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

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

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

1 This report is based on fieldwork carried out by Burenhult in the resettlement village of Air Bah, Hulu Perak, Peninsular Malaysia. We are grateful to Semnam consultants Alias Semedang, Kassim Ahmad and Shaari Paling for their eager help, and to the Economic Planning Unit (Putrajaya) and the Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli (Kuala Lumpur) for granting permission to conduct fieldwork. Special thanks to our colleagues Nicole Kruspe and Sylvia Tufvesson for commenting on earlier versions, to Gérard Diffloth for his insightful reflections on several aspects of the analysis, and to Chang Yu Shyun for providing materials for species identification. The research is carried out within the project ‘Tongues of the Semang’, funded by the Volkswagen Foundation’s DoBeS program and hosted by the Language and Cognition group at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen.
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>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ɲ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>j</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 voiced 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. [ˈmã̄d˺ ʔ] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈmã̄t˺] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈmâ̄t˺] /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 [m̥, n̥, ɲ̥, ŋ̥] following a long oral vowel, and as unreleased stops [p̥, t̥, c̥, k̥] 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 [q̥] (cf. §2.1.1). Occasionally these stops are released according to the same pattern as that of the final stops described in §2.1.1. The prestopped nasals are nasals whose release involve a short stop-like portion caused by a delayed and abrupt lowering of the velum.
simultaneously with, or following, the oral closure. It is sometimes very subtle and barely audible. The prestopping marks the boundary between the oral vowel and the following nasal consonant, and seals off the vowel from anticipatory nasalisation.

The word-final realisations of nasals as stops following short oral vowels present challenges to the analyst, because they are not auditorily distinguishable from true stops in this position. Two types of evidence have been used to determine which of the underlying forms is applicable in such ambiguous cases. First, reduplication of the final consonant frequently reveals which form is the underlying one, since the copy (which is typically prefixed or infixed before the final syllable) of the phonemic nasals is always realised phonetically as a homorganic nasal. For example, the reduplicative imperfective form of the verb ['hûp'] /hum/ ‘to want’ is [hôm'hûp'] /hm-hum/ ‘to be wanting’. This test disambiguates quite a number of verbs and nouns from which derived forms can be elicited, e.g. imperfectives, nominalizations, and unitizations. Second, numerous loanwords from Malay which have a final nasal in the source language are pronounced in Semnam with a homorganic stop, e.g. ['ɟʑa'jûp'] ‘needle’, from Malay jarum, [pa'sât'] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [pa'gâk'] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /jâjum/, /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 ~ ç] in all positions. The uvular /ʁ/, only found in initial position of a handful of Malay loanwords, is realised as a voiced uvular fricative [ʁ]. The glottal /h/ is a voiceless [h] in initial position and in final position if preceded by a short vowel. Finally, if preceded by a long vowel, it is realised as a subtle aspiration ['ʔ].

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

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

2.2. Vowel phonemes and their realisation

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LONG</th>
<th></th>
<th>SHORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>uː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>əː</td>
<td>oː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>aː</td>
<td>əː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>ʊː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ɨː</td>
<td>ɗː</td>
<td>ɠː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ɐː</td>
<td>ɓː</td>
<td>ʮː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ieː</td>
<td>uːoː</td>
<td>(ʪoː)</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 /ɨ, ɨ, ʊ/ 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. /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, [bɔlhʰotp] ‘to be tasteless’, but it appears to occur in free variation with a monophthong counterpart [bɔlhʰʊt].
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, ɨ, ɪ, ɪ]. There is little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>This mid front unrounded quality is realised as such in both its long and short versions, [eː, ĕ], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e̥</td>
<td>This open front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [eː, ɨ̥, ɪ̆, ɨ̃ː], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>This closed central unrounded quality is realised as extra-closed unrounded central vowels in all its four phonemic manifestations, [ɨ̝ː, ɨ̝̆, ɨ̝̃ː, ɨ̝̃̆]. It displays conditioned rounding following the bilabial approximant /w/.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɘ</td>
<td>This mid central unrounded quality is realised as closed mid central unrounded vowels in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [ɘː, ɘ̆, ɘ̃ː, ɘ̃̆], with little conditioned variation. It is not a truly neutral central [ə].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>This open central unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [aː, ă, ŋ, ă], 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, ũ, ũ, ũ], 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, [œ, ō], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>œ</td>
<td>This open-mid back rounded quality is realised as such in its short oral as well as long and short nasal manifestations, [œ, Ŗ, Ŗ]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [œ], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [œ].</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>lweːɲ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kɘl</td>
<td>kɘl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūc</td>
<td>tūut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koʔ</td>
<td>laŋkoʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktês</td>
<td>ktêsːk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpiēh</td>
<td>smpiːʔ</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: [e] and [o]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [eː] and [oː]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /ieː/ with the long monophthongs /iː/ and /eː/, and the long diphthong /uoː/ with the long monophthongs /uː/ and /oː/:
### MONOPHTHONG vs. DIPHTHONG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONOPHTHONG</th>
<th>DIPHTHONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pet</td>
<td>piet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teʔʔ</td>
<td>piʔtieʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiweŋ</td>
<td>wieŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weł</td>
<td>kawieł</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pańj:l</td>
<td>lańj:en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baliŋ:j</td>
<td>klię:n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koŋ</td>
<td>kuom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glapoŋ:h</td>
<td>klapuoŋ:h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coʔʔ</td>
<td>cuoʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toj</td>
<td>mantuoj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duːs</td>
<td>duːs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huh</td>
<td>huoʔ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘to fasten’  ‘tick’  ‘to offer food’  ‘to extinguish fire’  ‘(a type of tree)’  ‘(a type of palm)’  ‘to call’  ‘(a type of tree)’  ‘to be high’  ‘(name of a river)’  ‘frog’  ‘to hug’  ‘(a type of tree)’  ‘shoulder’  ‘same’  ‘dog’  ‘uncle’  ‘pangolin’  ‘to bump into’  ‘to move along crest’  ‘to yell’  ‘to love’

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 /pje:ʃ/ ‘wing’ ~ /kpieʃ/ ‘headgear’, and /sjeːt/ ‘to be dry’ ~ /sjeːp/ ‘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>kuom</td>
<td>km-kuom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huoːc</td>
<td>hchuoːc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huoːj</td>
<td>hjhuoːj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tieːl</td>
<td>tl-tieːl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cieːk</td>
<td>ck-cieːk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘to hug’  ‘to be hugging’  ‘(to whistle)’  ‘to whistle’  ‘(to yawn)’  ‘to yawn’  ‘to plait’  ‘to be plaiting’  ‘to tear’  ‘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 [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>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>klapuoh</td>
<td>klapəh</td>
<td>‘shoulder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluoŋ</td>
<td>kleŋ</td>
<td>‘inside’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suɔk</td>
<td>sək</td>
<td>‘umbilical cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoc</td>
<td>hchəc</td>
<td>‘to whistle’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3.1. Palatal consonants
In accordance with most practical orthographies of Mon-Khmer languages, the voiced palatal stop /ɟ/ and the palatal approximant /j/ are represented by j and y, respectively: e.g. jilaa [ɟiˈlaːʔ] /ɟiilaːʔ/ ‘thorn’, jayup [ɟaˈjʊp] /ɟajum/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [jaˈlaj] /jaːj/ ‘[name of a river]’.

3.2. Word-final nasals
As noted in §2.1.2, word-final nasals are realised as unreleased stops [pˀ, tˀ, cˀ, kˀ/qˀ] if preceded by a short oral vowel. The practical orthography here departs from the phonemic one in that it represents these sounds as stops and not nasals, e.g. plɔp [pɔl̥ɾp] /plɔm/ ‘land leech’, kɔɕ [kɔ̃ɕ] /kɔp/ ‘to sit’, and dak [dąq] /daŋ/ ‘to see’. This is in order to adapt orthography to the actual pronunciation. Thus, the ambiguous finals described in §2.1.2 present no problem in the practical orthography, since they are all represented as stops.

3.3. Long vs. short vowels
The practical orthography represents short vowels with single vowel characters without the breve diacritic (i, e, ɛ, a, u, o, ə) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ɛɛ, əə, etc.), e.g. kəl [kɔl] /kəl/ ‘to fall’ vs. kəɔl [kɔɬl] /kəɬ/ ‘[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. lanjuoc [laŋˈkəʊc] /lanjuoC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuuoC [kəʊc] /kuoC/ ‘to grasp’.
3.4. Mid-central vowel

The phonetic and phonemic representation of the mid-central vowel quality is [ə] ~ /ə/, signifying that its realization is more closed than the excrescent and truly neutral mid-central schwas [ə] of pre-final syllables (see §2.2.1). In the practical orthography, however, this phoneme is represented by the more commonly used schwa symbol ə, e.g. pəʔ /ˈpəʔ/ ‘younger sibling’, biyən /ˈbiyən/ ‘biyen’ (husked), təʔ /ˈtəʔ/ ‘to collide’, and həʔəh /ˈhəʔəh/ ‘[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. pkpaʔ /ˈpkpaʔ/ ‘to clap’,  kbeec /ˈkəbɛc/ ‘to spit’, kəməh /kəməh/ ‘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] syllables, which have precedence over minimal [CV] syllables. Two adjacent unsyllabified consonants will therefore be syllabified as onset and coda of a maximal syllable, and a single unsyllabified consonant will be syllabified as onset of a minimal syllable. Excrescent vowels can then be inserted as nuclei. For example, the form kləŋkɛŋ ‘bushy crested hornbill’ is syllabified in the following way: /CCCCVC/ > /C.CC.CVC/ > [C V.CVC.CVC], with a final surface output [kləŋˈkeːŋ].

