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Published in:
Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society

2009

Link to publication

Citation for published version (APA):

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JOURNAL
of the
SOUTHEAST
ASIAN
LINGUISTICS
SOCIETY

Volume 1
DATA PAPER

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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

2.1. Consonant phonemes and their realisation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>p b</td>
<td>t d</td>
<td>c ɟ</td>
<td>k g</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m n</td>
<td>ɲ ŋ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ʁ h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>r l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximant</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2.1.1. Stops

Voiceless stops have five places of articulation: bilabial, alveolar, palatal, velar and glottal. A set of voiceless stops contrasts with the voiceless stops in four of the places: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. While voiceless stops can occur in any consonant slot, voiced ones only occur in syllable-initial position. In syllable-initial position, both voiceless and voiced stops are realised as unaspirated plosives, the palatals /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. [ˈm̥ãːd̥ˈqː]/mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈm̥aːt̥]/mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈm̥aːt̥]/mat/ ‘eye’. These different realisations are considered here to simply be varying ways of resuming exhalation following closure, and they cannot be assigned any contrastive function at this point.

2.1.2. Nasals

Nasals have four places of articulation, corresponding to those of voiced stops: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. In initial position they are realised as simple nasals [m, n, ɲ, ŋ]. The same realisation occurs in final position of pre-final syllables. In final position of word-final syllables they are realised as simple nasals only if preceded by a nasal vowel (either phonemically nasal or phonetically nasalised). Otherwise in this position, they are realised as prestopped nasals [m̥, n̥, ɲ̥, ŋ̥] following a long oral vowel, and as unreleased stops [p̥, t̥, c̥, k̥] if preceded by a short oral vowel. Following an open central or back short oral vowel, however, the velar /ŋ/ is realised as a post-velar or uvular stop [q̥] (cf. §2.1.1). Occasionally these stops are released according to the same pattern as that of the final stops described in §2.1.1. The prestopped nasals are nasals whose release involve a short stop-like portion caused by a delayed and abrupt lowering of the velum.
simultaneously with, or following, the oral closure. It is sometimes very subtle and barely audible. The prestoping 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 [ˈhʊ̃̄p̥] /hum/ ‘to want’ is [hɔ́mˈhʊ̃̄p̥] /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. [ɲɐ́jˈũ̄p̥] ‘needle’, from Malay jarum, [pɔ́sɔ́t̥] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [pɔ́gɔ́k̥] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /ɲũ̄m/, /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 /ʃ/ is a voiceless post-alveolar or pre-palatal fricative [ʃ ~ ɕ] in all positions. The uvular /ʁ/ is 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.
Notes on Semnam

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-qualitys 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  iː  uː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>eː  ŋː  oː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>eː  aː  ŋː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASAL</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ĩː  ĩː  ũː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ŕː  ŕː  ũː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ĕː  āː  ŕː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ieː  uː: (ũː)</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 /ĩː, ĩː, 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.

² In the phonetic transcription employed here, short vowels are transcribed with a breve diacritic, e.g. [ã], and long vowels with a triangular colon, e.g. [aː]. Phonemic transcription is the same for long vowels, e.g. /aː/, but does not include the breve diacritic for short ones, e.g. /a/. Nasal vowels are indicated by a tilde, e.g. [ã]. In phonetic rendering of short nasal vowels, the breve diacritic is superjacent to the tilde indicating nasal, e.g. [ã].

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</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, [ɨː, ɨ, ɨ̞, ɨ́]. There is little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>This mid front unrounded quality is realised as such in both its long and short versions, [ɛː, ɛ̆], 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, [ɛː, ɛ̆, ɛ̃ː, ɛ̃̆], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>This closed central unrounded quality is realised as extra-closed unrounded central vowels in all its four phonemic manifestations, [ɨ̝ː, ɨ̝̆, ɨ̝̃ː, ɨ̝̃̆, ɨ̝̂]. 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, [ɔː, ɔ̆, ɔ̃ː, ɔ̃̆], 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, ɑ̆, ɑ̃ː, ɑ̃̆], 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, ɔ̆], 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, ɔ̆, ɔ̃]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [ɔː], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [ɔː].</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>ORAL</th>
<th>NASAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peːt</td>
<td>cpɛːt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kɔp</td>
<td>kɛp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawaj</td>
<td>wãj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapaʔ</td>
<td>pãʔ</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: [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: [ɛ] and [ɔ]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [ɛː] and [oː]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /ieː/ with the long monophthongs /iː/ and /eː/, and the long diphthong /uoː/ with the long monophthongs /uː/ and /oː/:
On the basis of auditory impression alone, diphthongs are not straightforwardly distinguishable from sequences of approximant + mid-quality vowel ([je] and [wo]). Thus, the phonemic and phonotactic differences between diphthongs and such sequences are obscure in pairs like /pjec/ ‘wing’ ~ /kpieh/ ‘headgear’, and /sjet/ ‘to be dry’ ~ /siep/ ‘to be ready’. One might therefore argue against diphthongs as a category and instead propose a purely monophthongal analysis involving existing phonemes. Consistently, however, morphological evidence speaks in favor of a diphthongal analysis: the auditorily obscure distinctions can be disambiguated by various affixal operations, so that diphthongs can be shown to be nuclei of syllables. For example, sequences of approximant + vowel can be broken up by infixes, whereas diphthongs cannot. Also, monosyllabic forms with diphthongs display a reduplicative pattern identical to those with monophthongs, with copied consonants (onset and coda) prefixed to the root, as in the following examples (unattested roots are marked with an asterisk *):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>DERIVED FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuoːm</td>
<td>‘to hug’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huoːc</td>
<td>‘(to whistle)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huoːj</td>
<td>‘(to yawn)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tieːl</td>
<td>‘to plait’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cieːk</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>km-kuoːm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hchuoːc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hjhuoːj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tl-tieːl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ck-cieːk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘to be hugging’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘to whistle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘to yawn’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘to be plaiting’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘to be tearing’</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 [mantuoːj] ‘pangolin’ will produce the otherwise poorly attested syllabic structure */CVC.Cv.CVC/ (*/man.t.woj/). A diphthongal analysis, however, will produce the well-attested syllabic structure /CVC.CVC/ (/man.tuoːj/).
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>mantɔj</td>
<td>‘pangolin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klapuoːh</td>
<td>klapɔh</td>
<td>‘shoulder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluoŋ</td>
<td>kleŋ</td>
<td>‘inside’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suok</td>
<td>sak</td>
<td>‘umbilical cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoːc</td>
<td>hchɔc</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? [ɟiˈlaʔ] /ɟilaːʔ/ ‘thorn’, jayup [jˈajʊp] /jajum/ ‘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 [p̥̊, t̥̊, c̥̊, k̥̊/q̥̊] 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 [pɔl̥̊p̥̊] /plɔm/ ‘land leech’, kɔc [kɔ̆c] /kɔŋ/ ‘to sit’, and dak [dɑ̆k̥̊] /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, ə, a, u, o, ɔ) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ii, əə, etc.), e.g. kɔl [kɔl̥] /kɔl/ ‘to fall’ vs. kɔəl [kəl̥] /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 (iee and uoo, respectively), e.g. lanɗkuoc [lɑɲkʰoɔ̆c̥] /lanɗkuɔC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuuoɔc [kʰoɔ̆c̥] /kuoɔC/ ‘to grasp’.
3.4. Mid-central vowel

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

3.5. Excrescent vowels

4 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. pkoak [pkoˈʔək] /pkoʔ/ ‘to clap’, kbeec [kəˈbɛʔɛ] /kəʔɛ/ ‘to spit’, knmɔh [kənˈmɔʔh] /kənəʔ/ ‘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]$_0$ syllables, which have precedence over minimal [CV]$_0$ 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: /CCCCCVC/ > /C.CCCCV/ > [CV.CVC.CVC], with a final surface output [kəŋŋi keŋŋeŋ].

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.

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

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

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

6 Phonetic forms are included where there is a recording available of the item uttered in isolation.
English translation is given. Many of the species identifications given are still preliminary. Definite or likely loans from Malay are indicated as such.

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

References


APPENDIX: Semnam-English glossary

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

p-

pātnut [pɪt̚nʊt̚] /pînut/ v. to hurt someone.
pīdu[ə] /pîduː/ n. base of a plant.
pītītī? [pɪtɪtɪʔeʔ] /pîtītīʔ/ v. to offer food.
pīʔə[ŋ]aʔ /pîʔəɲaʔ/ v. to turn something around.
pīhbaḥ [pɪbˈbax̱] /pīḥbaḥ/ v. to say.
pīntas [pîntɔːs] /pîntas/ v. to cross.
pīnaj [pɪɲəʔ] /pînaj/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.
pīlōŋ [pɪlˈoːŋ] /pîlɒŋ/ v. to sing.
pīlōk [pɪlˈoːk] /pîlɒk/ n. mud hole.
pēhaʔ? /pêhǎʔ/ n. tribe.
pēt /pêt/ v. to fasten.
pēŋ [pēɲn] /pêɲv/ v. to rise (of the sun).
pēt [pēt] /pêt/ n. jungle knife.
pēɛɛk [pêɛɛk] /pêɛɛk/ v. to crush.
pəʔ [pəʔ] /pəʔ/ n. younger sibling.
pəʔ moʔ ʰ /pəʔ məʔʔ/ /pəʔ mwʔʔ/ n. aunt, younger sister of parent.
papaʔ? [pəˈpaʔ/ /papaʔ/ v. to be bad.
padaʔ? /padaʔʔ/ prep. by, at, near. From Malay pada.
pajɛɛt [pajɛɛt] /pajɛɛt/ n. a type of tuber.
pasiʔi /pasiiʔ/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.
pasãʔ? /pasàʔ/ conj. because. From Malay?
paməʔ? [paməʔʔ] /paməʔʔ/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (Petaurista sp.) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (Cynocephalus variegatus).
pənık [pənɪ̞k] /pənɪ̞k/ n. belly button.
pəniʔ? /pəniʔʔ/ /pəniʔʔ/ n. baby.
pənaŋ [pənaŋ] /pənaŋ/ n. name of a river.
pənɔk [pənɔːk] /pənɔːk/ /pənɔːk/ n. fan for the fire.
pənjiʔ /pən̪i̞j/ v. to call, to name, to summon.

