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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 (Baal) and Sungai Kelian (Klieen) in the bottom end of the valley of the Kenering (Kɲyək), a western tributary of the Perak (Beluum).

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

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

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

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

Previous linguistic work on Semnam and other Lanoh varieties is restricted to occasional and limited wordlists. Early examples include Evans 1915. More recently, Diffloth (1975, 1976a, 1979) and Benjamin (1976a) have used Semnam lexical data in their comparative works on the Aslian subgroup of Austroasiatic. So far no further descriptive work has been carried out. For a detailed and recent anthropological account of the inhabitants of Air Bah, see Dallos (2003). Published accounts of Semnam’s Aslian relatives include Benjamin 1976b (Temia), 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
Sennam 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>c, ɟ</td>
<td>k, g</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ɲ</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>k, ɡ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>k</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2.1.1. Stops
Voiceless stops have five places of articulation: bilabial, alveolar, palatal, velar and glottal. A set of 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. [ˈmåd ʁ̂] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈmåtʰ] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈmåtʰ̃] /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 [ʰm, ʰn, ʰɲ, ʰŋ] following a long oral vowel, and as unreleased stops [pʰ, tʰ, cʰ, kʰ] if preceded by a short oral vowel. Following an open central or back short oral vowel, however, the velar /ɲ/ is realised as a post-velar or uvular stop [qʰ] (cf. §2.1.1). Occasionally these stops are released according to the same pattern as that of the final stops described in §2.1.1. The prestopped nasals are nasals whose release involve a short stop-like portion caused by a delayed and abrupt lowering of the velum.
simultaneously with, or following, the oral closure. It is sometimes very subtle and barely audible. The prestopping marks the boundary between the oral vowel and the following nasal consonant, and seals off the vowel from anticipatory nasalisation.

The word-final realisations of nasals as stops following short oral vowels present challenges to the analyst, because they are not auditorily distinguishable from true stops in this position. Two types of evidence have been used to determine which of the underlying forms is applicable in such ambiguous cases. First, reduplication of the final consonant frequently reveals which form is the underlying one, since the copy (which is typically prefixed or infixed before the final syllable) of the phonemic nasals is always realised phonetically as a homorganic nasal. For example, the reduplicative imperfective form of the verb [ˈhūp] /hum/ ‘to want’ is [həmˈhūp] /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 unitzizations. Second, numerous loanwords from Malay which have a final nasal in the source language are pronounced in Semnam with a homorganic stop, e.g. [ˈaˈjūp] ‘needle’, from Malay jarum, [pəˈsāt] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [pəˈgāk] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /jəjum/, /psan/, and /pəgāŋ/. 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 /r/, found in a few words (all of which are likely to be of Malay or sometimes Temiar origin), is a voiced alveolar trill [ɾ], both in initial and final position. The lateral /l/ is a voiced alveolar lateral [l] in all positions.

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

2.2. Vowel phonemes and their realisation

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LONG</th>
<th>SHORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>eː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>eː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASAL</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː̃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ðː̃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ēː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ieː=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

---

2 In the phonetic transcription employed here, short vowels are transcribed with a breve diacritic, e.g. [á], and long vowels with a triangular colon, e.g. [aː]. Phonemic transcription is the same for long vowels, e.g. /aː/, but does not include the breve diacritic for short ones, e.g. /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, [bolhʰōːt] ‘to be tasteless’, but it appears to occur in free variation with a monophthong counterpart [bolhûːt].
Table 3: Phonetic description of vowel qualities in Semnam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></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, [ɪː, ũ, ũ̆, ũ̃], with 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, ɛ], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε</td>
<td>This open front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [ɛː, ŵ, ŵ̆, ŵ̃], 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, ũ̝, ũ̝̆, ũ̝̃], with little conditioned variation. 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, ū, ū̆, ū̃], 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, [ɑː, ã, ã̆, ã̃], 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, ũ̆, ũ̃], 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, ɒ], 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, ŵ, ŵ̆]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [ɔː], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [ɒː].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2.2.2. Contrastive length

Phonetically, long vowels can be characterised as unmarked with respect to length. Their realisation is not markedly long, and they display significant free variation as to actual length. Also, consultants accept short realisation of these vowels as a correct pronunciation. Phonemically short vowels, on the other hand, are obligatorily extra-short and thus marked with respect to length. Consultants consistently reject long realisation. This makes it reasonably easy to determine auditorily whether a vowel is phonemically long or short, although it usually requires the consultant’s judgement of alternative pronunciations. The contrastive function of the long-short distinction is limited, with only a few minimal pairs in evidence. The following contrastive pairs illustrate the distinction:
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>lweːŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəl</td>
<td>kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūc</td>
<td>tūːt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koʔ</td>
<td>laŋkoːʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktɔk</td>
<td>ktɔk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpièh</td>
<td>smpieːʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laŋkuoc</td>
<td>kuoc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pet</td>
<td>cpɛːt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəp</td>
<td>kɛp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawaj</td>
<td>wəj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapaʔ</td>
<td>pəʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wɔːk</td>
<td>wɔːc</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: [ɛ] and [ɔ]. 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: [ɛ] and [ɔ]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [ɛː] and [ɔː]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /ieː/ with the long monophthongs /iː/ and /eː/, and the long diphthong /uoː:/ with the long monophthongs /uː/ and /oː/:
On the basis of auditory impression alone, diphthongs are not straightforwardly distinguishable from sequences of approximant + mid-quality vowel ([je] and [wo]). Thus, the phonemic and phonotactic differences between diphthongs and such sequences are obscure in pairs like /pjec/ ‘wing’ ~ /kpieh/ ‘headgear’, and /sjeːt/ ‘to be dry’ ~ /siep/ ‘to be ready’. One might therefore argue against diphthongs as a category and instead propose a purely monophthongal analysis involving existing phonemes. Consistently, however, morphological evidence speaks in favor of a diphthongal analysis: the auditorily obscure distinctions can be disambiguated by various affixal operations, so that diphthongs can be shown to be nuclei of syllables. For example, sequences of approximant + vowel can be broken up by infixes, whereas diphthongs cannot. Also, monosyllabic forms with diphthongs display a reduplicative pattern identical to those with monophthongs, with copied consonants (onset and coda) prefixed to the root, as in the following examples (unattested roots are marked with an asterisk *):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>DERIVED FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*huc</td>
<td>‘to whistle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huo</td>
<td>‘to yawn’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tie</td>
<td>‘to plait’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cie</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEMNAM</th>
<th>JAHAI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ciek</td>
<td>cek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawiel</td>
<td>kawel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantuo:j</td>
<td>mantøj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klupoh</td>
<td>klapoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluoŋ</td>
<td>kleŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suok</td>
<td>sak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoc</td>
<td>hchoc</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] /ɟilaːʔ/ ‘thorn’, jayup [ɟaˈjʊːp] /ɟajum/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [jəˈlaj] /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˺, t˺, c˺, k˺/q˺] 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 [pəlˈɔp] /plʌm/ ‘land leech’, kɔc [kɔˈcː] /kɔː/ ‘to sit’, and dak [dək] /daŋ/ ‘to see’. This is in order to adapt orthography to the actual pronunciation. Thus, the ambiguous finals described in §2.1.2 present no problem in the practical orthography, since they are all represented as stops.

3.3. Long vs. short vowels
The practical orthography represents short vowels with single vowel characters without the breve diacritic (i, e, e, i, ə, a, u, o, ɔ) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ii, øo, etc.), e.g. kəl [kəɬ] /kəl/ ‘to fall’ vs. kəo [kəʊ] /kəːl/ ‘[CLF: humans]’. Short diphthongs are represented by a combination of two single mid and central vowel characters (ie and uo respectively) and long diphthongs with a doubled vowel character for the end quality of the diphthong (iie and uoo, respectively), e.g. lanƙuoc [lanˈkəʊc] /lanƙuoC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuuoC [kəʊøː] /kuøː/ ‘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 [a] 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. əʔ[ˈpəʔ] ‘younger sibling’, biyən [biˈjən]/bijnən/ ‘husked’), təʔ[ˈtəʔ] ‘to collide’, and hʔɔɔ h[aˈʔόʔh] /hʔɔːh/ ‘[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. pkpaɪk [pəkˈɪpək] /pkpaɪk/ ‘to clap’, kbeɛɛ [kəˈbéɛɛ] /kbeɛɛ/ ‘to spit’, knmɔɔh [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. Excrecent vowels can then be inserted as nuclei. For example, the form klŋkɛɛŋ ‘bushy crested hornbill’ is syllabified in the following way: /CCCCVC/ > /C.CC.CVC/ > [C V.CVC.CVC], with a final surface output [kəlŋˈkɛːŋŋ].

