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URAK LAWOI': BASIC STRUCTURES
AND A DICTIONARY

David W. Hogan

in collaboration with
Stephen W. Pattemore



Department of Linguistics
Research School of Pacific Studies
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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PACIFIC LINGUISTICS
Department of Linguistics
Research School of Pacific Studies
The Australian National University
Canberra, A.C.T. 2601
Australia

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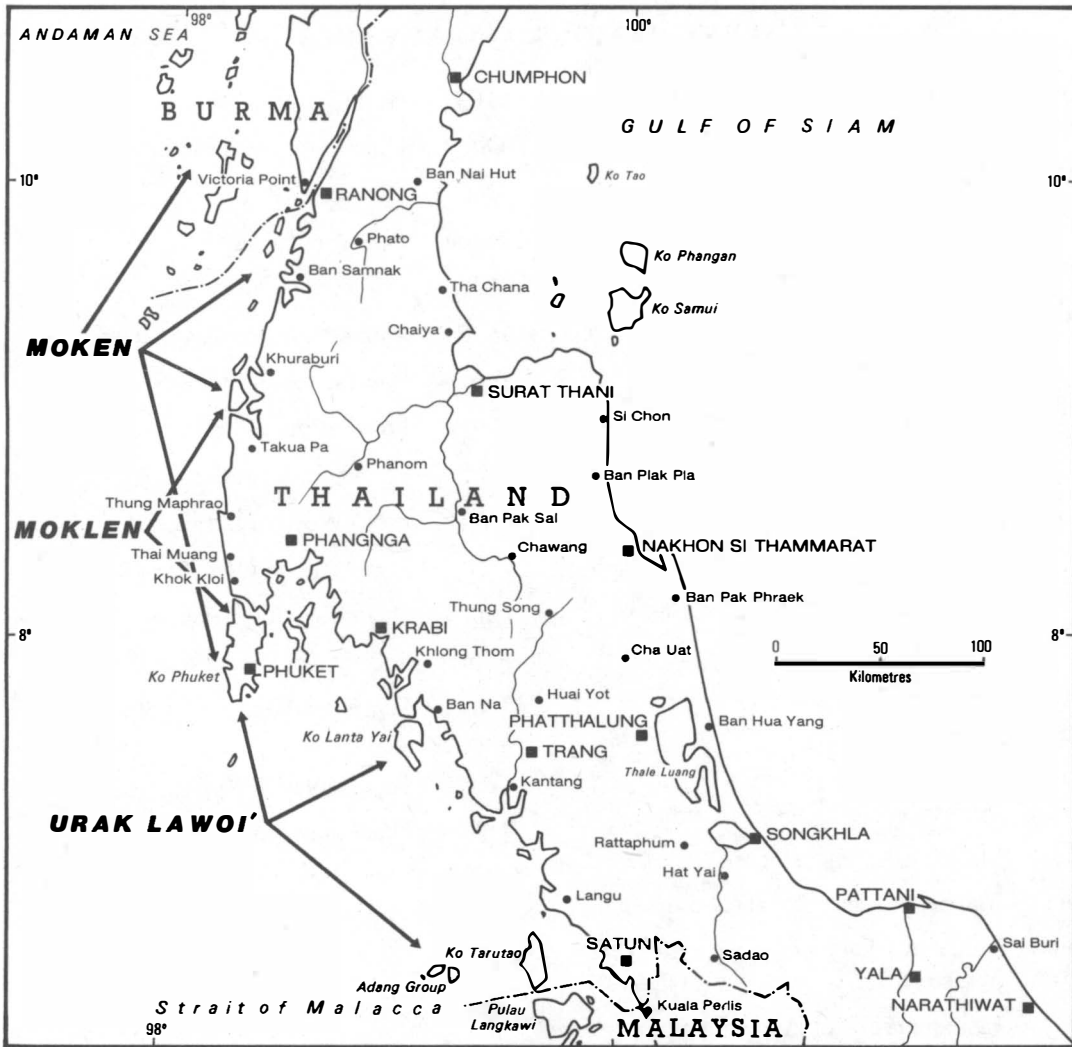
I am grateful to all who have assisted me in the study of the Urak Lawoi' language. I have had much help from members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the United Bible Societies.

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David W. Hogan

Phuket, 13th March 1989



TRIBAL LOCATIONS ON THAILAND'S WEST COAST

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Acc:	Accompaniment Adjunct slot at Clause Level	NP	Noun Phrase
AD	Adang or Southern dialect	Obj:	Object slot at Clause Level
Adj:	Adjunct slot in the verb phrase	Obs	Obsolete word
Aux:	Auxiliary slot in the verb phrase	Paren:	Parenthetical slot at Sentence Level
Ax:	Axis slot in the prepositional phrase	POL	Proto Orang Laut
C	any consonant	POP	Phuket Old People's dialect
CLW	Chinese loanword	Pos:	Possessor slot in the noun phrase
Co:	Coda slot at Clause Level	PP	Prepositional Phrase
ELW	English loanword	Pred:	Predicate slot at Clause Level
Ex:	Extent Adjunct slot at Clause Level	PWI	Proto Western Indonesian
Faux:	Final auxiliary slot in the verb phrase	PYP	Phuket Young People's dialect
H:	Head slot in the noun phrase	Qn:	Quantifier slot at Phrase Level
HV:	Head verb slot in the verb phrase	Subj:	Subject slot at Clause Level
Inst:	Instrumental Adjunct slot at Clause Level	Tem:	Temporal Adjunct slot at Clause Level
Int:	Intensifier slot in the verb phrase	Top:	Topic slot at Sentence Level
Loc:	Location Adjunct slot at Clause Level	TLW	Thai loanword
Man:	Manner Adjunct slot at Clause Level	U	Utterance
Maux:	Modal auxiliary slot in the verb phrase	UL	Urak Lawoi'
Mf:	Final marker slot in the noun phrase	V	any vowel
Mi:	Initial marker slot in the noun phrase	Voc	Vocative word
MKL	Moklen	VP	Verb Phrase
MKN	Moken	VPac	Action Verb Phrase
MLW	Malay loanword	VPeq	Equative Verb Phrase
Mod:	Modifier slot at Phrase Level	VPst	Stative Verb Phrase
N	any nasal consonant	Vul	Vulgar word
		apt	auxiliary particle
		av	adverbs of all classes

ava	adverb of accompaniment	npl	proper noun, locational
ave	adverb of extent	npp	proper noun, personal
avi	adverb of instrument	num	simple or complex numeral, or a number plus a numerical classifier
avl	adverb of location	pn	pronouns of all classes
avm	adverb of manner	ppn	personal pronoun
avq	adverb of interrogation	ppt	prepositional particle
avt	adverb of time	prep	specific preposition
cc	coordinating conjunction	pt	particle
cl	classifier	qpn	interrogative pronoun
clm	classifier, metrical	qpt	interrogative particle
cln	classifier, numerical	res	response word
cpt	conjunctive particle	rpn	relative pronoun
cs	subordinating conjunction	spt	syntactic particle
csf	final subordinating conjunction	vac	action verb
dpn	demonstrative pronoun	vacbt	action verb, bi-transitive
dpt	final determiner particle	vaci	action verb, intransitive
dpti	initial determiner particle	vact	action verb, transitive
ept	emphatic particle	vaj	adjectival verb
exc	exclamation	vaux	auxiliary verb
excl	pronoun which excludes the person addressed	vb	verb
incl	pronoun which includes the person addressed	vcop	copula verb
ipn	indefinite pronoun	vpt	verbal particle
mpt	modal particle	vsp	verb of saying or perceiving
nab	abstract noun	#	marker of elicited text
nca	common noun, animate	*	marker of unacceptable text
nch	common noun, human	+	an item obligatorily present
nci	common noun, inanimate	-	an item obligatorily absent
ncl	noun cluster	±	an optional item
nco	coordinated nouns	"	signals that the following syllable bears major stress
neg	negative word	'	signals that the following syllable bears minor stress
nn	nouns of all classes		

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and scope of the study

The purpose of this work is to analyse and describe the basic structures of the Urak Lawoi' language and their functions. These structures and functions range from the phonology to the level of the phrase.

There is no standard form of Urak Lawoi' and pronunciation and usage vary from village to village. Three main dialects of the language have been identified, which have been called: Phuket Old People's dialect (POP), Phuket Young People's dialect (PYP), and the Southern or Adang dialect (AD). This study concentrates on the Phuket Old People's dialect as it has the most phonological contrasts, and many of the forms of the other dialects can be derived from it. Reference is made to the other dialects where it is appropriate.

1.2 Geographical, historical, and linguistic setting of Urak Lawoi'

1.2.1 Geographical

The Urak Lawoi' are a tribe of approximately 3000 people, located in villages on the islands off the west coast of Thailand from Phuket Island to the Adang Island group, as shown on the location map. Phonemically, their name Urak Lawoi' is written as /urak lawoc/ meaning "men of the sea". Malay sources refer to them as Orang Laut, the Malay term for "men of the sea".

1.2.2 Historical

Historically, there have been references to "Sea Gypsies" in this area since the seventeenth century, although the details are vague. The Urak Lawoi' themselves say that Lanta Island is their original home from which they have spread to their present locations. Their legends refer to Mount Jerai on the mainland of Malaysia, near Penang, as their centre in the remote past.

When Soper published his study of "The Sea Nomads" in 1965, he referred only briefly to the "Orang Laut", quoting Annandale (Annandale and Robinson 1903) as having met them in the vicinity of Trang. He assumed the absence of further reference implied that they had virtually ceased to exist (Soper 1965:346). White (1922) and Bernatzik (1958) spoke of them as the Orang Lawta but regarded them as members of the Moken tribe who had intermarried with Malays and settled in this area.

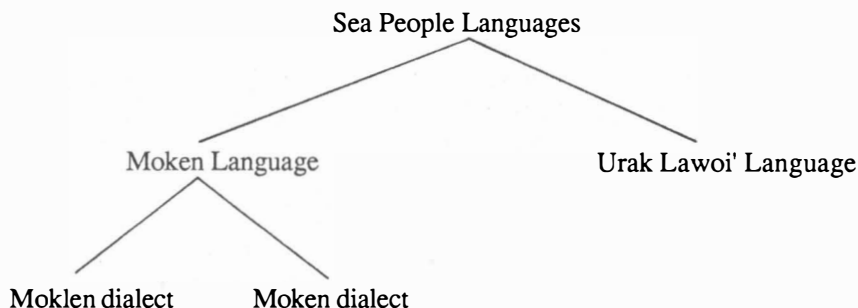
There has been a tendency to confuse the Urak Lawoi' with the Moken. Lebar, Hickey and Musgrave grouped them together in their "Ethnic groups of mainland South-East Asia" (1964). The National Geographic Society map of "Peoples of mainland Southeast Asia" (Anonymous 1971), based on this publication, uses the name "Moken" to include both the Moken and Urak Lawoi' peoples.

I have previously described how the Urak Lawoi' were still in existence, maintaining their tribal identity and language, and were quite distinct from the Moken people (Hogan 1972).

1.2.3 Linguistic

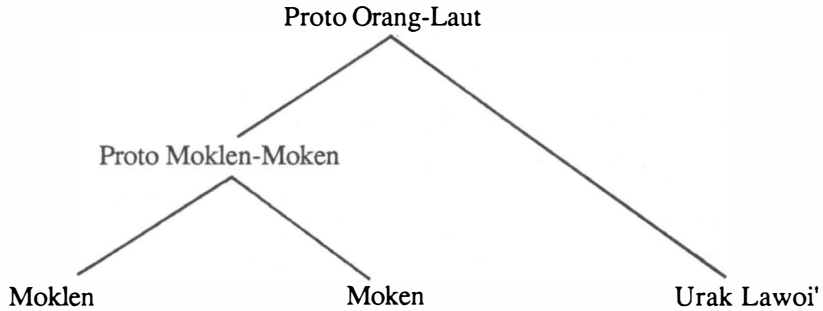
Papers on the Urak Lawoi' phonology by myself (Hogan 1976) and Amon Saengmani (1979) have shown a similar phonemic pattern for the northern and southern groups of the tribe, while Veena Chantanakomes' thesis (1980) on the Moken phonology and syntax shows a different pattern in that language.

Sorat Makboon has surveyed the dialects of the sea people tribes along the west coast of Thailand. He sampled the language spoken at ten localities along the coast, in five Urak Lawoi' villages and five Moken-Moklen villages. He found that the cognate percentages in the Urak Lawoi' villages ranged from 95.65% to 98.37%, showing it is one language. The cognate percentages in the Moken and Moklen villages ranged from 89.67% to 95.11%, showing that it also is one language. But when Moken was compared with Urak Lawoi', the cognate percentages ranged from 45.65% to 50% (Sorat 1981:47). In terms of Swadesh's classification as described by Gudschinsky (1964:621), this indicates that Urak Lawoi' and Moken are not the same language, but are members of the same family (Sorat 1981:14-17,81). He further states that there is a lexico-statistical ratio between Urak Lawoi' and Malay of 81.87% to 88.52%, while the ratio between Moken and Malay is only 44.51% to 45.60%. From this he concludes that Urak Lawoi' and Malay are the same language, while Moken is more distantly related to Malay, but belonging to the same family. He therefore classes both Urak Lawoi' and Moken as members of the Austronesian or Malayo-Polynesian language family (Sorat 1981:71-72). He shows the relationship between the three languages in the following tree diagram (Sorat 1981:51):

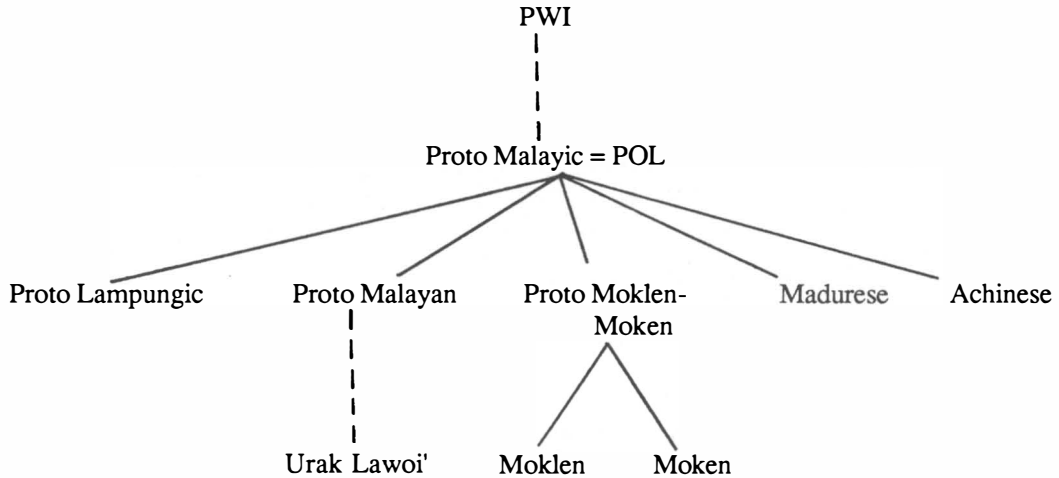


Working on the hypothesis that Moken, Moklen and Urak Lawoi' may share the same proto-language, Sudarat Leerabhandh (1984) has used phonological comparison to reconstruct the parent

language, "Proto Orang-Laut". Her study clearly establishes that Moklen-Moken and Urak Lawoi' have a common ancestry in the Austronesian family (Sudarat 1984:196-202). Her tree of the relationship between these three languages is similar to Sorat's tree above.



Exploring the possible wider affiliations of Proto Orang-Laut within the Proto West Indonesian (PWI) cluster of the Austronesian family, Sudarat considers that Proto Orang-Laut (POL) may equal the Proto Malayic, with the three languages Moklen, Moken, and Urak Lawoi' being part of the Malayic branch (Sudarat 1984:201-202). She sets out this relationship in the tree diagram below:



The cognate percentages reported by Sorat (1981:71-72), would seem to favour this possibility, as they indicate that Urak Lawoi' is the same language as Malay; that is, it is within the Proto Malayan Sub-family of Dyen's Proto Malayic Hesion (compare Hogan 1978:16). As the cognate ratio between Moken-Moklen and Malay is only 44.51% to 45.60%, this would place Moken and Moklen in a similar category to Achinese, which has a percentage of 43.7% words cognate with Malay.

As Urak Lawoi' is so closely related to Malay, linguistic descriptions of that language have been consulted. Payne's "Basic syntactic structures in standard Malay" (1970), deals with Malay from the Morphology to the Sentence level, from a descriptive viewpoint. In "The morphology of Malay" (1974), Abdullah Hassan gives a comprehensive survey of the complex morphological structure of Malay. Descriptions of Thai have not proved so relevant, but are referred to when appropriate.

1.3 Theoretical framework adopted for the study

The theoretical approach adopted for this study is descriptive, with particular reliance on the tagmemic framework developed by Pike and his colleagues of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The tagmemic approach is described fully by Elson and Pickett (1962), Longacre (1964), Cook (1976) and Pike and Pike (1977). Briefly it may be described as four steps of procedure.

1.3.1 Basic data

Non-elicited text from native-born speakers of the language is recorded as the basic data for the study. The emphasis is on the objective recording of samples of the language as it is actually spoken, but bearing in mind that the informant's performance may not accurately reflect his competence in the language (Chomsky 1977:7). Elicited text is prefaced with the marker #. Any unacceptable text is prefaced with the marker *.

1.3.2 Syntactic levels

The data recorded is analysed in terms of various levels or ranks of grammatical hierarchy. Cook lists the typical levels of grammar as the sentence, clause, phrase, word and morpheme levels (Cook 1969:30). Pike and Pike add higher levels of paragraph, monologue, exchange or conversation (Pike and Pike 1977:4), which are sometimes grouped together as Utterance or Discourse Level. In this work the Phonemic Level has been included, followed by Word Level and Phrase Level. Morpheme Level has been incorporated in Word Level as there is a minimal amount of affixation in this language.

1.3.3 Tagmemic units

Tagmemic units are set up for each level in terms of the internal structure of each grammatical unit and its external function, normally at the next higher level. The tagmeme has been defined as "the correlation of a grammatical function, or slot, with the class of mutually substitutable items that fill that slot" (Elson and Pickett 1962:57). So functional slots are filled by items of varying structures. In this paper a similar framework is used for the Phonemic Level, with the phoneme regarded as a functional slot which can be filled by different phonetic structures.

While slots are normally filled by structures from the level immediately below, there are cases of "level skips", where a filler from a lower level construction fills a slot at a level higher than normal. There are instances of "layering", where a slot at one level is filled by a structure from the

same level. Then there are "loopbacks", here called "embedding" where a slot at a particular level is filled by a structure from a higher level (Cook 1969:31).

1.3.4 Tagmemic formulae

Tagmemic formulae are set up with an abbreviation for the functional slot name of a tagmeme followed by a colon, after which there is an abbreviation for the structural filler of that slot. This tagmeme is marked as obligatorily present, as obligatorily absent, or as optional. The abbreviations used have been listed previously. Some examples are as follows:

Normal: \pm Qn:ipn

This is read as an optional Quantifier slot at Phrase Level, filled by an indefinite pronoun; e.g. *some*.

Level skip: \pm Loc:avl

This is read as an optional Location slot at Clause Level, filled by an adverb of location; e.g. *there*.

Layering: \pm Mod:PP

This is read as an optional Modifier slot at Phrase Level, filled by a prepositional phrase; e.g. *in the village*.

Embedding: +Obj:U

This is read as an obligatory Object slot at Clause Level, filled by an utterance; e.g. *Come*.

1.4 Methodology and phonemic alphabet

1.4.1 Methodology

An initial study of the language was commenced in 1967, using a bi-lingual approach. As soon as possible, impromptu narrations from various informants were recorded, so that the analysis would be based on non-elicited texts. The phonemic structure was analysed and an orthography was prepared, using the letters of the Thai alphabet (Hogan 1976). This was tested with native speakers, and proved usable.

A selection of words were entered on computer cards, which were edge-clipped to indicate consonants and vowels and other features. This selection of 135 mono-syllabic words, 1165 bi-syllabic words and 125 tri-syllabic words is the basis of the tables of phonemic occurrences in Chapter II. This card system facilitated the extraction of information under different categories (Conrad 1975).

A computer concordance was prepared of forty-six of the non-elicited texts. The total corpus contained 2555 clauses, with some texts only brief and others as long as 230 clauses. This concordance has been invaluable in the analysis of the language.

1.4.2 Phonemic alphabet

The phonemic alphabet used in this study is a modification of the alphabet described in my earlier paper (Hogan 1976). The consonant phonemes are /ph th ch kh p t c k q(?) b d j g s h m n ny(ñ) ɲg(ŋ) l w r y/. Where the present symbols differ from those in the earlier paper the original symbols are given in brackets. All of these phonemes except the glottal stop /q/ occur syllable-initially, but /ph th ch kh b d j g ny/ do not occur syllable-finally. Details of these phonemes are given in Section 2.1.1.

The vowel phonemes are /i ë (e) ä (ε) e (i) a u o ö (o)/. Details are given in Section 2.1.2. It must be noted that the transition vowel [ə] is now written as /e/.

Where quotations are made from Amon's thesis her text has been written in this phonemic alphabet. Phonetic material uses normal phonetic symbols enclosed in phonetic brackets [].

1.4.2.1 The phonemic alphabet, the Thai orthography, and the computer alphabet

It has been necessary to use different symbolisations of the UL phonemes for various purposes. In my original paper (Hogan 1976), I used a phonemic script written in romanised characters. In that paper I also outlined an orthography using letters of the Thai alphabet, with a few modifications for UL phonemes that did not have a direct equivalent in Thai. Subsequently the Thai government stipulated that the use of the Thai alphabet was compulsory for any literature written in a minor language of the country. Some publications in UL have used this orthography with some occasional modifications. Then, when I entered my UL text material into the computer, it was necessary to modify the phonemic representation slightly, to meet the requirements of the computer. It is this computer version of the phonemic alphabet which has been used in this study.

Figures 3 to 6 in the 1976 paper showed the phonemic alphabet and the Thai orthography (1976:295-301). Those figures have now been modified to show the computer alphabet and to write the examples in that alphabet, as set out below.

Syllable-initial consonants

Fig. 1 (modified from 1976 Fig. 3)

Phonemic Script	Computer Alphabet	Orthography		Example	
ph	ph	พ	/phrerngan/	พริ่งงัน	'kind of fish'
th	th	ท	/thok/	โทก	'bag'
ch	ch	ช	/bechi/	บิชิ	'hate'
kh	kh	ค	/khru/	ครุ	'teacher'
p	p	ป	/pi/	ปี	'go'

t	t	ต	/tiga/	ตีตา	'three'
c	c	จ	/ca/	จา	'older sibling'
k	k	ก	/kita/	กิตา	'we (incl)'
ʔ	-	อ	/akəq/	อาเกาะ	'lift'
b	b	บ	/bini/	บีนี	'wife'
d	d	ด	/diha/	ดีฮา	'where'
j	j	ฅ(ข)	/jadi/	ฅาดี	'become'
g	g	ฆ	/gati/	ฆาดี	'in place of'
s	s	ซ	/sungoh/	ซุงโงฮ	'truly'
h	h	ฮ	/hitap/	ฮิตัพ	'black'
m	m	ม	/mesiya/	มีชียา	'mankind'
n	n	น	/nam/	นัม	'six'
ñ	ny	ญ	/nya/	ญา	'he'
ŋ	ng	ง	/nganga/	งางา	'gaping open'
l	l	ล	/lalu/	ลาลู	'pass'
w	w	ว	/waqtu/	วะตุ	'time'
r	r	ร	/rigaq/	รีฆะ	'catch'
	y	ย	y	กาญู	/kayu/ 'wood'

Syllable-initially, all of the Thai letters have been used with their normal Thai pronunciation, except for <ฅ>, <ฆ>, and <ญ>, which have been used to represent /j/, /g/, and /ny/ respectively. It will be noted that /ñ/, and /ŋ/ in the original phonemic alphabet have been changed to /ny/ and /ng/ in the computer alphabet. As described in Section 2.2.1.3.6 the initial glottal stop is not now regarded as phonemic, so it has been omitted from the computer alphabet column. However in the Thai orthography column the consonant <อ> has been left in this position as it occurs syllable-initially in syllables with no initial consonant.

For the phoneme /j/, the Thai orthography shows <ข> in brackets after <ฅ> as for a time this letter was substituted for the normal <ฅ>, as being closer to the way many would hear this phoneme. It was found that this caused confusion, and slowed down the reading process, so I reverted to <ฅ>.

Syllable-final consonants

Fig. 2 (modified from 1976 Fig. 4)

Phonemic Script	Computer Alphabet	Orthography		Example	
p	p	บ	/kalap/	กา ล บ	'pencil'
t	t	ต	/tuhət/	ท ุ ย ั ต	'god, owner'
c	c	จ	/surac/	ซ ู ร ั จ	'book, writing'
k	k	ก	/barak/	บ า ร ั ก	'goods'
iʔ	iq	ิ	/dumiq/	ด ู ม ิ	'little, small'
eʔ	ëq	เ-ะ	/capëq/	จ า เ ะ	'crippled'
ɛʔ	äq	แ-ะ	/langäq/	ล า แ ะ	'sky'
aʔ	aq	-ะ	/kaq/	ก ะ	'to'
uʔ	uq	ุ	/lekuq/	ล ี ก ุ	'blister'
oʔ	oq	โ-ะ	/likoq/	ล ี ก โ ะ	'cover up'
ɔʔ	öq	เ-าะ	/liköq/	ล ี ก เ าะ	'bend, curve'
s	s	ซ	/atas/	อ า ต ซ	'upon'
h	h	ฮ	/belëh/	บ ี ล เ ฮ	'can, get'
m	m	ม	/nam/	น ั ม	'six'
n	n	น	/jangan/	จ า ง น	'don't; with'
ŋ	ng	ง	/senang/	ซ ิ น ง	'comfortable'
l	l	ย(อ)	/ajal/	อ า จ ย	'teach'
aw	aw	เ-า	/kaw/	ก เ า	'you (sg)'
ɛw	äw	แ-ว	/betäw/	บ ี แ ว	'kind of shark'
ay	ay	ย	/ramay/	ร า ม ย	'fun'
y	öy	-อย	/höy/	ฮ อ ย	'have not'

/c/ does not occur syllable-finally in Thai; where <จ> occurs in this position it is pronounced (t). Similarly /s/ and /h/ do not occur syllable-finally in Thai. In listing the final glottal, it is necessary to show the vowel which it follows, so as to show all the possible combinations. The same applies to syllables ending with /w/ and /y/. Syllables ending with final <ล> in Thai are pronounced with a final (n). To avoid this, UL syllables ending with /l/ were originally written with a final <-อ>, as shown in brackets under the orthography. Later this was replaced with a final <-ย>. This simplifies matters for speakers of PYP who pronounce this phoneme as /y/.

For the speaker of POP, the circle above the < ยี่ > signals that the final consonant is /l/ not /y/. The speaker of the Adang dialect must read every syllable marked in this way as a final /er/.

Vowels in open syllables

Fig. 3 (modified from 1976 Fig. 5)

Phonemic Script	Computer Alphabet	Orthography		Example	
i	i	๓	/ini/	อิน	'this'
e	ë	เ-	/ayë/	อาเย	'water'
ε	ä	แ-	/cä/	แจ	'grandfather'
i	e	เ๓	/senang/	ซินัง	'comfortable'
a.	a	-า	/raga/	ราภา	'basket'
u	u	ง	/tungu/	ทุง	'wait, watch'
o	o	โ-	/nori/	โนรี	'lorry'
ɔ	ö	-อ	/böya/	บอยา	'stempiece'

Vowels in closed syllables

Fig. 4 (modified from 1976 Fig. 6)

Phonemic Script	Computer Alphabet	Orthography	Normal Syllable	Syllable with finalglottal	Meaning
i	i	๓	/asik/	อาซิก	'other'
		๓		/bajiq/	บาฉิ
e	ë	เ--	/angën/	อาเงน	'wind'
		เ-ะ		/capëq/	จาเปะ
ε	ä	แ-	/betäw/	บีแตว	'type of shark'
		แ-ะ		/langäq/	ลาเงะ
i	er	เ๓	(in non-final syllable)		
			/permelaw/	ป้อมีเลา	'word'
			/krerja/	กรือฉา	'work'
		เ-อ	(in final syllable)		
		/ger/	เงอ	'query'	

a	a	๒	/hitap/ ฮีตัพ			'black'
		-ะ		/kaq/	กะ	'to'
u	u	๓	/ratus/ ราทุซ			'hundred'
		๓		/lekuq/	ลีกู	'blister'
o	o	โ-	/proc/ โปรจ			'stomach'
		โ-ะ		/likoq/	ลีโกะ	'cover up'
ɔ	ö	--	(before /p t k m n ng/ /helöt/ ฮีลต			'front'
		-อ	(elsewhere) /bumöl/ บุมอย			'doctor'
		-าะ		/liköq/	ลีเกอะ	'curve'

Figures 3 and 4 give details of the vowels in open and closed syllables with a separate column for syllables ending with a glottal, because of the way these are shown in the Thai alphabet. UL has not the phonemic contrast between short and long vowels which Thai has, but the vowel in a closed syllable is shorter than that in an open syllable. Therefore UL vowels in closed syllables have been written as short Thai vowels. Recently the vowel shortener <๓> used with vowels < ๒- ๓- โ- -อ > has been discontinued as unnecessary for UL, but the UL vowels /i a u/ are still written with the short vowel forms <๒- -ะ ๓- -อ > in closed syllables.

The phoneme listed as /i/ in the earlier paper is now written /e/. It occurs as the transition vowel in pre-syllables and before /r/ in minor and major syllables, and in some prefixes with the potential for stress. Phonemically, [ə] is interpreted as /er/ as explained in Section 2.2.1.3.12. Therefore the /e/ in pre-syllables is listed in Figure 3, as being in an open syllable, while /er/ is listed in Figure 4 for closed syllables, with the final /r/ specified, as /e/ cannot occur with any other final consonant. In non-final syllables <๓> is used in closed syllables and <๒- > in open syllables. Words such as /krerja/ 'work' which have phonetic variations as described in the reference above, have sometimes been written with <-ร็อ> and sometimes with <๒-อ >; e.g. <กร็อฉา > or <ก็อฉา >. These spellings have now been standardised as <-ร็อ >

In recent years, the inherent <o> before /p t k m n ng/ has been interpreted as /ö/, not /o/ as before. The modification of Figure 4 shows the detail of this.

In writing Urak Lawoi', tone, stress and intonation are not shown. The Thai method of writing without any space between words is not followed, as difficulties would be caused by the way in which UL final consonants differ from those in Thai. Brief spaces between words assist in identifying word boundaries, while a longer space is used to signal the end of a phrase or clause.

CHAPTER 2

PHONEME LEVEL

This chapter gives a preliminary outline of the structure of the syllable and word, describes the phonetic structures of the various phonemes, and finally shows how the phonemes function in the construction of syllables and words.¹

Previously I have briefly described the phonemes of the Phuket Old People's (POP) dialect of Urak Lawoi' (Hogan 1976:283-295), while Amon has described the phonemes of the Adang (AD) or Southern dialect (Amon 1979). Section 5 of this chapter will comment on some of the relationships between the three dialects of Urak Lawoi'.

2.1 Outline of the syllable and word

2.1.1 Syllable structure

Syllables may be divided into three types: major syllables, minor syllables, and pre-syllables. These types are identified by their place of occurrence in the word, and the vowels and final consonants which occur in them.

The major syllable is obligatory and final in every word, so that a mono-syllabic word has a major syllable only. The major syllable may have any consonant or a consonant cluster initially. Any vowel may occur but the vowel /e/ occurs only with a final /r/. Any of the final consonants listed in Section 1.4.2. may occur, or there may be no final consonant.

The minor syllable and pre-syllable are distinguished from the major syllable by being optional and non-final in any word. Both may have a consonant cluster initially but it is not common in a minor syllable and in my data only occurs once in a pre-syllable. These two types differ on three points:

- a. The minor syllable can commence with any consonant or zero but the pre-syllable never occurs without an initial consonant.
- b. The minor syllable has all vowels, but with /i a u/ predominating and /e/ occurring only with final /r/, while the pre-syllable has only the vocalic transition /e/.
- c. The minor syllable has a limited occurrence of final consonants with only seven consonants appearing in the data. The pre-syllable never has a final consonant.

The stresses that may occur on these syllable types are described in Section 2.3.3. while other points are described elsewhere in Section 2.3.

The structure of the major syllable is (C(C))V or (C(C))VC. That of the minor syllable is (C(C))V or CVC, and the pre-syllable C(C)V.

Major syllable:

CV	/pi/	'to go'
CVC	/caq/	'that ...'
CCV	/bri/	'to give'
CCVC	/proc/	'stomach'
V	/ba.u/	'smell'
VC	/ët/	'mother'

Minor syllable (+ major syllable):

CV	/ka.nyaw/	'you' (pl)
CVC	/waq.tu/	'time'
CCV	/pra.hu/	'boat'
V	/a.da/	'to have'

Pre-syllable (+ major syllable):

CV	/te.bak/	'to chop down'
CCV	/phre.ngan/	'swordfish'

2.1.2 Word structure

UL words may have one, two or three syllables. Apparent exceptions are either compound words or reduplications. Every word must have an obligatory major syllable, and may optionally have one or two syllables preceding the major syllable, which may be either minor syllables or pre-syllables, in various combinations. Some typical words follow:

Major syllable only	/caq/	'that ...'
Minor + major	/ma.soq/	'enter'
Pre-syllable + major	/me.law/	'speak'
Pre- + pre- + major	/me.be.lëh/	'gets'
Pre- + minor + major	/te.la.ga/	'well'

2.2 Phonetic structure of the phoneme

2.2.1 Consonant phonemes

2.2.1.1 Phonemic chart of the consonants

The 23 consonant phonemes of the POP dialect of Urak Lawoi' are set out in Table 2.1.

Table 2-1. Urak Lawoi' consonant phonemes

	Labial	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops					
Voiceless aspirated	ph	th	ch	kh	
Voicless unaspirated	p	t	c	k	q
Voiced	b	d	j	g	
Fricatives			s		h
Nasals	m	n	ny	ng	
Laterals		l			
Semi-vowels	w	r	y		

The glottal stop is written /q/. Digraphs /ph th ch kh/ are used for the voiceless aspirated stops, and digraphs /ny ng/ are used for the alveo-palatal and velar nasals.

2.2.1.2 Frequency of occurrence of consonant phonemes

This is as set out in Table 2-2, showing the number of occurrences of each consonant syllable-initially and syllable-finally both in initial and in final syllables. As explained in Section 2.1.1. the final syllables are major syllables and the initial syllables include both minor syllables and pre-syllables.

It will be noted that all consonants except /q/ occur syllable-initially, but only the phonemes /p k q m n ng r/ appear finally in initial syllables, while /p t c k q m n ng s h l r w y/ appear finally in the final syllable.

Table 2-2. Frequency of occurrence of consonant phonemes

Phoneme	Initial syllable		Final syllable	
	initially	finally	initially	finally
p	92	1	109	41
t	144	-	122	73
c	29	-	41	103
k	116	4	104	155
q	-	15	-	248
zero	93	-	16	-
ph	5	-	2	-
th	2	-	7	-
ch	2	-	4	-
kh	2	-	6	-
b	141	-	75	-
d	43	-	66	-
j	37	-	34	-
g	53	-	39	-
m	65	2	92	10
n	26	3	80	71
ny	13	-	34	-
ng	13	3	58	31
s	110	-	79	50
h	25	-	37	108
l	89	-	117	64
r	60	26	86	5
w	2	-	50	24
y	3	-	42	37
Totals	1165	54	1300	1020

2.2.1.3 Problems of interpretation

The consonant phonemes where there are problems of interpretation are as follows:

2.2.1.3.1 Consonant clusters [pr tr cr kr phr khr br dr jr gr mr sr]: Consonant clusters of which the second member is [r] are non-suspicious clusters which have been interpreted as two phonemic segments.

There are not many words with the /br/ cluster, but they must be distinguished from words commencing with the prefix /ber-, which sometimes omits the /e/ (see 2.5.1 and 3.1.2.4).

Word with /br/ cluster:

/bri/ 'to give'

Words with /ber-/ prefix:

/ingac/ 'to think'	[beringac ~ bringac]	'thinking'
/anaq/ 'child'	[beranaq ~ branaq]	'give birth to'

2.2.1.3.2 Aspirated stops [ph th ch kh]: The number of words involved is small. The data provides 30 words of this type, 15 of which are Thai loan-words, and 5 are proper names. The Thai language has the phonemes < ph th ch kh >, thus exerting pressure on Urak Lawoi' to conform to the dominant language of the country.

The POP data includes four words with the initial consonant cluster [phr], and two with [khr], as listed below:

[phrʌt]	'very'
[phrengʌn]	'swordfish'
[phrengʌy]	'Hai Island'
[phrerlʌk]	'stingray'
[khru]	'teacher' (TLW)
[khrɔʔ]	'fate' (TLW)

The two words with [khr] are Thai loan words, but the others are genuine Urak Lawoi' words. If [ph] is interpreted as a consonant cluster CC, this would make [phr] a consonant cluster CCC. As there are no non-suspicious occurrences of such clusters in Urak Lawoi' these aspirated voiceless stops have been interpreted as the phonemes /ph th ch kh/.

2.2.1.3.3 Consonant clusters [pl tl cl kl bl gl sl ml]: Clusters of which the second member is [l] are non-suspicious consonant clusters and have been interpreted as two phonemic segments. Many POP speakers pronounce such words with a vocalic transition between the two consonants so they are not written here as a consonant cluster, as Amon has done in the Adang dialect (see 2.5.1). Three words with the cluster /pl/ never include the transition: /plihac/ 'to be revealed', /plepas/ 'to free', /plekac/ 'to be kindled'. This is a morpho-phonemic variation as described in Section 3.1.2.4.

2.2.1.3.4 Consonant clusters [hl hm hn hny]: These clusters must be regarded as suspicious clusters which could be either two phonemic segments or a pre-aspirated nasal or lateral. There are not many words with these clusters, with only the following words noted in POP:

/helak/	'eagle, hawk'
/helöt/	'front'
/hempas/	'throw down violently'
/hentaq/	'begin'
/henus/	'cuttlefish'
/paq-henya/	'evening'

Some speakers pronounce these words with a light transition vowel /e/, giving an initial /he-/ syllable. Therefore these clusters have been interpreted as cases where an initial pre-syllable /he-/ has light to zero transition.

2.2.1.3.5 Syllable-final [Viq]: Urak Lawoi' has final syllables ending with [-aiq -uiq -oiq -iq]. These cannot be interpreted as -VVq because the language has no non-suspicious vowel clusters. Where the cognate Malay word is known it ends with <-at -ut -ot>:

UL - [surAiq]	Malay - surat	'book'
[terkejuiq]	terkejut	'startled'
[pruiq]	perut	'stomach'
[roiq]	-	'reach'

In these words it seems that [-iq] acts as a single phonetically complex phoneme. It cannot be interpreted as final /t/ as UL uses this final where the cognate Malay word has <n>; e.g. Malay <jalan> becomes UL /jalat/ 'path, way'. It has been interpreted as the syllable-final allophone of /c/, which otherwise does not occur syllable-finally. Section 2.2.1.4.1. shows how UL final /t/ contrasts with final /c/.

This final /c/ does not occur following the front vowels /i ë ä/. Of the Urak Lawoi' words ending with a front vowel plus a glottal, some Malay cognates end with a front vowel plus <k> and some with a front vowel plus <t>:

UL - [baliq]	Malay - balik	'return'
[dikiq]	sedikit	'small'
[capëq]	capik	'crippled'

2.2.1.3.6 The glottal stop [q]: The syllable-final glottal stop occurs word-finally in 248 words in the data. In this position it contrasts with 155 occurrences of final /k/ as illustrated in minimal pairs such as /sayak/ 'love', /sayaq/ 'wing'. There are only 15 occurrences of it finally in minor syllables, reflecting the scarcity of final consonants in that position.

Syllable-initially there are no occurrences of the glottal stop in pre-syllables, 93 in minor syllables and 16 in major syllables. Where it does occur there is no case of phonemic contrast with two words distinguished from one another by the presence or absence of an initial glottal. This scarcity of the glottal initially in major syllables compares strikingly with the frequency of other phonemes, with the exception of the aspirated stops. It is apparent that the glottal only occurs in this position when the previous syllable ends with a vowel or a glottal. The pronunciation word-initially is not consistent, with some words having a strong initial glottal, and

others having only a slight glottal constriction, or no glottal at all. The glottal is clearly present following the final vowel of a preceding syllable.

No initial glottal:	[aye] 'water'
Light initial glottal:	[qatʌih] 'upon'
Heavy initial glottal:	[qakeʔ] 'lift'
Following a vowel:	[mata.qari] 'sun'

Furthermore, in Section 3.1.2.4.1 it is pointed out that the initial glottal does not operate in the same way as the other initial stops as far as morphophonemic variation is concerned. When the initial stops are prefixed by /meN-/ or /peN-/, those stops change to a nasal consonant at the same point of articulation. The fact that this does not happen with an initial glottal is a strong indication that the glottal is not phonemic word-initially.

There is no clear evidence that [q] should be regarded as phonemic in any syllable-initial position. In my earlier paper, the cases where glottal was not present were regarded as cases of its deletion. The question merits further study, but in this work the glottal stop will not be written syllable-initially. The case of initial glottals in major syllables is covered by saying that, where a syllable ending with a vowel is followed by a syllable commencing with a vowel, there is a non-phonemic glottal stop at the commencement of the second syllable. If this glottal needs symbolisation, a hyphen is employed to show that it is not a phonemic glottal: i.e. not /meqoc/ 'to praise', but /me-oc/. This will reflect the usage of Malay where the initial glottal is not regarded as phonemic and will simplify the comparison of words in this study with Malay words.²

2.2.1.3.7 Voiced alveo-palatal stop [j]³ The voiced alveo-palatal stop [j] occurs only syllable-initially. There is some fluctuation in the pronunciation of this phoneme with Phuket Young People (PYP) speakers favouring [y], and POP speakers favouring [j], but sometimes using [y]: e.g. [jalat ~ yalat] 'path, way'. It is considered that many speakers have been influenced by the pressure of Thai, which has no [j] phoneme, with Thai speakers normally pronouncing the English 'John' as <yɔɔn>. The following cases of contrast in analogous situations show typical cases of contrast between [j] and [y].

[baju] 'shirt'	[kayu] 'wood'
[bajiq] 'good'	[aye] 'water'
[ajʌl] 'teach'	[layʌl] 'sail'

Therefore this stop has been interpreted as the phoneme /j/, with free fluctuation [j ~ y].

2.2.1.3.8 Syllable-final [Vih]: Syllable-final [Vih] occurs in the combinations [-aih -uih -oih -ɔih], contrasting with syllables ending in [-ah -uh -oh -ɔh]. Here too, the absence of any non-suspicious vowel-clusters forbids the interpretation of these as -VVh. Malay words cognate to the first group end with <-as -us -os>, while those cognate to the second group end with <-ah -uh -oh>:

UL - [atʌih]	Malay - atas	'upon'
[ratuih]	ratus	'hundred'
[kremɔih]	cemas	'dirty'
UL - [patʌh]	Malay - patah	'break'
[tedoh]	tedoh	'calm'
[bunɔh]	bunuh	'kill'

Syllable-final [-ih] has therefore been interpreted as a single phonetically complex phoneme, and as being the syllable-final allophone of /s/, which otherwise does not occur syllable-finally.

As with final /c/, this final /s/ does not occur after the front vowels /i ë ä/. Words with front vowels which would be expected to end with /s/ instead end with /h/. Urak Lawoi' words ending with a front vowel followed by /h/ have Malay cognates, some of which end with a front vowel followed by <h>, and some with a front vowel followed by <s>:

UL - /tulëh/	Malay - tulis	'write'
/lebëh/	lebeh	'more'
/jenäh/	jenis	'kind'

2.2.1.3.9 Alveo-palatal nasal [ny]: The alveo-palatal nasal [ny] occurs syllable-initially both at the beginning and in the middle of a word, and there are no consonant clusters having /y/ as the second member. This nasal has therefore been interpreted as a single phoneme /ny/; e.g. /nyawa/'body'.

2.2.1.3.10 Lateral [l]: In the POP dialect [l] is alveolar syllable-initially and syllable-finally after [i e]. After [ε a u o ɔ] it is blade-palatal; e.g. [lihel] 'neck', [bumɔl] 'doctor'.

2.2.1.3.11 Semi-vowel [r]: Alveolar [r] occurs syllable-initially, varying from a retroflexed vocoid to a slight flap. It also occurs as the second member of consonant clusters. These clusters have been interpreted as clusters of two phonemes; e.g. /prahu/ 'boat', /brapa/ 'how many' (Section 2.2.1.3.1). It also occurs as a retroflexed vocoid after [ə] as described in the next sub-section.

2.2.1.3.12 Vocoid cluster [æ]: Phonetically this cluster is a lengthened [ə]. However, in this environment there is phonetic overlapping of the phonemes so that phonemically the first mora of the cluster is interpreted as the vowel /e/, while the second mora is interpreted as the consonant /r/. In POP this cluster occurs often in penultimate syllables, with only five words having it in the final syllable (Section 2.2.2.3.2). It also occurs in prefix syllables /ber-/ , /ter-/ and /per-/ , which have the option for a secondary stress (Section 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.2.2). When it occurs in the penultimate syllable, that syllable bears the major word stress and the vowel cluster fluctuates phonetically between the allophones [r ~ re ~ er]. Some typical POP words are listed below with cognate Malay words and English glosses. They all begin with a consonant cluster with /r/ as the second member of the cluster.

UL:	Malay:	Gloss:	UL:	Malay:	Gloss:
prerlëh	Perlis	Perlis	prerciq	percit	'sprinkle'
trerbëq	terbit	'depart'	prerdu	perdu	'base of tree'
trerbak	terbang	'to fly'	brerkäw	berengau	'scream'
cermën	cermin	'glass'	jrermaak	menyeberang	'cross over'
crerta	cerita	'fable'	grerlik	giling	'roll along'
krercac		'crowded'	phrerlak		'stingray'
krernam		'rabbit'	mrerpu		'Crab Island'
krermös	cemuas	'dirty'	mrerka		'seal'
krertas	kertas	'paper'	srerbak	seberang	'other shore'

kərbaw	kərbau	'buffalo'	sərbpaq		'almost'
kərbja	kərbja	'work'	sərbma	selesema	'a cold'
brerga	harga	'value'	prerkat		'persist in'

This [əə] is interpreted phonemically as /er/ because (1) there is no long/short vowel contrast elsewhere in this language, (2) it fits the normal CV patterns, (3) it accounts for otherwise strange stress patterns. This is the same interpretation that has been generally accepted for the similar phenomenon in Malay. It should be noted that /e/ occurs in no other closed syllables in UL.

2.2.1.3.13 Semi-vowels [w y]: Syllable-initially these are definitely consonant phonemes. Syllable-finally they occur as the second member of a vocoid cluster. As there are no non-suspicious vowel clusters, syllable-final [w y] have been interpreted as being consonant phonemes: /kanyaw/ '2nd person pronoun', /suray/ 'comb'.

2.2.1.4 Consonantal descriptions and contrasts

The consonants and the contrasts between them are as set out below:

2.2.1.4.1 Stops: The stops and their major phonetic characteristics can be seen in Table 2-1. All except /q/ occur syllable-initially, but only the voiceless unaspirated stops /p t c k q/ occur syllable-finally. In this position they are unreleased.

When /c/ occurs syllable-finally it has the allophone [-iq] (see 2.2.1.3.5.): /surac/ [surɬiq] 'a book'. After a front vowel the velar unaspirated stop /k/ is sometimes pronounced as an affricated stop [kx] at the same point of articulation: /kamək/ [kamekx] 'a sheep'.

When the bilabial stops /p b/ occur initially in a syllable with a back vowel followed by the stop /c/ the allophones [pw bw] may appear: /sipoc/ [sipwoiq] 'shell', /seboc/ [sebwoiq] 'to utter'.

There are two words /hempas/ 'to throw down' and /hentaq/ 'to begin' where a medial stop is pre-nasalised. Possibly this is a pre-nasalised allophone of /p/ and /t/ following /he-/, but the evidence is slight.

The voiceless unaspirated stops contrast syllable-initially and finally:

/p/	/paq/	'father'	/dalap/	'deep'
/t/	/taq/	'after'	/jalat/	'path, way'
/c/	/caq/	'that ...'	/lihac/	'see'
/k/	/kaq/	'to'	/hilak/	'lost'
			/graq/	'arouse'

The voiced stops contrast syllable-initially:

/b/	/bumöl/	'doctor'
/d/	/deniya/	'world'
/j/	/jalat/	'road'
/g/	/gati/	'in place of'

The voiceless aspirated stops contrast syllable-initially:

/ph/	/phrengan/	'a kind of fish'
/th/	/bethöl/	'front room'

/ch/	/bechi/	'hate'
/kh/	/khru/	'teacher' (TLW)

Other contrasts between the stops are as follows:

/p b/	/tepac/	'place'	/terbëq/	'go out'
	/pala/	'head'	/baliq/	'come back'
/t d/	/talap/	'sink'	/dalap/	'deep'
	/tët/	'not'	/dëq/	'at, in'
/c j/	/carëq/	'tell'	/jadi/	'become'
	/cucu/	'grandson'	/juga/	'also'
/k g/	/laki/	'husband'	/lagi/	'more'
/k q/	/sayak/	'love'	/sayaq/	'wing'
/c y/	/surac/	'book'	/suray/	'comb'
/q ø/	/akëq/	'lift'	/kaki/	'foot'

2.2.1.4.2 Fricatives: Syllable-initially the voiceless fricative /s/ varies between lamino-alveolar [s] and the lamino-alveo-palatal allophone [sʏ] (Malmberg 1963:49-50). Syllable-finally it has the allophone [ih] (see 2.2.1.3.8). The glottal fricative /h/ occurs both syllable-initially and finally.

/s/	/sapa/	'who?'	/atas/	'upon'
	/serah/	'yield'	/berseri/	'be glorious'
/h/	/hapa/	'anything'	/patah/	'break'

2.2.1.4.3 Nasals: The nasals /m n ny ng/ all occur syllable-initially, but only /m n ng/ occur syllable-finally:

/m/	/mati/	'die'	/nam/	'six'
/n/	/nati/	'wait'	/jangan/	'don't'
/ny/	/nyawa/	'body'		
/ng/	/nganga/	'gaping'	/senang/	'contented'

2.2.1.4.4 Laterals and semi-vowels: /w y/ occur both syllable-initially and finally (see Section 2.2.1.3.13). In some environments /w/ may be nasalised as described in Section 2.3.5, but this is not phonemic. The characteristics of /l/ and /r/ are discussed in Sections 2.2.1.3.10 and 2.2.1.3.11 respectively.

/w/	/bawa/	'carry'	/nimaw/	'construct'
/y/	/kaya/	'rich'	/lamay/	'beckon'
/l/	/lalu/	'pass'	/lihël/	'neck'
			/bumöl/	'doctor'
/r/	/guru/	'teacher' ⁴	/kaqgiter/	'so'
			/cermën/	'glass'

2.2.2 Vowel phonemes

2.2.2.1 Phonemic chart of the vowels

There are eight vowel phonemes as shown in Table 2-3 below. These vowels tend to be short in closed or unaccented open syllables, with some of them having a different allophone in closed syllables.

Table 2-3. Urak Lawoi' vowel phonemes

	Front Unrounded	Central	Back Rounded
High	i		u
Mid	ë	e	o
Low	ä	a	ö

In the analysis given in my previous publication, I listed a high central vowel /ɨ/ instead of the mid central /e/ shown here. It is possible that that vowel is the idiolect of some speakers, but I now consider that the mid central vowel is more correct for the POP dialect as a whole. This agrees with Amon's analysis of the AD dialect. Amon also includes diphthongs /ia/ and /ua/. These are discussed in Section 2.2.2.3.4. (Amon 1979:51).

2.2.2.2 Frequency of occurrence of vowel phonemes

This is set out in Table 2-4, showing the number of occurrences of each vowel in initial and final syllables, both for open and for closed syllables.