From Malay panggil.
pənˈkæl /pənˈkæl/ /pənˈkæl/ n. beginning. From Malay pangkal.
paliiŋ /pəliiŋ/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay paling.
pəyeʔeʔ [pəˈjeʔʔ] /pəjeʔʔ/ /pəjeʔʔ/ pl. name of a river.
pəyəh [pəˈjáʔ] /pəjah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay pəyəh.
pək /pək/ /pək/ v. to split.
pəʔ [pəʔ] /pəʔ/ /pəʔ/ v. to have body contact.
pəsik /pəsiiŋ/ v. to turn. From Malay pusing.
pəsət /pəsat/ /pəsat/ n. center. From Malay pəsət.
pənəʃeʔ [pəˈnɛʃ̩] /pənəʃ̩/ /pənəʃ̩/ n. a type of pigeon. From Malay pənai.
pənəʔʔ? [pəˈpəʔʔ] /pənəʔʔ/ /pənəʔʔ/ v. to have. From Malay pənya.
puˈlejəy [puˈlejə] /pulejə/ /pulejə/ n. a type of tree.
puˈlawəw [puˈlawəw] /puˈlawəw/ n. name of a river.
pəkəʔ /pəkəʔ/ /pəkəʔ/ n. pocket. From English pocket, via Malay.
pək /pək/ /pək/ v. to open.
pəˈpəʊʔ /pəˈpəʊʔ /pəˈpəʊʔ/ n. name of a river.
pək /pək/ /pək/ k/v. to tap poison.
pək /pək/ /pək/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.
pəʔʔ [pəʔʔ] /pəʔʔ/ /pəʔʔ/ n. mountain.
pəs /pəs/ /pəs/ /pəs/ v. to sweep.
pən /pən/ /pən/ (pən=) prep like. From Malay pən.
pət /pət/ /pət/ /pət/ n. tick.
pəʔʔ [pəʔʔ] /pəʔʔ/ /pəʔʔ/ n. forehead.
tpəməʔ /tpəməʔ /tpəməʔ/ /tpəməʔ/ v. to be first. From Malay pertama.
pənˈdɔʔʔ [pənˈdɔʔʔ] /pənˈdɔʔʔ/ /pənˈdɔʔʔ/ v. to hunt.
pəˈsəj /pəˈsəj /pəˈsəj/ v. to insert.
pəkəʔ [pəkəʔ] /pəkəʔ/ /pəkəʔ/ v. to throw.
pəkəʔ /pəkəʔ /pəkəʔ/ /pəkəʔ/ v. to clam.
pəɡak [pəˈɡãk] /pəɡəj/ /pəɡəj/ v. to hold. From Malay
pegang.  

**b**  

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

b-  

/b/ aff. n. property-signaling prefix.  

bitāay  

[biˈtāj]/bitāj/ n. name of a river.  

bitcoot  

[biˈtcoːt]/bitcoot/ n. name of a river.  

bidīn  

[biˈd̪iːn]/bidīn/ v. to lie.  

bidok  

[biˈd̪oːk]/bidok/ v. to be old.  

bikol  

[biˈkɔːl]/bikol/ n. kidney.  

bigit?  

[ˈbɪĝiʔ] v. to exchange.  

bihay  

[biˈhâj]/bihay/ n. bush.  

bintak  

[biˈn̩t̪aŋ]/bintak/ n. star. From Malay bintang.  

bilak  

[biˈl̪aŋ]/bilak/ v. to count. From Malay bilang.  

bilah  

/bilah/ interrogative. when. From Malay bila.  

— conj. when. From Malay bila.  

biyano  

[biˈjano]/biyano/ n. rice (husked).  

biyok  

[biˈjɔːk]/biyok/ n. name of a river (Ayer Betong).  

biic  

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

biim  

/biim/ v. to wash (dishes).  

bec?  

[beʃ]/bec/ n. suitcase. From Malay beg.  

bees  

[ˈbeʃ]/bees/ v. to search.  

beel  

[ˈbeɬ]/beel/ interrogative. when.  

beesah  

/beesah/ n. difference. From Malay beza.  

been?  

[beenʔ]/beenʔ/ n. outside.  

beenʔ?ʔง  

[ˈbeenʔʔʔŋ]/beenʔʔŋ/ n. riverbank.  

bit  

[ˈbɪt]/bit/ v. to be hot.  

bok  

[ˈbɒk]/bok/ v. to tie.  

bəʔ  

[ˈbəʔ]/bəʔ/ v. to carry something on one's back.  

plano?  

[ˈplanaʔ]/planoʔ/ n. greater mouse deer (*Tragulus napu*). From Malay pelanduk.  

planjiʔ  

[ˈplaniʔ]/planjiʔ/ n. rainbow. From Malay pelangi.  

pluŋ  

[ˈpluŋ]/pluŋ/ v. to be straight.  

plon  

[ˈplon]/plon/ n. land leech.  

p[toŋ  

[ˈp[toŋ]/ptoŋ/ n. thatch.  

plik  

[ˈplik]/plik/ conj. after.  

p̩laʔaw  

[ˈp̩laʔaw]/p̩laʔaw/ v. to be white.  

— pn. name of a river.  

printah  

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

prmcē  

/prmcē/ n. feeling, sensation.  

pwpāw  

[pwp̩ˈpaw]/pwpāw/ n. a type of bird.  

pyiŋdak  

/pyiŋdak/ v. to show.  

pyec  

[ˈpiɛc]/pyec/ n. wing.  

pyoak  

[ˈpyoak]/pyoak/ v. to immerse.  

pyaloŋ  

[ˈpyaloŋ]/pyaloŋ/ n. singers, singing ones.

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Notes on Semnam

From Malay ubi.

baca makan /bɔj məman/ n. a type of edible plant.
baca jukas /bɔj juks/ n. a type of edible plant.
baca labu /bɔj labu/ n. gourd. From Malay labu.
baca la? leen /bɔj la? lea/ n. a type of edible plant.
baca lhaaw /bɔj lhaw/ n. a type of edible plant.
bapaan? /bɑˈʔən/ /bapaʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay bapak.

baboo? /baˈʔoʔ/ /baboʔ/ n. woman.
batek /batek/ n. Ethnonym: Batek.
batang pɔʔiʔ? /ˈbɑtaŋ poʔiʔ/ /bataŋ phuʔ/ n. tree trunk.

budda? /bʊʔuʔ/ /buddaʔ/ v. to think.

baha /bαˈʔa/ n. language. From Malay bahasa.

banaʔ /bɑˈʔaʔ/ /banʔ/ n. race, nationality. From Malay bangsa.

kabanaʔ? /kabanaʔʔ/ n. nationality.

baliŋ /bɑˈʔiŋ/ /baliŋ/ v. to be high.

barɔŋ /baˈʔoŋ/ /baraŋ/ n. tapir (Tapirus indicus).
bawah /bawah/ n. below, underneath, downstream. From Malay bawah.

bayaʔ /bɑˈʔaʔ/ /bayaʔ/ n. thing, commodity. From Malay barang.

— adv. until. From Malay baru.

baʔ /baʔ/ /baʔ/ n. rice (growing).

ba{s}/ /baʔ/ n. bus. From English bus, via Malay bas.

baŋ /baŋ/ /bant/ n. uncle, younger brother of parent.

baal /baˈʔəl/ /baʔl/ n. name of a river (Bah).

baay /baˈʔəj/ /baʔj/ v. to dig.


budayא /budajəʃ/ n. culture. From Malay budaya.

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


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

buh /buʔ/ /buh/ v. to put.


bunjiaʔ keʔ maah /bunjaʔ keʔ maʔ/ n. Rafflesia (Rafflesia spp.). From Malay bunga pakma.

bunγus /bunγus/ n. packet. From Malay bungkus.

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

bulus /buˈʔus/ /bulus/ n. spear.


buat /bʊʔaʔ/ /buat/ v. to eat vegetables.

buuc /buˈʔuʔʔ/ /buuc/ n. diarrhoea.

boleeh /boˈʔeʔ/ /boleʔ/ v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.

boot /bʊˈʔuʔ/ /boot/ v. to feel lazy.