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 monomorphemic. 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. bəsəy ‘vegetable’, tiiəs ‘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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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-

pitanu [pit ’nus’] pitanu/ v. to hurt someone.
pi’dinu [pi’dins’] /pi’dinu/ n. base of a plant.
pi’tie [pi’tie] /pi’tie/ v. to offer food.
pi’na [pi’na] /pi’na/ v. to turn something around.
pi’bæn [pi’bæn] /pi’bæn/ v. to say.
pi’tas [pi’tas] /pi’tas/ v. to cross.
pi’nap [pi’næp] /pi’næp/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.
pi’loq [pi’loq] /pi’loq/ v. to sing.
pi’nt [pi’n] /pi’n/ n. plate. From Malay pinggar.
pi’lok [pi’lok] /pi’lok/ n. mud hole.
pe’ha [pe’ha] /pe’ha/ n. tribe.
peet /peet/ v. to fasten.
peen [pe’æn] /pe’æn/ v. to rise (of the sun).
peet [peet] /peet/ n. jungle knife.
peen [peen] /peen/ n. pen, pencil. From Malay pen(a).
pɛɛ [,pɛɛ] /pɛɛ/ v. to crush.
papa [pa’pa] /pa’pa/ v. to be bad.
pajët [pa’jæt] /pa’jæt/ n. a type of tuber.
pasiy [pa’si] /pa’si/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.
pas [pas] /pas/ prep. because. From Malay?
pasii [pa’sii] /pasii/ n. name of a river (Ayer Jada).
pama [pa’mæ] /pama/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (Petarura sp.) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (Cynocephalus variegatus).
pinik [pi’nik] /pinik/ n. belly button.
pini [pi’nì] /pi’nì/ n. baby.
paa [pa’na] /pa’na/ n. name of a river.
papnk [pa’npnk] /pa’npnk/ n. fan for the fire.
panjil /panjil/ v. to call, to name, to summon.

From Malay panggil.
pajkal /pajkal/ n. beginning. From Malay pance.
panli [pajl] /pajl/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay paling.
pajt [pa’jt] /pajt/ n. clouded monitor (Varanus bengalensis).
payee [pa’je] /pajt/ pn. name of a river.
payah [pa’jah] /pajah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay payah.
pak [pak] /pak/ v. to split.
pat [pæt] /pæt/ v. to have body contact.
pusik [pusik] /pusik/ v. to turn. From Malay pusing.
pun [pun] /pun/ v. a type of pigeon. From Malay punai.
punaa [punaa] /punaa/ v. to have. From Malay punya.
pulcey [pulcey] /pulcey/ n. a type of tree.
pulaw [pulaw] /pulaw/ pn. name of a river.
pulaw [pulaw] /pulaw/ n. island. From Malay pulau.
poe [poe] /poe/ n. pocket. From English pocket, via Malay.
pook [pook] /pook/ v. to open.
poo [poo] /poo/ pn. name of a river.
pok [pok] /pok/ v. to tap poison.
pok [pok] /pok/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.
poo? /poo?/ /poo?/ n. mountain.
poes /poes /poes/ /poes/ v. to sweep.
poun /poun/ (pn = ) prep like. From Malay pun.
pieet [tieet] /tieet/ n. tick.
piti [pa’ti] /pa’ti/ n. forehead.
ptamah /ptamah/ v. to be first. From Malay pertama.
ptoo? [p’too?] /ptoo?/ v. to hunt.
pceay /pceay/ v. to insert.
ptka [ptka] /ptka/ v. to throw.
pkpaak [pkp’kaak] /pkp’kaak/ v. to clap.
pogak [pogak] /pogak/ v. to hold. From Malay
pegang.

**b**

**b**-

\( /b/ \) aff. v. progressive/imperfective prefix.

**bitāy**

\[ /bitāj/ \] /bitāj/ n. name of a river.

**bitcoot**

\[ /bitcōt/ \] /bitcoot/ n. name of a river.

**bidān**

\[ /bidān/ \] /bidān/ v. to lie.

**bido̰k**

\[ /bidōk/ \] /bidok/ v. to be old.

**bikōla**

\[ /biˈkoːl/ \] /bikol/ n. kidney.

**bigḭ?**

\[ /biˈgiː/ \] /bigi/ v. to exchange.

**bihay**

\[ /biˈhay/ \] /bihay/ n. bush.

**bintak**

\[ /biˈtāk/ \] /bintak/ n. star. From Malay bintang.

**bilak**

\[ /biˈlāk/ \] /bilak/ v. to count. From Malay bilang.

**bilah**

/bilah/ interrogative. when. From Malay bila.

—— conj. when. From Malay bila.

**biyən**

\[ /biˈjən/ \] /biyan/ n. rice (husked).

**biyə̱k**

\[ /biˈjə̱k/ \] /bijok/ n. name of a river (Ayer Betong).

**bič**

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

**bim**

\[ /biˈm/ \] /bim/ v. to wash (dishes).

**bets**

\[ /bets/ \] /bet/ n. suitcase. From Malay beg.

**bees**

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

**beel**

\[ /beel/ \] /bel/ interrogative. when.

**besah**

/besah/ n. difference. From Malay beza.

**bez̪**

\[ /bez̪/ \] /bez/ n. outside.

**bez̪̯?**

\[ /bez̪̯/?̪r̪̯?/ \] /bez̪̯?̪r̪̯?/ n. riverbank.

**bit**

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

**bok**

\[ /bɔk/ \] /bok/ v. to tie.

**bɔ̃**

\[ /bɔ̃/ \] /boh/ v. to carry something on one's back.

**baŋ**

\[ /baŋ/ \] /bang/ n. generic term for vegetable, greens.

**baŋu?**

\[ /baŋuʔ/ \] /bangu/ n. a type of edible fern (Filex sp.). From Malay paku.

**baŋu**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ fn. to order. From Malay badak.

**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**baŋṵ**

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**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**baŋṵ**

/baŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.
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From Malay ubi.

boey mamam /boj maman/ n. a type of edible plant.

boey jnjkə /boj jnjkə/ n. a type of edible plant.

boey labuu /boj labu:/ n. gourd. From Malay lalu.

boey le? leen /boj la? lea/ n. a type of edible plant.

boey llaw /boj llaw/ n. a type of edible plant.

bapaa /ba'pa:/ /bapa:/ v. to be big. From Malay bapak.

baboo? /ba'bo:/ /babo:/ n. woman.

batek /bati:k/ pn. Ethnonym: Batek.

bataj njhi? /ba'ţa:nj hiti:/ /bataj nhī:/ n. tree trunk.

batuu? /ba'tu:/ /batu:/ n. rock, stone. From Malay batu.


baju? /ba'ju:/ /baju:/ n. coat, shirt. From Malay baju.

bagoh /ba'goh/ /bagoh/ pn. name of a river.

basoh /ba'soh/ /basoh/ n. dusky langur (Trachypithecus obscurus).

bahash /basha:sh/ n. language. From Malay bahasa.

banocw /ba'nɔcw/ /bançw/ n. heron. From Malay bangau.

banjoo? /ba'jo:/ /banjō:/ n. race, nationality. From Malay bangsa.

kbansoo? n. nationality.

balij /ba'lij/ /balij/ v. to be high.

barocq /ba'rɔc/ /barәc/ n. tapir (Tapirus indicus).

bawah /ba'wah/ /bawah/ n. below, underneath, downstream. From Malay bawah.

bayaar /baja:r/ n. thing, commodity. From Malay barang.

baya? /ba'ya:/ /baju:/ v. to be new. From Malay baru.

— adv. until. From Malay baru.

da /'da:/ /da:/ n. rice (growing).

bass /'bәs/ /bas/ n. bus. From English bus, via Malay bas.

bah /ba'h/ /bahr/ n. uncle, younger brother of parent.

baal /'ba:l/ /bal/ pn. name of a river (Bah).

baay /'ba:j/ /bai/ v. to dig.

bubuu? /bu'bu:/ /bubu:/ n. fishtrap. From Malay bubu.

budanocq /budajʃh/ n. culture. From Malay budaya.

bukaan /buka:n/ pa. negation particle. From Malay bukan.


buktiit /buktiː/ n. proof. From Malay bukti.

buh /'buː/ /buh/ v. to put.


bunaaʔ keʔ maah /bu'naʔ keʔ maah/ n. Rafflesia (Rafflesia spp.). From Malay bunga pakma.

bunkuสะ /bun'kəc/ /bunkuš/ n. packet. From Malay bungkus.

bulaan /bu'la:n/ /bulan/ n. moon, month. From Malay bulan.

buloos /bu'luːs/ /bulus/ n. spear.


buut /'buːt/ /but/ v. to eat vegetables.

bucq /'buc/ /buc/ n. diarrhoea.

boleeh /bo'leː/ /boleh/ v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.

boot /'boːt/ /bot/ v. to feel lazy.


