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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Phonemic inventory

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

2.1. Consonant phonemes and their realisation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>η</td>
<td>h</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 /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 /ç, 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. [ˈm̩ã̃d˺ ˈmat˺/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈm̩ã̃t˺ ˈmat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈm̩ã̃t] ˈmat/ ‘eye’. These different realisations are considered here to simply be varying ways of resuming exhalation following closure, and they cannot be assigned any contrastive function at this point.

2.1.2. Nasals

Nasals have four places of articulation, corresponding to those of voiced stops: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. In initial position they are realised as simple nasals [m, n, η]. 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 [fn, ɲn, ɲj, ɲŋ] 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 [ˈhûp˷] /hum/ ‘to want’ is [hômˈhûp˷] /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. [pəˈsàt˷] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [pəˈgàŋ˷] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /ɟaˈjûp/, /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 /ʁ/, 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.2

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>uː</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>øː</td>
<td>øː</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ø</td>
<td>ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>aː</td>
<td>øː</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NASAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː̃</td>
<td>iː̃</td>
<td>ũː</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ĩ</td>
<td>ũ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ɐː̃</td>
<td>ɐː̃</td>
<td>ɐː</td>
<td>ɐ̃</td>
<td>ɐ̃</td>
<td>ɐ̃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ɐː</td>
<td>ɐː̃</td>
<td>ɐː</td>
<td>ɐ̃</td>
<td>ɐ̃</td>
<td>ɐ̃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIPHTHONGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ieː</td>
<td>uːoː</td>
<td>(ũoː)</td>
<td>ie</td>
<td>uːo</td>
<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 /ĩ, ũ, ū/ occur only occasionally in the data, and it is difficult to study the contrastive characteristics of them. The system outlined here may therefore be subject to future amendments as data collection continues.

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

---

2 In the phonetic transcription employed here, short vowels are transcribed with a breve diacritic, e.g. [ã], and long vowels with a triangular colon, e.g. [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, [bolh'ʊːt] ‘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>Vowel</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>This closed front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [iː, ĭ, ĭ, ĭ]. 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, [ɛː, ě], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɛ</td>
<td>This open front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [ɛː, Ė, Ė, Ė], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɨ</td>
<td>This closed central unrounded quality is realised as extra-closed unrounded central vowels in all its four phonemic manifestations, [ɨ̝ː, ɨ̝̆, ɨ̝̃ː, ɨ̝̃̆],. It displays conditioned rounding following the bilabial approximant /w/.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɘ</td>
<td>This mid central unrounded quality is realised as closed mid central unrounded vowels in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [əː, Ą, Ą, Ą], 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, ā, ā], 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, [ɔː, ₀], 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, ɔ, ɔ]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [ɔː], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [ɒ].</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:
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>SHORT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lwej</td>
<td>‘bee’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəl</td>
<td>‘to fall’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūc</td>
<td>‘[a type of fruit]’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koʔ</td>
<td>‘to vomit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktʂk</td>
<td>‘[name of a river]’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpieh</td>
<td>‘headgear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laŋkuoc</td>
<td>‘[a type of owl]’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəl</td>
<td>‘CLF: humans’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūt</td>
<td>‘to blow’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laŋkoʔ</td>
<td>‘menstruation’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktʂk</td>
<td>‘rufous-bellied malkoha’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smpieʔ</td>
<td>‘to be inedible’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuoc</td>
<td>‘to grasp’</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: [i] and [u]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /ie:/ with the long monophthongs /i:/ and /e:/, and the long diphthong /uo:/ with the long monophthongs /u:/ and /o:/.
MONOPHTHONG

peːt ‘to fasten’
tet ‘husband’
kiweŋ ‘(a type of tree)’
weːl ‘again’
paŋiːl ‘to call’
baliːŋ ‘to be high’
koːm ‘frog’
glapoːh ‘(a type of tree)’
coːʔ ‘same’
toj ‘uncle’
dus ‘to bump into’
huː ‘to yell’

DIPHTHONG

piet ‘tick’
piʔtieːʔ ‘to offer food’
pieː ‘tick’
piʔtieː ‘(a type of tree)’
kaːl ‘(a type of palm)’
lanjːen ‘(a type of tree)’
kleːn ‘(name of a river)’
kuːm ‘to hug’
klaːpuːh ‘shoulder’
cuoːʔ ‘dog’
hchuo ‘to whistle’
hjhuo ‘to yawn’
kl-tieː ‘to plait’
ck-cieːk ‘to be tearing’

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 /pjeː/ ‘wing’ ~ /κpieh/ ‘headgear’, and /sieʔ/ ‘to be dry’ ~ /siʔp/ ‘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 *):

ROOT DERIVED FORM

kuoːm ‘to hug’ km-kuoːm ‘to be hugging’
*huoː ‘(to whistle)’ hchuː ‘to whistle’
*huoː ‘(to yawn)’ hjhuo ‘to yawn’
tiel ‘to plait’ tl-tiel ‘to be plaiting’
cieːk ‘to tear’ ck-cieːk ‘to be tearing’

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.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>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cieːk</td>
<td>cek</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawieːl</td>
<td>kawel</td>
<td>‘(a type of palm)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantuoːj</td>
<td>mantəj</td>
<td>‘pangolin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klapuoːh</td>
<td>klapəh</td>
<td>‘shoulder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluoŋ</td>
<td>klen</td>
<td>‘inside’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suok</td>
<td>sak</td>
<td>‘umbilical cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoːc</td>
<td>hchəc</td>
<td>‘to whistle’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Notation and orthography

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

#### 3.1. Palatal consonants

In accordance with most practical orthographies of Mon-Khmer languages, the voiced palatal stop /ɟ/ and the palatal approximant /j/ are represented by \( j \) and \( y \), respectively: e.g. \( jɪləʔ \) /\(ɟʑiˈlaːʔ/\) ‘thorn’, \( jəˈjʊp \) /\(ɟajʊm/\) ‘needle’, and \( yələj \) /\(jlaːj/\) ‘[name of a river]’.

#### 3.2. Word-final nasals

As noted in §2.1.2, word-final nasals are realised as unreleased stops \([p^\prime] , t^\prime , c^\prime , k^\prime/q^\prime]\) 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. \( plɔp \) /\(pɻɒp/\) ‘land leech’, \( kɔc \) /\(kɔʃɛ\) /\(kɔn/\) ‘to sit’, and \( dak \) /\(dəq/\) ‘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 (\( i , e , ɨ , a , o , ə \)) and long vowels with double vowel characters (\( ii , ee , ìi , ɚə , etc. \)), e.g. \( kəl \) /\(kəɻ/\) ‘to fall’ vs. \( kəɻ \) /\(kəɻ/\) ‘[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. \( ləŋkuoc \) /\(ləŋkəʊc\/\(ləŋkuoC/\) ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. \( kuoc \) /\(kəʊc\) /\(kuoC/\) ‘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 [ˈpoʔ] /poʔ/ ‘younger sibling’, biyɔən [biɻjɔən] /biyɔən/ ‘husked’, tɔʔ [ˈtɔʔ] /tɔʔ/ ‘to collide’, and hɔʔɔh [hɔʔɔh] /hɔʔɔh/ ‘[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 [pəkˈpaːk] /pkaːk/ ‘to clap’, kbeec [kəˈbeːk] /kbeːk/ ‘to spit’, knmɔəh [kənˈmɔːh] /knmɔːh/ ‘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 klaŋkɛɛŋ ‘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. boay ‘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.
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.

