Preliminary notes on the phonology, orthography and vocabulary of Semnam (Austroasiatic, Malay Peninsula)

Burenhult, Niclas; Wegener, Claudia

Published in: 
Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society

2009

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
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. 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 (Beluem).

Air Bah is predominantly inhabited by Semnam speakers, and Semnam is its primary language of daily communication. However, its inhabitants are in frequent contact
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 Asian 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>j</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>l</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>j</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 /ɾ/, 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. [ˈmāt] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈmātʰ] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈmātn] /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 voiceless stops: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. In initial position they are realised as simple nasals [m, n, ŋ, ɲ]. 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 [mʰ, nʰ, ŋʰ, ɲʰ] following a long oral vowel, and as unreleased stops [pʰ, tʰ, cʰ, kʰ] if preceded by a short oral vowel. Following an open central or back short oral vowel, however, the velar /ŋ/ is realised as a post-velar or uvular stop [qʰ] (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 [ˈhʊp] /hum/ ‘to want’ is [həmˈhʊp] /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 Sennam 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 /pgaŋ/. Nevertheless, a considerable number of Sennam 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 ~ ç] 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 /r/, found in a few words (all of which are likely to be of Malay or sometimes Temiar origin), is a voiced alveolar trill [r], 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.
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.

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. 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>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Back</td>
<td>Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>iːː</td>
<td>uː</td>
<td>iːː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>əːː</td>
<td>oː</td>
<td>eːː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ɛː</td>
<td>aːː</td>
<td>ɔː</td>
<td>ɛːː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASAL</td>
<td>ɪː</td>
<td>ɪːː</td>
<td>ʊː</td>
<td>ɪːː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ɔː</td>
<td>ɔːː</td>
<td>ɔː</td>
<td>ɔːː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ɐː</td>
<td>ɐːː</td>
<td>ɐː</td>
<td>ɐːː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPH.</td>
<td>ieː</td>
<td>uoː</td>
<td>(ũːoː)</td>
<td>ieː</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 /ɪ̃ː, ɨ̃ː, ũː/ 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. [á], and long vowels with a triangular colon, e.g. [aː]. Phonemic transcription is the same for long vowels, e.g. [aː], but does not include the breve diacritic for short ones, e.g. [aː]. 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. [ã̃].

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</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, ũ, õ, ɨ]. 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, ë], 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, ɛ̆, ɛ̃ː, ɛ̃̆], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</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>ə</td>
<td>This mid central unrounded quality is realised as closed mid central unrounded vowels in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [əː, ə̆, ə̃ː, ə̃̆], 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, ă, ãː, ã̆], 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, [oː, ô], 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. Phonomically 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:
Notes on Semnam

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>ORAL</th>
<th>NASAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pet</td>
<td>cpê:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kɔp</td>
<td>kêp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawaj</td>
<td>wâ:j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapaʔ</td>
<td>pâʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wɔ:k</td>
<td>wɔ:c</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: [eː] and [oː]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /ieː/ with the long monophthongs /iː/ and /eː/, and the long diphthong /uoː/ with the long monophthongs /uː/ and /oː/:
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 /pjec/ ‘wing’ ~ /kpieh/ ‘headgear’, and /sjeːt/ ‘to be dry’ ~ /siep/ ‘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>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>DERIVED FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 [mantuoːj] ‘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>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ciek</td>
<td>cek</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawiel</td>
<td>kawel</td>
<td>‘(a type of palm)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantuoj</td>
<td>mantøj</td>
<td>‘pangolin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klapuoh</td>
<td>klapoh</td>
<td>‘shoulder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluoŋ</td>
<td>kleŋ</td>
<td>‘inside’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suok</td>
<td>sək</td>
<td>‘umbilical cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoc</td>
<td>hchuəc</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? [jɨˈilaʔ] /ɟʑ iəˈlaʔ/ ‘thorn’, jayup [jɨˈajʊp] /ɟajum/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [jəˈlaaj] /jlaʔj/ ‘[name of a river]’.

3.2. Word-final nasals
As noted in §2.1.2, word-final nasals are realised as unreleased stops [pˀ, tˀ, cˀ, kˀ/qˀ] 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. plɔp [pəˈlɔp] /plɔm/ ‘land leech’, kɔc [kɔˈɛc] /kɔŋ/ ‘to sit’, and dak [ˈdɑk] /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, e, i, o, a, u, o, o) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ii, oo, etc.), e.g. kəl [ˈkəl] /kəl/ ‘to fall’ vs. koəl [ˈkoəl] /koəl/ ‘[CLF: humans]’. Short diphthongs are represented by a combination of two single mid and central vowel characters (ie and uo respectively) and long diphthongs with a doubled vowel character for the end quality of the diphthong (iie and uoo, respectively), e.g. lanikuoc [ləŋˈkəʊtʃ] /lanjkuoC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuuoc [ˈkuoʃ] /kuoʃ/ ‘to grasp’.
3.4. Mid-central vowel

The phonetic and phonemic representation of the mid-central vowel quality is \([ə] \sim /ə/\), 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. \(pəʔ\) [\(pə̆\prime\)] ‘younger sibling’, \(biˈjən\) /bijən/ ‘rice (husked)’, \(təʔ\) /tə̆ʔ/ ‘to collide’, and \(həʔə̆\) [\(həˈʔə̆\)] /hə̆ʔ/ ‘[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. \(pkpaˈk\) /pkpə/ ‘to clap’, \(kbeɛc\) [kəˈbɛɛc\)] /kbeɛc/ ‘to spit’, \(kmətʃ\) [kəməˈtʃ] /kmətʃ/ ‘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 \([\text{CVC}]\) syllables, which have precedence over minimal \([\text{CV}]\) 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. Excrecent 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/ > \([\text{CV}.\text{CVC}.\text{CVC}]\), with a final surface output \([kəlŋˈkɛɛŋ]\).5

4. Lexicon

The appendiced 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. \(bəsə\) ‘vegetable’, \(tis\) ‘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 []).6 Each entry contains information as to form class, and an approximate

---

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>Semnam</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-/a/ aff_v. (-a-)</td>
<td>middle voice affix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pref_dem. affix deriving an adverbial</td>
<td>demonstrative from a nominal demonstrative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### p

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semnam</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p-/ (piC-)</td>
<td>pref_v. causative prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pítumnut</td>
<td>pit’grunt’/pitumnut/ v. to hurt someone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pídúti</td>
<td>pidúti/ n. base of a plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pítíte?</td>
<td>píitête?/ pítíte?/ v. to offer food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>píʔna?</td>
<td>píʔná?/ píʔná?/ v. to turn something around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>píhbaah</td>
<td>píhbaah’/ píhbaah/ v. to say.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pínaanj</td>
<td>píi’nánj/ píinañj/ n. areca palm (Areca catechu). From Malay pinaang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>píntas</td>
<td>píntás/ pintas/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pínap</td>
<td>píi’náp/ pínam/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>píploŋ</td>
<td>píploŋ/ píploŋ/ v. to sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pínaŋ</td>
<td>píi’nánj/ píinañj/ n. plate. From Malay pinggar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>píloŋk</td>
<td>píi’lóŋk/ pílok/ n. mud hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêhaʔ</td>
<td>pêháʔ/ n. tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêet</td>
<td>pêt/ v. to fasten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêën</td>
<td>pêën/ pêj/ v. to rise (of the sun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peet</td>
<td>pêt’/ pêt/ n. jungle knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêen</td>
<td>pêen/ n. pen, pencil. From Malay pen(a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pêêc</td>
<td>pêêc’/ pêč/ v. to crush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poʔ</td>
<td>[pɔʔ]/ pɔʔ/ n. younger sibling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poʔ moʔ</td>
<td>[pɔʔ/ mɔʔ]/ pɔʔ/ mɔʔ/ n. aunt, younger sister of parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papaaʔ</td>
<td>[papaj/ papaʔ/ papaʔ/ v. to be bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padoʔ</td>
<td>padoʔ/ prep. by, at, near. From Malay pada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajiʔ</td>
<td>[pajːiʔ]/ pajiʔ/ n. a type of tuber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasiij</td>
<td>pasiij/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāsiʔ</td>
<td>pāsiʔ/ coni. because. From Malay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāsiʔh</td>
<td>pāsiʔh/ pāsiʔh/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Janda).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pamaaʔ</td>
<td>[pa’mːaʔ]/ pamaʔ/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (Petaurista sp.) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (Cynocephalus variegatus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panik</td>
<td>pānik’/ paniK/ n. belly button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paniʔ</td>
<td>[pɔniʔ]/ paniʔ/ n. baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panaan</td>
<td>pa’nán/ panaan/ pn. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panaaŋk</td>
<td>panaŋk/ panaŋk/ n. fan for the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panaaŋcooy</td>
<td>panaŋcooŋ/ panaŋcooŋ/ n. waterfall. From Malay puncur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panjiʔ</td>
<td>pajiʔ/ v. to call, to name, to summon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Malay panggil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semnam</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pankaʔl</td>
<td>pankaʔl/ n. beginning. From Malay pangkal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paliʔn</td>
<td>paliiŋ/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay paling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajiʔ</td>
<td>pa’jaʔ/ pajiʔ/ n. clouded monitor (Varanus bengalensis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payeeʔ</td>
<td>[pa’jeʔ]/ pa’jeʔ/ pn. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payah</td>
<td>pa’jav/ pahaj/ v. to be difficult. From Malay payah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paak</td>
<td>paak/ pa’k/ pa’k/ v. to split.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāʔ</td>
<td>[pax']/ pax’/ v. to have body contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusik</td>
<td>pusiy/ v. to turn. From Malay pusing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusat</td>
<td>pusat/ n. center. From Malay pusat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puneray</td>
<td>[pu’nɛj]/ puneray/ n. a type of pigeon. From Malay punai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puınaʔ</td>
<td>[pu’naʔ]/ puınaʔ/ v. to have. From Malay punya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulcey</td>
<td>pulcej/ pulcej/ n. a type of tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulaw</td>
<td>pulaw/ pulaw/ pn. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulow</td>
<td>pulow/ pulow/ n. island. From Malay pulau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puuʔ</td>
<td>[puʔ]/ 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>pök/ v. to open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pooh</td>
<td>/pouʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pok</td>
<td>pok/ v. to tap poison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pock</td>
<td>[pɔk]/ pɔk/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōʔ</td>
<td>[pɔʔ]/ pɔʔ/ n. mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōs</td>
<td>pɔs/ pɔs/ v. to sweep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōon</td>
<td>pɔn/ (pn = ) prep like. From Malay pun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piot</td>
<td>piot/ n. tick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pitiʔ</td>
<td>[pɔtik]/ pitiʔ/ n. forehead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptamaʔ</td>
<td>ptamaʔ/ v. to be first. From Malay pertama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pdoʔ</td>
<td>[pɔdɔʔ]/ pdoʔ/ v. to hunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkoʔ</td>
<td>/pkoʔ/ v. to insert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkaʔ</td>
<td>[pɔkɔʔ]/ pkaʔ/ v. to throw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkaʔk</td>
<td>pok’ /pok’/ pkaʔk/ v. to clap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| pgaʔk | [pɔɡaʔ]/ pgaʔ/ v. to hold. From Malay
pegang.

