DATA PAPER

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

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Abstract
This paper reports tentatively some features of Semnam, a Central Asian 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 Asian (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.
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 (Temiari), 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.
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. [ˈmã̄d̃ ʔ̄] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈmã̄t̃] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈmã̄t̃] /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, ɲ, ŋ]. 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˷, ɲ˷, ŋ˷] 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 /ŋ/ 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 [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 Semnam with a homorganic stop, e.g. [pəˈsət] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [pəˈgɑk] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /ɟəjum/, /psan/, and /pgaŋ/. 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.
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Proposed system of distinctive vowel nuclei in Semnam.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LONG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Front</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NASAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIPHTHONGS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 /ɨː, ɨː, ibrator /uː/ 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.

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\(^2\) 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. [a]. 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, [bolhʰUCT] ‘to be tasteless’, but it appears to occur in free variation with a monophthong counterpart [bolhʰUCT].
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, ī, ĩ, ĭiː]. 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, ĕ], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε</td>
<td>This open front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [eː, ē, ē̃ː, ē̃̆], 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, [iː, ī, ĕ, ĭ]. 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, ā, ā̆, ā̃], 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, ū, ū, ū], 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, ō], 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, [ɔ, ɔ̆, ɔ̃ː]. 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:
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>lweːn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kɔl</td>
<td>kɔːl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tǔc</td>
<td>tǔːt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koʔ</td>
<td>laŋkoʔ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktɔk</td>
<td>ktɔk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpiieh</td>
<td>spmieʔ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laŋkuoc</td>
<td>kuoc</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: [i] and [u]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [eː] and [uː]. 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 /sjet/ ‘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>

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.tuoj/).
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>&quot;to tear&quot;</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>suoŋ</td>
<td>sak</td>
<td>‘umbilical cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoc</td>
<td>hchoc</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. jiləʔ [ɟi'laʔ] /ɟiːʔ/ ‘thorn’, jayup [ɭa'jʊp] /jajum/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [jə'laɪj] /jlaɪj/ ‘[name of a river]’.

3.2. Word-final nasals

As noted in §2.1.2, word-final nasals are realised as unreleased stops [p̪, t̪, c̪, k̪̊] 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 [pə'l̪̊p] /pl̪m/ ‘land leech’, k̪oč [k̪oʔɛ] /k̪oŋ/ ‘to sit’, and dak [d̪aʔ] /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, è, ë, a, u, o, ò) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ëë, ææ, etc.), e.g. kəl [kəl̪] /kəl/ ‘to fall’ vs. kəəl [kəʔl] /kəːl/ ‘[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 (iee and uoo, respectively), e.g. laŋkuoc [laŋ'kəʊĉ] /laŋkuoC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuuoC [kəʊĉ] /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. poʔ [ˈpəʔ] /pəʔ/ ‘younger sibling’, biyōn [bɪjən] /bijən/ ‘husked’, təʔ [ˈtəʔ] /təʔ/ ‘to collide’, and ʰəʔə̃ [həˈʔə̃] /həʔə̃/ ‘[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. pkpaak [pək̪əpək̪]/pkpa/ ‘to clap’, kbeeæ [kəˈbɛːæ]/kbee/ ‘to spit’, knməh [kənˈməh]/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 kʰiŋkɛɛn ‘bushy crested hornbill’ is syllabified in the following way: /CCCCVC/ > /C.CC.CVC/ > [C V.CVC.CVC], with a final surface output [kələŋˈkɛːn].

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. bəay ‘vegetable’, tiis ‘mushroom’, tajuuʔ ‘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.
Notes on Semnam

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**

- /a/ aff. v. (*-a-*) middle voice affix.  
  — pref._dem. affix deriving an adverbial  
  demonstrative from a nominal demonstrative.

**p**

- /p/ (piC-) pref. v. causative prefix.
- *piŋnuːt* [piŋˈnuːt]/piŋnuːt/ v. to hurt someone.
- *pɪdʊʔ* [pɪdʊʔ]/pɪdʊʔ/ n. base of a plant.
- *pɪʔtɪeʔ* [pɪʔtɪeʔ]/pɪʔtɪeʔ/ v. to offer food.
- *pɪʔnəʔ* [pɪʔnəʔ]/pɪʔnəʔ/ v. to turn something around.
- *pihbaːh* [pihˈbaːh]/pihbaːh/ v. to say.
- *pɪnɑːn* [pɪnɑːn]/pɪnɑːn/ n. areca palm (*Areca catechu*). From Malay *pinang*.
- *pɪntɑs* [pɪntɑs]/pɪntɑs/ v. to cross.
- *pɪnɑːp* [pɪnɑːp]/pɪnɑːp/ v. to borrow. From Malay *pinjam*.
- *pɪɲɑːp* [pɪɲɑːp]/pɪɲɑːp/ v. to sing.
- *pɪnɑt* [pɪnɑt]/pɪnɑt/ n. plate. From Malay *pinggan*.
- *pɪlɔːk* [pɪlɔːk]/pɪlɔːk/ n. mud hole.
- *pɛhəʔ* [pɛhəʔ]/pɛhəʔ/ n. tribe.
- *peɛt* [pɛt]/pɛt/ v. to fasten.
- *peɛŋ* [pɛŋ]/pɛŋ/ v. to rise (of the sun).
- *pɛt* [pɛt]/pɛt/ n. jungle knife.
- *pɛn* [pɛn]/pɛn/ n. pen, pencil. From Malay *pen(a)*.
- *pɛːʔɛc* [pɛːʔɛc]/pɛːʔɛc/ v. to crush.
- *pɔʔ* [pɔʔ]/pɔʔ/ n. younger sibling.
- *pɔʔ mɔːʔ* [pɔʔ mɔːʔ]/pɔʔ mɔːʔ/ n. aunt, younger sister of parent.
- *papaʔ* [papaʔ]/papaʔ/ v. to be bad.
- *padaʔ* [padaʔ]/padaʔ/ prep. by, at, near. From Malay *pada*.
- *pajɛt* [pajɛt]/pajɛt/ n. a type of tuber.
- *pasij* [pasij]/pasij/ n. sand. From Malay *pasir*.
- *pasəʔ* [pasəʔ]/pasəʔ/ conj. because. From Malay?
- *pasirih* [pasirih]/pasirih/ pn. name of a river (*Ayer Juta*).
- *pamaʔ* [pamaʔ]/pamaʔ/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (*Petaurista sp.*) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (*Cynocephalus variegatus*).
- *panik* [panik]/panik/ n. belly button.
- *paniʔ* [paniʔ]/paniʔ/ n. baby.
- *panaːn* [panaːn]/panaːn/ pn. name of a river.
- *panɔːk* [panɔːk]/panɔːk/ n. fan for the fire.
- *pancooʔ* [pancooʔ]/pancooʔ/ n. waterfall. From Malay *pancur*.
- *paŋjiʔ* [paŋjiʔ]/paŋjiʔ/ v. to call, to name, to summon.

From Malay *panggil*.

- *panjkal* [panjkal]/panjkal/ n. beginning. From Malay *pangkal*.
- *palinj* [palinj]/palinj/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay *paling*.
- *payiʔ* [paʃiʔ]/paʃiʔ/ n. clouded monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*).
- *payeeʔ* [paʃɛʔ]/paʃɛʔ/ pn. name of a river.
- *payah* [paʃaʃ]/payah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay *payah*.
- *paak* [paak]/paak/ v. to split.
- *pɔʔ* [pɔʔ]/pɔʔ/ v. to have body contact.
- *pusik* [pusiʃ]/pusiʃ/ v. to turn. From Malay *pusing*.
- *pɵsʊt* [pʊsʊt]/pʊsʊt/ n. center. From Malay *pʊsʊt*.
- *punery* [pʊnɛj]/pʊnɛj/ n. a type of pigeon. From Malay *punai*.
- *pʊnnaʔ* [pʊnnaʔ]/pʊnnaʔ/ v. to have. From Malay *punya*.
- *pulɛey* [pʊlej]/pʊlej/ n. a type of tree.
- *pulawaʔ* [pʊlawaʔ]/pulawά/pn. name of a river.
- *pulɔːw* [pulɔːw]/pulɔːw/ n. island. From Malay *pulau*.
- *puʔuʔ* [puʔuʔ]/puʔuʔ/ adv. yesterday.
- *pɔkɛʔ* [pɔkɛʔ]/pɔkɛʔ/ n. pocket. From English *pocket*, via Malay.
- *pook* [pɔk]/pɔk/ v. to open.
- *pohh* [pɔh]/pohh/ pn. name of a river.
- *pɔk* [pɔk]/pɔk/ v. to tap poison.
- *pɔk* [pɔk]/pɔk/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.
- *pɔʔɔʔ* [pɔʔɔʔ]/pɔʔɔʔ/ n. mountain.
- *pɔs* [pɔs]/pɔs/ v. to sweep.
- *pon* [pon]/pn=) prep like. From Malay *pun*.
- *pieɛt* [pieɛt]/pieɛt/ n. tick.
- *piʔʔ* [piʔʔ]/piʔʔ/ n. forehead.
- *ptamah* [ptamah]/ptamah/ v. to be first. From Malay *pertama*.
- *pɗɔʔ* [pɗɔʔ]/pɗɔʔ/ v. to hunt.
- *pɛʔsɛj* [pɛʔsɛj]/pɛʔsɛj/ v. to insert.
- *p kindaʔ* [p kindaʔ]/p kindaʔ/ v. to throw.
- *pkpaʔ* [pkpaʔ]/pkpaʔ/ v. to clap.
- *pgak* [pɡak]/pgak/ v. to hold. From Malay
pegang.

plano? [pola'nu?] /plano?/ n. greater mouse deer
(Tragulus napu). From Malay pelanduk.

planjii? [pola'ni?] /planjii?/ n. rainbow. From Malay pelangi.

pluun [pa'lu:n] /pluun/ v. to be straight.

plop [pa'lop] /plop/ n. land leech.


pltaaw [po'taw] /pltaaw/ v. to be white.
— pn. name of a river.

