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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 Asian 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 Asian (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 (Temiar), Diffloth 1976b (Jah Hut), Diffloth 1977 (Semai), Kruspe 2004 (Semelai), and Burenhult 2005 (Jahai).

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

2. Phonemic inventory

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

2.1. Consonant phonemes and their realisation

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

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

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

2.1.1. Stops

Voiceless stops have five places of articulation: bilabial, alveolar, palatal, velar and glottal. A set of voiced stops contrasts with the voiceless stops in four of the places: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. While voiceless stops can occur in any consonant slot, voiced ones only occur in syllable-initial position. In syllable-initial position, both voiceless and voiced stops are realised as unaspirated plosives, the palatals /c, ɟ/ with a subtle affricate release and the glottal /ʔ/ with an inaudible glottal release identifiable as an abrupt vowel onset: [p, b, t, d, c, ɟ, k, g, ʔ]. In syllable-final position, the voiceless stops /p, t, c, k/ display some variation in realisation. Typically, they are realised as unaspirated 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. [ˈmād̚ ʔːt̚] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈmāt̚] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈmāt̚] /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 [ᵻm, ᵻn, ᵻɲ, ᵻŋ] following a long oral vowel, and as unreleased stops [pᵻ, tᵻ, cᵻ, kᵻ] 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 [qᵻ] (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 presstopping 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 \[ˈhũp˺\] /hum/ ‘to want’ is [hämːhũp˺] /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. [ʧaˈjũp˺] ‘needle’, from Malay jarum, [paˈsãt˺] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [paˈgãk˺] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /jaʃum/, /psan/, and /pɡan/. 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.
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Benjamin 1976b:131 for Temiar, Diffloth 1976b:103 for Jah Hut, Bauer 1991 for Trang Kensiw, and Burenhult 2005:19-22 for Jahai). Front and central vowels are unrounded; back ones are rounded. For each quality there is a distinction between long and short, producing a system of 18 oral monophthongs. In addition, phonemically nasal counterparts exist for seven of the basic qualities of both long and short vowels (the front and back mid-qualities have no such nasal counterparts). This creates a total system of 32 distinctive monophthongs.²

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LONG</th>
<th>SHORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>eː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>eː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASAL</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ɪː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ʊː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ʊː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ieː</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long vowels are more common than short ones, and oral vowels much more common than nasal ones. Consequently, short nasal vowels are especially rare. In particular, the closed short nasal vowels /ɪː, ɨː, 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. [ă], and long vowels with a triangular colon, e.g. [ãː]. 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, [bolhʰʊ̃t] ‘to be tasteless’, but it appears to occur in free variation with a monophthong counterpart [bolhūt].
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, ũ, ů, ũ̆], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>This mid front unrounded quality is realised as such in both its long and short versions, [eː, ē], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɛ</td>
<td>This open front unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [ɛː, ě, ẽ, ẽ̆], 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, ů, ŭ, ŭ̆], with 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 its four phonemic manifestations, [ə, ɚ, æ, ɨ], with little conditioned variation. It is not a truly neutral central [ə].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>This open central unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [aː, ă, â, ă̆], 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], 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, [ο, ȯ], 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, [ɔ, ɔ̆, ɔ̃ː, ɔ̃̆]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [ɔː], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [ɒ].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2.2.2. Contrastive length
Phonetically, long vowels can be characterised as unmarked with respect to length. Their realisation is not markedly long, and they display significant free variation as to actual length. Also, consultants accept short realisation of these vowels as a correct pronunciation. Phonemically short vowels, on the other hand, are obligatorily extra-short and thus marked with respect to length. Consultants consistently reject long realisation. This makes it reasonably easy to determine auditorily whether a vowel is phonemically long or short, although it usually requires the consultant’s judgement of alternative pronunciations. The contrastive function of the long-short distinction is limited, with only a few minimal pairs in evidence. The following contrastive pairs illustrate the distinction:
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2.2.3. Oral/nasal contrast
Phonemically nasal vowels differ from the oral ones in that realisation involves a lowered velum, with the airstream passing predominantly through the nose rather than the mouth. However, conditioned nasalisation of phonemically oral vowels (e.g. adjacent to a nasal consonant) often obscure the phonemic oral-nasal contrast. Like the long-short distinction, the contrastive function of the oral-nasal distinction is marginal. The following contrastive pairs illustrate the distinction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lwej</td>
<td>‘bee’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəl</td>
<td>‘to fall’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tūc</td>
<td>‘[a type of fruit]’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koʔ</td>
<td>‘to vomit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ktšk</td>
<td>‘[name of a river]’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kpieh</td>
<td>‘headgear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laŋkuoc</td>
<td>‘[a type of owl]’</td>
</tr>
</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: [ie] and [uo]. 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: [īe] and [ūo]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [ieː] and [uoː]. 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 /pjeː/ ‘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 *):

| ROOT      | DERIVED FORM |  | DERIVED FORM |
|-----------|--------------|  |--------------|
| kuoːm     | ‘to hug’     |  | km-kuoːm     |
| *huoːc    | ‘(to whistle)’|   | hchuoːc      |
| *huoːj    | ‘(to yawn)’  |   | hjhuoːj      |
| tieːl     | ‘to plait’   |   | tl-tieːl     |
| cieːk     | ‘to tear’    |   | ck-cieːk     |

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 [mantuoʃ] ‘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.tuoʃ/).
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>mantøj</td>
<td>‘pangolin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klapuoʰ</td>
<td>klapoh</td>
<td>‘shoulder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluoŋ</td>
<td>kleŋ</td>
<td>‘inside’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suoːk</td>
<td>sæk</td>
<td>‘umbilical cord’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuoːc</td>
<td>hchøc</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] /jilaʔ/ ‘thorn’, Jayup [j'ajʊpʔ] /jaːjum/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [j'øːlaj] /jaːj/: ‘[name of a river]’.

3.2. Word-final nasals
As noted in §2.1.2, word-final nasals are realised as unreleased stops [pʰ, tʰ, cʰ, kʰ/qʰ] 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 [pɔl̥pʰ] /pl̥m/ ‘land leech’, kɔɾ [k̥ɔɾ] /kɔɾ/ ‘to sit’, and dak [dãːk] /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, æ, etc.), e.g. kɔl [kɔl] /kɔl/ ‘to fall’ vs. kɔɭ [kɔɭ] /køːl/ ‘[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. lanjkuoc [læŋ'kʰøːc/] /lanjkuoC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuuoc [kʰøːc] /kuoce/ ‘to grasp’.
3.4. Mid-central vowel

The phonetic and phonemic representation of the mid-central vowel quality is [ə] ~ /ə/, signifying that its realization is more closed than the excrescent and truly neutral mid-central schwas [ə] of pre-final syllables (see §2.2.1). In the practical orthography, however, this phoneme is represented by the more commonly used schwa symbol a, e.g. paʔ[pəʔ] /psʔ/ ‘younger sibling’, biyɔɔn [bijəən] /bijɔɔn/ ‘husked’, tɔʔ[təʔ] /təʔ/ ‘to collide’, and hʔɔɔh [həʔɔɔh] /həʔɔɔh/ ‘[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 /pkəak/ ‘to clap’, kbeɛɛ[kəˈbeɛɛ] /kbeɛɛ/ ‘to spit’, knmɔɔh [kənˈmɔɔh] /knmɔɔh/ ‘name’.

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

4. Lexicon

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

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

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4 The term ‘excrescent vowel’ is introduced in the Aslian context by Yap, this volume, and adopted here to refer to phonetically predictable vowels.
5 A detailed analysis of phonotactic patterns and syllabification in Semnam is currently being carried out.
6 Phonetic forms are included where there is a recording available of the item uttered in isolation.
English translation is given. Many of the species identifications given are still preliminary. Definite or likely loans from Malay are indicated as such.