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

psat /'psət/ v. to send order. From Malay pesan.

phēŋ [ˈpʰəŋ]/phēŋ/ v. to be narrow.

pmulǎa'ân /pмуla'ään/n. beginning. From Malay permulaan.

pnaal [ˈpənəl]/pnaal/n. temple. From Malay pendapaat.

pnpt /'pənt/ v. to be short.

pndapaatǎn /pndapaatǎn/n. profit, income. From Malay pendapaat.

pnset [ˈpən'sɛt]/pnseṭ/ pn. Ethnonym: Pemsed.

pnjik [ˈpənˈjik]/ˈpənɪk/ n. durian (Dario zibethinus).

ppbāŋ [ˈpəpˈbəŋ]/ˈpəbəŋ/ n. broadbill, black and red (Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus).

ppyoon [ˈpəpˈjoʊn]/ˈpəjoʊn/ v. to play an instrument.

pleeh [ˈpəlɛʔ]/ˈpleh/ pn. Ethnonym: Temiar.

plēəs [ˈpəlɛəs]/pləs/ v. to drop, to let fall.

plano? [ˈpələnɔʔ]/ˈplanoʔ/ n. greater mouse deer (Tragus naupu). From Malay pelandak.

planjiʔ [ˈpələnɭiʔ]/ˈplanjiʔ/ n. rainbow. From Malay pelangi.

pluŋ [ˈpəluŋ]/ˈpluuŋ/ v. to be straight.

pl̩p [ˈpəl̩p]/ˈpl̩m/ n. land leech.

ploon [ˈpəloŋ]/ˈpləŋ/ n. thatch.

pl̩c [ˈpəl̩ɭc]/ˈpləc/ conj. after.

pl̩təaw [ˈpl̩təw]/ˈplətəw/ v. to be white.

— pn. name of a river.

printah /ˈprintəh/ (pyinťah) v. to order. From Malay perintah.

prmcəh /ˈprmceh/ n. feeling, sensation.

pwpāw [ˈpwəp̩aw]/ˈpw̩paw/ n. a type of bird.

pyındak /ˈpyındək/ v. to show.

pyec [ˈpəjɛc]/ˈpyɛc/ n. wing.

pyək /ˈpyək/ v. to immerse.

pyəłəŋ /ˈpyələŋ/ n. singers, singing ones.

b-
/bə/ aff. v. progressive/imperfective prefix.

b- /bə/ aff. n. property-signaling prefix.

bitãǎy [biːˈtáj]/ˈbitãųj/ pn. name of a river.

bitcoot [biːˈtcoʊt]/ˈbitcoʊt/ pn. name of a river.

bidin [biːˈdən]/ˈbidən/ v. to lie.

bidok [biːˈdək]/ˈbidək/ v. to be old.

bikōl [biːˈkəl]/ˈbikəl/ n. kidney.

bįgiʔ? /biɡiʔ/ v. to exchange.

bįhāy [biːˈbəj]/ˈbihəj/ n. bush.

bintak [ˈbiŋtɑk]/ˈbintɑk/ n. star. From Malay bintang.

bilak [ˈbiːlɑk]/ˈbilɑk/ v. to count. From Malay bilang.

bilah /ˈbiɭəh/ interrogative. When. From Malay bila.

— conj. when. From Malay bila.

bįyən [biːˈjən]/ˈbijən/ n. rice (husked).

bįyok [biːˈjɔk]/ˈbijɔk/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Betong).

bić [ˈbɪc]/ˈbic/ v. to run over (of fluid in container).

biim /ˈbɪm/ v. to wash (dishes).

becʔ /ˈbeʔ/ n. suitcase. From Malay beg.

bees [ˈbɛs]/ˈbes/ v. to search.

beel [ˈbeəl]/ˈbeəl/ interrogative. When.

besəah /ˈbesəʔ/n. difference. From Malay beza.

beŋ [ˈbeŋ]/ˈbeŋ/ n. outside.

beŋʔəʔ [ˈbeŋʔəʔ]/ˈbeŋʔəʔ/ n. riverbank.

bit [ˈbit]/ˈbit/ v. to be hot.

bok [ˈbɔk]/ˈbɔk/ v. to tie.

bəʔ [ˈbəʔ]/ˈbəʔ/ v. to carry something on one's back.

baoy [ˈboaj]/ˈboj/ n. generic term for vegetable, greens.

baoy pakuʔ /ˈboj pəkuʔ/ n. a type of edible fern (Filex sp.). From Malay paku.

baoy bec /ˈboj beʔc/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy badaak /ˈboj badaʔk/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy bageh /ˈboj bagəʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy bayam /ˈboj baʔam/ n. spinach. From Malay bayam.

baoy tiis /ˈboj tis/ n. edible mushrooms.

baoy taduk /ˈboj təduʔk/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy taʔʔsʔ /ˈboj taʔʔsʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy cahcuʔ /ˈboj cahcuʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy cameʔy /ˈboj cameʔj/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy cəŋkəyəŋ /ˈboj cəŋkəyəŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy kanʔkəŋ /ˈboj kanʔkəŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy kawoon /ˈboj kəwən/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy klah /ˈboj kləʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy klaap /ˈboj klaʔp/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy θasim /ˈboj θasim/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy soh /ˈboj soʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy hayaaʔ /ˈboj haaʔʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

baoy hubiʔ? /ˈboj hubiʔʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.
Notes on Semnam

From Malay ubi.

booy maman /boːj maman/ n. a type of edible plant.

booy jukkos? /boːj jukkos?/ n. a type of edible plant.


booy la? leen /boːj laʔ leŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

booy haaaw /boːj haaːw/ n. a type of edible plant.

booy lweh /boːj lweːh/ n. a type of edible plant.

bapaʔ [baːpaʔ] /bapaʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay bapak.

babooʔ [baˈboʔ] /babooʔ/ n. woman.


bataŋ nhiiʔ [baˈtaŋ nhiiʔ] /bataŋ nhiiʔ/ n. tree trunk.


bajuʔ /bajuʔ/ n. coat, shirt. From Malay baju.

bagoh [baˈgoʔ] /bagoh/ n. name of a river.

basoh [baˈsoʔ] /basoh/ n. dusky langur (Trachypithecus obscurus).

bahasa /bahaʃa/ n. language. From Malay bahasa.


baŋsoʔ [baŋsoʔ] /baŋsoʔ/ n. race, nationality. From Malay bangsa.

kbaŋsoʔ [kbaŋsoʔ] n. nationality.

baliiŋ [baˈliʔŋ] /baliiŋ/ v. to be high.

barooŋ [baˈroʊŋ] /barooŋ/ n. tapir (Tapirus indicus).

bawah /bawah/ n. below, underneath, downstream. From Malay bawah.

bayaŋ /bayaŋ/ n. thing, commodity. From Malay barang.

bayaʔuʔ [baˈjaʔuʔ] /bayaʔuʔ/ n. to be new. From Malay baru.

