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Burenhult, Niclas; Wegener, Claudia

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DATA PAPER

PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE PHONOLOGY, ORTHOGRAPHY AND VOCABULARY OF SEMNAM (AUSTROASIATIC, MALAY PENINSULA)

Niclas Burenhult a,b & Claudia Wegener a,c

a Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics
b Centre for Languages and Literature, Lund University
c School of Languages, Linguistics and Cultures, University of Manchester
<niclas.burenhult@mpi.nl>, <cuwegener@yahoo.de>

Abstract
This paper reports tentatively some features of Semnam, a Central Aslian language spoken by some 250 people in the Perak valley, Peninsular Malaysia. It outlines the unusually rich phonemic system of this hitherto undescribed language (e.g. a vowel system comprising 36 distinctive nuclei), and proposes a practical orthography for it. It also includes the c. 1,250-item wordlist on which the analysis is based, collected intermittently in the field 2006-2008.1

1. Introduction
Semnam belongs to a cluster of Central Aslian (Aslian, Austroasiatic) varieties sometimes referred to generically as Lanoh, spoken exclusively in the middle and upper portions of the Perak valley, in the state of Perak, Peninsular Malaysia. The Semnam speakers were mobile foragers until the mid-1900s, their territory covering the western side of the Perak valley from just above Kuala Kangsar in the south to the Grik basin in the north. Today virtually all Semnam speakers, who number approximately 250, are settled in the village of Air Bah, located on a ridge between the streams Sungai Bah (Baal) and Sungai Kelian (Klieen) in the bottom end of the valley of the Kenering (Kɲyək), a western tributary of the Perak (Beluum).

Air Bah is predominantly inhabited by Semnam speakers, and Semnam is its primary language of daily communication. However, its inhabitants are in frequent contact

1 This report is based on fieldwork carried out by Burenhult in the resettlement village of Air Bah, Hulu Perak, Peninsular Malaysia. We are grateful to Semnam consultants Alias Semedang, Kassim Ahmad and Shaari Paling for their eager help, and to the Economic Planning Unit (Putrajaya) and the Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli (Kuala Lumpur) for granting permission to conduct fieldwork. Special thanks to our colleagues Nicole Kruspe and Sylvia Tufvesson for commenting on earlier versions, to Gérard Diffloth for his insightful reflections on several aspects of the analysis, and to Chang Yu Shyun for providing materials for species identification. The research is carried out within the project ‘Tongues of the Semang’, funded by the Volkswagen Foundation’s DoBeS program and hosted by the Language and Cognition group at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen.

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with, and intermarry with, speakers of other Aslian languages in the area, notably Temiar, a Central Aslian language ranging along the eastern side of the Perak valley. Most Semnam speakers are therefore fluent in Temiar, and speak it on a daily basis. The Semnam are also in contact with remaining pockets of other Lanoh varieties, spoken in two mixed Temiar-Lanoh settlements on Perak’s eastern bank. They were also traditionally in close contact with speakers of Kensiw and Kintaq, two Northern Aslian varieties spoken northwest of the Semnam territory. There is also considerable interaction with speakers of Malay, the Austronesian majority language of Malaysia.

Judging from estimations by early observers (see e.g. Schebesta 1927:93), the number of speakers of Semnam and its close relatives has remained relatively constant over the last century. Also, the co-existence of Semnam society with other ethnic groups such as the Temiar and the Malay most likely has deep historical roots. However, the recent resettlement and change in lifestyle, along with rapid development and modernisation of the Perak valley, poses new challenges to the language. In particular, permanent settlement has led to increased intermarriage with speakers of Temiar, a language with a history of assimilating Lanoh varieties. Semnam must therefore be considered a highly endangered language. Most Semnam speakers have received basic schooling and are literate in Malay. However, Semnam is not a written language.

Previous linguistic work on Semnam and other Lanoh varieties is restricted to occasional and limited wordlists. Early examples include Evans 1915. More recently, Diffloth (1975, 1976a, 1979) and Benjamin (1976a) have used Semnam lexical data in their comparative works on the Aslian subgroup of Austroasiatic. So far no further descriptive work has been carried out. For a detailed and recent anthropological account of the inhabitants of Air Bah, see Dallos (2003). Published accounts of Semnam’s Aslian relatives include Benjamin 1976b (Temiar), Diffloth 1976b (Jah Hut), Diffloth 1977 (Semai), Kruspe 2004 (Semelai), and Burenhult 2005 (Jahai).

The present work represents a recently initiated research program aimed at describing and documenting Lanoh varieties. Research is ongoing, and the analysis presented here is preliminary and incomplete. The following sections provide an introduction to the phonemic inventory of Semnam (§2) and propose a practical orthography for the language (§3). Finally, a 1,246-item wordlist documents the Semnam vocabulary collected to date (§4 and Appendix).

2. Phonemic inventory

Semnam has a rich phonemic inventory comprising 20 consonants (§2.1) and possibly as many as 36 or more contrasting vowel nuclei (§2.2). The consonant system represents a rather typical Aslian pattern, while the numerous vowel distinctions form the richest and most saturated vowel system so far attested in the Aslian sub-branch of Austroasiatic. As in other Aslian languages, the full range of phonemes is only to be found in the last, stressed syllable of words.

2.1. Consonant phonemes and their realisation

The Semnam consonant system consists of 20 phonemes, including nine stops, four nasals, three fricatives, two approximants, and two liquids. The six places of articulation employed include bilabial, alveolar, palatal, velar, uvular, and glottal. Table 1 summarises the system.
Table 1: Semnam consonant phonemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximant</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eighteen of the consonants occur commonly, while two, the voiced uvular fricative /ʁ/ and the alveolar trilled liquid /r/, are marginal and mostly associated with vocabulary borrowed from Malay and Temiar.

2.1.1. Stops

Voiceless stops have five places of articulation: bilabial, alveolar, palatal, velar and glottal. A set of voiceless stops contrasts with the voiceless stops in four of the places: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. While voiceless stops can occur in any consonant slot, voiced ones only occur in syllable-initial position. In syllable-initial position, both voiceless and voiced stops are realised as unaspirated plosives, the palatals /c, ɟ/ with a subtle affricate release and the glottal /ʔ/ with an inaudible glottal release identifiable as an abrupt vowel onset: [p, b, t, d, c, ɟ, k, g, ʔ]. In syllable-final position, the voiceless stops /p, t, c, k/ display some variation in realisation. Typically, they are realised as unreleased or ‘checked’ stops (‘occlusives’): [p˺, t˺, c˺, k˺]. Following an open central or back short oral vowel, the velar /k/ is realised as a post-velar or uvular stop [q˺]. However, final stops are also sometimes released, especially if words are uttered in isolation. The nature of this release varies between individuals. In one consultant, final stops often display a voiced release followed by a short neutral vowel, in turn followed by a subtle glottal stop, e.g. [ˈmã̆̆d˺] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈmã̆̆t˺] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈmã̆̆t] /mat/ ‘eye’. These different realisations are considered here to simply be varying ways of resuming exhalation following closure, and they cannot be assigned any contrastive function at this point.

2.1.2. Nasals

Nasals have four places of articulation, corresponding to those of voiced stops: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. In initial position they are realised as simple nasals [m, n, η, η]. The same realisation occurs in final position of pre-final syllables. In final position of word-final syllables they are realised as simple nasals only if preceded by a nasal vowel (either phonemically nasal or phonetically nasalised). Otherwise in this position, they are realised as prestopped nasals [m˺, n˺, η˺, η˺] following a long oral vowel, and as unreleased stops [p˺, t˺, c˺, k˺] if preceded by a short oral vowel. Following an open central or back short oral vowel, however, the velar /η/ is realised as a post-velar or uvular stop [q˺] (cf. §2.1.1). Occasionally these stops are released according to the same pattern as that of the final stops described in §2.1.1. The prestopped nasals are nasals whose release involve a short stop-like portion caused by a delayed and abrupt lowering of the velum.
simultaneously with, or following, the oral closure. It is sometimes very subtle and barely audible. The prestopping marks the boundary between the oral vowel and the following nasal consonant, and seals off the vowel from anticipatory nasalisation.

The word-final realisations of nasals as stops following short oral vowels present challenges to the analyst, because they are not auditorily distinguishable from true stops in this position. Two types of evidence have been used to determine which of the underlying forms is applicable in such ambiguous cases. First, reduplication of the final consonant frequently reveals which form is the underlying one, since the copy (which is typically prefixed or infixed before the final syllable) of the phonemic nasals is always realised phonetically as a homorganic nasal. For example, the reduplicative imperfective form of the verb [hûp] /hum/ ‘to want’ is [hâm'hûp] /hm-hum/ ‘to be wanting’. This test disambiguates quite a number of verbs and nouns from which derived forms can be elicited, e.g. imperfectives, nominalizations, and unitizations. Second, numerous loanwords from Malay which have a final nasal in the source language are pronounced in Semnam with a homorganic stop, e.g. [pəˈsăt] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [pəˈgăk] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /ɟajum/, /psan/, and /pgan/. Nevertheless, a considerable number of Semnam forms with a short oral vowel and phonetic final stop cannot be disambiguated on these grounds and remain ambiguous. In phonemic transcription, these ambiguous finals are represented by capital stops /P, T, C, K/. See §3.2 for a description of how these finals are treated in practical orthography.

2.1.3. Fricatives
Fricatives have three places of articulation: palatal, uvular and glottal. The palatal /s/ is a voiceless post-alveolar or pre-palatal fricative [s ~ ɕ] in all positions. The uvular /ʁ/, only found in initial position of a handful of Malay loanwords, is realised as a voiced uvular fricative [ʁ]. The glottal /h/ is a voiceless [h] in initial position and in final position if preceded by a short vowel. Finally, if preceded by a long vowel, it is realised as a subtle aspiration [ʰ].

2.1.4. Liquids
There are two alveolar liquids. The rhotic /ɾ/, found in a few words (all of which are likely to be of Malay or sometimes Temiar origin), is a voiced alveolar trill [ɾ], both in initial and final position. The lateral /l/ is a voiced alveolar lateral [l] in all positions.

2.1.5. Approximants
Approximants have two places of articulation: bilabial and palatal. The bilabial /w/ is a voiced labio-velar approximant [w] in all positions. The palatal /j/ is a voiced dorsal approximant [j] in all positions.

2.2. Vowel phonemes and their realisation

2.2.1. Outline of the vowel system
Phonemically, vowels distinguish three degrees of height for the front, central and back positions, creating a rather typical Aslian three-by-three system of nine basic qualities (cf.
Notes on Semnam

Benjamin 1976b:131 for Temiar, Diffloth 1976b:103 for Jah Hut, Bauer 1991 for Trang Kensiw, and Burenhult 2005:19-22 for Jahai). Front and central vowels are unrounded; back ones are rounded. For each quality there is a distinction between long and short, producing a system of 18 oral monophthongs. In addition, phonemically nasal counterparts exist for seven of the basic qualities of both long and short vowels (the front and back mid-qualities have no such nasal counterparts). This creates a total system of 32 distinctive monophthongs.²

Furthermore, there are oral diphthongs involving closed-to-mid articulation for the front and back positions, probably with a long-short distinction for both. The latter cannot yet be fully confirmed: the data contain only one contrasting example each of the short back and short front diphthongs (see examples below). The evidence for nasal diphthongs is so far minimal and unconvincing.³ Given the regularity elsewhere in the vowel system, however, the existence of such distinctions should not be ruled out. Thus, at this point, the total number of distinctive vowel nuclei is 36, although evidence for some of them is still limited. The full system is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Proposed system of distinctive vowel nuclei in Semnam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LONG</th>
<th></th>
<th>SHORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>uː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>ŋː</td>
<td>oː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>aː</td>
<td>õː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ĭː</td>
<td>ĭː</td>
<td>ūː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ŋː</td>
<td>ŋː</td>
<td>ŋː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ĭː</td>
<td>ĭː</td>
<td>ūː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ieː</td>
<td>uːo:  (ũːʊt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>uː</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long vowels are more common than short ones, and oral vowels much more common than nasal ones. Consequently, short nasal vowels are especially rare. In particular, the closed short nasal vowels /ĩ, ĭ, ū/ occur only occasionally in the data, and it is difficult to study the contrastive characteristics of them. The system outlined here may therefore be subject to future amendments as data collection continues.

