  n. classifier : čē. gun.

phao karbin  n. classifier : čē. carbine.

phao tole  n. classifier : čē. pistol, handgun.

phara  adj. different, dissimilar, distinct.

phat kōdi  v. judge, decide, regulate (of legal cases).

phā  v. 1. chisel. 2. destroy.

phī  adj. bitter tasting.

phō 1 conj. if, in case.

phō 2 adj. disintegrating (of dead wood).

phō 3 n. classifier : čō. the second lower in rank (as in vice president).

phōng  n. classifier : bōh. room, compartment, cubicle.

phōn  n. classifier : bōh. telephone.

phōi  adj. easily broken apart (of grain).

phōn  n. 1. fertilizer. 2. makeup, cosmetics.

phūč  adv. almost, barely missing. Mā hrē anūn phūč. Almost grab that string.

phūn  n. classifier : čē. trunk (of trees).

pi 1 adj. pregnant.
pi2 v. hold in the arms.
pi kian adj. pregnant.
pik v. apply a creamy or gooey substance onto a surface.
pioh v. 1. put, place. 2. keep, put away.
pîl n. classifier : bôh. battery.
pît v. 1. sleep. 2. close (the eyes).
pît gui v. fall asleep while sitting, standing, or performing a task.
pît pai v. sleep with the eyes half-open.
pît pok v. wake up late in the morning.
pît wor v. oversleep.
pla1 v. plant, grow.
pla2 n. classifier : bôh. plate.
plač v. avoid a task by making up an excuse.
plah v. be in between two people and hold their hands (as in a Jarai traditional dance).
plai biá v. much better (affirmative).
plak v. slice with anô plak, which is a kind of wooden slicer (usually used to slice potato or cassava).
plao adj. barren (of females).
plâ1 n. palm, sole.
plâ2 conj. if, in case. Plâ ih hômâo mông, ih nao po' sang ŋu hô? If you have time, go to his house, ok?
plâ tôkai n. sole of the foot.
plâ tôngan n. palm of the hand.
ple v. spend money on unnecessary things.
pleh v. 1. remove kernel from the cob, remove a leaf from the stem, or remove a stem from the stalk. 2. change clothes.
pleh ploh adj. unequal, incompatible.
pler n. classifier : bôh. hail.
plê v. 1. drop, throw downward. 2. miscarry (a fetus).
pliu adv. deviating from the subject or intended course.
pliu plao v. deviating significantly from the subject or intended course.
plôl v. stuff in, jam in (usually of food into the mouth).
plöm v. deceive, swindle, cheat.
plông v. 1. comfort, soothe. 2. woo, pursue, court.
plôi n. classifier : bôh. hamlet, small village.
pluh n. ten.
plum n. classifier : drôi. land leech.
plûk adj. 1. having loose and sandy soil without vegetation. 2. repeating the same behavior while refusing to listen, heed, or obey.
plûng n. downhill.
plût adv. entering or exiting quickly.
poh v. collapse on, fall on. Kotyâo poh sang prông. The tree fell on the big house.
pong n. classifier : bôh. 1. bird or chicken cage. 2. wheel.
por v. radio, transmit (through a sound device).
pŏk  v. 1. open. 2. turn on (of radio, television).
pŏke  n. classifier : drôi. gecko.
pông  v. hammer in, nail in.
pôr  v. fly.
pô  n. classifier : čô. 1. person. 2. owner.
pô git gai  n. classifier : čô. director, manager.
pô¹  prep. at.
pô²  n. classifier : bôh. the thirty first letter of the Jarai alphabet.
pô³  n. a prefix that changes the meaning of a verb from something one does oneself to something one does for someone else. Jonathan mônôi. Ama pomônôi Jonathan. Jonathan is taking a bath. Daddy is bathing Jonathan.
pôal  v. complain and make an excuse.
pôala  v. represent, act on behalf of, substitute.
pôang  v. brag, boast, show off.
pôâ  n. armpit.
pôblang  v. 1. explain. 2. translate, interpret.
pôbâ  v. 1. transmit a disease (from a person). 2. place a person on someone’s back.
pôbuh  v. display, show, make known.
pôbût  v. assemble, group, pile up.
pôčah  v. shatter, break (of fragile objects).

