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

2.1.1. Stops
Voiceless stops have five places of articulation: bilabial, alveolar, palatal, velar and glottal. A set of voiceless stops contrasts with the voiceless stops in four of the places: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. While voiceless stops can occur in any consonant slot, voiced ones only occur in syllable-initial position. In syllable-initial position, both voiceless and voiced stops are realised as unaspirated plosives, the palatals /c, ɟ/ with a subtle affricate release and the glottal /ʔ/ with an inaudible glottal release identifiable as an abrupt vowel onset: /p, b, t, d, c, ɟ, k, g, ʔ/. In syllable-final position, the voiceless stops /p, t, c, k/ display some variation in realisation. Typically, they are realised as unreleased or ‘checked’ stops (‘occlusives’): /p˺, t˺, c˺, k˺/. Following an open central or back short oral vowel, the velar /k/ is realised as a post-velar or uvular stop /q˺/. However, final stops are also sometimes released, especially if words are uttered in isolation. The nature of this release varies between individuals. In one consultant, final stops often display a voiced release followed by a short neutral vowel, in turn followed by a subtle glottal stop, e.g. [ˈm̩ədˁ] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈm̩ətˁ] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈm̩ət] /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 [m̩, ɟʃ] following a long oral vowel, and as unreleased stops [p̩, t̩, c̩, k̩] 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 [q̩] (cf. §2.1.1). Occasionally these stops are released according to the same pattern as that of the final stops described in §2.1.1. The prestopped nasals are nasals whose release involve a short stop-like portion caused by a delayed and abrupt lowering of the velum.
simultaneously with, or following, the oral closure. It is sometimes very subtle and barely audible. The prestopping marks the boundary between the oral vowel and the following nasal consonant, and seals off the vowel from anticipatory nasalisation.

The word-final realisations of nasals as stops following short oral vowels present challenges to the analyst, because they are not auditorily distinguishable from true stops in this position. Two types of evidence have been used to determine which of the underlying forms is applicable in such ambiguous cases. First, reduplication of the final consonant frequently reveals which form is the underlying one, since the copy (which is typically prefixed or infixed before the final syllable) of the phonemic nasals is always realised phonetically as a homorganic nasal. For example, the reduplicative imperfective form of the verb [ˈhʊp] /hum/ ‘to want’ is [hɒmˈhʊp] /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. [ɹaˈjʊp] ‘needle’, from Malay jarum, [pəˈsɑt] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [pəˈgɑk] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /ɟɪnum/, /psan/, and /pgan/. Nevertheless, a considerable number of Semnam forms with a short oral vowel and phonetic final stop cannot be disambiguated on these grounds and remain ambiguous. In phonemic transcription, these ambiguous finals are represented by capital stops /P, T, C, K/. See §3.2 for a description of how these finals are treated in practical orthography.

2.1.3. Fricatives
Fricatives have three places of articulation: palatal, uvular and glottal. The palatal /s/ is a voiceless post-alveolar or pre-palatal fricative [s ~ ɕ] in all positions. The uvular /ʁ/, only found in initial position of a handful of Malay loanwords, is realised as a voiced uvular fricative [ʁ]. The glottal /h/ is a voiceless [h] in initial position and in final position if preceded by a short vowel. Finally, if preceded by a long vowel, it is realised as a subtle aspiration [ʰ].

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

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

2.2. Vowel phonemes and their realisation

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

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

**Table 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>īː</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>įː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ĕː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ĕː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ieː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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2 In the phonetic transcription employed here, short vowels are transcribed with a breve diacritic, e.g. [ā], 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. [ã̃].

3 The data contain one example of a long nasal closed-to-mid back diphthong, [bolh²óːt] ‘to be tasteless’, but it appears to occur in free variation with a monophthong counterpart [bolhúːt].
### Table 3: Phonetic description of vowel qualities in Semnam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>This closed front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [iː, ĭ, ŭ, ĭ̆]. 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, ě], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ̃</td>
<td>This open front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [ẽː, ě̃, ě̃̆].</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, [i̝ː, ĭ̝, ĭ̝̆, ĭ̝̃̆]. It displays conditioned rounding following the bilabial approximant /w/.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>This mid central unrounded quality is realised as closed mid central unrounded vowels in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [əː, ə̆, ə̃ː, ə̃̆], with little conditioned variation. It is not a truly neutral central [ə].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>This open central unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [aː, ā, ā̃, ā̃̆], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>This closed back rounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [uː, ŭ, ŭ, ŭ̆], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>This mid back rounded quality is realised as such in both its long and short versions, [oː, ō], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔ ̃</td>
<td>This open-mid back rounded quality is realised as such in its short oral as well as long and short nasal manifestations, [ɔ̆, ɔ̃ː, ɔ̃̆̅]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [ɔː], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [ɒː].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### 2.2.2. Contrastive length

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

Phonemically nasal vowels differ from the oral ones in that realisation involves a lowered velum, with the airstream passing predominantly through the nose rather than the mouth. However, conditioned nasalisation of phonemically oral vowels (e.g. adjacent to a nasal consonant) often obscure the phonemic oral-nasal contrast. Like the long-short distinction, the contrastive function of the oral-nasal distinction is marginal. The following contrastive pairs illustrate the distinction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lwej</td>
<td>lweŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəl</td>
<td>kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūc</td>
<td>tūut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koʔ</td>
<td>laŋkoʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktšk</td>
<td>ktšk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpieh</td>
<td>smpieʔ</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: [ie] and [uo]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [eː] and [oː]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /iɛː/ with the long monophthongs /iː/ and /eː/, and the long diphthong /uɔː/ 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 /pječ/ ‘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>kuo:m</td>
<td>‘to hug’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huoːc</td>
<td>‘(to whistle)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huoːj</td>
<td>‘(to yawn)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tieːl</td>
<td>‘to plait’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cieːk</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, an analysis of diphthongs as approximant/vowel sequences results in word structures which are not found elsewhere, especially structures involving an open medial syllable preceded and followed by closed syllables. For example, a monophthongal analysis of the form [mantuo:j] ‘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.tuo:j/).
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></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cieːk</td>
<td>cek</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawieːl</td>
<td>kawel</td>
<td>‘(a type of palm)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantuoːj</td>
<td>mantəj</td>
<td>‘pangolin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klapuoːh</td>
<td>klapəh</td>
<td>‘shoulder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluoŋ</td>
<td>kleŋ</td>
<td>‘inside’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suoːk</td>
<td>sak</td>
<td>‘umbilical cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoc</td>
<td>hchuəc</td>
<td>‘to whistle’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3.1. Palatal consonants
In accordance with most practical orthographies of Mon-Khmer languages, the voiced palatal stop /ɟ/ and the palatal approximant /j/ are represented by j and y, respectively: e.g. jilaa? [j'iːlaʔ] /jiːlaʔ/ ‘thorn’, Jayup [jə'jup̚] /jəjum/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [jə'laj] /jəlaj/ ‘[name of a river]’.

3.2. Word-final nasals
As noted in §2.1.2, word-final nasals are realised as unreleased stops [p̚t̚, t̚c̚, k̚q̚] 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 [pʰlɔp̚] /pləm/ ‘land leech’, kɔc [kʰc̚] /kəp̚/ ‘to sit’, and dak [dâq̚] /dəŋ/ ‘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, ə, a, u, o, ɔ) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ɨɨ, əə, etc.), e.g. kəl [kʰl̚] /kəl/ ‘to fall’ vs. kəl [kʰl̚] /kəl/ ‘[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. lankuoc [laŋ'kʰoːc̚] /lankuoC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuoc [kʰoːc̚] /kuəc̚/ ‘to grasp’.
3.4. Mid-central vowel

The phonetic and phonemic representation of the mid-central vowel quality is [ə] ~ /ɘ/, signifying that its realization is more closed than the excrescent and truly neutral mid-central schwas [ə] of pre-final syllables (see §2.2.1). In the practical orthography, however, this phoneme is represented by the more commonly used schwa symbol ə, e.g. pəʔ [ˈpəʔ] /pəʔ/ ‘younger sibling’, biyən [biˈjən] /bijːən/ ‘husked’, təʔ [ˈtəʔ] /təʔ/ ‘to collide’, and hʔəh [həˈhəh] /həh/ ‘[affirmative particle]’. This is in accordance with previous Aslian orthographic conventions (see e.g. Benjamin 1976b).

3.5. Excrescent vowels

The practical orthography adheres to the phonemic one in that it does not include the predictable, excrescent vowels common to pre-final syllables (usually [ə]), e.g. pkpaak [pəkʰəpəkʰ] /pkpaːk/ ‘to clap’, kbeec [kəbɛːɛc] /kbeɛːɛc/ ‘to spit’, knməh [knəməh] /knməh/ ‘name’.

This convention frequently results in complex consonant clusters and may sometimes impede readability. However, it is preferred because morphological processes apply to underlying forms and not surface forms, and a representation which excludes excrescent vowels thus facilitates the description and portrayal of such processes. Furthermore, reading is made easier by understanding the uncomplicated process of syllabification and vowel epenthesis. Syllabification proceeds from right to left according to a general principle of maximality: in strings of unsyllabified consonants, the syllabification process strives to create maximal [CVC]σ syllables, which have precedence over minimal [CV]σ syllables. Two adjacent unsyllabified consonants will therefore be syllabified as onset and coda of a maximal syllable, and a single unsyllabified consonant will be syllabified as onset of a minimal syllable. Excrescent vowels can then be inserted as nuclei. For example, the form kliŋkeŋ ‘bushy crested hornbill’ is syllabified in the following way: /CCCCVC/ > /C.CC.CVC/ > [C V.CVC.CVC], with a final surface output [kələŋˈkəŋ].

4. Lexicon

The appendicized glossary contains the 1,246 Semnam lexical items collected to date. Items represent lexeme forms of words, many of which are roots or may at least be regarded as synchronically monomorphic. Lexeme forms are usually the same as the preferred citation form. Several forms are compounds. Citation forms of names for various biological classes generally include the generic name for the class in question, e.g. bəay ‘vegetable’, tiis ‘mushroom’, tjuu ‘snake’. Bound morphemes, including affixes and proclitics, are also listed.

