DATA PAPER

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

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

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

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 Samedang, 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 b</td>
<td>t d</td>
<td>c j</td>
<td>k g</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n η</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>r l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximant</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eighteen of the consonants occur commonly, while two, the voiced uvular fricative /ʊ/ 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 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, Ɂ/ 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, j, k, g, Ɂ]. 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’): [pʰ, tʰ, cʰ, kʰ]. Following an open central or back short oral vowel, the velar /k/ is realised as a post-velar or uvular stop [qʰ]. 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. [ˈmạd̪t̪ʰ] /mat/ ‘eye’. In other consultants, they sometimes have a voiceless aspirated release, e.g. [ˈmạt̪ʰ] /mat/ ‘eye’. One consultant frequently produces a voiced nasal release, e.g. [ˈmạt̪ʰ] /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, n, η]. 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 [mʰ, nʰ, n η] 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 [ˈhɵp] /hʊm/ ‘to want’ is [hʊmˈhɵp] /hm-hʊm/ ‘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. [ˈaˈjʊp] ‘needle’, from Malay jarum, [poˈsɑː] ‘to send order’, from Malay pesan, and [poˈgɑːk] ‘to hold’, from Malay pegang. In all such cases the nasal is considered to be the underlying form, i.e. phonemically /ŋjug/, /psan/, and /pgɑŋ/. Nevertheless, a considerable number of Semnam forms with a short oral vowel and phonetic final stop can 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 /h/, only found in initial position of a handful of Malay loanwords, is realised as a voiced uvular fricative [r]. 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 [ʕ].

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 /m/ 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 Asian three-by-three system of nine basic qualities (cf.
Benjamin 1976b:131 for Temiar, Diffloth 1976b:103 for Jah Hut, Bauer 1991 for Trang Kensiw, and Burenhult 2005:19-22 for Jahai). Front and central vowels are unrounded; back ones are rounded. For each quality there is a distinction between long and short, producing a system of 18 oral monophthongs. In addition, phonemically nasal counterparts exist for seven of the basic qualities of both long and short vowels (the front and back midqualities 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>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORAL</strong></td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>uː</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>øː</td>
<td>oː</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>aː</td>
<td>əː</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NASAL</strong></td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>ʊː</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ɨː</td>
<td>ɪː</td>
<td>ʊː</td>
<td>ɨ</td>
<td>ɨ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>ɛː</td>
<td>.attack</td>
<td>əː</td>
<td>ɛ</td>
<td>ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIPHTHONGS</strong></td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>iː /uː</td>
<td>(ʊːʊ)</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>uː</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long vowels are more common than short ones, and oral vowels much more common than nasal ones. Consequently, short nasal vowels are especially rare. In particular, the closed short nasal vowels /ɨ, ɪ, û/ 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.

In the phonetic transcription employed here, short vowels are transcribed with a breve diacritic, e.g. [ä], and long vowels with a triangular colon, e.g. [ᾶ]. 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].

The data contain one example of a long nasal closed-to-mid back diphthong, [bɔlʰũːt] ‘to be tasteless’, but it appears to occur in free variation with a monophthong counterpart [bɔlʰũːt].
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, [i, ì, ìː, ìː]. 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, [e, ë], 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, [ɛ, ë, ëː, ëː].</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, [i, ì, ìː, ìː]. 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, [ɔ, ɔː, ɔːː, ɔː]. 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, [a, ɐ, ɐː, ɐː]. 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, [u, ū, ūː, ūː]. 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, [o, ɔː], 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, ɔː, ɔːː]. The long oral vowel is realised as a more open [ɔ], or in some speakers as a fully open back rounded [ɔː].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2.2.2. Contrastive length

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORAL</th>
<th>NASAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peːt</td>
<td>cpɛt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kɔp</td>
<td>kɔp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawɔj</td>
<td>wàj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapaʔ</td>
<td>pâʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wɔk</td>
<td>wɔːk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.4. Diphthongs
Contrastive diphthongization is very apparent and fairly common. As noted, all attested diphthongs involve vowel articulation from closed to mid for both the front and back positions: [ɛ] and [ɔ]. Unusually, probably both long and short distinctions exist (see the contrastive pairs given in §2.2.2). In short diphthongs (to the extent that they can be analysed) the two qualities making up each diphthong are equally short: [ɛ] and [ɔ]. In long diphthongs the end quality has longer articulation: [ɛː] and [ɔː]. The following pairs contrast the long diphthong /ɛː/ with the long monophthongs /ɛ/ and /ɔː/, and the long diphthong /uː/ with the long monophthongs /u/ and /oː/:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONOPHTHONG</th>
<th>DIPHTHONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pet</td>
<td>pi:ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te:ʁ</td>
<td>pi?tie:ʁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kweŋ</td>
<td>wieŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wel</td>
<td>kawieŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paŋiːl</td>
<td>laŋiːn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balŋ</td>
<td>kliːn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koːm</td>
<td>kuːm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glapoːŋ</td>
<td>klapuːŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coːʔ</td>
<td>cuoːʔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toːj</td>
<td>mantuːj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dus</td>
<td>duːs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huŋ</td>
<td>huːŋ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’ ~ /kpieː/ ‘headgear’, and /sjeː/ ‘to be dry’ ~ /siːp/ ‘to be ready’. One might therefore argue against diphthongs as a category and instead propose a purely monophthongal analysis involving existing phonemes. Consistently, however, morphological evidence speaks in favor of a diphthongal analysis: the auditorily obscure distinctions can be disambiguated by various affixal operations, so that diphthongs can be shown to be nuclei of syllables. For example, sequences of approximant + vowel can be broken up by infixes, whereas diphthongs cannot. Also, monosyllabic forms with diphthongs display a reduplicative pattern identical to those with monophthongs, with copied consonants (onset and coda) prefixed to the root, as in the following examples (unattested roots are marked with an asterisk *):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>DERIVED FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuːm</td>
<td>‘to hug’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km-kuːm</td>
<td>‘to be hugging’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huːc</td>
<td>‘(to whistle)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hchuːc</td>
<td>‘to whistle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*huː joj</td>
<td>‘(to yawn)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hjhuː joj</td>
<td>‘to yawn’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tieːl</td>
<td>‘to plait’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tl-tieːl</td>
<td>‘to be plaiting’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cieːk</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ck-cieːk</td>
<td>‘to be tearing’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEMNAM</th>
<th>JAHAI</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cie:k</td>
<td>cēk</td>
<td>‘to tear’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawic:</td>
<td>kawēl</td>
<td>‘(a type of palm)’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantuo:</td>
<td>mantōj</td>
<td>‘pangolin’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klapuc:</td>
<td>klapōh</td>
<td>‘shoulder’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kluo:</td>
<td>kleŋ</td>
<td>‘inside’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suok</td>
<td>sōk</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 /j/ and the palatal approximant /y/ are represented by j and y, respectively: e.g. jila:i? [j’ilai:j] /jila:i/ ‘thorn’, jayup [j’ayu:p] /jajewm/ ‘needle’, and ylaay [j’sla:j] /jla:j/ ‘[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. plap [po’lāp] /plam/ ‘land leech’, koc [k’oːc] /kɔː/ ‘to sit’, and dak [d’aq] /dæn/ ‘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, æ, ə, a, u, o, ɔ) and long vowels with double vowel characters (ii, ee, ii, oo, etc.), e.g. kol [k’ol] /kol/ ‘to fall’ vs. kooi [k’ooi] /kɔːi/ ‘[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. lanjkoːc [laŋ’k’oːc] /laŋkuoːC/ ‘[a type of owl]’ vs. kuoc [k’uːc] /kuoː/ ‘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. pɔʔ [ˈpɔʔ] /pɔʔ/ ‘younger sibling’, bɪɔɔn [bɨˈɔɔn] /biːɔːn/ ‘rice (husked)’, sʔʔ [ˈsʔʔ] /sʔʔ/ ‘to collide’, and hʔʔsʔh [hoʔʔsʔh] /hʔʔsʔh/ ‘[affirmative particle]’. This is in accordance with previous Asian 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. pkpąak [pəkˈpəak] /pkpąak/ ‘to clap’, kbeɛc [kəˈbɛɛc] /kbeɛc/ ‘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. Excrescent vowels can then be inserted as nuclei. For example, the form klmkɛɛ ‘bushy crested hornbill’ is syllabified in the following way: /CCCCCVC/ > /C.C.CVC/ > [CV.CVC.CVC], with a final surface output [kmnɛɛkɛɛn].

4. Lexicon

The appendicized glossary contains the 1,246 Semnam lexical items collected to date. Items represent lexeme forms of words, many of which are roots or may at least be regarded as synchronically monomorphic. Lexeme forms are usually the same as the preferred citation form. Several forms are compounds. Citation forms of names for various biological classes generally include the generic name for the class in question, e.g. bɔoy ‘vegetable’, tiiis ‘mushroom’, tajuu? ‘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

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

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

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

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

References


APPENDIX: Semnam-English glossary

a-
/a/ aff v. (-a-) middle voice affix.
— pref._dom. affix deriving an adverbial

demonstrative from a nominal

demonstrative.

p-
/lp/ (piC-) pref v. causative prefix.
pitnuat [pi't'nuat] /pitnuat/ v. to hurt someone.
pitdu? [pi'du?]/pitdu?/ n. base of a plant.
pitvei? [pi't’vei?]/pitvei?/ v. to offer food.
pitn? [pi't’n?]/pitn?/ v. to turn something around.

pibboah [pi'bbo/]/pibboah/ v. to say.

pintas [pin'tas]/pintas/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.
pinjam [pi'n?jam]/pinjam/ v. to borrow. From Malay pinjam.
pinloq [pi'l?loq]/pinloq/ v. to sing.
pinat [pi'n?at]/n. plate. From Malay pinggan.
pilok [pi'l?ok]/pilok/ n. mud hole.

peha? /peha?/ n. tribe.

peet /peet/ v. to fasten.

peen [peen]/peen/ v. to rise (of the sun).

peet [peet]/peet/ n. jungle knife.

peen [peen]/n. pen, pencil. From Malay pen(a).

pe? [pe?]/pe?/ v. to crush.

po? [po?]/po?/ n. younger sibling.


papa? [pa'pa?]/papa?/ v. to be bad.

pado? /pado?/ prep. by, at, near. From Malay pada.

pajik [pa'jik]/pajik/ n. a type of tuber.

pasii [pa'sii]/pasii/ n. sand. From Malay pasir.

pasa? [pasa?]/pasa?/ conj. because. From Malay?

parihi [pa'rihi]/parihi/ n. name of a river (Ayer Jada).

pama? [pa'ma?]/pama?/ n. 1) a type of giant flying squirrel (Petaurista sp. 2) colugo (flying lemur) (Cynocephalus variegatus).

panik [pa'nik]/panik/ n. belly button.

pani? [pa'ni?]/pani?/ n. baby.

panaan [pa'naan]/panaan/ n. name of a river.

panak [pa'naak]/panak/ n. fan for the fire.

pancooy [pa'cooy]/pancooy/ n. waterfall. From Malay pancur.

panjil /panjil/ v. to call, to name, to summon.