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

References


APPENDIX: Semnam-English glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a-</th>
<th>/a/ aff. v. (-a-) middle voice affix.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— pref._dem. affix deriving an adverbial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>demonstrative from a nominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>demonstrative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-</td>
<td>/p/ (piC-) pref. v. causative prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɪtʃuːt</td>
<td>/piʃ'ut/ v. to hurt someone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɪdʊʔ</td>
<td>/pi'duʔ/ n. base of a plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɪtʃiɛʔ?</td>
<td>/piʃ'iɛʔ/? v. to offer food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɨŋaʔ?</td>
<td>/piŋaʔ/? v. to turn something around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɪhbaʔ</td>
<td>/pi'bæʔ/ v. to say.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɨnaŋ</td>
<td>/pi'næŋ/ n. areca palm (Areca catechu). From Malay pinang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɨnɪsas</td>
<td>/pi'nɪsas/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɨnɪp</td>
<td>/pi'nɪp/ v. to sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɨnɪ</td>
<td>/pi'nɪ/ n. plate. From Malay pinggan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɨloŋk</td>
<td>/pi'loŋk/ n. mud hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɛhɑʔ</td>
<td>/pɛhæʔ/ n. tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɛɛt</td>
<td>/pɛt/ v. to fasten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɛɛŋ</td>
<td>/pɛŋ/ v. to rise (of the sun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɛɛn</td>
<td>/pɛn/ n. pen, pencil. From Malay pen(a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɛɛc [pɛɛcʰ]</td>
<td>/pɛɛcʰ/ v. to crush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɔʔ</td>
<td>[pɔʔ] n. younger sibling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pɔʔ moːk'</td>
<td>[pɔʔ mɔʔʔ] n. aunt, younger sister of parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papaʔ?</td>
<td>/pa'paʔ/? v. to be bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padaʔ?</td>
<td>/pa'daʔ/? prep. by, at, near. From Malay pada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajɛʔ</td>
<td>[pajɛʔʰ] n. a type of tuber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasiːj</td>
<td>/pasiːj/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasaʔ?</td>
<td>/pasaʔ/? conj. because. From Malay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasiːiŋ</td>
<td>/pasiːʔŋ/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Juda).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pamaʔ?</td>
<td>/pa'maʔ/? n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (Petaurista sp.) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (Cynocephalus variegatus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panik</td>
<td>/pa'nik/ n. belly button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panɪʔ?</td>
<td>/pa'niʔ/? n. baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panaːn</td>
<td>/pa'næʔ/ n. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panaʔk</td>
<td>/pa'nakʔ/ n. fan for the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papekůy</td>
<td>/pa'peʔkɔʔʔ/ n. waterfall. From Malay pancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panjil</td>
<td>/pa'njil/ v. to call, to name, to summon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From Malay panggil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pankaʔ</td>
<td>/pa'ŋkåʔ/ n. beginning. From Malay pangkan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palinj</td>
<td>/palinj/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay paling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payiʔ?</td>
<td>/pa'jɪʔ/? n. clouded monitor (Varanus bengalensis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payeeʔ</td>
<td>/pa'jeʔ/? pn. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payah</td>
<td>/pa'jæʔ/ v. to be difficult. From Malay payah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paʔk</td>
<td>/pa'k/ v. to split.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāʔ</td>
<td>/pāʔ/ v. to have body contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusik</td>
<td>/pusiʔ/ v. to turn. From Malay pusing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusat</td>
<td>/pusat/ n. center. From Malay pusat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punere</td>
<td>/pu'nɛrɛʔ/ n. a type of pigeon. From Malay punai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pusahaanʔ</td>
<td>/pu'janɛʔ/? v. to have. From Malay punya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulcey</td>
<td>/pu'lej/ n. a type of tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulawaw</td>
<td>/pu'læwʔ/ n. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puloww</td>
<td>/pu'lɔwʔ/ n. island. From Malay pulau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puuʔ?</td>
<td>/puʔʔ/? adv. yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pokɛʔ</td>
<td>/po'kɛʔ/? n. pocket. From English pocket, via Malay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pook</td>
<td>/po'k/? v. to open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pooh</td>
<td>/po'ʔ/? pn. name of a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pok</td>
<td>/po'k/ v. to tap poison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pok</td>
<td>/po'kʔ/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poʔ</td>
<td>/poʔʔ/? n. mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poʔs</td>
<td>/po's/ v. to sweep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poon</td>
<td>/po'n/ (pn =) prep like. From Malay pun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piet</td>
<td>/piɛt/ n. tick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptiʔʔ</td>
<td>/pi'tiʔʔ/ n. forehead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptambah</td>
<td>/patamæʔ/ v. to be first. From Malay pertama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p dissolve</td>
<td>/pa'dɔzʔʔ/ /patɔzʔʔ/ v. to hunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcəy</td>
<td>/pɛsəj/? v. to insert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakʔaʔ</td>
<td>/pa'kæʔʔ/? v. to throw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkpaʔk</td>
<td>/pæk'paʔk/ v. to clap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| pgak | /pæg'gæk/ v. to hold. From Malay
pegang.

plano? [po'lanô?] /plano/? n. greater mouse deer (Tragulus napu). From Malay pelanduk.

planji? [po'lanjî?] /planji/? n. rainbow. From Malay pelangi.

pluω [pa'lu:ŋ] /pluω/ v. to be straight.

plop [pa'lop] /plop/ n. land leech.

plonq [pa'lonq] /plonq/ n. thatch.

pl̥c [plŏc] /pl̥c/ conj. after.

pitaω [po'taw] /pitaω/ v. to be white.

— pn. name of a river.

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

prmcıh /prmcıh/ n. feeling, sensation.

pwpâaw [pu'päw] /pwpâw/ n. a type of bird.

pyındaka /pyındaka/ v. to show.

pyeck [pa'jeck] /pyeck/ n. wing.

pyok /pyok/ v. to immerse.

pyałɔɔn /pyałɔɔn/ n. singers, singing ones.
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From Malay ubi.

bacy manm️n /bəj məmən/ n. a type of edible plant.
bacy jnkɔɔ? /bəj jnkɔɔ/ n. a type of edible plant.
bacy labu /bəj labu/ n. gourd. From Malay labu.
bacy la? leen /bəj la? lien/ n. a type of edible plant.
bacy lhaw /bəj lhou/ n. a type of edible plant.
bacy lweh /bəj lweh/ n. a type of edible plant.
bapaa? [bəpaa?] /bapaʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay bapak.

baboo? [bəboʔ?] /babooʔ/ n. woman.
batek /batek/ pn. Ethnonyms: Batek.
bataŋ nhū? [bətaŋ nhū?] /bataŋ nhūʔ/ n. tree trunk.
batu? [bətuʔ?] /batuʔ/ n. rock, stone. From Malay batu.
baju? /bajuʔ/ n. coat, shirt. From Malay baju.
bagoŋ /bəŋgɔŋ/ /bəŋhɔŋ/ pn. name of a river.
basoŋ /bəsɔŋ/ /bəsɔŋ/ n. dusky langur (Trachypithecus obscurus).
bahasa /bahasə/ n. language. From Malay bahasa.
bangcw [bəŋcɔw] /bancɔw/ n. heron. From Malay bangau.
bansɔʔ? /banʃɔʔʔ/ n. race, nationality. From Malay bangsa.

kbanɔɔ? n. nationality.
baliŋ [baˈliŋ] /baliŋ/ v. to be high.
baroŋ [baˈroŋ] /bargoŋ/ n. tapir (Tapirus indicus).
bawah /bawah/ pn. below, underneath, downstream. From Malay bawah.
bayaŋ /bajaŋ/ n. thing, commodity. From Malay barang.
bayuʔ? [baˈjuʔʔ?] /bajuʔʔ/ v. to be new. From Malay baru.

— adv. until. From Malay baru.

baw [ˈbaʔʔ?] /baw/ n. rice (growing).
baal [baˈal] /baːl/ pn. name of a river (Bah).
bay [ˈbaʔʔ] /bay/ v. to dig.
budayɔɔ /budaiʃh/ n. culture. From Malay budaya.
bukaaʔ /bukaʔ/ pa. negation particle. From Malay bukan.

buktiʔ /buktiʔ/ m. proof. From Malay bukti.
buh [ˈbuʔʔ] /buh/ v. to put.
bunjaaʔ keʔ maah /bunjaʔ keʔ maah/ m. Rafflesia (Rafflesia spp.). From Malay bunga pakma.
bunjku /bunjku/ n. packet. From Malay bungkus.
buluus [buˈlus] /bulus/ n. spear.

but [ˈbuʔʔ] /but/ v. to eat vegetables.
boleeh [ˈbouleʔʔ] /boleh/ v. to be able to do something.
— pa. possibility particle.

boot [ˈbuʔʔ] /boot/ v. to feel lazy.
boʔ? [ˈbuʔʔ] /persp. he, she, it, third person singular personal pronoun.
booc [ˈbuʔʔ] /boœʔʔ/ v. to lie (to tell untruths).


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

bteʔ [ˈbteʔʔ] /bteʔʔ/ n. papaya (Carica papaya).

From Malay betik.

btæah /btæʔʔ/ n. bottle.
btaaŋ [btaˈŋ] /btanın/ pn. name of a river (Bebalik).

btaay [bətæj] /btaiʔ/ n. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).
btool [bətɔl] /boʊl/ v. to be right. From Malay betul.

btloot [bəlˈlطو] /btlɔt/ v. to think.

bdideeh /bdiʔʔ/ (dideeh) ? where.

bdcele [bədəl] /bdɛl/ v. to shoot. From Malay bedal.


bcuŋ [bəˈɛ̆ŋn] /bcuŋ/ v. to be sour.
bkah [bəˈkæh] /bkaʔʔ/ v. to break.
bgituʔ /bgituk/ adv. in that way, so, just like that, without effort. From Malay begitu.
bʔet [bəˈɛʔʔʔ] /b�ʔʔʔ/ v. to be good.
bʔak [bəˈʔak] /bʔak/ v. to overflow (of a river).

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

bhiʔʔ [bəˈhiʔʔʔ] /bhiʔʔʔ/ v. to be full (from eating).
bhet [bəˈhęt] /bəhɛt/ v. to be sweet.

bnaah /bnah/ v. to be accurate. From Malay benar.
tiis kntaak koom /tis Intaak kom/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
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tiis ymlaay /tis jmla/ n. a type of mushroom
(Colviliana sp.).

tiis ymlaay buooy /tis jmla buoj/ n. a type of poisonous mushroom.

tiis ymlaay le? looy /tis jmla le? loj/ n. a type of edible mushroom of dark colour.

tiin [ˈtiːŋ]/tiin/ n. hand.

tiin tap [ˈtiːŋ tɔˈpɔ]/tiin tm/ n. right hand.

tiin weel [ˈtiːŋ weil]/tiin weel/ n. left hand.

teh [ˈteh]/teh/ dem. demonstrative.

tee? [ˈteʔ]/teʔ/ n. husband.

tee [ˈteʔ]/teʔ/ n. soil, earth.

tek [ˈtek]/tek/ v. 1) to sleep. 2) to marry.

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

tiin [ˈtiːŋ]/tiin/ v. to rub.

tap [ˈtɔp]/tm/ nn. right.

tet [ˈteʔt]/tet/ v. to kick.

tet [ˈtɛt]/tet/ v. to stand.

tap [ˈtɔp]/tap/ v. to reside.

tɔʔ [ˈtɔʔ]/tɔʔ/ v. to collide.

tap [ˈtɔp]/tap/ n. egg.

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

tapsʔ [taˈpsʔ]/tapsʔ/ v. to dream.

tabiʔ /tabiʔ/ v. to have, to experience.

tabaʔ [təˈbaʔ]/tabəʔ/ v. to take more food.

tabasaw [təˈbaʃə]/tabəʃə/ n. a type of kingfisher.

tabuʔ [təˈbuʔ]/tabuʔ/ n. dragonfly.

taʔiʔ [təˈʔiʔ]/taʔiʔ/ v. to be sharp. From Malay tadung.

tajap [taˈjap]/tajam/ v. to tear. From Malay tajam.

tajuuʔ /tajuʔ/ n. snake.

tajuuʔ tduk [taˈjʊuʔ tˈduʔk]/tajuuʔ tduʔ/K/ n. cobra.

tajuuʔ tlat [taˈjʊuʔ tˈlat]/tajuuʔ tlaʔ/T/ n. python (Python reticulatus).

tajuuʔ jak baaʔ [tajuuʔ jak baʔʔ/ n. a type of poisonous snake.

tajjil [təˈjil]/tajjil/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).

takoon [takooʔ]/takoon/ n. pond.

tagooʔ [taˈgoʔ]/tagooʔ/ v. to ascend.

taʔ [ˈtɑʔ/ tidaʔ] pa. negative particle. From Malay tak, tidak.

tasiiʔ [taˈsiʔ]/tasiiʔ/ v. to taste.

taseʔ [taˈseʔ]/taseʔ/ n. lake. From Malay tasek.

tahaʔn /tahan/ v. to endure, to hold out against, to sustain. From Malay tahan.

tampeŋ /tampeŋ/ /tampeŋ/ v. to run.

tampel [təˈmɛl]/tampel/ n. slow loris (Nycticebus coucang).

tampaay tiin [təˈmaʔ tiʔ]/tampaay tiʔ/ n. palm of the hand.

tampaay juk [təˈmaʔ jʊʔ]/tampaay juʔ/ n. sole of the foot.

tanaʔ /tanaʔ/ n. sign, mark. From Malay tanda.

