

A view on Proto-Mjuenic (Yao)

Theraphan L.-Thongkum
Chulalongkorn University

Abstract

This reconstruction of Proto-Mjuenic proposed is based on a comparison of three major Yao dialects: Pan Yao (Mien), Ao Yao (Muen), Shanzi Yao, and Landian Yao (Mun). Each of these dialects has a few sub-dialects. The data were collected in Thailand at six field sites and in Guangxi at fourteen field sites solely by myself intermittently between November, 1987, and November, 1989. Other published data have not been used except as references, since they are not compatible. In some respects, my findings differ from Purnell's reconstruction of Proto-Yao (Purnell: 1970). The so-called "Yao Nationality" comprises about thirty different groups. Some of them do not even speak Yao, but a Miao or Kadai language. However, the majority of the highland Yao speak Mien. The words Mien, Muen, and Mun have the same meaning, i.e. 'human being'. The term "Mjuenic" is from the reconstructed form **mjuən*^A > **mjuən*^{A2}

The phonological history and 351 reconstructed roots of Proto-Mjuenic are presented in the paper. Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, and Taechiw) and Siamese words which resemble the reconstructed forms are also given.

1. Background

1.1 *The Yao nationality*

The Yao of Thailand are a homogeneous group, all calling themselves Mien or Iu Mien, and speaking the same dialect, i.e., Mien (Purnell 1965 and 1970, Calloway 1976, L-Thongkum 1988). According to the latest survey, the Yao population in Thailand is about 33,997. There are, altogether, 159 Mien villages in seven northern provinces: Chiangmai, Chiangrai, Phayao, Nan, Lampang, Kamphaeng Phet and Sukhothai (Tribal Social Welfare Division 1986). During the survey period of the research project on Yao language and culture sponsored by the Toyota Foundation,¹ I visited many Yao villages, but only six villages were chosen as field sites for collecting language data; these were; Huay Mae Say, Khun Bong May, and Khun Bong Kaw in Chiangrai Province; May Pang Kha in Phayao

¹ The research project *A Comparative Study of Thailand-Yao and Guangxi-Yao* was funded by the Toyota Foundation from December 1, 1987, to November 30, 1990. Some aspects of Yao language and culture have been studied, e.g. tones, vowel length, colour terms, costumes and ornaments, folktales, old documents (Guo Shan Bang), etc. We would like to express our gratitude of the Toyota Foundation for their kind assistance to this project.

Province; Kiw Tam in Lampang Province; and Pa Klang (Huay Sanaw) in Nan Province.

The Yao living in these six villages represent three major groups classified by their dress and time of migration. The first group have lived in Thailand for 100–140 years. The women of this group wear turbans that resemble big summer hats and use red or shocking-pink cotton yarn for embroidering their trousers. The second group migrated from Laos to the northern areas of Thailand around 30–40 years ago. In this group the women use multi-coloured cotton yarn for their embroidering. The way they tie their turbans is similar to that of the Sikhs, and they decorate their turbans with silver chains. The third group is a sub-group of the second one. They came from Laos as refugees only 10–20 years ago and have not obtained Thai citizenship yet. Bright turquoise and yellow cotton yarn has been used a great deal in their needlework. Linguistically, these three groups speak the same dialect.²

The so-called Yao nationality of China comprises a population of 2.13 million, and three major ethnic groups: Mien (i.e., Pan Yao), Miao (i.e. Hualan Yao), and Tai-Kadai (Chashan Yao and Daban Yao). Broadly speaking, these three groups may be reclassified into two major categories: Guoshan Yao 'the Highland Yao' and Min Yao 'the Lowland Yao'. The latter no longer speak their own languages. Depending on the area which they inhabit and their style of dress, they are called by many different names: Pan Yao, Shanzi Yao, Chashan Yao, Bunu Yao, Tu Yao, Pingding Yao, Hua Yao, Landian Yao, Baiku Yao, Bailing Yao, Hong Yao, Hongtuo Yao, Daban Yao, Changshan Yao, Qingku Yao, Pai Yao, Pingdi Yao, Mubing Yao, Jiantou Yao, Fan Yao, Huatou Yao, Sha Yao, Hualan Yao, Mengla Yao, Bapai Yao and Ao Yao. They are scattered over a vast area of more than 140 counties of the six southern provinces of China: Guangxi (1.23 million), Hunan (300,000), Guangdong (100,000), Yunnan (20,000), Guizhou (20,000) and Jiangxi (10,000). Sixty percent of the Yao population live in six Yao autonomous counties: Jinxiu, Bama, Du'an, Fuchuan, Dahua and Gongcheng of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (The Nationalities Affairs Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region 1990: 10–14).

When I did my fieldwork in Guangxi in October and November, 1989, I was permitted to collect data in four counties: Yangshou (YS), Lipu (LP), Jinxiu (JX), and Baise (BS).³ (See Figure 1.) I had the opportunity to work with Yao informants from fourteen villages: Longwei (YS, Pan Yao, or Iu Mien); Xinan and Nadui (LP, Pan Yao, or Iu Mien); Shibajia, Jingui'ao, and Fenzhan (JX, Pan Yao, or Iu mien); Hengcun, Liucang, and Luoxiang (JX, Ao Yao, or Bjaou Muen), Guzhan and Wangluan (JX, Shanzi Yao, or Kimdi Mun); Gunhuai (BS, Pan Yao, or Iu Mien), Naxin and Pingli (BS Landian Yao, or Ciemdi Mun).

² A systematic survey of Mien dialects spoken in Thailand was conducted by myself in 1987 and 1988. A tone checklist of 248 items was devised. The data were collected at six field sites in four northern provinces by means of interviewing and recording the test tokens said by the informants. Narrowband spectrograms were made and measured to confirm the analysis of tone shapes. There were no significant tonal differences.

³ We would like to thank the Guangxi Institute of Nationalities and the local governments of Guilin City, Yangshou County, Lipu County, Jin Xiu Yao Autonomous County, and Baise County for their kind arrangements and warm welcomes; without their co-operation, the research project on Yao language and culture would not have been possible.

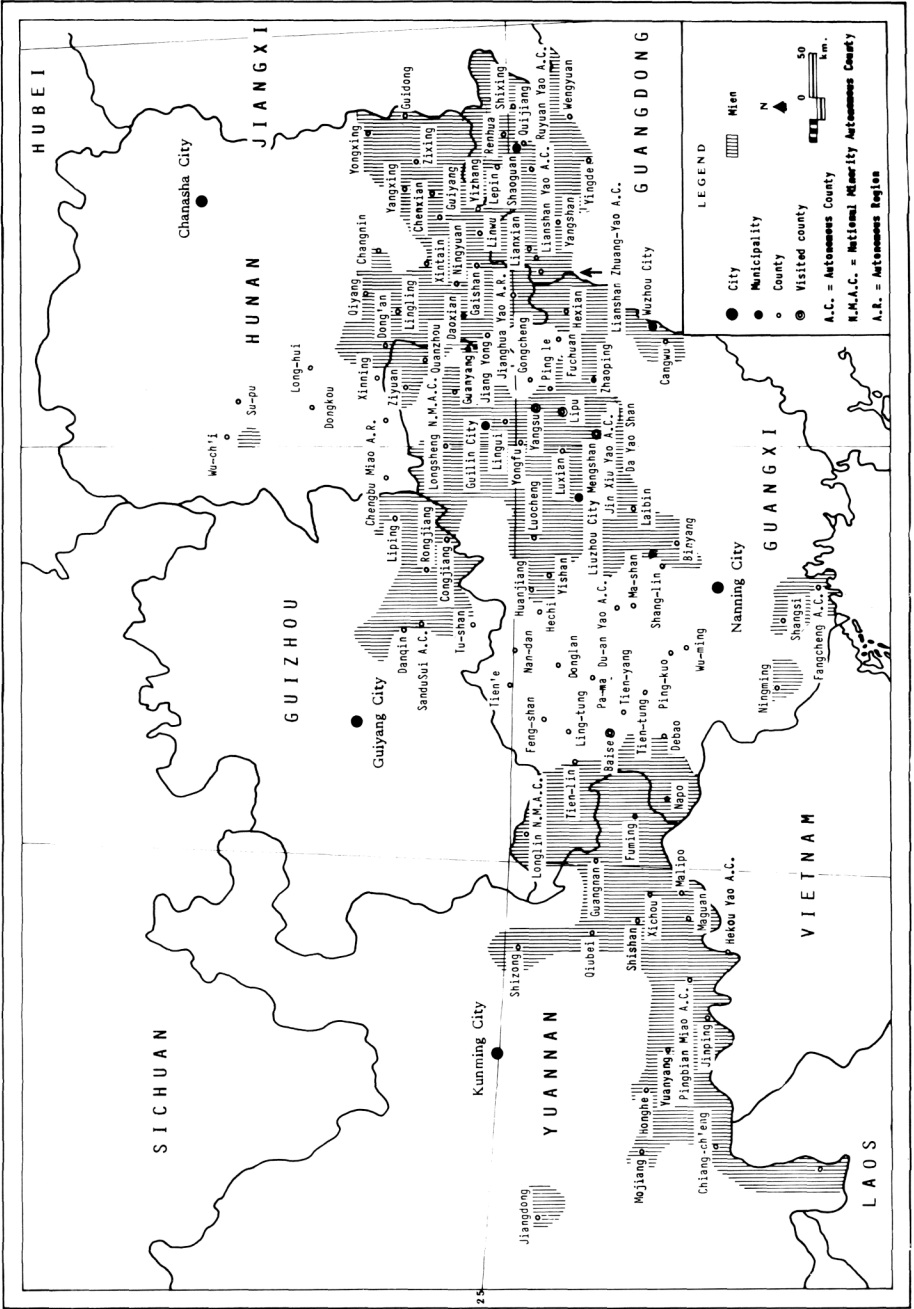


Figure 1: Map showing research sites in Guangxi.

The analysis and examples presented in this paper are based solely on my own field notes. Although other sources are available, e.g., Savina 1926, Rangsiyananda 1925, Chao 1930, Li 1930, Chang 1953 and 1966, Haudricourt 1954, Downer 1961, Mao 1972 and 1982, Purnell 1965 and 1970, Lombard 1968, and Khacha–Ananda 1979 and 1980, I did not use them to prevent them from influencing my reconstruction of Proto–Mjuenic (Mienic) which I intend to compare with those of Haudricourt 1954 and Purnell 1970. Haudricourt and Purnell used more or less the same data, including the data on Mun dialects spoken in Vietnam which were collected by nonlinguists. Information and language data on Muen from any publication have not been utilized. The homeland of the Ao Yao, or Bjaø Muen, is in Guizhou Province. Later, they migrated southwards to the areas of Da Yao Shan, or Big Yao Mountain, and settled permanently in the Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County. At present, there are about 6,271 Muen speakers (4.6 % of the Yao population in Jinxiu). Unlike the Mien and Mun, they have never reached northern Laos and northern Vietnam.

1.2 *Mien, Muen, and Mun dialects*

All of the Yao in Thailand speak Mien, whereas only fifty percent of the total Yao population in China speak Mien; forty percent speak Hmong, or Miao, and ten percent speak some other language as their mother tongue. (Nationalities Affairs Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region 1990: 14). Phonologically and lexically, Mien, Muen, and Mun can be regarded as dialects of one language rather than as three separate languages.

During my field trips, I collected about 500 lexical items at each research site, except for Longwei village, Yangshou County, where I recorded only 230 items due to a lack of time.⁴ Of these, only 351 cognates were used for the reconstruction of Proto–Mjuenic; the rest are not shared and may be useful in differentiation of dialects in survey work on Yao languages; for instance,

	MIEN	MUEN	MUN
to fall down	khin ^{33(A1)}	buəŋ ^{33(A1)}	wəj ^{33(C2)}
to circle	wiŋ ^{33(A1)}	wəj ^{345(B1)}	kwin ^{31(B2)}
to leap	piw ^{33(A1)}	dit ^{45(D1)}	deŋ ^{13(A1)}
shoes	he ^{31(A2)}	haai ^{31(A2)}	θu ^{354(C1)}
to support	teŋ ^{13(C1)}	pəŋ ^{354(B1)}	θaŋ ^{45'(B1)}

The branch name “Mjuenic” is from the reconstructed form *mjuən A > *mjuən A2, meaning ‘human being’ and is equivalent to “Mienic”, the term used by other linguists. The words miən^{31(A2)}, muən^{31(A2)}, and mən^{11(A2)} mean ‘human

⁴ A wordlist of 500 items for investigating Yao consonants, vowels and tones was devised. The items in the checklist are basic words used in everyday life. The Matisoff 200-wordlist arranged by semantic categories was also included. Each item comprises English, Chinese, and Thai words which are the equivalents; for example, tongue 舌 𑜋𑜧 person 人 𑜃𑜫, etc. Due to the limited time that we could spend at each location during our field trips in Guangxi, it was impossible to collect as many words as I had wished. It was a great pity that fewer data from the northern dialect (about 235) were obtained. Actually, this dialect is the most interesting because of its preservation of consonant clusters in the initial position.

being' in the Pan Yao, Ao Yao, Shanzi Yao, and Landian Yao dialects, respectively.

The Mien dialect may be divided into three subdialects: Northern Mien (N.Mien), Eastern Mien (E.Mien) and Western Mien (W.Mien). In this paper, the N.Mien subdialect is here represented by the speech of my informant living in Yangshou County (YS). In N.Mien, the finals *-m* and *-n* have become weakened, and nasalization has been transferred to the preceding vowel.. Final *-ŋ* has been dropped completely, e.g., *li³¹* 'paddy field', and as a result, vowels have become heavily nasalized. In some words, N.Mien monophthongs correspond with E.Mien and W.Mien diphthongs; for example,

	N.MIEN	E.MIEN	W.MIEN
liquor, wine	ti ³⁵	tiu ³⁵⁴	tiu ³⁵⁴
to jump	thi ⁴⁵	thiu ¹³	thiu ¹³
to dream	be ⁴⁵	bei ¹³	bei ¹³
grass	mi ³⁵	miə ³⁵⁴	miə ³⁵⁴
to fly	dɛ ⁴⁵	dai ¹³	dai ¹³
leg	θə ⁴⁵	tsau ¹³	tsau ¹³

Consonant clusters, especially the C1- type, have been preserved well in N.Mien; for example,

	N.MIEN	E.MIEN	W.MIEN
road	klɔ ³⁵	kau ³⁵⁴	tɕau ³⁵⁴
neck	klā: ³³	kam ³³	tɕam ³³
body hair	ple ³³	pei ³³	pje ³³
five	pla: ³³	pa: ³³	pja: ³³
fish	blɔ ³¹	bau ³¹	bjau ³¹
snout	blət ³⁵	but ²¹	bjut ²¹

There are no voiceless sonorants (nasals and approximants) in N.Mien, and voiceless sonorants in E.Mien and W.Mien correspond with voiced sonorants in N.Mien; for example,

	N.MIEN	E.MIEN	W.MIEN
star	le ¹³	lei ¹³	lei ¹³
fat, lard	me ³³	ŋei ³³	ŋei ³³
day	no ³³	ŋoi ³³	ŋoi ³³

In some cases, fricatives in N.Mien correspond with affricates in E.Mien and W.Mien; for example,

	N.MIEN	E.MIEN	W.MIEN
leg	θə ⁴³	tsau ¹³	tsau ¹³
salt	zau ³⁵	dzau ³⁵⁴	dzau ³⁵⁴
wind	zja: ⁴⁵	dzja: ¹³	dzja: ¹³

The number of tones in all of the Mien dialects which I had an opportunity to work on was six. Only two tones, i.e., C2 and D1 in N.Mien, have different phonetic characteristics from those in E.Mien and W.Mien. Differences between E.Mien and W.Mien are very slight. My Thai Mien informant, who accompanied me while I did my fieldwork in Guangxi, told me that he had difficulty understanding the Mien from the Guilin area (Northeastern Guangxi), but that he could communicate very easily with the Mien living in the area of Da Yao Shan (Eastern Guangxi). The Mien dialect spoken in Thailand belongs to the Western Mien group.

Regarding the Mun dialects, E.Mun (Shanzi Yao) differs from W.Mun (Landian Yao) in many respects; for instance, E.Mun represented by the Jinxiu dialect (JX) has five tones, whereas W.Mun represented by the Baise dialect (BS) has seven tones. Tone 13 (B1) in E.Mun corresponds with tones 45' (B1.1) and 35 (B1.2) in W.Mun, depending upon the type of initial.

Voiceless aspirated stops in some E.Mun words correspond with voiceless unaspirated stops in W.Mun; for example,

	E.MUN	W.MUN
delicious	kho ¹³	ku ^{45'}
sea	khɔi ¹³	kɔi ^{45'}
thousand	thin ³³	tin ³⁵⁴

Voiceless sonorants and the voiced alveolar affricate (dz-) have not been found in Mun.

Both types of consonant clusters, i.e., Cl- and Cj- occur in Mun; for example,

	E.MUN	W.MUN
to peel	plei ¹³	plei ³⁵
to enter	pja: ³¹	pja: ^{33'}
intestines	klaŋ ³¹	klaŋ ¹¹
slippery	blaŋ ³¹	blaŋ ³³
spicy hot	bjat ¹¹	bjat ²²
stick (n)	pja: ¹³	pja: ³⁵
stone	qjau ⁴⁵	qjau ¹³

The voiceless interdental fricative θ - in Mun corresponds with the voiceless labial-dental fricative f - and the voiceless alveolar fricative s - in Mien; for example,

	MIEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
core, heart	fim ³³	θim ³³	θim ³⁵⁴
needle	sim ³³	θim ³³	θim ³⁵⁴

There is no final glottal stop -ʔ in Mun; for example,

	MIEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
red	siʔ ⁴⁵	θi ³³	θi ³⁵⁴
iron	liəʔ ⁴⁵	gja: ³³	gja: ³⁵⁴
to melt	juʔ ²¹	ju ^{31'}	ju ^{33'}

Phonetically, the vowel is lengthened with an abrupt glottal closure at the end.

W.Mun has two types of *d*- sounds: voiced alveolar stop *d*- and voiced retroflexed stop *dʲ*-; for example,

	MIEN	W.MUN
wax	dziŋ ³³	dʲiŋ ¹³
boat	dzaŋ ³⁵⁴	dʲaŋ ^{45'}
to carry on the shoulder	da:m ³³	dʲa:m ¹³
deep	do ³³	dʲo ¹³

The Ladian Yao who speak Mun dialects live not only in Guangxi but also in Yunnan Province (Yao Shun An, personal communication). I was informed also that there were about fourteen Ladian Yao villages scattered in Luang Nam Tha in Laos (Jess G. Pourret, personal communication).

Like Mien, the Muen dialect has six tones and a final glottal stop -ʔ in checked syllables. **r*- and **hr*- in Proto-Mjuenic become *g*- in Muen, *g*-/*gʲ*- in Mun, and *l*-/*lʲ*- in Mien; for example,

	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	MIEN
vegetable	gai ³³	gai ⁴⁵	gai ¹³	lai ³³
high, tall	gan ³³	gan ³³	gan ³⁵⁴	lan ³³

Also like Mien, Muen has only one kind of consonant cluster: *Cj*-; for example,

	W.MIEN	MUEN
house	pjau ³⁵⁴	pjau ³⁵⁴
fish	bjau ²³¹	bjau ¹³

A voiceless dental fricative *ʃ*- and a voiceless alveolo-palatal fricative *ç*- in Muen correspond with a voiceless labial-dental *f*- and a voiceless alveolar fricative *s*- in Mien respectively; for example,

	MIEN	MUEN
near	fa ⁵⁴	ʃa ⁴⁵
sesame	sa ⁴⁵	ça ⁴⁵

In general, Muen vowels accord those of Mien, except for **iə* and **uə* in open syllables, which remain *iə* and *uə* in Mien, but become *i* and *u* in Muen and Mun; for example,

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
heavy	ni ³⁵⁴	ni ³⁵⁴	ni ¹³	ni ^{45'}
to burn	pu ³⁵⁴	pu ³⁵⁴	pu ¹³	pu ³⁵

In short, the tonal systems of Mien and Muen are the same; both have six tones, although the phonetic values of some tones are different. Consonants and vowels in Muen are similar to those of Mun. Among the three dialects of Mjuenic, Mien seems to be the most conservative. However, the splittings of the high series tones and consonant clusters in Mun make the reconstruction less problematic. Based on phonological characteristics, especially the tonal systems, Muen seems to be closer to Mien than to Mun as shown in Figure 2.

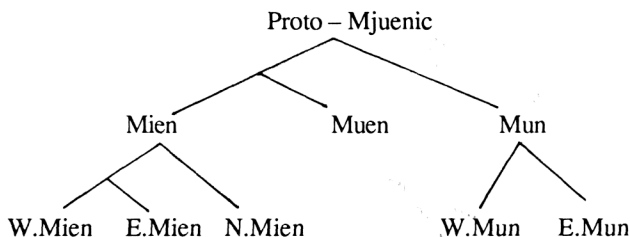


Figure 2: Diagram illustrating the classification of Mjuenic dialects and sub-dialects.

2. History of phonology

2.1 Tones

At an earlier stage, Proto-Mjuenic probably had four tones: *A, *B, *C, *D,⁵ like Proto-Tai and Proto-Tibeto-Burman. Later, these four tones split into eight tones, six in unchecked syllables and two in checked syllables: *A > *A1 and *A2, *B > *B1 and *B2, *C > *C1 and *C2, and *D > *D1 and *D2. Among modern Mjuenic dialects, E.Mien and W.Mien still preserve this early type of splitting, and so from the standpoint of tonal system Mien can be regarded as the most conservative dialect of Mjuenic. (See Figure 3.)

⁵ I follow Haudricourt 1964 and 1972 in naming the Yao Proto-tones as *A, *B, *C, and *D. The *A1, *A2, *B1, *B2, *C1, *C2, *D1 and *D2 tones are equivalent to Purnell's *1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *7, and *8, respectively.

	*A	*B	*C	*D
1 High Series	33	354	13	45
2 Low Series	31	231	11	21

Figure 3: Eastern and Western Mien tones

The tonal system of northern Mien is somewhat different, i.e., the D1 tone has merged with C1, and tones B1, B2, and C1 have different tone shape values from those in Eastern and Western Mien. (See Figure 4.)

	*A	*B	*C	*D
1 High Series	33	35	45 =	45
2 Low Series	31	13	11	21

Figure 4: Northern Mien tones

Generally speaking, the tonal system and the phonetic values of Muen tones are similar to those of E.Mien and W.Mien, except for the fact that there is a split in the C column: *C1 > 13 and 45, depending upon the initial. More detail can be found in 2.2. Figure 5 shows the Muen tone system.

	*A	*B	*C	*D
1 High			13	
Series	33	354	-----	45
			45	=
2 Low				
Series	31	13	11	21

Figure 5: Muen tones

Mun tonal systems vary. E.Mun has only five tones in unchecked syllables, whereas W.Mun has seven tones. The *A1 and *C1 tones in E.Mun have each split into two tone depending on the initial: *A1 > 33 (A1.1) and 45 (A1.2), and *C1 > 11 (C1.1) and 31 (C1.2). Also the *D1 and D2 have split, depending on the final: *D1 > 45 (D1.1) and 33'/45 (D1.2) and *D2 > 21 (D2.1) and 31' (D2.2). (See details in 2.2) In addition, *A2 and *C2 have merged, and there are also partial mergers of *D1 with *A1 (D1.1 with A1.2), of *D2 (D2.2) with *A2, and of *C1 (C1.1) with *B2, as shown in figure 6.

Western Mun has seven tones in unchecked syllables. Each of the high series tones: *A1, *B1, *C1 and *D1, has split into two tones: *A1 > 354 (A1.1) and 13 (A1.2), *B1 > 45' (B1.1) and 35 (B1.2), *C1 > 354 (C1.1) and 33 (C1.2), and *D1 > 44 (D1.1) and 354/13' (D1.2). Details on the other types of mergers can be found in figure 7 and 2.2

	*A	*B	*C	*D
1 High	33	13	11	45
Series	-----		31	33'/45
	45			
2 Low				
Series	31	11	31	21

				31'

Figure 6: Eastern Mun tones

	*A	*B	*C	*D
1 High	354	45'	354	44
Series	13	35	33	354/13'
2 Low	11	31	33	22
Series				33'

Figure 7: Western Mun tones

In comparison with the other Mjuenic dialects, the split and merger of tones in W.Mun are rather complex. However, the splitting of the high series tones in every column had proved to be useful for the reconstruction of Proto-Mjuenic tones.