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. boay ‘vegetable’, tis ‘mushroom’, taju ‘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
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.
piṯnut [piṯ'nut\]/piṯnut/ v. to hurt someone.
piduʔ /piðuʔ/ n. base of a plant.
piṯtieʔ [piṯ'tieʔ]/piṯtieʔ/ v. to offer food.
piŋaʔ [piŋaʔ]/piŋaʔ/ v. to turn something around.
piŋbaah [piŋ'baah]/piŋbaah/ v. to say.
pinaŋ [pi'nāŋ]/pinaŋ/ n. areca palm (_Areca catechu_). From Malay pinang.
pintas [pit'tas]/pintas/ v. to cross.
pipap [pi'pap]/pipam/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.
ipiłoŋ [pi'lioŋ]/ipiłoŋ/ v. to sing.
pipat [pi'paŋ]/pipat/ n. plate. From Malay pinggan.
pilok [pi'lok]/pilok/ n. mud hole.
pehaʔ /pehahʔ/ n. tribe.
peet /pet/ v. to fasten.
peŋ [pe'n]/peŋ/ v. to rise (of the sun).
peet /pet/ /pet/ n. jungle knife.
peen [pe'n]/pen/ n. pen, pencil. From Malay _pen_(a).
pēčč [pēt'cč]/pēčč/ v. to crush.
pɔʔ [pɔʔ]/poʔ/ n. younger sibling.
pɔʔ m̥uć [pɔʔ m̥uć]/poʔ m̥uć/ n. aunt, younger sister of parent.
papaʔ [pa'paʔ]/papaʔ/ v. to be bad.
padaʔ /padaʔ/ prep. by, at, near. From Malay pada.
pajet [pa'jet]/pajet/ n. a type of tuber.
pasij [pa'siŋ]/pasij/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.
pasaʔ [pasəʔ/ conj. because. From Malay?
pasirih [pa'siɾiʔ]/pasirih/ _pn._ name of a river (Ayer Juda).
pamaʔ [pa'maʔ]/pamaʔ/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (_Petaurista sp._) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (_Cynocephalus variegatus_).
pānik [pa'nik]/pānik/ n. belly button.
pāniʔ [pa'niʔ]/pāniʔ/ n. baby.
pānaʔ [pa'naʔ]/pānaʔ/ _pn._ name of a river.
pānok [pa'nɔk]/pānok/ n. fan for the fire.
pāŋcooy [paŋ'coj]/pāŋcoj/ _n._ waterfall. From Malay puncur.
pānjil /pānjil/ v. to call, to name, to summon.

From Malay _panggil_.
pāŋkal /pāŋkal/ n. beginning. From Malay _pangkal_.
paliŋ /paliŋ/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay _paling_.
payiʔ [pa'j̯iʔ]/payiʔ/ _n._ clouded monitor (_Varanus bengalensis_).
payeʔ [pa'jeʔ]/payeʔ/ _pn._ name of a river.
payaʔ [paˈj̯aʔ]/pajah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay _payah_.
paak [pa'k]/paak/ v. to split.
pāʔ [pəʔ]/pəʔ/ v. to have body contact.
pusik /pusiʔ/ v. to turn. From Malay _pusing_.
pusat [pusat]/pusat/ n. center. From Malay _pusat_.
punery [puɾəj]/puneri/ _n._ a type of pigeon. From Malay punai.
puŋnaʔ [puŋ'naʔ]/puŋnaʔ/ v. to have. From Malay punya.
puley [pu'lej]/pulej/ _n._ a type of tree.
pulaw /pu'laʔ/ /pulaw/ _pn._ name of a river.
pulaw /pu'laʔ/ /pulaw/ _n._ island. From Malay pulaw.
puuʔ [puʔ]/puʔ/ _adv._ yesterday.
pokeʔ /poket/ _n._ pocket. From English _pocket, via_ Malay.
pook /pok/ v. to open.
pooḥ /po'ħ/ _poħ/ _pn._ name of a river.
pok /po'k/ /poʔ/ v. to tap poison.
pok /po'k/ /pok/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.
pooʔ [poʔ]/poʔ/ _n._ mountain.
pōs /pəs/ /pos/ v. to sweep.
pōn /pən/ _pn_ = prep like. From Malay _pun_.
pēet [p'et]/pēet/ _n._ tick.
pūʔ [pūʔ]/pūʔ/ _pūʔ/ _pūʔ/ _n._ forehead.
pumah /pumah/ _v._ to be first. From Malay _pertama_.
pooʔʔ [po'ʔʔ]/pooʔʔ/ _v._ to hunt.
pecoj /pecoj/ _v._ to insert.
pekaʔ [pe'kαʔ]/pekaʔ/ _v._ to throw.
pkaʔ /pe'kaʔ/ /pkaʔ/ _v._ to clap.
pokpok [pok'pok']/pokpok'/ _v._ to clap.
pok /pok/ /poker/ _v._ to hold. From Malay
peang.

plano? /planoʔ/. v. to put one's hand on something.
plano /planoʔ/. n. greater mouse deer (Tragulus napu). From Malay pelanak.

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

baay /ˈbaːj/. /bɔj/. n. generic term for vegetable, greens.

baay pakuʔ /ˈbaːj pakuʔ/. /bɔj pakuʔ/. n. a type of edible fern (Filex sp.). From Malay paku.

baay bec /ˈbaːj beːtʃ/. /bɔj beːtʃ/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay badek /ˈbaːj badek/. /bɔj badek/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay bageh /ˈbaːj bageh/. /bɔj bageh/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay bayaam /ˈbaːj bayaw/. /bɔj bayaw/. n. spinach. From Malay bayam.


baay taduk /ˈbaːj taduk/. /bɔj taduk/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay taʔsʔ? /ˈbaːj taʔsʔ?. /bɔj taʔsʔ?. n. a type of edible plant.

baay cahcuh /ˈbaːj cahcuh/. /bɔj cahcuh/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay camēy /ˈbaːj camēʔ/. /bɔj camēʔ/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay cŋkŋkan /ˈbaːj cŋkŋkan/. /bɔj cŋkŋkan/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay kŋkŋkan /ˈbaːj kŋkŋkan/. /bɔj kŋkŋkan/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay kawoon /ˈbaːj kawoon/. /bɔj kawoon/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay klah /ˈbaːj klah/. /bɔj klah/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay klaap /ˈbaːj klaap/. /bɔj klaap/. n. a type of edible plant.


baay saʔ /ˈbaːj saʔ/. /bɔj saʔ/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay hayaaʔ /ˈbaːj hayaaʔ/. /bɔj hayaaʔ/. n. a type of edible plant.

baay hubiiʔ /ˈbaːj hubiiʔ/. /bɔj hubiiʔ/. n. a type of edible plant.
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From Malay ubi.

*bau* mamam /bɔj məmən/ n. a type of edible plant.

*bau* jəŋkəʔ /bɔj jəŋkəʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

*bau* labuu /bɔj labuʔ/ n. gourd. From Malay *labu*.

*bau* laʔ leŋ /bɔj laʔ leŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

*bau* haaw /bɔj ləʔəw/ n. a type of edible plant.

*bau* lwəh /bɔj ləʔəh/ n. a type of edible plant.

*bapəʔ* [baˈpəʔ] /bapəʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay *bapak*.

*baboo* [baˈboʔ] /bəboʔ/ n. woman.

*batek* /bəteʔk/ n. Ethronym: Batek.

*bataŋ* ɲūʔ /baˈtəŋɲūʔ/ /bataŋ ɲūʔ/ n. tree trunk.

*batuʔ* [baˈtuʔ] /batuʔ/ n. rock, stone. From Malay *batu*.

*batuu* ʔiːsət /baˈtuʔ ʔiːsət/ /batuu ʔiːsət/ n. pebble.

*baŋuʔ* /baŋuʔ/ n. coat, shirt. From Malay *baju*.

*bago旰* [baˈɡə Guantanamo] /bagoŋ/ pn. name of a river.

*basəh* [baˈsəh] /basəh/ n. dusky languor (Trachypithecus obscurus).

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

*baŋcow* [baˈŋcow] /baŋcow/ n. heron. From Malay *bangau*.

*bangosoʔ* /baŋˈsoʔ/ /baŋsoʔ/ n. race, nationality. From Malay *bangsa*.

*knbasaw* /baŋˈsaw/ /knbasaw/ n. nationality.

*baliŋ* [bəˈliŋ] /baliŋ/ v. to be high.

*baroŋ* [bəˈraŋ] /barəŋ/ n. tapir (Tapirus indicus).

*bawaw* /bəwaw/ n. below, underneath. From Malay *bawah*.

*bayaar* /bəyaʔ/ n. thing, commodity. From Malay *buarang*.

*bayuuʔ* [baˈjuʔ] /bayuʔ/ v. to be new. From Malay *baru*.

— adv. until. From Malay *baru*.

*baaʔ* [baˈʔiʔ] /baʔi/ n. rice (growing).

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

*baah* [baˈʔi] /baʔi/ n. uncle, younger brother of parent.

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

*baay* [baˈaj] /baːj/ v. to dig.

*bubuʔuʔ* [buˈbuʔuʔ] /bubuʔuʔ/ n. fishtrap. From Malay *bubu*.

*budayəh* /budəjaˈʃi/ n. culture. From Malay *budaya*.

*bukaaʔ* /buˈkaʔ/ pa. negation particle. From Malay *bukan*.

