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 Aslian (Asian, 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 (Beļuum).

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

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1 This report is based on fieldwork carried out by Burenhult in the resettlement village of Air Bah, Hulu Perak, Peninsular Malaysia. We are grateful to Semnam consultants Alias Semedang, Kassim Ahmad and Shaari Paling for their eager help, and to the Economic Planning Unit (Putrajaya) and the Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli (Kuala Lumpur) for granting permission to conduct fieldwork. Special thanks to our colleagues Nicole Kruspe and Sylvia Tufvesson for commenting on earlier versions, to Gérard Diffloth for his insightful reflections on several aspects of the analysis, and to Chang Yu Shyun for providing materials for species identification. The research is carried out within the project ‘Tongues of the Semang’, funded by the Volkswagen Foundation’s DoBeS program and hosted by the Language and Cognition group at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen.
with, and intermarry with, speakers of other Aslian languages in the area, notably Temiar, a Central Aslian language ranging along the eastern side of the Perak valley. Most Semnam speakers are therefore fluent in Temiar, and speak it on a daily basis. The Semnam are also in contact with remaining pockets of other Lanoh varieties, spoken in two mixed Temiar-Lanoh settlements on Perak’s eastern bank. They were also traditionally in close contact with speakers of Kensiw and Kintaq, two Northern Aslian varieties spoken northwest of the Semnam territory. There is also considerable interaction with speakers of Malay, the Austronesian majority language of Malaysia.

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

Previous linguistic work on Semnam and other Lanoh varieties is restricted to occasional and limited wordlists. Early examples include Evans 1915. More recently, Diffloth (1975, 1976a, 1979) and Benjamin (1976a) have used Semnam lexical data in their comparative works on the Aslian subgroup of Austroasiatic. So far no further descriptive work has been carried out. For a detailed and recent anthropological account of the inhabitants of Air Bah, see Dallos (2003). Published accounts of Semnam’s Aslian relatives include Benjamin 1976b (Temiar), Diffloth 1976b (Jah Hut), Diffloth 1977 (Semai), Kruspe 2004 (Semelai), and Burenhult 2005 (Jahai).

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

2. Phonemic inventory

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

2.1. Consonant phonemes and their realisation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k/g/</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>k</td>
<td>h</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>j</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. [ˈmã̆d'ɛ̄] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈmɔ̆t'ɛ̄] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈmɔ̆t'ɛ̄] /mat/ ‘eye’. These different realisations are considered here to simply be varying ways of resuming exhalation following closure, and they cannot be assigned any contrastive function at this point.

2.1.2. Nasals

Nasals have four places of articulation, corresponding to those of voiced stops: bilabial, alveolar, palatal and velar. In initial position they are realised as simple nasals [m, n, ɲ, ŋ]. The same realisation occurs in final position of pre-final syllables. In final position of word-final syllables they are realised as simple nasals only if preceded by a nasal vowel (either phonemically nasal or phonetically nasalised). Otherwise in this position, they are realised as prestopped nasals [ʰm, ʰn, ʰɲ, ʰŋ] following a long oral vowel, and as unreleased stops [pʰ, tʰ, cʰ, kʰ] if preceded by a short oral vowel. Following an open central or back short oral vowel, however, the velar /ŋ/ is realised as a post-velar or uvular stop [qʰ] (cf. §2.1.1). Occasionally these stops are released according to the same pattern as that of the final stops described in §2.1.1. The prestopped nasals are nasals whose release involve a short stop-like portion caused by a delayed and abrupt lowering of the velum.
simultaneously with, or following, the oral closure. It is sometimes very subtle and barely audible. The prestopping marks the boundary between the oral vowel and the following nasal consonant, and seals off the vowel from anticipatory nasalisation.

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

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

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-quality 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></td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>iː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>əː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>æː</td>
<td>aː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ìː</td>
<td>ìː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ëː</td>
<td>æː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ëː</td>
<td>ãː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASAL</td>
<td>ëː</td>
<td>ïː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>ëː</td>
<td>ëː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ëː</td>
<td>ñː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ëː</td>
<td>ëː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td>ieː</td>
<td>uoː</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, iː, ùː/ 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. [ãː]. Phonemic transcription is the same for long vowels, e.g. [ãː], but does not include the breve diacritic for short ones, e.g. [ã]. Nasal vowels are indicated by a tilde, e.g. [ã]. In phonetic rendering of short nasal vowels, the breve diacritic is superjacent to the tilde indicating nasal, e.g. [ã̃].

3 The data contain one example of a long nasal closed-to-mid back diphthong, [bolh'õːt] ‘to be tasteless’, but it appears to occur in free variation with a monophthong counterpart [bolhũt].
### 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, ĭ̆, ũː, ũ̆]. There is little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>This mid front unrounded quality is realised as such in both its long and short versions, [eː, Ė], 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, 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]. It displays conditioned rounding following the bilabial approximant /w/.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>This mid central unrounded quality is realised as closed mid central unrounded vowels in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [əː, Ā, ëː, ë̆], with little conditioned variation. It is not a truly neutral central [ə].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>This open central unrounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [aː, ā, ãː, ã̆], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>This closed back rounded quality is realised as such in all of its four phonemic manifestations, [uː, ŭ, ŭ, ŭ], with little conditioned variation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>This mid back rounded quality is realised as such in both its long and short versions, [ɔː, ɒ], with little conditioned variation. It has no phonemically nasal manifestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔ</td>
<td>This open-mid back rounded quality is realised as such in its short oral as well as long and short nasal manifestations, [ɔː, ɔ̆, ɔ̃ː, ɔ̃̆]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [ɔː], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [ɒː].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### 2.2.2. Contrastive length

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORAL</th>
<th>NASAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pet</td>
<td>cpē:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘jungle knife’</td>
<td>‘to squeeze’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kõp</td>
<td>kõp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to plant’</td>
<td>‘to eat fruit’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawaj</td>
<td>wāj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘[name of a river]’</td>
<td>‘loin-cloth’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapaʔ</td>
<td>pāʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘axe’</td>
<td>‘to have body contact’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wɔ:k</td>
<td>wɔːc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘to wake up’</td>
<td>‘caudal vertebra’</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: [ɛː] and [õː]. 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: [ɛː] and [õː]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [ɛː] and [õː]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /ieː/ with the long monophthongs /iː/ and /ɛː/, 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 /pjet/ ‘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>MONOPHTHONG</th>
<th>DIPHTHONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pet</td>
<td>‘to fasten’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teʔ</td>
<td>‘husband’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiweʔ</td>
<td>‘(a type of tree)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weʔ</td>
<td>‘again’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paniʔ</td>
<td>‘to call’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balieŋ</td>
<td>‘to be high’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kom</td>
<td>‘frog’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glapoh</td>
<td>‘(a type of tree)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coʔ</td>
<td>‘same’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toj</td>
<td>‘uncle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dus</td>
<td>‘to bump into’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huh</td>
<td>‘to yell’</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 [mantuoʔ] ‘pangolin’ will produce the otherwise poorly attested syllabic structure */CVC.Cv.CVC/ (*/man.tuoʔ/). A diphthongal analysis, however, will produce the well-attested syllabic structure /CVC.CVC/ (/man.tuoʔ/).
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>mantaj</td>
<td>‘pangolin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klapuoːh</td>
<td>klapoh</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>hchuoc</td>
<td>hchoc</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 [ʃiɬaːt] /ʃiɬaːʔ/ ‘thorn’, jayup [ʃaɬjuːp] /ʃajum/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [ʃəlaj] /ʃlaːj/ ‘[name of a river]’.

3.2. Word-final nasals

As noted in §2.1.2, word-final nasals are realised as unreleased stops [p˺, t˺, c˺, k˺/q˺] if preceded by a short oral vowel. The practical orthography here departs from the phonemic one in that it represents these sounds as stops and not nasals, e.g. plɔp [pɔɬp] /plɔm/ ‘land leech’, kɔːc [kɔːk] /kɔːʔ/ ‘to sit’, and dɔk [dɔʔk] /dɔːŋ/ ‘to see’. This is in order to adapt orthography to the actual pronunciation. Thus, the ambiguous finals described in §2.1.2 present no problem in the practical orthography, since they are all represented as stops.

3.3. Long vs. short vowels

The practical orthography represents short vowels with single vowel characters without the breve diacritic (i, e, e, ə, a, u, o, ø) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ii, øø, etc.), e.g. kɔːl [kɔːl] /kɔːl/ ‘to fall’ vs. kɔːl [kɔːl] /kɔːl/ ‘[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. laŋkuoc [laŋ'kʊɔːk] /laŋkuoC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuuoc [kʊɔːk] /kuuɔː/ ‘to grasp’.
3.4. Mid-central vowel

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

3.5. Excrescent vowels

The practical orthography adheres to the phonemic one in that it does not include the predictable, excrescent vowels common to pre-final syllables (usually [ə]), e.g. pkpaʔ [pəkˈpaʔ] /pkaʔ/ ‘to clap’, kbeec [kəˈbeɛc] /kbeɛc/ ‘to spit’, knmoʔ [kənˈmoʔ] /kməʔ/ ‘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 [CVC₉] syllables, which have precedence over minimal [CV₉] syllables. Two adjacent unsyllabified consonants will therefore be syllabified as onset and coda of a maximal syllable, and a single unsyllabified consonant will be syllabified as onset of a minimal syllable. Excrecent vowels can then be inserted as nuclei. For example, the form klŋkɛɛŋ ‘bushy crested hornbill’ is syllabified in the following way: /CCCCVC/ > /C.CC.CVC/ > [C V.CVC.CVC], with a final surface output [kələŋˈkɛɛŋ].