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

prmcêh /prmcêh/ n. feeling, sensation.

pwpaaw [pu'paw] /pwpaaw/ n. a type of bird.

pyîndak /pyîndak/ v. to show.

pyec [pa'je:k] /pyec/ n. wing.

pyoak /pyoak/ v. to immerse.

pyaloon /pyaloon/ n. singers, singing ones.

b-

/b/ aff._v. progressive/imperfective prefix.

bitâāy [bi'tâːj] /bitâāy/ n. name of a river.

bitcoot [bi'tkût] /bitcoot/ n. name of a river.


bidook [bi'dôk] /bidook/ v. to be old.


bigiiŋ? /bigiŋ?/ v. to exchange.

bihay [bi'haj] /bihay/ n. bush.

bintak [bin'tâk] /bintak/ n. star. From Malay bintang.

bilak [bi'la:k] /bilak/ v. to count. From Malay bilang.

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

biyos [bi'joːs] /biyos/ n. rice (husked).

bîyok [bi'jôk] /bîyok/ n. name of a river (Ayer Betong).

bic [biːç] /bic/ v. to run over (of fluid in container).

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

bec? /bec/ n. suitcase. From Malay beg.

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

beel [beel] /beel/ interrogative. when.

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

bezn [bezn] /bezn/ n. outside.


bit [bit] /bit/ v. to be hot.

bôk [bôk] /bôk/ v. to tie.

bô? [bô?] /bô/ v. to carry something on one's back.

baey [baej] /baej/ n. generic term for vegetable, greens.

baey paku? /baej paku?/ n. a type of edible fern (Filex sp.). From Malay paku.

baey bec /baej beC/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey badaak /baej badaak/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey bageh /baej bageh/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey bayaaam /baej bayaaam/ n. spinach. From Malay bayam.

baey tiis /baej tiis/ n. edible mushrooms.

baey taduk /baej taduk/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey taʔsʔ? /baej taʔsʔ?/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey caacuh /baej caacuh/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey cameej /baej cameej/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey cęjkoon /baej cęjkoon/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey kankoon /baej kankoon/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey kawoon /baej kawoon/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey klaah /baej klaah/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey klaap /baej klaap/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey ?asisim /baej ?asisim/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey sah /baej sah/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey hayaʔ? /baej hayaʔ?/ n. a type of edible plant.

baey hubiliʔ /baej hubiliʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.
From Malay *ubu*.

*boc* *maman* /bʊʃ məmən/ *n.* a type of edible plant.

*boc* *juŋkɔʔ?* /boʃ juŋkɔʔ?/ *n.* a type of edible plant.

*boc* *labuʔ?* /boʃ labuʔ?/ *n.* a gourd. From Malay *labu*.

*boc* *laʔ?* *leŋ* /boʃ laʔ? leŋ/ *a* a type of edible plant.

*boc* *lhaaw* /boʃ lʰaːw/ *n.* a type of edible plant.

*boc* *lweh* /boʃ lweh/ *n.* a type of edible plant.

*bataʔ* /baˈtːaʔ/ *v.* to be big. From Malay *bapak*.

*babooʔ?* /baˈboʔʔ?/ *n.* woman.

*batik* /batik/ *n.* Ethnonym: Batik.

*bataŋ* *ɲuʔ?* /baˈtaŋɲuʔ?/ *n.* tree trunk.

*batuʔ?* /baˈtuʔʔ?/ *n.* rock, stone. From Malay *batu*.

*batuʔ?* *ʔiʃɛʔ* /baˈtuʔʔ iʃɛʔ/ *v.* to pebble.

*bajuʔ?* /baˈjuʔʔ?/ *n.* coat, shirt. From Malay *baju*.

*bagɔ* /baˈɡɔ/ *n.* name of a river.

*basɔ* /baˈsɔ/ *n.* dusky langur (*Trachypithecus obscurus*).

*bahasa* /bəhɑːʃa/ *n.* language. From Malay *bahasa*.

*baŋɔw* /baŋɔw/ *n.* heron. From Malay *bangau*.

*baŋɔʔ* /baŋɔʔ/ *n.* race, nationality. From Malay *bangsa*.

*kbɔŋɔʔ* /kəbɔŋɔʔ/ *n.* nationality.

*baliŋ* /baˈliŋ/ *v.* to be high.

*baruŋ* /baˈruŋ/ *n.* tapir (*Tapirus indicus*).

*bawah* /baˈwɔː/ *n.* below, underneath. From Malay *bawah*.

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

*bayuʔ?* /baˈjuʔʔ?/ *v.* to be new. From Malay *baru*.

— *adv.* until. From Malay *baru*.

*bas* /baˈs/ *n.* rice (growing).

*bas* /baˈs/ *n.* bus. From English *bus*, via Malay *bus*.

*bah* /baˈh/ *n.* uncle, younger brother of parent.

*bah* /baˈh/ *n.* name of a river (Bah).

*bay* /baˈj/ *v.* to dig.

*bubuʔ?* /buˈbuʔʔ?/ *v.* fishtrap. From Malay *bubu*.

*budayɔʔ* /buˈdajɔʔ/ *n.* culture. From Malay *budaya*.

*bukaŋ* /buˈkɔaŋ/ *pa.* negation particle. From Malay *bukan*.

*bukuʔ?* /buˈkuʔʔ?/ *n.* book. From Malay *buku*.

*buktiʔ* /buˈktiʔ/ *n.* proof. From Malay *bukti*.

*buh* /bʊh/ *v.* to put.

*bungaʔ?* /buˈŋaʔʔ?/ *n.* flower. From Malay *bunga*.

*bungaʔ?* *keʔ* *maaŋ* /buˈŋaʔʔ keʔ maːŋ/ *n.* Rafflesia (*Rafflesia spp.*). From Malay *bunga pakma*.

*bunjku* /buŋkʊs/ *n.* packet. From Malay *bungkus*.

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

*buluu* /buˈluːs/ *n.* spear.

*buyaʔ* /buˈjaʔʔ?/ *n.* crocodile. From Malay *buaya*.

*buut* /buˈt/ *v.* to eat vegetables.

*buc* /buˈc/ *v.* diarrohea.

*boloɛh* /boˈloɛʔ/ *v.* to be able to do something.

— *pa.* possibility particle.

*boot* /boˈt/ *v.* to feel lazy.

*boʔ?* /boʔʔ?/ *conj.* if.

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

*boɔc* /boˈɔː/ *v.* to lie (to tell untruths).

*boɔŋ* /boˈɔŋ/ *n.* Ethnonym: Bond.

*bوروʊ* /boˈɾuʊ/ *n.* silvered langur (*Trachypithecus cristatus*).

*bbliaŋ* /bbliaŋ/ *qun.* numerous. From Malay *berbilong*.

*bteʔ?* /bteʔʔ?/ *n.* papaya (*Carica papaya*).

From Malay *betik*.

*btæh* /bʈæh/ *n.* bottle.

*btaniŋ* /baˈtænɪŋ/ *n.* name of a river (Bebalik).

*btaay* /baˈtæj/ *n.* petai (*Parkia biglandulosa*).

*btool* /bˈtɔːl/ *v.* to be right. From Malay *betel*.

*btool* /bˈtɔːl/ *v.* to think.

*bdideeh* /bdideh/ *dideeh*? *where*.

*bdeel* /bˈdeel/ *v.* to shoot. From Malay *bedal*.

*bdaal* /bˈdaal/ *v.* to throw. From Malay *bedal*.

*bcuŋ* /buˈcʊŋ/ *v.* to be sour.

*bkah* /bˈkahkan/ *v.* to break.

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

*bʔet* /bʔet/ *v.* to be good.

*bʔak* /bʔak/ *v.* to overflow (of a river).

*bisikakak* /bɪsɪˈkakak/ *v.* to have attitudes. From Malay *sikap*.

*bhiʔʔ?* /bhiʔʔʔ?/ *v.* to be full (from eating).

*bhet* /bˈhɛt/ *v.* to be sweet.