*bukuʔuʔ* /buˈkuʔʔ/ n. book. From Malay *buku*.

*bukiθiʔ* /buˈkiθiʔ/ n. proof. From Malay *bukti*.

*buh* /buˈʔu/ v. to put.

*bungaʔ* /buˈŋaʔ/ /bunagaʔ/ n. flower. From Malay *bunga*.

*bungaʔ keʔ maah* /buŋaʔ keʔ maʔ/ n. Rafflesia (Rafflesia spp.). From Malay *bunga pakma*.

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

*bulaan* /bulaʕn/ /bulaʔn/ n. moon, month. From Malay *bulan*.

*buluus* /buˈluus/ /buleuʔu/ /buluʔu/ n. spear.

*buyaaʔ* [buˈjaʔ] /buyəʔ/ n. crocodile. From Malay *buaya*.

*buut* /buˈʔut/ /buʔut/ v. to eat vegetables.

*buc* /buˈc/ /buʔu/ n. diarrhoea.

*boleeh* [boˈleʔ] /boleʔ/ v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.

*boot* /buˈt/ /boʔ/ v. to feel lazy.

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

*booc* /buˈʔoʔ/ /boʊʔ/ v. to lie (to tell untruths).


*buuooy* [buˈʔuʔi] /buʔuʔi/ n. silvered languor (Trachypithecus cristatus).

*bibilaŋ* /bibiləq/ /quən/ numerous. From Malay *berbilang*.

*btəʔ* [buˈtəʔ] /btəʔ/ /btəʔ/ n. papaya (Carica papaya). From Malay *betik*.

*btaah* /btaʔ/ /btəʔ/ n. bottle.

*btaniʔ* [baˈtəniʔ] /btaniŋ/ pn. name of a river (Bebalik).

*btaay* [baˈtəj] /btəj/ /btəj/ n. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).

*btool* [baˈtoʔ] /btəʔ/ /btəʔ/ v. to be right. From Malay *betul*.

*bloot* /baˈləkt/ /btələkt/ v. to think.

*bdeeh* /bdeʔ/ /dideʔ/ n. book. From Malay *bedal*.

*bdeel* [baˈdeel] /bdeel/ v. to shoot. From Malay *bedal*.

*bdaal* [baˈdaʔ] /bdaʔl/ v. to throw. From Malay *bedal*.

*bcuun* [baˈcuŋ] /bkuŋ/ v. to be sour.

*bkah* [baˈkəʔ] /bkah/ v. to break.

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

*bʔeʔ* [baˈʔeʔ] /beʔT/ v. to be good.

*bʔaak* [baˈʔək] /bʔaʔ/ v. to overflow (of a river).

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

*bhiʔiʔ* [baˈhiʔiʔ] /bhiʔiʔ/ v. to be full (from eating).

*bhet* [baˈʔeʔt] /bhet/ v. to be sweet.

*bnah* /bəmah/ v. to be accurate. From Malay *benar*.
bgyaan jaka? [boŋ'baŋ⁴ j'akə?] /bgyaan jakaʔ/ n. beard.
bliʔ? [bo'liʔ?] /bliiʔ/ v. to buy. From Malay bel.
bliŋ [bo'liŋ⁴] /bliŋ/ n. upper arm.
bléʔ? [bo'leʔ?] /bleʔ/ n. upper leg.
bleynaan /blejnaʔ/ v. to be different from, to be apart from. From Malay berlian.
bleet [bo'leːŋ⁴] /bleŋ/ n. blue-crowned hanging parrot (Loriculus galgulus).
bloon [bo'laŋ⁴] /bløŋ/ v. to remember, to recall.
blas /blaʃ/ num. -teen, used for numbers between eleven and nineteen. From Malay belas.
blanteey [bo'laŋtej] /blantej/ n. a type of tree.
blalec [bo'læc⁴] /blalec/ v. to fight.
blaw [bo'laʔ⁴] /blaw/ n. blowpipe.
— pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).
bluum [bo'luəm⁴] /bluım/ pn. name of a river (Perak).
błoʔ ɲkoog [bo'loʔ ɲkoog⁴] /blɔʔ ɲkoog/ n. father-in-law.

błaay [bo'læj⁴] /blaŋ/ v. to be green.
błhak [bo'laŋk] /blaŋk/ v. to be salty.
blhūōt ~ blhūuʔ /blhũːt ~ blhũːʔ/ v. to be tasteless
brubah /brubah/ v. to be altered. From Malay berubah.
brwas /brwas/ v. to be segmented. From Malay beras.
bwey [bu'wej] /bwej/ n. thunder spirit.
bwah /bwaŋ⁴/ pa. object classifier, meaning fruit, used for e.g. houses. From Malay buah.
bwaah [bo'waʔ⁴] /bwaŋ/ v. to talk.
byiʔ [bo'jiʔ] /bijiʔ/ n. forest, woods.
byaduuʔ? [boja'duʔʔ?] /byaduuʔʔ/ v. to rest.
byaniiʔ? [bija'niiʔʔ?] /byaniʔʔ/ v. to be brave. From Malay berani.
byanaʔ? [bija'nãʔʔ?] /byanaʔʔ/ v. to give birth.
byalot /byalɔt⁴/ n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.
bylaay [bi'laaj] /bliaj/ v. to be high.
byraay [bi'raaj] /bɾaj/ n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solaris).

ti- /ti/ (tiC-): pref. v. causative prefix.
tipoon /tipon⁴/ v. to hide something.
tibōtibōh /tigailtibah/ adv. suddenly, unexpectedly. From Malay tiba-tiba.
tigaaʔ? [ti'gaʔʔ?] /tigaʔʔ/ num. three. From Malay tiga.
tijuuu /ti juuʔj] /tijuʔj/ v. to point with one's lips.
tijow /tijow/ v. to look.
tingalaan /tingalaʔn/ n. life. From Malay tinggalan.
tilæep /tilæp/ v. to insert.
tiis /tiis/ n. generic term for mushroom.
tiis pok /tiis pok⁴/ n. a type of mushroom (Lyophyllum/Macrocybe sp.).
tiis tak /tiis tක/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.
tiis tapoons /tiis tapoons⁴/ n. a type of mushroom (Cantharellus sp.).
tiis cat /tiis caʔt/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis juk klaan /tiis juk klaʔn/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis kpoook /tiis kpook/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis knayuul /tiis knajuul⁴/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiis kntæk /ʔapãng⁴] /tiis kntæk ʔapãng⁴/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
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damip /damip/ (?amiipped) v. to bump into.
daan /daan/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
duŋah /duŋah/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwah /duwah/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duus /duus/ v. to bump into.
doo? /[doʔ]/ [doʔ]/ n. father.
doɔt /[dɔt]/ [dɔt]/ n. vagina.
doɔk /[dɔk]/ [dɔk]/ n. 1 ipoh tree (Antaris toxicaria). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duoose /[d'os]/ [duoose/ v. to move along a crest.
dupada? /dupadaʔ/ prep. from. From Malay darpada.
djan /djan/ prep. with. From Malay dengan.
dlůuʔ? /dlůʔʔ/ v. to push.
dldul /dldul/ /dlдуl/ n. heel.
dwiit /dwit/ n. money.

ciptoʔ /ciptoʔ/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweet [c'it'weʔ] /citweet/ pn. name of a river.
cicep [c'ieč'ep] /ciečP/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
ciceey /ciceey/ v. to tap, to cut.
ciceʔ /ciceʔ/ /cieʔ/ n. goose. From Malay cicak.
cicooy [c'ic'coj] /cioj/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cileen [c'ileen] /cilen/ v. to point with one's eyes.
cip /c'ip/ /cip/ to go.
cip juk /c'ipj'uqʔ/ /cipjun/ v. to walk.
ceʔ /c'eqʔ/ /ceʔ/ n. loose.
ceem [c'eem] /cem/ n. bird.
ceem paleek /c'eq'm pa'lekʔ/ /cem paleek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet /c'et/ /ceʔ/ v. to catch.
cēēc [c'ēc] /cēc/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap /c'ap/ /cap/ v. to go.
cabaŋn [c'a'baŋ] /caban/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduuk /caduuk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cadoʔʔ [c'a'doʔʔ] /cadoʔʔ/ n. a type of lizard.
caceen /c'a'ceen/ /cacen/ n. worm. From Malay cacing.
caeʔʔ [c'a'eʔʔ] /caeʔʔ/ n. rat.
cahāaw [c'ahāaw] /cāhāaw/ pn. name of a river.
camoʔʔ [c'a'moʔʔ] /camosʔʔ/ ?tomorrow.
campuy /campuy/ n. mix, mingling. From Malay campur.
carsh /carsh/ /carsh/ n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cayuook tniit /[c'aij'ot] /cajuook tniit/ n. philtrum. From Malay caturk.