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

tanaʔm [tanaʔm]/tanam/ v. to plant. From Malay tanam.

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

tanaʔʔ /tanaʔʔ/ /tan建军/ to ask a question. From Malay tanya.

taŋoon /taŋoon/ /tanjun/ n. rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum).

taŋlis /taŋlis/ /tanlis/ /tnis/ /tnis/ pn. name of a mountain.

taluŋ /talunŋ/ /taluŋ/ /n. millipede.

tawaʔ [təˈwaʔ]/tawaj/ n. name of a river (Tawai).

tawāʔk [təˈwāʔk]/tawāk/ n. butterfly.

tawoʔ /tawoʔ/ /ntoʔ/ /ntoʔ/ n. a type of tree.

tawoon [təˈwɔʔn]/tawon/ n. year. From Malay tukun.

tawoʔ /tawoʔ/ /ntawoʔ/ /ntawoʔ/ n. gibbon (Hylabates lar).

tayuum /taiʔuʔm/ /taiʔum/ /tnum/ /tnum/ pn. name of a river (Taran).

tayʔeʔ /taiʔeʔ/ v. to pick up.

taʔ /təʔ/ /ntaʔ/ /ntaʔ/ /ntaʔ/ n. grandfather.

taan /taʔʔn/ /tanʔ/ /n. buttock.

taŋ /taŋʔ/ /taŋʔ/ /ntap/ /ntap/ v. to plait.

tutok [tuˈtɔk]/tutok/K/ n. beak, bill.

tuʔ /tuʔ/ /tuʔ/ /nuʔ/ /num. seven. From Malay tujuh.

tukaʔy /tuʔkaʔj/ /tuʔkaj/ /v. to exchange. From Malay tutak.

tuʔ /tuʔ/ /ntuʔ/ /ntuʔ/ n. a type, sort.

| tuʔ /tuʔ/ persp. third person singular pronoun (?) |
| tuʔ /tuʔ/ v. to say, to tell. |
| tuhaʔn /tuhaʔn/ /ntuhaʔn/ /n. god, deity, spirit. From Malay Tuhan. |
| tumooʔ /tumoʔ/ /v. to hit with one's fist. From Malay tumbuk. |
| tunʔkay /tunʔkay/ /tnŋkɔj/ /tnkɔj/ /n. knife. |
| tunʔkay /tunʔkay/ /tnŋkɔj/ /tnkɔj/ /n. stick. From Malay tongkat. |
| tuleʔ /tuˈleʔ/ /tuleʔ/ /v. to write. From Malay tulis. |
| tuluk /tuˈluk/ /tulunʔ/ /v. to help. From Malay tolong. |
| tuʔ /tuʔ/ mat /ˈtɔʔ/ /mat/ /ntaʔ/ /n. bear. |
| tuŋ /tuŋ/ /tuŋ/ /v. to eat meat. |
| tuŋ /tuŋ/ /tuŋ/ /v. to fear. |
| tuŋ /tuŋ/ /tuŋ/ /v. to be sharp. |
| tük /tuˈk̚/ /tn/ /n. a type of fruit. |
| tük /tuˈk̚/ /tn/ /v. to blow. |
| tük /tuˈk̚/ /tn/ /v. to collide. |
| toop /to̱p/ /nt/ /lid. |
toon /toŋ/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.
tooy /ˈtoj/ [toj] /toj n. uncle, older brother of parent.
tooj /ˈtoj/ [toj] /toj n. aunt, older sister of parent.
tap /tәp/ ? past, yesterday.
tap /tәp/ /tәp/ v. to pluck.
too /ˈtø/ /tø/ pa. negative particle. From Malay tak?
tieel /[tɭeː]el/ /tɭeː/ v. to plait.
tpoot /[tɭpʊt]/ /tɭpʊt/ v. to blow.
tpulaan /[tɭpʊlən]/ v. to return. From Malay terpulang.
tpuun /[tɭpʊn]/ /tɭpʊn/ n. flour. From Malay tepung.
tpoo? /[tɭpʊʔ]/ v. to slap. From Malay tepuk.
tbiik /[tɭbɪk]/ /tɭbɪk/ v. to be full. From Malay tebel.
tbale? /[tɭbəɭɛ]/ /tɭbəɭɛ/ v. to turn. From Malay balik.
tbaal /[tɭbɒl]/ /tɭbɒl/ v. to be thick. From Malay tebal.
tbooh /[tɭboː]/ /tɭboː/ v. to hit. From Malay tabuk? 
ttap /[tɭtaːp]/ /tɭtaːp/ v. to permanent, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdaay /[tɭðaː]j/ /tɭðaː]j/ v. to be near.
tkat /[tɭkɒt]/ /tɭkɒt/ v. to freeze.
tktūk /[tɭkʊtʊk]/ /tɭkʊtʊk/ v. to hunt.
tgeel /[tɭgɛl]/ /tɭgɛl/ v. to move along a slope.
tgoh /[tɭɡoː]/ /tɭɡoː/ v. to be tough. From Malay teguh.
thok /[tɭhok]/ /tɭhok/ v. to be spicy.
thuun /[tɭhʊn]/ /tɭhʊn/ v. to be red.
thop /[tɭhɒp]/ /tɭhɒp/ v. to close, to shut.
thuool /[tɭhʊʊɭ]/ /tɭhʊʊɭ/ v. to blow fire.
tma /[tɭmɒ]/ /tɭmɒ/ n. branch.
tmaaw /[tɭmɒw]/ /tɭmɒw/ /pn. name of a river.
tmpaan /[tɭmpɒn]/ /tɭmpɒn/ /pn. name of a river (Tampan).

tmluuŋ /[t̪ɭmˈluŋ]/ /t̪ɭmˈluŋ/ /pn. name of a river (Temelong).
tmwaan /[t̪ɭmˈwɑn]/ /t̪ɭmˈwɑn/ /pn. Ethnonym: Temuan.
tmyaah /[t̪ɭmiˈaʔ]/ /t̪ɭmiˈaʔ/ n. Ethnonym: Temiar. From Malay Temiar.
tniʔyoɔɔ /[ttniʔjoɔɔ]/ /ttniʔjoɔɔ/ /pn. name of a river.
tniit /[ttniʔɪt]/ /ttniʔɪt/ n. lip.
tntuuŋ /[ttniʔuŋ]/ /ttniʔuŋ/ adv. definitely, certainly. From Malay tentu.
tngeel /[tnʊŋˈɡɛl]/ /tnʊŋˈɡɛl/ /n. slope.
tnʔen /[tnʊʔɛn]/ /tnʊʔɛn/ /pn. Ethnonym: Ten'en.
tnʔoo /[tnʊʔo]/ /tnʊʔo/ /n. binturong (Arctictis binturong).
tnʔooh /[tnʊʔoʔ]/ /tnʊʔoʔ/ v. to dance.
tnjep /[tnɭɲep]/ /tnɭɲep/ n. molar tooth.
tnʔah hajiiʔ /[tnɭŋɛ la hajiiʔ]/ /tnɭŋɛ la hajiiʔ/ /n. midday. From Malay tengah hari.
tnʔuŋ /[tnɭnˈɡɜːŋ]/ /tnɭnˈɡɜːŋ/ /n. spider.
tnʔuŋ /[tnɭnˈɡɜːŋ]/ /tnɭnˈɡɜːŋ/ /n. drongo (Dicrurus sp.).
tnʔkoo /[tnɭŋkʊk]/ /tnɭŋkʊk/ /n. nape of the neck.
From Malay tengkuk.
tleʔ /[tnɭɭɛ]/ /tnɭɭɛ/ /v. to point with one’s finger.
tlemeʔ /[tnɭɭmɛʔ]/ /tnɭɭmɛʔ/ /n. a type of tree.
tlaagaa /[tnɭɡaːɡɛʔ]/ /tnɭɡaːɡɛʔ/ /n. pond. From Malay telaga.
tluuy /[tnɭluɡ]/ /tnɭluɡ/ /n. banana.
tlok /[tnɭlok]/ /tnɭlok/ /n. pool. From Malay teluk.
tloj /[tnɭloj]/ /tnɭloj/ /pn. name of a river.


d

dinik /[dɪnɪk]/ /diːnɪk/ /n. wall. From Malay dinding.
diriih /diriːɭh/ /n. self. From Malay diri.
diiʔ /[dɪiʔ]/ /dɪiʔ/ /dɪiʔ/ /interrogative. who.
diiʔ-diiʔ /[dɪiʔ-diʔ]/ /dɪiʔ-diʔ/ /whoever.
deʔ /[dɛʔ]/ /dɛʔ/ /v. to flee, to run away.
deʔ kaʔ /[dɛʔ ʔkɑʔ]/ /dɛʔ ʔkɑʔ/ /pa. prohibitive particle.
deen /[dɛn]/ /dɛn/ /n. house.
deeŋ kuʔuooʔ /[dɛnŋ pʊʔoʊʔ]/ /dɛnŋ pʊʔoʊʔ/ /n. hut.
d = /dɛʔ /d =, /d = /prep_procl_ /n. goal.
d = /dɛn/ to (the) house.
d = /dɛʔ /d = /procl. relative clause marker.
Notes on Semnam

damip /damip/ (?amiip) v. to bump into.
daan /daan/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
danoh /dupsh/ n. world. From Malay duνa.
duweh /duweh/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duus /duis/ v. to bump into.
dooʔ [ˈdoʔ] /doʔ/ n. father.