*bnaah* /bˈnaʔʔ/ *v.* to be accurate. From Malay *benar*. 
bliiŋ [bɔ̃liiŋ] / bliŋ/ n. upper arm.
bleyaan / bleyjan/ v. to be different from, to be apart from. From Malay berlianun.
bleeg [bɔ̃le:ŋ] / bleŋ/ n. blue-crowned hanging parrot (Loriculus galgulus).
bloŋ [baːˈlaŋ] / bləŋ/ v. to remember, to recall.
blas / blas/ num. -teen, used for numbers between eleven and nineteen. From Malay belas.
blanteey [balaˌtej] / blantej/ n. a type of tree.
blalec [bɔlaˈleːk] / blalec/ v. to fight.
blaw [bɔˌlaw] / blaw/ n. blowpipe. — pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).
bluum [boˈluːm] / bluum/ pn. name of a river (Perak).
blhaay [bolˈhej] / blhej/ v. to be green.
blhak [bolˈhɑk] / blhaʔK/ v. to be salty.
blhūoʔ ~ blhūut /blhūoːt ~ blhūːt/ v. to be tasteless
britis / britis/ pn. Ethnonym: British. From English British.
brubah / brubah/ v. to be altered. From Malay berubah.
brwas / brwas/ v. to be segmented. From Malay beruas.
bwex [bʉˈwej] / bwex/ n. thunder spirit.
bwah / bwah/ pa. object classifier, meaning fruit, used for e.g. houses. From Malay ba,uah.
bwaaʔ [bʉˈwaʔ] / bwah/ v. to talk.
byiʔ [bɔjǐʔ] / bijiʔ/ n. forest, woods.
byaduuʔ [bɔjɑˈdʊʔ] / bjaduʔ/ v. to rest.
byaniʔ? [bijaˈnɪʔ] / bjanıʔ/ v. to be brave. From Malay berani.
byanaʔ [bijaˈnɑʔ] / bjaˈnɑʔ/ v. to give birth.
byaloct / bjaloct/ n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.
bylaay [bɪˈlæj] / bjlaʔ/ v. to be high.
byraay [bɪˈraj] / bjraj/ n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solaris).

bija / bja/ n. mushroom. From Malay piamo.
bjalaʔ / bjalaʔ/ v. to cry, to weep.
bijlaʔ / bijlaʔ/ v. to be high.

bjaʔ / bjɑʔ/ n. a type of mushroom (Amanita hemibapha).
bjem / bjam/ n. a type of mushroom (Tricholoma pessatum).
bjok / bjɔk/ n. a type of mushroom (Lactarius deliciosus).
bjok / bjɔk/ n. a type of mushroom (Lactarius deliciosus).
bjaŋ / bjɑŋ/ n. a type of mushroom (Lyophyllum/Macrocyste sp.).
bjaŋ / bjɑŋ/ n. a type of mushroom (Lyophyllum/Macrocyste sp.).
bjaŋ / bjɑŋ/ n. a type of mushroom (Lyophyllum/Macrocyste sp.).

bjaʔ / bjɑʔ/ n. mushroom, appears during the rainy season (Amanita hemibapha).
bjem / bjam/ n. mushroom, appears during the rainy season (Amanita hemibapha).
bjaŋ / bjɑŋ/ n. mushroom, appears during the rainy season (Amanita hemibapha).

ti- / ti/ (tiC-) pref. v. causative prefix.
tiitoo / tiitoo/ v. to hide something.
tibetitiba / tibetitiba/ adv. suddenly, unexpectedly. From Malay tiba-tiba.
tijuuu / tiˈjuuːʔ / tiˈj[uː]/ v. to point with one's lips.
tijow / tiˈjʊʊʔ / tiˈjʊʊʔ/ v. to look.
tingalaan / tingalaan/ n. life. From Malay tinggalan.
tiilcape / tiˈilcape/ v. to insert.
tiis / tiis/ n. generic term for mushroom.
tiis poK / tiis poʔK/ n. a type of mushroom (Lyophyllum/Macrocyste sp.).
tiis tak / tiis taʔK/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.
tiis tapoos / tiis tapoʔos/ n. a type of mushroom (Cantharellus sp.).
tiis cat / tiis caʔT/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis juk klaaŋ / tiis juŋ klaŋ/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis kpoɔk / tiis kpoɔk/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis knaουul / tiis knaουul/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis kntɔk ʔapɔŋ / tiis kntɔk ʔapɔŋ/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

bjaʔ / bjɑʔ/ n. type of mushroom.
tiis kpyoɔk / tiis kpyoɔk/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis kyaboɔʔ / tiis kyaboɔʔ/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.
tiis gasaw / tiis gasaw/ n. a type of mushroom (Termitomyces heimii).
tiis siseeʔ / tiis siseeʔ/ n. a type of mushroom (Schizophyllum commune).
tiis soc / tiis soc/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis snlɔc / tiis snlɔc/ n. a type of mushroom (Termitomyces microcarpus).
tiis hmaʔ / tiis hmaʔ/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.
tiis meem / tiis meem/ n. a type of seasonal mushroom, appears during the rainy season (Amanita hemibapha).
tiis mantuoo / tiis mantuoo/ n. a type of edible mushroom (Panus giganteus).
tiis maŋkoʔ / tiis maŋkoʔ/ n. a type of mushroom (Hygrocybe conica).
tiis lantæ / tiis lantæʔ/ n. a type of mushroom (Auricularia auricula-judae).
tiis Inatak koom / tiis Inatak koom/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
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tiis ymlaay /tis jmlai/ n. a type of mushroom
(Clovlania sp.).

liis ymlaay buooy /tis jmlaj buoij/ n. a type of poisonous mushroom.

liis ymlaay le? looy /tis jmlaj lei/ looij/ n. a type of edible mushroom of dark colour.

tiin [ˈtiːŋ]/ti/ n. hand.

tiiŋ tap [ˈtiːŋ ˈtɔp]/tiŋ təm/ n. right hand.

tiiŋ weel [ˈtiːŋ ˈweel]/tiŋ weel/ n. left hand.

teh [ˈtɛh]/teh/ dem. demonstrative.

tee? [ˈteʔ]/teʔ/ n. husband.

tee? [ˈteʔ]/teʔ/ n. soil, earth.

teek [ˈtɛk]/tek/ v. 1) to sleep. 2) to marry.

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

tiiŋ [ˈtiːŋ]/tiŋ/ v. to rub.

tap [ˈtɔp]/təm/ nn. right.

tat [ˈtɔt]/tət/ v. to kick.

tat [ˈtɔt]/tət/ v. to stand.

tap [ˈtɔp]/təp/ v. to reside.

taʔ? [ˈtəʔ]/təʔ/ v. to collide.

tap [ˈtɔp]/təp/ n. egg.

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

tapisiʔ /tapiʃ/ v. to dream.

tapiʔ /tapiʃ/ v. to have, to experience.

tabasak /təˈbaːʃ/ /təbasak/ v. to take more food.

tabasak /təˈbaːʃ/ /təbasak/ n. a type of kingfisher.

tabuŋ /təˈbuːŋ/ /tabuŋ/ n. dragonfly.

tiin /təˈniŋ/ /tiŋ/ n. thumb.

taʔoʔ /taʔoʔ/ v. to smuggle. From Malay tadjung.

taŋ /təˈŋ/ n. to be sharp. From Malay tajam.

taŋkup /təˈŋkup/ n. snake.

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toon /toʊn/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.
too /tʊ/ n. can. From Malay tong.
tap /tɛp/ ? past, yesterday.
tas [ˈtʌs] /tʌs/ v. to pluck.
too? [ˈtʊ] /tʊ/ pa. negative particle. From Malay tak?
tieel [ˈtɪɛl] /tiːl/ v. to plait.
tpoet [ˈtpaʊt] /tˈpaʊt/ v. to blow.
tbik [təˈbɪk] /təˈbɪk/ v. to be full. From Malay tebal.
tbale? /ˈbalaʔ/ v. to turn. From Malay balik.
tbaal [təˈbɑːl] /təˈbɑːl/ v. to be thick. From Malay tebal.
tbooh [təˈboʊ] /təˈboʊ/ v. to hit. From Malay tabuh?
ttap /tˈtap/ v. to be permanent, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdaay [təˈdɑːʔ] /təˈdɑːʔ/ v. to be near.
tkat [təˈkɑːt] /təˈkɑːt/ v. to freeze.
tkʊtʊk [tʊkˈtʊk] /tʊkˈtʊk/ v. to hunt.
tgeel [təˈɡɛl] /təˈɡɛl/ v. to move along a slope.
tgooh [təˈɡɔːh] /təˈɡɔːh/ v. to be tough. From Malay teguh.
thok [təˈhɔk] /təˈhɔk/ v. to be spicy.
thuun [tʊˈhʊn] /tʊˈhʊn/ v. to be red.
thop [təˈhɔp] /təˈhɔp/ v. to close, to shut.
thuool [təˈhʊol] /təˈhʊol/ v. to blow fire.
tmaʔ [təˈmɑːʔ] /təˈmɑːʔ/ n. branch.
tmaaw [təmɑːw] /tɪmɑːw/ pm. name of a river.
tmpaan [tʊmˈpaːn] /tɪmˈpaːn/ pm. name of a river (Tampan).

mluuŋ [tmˈluŋ] /tmˈluŋ/ pm. name of a river (Temelong).
tmwaan /tmˈwaːn/ pm. Ethonym: Temuan.
tniʔɔɔ? [ˈtniʔɔɔʔ] /tniʔɔɔʔ/ pm. name of a river.
tniit [ˈtniːt] /tniːt/ n. lip.
tnuui? /tnuuʔ/ adv. definitely, certainly. From Malay tentu.
tngeel [ˈtn̥ɡeɛl] /tn̥ɡeɛl/ n. slope.
tpooh [təˈpʊh] /təˈpʊh/ v. to dance.
tjip [təˈʃɪp] /tnim/ n. molar tooth.
tsjʊŋ [tʃʊŋ] /tn̥tʃʊŋ/ n. spider.
tsjɔŋ [tʃʊŋ] /tn̥tʃʊŋ/ n. drongo (Dicrurus sp.).
tleʔ [təˈlɛʔ] /təˈlɛʔ/ v. to point with one's finger.
tlemoʔ [təˈlɛmɔʔ] /tniməʔ/ n. a tree of type.
tlagaʔ [təˈlagaʔ] /tn̥tʃʊkək/ n. pond. From Malay telaga.
thuuy [tʊˈhuː] /thuː/ n. banana.
tloj [təˈlɔj] /tniməʔ/ n. name of a river.
trus /tnim/ v. to be straight. From Malay terus.
trunan /tnimən/ v. to protract. From Malay terunan?
trooʔ /tniməʔ/ v. to be severe. From Malay teruk.
twaan /tnimən/ n. master, mister, lord. From Malay tuan.
twoɔy [təˈuɔj] /twɔj/ v. to be dark.