2.2 Tone Correspondences

The following are the phonetic characteristics and the correspondences of tones in modern Mjuenic dialects:

	E.MIEN	W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
*A1	33	33	33	33	33 (1.1)	354 (1.1)
*A >					45 (1.2)	13 (1.2)
*A2	31	31	31	31	31	11
*B1	354	354	35	354	13	45' (1.1)
*B >						35 (1.2)
*B2	231	231	13	13	11	31
*C1	13	13	45	13 (1.1)	11 (1.1)	354 (1.1)
*C >				45 (1.2)	31 (1.2)	33 (1.2)
*C2	11	11	11	11	31	33
*D1	45	45	45	45	45 (1.1)	44 (1.1)
*D >					45/33'(1.2)	354/13'(1.2)
*D2	21	21	34	21	21 (1.1)	22 (1.1)
					31'(1.2)	33' (1.2)

Figure 8: Table of tone correspondences

The high series tones in columns A, B and C (A1, B1 and C1) have split into two tones (1.1 and 1.2) in some dialects, conditioned by the initial. The 1.1 type occurs in syllables deriving from the proto-forms having *voiceless and *voiced

aspirated stops, *voiceless and *voiced aspirated affricates, *voiceless fricative,⁶ *voiceless nasals, and *voiceless approximants as initials; for example,

to arrive	*thəu C > *thau C1 >	MUEN thau ¹³	E.MUN thau ¹¹	W.MUN tau ³⁵⁴
to wash (clothes)	*dzho C > *dzho C1 >	do ¹³	do ¹¹	ɬu ³⁵⁴
loud	*bhui A > *bhui A1 >	E.MUN bui ³³	W. MUN bui ³⁵⁴	-
thousand	*tʂhin A > *tʂhin A1 >	thin ³³	tin ³⁵⁴	-

As for the 1.2 type, the initials of the proto-forms are usually *voiceless unaspirated stops, *voiceless unaspirated affricates, *glottal stop, and *preglottalized sounds; for example,

axe	*pou B > *pou B1 >	E.MUN pou ¹³	W. MUN pou ³⁵		
leg	*tʂəu C > tʂau C1 >	MIEN tsau ¹³	MUEN ʂau ⁴⁵	E.MUN θau ³¹	W.MUN θau ³³
meat	*ʔwa B > *ʔwa: B1 >	ʔ ³⁵⁴	ʔa: ³⁵⁴	ʔa: ¹³	ʔa: ³⁵
upper garments	*ʔrui A > *ʔui A1 >	lui ³³	gui ³³	gui ⁴⁵	gui ¹³
green	*ʔmɛŋ A > *mɛŋ A1 >	MIEN AND MUEN mɛŋ ³³	E.MUN mɛŋ ⁴⁵	W.MUN mɛŋ ¹³	
lid	*ʔgai C > *gai C1 >	MUEN gai ⁴⁵	E.MUN gai ³¹	W.MUN gai ³³	

The even-numbered, or low series, tones : A2, B2, C2 and D2, have been derived from proto-forms with voiced initials; for example,

nine	*nduə A > *duə A2 >	MIEN AND MUEN duə ³¹	E.MUN du ³¹	W.MUN du ¹¹	
to sell	*mai C > *mai C2 >	mai ¹¹	mai ³¹	mai ³³	
pig	*duŋ B > tuŋ B2 >	MIEN tuŋ ²³¹	MUEN tuŋ ¹³	E.MUN toŋ ¹¹	W.MUN tuŋ ³¹
sharp	*rəi C > *ʔai C2 >	lai ¹¹	gai ¹¹	qjai ³¹	qjai ³³

In checked syllables, the 1.1 and 1.2 tone types are conditioned by the finals: *-p, *-t + *D1/*D2 > -p and -t + D1.1/D2.1; *-k > *-ʔ + *D1/*D2 > -ʔ or -ø + D1.2/D2.2. Examples are,

⁶ There are a few unexpected exceptions in the corpus of data; for example, 'to ascend' *fau C > *fa:u C1 > fa:u¹³ (E. and W.Mien), ʂau¹³ (Muen), θau³¹ (E.Mun), and θau³³ (W.Mun); 'grandchild' *fun A > fun A1 *fun³³ (E. and W.Mien), fūn³³ (YS), ʂun³³ (JX), θun⁴⁵ (E.Mun), and θun¹³ (W.Mun). Where the 1.2 tone type occurs instead of the 1.1 tone type. Perhaps, the irregularity of tone changes in these particular words was caused by borrowing or some other reason that is not yet known.

to insert	*tʃʃip D > *tʃʃip D1 >	MIEN tʃʃip ⁴⁵	MUEN ʃʃip ⁴⁵	E.MUN thip ⁴⁵	W.MUN tip ⁴⁴
to laugh	*klət D > *klat D1 >	W.MIEN tʃat ⁴⁵	E.MIEN kat ⁴⁵	N.MIEN klet ⁴⁵	
		MUEN AND E.MUN kjat ⁴⁵		W.MUN kjat ⁴⁴	
to point	*ʔnuk D > *nuʔ D1 >	MIEN AND MUEN nuʔ ⁴⁵		E.MUN nu ⁴⁵	W.MUN nu ^{13'}
socks	*mət D > *mat D2 >	MIEN, MUEN AND E.MUN mat ²¹			W.MUN mat ²²
snout	*mblut D > *blut D2 >	W.MIEN bjut ²¹	E.MIEN AND MUEN but ¹¹		
		N.MIEN blət ³⁴	E.MUN blut ²¹	W.MUN blut ²²	
bird	*nək D > *nəʔ D2 >	MIEN nəʔ ²¹	MUEN noʔ ²¹	E.MUN no ^{31'}	W.MUN nə ^{33'}

2.3 Consonants

Based on the data in hand, Proto-Mjueinic had four sets of obstruents, or stops: voiceless unaspirated (*p *t *k *ʔ), voiced (*b *d *g), preglottalized or implosive (*ʔb *ʔd *ʔg), voiceless aspirated (*ph *th *kh), and voiced aspirated (*bh *dh); for example,

*puə B 'to burn'	*dəi A 'to come'	*phou C 'shop (n.)'
*təi C 'to kill'	*gʊŋ A 'king'	*thiu C 'to jump'
*kam A 'sweet'	*ʔbuən C 'cloud'	*khu B 'delicious'
*ʔəu B 'wife'	*ʔdo A 'deep'	*bhui A 'loud'
*bou A 'carry'	*ʔgo A 'dove'	*dhəi C 'to fly'

Only three of these stops can occur in the final position; **-p, *-t and *-k*; for example, *dop D 'beans', *ʔwet D 'dig', *nək D 'bird'. These stops can also occur as the first element of consonant clusters (Cl-, Cw-, Cj-); for example,

*pləm B 'to blow'	*ʔbwei C 'boiling'	*gwiə B 'to get up'
*phlom A 'lungs'	*pwən C 'fertilizer'	*ʔgwəi C 'fingernail'
*bləŋ A 'forehead'	*phwai A 'to dry'	*pja B 'stick'
*kləŋ A 'neck'	*tʔwəŋ A 'lamp'	*bjək D 'to enter'
*glem A 'forest'	*dwok D 'to read'	*ʔdʔəŋ C 'tree, wood'
*ʔglom C 'shade'	*kwəp D 'to mix'	*kjəi A 'chicken'
*bwən C 'to blow (of the wind)'	*khwot D. 'hole'	*khja A 'shrimp'

Despite the paucity of data, many affricates, both voiced and voiceless, can be reconstructed: *tʂ *tʂh *ts *tsh *tʂ *tʂh *dʒ *dʒh *dz *dzh *ʔdz *dʒ *ʔdʒ and *dʒ. Missing are the affricates: *tʂh *ʔdʒ *dʒh *dʒ and *dʒh, which would make the pattern perfectly symmetrical. The following are some examples of the reconstructed forms having affricates as initials:

*tʂəu C 'leg'	*tʂhip D 'to insert'
*dʒwei B 'to sit'	*dʒhei B 'louse'
*tsou B 'to boil'	*tʂhuk D 'unmilled rice'
*tʂjək D 'to weave (basket)'	*tʂjəm A 'gold'
*tʂwət D 'to exit'	*dʒik D 'mat'
*ʔdzjau C 'wind'	*dʒhiəu B 'ant'
*dʒaŋ A 'firewood'	*ʔdzəu B 'salt'
*dʒho C 'to wash (clothes)'	

Unlike stops, these affricates have never found in cluster with *-l-*.

The nasal consonants may be divided into three sets: plain voiced (*m *n *ŋ), preglottalized voiced (*ʔm *ʔn *ʔŋ), and voiceless or preaspirated (*hm *hn *hŋ). It is likely that the preglottalized palatal nasal *ʔŋ and the voiceless velar nasal *hŋ existed in Proto-Mjuenic, but unfortunately, there are no data in hand to confirm this view. Among modern dialects, only E.Mien and W.Mien keep voiceless nasals; in Muen and Mun, they become plain voiced nasals; *hm > m, *hn > n and *hŋ > ŋ. However, the splitting of the high series tones: *A1, *B1 and *C1 into A1.1 (354), A1.2 (13), B1.1 (45'), B1.2 (35), C1.1 (354) and C1.2 (33) in W.Mun confirms the reconstruction of voiceless nasals, for voiceless nasals or pre-aspirated nasals behave in the same manner as aspirated stops in pitch raising. All of the reconstructed forms having voiceless nasals and aspirated stops both voiced and voiceless, usually have the 1.1 tone type.

The following are some examples of reconstructed forms in Proto-Mjuenic having nasal initials:

*muəi B 'bee'	*ʔmɛŋ A 'green'	*hmiəŋ A 'face'
*nəm A 'leaf'	*ʔnəm C 'cool'	*hnoɪ A 'sun'
*ŋai B 'to scratch'	*ʔŋjəm B 'to weep'	*hŋut D 'to warm'
*ŋɛŋ C 'hard'		

Only *m, *n and *ŋ can occur in the final position; for example, *rəm B 'barn', *kjen B 'to choose', *dʒhəŋ A 'clear'.

In Proto-Mjuenic, there are four voiceless fricatives: *f*, *s*, *ç*, and *h*; only one voiced fricative *ɦ* can be reconstructed. Most of the words in modern dialects that have voiceless fricative initials have tones of the 1.1 type, e. g.,

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MIEN	W.MUN
core	*fim A > *fim A1 > fim ³³	ʂim ³³	θim ³³ (A1.1)	θim ³⁵⁴ (A1.1)

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
sour	*sui A > *sui A1 >	sui ³³	sui ³³	θui ³³ (A.1.1)	θui ³⁵⁴ (A.1.1)
needle	*çim A > *çim A1 >	sim ³³	çim ³³	θim ³³ (A.1.1)	θim ³⁵⁴ (A.1.1)

The modern forms that have *h* as an initial and one of the low series tones had **fi* in Proto-Mjuenic, e.g.,

		MIEN AND MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
win	*fiŋ A > *fiŋ A2 >	hiŋ ³¹	hiŋ ³¹	hiŋ ¹¹

Three set of approximants can be reconstructed: plain voiced (**w* **l* **r* **j*), preglottalized (**ʔw* **ʔr* **ʔj*), and voiceless (**hw* **hl* **hr*); for example,

*wa C ‘speech’	*ʔwəm A ‘water’	*hwɪn A ‘to turn one’s head’
*laŋ A ‘son-in-law’	*ʔrəi A ‘vegetable’	*hləu B ‘bamboo’
*rəi A ‘plough’	*ʔjəm A ‘to stay’	*hrəm C ‘sectional division’
*juk D ‘to melt’		

Because of a lack of data, **ʔl* and **hj* cannot be reconstructed.

There are all kinds of consonant clusters in Proto-Mjuenic, some of them are true clusters, e.g. **sw* **çw* **hlw* **mw* **ʔrw* **lw* **ʔwj* **nj* **sj* **mj* **fj* **wj*, and some may be from the reduction of preceding syllable(s) e.g., **nʔj* **mb* **mn* **mhw* **nʔdj* **nl* **ŋj* **nʔd* **nd* **sʔb* **mhwj* **sjw*, etc. Some examples can be found in the following reconstructed roots:

*swai B ‘ashes’	*ndəŋ A ‘bamboo tube’	*çwəŋ C ‘blanket’
*sʔbuŋ B ‘bone’	*hlwəp D ‘box’	*ŋgwa A ‘branch’
*-ndzja B ‘to fear’	*mbləu B ‘fish’	*pjawəŋ A ‘flower’
*mwəŋ B ‘housefly’	*mʔjwən B ‘ghost’	*sjək D ‘girl’
*mniŋ A ‘to go’	*ʔrwəŋ C ‘good’	*ŋja A ‘goose’
*mhjwa B ‘grass’	*mbjat D ‘spicy hot’	*mjuən A ‘human being’
*hrjək D ‘iron’	*pʔwom A ‘land leech’	*lwei C ‘lazy’
*mbiə C ‘to lick’	*mhwəŋ C ‘to listen’	*fjen C ‘news, letter’
*ʔnjən B ‘to squeeze’	*mbjau C ‘right-hand’	*ŋjəm A ‘sleeping’

2.4 Consonant correspondences

From field notes, fifty-three single consonants and sixty-five consonant clusters are reconstructed for Proto-Mjuenic. This preliminary reconstruction is only an attempt to show an outline of the developments of Proto-Mjuenic phonology in the hope that other linguists and linguistics students will be able to use the material presented here to pursue more sophisticated investigations and to produce better analyses of the historical phonology of Miao-Yao languages and dialects. The history of sound changes, focusing on consonants, presented in this section is brief and tentative. More details can be found in the third part of this paper, the etymological lexicon.

2.4.1 Stops

**p* remains *p* in all Mjuenic dialects:

three	<i>*puə</i> A > <i>*puə</i> A1 >	MIEN puə ³³	MUEN pu ³³	E.MUN po ⁴⁵	W.MUN po ¹³ /pu ¹³
-------	----------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	---

**t* remains *t* in all dialects:

mortar	<i>*tɔi</i> C > <i>*tɔi</i> C1 >	E. AND W.MIEN tɔi ¹³	N.MIEN tɔ ⁴⁵	MUEN tɔi ⁴⁵	E.MUN tɔi ³¹	W.MUN tɔi ³³
--------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**k* remains *k* in all dialects:

far	<i>*ko</i> A > <i>*ko</i> A1 >	MIEN ko ³³ /ku ³³	MUEN ko ³³	E.MUN ko ⁴⁵	W.MUN ko ¹³
-----	--------------------------------	--	--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

**ʔ* remains *ʔ* in all dialects:

bitter	<i>*ʔim</i> A > <i>*ʔim</i> A1 >	MIEN ʔim ³³	MUEN ʔim ³³	E.MUN ʔim ⁴⁵	W.MUN ʔim ¹³
--------	----------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**ph* remains *ph* in Mien, Muen and E.Mun, but has become *p* in W.Mun:

shop	<i>*phou</i> C > <i>*phou</i> C1 >	MIEN phou ¹³	MUEN phou ¹³	E.MUN phou ¹¹	W.MUN pou ³⁵⁴
------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

**th* remains *th* in Mien, Muen and E.Mun, but has become *t* in W.Mun:

to arrive	<i>*thəu</i> C > <i>*thəu</i> C1 >	MIEN thəu ¹³	MUEN thəu ¹³	E.MUN thəu ¹¹	W.MUN tau ³⁵⁴
-----------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

**kh* remains *kh* in Mien, Muen and E.Mun, but has become *k* in W.Mun:

to open	<i>*khɔi</i> A > <i>*khɔi</i> A1 >	MIEN khɔi ³³	MUEN khɔi ³³	E.MUN khɔi ³³	W.MUN kɔi ³⁵⁴
---------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

**b* has changed to *p* in all dialects:

hand	<i>*buə</i> B > <i>*puə</i> B2 >	E. AND W.MIEN puə ²³¹	N.MIEN pu ¹³	MUEN pu ¹³	E.MUN pu ¹¹	W.MUN pu ³¹
------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

**d* has changed to *t* in all dialects:

fire	<i>*dou</i> B > <i>*tou</i> B2 >	E. AND W.MIEN tou ²³¹	N.MIEN tou ¹³	MUEN tou ¹³	E.MUN tou ¹¹	W.MUN tou ³¹
------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

*g has changed to *ɣ > *fi > h in all dialects:

narrow	*gep D > *ɣep D > *fi ep D2 > *hep D2 >	MIEN hep ²¹	MUEN hep ¹¹	E.MUN hep ²¹	W.MUN hep ²²
--------	---	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

*bh has changed to b in all dialects:

loud	*bhui A > *bhui A1 >	MIEN bui ³³	MUEN bui ³³	E.MUN bui ³³	W.MUN bui ³⁵⁴
------	----------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

*dh has changed to d in all dialects:

to fly	*dhəi C > *dhai C1 >	E. AND W.MIEN dai ¹³	N.MIEN de ⁴⁵	MUEN dai ¹³	E.MUN dai ¹¹	W.MUN dai ³⁵⁴
--------	----------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

*ʔb has changed to b in all dialects:

name	*ʔbuə C > *buə C1 >	MIEN buə ¹³	MUEN bu ⁴⁵	E.MUN bu ³¹	W.MUN bu ³³
------	---------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

*ʔd has changed to d in all dialects:

wing	*ʔdat D > *dat D1 >	MIEN dat ⁴⁵ /dat ⁴⁵	MUEN dat ⁴⁵	E.MUN dat ⁴⁵	W.MUN dat ⁴⁴
------	---------------------	--	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

*ʔg has changed to g in all dialects:

to cover	*ʔgom B > *gom B1 >	MIEN gom ³⁵⁴	MUEN gom ³⁵⁴	E.MUN gəm ¹³	W.MUN gom ³⁵
----------	---------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

2.4.2 Affricates

*tʂ has become ts in E. and W.Mien, ʂ in Muen, and ts or θ in N.Mien, and E. and W.Mun:

leg	*tʂəu C > *tʂau C1 >	E. AND W.MIEN tsau ¹³	N.MIEN θə ⁴⁵	MUEN ʂau ⁴⁵	E.MUN θau ³¹	W.MUN θau ³³
-----	----------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

*ts remains ts in all dialects:

mountain	*tsəŋ A > *tsəŋ A1 >	MIEN tsəŋ ³³	MUEN tsəŋ ³³	E.MUN tsəŋ ⁴⁵	W.MUN tsəŋ ¹³
----------	----------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

*tʂ has become ts in Mien, ɸ in Muen and W.Mun, and s in E.Mun:

to weave (baskets)	*tʂjək D > *tʂjaʔ D1 >	MIEN tsiəʔ ⁴⁵	MUEN ɸiəʔ ⁴⁵	E.MUN ʂa ⁴⁵	W.MUN ɸa ¹³
-----------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

**tɕ* remains *tɕ* in W.Mien and Muen, and has become *K* in E. Mien, *ɕ* in E. Mun, and *ç* in W.Mun:

	W.MIEN	E.MUEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
mushroom	*tɕiəu A > *tɕiəu A1 > tɕiəu ³³	kiəu ³³	tɕiəu ³³	ɕiəu ⁴⁵	çiəu ¹³

**tʂh* has become *tsh* in Mien, *ʂ* in Muen, *th* in E.Mun, and *t* in W.Mun:

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to insert	*tʂhip D > *tʂhip D1 > tship	ʂip ⁴⁵	thip ⁴⁵	tip ⁴⁴

**tsh* remains *tsh* in Mien, Muen and E.Mun, and has become *ts* in W.Mun:

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
unmilled rice	*tshuk D > *tshu? D1 > tshu? ⁴⁵	tshu? ⁴⁵	tshu ^{33'}	tsu ³⁵⁴

**dz* has become *ts* in Mien, Muen and E.Mun, and *ç* in W.Mun:

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
mat	*dzik D > *tsi? D2 > tsi? ²¹	tsi? ²¹	tsi ^{31'}	çi ^{33'}

**dʒ* has changed to *ts* in Mien, *s* in Muen, and *ɕ* in Mun:

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
firewood	*dʒaŋ A > *tʂaŋ A2 > tsəŋ ³¹	səŋ ³¹	ʂaŋ ³¹	səŋ ¹¹

**ʔdʒ* has become *dz* in E. and W.Mien, *z* in N.Mien, *d* in Muen and E.Mun, and *ɖ* in W.Mun:

	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
salt	*ʔdzəu B > *dzəu B1 > dzəu ³⁵⁴	zəu ³⁵	dəu ³⁵⁴	dəu ¹³	ɖəu ³⁵

**ʔdʒ* has changed to *dʒ* before low vowels and to *g* before high vowels in Mien, to *dʒ* in Muen and E.Mun, and to *dʒ* before low vowels and to *dʒ* before high vowels in W.Mun:

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to teach	*ʔdzəu C > *dzəu C1 > dzəu ¹³	dʒəu ⁴⁵	dʒəu ³¹	dʒəu ³³

	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
thorn	*dʒim B > *dʒim B1 > *gim ³⁵⁴ /dʒim ³⁵⁴	gim ³⁵	dʒim ³⁵⁴	dʒim ¹³	dʒim ³⁵

**dʒh* has become *dz* in Mien, *ʂ* in Muen, and *θ* in Mun:

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
louse	*dʒhei B > *dʒhei B1 > dzei ³⁵⁴	ʂei ³⁵⁴	θei ¹³	θei ^{45'}

**dzh* has become *dz* in E. and W.Mien, *z* in N.Mien, and *ɕ* in Mun:

ant	* <i>dzhiəu</i> B > * <i>dzhiəu</i> B1 >	E. AND W.MIEN dziəu ³⁵⁴	N.MIEN ziəu ³⁵	MUEN ɕiəu ³⁵⁴	W.MUN ɕiəu ^{45'}
-----	--	---------------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

**dzh* has changed to *dz* in E. and W.Mien, *z* in N.Mien, *d* in Muen and E. Mun, and *q* in W.Mun:

to wash (clothes)	* <i>dzho</i> C > * <i>dzho</i> C1 >	E. AND W.MIEN dzo ¹³	N.MIEN zu ¹³	MUEN do ¹³	E.MUN do ¹¹	W.MUN qu ³⁵⁴
----------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

2.4.3 *Fricatives*

**f* remains *f* in Mien, and has become *s* in Muen and *θ* in Mun:

to send somebody off	* <i>fuj</i> C > * <i>fuj</i> C1 >	MIEN fuŋ ¹³ /fuŋ ¹³	MUEN suj ¹³	E.MUN θuj ³¹	W.MUN θuj ³³
-------------------------	------------------------------------	--	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**s* remains *s* in Mien and Muen and has become *θ* in Mun:

to tie	* <i>sai</i> A > * <i>sai</i> A1 >	MIEN sai ³³	MUEN sai ³³	E.MUN θai ³³	W.MUN θai ³⁵⁴
--------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

**ɕ* remains *ɕ* in Muen and Mun and has become *s* in Mien:

smoke	* <i>ɕiəu</i> C > * <i>ɕiəu</i> C1 >	E. AND W.MIEN siəu ¹³	N.MIEN siəu ⁴⁵	MUEN ɕiəu ¹³	E.MUN ɕiəu ¹¹	W.MUN ɕiəu ³⁵⁴
-------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

**h* remains *h* in all dialects:

to cough	*- <i>ha</i> A > *- <i>ha</i> A1 >	MIEN -ha: ³³	MUEN -ha: ³³	E.MUN -ha: ³¹	W.MUN -ha: ³⁵⁴
----------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

**f* has become *h* in all dialects:

sweat	* <i>fian</i> C > * <i>han</i> C2 >	MIEN han ¹¹ /ha:n ¹¹	MUEN han ¹¹	E.MUN han ³¹	W.MUN han ³³
-------	-------------------------------------	---	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