cukup.
cumān /cumān/ ? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cundin /cundin/ v. to lean.
cundoʔʔ /cundoʔʔ/ v. to lean.
cūʔʔ? /cūʔʔʔ/ /cūʔʔʔ/ v. to pierce.
cooʔʔ? /coʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔAPTERS to squeeze. From Malay cek?
cpah [c'pah] /cpah/ n. amniotic fluid.
cbaʔʔ? ?ŋʔ [c'a'baʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔ🤖
cbokh buŋjaʔʔ? [c'bokh buŋjaʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔ Qualcomm 1 st bird.
duut /duut/ /duuʔʔ/ n. nectar.
cduum /cduum/ v. to carry in one's arms.
cdol /cdol/ v. to support, to lean.
ckām [c'a'kām] /ckām/ n. a type of pheasant.
ckuuy /c'kuuy/ v. to squeeze an oblong object in hair.
ckōk [c'a'kkōk] /ckōK/ n. marten.
cckaaʔ /c'k'aaʔ/ /ckaaʔ/ pn. name of a river.
ccokh /c'kokh/ /c'kokh/ n. a type of wild cat.
cchōs [c'a'chōs] /chōs/ v. to be clean.
cmāk [c'a'māk] /cmāk/ n. Bertam palm (Eugeissonia tristis).
cninh /cninh/ /cnin/ rn. side.
cnaal [c'nāl] /cnal/ n. myth.
cnump /c'nump/ /cnump/ n. solar plexus.
cnolēs /cnolēs/ pn. name of a place.
cnc̖ [cə'noː] /cnɔː/ n. casque of a hornbill.
cnc̖y /cnɔː/ n. spirit, ghost.
cnhaa? [cə'n̚aʔ] /cnɔːʔ/ v. to joke.
cn̚ỹos /cnɔɔs/ n. nail, claw.
cn̚uk /cnɔɔj/ /cnɔːk/ n. trail of an animal.
cn̚yeen̚ t̚in [cə'ɲeɲ̚] /tn̚eɲ̚/ /ɲeɲ̚ heimer n. wrist.
cn̚i /ɛ̃ɲ/ /ɲi/ n. a type of tuber.
cn̚aal [cə's̚aː] /naːl/ a. of tree.
cn̚eəq̚ [cə'ɲeɲ̚] /ɛ̃ɲ̚/ n. eyebrow.
cluh /cluh/ v. to push something into the ground.
cloo? /kluʔ/ v. to insert, to immerse.
critah /kriθa/ (cyitoh) n. story. From Malay cerita.
cyiney [cə'ʃiɲ̚eɲ̚] /ɛ̃ɲ̚eɲ̚/ v. to roll.
cỹos [cə's̚aːs] /ɛ̃s/ n. side.
cyakoõh [cə'jaːk̚o] /ɛ̃ʃaːk̚/ /ŋaːk̚/ name of a river.
cyoo? [kų'ʃo] /kʃo/ v. to be hungry.
cylmil [cə'ʃiɲ̚mil] /ɛ̃ɲ̚mil/ v. to be bright.

j

jit /jiT/ v. to collect.
jinaŋ [j'iɲ̚aːŋ] /jinaŋ/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Jernang).
jek̚ [j'ek̚] /jek̚/ pn. name of a river.
je? [j'ɛʔ] /jɛʔ/ v. to refuse.
jep [j'ɛp] /ŋj̚ep/ v. to wash (clothes).
jas [j'as] /ŋjas/ v. to be finished.
jel [j'el] /jel/ v. to bark.
jek̚ /ŋj̚ek̚/ pn. name of a river.
jabaat /jabaat/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jabat.
jadiʔ? [jاديʔ] v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.
jakoõ /jakaθ/ Ethnonym: Jakun.
jagaʔ? /jagaʔ/ v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.
jahut /jahuθ/ pn. Ethnonym: Jah Hut.
jan̚k̚iŋ [j'aŋk̚iŋ] /ŋjan̚k̚iŋ/ pn. name of a river.
jank̚ak [j'aŋk̚ak] /jəŋk̚ak/ n. a type of tree. From Malay jankang.
jaleʔ? [j'aːlɛʔ] /jaleʔ/ pa. a particle signalling uncertainty.
jawap [j'aːwəp] /jawap/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.
jaam /j'am/ n. clock, watch. From Malay jam.
jaal /j'aːl/ /jaːl/ n. casting net. From Malay jala?
juk [j'uʔ] /jʊŋ/ n. foot.
jagaʔ? /jʊɡʔ/ adv. yet, still, all the same. From Malay juga.
jumpaaʔ /jumpaʔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.
jook [j'ok̚] /jok̚/ v. to move.
jŏʃt /j'ott/ /ʃt/ v. to suck.
juoool [j'ʊoːl] /jʊoːl/ v. to sell. From Malay jual.
jk̚iŋ [ʃk̚iŋ] /ŋk̚iŋ/ n. scorpion.
jʔaan̚ [ʃʔan̚] /ŋʔan̚/ n. bone.
jʔaan̚ taan̚ [ʃʔan̚ ʃʔan̚] /ŋʔan̚ ʃan̚/ n. pelvis.
jheq̚t [ŋheq̚t] /ŋheq̚t/ n. muntjac (barking) deer (Muntiacus muntjac).
jbiit [ʃbiit] /bɪt/ v. to smoke.
jnuuh [ʃ'nuuː] /ŋnuuθ/ quan. other.
jloct /ʃ'loćt/ /ʃlɒt/ v. to be dull.
jlotuk [ʃ'loːtuk] /ʃlʊtuk/ n. jelutong tree (Dyera costulata). From Malay jelutong.
jriʔ? [ʃ'riʔ] /ʃrɪʔ/ pn. name of a river (Jeri).
jveeq̚ [ʃ'vɛeq̚] /ʃveeq̚/ v. to be long.
jvop [ʃ'vɔp] /ʃvɔp/ n. rapid. From Malay jeram.

k

kipaan [k'iːpaŋ] /kipaŋ/ rn. upper side.
kikuyu /kikuθ/ ? in front.
kikuyu top [k'iːkʊj 'tɒp] /kikuj tɔp/ ? before.
kisas /kisə/ n. events, affairs. From Malay kesaθ.
kleep [k'iːlep] /kleep/ v. to forget.
kilat [k'iːltjt] /kilaθ/ n. lightning. From Malay kilat.
kiweeq̚ [k'iweŋ] /kiweŋ/ n. a type of tree.
kiyaleh [kijaθ] /kiyaleh/ n. giant squirrel (Ratufa sp.).
kiyaaʔ? [k'iːjaʔ] /kijaʔ/ v. to count.
kifʔ /kifʔ/ v. to undress, to take off.
kek [k'ek] /kɛʔ/ v. to cut off.
kek [k'ek] /kɛŋ/ v. to pull.
keet [k'ɛt] /kɛt/ n. bottom, buttocks.
Notes on Semnam