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

boɔc /ˈboʊɕ/ /boɔc/ v. to lie (to tell untruths).

boɔŋ /ˈboʊŋ/ /boŋ/ n. Ethnonym: Bong.

boʊuoy /ˈboʊuɔʔ/ /boʊuʔ/ n. silvered langur (Trachypithecus cristatus).

bibilaaŋ /bibilaaŋ/ quan. numerous. From Malay berbilang.


btaʔ /bʊˈʔaʔʔ/ /btaʔ/ n. bottle.

btaniʔ /btaˈʔiʔʔ/ /btaniʔ/ n. name of a river (Bebalik).

btaay /bɔˈʔaʔʔ/ /btaʔʔ/ n. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).

btool /bʊˈʔoːl/ /btoʔ/ v. to be right. From Malay betul.

btool /bʊˈʔoːl/ /btoʔ/ v. to think.

bdideeʔ /bdideeʔ /dideeʔ? /dideeʔ/ n. where.

bdieel /bdieel/ /bdeel/ v. to shoot. From Malay bedal.

bdaal /bdaʔl/ /bdaʔl/ v. to throw. From Malay bedal.

bcuŋ /bʊˈʔuŋ/ /bcuŋ/ v. to be sour.

bkah /bʊˈʔaʔʔ/ /bkah/ n. to break.

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

bʔet /bʊˈʔeʔʔʔ /bʔeʔʔʔ/ v. to be good.

bʔak /bʊˈʔaʔʔ /bʔaʔʔ v. to overflow (of a river).

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


bhet /bʊˈʔeʔʔʔ /bhet/ v. to be sweet.

bnaah /bnaʔn/ v. to be accurate. From Malay benar.
bliŋ [bo‘liŋ] /bliŋ/ n. upper arm.
blyeaŋa /bleŋ/ v. to be different from, to be apart from. From Malay berlianən.
bleeŋ [bo‘leŋ] /bleŋ/ n. blue-crowned hanging parrot (Loriculus galgulus).
błoon [bo’lɔŋ] /blɔŋ/ v. to remember, to recall.
blas /blas/ num. -teen, used for numbers between eleven and nineteen. From Malay belas.
blanteey [bɔlan′tej] /blantej/ n. a type of tree.
blalec [bəlaˈleʔ] /blalec/ v. to fight.
blaw [boˈlaw] /blaw/ n. blowpipe.
— pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).
bluum [boˈluu̯m] /bluum/ pn. name of a river (Perak).
blor [ŋkoŋ] [boˈləŋ kɔŋ] /blɔʔ kɔŋ/ n. father-in-law.

blhaŋ [boˈlhej] /blhej/ v. to be green.
blhak [boˈlhaq] /blhaʔK/ v. to be salty.
blhůot ~ blhůut /blhǔoːt ~ blhǔʔ/ v. to be tasteless
burbaŋ /burbaŋ/ v. to be altered. From Malay berubah.
brwas /brwas/ v. to be segmented. From Malay beraus.
bweey [bu’wej] /bwej/ n. thunder spirit.
bwah /bwah/ pa. object classifier, meaning fruit, used for e.g. houses. From Malay buah.
bwaʔa [bɯ́waʔ] /bwah/ v. to talk.
byiʔ [bo‘jiʔ] /biʔ/ n. forest, woods.
byaduuʔ [bja‘duʔ] /bjuduʔ/ v. to rest.
byaniiʔ [bja‘niiʔ] /bjaniʔ/ v. to be brave. From Malay berani.
byanaʔ [bja‘naʔ] /bjanaʔ/ v. to give birth.
byalɔt /bjalɔt/ n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.
bylaay [biˈlaɛj] /blaj/ v. to be high.
byraay [biˈraj] /brjaʔ/ n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solaris).

bį ḳįpok /bį kįpok/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
bįs kyabooʔ /bįs kjaʔboʔ/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.
bįs gasaw /bįs gasaw/ n. a type of mushroom (Termitomyces heimiti).
bįs siseh /bįs siseh/ n. a type of mushroom (Schizophyllum commune).
bįs sco /bįs sco/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
bįs nλoc /bįs nλoc/ n. a type of mushroom (Termitomyces microcarpus).
bįs hmaŋ /bįs hmac /n. a type of inedible mushroom.
bįs meem /bįs mem/ n. a type of seasonal mushroom, appears during the rainy season (Amanita hemibapha).
bįs mantuoʔy /bįs mantuoʔy/ n. a type of edible mushroom (Panus giganteus).
bįs maŋkoʔ /bįs maŋkoʔ/ n. a type of mushroom (Hygrocybe conica).
bįs lantã /bįs lantã/ n. a type of mushroom (Auricularia auricula-judae).
bįs Intaak koom /bįs Intaak koom/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
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tiis ymlaay /tiis jmlaj/ n. a type of mushroom
(Clovulina sp.).
tiis ymlaay buooy /tiis jmlaj buooj/ n. a type of poisonous mushroom.
tiis ymlaay leʔ loooy /tiis jmlaj leʔ looj/ n. a type of edible mushroom of dark colour.
tiín [tiijn] /tiijn/ n. hand.
tiín tap /tiínʔ /tiínʔ /tiijn/ n. right hand.
tiín weel [tiijn] /tiijn weel/ n. left hand.
teh [tiē]/ teh/ dem. demonstrative.
teeʔ /teʔʔ/ /teʔʔ/ n. husband.
tëʔ /teʔʔ/ n. soil, earth.
tëek [teək] /tek/ v. 1) to sleep. 2) to marry.
tic /tiic/ v. to tear meat apart with one's teeth.
tiin [tiijn] /tiijn/ n. to rub.
tap [tiʔp] /tə̂m/ nn. right.
tat [tatt] /tat/ v. to kick.
tat [tatt] /tat/ v. to stand.
tap [tiʔp] /tə̂p/ v. to reside.
tāʔ /tāʔ/ /tāʔ/ v. to collide.
tap /tāʔ/ /tə̂p/ n. egg.
tapiʔ /tapiʔ/ conj. but. From Malay tapi.
tappʔ /taʔpʔ/ v. to dream.
tabbilʔ /təbilʔ/ v. to have, to experience.
tabah /taʔbaw/ /tabah/ v. to take more food.
tabaw /taʔbaw/ /tabah/ n. a type of kingfisher.
tabur /taʔbur/ /tabuʔ/ n. dragonfly.
tiin /tiijn/ /tiijn/ v. to rub.
tap /tiʔp/ /tə̂m/ "to tear meat apart with one's teeth."
tap /tə̂m/ "to rub."
tat /tə̂m/ "to stand."
tap /tə̂p/ "to reside."
tāʔ /tāʔ/ /tāʔ/ v. to collide.
tap /tāʔ/ /tə̂p/ n. egg.
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tabaw /taʔbaw/ /tabah/ n. a type of kingfisher.
tabur /taʔbur/ /tabuʔ/ n. dragonfly.
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tapiʔ /tapiʔ/ conj. but. From Malay tapi.
tappʔ /taʔpʔ/ v. to dream.
tabbilʔ /təbilʔ/ v. to have, to experience.
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tapiʔ /tapiʔ/ conj. but. From Malay tapi.
toon /tʊn/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.
tooy /tʊˈʊj/ n. uncle, older brother of parent.
tooy moo? /tʊˈʊj mʊʔ?/ n. aunt, older sister of parent.
top /tʊp/ ? past, yesterday.
tss /tʊs/ v. to pluck.
too? /tʊʔ/ pa. negative particle. From Malay tak?
tieel /ˈtɪɛʔl/ v. to plait.
tpooʔ /tʊpʊʔ/ v. to slap. From Malay tepuk.
tbik /tʊˈbɪʔ/ v. to be full. From Malay tebel.
tbele? /tʊˈbɛʔl̩/ v. to turn. From Malay balik.
tbaal /tʊˈbɛʔl/ v. to be thick. From Malay tebal.
tbooh /tʊˈbʊʔ/ v. to hit. From Malay tabuk?
ttap /tʊtæp/ v. to be permanent, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdaay /tʊˈdæʔ/ v. to be near.
tkat /tʊˈkɑʔ/ v. to freeze.
tktuuk /tʊˈkʊʔ/ v. to hunt.
tgeel /tʊˈɡɛʔl/ v. to move along a slope.
tgooh /tʊˈɡɔʔ/ v. to be tough. From Malay teguh.
thok /tʊˈhɔʔ/ v. to be spicy.
thuun /tʊˈhʊʔn/ v. to be red.
thop /tʊˈhɒʔ/ v. to close, to shut.
thuood /tʊˈhʊʔl/ v. to blow fire.
tmaʔ /tʊˈmɑʔ/ n. branch.
tmaaw /tʊˈmɑʔw/ n. name of a river.
tmpaan /tʊmˈpaʔn/ n. name of a river. (Tampan).
tmluuŋ /tʊmˈluʔŋ/ n. name of a river (Temelong).
tmwaan /tʊmˈwaʔn/ n. Ethnonym: Temuan.
tnuʔco? /tʊnʔˈkoʔ?/ n. name of a river.
tnuʔ /tʊnʔ/ n. lip.
tnuuʔ /tnuʔʔ/ adv. definitely, certainly. From Malay tentu.
tnggeel /tnˈŋɡɛʔl/ n. slope.
tʔooʔ /tʊʔˈnʊʔʔ/ n. binturong (Arctictis binturong).
tʔooʔ /tʊʔˈnʊʔʔ/ v. to dance.
tjip /tʊˈɲ̃p/ v. molar tooth.
tnjah hajiiʔ /tnˈɲ̃h ʔaˈjɪʔʔ/ n. midday. From Malay tengah hari.
tjñnt /tnˈnj̃nt/ n. spider.
tjʔɔŋ /tʊnˈtʃɔŋ/ n. drongo (Dicrurus sp.).
tjʔɔk /tʊnˈtʃɔk/ n. name of the neck. From Malay tengkuk.
tleʔ /tʊˈlɛʔ/ v. to point with one’s finger.
tlemoʔ /təˈmɛʔ/ n. a type of tree.
tlagaaʔ /tnˈɡaʔʔ/ n. pond. From Malay telaga.
tluuʔ /tnˈluj/ n. banana.
tloč /tʊˈloʔ/ n. pool. From Malay teluk.
tloj /tʊˈloj/ n. name of a river.
trus /tnˈtʃoʔ/ v. to be straight. From Malay terus.
trunan /tnˈtʃuʔn/ v. to protract. From Malay terundan?
trooʔ /tnˈtʃuʔʔ/ v. to be severe. From Malay teruk.
twaan /tnˈwaʔn/ n. master, mister, lord. From Malay tuan.
twoɔi /tnˈwɔʔj/ n. dark.
tyanεʔ /tɪaˈnɛʔ/ n. brown-capped woodpecker (Picoides moluccensis).