Entries are represented in the practical orthography (see §3) and followed by a phonemic representation (in solidi //) and in most cases also a phonetic representation (in square brackets []). Each entry contains information as to form class, and an approximate

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4 The term ‘excrescent vowel’ is introduced in the Aslian context by Yap, this volume, and adopted here to refer to phonetically predictable vowels.

5 A detailed analysis of phonotactic patterns and syllabification in Semnam is currently being carried out.

6 Phonetic forms are included where there is a recording available of the item uttered in isolation.
Notes on Semnam

English translation is given. Many of the species identifications given are still preliminary. Definite or likely loans from Malay are indicated as such.

Items are listed initially, i.e., words are arranged according to their initial letter. Letters, in turn, are ordered according to the manner of articulation of the phoneme: vowels, stops, fricatives, nasals, liquids, and approximants. For each manner of articulation, phonemes are ordered according to place of articulation, with ‘front’ phonemes first and ‘back’ phonemes last. Vowels are further ordered from high to low. Voiceless consonants precede voiced ones, short vowels precede long ones, and oral vowels precede nasal ones.

References


APPENDIX: Semnam-English glossary

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

p-
/p/ (piC-) pref._v. causative prefix.
pitnuut [pitˈnûːt]/pitnuut/ v. to hurt someone.
piduʔ [piˈduʔ]/piduʔ/ n. base of a plant.
pititieʔ [piˈtîtіʔ]/pititieʔ/ v. to offer food.
pitnəʔ [piˈtînə]/pitnəʔ/ v. to turn something around.
pihbaah [piˈh̩baʔ]/pihbaah/ v. to say.
pinaŋ [piˈnãːŋ]/pinaŋ/ n. areca palm (Areca catechu). From Malay pinang.
pintas [piˈntãː]/pintas/ v. to cross.
piŋap [piŋap]/piŋap/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.
pîlkoŋ [piˈlkoŋ]/piłkoŋ/ v. to sing.
pîn [piˈn]/piŋ/ n. plate. From Malay pinggan.
pîlkoŋ [piˈlkoŋ]/piłkoŋ/ n. mud hole.
pêhaʔ [pehãː]/pehãː/ n. tribe.
peet /peet/ v. to fasten.
peen [ˈpeen]/peen/ v. to rise (of the sun).
peet /peet]/peet/ n. jungle knife.
peen [ˈpeen]/n. pen, pencil. From Malay pen(a).
pêeɛ [ˈpêɛ]/pêeɛ/ v. to crush.
poiʔ [ˈpoiʔ]/poiʔ/ n. younger sibling.
poiʔ moɔʔ [ˈpoiʔ moɔʔ]/poiʔ moɔʔ/ n. aunt, younger sister of parent.
papaʔ [ˈpaːpaʔ]/papaʔ/ v. to be bad.
padaʔ [ˈpaːdaʔ]/padaʔ/ prep. by, at, near. From Malay pada.
pajɛt [paˈjɛt]/pajɛt/ n. a type of tuber.
pasiy [paˈsiʃ]/pasiʃ/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.
pasʔ [paʃaʔ]/pasʔ/ conj. because. From Malay?
apaʔ [paˈaʔ]/apaʔ/ n. name of a river (Ayer Juala).
pamaʔ [paˈmãːʔ]/pamaʔ/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (Petaristura sp.) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (Cynocephalus variegatus).
pânik [paˈnik]/pânik/ n. belly button.
pânìʔ [paˈnãːʔ]/pânìʔ/ n. baby.
pânaŋ [paˈnãːŋ]/pânaŋ/ n. name of a river.
pânak [paˈnãːk]/pânak/ n. fan for the fire.
pâpqooy [paˈpqooy]/pâpqooy/ n. waterfall. From Malay puncur.
pânjil [paˈnjil]/v. to call, to name, to summon.

From Malay panggil.
panjkal /panjkal/ n. beginning. From Malay pangkal.
palitj /palitj/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay paling.
payiʔ [paˈjãːʔ]/payiʔ/ n. clouded monitor (Varanus bengalensis).
payeeʔ [paˈjeʔ]/payeeʔ/ pn. name of a river.
payah [paˈjãː]h/ payah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay payah.
pâk [ˈpâk]/pâk/ v. to split.
pâʔ [ˈpaʔ]/pâʔ/ v. to have body contact.
pusik [ˈpusik]/v. to turn. From Malay pusing.
pusat [ˈpusat]/n. center. From Malay pusat.
punery [puˈnãː]/punery/ n. a type of pigeon. From Malay punai.
punaaʔ [puˈnãːʔ]/punaaʔ/ v. to have. From Malay punya.
puleeʔ [puˈleŋ]/puleeʔ/ n. a type of tree.
pulaaw [puˈlãːw]/pulaaw/ pn. name of a river.
pulow [puˈlɔːw]/pulow/ n. island. From Malay pulau.
puuʔ [ˈpuʔ]/puʔ/ adv. yesterday.
pokeʔ [ˈpoket]/pokeʔ/ n. pocket. From English pocket, via Malay.
pook [ˈpok]/v. to open.
pooh [ˈpøː]/pooh/ pn. name of a river.
pok [ˈpɔk]/v. to tap poison.
pok [ˈpɔk]/v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.
pooʔ [ˈpøː]/pooʔ/ n. mountain.
pɔɔs [ˈpɔːs]/pɔɔs/ v. to sweep.
poon [ˈpɔn]/poon/ (pn = ) prep like. From Malay pun.
pieet [ˈpjet]/pieet/ n. tick.
pitiʔ [ˈpiɾiʔ]/pitiʔ/ n. forehead.
pamah [ˈpamah]/pamah/ v. to be first. From Malay pertaina.
pdoʔ [ˈpɔdɔʔ]/pdoʔ/ v. to hunt.
pcey [ˈpɛcɛj]/v. to insert.
pkaʔ [ˈpɔkãːʔ]/pkaʔ/ v. to throw.
pkpaak [pɔkˈpãːk]/pkpaak/ v. to clap.
pagak [pɔˈgãːk]/pagak/ v. to hold. From Malay
b-  /ɓ/ aff. v. progressive/imperfective prefix.
b-  /ɓ/ aff. n. property-signaling prefix.
bītāy  [biːt̚ay]  /bitāj/  pn. name of a river.
bītcoot  [biːt̚kɔt]/ /bitcoot/  pn. name of a river.
bīdīnj  [biːd̚iŋ]/ /bidŋ/  v. to lie.
bīdōk  [biːd̚oːk]/ /bidɔk/  v. to be old.
bīkɔl  [biːkɔl]/ /bikol/  n. kidney.
bīgiit?  /bigiʔ/  v. to exchange.
bīhāy  [biːh̚aj]/ /bihaj/  n. bush.
bīntak  [binˈtak]/ /bintak/  n. star. From Malay bintang.
bilak  [biːlak]/ /bilan/  v. to count. From Malay bilang.
bilah  /bilah/  interrogative. When. From Malay bila.
— conj. When. From Malay bila.
bīyən  [biːjən]/ /bijen/  n. rice (husked).
bīyəo̞k  [biːjək]/ /bijok/  pn. name of a river (Ayer Betong).
bīc  [ˈbic]/ /bic/  v. to run over (of fluid in container).
bīm  /bim/  v. to wash (dishes).
bēč?  /b̚ech/  n. suitcase. From Malay beg.
bēes  [ˈbes]/ /bes/  v. to search.
bēel  [ˈbeɪl]/ /beil/  interrogative, when.
bēssah  /besah/  n. difference. From Malay beza.
bēŋ  [ˈbeŋ]/ /ben/  n. Outside.
bīt  [ˈbit]/ /bit/  v. to be hot.
bōk  [ˈb̚ok]/ /bok/  v. to tie.
bōʔ  [ˈb̚oʔ]/ /boʔ/  v. to carry something on one's back.
bāy  [ˈb̚aj]/ /boj/  n. generic term for vegetable, greens.
bāy pakuʔ  /boj pakuʔ/  n. a type of edible fern (Filex sp.). From Malay paku.
bāy bec  /boj beC/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy badaak  /boj badaak/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy bageh  /boj bageh/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy bayaam  /boj bajam/  n. spinach. From Malay bayam.
bāy tiis  /boj tiis/  n. edible mushrooms.
bāy taduk  /boj taduK/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy taʔsʔ?  /boj taʔsʔʔ/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy cahcuh  /boj cahcuh/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy camey  /boj camej/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy cŋkjoŋ  /boj cŋkjoŋ/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy kanŋkoŋ  /boj kanŋkoŋ/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy kawoon  /boj kawoon/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy klah  /boj klah/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy klaap  /boj klaap/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy ?asıim  /boj ?asıim/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy sah  /boj sah/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy hayaaʔ  /boj hajaʔʔ/  n. a type of edible plant.
bāy hubiiʔ  /boj hubiʔʔ/  n. a type of edible plant.
Notes on Semnam

From Malay ubi.

bοοy maman /bɔj manʌm/ n. a type of edible plant.

bοοy jŋkɔʔ? /bɔj jŋkɔʔ?/ n. a type of edible plant.

bοοy labuʔ? /bɔj labuʔ?/ n. a type of edible plant.

bοοy leʔ? leęŋ /bɔj leʔ? leęŋ/ n. a type of edible plant.

bοοy ḥaw /bɔj hɔw/ n. a type of edible plant.

bapaʔ? [b’aːpəʔ?]/bapaʔ?/ v. to be big. From Malay bapak.

baboo? [b’aːbuʔ?]/babooʔ?/n. woman.

batke /bɑtke/ n. Ethnonym: Batek.

bataŋ jhũʔ? [b’aːtaŋ jhũʔ?]/bataŋ jhũʔ?/ n. tree trunk.

batuʔ? [b’aːtuʔ?]/batuʔ?/ n. rock, stone. From Malay batu.