2.4.4 *Nasals*

**m* remains *m* in all dialects, except that before *-uəi* it becomes *ŋ* in W. Mun:

horse	* <i>ma</i> B > * <i>ma:</i> B2 >	E. AND W.MIEN ma: ²³¹	N.MIEN ma: ¹³	MUEN ma: ¹³	E.MUN ma: ¹¹	W.MUN ma: ³¹
bee	* <i>muəi</i> B > * <i>muəi</i> B2 >	muəi: ²³¹	muəi: ¹³	muəi: ¹³	muəi: ¹¹	ŋuəi: ³¹

**n* remains *n* in all dialects:

to ask	<i>*nai</i> C > <i>*nai</i> C2 >	MIEN nai ¹¹	MUEN nai ¹¹	E.MUN nai ³¹	W.MUN nai ³³
--------	----------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**ɲ* remains *ɲ* in all dialects:

tooth	<i>*ɲa</i> A > <i>*ɲa</i> : A2 >	MIEN ɲa: ³¹	MUEN ɲa: ³¹	E.MUN ɲa: ³¹	W.MUN ɲa: ¹¹
-------	----------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**ŋ* remains *ŋ* in all dialects:

hard	<i>*ŋeŋ</i> C > <i>*ŋeŋ</i> C2 >	MIEN ŋeŋ ¹¹	MUEN ŋeŋ ¹¹	E.MUN ŋeŋ ¹¹	W.MUN ŋeŋ ³³
------	----------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**hm* remains *ɱ* in E and W.Mien and has become *m* in N.Mien, Muen, and Mun:

fat. lard	<i>*hmei</i> A > <i>*hmei</i> A1 >	E. AND W.MIEN ɱei ³³	N.MIEN me ³³	MUEN mei ³³	E.MUN mɔi ³³	W.MUN mɔi ³⁵⁴
-----------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

**hn* remains *ɳ* in E. and W.Mien and has become *n* in N.Mien, Muen, and Mun:

day, sun	<i>*hnɔi</i> A > <i>*hnɔi</i> A1 >	E. AND W.MIEN ɳɔi ³³	N.MIEN nɔ ³³	MUEN nɔi ³³	E.MUN nɔi ³³	W.MUN nɔi ³⁵⁴
----------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

**hɲ* remains *ɲ* in E. and W.Mien and has become *ɲ* in Muen and Mun:

year	<i>*hɲəŋ</i> C > <i>*hɲəŋ</i> C1 >	MIEN ɲəŋ ¹³	MUEN ɲiəŋ ¹³	E.MUN ɲəŋ ¹¹	W.MUN ɲəŋ ³⁵⁴
------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

**ʔm* has become *m* in all dialects:

green	<i>*ʔmɛŋ</i> A > <i>*mɛŋ</i> A1 >	MIEN mɛŋ ³³	MUEN mɛŋ ³³	E.MUN mɛŋ ⁴⁵	W.MUN mɛŋ ¹³
-------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**ʔn* has become *n* in all dialects:

snake	<i>*ʔnaŋ</i> A > <i>*naŋ</i> A1 >	E. AND W.MIEN naŋ ³³	N.MIEN nã: ³³	MUEN naŋ ³³	E.MUN naŋ ⁴⁵	W.MUN naŋ ¹³
-------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

**ʔŋ* has become *ŋ* or *ɲ* (esp. before i):

to weep	<i>*ʔŋiəm</i> B > <i>*ŋiəm</i> B1 >	E. AND W.MIEN ŋiəm ³⁵⁴ /ɲiəm ³⁵⁴	N.MIEN ŋim ³⁵	MUEN ŋiəm ³⁵⁴	E.MUN ɲiəm ¹³	W.MUN ŋim ³⁵
---------	-------------------------------------	---	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

2.4.5 Approximants

*w remains w in all dialects:

speech	*wa C > *wa: C2 >	MIEN wa: ¹¹	MUEN wa: ¹¹	E.MUN wa: ³¹	W.MUN wa: ³³
--------	-------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

*l remains l in all dialects:

son-in-law	*laŋ A > *laŋ A2 >	MIEN laŋ ³¹	MUEN laŋ ³¹	E.MUN laŋ ³¹	W.MUN laŋ ¹¹
------------	--------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

*r has become l in Muen, *ɣ and then g in Muen and g or gj (before a, ai, au) in Mun:

paddy rice	*riŋ A > *ɣiŋ A2 >	E. AND W.MIEN liŋ ³¹	N.MIEN ŋ ³¹	MUEN giŋ ³¹	E.MUN giŋ ³¹	W.MUN giŋ ¹¹
------------	--------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

barn	*rəm B > *ɣam B2 >	MIEN lam ²³¹	MUEN gam ¹³	E.MUN gjam ¹¹	W.MUN gjam ³¹
------	--------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

*j remains j in all dialects:

to melt	*juk D > *juʔ D2 >	MIEN juʔ ²¹	MUEN juʔ ²¹	E.MUN ju ³¹ '	W.MUN ju ³³ '
---------	--------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

*hw remains w in Mien and has become w in Muen and Mun:

to turn one's head	*hwin A > *hwin A1 >	MIEN win ³³	MUEN win ³³	E.MUN win ³³	W.MUN win ³⁵⁴
--------------------	----------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

*hl remains l in Mien and has become l in Muen and Mun:

moon	*hla C > *hla: C1 >	MIEN la: ¹³	MUEN la: ¹³	E.MUN la: ¹¹	W.MUN la: ³⁵⁴
------	---------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

*hr has become l in Mien, g in Muen, and g or gj in Mun:

liver	*hrən A > *hyan A1 >	MIEN lan ³³	MUEN gan ³³	E.MUN gan ³³	W.MUN gjan ³⁵⁴
-------	----------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------

*ʔw has become ʔ or w:

water	*ʔwəm A > *ʔwam A1 >	E. AND W.MIEN ʔuəm ³³ /wam ³³	N.MIEN wūə ³³	MUEN wam ³³	E.MUN wam ⁴⁵	W.MUN wam ¹³
flesh, meat	*ʔwa B > *ʔwa: B1 >	ʔə ³⁵⁴	ʔə ³⁵	ʔa: ³⁵⁴	ʔa: ¹³	ʔa: ³⁵

*ʔr > *ɣ > l in E. and W.Mien, g in N.Mien and Muen, and g or gj in Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
upper garment	*ʔrui A > *ɣui A1 >	lui ³³	-	gui ³³	gui ⁴⁵	gui ¹³
stone, rock	*ʔrəu A > *ɣau A1 >	lau ³³	gau ³³	gau ³³	gɟau ⁴⁵	gɟau ¹³

*ʔj has become ʔ or j in Mien, ʔ in Muen, and j in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to stay	*ʔjəm A > *jam A1 >	ʔiəm ³³ /jiəm ³³	ʔiəm ³³	jam ⁴⁵	jam ¹³

2.4.6 Consonant clusters

*pw before *ə and *u remains pw in E. and W.Mien, has become p in N.Mien and Muen, and f in Mun; *pw before *ɔ remains pw in E. and W.Mien and has become p in N.Mien, Muen, and Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to shoot	*pwən B > *pwan B1 >	pwan ³⁵⁴	pūə ³⁵	puən ³⁵⁴	fan ¹³	fan ³⁵
full	*pwɔŋ B > *pwɔŋ B1 >	pwaŋ ³⁵⁴	pɔ ³⁵	puəŋ ³⁵⁴	pɔŋ ¹³	pɔŋ ³⁵

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to give	*pwun A > *pwun A1 >	pun ³³	pun ³³	fun ⁴⁵	fun ¹³

*phw has become ph in Mien and Muen, and f in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to dry	*phwai A > *phwai A1 >	phui ³³	phuəi ³³	fai ³³	fai ³⁵⁴

*bw has become pw in Mien, p in Muen, and f or w in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to see	*bwət D > *pwat D2 >	pwat ²¹	puət ²¹	fat ²¹	fat ²²
to blow (of the wind)	*bwən C > *pwan C2 >	pwan ¹¹	puən ¹¹	-	wan ³³

*ʔbw has become bw in Mien, Muen, and E.Mun, and w in W.Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
boiling	*ʔbwei C > *bwei C1 >	bwei ¹³	bwei ⁴⁵	bwei ³¹	wəi ³³

*tw before *ei remains tw in Mien and has become t in Muen and Mun, and before *ɔ, it has become t in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
son	*twɔŋ A > *twɔŋ A1 >	tɔŋ ³³	tuən ³³	tɔŋ ⁴⁵	tɔŋ ¹³

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
tail	*twei B > *twei B1 >	twei ³⁵⁴ /twəi ³⁵⁴	twei ³⁵	toi ³⁵⁴	təi ¹³	təi ³⁵

**d*w before **o* has become **t*w and then *t* in all dialects:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to read	* <i>dwok</i> D > * <i>t</i> woʔ D2 >	toʔ ²¹	tuʔ ²¹	tuəʔ ²¹	təu ³¹	tə ³³

**k*w before **ɔ* has become *k* in all dialects:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
stump	* <i>kwɔn</i> A > * <i>kwɔn</i> A1 >	kɔn ³³	kuən ³³	kɔn ³³	kuən ⁴⁵	kɔn ¹³

**khw* before **a* remains *khw* in Muen and E.Mun and has become *h* in Mien and *k* in W.Mun; before **o*, it has become *kh* in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
trousers	* <i>khwa</i> C > * <i>khwa:</i> C1 >	hou ¹³	khwa: ¹³	khwa: ¹¹	kwa: ³⁵⁴
		W.MIEN AND N.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	MUN
hole	* <i>kwot</i> D > * <i>kwot</i> D1 >	khuət ⁴⁵	khot ⁴⁵	khot ⁴⁵	khuət ⁴⁵

**g*w has become *k* in Thai-Mien, Muen, and Mun and *k*w in Guangxi-Mien:

		THAI MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to get up	* <i>gwɛə</i> B > * <i>kwɛə</i> B2 >	kiə ¹³	kwɛə ²³¹	kiə ¹³	kuəi ¹¹	kuəi ³¹

**ʔg*w before **i* has become *g*w in Mien and *b* in Muen and Mun; **ʔg*w before **əi* has become *g*w in Mien and Muen and *w* in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
intoxicated	* <i>ʔgwin</i> A > * <i>ʔgwin</i> A1 >	gwin ³³	bin ³³	bin ⁴⁵	bin ¹³

		THAI MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
fingernail	* <i>ʔgwəi</i> C > * <i>ʔgwai</i> C1 >	gwai ²³¹	gwai ¹³	gwai ⁴⁵	wai ³¹	wai ³³

**t*sw has become *tsw* in Mien, *ɣ*w or *ɣ* in Muen and *θ* in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to stink	* <i>t</i> swəi C > * <i>t</i> swəi C1 >	tsweɪ ¹³	ɣweɪ ⁴⁵ /ɣoi ⁴⁵	θəi ³¹	θəi ³³

**d*zw has become *tsw* in Mien, *ɣ*w or *ɣ* in Muen, and *θ* in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	W.MUN
to sit	* <i>d</i> zwei B > * <i>t</i> swəi B2 >	tsweɪ ²³¹	ɣweɪ ¹³ /ɣoi ¹³	θəi ³¹

**tsw* before **a* has become *t*s in Mien and Muen (I have no data on Mun):

		THAI MIEN AND E.MIEN	MUEN
palm of hand	* <i>tswaŋ</i> B > * <i>tswaŋ</i> B1 >	tsaŋ ³⁵⁴ /tsaŋ ³⁵⁴	tsuaŋ ³⁵⁴

**tshw* before **ɔ* has become *tsh* in Mien, Muen, and E.Mun and *ts* in W.Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
gun	* <i>tshwɔŋ</i> C > * <i>tshwɔŋ</i> C1 >	tshoŋ ¹³	tshuəŋ ¹³	tshoŋ ¹¹	tsəŋ ³⁵⁴

**dzw* before **o* has become *ts* in Mien and Muen and *s* or *ɕ* in Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
ripe, well-cooked	* <i>dzwok</i> D > * <i>tswoʔ</i> D2 >	tsuəʔ ²¹	tsuʔ ³⁴	tsuəʔ ²¹	su ³¹ ’ / ɕu ³¹ ’	su ³³ ’ / ɕu ³³ ’

**tɕw* before **ə* remains *tɕw* in E.and W.Mien and has become *tɕ* in Muen, *ɣ* in E.Mun, and *ɕ* in W.Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
cold	* <i>tɕwəŋ</i> B > * <i>tɕwəŋ</i> B1 >	tɕwəŋ ³⁵⁴	tɕüə ³⁵	tɕəŋ ³⁵⁴	ɣəŋ ¹³	ɕəŋ ³⁵

**tɕhw* before **ə* has become *tsh* in Mien and *ɕ* in Muen and Mun:

to go out **tɕhwət* D > **tɕhwət* D1 >

	THAI MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	MUEN	MUN	W.MUN
	tshuət ⁴⁵	tshwat ⁴⁵	ɕuət ⁴⁵	ɕət ⁴⁵	ɕət ⁴⁴

**rw* before **o* has become *l* in Mien and *g* in Muen and Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to sew	* <i>rwon</i> A > * <i>ɣwon</i> A2 >	lun ³¹	guən ³¹	guən ³¹	gɔn ¹¹

**rw* before **ɔ* has become *l* in Mien and *g* in Muen and Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
good	* <i>rwɔŋ</i> C > * <i>ɣwɔŋ</i> C1 >	loŋ ¹³	guəŋ ⁴⁵	gɔŋ ³¹	gɔŋ ³³

**lw* before **ei* remains *lw* in Mien and has become *l* in Muen and Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
lazy	* <i>lwei</i> C > * <i>lwei</i> C2 >	lwei ¹¹	loi ¹¹	ləi ³¹	ləi ³³

**hlw* before **ə* has become *l* in Mien and *h* in Muen and Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
box	* <i>hlwəp</i> D > * <i>hlwəp</i> D1 >	lap ⁴⁵	həp ⁴⁵	həp ⁴⁵	hap ⁴⁴

**ɕw* before **ɔ* has become *sw* in Mien and *ɕ* in Muen, and *θ* in Mun:

		MIEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
blanket	* <i>ɕwɔŋ</i> C > * <i>ɕwɔŋ</i> C1 >	swəŋ ¹³	ɕəŋ ¹³ /θəŋ ¹¹	θəŋ ³⁵⁴

**sw* before **ai* has become *s* in E. and W. Mien, *θ* in N.Mien, *s* in Muen, and *ç* in Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	W.MUN
ashes	* <i>swai</i> B > * <i>swai</i> B1 >	<i>sai</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>θa</i> ³⁵	<i>suəi</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>çai</i> ^{45'}

**pl* remains *pl* in N.Mien and Mun (in some words) and has become *p* in E. Mien, *p* or *pj* in Muen, and *pj* in W.Mien and Mun (in some words):

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
to bury	* <i>plop</i> D > * <i>plop</i> D1 >	<i>pjop</i> ⁴⁵	<i>pop</i> ⁴⁵	<i>pop</i> ⁴⁵	<i>pləp</i> ⁴⁵		
		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
five	* <i>pla</i> A > * <i>pla</i> : A1 >	<i>pja</i> ³³	<i>pa</i> ³³	<i>pla</i> ³³	<i>pa</i> ³³	<i>pja</i> ⁴⁵	<i>pja</i> ¹³

**phl* remains *phl* in E.Mun and has become *pl* in W.Mun, *phj* in W.Mien, and *ph* in E.Mien and Muen:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
lungs	* <i>phlom</i> A > * <i>phlom</i> A1 >	<i>phjom</i> ³³	<i>phom</i> ³³	<i>phum</i> ³³	<i>phlom</i> ³³	<i>plum</i> ³⁵⁴

**bl* has become *pl* or *pj* in Mun, *p* in E.Mien and Muen, and *pj* or *p* in W. Mien:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
forehead	* <i>bləŋ</i> A > * <i>pləŋ</i> A2 >	<i>pjəŋ</i> ³¹	<i>pəŋ</i> ³¹	-	-	<i>pləŋ</i> ¹¹
hail	* <i>blək</i> D > * <i>plək</i> ? D2 >	<i>pək</i> ²¹	<i>pək</i> ²¹	<i>pək</i> ²¹	<i>pjək</i> ^{31'}	<i>plək</i> ^{33'}

**mb*l has become *b* in E.Mien and Muen, *bj* or *b* (only before **iə*) in W. Mien, and *bl*, *bj* or *b* (rare) in Mun:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
rain	* <i>mb</i> lən C > * <i>bl</i> ən C2 >	<i>bjuŋ</i> ¹¹ / <i>bjuŋ</i> ¹¹	<i>buŋ</i>	<i>blü</i> ¹¹	<i>buŋ</i> ¹¹	<i>boŋ</i> ³¹	<i>buŋ</i> ³³
rice, (plant)	* <i>mb</i> ləu A > * <i>bl</i> au A2 >	<i>bjau</i> ³¹	<i>bau</i> ³¹	<i>blək</i> ³¹	<i>bau</i> ³¹	<i>blau</i> ³¹	<i>bjau</i> ¹¹
slippery	* <i>mb</i> lən C > * <i>bl</i> ən C2 >	<i>bjaŋ</i> ¹¹	<i>baŋ</i> ¹¹	-	<i>baŋ</i> ¹¹	<i>blaŋ</i> ³¹	<i>blaŋ</i> ³³
snot	* <i>mb</i> lüt D > * <i>bl</i> üt D2 >	<i>bjüt</i> ²¹	<i>but</i> ²¹	<i>blət</i> ³⁴	<i>but</i> ²¹	<i>blüt</i> ²¹	<i>blüt</i> ²²

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
tongue	* <i>mb</i> liət D > * <i>bl</i> iət D2 >	<i>biət</i> ²¹	<i>biət</i> ³⁴	<i>biət</i> ²¹	<i>bliət</i> ²¹	<i>biət</i> ²²

**kl* remains *kl* in N.Mien, has become *tç* or sometimes *k* in W.Mien, *k* or sometimes *kj* in E.Mien and Muen, and remains *kl* or has changed to *kj* in Mun:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
dog	*klo B > *klo B1 >	tɕu ³⁵⁴	ku ³⁵⁴	klu ³⁵	ko ³⁵⁴	klo ¹³	klo ³⁵
egg	*kləu C > *klau C1 >	tɕau ¹³	kau ¹³	klə ⁴⁵	kjau ⁴⁵	kjau ³¹	kjau ³³
horn	*klɔŋ A > *klɔŋ A1 >	tɕɔŋ ³³	kɔŋ ³³	klɔ ³³	kɔŋ ³³	kjɔŋ ⁴⁵	kjɔŋ ¹³
hot, warm	*klɔm A > *klɔm A1 >	tɕɔm ³³	kɔm ³³	klɔm ³³	kɔm ³³	kjɔm ⁴⁵	kjɔm ¹³
neck	*klaŋ A > *klaŋ A1 >	tɕaŋ ³³	kaŋ ³³	klā ³³	kaŋ ³³	klaŋ ⁴⁵	klaŋ ¹³
road	*kləu B > *klau B1 >	tɕau ³⁵⁴	kau ³⁵⁴	klə ³⁵	kjau ³⁵⁴	kjau ¹³	kjau ³⁵
six	*kluk D > *klu? D1 >	tɕu ⁴⁵	ku ⁴⁵	klu ⁴⁵	kuə ⁴⁵	kjo ⁴⁵	kjo ^{13'}
		W.AND E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
insect	*kleŋ A > *kleŋ A1 >	keŋ ³³	klē ³⁵	keŋ ³³	keŋ ⁴⁵	keŋ ¹³	

*gl become *kl* in N.Mien, and *k* in E.Mien and Muen, *tɕ* or sometimes *k* in W.Mien; in Mun, it has changed to *kl*, *kj*, or *k* or occasionally to *tɕ*;

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
fat	*glun C > *klun C2 >	tɕun ¹¹	kun ¹¹	klūn ¹¹	kun ¹¹	kun ³¹	kun ³³
		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
forest	*glem A > *klem A2 >	kem ³¹	klēm ³¹	kem ³¹	kem ³¹	tɕem ¹¹	
		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
intestines	*glaŋ A > *klaŋ A2 >	tɕaŋ ³¹	kaŋ ³¹ / kaŋ ³¹	klā ³¹	kaŋ ³¹	klaŋ ³¹	klaŋ ³³
		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
round	*glun A > *klun A2 >	tɕun ³¹	kun ³¹	klūn ³¹	kun ³¹	klun ³¹	klun ¹¹
		E. AND W.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN		
door	*gleŋ A > *kleŋ A2 >	keŋ ³¹	keŋ ³¹	kjeŋ ³¹	kjeŋ ¹¹		

*pj remains *pj* in W.Mien and Mun and has become *p* in E.Mien and Muen:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
stick	*pja B > *pja: B1 >	pja: ³⁵⁴	pa: ³⁵⁴	pa: ³⁵⁴	pja: ¹³	pja: ³⁵

*bj has become *pj* in Mun and *p* in Mien and Muen:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to enter	*bjək D > *pja? D2 >	piə ²¹	piə ²¹	pja: ^{31'}	pja: ^{33'}

*ʔdj has become dj in Mien and Mun and d in Muen:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
tree, wood	*ʔdjəŋ C > *djaŋ C1 >	djaŋ ¹³	djã: ⁴⁵	diəŋ ⁴⁵	djaŋ ³¹	djaŋ ³³

*kj remains kj in E.Mien, except before the high vowels *i* and *u*, where it has become *k*; and in most cases in W.Mien, Muen and Mun it has changed to tɕ:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
chicken	*kɕai A > *kjai A1 >	tɕai ³³ /tɕe ³³	kjai ³³	kje ³³	tɕai ³³	tɕai ⁴⁵	tɕai ¹³

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to choose	*kjen B > *kjen B1 >	kin ³⁵⁴ /ken ³⁵⁴	tɕen ³⁵⁴	tɕen ¹³	tɕen ³⁵

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
deer	*kjuŋ A > *kjuŋ A1 >	tɕuŋ ³³ /tɕuŋ ³³	kuŋ ³³	tɕuŋ ³³	tɕuŋ ⁴⁵	tɕuŋ ¹³

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
frog	*kjeŋ B > *kjeŋ B1 >	keŋ ³⁵⁴	kɛ ³⁵	tɕeŋ ³⁵⁴	tɕeŋ ¹³ /tɕiəŋ ¹³	tɕeŋ ³⁵

		E.MIEN	W.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to place across	*kja C > *kja: C1 >	kja: ¹³	tɕa: ¹³	tɕa: ⁴⁵	tɕa: ³¹	tɕa: ³³

*khj remains khj in E.Mien and has become tɕh in W.Mien, Muen, and E.Mun, and tɕ in W.Mun:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
shrimp	*khja A > *khja: A1 >	tɕha: ³³	khja: ³³	tɕha: ³³	tɕha: ³³	tɕa: ³⁵⁴

*ʔdzj has become dzj in E.and W.Mien, zj in N.Mien, dj in W.Mun, and dz in Muen and E.Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
wind	*ʔdzjau C > *dzjau: C1 >	dzjau: ¹³	zja: ⁴⁵	dzau: ⁴⁵	dzaru: ³¹	djau: ³³

*dzhj has become dzj in Mien and ɕ in Muen and Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
blood	*dzhjam B > *dzhjam B1 >	dzjam: ³⁵⁴	ɕiam: ³⁵⁴	ɕam: ¹³	ɕam: ⁴⁵

*tɕj has become tɕ or k in Mien, tɕ in Muen and ɕ or ɕ in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
gold	*tɕjəm A > *tɕjam A1 >	tɕiəm ³³ /kiəm ³³	tɕiəm ³³	ɕam ⁴⁵	ɕam ¹³

*dzj has become tɕ or k in Mien, tɕ in Muen and ɕ or ɕ in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
bangle	*dzjəm A > *tɕjam A2 >	tɕiəm ³¹ /kiəm ³¹	tɕiəm ³¹	ɕam ³¹	ɕam ¹¹

**tʃj* has become *ts* in Mien, *ʃ* in E.Mun, and *ɕ* in Muen and W.Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	W.MUN	E.MUN
to weave (baskets)	* <i>tʃjək</i> D > * <i>tʃjəʔ</i> D1 > <i>tsiəʔ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>ciəʔ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>ɕiəʔ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>ɕa:</i> ^{13'}	<i>ʃa:</i> ⁴⁵