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

booc /'boːc/ /boːc/ v. to lie (to tell untruths).

boocq /'boːc/ /boːc/ n. crocodile. From Malay bungkus.

bucq /'buc/ /buc/ n. diarrhoea.

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boocq /'boːc/ /boːc/ n. crocodile. From Malay bungkus.

bucq /'buc/ /buc/ n. diarrhoea.

boleee /bo'leː/ /boleh/ v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.
bībañ jaka? [baŋ’baŋ’jaŋ j’a’kαʔ?]/bībañ jakaʔ/ n. beard.
bliʔ? [ba’liʔ?]/bliʔ/ v. to buy. From Malay bell.
bliŋ [ba’liŋ]/bliŋ/ n. upper arm.
bliʔ? [ba’lēʔ?]/bleʔ/ n. upper leg.
bleyaan /bleyjan/ v. to be different from, to be apart from. From Malay berlian.
bleeq [ba’leeq]/blean/ n. blue-crowned hanging parrot (Loriculus galgulus).
blæŋ [ba’laŋ]/blean/ v. to remember, to recall.
blatoʔ [bola’toʔ]/blatoʔ/ n. crimson-winged woodpecker (Picus puniceus). From Malay belatok.
blas /blas/ num. -teen, used for numbers between eleven and nineteen. From Malay belas.
blanteey [blænt’tiʔ]/blantej/ n. a type of tree.
blalec [bola’lec]/blalec/ v. to fight.
blaw [bo’law]/blaw/ n. blowpipe.
— pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).
bluum [bo’luum]/bluum/ pn. name of a river (Perak).
bloʔ babooʔ [bo’loʔ ba’boʔ]/blsʔ baboʔ/ n. mother-in-law.
bloʔ ŋkoon [bolaʔ ŋk’oon]/blosʔ ŋkoon/ n. father-in-law.

blhaʔy [bo’lhej]/blhej/ v. to be green.
blhak [ba’lhaʔk]/blhaʔk/ v. to be salty.
blhúʔot ~ blhúʔut/blhúʔot ~ blhúʔut/ v. to be tasteless
brubah /brubah/ v. to be altered. From Malay berubah.
brwas /brwas/ v. to be segmented. From Malay berua.
bweey [bu’wej]/bwej/ n. thunder spirit.
bwah /bwah/ pa. object classifier, meaning fruit, used for e.g. houses. From Malay buah.
bwaaʔ [bu’waʔ]/bwah/ v. to talk.
byiʔ [bo’jįʔ]/bijįʔ/ n. forest, woods.
byaduʔ? [bja’duʔ?]/bjaduʔ?/ v. to rest.
byaniʔ? [bija’nųʔ?]/bjanįʔ?/ v. to be brave. From Malay berani.
bynaʔ? [bija’nąʔ?]/bja’naʔ?/ v. to give birth.
byalot /byalot/ n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.
bylaay [bi’laaj]/bljaʔ/ v. to be high.
byraay [bi’raj]/bjaʔ/ n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solaris).
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*tanu* /tan-/?/ n. sign, mark. From Malay *tanda*.
— v. to execute, to kill. From Malay *pertanda*.

tanaa? /tanaa?/ n. sign, mark. From Malay *tanda*.

*tanaam* /taˈnæm/ /tanaam/ v. to plant. From Malay *tanam*.
— n. generic word for crop. From Malay *tanam*.

tapoo* /taˈnɔŋ/ /taŋ/ n. rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*).

tanlis /tanˈlis/ /tanlis/ pn. name of a mountain.

talun /taˈluŋ/ /talun/ n. millipede.

tawaay /taˈwaʃ/ /tawaj/ pn. name of a river (Tawai).

*tawāk* /təˈwāk/ ’tawāk/. butterfly.

tawoo? /taˈwoʔ/ /tawoʔ/ n. a type of tree.

tawoon /taˈwoʊn/ /tawoun/ n. year. From Malay *talun*.

tawoɔ /taˈwoɔ/ /tawɔ/ n. a type of mushroom.

*tawoɔ /taˈwoɔ/ /tawɔ/ /tawaaj/ pn. name of a river (Tawai).

*tawan* /taˈwɔn/ /tawon/ n. year. From Malay *talun*.

tukay /tuˈkaj/ /tukaj/ v. to exchange. From Malay *tukar*.

*tuʔ /tuʔ/ n. a type, sort.

tuʔ? /tuʔ/ v. to eat meat.

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

tuh /ˈtuːh/ /tuːh/ v. to say, to tell.

tuhaan /tuˈhaan/ n. god, deity, spirit. From Malay *Tuhan*.

tumooʔ /tuˈmuʔ/ v. to hit with one's fist. From Malay *tumbuk*.

*tuŋkaʔ* /tuŋˈkaʔ/ /tuŋkɔ/ n. knife.
*tuŋkæt* /tuŋˈkæt/ /tuŋkæt/ n. stick. From Malay *longkat*.

tuleh /tuˈleh/ /tuleh/ v. to write. From Malay *tulis*.

tulk /tuˈlʊk/ /tulun/ v. to help. From Malay *tolong*.

tuʔ /tuʔ/ v. to hit with one's fist. From Malay *tumbuk*.

*tuŋ /tuŋ/ v. to eat meat.
*tuŋ /tuŋ/ v. to fear.

*tukun /tuˈkun/ /tukun/ v. to hit.

tuu /tuˈu/ /tuˈu/ v. to hit.

*tuc /ˈtuːk/ /tuc/ /tuc/ /tuc/ /tuc/ n. a type of fruit.

*tuʔ /tuʔ/ v. to blow.

tuʔ /tuʔ/ v. to collide.

*toŋ /toŋ/ /tong/ n. lid.
toon /tou̯/ n. can. bin. From Malay tong.
too /ˈtou̯/ n. uncle, older brother of parent.
tooy moːʔ? /ˈtou̯ ˈmɔ́ʔ/ /ˈtou̯ ˈmɔːʔ/ n. aunt, older sister of parent.
tɔp /tɔp/ adj. past, yesterday.
tɔs /tɔs/ /ˈtɔs/ v. to pluck.
tɔʔ? /ˈtɔʔ/ /ˈtɔʔ/ n. negative particle. From Malay tak?
tiːɡeł /ˈtiːɡeł/ /ˈtiːɡeł/ v. to plait.
tpɔːt /ˈtpɔːt/ /ˈtpɔːt/ v. to blow.
tpulaːŋ /ˈtpulaːŋ/ /ˈtpulaːŋ/ v. to return. From Malay terpulang.

tpuːŋ /tɔˈpuːŋ/ /tɔˈpuːŋ/ n. flour. From Malay tepung.
tpooʔ /tpoːʔ/ v. to slap. From Malay tepuk.
tbiːk /tɔˈbiːk/ /ˈtbiːk/ v. to be full. From Malay tebal.
tbaːl /tɔˈbaːl/ /ˈtbaːl/ v. to turn. From Malay balik.
tbaːl /tɔˈbaːl/ /ˈtbaːl/ v. to be thick. From Malay tebal.
tbɔːh /tɔˈbɔːh/ /ˈtboːh/ v. to hit. From Malay tabuk?
ttap /ˈttaːp/ v. to permanent, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdɔːd /tɔˈdɔːd/ /ˈtdɔːd/ v. to be near.
tkɔt /tɔˈkɔt/ /ˈtkɔt/ v. to freeze.
tktuːk /tɔkˈtuk/ /ˈtktuːk/ v. to hunt.
tgeel /tɔˈgeel/ /ˈtgeel/ v. to move along a slope.
tgɔh /tɔˈɡɔh/ /ˈtɡɔh/ v. to be tough. From Malay teguh.
thɔk /tɔˈhɔk/ /ˈtθɔk/ v. to be spicy.
thuŋ /tɔˈhuŋ/ /ˈθuŋ/ v. to be red.
thɔp /tɔˈhɔp/ /ˈθɔp/ v. to close, to shut.
θuóol /tɔˈhʊol/ /ˈθuol/ v. to blow fire.
θmɑ́ /tɔˈmɑ́/ /ˈθmaː/ n. branch.
θmaw /tɔˈmɑw/ /ˈθmaː/ n. name of a river.
θmpɔːn /tɔmˈpaːn/ /θmpaːn/ n. name of a river (Tampan).