d

dinik /diˈnik/ n. wall. From Malay dinding.
dirih /diriˈh/ n. self. From Malay diri.
diiʔ /diˈʔiʔ/ interrogative. who.
deq /deʔeq/ v. to flee, to run away.
deq kaʔ /deʔeq kəʔ/ pa. prohibitive particle.
deeq /deeq/ n. house.
deeq nuʔooʔ /deeq nʊʔʔoʔ/ n. hut.
de = [deʔeq] prep. /deeq/ goal.

deq = [deeq] to (the) house.
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damiip /damipi/ (?amiip) v. to bump into.
daan /dāān/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay daan.
duŋah /dùŋaθ/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwaθ /dùwəθ/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duus /dus/ v. to bump into.
doo? ['doʔ]/doʔ/ n. father.
dōk [ˈdɔk] /dök/ n. vagina.
dōk [ˈdɔk] /dök/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antirrhinum toxicaria). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duun /dù-un/ v. to move along a crest.
dpadaʔ /dpadaʔ/ prep. from. From Malay darpada.

C

ciptaθ /cıpθ/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweθ /citweep/ /citwet/ /pə. name of a river.
cicēp [ˈciːʔep] /cicēp/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
cicēey /cicēiʔ/ v. to tap, to cut.
cicōoy /[cɪˈcɤəj] /cicōj/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cilēŋ [ˈcɪlɛŋ] /cilēŋ/ v. to point with one's eyes.
ciʔ /ˈciʔ/ /ciʔ/ v. to go.
ciʔ juk ['cɨʔjʊŋ] /ciʔjun/ v. to walk.
ceʔ [ˈceʔ] /ceʔ/ n. loose.
ceem /[ˈceem]/ /cemi/ n. bird.
ceem paleek ['cɛem pəˈleekʔ] /cem palek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceɛt /ˈceet/ /ceet/ v. to catch.
cɛɛc ['cɛɛt] /cɛɛt/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap /ˈcɛp/ /cap/ v. to go.
cabaŋ /[ˈcabaŋ] /caban/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduuk /kədʊk/ /caduk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
caduʔα /kədʊʔaʔ/ /caduʔɑ/ n. a type of lizard.
caiʔθ /[ˈcaiʔθ] /caieʔθ/ n. rat.
cahāawa [cʰahāˈwɔː] /cahas/ /pn. name of a river.
campuy /kamˈpuŋ/ /mix, mingling. From Malay campur.
carə /kəɾaθ/ /carəθ/ n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cayuok ʔɔŋ [kəˈjʊʔtɔk ʔɔŋ] /cajuok ʔɔŋ/ n. channel. From Malay Carak.
cuoo /ˈkʊoʊʔ/ v. to be enough. From Malay cuup.
cuməθ /kʊməθ/ ? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cundin /kʊndin/ v. to lean.
cundoʔ /kʊndoʔ/ v. to lean.
cuʔuʔ [ˈcuʔuʔ] /cuʔuʔ/ v. to pierce.
cooʔ [ˈkoʔuʔ] /cuʔuʔ/ same.
com /ˈkoʊm/ /kom/ v. to burn.
cąk /kəʔk/ /cak/ v. to cut off.
cąk [ˈkoʔk] /cak/ v. to stab.
cąy [ˈkoʔj] /cąj/ v. to sew.
ciʔ [ˈciʔ] /ciʔ/ v. to poke.
ciʔek [ˈciˈʔek] /cięk/ v. to tear.
cuʔuʔ [ˈkʊʔuʔ] /cuʔuʔ/ n. dog.
cuʔuʔ kącong [ˈkʊʔuʔ kəˈkɔŋ] /kuʔuʔ jkcon/ n. wild dog.
cpěťt [ˈkʊʔpʰɛ̃tʔ] /cpiet/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
cpah [ˈkʊʔpʰɛʔ] /cpah/ n. amniotic fluid.
cbaaʔ /ʔɔŋ /ˈkʊʔbaʔ ʔɔŋ/ /cbaʔ ʔɔŋ/ n. confluence.
cboh buŋiaʔaʔ [kəˈboh buŋiaʔaʔ] /cboh buŋiaʔaʔ/ n. nectar.
cduum /kəˈduum/ /kduum/ v. to carry in one's arms.
cdɔl /kədɔl/ /cdɔl/ v. to support, to lean.
ckəm /ˈkəcm/ /ckəm/ n. a type of pheasant.
ckuui /kəʔjui/ v. to skewer an oblong object in hair.
ckək /ˈkʊʔkək/ /kək/ n. marten.
cκaak [ˈkʊʔkək] /kcaak/ pn. name of a river.
cκaak /ˈkʊʔkək/ /kcaak/ n. a type of wild cat.
choσ /kəˈhsʊs/ /chohs/ v. to be clean.
cməak /ˈkʊʔmək/ /cmək/ n. Bertam palm (Eugeissonia tristis).
cnaaθ /[ˈkʊʔnaθ] /cnal/ n. myth.
cnup /kəˈnʊp/ /cnp/ /np. solar plexus.
cnɔlæs /kəˈnolæs/ /knoles/ /pn. name of a place.
cnay [cən'ən] /cnay/ n. casque of a hornbill.
cnym /cnɪm/ n. spirit, ghost.
cnhaa? [cən'haʔ]/cnhəʔ/? v. to joke.
cnycos [cən'yəs]/cnəs/ n. nail, claw.
cnuk [cən'ən] /cnuk/ n. trail of an animal.
cnyleen tiin [cən'ən tiin] /cnyen tin/ n. wrist.
cnpii [cən'pi] /cnpi/ n. a type of tuber.
cnpaal [cən'pəd] /cnpd/ n. a type of tree.
cnpêrɛ [cən'pərɛ] /cnper/ n. eyebrow.
chluu /chluʔ/ v. to push something into the ground.
clooʔ /cloʔ/? v. to insert, to immerse.
criteh /'kriteh/ (cyteth) n. story. From Malay cerita.
cyineę [cə'jineę] /cjineę/ v. to roll.
cyee [cə'jee] /cjee/ n. side.
cyakooth [cə'jəkoʔ] /cjakoh/ pn. name of a river.
cyoʔ? [cə'joʔ] /cjəʔ/ v. to be hungry.
cyilmil [cə'jilmil] /cjilmil/ v. to be bright.

j
jit /jɪT/ v. to collect.
jilaaʔ? [jɪləʔ?] /jiləʔ/ n. thorn.
jcek [ʃɛk] /jek/ pn. name of a river.
jeʔ? [jɛʔ?] /jɛʔ/ v. to refuse.
jap [jəp] /jəm/ v. to wash (clothes).
jas [jəs] /jəs/ v. to be finished.
jil [ʃiʔ] /jil/ v. to bark.
jok /ʃiʔ/ pn. name of a river.
jabaat? /ʃabaatʔ/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jhabat.
jadiiʔ? /ʃadiiʔ/? v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.
jakoon /ʃakən/ pn. Ethnonym: Jakun.
jagaaʔ? /ʃagaaʔʔ/ v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.
jahahy [ʃa'həj]/jahaj/ pn. Ethnonym: Jahai.
jahut /ʃəhut/ pn. Ethnonym: Jah Hut.
jankin [ʃəŋkən] /jankin/ pn. name of a river.
jankan [ʃəŋkəŋ] /jankan/ n. a type of tree. From Malay jangkang.
jawap [ʃa'wəp] /jawap/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.