paŋkəl /paŋkəl/ n. beginning. From Malay pangkal.
paľiŋ /paľiŋ/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay paling.
pa'y? [paˈjʔ]/paʔj/ n. clouded monitor (Varanus bengalensis).
paˈyee? [paˈjeʔ]/pajeʔ/ pn. name of a river.
paˈyah [paˈjʔah]/pajah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay payah.
paek /paʔk/ /paʔk/ v. to split.
pāʔ [ˈpʔ]/p̚ʔ/ v. to have body contact.
pusik /pusiʔ/ v. to turn. From Malay pusing.
pusat /pusat/ n. center. From Malay pusat.
punery [puˈneʔ]/puneʔ/ n. a type of pigeon. From Malay punai.
puˈnāʔ [puˈnāʔ]/puˈnāʔ/ v. to have. From Malay punyā.
puliny /puˈlej/ /pulej/ n. a type of tree.
pulaw /puˈlɔw/ /pulaw/ pn. name of a river.
pulaw /puˈlɔw/ /pulaw/ n. island. From Malay pulau.
puʔ? [ˈpuʔ]/puʔ/ adv. yesterday.
pokē /pokʔ/ /pokʔ/ n. pocket. From English pocket, via Malay.
pōk /poʔk/ v. to open.
pōoh [ˈpōʔh/ poh/ pn. name of a river.
pok /ˈpɔk/ /paʔk/ v. to tap poison.
pōk /ˈpɔk/ /paʔk/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.
pōʔ? [ˈpɔʔ]/poʔ/ n. mountain.
pōs [ˈpɔs/ pos/ v. to sweep.
pōon [ˈpɔn/ pm=] prep like. From Malay pun.
pieʔ [ˈpjeʔ]/pieʔ/ n. tick.
p*eʔʔ [ˈp*eʔʔ/ p*eʔʔ/ n. forehead.
ptamah /ptamah/ v. to be first. From Malay pertama.
pdcoʔ [poˈdɔʔ]/pdoʔ/ v. to hunt.
pcoʔj /pəsəkj/ v. to insert.
pkaʔ [pɔˈkəʔ]/pkaʔ/ v. to throw.
pkpaak [pokˈpɔk]/pkpaʔ/ v. to clap.
pɡal [pɔˈɡal]/pɡal/ v. to hold. From Malay
pegang.


pluun [ploːˈnʌŋ] /pluŋ/ v. to be straight.


plis [ploːˈsɛc] /plɔc/ conj. after.

pltaaw [ploːˈtɔw] /plɔtaw/ v. to be white.

— pn. name of a river.

printah /prinˈtah/ (pyintah) v. to order. From Malay perintah.

prmcēh /prmcēh/ n. feeling, sensation.

pwpāaw [puːˈpɒw] /pwpəw/ n. a type of bird.

pyiŋdak /piŋˈdak/ v. to show.

pyec [pəˈjɛc] /pje/ n. wing.

pyoak /piŋˈk/ v. to immerse.

pyaloon /piŋˈlɔɔn/ n. singers, singing ones.
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From Malay ubi.

b[a]uy mam[an] /bəj məmən/ n. a type of edible plant.

b[a]y j[ja]k[s] /bəj jəkəs/ n. a type of edible plant.

b[a]y la[u] /bəj ləu/ n. gourd. From Malay labu.

b[a]y la[ʔ] le[ŋ] /bəj ləʔ lə/ n. a type of edible plant.

b[a]y l[a]aw /bəj ləw/ n. a type of edible plant.


b[a]yu /bəju/ n. coat, shirt. From Malay baju.

b[a]soh /bəsəʔ/ /bəsoh/ / n. dusky langur (Trachypithecus obscurus).


bali[n] /bəλiʔ/ /balij/ v. to be high.

b[a]rop /bəʔɾoʔ/ /bəɾap/ / n. tapir (Tapirus indicus).

b[a]w[a] /bəwəʔ/ /baw[a]/ n. below, underneath, downstream. From Malay bawah.

b[a]ya[a] /baudəʔ/ /baya[a]/ n. thing, commodity. From Malay barang.

b[a]yu /bəju/ /baju/ / n. to be new. From Malay baru.

baʔ /bəʔ/ /baʔ/ / n. rice (growing).

baʔ /bəʔ/ /baʔ/ / n. bus. From English bus, via Malay bas.

baʔ /bəʔ/ /bah/ /n. uncle, younger brother of parent.

b[a]l /bəl/ /bal/ /n. name of a river (Bah).

b[a]ry /bəɾi/ /baj/ /v. to dig.

b[a]buʔ /bəbəʔ/ /bubuʔ/ / n. fishtrap. From Malay bubu.


buktiʔ /bukʔiʔ/ /buktiʔ/ /n. proof. From Malay bukti.

buʔ /bəʔ/ /buh/ /v. to put.

buʔaʔ /bəʔəʔ/ /buaʔʔ/ /n. flower. From Malay bunga.

buʔaʔ keʔ maʔ /buaʔʔ keʔ maʔ/ /n. Rafflesia (Rafflesia spp.). From Malay bunga pakma.

buŋk[u]s /bʊŋkəs/ /bunak[/s/ n. packet. From Malay bungkus.

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

buluus /bulus/ /bulus/ /n. spear.

buʔaʔ /bəʔaʔ/ /buaʔʔ/ /n. crocodile. From Malay buaya.

buʔ /bəʔ/ /bʊt/ /v. to eat vegetables.

buʔc /bəʔc/ /buc/ /n. diarrhoea.

boleh /bo⁹leʔ/ /boleʔ/ /v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.

boʔ /bəʔ/ /boʔ/ /v. to feel lazy.

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

boʔc /bəʔc/ /boc/ /v. to lie (to tell untruths).

boʔg /bəʔɡ/ /boʔɡ/ /pn. name of a river.

buʔu oo /bχuʔuʔ/ /bʊuʔuʔ/ /n. silveryed langur (Trachypithecus cristatus).


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

From Malay betik.

bteah /bteʔ/ /bteʔ/ /n. bottle.

btaniiʔ /btaʔniiʔ/ /btaʔniʔ/ /pn. name of a river (Bebalik).

btaʔ /bəʔtəʔ/ /btaʔ/ /n. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).

btool /bəʔtəl/ /btohl/ /v. to be right. From Malay betul.

btoolt /bəʔtəlt/ /btoʔlt/ /v. to think.


bdleʔ /bəʔdəʔ/ /bdleʔ/ /v. to shoot. From Malay bedal.

bdaal /bəʔdaʔl/ /bdal/ /v. to throw. From Malay bedal.

bcuʔu /bəʔquʔ/ /bcuʔu/ /v. to be sour.

bkah /bəʔkəh/ /bkah/ /v. to break.

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

bʔet /bəʔeʔt/ /bəʔet/ /v. to be good.

bʔaʔk /bəʔaʔk/ /bəʔak/ /v. to overflow (of a river).

bsisasikan /bʌsisikap/ /v. to have attitudes. From Malay sikap.

bhiʔ /bəʔhiʔ/ /bhiʔ/ /v. to be full (from eating).

bhet /bəʔhɛt/ /bhet/ /v. to be sweet.

bnaah /bnaʔ/ /bnaʔ/ /v. to be accurate. From Malay benar.
**tiis kntok** /tis knjɔk/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

**tiis kyaboɔ** /tis kjabsɔ/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.

**tiis gasaw** /tis gɔsaw/ n. a type of mushroom (Termitomyces heimiti).

**tiis sisheh** /tis siseh/ n. a type of mushroom (Schizophyllum commune).

**tiis sok** /tis sɔk/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

**tiis snloɔc** /tis snlɔɔc/ n. a type of mushroom (Termitomyces microcarpus).

**tiis hmaɛŋ** /tis hmɛŋ/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.

**tiis mem** /tis mɛm/ n. a type of seasonal mushroom, appears during the rainy season (Amanita hemibapha).

**tiis mantuɔy** /tis mantuɔj/ n. a type of edible mushroom (Panus giganteus).

**tiis maŋkɔ** /tis maŋkɔ/ n. a type of mushroom (Hygrocybe conica).

**tiis laŋtɔ** /tis laŋtɔ/ n. a type of mushroom (Auricularia auricula-judae).

**tiis Intaak koom** /tis Intaak koom/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
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aña /`tanas/ n. sign, mark. From Malay *tanda*.
— v. to execute, to kill. From Malay *pertanda*.

anaam /`tanam/ v. to plant. From Malay *tanam*.
— n. generic word for crop. From Malay *tanam*.

anjaa? /`tanaʔ/ v. to ask a question. From Malay *tanya*.

ano [tandong] /`tanjoj/ n. rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*).

as /`tanli:s/ `tanlis/ pn. name of a mountain.

alun /`talun/ `talunj/ n. millipede.

awa /`tawaj/ `tawajj/ pn. name of a river (*Tawai*).


awo /`tawoʔ/ `tawoʔ/ n. a type of tree.

awon /`tawoŋn/ `tawon/ n. year. From Malay *tahun*.

