

Modern Spoken Cambodian Language Texts Yale Language

This volume introduces two of the earliest writings about Vietnam to appear in the English language. The reports come from narrators with different interests who are viewing different parts of Vietnam at an early stage of European involvement in the region.

The aim of this volume is to provide the student with a thorough command of the basic structures of standard spoken Cambodian. The course is based on the audio-oral method of language teaching developed by the Intensive Language Program of the American Council of Learned Societies and used successfully during World War II, but modified to take into account advances in language teaching techniques since that time.

Originally published by Yale University Press, 1970. To order accompanying CDs for this book, contact the Language Resource Center at Cornell University (<http://lrc.cornell.edu>).

An in-depth study of the militant Islamic Laskar Jihad movement and its links to international Muslim networks and ideological debates. This analysis is grounded in extensive research and interviews with Salafi leaders and activists who supported jihad throughout the Moluccas.

Combining autobiography and ethnography, Damrong Tayanin examines the lifestyles, customs, practices, and beliefs of the Kammu people by describing his own early experiences.

Phan Chau Trinh (1872-1926) was the earliest proponent of democracy and popular rights in Vietnam. Throughout his life, he favored a moderate approach to political change and advised the country's leaders to seek gradual progress for Vietnam within the French colonial system. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he did not favor anti-French military alliances or insurgent military resistance, arguing that "to depend on foreign help is foolish and to resort to violence is self-destructive." As a result of his exposure to Chinese reformist literature, Phan Chau Trinh assigned top priority to promoting democracy and human rights and to improving Vietnamese people's lives. He believed that true independence could only be achieved by changing the Vietnamese political culture, and he articulated penetrating criticism of the corruption and superficiality of Vietnam's officials. His emphasis on changing the fundamental values governing the ruling class's behavior, as well as his skepticism regarding anticolonial resistance, set Phan Chau Trinh apart from his contemporaries and mark him as a true revolutionary. Vinh Sinh's masterly introduction to Phan Chau Trinh's essays illuminate both this turbulent era and the courageous intelligence of the author.

Inspired by David Chandler's groundbreaking work on Cambodian attempts to find order in the aftermath of turmoil, these essays explore Cambodian history using a rich variety of sources that cast light on Khmer perceptions of violence, wildness, and order, examining the "forest" and cultured space, and the fraught "edge" where they meet.

The essays in *Spirited Politics* throw light on predicaments that spring from the intersection of religion, ethnicity, and nationalism in contemporary Southeast Asian public life. Covering material from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, the contributors explore the calamities and ironies of Southeast Asian identity politics, examining the ways in which religion and politics are made to serve each other.

These essays investigate institutionalized violence in New Order Indonesia and the ongoing legacy Suharto's dictatorship has conferred on the nation. The collection includes papers on East Timor, Aceh, Biak, the police, and the Indonesian military, among other topics.

A complex examination of "criminality" and "the criminal" as constructs and active presences in Southeast Asia. Contributors explore such themes as surveillance, incarceration, law and custom, secrecy, and corruption. A fascinating study of power

and subversion in the modern postcolonial nation-state. Contributors include Daniel S. Lev, Henk M. J. Maier, Rudolf Mrazek, James T. Siegel, and others.

A collection of the classic essays of O. W. Wolters, reflecting his radiant and meticulous lifelong study of premodern Southeast Asia, its literature, trade, government, and vanished cities. Included is an intellectual biography by the editor, which covers Wolters's professional lives as a member of the Malayan Civil Service and, later, as a scholar. This volume displays the extraordinary range of Oliver Wolters's work in early Indonesian, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Thai history.

An examination of the plight of the refugees of Burma's protracted civil war, many of whom have fled across the border into Thailand. This study looks at the changing nature of the refugee situation and the responses of the parties involved, including the United Nations, the refugees themselves, and governments in both Bangkok and Rangoon. In the process, *Fear and Sanctuary* addresses pertinent international questions regarding civil war, ethnic resistance against an oppressive state, displacement, and refugee protection.

A major realignment is taking place in the way we understand the state in Indonesia. New studies on local politics, ethnicity, the democratic transition, corruption, Islam, popular culture, and other areas hint at novel concepts of the state, though often without fully articulating them. This book captures several dimensions of this shift. One reason for the new thinking is a fresh wind that has altered state studies generally. People are posing new kinds of questions about the state and developing new methodologies to answer them. Another reason for this shift is that Indonesia itself has changed, probably more than most people recognize. It looks more democratic, but also more chaotic and corrupt, than it did during the militaristic New Order of 1966–1998. *State of Authority* offers a range of detailed case studies based on fieldwork in many different settings around the archipelago. The studies bring to life figures of authority who have sought to carve out positions of power for themselves using legal and illegal means. These figures include village heads, informal slum leaders, district heads, parliamentarians, and others. These individuals negotiate in settings where the state is evident and where it is discussed: coffee houses, hotel lounges, fishing waters, and street-side stalls. These case studies, and the broader trend in scholarship of which they are a part, allow for a new theorization of the state in Indonesia that more adequately addresses the complexity of political life in this vast archipelago nation. *State of Authority* demonstrates that the state of Indonesia is not monolithic, but is constituted from the ground up by a host of local negotiations and symbolic practices.