pôčeh  v. 1. make up, fabricate. 2. compose, write (of songs).
pôčeng  v. place on the side, lie on one’s side.
pôčrang  v. shine a light.
pôčút  v. stir up dissent, incite people to harbor ill-will.
pôdar  v. 1. cause to circle or revolve around. 2. collect support for a cause. 3. distribute, give out.
pôdông  v. 1. erect, put up vertically. 2. establish, develop. 3. appoint to a position.
pôdôp  v. hide, conceal, keep secret.
pôdô  v. 1. place, set down, put down. 2. appoint to a position. 3. marry someone, perform a marriage ceremony for someone.
pôdôi  v. rest, relax. refrain from working.
pôdrông  adj. rich.
pôdam  v. 1. hit, whack, swat. 2. contradict.
pôdang  v. place face up.
pôdao¹  adj. warm (of temperature).
pôdao²  v. predict, guess, foretell.
pôdar  v. request, ask a favor.
pôđeh  n. rash.
pôđeng  v. tip, tilt.
pôđih  v. place horizontally on a surface.
pôđî  v. 1. raise to a higher point. 2. place a cooking vessel over a fire. 3. appoint to a position.
pôđom  v. save, put aside for.
pêdông  v. float.
podût  v. cause to stop, conclude, wrap up.
pôgâng  v. defend, prevent, or block an attack.
pôgâl  v. talk back, argue.
pôgân  v. 1. block a path. 2. refuse to allow someone to talk by speaking when that person is trying to say something.
pôgiông  v. finish, complete.
pôgô  v. force, coerce, compel.
pôhaîh  v. confess, plead guilty.
pôhotdror  v. remind, cause to remember.
pôhoîmu  v. compare, correlate.
pôhoîmutu  v. give an example.
pôhrôp  v. embellish, adorn (of the human body).
pôjâm  v. accuse or blame each other.
pôjâo  n. classifier : cô. shaman.
pôjîng  v. create, establish, develop.
pôjrao  v. treat, doctor (with medication).
pôjûh  v. conclude, finish, end.
pôdîjô  v. correct, make or set right.
pôkâ  v. 1. make an appointment, set a time to meet. 2. measure.
pôkê  v. 1. connect, conjoin, link up.
2. cause to bite each other.
pôklah  v. separate, detach, disjoint.
pôklaih  v. 1. release, let go. 2. untangle. 3. forgive, take away (a sin).
pôklep  v. stick on, glue on, paste on.
pôkol  v. 1. get engaged. 2. tie a knot.
pôkô  v. reserve for, save up for.
pôkôhômal  v. inflict punishment, inflict a penalty for an offense.
pôkôtraô  v. make heavy, burden.
pôkro  v. dry.
pômočra  v. compare, contrast, correlate.
pômôdô  v. level, equalize.
pônu  n. dowry.
pônâr  n. classifier : bé. bayonet.
pônu  v. 1. immerse, submerge, or drown. 2. baptize (only used by Catholics).
pôngâl  v. tease.
pôô  n. classifier : bóh. mango.
pôphûn  v. make, devise, or develop an original plan.
pôplîh  v. 1. change, alter. 2. exchange.
pôpoh  v. tap, knock (strike lightly, especially with a slight sound).
pôpû  v. show respect or honor.
pôràm  v. destroy, abolish.
pôrô  n. a prefix that changes a verb to have a reciprocal meaning. Peo taîh H’Bia. Peo pôrôtaîh hâng H’Bia. Peo hits H’Bia. Peo and H’Bia hit each other.
pôrôčûm  v. kiss each other.
pôrôkao  n. classifier : droi. owl.
pôrôkê  v. bite each other.
pôrôsua  v. dispute, fight to control something.
pôrôtaîh  v. hit each other, fight each other.
pôsah  adj. wet, soaked, drenched.
pêsân  v. 1. make into powder. 2. sacrifice.
pêsâng  v. discipline, correct, punish.
pôsôi kođın  n. classifier : arât. nail.
pôtâo  n. classifier : čô. king.
pôtâ  v. tell, relay a message to.
pôtâ potân  v. tell, relay a message to (with emphasis).
pôtân  v. remind, cause to remember.
pôtâo n. classifier : bóh. rock, boulder.
pôtrût  v. encourage.
pôtui  v. offer food or other items to the dead by placing them on top of the grave.
pra  n. classifier : bóh. flat wooden structure placed above the hearth.
prah  v. beat with a tree branch or cloth.
pral  adv. fast, quickly, rapidly.
pran jua  n. 1. a person’s spirit or inmost being. 2. a person’s current emotional state.
Prang  n. classifier : čô. French person.
prâk  n. classifier : pôk. 1. money. 2. bill. 3. currency.
prâk kâk  n. money.
pre1  n. classifier : bé. brake.
pre2  v. 1. prepare. 2. be ready.
preng  adv. characterized by loud shouting, crying, singing, or screaming.
prin  adj. big, large.
prin tha  n. 1. ancestors. 2. a group of elderly leaders.
prok  v. creep in slowly in order to rape someone, especially while that person is asleep.
prô  n. classifier : drofi. squirrel.
prông  adj. big, large.
prông prin  adj. enormously big, extremely large.
pruai  n. classifier : arât. 1. intestine. 2. inner tube (of a wheel or tire).
prui  adv. characterized by spreading or tingling (of pain).
pruih  v. spray, sprinkle, water.
prung  v. disturb, interrupt, create trouble.
prû1  n. classifier : bé. tweezers.
prû2  n. classifier : bé. weaving stick.
puh  v. 1. herd, drive (of animals). 2. scare away (usually of birds).
pû  v. lift up (with two hands).
pûm  v. pump, put air in.
pûh  v. 1. shoo, scare off (by waving the hands). 2. fan.