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. boɔy ‘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 ‘excrecent 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>
<th>demonstrative from a nominal demonstrative.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p-</td>
<td>/p/ (piC-) pref. v. causative prefix.</td>
<td>From Malay panggil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piñnut</td>
<td>/pi?nuting/ v. to hurt someone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pidiu?</td>
<td>/piDU?/ n. base of a plant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi?tieʔ</td>
<td>/piʔtieʔ/ v. to offer food.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piʔnʔaʔ</td>
<td>/piʔnaʔ/ v. to turn something around.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pihbaʔh</td>
<td>/piʔbaʔh/ v. to say.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinaŋ</td>
<td>/piʔnaŋ/ n. areca palm (Areca catechu).</td>
<td>From Malay pinang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptisaʔ</td>
<td>/ptisaʔ/ v. to cross.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ptinap</td>
<td>/ptinaŋ/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piloŋ</td>
<td>/piʔloŋ/ v. to sing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pilat</td>
<td>/piʔlaŋ/ n. plate. From Malay pinggan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pilok</td>
<td>/piʔloŋ/ n. mud hole.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pehaʔ</td>
<td>/pehaʔ/ n. tribe.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>peet</td>
<td>/pet/ v. to fasten.</td>
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<tr>
<td>peeq</td>
<td>/peʔŋ/ v. to rise (of the sun).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>peet</td>
<td>/pet/ n. jungle knife.</td>
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<tr>
<td>peen</td>
<td>/peʔn/ n. pen. From Malay pen(a).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pe̖c</td>
<td>/peʔc/ v. to crush.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>poʔ</td>
<td>/poʔ/ n. younger sibling.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>poʔ moʔ</td>
<td>/poʔ møʔ/ n. aunt, younger sister of parent.</td>
<td>From Malay poʔaʔ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papaaʔ</td>
<td>/paʔpaʔ/ v. to be bad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>padoʔ</td>
<td>/padəʔ/ prep. by, at, near. From Malay pada.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pajéʔt</td>
<td>/paʔjeʔt/ n. a type of tuber.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pasiij</td>
<td>/pasiij/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pasaʔ</td>
<td>/pasəʔ/ conj. because. From Malay?</td>
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<tr>
<td>pasiih</td>
<td>/pasiiʔ/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Jada).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pamaʔʔ</td>
<td>/pamaʔʔ/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (Petaurista sp.) 2) colugo (flying lemur) (Cynocephalus variegatus).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panik</td>
<td>/panik/ n. belly button.</td>
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<tr>
<td>paniiʔ</td>
<td>/paniʔ/ n. baby.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>panaʔn</td>
<td>/panaaʔn/ n. name of a river.</td>
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<tr>
<td>panok</td>
<td>/panoŋ/ n. fan for the fire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pancooy</td>
<td>/panoŋʔ/ n. waterfall. From Malay puncur.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>panjil</td>
<td>/panjiʔ/ v. to call, to name, to summon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pankaʔ</td>
<td>/panʔk/ v. to insert.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pkaʔ</td>
<td>/pʔk/ v. to throw.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pqak</td>
<td>/pqʔk/ v. to clap.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pgak</td>
<td>/pqʔgak/ v. to hold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pegang.
pə'pəo? /p?pəʔ/ v. to put one's hand on something.
psat /psan/ v. to send order. From Malay pesan.
phēn [pʰhɛŋ] /phɛŋ/ v. to be narrow.
plmulə'aan /plmulə'aan/n. beginning. From Malay permulaan.
plpet [pʰpɛt]/pplen/ v. to be short.
pndapataan /pndapataan/n. profit, income. From Malay pendapatan.
pnseet [pʰsɛt]/pneset/ pn. Ethnonyms: Pemased.
pn̩yk [pʰɲ̩k]/pɲ̩k/n. durian (Durio zibethinus).
pn̩pāŋ [pʰɲ̩p̩ŋ] /pɲ̩p̩ŋ/ n. broadbill, black and red (Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus).
pn̩yoong [pʰɲ̩joʊŋ]/pɲ̩joŋ/v. to play an instrument.
pleeh [po'leːŋ]/pleeh/pn. Ethnonyms: Temiar.
plās [po'laːs]/pləs/v. to drop, to let fall.

plano? [po'laːnʔoʔ]/planoʔ/n. greater mouse deer (Tragulus napu). From Malay pelanduk.
plangii? [po'laŋɡiiʔ]/plangiiʔ/n. rainbow. From Malay pelangii.
pluŋ [pʰluŋ]/pluŋ/v. to be straight.
plop [pʰlop]/plom/n. land leech.
pl̩oong [pʰloʊŋ]/plɔŋ/ n. thatch.
pl̩sɛ [pʰl̩sɛ]/pl̩sɛ/conj. after.
pl̩taaw [pʰl̩taːw]/pl̩taːw/v. to be white.

—pn. name of a river.
printah /printah/(pyintaah) v. to order. From Malay perintah.
prmcch /prmcch/n. feeling, sensation.
pw̩p̩aw [pʰw̩p̩aw]/pwpaw/n. a type of bird.
pyiŋdak /piŋdak/v. to show.
pyec [pʰjɛc]/pjec/n. wing.
pyoak /piŋak/v. to immerse.
pyalæŋ Ⲳ/pjaːlæŋ/n. singers, singing ones.

b-
/b/ aфф/ v. progressive/imperfective prefix.
b-
/b/ aфф.n. property-signaling prefix.
bitāaŋ [bi'taːŋ]/bitaːŋ/ pn. name of a river.
bitcoøt [bit'kʰot]/bitcoot/ pn. name of a river.
bindiŋ [bi'diŋ]/bindiŋ/ v. to lie.
bindok [bi'don]/bindok/v. to be old.
bikol [bi'koʃ]/bikol/n. kidney.
bigiiŋ? /bigiŋ/v. to exchange.
bihay [bi'biʃ]/bihoŋ/n. bush.
bintaŋ [bi'taŋ]/bintaŋ/n. star. From Malay bintang.
bilak [bi'lək]/bilan/v. to count. From Malay bilang.
bilah /bilah/interrogative. when. From Malay bila.

—conj. when. From Malay bila.
bīyaŋ [bi'jeːŋ]/biʃən/n. rice (husked).
bīyoök [bi'jɨɔk]/biʃək/pn. name of a river (Ayer Betong).
biic ['biic']/biič/v. to run over (of fluid in container).
bīm /bim/v. to wash (dishes).
bēč? /bēč/n. suitcase. From Malay beg.
bees /bees/ becs/v. to search.
beel /beel/interrogative, when.
besaah /besəh/n. difference. From Malay beza.
beŋ [beŋ]/beŋ/n. outside.
beŋʔoŋ [beŋʔoŋ]/beŋʔoŋ/n. riverbank.
bit [bit]/bit/v. to be hot.
bok /bɔk/bok/v. to tie.
bôŋ /boŋ/boŋ/v. to carry something on one's back.

baey /baej]/boj/n. generic term for vegetable, greens.
baey pakuʔ /baej pakuʔ/n. a type of edible fern (Filex sp.). From Malay paku.
baey bec /bej beC/n. a type of edible plant.
baey badaak /bej badaak/n. a type of edible plant.
baey bageh /bej bageh/n. a type of edible plant.
baey bayaam /bej bəjaŋm/n. spinach. From Malay bayam.
baey tiis /bej tiis/n. edible mushrooms.
baey taduk /bej tuˈdak/n. a type of edible plant.
baey taʔsʔ /bej taʔsʔ/n. a type of edible plant.
baey caheću /bej caheću/n. a type of edible plant.
baey cemen /bej cemen/n. a type of edible plant.
baey cəŋkoŋ /bej cəŋkoŋ/n. a type of edible plant.
baey kaŋkoŋ /bej kaŋkoŋ/n. a type of edible plant.
baey kawoɔ /bej kawoɔ/n. a type of edible plant.
baey klahe /bej klahe/n. a type of edible plant.
baey klaap /bej klaap/n. a type of edible plant.
baey ðəsiim /bej ðəsiim/n. a type of edible plant.
baey sahe /bej sahe/n. a type of edible plant.
baey hayəʔ /bej hayəʔ/n. a type of edible plant.
baey hubiʔ /bej hubiʔ/n. a type of edible plant.
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From Malay ubi.

**bod** mamam [bɔ́j mamam/ n. a type of edible plant.

**bod** jnjka? [bɔ́j jnjkaʔ/ n. a type of edible plant.

**bod** labuu? [bɔ́j labuuʔ/ n. gourd. From Malay labu.

**bod** laʔ leen [bɔ́j leʔ leen/ n. a type of edible plant.

**bod** lhaaw [bɔ́j lhaaw/ n. a type of edible plant.

**bod** lweh [bɔ́j lweh/ n. a type of edible plant.

**bapaʔ** [bɔ́paʔ/ ]/bapaʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay bapak.

**babooʔ** [bə́boʔ/ ]/babooʔ/ n. woman.

**batek** [bə́tek/ ]/batek/ n. Ethonym: Batek.

**bataŋphui?** [bɔ́taŋphuiʔ/ ]/bataŋphuiʔ/ n. tree trunk.

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


**bajuʔ** [bɔ́jauʔ/ ]/bajuʔ/ n. coat, shirt. From Malay baju.

**bagoh** [bɔ́gɔ́h/ ]/bagoh/ pn. name of a river.

**basoh** [bɔ́sɔ́h/ ]/basoh/ n. dusky langur (Trachypithecus obscurus).

**bahasa** [bɔ́həsə/ ]/bahasa/ n. language. From Malay bahasa.

**bajoʔ** [bə́jɔ́ʔ/ ]/bajoʔ/ n. heron. From Malay bangau.

**bansoʔ?** /bansoʔ/ n. race, nationality. From Malay bangsa.

**kbansoʔ** n. nationality.

**balinj** [bə́linj/ ]/balinj/ v. to be high.

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

**bawah** /bawah/ v. below, underneath. From Malay bawah.

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

**bayuʔ?** [bə́juʔʔ/ ]/bayuʔʔ/ v. to be new. From Malay baru.

— adv. until. From Malay baru.