From Malay panggil.

panjal /panjal/ n. beginning. From Malay pangkal.

palinj /palinj/ v. 1) to look aside. 2) to change direction, to switch. From Malay paling.

pajli? [pa'jli?]/pajli?/ n. clouded monitor (Varanus bengalensis).

payee [pa'ye/]/payee/ n. name of a river.

payah [pa'jah]/payah/ v. to be difficult. From Malay payah.

paak /paak/ v. to split.

pa? [pa?]/pa?/ v. to have body contact.

pusik /pusik/ v. to turn. From Malay pusing.

pusat /pusat/ n. center. From Malay pusat.

puke [puke]/puke/ n. a type of pigeon.

From Malay pukat.

puhau [puhau]/puhau/ v. to have. From Malay puya.

pulcey [pulecy]/pulecy/ n. a type of tree.

pulaww [pulaww]/pulaww/ n. name of a river.

puluw [puluw]/puluw/ n. island. From Malay pulau.

puu? [puu?]/puu/ adv. yesterday.

poke? /poke?/ n. pocket. From English pocket, via Malay.

pook /pook/ v. to open.

poon [poon]/poon/ n. name of a river.

pok [pok]/pok/ v. to tap poison.

pok [pok]/pok/ v. to forage by fanning smoke into an animal’s burrow.

poo? [poon]/poon/ n. mountain.

poos [poos]/poos/ v. to sweep.

poon /poon/ (pn = ) prep like. From Malay pun.

pit [pit]/pit/ n. tick.

piti? [piti?]/piti?/ n. forehead.

ptamah /ptamah/ v. to be first. From Malay pertama.

ptoo? [ptoo?]/ptoo?/ v. to hunt.

ptooj /ptooj/ v. to insert.

ptak [ptak]/ptak/ v. to throw.

ptpoolk [ptpoolk]/ptpoolk/ v. to clap.

ptgak [ptgak]/ptgak/ v. to hold. From Malay
pegang.
psat /psat/ v. to send order. From Malay pesan.
phêñj [pêñj] /phêñj/ v. to be narrow.
pndapataan /pndapataan/ n. profit, income. From Malay pendapatan.
pnûj [pêñuj] /pnûj/ n. broadbill, black and red (Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchos).
pnûjch [pêñûjch] /pnûjch/ v. to play an instrument.
ple?as [pêlêas] /ple?as/ v. to drop, to let fall.
— pn. name of a river.
printa?h /printa?h/ (pyinta?h) v. to order. From Malay perintaah.
prme?h /prme?h/ n. feeling, sensation.
pyi?dak /pyi?dak/ v. to show.
pyo?k /pyo?k/ v. to immerse.
pyaloon /pyalo?n/ n. singers, singing ones.

b-
/b/ aff. v. progressive/imperfective prefix.
b-
/b/ aff. n. property-signaling prefix.
bilah /bilah/ interrogative. when. From Malay bila.
— conj. when. From Malay bila.
bi?m /bi?m/ v. to wash (dishes).
bec? /bec?/ n. suitcase. From Malay bec.
becs /becs/ /becs/ v. search.
bello? [be?lo?] /bello?/ interrogative. when.
besso? /besso?/ n. difference. From Malay beza.
bien ??n [be?ien ??n] /bien ??n/ n. riverbank.
b?i? [bi?] /b?i?/ v. to be hot.
bak /bak/ /bak/ v. to tie.
bai? [ba?i?] /bai?/ v. to carry something on one's back.
ba?o? [bo?o?] /bo?o?/ n. generic term for vegetable, greens.
From Malay ubi.

boey mamän /boej maman/ n. a type of edible plant.

boey njukko? /boej njukko?/ n. a type of edible plant.

boey labuu? /boej labu?/ n. gourd. From Malay labu.

boey la? leen /boej la? leen/ n. a type of edible plant.

boey lavaaw /boej laaw/ n. a type of edible plant.

boey lwew /boej lwew/ n. a type of edible plant.

bapa? /ba'pa?/ v. to be big. From Malay hapak.

baboo? /ba'boo?/ n. woman.

bateek /ba'teek/ n. Ethnonyms: Batek.

bataan phui? /ba'ta'n phui?/ n. tree trunk.

batu? /ba'tu?/ n. rock, stone. From Malay batu.


bajuu? /ba'ju?/ n. coat, shirt. From Malay baju.

bagoh /ba'goh/ /bagoh/ n. name of a river.

bassh /ba'sh/ /basoh/ n. dusky languor (Trachypithecus obscurus).

bahasoh /ba'hasoh/ n. language. From Malay bahasa.

banjow /ba'jow/ /banjow/ n. heron. From Malay bangau.

banso? /ba'so?/ n. race, nationality. From Malay bangsa.

kbanso? /ka'bo?/ n. nationality.

balinj /ba'linj/ v. to be high.

barang /ba'ra?/ /barang/ n. tapir (Tapirus indicus).

bawah /ba'wah/ /bawah/ n. below, underneath, downstream. From Malay bawah.

bayaan /ba'yaan/ v. thing, commodity. From Malay barang.

baju? /ba'ju?/ /baju?/ v. to be new. From Malay baru.

— adv. until. From Malay baru.

baa? /ba'a?/ /bæ/ n. rice (growing).

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

baah /ba'ah/ /ba'ah/ n. uncle, younger brother of parent.

baal /ba'al/ /ba'l/ n. name of a river (Bah).

baay /ba'ay/ v. to dig.

bubu? /bu'bu?/ /bubu?/ n. fishtrap. From Malay bubu.

budayooch /budajesh/ n. culture. From Malay budaya.

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


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

buh /bu?/ v. to put.

buya? /bu'ya?/ /buya?/ n. flower. From Malay bangas.


bunkus /bunkus/ n. packet. From Malay bungkus.

bulaan /bu'laan/ /bulan/ n. moon, month. From Malay bulan.

buluus /bu'luus/ /bulan/ n. spear.

buya? /bu'ja?/ /buya?/ n. crocodile. From Malay buaya.

buut /bu't/ v. to eat vegetables.

buuc /bu'c/ /buuc/ n. diarrhoea.

boleeh /bo'leeh/ /boleh/ v. to be able to do something.

— pa. possibility particle.

boot /boot/ v. to feel lazy.

bo? /bo?/ v. if.

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

booc /bo'c/ /booc/ v. to lie (to tell untruths).

booy /bo'oy/ /booy/ n. Ethnonyms: Bong.

buooy /bo'oig/ /booig/ n. silvered languor (Trachypithecus cristatus).

bbilaan /bbilaa/ quan. numerous. From Malay berbilang.

bte? /ba'te?/ /bte?/ n. papaya (Carica papaya). From Malay betik.

btoe /btow/ n. bottle.

btanie /ba'tanee/ /btanee/ n. name of a river (Bebalik).

btaay /ba'toaj/ /btoaj/ n. petai (Parkia biglandulosa).

btoo /btool/ /bted/ v. to be right. From Malay betul.

btoot /btot/ /btoo/ v. to think.

bdideeh /bdideh/ (dideeh)? where.

bdcel /bdcel/ /bdcel/ v. to shoot. From Malay bedal.

bdal /bdal/ /bdal/ v. to throw. From Malay bedal.

bcuoon /ba'cwan/ /beow/ v. to be sour.

bkah /ba'kah/ /bah/ v. to break.

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

b?et /ba'et/ /b?et/ v. to be good.

b?aak /ba'ak/ /b?ak/ v. to overflow (of a river).

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

bhi?i? /ba'hi?i?/ /bhi?i?/ v. to be full (from eating).

bhet /ba'het/ /bhet/ v. to be sweet.

bnaah /bnaah/ /bnaah/ v. to be accurate. From Malay benar.
b̥jbaŋ jakaʔ [b̥ŋˈbaŋ ˈjɑ`ʔ] / b̥jbaŋ jakaʔ/ n. beard.
bliʔ [b̥l̥iʔ] / bliʔ/ v. to buy. From Malay beli.
blin [b̥l̥in] / bliʔ/ n. upper arm.
bleʔ [b̥l̥eʔ] / bleʔ/ n. upper leg.
blyenaan / bljənəm/ v. to be different from, to be apart from. From Malay berlaianan.
bleeq [b̥l̥eq] / blεʔ/ n. blue-crowned hanging parrot (Loriculus galgulus).
bleq̥ [b̥l̥eq̥] / blæʔ/ v. to remember, to recall.
blas / bləs/ num. -teen, used for numbers between eleven and nineteen. From Malay belas.
blanteey / b̥l̥antejʔ/ / blantejʔ/ n. a type of tree.
blalec [b̥l̥alec] / blæʔeʔ/ v. to fight.
— pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).
bluum [b̥l̥uʔm] / blum/ pn. name of a river (Perak).

blhaʊj [b̥l̥həj] / bləj/ v. to be green.
blhap [b̥l̥hæʔ] / blhap/ v. to be saty.
blhũʔiʔ ~ blhũuʔiʔ / blhũʔiʔ ~ blhũuʔiʔ/ v. to be tasteless.
brubah / brubah/ v. to be altered. From Malay berubah.
brwas / brwas/ v. to be segmented. From Malay berwas.
bwey [b̥wejʔ] / bwejʔ/ n. thunder spirit.
bwa / bwaʔ/ pa. object classifier, meaning fruit, used for e.g. houses. From Malay buah.
bwaaʔ [b̥waaʔ] / bwah/ v. to talk.
byiʔ [b̥yiʔ] / b̥jiʔ/ / b̥jiʔ/ n. forest, woods.
byaduuʔ [b̥yaʔd̥uʔ] / b̥jaduʔ/ v. to rest.
byaniʔ [b̥yaʔn̥iʔ] / b̥janiʔ/ v. to be brave. From Malay berani.
byanaʔ [b̥yaʔn̥aʔ] / b̥janaʔ/ v. to give birth.
byaloʔ / b̥jaləʔ/ n. thinkers, knowledgeable people.
bylaay [b̥l̥aʔ] / b̥laʔ/ v. to be high.
byraay [b̥raʔ] / b̥rajʔ/ n. grey-chinned minivet (Pericrocotus solarius).