d

dirih /dɪri/ n. self. From Malay diri.
diʔ? [ˈdiʔ?] /diʔ/ v. to flee, to run away.
deeŋ [dəˈŋ] /deŋ/ n. house.
deeŋ nʔuooʔ? [dəˈŋ nʔuooʔ?] /deŋ nʔuooʔ?/ n. hut.
də = [də] /de/ (d =, da =) prep_procl_np. goal.
də = deŋ to (the) house.
də = [də] /de/ (d =) procl. relative clause marker.
deyaʔ pudeew /dəʔ pudeew/ n. spirit, ghost.
deeh [ˈdeʔ] /dəʔ/ interrogative. which.
dəʔ [dəʔ] /dəʔ/ v. to wait.
dadadaʔ? [dəʔdəʔʔ?] /dəʔdəʔʔ?/ n. chest. From Malay dada.
— rn. frontside. From Malay dada.
dak [dɑk] /dɑk/ v. to see.
daʔ loʔ? /dɑʔ loʔʔʔ? / what?
daʔɔɔŋ [dəʔɔɔŋ] /dəʔɔɔŋ/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).
dah /dah/ (daʔ) pa. then. From Malay sudah, dah.
dahik [daˈhɪk] /daˈhɪk/ n. chest.
Notes on Semnam

damip /damip/ (?amiip) v. to bump into.
daan /daan/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
dunjah /duŋʃi/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwaŋ /duwaŋ/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duus /duis/ v. to bump into.
dooʔ /[doʔ]/ /doʔ/ n. father.
doot [ˈdoʔt] /doʔt/ n. vagina.
dook [ˈdoʔk] /doʔk/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antaris toxicaria). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duosoś [ˈduoʊs] /duoʊs/ v. to move along a crest.
dpadaʔ /dpadʔi/ prep. from. From Malay daripada.
djan /djan/ prep. with. From Malay dengan.
dlūʔ [dəlʊʔ] /dlʊʔ/ v. to push.
dldul [daldul] /dl dul/ n. heel.
dwiiʔ /dwii/ n. money.

ciptoʔ /ciptoʔ/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweet /citwet/ /citwet/ /pn. name of a river.
cicep [cɛ̃tep] /ciceP/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
ciceye /cicej/ v. to tap, to cut.
ciceoʃ /ciceoʃ] /cieʃ/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cileŋ [cɛ̃leŋ] /cilɛŋ/ v. to point with one's eyes.
ciʔ [ciʔ] /ciʔ/ /ciʔ/ v. to go.
ciʔ θuk [ciʔtʰuk] /cipjən/ v. to walk.
ceem [cɛm] /cem/ n. bird.
ceem paleek [cɛm pælɛk] /cem palek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet [cɛt] /cɛt/ /cɛt/ v. to catch.
ceɛc [cɛɛc] /ceɛc/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap [cɛp] /cap/ v. to go.
cabaŋ [caŋbaŋ] /cbaan/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduŋk /cadeŋk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cadaŋʔ /caʔdaŋʔ/ /cadʒʔ/ n. a type of lizard.
cahāw [cahaːw] /cahāw/ /pn. name of a river.
campuʔ /campaŋ/ /mixed/ mingling.
From Malay campur.
carʃ /carʃ/ (carʃ) n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cayuook ðañ [caʃəjʔɔk ɗaŋ] /cajuok ðañ/ n. channel. From Malay Carak.
cukooʔ /cukooʔ/ v. to be enough. From Malay cukup.
cuməʃ /cuməʃ/ ? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cundin /cundin/ v. to lean.
cunduŋʔ /cundʒʔ/ v. to lean.
cuʔʔ [cuʔʔʔ] /cuʔʔʔ/ /cuʔʔʔ/ v. to pierce.
coom [coʔm] /coom/ v. to burn.
cək /cəK/ v. to cut off.
cək [cək] /cək/ /cək/ v. to stab.
cəy /cəj/ /cəj/ v. to sew.
cəʔ [cəʔ] /cəʔ/ /cəʔ/ v. to poke.
cəek [cək] /cəek/ /cəek/ v. to tear.
cuoʔʔ cəqəʃ /cuʔʔʔ ɕəʔ /cuʔʔʔ/ ɕəʔ/ m. wild dog.
cpəʃ /cpəʃ/ /cpəʃ/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
cpah /cəpəh/ /cpaʔ/ /pn. amniotic fluid.
cbəʔ /cbəʔ/ /ʔəʔ/ /cbəʔ/ /ʔəʔ/ /n. confluence.
cboh buŋaʔ [cboh buŋaʔ] /cbōh buŋaʔ/ /n. nectar.
cduum /cduum/ /v. to carry in one's arms.
cdɔl /cdɔl/ /v. to support, to lean.
ckəm /dkəm/ /n. a type of pheasant.
ckuʔ [ɛkjuʔ] /kuʔ/ v. to skewer an oblong object in hair.
ckəkək /ɛkəkək/ /kəkək/ /pn. name of a river.
ckəkək /ɛkəkək/ /kəkək/ /n. a type of wild cat.
chos /ɛkəs/ /chos/ /v. to be clean.
cmuʔ /cmunk/ /cmuŋk/ n. Bertam palm (Eugeissonia tristis).
cnaal /ɛnəl/ /n. myth.
cnup /ɛnup/ /cnup/ /n. solar plexus.
cnoləs /cnoləʔ/ /pn. name of a place.
j

jit /jɪT/ v. to collect.


jeck [jɛːk] /jeck/ pn. name of a river.


jap [jɛp] /jɛp/ v. to wash (clothes).

jas [jɛs] /jɛs/ v. to be finished.

jal [jɛl] /jɛl/ v. to bark.

jek [jɛk] /jɛk/ pn. name of a river.

jabaat /jabaːt/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jahat.

jadiiʔ /jadiiʔ/ v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.


jakan /jakaʔn/ Ethnonyms: Jakun.

jaqagaʔ? /jaqagaʔʔ/ v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.


jahut /jahuːt/ pn. Ethnonyms: Jah Hut.

janqṅfn [jɛnqṅfɔŋ] /janqṅfn/ pn. name of a river.

janqṅkǎʔ [jɛnqṅkǎʔ] /janqṅkǎʔ/ n. a type of tree. From Malay jangkang.


jawap [jɛwɔʔp] /jawɔʔp/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.


jayiiʔ [jɛjiiʔ] /jayiiʔ/ n. toe. From Malay jari.

jayiʔ [jɛjiiʔ] /jayiiʔ/ v. to answer. From Malay jari.


jaam /jɛṃm/ n. clock, watch. From Malay jam.

jaal [jɛalʔ] /jaalʔ/ n. casting net. From Malay jala?

juk [jɛŋq] /jʊŋq/ n. foot.

jugah? /jugahʔ/ adv. yet, still, all the same. From Malay juga.

jumqaʔʔ /jumqaʔʔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.

jook [jʊqɔk] /jʊqɔk/ v. to move.

jɔːʔ [jʊɔːʔ] /jʊɔːʔ/ v. to be hungry.

jumqo Kw. [jʊmʊqɔ] /jʊmʊqɔ/ n. name of a river.

jbeʔʔ [jɛbeʔʔ] /jɛbeʔʔ/ v. to be neglected.

jumqo /jʊmʊqɔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.

jok [jʊk] /jʊk/ v. to move.

jɔːʔ [jʊɔːʔ] /jʊɔːʔ/ v. to be hungry.

jumqo /jʊmʊqɔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.