mθluːŋ /mθˈluːŋ/ /mθluːŋ/ n. name of a river (Temelong).
tmwaan /tˈmwaːn/ /ˈtmwaːn/ n. Ethnonym; Temuan.
tmyaːh /ˈtmjəːh/ /n. Ethnonym; Temiar. From Malay Temiar.
tnɛʔɔːʔ /tnɛʔˈɔːʔ/ /tnɛʔˈɔːʔ/ n. name of a river.
tniːʔt /tniːˈʔt/ /ˈtniːt/ n. lip.
tntuːʔi /tntuːˈʔi/ adv. definitely, certainly. From Malay tentu.
tngeel /tnˈɡeel/ /tnɡeel/ n. slope.
tŋooʔ /tŋoʊʔ/ /tŋoʊʔ/ n. binturong (Arctictis binturong).
tpoːh /tʃoʊʔ/ /ˈtʃoːh/ v. to dance.
tʃip /tʃiˈŋ/ /ˈtiʃ/ n. molar tooth.
tʃah hajiiʔ /tʃa̯ˈʔaːjiiʔ/ /tʃaːjiiʔ/ n. midday. From Malay tengah hari.
tʃtʃiːŋ /tʃtʃiˈŋ/ /tn̩tʃiˈŋ/ n. spider.
tʃtʃɔ̯n /tʃtʃɔ̯n/ /tn̩tʃɔ̯n/ n. drongo (Dicrurus sp.).
tʃkɔk /tʃʊˈkɔk/ /tnŋkɔk/ n. name of the neck.
From Malay tengkuk.
tlu /tlu̯/ /ˈtlu̯/ v. to wait.
tluoʔ /tluoʔ/ /ˈtluoʔ/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).
tloːk /tloːk/ /ˈtlɔːk/ v. to see.
tluo /tluo/ /ˈtluo/ v. name of a river.
trus /tr̩s/ v. to be straight. From Malay terus.
trun /trun/ v. to protract. From Malay terus.
trunGAN /tnɡan/ /tnˈɡan/ v. to be severe. From Malay teruk.

atwa /atwa/ n. master, mister, lord. From Malay tuan.
twuːɔj /t蛐ˈwɔj/ /twɔj/ v. to be dark.
tjw nʔɛʔ /tʃjw nʔɛʔ/ /tʃjaneʔ/ n. brown-capped woodpecker (Picoides moluccensis).

d

dinik /diˈnɪk/ /ˈdinik/ n. wall. From Malay dingding.
diriː /diˈɾiː/ n. self. From Malay diri.
diːʔ /ˈdiːʔ/ /ˈdiːʔ/ n. interrogative. who.
diːʔʔ-? /diːʔʔ-ʔʔ/ v. whoever.
deʔ /ˈdeʔ/ /ˈdeʔ/ v. to flee, to run away.
deʔ kæʔ /ˈdeʔ ˈkæʔ/ /ˈdeʔ ˈkæʔ/ pa. prohibitive particle.
deep /ˈdeŋʔ/ /deŋ/ n. house.
deeŋ ɛnʔuːʔʔ /ˈdeŋ ɛnʔuːʔʔ/ /deŋɛnʔuːʔʔ/ n. hut.
de = [de] /d(e) = da =) prep procl_np. goal.
de = deŋ to (the) house.
de = [de] /d(e) =) procl. relative clause marker.
deyə /duˈɛʔ/ /ˈdeʔə/ n. spirit, ghost.
dee /dɛʔ/ /ˈdeʔ/ v. interrogative. which.
daa /ˈdəʔ/ /ˈdəʔ/ v. to wait.
dadaʔ? /daˈdaʔʔ/ /daˈdaʔʔ/ n. chest. From Malay dada.

doːʔʔ /doːʔʔ/ n. chest. From Malay dada.
dak /ˈdɑʔ/ /ˈdɑʔ/ v. to see.
dʔ /ˈdəʔ/ /ˈdəʔ/ what?
dʔʔɔ /dʔʔɔ /dʔʔɔ /dʔʔɔ/ long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).
dah /dɑʔ/ /ˈdɑʔ/ pa. then. From Malay sudah, dah.
dahik /ˈdɑhiʔk/ /dɑhiʔk/ n. chest.
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damip /damiːp/ (?amiːp) v. to bump into. From Malay cipta.
dayah /daːjɐ/ /dajah/ n. blood. From Malay darah.
daan /dæn/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
dunah /dunah/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwan /duwən/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duus /dus/ v. to bump into.
doo? /ˈdoʔ/ /doʔ/ n. father.
doct ['dɔkt] /dɔkt/ n. vagina.
dook ['dɔk'] /dɔk/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antarisa toxicaria). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duoso /ˈduosə/ /duosə/ v. to move along a crest.
dpada? /ˈdpaðaʔ/ prep. from. From Malay daripada.
djan /ˈdjaŋ/ prep. with. From Malay dagen.
dluu? /dluʔ/ /dlůʔ/ v. to push.
dlulu /dəlˈlu/ /dlulu/ n. heel.
dwiit /dwiit/ n. money.

ciptaeh /ciptəh/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweet [ˈcitwet] /citwet/ n. name of a river.
cicep [ˈciɛʃp] /ciçeP/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
cicey /ciʃɛj/ v. to tap, to cut.
cicooy [ˈciʃəʔ] /ciçoj/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cileep [ˈciʃleʔ] /ciilen/ v. to point with one’s eyes.
cip [ˈciʃp] /ciip/ v. to go.
cip juk [ˈciʃjuʔ] /cijun/ v. to walk.
cəʔ [ˈciəʔ] /cəʔ/ n. loose.
ceem [ˈceɛm] /cem/ n. bird.
ceem paleek [ˈceɛm paˈleʃk] /cem palek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet [ˈceət] /ceet/ v. to catch.
cëec [ˈceɛɛc] /ćēc/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap [ˈcɛp] /ćap/ v. cap.
caduuk /ˈcaɗuʔ/ v. to wear adornment in one’s hair.
cadoʔ /ˈcaɗoʔ/ /cadəʔ/ n. a type of lizard.
cæʔʔ /ˈcaæʔʔ/ /caɛʔʔ/ n. rat.
cahâaw [ˈcaɦəw] /ćahâw/ n. name of a river.
campuy /ˈcampuʔj/ n. mix, mingling, mingling. From Malay campur.
cash /croʃ/ (cārə) n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cukup /ˈkuɾup/ v. to be enough. From Malay cukup.
cumah /ˈkuɾmah/ ? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cundin /ˈkundin/ v. to lean.
cundoʔ /ˈkundoʔ/ /kundoʔ/ v. to lean.
cůuʔ [ˈ쿠ʔ] /cůuʔ/ v. to pierce.
cooʔ /ˈkooʔ/ ? same.
coom [ˈkooʔm] /kom/ v. to burn.
cək /ˈkək/ v. to cut off.
cək [ˈkək] /ćək/ /ćək/ v. to stab.
cəy [ˈkəj] /ćəj/ v. to sew.
cəʔ [ˈkəʔ] /ćəʔ/ v. to poke.
cieek [ˈkək] /ćieek/ v. to tear.
cuoʔo [ˈkuoʔo] /ćuoʔo/ n. dog.
cuoʔo cloc [ˈkuoʔo cɔlɔʔ] /ćuoʔo cɔlɔʔ/ n. wild dog.
cpët [ˈkəpə̆t] /ćpët/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
cpah [ˈkəpah] /ćpah/ n. amniotic fluid.
cbəaʔ ʔŋ [ˈkəbəʔ ʔŋ] /ćbəʔ ʔŋ/ n. confluence.
cboh buŋaaʔ [ˈkəboʔ buŋaʔ] /ćboh buŋaʔ/ n. nectar.
cduum /ˈkduum/ v. to carry in one’s arms.
cddol /ˈkddol/ v. to support, to lean.
ckəm /ˈkəm] /ćkəm/ n. a type of pheasant.
cckaaK /ˈkəkəʔk] /ćkəʔk/ /ćkəʔk/ n. name of a river.
cckooK [ˈkəkəʔk] /ćkəʔk/ /ćkəʔk/ n. a type of wild cat.
chos [ˈkəʂ] /ćoʃ/ v. to be clean.
cniŋ [ˈkənŋ] /ćnŋ/ n. side.
cnaal [ˈkənəl] /ćnəl/ n. myth.
cnoles /ˈkənəles/ /kənəles/ n. name of a place.
cluhu /cluh/ v. to push something into the ground.
cloor? /clor/? v. to insert, to immerse.
cyineej /c'oiri'ne'ɲ] /cyine'y] v. to roll.
cyées /c'oiri'es/ /c'oiri'es/ n. side.
cyakoooh /c'oiri'ko'ɾ] /cjakoh/ /pn. name of a river.
cyoo? /c'soʔ]/ /c'x/] v. to be hungry.
cyilmil [c'oi̯mil] /c'jilmil/ v. to be bright.