— adv. until. From Malay baru.

baʔ [baʔ] /baʔ/ n. rice (growing).

baas /baˈas/ n. bus. From English bus, via Malay bas.

baah [baʔ] /baʔ/ n. uncle, younger brother of parent.

baal [baˈal] /baal/ n. name of a river (Bah). 

baay [baˈaʔ] /baʔ/ v. to dig.


budayoaŋ /budajioŋ/ n. culture. From Malay budaya.

bukaan /bukaan/ pa. negation particle. From Malay bukan.


buktiiʔ /buktiiʔ/ n. proof. From Malay bukti.

buh [buʔ] /buh/ v. to put.


bunjaʔ keʔ maah /buɲaʔ keʔ maah/ n. Rafflesia (Rafflesia spp.). From Malay bunga pakma.

bunjus /boŋjus/ n. packet. From Malay bungkus.

bulaan /buˈlaːn/ /bulaan/ n. moon, month. From Malay bulan.

bulan /буalan/ /bulan/ /bulan/ n. month.

bulus /buˈluːs/ /bulus/ /bulan/ n. spear.


buut /buˈut/ /but/ v. to eat vegetables.

bucu /buˈcu/ /bucu/ /bulan/ n. diarrhoea.

boleeh /boˈleʔuʔ/ /boleʔ/ v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.

boot /boˈut/ /boot/ v. to feel lazy.

boʔ /boʔ/ /con/ jf.

boʔ /boʔ/ /persp. he, she, it, third person singular personal pronoun.

boc /boˈc/) /boc/ /bulus/ /bulan/ v. to lie (to tell untruths).

booc /boˈoʔ/ /booc/ /bulan/ n.牡丹.

boooʔy /boˈʊʔuʔ/ /boʊʔ/ n. silvered langur (Trachypithecus cristatus).

bbilaŋ /bbilaŋ/ /quan/ numerous. From Malay berbilang.

bteʔ /btɛʔ/ /bteʔ/ n. papaya (Carica papaya).

From Malay betik.

btaw /btaʔ/ /n. bottle.

btaniem /baˈtanieŋ/ /btaniem/ /n. name of a river (Bebalik).

btaay /baˈtaʔj/ /btaʔ/ n. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).

btool /baˈtold/ /btool/ /bulan/ v. to be right. From Malay betul.

btoot /btˈlɔt/ /btˈlɔt/ /bulan/ v. to think.

bddieeʔ /bdieʔ/ (dideeʔ) /bulan/ n. where.

bdeel /baˈdeel/ /bdeel/ v. to shoot. From Malay bedal.

bdaal /baˈdaːl/ /bdaːl/ v. to throw. From Malay bedal.

bcuŋ /buˈc/) /bcuŋ/ v. to be sour.

bkaah /bkaʔ/ /bkaʰ/ /bulan/ v. to break.

bgituu /bgituu/ adv. in that way, so, just like that, without effort. From Malay begitu.

bʔet /buˈʔeT/ /bʔet/ v. to be good.

bʔaak /baˈʔak/ /bʔak/ v. to overflow (of a river).

bsikasikap /bsikasikap/ v. to have attitudes. From Malay sikap.

bhiiʔ? /bhiʔʔʔʔ/ /bhiiʔʔʔʔ v. to be full (from eating).

bhet /baˈhɛt/ /bhet/ v. to be sweet.

bnaah /bnaʔ/ /bnaʔ/ v. to be accurate. From Malay benar.
*b̪jabaŋ jaka?* [baŋˈbaːŋ jˈaːkəʔ] /b̪jabaŋ jakaʔ/ n. beard.

*bliʔ?* [bɔ̃ˈliːʔ]/ bliʔ/ v. to buy. From Malay beli.

*bliŋ* [bɔ̃ˈliːŋ] /blinj/ n. upper arm.

*bliʔ?* [bɔ̃ˈliːʔ]/ bleliʔ/ n. upper leg.

*bleynaan* /blesjan/ v. to be different from, to be apart from. From Malay berlian.

*bleeg* [bɔ̃ˈleːŋ] /bleŋ/ n. blue-crowned hanging parrot (Loriculus galgulus).

*bloŋ* [bɔ̃ˈloːŋ]/ blanŋ/ v. to remember, to recall.

*błatoʔ* [bɔ̃ˈloːʔ] /blatoʔ/ n. crimson-winged woodpecker (Picus puniceus). From Malay belatuk.

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

*blanteey* [bɔ̃ˈlanˈtej]/ blantej/ n. a type of tree.

*błalec* [bɔ̃ˈlaletʃ]/ blalec/ v. to fight.

*błaaaw* [bɔ̃ˈlaː脯] /blaw/ n. blowpipe.

— *pn.* name of a place (Sumpitan).

*błuum* [bɔ̃ˈluːˈm̩]/ bluum/ pn. name of a river (Perak).

*błóʔ babooʔ* [bɔ̃ˈlɔʔ bəbɔʔʔ] /blɔʔ babooʔ/ n. mother-in-law.

*błóʔ ḥkoŋŋ* [bɔ̃ˈlɔʔ ʔhkoŋŋ]/ blɔʔ ʔhoŋnorth/ n. father-in-law.

*błhaʔy* [bɔ̃ˈhəj]/ bləj/ v. to be green.

*błhak* [bɔ̃ˈhək]/ blhako/ v. to be salty.

*błhūūt ~ bļūūt* /blhūːt ~ blüːʔ/ v. to be tasteless


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

*brwas* /brwas/ v. to be segmented. From Malay beruas.

*bwey* [bəˈwej]/ bwej/ n. thunder spirit.

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

*bwaʔaʔ* [bəʷˈw̃ʔaʔ]/ bwaʔ/ v. to talk.

*byiʔ* [bəjɨʔ]/ bijiʔ/ n. forest, woods.

*byaduuʔ* [bjaˈdɯʔʔ] /bjaduʔʔ/ v. to rest.

*byaniiʔ* [bjaˈniiʔ]/ bjaniiʔ/ v. to be brave. From Malay berani.

*byanaʔ* [bjaˈnãʔ]/ bjaˈnaʔ/ v. to give birth.

*byalɔct* /bjalɔct/ n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.

*bylaʔy* [bilaˈjaj]/ bilaʔj/ v. to be high.

*byray* [brajʔ]/ bryaj/ n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solaris).

---

**t**

*ti- /ti/ (tiC-)* pref. v. causative prefix.

*tipoon* /tiˈpon/ v. to hide something.

*tibatibah* /tiˈbatibah/ adv. suddenly, unexpectedly. From Malay tiha-tiha.

*tigaaʔ* [tiˈɡ̃aʔ] /tiɡ̃aʔ/ num. three. From Malay tiga.

*tijnuuʔ* [tijˈnuuʔ] /tijnuuʔ/ v. to point with one’s lips.

*tijow* /tijow/ v. to look.

*tigalaan* /tigalaan/ n. life. From Malay tinggalan.

*tile̩p* /tiˈlep/ v. to insert.

*tis* /tis/ n. generic term for mushroom.

*tis pok* /tiˈs pok/ n. a type of mushroom (Lyophyllium/Macrocybe sp.).

*tis tak* /tiˈs tak/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.

*tis tapoos* /tiˈs tapoos/ n. a type of mushroom (Cantharellus sp.).

*tis cat* /tiˈs cat/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

*tis jak klaan* /tiˈs jak klaan/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

*tis kpoɔk* /tiˈs kpoɔk/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

*tis knayuuul* /tiˈs knayuul/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

*tis knɔt ʔapɔŋj* /tiˈs knɔt ʔapɔŋj/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

*błhaʔy* [bɔ̃ˈhəj]/ bləj/ v. to be green.

*błhak* [bɔ̃ˈhək]/ blhako/ v. to be salty.

*błhūūt ~ bļūūt* /blhūːt ~ blüːʔ/ v. to be tasteless


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

*brwas* /brwas/ v. to be segmented. From Malay beruas.

*bwey* [bəˈwej]/ bwej/ n. thunder spirit.

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

*bwaʔaʔ* [bəʷˈw̃ʔaʔ]/ bwaʔ/ v. to talk.

*byiʔ* [bəjɨʔ]/ bijiʔ/ n. forest, woods.

*byaduuʔ* [bjaˈdɯʔʔ] /bjaduʔʔ/ v. to rest.