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

bagh /b’aːgɔ/ bagh/ pn. name of a river.

basoŋ /b’aːboŋ/ basɔŋ/ n. dusky langur (Trachypithecus obscurus).

bahasah /bahasɔh/ n. language. From Malay bahasa.

bapɔɔw [b’aŋjoʔw]/bapɔɔw/ n. heron. From Malay bangau.

bapɔɔʔ? /bapɔɔʔ/? n. race, nationality. From Malay bangau.

kbapɔɔʔ? n. nationality.

baliŋ [b’aːliŋ]/baliŋ/ v. to be high.

barɔŋ [b’aːrɔŋ]/barɔŋ/ n. tapir (Tapirus indicus).

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

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

bayuʔ? [b’aːjuʔ?]/bajuʔ?/ v. to be new. From Malay baru.

— adv. until. From Malay baru.

bɑʔ? [b’àʔ?]/b’aiʔ?/ n. rice (growing).

bɑs /b’aːs/ n. bus. From English bus, via Malay bas.

baaŋ [b’aːŋ]/bاه/n. uncle, younger brother of parent.

baal [b’aːl]/baal/ pn. name of a river (Bah).

baay [b’aːj]/baaj/ v. to dig.

bubuʔ? [b’uːbuʔ?]/bubuʔ?/ n. fishtrap. From Malay bubu.

budayɔɔh /budajɔɔh/ n. culture. From Malay budaya.

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


buktiih /buktiːh/ n. proof. From Malay bukti.

bu /buh/ v. to put.

buŋŋaʔ? /buŋŋaʔ?/ buŋŋaʔ?/ n. flower. From Malay bunga.

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

buŋkus /buŋkus/ n. packet. From Malay bungkus.

bulaŋ /bulaŋ/ n. moon, month. From Malay bulan.

buluus /buluus/ bulus/ n. spear.

buŋŋaʔ? [b’uːjaʔ?]/buŋŋaʔ?/ n. crocodile. From Malay buaya.

buut /buut/ buut/ v. to eat vegetables.

buuc [b’uːc]/buuc/ n. diarrhoea.

boleee /b’oleʔe/ boleh/ v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.

boot /b’oːt/ boot/ v. to feel lazy.

boʔ? /b’oːʔ/ conj. if.

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

boec [b’oːj]/boec/ v. to lie (to tell untruths).

boec [b’oːj]/boaj/ pn. Ethnonym: Bong.

buuooy [b’oʊj]/buoɔj/ n. silvered langur (Trachypithecus cristatus).

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

bteʔ? [b’tɛʔ?]/bteʔ?/ n. papaya (Carica papaya).

From Malay betik.

btaʔ /btaʔ/ n. bottle.

btaŋŋiŋ [b’taːŋŋiŋ]/btaŋŋiŋ/ pn. name of a river (Bebalik).

btaay [b’taːj]/btaj/ n. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).

btooł /b’tool/ btooł/ v. to be right. From Malay betul.

btłott /b’tɔːlɛt̪]/btłott/ v. to think.

bdideeh /bdideeh/ (didieeh)? where.

bdjoel [b’djoel]/bdjoel/ v. to shoot. From Malay bedal.

bdal [b’dal]/bdal/ v. to throw. From Malay bedal.

bcuŋŋ /b’cuŋŋ/ bcuŋŋ/ v. to be sour.

bkah [b’kah]/bkah/ v. to break.

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

b’et [b’eʃet]/beT/ v. to be good.

b’ak [b’ək]/b’ak/ v. to overflow (of a river).

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

bhiiʔ? [b’hiiʔ?]/bhiiʔ?/ v. to be full (from eating).

bhet [b’hɛt]/bhet/ v. to be sweet.

bnaah /b’naaʔ/ bnaah/ v. to be accurate. From Malay benar.

bliŋ [bo’liŋʔ]/ bliŋ’/ n. upper arm.
bliʔ? [bo’liʔ]/bliʔ/ /n. upper leg.
bleynaan /blejan/ v. to be different from, to be apart from. From Malay berlian.
bleeq [bo’leːŋʔ]/bleŋ’/ n. blue-crowned hanging parrot (Loriculus galgulus).
blæŋ [bo’laːŋʔ]/blæŋ’/ v. to remember, to recall.
blatoʔ [bo’laːtɔʔ]/ blatoʔ/ /n. crimson-winged woodpecker (Picus puniceus). From Malay belatuk.
blas /blas/ num. -teen, used for numbers between eleven and nineteen. From Malay belas.
blanteey [bola’nteʃ]/ blantej/ /n. a type of tree.
blalec [bo’laɛtʃ]/ blalec/ v. to fight.
blaw [bo’laʃ]/ blaw/ n. blowpipe. — pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).
bluum [bo’luum]/ bluum/ /pn. name of a river (Perak).
blɔʔ babooʔ [bo’lɔʔ ba’boːʔ]/ blɔʔ baboʔ/ /n. mother-in-law.
blɔʔ ʃ⁰kɔŋ [bo’lɔʔ ʃ⁰kɔŋ]/ blɔʔ ʃ⁰kɔŋ’/ /n. father-in-law.

bliʔ[ŋ] /bliʔ/ v. to be green.
bliʔ[ŋ] kaliʔ /bliʔ[ŋ] kaliʔ/ v. to be salty.
bleeq /bleeq/ ~ bleʊʔt /bleeq/ ~ bleʊʔt/ v. to be tasteless.
britis /britis/ pn. Ethnonym: British. From English British.
brubah /brubah/ v. to be altered. From Malay berubah.
brwas /brwas/ v. to be segmented. From Malay berwas.
bweej [bu’weʃ]/ bweij/ /n. thunder spirit.
bwaʔ [bu’waʔ]/ bwaʔ/ /pa. object classifier, meaning fruit, used for e.g. houses. From Malay buah.
bwaʔ[ŋ] /bwaʔ[ŋ]/ /v. to talk.
byiʔ [bo’jiːʔ]/ biʔ/ /n. forest, woods.
byaduʔ [boja’duʔ]/ byaduʔ/ /v. to rest.
byaniiʔ [bija’niiʔ]/ bjaniiʔ/ /v. to be brave. From Malay berani.
byanaʔ [bija’nãʔ]/ bja’naʔ/ /v. to give birth.
byalɛt /byalɛt/ /n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.
bylaaj /bi’laʃ]/ bylaaj’/ v. to be high.
byraaj /bi’raʃ]/ byraaj’/ /n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solaris).

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Notes on Semnam

**tiis ymlaay** /tis jmlaay/ n. a type of mushroom (*Clavulina sp.)*

**tiis ymlaay buuoy** /tis jmlaay buoij/ n. a type of poisonous mushroom.

**tiis ymlaay le? looy** /tis jmlaay le? loij/ n. a type of edible mushroom of dark colour.

**tiin** [tiʔn] /tiːn/ n. hand.

**tiin tap** [tiʔn tʰp] /tiːn tʰŋ/ n. right hand.

**tiin weel** [tiʔn wʔl] /tiːn wʔl/ n. left hand.

**teh** [tʰɛ] /tɛ/ dem. demonstrative.

**tee?** [tɛʔ] /tɭɛʔ/ n. husband.

**te?** [tɛʔ] /tɭɛʔ/ n. soil, earth.

**teek** [tɛʔk] /teʔk/ v. 1) to sleep. 2) to marry.

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

**tiin** [tiʔn] /tiːn/ n. v. to rub.

**tap** [tʰɛʔp] /tʰɛʔp/ v. to kick.

**tɔʔ** [tʰɛʔ] /tɭɛʔ/ v. to stand.

**tɔʔ pʰap** /tɭɛʔ pʰap/ v. to reside.

**tɔʔ** [tʰɛʔ] /tɭɛʔ/ v. to collide.

**tap** [tʰɛʔ] /tɭɛʔ/ n. egg.

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

**tapsʔ** /tapʰʔ/ v. to dream.

**tabilʔ** /tabilʔ/ v. to have, to experience.

**tabaʔ** /tabaʔ/ v. to take more food.

**tabaʔw** /tabaʔw/ n. type of kingfisher.

**tabuʔ** /tabuʔ/ n. dragonfly.

**taboʔ tiin** /taʔbɔʔ tʰɛʔn/ /taʔboʔ tɭɛʔ n. thumb.

**taboʔ juk** [taʔbɔʔ jˈuʔq] /taʔboʔ jʊʔ/ n. big toe.

**tadoon** /tadɔʔn/ n. stultify. From Malay tadoont.

**tajap** /taʔjap/ /tajam/ v. to be sharp. From Malay tajam.

**tajuuʔ** /taʔjussʔ/ n. snake.

**tajuuʔ tduk** /taʔjussʔ tˈduʔk/ /taʔjussʔ tduK/ n. crocodile.

**tajuuʔ tlat** [taʔjussʔ tˈlɑʔt/ /tajuuʔ tɭaT/ n. Python (*Python reticulatus*).

**tajuuʔ jak baʔaʔ** /taʔjussʔ jak bɑʔ/ n. a type of poisonous snake.

**tajilʔ** [taʔjilʔ] /tajilʔ/ n. long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*).

**takoʔn** [taʔkɔʔn] /takoʔŋ/ n. pond.

**tagoʔn** [taʔgoʔn] /tagoʔŋ/ v. to ascend.

**taʔ** [tɑʔ] /tɭaʔ/ pa. negative particle. From Malay tak, tidak.

**tasiʔ** [tɑʔsɪʔ] /tasiʔ/ v. to taste.

**taseʔ** [tɑʔsɛʔ] /taseʔ/ n. lake. From Malay tasek.

**taʔhaan** /taʔhɑʔn/ v. to endure, to hold out against, to sustain. From Malay tahan.

**tampeŋ** [tampeŋ] /tampeŋ/ v. to run.

**tampɛl** [tɑmˈpɛɭ] /tampɛɭ/ n. slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*).

**tampaʔ tiin** [tamˈpaʔ tʰɛʔn] /tampaʔ tiːn/ n. palm of the hand.

**tampaʔ juk** [tamˈpaʔ jˈuʔq] /tampaʔ jʊʔ/ n. sole of the foot.

**tanaʔaʔ** /tanaʔʔ/ n. sign, mark. From Malay tanda.

— v. to execute, to kill. From Malay pertanda.