Table 3 describes the phonetic characteristics of each of the nine vowel qualities of the system.

² In the phonetic transcription employed here, short vowels are transcribed with a breve diacritic, e.g. [ã], and long vowels with a triangular colon, e.g. [ãː]. Phonemic transcription is the same for long vowels, e.g. [ãː], but does not include the breve diacritic for short ones, e.g. [ã]. Nasal vowels are indicated by a tilde, e.g. [ã]. In phonetic rendering of short nasal vowels, the breve diacritic is superjacent to the tilde indicating nasal, e.g. [ã].

³ The data contain one example of a long nasal closed-to-mid back diphthong, [bolhʊt] ‘to be tasteless’, but it appears to occur in free variation with a monophthong counterpart [bolhöxt].
Table 3: Phonetic description of vowel qualities in Semnam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>This closed front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [iː, ĭ, ɨ, ɪ]. There is little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>This mid front unrounded quality is realised as such in both its long and short versions, [eː, ē], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɛ</td>
<td>This open front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [ɛː, Ė, ɛ̆, ŋ], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɨ</td>
<td>This closed central unrounded quality is realised as extra-closed unrounded central vowels in all its four phonemic manifestations, [ɨ̝ː, ɨ̝̆, ɨ̝̃ː, ɨ̝̃̆],. It displays conditioned rounding following the bilabial approximant /w/.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɘ</td>
<td>This mid central unrounded quality is realised as closed mid central unrounded vowels in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [ɘː, Ė̆, ɘ̃ː, ɘ̃̆], with little conditioned variation. It is not a truly neutral central [ə].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>This open central unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [aː, ā, ă, ā̆], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>This closed back rounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [uː, ŭ, ŭ, ŭ], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>This mid back rounded quality is realised as such in both its long and short versions, [ɔː, ɔ̆], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td>This open-mid back rounded quality is realised as such in its short oral as well as long and short nasal manifestations, [ɔː, ɔ̆, ɔ̃]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [ɔː], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [ɒː].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contrastive vowel length, nasality and diphthongization only apply to the nucleus of the last syllable of words. The vowels of pre-final syllables are drawn from a restricted set of phonemes.

### 2.2.2. Contrastive length

Phonetically, long vowels can be characterised as unmarked with respect to length. Their realisation is not markedly long, and they display significant free variation as to actual length. Also, consultants accept short realisation of these vowels as a correct pronunciation. Phonemically short vowels, on the other hand, are obligatorily extra-short and thus marked with respect to length. Consultants consistently reject long realisation. This makes it reasonably easy to determine auditorily whether a vowel is phonemically long or short, although it usually requires the consultant’s judgement of alternative pronunciations. The contrastive function of the long-short distinction is limited, with only a few minimal pairs in evidence. The following contrastive pairs illustrate the distinction:
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2.2.3. Oral/nasal contrast
Phonemically nasal vowels differ from the oral ones in that realisation involves a lowered velum, with the airstream passing predominantly through the nose rather than the mouth. However, conditioned nasalisation of phonemically oral vowels (e.g. adjacent to a nasal consonant) often obscure the phonemic oral-nasal contrast. Like the long-short distinction, the contrastive function of the oral-nasal distinction is marginal. The following contrastive pairs illustrate the distinction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lwej</td>
<td>‘bee’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k∅l</td>
<td>‘to fall’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūc</td>
<td>‘[a type of fruit]’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koʔ</td>
<td>‘to vomit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktɔk</td>
<td>‘[name of a river]’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpihe</td>
<td>‘headgear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laŋkuoc</td>
<td>‘[a type of owl]’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.4. Diphthongs
Contrastive diphthongization is very apparent and fairly common. As noted, all attested diphthongs involve vowel articulation from closed to mid for both the front and back positions: [e] and [o]. Unusually, probably both long and short distinctions exist (see the contrastive pairs given in §2.2.2). In short diphthongs (to the extent that they can be analysed) the two qualities making up each diphthong are equally short: [e] and [o]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [e] and [o]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /ie/ with the long monophthongs /i/ and /e/, and the long diphthong /uo/ with the long monophthongs /u/ and /o/:
MONOPHTHONG | DIPHTHONG
---|---
peːt | ‘to fasten’
teiː? | ‘husband’
kieːŋ | ‘(a type of tree)’
wel | ‘again’
paŋiːl | ‘to call’
baːŋiːl | ‘to be high’
koːm | ‘frog’
glapoh | ‘(a type of tree)’
co?: | ‘same’
to:j | ‘uncle’
dus | ‘to bump into’
huh | ‘to yell’

pieːt | ‘tick’
piʔtieʔ? | ‘to offer food’
wieŋ | ‘to extinguish fire’
kawieːl | ‘(a type of palm)’
laŋieːn | ‘(a type of tree)’
kleːn | ‘(name of a tree)’
kuːm | ‘to hug’
klapuoːh | ‘shoulder’
kuo?: | ‘dog’
mantuo:j | ‘pangolin’
kuːm | ‘to be hugging’

On the basis of auditory impression alone, diphthongs are not straightforwardly distinguishable from sequences of approximant + mid-quality vowel ([je] and [wo]). Thus, the phonemic and phonotactic differences between diphthongs and such sequences are obscure in pairs like /piec/ ‘wing’ ~ /kieh/ ‘headgear’, and /sieʔ/ ‘to be dry’ ~ /siːp/ ‘to be ready’. One might therefore argue against diphthongs as a category and instead propose a purely monophthongal analysis involving existing phonemes. Consistently, however, morphological evidence speaks in favor of a diphthongal analysis: the auditorily obscure distinctions can be disambiguated by various affixal operations, so that diphthongs can be shown to be nuclei of syllables. For example, sequences of approximant + vowel can be broken up by infixes, whereas diphthongs cannot. Also, monosyllabic forms with diphthongs display a reduplicative pattern identical to those with monophthongs, with copied consonants (onset and coda) prefixed to the root, as in the following examples (unattested roots are marked with an asterisk *):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>DERIVED FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuoːm</td>
<td>‘to hug’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huoːc</td>
<td>‘(to whistle)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huoːj</td>
<td>‘(to yawn)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tieːl</td>
<td>‘to plait’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cieːk</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km-kuoːm</td>
<td>‘to be hugging’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoːc</td>
<td>‘to whistle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hjhuoːj</td>
<td>‘to yawn’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tl-tieːl</td>
<td>‘to be plaiting’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ck-cieːk</td>
<td>‘to be tearing’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, an analysis of diphthongs as approximant/vowel sequences results in word structures which are not found elsewhere, especially structures involving an open medial syllable preceded and followed by closed syllables. For example, a monophthongal analysis of the form [mantuoj] ‘pangolin’ will produce the otherwise poorly attested syllabic structure */CVC.Cv.CVC/ (*/man.t.woj/). A diphthongal analysis, however, will produce the well-attested syllabic structure /CVC.CVC/ (/man.tuoːj/).
Comparative data also provide evidence in favor of diphthongs. The Semnam diphthongs frequently correspond to monophthongs in other Aslian languages, and not to approximant/vowel sequences, as illustrated by the following comparison with likely cognate forms in the Northern Aslian language Jahai:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEMNAM</th>
<th>JAHAI</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cieːk</td>
<td>cek</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawieːl</td>
<td>kawel</td>
<td>‘(a type of palm)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantuoːj</td>
<td>mantəj</td>
<td>‘pangolin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klapuoh</td>
<td>klapəh</td>
<td>‘shoulder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluoŋ</td>
<td>kleŋ</td>
<td>‘inside’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suoık</td>
<td>sək</td>
<td>‘umbilical cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoc</td>
<td>hchəc</td>
<td>‘to whistle’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Notation and orthography
The phonetic and phonemic notation employed so far in this paper adheres to the International Phonetic Alphabet. However, the project has also developed a practical orthography representing a third level of representation. This is essentially phonemically-based, but with some adaptation to phonetics and to previous orthographical conventions in Aslian and Mon-Khmer linguistics. The following sections describe how this orthography departs from the phonetic and phonemic ones.

3.1. Palatal consonants
In accordance with most practical orthographies of Mon-Khmer languages, the voiced palatal stop /ɟ/ and the palatal approximant /j/ are represented by j and y, respectively: e.g. jilaa? [jɪləːʔ] /ɟɬəʔ/ ‘thorn’, jayup [jəːjʊp] /ɟɒipsoid/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [jəˈlaj] /jlaːʔ/ ‘[name of a river]’.

3.2. Word-final nasals
As noted in §2.1.2, word-final nasals are realised as unreleased stops [pʰ, tʰ, cʰ, kʰ/qʰ] if preceded by a short oral vowel. The practical orthography here departs from the phonemic one in that it represents these sounds as stops and not nasals, e.g. pləp [pləːp] /pləm/ ‘land leech’, kəc ‘[kʰəc] /kəp/ ‘to sit’, and dak ‘[dəq] /daŋ/ ‘to see’. This is in order to adapt orthography to the actual pronunciation. Thus, the ambiguous finals described in §2.1.2 present no problem in the practical orthography, since they are all represented as stops.

3.3. Long vs. short vowels
The practical orthography represents short vowels with single vowel characters without the breve diacritic (i, e, ɛ, ɨ, a, u, o, ɔ) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ɛɛ, ɨɨ, əə, etc.), e.g. kəɬ ‘[kʰəɬ] /kəl/ ‘to fall’ vs. kəɬ ‘[kʰəɬ] /kəɬ/ ‘[CLF: humans]’. Short diphthongs are represented by a combination of two single mid and central vowel characters (ie and ɨo respectively) and long diphthongs with a doubled vowel character for the end quality of the diphthong (iee and uoo, respectively), e.g. lanjkuoc ‘[ləŋˈkʰoʊc] /lanjkuoC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuoc ‘[kʰoʊc] /kuoC/ ‘to grasp’.
3.4. Mid-central vowel

The phonetic and phonemic representation of the mid-central vowel quality is [ə] ~ /ɘ/, signifying that its realization is more closed than the excrescent and truly neutral mid-central schwas [ə] of pre-final syllables (see §2.2.1). In the practical orthography, however, this phoneme is represented by the more commonly used schwa symbol ə, e.g. pəʔ [pəʔ] /psʔ/ ‘younger sibling’, biyəən [bɪjəən] /bijən/ ‘husked’, təʔ [təʔ] /təʔ/ ‘to collide’, and həʔəh [həʔəh] /həʔəh/ ‘[affirmative particle]’. This is in accordance with previous Aslian orthographic conventions (see e.g. Benjamin 1976b).

3.5. Excrescent vowels

The practical orthography adheres to the phonemic one in that it does not include the predictable, excrescent vowels common to pre-final syllables (usually [ə]), e.g. pkaak [pkaak] /pkaak/ ‘to clap’, kbeec [kʰbeec] /kbeec/ ‘to spit’, knməh [kəməh] /knməh/ ‘name’.