**Notes on Semnam**

**kéet ʔən** ['kɛt ʔən] / kéet ʔən/ rn. downstream.
**kéet mat yis** ['kɛt māt jis] / kéet mat yis/ rn. east.

**kəp** ['kəp] / kəp/ v. to plant.

**kot** ['kɔt] / kot/ n. belly.

**kel** ['kɛl] / kel/ v. to fall.

**kəol** ['kəol] / kəol/ n. a classifier for humans.

**kəp** ['kəp] / kəp/ v. to eat fruit.

**kap** ['kæp] / kap/ v. to bite.


**kapaʔo** ['kəpəʔo] / kapaʔo/ n. cheek.

**kabaan** / kabaan/ n. family.

**katiʔo** ['katiʔo] / katiʔo/ pn. name of a river (Kati).

**kaʔeʔk** ['kaʔeʔk] / kaʔeʔk/ n. skin.

**kadaan-kadaan** / kadaan-kadaan/ adv. sometimes, at times, occasionally. From Malay kadang-kadang.

**kacaan** / kacaan/ n. bean. From Malay kacang.

**kajak** [kaˈɾəŋ] / kajak/ pn. name of a cave (Gua Kajang).


**kakitiʔ** / kakitiʔ/ v. to take off footwear. From Malay kaki: foot/leg.

**kakep** / kakep/ v. to remember.

**kaʔjaʔ** ['kaʔjaʔ] / kaʔjaʔ/ adv. also, still, all the same.

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

**kah** / kah/ pa. 1 interrogative particle.

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

**kakheh** / kakheh/ n. great hornbill (Buceros bicornis).

**kahkuuḥ** / kahkuuḥ/ n. white-crowned hornbill (Berenicornis comatus).

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

**kamaaḥ** [kaˈmaaḥ] / kamaaḥ/ v. to be dirty.

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

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

**kanic** / kanic/ n. pot, bucket.

**kanjeʔ** [kaˈnjeʔ] / kanjeʔ/ n. little finger.

**kanjoŋ** [kaˈʃəŋ] / kanjoŋ/ n. elbow.

**kanjoŋkoŋ** [kaˈʃəŋkoŋ] / kanjoŋkoŋ/ n. grandchild.

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

**kalew** / kalew/ pn. name of a river.

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

**kalow** [kaˈlaw] / kalow/ conj. if. From Malay kalau.

**kaloso** [kaˈluʔo] / kaloso/ n. a type of tree.

**kaweep** [kaˈweep] / kawep/ n. sun bear (Helarctos malayanus).

**kawasp** [kaˈwasp] / kawasp/ pn. name of a river.

**kawiel** [kaˈwiəl] / kawiel/ n. a type of wild palm.

**kayil** [kaˈjil] / kayil/ v. to fish. From Malay kail.

**kayiəm** [kaˈjəm] / kayiəm/ n. a type of tuber.

**kayoh** [kaˈjoʔ] / kayoh/ v. to swim. From Malay kajuh.

**kayoot** [kaˈjət] / kayoot/ v. to be pregnant.

**kayool** [kaˈjəd] / kayool/ n. knee.

**kaʔaʔ** ['kaʔaʔ] / kaʔaʔ/ n. fish.

**kuʔuʔ** / kuʔuʔ/ v. to be dirty. From Malay kotor.

**kucek** [kuˈɾɛkʔ] / kucek/ n. cat. From Malay kucing.

**kucəsk** [kuˈɾɛsk] / kucəsk/ n. Raffles' malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus).

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

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

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

**kulaʔ** / kulaʔ/ n. bowl. From Malay kula.

**kulaak** [kuˈlaːk] / kulaak/ pn. name of a river.

**kuy** [kuˈɾʊ] / kuy/ n. 1) head. 2) language.

**kuy ˈpəʔ** [kuˈɾʊˈpəʔ] / kuy ˈpəʔ/ v. n. mountain top.

**kuy ʔən** [kuˈɾʊʔən] / kuy ʔən/ v. n. upstream.

**kuʔu** / kuʔu/ ? so, in that way.

**kobees** / kobees/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.

**kobak** [koˈbaʔk] / kobak/ n. mud pool. From Malay kubang.


**koʔ** ['koʔ] / koʔ/ v. to vomit.

**komuy** [koˈmuːj] / komuy/ v. to growl (of stomach).

**koleʔ** [koˈləʔ] / koleʔ/ n. hairy-backed bulbul (Tricholestes criniger).

**koleh** / koleh/ n. cup.

**koy** [koˈj] / koy/ n. cake. From Malay kuh.

**koom** [koˈm] / koom/ n. frog.

**kotaʔ** [koˈtaʔ] / kotaʔ/ n. packet, box. From Malay kotak.

**uk** [koˈɾɛʔ] / uk/ v. to sit.

**komah** [koˈməʔ] / komah/ n. bend. From English corner via Malay kunah.

**kuooć** [koʊoć] / kuooć/ v. to grasp.

**kuooɪm** [koʊoɪm] / kuooɪm/ v. to hug.

**kuooɪn** [koʊoɪn] / kuooɪn/ n. child, offspring.

**kuooʔən** [koʊoʔən] / kuooʔən/ n. stream.

**kuooən ʔəhəʔ** [koʊoən ʔəhəʔ] / kuooən ʔəhəʔ/ n. stream.

**kuooən ʔəhəʔ** [koʊoən ʔəhəʔ] / kuooən ʔəhəʔ/ n. stream.
kbeet [kaˈbeːt̚] /kbeet/ v. to be thin.
kbeec [kaˈbeːc̚] /kbeɛc/ v. to spit.
kbos [koˈbɔs] /kboːs/ v. to die.
kbok [koˈbɔk̚] /kboK/ n. otter.
tek [kaˈtek̚] /tekK/ n. lower leg.
tek [kaˈtek̚] /tekK/ v. to drip.
ttaap /κταπ/ v. to pinch, to clutch (with instrument). From Malay ketap.
ktop [kaˈtop̚] /ktom̚/ v. to spit.
ktsk [kaˈtsk̚] /ktšk/ pn. name of a river.
kt̕sk [kaˈt̕sk̚] /ktšk/ n. a type of malkoha (Phoenicophaeus sp.).
kdh /kdh/ n. 1 what. 2 whatever.
kdeek [koˈd̚ek̚]/kdeki/ n. generic term for squirrel.
kdeek bapaan [koˈd̚ek̚ ˈbaˈpaːŋ] /kdeki bapaŋ/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek thun [kaˈd̚ek̚ toˈhuŋ] /kdeki thun̚/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek cade [koˈd̚ek̚ ˈcaˈdeɪ] /kdeki cadei̯/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek ?abuu [koˈd̚ek̚ ʔaˈbuː] /kdeki ʔabu:]/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek mnl̕sk [koˈd̚ek̚ mənl̕ːsk̚] /kdeki mnl̕sk̚/ n. giant flying squirrel (Petaurista spp.).
kdeek ln̕sis [koˈd̚ek̚ ˈl̕n̕sis] /kdeki ln̕sis/ n. black giant squirrel (Petaurista sp.).
kdek [koˈd̚ek̚] /kdeki/ v. to be bitter.
kdeey /kdei̯/ n. shop, restaurant. From Malay kedai.
kdhi [koˈd̚i] /kd̚i/ v. to hide.
kdɔy [koˈd̚oːj] /kd̚ɔj/ n. wife.
kc̕as [koˈceːs̚] /kc̕as/ v. to sneeze.
kjap /kjap/ v. to be instant. From Malay kejap.
kJoo? [kaˈjouʔ] /kjoʔ/ pn. name of a river.
kkk̕uuk [kaˈkk̕uːk̚] /kk̕ku:k̚/ v. to snore.
kʔeep [koˈʔeep̚] /k̕ee̯p̚/ n. centipede.
ksah /ksaːh/ n. manner, custom. From Malay kesah.
khiduapan /kʰiˈduːpaːn/ n. life. From Malay kheiduapan.
khol [koˈhɔl̚] /kʰol̚/ v. to cough.
kmat [koˈmɑːt̚] /kmat̚/ n. gall bladder.
kmar [koˈmɑːɡ̚] /kmə̯g̚/ v. to swell. From Malay kembang.
kmuuc [koˈmʊːc̚] /kmuc̚/ n. large feline, e.g. tiger, leopard etc.
kmuuc gɛɛ [koˈmʊːc̚ ɡɛ̆ɛʔ] /kmuc̚ gɛ̆ɛʔ/ n. black panther.
kmoɔ? [koˈmʊʔ] /kmɔʔ/ n. 1 fruit. 2 seed.
3) classifier.
knaːk [koˈnɑːk̚] /knaŋk/ n. uvula.
knaal [kaˈn̕aːl̚] /knal/ v. to know (person). From Malay kenal.
knayem [kəˈnejem̚] /knajem/ pn. name of a river.
knaəya [kəˈnaiːjə] /knajə]/ pn. name of a river (Kenayat).
knuum [koˈnuːm̚] /knəm/ v. to urinate.
kntok [kaˈntoʔ] /kntSK/ n. ear.
knmoɔh [koˈmʊʔ] /kmoɔːh/ n. name of a river.
knaʔa mat yiis [koˈnɔʔa ˈmɑːt ʔiːs] /knɔʔa mat ʔiːs/ n. west.
knee [kaˈnɛːt̚] /knet/ v. to refuse to give.
knskek [koˈns̚ek̚] /kn̕s̚ek̚/ n. civet.
knyək [koˈn̕j̚ək̚] /kn̕ŋj̚/ pn. name of a river (Kenering).
kŋkoon [kaŋˈkoːŋ̚] /ŋkonj/ v. to feel like having fever, to feel like getting fever.
kleep [kaˈlep̚] /klep̚/ n. a type of tuber.
kloʔ? /klɔʔ/ v. to fall down (vertically).
klapuoɔh [klaˈpɔʊɔʔ] /klapuoɔh/ n. shoulder.
klat [koˈlɑːt̚] /klat̚/ pn. name of a river.
kklamin /kklamin/ n. married couple. From Malay kelamin.
klaap [kaˈlaːp̚] /klaap/ n. spleen.
klaaw [kaˈlaːw] /klaw/ n. penis.
kliene [kaˈləɛn̚] /klien/ pn. name of a river (Kelian).
kluooŋ [koˈluoŋ̚] /kluoŋ/ n. inside.
kkleel [koˈkleel̚] /kkleel̚/ n. lower arm.
kŋkεeg [kəˈŋk̚ɛeg̚] /kŋkεeg̚/ n. bushy crested hornbill (Anorrhinus galeriensis).
klwaanj [koˈlaŋaŋ̚] /klwaŋʒ/ n. flying fox, a type of rousette.
klyool [koˈluːɭ] /kləʊ̯l̚/ pn. name of a river.
kruhuuŋ [koɾuˈhuuŋ] /kruhuŋ/ n. a type of owl.
krok [koˈrɔk̚] /krɔK̚/ n. red-eyed brown bulbul (Pycnonotus brunnneus).
krsiŋ /krsiŋ/ n. chair. From Malay kerusi.
wagah /畏əɣɪ/ n. family. From Malay kelaarga.
wasaan /kwasaːn/ n. area. From Malay kawasan.
kwaal [kwa:əl] /kwɑːl/ n. a type of bird.
kwoon [kwoon] /kwoʊn/ n. peacock pheasant
(Polyelectron malacense).
kyibas [kijəbəs] /kɪjəbəs/ v. to kill.
kyilo? /kɪjɪlo/? v. to drop.
kyeej [kjeːŋ] /kjeːŋ/ v. to be dry. From Malay kering.
kyōm do? [kə’m do?] /kʃəm do/? n. armpit.
kyanaan [kəˈnaːn] /kʃənaːn/ n. wrinkles.
kyanuup [kəˈnuːp] /kʃənuːp/ n. goosebumps.
kyoom [kəˈjoʊm] /kʃoom/ n. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