**tanaam** [tʰaʔnɔm] /tanaʔm/ v. to plant. From Malay tanam.

— n. generic word for crop. From Malay tanam.

**tanaʔaʔ** [tʰaʔnɔʔʔ] /tanaʔʔ/ v. to ask a question. From Malay tanya.

**tanoʔo** [tʰaʔnoj] /tanoj/ n. rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*).

**tanlipis** /tʰaʔnipis/ /tanlis/ /tanlis/ pn. name of a mountain.

**taluʔn** [taʔluʔn] /talun/ n. millipede.

**tawaaʔ** /tawajʔ/ /tawaj/ pn. name of a river (Taiwai).

**tawǎːk** [tawˈaːk] /tawák/ n. butterfly.

**tawooʔ** /taʔwɔʔ/ /tawɔʔ/ n. a type of tree.

**tawoʔn** [taʔwoʔn] /tawon/ n. year. From Malay tahn.

**tawoʔn** /tawɔʔn/ /tawɔʔ/ n. (Hylabates lar).

**tayuum** /taʔjuʔm/ /tajum/ pn. name of a river (Taran).

**taycot** /tajɔʔt/ v. to pick up.

**taʔ** [tɑʔ] /tɭaʔ/ n. grandfather.

**taʔaʔ** /taʔʔ/ /taʔʔ/ n. buttocock.

**taʔn** [taʔn] /taʔn/ n. to plait.

**tutɔk** [tutɔʔk] /tutɔʔK/ n. beak, bill.

**tujuh** [tɯˈjʊʔh] /tjuʔ/ num. seven. From Malay tjuʔh.

**tukayjak** /tuʔkaj/ /tuʔkaij/ v. to exchange. From Malay tuʔkak.

**tuʔ** /tuʔ/ n. a type, sort.

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

**tuʔun** [tʊʔ] /tuʔ/ v. to say, to tell.

**tuʔhaan** /tuʔhɑʔn/ n. god, deity, spirit. From Malay Tuhan.

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

**tuŋkoʔj** /tuŋkoʔj/ /tuŋkoʔj/ n. knife.

**tuŋkat** /tuŋkɑʔt/ /tuŋkaʔt/ /tuŋkɑʔt/ /tuŋkaʔt/ n. stick. From Malay tongkat.

**tulech** /tuˈleːt/ /tuleʔ/ v. to write. From Malay tulis.

**tuʔluk** /tuˈluʔk/ /tuʔluʔn/ v. to help. From Malay tolong.

**tuʔuʔ mat** [tʊʔʔ ˈmat] /tuʔʔ mat/ n. tear.

**tuŋ** [tʊʔŋ] /tuʔŋ/ v. to eat meat.

**tuŋ** [tʊʔŋ] /tuʔŋ/ v. to fear.

**tuųʔ** [tuˈʃˈjɪʔ] /tuʃ/ dem. demonstrative.

**tuć** [tʊˈtʃ] /tʃ/ n. a type of fruit.

**tuʔtūʔ** [tʊʔˈtʃt̚] /tuʔtʃt̚/ v. to blow.

**tuʔtus** [tʊʔˈtʃus] /tuʔtʃus/ v. to collide.

**toop** /tʊʔp/ n. lid.
tooy /tʊj/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.
tooy moo? /tʊj mʊʔ/ /tʊj mɔːʔ/ n. aunt, older sister of parent.
tap /tɔp/? past, yesterday.
tas /t/as /t/ a type of tree.
too? /tɔʔ/ /t/ negative particle. From Malay tak?
tieel /tiel/ /t/ to plait.
tpoat /t̚paʔ/ /t̚/ to blow.
tpulaan /t̚pulaʔ/ /t/ to return. From Malay terpulang.
tbik /tɐbik/ /t/ to be full. From Malay tebal.
tbale? /t̚baʔeʔ/ /t̚/ to turn. From Malay balik.
tbaal /tbaal/ /t/ to be thick. From Malay tebal.
tbooh /t̚boʔoʔ/ /t̚/ to hit. From Malay tabuk?
ttap /t̚taʔ/ /t̚/ to be permanent, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdaay /t̚daʔ/ /t̚/ to be near.
tkat /t̚kɑt̚/ /t̚/ to freeze.
tktuuk /t̚k̚tuʔ̚/ /t̚k̚tuʔ̚/ /t̚/ to hunt.
tgeel /t̚geʔel/ /t̚/ to move along a slope.
tgoh /t̚goʔoʔ/ /t̚/ to be tough. From Malay teguh.
thak /t̚haʔk̚/ /t̚/ to be spicy.
thuun /t̚huʔun/ /t̚/ to be red.
throp /t̚thoʔp/ /t̚/ to close, to shut.
thuool /t̚hoʔuʔ/ /t̚/ to blow fire.
tmaʔ /t̚m̚aʔ/ /t̚m̚aʔ/ /t̚/ branch.
tmaaw /t̚mw̚aʔ/ /t̚mwaʔ/ /t̚w̚aʔ/ /t̚/ name of a river.
tmpaan /t̚mp̚paʔn/ /t̚mpaʔn/ /t̚/ name of a river (Tampan).

dinik /dɪnjik/ /dɪnj/ n. wall. From Malay dingding.
dirih /dīriʔ/ n. self. From Malay diri.
diiʔ /dziʔ/ /dziʔ/ interrogative. who.
deh? /d̚eʔ/ /d̚/ v. to flee, to run away.
deh kaʔ /d̚eʔ k̚aʔ/ /d̚/ kaʔ /d̚/ pa. prohibitive particle.

deeŋ /d̚eŋ/ /d̚/ n. house.
deeŋ caʔuu? /d̚eŋ caʔuʔʔ/ /d̚/ pa. prohibitive particle.

deeŋ caʔuu? /d̚eŋ caʔuʔʔ/ /d̚/ pa. prohibitive particle.
deeŋ caʔuu? /d̚eŋ caʔuʔʔ/ /d̚/ pa. prohibitive particle.

deeŋ caʔuu? /d̚eŋ caʔuʔʔ/ /d̚/ pa. prohibitive particle.
deeŋ caʔuu? /d̚eŋ caʔuʔʔ/ /d̚/ pa. prohibitive particle.
Notes on Semnam

damisip /damiip/ (ʔamiip) v. to bump into.
daan /dan/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
dunjah /dunjah/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwah /duwh/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duas /duis/ v. to bump into.
doo? [doʔ]/doʔ/ n. father.
doo? [doʔ]/doʔ/ n. vagina.
dook [dɔok]/dɔk/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antiaris toxicarum). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duos [d`os]/duos/ v. to move along a crest.
dpada? /dpadʔ/ prep. from. From Malay darpada.
djani /djani/ prep. with. From Malay dangan.
dluʔi? /dluʔi/ v. to push.
dlldul [dal`dul]/lldul/ n. heel.
dwiiit /dwit/ n. money.

ciptaeh /ciptah/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweet /citwet/ /citwet/ n. name of a river.
cicep [c`i cep] /cicep/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
cicey /ciçey/ v. to tap, to cut.
cicaʔ [c`i caʔ]/ciçal/ n. gecko. From Malay cicak.
cicooj [c`i coj]/cicoj/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cileen [c`i leen]/cilen/ v. to point with one's eyes.
ciip [c`i ip]/cip/ to go.
ciip juk [c`i ip juk]/ciip jun/ v. to walk.
ceʔ [c`eʔ]/ceʔ/ n. loose.
ceem [c`e em]/cem/ n. bird.
ceem paleek [c`e em `pa lek]/cem palek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet [c`e eet]/cet/ v. to catch.
cEEc [c`EE c]/EEc/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap [c`a p]/cap/ v. to go.
cabaçən [c`a baçən]/caban/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduuk /caduk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cadoʔ [c`a doʔ]/cadzsʔ/ n. a type of lizard.
caceqen [c`a ceqen]/caceqen/ n. worm. From Malay cacing.
caseʔ [c`a seʔ]/ceʔ/ n. rat.
cahaaʔ [c`ahaaʔ]/cahāʔ/ pn. name of a river.
camooʔ [c`amooʔ]/camalʔ/ ?tomorrow.
campuuy /campuuy/ n. mix, mingling.
From Malay campur.
carəh /carəh/ (carəh) n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cayuook tniit [cajooʔ tniit]/cayuok tniit/ n. philtrum. From Malay carak.
cayuook ʔanj [cajooʔ ʔanj]/cayuok ?anj/ n. channel. From Malay carak.
cukup.
cumaaeh /cumaaeh/ ? to be useless, to be gratis.
From Malay cuma.
cundin /cundin/ v. to lean.
cundooʔ /cundooʔ/ v. to lean.
cuʔiʔ? [cuʔiʔ]/cuʔiʔ/ to pierce.
cooʔ? [coʔ]/coʔ/ ? same.
coom [co`om]/com/ v. to burn.
cak /cak/ v. to cut off.
cok [c`ok]/cok/ v. to stab.
cooj [c`oj]/coj/ v. to sew.
ciʔ [c`iʔ]/ciʔ/ v. to poke.
cieek [c`iek]/ciek/ v. to tear.
cuoʔoʔ? [c`uoʔoʔ]/cuʔoʔ/ n. dog.
cuoʔoʔ clakaj [c`uoʔoʔ c`a `lakaj]/cuʔoʔ clakaj/ n. wild dog.
cpət [c`pət]/cpet/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
cpah [c`pah]/cpah/ n. amniotic fluid.
cbaaʔ? ʔajn [c`baʔʔ ʔajn]/cbaʔʔ ʔajn/ n. confluence.
cboh buŋjaʔ? [c`boh buŋjaʔʔ]/cboh buŋjaʔʔ/ n. nectar.
cduum /cduum/ v. to carry in one's arms.
cdozol /cdol/ v. to support, to lean.
ckəm /cəm]/cəm/ n. a type of pheasant.
ckuyu /ckuyu/ v. to skewer an oblong object in hair.
ckək [c`kək]/cək/ n. marten.
cckaak [c`kək]/cckaak/ pn. name of a river.
cckaak [c`kək]/cckaak/ n. a type of wild cat.
chəs [c`chəs]/chəs/ v. to be clean.
cmuak [c`muak]/cmuak/ n. Bertam palm (Eugeissonia tristis).
cnuj [c`nuj]/cnuj/ n. side.
cnaal [c`naal]/cnaal/ n. myth.
cnup [c`nuʔp]/cnup/ n. solar plexus.
cnuoʔes /cnoʔes/ pn. name of a place.
cnuoʔy [c`nuoʔy]/cnoʔy/ n. brother-in-law, sister-in-law.

