# THE MORPHOLOGY OF MALAY

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# CONTENTS

Conte	ents			m m m			á
Summa	ery						viii
Ackno	owledgements		no an an		-		2
Symbo	ols and Abbreviati	ons.				-	xi
			Chapter	1			
			INTRODUCT	ION			
1.1	Malay Language						1
1.11	Austronesian Fam	ily	600 em 400	600 etc 200		en un ge	1.
1.12	Development of M	alay as	a National	Language	400 000 000	een een oon	1
1.2	Dialects and Sty	les		en en en			3
1.21	Regional and Off	icial Di	alects	000 am am			3
1.22	Colloquial Malay			00 en co	mr err er	000 and 400	4
1.23	Classical Malay		De 00 m2	80 45 50			5
1.24	Bazaar Malay	-		em 100 200	60 an an	em em am	5
1.3	Works on Malay	men :s	61 40 IN				6
1.31	Old Studies	60 60 00	00 50 to				6
1.32	Recent Studies		800 200 ZD		QU 110 110	em am am	7
1,4	Brief Account of	Malay F	honology a	nd Orthogr	aphy	NO 100 CO	9
1.41	Primary Phonemes	See who that				00 mm 100	9
	1. Vowels		en en en	em en en	600 eth can	OTHER OF	9
	2. Consonants		and all are	m en ca			14
1.42	Secondary Phonem		800 cm cm	er er er	-		20
1.43	Orthography		en en en	00 e0 m			21
	l. Arabic System				em am am	000 cm p.0	21
	2. Romanized Sys		60 60 DD	din din im	-	en en 20	22
1.5	Brief Account of		yntax		en 40 40	600 can 500	24
1.51	Clause Structures					000 000 000	24
	1. $NP + V + NP$	100 EEP 440		en en an	ero ero ero	on en co	24

	2. NP + V	em on to	60 NB 20		em em 110	25
	3. NP (+V) + P + NP	PER 400 EM	40 (0 10	con self con	em om 2m	25
	4. NP (+ Copula) (+ P) +	NP				26
1.52	Composite Sentences	-	200 400 120	en 42 m	00 en 10	27
	1. Compound Sentences	000 to 100	este com som	em 10 10		27
	2. Complex Sentences			600 700 700		28
1.53	Phrase Structures	em ato um	80 40 to			29
	1. Endocentric Phrases		est est all	em em em	em po am	29
	2. Exocentric Phrases					31
1.6	Brief Account of Malay Wor	d Classes				32
1.61	Word Classes	and one con		em en 200		32
	1. Nominals					33
	2. Verbals	em em em	200 May 1620			35
	3. Adverbials	tion call (see	600 mm 310	eo en te	600 TO TO	37
	4. Particles		m m			38
1.62	Grammatical Categories		600 etc (201	00 en m		41
	1. Nominal Categories		m .m :m	-		41
	2. Verbal Categories				60 en te	45
		Chapter	2			
	UNITS AND PROCES	SES OF MO	RPHOLOGY	IN MALAY		
2.1	Morphology					49
2.11	Models of Description	Gas the ties		m=0		49
2.12	IA and IP					51
2.2	Units of Malay Morphology		60 to 10			51
2.21	Morphemes and Morphs	600 600 am	en un co			51
2.22	Words		en en 12			53
	1. Word Types and Their S	yllabic S	tructures		600 cm cm	55
	2. Modern Terminology	en en en			900 cm cm	56
2.3	Morphological Processes					57
2.31	Affixation	00 cm cm	60 to 40	60 en en	pri ani 100	57

	1. Types of Affixes	80 to 40	600 gas (m)			58
	2. Layers of Affixation		en en en			58
2.32	Reduplication		600 cm 500	-		58
	1. Reduplication Proper					59
	2. Rhyming and Chiming	CO 400 400				60
2,33	Compounding		60 NO 100		err en ett	61
	1. Endocentric Compounds					61
	2. Exocentric Compounds					61
2.34	Mixed Constructions					62
2.4	Morphophonology	en en en				62
2.41	Reduplication	en en en	600 600 100	em 200 and		63
2.42	Nasalization					65
2.43	Glottalization and Gliding	00 00 m				69
2.44	Roll Elision					70
		Chapter 3	3			
		NOMINALS				
3.1	Introduction		-		en go go	72
3.11	Inventory of Morphemes					72
	1. Nominal Roots					72
	2. Nominal Affixes		-			73
3.12	Nominal Constructions				ton em (m	74
3.2	Affixation	00 go 311			-	76
3.21	Subclass 10	en en m			and any pro	76
	1. Affix ll:{				-	77
	2. Affix 12:{-9m-}					78
	3. Affix 13:{-er-}			-	co # m	78
3.22						79
	l. Affix 21:{peN-}	-		-		79
	2. Affix 22:{pa-}			60 en en		82
	3. Affix 23:{ka-},		40 AV JA			84
	1					

	4. Affix 24:{pra-}				000 and 100	85
3.23	Subclass 30					86
	1. Affix 31: {-Gan}			en en en		86
	2. Affix 32: {-man}	900 SEP 160-	an 20 100			90
	3. Affix 33:{-wan}					91
	4. Affix 34:{-is}	gro 200 gro	gan des son	-		92
3,24	Subclass 40	-	pps 400 200			93
3.3	Reduplication		em em em			95
3.31	Reduplication Proper	em em em				95
3.32	Rhyming and Chiming		GR 400 100	AT 40 TO		97
	1. Rhyming					97
	2. Chiming	min um 100	on en 20		en en en	98
3.4	Compounding	em em em				99
3,41	Endocentric Compounds					99
	1. Syntactically Endoces	ntric Com	pounds	01 10 en		100
	2. Asyntactically Endoce	entric Co	mpounds			100
3,42	Exocentric Compounds					101
	1. Syntactically Exocen-	tric Comp	ounds			101
	2. Semantically Exocent	ric Compo	unds		00 es 100	102
		Chapte	r 4			
		VERBA	LS			
4.1	Introduction					103
4.11	Inventory of Morphemes					103
	1. Verbal Roots		en m en		and her file	103
	2. Verbal Affixes					104
4.12	Verbal Constructions					107
4.2	Affix Class 100			600 em 600		109
4.21	Subclass 110					110
	1. Affix 111:{-e1-}2		on 40 en	00 m co		110
	2. Affix 112:{-er-}2		en en en			111

	2. Affix 113:{-e	m-} <sub>2</sub>					113
4.22	Subclass 120						113
	1. Affix 121:{R	,,,,,},					115
	2. Affix 122:{Rh	yming}					116
	3. Affix 123:{Ch	iming}					118
4.23	Subclass 130						121
	1. Affix 131:{sə	-},					121
	2. Affix 132:{ke	-}2					122
4.24	Subclass 140						123
4.25	Subclass 150						125
4.3	Affix Class 200						127
4.31	Subclass 210						127
4.32	Subclass 220						132
	1. Affix 221:{-k	an}					132
	2. Affix 222:{-G	i}					134
4.4	Affix Class 300					er to 20	137
4.41	Subclass 310						138
4.42	Subclass 320						141
4.43	Subclass 330				m m m		146
4.44	Subclass 340						149
4.5	Compounding						152
4.51	Endocentric Compo	unds					152
	1. Syntactically	Endocent	ric Compo	unds			152
	2. Asyntacticall;	y Endocen	tric Comp	ounds			153
4.52	Exocentric Compoun	nds		***			153
	1. Syntactically	Exocentr	ic Compou	nds			154
	2. Semantically	Exocentri	c Compoun	ds			155
			Chapter	5			
			ADVERBIAL	S			
5.1	Introduction		-	an an er			156