g

gnip [gɲɪp]/gnip/ v. to point with one's face.
gi [gɪ]/gɪ/ v. to scratch.
gey [gei]/gei/ v. to eat.
gae [gæ]/gæ/ v. to cut.
gay f oos [ɡʰə̃ oos]/ɡə̃ oos/ n. smoke.
gadoh /gadəh/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gaduh.
gamah /gamaːh/ n. picture. From Malay gambar.
gantēn [ɡaŋtən] /ɡaŋtən/ n. a type of ground squirrel.
gantak /ɡaŋtɑːk/ n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
gantuk /ɡaŋtʊk/ v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
gandaoh /ɡandaːh/ pm. name of a river (Ganda).
galek [ɡaˈlek]/ɡalek/ v. to tickle.
garuc [ɡaɾuːs] /ɡaɾuːʃ/ n. aloces tree (Aquilaria sp.).
gu? [ɡuʔ]/ɡuʔ/ prep. equation. gu? ɗeeŋ like (the) house
gunel [ɡuˈnɛl]/ɡunɛl/ pm. name of a river.
gulap [ɡuˈlɑp] /ɡulɑp/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
goci [ˈɡoʊci] /ɡoʊci/ v. to live.
goon [ɡuˈoʊn] /ɡuən/ v. to fetch water.
guoy [ɡuˈoʊj] /ɡuəj/ n. crest, ridge.
gtaah [ɡtɑːʔ] /ɡtʃəʔ/ n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.
gceh [ɡˈceʔ] /ɡeːʔ/ v. to be black.
gsea [ɡˈsej] /ɡsej/ n. wreathed hornbill (Rhyticeros undulatus).
ghel [ɡˈheɬ] /ɡhɛl/ v. to be tired.
glisɛh [ɡaliˈsɛʔ] /ɡlisɛʔ/ v. to whisper.
glisah /ɡlisah/ v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
glapooh [ɡlaˈpoʔ] /ɡlapoːʔ/ a type of tree.
gloʔ [ɡloʔ] /ɡloʔ/ n. name of a river (Gelok).
gyeen [ɡˈjeʔŋ]/ɡjeːŋ/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?iabaan /ʔiiban/ pn. Ethnonym: Iban, a people of Borneo.
?ijoʔ /ʔiʃoʔ/ pm. name of a river (Ijok).
?isɛt [ʔiʃɛt] /ʔiʃɛt/ v. to be small.
?inat [ʔiʔnat]/ʔiʔnat/ v. to remember, to recollect. From Malay ingat.
?ilwɔːl [ʔiɬwɔːl] /ʔiɬwɔːl/ v. to turn.
ʔiiʔ [ʔiʔʔ] /ʔiʔʔ/ pa. exclamatory particle used to express sudden fear or surprise.
ʔiŋ [ʔiŋ] /ʔiŋ/ (ʔiŋ) persp. 1, first person singular personal pronoun.
— v. to defecate.
ʔec caaŋ [ʔɛʔɬˈcaʔŋ] /ʔɛʔɬcaŋ/ n. ventriculus gaster.
ʔec wɛɛc [ʔɛʔɬˈwɛɛʔ] /ʔɛʔɬwɛɛʔ/ n. intestines.
silgiil /silgiil/ v. to raise one’s hand.
sireey /si'rej/ /sirej/ n. a type of tree.
siwaal /siwal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sec /'sɛc/ /sec/ n. flesh, meat.
selamalamah /selamalamah/ adv. forever. From Malay.

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Malay selama-lama.

seet /set/ v. to pour.

sey /'sej/ /sej/ /rn. long side.

seec /'seeq/ /seeq/ v. to steal.

sapii? /sa'piʔ/ /sapiʔ/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapi.

saptuu /sap'tuʔ/ /sapatu/ /pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.


sat /saT/ n. sign, mark.

satu /satu/ /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 /sa'gup/ /sagup/ /n. cloud.

sagup dete? /sa'gup dɛtʔ?/ /sagupP dɛtʔ/ n. fog.

sagook /sa'goŋk/ /sagoŋk/ /n. neck.


sa? noh /saʔ nɔʔ/ /saʔ noh/ np. soon.

samaeq /samaeq/ v. to be the same. From Malay sama. — prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

samaeq? /sa'maʔʔ/ /samaʔʔ/ v. to be the same.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

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

sanu? /sa'nuʔ/ /sanuʔ/ v. to be rotten.

sanum /sa'nʊm/ /sanum/ /n. a type of tree.

sanj?it /saŋjʔɪʔ/ /saŋjʔɪʔ/ n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pycnonotus jocosus).

sawo? /sa'wʊʔ/ /sawoʔ/ (saoʔ) /naʔ/ /sawoʔ/ name of a river (Sauk).

sayoot /sa'jʊt/ /sajoot/ /n. a type of tuber.

saaw /sa'wʔ/ /saw/ /n. a type of small bat.

susah /suʔah/ /susah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.

susah hup /suʔah 'hupʔ/ /susah hum/ v. to be sad. From Malay susah.


suyat /su'jat/ /suyat/ /n. letter. From Malay surat.

soh /soʔ/ /soʔ/ /soʔ/ v. to eat meat.

soo? /soʔʔ?/ /soʔʔ/ v. to suck.

sap /'spaʔ/ /sap/ /n. lung.

soc /'soʔc/ /soc/ /v. to wash one's hands.

sool /sool/ /v. to stuff, to block.

sjeep /'sjeʔp/ /sjeep/ v. to be ready. From Malay siap.

sieem /'siɛm/ /sieem/ /pn. Ethnonym: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.

suooq /'sooʔq/ /suooq/ v. to eat from an open hand.

suook /'sooʔk/ /suook/ /n. umbilical cord.

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

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

spulooh /spuˈloʔʔ/ /spuloʔʔ/ (pulooh) /num. ten. From Malay sepuluh.

sbec /sa'beʔc/ /sbeʔc/ /n. mosquito.

sbap /sa'baʔp/ /sbap/ /conj. because. From Malay sebab.

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

sblaas /sa'blaːs/ /sblas/ /num. eleven. From Malay sebelas.

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

steey /stej/ /v. to be dried-up (of e.g. coursewater).

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

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

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

stsat /sat'saʔ/ /stsat/ /n. a type of sunbird.

sdiyaaʔ? /sdijaʔʔ?/ /v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.

sdap /sa'dapʔ/ /sdap/ /v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.

sjatiʔ /sa'taʔʔ/ /v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine.

— From Malay sejati.

sjarah /sa'raʔʔ/ /n. history. From Malay sejarah.

sjuuʔ? /sa'juʔʔ?/ /sjuʔʔ/ v. to be cold (of weather).

From Malay sejuk.


sʔok /saʔọk/ /sʔoŋk/ /n. a type of tree.

sribuuh /sriˈbuʔʔ/ /sribuʔʔ/ (yibuuh) /num. thousand. From Malay seribu.

sraatus /sraʔˈtus/ /sraʔʔus/ /num. hundred. From Malay seratus.

smilaan /smiˈlaːn/ /smilin/ /num. nine. From Malay sembilan.

smañ /saˈmaʔʔ/ /smañ/ /v. to ask for something.


smaaʔ? dagak /saˈmaʔʔ daˈgaŋʔ/ /smʔʔ dągąŋ/ /n. stranger. From Malay dagang.

smaaʔ? hchoc /saˈmaʔʔ hoʔˈhɛʔʔˈɛc/ /smʔʔ hchoc/ /n. stranger.

smaaʔ? laliih /saˈmaʔʔ laˈliʔʔ/ /smʔʔ lalih/ /n. adult.

smayaʔ /sməjʔ/ /pn. Ethnonym: Semai.


smuʔʔ? smuʔʔ? /smuʔʔʔʔ smuʔʔʔʔ/ /v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).

smnaaʔm /smnˈaːm/ /smnaʔʔm/ /pn. Ethnonym:
Semnam.