This convention frequently results in complex consonant clusters and may sometimes impede readability. However, it is preferred because morphological processes apply to underlying forms and not surface forms, and a representation which excludes excrescent vowels thus facilitates the description and portrayal of such processes. Furthermore, reading is made easier by understanding the uncomplicated process of syllabification and vowel epenthesis. Syllabification proceeds from right to left according to a general principle of maximality: in strings of unsyllabified consonants, the syllabification process strives to create maximal [CVC]σ syllables, which have precedence over minimal [CV]σ syllables. Two adjacent unsyllabified consonants will therefore be syllabified as onset and coda of a maximal syllable, and a single unsyllabified consonant will be syllabified as onset of a minimal syllable. Excrescent vowels can then be inserted as nuclei. For example, the form klŋkɛɛŋ ‘bushy crested hornbill’ is syllabified in the following way: /CCCCVC/ > /C.CC.CVC/ > [C V.CVC.CVC], with a final surface output [kələŋˈkɛːŋ].

4. Lexicon

The appendicized glossary contains the 1,246 Semnam lexical items collected to date. Items represent lexeme forms of words, many of which are roots or may at least be regarded as synchronically monomorphic. Lexeme forms are usually the same as the preferred citation form. Several forms are compounds. Citation forms of names for various biological classes generally include the generic name for the class in question, e.g. boay ‘vegetable’, tiis ‘mushroom’, tajuu? ‘snake’. Bound morphemes, including affixes and proclitics, are also listed.

Entries are represented in the practical orthography (see §3) and followed by a phonemic representation (in solidi //) and in most cases also a phonetic representation (in square brackets []). Each entry contains information as to form class, and an approximate

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4 The term ‘excrescent vowel’ is introduced in the Aslian context by Yap, this volume, and adopted here to refer to phonetically predictable vowels.
5 A detailed analysis of phonotactic patterns and syllabification in Semnam is currently being carried out.
6 Phonetic forms are included where there is a recording available of the item uttered in isolation.
English translation is given. Many of the species identifications given are still preliminary. Definite or likely loans from Malay are indicated as such.

Items are listed initially, i.e. words are arranged according to their initial letter. Letters, in turn, are ordered according to the manner of articulation of the phoneme: vowels, stops, fricatives, nasals, liquids, and approximants. For each manner of articulation, phonemes are ordered according to place of articulation, with ‘front’ phonemes first and ‘back’ phonemes last. Vowels are further ordered from high to low. Voiceless consonants precede voiced ones, short vowels precede long ones, and oral vowels precede nasal ones.

References


# APPENDIX: Semnam-English glossary

## a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a-</th>
<th>/a/ aff. v. (-a-) middle voice affix.</th>
<th>demonstrative from a nominal demonstrative.</th>
</tr>
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</table>

## p

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p-</th>
<th>/p/ (piC-) pref. v. causative prefix.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pĩtmustructural</td>
<td>/pītmustructural/ v. to hurt someone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pĩdūstructural</td>
<td>/pīdustructural/ n. base of a plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pĩtīc?</td>
<td>/pītīc?/ v. to offer food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pĩŋa?</td>
<td>/pīŋa?/ v. to turn something around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pĩbõah</td>
<td>/pībõah/ v. to say.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pĩtastructural</td>
<td>/pītastructural/ v. to borrow. From Malay pĩnaŋ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pĩloŋ</td>
<td>/pīloŋ/ v. to sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pĩnì</td>
<td>/pīnì/ n. plate. From Malay pĩŋgar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pĩlostructural</td>
<td>/pīlostructural/ n. mud hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pẽha?</td>
<td>/pẽha?/ n. tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêet</td>
<td>/pêet/ v. to fasten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêŋ</td>
<td>/pêŋ/ v. to rise (of the sun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêet</td>
<td>/pêet/ v. jungle knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêen</td>
<td>/pêen/ n. pen, pencil. From Malay pẽn(a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēc</td>
<td>/pēc/ v. to crush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po?</td>
<td>/pɔʔ/ n. younger sibling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po? moʔ</td>
<td>/pɔʔ moʔ/ n. aunt, younger sister of parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papaʔ</td>
<td>/papaʔ/ v. to be bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padoʔ</td>
<td>/padoʔ/ prep. by, at, near. From Malay pada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajīt</td>
<td>/pajīt/ n. a type of tuber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasiŋ</td>
<td>/pasiŋ/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasaʔ</td>
<td>/pasaʔ/ conj. Because. From Malay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasiŋh</td>
<td>/pasiŋh/ n. name of a river (Ayer Jualu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pamaʔ</td>
<td>/pamaʔ/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (Petaurista sp.) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (Cynocephalus variegatus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paniŋ</td>
<td>/paniŋ/ n. belly button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paniŋ</td>
<td>/paniŋ/ n. baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panaŋ</td>
<td>/panaŋ/ n. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panok</td>
<td>/panok/ n. fan for the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pangooy</td>
<td>/pangooy/ n. waterfall. From Malay pungkur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paniŋl</td>
<td>/paniŋl/ v. to call, to name, to summon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajiŋ</td>
<td>/pajiŋ/ n. beginning. From Malay pangkal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paliŋ</td>
<td>/paliŋ/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay paling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payiʔ</td>
<td>/payiʔ/ v. cloudborne monitor (Varanus bengalenensis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payeeʔ</td>
<td>/payeeʔ/ n. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payah</td>
<td>/payah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay payah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paak</td>
<td>/paak/ v. to split.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāʔ</td>
<td>/pāʔ/ v. to have body contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusik</td>
<td>/pusik/ v. to turn. From Malay pusing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusat</td>
<td>/pusat/ n. center. From Malay pusat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puney</td>
<td>/puney/ n. a type of pigeon. From Malay punai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punaʔ</td>
<td>/punaʔ/ v. to have. From Malay pyna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulczy</td>
<td>/pulczy/ n. a type of tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulaw</td>
<td>/pulaw/ n. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulaw</td>
<td>/pulaw/ n. island. From Malay pula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puʔ</td>
<td>/puʔ/ adv. yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pokeʔ</td>
<td>/pokeʔ/ n. pocket. From English pocket, via Malay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pook</td>
<td>/pook/ v. to open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pooh</td>
<td>/pooh/ n. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pok</td>
<td>/pok/ v. to tap poison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pock</td>
<td>/pock/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poʔ</td>
<td>/poʔ/ n. mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poʔs</td>
<td>/poʔs/ v. to sweep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poon</td>
<td>/poon/ n. prep. Like. From Malay pun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poet</td>
<td>/poet/ n. tick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piiʔ</td>
<td>/piiʔ/ n. forehead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptaŋ</td>
<td>/ptanjaʔ/ - ptaŋ. v. to be first. From Malay pertama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdong</td>
<td>/pdong/ v. to hunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peŋ</td>
<td>/peŋj/ v. to insert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkaʔ</td>
<td>/pkaʔ/ v. to throw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkaʔ</td>
<td>/pkaʔ/ v. to throw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pgak</td>
<td>/pgak/ v. to hold. From Malay pgaŋ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pegang.

p?pan? /p'pan?/ v. to put one's hand on something.

psat /psan/ v. to send order. From Malay pesan.

phēŋ [pʰeŋ] /pʰeŋ/ v. to be narrow.

pmula'aan /pmla'aan/ n. beginning. From Malay permulaan.


prpet [pʰnɛt] /pʰnen/ v. to be short.

pndapataan /pndapatan/ n. profit, income. From Malay pendaatan.


pyñik [pʰyñik] /pʰyñik/ n. durian (Durio zibethinus).

pypāŋ [pʰypāŋ] /pʰypāŋ/ n. broadbill, black and red (Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos).

pyyoong [pʰyorŋ] /pʰyorŋ/ n. to play an instrument.


plæs [pʰlæs] /plæs/ v. to drop, to let fall.

plano? [pola'no?] /plano?/ n. greater mouse deer (Tragulus napu). From Malay pelanduk.

planji? [pola'ni?] /planji?/ n. rainbow. From Malay pelanggi.

pluun [pʰlu:n] /pluŋ/ v. to be straight.

plɔp [pʰlɔp] /plɔm/ n. land leech.

plɔoŋ [pʰlɔŋ] /plɔŋ/ n. thatch.


pltaaw [pʰləw] /pləw/ v. to be white.

— pn. name of a river.

printah /printah/ (pyintaah) v. to order. From Malay perintah.

prmche /prmcn/ n. feeling, sensation.

pwpaaw [pʰwəw] /pwâw/ n. a type of bird.

pyinđak /pyinḍak/ v. to show.

pyec [pʰjeːc] /pyec/ n. wing.

pyoak /pyoak/ v. to immerse.

pyalɔŋ /pyalɔŋ/ n. singers, singing ones.

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b-

/bi/ aff. v. progressive/imperfective prefix.

b-

/bi/ aff. n. property-signaling prefix.

bitãy [bʱtãy] /bitãj/ pn. name of a river.

bitcœt [bʱtʰoːt] /bitcœt/ pn. name of a river.

bidįn [bʱdiŋ] /bdiŋ/ v. to lie.

bidɔok [bʱdɔok] /bidɔok/ v. to be old.


bigiçi? /bigiçi?/ v. to exchange.

bihɔy [bʱhiŋ] /bihoŋ/ n. bush.

bintak [bʱiŋtak] /bintaŋ/ n. star. From Malay bintang.

bilak [bʱlãk] /bilan/ v. to count. From Malay bilang.

bilah /bilah/ interrogative. when. From Malay bila.

— conj. when. From Malay bila.

biyɔn [bʱjɔn] /bi(j)ɔn/ n. rice (husked).

biyɔoŋk [bʱjɔŋk] /bìjŋk/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Betong).

biic [bʱic] /biic/ v. to run over (of fluid in container).

biim /bim/ v. to wash (dishes).

beć? /beč/ n. suitcase. From Malay beg.

bees [bes] /bees/ v. to search.

beel [beel] /beil/ interrogative. when.

besah /besah/ n. difference. From Malay beza.

beŋ? /beŋ?/ beŋ/ n. outside.

beŋ ʔany [bʱen] /beŋ ʔany/ n. riverbank.

bit [bʱit] /bit/ v. to be hot.

bok [bʱbok] /bok/ v. to tie.

bɔʔ [bʱboʔ] /bɔʔ/ v. to carry something on one's back.

bæj [bʱje] /bøj/ n. generic term for vegetable, greens.

bæj pakuʔ /bøj pakuĉʔ/ n. a type of edible fern (Filex sp.). From Malay paku.

bæj bec /bøj beĈ/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj badaa k /bøj badaa k/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj bageh /bøj bageh/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj bayaam /bøj bayaam/ n. spinach. From Malay bayam.

bæj tii /bøj tis/ n. edible mushrooms.

bæj tadin /bøj taduK/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj táʔsiʔ /bøj taʔsíʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj cahcuh /bøj cahcuh/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj camej /bøj camej/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj cŋkųɔŋ /bøj cŋkųɔŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj kąŋkɔŋ /bøj kąŋkɔŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj kawoɔn /bøj kawoɔn/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj klah /bøj klah/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj kłaap /bøj klaap/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj ʔasiim /bøj ʔasim/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj səh /bøj səh/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj hayaʔ /bøj hajaʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

bæj hubiT /bøj hubiT/ n. a type of edible plant.
Notes on Semnam

buh [buh] v. to put.
bulan [bulan] n. moon, month. From Malay bulan.
bulus [bulus] n. spear.
buyaa? [buya?] n. crocodile. From Malay buaya.
buut [buut] v. to eat vegetables.
buc [buuc] n. diarrhoea.
boleeh [boleh] v. to be able to do something.
— pa. possibility particle.

boot [BOOT] v. to feel lazy.
bo? [bo] persp. he, she, it, third person singular personal pronoun.
booc [booc] v. to lie (to tell untruths).
buuoy [buo] n. silvered langur (Trachypithecus cristatus).