5.11	Inventory of Morph	emes	the tree pin	en en er			156
	1. Adverbial Roots	S		-	60 60 EV	-	156
	2. Adverbial Affi:	xes					156
5.12	Adverbial Construct	tions		90 00 P		-	157
5.2	Affixation .						158
5.21	Subclass 410	DET 810 GOT					158
	1. Affix 411:{-el-	-} <sub>3</sub>	200 gar gar	en en e-	67 CT AN		158
	2. Affix 412:{-em-	-}3			en en er	-	159
	3. Affix 413:{-en-	-}			800 per em		159
5.22	Subclass 420						159
5.23	Subclass 430 .		200 acc arr	00 01 00 °	BH 60 60		159
5.24	Subclass 440 -				No G1 64	60 CO CO	160
5.3	Compounding -		the got are				161
5.31	Endocentric Compour	nds		00 00 00°	-		161
5.32	Exocentric Compound	is					162
			Chapter 6	5			
			PARTICLES	5			
6.1	Introduction -	or an ex				m as an	163
6.11	Inventory of Morphe	emes		600 EM 600	as on en	an er er	163
6.2	Structure and Distr	ribution	me: 63				163
6.21	Numerals -				er en er	50 er 65	164
6,22	Quantifiers -			-			164
6.23	Affirmative -			NO 801 871			165
6.24	Negatives -			80 00 FF		an en en	165
6.25	Interrogatives -			000 000 000			166
6.26	Prepositions -		en eo en	600 EN 611		an money	166
6.27	Conjunctions -					en e. e.	167
6.28	Emphatics -						167
6.29	Interjections -				ATT ANY DATE:	90 61 RS	168

APPENDIX	1:	Noun	Roots	(Free)		em en en	-		169
APPENDIX	2:	Noun	Roots	(Bound	)	en en er	en en e-		239
APPENDIX	3:	Pron	ominal	Roots		200 000 000		60 60 pt	241
APPENDIX	4:	Class	sifiers	3			sen and and		242
APPENDIX	5:	Trans	sitive	Verbal	Roots	(Free)			245
APPENDIX	6:	Trans	sitive	Verbal	Roots	(Bound)			273
APPENDIX	7:	Dynan	nic In	transit	ive Ver	bal Roots	(Free)	60 ET ET	275
APPENDIX	8:	Dynan	nic In	transit	ive Ver	rbal Roots	(Bound)		284
APPENDIX	9:	Stati	ive In	transit	ive Ver	bal Roots	(Free)		293
APPENDIX	10:	Stat	tive In	ntransi	tive Ve	rbal Roots	(Bound)		321
APPENDIX	11:	Copu	ıla	er er		ad tor ex			322
APPENDIX	12:	Adve	rbial	Roots	MT 617 E27	-	000 mm em	en m: e1	323
APPENDIX	13:	Part	ticles		****	en en er		00 60 E4	327
APPENDIX	14:	Numb	er of	Derive	d Word-	Forms			332
Tab	ole A	A: No	minals	5	en en er	-		80 m e1	332
Tal	ole E	B: Ve	rbals					en en en	333
Tal	ole (	c Ad	dverbia	als	-				334
Tak	ole I	e Pa	rticle	s	60° 60° 60°	00 to 1 to 1	40m and 45m	-	335
APPENDIX	15:	Mode	rn Lit	terary V	Vorks U	sed as Mat	erial		336
BIBLIOGRA	APHY						er es er	en en en	338

#### SUMMARY

This thesis has been written in six chapters. Chapter 1, the Introduction, is intended to give the reader, in as general and concise a form as possible, sufficient information about Malay for him to be able to follow the analysis of the morphology of the language which is undertaken in the subsequent chapters. The Introduction thus includes, in addition to a discussion of the place of the National Language in relation to other styles and dialects, a brief account of its phonology and syntax.

Chapter 2 provides the theoretical framework within which the morphology of Malay has been described. The units of morphology, 'morphemes' and 'words', are here defined, as also are the relevant morphological processes: affixation, reduplication and compounding. Allomorphic variation plays little part in Malay and, as demonstrated, can be dealt with satisfactorily by a few general rules.

The derivation of nominal word-forms is described in Chapter 3. Simple, or root, nominals (as well as roots belonging to other classes) are fully listed in the appendices - but complex, reduplicated and compound forms are treated within the chapter.

Chapter 4 describes the morphology of verbal word-forms. Generally speaking, verbals are more complex because there are three different classes of affixes involved: Intransitive (100), Transitive (200), and Voice (300). They may occur in up to three layers in one construction. The process of reduplication in the verbals, must be ordered before affixation (except with respect to affixes of Subclass 110 which are unproductive and derive forms that behave exactly like roots with respect to further morphological processes). Compounds are mostly composed of two constituent forms, which may be combined endocentrically or exocentrically.

The adverbials are described in Chapter 5. They constitute only a small word class, and in all respects (with regard to affixation, reduplication and compounding) they resemble the verbals. They are treated exhaustively within the chapter.

Chapter 6 deals with the remainder of the words - particles.

Being a residual class, it is heterogeneous in nature. There are nine different subclasses, each of which is small in number. The members of all nine subclasses are fully listed in appendix 13. There are two particles that may be reduplicated, and a few that may enter into compounds. Otherwise the particles are not subject to morphological processes. Most of them occur in their root forms as free (full) forms, satellitics, or clitics.

The thesis contains a set of rather lengthy appendices. These serve two purposes: (1) to list the root morphemes of each form class without putting long lists in the main body of the work; and (2) to list all the word-forms that may be derived by means of the productive affixes. This information given in the appendices forms an integral part of the thesis. Each of some 5,000 different roots is coded according to the morphological constructions into which it may enter. To the best of my knowledge most of this information, which is based upon the results of my own investigation, is nowhere else available, though some of it may also be extracted from the Malay National Language Dictionary (cf. Iskandar, 1970). It is primarily upon the provision of this detailed information that this dissertation bases its claim to originality.

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## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

# Phonology

p	voiceless bilabial plosive
ъ	voiced bilabial plosive
t	voiceless alveolar plosive
d	voiced alveolar plosive
k	vciceless velar plosive
g	voiced velar plosive
?	voiceless glottal plosive
f	voiceless labio-dental fricative
v	voiced labic-dental fricative
0	voiceless dental fricative
ð	voiced dental fricative
s	voiceless alveolar fricative
Z	voiced alveolar fricative
3	voiceless palato-alveolar fricative
2	voiced palato-alveolar fricative
x	voiceless velar fricative
8	voiced velar fricative
h	voiceless glottal fricative
c	voiceless palato-alveolar affricate
j	voiced palato-alveclar affricate
r	alveolar roll
1	lateral
m	bilabial nasal
n	alveolar nasal
n	palatal nasal
ŋ	velar nasal
W	labio-velar semi-vowel
y	palatal semi-vowel
i	high front yowel

- e mid front vowel
- a low front vowel
- o mid back vowel
- u high back vowel
- e central vowel
- // phonemic brackets

## Morphophonology and Morphology

- N Nasals
- G Glottal and Glide
- + Morpheme-boundary/Constituent-boundary (phrase)
- Morpheme-boundary (between a duplicate and a base)
- # Word-boundary
- → Becomes/rewrite as
- { } Morpheme brackets
- ( ) Optional/in context of
- Meaning of a morpheme
- X, Y, Z Variable symbols

#### Abbreviations

Adv. Adverb

Alveo. Alveolar

Asp. Aspect

Att. Attribute

Bilab. Bilabial

C. Consonant

Cd. Compound

Cl. Classifier

Clx. Complex

Conj. Conjunction

Cop. Copula

Glot. Glottal

H. Head

IA Item and Arrangment

IP Item and Process

Lab-Den. Labio-Dental

M. Modifier

Mod. Mood

N. Noun

NP Noun Phrase

Num. Numeral

P. Preposition

Pal. Palatal

Pal-Al. Palatal-Alveolar

Pron. Pronoun
Q. Quantifier

R. Duplicate (Reduplicative Affix)

Rd. Reduplicated Form

R<sub>full</sub> Full Duplicate

R<sub>front</sub> Partial Duplicate (Initial)
R<sub>final</sub> Partial Duplicate (Final)

Refl. Reflexive
S. Sentence
Sl. Simple

V. Verb/Vowel

Vd. Voiced Vel. Velar

Vint.D. Dynamic Intransitive Verb Vint.S. Stative Intransitive Verb

V1. Voiceless

Vtr. Transitive Verb
WP Word-and-Paradigm

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Malay Language

The Malay Language described in this thesis is the National Language of Malaysia.