b̥jbejʔ / b̥jbejʔ/ / b̥jbejʔ/ v. to be green.
b̥jhaʔ / b̥jhaʔ/ / b̥jhoʔ/ v. to be saty.
b̥jhmʔiʔ ~ b̥jhmʔuʔiʔ / b̥jhmʔiʔ ~ b̥jhmʔuʔiʔ/ v. to be tasteless.

b̥t̥ / b̥t̥/ (t̥iC̥-) pref. v. causative prefix.
tiʔ / tiʔ/ v. to hide something.
tib̥tib̥oʔ / tiʔtib̥oʔ/ adv. suddenly, unexpectedly. From Malay tiha-tiha.
tijuū / tiˈj̥ūʔ/ / tiˈj̥ūʔ/ v. to point with one’s lips.
tiʔoʔ / tiʔoʔ/ v. to look.
tingalaaʔ / tingalaaʔ/ n. life. From Malay tinggalan.
tiʔoʔ / tiʔoʔ/ v. to insert.
tiʔ / / tiʔ/ n. generic term for mushroom.
tiʔ pok / / tiʔ pok/ / tiʔ pok/ n. a type of mushroom (Lyophyllum/Macroleby sp.).
tiʔ tak / / tiʔ tk/ / tiʔ tk/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.
tiʔ tapooʔ / / tiʔ tapozʔ/ / tiʔ tapozʔ/ n. a type of mushroom (Cantharellus sp.).
tiʔ cat / / tiʔ caʔt/ / tiʔ caʔt/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiʔ juk klaʔ / / tiʔ juk klaʔ/ / tiʔ juk klaʔ/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiʔ kpoq̥ / / tiʔ kpoq̥/ / tiʔ kpoq̥/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiʔ knuq̥ / / tiʔ knuq̥/ / tiʔ knuq̥/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiʔ knʔok / / tiʔ knʔok/ / tiʔ knʔok/ n. a type of edible mushroom.

edible mushroom.
tiʔ kpoq̥ / / tiʔ kpoq̥/ / tiʔ kpoq̥/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
tiʔ juk klaʔ / / tiʔ juk klaʔ/ / tiʔ juk klaʔ/ n. a type of inedible mushroom.
tiʔ kpoq̥ / / tiʔ kpoq̥/ / tiʔ kpoq̥/ n. a type of edible mushroom.
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tiis ymlaay /tis jmlaj/ n. a type of mushroom (Clavaria sp.).
tiis ymlaay buooy /tis jmlaj buoij/ n. a type of poisonous mushroom.
tiis ymlaay le? looy /tis jmlaj le? loij/ n. a type of edible mushroom of dark colour.
tiin [tii'n] /tiffin/ n. hand.
tiin tap [tii tp] /tinning tom/ n. right hand.
tiin weel [tii weel] /tinning weel/ n. left hand.
tee? [te?] /tei/ n. husband.
te? [te?] /tee/ n. soil, earth.
teek [tek] /teek/ v. 1) to sleep. 2) to marry.
tic /thic/ v. to tear meat apart with one's teeth.
tiin [ti'n] /tini/ v. to rub.
tap [tap] /torn/ v. right.
tot [tot] /tow/ v. to kick.
tap [tap] /tow/ v. to reside.
to [to] /to/ v. to collide.
tap [tap] /tow/ n. egg.
tapi? /tapii/ conj. but. From Malay tapi.
tapi? /tapii?/ v. to dream.
tabi? /tabii/ v. to have, to experience.
tabooh /taboo/ v. to take more food.
taboo /taboo/ n. a type of kingfisher.
tabuun /taboon/ n. dragonfly.
tadooh /tadoo/ v. to stumble. From Malay tadung.
tajap [tajap] /tajam/ v. to be sharp. From Malay tajam.
tajuu? [tajuu?] /tajuu?/ n. snake.
tajuu? jak baa? /tajuu? jak ba?/ n. a type of poisonous snake.
taj3l [taj3l] /tajl/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).
takoon /takoon/ n. pond.
tagooh [tagooh] /tagood/ v. to ascend.
ta? /ta?/ (tida?) pa. negative particle. From Malay tak, tidak.
tasii? [tasii?/ tasii?/ v. to taste.
tase? [tase?/ tasee / n. lake. From Malay tasek.
tahaan /tahaan/ v. to endure, to hold out against, to sustain. From Malay tahan.
tampeen [tampeen] /tameep/ v. to run.
tampel [tampel] /tampel/ n. slow loris (Nycticebus coucang).
tampaay tiin [tampaay tiin] /tampaaj tiee/ n. palm of the hand.
tampaay juk [tampaay juk] /tampaaj juy/ n. sole of the foot.
tanaa? /tanaa?/ n. sign, mark. From Malay tanda.
— v. to execute, to kill. From Malay pertanda.
tanaam /tanaam/ v. to plant. From Malay tanam.
— n. generic word for crop. From Malay tanam.
tana? /tana?/ v. to ask a question. From Malay tanya.
tanyoo [tanyoo] /tanyoo/ n. rambutan (Nephelium lappaceum).
tanliis [tanliis] /tanliis/ n. name of a mountain.
tawaa /tawaj/ v. name of a river (Tawai).
tawoo? [tawor?] /tawor/ n. a type of tree.
tawoon /tawon/ v. name of a year. From Malay tawun.
tawoo /tawor/ v. name of a river (Hylabates lar).
tayuum /tayuun/ n. name of a river (Tanum).
taycot /taycot/ v. to pick up.
taa? [taa?] /tai/ n. grandfather.
taan [taan] /taan/ n. buttock.
taap [taap] /tai/ v. to plait.
tutok [tutok] /tutok/ n. beak, bill.
tujuh /tujuh/ v. num. seven. From Malay tujuh.
tukay /tukay/ v. to exchange. From Malay tukar.
tu? /tu?/ n. a type, sort.
tu? /tu?/ persp. third person singular pronoun (?)
tuh [tuh] /tuh/ v. to say, to tell.
tuhaan /tuhaan/ n. god, deity, spirit. From Malay Tuhan.
tumoo? /tumo?/ v. to hit with one's fist. From Malay tumbak.
tuleeh /tulee/ v. to write. From Malay tulis.
tuupi /tuupi/ v. to eat meat.
tuur [tuur] /tuur/ v. to fear.
tuyc [tuyc] /tuy/ n. a type of fruit.
tuitt [tuitt] /tuit/ v. to blow.
tuus [tuus] /tus/ v. to collide.
toop /toor/ n. lid.
toot /toot/ n. can, bin. From Malay tong.

toon /toon/ n. uncle, older brother of parent.
too? /tô'/ n. aunt, older sister of parent.
tap /tôp/ ? past, yesterday.
tas /ťas/ /ts/ v. to pluck.
too? /tô' closely pa. negative particle. From Malay tak?
ticel /tičel/ /ticel/ v. to plait.
tpoet /tpoet/ v. to blow.
tpulaq /tpulaq/ v. to return. From Malay terpulang.

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tpuung /tôpuŋ/ n. flour. From Malay tepung.
tbik /tô bik/ /tôbi/ v. to be full. From Malay tebung?
tbole? /tô bal/ /tô bal/ v. to turn. From Malay balik.
tbaal /tô bal/ /tô bal/ v. to be thick. From Malay tehail.
tbôsh /tô bôs/ /tô bôš/ v. to hit. From Malay tabuh?
ttap /tôp/ v. to be permanent, to be fixed. From Malay tetap.
tdag /tô dağ/ /tədəj/ v. to near.
tkat /tô kat/ /tôkat/ v. to freeze.
tktûk /tôk tûk/ /tkûk/ v. to hunt.
tgeel /tô gel/ /tôgel/ v. to move along a slope.
tgoh /tô gôh/ /tôgah/ v. to be tough. From Malay teguh.

thok /tô sk/ /tôhok/ v. to be spicy.

thuun /tô huun/ /tûhuŋ/ v. to be red.

thop /tô hûp/ /tôhûp/ v. to close, to shut.
thuool /tô hûol/ /thuool/ v. to blow fire.

Tma? /tô ma/ /tôma/ n. branch.

Tmaaw /tô maaw/ /tômau/ n. name of a river.

Tmaan /tô maan/ /tômau/ n. name of a river (Tampan).

tmluun /têm luun/ /t̚mluŋ/ n. name of a river (Temelong).

tmwaan /têm waan/ /têm waan/ n. Ethnonym: Temuan.


tni?yoor /tô ni'jû/ /tûni'jû/ n. name of a river.

tnii /tô ni'/ /tíni/ n. lip.

tnuiu? /tnuiu/ adv. definitely, certainly. From Malay tenu.

tngel /tô geel/ /tngeel/ n. slope.


tnou /tûn no'/ /tûn no'/ n. binturong (Arctictis binturong).

tnooh /tô no'/ /tnooh/ v. to dance.

tnip /tô nip/ /tûnip/ n. molar tooth.

tnach hajii? /tûnach hajî/ /tnach hajî/ n. midday.

From Malay tengah hari.

tnach /tûnach/ /tnach/ n. spider.

tnach /tûnach/ /tnach/ n. drongo (Dicrurus sp.).

tnach /tûnach/ /tnach/ n. a type of tree.

Tlau /tûlau/ /tûlau/ n. pond. From Malay telaga.

tlauy /tûlauy/ /tûlau/ n. banana.

tlok /tûlok/ /tûlok/ n. pool. From Malay teluk.

tloy /tûlo/ /tûlo/ n. name of a river.

trus /trûs/ v. to be straight. From Malay terus.

trun /trûn/ v. to project. From Malay terundan?

troo? /troo'/ v. to be severe. From Malay teruk.

twaan /tûwann/ n. master, mister, lord. From Malay tuan.

Twaaw /tûwaw/ /tûwaw/ v. to be dark.

tyan /tûyan/ /tûyan/ n. brown-capped woodpecker (Picoides moluccensis).

dimik /di mish/ /din ni/ /n. wall. From Malay dinding.

dirih /di ri/ /n. self. From Malay diri.

di? /di'/ /di'/ interrogative. who.


de? /dê'/ /dê'/ v. to flee, to run away.


dee /dê'/ /de'/ n. house.

dee /dê'/ /de'/ ? v. to be? CN?to be?

Dee /dê'/ /de'/ n. house.

dee /dê'/ /de'/ prep. procl. np. goal.

dee /dê'/ /de'/ to (the) house.

dee /dê'/ /de'/ n. procl. relative clause marker.


dee /dê'/ /de'/ interrogative. which.

doaah /dô/ /doah/ /dô/ v. to wait.

daadaa? /daa'daa?/ /da'a'daa?/ n. chest. From Malay dada.