awoaaw [tawoaaw] /`tawɔːʔ/ `tawɔːʔ/ n. *guna* (*Hylobates lar*).

eum /`tajum/ `tajumj/ pn. name of a river (*Tarum)*.

ayc /`tajx/ v. to pick up.

taa? /`tæʔ/ `tæʔ/ n. grandfather.

taan /`taʔn/ `taʔn/ n. buttock.

an /`taŋʔ/ `taŋʔ/ v. to plait.

atok /`tɔːʔ/ `tɔːʔ/ n. bead, bill.

au /`tuʔ/ `tuʔ/ num. seven. From Malay *tuh*.

aukaj /`tuʔkaʔ/ `tukaj/ v. to exchange. From Malay *tukar*.

tu? /`tuʔ/ `tuʔ/ n. a type, sort.

tu? /`tuʔ/ persp. third person singular pronoun (?)

tu [tuʔ] `tuʔ/ v. to say, to tell.

ahu /`tuaʔ/ `tuaʔ/ n. god, deity, spirit. From Malay *Tuhan*.

umu /`tumöʔ/ v. to hit with one's fist. From Malay *tumbuk*.

 animations /`tunšʔaj/ `tunšʔaj/ n. knife.

akat /`tunʃʔakat/ `tunʃʔakat/ n. stick. From Malay *tongkat*.

lhe /`tuleʔ/ `tuleʔ/ v. to write. From Malay *tulis*.

utul /`tuluk/ `tulun/ n. v. to help. From Malay *tolong*.

ut /`tuʔ/ `tuʔ/ mat. /`tuʔ/ mät/ n. ear.

utu /`tuʔuʔ/ `tuʔuʔ/ v. to eat meat.

utu /`tuʔuʔ/ `tuʔuʔ/ v. to fear.

u /`tjuʔ/ `tjuʔ/ `tjuʔ/ `tjuʔ/ `tjuʔ/ v. to blow.

utu /`tusʔ/ `tusʔ/ v. to collide.

toop /`top/ `top/ n. lid.
tooj /toʊ/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.
tooj /ˈtoʊ/ n. uncle, older brother of parent.
tool /ˈtooʊ/ n. aunt, older sister of parent.
tap /ˈtæp/ ? past, yesterday.
tes /ˈtɛs/ v. to pluck.
too /ˈtoʊ/ v. to pluck. Negative particle. From Malay tak?
teel /ˈtɛl/ v. to plait.
tpoet /ˈtpoʊ/ v. to blow.
tpulaaj /ˈtəˈpulləʔ/ v. to return. From Malay terpulang.
tpuun /ˈtəpuʊn/ n. flour. From Malay tepung.

too? /ˈtəʔ/ v. to slap. From Malay tepak.
tbik /ˈtəbɪk/ /ˈtəbɪʔ/ v. to be full. From Malay tebel.
tbale? /ˈtəbəʔ/ v. to turn. From Malay balik.
tbaal /ˈtəbaʔ/ v. to be thick. From Malay tebal.
tbooh /ˈtəboʊ/ /ˈtəboʊ/ v. to hit. From Malay tabuk?
ttap /ˈtətap/ v. to be permanent, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdaay /ˈtədaʔ/ /ˈtədɔ̃ʔ/ v. to be near.
tkat /ˈtəkæt/ /ˈtəkæʔ/ v. to freeze.
tkuuk /ˈtəkʊʔ/ /ˈtəkʊʔ/ v. to hunt.
tgeel /ˈtəɡeʔ/ /ˈtəɡeʔ/ v. to move along a slope.
tgooh /ˈtəɡoʊ/ /ˈtəɡoʊ/ v. to be tough. From Malay teguh.
thok /ˈtəhɔk/ /ˈtəhɔk/ v. to be spicy.


d

dinik /ˈdiːnɪk/ /ˈdiːniʔ/ n. wall. From Malay dining.
diriinh /ˈdiːriihn/ n. self. From Malay diri.
dii? /ˈdiːʔ/ /ˈdiːʔ/ interrogative. who.
dii?-dii? /ˈdiːʔ-ˈdiːʔ/ v. whoever.
dei? /ˈdeɪʔ/ /ˈdeɪʔ/ v. to flee, to run away.
deem /ˈdeɪm/ /ˈdeɪm/ n. house.
deem cuʔooʔ? /ˈdeɪm ˈkʊʔoʔʔʔ/ /ˈdeɪm ˈkʊʔoʔʔʔ/ n. hut.
de = [de] /ˈde/ (d =, da =) prep_procl_np. goal.
de = deem to (the) house.
de = [de] /ˈde/ (d =) procl. relative clause marker.
deyai pudeew /ˈdeɪʔ ˈpudəʔ/ n. spirit, ghost.
deeh /ˈdeʔ/ /ˈdeʔ/ interrogative. which.
doah /ˈdoʔ/ /ˈdoʔ/ v. to wait.
— rn. frontside. From Malay dada.
dak /ˈdæk/ /ˈdæʔʔ/ v. to see.
dai loʔ? /ˈdaʔ loʔʔʔʔ/ v. what?
daiʔxen /ˈdaʔxɛxn/ /ˈdaʔxɛxn/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).
dah /ˈdaʔ/ /ˈdaʔ/ pa. then. From Malay su dah.
dahiik /ˈdaʔiik/ /ˈdaʔiik/ n. chest.
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damitip /damitip/ (?amitip) v. to bump into. From Malay darah.
daan /daan/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
dupah /dupah/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwah /duwah/ n. two. From Malay dua.
duos /duis/ v. to bump into.
doo? [do?] /do?/ n. father.
docht /döst/ /doxt/ n. vagina.
dook [d'ök] /dökk/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antaritis toxicaria). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duos [d'ös] /duos/ v. to move along a crest.
dpadal /dpadal/ prep. from. From Malay daripada.
djan /djan/ prep. with. From Malay dengan.
dlu! [-dlu!/] v. to push.
dldul [dldul] /dl dul/ n. heel.
dwit /wit/ n. money.

ciptoah /ciptoah/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
ciwtweet [ci'it wet'] /ciwtewt/ n. name of a river.
cicep [ci'ţi ep'] /ciçep/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
cicey /ciçey/ v. to tap, to cut.
cicooy [ci'iti oj] /ciçoj/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cilep [ci'ilep] /cilip/ v. to point with one's eyes.
ciip [ci'ipiʔ] /chip/ v. to go.
ciip juk [ci'ipiʔ juk] /chip jun/ v. to walk.
ceʔ? [ci'ẹʔ?] /ceʔ/ n. loose.
ceem paleek [ci'ems palek] /cem palek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet [ci'et] /ceʔ/ v. to catch.
cap? [ci'ap] /cap/ v. to poke.
cabah or [ci'abah] /caba/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduuk /caduuk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cado? [ci'aduʔ?] /caduʔ/ n. a type of lizard.
c'at? [c'adatʔ] /câût/ n. rat.
cahahaw [c'ahahaw] /caha/ n. name of a river.
camoʔ? [c'amaʔ?] /camʔ/ ? tomorrow.
campuy /campuy/ n. mix, mingling. From Malay campur.
casah /kasah/ n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cayuook tniit [c'a'] /cajuuk tniit/ n. philtrum. From Malay catur.
cayuook ?añ [c'a'] /cajuuk ?añ/ n. channel. From Malay carak.
cukoop /cukoop/ v. to be enough. From Malay cukop.
cumah /cumaʔ? /? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cundin [cundin] /cundin/ v. to lean.
c'ūʔ? [c'ūʔʔ] /cūʔ/ v. to pierce.
coom [c'oom] /com/ v. to burn.
cak /cak/ v. to cut off.
cak [c'ak] /cak/ v. to stab.
cay [c'ay] /cay/ v. to sew.
c'ay? [c'ayʔ] /cayʔ/ v. to poke.
ciiek [c'iek] /ciiek/ v. to tear.
cuoʔ? [k'uoʔʔ] /k'uoʔʔ/ n. dog.
cuoʔ? cioc [c'uoʔʔ /c'uaʔʔ] /k'uoʔʔ /k'uaʔʔ/ n. wild dog.