**bə́aʔ** /baʔ/ /baʔ/ n. rice (growing).

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

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

**baal** /baal/ n. name of a river (Bah).

**baay** [baʔj/ ]/baaj/ v. to dig.

**bubuʔ?** [bubuʔʔ/ ]/bubuʔʔ/ n. fishtrap. From Malay bubu.

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

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


**buktiih** /buktiiʔ/ n. proof. From Malay bukti.

**buh** [bʊh/ ]/buh/ v. to put.

**bunajʔ** [bʊnajʔ/ ]/bunajʔ/ n. flower. From Malaybunga.


**bunjkuʔ** /bunjkuʔ/ n. packet. From Malay bungkus.

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

**buluus** /buluus/ /bulus/ n. spear.

**buyaʔ?** [bʊjəʔʔ/ ]/buyaʔʔ/ n. crocodile. From Malay buaya.

**buat** [bʊʔt/ ]/buat/ v. to eat vegetables.

**buc** /buʔc/ /buc/ n. diarrhoea.

**boleh** [bʊˈleʔ/ ]/boleh/ v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.

**boot** [bʊʔt/ ]/boot/ v. to feel lazy.

**boʔ?** /boʔ/ /boʔ/ conj? if.

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

**booc** [boʊc/ ]/booc/ v. to lie (to tell untruths).

**boŋ** [boʊŋ/ ]/boŋ/ pn. name of a river.

**buooy** [bʊˈujoʔ/ ]/buooy/ n. silvered langur (Trachypithecus cristatus).

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

**btek?** [bə́tekʔ/ ]/btekʔ/ n. papaya (Carica papaya). From Malay betik.

**bteah** /bteʔʔ/ /bteʔʔ/ n. bottle.

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

**btaay** [bə́taʔj/ ]/btaaj/ n. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).

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

**btoot** [bə́touʔt/ ]/btoot/ v. to think.

**bdideeʔ** /bdideh/ /dideh/ ? where.

**bdek** /bdəʔʔ/ /bdelial/ v. to shoot. From Malay bedal.

**bdaal** /bdəʔʔ/ /bdal/ v. to throw. From Malay bedal.

**buqun** [bʊˈuqun/ ]/buqun/ v. to be sour.

**bkah** [bʊkəʔ/ ]/bkah/ v. to break.

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

**bʔet** [bʔεt/ ]/bʔet/ v. to be good.

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

**bsikaʔk** /bsikasikap/ v. to be high.

**bhiʔʔiʔ** [bə́hiʔʔiʔ/ ]/bhiʔʔiʔ/ v. to be sweet. From Malay benar.
**tiis knayuu** /tiis knaju/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

**tiis kpo** /tiis kpok/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

**tiis kpo** /tiis kpok/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

**tiis kyaboo** /tiis kjab?/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.

**tiis gasaw** /tiis gasaw/ n. a type of mushroom (Tremellales heimii).

**tiis siseh** /tiis siseh/ n. a type of mushroom (Schizophyllum commune).

**tiis soc** /tiis sc/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

**tiis snloc** /tiis snlo/ n. a type of mushroom (Tremellales microcaratus).

**tiis hmaen** /tiis hmb/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.

**tiis mem** /tiis mem/ n. a type of seasonal mushroom, appears during the rainy season (Amanita hemibapha).

**tiis manunu** /tiis mantoo/ n. a type of edible mushroom (Panus giganteus).

**tiis manko** /tiis mank/ n. a type of mushroom (Hygrocybe conica).

**tiis lantaa** /tiis lanta/ n. a type of mushroom (Auricularia auricula-judae).

**tiis Intak kom** /tiis Intak kom/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
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tiiis ymlaay /tis jmla:j/ n. a type of mushroom (Clavulina sp.).
tiiis ymlaay buooy /tis jmla:j buo:j/ n. a type of poisonous mushroom.
tiiis ymlaay leʔ looy /tis jmla:j leʔ lo:j/ n. a type of edible mushroom of dark colour.
tiŋ [tiŋ] /tiŋ/ n. hand.
tiŋ təp [tiŋ ‑təp] /tiŋ təm/ n. right hand.
tiŋ weel [tiŋ ‑weel] /tiŋ weel/ n. left hand.
teh [teh] /teh/ dem. demonstrative.
teʔ? [teʔ?] /teʔ?/ n. husband.
tək [tek] /tek/ v. 1) to sleep. 2) to marry.
tic /tiːc/ v. to tear meat apart with one's teeth.
tiin [ti ‑in] /tin/ v. to rub.
tap [tank] /təm/ nn. right.
tət [tət] /tət/ v. to kick.
tət [tət] /tət/ v. to stand.
təp ‑tank /təp/ v. to reside.
təʔ? [təʔ?] /təʔ?/ v. to collide.
tap [tank] /tap/ n. egg.
tapiʔ /tapʔ/ conj. but. From Malay tapi.
tapsʔ [tap ‑sp] /taps/ v. to dream.
tabiʔ /tabiʔ/ v. to have, to experience.
taboo /təbou/ v. to take more food.
tabaw /tabaw/ n. a type of kingfisher.
tabuu /tabuu/ n. dragonfly.
taboo tiŋ /taboo ‑tiŋ/ /taboʔ tiŋ/ n. thumb.
taboo juk /taboo ‑juk/ /taboʔ jʊŋ/ n. big toe.
tadon /tadon/ v. to stumble. From Malay tadung.
tajap /tajap/ /tajam/ v. to be sharp. From Malay tajam.
tajuʔ /tajuʔ/ /tajuʔ/ n. snake.
tajuuʔ tədok /tajuʔ ‑tədok/ /tajuʔ tduK/ n. cobra.
tajuʔ təlat /tajuʔ ‑təlat/ /tajuʔ tlaT/ n. python (Python reticulatus).
tajuʔ jok baaʔ /tajuʔ jak baaʔ/ n. a type of poisonous snake.
tajəl /tajəl/ /tajəl/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).
takooŋ /tkoŋ/ /tkoŋ/ n. pond.
tagoon /təgoon/ /tagon/ v. to ascend.
təʔ /təʔ/ (tidaʔ?) pa. negative particle. From Malay tak, tidak.
tasillʔ /tasillʔ/ /tasiʔ/ v. to taste.
tasəʔ /tasəʔ/ /tasəʔ/ n. lake. From Malay tasek.
tahun /tahan/ v. to endure, to hold out against, to sustain. From Malay tahan.
tampeŋŋ /tampeŋŋ/ /tampeŋŋ/ v. to run.
tampəl /tampəl/ /tampəl/ n. slow loris (Nycticebus coucang).
tampaay tiŋ /taməpaj ‑tiŋ/ /tampaaj tiŋ/ n. palm of the hand.
tampaay juk /taməpaj jʊg/ /tampaaj jʊŋ/ n. sole of the foot.
tanaʔ /tanaʔ/ n. sign, mark. From Malay tanda.
— v. to execute, to kill. From Malay pertanda.
tanaam /taŋam/ /tanam/ v. to plant. From Malay tanam.
— n. generic word for crop. From Malay tanam.
tanaʔ /taŋʔaʔ/ /tanaʔ/ v. to ask a question. From Malay tanya.
tanyo /taŋgjoŋ/ /tanyoŋ/ n. rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum).
tanlis /tanlis/ /tanlis/ pn. name of a mountain.
taluŋ /talun/ /talun/ n. millipede.
tawaay /tawaʔj/ /tawaj/ pn. name of a river (Tawai).
tawään /tawään/ /tawän/ n. butterfly.
tawooʔ /tawoʔʔ/ /tawoʔʔ/ n. a type of tree.
tawoon /tawoon/ /tawoon/ n. year. From Malay tahun.
tawooh /tawooh/ /tawooh/ n. gibbon (Hylobates lar).
tayuum /tajuʔm/ /taijum/ pn. name of a river (Tarum).
taycoʔ /taycoʔ/ v. to pick up.
taaʔ /taaʔ/ /taʔl/ n. grandfather.
taan /taʔn/ /taʔn/ n. buttock.
taaŋ /taʔŋ/ /taʔŋ/ v. to plait.
tutok /tutok/ /tutok/ n. beak, bill.
tujuh /tu θu/ /tujuh/ num. seven. From Malay tujuh.
tukaay /tuʔkaʔ/ /tuʔkaʔ/ v. to exchange. From Malay tukar.
ʔuu/ /ʔuu/ n. a type, sort.
ʔuu/ /ʔuʔ/ /ʔuʔ/ persp. third person singular pronoun (?)
tuʔ /tuʔ/ /tuʔ/ v. to say, to tell.
tuhana /tuʔana/ n. god, deity, spirit. From Malay Tuhan.
tumooʔ /tumoʔʔ/ v. to hit with one's fist. From Malay tumbak.
tunjəʔ /tunjəʔ/ /tunjəʔ/ n. knife.
tunjək /tunjək/ /tunjək/ n. stick. From Malay tongkat.
tuleeh /tuˈleʔ/ /tuleh/ v. to write. From Malay tulis.
tuluk /tuˈlʊk/ /tulun/ v. to help. From Malay tolong.
ʔuuʔ mat /ʔuʔ ˈmaʔ/ /ʔuʔ mat/ n. bear.
ʔuŋ /ʔuŋ/ /ʔuŋ/ v. to eat meat.
ʔuŋŋ /ʔuŋŋ/ /ʔuŋ/ v. to fear.
ʔuŋk /ʔuŋk/ /ʔuŋk/ dem. demonstrative.
ʔuŋ /ʔuŋ/ /ʔuŋ/ n. a type of fruit.
ʔuŋk /ʔuŋk/ /ʔuŋk/ v. to blow.
ʔuŋ /ʔuŋ/ /ʔuŋ/ v. to collide.
ʔuŋk /ʔuŋk/ /ʔuŋk/ v. to talk.
ʔuŋk /ʔuŋk/ /ʔuŋk/ v. to help. From Malay tolong.
tooy [tɔj]/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.
tooy mō? [tɔj 'mòʔ]/ tooj mòʔ/ n. aunt, older sister of parent.
d [d]/ prep. past, yesterday.
ss [təs]/ /t/to. To pluck.
too? [təʔ]/ to. Negative particle. From Malay tak?
tieel [tɛʾel]/ to. To plait.
tpoet [təˈpət]/ to. To blow.
tpulaaŋ [təˈpulaŋ]/ to return. From Malay terpulang.
tpuun [təˈpʊn]/ to. From Malay tepung.
tbik [təˈbik]/ to. To be full. From Malay tebal.
tbale? [təˈbælɛʔ]/ to. To turn. From Malay balik.
tbaal [təˈbæl]/ to. To be thick. From Malay tebal.
tboh [təˈboh]/ to. To hit. From Malay tabuk?
ttap /təpə/ v. to permanent to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdaay [təˈdæʔ]/ to. To be near.
tkat [təˈkæt]/ to. To freeze.
tktük [təˈt̪ʊʔk]/ to. To hunt.
tgel [təˈgel]/ to. To move along a slope.
tgoh [təˈgəʔ]/ to. To be tough. From Malay teguh.
thak [təˈhək]/ to. To be spicy.
thuun [təˈhuun]/ to. To be red.
thop [təˈhɔp]/ to. To close to shut.
thuool [təˈhuul]/ to. To blow fire.
tma [təˈməʔ]/ to. Branch.
tmaaw [təˈməʔ]/ to. Name of a river.
tmaan [təmˈpaʔməh]/ to. Name of a river (Temalong).
tmhuun [təmˈluuŋ]/ to. Name of a river (Temelong).
tmwaan /təmˈwaʔn/ pn. Ethnonym Temuan.
tmyaah [təmjaʔ]/ to. Ethnonym Temiar. From Malay Temiar.
tniʔyoo? [təniʔˈyoʔ]/ to. Name of a river.
tniit [təˈniʔiʔ]/ to. N. Lip.
tniuʔ /təniuʔ/ adv. Definitely certainly. From Malay tentu.
tngeel [təˈngel]/ to. N. Slope.
tnʔeën [tənˈʔeʔn]/ to. Ethnonym Ten'en.
tpuoo? [təˈpʊʔ]/ to. N. Binturong (Arctictis binturong).
tpuoh [təˈpʊʔ]/ to. To dance.
tjip [təˈjip]/ to. N. Molar tooth.
tjaʔ hajiiʔ [təˈpaj̃h hajiiʔ]/ to. Midday. From Malay tengah hari.
tjip [təˈjip]/ to. N. Spider.
tjkoŋ [təˈjkoŋ]/ to. N. Drongo (Dicrurus sp.).
tjkoɔk [təˈjkoɔk]/ to. N. Neck. From Malay tengkuk.
tleʔ [təˈleʔ]/ to. To point with one’s finger.
tlemoʔ [təˈlemoʔ]/ to. A type of tree.
tlagaaʔ [təˈlagəʔ]/ to. Pond. From Malay telaga.
tlu [təˈlu]/ to. Banana.
tlok [təˈloʔ]/ to. N. Pool. From Malay teluk.
tlo [təˈloʔ]/ to. N. Name of a river.
trus /təɾəs/ v. To be straight. From Malay terus.
trunan /təɾuʔnaʔ/ v. To protrude. From Malay terundan?
trooʔ /təɾoʔ/ v. To be severe. From Malay teruk.
twaan /təwaʔn/ M. Master, mister, lord. From Malay tuan.
twoɔy [təˈwoɔj]/ to. V. To be dark.
tyanʔ [təˈtjaneʔ]/ to. N. Brown-capped woodpecker (Picoides moluccensis).