*byaniiʔ* [bjaˈniiʔ]/ bjaniiʔ/ v. to be brave. From Malay berani.

*byanaʔ* [bjaˈnãʔ]/ bjaˈnaʔ/ v. to give birth.

*byalɔct* /bjalɔct/ n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.

*bylaʔy* [bilaˈjaj]/ bilaʔj/ v. to be high.

*byray* [brajʔ]/ bryaj/ n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solaris).
Notes on Semnam

tiis ymlaay /tis jmlaay/ n. a type of mushroom (Clavulina sp).
tiis ymlaay buooy /tis jmla buoj/ n. a type of poisonous mushroom.
tiis ymlaay le? looy /tis jmla le? looj/ n. a type of edible mushroom of dark colour.
tiin [tiiŋ] /tiŋ/ n. hand.
tiin tap [tiiŋ ˈtasp] /tiŋ täŋ/ n. right hand.
tiin weel [tiiŋ wəl] /tiŋ weŋ/ left hand.
teʔ [təʔ] /teʔ/ n. soil, earth.
tek [tek] /tek/ v. 1) to sleep. 2) to marry.
tic /tik/ v. to tear meat apart with one’s teeth.
tiin /tiiŋ/ to rub.
tap /təp/ /təm/ nn. right.
tat /tət] /tət/ v. to kick.
tat /tət] /tət/ v. to stand.
taap /təp] /tap/ v. to reside.
taʔ [təʔ] /təʔ/ v. to collide.
tap /təp/ /tap/ n. egg.
tapiʔ /tapiʔ/ conj. but. From Malay tapi.
tapsʔ /tapsʔ/ v. to dream.
tabiʔ /tabiʔ/ v. to have, to experience.
tabsʔ /tabsʔ/ v. to take more food.
tabaw /tabaw/ /tabsaw/ n. a type of kingfisher.
tabunj /tabun] /tabun/ n. dragonfly.
tabiʔ tiin [tabiʔ tiiŋ] /taboʔ tiaŋ/ n. thumb.
taboʔ juk [taboʔ juŋ] /taboʔ juŋ/ n. big toe.
tadoon /tadon/ v. to stumble. From Malay tadung.
tajap [tajap] /tajam/ v. to be sharp. From Malay tajam.
tajuʔ /tajuʔ/ /tajuʔ/ n. snake.
tajuʔ jak bajʔ /tajuʔ jak baʔ/ n. a type of poisonous snake.
tajil [tajil] /tajil/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).
takoon /takoon] /takon/ n. pond.
tagooh [tako] /tagooh/ v. to ascend.
taeʔ /taʔ/ /tadaʔ/ pa. negative particle. From Malay tak, tidak.
tasiiʔ /tasiiʔ/ /tasiʔ/ v. to taste.
taseʔ /tasəʔ/ /tasəʔ/ n. lake. From Malay tasek.
tahaan /tahaaŋ/ v. to endure, to hold out against, to sustain. From Malay tahan.
tampeŋ [tampeŋ] /tampeŋ/ v. to run.
tampel [tampel] /tampel/ n. slow loris (Nycticebus coucang).
tampaay tiin [tampaaj tiiŋ] /tampaaj tiŋ/ n. palm of the hand.
tampaay juk [tampaaj juŋʔ] /tampaaj juŋ/ n. sole of the foot.
tanaʔ /tanaʔ/ n. sign, mark. From Malay tanda.
— v. to execute, to kill. From Malay pertanda.
tanaam /tanaam/ /tanaam/ v. to plant. From Malay tanam.
— n. generic word for crop. From Malay tanam.
tanaʔ? /tanaʔʔ/ /tanaʔʔ/ v. to ask a question. From Malay tanya.
tanooy /tanooy/ /tanooy/ n. rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum).
tanlis /tanlis/ /tanlis/ pl. name of a mountain.
taluŋ /taluŋ/ /taluŋ/ n. millipede.
taway /tawaj/ /tawaj/ n. name of a river (Tawai).
tawāǎk /tawāǎk/ /tawāǎk/ n. butterfly.
tawooʔ /tawoʔ/ /tawoʔ/ n. a type of tree.
tawoon /tawon/ /tawon/ n. year. From Malay takaun.
tawoɔh /tawɔh/ /tawɔh/ n. giibbon (Hylobates lar).
tayuum /tayum/ /taijum/ pl. name of a river (Taram).
taycoṭ /tajxt/ v. to pick up.
taaʔ /taiʔ/ /taʔ/ n. grandfather.
taan /taʔn/ /taʔn/ n. buttock.
taan /taŋʔ/ /taʔ/ v. to plait.
tutok /tuʔtɔk/ /tutok/ n. beak, bill.
tujuh /tujuh/ /tujuh/ num. seven. From Malay tujuh.
tukayʔ /tukaj/ /tukaj/ v. to exchange. From Malay tukar.
tuʔ /tuʔ/ n. a type, sort.
tuʔ /tuʔ/ /tuʔ/ persp. third person singular pronoun (?)
tuʔ /tuʔ/ /tuʔ/ v. to say, to tell.
tuhaan /tuhaan/ n. god, deity, spirit. From Malay Tuhan.
tumoʔ /tumoʔ/ v. to hit with one’s fist. From Malay tumbuk.
tunkaʔay /tunʔkoʔj/ /tunʔkoʔj/ n. knife.
tunkat /tunʔkạt/ /tunʔkat/ n. stick. From Malay tongkat.
tuleh /tuˈlɛθ/ /tuleh/ v. to write. From Malay tulis.
tuluk /tuˈlʊk/ /tulun/ v. to help. From Malay tolong.
tuʔ mat /tuʔ mätʔ/ /tuʔ mat/ n. tear.
tuŋ /tuŋ/ /tuŋ/ v. to eat meat.
tuŋ /tuŋ/ /tuŋ/ v. to fear.
tuq [tuŋʔ] /tuŋ/ /tuŋ/ n. a type of fruit.
tuʔʔ /tuʔʔ/ /tuʔʔ/ /tuʔʔ/ v. to blow.
tuŋəs [tus] /tuŋəs/ /tuŋəs/ v. to collide.
 noop /noop/ n. lid.
tooŋ /əʊŋ/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.
tooky [ˈtʊːŋ] /tʊŋ/ n. uncle, older brother of parent.
tooky mooʔ [ˈtʊŋ mʊʔ] /tʊŋ mʊʔ/ n. aunt, older sister of parent.
tap /ˌtæp/ ? past, yesterday.
tas /ˈtæs/ /ˈtæs/ v. to pluck.
taʔ? /ˈtʰaʔ/ /ˈtʰaʔ/ pa. negative particle. From Malay tak?
tieel [ˈtʰiel] /ˈtʰiel/ v. to plait.
tpoeʔ /tʰpʰeʔ/ /ˈtʰpʰeʔ/ v. to blow.
tpułaŋ /tʰpʰulaŋ/ v. to return. From Malay terpulang.
tpuuŋ /tʰpʰuʊŋ/ /ˈtʰpʰuʊŋ/ n. flour. From Malay tepung.
tpooʔ /tʰpʰoʔ/ v. to slap. From Malay tepuk.
tbik /tʰbʰik/ /ˈtʰbʰik/ v. to be full. From Malay tebeng.
tbaʔ /tʰbʰaʔ/ /ˈtʰbʰaʔ/ v. to turn. From Malay balik.
tbaal /tʰbʰaɭ/ /ˈtʰbʰaɭ/ v. to be thick. From Malay tebal.
tbooh /tʰbʰoʔ/ /ˈtʰbʰoʔ/ v. to hit. From Malay tabuh?
ttap /tʰtaʔ/ /ˈtʰtaʔ/ v. to be permanent, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdaay /tʰdʰaɭ/ /ˈtʰdʰaɭ/ v. to be near.
tkat /tʰkʰat/ /ˈtʰkʰat/ v. to freeze.
tktúʔ /tʰkʰùʔ/ /ˈtʰkʰùʔ/ v. to hunt.
tgeel /tʰɡeəl/ /ˈtʰɡeəl/ v. to move along a slope.
tgoh /tʰɡoʔ/ /ˈtʰɡoʔ/ v. to be tough. From Malay teguh.
thok /tʰhok/ /ˈtʰhok/ v. to be spicy.
thuun /tʰhuʊn/ /ˈtʰhuʊn/ v. to be red.
thop /tʰʰoʔ/ /ˈtʰʰoʔ/ v. to close, to shut.
thuool /tʰhʰuɭ/ /ˈtʰhʰuɭ/ v. to blow fire.
tmaʔ /tʰmʰaʔ/ /ˈtʰmʰaʔ/ n. branch.
tmaaw /tʰmʰaʊ̯/ /ˈtʰmʰaʊ̯/ pm. name of a river.
tmpaan /tʰmpʰaɭˈn/ /tʰmpʰaɭˈn/ pm. name of a river (Tampan).
Notes on Semnam