#### 1.11 Austronesian Family

The Malay Language belongs to the Western Group of the Austronesian Family which includes all the indigenous languages of Southeast Asia, such as: Achinese, Batak, Minangkabau, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Iban, Tagalog, etc. The Malay Language is the mother tongue of the Deutro-Malays (i.e. Modern Malays), whose forefathers migrated from the Mhon-Khmer civilisation in Central Asia around 2,000 B.C. and established petty kingdoms all over insular Southeast Asia. This wave of immigrants apparently drove the earlier settlers, the Negritoes, Senois and Jakuns into the jungle-covered mountains and swamps. This fact accounts for the presence of the three aboriginal races still found in the mountainous jungles and along the swampy coastlines of the Malay Peninsula. The total number of the aborigines is about 50,000. The three aboriginal races speak three different languages: Negrito, Senoi, (which are more akin to the aboriginal languages of Indo-China) and an archaic form of Malay respectively.

## 1.12 Development of Malay as a National Language

Malay was made the National Language after the Federated Malay

States achieved self-government in 1955. However, the National Language was not fully implemented from the start. English was still retained for the purpose of administration and education, and the National Language was intended to replace English gradually. At present, English and Malay are still used side by side. The National Language is taught in schools and government departments to expedite the full implementation of the language as the sole National Language in Malaysia. A Language and Literary Agency (Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka or Dewan for short) set up by the government, was charged with the duty of developing the language. The Dewan has so far translated numerous text-books necessary for schools. colleges and universities. It has also been busy coining and borrowing terms in order to equip and enable the National Language to cope with all fields of knowledge. Since May 13th 1969, after a major racial riot in Malaysia, the National Language has been called Bahasa Malaysia (Malaysian Language), to avoid any racial connotation attached to the National (Malay) Language. Until recently the immigrant races have been reluctant to adopt the National Language or to regard Malaysia as their home.

Although the government of Malaysia has passed many bills to improve and elevate the status of the National Language, ironically, nothing has so far been done to revise or bring up to date grammatical descriptions of the language. The grammar used in teaching the National Language was written by Za'ba in 1947. Though the publication date is rather recent, we should not be misled; for this grammar, which was much influenced by traditional English and Arabic grammarians, was actually

no improvement on those written by Maxwell (1881) and Winstedt (1927).

There is still an urgent need for a formal description of Bahasa Malaysia.

#### 1.2 Dialects and Styles

In general, we can say that Malay is spoken by about 100,000,000 people throughout Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. There are many dialects and varieties of Malay spoken. In this thesis, we will concentrate on the dialects and styles of Malay spoken on the Malay Peninsula (Western Malaysia) alone. There are two types of speakers of Malay in this area. Firstly, the monolingual Malays, about five million in number, who may speak one of five different regional dialects in addition to or instead of the National Language. Secondly, the Chinese and Indian immigrants who came to the Peninsula during the latter half of the last century, speak pidgin (Bazaar) Malay; and very few of them could actually speak in the National Language (cf. 1.24).

#### 1.21 Regional and Official Dialects

Brown has given a partial description of some of the regional dialects of Malay in Studies in Country Malay (1956). His description implies that each dialect boundary coincides with the state boundary. This is not necessarily true: the Kedah dialect is also spoken in North Perak, and the Negeri dialect is spoken throughout Malacca. There are in fact five main dialects: Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western and Negeri. They are more commonly known as: Kedah, Johore, Kelantan, Perak and Negeri dialects respectively. The regional dialects differ considerably

in the vowels and glides, as well as in their intonation patterns.

Furthermore, the Malay dialects are by no means homogeneous. The Malay communities include groups of settlers from other parts of Southeast Asia speaking their own dialects or languages. They are mostly Minangkabaus, Banjarese, Javanese, Madurese, Buginese, and Bauyanese who migrated from their islands to the Malay Peninsula in the last century. Besides, there are also Chinese and Indian immigrants living in the urban and plantation areas who still maintain their own languages.

Apart from the regional dialects (and all the other languages), there is Standard Malay, or the National Language, or Bahasa Malaysia, as it has been referred to above. This is the variety of Malay used in administration, schools, colleges, radio and television broadcasts in Malaysia. The Standard Malay has its origin in the Johore (-Rhiau) biolect.

The morphological description of Malay in subsequent chapters is based upon my analysis of data in the written form of this variety of the language, used in up to date newspapers, magazines, novels, etc. (see appendix 15), supplemented from my own knowledge of Malay as a native speaker and that of my wife.

#### 1.22 Colloquial Malay

Colloquial Malay is different in various respects from formal Malay. One striking difference is that colloquial Malay does not make use of the full range of affixes and other morphological processes (cf. Asmah,

1971:78-79). Another difference is that colloquial Malay does not require 'politeness' in the pronominal address system; for instance it is permissible to say <a href="Engkau na? beli apa?">Engkau na? beli apa?</a> 'What do you wish to buy?', but the formal version will be <a href="Ence?/Tuan henda? membeli apa?">Ence?/Tuan henda? membeli apa?</a> 'What do you wish to buy, Sir?'

#### 1.23 Classical Malay

Traditional Malay grammars written by European scholars are mostly based on Classical Malay; that is to say, the literary language used in the period before World War 11. Marsden (1812), Crawfurd (1852), Maxwell (1881), Winstedt (1927) and Lewis (1946) based their works partly on contemporary Malay, and also on the Classical Malay of such literary works as Sejarah Melayu (1758) and Hang Tuah (1762). Europeans learning Malay from the grammars and handbooks of these authors tend to sound as if they are speaking in Classical Malay. Modern Malay developed after the Second World War. Earlier literary works, even when they were modern in their ideas and content, were written in Classical Malay, and were strongly influenced by Arabic and Persian styles.

#### 1.24 Bazaar and Baba Malay

The immigrant races must communicate among themselves, as well as with the Malays in their daily business of buying and selling. The Chinese, Indians, Pakistanis, Arabs, and Europeans use <u>Bazaar Malay</u> when dealing with each other. The Malays too have to employ Bazaar Malay when communicating with the immigrant races, and vice versa. The Malay

dialects are not intelligible to the majority of the immigrants, and thus the Bazaar Malay is the real lingua franca in Malaysia. Apart from Bazaar Malay, there is another form of creole (Baba) Malay spoken by a small community of Chinese in Malacca, who have been settled there since the 15th century and can no longer speak Chinese.

#### 1.3 Works on Malay

Although there has been some interest in Malay ever since western traders first set foot on Southeast Asian soil, treatments of Malay are very scanty. They can mainly be divided into Old and Recent Studies.

#### 1.31 Old Studies

The old studies were the result of investigations done on Malay and languages akin to Malay by early missionaries in order to preach Christianity to the indigenous people, and also by scholars who were interested in the language, and administrators sent by colonialists of Western Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries. Their works were of two kinds: one group consisted of etymological and comparative discussions, the other of traditional grammatical descriptions. For example, the Swiss Scholar, Brandstetter (1916), was convinced that Malay words began as onomatopoeic monosyllabic roots expanded by means of affixation, reduplication and composition: e.g. the root kis 'scrape (sound)' became kis-kis 'to scrape'. Even more recent works by Gonda (1949/50 and 1952/53) and Alisjahbana (1963) have expressed similar views, e.g. they

hold that angkut 'to transport', angkit 'to lift' and angkat 'to raise', which have similar initial syllables, have their origin in the same syllable ang 'to move'. In the 19th century when European linguists were concerned mainly with historical linguistics, Van der Tuuk, Kern and Brandes carried out research in Western Austronesian Language along these lines too (cf. Wojowasito, 1961:170-83). They formulated sound laws which account for the correspondence of /r/, /g/, /h/ and /l/ in Western Austronesian Languages. At present Capell (1944/45, 1962, 1969) and Dyen (1946, 1947, 1951, 1952, 1956, 1965) are still doing comparative and historical research on the Austronesian Languages. Earlier grammatical descriptions of Malay include Marsden's Grammar of the Malayan Language (1812), believed to be the first Malay grammar; Crawfurd's two lengthy volumes entitled Malay Grammar and Dictionary (1852); and Maxwell's A Manual of the Malay Language (1881).