C
cnap [c'Λnɒ] /cnap/ n. casque of a hornbill.
cnyo /cnyʊ/ n. spirit, ghost.
cnhaa? [c'nhaʔ] /cnhaʔ/ v. to joke.
cnyos [c'nyʊs] /cnjus/ n. nail, claw.
cjuk [c'jʊk] /cjuːk/ n. trail of an animal.
cjyeen tiin [c'jwej'ẽn] /cjeyʃɛn/ n. wrist.
cjih [c'jih] /cjɪ/ n. a type of tuber.
cjaaal [c'jaaʔ] /cjɛːʔ/ n. a type of tree.
cpceen [c'psej] /cjɛʃɛn/ n. eyebrow.
clatuŋ [c'la'tuŋ] /clatuŋ/ n. wrinkled hornbill

(Aceros corrugatus).
cluuŋ /cluːŋ/ v. to push something into the ground.
clooʔ /kloʔ/ v. to insert, to immerse.
critsh /kritʃ/ /cytəh/ n. story. From Malay cerita.
cyineŋ [c'jyinəŋ] /cyineʃ/ v. to roll.
cyəos [c'jəos] /cjəos/ n. side.
cyakooh [c'jakoʔ] /cjəkoʔ/ pn. name of a river.
cyooʔ [c'jooʔ] /cjʊʔ/ v. to be hungry.
cyilmil [c'jɪmlɪl] /cjɪmlɪl/ v. to be bright.

j

jīt /jɪt/ v. to collect.
jilaaʔ [jɪlaʔ] /jilaʔ/ n. thorn.
jek [jek] /jek/ pn. name of a river.
jep [jep] /jɛp/ v. to wash (clothes).
jas [jɛs] /jɛs/ v. to be finished.
jel [jɛl] /jɛl/ v. to bark.
jok /jok/ pn. name of a river.
jabaat /jabaat/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jatab.
jadiiʔ /jadiiʔ/ v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.
jakoon /jakon/ pn. Ethnonyms: Jakun.
jagaaʔ? /jagaʔ/ v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.
jahut /jahut/ pn. Ethnonyms: Jah Hut.
jaŋkəŋ [jaŋ'kəŋ] /jaŋkəŋ/ pn. name of a river.
jaŋkak [jaŋ'kəŋ] /jaŋkəŋ/ n. a type of tree. From Malay jangkang.
jaleʔ [ja'leʔ] /jaleʔ/ pa. a particle signalling uncertainty.
jawap [ja'wəp] /jawap/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.
jayiiʔ /ja'jiʔ/ /jaiʔ/ n. finger. From Malay jari.
jayiiʔ /ja'jiʔ/ /jaiʔ/ n. finger. From Malay jari.
jayiiʔ /ja'jiʔ/ /jaiʔ/ n. toe. From Malay jari.

(j)

jaam /jam/ n. clock, watch. From Malay jam.
jaal /jaal/ /jaal/ n. casting net. From Malay jala?
juk [ʃuʔ] /ʃuʔ/ n. foot.
jagaʔ? /ʃuʔ/ adv. yet, still, all the same. From Malay jaga.
jumapaʔ /ʃuʔpaʔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.
jook [ʃu'kʊk] /ʃu'kʊk/ v. to move.
jjuʔ /ʃuʔ/ /ʃuʔ/ v. to suck.
jkeŋ [ʃu'kɛŋ] /ʃu'kɛŋ/ n. scorpion.
jaaŋ [ʃu'ʔaŋ] /ʃu'ʔaŋ/ n. bone.
jheɛt [ʃu'heɛt] /ʃu'heɛt/ n. muntjac (barking) deer
(Muntiacus muntjac).
jhiit [ʃu'hiit] /ʃu'hiit/ v. to smoke.
jaʔə /ʃu'maʔ/ /ʃu'maʔ/ v. to attack.
jmaʔ /ʃu'maʔ/ /ʃu'maʔ/ pn. Friday. From Malay Jumaat.
jnuuʔ [ʃu'nui] /ʃu'nui/ quan. other.
jst /ʃu'st/ /ʃu'st/ v. to be dull.
jlotuk [ʃu'lotuk] /ʃu'lotuk/ n. jelutong tree (Dyera costulata). From Malay jelutong.
jriʔ? [ʃu'ɾiʔ] /ʃu'ɾiʔ/ pn. name of a river (Jeri).
jyeʔ? [ʃu'jeʔ] /ʃu'jeʔ/ v. to be long.
jyeq [ʃu'jeq] /ʃu'jeq/ v. to be long.

k

kipaŋ [ki'paŋ] /kipaŋ/ pn. upper side.
kikyu /kikyʊ/ in front.
kikuy top [ki'kuj tʰp] /kikuj tʰp? before.
kisas /kichas/ n. events, affairs. From Malay kesah.
kileep [kɪ'lep] /kilep/ v. to forget.
kiweŋ [kiweŋ] /kiweŋ/ n. a type of tree.
kcape /kæpɛ/ n. giant squirrel
(Ratufa sp.).
kiiʔ? /kiʔ? v. to undress, to take off.
kec /kɛʧ/ /keC/ v. to cut off.
kek /kɛk/ /kɛŋ/ v. to pull.
keet /'kɛt/ /kɛt/ n. bottom, buttocks.
Notes on Semnam

303

kawāp [kawāp] /kawāp/ n. name of a river.
kawīēl [kawīēl] /kawīēl/ n. a type of wild palm.
kayēēm [kayēēm] /kajēm/ n. a type of tuber.
kayōh [kayōh] /kajōh/ v. to swim. From Malay kahu.
kayoot [kayoot] /kajōt/ v. to be pregnant.
kāʔ [kāʔ] /kāʔ/ n. fish.
kutuh /kutuh/ v. to be dirty. From Malay kotor.
kum /kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kama?.
kunīn [kuni] /kunin/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.
kuleem /kuleem/ n. name of a river (Kulim).
kulak /kulak/ n. bowl. From Malay kulak.
kulaak /kulaak/ /kulaak/ n. name of a river.
kuy [kuy] /kuj/ n. 1) head. 2) language.
kuy ʔɔŋ [kuy ʔɔŋ] /kuj ʔɔŋ/ rn. upstream.
kuh /kuh/ ? s. so, in that way.
kobees /kobes/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.
koʔ [koʔ] /koʔ/ v. to vomit.
komuy [ko'muy] /komu/ v. to growl (of stomach).
koleʔ [ko'leʔ] /koleʔ/ n. hairy-backed bulbul (Tricholestes criniger).
koleh /koleh/ n. cup.
koom [koom] /koom/ n. frog.
koc [koc] /koj/ v. to sit.
koṇaah [koṇaah] /koṇaah/ n. bend. From English corner via Malay kanaah.
kouoo [kouoo] /kouo/ v. to grasp.
kouoom [kouoom] /kouom/ v. to hug.
kouoon [kouoon] /kouom/ n. child, offspring.
kouoon ʔɔŋ ʔahuʔ [kouon ʔɔŋ ʔahuʔ] /kouom ʔɔŋ ʔahuʔ/ n. trickle.
kouooj [kouooj] /kouoj/ n. a type of tuber.
kpēʔ [kpēʔ] /kpēʔ/ v. to crush.
kpacc /kpacc/ v. to pick up, to grasp.
kpiēh /kpiēh/ n. headgear. From Malay topi.
kbeet [kaˈbetʃ] /kbet/ v. to be thin.
kbees [kaˈbeʃ] /kbeʃ/ v. to spit.
kboes [kaˈboes] /kboeʃ/ v. to die.
kboke [kaˈboke] /kboke/ n. otter.
ktekk [kaˈtek] /ktek/ n. lower leg.
ktek [kaˈtek] /ktek/ v. to drip.
ktap [ktap] /ktap/ v. to pinch, to clutch (with instrument). From Malay ketap.
ktop [kaˈtop] /ktom/ v. to spit.
ktök [kaˈtoc] /ktoc/ pn. name of a river.
ktök [kaˈtoc] /ktoc/ n. a type of malkoha (Phaenicopterus sp.).
ktih /ktih/ n. 1) what. 2) whatever.
kdeek [kaˈdek] /kdek/ n. generic term for squirrel.
kdeek bapaan [kaˈdek b’aˈpaan] /kdek bapaan/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek thunp [kaˈdek t’aˈhuŋp] /kdek thunp/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek cade? [kaˈdek c’aˈdeʔ] /kdek cadeʔ/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek mnlık [kaˈdek m’nˈlik] /kdek mnlık/ n. giant flying squirrel (Petaurista spp.).
kdeek lığiś [kaˈdek ˈlaŋiʃ] /kdek lığiś/ n. black giant squirrel (Petaurista sp.).
kdeek [kaˈdek] /kdeek/ v. to be bitter.
kdeey /kdeej/ n. shop, restaurant. From Malay kedai.
kdiʔ? [kaˈdiʔʔ] /kdiʔʔ/ v. to hide.
kdooy [kaˈdoj] /kdoj/ n. wife.
kcas [kaˈceʃ] /kcas/ v. to sneeze.
kJap /kJap/ v. to be instant. From Malay kejap.
kjooʔ [kjoʊʔ] /kjoʔ/ pn. name of a river.
kkkiük [kakˈkkuŋ] /kkkiük/ v. to snore.
kʔeep [kaʔˈeep] /kʔeep/ n. centipede.
ksah /ksaŋ/ n. manner, custom. From Malay kesah.
khiidupan /khiidupan/ n. life. From Malay kheidupan.
khol [kaˈhol] /khol/ v. to cough.
kmat [kaˈmat] /kmat/ n. gall bladder.
kmaak [kaˈmaak] /kmaak/ v. to swell. From Malay kembang.
kmuuc [kaˈmuːc] /kmuuc/ n. large feline, e.g. tiger, leopard etc.
kmuuc gcēʔ [kaˈmuːc ɡaˈceʔ] /kmuuc gcēʔ/ n. black panther.
kmooʔ [kaˈmoʔʔ] /kmooʔ/ n. 1) fruit. 2) seed. 3) classifier.
kmoch [kaˈmoʃ] /kmoch/ n. uvula.
knaal [kaˈnaːl] /knal/ v. to know (person). From Malay kenal.
knayil [kaˈnaːjil] /knajil/ n. fishing rod. From Malay kail.
knayem [kaˈjɛm] /knjem/ pn. name of a river.
knayaʔ [kaˈjajʔ] /knajaʔ/ pn. name of a river (Kenayat).
knoom [kaˈnɔm] /knöm/ v. to urinate.
kntok [kaˈntoʔʔ] /kntok/ n. ear.
knmooh [kaˈmoʔʔ] /knmooh/ n. name.
klaoʔ mat yiis [kaˈlaʔʔ ˈmaʔʔ ˈjis] /klaoʔ mat jis/ n. west.
kneet [kaˈnɛet] /kneet/ v. to refuse to give.
kjsek [kaˈʃeʃ] /kjsep/ n. civet.
kjyaæk [kaˈʃiʃ] /kjyaek/ pn. name of a river (Kenering).
kŋkuuŋʔ aay [kaŋˈkuuŋʔ ʔaaj] /kŋkuuŋʔ aaj/ n. flatheaded cat.
kŋkoon [kaŋˈkoʊn] /kŋkoon/ v. to feel like having fever, to feel like getting fever.
kleep [kaˈlep] /kleep/ n. a type of tuber.
klaʔʔ? /klʔʔʔ/ v. to fall down (vertically).
klapuouh [kaˈluoʊʔ] /klapuoh/ n. shoulder.
klat [kaˈlɑt] /klat/ pn. name of a river.
kliman /kliman/ n. married couple. From Malay kelamin.
klaap [kaˈlaap] /klaap/ n. spleen.
klaw [kaˈlaw] /klaw/ n. penis.
kloomʔ [kaˈloʊʔ] /kloomʔ/ n. older sibling.
kliene [kaˈleɪn] /klien/ pn. name of a river (Kelian).
kluooŋ [kaˈluoʊŋ] /kluoŋ/ rn. inside.
kkeel [koˈkeel] /kkeel/ n. lower arm.
kŋkceeg [kaŋˈkeɛʃ] /kŋkceeg/ n. bushy crested hornbill (Anorrhinus galeritus).
kluan [kəˈwaŋŋ] /kluaŋŋ/ n. flying fox, a type of roussette.
klwol [kəˈwɔl] /klwol/ pn. name of a river.
kruuhiu [kəˈruhiuʃ] /kruuhiuʃ/ n. a type of owl.
krök [kaˈʁøk] /krök/ n. red-eyed brown bulbul (Pycnonotus brunnneus).
krísih /krísih/ n. chair. From Malay kersi.
wasaan /kwasaan/ n. area. From Malay kawasan.
Notes on Semnam