C

damiip /damip/ (ʔamiip) v. to bump into.
daan /dən/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
duŋah /duŋh/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwah /duwash/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duus /dus/ v. to bump into.
doo? [doʔ?] /doʔ?/ n. father.
dook [døʰk] /døk/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antaris toxicaria). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duoos [duos] /duos/ v. to move along a crest.
dpada? /dpadəʔ/ prep. from. From Malay daripada.
djan /djan/ prep. with. From Malay dengan.
dluʔ? [dluʔ?] /dluʔ/ v. to push.
dlduul [d'luul] /ldulu/ n. heel.
dwiit /dwiit/ n. money.

ciptəh /c iptəh/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweet [cɨtʰwet] /citwet/ pn. name of a river.
cicep [cˈɪɛp] /cicep/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
cicey /cicej/ v. to tap, to cut.
cicoo [cˈɪkoj]/cicoj/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cileŋ [cɨˈleŋ] /cilen/ v. to point with one's eyes.
cip [ˈɪp] /cip/ v. to go.
cip juŋ [ˈɪpjuŋ] /cip jun/ v. to walk.
ceʔ [ˈɛʔ] /ceʔ/ n. loose.
ceem [ˈɛem] /cem/ n. bird.
ceem paleek [ˈɛem paˈlek] /cem palek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet [ˈɛɛt] /ceet/ v. to catch.
cɛɛc [ˈɛɛc] /cɛɛc/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap [ˈɛap] /cap/ v. to go.
cabaŋj [ˈcabaŋj] /cabanj/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduuk /c aduuk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cadoʔ [ˈcaʔdoʔ] /cadoʔ/ n. a type of lizard.
cain [ˈcaʔjen] /cajen/ n. rat.
cahəaw [ˈcaʔəaw] /cahəaw/ pn. name of a river.
campuyu /campju/ n. mix, mingling. From Malay campur.
carə /carə/ (carə) n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cayuook ʔəŋ [ˈcaʔajˈoʔk oŋ] /cayuook ʔəŋ/ n. channel. From Malay Caruk.
cukoop /cukoʔ/ v. to be enough. From Malay cukup.
cuməh /cuməh/ ? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cundin [ˈkundoʔ] /cundin/ v. to lean.
cundoʔ [ˈkundoʔ] /cundoʔ/ v. to lean.
cuʔ [ˈcuʔ] /cuʔ/ v. to pierce.
coom [ˈkoʊm] /coom/ v. to burn.
cok /kəK/ v. to cut off.
cok [ˈkok] /cok/ v. to stab.
cɔy [ˈkoʔ] /cɔy/ v. to sew.
cɔʔ [ˈkɔʔ] /cɔʔ/ v. to poke.
cieek [ˈkɛ̃k] /cieek/ v. to tear.
cuʔoʔ [ˈcuʔoʔ] /cuʔoʔ/ n. dog.
cuʔoʔ ʔlæq [ˈcuʔoʔ læq] /cuʔoʔ clæq/ n. wild dog.
čpẹt [ˈcʊpɛt] /čpẹt/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
čpah [ˈcʊpəʔ] /čpah/ n. amniotic fluid.
čbaʔ ʔəŋ [ˈcʊʔbaʔ ʔəŋ] /čbaʔ ʔəŋ/ n. confluence.
čboh buŋjaʔ [ˈcʊʔboh buŋjaʔ] /čboh buŋjaʔ/ n. nectar.
čduum /čduum/ v. to carry in one's arms.
čdol /čdol/ v. to support, to lean.
čkəm [ˈčkəm] /čkəm/ n. a type of pheasant.
čkuuyu /čkuuyu/ v. to skewer an oblong object in hair.
čkək [ˈčkək] /čkək/ n. marten.
čkakaʔ [ˈčkakaʔ] /čkakaʔ/ pn. name of a river.
čkək [ˈčkək] /čkək/ n. a type of wild cat.
čhos [ˈčhɔs] /čhos/ v. to be clean.
čnaal [ˈčnaal] /čnaal/ n. myth.
čnolæs /čnolæs/ pn. name of a place.
crazy [cʰaˈn`] n. casque of a hornbill.
crazy /crazy/ n. spirit, ghost.
cnyos [kʰaˈn`;] n. nail, claw.
cnuk [kʰaˈn`u] /cnuk/ n. trail of an animal.
cnyee jin [kʰaˈn`jɯn] /cnyee jin/ n. wrist.
cnj [kʰaˈn`] /cnj/ n. a type of tuber.
cnapal [kʰaˈn`pajal] /cnapal/ n. a type of tree.
cnye`n [kʰaˈn`jɯ] /cnye`n/ n. eyebrow.
cluuh /cluh/ v. to push something into the ground.
clooo? /cloo?/ v. to insert, to immerse.
critah /kritah/ (cyitoh) n. story. From Malay cerita.
cyineej [kʰiˈn`ej] /cyineej/ v. to roll.
cyoss [kʰiˈs`;] /cyoss/ n. side.
cyakooh [kʰaˌjɔ̃ko`] /cyakooh/ pn. name of a river.
cycō`? [kʰɔ`p] /cycō`/ v. to be hungry.
cyimil [kʰiˈsmil] /cyimil/ v. to be bright.

j

jit /jiT/ v. to collect.
jinan [jɪˈnjan] /jinan/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Jernang).
jeek [jɛˈæk] /jeek/ pn. name of a river.
jıp [jɪˈp] /jıp/ v. to wash (clothes).
jas [jɪˈs] /jıs/ v. to be finished.
jol [jɪˈol] /jol/ v. to bark.
jook /jıs/ pn. name of a river.
jabaat /jabaat/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jabaat.
jadii? /jadii?/ v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.
jakoon /jakoon/ pn. Ethnonyms: Jakun.
jagaa? /jagaa?/ v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.
jahut /jahut/ pn. Ethnonyms: Jah Hut.
jampa [jaˈmpa] /jampa/ pn. name of a river.
janka [jaˈnka] /janka/ n. a type of tree. From Malay jangkang.
jale? [jaleʔ] /jaleʔ/ pa. a particle signalling uncertainty.
jawap [jəˈwap] /jawap/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.

jaam /jam/ n. clock, watch. From Malay jam.
jaal [jaˈal] /jaal/ n. casting net. From Malay jala?
juk [jʊˈq] /jʊʔ/ jʊʔ/ n. foot.
juga? /jugaʔ/ adv. yet, still, all the same. From Malay juga.

jumpaa? /jumopaʔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpsa.
jook [jʊˈk] /jok/ v. to move.
jʊʃt [jʊʃʔ] /jʊʃʔ/ v. to suck.
juool [jʊʊˈol] /juool/ v. to sell. From Malay jual.
jkəŋ [jʊkəŋ] /jʊkəŋ/ n. scorpion.
jʔaan [jʊʔaŋ] /jʊʔaŋ/ n. bone.
jʔaan taan [jʊʔaŋ ˈʔaŋ] /jʊʔaŋ taaŋ/ n. pelvis.

jhe`t [jɪˈhət] /jhe`t/ n. muntjac (barking) deer (Muntiacus muntjac).
jhit [jʊˈhɪt] /jhit/ v. to smoke.
jmaʔ [jʊˈməʔ] /jmaʔ/ v. to attack.


jnuuh [jʊˈnuʔ] /jnuuh/ quan. other.
jst [jɪˈst] /jst/ v. to be dull.
jlotuk [jʊlɔˈtʊk] /jlotuk/ n. jelutong tree (Dyera costulata). From Malay jelutong.

jriʔ? [jɪrʔʔ] /jriʔʔ/ pn. name of a river (Jeri).
jyeʔ [jɪˈjeʔ] /jyeʔ/ v. to be long.
jyop [jɪˈjʊp] /jyop/ n. rapid. From Malay jeram.