smlaay /smlaj/ pn. Ethnonym: Semelai.
snič [sɑ̃ˈnič] /sniʃ/ n. a type of wasp.
sniih /sniih/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay senti.
sneh [sɑ́nˈeː]/sneeh/ pn. Monday. hayii? sneeh day Monday From Malay Isin.
snaj [sɑ́nˈnaj]/snaj/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.
snaj hup [sɑ́nˈnaj h pll]/snaj hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /snɔ̃d/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntaa? [sɔ̃tɑʔ]/sntʔ/ n. tail.
sntoll /sntɔːl/ /sntɔːl/ n. hair.
sntoll ceem [sɑ̃tɔlˈɛ̀əm]/sntɔm/ n. feather.
snaman [sɑ̃mɑn]/sname/ n. a classifier for humans.
snllec [sɑ̃ˈlɛ̃c]/snllec/ n. blowpipe dart.
snyoɔn /sɲɔŋ]/snjɔː/ n. hole.
snyoɔŋ kent [sɑŋˈʃɛŋ kent]/sɲɔŋ kent/ n. anus.
snyoɔŋ muh [sɑŋˈʃɛŋ muh]/sɲɔŋ muh/ n. nostril.
snyoɔŋ labuooŋ [sɑŋˈʃɛŋ laˈbɔːŋ]/sɲɔŋ labuow/ n. fontanel.
snkaat [sɑŋˈkɛt]/snk̩t/ pn. name of a river.
snkooɔl nũʔ? [sɑŋkɔl nɔːnʔ]/snkɔl nɑːnʔ/ n. bark of tree.
sliseh /slisɛh/ v. to bump into.
slec [sɔ̃ˈlɛʃ]/slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.
slasaəh [sɑləsə]/slasɛh/ pn. Tuesday. hayii? slasəh day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.
slanjkaʔ? [sɔlajˈkaʔ]/sləŋkaʔ/ n. collar-bone. From Malay selangka.
slaʔ? [sɔ́laʔ]/slaʔ/ n. leaf.
sluuh [sɔ́luʔ]/sluːh/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.
slpas /slpəs/ conj. after. From Malay selepas.
slyool [səlˈjʊl]/sjoʊl/ n. a type of tree.
srayaaʔ? [sɾəjˈaʔ]/srəjʔ/ pn. name of a river.
syeh /sjeːh/ v. to dump, to pour.
syet [s朋友圈] /sjɛt/ v. to be dry.
syaak [sɩˈjɑk]/sɡaj/ n. wind.
syupaʔ? /s Juryʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.
syʃʃh [ʃʃʃ]/ʃʃh/ pn. name of a river.
syyaay [ʃʃjaj]/ʃʃjaʔ/ pn. name of a river.

ƙ

ƙabuuh [ʃəˈbuʔ]/ƙabuuh/ pn. Wednesday. hayii?

ƙabuuh day Wednesday. From Malay Rabu.

h

hibool [hiˈbʊəl]/hibool/ pn. name of a river (Ibul).
higaʔ? [hiɡaʔ]/higaʔ/ n. price. From Malay harga.
hitoh /hɪtɔh/ v. to nod.
hinom [hiˈnɔm]/hinom/ n. urinary bladder.
hinkkaʔ? [hiŋkɑʔ]/hinkkaʔ/ v. to play games.
hililɪ /hiˈlɪʃt/ /hilɪt/ v. to swallow.
hililɪ /hilɪt/ v. to eat fruit.
hirat /hirɔt/ v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir, akhiran).
heʔ? [ˈheʔ?]/heʔ/ adv. only.
hɛŋ [heŋ]/hɛŋ/ v. to fly.
hɛp [ˈhep]/hɛp/ v. to whistle.
habaʔ? [hɑˈbɑʔ]/habaʔ/ n. side.
habaʔ tuyo [hɑˈbɑ tʊj]/habaʔ tuj/ n. opposite side.
habaøy /habaj]/ n. news. From Malay khabar.
hat /haʔ/ n. trouble.
—— adv. just.
hakeʔ? /hɑkeʔ/? v. to pick up.
hagaap [haˈɡɑʔ]/hagap/ n. Sumatran rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis).
hagap [ˈhagap] /hagap/ quan. all.
hamis [haˈmɪs]/hamis/ pn. Thursday. From Malay Khamis.
halow [hɑˈloʊ]/halow/ v. to chase. From Malay halau.
hawɔɔc [ˈhawɔɔʔ]/hawɔɔʔ/ v. to be deep.
hayiiʔ? [ˈhajjɪʔ]/hajjʔ/ n. day. From Malay hari.
hayas ?5n [ˈhɑjəs ?5n]/hajas ?5n/ n. water surface.
hayaam [ˈhɑjaʔm]/hajam/ pn. name of a river.
hayoom [ˈhɑjoʔm]/hajom/ n. bamboo rat (Rhizomys sumatrensis).
hay5ʔ? [ˈhɑj5ʔ?]/haj5ʔ? v. to be light.
hɑap [ˈhɑp]/hæp/ n. diarrhoea.
hup [ˈhup]/hum/ n. heart.
—— v. to want.
hubiiʔ? [ˈhʊbiiʔ?]/hũbiʔ/? n. tuber. From Malay ubi.
huk [ˈhʊk]/huk/ n. wasp’s nest.
humaʔ? [ˈhʊmɑʔ?]/huˈmaʔ? n. swidden. From
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Malay huma.

huus [ˈhus] /hu/ v. 1) to exit. 2) to float.

huuh [ˈhuː] /huː/ v. to yell.


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

hɔc [ˈhɔːc] /hɔːc/ v. to come.

— pa. perfective particle.


hɔɔh [ˈhɔːh] /hɔɔh/ v. to follow.

huuɔʔ [ˈhuoʔ] /huɔʔ/ v. to love.

hɔhuuɔoc [ˈhɔːhuˈɔːc] /hhuuoɔc/ v. to whistle.

hkhɛɛk [ˈhɔkˈhɛːk] /khɛːk/ v. to breathe.


hmɔɔɲ [ˈhmɔɔŋ] /hmɔɔŋ/ n. taboo.

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

hmhoɔm [ˈhmɔɔm] /hmɔɔm/ v. to like.

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

hnleen [ˈhnle̞n] /hnleːn/ n. groin.

hnlockpt /ˈhnlockpt/ /hnlockpt/ n. morning.

hnuɔʔ [ˈhnɔːʔ] /hnɔːʔ/ n. oriental pied hornbill (Anthracoceros albirostris).

hɔɔpt [ˈhnɔːpt] /hnɔːpt/ n. night.

hliʔɔk /ˈhliʔɔk/ v. 1) to pull out, to extract. 2) to take off headgear.

hɔyɛc [ˈhɔyɛːk] /hɔyɛːk/ n. sweat.

hyaloɔc [ˈhɔjəlɔːk] /hjaloɔːc/ pn. name of a river.

hyhuuɔoy [ˈhiˈhuuɔoy] /hihuuɔoy/ v. to yawn.
mlisaan lwey [mɔli'sən b'wɛj] /mlisaen lwej/ n. honey.


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

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

myrooy [mɪˈroʊj] /mjroʊj/ pn. name of a river (Lata Puteh).

n

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

niŋ kʊl /niŋ kʊl/ interrogative. where.

nilaŋ [niːˈlaŋ]/nilaŋ/ rn. beside.

niŋ kʊʊl [ˈniŋ kʊʊl] /niŋ kʊʊl/ interrogative. where.

niyy ['niːj]/niyy/ num. one, self.


neroʔ? [meɾoʔ]/neroʔ/ pn. name of a river (Nerok).

neen [ˈnɛn]/neen/ (neen) dem. demonstrative.

napak byiiʔ? [nəˈpɑʔ bjaʔiʔ]/napaK bjiʔ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).


nasah [naˈsaʔ]/nasah/ pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).

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

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

numaʔ? [numaʔ]/numaʔ/ num. From Malay numbor.

nyuŋ [njuŋ]/nyuŋ/ n. road.

nɔh [nɔh]/nɔh/ dem. demonstrative.

nkheēk /nkhek/ n. breath, breathing.

nɔhcah [nɔhˈcæh]/nɔhcah/ n. trail.

ŋiŋgiʔ? /ŋiŋgiʔ/ n. territory, settlement, state. From Malay negeri.

nyduuy [niˈduj]/niŋduj/ n. evening.

nygee _kwargs_{|Je|}/jęgej/ n. food.

j

jeep [ˈnɛp]/jeep/ pn. name of a river.

jawaʔ? [nəˈwaʔ]/jawaʔ/ n. body. From Malay nyawa.

jaak [ˈnɑk]/jaak/ n. mouth.

jaaw [ˈnɑw]/jaaw/ n. cat.

juuʔ? [ˈujuʔ]/ujuʔ/ v. to make, to do.

jask /jask/ n. endpoint.

jask mat yis [ˈnɔk mɑt ˈjɪs]/jask mat jis/ rn. west.

jɔŋŋ [ˈnɔŋŋ]/jɔŋŋ/ v. to eat fruit.

jhuʔ? [pɔˈhʊʔ]/jhuʔ/? n. 1) tree. 2) wood.

jumpeey [nɔmˈpej]/jumpej/ pn. name of a river.

j

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

jic [ˈnɪc]/jic/ v. to gnaw fruit.

jɔoh [ˈnɔh]/jɔoh/ pn. name of a river (Ngor).

l

lipan [liˈpaʔn]/lipan/ pn. name of a river.

litɔw [liˈtɔw]/litɔw/ v. to be young.

liceh [liˈceʔh]/liceh/ pn. name of a river.

limaʔ? [liˈmaʔ]/limaʔ/ num. five. From Malay lima.