kwaal[kɔ waːl]/kwatl. n. a type of bird.
kwoon[kɔ wʊn]/kwon/ n. peacock pheasant (Pollectronus malacense).
kyibas[kɔ jiˈbɔs]/kjabas/ v. to kill.
kyiloʔ/kjiˈlɔʔ/v. to drop.
kyeen[kɔ jɛn]/kjem/ pm. Ethnonym: Kainen.
kyeej[kɔ jɛj]/kjen/ v. to be dry. From Malay kering.
kyɔs̷m doʔ [kɔˈʃɔm ˈdɔʔ]/k笑脸/too/ n. armpit.

kyanæn [kɔjaˈnən]/kjaun/ n. wrinkles.
kyanuup [kɔjaˈŋuŋ]/kjaup/ n. goosebumps.
kyoʔ [kɔjoʔ]/kjoʔ/ n. back.
kyoʔ tın [kɔjɔʔ ˈtın]/kjoʔ tı̱nv. back of the hand.
kyoʔ juk [kɔjɔʔ ˈjuk]/kjoʔ júnv. back of the foot.
kyoom [kɔjɔˈm]/kjom/ n. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

g

giŋipi [ɡiˈŋiːpi]/giŋipi/v. to point with one's face.
gihi [ˈgihi]/gihi/v. to scratch.
geęy [ˈgej]/gej/v. to eat.
gaat [ˈɡaʊt]/gaat/v. to cut.
geęy foos [ˈɡoʊs]/gos/n. smoke.
gadõh /gadõh/v. to quarrel. From Malay gaduh.
gajah [ɡaˈjaŋ]/gahal/n. elephant (Elephas maximus). From Malay gajah.

gahayuuʔ [ɡaˈjaːjuʔ]/gahajuʔ/is gaharuʔ n. aloe tree (Aguillaria sp.). From Malay gaharu.
gamah/gamaŋ/n. photo, picture. From Malay gambar.
gantën [ɡaŋˈtɛn]/gانتن/n. a type of ground squirrel.
gantak/gantak/n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
gantuk/gantuk/v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
gandõh/gandõh/n. name of a river (Ganda).
galek [ɡaˈlek]/galek/v. to tickle.
garuc [ɡaˈɾuː]/n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.).
gaal [ɡaˈal]/gaal/n. hip.
guʔ [ɡuʔ]/gu/ prep. equation. guʔ deŋ like (the) house

guŋeəl [ɡuŋˈeːl]/guŋeəl/pm. name of a river.

gulap [ɡuˈlæp]/gulaŋ/v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
gap [ˈɡ̃p]/gap/pm. Ethnonym: Malay.
gas [ˈɡas]/gas/v. to live.
guoh [ˈɡoʊh]/goa/n. cave. From Malay gua.
guoñ [ˈɡoʊn]/goon/v. to fetch water.
guoŋ [ˈɡoʊŋ]/goŋ/n. crest, ridge.
gtaah [ɡtaːh/ n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasilienis). From Malay getah.

gceh [ɡt̪ ˈceh]/gčēh/v. to be black.
gsəy [ɡsəj]/gsəj/n. wreathed hornbill (Rhyticeros undulatus).
ghel [ɡhɛl]/ghel/v. to be tired.
gngoque [ɡŋˈoʊkə]/gnogo/n. Adam's apple.
glıʔ [ɡl̪ ˈli]/glıʔ/v. to tickle.
glisəh [ɡliˈsəh]/glisəh/v. to whisker.
glisah /glisah/v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
glapooh [ɡləpoʊ]/glapoh/n. a type of tree.
glas [ɡlas]/glas/n. glass. From English via Malay gelas.
gloʔ /ɡlʊʔ/pm. name of a river (Gelok).
griʔ /ˈɡrɪʔ/pm. Grik.
gyeen [ɡˈɛən]/giyen/n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?iβaan /iˈbaŋ/pm. Ethnonym: Iban, a people of Borneo.

?ibuʔ [iˈbuʔ]/iбуʔ/v. to be big. From Malay itu.

?iʔeʔ [iˈʔiːʔ]/iʔeʔ/n. duck. From Malay itik.

?iʔuh [iˈʔiːʔ]/dim. that, there. From Malay itu.

?iʔoʔ [iˈʔiːʔ]/n. name of a river (Ijok).

?iʔiʃ [iˈʔiːʃ]/iʔiʃ/v. to be small.

?iʔsan [iˈʔiːsæn]/iʔiʃn/pm. name of a river.

?iʔat [iˈʔiːʔ]/iʔat/v. to remember, to recollect. From Malay ingat.


?iłoŋ [iˈloʊŋ]/iłoʔ/n. fly.

?iɬwɔ̃l [iˈɬwɔŋ]/iɬwɔ̃/v. to turn.

?iʔi /iʔiʔ/pa. exclamation particle used to express sudden fear or surprise.

?iʔi [iˈʔiʔ]/IFEST/persp. 1, first person singular personal pronoun.

—v. to defecate.

?ecn [iˈɛc]/ecn/n. ventriculus gaster.

?ecn wecc [iˈɛc ˈweʃ]/ecn wεc/n. intestines.
silagiil /silgiil/ v. to raise one's hand.

siree /si'rej/ /sirej/ n. a type of tree.
siree /si'rej/ /sirej/ v. to tip up with one's teeth.
siwaal /siwaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sec /'sɛc/ /sec/ n. flesh, meat.
selamalash /selamalash/ adv. forever. From Malay selamalash.
siwaal /siwaal/ /sec/ to stall. From Malay undak.

uyat dayah /'uuyat da'jah/ /ujat daja/ n. blood vessel. From Malay arat darah.

ajoh /ajoh/ /ajoh/ v. to rest one's forehead on something.

ama /ama/ /ama/ v. to collide. From English.
Notes on Semnam

MALAY SELAMA-LAMA.

seet /seet/ v. to pour.
sey /si/ /sej/ rr. long side.
seec /sɛc/ /sɛk/ v. to steal.
sapii? /sa'piʔ/ /sapiʔ/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapi.

saptuuh /saptuʔ/ /saptuʔ/ pr. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.
sabum /saβ'u:m/ /sabum/ pr. Ethnonyms: Sabūm.
sat /saT/ n. sign, mark.
satuuh /satuuʔ/ num. one. From Malay satu.
sakat; /sakat/ prep. to, as far as. From Malay sakat.
sakat; /sakat/ v. to vex. From Malay sakat.
sagup /sa'ɡup/ /saɡup/ n. cloud.
sagup deteʔ /sa'ɡup ˈdɛtɛʔ/ /saguP deteʔ/ n. fog.
sagok /sa'ɡok/ /saɡok/ n. neck.
saʔ nho /saʔ n'ho/ /saʔ n̩ʔh/ np. soon.