Rađê  n. a Montagnard tribe.
rah¹ adv. simultaneously, at the same time. Ngui häng póhiáp rah. Play and talk at the same time.

rah² v. 1. sprinkle, scatter (as in sowing seeds). 2. brush, comb.

Rahlan n. Jarai last name, family name, or clan name.

rai v. 1. come. 2. derive, originate.

raih¹ v. 1. spread out, distribute. 2. strum.

raih² n. all, everything. Th/FL00E2ho raih. Know everything.

rań n. classifier: bóh. large bamboo basket used to store grain.

rang v. dry.

rang ra n. classifier: drói. cicada.

rao v. wash or clean by rubbing.

rap v. place or arrange objects for the purpose of making something.

rā¹ v. tell, give a command.

rā² adj. greedy, gluttonous.

rā anai adv. now, at the moment, at the present time.

rā glai v. retell, recount.

rā ruai v. tell, narrate, recount (usually of stories).

rāk v. keep, preserve, save.

rām adj. 1. naughty. 2. damaged, broken, faulty.

rām rai adj. destroyed or completely demolished.

rāng v. be careful, be cautious.

ráo v. wake up someone.

rēh v. 1. cut a sheet-like material. 2. eat away, gnaw, nibble.

rēk v. draw a line.

rēng v. make oneself do something.

rēng gah adj. 1. surrounding. 2. neighborhood, environs.

rē n. classifier: čó. great great grandchild.

rīā v. heat up, cook (usually of rice).

rih adj. promiscuous, having many sexual relationships.

rin adj. poor, lacking material possessions.

ring v. help, assist, support (usually in person).

rīm adj. every, each.

rōk n. grass.

rōm v. kindle a fire by feeding it with firewood.

rōng n. back.

rōng ngā v. pretend, feign, fake.

rō v. flow (of liquid).

rōh n. classifier: čó. enemy.

rōk v. follow along, walk along something.

rōk glai v. repeat, remind again, recount (of past events).

rōng v. tend, raise, take care of.

rōp n. classifier: bóh. conical-shaped bamboo fish trap.

rōt v. hang, strangle, throttle.

rō hāng adj. like, akin to, similar to. Bō mōta ſu rō hāng ama ſu. His face is similar to his father's.
rê  n. classifier : bôh. the thirty second letter of the Jarai alphabet.

rê i  n. classifier : bôh. bowl-shaped bamboo basket.

rôañ  v. be angry, get mad, be outraged.

rôbai  n. snow peas.

rôbân¹ adj. tired, fatigued, worn out.

rôbân² n. million. Hômâo sa rôbân dôla. Have one million dollars.

rôbào  n. thousand, millennium.

rôbêh  adj. extra, additional.

rôbuh  v. fall over.

rôbûng  n. classifier : bê. bamboo shoot.

rôbu'n  n. classifier : bôh. ring (for the finger).

rôbung  adj. having a spreading infection that results from an injury.

Rôčom  n. a Jarai last name, family name, or clan name.

rôdah  n. dawn.

rôdêh  n. classifier : bôh. car.

rôdah  adj. bright, clear.

rôdah rôdong  adj. very bright, very clear, very easy to see.

rôgah  adj. stiff, tired.

rôgao¹ adj. 1. expired, past the due date. 2. completed.

rôgao² prep. across, over.

rôgéh  adj. cheap, inexpensive.

rôgôh  adj. clean, pure.

rôgôi  adj. smart, clever, intelligent.

rôhing  n. classifier : çô. evil person, usually considered to be possessed by evil spirits. The Jarai believe that such a person can devour someone's soul and kill the body as well.

rôjao  n. classifier : blah. hammock.

rôka  n. injury, scar.

rôkâo  v. beg, request, ask for.

rôkî  n. classifier : bôh. raft.

rôkôi  n. classifier : çô. husband.

rôkût  adj. absent, gone, not present.

rôma  n. five.