k
kikuyu top [kɪkˈjuːˈtɒp]/kikuy təp/? before.
kisah [kɪsəh]/n. events, affairs. From Malay kesah.
kileep [kɪlˈɛp] /kilep/ v. to forget.
kiweę [kɪ'weę] /kiweę/ n. a type of tree.
kiyaleh [kɪəˈlɛh] /kiyaleh/ n. giant squirrel (Ratufa sp.).
kiiʔ? /kiiʔ/ v. to undress, to take off.
kec [ʃɛk] /keC/ v. to cut off.
kek /kɛk/ keŋ/ v. to pull.
kėt /ˈkɛt/ kət/ n. bottom, buttocks.
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kawāp [kāwāp] /kawāp/ pn. name of a river.
kawiēl [kawāl] /kawiēl/ n. a type of wild palm.
kayēm [kajēm] /kajēm/ n. a type of tuber.
kayoh [kajō]/ /kajoh/ v. to swim. From Malay kajuh.
kayoot [kajōt]/ /kajott/ v. to be pregnant.
kayool [kajōd]/ /kajöd/ n. knee.
kaʔ [kaʔ] v. to bite.
kutuh /kutuh/ v. to be dirty From Malay kotor.
kucęk [kucēk]/ /kucęč/ n. cat. From Malay kucing.
kuc55k [kucē5k]/ /kuc5k/ n. Raffles' Malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus).

kom /kom/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kamu?.
kuninj [kuˈniŋ]/ /kunij/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.
kuleem [kuˈleem]/ /kulem/ pn. name of a river (Kulim).
kulak /kulak/ n. bowl. From Malay kulak.
kulaak [kuˈlak]/ /kulak/ pn. name of a river.
kūy [ˈkūj]/ /kūj/ 1. head. 2) language.
kūy pɔɔʔ [ˈkūj pɔɔʔ]/ /kūj pɔɔʔ/ n. mountain top.
kūy ʔɔŋ [ˈkūj ʔɔŋ]/ /kūj ʔɔŋ/ n. upstream.
kūuh [kūh]/ /kūh/ ? so, in that way.
kobees /kobesi/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.
kobak [koˈbāk]/ /kobaj/ n. mud pool. From Malay kubang.

kaoʔ [kəˈoʔ]/ /kəoʔ/ v. to vomit.
komiə [kɔˈmij]/ /komij/ v. to growl (of stomach).
koleʔ [koˈlēʔ]/ /koleʔ/ n. hairy-backed bulbul (Tricholestes criniger).
koleh [koleh/ n. cup.
koy [kəj]/ /køj/ n. cake. From Malay kuih.
koom [kəʊm]/ /köm/ n. frog.
kotaʔ [kətəʔ]/ /kətəʔ/ n. packet, box. From Malay kotak.
koc [koˈcɛ]/ /kocj/ v. to sit.
konah [kɔnəh]/ /konah/ n. bend. From English corner via Malay kanaah.

kuauc [ˈkʊəːc]/ /kowuc/ v. to grasp.
kuaom [ˈkʊəm]/ /kowum/ v. to hug.
kuaon [ˈkʊən]/ /kowem/ n. child, offspring.
kuaon ʔɔŋ [ˈkʊən ʔɔŋ]/ /kowem ʔɔŋ/ n. stream.
kuaon ʔɔŋ ahuʔ [ˈkʊən ʔɔŋ ʔaˈhuʔ]/ /kowem ʔɔŋ ʔahuʔ/ n. trickle.
kuaooj [ˈkuəuʃ]/ /kuaoj/ n. a type of tuber.

kpaʔ [kəpəʔ]/ /kəpəʔ/ v. to crush.
kpaac /kəpəc/ v. to pick up, to grasp.
kpieh /kpieh/ n. headgear. From Malay topi.
kbeet [kəˈbet/ /kbe/ v. to be thin.
kbeec [kəˈbiːt/ /kbe/ v. to spit.
kbos [kəˈbɔs/ /kbos/ v. to die.
kbok [kəˈbɔk/ /kboK/ n. otter.
ktek [kəˈtek/ /ktek/ n. lower leg.
ktel [kəˈtel/ /ktel/ v. to drip.
ktap [ktaʔp/ v. to pinch, to clutch (with instrument). From Malay ketap.
ktap [ktaʔp/ /ktom/ v. to spit.
ktsk [kəˈtsk/ /ktisk/ pn. name of a river.
ktssk [kəˈtsɔk/ /ktssk/ n. a type of malkoha (Phaeocnopus sp.).
ktih /ktih/ n. 1) what. 2) whatever.
kdek [kəˈdɛk/ /kdek/ n. generic term for squirrel.
kdek bapaan [kəˈdɛk’ bapəʔan/ /kdek bapaan/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdek thun [kəˈdɛk’ təhuʔan/ /kdek thun/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdek cadeʔ [kəˈdɛk’ cədəʔ/ /kdek cadeʔ/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdek mnljɔk [kəˈdɛk’ mɔnljɔk/ /kdek mnljɔk/ n. giant flying squirrel (Petaurista spp.).
kdek lnis [kəˈdɛk’ lniʃis/ /kdek lnis/ n. black giant squirrel (Petaurista sp.).
kdek [kəˈdɛk’] /kde/ v. to be bitter.
kdey /kdeʃ/ n. shop, restaurant. From Malay kedai.
kdiiʔ [kəˈdiʔ/ /kdiiʔ/ v. to hide.
kdoo [kəˈdɔoʃ/ /kdɔoʃ/ n. wife.
kcas [kəˈkɔs/ /kcas/ v. to sneeze.
kjap /kjap/ v. to be instant. From Malay kejap.
kjaʔ [kjaʔ/ v. to work. From Malay kerja.
kjɔʔ [kəˈjɔʔ/ /kjoʔ/ pn. name of a river.
kkuʔ [kəˈkuʔ/ /kkuʔ/ v. to snore.
kʔeeʔ [kəˈʔeʔ/ /kʔeʔ/ n. centipedes.
ksah /kʃah/ n. manner, custom. From Malay kesah.
khidupan /khidupan/ n. life. From Malay khidupan.
khol [kəˈhoʔ] /khol/ v. to cough.
kmat [kəˈmat/ /kmat/ n. gall bladder.
kmak [kəˈmako:] /kmaj/ v. to swell. From Malay kembang.
kmwuc [kəˈmɯʔɛc] /kmuc/ n. large feline, e.g. tiger, leopard etc.
kmwuc gɛɛ [kəˈmɯʔɛc ɡɔɛɛ] /kmuc gɛɛ/ n. black panther.
kmooʔ [kəˈmɔʔʔ] /kmɔʔʔ/ n. 1) fruit. 2) seed.
kmooʔ mat [kəˈmɔʔʔ ˈmɔʔ] /kmɔʔʔ mat/ n. eye. lens.
knaʔ [kəˈnako:] /knaʔ/ n. uvula.
knaʔe;m [kənaʔ’e;m] /knajem/ pn. name of a river.
knaʔa [kənaʔa] /knajaʔ/ pn. name of a river (Kenayat).
knaʔo [kənaʔo] /knomo/ v. to urinate.
kntok [kəntoʔ] /kntok/ n. ear.
kntoʔ [kəntoʔ] /kntoʔ/ /kntok/ n. ear.
kntoʔ [kəntoʔ] /kntoʔ/ n. deaf.
knləʔ mat yiis [kənˌliʔ ˈmat ˈyiis] /knliʔ mat jis/ rn. west.
kneet [kənəet] /kneet/ v. to refuse to give.
kŋsec [kəŋʃɛk] /kŋsen/ n. civet.
kŋyək [kəŋʃək] /kŋyen/ pn. name of a river (Kenering).
kŋkuŋʔaʔy [kəŋˈkuŋʔaʔj] /kŋkuŋʔaʔj/ n. flatheaded cat.
kŋkoʔ [kəŋˈkoʔ] /kŋkonj/ v. to feel like having fever, to feel like getting fever.
kleep [kəlɛp] /kleep/ n. a type of tuber.
kloʔʔ /kləʔʔ/ v. to fall down (vertically).
klapuʔoh [kələpəʔoʔ] /klapuoʔ/ n. shoulder.
klat [kələt] /klət/ pn. name of a river.
kλamin /kλamin/ n. married couple. From Malay kelamin.
kλaʔp [kλaʔp] /klap/ n. spleen.
kλaʔw [kλaʔw] /klaw/ n. penis.
kλooʔʔ [kλoʔʔ] /kλoʔʔ/ n. older sibling.
kλiʔen [kλiʔeŋ] /kλiʔen/ pn. name of a river (Kelian).
kλuʔoŋ [kλuʔoŋ] /kluoŋ/ rn. inside.
kλkɐel /kλkɐel/ n. lower arm.
kλŋkɐŋ [kλŋkɐŋ] /klŋkɐŋ/ n. bushy crested hornbill (Anorrhinus galeritus).
kλwaŋ [kλwəŋ] /klwaŋ/ n. flying fox, a type of roouette.
kλyoɔl [kλjoɔl] /kljoɔl/ pn. name of a river.
krluŋu [kɾuŋuʃ] /kruŋuʃ/ n. a type of owl.
kɾɔk [kɾɔk] /kɾɔk/ n. red-eyed brown bulbul (Pycnonotus brunnneus).
kɾsih /kɾsih/ n. chair. From Malay kerusi.
kwagah /kwagah/ n. family. From Malay kelaarga.
kwsaʔan /kwsaʔan/ n. area. From Malay kawasan.
kwaal [kwaːl] /kwæl/ n. a type of bird.
kwoong [kwoʊŋ] /kwoʊŋ/ n. peacock pheasant (Polyelectron malacense).
kyibas [kjiˈbəs] /kjiˈbəs/ v. to kill.
kyiloo? /kjiˈlo/ v. to drop.
kyeen [kˈjeːn] /kˈjeːn/ v. to be dry. From Malay kering.
kyaanaan [kəˈjɑnən] /kjaˈnɑn/ n. wrinkles.
kyanuup [kəˈjʊŋp] /kjaˈnʊŋp/ n. goosebumps.
kyoʔ juk [kəjoy ˈyuk] /kjoʔ ˈyʊk/ n. back of the foot.
kyoom [kəˈjoʊm] /kjoʊm/ rn. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

Notes on Semnam

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silgii /silgii/ v. to raise one's hand.
siwaal /siwaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sec /'sɛːc/ /sec/ n. flesh, meat.
selamalaman /selamalaman/ adv. forever. From Malay.