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jumqo /jʊmʊqɔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.
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kawěp [käwəˈp] /kawep/ n. name of a river.
kawiëel [kaˈwiel] /kawiel/ n. a type of wild palm.
kaýēem [kaˈjɛm] /kaːm/ n. a type of tuber.
kaýoh [kaˈjo] /kaːh/ v. to swim. From Malay kaţh.
kayoott [kaˈjoʊt] /kaːt/ v. to be pregnant.
kaʔ [kaʔ] /kaiː/ n. fish.
kutuh /kutuh/ v. to be dirty From Malay kotor.
kuc53k’ [kuˌɛɛk] /kuc5k/ n. Raffles' Malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus).
kum /kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kamaʔ.
kuninj [kuˈn̩ŋ] /kunin/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.
kuleem [kuˈlɛm] /kulem/ pn. name of a river (Kulim).
kulak /kula/ n. bowl. From Malay kulak.
kulaak [kuˌlaːk] /kulak/ pn. name of a river.
koʔ [ˈkʊʔ] /koʔ/ v. to vomit.
ukuooc [ˈkʊoʊʃ] /kuoʊʃ/ v. to grasp.
ukuoom [ˈkʊoʊm] /kuoʊm/ v. to hug.
ukuoon [ˈkʊoʊn] /kuoʊn/ n. child, offspring.
ukuooy [ˈkuoʊj] /kuoʊj/ n. a type of wild palm.
kupe [ˈkɑpəʔ] /kpe/ v. to crush.
kupeʃ [kupəʃ] /kpeʃ/ v. to pick up, to grasp.
kbeet [ka'bet̚] /kbeet/ v. to be thin.
kbeec [ka'bɛc̚] /kbeec/ v. to spit.
kboś [ko'bɔs̚] /kboś/ v. to die.
kboį /kboįk̚/ n. otter.
ktek [ka'tɛk̚] /ktek̚/ n. lower leg.
ktėk [ka'tėk̚] /ktėk/ v. to drip.
ktap /ktap̚/ v. to pinch, to clutch (with instrument). From Malay ketap.
kto̠k [ko'tɔp̚] /ktom̚/ v. to spit.
ktėk /ktėk̚/ /ktėk̚k̚ /pn. name of a river.
ktėk̚k̚ [ka'tėk̚k̚] /ktėk̚k̚/ n. a type of malkoha (Phaeocophaeus sp.).
kdi̠h /kdi̠h/ n. 1) what. 2) whatever.
kdeek [ka'deek̚] /kdeek̚/ n. generic term for squirrel.
kdeek bapaan [ko'deek̚' ba'paəŋ̚] /kdeek bapaan/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek thuŋ [ko'deek̚' thuŋ̚ŋ̚] /kdeek thuŋ/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek cade? [ko'deek̚' cə'deʔ̚] /kdeek cade?/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek mṉḻs̱k /ko'deek̚' mṉḻs̱k̚/ /kdeek mṉḻs̱k̚/ n. giant flying squirrel (Petaurista spp.).
kdeek̚ lṉis [ko'deek̚' la'ṉis̚] /kdeek lṉis̚/ n. black giant squirrel (Petaurista sp.).
kdeek̚ /ko'deek̚'/ /kdeek̚ k/deek/ v. to be bitter.
kdeey̚ /kdeey̚/ n. shop, restaurant. From Malay kedai.
kdoo̠y [ka'dɔøj̚] /kdɔøj̚/ n. wife.
kc̚as [ko'c̚as̚] /kc̚as/ v. to sneeze.
kJap /kJap/ v. to be instant. From Malay kejap.
kJaa? [kJaaʔ̚] /kJaaʔ̚/ v. to work. From Malay kerja.
kJooʔ̚ [kJooʔ̚] /kJooʔ̚/ /kJooʔ̚/ pn. name of a river.
kkkiu̠kk̚ [kak'k̚uk̚' k̚k̚kiu̠kk̚] /kkkiu̠kk̚/ v. to snore.
k?eep /k?eep̚/ /k?eep̚/ n. centipede.
ksah /ksah/ n. manner, custom. From Malay kesaah.
kwetoo̠h [kwe'too̠h̚] /kwetoo̠h̚/ n. car. From Malay kereta.
khidupaan /khidupaan/ n. life. From Malay khidupan.
Khol [kɔ'hol̚] /khol̚/ v. to cough.
kmət [ko'mət̚] /kmət̚/ n. gall bladder.
kmak [ko'mak̚] /kmak̚/ v. to swell. From Malay kembang.
kmuuc [ko'muć̚'c̚] /kmuć̚/ n. large feline, e.g. tiger, leopard etc.
kmuuc gc̚e̠h [ko'muć̚' c̚ gæ'c̚e̠h̚] /kmuuc gc̚e̠h/ n. black panther.
kmooʔ̚ [ko'mooʔ̚] /kmooʔ̚/ n. 1) fruit. 2) seed.
kmooʔ̚ mat [ko'mooʔ̚ 'mɑ̚t̚'] /kmooʔ̚ mat/ n. eye lens.
knæk [ko'ɲe̠k̚] /knæk̚/ n. uvula.
knal [ko'ɲal̚] /knal/ v. to know (person). From Malay kenal.
knayem [ko'ɲe̠m̚] /knajem̚/ pn. name of a river.
knayaʔ̚ [ko'ɲaʔ̚] /knajaʔ̚/ pn. name of a river (Kenayat).
knoom [ko'nom̚] /knom̚/ v. to urinate.
kṉṯok [ko'ŋṯto̠k̚] /ktnṯk̚/ n. ear.
kṉm̱oo̠h [ko'ŋm̱o̠h̚] /knm̱oo̠h̚/ n. name of a river.
kṉlaʔ̚ mat yiis [ko'ŋlaʔ̚'m̱aʔ̚' yiis̚] /knls̱y mat jiis̚/ /rn. west.
knejet [ko'ɲe̠jet̚] /knejet̚/ v. to refuse to give.
ḵgres̚ [ko'ŋgres̚] /kŋes̚/ n. civet.
ḵṉy̠ək [ko'ŋṉy̠ək̚] /knŋ̱y̠ək̚/ /knŋ̱y̠ək̚/ pn. name of a river (Kenering).
kŋḵnu̠ṉʔa̠y [ko'ɲḵnu̠ṉʔa̠y] /kŋḵnu̠ṉʔa̠y/ v. to feel like having fever, to feel like getting fever.
kleep [ko'leep] /kleep/ n. a type of tuber.
kloʔ̚ /kloʔ̚/ v. to fall down (vertically).
klapuoo̠h [ko'la̠p̚o̠o̠h̚] /klapuoo̠h̚/ /n. shoulder.
klat [ko'la̠t̚] /klat̚/ pn. name of a river.
klæap [ko'la̠ap] /klæap/ /n. spleen.
klæaw [ko'la̠aw̚] /klæaw̚/ n. penis.
klo̠o̠ʔ̚ [ko'lo̠ʔ̚] /klo̠ʔ̚/ n. older sibling.
kliaen [ko'le̠e̠n̚] /kliem̚/ pn. name of a river (Kelian).
klwuaŋ [ko'luwayne̠ŋ̚] /klwuan̚/ n. flying fox, a type of roosette.
klyool [ko'lu bölge̠l̚] /kljol̚/ pn. name of a river.
kruhuwu [ko'ruhuwe̠ŋ̚] /kruhuj̚/ n. a type of owl.
kro̠k [ko'ro̠k̚] /kro̠k̚/ /krsK̚/ n. red-eyed brown bulbul (Pycnonotus brunnescens).
krsi̠h [krsi̠h̚] /n. chair. From Malay kerasi.
kwa̠g̚ah [ko'wa̠g̚ah̚] /kwag̚ahi n. family. From Malay kelaarga.
kwa̠saan [ko'wa̠saan̚] /kwasaan̚/ n. area. From Malay kawasan.
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kwaal [kwa:tl] /kwæl/ n. a type of bird.
kwoong [kwɔːŋ] /kwɔːŋ/ n. peacock pheasant (Pollectronena malacense).
kyibas [kjiˈbəs] /kɪbəs/ v. to kill.
kyiloʔ /kiiɬo/ v. to drop.
kyeeng [kəˈjeŋ] /kɛŋ/ v. to dry. From Malay kering.
kyiasm doʔ [kəˈjɪm ɬo] /kiːm doʔ/ n. armpit.

kyanaan [kəjəˈnən] /kjanən/ n. wrinkles.
kyanuup [kəjəˈnu] /kjənu/ n. goosebumps.
kyoʔ [kəˈjoʔ] /kjoʔ/ n. back.
kyoʔ tiin [kəˈjoʔ ˈtiʔn] /kjoʔ tiŋ/ n. back of the hand.
kyoʔ juuk [kəˈjoʔ juk] /kjoʔ jʊŋ/ n. back of the foot.
kyoom [kəˈjoʊm] /kjoʊm/ rn. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.


g

gnip [gɲiˈpɚ]/gnip/ v. to point with one's face.
gih /ɡiː/ /gi:/ v. to scratch.
ggey /ɡɛːj/ /ɡeːj/ v. to eat.
gaat /ɡaːt/ /ɡɛt/ v. to cut.
gayгоos /ɡoːs/ /ɡos/ n. smoke.
gadoh /ɡəˈdo/ /ɡəðo/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gaduh.
gajah /ɡaˈjæh/ /gæh/ n. elephant (Elephas maximus). From Malay gajah.
Gahayuuʔ /ɡaˈjaːuʔ/ /ɡahajuʔ/ (gaharuʔuʔ) n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.). From Malay gaharu.
Gamah /ɡamah/ n. picture. From Malay gambar.
Gantëŋ /ɡaːntɛn/ /ɡɑːntɛn/ n. a type of ground squirrel.
Gantak /ɡaːntək/ /ɡɑːntək/ n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
Gantuk /ɡaːntuk/ /ɡɑːntuŋ/ v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
Gandaoh /ɡandaʊʔ/ /ɡandaŋ/ n. name of a river (Ganda).
Galek /ɡaˈlek/ /ɡælɛk/ v. to tickle.
Garuc /ɡaruːk/ /ɡaruːk/ n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.).
Gaal /ɡaːl/ /ɡæl/ n. hip.
Guʔ /ɡuː/ /ɡoː/ prep. equation. Guʔ deen like (the) house.
Gunel /ɡuˈneːl/ /ɡunəl/ pm. name of a river.