Table 2-4. Frequency of occurrence of vowel phonemes

Syllables Phoneme	Initial		Final		Total
	Open	Closed	Open	Closed	
i	171	1	85	61	318
ë	-	1	2	94	97
ä	1	-	6	38	45
e	231	26	-	5	262
a	448	20	121	514	1103
u	248	1	59	39	347
o	2	3	1	199	205
ö	10	2	6	70	88
	1111	54	280	1020	2465

There are three points of note:

The phoneme /e/ occurs in open syllables as the transition vowel [ə] in pre-syllables with a total of 231 occurrences. It also occurs in stressed closed syllables ending in /r/ with 26 occurrences in initial syllables and 5 in final syllables (see the comments on Table 2-8). In the Adang dialect, /er/ in final syllables occurs much more frequently than it does in POP and PYP dialects.

The mid and low vowels /ë ä ö/ occur infrequently except in closed final syllables.

In initial syllables there are more open syllables than there are closed syllables; the reverse applies in final syllables.

2.2.2.3 Vocalic descriptions and contrasts and their interpretation

2.2.2.3.1 Front vowels:

/i/ [i] a high close front unrounded vocoid, appearing in open syllables: /tali/ 'rope'

[ɪ] a high open front unrounded vocoid, appearing in closed syllables: /baliq/ [baltɕ] 'return'.

/ë/ [e] a mid close front unrounded vocoid, appearing in open and closed syllables: /ayë/ 'water'; /kulët/ 'skin'.

/ä/ [ɛ] a low close front unrounded vocoid, appearing in open and closed syllables: /cä/ 'grandfather'; /cicäq/ 'torn'.

Some typical contrasts between front vowels in similar or analogous environments in the POP dialectare:

High vowel:	Mid vowel:	Low vowel:
/kepiq/ 'squeeze'	/supëq/ 'rice bag'	/sepäq/ 'narrow'
/dikiq/ 'little'	/sakëq/ 'sick'	/sikäq/ 'write'
/cebiq/ 'stumble'	/sabëq/ 'because'	/bäq/ 'box'
/baliq/ 'return'	/belëq/ 'twist'	/peläq/ 'strange'
/isi/ 'contents'	/misël/ 'even if'	
/pangin/ 'call'	/angën/ 'wind'	
	/manëh/ 'sweet'	/benäh/ 'seed'
	/bejëh/ 'tin ore'	/bejäq/ 'cold'
/tirih/ 'leak'	/nilëh/ 'trickle'	/siräh/ 'betel nut'

2.2.2.3.2 Central vowels: /e/ [ə] is a mid open central unrounded vowel. It occurs as the brief transition vowel in pre-syllables: /tebak/ [təbʌk] 'to chop down'; /teguh [təgʌh] 'to argue'. It also occurs before /r/ in stressed syllables and in some prefixes with the potential for stress (Section 2.2.1.3.12). Before /r/ it is phonetically a long mid close central unrounded vowel: /ler/ [ləə] an emphatic particle; /kaqgiter/ [kʌqgitə] 'so'; /trerbak/ [tərbʌk] 'to fly'.

/a/ has two allophones: [ʌ] a mid open back-central unrounded vocoid appearing in closed syllables, and [a] a low open back-central vocoid appearing in open syllables; e.g. /rawak/ [rawʌk] 'space', /raga/ [raga] 'basket'.

Contrasts between the mid and low central vowels in identical and similar environments are as follows:

Mid vowel:		Low vowel:	
/gelak/	'bracelet'	/galak/	'roller'
/pedak/	'sword'	/padak/	'field'
/kepan/	'clenched fist'	/kapan/	'ship'
/semöc/	'ant'	/samoc/	'receive'
/tepac/	'place'	/dapac/	'get'
/kelap/	'darkness'	/kalap/	'pencil'
/serma/	'cold'	/sama/	'the same'
/rerga/	'value, price'	/raga/	'basket'

2.2.2.3.3 Back vowels:

/u/ [u] a high close back vocoid, slightly rounded: /pruc/ 'scatter'; /lalu/ 'pass'.

/o/ [u] a high open back vocoid, slightly rounded, appearing in closed syllables: /proc/ [pruiq] 'stomach'.

[o] a mid close back vocoid, slightly rounded, appearing in open syllables: /nori/ [nori] 'lorry'.

/ö/ [ɔ] a low close back vocoid, slightly rounded: /budö/ 'stupid'; /röc/ 'reach'.

Contrasts between the various back vowels in identical and similar environments include the following:

High vowels:	Mid vowels:	Low vowels:
/telul/ 'islandname'	/telol/ 'egg'	/pethöl/ 'front room'
/lekuq/ 'bruised'	/likoq/ 'cover up'	/liköq/ 'swerve'
/celuq/ 'dip in'	/seloq/ 'insert'	/jelöq/ 'pound'
/pethul/ 'spit'	/gutol/ 'thunder'	/pethöl/ 'front room'
/pemun/ 'gather'	/timon/ 'float'	/timön/ 'cucumber'
/pruc/ 'scatter'	/proc/ 'stomach'	/röc/ 'reach'

2.2.2.3.4 Diphthongs: Amon interprets the glided vowels [ia] and [ua] as single vowels /i^a/ and /u^a/ (1979:41, 51, 58, 139). This conforms to the Thai pattern which has such complex vowels. As I hear these words in POP they have an inter-vocalic /y/ or /w/ with either similar stress on both the first and second segment or else they have a slightly heavier stress on the second syllable with the initial segment tending towards a pre-syllable. Therefore I have written such words as Ciya and Cuwa; e.g. /siyak/ 'light, daylight', /buwak/ 'to throw away'. Possibly, in this POP reflects the pronunciation of the older generation, who tend to pronounce inter-vocalic consonants that the younger generation ignore. This tendency occurs in Malay also, as in the word <perahu> 'boat', which is generally pronounced <prau>.

Abdullah (1974:9, 18) lists the three diphthongs of Bahasa Malaysia as [aw], [ay] and [oy], spelled as <au>, <ai> and <oi> in that language. He lists <ia> <iu> <ai> <au> <ui> and <ua> as vowel sequences with each vowel syllabic, but sometimes separated by a semi-vowel. His three diphthongs are treated as VC combinations in UL: /aw/ /ay/ and /öy/: /pulaw/ 'island', /patay/ 'beach', /höy/ 'have not'. Of his six vowel sequences the two with an initial /i/ occur in UL with the semi-vowel /y/ inserted to make /iya/ and /iyu/: /semiya/ 'man', /hiyu/ 'shark'. The two with an initial /u/ have the semi-vowel /w/ inserted to make /uwi/ and /uwa/: /buwih/ 'pass by',

/buwac/ 'do, make'. There is one anomalous word /deniya/ 'world' which phonetically follows the Thai pattern as [denia] but is written phonemically as /iya/.

The sequences starting with /a/ are not so simple. There are no clear instances of the /ai/ sequence. One possibility is the word /ayě/ 'water'. Malay used to write the cognate word as <ayer> but in modern Bahasa Malaysia it is written <air>, which appears to be one of Abdullah's vowel sequences. Another common Malay word with this sequence is <baik> 'good' which has the UL cognate /bajiq/, suggesting a connection with the Malay word <kebajikan> 'welfare, prosperity'. The sequence <au> is represented by the UL word /ba.u/ which phonetically has no medial consonant. Informants differ as to which consonant should be inserted but agree in rejecting /baqu/ which is the only way /ba.u/ can be represented in the Thai orthography.

Therefore UL is regarded as having no vowel diphthongs.

2.3 Suprasegmental features

These will be considered under the headings of Tone, Intonation, Stress, Vowel Length and Nasalisation.


2.3.1 Tone


UL is not tonal, and the only place where tone marking may be needed is in loan words from Thai. Thai speakers and UL speakers who have learnt to read in Thai schools tend to read UL words with an approximation to the tones which the Thai spelling would assign to a word of that pattern, but such tones are not evident in normal speech.

2.3.2 Intonation

Intonation is variable and may be attributed to speaker attitude. Intonation contours may terminate with a syntactic or emphatic particle, as discussed below, but this is a matter of user choice.

Amon describes two types of intonation contours: Falling Contour and Rising Contour (1979:12-17). She says that in the Falling Contour, the pitch of the last syllable falls to a lower level. This contour is used in ordinary statements and commands; e.g.:


 /nya sayak kaw/
 he/she love you
 'He (she) loves you.'


 /bikas/
 get up
 'Get up!'

In the Rising Contour, the pitch of the last syllable rises to a higher level. Amon says, "This is used for questions, both polar questions and content questions, and also for certain intensifying statements and medial statements of narrative-type utterances" (1976:14-17). Examples she gives of such questions include the following:

/pɪkaq/diha/
go to where

'Where will you go?' or 'Where are you going?'

/ini nanaq kaw ger/
this child/children you qpt
'Is this your child (children)?'

The intensifying statements she describes end with a final intensifying particle such as /nö/, /ter/, and /ler/. I have no examples of this usage. What she refers to as "medial statements of narrative-type utterances" occur with a rising contour at the end of a sentence-medial phrase or clause, with a falling contour occurring at the end of the sentence. In the POP dialect such medial statements optionally occur with /ter/ at the end of the phrase or clause. This is often balanced with a sentence final emphatic particle /ler/; e.g.:

POP: /urak dëq sagol ter, nya turot cäw pi kaq Tokkha dah/
men in junk spt, they descend row go to Phuket ppt
'The men in the junk got into their boat and rowed to Phuket'

/banyaq tahot ter, kami phakhac besal dëq tupoq terbak ter ler/
many years spt, we(excl) together grow-up at village Terbak spt ept
'For many years we grew up together in the village of Terbak'
(spt = syntactic particle, ppt = past particle, and ept =emphatic particle)

One point not mentioned by Amon, but shown in her intonation contours, is that in the Falling Contour the pitch rises before it falls off sharply. In some cases it drops slightly before the rise. The point at which the rise takes place is usually on the last syllable, but it may move back to the penultimate syllable for reasons not yet analysed. Two contours not mentioned by Amon are the Staircase Contour and the Parenthetical Contour.

The Staircase Contour indicates strong emotion on the part of the speaker. It occurs more commonly with female speakers in a state of some agitation, and I have no instance of it in my text material. In this contour, each phrase is pitched at a successively higher pitch level, until the speaker breaks off at a relatively high level. I have seen this feature mentioned as occurring in Malay, but I have not been able to locate the source of reference.

The Parenthetical Contour occurs on a Parenthesis, a syntactic feature apparent at Sentence Level. This is a parenthetical statement occurring at the end of a sentence which either recapitulates the topic of the sentence, or else supplies supplementary information about some point arising out of the sentence. The sentence terminates with a normal falling contour, which is followed by a Parenthesis with a low, flat contour with a slight fall at the end.

sekali,baliq ter, röc-kaq duwa ratus lebëh: hurak
once returned spt as-much-as two hundred over lobsters
'Once they returned with as many as over 200 lobsters'

Here the Parenthesis recapitulates the subject of their catch, which had been omitted from the sentence because of the highlighting of the very large size of the catch on that occasion.

ikat dëq lawoc ter, amët belëh pi makat; sabëq kami
fish at sea spt, take get go eat; because we

naq bri hidoq; semuha urak hajaq
will give live: all men destitute

'The fish in the sea, we catch them and eat them, because we have to live, we who are so destitute.'

The sentence ends at the colon without saying who 'we', the subject of the sentence, refers to. In fact this is the first occurrence of a subject in this brief text. Then the missing Topic is stated in a parenthetical position, a very emotive term they use to describe their depressed way of life, which they regard as impossible to remedy. I hope later to comment on this in more detail in a paper on Discourse Level.

The intonation of Urak Lawoi' is a feature which merits further study. Similarly with the sister language, Malay, Payne describes intonation briefly in a pattern similar to UL, but says that "very little work has been done on Malay intonation" (Payne 1970:8-10, 92, 105).

2.3.3 Stress

In normal speech the main word stress falls on the penultimate syllable, as in Malay, with minor stress on the final syllable (Lewis 1947:18). When the penultimate syllable is a pre-syllable, this is unstressed, and the major stress falls on the last syllable.

Pre-syllables do not normally have any stress and the amount of transition (i.e. its vocalic clarity, length and prominence) is conditioned by the speed and rhythm of the phrase and ranges from zero to an unstressed [ə]. This is particularly evident in the five words starting with /h/ listed in Section 2.2.1.3.4 where the transition is often zero.

The rule that pre-syllables do not carry stress has three exceptions, the words /demiq/ 'small', /deniya/ 'world' and /semengac/ 'spirit'. As explained in Section 2.2.2.3.4 /deniya/ is phonetically a bi-syllabic word [də.nia] and has the word stress on the first syllable even although it is a pre-syllable. Similarly /demiq/ has the word stress on the first syllable, and /semengac/ has it on the penultimate syllable. The fact that the word stress here occurs on a pre-syllable may be due to these being words which originally had a vowel other than /e/ in the stressed syllable. So /deniya/ has the Malay cognate <dunia>, and /semengac/ has the cognate <semangat>. /demiq/ has no apparent Malay cognate but some POP speakers pronounce it [dumi?].

In tri-syllabic words there is a potential minor stress on the first syllable, when that syllable is the prefix /ber-/ /per-/ or /ter/. When these words occur in fast speech this first syllable is generally unstressed so that these prefixes occur with unstressed allomorphs [be- pe- te-], as described in Section 3.1.2.4. In phrase-final position they normally bear the minor stress. Marking major stress with " and minor stress with ' this contrast is seen as follows:

/adapermelaw/ - ["a.da pə.m."lɔw "ba.nyɔq] 'has many words'
- ["a.da 'pəə.mə."lɔw] 'has a word'

In this example besides the variations in the first syllable of /permelaw/ it will be noted that the medial pre-syllable has zero transition in the first example and normal transition in the second example.

In compound and reduplicated words the stress occurs in the position where it would normally occur in each component of the compound or reduplication, but the last stress to occur is the major stress, and the previous stress or stresses are minor. In all cases the major stress occurs, but in rapid speech the minor stresses may lose their emphasis. Examples of stress patterns are as follows:

Word type:

Major + Minor	['ma'ta]	'eye'
	['a'ri]	'day'
Pre-syllable + Major	[bə'sʌ]	'large'
Minor + Pre-syllable + Major	['pæmə'lʌw]	'word'
Compound	['ma'ta'a'ri]	'sun'
	['si'pa'ku]	'nail'
Reduplication	['sʌlbə'sʌ]	'important'
	['ta'ma'ta]	'policeman'

Word stress is predictable and so does not need to be represented phonemically.

Clause stress falls on the last syllable of the last word in the clause.

2.3.4 Vowel length

Vowel length is not phonemic. Vowel length in unstressed syllables and pre-syllables tends to be shorter than that in stressed syllables. Vowels in closed syllables tend to be shorter than those in open syllables.

2.3.5 Nasalisation

There is sometimes slight nasalisation of vowels other than /e/ after a nasal consonant; e.g. /menangäh/ [məñanğeh] 'cry', /melengung/ [mələñgung] 'despondent'. In Thai, similar nasalisation occurs after nasal consonants and /h/, but it does not occur after /h/ in Urak Lawoi'; e.g. Thai <höy> 'shellfish' is nasalised, but the Urak Lawoi' /höy/ 'no, not, have not' is not nasalised.

When the penultimate syllable commences with a nasal consonant and the last syllable with a semi-vowel /w/ or /y/, there is nasalisation of both syllables. The degree of nasalisation varies from one word to another and from one informant to another. With some informants it may cause the semi-vowel to change to a nasal at the same point of articulation. Some typical words are:

/nyawa/	[nyāwā]	'body, self'
/penyawöq/	[pənyāwɔʔ]	'scoop net'
/mawa/	[māwā]	'use a shaman's services'
/nguwaq/	[ngūwʌʔ]	'yawn'
/mawös/	[māwɔ̃ih ~ māmɔ̃ih]	'emerge from water'
/bernyawa/	[bənyāwā]	'breathe'
/kayoh/	[kayoh]	'paddle' (no nasalisation)
/mengayoh/	[mənḡāyoh ~ mənḡan̄yoh]	'paddle'
/kayən/	[kayen]	'fishing line' (no nasalisation)
/mengayən/	[mənḡāyən ~ mənḡan̄yən]	'fish with a line'

/mawa/ here contrasts with /maqwa/ 'gibbon' where the first syllable ends with a glottal and no nasalisation is evident.

There are two mono-syllabic words with strong nasalisation: /äh/ [ēh] 'have a bowel motion', /as/ [ʌih] 'on the point of death'.

Nasalisation in UL is not phonemic and does not need to be represented.

2.4 Function of the phoneme in the syllable

This section will discuss the distribution of the phoneme as it functions in the syllables of mono-syllabic, bi-syllabic and tri-syllabic words. It will treat the final syllable first, as this is the major syllable and is obligatory in every word. It will then examine the initial syllable in bi-syllabic words, and finally will consider tri-syllabic words.

2.4.1 Final syllables

The frequency of occurrence of initial consonants and vowels in final syllables is set out in Table 2-5.

Once again it will be noted how few occurrences of the aspirated voiceless stops there are. Another notable factor is the predominance of /a/ as the vowel in the final syllable. The vowel /e/ has only five occurrences in these 1300 POP words. If the same words in the AD dialect were analysed, it is estimated there would be 59 words with /er/ in the final syllable.

Table 2-5. Frequency of occurrence of initial consonants and vowels in final syllables

Initial consonant	i	ë	ä	e	a	u	o	ö	Total
p	11	8	5	-	55	8	18	4	109
t	15	7	2	1	53	11	23	10	122
c	6	1	4	-	22	1	5	2	41
k	7	6	4	-	51	10	16	10	104
q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
zero	-	2	2	-	6	3	2	1	16
ph	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
th	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	7
ch	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
kh	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	6
b	10	6	1	1	29	10	16	2	75
d	8	5	-	-	31	6	13	3	66
j	7	2	1	-	16	2	6	-	34
g	8	1	1	1	20	5	3	-	39
m	3	8	1	-	46	6	12	16	92
n	10	8	2	-	45	2	8	5	80
ny	4	1	4	-	16	2	6	1	34
ng	5	4	3	-	33	2	7	4	58
s	13	7	1	1	38	4	13	2	79
h	1	5	-	-	16	7	6	2	37
l	14	14	5	1	57	6	15	5	117
r	20	7	4	-	33	6	11	5	86
w	2	1	2	-	36	-	9	-	50
y	-	3	2	-	24	3	9	1	42
Totals	146	96	44	5	635	98	200	76	1300

The frequency of occurrence of vowels and final consonants in final syllables is set out in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6. Frequency of occurrence of vowels and final consonants in final syllables

Final consonant	i	ë	ä	e	a	u	o	ö	Total
p	1	2	-	-	31	-	7	-	41
t	1	13	-	-	41	-	16	2	73
c	-	-	-	-	63	4	24	12	103
k	22	2	-	-	88	2	31	10	155
q	21	33	26	-	81	8	61	18	248
m	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	2	10
n	3	18	-	-	31	6	9	4	71
ng	6	4	1	-	13	1	-	6	31
s	-	-	-	-	32	13	1	4	50
h	7	19	5	-	41	1	30	5	108
l	-	3	1	-	34	2	20	4	64
r	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
w	-	-	4	-	20	-	-	-	24
y	-	-	-	-	32	2	-	3	37
zero	85	2	6	-	121	59	1	6	280
Totals	146	96	44	5	635	98	200	76	1300

Approximately 22% of the words end with an open syllable. 48% end with the stops /p t c k q/, 8.5% end with the nasals /m n ng/, 12% with the fricatives /s h/, and 9.5% with /l r w y/.

In open syllables there are far more high vowels /i u/ than there are low vowels, /ë ä o ö/, but the contrary is true in closed syllables.

These final syllables are major syllables as defined in Section 2.1.1 in that they are obligatory and final in the word and have a greater variety of vowels. The fourth characteristic of a major syllable will be displayed in subsequent charts, which will show how the final syllable has a greater variety of final consonants than other types of syllables.

2.4.2 Initial syllables in bi-syllabic words

Table 2-7 shows the frequency of occurrence of initial consonants and vowels in the initial syllables of bi-syllabic words. These include both pre-syllables and minor syllables.

Table 2-7. Frequency of occurrence of initial consonants and vowels in initial syllables of bi-syllabic words

Initial consonant	i	ë	ä	e	a	u	o	ö	Total
p	15	-	-	26	38	13	-	-	92
t	25	-	-	36	40	38	2	3	144
c	-	1	-	12	16	-	-	-	29
k	12	-	-	39	49	15	1	-	116
q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
zero	19	-	-	-	41	33	-	-	93
ph	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5
th	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
ch	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
kh	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
b	16	-	-	32	50	40	-	3	141
d	5	-	-	7	21	10	-	-	43
j	1	-	-	7	24	5	-	-	37
g	6	-	-	10	23	14	-	-	53
m	12	-	-	9	31	11	-	2	65
n	8	-	-	-	11	6	1	-	26
ny	1	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	13
ng	-	-	-	3	8	2	-	-	13
s	20	-	1	30	33	24	-	2	110
h	2	-	-	4	12	6	-	1	25
l	17	-	-	19	35	18	-	-	89
r	11	-	-	18	19	10	1	1	60
w	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
y	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Totals	172	1	1	257	468	249	5	12	1165

Consonants /ph th ch kh w y/ occur only rarely. Vowels /ë ä ö/ seldom occur in minor syllables and never in pre-syllables. The vowel /e/ comprises 20% of the total, of which 229 occur in pre-syllables and 28 in minor syllables. Syllables with other vowels are minor syllables (Section 2.1.1).

As stated in Section 2.2.1.2, the only consonants occurring syllable-finally in initial syllables are /p k q m n ng r/, with only 54 words in the data. An analysis of these words is shown in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8. Frequency of occurrence of vowels and final consonants in initial syllables of bi-syllabic words

Final Consonant	i	ë	ä	e	a	u	o	ö	Total
p	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
k	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
q	-	1	-	-	13	-	1	-	15
m	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
n	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
ng	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
r	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
Totals	1	1	-	26	20	1	1	4	54

Comparing this table with Table 2-7 will show how the majority of these initial syllables are open syllables, with only 4.6% of them having a final consonant.

The 26 occurrences of /e/ with a final /r/ are the words with Cer in a minor syllable (Section 2.2.1.3.12).

A comparison of this Table with Table 2-6 serves to prove the point made in Section 2.1.1 that the major syllable has a greater variety of final consonants than other syllable types have.

2.4.3 Tri-syllabic words

125 tri-syllabic words have been analysed. Words which are obviously compounds, reduplications or onomatopoeic words have been excluded, together with any place or personal names. Table 2-9 shows the frequency of occurrence of initial consonants and vowels in the first syllables of these words.

Table 2-9. Frequency of occurrence of initial consonants and vowels in initial syllables of tri-syllabic words

Initial consonant	i	e	a	u	Total
p	1	13	-	-	14
t	-	11	-	-	11
c	-	1	-	-	1
k	-	17	3	-	20
ph	-	-	1	-	1
b	1	25	1	-	27
d	-	2	-	1	3
j	-	1	1	-	2
g	-	1	-	-	1
m	-	20	-	-	20
n	-	1	-	-	1
s	-	21	-	1	22
h	-	-	1	-	1
l	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	2	113	8	2	125

This reveals that most of these initial syllables are pre-syllables with the vowel /e/, with the only other vowels being /i a u/, occurring in minor syllables. The fact that only a limited number of consonants appear is not significant as a larger sampling would no doubt fill the gaps.

The words can be further divided into those which include prefixes and those which do not. 69 words do not include prefixes, with the following combinations of syllables:

Minor + major + minor 12 words, e.g.:

/biyasa/	'accustomed to'
/piqisaq/	'leaf rolled for a cigarette'
/phahadak/	'a spirit festival'
/kaqhami/	'how?'
/duhulu/	'before'
/suwara/	'voice'

Pre + major + minor 52 words, e.g.:

/telinga/	'ear'
/keduman/	'a compass'
/kemudi/	'stern'
/kemuwak/	'pandanus'
/kemulu/	'a chief'

Pre + pre + major 5 words, i.e.:

/jelepök/	'to sleep face down'
/kedemay/	'Lord Buddha'
/kelekaq/	'things'
/semengac/	'spirit'
/selesay/	'finalised'

56 of the tri-syllabic words include a prefix /meN-/ , /ber-/ , /per-/ , /ter-/ , /peN-/ , /se-/ , or /keN-/. In some cases it is difficult to decide which is a prefix and which is not. The analysis of the words with prefixes is discussed in Section 3.1.2. Most of these prefixes are pre-syllables, but /ber-/ , /per-/ and /ter-/ have allomorphs as set out in that section, with the allomorphs [ber-], [per-] and [ter-] being minor syllables with a secondary stress, and the allomorphs [be-], [pe-] and [te-] being unstressed pre-syllables.

In these 125 tri-syllabic words, only three have an initial syllable ending with a consonant. These words with their Malay cognates are:

UL:	Malay cognate:	
/kaqhami/	bagaimana	'how?'
/kaqgini/	bagini	'in this way, so'
/kaqgiter/	bagitu	'in that way, thus'

It appears that these three words were originally compound words. Winstedt's Malay Dictionary suggests that < bagini > = < bagai ini > , and < bagitu > = < bagai itu > (1972:26). It is possible that the Malay < bagai > 'sort, kind' is the source of the first syllable of these three words, with the UL words using the second syllable of < bagai > , while the Malay < bagini > and < bagitu > use the first syllable, and < bagaimana > retains the whole word.

2.5 Variations found in Adang and Phuket Young People's dialects

2.5.1 Consonant clusters

On the basis of the UL syllable patterns, Amon interprets [pl tl cl kl kw bl gl sl sr ml mr] as consonant clusters (Amon 1979:40-41; 1983:11-12). Typical words as listed by her are given below with the English gloss for each word, and with the relevant Malay cognate, where it is known.

Adang:	Malay:	English
plita	pelita	'lamp'
tlinga	telinga	'ear'
claka	celaka	'curse'
klinöng		'shade, screen'
klamë	kelapa	'coconut'
krebaw	kerbau	'buffalo'

blakak	belakang	'behind'
brekăw	berengau	'scream'
glawaq		'spider'
mlupac	melompat	'jump'
mlunyu		'bedbug'
mrap		'gourd'
sluway	seluar	'trousers'
srawa	serawa	'sweets'
sray	serai	'lemongrass'
kwasa	kuasa ¹	'attempt'

¹ In Malay, [berengau] means 'a musical instrument (no longer extant)', and [kuasa] means 'power'.

The words which Amon lists with a consonant cluster of which the second member is /l/, are words into which POP speakers frequently insert the transition /e/; e.g. /pelita/ 'lamp', /telinga/ 'ear', et cetera. Some POP and PYP speakers omit the /e/; some PYP speakers may also omit the /l/ in certain words of this class; e.g. /telaga/ 'a well' becomes [taga], and /seluwal/ 'trousers' becomes [suway].

The words [brekăw] and [krebaw] in the AD dialect are words with the vocoid cluster [æ] as described in Section 2.2.1.3.12. In POP they are written phonemically as /brerkăw/ and /krerbaw/.

The Adang words [sray] and [mrap] are pronounced in POP with the transitional /e/ and are written phonemically as /seray/ and /merap/.

The AD word [kwasa] is regarded as a tri-syllabic word in POP, and is written /kuwasa/.

Amon also interprets the voiceless aspirated stops [ph th ch kh] as being phonemically consonant clusters. As discussed in Section 2.2.1.3.2, I have interpreted them as being phonemic consonants /ph th ch kh/.

Amon lists four words with the clusters [hl hn hny], but considers that there were insufficient examples of each to establish them as members of the inventory of phonemes (Amon 1979:41-42). As set out in Section 2.2.1.3.4, I have interpreted these as words where an initial pre-syllable /he-/ has light to zero transition.

2.5.2 Lateral [l]

In the POP dialect there are words ending with /l/ (Section 2.2.1.3.10). In the PYP dialect the /l/ is omitted after front vowels and becomes [y] after central and back vowels. In the AD dialect, [l] is omitted after front vowels as in PYP. Where it follows a central or back vowel in POP, the POP CVI is replaced by Cer in AD. In these words /er/ carries the same stress as any other syllable in this position:

POP:	[lihel]	PYP:	[lihe]	AD:	[lihe]	'neck'
	[bəsɬ]		[bəsɬy]		[bəsæ]	'large'
	[jahu!]		[jahuy]		[jahæ]	'flare up'
	[tuhɔ!]		[tuhoy]		[tuhæ]	'dried'
	[bumɔ!]		[bumɔy]		[bumæ]	'doctor'

2.5.3 Semivowel [r]

In the AD dialect [r] occurs syllable-initially and in consonant clusters the same as in the POP dialect. Because AD uses Cer where POP uses CVI as described in the previous paragraph, AD has many more words with Cer in the major syllable than the five words in POP. Amon writes them phonemically as /e/.

In PYP dialect, the pre-syllable Ce occurs where POP has the minor syllable Cer. Of the five POP words with Cer in major syllables, PYP has one ending with Cä, and four ending with Cer:

POP: /srerpaq/	PYP: [səpʌq]	'almost'
/kaqgiter/	[kʌqgite]	'so'
/ter/	[tə ~ tɛ]	syntactic particle
/ler/	[lə]	emphatic particle
/ger/	[gə]	interrogative particle
/number/	[nambə]	'number' (ELW)

2.5.4 Vowel phonemes

Amon's description of the front vowels in the AD dialect is similar to that given in Section 2.2.2.3 for POP vowels, but in some AD words the vowels differ from the equivalent POP words; e.g. POP /bukëq/ 'hill' becomes <bukiq> in AD, and POP /urä/ 'to pour out' becomes AD <ure> (Amon 1979:52). These are typical of words that differ from village to village, and from one speaker to another.

For central vowels in AD, Amon describes the allophones of /e/ as a lower mid open central unrounded vowel occurring in pre-syllables, and a mid close back central unrounded vowel occurring in open major syllables (Amon 1979:53). She does not mention /e/ as occurring in minor syllables, as described in Section 2.2.1.3.12 above.

The phonetic details of the AD back vowels are similar to those of the POP dialect, but Amon's analysis of them into phonemes differs from my analysis of POP. She groups [u] and [ʊ] as the two allophones of /u/, with [u] in open syllables, and [ʊ] in closed syllables; then she describes [o] as the only member of the /o/ phoneme, occurring only in closed syllables (Amon 1979:53-54). In contrast with this, I analyse [u] as the sole member of the /u/ phoneme occurring in both open and closed syllables, while [ʊ] and [o] are the allophones of /o/ occurring in closed and open syllables respectively. Some of the contrasts on which this analysis was based are listed in Section 2.2.2.3.3. These contrasting analyses could reflect differences between the two dialects, or could be a matter of difference of interpretation. Literature published by me using a Thai orthography based on my interpretation has been read by speakers of POP and PYP without any difficulty or comment. It has not been possible to check this spelling with speakers of the AD dialect.

CHAPTER 3

WORD LEVEL

Word level is the level below Phrase Level and is made up of words which function to fill structural slots at Phrase Level. The phonological structure of the word is made up of syllables as described at Phoneme Level.

Normally words are described as composed of morphemes, with the morpheme being the smallest unit of lexical meaning in the language, which is described in the Morpheme Level of the syntactic description. In UL the vast majority of words are composed of one morpheme with a minimum of affixation, contrasting with Bahasa Malaysia which has many freely-used affix morphemes. Therefore the morpheme level of UL has not been described separately, but is included in this chapter with the morphemes classed as stems and affixes.

The word is defined as "a minimal free form" in the UL language; that is, it is the smallest unit of the language which is free to stand by itself in an utterance. In this the word contrasts with the particle, which phonologically is made up of syllables as is the word, but which is not free to stand by itself in an utterance. So from the viewpoint of the phonological structure a "word" includes both words and particles, but when their respective functions are in view, a "word" contrasts with a "particle".

This chapter will first describe the structure of the word, and then the various classes of words and particles which function at higher levels.

3.1 Structure of the word

The four types of words to be described are (1) words having a stem only, without affixation, (2) words with affixation, (3) reduplicated words, and (4) compound words.

3.1.1 Words without affixation

In the UL texts which provide the data for this thesis, the vast majority of words do not have any affix. There are only 441 occurrences of words with obvious prefixes. This does not include words where the prefix /meN-/ has been abbreviated by the omission of the <me->, as described in Section 3.1.2.4.1.

Words consisting of a stem only may have one, two or three syllables. A sample of 1425 words analysed showed that the majority were bi-syllabic, being 81.7% of the total, while only 9.5% were mono-syllabic, and 8.8% were tri-syllabic.

Mono-syllabic word:	paq	'father'
Bi-syllabic word	raga	'basket'
Tri-syllabic word	belumok	'funnel, exhaust'

The types of syllables which can function in the stem are described in the previous chapter.

3.1.2 Words with affixation

UL has three verbal prefixes, two nominal prefixes, and three miscellaneous prefixes. There are no infixes and only one instance of a suffix. The verb /berhagiq/ 'to divide, share' is cognate to the Malay word <bahagi>, which adds a suffix to form <bahagian> 'a division, share'. The POP word /berhagët/ 'a division, share' seems to be derived from this Malay word, but there is no other UL word with such a suffix. Therefore this word is regarded as an isolated case, which does not establish a pattern.

There are not sufficient occurrences of prefixed words in the corpus to identify all the meanings they carry, but reference to Abdullah's work on the morphology of Malay permits the following identifications to be made (Abdullah 1974).

3.1.2.1 Verbal prefixes

The three verbal prefixes are /meN-/ , /ber-/ , /ter-/ , with morphophonemic variations as set out in sub-section 3.1.2.4. These prefixes normally occur with verbs, operating as an inflection. They sometimes occur with a noun or other part of speech to give a derived verbal meaning.

3.1.2.1.1 Prefix /meN-/

/meN-/ is a prefix with morphophonemic variation as described in Sub-section 3.1.2.4.1. It is prefixed to transitive and intransitive action verbs with no evident change in their meaning:

lihac	'to see'	melihac	'sees'
rigaq	'to catch'	merigaq	'catches'
lupac	'to leap'	melupac	'leaps'

/meN-/ is also prefixed to adjectival verbs, altering their meaning from the description of a state to that of an action:

segat	'to be lazy'	menyegat	'is lazy'
sesan	'to be sorry'	menyesan	'is mourning'

This prefix is also affixed to some nouns, changing them into action verbs:

kayën	'fishing line'	mengayën	'to fish with a line'
kilas	'windlass'	mengilas	'to haul in with a windlass'

3.1.2.1.2 Prefix /ber-/

The prefix /ber-/ adapts an action verb to describe a state or a practice, or else gives the verb a reflexive, possessive, reciprocal, repetitive or productive meaning. This parallels the Malay usage described by Abdullah (1974:109-111). It can also give a verb a causative meaning. When prefixed to a noun or other part of speech, it gives it the force of a verb with these meanings.

Stative (describing a state or practice):

krerja (vac)	'to work'	berkerja	'to be working'
prak (nn)	'war'	berprak	'to be fighting'
siyak (nn)	'daylight'	bersiyak	'to do something through the night'
ados (exc)	'cry of pain'	berados	'to be crying in pain'

Reflexive (actions performed on the doers of the action):

akëq (vac)	'to lift'	berakëq	'to move one's residence'
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Possessive (state of possessing, using or wearing the objects denoted by the noun):

bini (nn)	'wife'	berbini	'to be married'
kudën (nn)	'scabies'	berkudën	'to have scabies'

Reciprocal (reciprocal action):

tumoh (vac)	'to box'	bertumoh	'to be boxing together'
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Repetitive (repetitive action):

ramay (vaj)	'fun, crowded'	beramay	'to be having fun together'
gelaq (vac)	'to laugh'	bergelaq	'to be laughing'

Productive (indicating production of the object named by the noun):

anaq (nn)	'child'	beranaq	'to give birth to'
ubac (nn)	'medicine'	berubac	'to treat by witchcraft'

Causative (causing the action to occur):

pi (vac)	'to go'	berpi	'to cause to go'
makat (vac)	'to feed'	bermakat	'to give food to'
timon (vac)	'to float'	bertimon	'to refloat (a sunken vessel)'

3.1.2.1.3 Prefix /ter-/

The prefix /ter-/ gives a verb an unintentional, accidental or a completive meaning. It may be used with other parts of speech to change them to a verb with this meaning.

letak (vac)	'to lie down'	terletak	'lying sprawled out'
ketap (vac)	'to reap'	terketap	'reaped'
hutak (nn)	'a debt'	terhutak	'to be in debt'

3.1.2.2 Nominal prefixes

The nominal prefixes are /peN-/ and /per-/ with morphophonemic variation as set out in Sub-section 3.1.2.4. These are derivational prefixes which form a noun from a verb stem.

(1) When the affix /peN-/ is prefixed to an action verb, the result is a noun meaning the person or object by which the action of the verb is carried out:

churi	'to steal'	penyuri	'a thief'
samon	'to rob'	penyamon	'a robber'
suroh	'to send on a task'	penyuroh	'a messenger'

When /peN-/ is prefixed to an adjectival verb, it signifies the state which is the result of that verb:

sakëq	'to be sick'	penyakëq	'illness'
takoc	'to be afraid'	penakoc	'fearful'

(2) When the rare affix /per-/ is prefixed to a verb, it results in a noun giving the result of the action of that verb:

melaw	'to speak'	permelaw	'a word'
buwac	'to do'	perbuwac	'action'

3.1.2.3 Miscellaneous prefixes

3.1.2.3.1 There is a prefix <ke-> in Malay which turns a cardinal number into an ordinal number. In UL this prefix only occurs with /duwa/ 'two', resulting in the verbal adjective /keduwa/ 'to be second'. For other numerals, the same sense is obtained by using a relative clause; e.g. /nu sa/ 'the first'.

3.1.2.3.2 Three UL words have been listed with the prefix /ker-/, with insufficient data to assign a meaning to the prefix. Abdullah says that in Malay the prefix <ke-> which occurs with numerals, also occurs with certain verbs to "indicate state or action of a verb, with a certain amount of intensification" (Abdullah 1974:90). This seems appropriate for these three UL words, until further material permits a more precise description to be formulated:

berlol	'to starve'	siyaq kerberlol mati	'ready to starve to death'
betol	'to tease'	nya usiq kerbetol	'he plays teasingly'
belakak	'behind'	#nya ingac naq buwac kerbelakak kaq Yesu.	he thinks to do behind-back to Jesus
			'He intends to betray Jesus' (Mark 14:10)

3.1.2.3.3 There is a prefix /se-/ which basically means 'one', being an allomorph of /sa/ 'one'. It occurs prefixed to many words with this numerical meaning, but it also acts as a prefix to a noun with the meaning 'the whole of'. So /mata/ means 'eye', but /se-mata/ means 'with the whole eye', i.e. 'wholeheartedly', which functions as an adverb.

Functioning numerically:

ikol	'a tail'	se-ikol	'one tail'
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Functioning as an adverb:

kawat	'a group'	se-kawat	'altogether'
mata	'an eye'	se-mata	'wholeheartedly'

3.1.2.4 Morphophonemic variations

Morphophonemic variation occurs with the prefixes /meN-/ and /peN-/, and in another pattern with /ber-/, /ter-/, and /per-/. There is no variation with the prefixes /ke-/ and /se-/.

3.1.2.4.1 In the prefixes /meN-/ and /peN-/, N stands for a nasal consonant. Where these prefixes are attached to a stem which has a stop or the fricative /s/ as the initial consonant, that consonant changes to a nasal consonant at the same point of articulation. When the stem commences with any other consonant or with a vowel, the prefix nasal /N-/ is omitted. The changes involved are set out in Table 3-1. It will be noted that in this morphophonemic change, the initial glottal does not function as a stop. This agrees with the decision at Phoneme Level to regard it as non-phonemic word-initially (Section 2.2.1.3.6).

Table 3-1. Morphophonemic changes with the prefixes /meN-/ and /peN-/

Stem initial C	Becomes Nasal C	Verb and gloss	With /meN-/ prefix	With /peN-/ prefix	Gloss
p, b	m	bawa 'to carry' suroh 'send'	memawa	penyuroh	'to summon' 'messenger'
t, d	n	takoc 'to fear'	menakoc	penakoc	'is afraid' 'fearful'
c, j, s	ny	didèh 'to boil' curi 'to steal' jelöq 'to pound'	menidèh	penyuri penyelöq	'boil' 'a thief' 'a mortar'
k, g	ng	segat 'be lazy' kilas 'windlass' gatöq 'to hit'	menyegat mengilas mengatöq		'is lazy' 'haul in' 'hits'

Some exceptions to this pattern have been noted: /jadi/ 'to become' becomes /mejadi/ instead of */menyadi/; /jaga/ 'to guard' becomes /mejaga/ instead of */menyaga/; /belëh/ 'to get' becomes /mebelëh/ instead of */memelëh/; /gatöq/ 'to hit' becomes /penyatöq/ 'a hammer'. Possibly this indicates that the present UL /meN-/ and /peN-/ prefixes incorporate what were originally two different prefixes with different morphophonemic patterns.

Although these prefixes resemble the Malay prefixes <meN-> and <peN->, yet the pattern of change is not the same as that in Bahasa Malaysia as described by Abdullah (1974:49-52).

Some phonological variations occur in the pronunciation of these prefixes. Words with the /meN-/ prefix are optionally abbreviated by the omission of the <me->; e.g. /mawa/ instead of /memawa/, /nakoc/ instead of /menakoc/, et cetera. This is a matter of the speaker's preference, and seems capable of application to most words with this prefix.

3.1.2.4.2 Words with the /ber-/ , /per-/ and /ter-/ prefixes have free fluctuation between allomorphs [Cer- ~ Ce-], with the Cer- allomorph bearing an optional secondary stress. In this it contrasts with the Cer- syllables described in Section 2.2.1.3.12, where Cer- is the penultimate syllable of the stem and takes primary stress. Words with these prefixes with /ha-/ as the first syllable of the stem have free fluctuation between Ce- and /pha-/; e.g. /behagiq/ 'to share' becomes /phahagiq/; /pehadak/ 'protecting' becomes /phahadak/.

In three words which commence with /l/, the prefix /ber-/ becomes /p-/:

lihac	'to see'	plihac	'to be revealed'
lepas	'to be free'	plepas	'to free'
lekac	'to kindle'	plekac	'to be kindled'

The /ber-/ prefix may be abbreviated by omitting the /e/ or the /er/; e.g. /beringac/ 'to think' may be pronounced /bringac/. Before stems beginning with /r/ the Ce- allomorph occurs; i.e. /rasa/ 'to feel' becomes /berasa/ not /berrasa/.

3.1.3 Reduplicated words

There are three types of reduplication: full reduplication, partial reduplication, and rhyming reduplication.

3.1.3.1 Full reduplication

In full reduplication the whole word is repeated. Usually the base word is an adjectival verb, which when reduplicated acts as an adverb:

dikiq	'a little'	dikiq-dikiq	'a little'
bidik	'besides'	bidik-bidik	'nearby'
lama	'long (of time)'	lama-lama	'for a long time'

What appears to be full reduplication of action verbs occurs in the Head Verb slot of the verb phrase and is interpreted as a head verb repeated for emphasis:

(nya) melupac melupac ler
 she leaps leaps ept
 'She was leaping and leaping'

(ulal) lihac pangöq pangöq lihac kaq nibini
 snake looks rising rising looks at woman
 'The snake was rising up looking at the woman'

There are some cases of full reduplication of a noun with a verbal prefix /ber-/ prefixed to the reduplication to make a verbal adjective:

guru	'a teacher'	berguru-guru	'to be highly taught'
kudën	'scabies'	berkudën-kudën	'to be covered with scabies'

There is one case of an active verb being fully reduplicated but with /ber-/ prefixed to the second stem in the reduplication. This is used of a shaman carrying out his incantations and seems to imply a whole group of repeated actions:

buwac	'to do'	buwac-berbuwac	'to be performing'
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There are isolated cases of the reduplication of a noun to make an indefinite plural, as is done in Malay, and the reduplication of an indefinite pronoun for intensification:

kawat	'a friend'	kawat-kawat	'friends'
nama	'anything'	nama-nama	'anything at all'

3.1.3.2 Partial reduplication

Partial reduplication usually takes the form of the final syllable of the stem word followed by the repetition of the stem. In most cases this converts a noun into a noun of related meaning:

bini	'wife'	nibini	'woman'
laki	'husband'	kilaki	'man'
pisak	'banana'	sak-pisak	'rubbing strake (on a boat)'
mata	'eye'	ta-mata	'policeman'

When this form of reduplication occurs with a verb, the resultant word is an adverb:

unol	'to retreat'	nol-unol	'retreating'
belëh	'can, be able'	lëh-belëh	'as much as possible'
kaqhami	'how'	hami-kaqhami	'however it may be'

The noun /duwëq/ 'money' is partially reduplicated with a /ber-/ prefix inserted before the second part of the reduplication: /wëq-berduwëq/. This seems to mean a variety of financial transactions.

3.1.3.3 Rhyming reduplication

There are some cases of rhyming reduplication where no regular pattern is evident:

(stem uncertain)		cäq-beräq	'scattered everywhere'
brani	'brave'	beni-brani	'to be bold'
giräq	??	gäq-giräq	'a bicycle'

The verb /lihac/ 'to look' is reduplicated in two different ways, giving an intensification of its meaning:

(kunya) masoq pi berlihac-lac
 they enter go looking-looking
 'They went in and looked around.'

kunya pi lac-lac
 they go looking-looking
 'They went looking around.'

3.1.4 Compound words

A compound is a construction that has as its constituents two free forms which are closely linked phonologically and operate syntactically as a single word. It may have two nouns operating as a single noun:

usoq 'origin' asan 'source' usoq-asan 'original source'

It may have a verb and a noun acting as a verb:

suka 'to like' hati 'heart' suka-hati 'to be glad'
 sakëq 'be sick' gigi 'teeth' sakëq-gigi 'have toothache'

It may have two verbs linked to give a broader meaning:

pecah 'be broken' belah 'be split' pecah-belah 'be widely scattered'

These contrast with word clusters which are not closely linked phonologically, with each word retaining its own word stress. Some typical noun clusters follow:

General + specific	kapan Matang 'ship Matang'	
	anak kuli 'son + coolie' = 'coolie'	
	prahu pukac 'boat + net' = 'trawler'	
Related words	laki bini 'husband + wife' = 'married couple'	
Title + name	nabi Noh 'prophet Noah'	
Noun + verb	urak penyuri 'man thief' = 'thief'	

In the last example, the word /penyuri/ has a nominal prefix, but it does not stand alone as a noun meaning 'thief'; it is always used in a noun cluster: /urak penyuri/ 'man thief'. In this it follows the pattern of /urak kebut/ 'gardener' and /urak lawoc/ 'men sea' = 'Sea People'. In Malay, the cognate word <pencuri> would be used alone, meaning 'thief'.

3.2 Function of the word

3.2.1 Determination of word classes

As Urak Lawoi' is closely related to Malay and has also been influenced by Thai, some modern descriptions of word classes in those two languages have been studied to help determine the criteria to be employed in deciding word classes in Urak Lawoi'. Writers consulted have included Payne (1970) and Abdullah Hassan (1974) for Malay, and Noss (1964) and Vichin (1970) for Thai. The study of these writers has shown that Urak Lawoi' follows its own individual pattern and it does not agree with either of these languages at every point.

An UL word stem in isolation has no inherent markers showing its word class, such as the obligatory inflections of Latin or Greek. When a prefix is added to a stem, the class of the resultant word becomes evident, e.g. /curi/ 'to steal' may be an adverb /curi/ 'secretly', or it may become a verb /menyuri/ 'steals', or a noun /penyuri/ 'a thief'. So /kilas/ can function as a noun, meaning 'windlass' while /mengilas/ is marked out as a verb meaning 'to haul in'. /melaw/ is a verb meaning 'to speak', while /permelaw/ is a noun meaning 'a word'. But when UL is compared with Bahasa Malaysia, it is evident that it has a much smaller inventory of affixes, and that these are used much less frequently than the corresponding affixes in that language. In the 2555 clauses of the UL corpus, there are only 441 occurrences of words with prefixes, so that there are comparatively few places where the prefix acts to identify the word class.

Nouns may be identified by their collocation with certain determiner particles as described in Section 3.2.2.1. Similarly, verbs may be identified by their collocation with certain verbal particles (Section 3.2.2.2). But words can only be positively assigned to a particular word-class as they occur in syntactic constructions. When a word occurs in isolation it is more appropriate to refer to it as a stem. In some cases its word class may be deduced from its meaning, but this may vary when it is used in a sentence. So /jalat/ has the potential of functioning as a noun or as a verb. In the sentence /nya turoc jalat itu/ 'he followed that path', /jalat/ functions as a noun. In the sentence /nya jalat pi kaq Raway dah/ 'he walked to Rawai', it functions as a verb.

Therefore dictionary entries must show the word class and meaning for each syntactic structure in which the word may function. Examples of such dictionary entries will be given in Section 3.2.3.

As in Malay and Thai, adjectives are regarded as a sub-class of the verb (Section 3.2.2.2.1). Adverbs are seen as a separate word-class (Section 3.2.2.3). This gives three major word classes of nouns, verbs and adverbs. The words in these classes are largely meaning-specific, with a large inventory of nouns and verbs. The inventory of vocabulary for adverbs is not so large, but has the potential for expansion. The number of occurrences of each of these words in my corpus is comparatively small, except for a few words of common occurrence, such as /pi/ 'go' and /maräh/ 'come'.

In contrast to these three major word classes is the word class of functors, which includes all particles, and all words not included in the three major word classes. Functors are largely function-specific with a comparatively small inventory of items in each sub-class, so that the total number of different functors in my concordance of approximately 1000 words is only 159, not

including exclamations or Malay loan-words. With the exception of the sub-classes of classifiers and exclamations, the words in each sub-class constitute a closed class, with no apparent possibility of expansion. Further, these words occur in text much more frequently than words of the three major classes. For instance there are only seven UL personal pronouns, as listed in Section 3.2.2.4.1, but those seven words occur 1424 times in the 2555 clauses of my corpus.

The functors of UL together form the skeletal structure of the language. For someone wishing to study this language they constitute a basic core of essential vocabulary, which can be supplemented with words chosen from the inventories of nouns, verbs and adverbs, according to the subject under discussion.

This analysis follows that of Fries who analysed English in terms of four major word classes, plus 15 groups of function words (Fries 1952:104-109, 278-296).

3.2.2 Description of the word classes

3.2.2.1 Noun word class

Noun word class is made up of nouns (nn), which function as fillers of the head slot in the Noun Phrase. They may be identified by their collocation with the determiner particles /ini/ 'this' and /itu/ 'that', which occur in the final marker slot of the noun phrase (Section 3.2.2.4.7).

Noun phrase:	urak ini	'this man'
	barak itu	'those goods'

For lexical purposes the nouns are identified as common nouns animate (nca), common nouns human (nch), common nouns inanimate (nci), abstract nouns (nab), proper nouns locational (npl) and proper nouns personal (npp). This anticipates the need for differentiation as to which types of noun can occur in certain tagmemic slots. For instance, only nch and npp nouns could occur as subject of a verb of saying and perceiving (vsp).

Nouns differ in terms of the type of numerical classifier which is used with them:

1. Nouns, with a generic classifier; e.g. /urak/ 'person', used as a classifier for people; /semiya sepuluh urak/ 'men ten persons' = 'ten men'.
2. Mass nouns, using units of measure as a classifier; e.g. /kilo/ 'a kilogram'; /calok/ 'a tin'; /ayë se-calok/ 'water one tinful' = 'a tinful of water'.
3. Self-classifier, using the noun itself as its own classifier; /sawoh pac sawoh/ 'anchors four anchors' = 'four anchors'.
4. Uncountable words such as /lawoc/ 'sea', which have no classifier.

3.2.2.2 Verb word class

The verbs (vb) function in the head slot of the verb phrase, and are identified as verbs by the particles associated with them. There are five auxiliary particles which immediately precede the verb: /phakhac/ and /khac/ 'collectively', /naq/ expressing future or intention, similar to the English 'will', /tengah/ 'in the middle of' and /ada/ 'in the state of'. The first two are always

auxiliary particles so give an infallible indication that the following word is a verb. /*naq*/ has a homonym /*naq*/ 'of', a particle indicating possession, so the meaning of a phrase has to be known to determine which meaning of /*naq*/ is relevant; e.g. /*laki naq ku*/ 'husband of mine' as against /*laki naq pi*/ 'husband will go'. The word /*tengah*/ only occasionally functions as an auxiliary particle. It more commonly occurs as a preposition, /*tengah*/ 'in the middle of'; e.g. /*dëq tengah lawoc*/ 'in the middle of the sea', as against /*nya tengah tinoq*/ 'he is sleeping'. /*ada*/ normally occurs as an action verb meaning 'have, be at, exist' and followed by a noun. Its occurrence as an auxiliary particle is rare. So these five particles will identify the following word as a verb, provided the meaning is appropriate. In the following examples the particle and verb are highlighted.

kunya *phakhac lari*
 they together run
 'They are running'

koq nanaq *khac menari*
 the children together are dancing
 'The children are dancing'

nya *naq pi* kaq lawoc
 'He will go to sea'

nya suka *naq budö*
 'He likes to be stupid'

nya *tengah terbëq* dëq lubak
 'He is coming out of the hole'

ada dudoq pëq itu lama-lama
 was staying there a long while
 'He stayed there a long while'

There is also a verbal particle /*dah*/ 'past indicator', which occurs clause finally, often with the object and adjuncts separating it from the related verb, so it is not as reliable a test as the auxiliary particles described above. If it appears in a minimal sentence without any object or adjuncts, and the meaning is appropriate, the word immediately before /*dah*/ is a verb; e.g. /*nya pi dah*/ 'he go past' = 'He went'.