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

samaʔ? /sa'maʔʔ/ /samaʔʔ/ v. to be the same.
— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

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

sanuʔ? /sa'nuʔʔ/ /sanuʔʔ/ v. to be rotten.
sanum /sa'nũm/ /sanum/ n. a type of tree.
sanjiʔt /sa'ɲiʔt/ /sanjiʔt/ n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pycnonotus jocosus).
sawoʔ? /sa'woʔʔ/ /sawoʔʔ/ (soaʔ?) pn. name of a river (Sauk).

sayoct /sa'jɔt/ /sajɔt/ n. a type of tuber.
saaw /sa'w̩/ /saaw/ n. a type of small bat.
sasuḥ /saus̩h/ /sasuʔ/ v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.

susah hup /saus̩h ˈhup̩/ /sasuh hup̩/ v. to be sad. From Malay susah.

susuuʔ? /su'zuʔʔ/ /susuʔʔ/ n. milk. From Malay susu.

suyat /su'jaʔ/ /sujat/ n. letter. From Malay suarat.

soh /sɔh/ /soh/ v. to eat meat.
sooʔ? /sɔoʔʔ/ /soʔʔ/ v. to suck.
sop /sɔp/ /sɔp/ n. lung.
soč /sɔč/ /soć/ v. to wash one’s hands.
solu /sɔl̩u/ v. to stuff, to block.

si̝ep /si̝ep̩/ /si̝ep̩/ v. to be ready. From Malay siap.

sieem /s'eem/ /siem/ pn. Ethnonyms: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.

suoo̝p /su'up/ /suup/ v. to eat from an open hand.

suuk /su'ok/ /suok/ n. umbilical cord.

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

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


sbec [so'bać] /sbe'C/ n. mosquito.

sbap [so'baʔ] /sbap/ conj. because. From Malay sebab.

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

sblas [so'baʔlas] /sblas/ num. eleven. From Malay sebelas.

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

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

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

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

stooj /stoj/ v. to be medium-sized.

stsat [st sóʔt] /stsat/ n. a type of sunbird.

sdiyaʔʔ /sdijaʔʔ/ v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.

sdaap [so'daap] /sdaap/ v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.

sjatiʔ /sjatiʔ/ v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine.

sjaraʔ /sjaraʔ/ n. history. From Malay sejarah.

sjuʔʔ /sojʔʔ/ /sjuʔʔ/ v. to be cold (of weather).

skaliʔ /skaliʔ/ adv. together. From Malay sekali.

sʔok /sʔok/ /sʔok/ n. a type of tree.

tsbuuh [tsbu'buʔ] /tsbuuh/ (yibuuh) num. thousand. From Malay seribu.


smilaan /smiλa'n/ /smilan/ num. nine. From Malay sembilan.

smān [smãˈmãʔ] /smãʔ/ v. to ask for something.

smāʔʔ /sm̩ʔʔ/ /smãʔʔ/ n. human, person.


smāʔ hchioc /smãːˈhçiːc/ /sm̩ãːʔ/ hchioc/ n. stranger.

smāʔ lali̝i /smãːˈlali̝iʔ/ /smãːʔ lali̝iʔ/ n. adult.

smay /smaij/ pn. Ethnonyms: Semai.

smuuʔʔ [smuʔʔ] /smuuʔʔ/ quan. all. From Malay semua.

smuuʔʔ /smuuʔʔ/ quan. every. From Malay semua.

smpitaan /smpitaaʔn/ /smpitaan/ name of a place (Sumpitan).

smpoɔy mat [smpɔj ˈmãʔ] /smpɔj mat/ n. eyelid.

smpieʔʔ /smpieʔʔ/ v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).

smnaam [smnãːm] /smnaam/ /smnaam/ pn. Ethnonyms:
Semnam.

sniic [sə'nɪːc] /sniːc/ n. a type of wasp.
sniīh /sniːh/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay seni.
snaŋ [sə'nɑŋ] /snaŋ/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.
snaŋ hup [sə'nɑŋ hʊːp] /snaŋ hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /snoːl/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntaaʔ [sən'taʔ] /sntʔaʔ/ n. tail.
sntool /sntoːl/ /sntoːl/ n. hair.
snlooc [sənˈloʊk] /sntloːk/ n. blowpipe dart.
spycoɔŋ /spaɲˈsɔːŋ/ n. hole.
spycoɔŋ keet [spaɲˈʃɔːŋ keet] /spaɲʃɔːŋ kɛt/ n. anus.
spycoɔŋ muh [spaɲˈʃɔːŋ muh] /spaɲʃɔːŋ muh/ n. nostril.
spycoɔŋ labuooŋ [spaɲˈʃɔːŋ ˈlaˈbʊɔːŋ] /spaɲʃɔːŋ ləˈbuːŋ]].

labuooŋ / n. fontanel.
sjkaa[t] /sjˈkɑːt/ /sjˈkɑːt/ /njˈkɑːt/ /njˈkɑːt/ /n. name of a river.
slisheʔ /slisheʔ/ v. to bump into.
sleć /səlˈɕɛːʔ/ /slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.
slanaoʔ /sλˈnɑːʔ/ /slanaːh/ /slanaːh/ /slanaːh/ /slanaːh/ /nl. Tuesday. hayiiʔ slanaoʔ day Tuesday From Malaysian Selasa.
slunluu [səlˈluːʔ] /sluːh/ /n. to shoot with a blowpipe.
slpas /slpas/ conj. after. From Malay selepas.
slyool [sλˈjʊʊl] /sjool/ n. a type of tree.
srawaaʔ /srawaaʔ/ /srəwəʔ/ /pn. Sarawak.
srayaaʔ [srəˈjɑːʔ] /srəjɑːʔ/ /pn. name of a river.
syeχ /sjeh/ /n. to play games.
syeeʔ [səˈjɛt] /sjet/ /n. to be dry.
syupaaʔ /slˈjupəʔ/ /sjupəʔ/ /n. name of a river.
syyayaʔ [slˈjɒjaʔ] /sjɔjaj/ /pn. name of a river.


rabuuʔ [raˈbuːʔ] /rabuːh/ /pn. Wednesday. hayiiʔ

rabuuḥ day Wednesday. From Malay Rabu.


h

hibool [hiˈbʊol] /hibool/ /pn. name of a river (Ibul).
higaaʔ /higaaʔ/ /n. price. From Malay harga.
hihthoo /hθiθh/ /v. to nod.
hinjkaʔ [hiɲˈkaʔ] /hinjkaʔ/ /v. to play games.
hiliiʔ [hiˈliːʔ] /hiliiʔ/ /v. to swallow.
hiliiʔ /hiliiʔ/ /v. to eat fruit.
hirat /hirat/ /v. to turn (possibly from Malaysian akhir, akhiran).
heʔ [ˈheʔ] /heʔ/ /adv. only.
heeq [heˈeq] /heeq/ /v. to fly.
hēʔ [ˈheʔ] /hēʔ/ /v. to whistle.
ha = [ˈha] /ha procl. interrogative particle.
habaʔ tuuy [haˈbaʔ tuuʔ] /habaʔ tʊʔ/ /habaʔ tʊʔ/ /n. opposite side.
habasay /habasay/ /n. news. From Malay khabar.
hat /haːt/ /n. trouble.
— adv. just.
hakeʔ /hakeʔ/ /v. to pick up.
hagap [haˈgɑp] /hagap/ /pn. quan. all.
halow /halaw/ /halow/ /v. to chase. From Malay halau.
hawooɔc [haˈwʊc] /hawɔːc/ /v. to be deep.
hayiiʔ [haˈjɪʔ] /hayij/ /n. day. From Malay hari.
hayaam [haˈjɑːm] /hajam/ /pn. name of a river.
hayjɔʔ [haˈjɪʔ] /hajɔʔ/ /v. to be light.
hup [ˈhʊp] /hʊm/ /n. heart.
— v. to want.
huk [ˈhʊk] /huk/ /n. wasp’s nest.
humaaʔ [hʊmɐʔ] /huˈmaʔ/ /n. swidden. From
**Notes on Semnam**

Malay *huma*.

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

**huuh** ['huuɔ'] /huh/ v. to yell.

**huŋ** ['huŋʌ'] /huŋ/ n. ravine. From Malay *gaung*.

**hooh** ['hoɔ'] /hooh/ v. to summon, to yell.

**hoc** ['hɔc'] /hōc/ v. to come.

— *pa.* perfective particle.

**hoo? kayɔɔl** ['hɔʔ kajɔɔl'] /hooʔ kajɔɔl/ n. knee-cap.

**hooh** ['hɔh'] /hōh/ v. to follow.

**huoo?** ['hɔoʔ'] /huooʔ/ v. to love.

**hchuuoc** [hɪkʰuˈoːc] /hchuuoc/ v. to whistle.

**hkhéek** [hoˈkʰeek] /hkhéek/ v. to breathe.

**hʔɔɔsh** [hɔʔɔɔʃ] /hʔɔɔʃ/ *pa.* affirmative particle.

**hmɔŋj** [hɔˈmɔŋj] /hmɔŋj/ n. taboo.

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

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

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

**hnleen** [hnˈleɛn] /hnleen/ n. groin.

**hnloop** [hnˈloʊp] /hnloop/ n. morning.

**hnwaŋ** [hənˈwaŋ] /hnwaŋ/ n. oriental pied hornbill (*Anthuraceros alboalbrosis*).

**hnpoɔt** [həˈnpoɔt] /hnpoɔt/ n. night.

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

**hyac** [həˈjɔc] /hjɛC/ n. sweat.

**hyalooc** [həˈjɔɔc] /hjalooc/ *pn.* name of a river.

**hyhuooy** [hɪˈhʊɔʊj] /hyhuooy/ v. to yawn.

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**m**

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

**miʔluu?** [miʔluʔ] /miʔluʔ/ v. to be shy. From Malay *malu*.

**misεɛy** [miˈsej] /misɛɛj/ n. mustache. From Malay *misai*.

**miʔ?** ['mibʔ] /mibʔ/ n. rain.

— *v.* to rain.