Rômah¹ n. Jarai family name, last name, or clan name.

rômah² n. classifier : droï. rhinoceros.

rômâ  n. animal fat.

rômôk  n. classifier : bôh. trailer (of vehicles).

rômôn  adj. hungry.

rômông  adj. fat, plump, obese.

rômô  n. classifier : droï. cow.

rômuan  adj. flexible, pliable, elastic.

rônañ  adj. careless, wasteful (of possessions).

rônang  adv. slowly, unhurriedly, sluggishly.

rônang blang  adv. very slowly, very sluggishly.

rônang rônê  adv. very slowly, very sluggishly.

rônâk  v. 1. keep clean, keep neat. 2. preserve, keep safe.

rônâng  n. classifier : droï. earthworm.

rônôm  v. get along, be at peace with.

rônuc  adj. ending, concluding.
rônuk  n. generation.
rônûk rônua  adv. freely, autonomously, independently.
rônûng  n. classifier : drôi. eel.
rôôan  n. classifier : bôh. ladder, stairs, staircase.
rôngai  adj. free, autonomous, independent.
Rôngao¹  n. a Montagnard tribe.
rôngao²  n. outside, out of doors.
rôngáo  n. sesame.
rôngiao  prep. besides, other than.
Rôngiao kê têlêi hrÃm hrã, drôi mà bruã. Besides studying, I work.
rôngiâ  adj. lose.
rôngít  n. sky.
rôngôl  n. an abandoned village, former town.
rônguã  v. be sad, be downcast, be sorrowful.
Rôo  n. Jarai family name, last name, or clan name.
rôôt  adj. cold.
rôô  adj. cool.
rôôpan  n. classifier : drôi. centipede.
rôôoi  v. dream.
rôôoi hiam  v. have a good dream.
rôôoi sat  v. have a nightmare.
rôôák  adj. eloquently, fluently.
rôôôh  adv. quickly (of slipping).
rôsa  n. classifier : drôi. caribou.
rôsûng  n. classifier : bôh. mortar (for pounding).