3.2.2.2.1 Action and adjectival verbs (*vac* and *vaj*)

There are two main sub-classes of verbs, the action verb (*vac*), and the adjectival verb (*vaj*). The action verb occurs as the head of the verb phrase in an action clause, while the adjectival verb functions as the head of the verb phrase in a stative clause, as the modal auxiliary in a verb phrase, or as the modifier in a noun phrase. The action verb includes the intransitive verb (*vaci*), the transitive verb (*vact*), the bi-transitive verb (*vacbt*), and the verb of saying or perceiving (*vsp*).

vaci: nya tengah *tinoq*
 'He is sleeping'

- vact: nya *makat* nasi
 'He eats rice'
- vacbt: nya *hagiq* ku se-ikol
 he gave me one tail (= one snake)
 'He gave me a snake'
- nya *bri* nasi kaq nanaq
 'She gives rice to the child'
- vsp: nya *melaw* caq, maräh ler
 he said saying, Come ept
 'He said, Come here!'
- nya *lihac* caq, nasi habih dah
 he saw that rice finished already
 'He saw that the rice was already finished.'
- vaj (in a stative clause):
 semiya itu *tingi*
 man that tall
 'That man is tall'
- vaj (as a modal auxiliary):
 nya *segat* naq pi
 he is lazy to go
 'He does not want to go'
- vaj (as a noun phrase modifier):
 semiya *tingi* itu kaka ku
 man tall that brother mine
 'That tall man is my brother.'

3.2.2.2.2 Copulative verb (vcop)

There is also a small sub-class of copulative verbs (vcop) which occur as the filler of the optional verb slot in the equative clause. The main verb of this sub-class is /jadi/ 'to be, to become', with its inflected form /mejadi/ 'becomes'. This verb is used with other related meanings, but its use as a copula is distinguished by its being preceded by a subject and followed by a complement with the same referent. Also, the copula can often be omitted with no change in the meaning of the clause.

- vcop: nya *jadi* kaka ku
 he is brother mine
 'He is my brother'
- nya *jadi* bercac
 she became bedbug
 'She became a bedbug'

setengah *mejadi* tupay
 'Some became squirrels.'

Of these examples the first is the only one where the copula verb can be omitted. If it is omitted, a syntactic particle /*ter*/ would be inserted after the subject /*nya*/, as UL seems to avoid a mono-syllabic subject, where there is an adjectival verb or no verb.

vcop (with verb omitted):

nya *ter* kaka ku
 he spt brother mine
 'He is my brother.'

In Malay, the word <ada> 'be, exist, be present' is stated to be a copula (Abdullah 1974:22), but in UL, the word /*ada*/ means 'to have, to exist, to be there', and is not used as a copula. It occurs as an introductory verb equivalent to the English 'there is, there are', and is often followed by the emphatic particle /*ler*/: /*ada ler buwah*/ 'There was fruit'. This can only be regarded as a copulative verb if it is assumed that a subject equivalent to 'it' or 'they' has been deleted, but there is no evidence for such a subject. /*ada*/ has as one of its meanings 'to be there'. This is authenticated by one text where an elderly UL lady gives an excited account of her visit to the zoo in Bangkok. She lists some of the animals she saw there in the formula /*brutat ada*/ 'tiger was there'. In view of this example, /*ada*/ in the introductory clause is regarded as an action verb, with the verb brought to the front of the sentence for emphasis:

ada ler koq hatu *ter*; nya *menupak*
 are ept the spirits spt; they dwell (in men)
 'These are the spirits who dwell in men.'

ada ulal se-ikol; nya *ada dëq atas dah ter*
 is snake one-tail it is on above vpt spt
 'There is a snake that is above (in the tree).'

In Malay, the subject of the second clause in sentences like this is omitted, with the /*hatu*/ of the first sentence, and the /*ulal*/ of the second sentence, acting as the subject of the second clause (Lewis 1969:148). This is different to UL, where a pronoun occurs as the subject of the second clause.

3.2.2.3 Adverb word class

The adverbs (av) can function in one of the adjunct slots which occur clause-initially and clause-finally at clause level. They include adverbs of time (avt), location (avl), manner (avm), extent (ave), accompaniment (ava), and interrogation (avq):

avt:	nya pi <i>kemari</i> 'He went yesterday'	avl:	nya pi <i>jawoh</i> 'He went far'
avm:	nya pi <i>cepat</i> 'He went quickly'	ave:	ada <i>banyaq</i> 'There were many'

ava: nya pi sama
'He went also'

avq: nya pi kala?
He went when? = 'When did he go?'

A limited number of adverbs also appear between the subject and the predicate, and have been interpreted as filling an adjunct slot which is the first slot in the pre-nuclear periphery of the verb phrase (Section 4.1.2.2.2).

nya *curi* amët barak itu pi
he secretly took goods that go
'He secretly took the goods away'

nya *gasaq* ikac kuni
He vigorously tied sack
'He vigorously tied the sack'

The adverbs are not a large word-class, but are an open class as many verbs can be reduplicated to become an adverb: e.g. /unol/ 'to retreat', /nol-unol/ 'retreating' (Section 3.1.3.2).

The sub-class of interrogative adverbs is a closed class with only four members: /brapa/ 'how many?', /diha/ 'where?', /kala/ 'when?', and /kaqhami/ 'how?'.

3.2.2.4 Functor word class

The status of the functors is described in Section 3.2.1. They are divided into functor words and functor particles, on the basis of whether they can stand alone in free form or not.

The twelve sub-classes of functors are listed below. The number assigned to each sub-class corresponds with the number of the sub-section which describes that sub-class.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Pronouns | 7. Noun phrase particles |
| 2. Classifiers | 8. Verb phrase particles |
| 3. Numerals | 9. Prepositions |
| 4. Auxiliary verbs | 10. Conjunctions |
| 5. Responses | 11. Interrogative particles |
| 6. Negatives | 12. Exclamations |

Functor words in Sub-classes 1-4 refer to a relevant noun or verb, explicit or unexpressed, for which they may function as a lexical substitute. Sub-classes 5 and 6 are exhortations, affirmations and negations associated with verbs. In some cases they may stand alone as the answer to a question, reflecting the meaning of the Head verb.

The functor particles in Sub-classes 7 - 11 are largely operational words, indicating syntactic functions and categories. They have little or no lexical meaning, and do not derive any meaning from the words with which they are associated.

ku naq pi kaq lawoc
'I will go to sea'

Here the functor word /ku/ is a pronoun referring to the speaker. The functor /naq/ is a verbal particle signalling futurity or intention. The particle /kaq/ is a preposition signalling 'motion towards'. The two particles cannot stand alone, but the functor word /ku/ can stand alone as the answer to a question, with the verb inserted optionally.

Question: sapa naq pi kaq lawoc? 'Who will go to sea?'	Answer: ku (naq pi) 'I (will go)'
---	--------------------------------------

A similar pattern is seen with an auxiliary verb functor:

Question: kaw belëh pi ger? you can go qpt 'Can you go?'	Answer: belëh can 'I can'
--	---------------------------------

In this question, the functor /belëh/ is an auxiliary verb, preceding the head verb of the verb phrase /pi/ 'go'. In the answer the auxiliary stands alone as the head of the verb phrase, and refers to the head verb in the question. In contrast:

Question: kaw naq pi ger? you will go qpt 'Will you go?'	Answer: naq pi will go 'Yes, I will'
--	--

Here /naq/ is an auxiliary particle which cannot stand alone as the answer to the question, so that /pi/ has to be repeated as the head verb in the answer.

3.2.2.4.1 Pronouns (pn): These are functor words which operate as fillers of the head slot and other slots in the noun phrase, but with restrictions on the tagmemes which can co-occur with them, as described in Phrase Level (Sections 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.3). There are five sub-groups: personal pronouns (ppn), indefinite pronouns (ipn), interrogative pronouns (qpn), demonstrative pronouns (dpn), and relative pronouns (rpn). These constitute small closed classes and so are listed in full.

Personal pronouns (ppn):

Person:	Singular:	Plural:
1st (excl)	ku	kami
1st (incl)	-	kita
2nd	kaw	kanyaw
3rd	nya	kunya

Of these, /nya/ is the most common with 849 occurrences in the computer text, compared with 575 occurrences for all the other personal pronouns combined.

The personal pronoun /aku/ occurs once in place of /ku/, but this is regarded as a Malay loan word.

Indefinite pronouns (ipn): These are pronouns expressing an indefinite quantity. They fill one of the quantifier slots or the head slot in the noun phrase (Section 4.1.1) or the extent adjunct slot at clause level.

Some indefinite pronouns are as follows:

banyaq	'many'	bilak	'each'
dikiq	'a little'	lumöh	'group'
nama	'anything'	rata	'every'
semuha	'all'	setengah	'some'
sik-masik	'each one'		

Interrogative pronouns (qpn): There are only three words in this sub-class. They may fill the head slot in the noun phrase (Section 4.1.1.2.1), or may operate as indefinite pronouns with the alternate meaning shown below.

apa	'what? whatever' (MLW)
nama	'what? whatever'
sapa	'who? whoever'

Demonstrative pronouns (dpn): There are three words in this category: /ini/ 'this', /itu/ 'that', and /singi/ 'that just now'. These words function as demonstrative pronouns in the head slot of the noun phrase (Sections 4.1.1.2.1, 4.1.1.3). They have homonyms which are determiner particles in the final marker slot of the noun phrase (Section 3.2.2.4.7). Examples of the demonstrative pronouns are as follows:

ini keton mas
 this lump gold
 'This is a lump of gold.'

itu jalat pi neraka
 that road go hell
 'That is the road to hell'

singi caq
 'The one just mentioned said

Relative pronoun (rpn): There is only one word in this sub-class, the pronoun /nu/ 'who, which, what/. This has a dual function, operating as head of the noun phrase when it is subject of an embedded noun clause, and also acting as the conjunction which links that embedded clause with the noun to which it relates. As it cannot stand alone as an utterance, it is classified as a particle, but in filling the head slot of a noun phrase it operates as a word (Section 3.2.2.4.10).

nanaq nu adi bermaräh
 child who younger comes
 'The younger child is coming'

3.2.2.4.2 Classifiers (cl)

These are words which function as the filler of the head slot in the noun phrase, or which combine with a numeral to fill one of the quantifier slots in that phrase (Section 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.3). There are two sub-classes, the numerical classifier (cln) and the metric classifier (clm).

The numerical classifier (cln) is used for a wide range of nouns which sometimes have little apparent connection between them. Metric numerical classifiers (clm) are various units of weight, volume, length, time, et cetera, which function with related nouns. As described in Section 3.2.2.1, some nouns use a repetition of themselves as a self-classifier, and some have no classifier at all. In Urak Lawoi' the use of these classifiers is decreasing, compared with their use in Malay and Thai. Some representative classifiers are as follows, with their literal meaning as shown:

Cln:	Types of objects:	Example:
batak	poles, masts, etc.	tujoh batak phahadak 'seven poles protecting'
belah	sides	urak belawat duwa belah 'men contesting two sides'
biji	small objects	crana tiga biji 'trays three seeds'
buah	large objects	rumah duwa buah 'houses two fruit'
ikol	animals, birds, fish	penyu duwa ikol 'turtles two tails'
keton	lumps of anything	mas duwa keton 'gold two lumps'
krac	pieces of cloth	kayët duwa krac 'cloth two pieces'
lamal	sheets of paper, cloth, leaves	surac duwa lamal 'letters two sheets'
puhot	trees and shrubs	kela mèl duwa puhot 'coconuts two trees'
tepac	places	kramac duwa tepac 'shrines two places'
urak	people	kita duwa urak 'we two persons'

Cln:	Meaning:	Example:
batën	'a dipper'	ayë sa batën 'water one dipper'
calok	'a milk tin'	ayë sa calok 'water a tinful'
depa	'a fathom'	lima belas depa 'fifteen fathoms'
kilo	'a kilogram'	bras lima kilo 'rice five kilograms'

3.2.2.4.3 Numerals (num): These are words which, either alone or in combination with a numerical classifier, fill either of the quantifier slots in the noun phrase (Sections 4.1.1.2.2, 4.1.1.2.5). Those listed comprise the complete set of UL numerals. They may be combined as shown in the examples below:

sa ~ se-	'one'	nam	'six'
duwa	'two'	tujoh	'seven'
tiga	'three'	lapat	'eight'
pac	'four'	semilat	'nine'
lima	'five'	se-puloh	'ten'
belas	'plus ten' (for numerals 11 to 19)		
puloh	'multiply by ten' (for numerals 10 to 90)		
ratus	'multiply by 100' (for numerals 100 to 900)		
ribu	'multiply by 1000' (for numerals 1000 to 9000)		
laqsa	'ten thousand; an indefinitely large number'		

Examples:

kita duwa urak
'we two persons'

urak penyuri pac urak
men thieves four persons
'four thieves'

crana tiga biji
trays three seeds
'three trays'

lumöh duwa urak
group two persons
'two persons'

buah se-biji
fruit one seed
'one fruit'

se-ratus duwa puloh nam
'one hundred and twenty six'

tiga ratus tiga belas
'three hundred and thirteen'

3.2.2.4.4 Auxiliary verbs (vaux): Auxiliary verbs are verbs which function in the modal auxiliary slot in the verb phrase. Some of them also function as action verbs with slightly different meaning. Some are listed below, showing their meaning as an action verb, and as an auxiliary verb.

ada	vac: 'is, has, exist'	vaux: 'be in a state of'
beléh	'get, obtain'	past tense: 'can, be able to'
biyal	'let go'	'allow'
biyas	-	'be able'
bri	'give'	'allow'
jadi	'become'	'happen'
khanaq	'wish'	'intend to'
kena	'touch, experience'	'must'
patoc	-	'be appropriate'
rasa	'feel'	'be able'
sudah	'finish'	past tense
suka	'like'	'like to'
timaw	'not want'	'not want to'

As explained above in Section 3.2.2.4, these words can be used as the sole answer to a question.

3.2.2.4.5 Response words (res): This is a small group of words which occur sentence initially, either evoking a response, as in a command or exhortation, or else expressing a response to a question, command or exhortation. Only the words /böh/ and /joh/ can function in both categories. /bri/ and /jangan/ can function in a command or exhortation but not in a response. /er/, /hoy/ and /bukat/ can only function in a response.

/böh/ is equivalent to 'right' in English in both these contexts. It is an exhortation to do something in which the speaker will not participate:

In exhortation: böh, bri kaw amët ler
 right, let you (sg) take ept
 'Right, you take it.'

In answer: böh; kami naq pi
 'Right; we will go.'

/joh/ occurs sentence-initially as the first word in an exhortation to do something in which the speaker will participate or as the response of those who will participate:

In exhortation: joh, bri kita pi tulok
 right, let us go help
 'Right, we will go.'

In response: joh, kita naq pi
 'Right, we will go.'

/bri/ is similar to */bö/* in that it occurs initially in an exhortation, sometimes with the meaning 'let'. There is no indication as to whether the speaker will participate or not, and it does not occur in response to an exhortation. It can also occur preceded by the response words */bö/*, */joh/* or */jangan/*. It is unique among the response words in that it can be followed by the subject of the clause. This contrasts with the other response words which have the subject of the verb deleted in an exhortation, with a second person pronoun understood:

In exhortation: böh, bri kaw amët ler
 right, let you (sg) take ept
 'Right, you take it.'

joh, bri kita pi tulok
 come, let us go help
 'Come, let us go and help.'

jangan bri kita pi soq itu
 don't let us go place that
 'Don't let us go there.'

bri usiq koq brana
 let play the drums
 'Play the drums.'

/jangan/ is a verbal auxiliary which functions as a response word 'don't', occurring sentence-initially in a negative command. It does not occur in response to an exhortation.

In command: jangan naq pi lah
 don't will go ept
 'Please, don't go.'

/er/ is equivalent to 'yes' in English, and is used sentence-initially only. It has a homonym in the emphatic particle */er/*, which occurs phrase-finally in the vocative phrase of an imperative clause.

In answer: er; ada bras genaq dah
yes, have rice enough vpt
'Yes, there's enough rice.'

In command: koq nanaq er; bediri ler
the children ept; stand ept
'Children! Stand up!'

/hoy/, /tët/ and /bukat/ are response words which occur sentence-initially as a negative answer to a question or statement. */hoy/* has the meaning 'no, have not', */tët/* means 'no', while */bukat/* means 'no, is not', with the implication that the opposite is true. These words also function as negative words as described in the next sub-section.

In answer: hoy; tët jadi baliq
no; not happen return
'No, he did not return.'

bukat, nya dudoq Raway
no, he lives Rawai
'No, he lives at Rawai'

3.2.2.4.6 Negatives (neg): A small group of words is used to negate a statement, or may occur as the negative answer to a question.

/tët/ here functions as a negative preceding a verb, and occurring in the Adjunct slot of the verbal phrase (Table 4-2, Section 4.1.2.1). This negative occurs frequently before the verbal auxiliary */belëh/*, often with inversion to the end of the clause. In this some speakers follow a Thai syntactical pattern with */tët belëh/* before the verb indicating past tense, while when inverted to the end of the sentence it means 'cannot, is not able to'.

Before vac: telinga kunya tët dengal ter
ears they not hear spt
'The ears do not hear anything.'

Before vaj: koq nanaq tët panay ter
the children are-not clever spt
'The children are not clever.'

Before vaux: lapat ari nya tët belëh makat dah
eight days he had not eaten ppt
'He had not eaten for eight days.'

tingan nanaq tët belëh
leave children not can
'I can't leave the children.'

/hoy tët/ 'not, have not' is a more emphatic negative than */tët/*, and precedes the verb in the same way.

- Before vac: hoy tèt baliq lagi
 has not return yet
 'He has not yet returned.'
- Before vaj: hoy tèt senang pot
 is not well spt
 'He is not at all well.'
- Before vcop: buah nya hoy tèt jadi ler
 fruit it has-not become ept
 'It has not yet borne fruit.'
- Before vaux: hoy tèt belèh naq taroh ter
 has not able to place spt
 'He has not been able to place it.'

The response words /hoy/ and /bukat/ also function as a verb with a negative meaning 'is not'. In this they act as the negative equivalent of the verb /ada/ when it means 'to be, to exist'. In this function /hoy/ is a direct negative while /bukat/ has the further implication that the opposite is correct.

- hoy ayë
 is not water
 'There is no water.'
- hoy nama naq makat
 is not anything to eat
 'There is nothing to eat.'
- nya bukat urak soq ini
 he not man side this
 'He is not a man from here.'
- bukat nu mudah ter
 not what is easy spt
 'It is not something easy.'

/timaw/ 'not want to', was listed above as an auxiliary but is mentioned again here because it can function as the negative answer to a question. It is cognate to the Malay <ta' mau> 'not want to', but there is no UL cognate to the Malay verb < mau > 'want to'.

- As vac: ku timaw laki ulal kaqqini
 I not-want husband snake like-this
 'I don't want a snake as a husband.'
- As vaux: nya timaw naq tinoq
 he not-want to sleep
 'He does not want to sleep.'

3.2.2.4.7 Noun phrase particles: There are four types of particle in the noun phrase: the determiner particle (dpt), the syntactic particle (spt), the emphatic particle (ept), and the initial determiner particle (dpti). The last-named appears in the initial marker of noun phrase type NPb (Section 4.1.1.3), while the first three may appear finally in any noun phrase, subject to the restrictions on the determiner particle set out in the sub-section on determiner particles below. When two or three of these particles occur phrase-finally, they occur in the order (dpt + spt + ept). The syntactic particle /pot/ always occurs alone. The syntactic and emphatic particles may also function in the clause-final Coda (Section 4.1.4).

A brief statement of the formulae of the two types of noun phrases is set out below. The full formulae and a guide to the abbreviations can be seen in Table 4-1 (Section 4.1.1).

NPa = $\pm Qn1$: +H: $\pm Mod$: $\pm Pos$: $\pm Qn2$: $\pm Mf$: ($\pm dpt \pm spt \pm ept$)

NPb = +Mi:dpti + H: $\pm Mod$: $\pm Pos$: $\pm Mf$: ($\pm dpt \pm spt \pm ept$)

Determiner particles (dpt): The determiner particles are /ini/ 'this', /itu/ 'that', /ni/ 'this' and /singi/ 'that just now'. As explained above, homonyms of /ini/, /itu/, and /singi/ operate as demonstrative pronouns but they occur more frequently as determiner particles. When the initial determiner particle /koq/ or /koq lumöh/ occurs in the noun phrase, the particles /ini/ and /itu/ do not normally appear. These two particles appear in the noun phrase marker only, but /ni/ and /singi/ can also appear with similar meaning in the final coda of the clause, where they function as syntactic particles as described immediately below and in Section 4.1.4. The particle /ni/ is similar to the Thai word for 'this', but without the tone. When used in the final phrase marker, it has more emphasis than /ini/, as if saying 'this house, not that one'. The particle /singi/ 'that just now' is equivalent to the Malay <tadi>, and refers back to something just mentioned, or that has just happened.

rumah besar ini
house big this
'this big house'

rumah besar itu
house big that
'that big house'

rumah besar ni
house big this
'this big house (not that one)'

hurak singi
lobster just-now
'the lobster just mentioned'

Syntactic particles (spt): There are two syntactic particles in the UL noun phrase: /ter/ and /pot/. It is difficult to assign a lexical meaning to these two words as they operate as a verbal comma rather than as a word. They mark the end of the noun phrase and are pronounced with a non-final upward intonation followed by a slight pause. In this way they signal that there is something still to be mentioned. They appear similarly at the end of a non-final clause. When they appear at the end of a sentence they signal that the subject is not finished - there is more to follow. The particle /pot/ has more emphasis than /ter/ but not as much as the emphatic particle /ler/.

Both /ter/ and /pot/ frequently occur at the end of a noun phrase in the subject position, if the subject is brief or mono-syllabic. In this position Malay students have called it a balance word; e.g. Winstedt describes Malay <pun>, the cognate of /pot/, as "an enclitic (not often to be translated) emphasizing the word before it or to balance the sentence." (Winstedt 1972:281).

When there is a listing of a group of nouns or noun phrases, /ter/ is sometimes used to mark them off from one another. /ter/ is also used phrase-finally to mark the end of a topic, or to mark the end of a phrase brought to the front of a clause for emphasis.

In the noun phrase:	nya ter, ayë it spt water 'It is water.'
	prahu besar itu ter, prahu kami boat large that spt boat ours 'That large boat is ours.'
	taw itu ter, Hitam place that spt, Hitam 'At that place Hitam lives.'
	prahu pot, naq karap boat spt, will capsize 'The boat will capsize.'
	nya pot, daqhani he spt, woke-up 'He woke up.'
Listing:	bekaq cicët ter, jap tangan ter, ratay mas ter, ... like rings spt, watches spt, chains gold spt, ... 'things such as rings, watches and gold chains ...'
Topic final:	kunya urak nyalap ter, kunya amët pi ikac they men diving spt, they bring go tie 'The divers bring it and tie it.'
Inversion:	koq nibini ter, kunya upah the women spt, they employ 'The women are the ones they employ.'

This last example could be read as having an initial topic 'The women they employ'. However, /upah/ requires an object, and in the absence of any other object /koq nibini/ is read as an object brought to the front of the sentence for emphasis.

The syntactic particles also occur in the clause-final coda, signalling the end of the clause, and indicating that there is something still to be said (Section 4.1.4). In this use it is common at the end of a relative clause, or other subordinate clause. Two or more parallel clauses may be linked by clause-final /ter/. Clause-finally, /ni/ and /singi/ function as syntactic particles rather than as determiner particles. In this context their meaning is /ni/ 'like this' and /singi/ 'like that', and they function to mark the end of a causal clause, pointing on to the following result clause.

Clause final:	kaq kaw melaw kaqhami pot, ku timaw if you say whatever spt, I don't-want 'Whatever you say, I won't agree.'
---------------	--

kunya naq menikah ter, kunya buwac crana duhulu
 they will marry spt, they make wedding-trays first
 'When there is a wedding, they first prepare the trays of wedding gifts.'

kaq sakëq gigi ter, makat ubac thanjay
 if sore teeth spt, eat medicine Thanjay
 'If they have toothache, they take the medicine 'Thanjay'.'

ada semiya nu sakëq ter ...
 is man who sick spt ...
 'There is a man who is sick.'

Causal clause and result:

kita hoy kerja ni; kita kena kerja ler
 we have-no work like-this; we must work ept
 'When we are out-of-work like this, we just have to work (at this dangerous task).'

kanyaw kerja dëq lawoc ni; belëh senang dah
 you work at sea like-this; can be-at-ease vpt
 'When you work at sea like this, you can be at ease.'

tana tët biyas singi; koq nanaq lapal ler nasi dah
 when not able as-just-mentioned, the children hungry ept rice vpt
 'When you cannot go fishing like that, then the children are really hungry for rice.'

Linking parallel clauses:

turot pahëq ter, banyaq puloh kaki ter, pahëq ter
 let-down drill spt, many tens feet spt, drilling-bit spt
 You let down the drilling-bit many tens of feet as you drill (in prospecting for tin).'

Emphatic particles (ept): The main emphatic particle is /ler/ which occurs finally both in the noun phrase final marker, and in the clause coda. In this it is often closely linked with the syntactic particle /ter/. It may also occur following other words to give them emphasis. Other particles which may operate in this way are /er/ which occurs after a vocative phrase in a command or exhortation, /lah/, the Malay cognate of /ler/, and the exclamation /ëq/ with its alternate forms /ëh/ and /äq/.

In noun phrase: kita duwa urak ler
 we two persons ept
 kanyaw ler
 you ept
 certa itu ler
 story that ept

- kunya ter ler
they spt ept
- koq kilaki ter ler
the men spt ept
- paq dëq jakmiq ëq
father of Jakmiq ept
- After vocative: koq nanaq er; bediri ler
the children ept; stand ept
'Children! Stand up!'
- In clause coda: nya buwac ler, buwac nasi bri
he made ept, made rice for
'He did it, he cooked rice for them.'
- nu phakhac dudoq menyengöq ler
who together stay watching ept
'...the ones who stayed and watched ...'
- After verb: ada ler ulal ter
is ept snake spt
'There is a snake.'
- nya lamac ler naq suq dah
he is-slow ept to finish vpt
'He is very slow to finish it.'
- After adverb: kunya pi kaqgiter ler dah
they go like-that ept vpt
'They just went like that.'
- nya dudoq jawoh ler dëq nanggri dah
he lived far ept from city vpt
'He lived very far from the city.'

Initial determiner particle (dpti): The only member of this sub-class is the particle /koq/ 'the', but it may occur closely linked with the indefinite numeral pronoun /lumöh/ 'group', in the phrase /koq lumöh/. This particle with or without the /lumöh/ is the only filler of the initial marker slot in Noun Phrase type NPb. When the initial marker slot is filled, the determiner particles /ini/ 'this' and /itu/ 'that' do not normally occur in the noun phrase final marker.

This particle refers to something or someone that is old information and is used only with countable objects. In one text it occurs in a listing of various objects which are placed in the 'spirit boat' in the biennial spirit ceremony. Countable objects are prefixed by /koq/, but other objects are not. It frequently indicates that the subject is plural, especially in the PYP dialect. Sometimes it means 'the group of'.

- Initial marker: koq nanaq kita
the children (of us)

koq nibini ter
the women spt
koq semiya dëq lawoc
the men at sea
koq lumöh urak lawoc
the group Sea People

Listing: böh koq lada, pelacat, koq tepok, koq dët
place the chillies, fishpaste, the cakes, the candles
'They place chillies, fishpaste, cakes and candles (in the boat) ...'

3.2.2.4.8 Verb phrase particles: There are three sub-classes of particles appearing in the verb phrase, the modal particle (mpt) which appears initially in the pre-nuclear periphery of the verb phrase, the auxiliary particle (apt) which occurs finally in the initial periphery of the verb phrase, and the verbal particle (vpt) which occurs in the final periphery of the verb phrase. This last particle is functionally a part of the verb phrase but phonologically it forms part of the clause coda because it is often separated from the head verb by the object and adjuncts so as to form a discontinuous verb phrase.

A brief outline of the Action Verb Phrase is given below, showing where these particles occur. The full formula is found in Table 4-2, with abbreviations used and explanation set out in Section 4.1.2.1.

Pre-nuclear periphery	Nucleus	Post-nuclear periphery
VPac = ±Adj:mpt ±Maux:vaux ±Aux:apt	±HV:vac	±Faux:vpt

In the examples in this section the verb phrase is highlighted.

Modal particles (mpt): There are only two modal particles, /bac/ expressing mild surprise or reproof, and /pah/ expressing intense desire.

bac: nya *bac timaw naq tinoq*
 he mpt not-want to sleep
 'He just did not want to sleep.'

pah: nya *pah lapal dah ler*
 he very hungry vpt ept
 'He was very hungry indeed.'

Auxiliary particles (apt): There are only five auxiliary particles: /naq/ showing futurity or intention, similar to the English <will>; /phakhac/ and its abbreviation /khac/ speaking of collective action with various persons acting together; /tengah/ speaking of an action as continuing in the present; and /ada/ speaking of a continuing state. These particles operate to identify words of the verb class, as described in Section 3.2.2.2.

naq: ku *naq pi mengayën*
 'I will go fishing.'

phakhac:	kunya <i>phakhac pi buwac</i> they together go do 'They go and do it together.'
khac:	koq nanaq <i>khac menari</i> the children together are dancing 'The children are dancing together.'
tengah:	nya <i>tengah tinoq ni</i> 'He is sleeping like-this.'
ada:	kita <i>ada bajiq</i> We are well.'

Verbal particles (vpt): There are seven final verbal particles which function in the final periphery of the verb phrase. They are located as the first element in the clause-final Coda (Section 4.1.4), so that if any object or adjuncts follow the verb, they separate these particles from the head verb. Five of these particles may optionally be followed by the particle /dah/, but these groupings have been interpreted as being a single filler in the first element of the Coda slot. Some of these particles also function as adverbs, so that it is sometimes difficult to know their function in a particular sentence. The particles are:

Particle:	Indicating:
bri	benefactive action on behalf of another
buwak (dah)	finality
dah	past or decisive action
habih (dah)	completed action
lepas (dah)	freedom from an undesirable state
suc (dah)	finished action
sudah (dah)	finished action

In the following illustrations the verb phrase is highlighted:

bri:	nya <i>naq buka bri</i> he will open for 'He will open it for them.'
	nya buwac ler; <i>buwac nasi bri</i> he made ept, made rice for 'He did it, he cooked rice for them.'
buwak:	nya <i>pi buwak</i> he went finally 'He went and did not come back.'
	nya <i>turot caw pi kaq tökkha buwak dah</i> he descended row go to Phuket finally vpt 'They got into their boat and rowed to Phuket.'

- dah: *hoy ikat dah*
are-no fish vpt
'There are no more fish.'
- kanyaw hoy semengac, kanyaw kena mati dah*
you have-no spirit, you must die vpt
'If you have no spirit, you must certainly die.'
- hoy tēt pi pēq diha dah*
did not go place wherever vpt
'He did not go anywhere at all.'
- nya tahu rōc kaq nanggri dah ler*
he knew reach to town vpt ept
'It was known right to the town.'
- habih: *nya telat habih dah*
he swallowed completely vpt
'He swallowed it completely.'
- lepas: *bayal hutak habih lepas dah*
paid debt completely freed vpt
'He paid off the debt completely.'
(Here /habih/ is interpreted as an adverb.)
- suc: *buwac suc dah ter*
did finished vpt spt
'We finished it.'
- sudah: *kunya melaw giter sudah dah*
they spoke like that finish vpt
'They finished speaking like that.'

3.2.2.4.9 Prepositions: These may be divided into prepositional particles (ppt) and specific prepositions (prep). All of the prepositional particles may function as the only filler of the Relator slot in the prepositional phrase (Section 4.1.3). Some of them, as listed below, are locational prepositional particles which can be followed by one of the prepositions to give a more specific location. Some non-locational prepositional particles are:

bekaq	'like'	sama	'with'
jangan	'with'	taqdēq	'since'
naq	'of'	tedaq	'until'
rupa	'like'	yu	'until'

The locational prepositional particles which may be followed by a preposition having a locational meaning are:

bēq	'location at' (with allomorphs /pēq/ and /pāq/)
dēq	'location at'

kaq	'motion towards'
pac	'location at'
soq	'location at or besides'

Prepositions which may occur alone or following one of the prepositional particles are represented by the following:

bawah	dëq bawah	'below'
bidik	dëq bidik	'besides, near'
blakak	dëq belakak	'behind; later'
helot	soq helot	'in front; before'
atas	soq atas	'above, on top of'

The choice of which locational preposition to use seems to be idiosyncratic. Occasionally a speaker will use a Malay word such as <kepada> 'to' or <pada> 'at'. Examples of the usage of these prepositions will be found in Section 4.1.3 on Prepositional Phrases.

3.2.2.4.10 Conjunctions (cpt): These are divided into four categories: (a) coordinating conjunctions (cc), which link two coordinate clauses together; (b) subordinating conjunctions (cs) which link a subordinate clause to a main clause, with the subordinate clause appearing either before or after the main clause; (c) final subordinating conjunctions (csf), where the subordinate clause must follow the main clause; and (d) the relative pronoun /nu/ (rpn) described in Section 3.2.2.4.1 above. As explained there this pronoun operates as a word to fill the subject slot of the relative clause, but as a conjunction it links a subordinate embedded clause with the noun to which it relates.

Some typical conjunctions are as follows:

Coordinating conjunctions (cc):

Logical sequence:

jadi (caq)	'therefore'	giter	'so'
kaqgini	'so'	kaqgiter	'so'

Adversative:

bukat	'but not'	tapi	'but'
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Temporal sequence:

baru	'then'	lalu	'later'
semën	'at the same time'		

kaqgiter bini singi ada dalap rumah
so wife just-mentioned was in (the) house
'So his wife was in the house.'

payah juga ter, *bukat* nu muda ter
difficult also spt, not that which (is) easy spt
'It is quite difficult, not easy at all.'

Baru belèh makat, *baru* belèh senang
 then can eat, then get comfortable
 'Then they can eat and be comfortable.'

Subordinating conjunctions (cs):

Cause:

krema	'because'	kрана	'because'
sabëq	'because'		

Conditional:

adu	'if'	bekaq (caq)	'as if'
kalaw	'if' (MLW)	kaq	'if'
misël (caq)	'even though'		

Temporal:

dah	'after'	hata	'when'
kala	'when'	lepas	'after'
masa	'when'	waqtu	'when'
tana	'while'		

kaq ada upat; naq pi mengayën
 if have bait, will go fishing
 'If I have any bait, I will go fishing.'

mati dah belèh, *kaq* ulal gigëq ter
 die ppt can, if snake bites spt
 'She will die, if the snake bites her.'

Final subordinating conjunctions (csf):

bri	'so that'	caq	'that ...'
yu	'until'		

sakëq dëq proc ni, yu ados-adoy ler
 sick in the stomach like-this, until crying-out-in-pain ept
 'She had this pain in the stomach so that she was crying out in pain.'

Relative pronoun (rpn):

nu 'who, which, what'

jangan turoc kawat *nu* berduwah
 don't follow friend who lucky

'Don't follow the example of your lucky friend (your luck may be different).'

3.2.2.4.11 Interrogative particle (qpt): There is only one particle in this class, the interrogative /ger/, which occurs at the end of a yes/no question.

belëh pi kaq lawoc ger?	belëh juga
can go to sea qpt	can also
'Can you go to sea?'	'Yes, I can.'
tunoq ku ger tët?	timaw tunoq
bow-to me or not?	don't -want bow
'Will you bow down to me or not?'	'We won't bow down.'

3.2.2.4.12 Exclamations (exc): This is a small class of words which may occur, expressing emotion, giving a rhetorical pause in the sentence, or indicating the speaker has amended what he was going to say, or cannot think of the right word. There are various brief words which occur, which reflect the idiosyncracies of the particular speaker. The amount of text recorded does not permit a detailed analysis of their usage, but the fact that they can occur alone, and often bear a sentence intonation pattern, dictates that they should be regarded as words.

The following 25 exclamations appear in the computer concordance. It will be seen that phonologically they are mostly vowels or vowel clusters, many of them preceded by the glottal fricative /h/, together with the nasals /mm/ and /ngan/.

a	ëq	hay	hoc	o
äq	er	he	hu	oc
am	ha	hë	mm	oh
aw	hä	her	ng	oy
ë	häq	ho	ngan	u

The exclamations below are more specific ones with particular points of interest:

- ados-adoy: This is an exclamation of pain or distress, which always commences with a single utterance of /ados/ followed by a continual repetition of /adoy/. When prefixed by /ber-/ it becomes the verb /berados/, meaning to be uttering this cry of pain.
- anu: = 'What is it?', an expression used as the speaker gropes for the word he wants. If he knows the listener knows what he means, the word /anu/ may be inserted in place of the missing word, with no attempt for the right word.
- bisemilah: This is a Muslim expletive, meaning 'in the name of Allah'. It is not in general use among the UL.
- lah: This is a Muslim expletive, being an abbreviation of the name of <Allah> 'God'. It is in common use among the UL.
- loh: A common expletive, possibly a variant of /lah/.
- nama: The UL word for 'what', sometimes used as an exclamation while the speaker tries to think of the right word.

- tahu: The word /tahu/ 'know' is used idiomatically with the negative meaning 'I don't know'. The same idiom occurs in colloquial Malay.
- nya maräh pëq diha? tahu
 he come place where? 'Know!'
 'Where does he come from?' 'I don't know.'
- toq: This is a Buddhist expletive, being derived from the Thai word for Buddha.

3.2.3 Application of these word classes

The application of these word classes is illustrated by some typical dictionary entries, and by a sample of text. Each dictionary entry is labelled to indicate the word class in differing syntactic contexts. This is illustrated with /bri/ 'to give', a word which functions in various word classes, and with the word /lepas/ 'to be free', a word which undergoes affixation. Typical entries are given, but without normal dictionary abbreviations, and with examples of each usage.

- bri: action verb 'give':
 ku bri nasi kaq nya
 I gave rice to him.'
- modal auxiliary 'allow, let':
 kunya bri dudoq
 they let live
 'They let them live there.'
- response particle 'let':
 bri hatu tët gadoh ni ler
 let spirits not trouble spt ept
 'May the spirits not trouble us.'
- subordinating conjunction 'so that':
 naq usiq rungëk bri lihac
 will play ronggeng so-that see
 'We will dance the ronggeng dance so that the spirits may see us.'
- verbal particle 'on behalf of someone'
 nya naq buka bri
 he will open for
 'He will open it for them.'
- lepas: action verb 'to be set free from, to escape'
 tökkhë kira lepas hutak
 towkay reckons free-from debt
 'The employer reckons them free from debt.'

prepositional particle 'after'

lepas itu, pi berjalat lalu dah
 after that, go walking past vpt
 'After that we travelled on (to Bangkok).'

lepas: action verb 'set free'

nya baru lepas dëq ratay dah
 he newly set free from chains vpt
 'He is just out of jail.'

melepas: action verb 'to be delivered, be born'

nanaq kilaki melepas dah
 child boy delivered vpt
 'A baby boy has been born.'

A brief sample of text is analysed in terms of the word classes which occur in it:

koq nanaq semay ini, kunya menyegat pi rongrian. kaqgiter, ët dëq nya
 the children age this, they are-lazy go school. so, mother of them
 gatöq gatöq, "Segat naq pi, suka naq budö." dëq blakak ter, baru pi belajal.
 beat beat, "Lazy to go, likes to be-stupid." At later spt, then go study.
 belajal belëh panay dah, belëh terbëq, bri senang-hati. tët belëh terbëq,
 Study can be-wise vpt, can go-out, so-that heart-at-rest. Not can go-out,
 senang bëq diha?
 rest place where?

Free translation: 'The children of this age are lazy to go to school. So their mother must beat them and beat them, saying, "You are lazy to go to school. You like to be stupid." After that they go to study. When they have studied and got wisdom, then they can graduate with a heart at rest. If they can't graduate, where will they find rest?'

An indication of the classes of the various words is given, in the order in which they first appear:

koq	initial determiner particle	'the'
nanaq	common noun, human	'children'
semay	common noun, inanimate (TLW)	'period, age'
ini	determiner particle	'this'
kunya	personal pronoun	'they'
menyegat	adjectival verb + prefix	'are lazy'
pi	action verb	'go'
rongrian	common noun, inanimate (TLW)	'school'
kaqgiter	coordinate conjunction	'so'
ët	common noun, human	'mother'
dëq	prepositional particle	'of, at'
nya	personal pronoun	'he, she, it'

gatöq	action verb	'hit, beat'
segat	adjectival verb as auxiliary verb	'lazy'
naq	auxiliary particle	'will'
suka	action verb as auxiliary verb	'like'
budö	adjectival verb	'to be stupid'
blakak	common noun, inanimate	'back'
ter	syntactic particle	(Phrase final)
baru	coordinate conjunction	'then'
belajal	action verb	'study'
belëh	action verb as auxiliary verb	'can'
panay	adjectival verb	'to be wise'
dah	verbal particle	past tense
terbëq	action verb	'to go out'
bri	final subordinating conjunction	'so that'
senang-hati	adjectival verb	'heart at rest'
tët	negative response	'not'
senang	adjectival verb	'to be at rest'
bëq	common noun, inanimate	'place'
diha	interrogative adverb	'where?'

CHAPTER 4

PHRASE LEVEL

Phrase Level is the level which is below Clause Level and above Word Level. A phrase is made up of a group of words which operate as a unit to fill various functional slots at Clause Level. Phrases do not have the essential characteristic of a clause which enables a clause to make a predication about a subject. Noun and prepositional phrases do not have any predicate element. The verb phrase does operate as the predicate of a clause, but when it is considered at Phrase Level, it is analysed in terms of its constituent parts. A phrase has the potential of two or more words, but except for prepositional phrases, its minimal form may consist of only the head word of the phrase, but always with the potential for expansion.

The phrases of Urak Lawoi' will first be considered in terms of their structure, and then in terms of their function in the grammar.

4.1 Types of phrase structure

The three types of phrases in Urak Lawoi' are the Noun Phrase (NP), the Verb Phrase (VP), and the Prepositional Phrase (PP). There is also the Coda (Co), which is not a phrase so much as a cluster of particles which occur together clause-finally.

4.1.1 Noun phrase

4.1.1.1 Types of noun phrase

In studying the corpus of UL text it was possible to identify many noun phrases by the presence of the final marker Mf:. Phrases of type NPb were identified by the obligatory presence of the initial marker Mi:, with its fillers, the initial determiner particles /koq/ 'the' and /koq lumöh/ 'the many'. In this way 121 instances of NPb were found in the corpus. All other noun phrases which did not have the initial marker were classified as type NPa. 1215 instances of these phrases were identified by the presence of the final marker Mf:. Many other noun phrases could not be readily identified, because they did not have the final marker. The structure of the two main phrase types is set out in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Structure of the noun phrase

Phrase Type	Pre-nuclear		Nucleus H:	Post-nuclear Periphery			
	Mi:	Qn1:		Mod:	Pos:	Qn2:	Mf:
NPa	-	±	+	±	±	±	±
		num ipn		nn pn cl Clnu	vaj vac PP NP Clnu	nn ppn PP	num ipn
NPb	+	-	+	±	±	-	±
	dpti	-		nn pn	vaj vac PP NP Clnu	nn ppn PP	-

The following symbols ending with : represent structural slots at phrase level:

H:	Head word	Mi:	Initial Marker
Mf:	Final Marker	Mod:	Modifier
Pos:	Possessor	Qn1:	Pre-head Quantifier
Qn2:	Post-head Quantifier		

The symbols listed below this show the various fillers which may function in the slot. PP is a Prepositional Phrase and NP is a Noun Phrase, both layering to act as a filler at phrase level. Clnu is a relative clause which is here embedded in a slot at phrase level. The other symbols in lower case represent words operating as phrase level fillers in the normal way:

nn symbol for nouns collectively, including -

nab	abstract noun	ncl	noun cluster
nca	common noun, animate	nco	coordinated nouns
nch	common noun, human	npl	proper noun, locational
nci	common noun, inanimate	npp	proper noun, personal

pn symbol for pronouns collectively, including -

dpn	demonstrative pronoun	ipn	indefinite pronoun
qpn	interrogative pronoun	ppn	personal pronoun
rpn	relative pronoun		

num numeral; i.e. simple or complex number, or a number plus a numerical classifier

cl	numerical classifier, including -		
clm	classifier, metrical		
cln	classifier, numerical		
vaj	verbal adjective	vac	action verb
neg	negative		
dpt	final determiner particle		
dpti	initial determiner particle		
spt	syntactic particle		
ept	emphatic particle		

The following restrictions apply to these two formulae:

1. In NP_a, Qn1: and Qn2: are mutually exclusive.
2. In NP_a, if vac fills the Mod: slot, there must be a filler in the Mf: slot.
3. In NP_b, the only filler of the Mi: slot is the initial determiner particle /koq/, or its variant /koq lumöh/.
4. In NP_b, the determiner particles /ini/ 'this' or /itu/ 'that' do not normally appear in the final marker slot.

There are two fundamental differences between these two phrase types: (1) as stated above the initial marker is obligatory in NP_b, but never occurs in NP_a; (2) the structural slots of NP_b have a more restricted range of occurrence and fillers than in NP_a, as shown in the formulae and the restrictions.

4.1.1.2 NP_a noun phrase

This phrase has a nucleus where a noun or a noun substitute as listed in the table acts as the obligatory head of the phrase. There is the potential for one quantifier tagmeme before the nucleus, and for up to four tagmemes after it: the modifier, the possessor, the post-head quantifier and the final marker slots. It is rare to find more than one of these slots filled in any single phrase, and there are no instances of all of them being filled in one phrase.

The phrase will be described in terms of each tagmeme slot in turn, with the tagmemic structure of the phrase stated and the filler under focus highlighted.

4.1.1.2.1 Head slot (H:). In its simplest form NP_a may consist of the head slot only, filled by a noun, a noun cluster, coordinated nouns, a pronoun, a classifier or a relative clause.

NP_a = H:nn

brutat
'tiger'

NP_a = H:nco

laki bini
'husband wife'

NP_a = H:ncl

kapan matang
'ship Matang'

NP_a = H:pn + Mf:ept

nya ler
'he ept'

NP_a = H:d_{pn} + Mf:s_{pt}
itu ter
 'that spt'

NP_a = Qn1:num + H:cl
duwa urak
 'two persons'

NP_a = H:Cl_{nu}
nu besal ter
 'who (is) large spt'

4.1.1.2.2 Pre-head quantifier slot (Qn1:). This is an optional slot which may be filled by a numeral or an indefinite pronoun.

NP_a = Qn1:ip_n + H:cl
tujoh urak
 'seven men'

NP_a = Qn1:ip_n + H:nn
banyaq lagu
 'many matters'

4.1.1.2.3 Modifier slot (Mod:). This is an optional post-nuclear slot which may be filled by a verbal adjective, an action verb acting as an adjective, a prepositional phrase, a noun phrase or a relative clause.

NP_a = H:nn + Mod:vaj
urak tuha
 'men old'

NP_a = H:nn + Mod:vac + Mf:s_{pt}
bulat timon ter
 'moon rising spt'

NP_a = H:nn + Mod:PP + Mf:e_{pt}
ikat dëq lawoc ler
 'fish at sea ept'

NP_a = H:nn + Mod:NP
urak semay ini
 'men age this
 'men of this age'

NP_a = H:nn + Mod:Cl_{nu} + Mf:d_{pt}
nanaq nu adi singi
 'child who younger just now
 'the younger child just mentioned'

4.1.1.2.4 Possessor slot (Pos:). This is the second optional slot after the nucleus. It may be filled by a noun, a pronoun, or a prepositional phrase.

NP_a = H:nn + Pos:nn
prahu semiya
 'boat (of) man'

NP_a = H:nn + Pos:pn
rumah kita
 'house ours'

NP_a = H:nn + Pos:PP
bini naq ku
 'wife of mine'

NP_a = H:nn + Pos:PP
maq dëq ku
 'mother of mine'

(Note the different preposition used for a blood relation.)

4.1.1.2.5 Post-head quantifier slot (Qn2:). This is the third optional slot after the nucleus. It may be filled by a numeral or an indefinite pronoun.

NPa = H:nn + Qn2:num	NPa = H:nn + Qn2:ipn
nanaq <i>duwa urak</i>	minyaq <i>banyaq</i>
'children two persons'	'oil much'

4.1.1.2.6 Final marker slot (Mf:). This is the final optional post-nuclear slot. It may be filled jointly by up to three particles: a final determiner particle (dpt), a syntactic particle (spt), and an emphatic particle (ept). If there is more than one particle, they normally occur in the same order as they have been mentioned above.

NPa = H:nn + Mf:dpt	NPa = H:ncl + Mf:(dpt + spt)
buah <i>ini</i>	inok gasi <i>ini ter</i>
'fruit this'	mother giant this spt
NPa = H:pn + Qn2:num + Mf:(spt + ept)	
kami duwa urak <i>terler</i>	
'we two persons spt ept'	
NPa = H:nn + Mf:(dpt + ept)	NPa = H:nn + Pos:nn + Mf:(dpt + spt + ept)
semiya <i>ini ler</i>	jajac kawat <i>singi ter ler</i>
'man this ept'	'example friend just now spt ept'

4.1.1.3 NPb noun phrase

This phrase has an obligatory head slot, filled by a noun or noun substitute. This is preceded by an obligatory initial marker tagmeme, and followed by up to three optional post-nuclear tagmemes, the modifier, possessor and final marker slots. There are no quantifier slots, but the initial determiner particle which may fill the initial marker slot frequently signifies a plural subject (Section 3.2.2.4.7). The head, modifier and possessor slots are similar to the equivalent slots in NPa, so they will not be described again. Normally there is a filler in only one of the modifier and possessor slots. Final marker slot in NPb differs from that in NPa in that the determiner particles /ini/ 'this' and /itu/ 'that' do not normally appear in it.

4.1.1.3.1 Initial marker slot (Mi:). This is filled by the initial determiner particle, which has the forms: /koq/ 'the' and /koq lumöh/ 'the many'.

NPb = Mi:dpti + H:nn	NPb = Mi:dpti + H:pn + Mf:dpt
<i>koq ijën</i>	<i>koq lumöh kami ni</i>
'the engine'	the group we this
	'this group of us'

4.1.2 Verb phrase

4.1.2.1 Types of verb phrase

The three types of verb phrase, comprising the Action Verb Phrase (VPac), the Stative Verb Phrase (VPst), and the Equative Verb Phrase (VPeq), are set out in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Structure of the verb phrase

Phrase type	Pre-nuclear Periphery			Nucleus HV:	Post-nuclear Periphery	
	Adj:	Maux:	Aux:		Int:	Faux:
VPac	±	±	±	+	-	±
	avm	vauX	apt	vac(1-4)	-	vpt
	avt	vaj				
	mpt neg					
VPst	±	±	±	+	±	±
	avm	vauX	apt	vaj	ave	vpt
	avt neg					
VPeq	±	-	-	±	-	±
	neg			vcop		vpt

The following symbols ending with : represent structural slots at phrase level:

Adj:	Adjunct	Aux:	Auxiliary
Faux:	Final Auxiliary	HV:	Head Verb
Int:	Intensifier	Maux:	Modal Auxiliary

The symbols listed below show the various fillers which may function in the slots:

vac(1-4)	action verb with one to four elements
vaj	adjectival verb
vauX	auxiliary verb
vcop	copula verb
vpt	verbal particle
apt	auxiliary particle
mpt	modal particle

ave	adverb of extent
avm	adverb of manner
avt	adverb of time
neg	negative

The following restrictions apply to these three formulae:

1. In VPac, the apt in the Aux: slot are the five auxiliary particles described in Section 3.2.2.4.8: /naq/ futurity or intention; /phakhac/ and /khac/ collectively; /tengah/ continuous action and /ada/ a continuing state. In VPst, /tengah/ does not occur.
2. In VPeq, the only vcop in the HV: slot is the verb /jadi/ 'to be, become', and its inflected form /mejadi/.
3. In VPac, the vpt in the Faux: slot are the seven verbal particles described in Section 3.2.2.4.8: /bri/ benefactive action, /buwak (dah)/ final action, /dah/ past or decisive action, /habih (dah)/ completed action, /lepas (dah)/ freeing action, /suc (dah)/ finished action, /sudah (dah)/ finished action. In VPst and VPeq, vpt is restricted to /dah/ only.