d

dinik [dɨˈnik]/ dinin/ n. Wall. From Malay dinding.
dirihi [diɾihi]/ n. Self. From Malay diri.
diiʔ-diiʔ [diiʔ-diiʔ]/ whoever.
dəʔ [deʔ]/ deʔ/ for to flee, to run away.
deen [deʔn]/ deŋ/ N. House.
deen cnʔuooʔ [deʔn cnʔʔuʔʔ]/ deŋ cnʔuooʔ/ N. Hut.
de = deŋ to (the) House.
de [de]/ de/ = (d = da) Procl. Relative clause marker.
deeh /deʔ/ /deʔ/ interrogative. Which.
dæah /dæʔ/ /dæʔ/ v. To wait.
dadaʔ [dæʔaʔ]/ dadaʔ/ N. Chest. From Malay dada.
 — rn. Frontside. From Malay dada.
dak [dæk]/ /dæk/ v. To see.
dəʔ loʔ? /dəʔ loʔ/ ? What?
dəʔɛʔəʔ [ɗəʔɛʔəʔ]/ dəʔɛʔəʔ/ N. Long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).
dah /dah/ (dah?) V. Then. From Malay sudah, dah.
dahik [ɗahik']/ dahi/k' n. Chest.
Notes on Semnam

ciptañh /ciptañh/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweet /[cit'we't]/ /citweet/ /n. name of a river.
cices /[c'ėcë]/ /cices/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
cicey /cićey/ v. to tap, to cut.
cicas /[c'ėça]/ /cicas/ n. gecko. From Malay cikak.
cicesey /cićesej/ /cicesey/ n. a type of tree-shrew.
cinasa /[c'ėnasa]/ /cinasa/ /pn. Ethnonyms: Chinese. From Malay sina.
cileñ /[ci'leñ]/ /cileñ/ v. to point with one's eyes.
cip /[c'ip]/ /cip/ v. to go.
cipjuk /[c'ipjuk]/ /cipjuk/ v. to walk.
čẹ̃ /[čẹ̃]/ /čẹ̃/ n. loose.
ceem /[c'ėem]/ /ceem/ n. bird.
ceem paleek /[č'ėem pa'lek]/ /ceem paleek/ n. a type of small bat.
ceet /[čeët]/ /ceet/ v. to catch.
cecc /[č'ėcc]/ /čcc/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap /[č'ap]/ /cap/ v. to go.
cabajar /[ca'baɾaɾ]/ /cabajar/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.

caduuk //caduuk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cadob /[ca'dob]/ /cadob/ /n. a type of lizard.
caceenj /[ca'ceəνj]/ /caceenj/ n. worm. From Malay cacing.
čaʔɛ̃ /[čaʔɛ̃]/ /čaʔɛ̃/ n. rat.
cahāaw /[caʰaɾəw]/ /cahāaw/ /pn. name of a river.
camo? /[ca'мо]/ /camo?/ ? tomorrow.
campuyu //campuyu/ /n. mix, mixing, mingling. From Malay campur.
carñh /carñh/ (carñh) n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay caru.
cauwook tniit [ca'wɔk ]/ tniit/ /tniit/ n. philtrum. From Malay caurk.
cauwook ūŋ /[ca'wɔk ūŋ]/ /cauwook ūŋ/ /n. channel. From Malay caurk.
cukoop //cukoop/ v. to be enough. From Malay cukup.
cuñh //cuñh/ /? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuña.
cundin //cundin/ /v. to lean.
cundob //cundob/ /v. to lean.
cūñj /[cu'únj]/ /cūñj/ /v. to pierce.
coo? /[ko'ʔi]/ ? same.
coom /[co'om]/ /com/ v. to burn.
cuk //cuk/ v. to cut off.
cook /[ko'k]/ /cook/ v. to stab.
c wyni /[k'wo ní]/ /kwyni/ v. to sew.
cynj /[k'ynj]/ /kynj/ /v. to poke.
cieek /[k'ieek]/ /kieek/ v. to tear.
cuuo? /[k'uoʔi]/ /cuuo?/ /n. dog.
cuoq / [k'uoq]/ /cuoq/ /n. wild dog.
cpēj /[c'peeʃ]/ /cpēj/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
cpah /[c'pah]/ /cpah/ /n. amniotic fluid.
cboh buŋaʔ /[c'aboh buŋaʔ]/ /cboh buŋaʔ/ /n. nectar.
cduum //cduum/ /v. to carry in one's arms.
cdol //cdol/ v. to support, to lean.
ckm /[c'km]/ /ckm/ /n. a type of pheasant.
ckuny //ckuny/ /v. to skewer an oblong object in hair.
ckk /[c'kək']/ /ckk/ /n. marten.
ckæk /[c'kək']/ /ckæk/ /pn. name of a river.
ckook /[c'kək']/ /ckok/ /n. a type of wild cat.
choş /[c'hoʃ]/ /choș/ v. to be clean.
cms /[c'ms]/ /cmis/ /n. Bertam palm (Eugeissosiona tristis).
cinj /[c'ınj]/ /cinj/ /rn. side.
cnāl /[c'ınal]/ /cnah/ /n. myth.
cnup /[c'ınup]/ /cnup/ /n. solar plexus.
cnoles //cnoles/ /pn. name of a place.
cnooy /[c'ño]/ /cnoy/ /n. brother-in-law, sister-in-law.
cnnd [c'sa'nàʔ] /cnnd/ n. casque of a hornbill.
cnndy /cnnd/ n. spirit, ghost.
cnndaw [c'san'haʔw] /cnndaw/ v. to joke.
cnndos [c'sa'jɔːs] /cnndos/ n. nail, claw.
cnpuk [c'sa'nàʔ] /cnnpuk/ n. trail of an animal.
cnpweyn tin [c'ənj'jɛn ti'ŋ] /cnpeyn tin/ n. wrist.
cnpjì [c'sa'nà] /cnpjì/ n. a type of tuber.
cnpqal [c'sa'jɔːd] /cnpqal/ n. a type of tree.
cnpceyn [c'ɛj'f'ɛn] /cnpcéyn/ n. eyebrow.
clpataj [c'sa'lu ph] /clpataj/ n. wrinkled hornbill

(Aceros corrugatus).

cluh /cluh/ v. to push something into the ground.
cluo? /cluo?/ v. to insert, to immerse.
critah /kritah/ (cytith) n. story. From Malay cerita.
cynenej [c'sjìj'ŋənə] /cyjenej/ v. to roll.
cyeos [c'sjìs] /cyeos/ n. side.
cyakooh [c'səj'ko] /cyakooh/ pn. name of a river.
cyo? [c'sjɔax] /cyɔx/ v. to be hungry.
cylmil [c'ʃiʃ'mil] /cymlmil/ v. to be bright.