j

jīt /jt/ v. to collect.
jīnāŋ [jɛ́ʔn̥aŋ] /jiniŋ/ /pn. name of a river (Ayer Jernang),
jilaa? [jɛ́ʔlaʔ]/ /jilaʔ/ /v. thorn.
jiek /jeĸ/ /jek/ /pn. name of a river.
jéʔ? [jɛ́ʔ]/ /jèʔ/ v. to refuse.
jıp /jɛ̃p]/ /jóm/ v. to wash (clothes).
jas /jɛ̃s]/ /jòs/ v. to be finished.
jal /jɛ̃l/ /jel/ v. to bark.
jak /jɛʔ/ /pn. name of a river.
jabaat /jabaat/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jahat.
jadiiʔ? /jadiiʔ/? v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.
jakaʔ? /jɛ̃kəʔ/ /jakaʔ/ /n. chin. 
jakoong /jakoong/ /pn. Ethnonym: Jakun.
jagaaʔ? /jagaaʔ/? v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.
jahaay /jɛ̃haj/ /jahaj/ /pn. Ethnonyms: Japho.
jahut /jahut/ /pn. Ethnonym: Jah Hut.
jənkîŋŋ /jɛ̃ŋkîŋŋ/ /jankinŋ/ /pn. name of a river.
jəŋkək /jɛ̃ŋkək/ /jæŋkək/ /n. a type of tree. From Malay jangkang.
jaleʔ? /jɛ̃laʔɛ̃/ /jaleʔ/ /pa. a particle signalling uncertainty.
jawap /jɛ̃wəp]/ /jawap/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.
jayiiʔ [jɛ̃jįʔ]/ /jajiʔ/? /n. finger. From Malay jari.
jayiiʔ juk /jɛ̃jįʔ jũʔ/ /jajiʔ /jun/? /n. toe. From Malay jari.

k

kipaαŋ [k'i̯paαŋ] /kipaŋ/ /rn. upper side.
kikuyu /kikuy/ /? in front.
kikuyu top [k'i̯kuyu l'ɔp]/ /kikuj tɔP/ ? before.
kisah /kisah/ /n. events, affairs. From Malay kesah.
kileep [k'i̯leep]/ /kileep/ /v. to forget.
kilat [k'i̯lət]/ /kilat/ /n. lightning. From Malay kilat.
kiweeŋ [k'i̯weeŋ] /kiweŋ/ /n. a type of tree.
kiwale /k'I̯wele/ /kijaleh/ /n. giant squirrel (Ratufa sp.).
kiyaaʔ? [k'i̯jaʔʔ/ /kijaʔ/ /v. to count.
kiiʔ? /k'i̯iʔ/ /v. to undress, to take off.
kek /k'ε̃k]/ /kek/ /v. to cut off.
kek /k'ε̃k]/ /keŋ/ /v. to pull.
kēt /k'ε̃t]/ /k'et/ /n. bottom, buttocks.
### Notes on Semnam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kawāp</td>
<td>[kəˈwāpə] n. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawīēl</td>
<td>[kaˈwːel] n. a type of wild palm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayēēm</td>
<td>[kaˈjēm] /kājēm/ n. a type of tuber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayoh</td>
<td>[kaˈjōh] /kājōh/ v. to swim. From Malay kajuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayoot</td>
<td>[kaˈjoot] /kājōt/ v. to be pregnant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuteh</td>
<td>/kutuh/ v. to be dirty. From Malay kotor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuc5̃k</td>
<td>[kuˈɛʃk] /kuc5̃k/ n. Raffles' malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kum</td>
<td>/kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kamu?.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuninj</td>
<td>[kuˈnɛn] /kuninj/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuleem</td>
<td>[kuˈleɛm] /kuleem/ n. name of a river (Kulim).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulak</td>
<td>/kulak/ n. bowl. From Malay kulak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulaak</td>
<td>[kuˈlak] /kulaak/ n. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuy</td>
<td>[ˈkʊj] /kųj/ n. 1) head. 2) language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuy ipmap</td>
<td>[ˈkʊj ipmap] /kųj ipmap/ n. mountain top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuwn</td>
<td>/kuˈnɛŋ/ ? so, in that way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koberes</td>
<td>/koberes/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>komuy</td>
<td>[koˈmj] /komuŋ/ v. to growl (of stomach).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koleh</td>
<td>/koleh/ n. cup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koom</td>
<td>[ˈkoʊm] /kom/ n. frog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kotak</td>
<td>/kɔˈtaku/ n. packet, box. From Malay kotak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koc</td>
<td>[ˈkoʃ] /kɔʃ/ v. to sit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuooc</td>
<td>[ˈkoʊoʊc] /kuooc/ v. to grasp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuoom</td>
<td>[ˈkoʊoʊm] /kuoimi/ v. to hug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuoon</td>
<td>[ˈkoʊoʊn] /kuoɔm/ n. child, offspring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuooun</td>
<td>[ˈkoʊu] n. stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuooy</td>
<td>[ˈkuoʊj] /kuoʃ/ n. a type of tuber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpēʔ</td>
<td>[ˈkɑpəʔ] /kpeʔ/ v. to crush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpacc</td>
<td>[kəpɔˈk] v. to pick up, to grasp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
black panther.

tiger, leopard etc.

a type of squirrel.

giant squirrel (Pristimantis). From instrument). From Malay ketap.

n. a type of squirrel.

n. a type of malkoha (Phaenocoepheus sp.).

to die.

to drip.

to spit.

to be thin.

a type of malkoha gall bladder.

a type of malkoha

name of a river.

husky-crested hornbill (Anorrhinus galeritus).

broad-bodied brown bulbul (Pycnonotus barbatus).

black panther.
Notes on Semnam

kwaal [kwaːl] /kwad/ n. a type of bird.
kwon [kwaːn] /kwon/ n. peacock pheasant (Polypelectron malacense).
kyibas [kai̯bəs] /khiba/ v. to kill.
kyilo? [kii̯olo?] /kilo/ v. to drop.
kyeen [kai̯eŋ] /kien/ v. to dry. From Malay keriting.
kyo? [kii̯ol] /kilo/ v. to kill.
kyoom [kii̯oɔm] /kioo/ n. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

g

gnip [gii̯liŋ] /gnip/ v. to point with one's face.
gih [giŋ] /gi/ v. to scratch.
giey [giŋj] /gie/ v. to eat.
gaat [gaːt] /gaat/ v. to cut.
gooy foos [gii̯oŋ] /goos/ v. smoke.
gadoh /gaduh/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gaduh.
gamah /gamah/ n. picture. From Malay gambar.
gamth [gantə] /ganty/ n. a type of ground squirrel.
gantak /gantak/ n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
gantuk /gantuk/ v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
gandah /gandaŋ/ n. name of a river (Ganda).
galeek [gaːleŋ] /galek/ v. to tickle.
garec /garəŋ/ n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.).
gal /gaːl/ /gal/ n. hip.
gu? [guʔ] /gu/ prep. equation. gu? deej like (the) house
guneel [guŋeəl] /guneel/ n. name of a river.
gulap [guŋəl life] /gulaŋ/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
gos [ɡos] /gos/ v. to live.
guon [ɡooŋ] /guon/ v. to fetch water.
guoy [ɡooŋ] /guoŋ/ n. crest. ridge.
gtah /gta/ /gtaŋ/ n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.
gcēh /gce̯h/ /gcēh/ v. to be black.
gsae [ɡsæ] /gsaŋ/ n. reated hornbill (Rhyticeros undulatus).
ghil [ɡhi] /ghil/ /ghil/ v. to tickle.
glis [ɡlis] /glis/ v. to whisper.
glisah /glisah/ v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
glapo [ɡlapoŋ] /glapo/ n. a type of tree.
glo? /ɡlo/ n. name of a river (Gelok).
gyen /ɡyeŋŋ/ /gjeŋŋ/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?iбан /?iβɑŋ/ /ibun/ n. Ethnonym: Iban, a people of Borneo.
?ituh /iʔtuʔ/ dem. that, there. From Malay itu.
?ijo? /iʔjoʔ/ n. name of a river (Ijok).
?ištə /iʔʃət/ /iʃt/ v. to be small.
?išaŋ /iʔʃaŋŋ/ /išaŋŋ/ /isəŋ/ n. name of a river.
?iŋat /iʔŋaŋ/ /iŋat/ n. to remember, to recollect. From Malay ingat.

?iloɔŋ /ʔiːloŋŋ/ /iloŋŋ/ n. fly.
?ilwɔɔ /ʔiːlwaŋŋ/ /ilwaŋŋ/ v. to turn.
?iʔm /ʔiʔm/ /iʔm/ /ʔiʔm/ exclamation particle used to express sudden fear or surprise.
?ec /ʔɛk / /iʔk / /iʔk/ /ec/ /ec/ /iʔk/ n. 1) guts. 2) shit.
— v. to defecate.
silgiil /silgiil/ v. to raise one's hand.

S

sipat /sipat/ n. borderline. From Malay sipat.
sikap /sikap/ v. to pick up with one's teeth.
siseh [si'seː] /siseh/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.
siligil /silgil/ v. to raise one's hand.
sireey [si'rej] /sirej/ n. a type of tree.
siwaal /siwaːl/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sec ['seːc] /sec/ n. flesh, meat.
selamalamah /selamalamāh/ adv. forever. From Malay usik.