There are the following contrasts between these three types of verb phrase:

1. The head verb of VPac may be one to four action verbs, while the head verb of VPst and VPeq may only be one vaj or vcop respectively.
2. VPac has an optional Adjunct slot initially in its pre-nuclear periphery with fillers avm, avt, mpt, and neg, while VPst has the fillers avm, avt and neg and VPeq has only the filler neg in this slot.
3. The Auxiliary slot in VPac has five potential fillers, but VPst has only four fillers for this slot, and VPeq has none.
4. The Final Auxiliary slot in VPac has seven potential fillers, but that in VPst and VPeq has only one filler.
5. VPst has the optional Intensifier slot filled by an adverb of extent, which does not occur in VPac or VPeq.
6. VPeq contrasts with the other two verb phrases in that its nuclear Head Verb is optional, and its only peripheral elements are the optional Adj: slot with filler neg, and the optional Faux: slot with the single filler /dah/.
7. The Modal Auxiliary slot in VPac may have either vaux or vaj as fillers, while in VPst it may only have vaux. It does not occur in VPeq.

These three types of verb phrase will be discussed in detail in the following sections. Then the verb of saying and perceiving (vsp) will be outlined in Section 4.1.2.5.

4.1.2.2 Action verb phrase

This phrase has a nucleus of up to four action verbs acting as the obligatory Head Verb. There are three optional tagmemes before the nucleus and one optional tagmeme after it. It will be described in terms of each tagmemic slot in turn. The phrases given as examples will be given in the context of whole sentences, with the verb phrase italicised and the tagmemic structure of the verb phrase stated.

4.1.2.2.1 Head verb slot. In its simplest form the VPac may consist of a Head Verb slot with a single action verb (vac) as described in Section 3.2.2.2 as the filler:

VPac = HV:vac

urak tuha ler *juwan* kopi
 man old ept sell coffee
 'Amazing, an old man sells coffee.'

ku *dudoq* dëq terbak
 I live at Terbak
 'I lived at Terbak.'

There can be a cluster of two, three or four action verbs functioning in one HV: slot, all speaking of the one action, or different aspects of that action. The number in brackets in the formula shows how many action verbs there are in the cluster.

VPac = HV:vac(2)

nya *turoc maräh* kaq rumah
 he follow come to house
 'He followed them to the house.'

VPac = HV:vac(2) + Faux:vpt

pangöq nganga dah muloc
 rose-up open vpt mouth
 'The snake rose up, opening its mouth.'

VPac = HV:vac(3)

kaqgiter nya *turot maräh dudoq* dëq hati kita
 so he descends comes dwells in heart ours
 'So he comes down to dwell in our heart.'

VPac = HV:vac(4) + Faux:vpt

ku *amët maräh atac bri* kaq kaw *dah*
 I take come send give to you vpt
 'I brought it and sent it to you.'

These clusters of verbs act as one unit, describing the same action and sharing the same subject. So in the first example above /*turoc*/ and /*maräh*/ share the same subject, but /*turoc*/ is a transitive verb 'follow' with the object /*kunya*/ 'them' deleted, while /*maräh*/ 'come' is an intransitive verb followed by the location adjunct /*kaq rumah*/ 'to the house'. In this way the action is broken down

into its component parts, listed in chronological order. Where, in the last example, English would say 'I sent it to you', UL says 'I take-come-send-give it to you'.

In my earlier article on UL syntax (1978:22), I gave a tentative formula for this verb cluster as -
 \pm Pre-verb +Head Verb \pm Post-verb

This was patterned on the analysis of the Thai verbal phrase by Noss (1964:133ff), and Vichin (1970:83ff, 129). This analysis proved to be difficult to apply to UL. It is simpler to define the filler of the slot as a cluster of verbs, together describing the action concerned.

Sometimes the cluster of verbs is divided by the insertion of other words, but the different verbs still operate as a single cluster with a common subject.

VPac = HV:vac(1 - 1)

kunya *amēt* ler buwah *berbaliq*
 they take ept fruit returning
 'They actually took the fruit and returned it.'

Here the verb phrase is separated by two items: the emphatic particle /*ler*/, emphasizing their taking the fruit, and then the object, the fruit they had taken. Yet it is still all one action, but divided into two parts, as signalled by the (1 - 1) in the apparatus.

Where an object appears early in the apparent cluster of verbs, and is followed by a phonological clause break, then that cluster must be interpreted as two separate HV: in different clauses.

VPac = Hv:vac; VPac = Hv:vac(2)

nya *amēt* guni; *pi tudok* soq lubak nu sa
 he get sack; goes closes side hole which one
 'He got the sack and put it over one side of the hole.'

In another clause, a sequence of five verbs has been interpreted as four clauses. It occurs in a description of a team of UL divers salvaging iron from sunken vessels.

VPac = HV:vac(1 - 1); VPac = Hv:vac; VPac = Hv:vac; VPac = HV:vac

amēt tangcaw *pi; tuwin; bernyanyëq; galak* ter
 get crowbar go; lever; raise; place-on-thwarts spt
 'They take the crowbar; lever the iron; raise it to the surface; place it on
 the thwarts of the boat.'

These four clauses are linked by a common Subject, but there are two Objects. In the first clause the Object is the crowbar which they take. In the second clause they use this crowbar to lever the iron. Then they raise the iron to the surface, and finally lay it on the thwarts of their boat. These four verbs speak of four distinct actions, spread over a period of time, so must be interpreted as being in separate clauses. This is supported by the phonological pattern of the sentence which shows a clause break (;) between the various segments.

In a similar construction, there is repetition of one of the vac fillers of the HV: slot to show emphasis, dramatic effect, or repetitive action.

VPac = HV:vac(2)

ku *timaw timaw laki ulal kaqqini*
 I don't-want don't-want husband snake like-this
 'I absolutely do not want a snake as husband like this.'

VPac = HV:vac(3)

nya *maräh bersawoc bersawoc pulak*
 he came praying praying again
 'He kept on praying earnestly.'

kaqgiter nibini *gasi maräh maräh maräh*
 so female giant come come come
 'So the female giant kept right on coming.'

4.1.2.2.2 Adjunct slot. The Adj: slot occurs optionally as the first slot in the pre-nuclear periphery of the action verb phrase. It may be filled by an adverb of time or manner (Section 3.2.2.3), by a modal particle (Section 3.2.2.4.8) showing the speaker's attitude to the action described, or by a negative /hoy/ or /hoy tèt/, both meaning 'not'. It occurs similarly in the Stative Verb Phrase with an adverb of time or manner or a negative and in the Equative Verb Phrase with its only filler being the negative.

VPac = Adj:avm + HV:vac(2)

nya *curi lari pi kaq langäq*
 he secretly ran go to heaven
 'He secretly escaped to heaven.'

VPac = Adj:mpt + Maux:vaux + Aux:apt + HV:vac

nya *bac timaw naq tinoq*
 she (reproof) not-want to sleep
 'She just did not want to go to sleep.'

VPac = Adj:neg + HV:vac

telinga kunya *tët dengal ter*
 ears they do not hear spt
 'The ears do not hear anything.'

hoy tët baliq lagi
 has not return yet
 'He has not yet returned.'

4.1.2.2.3 Modal auxiliary slot. The Maux: slot occurs optionally as the second slot in the pre-nuclear periphery of the Action Verb Phrase, or the Stative Verb Phrase. It may be filled with a verbal auxiliary (vaux) in both these phrases or by a verbal adjective (vaj) in the Action Verb Phrase.

VPac = Maux:vaux + HV:vac

baru kita *beléh makat* sama
'Then we can eat together.'

VPac = Maux:vaux + HV:vac(2)

kita *kena pi mengayën*
'We must go fishing.'

VPac = Maux:vaux + Aux:apt + HV:vac

kita *kena naq dudoq* senang
we must will dwell at-ease
'We will certainly dwell at ease.'

VPac = Maux:vaj + Aux:apt + Hv:vac

nya *segat naq pi* rongrian
he lazy to go school
'He does not want to go to school.'

4.1.2.2.4 Auxiliary slot. The Aux: slot is the third slot in the pre-nuclear periphery of the verb phrase, coming immediately before the nuclear head verb. It is optionally filled by one of the five auxiliary particles (apt) described in Section 3.2.2.4.8; i.e. /naq/ will, /phakhac/ and /khac/ collectively, /tengah/ continuous action, and /ada/ continuous state. Section 3.2.2.4 shows how these particles operate to identify the following word as a verb.

VPac = Aux:apt + HV:vac

ku *naq makat* nasi
'I will eat rice.'

VPac = Aux:apt + HV:vac(2)

kami *phakhac pi kerja* besi
we (excl) collectively go work iron
'We go together to work gathering scrap iron.'

VPac = Aux:apt + HV:vac

khac kelilik rumah cawsaw
together go-round house bride
'They go together around the bride's house.'

nya *tengah tinoq* ni
'He is sleeping now.'

VPst = Aux:apt + HV:vaj

kita *ada bajiq*
'We are well.'

4.1.2.2.5 Final auxiliary slot. Faux: is the final slot in the verb phrase, and in VPac it is the only slot to occur in the post-nuclear periphery of that phrase. It is often separated from the rest of the verb phrase by the Object and Adjuncts, and is located as the first item in the clause-final Coda. Grammatically it functions as a discontinuous verb phrase, and it will be referred to again when describing the Coda (4.1.4).

There are seven fillers of this slot, as described in Section 2.2.2.4.8, and as listed below. Five of them may be optionally followed by the particle /dah/ as shown.

bri	action on behalf of someone else
buwak (dah)	finality
dah	past action or decisive action
habih (dah)	completed action
lepas (dah)	freedom from an undesirable state
suc (dah)	finished action
sudah (dah)	finished action

The words /habih/, /lepas/, /suc/ and /sudah/ can sometimes function as action verbs, or as adverbs, and /sudah/ also functions as an auxiliary verb. This makes it difficult to decide how it is functioning in some clauses. The following examples show cases where it has been interpreted as Faux:.

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt

nya buwac ler; *buwac nasi bri*
he made ept; made rice on-their-behalf
'He did it; he cooked rice for them.'

VPac = HV:vac(3) + Faux:vpt

nya *turot caw pi kaq Tökkha buwak ler*
he descend row go to Phuket finally ept
'He got into his boat and rowed to Phuket.'

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt(2)

semata nya *pi buwak dah*
wholeheartedly he go decisively vpt
'He deliberately went (and will not return).'

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt

nya *amët bini dah*
he take wife vpt
'He took a wife.'

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt(2)

nya *dehani habih dah*
 he aroused completely vpt
 'He woke right up.'

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt(2)

nya *bayal hutak habih lepas dah*
 he paid debt completely freed vpt
 'He paid off the debt completely.'
 (Here /habih/ is interpreted as an adverb.)

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt(2)

kita *buwac rumah suc dah*
 we made house finished vpt
 'We finished building the house.'

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt(2)

kunya *melaw giter sudah dah*
 they spoke like-that finished vpt
 'They finished speaking like that.'

4.1.2.3 Stative verb phrase

The Stative Verb Phrase (VPst) has an adjectival verb as the obligatory head verb, preceded by three optional slots, Adj:, Maux:, and Aux:, and followed by two optional slots, Int: and Faux:.

4.1.2.3.1 Head slot. The adjectival verb (vaj) which fills the head slot of VPst is described in Section 3.2.2.2. It is a word which may function as a head verb in VPst, as a modal auxiliary in VPac (Section 4.1.2.2.3), or as an adjective in the modifier slot of the noun phrase (Section 4.1.1.2.3). There is never more than one vaj as filler of the HV: slot in this phrase. Its occurrence in the VPst head slot is as follows:

VPst = HV:vaj + Faux:vpt

semiya itu *sakëq dah*
 man that sick vpt
 'That man is sick.'

4.1.2.3.2 Adjunct slot. In VPst, the Adj: slot has only one filler, the negative neg. The only negatives that can occur in this slot are /hoy/ 'not' and /hoy tët/ 'not'.

VPst = Adj:neg + HV:vaj

koq nanaq *tët senang-nyawa ter*
 the children are-not well spt
 'The children are unwell.'

hoy tět senang pot
 is not well spt
 'He is not well.'

VPst = Adj:avm + Aux:apt + HV:vaj

koq lumöh ini mudah naq sakëq-gigi ni
 the group this are-easy to be-sick-teeth spt
 'This group are prone to suffer toothache.'

In this last example, the word for 'suffer toothache' is the compound word /sakëq-gigi/, where a verbal adjective and a noun combine to produce a verbal adjective (Section 3.1.4).

4.1.2.3.3 Modal auxiliary slot. The optional Maux: slot is filled by *vaux* as in the Action Verb Phrase, as described in Section 4.1.2.2.3.

VPst = Maux:vaux + HV:vaj + Faux:vpt

belajal; belëh panay dah
 study; can be wise vpt
 'If they study, they can get knowledge.'

VPst = Maux:vaux + Aux:apt + HV:vaj

suka naq budö
 like to be-stupid
 'They prefer to be ignorant.'

4.1.2.3.4 Auxiliary slot. This is the third slot in the pre-nuclear periphery of VPst. The Aux: slot in VPst is filled by four of the auxiliary particles described in Section 3.2.2.4.8, but not by the particle /tengah/. There are illustrations in previous sub-sections of the occurrence of /naq/. The following examples show /phakhac/, /khac/ and /ada/ as the fillers of this slot.

VPst = Aux:apt + HV:vaj

kami phakhac besal dëq tupoq Terbak ter ler
 we (excl) together are-big at village Terbak spt ept
 'We grew up together in the village of Terbak.'

khac suka-hati
 together are glad
 'They are glad.'

ada senang ter; nya senang
 is well spt; he is-well
 'If his health is good, then he is well.'

4.1.2.3.5 Intensifier slot. The Int: slot appears optionally directly after the HV: slot in VPst, and is filled by one of a small group of adverbs of extent (ave), modifying the HV:. Two of these ave, /banyaq/ 'much' and /dikiq/ 'a little', are normally indefinite pronouns, and the other two, /sungoh/ 'true' and /troq/ 'severe', often function as vaj. They only appear as modifying the vaj when it is functioning as a verb: they do not modify vaj when it is in an adjectival position, as in the English sentence, 'The very sick man went to hospital.'

VPst = HV:vaj + Int:ave

semiya itu *sakëq banyaq*
 man that is-sick very
 'That man is very sick.'

VPst = Aux:apt + HV:vaj + Int:ave + Faux:vpt

koq semiya *naq tuha dikiq dah* ni
 the men will be-old a-little vpt like-this
 'The men are getting on in years a little.'

VPst = HV:vaj + Int:ave

nya *begajaq sungoh*
 she beautiful truly
 'She is truly beautiful.'

nya *hajaq troq*
 he poor severely
 'He is really poverty-stricken.'

4.1.2.3.6 Final auxiliary slot. This is the final slot in the VPst phrase, and it is as described for the VPac in Section 4.1.2.2.5, except that it only has one filler /dah/, indicating past time or a definite state. An example of its occurrence can be seen in the second example in the previous sub-section.

4.1.2.4 Equative verb phrase

VPeq is an optional slot in the Equative Clause, with only one copula verb (vcop) acting as filler, the verb /jadi/ 'to be, to become', and its inflected form /mejadi/. The only peripheral slots to occur in this phrase are the optional Adj: slot, filled only by neg, or the optional Faux, with its only filler being the vpt /dah/ 'past time'.

VPeq = HV:vcop

nya *jadi bercac*
 'She became a bedbug.'

VPeq = Adj:neg + HV:vcop (inverted)

buah nya *hoy tët jadi* ler
 fruit it not become ept
 'It has not yet borne fruit.'

VPeq = HV:vcop + Faux:vpt

ari lima-belas *jadi* ari phahadak *dah*
 day fifteen is day protection vpt
 'The fifteenth day (of the lunar month) is the day of the spirit festival.'⁵

VPeq = zero (copula verb omitted)

ari naq belajak ter, ari pac-belas
 day to send-ship spt, day fourteen
 'The 14th day is the day to despatch the spirit boat.'

4.1.2.5 Verbs of saying and perceiving (vsp)

These verbs are a sub-class of the action verb, whose Object may be an embedded utterance. This utterance may be as brief as one word, or it may be an utterance of any length. These utterances may be introduced by the final subordinating conjunction /caq/ 'that ...', and may be terminated by a syntactic particle, such as /ter/ or /ni/. This will be discussed in more detail in a subsequent paper on UL clause level.

VPac = HV:vsp

haja nya *melaw* "Bisemilah" duhulu
 habitually she say "Bismillah" first
 'Habitually she says "Bismillah" first.'

nya *melaw* jangan bini caq; "kaw tengaq nasi kaq ku;"
 he said to his wife that, you cook rice for me
 'He said to his wife, "Cook some rice for me;"'

Sometimes the embedded utterance may be the title or topic of a narration:

VPac = Aux:apt + HV:vsp

ini, *naq melaw*; lagu koq semiya brubac urak sakëq
 now will tell; story the man makes-medicine man sick
 'Now I will tell the story of the man who uses witchcraft for sick people.'

4.1.2.6 Possible passive construction

In my earlier article (1978:20, 23), I referred to a construction with the word /kena/ as a passive auxiliary particle appearing in the Aux: slot, in contrast with its normal position as a verbal auxiliary in the Modal Auxiliary slot. As an action verb /kena/ means 'to contact, to experience, to hit off exactly'. As a verbal auxiliary it means 'must'.

VPac = HV:vac

kena besi tajam; luka
 contact iron sharp; wounded
 'We contact sharp iron which wounds us.'

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt

kena dah

contact vpt

'That is correct.'

VPac = Maux:vaux + HV:vac(2)

kami *kena pi mengayën*

'We must go fishing.'

Of the 46 occurrences of /kena/ in the computer text, only three could be interpreted as being passives.

kaw hoy semengac; kaw *kena mati dah*
 you have-no spirit; you must die vpt
 OR you have-no spirit; you experience die vpt
 'When your spirit goes, you are dead.'

dah kaw hoy semengac; kaw *kena mati ler dah*
 when you have-no spirit, you must die ept vpt
 OR when you have-no spirit, you experience die ept vpt
 'When your spirit goes, you are dead.'

benä tët *kena rigaq dah*; baru naq carëq
 matter not experience arrest vpt; now will tell
 'Now I will tell the story of not being arrested.'

Of these only the third one appears to be potentially a passive. The first two cannot be true passives, as /mati/ 'to die' is an intransitive verb. The sentences must be accepted as active sentences, with the modal auxiliary bearing either of the meanings shown. In the fatalism of the UL world-view, the words 'must' and 'to experience' are basically one in meaning, as what we experience is what must happen to us - it is our fate.

In the third example, it is possible to supply the missing actor as being a policeman; e.g.:

benä nu tamata *rigaq dah*; ...
 matter which policeman arrest vpt

This changes the emphasis of the sentence to concentrate on the action of the policeman, rather than on the experience of being arrested. It seems more logical to interpret the word /kena/ as here having the meaning 'to experience', and being either a modal auxiliary or the first action verb in a cluster.

Therefore it is concluded that in UL /kena/ is not a passive marker.

4.1.2.7 Tense indication

It should be noted that the UL verb has no indication of tense, and no concord for number or gender. Four particles in the verb phrase are used to indicate tense:

- a. The auxiliary particle /*naq*/ speaks of intention, or of a future action, similarly to <will> in English.

ku *naq pi* kaq lawoc
'I will go to sea.'

- b. The verbal particle /*dah*/ speaks of something as past, but also speaks of something as being definite.

nya *baliq* dëq lawoc *dah*
he come-back from sea past
'He came back from the sea.'

nya *naq baliq* *dah*
he will come-back past
'He will definitely return.'

- c. The auxiliary particle /*tengah*/ describes a continuous action, generally in the present.

nya *tengah tinoq* ni
'He is sleeping now.'

- d. The auxiliary particle /*ada*/ describes a continuing state.

kita *ada bajiq*
'We are well.'

The modal verb /*sudah*/ is used to indicate past tense, and the modal verb /*belëh*/ also is sometimes used with this meaning. There are also adverbial expressions, which give an indication of the time of an action, while conjunctions often show the relative time between adjoining clauses.

sudah *menyukën* ter; pi naq juwan
have scraped-out spt; go to sell
'We have scraped out the shells and will go and sell the shellfish.'

nya *tët* *belëh makat* nama
it had-not got eat anything
'It (the snake) had not eaten anything.'

4.1.3 Prepositional phrase

The Prepositional Phrase (PP) is a relator-axis phrase which acts as the filler of various adjunct slots at Clause Level. It may also be layered to fill the Modifier or Possessor slot in the noun phrase. It has either a single preposition or two related prepositions acting as the relator, preceding a noun or noun substitute acting as the axis of the phrase. The formula for this phrase is as follows:

PP = + Rel:ppt + Ax:NP
 prep
 ppt + prep

Here Rel: = Relator Ax: = Axis

NP = Noun Phrase (which includes nn and pn)

ppt preposition particle
 prep specific preposition
 nn symbol for nouns collectively, as in Section 4.1.1.1
 pn symbol for pronouns collectively, as in 4.1.1.1

As explained in Section 3.2.2.4.9, the Relator slot may be filled by either ppt or prep standing alone, or by the ppt + prep combination.

PP = Rel:ppt + Ax:nn

nya lari dëq api
 it run from fire
 'It ran from the fire.'

PP = Rel:prep + Ax:nn

nya masoq dalap guni
 it enter inside sack
 'It went into the sack.'

PP = Rel:(ppt + prep) + Ax:nn

bini naq nya jengöq dëq dalap guni
 wife of him looked at inside sack
 'His wife looked into the sack.'

PP = Rel:ppt + Ax:NP

angën, nya dudoq dëq hidok kita
 breath, it lives in nose of us
 'Our breath, it lives in our nose.'

PP = Rel:ppt + Ax:ppn

toq dëq kami buwac
 grandfather of us make
 'Our grandfather made it.'

4.1.4 Coda

The Coda (Co:) is a group of particles which operate like a phrase in the clause structure, as they always occur together clause-finally. These particles are as follows:

- a. The verbal particle (vpt), as described in Section 3.2.2.4.8. Syntactically, these are fillers of the Faux: slot in the verbal phrase (Section 4.1.2.2.5), but phonologically they are located as the first component of the Coda slot at Clause Level.

- b. The syntactic particle (spt), as described in Section 3.2.2.4.7. It functions in the Coda of a clause to show the relationship of that clause to the other clauses in the sentence.
- c. The emphatic particle (ept), as described in Section 3.2.2.4.7. It serves to give emphasis to the clause as a whole.

The formula for the Coda follows, showing the potential fillers of the various slots and their meanings:

Co: = (± vpt		± spt		± ept)
bri	benefactory	ter	comma	er emphasis
buwak (dah)	final	pot	comma	ëq ditto
dah	past, decisive	ni	'like this'	lah ditto (MLW)
habih (dah)	completed	singi	'like that'	ler ditto (strong)
lepas (dah)	freed			
suc (dah)	finished			
sudah (dah)	finished			

The following examples illustrate the occurrence of the Coda:

Co:(vpt + ept)

nya turot cāw pi kaq Tökkha *buwak ler*
 they descend row go to Phuket finally ept
 'They got into their boat and rowed to Phuket.'

Co:spt

kanyaw kkerja dëq lawoc *ni*; belëh senang dah
 you work at sea like-this; can be-at-ease vpt
 'When you work at sea like this, you can be at ease.'

kaq hoy prahu *pot*; höy tët rasa pi
 if have-not boat spt; not able to go
 'If we have no boat, we cannot go fishing.'

naq baliq *singi*; höy; tët jadi baliq
 will return just-now; no; not able to return
 'When we wanted to return just now, we were not able to do so.'

kkerja lagu dëq lawoc *ni*, belëh senang
 work matter at sea this, get satisfaction
 'When we work at sea like this, we are satisfied.'

tana nganga muloc *singi*, nanaq berkāw
 when opened mouth just-now, child screamed
 'When (the snake) opened its mouth as just mentioned, the daughter screamed out.'

Co:ept

kami naq pi soq itu *ler*
 we want to go place that ept
 'We want to go there.'

Co:(spt + ept)

nya pi sari tedok-senoq *ter ler*
 he go look-for cobra spt ept
 'He went and looked for a cobra.'

Co:(vpt + spt + ept)

buwac rumah balay jadi tuhat kami *dah ter ler*
 make house shrine become god us vpt spt ept
 'We made a shrine house to become our god.'
 OR 'We made a shrine house for our god.'

4.2 Classes of phrase function

The function of the various types of phrase at Clause Level is outlined briefly here. This will be discussed in more detail in a subsequent paper.

4.2.1 Function of the noun phrase

The Noun Phrase functions as the filler of the Subject (Subj:), Object (Obj:) and Complement (Comp:) slots at Clause Level.

Subj:NP

urak itu pi raway
 man that go Rawai
 'That man went to Rawai.'

Obj:NP

nya makat *nasi banyaq*
 he eat rice much
 'He ate much rice.'

Comp:NP

nya ter *urak besing*
 he spt man Moken
 'He is a Moken man.'

The Noun Phrase may also function as the filler of the Modifier slot (Mod:) in the Noun Phrase, or of the Axis slot (Ax:) in a Prepositional Phrase:

Mod:NP

koq nanaq *semay ini*
 the children age this
 'Present-day children.'

Ax:NP

dëq atas *prahu ini*
 at on boat this
 'on this boat'

The Noun Phrase may skip Clause Level and function as the filler of the Topic (Top:) or Parenthetical slots (Paren:) at Sentence Level:

Top:NP

lumöh semiya ini, kunya maräh *dëq jirac dah*
 group men this, they come from cemetery vpt
 'This group of men came from the cemetery.'

Paren:NP

kunya phakhac pi kaq raway: lumöh dibradi ter
 they together go to Rawai, group relations spt
 'The group of relations went to Rawai.'

4.2.2 Function of the verb phrase

The Verb Phrase functions as a filler of the Predicate slot (Pred:) at Clause Level:

Pred:VPac

lumöh adi naq pi kaq lawoc
 group young sibling will go to sea
 'The younger brothers will go to sea.'

Pred:VPst

koq nanaq suka naq budö
 the children like to be-stupid
 'The children prefer to be ignorant.'

Pred:VPeq

semiya itu jadi urak besing
 man that is man Moken
 'That man is a Moken.'

4.2.3 Function of the prepositional phrase

The Prepositional Phrase may operate as filler of one of the Adjunct slots at Clause Level; i.e. the Location slot (Loc:), the Temporal slot (Tem:), the Manner slot (Man:), the Extent slot (Ex:), the Accompaniment slot (Acc:), or the Instrumental slot (Inst:).

Loc:PP

nya pi kaq raway
 'He went to Rawai.'

Tem:PP

nya naq pi mengayën *dëq belakak*
 'He will go fishing later.'

Man:PP

isi semiya ler jadi *rupa mas ler*
 body man ept become like gold ept
 'Amazing, a man's body, just like gold.'

Ex:PP

sekali baliq ter, *röc-kaq duwa ratus lebëh*: hurak
 once return spt, as-much-as two hundred over: lobsters
 'Once they came back with more than 200 lobsters.'

Acc:PP

nya pi *jangan guni sama*
 he go with sack also
 'He took a sack with him.'

Inst:PP

nya *ümaq jangan terpedo*
 it shot with torpedo
 'The submarine shot a torpedo at the ship.'

The Prepositional Phrase may also function as filler of the Mod: or Pos: slots in the Noun Phrase:

Mod:PP

ikat *dëq lawoc ler*
 fish in sea ept
 'There are fish in the sea.'

Pos:PP

bini *naq ku*
 wife of me
 'my wife'

4.2.4 Function of the Coda

The Coda is a quasi phrase which occurs as the optional final phrase in any clause. It is filled by one to three particles with the verbal particle modifying the verb phrase (Section 3.2.2.4.8, 4.1.4), the syntactic particle showing the function of the clause in the sentence (Section 3.2.2.4.7), and the emphatic particle showing the relative emphasis of the clause (Section 3.2.2.4.7).

Co:vpt

amët bini *dah*
 took wife vpt
 'I took a wife.'

Co:spt

sudah menyuken *ter*; pi naq juwan
 finish scrape-out spt; go to sell
 'We have scraped out the shells and will go and sell (the shellfish).'

Co:ept

amët maräh timaw *ler*
 take come construct ept
 'We bring the wood and build (the boat).'

Co:(vpt + spt + ept)

buwac	rumah	balay	jadi	tuhat	kami	<i>dah</i>	<i>ter</i>	<i>ler</i>
make	house	shrine	become	god	ours	vpt	spt	ept

'We made a shrine house to become our god.'

OR 'We made a shrine house for our god.'

NOTES

1. This chapter constitutes a revision of material presented in the author's 1976 paper 'Urak Lawoi' (Orang Laut)', published in William A. Smalley, ed., *Phonemes and orthography*, *PL*, C-43. Some additional material has been included, and there are some changes in analysis since that paper.

While most of the material in this chapter is substantially the same as in the 1976 paper, it is not assumed that all readers will have immediate access to the previous work; and the need to present some phonetic detail to assist the reader offers an opportunity to update the earlier information.

2. Abdullah says that Malay vowels occur word-initially and may optionally be preceded by /q/ "in highly formal pronunciation or under conditions of stress" (Abdullah 1974:7-8).

A similar problem exists with the glottal stop in Thai. It is commonly said that a syllable must begin with a consonant, and that a glottal acts as that consonant in a syllable which apparently begins with a vowel; a glottal is also regarded as a permitted final consonant after a short vowel (Haas 1964:xi-xiv). In contrast, Noss (1964:9) says the glottal in Thai is not phonemic, either initially or finally. He says its initial occurrence is determined by the onset of a stress phoneme on a vowel nucleus, and its final occurrence depends on the cessation of a stress phoneme on a short vowel nucleus, that is, one with no final consonant present.

3. The phoneme /j/ would be written /dj/ in the International Phonetic Alphabet.
4. UL has both the Thai loan word /khru/ and their own word /guru/ meaning 'teacher'. These are both in general use, but /khru/ would tend to be used in referring to a government school teacher, while /guru/ would be used more in reference to a teacher of mystic arts, such as a shaman who passes on his ability to someone else.
5. This sentence and that in the following example refer to the spirit festival which the UL people celebrate twice a year at the change of the monsoonal season. In Koq Sireh village this festival commences with /ari meli/ 'buying days', from the eleventh to the thirteenth day of the rising moon, when they buy supplies and liquor, and clothes and toys for the children. The fourteenth day is /ari belajak/ when they release the spirit boat they have built for the occasion. It is made in the likeness of an ancient galley, and loaded with various offerings from every house in the village. They take it and release it out of sea, to bear away all their bad luck for the new monsoon season just commencing. Then the fifteenth day is /ari phahadak/ 'protection day', when they plant seven crosses made from bush timber along the beach to prevent the bad luck from coming back to trouble them. The whole season is celebrated with dancing and drinking. They are very insistent that the perpetuation of this festival is essential to their survival as 'Sea People'. The precise observances vary from village to village, depending on the senior witchdoctor of the village.

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URAK LAWOI' - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

by David W. Hogan and Stephen W. Pattemore
with the assistance of Amon Taweesakdi

INTRODUCTION TO DICTIONARY

by David W. Hogan

This dictionary is prepared as a supplement to "Basic Structures of Urak Lawoi", which describes the phonemes, words and phrases of Urak Lawoi', with emphasis on the Phuket Old People dialect.

In preparing this data for publication I have been assisted by Stephen W. Pattemore, who has prepared the necessary computer programs, and has checked the data in considerable detail. The data has also been checked by Ajarn Amon Taweesakdi of Mahidol University, Bangkok, who is preparing a companion dictionary giving the Thai glosses of the Urak Lawoi' words, for publication by the University.

The abbreviations used in the dictionary are as listed in the grammar, except that the dictionary uses "C" for Chinese loan-words, "E" for English ones, "M" for Malay ones and "T" for Thai loan-words. It uses the abbreviation "A" for the Southern or Adang dialect, "O" for obsolete words, "On" for onomatopoeic words, and "V" for vulgar words. Where two vowels in an Urak Lawoi' word are separated by a fullstop it indicates a vowel sequence with the two syllables concerned not separated by a glottal stop.

The information listed in this dictionary comprises the following fields:

1. The Urak Lawoi' word in phonemic script in bold.
2. The abbreviation for the part of speech.
3. The English gloss, with the most common meaning first.
4. Supplementary information and related words. Where the insertion of examples or other materials goes into a subsequent line that line is indented.

Where a word operates as more than one part of speech it is listed separately for each part of speech with superscript numbers after the Urak Lawoi' word. Where a word has more than one meaning for the same part of speech, they are shown in the same entry with the different glosses separated by a comma ",",.

Under the heading of "related words", alternative spellings are shown in the form "see ----" where that spelling is the preferred usage, and in the form "also ----" where either spelling is correct. All possible spelling variations are not included as there are minor dialectal differences between villages and even between individuals in the same village. Details of some of the

variations are described in Notes on Pronunciation. Also under the heading "related words", stem words are followed by a list of the various affixed forms of that stem. Where an entry of a prefixed word experiences morphophonemic variation which makes the original stem uncertain, then the stem word is listed as a "related word". All possible forms are not included as some of the prefixes are very productive.

After some words a reference is given "See Appendix", indicating that further detail on points of anthropological interest will be found in the appendix.

A brief English-Urak Lawoi' finderlist is given to assist in finding entries in the main dictionary.

I wish to acknowledge the considerable help which my wife, Doreen, has given in the preparation of this dictionary. Finally, I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the many members of the Urak Lawoi' tribe who have helped in this compilation and in particular, Nai Wong of Ko' Sireh village, Phuket, whose recent death has deprived me of a real friend and an able translation helper.

DAVID W. HOGAN

Phuket, Thailand.
19th December, 1986

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION

Phonemic consonants used syllable-initially in this dictionary are /*b c ch d g h j k kh l m n ny ng p ph r s t th w y*/. The consonants represented by the digraphs/*ch kh ny ng ph th*/ are listed in normal alphabetical order under the consonants /*c k n p t*/. The syllable-final consonants are /*p t c k q m n ng s h l r w y*/.

These consonants are described in detail in Section 2.2.1 of the grammar but briefly it may be said that they approximate the equivalent pronunciations in English with the following exceptions:

1. Initial /*p t c k*/are unaspirated stops similar to the second occurrence of /*p t ch k*/in the English words 'paper', 'title', 'churches' and 'kicker', while /*ph th ch kh*/are aspirated stops similar to the first occurrence of /*p t ch k*/ in those words. Syllable-finally /*p t c k*/are unreleased stops.
2. The glottal stop /*q*/is not a phoneme syllable-initially but occurs syllable-finally. Where a syllable ending with a vowel is followed by another commencing with a vowel, the vowel sequence is separated by a fullstop.
3. Syllable-final /*c*/is phonetically [*iq*] while syllable-final /*s*/ is phonetically [*ih*].

The phonemic vowels in dictionary order are /*ä a ë e i ö o u*/. Of these /*ä*/ and /*ë*/ represent the low and mid front vowels [ɛ] and [e], while /*ö*/ represents the low back vowel [ɔ]. The phoneme /*e*/ is phonetically the indeterminate vowel [ə]. Full details of the vowels are given in Section 2.2.2 of the grammar.

Different speakers use /*i*/, /*ë*/ or /*ä*/for the same word or have similar variations with /*u*/, /*o*/ and /*ö*/. Older speakers use an initial /*j*/ in a syllable which other speakers pronounce with /*y*/. Similarly some speakers commence a word with a vowel where others prefix the vowel with /*h*/. With final consonants, a final /*l*/is frequently omitted after a front vowel and is pronounced /*y*/after other vowels by speakers of the Phuket Young Peoples dialect. The Southern dialect of Urak Lawoi' pronounces syllables written with /*l*/after a mid or back vowel as /*er*/. Words written with a final /*ah*/ are sometimes pronounced /*aq*/. There is fluctuation between initial consonants /*ph*/, /*p*/, and /*b*/as seen in the word /*berhagiq*/'share' which may also be pronounced /*phahagiq*/, or the word /*pelacak*/'ship festival' which may be pronounced /*belacak*/. There is also some abbreviation of the initial syllables as described in Section 2.5.1, so that /*telaga*/'well' may become /*tlaga*/or /*taga*/, while /*blumok*/'funnel, exhaust' may be pronounced /*belumok*/or /*bumok*/.

There are also variants in pronunciation due to nasalisation, which occurs when syllables commencing with /*w*/or /*y*/follow a syllable commencing with a nasal consonant. So /*mawös*/'spring out of water' may have the /*w*/so heavily nasalised as to be pronounced [*mamös*], while /*mengayoh*/ which comes from the stem /*kayoh*/'paddle' is frequently pronounced with the /*y*/nasalised so that the word becomes [*menganyoh*].

DICTIONARY ABBREVIATIONS

A	Southern or Adang dialect	ipn	indefinite pronoun
Ab	Abbreviation	mpt	modal particle
C	Chinese loanword	nab	abstract noun
E	English loanword	nc	common noun
M	Malay loanword	nca	common noun, animate
O	Obsolete word	nch	common noun, human
On	Onomatopoeic word	nci	common noun, inanimate
T	Thai loanword	ncl	noun cluster
UL	Urak Lawoi'	nco	coordinated nouns
V	Vulgar word	neg	negative word
apt	auxiliary particle	nn	nouns of all classes
av	adverbs of all classes	np	proper noun
ava	adverb of accompaniment	npl	proper noun, locational
ave	adverb of extent	npp	proper noun, personal
avi	adverb of instrument	num	simple or complex numeral
avl	adverb of location	pn	pronouns of all classes
avm	adverb of manner	ppn	personal pronoun
avq	adverb of interrogation	ppt	prepositional particle
avt	adverb of time	prep	specific preposition
cc	coordinating conjunction	pt	particle
cl	classifier	qpn	interrogative pronoun
clm	classifier, metrical	qpt	interrogative particle
cln	classifier, numerical	res	response word
cpt	conjunctive particle	rpn	relative pronoun
cs	subordinating conjunction	spt	syntactic particle
csf	final subordinating conjunction	vac	action verb
dpn	demonstrative pronoun	vaci	action verb, intransitive
dpt	final determiner particle	vact	action verb, transitive
dpti	initial determiner particle	vaj	adjectival verb
ept	emphatic particle	vaux	auxiliary verb
exc	exclamation	vcop	copula verb
excl	pronoun which excludes the person addressed	voc	vocative
incl	pronoun which includes the personal addressed	vpt	verbal particle
		vsp	verb of saying or perceiving

URAK LAWOI'-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

- a** *exc* exclamation
- abol** *vact* swear, curse; see also **supah**
- abu** *vact* lower
- acop** *vsp* incite (to evil)
beracop
- ada¹** *vcop* be
Ada koq barak There are the goods.
Ada ler koq raja There is the king.
- ada²** *vact* have, be at, exist
Nya ada nanaq radara He has a daughter.
Nya ada dëq atas dah He was above.
Asan nya ada dëq lirak Satak His origin was at the place Satak.
- ada³** *apt* in a state of
Ada dudoq peq itu lama-lama He had been living there for a long while.
- adi** *nch* younger sibling; cf. **miq** *voc*
- adi-bradi** relations; also **dibradi**
- ados** *exc* cry of pain or distress
- ados-adoy** repeated cry of pain or distress. (When repeated more than once, 'ados' occurs the first time only, with 'adoy' for each subsequent repetition).
- adoy** *exc* cry of pain or distress; see **ados**
- adu¹** *vsp* accuse
pasan kena adu accusation
adu caq nya batah accused him of being stubborn
adu tët kena lagu unjust accusation
- adu²** *cs* if
Adu nya percaya, nya pi soq jalat sepäq singi If he believes, he goes by this narrow road.
- a.ëq** *nchO* mother (normally *ët*)
- agah** *vact* mock
agah gelaq laugh at
- agöq** *nci* locket
- ajal** *vact* teach; **belajal**
- ajaq** *vsp* invite, tempt; **berajaq, me.ajaq**
- ajök** *vact* criticise
- akal** *nci* runner, root
- akal bahal** marine growth used for decorative purposes
- akan** *vaj* wise, intelligent
ba.akan, berakan
berakan self-willed (of a naughty child)
- akëq** *vact* lift, erect, carry (with the hand); **berakëq**
akëq asan pronounce a curse
akëq bubu raise a fish trap
akëq sawoh raise the anchor
akëq tangan wave the hand (in greeting)
- akoc** *vact* carry, lift up (a quantity); **berakoc**
- aku** *ppn M I*
- alëh** *vact* turn something; change; **beralëh**
- alu** *vaci* howl (of animals)
- amac** *ave* extremely
- amët** *vact* take
- amët maräh** bring
- amët mukha** seek the respect of others
- amët pi** take away
- amët salah** catch in a fault
- ampher** *nci T* district
- amu** *vact* rob
- anamay** *npl T* Government health clinic
- anaq** *nca* young of animal; **beranaq**; occasionally used for children, but 'nanaq' is normal word for children.
bela cucu anaq care for young relations
- anaq bras** small portions of rice (used in ceremony)

anaq buwah employees
anaq kuci key
angaq vact threaten, make threatening gesture (with knife or stick)
angaw vact reach out
angën nci wind, air
 angën bernyawa air to breathe
 angën kurak wind abates
 angën tegal strong wind
 angën tudoh wind drops
 ijën angën air compressor
 jadi angën feel faint
 regu angën blow (human)
angën barac daya southern wind (dangerous)
angën jarop panaq south-west wind
angën selatat south-east wind. These three southern winds all produce large seas but 'barac daya' the southerly wind produces larger and more dangerous waves
angoq vact nod, greet
 angoq pala nod head in assent
angun nci grape
 ayë angun wine, grape juice
anoy see 'noy-anoy' white ants
anu exc interjection (referring to something unknown or forgotten)
anyam vact weave, bind (e.g. a bamboo floor with cord)
apa ipn M anything
apal vact spread out (planks, slats, etc.)
 apal latay lay a slat floor
 apal lepac spread out a sleeping mat
 apal papat lay a plank floor
 rumah prabok apal flat-roofed house
api nci fire; **berapi**
 api neraka hell
 api röntri projector lamp
 api suwal projector lamp
lungoq api large blaze
tali api radio aerial
tanah piyoh api gunpowder
apoh vact flood
 ayë apoh flood waters
apok nch father

apot vsp M forgive
apu vact carry in the hands (in front); see **junyok**
araq nci whisky, spirits
 makat araq drink spirits
ari nci day
 ari pelacak day of spirit festival for floating spirit boat (see appendix)
 ari phahadak day of spirit festival for planting crosses (see appendix)
 bilak ari every day
 krerja dëq ari work in the heat
 mata.ari sun
 sa-ari-ari each day
ari-ari avt daily, every day
 ri.ari daily
ari ter nci that day (just before)
arök nci open sea, ocean
asah vact sharpen
asan¹ nab origin, beginning
 usoq asan origin, source
asan² nab/vsp curse, wish
 asan belëh dikiq banyaq pot jadi Hope to get little or much, even, it will do
 asan jadi sungoh Hope it will surely happen
 asan mati "Let him die!"
 asan menyari mudah, baliq naq tabol bras kunyâq Hope to find it easily, on returning will sprinkle yellow rice
 asan tët belëh, naq tabol bras kunyâq Hope he does not get anything, (then) I will sprinkle yellow rice
 nya akëq asan jaq He pronounced a curse that...
asan³ vact implore, beg
asap¹ vaj bitter
asap² nci tamarind tree
 asap kelubi kind of plant
 asap kumal kind of palm
 asap telinga kerbaw kind of fruit
 ayë asap orange drink
asap limaw nipih limes
asap limaw manëh orange
asap limaw hurak pomelo

asaq *nci* smoke
asën *nci* tax
 pungôc asën collect taxes
 tepac pungôc asën tax office
asik *vaj* other
 asik dëq kawat different from others
 nanaq asik-asik other children
 taqasik oneself
asu *nca* dog
 lulu asu 'dog's meat', calf of the leg
atac *vact* send; accompany
 atac hatu go in a funeral procession
atas *prep* on, above, in
 atas kranyak on the box
 atas rumah in the house
 dëq atas prahu on the boat
 langäq dëq atas sky above
 ruwak atas mata.ari inside room
awac *nci* oar; **berawac**
awaq *npl* Burma, Burmese
 sami awaq Burmese priest
aya *nca* female (animal)
ayaq *vact* jerk a fishing line
ayë *nci* water
ayë asap orange drink
ayë batu ice
ayë ba.u perfume
ayë belay water bubbling up
ayë besal spring tide
ayë brernäh water bubbling
ayë dada mother's milk
ayë dras turbulent water
ayë höy dras water, not turbulent
ayë krik low tide
ayë lemu incantations (see appendix)
ayë liyol spittle
ayë mata tears
ayë mati neap tide
ayë menidëh boiling water
ayë minäq soft drink

ayë pasak rising tide
ayë penöh high tide
ayë sengaq calm water (in a pool, etc.)
ayë suroc falling tide
ayë tenang calm water (at sea)
ayën *nci E* iron
ayut *nci* swing, hammock; **berlayut**
 usiq ayut play on a swing

B

bäq¹ *nci* box, bag (for clothes, etc.)
bäq² *nca* goat
ba.ados *vac* making sounds of distress;
 also **berados**
ba.ajaq *vact* invite
ba.akan *vac* clever, wise
ba.aq *vaj* damp
babi *nca* pig
bac *nci T* baht
baca *vact* read, recite
baca ayë lemu make incantations
badaq *nca* rhinoceros
badat *nci* corpse, spirit of the dead
baday see **cay-baday** scattered
bagat pulaw *npl* village on Lanta Island
bahamac *vact* receive; **hamac**
bahana *vaci* roar (of sea)
bahati *vaj* sorrowful
bahaya *nca* crocodile
bahoq *vact* cut down, slash
bahu *nci* shoulder
baji *nci* wedge (wood or iron)
bajiq *vaj* good, well
 bajiq sesungoh truly good
 jiq-bajiq *avm* well
bajiq-bajiq *vaj* reconciled
bajiq-hati *vaj* good hearted

- bajiq-tepac** *vaj* righteous
baju *nci* coat, blouse
baju koc long outer garment
baju teban pullover
bakon *nci* rice sack (large)
baksa *nch* race, nationality
 baksa urak lawoc Urak Lawoi' race
 urak luwal baksa foreigner
baksac *vaci* wander
balac *nci* mooring
balak see **hulu-balak** royal official
balas *vac* repay
balay *nci* royal residence
balay datoq spirit house
baliq *vac* return
baloc *vact* roll up
balol *nci* weal from beating, jellyfish
 wound
bangac *vaj* quick
 ngac-bangac *avm* quickly
bangkōq *npl* Bangkok
banyaq *ipn* much, many
 sebanyaq-banyaq great quantity
 semiya banyaq-banyaq crowd
 dikiq banyak little or much
banyaq dēq kawat more than others
banyaq lagi more
banyaq sungoh very many
banyaq terlalu exceedingly many
banyaq-banyaq *ave* much
bapa *nca* male animal
baq *npt* particle of request
baqbuq karak type of fish
barac *nci* west
barac daya south
barah *vaj* swollen
barak *nci* goods, belongings
 sebarak goods
 benā barak goods of all kinds
barak makat food
barak matay jewellery
barak tēt guna evil behaviour
bari *vaj* sour, spoiled (food)
baroc *nci* scar
baru¹ *vaj* new
baru² *cc* then
basa *nab* manners, language
 budi basa gracious, courteous
 höy basa no manners
basah *vaj* wet
basan *vaj* swollen, oedema
basoh *vact* wash, cleanse
batah *vaj* stubborn, naughty
batak¹ *nci* pole
batak² *cln* classifier (for long objects)
batan *nci* pillow
batēn *nci* bowl
batēn piraq silver cup
batoq *vaci* cough
batu *nci* rock, stone
batu gilik millstone
batu gudap coral
ba.u *nci* smell
 ayē ba.u perfume
ba.u busoq bad smell
bawa *vact* carry, bring
bawa marāh bring
bawa pi take
bawah *prep* below
bawoq *nci* beard, side-whiskers
baya *nci* level, square
 sama baya equal
 sebaya equal to
bayak *nci* shadow
bayal *vact* pay
bechi *vact* hate

- bedukak** *nca* catfish (shallow water)
begacaq *vaj* pretty, handsome
begu *avm* in pairs
begupok *vaci* go in groups
bejäq *vaj* cold, cool; **berjäq**
jäq-bejäq evening
bekaq *prep* like, according to
bekaq caq *csf* as if
bekas¹ *nci* trace, impression
bekas jari fingerprint
bekas kaki footprint
bekas² *vaj* leftover, left behind
bekataq *nca* frog
bela *vact* care for, heal, rule over; **berbela**
belacak *nci* ship festival; see **pelacak**
belacat *nci* fishpaste; also **blacat**
belaga *vact* collide, fight (animals); also
blaga
belah¹ *vact* split in two, operate on
belah² *nci* side
duwa belah sungay two sides of a river
sebelah se-urak one on each side
belajal *vact* study; also **blajal**
belakak *nci* back, behind; see **blakak**
belalok *vsp* call; see **blalok**
belanga *nci* frying pan
belanga besi frying pan
belanga tanah earthen ricepot
belanya *nci* living expenses
belas *num* -teen
sebelas eleven
duwa belas twelve
belatoq *nca* woodpecker; also **blatoq**
belëh¹ *vact* get, obtain; **mebelëh**,
berbelëh
belëh² *vaux* be able to
berbelëh ler well able to
belëq *vact* twist (rope, etc.)
belekac api light a fire; also **plekac api**
- beli** *vact* buy
belibas *vact* *O* serve
belihac *vaci* revealed; see **plihac**
belikal *vaci* squat (man or animal); coil
(snake)
belirak *nci* sulphur
belitak *vaj* crossed; see **plitak**
kayu belitak see **plitak**
beloc *nca* eel
belumäq babi balloon
belumok *nci* funnel, exhaust pipe; also
blumok
belumus *vact* cover head with a blanket
bemanëh *nci* sweet potato
benäh *nci* seed, offspring
benä *nci* thing, matter
benä barak goods of all kinds
benak *nci* wet rice field
benal *vact* entrust to someone, permit
benang nei thread, cotton
benang löq string made of cotton (used for
takan)
benang nyahëq cotton
benasa *vaj* broken, spoilt
benatak *nca* animal
beni-brani *vaj* bold
benuwa *nci* world, country
ber *nci* *T* lottery ticket
usiq ber playing the lottery
beracop *vac* inciting
berados *vac* making sounds of distress;
also **ba.ados**
beradu stop; see **bradu**
berajaq *vact* invite; also **ba.ajaq**
berakan *vac* intelligent, self-willed (of a
naughty child); **akan**
berakëq *vac* lifting
berakoc *vact* lifting, carrying; **akoc**

beralēh *vac* turning (oneself); also **bralēh**
beramay *vac* keeping festival, having fun;
 also **bramay**
beranaq *vac* having young; also **branaq**
asu beranaq pregnant dog
telol beranaq egg with chicken
berapas *vaj* grasping; **rapas**
berapi *vac* burning
beratac *vact* accompany (someone or
 something)
berawac *vac* rowing; **awac**
berbac *vact* wrap around
berbagat *vact* stay temporarily
berbaliq *vac* take back
berbasa *vaj* well-behaved
berbayak-berbayak *vsp* see as shadows
berbejäq *vaj* feeling cool
berbela *vact* care for, heal, rule over
berbelah *vaj* dumb and simple
berbelēh *vac* able to; **belēh**
berbikas *vact* raise up
berbini *vac* taking a wife
berbradu *vac* stopping
berbuwac *vac* making
bercahi *vac* mixing
bercat *vact* arrange
bercaya *vact* believe
berdabu *vaj* dim (of sight)
berdahaq *nci* corner
berdapac *vac* meeting with
berdenang *vaci* swim
berdepa *vaj* with arms outstretched; **depa**
berdi.ak *vact* warm oneself
berdiri *vac* stand; **diri**
berdusa *vaj* sinful
berga see **brerga** value
berganyaq *vaci* moving; **ganyaq**

bergarap *vac* salted
bergari *vact* see
bergelaq *vaci* laughing
berguna *vaj* useful
höy tēt berguna useless, evil
berguru *vaj* expert, learned (especially in
 magic art)
berhagēt *nci* share; **hagiq** (see **phahagēt**)
berhidoq *vac* living
berhimac *vsp* think about, be concerned
 about
berhimac nyawa taqasik be selfish
berhun *vaci* partnering
beringac *vac* considering
beringöq *vac* shake, tremble
tanah beringöq earthquake
berinok *vaj* infected
berisi *vac* containing
berjadi *vac* make, create, be born
berjahul *vaci* blazing up
berjakal *nci* foundation, origin
berjalat *vac* walking; **jalat**
berjanya *vsp* promise (to)
berjula *nci* violin
berkāw *vaci* scream; see **brerkāw**
berkac *vaj* alight
berkahi *vact* quarrel
berkali *avt* sometimes
berkata *vac* *M* saying
berkhanaq *vac* desire, need; **khanaq**
berkira *vac* discuss together
berkoq *vact* assemble; see **brerkoq**
berkraq *vac* stick together, adhere, fasten
 on, set in (stone)
berkrerja *vac* working
berkudēn *vac* itching with skin disease
berkuraq *vac* covered with a skin disease