#### 1.32 Recent Works

There are several other works of more recent date written on Malay. These works were produced by native as well as foreign scholars. Winstedt's Malay Grammar (1927) is probably the first truly comprehensive work on Malay. It was meant for the British colonial servants who were serving in Malaya. This grammar was adapted by Lewis in Learn Malay (1946). The first Malay grammar in Malay was written by Za'ba, Pelita Bahasa Melayu (1947). More recent works include various university dissertations, as well as sporadic papers on Malay in the scholarly journals. The first dissertation on Malay grammar was written by Hendon: The Phonology and

Morphology of the Ulu Muar Malay (1960). Although this work is very thorough, his treatment of the nasal vowels is rather unsatisfactory. He considered them to be separate phonemes, though they are not contrastive. Payne's thesis, The Basic Syntactic Structures in Standard Malay (1964), which conforms to the Hallidayan Scale and Category model, is brief, but has several interesting points. He considered ber to be a preposition and not a mere prefix as traditionally described. Lewis adapted Payne's work for teaching in his book Sentence Analysis in Modern Malay (1968). Other works include Bador's thesis on the Negeri dialect, Word Forms in the Malay of Negeri Sembilan (1964), and Asmah and Rama Subbiah's book An Introduction to Malay Grammar (1968), intended for students learning Malay.

Apart from these more or less comprehensive grammatical descriptions and grammar books, there were also several papers written on particular aspects of Malay. Of special importance are several papers by Gonda, 'The Comparative Method as Applied to Indonesian Languages' (1948), 'The Function of Word Duplication in Indonesian Languages' (1949/50) and 'The Indonesian Languages and General Linguistics I and II' (1949/50, 1952); and also Teeuw's 'Some Problems in the Study of Word Classes in Malay' (1963) which attempted to solve the 'chameleon' character (cf. Winstedt, 1927:53) of some of the so-called adjectives in Malay by examining their morphological behaviour.

There have also been a number of works on Malay written in Dutch, German, Russian and Italian. Most of these have not been available to me while I was writing this dissertation, but from the

discussion of them in such works as Teeuw (1961) and Uhlenbeck (1969), and elsewhere, it seems that they do not differ radically from the works written in English and Malay that I have consulted.

## 1.4 Brief Account of Malay Phonology and Orthography

The following account of Malay phonology is based in part upon Yunus Maris' Malay Sound System (1963), but the contrastive pairs have been supplied by the writer. It is cast in standard phonemic terms, although it is recognised that a prosodic treatment or distinctive feature analysis might be more appropriate. The reader will observe that there is a much more limited set of phonological contrasts operative in word-final position than initially or medially.

There are 34 phonemes in Malay: 25 primary phonemes found in native Malay words, and 9 secondary phonemes found in loan words.

## 1.41 Primary Phonemes

Of the primary phonemes, there are 19 consonants and 6 vowels.

#### 1. Vowels

Malay Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	е	ə	0
Low	a		

All rowels in Malay are nasalized when preceded by nasal consonants. These nasalized rowels are not, however, in contrast with the non-nasalized ones.

## a. Front Vowels

There are three front vowels: /i, e, a/. They are all unrounded.

#### i. Distribution

All these vowels may occur in word initial position, where they are optionally preceded by /?/ in highly formal pronounciation or under conditions of stress. All of them also occur word medially, in both open and closed syllables. Only /i/ and /a/ occur in word final position in open syllables.

#### Examples:

(?)ite? 'duck'	bila 'when'	bintan 'star'	titi 'bridge'
(?)ekor 'tail	meja 'table'	bengul 'hump'	-
(?)ayam 'hen'	bata 'brick'	bantal 'pillow'	kota 'fort'

#### ii. Contrast

Each of the front vowels contrasts with the others.

#### Examples:

1.	/i/ and	/e./	toni Vasoli	bila 'when'	-
			-	bela 'to avenge'	-
2.	/e/ and	/a/	Colly gar restrict	bela 'to avenge'	Control and
			-	bala 'mishap'	-
3.	/i/ and	/a/	intan 'diamond'	bila 'when'	mati 'to die'
			antan 'pestle'	bala 'mishap'	mata 'eye'

#### b. Back Vowels

There are two back vowels: /o/ and /u/. They are both slightly rounded.

#### i. <u>Distribution</u>

Both the back vowels occur in word initial position and they are optionally preceded by /?/. They may also occur in word medial position in closed or open syllables. Only /u/ occurs word finally in open syllables.

#### Examples:

- (?)oran 'person' boran 'form' rompa? 'to rob' -
- (?)ular 'snake' tulan 'bone' tuntum 'to assist' satu 'one'

#### ii. Contrast

The back vowels contrast with each other.

#### Examples:

1. /u/ and /o/ - sorot 'to summarise' - surot 'to ebb (tide)' -

#### c. Central Vowel

There is only one central vowel /e/ and it is unrounded.

#### i. Distribution

The central vowel occurs word initially and may be preceded by

/?/. It also occurs word medially in open or closed syllables. However it does not occur in final syllables whether open or closed, except in loan words.

#### Examples:

(?) ema? 'mother' keran 'cockle' kentan 'potato' talivisen 'television'

#### ii. Contrasts

The central vowel contrasts with all other vowels.

#### Examples:

1.	$/\theta/$ and $/i/$	eram 'to incubate'	səkat 'to bar'	-
		iram 'edge (umbrella)'	sikat 'comb'	-
2.	/e/ and /e/	-	bela 'to rear'	-
			bela 'to avenge'	-
3.	/e/ and /a/	entah 'maybe not'	bela 'to rear'	-
		antah 'unhusked rice'	bala 'mishap'	-
4.	/e/ and /o/	to play!.	bela 'to rear'	-
			bola 'ball'	-
5.	/e/ and /u/	Na morr	sekat 'to bar'	
		An Laure Total	sukat 'to measure'	-

#### d. Diphthongs

Malay has three diphthongs: /ai, au, ci/. The diphthongs /ai, au/ may occur in word medial and final positions in open syllables but /oi/ is restricted to open syllables in word final position.

#### Examples:

hairan 'to be astonished'

taulan 'companion'

pandai 'to be clever'

pulau 'island'

sapoi 'breeze'

# e. Vowel Sequence

The occurrence of two or more vowels consecutively, when each vowel is syllabic, is called a vowel sequence. The two vowels may be separated by a semi-vowel, in some instances the vowels are pronounced differently in a sequence. There are nine possibilities of vowel sequence in Malay.

## Examples:

- 1. ia biaya 'to finance'
- 2. iu piutan 'debt'
- 3. ai kiai 'learned man'
- 4. as maen 'to play'
- 5. au kaus 'shoe (royal)'
- 6. ao kaot 'to scoop'
- 7. ui juita 'to be pretty'
- 8. ue kueh 'cake'
- 9. ua buaya 'crocodile'

## 2. Consonants

#### Malay Consonants

Manner of	Place of Articulation							
Articulation	Bilab.	Alveo.	PalAl.	Pal.	Vel.	Glot.		
V1. Plosives	р	t			k	?		
Vd. Plosives	ъ	d :	7 m. (1670)		g			
Vl. Fricatives	1991 191	s	pont the	JEUT S	1ne	h		
Vl. Affricate			С					
Vd. Affricate	ebs, mapa		j		ubito) i			
Roll	Jan Street	r			1637			
Lateral	Ca 1150	1						
Nasals	m	n		р	ŋ			
Semi-Vowels	W			У				

## a. Plosives

There are seven plosive consonants: /p, b, t, d, k, g, ?/.

## i. Distribution

All the voiceless plosives except /k/ may occur in word initial, medial and final position: /k/ may not occur in word final position except in loan words.

Examples:

paya 'swamp' bapa 'father' atap 'roof'
talam 'tray' bata 'brick' sikat 'comb'
kolam 'pond' luka 'wound' axlak 'moral (Arabic)'
'ema? 'mother' sa?at 'second (Arabic)' lema? 'fat'

All the voiced plosives occur in word initial and medial positions, but they occur in word final position only in loan words. Examples:

bayar 'to pay' laba 'profit' bab 'chapter (Arabic)'
dua 'two' kuda 'horse' had 'limit (Arabic)'
getah 'rubber' raga 'basket' beg 'bag (English)'

#### ii. Contrast

All the voiceless plosives are in contrast with the voiced ones, except in word final position, where voiced plosives and /k/ do not normally occur. There is no voiced plosive phoneme corresponding to the voiceless /?/. /?/ is therefore regarded as being in contrast with all the other voiceless plosives.

#### Examples:

l. /p/ and /b/ pawah 'to share' lapat 'kind of cake' 
bawah 'under' labat 'to be heavy (rain)' 
2. /t/ and /d/ talam 'tray' lanta? 'to gobble' 
dalam 'in, inside' landa? 'porcupine' -

#### b. Fricatives

There are two voiceless fricatives: /s/ and /h/.

kalam 'pen' sakat 'to tease'

## i. Distribution

Both /s/ and /h/ occur in word initial, medial and final positions.