— From Malay betik.
btaah [btaah] n. bottle.
btaninj [btanj] n. name of a river (Bebalik).
btaay [btaay] v. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).
btool [btol] v. to be right. From Malay betul.
btool v. to think.
bdec [bd] v. to shoot. From Malay bedal.

bdaal [bdal] v. to throw. From Malay bedal.
bcuun [bcuun] v. to be sour.
bkah [bkaah] v. to break.
bgeeth v. adv. in that way, so, just like that, without effort. From Malay begitu.
bet [beT] v. to be good.
bak [bak] v. to overflow (of a river).
bskasikap [bskasikap] v. to have attitudes. From Malay sikap.
bhi? [bhi?] v. to be full (from eating).
bhet [bhet] v. to be sweet.

bnaah /bnaah/ v. to be accurate. From Malay benar.
bgbaaŋ jaka? [baŋ′baŋ′ŋ j′a′kâʔ?] n. beard.


bleŋ [bo′liŋ] n. upper arm.

bliŋ [bo′liŋ] n. upper leg.

bleyaan /blejana/ v. to be different from, to be apart from. From Malay berlian.

bleeg [bo′leŋ] n. blue-crowned hanging parrot (Loriculus galgulus).

blaan [ba′læŋ] v. to remember, to recall.


blas /blas/ n. -teen, used for numbers between eleven and nineteen. From Malay belas.

blanteey [błal′tej] /blantej/ n. a type of tree.

blalec [bəlæ′lɛc]/blalec/ v. to fight.

blaw [bo′law]/blaw/ n. blowpipe.

— pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).

bluum [bo′luu′m]/bluum/ pn. name of a river (Perak).

blɑʔ babooʔ [bo′læʔ ba′boːʔ]/blɑʔ baboʔ/ n. mother-in-law.

blɔʔ ŋkoŋ [bo′lɔʔ ŋkɔŋ]/blɔʔ ŋkoŋ/ n. father-in-law.

bliŋg /bo′liŋg/ /blis p/ v. to be green.

blhak /bl′hâk̚] /blhaʔK/ v. to be salty.

blhʊo-o ~ blhʊuʔ /blhʊoːt ~ blhʊːʔ/ v. to be tasteless

britis /britis/ pn. Ethnonym: British. From English British.

brubah /brubah/ v. to be altered. From Malay berubah.

brwæs /brwæs/ v. to be segmented. From Malay beruas.

bwey [bu′wej] /bwej/ n. thunder spirit.

bwaʔ /bwaʔ/ pa. object classifier, meaning fruit, used for e.g. houses. From Malay buah.

bwaʔa [b′waʔ] /bwaʔ/ v. to talk.

byiʔ [bi′jɪʔ] /bijɪʔ/ n. forest, woods.

byaduʔ [bja′dɯʔ] /bjaduʔ/ v. to rest.

byaniʔ [biŋ′aːnɪʔ] /bjaniʔ/ v. to be brave. From Malay berani.

byanaʔ [bija′nɑʔ] /bjanɑʔ/ v. to give birth.

byalɔt /byalɔt/ n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.

bylaay [bi′laj] /blaj/ v. to be high.

byraay [bi′raj] /bjraj/ n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solaris).
Notes on Semnam

tiis ymlaay /tis jmlaaj/ n. a type of mushroom (Clavulina sp.).

tiis ymlaay buooy /tis jmlaaj buoaj/ n. a type of poisonous mushroom.

tiis ymlaay leʔ looy /tis jmlaaj leʔ loaj/ n. a type of edible mushroom of dark colour.

tiŋ [tʰiŋ] /tiŋː/ n. hand.

tiŋ tap [tʰiŋʰ tʰap] /tiŋ təm/ n. right hand.

tiŋ weel [tʰiŋ weel] /tiŋ weelː/ n. left hand.

teh [tʰə]/teh/ dem. demonstrative.

teeʔ [tʰɛʔ]/teʔ/ n. husband.

teeʔ [tʰɛʔ]/teʔ/ n. soil, earth.

tek [tʰeq]/teʔk/ v. 1) to sleep. 2) to marry.

tic /tʰiʔ/ v. to tear meat apart with one's teeth.

tiin [tʰiʔn]/tiʔn/ v. to rub.

tap [tʰap] /təm/ n. rn. right.

tat [tʰat] /tət/ v. to kick.

tat [tʰat] /tət/ v. to stand.

tap [tʰap]/təp/ v. to reside.

taʔ [tʰaʔ]/təʔ/ v. to collide.

tap [tʰap]/təp/ n. egg.

tapiʔ /taʔpiː/ conj. but. From Malay tapi.

tapʔ [taʔpi]/təp/ v. to dream.

tabiʔ /taʔpi/ v. to have, to experience.

taboaʔ [taʔbaʔ]/taboaʔ/ v. to take more food.

taboaʔ /taʔbaʔ/ taboaʔ/ n. a type of kingfisher.

tabuʔ /taʔbuʔ/ tabuʔ/ n. dragonfly.

taʔtiŋ [tʰaʔbəʔ tʰiŋ] /taboʔ tiaʔ/ n. thumb.

taʔboʔ juk [tʰaʔboʔ jʊʔ] /taboʔ juʔ/ n. big toe.

tadoʔ /tədəʔ/ v. to stumble. From Malay hadung.

tajap [təjaʔp]/tajam/ v. to be sharp. From Malay tajam.

tajuʔ [tajəʔ]/tajuʔ/ n. a type of snake.

Tajap [tajəʔ]/tajal/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).

Takoon [takəʔ]/takoon/ n. pond.

Tagooʔ [tagoʔ]/tagohʔ/ v. to ascend.

taʔ /təʔ/ /tidaʔ/ pa. negative particle. From Malay tak, tidak.

tasiʔ [təsaʔ]/tasiʔ/ v. to taste.

taseʔ [təsəʔ]/taseʔʔ/ n. lake. From Malay tasek.

Tahaaʔ /tahahʔ/ v. to endure, to hold out against, to sustain. From Malay tahah.

Tampenŋ [tampeŋ]/tampenŋ/ v. to run.

Tapnep [təmpeŋ]/tampenŋ/ n. slow loris (Nycticebus couang).

Tampaay tiŋ [tampeŋ tʰiŋ]/tampaaj tiŋ/ n. palm of the hand.

Tampaay juk [tampeŋ jʊʔ]/tampaaj jʊʔ/ n. sole of the foot.

tanaʔ [tanaʔ]/tanaʔ/ n. sign, mark. From Malay tanda.

Tanaʔ [tanaʔ]/tanaʔ/ v. to execute, to kill. From Malay pertanda.

Tanaʔ /tanaʔ/ /tanaʔ/ v. to plant. From Malay tanam.

Tanaʔ [tanaʔ]/tanaʔ/ n. generic word for crop. From Malay tanam.

Tanaʔ [tanaʔ]/tanaʔ/ /tanaʔ/ v. to ask a question. From Malay tanya.

Tanooy [tanoj][tanoj]/tanoj/ n. rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum).

Tanlis [tanliʔ]/tanlis/ /tanojʔ/ n. name of a mountain.

Taluŋ /taluŋ>/taluŋ/ n. millipede.

Tawaay [tawaj]/tawaʔ/ /tawajʔ/ n. name of a river (Tawai).

Tawaʔk /tawaʔk/ /tawaʔk/ n. butterfly.

Tawooʔ [tawoʔ]/tawoʔ/ n. a type of tree.

Tawoon [tawoŋ]/tawoon/ n. year. From Malay takun.

Tawoʔ /tawoʔ/ /tawoʔ/ n. a type of tree. From Malay (Hylabates lar).

Tawuʔ /tawuʔ/ /tawuʔ/ n. name of a river (Taram).

Taycot /tajok/ v. to pick up.

Taaʔ [təʔ]/təʔ/ n. grandfather.

Taan [təʔ]/təʔ/ /taʔ/ n. buttock.

Taan [təʔ]/təʔ/ /taʔ/ v. to plait.

Tutok [tutok]/tutok/ n. beak, bill.

Tujuh [tuʔjuʔ]/tujuh/ /num. seven. From Malay tujuh.

Tukaay [tukaj]/tukaʔ/ v. to exchange. From Malay tukar.

Tuʔ /tuʔ/ /tuʔ/ /tuʔ/ n. a type, sort.

Tuʔ /tuʔ/ /tuʔ/ /tuʔ/ persp. third person singular pronoun (?)

Tuh [tuhʔ]/tuʔ/ v. to say, to tell.

Tuhaʔ /tuhaʔ/ /tuhaʔ/ /tuhaʔ/ n. god, deity, spirit. From Malay Tuhan.

Tumoʔ /tumoʔ/ /tumoʔ/ v. to hit with one's fist. From Malay tumbak.

Tunjkaʔ /tunjkaʔ/ /tunjkaʔ/ /n. knife.

Tunjkaʔ /tunjkaʔ/ /tunjkaʔ/ /n. stick. From Malay toongkat.

Tuleʔ /tuleʔ/ /tuleʔ/ v. to write. From Malay tulis.

Tuluk [tuʔluʔ]/tuʔluʔ/ /tuʔluʔ/ v. to help. From Malay tolong.


Tuŋ [tuŋ]/tuŋ/ /tuŋ/ v. to eat meat.

Tuŋ [tuŋ]/tuŋ/ /tuŋ/ v. to fear.

Tuuy [tuʔ]/tuʔ/ /dem. demonstrative.

Túc [tʰuʔ]/tuc/ n. a type of fruit.

Tůʔ [tůʔ]/tůʔ/ /v. to blow.

Tůʔs [tůʔ]/tůʔ/ /v. to collide.

Toop [toːp]/ /n. lid.
toon /toʊ/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.

tooy /ˈtoʊ/ n. uncle, older brother of parent.

tooyy mooʔ /ˈtoʊj mʊʔ/ /toʊj mʊʔ/ n. aunt, older sister of parent.

tɔ /ˈtɔ/ /tɔ/ ? past, yesterday.

tɔs /ˈtɔs/ /tɔs/ v. to pluck.

tɔʔ /ˈtɔʔ/ /tɔʔ/ pa. negative particle. From Malay tak?

tiːəl /tʰiːəl/ /tiːəl/ v. to plait.

tpɔːt /tʰpɔːt/ /tpɔːt/ v. to blow.

tpulaːŋ /tʰpulaːŋ/ v. to return. From Malay terpulang.

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tpuuŋ /tʰpuuŋ/ /tpuŋ/ n. flour. From Malay tepung.

tpooʔ /tʰpooʔ/ v. to slap. From Malay tepuk.

tbik /tʰbiːk/ /tbik/ v. to be full. From Malay tebal.

tbaleʔ /tʰbaleʔ/ /tbal/ v. to turn. From Malay balik.

tbaal /tʰbaal/ /tbal/ v. to be thick. From Malay tebal.

tboh /tʰboh/ /tbah/ v. to hit. From Malay tabuk?

ttap /tʰtap/ v. to remain, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.

tdaay /tʰdɑːj/ /tɑːj/ v. to be near.

tkɑː /tʰkɑː/ /tkat/ v. to freeze.