dōt [ˈdɔt] /dɔt/ n. vagina.
dōk [ˈdɔk] /dɔk/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antirhis toxica). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duōos [ˈduos] /duos/ v. to move along a crest.
dpadaʔ /dpadsʔ/ prep. from. From Malay daɾipada.
djan /djan/ prep. with. From Malay dengan.
dlūʔi [dɔːˈliʔ] /dlyecto/ v. to push.
dldul [dɔlˈdul] /ldul/ n. heel.
dwiit /dwiit/ n. money.

ciptaʔ /ciptaʔ/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweet [ˈcitwet] /citweet/ µn. name of a river.
cicep [ˈciʃep] /ciʃep/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus roloul).
ciceey /ciʃeʃi/ v. to tap, to cut.
cicooʔ /ciʃoʔʃiʃaʔ/ /ciʃoʔʃiʃaʔ/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cilẹn [ˈciʃleʔn] /cilẹn/ v. to point with one's eyes.
ciʔ /ˈciʃiʔ/ /ciʃiʔ/ v. to go.
ciʔ juk [ˈciʃjuk] /ciʃjuk/ v. to walk.
ceʔ [ˈciʃeʔ] /ciʃeʔ/ n. louse.
ceem palek [ˈciʃem pəˈleʃk] /cem palek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet [ˈciʃet] /ceet/ v. to catch.
cēSec [ˈciʃɛʃɛʔ] /cēSec/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap [ˈciʃap] /cap/ v. to go.
cabanj [ˈciʔbaʃn] /cabanj/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduuk /kʌdʌk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cadozʔ [ˈkʌdɔʔ] /cadozʔ/ n. a type of lizard.
cakeʔ [ˈkʌʃkeʔ] /kakeʔ/ n. rat.
caheʔ [ˈkʌʃheʔ] /caheʔ/ n. a type of wild cat.
cahāw [ˈkʌːhaʔɛʔ] /cahāw/ µn. name of a river.
campuy /kʌmpuʔ/ /kʌmpuʔ/ /kʌmpuʔ/ n. mix, mixing, mingling. From Malay campur.
carsh /kʌrʃ/ (karsh) n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cukooʔ /kuʃuʔ/ v. to be enough. From Malay cukup.
cumaeʔ /kumaeʔ/ ? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cundēn /kundēn/ v. to lean.
cundoʔ /kundoʔ/ v. to lean.
cūʔi [ˈkʊʔi] /kʊʔi/ v. to pierce.
coom [ˈkʊʔm] /com/ v. to burn.
cak /kuˌkak/ v. to cut off.
cak /ˈkʌcak] /kak/ v. to stab.
cayj [ˈkʊʔj] /kaj/ v. to sew.
ckj [ˈkʊʔkj] /kakj/ v. to poke.
cieek [ˈkʌʃiʃkj] /cieek/ v. to tear.
cuooʔ [ˈkʊʔoʔ] /kuoʔ/ n. dog.
cuooʔ clōg [ˈkʊʔoʔ kəˈloɡ] /kuoʔ cləɡ/ n. wild dog.
cpē̃ʔ [ˈkʊpəʔ] /cpēʔ/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
cbóh buŋaʔ [ˈkʊʔboh buŋaʔ] /cboh buŋaʔ/ n. nectar.
cduum /kʌdʌm/ v. to carry in one's arms.
cdɔl /kʌdl/ v. to support, to lean.
ckām [ˈkʊkam] /ckam/ n. a type of pheasant.
ckuyu /kʌjjuʔ/ v. to skewer an oblong object in hair.
ckˈkak [ˈkʊkʊk] /kak/ n. marten.
ckˈkak [ˈkʊkʊk] /kak/ µn. name of a river.
ckˈkak [ˈkʊkʊk]/ /kak/ n. a type of wild cat.
chos [ˈkʊʃos] /chos/ µn. to be clean.
cˈn [ˈkʊn] /cn/ µn. side.
cˈn [ˈkʊn] /cn/ µn. side.
cˈn [ˈkʊn] µn. a type of river.
cˈn [ˈkʊn] /cn/ µn. a type of river.
cˈn [ˈkʊn] /cn/ µn. name of a place.
cluuh /clu/ v. to push something into the ground.
cloo? /clo?/ v. to insert, to immerse.

\[c'ɛjɛŋ\] /cyiteh/ n. story. From Malay cerita.
cyineeg [ɛˈɟᶽɘ^‌^‌] /ciiney/ v. to roll.
cyioss [ɛˈɟᶽɘ^‌^‌] /ciyes/ n. side.
cyakokooh [ɛˈɟᶽo^‌^‌] /jakoh/ pn. name of a river.
cyoo? [ɛˈɟᶽ^‌] /cju/ v. to be hungry.
cyilmil [ɛˈɟᶽɪmɪl] /cjilm/ v. to be bright.

\[ɛʔ\] /n/ n. spirit, ghost.
\[nf\] /n/ n. thorn.

\[ɛ^n\] /n/ name of a river.
\[ən\] /n/ to wash (clothes).
\[ət\] /n/ v. to wash.
\[ət\] /n/ to be awake.
\[əʔ\] /n/ v. to collect.
\[əʔ\] /n/ to cut off.
\[aʔ\] /n/ v. to move.
\[aʔ\] /n/ v. to pull.
\[aʔ\] /n/ v. to be long.
\[aʔ\] /n/ rapid. From Malay jeram.

jaam /jam/ n. clock, watch. From Malay jam.
jaal /jail/ jaal/ n. casting net. From Malay jala?
juk [ʃ'at] /jun/ n. foot.
juga? /jugs?/ adv. yet, still, all the same. From Malay juga.
jumpaa? /jumpaʔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.
jook [ʃ'ok] /jok/ v. to move.
jōːt [ʃ'ot] /suk/ v. to suck.
juool [ʃ'mud] /jool/ v. to pull. From Malay jual.
jkēŋ [ʃ'skēŋ] /kēn/ n. scorpion.
jaŋ [ʃ'saŋ] /ʃ'aŋ/ n. bone.
jaŋan [ʃ'saŋəŋ] /ʃ'aŋəŋ/ n. pelvis.
jaŋaka [ʃ'saŋəŋ] /ʃ'aŋəŋ/ n. jaw.
jhēːt [ɔฟəʃ'ot] /ʃ't/ n. Munjac (barking) deer (Muntiacus muntjac).
jbhit [ʃ'shit] /ʃ't/ v. to smoke.
jmaʔ [ʃ'smaʔ] /ʃ'maʔ/ v. to attack.

jnuuh [ʃ'snuʔ] /ʃ'nuh/ quan. other.
jlət [ʃ'slət] /ʃ'lt/ v. to be dull.
jlutuk [ʃ'sluːtuk] /ʃ'ltuŋ/ n. jelutong tree (Dyera costulata). From Malay jelutong.
jriʔ [ʃ'srīʔ] /ʃ'ɾiʔ/ pn. name of a river (Jeri).
jyeʔ [ʃ'iɾi] /ʃ'ri/ v. to be long.

kiyaʔ [ʃ'jaʔ] /kiyaʔ/ v. to count.
kiiʔ /kiiʔ/ v. to unpress, to take off.

kikoo /kikuʔ/ ? in front.
kikoo top [k'iːkut 'tɔp]/.kikuj tɔP/ ? before.
kiwah /kisah/ n. events, affairs. From Malay kesah.
kileep [k'iːlɛp]/ kileep/ v. to forget.
kiyat [k'iːlɛt]/ kiliat/ n. lightning. From Malay kilat.
kiwei /kwi/ n. a type of tree.

kiyan /kiran/ n. upper side.
kiyeh /kijo/ n. giant squirrel (Ratufa sp.).
kii /kii/ v. to unpress, to take off.
kek [k'ɛk]/ keC/ v. to cut off.
keke /k'kɛk/ v. to pull.
keet [k'ɛt]/ kekt/ n. bottom, buttocks.

\[ɛt\] /n/ n. casque of a hornbill.
\[ɛt\] /n/ spirit. From Malay spirit.
\[ɛt\] /n/ n. a type of tuber.
\[ɛt\] /n/ a type of tree.
clatun /clatu/ n. wrinkled hornbill (Aceros corrugatus).
Notes on Semnam

kæːt ʔɛŋ [ˈkæːt̚ ʔɛŋ] /kæːt̚ ʔɛn/ rn. downstream.
kæːt maːt ɣiːs [ˈkæːt̚ mɑːt̚ ɣiːs] /kæːt mat ɣiːs/ rn.
est.
kəp [ˈkəp̚] /kəp̚/ v. to plant.
kɔl [ˈkɔl̚] /kɔl̚/ v. to fall.
kɔːɬ [ˈkɔːɬ] /kɔːɬ/ n. a classifier for humans.
kɔp [ˈkɔp̚] /kɔp̚/ v. to eat fruit.
kæp [ˈkæp̚] /kæp̚/ v. to bite.
kapeɔʔ [ˈkæp̚ɛʔ] /kæp̚ɛʔ/ n. cheek.
kabən [ˈkabən] /kabən/ n. family.
katiʔ [ˈkatiʔ] /katiʔ/ pn. name of a river (Kati).
katiɛːk [ˈkatiɛːk] /katiɛːk/ n. skin.