Examples:

sayan 'to love' basah 'to be wet' batas 'embankment' hantu 'ghost' bahu 'shoulder' buloh 'bamboo'

## ii. Contrast

Both of the fricatives are in contrast.

# Examples:

1. /s/ and /h/ samun 'to rob' susor 'to follow' luas 'to be spacious' hamun 'to scold' suhor 'late supper' luah 'to vomit'

## c. Affricates

There is one voiceless affricate /c/ and one voiced affricate /j/.

#### i. Distribution

Both of the affricates occur in word initial and medial positions only.

Examples:

cabai 'chilli'

baca 'to read'

jalan 'road'

meja 'table'

#### ii. Contrast

Both of the affricates are in contrast.

#### Examples:

l. /c/ and /j/ cawat 'loin cloth' baca 'to read' jawat 'to take office' baja 'manure' -

#### d. Roll

There is only one roll /r/ which occurs in initial, medial and word final positions.

#### Examples:

rawat 'to nurse' sarat 'to be overloaded' buntar 'to be circular'

#### e. Lateral

There is only one lateral /1/ which occurs in word initial, medial and final positions.

## Examples:

lawat 'to visit' salat 'to smear' buntal 'box fish'

#### f. Nasals

There are four nasals: /m, n, p, n/.

#### i. <u>Distribution</u>

Nasals, with the exception of  $/\mathbf{p}/$ , may occur in word initial, medial and final positions:  $/\mathbf{p}/$  may not occur in word final position. Examples:

maen 'to play' lama 'late malam 'night'
nampa? 'to be visible' sana 'there' təlan 'to swallow'
nami 'to sing' tana 'to ask' nama 'to open (mouth)' buna 'flower' buan 'to throw'

## ii. Contrast

Each of the nasal contrasts with the others. Examples:

1. /m/ and /n/ mamun 'to be dazed' seman 'monkey' tilam 'mattress' namun 'though' senan 'easy' tilan 'eel'

2.	/m/ and	/p/	moneh	'to	ре	awkward'	ləma?	'fat'			-
			noneh	'to	be	toothless'	lepa?	'to sleep	•		
3.	/m/ and	/ŋ/			-		leman	'kind of	food'		_
					-		legan	'to be lo	nely'		-
4.	/n/ and	/jn/			-		kənaŋ	'to recal	.1'		-
					-		kenan	'to be fu	111		-
5.	/n/ and	/ŋ/			-		bənar	'to be tr	ue ¹	lə <b>ŋ</b> an	'arm'
					-		bəŋar	'to be st	upid'	ləŋaŋ	'to be
							*			lonely	
6.	/p/ and	/ŋ/			•		dənut	to beat	(heart)	•	-
					-		də <b>ŋ</b> ut	to murmu	r		-
							(peaco	ock)			

# g. Semi-Vowels

There are two semi-vowels: /w, y/.

# i. Distribution

Both semi-vowels occur in word initial, medial and final positions.

Examples:

wali 'representative'	lawa 'to be pretty'	kalaw	<b>'4'</b>
yakin 'to be convinced'	wayan 'cinema'	pakay	"to wear"

# ii. Contrast

Both of the semi-vowels are in contrast.

#### Examples:

l.	/w/ and $/y/$	wan 'money'	sawan 'cobweb'	pulaw 'island'
		yan 'which'	sayan 'to love'	pulay 'kind of tree'

#### 1.42 Secondary Phonemes

There are nine secondary (loan) phonemes, all of which are fricatives.

Manner of Articulation	Place of Articulation						
Articula tion	LabDen.	Dental	Alveolar	PalAl.	Velar		
Vl. Fricatives	f	9	Janto troits	S	х		
Vd. Fricatives	v	*	z	3	X		

Secondary phonemes come into the Malay Language with loan words.

In some cases the secondary phonemes are in free variation with some primary phonemes, as listed below.

## Examples:

13/	zarab/darab 'to	farzu/fardu 'to be	haiz/haid
	multiply •	essential'	'mensturation'
/x/	xatam/katam 'to end'	baxil/bakil 'to be	marix 'Mars'
		stingy'	
/8/	Maib 'to disappear'	bayal 'donkey'	balix 'puberty'

## 1.43 Orthography

Before the introduction of the Arabic and the Roman alphabets, the Malays are known to have used syllabic scripts called <u>Kawi</u> and <u>Rencong</u>. With the coming of Islam in the 12th century, the Arabic alphabet was adapted to write Malay by the Islamic traders-cummissionaries. With the arrival of the Dutch and the British in the 18th century, the Malay States came under the Western influence and the Roman alphabet was introduced by missionaries and scholars.

## 1. The Arabic System

The Arabic alphabet is known as the <u>Jawi</u> script (cf. Lewis, 1954). It is losing popularity today because of its inefficiency and because it is in competition with Roman scripts. Although it has a lot of symbols for consonants, it provides only for three vowels: /i, a, u/ whereas, as we have seen, Malay has six vowel phonemes. There is therefore a great deal of homography when Malay is written with the Jawi script, and reading Malay in the Jawi script is very difficult.

## 2. The Romanized System

The Romanized spelling system is called Rumi script. It was formulated in 1904 by a special committee headed by Wilkinson, who was then the Inspector of Schools in the Malay States. Za'ba revised the spelling system in 1947, and introduced one change: o for u in final closed syllables. This is the official spelling system that is still used in Malaysia today. In Indonesia, however, another Romanized spelling system has been developed containing many different symbols from that used in Malaysia (see chart below). Many attempts have been made to unify the Malaysian and the Indonesian spelling systems. In 1948, the Malindo spelling system was created as a result of a Language Congress in Singapore. Further congresses were held in 1959 and 1962 in Kuala Lumpur but there have been no further developments. The Malindo spelling system was never used except in the journals of the Congress itself. The most recent effort towards this end was made in 1969. The result was a Common Indonesian and Malaysian Spelling. The two countries arrived at a common spelling system by making alterations to the existing systems, and adopting some new symbols. However, the Indonesians are reluctant to use the new spelling system, because it would require numerous changes in their text-books, etc. The Malaysians are less reluctant, but it has not yet been fully implemented.

Malaysian, Indonesian and Common Spelling Systems

No.	Phoneme	Indo.	Mal.	Common	No.	Phoneme	Indo.	Mal.	Common
1	/p/	р	р	p	18	/w/	w	w	w
2	/b/	ъ	b	b	19	/y/	У	У	У
3	/t/	t	t	t	20	/i/	i	i	i
4	/d/	d	d	d	21	/e/	6	в	е
5	/k/	k	k	k	22	/a/	a	a	a
6	/g/	g	g	g	23	/0/	0	0	0
7	/3/	k	k	k	24	/u/	u	u	u
8	/s/	s	s	s	25	/ə/	ө	ĕ	9
9	/h/	h	h	h	26	/f/	f	f	f
10	/c/	tj	ch	С	27	/v/	v	v	v
11	/j/	dj	j	j	28	/z/	z	z	z
12	/r/	r	r	r	29	/9/	s	th	s
13	/1/	1	1	1	30	/8/	dh	dz	dz
14	/m/	m	m	m	31	/5/	sj	sh	sj
15	/n/	n	n	n	32	/3/	dh	dh	dh
16	/p/	nj	ny	ny	33	/x/	ch	kh	kh
17	/9/	ng	ng	ng	34	/8/	gh	gh	gh

The Common Indonesian and Malaysian Spelling System tabulated is the system adopted in this thesis for the purpose of transcription because it is very largely phonemic. However, it is necessary to make two changes:

- 1. <u>a</u> is used instead of <u>e</u> (central vowel) to avoid homography.
- 2. Similarly, ? is used instead of k.

  The phonemic distinction of /9/ and /e/ and of /?/ and /k/ has been justified in 1.42.

In addition to the phonemic symbols referred to in this section, two morphophonemic symbols, N and G ('nasal' and 'glottal and glide' respectively), a word-boundary symbol, #, and two morpheme-boundary symbols, + and -, are employed in the analysis as explained in 2.4 below.

#### 1.5 Brief Account of Malay Syntax

In the following brief account of Malay syntax, only such features are discussed as are relevant to the morphology. For this reason, only sentences of the declarative type are described. Other sentence types like the imperative, interrogative and subjunctive are left aside in order to simplify the description.