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tkʊtʊk /tʰkʊtʊk/ /tktuk/ v. to hunt.

tgeel /tʰɡeɛl/ /tgel/ v. to move along a slope.

tɡoɡ /tʰɡoɡ/ /tɡɔɡ/ v. to be tough. From Malay teguh.

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tθok /tʰθɔk/ /θok/ v. to be spicy.

tθuŋ /tʰθuŋ/ /θuŋ/ v. to be red.

tθop /tʰθɔp/ /θop/ v. to close, to shut.

tθuoɔl /tʰθuɔl/ /θuol/ v. to blow fire.

tmaʔ /tʰmɑːʔ/ /tmaʔ/ n. branch.

tmaaw /tʰmɑːw/ /tmaaw/ pn. name of a river.

tmpaan /tʰmpaːn/ /tmpan/ pn. name of a river (Tampan).

tmluŋ [tʰmluŋ]/ /tmluŋ/ pn. name of a river (Temelong).

tmwaan /tʰmwaːn/ /tnˈmwaːn/ pn. Ethnonym: Temuan.


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tnʔyaʔɔʔ /tnʔjyaʔɔʔ/ /tnʔjaʔɔʔ/ pn. name of a river.

tnʔiit /tnʔiit/ /tnʔi/ n. lip.

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tnʔuʔ /tnʔuʔ/ adv. definitely, certainly. From Malay tentu.

tnʒeel /tnˈʒeɛl/ /tŋed/ n. slope.

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tnʔooʔ /tnʔoʔ/ /tnʔoʔ/ n. binturong (Arctictis binturong).

tnʔoɔ /tnʔoʊ/ /tnʔo/ v. to dance.

tnʔiŋ /tnʔiŋ/ /tnʔiŋ/ n. molar tooth.

tnʔah hajiiʔ /tnʔaʔ hajiiʔ/ /tnʔajjiʔ/ n. midday. From Malay tengah hari.

tnʔtiŋ /tnʔtʃiŋ/ /tŋtʃiŋ/ n. spider.

tnʔtʃoŋ /tnʔtʃoŋ/ /tnʔtʃiŋ/ n. drongo (Dicrusus sp.).

tnʔkʊɔk /tnʔkʊk/ /tnʔkoʃk/ n. nape of the neck.

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From Malay tengkuk.

tnʔeʔ /tnʔeʔ/ /tnʔeʔ/ v. to point with one’s finger.

tnʔleʔoʔ /tnʔleʔoʔ/ /tnʔleʔoʔ/ n. a type of tree.

tnʔlaɡaʔ /tnʔlaɡaʔ/ /tlaɡaʔ/ n. pond. From Malay telaga.

tnʔluuʔ /tnʔluuʔ/ /tluuʔ/ n. banana.

tnʔloκ /tnʔloκ/ /tnʔlo/ n. pool. From Malay teluk.

tnʔlɔj /tnʔlɔj/ /tnʔloj/ pn. name of a river.

tnʔru /tnʔru/ /tnʔru/ v. to be straight. From Malay terus.

tnʔru나 /tnʔruʔna/ /tnʔraŋ/ /tnʔruŋ/ v. to protract. From Malay terundan?

tnʔroʔ /tnʔroʔ/ v. to be severe. From Malay teruk.

tnʔwən /tnʔwən/ n. master, mister, lord. From Malay tuan.

tnʔwɔɔ /tnʔwɔɔ/ /tnʔwɔj/ v. to be dark.

tnʔaʔnəʔ /tnʔaʔnəʔ/ /tnʔjanəʔ/ n. brown-capped woodpecker (Picoides moluccensis).

dinik /diˈnɪk/ /dinin/ n. wall. From Malay dinding.

diriih /diˈɾiːʔ/ /dirih/ n. self. From Malay diri.

diʔ? /dɪʔ?/ /diʔ?/ interrogative. who.

diʔʔ?–diʔʔ /diʔʔʔ–diʔʔʔ/ n. whoever.

dɛʔ /dɛʔ/ /dɛʔ/ v. to flee, to run away.

dɛʔ kɑʔ /dɛʔ kɑʔ/ /dɛʔ kɑʔ/ pa. prohibitive particle.

deeŋ /dɛŋ/ /deŋ/ n. house.

deeŋ cnʔuooʔ /dɛŋ cnʔuooʔ/ /dnʔuooʔ/ n. hut.

dɛ = [de] /dɛ/ = [d =, de =] prep_procl_np. goal.


deaʔ pudeew /dɛʔ pudeeʔ/ /dɛʔ pudeeʔ/ n. spirit, ghost.

deeh /dɛʔ/ /dɛʔ/ /dɛʔ/ /dɛʔ/ interrogative. which.

daaʔ /dɛʔ/ /dɛʔ/ v. to wait.

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daadaaʔ /daʔdɑʔ/ /daʔdaʔ/ n. chest. From Malay dada.

— mn. frontside.

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dak /dak/ /dɑk/ v. to see.


daʔcaŋ /daʔcaŋ/ /daʔcaŋ/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).

dah /dah/ /daʔ/ /dah/ pa. then. From Malay sudah, dah.

dahik /dahik/ /dahik/ /dahik/ /dahik/ n. chest.
Notes on Semnam

dami`p /damip/ (?ami`p) v. to bump into.
dayah /da`jah/ /dajah/ n. blood. From Malay darah.
daan /daan/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
du`nha /dunha/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwa` /duwa/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duwa` bahas /duwa` ba`las/ /duwa` blush/ num. twelve. From Malay dua belas.
duus /duus/ v. to bump into.

doo`? ['do?]/[do?]/ n. father.

doct ['dɔt]/[dɔt]/ n. vagina.
dook ['dɔk`]/[dɔk]/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antarise toxica). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duoos ['dɔos]/[duos]/ v. to move along a crest.
dpada? /dpad?/ prep. from. From Malay daripada.
djan /djan/ prep. with. From Malay dengan.
dluu? [dl?]/[dl?]/ v. to push.
dlulu /[dλlu]/ /[dλlulu]/ n. heel.
dwiti /dwiti/ n. money.

ciptəh /ciptəh/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweet /c`itwet/ /citweet/ pn. name of a river.
cic`ep /c`iç`ep`/ /cic`ep/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
cicey /cicey/ v. to tap, to cut.
cica? [c`iç`a?]/[cic`a]/ n. gecko. From Malay cicak.
cicooy [c`iç`o`j]/[cic`oj]/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cile`n [c`iç`l`e`n]/[cilen]/ v. to point with one's eyes.
cip /c`iç`/ /[cic]/ v. to go.
cip juk [c`iç`j`u`q]/[cip/ju]/ v. to walk.
ce? [c`iç`e?]/ cee/ n. loose.
ceem [c`iç`em]/ cem/ n. bird.
ceem paleek [c`iç`em pa`lek`]/ cem palek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet [c`iç`e`t]/ cett/ v. to catch.
cęc̈c [c`iç`ęc`]/ cęc/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap [c`iç`ąp]/ cap/ v. to catch.
cabaar [c`a`ba`ar]/ cabaar/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduuk /caduk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cadoo`? [c`a`do`?]/[cadzo]/ n. a type of lizard.
caceeŋ [c`a`c`e`n`]/[cacen]/ n. worm. From Malay cacing.
ca`ʔe? [c`a`ʔe`ʔ]/ caleza/ n. rat.
cahā`aw [c`a`hā`aw]/ cahā`aw/ pn. name of a river.
camo? [c`a`m`o`]/[camə]/ ? tomorrow.
campuy /campuy/ n. mix, mixing, mingling. From Malay campur.
carh /carh/ n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cayuook tuniit [c`a`ju`ok /`t`a`ni`it`] /cayuok tunit/ n. philtrum. From Malay carak.
cukoop /cukoop/ v. to be enough. From Malay cukoop.
cumah /cumah/ ? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cundin /cundin/ v. to clean.
cundo`? /cundo`?/ v. to lean.
cuũũ? [c`uũ] /cũũ/ v. to pierce.
coo? [c`oʔ]/ coo/ ? same.
coom [c`o`m]/ com/ v. to burn.
cak /cak/ v. to cut off.
cok [c`ok`]/ cok/ v. to stab.
coy [c`o`i]/ coy/ v. to sew.
cjong [c`o`j`ong]/ ko`j/ v. to poke.
cieeŋ [c`i`e`ŋ]/ ciek/ v. to tear.
cuo`o`? [c`w`o`ʔ`o`]/ cuo? /cuo?/ n. dog.
cuo`o` clocq [c`w`o`ʔ`o` c`w`o`ʔ`o`]/ cuo? cłoq/ n. wild dog.
cpět [c`ęp`ęt`]/ cpęt/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
cpa`h [c`pa`h]/ cpa`h/ n. amniotic fluid.
cboh buŋ`aʔ [c`b`o`h` buŋ`a`ʔ`]/ cboh buŋ`a`ʔ/ n. nectar.
cduum /cduum/ v. to carry in one's arms.
cduol /cduol/ v. to support, to lean.
ckâm [c`k`a`m`]/ kəm/ n. a type of pheasant.
ckuuy /kuuj/ v. to skewer an oblong object in hair.
ckok [c`k`o`k`]/ ckoK/ n. marten.
ckcaak [c`k`ca`k`]/ ckoak/ pn. name of a river.
cckook [c`k`c`k`]/ ckoK/ n. a type of wild cat.
choos [c`c`o`ʔ`s]/ chos/ v. to be clean.
cmaek [c`m`a`k`]/ cmek/ n. Bertam palm (Eugeissonia tristis).
cnij [c`n`i`j]/ /cni/ n. side.
cnaal [c`n`a`ʔ`a`ʔ]/ cnal/ n. myth.
cnuup [c`n`u`ʔ`u`ʔ]/ cnup/ n. solar plexus.
cnoles /cnol`es/ /cnol/ pn. name of a place.
cnooy [c`n`o`ʔ`y`]/ cnoy/ n. brother-in-law, sister-in-law.
Notes on Semnam


keet mat yis [ˈkɛt ˈmət/jis] / keet mat yis/ rn.

east.

ekəp [ˈkəp] / kəp / v. to plant.


kel [ˈkəl] / kəl/ v. to fall.

kəʔl [ˈkəl] / kəl/ n. a classifier for humans.

kəp [ˈkəp] / kəp / v. to bite.


kapoʔ [kəpəʔ] / kapoʔ/ n. cheek.

kabaan / kabaan/ n. family.

katiiʔ [kətiʔ] / katiiʔ/ pn. name of a river (Kati).

katəفك [kətɛk] / katɛk/ n. skin.

kadaŋkadaan / kadaŋkadaan/ adv. sometimes, at times, occasionally. From Malay kadaang-kadaang.

kacaŋ / kacaŋ/ n. bean. From Malay kacang.

kajak [kaˈjak] / kajan/ pn. name of a cave (Gua Kajang).


kakitiiʔ / kakiʔʔiʔ/ v. to take off footwear. From Malay kaki: foot/leg.

kakep / kakep/ v. to remember.

kəʔ jəʔl [ˈkəʔ jəʔl] / kəʔ jəʔl/ adv. also, still, all the same.

kasot / kasot/ n. shoe. From Malay kasat.

kah / kaʔ/ pa/ 1) interrogative particle.