kakaŋ [ˈkakaŋ] /kakaŋ/ n. name of a cave (Gua Kajang).
kakɛp [ˈkakɛp̚] /kakɛp̚/ v. to remember.
kɑʔ jeʔ [kɑʔ ˈjeʔ] /kɑʔ ˈjeʔ/ adv. also, still, all the same.
kahu [ˈkahu] /kahu/ 1) interrogative particle.
2) conjunction, used when listing items. From Malay kah.
kahieh [ˈkahieh] /kahieh/ n. great hornbill (Buceros bicornis).
kahkuuŋ [ˈkahkuuŋ] /kahkuuŋ/ n. white-crowned hornbill (Berencornis comatus).
kamik keh [ˈkamik keh] /kamik keh/ n. wild goat, mainland serow (Capricornis sumatraensis). From Malay kambing.
kamaŋ [ˈkamaŋ] /kamaŋ/ n. /kamaŋ/ v. to be dirty.
kampit [ˈkampit] /kampit/ n. bag, pouche. From Malay kampit.
kanic [ˈkanic] /kanic/ n. pot, bucket.
kaneʔ [ˈkaneʔ] /kaneʔ/ n. little finger.
kalew [ˈkalew] /kalew/ pn. name of a river.
kalip [ˈkalip] /kalip/ pl. name of a river.
kaloʔ [ˈkaloʔ] /kaloʔ/ n. a type of tree.
kaweep [ˈkaweep] /kaweep/ n. sun bear (Helarctos malayanus).
kawɑp [ˈkawɑp] /kawɑp/ pn. name of a river.
kawiel [ˈkawiel] /kawiel/ n. a type of wild palm.
kayil [ˈkayil] /kayil/ v. to fish. From Malay kail.
kayɛem [ˈkayɛem] /kayɛem/ n. a type of tuber.
kayoh [ˈkayoh] /kayoh/ v. to swim. From Malay kahuh.
kayoot [ˈkayoot] /kayoot/ v. to be pregnant.
kɑʔ [ˈkɑʔ] /kɑʔ/ n. fish.
kutuʔ [ˈkutuʔ] /kutuʔ/ v. to be dirty From Malay kotor.
kuc53k [ˈkue53k] /kuc53k/ n. Raffles's malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlorophaeus).
kum [ˈkum] /kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kamuʔ.
kunin [ˈkunin] /kunin/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.
kuleem [ˈkuleem] /kuleem/ pn. name of a river (Kulim).
kulaŋ [ˈkulaŋ] /kulaŋ/ pl. name of a river.
kuy [ˈkuy] /kuy/ n. 1) head. 2) language.
kuy puʔ [ˈkuy puʔ] /kuy puʔ/ n. mountain top.
kuy ʔɛŋ [ˈkuy ʔɛŋ] /kuy ʔɛŋ/ n. upstream.
kuhu [ˈkuhu] /kuhu/ v. so, in that way.
kobees [ˈkobees] /kobees/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.
koʔ [ˈkoʔ] /koʔ/ v. to vomit.
komuy [ˈkomuy] /komuy/ v. to growl (of stomach).
koleʔ [ˈkoleʔ] /koleʔ/ n. hairy-backed bulbul (Tricholestes cinereus).
koc [ˈkoc] /koc/ v. to sit.
konaŋ [ˈkonaŋ] /konaŋ/ n. bend. From English corner via Malay kanaŋ.
kuoɔc [ˈkuoɔc] /kuoɔc/ v. to grasp.
kuoɔm [ˈkuoɔm] /kuoɔm/ v. to hug.
kuoɔn [ˈkuoɔn] /kuoɔn/ n. child, offspring.
kuoɔn ʔɛŋ [ˈkuoɔn ʔɛŋ] /kuoɔn ʔɛŋ/ n. stream.
kuoɔj [ˈkuoɔj] /kuoɔj/ n. a type of tuber.
kpɛʔ [ˈkpɛʔ] /kpɛʔ/ v. to crush.
kpɔc [ˈkpɔc] /kpɔc/ v. to pick up, to grasp.
kbeet [ka'bet] /kbeet/ v. to be thin.
kbec [ka'bej] /kbec/ v. to spit.
kbos [ka'bös] /kboös/ v. to die.
kbok [ka'bök] /kboK/ n. otter.
ktek [ka'tek] /ktekK/ n. lower leg.
ktes [ka'tek] /ktesK/ v. to drip.
ktap /ktap/ v. to pinch, to clutch (with instrument). From Malay ketap.
ktop [ka'tɔp] /k'tom/ v. to spit.
ktok [ka'tɔk] /ktokK/ pn. name of a river.
ktokk [ka'tɔk] /ktokK/ n. a type of malkoha (Phoenicaeophaeus sp.).
kdeek /kdeek/ v. to refuse to give.
kdeek cad [ka'deek] /kdeek cə'dəʔ/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek thun [ka'deek] /kdeek thun/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek cade [ka'deek] /kdeek cade/ n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek mnl [ka'deek] mnl[k] /kdeek mnl[k]/ n. giant flying squirrel (Petaurista spp.).
kdeek lňis [ka'deek] lńis[k] /kdeek lńis[k]/ n. black giant flying squirrel (Petaurista sp.).
kdeek [ka'deek] /kdeek/ v. to be bitter.
kdeey /kdey/ n. shop, restaurant. From Malay kedai.
kdii [ka'dii] /kdiʔ/ v. to hide.
kdooy [ka'doʃ] /kdoʃ/ n. wife.
kcas [ka'cəʔs] /kcas/ v. to sneeze.
kJap /kJap/ v. to be instant. From Malay kejap.
Kjaα [kJaʔ] /kJaʔ/ v. to work. From Malay kerja.
Kjoɔ [kJoʔ] /Kjoʔ/ n. name of a river.
KKKUK [kak'kuk] /kkkuk/ v. to snore.
Kʔep [kʔep] /kʔep/ n. centipede.
ksah /kšah/ n. manner, custom. From Malay kesah.
Kweto [kwe'to] /kwetoh/ n. car. From Malay kereta.
Khidupan /khiˈd̪upan/ n. life. From Malay khidupan.
Khol [ka'hol] /kahol/ v. to cough.
Kmak [ka'mak] /kmak/ v. to swell. From Malay kembang.
Kmuc [ka'muːc] /kmuc/ n. large feline, e.g. tiger, leopard etc.
Kmoo [ka'moʊ] /kmɔʔ/ n. 1) fruit. 2) seed.
Kmoo mat [ka'moʊʔ 'mət]/ /kmɔʔ mat/ n. eye lens.
Knak [ka'næk] /knak/ n. uvula.
Knayil [kana'il] /knai'il/ n. fishing rod. From Malay kail.
Knayem [kana'jɛm] /knajem/ n. name of a river.
Knaya [kana'jaʔ] /knajaʔ/ n. name of a river (Kenayat).
Knoom [ka'nmʊm] /knɔm/ v. to urinate.
Kntok [ka'ntok] /kntokK/ n. ear.
Knmooh [ka'moʊ] /knmooh/ n. name.
Knlo [mat yis [ka'nloʔ] /knalaʔ/ n. name of a river (Keninger).
Kntkuo [ka'ntkuoʔ] /knkuoʔ/ n. to feel like having fever, to feel like getting fever.
Kleep [ka'leep] /kleep/ n. a type of tuber.
Kloʔ [klʔ] /klʔ/ v. to fall down (vertically).
Klapuqoh [klȧpooʔ] /klapuqoh/ n. shoulder.
Klat [ka'lat] /klat/ pn. name of a river.
Klamin /klamin/ n. married couple. From Malay kelamin.
Klaap [ka'lap] /klap/ n. spleen.
Klaaw [ka'laaw] /klaw/ n. penis.
Kloʔ [klʔ] /klʔ/ n. older sibling.
Klien [ka'leən] /klien/ pn. name of a river (Kelian).
Kkleel [k'kleel] /kkleel/ n. lower arm.
Klnkeeg [klaŋ'keŋ] /klnkeŋ/ n. bushy crested hornbill (Anorrhinus galeritus).
Klwaaq [kla'waq] /klwaq/ n. flying fox, a type of rousette.
Klyool [kloʊl] /klɔl/ pn. name of a river.
Krhuuu [kru'huj] /kruhuj/ n. a type of owl.
Kwsaana [kwasaːn] /kwasaːn/ n. area. From Malay kawasan.
kwaal [ka'wɑːl] /kwɑːl/ n. a type of bird.
kwoóŋ [ka'wʊŋ] /kwʊŋ/ n. peacock pheasant (Polyleptornis malacense).
kyibas [kai'bæs] /ki'bæs/ v. to kill.
kyiloʔ /ki'ilo/ v. to drop.
yeeŋ [kai'ɛŋ] /kɪɛŋ/ v. to be dry. From Malay kering.
kyāšm doʔ [kai'ʃm diʔ] /kiʃm do/ n. armpit.

kyānaan [kai'jɑːn] /kjaːn/ n. wrinkles.
kyānuuŋ [kai'ɲʊŋ] /kjaːnuŋ/ n. goosebumps.
kyoʔ [kai'jɔʔ] /kjo/ n. back.
kyoʔ tiin [kai'jɔʔ 'tiŋ] /kjo tiŋ/ n. back of the hand.
kyoʔ juk [kai'jɔʔ 'jʊːk] /kjo juŋ/ n. back of the foot.
kyoom [kai'joʊm] /kjoʊm/ rn. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

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g

ginip [ɡiɲɪp] /ginip/ v. to point with one's face.
ghi [ɡihi] /ghi/ v. to scratch.
geey [ɡiʃi] /geʃi/ v. to eat.
geatl [ɡeʃl] /geʃl/ v. to cut.
geey foos [ɡiʃʊs] /geʃʊs/ v. to smoke.
gadah /ɡadah/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gadah.
gamah /ɡamah/ n. photo, picture. From Malay gambar.
gantɛn [ɡanˈtɛn] /gantɛn/ n. a type of ground squirrel.
gantak [ɡantoʃ] /gantɔʃ/ n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
gandaoh /ɡandaʊl/ pn. name of a river (Ganda).
galeek [ɡaˈleʃk] /galeʃk/ v. to tickle.
garuc [ɡarʊʃ] /garʊʃ/ n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.).
guʔ [ɡuʃi] /guʃi/ prep. equation. guʃ deeq like (the) house
gunel [ɡunɛl] /gunel/ pn. name of a river.
gulap [ɡuˈlɑp] /gulaP/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
goss [ɡoʃ] /goʃ/ v. to live.
guoon [ɡuˈʊn] /guʊn/ v. to fetch water.
guooŋ [ɡuˈʊŋ] /guʊŋ/ n. crest, ridge.
gtaah [ɡtəʃ] /gtəʃ/ n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.
gceh [ɡכɛh] /gcɛh/ v. to be black.
gseaŋ [ɡsɛəʃ] /gsɛəʃ/ n. rarefied hornbill (Rhyticeros undulatus).
ghel [ɡhɛl] /ghɛl/ v. to be tired.
gliʔ [ɡliʔ] /gliʔ/ v. to tickle.
glisheh [ɡaliˈʃeʃ] /glisheʃ/ v. to whisper.
glisah /ɡlisah/ v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
oglpooh [ɡlapoʊ] /glapoh/ n. a type of tree.
glass [ɡlæs] /glas/ n. glass. From English via Malay golas.
gloʔ [ɡlo] /ɡlo/ pn. name of a river (Gelok).
gyeen [ɡoˈjɛŋ] /ɡiʃen/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?iibaan /ʔiibən/ pn. Ethnonym: Iban, a people of Borneo.
?ibuuʔ /ʔiibuuʔ /ʔiibuʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay itu.
?ituh /ʔitʊh/ dem. that, there. From Malay itu.
?ijoʔ /ʔiʒoʔ/ pn. name of a river (Ijok).
?isɛt [ʔiʃɛt] /ʔiʃɛt/ v. to be small.
?isaŋŋ [ʔiʃaŋŋ] /ʔiʃaŋŋ/ pm. name of a river.
?inat /ʔiŋat/ v. to remember, to recollect. From Malay ingat.