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ʔə [ʔə]/ʔə/ pa. exclamatory particle used when offering something to someone.
ʔaah /ʔaah/ pn. nickname for someone.
ʔugamaʔah /ʔugaməʔa/ n. religion. From Malay ugama.
ʔusik [ʔu'sik]/ʔusik/ v. to play games. From Malay usik.
ʔunaʔ [ʔu'naʔ] v. to stall. From Malay undak.
ʔup [ʔu'p]/ʔu'/ v. to rest one's forehead on something.
ʔuuc [ʔu'c]/ʔu'/ v. to climb up.
ʔok [ʔo'k]/ʔok/ v. to give.
ʔoy [ʔo'y]/ʔoj/ pa. exclamatory particle.
ʔoos [ʔo's]/ʔos/ n. fire.
ʔooy [ʔo'y]/ʔoj/ v. to order, to command.
ʔoh [ʔo'h]/ʔoh/ (ʔoh) persp. he, she, it, third person singular personal pronoun.
ʔone [ʔon]/ʔone/ v. to wait for an animal that was hit by a blowpipe dart to fall down.
ʔunj [ʔunj]/ʔunj/ n. 1 river. 2 water.
— v. to drink.
ʔunj knoom [ʔunj kno'm]/ʔunj knxm/ n. urine.
ʔunj [ʔunj]/ʔunj/ v. to smell.
ʔk tak [ʔk tək]/ʔkதak/ n. crow (Corvus sp.).
ʔsif [ʔsif]/ʔsif/ n. body. From Malay isi.
ʔmat [ʔmət]/ʔmat/ n. mop/ num. four. From Malay empat.
ʔmpoc [ʔmpɔːc]/ʔmpɔːc/ n. salt.
ʔn [ʔn]/ʔn/ prep procl_np. locative. ʔn=deen at (the) house
ʔnteʔ [ʔnteʔ]/ʔnteʔ/ n. animal.
ʔntap [ʔntap]/ʔntap/ n. scrotum.
ʔnsoom lwey [ʔnsoom la'wej]/ʔnsom lwej/ n. honeycomb.
ʔniʔ [ʔniʔ]/ʔniʔ/ v. 1) to be sick. 2) to have pain.
ʔneh [ʔneh]/ʔneh/ v. to be heavy.
ʔnjos [ʔnjos]/ʔnjos/ n. exhaust pipe. From English exhaust via Malay.
ʔkoŋ [ʔkoŋ]/ʔkoŋ/ n. man, male.
ʔykuy [ʔyku]/ʔykuy/ v. to roll (of thunder).
Malay selama-lama.

seet  /[set/  v. to pour.

sey  /['sɛj]/ 'sej/ r.n. long side.

seec  /'sɛc'/ 'sek/ v. to steal.

sapii?  /[sə'piʔ]/ 'sapʔ/ *n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapi.

saptuuḥ  /[sap'tuʔ]/ 'saptuʔ/ *pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.

sabım  /[sə'bɪm]/ 'sabim/ *pn. Ethnonym: Sabûm.

sat  /'saʔt/ n. sign, mark.

satuuh  /'satuʔ/ *num. one. From Malay satu.

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

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

sagup  /'sægup/ *n. cloud.

sagup deteʔ  /'sægup dɛt̚ʔ/ *saguP deteʔ/ *n. fog.

sagook  /'sægʊk/ *sagok/ *n. neck.

saʔ  /'səʔ/ *saʔ/ *? time, moment.

saʔ noh  /'səʔ nɔh/ *saʔ nah/ *np. soon.

samaeḥ  /'səməʔ/ *v. to be same. From the same Malay sama.

— *prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

samaʔaʔ  /'səməʔaʔ/ *samaʔaʔ/ *v. to be the same.

— *prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

sampeeey  /'səmpejʔ/ *sampejʔ/ *prep. as far as, until. From Malay sampai.

sanuʔ  /'sənʊʔ/ *sanuʔ/ *v. to be rotten.

sanum  /'sənʊm/ *sanum/ *n. a type of tree.

sanjʔit  /'sənʒʔit/ *sanjʔit/ *n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pyconotus jocosus).

sawoʔ  /'səwɔʔ/ *sawoʔ/ *(səʔoʔ) *pn. name of a river (Sauk).

sayoʔ  /'səjʊʔ/ *saʔjʊʔ/ *n. a type of tuber.

saaʔw  /'səʔw/ *saw/ *n. a type of small bat.

sasuh  /'səsəʔ/ *susah/ *v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.

susuh hup  /'səsuh hʊp/ *susah hum/ *v. to be sad. From Malay susah.

susuuʔ  /'səsʊʔ/ *susuʔ/ *n. milk. From Malay susu.

suyat  /'səjʊʔ/ *sujat/ *n. letter. From Malay surat.

soh  /'sɔʔ/ *soʔ/ *v. to eat meat.

sooʔ  /'sɔʔʔ/ *soʔʔ/ *v. to suck.

sap  /'sæp/ *sap/ *no. lung.

soc  /'sɔʔc/ *soc/ *v. to wash one’s hands.

sool  /'sɔʔl/ *soolt/ *v. to stuff, to block.

siex  /'sɛʔp/ *siexp/ *v. to be ready. From Malay siap.

sieem  /'sɛʔm/ *siem/ *pn. Ethnonym: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.

suop  /'sɔʔp/ *suop/ *v. to eat from an open hand.

suook  /'sɔʔk/ *suok/ *n. umbilical cord.

spatut  /'spatut/ *v. to be suitable. From Malay patut.

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

spuoʔoh  /'spuʔoʔh/ /spuʔoʔh/ *(pulooʔh) *num. ten.

From Malay sepuluh.

sbec  /'səbɛʔc/ *sbeʔC/ *n. mosquito.

sbap  /'səbəp/ *sbaʔp/ *conj. because. From Malay sebab.

sbagaʔay  /sbagaʔj/ *(sbageeʔy) *prep. like. From Malay sebagai.

sblaas  /'səblaʔs/ *sblas/ *num. eleven. From Malay sebelas.

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

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

stuuʔ  /stuv/ *v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.

stokiin  /stokiʔn/ *stokin/ *n. sock. From English stocking via Malay setokin.

stccoʔ  /stɕʔj/ *v. to be medium-sized.

stsat  /stəʔt/ *stsat/ *n. a type of sunbird.

sidiyaaʔ  /'sɪdjaʔʔ/ /sidijaʔ/ *v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.

sdaap  /'sədəp/ *sdaʔp/ *v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.

sjatiʔ  /'sjaʔtəʔ/ *v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine.

From Malay sejati.

sjarah  /'sjaʔræʔ/ *n. history. From Malay sejarah.

sjuʔuʔ  /'səʔuʔ/ *sjuʔuʔ/ *v. to be cold (of weather).

From Malay sejuk.

skaliʔi  /'skəʔliʔi/ *adv. together. From Malay sekali.

sʔok  /'səʔoʔ/ *sʔok/ *n. a type of tree.

sriʔbuʔuh  /'səʔrɪʔbuʔʔ/ *sriʔbuʔh/ *(yibuʔuh) *num. thousand. From Malay seribu.

sraʔatus  /'sɾəʔtuʔuś/ *sruʔatus/ *num. hundred. From Malay seratus.

smilaan  /'smiʔlaʔn/ *smilan/ *num. nine. From Malay sembilan.

sməʔ  /'səʔ/ *sməʔ/ *num. human, person.

sməʔaʔ  /'səʔmaʔ/ *sməʔaʔ/ *n. stranger. From Malay dagang.

sməʔaʔaʔ  /'səʔmaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔ/ *num. stranger.

sməʔaʔaʔ  /'səʔmaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔ/ *num. stranger.

sməʔaʔaʔ  /'səʔmaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔ/ *num. stranger.

sməʔaʔaʔ  /'səʔmaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔ/ *num. stranger.

sməʔaʔaʔ  /'səʔmaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔ/ *num. stranger.

sməʔaʔaʔ  /'səʔmaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔaʔ/ *sməʔaʔ/ *num. stranger.
Semnam.

sniic [soˈnɪːc] /snɪːc/ n. a type of wasp.
sniih /snɪːh/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay seni.
day Monday From Malay Isnun.
snaj [soˈnɑːh] /snaj/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.
snaj hup [soˈnɑːh hup] /snaj hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /snʊːl/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntool /snʊːtʊl/ n. hair.
snmaan [sonˈmɑːn] /snmaan/ n. a classifier for humans.
snlloc [soːˈnɔːl] / snlloc/ n. blowpipe dart.
snyoc /sɲiɲʃɲ/ n. hole.
snyoc keet [sɲiɲʃɲ ˈkeɛt] /sɲiɲʃɲ ket/ n. anus.
snyoc muh [sɲiɲʃɲ ˈmʊh] / sɲiɲʃɲ muh/ n. nostril.
snyoc labuoc [sɲiɲʃɲ laˈbʊəɲ] / sɲiɲʃɲ labuoc/ n. fontanel.
sjakat [soɲˈkᴀt] / sjakat/ pn. name of a river.
slisih / slisih/ v. to bump into.
slec [soˈleːc] / slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.
slasoʔh [soɬaˈsoːh] / slasəh/ pn. Tuesday. hayii? slasəh
day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.
slaʔ [soɬaʔ] / sləʔ/ n. leaf.
sluuh [soɬuɬ] / sluh/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.
slpas / slpas/ conj. after. From Malay selepas.
slyool [sɬjʊʊl] / sljool/ n. a type of tree.
syeh / syeh/ v. to dump, to pour.
syeet [soɬeɪˈɛt] / syet/ v. to be dry.
syupaaʔ? / sjupaaʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.
syʔh [sɬjɪʔ] / sɬjɪʔ/ pn. name of a river.
syyaay [sɬjɪj] / sjiaj/ pn. name of a river.