Dak /dâ/ /day/ v. to see.


da? mon /da'a mon/ /da'a mon/ n. long-tailed macaque (Macaca fascicularis).

dah /da/ /dah/ n. chest.
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damāp /damp/ / ?amāp/ v. to bump into.
dayah /dajah/ / dajah/ n. blood. From Malay darah.
daan /dun/ v. to be doable in time. From Malay dan.
duṇoh /dujoh/ n. world. From Malay dunia.
duwaḥ /duwoh/ num. two. From Malay dua.
duwaḥ bīlaas /duwobjalas/ / duwoblas/ num. twelv. From Malay dua helas.
duus /duus/ v. to bump into.
doo? / 'do?/ / do?/ n. father.

doct /dɔct/ / dɔxt/ n. vagina.
dook /dɔk/ / dɔx/ n. 1) ipoh tree (Antiaris toxicarica). 2) poison made from the sap of the ipoh tree.
duos /dɔos/ / duos/ v. to move along a crest.
dpado? / dpados/ prep. from. From Malay daripada.
djan /djan/ prep. with. From Malay dengan.
dlūi? / dlūi/ / dlūi/ v. to push.
dlīdu / dlīdu/ / dlīdul/ n. heel.
dwīti / dwīti/ n. money.

ciptoḥ / ciptoh/ v. to found, to create. From Malay cipta.
citweṭ / c'itwet/ / citweṭ/ n. name of a river.
ciçep / c'īcep/ / ciçep/ n. crested wood partridge (Rollulus rouloul).
ciçeṣy / ciçesy/ v. to tap, to cut.
ciça? / c'īçay/ / ciçay/ n. gecko. From Malay cikak.
ciçooy / c'īçøy/ / ciçooy/ n. a type of tree shrew.
ciļen / c'īlen/ / ciļeny/ v. to point with one's eyes.
ciip / c'īp/ / ciip/ v. to go.
ciip juk / c'īpjuk/ / cip jum/ v. to walk.
cē? / c'ē/ / cē/ n. loose.
cem / c'ēm/ / cēm/ n. bird.
cem paleek / c'em pal'ek/ / cem palekk/ n. a type of small bat.
ceset / c'ēt/ / cēt/ v. to catch.
cēçc / c'ēçc/ / cēçc/ n. excretion of the eye.
cap / c'ēp/ / cēp/ v. to leap. From Malay cakap.
cabaar / c'abaar/ / cabar/ n. tributary. From Malay cabang.
caduuk / caduuk/ v. to wear adornment in one's hair.
cado? / c'ado/ / cado/ n. a type of lizard.
caceṣy / c'aceṣy/ / cacen/ n. worm. From Malay cacing.
cahāw / c'ahāw/ / cahaw/ n. name of a river.
camo? / c'amo?/ / camay/ v. tomorrow.
campuy / campuy/ / campu/ n. mix, mixing, mingling. From Malay campur.
caraḥ / caraḥ/ / caraḥ/ n. custom, manner, tradition. From Malay cara.
cayuook tuṇiṭ / cāyuk tu'nīṭ/ / cayuok tuinit/ n. philtrum. From Malay caruk.
cayuok 'yay / c'ayok 'yāi/ / cayuok yay/ n. channel. From Malay caruk.
cukoop / cukop/ v. to be enough. From Malay cukup.

cumāḥ / cumaḥ/ ? to be useless, to be gratis. From Malay cuma.
cunīḥ / cuniḥ/ v. to lean.
cunūō? / cunnō?/ v. to lean.
cool / c'ool/ / cōol/ same.
coom / c'ōom/ / cōom/ v. to burn.
cak / cak/ / cak/ v. to cut off.
cok / c'ok/ / cōk/ v. to stab.
coy / c'oy/ / cōy/ v. to sew.
cō? / c'ō/ / cō/ v. to poke.
ciekk / c'iekk/ / ciek/ v. to tear.
cuurō? / c'uuro?/ / cuuro/ n. dog.
cpēṭ / c'pēṭ/ / cōpēṭ/ / cōpet/ v. to squeeze. From Malay cepit?
cpah / c'pah/ / cōpāh/ / cōpah/ n. amniotic fluid.
cduum / cduum/ / cduum/ v. to carry in one's arms.
cdool / cdool/ / cdool/ v. to support to lean.
ckōm / c'κōm/ / ckōm/ / c'koɔm/ n. a type of pheasant.
ckuy / c'kuy/ / cku/ v. to skewer an oblong object in hair.
ckak / c'kak/ / c'kak/ / ckoak/ / cak/ / c'koak/ / cak/ / n. marten.
ckcaak / c'kcaak/ / ckeak/ / c'keak/ / ckeak/ n. name of a river.
ckcokk / c'kco'k/ / c'ko'k / c'ke'k/ / c'ke'k/ / ckeak/ / ckoak/ / c'ke'k/ / n. a type of wild cat.
ckos / c'k.so/ / ckhos/ / c'kho/ / chos/ / cko/ / c'kho/ / v. to be clean.
cmska / c'mskə/ / c'mskə/ / c'mskə/ / c'mskə/ / cmak/ / n. Bertam palm (Eugeissosmia tristis).
cniŋ / c'nìŋ/ / c'niŋ/ / cnoŋ/ / c'noŋ/ / n. side.
cnaal / c'nal/ / cnaal/ / c'nal/ / c'naal/ / n. myth.
cnuup / c'nuup/ / cnuup/ / c'nuup/ / cnu/ / c'nu/ / cnu/ / n. solar plexus.
cnoles / c'noles/ / cnoles/ / c'noles/ / cnoles/ / c'noles/ / n. name of a place.
cnoory / c'nōry/ / cnoory/ / c'nōry/ / cnoory/ / n. brother-in-law, sister-in-law.
cnay [cənˈnɛ] /cnay/ n. casque of a hornbill.
cnocy /cnɔ/ n. spirit, ghost.
cnysos [ɛnˈsɔs]/cnjoš/ n. nail, claw.
cnuk [ɛnˈnuk]/ cnuk/ n. trail of an animal.
cnuyeŋ titŋ [ɛnˈʃɛŋt̪ɪt̪ŋ]/cnxeŋ t̪ay/ n. wrist.
cnpiel [ɛnˈʃuːl]/ cnpiː/ n. a type of tuber.
cnpaal [ɛnˈʃpɔl]/ cnpl/ n. a type of tree.
cnpčɛŋ [ɛnˈʃpɛŋ]/cnpeŋ/ n. eyebrow.
cnatuŋ [ɛnˈsɔl̩tuŋ]/cnatuŋ/ n. wrinkled hornbill

(Aceros corrugatus).

cluuh /cluh/ v. to push something into the ground.
cloo? /cloʔ/ v. to insert, to immerse.
critiŋh /ɛɾiɾʃ/ (cytoh)/ n. story. From Malay cerita.
cyinęŋ [ɛɾiˈʃɛŋ]/cyinęŋ/ v. to roll.
cyoas [ɛɾiˈɔs]/ cyoas/ n. side.
cyakooth [ɛɾiˈaʔkoʔ]/cekakoh/ pn. name of a river.
cyo? [ɛɾiʔ]/ cjaʔ/ v. to be hungry.
cylmiil [ɛɾiˈʃɛlmiil]/ cylnül/ v. to be bright.

1

jit /jɪt/ v. to collect.
jinaj [ʒiˈnaj]/ jinaj/ pn. name of a river (Ayer Jernang).
jilak [ʃilˈlak]/ jilak/ n. thorn.
jeck [ʃeˈɛk]/ jek/ pn. name of a river.
jel? [ʃelʔ]/ jeʔ/ v. to refuse.
jem [ʃeˈem]/ jem/ v. to wash (clothes).
jes [ʃeˈes]/ jes/ v. to be finished.
jol [ʃoˈlɔl]/ jol/ v. to bark.
jok/sok/ pn. name of a river.
jabaat /ʃabaat/ v. to grasp, to shake hands. From Malay jajat.
jadīʔ? /jadīʔʔ/ v. 1) to become. 2) to come into existence. From Malay jadi.
jakaʔ? [ʃaˈkaʔʔ]/ jakaʔʔ/ n. chin.
jakoon /ʃakən/ pn. Ethnonym: Jakun.
jagaʔʔ /ʃajaʔʔ/ v. to be awake. From Malay jaga.
jahaay [ʃaˈhauj]/ jahauj/ pn. Ethnonym: Jahai.
jahut /ʃaht/ pn. Ethnonym: Jah Hut.
jakīŋ [ʃaˈkɪŋ]/ jakïŋ/ pn. name of a river.
jakkaʔ [ʃaˈkɑʔ]/ jakkay/ n. a type of tree. From Malay jakangkang.
jaleʔ? [ʃaˈlɛʔʔ]/ jaleʔʔ/ pa. a particle signalling uncertainty.
jawap [ʃaˈwʌp]/ jawap/ v. to answer. From Malay jawab.
jayiiʔ? [ʃaˈjiʔʔ]/ jaijiiʔ/ n. finger. From Malay jari.
jayiiʔ juk [ʃaˈjiʔʔ ʃˌoʊʔ]/ jaijiiʔ yuŋ/ n. toe. From Malay jari.

jayup [ʃaˈjuʔ]/ jayum/ n. needle. From Malay jaram.
jaam /ʃaːm/ n. clock, watch. From Malay jam.
jaal [ʃaˈal]/ jəl/ n. casting net. From Malay jala?
juk [ʃuˈuŋ]/ juy/ n. foot.
jugaʔ? [ʃuˈuʔʔ]/ juxʔʔ/ adv. yet, still, all the same. From Malay juga.
jumpaaʔ? /ʃompaʔʔ/ v. to meet. From Malay jumpa.
jook [ʃoˈok]/ jook/ v. to move.
jōšt [ʃoʃt̪]/ jśt̪/ v. to suck.
juool [ʃuˈuʔəl̩]/ jool/ v. to sell. From Malay jual.
jkeŋ [ʃaˈkeŋ]/ jkëŋ/ n. scorpion.
jgaʔ [ʃaˈyaʔʔ]/ jgaʔʔ/ n. bone.
jgaʔn̩ tān [ʃaˈyaʔŋ t̪ən]/ jgän taaʔ/ n. pelvis.
jgaʔ n̩ jakaʔ? [ʃaˈyaʔŋ ʃaˈkaʔʔ]/ jgän jakaʔʔ/ n. jaw.
jeʃɛʔ [ʃeʃɛʔ]/ jëșʔ/ n. munjac (barking) deer (Muntiacus muntiac).
jeʃiʔ [ʃeʃiʔ]/ jëšʔ/ v. to smoke.
jmaʔʔ [ʃməˈməʔʔ]/ jmaʔʔ/ v. to attack.
jmaʔʔ [ʃməˈməʔʔ]/ jmaʔʔ/ v. to attack.
jaməʔ [ʃəməˈt̪æt̪]/ jəmət̪/ pn. Friday. From Malay Jumaat.
junuh [ʃuˈnuχ]/ jnuh/ quan. other.
jenjīn [ʃenˈʃɛŋ]/ jenjëŋ/ pn. Ethnonym: Jengjing.
jet [ʃet̪ˈet̪]/ jet̪/ v. to be dull.
jolotuk [ʃoˈluˈt̪uːk]/ joltuny/ n. jelutong tree (Dyera costulata). From Malay jelutong.
jriʔ [ʃiˈriʔʔ]/ jriʔʔ/ pn. name of a river (Jeri).
jīceteʔ [ʃiˈʃɛcəʔ]/ jšcəʔ/ v. to be long.
jīp [ʃiˈʃp̩]/ jšp̩/ n. rapid. From Malay jera.