?iloŋjoo /ʔiloŋjoŋ/ /ʔiloŋjoŋ/ v. to turn.
?iʔoʔ [ʔiʔoʔ] /ʔiʔoʔ/ pa. exclamatory particle used to express sudden fear or surprise.
— v. to deprecate.
 möglich. From Malay agat.

?ay [ʔay] /ʔay/ persp. we two, including the addressee, second person dual inclusive personal pronoun.

?aa? [ʔaʔ] /ʔaʔ/ pa. exclamatory particle used when offering something to someone.

ʔārah /ʔāʔh/ pn. nickname for someone.

ʔagamār /ʔagamāʔ/ n. religion. From Malay agama.

ʔusik [ʔuʔʃɪk] /ʔusik/ v. to play games. From Malay usik.


ʔuyat dayah [ʔuʔjáʔt daʔjáʔ] /ʔuyat đahaj/ n. blood vessel. From Malay nara darah.

ʔah [ʔaʔ] /ʔaʔ/ v. to rest one’s head on something.

ʔuuc [ʔuʔc] /ʔuʔc/ v. to climb up.

ʔok [ʔɔk] /ʔok/ v. to give.


ʔos [ʔɔs] /ʔɔs/ n. fire.

ʔoo [ʔɔj] /ʔɔj/ v. to order, to command.

ʔoh [ʔɔʔ] /ʔɔʔh/ (ʔɔʔ) persp. he, she, it, third person singular personal pronoun.

ʔoy [ʔɔj] /ʔɔj/ v. to wait for an animal that was hit by a blowpipe dart to fall down.

ʔọŋ [ʔɔŋ] /ʔọŋ/ n. 1) river. 2) water.

— v. to drink.


ʔọŋj [ʔɔŋj] /ʔɔŋj/ v. to smell.

ʔk’ak [ʔkək] /ʔkək/ n. crow (Corvus sp.).


ʔmpat [ʔɔmpat] /ʔɔmpat/ num. four. From Malay empat.

ʔmpooč [ʔm̥pɔc] /ʔm̥pɔc/ n. salt.

ʔn [ʔn] /ʔn/ prep/ procl_np. locative. ʔn = deen at (the) house


ʔntap [ʔn̥tap] /ʔntap/ n. scrotum.

ʔnsoom lwey [ʔn̥sɔ̝m lɔwɛj] /ʔn̥sɔ̝m lwej/ n. honeycomb.

ʔnì [ʔn̥n̥ʔ] /ʔn̥ʔ/ v. 1) to be sick. 2) to have pain.

ʔneh [ʔn̥n̥ʔ] /ʔn̥n̥ʔ/ v. to be heavy.


ʔnooq [ʔn̥n̥koɔn] /ʔn̥n̥koɔn/ n. man, male.

ʔyku [ʔkɪˈk] /ʔyku/ v. to roll (of thunder).

\[ \text{Sipat} /ˈsiːpat/ n. borderline. From Malay sipat.} 
\[ \text{Sikap} /ˈsiːkaʔ/ v. to pick up with one’s teeth.} 
\[ \text{Siseh} /ˈsiːsɛʔ/ /ˈsiːsɛʔ/ n. comb. From Malay sisiir.} 
\[ \text{Siligil} /ˈsiːliɡil/ v. to raise one’s hand.} 
\[ \text{Sirej} /ˈsiːrɛj/ /ˈsiːrɛj/ n. a type of tree.} 
\[ \text{Siwaal} /ˈsiːwaal/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.} 
\[ \text{Sec} /ˈsɛʔ/ /ˈsɛʔ/ n. flesh, meat.} 
\[ \text{Selamələmah} /ˈsɛləmələmah/ adv. forever. From Malay selama.}
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seet /seet/ v. to pour.
sey [ˈstj]/sej/ n. long side.
sect [ˈsɛc]/sect/ v. to steal.
sapii? [saˈpiʔ]/sapiʔ/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bosaurus). From Malay sapit.
saptuuh [sapˈtuu]/saptuuh/ pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.
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 [saˈgup]/sagup/ n. cloud.
sagup deteʔ [saˈgup ˈdeʔtʔ]/sagupP deteʔ/ n. fog.
sagook [saˈgoːk]/sagok/ n. neck.
saʔ noh [ˈsaʔ noh]/saʔ noh/ np. soon.
samoe /samoe/ v. to be the same. From Malay sama.
— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.
samaʔ? [saˈmaʔʔ]/samaʔʔ/ v. to be the same.
— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.
sampeey /sampejʔ/ prep. as far as, until. From Malay sampai.
sanuʔ? [saˈnuʔʔ]/sanuʔʔ/ v. to be rotten.
sanum [saˈnuːm]/sanum/ n. a type of tree.
sanjiṭṭ [saŋˈjiṭṭ]/sanṭṭ/ n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pycnonotus jocosus).
sawoʔ? [saˈwoʔʔ]/sawoʔʔ/ (saoʔʔ) pn. name of a river (Sauk).
sayoɔt [saˈyoʊt]/sajoʔt/ n. a type of tuber.
səʔaʔw [ˈsəʔaʔw]/səʔaw/ n. a type of small bat.
sasuah [suˈsəʔuʔ]/sasah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.
susah hup [suˈsəʔh ˈhəʔpʔ]/susah hum/ v. to be sad. From Malay susah.
susuʔʔ [suˈsuʔʔ]/susuʔʔ/ n. milk. From Malay susu.
suyat [suˈyɑt]/sujat/ n. letter. From Malay surat.
soh [ˈsəʔ]/soʔ/ v. to eat meat.
sooʔ [ˈsəʔʔ]/soʔʔ/ v. to suck.
sap [ˈsəp]/sap/ n. lung.
soc [ˈsəʔc]/soc/ v. to wash one’s hands.
sol /sol/ v. to stuff, to block.
sieʔ [ˈsieʔ]/sieʔ/ v. to be ready. From Malay siap.
sieem [ˈsɛ:`m]/siem/ pn. Ethnonym: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.
suooʔ [ˈsuʔʔ]/suopor/ v. to eat from an open hand.
suok [ˈsuʔʔ]/suok/ n. umbilical cord.
sputut /spuʔʔ/ v. to be suitable. From Malay patut.
spadaan /spadaʔn/ n. border, boundary. From Malay sempadan.
spulooh [ˈspulɔʔ]/spuloʔ/ (pulooh) num. ten. From Malay sepuhul.
sbec [saˈbeʔ]/sbeʔ/ n. mosquito.
sbap [saˈbap]/sabap/ conj. because. From Malay sebab.
sabaγaay /sabaʔajʔ/ (sbaγeeʔ) prep. like. From Malay sebagai.
sblaas [saˈbaʔas]/sblaas/ num. eleven. From Malay sebelas.
sblum /sblum)/ conj. before. From Malay sebelum.
steey /stejʔ/ v. to be dried-up (of e.g. watercourse).
stuuʔ /stujʔ/ v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.
stokiʔ /stokiʔ/ n. sock. From English stocking via Malay setokin.
stoʔki /stoʔki/ v. to be medium-sized.
stsat [saˈtsat]/tsat/ n. a type of sunbird.
sdiyaaʔ /sdijaʔʔ/ v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.
sdaap [ˈsaʔdapʔ]/sdaʔp/ v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.
sjatiʔ /sjatiʔʔ/ v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine. From Malay sejati.
sjarah /sjarah/ n. history. From Malay sejarah.
sjuʔʔ [saˈjuʔʔ]/sjuʔʔ/ v. to be cold (of weather). From Malay sejuk.
skaliʔ /skaliʔʔ/ adv. together. From Malay sekali.
sʔok [saˈʔok]/ʔoʔK/ n. a type of tree.
sribuuh [ˈsəʔbɯʔʔ]/sribuh/ (yibuuh) num. thousand. From Malay seribu.
sratus [ˈsəʔratuʔ]/sratus/ num. hundred. From Malay seratus.
smilaan [ˈsmiɿʔa)n]/smilan/ num. nine. From Malay sembilan.
smañ [saˈmaʔ]/smap/ v. to ask for something.
smañʔ [saˈmaʔʔ]/smʔʔ/ n. human, person.
smaʔʔ dagak [saˈmaʔʔ daˈgəʔʔ]/smʔʔ dagak/ n. stranger. From Malay dagang.
smaʔʔ hcohoc [saˈmaʔʔ hoˈχʔʔˈnaʔʔ]/smʔʔ hcohoc/ n. stranger.
smaʔʔ lalih [saˈmaʔʔ laˈliʔʔ]/smʔʔ lalih/ n. adult.
smaʔʔ /smajʔ/ pn. Ethnonym: Semai.
smaʔʔ [saˈmaʔʔ]/smʔʔ/ quan. all. From Malay semua.
smaʔʔ [saˈmaʔʔ]/smʔʔ/ quan. every. From Malay semua.
smipitaan /smipitaʔn/ pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).
smipoɔy mat [ˈsmipɔʔ ˈmaʔʔ]/smipox mat/ n. eyelid.
smipieʔʔ [ˈsmiʔʔ ˈpeʔʔʔ]/smiʔʔʔ/ v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).
smnaam [ˈsmnɑm]/smnaam/ pn. Ethnonym:
Semnam.

sniic [so'niːtʃ] /snic/ n. a type of wasp.
sniuh /sniː/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay seni.
snaaj [so'naːŋ] /snaaj/ v. to be easy. From Malay seang.
snaaj hup [so'naːŋ 'hʊp'] /snaaj hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /snoʊl/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntaaj [son'taːj] /sntaʔj/ n. tail.
sntool /son'tʊəl/ n. hair.
sntool ceem [son'tʊəl 'cɛm]/sntool cem/ n. feather.
smaanaa [son'maːnə] /smmaan/ n. a classifier for humans.
snluc [sonlʊʃ] /snluc/ n. blowpipe dart.
spsycɔɔ /spjɛŋʃ/ n. hole.
spsycɔɔ kɛst [spjɛŋʃ ˈkɛst]/spjɔs kɛt/ n. anus.
spsycɔɔ muh [spjɛŋʃ ˈmuː/ spjɔs muh/ n. nostril.
spsycɔɔ labuooŋ [spjɛŋʃ la'buɔŋ]/spjɔs labuooŋ/ n. fontanel.