rôtah  n. classifier : drôi. leech.
rôtã  n. bean.
rôtêng  n. the edge of the veranda on a Jarai longhouse.
rôwa  v. pass one's hands gently over the surface.
rôya  n. ginger.
uah¹  adj. picky (especially referring to food or drink).
uah²  v. choose, select, pick out.
uai¹  n. classifier : čô. great great grandchild.
uai²  v. tell, recount (of past events).
uai³  n. classifier : drôi. fly.
uai rokút  v. gossip, talk behind someone's back.
ruâ  v. hurt, have pain, ache, be sore.
ruí¹  v. crawl.
ruí²  n. the term parents-in-law call each other.
ruih  v. dismantle, take apart.
rup  n. classifier : pôk. image, picture, photo.
rû  v. 1. remove by digging and pulling up the root. 2. straighten up someone or something to a vertical position.
rûng¹  adj. tangled, knotted, snarled.
rûng²  v. roll, beat continuously (of drums).
rûng rûng  adj. troublesome, cumbersome, bothersome.
ruông  n. classifier : bôh. farm that is located in a thick jungle.
| sa   | n. one.                         |
| sah  | adj. diluted, watered down.     |
| sai  | adj. incorrect, false, wrong.   |
| sai  | v. scatter.                     |
| sai  | v. 1. scoop water with a bucket from one side of a dam to another. 2. splash. |
| sak dru | v. brag, boast.  |
| samô | conj. but.                      |
| sang | n. classifier : bôh. 1. house, shelter, lodge. 2. building, structure. |
| sang anô | n. classifier : bôh. family. |
| sang apui | n. classifier : bôh. kitchen. |
| sang bông huâ | n. classifier : bôh. restaurant. |
| sang čô | n. classifier : bôh. market, grocery store. |
| sang eh | n. classifier : bôh. restroom. |
| sang hrâ | n. classifier : bôh. school. |
| sang ia | n. classifier : bôh. bathroom. |
| sang ia jrao | n. classifier : bôh. hospital. |
| sang ia sâng | n. classifier : bôh. gas station. |
| sang jônum | n. classifier : bôh. church. |
| sang jûh | n. classifier : bôh. hotel, inn. |
| sang jûh anêt | n. classifier : bôh. motel. |
| sang krû | n. classifier : bôh. prison. |
| sang mônà | n. classifier : bôh. prison. |
| sang prâk | n. classifier : bôh. bank. |
| sang rông | n. classifier : bôh. communal house. |
| sang rông čôđai | n. classifier : bôh. daycare center. |
| sang sî môđró | n. classifier : bôh. commercial building. |
| sat  | adj. 1. ugly, unattractive, ill-favored. 2. bad, evil. |
| sâl  | v. accuse, suspect, blame.     |
| sân   | adj. pulverized.               |
| sàn bling | adj. thoroughly pulverized. |
| sàng  | adj. obedient, submissive, compliant. |
| se   | v. pull out facial hair with two threads. |
| sem  | v. search, probe, look into.   |
| seng | v. throw a flat object (such as a Frisbee). |
| sêng | n. classifier : bôh. large and circular shallow bamboo basket. |
| sêng hōni | n. classifier : pôk. beehive. |
| sî    | n. classifier : bê. comb, hair brush. |
| sikep | n. classifier : bê. barrette. |
| simâng | n. cement.  |
| sir   | adj. 1. paid off. 2. sealed, closely knitted. |
| Siu   | n. Jarai last name, family name, or clan name. |
| sî    | v. 1. sell. 2. cut with a sawing motion. |
sĭ mêdrô v. trade, exchange, do business.
sīk n. sugar.
sīt adj. right, true, factual.
sīt v. mend, patch up.
slip n. classifier : blah. underwear, underdrawers.
slit v. fold (of sheets and blankets).
so v. scrub.
so adj. used, secondhand.
soai n. classifier : bôh. fish trap made out of bamboo.
soh adv. mistakenly, wrongly, incorrectly.
soh sel adv. with nothing, empty-handed.
sok n. placenta.
sol v. 1. be confused, be mixed up. 2. unable to recognize or identify as separate or distinct.
som v. wrap a corpse.
song v. exchange, substitute (of humans).
song po’klaih v. save, rescue, deliver (of humans).
sor n. classifier : blah. farm that has been abandoned because it is no longer productive.
sō v. 1. scrape against each other because of a snug fit. 2. dish out or serve. 3. submerge a contain under the surface in order to collect water. 4. pound food (usually with a mortar and pestle).
sōng n. classifier : bôh. boat.
sōng v. place vertically in a back basket (usually of firewood).
sōp hrā n. 1. deck of cards, stack of cards. 2. volume (of a book or notebook).
sōr n. classifier : bôh. the thirty third letter of the Jarai alphabet.
sōbeng n. classifier : bē. crowbar.
sōker n. classifier : blah. mosquito net.
sōmel n. classifier : bôh. 1. binoculars. 2. telescope.
sōng v. skim off.
sōpān n. eight.
sōrom n. IV (intravenous).
sōsào n. breast.
sōset n. classifier : blah. sock.
sōn v. paint.
su n. cent.
sua v. 1. grab and take without permission. 2. occupy, take possession or control of.
suaih adj. healed, recovered.
suang v. dance.
suā v. pull out, pull up, unplug.
sui adv. taking too long, for a long time.
sum n. classifier : blah. pants.
sum ao n. classifier : blah. clothes (usually pants and shirt).
sut v. wipe, scrub with a cloth.
sūm v. cover oneself with fabric (especially with a blanket).
ta  pron. classifier : čō. we (inclusive).

tah  v. 1. block a blow sideways (in a fight). 2. remove by hammering (as in removing a board that has been nailed to a pole).

tai  adj. 1. low in tone or pitch (of the voice or musical instruments) 2. slack, not tight (of string or rope).

taih  v. hit, beat, spank, strike.

tañ  adv. quickly, immediately, hurriedly.

tang wang  n. classifier : bōh. bicycle.

tap  v. spread flat material over a surface (such as a big leaf, newspaper, thin board, etc.).

tā  v. 1. slice with a small, thin knife. 2. cut with a small, sharp blade (such as a razor or blade of grass).

tâl  n. 1. layer, stratum. 2. time, instant (a point in a temporal sequence).

tâng liáng  n. sadao. This plant has green stems, leaves and white flowers. It is eaten by the Jarai despite its extremely bitter taste.

tem  v. classifier : pŏk. stamp, postage.

teng  n. classifier : asār. boil (of skin).

Tet  n. Vietnamese New Year celebration.

tê  v. have sexual intercourse.

ték  v. 1. touch lightly, usually unintentionally. 2. knock over, usually by accident. 3. annoy, irritate, aggravate (used mostly with negative commands). Anäm tēk gō če anŭn ōh! Don't touch that kettle!

tér  v. survey, examine, or inspect a farm by walking around the border.

tha  adj. old (of living things).

tha thon  adj. very old (of living things).

Tha Yang  n. classifier : čō. Lord (as in the Bible).