Gulap /ɡuˈlæp/ /ɡulaP/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
Gocs /ɡoːts/ /ɡos/ v. to live.
Guooh /ɡuˈoː/ /ɡoʊ/ n. cave. From Malay gua.
Guoon /ɡuˈoːn/ /ɡoon/ v. to fetch water.
Guooy /ɡuˈoʊ/ /ɡuʊ/ n. crest, ridge.
Gtaah /ɡtaːh/ /ɡtah/ n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.
Gceh /ɡɔˈceːh/ /ɡceh/ v. to be black.
Gssee /ɡsəˈsej/ /ɡsəˈsej/ n. wreathed hornbill (Rhyticeros undulatus).
Ghel /ɡəˈhel/ /ɡhɛl/ v. to be tiring.
Gngoo /ɡnəˈgoːn/ /ɡnoʊ/ n. Adam's apple.
Gliʔ /ɡliːʔ/ /ɡliːʔ/ v. to tickle.
Gliseh /ɡliˈseːʔ/ /ɡliːʔ/ v. to whisper.
Glisah /ɡliˈsaːh/ /ɡliːʔ/ v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
Glapooʔ /ɡala.po^2/ /glapoh/ n. a type of tree.
Glass /ɡəˈlas/ /ɡlas/ n. glass. From English via Malay gelas.
Gloʔ /ɡloː/ /ɡlo/ pn. name of a river (Gelok).
Gyeen /ɡaiˈɛn] /ɡjɛn/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?

?ibaan /ɪbaːn/ /ɪbaːn/ pm. Ethnonym: Iban, a people of Borneo.
?ibuuʔ /ɪbʊʔ/ /ɪbuʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay itu.
?itu /ɪtɬuː/ /ɪtɬuː/ dem. that, there. From Malay itu.
?ijoʔ /ɪjoʔ/ /ɪjɔʔ/ pn. name of a river (Ijok).
?isat /ɪˈsæt/ /ɪsæt/ v. to be small.
?isanaŋ /ɪˈsənæŋ/ /ɪsənæŋ/ pn. name of a river.
?inat /ɪˈnæt/ /ɪnət/ v. to remember, to recollect. From Malay ingat.
silgiil /sligılı/ v. to raise one's hand.
sireey /sir'ei/] /sirej/ n. a type of tree.
siwaal /sivaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sisheč /'sisheč/ /sisic/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.
siweč /'siweč/ /siweč/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.
sitap /'si'tap/ /sikap/ n. to pick up with one's teeth.
sireey /sir'ei/] /sirej/ n. a type of tree.
siwaal /sivaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sisheč /'sisheč/ /sisic/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.
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seet /se't/ v. to pour.
sey /'st\j/ /st\j/ /rn. long side.
seec /'se\c/ /se\k/ v. to steal.
sapii/ /'sa\pi\l/ /sap\l/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sati.
saptuu/ /'sap\tu/ /sap\tu/ pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.
sabim /'sa\bi\m/ /sabim/ /pn. Ethnonym: Sabüm.
sat /'sa\t/ /n. sign, mark.
satu/ /'sat\u/ /num. one. From Malay satu.
sakat /'sa\kat/ /sakat/ prep. up to, as far as. From Malay sakat.
sakat /'sa\kat/ /sakat/ v. to vex. From Malay sakat.
sagup /'sa\gup/ /sagup/ /n. cloud.
sagup dete? /'sa\gup\d\t\t/ /sagup\d\t\t/ /n. fog.
sagook /'sa\gok/ /sagok/ /n. neck.
sa? /'sa\ʔ/ /sa\ʔ/ ? time, moment.
sa? noh /'sa\ʔ\n\h/ /sa\ʔ\n\h/ /noh/ np. soon.
samaeh /'sa\ma\h/ /same\h/ v. to be the same. From Same.
— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.
samaa /'sa\ma\ʔ/ /sama\ʔ/ /v. to be the same.
— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.
sampeey /'sampe\j/ /sampe\j/ prep. as far as, until. From Malay sampai.
sanu? /'sa\nu\ʔ/ /sanu\ʔ/ v. to be rotten.
sanum /'sa\num/ /sanum/ /n. a type of tree.
sanj\it /'sa\nj\it\t/ /sanj\it\t/ /n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pyconotus jocosus).
sawo? /'sa\w\ʔ/ /sawo\ʔ/ /sawo\ʔ/ (sao?) pn. name of a river (Sauk).
sayoot /'sa\j\o\t/ /sayoot/ /n. a type of tuber.
saa\w /'sa\w\ʔ/ /saw/ /n. a type of small bat.
sasu /'sa\s\h/ /sasu/ /n. to be difficult. From Malay susah.
susah hup /'sa\s\h\ʔ\h\p/ /susah\h/ /v. to be sad. From Malay susah.
susuu? /'su\s\ʔu/ /susuu?/ /n. milk. From Malay susu.
suyat /'su\j\at/ /sujat/ /n. letter. From Malay surat.
soh /'so\h/ /soh/ /n. to eat meat.
soo? /'so\ʔ/ /so\ʔ/ /v. to suck.
sap /'sa\p/ /sap/ /n. lung.
soc /'so\c/ /soc/ /v. to wash one’s hands.
sool /'so\l/ /sool/ to stuff, to block.
sleep /'s\e\p/ /sleep/ v. to be ready. From Malay siap.
sieem /'s\e\m/ /sieem/ /pn. Ethnonym: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.
suopp /'s\o\p/ /suopp/ /v. to eat from an open hand.
suook /'s\ʔ\k/ /suook/ /n. umbilical cord.
spatut /spatut/ v. to be suitable. From Malay putat.
spadaan /spadaa/ /n. border, boundary. From Malay sempadan.
spulooh /spul\o\ʔ/ /spulooh/ /pulooh/ num. ten. From Malay sepuluuh.
sbec /'sa\b\c/ /sbe\c/ /n. mosquito.
sbap /'sa\b\ʔp/ /sbap/ conj. because. From Malay sebab.
sbagaay /'sbaga\j/ /sbagee\j/ prep. like. From Malay sebagai.
sblaas /'so\la\s/ /sblaa/ /num. eleven. From Malay sebelas.
sblum /sblu/ conj. before. From Malay sebelum.
steey /'ste\j/ v. to be dried-up (of e.g. watercourse).
stuyu /'stu\j/ v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.
stokii /stoki\n/ sokin/ /n. sock. From English stocking via Malay setokin.
stooy /'st\j/ /st\j/ v. to be medium-sized.
stats /'sa\t\ʔs\a\k/ /stat/ /n. a type of sunbird.
sdiya? /'sdia\ʔ/ /v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.
sdaap /'s\da\p/ /sdaap/ /v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.
sjati? /'sa\t\ʔ\j/ /sati\ʔ/ v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine. From Malay sejati.
sjarah /'s\jar\ʔa/ /sjarah/ /n. history. From Malay sejarah.
sjuyu? /'so\ʔ\ʔ\j\u/ /so\ʔ\ʔ\j\u/ /v. to be cold (of weather). From Malay sejuk.
skali? /'skal\ʔi/ /skali/ adv. together. From Malay sekali.
sok /'so\ʔ\k/ /sok/ /n. a type of tree.
sibluuh /'sib\buat/ /sibluuh/ /yb\u\ʔu/ num. thousand. From Malay seribu.
saturas /'so\ʔ\ra\ʔu\ʔs/ /s duties/ /num. hundred. From Malay seratus.
smilaan /'smi\la\ʔ\n/ /smilan/ /num. nine. From Malay sembilan.
smam /'so\ʔm\ʔ/ /smam/ v. to ask for something.
smaa? /'so\ʔ\ʔm/ /sm\ʔ/ /sm\ʔ/ /n. human, person.
smaa? dagak /'so\ʔ\ʔm\ʔ\d\ʔ\ʔg\ʔ\ʔ/ /sm\ʔ\d\ʔ\ʔ/ /dagak/ /n. stranger. From Malay dagang.
smaa? hchooc /'so\ʔ\ʔm/ /h\ʔ\c\ʔ\h\ʔ\c\ʔ/ /sm\ʔ/ hchooc/ /n. stranger.
smaa? lalihi /'so\ʔ\ʔm\ʔ\l\a\ʔli\ʔ\h\ʔ/ /sm\ʔ/ lalihi/ /n. adult.
smay /'so\ʔm\ʔ/ /sm\ʔ/ /pn. Ethnonym: Semai.
smuu? /'so\ʔ\ʔm/ /smuu\ʔ/ /qm\ʔ/ /quan. all. From Malay semua.
smuu? smuu? /'so\ʔ\ʔm\ʔ\ʔ/ /sm\ʔ\ʔ/ /smuu? / /quan. every. From Malay semua.
smiipaan /smiip\ʔa\ʔn/ /smip\ʔa/ /pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).
smiipy mat /'so\ʔm\ʔp\ʔ\j\ʔ\ʔm\ʔ/ /smip\ʔj\mat/ /n. eyelid.
smiipee? /'so\ʔm\ʔi\ʔ\ʔ?/ /smiip\ʔi/ /v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).
smnaam /'so\ʔm\ʔna\ʔm/ /smnaam/ /pn. Ethnonym:
Semaan.