#### 1.51 Clause Structures

There are four types of clause structures in Malay: Transitive Clauses (NP + V + NP), Intransitive Clauses (NP + V), Locative Clauses (NP (+ V) + P + NP), and Copulative Clauses (NP (+ Copula) (+ P) + NP).

#### 1. NP + V + NP

NP can be filled by a nominal or a nominal phrase and V may be filled by Transitive Verbs only.

# Examples:

1. Ali + mənulis + buku

NP + V + NP

Ali write book

'Ali writes a book'

2. Anjing yang panjang ekor itu + menggigit + buda? gemo?

NP + V + NF

dog which long tail that bite child fat

'The dog with a long tail bites the fat child'

#### 2. NP + V

NP can be filled by a nominal or a nominal phrase, but V may only be filled by an Intransitive Verb (Dynamic or Stative).

#### Examples:

1. Ali + tidor

NP + V

Ali sleep

'Ali sleeps'

2. Rumah itu + panjang

NP + V

house that long

'That house is long'

# 3. NP (+ V) + P + NP

NP may be filled by a nominal or a nominal phrase. V may be

optionally filled by a Dynamic Intransitive Verb of movement or action done at a place. P can be filled by either a directive preposition <u>ke</u> or locative preposition <u>di</u>.

### Examples:

- l. Bapa saya (+pergi) + ke + kedai

   NP (+ V) + P + NP

  father I go to shop

  'My father goes to the shop'
- 2. Dia (+ tinggal) + di + kampong
  NP (+ V) + P + NP
  he stay at village
  'He stays in a village'
- 3. Bapa + menulis + di + pejabat

  NP + V + P + NP

  father write at office

  'Father writes in the office'

# 4. NP (+ Copula) (+ P) + NP

NP may be filled by a nominal or a nominal phrase. Copula may be filled by one of the copulas: ada, adalah and yalah (cf. 1.612(c)), and P may be filled by a preposition. Ada is used obligatorily in copulative clauses stating possession. Adalah and yalah as well as ada are used optionally with or without a preposition in copulative clauses stating existence.

#### Examples:

- 1. Saya + ada + wang

  NP + Copula + NP

  I have money

  'I have money'
- 2. Bapa (+ ada) + di + rumah

  NP (+ Copula) + P + NP

  father is at house

  'Father is at home'
- 3. Ali (+ adalah/yalah) + guru

  NP (+ Copula) + NP

  Ali is teacher

  'Ali is a teacher'

# 1.52 Composite Sentences

The sentences described above are simple, each one being made up of a single clause. A sentence consisting of more than one clause is a composite sentence. If two or more co-ordinate clauses are joined together the resultant composite sentence is called a compound sentence. If a composite sentence contains one or more dependent clauses and at least one independent clause, it is called a complex sentence.

### 1. Compound Sentences

A Compound Sentence consists of two or more independent

clauses joined by conjunctions. It can be diagrammed as: S + Conj. + S (+ Conj. + S ....).

#### Examples:

1. Bapa saya nai? kereta + dan + saya berjalan

S + Conj. + S

father I ride car and I walk

'My father is driving and I am walking'

2. Bapanya berniaga + dan + abangnya berladang + tetapi + dia mengajar

S + Conj. + S + Conj. + S

father-he trade and brother he farm but he teach

'His father is running a business and his brother is farming, but he teaches'

# 2. Complex Sentences

A Complex Sentence is made up of at least one independent clause, with one or more dependent clauses. The dependent clauses may be embedded in either NP or VP in the independent clause.

### Examples:

 Pəlancong-pəlancong + yang baru tiba itu + təlah pərgi məlawat muzium nəgara

NP + S + VP

tourists which new arrive that already go visit museum
country

The tourists who have newly arrived have gone to visit the National Museum'

2. Orang-orang tahanan + yang tertangkap dalam tunjo? perasa?an itu + semuanya ditahan dalam rumah pasong + yaitu di bile?-bile? tahanan di balai polis itu

NP + S + VP + S

people detained which caught in show feeling that

all they detained in house lock which is in rooms detention

in station police that

'The prisoners who were caught in the demonstration are all detained in the prison cells at the police station'

# 1.53 Phrase Structures

The phrase construction in Malay may be described as either endocentric or exocentric.

# 1. Endocentric Phrases

The word order in an endocentric phrase is for the most part fixed, although there are some exceptions. The usual word order is:

Head + Attribute.

Examples:

1. rumah + batu

H + Att.

house brick/stone

'brick house'

2. orang + berjalan kaki

H + Att.

man walk foot

'the man walking on foot'

3. rumah + yang berwarna merah

H + Att.

house which colour red

'the house which is red in colour'

The exceptions are:

a. In the noun phrase, quantifiers, numerals and classifiers precede the head. When two or more of these co-occur, the quantifier precedes the numeral, and the numeral precedes the classifier, as in:  $Q_0 + Num_0 + Cl_0 + No.$ 

### Examples:

1. semua + orang

Q + N

all man

'all the men'

2. əmpat + buah + buku

Num. + Cl. + N

four piece book

'four books'

b. In the verb phrase, certain adverbs precede the head verb. These include aspectual and modal adverbs.

1. henda? + pulang
Adv. + V

Examples:

wish return

'wish to return'

2. sudah + datang

Adv. + V

already come

'has come'

# 2. Exocentric Phrases

Those phrase constructions that are not endocentric are exocentric. The most important class of exocentric phrases is that of prepositional phrases.

### Examples:

1. di + rumah

P + NP

at house

'at home'

2. ke + kedai

P + NP

to shop

'going to the shop'

# 1.6 Brief Account of Malay Word Classes

Most traditional grammarians like Marsden, Crawfurd, Maxwell, Winstedt, Lewis, Za'ba and Alisjahbana have classified Malay words into five or more classes: nominals, verbals, adjectives, conjunctions and interjections. Some of them recognised a larger number of classes by introducing adverbs, pronouns, articles, and numerals as separate classes. The classification of Malay words was based on semantic as well as formal criteria.

# 1.61 Word Classes

Here a brief classification of Malay words is attempted using solely formal criteria. The following four classes may be distinguised according to their syntactic and morphological behaviour: Nominals, Verbals, Adverbials, and Particles. The first three classes exhibit a

more complex morphological structure, whereas the Particles do not.

There is very little class cleavage in Malay (although homonymy is not uncommon), as far as the major word classes are concerned. Many forms can be used in either nominal or verbal words, but in each case either the nominal or the verbal function can be taken as basic, and the other derived from it by general derivational principles.

#### 1. Nominals

as heads

Nominals are words which may occur/in the NP slot (cf. 1.51 and 1.52), and they are subclassified into: Nouns, Pronouns, and Classifiers.

#### a. Nouns

Nouns may occur as the head of NP with stative intransitive verbs (cf. 1.531), or may be preceded by a quantifier, numeral or a classifier (cf. 1.531(a)). They are either Proper Nouns or Common Nouns.

# i. Proper Nouns

Proper Nouns are those that cannot co-occur with demonstrative pronouns, e.g. Ali, Ahmad, Ipoh, etc.

# ii. Common Nouns

Common Nouns co-occur with demonstrative pronouns, e.g. meja 'table', rumah 'house', kereta-api 'train', etc.

### b. Pronouns

Pronouns may occur in place of Proper Nouns, and they are subclassified into: Personal Pronouns, Demonstrative Pronouns, General Pronouns, and the Relative Pronoun.

# i. Personal Pronouns

There are two first person singular pronouns saya and aku. The distinction between the two is a stylistic one: saya is formal and polite, whereas aku is colloquial. The first person plural pronouns are kita (inclusive) and kami (exclusive). The second person singular pronouns are engkau, kamu and awa?; engkau and kamu are colloquial whilst awa? is polite. An optional quantifier is added to the singular pronouns to indicate plurality, e.g. engkau/kamu/awa? semua 'you all'. The pronouns aku, engkau and kamu may occur as clitics: ku, kau and mu respectively. ku and kau may occur with verbs as in kubuat 'I make' and kaubuat 'you make'; and all three may occur with nouns, as in rumahku 'my house', rumahkau, rumahmu 'your house'. There are three third person singular pronouns: dia, ia and nya. Dia and ia are not distinguished in usage, but nya only occurs as a clitic (with both verbs and nouns), e.g. dipukulnya 'is hit by him' and rumahnya 'his house'. There is one third person plural pronoun, mereka.