c'₱êt [c'peiʔʔ] /c'peiʔʔ/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
c'pah [c'paʔʔ] /c'paʔʔ/ n. amniotic fluid.
cbaaʔ? [c'baʔʔ] /c'baʔʔʔ/ n. close relation, enmity.
cbuh buuʔaaʔ? [c'bu huʔaʔʔ] /c'bo huʔaʔʔ/ n. nectar.
cduum /cduum/ v. to carry in one's arms.
cdoal /cdaʔʔ/ v. to support, to lean.
ck'm /k'm/ n. a type of pheasant.
ckuuy /kkuuy/ v. to skewer an oblong object in hand.
ck'ok /c'k'ok/ /c'koʔʔʔ/ n. marten.
ck'ak /c'k'ak/ /c'koʔʔʔ/ n. name of a river.
c'kok /c'k'akʔʔ /c'koʔʔʔ/ n. a type of wild cat.
choʔʔ [c'hoʔʔʔ] /choʔʔʔ/ v. to be clean.
cmaek /c'maek/ /c'maʔʔʔ/ n. Bertam palm (Eugeissonia tristis).
c'niʔ [c'n'niʔ] /c'niʔ/ n. side.
c'naal /c'n'naal/ /k'naal/ n. myth.
cnup [c'n'up] /cnup/ /k'nuup/ n. solar plexus.
cnoles /c'noles/ n. name of a place.
cnap [c'ṇaŋ] /cnaŋ/ n. casque of a hornbill.
cnyo /cnyə/ n. spirit, ghost.
cnymos [c'ṇamɔs] /cnantʃ/ n. nail, claw.
cjuk [c'ṇjuk] /çjuk/ n. trail of an animal.
cjyeen tiin [c'ṇjyp iən 'tɨn] /çjyeən tieŋ/ n. wrist.
cjil [c'ṇjil] /çjil/ n. a type of tuber.
cjaal [c'ṇjaal] /çjaal/ n. a type of tree.
cjikeen [c'ṇjičən] /çjekən/ n. eyebrow.
clatunŋ [c'ṇlaˈtuŋ] /clatuŋ/ n. wrinkled hornbill
(Aceros corrugatus).
cluh /cluː/ v. to push something into the ground.
cloo? /klɔʔ/ v. to insert, to immerse.
critah /kriːθ/ /cytoθ/ n. story. From Malay cerita.
cyineeŋ [c'ṇiʃən] /çjineŋ/ v. to roll.
cyous [c'ṇɔs] /çjəs/ n. side.
cyakoooh [c'ṇkaˈkoʊ] /çjakəd/ pn. name of a river.
cyoo? [c'ŋp] /çjə/ v. to be hungry.
cymil [c'ŋməl] /çjml/ v. to be bright.

j

jit /jɪT/ v. to collect.
jinaŋ [jɪˈn̥aŋ] /jinaŋ/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Jernang).
jilaŋ [jɪˈlaŋ] /jilaŋ/ l. thorn.
jeeck [jɛɛk] /jɛk/ pn. name of a river.
ej [jɛj] /jɛŋ/ v. to refuse.
jep [jɛp] /jɛm/ v. to wash (clothes).
jas [jɛs] /jəs/ v. to be finished.
jal [jɛl] /jɛl/ v. to bark.
jok /jɛk/ pn. name of a river.
jabaat /jabaat/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jatub.
jadii? [jəˈdi]? v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.
jakoon /jəkwən/ Ethnonym: Jakun.
jagaaʔ /jaggaʔ/ v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.
jahut /jəhut/ pn. Ethnonym: Jah Hut.
jankiŋ [jəˈŋkiŋ] /jankiŋ/ pn. name of a river.
jankak [jəˈŋkaŋ] /jankaj/ n. a type of tree. From Malay jangkang.
jawap [jəˈwəp] /jawap/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.

k

kikuy /kikuy/ n. front.
kisah /kisaʔ/ n. events, affairs. From Malay kesah.
kileep [kɪˈlep] /kilep/ v. to forget.
kiweŋ [kiˈweŋ] /kiweŋ/ n. a type of tree.
kiyaleh [kiˈjaleh] /kijaleh/ n. giant squirrel
(Ratufa sp.).
kiyaaʔ [kiˈjiaʔ] /kijaʔ/ v. to count.
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kawép [kəˈwəp] /kawép/ n. name of a river.
kawéel [kəˈwəl] /kawiel/ n. a type of wild palm.
kayil [kaiˈil] /kajil/ v. to fish. From Malay kail.
kayéem [kaˈjɛm] /kajem/ n. a type of tuber.
kayah [kaˈjoh] /kajoh/ v. to swim. From Malay kajuh.
kayoot [kaˈjʊt] /kajot/ v. to be pregnant.
kaʔ [kaʔ] /kaʔ/ n. fish.
kutuh /kutuʔ/ v. to be dirty From Malay kotor.
kuasik [kuˈɛsik] /kuasik/ n. Raffles' malcoh (Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus).
kum /kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kamuʔ.
kunin [kuˈnin] /kunin/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.
kuleem [kuˈlɛm] /kuleem/ pn. name of a river (Kulim).
kulak /kulak/ n. bowl. From Malay kulak.
kulaak [kuˈlak] /kulak/ pn. name of a river.
kuy [ˈkʊj] /kuj/ n. 1) head. 2) language.
kuy psoʔ [ˈkʊpsoʔ] /kupsoʔ/ n. mountain top.
kuhu /kuh/ ? so, in that way.
kohee /kohee/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.
koʔ [ˈkʊʔ] /koʔ/ v. to vomit.
komuy [koˈmʊj] /komuʔ/ v. to growl (of stomach).
koleʔ [koˈlɛʔ] /koleʔ/ n. hairy-backed bulbul (Tricholestes crimeri).
koleh [koˈlɛʔ] n. cup.
koom [ˈkʊm] /koʔm/ n. frog.
koc [ˈkɒc] /koʔi/ v. to sit.
kouoc [ˈkɔuɔʔ] /kouɔʔ/ v. to grasp.
kouom [ˈkɔuɔm] /koɔm/ v. to hug.
kouon [ˈkɔuɔn] /kooun/ n. child, offspring.
kouoy [ˈkʊwɔʔ] /kuow/ n. a type of tuber.
kpæʔ [ˈkɑpæʔ] /kpæʔ/ v. to crush.
kpac [ˈkpaç] /kpac/ v. to pick up, to grasp.
kbeet [ka'beet'] /kbeet/ v. to be thin.
kbeec [ka'beec'] /kbeec/ v. to spit.
kbos [ka'bɔs] /kbos/ v. to die.
kbok [ka'bɔk'] /kbok/ n. otter.
ktek [ka'tek'] /ktek/ n. lower leg.
ktes [ka'tes] /ktek/ v. to drip.
ktap /ktap/ v. to pinch, to clutch (with instrument). From Malay ketap.
ktop [ka'tɔp'] /ktom/ v. to spit.
ktık [ka'dık] /ktık/ pn. name of a river.
ktdık [ka'dıık] /ktık/ n. a type of malkoha (Pheneolinae sp.).
kdīh /kdīh/ n. 1) what. 2) whatever.
kdeek [ka'deek'] 'kdeek/ n. generic term for squirrel.
kdeek bapaan [ko'deık b'a'paan] /kdeek bapaan/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek thung [ko'deık t'huŋŋ] /kdeek thung/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek cade? [ko'deık c'a'de?] /kdeek cade?/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek mnlisk [ko'deık m'nlišk] /kdeek mnlisk/ n. giant flying squirrel (Petaurista spp.).
kdeek ljenis [ko'deık l′jenis] /kdeek ljenis/ n. black giant squirrel (Petaurista sp.).
kdeek [ko'deık'] /kdeek/ v. to be bitter.
kdeey /kdeey/ n. shop, restaurant. From Malay kedai.
kdiʔ? [ko'diʔ?] /kdʔ?/ v. to hide.
kdooy [ka'dooy] /kdooy/ n. wife.
kcas [ka'cəs] /kcas/ v. to sneeze.
kgap /kgap/ v. to be instant. From Malay kejap.
kgaa? [kgaa?] /kgaa?/ v. to work. From Malay kerja.
kgoo? [kgoo?] /kgoo?/ pn. name of a river.
kkkişık [k'kɔɔkʲ] /kkkişık/ v. to snore.
k?eep [k'ʔeep?] /kʔeep/ n. centipede.
ksah /ksah/ n. manner, custom. From Malay kesah.
kwetɔh [kwetɔh] /kwetɔh/ n. car. From Malay kereta.
khiduapan /khiduapan/ n. life. From Malay kehidupan.
khol [ko'hol] /khol/ v. to cough.
kmat [ko'mat'] /kmat/ n. gall bladder.
kmak [ko'mak] /kmak/ v. to swell. From Malay kembang.
kmay [ko'may] /kmay/ n. twin. From Malay kemar.
kmuc [ko'muːc'] /kmuc/ n. large feline, e.g. tiger, leopard etc.
kmuc gcëh [ko'muːc ɡə'cëh] /kmuc gcëh/ n. black panther.
kmoo? [ko'mɔʔ] /kmɔʔ/ n. 1) fruit. 2) seed. 3) classifier.
kmoɔ? mat [ko'mɔʔ m'at] /kmɔʔ mat/ n. eye lens.
knąk [ko'nąk'] /knąk/ n. uvula.
knayar [ko'naya]\* /knaj\*/ n. fishing rod. From Malay kail.
knayem [ko'nayem] /knajem/ pn. name of a river.
knaya [ko'naya]\* /knaja\*/ pn. name of a river (Kenayat).
knoon [ko'n̪n̪] /ko'ni/ v. to urinate.
kntok [ko'n̪toŋ] /kntok/ n. ear.
knooh [ko'n̪oʊ] /knooh/ n. name.
klæʔ mat yiis [ko'n̪laʔ b'maʔ jis] /klæʔ mat jis/ n. west.
kneet [ko'n̪eet] /kneet/ v. to refuse to give.
kposék [ko'n̪posék] /kposék/ n. civet.
knyæk [ko'n̪nyæk] /knyæk/ pn. name of a river (Kenering).
kŋkuuuʔ ayay [ko'n̪kuuʔ aʔaj] /kŋkuuʔ aʔaj/ n. flatheaded cat.
kŋkooon [ko'n̪k̪o'on] /kŋkoon/ v. to feel like having fever, to feel like getting fever.
kleep [ko'lep] /kleep/ n. a type of tuber.
kłoʔ? /kloʔ?/ v. to fall down (vertically).
klat [ko'laʔt] /klat/ pn. name of a river.
klaamin /klaamin/ n. married couple. From Malay kelamin.
klapep /klaap/ n. spleen.
klaw [ko'law] /klaw/ n. penis.
kloʔ? /kloʔ?/ n. older sibling.
kliene [ko'liɛn] /kliene/ pn. name of a river (Kelian).
kłkeel [ko'klkeel] /klkeel/ n. lower arm.
kłkkeek [ko'klkkeek] /klkkeek/ n. bushy crested hornbill (Anorrhinus galeritus).
kłwaaŋ [ko'kwawąŋ] /klwaaŋ/ n. flying fox, a type of roouette.
kłyool [ko'łyool] /kljol/ pn. name of a river.
kłruhuuy [ko'łruhuuy] /kłruhuuy/ n. a type of owl.
kłok [ko'łok] /kłok/ n. red-eyed brown bulbul (Pycnonotus bruneus).
kwaŋah /kwagah/ n. family. From Malay kelaarga.
kwasaan /kwasaan/ n. area. From Malay kawasan.
kwaal [ko'waːl] /kwad/ n. a type of bird.
kwoɔŋ [ko'wɔːŋ] /kwɔn/ n. peacock pheasant
(Polynectoron malacense).
kyibas [ko'jiːbaːs] /kjiːbas/ v. to kill.
kyilo? /kiilo/? v. to drop.
kyeenj [ko'jeenj] /kjenj/ v. to be dry. From Malay kering.
kyœmaan [ko'jeamn] /kjaːm/ n. wrinkles.
kyœnum [ko'juːn] /kuːm/ n. goosebumps.
kyoom [ko'joʊm] /kuːm/ mn. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