sniic [soːnɪc] /sniːc/ n. a type of wasp.
snih /snih/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay seni.
snaŋ [soːnãŋ] /snaŋ/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.
snaŋ hup [soːnãŋ ʰʌp] /snaŋ hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /snɔːl/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntool /sntɔːl/ n. hair.
snaaŋ [sanˈnãŋ] /snaŋ/ n. a classifier for humans.
snl ň /snoɬ/ n. blowpipe dart.
spekoŋ /sŋjɛŋ/ n. hole.
spekoŋ keet [sŋjɛŋ ˈkɛt] /sŋjɛŋ kɛt/ n. anus.
spekoŋ muh [sŋjɛŋ ˈmuːh] /sŋjɛŋ mʊh/ n. nostril.
spekoŋ labuoŋ [sŋjɛŋ ˈlaːbʊəŋ] /sŋjɛŋ ləbʊəŋ /

labuoŋ/ n. fontanel.
sŋkaat [sŋkɑːt] /sŋkɑːt/ pn. name of a river.
sŋkooʔ nhuʔ [sŋkɔʔ nhuʔ] /sŋkɔʔ ɲhuʔ/ n. bark of tree.
slišəŋ /slĩːʃəŋ/ v. to bump into.
sleć /sɬɛːc/ /sleːc/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.
slasəh [slaːsɛ] /slaːsɛ/ pn. Tuesday. hayii? slasəh day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.
slaʔ [slaʔ] /slaʔ/ n. leaf.
sluuh [sɬuːh] /sluːh/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.
slpas /slpəs/ conj. after. From Malay selepas.
slyool [slʃʊəl] /slʃʊəl/ n. a type of tree.
srayaaʔ [sɾaˈjaʔ] /srəjaʔ/ pn. name of a river.
syeh /ʃeːh/ v. to dump, to pour.
syetaa? [ʃeʃəʔ] /ʃeʃəʔ/ v. to be dry.
syaaʔ [ʃiˈjaʔ] /ʃiʃaʔ/ n. wind.
syupaʔ [ʃiʃəʔ] /ʃiʃaʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.
syəʔ [ʃiʃə] /ʃiʃa/ pn. name of a river.
syyaay [ʃiʃaj] /ʃiʃaj/ pn. name of a river.

³


h

hibool [hiˈbuɬ] /hibaɬ/ pn. name of a river (Ibul).
higaʔ /hiɡaʔ/ n. price. From Malay harga.
hiiʃəŋ /hiʃəŋ/ v. to nod.
hin centre [hiʃaʔ] /hiʃaʔ/ v. to play games.
hiiˌliːt /hiˈliːt/ /hili/ v. to swallow.
hilət /hilət/ v. to eat fruit.
hirat /hiraɬ/ v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir, akhiran).
heɛŋ [heɛŋ] /hɛŋ/ v. to fly.
hɛpʔ [ˈhɛpʔ] /hɛp/ v. to whistle.
ha = [ˈha] /ha/ procl. interrogative particle.
habaʔ? [haˈbãʔ?] /habaʔʔ/ n. side.
habaʔ tʊuy [haˈbãʔ ˈtʊj] /habaʔ tʊj/ n. opposite side.
habaay /habaِj/ n. news. From Malay khabar.
hat /haʔ/ n. trouble. — adv. just.
hakeʔ? /hakeʔʔ? /hakeʔʔ/ v. to pick up.
hagaap [haˈɡap] /hagaːp/ n. Sumatran rhinoceros (Dicerosorhinus sumatrensis).
hagap [haˈɡap] /hagaːp/ quan. all.
halow [haˈlaʊ] /halɔw/ v. to chase. From Malay halau.
hawoc /ˈhawəc/ /hawəc/ v. to be deep.
hayiiʔ? [ˈhajiiʔʔ] /hajiiʔʔ/ n. day. From Malay hari.
hayas ?5n [haˈjàς ʔ5n] /hajasʔ5n/ n. water surface.
hayaam [haˈjaːm] /hajam/ pn. name of a river.
hayoom [haˈjoʊm] /hajoʊm/ n. bamboo rat (Rhizomys sumatrensis).
hayy3ʔ [haˈʝj3ʔ] /hayjɔʔʔ/ v. to be light.
hąap [ˈhąap] /hąap/ n. diarrhoea.
hup ['hup] /hup/ n. heart. — v. to want.
huk [ˈhʊk] /huk/ n. wasp’s nest.
humaaʔ? [ˈhuʊmaaʔʔ?] /huˈmaaʔʔ/ n. swidden. From
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Malay huma.

hhuu ['hhus] /huu/ v. 1) to exit. 2) to float.
huuh ['huw] /huuh/ v. to yell.
huun ['huw:] /huun/ n. ravine. From Malay gaung.
hooh ['ho:u:] /hooh/ v. to summon, to yell.
hoc ['ho:s] /hoc/ v. to come.
— pa. perfective particle.
huoo? ['hoːts] /huɔː/ v. to love.
hkheek [hɔkˈheːk] /hkheːk/ v. to breathe.
hmãŋj [hoˈmãŋj] /hmæŋj/ n. taboo.
hmalaaw [hnaˈlaːw] /hmalaːw/ pn. name of a river (Malau).
hmhoɔm [hmˈhoːm] /hmhoɔm/ v. to like.
hn̩tik /hn̩tik/ v. to pull out, to extract.
hnleen [hnlɛ'n] /hnlem/ n. grain.
hnloop [hnˈloːp] /hnloːp/ n. morning.
hpɔt [hɔˈpɔt] /hpɔt/ n. night.
hlɔt̥k /hlɔt̥k/ v. 1) to pull out, to extract. 2) to take off headgear.
hyɔc [hɔˈjɔːc] /hʃC/ n. sweat.
hyalooc [hɔˈjɔːɔːc] /hʃaloːc/ pn. name of a river.
hyhuuɔo [hɪˈhʊːɔːo] /hʃhuuoː/ v. to yawn.

m

mic ['mɔːc] /mic/ pa. 1) desiderative particle. 2) emphatic particle.
— v. to rain.
miih ['miːh] /miːh/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun.
memeh [mɛˈmẽ] /memeh/ n. a type of tree.
memanj /maneʃ/ adv. of course, indeed. From Malay memang.
meeŋ [ˈmeeŋ] /mem/ n. breast.
meej [ˈmeej] /mej/ v. to delouse.
mìʔoos [mɪʔˈoʊs] /miːʔos/ n. firewood.
mət [ˈmət] /mat/ n. eye.
mət kmoɔʔ [ˈmət kmoːʔ] /mat kmoːʔ/ n. stone of a fruit.
mat məŋ [ˈmaːt ˈməŋ] /mat məŋ/ n. source, spring.
mat mem [ˈmaːt ˈmɛm] /mat mem/ n. nipple.
mat yiis [ˈmaːt ˈjis] /mat jis/ n. sun.
macaam /macam/ n. kind, a type. From Malay macam.
masiŋ /masiŋ/ adv. separate, singly.
maseh /masəh/ n. period, epoch, era. From Malay masa.
masaʔalah /masaʔaləh/ n. enigma, puzzling question. From Malay masalah.
mamuuuh [maˈmɯːː] /mamuuh/ v. to bathe.

manaan [maˈnãːn] /manaan/ pn. name of a river.
manuk [mãˈnuk] /manuk/ n. chicken.
mankeel [mãŋˈkɛl] /mankeːl/ n. a type of tuber.
mank̪oʔ /mankoʔ/ n. bowl. From Malay manguk.
mayah [maˈjãːh] /majah/ v. to be angry. From Malay marah.
mayãʔ /majaʔ/ n. time, period.
mayãʔ noh [maˈjãːʔ ˈnɔːh] /majaw noh/ np. now.
muh ['mũːh] /muh/ n. nose.
muh mat ['mũːh ˈmaːt] /muh mat/ n. face (lit. nose eye).
munki̟n /munki̟n/ adv. maybe, likely, possibly. From Malay mungkin.
mulaʔ? /mulaʔ/ n. beginning. From Malay mula.
muyah /muːjaʔ/ (murah) v. to be cheap. From Malay murah.
mɔt /mɔt/ v. to hold in one's mouth.
mɔʔ [ˈmɔːʔ] /mɔːʔ/ n. aunt, sister of parent.
mɔs [ˈmɔs] /mɔs/ v. to be different
— quan. other.
mɔʔaːc [maʔˈaːc] /maʔaːc/ v. to be wet.
mhãːn [mæŋˈhãːn] /mhãːn/ n. a type of tree.
mniabaːs [maˈniʔəs] /mniaːs/ pn. name of a river.
mnaʔ [maˈnaːʔ] /mnaːʔ/ n. smell.
mnaʔ teʔ? [maˈnaːʔ ˈteʔʔ] /mnaʔ teʔʔ/ n. dust.
muriʔ /muriʔ/ pn. Ethnonym: Menriq.
mφsaaw [m̩p̩ˈsaːw] /m̩psaw/ n. son-in-law, daughter-in-law.
m̩jikut /m̩jikut/ prep. according to. From Malay mengikut.
mlisaan lwey /mlisən lwe!/ n. honey.

mrriʔ /mrriʔ/ n. Ethnonym: Mah Meri.

mrboʔ /marboʔ/ n. a type of dove. From Malay merbok.

mrboow /mrboow/ n. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).

myrooy /mirooy/ n. name of a river (Lata Putch).

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n

-n- /n/ (n-) deriv_aff_v. nominalization.
niŋ kɔl /niŋ kɔl/ interrogative. where.
nilaŋ [niːlaŋ] /nilaŋ/ rn. beside.
niŋ kɔkol [niŋ kɔkɔl] /niŋ kɔkol/ interrogative. where.
niyy [niŋ] /niŋ/ num. one, self.
neroʔ [neˈroʔ] /neroʔ/ pn. name of a river (Nerok).
neen [ˈneen] /neen/ (enen) dem. demonstrative.
napak byiʔ [naˈpak bjiːʔ] /napaK bjiːʔ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).
nasah [naˈsah] /nasah/ pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).

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

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ŋeep [ŋˈep] /ŋep/ pn. name of a river.

ŋawaaʔ [ŋɑˈwãʔ] /ŋawaʔ/ n. body. From Malay nyawa.