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

liyeʔ? [liˈjeʔʔ]/liyeʔʔ/ pn. name of a river.

lip [ˈlip]/lip/ v. to know.

litiw /liˈtw/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.

lip [ˈlip]/lip/ v. to be elastic.

lep /leP/ v. to turn upside down.

lec [ˈlɛk]/lec/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be
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leep [leep]/lep/ v. to sneak.
liic [lič]/liC/ v. to be of different size.
lak [lbk]/lK/ n. quiver.
loep [leep]/lep/ v. 1) to enter. 2) to dress.
laay nōh [ljī' nlī]/ljī njī/ np. at once.
lapaak /lapa'k/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
lapaan [la'pa'n]/lapaan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labuuh [la'buh]/labuhi/ pn. name of a river.
labuunoŋ [la'boʊŋ]/labuony/ n. skull.
lataa? [la'taʔ]/lataʔ/ n. waterfall.
lataŋ [la'taŋ]/latāŋ/ n. swamp.
lakuuum [la'k̪uːm]/lakuom/ n. brain.
lagiiŋ [la'giːŋ]/lagiːŋ/ adv. still. From Malay lagi.
las [la's]/las/ n. ant.
lasuumoŋ [la'suʊm]/lasuoom/ n. marrow.
lah /lah/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay lah.
lahoon [la'hoʊŋ]/lahoony/ n. pharynx.
lanak [la'nak]/lanak/ n. Malayan porcupine
(Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
lanoŋ [la'nəŋ]/lanoon/ pn. Ethnonym: Lanoh.
lanteey [lan'ej]/lanteey/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanaŋ [lan'ʔŋ]/lanaŋ/ v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
lanoŋ [la'ŋŋ]/lanon/ n. hollow of the knee.
lanjooŋ [lan'jʊŋ]/lanjιun/ n. a type of tree.
lankoŋ [lan'koŋ]/lankoŋ/ n. menstruation.
lankuuoŋ [lan'kʊʊŋ]/lankoӱ/ n. a type of owl.
laluuŋ? [la'luʔŋ]/lalaʔŋ/ v. to pass. From Malay lalu.
lalooh [la'loʊ]/lalooh/ pn. name of a river.
lawaan /lawan/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lawuut [la'wʊut]/lawuut/ n. ocean. From Malay laut.
layin /layan/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaŋ [la'jaŋ]/layaŋ/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laaŋ [la'əŋ]/laaŋ/ n. a type of tuber.
lubuŋ? /lubuʔŋ/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lubok.
lukaaŋ? [lu'kaʔŋ]/lukaʔŋ/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumpat [lum'pɑt]/lumpat/ v. to jump. From Malay lumpat.
lus [lʊs]/lus/ n. a type of tuber.
loʔ? [lʊʔ]/lo羽/ interrogative. what.
loep /lep/ v. to insert one’s hand into something.
luooy[i]/luoʔ/i/ v. to settle.
luoɔ̃̆j[i]/luoj/i/ v. to crawl, to slither.
lapaŋ [la'pɔs]/lapas/ v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
— adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
lbeŋ [la'bɛŋ]/lbeŋ/ quan. many. From Malay lebih.
ltaʔ? /ltaʔ/ v. to put down. From Malay letak.
lkluk [lak'ɭɪk]/lkluk/ v. to laugh.
lgoŋ [la'ɡoŋ]/lgsP/ n. riverside land.
lgoŋ pɔɔʔ? [la'ɡoŋ pɔɔʔ]/lgsT pɔɔʔ/ n. mountain pass.
lʔeek [lə'ɛe̞k]/lɛek/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Puti).
lʔeel [lə'ɛe̞l]/lɛel/ n. fat.
lheŋ [la'xeŋ]/lheŋ/ n. saliva.
lmoŋ [la'moŋ]/lmŋ/ n. tooth.
lmpayuun [l̩mpæjʊuŋ]/lmpajuŋ/ pn. name of a river.
lntaŋk [lə'ntaŋk]/lntak/ n. tongue.
lŋoʔ? [la'ŋŋoʔ]/lŋoʔ/ v. to be tender.
lŋoŋ [laŋ'ŋoŋ]/lŋoŋ/ pn. name of a river (Lenggong).
lŋweŋ [laŋ'wɛŋ]/lŋweŋ/ pn. name of a river
(Lawin).
lwɛl [la'lɛl]/lwɛl/ pn. name of a river.
lwey [la'wej]/lwej/ n. bee.
lweŋ [la'weŋ]/lweŋ/ v. to be dizzy.
lweey [la'wej]/lwej/ pn. name of a river.
lwaak [la'waɛk]/lwak/ n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
lwaay /lwaj/ rn. outside. From Malay luar.
lyoɔŋ [la'joŋ]/ljɔŋ/ v. to be.

rabaan [ra'baːn]/rabaan/ pn. name of a river
(Raban).
rupanɔŋ /rupanɔŋ/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

w

wiit [wɨt]/wit/ v. to flow.
wiik [ˈwiːk]/wik/ v. to divorce.
wiy [ˈwiːj]/wiʃ/ (wiʃ) persp. they two, third
person dual personal pronoun.
wel [ˈwel]/wel/ adv. again.
wec /weːc/ n. cloth.
wel [ˈwel]/wel/ rn. left.
wæn [ˈwæn]/wan/ v. to crawl.
y

- *yi* /ˈjiː/ infx. causative infx.

*yik* /ˈjɪk/ /ˈjɪj/ v. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.

*yinjiit* /ˈjinʃiːt/ n. Ringgit. From Malay Ringgit.

*yincoŋ ʔoos* /ˈjɪŋkʊŋ ʔuʊs/ /ˈjinʃʊŋ ʔuʊs/ n. charcoal.

*yis* /ˈjɪs/ /ˈjɪs/ n. liver.

*yis* /ˈjɪs/ /ˈjɪs/ n. daylight.

*yii* /ˈjɪi/ /ˈjɪi/ persp. you two, second person dual personal pronoun.

*yeeʔ* /ˈjeːʔ/ /ˈjeːʔ/ /ˈyeʔ/ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.

*yeeh* /ˈjeːʔ/ /ˈjeːʔ/ /ˈyeʔ/ dem. demonstrative.

*yəʔ* /ˈjəʔ/ /ˈjəʔ/ rr. backside.

— n. footprint.
— adv. recently.

*yooɔ* /ˈjʊʊs/ /ˈjʊʊs/ v. to cross water.

- *ya* /ˈjɑː/ (-*y-, *la-*) affx. collective plural.


*yagaŋ* /jɑːˈɡɑːŋ/ /jɑːɡɑːŋ/ n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).

*yasaaʔ?* /jɑːˈsɑːʔ?/ /jɑːsɑːʔ/? v. to feel. From Malay rasa.

*yayuooŋ* /jɑːˈyooʊŋ/ /jɑːjʊʊŋ/ v. to flee.

*yaaʔ* /ˈjaːʔ/ /ˈjɑːʔ/ n. grandmother.

*yaam* /ˈjaːm/ /ˈjɑːm/ v. to cry.

*yaŋ* /ˈjɑːŋ/ pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.

*yaay* /ˈjaːj/ /ˈjaːj/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.

*yudoʔ?* /ˈjuːdɔʔ?/ /ˈjudaʔ?/ v. to poke.

*yusaaʔ?* /ˈjuːsaʔ?/ /ˈjuːsaʔ?/ n. sambar deer (Cervus unicolor). From Malay rusa.

*yuŋkuŋ* /ˈjuːŋkuŋ/ /ˈjuŋkuŋ/ v. to poke.

*yumput* /ˈjuːmpʊt/ /ˈjumput/ n. grass. From Malay rumput.

*yuuk* /ˈjuːk/ /ˈjuːk/ v. to move along a water.

*yuuh* /ˈjuːʔ/ /ˈjuːʔ/ /ˈyuʔ/ persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.

*yɔp* /ˈjɔp/ /ˈjɔp/ /ˈjʊp/ /ˈju襻/ /ˈjʊp/ quan. a few, some.
— interrogative. how many.

*yɔk* /ˈjɔ:k/ /ˈjɔ:k/ v. to hear.

*yɔop* /ˈjɔp/ /ˈjɔp/ /ˈjʊp/ conj. and.

*yɔɔc* /ˈjɔːˈtʃ/ /ˈjʊɔːʔ/ /ˈjʊɔːʔ/ n. a type of wild cat.

*yɔɔw* /ˈjʊɔːʔ/ /ˈjʊɔːʔ/ n. 1) rattan. 2) rope.

*yuʊop* /ˈjʊʊp/ /ˈjʊʊp/ /ˈjuʊɔp/ friend.

*yʊɡuul* /ˈjʊɡuul/ /ˈjʊɡuul/ /ˈjʊɡuul/ /ˈjʊɡuul/ n. tualang (Koompassia excelsa).

*yʔees* /ˈjʔeʔs/ /ˈjʔeʔs/ /ˈjʔeʔs/ n. root.

*ymlandya* /ˈjmlandya/ /ˈjmlandya/ /ˈjmlandya/ /ˈjmlandya/ n. a type of tree.
— pn. name of a river (Laneh).

*ylaay* /ˈjlaɪʔ/ /ˈjlaɪʔ/ /ˈjlaɪʔ/ /ˈjlaɪʔ/ pn. name of a river (Kenderong).