**g**

ginip [giˈnip]/ /ginip/ v. to point with one's face.
gin [giˈin] /gin/ v. to scratch.
gegy [geɡi]/ /geji/ v. to eat.
geatj [geɡɛt] /gegiatan/ v. to cut.
gegy foos [geɡiˈfos] /geɡiʔos/ n. smoke.
gadoh /gadoh/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gadah.
gamah /gamah/ n. photo. picture. From Malay gambar.
gantɛn [ɡaŋtɛn] /gantɛn/ n. a type of ground squirrel.
gantak [ɡaŋtak]/ /gantak/ n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
gantuk [ɡaŋtuk]/ /gantuk/ v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
gandaob /gandaob/ /gandaob/ pm. name of a river (Ganda).
galeek [ɡaˈleek] /galeek/ v. to tickle.
garuc /garuc/ n. aloces tree (Aquillaria sp.).
gail /ɡaɪl/ /gail/ n. hip.
gul? [ɡuˈlɛʔ] /gul/ prep. equation. guf ˈdeeq like (the) house
ɡунел [ɡuˈneel] /gunøːl/ pm. name of a river.
gulap [ɡuˈlap]/ /gulaP/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
gop ['ɡop]/ /gop/ pm. Ethnonym: Malay.
gos [ɡos] /gos/ v. to live.
guun [ɡoʊn] /guon/ v. to fetch water.
guuyo [ɡuˈoʊj] /guoʔ/ n. crest, ridge.
gtaah [ɡtäh] /gtah/ n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.

gɛ̃ɛh [ɡɛ̃ˈɛʔ] /ɡɛhi/ v. to be black.
gsaoy [ɡoˈsoj] /gsiɲ/ n. breathed hornbill (Rhyticeros undulatus).
ghel [ɡɛˈhɛl] /ghel/ v. to be tired.
gliʔ [ɡliˈliʔ] /gliʔ/ v. to tickle.
glisɛh [ɡaliˈsɛʔ] /glisɛh/ v. to whisper.
glisah [ɡliˈsɛh]/ /glisah/ v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.

glapooh [ɡlaˈpoʊʔ] /glapoh/ n. a type of tree.
gloʔ [ɡloʔ] /gloʔ/ pm. name of a river (Gelok).
gyeen [ɡaˈjeen] /ɡjeen/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?iбаan /?iˈbaːn/ pm. Ethnonym: Iban, a people of Borneo.
?ibuʔ? [ʔiˈbuʔ?] /?ibuʔ?/ v. to be big. From Malay itu.
?isɛʔ [ʔiˈsɛʔ] /?isɛʔ/ v. to be small.

?iλwɔl [ʔiˈlɛwɔl] /ʔiλwɔl/ v. to turn.
ʔiʔ? [ʔiʔʔ?] /ʔiʔʔ?/ pa. exclamatory particle used to express sudden fear or surprise.
— v. to defecate.
?eʔ [ʔeʔ] /?eʔ/ n. 1) guts. 2) shit.
?eʔ [ʔeʔ] /?eʔ/ /n. 1) guts. 2) shit.
?eʔ [ʔeʔ] /?eʔ/ /n. 1) guts. 2) shit.
?eʔ [ʔeʔ] /?eʔ/ n. intestines.
silgiil /silgiil/ v. to raise one's hand.

silgiil /silgiil/ n. a type of tree.
siree /si'ree/ /siree/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
siak /siak/ /siak/ v. to pick up with one's teeth.
sisheh /si'sheh/ /sisheh/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.
sipat /sipat/ /sapat/ n. borderline. From Malay sipat.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ n. immediate past. From Malay sirum.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ v. to float. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. immediate past. From Malay sirum.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
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sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
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sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ n. bamboo. From Malay siseh.
sisewa /sisewa/ /sisewa/ /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay siseh.
sirum /sirum/ /sirum/ v. to meet. From Malay sirum.
sif /sif/ /sif/ v. to meet. From Malay siseh.

S

sipat /sipat/ /sapat/ n. borderline. From Malay sipat.
sikap /sikaP/ /sikap/ v. to pick up with one's teeth.
sisheh /si'sheh/ /sisheh/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.
silgiil /silgiil/ /silgiil/ v. to raise one's hand.
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Malay selama-lama.

seet /set/ v. to pour.

sey ['stj]/'stj/ nn. long side.

seec /'scõ/ 'sec/ v. to steal.

sapiti? [sa'pti/] 'apti/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapit.

saptuuh [sa'ptu/ 'aptu/ pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.


sat /sa'T/ n. sign, mark.

satuuh /satu/ num. one. From Malay satu.