There are also two pronominal clitics, <u>si</u> (human), and <u>sang</u>

(non-human) that occur as proclitics with proper and common nouns that are used as a sort of nick-name or term of endearment, e.g. <u>Si Ahmad</u> 'Dear

Ahmad', Sang Kancil 'Mr. Mousedeer'. In Classical Malay, sang is also used before names of gods and goddesses to indicate respect, e.g. Sang Betara Guru 'The Great Teacher'. Si is attached as a proclitic to the Interrogative Particle apa 'what' to derive the pronominal interrogative siapa 'who'.

### ii. Demonstrative Pronouns

There are two demonstrative pronouns <u>ini</u> 'this' and <u>itu</u> 'that', which may be employed as NPs or as modifiers within an NP. In the latter case, they follow the head noun of the NP.

### iii. General Pronouns

There are two general pronouns: anu and polan 'so and so'.

# iv. Relative Pronoun

There is only one relative pronoun, viz. yang 'which' who(m).

# c. Classifiers

Classifiers are words that occur with nouns to indicate the class of the objects named (cf. 1.621(a)).

# 2. Verbals

The verbals are words that occur in the V slot of the syntactic structures given in 1.51. They are subclassified into: Transitive Verbs,

Intransitive Verbs, and Copulatives.

# a. Transitive Verbs

A Transitive Verb may take an agent and a goal (cf. 1.511), e.g. <u>bunch</u> 'to kill', <u>masa?</u> 'to cook', <u>jual</u> 'to sell', etc.

### b. Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive Verbs require an agent or subject, but not a goal; they may be dynamic or stative (cf. 1.512).

### i. Dynamic Intransitive Verbs

Dynamic Intransitive Verbs describe an action. They co-occur with completive and incompletive aspectual adverbs, and with adverbs of manner, but not with adverbs of degree: e.g. jatoh 'to fall', dudo? 'to sit', lari 'to run', etc.

#### ii. Stative Intransitive Verbs

Stative Intransitive Verbs describe a state rather than an action (cf. Robins, 1964:266). They may occur with completive and incompletive adverbs, and also adverbs of degree; e.g. <u>besar</u> 'to be large', <u>hijau</u> 'to be green', <u>sakit</u> 'to be painful', etc.

#### c. Copulatives

There are three copulas: ada, adalah, and yalah. Ada is a root (free) form. Adalah and yalah are derived by attaching an emphatic

particle <u>lah</u> to the copulative root <u>ada</u> and the affirmative particle <u>va</u>, respectively.

### 3. Adverbials

Adverbials are words which co-occur with and modify verbs, or other adverbs: they are subclassified into adverbs of time, manner, degree, mood, place and aspect.

### a. Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of Time indicate when an action or event takes place or a state obtains, e.g. <u>kini</u> 'now', <u>beso?</u> 'tomorrow', <u>səkarang</u> 'presently', etc.

### b. Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of Manner indicate how an action is done, e.g. capat

'quickly', parah 'severely', lambat 'slowly', etc. Some adverbs of manner

are phrases composed of a derived noun and a preposition, e.g. dangan

kaindahan 'with beauty', sacara-kacilan 'in a small way', etc.

# c. Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of Degree indicate intensity of a state, e.g. sangat 'very', paling 'exceedingly', etc.

# d. Adverbs of Mood

Adverbs of Mood indicate modality of the predicate or sentence. Syntactically they may be regarded as modifying the verb, e.g. patut ought, mahu want, etc.

# e. Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of Place indicate where the action or event occurs; there are four such adverbs: sana 'there', sini 'here', situ 'over there' and a derived one seluroh 'everywhere'.

### f. Adverbs of Aspect

Adverbs of Aspect indicate whether an action is complete, incomplete or habitual. Sudah 'over', kena 'inflicted' are completives; belum 'not yet', sedang 'still' are incompletives; and selalu 'always', kadang-kadang 'sometimes' are habitual, etc.

#### 4. Particles

All other words are classified as Particles. With few exceptions they do not enter into morphological processes. They may be free or bound. Particles constitute a heterogeneous class comprising:

Numerals, Quantifiers, Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative Particles,

Prepositions, Conjunctions, Emphatics, and Interjections.

### a. Numerals

Numerals are the forms for the cardinal numbers from 1 to 9.

They are: satu 'one', dua 'two', tiga 'three', empat 'four', lima 'five',
enam 'six', tujoh 'seven', lapan 'eight', and sembilan 'nine'. More
complex forms for other complex cardinal numbers as well as all the forms
for the ordinal numbers, are derived from these, and from such forms as
pulch 'ten', ribu 'thousand' by a variety of regular processes.

### b. Quantifiers

Quantifiers are words that indicate quantity, e.g. <u>banya?</u> 'many', <u>semua</u> 'all', <u>sedikit</u> 'few', etc.

### c. Affirmative Particle

There is one Affirmative Particle, viz: ya 'yes'.

# d. Negative Particles

There are seven Negative Particles: tida?/ta?, usah, jangan, bukan, belum, entah, and tampa/tanpa. Tida? occurs with verbs in the declarative type of sentences, e.g. tida? besar 'not big', tida? jatch 'doesn't fall', but usah and jangan are used in the imperative type of sentences, e.g. usah/jangan pergi 'don't go' (i.e. they are prohibitive particles). Belum is also used in negative declarative sentences to modify verbs but includes an aspectual component (cf. 1.613(f)), e.g. belum mati 'not yet dead'. Bukan is used to modify predicative nominals,

e.g. bukan rumah 'not a house'. <u>Tampa</u> is also used to modify nominals, but has a privative sense, e.g. <u>tampa avah</u> 'without father'. Both <u>tida?/ta?</u> and <u>bukan</u> are used as one word answers; the former when the verbal predicate is understood, and the latter when the nominal predicate is understood.

# e. Interrogative Particles

There are three sentential Interrogative Particles: apa 'what', mana 'where', and bila 'when', and one that refers to the preceding word only and always occurs as a clitic, kah. The personal interrogative pronoun siapa 'who' is formed by combining the pronominal proclitic si with apa (cf. 1.611(b)i).

### f. Prepositions

Prepositions are words that indicate location or direction, e.g. ke 'to', di 'at', pada 'with', dari 'from', etc.

### g. Conjunctions

Conjunctions combine two or more words, phrases or clauses, e.g. dan 'and', jika 'if', walau 'if ever', tapi 'but', etc.

# h. Emphatic Particles

Emphatic Particles emphasise words, phrases or clauses with which they occur, e.g. <u>lah</u>, <u>pun</u>, <u>bahawa</u>, etc.

# i. Interjections

Interjections indicate the emotions or attitude of the speaker, e.g. wah, oh, amboi, etc.

# 1.62 Grammatical Categories

Most of the traditional (Indo-European) grammatical categories are absent from Malay. There are, however, certain grammatical categories that are characteristic of Malay Nominals (class, number, and locative) and Verbals (voice, aspect, and mood).

# 1. Nominal Categories

#### a. Class

Malay employs a system of classifiers to divide the various objects denoted by nouns according to their shape, texture, appearance and so on. Classifiers are used optionally with demonstrative pronouns, e.g. tujoh (bilah) pedang itu 'those seven blades of sword' or 'the seven swords'; but obligatorily with nouns in noun phrases containing a numeral (cf. 1.53). The Classifiers used in the material upon which this dissertation is based are listed below under nine general headings. No systematic status is claimed for the nine general classes. They are based on my own intuitive judgement of natural groupings in Malay.

# i. Vegetables, Fruits and Plants

1. berkas 'bunch' for twigs, branches, etc.

- 2. gemal 'handful' for bunch of stems of rice, wheat, etc.
- 3. gugus 'group' for bunch of fruits: plums, cherries, etc.
- 4. jamba? 'heap' for heap of grains, vegetables on stems: rice, spinach, etc.
- 5. pia? 'piece' for leafy plants: tobacco, betel leaves, etc.
- puco? 'shoot' for conical vegetables: cabbage of bamboo, mushrooms,
   etc.
- 7. kuntum 'bud' for flowers and bulbs: tulips, roses, etc.
- 8. rumpun 'bunch' for vegetables like onions, leeks, chives, etc.
- 9. sikat/sisir'comb' for fruits in rows: bananas, etc.
- 10. tandan/tangkai 'stalk' for bunch of fruits like coconuts, areca nuts, etc.