Thaī  n. classifier : čō. Thai person.

thâo  v. know, know how to.

thêng  adv. characterized by sudden disappearance.

thim  v. increase, add to.

thing-ring  adv. unsteadily, from side to side (as in walking).

thông  n. classifier : bē. knife.

thông  n. classifier : bē. shin.

thôi  n. classifier : bōh. forehead.

thũ1  adj. dry.

thũ2  v. 1. take up donations. 2. claim as due and receive payment for. 3. confiscate, seize. 4. record sound. 5. burn painfully (of sensation).
thūn  n. year.

thư'  n. classifier : pŏk. letter, piece of mail.

tia  v. 1. forge, reforge (with or without heat). 2. tune a gong by hammering.

tian  n. classifier : bŏh. abdomen, stomach, midsection, belly.

to  v. elongate by adding on (especially of string or rope).

toh  v. 1. undress, take off (of clothing). 2. unscrew and take off.

tong  v. produce sound by beating an object with a stick.

tō  v. prop up.

tôm  v. 1. weave a thatch roof. 2. clip, put in the hair (as in a barrette).

tôm broî  n. yesterday.

tōng  v. scoop liquid, especially water.

tōng krah  prep. in the middle, at the center, amid.

tōng ten  adv. meticulously, carefully, scrupulously, attentively.

tōng yōng  prep. in the middle, at the center, amid.

tōl  n. classifier : pŏk. thin sheet of tin used for roofing.

tōng  n. classifier : bŏh. granary, a storehouse for threshed grain.

tō  v. 1. get married. 2. pick up.

tō ung mŏ  v. get married.

tô  n. classifier : bŏh. the thirty fourth letter of the Jarai alphabet.

tôbâo  n. classifier : bē. sugarcane.

tôbor  adj. slippery.

tôbañ  v. forge, form by heating and hammering (of metal).

tôbang¹  n. place where an object divides into two branches (especially of trees).

tôbang²  n. classifier : bŏh. crescent or half (of moon).

tôbâk  v. hang, suspend.

tôbeh  v. remove with a sharp pointed object, usually a splinter.

tôbeng  n. classifier : bē. twig.

tôbong  n. lip of the human mouth.

tôbuaî  n. beak, the bill of a bird.

tôcô  n. classifier : ĉô. grandchild.

 tôda  n. chest, the part of the body between the belly and neck.

tôdah  conj. if, given a certain condition.

tôdang  conj. while, during the time when.

 tôdâm  n. classifier : ĉô. young unmarried man.

 tôdoi  adv. later, next, subsequently, afterward.

tôdrôn  n. meadow, land covered with plants smaller than trees.

 tôdrôn har  n. classifier : bŏh. desert, arid land with sparse vegetation.

tôdrông  n. classifier : bŏh. bridge, overpass.
têdruà pron. classifier : čó. each other.
têdu adj. 1. low in air pressure. 2. weak, lethargic, sluggish. 3. passive, tending not to take an active or dominant part.
tôglôh v. fall off from the handle (usually referring to a blade).
tôguôi n. classifier : bôh. tooth.
tôgu adj. leaning, slanted, tilted.
tôguân v. wait.
tôgû v. stand up.
tôhek adj. torn.
tôhla n. broken piece, fragment.
tô hôrnai n. sound, noise.
tô hôrnâč v. trip, stumble.
tô hôrweo adj. characterized by a crooked mouth.
tôhrit n. classifier : čó. orphan, a child deprived of parents by death.
tôhrut v. slide a short distance out of position.
tôkai1 n. classifier : bôh. tire.
tôkai2 n. classifier : bê. leg.
tôkáô n. classifier : pôk. fingernail.
tôkeng v. be born, give birth to (of humans).
tôki1 v. depend on, rely on.
tôkî2 n. classifier : bê. horn.
tôko1 n. classifier : bê. shuttle used in weaving.
tôko2 n. classifier : bôh. coffin.
tôkîng v. carry a heavy burden on one's shoulder.
tôkuai n. neck.
tôkuai ao n. classifier : pôk. collar of a shirt.
tôkui v. bend over (of humans).
tôkuih n. classifier : dôrî. mouse, rat.
tôl adj. able to reach.
tôlang n. classifier : bê. bone.
tôlao adj. having the characteristics of baldness, such as shininess, smoothness, etc.
tôleh n. classifier : dôrî. woodpecker.
tôlok1 adj. bruised.
tôlok2 v. bruise.
tôlò1 n. classifier : bê. a short log.
tôlò2 n. classifier for a round object.
tôlô hôgor n. classifier : bê. drumstick (of a drum).
tôlôk adj. rowdy, boisterous, unruly.
tôloî1 n. problem, issue.
tôloî2 n. classifier : arât. rope, cord, string.
tôloî3 n. word that is used to nominalize a verb or an adjective.
tôloî hôdip n. life.
tôloî kôtang n. strength.
tôluî n. classifier : čó. the last child, the youngest child (in the family).
tôluî apui n. classifier : bê. firebrand.
tôma adj. sharp, having a good cutting edge.
tômûn n. classifier : bôh. cantalope.
tômûn ia n. classifier : bôh. cucumber.
tômûn mokai n. classifier : bôh. watermelon.
tênap  *adj.* 1. difficult, hard, complicated. 2. having a hard time.