2) conjunction, used when listing items. From Malay kah.

kahieh [kaˈhiʔiʔ] / kahieh/ n. great hornbill (Buceros bicornis).

kahkuuŋ [kaˈhuʔŋ] / kahkuuŋ/ n. white-crowned hornbill (Berenicornis comatus).

kamik keh [kaˈmiʔkkeʔ] / kamim keh/ n. wild goat, mainland serow (Capricornis sumatraensis). From Malay kambing.

kamaah [kaˈmaʔʔ] / kamaah/ v. to be dirty.

kampit / kampit/ n. bag, pouch. From Malay kampit.

kampuk / kampuŋ/ (kampuun) n. village. From Malay kampung.

kanic / kanic/ n. pot, bucket.

kang [kəŋ] / kanteʔ/ n. little finger.


kapoʔoʔ [kəpəʔoʔ] / kapoʔoʔ/ n. grandchild.

kaliʔ / kaliʔ/ n. time, occasion, instance. From Malay kali.

kaleew / kaleew/ pn. name of a river.

kalip [kaˈlip] / kalip/ pn. name of a river.


kalooʔ [kaˈlawʔ] / kalooʔ/ n. a type of tree.

kaweep [kaˈweıp] / kaweep/ n. sun bear (Helarctos malayanus).

kawap [kaˈwaʔp] / kawap/ pn. name of a river.

kawiel [kaˈwiʔel] / kawiel/ n. a type of wild palm.


kayiʔ [kaˈiʔ] / kaiʔ/ n. a type of tuber.

kayoh [kaˈjoʔ] / kajoh/ v. to swim. From Malay kaju.

kayoot [kaˈjoʊʔ] / kayoot/ v. to be pregnant.


kaʔʔ [kaʔʔ] / kaʔʔ/ n. fish.

kutuh / kutuhu/ v. to be dirty From Malay kotor.


kuc5k [kuˈcək] / kuc5k/ n. Raffles' malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus).

kum / kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kamuʔʔ.

kunin [kuˈniŋ] / kunin/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.

kuleem [kuˈleʔm] / kuleem/ pn. name of a river (Kulim).

kulak / kulak/ n. bowl. From Malay kulak.

kulaak [kuˈlaʔk] / kulaak/ pn. name of a river.

kuy [ˈkjuːj] / kuj/ n. 1) head. 2) language.

kuy poʔ [ˈkjuːj poʔ] / kuj poʔ/ n. mountain top.

kuy ʔənj [ˈkjuːj ʔənj] / kuj ʔənj/ rn. upstream.

kuuu [kuʔʔ] / kuʔʔ/ so, in that way.

kobes / kobe/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.


koʔ [ˈkoʔ] / koʔ/ v. to vomit.

komuy [koˈmuŋ] / komuŋ/ v. to growl (of stomach).

koleʔ [ˈkoʔɛʔ] / kuleʔ/ n. hairy-backed bulbul (Tricholestes criniger).


kotaʔ / kotaʔ/ n. packet, box. From Malay kotak.

kok [ˈkoʔk] / koi/ v. to sit.


koooc [ˈkoʔuʔc] / koooc/ v. to grasp.

kooom [ˈkoʔuʔm] / koom/ v. to hug.

kooon [ˈkoʔuʔn] / koom/ n. child, offspring.


koon ʔəŋ ʔaʔuʔ [ˈkoʔuʔn ʔaʔuʔ] / kooon ʔaʔuʔ/ n. trickle.

koouy [ˈkoʊuʔj] / koouy/ n. a type of tuber.

kpəʔ [ˈkəpəʔ] / kpəʔ/ v. to crush.

kpacc [kpəc] / kpac/ v. to pick up, to grasp.

black panther.
kwaal [ko'waal] /kwəl/ n. a type of bird.
kwoon [ko'wən] /kwoʊn/ n. peacock pheasant
(Polyelectron malacense).
kyibas [kəjibas] /kjibəs/ v. to kill.
kyiloʔ /kjiləʔ/ v. to drop.
kyeej [ko'jeec] /kjɛɛc/ v. to be dry. From Malay kering.

kyoʔ [ko'joʔ] /kjoʔ/ n. back.
kyoʔ tian [ko'joʔ /tian/ /kjoʔ tian/ n. back of the hand.
kyoʔ juk [ko'joʔ 'juŋ] /kjoʔ juŋ/ n. back of the foot.
kyoom [ko'joom] /kjoom/ /rn. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

g

ginpi [gə'npi] /ginpi/ v. to point with one's face.
gihi [gə'hı] /gihi/ v. to scratch.
geey [gej]/gej/ v. to eat.
geaŋ [gəaŋ] /geən/ v. to cut.
gadah /gadaŋ/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gadaŋ.
gajah /ga'jaŋ/ /gajah/ /n. elephant (Elephas maximus). From Malay gajah.
gahayuuʔ [ga'ja'ju] /gahajuʔ/ (gaharuʔ) n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.). From Malay gaharuu.
gamah /gamah/ /n. photo, picture. From Malay gambar.
gantēŋ [gan'tɛŋ] /gantēŋ/ /n. a type of ground squirrel.
gantuk /gantuk/ v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
gandaŋ [gandaŋ] /gandaŋ/ /pn. name of a river (Ganda).
galek [ga'lek] /galek/ v. to tickle.
garuc [garuc] /garuc/ n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.).
gaal /gaaŋ/ /gaal/ /n. hip.
guʔ [guʔ] /guə/ /pn. isolation.
guul [gugul] /gunel/ /pn. name of a river.
gulap [gu'lap] /gulaŋ/ /gulaP/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
gos [gos] /gos/ /v. to live.
guon [gə'ɔn] /gouŋ/ /v. to fetch water.
gouoy [gə'0j] /gouj/ /n. crest, ridge.
gtaah [gtaah] /gtaah/ /n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.
 gccrh [gə'cɛr] /geər/ /v. to be black.
gsəay [gsəay] /gsəay/ /n. beak hornbill (Rhyticeros undulatus).
ghel [gə'hel] /ghel/ /v. to be tired.
gliʔ [gəliʔ] /gliʔ/ /v. to tickle.
glisæh [galiˈsej] /glisæh/ /v. to whisper.
gisah /glisah/ /v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
glapoʊ [galaˈpoʊ] /glapoh/ /n. a type of tree.
gloʔ /gloʔ/ /pn. name of a river (Gelok).
grīʔ /grir/ /pn. Grik.
gyeen [gə'jeŋ]/ gjeen/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?}

?ibuuʔ /ʔiˈbuʔ/ /ʔiˈbuʔ/ /v. to be big. From Malay ibu.
?ituh /ʔituh/ /phem. that, there. From Malay itu.
?ijoʔ /ʔiˈjoʔ/ /pn. name of a river (Ijok).
?isit /ʔiˈsit/ /ʔisit/ /v. to be small.
?inaʔ /ʔinaʔ/ /v. to remember, to recollect. From Malay ingat.

?ilwɔʔi /ʔilwɔʔi/ /v. to turn.
?iʔ /ʔiʔ/ /ʔiʔ/ /pa. exclamatory particle used to express sudden fear or surprise.
— v. to defecate.
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Malay sela-mala.

seet [ˈseət/ v. to pour.

sey [ˈstej/ˈsej/ pn. long side.

seec [ˈseɛt/ˈseς/ v. to steal.

sapiʔ [ˈsaʔpi̞ʔ] /sapʔ/ /n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapi.


sat /ˈsaʔt/ n. sign, mark.

satuuħ /satuʔ/ num. one. From Malay satu.

sakat; /sakat/ prep. up to, as far as. From Malay sakat.

sakat; /sakat/ v. to vex. From Malay sakat.

sagup [ˈsaʔgup] /sagup/ n. cloud.

sagup deteʔ [ˈsaʔgup deteʔ] /sagup deteʔ/ n. fog.

sagok [ˈsaʔɡok] /sagok/ n. neck.

saʔ [ˈsaʔ] /səʔ/ time, moment.

saʔn /ˈsaʔn̩ʃ/ /saʔ/ nah. np. soon.

samau̯ /samau̯/ v. to be. From Malay sama.

samuʔ [ˈsaʔmuʔ] /samuʔ/ v. to be the same.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

sampeey /sampej/ prep. as far as, until. From Malay sampai.

sanuʔ [ˈsaʔnuʔ] /sanuʔ/ v. to be rotten.

sanum [ˈsaʔnum] /sanum/ n. a type of tree.


sawuʔ [ˈsaʔwʊʔ] /sawuʔ/ (sauʔ) pn. name of a river (Sauk).

sayo̯t [ˈsaʔjœt] /sayot/ n. a type of tuber.

sääw [ˈsaʔw̩] /saw/ n. a type of small bat.

sasu [ˈsaʔs̩] /susah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.

susah hup [ˈsaʔs̩hʊp] /susah hum/ v. to be sad. From Malay susah.


soh [ˈsoʔ] /soh/ v. to eat meat.

soʔ [ˈsoʔ] /soʔ/ v. to suck.


soc [ˈsoq̩] /soc/ v. to wash one’s hands.

sool /sɔʔl/ v. to stuff, to block.

sięʔp [ˈsięʔp] /sięp/ v. to be ready. From Malay siap.


suop [ˈsuʔp] /suop/ v. to eat from an open hand.

suok [ˈsuʔk] /suok/ n. umbilical cord.

spaut /spaut/ v. to be suitable. From Malay patut.

spadaan /spadaʔ/ n. border, boundary. From Malay sempadan.


sbec [ˈsaʔbeʔc] /sbecʔ/ n. mosquito.


sbagaay /sbagaiʔ (sbageey) prep. like. From Malay sebagai.


sblum /sblum/ conj. before. From Malay sebelum.

steey /stɛj/ v. to be dried-up (of e.g. watercourse).

stuvuʔ /stuvʔ/ v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.

stokiʔ /stokin/ n. sock. From English stocking via Malay setokin.

stcoy /stɛj/ v. to be medium-sized.

stsat [ˈsatʔs̩] /stsat/ n. a type of sunbird.

sdiyaaʔ /sdijaʔ/ v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.

sdaap [ˈsaʔdapoʔ] /sdpəʔ/ v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.

sjatiʔ /sjatʔiʔ/ v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine. From Malay sejati.

sjarah /sjarah/ n. history. From Malay sejarah.

sjuʔuʔ [ˈsjuʔuʔ] /sjuʔuʔ/ v. to be cold (of weather). From Malay sejuk.

skaliʔ /skaliʔ/ adv. together. From Malay sekali.

sʔok [ˈsʔoʔk] /sʔok/ n. a type of tree.


sməʔ [ˈsməʔ] /sməʔ/ v. to ask for something.

sməʔ [ˈsməʔ] /sməʔ/ n. human, person.


sməʔ [ˈsməʔ] /sməʔ/ n. stranger.

hchəc [ˈsməʔ həcˈhəc] /sməʔ/ hchəc/ n. stranger.

sməʔ [ˈsməʔ] /sməʔ/ n. adult.


sməʔ [ˈsməʔ] /sməʔ/ /quən/ all. From Malay semua.


smπtən [ˈsmπtən] /smπtən/ pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).

smπʔʔə mat [ˈsmπʔʔə mət] /smπʔʔə mat/ n. eyelid.

smπʔʔə /smπʔʔə/ v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).

smnən [ˈsnən] /smnən/ /pn. Ethnonym:
Semnam.