**sabuuh** [sa'buʊ] /sabuuh/ pn. Wednesday. hayii?
sabuuh day Wednesday. From Malay Rabu.

**h**

hibool [hi'boʊl] /hibool/ pn. name of a river (Ibul).
hiiθθ /hiiθθ/ v. to nod.
hinoom [hi'nʊm]/hinxm/ n. urinary bladder.
hinkkaʔ? [hiŋkɑʔ?] /hinkkaʔ/ v. to play games.
hiiit [hi'itʃ] /hiiit/ v. to swallow.
hiiif /hiiif/ v. to eat fruit.
hirat /hirat/ v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir, akhiran).
he? ['heʔ] /heʔ/ adv. only.
heŋ [heŋ]/hɛŋ/ v. fly.
hɛŋp ['hɛŋp] /hɛŋp/ v. to whistle.
ha = ['ha] /ha/ procl. interrogative particle.
habaʔ? [ha'baʔ?] /habaʔ/ n. side.
habaʔ tʊuy [ha'baʔ 'tʊy]/habaʔ tʊy/ n. opposite side.
habaay /habaaj/ n. news. From Malay khabar.
hat /ha't/ n. trouble.
— adv. just.
hakeʔ? /hakeʔʔ/ v. to pick up.
hagaap [ha'ɡaʔ] /hagaap/ n. Sumatran rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis).

**skaat** [saŋ'kɑt]/skaat/ pn. name of a river.
**scooʔ phuʔ?** [saŋ'koʔ pʰuʔʔ]/skoʔ pʰuʔʔ/ n. bark of tree.
sliseh /slisəʔ/ v. to bump into.
slec [sloɛəθ] /slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.
slaaʔ [so'laʔ] /slaʔ/ n. leaf.
sluuh [so'luuʔ] /sluu/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.
slpas /slpas/ conj. after. From Malay selepas.
syool [səʊʃl] /sjoʊl/ n. a type of tree.
srayaaʔ? [səɾaˈjaʔʔ]/srayaʔʔ/ pn. name of a river.
syeh /sjeʔh/ v. to dump, to pour.
syeeʔ [sə'jeʔʔ]/sjeʔʔ/ v. to be dry.
syaak [sɪˈjak]/sjak/ n. wind.
syupaʔaʔ? /sjupaʔaʔʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.
sy AppDelegateSy /sjˈdəlɒpəˈsi/ pn. name of a river.
syyaaʔ [sjˈjaʔʔ]/sjjaʔʔ/ pn. name of a river.
Malay _huma_.

**huus** ['huus'] /huus/ v. 1) to exit. 2) to float.
**huuh** ['huu'] /huuh/ v. to yell.
**huunj** ['huunj'] /hunj/ n. ravine. From Malay _gaung_.
**hooh** ['hoe'] /hooh/ v. to summon, to yell.
**hoc** ['hoe']=/hac/ v. to come. — _pa_. perfective particle.

**hooh** ['hoe'] /hoh/ v. to follow.
**hoozo?** ['hɔoʔ?'] /hooʔ?/ v. to love.
**hchuoooc** [хи'ʃoʊc'] /hchuoooc/ v. to whistle.
**hkhɛɛk** [ho'kheɪk'] /hkhɛɛk/ v. to breathe.
**hʔoʃh** [hoʔʃh] /hʔoʃh/ pa. affirmative particle.
**hmɔŋji** [ho'msɔŋj] /hmɔŋji/ n. taboo.

**hmalaaw** [hmalaaw] /hmalaaw/ _pn_. name of a river (Malau).
**hmhoom** [hmhoemiah] /hmhoom/ v. to like.
**hntiik** /hntiik/ v. to pull out, to extract.
**hnleen** [hnleen] /hnleen/ n. groin.
**hnloop** [hnloop] /hnloop/ n. morning.
**hnwâŋ** [hnwâŋ] /hnwâŋ/ n. oriental pied hornbill (_Anthracoceros albirostris_).
**hńọt** [hnŋọt'] /hnŋọt'/ n. night.
**hltišk** /hltišk/ v. 1) to pull out, to extract. 2) to take off headgear.
**hyać** [hjyoʔc'] /hyaC/ n. sweat.
**hjaloc** [hjoʔloʔc'] /hjaloc/ _pn_. name of a river.
**hjuhooy** [hiʔhoej] /hjuhooy/ v. to yawn.

**m**

**mic** ['mĭk'] /mic/ _pa_. 1) desiderative particle. 2) emphatic particle.

**miʔluuʔ?** [miʔluʔ?] /miʔluʔ?/ v. to be shy. From Malay _malu_.

**misesy** [mi'seʃj] /misesj/ _n_. mustache. From Malay _misai_.

**miʔ?** [miʔʃ] /miʔʃ/ _n_. rain.
— _v_. to rain.

**mihi** ['mih'] /mih/ _persp_. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun.

**memeh** [mimœn] /memeh/ _n_. a type of tree.

**memaj** /memaj/ _adv_. of course, indeed. From Malay _memang_.

**meem** ['mœm'] /meem/ _n_. breast.

**meem naʔ?** ['mœm ʃaʔ?] /meem naʔ?/ _n_. mother's milk.

**meey** [meey] /meey/ _v_. to delouse.

**miŋ ʔoos** [miŋ 'ʔoos'] /miŋ 'ʔoos/ _n_. firewood.

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

**mat kmooz** [mat kimʔz] /mat kmoz/ _n_. stone of a fruit.

**mat ʔoŋ** [mat 'ʔoŋ] /mat ʔoŋ/ _n_. source, spring.

**mat sahej** /mat saleh/ _pn_. Ethnonym: European. From Malay _Mat Salih_.

**mat meem** ['mat 'mœm'] /mat meem/ _n_. nipple.

**mat yis** ['mat 'jis'] /mat jis/ _n_. sun.

**macamam** /macamam/ _n_. kind, a type. From Malay _macam_.

**masiŋ** /masiŋ/ _adv_. separately, singly.

**masiŋ masiŋ** [maʃiŋ maʃiŋ] /masiŋ masiŋ/ _quon_. each. From Malay _masing-masing_.

**masoḥ** /masoḥ/ _n_. period, epoch, era. From Malay _masa_.

**masaʔalalaj** /masaʔalalaj/ _n_. enigma, puzzling question. From Malay _masalah_.

**mamaun** [maʔ'maun] /mamaun/ _v_. to bathe.

**manaan** [maʔnaan] /manaan/ _pn_. name of a river.

**manuk** [maʔ'nuk'] /manuk/ _n_. chicken.

**mantuoooy** [manʔoʔj] /mantuooj/ _n_. Sunda pangolin (_Manis javanica_).

**manʃkiel** [manʃkiel] /manʃkiel/ _n_. a type of tuber.

**manʃkoʔ?** [manʃkoʔ?] _n_. bowl. From Malay _mangkuk_.

**mayaʔ?** [maʃaʔ?] _n_. _majah_ interrogative. _how_.


**museum** [muʃeom] /musem/ _n_. season. From Malay _musim_.

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

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

**munjkin** /munjkin/ _adv_. maybe, likely, possibly. From Malay _mungkin_.

**mulaʔ?** /mulaʔ?/ _n_. beginning. From Malay _mula_.

**muyah** /muyah/ _murah_ ( _murah_ ) _v_. to be cheap. From Malay _murah_.

**moc** /moc/ _v_. to hold in one's mouth.

**moʔ?** [moʔ?] /moʔ/? _n_. aunt, sister of parent.

**moej** [moʃj] /meʃj/ _v_. to be different
— _quon_. other.

**mʔaʔc** [mʔaʔc] /mʔaʔc/ _v_. to be wet.

**mhaʔʃaŋ** [mhaʔʃaŋ] /mhaʔʃaŋ/ _n_. a type of tree.

**mnibas** [mnibas] /mnibas/ _pn_. name of a river.

**mnæaʔ?** [mnæaʔ?] /mnæaʔ/? _n_. smell.


**mnriʔ?** /mnriʔ?/ _pn_. Ethnonym: Menriq.

**mnreoj** [mnreoj] /mnreoj/ _pn_. Ethnonym: Yir.

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

**mnikut** /mnikut/ _prep_. according to. From Malay _mengikut_.
mlisaan lwey [mli'sǎn b'wɛ́j] /mlisaan lwej/ n. honey.
mrbo? [marboʔ] /'mrboʔ/ n. a type of dove. From Malay merbok?

mrboɔw /mrboɔw/ pn. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).
myroɔy [mi'ɾɔj] /mjroɔj/ pn. name of a river (Lata Puteh).

n
-n- /n/ (n-) deriv_aff v. nominalization.
niŋ koľ /niŋ kɔl/ interrogative. where.
ilaŋ [n'i:lɐ̃ŋ] /nilaŋ/ rn. beside.
iiŋ koľ [ⁿiŋ 'kɔl] /niŋ kɔl/ interrogative. where.

niiy ['niːj] /niːj/ num. one, self.

niiy yibuh [ⁿiːj 'jibuh] /niŋ jibuh/ num. thousand. From Malay ribu.
neroʔ [ⁿe'ròʔ] /neroʔ/ pn. name of a river (Nerok).
neeŋ [ⁿe'ŋ] /neeŋ/ (neeŋ) dem. demonstrative.
napak byiŋ [ⁿapak 'biʔiŋ] /napak K biʔiʔ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).
nasah [ⁿasah] /nasah/ pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).
nampaʔ /nampaʔ/ v. to be visible. From Malay

nampak.
naniŋm [ⁿa'nãm] /nanism/ n. placenta.
num = [num] /num/ (num =, num = ) prep_procl_np. source. num = deep from (the) house

numoɔh /numoɔh/ n. number. From Malay nombor.
nuŋ [ⁿuŋ] /nuŋ/ n. road.
nkhɛɛk [ⁿkʰɛɛk] /nkhɛɛk/ n. breath, breathing.
nhcah [ⁿhɛcʰãh] /nhcah/ n. trail.
nngyiiiʔ /nngiiʔ/ n. territory, settlement, state.