S

sipat /sipat/ n. borderline. From Malay sipat.
sikap /sikap/ v. to pick up with one's teeth.
sisech /siˈseːtʃ/ /sisech/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.
siligii /silgii/ v. to raise one's hand.
sireey /ˈsiːri/ /siree/ n. a type of tree.
siwaal /siwaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.
sec /ˈsɛːtʃ/ /sec/ n. flesh, meat.
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Malay selama-lama.

seet /set/ v. to pour.

sey ['sèj]/sèj/ nn. long side.

seec ['seèc']/sèc/ v. to steal.

sapi’t? [sa-'pè̄iʔ]/sapit?/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapit.

saptuuh [sap'tuʔ]/saptuuh/ pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.

sabūm [sa-'bè̄m]/sabīm/ pn. Ethnonym: Sabūm.

sat /saT/ n. sign, mark.

satuuh /satuuh/ 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 deteʔ? [sa-'gū́p/ de'teʔʔ]/saguP deteʔʔ/ n. fog.

sagook [sa-'gook]/sagok/ n. neck.

saʔ? [saʔʔ]/saiʔʔ?/ time, moment.

saʔ nəh [saʔ ˈnəh]/saʔ nah/ np. soon.

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

samaaʔ [sa-'maʔʔ]/samaʔʔ/ v. to be the same.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

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

sanuʔ? [sa-'nuʔʔ]/sanuʔʔ/ v. to be rotten.

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

sanjiit [sa-'jiit]/sanjiit/ n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pycnonotus jocosus).

sawoʔ [sa-'woʔʔ]/sawɔʔ/ (saoʔʔ) pn. name of a river (Sauk).

sayoxt [sa-'jɔxt]/sajɔxt/ n. a type of tuber.

sääw [sa-'ąw]/saw/ n. a type of small bat.

sasuah [sa-'sąʔʔ]/sasuah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.

susuah hup [sa-'sųʔʔ ˈhũpʔ]/susah hum/ v. to be sad. From Malay susah.

susuʔʔ? [sa-'sųʔʔʔ]/susuʔʔʔ/ n. milk. From Malay susu.

suyat [su-'jat]/sujat/ n. letter. From Malay surat.

soh [ˈsoʔʔ]/soʔʔ/ v. to eat meat.

sooʔ? [ˈsoʔʔʔ]/soʔʔʔ/ v. to suck.

søp [ˈsøp]/søP/ n. lung.

soc [ˈsɔc]/soc/ v. to wash one's hands.

søol /søl/ v. to stuff, to block.

sleep [ˈslep]/sleep/ v. to be ready. From Malay siap.

sieem [ˈsiem]/sieiem/ pn. Ethnonym: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.

suop [ˈsoup]/suop/ v. to eat from an open hand.

suok [ˈsook]/suok/ n. umbilical cord.

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

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

spulooh [spuˈloʊʔ]/spulooh/ (pulooh) num. ten. From Malay sepuluuh.

sbec [sa-'bè̄c]/sbeC/ n. mosquito.

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

sbagaay /sbagaaj/ (sbageey)/ prep. like. From Malay segai.

sblass [sa-bəˈlas]/sblass/ num. eleven. From Malay belas.

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

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

stuyu /stju]/ v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.

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

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

stsat [sa-'stʔʔ]/stsat/ n. a type of sunbird.

diyaaʔ? [diˈjaʔʔʔ]/dijajʔʔʔ?/ v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.

sdaap [sa-daˈap]/sdap/ v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.

sjatiʔ? /sjatʔʔʔ/ v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine. From Malay sejat.

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

sjuʔʔ? [sa-'jʊʔʔʔ]/sjatʔʔʔ/ v. to be cold (of weather). From Malay sejuk.

skaliʔʔ? /skalʔʔʔʔ/ adv. together. From Malay sekali.

sʔok [sʔoʔʔʔʔ]/sʔok/ n. a type of tree.

sribuuh [saˈriˈbuːʔ]/sribuuh/ (yibuuʔ) num. thousand. From Malay seribu.

sratatuus /sraˈtasuus]/sratatusu/ num. hundred. From Malay seratus.

smilaan [smiˈlaːn]/smilaaʔ/ num. nine. From Malay sembilan.

smaaʔ [saˈmɑʔʔ]/smaph/ v. to ask for something.

smaaʔ? [saˈmɑʔʔʔ]/smatiʔʔʔ/ n. human, person.

smaaʔ dagak [saˈmɑʔʔ ˈdaːgəʔʔ]/smahaʔ dagak/ n. stranger. From Malay dagang.

smaaʔ hchaeoc [saˈmɑʔʔ haˈiʔˈhɛːʔʔc]/smahc/ n. stranger.

smaaʔ laliʔʔ? [saˈmɑʔʔ laˈliʔʔʔʔ]/smahaʔ laliʔʔʔʔ/ n. adult.

smayaʔ /smaj]/pn. Ethnonym: Semai.

smuʔʔ? [saˈmʊʔʔʔ]/smuʔʔʔ/ quan. all. From Malay semua.

smuʔʔʔ smuʔʔʔ [saˈmʊʔʔʔ saˈmʊʔʔʔ]/smuʔʔʔ smuʔʔʔ/ quan. every. From Malay semua.

smiptaan /s mipˈtaːn]/smipitan/ pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).

smpooy mat [səmˈpɔj ˈmat]/smpox mat/ n. eyelid.

smpieʔʔʔʔʔi? [səmˈpɛʔʔʔʔʔi]/smieʔʔʔʔʔʔʔʔ/ v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).

smnaam [sməˈnɑm]/smnaam/ pn. Ethnonym:
Semnam.

Smlaay /smlaj/ pn. Ethnonym: Semelai.

Snic [sn̩iːc] /snic/ n. a type of wasp.

Sniih /snih/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay seni.


Snaj [sn̩aːnj] /snaj/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.

Snaj hup [s̩əˈneːŋˈhʊp] / snaj hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.

Snool /sn̩uːl/ n. stuffing, plug.

Sntaa? [asonˈtaʔ]/ sntaʔ/ /n. tail.

Sntool [asonˈtoːl]/ sntol/ n. hair.

Sntool ceem [asonˈtoːlˈɛ̃ːm]/ sntol cem/ n. feather.

Snmaan [asonˈm̩aːn]/ snmam/ n. a classifier for humans.

Snlcoc [asonˈl̩ɔːc]/ snlcoc/ n. blowpipe dart.

Spycon /sp̩iːʃən/ n. hole.

Spycon keet [asonˈl̩iːʃəkˈkuʔ]/ spycon keit/ n. anus.

Spycon muh [asonˈl̩iːʃəmʊh]/ spycon muh/ n. nostril.

Spycon labuooŋ [asonˈl̩iːʃəlɐbʊuʔŋ]/ spycon labuooŋ/ n. fontanel.

Spkaat [asonˈk̩aːt]/ spkaat/ pn. name of a river.

Spkooʔ n̩iːʔ? [asonˈk̩oːʔ n̩iːʔ?] / spkooʔ n̩iːʔ?/ n. bark of tree.

Sliseh /sliseh/ v. to bump into.

Slec [s̩əˈl̩ɛːʔ]/ slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.

Slasaah [asonˈl̩aːʔ]/ slasah/ pn. Tuesday. Hayii? slasaah day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.

Slankaʔ [asonˈl̩aːŋkaʔ]/ slankaʔ/ n. collar-bone. From Malay selangka.

Slaʔ [asonˈl̩aʔ]/ slaʔ/ n. leaf.

Sluuḥ [asonˈluːʔ]/ sluuh/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.

Slpas /slpaʃ/ conj. after. From Malay selepas.

Slyool [asonˈl̩joʊl]/ slyool/ n. a type of tree.


Srayaʔa? [asonˈraːjəʔʔ]/ srajaʔʔ/ /pn. name of a river.

Syeh /sjeʔ/ v. to dump, to pour.

Syet [asonˈjɛːʔ]/ syet/ v. to be dry.

Syak [asonˈjɑːk]/ sjjak/ n. wind.

Syupaʔaʔ? /sjuːpəʔʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.

Syʔ3h [asonˈs̩iːʔh]/ sj3h/ pn. name of a river.

Syyaay [asonˈʃjəˈʃjə]/ syyaay/ pn. name of a river.

ğun

Kabuuh [asonˈbuʔʔ]/ kaboʔ/ / kaboʔ/ pn. Wednesday. Hayii?

Kabuuh day Wednesday. From Malay Rabu.

h

Hibool [hɪˈbʊɛl] /hibool/ pn. name of a river (Ibul).

Higaʔ [hɪˈɡaʔ]/ higaʔ/ n. price. From Malay harga.

Hithsh [hɪˈθʃ]/ hithsh/ v. to nod.

Hinoom [hiˈnʊm]/ hinom/ n. urinary bladder.