ŋaak [ŋak] /ŋak/ n. mouth.

ŋaaw [ŋɑw] /ŋaw/ n. cat.

ŋuuʔ [ŋuuʔ] /ŋuuʔ/ v. to make, to do.

ŋsk /ŋsk/ n. endpoint.

ŋsk mat yis [ŋsk 'mɑt 'jiːs] /ŋsk mat jis/ rn. west.

ŋsjn [ŋˈsjn] /ŋsjn/ v. to eat fruit.

ŋhũʔ [ŋʰhũʔ] /ŋũʔ/ n. 1) tree. 2) wood.

ŋmpeey [ŋmˈpej] /ŋmpej/ pn. name of a river.

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ŋeem [ŋˈɛm] /ŋem/ (ŋen) persp. they (more than two), third person plural personal pronoun.

ŋic [ŋiˈc] /ŋic/ v. to gnaw fruit.

ŋcoh [ŋhɔh] /ŋcoh/ pn. name of a river (Ngor).

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lipaan [liˈpaːn] /lipan/ pn. name of a river.

litcaw /litˈtɔw/ /litɔw/ v. to be young.

licheh [liˈcej] /licheh/ pn. name of a river.


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

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

lip [ˈlip] /lip/ v. to know.

liiwy /liiˈwe/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.

liiip [ˈlip] /liiˈp/ v. to be elastic.

lep /ˈlep/ v. to turn upside down.

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

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Wrong.

leep ['lep]/lep/ v. to sneak.
lić ['lić]/lić/ v. to be of different size.
lak ['lak]/lak/ n. quiver.
loep ['loep]/loep/ v. 1) to enter. 2) to dress.
laey noh ['laey noh]/laey noh/ np. at once.
lapaak /lapaak/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
lapaan [la pa:n]/lapan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labuuh [la buu]/labuuh/ pn. name of a river.
labuoon [la buo:n]/labuun/ n. waterfall.
lataa? [la ta:?]/lata?/ n. waterfall.
latak [la'tak]/latāk/ n. swamp.
lakuoon [la koo:n]/lakuom/ n. brain.
lagii? [lai gi:]/lāgiʔ/ adv. still. From Malay lagi.
las ['las]/las/ n. ant.
lasuoon [la so:n]/lasuom/ n. marrow.
lah /lah/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay lah.
lahooon [la ho:oon]/lahooh/ n. pharynx.
lanak [la na:k]/lanak/ n. Malay porcupine (Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
lanoh [la noh]/lanoh/ pn. Ethnonyms: Lanoh.
lanteey [lan te:j]/lantej/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanah [la na:h]/lanah/ v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
lanjoot [la noot]/lanjoo/ n. hollow of the knee.
lanjeen [la neen]/lanien/ n. a type of tree.
lankoo? /lākooʔ/ n. menstruation.
lankuoc [lək'koo:ʃ]/lākukuʔ/ n. a type of owl.
laluu? /laluʔ/ v. to pass. From Malay lalu.
lalooh [la loo]/lālooh/ pn. name of a river.
lawaan /lawaan/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lauwut [la wut]/lawut/ n. ocean. From Malay laut.
layin /layin/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaan [laa yan]/lājaaʔ/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laanj [lə aj]/laan/ n. a type of tuber.
lubooʔ? /lubooʔ/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lubok.
lukaaʔ? [lu'kaʔʔ?]/lukaʔʔ/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumpat [lum pɑt]/lumpat/ v. to jump. From Malay lompat.
luos [luos]/luos/ n. a type of tuber.
loʔ? [ləʔʔ]/loʔʔ/ interrogative. what.
loep /loep/ v. to insert one's hand into something.
luooj, ['luoj]/luoj/ v. to settle.
luooj? /luojʔ/ v. to crawl, to slither.
lpas [la pa:s]/lapas/ v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
— adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
lbeh [la'bêh]/leb/ quan. many. From Malay lebih.
itaʔ? /itaʔʔ/ v. to put down. From Malay letak.
lkuk [la kük]/lkuk/ v. to laugh.
lgop [la go:/]/lgp/ n. riverside land.
lgat psoʔ? [la go təʔʔʔʔ]/lgpʔʔʔʔ/ n. mountain pass.
lʔeek [lu kek]/lêk/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Putri).
lʔoos [lu oos]/lòos/ n. fat.
lhej [la heʔ]/lhaj/ n. saliva.
lmoj [la moj]/lmøj/ n. tooth.
lmpayuuŋ [lampa jwuʔŋ]/lmpauŋ/ pn. name of a river.
lntaak [lənta:k]/lnak/ n. tongue.
lpoʔ? [la poʔ]/lpoʔʔ/ v. to be tender.
lhoon [la ho:oon]/lhon/ pn. name of a river (Lenggong).
lhwēŋ [la hweŋ]/lwēn/ pn. name of a river (Lawai).
lwēl [la we:l]/lwel/ pn. name of a river.
lwej [la wēj]/lwaej/ n. bee.
lwēŋ [la weŋ]/lwēŋ/ pn. name of a river (Lawai).
lwak [la wak]/lwak/ n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
lwaay /lwaiʔ/ adv. outside. From Malay luar.
lwoʔʔ? [la wəʔʔʔʔʔʔ]/ljɔʔʔʔʔʔʔ/ v. to be.

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rabaan [ra ba:n]/raban/ pn. name of a river (Raban).
rupanə /rupanə/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

w

wiit [wit]/wit/ v. to flow.
wiik ['wiik]/wik/ v. to divorce.
wiyi [wi:j]/wij/(wi:j) persp. they two, third person dual personal pronoun.
weel ['wel]/wel/ adv. again.
weec /weec/ n. cloth.
weel ['wel]/wel/ adj. left.
ween ['we:n]/weh/ v. to crawl.
y

yana /waŋ/ n. money. From Malay wang.

yael /waːl/ /waːl/ v. to return.

yawa /wǎw̃/ /waːj/ n. loincloth.

yook /waŋk/ v. to rise, to wake up.

woɔɔ /waɔɔ/ v. 1) to exist. 2) to have.

woɔɔ /waɔɔ/ /waɔɔ/ pn. name of a river.

wöoci [ˈwœːcʰ]/ wœːc/ n. caudal vertebra.

wiceen [ˈwiːɛn]/ wiec/ v. to extinguish fire.

wtpweet [wɑːt̚ˈwɛt̚ˈ]/ wtwæt/ v. to hurt (of stomach).

wywooy [wiˈwoj]/ wjwoj/ pn. name of a river.

-yi /jɪ/ infix. causative infix.

yik [ˈjɪk]/ jiy/ v. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.


yipong ʔoos [jǐŋɔŋ ʔoš]/ jinkoŋ ʔoš/ n. charcoal.

yiis [ˈjɪs]/ jis/ n. liver.

yiis [ˈjɪs]/ jis/ n. daylight.

yiyy [ˈjɪʃ]/ jiy/ persp. you two, second person dual personal pronoun.

yeeʔ [ˈjɛʔ]/ jei/ yeʔ/ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.

yeeh [ˈjɛʔ]/ jei/ yeʔ/ dem. demonstrative.

yɔʔ [ˈjɔʔ]/ jɔʔ/ nn. backside.

— n. footprint.

— adv. recently.

yooɔ /jɔ}s/ jɔs/ v. to cross water.

-ya- /jɑ/ (-y̅-, lɑ- affix. collective plural.

yajaaʔ ʔudaan [jaˈjɑʔaʔ ʔuˈdaːŋʔ]/ jajaaʔ ʔudaan/ n. a type of kingfisher. From Malay raja udang.

yagaan [jaˈgɑŋʔ]/ jagaŋ/ n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).

yasaaʔ [jaˈsamʔ]/ jasaʔ/ v. to feel. From Malay rasa.

yajuuaŋ [jaˈjɔ话语权] jajuuaŋ/ v. to flee.

yaa? [ˈjaʔ]/ jaːʔ/ n. grandmother.

yaaŋ [jaˈam]/ jəm/ v. to cry.

yanaŋ /jaŋ/ pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.

yaay [ˈjaːʔ]/ jaj/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.

yudaʔ [juˈduʔ]/ judaʔ/ v. to poke.

yusaaʔ [juˈsaʔ]/ jusaʔ/ n. sambar deer (Cervus unicolor). From Malay rusa.

yuhšk [juˈhšk]/ juhšk/ v. to poke.

yumpot [jumˈpɔt]/ jumpot/ n. grass. From Malay rumput.

yuuk [ˈjuːk]/ juk/ v. to move along a water.

yuuh [ˈjuuʔ]/ juh/ yuuh/ persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.

yɔp [ˈjʊp]/ jup/ quan. a few, some.

— interrogative. how many.

yɔk [ˈjʊq]/ jəq/ v. to hear.

yɔop [ˈjʊp]/ jup/ conj. and.

yɔɔc [ˈjʊc]/ jɔc/ n. a type of wild cat.

yɔɔw [ˈjʊw]/ jɔw/ n. 1) rattan. 2) rope.

yuuop [ˈjʊuɒp]/ juuop/ n. friend.

yguul [jʊˈguɬ]/ jguul/ n. tualang (Koompassia excelsa).

yʔees [jaˈʔes]/ jʔes/ n. root.

ymlaay [jmaˈlaʃ]/ jmlaʃ/ n. a type of tree.

— pn. name of a river (Lanah).

yłaay [jlaˈlaʃ]/ jlaʃ/ pn. name of a river (Kenderong).