k

kikuyu /kikuyu/ n. upper side.
kipu /kipu/ n. upper side.
kipa [kipa] /kipa/ n. a type of tree.
kiwale [kiwale] /kiwale/ n. giant squirrel (Ratufa sp.).
kif? /kiʔ?/ v. to undress, to take off.
kek [kɛk] /kek/ v. to pull.
kek [kɛk] /kek/ n. bottom, buttocks.
Notes on Semnam

kawép: [kawép'], kawép/ n. name of a river.
kawéel: [kawéel'], kawéel/ n. a type of wild palm.
kayíl: [kayíl'], kayíl/ v. to fish. From Malay kail.
kayéem: [kayéem'], kayém/ n. a type of tuber.
kayoh: [kayoh'], kayoh/ v. to swim. From Malay kaju.
kayoot: [kayoot'], kayoot/ v. to be pregnant.
kayool: [kayool'], kayool/ n. knee.
káa?: [káa?], káa?/ n. fish.
kutuh: /kutuh/ v. to be dirty. From Malay kotor.
kucek: [kucek'], kucek/ n. cat. From Malay kucing.
kuc5âk: [kuc5âk'], kuc5âk/ n. Raffles' malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus).
kum: /kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kamu?.
küninj: [küninj'], küninj/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kining.
kuleem: [kuleem'], kuleem/ n. name of a river (Kulim).
kulak: /kulak/ n. bowl. From Malay kulak.
kulak: [kulak'], kulak/ n. name of a river. (Malay)
kuy: [kuy'], kuy/ n. 1) head. 2) language.
kuy poó: [kuy poó'], kuy poó?/kuy poó?/ n. mountain top.
kuy ʔṣŋ: [kuy ʔṣŋ'], kuy ʔṣŋ/ n. upstream.
kuh: /kuh/ ? so, in that way.
kobees: /kobees/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.
kobak: [kobak'], kobak/ n. mud pool. From Malay kubang.
ko?: [ko?'], ko?/ v. to vomit.
koom: /koom/ n. mud pool. From English corner via Malay kuanah.
koom: [koom'], koom/ n. frog.
kotá: [kotá'], kotá/ n. packet, box. From Malay kotak.
koc: [koc'], koc/ v. to sit.
konaah: [konaah'], konaah/ n. bend. From English corner via Malay kuanah.
kuaah: [kuaah'], kuaah/ n. child, offspring.
kuaah: [kuaah'], kuaah/ n. stream.
kuaah ʔṣŋ: [kuaah ʔṣŋ'], kuaah ʔṣŋ/ n. trickle.
kuaah ʔṣŋ ahu??: [kuaah ʔṣŋ ahu?], kuaah ʔṣŋ ahu?/ n. a type of tree.
kwaan: [kwaan'], kwaan/ n. headgear. From Malay topi.
kal: [kál'], kal/ v. to plant.
kot: [kot'], kot/ n. belly.
kél: [kél'], kél/ v. to fall.
kóa?: [kóa?], kóa?/ n. a classifier for humans.
káb: /káb/ v. to bite.
káp: /káp/ v. to eat fruit.
káp: [káp'], káp/ v. to take off footwear. From Malay kaki.
káp: /káp/ v. to remember.
ka? jé? [ka? jé?], ka? jé?/ adv. also, still, all the same.
kasz: /kasz/ n. shoe. From Malay kasaat.
kah: /kah/ pa. 1) interrogative particle. 2) conjunction, used when listing items.
— From Malay kah.
kahkéh: [kahkéh'], kahkéh/ n. great hornbill (Buceros bicorins).
kahkuuh: /kahkuuh/ n. white-crowned hornbill (Berenicornis comatus).
kamik keh: [ka'mik keh'], kaminj keh/ n. wild goat, mainland serow (Capricornis sumatraensis). From Malay kambing.
kamaah: [kamaah'], kamaah/ n. to growl (of stomach).
kampit: /kampit/ n. bag, pouch. From Malay kampit.
kampuk: /kampuk/ (kampun) n. village. From Malay kampung.
kaníc: [kaníc'], kaníc/ n. pot, bucket.
káné?: [káné?'], káné?/ n. little finger.
kánjãnj: [kánjãnj'], kánjãnj/ n. elbow.
káncoo?: [káncoo?], káncoo?/ n. grandchild.
kálí?: [kálí?'], kálí?/ n. time, occasion, instance. From Malay kali.
kaleew: /kaleew/ n. name of a river.
kalip: /kalip/, kalip/ n. name of a river.
kalow: [kalow'], kalow/ conj. if. From Malay kalau.
kalo?: [kaló?'], kalo?/ n. a type of tree.
kaweep [kaweep'], kaweep/ n. sun bear (Helarctos malayanus).
black panther.

304   JSEALS Vol. 1
kwaal [koˈwaːl] /kwad/ n. a type of bird.
kwoon [koˈwʊn] /kwon/ n. peacock pheasant
(Pollectronus malacense).
kyibas [kaɪˈbɒs] /kibas/ v. to kill.
kyilo? /kiʃʊ/ v. to drop.
kyeen [kaɪˈɛn] /kjen/ v. to dry. From Malay kering.
ky اسم do? [kaʃˈɪɾɪm (ds?)] /kiʃəm do?/ n. armpit.
kyapaan [kojaˈʃɑːn] /kjavaan/ n. wrinkles.
kyanup [kaʃˈʊŋ] /kjavup/ n. goosebumps.
kyoom [kaʃˈjoʊm] /kjom/ n. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

**g**

ginip [ɡiˈɲɪp] /ginip/ v. to point with one's face.
gihi [ˈɡihi] /gihi/ v. to scratch.
geey [ˈɡeiʔ] /gej/ v. to eat.
geat [ˈɡeːt] /gejt/ v. to cut.
gadah /ɡəˈdɒh/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gadah.
gamah /ɡəˈmɑːh/ n. picture. From Malay gambar.
gantén [ɡəntɛn] /gantən/ n. a type of ground squirrel.
gantak /ɡəntɔk/ n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
gantuk /ɡəntʊk/ v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
gandaah /ɡəndaːʔ/ pn. name of a river (Ganda).
galek [ɡəˈleːk] /galek/ v. to tickle.
garuc [ɡəˈruːʃ] /garuʃ/ n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.).
gu? [ɡuʔ] /gul/ prep. equation. gu? deej like (the) house
gunel [ɡuˈnɛl] /gunel/ pn. name of a river.
gulap [ɡuˈlæp] /gulaP/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
gooos [ˈɡʊʊs] /goos/ v. to live.
goon [ˈɡʊʊn] /guon/ v. to fetch water.
guoooy [ˈɡʊʊj] /guoʊj/ n. crest, ridge.
gtaah [ɡtɑː] /gtah/ n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.
gceh [ɡsɛˈʃɛ] /ceh/ v. to be black.
gseooy [ɡsεˈʃoʃ] /gsxʃ/ n. wreathed hornbill (Rhyticerus undulatus).
ghel [ɡæˈhɛl] /ghel/ v. to be tired.
gliʔ [ɡlɪʔ] /gliʔ/ v. to tickle.
glisəh [ɡlɪˈʃə] /glisəh/ v. to whisper.
glisah /ɡlɪsəh/ v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
glapoooh [ɡləˈpʊʊh] /glapoh/ n. a type of tree.
glass [ɡlaʃ] /glas/ n. glass. From English via Malay gelas.
gloʔ [ɡloʔ] /glɔʔ/ pn. name of a river (Gelok).
gyeen [ɡeɪˈɲɪŋ] /ɡjeen/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

ʔibaan /ʔiˈbaːn/ pn. Ethnonym: Iban, a people of Borneo.
ʔibuuʔ /ʔiˈbuʔ/ /ʔiːbuʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay itu.
ʔiteʔ /ʔiːt̪eʔ/ /ʔiːt̪eʔ/ n. duck. From Malay itik.
ʔituh /ʔiːtu/ dem. that, there. From Malay itu.
ʔijoʔ /ʔiːjoʔ/ pn. name of a river (Ijok).
ʔisɛt /ʔiːʃɛt/ /ʔiʃɛt/ v. to be small.
ʔisaaŋ [ʔiˈsaɑŋ] /isaaŋ/ pn. name of a river.
ʔiŋat /ʔiŋaʔ/ v. to remember, to recollect. From Malay ingat.
ʔingris /ʔɪŋɡrɪs/ pn. English. From English, via Malay Inggeris.
ʔlooŋ [ʔlʊˈŋ] /ʔloŋ/ n. fly.
ʔlwɔʔi /ʔlʊˈwɔd/ /ʔlwɔʔi/ v. to turn.
ʔŋ? [ʔŋʔ] /ʔŋʔ/ pa. exclamationary particle used to express sudden fear or surprise.
ʔŋn [ʔŋŋ] /ʔŋŋ/ (ʔŋŋ) persp. 1, first person singular personal pronoun.
— v. to defecate.
ʔec caaŋ [ʔɛkˈcaánchez] /ʔɛc caŋ/ n. ventriculus gaster.
ʔec wɛc [ʔɛkˈtɛwɛc] /ʔɛc wɛc/ n. intestines.
siwaal /siwaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sec /ˈsɛːc/ /sec/ n. flesh, meat.
selamalampah /selamalampah/ adv. forever. From Malay selamalampah.
sireg /ˈsiːrɛg/ /sireg/ n. a type of tree.
siwaal /siwaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sisir /siˈsiːr/ /sisir/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.
siligiil /siligiil/ v. to raise one’s hand.
sipat /siˈpaːt/ /sipat/ n. borderline. From Malay sipat.
siwaal /siwaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
Notes on Semnam

Malay selama-lama.

seet /set/ v. to pour.

sey [ˈsɛj]/sej/ nn. long side.