j

jit /jiT/ v. to collect.
jep [jɪ'ɛp] /jep/ pn. name of a river.
jeʔ? [jɪ'jeʔ] /jeʔ/ v. to refuse.
jaf [jɪ'af] /jaf/ v. to wash (clothes).
jas [jɪ'as] /jas/ v. to be finished.
jel [jɪ'el] /jel/ v. to bark.
jek [jɪ'ek/ pn. name of a river.
japataf /japataf/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jahat.
jadī? [jədiʔ] /jadīʔ/ v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.
jak [jɪ'ak] /jak/ n. chin.
jakon /jakon/ pn. Ethnonym: Jakun.
jagaʔ? /jagaʔ/ v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.
jahut /jahut/ pn. Ethnonym: Jah Hut.
janggin [jɪ'anggin] /janggin/ pn. name of a river.
janggak [jɪ'anggak] /janggak/ n. a type of tree. From Malay jangkang.
jawap [jɪ'awap] /jawap/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.

jaam /jaam/ n. clock, watch. From Malay jam.
juk [jɪ'uk] /jun/ n. foot.
jagaʔ? /jugoʔ/ adv. yet, still, all the same. From Malay juga.
jumapaʔ /jumapaʔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.
jook [jɪ'okk] /jok/ v. to move.
jɔʔ [jɪ'ɔʔ] /jɔt/ v. to suck.
juuaʔ /jʊuɔ/ /juuol/ v. to sell. From Malay jual.
jkən [jɪ'kən] /jkən/ n. scorpion.
jʔan [jɪ'jan] /jʔan/ n. bone.
jeʔan taan [jɪ'jan 'tən] /jʔan taan/ n. pelvis.
jeʔan jakaʔ [jɪ'jan jə'kəʔ] /jʔan jakaʔ/ n. jaw.
jheʔet [jɪ'heʔet] /jheʔet/ n. Muntjac (barking) deer (Muntiacus muntjac).
jhibit [jɪ'hibit] /jhīt/ v. to smoke.
jmaʔ [jɪ'maʔ] /jmaʔ/ v. to attack.
juuuh [jɪ'uuɔ] /juuuh/ quan. other.
jɛt [jɪ'ɛt] /jɛt/ v. to be dull.
jolotuk [jɪ'olɔtʊk] /jolotuk/ n. jelutong tree (Dyera costulata). From Malay jelutong.
jriʔ? [jɪ'rɪʔ] /jriʔ/ pn. name of a river (Jeri).
jeeʔ [jɪ'jeʔ] /jieʔ/ v. to be long.
jɔʔ [jɪ'jɔʔ] /jʊm/ n. rapid. From Malay jeram.

k

kipan [ki'paŋ] /kipan/ n. upper side.
kikuy /kikuy/ ? in front.
kikuy topo [ki'kùj 'tɔp] /kikuy toP/ ? before.
kisas [kisah] n. events, affairs. From Malay kesah.
kileep [ki'lep] /kileep/ v. to forget.
kiwenej [ki'weŋ] /kiwenej/ n. a type of tree.

kiyalej [ki'jalej] /kiyalej/ n. giant squirrel (Ratufa sp.).
kiyaa? [ki'jaʔ] /kijaʔ/ v. to count.
kiʔ? /kiʔ/ v. to undress, to take off.
kce /kɛeC/ v. to cut off.
kkek [k'kɛk] /kɛk/ v. to pull.
kkek [k'ket] /kɛt/ n. bottom, buttocks.
kawéep /kawéep/ /kawéep/ n. sun bear (Helarctos malayanus).
kawép /kawép/ /kawép/ n. name of a river.
kawéel /kawéel/ /kawéel/ n. a type of wild palm.
kayil /kayil/ /kayil/ to fish. From Malay kail.
kayéem /kayéem/ /kayéem/ n. a type of tuber.
kayoh /kayoh/ /kayoh/ v. to swim. From Malay kajuh.
kayoot /kayoot/ /kayoot/ v. to be pregnant.
kayool /kayool/ /kayool/ n. knee.
kaʔ /kaʔ/ /kaʔ/ n. fish.
kuwułu /kuwułu/ v. to be dirty. From Malay kotor.
kucék /kucék/ /kucék/ n. cat. From Malay kucing.
kuc5ék /kuc5ék/ /kuc5ék/ n. Raffles' malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlororhaphaeus).
kum /kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay kamuʔ.
kuninj /kuninj/ /kuninj/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.
kuleem /kuleem/ /kuleem/ n. name of a river (Kulim).
kulek /kulek/ n. bowl. From Malay kulałk.
kulaa /kulaa/ /kulaa/ n. name of a river. (Kulim).
kuy /kuy/ /kuy/ n. 1. head. 2. language.
kuy pɔoʔ /kuy pɔoʔ/ /kuy pɔoʔ/ n. mountain top.
kuy ʔɔŋ /kuy ʔɔŋ/ /kuy ʔɔŋ/ n. upstream.
kuh /kuh/ ? so, in that way.
kobees /kobees/ /kobees/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.
kobak /kobak/ /kobak/ n. mud pool. From Malay kubang.
koʔ /koʔ/ /koʔ/ v. to vomit.
komuy /komuy/ /komuy/ v. to growl (of stomach).
koleʔ /koleʔ/ /koleʔ/ n. hairy-backed bulbul (Tricholestes criniger).
koleh /koleh/ n. cup.
koy /koy/ /koy/ n. cake. From Malay kuih.
koom /koom/ /koom/ n. frog.
kotà /kotà/ /kotà/ n. packet, box. From Malay kotak.
kok /kok/ /kok/ /kok/ v. to sit.
konah /konah/ /konah/ n. bend. From English corner via Malay konah.
kuooc /kuooc/ /kuooc/ v. to grasp.
kuooom /kuooom/ /kuooom/ v. to hug.
kuooon /kuooon/ /kuooon/ n. child, offspring.
kuoön /kuño /kuoön/ /kuoön/ n. child, offspring.
kuoon ʔɔŋ /kuoon ʔɔŋ/ /kuoon ʔɔŋ/ /kuoon ʔɔŋ/ n. stream.
kuoon ʔɔŋ ʔauʔuʔ /kuoon ʔɔŋ ʔauʔuʔ/ /kuoon ʔɔŋ ʔauʔuʔ/ n. trickle.
kuooyu /kuooyu/ /kuooyu/ n. a type of tuber.
kpeʔ /kpeʔ/ /kpeʔ/ v. to crush.
kpeac /kpeac/ /kpeac/ v. to pick up, to grasp.
kpieh /kpieh/ /kpieh/ n. headgear. From Malay topi.
kbeet [kə'bet]/v. to be thin.
kbeec [kə'beɛt]/v. to spit.
kbos [kə'boʊs]/v. to die.
kboK [kə'boʊk]/n. otter.
ktek [kə'tek]/n. lower leg.
ktek [kə'tek]/v. to drip.
ktapk /ktapk/ v. to pinch, to clutch (with instrument). From Malay ketap.
ktop [kə'tɔp]/v. to spit.
ktoK [kə'tɔk]/pn. name of a river.
ktɔk [kə'tɔk]/n. a type of malkoha (Phaenicophaeus sp.).
ktih /ktdi/) n. 1) what. 2) whatever.
kdeek [kə'dek]/n. generic term for squirrel.
kdeek bapaanj [kə'dek' bə'paʔn]/n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek thunp [kə'dek' tə'huʔn]/v. to flush. a type of squirrel.
kdeek cadeʔ [kə'dek' ə'adʔ]/n. type of squirrel.
kdeek ?abuuʔ [kə'dek' ?a'buʔ]/n. a type of squirrel.
kdeek mnl anticipate [kə'dek' mənl]/n. giant flying squirrel (Petaurista spp.).
kdeek ljiis [kə'dek' la'jiis]/n. giant black giant squirrel (Petaurista sp.).
kdeek [kə'dek'/v. to be bitter.
kdeey /kdeey/ n. shop, restaurant. From Malay kedai.
kedik? [kə'dik?/v. to hide.
kedoo [kə'dο]/n. wife.
kcas [kə'caʔ]/v. to sneeze.
kJap /kJap/ v. to be instant. From Malay kejap.
kJaaʔ [kJaaʔ]/v. to work. From Malay kerja.
kJooʔ [kJooʔ]/v. to name of a river.
kk̚t̚ [k̚k̚t̚]/k̚k̚t̚/v. to snore.
kʔeep [kʔeep]/v. centipede.
ksah /ksah/ n. manner, custom. From Malay kesah.
kwetɔsh [kwetɔsh]/n. car. From Malay kereta.
khiduapan /khibit/ n. life. From Malay kehidupan.
khol [khoɬ]/n. to cough.
kmat [kə'maʔ]/n. gall bladder.
kmaq [kə'maʔ]/v. to swell. From Malay kembang.
kmamay [kə'mamai]/n. twin. From Malay kemar.
kmuc [kə'muɬ]/n. large feline, e.g. tiger, leopard etc.
kmuc gečh [kə'muɬ'gečh]/v. black panther.
kmoo [kə'moʔ]/v. 1) fruit. 2) seed. 3) classifier.
kmoo? mat [kə'moʔ 'mɑt]/n. eye lens.
knɔk [kə'nɔk]/n. uvula.
knal [kə'næl]/v. to know (person). From Malay kenal.
knaiil [kə'naɪl]/n. fishing rod. From Malay kail.
knayem [kə'nejn]/pn. name of a river.
knayaʔ [kə'naʔ]/n. name of a river (Kenayat).
knuo [kə'nʊo]/n. v. to urinate.
kntaaʔ [kə'nɑʔ]/v. to pee. From Etymology: Kintaq.
kntok [kə'nɔtɔk]/v. to pee. From Malay kntok.
knmooʔ [kə'nmʊʔ]/n. name.
knlaʔ? mat yis [kənləʔ 'mɑt 'jis]/n. name of a river.
knkut [kə'ŋkut]/v. to refuse to give.
kŋsiw [kŋ'siw]/n. Ethonym: Kensiw.
kŋsek [kŋ'sɛk]/v. cicet.
kŋyaʔ [kŋ'yaʔ]/n. name of a river (Kenering).
kŋkutuʔ? ayay [kŋkutuʔ 'aj]/n. flatheaded cat.
kŋko [kŋ'kɔ]/v. to feel like having fever, to feel like getting fever.
kleep [kə'leeʔ]/n. a type of tuber.
kloʔ [kloʔ/ v. to fall down (vertically).
kklapuooʔ [kklapuooʔ]/v. shoulder.
klat [kə'laʔ]/n. name of a river.
kklamin /kklamin/ n. married couple. From Malay kelamin.
kklap [kə'klap]/n. spleen.
kkleʔ [kə'kleʔ]/n. bird-of-prey.
klaaw [kə'law]/n. penis.
kloop [kə'loop]/n. older sibling.
kliem /kliem/ n. name of a river (Kelian).
kluooʔ [kluooʔ]/n. inside.
kkleel [kə'kleel]/n. lower arm.
kŋkeeg [kŋkeeg]/n. bushy crested hornbill (Anorrhinus galeritus).
kławaʔ [kə'waʔ]/n. flying fox, a type of roouette.
klyol [klyol]/n. name of a river.
kruhuuʔ [kruhuuʔ]/n. a type of owl.
kroK [kə'røk']/n. red-eyed brown bulbul (Pycnonotus brunnneus).
krsih [krsih/ n. chair. From Malay kerusi.
wagul /wagul/ n. family. From Malay kelaarga.
wásaʔ /wásaʔ/ n. area. From Malay kawasan.
kwaal [kwaˑl] /kwəl/ n. a type of bird.
kwoŋ [kwaˑŋ] /kwəŋ/ n. peacock pheasant
(Polyplectron malacense).
kyibas [kəjibəs] /ki·bəs/ v. to kill.
kyilo? /ki·lo/ v. to drop.
kyeunj [kəjəˈɛŋ] /ki·ɛŋ/ v. to be dry. From Malay kering.