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

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

sagup /'sagup/ 'gup/ n. cloud.

sagup dete? [sa'gup 'de'te?]/ 'gupP dete?/ n. fog.

sagook [sa'gok]/ 'gok/ n. neck.

sa? [sa?] 'sa?/ ? time, moment.


samaoh /samoh/ v. to be from. From the same.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

samaa? [sa'ma/ 'ma/ 'ma/ v. to be the same.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

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

sanu? [sa'nu/ 'nu/ 'nu/ v. to be rotten.

sanum [sa'nüm]/ 'num/ n. a type of tree.

san'ität [sa'ntät]/ 'ntät/ n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pyconotus jocosus).

sawo? [sa'wɔ]/ 'awo/ 'sawo/ 'sawo/ (sao?) pn. name of a river (Sauk).

sayoot [sa'jɔt]/ 'jøt/ n. a type of tuber.

sääw [sa'w]/ 'w/ n. a type of small bat.

sasah [sa'sah]/ 'sah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay sasah.

susah hup [su'sah 'hup]/ 'sah hum/ v. to be sad. From Malay susah.

susuu? [su'su/ 'su/ 'su/ n. milk. From Malay susu.

suyatt [su'jøt]/ 'jøt/ nn. letter. From Malay susat.

soh [soh]/ 'soh/ v. to eat meat.

soo? [soo?]/ 'so?/ ? on.

sop [sɔp]/ 'sɔp/ n. lung.

soc [sɔ'C]/ 'so/ v. to wash one's hands.

söö /söö/ v. to stuff, to block.

sleepp [s'eıp]/ 'søeip/ v. to be ready. From Malay siap.

sieem [s'eem] /sizem/ pn. Ethnonyms: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.

suooop [soop]/ 'soop/ v. to eat from an open hand.

suook [sook]/ 'søök/ n. umbilical cord.

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

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

spulooh [spu'looh]/ 'puloh/ (pulooh) num. ten. From Malay sepuluuh.

sbec [sa'bëc]/ 'bëc/ n. mosquito.

sbap [sa'bëp]/ 'bap/ conj. because. From Malay sebab.

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

sbblas [sbbla/ 'blas/ 'blas/ num. eleven. From Malay selebas.

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

steeey /stej/ v. to be dried-up (of e.g. watercourse).

stuyy /stu/ v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.

stokii /stoki/ n. sock. From English stocking via Malay setokin.

stcoy /stj/ v. to be medium-sized.

stsat [sa'tsat]/ 'sat/ n. a type of sunbird.

sdiyaa? /sdija/ v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.

sdaap [sa'dap]/ 'sap/ v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.

sjati? /sjat/ v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine. From Malay sejati.

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

sjuu? [sa'jøu/ 'ju/ 'ju/ v. to be cold (of weather).

From Malay sejuk.

skali? /skali/ adv. together. From Malay sekali.

s'ok [s'oK]/ 'sok/ n. a type of tree.

ssrubuuh [su'ru/ 'ru/ 'ru/ (yibuuh) num. thousand. From Malay seribu.

ssatuus [səru/ 'tsus/ 'tsus/ num. hundred. From Malay seratus.

smilaan [smıla/ 'n/ /smilan/ num. nine. From Malay semilan.

smañ [sa'mañ]/ 'mañ/ 'mañ/ v. to ask for something.

smañ? [sa'mañ?]/ 'mañ?/ n. human. person.


smañay /smaj/ pn. Ethnonyms: Semai.

smuuri? [sa'muõ]/ 'muui/ quan. all. From Malay semua.


smiptaan /smiptan/ pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).

smppoooy mat [sam'pøj 'maõ]/ 'mpoj mat/ n. eyelid.

smpee? [sam'pø?]/ 'pee?/ v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).

smmaam [sam'maam]/ 'maam/ pn. Ethnonyms:
Semnam.

smlaay /smlaj/ pn.Ethnonym: Semelai.
sniic [sa'niiç'] /nici/ n. a type of wasp.
sniih /sniih/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay seni.
sneh [so'neh]/ /sneh/ pn. Monday. hayii? sneeh day Monday From Malay Isnin.
snañ [sa'nãñ]/ /snan/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.
snañ hup [so'nañ 'hup'] /snañ hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /sNOol/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntaa? [son'tâʔ]/ /sntâʔ/ / tail.
sntool [sNtôool] /sntôol/ n. hair.
sntool ceem [sNtôol 'cêem]/ /sntôol ceeem/ n. feather.

smaan [sa'mãn] /smaan/ n. a classifier for humans.

smlaoc [sa'mlak'] /smlaoc/ n. blowpipe dart.
spycôoŋ [sPjûknoŋ] /spjûknoŋ/ n. hole.
spycoŋ kêt [sPlkJûknoŋ 'kêt']/ /spjûknoŋ kêt/ n. anus.
spycoŋ muh [sPlkJûknoŋ 'mûh']/ /spjûknoŋ muh/ n. nostril.
spycoŋ labuooŋ [sPlkJûknoŋ la'bûoŋ']/ /spjûknoŋ labuooŋ/ n. fontanel.

sˈpkaat [sPkãat']/ /sPkaat/ pn. name of a river.
sˈpko̞ʔ ɲʰʔ? [sPkãʔ 'ɲʰʔ']/ /sPko̞ʔ 'ɲʰʔ/ n. bark of tree.
slišeh /slieh/ v. to bump into.
slec [sleoŋ']/ /slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.
slassəh [slassəh']/ /slassəh/ pn. Tuesday. hayii? slassəh day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.

slankaʔ [slassək']/ /slankaʔ/ n. collar-bone. From Malay selangka.

slnə [slnaʔ']/ /sləʔ/ n. leaf.
sluuh [sluu]/ /sl琉/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.

slooo̞l [slool']/ /slool/ n. a type of tree.
srayaʔ? [sraˈjaʔ]/ /srajaʔ'/ pn. name of a river.
syeh /sjeh/ v. to dump, to pour.
syeeṭ [sjeˈet']/ /sjeet/ v. to be dry.
syaak [sjaˈak']/ /sjak/ n. wind.
syupaʔ? [sjupəʔ']/ /sjupaʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.

syɔ̞ʔ [sPjûʔ']/ /sjûʔ/ pn. name of a river.
syayya [sPljaj']/ /sjaj/ pn. name of a river.

ʁabuuh [ʁaˈbuʔ]/ /ʁabuʔ/ pn. Wednesday. hayii? ʁabuuh day Wednesday. From Malay Rabu.

h

hibool [hɪˈbul]/ /hibool/ pn. name of a river (Ibul).
higaʔ [hɪˈgaʔ]/ /higaʔ/ n. price. From Malay harga.
hiiʃh [hɪˈʃh]/ /hiiʃh/ v. to nod.

hinoom [hɪˈnʊm]/ /hinoom/ n. urinary bladder.
hinkaʔ? [hɪˈŋkəʔ]/ /hinkaʔ/ v. to play games.

hilii [hɪˈliʔ]/ /hilii/ v. to swallow.
hiliiʔ /hiliiʔ/ v. to eat fruit.

hirat [hɪˈraɪt]/ v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir, akhiran).

hɛʔ [hɛʔ']/ /hɛʔ/ adv. only.

hɛŋ [hɛŋ']/ /hɛŋ/ v. to fly.

hɛŋp [hɛŋp']/ /hɛŋp/ v. to whistle.
ha = [ha] /ha/ procl. interrogative particle.
habaʔ? [haˈbaʔ]/ /habaʔ/ n. side.
habaʔ tuuy [haˈbɑʔ ˈtuuŋ]/ /habaʔ tuuŋ/ n. opposite side.

habaay /habaay/ n. news. From Malay khabar.
hat /haʔ/ n. trouble.
— adv. just.

hakeʔ? /hakeʔ'/ v. to pick up.

hagaap [haˈgãp']/ /hagaap/ n. Sumatran rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis).

hagap [haˈɡãp']/ /hagap/ quan. all.

haʔəʔ? [haˈʔəʔ]/ /haʔəʔ/ pa. affirmative particle.

hamis [haˈmis]/ /hamis/ pn. Thursday. From Malay Khamis.

halow [hɑˈlɔw]/ /halaw/ v. to chase. From Malay halau.

hawɔɔc [hawɔɔc']/ /hawɔɔc/ v. to be deep.
haiʔii? [haiˈjiʔiʔ]/ /haiʃiiʔ/ n. day. From Malay hari.


hayaaı̯m [hajˈaı̯m']/ /hayamaʔ/ pn. name of a river.

hayoom [hajˈowm']/ /hayoom/ n. bamboo rat (Rhizomys sumatrensis).

hayɔ̞ʔ [hajˈɔ̞ʔ]/ /hayɔ̞ʔ/ v. to be light.

hàāp [h̄ˈāp']/ /h̄ap/ n. diarrhoea.
hup [hˈūp']/ /hup/ n. heart.
— v. to want.

hubiiʔ [huˈbiʔ]/ /hubiʔ/ n. tuber. From Malay ubi.

huk [hʊk']/ /huk/ n. wasp’s nest.

humaaʔ [hʊˈmaʔ]/ /huˈmaʔ/ n. swidden. From
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Malay hama.