From Malay negeri.
nyduuy [ⁿi'duŋ] /nduŋj/ n. evening.
nygeey [ⁿiŋ'gej] /ŋjgej/ n. food.

ŋ
ŋeep [ⁿ'ŋɛp] /ŋep/ pn. name of a river.
nąwaaʔ [ⁿ'ŋawãʔ] /nąwaʔʔ/ n. body. From Malay nyawa.
ŋaak [ⁿ'ŋaκ] /ŋak/ n. mouth.
ŋaan [ⁿ'ŋaːn] /ŋaw/ n. cat.
nuuʔ [ⁿ'nuʔ] /nuʔ/ v. to make, to do.

ŋak /ŋak/ n. endpoint.
ŋak mat yis [ⁿ'ŋak m'ɾɔt 'jiːs] /ŋak mat jis/ rn. west.

ŋaŋ [ⁿ'ŋaŋ] /ŋaŋ/ v. to eat fruit.
ŋhûʔ [ⁿ'ŋhûʔ] /ŋhûʔ/ n. 1) tree. 2) wood.
ŋmpeey [ⁿ'mpej] /ŋmpej/ pn. name of a river.

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

ŋeic ['ŋiːc] /ŋiec/ v. to gnaw fruit.
ŋooh [ⁿ'ŋoh] /ŋooh/ pn. name of a river (Ngor).

l
lipaŋ [li'pən] /lipan/ pn. name of a river.
lićow [li'tɔw] /litɔw/ v. to be young.
liceh [li'ćeʔ] /liceh/ pn. name of a river.

lileen /lileŋ/ n. candle. From Malay līlin.

lip ['lip] /lip/ v. to know.
liw /liw/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.
lîp [lîp] /lîm/ v. to be elastic.
lep /leP/ v. to turn upside down.
lec [lɛc] /lec/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be
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leep [ˈlep]/lep/ v. to sneak.
lić [ˈlɪs]/liC/ v. to be of different size.
lak [ˈlæk]/lak/ n. quiver.
loēp [ˈlʊep]/lōep/ v. 1) to enter. 2) to dress.
laey noh [ˈlæj nəʃ]/laʃj noʃ/ np. at once.
lapaak /lapak/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
lapaan [laˈpaːn]/lapan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labuuh [laˈbuːʔ]/labuʔ/ pn. name of a river.
labuoon [laˈbʊoʊn]/labuŋ/ n. Malayan porcupine (Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
lanteey [lanˈtej]/lanteij/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanj[ŋ]ah [laŋˈŋaŋ]/lajah/ v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
lanjoot [lajˈŋut]/lanʒut/ n. hollow of the knee.
lanjeen [laŋˈŋeːn]/lanjien/ n. a type of tree.
lankooʔ [ˈlæŋkəʔ]/lakoʔ/ n. menstruation.
lankuoc [ˈlæŋkʊəʊʃ]/lakkuoʃ/ n. a type of owl.
laluuʔ? [lalaʔj]/laləʔj/ v. to pass. From Malay lalu.
lalooh [laˈloːʔ]/lalooh/ pn. name of a river.
lawaan [laˈwaːn]/lawaan/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lawuut [ˈlɔwʊt]/lawuêt/ n. ocean. From Malay laut.
layin /laɪn/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaan [laˈjaːʔj]/lajaŋ/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laŋ [ˈlaŋ]/laj/ n. a type of tuber.
luboʔ? [ˈluˈboʔʔ]/luboʔʔ/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lobok.
lukaaʔ [ˈluˈkaːʔ]/lukːaʔ/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumpat [lʊmpət]/lumpat/ v. to jump. From Malay lumpat.
luu [ˈluːʔ]/luʔ/ n. a type of tuber.
loʔ [ˈlʊʔ]/loʔ/ interrogative. what.
loep [ˈlʊep]/lōep/ v. to insert one's hand into something.
luoo, [ˈluo]/luʔ/ v. to settle.
luuɔy [ˈluuɔʔ]/luoʔ/ v. to crawl, to slither.
lupas [luˈpaːs]/lupas/ v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
— adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
lubes [luˈbɛʔ]/lubes/ adv. many. From Malay lebih.
litaʔ [ˈlɪtəʔ]/ləʔ/ v. to put down. From Malay letak.
lılkuk [lɨˈlɪk]/lilkuk/ v. to laugh.
lıgop [lɨˈɡɒp]/ligıp/ n. riverside land.
lıgat poɔʔ [lɨɡaˈtjʊ̂ʔ]/ligat poʔ/ n. mountain pass.
lıʔeek [lɨˈʔeɪk]/leek/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Puti).
lıʔoos [lɨˈʔos]/ləos/ n. fat.
lıhej [lɨheˈʃŋ]/łej/ n. saliva.
lımọŋ [lɨˈmʊŋ]/limeŋ/ n. tooth.
limpayuun [lɪmpaˈjʊəŋ]/limpayun/ pn. name of a river.
lıntaak [ˈlɛntək]/lintak/ n. tongue.
lıŋo? [ˈlɛŋoʔ]/ləŋoʔ/ v. to be tender.
lıŋọnj [lɨŋoˈŋŋj]/linŋoʃ/ pn. name of a river (Lenggong).
lıŋwɛŋ [lɪŋˈwɛŋ]/linŋwɛŋ/ pn. name of a river (Lawin).
lıweł [lɪˈweł]/lewel/ pn. name of a river.
lıwey [lɪˈwej]/wey/ n. bee.
lıween [lɪˈweən]/ween/ v. to be dizzy.
lıweey [lɪˈwejʃ]/wejʃ/ pn. name of a river.
lıwaak [lɪˈwaːk]/lwak/ n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
lıwaay /lwaj/ n. outside. From Malay luar.
lıyeʔ [lɪˈjɛʔ]/ljəʔ/ v. to be.

r

raaβan [ˈraβaːn]/raban/ pn. name of a river (Raban).
rupanə /rupənə/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

w

wiit [wiˈit]/wix/ v. to flow.
wiik [ˈwiik]/wik/ v. to divorce.
wiιy [wiˈiʃ]/wiʃ/(wiy) persp. they two, third person dual personal pronoun.
weel [ˈwel]/wel/ adv. again.
weecc /weʃ/ n. cloth.
weel [ˈwel]/wel/ rr. left.
wənən [ˈwənən]/wən/ v. to crawl.
y

yi- /ji/ infx. causative infix.
yik [ˈjiːk] /ji:j/ v. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.
yiŋqoos [ˈjiŋːʊs] /jiŋːos/ n. charcoal.
yiis [ˈjiːs] /jis/ n. liver.
yiis [ˈjiːs] /jis/ n. daylight.
yiśi [ˈjiːʃi] /jiʃi/ persp. you two, second person dual personal pronoun.
yee? [ˈjeʔi]/jeʔi/ yeʔ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeʻeh [ˈjeʔi]/jeʔi/ yeʔ dem. demonstrative.
yoʔ [ˈjoʔ] /joʔ/ rr. backside.
— n. footprint.
— adv. recently.
yoos [ˈjoʊs] /joːs/ v. to cross water.
-y-
ja/ (-y-, la-) affix. collective plural.
yagaan [jaˈgaaŋ] /jagaŋ/ n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).
yasaaʔ? [jaˈsaaʔi]/jasaaʔ/ v. to feel. From Malay rasa.
yayuqoŋ [jaˈjoʊʔŋ] /juːqoŋ/ v. to flee.
yaaʔ [jaːʔ] /jaːʔ/ n. grandmother.
yaaŋ [jaːŋ] /jam/ v. to cry.

wääŋ /waŋ/ n. money. From Malay wangi.
waar [ˈwaːɾ] /waːɾ/ v. to return.
wäay [ˈwaaŋj] /wāj/ n. loin cloth.
wok /wok/ v. to rise, to wake up.
woc? [ˈwoʔi]/wəʔi/ v. 1) to exist. 2) to have.
wooh [ˈwoʔ] /wəʔ/ pn. name of a river.
wōc [ˈwɔ̟ːc]ˈc/ /wɔːɾ/ n. caudal vertebra.
wień [ˈwɛnŋ]/wienŋ/ v. to extinguish fire.
wtweēt [ˈwɔtˈwɛt] /wtweēt/ v. to hurt (of stomach).
wywooy [wiˈwoj] /wjwoj/ pn. name of a river.

wään /jaan/ pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.
waay [ˈjaaʔ] /jaaj/ persp. we two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.
yahsk [ˈjuʰːʃk] /juhsk/ v. to poke.
jumpot [jʊmˈpɒt]/jumpoʔ/ n. grass. From Malay rumput.
yuuk [ˈjuːk] /juk/ v. to move along a water.
yuuh [ˈjuuʔ] /juu/ /yuh/ persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.
yeʔ [ˈjeʔ] /jeʔ/ jɛː v. to hear.
yeʔ [ˈjeʔ] /jeʔ/ jeʔ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeʔ [ˈjeʔ] /jeʔ/ jeʔ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeʔ [ˈjeʔ] /jeʔ/ yeʔ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeʔ [ˈjeʔ] /jeʔ/ yeʔ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeʔ [ˈjeʔ] /jeʔ/ yeʔ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.
yeʔ [ˈjeʔ] /jeʔ/ yeʔ persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.