- berkutök-kutök** *ave* in long lengths
berlaboh *vact* anchor
berlalok *vsp* call; also **blalok**
berlarak *vsp* forbid; also **blarak**
berlari *vac* running; also **blari**
berlawat *vac* oppose, resist; also **blawat**
berlayal *vac* sailing; also **blayal**
berlayut *vact* swing
berlihac-lac *vac* looking around
berliyak *vaj* wounded
berluma *vac* racing
bermäh *vaj* clean (of the body)
bermakat *vac* give food to
bermalu *vact* curse
bermaräh *vact* bring, cause to come
bermasaq *vact* cook, ripen, dry out
bermelaw *vac* speaking
bermöq *vact* push into, invade
 (undergrowth, etc.)
bermun *vaci* meet together, gather together
bermuy *nci* trunk (of elephant)
bernäk *vact* embrace
bernama *vac* named
bernanaq *vac* having a child
bernati *vact* waiting
berngaw-berngaw *vaj* flashing
bernikah *vaj* married
berniyac *vaci* carry out a vow
bernyala *vac* flaming
bernyanyäq *vac* cause to ascend, raise up
bernyanyi *vac* singing
bernyawa *vac* breathing
bernyawa besal sighing
bernyawa *vac* renting; **siwa**
berpakay *vac* wear (clothes)
- berpatak** *vac* observe food restrictions (see
 appendix); **patak**
berpati *nca* dove
berpatot *vac* chant, mourn
berpecah *vac* breaking up
berpi *vact* take, cause to go
berprak *vac* fighting
berprangay *vaj* orderly, good housekeeper
berproc *vac* conceive, be pregnant; **proc**
bersama *vac* going together
bersama-hati united
bersanal *vact* depending on, leaning on
bersapoc *vaci* wrapped around
bersatu *avt* in one case
bersawoc *vsp* pray, vow
bersaya *vac* shining
berseri *vaj* outstanding, beautiful, well-
 dressed
bajiq berseri be handsome
pakay berseri be outstanding
bersiyak *vac* lasting until daylight
bersiyaq *vac* prepare
bersudu *vact* stir
bersupah *vac* swearing
bersura *vaj* shining steadily (a star)
bersuraq *vac* shouting
bertahat *vact* abstain from
bertahu see **bitahu** tell, inform
bertamah *vac* increase
bertaroh see **usiq bertaroh** play dice
bertelak *vajT* miscellaneous
bertengan *vsp* boast
bertihac *nci* echo
bertimon *vac* refloating
bertudoh-tudoh *vact* blaming each other
bertulok *vact* help
bertulok-tulok *vact* helping one another

- bertunang** *vaj* engaged
bertungu *vact* watching on guard
bertupah *vact* spill
berturot *vact* lowering (a person)
bertuwah *vaj* lucky, fortunate
berubac *vact* chant charms, apply medicine;
ubac brubac
dēt berubac shaman's candle
urak berubac shaman
berubah *vact* moving (something)
besal *vaj* great, large
dumiq besal little and big
urak sal-besal important man
besal dah grown up
besal marāh grow old
besi *nci* iron
(be)sipaku iron nail
besi brani magnet
besi garōc pronged scraper
besi giya gearwheel
besing *nch* Moken people
betāw *nca* spotted shark
betih *nci* calf of leg, lower leg
betoq *nci* prow of boat
bibas *vact* serve
bibēl *nci* lips
bibri *npl* Pee Pee Island, Krabi province
bicok-bicok *vaj* uneven, unequal-sided
bida¹ *prep* for
hagiq ku setengah bida urak sakēq
give me some for the sick person
bida² *csf* so that
hagiq ku setengah bida ku na makat
give me some so that I will eat
bidak *cln* classifier for sheets of matting
bidat *nch* local midwife
bidik *prep* beside
bidik prahu *nci* side beam of boat
bidik-bidik *avl* close by
bihak *avt* dawn
bijēh *nci* tin ore
biji¹ *nci* seed
biji kemangi variety of sweet basil
biji leba sweet basil
biji selasē holy basil (*ocium sanctum*)
biji² *cln* classifier for small objects
bikas *vac* rise up; **berbikas**
bikuy *nci* kind of tree
bilah *nci* kind of wood (used as uprights in
Moken boats)
bilak *ipn* every
bilak ari every day
bilak waqtu all the time
bilakāl *nch* ancestors (see appendix)
bilas *vaci* squirt
biming *vact* carry at side (arm extended)
bini *nch* wife
laki bini married couple
bisa *nci* venom, pain
bisemilah *exc M* 'in the name of Allah'
bisiq *vsp* whisper
bitahu *vsp* tell, inform
bitak *nci* star
bitak bata yay North Star
bitak brasaq shooting star
biyal *vact* let go, release
biyal ler Let it go! Don't worry!
biyas¹ *vauX* able to
höy tēt biyas cannot do it
biyas² *nab* ability
bekaq biyas naq kanyaw according to
your ability
biyasa *vauX* accustomed to, habitually
biyok *nca* winged insect, beetle
biyok gajah elephant beetle
biyok krerbaw buffalo beetle (edible)
biyok thēq-thēq winged insect

- blacat** *nci* fishpaste; also **belacat**
blaga *vact* collide; also **belaga**
blajal *vaci* learn; also **belajal**
blakak¹ *nci* back; also **belakak**
blakak² *prep* behind
 ari blakak on a later day
 dëq blakak later
 soq blakak behind
blakak itu later
blakak kaki top of foot
blakak satak seaward side of Lanta Island
blalok *vsp* call; also **berlalok**
blanga *nci* frypan; also **belanga**
blarak *vsp* forbid; also **berlarak**
blari *vac* running; also **berlari**
blatoq *nca* woodpecker; also **belatoq**
blawat *vac* oppose, resist; also **berlawat**
blayal *vac* sailing; also **berlayal**
blumok *nci* funnel, exhaust pipe; also
 belumok
böh¹ *vact* place, put on
böh² *res* invitation to act, "Right"; **böh**
 implies that the speaker will not participate
 in the proposed action; cf. **joh**
bökbrök *nci* Adam's apple, windpipe
bölä *nci T* tin dredge
böm *vact E* dynamite (fish)
böplaw *avm T* in vain
böräng *nci E* boring for tin samples
böya *nci* stem piece of boat
böya kemudi stern piece
bon-srerbon *vaj* overcast
boq¹ *nci* hair
boq² *exc* surprise!
bot *nab* merit
 tehabot make merit
 urak bot man with merit
brac *vaj* heavy
 kerja brac work hard
bradu *vac* stop, stay
bradu remay *vaci* rest
brakëq *vact* move (a house); **akëq**
brakoc *vact* carry; **akoc**
brala *nch* idol
 brala takan sacred objects
bralah *vact* surrender, admit defeat; also
 beralah
bralëh *vact* turn, change; **alëh**
bralëh-hati repent
bramay *vac* having fun; **ramay**
brana¹ *nci* long drum
brana² *vac* dance with drum
branaq *vact* give birth
brani *vaj* bold
 besi brani magnet
 nibrani bold
brapa¹ *qpn* how many?
brapa² *ipn* much
brapa³ *ave* very
 tët brapa lama not very old
bras *nci* husked rice
 tapih bras dëq nyiru winnow rice with
 basket
 jroh bras pound rice
bras kunyäk yellow rice (often used in
 witchcraft; see **tabol**)
bras payah rice scarce
brasa *vac* feel; **rasa**
brawac *vac* row (a boat); **awac**
brerba *vaj* bushy; **reba**
brerbiq *vact* blow
brerda *vact* slow down (a motor, etc.)
brerga *nci* value; **rega**
brergöq *nci* throat
brerkäw *vaci* scream
brerkoq *vact* assemble
brernäh *vaj* bubbling up
brersët *vaci* sneeze

- bri¹** *vact* give
bri² *vauX* allow, let
bri³ *res* let
bri⁴ *csf* so that
bri⁵ *vpt* on their behalf
bringac *vsp* consider, remember, remind;
ingac
bringöq *vac* shake, tremble
broq *nca* short-tailed monkey
brubac *vact* chant charms, apply medicine
(see appendix); **ubac**
brubah *vac* change of heart; **ubah**
brulak *nci* hide, skin
brutat *nca* tiger
brutat basa balol tiger
brutat basa tebaw leopard
brutat bitik leopard
brutat hitap black leopard
bruwak *nca* bear
bubön *nci* kind of tree
bubol *nci* rice gruel
aye bubol rice water
nasi bubol boiled rice gruel
bubon *vact* mend (net, etc.)
bubon pukac mend fish net
buboq *nca* woodworm (eats dry timber)
bubot *nci* fontanelle
bubu *nci* fish trap
bucoq *nci* summit, sprout
bucoq lubaq type of green vegetable
budi-basa *vaj* polite, well-mannered
budö *vaj* stupid
bugih *npp* Buginese (race of people from
Celebes)
buhol *nci* mud
buka *vact* open
melaw buka speak openly
buka lukak open out a dugout hull
bukan *npl* village in Krabi province
bukat *neg* no, on the contrary
bukat ger Isn't it true?
bukëq *nci* mountain, hill
bukoq *vaj* stooped
buku *nci* knuckle
bukus *nci* parcel
bul-ubul *nca* white jellyfish
bulac *vaj* round
pala bulac round head on a Thai letter
soq bawah bulac stroke below head (on
Thai letter)
bulac panyak elliptical
bulak kaq ëh have diarrhoea
bulat *nci* moon, month
se.ari bulat (timon) new moon, first
day of waxing moon
lapat ari bulat timon first quarter moon
bulat penöh full moon
lapat ari bulat turot last quarter moon
bulat turot lapat kelap last quarter
moon
bulat putus last day of waning moon
buloh *nci* bamboo
buloh menupëq blowpipe
buloh petök bamboo shoots
bulu *nci* body hair, fur, feathers
bulu babi type of starfish
bulu daga short beard
bulu lanaq quills of a porcupine
bulus *nci* spear, arrow
bumi *nci M* ground
bumok (PYP) see **blumok** funnel, exhaust
pipe
bumöl *nch* doctor, shaman
bumöl berguru practitioner of white magic
(U.L.)
bumöl hatu sorcerer, witchdoctor (U.L.)
bumöl lihac groh fortune-teller (Thai)
bumöl lihac khröq medium (Thai)

bunèn *npl* village on Lanta Island
bunga *nci* flower, interest on a loan;
berbunga
bungi *nci* noise (of engines, etc.);
berbungi
peti berbungi gramophone
buni *vact* hide (something)
bunöh *vact* kill
naq bunöh kaq... intending to kill...
bunöh diri commit suicide
buran *vaj T* ancient
buriaq *vaci* make a noise (human)
burok *nca* bird
burok ak.ak crow
burok cepelik crow pheasant
burok cicang seagull
burok ciyaq sparrow
burok denak crow
burok hatu owl
burok meraq peacock
burok mrerboq pigeon (small)
burok pati dove
burok tutru pigeon (large)
buroq *vaj* worn out, rotten (meat, fish, etc.)
bus *nab* sound signifying rapid removal of
offending spirit
busoq *vaj* rotten, smelly (animal matter)
busu *vaj* last, youngest child
buta *vaj* blind
kudèn buta skin irritation
butik *npl* village on Lanta Island
butoc *nci* female sexual organs
butoc tahi anus
buwac *vact* do, make; **berbuwac**
buwac dop carry out a custom
buwac kawat take advantage of
someone
buwac nama Why?
perbuwac actions

buwac rubiru *vaci* behave in objectionable
or disgusting way
buwac-berbuwac acting repeatedly
buah¹ *cln* classifier for large objects
buah² *nci* fruit
buah gula football
buah hawa Adam's apple
buah lebac many fruit on tree
buah pupol berry-like fruit
buah sipol kind of fruit
buah telipoq lotus flower
buwak¹ *vpt* decisive or final action
buwak² *vact* discard; **terbuwak**
buwak lawoc throw into the sea
buwih *vact* pass by
buyok *nci* water jar

C

cä *nch* grandfather
cäq-biräq *avm* scattered
cäw *vact* row a boat (facing forward)
ca *nch voc* older brother
cabak *nci* forked stick, step on Moken boat
kayu cabak forked piece of wood
cac *nci* paint
cacaq *vact* insert
cacaw *vaj* unsettled, disturbed, confused
caciq kemudi *nci* tiller (of sailing ship)
caciq layal *nci* boom (of sailing ship)
cadak *vau/vsp* hope
cadak naq belèh hope to get
belèh cadak nya naq bri can hope he
will give
cadok *nci* corner
cagu *nca* caterpillar
cahi *vact* mix; **bercahi**
caköq *vact* hook, encircle with arm;
menyakö

- penyaköq** hooked stick (e.g. for catching lobsters)
- cakös** *vact* carry on back
- cakon** *nci* hoe
- cakon jari** pronged hoe
- calok** *nci* tin (for dipping out water)
- camal** *nca* seagull
- cangah** *vact* go against, toss
- cangah angën** go against the wind
- cangah dras** go against the current
- cangah umaq** go against the waves
- cangaq** *nci* Moken boat
- cap** *vact* remember
- capah temaga** metal tray
- capaq** *nci* chickenpox
- capëq** *vaj* lame
- capëq-capëq** *avm* limping
- capol** *vact* mix
- caq¹** *csf* that
jadi caq means that
krana caq because that
- caq²** *vsp* say
- caqcaq** *nca* house lizard, gecko
- caqcik** *nca* intestinal parasites
- cara** *nci* style
- carëq** *vsp* tell; (me)nyarëq
- cawak** *nci* foundation post
- cawak gatok** internal upright in house
- cawak seri** chief foundation post
- cawbaw** *nch T* bridegroom
- cawmuang** *nch T* governor
- cawsaw** *nch T* bride
- caya** believe; see **percaya**
- cay-baday** *avm* scattered
- cëti** *nch* Indian moneylender
- cebiq** *vaci* stumble
- cebuq** *vact* dip out (water)
- cehäq** *vaci* keel over
- cekäq** *vact* strangle
cekäq lihël stick in the throat
- celäq** *vaj* ashamed
- celah** *nci* cleft, opportunity
- celah bukëq** valley
- celah jari kaki** space between the toes
- celaka** *vaj* cursed
- celöl** *vact* water, pour on (e.g. flowers)
- celuq** *vact* dip, dye
- celuq-celaq** *avm* scattered haphazardly
- cepac** *vaj* quick
- cepac-cepac** *avm* quickly
- cerkôq** *vaci* capsize; see **crerkôq**
- cermën** *nci* glass, mirror; see **crermën**
- certa** *nci* fable, story; see **crerta**
- cerupi** *nci T* engine grease
- chiq** *exc V* ejaculation
- chiya** *vact* treat (to food or drink)
- Chumphôn** *npl* Chumpon, S. Thailand
- cicäq¹** *nch* great-grandchild
- cicäq²** *vaj* torn
- cicak** *vact* chop up small, lop off
- cicang** *nca* small type of fish
- cicët** *nci* ring
- cihäq** *vaj* tilted (objects)
- cikak** *vaj* taut
- cikaq** *vaj* hold between thumb and finger
cikaq pingak hands on hips (sign of the boss)
- ciköc** *vact* bend (a limb or finger)
- cilök** *npl* Chalong, locality on Phuket Island
- cina** *npl* China
- cipak** *vact* turn aside
cipak tiga crossroads
- ciyop** *vact* kiss
- cöc** *vact T* park (vehicle or boat)

cöq *nci T* cup
crah¹ *nci* light
 crah pagi in the morning
crah² *ave* completely
crana *nci* betel nut tray (wedding gift)
crerkäq *vact* throttle
crerköq *vact* overturn
 crerköq terletak capsized and righted
 karap cerköt capsized and sunk
crermän *nci* glass, mirror
crermän mata spectacles
crermän nyelap diving goggles
crerta¹ *nci* fable, story
crerta² *vsp* tell a story or fable
cröy *vaj* flat, tasteless, brackish
 ayë cröy brackish water
 gulay cröy curry lacking flavouring
croh *vact* pound rice
cubuk *nci* crown, dancer's headdress
cucoh *vact* light (cigarette, lamp, etc.)
cucoq *vact* thread (a needle)
cucoq sangon hair pin to fasten bun (also used to clean ears)
cucu *nch* grandchild
cudëk *nca* small grey scorpion (found in house)
cukën *vact* scrape out
cukhon *nca* kind of shellfish
cukol *vact* shave
cukuk *vact* push
culas *nca* kind of fish
culat *vact* tear; **terculat**
curi¹ *vact* steal; **menyuri**, **penyuri**
curi² *avm* secretly
cutëk *vact* decorate, daub, smear
cutö *nab* example
cutot *vact* lead (e.g. a blind person)
cuwäq *vact* pinch

D

dabu *vaj* grey; **berdabu**
dada *nci* breast
 ayë dada mother's milk
dadak *vact* grill, barbecue
daga *vaj* thirsty; also **dehaga**
dagik *npl* island name
dagu *nci* chin, angle at bottom of prow of boat
dah¹ *vpt* finality
dah² *cs* when
dahani *vaci* recover consciousness, wake up; see **dehani**
dahaq dada centre of chest
dahat *nci* branch
dak-kadak *avt* sometimes
dakdak *nci* motorcycle
daki *vaj* dirty, sweaty
dalap¹ *prep* in
dalap² *vaj* deep
 kelekaq dalap internal organs
damal *nci* torch (using resin)
 buloh damal bamboo torch (using kerosine)
damaq *nci* dart (for blowpipe)
dangaw *nci* shelter (as guard post in rice field)
dap *nci* decorations
dapac *vact* meet; **berdapac**
dapik *vaj* near
dapik-dapik *avl* close by
daqaq *vaci* belch, burp
daqaw *npl* village on Lanta Island
daqwa *nci* court case
dara *cs* when (when unexpectedly late)
 dara nya naq marëh kita penac naq nati When will he ever come, we are tired to wait

darah *nci* blood
urac darah blood vessels
dat *vaj* in time
dat waqtu in time
têt dat not enough time
têt dat nama not long at all, soon
datak *vaci* come from
datdat *avt* immediately
datoq *nch* tutelary spirit (see appendix)
balay datoq spirit shrine
rumah datoq spirit shrine
daw *nci* place
daw bermun meeting place
daw diha where
daw ini here
daw itu there
daw penyelöq mortar; **jelöq**
daway *nci* wire
dawot *nci* leaf
dëq *ppt* at, from, than, of (blood relations only)
dêt *nci* candle
degak *vaci* sway in walking
dehaga *vaj* thirsty
dehani *vaci* wake up
deki *vaj* be jealous of
delaq *avt* ever
têt delaq never
demam *nci* fever
demiq *vaj* little; also **dumiq**
demiq-demiq *avm* little
demiq-hati offended, angry
demiq-töc very small
denak *nca* crow
dengal *vact* hear
deniya *nci* world
depa *nci* fathom
padepa *avm* with hands stretched out
deriyat *nci* durian

dibradi *nch* close relations; **adi**
diha¹ *avq* where? which?
nu diha which?
pëq diha where?
pi diha Where are you going?
watu diha when?
diha² *ipn* anywhere, whichever
dikiq *vaj* small
dikiq-dikiq *avn* just a little
dikiq-töc very few
dining *nci* wall of house
diri *vaci* stand up; **berdiri**
döq *nci E* dock
dop *nci* custom
dop turoc-menuroc ancestral customs
dop-redop *avm* overcast
doq *voc* Father! (adoptive)
dras¹ *vaj* turbulent; increasing
ayë dras water turbulent
dras.... dras more more
dras berlarak dras pi the more he
forbad the more he went
dras² *nci* current (ocean)
dudoq *vaci* sit; **pedudoq**
dudoq berhimac sit meditating
dudoq bersila sit cross-legged
dudoq bertingok squat
dudoq bringac sit meditating
dudoq dëq api give birth; sit by fire after
childbirth (see appendix)
dudoq hirik sit with legs at side
dudoq mujol sit with legs straight out
dudu *nci* view
duhulu *avt* before, former
duhulu nutu ancient times
duli *nci* business, concern; **berduli**
têt berduli not concerned with
dulu see **duhulu** before
dumiq *vaj* little; see **demiq**

duri *nci* thorns
dusa *nab* sin; **berdusa**
prangay dusa sinful habits
duthuq *vact T* despise
duwa *num* two
duwa-belas *num* twelve
duwa-kali *ave* twice
duwa-puloh *num* twenty
duwëq *nci* money
suroh duwëq use money
ulol duwëq spend or dispense money
wëq-berduwëq financial success
duyok *nca* sea cow

E

ëh *vaci* defecate
ëq *exc* exclamation
ët *nch* mother
ët-apok mother and father
er¹ *res* yes
er² *ept* emphasiser

G

gäq-giräq *nci* wheel
gäq-giräq lok-lok old wheel used as a toy
gäq-giräq nipih bicycle
gäq-giräq setri wheel of car
ga.aga *nci* variety of edible seaweed
 Other varieties of edible seaweed include:
latô, kapkrap, latoc, latô manäq
gaböq *vaj* deteriorated, rotten (wood)
gabus *nci* foam rubber
gaday *vact* pawn
gadik *nci* elephant tusk
gadoh¹ *vact* trouble; **bergadoh**
gadoh-gadoh *avm* troubled
gadoh-hati *vaj* troubled in heart
gadoh² *vaux* must, have to

gagah¹ *vaj* essential
gagah² *vaux* must
gagiq *vaci* sob
gajah *nca* elephant
gajah mina sea elephant
gaji¹ *nci* wages
gaji buta *nci* pension
gaji² *nci/vact* saw
gak-pegak *avm* holding
galak *vact* move boat on rollers
kayu galak roller
galaq *vaux* desire for
galik *vaj* unstable (of a boat)
galoq-galoq *vaj* rising up (of big wave)
gamal *nci* picture, image, brand
gamën *nci* turmeric, an ingredient used in making betel nut for chewing and for medicinal purposes. Other ingredients are **kapoy, ubac jawa, pinang, sirëh**
gamöc *vact* scratch (in fighting or by a cat)
gangu *avm* urgently, in a hurry
gangu naq pi diha, tët tahu He is in a hurry to go somewhere, I don't know where.
ganya *nci* marijuana
ganyaq *vaci* move, remove; **berganyaq**
gaq *vaci* have room
tët gaq there's no room
garäh *vact* write, draw a line, strike a match; **mengaräh** match
garap *nci* salt; **bergarap**
garaw *vaj* hoarse
gari¹ *nci* wrist chains, handcuffs
gari² see; see **bergari**
garöc *vact* scrape; **mengaröc**
mengaröc coconut scraper
garu *vact* scratch
gasaq *avm* vigorously, extremely
nya gasaq ikat guni He vigorously tied up the sack.

- gasaq menyesan** very sorry
gasaq terkejuç very startled
gasat *nci* wide-mouthed water jar
gasi *nch* giant
gatan *vaci* itch
gati *prep* instead of
gatok *vact* suspend, hang (from above)
 cawak gatok internal upright in a house
gebal *nci* blanket
geladaq *nci* roof inside deckhouse
gelagaq *vaci* retch
gelak *nci* bracelet, bangle
gelap *nci* kind of bark, used as caulking
 between lengths of **kumal** in Moken boats
gelaq *vaci* laugh; **bergelaq**
 agah gelaq laugh at
gelaq-gelaq *avm* smiling
gelawaq *nca* spider
geli *vaj* ticklish
gelumak *nci* large waves
genäq-genäq *avm* unevenly (of cutting
 hair)
genaç *vaj* enough, complete
 belëh tët genaç makat get not enough
 to eat
genaç dah That's enough
gengap *vact* clasp, clutch
gengëp *nci* eyebrows
gening *nci* forehead
ger¹ *qpt* interrogative pt
ger² *cc* or
gerlik *vact* roll (an object); see **grerlik**
gernëq *nci* beads; see **grernëq**
getah *nci* sap, rubber
getik *nci* groove, pass between hills
gi.aq *nci* cymbals
gigëq *vact* bite
gigi *nci* teeth
gila vaj mad
gila babi epilepsy
gilik¹ *vact* turn a millstone
 pi gilik tepok go and mill flour
gilik² *nci* millstone
 batu gilik millstone
gini so; see **kaqqini**
ginyëh *vact* brush, rub, scrub, crush (an
 ant underfoot)
ginyëh lumöc rub off marine growth
gipagi *avt* in the morning
gisäq *vact* play a violin
giter so; see **kaqgiter**
giya *nci E* gear wheel
giyo *vact T* reap (rice, with knife - long
 stalks)
graq *vact* arouse
grercuk *vaj* splashing, stirred up (of water)
grerlik *vact* roll (an object)
grernak *nci* double-ended drum
grernëq *nci* beads
groh *nab* fate
grumöng *vac* act as a mob
grusol *vaci* slip, slide off; also **gusol**
gudap *nci* coral
gugol *vaci* fall
guha *nci* cave
guläk *vaci* lie down
gulay *nci* curry
gulëng *nci* tinned milk
guna *nci* use; **berguna**
guni *nci* sack
guni kiyap cloth (used as caulking)
gunöng *nci M* mountain
gunol *nci* species of marrow
gupok *nci* group
gupol *vaj* hasty, impetuous

gurah *vact* excrete
guri *nci* earthen water jar (small-mouthed)
gurök *vaci* drop (of leaves, coconuts, teeth, etc.)
guru *nch* teacher; **berguru**
gusol *vaci* slide; see **grusol**
gutik¹ *nci* scissors
gutik² *vact* cut with scissors
gutol *nci* thunder
gutu *nca* lice

H

hä *vac T* lead in procession
hä hatu hold funeral procession
hä prahu procession of spirit boat
ha *exc* exclamation
habih¹ *vaci* complete, cease
habih dah, ari phahadak ter the day of protection is completed
habih (ber)nyawa cease breathing (die)
têt delaq habih never finished
habih² *avm* completely
habih kelap completely dark
suka têt habih did not like at all
habih³ *vpt* completed action
bungöc padi habih dah gather rice completely
habu *nci* ashes, dust
hac *nci* line (drawn or scribbled)
hacol *vaj* smashed
hadac *nci* custom, tradition, age
hadak¹ *npl* Adang Island (Setun province)
hadak² *vact* protect against evil
phahadak, phehadak
kayêt hadak white cloth worn on body or placed over door for protection from evil
kayu hadak the wood that protects; see **kayu phehadak**
hadap *nch* Adam; also **Adap**
hadaq *vact* reach; **mehadaq**

hagiq *vact* share, divide, give; **berhagiq, phahagêt, phahagiq**
haja¹ *vsp* pretend
haja buwac akan naq musal pretend to behave angry
haja buwac têt tahu nay maräh
 Pretend you do not know master has come
haja² *nab* nature, disposition, prone to, state
haja banyaq muloc tends to exaggerate
haja batah disobedient
haja kira têt bajiq nature thinks no good
haja ladac me.upay nature often lies
haja melaw besal tends to exaggerate
haja me.upay nature deceptive
haja naq jalat usiq likes to go walking
haja naq semiya rajêt nature industrious
haja nya sumök nature he cheats (a rogue)
haja penyegat nature lazy
hajaq *vaj* depressed, poverty-stricken, difficult; **berhajaq, bahajaq**
hajaq amac very difficult
hajaq troq real problem, real distress
berhajaq poverty-stricken
jalat itu naq bahajaq ter that path is difficult
urak hajaq poor man
yu hajaq habih until funds are used up
haji *nch* hadji (been to Mecca, so regarded by UL as a sami priest)
halay *vact* give freely
höy têt halay bri did not deliberately give it
halu *nci* pestle
halu tutoq padi rice pestle
haluba *vaj* covetous, greedy
halus *vaj* fine, soft, crushed
jelöq sebarak bri halus pound the goods until fine
suwara halus soft voice
halus-halus *avm* finely, in detail
hamac *vact* receive; **berhamac, bahamac, mehamac**
hami-kaqhami *avm* however it may be
hamön *vaci O* change

hamok *avm* resounding; (me)hamok
hangac *vaj* hot; **berhangac**, **pehangac**
hangac nyawa greatly distressed
hati hangac disturbed
hangös *vact* scorch in fire, blister
hangös kena api scorched with the fire
nasi hangös scorched rice
hanyä *vaj* fishy smell, stinking
hanyöc *vaci* float, drift on surface
hapa¹ *avm* altogether, completely
hapa dëq nyawa all over the body
pelaq berapi hapa caught fire, burnt completely
semuha tuhat buwac bri hapa God did absolutely everything
hapa² *ipn* anything at all
phakhac böh hapa together put anything at all
hapas kelamël coconut husk
hapëq *vact* press, squeeze, hold, clip;
pehapëq
hapot maq *exc V* swear word
harak *nci* charcoal
haraq *vaci* hope
haru *vact* stir
hata *cs* because, when
hataq *nci* leaf roof
tulak hataq sheet of leaf roofing
hati *nci* heart, soul, liver
benasa-hati dissatisfied
berhati have sorrow, anguish
bersama-hati united
demiq-hati sad, angry
gadoh-hati disturbed, confused
ikac dëq hati tie it to your heart
jawoh-hati very sorry
ketuh-ketuh dëq hati sound of heart pounding
lekac dëq hati fix in your heart
makat-hati hold a grudge, hate secretly
masoq dëq hati understand
parëq-hati repent
peläq-hati astonished
pele-hati joyful
risaw-hati annoyed
sakëq-hati jealous, at enmity

sama-hati mita to ask unitedly
semaq-hati annoyed
senang-hati heart at rest
suka-hati glad
susah-hati troubled
taroh-hati trust
tedus-hati offended
hati bajiq happy disposition
hati beni-brani bold
hati cacaw erratic, unstable
hati hangac stirred up
hati hitap evil heart
hati kras hard-hearted
hati phal-phal overwhelmed with fear
hati tët tuhëq heart not zealous
hati tepac upright
hatu *nch* spirit, evil spirit, corpse
bernanaq hatu protect against spirits
hatu litas an evil spirit darting in front of a man
hatu rasoq possessed with a spirit
hatu sitat satan
tanam hatu bury a corpse
hawa *npp* Eve
siti hawa Lady Eve (M)
hawal¹ *vaci* spread (disease)
hawal² *nci* epidemic
hawal penyakëq epidemic
hayap *nca* fowl
hayap sabok fighting cock
hayok *vaci* walk like a drunk
he *exc* exclamation
helak *nca* eagle, hawk, kite; also **lak**
helöt *nci, prep* front (of)
mingu helöt next week
soq helöt in front, in the future
helus *vact* pass clear of
hempas *vact* throw down violently
henaq *avm* secretly
heng *exc* exclamation
hentaq *vaci* begin

- henus** *nca* squid
henya *nci* early evening; **senya**
hibot *vact* meet, live together, stay together
hidak *nci* food prepared as an offering
hidok *nci* nose
hidoq *vaci* live; **berhidoq**
hidoq parëq return to life
lada hidoq fresh peppers
wayak gelaq hidoq moving pictures
hijaw *vaj* green, blue
hilak *vaci* lose, disappear
hilak pi dah disappeared
hipëq *vaj* beside
hirat *vaj* astonished
hirik¹ *avm* sideways
dudoq hirik sit with feet to one side
hirik² *vaci* sleep on side
hitap *vaj* black
hiyu *nca* shark
hiyu besal whale
höc *exc* exclamation
hönda *nci E* Honda engine
höy *neg* no, not, have not
höy dah it was gone
höy lalu none at all
höy sungoh definitely not
höy tët nya naq proh dah He will
never drive (them) away
höy tët terpakay he is worthless
ho *avl* there, over there
hoc *exc* exclamation
hoy *exc* exclamation
hu *avl* over there
hubok *vact* extend, lengthen; **berhubok**
hujat *nci* rain
hujat batu hail
hujat pac-prac rain sprinkling
hujat ruraq-ruraq rain (falling lightly)
hujok cape; see **ujok**
- hukop** *vact* command, punish, have power
over
bri hukop atas deniya give power over
all the world
krac hukop pass judgment
urak hukop judge
hulac *nca* caterpillar (small), worm
hulu *nci* handle (of broom, etc.), pestle
hulu-balak royal messenger
hurak *nca* prawn, lobster
huroq *vact* change, exchange (money)
hutak *nci* debt
mita naq hutak ask for a loan
padap hutak settle a debt
hutat *nci* jungle
babi hutat wild pig
huwac *nci* fever
huwac capaq chicken pox
huwac ketal malaria
huwac sserma cold
huwëq *nci* thrust a paddle outwards
huwi *nci* rattan, withe
huwiq *exc* exclamation
huwis *nci* smell
- I
- i.äk** *nca* vulture
ijën *nci E* engine
ijën angën air compressor
ijën kiki dentist's drill
ijën tengaq inboard engine
ijën tuwin outboard engine
ikac *vact* tie (up)
ikac ler dëq hati Tie it to your heart!
nu ikac kaya dëq hati he who ties
riches to his heart
ikac padi bundle of paddy
ikat *nca* fish
ikat bergarap salted fish

ikat culas kind of swordfish
ikat licët fish without scales
ikat mehumoc kind of fish
ikat pari sengac manta ray (with poisonous sting)
ikat salay smoked fish
ikat tuhol dried fish
ikat tuhoq swordfish
ikoc vac M follow
ikoc suka as you like
ikol¹ nci tail
ikol² cln classifier (for animals, birds and marine life)
ilik vac shake
ilik pala shake the head (negative)
imaq nci disease of testicles
ingac vsp think of, reckon, consider;
beringac
bri ingac remember
ingac caq naq pi think (that) will go
ingac naq bunöh thinks to kill
ingac tët belëh can't think of it
ngac-ingac concerned
ingöq vaci shake; **beringöq**
ingöq-bringöq vac shake, wave (something to and fro)
ini¹ dpt/dpn this
taq dëq ini from now
ini² cs now
ini paq pi dah Now father has gone.
inok nca principle, mother (of animal), germ
inyang nch great-grandparent
ipak nci lobster-spear (two-pronged)
ipay vaj in-law (of brother or sister)
irëq vac tow, lead
urak irëq cawbaw man who leads the groom at wedding
iriq vac sluice
isäk vac move (something a little distance)
isäk dikiq move along (as in a bus)

isak nci gills
isak berdarah V female genitals
isak ka.u npl Sangkao village, Lanta Island
isaq vac smoke, suck; **me.isaq, pi.isaq**
isaq ayë asap drink orange juice
isëq nci V female genitals
isët vaci be furious
isi nci contents, nature, inner meaning;
berisi
isuc vac erase, rub on
isuc tët trerbëq cannot rub out
isuc ubac apply ointment
isuc mukha wipe the face
itali npl Italy
itat nci diamonds
it.erri npl Italy
iti nci filling, topping (in cakes, etc.)
itiq nca duck
itiq jawa goose
itiq rasa goose
itök vaci meditate
itu dpt/dpn that
itu ler that's it!
itu pot even that
iya voc little girl

J

jäq-bejäq avt evening
jabac vac clasp (hand)
jadi¹ vcop be, become; **berjadi**
berjadi makes, creates
jadi² vaux happen
jadi³ cc and so
jadi-caq cc means that
jadi dah That's enough!
jaga vac guard
jahac vaj evil

- jahanam** *nab* danger, perishing
macap naq jahanam dangerous
jahëq *vact* sew; **(me)nyahëq**
jahul *vaci* blaze up
jajac *nci* example
jakal *nci* roots
jakok *nci* corn
jal-lajal *vaj* sloping
jala¹ *vact* lower into water, fish with net;
(me)nyala, (pe)nyala
jala² *nci* casting net
penyala casting net
semiya penyala net fisherman
jalak *nch* prostitute
jalat¹ *vaci* walk, travel; **berjalat**
jalat² *nci* road, path
jamat *nci* bridge, wharf
jamöng *nci* torch (made of bamboo or
coconut fronds)
jamöng suloh ikat torch to attract fish
jamu *nci* cashew nut
jamu burok *nci* type of fruit
jamu kelik *nci* guava
jana *vaj* widowed
kilaki jana widower
nibini jana widow
jangan¹ *res* do not
jangan naq... don't ... (mild)
jangan² *prep* with, and
jangan ... jangan ... both ... and ...
jangöng *vaci* rock, see-saw
jangoc *nci* beard
janu *nci* opium
janyi *vsp* promise; **berjanyi**
jap *nci* plate, clock, hour
jap tangan wristwatch
jarak *vaj* infrequent, far apart
jari *nci* finger; **berjari**
jakon (ber)jari pronged hoe
jari kaki toe
jarop *nci* needle
jawa *nci* tamarind
jawoh *vaj* distant
jawoh-hati dismayed
jawoh jangan far from
jawol *vaj* arched
jekean *nci* span
jelik *vaci* look askance, look away from
jelöq *vact* pound (curry ingredients, etc.);
penyelöq
(daw)penyelöq stone mortar
jeluk *vact* poke eye
jema *nca* mite found under nesting hen
jemöl *vact* dry, expose
jemöl angën dry in the wind
jemöl ari dry in the sun
jemu *vaj* bored, tired of, saturated
jenäh *nci* kind
jenäh-jenäh various
jenah¹ *vact* conquer
jenah² *voux* in the habit of (doing something
not approved)
amët jenah refuse to give up or give in
jengöq *vact* peer at, look at, visit;
(me)nyengöq
jepuc *vact* snatch away
jeray *npl* Mt. Jerai (near Penang)
jerikan *vaj* curly (of hair)
jerlepök *vaci* sleep face down
jernäh *vaj* clear (water)
jetiq *vact* flick finger against thumb
jilac *vact* lick
jirac *nci* cemetery
joc *nci E* jute; also **jut**
joh *res* Come! okay (implies speaker will
participate)
jok-jok *vaci* stumble forward

jrermak *vact* cross over (river, etc.)
juga *avm* too, also
juju-caq *cs* as if
jukök *nci* boat (short and wide-beamed,
 e.g. Buginese ship)
julok *vact* gather, pick (fruit with container
 on end of long pole)
juloq *vact* clean the ear (with feather or tool)
junyok *vact* lift, carry, hold (above head)
jurus *avt* presently
jut *nci E* jute; also *joc*
jutö *vaj* destined (marriage partner)
juwan *vact* sell

K

käkëp *nci T* torch
käq-lagi *avt* in a moment
käq-ukäq *avm* uneven
käqkäq *nci* fan, propellor
kabök *nca* kind of shellfish
kaboc *nci* fog, mist
kabol *lawoc* kind of shrub
kabu *nci* kapok
kaca *nci* phial, jar
kacak *nci* bean, nut
kacak cepac frilly bean
kacak panyak long bean
minyaq kakak bean oil
kacaq *vact* tread on, stamp on
kacik *vact* nail
kacik tikaq bolt the window
kaciq *vact* cut (betel nut), grind (teeth);
pengaciq
kadak see **dak-kadak** sometimes
kaka *nch* older sibling
kaki *nci* foot
kala¹ *cs* whenever, if
kala² *avq* when?
kalan *npl* village name
kalap *nci* pencil
kalaw *cs M* if
kalëh *vaci* turn; also **alëh, beralëh**
kalëk *vact* carry at side (arm bent)
kali¹ *avt* times (in compounds)
berkali sometimes
duwa kali twice
sekali once
kali² *vac* dig
kamëk *nca* sheep
kami *ppn* we (excl.)
kana rusa *nci* medicinal plant
kanak *nci* enclosure
kanal *vact* carry on a pole
menganal a load (amount carried on one
 pole)
kanan *nci* right side
kanok¹ *vact* carry in a fold, pregnant
menganok conceive
kanok² *nci* fold of cloth at waist
kantukan *nci* pumpkin
kanyaw *ppn* you (pl)
kapä *vaj* flat, empty, collapsed, paralysed
kapän *nci* ship
kapän cekaq dredge, grab style
kapän trerbak aeroplane
kapaq *nci* axe
kapas *nci* cottonwool
kapkrap *nci* seaweed that floats
kapol *nci* lime
kapol mirah lime (used with betel nut)
kaptat *nch E* captain
kapus *vact* shut, close
kaq¹ *ppt* to
lihac kaq duwëq think only of money
nya timaw jadi kaq semiya duhulu
 he feared to be like the olden men

- plihac kaq kami revealed to us, seen by us
 serupa kaq similar to
 kaq ... kaq ... either ... or ...
 kaq² *cs* if
 serupa kaq as if
 kaqbik *ncl* classifier for lengths of wood
 kaqqini¹ *cc* so
 kaqqini² *avm* like this
 kaqgiter¹ *cc* so, then
 kaqgiter² *avm* like that
 kaqhami¹ *avq* how?
 kaqhami² *avm* in whatever way
 hami-kaqhami however it may be
 kaqpada *prep M* to
 karac *nci* rust; berkarac
 karah *nca* hawksbill turtle
 karak *nci* reef
 karap *vaci* capsize, turn over (boat or 4-wheeled vehicle)
 karok *nci* sack, sack-like bag
 kasal *vaj* rough, coarse
 kasëh *vact* love illicitly, commit adultery
 kasi *vact* castrate
 kata *vsp M* speak
 katäq *vact* carry (underarm)
 katak *vact* prohibit, restrain, forbid
 katëh *nci* trigger
 kathäk *vaj* pregnant (animal); berkathäk
 katöq *vact* hit; (me)ngatöq
 ka.u *nca* kind of fish
 kaw *ppn* you (sg)
 kawat *nch* friend, group of; berkawat-kawat swarming
 kawat belëh bersama bajiq a close friend
 kawat burok flock of birds
 kaw.i *nci T* chair; also kö.i
 kawoc *vact* scoop up
 kaya *vaj* rich
 kayën *nci* fishing line; mengayën
 kayëq *vact* hook (with fishhook, etc.)
 kayët *nci* cloth, clothes
 kayët berlubak sarong
 kayët ketak curtain
 kayët mengetak curtain
 kayët pöc-pöc cloth wrapped round baby
 kayoh *vact* paddle; (me)ngayoh, pengayoh
 kayu *nci* wood, tree
 puhot kayu tree
 tukak kayu carpenter
 kayu api firewood
 kayu pheadak wood of protection
 (wooden crosses planted on the beach to protect the village)
 kayu plitak cross, crucifix
 kayu riyok kind of reed
 kebah *vaci* (fever) abates
 kebaq *vaj* bathed in perspiration
 kebas *vaj* numb, stiff
 kebiq *cln* classifier for sheets of rubber, etc. and planks of wood
 kebok *nci* ridge
 kebot *nci* garden
 kebuk *vaj* bulging, puffed up
 kebusäq *vaj* constipated
 kecac *vact* plug, patch temporarily
 kecap *npl* Jum Island, Krabi
 kecay *vact* scatter
 cay-baday scattered widely
 kecubuk *nci* crown
 kedah *npl* Malay state of Kedah
 keday *nci* shop
 kedemay *nci* Lord Buddha
 keduman *nci* compass
 kedumaq *nci* Thai drum

- kedunot** *nci* olive
keduwa *num* pair, second
kejaq *vaj* firm, rigid
kejawaq *nca* monitor lizard
kejawaq kret black monitor lizard
kelac *nci* sheet (of sailing boat)
kelacuq *nab* confusion, turmoil
keladi *npl* island south of Surin Island
kelagi *avt* in a moment; see **käqlagi**
kelamël *nci* coconut
 puhot kelamël coconut tree
 sapuc kelamël coconut husks
kelamël hijaw green coconut
kelamël masaq hitap ripe coconut
kelamël muda young coconut
kelamël mumak smaller young coconut
 (water but no flesh)
kelap *nci* darkness
kelawal *nca* bats (small)
kelekaq *nci* things, ingredients
kelekaq dalap internal organs
kelekaq nu ba.u sweet-smelling spices
kelik *nch* Tamil
kelilik¹ *avl* around
kelilik² *prep* round
kelimac *vact* save, use sparingly, preserve
kelinöng *avm* sheltering
kelubak *nci* kind of tree
kelubi *nci* kind of plant; see **asap kelubi**
kelukuy *nci* kind of tree
kemak¹ *vaci* blossom; **(me)ngemak**
kemak² *nci* puffed rice
kemal *nch* twins
kemari *avt* yesterday
kemari isa day before yesterday
kemas *vaj* secure
 ikac bri kemas tie up securely
 permelaw kemas sure word
kemas-kemas *avm* securely
kemat¹ *vact* fold the arms
kemat² *avm* pressed together
kemëh *vact* urinate
kemën *vaj* still, motionless, quiet
kemën-kemën *avm* quietly
kemenan *nch* Thai headman
kemiyan *nci* benzoin incense
kemön *nch* nephew, niece
kemön anaq descendants
kemöq *nci* bubbles, froth
kemöq ayë *nci* sponge
kemok *vaj* swollen, distended
kemubok *nci* roof
kemudi *nci* rudder, helm
 pegak kemudi hold the helm
kemuk *vaj* stopped up, constipated
kemulu *nch* *O* village leader
kemuru *vaj* jealous
kemus *vaj* holed (of plank, etc.)
kemuwak *nci* pandanus palm frond
kemuwang *nci* cloud
kena¹ *vact* touch, experience
kena dah That's correct
kena² *vauz* must
kening *nci* forehead
kenira *nci* flag
kenuri *nci* spirit feast
kenuri prahu feast eaten in boat (see
 appendix)
kenyang *vaj* satisfied
kenyiq *nci* gums (in mouth)
kepaw *vsp* shout out (so as to frighten)
kepala *nci* head, leader; see **pala**

- kepan** *vac* clench fist
keparok *nca* skink
kepiq *vact* squeeze, grasp, massage, oppress
kepiyah *nch* hadji's white headdress
kepuh *vac* blow spirit away
kerban *vact M* sacrifice (Muslim word)
kerbaw *nca* water buffalo; see **krerbaw**
kerbelakak *vac* betray
kerbelol *vact* starving; **belol**
kerbetol *vact* teasing, playing about; **betol nya usiq kerbetol, nya me.upay kaqgiter** he was teasing playfully, he was deceiving like that
kerbi *npl* Krabi town; see **krerbi**
kercac *vaj* crowded; see **krercac**
kerja *vac/nab* work; see **krerja**
kerlebëh *nab* transgression
semiya buwac kerlebëh transgressor
kerlok *nca* kind of spirit
kermëh *vaci* urinate
kermös *vaj* dirty; see **krermös**
kernäq *nci* dots, dashes
kernam *nca* rabbit; see **krernam**
kertäq *ave* almost (strike, fall, etc.); see **krertäq**
kertas *nci* paper; see **krertas**
kertoc *vaci* pass wind
ketäq¹ *nci* spray-screen
ketäq² *nci* armpit
ketac *vact* pull, extract; **(me)ngetac, terngetac**
mengetac having an epileptic fit
terngetac convulsed
ketak¹ *nci* screen
ketak² *vact* block
ketal *vac* shake, tremble
huwac ketal malaria
ketap¹ *nca* crab
ketap² *vact* plane (wood)
ketap³ *vact* reap; **ngetap**
ketaq *vact* overtake
melaw têt ketaq habih not finished speaking
nya pi têt ketaq He didn't go in time.
ketawaq *nci* gong
kethäl *vaj* vibrating, distorted (sound)
kethöq *vact* knock, pound (with knuckles)
ketibac *nca* tick
ketika *nci* auspicious time
ketöc *nci* food scraps
ketoc *vaci* pass wind
keton¹ *nci* lump
keton² *cln* classifier for lumps
keton-keton *avm* billowing (clouds of smoke)
ketuh-ketuh *avm On* heart beating irregularly
ketuha *nch* elder
keyaq *vaj* teeth strong
khäq *vact* choke on a fishbone
khac see **phakhac** together
khanaq¹ *vsp* purpose; **berkhanaq lagu berkhanaq** needs, wants
khanaq² *vauX* intend to
khön have food stuck in throat
khöröq *nab T* fate
bumöl lihac khöröq shaman
khru *nch T* teacher
ki.as *vact* mock
melaw ki.as speak in a proverb
kicöh *vact* swindle
kikay *vact* scratch, sweep
mengikay, pengikay broom, rake
kikih *vact* scrape
kilac *nci* lightning
kilaki *nch* man, male

- kilaki jana** widower
kilang nci dredge
kilas nci windlass; **(me)ngilas mengilas** haul in (with a windlass)
kilo nci kilogramme
kimaq exc V curse
kipaq nci place where wood splintered
kipas vac sweep away, refuse, brush off
pengipas broom, fan, propeller
kira vsp think, reckon; **berkira temus kira** think through to a decision
kira-kira prep about
kiri nci left side
kirip vact entrust
kirip dëq entrust to
kita ppn we (incl)
kiwëq vaj crooked, aslant
kiyak nca small deer (with small horns)
kiyat avl here
kiyuh avl there
klakhëk nca hornbill
kö.i nci chair
köq-kräq nci dice
köq-kröq vaj *On* breakable (bamboo, wood), crunchy
ko nci E goal (in football)
kok nci ribs of boat
kopi nci coffee
koq¹ nci yoke, bow, arch
koq² dpti the (often indicating plurality)
koq kepala kira group of headmen
koq kiqdikiq just a little (rice, water, money); **dikiq**
koq-crerkoq avm upturned
kroh vaj brackish, murky
kra nca long-tailed monkey; see also **broq** short-tailed monkey; **maqwa** gibbon
krabu nci Thai salad
krac¹ vac cut off; **berkrac, terkrac**
krac hukop pass judgment
krac kulëq suläw circumcise
krac² cln piece (cloth, etc.)
krachak nca barnacle
krala vsp recognise; **berkrala**
kramac nci sacred shrine, spirit of shrine (see appendix)
krana cs because, for the purpose of
krana ini therefore
krana itu therefore
krani nch M clerk
kranyak nci crate
kraq vact stick together; **berkraq**
kras vaj hard, powerful
hati kras persistent
hukop kras severe punishment
melaw kras speak authoritatively
kras-hati obstinate
krat nci fireplace
ruwak krat kitchen
kraway nca octopus
krerbaw nca water buffalo
krerbi npl Krabi
krercac vaj crowded; **berkrercac**
krerja vac/nab work; **berkrerja**
krermös vaj dirty; **terkrermös**
krerna cs because, for the purpose of; see **krana**
krernam nca rabbit
krertäq ave almost (fall)
krertas nci paper
krertas rupëq sandpaper
krih nci kris
krik vaj dry (land); **terkrik**
ayë krik low tide
berkrik beach a vessel
terkrik dah stranded
krita-api nci railway

kröt *vac* twine around, embrace; **berkröt**
ku *ppn* I
kubak *nci* lake, pond
kucay *vact* bother
kuci *nci* lock
 anaq kuci key
kuda *nca* horse
kudën *nci* scabies; **berkudën**
kudën buta itchy skin disease
kudok *vaj* maimed, amputee
kukol *vact* shave
kuku *nci* nail, claw
kulëq *nci* skin (of animal), fruit peel
kuli *nch C* labourer, sailor
kumal *nci* zalacca palm, light wood used for
 Moken **kabangs** and U.L. spirit boat
 asap kumal kind of fruit
 prahu kumal boat made of zalacca palm
kumul *vact* gargle
kuning *vaj* yellow
kunya *ppn* they (not neuter)
kunyäq *nci* cummin
 bras kunyäk yellow rice; significant in
 some spirit ceremonies; see **bras** and
 asan.
kunyëm *vaci* smile
kupi coffee; see **kopi**
kura *nca* turtle (land)
kurak¹ *ave* few
kurak² *vaci* lessen
kuraq *nci* scaly skin disease
kurus *vaj* lean, thin
kusoc *vaj* tangled
kutëq *vact* collect (taxes, small items)
kutök¹ *vact* cut into sections
kutök² *cln* classifier (for lengths of wood,
 pipes, etc.)

kuwasa *vact* try to, attempt to
 nya berkuwasa sungoh He tried with
 all his might.