**fj* before **e* has become *f* in Mien, *ʃ* in Muen, and *θ* in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
news, letters	* <i>fjen</i> C > * <i>fjen</i> C1 >	<i>fiən</i> ¹³	<i>ʃən</i> ¹³	<i>θən</i> ¹¹	<i>θin</i> ³⁵⁴

**sj* before **ə* has become *s* in Mien and *ɕ* in Muen and Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
girl	* <i>sjək</i> D > * <i>sjəʔ</i> D1 >	<i>siəʔ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>ɕiəʔ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>ɕa:</i> ^{33'}	<i>ɕa:</i> ³⁵⁴

**hrj* has become *ʃ* in E.and W.Mien, *g* in N.Mien and Muen, and *gʃ* in Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
iron	* <i>hrjək</i> D > * <i>hyjaʔ</i> D1 > <i>ʃiəʔ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>ga:</i> ³³	<i>giəʔ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>gja:</i> ^{33'}	<i>gja:</i> ³⁵⁴	

**wj* before **a* has become *w* in Guangxi-Mien, Muen and Mun, and *j* in Thai-Mien; before **ə*, it remains *wj* in Guangxi-Mien and has become *w* in Muen and Mun and *j* in Thai-Mien:

		THAI	MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	N.MIEN	E.MUN
urine	* <i>wja</i> B > * <i>wja:</i> B2 >	<i>jiə</i> ²³¹	<i>wiə</i> ²³¹	<i>wi</i> ¹³	<i>wuə</i> ¹³	
	•	MUEN	W.MUN			
		<i>wa:</i> ¹¹	<i>wai:</i> ³¹			

		THAI	MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
yellow	* <i>wjəŋ</i> A > * <i>wjaŋ</i> A2 > <i>jaŋ</i> ³¹	<i>wjaŋ</i> ³¹	<i>wuəŋ</i> ³¹	<i>waŋ</i> ³¹	<i>waŋ</i> ¹¹		

**ʔwj* has become *w* in Guangxi-Mien, Muen, and Mun and *ʔ* in Thai-Mien:

		THAI	MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
bowl	* <i>ʔwjən</i> B > * <i>wjaŋ</i> B1 > <i>ʔiən</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>wiən</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>wan</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>wan</i> ¹³	<i>wan</i> ³⁵		

**mb* has become *b* in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to float	* <i>mbiəu</i> A > * <i>biəu</i> A2 >	<i>biəu</i> ³¹	<i>biəu</i> ³¹	<i>biəu</i> ³¹	<i>biəu</i> ¹¹

**mn* has become *m* in Mien and Muen and *n* in Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to go	* <i>mniŋ</i> A > * <i>mniŋ</i> A2 >	<i>miŋ</i> ³¹	<i>miŋ</i> ³¹	<i>niŋ</i> ³¹	<i>niŋ</i> ¹¹
to have	* <i>mnaɪ</i> A > * <i>mnaɪ</i> A2 >	<i>mai:</i> ³¹	<i>mai:</i> ³¹	<i>nai:</i> ³¹	<i>nai:</i> ¹¹

**mw* remains *mw* in Guangxi-Mien and Muen and has become *m* in Thai-Mien and Mun:

		THAI MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
you	* <i>mwei</i> A > * <i>mwei</i> A2 >	məi ³¹	mwei ³¹	mwei ³¹	mui ³¹	məi ¹¹

**mj* has changed to *m* in all dialects:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
human-being, person	* <i>mjuən</i> A > * <i>mjuən</i> A2 >	miən ³¹	niən ³¹	muən ³¹	mun ³¹	mən ¹¹

**m?jw* has become *m* in Mien and Muen, *mʷ* in E.Mun, and *ɲw* in W.Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
ghost	* <i>m?jwən</i> B > * <i>mjwan</i> B1 >	miən ³⁵⁴	muən ³⁵⁴	mwan ¹³	ɲwan ³⁵

**mhjw* has become *m* in Mien and Muen, *mʷ* in E.Mun, and *ɲw* in W.Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
grass	* <i>mhjwa</i> B > * <i>mhjwa</i> : B1 >	miə ³⁵⁴	mi ³⁵	muə ³⁵⁴	mwa ¹³	ɲwa ^{45'}

**mbj* has become *bj* in W.Mien and Mun and *b* in E.Mien and Muen:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
spicy hot	* <i>mbjat</i> D > * <i>mbjat</i> : D2 >	bjat ¹¹	bat ¹¹	bat ¹¹	bjat ²¹	bjat ²²

**nd* has changed to *d* in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
bamboo tube	* <i>ndoŋ</i> A > * <i>doŋ</i> A2 >	doŋ ³¹	doŋ ³¹	dəŋ ³¹	dəŋ ¹¹
potato	* <i>ndoi</i> A > * <i>doi</i> A2 >	doi ³¹	doi ³¹	-	doi ¹¹

**n?d* has become *n* in E. and W.Mien and *d* in N.Mien, Muen, and Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN
navel	* <i>n?dut</i> D > * <i>ndut</i> D1 > (<i>kəsia</i> ³¹) >	nut ⁴⁵	dət ⁴⁵	(ɲiəu ¹¹)dut ⁴⁵
			E.MUN	W.MUN
			(ɲau ³¹)dut ⁴⁵	(ɲau ^{45'})dut ⁴⁴

**nl* has changed to *n* in Muen and W.Mun and to *l* in Mien and E.Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to use	* <i>nloŋ</i> C > * <i>nloŋ</i> C2 >	loŋ ¹¹	noŋ ¹¹	ləŋ ³¹	noŋ ³³

**nj* has become *n* in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN
he, she	* <i>njən</i> A > * <i>njan</i> A2 >	nin ³¹	nən ³¹	nan ³¹

**nʔdj* has become *n* in Mien and *d* in Muen and Mun:

		THAI-MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	MUEN	W.MUN
to tiptoe	<i>*nʔdɲɛŋ C > *ndɲɛŋ C1 ></i>	<i>neŋ¹³/niŋ¹³</i>	<i>niŋ¹³</i>	<i>deŋ⁴⁵</i>	<i>diŋ³³</i>

**nʔj* has changed to *ɲ* in Mien and to *n* in Muen and Mun:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
breast, milk	<i>*nʔju C/B > *nju C1/B1 ></i>	<i>ɲɔ¹³</i>	<i>nu⁴⁵</i>	<i>nu¹³</i>	<i>nu³⁵</i>

ndzj* has become *dz* in E. and W.Mien, *z* in N.Mien, *dz*** in Muen and E.Mun, and *dj* in W.Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to fear	<i>*-ndzja B > *-dzja: B2 ></i>	<i>.dziɔ²³¹</i>	<i>-zi¹³</i>	<i>dziɔ¹³</i>	<i>dza:11</i>	<i>dja:31</i>

ndzj* has become *dz*** in W.Mien and E.Mun, *g* in E.Mien, and *dj* in W.Mun:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to descend	<i>*ndzja C > *dzja: C2 ></i>	<i>dziɔ¹¹</i>	<i>giɔ¹¹</i>	<i>dza:31</i>	<i>dja:3</i>

**ɲj* has changed to *ɲ* or *ŋ* in all dialects:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to eat	<i>*ɲjən C > *ɲjan C2 ></i>	<i>ɲan¹¹</i>	<i>ɲiən¹¹</i>	<i>ɲiən¹¹</i>	<i>ɲen¹³</i>	<i>ɲin³³</i>
		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
goose	<i>*ɲja A > *ɲja: A2 ></i>	<i>ɲiɔ³¹</i>	<i>ɲa:31</i>	<i>ɲa:31</i>	<i>ɲa:11</i>	

**ɲgw* has changed to *gw* in Mien and Mun (I have no data on Muen)

		MIEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
branch	<i>*ɲgwa A > *gwa: A2 ></i>	<i>gwa:31</i>	<i>gwa:31</i>	<i>gwa:11</i>

ɲgj* has become *dz*** in W.Mien, *g* in E.Mien and Muen, and *gj* in Mun:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
sleeping	<i>*ɲgjɔm A > *gjɔm A2 ></i>	<i>dzɔm³¹</i>	<i>gɔm³¹</i>	<i>gɔm³¹</i>	<i>gjɔm³¹</i>	<i>gjɔm¹¹</i>

**pjw* has become *pj* in Mien, *p* in Muen, and *f* in Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
flower	<i>*pjwəŋ A > *pjwəŋ A2 ></i>	<i>pjaŋ³¹</i>	<i>pja:13</i>	<i>puəŋ³¹</i>	<i>faŋ¹³</i>	<i>faŋ¹¹</i>

**kjʔw* has changed to *tɕ* in Thai-Mien and to *kw* in Guangxi-Mien, Muen, and Mun:

	THAI-MIEN	GUANGXI-MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
wide	* <i>kjʔwəŋ</i> B >	* <i>kjwəŋ</i> B1 >	<i>tɕəŋ</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>kwəŋ</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>kwəŋ</i> ¹³	<i>kwəŋ</i> ³⁵

**sjhw* has changed to *sj* in Mien, *ɕ* in Muen, and *ʂ* in Mun:

		MIEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
moustache	* <i>sjhwam</i> A >	* <i>sjwa:m</i> A1 >	<i>sja:m</i> ³³	<i>ɕəm</i> ³³	<i>ʂəm</i> ³⁵⁴

2.5 Vowels

At an earlier stage, there were eight monophthongs in Proto-Mjuenic without any length distinction: **i*, **e*, **ɛ*, **ə*, **a*, **u*, **o*, and **ɔ*, and at a later stage, **ə* > **a* and **a* > **a:*. In all modern dialects, only *a* and *a:* are in contrast; for example,

	MIEN, MUEN AND E. MUN	W. MUN
to weave (cloth)	<i>dat</i> ⁴⁵	<i>dat</i> ⁴⁴
wing	<i>dat</i> ⁴⁵	<i>dat</i> ⁴⁴

Regarding other pairs, such as *i-i:*, *u-u:*, etc., there is no consistency; they vary a great deal among speakers, especially in the Mjuenic dialects spoken in Guangxi. During my field trips in the North of Thailand in 1987-1988, I noticed that younger speakers of the Mien dialect were quite consistent so far as vowel length was concerned. There was a tendency that vowels in some words were always long or always short. A cause of this might be language contact resulting from having had formal education in the Thai government's elementary schools, which are found all over country, even in remote mountainous areas, and in which Thai is the medium of instruction. The situation has also been reinforced by mass media, such as popular radio and T. V. programmes, commercial and propaganda video-tapes or movies which are presented in Mien villages or nearby villages once in a while. Contacts with outsiders for various purposes are quite common as well. I conducted a perception test with fifty Mien speakers in 1989; 100% of the subjects could distinguish the vowel pair *a* and *a:* very well; as for the other pairs, the high vowels *i-i:* and *u-u:* could be distinguished quite well by 80% of the subjects. Interestingly, half of the subjects could not hear length differences between the low vowels *ɛ-ɛ:* and *ɔ-ɔ:*. Spectrographic measurements of phonetic short vowels and long vowels were made to support the results of the perception test. In comparison with the pairs *a-a:*, *i-i:* and *u-u:*, the so-called "short vowels" : *ɛ, ɛ, o* and *ɔ* were not much shorter in length than the so-called "long vowels" : *ɛ:, ɛ:, o:* and *ɔ:*.

The diphthongs and triphthongs of Proto-Mjuenic were: *iu*, *iə*, *iəu*, *ei*, *eu*, *əi*, *əu*, *ai*, *au*, *ui*, *uə*, *uəi*, *ou* and *ɔi*.

2.6 Vowel correspondences

*i remains i in all dialects:

	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
core, heart	*fim A > *fim A1 > fim ³³	fim ³³	ʒim ³³	θim ³³	θim ³⁵⁴
		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
intoxicated	*ʔgwin A > *gwin A1 >	gwin ³³	bin ³³	bin ⁴⁵	bin ¹³

*e after a single consonant (C-) remains e in all modern dialects, and has become i, iə or ə following palatalized consonants (Cj-):

	W.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
board, plank	*pen B > *pen B1 > pen ³⁵⁴	pen ³⁵⁴	pen ¹³	pen ³⁵	
	W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to choose	*kjen B > *kjen B1 > kin ³⁵⁴ /ken ³⁵⁴	ken ³⁵⁴	tʃen ³⁵⁴	tʃen ¹³	tʃen ³⁵
	W.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
news, letter	*fjen C > *fjen C1 > fiən ¹³	ʒən ¹³	θən ¹¹	θin ³⁵⁴	

*ε remains ε in all dialects:

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
green	*ʔmεŋ A > *mεŋ A1 > mεŋ ³³	mεŋ ³³	mεŋ ⁴⁵	mεŋ ¹³
door	*gkεŋ A > *kεŋ A2 > kεŋ ³¹	kεŋ ³¹	kjεŋ ³¹	kjεŋ ¹¹

*ə has become ə in all dialects, except following labialized and palatalized consonants, Cw- and Cj-, where there are no regularities:

	MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
liver	*hrən A > *hʏən A1 > ʎən ³³	gan ³³	gan ³³	gjan ³⁵⁴	
clear	*dʒhəŋ A > *dʒhəŋ A1 > dʒəŋ ³³	dəŋ ³³	dəŋ ³³	dəŋ ³⁵⁴	
near	*fət D > *fat D1 > fat ⁴⁵	ʒat ⁴⁵	-	θat ⁴⁴	
bangle	*dʒjəm A > *tʃjam A2 > tʃiəm ^{31/} kiəm ³¹	tʃiəm ³¹	ʒam ³¹	ʧam ¹¹	
	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to shoot	*pwən B > *pwan B1 > pwan ³⁵⁴	pūə ³⁵	puən ³⁵⁴	fan ¹³	fan ³⁵
tree, wood	*ʔdjəŋ C > *djaŋ C1 > djaŋ ¹³	djā. ⁴⁵	diəŋ ⁴⁵	djaŋ ³¹	djaŋ ³³

*a has become a:, except following labialized and palatalized consonants, Cw- and Cj-, where it becomes diphthongized:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
tooth	*ɲa A > *ɲa: A2 >	ɲa: ³¹	ɲa: ³¹	ɲa: ³¹	ɲa: ¹¹
trousers	*khwa C > *khwa: C1 >	hou ¹³	khwa: ¹³	khwa: ¹¹	kwa: ³⁵⁴
blood	*dzhjam B > *dzhja:m B1 >	dzja:m ³⁵⁴	ɕiəm ³⁵⁴	ɕam ¹³	ɕam ^{45'}

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
neck	*klaŋ A > *klaŋ A1 >	tɕaŋ ³³	kaŋ ³³	klā: ³³	kaŋ ³³	klaŋ ⁴⁵	klaŋ ¹³

*u remains u in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
young	*ʔun C > *ʔun C1 >	lun ¹³	gun ⁴⁵	gun ³¹	gun ³³

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
round	*glun A > *klun A2 >	tɕun ³¹	kun ³¹	klūn ³¹	kun ³¹	klun ³¹	klun ¹¹

*o usually remains o, but in some cases has become ə or u:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
lungs	*phlom A > *phlom A1 >	phjom ³³	phom ³³	phum ³³	phlom ³³	plum ³⁵⁴
to bury	*plop D > *plop D1 >	pjop ⁴⁵	pop ⁴⁵	pop ⁴⁵	pləp ⁴⁵	-
dove	*ʔgo A > *go A1 >	go ³³	gu ³³	go ³³	go ⁴⁵	go ¹³

*ɔ remains ɔ in all dialects, except following labialized and palatalized initials, where developments are irregular:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
horn	*klɔŋ A > *klɔŋ A1 >	tɕɔŋ ³³	kɔŋ ³³	klɔ̃ ³³	kɔŋ ³³	kjɔŋ ⁴⁵	kjɔŋ ¹³
hot	*klɔm A > *klɔm A1 >	tɕɔm ³³	kɔm ³³	klɔ̃m ³³	kɔm ³³	kjɔm ⁴⁵	kjɔm ¹³

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to lift (one's head)	*ɲɔŋ B > *ɲɔŋ B2 >	ɲɔŋ ²³¹	ɲɔŋ ¹³	ɲɔŋ ¹¹	ɲɔŋ ³¹

*iu remains iu in E.Mien, W.Mien, Muen and Mun and has become i in N.Mien:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
banana	*tɕiu A > *tɕiu A1 >	tsiu ³³	tsi ³³	ɕiu ³³	θiu ⁴⁵	-
wine, liquor	*tiu B > *tiu B1 >	tiu ³⁵⁴	tj ³⁵	tiu ³⁵⁴	tiu ¹³	tiu ³⁵

*iə remains iə in all dialects or has changed to i in Muen (only in open syllables) and Mun (in both closed and open syllables):

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
heavy	*hniə B > *hniə B1 >	ɲiə ³⁵⁴	-	ni ³⁵⁴	ni ¹³	ni ^{45'}
tongue	*mbliət D > *bliət D2 >	biət ²¹	biət ³⁴	biət ²¹	bliət ²¹	biət ²²

**iəu* remains *iəu* in all dialects:

	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
fruit	* <i>piəu</i> B > * <i>piəu</i> B1>	<i>piəu</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>piəu</i> ³⁵	<i>piəu</i> ¹³	<i>piəu</i> ³⁵
smoke(n.)	* <i>ɕiəu</i> C > * <i>ɕiəu</i> C1 >	<i>siəu</i> ¹³	<i>siəu</i> ⁴⁵	<i>ɕiəu</i> ¹¹	<i>ɕiəu</i> ³⁵⁴

**ei* remains *ei*, which is sometimes in free variation with *əi*, in E.Mien, W.Mien, and Muen; in N.Mien, **ei* has become *e*, and in Mun, it is always *əi*:

	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
to dream	* <i>ʔbei</i> C > * <i>bei</i> C1>	<i>bei</i> ¹³	<i>be</i> ⁴⁵	<i>bei</i> ⁴⁵	<i>bəi</i> ³¹	<i>bəi</i> ³³
fat, lard	* <i>hmei</i> A > * <i>hmei</i> A1>	<i>mɛi</i> ³³	<i>mɛ</i> ³³	<i>mei</i> ³³	<i>məi</i> ³³	<i>məi</i> ³⁵⁴
milled rice	* <i>hmei</i> B > * <i>hmei</i> B1>	<i>mɛi</i> ³⁵⁴	-	<i>mei</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>məi</i> ¹³	<i>məi</i> ^{45'}

**eu* remains *eu* in all dialects, however, following palatal initials, it has become *iu* in E.and W.Mien and *ɛ* in N.Mien:

	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN	
to tie (turban)	* <i>peu</i> A > * <i>peu</i> A1>	<i>peu</i> ³³	-	<i>peu</i> ³³	<i>peu</i> ⁴⁵	<i>peu</i> ¹³

	W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
scissors	* <i>ʔdzeu</i> B > * <i>dzeu</i> B1>	<i>giu</i> ^{354/} <i>dziu</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>giu</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>ge</i> ³⁵	<i>dzeu</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>dzeu</i> ¹³ <i>dzeu</i> ³⁵

**əi* has become *ai* in E. and W. Mien, Muen, and Mun, and *ɛ* in N.Mien: in Muen following *kj*-, and in some words in the speech of some Thai-Mien speakers. Perhaps the diphthong *ai* in these few words derives from **ɛi*:

	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to die	* <i>dəi</i> C>* <i>tai</i> C2>	-	<i>tai</i> ¹¹	<i>tai</i> ³³	<i>tai</i> ³³
to fly	* <i>dhəi</i> C>* <i>dhai</i> C1>	<i>dɛ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>dai</i> ¹³	<i>dai</i> ¹¹	<i>dai</i> ³⁵⁴
to kill	* <i>təi</i> C>* <i>tai</i> C1>	<i>tɛ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>tai</i> ⁴⁵	<i>tai</i> ³¹	<i>tai</i> ³³
penis	* <i>kləi</i> C > * <i>klai</i> C1>	THAI-MIEN <i>tɕai</i> ^{13/} <i>tɕɛ</i> ¹³	W.GUANGXI-MIEN <i>tɕai</i> ¹³	E.GUANGXI-MIEN <i>kai</i> ¹³	
		MUEN <i>kjɛ</i> ⁴⁵		E.MUN <i>kjai</i> ³¹	W.MUN <i>kjai</i> ³³
thin	* <i>gləi</i> C>* <i>klai</i> C2>	THAI-MIEN <i>tɕai</i> ^{11/} <i>tɕɛ</i> ¹¹	W.GUANGXI-MIEN <i>tɕai</i>	E.GUANGXI-MIEN <i>kai</i> ¹¹	
		N.MIEN <i>kle</i> ¹¹		MUEN <i>kjɛ</i> ¹¹	W.MUN <i>kjai</i> ³³

*əu has become au in E. and W.Mien, Muen, and Mun, and ɔ in N.Mien:

		W.MIEN	E.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
egg	*kləu C > *klau C1 > tɕau ¹³	kau ¹³	klɔ ⁴⁵	kjau ⁴⁵	kjau ³¹	kjau ³³	kjau ³³
house	*pləu B > *plau B1 > pjaʊ ³⁵⁴	pau ³⁵⁴	plɔ ³⁵	pjaʊ ³⁵⁴	pjaʊ ¹³	pjaʊ ³⁵	pjaʊ ³⁵

*ai has changed to aɪ in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to come	*dai A > *tai A2 >	tai ³¹	tai ³¹	tai ³¹	tai ¹¹
lid	*ʔgai C > *gai C1 >	gai ¹³	gai ⁴⁵	gai ³¹	gai ³³

*au has become aʊ in all dialects; in some words, however, it has become aɪ in N.Mien or remains au in Muen and Mun:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
long (length)	*ʔdau B > *da:u B1 >	da:u ³⁵	da:u ³⁵	da:u ³⁵⁴	da:u ¹³	da:u ³⁵
wind	*ʔdzjau C > *dzja:u C1 >	dzja:u ¹³	zja: ⁴⁵	dzau ⁴⁵	dza:u ³¹	djaʊ ³³

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to ascend	*fau C > *fa:u C1 >	fa:u ¹³	ʂa:u ¹³	θa:u ³¹	θa:u ³³
to break (something)	*ʔau B > *ʔa:u B1 >	ʔa:u ³⁵⁴	ʔa:u ³⁵⁴	ʔa:u ¹³	ʔa:u ³⁵

*ui remains ui in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
sour	*sui A > *sui A1 >	sui ³³	sui ³³	θui ³³	θui ³⁵⁴
loud	*bhui A > *bhui A1 >	bui ³³	bui ³³	bui ³³	bui ³⁵⁴

*uə remains uə in E. and W.Mien and has become u in N.Mien, Muen, and Mun, in open syllables:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to burn	*puə B > *puə B1 >	puə ³⁵⁴	pu ³⁵	pu ³⁵⁴	pu ¹³	pu ³⁵
hand	*buə B > *puə B2 >	puə ²³¹	pu ¹³	pu ¹³	pu ¹¹	pu ³¹
nine	*nduə A > *duə A2 >	duə ¹³	du ³¹	du ³¹	du ³¹	du ¹¹

*uəi remains uəi in all dialects:

		E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
bee	*muəi B > *muəi B2 >	muəi ²³¹	muəi ¹³	muəi ¹³	muəi ¹¹	ŋuəi ³¹

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to kneel	*guəi C > *kuəi C2 >	kuəi ¹¹	kuəi ¹¹	kuəi ³¹	kuəi ³³

**ou* remains *ou* (phonetically *ou/əu*) in all dialects:

		MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
to stand	* <i>sou</i> B > * <i>sou</i> B1 >	<i>sou</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>sou</i> ³⁵⁴	<i>θou</i> ¹³	<i>θou</i> ^{45'}
stove	* <i>lou</i> A > * <i>lou</i> A2 >	<i>lou</i> ³¹	<i>lou</i> ³¹	<i>lou</i> ³¹	<i>lou</i> ¹¹

**ɔi* remains *ɔi* in E. and W.Mien, Muen and Mun but has become *ɔ* in N.Mien:

	E. AND W.MIEN	N.MIEN	MUEN	E.MUN	W.MUN
day, sun	* <i>hnɔi</i> A > * <i>hnɔi</i> A1 >	<i>ŋɔi</i> ³³	<i>nɔ</i> ³³	<i>nɔi</i> ³³	<i>nɔi</i> ³⁵⁴
mortar	* <i>tɔi</i> C > * <i>tɔi</i> C1 >	<i>tɔi</i> ¹³	<i>tɔ</i> ⁴⁵	<i>tɔi</i> ³¹	<i>tɔi</i> ³³

It is noticeable that a large number of consonant clusters are reconstructed. An alternative, especially for some of the Cw-, CCw-, Cj- and CCj- types of clusters, would be to reconstruct more diphthongs and triphthongs; for example,

cold	* <i>phwai</i> A or * <i>phuai</i> A	full	* <i>pɔwɔŋ</i> B or * <i>pɔwɔŋ</i> B
housefly	* <i>mɔwɔŋ</i> B or * <i>muɔŋ</i> B	grass	* <i>mhjwa</i> B or * <i>mhjua</i> B
spicy hot	* <i>mbjat</i> D or * <i>mbiat</i> D	person	* <i>mjuən</i> A or * <i>miuən</i> A
right-hand	* <i>mbjau</i> C > * <i>mbiau</i> C		

3. Etymological lexicon

In this section, 351 reconstructed Proto-Mjeunic forms with English glosses are presented in alphabetical order. The arrangement of each lexical entry is: 1) the English gloss; 2) the reconstructed form at an earlier stage; 3) the reconstructed form at a later stage; 4) the Proto-Yao form reconstructed by Herbert C.Purnell in 1970 (HP), if there is one; 5) the modern Mien forms (W.Mien: TH and BS, E.Mien: LP and JX, and N.Mien: YS); 6) the modern Muen form (JX); 7) the modern Mun forms (E.Mun: JX and W.Mun: BS); 8) look-alike words in Chinese (Cantonese: C, Guangzhou dialect: G, a regional dialect of Cantonese (Sanwei): SW, Mandarin: M, and Taechiw dialect (Swatow): ST);⁷ and 9.) look alike words in Thai (Siamese).