**hual** [hual] /huel/ v. to exit. 2) to float.

**huh** [huh] /huh/ v. to yell.

**huuh** [huuh] /huuh/ n. ravine. From Malay gaung.

**hoo** [hoo] /hoo/ v. to summon, to yell.

**hoC** [hoC] /hoo/ v. to come.

— pa. perfective particle.


**hah** [hah] /hah/ v. to follow.

**hoo**? /hoo?/ v. to love.

**huchuoc** [huchuoc] /huchuoc/ v. to whistle.

**hkhC** [hkhC] /hkhC/ v. to breathe.


**hmah** [hmah] /hmah/ n. taboo.

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

**hmhoom** [hmhoom] /hmhoom/ v. to like.

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

**hmleen** [hmleen] /hmleen/ n. groin.

**hmloop** [hmloop] /hmloop/ n. morning.

**hmwaj** [hmwaj] /hmwaj/ n. oriental pied hornbill

(Anthracoceros albirostris).

**hmoot** [hmoot] /hmoot/ n. night.

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

**hyac** [hyac] /hyac/ n. sweat.

**hyaloc** [hyaloc] /hyaloc/ pn. name of a river.

**hyhuooj** [hyhuooj] /hyhuooj/ v. to yawn.

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

**mi?luu?** [mi?luu?] /mi?luu?/ v. to be shy. From Malay mala.

**misey** [misey] /misey/ n. mustache. From Malay misai.

**mi?** [mi?] /mi?/ n. rain.

— v. to rain.

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

**memeh** [memeh] /memeh/ n. a type of tree.

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

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

**meem naa?** [meem naa?] /meem naa?/ n. mother's milk.

**meey** /meey/ v. to delouse.

**m?oo** [m?oo] /m?oo/ n. firewood.

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

**mat kmoO** [mat kmoO] /mat kmoO/ n. stone of a fruit.

**mat ?o?** [mat ?o?] /mat ?o?/ n. source, spring.

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

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

**mat yis** [mat yis] /mat yis/ n. sun.

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

**masiin** /masiin/ adv. separate, singly.

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

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


**mamuh** [mamuh] /mamuh/ v. to bathe.

**manaan** [manaan] /manaan/ pn. name of a river.

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

**mantuooj** [mantuooj] /mantuooj/ n. Sunda pangolin (Manis javanica).

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

**manko?** /manko?/ n. bowl. From Malay mangkuk.

**maye?** /maye?/ interrogative. how.

**mayah** [mayah] /mayah/ v. to be angry. From Malay marah.

**mayah?** /mayah?/ n. time, period.


**museum** [museum] /museum/ n. season. From Malay musim.

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

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

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

**mulaa?** /mulaa?/ n. beginning. From Malay mula.

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

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

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

**moe?** [moe?] /moe?/ v. to be different

— quan. other.

**m?aaC** [m?aaC] /m?aaC/ v. to be wet.

**mhnaa?** /mhnaa?/ n. a type of tree.

**mnbaas** /mnbaas/ np. name of a river.

**mnjaa?** /mnjaa?/ n. smell.


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


**mnsaaw** [mnsaaw] /mnsaaw/ n. son-in-law, daughter-in-law.

**mnikut** /mnikut/ prep. according to. From Malay mengikut.


mrbo? [mar’bó? ‘/mrbo?/ n. a type of dove. From Malay merbok?

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

myrooy [mi’rooj] /mjrooj/ pn. name of a river (Lata Futeh).

n

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

niŋ kol /niŋ kol/ interrogative. where.

nilaŋ [ni’laŋŋ] /nilaŋŋ/ rn. beside.

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

niyi [niŋi]/niy/ num. one, self.

niyi yibuh [niŋj i’buh]/niy jibuh/ num.
thousand. From Malay ribu.

nero? [ne’ro]/nero?/ pn. name of a river (Nerok).

neeŋ [n’enŋ] /neeŋ/ (neeŋ) dem. demonstrative.

napak byiŋ [na’paŋ b’jiŋ]/napak B jiŋ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).


nasah [na’saŋ]/nasah/pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).

nam [n’am]/nam/ num. six. From Malay enam.

ampa? /ampa?/ v. to be visible. From Malay

nampak.

naniŋ [na’n’enŋ] /naniŋ/ n. placenta.

naŋ? [naŋ?]/naŋ?/ n. mother.

naay [naŋ]/naŋ/ num. two.

num = [num]/num/ (num =, num = )

prep_procl_np. source. num = deŋ from

(num) house

numoh [numoŋ]/num/ n. number. From Malay

nombor.

nuŋ [nuŋ]/nuŋ/ n. road.

nsh [n’sh]/nsh/ dem. demonstrative.

nkhēŋk [n’khenk]/nkhēŋk/ n. breath, breathing.

nhcah [n’hēŋk]/nhcah/ n. trail.

ngyiiŋ? /ngyiiŋ?/ n. territory, settlement, state.

From Malay negeri.

nyduuŋ [ni’duŋ]/nduŋ/ n. evening.

nygeŋ [niŋ’geŋ]/nggeŋ/ n. food.

ŋ

ŋeep [ŋ’ep]/ŋeep/ pn. name of a river.

ŋawaaŋ? [ŋa’waaŋ]/ŋawaaŋ?/ n. body. From Malay

nyaŋ.

ŋaŋ [ŋ’aŋ]/ŋaŋ/ n. mouth.

ŋaaw [ŋ’aaw]/ŋaaw/ n. cat.

ŋuuŋ? [ŋ’uŋ?]/ŋuŋ?/ v. to make, to do.

ŋsk /ŋsk/ n. endpoint.

ŋsk mat yis [ŋsk ‘mät’ ‘jis']/ŋsk mat yis/ rn.

west.

ŋŋaŋ [ŋ’ŋaŋ]/ŋaŋ/ v. to eat fruit.

ŋhūŋ? [ŋ’hūŋ?] /ŋhūŋ?/ n. 1) tree. 2) wood.

ŋmpeŋ [ŋm’peŋ]/ŋmpeŋ/ pn. name of a river.

ŋ

ŋeŋ [ŋ’enŋ] /ŋeŋ/ (ŋen) persp. they (more than

two), third person plural personal pronoun.

ŋic [ŋi’c]/ŋic/ v. to gnaw fruit.

ŋooh [ŋ’o]|ŋooh/ n. name of a river (Ngor).

l

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

litaw [li’taw]/litaw/ v. to be young.

liceŋ [li’ceŋ]/liceŋ/ pn. name of a river.

limaŋ [li’maŋ]/limaŋ/ num. five. From Malay

lima.

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

liyeeŋ? [li’yeŋ?]/liyeŋ?/ pn. name of a river.

lip [li’p]/lip/ v. to know.