seec /ˈsɛːɾ/ v. to steal.

sapiii? [saˈpiːʔ]/sapiʔl/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapi.

saptuuʔ [sapˈtʊʔ]/saptuʔ/ pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.

sabüm [saˈbʊm]/sabim/ pn. Ethnonym: Sabūm.

sat /saʔ/ n. sign, mark.

savuʔ/savuʔ/ 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 /ˈsʌɡʌp/ n. cloud.

sagup deteʔ [ˈsʌɡʌp ˈdɛʔʔ]/saguʔP dəʔʔ/ n. fog.

sagook [saˈɡʊk]/sagok/ n. neck.

saʔ? [ˈsaʔʔʔ}/səʔʔʔ? time, moment.

saʔ nəh [ˈsaʔ ˈnəʔ]/saʔ nah/ np. soon.

samaʔ /saməʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay sama.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

samaʔʔ [saˈməʔʔ]/samaʔʔ/ v. to be the same.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

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

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

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

sanjiʔ [ˈsanjɪʔ]/ˈsanjɪʔ/ n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pycnonotus jocosus).

sawoʔ [saˈwoʔ]/sawoʔ/ (saoʔ?) pn. name of a river (Sauk).

sayoʔ [saˈjoʔ]/sajoʔ/ n. a type of tuber.

sáʔw [ˈsɛʔw]/səʔw/ n. a type of small bat.

sasuh [saˈsaʔʔ]/susah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.

susuh hup [ˈsaʔʔʔ hʊp]/susah hum/ v. to be sad. From Malay susah.

susuuʔ [ˈsuʔʔʔ]/susuʔʔ/ n. milk. From Malay susu.

suyat [suˈjɑʔ]/sujat/ n. letter. From Malay surat.

soh [ˈsoʔʔ]/soʔʔ/ v. to eat meat.

sooʔ [ˈsoʔʔ]/soʔʔ/ v. to suck.

sap [ˈsæp]/sap/ n. lung.

soc [ˈsɔːk]/sc/w. v. to wash one’s hands.

soul /soʊl/ v. to stuff, to block.

sleeʔp [ˈsleɪp]/sleep/ v. to be ready. From Malay siap.

sieem [ˈsiɛm]/siem/ pn. Ethnonym: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.

sooop [ˈsɔʊp]/soop/ v. to eat from an open hand.

sook [ˈsɔık]/sook/ n. umbilical cord.

spatut /spətʊʔ/ v. to be suitable. From Malay patut.

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

spuloʔ [ˈspuloʔ]/spuloʔ/ (puloʔ) num. ten. From Malay sepuluh.

sbeč [saˈbɛʔʔ]/sbeč/ n. mosquito.

sbap [ˈsbɑʔʔ]/sbap/ conj. because. From Malay sebab.

sbagaʔ [ˈsbagaʔ]/sbageeʔ/ prep. like. From Malay sebagai.

sblaas [saˈblaʔʔ]/sblaas/ num. eleven. From Malay sebelas.

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

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

stuyuʔ /stuyuʔ/ v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.

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

stc̜o /stecįʔ/ v. to be medium-sized.

stc̜at /stɛcįʔ/ n. a type of sunbird.

sdiiyaʔʔ [ˈsdiʃiʔʔʔ] v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.

sdaap [ˈsdaʔʔ]|ˈsdaʔʔʔ/ v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.

sjatiʔ /ˈʃjatīʔ/ v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine. From Malay sejat.

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

sjuuʔ [ˈʃjuʔʔʔ]/ʃjuʔʔʔ/ v. to be cold (of weather).

— From Malay sejk.

skaliʔʔ /ˈskaliiʔʔ/ adv. together. From Malay sekali.

sʔok [ˈsʔok]/ʃʔok/ n. a type of tree.

ssibuuʔ [ˈʃsiʔʔʔ]|ˈʃsiʔʔʔ/num. thousand. From Malay seribu.

ssatuuʔ [ˈʃsaʔʔʔ]/ssatus/ num. hundred. From Malay seratus.

smilaan [ˈʃmiˌlaʔn]/smilan/ num. nine. From Malay sembilan.

smān [ˈʃmaʔʔʔ]|ˈʃmaʔʔʔ/ n. human, person.

smāʔʔ /ˈʃmaʔʔʔ/ n. stranger. From Malay dagang.

smāʔʔ hchosć /ˈʃmaʔʔ ˈχoʃˈʃk̚/smāʔʔ hchosć n. stranger.

smāʔʔ lalihi /ˈʃmaʔʔ ˈlalihi]/smāʔʔ lalihi/ n. adult.


smuuʔ [ˈʃmuʔʔʔ]/smuʔʔʔ/ quan. all. From Malay semua.

smuuʔ |ˈʃmuʔʔʔʔʔ/ smuuʔʔʔ/ quan. every. From Malay semua.

smpitaʔ /ˈʃmpitaʔʔʔ/ name of a place (Sumpitan).

smpooʔeco mat [ˈʃmpəʔɛk ˈmaʔʔʔʔʔ] smpooʔeco mat/ n. eyelid.

smpeeʔʔ [ˈʃmpɛʔʔʔ]/smpeeʔʔʔ/ v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).

smnmaam [ˈʃmənˈmaʔʔʔ]/smnmaam/ pn. Ethnonym:
Semnam.

smlaay /smlaaj/ pn. Ethnonym: Semelai.
sniic [sa'niiʃ] /sniic/ n. a type of wasp.
sniih /sniih/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay seti.
snaj [sa'naj] /snaj/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.
snaj hup [so'naj ʰ‘up] /snaj hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /snool/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntool [so'nool] /sntool/ n. hair.
sntool ceem [san'tool'ɛe'm] /sntool cem/ n. feather.
snmaan [san'maan] /snmaan/ n. a classifier for humans.
snlloc [so'nllox] /snlloc/ n. blowpipe dart.
snyonj [snoŋ أجل] /snyonj/ n. hole.
snyonj keet [snyonj ˈkeet] /snyonj keet/ n. anus.
snyonj muh [snyonj ˈmuh] /snyonj muh/ n. nostril.
snyonj labuonj [snyonj ˈlaˌbəʊ noun] /snyonj
labuonj/ n. fontanel.
sjkaat [sajˈkat] /sjkaat/ pn. name of a river.
slikeh /slikeh/ v. to bump into.
slec [so'liɛ́] /slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.
slseah [sλəˈsəχ] /slseah/ pn. Tuesday. hayii? slseah day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.
sluuh [so'luuʔ] /sluuh/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.
slpas /slpas/ conj. after. From Malay selespas.
sljoool [so'ljool] /sljool/ n. a type of tree.
syeh /sjeh/ v. to dump, to pour.
syeeet [so'jeet] /sjeet/ v. to be dry.
syaak [siaˈjak] /siajak/ n. wind.
syupaʔ? /sjupaʔʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay surupa.
syə₃h [silaˈʃ] /syə₃h/ pn. name of a river.
syyaay [siaˈjaj] /syaaj/ pn. name of a river.


h

hibool [hiˈbuəl] /hibool/ pn. name of a river (Ibul).
hitsho /hitsho/ v. to nod.
hinkkaʔ? [hiˈŋk้าʔʔ] /hinkkaʔʔ/ v. to play games.
hiliiʔ /hiˈliʔʔ/ /hiliiʔ/ v. to swallow.
hiliiʔ /hiˈliʔʔ/ /hiliiʔ/ v. to eat fruit.
hirat /hiˈɾat/ v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir, akhiran).
heʔ? [ˈhɛʔʔ] /heʔʔ/ adv. only.
heŋ [heŋ] /heŋ/ v. to fly.
hɛŋ [ˈhɛŋ] /hɛŋ/ v. to whistle.
ha = [hɑ] /ha/ procl. interrogative particle.
hahaʔ tuuy [haˈbaʔʔ ˈtuuʃ] /hahaʔ tuuʃ/ n. opposite side.
habaay /habaaj/ n. news. From Malay khabar.
hat /haʔʔ/ n. trouble.
— adv. just.
hakeʔ? /haʔʔʔ/ v. to pick up.
hagaʔp [haˈɡəp] /hagaʔp/ guan. all.
halow [haˈləuʔʔ] /halow/ v. to chase. From Malay halau.
hawoc [haˈwəʊˈʃ] /hawoc/ v. to be deep.
hayas ?5n [haˈjɑs ʔ5n] /hayas ʔ5n/ n. water surface.
hayaam [haˈjaʔɻ] /hayaam/ pn. name of a river.
hayoom [haˈjoʊʔɻ] /hayoom/ n. bamboo rat (Rhizomys sumatrensis).
hayδʔ? [haˈʝδʔʔ] /hayδʔʔ/ v. to be light.
haaʔ [ˈhaːp] /haʔʔ/ n. diarrhoea.
hup [ˈhʊp] /hum/ n. heart.
— v. to want.
huk [ˈhʊk] /huk/ n. wasp's nest.
humaaʔ? [ˈhʊmaaʔʔ] /humaaʔʔ/ n. swidden. From
Notes on Semnam