snitc [sq'niːc]/ /snitc/ n. a type of wasp.
snihih /sniih/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay senti.
sneeh [sq'niːʔ]/ /sneeh/ pn. Monday. hayii? sneeh day Monday From Malay Isnin.
snaŋ [sq'nɑŋ]/ /snaŋ/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.
snaŋ hup [sq'naŋ 'hup']/ /snaŋ hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /snɔːl/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntaa? [sq'nɔːʔ]/ /sntɔʔ/ n. tail.
sntool /snɔːtl/ /sntɔl/ n. hair.
sntool ceem [sq'ntɔl 'ɛeʰm]/ /sntɔl ceem/ n. feather.
snmaan [sq'nɔːmɛn]/ /snmaan/ n. a classifier for humans.
snlooc [sq'loːk]/ /snloːc/ n. blowpipe dart.
snyoon /sq'nyɔːn}/ /snjɔːn/ n. hole.
snyoon keet [sq'nyɔːʔ 'kɛt']/ /snjɔːŋ keet/ n. anus.
snyoon muh [sq'nyɔːŋ 'muh]/ /snjɔːŋ muh/ n. nostril.
snyoon labuuoŋ [sq'nyɔːŋ la'boːŋ]/ /snjɔːŋ

labuuoŋ/ n. fontanel.
sjkaat [sq'ŋoːt']/ /sŋkaat/ /sŋkaat/ pn. name of a river.
sjkoɔʔ nhûʔ [sq'ŋoʔ n'huʔ]/ /sŋkoʔ nhûʔ/ n. bark of tree.
sliheh /slisheh/ v. to bump into.
slec [sq'liːʔ]/ /slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.
slasawh [s³la'sɔːʔ]/ /sλasawh/ pn. Tuesday. hayii? slasawh day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.
slanjkaʔ [sq'lanj'kaʔ]/ /slanjkaʔ/ n. collar-bone. From Malay selangka.
slaʔ [sq'laʔ]/ /slaʔ/ n. leaf.
sluuh [sq'luuʔ]/ /sluuh/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.
slpas /slpaš/ conj. after. From Malay sepas.
slyool /sq'loʊl/ /sλioʊl/ n. a type of tree.
srayaaʔ? [sq'rәjaʔʔ]/ /srәjaʔʔ/ pn. name of a river.
syeh /sjeh/ v. to dump, to pour.
syeeʔ [sq'jeʔ]/ /sjet/ v. to be dry.
syaak [sq'jaθk]/ /sjak/ n. wind.
syupaʔ? /sjupaʔʔ/ /sjupaʔʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.
sy̚̚s [sq'ʃiʃ]/ /sjɛʔ/ pn. name of a river.
syyaay [sq'ʃaj]/ /sjaj/ /sjaj/ pn. name of a river.

k

rabuuh [sq'baʔuʔ]/ /rabuʔuʔ/ pn. Wednesday. hayii? rabuuh day Wednesday. From Malay Rabu.

h

hibool [hi'boʊl]/ /hibool/ pn. name of a river (Ibul).
higaʔ [hi'gaʔ]/ /higaʔ/ n. price. From Malay harga.
hieʔ [hi'ɛʔ]/ /hiʔ/ v. to nod.
hinoom [hi'nuːm]/ /hinɔm/ n. urinary bladder.
hinkiʔaʔ? [hi'kɨʔaʔʔ]/ /hinkiʔaʔʔ/ v. to play games.
hiliʔ /hi'liʔ/ /hilʔ/ v. to swallow.
hilif /hilif/ v. to eat fruit.
hirat /hirat/ v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir, akhiran).
heʔ? [ʰ'eʔ]/ /heʔ/ adv. only.
heep [ʰ'eʔ]/ /heʔ/ v. to fly.
héep [ʰ'eʔ]/ /héʔ/ /hɛʔ/ v. to whistle.
ha [ʰ'ha]/ /ha/ procl. interrogative particle.
habaʔ? [ʰ'baʔaʔ]/ /habaʔʔ/ rn. side.
habaʔ tuuy [ʰ'baʔaʔ 'tuʔ]/ /habaʔ tuʔ/ rn. opposite side.
habaay [ʰ'baʔaʔ 'hʌʔ]/ /habaʔ/ n. news. From Malay khabar.
hat [ʰ'haʔ]/ /haʔ/ n. trouble.
— adv. just.
hanhc [ʰ'haŋk]/ /hak/ v. to pick up.
hsaapaʔ [ʰ'haŋk]/ /hsaap/ n. Sumatran rhinoceros

(Dicerorhinus sumatrensis).
hsaap [ʰ'haŋk]/ /hsaap/ /quãː/ quan. all.
haʔsəʔ? [ʰ'haʔsəʔʔ]/ /haʔsəʔʔ/ /paː/ affirmative particle.
hamis [ʰ'hɛmɪs]/ /hamis/ pn. Thursday. From Malay Khamis.
halaw [ʰ'haʔlʌw]/ /halaw/ /v. to chase. From Malay halau.
hawoc [ʰ'haʔwɔːk]/ /hawɔːk/ /v. to be deep.
haiʔiʔ? [ʰ'haiʔiʔʔ]/ /haiʔiʔʔ/ /n. day. From Malay hari.
hayas ʔsəŋ [ʰ'haʔjas ʔsəŋ]/ /hajaʔs ʔsəŋ/ n. water surface.
hayaam [ʰ'hajəm]/ /hɑːjaʔm/ /hajam/ /n. name of a river.
hayoom [ʰ'hoːm]/ /hɑːm/ /hɑːm/ /n. bamboo rat
(Rhizomys sumatrensis).
hayəʔ [ʰ'haʔjəʔʔ]/ /hajəʔʔ/ /v. to be light.
hãap [ʰ'haŋk]/ /hãap/ /n. diarrhoea.
hap [ʰ'hap]/ /hʌp/ /n. heart.
— v. to want.
hubiʔiʔ? [ʰ'buːʔiʔʔ]/ /hubiʔiʔʔ/ /n. tuber. From Malay ubi.
huk [ʰ'hʊk]/ /huk/ /n. wasp's nest.
humaaʔ [ʰ'huːmaʔʔ]/ /huːmaʔʔ/ /n. swidden. From
Malay *huma*.

**huus**  [huss] /huus/ v. 1) to exit. 2) to float.

**huuh**  [hu:u:] /huuh/ v. to yell.

**huunj**  [hu:u:nj] /huunj/ n. ravine. From Malay *gaung*.

**hooh**  [ho:u:] /hooh/ v. to summon, to yell.

**hoe**  [ho:] /hoe/ v. to come.

—*pa.* perfective particle.


**hooh**  [ho:u:] /hooh/ v. to follow.

**huoo?**  [ho:u:u?] /huou?:/ v. to love.

**hchuoooc** [hic'hu:oc] /hecuc/ v. to whistle.

**hkheek**  [ho'kichek] /hkheik/ v. to breathe.


**hmajn** [ho'majn]/hmajn/ n. taboo.

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**hmalaaw**  [hmâla:] /hmala:/ *pn.* name of a river (Malau).

**hmhoom** [hm'ho:o:m] /hmhoom/ v. to like.

**hntiik** /hntiik/ v. to pull out, to extract.

**hnleen** [han'le:n] /hnlen/ n. groin.

**hnloop** [han'loop] /hnloop/ n. morning.

**hnuwaj**  [han'waj] /hnuwa/ n. oriental pied hornbill (*Anthracoceros alboalbirostris*).

**hnoot**  [hm'noot] /hnoot/ *n.* night.

**hlitok** /hlitok/ v. 1) to pull out, to extract. 2) to take off headgear.

**hyac**  [ho'jajc] /hjaC/ *n.* sweat.

**hyalooc**  [hja'looc] /hjalo:/ *pn.* name of a river.

**hyhuooj**  [hi'hoo:] /hhuooj/ v. to yawn.

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**mic**  [ni:ci:] /mic/ *pa.* 1) desiderative particle. 2) emphatic particle.

**mi?luuu?**  [mi'ilu:] /mi'ilu:/ v. to be shy. From Malay *mala*.

**misey** [mi'se:] /misej/ *n.* mustache. From Malay *misi*.

**mi?i?**  [mi'i:] /mi'it/ n. rain.

—*v.* to rain.

**miih**  [mi:i] /mih/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun.

**memeh**  [mi:mej] /memej/ n. a type of tree.

**memajn** /memajn/ adv. of course, indeed. From Malay *memang*.

**meem**  [miem] /mem/ n. breast.

**meem naa?**  [miem 'nai?] /mem na?:/ n. mother's milk.

**meey**  [mi:j] /mej/ v. to delouse.

**mi?ooos**  [mi'joos] /mijjoos/ n. firewood.

**mat**  [mat] /mat/ n. eye.

**mat kmooz**  [mat 'kmooz] /mat kmox/ n. stone of a fruit.

**mat joj**  [mat 'joj] /mat joj/ n. source, spring.

**mat saleh** /mat saleh/ *pn.* Ethnonym: European. From Malay *Mat Sallih*.

**mat meem**  [mat 'meem] /mat mem/ n. nipple.

**mat yiis**  [mat 'jiis] /mat jis/ n. sun.

**macaam** /macam/ n. kind, a type. From Malay *macam*.

**masiin** /masing/ adv. separately, singly.

**masiin masiin**  [ma'siin ma'siin] /masiin masing/ quan. each. From Malay *masing-masing*.

**masoh** /masoh/ n. period, epoch, era. From Malay *masa*.

**masa?alah** /masa?alah/ n. enigma, puzzling question. From Malay *masalah*.

**mannuuh**  [ma'nu:] /mannu:/ v. to bathe.

**manaan**  [mâna:] /manan/ *pn.* name of a river.

**manuk**  [mânu:] /manuk/ n. chicken.

**mantuooy**  [man'tooy] /mantooji/ *n.* Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

**mankeel**  [mankeel] /mankeel/ n. a type of tuber.

**manko?**  [manko?] /manko?:/ n. bowl. From Malay *mangku*.

**maye?**  [ma'je?] /maje?:/ interrogative. how.

**mayah**  [mâjah] /maja:/ v. to be angry. From Malay *mahar*.

**mayâ?** /maja?:/ *n.* time, period.

**mayâ? noh**  [mâjah 'noh] /maja?: noh/ *pn.* now.

**museum**  [muse'mu:] /musem/ n. season. From Malay *musim*.

**muh**  [mu:] /muh/ *n.* nose.

**muh mat**  [mu: 'mat'] /muh mat/ n. face (lit. nose eye).

**munkiin** /munkin/ adv. maybe, likely, possibly. From Malay *mungkin*.

**mulaa?**  [mula:] /mula:/ *n.* beginning. From Malay *mula*.

**muyah** /mujah/ (murah) v. to be cheap. From Malay *murah*.

**moot** /moot/ v. to hold in one's mouth.

**moo?**  [moo?] /moo:/ *n.* aunt, sister of parent.

**mooj**  [mooj] /mej/ v. to be different

—quan. other.