k

kipaŋ [kiˈpaŋ]/ kipay/ mn. upper side.
kikuyu /kiˈkuː/ ? in front.
kikuyu top [kiˈkʊjʊ tɔp]/ kikuj tɔP/ ? before.
kisah /kisah/ n. events, affairs. From Malay kesah.
kikeep [kiˈklep]/ kikep/ v. to forget.
kilat [kiˈlata]/ kilat/ n. lightning. From Malay kilat.
kiweŋ [kiˈweŋ]/ kiweŋ/ n. a type of tree.

kiyaleh [kiˈjæleʔ]/ kijaleh/ n. giant squirrel
(Ratufa sp.).
kiyaaʔ [kiˈjaʔʔ]/ kijaaʔ/ v. to count.
kiʔ [kiʔ]/ v. to undress, to take off.
kec [ˈkek]/ keč/ v. to cut off.
kek [ˈkek̩]/ kek̩/ v. to pull.
kext [ˈkek̩t̪]/ kext/ n. bottom, buttocks.
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keet ʔẹg [kɛtˈʔẹŋ]/ keet ʔẹy/ nn. downstream.
keet mat yis [kɛtˈmatjis]/ keet mat yis/ nn. east.
kop [kɔp]/ kɔp/ v. to plant.
kat [kɛt]/ kɛt/ n. belly.
kol [kɔl]/ kɔl/ v. to fall.
kael [kɛl]/ kɔl/ n. a classifier for humans.
kōp [kɔp]/ kɔp/ v. to eat fruit.
kap [kɔp]/ kɔp/ v. to bite.
kapaʔ [kæpaʔ]/ kapaʔ/ n. axe. From Malay kapak.
kapọʔ [kɛpaʔ]/ kapaʔ/ n. cheek.
kaɓaan /kaɓaʔ/ n. family.
kaṭiʔ [kaṭiʔ]/ katiʔ/ pn. name of a river (Kati).
katiłɛk [kɔtɛk]/ katiłɛk/ n. skin.
kadaŋkadaŋ /kadaŋkadaŋ/ adv. sometimes, at times, occasionally. From Malay kadang-kadang.
kaçaŋ /kaçaŋ/ n. bean. From Malay kacang.
kajak [kɔjak]/ kajju/ pn. name of a cave (Gua Kajang).
kajeq [kɔjeq]/ kajjeq/ n. Achilles tendon.
kaqisiʔ [kakiʔisiʔ/ kakiʔisiʔ/ v. to take off footwear. From Malay kahi/ foot/leg.
kakep /kakoP/ v. to remember.
kaʔ jeʔ [kaijjeʔ]/ kaijjeʔ/ adv. also, still, all the same.
kasot /kasot/ n. shoe. From Malay kasut.
kah /kah/ pa. 1) interrogative particle. 2) conjunction, used when listing items. From Malay kah.
kahkek [kahiʔkɛŋ]/ kahkɛŋ/ n. great hornbill (Buceros bicornis).
kahkuuŋ [kahkuuŋ]/ kahkuuŋ/ n. white-crowned hornbill (Berenicornis comatus).
kamik ʔeq [kamikʔeq]/ kamij keh/ n. wild goat, mainland serow (Capricornis sumatraensis). From Malay kambing.
kamah [kamah]/ kamah/ v. to be dirty.
kampit /kampiʔ/ n. bag, pouch. From Malay kampit.
kampuk /kampuŋ/ (kampuŋ) n. village. From Malay kampung.
kanic /kaniʔ/ n. pot, bucket.
kanEQ [kaneq]/ kaneq/ n. little finger.
kanjaj [kanjaj]/ kanjaj/ n. elbow.
kanjajEQ [kanjajeq]/ kanjajeq/ n. grandchild.
kaliʔ [kaliʔ/ n. time, occasion, instance. From Malay kali.
kalew /kalew/ pn. name of a river.
kaliP /kaliP/ kAliP/ pn. name of a river.
kalw /kalw/ kAlw/ conj. if. From Malay kalau.
kalzEQ [kalzEQ]/ kalzEQ/ n. a type of tree.
kawep [kaweq]/ kaweq/ n. sun bear (Helarctos malayanus).
kawep /kaweq/ kaweq/ pn. name of a river.
kawieqel [kawieqel]/ kawiel/ n. a type of wild palm.
kayiq [kaijɛq]/ kajju/ v. to fish. From Malay kail.
kayeqem [kaijeqem]/ kaijem/ n. a type of tuber.
kayoq [kaijоq]/ kaijоq/ v. to swim. From Malay kajuh.
kayoot [kaijоut]/ kajou/ v. to be pregnant.
kayooqel [kaijоqel]/ kaijоl/ n. knee.
kayEQ [kaijEQ]/ kaijEQ/ n. fish.
kutuh /kutuʔ/ v. to be dirty. From Malay kotor.
kuceq [kučeq]/ kueq/ n. cat. From Malay kucing.
kuceq EQ [kučeqEQ]/ kučeqEQ/ n. Raffles’ Malkoha (Phaenicophaeus chlorophoneus).
kum /kum/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun; also first person plural inclusive? From Malay komiʔ.
kunik [kuńiŋ]/ kunin/ v. to be yellow. From Malay kuning.
kuleem [kuˈlecɛm]/ kuleem/ pn. name of a river (Kulim).
kulak /kulaq/ n. bowl. From Malay kulak.
kulaeq [kuˈlakoq]/ kulak/ pn. name of a river.
kuy [kui̯]/ kuj/ n. 1) head. 2) language.
kuy poqEQ [kui̯ poqEQ]/ kuj poqEQ/ n. mountain top.
kuy̯ ūŋ [kui̯ ūŋ]/ kuj̯ ūŋ/ mn. upstream.
kuhu /kuwu/ ? so, in that way.
kobeq /kobeq/ n. cabbage. From Malay kobis.
kobak [koˈbaŋ]/ kobaŋ/ n. mud pool. From Malay kubang.
koʔ [koʔ]/ kO/ v. to vomit.
komuy [koˈmuŋ]/ komuŋ/ v. to growl (of stomach).
koleʔ [koˈleq]/ kOleq/ n. hairy-backed bulbul (Tricholestes criegeri).
koleh /koleh/ n. cup.
koy [kOy]/ koy/ n. cake. From Malay kui̯h.
koom /ˈkoʊm/ kōm/ n. frog.
koʔa /koʔa/ n. packet, box. From Malay kotak.
koc [koˈceq]/ kaoq/ v. to sit.
komaʔ /koˈmaʔ/ kamaʔ/ n. bend. From English corner via Malay kanaq.
kūoq [koˈeq]/ kūeq/ v. to grasp.
kūoqem /koˈeqem]/ kuuqem/ v. to hug.
kūoqen /koˈeqen]/ kuuqen/ n. child, offspring.
kūoqen ūŋ [koˈeqen ūŋ]/ kuon ūŋ/ n. stream.
kūoqen ūŋ yahuʔ [koˈeqen ūŋ yahuʔ]/ kuon ūŋ yahuʔ/ n. trickle.
kūoqeq /kOeqeq/ kOeqeq/ n. a type of tuber.
kpeʔ /koˈpeʔ/ kpeʔ/ v. to crush.
kpeq /kpeq/ v. to pick up, to grasp.
kpieq /kpieq/ n. headgear. From Malay topi.
kwaal [ka'wa:l] /kwad/ n. a type of bird.
kyibas [kəˈbiːs] /kibas/ v. to kill.
kyilsɔʔ [kiˈilsɔʔ] /kiːlsɔʔ/ v. to drop.
kyeeŋ [kəˈjeːŋ] /kjeɛŋ/ v. to be dry. From Malay kering.
kyėm dɔʔ [kəˈjɛm dɔʔ] /kjɛm dɔʔ/ n. armpit.

kyanaan [kəˈjɑːnən] /kjaˈnæn/ n. wrinkles.
kyanuŋuŋ [kəˈjɑːnuŋ] /kjaˈnuŋuŋ/ n. goosebumps.
kyoʔ [kəˈjoʔ] /kjɛʔ/ n. back.
kyoʔ tiŋ [kəˈjoʔ tɪŋ] /kjɛʔ tɪŋ/ n. back of the hand.
kyoʔ juk [kəˈjoʔ juŋ] /kjɛʔ juŋ/ n. back of the foot.
kyoom [kəˈjoʊm] /kjoʊm/ rn. 1) lower side. 2) beneath.

g

giniʔp [ɡiɲiˈp] /ɡinip/ v. to point with one's face.
giθ [ɡiθ] /gɪθ/ v. to scratch.
giɛi /ɡiˈɛi/ /giɛ/ v. to eat.
ɡɔɡ [ɡoɡ] /ɡɔɡ/ v. to cut.
gadɔh /ɡaˈdoʊh/ v. to quarrel. From Malay gaduh.
ɡahayuuʔ [ɡaˈhæjuʔ] /ɡahajuʔ/ (ɡaharuʔ) n. aloe tree (Agalla aria sp.). From Malay gaharu.
ɡamah /ɡamah/ n. photo, picture. From Malay gambarn.
ɡantɛŋ [ɡaɲˈtɛŋ] /ɡantɛŋ/ n. a type of ground squirrel.
ɡantak /ɡantak/ n. measure of capacity. From Malay gantang.
ɡantuk /ɡantuk/ v. to hang. From Malay gantung.
gandaʊh /ɡandaʊh/ pn. name of a river (Ganda).
galek [ɡaˈlɛk] /ɡalek/ v. to tickle.
ɡaruc /ɡaruc/ n. aloe tree (Agallaaria sp.).
ɡuʔ [ɡuʔ] /ɡuʔ/ /ɡʊʔ/ prep. equation, guʔ deen like (the) house
ɡuɲɛl [ɡuɲɛl] /ɡuɲɛl/ pn. name of a river.