**miib** ['mib] /mib/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun.

**memɛɛ** [mɛˈmɛɛ] /memɛɛ/ n. a type of tree.

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

**memɛɛm** ['mibɛm] /memɛɛm/ n. breast.

**memɛɛ naʔ?** ['mɛɛm ˈnɛʔiʔ] /memɛɛ naʔiʔ/ n. mother’s milk.

**meɛy** [meˈɛj] /meɛj/ v. to delouse.


**mat** ['mæt] /mat/ n. eye.

**mat kmɔɔ?** ['mæt kʰmɔɔʔ] /mat kmɔɔʔ/ n. stone of a fruit.


**mat saλeʔ** /mat saλeʔ/ *pn.* Ethnonym: European.

From Malay *Mat Salih*.

**mat meem** ['mæt mɛɛm] /mat meem/ n. nipple.

**mat yiis** ['mæt jis] /mat jis/ n. sun.

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

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

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

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

**masaʔalahl** /masaʔalahl/ n. enigma, puzzling question. From Malay *masalah*.

**mamuuuh** [mɑˈmʊu] /mamuuuh/ v. to bathe.

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

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

**manuuɔɔy** [mɑnˈuɔɔj] /manuuɔɔj/ n. Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

**maŋkeel** [mɑŋˈkeɛl] /maŋkeel/ n. a type of tuber.

**maŋkoʔ?** /maŋkoʔ?/ n. bowl. From Malay *mangku*.

**mayeʔ?** [məˈjeʔʔ] /məjeʔʔ/ interrogative how.

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

**mayʔa?** /maˈjɛʔʔ/ n. time, period.

**mayʔa? noh** [mɑˈjɛʔʔ ˈnɛh] /maʔjɛh ʔnəh/ *pn.* now.

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

**muh** ['mʊh'] /muh/ n. nose.

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

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

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

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

**moot** /mʊt/ v. to hold in one’s mouth.

**mɔʔoʔ?** [mʃʔoʔ?] /mʃʔoʔʔ/ n. aunt, sister of parent.

**mɔŋj** [mʃˈŋj] /mʃ˙ŋj/ v. to be different — quan. other.

**mʔaʌc** [məˈʔaʌc] /məʔaʌc/ v. to be wet.

**mhəʔaŋ** [məˈhəʔaŋ] /mhəʔaŋ/ n. a type of tree.

**mnibaas** [mənˈbaas] /mnibaas/ *pn.* name of a river.

**mnæaʔ?** [mənˈnæʔʔ?] /mn⁴ʔʔ/ n. smell.

**mnæaʔ? teʔ?** [mənˈnæʔʔ ˈteʔʔ?] /mn⁴ʔʔ ʔteʔʔ/ n. dust.

**munriiʔ?** /munriiʔʔ/ *pn.* Ethnonym: Menriq.

**munuay** [mənˈuəj] /munuaʔ̃j/ *pn.* Ethnonym: Yir.


**mʊnjikut** /mʊnjikut/ prep. according to. From Malay *mengikut*.
mlisaan lwey [mali'san b'wêt] /mlisaan lwej/ n. honey.


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

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

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

niŋ kolo ([niŋ'kɔl] /niŋ kɔl/ interrogative. where.

nilaan [ni'laŋ] /nilaŋ/ rn. beside.

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

niiy ['nii] /nii/ num. one, self.


nerto? [me'ɾtoʔ] /meroʔ/ pn. name of a river (Nerok).


napak byii? [na'paŋ' b'jiʔiʔ] /napaK bjiʔiʔ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).


nasah [na'sah] /nasah/ pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).


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

naniim [na'naim] /naniim/ n. placenta.


naay [na'j] /naj/ num. two.

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

numoeh /numo'eh/ n. number. From Malay nombor.

nuuŋ [nuŋ] /nuŋ/ n. road.

nɔh [nɔ'h] /nə'h/ dem. demonstrative.

nɔkheฑk /nkheʔk/ n. breath, breathing.

nhcah [nɔ'kʰɛʔh] /nhcah/ n. trail.

nɔŋgiʔi? /nɔŋgiʔʔ/ n. territory, settlement, state. From Malay negeri.

nyduuy [ni'duʔ] /nduʔ/ n. evening.

nygeey [ni'gej] /njgej/ n. food.

ŋeepe [ŋe'pɛ] /ŋep/ pn. name of a river.

ŋawaaʔ [ŋa'wãʔ] /ŋawaʔ/ n. body. From Malay nyawa.

ŋaaŋ [ŋak] /ŋak/ n. mouth.

ŋaaw [ŋaw] /ŋaw/ n. cat.

ŋuuʔ [ŋuʔ] /ŋuʔ/ v. to make, to do.

ŋaak /ŋak/ n. endpoint.

ŋaak mat yis [ŋak' mąʔ 'ji:s] /ŋak mat jis/ rn. west.

ŋaŋ [ŋaŋ] /ŋaŋ/ v. to eat fruit.

ŋhûʔ? [ŋʰuʔiʔ] /ŋhûʔʔ/ n. 1) tree. 2) wood.

ŋimpeey [ŋim'pej] /ŋimpej/ pn. name of a river.

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

ŋeej [ŋe'j] /ŋeej/ v. to gnaw fruit.

ŋeeh [ŋe'ʔ] /ŋeeʔ/ pn. name of a river (Ngoh).

lipaan [li'paun] /lipan/ pn. name of a river.

litcoow [li'tcoo] /litcow/ v. to be young.

liçe [li'ʃɛʔ] /liçeʔ/ pn. name of a river.


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

liyeeʔ [li'jeʔʔ] /lijeʔʔ/ pn. name of a river.

liip [li'ip] /liip/ v. to know.

liiwa /li'wə/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.

liiip [li'ip] /liim/ v. to be elastic.

lepp /leP/ v. to turn upside down.

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

leep [lɛp]/lep/ v. to sneak.
lič [lɪć]/lɪk/ v. to be of different size.
lak [lʌk]/lʌk/ n. quiver.
loog [lʊɔ̯]/lʊɔ̯/ v. to enter. 2) to dress.
laay noh [ləj nəŋ]/ləj nəŋ/ np. at once.
lapak /lapak/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
apaan [laːpuːn]/lapan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labuuh [laːbuuʔ]/labu/u/ pn. name of a river.
labuoon [laːbʊˈɔːŋ]/labuun/ n. skull.
lataa? [laːtəʔ]/lataʔ/ n. waterfall.
latak [laːtɑk]/lata/k/ n. swamp.
lakuoom [laːkˈoːm]/lakuom/ n. brain.
lagii? [laːɡiːʔ]/lagiʔ/ adv. still. From Malay lagi.
las [ˈlaːs]/las/ n. ant.
lasuoom [laːsʊˈɔːm]/lasuom/ n. marrow.
lah /lah/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay lâh.
lahoon [laːhoʊn]/lahun/ n. pharynx.
lanak [laːnək]/lanak/ n. Malaysian porcupine
(Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
lanoh [laːnoh]/lanoh/ pn. Ethnonyms: Lanoh.
lanteey [lɑnˈteɪʔ]/lantej/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanah [laːnəʔ] /v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
lanjoot [laːnˈjuːʔ] /lanjut/ n. hollow of the knee.
lanjeen [laːnˈjɛn]/lanjien/ n. a type of tree.
lankuooʔ /lɑŋkʊˈoːʔ/ n. menstruation.
lankuoc [laŋkʊˈɔːʔ] /lankuoc/ n. a type of owl.
laluʔ? [ləluʔʔ]/ v. to pass. From Malay lalu.
laloh [laːləh]/laloh/ pn. name of a river.
lawaan /lawan/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lawuut [laːwʊt]/lawut/ n. ocean. From Malay laut.
layin /layin/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaan [laːjəʔn]/layaŋ/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laan [laŋ]/laʔ/ n. a type of tuber.
lubooʔ /luˈbʊʔ/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lobok.
lukaaʔ [luˈkɑʔʔ]/luʔʔ/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumpat [luˈmpɑt]/lumpat/ v. to jump. From Malay lompat.
waaŋ [waŋ] n. money. From Malay wang.
waał [waːl] /waːl/ v. to return.
wääy [wāj] /wāj/ n. loincloth.
wook /wɔːk/ v. to rise, to wake up.
woō [wɔː] /wɔː/ v. 1) to exist. 2) to have.
wooh ['wɔː] /wɔː/ pn. name of a river.
wōɔc [ˈwɔːc] /wɔːc/ n. caudal vertebra.
wieen [ˈwɛeŋ] /wieŋ/ v. to extinguish fire.
wtwéeṭ [wɔtˈwɛt̚]/wtwēt̚/ v. to hurt (of stomach).
wywooɔy [wiˈwoj] /wjwoj/ pn. name of a river.

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-yaŋ /jaŋ/ pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.
yaay [jɑj] /jɑʃ/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.
yudaʔ [juˈdɔʔ]/judaʔ/ v. to poke.
yusaaʔ [juˈsaʔ]/jusaʔ/ n. sambar deer (Cervus unicolor). From Malay rusa.
yuhɔk [juhɔk] /juhɔk/ v. to poke.
yuuk [juˈk] /juk/ v. to move along a water.
yuuh [jʊˈʔ] /juh/ (yu) persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.
yɔp [jɔp] /jɔp/ quan. a few, some.
— interrogative. how many.
yɔk [jɔk] /jɔk/ v. to hear.
yɔop [jɔp] /jɔp/ conj. and.
yoɔc [ˈjɔɔt̚] /jɔɔc/ n. a type of wild cat.
yoɔw [ˈjɔɔw] /jɔɔw/ n. 1) rattan. 2) rope.
yuooɔp [ˈjʊʊp] /juʊp/ n. friend.
yguul [joˈguul] /jguul/ n. tualang (Koompassia excelsa).
ymlaay [jɛmˈlaaj] /jmlaaj/ n. a type of tree.
— pn. name of a river (Laneh).
ylaay [jaˈlaaj] /jlaaj/ pn. name of a river (Kenderong).