This 1750 text, written by a Catholic missionary in Tonkin, is the earliest known systematic first-hand account of Vietnamese religious practice, including chapters on Confucianism, Buddhism, the worship of spirits, magicians, fortune tellers and diviners, and Christianity in the region. It was recently discovered in a Paris archive and will be of interest to a broad array of scholars. Includes a facsimile of the original manuscript.

Methodical and inquisitive, Cushman explores Chinese junk trade with Siam over two centuries. In the course of her analysis, the author illuminates significant aspects of China's economic development, the implementation of commercial policies by the two nations, and concepts of trade in the east and southeast of Asia.

A fascinating ethnographic study of the cultural politics of urban redevelopment in Kampung Serani, one Penang community, in the 1990s. Through interviews, newspaper reports, and

other records, Goh considers changing notions of culture, ethnic identity, and urban space. In this historical reassessment of southern Vietnam and its distinct culture, Li Tana illuminates the resourceful qualities of the Dong Trong pioneers, develops a meticulous analysis of the Nguyen trade and taxation systems, and, in the process, redefines the chief cause of the Tay Son rebellion. Li Tana's study focuses on the socio-economics of Nguyen Cochinchina, such as: the role of foreign merchants, the region's trading economy, demographic influences, religious and cultural values, how Nguyen rule affected Vietnamese settlers, relationships with uplanders, and processes of localization and identity formation.

The essays in this volume examine the resurgence of the Mother Goddess religion among contemporary Vietnamese following the economic "Renovation" period in Vietnam.

Anthropologists explore the forces that compel individuals to become mediums and the social repercussions of their decisions and interactions.

First Published in 1993. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Des Alwi tells of his childhood on the eastern Indonesian island of Banda, where he was befriended and adopted by the two nationalist leaders, Mohammad Hatta and Sutan Sjahrir, exiled there by the Dutch colonial regime. He describes his experiences on Banda and Java during the Japanese Occupation and his involvement in the underground struggle for Independence.

A collection of essays addressing the state of women's lives in Viet Nam during doi moi, the period of economic market reforms that characterized the nation in the 1990s. These fascinating and varied essays illuminate women's daily lives as they are shaped by culture, economics, and traditional ideals.

Originally published by Yale University Press, 1972. To order accompanying audiocassette tapes for this book, contact the Language Resource Center at Cornell University (<http://lrc.cornell.edu>).

This volume consists of four parts: (1) The Cambodian Writing System, a formal description of the relationship between the writing system and the phonology of the language; (2) Programmed Reading Exercises, a series of highly structured reading drills to train the student to read all regular Cambodian word shapes; (3) Beginning Cambodian Reader, fifty reading selections, graded in length and difficulty, ranging from short, simple narratives to essays on various aspects of Cambodian culture; and (4) Cambodian-English Glossary, containing some 2,000 words.

In these two monographs, first presented as part of the Frank H. Golay Memorial Lecture series sponsored by the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell University, Craig J. Reynolds and Ruth McVey each review Southeast Asian Studies as an academic enterprise and offer their proposals for adapting and revitalizing the academy's approach to Southeast Asia in particular and area studies generally.

With separate workbooks for reading practice and writing practice, these texts are useful tools for learning the Thai language. The reading section contains appendices on the history of the language while the writing section contains many practice problems and exercises. The books are comprehensive both in form and method--a necessity for any beginning student.