*tênap tap*  *adj.* 1. exceptionally difficult, very hard, very complicated. 2. having a very hard time.

tênô  *v.* nod off.

tên/FL00F4h  *n.* classifier : drêi. male animal.

tênua/FL00F1h  *n.* classifier : arÃt. thin strip of bamboo used for tying.

têngan  *n.* classifier : bê. arm, hand.

tôngâl  *adj.* sober, not drunk.

tôngia  *n.* classifier : pôk. ear.

tôngîl  *adj.* deaf.

tôô  *v.* burp, belch.

tôpai  *n.* alcohol.

tôpoî  *n.* classifier : bôh. yeast for fermenting alcohol.

tôpûl  *n.* 1. crowd of people. 2. herd of animals.

tôpûng  *n.* any kind of flour or powder-like substance.

tôthâ  *adj.* characterized by being clean, cleared, and flat (referring to flat surfaces).

tôthul  *adj.* characterized by cloudiness (of dust, smoke, or fog).

tôtreh  *adj.* quiet, silent, without any movement or noises.

tôtreh tôtruai  *adj.* very quiet, very silent, without any movement or noises.

tôtû  *v.* shiver, shake, tremble (of humans).

tôtû djêhir  *v.* tremble violently (of humans).

tôuî¹  *n.* shade.

tôuî²  *adj.* shady, gloomy.

tôût  *n.* classifier : bôh. knee.

tôyâo  *v.* talk or walk in one's sleep.

trah  *v.* 1. cast a fishing net. 2. shave wood with a knife or an ax.

trai  *v.* grow by creeping (of plants).

trang¹  *n.* elephant grass.

trang²  *n.* classifier : pôk. page.

trâm  *v.* soak.

trel  *v.* 1. trim hair. 2. carve a line around (of wood or bamboo).

treng  *n.* classifier : bôh. train.

trep  *v.* sip.

triah  *v.* 1. spray bullets. 2. run fingers through something in order to spread it out evenly.

triâ  *v.* chop wood sideways with an ax.

tring  *n.* canton (county, province, or state territory).

triu  *n.* classifier : drôi. sheep.

tro  *v.* pour a small amount of liquid from one vessel to another.

trôm  *v.* stomp, kick with the bottom of one's foot.

trông  *n.* classifier : bôh. eggplant.

truai  *n.* classifier : bôh. traditional Jarai spinning wheel.

truâ  *v.* wear (of footwear, glasses, or headgear).

truh  *v.* arrive, come, reach a destination.

trûn  *v.* descend, go down.
trúng adj. tangled, snarled.
trút v. push a heavy object along the ground or across the floor.
tu n. classifier : bôh. cabinet.
tuah v. scoop up with a cup, spoon, or bowl.
tuai¹ n. classifier : blah. loincloth.
tuai² n. classifier : ćô. guest, visitor.
tuai kôteh n. classifier : blah. loincloth with beads attached to both ends.
tuai nêng n. classifier : blah. narrow, short loincloth used mostly by poor Jarai.
tuái v. grab, catch (of thorns or sharp objects).
tuek v. dip out with one's finger.
tuh v. 1. give birth (of animals). 2. pour out. 3. throw out.
tui¹ adj. obedient, compliant, submissive.
tui² v. 1. follow. 2. imitate. 3. obey, comply, abide by. 4. resemble, bear similarity to.
tui hluai adj. according to one's preference.
tuí v. light a fire from another fire.
tûk v. pound with one's fist.
tûl v. 1. pound with an object. 2. butt or punch with one's head. 3. crash into (of cars).
tûn v. pack down.
tûr v. repeatedly demand repayment of a debt.

U - u

u¹ n. classifier : bôh. the thirty fifth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
u² n. Vietnamese game similar to tag.
uà v. 1. wipe, clean by rubbing. 2. dehusk, grind (usually of rice or corn, by machine). 3. saw, cut.
un n. classifier : drôi. pig (domestic).