kyana [kəjəˈnæn] /kja·næn/ n. wrinkles.
kyanuŋ [kəjəˈnʊŋ] /kja·nʊŋ/ n. goosebumps.
kyoom [kəjɔˈɔm] /kjoʊm/ rn. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

g

giniip [giˈnip] /gi·nip/ v. to point with one's face.
giih [ˈgiʔi] /giʔi/ v. to scratch.
geey [ˈgej] /gej/ v. to eat.
gaat [ˈgæt] /ga·t/ v. to cut.
geey foos [ˈɡɛʔəʊs] /ɡɛʔəʊs/ v. to quarrel. From Malay foi.
gadoh /ɡaˈdoː/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gadah.
gajah [ɡaˈjaʔ] /ga·jaʔ/ n. elephant (Elephas maximus). From Malay gajah.
gamah /ɡɑˈmaʔ/ n. photo. Picture. From Malay gambar.
gantɛn [ɡaˈɑnɛn] /ga·ɑnɛn/ n. a type of ground squirrel.
gantak /ɡa·tɑk/ n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
gantuk /ɡa·tʊk/ v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
gandah /ɡaundry/ pn. name of a river (Ganda).
galek /ɡaˈlek/ /ga·lek/ v. to tickle.
garuc /ɡaruc/ n. aloe tree (Aquillaria sp.).
gu? [ɡəʔ] /ɡəʔ/ prep. equation. gu? deej like (the) house
gunel [ɡuˈnɛl] /gu·nɛl/ pn. name of a river.
gulap [ɡuˈləp] /gulaʔ/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
gos /ɡəʊs/ v. to live.
goon [ˈɡoʊən] /goʊən/ v. to fetch water.
gooy [ˈɡoʊj] /goʊj/ n. crest, ridge.
gtaah [ɡtaʔ]/n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.
gch [ɡˈtʃɛ] /ɡtʃɛ/ v. to be black.
gsooy [ɡˈsoəj] /gsəj/ n. wrenched hornbill (Rhyticerus undulatus).
ghel [ˈɡɛʔɛl] /ghel/ v. to be tired.
gliʔ [ɡliʔ] /gliʔ/ v. to tickle.
glisih [ɡaliˈʃɛ] /gliʃɛ/ v. to whisper.
glisah /ɡlisah/ v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
glapooch [ɡlaˈpuʔə] /glapok/ n. a type of tree.
glass /ɡlæs/ n. glass. From English via Malay galas.
gloʔ /ɡloʔ/ pn. name of a river (Gelok).
griʔ /ɡriʔ/ pn. Grik.
gyeen [ɡaˈjɛn] /ɡjɛn/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?ibuuʔ? /ʔɪbʊʔʔ /ʔɪbʊʔʔ/ v. to be big. From Malay ibu.
?ituh /ʔɪtʊʔ /dim. that, there. From Malay itu.
?ijoʔ /ʔɪjʊʔ /pn. name of a river (Ijok).
?isɛt /ʔɪsɛt/ /ʔɪsɛt/ v. to be small.
?isaniŋ /ʔɪsaˈniŋ/ /ʔɪsaŋ/ pn. name of a river.
?inat /ʔɪnɑʔ /v. to remember, to recollect. From Malay ingat.
?ilwɔʔ̃ /ʔɪlʊˈwɔʔ̃ /ʔɪlʊˈwɔʔ̃/ v. to turn.
?iʔ? [ʔiʔʔ] /ʔiʔʔ/ pa. exclamation used to express sudden fear or surprise.
?iŋ /ʔɪn /ʔɪŋ/ persp. 1, first person singular personal pronoun.
— v. to defecate.
?ecan [ʔiˈɛn] /ʔɛn/ n. ventriculus gaster.
Notes on Semnam

Malay selama-lama.

seet /set/ v. to pour.
sey [ˈstj]/ /sej/ rn. long side.
seec /ˈseɛ̆ːc/ /ˈseɛ̆ː/ v. to steal.
sapiti? [ˈsaːp̥t̪iː] /sapi̯t̪iː/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapti.

saptuuh /sapidʒ/ /saptuː/ /pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.
sat /ˈsaːt/ /n. sign, mark.
satuu /satuu/ 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 /ˈsaɡu̯p/ /n. cloud.
sagup detaʔ [ˈsaɡu̯p dəˈt̪e̯ʔ]/ /saguP deteʔ/ /n. fog.
sagook /ˈsaɡu̯k/ /sagok/ /n. neck.
šaʔ nəh [ʃaʔ ˈnəh] /saʔ naʔ/ np. soon.

samaʔ /samaʔ/ /v. to be same. From Malay sama.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.
samaʔ? [saˈmaʔʔ]/samaʔʔ/ v. to be the same.

— prep. sociative. From Malay sama.
sampeey /ˈsampej̯/ /sampler/ as far as, until. From Malay sampai.
sanuʔ [saˈnuʔ]/ /sanuʔ/ v. to be rotten.
sanum [saˈnum]/ /sanum/ /n. a type of tree.
sanjiʔt̪ [saŋˈjiʔt̪̃]/ /sanjīt̪/ /n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pycnonotus jocosus).
sawoʔ [saˈwoʔ]/ /sawol/ (saoʔ?) /pn. name of a river (Sauk).
sayoot [saˈyɔːt̪]/ /sayot/ /n. a type of tuber.
sáāw [ˈsaːw̚]/ /sāw̚/ /n. a type of small bat.
susah [ˈsuːs̚aʔ]/ /susah/ /v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.
susah hup [ˈsuːs̚aʔ hup̚]/ /susah hum/ /v. to be sad. From Malay susah.

susuʔ [ˈsuːsuʔ]/ /susuʔ/ /n. milk. From Malay susu.
suyat [ˈsuːjat̪]/ /sujat̪/ /n. letter. From Malay surat.
soh [ˈsoʔ]/ /soh/ /v. to eat meat.
sooʔ [ˈsoʔʔ]/ /soʔʔ/ /v. to suck.
sap [ˈsap]/ /sap/ /n. lung.
soc [ˈsoːc]/ /soc/ /v. to wash one’s hands.
sol /ˈsoːl̚/ /v. to stuff, to block.
sieep [ˈsieep]/ /sieep/ /v. to be ready. From Malay siap.
sieem [ˈsjem]/ /siem/ /pn. Ethnonym: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.
suooŋp [ˈsuʌŋp]/ /suup/ /v. to eat from an open hand.
suook /ˈsuɔːk/ /suuk/ /n. umbilical cord.
spatut /spatut/ /v. to be suitable. From Malay patut.
spadaan /spadaʔ/ /n. border, boundary. From Malay sempadan.

spulooχ [spuˈloχ]/ /spuloh/ (pulooχ) /num. ten. From Malay sepuluuh.
sbec /ˈsaˈbeʔt̪]/ /sbeʔ/ /n. mosquito.
shap /ˈsaʔbap]/ /shap/ /conj. because. From Malay sebab.
shagaay /ˈshagaj̯/ (shageey)/ /prep. like. From Malay sebagai.
shlaas /ˈsaβlaʔs]/ /shlas/ /num. eleven. From Malay sebelas.
sblum /ˈsblum]/ /blum/ /conj. before. From Malay sebelum.
stey /ˈstej̯/ /v. to be dried-up (of e.g. watercourse).
stuy /ˈstuj̯/ /v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.
stokiin /ˈstokin]/ /stokiin/ /n. sock. From English stocking via Malay setokin.
stcoy /ˈstj̯o]/ /v. to be medium-sized.
stsat /ˈsatˈsãt]/ /stsat/ /n. a type of sunbird.
sdiyaaʔ /ˈsdijaʔʔ]/ /v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.
sdjaap /ˈsaːdaŋ]/ /djaap/ /v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.
sjatiʔ /ˈsaʔt̪iʔ]/ /v. to be real, to be true, to be genuine.