Hinkaaʔ [hiˈn̩ɪk̩aʔ]/ hinkkaʔ? v. to play games.

Hiliht [hiˈliː setbacks]/ hiliht/ v. to swallow.

Hilif [hiˈliː / hiliː/ v. to eat fruit.

Hirat [hɪˈrɑːt]/ hiraʔ/ v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir, akhiran).

Heʔ [ˈhɛʔ]/ heʔ/ adv. only.

Heeŋ [heˈɛŋ]/ heŋ/ v. to fly.

Hēʔ [ˈhɛʔ]/ hēʔ/ v. to whistle.

Haʔ [ˈhaʔ]/ haʔ/ / procl. interrogative particle.

Habaʔ [ˈhɑːbaʔ]/ habaʔ/ /n. side.

Habaʔ tuuy [ˈhɑːbaʔˈtuʔj]/ habaʔ tuuj/ /n. opposite side.

Habaay /habsɛʔ/ / habaay/ n. news. From Malay khabar.

Hat [ˈhɑːʔ]/ hat/ /n. trouble.

— adv. just.

Hakeʔ? [ˈhɑːkɛʔʔ]/ hakeʔʔ/ v. to pick up.

Hagaap [haˈɡɑːp]/ hagap/ n. Sumatran rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis).

Hagap [haˈɡɑːp]/ hagap/ / quan. all.


Hamis [ˈhɑːmɪʃ]/ hamis/ /pn. Thursday. From Malay Khamis.

Halow [ˈhɑːl̩ɔːw]/ halow/ v. to chase. From Malay halau.

Hawčc [ˈhɑːwɔːʔ]/ hawčc/ v. to be deep.

Hayiiʔ [ˈhɑːjɪʔʔ]/ hayiiʔ/ /n. day. From Malay hari.

Hayas ʔ5ʔ [ˈhɑːjəs ʔ5ʔ]/ hajas ʔ5ʔ/ /n. water surface.

Hayaam [ˈhɑːjəm/ hajam/ /pn. name of a river.

Hayoom [ˈhɑːjʊ̃m]/ hajom/ /n. bamboo rat (Rhizomys sumatrensis).

Hay3ʔ [ˈhɑːj3ʔʔ]/ haj3ʔʔ/ v. to be light.

Hāːŋ [ˈhɑːŋ]/ hāŋ/ /n. diarrhoea.

Hup [ˈhʊp]/ hup/ /n. heart.

— v. to want.

Hubiʔʔ? [ˈhʊbɪʔʔʔ]/ hubiʔʔʔ/ /n. tuber. From Malay ubi.

Huk [ˈhʊk]/ huk/ /n. wasp’s nest.

Humaaʔ [ˈhʊmɑːʔʔ]/ / humaʔʔʔ/ /n. swidden. From
Notes on Semnam

Malay huna.

müu /mu/ v. 1) to exit. 2) to float.

müu /mu'/ v. to yell.

müu̯ /mu'/ n. ravine. From Malay gaung.

hoo /ho/ v. to summon, to yell.

hoc /hɔɔ/ /ho/ v. to come.

— pa. perfective particle.


hoo /ho/ v. to follow.

huoo? /ˈhʊʔoʔ/ /huooʔ/ v. to love.

hchuucoc [hɪhˈoʊʔ'ɛc] /hchuucoc/ v. to whistle.

khherek /hɪhˈɛrek/ /khherek/ v. to breathe.

hʔʔo[̃][hʔʔoʔ] /hʔʔoʔ/ pa. affirmative particle.

hmæŋ /hmæŋ/ /hmæŋ/ n. taboo.

hmalaw [hnæl̩aw] /hmalaw/ /pn. name of a river (Malay).

hmęoom [hm̩ˈɛʊʔ'm] /hmęoom/ /v. to like.

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

hnleen [hnˈleʔ'n] /hnleen/ /n. groin.

hnloop /hnˈloop/ /hnloop/ /n. morning.

hnwal /hnˈwæl/ /hnwal/ /n. oriental pied hornbill (Anthracoceros albirostris).

huptools /hʊˈtʊtʃ/ /huptools/ n. night.

hltʃk /hlʃtʃk/ v. 1) to pull out, to extract. 2) to take off headgear.

hyac [hɪˈæc] /hyac/ /n. sweat.

hyalooc [hɪˈælɔc]/ /hyalooc/ /pn. name of a river.

hyhuooj /hɪˈhʊ̃ˈoʊj/ /hyhuooj/ v. to yawn.

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

manuk [mæˈnʊk]/ /manuk/ /n. chicken.

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

mankeel [mænˈkɛl]/ /mankeel/ /n. a type of tuber.

manko̞l /ˈmæŋkoʔl/ /manko̞l/ /n. bowl. From Malay mangkuk.

mayaʔ /mæˈjaʔ/ /majaʔ/ v. to be angry. From Malay marah.

mayaʔ /mæˈjaʔ/ /majəʔ/ /n. time, period.

mayaʔ /mæˈjaʔ/ /majaʔ/ /n. nose.

muan /mæuən/ /muh/ /n. nose.

muh mat /ˈmʊːh ˈmɑt]/ /muh mat/ /n. face (lit. nose eye).

munjkin /munjkin/ /adv. maybe, likely, possibly.

From Malay mungkin.

mulaaʔ /ˈmʊlɑʔ]/ /mulaaʔ/ /n. beginning. From Malay mula.

muhyah /mʊˈhjæʔ/ /murah/ v. to be cheap. From Malay murah.

moc /ˈmʊʃtʃ/ v. to hold in one’s mouth.

mocʔ /ˈmʊʃtʃ]/ /mocʔ/ /n. aunt, sister of parent.

mocj /ˈmʊʃʃ]/ /mocj/ /v. to be different

— quan. other.

mʔiis /mʔiis]/ /mʔiis/ /v. to be wet.

m̀formerly /m后台]/ /m均衡/ /n. n. a type of tree.

mniis /mˈniis]/ /mniis/ /n. name of a river.

mnaʔ /ˈmʊʔaʔ]/ /mnaʔ/ /n. smell.

mnaʔ /ˈmʊʔaʔ]/ /mnaʔ/ /n. gust.

munjiʔ /ˈmʊnʃjʔ]/ /pn. Ethnomon: Menriq.

muruany /mʊˈrʊæni]/ /muruany/ /pn. Ethnomon: Yir.

mʉsaaw /mʊˈsaʔar]/ /mʉsaaw/ /n. son-in-law, daughter-in-law.

mŋikut /mŋikut/ /prep. according to. From Malay mengikut.
mlisaan lwey [məli'sān bə'wəj] /mlisaan lwej/ n. honey.
mrbo? [nəɾ'boʔ] /mrboʔ/ n. a type of dove. From Malay merbok.

mrboów /mrboów/ pn. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).
myrooy [mi'ɾoʒ]/myroj/ pn. name of a river (Lata Puteh).

n
-n- /n/ (n-) deriv_aff v. nominalization.
niŋ ˈkoːl /niŋ kɔl/ interrogative. where.
niŋk kɔl [ˈniŋ kɔl]/niŋ kɔl/ interrogative. where.
niŋy ˈjibuh [ˈniŋ jibuh]/niŋ jibuh/ num. thousand. From Malay ribu.
nɛɛ ˈnɛɛ [ˈɲɛ̃ːɲɛ̃ː] *nɛɛ* *nampa* /næmpa/ n. name of a river (Lata Ngeri). From Malay negeri.
nɛɛ ˈnɛɛ [ˈɲɛ̃ːɲɛ̃ː] *nɛɛ* *nam* /næm/ n. number. From Malay nombor.
nɛɛ ˈnɛɛ [ˈɲɛ̃ːɲɛ̃ː] *nɛɛ* *num* /num/ num. From Malay num=one.

mrmbo ˈŋɛɛ [ˈɲɛ̃ːɲɛ̃ː] *nɛɛ* *nampa* /næmpa/ n. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).
næm [nəʔ] /næʔ/ n. mother.
næy [nəʒ]/næj/ num. two.
num = [num] /num/ (num =, num =) prep_procl_np. source. num = demo from (the) house
numɔɔ [numɔɔ]/num/ n. number. From Malay nambor.
nɔŋ [nɔŋ]/nɔŋ/ n. road.
nɔh [nɔh]/nɔh/ dem. demonstrative.
nɔkɛɛk [nɔkɛɛk]/nɔkɛɛk/ n. breath, breathing.
nɔhcah [nɔh'cɛh]/nɔhcah/ n. trail.
nɔŋgyiʔ [nɔŋgiʔ]/n. territory, settlement, state. From Malay negeri
nyduuy [nɨduj]/nɨduj/ n. evening.
nygeɛy [nɨj'ɡej]/nɨjej/ n. food.

ŋ
ŋeep [ŋɛ̃p]/ŋɛp/ pn. name of a river.
ŋawaaʔ [ŋaˈwɑʔ]/ŋawɑʔ/ n. body. From Malay ɲawaa.
ŋaak [ŋak]/ŋak/ n. mouth.
ŋaaw [ŋaˈw]/ŋaw/ n. cat.
ŋuül [ŋuˈul] /ŋuul/ v. to make, to do.