**mâajc**  [ma'ja:jc] /maajc/ v. to be wet.

**mhajn** /mahjnj/ n. a type of tree.

**mnibaas** /mnibaas/ *mnibas/ pn.* name of a river.

**mnaj?**  [ma'na?] /mna?:/ *mn?:/ n. smell.

**mnaj? te?**  [ma'na? te?] /mna?: te?:/ *n.* dust.

**mnuri?** /mnuri?/ *pn.* Ethnonym: Menriq.

**mnrey**  [mnre:] /mnrei/ *pn.* Ethnonym: Yir.

**njesaw** /njesaw/ *njesaw/ n. son-in-law, daughter-in-law.

**mnikut** /mnikut/ prep. according to. From Malay *mengu*.
mlisaan lwey  [məli'sən bə'wexpiry] /mlisaan lwej/ n. honey.


mrbo?  [mar'boʔ] /mrboʔ/ n. a type of dove. From Malay merbok?

mrbow  [mrboʔw/ pn. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).

myrooy  [mi'roṵj] /mjroṵj/ pn. name of a river (Lata Puteh).

n

-n-  /n/ (n-) deriv_aff v. nominalization.

niŋ koŋ  [niŋ koŋ] /niŋ kōŋ/ interrogative. where.

nilaŋ  [ni'laŋŋ] /nilaŋŋ/ rn. beside.

niŋ koŋ  [ˈniŋ kɔŋ] /niŋ kɔŋ/ interrogative. where.

niyi  [ˈniyi] /niŋ/ num. one, self.


neroʔ  [ne'roʔ] /neroʔ/ pn. name of a river (Nerok).


napak byiŋ  [nə paŋ bəjiŋ] /napaŋ kəjiŋ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).


nasah  [na'səh] /nasah/ pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).


ampaʔ  [ˈampaʔ] /ampaʔ/ v. to be visible. From Malay

nampaŋ.

namim  [nə'nim] /namim/ n. placenta.

nām  [nəʔ] /nāʔ/ n. mother.

nāy  [nəj] /nāj/ num. two.

num = [num] /num/  (num =, num =) prep_procl_np. source. num = deej from (the) house

numøch  /numøc/ n. number. From Malay nombor.

nuŋ  [nəŋ] /nuŋ/ n. road.


nkhēk  /nkhēk/ n. breath, breathing.

nhc̪a  [noh'c̪a] /nhc̪a/ n. trail.

njjiiʔ  /njjiiʔ/ n. territory, settlement, state. From Malay negeri.

njduuŋ  [niŋduŋ] /njduŋ/ n. evening.

njyee  [niŋ'jej] /njyeej/ n. food.

j

jēp  [ˈnàp] /jep/ pn. name of a river.


jāak  [ɲąk'] /jāk/ n. mouth.


jōŋ  [ɲuŋ] /jōŋ/ v. to make, to do.

jāk  /jāk/ n. endpoint.

jāk jēis  [ɲąk 'mār 'jiːs] /jāk jēis/ n. west.

jāquares  [ɲąkɾ] /jāquares/ v. to eat fruit.

jīhū  [ɲəɦu] /jīhʊ/ n. 1. tree. 2) wood.

jīmejo  [nəm'pej] /jīmejo/ pn. name of a river.

j

jēn  [ˈnẽn] /jēn/ (jēn) persp. they (more than two), third person plural personal pronoun.

jīc  [ˈnẽc'] /jīc/ v. to gnaw fruit.

jōh  [ɲəh] /jōh/ pn. name of a river (Ngor).

l

lipan  [li’paŋ] /lipan/ pn. name of a river.

litōw  [li’toʊ] /litōw/ v. to be young.

liceh  [li’cěh] /liceh/ pn. name of a river.


lileen  /lileen/ n. candle. From Malay lilin.

liyeeʔ  [li’iɛʔ] /liyeeʔ/ pn. name of a river.

lip  [ˈlip] /lip/ v. to know.

liiw  [liiəw] v. to be long, to be lengthy.

līp  [ˈlip] /līp/ v. to be elastic.

lep  /lep/ v. to turn upside down.

lec  [ˈleč] /lec/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be
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wrong.

leep [lɛp]/lep/ v. to sneak.
lić [liɛt]/liC/ v. to be of different size.
lak [lɛk]/lK/ n. quiver.
loop [lɛp]/lep/ v. 1) to enter. 2) to dress.
lasy noh [lø̞j ˈnɔ̞h]/lø̞j nɔ̞h/ np. at once.
lapaak /lapaʾk/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
lapaan [laˈpaːʔn]/lapaan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labuuh [laˈbuːʔ]/labuʔ/ pn. name of a river.
labuonoŋ [laˈbuoːŋ]/labuʔoŋ/ n. skull.
lataa? [laˈtaːʔ]/lataʔ/ n. waterfall.
latāk [laˈtɑːk]/latâk/ n. swamp.
lakuomoŋ [laˈkœːm]/lakuom/ n. brain.
lagiĩ? [laˈɡiːʔ]/lagiʔ/ adv. still. From Malay lagi.
las [ˈlæs]/las/ n. ant.
lasuoŋ [laˈsøːm]/lasuom/ n. marrow.
lah /lah/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay lah.
lahoŋŋ [laˈhoːŋ]/lahoŋ/ n. pharynx.
lanak [laˈnåk]/lanak/ n. Malayan porcupine (Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
lanɔh [laˈno̞h]/lanoh/ pn. Ethnonym: Lanoh.
lanteey [laˈnteːj]/lantej/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanŋah [laŋ̡aˈhə̟]/lanaʔ/ v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
lanŋoott [laŋŋ̡oːʔ]/lanŋɔʔ/ n. hollow of the knee.
lanjen [laˈjɛn]/lanjen/ n. a type of tree.
lanŋkooʔ [laŋŋ̡k⁵]/lanŋɑʔ/ n. menstruation.
lanŋkuooŋ [laŋŋ̡k⁶]/lanŋkuoŋ/ n. a type of owl.
laluʔ? [laˈluːʔ]/ laluʔ/ v. to pass. From Malay lalu.
lalooh [laˈloːʔ]/lalooh/ pn. name of a river.
lawaan /lawaan/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lawuut [laˈwøːt]/lawuot/ n. ocean. From Malay laut.
layin /lajin/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaan [laˈjaːʔn]/layan/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laañ [laʔn]/laaʔ/ n. a type of tuber.
luboʔ? /lubøʔ/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lobok.
lūkaʔ? [luˈkaʔʔ]/luʔʔ/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumpat [lunˈpɛʔ]/lumpat/ v. to jump. From Malay lompat.
luu [ˈluː]/luʔ/ n. a type of tuber.
ləʔ [ˈluʔ]/ləʔ/ interrogative. what.
loopt [lɛp]/lep/ v. to insert one’s hand into something.
luupoʔ [ˈluoʔ]/luoʔ/ v. to settle.
luupoaʔ /luooj/ v. to crawl, to slither.
lupas [luˈpas]/lpaʔ/ v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
— adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
lubeh [luˈbɛʔ]/lubeh/ quan. many. From Malay lebih.
litaʔ [ˈlitaʔ]/litaʔ/ v. to put down. From Malay letak.
lkluk [lakˈlûk]/lkluʔ/ v. to laugh.
lgəp [luˈgɛp]/lgp/ n. riverside land.
lgət poʔ [luˈɡɛt poʔ]/lgp poʔ/ n. mountain pass.
lʔëek [luˈʔeek]/lʔeek/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Puti).
lʔœs [luˈʔeʃ]/lʔes/ n. fat.
lheeq [luˈheʃ]/lhayʔ/ n. saliva.
lmoŋŋ [luˈmoŋŋ]/lmɔŋŋ/ n. tooth.
lmpayuun [luˈmpajuŋ]/lmuxajuŋ/ pn. name of a river.
intakaʔ [lnˈtæk]/intak/ n. tongue.
lŋoʔ [luˈŋøʔ]/lnøʔ/ v. to be tender.
lłoŋŋ [luˈŋøŋ]/løŋŋ/ pn. name of a river (Lenggong).
lũŋŋəʔ [luˈũŋŋəʔ]/luŋŋəʔ/ pn. name of a river.
lũwɛl [luˈwɛl]/lwɛl/ pn. name of a river.
lwɛy [luˈwɛʔ]/lwɛj/ n. bee.
lwɛen [luˈwɛʔn]/lwɛn/ v. to be dizzy.
lwɛey [luˈwɛʔʔn]/lwɛjʔ/ pn. name of a river.
lwaaʔk [luˈwɔk]/lwak/ n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
lwaaŋ /lwaj/ rn. outside. From Malay luwar.
lwəʔ [luˈwəʔ]/lwəʔ/ v. to be.

r

rabaan [ɾaˈbaːʔn]/raban/ pn. name of a river (Raban).

rupapəʔ /rupapəʔ/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

w

wiit [ˈwiːʔ]/wiʔ/ v. to flow.
wiik [ˈwiːk]/wiʔ/ v. to divorce.
wiyȳ [ˈwiːj̄]/wiȳ/ (wiyȳ) persp. they two, third person dual personal pronoun.

weel [ˈweel]/weʔ/ adv. again.
weec /weɛ/ n. cloth.
weel [ˈweel]/weʔ/ rn. left.
ween [ˈweɛn]/weʔn/ v. to crawl.
y

yaaŋ [waŋ]/ n. money. From Malay wang.
waal [wa:l]/ wa:l/ v. to return.
wäły [wâj]/ wâj/ n. loinclot.
wèök [wâk]/ v. to rise, to wake up.
wâo? [waʔ]/ waʔ/ v. 1) to exist. 2) to have.
wâoñ [wâh]/ wañ/ pn. name of a river.

wöök [ˈwök]/ wök/ n. caudal vertebra.
wieen [ˈwien]/ wieŋ/ v. to extinguish fire.
wttëët [wɔt*west]/ wtwët/ v. to hurt (of stomach).
wywooy [wiˈwoj]/ wjwoj/ pn. name of a river.

-ksi- /-jì/ infx. causative infix.
yik [ˈjik]/ jiy/ v. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.
yinjii /injìt/ n. Ringgit. From Malay Ringgit.
yiçoñ ?oos [jiŋŋoos / jiŋŋoos/ n. charcoal.
yiis [ˈjís]/ jìs/ n. liver.
yiis [ˈjís]/ jìs/ n. daylight.
yiy [ˈjìj]/ jìj/ persp. you two, second person dual personal pronoun.
yeeʔ? [ˈjɛʔ]/ jìʔ/ (yeʔ) persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeeʔ [ˈjɛʔ]/ jìʔ/ (yeʔ) dem. demonstrative.
yoʔ? [ˈijo]/ jìʔ/ rr. backside.
— n. footprint.
— adv. recently.
yâos [ˈjìos]/ jìos/ v. to cross water.
-yâ- /ja/ (-y-, la-) affix. collective plural.
yagañ [jaˈgàŋ̊]/ jàgaŋ/ n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).
yâyuyuŋ [jaˈjìoŋ̊]/ jàjuŋ̊/ v. to flee.
yâam [jaˈm]/ jàm/ v. to cry.

yaan [ˈjaan]/ pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.
yay [ˈjai]/ jài/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.
yudaʔ? [juˈdoʔ]/ judaʔ/ v. to poke.
yuhaʔ [ˈjuhaʔ / juhâk/ v. to poke.
yumpot [juˈmopot/ jumput/ n. grass. From Malay rumput.
yuuk [ˈjuuk]/ jùk/ v. to move along a water.
yuuh [ˈjuʔ]/ jùh/ (yuuh) persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.
yôp [ˈjıp]/ jıp/ quan. a few, some.
— interrogative. how many.
yâk [ˈjâk]/ jàk/ v. to hear.
yuop [ˈjəp]/ jəp/ conj. and.
yûc [ˈjəc]/ jəc/ n. a type of wild cat.
yuow [ˈjəw]/ jəw/ 1) rattan. 2) rope.
yuwoop [ˈjjuoıp]/ jùoıp/ n. friend.
yugul [ˈjugul]/ jəguł/ n. tualang (Koompassia excelsa).
yûes [jaˈes / ñəes/ n. root.
ymlaay [ˈjamlaaj]/ jìmlaaj/ n. a type of tree.
— pn. name of a river (Laneh).
ylaay [ˈjìlaaj]/ jìlaaj/ pn. name of a river (Kenderong).