From Malay sejati.
sjarah /ˈsaʔrãh]/ /n. history. From Malay sejarah.
sjuʔ [sojʔ]/ /juʔ/ /v. to be cold (of weather).
From Malay sejuk.
skaliiʔ /ˈskaliiʔ]/ /skaliʔ/ /adv. together. From Malay sekali.
sok [soʔʃʔ]/ /sok/ /n. a type of tree.
siibuuh /ˈziːbuʔ]/ /siibuh/ (yibuuh) /num. thousand. From Malay seribu.
satuus [ˈsaraʔt̪us]/ /satus/ /num. hundred. From Malay seratus.

smilaa [ˈsmilaa]/ /smilan/ /num. nine. From Malay semblan.
smą [ˈsaʔmaŋ]/ /smjaŋ/ /v. to ask for something.
smaaʔ [ˈsaʔmaʔʔ]/ /smajʔʔ/ /n. human, person.
smaaʔ dagak [ˈsaʔmaʔ daˈgãʔ]/ /smajʔ dagajʔ/ /n. stranger. From Malay dagang.
smaaʔ hchooχ [ˈsaʔmaʔ ho̯ʃˈhéŋʔ]/ /smajʔ hchoxc/ /n. stranger.

smaaʔ laliʔ [ˈsaʔmaʔ laˈliʔ]/ /smAJʔ lalih/ /n. adult.

smaaʔ /smajʔ/ /pn. Ethnonym: Semai.
smuuʔ [ˈsaʔmuʔʔ]/ /smuuʔ/ /quaniʔ onl. From Malay semua.

smuuʔ smuuʔ [ˈsaʔmuʔʔ ˈsaʔmuʔʔ]/ /smuuʔ smuuʔ/ /quaniʔ every. From Malay semua.

smipitaaan /ˈsmipitaʔn]/ /smipitaaŋ/ /pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).

smptooχ mat [ˈsmptoe st̪ʃˈmat̪]/ /smptej mat/ /n. eyelid.

smpeeʔ [ˈsmpeeʔʔ]/ /smpeeʔʔ/ /v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).

smnauχ [ˈsmnauχ]/ /smnauχ/ /pn. Ethnonym:
Semnam.

smlaay /smlaj/ pn. Ethnonym: Semelai.
sniic [sɔ̃ˈnɪtʃˈ] /nīc/ n. a type of wasp.
snih /sniː/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay seni.
snaj [sɔ̃ˈnɑ̃] /snaː/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.

snaj hup [sɔ̃ˈnɑ̃ ˈhʊp] /snaː/ hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.

snt /snt/ / n. stuffing, plug.
sntol /sntɔl/ / n. hair.
snmaan [sɔ̃ˈmnɑ̃n] /snmən/ n. a classifier for humans.

snlæc [sɔ̃ˈlækˈ] /nlæk/ n. blowpipe dart.
spysæŋ /spsjæŋ/ / n. hole.
spysæŋ labuʊŋ [spsjæŋˈləˈbʊʊŋ] /spsjæŋ ləˈbʊʊŋ]

labuʊŋ/ n. fontanel.

spkaat [sɔ̃ˈŋkətˈ] /spkət/ pn. name of a river.
spkʊʊʔ nhʊʔ [sɔ̃ˈŋkʊʊʔ ɲhʊʔ] /spkʊʊʔ nhʊʔ/ n. bark of tree.

slisəh /slisəh/ v. to bump into.
sleč [sɔ̃ˈlɛcˈ] /slec/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.

slasaəh [sɔ̃ˈsaləcˈ] /sləsəh/ / pn. Tuesday. hayii? slasaəh day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.


sluuh [sɔ̃ˈluʔ] /sluʔ/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.
slpas /slpəs/ conj. after. From Malay selesap.

slyool [sɔ̃ˈljoʊ] /slyool/ n. a type of tree.
srayaaʔ [sɔ̃ˈrəjaʔ] /srəjaʔ/ / pn. name of a river.
syeḥ /sjeh/ v. to dump, to pour.
syeeʔ [sɔ̃ˈjeʔ] /sjeeʔ/ / v. to be dry.
syupaaʔ [sɔ̃ˈjʊpaʔ] /sjupaʔ/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.

syʃʃh [sʃʃˈ] /sjʃʃ/ / pn. name of a river.
syyaʔ [sʃʃˈ] /sjʃʃ/ / pn. name of a river.
malaaw [hnəlɔw]/ malaaw/ pn. name of a river (Malau).

hmhoom [hmˈhoʊm]/ hmhoom/ v. to like.

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

hnleen [hnˈleːn]/ hnleenn/ n. groin.

hnloop [hnˈloʊp]/ hnloop/ n. morning.

hwawâ [hnˈwâ]/ hwawâ/ n. oriental pied hornbill (Anthracoceros albirostris).

hpoor [ˌhpoʊr]/ hpoor/ n. night.

hîtsk /hlɪtsk/ v. 1) to pull out, to extract. 2) to take off headgear.

hyac [ˈhɔjəˈc]/ hyac/ n. sweat.

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

hyhuooy [hiˈhuoʊ]/ hyhuooy/ v. to yawn.

m

mic [ˈmɪʃ]/ mic/ pa. 1) desiderative particle. 2) emphatic particle.

miluu [ˈmiɬʊu]/ miluu?/ miluu?/ v. to be shy. From Malay malu.

misey [ˈmiʃeɪ]/ misej/ n. mustache. From Malay misai.

miʔ [ˈmiʔ]/ miʔ/ n. rain.

— v. to rain.

mih [ˈmiːh]/ mi/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun.

memeh [ˈmɛməh]/ memeh/ n. a type of tree.

memag /ˈmɛmæɡ/ adv. of course, indeed. From Malay memang.

meem [ˈmɛm]/ meem/ n. breast.

meem naʔ [ˈmɛm ˈnaʔ]/ meem naʔ/ n. mother's milk.

meey [ˈmɛj]/ mej/ v. to delouse.

mifii [ˈmiʃi]/ mifii/ mifii/ v. to be wet.

mat [ˈmæt]/ mat/ n. eye.

mat kmoʔ [ˈmæt kmoʔ]/ mat kmoʔ/ n. stone of a fruit.

mat ʔan [ˈmæt ʔan]/ mat ʔan/ n. source, spring.

mat saleh /mat ˈsælʔh/ mat saleh/ pn. Ethnonym: European. From Malay Mat Sâlîh.

mat meem [ˈmæt ˈmɛm]/ mat meem/ n. nipple.

mat yiis [ˈmæt ˈjɪs]/ mat jis/ n. sun.

macam /mɑkɪm/ n. kind, a type. From Malay macam.

masiŋ /ˈmɑsiŋ/ adv. separate, singly.

masiŋ masiŋ [ˈmɑsiŋ ˈmɑsiŋ]/ masiŋ masiŋ/ quan. each. From Malay masing-masing.

masoʔ /mɑsoʔ/ n. period, epoch, era. From Malay masa.

masoʔalahl [mɑsɔʔalahl]/ masoʔalahl/ n. enigma, puzzling question. From Malay masalah.

mamuh [mɑmʊʔ]/ mamuh/ v. to bathe.

mancouver [mɑˈvəŋɡə]/ mancouver/ pn. name of a river.

manuk [mɑˈnuːk]/ manuk/ n. chicken.

manutoo [mɑˈnuʊ]/ manutoo/ n. Sunda pangolin (Manis javanica).

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

mantoʔ /ˈmɑntoʊʔ/ n. bowl. From Malay mangkuk.

mayęʔ [ˈmɑjeʔ]/ mayęʔ/ interrogative. how.

mayah [mɑˈjâ]/ mayah/ v. to be angry. From Malay marah.

mayไʔ [ˈmæjʔ]/ mayʔ/ n. time, period.

mayoha /mɑˈjəhə/ mayoha/ n. now.

museum [ˈmuːseɪm]/ museum/ n. season. From Malay musim.

muh [mʊh]/ muh/ n. nose.

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

muŋkiin /ˈmuŋkɪn/ adv. maybe, likely, possibly.

— From Malay mungkin.

mutah [ˈmʊtæh]/ mutah/ n. beginning. From Malay mula.

muŋ /ˈmuŋ/ murah/ (murah) v. to be cheap. From Malay murah.

muŋ /ˈmuŋ/ v. to hold in one's mouth.

mum /mʊm/ n. aunt, sister of parent.

mum /ˈmʊm/ mej/ v. to be different

— quan. other.

makoʔ [ˈmɑkoʔ]/ makoʔ/ v. to be wet.

mánə [ˈmɑnə]/ mánə/ n. a type of tree.

mniba /ˈmɪnɪbəs/ mniba/ mniba/ pn. name of a river.

mnaaʔ [ˈmɑnəʔ]/ mnaaʔ/ n. smell.

mnəʔʔ [ˈmɑnəʔʔ]/ mnəʔʔ/ n. dust.

mnirii /ˈmɪnɪriː/ pn. Ethnonym: Menriq.

mniray [ˈmɪnɪrəj]/ mniray/ pn. Ethnonym: Yir.

mnsaw [mɑnsəw]/ mnsaw/ n. son-in-law, daughter-in-law.

mnikut /ˈmɪnjɪkʊt/ prep. according to. From Malay mengikut.
mlisan lwey [məli'sən bəˈwɛj] /mlisan lwej/ n. honey.

mrboɔw /mrboɔw/ pn. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).
myrooy [miˈroj] /mjroj/ /pn. name of a river (Lata Puteh).

n
-n- /n/ (n-) deriv_aff_v. nominalization.
niŋ kəl /niŋ kəl/ interrogative. where.
iñaŋ [niˈnəŋ] /niñaŋ/ rn. beside.
iŋkəl /niŋ kəl/ /niŋ kəl/ interpolative. where.
niyy /niŋ/ /niŋ/ num. one, self.
niyy yibuh /niŋ jɪˈbuh/ /niŋ jibuh/ num. thousand. From Malay ribu.
neroʔ [neˈrɔʔ] /neroʔ/ pn. name of a river (Nerok).
neen [nɨˈnən] /neen/ (nen) dem. demonstrative.
napak byiʔi /nəˈpæk bɨˈjɪʔi/ /napaK bɪjɪʔi/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).
nasah /nəˈsah/ /nasah/ pn. name of a river (Nak Sah).
nam /nɑm/ /nam/ num. six. From Malay enam.
nampaʔ /nampaʔ/ v. to be visible. From Malay nampak.
nanim /nəˈnim/ /nanim/ n. placenta.
naaʔ /nəʔ/ /naʔ/ n. mother.
naaʔ /nəʔ/ /naʔ/ num. two.
um /num/ /num/ (num =, num =) prep_procl_np. source. num = deen from (the) house.
nomboh /numboh/ n. number. From Malay nombor.
nuuŋ /nuŋ/ /nuʔ/ n. road.
nɔh /nɔh/ /nəh/ dem. demonstrative.
nɔhẽk /nɔhẽk/ n. breath, breathing.
nɔcəh /nɔcəh/ /ncəh/ /nəcəh/ n. trail.
nɔgjiʔiʔi /nɔgjiʔiʔi/ n. territory, settlement, state. From Malay negeri.
nɔdʊuy /nɔdʊj/ /nɔdʊj/ n. evening.
nɔgɛey /nɔɡˈɛj/ /ŋɛj/ n. food.