L

läh *ave* only, just
 läh sa only one
 läh sekali only once
läq¹ *vac* flash
läq² *exc T* emphatic
läw-läw *nca* shell, shellfish (small kind,
 found on beach)
labat *vact* touch shoulder, embrace neck
 jalat labat to walk together with arms
 around each other's necks
lac *vac Ab* see; **lihac**
lac-lac *vac* looking; **lihac**
lachal *vact* slide
lada *nci* peppers
lada hidoq fresh peppers
lada mati dried peppers
lada tuhol dried peppers
ladac *vauz* habitually, by practice or nature
 nibini ladac woman with compulsive
 behaviour pattern
 nya ladac makat nasi tengah ari He
 is in the habit of eating rice in the middle of
 the day
ladan *npl* Saladan village, Lanta Island
ladok¹ *vact* collide, strike (e.g. boat on
 rocks)
ladok² *nci* large weight (used with nets and
 fish traps)
la.ël *vaj* slimy; **berla.ël**
lagala *nci* compound used as caulking
lagi¹ *cc* also
lagi² *avm* at all, again, also, still
 mudah lagi easier
 payah lagi harder
lagi-lagi *avt* again

- lagu** *nci* story, subject, ceremony
lagu serupa masoq selap circumcision (polite)
- lah** *ept M* emphasiser
- lahöq¹** *nci* dimples
- lahöq²** *vaj* dented, sunken, depressed (as in oedema)
- lahok** *nci* kind of shrub with large leaves
- lahtala** *nci M* God (Muslim)
- lajaq** *vac* move fast (of a boat, vehicle or man)
jalat tegal urac lajaq nya ter He is a strong walker, he walks fast.
- lak** *nca* hawk, eagle, kite
lak jawa (white) Javanese kite
lak pi.api (reddish) Brahmin kite
- lak-ngatöc** *npl* village on Jum Island
- lakah¹** *nci* step
- lakah²** *vac* step over; **melakah**
tuhoq lakah stretch out a pace (e.g. baby learning to walk)
- lakah-lakah** *vaj* abbreviated
- lakgelak** *nca* millipede
- laki** *nch* husband
- laki-ayë** *nca* dragonfly
- laki-bini** *nch* married couple
- lalak** *nci* lalang grass
- lalu¹** *vact* pass by; **selalu, terlalu**
- lalu²** *cs* then
- lalu³** *ave* at all
höy lalu none at all
- lalu⁴** *vauz* proceeded to
- lama** *avt* long, former (time)
- lama-lama** *ave* for a long time
- lamac** *vaj* slow
- lamac-lamac** *avm* slowly
- lamal** *cln* classifier (for leaves and pieces of paper or cloth)
- laman** *nci* area around a house
- lamay** *vact* beckon (towards or away)
- lamok** *vaci* soar, go far (of a sound);
melamok
- lamula¹** *vaj* first, original
- lamula²** *avt* originally
lamula nutu in the very beginning
lamula ter in the beginning
- lamung** *vact* throw upwards
- lanaq** *nca* porcupine, hedgehog
- langä** *vac* wash hair
agal langä vine used for washing hair
langä pala wash the head
- langäq** *nci* sky, heaven
- langal** *vact* hit, collide
langal batu hit a rock
langal karak hit a reef at low tide
- langaw** *nca* housefly
- langela** *nca* scorpion
- langoh** *vact* look up
- lapal** *vaj* hungry
lapal nasi hungry for rice
- lapat** *num* eight
- lapat-belas** eighteen
- lapat-puloh** eighty
- lapih¹** *nci* layer, deck (in a ship)
- lapih²** *cln* classifier (for objects in layers)
- lapoh** *nci* long robe
- laqäw** *npl* Hey Island, near Phuket
- laqulaq** *nca* bats (large)
- larak** *vsp* forbid; **berlarak**
- lari** *vaci* run; **berlari**
berluma berlari run in a race
semiya lari fugitive
- latah** *vaj* ticklish
- latap** *vact* trample on, stamp on
- latay** *nci* floor, deck (of split bamboo)
apal latay lay a slat floor
- lathaq¹** *npl* Surin Island
- lathaq²** *vact* drive a pile
- latöy** *nci* rock seaweed

- lawat** *vact* endure, oppose, fight against;
berlawat
- lawoc** *nci* sea
buwak kaq lawoc spirit offering
thrown out to sea to heal a sick person
kabu lawoc kind of shrub
lumöh lawoc "Sea People", the "Urak
Lawoi"
- lawoq** *nci* cooked food eaten with rice
(usually fish)
- layal** *vaci* sail; **berlayal**
kayêt layal sail (of a boat)
- layal hatu** rainbow
- layol** *vact* singe, warm with flame
- layu** *vaci* shrivel
- layu tuhol** dried up; see **krik** dry land
- lêh-belêh** *avm* as much as possible
- lebac** *vaj* plentiful, abundant, productive
- lebay** *nch* Muslim imam (lower status than
hadji)
- lebêh** *ave* more, greater; **melebêh**
lebêh dëq kawat more than others
lebêh dëq makat, lebêh dëq suroh
enough to eat and use
naq lebêh wants to excel
nasi lebêh left-over rice
- lecah** *vaj* muddy (ground)
- lega** *vaj* wide, broad, improving (health),
healed
ada lega dikiq dah a little better
- legeta** *nci* noggin, small cross timber
- lejak** *vac* reach out (the hand)
- lekac¹** *vact* kindle; **plekac**
- lekac²** *vact* attached to, addicted to
taroh lekac dëq hati be convinced of
lekac dëq lihêl fishbone stuck in throat
- lekac araq** addicted to alcohol
- lekac ganya** addicted to marijuana
- lekac janu** addicted to opium
- lekap** *vact* break, snap (a rigid or brittle
object)
- lekuq** *vaj* bruised
barah lekuq swollen and bruised
- lemah** *vaj* soft, weak
- lemah-hati** *vaj* soft hearted
- lemah-lemah** *vaj* soft and spongy
- lemaq** *vaj* fat, succulent
- lemas** *vaci* sink
- lemas mati** drown
- lemu** *nca* cow
ayê lemu incantation, magic art
buwac-berbuwac ayê lemu keep
making incantations
- lengäq** *vaci* vanish, disappear
- lengan** *nci* arm (shoulder to wrist)
- lepa** *vact* forget oneself, ignore, be unaware
of
nya lepa nyawa taqasik he forgets
himself (as someone presuming upon
another)
- lepäq** *vact* break into pieces (soft object)
- lepac** *nci* sleeping mat
- lepah** *vact* collapse, fall down
- lepas¹** *vac* free, delivered; **melepas,**
plepas
lagu lepas freedom
lepas dah Delivered! (of a baby)
lepas dëq freed from
- lepas²** *prep* after
banyaq tahot lepas maräh dah after
many years had passed
lepas itu after that
- ler** *ept* emphatic particle
- lesok** *nci* mortar (wooden, for pounding
rice)
- lesok batu penyelöq** stone mortar (for
making curry, etc.)
- letak** *vaci* lay down (face upward);
terletak
- letêh** *vaj* weak, worn out, weary
- letoq** *nci* blister
- li.ang** *nci T* feast
makat li.ang have a feast

- libal** *vaj* wide (of goods, boat, etc.)
libuli *nci* bottle
licèt *vaj* slippery, smooth
lidah *nci* tongue
lidah tegal slow to learn
ligac *vact* turn
ligac mata dizzy
lihac *vact* look at, see; **lac**, **melihac**,
plihac
bri lihac show
bumöl lihac kröq shaman
lac see
lac-lac looking
lihac kaq duwëq covetous
lihac ketika use enchantments
plihac reveal, manifest
lihac-lihac *vact* watch out
lihël *nci* neck
likal *vact* twist, coil together
likök-likök *avm* zigzag
liköq *vaci* turn, swerve
likoq *vact* wind (rope, cloth, etc.)
lima *num* five
limaw *nci* citrus fruit
asap limaw hurak pomelo
asap limaw manëh orange
asap limaw nipih limes
limaw nachuq limes
lina *vaci* sleep
lingak *vac* roll (of a boat); rinse (articles)
linöng *vaci* shelter, hide
nöng-klinöng in hiding
linöng angën protected from the wind
linoh *nci* shade, shelter
lipa *nci* internal organ
lipac *vact* fold
lipal *vact* throw, toss
lipas *nca* insect
lipas kelik cockroach
lipat *nca* centipede
lirah *nca* locality
lisoh *vaci* pant, gasp
litah *nca* leech
litah bahaya kind of sea horse
litas *vact* pass by quickly, dash past;
melitas
liya *nci* ginger
liyac *vaj* sticky (ground, rice, curry, etc.)
liyak *nci* wound, sore
liyal *vaj* wild, untamed
liyol *nci* spittle
ayë liyol spittle
lökbelök *vaj* growing bigger (child,
animal, etc.)
löklihac *vact* test, try out
löl *nci* harpoon
lömong *nci* large pond (as tin mine pool)
lötëng *nci* C upper storey
lobong *nci* Moken spirit shrine (usually a
carved square pole)
lok-lok *nci* improvised wheeled toy
gäq-giräq lok-lok old wheel used as a
toy
lubak *nci* hole, grave
lubak jarop eye of a needle
lubak kumak *nci* drain hole (in ribs of
boat)
lubak möngmöng bunghole of a boat
lubak pahëq exhaust pipe of steam engine
lubak pusac prahu hole for draining boat
lubaq pahëq bitter leafy vegetable
lubuq para *npl* village on Lanta Island
lucuh *vaj* tapered
luka *nci* wound
lukak *nci* hull
lulu *nci* flesh, meat
lulu asu "dog's meat", calf of leg
lumac *vaj* very fine, very small
jelöq bri lumac pound until crushed

lumöc *nci* marine growth
ginyëq lumöc rub marine growth off
 boat's hull
lumöh *ipn* group
lumol *vact* wipe on
lunak *nci* lake
lunak api lake of fire
lunas *nci* keel of boat
lungoq *nci* heap, pile
lungoq api fire heap
lupa *vact* forget
lupac *vaci* jump; **melupac**
lupaq *nci* shallow hole
jalat berlupaq road holed
lupol *vaj* muddy
lurök *nci* channel of water (on beach), five
 minutes of time
tiga lurök three intervals on a watch =
 15 minutes
lutoc *nci* knee
tuku lutoc kneel
lutoq *nci* water blisters; see **letoq**
luwak *vaj T* government
luwal *nci* outside
luwal baksa foreign
luwaq *nci* strait

M

mäng-ngemäng *vsp* ask from each other
ma *nch* uncle (younger brother of parent);
 see **wa**
mabok *npl* Yao Island (Phangnga province)
mabok besal Big Yao Island
mabok demiq Small Yao Island
maboq *vaj* drunken, poisoned (by mouth)
maboq araq drunk with spirits
maboq kapan seasick
maboq setri carsick
macal *nci* perspiration

macap *nci* kind, species
macap bekaq just like
macap naq almost
macap naq mati dangerous
macap-macap different kinds
mahan *vaj* expensive
mahpagi *nci* tomorrow
mahpagi isa day after tomorrow
makan *vact* caulk a boat
makat *vact* eat
barak makat food
bermakat to give food to
hatu makat nanaq child dies as a result
 of sorcery
kapan makat ayë ship draws water
pemakat food
makat li.ang feast
makat upah work for wages
makay *vact* use (in a bad sense)
makay ayë lemu use witchcraft for sick
 person
makay hatu use an evil spirit (sorcery)
urak makay sorcerer (malevolent)
maki *vact* curse
makoq *nci* bowl
maläq *vaj* mean, stingy
malap *nci* night
malap senya last night
soq malap at night
malaw *nci* beeswax, sealing wax
maloma *nca* porpoise
malu *vsp* curse
mamöng *nca* large kind of fish
mamon *vaci* talk or walk in sleep
manay *nab* idea
nya buwac manay taqasik, nya
buwac kerlebëh He did according to his
 own thoughts. He exceeded (instructions).
nya manay bri kaq kawat bukat
barak taqasik He of himself gave it to
 his friend, not his own goods (something
 of importance belonging to someone else).
manay sediri by own cleverness

manay taqasik follow own choice
manëh vaj sweet
 bemanëh sweet potato
mani vaci bathe
manoq vact forge through undergrowth;
 ranoq
manyac nci M corpse
manyak-röc avt for ever
 melaw manyak-röc speaks ceaselessly
maq nch mother
maq dëq ku my mother
maq metuha mother-in-law
maqah nab M pardon
maqalac nci uniform, bridal costume,
 special dress (of royalty)
maqpaq mother and father
maqplap nci mango
maqwa nca gibbon; see **kra**
maräh vaci come; **bermaräh, mëh (Ab)**
 bermaräh to bring with
 besal maräh grow big
 jadi maräh happened
 taqdëq itu maräh since then
marama nca butterfly
mari vaci M come
mas nci gold
masa cs when
masap vaj bitter
masaq vaj cooked, ripe
 bermasaq ripen, cook, dry out
masët vaj brackish, salty
masoq vact enter
masoq dëq hati understand
masoq selap enter Islam, be circumcised
mata nci eye
 ayë mata tears
 mata mirah eyes red (through
 intoxication)
 semata single-minded, wholehearted
 tamata policeman

mata ayë spring (of water)
mata.ari nci sun
 atas mata.ari east
 bawah mata.ari west
 ruwak atas mata.ari front room (facing
 east)
matah vaj half-cooked, unripe
matang nci S.S.Matang (formerly on
 regular run from Penang to Phuket and
 Rangoon)
mathu nca bee
mati vaci die
 ayë mati 'dead water' (neap tides)
 lada mati dried peppers
mawa vact call a witch doctor; **bermawa**
mawös vact spring out of water. (Many
 speakers give the last syllable strong
 nasalisation).
 ayë mawös water from a spring
may nch aunt (younger sister of parent; see
 wa)
mëh Ab see **maräh** come
me.ajaq vact provoke, tease (by touching);
 ajaq
mebelëh vact gets; **belëh**
medaq nci semi-cooked rice
medoq vact place in ship or boat; **pedoq**
megah vaj powerful, invulnerable
megak vact hold, drive (vehicle or boat);
 pegak
megali nch Sikhs, Punjabis (night
 watchmen)
mehadaq vaci approach
mehamac¹ vact receives, welcomes;
 hamac
mehamac² nch mankind-only in **umac-**
 mehamac
mehamok vaci resound; **hamok**
me.isaq¹ vact smokes (tobacco)
me.isaq² nci cigarette (factory made)
mejadi vcop becomes; **jadi**

- mejaga** *vact* guards, watches over
mejah *vsp* criticise, rebuke
melagöt *vact* pitch (of a ship)
melakah *vaci* steps out
melamok *vaci* soar, carry far; **lamok**
melatik *vact* throw out, throw away
melaw *vsp* speak **bermelaw**
 bermelaw make a speech
 permelaw word
 permelaw kemas sure word
melaw kipas deny, refuse
melaw panaq-panaq abbreviate
melaw sikac speak briefly
melaya *npl* Malaya; also **melayu**
melayak *vact* float, fly
melayu *npl* Malaya; also **melaya**
melebëh *vac* exceed; **lebëh**
melengung *avm* perplexed
melepas *vac* free, give birth to; **lepas**
meli *vac* buy; **beli** Occurs only in **ari**
 meli the third day of the **pelacak** spirit
 festival
meli.aw¹ *vaj* infected
meli.aw² *vact* *T* turn aside
melihac *vact* sees
melitak *vact* steer parallel to waves, reach
melitas *vact* pass, cut across path of
melupac *vaci* leaps
memawa *vact* summon (a witch doctor)
memela *vsp* murmur, complain
memuköq *vaci* crow (of a cock); **muköq**
menakoc *vaci* fears; **takoc**
menangäh *vaci* cries; **nangäh**
menangäh raquq cry together
menanya *vsp* asks, enquires; **tanya**
menari *vaci* dances
menatak see **benatak** animal
menataq *vact* consider
menati *vact* waits; **nati**
menatu *nch* son-in-law, daughter-in-law
meneloq *vaci* follow a roundabout course
menga *vsp* greet
mengacik *nci* button; also **pengacik**
mengaciq *nci* cutters (for betel nut)
menganok *vact* conceive; **kanok**
mengaräh *nci* match; **garäh**
mengaröc *nci* coconut scraper; **garöc**
mengasaq *vac* stick to (body); **gasaq**
 mengasaq daki dirt sticking to body
 mengasaq sabot soap sticking to body
mengatöq *vac* hit, crack open; **katöq**
mengatoq *vac* sleepy; **ngatoq**
mengayën *vac* fish with a line; **kayën**
mengayoh *nci* paddle; also **kayoh**,
 penganyoh
mengëp *vac* chew betel nut; **ngëp**
mengelaq *vact* avoid
mengelok *vaci* sleep in late; **ngelok**
mengetën *vact* nibble (fish)
mengikay *vact* sweep
mengilas *vac* haul in (with a windlass);
 kilas
mengukol *vact* shave; **kukol**
mengutëq *vact* collect, gather (money,
 small items); **kutëq**
menidas *vact* pass (going in opposite
 direction)
menidëh *vaj* boiling
menikah *vact* marries
menilëh *vaci* seep out, flow out; **nilëh**
meningan *vac* *O* die; **tingan**
meningay *vact* listens, obeys; **dengal**,
 ningay
meniyac *vaci* carry out a vow
menulëh *vact* writes; **tulëh**

- menulok** *vact* help; **tulok**
menunoq *vac* bow down to; **tunoq**
menunyoq *vsp* boast; **tunyoq**
menupak *vact* stay or travel with, be possessed with evil spirit; **tupak takoc ada menupak ter** afraid you have an evil spirit
menutoq *vact* pound (rice); **tutoq**
menuwa see **benuwa** world
menyaga *vact* observe, obey
menyahëq *vact* sews; **jahëq**
menyala *vaci* blazes; **nyala**
menyangah *vact* pitch, go against waves
menyanyi *vac* sings; **nyanyi**
menyarëq *vsp* tells; **carëq**
menyari *vact* seeks; **sari**
menyawa *vaci* breathes; **nyawa**
menyawa besal sigh
menyawa sepuc-sepuc gasping for breath
menyegat *vaj* lazy; **segat**
menyekaq *vact* fish (with big hook)
menyelap *vaci* dives; **selap, nyelap**
menyemah *vact* worships; **semah**
menyengöq *vact* looks at, visits; **jengöq**
menyesan *vsp* feels sorry for; **sesan**
menyukën *vact* scrapes out; **cukën**
menyuri *vact* steals; **curi**
menyuroh *vsp* commands; **suroh**
me.oc *vact* praise, flatter
mepök *vaci* decamp (temporarily, after argument)
meraba *vact* grope
merakaq *vaci* creep, crawl
merap *vact* hatch
meraq *nca* peacock
merayu *vaci* groan
merigaq *vact* catches
meriyap *npl* island near Surin Island
meriyan *vaci* purr, growl
merka *nci* seal; see **mrerka**
merpu *npl* Crab Island; see **mrerpu**
mesat *vac* commands; **pesat**
mesing *vact* dredge
mesiya *nch O* mankind; see **semiya umac-mesiya** mankind
mesoq *vact* observe, spy
urak mesoq spy, informer
metat *vact* arrange, adorn
metuha *nch* in-law
maq metuha mother-in-law
paq metuha father-in-law
metul *vact* tease playfully
me.ugas *vact* lever off
me.upay *vac* lie, deceive
mi.aw *nca* cat
milëh *vaci* pregnant
mina see **gajah mina** sea elephant
minëq *nci E* minute
mingu *nci* week
ari mingu Sunday
minyap *vact* borrow
bri minyap lend
minyaq *nci* oil
miq *voc* younger sibling
miqdemiq *ipn* small amount (cloth); **demiq**
mirah *vaj* red
misay *nci* moustache
misël *cs* even though
misël-caq even if
mita *vsp* ask for, request
maräh mita come and ask (engagement)
mita naq hutak ask for a loan
sama hati mita unitedly ask
miya *vact* look for (something or someone)

möhun *nci* cigarette (factory made)
me.isaq möhun smoke a cigarette
mökën *nci* Moken tribe
möngmöng *nci* bunghole
moq *nci* hat
mot *nci* dew
mrerka *nci* seal, mark of rank
mrerpu *npl* Crab Island
muda *vaj* young, light in colour
urak muda young people from 12-15 up
mudah *vaj/avm* easy, easily
mudah lagi easier
mudah berlawat quarrelsome,
 argumentative
muji *vact* praise; **puji**
mujoq *vact* comfort, relieve; **pujoq**
mukac *vac* fish with a net; **pukac**
mukal *avt* early dawn
mukha *nci* face
bri mukha kaq show respect to
muköq *vaci* crow (of a cock); **memuköq**
mula *nci* beginning
mula-mula *avt* in the beginning
muloc *nci* mouth, voice
haja banyac muloc lit. 'nature many
 mouths', i.e. tends to speak too much, to
 exaggerate
meningay muloc bini listens to wife's
 voice, i.e. henpecked
munën *nci* piano, organ
mungay *nci* edible tree bean
mungöc *vact* collect, gather; **pungöc**
munyang *nch* great-great-grandparent
murah *vaj* cheap
murëq *nch* disciple
musal *vaj* angry
musal-musal *avm* at enmity
musët *nci* season
musët-musët *avt* forever

mutuboc *nci E* motorboat

N

nähsa only one; see **läh**
nabi *nchM* prophet
nabi musa *M* prophet Moses
nabi noh *M* prophet Noah
nachuq *nci* chilli sauce; **limaw nachuq**
 limes
nachuq renak fried chilli sauce
naga *nca* serpent
nakaq *nci T* diving mask, engine cover
nam *num* six
nama¹ *nci* name; **bernama**
nama² *qpn* what? why?
buwac nama why?
nama³ *ipn* what, anything
höy nama of no importance
höy tët nama It does not matter
tët dat nama not long at all
tët nama It does not matter
nama jenäh anything at all
nama-nama anything at all
number *nab E* number
nanah *nci* pus
nanaq *nch* child; see also **bernanaq** have
 a child, be pregnant; **anaq** young of
 animal
nanaq bay cry-baby
nanaq busu youngest child
nanaq kemal twins
nanaq kilaki son
nanaq nibini daughter
nanaq radara unmarried daughter
nanaq tungan only child
nangäh cry; see **menangäh**
nanggri *nci* country, city, area
nanggri hatu place of the dead

- nangnas** *nci* pineapple
naq¹ *ppt* of
naq² *apt* will
 jangan naq ... don't ...(mild imperative)
 tengah naq in the process of
naq³ *csf* for (the purpose of)
 pi naq mengayèn ter go to catch fish
naqbranaq *nch* whole family; see **dibradi**
 close relations; **adi** brothers and sisters
naqsu *nci* sexual desire (limited use)
nasi *nci* cooked rice, food; see **beras**
 husked rice; **padi** unhusked rice
nasi bubol rice gruel
nasi puloc sticky rice
nati *vac* wait; **menati, bernati**
 nati duhulu wait a while
 nati sac wait a moment
nay *nch T* master
nayröy *nch T* officer
nëk *vact* carry (child on hip); **bernëk**
nën *nch T* junior Buddhist monk, novice
neraka *npl* hell; also **nöraka**
ngac-bangac *avm* quickly; **bangac**
ngac-ingac *vaj* concerned; **ingac**
ngaciq¹ *nci* betel nut cutter; **menaciq,**
 pengaciq
ngaciq² *vact* cut with betel nut cutter
ngan *exc* exclamation
nganal *nci* carrying pole
nganga *vaci* gape open
nganok *vac* conceive; **kanok**
nganyöq *nci* bamboo
nganyoh *nci* paddle; **kayoh,**
 (me)ngayoh, (pe)ngayoh
ngapö *vact* clutch, adhere to, possess (of a spirit)
ngaröc *vact* scrape; **garöc**
ngasaq *vact* scrub oneself
ngatöc *vaci* perch on
ngatoq *vac* be sleepy; **mengatoq**
ngëp *vac* chew betel nut; **mengëp**
ngemäng *vac* beg
ngenyah *vaci* make sea trip
ngetäq *vaci* twinkle
ngetäq sebelah wink
ngetäq-ngetäq *vaj* twinkling, blinking
ngetac *vaci* convulsed; **ketac**
ngetal *vaci* shake, shiver, have convulsions
ngitäq *vact* collect; **mengitäq**
ngng *ejac* Ah!
ngumol *vac* rinse (in mouth)
ngusöc *vaci* propel oneself while sitting (as a paralytic); **mengusöc**
ngutal *vact* kick
nguwaq *vaci* yawn
ni *dpt/spt/dpn* this; **ini**
nibini *nch* woman
 nanaq nibini girl, daughter
nibini jalak prostitute
nibini jana widow
nibini radara young unmarried woman
nibrani *avm* bold; see **brani**
nidëh *vaj* boiling; **menidëh**
nikah *vac* marry; **menikah, bernikah**
nilëh *vaci* seep out, flow out; **menilëh**
nimaw *vact* construct; also **timaw**
ninäq *nch* great-grandparent, ancestor
ningay *vac* listen; see **meningay**
nipih *vaj* thin
 pulaw nipih island in Adang group, Satun province
nipon *npp* Japan; also **yepun**
nitay *avt* earlier (before time of speaking)
 pagi nitay this morning
niyac *vac* vow; **berniyac**
 plepas niyac discharge a vow

- nō** *vpt* final particle used with mild imperative or expecting agreement; also **sac** but not **er** or **ler**
- nöl-anöl** *nca* white ants
- nöngklinöng** *avm* sheltering; see **linöng**
- nöraka** *npl* hell; also **neraka**
- nora** *nci* traditional manohra dance
pala balay nora leader of the manohra team (see appendix)
- nora miyok** manohra dance variant
- nori** *nci E* lorry
- nu** *rpn* who, which
nu-sa ... nu-sa ... the one ... the other
 ...
- nu-caq** that which
- nu-sa** the one, the other
- nuba** *vact* poison; **tuba**
- nujop** *nch* astrologer, wise man (often at royal court)
- nulëh** *vact* writes; **menulëh, tulëh**
- nulëk** *vact* exert oneself
- nulok** *vact* helps; **menulok, tulok**
- nunang** *nci* custard apple
- nupak** stay with, travel with; **tupak**
- nutu** *nci* olden times
duhulu nutu in the beginning
lagu nutu ancient story
lamula nutu in the beginning
sekala nutu in ancient times
taqdëq nutu since olden times
urak tuha nutu very old man
- nya** *ppn* he, she, it
nya dah That's right.
- nyala** *vaci* blaze; **bernyala**
penyala flame
- nyaman** *vaj* tasty
- nyamöq** *nca* mosquito
- nyang** *nch* great-grandparent
inyang great-grandparent
munyang great-great-grandparent
- nyang-munyang** *nch* ancestors
- nyanyäq** *vact* ascend, get on;
bernyanyäq
nyanyäq kaq san take to court
- nyanyi** *vact* sing; **bernyanyi, menyanyi**
- nyanyoq** *vaci* senile
- nyapak** *vact* paint; **sapak**
- nyapëq¹** *vact* look sideways, draw near (people or ships)
- nyapëq²** *avl* side by side, beside
- nyarëq** *vsp* tell; **carëq**
- nyari tadah** seek an opportunity (**tadah** does not occur alone)
- nyawa** *nci* body, self; **menyawa**
bernyawa breathe
bernyawa besal sigh
habih (ber)nyawa die
hapa dëq nyawa all over the body
tët senang nyawa not well
yöm nyawa mati gave himself to die
- nyawa taqasik** oneself
- nyelak** *vact* open eyes
- nyelap** *vaci* dive; **selap**
- nyemuh** *vaci* bark (of a dog)
- nying brerbiq** *vact* blow by blocking one nostril
- nyiru** *nci* shallow winnowing basket
- nyuloh** *nci* head of penis
- nyuroh** *vsp* send; **suroh**
- nyuroq** *vact* go underneath (see appendix)
- nyuwang** *vaci* fish with rod
- O**
- o** *exc* exclamation, Oh!
- ö** *exc* exclamation
- öy** *exc* exclamation
- oc** *exc* exclamation, Oy!
- oh** *exc* exclamation, Oh!
- oq** *vact* drink

P

pac¹ *num* four

pac sagi four-sided, square

pac sagi nu panyak rectangular

pac-belas *num* fourteen

pac-puloh *num* forty

pac² *mpt* (meaning uncertain)

pac³ *nci Ab* place; **tepac**

pac-prac *vact* sow (seeds)

pada *ppt M* at, from

padäq *nci* dagger

padak *nci* field (for sports, etc.)

padak tanah desert

padap *vact* put out

padap api put out a fire

padap hutak settle a debt

padat *vaj* fitting

padi *nci* unhusked rice; see also **nasi**

cooked rice, **bras** husked rice

croh padi pounding with flat end of pestle

halu tutoq padi pestle for pounding rice

hujok padi pounding with sharp end of pestle

lesok padi wooden mortar for pounding rice

menutoq padi pound rice

padi puloc sticky rice (uncooked)

pagal *nci* fence

pagi *nci* morning

gipagi in the morning

mahpagi tomorrow

mahpagi isa day after tomorrow

pagi nitay *avt* this morning

pah *ejac* amazement, dismay

paha *nci* upper leg, hip

pahac *nci/vact* chisel

pahadak *nab* protection; see **phehadak**

pahap *vaj* fluent

pahëq¹ *vaj* bitter (to taste)

pahëq² *nci* pipe, tube, drill for boring

pajaq *vact* reserve

pajaq sarak burok contract to collect birds' nests

pajaq ikat fish market

pakac *vac* agree; **berpakac**

pakam *vact* hammer caulking between the planks; see also **makan** to caulk a boat; **lagala**, compound used as caulking

pakay *vact* use, wear

terpakay useful

tët terpakay worthless

paku *nci* kind of fruit

pala¹ *cln* classifier for books

pala² *nci* head

angoq pala nod the head (assent)

ilik pala shake the head (dissent)

kepala leader

pala balay nora leader of manohra group

pala bubu entrance to fish trap

pala hatu skull

pala tupoq village leader

palah *nch* race, tribe, group

palah mökën Moken race

palah siyap Thai race

palu *vact* beat (a drum)

pam *nci E/vact* pump

panah¹ *nci* bow

panah² *vact* shoot (an arrow)

panaq *vaj* short

panaq-panaq *avm* in short bursts

panat *npl* Kaew Island, Phuket province

panaw *nci* skin disease

panay *vaj* clever

panay mita hujat able to control rain

pangin *vsp* summon

pangöq *vact* raise up (e.g. head of snake)

panton *nci E* pontoon

panyak *vaj* long

melaw panyak speak at length

- papat** *nci* plank
apal papat lay a plank floor
- papat kemus** plank holed
- papat rihan** railing on top of boat's side
 planking
- papat toq** *ncl* table
- paq¹** *nch* father
paq berhidoq adoptive father
paq metuha father-in-law
paq tiri stepfather
- paq²** *mpt* particle indicating censure
- paqanaq** *nci* anchor ring
tali paqanaq string loosely tying anchor
 rope to ring
- paqsenya** *nci* evening
- paqtajay** *npl* Bua Island south of Surin
 Island
- paqtapaq** *nci* shoes
- para** *nci* grid or platform for smoking or
 drying fish
lubuq para village on Lanta Island
- parah** *nch* many
- parak** *nci* jungle knife, scythe
hulu parak knife handle
- parëq** *vact* return, come back
- parëq-hati** *vaci* repent
- pari** *nca* stingray
- pari sengac** *nca* manta ray
- pas** *vac Ab* set free; see **plepas**
- pasak¹** *vaj* tide coming in
- pasak²** *vact* install (engine, etc.)
- pasan** *nci* story, subject
- pasan kena adu** accusation
- pasan nama** why?
- pasoq** *nci* group
- pasu** *nci* basin
- patac** *nci* buttocks, stern (of boat or ship)
- patah¹** *vaj* broken, snapped
- patah²** *cln* classifier for words or phrases
- patak** *vaj* forbidden (by tribal tradition) (see
 appendix); **berpatak**
- patak nutu** ancient customs
- patay** *nci* beach
- patay raja** *npl* Sri Raya town, Lanta Island
- patët** *nci* boil, pustule
- pathaq** *vact* pound (pile driver)
- patoc** *vaj* appropriate
- patoq** *vact* peck, strike (of a snake)
- patot** *vsp* chant, mourn
- pay-apay** *nca* jellyfish with sting
- paya** *vaj* flat, level (of a place or area)
- payah¹** *vaj* difficult, serious
payah lagi dëq harder than
- payah²** *vaux* take trouble to ...
tët payah takoc no need to be afraid
- payok** *nci* umbrella, shade
- payoq** *nci* propeller of boat
- pëq¹** *nci* place
- pëq²** *ppt* at, on, from
pëq dalap inside
pëq diha where?
pëq itu there
pëq ini here
- pëq buraw** Tepaw Island, Phuket province
- pëtburu** *npl* Petburi city
- pebuwac** *nci* action; see **perbuwac**
- pecah** *vaj* broken, split (of wood, crockery,
 etc.); **berpecah**
pecah kepala broken head
- pecah-belah** *avm* scattered, divided
- pedak** *nci* sword
- pedas** *vaj* hot, peppery
- pedëh** *vaci* smart (of eyes or a wound)
- pedoq** *vact* transport, convey (people or
 goods)
medoq place goods in ship or vehicle
- pedudoq** *nci* seat; **dudoq**
pedudoq naq raja king's throne

- pegak** *vact* hold
gak-pegak holding
megak holds
urak pegak kemudi steersman
urak pegak setri driver of a car
- pegu** *vaj* coupled, paired
- pehadak** *nab* protection; see **pehadak**
- pehagiq** *vac* divide, share; **hagiq**
- pehangac** heated up; **hangac**
- pehangac-hati** flaming anger
- pehapëq** *nci* peg; **hapëq**
- pehapëq sisë** hair-slide
- pe.isaq** *nci* leaf cigarette; see **pi.isaq**
- pejac** *nca* bedbugs
- pejal** *vact* temper (iron)
- pejap** *vact* shut eyes
- pejara** *nci* jail
- perjula** *nci* violin; also **berjula**
- pekat** *npl* name of area in Phuket town
- peku.i** *nci* kind of tree
- peläq** *vajT* strange, amazing
- peläq-hati** *vaci* amazed
- peläq-peläq** *avm* strange
- pelaboh** *nci* anchorage
- pelacak** *nci* ship festival; also **belacak**;
 (see appendix, **ari pelacak**)
- pelah** *vact* catch fire
rumah pelah house on fire
- pelah hangös** burnt
- pelanoq** *nca* mousedeer; see **planoq**
- pelat** *avm* slowly, gradually
- pelat-pelat** *avm* gradually
pelat kurak pelat kurak gradually less
 and less
- pelatal** *nci* floor, platform
- pelay** *vaj* splashing up
- pelima** *nch O* captain (of boat)
- pelita** *nci* lamp
ubac pelita käkëp torch batteries
- pelitak** crossed; see **plitak**
- peloh** *vaci* perspire; **berpeloh**
berpeloh nyawa covered with sweat
trerbëq peloh sweating
- pelos** *vaci* burn
terpelos burnt
- pemesat** *nci* command; see **permesat**
- pemilok** *vaci* drift
- pemun** *vact* collect, store away; see
bermun
- penac** *vaj* tired
- penakoc** *vaj* fearful; **takoc**
- pengacik** *nci* button; also **mengacik**
- penganyoh** *nci* paddle; **kayoh**; see
mengayoh
- pengikay** *nci* broom; **kikay**
- pengipas** *nci* fan, propeller (of ship);
kipas
- pening pala** dizzy
- peninoq** *nci* bed; **tinöq**
- penöh** *vaj* full
- penöh kecac** full, cramped
- penulëh** *nci* something written; **tulëh**
- penyäq** *vact* put on (clothes)
- penyakëq** *nci* illness; **sakëq**
- penyakëq karak** obstruction in urethra
- penyakëq rubehiru** leprosy
- penyaköq** *nci* hooked stick (as boathook,
 lobster hook, etc.)
- penyala** *vac* flame; **nyala**
- penyamun** *nci* robber; **samun**
- penyarat** *nci* toilet
- penyawöq** *nci* scoop-net
- penyawoq** *nci* scoop-net; **sawoq**
- penyegat** *vaj* lazy; **segat**
- penyelöq** *nci* mortar of stone (for curry
 ingredients); **jelöq**
- penyengac** *nci* sting, itch; **sengac**

- penyu** *nca* turtle
- penyudah** *vaj* last (in time or place);
sudah
- penyudöq** *nci* shovel
- penyuri** *nch* thief; **curi**
urak penyuri thief
- penyuroh** *nch* messenger, servant; **suroh**
- pepaq** *vact* chew
- pepu** *vaj* fine (in texture)
jelöq pepu pound until fine
- perbuwac** *nci* acts or things done; **buwac**
- pergi** *vaci M* go
- perkat** *vact* compel; see **prerkat**
- perlëh** *npl* Perlis state, Malaysia; see
prerlëh
- permelaw** *nci* word, speech; **melaw**
- permesat** *nci* command; **pesat**
- permun** *vact* collect; see **pemun**
- pernana** *nci* indications, bearings; **tana**
- pesaka** *nci* inheritance
- pesat** *vsp* command, order; **bersat**,
(me)mesat, **permesat**
- pesuc** *vaj* accomplished, finished (as in
buwac pesuc)
ku naq gagah buwac pesuc äq I will
certainly finish the task (answering an
exhortation to finish task)
- petat** *vact* arrange, prepare, mend
- petay** *nci* tree bean
- pethöl** *nci* verandah
- pethuy** *vact* spit out (with force)
- peti** *nci* box
peti (ber)bungi gramophone
jarop peti berbungi gramophone
needle
- petiq** *vact* flick finger with other hand
- petöq** *vact* touch (purposely, with hand)
- petok** *npl* village on Peepee Island, Krabi
province
- phahadak** *nab* protection; also **pheadak**
- phahagët** *nci* share; **hagiq**
- phahagiq** *vact* divide, share; **hagiq**
- phahala** *nci* good deeds
- phakhac** *apt* collective action;
berphakhac, **khac**
phakhac maräh prachum together
came to the meeting
- pharaq** *nch* slave, agent
Noh ter, nya pharaq Tuhat Noah was
God's agent
- pheadak** *nab* protection; also **phahadak**
(see appendix, **ari phahadak**)
- phiraw** *vact* tack (of sailing boat)
- phoq** *nci* *On* bang (sound of a shot)
- phrat**¹ *nci* wooden mask worn by male
dancers in manohra dance
- phrat**² *ave* very
phrat banyaq phrat banyaq more and
more
- phrengan** *nca* swordfish
- phrengay** *npl* Hai Island (near Lanta
Island)
- phrerdap** *npl* morning star
- phrerlak** *nca* stingray
- phrerlap** *nci* evening star (not called a
bitak)
- phru** *avm* acting as a group
- phunyay** *ncl T* headman
- phuq-phuq** *vaj* dropping
- pi** *vact* go
berpi lead
- picok** *vact* steer boat at angle to waves and
wind
- pi.isaq** *nci* leaf cigarette; also **pe.isaq**
baloc pi.isaq roll a cigarette
cucoh pi.isaq light a cigarette
dawot pi.isaq leaf for cigarette; **isaq**
- pik** *nci* sticky rice preparation, fried and
pounded
- piköq** *vaj* curved, bent
- pilëh** *vac* choose, select; **memilëh**

pinang *nci* areca nut
pingak *nci* waist
 tali pingak belt
pingay *npl* island name
pinyäq *vact* crush
pipëh *vaj* squashed, shrivelled
pipi *nci* cheek
piraq *nci* silver
pirik *nci* plate
pisak *nci* banana
 sak-pisak rubbing strake (on boat)
 serawa pisak banana biscuit
pisaw *nci* knife
pitäs *vact* intercept; go to windward
pitu *nci* door
 buka pitu open the door
 kapus pitu shut the door
 tudok pitu shut the door
piyoq *nci* saucepan
 tanah piyoq api gunpowder
 tapoq piyoq saucepan lid
piyoq nasi rice saucepan
piyoq tanah earthen saucepan
planoq *nca* mouse deer; also **pelanoq**
plepas *vact* set free; **lepas**
plepas niyac discharge a vow
plihac *vact* reveal, manifest; **lihac**
plikac *vac* igniting
plitak *vaj* crossed (as two pieces of wood)
 kayu plitak cross, crucifix
pöc-pöc *vaj* wrapped around
 kayët pöc-pöc cloth wrapped around
 baby
pok *nci* *Ab* cake; see **tepok**
pot *spt* particle showing mild emphasis
 itu pot That's it!
 pot belëh It will do.
prabok *nci* peaked roof, ridge capping (on
 house or coffin)
prahu *nci* boat

prahu kumal boat built from zalacca palm
prahu lunas boat of dugout type
prahu pelacak boat for spirit festival
prahu timaw boat built of planks
prak¹ *nci* war; **berprak**
prak² *vact* toss, scatter, sow
prakay vaj coupled together
prangay¹ *nab* disposition
prangay² *avm* by nature
 prangay kita buwac taq.asik tët
 belëh By nature we cannot do it
 ourselves
praqchum *nci* *T* meeting
prasoh *nch* servant, slave
prerciq *vact* flick, sprinkle (water, as in
 sprinkling a corpse or sprinkling perfumed
 water on friends)
prerdu *nci* trunk of tree or plant
prerkat¹ *vact* compel
prerkat² *vauz* persist in
 nya prerkat makat He persisted in
 eating.
prerkoq *vact* bring together, combine
prerlëh *npl* Perlis state, Malaysia
prerlök *nci* hole, crevice, opportunity
pring-pring *nci* long Mon drum
prös *nci* joist
proc *nci* stomach, abdomen
 berproc be pregnant
proh *vact* drive out
prulu *nci* arrow, bullet
prutoh *vact* demolish, knock down; **rutoh**
pucoq *nci* top, tip (of tree, shrub)
puhot¹ *ncl* classifier (for trees)
puhot² *nci* tree
puhot asap jawa tamarind tree
puhot kayu tree
puhot kelamël coconut tree

puji *vact* praise; (me)muji
pujoq *vact* comfort; (me)mujoq
pukac *nci* net (large)
 irëq pukac draw a net, trawl
 jahëq pukac sew up a net
 mukac fish with a net
 mukac yepun fish with Japanese-type net
 telapok pukac float on a net
pukol *nci* hour, time
 pukol brapa What time is it?
 pukol tiga three o'clock
pulak *ave* again, further
 pulak dah ter nama once again
pulas¹ *vact* revolve, turn, screw (on its axis)
 pulas papat twist a plank
 pulas tali spin a rope (before throwing)
pulas² *vsp* deny
pulaw *nci* island
 pulaw bunga Dokmai Island
 pulaw dagik island in Satun province
 pulaw denak island in Ranong province
 pulaw gajah Elephant Island
 pulaw hujok island near Raya Island, Phuket province
 pulaw kecap Jum Island, Krabi
 pulaw keladi island near Surin Island
 pulaw krët Green Island
 pulaw lathaq Surin Island
 pulaw meriyap island near Surin Island
 pulaw mrerpu Crab Island, Krabi province
 pulaw paqtajay Bua Island
 pulaw phrengay Hay Island, near Lanta Island
 pulaw pingay island name
 pulaw satak Lanta Island
 pulaw semilat Sembilan Islands
 pulaw trupak island name
pulëh *vact* anoint, wash (boats and nets)
puloc *nci* sticky rice (cooked)
 puloc kunyâq glutinous rice with cummin
puloh *num* tens
 sepuloh ten
 lima puloh fifty

pungöc *vact* reap, gather (large items); (me)mungöc
pungöc taroh store (rice, etc.)
pupang *nci* crab trap
pupoh *vaj* taboo (see appendix)
pupot *nca* worm used for bait
pusac *nci* navel
putëh *vaj* white
putiq *nci* small coconut
putus *vaj* cut off, lacking
puwah *vaj* ripe, fully cooked
puwaq *vaci* overflow
puwas *vaj* satisfied (of smoking cigarettes, etc.)
puy-pruy *vac* sprinkle, sow (by sprinkling)
puyoh *nca* quail

R

râq-girâq *cukuk* small push-cart
raba *vact* grope; **meraba**
racot *vact* poison
 ubac racot poison
radara *nch* young woman, virgin
raga *nci* basket
ragi *nci* colouring, yeast, additive
 roti hây ragi unleavened bread
rahoq *vact* scoop up (goods)
rahu *npp* mythical giant (who tries to consume sun/moon in an eclipse)
rahura *avm T* extravagantly
raja *nch* king, official
 pedudoq naq raja king's throne
rajët *vaj* diligent, industrious
rakaq *vaci* crawl, creep; **merakaq**
ramay *vaj* fun, crowded; **beramay**
 beramay celebrate together, have fun together, festival
 ramay-ramay *avm* happily

- ramin** *vaj* jute, linen
tali ramin jute thread
ramoc *nci* rambutan
rangok *nca* long-legged waterbird
rangwan *nci T* reward, payment
ranoq *vact* forge into (jungle, etc.);
branoq, manoq
ra.op *nab* nice smell (as of food, flowers,
scent)
rapac¹ *vaj* close together
rapac² *avm* constantly
rapah *nci* rubbish
rapas *vaj* grasping; **berapas**
raq-raq *On* sound of fish on surface
raquq¹ *vaj* noisy (as of many speaking
together)
raquq² *avm* together (many people)
menangäh raquq cry together
raquq-raquq *avm* together
rasa¹ *vsp* feel; **berasa, brasa, merasa**
berasa bejäq feel cold
berasa terjihät juga feel pity
rasa² *vaux* be able (usually negative)
tët rasa makat nasi unable to eat rice
tët rasa pi not able to go
rasoq *vac* addicted, possess (of spirits)
merasoq possess, indwell
rasoq hatu demon possessed
rasoq kaq araq addicted to drink
rasoq kaq nibini womaniser
rata *ipn* every, all
rata deniya all the world
rata semiya every man
rata-rata *ipn* everywhere
semiya rata-rata people everywhere
tuhät rata-rata Lord of all
ratay *nci* chain
ratay lihël neck chain
ratay mas gold necklace
ratik *nci* twig, stem
ratus *num* hundred
seratus one hundred
duwa ratus two hundred
rawac *vac* row (facing the stern); **berawac**
rawak *nci* space
rawak bukëq valley
raway *npl* Rawai village, Phuket
rawoc *vact* whittle
reba *nci* small branch
reba kayu small branch of tree
rebah *vaci* fall over (person, bicycle, tree)
rebok *nci* bamboo shoots (for cooking)
reboq *nci* seed pearls
rebus *vact* boil
reda *vaj* diminished, reduced (water, wind,
rain, etc.)
redop *vaj* dull, overcast
dop-redop overcast
regäng *nci* accordion
rega *nci* price, value; **brerga**
regac *vact* summarise
regak *vact* pull
regak berbikäs pull to an upright position
regu *vac* blow (breathe)
rema *avm* together
remak¹ *vaj* straight (of line or road);
fulfilled, faithful
tinyung remak look straight ahead
tuhät nu remak God who is faithful
remak² *prep* opposite
remay *vaj* feel faint or weak
renah *vaj* low
renah dëq lower than
renak *vact* fry
nachuq renak fried chilli sauce
nasi renak fried rice
renap *vac* soak, dip in, sit in water
rengak *vaj* separate (of companions or
goods)
rengap *nci* small reaping knife
renök *npl* Renong town
renyas *vac* bounce

- repēh** *vaj* chipped
repēq *vact* whip, beat
rephoh *vact* chop, hack (with axe)
rerōc *prep* reached to
resaq *vact* rub gently, stroke
retaq¹ *vaj* cracked
retaq² *vaux* about to
rethōc *vact* raise a diver
ri.ari *avt* daily
riba *vact* carry in arms, nurse (on lap)
ribal *vact* exchange, change (objects)
ribas *nch* royal servant
riboc *nci* storm, strong wind
ribradi relations; see **dibradi**
ribu *num* thousand
riciq *vact* split, cut across (waves)
ricok *nci* clasp-knife
rigaq *vact* catch, arrest; **merigaq**
segu rigaq ciyup a couple snatch a kiss
rihan *ave* light (in weight)
ringēq *nci* Malay dollar
rinyiq *ave* very small, tiny
risaw *vaj* annoyed
risaw-hati *vaj* angry
ritih *vac* rain sprinkling
riwak *vact* hurl, cast, fling
riway *vact* swing
jalat riway walk with swinging arms
riway tangan swing arms
riyok *nci* freshwater reed
rōc *vact* reach; **rerōc**
manyak-rōc forever
naq rōc will happen
rerōc reached to
rōc dah Arrived! (greeting)
rōc-kaq *prep* as many as, reaching to
rōntri *nci* electricity
api rōntri electric light bulb
tali api rōntri electric powerline
rōnya *vaux* let go, Never mind (it)!
rongrām *nci T* hotel
rongrian *nci T* school
rongyaban *npl T* hospital
roti *nci* bread
rubehiru *vaj* dirty, objectionable; also
rubiru
rubiru *vaj* dirty, objectionable; also
rubehiru
rumah *nci* house
rumah berkira meeting room
rumah datoq spirit house
rumah kramac spirit house
rumah pelēt witchdoctor's spirit house
rumah praqchum meeting room
rumah sarōq temporary hut
rumot *vact* kindle, blow on (fire)
rumot api light a fire, build a fire
rungēk *nci* Malay-type dance
rupa¹ *nci* fashion, kind
rupa² *prep* like
rupoc *nci* grass
ruraq-ruraq *avm On* sound of light rain
ruru *vaci* flow in quantity
ayē berlari ruru the water runs in
quantity
rusa *nca* deer
kana rusa kind of leaf used in medicine
rusoq *nci* side
tulak rusoq rib
rutoh *vaci* collapse (of house, mast)
prutoh demolish, wreck, break off
ruwak *nci* room
ruwak atas mata.ari inside room
(facing east)
ruwaq-ruwaq *nca* tadpole

S

- sälöng nci* Ceylon tea
sa¹ num one; also *saq*, *se*
sa² ave only
sa.at nci medicine for fontanelle of baby
sabac nch friend
sabal vact stop a fight
sabëq cs because
sabëq-nama why?
sabok nab contest
sabot nci soap
sabrasa ave sufficient, just a little
sac¹ avt presently, sometimes
sac ... sac ... sometimes ... sometimes
sac-sac avt often, in a moment
sac² vpt final particle used with mild imperative; see *nö*
sadap npl Maprau Island, Phuket
sagak vact intervene (in a fight)
sagi nci angle, corner (of table)
sagol nci junk
sah vaj clear (of speech or sight)
saja avm M only
mati saja die pointlessly
sak-pisak nci rubbing strake (on boat)
sakëq vaj sick, sore; *penyakëq*
lawat sakëq endure sickness
sakëq bisa extreme pain, pain of infected wound
sakëq demam sick of fever
sakëq pala headache
sakëq-hati jealous
sakoc vaci hang on (wall, etc.)
sal-besal vaj great, important
salah¹ nab fault
akëq salah forgive a wrong
amët salah find fault
salah² vaj wrong, at fault
salah lagu wrong behaviour
salah urac twisted sinew
salah-hati vaj annoyed
salay vact roast, barbecue
salay ari vaci dry in sun, sunbathe
salët vact change; *menyalët*
ulal menyalët snake changes its skin
sama ava together; *bersama*
sama-hati mita ask unitedly
sama-sama ava together with
sami nch priest
sami awaq Burmese priest
sami hutat hermit
samoc vact receive, welcome
samoq nci dinghy
samun vact rob; (me)*nyamun*,
penyamun
san nci T court
sanal vact rely on, lean on
sanga nci forked support used in boats
sangon nci hairbun (female)
sangoq vact receive, admit
sa.öp vaj warm
sapa¹ qpn who?
sapa² ipn anyone, whoever
sapak vact wipe, paint; *menyapak*,
penyapak
sapat nci small dinghy with square bows
sapoc¹ vact wrap around; *bersapoc*
sapoc² nci husks
sapoc kelamël coconut husks
saq¹ num one
saq² vact O reached to
saqdi nab mystic word; see *sidi*
saqsi nch witness
sarac vaj overloaded (boat)
sarac naq talap almost sinking