U - û

û n. classifier : bôh. the thirty sixth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
úng  adj. having a dish-shaped appearance.

W - w

wa  n. classifier : čō. 1. uncle (older brother of mother or father). 2. aunt (older sister of mother or father).

wah  v. fish (with a fishing pole, line, and hook).

wai  v. watch over, protect.

wan  n. classifier : čō. beloved (mostly used in Jarai traditional songs, expressions, or poetry).

waň  v. twist, wring.

wang  v. tend, look after (of animals).

wang dar  v. surround, encircle, enclose.

wang wil  n. classifier : drōi. tarantula.

war  n. classifier : bóh. pen, barn (small enclosure for animals).

wà  v. 1. be paranoid. 2. spread apart in order to open, have access to, or view.

wāč  n. gall bladder.

wāl  v. skip over (leave untouched) a plot or area of land while clear-cutting, plowing, or digging.

wān  n. spare time, free time.

wāng  v. skip, fail to attend or participate in (especially a class).

wāng wai  n. classifier : drōi. spider.

wāt  n. classifier : drōi. quail.

we  v. draw, sketch.

wek  n. the sound of a pig’s squealing.

wē  n. classifier : pōk. ticket.

wēh  v. 1. move aside. 2. turn.
wêng  v. snuggle, cuddle.
wêr  v. go around, avoid.
wê  adj. not straight, crooked, bent, winding.
wêl  adj. round, circular in shape.
wêt  v. return, come back, go back.
wê  v. perform a martial art move.
wêr  v. forget, fail to remember.
wêr rôbit  v. forget, fail to remember.
wêk  v. break in two (usually with the hands, of stick-like objects).
wêt\(^1\)  adv. also, too.
wêt\(^2\)  v. crank, swing in a circular motion.
wêr  n. classifier : bôh. the thirty ninth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
wêr wao  adv. incessantly and loudly (referring to speech).
wêh  v. tilt, set at an angle.
wêt  adv. characterized by being briefly visible (of something or someone in motion).
wêr  v. increase in size or height.

Y - y

ya  adj. having the characteristic of being fake, artificial, counterfeit, or an impostor (of materials, animals, or humans).
yang  n. classifier : cô. spirit, deity, god, supernatural being.
yang adai  n. classifier : cô. spirit of the sky, sky god.
yang but  n. classifier : cô. god of destiny, god of fortune.
yang blan  n. classifier : bôh. moon.
yang cû  n. spirit of the mountain.
yang go  n. classifier : cô. kitchen god.
yang hiam  n. classifier : cô. good spirit, benign spirit.
yang hri  n. classifier : cô. god of the crop, god of the harvest (especially of rice, also corn).
yang hrôi  n. classifier : bôh. sun.
yang ia  n. classifier : cô. spirit of the water.
yang lôn  n. classifier : cô. spirit of the soil or earth, god of the soil or earth.
yang roêbang  n. classifier : cô. referring to all spirits, deities, or gods.
yang sat  n. classifier : cô. 1. Satan. 2. evil spirit, god, or deity.
yap\(^1\)  n. length of a person's pace, step, or stride.
yap\(^2\)  v. count.
yap ba  v. recognize, acknowledge.
yâ\(^1\)  n. classifier : cô. grandmother, grandma, granny.
yâ\(^2\)  n. price, cost, value.
yâ âm  n. classifier : bôh. scarecrow.
yâ graê  n. classifier : drôi. katydid.
yâ jâo  n. classifier : drôi. mantis.
yâ tha  n. classifier : cô. old woman, elderly woman.
yào¹ adj. handsome, beautiful, good looking (of humans).
yào² v. fish (for fish, crabs, shrimp, snails, etc.) with a loosely woven bamboo basket (grang) by dragging it with both hands along the bottom of the river or stream.
yâo n. diacritic, accent, or tone mark.
yâo á n. classifier : bôh. breve diacritical mark.
yâo nga n. tilde diacritical mark.
yâo ò n. classifier : bôh. hook, whiskered diacritical mark.
yâo ò n. circumflex diacritical mark.
yòng v. lift or pick up a heavy object (either animate or inanimate), usually with both hands.
yôl v. hang something heavy.
yôm adj. valuable, of great worth.
yôm pôphan adj. important, significant.
yông n. classifier : bê. beam which lies horizontally in notches or grooves atop support poles and which supports the roof of a longhouse.
yô n. classifier : bôh. the fortieth letter of the Jarai alphabet.
yôi n. swelling of the glands of the neck.
yôr v. 1. raise one's hand. 2. reach or stretch out one's hand.