ŋ
ŋeep [ɲɛp] /ŋeep/ pn. name of a river.
ŋąak [ɲąˈk] /ŋąak/ n. mouth.
ŋaaw [ɲəˈwɔ] /ŋaw/ n. cat.
ŋuʔiʔi [ɲuʔiʔi] /ŋuʔiʔi/ v. to make, to do.

ŋɔk /ŋɔk/ n. endpoint.
ŋɔk mat yis [ŋɔkˈmɔʔ jɪs] /ŋɔk mat jis/ n. west.
ŋɔŋ /ŋɔŋ/ /ŋɔŋ/ v. to eat fruit.
ŋũʔ [ŋuˈũʔ] /ŋũʔ/ n. 1) tree. 2) wood.
ŋmpɛey /ŋəmˈpej/ /ŋmpej/ /ŋmpɛj/ pn. name of a river.

ŋen [ŋeˈnən] /ŋeːm/ (ŋen) persp. they (more than two), third person plural personal pronoun.
ŋjiɛc [ŋjiˈɛːc] /ŋjɛːc/ v. to gnaw fruit.
ŋɔoh [ŋɔˈhɔ] /ŋɔh/ /ŋɔh/ pn. name of a river (Ngor).

l
lpaan [ləˈpaːn] /lpaan/ pn. name of a river.
litɔw [litˈɔw] /litɔw/ v. to be young.
liech [liˈcɛh] /liech/ /pn. name of a river.
liyeeʔ [liˈjeʔʔ] /lijeʔʔ/ pn. name of a river.
liip [liˈip] /liɛp/ v. to know.
liiw /liˈw/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.
liiŋp [liˈiŋp] /liɛmp/ v. to be elastic.
lep /leP/ v. to turn upside down.
lec [ˈlɛc] /lec/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be
Notes on Semnam

lepp [ˈlep]/lep/ v. to sneak.
lić [ˈlić]/lić/ v. to be of different size.
lak [ˈlak]/lak/ n. quiver.
laap [ˈlaap]/laap/ v. to enter.
løy noh [ˈløy nɔː]/løj nɔː/ np. at once.
lapaak /lapaak/ v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
lapaan [ləˈpaːn]/lapan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labuuh [ləˈbuːʔ]/labuʔ/ pn. name of a river.
labuonj [ləˈbuːoŋ]/labuŋ/ n. skull.
lataa? [ləˈtaːʔ]/lataʔ/? n. waterfall.
latak [ləˈtak]/latak/ n. swamp.
lakuom [ləˈkuoːm]/lakuom/ n. brain.
lagiit? [ləˈgiːʔ]/lagiʔ/? adv. still. From Malay lagi.
las [ˈlaːs]/las/ n. ant.
lasuoom [ləˈsaʊʊm]/lasuom/ n. marrow.
lah /ləʔ/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay lah.
lahooy [ləˈhoʊʔ]/lahoŋ/ n. pharynx.
lanak [ləˈnaːk]/lanak/ n. Malayan porcupine
(Hystrix brachyura). From Malay landak.
lanooh [ləˈnaʊʔ]/lanoŋ/ pn. Ethnonym: Lanooh.
lanteey [ˈlanət(j)ɪ]/lantej/ n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanzah [ˈlanʒaʔ]/lazh/ v. to bump into. From Malay langgarang.
lanzoot [ˈlanʒoʊʔ]/lanzhou/ n. hollow of the knee.
lanjeen [ˈlanʒiˈen]/lanjien/ n. a type of tree.
lankooʔ [ˈlʌŋkoʔ]/læŋkoʔ/ n. menstruation.
lankuooc [ˈlʌŋkəʊʔ]/læŋkuoč/ n. a type of owl.
laluuʔ? [ˈləluʔʔʔ]/laluʔʔʔ/ v. to pass. From Malay lalu.
lalooth [ləˈluːθ]/lалоот/ pn. name of a river.
lawaan /lawaan/ v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lawuut [ˈluːwʊt]/lawut/ n. ocean. From Malay laut.
layin /ləˈjan/ v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaan [ˈləjaʔʔʔ]/layaʔʔʔ/ n. a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laan [ˈlaːn]/laan/ n. a type of tuber.
lubooʔ? [ˈlu佑ʔʔʔ]/lubooʔʔʔ/ n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lobok.
lukaaʔ? [luˈkaʔʔʔʔ]/lukaʔʔʔʔ/ v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumpat [ˈluŋpət]/lumpat/ v. to jump. From Malay lompat.
lus [ˈluːs]/lus/ n. a type of tuber.
loʔ [ˈluoʔ]/loʔ/ interrogative. what.
laap /laap/ v. to insert one’s hand into something.
luuoy, [ˈluoʊ]/luoʔ/ v. to settle.
luuoʔ /luoʔ/ v. to crawl, to slipther.
lpas [ləˈpaːs]/lpas/ v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
 — adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
lbeh [ləˈbeθ]/lbeh/ quan. many. From Malay lebih.
ltaʔ? /ləˈtaʔʔʔ/ v. to put down. From Malay letak.
likluk [ləˈlikʰʔ]/likluʔ/ v. to laugh.
lgoop [ləˈgəʊp]/lgp/ n. riverside land.
lgoat psoʔ? [ləˈgoat ˈpsəʔʔʔ]/lgpʔʔʔʔ/ n. mountain pass.
lʔeek [ləˈʔɛkʔ]/lʔek/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Puti).
lpəss [ləˈpəs]/lpəs/ n. fat.
lheəŋ [ləˈheːŋ]/lheŋ/ n. saliva.
lμŋ [ləˈmᵊŋ]/lmŋ/ n. tooth.
IMPAYUUUN [ˌlɪmpəˈjʊʔʔŋ]/Imjuŋ/ pn. name of a river.

rintaak [ˈrintakʔ]/rintak/ n. tongue.
lŋoʔ? [ˈlŋoʔʔʔʔ]/lnʔʔʔʔʔ/ v. to be tender.
lŋoŋ [ˈlŋoŋʔʔʔ]/lmŋŋ/ pn. name of a river
(Lenggong).
lŋweŋ [ˈlŋweŋ]/lmweŋ/ pn. name of a river
(Lawin).
lwəl [ˈləwweʔʔʔ]/lwel/ pn. name of a river.
lwey [ˈləwweʔʔʔ]/lwej/ n. bee.
lweŋ [ˈləwweŋʔʔʔ]/lweŋ/ v. to be dizzy.
lweey [ˈləwwejʔʔʔ]/lwejʔʔʔ/ pn. name of a river.
lwaak [ˈlwaʔkʔ]/lwak/ n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
lwaay /lwaj/ pn. outside. From Malay luar.
lweʔʔʔ? [ˈlweʔʔʔʔʔ]/lweʔʔʔʔʔ/ v. to be.

raabain [ˈraːbəʔʔʔʔ]/raaban/ pn. name of a river (Raban).

rupaŋŋəh /rupaŋŋəʔ/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

wiit [wɪt]/wit/ v. to flow.
wiik [ˈwɪkʔ]/wikʔ/ v. to divorce.
wiiz [ˈwiiz]/wiiz/ (wiw) persp. they two, third
person dual personal pronoun.
weel [ˈweɛl]/wel/ adv. again.
weec /weɛc/ n. cloth.
weel [ˈweɛl]/wel/ nn. left.
ween [ˈweɛn]/wen/ v. to crawl.
**y**

- **yaan** /ˈyaːn/ adj. relative marker. From Malay yang.

**yaa** /ˈjaː/ adv. from Malay jajak.

**yayuoo** /ˈjaːuʊ/ adj. to feel. From Malay jualaang.

**yasaa** /ˈjaːsaʔ/ adj. to move along a water.

**yagaa** /ˈjaːɡaʔ/ n. relative marker. From Malay jaya.

**yajaa** /ˈjaːjaʔ/ n. why.

**-ya-** /ˈjaː/- affix. collective plural.

**yee** /ˈjaːʔ/ adj. from Malay jasa.

**yiis** /ˈjiːs/ adj. from Malay jasa.

**yi** /ˈji/ adj. from Malay jasa.

**yiyy** /ˈjiːj/ persp. you two, second person dual.

**yeehi** /ˈjeːʔ/ adj. persp. who.

**yeeh** /ˈjeːʔ/ adj. from Malay jasa.

**yo** /ˈjo/ adj. backside.

**ye** /ˈjo̞ʔ/ adj. excl. personal pronoun.

**yoos** /ˈjoʊs/ adj. to cross water.

**-ya-** /ˈja:/ affix. collective plural.

**yudaaʔ** /ˈjuːdaʔ/ n. to hear.

**yusaʔ** /ˈjuˈsaʔ/ n. to move along a water.

**yussaʔ** /ˈjuˈsaʔ/ n. sambar deer (*Cervus unicolor*). From Malay rusa.

**yu** /ˈju/ adj. to move along a water.

**yuup** /ˈjuup/ adj. from Malay jalaang.

**yuup** /ˈjuup/ adj. to poke.

**yoso** /ˈjoʊs/ adj. to cross water.

**yoom** /ˈjoʊm/ n. to cry.

**yusaa** /ˈjuˈsaʔ/ n. to move along a water.

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

**yuup** /ˈjoʊp/ adj. from Malay jalaang.

**yuup** /ˈjoʊp/ adj. to poke.

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