- sarak nci* nest
sari vact seek; **(me)nyari**
saröq nci temporary hut
sarop nci skin of snake
 buwak sarop (snake) sloughs its skin
sasa avm one by one
sasac vact examine, inspect; **menyasac**
satak npl Lanta Island, Krabi province
satat nci coconut milk
satu num M one; **bersatu**
sawa nca python
sawoc see **bersawoc** pray
sawoh nci anchor
 akëq sawoh raise the anchor
 böh sawoh place the anchor
 jala sawoh throw out the anchor
 sitaq sawoh pull in the anchor
 tabol sawoh throw out the anchor
 turot sawoh lower the anchor
sawoq vact scoop (in water)
saya vaj bright; **bersaya**
sayac vact slice off
sayak vact love
sayaq nci wings, stabilising fins
sayman nci T cord for drawing in fishing net
se- num one; also **sa, saq**
se.ari one day
sebanyaq-banyaq ave as much as possible
sebarak nca goods
sebaya avm equally
sebelah one side
sebelas num eleven
sebilat see **semilat** nine
seboc vsp be called, utter
sebul vact spray (see appendix)
sebuwah one body
secalok one tinful
sedagah nch Sikh
sedal vsp be aware of
sedal caq be aware that
sedekah nci M Muslim gifts to the poor
segat vaj lazy; **(me)nyegat, penyegat**
segengap one handful
segiwak-segiwak avm back and forth as a drunk (of walking)
segoq vact leap on
segu one pair
se.ikol one (tail) (= one creature)
sejurus avt presently
sekac vact block, obstruct
sekac penyakëq protect from disease
sekali avt once
sekali dikiq little at a time
sekawat avm as a group
seketon cln large piece
sekrac one portion
sekuna nci E old sailing vessel (used as model for spirit boat)
seläq vact attach to
selagu another matter
selalu ave very much, always
selama-ini avt at this time
selamac nab blessing
 bri selamac give thanks, bless
selap vact immerse; **(me)nyelap**
selaq vaci faint
selaqsa ten thousand
selatat nci south-east
selesay vaj completed (court-case or prison term)
seloq vact reach into
selunay nci trumpet
seluni vaci hide (person, animal)
seluwal nci trousers

semah *vact* worship, offer to;
 (me)nyemah
semak kajak mat roofing
semak layal mat sail
semanyak-röc *avt* forever
semaq *vaj* disorderly, untidy, cluttered
semata *avm* wholeheartedly
semay *nci* *T* age
semayak *nci* Muslim time of prayer
semën *cc* at the same time
semekët *vaj* *O* poor
semengac *nch* spirit
semengac dëq pala crown of the head
semilat *num* nine
semiya *nch* man
semiya berkasëh adulterer
semiya berkira committee men
semiya kaq kita man like us
semiya menurot medium (demon
 possessed)
semiya pakay ayë lemu witchdoctor
semiya penyala net fisherman
semöc *nca* ant
semöc krernga red ants
semoh *vaj* healed
semuha *ipn* all, altogether
senan *vact* support, steady
 kayu **senan prahu** wooden supports
 steadying a boat hauled up to be mended
senang *vaj* happy, contented
senang-hati *vaj* content, peaceful of heart
 têt **senang nyawa** unwell
senapak *nci* gun, rifle, cannon
senasi *vac* eat together
 pi **usiq senasi** have a meal together
senata *nci* weapons

sengac¹ *vaj* poison, sting; **penyengac**
pari sengac poisonous manta ray
sipoc sengac cone shellfish (poisonous)
sengac² *vact* restrain
sengaja *vaux* act in pretence
 nya **sengaja naq pi** he pretended to go
sengan pala have headache
sengaq *vaj* quietly
sengaq-sengaq *avm* quietly
sengaraq *vsp* cry out
sening *nci* kind of fruit
senoq¹ *nci* serving spoon
 ulal **tedok senoq** cobra
senoq² *vact* spoon out (curry, soup, etc.)
senoq besi *nci* frying ladle
senya *nci* late afternoon; also **henya**
malap senya last night
sepa *nci* seed of a vine
 usiq **sepa** game played with seeds
sepäq *vaj* narrow
sepac *num* group of four
sepap *npl* Sepum village, Phuket Island
sepaq see **srerpaq** almost
sepring *nci* *E* spring
sepuc *vaj* inept, inefficient
sepuc-sepuc *avm* with difficulty
 menyawa **sepuc-sepuc** gasping for
 breath
sepuloh *num* ten
serapak *nci* spear (3-pronged)
seratus *num* one hundred
serbak *avl* other side (of river, etc.); see
srerbak
seri *vaj* outstanding; **berseri**
seribu *num* one thousand
serma *nci* cold; see **srerma**
serpaq *ave* almost; see **srerpaq**

- serupa** *prep* like, the same
serupa jagan same as
serupa kaq similar to, as if
sesac *vaj* astray
sesan see **menyesan** feel sorry for
sesungoh *ave* truly
setana *cs* when, as
setang *nci T* Thai coin
setat *vact E* start (engine)
setengah¹ *ipn* some
setengah² *vaj* half
setenös *ave* in sections
setepac one place
setipäq *cln* piece, slice
seton *nci* revolver, pistol
setri *nci* vehicle
setru *nci T* enemy
setukin *nci E* socks
se.umöl *avl* lifelong; **umöl**
se.urak one person
si.ap *vaj* Thai
sibal *vact* sprinkle (with the hand)
sidëq *nci* piece of bamboo (used in looking for lice)
sidi *vaj* superhuman, miraculous
permelaw sidi superhumanly powerful word
urak sidi someone with superhuman powers
sidöq *vact* lean against
sik-masik *ave* each one
sikac *vaj* not long enough
sikën gigi have severe toothache
siku *nci* elbow, corner
silaq *vact* look for lice
simöy *vaj* dirty, overcast
simöy-simöy *vaj* dirty, overcast
singa *nca* lion
singah *vact* turn aside, stop at
singi¹ *dpt* just now
singi² *dpn* matter just mentioned
sipaku *nci* nail
sipaq *vact* kick
buah sipaq takraw ball
usiq sipaq play takraw
sipaq sila kick with sole of foot
sipay *vact* twist together, plait
sipoc *nca* shell
siräq¹ *vaci* turn around (with hand held up as in Manohra)
siräq² *vact* approach a superior
sirac *vact* lash, tie down
sirëh *nci* betel leaf
sisën *nab* bad luck
sisiq *nci* fish scales, turtle shell
sita *nci* horizontal supports inside boat
sitaq *vact* haul
sitaq rupa take a photo
sitat *nch* Satan
siti *nch M* lady
siti hawa *M* Lady Eve
siwa *vact* hire, rent; **bernyiwa**
siyak *nci* light, daylight; **bersiyak**
soq siyak daytime
yu bersiyak until daylight
siyak malap day and night
siyaq *vact* prepare; **bersiyaq**
siyok *nci* horn (of animal); PYP also use of elephant's tusk; see **gadik**
siyon *vact* whistle a tune
siyon dëq muloc whistle call (not UL practice)
sön *nci* pus, core of a boil
söpöng *nci* Chinese tin mine
söq *nci* lung

soh *vsp Ab* request, command (contraction of **suroh**)

sok *ipn* each

sok semacap one of each kind

sok-sok *vaci* stumble

soksa *ipn* one of each

soq¹ *nci* area

soq² *ppt* location at or beside

srbak *avl* other side (of river, etc.)

srerban *nci* hadji's turban

srerbat *nci* hadji's turban

srerkoq¹ *vact* pounce on

srerkoq² *nci* wicker pen (placed over fighting cocks)

srerma *nci* cold

srerpaq *ave* almost

srertak *avt* all the time, continuously

sröq *vact* digest, taste

su-asu *nci* cowrie shell

su-asu bertelak patterned cowrie shell

subak¹ *nci* portion of flesh on shellfish

subak² *nci* earrings

suc¹ *vact* finish

suc² *vpt* finished action

sudah¹ *vaci* finish; **penyudah**

sudah² *vaux* finish

sudah³ *vpt* finished

sudöq *vact* scoop out, excavate

sudu *nci* spoon

sugël *vaj* hanging down

suka¹ *vact* like

suka² *vaux* like to

suka têt habih did not like it much

suka-hati *vaj* happy, pleased

suläw *nci* penis

kulë brulak deq suläw foreskin

sulap *vact* gobble up (persons only)

sulok *vaj* eldest (child)

sumak *vact* nuzzle

sumök *vaj* self-assertive, ruthless

sumu *nci* wick

sunay see **selunay** wind instrument

sungay *nci* river

sungay batu gorge

sungay brana *npl* village on Pu Island

sungoh *vaj* true

sesungoh truly

sungoh-sungoh *ave* truly

melaw sungoh-sungoh enter into agreement together

supah *vsp* curse, swear, take oath;

bersupah

supat *nci* playing cards

supaw *nci* steamed fish curry

supëq¹ *vact* blow, puff

buloh penyupëq blowpipe

supëq² *nci* small rice bag

surac *nci* book, letter

suraq *vsp* shout; **bersuraq**

suraw *nci* mosque

suray *nci* comb

suroc *vaci* fall (tide)

ayë suroc tide is falling

suroh *vsp* send, use; (me)**nyuroh**,

penyuroh

lebëh dëq suroh more than enough

suroh duwëq banyaq spend much money

susah *vaj* trouble

susah-hati *vaj* sad

susoc *vaj* thin

sutoq *vact* gobble

suwa *vact* contact, meet

suwa mukha meet someone

timaw bri suwa mukha not want to see their face

suwac *vact* throw out, splash

suwal vaci shine
api suwal projection lamp
suwara nci voice, sound

T

täk vact carve
tabëq vact rub on
tabol vact toss, sling (with sideways arm motion)
tabot vaci make merit; see **tehabot**
tadah nab opportunity
tagat nci capital, cash on hand
tagëh vact crave (satisfaction for an addiction)
tahat vac suffer; **bertahat**
batu tahat stone used as a wedge
kayu tahat wooden fulcrum for bending a plank
tahi nci excrement, dung
tahot nci year
tahu vsp know; **bertahu**
bri tahu tell, inform; see **bitahu**
tajap vaj sharp
takan nci charm string (sign of vow) (see appendix)
takay nci ear (of grain)
takay padi ears of rice
takoc vact fear; **(me)nakoc**, **penakoc**
taksal nci swamp tree
talak nca large kind of fish
talap vac sink; **(me)nalap**
tali nci rope
tali api radio aerial
tali api röntri electric power line
tali graq telephone, telegram
tali kayën fishing line
tali pingak belt
tamäq nci heavy kitchen chopper

tamäq cina Chinese chopper
tamäq si.ap Thai chopper
tamah vac add to; **bertamah**
tamak nci fare (on vehicle or vessel)
tamata nch police
tamot vact fill in (earth)
tana¹ nci mark, symbol, bearings; **pertana**
tana² cs when, just as
tana berbihak first glimmer of dawn
tana crah when it was light
tana-bajiq just then
tana-tana avt whenever
tanah nci ground, dirt
kayu tanah wood planted in the ground
tanah bringöq earthquake
tanah liyac clay
tanah piyoq api gunpowder
tanam vact plant, bury; **(me)nanam**
tanam hatu bury a corpse
tang nci T money
tanga nci ladder, stair, boom of a dredge
tangan nci hand
jap tangan wristwatch
kaki tangan feet and hands
tangcaw nci crowbar
tangok vact carry on shoulder
tanoq nci horn of animal
tanya vsp enquire; **bertanya**, **(me)nanya**
tanyok nci promontory
ta.öq nci poultice
tapäq vact stick on
tapal vact slap face
tapaq nci palm of hand, sole of foot, footprint
tapaq kaki sole of foot
tapaq tangan palm of hand
tapën vact spread (disease)

- tapi** *cc* but
tapi-caq *cc* however
tapih *vact* toss, bounce, winnow
tapö *npl* village on Lanta Island
tapoq¹ *nci* lid, stopper, cork
tapoq penutok covering lid
tapoq² *vact* close
taqarah *vaj* dirty, objectionable
taqasik *ipn* oneself
 hidoq taqasik have life of one's own
 kita taqasik we ourselves
 nyawa taqasik himself
taqaw *npl* Hey Island, Phuket
taqdëq *prep* ever since, right from
 taqdëq itu maräh ever since then
 taqdëq nutu since olden times
taqëm *nca* sea urchin
tara *nci* north
tarik *nci* tusk of wild pig
tariq *vact* drag, draw up (boat)
taroh¹ *vact* place
 taroh dëq hati remember something
 usiq bertaroh gamble
taroh² *vpt* completed action (of a temporary nature)
taroh-hati *vact* trust
taroq *nci* vegetable
taroq kakok convulvulus
tawal¹ *vac* bargain
tawal² *vaj* tasteless, fresh
tëng *nci* tin (up to 4-gallon size)
tëp *nci E* tape recorder
tëq-jetëq *avm* limpingly (of walking)
tët *neg* no, not
 suka tët habih did not like it much
 tët (ber)guna evil, wicked
 tët brapa not many
 tët cadak naq hidoq no hope to live
 tët caq no matter what
 tët dat nama not long at all
 tët sedal not conscious
tët senang nyawa not well at all
tët terpakay worthless, useless
tët tetu arah uncertain
tebak *vact* chop down
teban *vaj* thick
tebas *vact* slash down
tebik *nci* slope
teboq *vact* cut a hole
tebu *nci* sugarcane
teburok *nci* flesh of coconut
tebus *vact* ransom; **menebus, penebus**
tedaq *prep* until; also **terdaq**
tedaq rök until
tedoh *vaj* calm (sea, wind)
tedok-senoq cobra
tedus *vac* stumble
tedus-hati offended
tegah *vac* argue, quarrel; **bertegah**
tegal *vaj* strong
 angën tegal strong wind
 umaq tegal heavy sea
 wayak gelaq tegal slide show
tegal urac strong (in body)
tegal-hati *vaj* stubborn, obstinate
tegala *vact* plough
teguh *vaj* lasting (of rope, cloth)
tehabot *vac* make merit; also **tabot**
tekat *vact* press, choke, strain (wood),
 oppress
tekös *nci* boundary
teläl *vaci* shine; **berteläl**
teladoq *nci* thole (of rowing boat)
telaga *nci* well
telanyak *vaj* naked
telapok *nci* float, buoy, weight
telapok ikuwa weight (on fishing line)
telat *vact* swallow
telinga *nci* ear

- telol *nci* egg, testicle
 teloq *nci* bay
 telul *npl* Lone Island (near Phuket)
 temaq *vaci* bow down, bend over
 temesu *nci* kind of (heavy) wood
 temiloq *nca* marine worm
 temirak *nci* guy-ropes (of mast)
 temoq *nci* ant mound
 temuku *nci* ankle
 temus *vact* pierce
 temus kira think through to a decision
 tenak *npl* island in Burma
 tenang *vaj* calm (sea)
 tengah¹ *prep* middle of
 tengah ari midday
 tengah malap midnight
 tengah² *cs* while
 tengah³ *apt* in the process of
 tengah naq in the process of
 tengah-tengah *avl* in the middle
 tengaq *vact* cook, place
 tenöng *vact* aim at, steer for
 tenöng dëq tana to aim at a mark
 tepac naq tenöng place to aim at
 tenös *nci* joint, verse
 tenös-tenös *ave* in sections
 tepac¹ *nci* place
 tepac dudoq seat
 tepac linöng hiding place
 tepac rata flat place
 tepac tanah block of ground
 tepac tinoq bed
 tepac² *vaj* straight, upright
 bajiq tepac righteous
 hati tepac upright heart
 tepëq *vsp* shout angrily
 tepët *nci* port
 tepok *nci* cake, flour
 tepoq *vact* slap, clap (hands)
 umaq tepoq prahu waves slapping
 against boat
 See also tapal slap the face
 ter *spt* syntactic particle
 terajak *vact* kick with soles of feet
 terbëq *vac* depart, issue out of; see
 trerbëq
 terbët *npl* place with a shrine
 ujok terbët datoq name of cape
 terbrenqaq *vaci* stumble backwards
 terbuwak *vac* thrown away; buwak
 tercihat *vact* pity
 terdaq *prep* until; also tedaq
 tergäq *vaci* choke
 tergamam *vaj* startled out of one's wits
 tergamaq *vauq* not wishing to
 terguläk *vaj* lying prostrate
 terhutak *vac* in debt; hutak
 teringi *nci* creeper with small berries
 teritëq *nca* oyster
 terjot *vaci* jump down
 terkejuc *vaj* startled
 terketap *vac* reaped; ketap
 terkimaq *exc V* swear word
 hapot maq terkimaq swear word
 terlalu *ave* very, exceedingly
 terletak *vac* lying face up
 termika *nci* pearl
 ternama *vac* named; nama
 terngetac *vaj* convulsed; ketac
 terpakay *vaj* useful
 höy tët terpakay worthless
 nu terpakay important
 terpeliq *vaci* slip off, slip over, dislocate
 (bone)
 terpelos *vaj* burnt; pelos
 terpedo *nci* torpedo
 terpiyok *nci* tornado, waterspout
 terubuk *nca* flying ants; see trubuk

- tetaq** *vaj* stable (boat)
tetas *vact O* cut (a rope)
tetu *vaj* sure
 kira tetu decide
thancay *nci T* painkiller
thaqbian *nci T* register
thaqhan *nch T* soldier
thok *nci T* container, bag
 thok ayë water drum
 thok baju shirt pocket
 thok plätik plastic bag
thuraq *nci T* business
tibuk *nci* charm (protecting fruit on a tree)
tiga *num* three
tiga-belas *num* thirteen
tiga-puloh *num* thirty
tihak *nci* pole, mast
tihak kapan mast of ship
tikäq¹ *nci E* ticket
tikäq² *vac* write, inscribe; also **sikäq**
tikah *vsp* answer
tikah parëq answer back
tikap *vact* stab; **(me)nikap**
tikaq *nci* window
tikök *nci O* steersman, extra payment (for steersman)
tikus *nca* mouse, rat
tikus urak putëh white mouse
tilat *nci* beam
tiliq *vact* turn aside, avoid
tima *vact* bail out (water)
timah *nci* iron
timang *vact* weigh, ballast, balance
timang-hati *vaj* considerate
timaq *vact* shoot
timaw¹ *vauX* not want
timaw² *vact* construct; see **nimaw**
- timöl** *nci* east
timön *nci* cucumber
timön kayu *nci* papaya
timön malikay melon
timon vaci float; **bertimon**
tinäs *vact* squash a flea
tingan *vact* leave, abandon; **meningan**
tingi *vaj* tall, high
tinöq *vaci* lie down (to sleep)
tinyung *vac* gaze
tinyung remak look straight ahead
ti.o *nci T* trip
tipäq *cln* classifier (for slices of fish)
tipaq *nci* bag
tipu *vact* deceive; **(me)nipu**
tiquitiq *nca* mosquito larva
tirih *vaj* holed, leaking
tiroq *nci* fish spear
titiq *vac* drip; **(me)nitiq**
tiyoq *vact* blow (a wind instrument)
töc *ave* tiny piece
 demiq töc very small
 dikiq töc very few
tök *nci* cubit
tökkë *nch* towkay (Chinese middle-man)
tökkha *npl* Phuket town
töklöng *vac T* decide
töq-utöq *avm* limping
tötö *vac T* pass to another
 penyakëq tötö infectious disease
töyketöy *nci* uvula
tolaq bala rite to avert calamity (see appendix)
topi *nci* Muslim skull cap
toq¹ *nci T* table; see **papat toq**

- toq²** *nch* Muslim elder
toq adap Adam
toq ji *nch* hadji
toq ninëq ancestors
toq³ *exc* Muslim expletive
toqkök *nci* Chinese temple
toqsäq *nch* Muslim imam (higher status than hadji)
tras *nci* crossbeam
trerbak *vaci* fly
kapän trerbak aeroplane
trerbëq *vac* depart, issue out of
isuc tët trerbëq rubbed but not erased
trerjot *vact* jump down
tripak *nca* sea slug
trök *nci* eggplant, brinjal
trök mirah *nci* tomato
trök pulaw pinang type of berry
troq *ave* truly
troq-troq very
trubuk *nca* flying ants; also **terubuk**
trubuq *nca* kind of fish
trupuk *nci* telescope
tu.at *nch M* master
tuba¹ *nci* poisonous plant
tuba² *vact* poison (fish, etc.); **(me)nuba**
tuboq *vact* chisel out
tudoh¹ *vact* blame, accuse; **bertudoh-tudoh**
tudoh² *vac* prophesy, forecast
tudok *vact* shut, cover
tudok dusa cover sin
tudok nyawa cover the body
tuha *vaj* old
tuha muda old and young
tuhät *nch* God, owner
tuhät berhidoq God who gives life
tuhät besal God
tuhät besal dëq atas God
tuhät dëq atas God
tuhät rumah owner of a house
tuhät tanah spirit of a place, landowner
tuhëq *vact* zealous for, serve
hati tët tuhëq heart not right
tuhol *vaj* dried
lada tuhol dried peppers
layu tuhol dried up
ikat tuhol dried fish
cf. krik dry land
tuhoq *vact* stretch out, toss, cast (spear)
ikat tuhoq swordfish
tuhoq lakah stretch a pace (child learning to walk)
tujoh *num* seven
tuju *vact* flick
tuju usiq sepala game played with seed pods
tukac *nci* walking stick, rod
tukak¹ *nci* barge
tukak² *nch* craftsman
tuku¹ *nci* hearthstone
tuku² *vact* bend (at joint)
tulac *avt* second day after tomorrow
tulak *nci* bone
tulak hataq bundle of roofing
tulak pala skull
tulak rusoq rib
tulaq *vact* push, hand over (possessions)
tulëh *vact* write; **(me)nulëh, penulëh**
tuli *vaj* deaf
tulok *vact* help; **(me)nulok, bertulok**
tumäq *nci* heel
tumoh *vaci* sprout; **bertumoh**
tumoq *vact* punch
tumölöc *nca* fish used for bait
tuna¹ *vact* connect, attach (one boat to another for towing)
tuna² *nca* eel (salt water)
tunang *nch* fiancée; **bertunang**

tunas *nci* sprout, shoot
tungan *nch* only child
tunging *vaci* lie on face (with knees drawn up)
tungon *nci* tree stump, offering to spirit of rice
tungu *vact* guard, wait; **bertungu**
tungu lihac *vact* oversee
tunoq *vac* bend over, bow down before; **(me)nunoq**
tunu *vact* burn, burn up, heat with open flame
tunu hatu cremate a corpse
tunyoq *vact* point
tupah *vaci* overflow, spill
tupak *vact* take advantage of, stay or travel with; **(me)nupak**
tupay *nca* squirrel
tupay tanah ground squirrel
tupön *nci* piece of wood or metal used to clean the ear
tupon *vaj* blunt
tupoq *nci* village, locality
pala tupoq village leader(s)
tupoq yuban Ko' Sireh village, Phuket
tupoq lama home town
urak tupoq villagers
turoc *vact* follow; **(me)nuroc**, **berturoc**
turot *vac* descend; **(me)nurot**, **berturot**
turot-menurot descending, descendants
tutoh *vaci* fall (of rain)
tutoq *vact* pound; see **jelöq** and **padi**
menutoq padi pound rice
halu tutoq padi pestle for pounding rice
tutot *vact* clasp, lead (by holding upper arm)
tuwah *nab* luck
tuwas *nci* artificial reef (to attract fish)
tuwin *vact* lever

U

u *exc* exclamation
ubac *nci* medicine; **brubac**, **berubac**
sumäq ubac medicine eaten with betel nut
ubac gurah laxative
ubac jawa tobacco
ubac pelita kākēp torch batteries
ubac tuna poison for killing fish
ubah *vact* move; **berubah**
ubat *nci* grey hairs
ucaq *vsp* scold, declare
udoh *vaj* ugly, untidy
ugay *vact* fix, remove, take off (clothes)
ujak *nch* little boy (voc.), man's name
ujok *nci* end, cape
pulaw ujok island near Raya Island, Phuket province
ujok jalat end of the road
ujok terbēt datoq name of a cape
ujok petok village on Peepee Island, Krabi province
ukël *vact* pierce, drill hole, bore
ukol *vact* measure (distance)
ulä *vact* dribble, stick out tongue
ulak *avt* frequently
ulal *nca* snake
ulal caqcik intestinal worms
ulal tedok senoq cobra
ulik *vact* lever along (a heavy article)
umac *nch* O man
umac-mehamac *nch* M mankind
umac-mesiya *nch* mankind
umaq *nci* wave
umaq galoq-galoq waves rolling high
umaq memecah waves breaking
umöl *nci* age
habih umöl die
umu *vact* suck (in mouth)

ungäh *avt* frequently
ungäh-ungäh *avm* repeatedly
unol vaci retreat, reverse, withdraw
nol-unol withdrawing
unyoq vaci distribute
upac vsp slander
upah vaci hire (a person)
rega upah daily wage
upat nci bait
upat patay sand worn
upay vsp deceive; **me.upay**
upoh vaci draw (water, from well)
urä vaci pour out
urac nci sinews, threads, strength
ijën lima urac five-horse power engine
semiya höy urac man with no strength
urac darah blood vessels
urak nch man, person who is not Urak
Lawoi'
urak berubac witchdoctor (white magic)
urak bot man with merit
urak krer ja ayë angun butler
urak krer ja buwac roti baker
urak maboq darah person who cannot
bear to see blood
urak makay sorcerer (black magic) (see
appendix)
urak penyamun robber
urak penyuri thief
urak sal-besal great man, important
man
urak salah criminal
us nci vapour, steam
usël vaci chase
usiq vaci play
usiq aba gamble
usiq ber play the lottery
usiq bertaroh play dice
usiq samoc play knucklebones
usiq supat play cards
usöc vaci rub, stroke
usok vaci carry (by two men on shoulders)

usoq-asan origin; **asan**
utäq nca catfish (deep water)
utal nca camel
utöq vaci limp
utöq-utöq avm limping
töq-utöq limping
utok nci profit
uy nci withe
uyäq nca cicada

W

wa nch uncle, aunt (older sibling of parent)
see **may, ma**
wac¹ avt straightaway
wac² nci T Buddhist temple
waling vaci E weld
waqtu¹ cs when
waqtu² nci time
bilak waqtu all the time
röc waqtu dah the time has come
waqtu ini now
waqtu itu then
waqtu malap at night
waw nci T kite
wayak nci theatre
wayak kulëq shadow play
wayak gelaq film show
wayak gelaq hidoq moving pictures
wayak gelaq mati still pictures, slides
wayak gelaq tegal still pictures, slides
wëq-berduwëq nci financial success;
duwëq
nya buwac wëq-berduwëq ler dëq
kawat dëq tupoq He had financial
success more than others in the village
withayuq nci T radio
woy exc exclamation of surprise

Y

ya *res* yes

yäq *nch* grandmother

yakal *nci* root; see **jakal**

yak-layak *nca* swallow

yamöng *nci* torch; see **jamöng**

yanah *nca* kind of fish

yang *nch* great-grandparent (maternal, paternal)

yang-munyang *nch* ancestors

yepun *npp* Japan; also **nipun**

yingkali *nch T* prostitute

yiplaq *vaci* gamble, cast lots

yiw *npp* Jew

yöm *vauX T* willing to

yöm nyawa mati give himself to die

yu *csf* until, even till

yu-caq until that

yuban *npl* Laem Tukae village, Ko' Sireh, Phuket

ENGLISH - URAK LAWOI' FINDERLIST

A

abandon tangan	add to tamah
abates kebah	addicted rasoq
abbreviate melaw panaq-panaq	addicted to lekac ²
abbreviated lakah-lakah	additive ragi
abdomen proc	adhere berkraq
ability biyas ²	adhere to ngapö
able to belëh ² , berbelëh, biyas ¹ , rasa	admit sangoq
able to control rain panay mita hujat	admit defeat bralah
about kira-kira	adoptive father paq berhidoq
about to retaq ²	adorn metat
above atas	adulterer semiya berkasëh
abstain from bertahat	aeroplane kapan trerbak
abundant lebac	after lepas ²
accompany atac, beratac	after that lepas itu
accomplished pesuc	again lagi ² , lagi-lagi, pulak
according to bekaq	age hadac, semay, umöl
accordion regäng	agent pharaq
accusation pasan kena adu	agree pakac
accuse adu ¹ , tudoh ¹	aim at tenöng
accustomed to biyasa	air angën
act as a mob grumöng	air compressor ijën angën
act in pretence sengaja	alight berkac
acting as a group phru	all rata, semuha
acting repeatedly buwac-berbuwac	all the time bilak waqtu, srertak
acts perbuwac	allow bri ²
Adam hadap, toq adap	almost krertäq, macap naq, serpaq, sserpaq
Adam's apple bökbrök buah hawa	also juga, lagi ¹ , lagi ²
Adang Island hadak ¹	altogether hapa ¹ , semuha
	always selalu

amazed peläq-hati	approach a superior siräq ²
amazement particle pah	appropriate patoc
amazing peläq	arch koq ¹
amputee kudok	arched jawol
ancestors bilakäl, ninëq, nyang-munyang, toq ninëq, yang-munyang	area nanggri, soq ¹
anchor berlaboh, sawoh	area around a house laman
anchor ring paqanaq	areca nut pinang
anchorage pelaboh	argue tegah
ancient buran	argumentative mudah berlawat
ancient customs patak nutu	arm lengan
ancient times duhulu nutu	armpit ketäq ²
and jangan ²	around kelilik ¹
angle sagi	arouse graq
angle at bottom of prow of boat dagu	arrange bercat, metat, petat
angry demiq-hati, musal, risaw-hati	arrest rigaq
animal benatak	arrow bulus, prulu
ankle temuku	artificial reef tuwas
annoyed risaw, salah-hati	as setana
anoint pulëh	as a group sekawat
another matter selagu	as if bekaq caq, juju-caq, serupa kaq
answer tikah	as many as röc-kaq
answer back tikah parëq	as much as possible lëh-belëh, sebanyaq- banyaq
ant semöc	ascend nyanyäq
ant mound temoq	ashamed celäq
anus butoc tahi	ashes habu
anyone sapa ²	ask menanya
anything apa, nama ³	ask for mita
anything at all hapa ² , nama jenäh, nama- nama	ask for a loan mita naq hutak
anywhere diha ²	ask from each other mäng-ngemäng
apply medicine berubac, brubac	ask unitedly sama-hati mita
approach mehadaq	aslant kiwëq

assemble berkoq, brerkoq
astonished hirat
astray sesac
astrologer nujop
at dëq¹, pada, pëq²
at all lagi², lalu³
at enmity musal-musal
at fault salah²
at night waktu malap
at the same time semën
at this time selama-ini
attach tuna¹
attach to seläq
attached to lekac²
attempt to kuwasa
aunt may, wa
auspicious time ketika
avoid mengelaq, tiliq
awake dahani
aware of sedal
aware that sedal caq
axe kapaq

B

back belakak, blakak¹
back and forth like a drunkard
 segiwak-segiwak
bad luck sisën
bad smell ba.u busoq
bag bäq¹, thok, tipaq
baht bac
bail out tima

bait upat
Bak Jok village near Takuapa kalan
baker urak krerja buwac roti
balance timang
ballast timang
balloon belumäq babi
bamboo buloh, nganyöq
bamboo shoots rebok, buloh petök
banana pisak
bang phoq
Bangkok bangköq
bangle gelak
barbecue dadak, salay
bargain tawal¹
barge tukak¹
bark gelap
bark (of dog) nyemuh
barnacle krachak
basin pasu
basket raga
bathe mani
bathed in perspiration kebaq
bat kelawal, laq.ulaq
bay teloq
be jadi¹, ada¹
be able rasa²
be at ada²
beach patay
beads gernëq, grernëq
beam tilat
bean kacak
bear bruwak

- beard** bawoq, jangoc
bearings permana, tana¹
beat palu, repëq
beautiful berseri
because hata, krana, krerna, sabëq
beckon lamay
become jadi¹, mejadi
bed peninoq, tepac tinoq
bedbug pejac
bee mathu
beeswax malaw
beetle biyok
before duhulu
beg ngemäng, asan³
begin hentaq
beginning asan¹, mula
behave in objectionable way buwac
 rubiru
behind belakak, blakak²
belch daqaq
believe percaya
belongings barak
below bawah
belt tali pingak
bend tuku²
bend a limb or finger ciköc
bend over temaq, tunoq
bent piköq
benzoin incense kemiyan
berry, kind of trök pulaw pinang
berry-like fruit buwah pupol
beside bidik, hipëq, nyapëq²
- betel leaf** sirëh
betel nut cutter ngaciq¹
betel nut tray crana
betray kerbelakak
big besal
Big Yao Island mabok besal
billowing (clouds of smoke) keton-
 keton
bind anyam
bird burok
bite gigëq
bitter asap¹, masap, pahëq¹
bitter leafy vegetable lubaq pahëq
black hitap
black leopard brutat hitap
blame tudoh¹
blaming each other bertudoh-tudoh
blanket gebal
blaze nyala, menyala
blaze up jahul, berjahul
blessing selamac
blind buta
blinking ngetäq-ngetäq
blister hangös, letoq
block ketak², sekac
block of ground tepac tanah
blood darah
blood vessels urac darah
blossom kemak¹
blouse baju
blow brerbiq, regu, supëq¹, tiyoq
blow by blocking one nostril nying
 brerbiq

blow on rumot	bow down temaq
blow spirit away kepuh	bow down before tunoq, menunoq
blowpipe buloh menupëq	bowl batën, makoq
blue hijaw	box bäq ¹ , peti
blunt tupon	bracelet gelak
boast bertengan, menunyoq	brackish cröy, kroh, masët
boat prahu, jukök	branch dahat, reba
boat built from zalacca palm prahu kumal	brand gamal
boat built of planks prahu timaw	bread roti
boat for spirit festival prahu pelacak	break lekap
boat of dugout type prahu lunas	break into pieces lepäq
body nyawa	break up berpecah
body hair bulu	breakable (bamboo, wood) köq-kröq
boil patët, rebus	breast dada
boiling menidëh, nidëh	breathes menyawa
boiling water ayë menidëh	breathing bernyawa
bold brani, beni-brani, hati beni brani	bridal costume maqalac
bone tulak	bride cawsaw
book surac	bridegroom cawbaw
boom caciq layal	bridge jamat
boom of a dredge tanga	bright saya
bore ukël	bring amët maräh, bawa, bawa maräh, bermaräh
bored jemu	bring together prerkoq
boring for tin samples böräng	brinjal trök
born berjadi	broad lega
borrow minyap	broken benasa, patah ¹ , pecah
bother kucaj	broom pengikay
bottle libuli	bruised lekuq
bounce renyas, tapih	brush ginyëh
boundary tekös	brush off kipas
bow koq ¹ , panah ¹	Bua Island paqtajay

bubbles kemöq
bubbling up brernäh
Buddhist temple wac²
buffalo beetle biyok krerbaw
Buginese bugih
build a fire rumot api
bulging kebuk
bullet prulu
bundle of rice padi ikac padi
bundle of roofing tulak hataq
bunghole möngmög, lubak möngmög
buoy telapok
Burma awaq
Burmese awaq
Burmese priest sami awaq
burn pelos, tunu
burn up tunu
burning berapi
burnt pelah hangös, terpelos
burp daqaq
bury tanam
bury a corpse tanam hatu
bushy brerba
business duli, thuraq
but tapi
butler urak krerja ayë angun
butterfly marama
buttocks patac
button mengacik, pengacik
buy beli, meli
by own cleverness manay sediri

C

cake tepok
calf of leg betih
call belalok, berlalok, blalok
call a witchdoctor mawa
called seboc
calm sengaq, tedoh, tenang
calm water ayë sengaq
camel utal
candle dët
cannon senapak
cape ujok
capital tagat
capsize cerköq, karap
captain kaptat, pelima
care for bela, berbela
carry akëq, bawa, berakoc, brakoc, katäq
carry at side biming, kalëk
carry far melamok
carry in a fold kanok¹
carry in arms nëk, riba
carry in the hands apu
carry on a pole kanal
carry on back cakös
carry on head junyok
carry on shoulder tangok, usok
carry out a vow berniyac, meniyac
carrying pole nganal
carsick maboq setri
carve täk
cashew nut jamu
cast riwak, tuhoq

cast lots	yiplaq	charm string	takan
casting net	jala ²	chase	usël
castrate	kasi	cheap	murah
cat	mi.aw	cheek	pipi
catch	rigaq, merigaq	chest	dahaq dada
catch fire	pelah	chew	pepaq
catch in a fault	amët salah	chew betel nut	mengëp, ngëp
caterpillar (small)	hulac	chickenpox	capaq, huwac capaq
caterpillar (large)	cagu	chief foundation post	cawak seri
catfish	bedukak, utäq	child	nanaq
caulk a boat	makan	chilli sauce	nachuq
cause to ascend	bernyanyäq	chin	dagu
cause to come	bermaräh	China	cina
cause to go	berpi	Chinese chopper	tamäq cina
cave	guha	Chinese temple	toqkök
cease	habih ¹	Chinese tin mine	söpöng
cemetery	jirac	chipped	repëh
centipede	lipat	chisel	pahac
centre of chest	dahaq dada	chisel out	tuboq
ceremony	lagu	choke	tekat, tergäq
Ceylon tea	sälöng	choke on a fishbone	khäq
chain	ratay	choose	pilëh
chair	kaw.i, kö.i	chop	repoh
Chalong (locality in Phuket)	cilök	chop down	tebak
change	alëh, bralëh, hamön, huroq, ribal, salët	chop up small	cicak
change of heart	brubah	chopper, Chinese	tamäq cina
channel of water (on beach)	lurök	chopper, Thai	tamäq siyap
chant	patot, berpatot	Chumpon, South Thailand	chumphön
chant charms	berubac, brubac	church	daw bermun
charcoal	harak	cicada	uyäq
charm	tibuk	cigarette	me.isaq ² , möhun
		circumcise	krac kulë suläw

- circumcised** masoq selap
circumcision lagu serupa masoq selap
citrus fruit limaw
city nanggri
clap tepoq
clasp gengap, jabac, tutot
clasp-knife ricok
classifiers
animals ikol²
books pala¹
humans urak
large objects buwah¹
leaves and pieces of paper or cloth
 lamal
lengths of wood kaqbik
lengths of wood, pipes, etc. kutök²
long objects batak²
lumps keton²
objects in layers lapih²
sheets of matting bidak
sheets of rubber, etc. and planks of wood kebik
slices of fish tipäq
small objects biji²
trees puhot¹
words or phrases patah²
claw kuku
clay tanah liyac
clean (of the body) bermäh
clean the ear juloq
cleanse basoh
clear jernäh, sah
cleft celah
clench fist kepan
clerk krani
clever ba.akan, panay
clip hapëq
clock jap
close kapus, tapoq²
close by bidik-bidik, dapik-dapik
close friend kawat belëh bersama bajiq
close relations dibradi
close together rapac¹
cloth kayët, guni kiyap
cloth wrapped around baby kayët pöc-
 pöc
clothes kayët
cloud kemuwang
cloudy simöy-simöy
clutch gengap, ngapö
cluttered semaq
coarse kasal
coat baju
cobra tedok-senoq, ulal tedok senoq
cockroach lipas kelik
coconut kelimël
coconut husk hapas kelimël, sapoc
 kelimël
coconut meat teburok
coconut milk satat
coconut scraper mengaröc
coconut tree puhot kelimël
coconut, green kelimël hijaw
coconut, ripe kelimël masaq hitap
coconut, small and young kelimël
 mumak
coconut, young kelimël muda
coffee kopi
coil together likal, belikal
cold bejäq, huwac sserma, sserma

collapse lepah, rutoh	connect tuna ¹
collapsed kapä	conquer jenah ¹
collect kutëq, mengutëq, mungöc, ngitäq, pemun	consider ingac, bringac, beringac, menataq
collective action phakhac	considerate timang-hati
collide belaga, blaga, ladok ¹ , langal	constantly rapac ²
colouring ragi	constipated kebusaq, kemuk
comb suray	construct timaw ² , nimaw
combine prerkoq	contact suwa
Come! joh	container thok
come maräh, mari, bermaräh	containing berisi
come back parëq	content senang-hati
come from datak	contented senang
comfort mujoq, pujoq	contents isi
command hukop, pesat, mesat, pmesat, permesat, suroh, menyuroh	contest sabok
commit adultery kasëh	continuously srertak
commit suicide bunöh diri	convey people or goods pedoq
committee men semiya berkira	convulsed ngetac, terngetac
compass keduman	convulvulus taroq kakok
compel perkat, prerkat ¹	cook bermasaq, tengaq
complain memela	cooked masaq
complete genaq, habih ¹	cooked food eaten with rice lawoq
completed selesay	cooked rice nasi
completed action habih ³ , taroh ²	cool bejäq
completely crah ² , habih ² , hapa ¹	coral gudap, batu gudap
compound used as caulking lagala	cord for drawing in fishing net sayman
conceive berproc, menganok, nganok	core of a boil sön
concern duli	cork tapoq ¹
concerned ngac-ingac	corn jakok
concerned about berhimac	corner berdahaq, cadok, sagi, siku
confused cacaw	corpse badat, hatu, manyac
confusion kelacuq	cotton benang nyahëq
	cottonwool kapas

cough batoq ¹	crooked kiwëq
country nanggri, benuwa	cross kayu plitak
coupled pegu	cross over jrermaak
coupled together prakay	crossbeam tras
court san	crossed belitak, plitak
court case daqwa	crossroads cipak tiga
cover tudok	crow burok ak.ak, denak, burok denak, muköq, memuköq
cover head with a blanket belumus	crow pheasant burok cepelik
cover sin tudok dusa	crowbar tangcaw
cover the body tudok nyawa	crowded kercac, krercac, ramay
covered with a skin disease berkuraq	crown cubuk, kecubuk
covering lid tapoq penutok	crown of the head semengac dëq pala
covetous haluba	crucifix kayu plitak
cow lemu	crunchy köq-kröq
cowrie shell su-asu	crush pinyäq
crab ketap ¹	crush underfoot ginyëh
Crab Island merpu, mrerpu	crushed halus
crab trap pupang	cry menangäh
crack open mengatöq	cry of pain or distress ados
cracked retaq ¹	cry out sengaraq
craftsman tukak ²	cry-baby nanaq bay
cramped penöh kecac	cry together menangäh raquq
crate kranyak	cubit tök
crave tagëh	cucumber timön
crawl rakaq, merakaq	cummin kunyäq
create berjadi	cup cöq
creep rakaq, merakaq	curly jerikan
creeper with small berries teringi	current dras ²
crevice prerlök	curry gulay
criminal urak salah	curse abol, asan ² , bermalu, kimaq, maki, malu, supah
criticise ajök, mejah	cursed celaka
crocodile bahaya	

curtain kayët ketak, kayët mengetak
curved piköq
custard apple nunang
custom dop, hadac
cut kaciq, tetas
cut a hole teboq
cut across path of melitas
cut across (waves) riciq
cut down bahoq
cut into sections kutök¹
cut off kac¹, putus
cut with betel nut cutter ngaciq²
cut with scissors gutik²
cutters mengaciq
cymbals gi.aq

D

dagger padäq
daily ari-ari, ri.ari
damp ba.aq
dance menari
dance with drum brana²
dangerous macap naq mati
dash past litas
daughter nanaq nibini
daughter-in-law menatu
dawn bihak, mukal
day ari
day after tomorrow mahpagi isa
day and night siyak malap
daylight siyak
deaf tuli

debt hutak
decamp mepök
deceive tipu, upay, me.upay
decide töklöng
decisive or final action buwak¹
deck lapih¹, latay
declare ucaq
deer rusa
defecate ëh
delivered lepas¹
demolish prutoh
demon possessed rasoq hatu
dented lahöq²
dentist's drill ijën kikih
deny melaw kipas, pulas²
depart terbëq, trerbëq
depending on bersanal
depressed hajaq, lahöq²
descend turot
descendants kemön anaq, turot-menurot
descending turot-menurot
desert padak tanah
desire berkhanaq
detailed halus-halus
dew mot
diamonds itat
diarrhoea bulak kaq ëh
did not like it much suka tët habih
die mati, meningan
different kinds macap-macap
difficult hajaq, payah¹
digest sröq

diligent rajët	door pitu
dim berdabu	dove berpati, burok pati
diminished reda	drag tariq
dimples lahöq ¹	dragonfly laki-ayë
dinghy samoq	drain hole lubak kumak
dinghy with square bows sapat	draw upoh
dip in renap	draw near nyapëq ¹
dirt tanah	draw up tariq
dirty rubehiru, rubiru, simöy, simöy-simöy, taqarah	dredge mesing
disappear hilak, lengäq	dribble ulä
discard buwak ²	dried tuhol
discharge a vow plepas niyac	dried fish ikat tuhol
disciple murëq	dried peppers lada mati, lada tuhol
discuss together berkira	dried up layu tuhol
disease of testicles imaq	drift pemilok
dislocate (bone) terpeliq	drift on surface hanyoc
dismay pah	drill for boring pahëq ²
disorderly semaq	drill hole ukël
disposition haja ² , prangay ¹	drink oq
distant jawoh	drip titiq
distribute unyoq	drive megak
district ampher	drive a pile lathaq ²
dive menyelap, nyelap	drive out proh
divide hagiq, pehagiq, phahagiq	dropping phuq-phuq
divided pecah-belah	drown lemas mati
diving mask nakaq	drum brana ¹ , grernak, pring-pring
dizzy pening pala, ligac mata	drunk maboq
do buwac	drunk with spirits maboq araq
doctor bumöl	dry jemöl
dog asu	dry in sun jemöl ari, salay ari
Don't worry! biyal	dry out bermasaq
	duck itiq

dull redop
 dumb and simple berbelah
 dung tahi
 dust habu
 dynamite böm

E

each sok
 each one sik-masik
 eagle helak, lak
 ear takay, telinga
 earlier nitay
 early evening henya
 earrings subak²
 ears of rice takay padi
 earthen ricepot belanga tanah
 earthquake tanah bringöq
 easily mudah
 east timöl
 easy mudah
 eat makat
 eat together senasi
 echo bertihac
 eel beloc, tuna²
 egg telol
 eggplant trök
 eight lapat
 eighteen lapat-belas
 eighty lapat-puluh
 elbow siku
 eldest sulok
 electric powerline tali api röntri

electricity röntri
 elephant gajah
 elephant beetle biyok gajah
 eleven sebelas
 elliptical bulac panyak
 embrace bernäk
 embrace neck labat
 emphasizer er², ler
 employees anaq buwah
 end ujok
 endure lawat
 enemy setru
 engaged bertunang
 engine ijën
 engine cover nakaq
 enquire tanya, menanya
 enter masoq
 enter Islam masoq selap
 entrance to fish trap pala bubu
 entrust to benal, kirip
 epidemic hawal², hawal penyakëq
 equally sebaya
 erase isuc
 erect akëq
 erratic hati cacaw
 Eve hawa
 even if misël-caq
 even though misël
 even till yu
 evening paqsenya
 evening star phrerlap
 ever since taqdëq

every bilak, rata
every day bilak ari, ari-ari
everywhere rata-rata
evil behaviour barak têt guna
evil heart hati hitap
evil spirit hatu
examine sasac
excavate sudöq
exceed melebëh
exceeding many banyaq terlalu
exceedingly terlalu
exchange huroq, ribal
excrement tahi
exert oneself nulëk
exhaust pipe blumok, lubak pahëq
exist ada²
expensive mahan
expert berguru
expose jemöl
extend hubok
extra payment (for steersman) tikök
extravagantly rahura
extreme pain sakëq bisa
extremely amac
eye mata
eye of a needle lubak jarop
eyebrow gengëp

F

face mukha
faint selaq
faithful remak¹

fall gugol, suroc, tutoh
fall down lepah
fall over rebah
falling tide ayë suroc
fan pengipas
fare tamak
fashion rupa¹
fasten on berkraq
fat lemaq
father apok, paq¹
father-in-law paq metuha
fault salah¹
fear takoc, menakoc
fearful penakoc
feast li.ang, makat li.ang
feathers bulu
feel brasa, rasa
feel cool berbejäq
feel faint or weak remay
feel sorry for menyesan
female aya
female genitals butoc, isak berdarah, isëq
fence pagal
fever huwac
fiancée tunang
field padak
fight belaga, berprak
fight against lawat
fighting cock hayap sabok
fill in tamot
filling iti
financial success wëq-berduwëq

fine halus, pepu	flaming anger pehangac-hati
finely halus-halus	flash läq ¹
fingerprint bekas jari	flashing berngaw-berngaw
finish suc ¹ , sudah ¹ , sudah ²	flat paya
finished pesuc, sudah ³	flat place tepac rata
finished action suc ²	flatter me.oc
fire api	flesh lulu
fire heap lungoq api	flick prerciq, tuju
first lamula ¹	flick finger with other hand petiq
first glimmer of dawn tana berbihak	fling riwak
fish ikat	float hanyöc, melayak, telapok, timon
fish market pajaq ikat	flood apoh
fishpaste blacat	floor pelatal, latay
fish scales sisiq	flour tepok
fish spear tiroq	flow in quantity ruru
fish trap bubu	flow out nilëh, menilëh
fish used for bait tumulöc	flower bunga
fish with a line mengayën	fluent pahap
fish with a net mukac, menyala	fly trerbak, melayak
fish with large hook menyekaq	flying ants terubuk, trubuk
fish with rod nyuwang	fold lipac
fish without scales ikat licöt	follow ikoc, turoc
fish, kind of baqbuq karak, ikat mehumoc, mamöng, talak, trubuq, yanah	follow a roundabout course meneloq
fishing line tali kayën	follow own choice manay taqasik
fishy smell hanyä	fontanelle bubot
fitting padat	food barak makat, nasi
five lima	food prepared as an offering hidak
five minutes of time lurök	football buah gula
fix ugay	footprint bekas kaki
flag kenira	for bida ¹ , naq ³
flame nyala, bernyala, penyala	for a long time lama-lama
	for ever manyak-röc, musët-musët

forbid larak, berlarak, blarak
forbidden patak
forever semanyak-röc
forge into ranoq
forge through undergrowth manoq
forget lupa
forget oneself lepa
forgive apot
forked support used in boats sanga
former lama
fortunate bertuwah
fortune-teller bumöl lihac groh
forty pac-puloh
foundation berjagal
four pac¹
four-sided pac sagi
fourteen pac-belas
fowl hayap
free lepas¹, melepas
freed from lepas dëq
frequently ulak
fresh tawal²
fresh peppers lada hidoq
freshwater reed riyok
friend sabac
frog bekataq
from pëq², pada
front helöt
fruit buah²
fruit, kind of buah sipol, sening
fry renak
frying ladle senoq besi

fryingpan belanga, belanga besi, blanga
fulfilled remak¹
full penöh, penöh kecac
fully cooked puwah
fun ramay
fun together beramay, bramay
funnel blumok, bumok
fur bulu
furious isët
further pulak

G

gamble usiq aba, yiplaq
gape open nganga
gasp lisoh
gasping for breath menyawa sepuc-sepuc
gather pungöc, mengutëq, mungöc
gaze tinyung
gearwheel besi giya
germ inok
get belëh¹, mebelëh
get on nyanyäq
gibbon maqwa
gills isak
ginger liya
give bri¹, hagiq
give birth to melepas
give food to bermakat
give freely halay
give birth branaq
glutinous rice with cummin puloc
 kunyäq

go pi, pergi
go against cangah, menyangah
go back berbaliq
go far lamok
go in groups begupok
go to windward bitas
go together bersama
go underneath nyuroq
goat bäq²
gobble sutoq
gobble up sulap
God tuhat, tuhat besal, tuhat besal dëq atas,
 tuhat dëq atas, lahtala
gold mas
good bajiq
good deeds phahala
good housekeeper berprangay
good-hearted bajiq-hati
goods barak, sebarak
goods of all kinds bena barak
goose itiq jawa
gorge sungay batu
government luwak
Government health clinic anamay
gradually pelat, pelat-pelat
grandfather cä
grandmother yäq
grape angun
grasping rapas, berapas
grass rupoc
grave lubak
great besal, sal-besal

great man urak sal-besal
great-grandparent inyang, ninäq, nyang,
 yang
great-great-grandparent munyang
greater lebëh
greedy haluba
green hijau
green vegetable, type of bucoq lubaq
greet angoq, menga
grey hairs ubat
groan merayu
grope raba, meraba
ground tanah, bumi
ground squirrel tupay tanah
group palah, pasoc
group of four sepat
grow old besal maräh
growing bigger lökbelök
growl meriyan
grown up besal dah
guard jaga, mejaga, tungu
gun senapak
gunpowder tanah piyoq api
guy-ropes temirak