ɡulap [ɡuˈlæp] /gulaʔ/ v. to carry something on one's shoulder.
ɡ_GPS [ɡoɡ] /ɡesʔ/ v. to live.
ɡuoʊn [ɡoʊˈon] /ɡuoʊn/ v. to fetch water.
ɡuoxy [ɡoʊˈɛ] /ɡuojʊ/ n. crest, ridge.
ɡtaah /ɡtɑʔ/ n. sap, gum, rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis). From Malay getah.
ɡceɛ [ɡsɛɛ] /ɡɛɛ/ v. to be black.
ɡcey [ɡsɛˈɛ] /ɡsɛʔ/ n. wreathed hornbill (Rhyticeros undulatus).
ɡhel [ɡɛˈhɛl] /ghel/ v. to tire.
ɡliʔ [ɡliˈliʔ] /gliʔ/ v. to tickle.
ɡlisɛɛ [ɡliˈsiɛɛ] /ɡlisɛɛ/ v. to whisper.
ɡlisah /ɡliˈsah/ v. to be worried. From Malay gelisah.
ɡlapoɔŋ [ɡlaˈpɔʊŋ] /ɡlapoʊŋ/ n. a type of tree.
ɡloʔ /ɡloʔ/ pn. name of a river (Gelok).
ɡriʔ /ɡriˈliʔ/ pn. Grik.
ɡyeen [ɡeˈɛn] /ɡɛn/ n. water monitor (Varanus salvator).

?ibaaŋ /iˈbaːŋ/ pn. Ethnonym: Iban, a people of Borneo.
?ituh /iˈtuːh/ dem. that, there. From Malay itu.
?isɛɛt [iˈisɛɛt] /iˈisɛɛt/ v. to be small.
apse /ˈapəs/ n. apple. From English via Malay.

ace /ˈætʃ/ v. to meet.

ag /ˈæg/ pa. interrogative particle.

agəm /ˈægəm/ v. to rest one's head on something.

a = /ˈæ/ agr. procl. v. he, she, it, third person singular personal pronoun.

apah /ˈæpah/ apah/ n. side.

apu /ˈæpu/ pa. immediate past.

apəŋ /ˈæpəŋ/ apəŋ/ pig-tailed macaque (Macaca nemestrina).

apəŋ raay /ˈæpəŋ raɪ/ n. stump-tailed macaque (Macaca arctoides).

abaan /ˈaβən/ abaan/ n. older brother. From Malay.

abu? /ˈæbʊ/ abu/ n. dust.

abuu? /ˈæbʊ/ abu/ n. ashes.

adar /ˈædər/ adat/ n. custom. From Malay adat.

ada? /ˈædə/ ada/ v. to exist. From Malay ada.

acies /ˈæses/ acē/ n. dog.

ajoi /ˈæjoi/ ajoi/ v. to be small. From Temiar.

akaan /ˈækən/ aakan/ v. to approach. From Malay akan.

a?i? /ˈæi/ aii/ v. to collide.

asal /ˈæsəl/ asal/ n. origin. From Malay asal.

ah /ˈæh/ ah/ v. to come into existence.


ahui? /ˈæhu/ ahui/ v. to be small.

amai /ˈæmai/ amay/ n. siamang (Symphalangus syndactylus). From Malay siamang.

ampoon /ˈæmpo̞n/ ampoo̞/ v. to float.

ankit /ˈæŋkit/ anji/ v. to take. From Malay angkit.

ankut /ˈæŋku/ anjut/ n. a type of wasp. From Malay angkat.

awen /ˈæwən/ awen/ n. bamboo.

ayih /ˈæjə/ ayah/ n. water. From Malay air.

ayoh /ˈæjə/ ayoh/ v. to shed leaves.

aat /ˈæt/ at/ n. digging stick.

aap /ˈæp/ aap/ v. to bring 1) to carry.

aay /ˈæj/ aaj/ persp. we two, including the addressee, second person plural inclusive personal pronoun.

ai? /ˈæi/ ai/ pa. exclamatory particle used when offering something to someone.

aiə /ˈæiə/ aia/ n. nickname for someone.

agamə /ˈægəmə/ agame/ n. religion. From Malay agama.

alisk /ˈælɪsk/ alisk/ v. to play games. From Malay usik.

ana? /ˈanə/ ana/ v. to stall. From Malay undak.

ayat dayah /ˈaɪjət daɪəh/ ayat dajah/ n. blood vessel. From Malay aja dador.

auv /ˈaʊv/ v. to rest one's forehead on something.

auc /ˈau/ auc/ v. to climb up.

ak /ˈɑk/ aik/ v. to give.

oy /ˈoɪ/ oj/ pa. exclamatory particle.

oes /ˈoɪs/ oes/ n. fire.

ooj /ˈoʊj/ oij/ v. to order, to command.

ooə /ˈoʊə/ oaj/ (oə) persp. he, she, it, third person singular personal pronoun.

ooj /ˈoʊj/ oij/ v. to wait for an animal that was hit by a blowpipe dart to fall down.

og /ˈoɡ/ og/ n. 1) river. 2) water. — v. to drink.

ok /ˈɒk/ oik/ v. to smell.

okəak /ˈɔkəək/ okaik/ n. crow (Corvus sp.).

os /ˈoʊs/ os/ n. body. From Malay isi.

impat /ˈɪmpat̚/ impat/ num. four. From Malay empat.

mpoo /ˈmpoo/ mpoo/ n. salt.

n = /ˈn/ n/ prep procl_np. locative. n=deŋ at (the) house.

nte? /ˈnte/ nite/ n. animal.

ntap /ˈntap/ ntap/ n. scrotum.

nsoom lwey /ˈnsoʊm lweɪ/ nsoom lwey/ n. honeycomb.

ni? /ˈni/ nii/ v. 1) to be sick. 2) to have pain.

neh /ˈnɛh/ neh/ v. to be heavy.

noos /ˈnʊs/ noos/ n. exhaust pipe. From English exhaust via Malay.

nooŋ /ˈnʊŋ/ noong/ n. man, male.

uky /ˈɑkju/ ukj/ v. to roll (of thunder).

S

sipat /ˈsɨpət/ n. borderline. From Malay sipat.

sikap /ˈsɪkəp/ v. to pick up with one's teeth.

sisceh /ˈsɪsɛ̞/ sisceh/ n. comb. From Malay sisir.

silgiil /ˈsɪlgiil/ v. to raise one's hand.

sirex /ˈsaɪrɛks/ n. a type of tree.

siwaal /ˈsɪwəl/ n. trousers. From Malay seluar.

sec /ˈsɛc/ sec/ n. flesh, meat.

selamsalama /ˈsɛlamsəlama/ adv. forever. From
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Malay selama-lama.

sect /set/ v. to pour.

t婆/[sêj]/ [sêj] / m. long side.

secc / [seč]/ /v. to steal.

sapi? [säpì]/ [säpì]/ n. wild ox, gaur (Bos gaurus). From Malay sapi.

saptuuh / [säpˈtuːh]/ /saptuuh/ /pn. Saturday. From Malay Sabtu.


sat / [sät]/ /n. sign, mark.

satuuh / [säˈtuːh]/ /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 / [säˈgʊp]/ /sagup/ /n. cloud.

sagup dtele / [säˈgʊpˈ dəˈtɛl/ /sagup dtele/ /n. fog.

sagok / [säˈgɒk]/ /sagok/ /n. neck.

saŋ / [säŋ]/ /såŋ/ /? time, moment.

saŋ nōh / [säŋˈnōh/ /säŋ nōh/ /np. soon.

samooh / /samom/ /v. to be the same. From Malay sama.

— / prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

samaa? [saˈmaʔ]/ /samaʔ/ /v. to be the same.

— / prep. sociative. From Malay sama.

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

sanū / [saˈnʊʔ/ /sanū/ /v. to be rotten.

sanum / [saˈnʊm/ /sanum/ /n. a type of tree.

sanjīi / [saŋˈjɪʔ]/ /sanjīʔ/ /n. red-whiskered bulbul (Pycnonotus jocosus).

sawoʔ / [saˈwɔʔ/ /sawoʔ/ /saoʔ/ /pn. name of a river (Sauk).

sayōt / [saˈjɔt/ /sayōjt/ /n. a type of tuber.

sāwō [saˈwɒ/ /săw/ /n. a type of small bat.

sasah / [suˈsah]/ /susah/ /v. to be difficult. From Malay susah.

sasah hup / [suˈsah hˈu̯p]/ /susah hum/ /v. to be sad. From Malay susah.

sasuh / [suˈsah/ /susah/ /n. milk. From Malay susu.

suyat / [suˈjət/ /sujat/ /n. letter. From Malay surat.

soh / [sōʔ/ /soh/ /v. to eat meat.

soʔ / [soʔ/ /soʔ/ /v. to suck.

soʔ / [soʔ/ /soʔ/ /v. to suck.

soʔ / [soʔ/ /soʔ/ /v. to suck.

soʔ / /soʔ/ /v. to stuff. To block.

sipep / [ˈspɨp]/ /sipep/ /v. to be ready. From Malay siap.

sicem / [ˈɕeʔm]/ /sicem/ /pn. Ethnonym: Thai, Siamese; Thailand.

suopp / /suopp/ /v. to eat from an open hand.

suok / /suok/ /suok/ /n. umbilical cord.

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

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

spulooh / [spuˈlo̞oʔ/ /spulooh/ /pulooh/ /num. ten. From Malay sepuluh.

sbeč / [səˈbeʔ/ /sbeč/ /n. mosquito.

sbap / [səˈbʊp/ /sbap/ /conj. because. From Malay sebab.

sbagaay / /sbagaaj/ /sbageey/ /prep. like. From Malay sebagai.

sblaaas / [səbˈlaas/ /sblas/ /num. eleven. From Malay sebelas.

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

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

stuyu / /stuʔj/ /v. to be overgrown, to be untidy.

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

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

stot / [səˈtoʔt/ /stot/ /n. a type of sunbird.

stiyaaʔ? / /stiyəʔ/? /v. to be prepared. From Malay sedia.

stdaap / [səˈdaap/ /stdaap/ /v. to be tasty. From Malay sedap.

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

From Malay sejati.

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

sjuuʔ? / [sə̯ˈjʊʔʔ/ /sjut/ /v. to be cold (of weather).

From Malay sejuk.

skaliʔi / /skaliʔi/ /adv. together. From Malay sekali.

skōʔ / [sk̂̚ˈkɒʔ/ /skōʔ/ /n. a type of tree.

sibibuuh / /sibibuuh/ /sibibuuh/ /yibuh/ /num. thousand. From Malay seribu.

siratus / /siratus/ /siratus/ /num. hundred. From Malay seratus.

smilaa /

smilaan / [smiˈlaːn/ /smilaan/ /num. nine. From Malay semilan.

smaj / [sməˈməŋ/ /smaj/ /v. to ask for something.

smaaʔ? / [sm̂̚ˈməʔʔ/ /sməʔʔ/ /n. human, person.


smiptaan / /smiptaan/ /pn. name of a place (Sumpitan).


smipiecʔ? / [sməˈpɛʔʔʔʔ] /smipečʔʔʔʔ/ /v. to be inedible (of animal killed by predator).