⁷ Sincere thanks go to Assistant Professor Kawsak Thammacharoenkit of the Chinese Section, Department of Oriental Languages, Chulalongkorn University, for his kind assistance in giving me the data on Chinese languages and dialects based on his own speech.

Angle, Corner *kloŋ A > *kloŋ A1

Mien : -
 Muen : kloŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : kjoŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 kjoŋ¹³ (BS)

Ant *dzhiəu B > *dzhiəu B1

(HP : *džhyou³)
 Mien : dziəu³⁵⁴ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 ziəu³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : ɕiəu³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ɕiəu^{45'} (BS)

Arrive *thəu C > *thau C1

(HP : *thau⁵)
 Mien : thau¹³ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : thau¹³ (JX)
 Mun : thau¹¹ (JX)
 tau³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: tou³³ (G)
 tau⁵¹ (M)
 kao²² (ST)

Arrow *fəŋ A > *fəŋ A1

(HP : *fəŋ¹ 1)
 Mien : fəŋ³³ (TH, BS)
 fəŋ³³ (LP, JX)
 'porcupine needle'
 Muen : -
 Mun : ɸəŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 ɸəŋ¹³ (BS)

Ascend *fau C > *fau C1

Mien : fau¹³ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : ɕau¹³ (JX)
 Mun : ɸau³¹ (JX)
 ɸau³³ (BS)
 Chinese: fao²¹ (G) fu²¹ (SW)
 phu⁵⁵ (ST) fu³⁵ (M)

Ashes *swai B > *swai B1

(HP : *šaa³)
 Mien : sai³⁵⁴ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 ɸai³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : suəi³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ɕai^{45'} (BS)

Ask *nai C > *nai C2

(HP : nai⁶)
 Mien : nai¹¹ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : nai¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : nai³¹ (JX)
 nai³³ (BS)

Axe *pou B > *pou B1

Mien : pou³⁵⁴ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : pou³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : pou¹³ (JX)
 pou³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: fu³⁵ (C) pou⁵¹ (ST)
 fu²¹⁴ (M)

Bag *mbuək D > *buəʔ D2/*di C > *ti C2

Mien : buəʔ²¹ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : ti¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : ti³¹ (JX) ti³³ (BS)
 Siamese: thai⁵¹ 'long cloth bag'

Bamboo *hləu B > *hlau B1

(HP : *lh¹au 3B)
 Mien : ɰau³⁵⁴ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 lɔ³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : lau³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : lau¹³ (JX)
 lau^{45'} (BS)

Bamboo tube *ndəŋ A > *dəŋ A2

Mien : dəŋ³¹ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : dəŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : dəŋ³¹ (JX)
 dəŋ¹¹ (BS)

Banana *tɕiu A > *tɕiu A1

(HP : *ts¹iu¹ 1)
 Mien : tɕiu³³ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 tsi³³ (YS)
 Muen : ɕiu³³ (JX)
 Mun : ɸiu⁴⁵ (JX)
 Chinese: tɕiu⁵⁵ (G)
 tsje³³ (SW)

Bangle *dzjəm A > *tɕjam A2

- Mien : tɕiəm³¹ / kiəm³¹ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : tɕiəm³¹ (JX)
 Mun : ɕam³¹ (JX)
 ɕam¹¹ (BS)

Bark (v.) *ʔdzun C > *dzun C1

- (HP : *djuən⁵)
 Mien : dzun²³¹ / dzun¹³ (TH)
 dzun¹³ (LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : dzun⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : dzun³³ (BS)

Bark, Husk, Shell***khuk D > *khuʔ D1**

- Mien : khu²⁴⁵ (TH, LP, LX, BS)
 Muen : khu²⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : khu^{33'} (JX)
 ku³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: hək³³ (C) khak²¹ (ST)

Barn *rəm B > *ɣam B2

- Mien : lam²³¹ (TH, LP, LX, BS)
 Muen : gam¹³ (JX)
 Mun : ɣjam¹¹ (JX)
 ɣjam³¹ (BS)

Beans, Peas *dop Ǿ > *top D2

- Mien : top²¹ (TH, LP, LX, BS)
 təp³⁴ (YS)
 Muen : top²¹ (JX)
 Mun : tap²¹ (JX)
 təp²² (BS)

Bear (animal) *kliəp D > *kliəp D1

- (HP : *kyəp⁷)
 Mien : tɕiəp⁴⁵ (TH, BS)
 kiəp⁴⁵ (LP, JX)
 kliə²⁴⁵ (YS)
 Muen : tɕiəp⁴⁵
 Mun : kip⁴⁵ (JX)
 kiəp⁴⁴ (BS)

Beat *ʔbək D > *bəʔ D1

- (HP : *bəʔ⁷)
 Mien : bəʔ⁴⁵ (TH, BS)
 bəʔ⁴⁵ (LP, JX)
 Muen : bəʔ⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : -
 Chinese: pək⁵⁵ (C)
 pha²² (ST)

Bee *muəi B > *muəi B2

- Mien : muəi²³¹ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 muəi¹³ (YS)
 Muen : muəi¹³ (JX)
 Mun : muəi¹¹ (JX)
 ŋuəi³¹ (BS)

Bee's wax *ʔdziŋ A > *dziŋ A1

- Mien : dziŋ³³ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : diŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : ɕiŋ¹³ (BS)

Bent, Crooked *ŋəu A > *ŋau A1

- (HP : *ŋou¹)
 Mien : ŋau³³ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : ŋau³³ (JX)
 Mun : ŋau⁴⁵ (JX)
 ŋau¹³ (BS)
 Chinese: ŋao⁵⁵ (C)
 Siamese: ŋəu³³, ŋau⁴⁵

Big, Large *hlo A > *hlo A1

- (HP : *lh- 1)
 Mien : ʔo³³ (TH, BS)
 Muen : lo³³ (JX)
 Mun : lo³³ (JX)
 lo³⁵⁴ (BS)

Bird *nək D > *nəʔ D2 (HP : *nəʔ⁸)

- Mien : nəʔ²¹ (TH, YS, LP, JX, BS)
 Muen : noʔ²¹ (JX)
 Mun : no^{31'} (JX)
 nək^{33'} (BS)
 Siamese : nok⁴⁵

Bitter *ʔim A > *ʔim A1 (HP: *ʔim¹)

- Mien : ʔim³³ (TH, LP, JX, BS)
 ʔim³³ (YS)
 Muen : ʔim³³ (JX)
 Mun : ʔim⁴⁵ (JX)
 ʔim¹³ (BS)

Black *klək D > *klaʔ D1

- (HP : *kyia¹)
 Mien : tɕiəʔ⁴⁵ (TH,BS)
 kiəʔ⁴⁵ (LP,JX)
 kliʔ⁴⁵ (JX)
 Muen : kiəʔ⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : kja:13 (JX)
 kja:35 (BS)

Blanket *ɕwəŋ C > *ɕwəŋ C1

- Mien : swəŋ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ɕwəŋ¹³ (JX)
 Mun : θwəŋ¹¹ (JX)
 θwəŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)

Blood *dzhjam B > *dzhjam B1

- (HP : *dʒhyaam³)
 Mien : dzjam³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ɕiam³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ɕam¹³ (JX)
 ɕam⁴⁵ (BS)

Blow *pləm B > *pləm B1

- (HP : *PY¹om 3)
 Mien : pjəm³⁵⁴ (TH,BS)
 pəm³⁵⁴ (LP,JX)
 pləm³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : puəm³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : pjəm¹³ (JX)
 pjəm³⁵ (BS)

Blow (of the wind)

- *bwən C > *pwan C2
 Mien : pwan¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : puən¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : wan³³ (BS)

Board *pen B > *pen B1

- (HP : *p¹en¹ 3)
 Mien : pen³⁵⁴ (TH,BS)
 Muen : pen³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : pen¹³ (JX)
 pen³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: pan³⁵ (C)
 paŋ⁵¹ (ST)
 Siamese: phen²¹ 'clf. for flat objects
 e.g. paper, plank, etc.'

Boat *dzhəŋ B > *dzhəŋ B1

- (HP : *dʒh²aəŋ 3)
 Mien : dzəŋ³⁵⁴ (TH)
 dzəŋ³⁵⁴ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : daŋ³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ɕəŋ⁴⁵ (BS)

Body *sin A > *sin A1 (HP : *sin¹)

- Mien : sin³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ʃin³³ (JX)
 Mun : θin³³ (JX)
 θin³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: san⁵⁵ (G) sən³³ (SW)
 sin³³ (ST)

Boil, Cook *tsou B > *tsou B1

- (HP : *tʂ¹ou¹ 3)
 Mien : tsou³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tsou³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : tsou¹³ (JX)
 tsou³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: tsy³⁵ (G) tsi⁵⁵ (SW)
 tsu⁵¹ (ST) tsu²¹⁴ (M)

Boiling *ʔbwei C > *bwei C1

- (HP : *bwei⁵)
 Mien : bwei¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : bwei⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : bwei³¹ (JX)
 wəi³³ (BS)

Bone *sʔbuŋ B > *sʔbuŋ B1

- (HP : *tʂuŋ³)
 Mien : buŋ³⁵⁴ (LP,JX,BS)

- bum³⁵⁴ (TH)
 bū³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : ʂum³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : θum¹³ (JX)
 θum^{45'} (BS)
- Book** *sou A > *sou A1
 (HP : *sou¹ 1)
 Mien : sou³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ʂou³³ (JX)
 Mun : θou³³ (JX)
 θou³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: sy⁵⁵ (G)
 si³³ (SW)
 tʂi³³ (ST)
 su⁵⁵ (M)
 Siamese: nan²⁵ su²⁵
 lai³³ su²⁵
- Borrow** *ka B > *ka: B1
 (HP : *kaa 3)
 Mien : ka:354 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ka:354 (JX)
 Mun : ka:13 (JX)
 ka:35 (BS)
 Chinese: ka⁵⁵ (C)
 kə⁵¹ (ST)
- Bow** *hna B > *hna: B1
 Mien : ŋa:354 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : -
 Mun : na:13 (JX)
 na:45' (BS)
 Siamese: na:51 ma:45
- Bowl** (for porridge)
 *ʔwjan B > *wjan B1 (HP : *wyen³)
 Mien : ʔiən³⁵⁴ (TH)
 wiən³⁵⁴ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : wan³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : wan¹³ (JX)
 wan³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: wan³⁵ (G) wan³⁵ (SW)
 ʔüa³⁵ (ST)

- Box** *hlwəp D > *hlwəp D1
 Mien : ɭap⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : hɔp⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : hɔp⁴⁵ (JX)
 hap⁴⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: hap²² (C) ʔap⁵⁵ (ST)
 Siamese: ʔap²¹
- Branch** *ŋgwa A > *gwa: A2
 (HP : *gwa^{a2})
 Mien : gwa:31 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : -
 Mun : gwa:31 (JX)
 gwa:11 (BS)
 Siamese: ŋa:51 'fork of a tree'
- Break** *ʔau B > *ʔau B1
 Mien : ʔau³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX)
 ʔau³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Muen : ʔau³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ʔau¹³ (JX) ʔau³⁵ (BS)
- Breast, Milk** *nʔju C/B > *nʔju C1/B1
 (HP : *nɔ⁵)
 Mien : nɔ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : nu⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : nu¹³ (JX)
 nu³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: jy³³ (G)
 ji⁵⁵ (SW)
 ju⁵¹ (ST)
- Burn** *puə B > *puə B1
 (HP : *p¹ua 3)
 Mien : puə³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 pu³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : pu³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : pu¹³ (JX)
 pu³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: pou⁵⁵ (C)
 pu⁵⁵ (ST)
- Bury, Extinguish (a fire)**
 *plop D > *plop D1
 Mien : pjop⁴⁵ (TH,BS)
 pop⁴⁵ (LP,JX)

Muen : pop⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : pləp⁴⁵ (JX)
 Siamese: klop²¹ 'cover with dirt or liquid'
 phlop⁴⁵ 'twilight'

Buy *mai B > *mai B2
 (HP : *maai⁴)
 Mien : mai²³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : -
 Mun : mai³¹ (BS)
 Chinese: mai³³ (C) bəi⁵¹ (ST)
 mai²¹⁴ (M)

Cage *loŋ A > *loŋ A2
 Mien : loŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : loŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : loŋ³¹ (JX) loŋ¹¹ (BS)
 Chinese: loŋ²¹ (C) laŋ³⁵ (ST)
 loŋ²¹⁴ (M)
 Siamese: kroŋ³³

Carry *bou A > *pou A2
 (HP : *p¹ou 2)
 Mien : pou³¹ (TH)
 Muen : pou³¹ (JX)
 Mun : pəu³¹ (JX)
 Chinese: phou 33 (G) pho 35 (ST)

Carry (on shoulder) *ʔdam A > *dam A1 (HP : *daam 1)
 Mien : dam³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : dam³³ (JX)
 Mun : dam⁴⁵ (JX)
 dam¹³ (BS)
 Chinese: tam⁵⁵ (G) tam³³ (SW)
 tã³³ (ST)
 Siamese: hã^{m25}

Centipede *cwap D > *cwap D1
 (HP : *sap⁷)
 Mien : sap⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : sap⁴⁵ / çap⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : θap⁴⁵ (JX)
 θop⁴⁴ (BS)
 Siamese : takhaap²¹

Chair *ʔei B > *ʔei B1
 Mien : ʔei³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ʔei³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ʔəi³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: ji³⁵ (C)
 ʔi⁵¹ (ST)

Chicken *kɔi A > *kjai A1
 (HP : *tçai¹)
 Mien : tçai³³ / tçe³³ (TH)
 tçai³³ (BS)
 kjai³³ (LP,JX)
 kje³³ (YS)
 Muen : tçai³³ (JX)
 Mun : tçai⁴⁵ (JX) tçai¹³ (BS)
 Chinese: kai⁵⁵ (C)
 kɔi³³ (ST)
 Siamese: kai²¹

Child *tçwei B > *tçwei B1
 (HP : *tçwei -)
 Mien : fu²¹ tçwei³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,BS)
 fei³¹ tçwei³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Muen : tçwei³⁵⁴ tɔn³³ (JX)
 Mun : mun³³ çai¹³ (JX)
 çai³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: tsai³⁵ (G)
 tsɔai⁵⁵ (SW)

Choose *kjen B > *kjen B1
 (HP : *ʃyen¹ 3)
 Mien : kin³⁵⁴/ken³⁵⁴
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tçen³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : tçen¹³ (JX) tçen³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: syn³⁵ (G) sin⁵⁵ (SW)
 sɔaŋ³¹ (ST) sien²¹⁴ (M)

Clear *dzhəŋ A > *dzhəŋ A1
 (HP : *dzh¹aŋ 1)
 Mien : dzaŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : daŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : dɔaŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: tshəŋ⁵⁵ (C)
 tshəŋ³³ (ST)

Close (space or time)

*mæk D > *maʔ D2

Mien : maʔ²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : maʔ²¹ (JX)Mun : ma:³¹ (JX)
mar:³³ (BS)**Cloth** *ʔdiə A > *diə A1(HP : *diə¹)Mien : diə³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : di³³ (JX)

Mun : -

Cloud *ʔbuən C > *buən C1(HP : *bwon⁵)Mien : buən¹³ (TH)Muen : buən⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : buən³¹ (JX)Chinese: wan²¹ (G)
wun²¹ (SW)**Cold** *tɕwəŋ B > *tɕwəŋ B1(HP : *tɕwəŋ³)Mien : tɕwəŋ³⁵⁴
(TH,LP,JX,BS)tɕũə³⁵ (YS)Muen : tɕwəŋ³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : ɣəŋ¹³ (JX)ɕəŋ³⁵ (BS)**Comb** *tsək D > *tsaʔ D1(HP : *tśaʔ⁷)Mien : tsaʔ⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : tsaʔ⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : tsa¹³ (JX)tsa⁴⁵ (BS)**Come** *dai A > *tai A2 (HP : *taai 2)Mien : tai³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : tai³¹ (JX)Mun : tai³¹ (JX)tai¹¹ (BS)**Cool** *ʔnəm C > *nam C1Mien : nam¹³ (TH)Muen : nam⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : nam³¹ (JX)**Core** *fim A > *fim A1(HP : *fim¹)Mien : fim³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)fīm³³ (YS)Muen : ɣim³³ (JX)Mun : θim³³ (JX)θim³⁵⁴ (BS)Chinese: sam⁵⁵ (G) səm³³ (SW)sim³³ (ST)**Cough** *-ha A > *-ha: A1Mien : -ha:³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : -ha:³³ (JX)Mun : -ha:³³ (JX)-ha:³⁵⁴ (BS)**Cover** *ʔgom B > *gom B1Mien : gom³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : gom³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : gəm¹³ (JX) gom 35 (BS)Siamese: khlum³³**Cry, Weep** *ʔŋiəm B > *ŋiəm B1(HP : *ŋiəm¹ 3)Mien : ŋiəm³⁵⁴ / ŋiəm³⁵⁴ (TH)ŋiəm³⁵⁴ (LP,JX,BS)ŋim³⁵ (YS)Muen : ŋiəm³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : ŋiəm¹³ / ŋiəm 13 (JX)ŋim¹³ (BS)**Cut** (with scissors) *kləp D > *klap

D1 (IP : *kj-p 7)

Mien : tɕap⁴⁵ (TH,BS)kap⁴⁵ (JX,LP)Muen : kap⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : kjap⁴⁵ (JX) tɕap⁴⁴ (BS)Chinese: kip²² (C) kiəp⁵⁵ (ST)

'to cut with pincers or pliers'

Siamese: khi:p⁵¹ 'to hold with
forceps, pincers or pliers'**Cut down** (a tree) *kɔi C > *kɔi C1Mien : kɔi¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : kɔi⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : kɔi³¹ (JX)kɔi³³ (BS)

Day, Sun *hnɔi A > *hnɔi A1(HP : *nhɔi¹)Mien : nɔi³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)nɔ³³ (YS)Muen : nɔi³³ (JX)Mun : nɔi³³ (JX) nɔi³⁵⁴ (BS)**Deer** (animal) *kjuŋ A > *kjuŋ A1Mien : tɕuŋ³³ (TH)tɕuŋ³³ (BS)kuŋ³³ (LP,JX)Muen : tɕuŋ³³ (JX)Mun : tɕuŋ⁴⁵ (JX)tɕuŋ¹³ (BS)**Deep** *ʔdo A > *do A1 (HP : *do¹ 1)Mien : do³³ (TH)du³³ (LP,JX,BS)Muen : do³³ (JX)Mun : do⁴⁵ (JX)do¹³ (BS)**Defeated** *ɕwei A > *ɕwei A1Mien : swei³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : ʂoi³³ / ʂoi³³ (JX)Mun : θɔi³⁵⁴ (BS)Chinese: sy⁵⁵ (G) si⁵⁵ (SW)su³³ (ST)**Delicious** *khu B > *khu B1(HP : *khu³)Mien : khu³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : -

Mun : kho¹³ (JX)ku⁴⁵ (BS)**Descend** *ndzja C > *dzja: C2(HP : *djia¹ 6)Mien : dzia¹¹ (TH,BS)gia¹¹ (LP,JX)

Muen : -

Mun : dzai³¹ (JX)dja:³³ (BS)**Die** *dai C > *tai C2 (HP : *tai⁶)Mien : tai¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : tai¹¹ (JX)Mun : tai³¹ (JX)tai³³ (BS)Siamese: tai³³**Dig** *ʔwet D > *wet D1(HP : *wet⁷)Mien : wet⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX)wiət⁴⁵ (BS)wit⁴⁵ (YS)Muen : wet⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : wet⁴⁵ (JX) wet⁴⁴ (BS)Chinese: wat³³ (C)Siamese: khut²¹**Dog** *klo B > *klo B1 (HP : *klu² B)Mien : tɕu³⁵⁴ (TH,BS)ku³⁵⁴ (LP,JX)klu³⁵ (YS)Muen : ko³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : klo¹³ (JX)klo³⁵ (BS)Chinese: kao³⁵ (G)kao⁵⁵ (SW)kao⁵¹ (ST)**Door** *glen A > *klen A2(HP : *k² en 2)Mien : ken³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : ken³¹ (JX)Mun : kjen³¹ (JX)kjen¹¹ (BS)**Dove** *ʔgo A > *go A1Mien : go³³ (TH)gu³³ (YS,LP,JX,BS)Muen : go³³ (JX)Mun : go⁴⁵ (JX)go¹³ (BS)Chinese: gao⁵⁵ (C)Siamese: khau²⁵**Dream** *ʔbei C > *bei C1(HP : *bei⁵)Mien : bei¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

be⁴⁵ (YS)
 Muen : bei⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : bæi³¹ (JX)
 bæi³³ (BS)

Drink *hop D > *hop D1
 Mien : hop⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 hɔp⁴⁵ (YS)
 Muen : hop⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : hɔp⁴⁵ (JX)
 hɔp⁴⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: hɔt³³ (C) hak²¹ (ST)

Drug *ʔdiə A > *diə A1
 Mien : diə³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : di³³ (JX)
 Mun : -

Dry (v.) *phwai A > *phwai A1
 Mien : phui³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : phuəi³³ (JX)
 Mun : fai³³ (JX)
 fai³⁵⁴ (BS)

Duck *ʔap D > *ʔap D1
 (HP : *ʔaap⁷)
 Mien : ʔap⁴⁵ (TH,YS,LP,BS)
 ʔap (JX)
 Muen : ʔap⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : ʔap⁴⁵ (JX)
 ʔap⁴⁴ (BS)
 Chinese : ʔap³³ / ɲap³³ (C)

Dung, Excrement
 *ʔ-əi B > *-ai B1 (HP : *gai³)
 Mien : gai³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : dai³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : dai¹³ (JX)
 ɖai³⁵ (BS)

Note : The initial cannot be reconstructed because there is only one example of this type of sound correspondence.