H

habitually biyasa, jenah²
habitually, by practice or nature ladac
hack repoh
hadji haji, toq ji
hadji's head covering srerbat, srerban
hadji's white headdress kepiyah

Hai Island phrengay	haul in mengilas
hail hujat batu	have ada ²
hair boq ¹	have convulsions ngetal
hair-slide pehapëq sisë	have not höy
hair bun sangon	have power over hukop
hairpin to fasten bun cucoq sangon	have room gaq
half setengah ²	have to gadoh ²
half-cooked matah	having a child bernanaq
hammer caulking between the planks pakan	having young beranaq
hammock ayut	hawk helak, helak pi.api, lak
hand tangan	hawksbill turtle karah
hand over tulaq	he nya
handcuffs gari	head pala ² , kepala
handle (of broom, etc.) hulu	head of penis nyuloh
handsome begacaq	headache sakëq pala, sengan pala
hang gatok	headman phunyay
hang on sakoc	heal bela, berbela
hanging down sugël	healed lega, semoh
happen jadi ²	heap lungoq
happily ramay-ramay	hear dengal
happy senang, suka-hati	heart hati
happy disposition hati bajiq	heart beating irregularly ketuh-ketuh
hard kras	heart not zealous hati tët tuhëq
hard-hearted hati kras	hearthstone tuku ¹
harpoon löl	heat with open flame tunu
has, have ada ²	heated up pehangac
hasty gupol	heaven langäq
hat moq	heavy brac
hatch merap	heavy kitchen chopper tamäq
hate bechi	hedgehog lanaq
haul sitaq	heel tumäq
	hell neraka, nörika

helm kemudi
help tulok, bertulok, menulok, nulok
helping one another bertulok-tulok
here kiyat, daw ini
hermit sami hutat
Hey Island, near Phuket laqäw
hide brulak, buni, linöng, seluni
hiding place tepac linöng
high tingi
high tide ayë penöh
hill bukëq
hip paha
hire siwa, upah
hit katöq, langal, mengatöq
hoarse garaw
hoe cakon
hold hapëq, junyok, pegak
hold between thumb and finger cikaq
holding gak-pegak
hole lubak, prerlök
hole for draining boat lubak pusac prahu
holed kemus, tirih
holy basil biji selasë
Honda engine hōnda
hook caköq, kayëq
hooked stick penyaköq
hope cadak, haraq
horizontal supports inside boat sita
horn siyok
horn of animal tanoq
hornbill klakhëk
horse kuda

hospital rongyaban
hot hangac
hot, peppery pedas
hotel rongrǟm
hour jap, pukol
house rumah
house lizard caqcaq
housefly langaw
how? kaqhami¹
how many? brapa¹
however tapi-caq
however it may be hami-kaqhami
howl alu
hull lukak
hundred ratus
hungry lapal
hurl riwak
hurriedly gangu
husband laki
husked rice beras
husks sapoc²

I

I ku, aku
ice ayë batu
idea manay
idol brala
if adu², kala¹, kalaw, kaq²
igniting plikac
ignore lepa
illness penyakëq
image gamal

immediately datdat	inefficient sepuc
immerse selap	inept sepuc
impetuous gupol	infected berinok, meli.aw ¹
implore asan ³	inform bitahu
important sal-besal	infrequent jarak
important man urak sal-besal	ingredients kelekaq
impression bekas ¹	inheritance pesaka
improving (health) lega	inner meaning isi
improvised wheeled toy lok-lok	inscribe tikäq ¹
in atas, dalap ¹	insect lipas
in a moment käq-lagi, kelagi, sac-sac	insert cacaq
in a state of ada ³	inside pëq dalap
in debt terhutak	inspect sasac
in sections setenös, tenös-tenös	install pasak ²
in the beginning mula-mula	instead of gati
in the middle tengah-tengah	intelligent akan, berakan
in the morning crah pagi, gipagi	intend to khanaq ²
In the name of Allah bisemilah	intercept bitas
in the process of tengah ³ , tengah naq	interest on a loan bunga
in time dat	interjection anu
in vain böplaw	intermittent bursts panaq-panaq
in whatever way kaqhami ²	internal organs kelekaq dalap, lipa
in-law ipay, metuha	internal upright in house cawak gatok
inboard engine ijën tengaq	intervene sagak
incantations ayë lemu	intestinal parasites caqcik, ulal caqcik
incanting baca ayë lemu	invade (undergrowth, etc.) bermöq
incite acop, beracop	invitation to act böh ²
increase bertamah	invite ajaq, ba.ajaq, berajaq
increasing dras ¹	invulnerable megah
Indian moneylender cëti	iron besi, timah, ayën
indications pernana	is, are ada ¹
industrious rajët	island pulaw

island in Burma tenak
island near Renong pingay
island near Surin Island meriyap
island south of Surin Island keladi
Isn't it true? bukat ger
issue out of terbëq, trerbëq
it nya
Italy itali
itch gatan, penyengac
itching with skin disease berkudën
itchy skin disease kudën buta

J

jail pejara
Japan nipon, yepun
jar kaca
jealous deki, kemuru, sakëq-hati
jellyfish with sting pay-apay
jellyfish wound baloh
jerk a fishing line ayaq
Jew yiw
jewellery barak matay
joint tenös
joist prös
Jum Island, Krabi kecap
jump lupac
jump down terjot, trerjot
jungle hutat
jungle knife parak
junior Buddhist monk nën
junk sagol
just läh

just a little dikiq-dikiq, koq kiqdikiq,
 sabrasa
just as tana²
just like macap bekaq
just now singi¹
just then tana-bajiq
jute joc, jut, ramin

K

Kaew Island, Phuket province panat
kapok kabu
keel of boat lunas
keel over cehäq
keeping festival beramay
key anaq kuci
kick ngutal, sipaq
kick with sole of foot sipaq sila, terajak
kill bunöh
kilogramme kilo
kind jenäh, macap, rupa¹
kindle lekac¹, rumot
king raja
kiss ciyop
kite waw, lak, helak
knee lutoc
knife pisaw
knock kethöq
knock down prutoh
know tahu
knuckle buku

Krabi town kerbi, krerbi

kris krih

L

labourer kuli

lacking putus

ladder tanga

lady siti

Lady Eve siti hawa

Laem Tukae village, Ko' Sireh,
Phuket yuban

lake kubak, lunak

lalang grass lalak

lame capëq

lamp pelita

landowner tuhat tanah

language basa

Lanta Island, Krabi province satak

large besal

large pond lömong

large waves gelumak

large weight ladok²

lash sirac

last busu, penyudah

last night malap senya

lasting tegoh

lasting until daylight bersiyak

late afternoon senya

later blakak itu

laugh gelaq, bergelaq

laxative ubac gurah

lay down letak

layer lapih¹

lazy segat, menyegat, penyegat

lead cutot, irëq, tutot

lead in procession hä

leader kepala

leader of manohra group pala balay nora

leaf dawot

leaf cigarette pe.isaq, pi.isaq

leaf roof hataq

leaking tirih

lean kurus

lean against sidöq

lean on sanal, bersanal

leap melupac

leap on segoq

learn blajal

learned berguru

leave tangan

leech litah

left behind bekas²

left side kiri

leftover bekas²

lengthen hubok

leopard brutat basa tebaw, brutat bitik

leprosy penyakëq rubehiru

lessen kurak²

let bri², bri³

let go rönya, biyal

letter surac

level baya

lever tuwin

lever along ulik

lice gutu	little girl iya
lick jilac	live hidoq
lid tapoq ¹	live together hibot
lie me.upay	liver hati
lie down guläk, tinoq	living berhidoq
lie face up terletak	living expenses belanya
lie on face tunging	lobster hurak
lie prostrate terguläk	lobster-spear ipak
lifelong se.umöl	local midwife bidat
lift akëq, berakëq, berakoc, junyok	locality lirah, tupoq
lift up akoc	location at or beside soq ²
light crah ¹ , cucoh, rihan, siyak	lock kuci
light a fire belekac api, rumot api	locket agöq
light in colour muda	Lone Island (near Phuket) telur
lightning kilac	long lama, panyak
like bekaq, rupa ² , serupa, suka ¹	long bean kacak panyak
like that kaqgiter ²	long lengths berkutök-kutök
like this kaqgini ²	long outer garments baju koc
like to suka ²	long robe lapoh
lime kapol, kapol mirah	long-legged waterbird rangok
limes limaw nachuq, asap limaw nipih	long-tailed monkey kra
limp utöq	look askance jelik
limping capëq-capëq, töq-utöq, utöq-utöq	look at lihac, jengöq, menyengöq
limpingly tëq-jetëq	look away from jelik
line hac	look for miya
linen ramin	look for lice silaq
lion singa	look sideways nyapëq ¹
lips bibël	look straight ahead tinyung remak
listen ningay, meningay	look up langoh
little demiq, dumiq, demiq-demiq	looking lac-lac
little at a time sekali dikiq	looking around berlihac-lac
little boy ujak	lop off cicak

Lord Buddha kedemay

lorry nori

lose hilak

lottery ticket ber

lotus flower buah telipoq

love sayak

love illicitly kasëh

low renah

low tide ayë krik

lower abu

lower into water jala¹

lower leg betih

lowering (a person) berturot

luck tuwah, bertuwah

lump keton¹

lung söq

M

mad gila

magnet besi brani

maimed kudok

make buwac, berbuwac, berjadi

make merit tabot, tehabot

make sea trip ngenyah

make threatening gesture angaq

making sounds of distress ba.ados,
berados

malaria huwac ketal

Malay dollar ringëq

Malay-type dance rungëk

Malaya melaya, melayu

male kilaki

male animal bapa

man kilaki, semiya, umac, urak

man like us semiya kaq kita

man with merit urak bot

mango maqplap

manifest plihac

mankind mesiya, umac-mehamac

manners basa

manohra dance nora

manohra dance variant nora miyok

manta ray ikat pari sengac

many banyaq, parah

many fruit on tree buah lebac

Maprau Island, Phuket sadap

marijuana ganya

marine growth on hull of vessel lumöc

marine growth, decorative akal bahal

marine worm temiloq

mark tana¹

mark of rank mrrerka

married bernikah

married couple laki-bini

marry nikah, menikah

marrow, kind of gunol

massage kepiq

Malay state of Kedah kedah

mast tihak

mast of ship tihak kapan

master nay, tu.at

mat roofing semak kajak

mat sail semak layal

mat, sleeping lepac

match mengarah	mite found under nesting hen jema
matter bena	mix cahi, capol, bercahi
matter just mentioned singi ²	mock agah, ki.as
mean maläq	Moken boat cangaq ¹
means that jadi-caq	Moken people besing
measure ukol	Moken spirit shrine lobong
meat lulu	Moken tribe mökën
medicine ubac	money duwëq, tang
medicinal plant kana rusa	monitor lizard kejawaq
medicine for fontanelle of baby sa.at	monitor lizard, black kejawaq kret
meditate itök	month bulat
medium bumöl lihac khröq, semiya menurot	Mook Island near Kantang dagik
meet dapac, hibot, suwa	moon bulat
meet someone suwa mukha	mooring balac
meet together bermun	more banyaq lagi, lebëh
meeting place praqchum, daw bermun	more than others banyaq dëq kawat
meeting room rumah berkira	morning pagi
meeting with berdapac	morning star phrerdap
melon timön malikay	mortar lesok, lesok batu penyelöq, daw penyelöq
mend bubon, petat	mortar of stone penyelöq
mend fish net bubon pukac	mosque suraw
merit bot	mosquito nyamöq
messenger penyuroh	mosquito larva tiquitiq
metal tray capah temaga	mother maq, a.ëq, ët
middle of tengah ¹	mother and father ët-apok, maqpaq
millipede lakgelak	mother (of animal) inok
millstone gilik ² , batu gilik	mother-in-law maq metuha
minute minëq	mother's milk ayë dada
miraculous sisi	motionless kemën
mirror cermën, cermën	motorcycle dakdak
miscellaneous bertelak	motor boat mutuboc
mist kaboc	

mountain bukëq, gunöng
mourn patot, berpatot
mouse tikus
mouse deer planoq, pelanoq
moustache misay
mouth muloc
move brakëq, ganyaq, isäk, ubah
move along isäk dikiq
move fast lajaq
move from place to place cäqbiräq
move on rollers galak
moving berganyaq, berubah
Mt. Jerai, near Penang jeray
much banyaq, banyaq-banyaq, brapa²
mud buhol
muddy lecah, lupol
murky kroh
murmur memela
Muslim expletive toq³
Muslim elder toq²
Muslim gifts to the poor sedekah
Muslim imam lebay, toqsäq
Muslim skull cap topi
Muslim time of prayer semayak
must gadoh², gagah², kena²
mythical giant rahu

N

nail kacik, kuku, sipaku
naked telanyak
name nama¹
name of locality in Phuket town pekat

named bernama, ternama
narrow sepäq
nationality baksa
nature haja², isi, prangay²
naughty batah
navel pusac
neap tide ayë mati
near dapik
neck lihël
need berkhanaq
needle jarop
nephew kemön
nest sarak
net jala, pukac
net fisherman semiya penyala
Never mind! rönya
new baru¹
nibble mengetën
nice smell ra.op
niece kemön
night malap
nine semilat
no bukat, höy, tët
nod angoq
noggin legeta
noise bungi
noisy buriq, raquq¹
north tara
North Star bitak bata yay
nose hidok
not long enough sikac
not want timaw¹

not wishing to tergamaq
not hōy, tēt
novice nēn
now ini², waqtu ini
numb kebas
number number
nurse riba
nut kakak
nuzzle sumak

O

oar awac
obey menyaga, meningay
objectionable rubehiru, rubiru, taqarah
observe menyaga, mesoq
observe food restrictions berpatak
obstinate kras-hati, tegal-hati
obstruct sekac
obstruction in urethra penyakëq karak
obtain belëh¹
ocean arök
octopus kraway
oedema basan
of naq¹, dëq²
offended demiq-hati, tedus-hati
offer to semah
offering to spirit of rice tungon
officer nayröy
official raja
offspring benäh
often sac-sac
oil minyaq

okay joh
old tuha
old and young tuha muda
old sailing vessel sekuna
olden times nutu
older sibling kaka, ca
olive kedunot
on atas, pëq²
on the contrary bukat
on their behalf bri⁵
once bersatu, sekali
one sa¹, saq¹, satu, se-
one body sebuwah
one by one sasa
one day se.ari
one handful segengap
one hundred seratus
one of each soksa
one pair segu
one person se.urak
one place setepac
one portion sekrac
one side sebelah
one thousand seribu
one tinful secalok
oneself nyawa taqasik, taqasik
only läh, sa², saja
only child tungan, nanaq tungan
only one nähsa
open buka
open eyes nyelak
open out a dugout hull buka lukak

open sea arök
operate on belah¹
opium janu
opportunity celah, prerlök, tadah
oppose lawat, berlawat, blawat
opposite remak²
oppress kepiq, tekat
or ger²
orange asap limaw manëh
orange drink ayë asap
order pesat
orderly berprangay
organ munën
origin asan¹, berjokal, usoq-asan
original lamula¹
originally lamula²
other asik
other side serbak, sserbak
outboard engine ijën tuwin
outside luwal
outstanding seri, berseri
over there ho, hu, kiyuh
overcast redop, simöy, bon-srerbon, dop-redop
overflow tupah, puwaq
overloaded sarac
oversee tungu lihac
overtake ketaq
overturn ccrerköq
overwhelmed with fear hati phal-phal
owl burok hatu
owner tuhat

owner of a house tuhat rumah
oyster teritëq

P

paddle kayoh, mengayoh, ngayoh, pengayoh
pain bisa
pain of infected wound sakëq bisa
painkiller thancaq
paint cac, nyapak, sapak
pair begu, keduwa
paired pegu
palm of hand tapaq tangan, tapaq
pandanus palm frond kemuwak
pant lisoh
papaya timön kayu
paper kertas, kretas
paralysed kapä
parcel bukuş
pardon maqah
park cöc
particle showing mild emphasis pot
particle, emphatic läq², lah, ler
particle, interrogative ger¹
particle, mild imperative nö, sac²
partnering berhun
pass melitas, menidas
pass between hills getik
pass by buwih, lalu¹
pass by quickly litas
pass clear of helus
pass judgment krac hukop

pass to another tötö	Petburi city pëtburi
pass wind ketoc, kertoc	phial kaca
patch temporarily kecac	Phuket town tökkha
path jalat ²	piano munën
patterned cowrie shell su-asu bertelak	pick julok
pawn gaday	picture gamal
pay bayal	piece krac ² , setipäq
payment rangwan	piece of bamboo sidëq
peaceful of heart senang-hati	piece of wood or metal used to clean the ear tupön
peacock burok meraq, meraq	pierce temus, ukël
peaked roof prabok	pig babi
pearl termika	pigeon burok mrerboq, burok tutru
peck patoq	pile lungoq
Pee Pee Island, Krabi province bibri	pillow batan
peer at jengöq	pinch cuwäq
peg pehapëq	pineapple nangnas
pencil kalap	pipe pahëq ²
penis suläw	pistol seton
pension gaji buta	pitch melagöt, menyangah
peppers lada	pity tercihat
perch on ngatöc	place böh ¹ , pac ³ , pëq ¹ , taroh ¹ , daw, tengaq, tepac ¹
perishing jahanam	place in ship or boat medoq
Perlis state, Malaysia perlëh, prerlëh	place of the dead nanggri hatu
permit benal	place where wood splintered kipaq
perplexed melengung	place with a shrine terbët
persist in prerkat ²	plait sipay
person who cannot bear to see blood urak maboq darah	plane ketap ²
person who is not Urak Lawoi' urak	plank papat
perspiration macal	plank holed papat kemus
perspire peloh	plant tanam
pestle halu, hulu	plant, kind of kelubi

plastic bag	thok plätik	port	tepët, terpët
plate	jap, pirik	possessed with evil spirit	menupak, ngapö, rasoq
platform	pelatal	poultice	ta.öq
platform for smoking or drying fish	para	pounce on	srerkoq ¹
play	usiq	pound	pathaq, jelöq, menutoq, tutoq
play a violin	gisäq	pound rice	croh
play cards	usiq supat	pound (with knuckles)	kethöq
play dice	usiq bertaroh	pour on	celöl
play knucklebones	usiq samoc	pour out	urä
play the lottery	usiq ber	poverty-stricken	hajaq
playing about	kerbetol	powerful	kras, megah
playing cards	supat	practitioner of white magic	bumöl berguru
pleased	suka-hati	praise	me.oc, muji, puji
plentiful	lebac	prawn	hurak
plough	tegala	pray	bersawoc
plug	kecac	pregnant	berproc, kanok ¹ , milëh
point	tunyoq	pregnant (animal)	kathäk
poison	nuba, racot, sengac ¹ , tuba ²	prepare	siyaq, bersiyaq, petat
poison for killing fish	ubac tuna	presently	jurus, sac ¹ , sejurus
poisoned	maboq	preserve	kelimac
poisonous plant	tuba ¹	press	hapëq, tekat
poke eye	jeluk	pressed together	kemat ²
pole	batak ¹ , tihak	pretend	haja ¹
police	tamata	pretty	begacaq
polite	budi-basa	price	rega
pomelo	asap limaw hurak	priest	sami
pond	kubak	principle	inok
pontoon	panton	proceeded to	lalu ⁴
poor	semekët	productive	lebac
porcupine	lanaq	profit	utok
porpoise	maloma	prohibit	katak

promise janyi, berjanyi
promontory tanyok
prone to haja²
pronged hoe cakon jari
pronged scraper besi garöc
propel oneself while sitting ngusöc, mengusöc
propeller of boat payoq
propeller of ship pengipas
propellor of plane kâqkâq
prophecy, forecast tudoh²
prophet nabi
prophet Moses nabi musa
prophet Noah nabi noh
prostitute jalak, nibini jalak, yingkali
protect against evil hadak²
protect from disease sekac penyakëq
protected from wind linöng angën
protection pehadak, phahadak, phehadak
provoke me.ajaq
prow of boat betoq
puff supëq¹
puffed rice kemak²
puffed up kebuk
pull ketac, regak
pull to an upright position regak berbikas
pullover baju teban
pump pam
pumpkin kantukan
punch tumoq
punish hukop
Punjabi megali

purpose khanaq¹
purr meriyan
pus nanah, sön
push cukuk, tulaq
push into bermöq
push-cart, small räq-giräq cukuk
pustule patët
put on böh¹, penyäq
put out padap
python sawa

Q

quail puyoh
quarrel berkahi, tegah
quarrelsome mudah berlawat
quick bangac, cepac
quickly cepac-cepac, ngac-bangac
quiet kemën, sengaq
quietly kemën-kemën, sengaq-sengaq
quills of a porcupine bulu lanaq

R

rabbit kernam, kremam
race baksa, palah
racing berluma
radio withayuq
radio aerial tali api
railing on top edge of boat's hull papat rihan
railway krita-api
rain hujat
rain, gentle hujat ruraq-ruraq

rain, sprinkling hujat pac-prac, ritih	refuse kipas, melaw kipas
rainbow layal hatu	register thaqbian
raise a diver rethöc	relations adi-bradi
raise up berbikas, bernyanyäq, pangöq	release biyal, plepas
rambutan ramoc	relieve mujoq
ransom tebus	rely on sanal
rat tikus	remember bringac, cap
rattan huwi	remind bringac
Rawai village, Phuket raway	remove ganyaq, ugay
reach hadaq, melitak, röc	Renong, south Thailand renök
reach into seloq	rent siwa, bernyiwa
reach out angaw, lejak	repair petat, ugay
reached to reröc, saq ²	repay balas
reaching to röc-kaq	repeated cry of pain or distress ados- adoy
read baca	repeatedly ungäh-ungäh
reap pungöc, giyo, ketap ³	repent braläh-hati, parëq-hati
reaped terketap	request mita, soh
rebuke mejah	reserve pajaq
receive hamac, samoc, sangoq, bahamac, mehamac	resist berlawat, blawat
recite baca	resound hamok, mehamok
reckon ingac, kira	rest bradu remay
recognise krala	restrain katak, sengac ²
reconciled bajiq-bajiq	retch gelagaq
recover consciousness dahani	retreat unol
rectangular pac sagi nu panyak	return baliq, parëq
red mirah	reveal plihac, belihac
red ants semöc krenga	revenge balas
reduced reda	reverse unol
reed, kind of kayu riyok	revolve pulas
reef karak	revolver seton
refloating bertimon	reward rangwan

rhinoceros badaq	rob samun, amu
rib tulak rusoq	robber penyamun, urak penyamun
ribs of boat kok	rock batu, jangöng
rice bag, small supëq ²	rock seaweed latöy
rice gruel bubol, nasi bubol	rod tukac
rice sack bakon	roll gerlik, grerlik
rice saucepan piyoq nasi	roll (of a boat) lingkak
rice scarce bras payah	roll up baloc
rice, cooked nasi	roller kayu galak
rice, husked bras	roof kemubok
rice, unhusked padi	roof inside deckhouse geladaq
rich kaya	room ruwak
ridge kebok	root akal, yakal, jakal
ridge capping prabok	rope tali
rifle senapak	rotten buroq, busoq, gaböq
right from taqdëq	rough kasal
right side kanan	round bulac, kelilik ²
Right! böh ²	row berawac, brawac, rawac
righteous bajiq-tepac	row a boat cäw
rigid kejaq	royal messenger hulu-balak
ring cicët	royal residence balay
rinse lingkak, ngumol	royal servant ribas
ripe masaq, puwah	rub ginyëh, usöc
ripen bermasaq	rub gently resaq
rise bikas	rub off marine growth ginyëh lumac
rising tide ayë pasak	rub on isuc, tabëq
rising up galoq-galoq	rubber getah
rite to avert bad luck tolaq bala	rubbing strake sak-pisak
river sungay	rubbish rapah
road jalat ²	rudder kemudi
roar bahana	rule over bela, berbela
roast salay	run lari, berlari, blari

runner akal
rust karac
ruthless sumök

S

S.S. Matang matang
sack guni, karok
sack-like bag karok
sacred shrine kramac
sacrifice kerban
sad susah-hati
sail layal, berlayal, blayal
sailor kuli
Saladan village, Lanta Island ladan
salt garap
salted bergarap
salted fish ikat bergarap
salty masët
same serupa
same as serupa jangan
sandpaper krertas rupëq
Sangkao village, Lanta Island isak ka.u
sap getah
sarong kayët berlubak
Satan sitat
satisfied kenyang, puwas
saturated jemu
saucepan piyoq
saucepan, earthern piyoq tanah
save kelimac
saw gaji²
say caq², berkata

scabies kudën
scaly skin disease kuraq
scar baroc
scatter kecaq, prak²
scattered cäq-biräq, cay-baday, pecah-belah
scattered haphazardly celuq-celaq
school rongrian
scissors gutik¹
scold ucaq
scoop sawoq
scoop out sudöq
scoop up kawoc, rahoq
scoop-net penyawöq, penyawoq
scorch in fire hangös
scorpion langela
scorpion, small and grey cudëk
scrape garöc, kiki, ngaröc
scrape out cukën, menyukën
scratch gamöc, garu, kikay
scream berkäw, brerkäw
screen ketak¹
screw pulas¹
scrub ginyëh
scrub oneself ngasaq
scythe parak
sea lawoc
sea cow duyok
sea elephant gajah mina
sea horse, kind of litah bahaya
sea slug tripak
sea urchin taqëm
seagull burok cicang, camal

seal merka, mmerka	senile nyanyoq
sealing wax malaw	separate rengak
seasick maboq kapan	Sepum village, Phuket Island sepap
season musët	serious payah ¹
seat pedudoq, tepac dudoq	serpent naga
seaward side of Lanta Island blakak satak	servant penyuroh, prasoh
seaweed that floats kapkrap	serve tuhëq, belibas, bibas
seaweed, edible variety ga.aga	serving spoon senoq ¹
second keduwa	set free plepas
second day after tomorrow tulac	set in berkraq
secretly curi ² , henaq	settle a debt padap hutak
secure kemas	seven tujoh
securely kemas-kemas	sew jahëq, menyahëq
see bergari, lihac, lac, melihac	sexual desire naqsu
see as shadows berbayak-berbayak	shade linoh, payok
see-saw jangöng	shadow bayak
seed benäh, biji ¹	shake beringöq, bringöq, ilik, ketal, ngetal
seed of a vine sepa	shallow hole lupaq
seed pearls reboq	shallow winnowing basket nyiru
seek sari, menyari	shaman bumöl
seek an opportunity nyari tadah	share hagiq, pehagiq, phahagiq, berhagët, phahagët
seek the respect of others amët mukha	shark hiyu
seep out nilëh, menilëh	sharp tajap
select pilëh	sharpen asah
self nyawa	shave cukol, kukol, mengukol
self-assertive sumök	she nya
self-willed (of a naughty child) berakan	sheep kamëk
selfish berhimac nyawa taqasik	sheet (of a sailing boat) kelac
sell juwan	shell sipoc
semi-cooked rice medaq	shell, kind of cukhon, kabök, läw-läw
send atac, suroh, nyuroh	shelter dangaw, linöng

sheltering kelingöng, nöngkelinöng

shine bersaya, suwal, teläl

shine steadily bersura

ship kapan

ship festival belacak, pelacak

shirt pocket thok baju

shiver ngetal

shoe paqtapaq

shoot panah², timaq, tunas

shooting star bitak brasaq

shop keday

short panaq

short beard bulu daga

short-tailed monkey broq

shoulder bahu

shout suraq, bersuraq

shout angrily tepëq

shout out kepäw

shovel penyudöq

shrivel layu

shrivelled pipëh

shrub with large leaves lahok

shrub, kind of kabol lawoc

shut kapus, tudok

shut eyes pejap

shuttle bubon

sick sakëq

sick of fever sakëq demam

side belah², rusoq

side by side nyapëq²

side beam of boat bidik prahu

sideways hirik¹

side whiskers bawoq

sigh menyawa besal, bernyawa besal

Sikh megali, sedagah

silver piraq

silver cup batën piraq

similar to serupa kaq

sin dusa

sinews urac

sinful berdusa

sing nyanyi, menyanyi, bernyanyi

singe layol

sink lemas, talap

sit dudoq

sit by fire after childbirth dudoq dëq api

sit crosslegged dudoq bersila

sit in water renap

sit meditating dudoq berhimac, dudoq bringac

sit with legs at side dudoq hirik

sit with legs straight out dudoq mujol

six nam

skin brulak, kulëq

skin disease panaw

skin of snake sarop

skink keparok

skull pala hatu, tulak pala

sky langäq

slander upac

slap tepoq

slap face tapal

slash bahoq

slash down tebas

slave prasoh, pharaq	smart pedëh
sleep lina	smashed hacol
sleep face down jerlepök	smear cutëk
sleep in late mengelok	smell ba.u, huwis
sleep on side hirik ²	smelly busoq
sleeping mat lepac	smile kunyëm
sleepy mengatoq, ngatoq	smiling gelaq-gelaq
slice tipäq	smoke asaq, isaq, me.isaq ¹
slice off sayac	smoked fish ikat salay
slide gusol, lachal	smooth licët
slide off grusol	snake ulal
slimy la.ël	snap lekap
sling taboy	snapped patah ¹
slip grusol	snatch away jepuc
slip off terpelicq	sneeze brersët
slip over terpelicq	so jadi ³ , kaqgini ¹ , kaqgiter ¹
slippery licët	so that bida ² , bri ⁴
slope tebik	soak renap
sloping jal-lajal	soap sabot
slow lamac	soar lamok, melamok
slow down brerda	sob gagicq
slow to learn lidah tegal	socks setukin
slowly lamac-lamac, pelat	soft halus, lemah
sluice iricq	soft and spongy lemah-lemah
small dikicq	soft drink ayë minäq
small amount miqdemicq, miqdumicq	soft-hearted lemah-hati
small coconut puticq	soldier thaqhan
small cross timber legeta	sole of foot tapaq, tapaq kaki
small deer kiyak	some setengah ¹
small portions of rice anaq bras	something written penulëh
small reaping knife rengap	sometimes berkali, dak-kadak, sac ¹
Small Yao Island mabok demicq	son nanaq kilaki

son-in-law	menatu	spirit	hatu, kerlok, semengac
sorcerer	bumöl hatu, urak makay	spirit feast	kenuri
sore	sakëq, liyak	spirit festival	pahadak
sorrowful	bahati	spirit house	balay datoq, rumah datoq
sorry	gasaq menyesan	spirit of a place	tuhah tanah
soul	hati	spirit of shrine	kramac
sound	suwara	spirit of the dead	badat
sound of fish on surface	raq-raq	spirits	araq
sound of light rain	ruraq-ruraq	spit out	pethuy
sound of rapid removal of offending spirit	bus	spittle	ayë liyol, liyol
sour	bari	splash	suwac, grercuk
south	barac daya	splashing up	pelay
south-east	selatat	split	pecah, riciq
south-east wind	angën selatat	split in two	belah ¹
southern wind	angën barac daya	spoiled	bari
south-west wind	angën jarop panaq	spoilt	benasa
sow	pac-prac, prak ² , puy-pruy	sponge	kemöq ayë
space between the toes	celah jari kaki	spoon	sudu
space	rawak	spoon out	senoq ²
span	jekan	spotted shark	betäw
sparrow	burok ciyaq	spray	sebul
speak	melaw, bermelaw, kata	spray-screen	ketäq ¹
speak briefly	melaw sikac	spread	tapën
spear	serapak, bulus	spread disease	hawal ¹
special dress	maqalac	spread out	apal
species	macap	spring	mata ayë, sepring
spectacles	crermën mata	spring out of water	mawös
speech	permelaw	spring tide	ayë besal
spider	gelawaq	sprinkle	perciq, puy-pruy, sibal
spill	tupah, bertupah	sprout	bucoq, tumoh, tunas
spin a rope	pulas tali	spy	mesoq
		square	baya, pac sagi

squash a flea tinas	steer for tenöng
squashed pipëh	steer parallel to waves melitak
squat belikal, dudoq bertingok	steersman tikök
squeeze hapëq, kepiq	stem ratik
squid henus	stempiece of boat böya
squint bilas	step lakah ¹
squirrel tupay	step on Moken boat cabak
Sri Raya town, Lanta Island patay raja	step over lakah ²
stab tikap	stepfather paq tiri
stabilising fins sayaq	steps out melakah
stable tetaq	stern patac
stair tanga	sternpiece böya kemudi
stamp on kacaq, latap	stick on tapäq
stand diri, berdiri	stick out tongue ulä
star bitak	stick to mengasaq
starfish, type of bulu babi	stick together kraq, berkraq
start setat	sticky liyac
startled terkejuc, gasaq terkejuc	sticky rice nasi puloc, padi puloc, puloc
startled out of one's wits tergamam	sticky rice preparation, fried and
starving kerbelol	pounded pik
state haja ²	stiff kebas
stay bradu	still kemën, lagi ²
stay or travel with tupak, menupak	sting sengac ¹ , penyengac
stay temporarily berbagai	stingray pari, phrerlak
stay together hibot	stingy maläq
stay with nupak	stinking hanyä
steady senan	stir bersudu, haru
steal curi ¹ , menyuri	stirred up grercuk, hati hangac
steam us	stomach proc
steamed fish curry supaw	stone batu
steer boat at angle to waves and wind	stone mortar lesok batu penyelöq
picok	stooped bukoq

stop bradu, berbradu	suffer tahat
stop a fight sabal	sufficient sabrasa
stop at singah	sugarcane tebu
stopped up kemuk	sulphur belirak
stopper tapoq ¹	summarise regac
store pungöc taroh	summit bucoq
story certa, crerta ¹ , pasan	summon memawa, pangin
straight remak ¹ , tepac ²	sun mata.ari
straightaway wac ¹	sunbathe salay ari
strain (wood) tekat	sunken lahöq ²
strait luwaq	superhuman sidi
strange peläq, peläq-peläq	support senan
strangle cekäq	sure tetu
strength urac	Surin Island lathaq ¹
stretch a pace tuhoq lakah	surprise! boq ²
stretch out tuhoq	surrender bralah
strike ladok ¹ , patoq	suspend gatok
strike a match garäh	swallow telat, yak-layak
string made of cotton benang löq	swamp tree taksal
stroke resaq, usöc	sway in walking degak
strong tegal urac, tegal	swear abol, supah, bersupah
strong wind riboc	swear word hapot maq, terkimaq
stubborn batah, tegal-hati	sweaty daki
study belajal	sweep kikay, mengikay
stumble cebiq, sok-sok, tedus	sweep away kipas
stumble backwards terbrengaq	sweet manëh
stumble forward jok-jok	sweet basil biji leba, biji kemangi
stupid budö	sweet potato bemanëh
style cara	sweetmelling spices kelekaq nu ba.u
subject lagu, pasan	swerve liköq
succulent lemaq	swim berdenang
suck isaq, umu	swindle kicöh

swing ayut, berlayut, riway
swing arms riway tangan
swollen barah, basan, kemok
sword pedak
swordfish ikat tuhoq, ikat culas, phrengan
symbol tana¹
syntactic particle ter

T

table toq¹
table papat toq
taboo pupoh
tack phiraw
tadpole ruwaq-ruwaq
tail ikol¹
take amët, bawa pi, berpi
take a photo sitaq rupa
take advantage of tupak
take away amët pi
take back berbalig
take oath supah
take off (clothes) ugay
take trouble to payah²
taking a wife berbini
talk or walk in sleep mamon
tall tingi
tamarind jawa
tamarind tree asap², puhot asap jawa
Tamil kelik
tangled kusoc
tape recorder tēp
tapered lucu

taste sröq
tasteless cröy, tawal²
tasty nyaman
taut cikak
tax asën
teach ajal
teacher guru, khru
tear culat
tears ayë mata
tease me.ajaq
tease playfully metul
teasing kerbetol
teen belas
teeth gigi
teeth strong keyaq
telegram tali graq
telephone tali graq
telescope trupuk
tell bitahu, carëq, nyarëq, menyarëq
tell a story or fable crerta²
temper pejal
temporary hut saröq, rumah saröq
tempt ajaq
ten sepuloh
ten thousand selaqsa
tens puloh
Tepaw Island pëq buraw
test löklihac
testicle telol
Thai si.ap
Thai chopper tamäq si.ap
Thai coin setang

Thai drum kedumaq	thousand ribu
Thai headman kemenan	thread benang, cucoq, urac
Thai salad krabu	threaten angaq
than dëq ¹	three tiga
that caq ¹ , itu	throat brergöq
that day ari ter	throttle crerkäq
that which nu-caq	throw lipal, melatik
That's correct! kena dah	throw down violently hempas
That's enough! genaq dah, jadi dah	throw into the sea buwak lawoc
the koq ²	throw out suwac, melatik
theatre wayak	throw upwards lamung
then baru ² , kaqgiter ¹ , lalu ² , waktu itu	thrown away terbuwak
there daw itu, ho, kiyuh	thrust a paddle outwards huwëq
therefore krana ini, krana itu	thunder gutol
they kunya	tick ketibac
thick teban	ticket tikäq ¹
thief penyuri, urak penyuri	ticklish geli, latah
thin kurus, nipih, susoc	tide coming in pasak ¹
thing bena	tie ikac
things kelekaq	tie down sirac
things done perbuwac	tiger brutat, brutat basa balol
think kira	tiller caciq kemudi
think about berhimac	tilted cihäq
think of ingac	time pukol, waktu
think through to a decision temus kira	times kali ¹
thirsty daga, dehaga	tin calok, têng
thirteen tiga-belas	tin dredge bölä
thirty tiga-puluh	tin ore bijëh
this ini ¹ , ni	tinned milk gulëng
this morning pagi nitay	tiny rinyiq
thole teladoq	tiny piece töc
thorns duri	tip pucoq

tired penac	transport (people and goods) pedoq
tired of jemu	travel jalat ¹
to kaq ¹ , kaqpada	travel with nupak
tobacco ubac jawa	tread on kacaq
toe jari kaki	treat chiya
together sama, raquq ²	tree kayu, puhot ² , puhot kayu
together with sama-sama	tree bean petay
toilet penyarat	tree bean, edible mungay
tomato trök mirah	tree stump tungon
tomorrow mahpagi	tree, kind of bikuy, kelubak, kelukuy
tongue lidah	tremble beringöq, bringöq, ketal
too juga	tribe palah
toothache, severe sikën gigi	trigger katëh
top pucoq	trip ti.o
top of foot blakak kaki	trouble gadoh ¹ , susah
topping iti	troubled gadoh-gadoh
torch damal, jamöng, käkëp, yamöng	troubled in heart gadoh-hati
torch batteries ubac pelita käkëp	trousers seluwal
torch to attract fish jamöng suloh ikat	true sungoh
torn cicäq ²	truly troq, sesungoh, sungoh-sungoh
tornado terpiyok	truly good bajiq sesungoh
torpedo terpedo	trumpet selunay
toss cangah, lipal, prak ² , taboy, tapih, tuhoq	trunk bermuy
touch kena ¹ , petöq	trunk of tree or plant prerdu
touch shoulder labat	trust taroh-hati
tow irëq	try out löklihac
towkay tökkë	try to kuwasa
trace bekas ¹	tube pahëq ²
tradition hadac	turbulent dras ¹
traditional manohra dance nora	turbulent water ayë dras
trample on latap	turmeric gamën
transgression kerlebëh	turmoil kelacuq

turn beralëh, bralëh, ligac kalëh, pulas
turn a millstone gilik¹
turn around siräq¹
turn aside cipak, meli.aw², singah, tiliq
turn over karap
turn something alëh
turtle kura, penyu
turtle shell sisiq
tusk of wild pig tarik
tutelary spirit datoq
twelve duwa-belas
twenty duwa-puluh
twice duwa-kali
twig ratik
twine around kröt
twinkle ngetäq
twinkling ngetäq-ngetäq
twins kemal, nanaq kemal
twist belëq, likal, pulas
twist together sipay
twisted sinew salah urac
two duwa

U

ugly udoh
umbrella payok
uncle ma, wa
understand masoq dëq hati
unequal-sided bicok-bicok
uneven bicok-bicok, käq-ukäq
unevenly genäq-genäq
unhusked rice padi

uniform maqalac
united bersama-hati
unmarried daughter nanaq radara
unripe matah
unsettled cacaw
unstable galik, hati cacaw
untamed liyal
untidy semaq, udoh
until tedaq, terdaq, tedaq rök, yu
until that yu-caq
upper leg paha
upper storey lötëng
upright tepac², hati tepac
upturned koq-crerkoq
Urak Lawoi' race baksa urak lawoc
urgently gangu
urinate kemëh, kermëh
use guna, makay, pakay, suroh
use an evil spirit makay hatu
use sparingly kelimac
use witchcraft for sick person makay
 ayë lemu
useful berguna, terpakay
utter seboc
uvula töyketöy

V

valley celah bukëq, rawak bukëq
value rega, brerga
vanish lengäq
vapour us
various jenäh-jenäh

vegetable taroq
vehicle setri
venom bisa
verandah pethöl
verse tenös
very brapa³, phrat², terlalu, troq-troq
very few dikiq-töc
very fine lumac
very many banyaq sungoh
very much selalu
very small demiq-töc, lumac, rinyiq, töc
vibrating kethäl
view dudu
vigorously gasaq
village tupoq
village in Krabi province bukan
village leader kemulu, pala tupoq
village on Jum Island lak-ngatöc
villages on Lanta Island bagat pulaw,
 bunën, butik, daqaw, lubuq para, tapö
village on Peepee Island, Krabi petok
village on Pu Island sungay brana
violin berjula, pejula
virgin radara
visit jengöq, menyengöq
voice muloc, suwara
vow bersawoc, niyac
vulture i.äk

W

wages gaji¹
waist pingak
wait nati, menati, tungu
wait a moment nati sac
wait a while nati duhulu
waiting bernati
wake up dehani
walk jalat¹
walk like a drunk hayok
walking berjalat
walking-stick tukac
wall of house dining
wander baksac
war prak¹
warm sa.öp
warm oneself berdi.ak
warm with flame layoy
wash basoh, pulëh
wash hair langä
wash the head langä pala
watch out lihac-lihac
watches over mejaga
watching on guard bertungu
water ayë, celöl
water blisters lutoq
water bubbling ayë brenäh, ayë belay
water buffalo kerbaw, krebaw
water drum thok ayë
water jar buyok
water jar, wide-mouthed gasat
water not turbulent ayë höy dras
waterspout terpiyok
wave ingöq-bringöq
wave the hand akëq tangan

waves umaq	whenever kala ¹ , tana-tana
waves breaking umaq memecah	where daw diha
waves rolling high umaq galoq-galoq	where? diha ¹
we kami, kita	which nu
weak lemah, letëh	which? diha ¹
weal from beating balol	whichever diha ²
weapons senata	while tengah ²
wear pakay, berpakay	whip repëq
wearry letëh	whisky araq
weave anyam	whisper bisiq
wedge baji	whistle a tune siyon
week minggu	whistle call siyon dëq muloc
weigh timang	white putëh
weight telapok, telapok ikuwa	white ants nöl-anöl
welcome samoc, mehamac	white jellyfish bul-ubul
weld waling	white mouse tikus urak putëh
well bajiq, telaga	whittle rawoc
well-behaved berbasa	who nu
well-dressed berseri	who? sapa ¹
well-mannered budi-basa	whoever sapa ²
west barac	whole family naqbranaq
wet basah	wholeheartedly semata
wet rice field benak	why? nama ² , pasan nama, sabëq-nama
whale hiyu besal	wick sumu
wharf jamat	wicker pen srerkoq ²
what nama ³	wide lega, libal
what? nama ²	widow nibini jana
wheel gäq-giräq	widowed jana
when? kala ²	widower kilaki jana
when dah ² , dara, hata, masa, setana, tana ² , waqtu	wife bini
when it was light tana crah	wild liyal
	will naq ²

willing to yöm
wind angën, likoq
windlass kilas
window tikaq
windpipe bökbrök
winged insect biyok, biyok thëq-thëq
wings sayaq
wink ngetäq sebelah
winnow tapih
wipe sapak
wipe on lumol
wipe the face isuc mukha
wire daway
wise akan, ba.akan
wise man nujop
wish asan²
witchdoctor bumöl hatu, semiya pakay ayë
 lemu, urak berubac
witchdoctor's spirit house rumah pelët
with jangan²
with arms outstretched berdepa
with difficulty sepuc-sepuc
withdraw unol
withe huwi, uy
witness saqsi
woman nibini
woman, young unmarried nibini radara
wood kayu
wood of protection kayu phehadak
wood, kind of bilah, temesu
woodpecker blatoq
wooden mask phrat¹

woodworm buboq
word permelaw
work kerja, krerja
work for wages makat upah
working berkrerja
world deniya, benuwa
worm hulac, temiloq, upat patay
worm used for bait pupot
worn out buroq, letëh
worship semah, menyemah
wound luka, liyak
wounded berliyak
wrap around berbac, sapoc¹
wrapped around bersapoc, pöcpöc
wrist chains gari
wristwatch jap tangan
write garäh, tikäq², tulëh, menulëh, nulëh
wrong salah²
wrong behaviour salah lagu

Y

Yao Island mabok
yawn nguwaq
year tahot
yeast ragi
yellow kuning
yellow rice bras kunyäk
yes er¹, ya
yesterday kemari
yoke koq¹
you kanyaw, kaw
young muda

young of animal anaq
young woman radara
younger sibling adi, miq
youngest child busu, nanaq busu

Z

zalacca palm kumal
zealous for tuhëq
zigzag likök-likök

APPENDIX

ari pelacak day of spirit festival for floating spirit boat: This is a festival celebrated twice a year when a special boat is made and floated out to sea to take away any bad luck which might trouble the village in the monsoonal season then starting.

ari phahadak day of spirit festival for planting crosses: This festival is linked with /ari pelacak/ when seven crosses are planted along the beach in front of the village to prevent any bad luck from coming to trouble the village in the new monsoon season. These two festivals are referred to in footnote 5 of the grammatical study.

ayë lemu incantations: This is the general word used for anything connected with the Urak Lawoi' system of witchcraft.

bilakäl ancestors: This refers to the ancestral spirits, both of remote ancestors and also of older people who have died recently. If their descendants do not pay due respect to them they may inflict illness or some other calamity on the family. The person afflicted then seeks a witchdoctor, /bumöl ayë lemu/, who consults with the spirits to ascertain which ancestor has been offended and what must be done to appease him. This may involve a feast, a drinking party, a ceremonial dance or some other performance.

brubac chant charms, apply medicine: /brubac/ refers to the practice of /ayë lemu/ 'witchcraft' by a /bumöl/ 'a shaman'. There are many variations of this, but one common form is where the shaman stands or sits beside the afflicted person, murmurs an incantation into his folded hands, then passes his hands from head to foot over the patient three times, at the same time spraying him /sebul/, with spittle or with air from his mouth. On the completion of the third pass the shaman uses a motion of his hand to cast the offending spirit out to sea, /buwak kaq lawoc/. As stated under /pupoh/ 'taboo' care must then be taken that no salt water shall enter the house, permitting the spirit to return.

datoq tutelary spirit: /datoq/ are legendary persons with mystic powers, located in a particular area. They are benevolent, unlike the /hatu/, and may be prayed to in times of need, with special offerings, but not with blood sacrifices. The /datoq/ is worshipped more than God because God is remote above, while the datoq is nearby to guard the village.

dudoq dëq api give birth, sit by fire after childbirth: 'sitting by the fire' is a custom followed after childbirth, usually now for seven days, but formerly for fifteen days. This is not /patak/ 'tradition' or /ayë lemu/ 'witchcraft', but /bri nya tuhol - bri nya krik/ 'so she will be dry'. Often a hearthstone, /batu tuku/, or piece of iron is heated and wrapped in cloth and used as a hot-water bottle. It is felt necessary to keep the mother warm to hasten her recovery. In some cases they use the root of a shrub in /ayë lemu/ 'witchcraft'. The person who is /berguru/ 'skilled in witchcraft' asks the /tuhat tanah/ 'lord of the ground' for the root /jakal kayu/. It is pulled up, cut into thin slices and mixed with betel nut. A charm is then murmured over the mixture and the mother chews it.

kenuri prahu feast eaten in boat: This is a feast shared with the spirit of the boat to seek her cooperation for the fishing season ahead. This is apparently a Thai belief as there is no UL word for the spirit and she is called by the Thai name /mä yaa naang/. The men let off crackers and put garlands on the prow of the boat. Thai people avoid treading on the prow, for fear of offending the spirit.

kramac sacred shrine, spirit of shrine: /kramac/ is a sacred shrine, supposed to be possessed of mystic powers. It is occupied by a spirit who was once a tiger, a crocodile, a snake, or one of the remote ancestors. It has magic powers, can see man and be angry with him. It can be propitiated with incantations, offerings, etc. It is usually located on a cape, in a tree or in the /balay tupoq/, the shrine occupied by the guardian spirit of a village.

nora traditional manohra dance: The Urak Lawoi' manohra /nora/ is a traditional dance learned from the ancestors, which involves dancing and singing the ancient tribal legends. The leader /pala balay nora/ sings a portion of the legend and the group of singers repeat it as a refrain /menuroc/. This is accompanied by men drumming on the /bring-bring/ drum. If they drum on the /gernat/ drum, it is then called the /nora miyok/. The dancers are usually women, but if any men join in they wear a wooden mask. Sometimes the manohra is performed to carry out a vow made to the spirits, in which case the shaman opens the ceremony /buka balay/ by inviting the ancestral spirits to come and watch. At other times the manohra may be performed without carrying out a vow, but it is still commenced by a spirit ceremony where the shaman calls on the ancestors. Formerly there was a man called Sitan at Yuban village who was the teacher of the manohra skills but he died 40-50 years ago. Now the manohra is dying out as the young people are not interested in hearing or performing it.

nyuroq go underneath: At an UL funeral when the coffin is taken from the house to go to the cemetery it is held up while the female relatives and children go underneath it three times. No-one seems able to give a reason for this practice.

patak forbidden by tribal tradition, also **berpatak**: /berpatak/ is not /ayë lemu/ 'witchcraft', but includes prohibitions such as:

1. Abstinence from certain foods for medical reasons, such as to hasten recovery from fever or illness.
2. Newly-wed couples must live for three days in the house of the marriage ceremony, must abstain from work and from sleep by day.
3. The mother with a newborn child has severe restrictions as to what she may eat. This is not /ayë lemu/ but /timaw bri salah makat/ 'don't want to eat the wrong things'. She may eat /ikat salay/ 'fried fish', /ikat jujon karap/ 'fish dipped in salt', /ikat rebus/ 'fish boiled with salt', and may /oq ayë hangac/ 'drink hot water'. This was the ancient custom but many modern mothers have discarded this custom and eat more nutritious food. The period used to be fifteen days but now is more often seven days, the time when they are sitting by the fire. Tradition says that failure to observe this will cause /darah nyanyäq bri nya mati/ 'the blood will rise so that they die'. See /dudoq dëq api/.

pupoh taboo: This includes household goods used in a witchdoctor's ceremony which are then taboo and set aside not to be used for three days. Also after a witchdoctor's ceremony when the spirit has been cast out to sea /buwak kaq lawoc/, no salt water must enter the house.

Anyone who has been to sea must wash his feet in fresh water before entering the house to keep the spirit from returning.

sebul spray: This word is used for the various ways in which spraying is carried out, but it also refers to the action of the shaman when he is using witchcraft to help someone who is ill, etc. As part of the ceremony, described under /brubac/, he sprays the patient with air or with spittle from his mouth.

takan string around waist, wrist, upper arm or neck: This is the sign of a vow but opinions are divided as to whether it is /ayë lemu/ or not. In some cases it is a sign that some relative or close friend has in effect adopted a child to save it from an illness. In this case the person who puts on the string is called /paq berhidoq/ 'father who gives life' or /maq berhidoq/ 'mother who gives life'. In some cases the string may have a tube with writing in it from a Thai or Malay witchdoctor.

tolaq bala rite to avert calamity: This is a ceremony to avert calamity similar to the /pelajak/ ceremony referred to above. In some villages it is performed twice a year at the change of the season, in others it is only performed when a special need is felt for it. Originally it was a solemn rite with no dancing, singing, drinking, smoking or loud talking but it is now more of a festive occasion, with heavy drinking and dancing.

urak makay sorcerer: An /urak makay/ is a sorcerer, suspected of using black magic, /makay hatu/, to bring illness or other trouble to someone else, either to improve his own spiritual wellbeing, or else so that the afflicted person will have to seek his help to enable his recovery. The sorcerer is greatly feared in comparison with the /bumöl/, who is respected as someone who uses white magic to help those in need.