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Semnam.

smlaay /smla:/ n. Ethonym: Semelai.
sniç [so'nîç] /snîç/ n. a type of wasp.
sniîh /snîh/ v. to be delicate, to be fine. From Malay semen.
snan [so'nän] /sna:/ v. to be easy. From Malay senang.

snan hup [so'nän hêp] /sna/ n. easy hum/ v. to be happy. From Malay senang.
snool /snôol/ n. stuffing, plug.
sntaa? [sntôa?] /snta?/ n. tail.
sntool [sntôol] /sntôol/ n. hair.
sntool ceen [sntôul 'eeûm] /sntôol ceem/ n. feather.

snmaan [sânn'mæn] /sman/ n. a classifier for humans.

snlooc [sôn'lôc] /snloEc/ n. blowpipe dart.

snyooj /snyôoj/ n. hole.


snyooj muh [sôjôom] /snyôoj muh/ n. nostril.

snyooj laboon /sôjôom la'bûn] /snyôoj laboon/ n. fontanel.

snykaat [so'n'kæt] /snykæt/ n. name of a river.


sliche /sli:sh/ v. to bump into.
slec [so'lêc] /slee/ v. to be slippery, to be smooth.

sloaôh [so'l såh] /sloa/ n. Tuesday. hayî? sloaôh day Tuesday From Malay Selasa.


sluul [so'lûl] /sluul/ v. to shoot with a blowpipe.

slpas /slpas/ conj. after. From Malay selepas.

slyool [so'lôol] /slyool/ n. a type of tree.

srawaa? /srawa?/ n. Sarawak.

sraaya? [sôra'a?] /sraaja?/ n. name of a river.

syeh /sîzh/ v. to dump, to pour.

syeeet [so'yet] /sjet/ v. to be dry.

syaak [si'ja:k] /sjaek/ n. wind.

syupa? /sjaupa?/ v. to be the same. From Malay serupa.

syôjh [si'ôj] /sjaôj/ n. name of a river.

syyaay [si'ja:j] /sjaaj/ n. name of a river.

rabuuh [ra'bu:]

rabuuh day Wednesday. From Malay Rabu.

hibool [hi'bo:] /hibool/ n. name of a river (Ibol).

higa? [hi'ga:] n. price. From Malay hâra.

hîhtoh /hîhtô/ v. to nod.


hînkaâ? [hi'nka?'] /hínka?/ v. to play games.

hîlît [hi'lit] /hîlit/ v. to swallow.

hîlît [hi'lit] /hîlit/ v. to eat fruit.

hirat [hîrat] /hirat/ v. to turn (possibly from Malay akhir, akhiran).

he? [he'] /he/ adv. only.

heen [he'n] /he'ey/ v. to fly.

hêêp [he'ep] /hêem/ v. to whistle.

ha = [ha] /ha/ procl. interrogative particle.

haba? [ha'ba?] /haba/ n. side.


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

hat /ha'T/ n. trouble.

— adv. just.

hake? /hake?/ v. to pick up.

hagaap [ha'gaap] /hagap/ n. Sumatran rhinoceros

(Dicerorhinus sumatrensis).

hagap [ha'gap] /hagap/ quan. all.

ha?so? [ha'so?] /ha'so?/ pa. affirmative particle.


halow [ha'lôw] /halow/ v. to chase. From Malay halau.

hawoc [ha'wo:cc] /hawoc/ v. to be deep.

hayî? [ha'ijî?] /hayij/ n. day. From Malay hari.


hayaam [ha'jaam] /hayam/ n. name of a river.

hayoom [ha'jooam] /hayoom/ n. bamboo rat
(Rhizomyos sumatrensis).

hay35? [ha'j35?] /hayaj?/ v. to be light.

hââp [hâep] /hâep/ n. diarrohoea.

hup [hêp] /hûm/ n. heart.

— v. to want.

hubii? [hu'bi:] /hubii?/ n. tuber. From Malay ubi.

huk [hûk] /huk/ n. wasp's nest.

humaa? [hu'maa?] /humaa?/ n. swidden. From
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Malay *huma*.

**huus** [ˈhus] (v. 1) to exit. 2) to float.

**huuh** [ˈhuu] (v. to yell.

**huun** [ˈhuuŋ] /huŋ/ n. raven. From Malay *gaung*.

**hooh** [ˈhoʊ] (v. to summon, to yell.

**hoe** [ˈhoː] /hoe/ v. to come.

— *pa*. perfective particle.


**hooh** [ˈhoʊ] /həʊ/ v. to follow.

**huoo?** [ˈhuoʔ] /huoʔ/ v. to love.

**hchuoooc** [ˈhəʊʔhoʊʔˈoʊʔ] /hehuoo/o v. to whistle.

**hkihēk** [ˈhəkihəki] /hiχeχ/ v. to breathe.


**hmọọ** [ˈhəmətʃ] /hmọọ/ n. taboo.

**hmalaaw** [ˈhmələw] /hmalaaw/ *pn*. name of a river (Malau).

**hmhọom** [ˈhməʊhm] /hmhəum/ v. to like.

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

**hmniien** [ˈhmniəʔn] /hmniəʔn/ n. green.

**hmniipo** [ˈhmniipoʔ] /hmniipəʔ/ n. morning.

**hmwāŋ** [ˈhmwaŋ] /hmwaŋ/ *pn*. *oriental* pied hornbill (*Anthuraceros albivestris*).

**hmọot** [ˈh̩m̩oʊt] /hmọot/ n. night.

**hliťsk** /hliŋsk/ 1) to pull out, to extract. 2) to take off headgear.

**hysc** [ˈhysɛʰ] /hysɛʰ/ *n*. sweat.

**hyalooc** [ˈhjaːloʊɛʰ] /hjaːloʊɛʰ/ *pn*. name of a river.

**hyhuoo** [hiˈhᵻʊʔ] /hihuoo/ v. to yawn.

**mic** [ˈmɪč] /mieː/pa. 1) desiderative particle. 2) emphatic particle.

**mi?lu?** [miʔluʔ] /miʔluʔ/ v. to be shy. From Malay *mula*.

**misey** [ˈmiʔsɛʔ] /misej/ n. mustache. From Malay *misai*.

**miʔ?** [miʔʔ] /miʔʔ/ *pn*. rain.

— v. to rain.

**mihi** [miˈhiʔ] /miχiʔ/ persp. you (singular), second person singular personal pronoun.

**memeh** [ˈməməʔ] /meməʔ/ *n*. a type of tree.

**memag** /memaj/ adv. of course, indeed. From Malay *memang*.

**meem** [ˈmeɛm] /meem/ n. breast.

**meem naaʔ** [ˈmeɛm nəʔʔ] /meem naʔʔ/ *n*. mother’s milk.

**meey** [ˈmeiʔ] /mej/ v. to delouse.


**mat** [ˈmatʔ] /mat/ *pn*. eye.

**mat kmaʔ** [ˈmaτʔ kmaʔʔ] /mat kmaʔʔ/ *n*. stone of a fruit.

**mat ʔoŋ** [ˈmaʔt ʔoŋ] /mat ʔoŋ/ *pn*. source, spring.

**mat salch** /mat salch/ *pn*. Ethnonyms: European. From Malay *Mat Sallah*.

**mat meem** [ˈmaʔt meɛʔʔ] /mat meem/ *n*. nipple.

**mat yis** [ˈmaʔt ʔis] /mat ʔis/ *pn*. sun.

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

**masiaŋ** /masiaŋ/ *adv*. separate, singly.

**masiaŋ masiaŋ** [maˈsiʔŋ maˈsiʔŋ] /masiaŋ masiaŋ/ *quan*. each. From Malay *masing-masing*.

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

**masaʔalah** /məsəʔalah/ *n*. enigma, puzzling question. From Malay *masalah*.

**mamuu** [məˈmiʔʔ] /mamuu/ v. to bathe.

**manaan** [ˈmaʔnən] /manan/ *pn*. name of a river.

**manuk** [ˈmaʔnuk] /manuk/ *pn*. chicken.

**mantoooy** [ˈmaʔntoʊʔ] /mantooj/ *pn*. Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

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

**maŋkoʔ** /maŋkoʔ/ *pn*. bowl. From Malay *mangkuk*.

**mayeʔ** [ˈmajəʔ] /majeʔ/ interrogative. how.

**mayah** [ˈmajəʔ] /majəʔ/ v. to be angry. From Malay *marah*.

**mayʔ** /majəʔ/ *n*. time, period.

**mayʔaʔ** /ˈmajəʔʔ/ *n*. now.

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

**muh** [ˈmuːʔ] /muʔ/ *pn*. nose.

**muh mat** [ˈmuːʔ ˈmaʔtʔ] /muʔ maʔtʔ/ *n*. face (lit. nose eye).

**munkiin** /muŋkiin/ *adv*. maybe, likely, possibly. From Malay *munkin*.

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

**muyah** /muʔʔ/ *pn*. murah/ *quan*. v. to be cheap. From Malay *marah*.

**moc** /moʔʔ/ v. to hold in one’s mouth.

**mocʔ** [ˈmoʊʔʔ] /moʔʔ/ *pn*. aunt, sister of parent.

**mocyo** [ˈmoʊʃʃ] /moʃʃ/ *v*. to be different.

— *quan*. other.

**mʔāːc** [mʔaːˈʔɛʔ] /mʔəʔc/ *v*. to be wet.

**məhən** [məhən] /məhən/ *n*. a type of tree.

**mnbaʔa** [mnˈbaʔa] /mnbaʔa/ *pn*. name of a river.

**mnaʔʔ** [mnaʔʔ] /mnaʔʔ/ *pn*. smell.

**mnaʔʔ teʔ** [mnaʔʔ teʔ] /mnaʔʔ teʔ/ *n*. dust.

**mnriʔ** /mnriʔ/ *pn*. Ethnonyms: Menriq.

**mnreoj** [mnˈreoj] /mnreoj/ *pn*. Ethnonyms: Yir.


**mnikut** /mnikut/ *prep*. according to. From Malay *mengikut*.
mlisaan lwey  [mļi'sän b'wěj] /mlisən lwej/ n. honey.


mrbo?  [məɾbɔʔ]/mrboʔ/ 'n. a type of dove. From Malay merbok?

mbcow  /məɾbɔw/ pn. name of a place (Lubok Merbau).

myrooy  [miɾroj]/ miroj/ 'pn. name of a river (Lata Putch).