K

rabuuh [raˈbuːʔ] / rabuuh/ pn. Wednesday. hayii?

rabuuh day Wednesday. From Malay Rabu.

h

hibool [hiˈbʊʊɛl] / hibool/ pn. name of a river (Ibul).
higaʔ / higaʔ/ n. price. From Malay harga.
hitsh [hiˈtʃʃ] / hitsh/ v. to nod.
hinkhaʔ [hiˈɪŋkhaʔ] / hinkkahʔ/ v. to play games.
hiliiˈtʃ [hiˈliːˈtʃ] / hiliiˈtʃ/ v. to swallow.
hiliiˈtʃ / hiliiˈtʃ/ v. to eat fruit.
hirat [hiˈrɑːt] v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir,
akhiran).
heʔ [ˈhɛʔ] / heʔ/ adv. only.
heŋ [heŋ] / heŋ/ v. to fly.
hɛʔ [ˈhɛʔ] / hɛʔ/ v. to whistle.
ha = [ˈha] / ha/ procl. interrogative particle.
habaʔ tuuy [hɑˈbɑʔ ˈtuːj] / habaʔ tuuy/ n. opposite side.
habaay / habaaj/ n. news. From Malay khabar.
hat / haʔ/ n. trouble.
— adv. just.
hakeʔ? / hakeʔ?/ v. to pick up.
hagap / hagap/ n. quan. all.
halow [haˈlɔw] / halow/ v. to chase. From Malay halau.
hawoɔc [ˈhawɔˈkɛc] / hawɔc/ v. to be deep.
hayiiʔ? / hayiiʔ/ n. day. From Malay hari.
hayas ʔsʔn [haˈjas ʔsʔn] / hayas ʔsʔn/ n. water surface.
hayaam [haˈjaʔm] / hajaam/ pn. name of a river.
hayoom [haˈjoʊm] / hayoom/ n. bamboo rat (Rhizomys sumatrensis).
hayʔsʔ [ˈhajʔsʔ] / hayʔsʔ/ v. to be light.
häaap [ˈhɑːp] / häap/ n. diarrhoea.
hup [ˈhup] / hum/ n. heart.
— v. to want.
huk [ˈhʊk] / huk/ n. wasp’s nest.
humaaʔ [ˈhʊmɑːʔ] / humaaʔ/ n. swidden. From
**Notes on Semnam**

**Malay huma.**

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

**huuh** ['huu']/huh/ v. to yell.

**huun** ['hu:n] /hu:n/ n. ravine. From Malay gaung.

**hoo** ['ho:] /hoh/ v. to summon, to yell.

**hocc** ['höc'] /hoc/ v. to come.

— pa. perfective particle.


**hooh** ['ho:h'] /hoh/ v. to follow.

**huoo?** ['hö:ö?] /huo?:i/ v. to love.

**hchuuoc** [hchöö:öc]/hchuoec/ v. to whistle.

**hkheek** [hko'khe:k]/khheik/ v. to breathe.

**h7?ah** [hö'fah]/h?ah/ pa. affirmative particle.

**hmñoj** [hö'mñoj]/hmoêj/ n. taboo.

**hmalaw** [hno'law]/hmalaw/ pn. name of a river (Malay).

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

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

**hnleen** [hn'le:n]/hnle/n. groin.

**hnloop** [hn'lo:p]/hnloj/ n. morning.

**hnwañ** [hño'wañ]/hnwoj/ n. oriental pied hornbill (Anthracoceros albirostris).

**hnpoj** [hño'poj]/hnpoj/ n. night.

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

**hyac** [hö'jæc'] /hjaC/ n. sweat.

**hyaloc** [hö'laöc'] /haloij/ pn. name of a river.

**hyhuooj** [hi'ho:oj]/hihuoj/ v. to yawn.

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**m**

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

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

**misey** [mi'seij] /misej/ n. mustache. From Malay misai.

**mi?i?** ['mi'i?'] /mi'çi:/ n. rain.

— v. to rain.

**mihi** ['mihih'] /mich/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun.

**memeh** [mi'mëmëh] /memeh/ n. a type of tree.

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

**meem** ['me:ım'] /mem/ n. breast.

**meem naa?** ['mëm 'nä?] /mem na?:i/ n. mother's milk.

**meey** [mei'] /me:/ v. to delouse.

**mi?os** [mi'os] /mi'os/ n. firewood.

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

**mat kmoo?** [mät kë'mö:] /mat kmö:/ n. stone of a fruit.

**mat ?oy** [mät 'õy]/mat ?öy/ n. source, spring.

**mat saleh** /mat salehi/ pn. Ethnonym: European.

From Malay Mat Salleh.

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

**mat yiis** ['mi:t jac'] /mat jis/ n. sun.

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

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

**masiijn masiijn** [må'siijn ma'siijn]/masiijn masiijn /quan. each. From Malay masing-masing.

**masöh** /masöh/ n. period, epoch, era. From Malay mase.


**mamuo** /mam?o/ v. to bathe.

**manaan** [ma'na:n] /manan/ pn. name of a river.

**manuk** [ma'nu:k] /manuk/ n. chicken.

**mantuooj** [man'toøj]/mantuuj/ n. Sunda pangolin (Manis javanica).

**mankeel** [ma'nekel] /mankeil/ n. a type of tuber.

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

**maya?** [ma'ya?] /maju:/ interrogative how.

**mayah** [ma'jah]/majah/ v. to be angry. From Malay marah.

**mayä?** /majä?/ n. time, period.

**mayå? noh** [ma'ya?] /majå?/ noh/ np. now.

**museum** [mu'roem] /museum/ n. season. From Malay musim.

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

**muh mat** ['muh 'ma:t'] /muh mat/ n. face (lit. nose eye).

**munkin** /munkin/ adv. maybe, likely, possibly.

From Malay mungkin.

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

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

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

**mock** [mo'k] /mock/ n. aunt, sister of parent.

**møcy** [mo'c] /me:/ v. to be different

— quan. other.

**mø?øc** [mo'øc]/moc/ v. to be wet.

**mh^[â]n** [mø'h^[a]n] /mh^[a]n/ n. a type of tree.

**mnbbas** [mn'^bâs]/mnbas/ pn. name of a river.

**mnaa?** [mø'nya?] /mnja?/ n. smell.


**mnrii?** /mnri:/ pn. Ethnonym: Menriq.

**mnrény** [mn'^re] /mnrej/ pn. Ethnonym: Yir.

**mnsaw** [mø'nsaw] /mnsaw/ n. son-in-law, daughter-in-law.

**mnjiku** /mnjiku/ prep. according to. From Malay mengikut.
mlisaan lwey  [məli'sən bə'wɛj] /mlisaen lwej/ n. honey.
mrboʔ?  [mə'rboʔʔ] /'mrboʔʔ/ n. a type of dove. From Malay merbok?
mṛbɔw  /mrbɔw/ pn. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).
myrooy  [mi'ɾojʔ] /mjoɾjʔ/ pn. name of a river (Lata Puteh).

-ŋ- /n/ (n-) deriv_aff_v. nominalization.

nį́ŋ kòl  /nį́ŋ kòl/ interrogative. where.

nilaŋ  [nĩlə'ŋ购物中心] /nilaŋ/ rn. beside.
nį́ŋ kòl  [nį́ŋ 'kòl] /nį́ŋ kòl/ interrogative. where.
niśi  ['nį́ŋ] /niśi/ num. one, self.
nį́ŋ yibuhu  ['nį́ŋ jibuhu] /nį́ŋ jibuhu/ num. thousand. From Malay ribu.
neen  [nẽːn] /neen/ (neen) dem. demonstrative.
nąp ak byiʔiʔ  [nàp̚ak bỳiʔiʔ] /nàpàk bỳiʔiʔ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).
nasah  [nàsàh] /nasah/ pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).
nampaʔ?  /nampaʔʔ/ v. to be visible. From Malay nampak.
namiɪm  [nàmim] /namim/ n. placenta.
naa̱y  [nãːj] /naa̱j/ num. two.

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

numɔch  /numɔ̃c/ n. number. From Malay nombor.

nuuŋ  [nũːŋ] /nuuŋ/ n. road.
nhɛhɛk  /nhɛhɛk/ n. breath, breathing.
nhɔc  [nɔch] /nhɔc/ n. trail.

nɡjyiiʔ?  /nɡjiiʔʔ/ n. territory, settlement, state.
From Malay negeri.

nyuuy  [nũːˈjũː] /nuuŋjʔ/ n. evening.
nygeey  [nĩːˈgej] /njgej/ n. food.

ŋeep  [ŋeep] /pep/ pn. name of a river.

naak  [nãːk] /nak/ n. mouth.
naaw  [nãːw] /naw/ n. cat.

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

ɲiחי  [ɲiˈɕiː] /njic/ v. to gnaw fruit.