Dye *ɲom C > *ɲom C2
 Mien : ɲom¹¹ (TH)
 ɲum¹¹ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ɲum¹¹ (JX)

Mun : ɲom³¹ (JX)
 ɲum³³ (BS)
 Chinese: jam³⁵ (G)
 jəm⁵⁵ (SW)
 jjam⁵¹ (ST)
 Siamese: jɔm⁴⁵

Ear *-nom A > *-nom A2
 (HP : *-nom²)
 Mien : mnɔm³¹ (TH,BS)
 mənɔm³¹ (LP,JX)
 Muen : -
 Mun : mənɔm³¹ (JX)
 mənɔm³¹ (BS)

Earth *hniə A > *hniə A1
 (HP : *nia² -)
 Mien : niə³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 ni (YS)
 Muen : ni³³ (JX)
 Mun : ni³³ (JX)
 ni³⁵⁴ (BS)

Note : Reconstruction of *hn- is based on the Mun tone.
 Chinese: lai²¹ (G)
 nei²¹ / nai²¹ (SW)
 ni⁵⁵ (ST)

Eat *ɲjən C > *ɲjan C2
 (HP : *ɲen¹ 6)
 Mien : ɲan¹¹ (TH,BS)
 ɲjən¹¹ (LP,JX)
 Muen : ɲjən¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : ɲen³¹ (JX)
 ɲin³³ (BS)
 Siamese: kin³³

Egg *kləu C > *klau C1
 (HP : *kyau⁵)
 Mien : tɕau¹³ (TH,BS)
 kau¹³ (LP,JX)
 klɔ⁴⁵ (YS)
 Muen : kjau⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : kjau³¹ (JX)
 kjau³³ (BS)

Eight *-jət D > *-jat D2 (HP : *yet⁸)Mien : hiət²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : ?iət²¹ (JX)Mun : jat²¹ (JX)
jat²² (BS)**Enter** *bjək D > *pjaʔ D2Mien : piəʔ²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : piəʔ²¹ (JX)Mun : pja:³¹ (JX)pja:³³ (BS)Chinese: piəʔ²² 'in' (ST)**Evening** (late) *ruŋ A ?giəm C > *yŋ A2 giəm C1Mien : luŋ³¹ dziəm¹³ (TH,BS)luŋ³¹ giəm¹³ (LP,JX)Muen : guŋ³¹ dziəm⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : guŋ³³ giəm³¹ (JX)guŋ¹¹ dziəm³³ (BS)**Exit** *tɕhwət D > *tɕhwat D1(HP : *tɕhwot⁷)Mien : tshuət⁴⁵ (TH)tshwat⁴⁵ (LP,JX,BS)Muen : ɕuət⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : ɕat⁴⁵ (JX)ɕet⁴⁴ (BS)Chinese: tshot⁵⁵ (G)tshut⁵⁵ (SW)tshuk²² (ST)**Eye** *muəi C > *muəi C2Mien : muəi¹¹ tsiŋ³³ / mtsiŋ³³ (TH)mtsiŋ³³ (BS)mətɕiŋ³³ (LP,JX)Muen : muəi¹¹ (JX)Mun : muəi³¹ (JX)ŋuəi³³ (BS)Chinese: ŋan³⁵ tseŋ⁵⁵ (C)ŋaŋ³⁵ tseŋ³³ (ST)**Face** *hmian A > *hmian A1(HP : *mhyen¹ 1)Mien : mian³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : mian³³ (JX)Mun : min³³ (JX) min³⁵⁴ (BS)Chinese: min²² (C) miŋ²² (ST)mjian⁵¹ (M)**Fall** *dui A > *tui A2 (HP : *tui²)Mien : tui³¹ bjuŋ¹¹ 'It's raining.'
(TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : tui³¹ (JX)Mun : tui¹¹ (BS)Chinese: tui²² (G)tui²² (SW,ST)**Far** *ko A > *ko A1Mien : ko³³ (TH,BS)ku³³ (LP,JX,YS)Muen : ko³³ (JX)Mun : ko⁴⁵ (JX)ko¹³ (BS)**Fat** *glun C > *klun C2Mien : tɕun¹¹ (TH,BS)kun¹¹ (LP,JX) klün¹¹ (YS)Muen : kun¹¹ (JX)Mun : kun³¹ (JX) kun³³ (BS)**Fat, Lard** *hmei A > *hmei A1

(HP : *mhei -)

Mien : me³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)me³³ (YS)Muen : mei³³ (JX)Mun : məi³³ (JX) məi³⁵⁴ (BS)**Fear, Frightened** *-ndzja B >

*-dzja: B2

Mien : kam³¹ dziə²³¹
(TH,LP,JX,BS) ~ka³³ dziə²³¹

(TH,LP,JX,BS)

ka³³ zi¹³ (YS)Muen : dziə¹³ (JX)Mun : kam³³ dzja:¹¹ (JX)kəm³³ dja:³¹ (BS)**Fertilizer** *pwən C > *pwan C1(HP : *pw² on 5)Mien : pwan¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : puən⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : fan³³ (BS)

Finger, Toe *ʔdok D > *-doʔ D1

(HP : *-doʔ⁷)
Mien : -doʔ⁴⁵ (TH,BS)
 -duʔ⁴⁵ (LP,JX,YS)
Muen : -doʔ⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : -doʔ⁴⁵ (JX)
 -dɔ¹³ (BS)

Fire *dou B > *tou B2

Mien : tou²³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 tou¹³ (YS)
Muen : tou¹³ (JX)
Mun : tou¹¹ (JX)
 tou³¹ (BS)

Firewood *dzaŋ A > *tʂaŋ A2

(HP : *ts¹aŋ 2)
Mien : tʂaŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : saŋ³¹ (JX)
Mun : ʂaŋ³¹ (JX) ʂaŋ¹¹ (BS)

Fish *mbləu B > *bləu B2

(HP : *byau⁴)
Mien : bjau²³¹ (TH,BS)
 bau²³¹ (LP,JX)
 blɔ¹³ (YS)
Muen : bjau¹³ (JX)
Mun : bjau¹¹ (JX)
 bjau³¹ (BS)

Five *pla A > *plar A1

(HP : *py¹aa 1)
Mien : pjar³³ (TH,BS)
 pa³³ (LP,JX)
 plar³³ (YS)
Muen : pa³³ (JX)
Mun : pjar⁴⁵ (JX)
 pjar¹³ (BS)

Flesh, Meat *ʔwa B > *ʔwa: B1

(HP : *ʔɔ³)
Mien : ʔɔ³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 ʔɔ³⁵ (YS)

Muen : ʔa:ʔ³⁵⁴ (JX)
Mun : ʔa:ʔ¹³ (JX) ʔa:ʔ³⁵ (BS)

Float *mbiəu A > *biəu A2

(HP : *bjou²)
Mien : biəu³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : biəu³¹ (JX)
Mun : biəu³¹ (JX)
 biəu¹¹ (BS)

Flower *pjwəŋ A > *pjwəŋ A2

(HP : *py²aŋ 2)
Mien : pjəŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 pjā³¹ (YS)
Muen : puəŋ³¹ (JX)
Mun : faŋ³¹ (JX)
 faŋ¹¹ (BS)

Fly (V.) *dhəi C > *dhai C1

(HP : *dhai⁵)
Mien : dai¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 dɛ⁴⁵ (YS)
Muen : dai¹³ (JX)
Mun : dai¹¹ (JX)
 dai³⁵⁴ (BS)

Fly (housefly) *mwoŋ B > *mwoŋ B2

Mien : muŋ²³¹ (TH)
 muŋ²³¹ (LP,JX,BS)
 mü¹³ (YS)
Muen : moŋ¹³ (JX)
Mun : -

Forehead *bləŋ A > *pləŋ A2

(HP : *pl¹ɔŋ¹ 2)
Mien : pjəŋ³¹ (TH,BS)
 pɔŋ³¹ (LP,JX)
Muen : -
Mun : pləŋ¹¹ (BS)

Forest *glem A > *klem A2

(HP : *k²em¹ 2)
Mien : kem³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS).
 klēm³¹ (YS)
Muen : kem³¹ (JX)
Mun : kem³¹ (JX)
 tɕem¹¹ (BS)

Forget *-khwoʔ D > *-khwoʔ D1(HP : *-khuʔ⁷)Mien : la²¹ khu⁴⁵

(TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : na¹¹ khə⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : niəu³³ khə³⁵⁴ (BS)**Four** *plei A > *plei A1(HP : *py¹ei 1)Mien : pje³³ (TH) pəi³³ (LP,JX)pjei³³ (BS) ple³³ (YS)Muen : pəi³³ / pjei³³ (JX)Mun : pjei⁴⁵ (JX) pjei¹³ (BS)**Frog** *kʲeŋ B > *kʲeŋ B1(HP : *k¹ɛŋ 3)Mien : keŋ³⁵⁴ (TH,JX,BS)kʲeŋ³⁵⁴ (LP)kɛ³⁵ (YS)Muen : tɕeŋ³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : tɕeŋ¹³ / tɕiəŋ¹³ (JX)tɕeŋ³⁵ (BS)**Frost** *ɕəŋ A > *ɕəŋ A1Mien : səŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : ɕəŋ³³ (JX)Mun : θəŋ³³ (JX)Chinese: səŋ³³ (C) siŋ³³ (ST)**Fruit** *piəu B > *piəu B1(HP : *py¹ou 3)Mien : piəu³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)piəu³⁵ (YS)Muen : piəu³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : piəu¹³ (JX)piəu³⁵ (BS)**Full** *pwoŋ B > *pwoŋ B1(HP : *pw¹aŋ 3)Mien : pwaŋ³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)pɔ³⁵ (YS)Muen : puəŋ³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : pəŋ¹³ (JX)pəŋ³⁵ (BS)**Garment** (upper) *ʔruɪ A > *ɣui A1(HP : *ruɪ¹)Mien : lui³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : gui³³ (JX)Mun : gui⁴⁵ (JX)gui¹³ (BS)**Get stuck** (in the throat)

*ga B > *ka: B2

Mien : ka:²³¹ / ka:¹³ (TH)Muen : ka:¹³ (JX)Mun : ka:¹¹ (JX)ka:³¹ (BS)Siamese: kha:³³**Get up** *gwiə B > *kwɪə B2Mien : kiə¹³ (TH)kwɪə²³¹ (LP,JX,BS)Muen : kiə¹³ (JX)Mun : ɲəŋ⁴⁵ kuəi¹¹ (JX)ɲəŋ¹³ kuəi³¹ (BS)**Ghost, Spirit** *mɲwəŋ B >

*mɲwəŋ B1

(HP : *myen³ PIM, *maan⁶ PKM)Mien : miəŋ³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : muəŋ³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : mwəŋ¹³ (JX)ɲwəŋ³⁵ (BS)**Ginger** *ɕəŋ A > *ɕəŋ A1Mien : suŋ³³ / suŋ³³ (TH)suŋ³³ (LP,JX,BS)Muen : ɕəŋ³³ (JX)Mun : θuŋ³³ (JX)θuŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)**Girl** *sɲək D > *sɲaʔ D1Mien : siə⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : ɕiə⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : ɕa:³³ (JX)ɕa:³⁵⁴ (BS)

Give *pʷun A > *pʷun A1

- (HP : *pʷun¹)
 Mien : pʷn³³ (TH,YS,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : pʷn³³ (JX)
 Mun : fun⁴⁵ (JX) fun¹³ (BS)
 Chinese: fan⁵⁵ (G) fun³³ (SW)
 puŋ³³ (ST)
 Siamese: pan³³ ‘to distribute by sharing’

Go *mniŋ A > *mniŋ A2

- (HP : *miŋ²)
 Mien : miŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : miŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : niŋ³¹ (JX) niŋ¹¹ (BS)

Goat, Sheep *juŋ A > *juŋ A2

- (HP : *yuaŋ²)
 Mien : juŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX)
 juŋ³¹ (BS)
 Muen : juŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : juŋ³¹ (JX)
 juŋ¹¹ (BS)
 Chinese: jøŋ²¹ (C)
 jiaŋ²¹ (ST)

Gold *tɕjəm A > *tɕjəm A1

- (HP : *tɕem¹) •
 Mien : tɕiəm³³ / kiəm³³
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tɕiəm³³ (JX)
 Mun : sam⁴⁵ (JX)
 ɕam¹³ (BS)
 Chinese: kam⁵⁵ (G)
 kəm³³ (SW)
 kim³³ (ST)
 Siamese: kham³³

Good *ŋrɔŋ C > ɣɔŋ C1

- Mien : loŋ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : guəŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : ɣoŋ³¹ (JX)
 ɣoŋ³³ (BS)

Goose *ŋja A > *ŋja: A2

- (HP : *-ia¹⁻)
 Mien : ŋiə³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ŋa:31 (JX)
 Mun : ŋa:31 (JX)
 ŋa:11 (BS)
 Chinese: ŋɔ²¹ (C) ɣɔ⁵⁵ (ST)

Grandchild *fun A > *fun A1

- Mien : fun³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 fūn³³ (YS)
 Muen : sun³³ (JX)
 Mun : θun⁴⁵ (JX)
 θun¹³ (BS)
 Chinese: syn⁵⁵ (G) sun³³ (SW)
 suŋ³³ (ST)

Grass *mhjwa B > *mhjwa: B1

- (HP : *mia¹⁻)
 Mien : miə³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 mi³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : muə³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : mwa:13 (JX)
 ŋwa:45' (BS)
 Siamese: ja:51 (<*hŋ)

Green *ŋmɛŋ A > *mɛŋ A1

- (HP : *mɛŋ¹)
 Mien : mɛŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : mɛŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : mɛŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 mɛŋ¹³ (BS)

Gun *tshwəŋ C > *tshwəŋ C1

- (HP : *tʃhoŋ¹ 5)
 Mien : tshoŋ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tshuəŋ¹³ (JX)
 Mun : tshoŋ¹¹ (JX)
 tsəŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: tshøŋ⁵⁵ (G)
 tshjaŋ³³ (SW)
 tshjɛ³³ (ST)

Hail *blək D > *plɔʔ D2

- (HP : *p¹ɔʔ 8)
 Mien : pɔʔ²¹ (TH,BS)
 pɔʔ²¹ (JX,LP)
 Muen : pɔʔ²¹ (JX)
 Mun : pjo^{31'} (JX)
 plɔ^{33'} (BS)
 Chinese: cək²² (C)
 phak⁵⁵ (ST)

Hair (body) *plei A > *plei A1

- (HP : *py¹ei 1)
 Mien : pje³³ (TH)
 pəi³³ / pei³³ (LP,JX)
 pjei³³ (BS)
 ple³³ (YS)
 Muen : pəi³³ / pjei³³ (JX)
 Mun : pjei⁴⁵ (JX)
 pjei¹³ (BS)

Hand *buə B > *puə B2

- (HP : *p¹ua 4)
 Mien : puə³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 pu¹³ (YS)
 Muen : pu¹³ (JX)
 Mun : pu¹¹ (JX)
 pu³¹ (BS)

Handle *peŋ C > *peŋ C1

- Mien : peŋ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : peŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : peŋ¹³ (JX)
 Chinese: peŋ³⁵ (C) pɛ⁵¹ (ST)

Hard *ŋeŋ C > *ŋeŋ C2

- (HP : *ŋeŋ⁶)
 Mien : ŋeŋ¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ŋeŋ¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : ŋeŋ³¹ (JX) ŋeŋ³³ (BS)
 Chinese: ŋaŋ²² (C) ŋɛ³⁵ (ST)
 Siamese: kheŋ²⁵

Have *mnai A > *mnai A2

- (HP : *maai²)
 Mien : mai³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : mai³¹ (JX)

Mun : nai³¹ (JX)
 nai¹¹ (BS)

He, She *ŋjən A > *ŋjan A2

- (HP : *n-n²)
 Mien : nin³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : nen³¹ (JX)
 Mun : nan³¹ (JX)

Head *plei B > *plei B1

- (HP : *py¹ei 3)
 Mien : -
 Muen : piə³⁵⁴ / pjei³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : pjei¹³ (JX)
 pjei³⁵ (BS)

Heavy *hniə B > hniə B1

- (HP : *nhia² 3)
 Mien : niə³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ni³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ni¹³ (JX)
 ni^{45'} (BS)

High, Tall *hrəŋ A > *hyəŋ A1

- (HP : *rhAŋ¹)
 Mien : ɭaŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 lã³³ (YS)
 Muen : gaŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : qjaŋ³³ (JX)
 qjaŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)

Hole *khwot D > *khwot D1

- Mien : khuət⁴⁵ (TH,YS)
 khot⁴⁵ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : khot⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : khuət⁴⁵ (JX)

Horn *klɔŋ A > *klɔŋ A1

- (HP : *kyɔŋ¹)
 Mien : tɔŋ³³ (TH,BS)
 kɔŋ³³ (LP,JX)
 klɔ³³ (YS)
 Muen : kɔŋ³³
 Mun : kjɔŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 kjɔŋ¹³ (BS)

Horse *ma B > *ma: B2 (HP: *maa⁴)

- Mien : ma:²³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 ma:¹³ (YS)
 Muen : ma:¹³ (JX)
 Mun : ma:¹¹ (JX)
 ma:³¹ (BS)
 Chinese : ma¹³ (C)
 Siamese : ma:⁴⁵

Hot (taste) *mbjat D > *bjat D2

- Mien : bja:t¹¹ (TH,BS)
 ba:t¹¹ (LP,JX)
 Muen : ba:t¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : bja:t²¹ (JX)
 bja:t²² (BS)
 Chinese: la:t²² (C) la:⁵⁵ (ST)

Hot, Warm *klom A > *klom A1

- (HP : *kyom 1)
 Mien : tɔ:m³³ (TH,BS)
 kɔ:m³³ (LP,JX)
 klɔ:m³³ (YS)
 Muen : kɔ:m³³ (JX)
 Mun : kjɔ:m⁴⁵ (JX)
 tɔ:m¹³ / kjɔ:m¹³ (BS)

House *pləu B > *plau B1

- (HP : *py¹au 3)
 Mien : pja:u³⁵⁴ (TH,BS)
 pa:u³⁵⁴ (LP,JX)
 plə:³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : pja:u³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : pja:u¹³ (JX) pja:u³⁵ (BS)

Human being, Person *mjuən A >

- *mjuən A2 (HP : *m-n²)
 Mien : miən³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 mīən³¹ (YS)
 Muen : muən³¹ (JX)
 Mun : mun³¹ (JX) mən¹¹ (BS)

Hundred *pek D > *peʔ D1

- (HP : *p¹εʔ 7)
 Mien : pe:⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : pe:⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : -
 Chinese : pak³³ (C)
 pe:²² (ST)

I *ʔja A > *ja: A1 (HP : *y- -)

- Mien : jiə³³ (TH,YS,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : jiə³³ (JX)
 Mun : ja:⁴⁵ (JX)
 ja:¹³ (BS)

Insect *kleŋ A > *kleŋ A1

- (HP : *k²εŋ 1)
 Mien : keŋ³³ (TH,JX,BS)
 kjeŋ³³ (LP)
 klɛ:³³ (YS)
 Muen : keŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : keŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 keŋ¹³ (BS)

Insert *tʃhip D > *tʃhip D1

- Mien : tʃhip⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ʃip⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : thi:⁴⁵ (JX)
 tip⁴⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: sip³³ (C)
 Siamese: siəp²¹

Intestines *glaŋ A > *klaŋ A2

- (HP : *klaŋ²)
 Mien : tɕaŋ³¹ (TH,BS)
 kaŋ³¹ / kaŋ³¹ (LP,JX)
 klā:³¹ (YS)
 Muen : kaŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : klaŋ³¹ (JX)
 klaŋ¹¹ (BS)

Intoxicated *ʔgwin A > *gwin A1

- (HP : *gwin²)
 Mien : gwɪn³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : bin³³ (JX)
 Mun : bin⁴⁵ (JX)
 bin¹³ (BS)
 Siamese: wiən³³ huə²⁵ 'dizzy'

Iron *hrjək D > *hyjaʔ D1

- (HP : *rhiaʔ⁷)
 Mien : liə:⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 ga:³³ (YS)
 Muen : giə:⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : gja:33' (JX)
gja:354 (BS)

Itchy *sɿət D > *sɿat D1
(HP : *syet⁷)
Mien : sɿat⁴⁵ (TH)
sɿat⁴⁵ / ɕat⁴⁵ (LP,JX,BS)
sɿt⁴⁵ (YS)
Muen : ɕat⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : ɕat⁴⁵ (JX) ɕet⁴⁴ (BS)

Jump *thiu D > *thiu C1
(HP : *thiu⁵)
Mien : thiu¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
thi⁴⁵ (YS)
Muen : thiu¹³ (JX)
Mun : thiu¹¹ (JX)
tiu³⁵⁴ (BS)
Chinese: thiu³³ (C)
thjəo²² (ST)

Keep *piŋ C > *piŋ C1
Mien : piŋ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : -
Mun : piŋ³¹ (JX)
piŋ³³ (BS)
Chinese: pɛŋ⁵⁵ (G)
pjaŋ³³ (SW)

Keep food (for sb.) *riəu A >
*ɣiəu A2
Mien : liəu³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : giəu³¹ (JX)
Mun : giəu³¹ (JX)
giəu¹¹ (BS)

Kick *dhi D > *dhi? D1
(HP : *dhi⁷)
Mien : di⁷⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
de⁷⁴⁵ (YS)
Muen : thi⁷⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : ti³⁵⁴ (BS)
Chinese : thek³³ (G)
hiək³³ (SW)
thak²² (ST)
Siamese: te⁷²¹

Kill *təi C > *tai C1 (HP : *tai¹ C)
Mien : tai³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
tə⁴⁵ (YS)
Muen : tai⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : tai³¹ (JX) tai³³ (BS)
Chinese: thai⁵⁵ (ST)

King *gʊŋ A > *ɣʊŋ A > *fʊŋ A >
*huŋ A2
Mien : huŋ³¹ (TH)
huŋ³¹ (LP,JX,BS)
Muen : huŋ³¹ (JX)
Mun : huŋ³¹ (JX)
huŋ¹¹ (BS)
Chinese: kwan⁵⁵ (C)
kuŋ³³ (ST)

Kneel *gʊəi C > *kʊəi C2
Mien : kʊəi¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : kʊəi¹¹ (JX)
Mun : kʊəi³¹ (JX)
kʊəi³³ (BS)
Chinese: kwai²¹ (G)
kui²¹ (SW)
kui³⁵ (ST)

Know *pei A > *pei A1 (HP : *p¹ei¹)
Mien : -
Muen : pei³³ / pəi³³ (JX)
Mun : pei⁴⁵ (JX)
pəi¹³ (BS)

Lamp *twəŋ A > *twaŋ A1
(HP : *taŋ¹)
Mien : taŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : taŋ³³ (JX)
Mun : təŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
təŋ¹³ (BS)
Chinese: taŋ⁵⁵ (C)
təŋ³⁵ (ST)

Land leech *pɿʔwom A >
*pɿwom A1
Mien : pjom³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : puəm (JX)

Mun : tiəm⁴⁵ (JX)
 tiəm¹³ (BS)

Laugh *klət D > *klat D1
 (HP : kyat⁷)
Mien : t̚at⁴⁵ / k̚jat⁴⁵ (TH,BS)
 kat⁴⁵ (LP,JX)
 klet⁴⁵ (YS)
Muen : k̚jat⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : k̚jat⁴⁵ (JX), k̚jat⁴⁴ (BS)

Lazy *lwei C > *lwei C2
 (HP : *lwei⁶)
Mien : lwei¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : loi¹¹ (JX)
Mun : l̚ai³¹ (JX)
 l̚ai³³ (BS)
 Chinese: lui²² (C,ST)

Leaf *nəm A > *nəm A2
 (HP : *nəm²)
Mien : nəm³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : nəm³¹ (JX)
Mun : nəm¹¹ (BS)

Leak *fui C > *fui C1
Mien : fui¹³ (TH)
Muen : ɬui¹³ (JX)
Mun : θui³⁵⁴ (BS)

Left side *t̚sai C > *t̚sai C1
 (HP : *ts¹aai⁵)
Mien : tsai¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : -
Mun : θai³³ (BS)
 Siamese: sai⁴⁵

Leg *t̚səu C > *t̚sau C1
Mien : tsau¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 θɔ⁵ (YS)
Muen : ɬau⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : θau³¹ (JX)
 θau³³ (BS)
 Chinese: sau³⁵ (G) siu⁵⁵ (SW)
 tshiu⁵¹ (ST) ‘hand’