-n-  /n/ (n-) deriv. aff. v. nominalization.

nij kəl  /nij kəl/ interrogative. where.

nilaŋ  [ni'laŋŋ]/nilay/ rn. beside.

nij kəol  [ni'j kəol]/nij kəol/ interrogative. where.

niiy  [ni'j]/niiy/ num. one. self.

niy yibuuh  [ni'j ji'буh]/nij jibuh/ num.

thousand. From Malay ribu.

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

neen  [ne'n]/ne'n/ (neen) dem. demonstrative.

napak byiiʔ  [nepa'ʔ ḃeʔj]/napako bjiʔ/ n. wild pig (Sus scrofa).


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

nam  [ni'am]/nam/ num. six. From Malay enam.

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

nampak.

naniim  [nai'nim]/naniim/ n. placenta.

naaʔ  [nāʔ]/naʔ/ n. mother.

naay  [nāj]/nay/ num. two.

num = [num]/num/ (num =, nμq =)

prep procl. np. source. num = deep from (the) house

numoh  numoh/ n. number. From Malay nombor.

nuuŋ  [nuŋ']/nuŋ'/ n. road.

nŚh  [nŚh]/nŚh/ dem. demonstrative.

nkheēk  /nkheēk/ n. breath, breathing.

nhcah  [noh'kəh]/nhcah/ n. trail.

ngyiiʔ  /ngyiiʔ/ n. territory, settlement, state. From Malay negeri.

nyduuy  [ni'duŋ]/nyduŋ/ n. evening.

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

-ji

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

jawaaʔ  [nāwəʔ]/jawaaʔ/ n. body. From Malay nyawa.

jaak  [nə'k]/jaak/ n. mouth.

jaaw  [nəw]/jaaw/ n. cat.

nuuʔ  [nəʔ]/nuuʔ/ v. to make. to do.

-qi

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

jiic  [ji'c]/jiic/ v. to guaw fruit.

jqsh  [jś]/jqsh/ pn. name of a river (Ngor).

lipaan  [lippa'n]/lipaʔ/ pn. name of a river.

liiçow  [liiçow]/liiçow/ v. to be young.

licheh  [li'cheh]/licheh/ pn. name of a river.

limaaʔ  [li'māʔ]/limaaʔ/ num. five. From Malay lima.

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

liyeʔ  [li'yeʔ]/liyeʔ/ pn. name of a river.

lip  [li'p]/lip/ v. to know.

liw  /liw/ v. to be long, to be lengthy.

lip  [li'p]/lim/ v. to be elastic.

lep  /leP/ v. to turn upside down.

cuc  [li'c]/lec/ v. 1) to miss a target. 2) to be
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leep [ˈlep]/lep/ v. to sneak.
lič [ˈliːət]/líc/ v. to be of different size.
lak [ˈlak]/lák/n. quiver.
laep [ˈlep]/lep/ v. 1) to enter. 2) to dress.
laey nōh [ˈlaɪ niːht]/laey nōh/ npl. at once.
lapaak /lapák/v. to slap. From Malay lepak.
lapaan [laˈpaːn]/lapan/ num. eight. From Malay delapan.
labii? [laˈbiːi]/labi?/n. turtle. From Malay labi.
labuhu [laˈbuː]/lubu/ pn. name of a river.
labuoon [laˈbuːn]/labuun/ n. skull.
lataa? [laˈtaːʔ]/lataʔ/n. waterfall.
latań [laˈtæŋ]/latāŋ/n. swamp.
lakuoom [laˈkuːm]/lakuum/n. brain.
lagiʔ [laˈgiːʔ]/lagiʔ/adv. still. From Malay lagi.
las [ˈlaːs]/lás/n. ant.
lasuoom [laˈsuːm]/lasuum/n. marrow.
lah /lah/ pa. emphatic particle. From Malay lah.
lahoop [laˈhoʊ̯]/lahooy/n. pharynx.
lano ∧ [laˈnoːn]/lanoy/pn. Ethnonym: Lanoh.
lantcey [lanˈteːj]/lantej/n. floor. From Malay lantai.
lanaj [laˈnaːj]/lanaj/v. to bump into. From Malay langgar.
lanjot [laˈnjoːt]/lanjot/n. hollow of the knee.
lanjeen [laˈnjeːn]/lanjeen/n. a type of tree.
lankoʔ [ˈlankoːʔ]/lankoʔ/n. menstruation.
lankuoc [laˈnɑːkʊəθ]/lankuoC/n. a type of owl.
laluʔ [ˈlɑːluʔ]/laluʔ/v. to pass. From Malay lalu.
lalooh [laˈloːθ]/lalooh/n. name of a river.
lawaan /lawaan/v. to fight. From Malay lawaan.
lawuut [ˈlawuːt]/lawuut/n. ocean. From Malay laut.
layiin /layiin/v. to be different. From Malay lain.
layaap [laˈiaŋ]/lająŋ/n. name of a type of swallow. From Malay layang.
laap [ˈlaːp]/lap/n. a type of tuber.
luboʔ [ˈluːboːʔ]/luboʔ/n. deep pool in a river. From Malay lubuk.
lukaaʔ [ˈluːkaʔʔ]/lukaʔʔ/v. to hit a target. From Malay luka.
lumpat [ˈlumpaːt]/lumpat/v. to jump. From Malay lompat.
luuus [ˈluːs]/luus/n. a type of tuber.
loʔ [ˈloːʔ]/loʔ/interrogative. what.
loep [ˈlep]/lep/v. to insert one’s hand into something.
luooyi [ˈluoːj]/luoy/v. to settle.
luooyε [ˈluoːj]/luoy/v. to crawl, to slither.
lpas [laˈpaːs]/laps/v. to leave. From Malay lepas.
—adv. after that. From Malay lepas.
lbeh [laˈbeb]/lbeb/ quan. many. From Malay lebih.
ltiʔ [ˈltaːʔ]/ltaiʔ/v. to put down. From Malay letak.
lkluk [laˈluk]/lkuk/v. to laugh.
lgo [laˈgo]/lgo/n. riverside land.
lgo poʔ [laˈgo pɔʔ]/lgot poʔ/n. mountain pass.
lʔeek [laˈʔeek]/lʔeek/pn. name of a river (Ayer Puti).
lʔos [laˈʔoːs]/lʔos/n. fat.
lheej [laˈheːŋ]/llejy/n. saliva.
lmoc [laˈmoːŋ]/lmoŋ/n. tooth.
Impayuun [ˈlampaːjʊŋ]/Impayuŋ/pn. name of a river.
Intaak [inˈtaːk]/Intak/n. tongue.
lnoʔ [ˈlnoːʔ]/lnoʔ/v. to be tender.
lnoŋ [laˈnoŋ]/lnon/n. name of a river (Lenggong).
lweyJ [laˈwɛŋ]/lwény/n. name of a river (Lawin).
lwɛl [laˈwɛl]/lwɛl/pn. name of a river.
lwej [laˈwej]/lwεj/n. bee.
lweeŋ [laˈweŋ]/lwεŋ/v. to be dizzy.
lweey [laˈwej]/lwεj/pn. name of a river.
lwaak [laˈwaŋk]/lwak/n. mountain pass. From Temiar.
lwaay /lwawi/ rn. outside. From Malay luar.
lwɔn /ˈlwɔːn]/lwɔn/v. to be.

raabaan [ˈraːbaːn]/raaban/pn. name of a river (Raban).

rupanah /rupsanah/ adv. apparently. From Malay rupanya.

wiit [ˈwiːt]/wiit/v. to flow.
wiik [ˈwiːk]/wiik/v. to divorce.
wiwy /ˈwiːj/ (wiwy) persp. they two, third person dual personal pronoun.
weel [ˈweːl]/weil/adv. again.
weec /weːc/n. cloth.
weel [ˈweːl]/weil/rn. left.
ween [ˈweːn]/ween/v. to crawl.
wāan /waŋ/ n. money. From Malay wang.
waal /wa1/ /wa=/ v. to return.
wāāy /wāi/ /wāj/ n. loin-cloth.
wōck /wōk/ v. to rise, to wake up.
wōc? /wōk/> /wōc/> v. 1) to exist. 2) to have.
wōch /wōt/> /wōt/> /pn. name of a river.

wōss /wōs/ n. caudal vertebra.
wице /wiweŋ/> /wiweŋ/> v. to extinguish fire.
wtwēt /wtwēt/> /wtwēt/> v. to hurt (of stomach).
wyyo /wyy/> /wywoy/> /pn. name of a river.

-y-

-yi- /ji/ infx. causative infx.

yik /jik/> /jiy/> /yiy/> v. 1) to leave. 2) to descend.
yiŋoŋ /jiŋ/> /yiŋ/> /yiŋ/> /n. charcoal.
yiis /jis/> /jis/> /n. liver.
yiis /jis/> /jis/> /n. daylight.
yiły /jiil/> /jiy/> /pn. persp. you two, second person dual personal pronoun.

yeei? /jiyi/> /yi?/> /yiy/> /pn. persp. we (more than two), excluding the addressee, first person plural exclusive personal pronoun.


— n. footprint.
— adv. recently.
yoos /jos/> /jos/> /v. to cross water.

-y-

-yi-/ -yi-. /-ya/ (-y-, -la-) affix. collective plural.
yagaŋ /jagaŋ?> /jagaŋ/> /n. rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).
yayuŋ /jyuŋ?> /jyuŋ/> /v. to flee.
yaan /jan?> /jam/> /v. to cry.

yaan /jaan/> /pa. relative marker. From Malay yang.
yaaŋ /jaŋ/> /jaŋ/> /pn. two, not including the addressee, second person dual exclusive personal pronoun.
yud5? /jud5/> /juda/> /v. to poke.
yuh3k /juh3k/> /juh3k/> /v. to poke.
yumpot /jum/> /jum/> /n. grass. From Malay rumput.
yuk /juk/> /juk/> /v. to move along a water.
yuuh /juu/> /juh/> /yn/> persp. you (plural), second person plural personal pronoun.
— interrogative. how many.
yeck /jek/> /jek/> /v. to hear.
yeop /jeop/> /jeop/> /conj. and.
yeeck /jek/> /jek/> /n. a type of wild cat.
yeow /jow/> /jow/> /n. 1) rattan. 2) rope.
yueop /juop/> /juop/> /n. friend.
yuul /julu/> /julu/> /n. tualang (Koompassia excelsa).
yeez /jeez/> /jeez/> /n. root.
ymlaay /jmlaay/> /jmlaay/> /n. a type of tree.
— /pn. name of a river (Lanoe).
ylaay /jilaay/> /jilaay/> /pn. name of a river (Kenderong).