ŋsk [ŋsk]/n. endpoint.
ŋsk mat yis [ŋsk' mən ˈjıːʃ] /ŋsk mat jis/ rn. west.
ŋsgɔ [ŋsɡɔ]/ŋsgɔ/ v. to eat fruit.
ŋhùʔ [ŋhˈuʔ]/ŋhùʔ/ n. 1) tree. 2) wood.
ŋmpeey [ŋmɬˈpej]/ŋmpej/ pn. name of a river.

ŋŋ
ŋŋen [ŋŋən]/ŋŋən/ (ŋŋen) persp. they (more than two), third person plural personal pronoun.
ŋŋic [ŋŋiˈc]/ŋŋic/ v. to gnaw fruit.
ŋŋɔh [ŋŋɔh]/ŋŋɔh/ pn. name of a river (Ngør).

l
lipaan [liˈpaːŋ]/lipan/ pn. name of a river.
litɔw [liˈtɔw]/litɔw/ v. to be young.
lische [liˈɕɛh]/liceh/ pn. name of a river.
limaʔ [liˈmɑʔ]/limaʔ/ num. five. From Malay lima.
lileen [lileen]/n. candle. From Malay lilin.
luyeʔ [liˈjɛʔ]/liyeʔ/ pn. name of a river.
lip [ˈlip]/lip/ v. to know.
lilw /lilw/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.
lilp [ˈlip]/lilp/ v. to be elastic.
lep /lep/ v. to turn upside down.
lec [ˈleč]/lec/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be
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leep ['lep]/leep/ v. to sneak.
lić ['liːʃ]/liːʃ/ n. to be of different size.
lak ['lak]/lak/ n. quiver.
loep ['loep]/loep/ v. 1) to enter. 2) to dress.
lasy noh ['laʃ ˈnoh]/laʃ ˈnoh/ np. at once.
lapaak /lapaak/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
lapaan [la ˈpaːn]/lapaan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labifi? [la ˈbiːʃi]/labifi/ n. turtle. From Malay labi.
labuuh [la ˈbuːʃ]/labuuh/ pn. name of a river.
labuonoj [la ˈbuːʃoŋ]/labuonoj/ n. skull.
lataa? [la ˈtaːʃ]/lataa/ n. waterfall.
latak [la ˈtak]/latak/ n. swamp.
lakuum [la ˈkooːm]/lakuum/ n. brain.
lagiī? [la ˈgiːʃ]/lagic/ adv. still. From Malay lagi.
las [ˈlaʃ]/las/ n. ant.
lasuum [la ˈsœʊm]/lasuum/ n. marrow.
lah /lah/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay lah.
lahoong [la ˈhoʊŋ]/lahoong/ n. pharynx.
lanak [la ˈnʃ]/lanak/ n. Malayan porcupine
(Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
lanteey [lanˈteʃʃ]/lanteey/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanah [lanəh]/lanah/ v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
lanjoot [la ˈjoʊʃ]/lanjooʃ/ n. hollow of the knee.
lanjeen [lanˈjeʃʃ]/lanjeen/ n. a type of tree.
lankooj? /lankooʃ?/ n. menstruation.
lankuoc [lanˈkooʃʃ]/lankuoc/ n. a type of owl.
laluuj? [la ˈluːʃʃ]/laluuj?/ v. to pass. From Malay lahu.
lalooh [la ˈloʊʃ]/lalooh/ pn. name of a river.
lawaan [la ˈwaːʃn]/lawaan/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lawuu /lawuu/ v. ocean. From Malay laut.
layin /layin/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaan [la ˈjaːʃn]/layaan/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laaj [la ˈajʃ]/laaj/ n. a type of tuber.
lubo? /lubo/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lobo.
lukaa? [lu ˈkaaʃ]/lucaj/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumptat [luˈmpat]/lumptat/ v. to jump. From Malay lompat.
lus [luʃ]/lus/ n. a type of tuber.
loep /loep/ v. to insert one's hand into something.
luooyi, ['luoʃi] /luoʃi/ v. to settle.
luooy /luoʃi/ v. to crawl, to slither.
lap /laˈpaʃ/ /lapas/ v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
— adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
leta /laˈtəʃ/ v. to put down. From Malay letak.
luk /laˈluʃʃ/ /lukluk/ v. to laugh.
lagop [laˈgəpʃ] /lagop/ n. riverside land.
lʔoss [laˈʔoʃʃ] /ləsʃ/ n. fat.
lheŋ [laˈheŋʃ] /lheŋʃ/ n. saliva.
lmoŋ [laˈmoŋʃ] /lmoŋʃ/ n. tooth.
impayuuan [lmpaiˈuʃʃʃ] /impayuan/ pn. name of a river.
lntaak [lnˈtakʃ] /lnatak/ n. tongue.
lpoʔ [laˈpoʊʃ] /lpoʃ/ v. to be tender.
lpoŋ [laˈpoŋʃ] /lpoŋʃ/ pn. name of a river (Lenggong).
lweng [laˈweŋʃ] /lwengʃ/ pn. name of a river (Lawin).
lweel [laˈweʃʃ] /lwel/ pn. name of a river.
lwey [laˈweʃʃ] /lweʃʃ/ n. bee.
lweŋ [laˈweŋʃ] /lwengʃ/ v. to be dizzy.
lweey [laˈweŋʃ] /lweyʃʃ/ pn. name of a river.
lwak [laˈwaʃʃ] /lwak/ n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
lvaay /lwaʃʃ/ n. outside. From Malay luar.
lwɔʔ [laˈwɔʃ] /lwɔʃʃ/ v. to be.

r

rabaan [raˈbaːnʃ]/rabaan/ pn. name of a river (Raban).
rupanə /rupanə/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

w

wiit ['wiʃ]/wiʃ/ v. to flow.
wiik ['wiʃ]/wiʃ/ v. to divorce.
wiwy ['wiʃi] /wiʃi/ (wiwi) persp. they two, third person dual personal pronoun.
weel ['welʃ]/welʃ/ adv. again.
weec /wes/ n. cloth.
weel ['welʃ] /weel/ nn. left.
ween [ˈweŋʃ] /wenʃ/ v. to crawl.
wanaŋ /waŋ/ n. money. From Malay wang.
waal /ˈwaːl/ /waːl/ v. to return.
wāāy /wāˈj/ /wāj/ n. loincloth.
wōk /wōk/ v. to rise, to wake up.
wōo? /ˈwəʔ/ /wəʔ/ v. 1) to exist. 2) to have.
wōoŋ /ˈwəʔ/ /wəʔ/ pl. name of a river.
wōɔc [ˈwɔːkɛ/ˈwɔːkɛ/ n. caudal vertebra.
wieen /ˈwiɛn/ /wieŋ/ v. to extinguish fire.
wɔtwɛēt [wɔtˈwɛt/ /twɛt/ v. to hurt (of stomach).
wɔywooy [wiˈwoj/ /wjʊˈjo/ pn. name of a river.

y

-yi  /ˈjɪ/ affix. causative infix.
yik /ˈjik/ /ˈjɪʔ/ v. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.
yis /ˈjɪs/ /jɪs/ n. liver.
yis /ˈjɪs/ /jɪs/ n. daylight.
yiŋ /ˈjɪŋ/ /jɪŋ/ persp. you two, second person dual personal pronoun.
yeeŋ? /ˈjɛʔ/ /jɛʔ/ /ˈjɛʔ/ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeeŋ /ˈjɛʔ/ /jɛʔ/ (yeh) dem. demonstrative.
yoa /ˈjɔʔ/ /jɔʔ/ rr. backside.
— n. footprint.
— adv. recently.
yoos /ˈjʊs/ /jʊs/ v. to cross water.
y-o /ˈjaː/ (-y-, la-) affix. collective plural.
Yaggaŋ [jaˈgɡaŋ] /jagaŋ/ n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).
Yasaaŋ? [jaˈsaʔ]/ /jaˈsaʔ/ v. to feel. From Malay rasa.
Yayuunŋ [jaˈjoʊŋ] /jaˈjoʊŋ/ v. to flee.
Yaaŋ [jaˈaʔ] /jam/ v. to cry.

Yaŋ /jaŋ/ pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.
Yaay [ˈjaːj] /jaːj/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.
Yudaŋ? /juˈdʊʔ/ /jʊˈdʊʔ/ v. to poke.
Yuhūk /juˈhʊk/ /jʊˈhʊk/ v. to poke.
Yuk /ˈjuːk/ /jʊk/ v. to move along a water.
Yuh [ˈjuːʔ] /juʔ/ (yuh) persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.
Yoŋ /ˈjʊŋ/ /jʊŋ/ quan. a few, some.
— interrogative. how many.
Yok /ˈjoʔ/ /jʊʔ/ v. to hear.
Yoŋ /ˈjʊŋ/ /jʊŋ/ conj. and.
Yooŋ [ˈjʊɛŋ] /jʊɛŋ/ n. a type of wild cat.
Yoow [ˈjʊɔw] /jʊɔw/ n. 1) rattan. 2) rope.
Yoowŋ [ˈjʊʊŋ] /jʊʊŋ/ friend.
Yugoŋ [ˈjʊɭɡʊŋ] /jʊɭɡʊŋ/ n. tualang (Koompassia excelsa).
Ymlaay [jamˈlaaj] /jamˈlaaj/ n. a type of tree.
— pl. name of a river (Laneh).
Ylaay [jaˈlaaj] /jlaaj/ pl. name of a river (Kenderong).