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

lip [li’p]/lip/ v. to be elastic.

lep /leP/ v. to turn upside down.

lec [li’c]/lec/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be
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leep [lɛp]/lep/ v. to sneak.
lić [lɛːʨ]/liːɕ/ v. to be of different size.
lak [lɛk]/lɛk/ n. quiver.
loop [lɛp]/lep/ v. 1) to enter. 2) to dress.
lașy noh [laʃi nɔh]/laʃi nɔ/ np. at once.
lapaak /ləpək/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
lapaan [laˈpɑːn]/ləpən/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labuhu [laˈbʊʔu]/labuʔu/ pn. name of a river.
labuonoŋ [laˈbʊoŋ]/labuʔoŋ/ n. skull.
lataa? [laˈtaʔʔ]/lətəʔʔ/ n. waterfall.
latăk [laˈtɑʔʔ]/lətāk/ n. swamp.
lakuoɔm [laˈkʰoːm]/lakuoɔm/ n. brain.
lagii? [laˈɡiːʔ]/lagiːʔ/ adv. still. From Malay lagi.
las [ˈlɑːs]/las/ n. ant.
lasuonoŋ [laˈsʊoŋ]/lasuon/ n. marrow.
lah /lah/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay ləh.
lahooon [laˈhʊʔoŋ]/lahooun/ n. pharynx.
lanaŋ [laˈnɑŋ]/lanak/ n. Malaynian porcupine (Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
lanteey [lɑnˈtei]/lantei/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanjah /lanjaʔ/ v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
lanjoot [laˈɲʊʔt]/lanjooʔ/ n. hollow of the knee.
lanjeen [laɲˈjɛn]/lanjien/ n. a type of tree.
lankkoʔ /ləŋkkoʔ/ n. menstruation.
lankkuoc [ləŋkkoːˈkʰɛɾ]/ləŋkuoc/ n. a type of owl.
lalu? /laɭuʔ/ v. to pass. From Malay lalu.
lalooh /ləɭoʔ/ lalooh/ pn. name of a river.
lawaan /lawən/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lawuut [ləwʊʔˈt]/lawuut/ n. ocean. From Malay laut.
layin /laiɭiʔ/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaŋ [laˈjaŋ]/layaŋ/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laaŋ [laaŋ]/laaŋ/ n. a type of tuber.
luboʔ? /luˈboʔʔ/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lobok.
lukaaʔ [luˈkaʔʔ]/luʔkaʔʔ/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumptat [lumpˈɾat]/lumpat/ v. to jump. From Malay lompat.
luus [laˈuus]/luus/ n. a type of tuber.
loʔ? [lɾoʔʔ]/loʔʔ/ interrogative. what.
loop /lep/ v. to insert one's hand into something.
luuoyi? [ˈluoʔʔ]/luʔoʔʔ/ v. to settle.
luuoyi? /luʔuʔʔ/ v. to crawl, to slither.
lpas [lɾapəs]/ləpaʔs/ v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
— adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
lebē [laˈbɛʔʔ]/lebēʔ/ quan. many. From Malay lebih.
ltəʔ /lɨʔʔ/ v. to put down. From Malay letak.
lkluk [ləkˈlʊk]/lkluk/ v. to laugh.
lɡop [lɡˈʊp']/lɡop/ n. riverside land.
lɡat poʔoʔ [lɡˈat poʔoʔ]/lɡat poʔoʔ/ n. mountain pass.
lʔek [lʔeʔk]/lʔek/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Puti).
lʔos [lʔoʔs]/lʔos/ n. fat.
lheŋ [lheŋ]/lheŋ/ n. saliva.
lmoŋ [lmoŋ]/lmoŋ/ n. tooth.
limpayuun [lɪmpəˈuŋʔuŋ]/limpayun/ pn. name of a river.
lntaak [lntək']/lntak/ n. tongue.
lŋoʔ [lŋoʔ]/lŋoʔ/ v. to be tender.
lŋoŋ [lŋoŋ]/lŋoŋ/ pn. name of a river (Lenggong).
lŋweŋ [lŋweŋ]/lŋweŋ/ pn. name of a river (Lawin).
llwēl [lɭwēl]/llwēl/ pn. name of a river.
llweʔ [lɭweʔ]/llweʔ/ n. bee.
llweŋ [lɭweŋ]/llweŋ/ v. to be dizzy.
llwey [lɭwey]/llwey/ pn. name of a river.
lwaak [lwaʔˈkʰ]/lwak/ n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
lwaay /lwaʔˈj/ rn. outside. From Malay luar.
ljoŋʔ [lɭjɔŋʔ]/ljɔŋʔ/ v. to be.

r

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

rupaŋə /rupəŋə/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

w

wiit [wiʔt]/wiʔt/ v. to flow.
wiik [wiik]/wiik/ v. to divorce.
wiyy [ˈwiːj]/wiːj/ (wiːj) persp. they two, third person dual personal pronoun.
weel /weːl/ adv. again.
weec /weːc/ n. cloth.
weel /weːl/ v. left.
weon [ˈwən]/weʔn/ v. to crawl.
waaŋ /waŋ/ n. money. From Malay wang.
wael /wæl/ /waːl/ v. to return.
wäay /wāj/ /wái/ n. loincloth.
wok /wok/ v. to rise, to wake up.
wōo? /wɔːʔ/ /wɔːʔ/ v. 1) to exist. 2) to have.
wōoŋ /wɔːŋ/ /wɔːŋ/ pn. name of a river.
wōōc /ˈwɔːc/ /wɔːc/ n. caudal vertebra.
wieeq /ˈwiːeq/ /wieeq/ v. to extinguish fire.
wtwēeq /wɔːtwɛʔ/ /wtwēeq/ v. to hurt (of stomach).
wywooy /wiːwoj/ /wjwoj/ pn. name of a river.

y

-yi -j/i/ infx. causative infx.
yik /ˈjik/ /jiː/ v. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.
yincoong ʔoos /jiŋcoong ṭos/ /jìncoong ṭos/ n. charcoal.
yiis /ˈjis/ /jīs/ n. liver.
yiis /ˈjis/ /jīs/ n. daylight.
yiiy /ˈjiiʃ/ /jiiʃ/ persp. you two, second person dual personal pronoun.
yeeʔ /ˈjɛʔ/ /jeːʔ/ /yɛʔ/ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeeh /ˈjɛʔ/ /jeh/ (yeh) dem. demonstrative.
yoʔ /ˈjoʔ/ /joʔ/ rr. backside.
— n. footprint.
— adv. recently.
yoos /ˈjoos/ /joos/ v. to cross water.
-ya- /ja/ (-y-, -la-) affix. collective plural.
yajaaʔ ʔudaaŋ /jaˈjaːʔ /ˈʔudaŋ/ /jajaaʔ /ʔudaŋ/ n. a type of kingfisher. From Malay raja udang.
yagaan /jaˈgaːŋ/ /jagaːŋ/ n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).
yasaʔ /jaˈsaʔ/ /jasaʔ/ v. to feel. From Malay rasa.
yauuŋ /jaˈuʊŋ/ /jaucción/ v. to flee.
yaaʔ /ˈjaʔ/ /jaʔ/ n. grandmother.
yaaŋ /jaˈaŋ/ /jam/ v. to cry.
yaaŋ /jaan/ /jaan/ pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.
yaaŋ /jaaj/ /jaaj/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.
yudaaʔ /juˈˈdæʔ/ /judaʔ/ v. to poke.
yusaaʔ /juˈˈsaʔ/ /jusaʔ/ n. sambar deer (Cervus unicolor). From Malay rusa.
yuhšk /juˈˈhʃk/ /juhšk/ v. to poke.
yumpot /juˈˈmɒt/ /jumpot/ n. grass. From Malay rumput.
yuük /ˈjuːk/ /juːk/ v. to move along a water.
yuuŋ /ˈjuuŋ/ /juːŋ/ (yu) persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.
yɔp /ˈjup/- /jap/ quan. a few, some.
— interrogative. how many.
yɑk /ˈjɑk/- /jaŋ/ v. to hear.
yɔɔp /ˈjɔp/ /jɔp/ conj. and.
yɔɔc /ˈjɔːk/- /jɔːk/ n. a type of wild cat.
yɔɔw /ˈjɔw/- /jow/ n. 1) rattan. 2) rope.
yuut /ˈjʊt/ /juut/ n. friend.
yuul /ˈjuul/ /jul/ n. tualang (Koompassia excelsa).
yʔees /jaˈˈtes/- /jaˈˈtes/ n. root.
ymlaay /jɑmˈlaaj/ /jmlaaj/ n. a type of tree.
— pn. name of a river (Laneh).
ylaay /jaˈlaij/ /jlaaj/ pn. name of a river (Kenderong).