Let go, Set free *puŋ C > *puŋ C1

Mien : puŋ¹³ (YS,LP,JX,BS)
 puŋ¹³ (TH)
Muen : puŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : puŋ³¹ (JX)
 puŋ³³ (BS)
 Chinese: fōŋ³³ (C)
 paŋ²² (ST)

Lick *mbiə C > *biə C2 / *glem B > *klem B2 (HP : *bia^{6b})
Mien : biə¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : biə¹¹ (JX)
Mun : klem¹¹ (JX)
 klem³¹ (BS)

Lid *ʔgai C > *gai C1 (HP : *gaa⁵)
Mien : gai¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : gai⁴⁵ (JX)
Mun : gai³¹ (JX)
 gai³³ (BS)
 Chinese: k̚ai³³ (C)
 kai²² (ST)

Life *mɛŋ C > *mɛŋ C2
 (HP : *mɛŋ⁶)
Mien : mɛŋ¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : mɛŋ¹¹ (JX)
Mun : mɛŋ³¹ (JX)
 mɛŋ³³ (BS)
 Ch' ese: mɛŋ²¹ (G)
 m̚iəŋ²¹ (SW)
 n̚iə²² (ST)

Lift (one's head) *ŋəŋ B > *ŋəŋ B2
Mien : ŋəŋ²³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : ŋəŋ¹³ (JX)
Mun : ŋəŋ¹¹ (JX) ŋəŋ³¹ (BS)
 Chinese: jøŋ³⁵ (G)
 ŋ̚iəŋ⁵⁵ (SW)
 ŋ̚iəŋ⁵¹ (ST)

Lightweight *heŋ A > *heŋ A1 / *çiəu A > *çiəu A1
Mien : heŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ɕiəu³³ (JX)
 Mun : ɕiəu³³ (JX)
 ɕiəu³⁵⁴ (BS)

Liquor *tiu B > *tiu B1 (HP : *tiu³)

Mien : tiu³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 ti³⁵ (YS)

Muen : tiu³⁵⁴ (JX)

Mun : tiu¹³ (JX)
 tiu³⁵ (BS)

Chinese: tsao³⁵ (G)
 tsjəo⁵⁵ (SW)
 tsiu³¹ (ST)

Listen *mhwəŋ C > *mhwəŋ C1

Mien : mwaŋ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : moŋ¹³ (JX)

Mun : moŋ¹¹ (JX)

Liver *hrən A > *hyan A1

(HP : *rhaan¹)

Mien : ɭan³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : gan³³ (JX)

Mun : gan³³ (JX)
 gjan³⁵⁴ (BS)

Long (length) *ɖau B > *ɖau B1

(HP : *ɖaau³)

Mien : ɖau³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 ɖau³⁵ (YS)

Muen : ɖau³⁵⁴ (JX)

Mun : ɖau¹³ (JX)
 ɖau³⁵ (BS)

Long (time) *ləu A > *lau A2

(HP : *lau²)

Mien : lau³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : lau³¹ (JX)

Mun : lau³¹ (JX)
 lau¹¹ (BS)

Look at *mwəŋ C > *mwəŋ C2

(HP : *maəŋ⁶)

Mien : maŋ¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : -

Mun : mwəŋ³¹ (JX)
 ŋwəŋ³³ (BS)

Chinese: mən²¹ (C)

 mən²² (ST)

Siamese : mən³³

Look for *lə B > *ləB2

(HP : *lə⁴)

Mien : ɭ²³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ɭ¹³ (JX)

Mun : ɭ¹¹ (JX)
 ɭ³¹ (BS)

Loud *bhui A > *bhui A1

(HP : *bhui¹)

Mien : bui³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : bui³³ (JX)

Mun : bui³³ (JX)
 bui³⁵⁴ (BS)

Louse *dzhei B > *dzhei B1

Mien : dzɛi³⁵⁴ / dzɛi³⁵⁴
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ʒɛi³⁵⁴ (JX)

Mun : θɛi¹³ (JX)
 θɛi^{45'} (BS)

Chinese: tsei³³ (C)

Lungs *phlom A > *phlom A1

(HP : *-hl-m¹)

Mien : phjom³³ (TH,BS)

 phom³³ (LP, JX)

Muen : phum³³ (JX)

Mun : phlom³³ (JX)
 plum³⁵⁴ (BS)

Mat *dzik D > *tsi[?] D2 (HP : *-i[?])

Mien : tsi[?]²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : tsi[?]²¹ (JX)

Mun : tsi^{31'} (JX)
 ɕi^{33'} (BS)

Chinese: tsek³³ (G)

 tsjak²² (SW)

 tshia[?]⁵⁵ (ST)

Melt *juk D > *ju? D2 (HP : *yu?⁸)

Mien : ju?²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ju?²¹ (JX)

Mun : ju^{31'} (JX) ju^{33'} (BS)

Mix *kwəp D > *kwap D1

Mien : kap⁴⁵ (TH)

Muen : kəp⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : kap⁴⁴ (BS)

Chinese: kap³³ (C)

Monkey *ʔbiŋ A > *biŋ A1

(HP : *biŋ¹)

Mien : biŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

bi³³ (YS)

Muen : -

Mun : biŋ⁴⁵ (JX) biŋ¹³ (BS)

Siamese : liŋ³³

Moon *hla C > *hla: C1

(HP : *lhaa⁵)

Mien : ɭa:13 (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : la:13 (JX)

Mun : la:11 (JX)

la:354 (BS)

Mortar *təi C > *təi C1

Mien : təi¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

tə⁴⁵ (YS)

Muen : təi⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : təi³¹ (JX)

təi³³ (BS)

Mountain *tsəŋ A > *tsəŋ A1

(HP : *ts²əŋ¹ 1)

Mien : tsəŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : tsəŋ³³ (JX)

Mun : tsəŋ⁴⁵ (JX)

tsəŋ¹³ (BS)

Chinese: san⁵⁵ (C)

sūa³³ (ST)

Moustache *sjhwam A >

*sjwam A1

Mien : sja:m³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ɕuəm³³ (JX)

Mun : ɕom³⁵⁴ (BS)

Nail (finger) *ʔgwəi C > *gwai C1

Mien : gwai²³¹ (TH)

gwai¹³ (LP,JX,BS)

Muen : gwai⁴⁵ / gai⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : wai³¹ (JX)

wai³³ (BS)

Name *ʔbuə C > *buə C1

(HP : *bua⁵)

Mien : buə¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : bu⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : bu³¹ (JX)

bu³³ (BS)

Narrow *gep D > *yep D > *fep D

*hep D2 (HP : *gep⁸)

Mien : hep²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : hep¹¹ (JX)

Mun : hep²¹ (JX)

hep²² (BS)

Chinese: kip²² (C)

Siamese : khep⁵¹

Navel *n?dut D > *ndut D1

(HP : *dut⁷)

Mien : kasiə³¹ nut⁴⁵

(TH,LP,JX,BS)

dət⁴⁵ (YS)

Mun : niəu¹¹ du⁴⁵ (JX)

ɲau³¹ du⁴⁵ (JX)

ɲau^{45'} du⁴⁴ (BS)

Near *fət D > *fat D1 (HP : *fat⁷)

Mien : fat⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ɕat⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : ʔat⁴⁴ (BS)

Neck *klaŋ A > *klaŋ A1

(HP : *klaŋ¹)

Mien : tɕaŋ³³ (TH,BS)

kaŋ³³ (LP, JX)

klā:33 (YS)

Muen : kaŋ³³ (JX)

Mun : klaŋ⁴⁵ (JX)

klaŋ¹³ (BS)

Chinese: keŋ³⁵ (G)

kjaŋ⁵⁵ (SW)

kɛ̃²² (ST)

Siamese : khaŋ³³ 'chin'

Needle *ɕim A > *ɕim A1

(HP : *sim¹)

Mien : sim³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

sīm³³ (YS)

Muen : ɕim³³ (JX)

Mun : ʰim³³ (JX)

ʰim³⁵⁴ (BS)

Chinese: tsam⁵⁵ (G)

tsim⁵⁵ (SW)

tsam³³ (ST)

Siamese : khem²⁵

New *sjaŋ A > *sjaŋ A1

(HP : *ʃhAŋ-)

Mien : sjaŋ (TH)

siəŋ (LP,JX,BS,YS)

Muen : ʃiəŋ³³ / ɕaŋ³³ (JX)

Mun : ɕaŋ³³ (JX)

ʃaŋ³⁵⁴ / ɕaŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)

Chinese: san⁵⁵ (G)

sən³³ (SW)

siŋ³³ (ST)

sin⁵⁵ (M)

News, Letter *fjen C > *fjen C1

(HP : *syɛn 5A)

Mien : fiən¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ʃən¹³ (JX)

Mun : ʰən¹¹ (JX)

ʰin³⁵⁴ (BS)

Nine *nduə A > *duə A2

(HP : *dua-)

Mien : duə³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

du³¹ (YS)

Muen : du³¹ (JX)

Mun : du³¹ (JX) du¹¹ (BS)

Old *ko C > *ko C1 (HP : *ko¹ 5)

Mien : ko¹³ (TH)

ku¹³ (JX,LP,BS)

ku⁴⁵ (YS)

Muen : ko⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : ko³¹ (JX)

ko³³ (BS)

Chinese: ku³⁵ (C)

kou⁵¹ (ST)

Siamese: kau²¹ 'old (thing)'

Open, Spread *khəi A > *khəi A1

(HP : *khəi¹)

Mien : khəi³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : khəi³³ (JX)

Mun : khəi³³ (JX)

kəi³⁵⁴ (BS)

Chinese: həi⁵⁵ (G)

həi³³ (SW)

khai³³ (ST)

Siamese: khai²⁵ 'open (v.)'

Otter *tshat D > *tshat D1

Mien : tshat⁴⁵ (TH,YS)

tshat⁴⁵ (LP,JX,BS)

Muen : tshat⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : tshat⁴⁵ (JX)

tsat⁴⁴ (BS)

Paddy field *riŋ A > *ɣiŋ A2

(HP : *riŋ²)

Mien : liŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

li³¹ (YS)

Muen : giŋ³¹ (JX)

Mun : giŋ³¹ (JX)

giŋ¹¹ (BS)

Pain *ʔmun A > *mun A1

Mien : mun³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

mūn³³ (YS)

Muen : mun³³ (JX)

Mun : mun⁴⁵ (JX) mun¹³ (BS)

Palm (hand) *tswaŋ B > *tswaŋ B1

- Mien : tsaŋ³⁵⁴ / tsaŋ³⁵⁴
 (TH,LP,JX)
 Muen : tsuəŋ³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : -
 Chinese: tsəŋ³⁵ (G)
 tsjaŋ⁵⁵ (SW)
 tʃja⁵¹ (ST)

Peel *ʔmæk D > *mɛʔ D1 /

- *phlei B > *phlei B1
 Mien : mɛ^{ʔ45} (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : phəi³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : phlei¹³ (JX)
 pləi^{45ʔ} (BS)
 Chinese: pheⁱ²¹ (C)
 phɥɛ⁵⁵ (ST) 'skin'

Penis *kləi C > *klai C1

- (HP : *kyai⁵)
 Mien : tɕai¹³ / tɕɛ¹³ (TH)
 tɕai¹³ (BS)
 kai¹³ (LP,JX)
 Muen : kje⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : kjai³¹ (JX)
 kjai³³ (BS)

Pig *duŋ B > *tuŋ B2 (HP : *tuəŋ⁴)

- Mien : tuŋ²³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 tū¹³ (Y♯)
 Muen : tuŋ¹³ (JX)
 Mun : toŋ¹¹ (JX) tuŋ³¹ (BS)

Pillar *ton A > *ton A1

- Mien : ton³³ (TH)
 Muen : ton³³ (JX)
 Mun : tən⁴⁵ (JX)
 ton¹³ (BS)
 Siamese : ton⁵¹ 'clf. for trees, pillars
 or poles'

Place across *kja C > *kja: C1

- Mien : kja:¹³ (LP,JX)
 tɕa:¹³ (BS)
 Muen : tɕa:⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : tɕa:³¹ (JX)
 tɕa:³³ (BS)
 Chinese: ka³³ (C) ke²² (ST)

Plough *rəi A > *ɣai A2

- (HP : *rai²)
 Mien : lai³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : gai³¹ (JX)
 Mun : ɣjai¹¹ (BS)
 Chinese: lai²¹ (C)
 ɬi⁵⁵ (ST)

Point (v.) *ʔnuk D > *nuʔ D1

- Mien : nu^{ʔ45} (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : nu^{ʔ45} (JX)
 Mun : nu⁴⁵ (JX)
 nu^{13ʔ} (BS)

Pot *tʂeŋ A > *tʂeŋ A1

- (HP : *tʂeŋ¹)
 Mien : tʂeŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tʂeŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : tʂeŋ³³ (JX)
 tʂeŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: tʂaŋ³³ (C)

Potato, Yam *ndəi A > *dəi A2

- (HP : *dəi²)
 Mien : dəi³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : dəi³¹ (JX)
 Mun : dəi¹¹ (BS)

Prepare *mben C > *ben C2

- Mien : ben¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : -
 Mun : -

Present (v.), **Send sb.off**

- *fuŋ C > *fuŋ C1
 Mien : fuŋ¹³ (TH)
 fuŋ¹³ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ʃuŋ¹³ (JX)
 Mun : θuŋ³¹ (JX)
 θuŋ³³ (BS)
 Chinese: soŋ³³ (C) saŋ²¹ (ST)
 soŋ⁵¹ (M)
 Siamese: soŋ²¹

Press, Squeeze *ʔnɔn B > *njan

B1 (HP : *n-n³)

Mien : nan³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : nen³⁵⁴ (JX)

Mun : nen¹³ (JX)

nen³⁵ (BS)

Chinese: nan⁵⁵ (C)

Siamese: khan⁴⁵

Pull out *peŋ A > *peŋ A 1

(HP : *p¹eŋ 1)

Mien : peŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : -

Mun : peŋ⁴⁵ (JX) peŋ¹³ (BS)

Chinese: maŋ⁵⁵ (G) maŋ³³ (SW)

maŋ⁵¹ (ST)

Pus *noŋ C > *noŋ C2 (HP : *n-ŋ⁶)

Mien : noŋ¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : noŋ¹¹ (JX)

Mun : noŋ³¹ (JX)

noŋ³³ (BS)

Chinese: noŋ²¹ (C)

Siamese: noŋ²⁵

Rain *mbluŋ C > *bluŋ C2

Mien : bjuŋ¹¹ (BS)

bjuŋ¹¹ (TH)

buŋ¹¹ (LP,JX)

blū¹¹ (YS)

Muen : buŋ¹¹ (JX)

Mun : boŋ³¹ (JX) buŋ³³ (BS)

Rat *nau B > *na:u B2 / *ʔduk D > *duʔ D1

Mien : nau²³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : duʔ⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : du⁴⁵ (JX)

du^{13ʔ} (BS)

Siamese: nu²⁵

Read *dwok D > *twoʔ D2

(HP : *toʔ⁸)

Mien : toʔ²¹ (TH,BS)

tuʔ²¹ (LP,JX)

Muen : tuəʔ²¹ (JX)

Mun : təu^{31ʔ} (JX)

ɔ^{33ʔ} (BS)

Chinese: tok²² (C)

thak⁵⁵ (ST)

tu³⁵ (M)

Red *ɕik D > *ɕiʔ D1 (HP : *siʔ⁷)

Mien : siʔ⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

se⁴⁵ (YS)

Muen : ɕiʔ⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : θi^{33ʔ} (JX)

θi³⁵⁴ (BS)

Rice (cooked) *hnaŋ C > *hna:ŋ C1

(HP

:

*nhaaŋ⁵)

Mien : ŋaŋ¹³ (TH,BS)

ŋaŋ¹³ (LP,JX)

Muen : naŋ¹³ (JX)

Mun : naŋ¹¹ (JX)

naŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)

Rice (milled) *hmei B > *hmei B1

(HP : *m-ei -)

Mien : mej³⁵⁴ / məi³⁵⁴

(TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : mej³⁵⁴ / məi³⁵⁴ (JX)

Mun : məi¹³ (JX)

məi^{45ʔ} (BS)

Chinese: mai³⁵ (G)

mai⁵⁵ (SW)

bi⁵¹ (ST)

Rice (plant) *mbləu A > *blau A2

(HP : *blau²)

Mien : bjau³¹ (TH,BS)

bau³¹ (LP,JX)

blə³¹ (YS)

Muen : bau³¹ (JX)

Mun : blau³¹ (JX)

bjau¹¹ (BS)

Chinese: miu²¹ (C)

biɛ⁵⁵ (ST)

mjao³⁵ (M)

'young rice plant'

- Rice** (unmilled) *tshuk D > *tshuʔ D1
 (HP : *tshuʔ77)
 Mien : tshuʔ45 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tshuʔ45 (JX)
 Mun : tshuʔ33' (JX)
 tsu354 (BS)
- Right hand** *mbjau C > *bjau C2
 (HP : *byaau -)
 Mien : bjau11 / bjau11
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : bjau11 (JX)
 Mun : bjau33 (BS)
 Chinese: jao21 (G)
 jiu21 (SW)
 jiu35 (ST)
- Ripe, Well-cooked** *dzwok D > *tswəʔ D2 (HP : *ts2uaʔ 8)
 Mien : tsuəʔ21 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 tsuʔ34 (YS)
 Muen : tsuəʔ21 (JX)
 Mun : su31' / ɕu31' (JX)
 su33' / ɕu33' (BS)
 Chinese: sok22 (C)
 sek55 (ST)
 sou35 (M)
 Siamese: suk21
- Road** *kləu B > *klau B1
 (HP : *kyau3)
 Mien : tɕau354 (TH,BS)
 kau354 (LP,JX)
 kləu35 (YS)
 Muen : kjau354 (JX)
 Mun : kjau13 (JX)
 kjau35 (BS)
 Chinese: tou22 (C)
 tau35 (ST)
 tau51 (M)
- Round** *glun A > *klun A2
 (HP : *klun2)
 Mien : tɕun31 (TH,BS)
 kun31 (LP,JX)
 klun31 (YS)
 Muen : kun31 (JX)
- Mun : klun31 (JX)
 klun11 (BS)
 Chinese: jyn21 (G)
 jɛŋ21 (SW)
- Salt** *ʔdzəu B > *dzau B1
 (HP : *dzau3)
 Mien : dzau354 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 zau35 (YS)
 Muen : dau354 (JX)
 Mun : dau13 (JX) ɕau35 (BS)
- Scented** *ʔdaŋ A > *daŋ A1
 (HP : *daaŋ1)
 Mien : daŋ33 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : daŋ33 (JX)
 Mun : daŋ45 (JX)
 daŋ13 (BS)
- Scissors** *ʔdzeu B > *dzeu B1
 (HP : *dj-u3)
 Mien : giu354 / dziu354
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 ge 35 (YS)
 Muen : dzeu354 (JX)
 Mun : dzeu13 (JX)
 dzeu35 (BS)
- Scratch** *ɲai B *ɲai B1
 (HP : *ɲaai3)
 Mien : ɲai354 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : -
 Mun : ɲai13 (JX)
 ɲai35 (BS)
- Sea** *khəi B > *khəi B1
 (HP : *khəi3)
 Mien : khəi354 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : khəi354 (JX)
 Mun : khəi13' (BS)
 kəi45' (BS)
 Chinese: həi35 (G)
 həi55 (SW)
 hai51 (ST)
 hai214 (M)

Sectional Division *hrem C > *hyem C1Mien : ɺim¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : gem¹³ (JX)Mun : gjem³⁵⁴ (BS)**See** *bwət D > *pwat D2(HP : *pw²at 8)Mien : pwat²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : puət²¹ (JX)Mun : fat²¹ (JX)fat²² (BS)**Sell** *mai C > *mai C2(HP : *maai⁶)Mien : maii¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)ma:i¹¹ (YS)Muen : maii¹¹ (JX)Mun : maii³¹ (JX)mai:i³³ (BS)Chinese: mai²² (C)bɔi²² (ST)mai⁵¹ (M)**Separate** *rei A > *yei A2Mien : lei³¹ / lɔi³¹
(TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : gɔi³¹ (JX)Mun : gɔi¹¹ (BS)Chinese: lei²¹ (C)li⁵⁵ (ST)**Sesame** *ɕək D > *ɕaʔ D1Mien : saʔ⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : ɕaʔ⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : θa:³³ (JX)θa:³⁵⁴ (BS)**Seven** *(?)ni C > *ni C1/C2

Mien : -

Muen : ni¹¹ (JX)Mun : ni³¹ (JX) ni³³ (BS)**Sew** *rwon A > *ɣwon A2Mien : lun³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : guən³¹ (JX)Mun : guən³¹ (JX)gɔn¹¹ (BS)Chinese: lon²¹ (G) lun²¹ (SW)**Shade** *ʔglom C > *glom C1

Mien : -

Muen : gom⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : gləm³¹ (JX)gləm³³ (BS)**Shadow** *klɔi A > *klɔi A1(HP : *klɔi¹)

Mien : -

Muen : kɔi³³ (JX)Mun : klɔi⁴⁵ (JX)klɔi¹³ (BS)**Shake** *ŋau A > *ŋau A2

Mien : -

Muen : ŋau³¹ (JX)Mun : ŋau³¹ (JX)ŋau¹¹ (BS)**Sharp** *rɔi C > *ɣai C2(HP : *rai⁶)Mien : lai¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : gai¹¹ (JX)Mun : gjai³¹ (JX)gjai³³ (BS)Chinese: lei²¹ (C)lai²² (ST)**Shoot** *pwən B > *pwan B1(HP : *pwon³)Mien : pwan³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)pū³⁵ (YS)Muen : puən³⁵⁴ (JX)Mun : fan¹³ (JX)fan³⁵ (BS)**Shop** *phou C > *phou C1Mien : phou¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : -

Mun : phou¹¹ (JX)pou³⁵⁴ (BS)Chinese: phou³³ (C) phou²¹ (ST)phu⁵¹ (M)

Short (height) *ha C > *ha: C1

Mien : -

Muen : ha:¹³ (JX)Mun : ha:¹¹ (JX)ha:³⁵⁴ (BS)**Short** (length) *hn-ŋ B > *hn-ŋ B1(HP : *n-ŋ³)Mien : ŋaŋ³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)Muen : naŋ¹³ (JX)Mun : neŋ¹³ (JX)neŋ^{45'} (BS)**Shrimp** *khja A > *khja: A1Mien : t̥cha:³³ (TH,BS)khja:³³ (LP,JX)Muen : t̥cha:³³ (JX)Mun : t̥cha:³³ (JX)t̥ca:³⁵⁴ (BS)Chinese: ha⁵⁵ (C) he⁵⁵ (ST)**Silk** *fei A > *fei A1(HP : *fei¹)Mien : fei³³ / fəi³³

(TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ʃei³³ / ʃəi³³ (JX)Mun : θəi⁴⁵ (JX) θəi¹³ (BS)Chinese: si⁵⁵ (C) si³³ (ST)**Silver** *ɲan A > *ɲan: A2(HP : *ɲaan²)Mien : ɲan³¹ (TH,LP,JX)ɲan³¹ (BS)ɲən³¹ (YS)Muen : ɲuən³¹ (JX)Mun : ɲan³¹ (JX)ɲan¹¹ (BS)Chinese: ɲan²¹ (C)ɲəŋ⁵⁵ (ST)Siamese: ɲɲn³³**Sit** *d̥zwei B > *t̥zwei B2Mien : tswei²³¹ / tswəi²³¹

(TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : ʃwei¹³ / ʃoi¹³ (JX)Mun : θəi³¹ (BS)Chinese: tshə³³ (G)tshuə²¹ (SW)tsə³⁵ (ST)**Six** *kluk D > *klu? D1Mien : t̥ɕu⁴⁵ (TH,BS)ku⁴⁵ (LP,JX)klu⁴⁵ (YS)Muen : kuə⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : kjo⁴⁵ (JX)kjo^{13'} / t̥ɕə^{13'} (BS)**Skin** *ʔdop D > *dop D1(HP : *dop¹ 7)Mien : dop⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)dəp⁴⁵ (YS)Muen : dop⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : dop⁴⁵ (JX) dup⁴⁴ (BS)**Sky** *ruŋ A > *yruŋ A2(HP : *ruŋ²)Mien : luŋ³¹ (LP,JX,BS)luŋ³¹ (TH) lū³¹ (YS)Muen : guŋ³¹ (JX)Mun : guŋ³¹ (JX)guŋ¹¹ (BS)**Sleep** *pwei C > *pwei C1(HP : *pw²ei 5A)Mien : pwei¹³ / pwəi¹³