Malañh uma.

huius [‘huius] /hūs/ v. 1) to exit. 2) to float.
huuh [‘huuh] /hūh/ v. to yell.
hoo [‘hoʊ] /hoʊ/ v. to summon, to yell.
hɔ [‘hɔ] /hɔ/ v. to come.
— pa. perfective particle.
hɔɔ [‘hɔɔ] /hɔɔ/ v. to follow.
hooŋ? [‘hoʊŋ?] /huɔŋ?/ v. to love.
hɔpuuc [hik‘uʊc’ɔ] /hɛpuɔc/ v. to whistle.
hik’ɛɛk [hik‘ɛɛk’ɪ] /hɛkɛɛk/ v. to breathe.
hɔŋɔŋ [hɔŋɔŋ] /hɔŋɔŋ/ n. taboo.

hmalaaw [‘nɔːˈlɔː] /hmalaaw/ pn. name of a river (Malay).
hmhoɔm [hm‘hoʊm] /hmhoɔm/ v. to like.
hnitiŋ /hnitiŋ/ v. to pull out, to extract.
hnɔot [hn‘ɔot] /hnɔot/ n. night.
hlitsk /hlitsk/ v. 1) to pull out, to extract. 2) to take off headgear.
hyac [hq‘ɛɛk’ɛ] /hqɛɛC/ n. sweat.
hyaloɔc [hja‘lɔɛɛk’ɛ] /hyaloɔc/ pn. name of a river.
hyhuooj /hi‘hɔujoj/ v. to yawn.

m

mik /‘nɔːk/ /mik/ pa. 1) desiderative particle. 2) emphatic particle.
miluɔ? /miluɔ?/ /mɪlʊʔ/ v. to be shy. From Malay mala.
misɛɛ /mɪsɛɛ/ /misɛɛ/ n. mustache. From Malay misai.
miiŋ /‘miiŋ/ /miiŋ/ n. rain.
— v. to rain.
miih /‘miih/ /miih/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun.
memeh /mɛɛmɛɛh/ /memeh/ n. a type of tree.
memaŋ /memaŋ/ adv. of course, indeed. From Malay memang.
meeŋ /‘mɛɛŋ/ /meeŋ/ n. breast.
meeŋ naaŋ? /‘mɛɛm ‘næ̃ʔ?/ /meeŋ naaŋ?/ n. mother’s milk.
meeŋy /‘mɛɛŋy/ /meeŋy/ v. to delouse.
milŋ /mɪlŋ/ /mɪlŋ/ v. firewood.
mat /‘mɑt/ /mat/ n. eye.
makstɔŋ /mɑkstɔŋ/ /mat kɔstɔŋ/ n. stone of a fruit.
matɔŋ /matɔŋ/ /mat ɔŋ/ n. source, spring.
matsalŋ /mat salŋ/ /mat salv/. From Malay Mat Saliŋ.
matɔŋ /matɔŋ/ /mat ɔŋ/ n. nipple.
mat yis /mɑt jis/ /mat jis/ n. sun.
macamat /macamat/ n. kind, a type. From Malay macam.
masiŋ /masiŋ/ adv. separate, singly.
masiŋ maŋ /mɑsiŋ mɑsiŋ/ /masiŋ maŋ miŋ/ each. From Malay masing-masing.
masiŋ /masiŋ/ n. period, epoch, era. From Malay masa.
masaŋalɔh /mɑsaŋalɔh/ n. enigma, puzzling question. From Malay malašah.
mamuuŋ /mɑmɛm‘uŋ/ /mamuuŋ/ v. to bathe.
mlisaan lwey [mli’sān b’wēj] / mlisaan lwej/ n. honey.


mrboew / mrboew/ pn. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).

myrooy [mi’roj] / mjrọj/ pn. name of a river (Lata Puteh).

-n-

-n/ (n) deriv_aff_v. nominalization.

niŋ kol / niŋ kol/ interrogative. where.

nilaan [ni’lān] / nlañ/ rn. beside.

niŋ kool [niŋ kool] / niŋ kool/ interrogative. where.

niy [niʔ] / niʔ/ num. one, self.

niy yibuhu [niʔ jiˈbuh]/ niŋ jibuh/ num. thousand. From Malay ribu.


neen [nən] / nēn/ (nen) derm. demonstrative.

napak byiʔ? [nəp’ək b’jɪʔ]/ napaK bjiʔ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).


nasah [nəs’aḥ]/ nasah/ pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).

nam [nəm]/ nam/ num. six. From Malay enam.

nampaʔ? / nampaʔ/ v. to be visible. From Malay nampak.

naniʔm [nəˈnɛm] / naniʔm/ n. placenta.

naʔ [nəʔ]/ naʔ/ n. mother.

naay [nəj]/ naiʔ/ num. two.

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

numcoh [numɔːh/ n. number. From Malay nombor.

nuuŋ [nʊŋ]/ nuŋ/ n. road.

nɔh [nɔh]/ nɔh/ dem. demonstrative.

nkhɛʔk / nkhɛʔk/ n. breath, breathing.

nhcah [nɔh’ɔːh]/ nhcah/ n. trail.

ŋŋyiiʔ / ŋŋjiiʔ/ n. territory, settlement, state.

From Malay negeri.

nyduy [nɪˈduːj]/ nduʃ/ n. evening.

nygeey [nɪj’ɡeʃ]/ nʃeʃ/ n. food.

ɲ-

ɲeep [ɲeŋp]/ peep/ pn. name of a river.

ɲawaʔ? [ɲaˈwāʔ]/ nawaʔ/ n. body. From Malay nyawa.

ɲaak [ɲaʔk]/ ɲak/ n. mouth.

ɲaaw [ɲaˈw]/ ɲaw/ n. cat.

ɲuʔ? [ɲuʔ]/ nuiʔ/ v. to make, to do.

ɲsk / ɲsk/ n. endpoint.

ɲsk mat yis [ɲsk ’mɑʔ ‘jis]/ ɲsk mat jis/ rn. west.

ɲɔŋ [ɲɔŋ]/ ɲɔŋ/ v. to eat fruit.

ɲhũʔ [ɲɔ’hũʔ]/ ɲhũʔ/ n. 1) tree. 2) wood.

ɲmpeey [ɲmˈpeʃ]/ ɲmpeʃ/ pn. name of a river.

ɲ-

ɲeem [ɲeŋ]/ ɲen/ (jen) persp. they (more than two), third person plural personal pronoun.

ɲic [ɲiːc]/ ɲic/ v. to gnaw fruit.

ɲcoh [ɲkɔʃ]/ ɲcoh/ pn. name of a river (Ngor).

l-

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

litcow / li’tɔw/ litɔw/ v. to be young.

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


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

liyeeʔ? [liˈjeʔ]/ lijeʔ/ pn. name of a river.

lip [li’p]/ lip/ v. to know.

liw / liw/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.

lip [li’p]/ lɛm/ v. to be elastic.

lep / leP/ v. to turn upside down.

lec [lɛˈc]/ leʃ/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be
Notes on Semnam

r

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

rupaŋaŋ [ˈʁupaŋaŋ]/rupaŋaŋ/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

w

wiit [ˈwiːt]/wiit/ v. to flow.

wiik [ˈwiik]/wiik/ v. to divorce.

wiy [ˈwiːj]/wiːj/ (wiy) persp. they two, third person dual personal pronoun.

wei [ˈweːi]/wei/ adv. again.

weec [ˈweːə]/weec/ n. cloth.

weel [ˈweːl]/wei/ rr. left.

weən [ˈweːn]/weən/ v. to crawl.
y

-ya\- /-j/- affix. collective plural.
yagaan [ja'gaʔaŋ] /jagaŋ/ n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).
yayuoŋ [ja'yoŋ] /jaːyoŋ/ v. to flee.
yaan [ja'aaŋ] /jaːŋ/ v. to cry.
yaan /jaan/ pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.
yay [jaay] /jaaj/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.
yudaʔ [ju'daʔ] /judsʔ/ v. to poke.
yum pot [jumˈpoʊt/ /jumpot/ n. grass. From Malay rumput.
yuk [juˈk/ /juk/ v. to move along a water.
yuuh [juuʔ] /juh/ (yu) persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.
yəp [jəp] /jop/ quan. a few, some.
— interrogative. how many.
yək [jək] /jəʔ/ v. to hear.
yən [jən] /jən/ n. a type of wild cat.
yən [jən] /jən/ n. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.
yənt [jənt] /jənt/ v. to rise, to wake up.
yənt [jən] /jən/ v. to feel. From Malay rasa.
yənt [jən] /jən/ v. to cry.