ɲeęh  [ɲɛ̃ˈhɛ] /ɲɛ̃h/ pn. name of a river (Ngor).

lįp  [lɪp] /lip/ v. to know.
lįw  /liw/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.
lɨp  [lɨp] /lɛm/ v. to be elastic.
lɛp  /leP/ v. to turn upside down.
lɛc  [lɛˈc] /lec/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be

liyeeʔ?  [liˈjeʔʔʔ] /lijeʔʔʔ/ pn. name of a river.

lipan  [liˈpaːn] /lipan/ pn. name of a river.
litɔw  [liˈtɔw] /litɔw/ v. to be young.
liech  [liˈɛtʃ] /liech/ pn. name of a river.

lileen  /lileen/ n. candle. From Malay lilin.
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lęp [ˈlep]//lep/ v. to sneak.
lünk [ˈlünk]//lünk/ v. to be of different size.
lak [ˈlak]//lak/ n. quiver.
loęp [ˈloęp]//loęp/ v. 1) to enter. 2) to dress.
laęy noh [ˈlaęy noh]/laęy noh/ np. at once.
lapaak /lapaak/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
ląpaan [laˈpaaŋ]/ląpaan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
ląbifii [laˈbifii]/labifii/? n. turtle. From Malay labi.
ląbuuh [laˈbuuh]/labuuh/ pn. name of a river.
ląbuoŋ [laˈbʊoŋ]/labuon/ n. skull.
lątaa? [laˈtaʔ]/lataʔ/? n. waterfall.
lątak [laˈtaʔ]/latak/ n. swamp.
ląkuoɔm [laˈkuoɔm]/lakuoɔm/ n. brain.
lągiii? [laˈgiʔ]/lagiʔ/? adv. still. From Malay lagi.
ląs [ˈląs]/las/ n. ant.
ląsuuɔm [laˈsuuɔm]/luuuom/ n. marrow.
ląh /lah/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay läh.
ląhoɔŋ [laˈhoɔŋ]/lahoong/ n. pharynx.
ląnakaŋ [laˈnakaŋ]/lanak/ n. Malaysian porcupine (Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
ląnɔŋ [laˈnəŋ]/lanoh/ pn. Ethnonym: Lanoh.
ląnteey [lanˈtej]/lantej/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
ląnap [laˈnap]/lanaʔ/ v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
ląŋjoot [laˈŋjoot]/langjooʔ/ n. hollow of the knee.
ląjneen [laˈŋjneen]/lajnien/ n. a type of tree.
ląŋkooʔ? /ląŋkooʔ/ n. menstruation.
ląŋkuyoc [laˈŋkuyoc]/lakuuyoc/ n. a type of owl.
ląlooh [laˈlooh]/lalooh/ pn. name of a river.
ląwaaŋ /lawaan/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
ląwuuŋ [laˈwuuŋ]/lawuut/ n. ocean. From Malay laut.
ląyin [laˈyin]/layin/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
ląyaŋ [laˈyaŋ]/lajey/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
ląaŋ [laˈaŋ]/lajaʔ/ n. a type of tuber.
ląbőʔ /lubóʔ/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lobok.
ląkaaʔ? [luˈkaaʔ?]/lukaʔʔ/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
ląmpat [luˈmpat]/lumpat/ v. to jump. From Malay lompat.
ląuus [luˈus]/luss/ n. a type of tuber.
loʔ? [ˈloʔ]/loʔ/ interrogative. what.
loęp [ˈloęp]/loęp/ v. to insert one's hand into something.
ląuuyi, [ˈląuuyi]/luuji/ v. to settle.
ląuuyi, /luuoʔ/ v. to crawl, to slither.
ląpas [laˈpąs]/lpaʔs/ v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
— adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
ląbheart [laˈbheart]/lbeh/ quan. many. From Malay lebih.
łataʔ? [laˈtaʔ?]/lataʔ/? v. to put down. From Malay letak.
ląkluk [laˈlęk]/lklu/ v. to laugh.
lągop [laˈgop]/lgsP/ n. riverside land.
lągat pɔʔ? [laˈgat pɔʔ?]/lagsP pɔʔ?/ n. mountain pass.
ląʔek [laˈʔeŋk]/lʔeŋk/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Puti).
ląʔos [laˈʔos]/lʔos/ n. fat.
ląheŋ [laˈheŋ]/lheŋy/ n. saliva.
ląmɔŋ [laˈmɔŋ]/lamaŋ/ n. tooth.
ląmpayuyooŋ [laˈmpayuyooŋ]/lampaŋuŋ/ pn. name of a river.
ląntaak [laˈnantak]/lntak/ n. tongue.
ląpɔʔ [laˈpɔʔ]/lpɔʔ/ v. to be tender.
ląŋnoŋ [laˈŋnoŋ]/lnoŋŋ/ pn. name of a river (Lenggong).
ląŋweŋ [laˈŋweŋ]/lweŋy/ pn. name of a river (Lawin).
ląweł [laˈweł]/lwel/ pn. name of a river.
ląwey [laˈwey]/lwey/ n. bee.
ląweŋ [laˈweŋ]/lweŋ/ v. to be dizzy.
ląwey [laˈwey]/lwey/ pn. name of a river.
ląwaak [laˈwaak']/lwak'/ n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
ląwaay /lwaj/ rn. outside. From Malay luar.
ląyoʔ? [laˈyoʔʔ]/ljəʔʔ/ v. to be.

r

rąbaan [raˈbaːŋ]/rabaan/ pn. name of a river (Raban).
rupaaŋ /rupaaŋ/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

w

wiiit [ˈwiːit]/wiiit/ v. to flow.
wiiik [ˈwiːik]/wiiik/ v. to divorce.
wiiy [ˈwiːiʃ]/(wiiy) persp. they two, third person dual personal pronoun.
wəel [ˈweːl]/wel/ adv. again.
wəece [ˈweːʃ]/wec/ n. cloth.
wəeł [ˈweːl]/wel/ rn. left.
wəen [ˈweːŋ]/ween/ v. to crawl.
waŋ /waŋ/ n. money. From Malay wang.
waal /waːl/ /waːl/ v. to return.
wāāy /wāːj/ /wāj/ n. loincloth.
wōok /wɔːk/ v. to rise, to wake up.
wōo? /wɔːʔ/ /wɔːʔ/ v. 1) to exist. 2) to have.
wōoʃ /wɔːʃ/ /wɔːʃ/ /pn. name of a river.

wōɔʃc [ˈwɔːʃtʃʰ] /wɔːʃtʃʰ/ n. caudal vertebra.
wieeŋ [ˈwiːʃŋ] /wieʃŋ/ v. to extinguish fire.
wıtweët [wɔtʰˈweːʃtʰ] /wɔtʰˈweːʃtʰ/ v. to hurt (of stomach).
wywooy [wiˈwoj]/wjwoj/ pn. name of a river.

y

-yi -/jɨ/ infx. causative infx.
yik /ˈjik]/ /jij/ v. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.
yiis /jɪs/ /jɪs/ /n. liver.
yiis /jɪs/ /jɪs/ n. daylight.
yiï ñ /jɪʃ/ /jɪʃ/ persp. you two, second person dual personal pronoun.
yeeʔ /jɛʔ/ /jɛʔ/ /yeʔ/ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeə /jɛʔ/ /jɛʔ/ /yeʔ/ dem. demonstrative.
yəʔ /jɛt/ /jɛt/ /r. backside.
— /n. footprint.
— /adv. recently.
yos /jʊs/ /jʊs/ v. to cross water.
-ya-/ja/ (-y-, la-) affix. collective plural.
yagaŋ /jaˈɡɑːŋ]/jagaŋ/n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).
yasaaʔ /jɑːˈsaʔʔ/ /jasaʔʔ/ v. to feel. From Malay rasa.
yayuʊʊŋ /jaˈyuʊʊŋ/ /jajuʊʊŋ/ v. to flee.
yaaʔ /jaəʔ/ /jaəʔ/ n. grandmother.
yaan /jaəm]/jɑm/ v. to cry.
yaaŋ /jɑːŋ/ /pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.
yay /jɑːj]/jɛʃ/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.
yudaʔ? /juˈdɑʔʔ/ /judaʔʔ/ v. to poke.
yusaaʔ /juˈsaʔʔ/ /jusaʔʔ/ n. sambar deer (Cervus unicolor). From Malay rusa.
yuhãk /juˈhoʊk]/juhãk/ v. to poke.
yumpot [jʊmˈpʊt]/jumpt/ /n. grass. From Malay ramput.
yuuk [jʊˈʊk]/ juk/ v. to move along a water.
yuuh [jʊʔ]/ juh/ (yuh) persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.
yɔp [jʊp]/ jp/ quan. a few, some.
— interrogative. how many.
yɔk [jʊʔ]/ jk/ to hear.
yɔp [jʊp]/ jp/ conj. and.
yooç [jʊˈkoʊc]/ jʊkɔ/ n. a type of wild cat.
yooɔ [jʊˈɔw]/ jʊɔw/ n. 1) rattan. 2) rope.
yuʊʊŋp [jʊˈʊʊŋp]/ juʊʊŋp/ /n. friend.
yguul [jʊˈɡʊul]/ jugul/ n. tualang (Koompassia excelsa).
yʔeeʃ [jaˈʔes]/ jʔes/ n. root.
ymlaay [jɑmˈlaɪ]/jmlaɪ/ n. a type of tree.
— /pn. name of a river (Laneh).
ylaay [jɑˈlaɪ]/jlaɪ/ /pn. name of a river (Kenderong).