(TH,LP,JX,BS)

pwei⁴⁵ (YS)Muen : pwei⁴⁵ (JX)Mun : fəi³¹ (JX) fəi³³ (BS)**Sleeping** *ŋgjom A *gjom A2(HP : *gyom²)Mien : dzom³¹ / mdzom³¹ (TH,BS)gjom³¹ (LP,JX)Muen : gjom³¹ (JX)Mun : gjom³¹ (JX) gjom¹¹ (BS)**Slippery** *mblaŋ C *blaŋ C2(HP : *blaŋ⁶)Mien : bjaŋ¹¹ (TH,BS)baŋ¹¹ (LP,JX)

Muen : bəŋ¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : blaŋ³¹ (JX)
 blaŋ³³ (BS)

Slow *mbla B > *bla: B2

Mien : -
 Muen : -
 Mun : bla:¹¹ (JX)
 bla:³¹ (BS)

Smell *hnom B > *hnom B1

Mien : ɲom³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 nəm³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : -
 Mun : -
 Siamese: dom³³

Smoke (n.) *ɕiəu C > *ɕiəu C1

Mien : siəu¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 siəu⁴⁵ (YS)
 Muen : ɕiəu¹³ (JX)
 Mun : ɕiəu¹¹ (JX)
 ɕiəu³⁵⁴ (BS)

Snail (water) *kuəi A > *kuəi A1

Mien : kuəi³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : kuəi³³ (JX)
 Mun : kuəi⁴⁵ (JX)
 kuəi¹³ (BS)
 Siamese: hɔi²⁵

Snake *ʔnaŋ A > *naŋ A1

(HP : *naŋ¹)
 Mien : naŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 nã:³³ (YS)
 Muen : naŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : naŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 naŋ¹³ (BS)

Snot *mblut D > *blut D2

(HP : *blut⁸)
 Mien : bjut²¹ (TH,BS)
 but²¹ (LP,JX)
 blət³⁴ (YS)
 Muen : but²¹ (JX)
 Mun : blut²¹ (JX) blut²² (BS)

Socks *mət D > *mat D2

(HP : *mat⁷)
 Mien : mat²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : mat²¹ (JX)
 Mun : mat²¹ (JX)
 mat²² (BS)
 Chinese: mat²² (C)

Son *təwŋ A > *təwŋ A1

(HP : *təwŋ¹)
 Mien : təwŋ³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tuəwŋ³³ (JX)
 Mun : təwŋ⁴⁵ (JX) təwŋ¹³ (BS)

Son-in-law *laŋ A > *laŋ A2

(HP : *laŋ²)
 Mien : laŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : laŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : laŋ³¹ (JX)
 laŋ¹¹ (BS)

Sour *sui A > *sui A1

(HP : *sui¹)
 Mien : sui³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : sui³³ (JX)
 Mun : θui³³ (JX)
 θui³⁵⁴ (BS)

Speech *wa C > *wa: C2

Mien : wa:¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : wa:¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : wa:³¹ (JX)
 wa:³³ (BS)
 Siamese: wa:⁵¹ 'speak'

Spur (of a cock) *dzəu B > *tɕiəu B2

Mien : tɕiəu²³¹ (TH,BS)
 kiəu²³¹ (JX,LP)
 Muen : tɕiəu¹³ (JX)
 Mun : tɕiəu³¹ (BS)
 Chinese: jiao⁵¹ (ST)

Stairs *thei A > *thei A 1

(HP : *thei¹)
 Mien : thei³³ / thəi³³
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)

- Muen : thei³³
 Mun : thəi³³ (JX)
 təi³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: thai⁵⁵ (C)
 thui³³ (ST)
- Stand** *sou B > *sou B1
 (HP : *sou¹ 3)
 Mien : sou³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : sou³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : θou¹³ (JX)
 θou^{45'} (BS)
- Star** *hrei C > *hyei C1
 (HP : *rhei⁵)
 Mien : ləi¹³ / lei¹³
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 le¹³ (YS)
 Muen : gei¹³ (JX)
 Mun : -
- Stay** *ʔjəm A > *jam A1
 Mien : ʔjəm³³ (TH)
 jiəm³³ (JX,BS,LP)
 Muen : ʔjəm³³ (JX)
 Mun : jam⁴⁵ (JX)
 jam¹³ (BS)
- Stay still, Stop** *diŋ A > *tiŋ A2
 Mien : tiŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tiŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : tiŋ³¹ (JX)
 tiŋ¹¹ (BS)
 Chinese: theŋ²¹ (C)
 theŋ⁵⁵ (ST)
 thiŋ³⁵ (M)
 Siamese: thuəŋ⁴⁵ tiŋ³³
 'air one's opinion in order
 to stop the matter'
- Steal** *nim C > *nim C2
 (HP : *nim⁶)
 Mien : nim¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 nim¹¹ (YS)
 Muen : nim¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : -

- Stick** *pja B > *pja: B1
 (HP : *py¹aa -)
 Mien : pja:354 (TH,BS)
 pa:354 (LP,JX)
 Muen : pa:354 (JX)
 Mun : pja:13 (JX)
 pja:35 (BS)

- Sting** *tən C > *tan C1
 (HP : *t-An⁵)
 Mien : tan¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : -
 Mun : tan³¹ (JX)
 tan³³ (BS)

- Stink** *tʂwei C > *tʂwei C1
 (HP : *tʂwei⁵)
 Mien : tʂwei¹³ / tʂwəi¹³
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ʂwei⁴⁵ / ʂoi⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : θəi 31 (JX)
 θəi 33 (BS)
 Chinese: tshao 33 (G)
 tshjəo (SW)
 tshao²² (ST)

- Stone, Rock** *rəu A > *yau A1
 (HP : *rjou 1)
 Mien : lau 33 (TH)
 gau 33 (YS)
 Muen : gau 33 (JX)
 Mun : gjau 45 (JX)
 gjau 13 (BS)

Note : la²¹ pje³⁵⁴ / pei³⁵⁴ lau³³
 'rock' dzo²¹ lau³³ 'a stone trivet'
 Mien (TH)

- Stoop** *ʔdok D > *doʔ D1
 (HP : *doʔ⁷)
 Mien : doʔ⁴⁵ (TH,BS)
 duʔ⁴⁵ (LP,JX)
 Muen : doʔ⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : -

- Story** *kou B > *kou B1
 Mien : kou³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX)
 Muen : kou³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : kou¹³ (JX)

Chinese: ku³⁵ (C) kou⁵¹ (ST)
ku⁵¹ (M)

Stove *lou A > *lou A2

(HP : *lou²)
Mien : lou³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : lou³¹ (JX)
Mun : lou³¹ (JX)
lou¹¹ (BS)
Chinese: lou²¹ (C) lou 55 (ST)
lu³⁵ (M)

Stump *kwɔn A > *kwɔn A1

Mien : kɔn³³ (TH,BS)
kuən³³ (LP,JX)
Muen : kɔn³³ (JX)
Mun : kuən⁴⁵ (JX)
kɔn¹³ (BS)
Siamese: khɔm³³
'base of a tree'

Sweat *ɦan C > *ɦan C2

(HP : *ɦaan⁶)
Mien : han¹¹ (TH)
ɦan¹¹ (LP,JX,BS)
Muen : han¹¹ (JX)
Mun : ɦan³¹ (JX) ɦan³³ (BS)
Chinese: hɔn²² (C) ɦan²² (ST)
han⁵¹ (M)

Sweet *kam A > *kam A1

(HP : *kaam¹)
Mien : kam³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
Muen : kam³³ (JX)
Mun : kam⁴⁵ (JX)
kam¹³ (BS)
Chinese: kam⁵⁵ (C)
kam³³ (ST)
'pleasant taste'

Tail *twei B > *twei B1

(HP : *twei³)
Mien : twei³⁵⁴ / twəi 354
(TH,LP,JX,BS)
twei³⁵ (YS)

Muen : toi³⁵⁴ (JX)

Mun : tɔi¹³ (JX)

tɔi³⁵ (BS)

Chinese: mei³⁵ (G)

mei⁵⁵ (SW)

bue⁵¹ (ST)

Take *tsok D > *tsoʔ D1

Mien : tsoʔ⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : tsoʔ⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : tso⁴⁵ (BS)

Taro *gou C > *you C >

*fiou C > *hou C2

Mien : hou¹¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : hou¹¹ (JX)

Mun : hou³¹ (JX)

hou³³ (BS)

Chinese: ʔou²¹ (ST)

Teach *ʔdzau C > *dzau C1

(HP : *djaau 5)

Mien : dzau¹³ (TH,BS)

Muen : dzau⁴⁵ (JX)

Mun : dzau³¹ (JX)

djaru³³ (BS)

Chinese: kao³³ (C) ka²² (ST)

Ten *dzjəp D > *tʃjap D2

(HP : *tʃy²ep 8)

Mien : tʃjəp²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

tʃjəp³⁴ (YS)

Muen : tʃjəp²¹ (JX)

Mun : tʃap²¹ / ʃap²¹ (JX)

ʃap²² (BS)

Chinese: sap²² (G) sip²² (SW)

tsap⁵⁵ (ST)

Thick *go B > *yo B > *ɦo B >
*ɦo B2 (HP : *h-4)

Mien : ho²³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)

ho¹³ (YS)

Muen : ho¹³ (JX)

Mun : ho¹¹ (JX) hu³¹ (BS)

Chinese: hau³³ (G) hou³³ (SW)

kau³⁵ (ST)

Thin *gləi C > *klai C2

- (HP : *kyai⁶)
 Mien : tɕai¹¹ / tɕɛ¹¹ (TH)
 tɕai¹¹ (BS)
 kai¹¹ (LP,JX)
 kle¹¹ (YS)
 Muen : kje¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : kjai³³ (BS)

Thorn *ʔdzim B > *dzim B1

- (HP : *djim² 3)
 Mien : gim³⁵⁴ / dzim³⁵⁴
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 gim³⁵ (YS)
 Muen : dzim³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : dzim¹³ (JX)
 dzim³⁵ (BS)

Thousand *tʂhin A > *tʂhin A1

- (HP : *tshin¹)
 Mien : tshin³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ʂin³³ (JX)
 Mun : thin³³ (JX)
 tin³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: tshin⁵⁵ (G)
 tshin³³ (SW)
 tshɔi³³ (ST)

Thread *sui C > *sui C1

- (HP : *sui⁵)
 Mien : sui¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : sui¹³ (JX)
 Mun : θui¹¹ (JX)
 θui³⁵⁴ (BS)

Three *puə A > *puə A1

- (HP : *p¹ua 1)
 Mien : puə³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : pu³³ (JX)
 Mun : po⁴⁵ (JX)
 po¹³ / pu¹³ (BS)

Tie *səi A > *sai A1 (HP : *sai¹)

- Mien : sai³³ (TH,BS)
 Muen : sai³³ (JX)
 Mun : θai³³ (JX) θai³⁵⁴ (BS)

Tie (turban) *peu A > *peu A1

- Mien : peu³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : peu³³ (JX)
 Mun : peu⁴⁵ (JX)
 peu¹³ (BS)
 Chinese: pao⁵⁵ (C) pao³³ (ST)

Tiptoe *nʔdjen C > *ndjen C1

- Mien : nen¹³ / nin¹³ (TH)
 nen¹³ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : den⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : diŋ³³ (BS)
 Siamese: kha-jen²¹

Tired *khwɔn C > *khwɔn C1

- (HP : *khwon⁵)
 Mien : khuən¹³ (TH)
 khon¹³ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : khuən¹³ (JX)
 Mun : khuən¹¹ (JX)
 kɔn³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: kuən³⁵ (ST)
 Siamese: nuəi²¹ ʔɔm²¹

Tongue *mbliət D > *bliət D2

- (HP : *byet² 8)
 Mien : biət²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 biət³⁴ (YS)
 Muen : biət²¹ (JX)
 Mun : bliət²¹ (JX)
 biət²² (BS)

Tooth *ɲa A > *ɲa: A2

- (HP : *ɲaa²)
 Mien : ɲa:³¹
 (TH,YS,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ɲa:³¹ (JX)
 Mun : ɲa:~³¹ (JX)
 ɲa:~¹¹ (BS)
 Chinese: ɲa²¹ (C)
 ge⁵⁵ (ST)

Tortoise *do C > *to C2

- (HP : *to⁶)
 Mien : to¹¹ (TH,BS)
 tu¹¹ (LP,JX)

Muen : to¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : tu³¹ (JX) to³³ (BS)
 Siamese: tau²¹

Tree, Wood *ʔdjaŋ C > *djaŋ C1

(HP : *dyaŋ⁵)
 Mien : djaŋ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 djaŋ⁴⁵ (YS)
 Muen : diəŋ⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : djaŋ³¹ (JX)
 djaŋ³³ (BS)
 Chinese: ləŋ²¹ (G)
 liəŋ²¹ (SW)
 ŋiə⁵⁵ (ST) 'pole'

Trousers *khwa C > *khwa: C1

(HP : *h-u⁵)
 Mien : hou¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : khwa:¹³ (JX)
 Mun : khwa:¹¹ (JX)
 kwa:³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: khou²¹ (ST)

Turn (one's head) *hwin A > *hwin A1

Mien : win³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : win³³ (JX)
 Mun : win³³ (JX) win³⁵⁴ (BS)
 Siamese: phin²⁵, hin²⁵, han²⁵

Two *ʔui A > *ʔui A1

(HP : *ʔi -)
 Mien : ʔi 33 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : wi 33 (JX)
 Mun : ʔi 45 (JX)
 ʔi 13 (BS)
 Chinese: ʔi 22 (C)
 Siamese: ji 51

Under *ʔdiə B > *-diə B1

(HP : *-diə² 3)
 Mien : kədiə³⁵⁴ / diə³⁵⁴
 (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ədi³⁵⁴ / di³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : kədi¹³ (JX) kədi³⁵ (BS)

Urine *wja B > *wja: B2

(HP : *wyia¹ 4)
 Mien : jiə²³¹ (TH)
 wiə²³¹ (LP,JX,BS)
 wi¹³ (YS)
 Muen : wuə¹³ (JX)
 Mun : wa:¹¹ (JX) wa:³¹ (BS)
 Chinese: jiiə²² (ST)
 Siamese: jiiəu⁵¹

Use *nloŋ C > *nloŋ C2

Mien : loŋ¹¹ (TH,LP,JX)
 Muen : noŋ¹¹ (JX)
 Mun : loŋ³¹ (JX)
 noŋ³³ (BS)
 Chinese: loŋ²² (C)
 noŋ⁵¹ (M)

Vagina *tiət D > *tiət D1

Mien : tiət⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tiət⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : -

Vegetable *ʔrai A > *ʔai A1

(HP : *rai¹)
 Mien : lai³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : gai³³ (JX)
 Mun : gai⁴⁵ (JX)
 gaj¹³ (BS)

Village *raŋ A > *ʔaŋ B2

(HP : *raaŋ⁴)
 Mien : laŋ²³¹ / laŋ²³¹
 (TH,BS)
 Muen : laŋ²³¹ (LP, JX)
 lā:¹³ (YS)
 Mun : gaŋ¹³ (JX)
 gjaŋ¹¹ (JX)
 gjaŋ³¹ (BS)

Vomit *ʔo B > *ʔo B1

Mien : -
 Muen : ʔo³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ʔo¹³ (JX) ʔo³⁵ (BS)

Wait *tsuə B > *tsuə B1

- (HP : *tɕ¹ua 1)
 Mien : tsuə³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : tsu³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : tsu¹³ (JX) tsu³⁵ (BS)

Warm (v.) *hɲut D > *hɲut D1

- Mien : ɲut⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ɲut⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : ɲut⁴⁵ (JX) ɲut⁴⁴ (BS)

Wash *ʔdzau C > *dza:u C1

- (HP : *dz¹aau 5)
 Mien : dza:u¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 za⁴⁵ (YS)
 Muen : da:u⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : dau³¹ (JX) ɖau³³ (BS)

Wash (clothes) *dzho C > *dzho C1

- (HP : *dzh¹o¹ 5)
 Mien : dzo¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 zu¹³ (YS)
 Muen : do¹³ (JX)
 Mun : do¹¹ (JX) ɖu³⁵⁴ (BS)

Water *ʔwəm A > *ʔwam A1

- (HP : *w-m 1)
 Mien : ʔwəm³³ (TH)
 wam³³ (LP,JX,BS)
 wūə³³ (YS)
 Muen : wam³³ (JX)
 Mun : wam⁴⁵ (JX) wam¹³ (BS)

Weave (basket) *tɕjək D > *tɕjaʔ D1

- (HP : *tɕ²iaʔ 7)
 Mien : tsiaʔ⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ɕiaʔ⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : ɕa:13' (BS)
 ɕa:45 (JX)
 Chinese: tsek⁵⁵ (C)
 tsik²² (ST)

Weave (cloth) *ʔdət D > *dat D1

- Mien : dat⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS,YS)
 Muen : dat⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : dat⁴⁵ (JX)
 dat⁴⁴ (BS)

Wet *ʔdɔn A > *dɔn A1

- (HP : *dɔn¹)
 Mien : dɔn³³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : -
 Mun : dɔn⁴⁵ (JX)
 dɔn¹³ (BS)

White *bək D > *peʔ D2

- (HP : *p¹ɛʔ 8)
 Mien : peʔ²¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 peʔ³⁴ (YS)
 Muen : peʔ²¹ (JX)
 Mun : pe^{31'} (JX)
 pe^{33'} (BS)
 Chinese: pak²² (C)
 peʔ⁴⁵ (ST)

Wide *kjʔwəŋ B > *kjwəŋ B1

- (HP : *kwyaan³)
 Mien : tɕaŋ³⁵⁴ (TH)
 kwiaŋ³⁵⁴ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : kwaŋ³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : kwaŋ¹³ (JX)
 kwaŋ³⁵ (BS)
 Chinese: kwaŋ³⁵ (G)
 kəŋ³⁵ (SW)
 kwaŋ⁵¹ (ST)
 Siamese: kwaan⁵¹

Wife *ʔəu B > *ʔau B1 (HP : *ʔau³)

- Mien : ʔau³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ʔau³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : ʔau¹³ (JX) ʔau³⁵ (BS)

Win *fiŋ A > *hiŋ A2

- Mien : hiŋ³¹ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : hiŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : hiŋ³¹ (JX)
 hiŋ¹¹ (BS)
 Chinese: heŋ³³ seŋ³³ (C)
 heŋ³³ (ST)

Wind *ʔdzjau C > *dzjau C1

- (HP : dzyaau⁵)
 Mien : dzjau¹³ (TH,LP,LX,BS)
 zja:45 (YS)

Muen : dzau⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : dzau³¹ (JX)
 djau³³ (BS)

Wing *ʔdat D > *dat D1
 (HP : *daat⁷)
 Mien : dat⁴⁵ (TH)
 dat⁴⁵ (YS,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : dat⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : dat⁴⁵ (JX) dat⁴⁴ (BS)

Wipe off *swət D > *swət D1
 Mien : sət⁴⁵ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : suət⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : sət⁴⁴ (BS)
 Chinese: tshat⁵⁵ (G)
 tshet⁵⁵ (SW)
 tshik²² (ST)
 Siamese: t̄chet⁴⁵

Write *fiə B > *fiə B1
 Mien : fiə³⁵⁴ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : siə³⁵⁴ (JX)
 Mun : -

Year *hɲəŋ C > *hɲəŋ C1
 (HP : *ñhAŋ⁵)
 Mien : ɲəŋ¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : ɲiəŋ¹³ (JX)
 Mun : ɲəŋ¹¹ (JX)
 ɲəŋ³⁵⁴ (BS)

Yellow *wɲəŋ A > *wɲəŋ A2
 (HP : *wyaŋ²)
 Mien : jaŋ³¹ (TH)
 wjaŋ³¹ (LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : wuəŋ³¹ (JX)
 Mun : wəŋ³¹ (JX)
 wəŋ¹¹ (BS)
 Chinese: wəŋ²¹ (C)
 ŋ⁵⁵ (ST)

You *mwei A > *mwei A2
 (HP : *mwei²)
 Mien : məi³¹ (TH)
 mwei³¹ (YS,LP,JX,BS)

Muen : mwei³¹ (JX)
 Mun : mui³¹ (JX) məi¹¹ (BS)

Young *ʔrun C > *yʊn C1
 (HP : *run⁵)
 Mien : lun¹³ (TH,LP,JX,BS)
 Muen : gun⁴⁵ (JX)
 Mun : gun³¹ (JX) gun³³ (BS)
 Chinese: lyn²² (G)
 nun²² (SW)
 niŋ⁵¹ (ST)
 Siamese: run⁵¹ sau²⁵ 'young girl',
 wai³³ run⁵¹
 'teenager'

REFERENCES

- Calloway, L., and C.W. Calloway. 1976. Mien (Yao). In *Phonemes and Orthography: Language Planning in Ten Minority Languages of Thailand*, pp. 221-38. (Pacific Linguistics Series C- No. 43.) Canberra: The Australian National University.
- Chang, K. 1953. On the Tone Systems of the Miao-Yao Languages. *LG* Vol. 29, No. 3.
- Chang, K. 1966. A Comparative Study of the Yao Tone System. *LG* Vol. 42, No. 2.
- Chao, Y.R. 1930. *Phonetics of the Yao Folk Songs*. Peiping, Academia Sinica. The National Research Institute of History and Philology, Monograph A, No. 1.
- Chob Khacha-Ananda. 1979. *Thai-Yao Dictionary*. Chiangmai: Tribal Research Center, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Interior. (Mimeographed).
- Chob Khacha-Ananda. 1980. *Yao Conversation*. Chiangmai: Tribal Research Center, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Interior.
- Downer, G.B. 1961. Phonology of the Word in Highland Yao. *BSOAF* Vol.24 Part 3, pp. 303-10.
- Haudricourt A.G. 1972. Two-Way and Three-way Splitting of Tonal Systems in Some Far Eastern Languages. *Tai Phonetics and Phonology*. pp. 58-86. Bangkok: Central Institute of English Language, Office of State Universities.
- Haudricourt, A.G. 1954. Introduction a la phonologie historique des langues miao-yao. *BEFEO* Vol. 44, Part 2.
- Li Fang-kuei. 1930. The Ling-yun Yao Dialect of Kwangsi. *BIHP* Vol. 1.
- Lombard, S.J. and Purnell H.C. 1968. *Yao-English Dictionary*. Ithaca: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University.
- Mao Tsung-wu and Chou Tsu-yao. 1972. A Brief Description of the Yao Language. *Miao and Yao Linguistic Studies: Selected Articles in Chinese, Translated by Chang Yu-bung and Chu Kwo-ray*. pp. 239-55. Ithaca: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University.
- Mao Tsung-wu et al. 1982. *Sketch of the Languages of the Yao Nationality*. Beijing: Minorities Publishing House. (In Chinese).
- Purnell, H.C. 1965. *Phonology of a Yao Dialect*. Hartford Connecticut: Hartford Seminary Foundation.
- Purnell, H.C. 1970. *Toward A Reconstruction of Proto-Miao-Yao*. Ph.D. Thesis, Cornell University.
- Rangsiyananda, C., and L.B. Nauvakarana. 1925. The Yao. Translated from Siamese by E.G. Sebastian). *JSS* Vol.19, No.2 pp. 83-128.
- Savina, F.M. 1926. Dictionnaire français-man. *BEFEO*. Vol. 26.
- The Nationalities Affairs Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 1990. *The Yao Nationality*. Nanning, Guangxi.
- Theraphan L-Thongkum. 1992. "Different Dress and Times of Migration Do Not always Mean Different Ways of Talking: A Case Study of Mien-Yao (Iu Mien) Tones. *JFA* Vol 24, No. 3, pp. 54-71.
- Tribal Social Welfare Division. 1986. *The List of Tribal Village Names*. Bangkok: Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Interior.