Dependent Communities investigates the political situations in contemporary Cambodia and East Timor, where powerful international donors intervened following deadly civil conflicts. This comparative analysis critiques international policies that focus on rebuilding state institutions to accommodate the global market. In addition, it explores the dilemmas of politicians in Cambodia and East Timor who struggle to satisfy both wealthy foreign benefactors and constituents at home--groups whose interests frequently conflict. Hughes argues that the policies of Western aid organizations tend to stifle active political engagement by the citizens of countries that have been torn apart by war. The neoliberal ideology promulgated by United Nations administrations and other international NGOs advocates state sovereignty, but in fact

"sovereignty" is too flimsy a foundation for effective modern democratic politics. The result is an oppressive peace that tends to rob survivors and former resistance fighters of their agency and aspirations for genuine postwar independence. In her study of these two cases, Hughes demonstrates that the clientelist strategies of Hun Sen, Cambodia's postwar leader, have created a shadow network of elites and their followers that has been comparatively effective in serving the country's villages, even though so often coercive and corrupt. East Timor's postwar leaders, on the other hand, have alienated voters by attempting to follow the guidelines of the donors closely and ignoring the immediate needs and voices of the people. *Dependent Communities* offers a searing analysis of contemporary international aid strategies based on the author's years of fieldwork in Cambodia and East Timor.

Cambodian-English Glossary contains over 8,800 words. Originally published by Yale University Press, 1977. Reissued with permission by Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1988. This is the third in a series of Cambodian readers prepared by Franklin Huffman and Im Proum, following their *Cambodian System of Writing and Beginning Reader* and *Intermediate Cambodian Reader*. The reader contains thirty-two selections from some of the most important and best-known works of Cambodian literature in a variety of genres--historical prose, folktales, epic poetry, didactic verse, religious literature, the modern novel, poems and songs, and so forth. The introduction is a general survey in English of Cambodian literature, and each section has an introduction in Cambodian. For pedagogical reasons, the selections are presented roughly in reverse chronological order, from modern prose to the very esoteric and somewhat archaic verse of the *Ream-Kie* (the Cambodian version of the *Ramayana*). The reader concludes with a bibliography of some sixty items on Cambodian literature. The glossary combines the 4,000 or so items introduced in this reader with the more than 6,000 introduced in the previous two readers, making it the largest Cambodian-English glossary compiled to date. The definitions are more general and complete than one usually finds in a simple reader glossary, in which definitions are normally context-specific. Because the glossary is so useful in itself, it is being made available separately as well as bound with the reader.

A broad reevaluation of Siam's political culture as it existed prior to King Chulalongkorn's administrative reforms in the nineteenth century. Englehart offers evidence to show that traditional Siamese government functioned more effectively and rationally than most scholars have acknowledged.

A narration of the volatile period following the second world war in which coups and counter coups become the common occurrence of political manoeuvring. Includes the Sarit regime, and explains the nature of Thai despotic paternalism and the concept of democracy seen within this context.

An exploration of the family as a cultural, historical, and political construction in New Order Indonesia. The linkage of family life to politics was an integral part of Suharto's New Order ideology. With extensive fieldwork and research into education, family dynamics, politics, and the media, Shiraishi's work presents an in-depth view of the intricacies of Indonesian society.

This cognitive contrastive study of ten languages (Chinese, Dalabon, English, French, Spanish, Romanian, Kurdish, Khmer, Polish, Tibetan) focuses on the concept of giving from six main points of view, namely argument structure, lexical semantics and event structure, role marking in the three argument construction and in other constructions, lexicalization, grammaticalization and constructionalization of the verb from a cognitive construction grammar point of

view, and central and extended meanings. It is proposed that a continuum approach to grammar and lexicon is needed in order to describe the typological and historical facts. The volume argues for a concrete and abstract transfer 'cluster model' involving coverage of lexical and grammatical extension or bleaching phenomena and that the semantic extensions (metaphorical and otherwise) exploit various portions of this schema. The volume is deeply anchored in the Cognitive Construction Grammar theoretical movement, and proposes analyses of constructional phenomena to illustrate a grammar to lexicon continuum, in synchrony and diachrony: language change, grammaticalization chains, constructionalization analysis, and an invariant hypothesis of giving as a basic activity in human cognition.

This volume foregrounds the dynamics of displacement and the experiences of internal refugees uprooted by conflict and violence in Indonesia. Contributors examine internal displacement in the context of militarized conflict and violence in East Timor, Aceh, and Papua, and in other parts of Outer Island Indonesia during the transition from authoritarian rule. The volume also explores official and humanitarian discourses on displacement and their significance for the politics of representation.

This must-have handbook offers a comprehensive survey of the field. It reviews the language education policies of Asia, encompassing 30 countries sub-divided by regions, namely East, Southeast, South and Central Asia, and considers the extent to which these are being implemented and with what effect. The most recent iteration of language education policies of each of the countries is described and the impact and potential consequence of any change is critically considered. Each country chapter provides a historical overview of the languages in use and language education policies, examines the ideologies underpinning the language choices, and includes an account of the debates and controversies surrounding language and language education policies, before concluding with some predictions for the future.

The set includes extensive grammar, dialogues, and conversations, as well as tone distinction, manipulation, and identification.

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