# ii. Thin and Flat Objects

- 1. daun 'leaf' for sheet of papers, boards, etc.
- həlai/ləmbar 'sheet' for soft objects like cloths, papers, blankets, etc.
- 3. keping 'piece' for hard objects like planks, hard boards, tiles, etc.
- 4. lapis 'layer' for things in layers like floors, shelves, etc.

# iii. Cylindrical and Long Objects

- 1. batang 'trunk' for bridges, rivers, logs, etc.
- 2. baris 'line' for objects in rows, terrace houses, vegetable beds, etc.
- 3. bilah/laras 'strand/tube' for long weapons: spears, guns, swords, etc.
- 4. gulong 'roll' for rolled objects: papers, mats, etc.

# iv. Chain and Strings

- untai/utas 'strand' for chains, belts, strings, ropes, etc.
- 2. urat 'vein' for fine strings, hairs, etc.

### v. Globular Objects

- 1. biji 'seed' for fruits, pebbles, etc.
- 2. butir 'particle' for small stones, nuts, etc.
- 3. ketul 'lump' for lumpy objects, rocks, stones, etc.

### vi. Irregular Objects

- bento? 'mould/curve' for coiled things, rings, bracelets, bangles, etc.
- 2. buah 'fruit/unit' for houses, mountains, ships, etc.
- 3. cebis/cebit 'bit' for small amounts, salt, sugar, pepper, etc.
- 4. patah 'portion' for words, etc.
- 5. peta? 'squares' for areas of fields, rubber estates, etc.
- 6. pintu 'door' for shops, terrace houses, etc.
- 7. poko? 'tree' for trees, clouds, etc.
- 8. kaki 'foot' for umbrellas, mushrooms, etc.
- 9. puntong 'butt' for cigarettes, firewoods, etc.
- 10. orang 'person' for men and women.
- ll. ruas 'knot' for portions of came, bamboo, etc.

# vii. Animals and Birds

- 1. ekor 'tail' for animals, birds, fish, etc.
- 2. pasang 'pair' for animals in pairs, etc.
- 3. kawan 'friend' for animals in groups, etc.

# viii. Uncountable but Containable Objects

- 1. gelas 'glass' for water, liquids, etc.
- 2. guni 'sack' for grains, fruits, etc.

### ix. Units of Measure

- 1. sa?at 'second', minit 'minute', jam 'hour', etc. for time.
- 2. jengkal 'cubit', batu 'mile', etc. for distance.
- 3. tahil ' $1^{1}/3$  ozs.', kati ' $1^{1}/3$  lbs.', pikul '133 lbs.', etc. for weight.

# b. Number

Number is not an obligatory category of the noun. Plural may be indicated by reduplication; otherwise quantifiers and numerals (with a classifier may be used before a noun to indicate number).

# Examples:

1. rumah-rumah

R + N

house-house

'houses'

2. banya? rumah

Q + N

many house

'many houses'

3. tiga buah rumah

Num.+Cl. + N

three fruit house

'three houses'

#### c. Locative

Locative may be indicated by prepositions, e.g. di rumah 'at home', bagi saya 'for me', etc.

## 2. Verbal Categories

#### a. Voice

There are four voices in Malay: active, passive, unintentional, and middle, which are marked by four affixes.

### Examples:

- 1. mencukor 'to shave (active)'
- 2. dicukor 'to shave (passive)'
- tercukor 'to shave unintentionally (active or passive)'
- 4. bercukor 'to shave (middle)'

#### b. Aspect

Aspect is not an obligatory category of verbs, but complete, incomplete, or habitual actions may be indicated by using adverbs.

### i. Incompletives

Incomplete aspect is indicated by adverbs like <u>maseh</u> 'still', <u>akan</u> 'will', etc.

#### Examples:

1. Bapa + maseh + menulis

NP + Asp. + V

father still write

'Father is still writing'

2. Saya + akan + pergi

NP + Asp. + V

I will go

'I will go'

# ii. Completives

Completive is indicated by adverbs like telah 'already', sudah 'finish', etc.

# Examples:

1. Saya + təlah + məmakai + baju

NP + Asp. + V + NP

I already wear shirt

"I have already worn a shirt"

2. Dia + sudah + pergi + ke + London

$$NP + Asp_{\bullet} + V + P + NP$$

he already go to London

'He has been to London'

# iii. Habitual

Habitual is indicated by adverbs like <u>səlalu</u> 'always', <u>kadang-kadang</u> 'sometimes', etc.

### Examples:

1. Saya + səlalu + məlihat + wayang

NP + Asp. + V + NP

I always see cinema

'I always go to the cinema'

2. Bapanya + kadang-kadang + sakit

NP + Asp. + V

father-he sometimes ill

'His father is sometimes ill'

#### c. Mood

Mood is indicated by adverbs like <u>mesti</u> 'must', <u>harus</u> 'maybe', <u>patut</u> 'ought', <u>tentu</u> 'definitely', <u>henda?/na?</u> 'wish', etc.

# Examples:

1. Saya + hənda? + məmbaca

NP + Mod. + V

I want read

"I want to read"

2. Orang itu + patut + mati

NP + Mod. + V

man that ought die

'That man ought to die'

### Chapter 2

# UNITS AND PROCESSES OF MORPHOLOGY IN MALAY

### 2.1 Morphology

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, more precisely of word-forms. By a word-form is meant the phonological or orthographic representation of a grammatical word (cf. Matthews, 1967; Lyons, 1970:22). Both word-forms and grammatical words are to be distinguished, in principle, from lexemes (i.e. words considered as lexical items: cf. Lyons, 1963:11; Matthews, 1967). This distinction is probably of less importance, however, in a language like Malay (where the root of a word-form can generally be regarded as a lexical item) than it is in the so-called inflecting languages. In what follows, the term 'word' is to be understood in the sense of 'word-form', except where it is explicitly said to bear some other sense. We shall be concerned, more particularly, with the phonological representations of word-forms: i.e. with phonological words in the sense of Lyons (1970:22) and Matthews (1970:109).

# 2.11 Models of Description

Matthews (1970) has discussed three different models used to describe morphology: Item and Arrangement (IA), Item and Process (IP), and Word and Paradigm (WP). He points out that, though each has its defects, each may be suited to describe a certain type of language.

IA would be most suitable to describe the morphology of languages of the so-called agglutinating type (cf. Lyons, 1968:188), where each morpheme corresponds to a discrete segment in a word, whereas IP would be suited to the description of the morphology of languages where a morpheme may not be represented by a discrete segment at all, but where the different word-forms can nevertheless be derived by regular morphological processes from an underlying base. WP would best describe languages of the so-called inflecting or fusional type, where a single grammatical feature may be represented discontinuously in the word and more than one grammatical feature may be represented in a single segment.

A brief mention should be made at this point of generative grammar. In principle, a generative grammar could accommodate morphological descriptions of each of the three types mentioned above (IA, IP, and WP). So far, however, there is no separate morphological level recognized in what one might call the 'orthodox' version of generative grammar. Moreover, there is as yet uncertainty as to the way in which derivations should be handled (cf. Chomsky, 1965:184); and it has been argued that, since inflections, whether regular or not, can be satisfactorily handled by rules of the same type operating upon underlying forms, current generative treatments of morphology tend to obscure the difference between regular and irregular inflections (cf. Dik, 1967:368). In view of these points, no attempt will be made to cast the present description in the form of generative grammar.

### 2.12 IA and IP

Malay words are determinate with respect to segmentation, and each morpheme is, in general, represented by a single segment in a phonological word. IA would therefore be quite suitable for the description of the morphology of Malay. IP does not seem to have any clear advantage over IA in describing Malay morphology, because each morpheme in Malay has a corresponding discrete signal at the phonological level, and no resort to the concept of 'process' (in the sense in which it is used in IP models) is necessary. There are some instances of discontinuous representation and some cases where one segment may correspond to more than one morpheme: e.g. /ka-..-Gan/ may represent a verbal morpheme at one time and a nominal morpheme at another. But cases of this kind are few and are not beyond the scope of IA. Process terminology has in fact been employed quite freely in this dissertation. There is, however, no morphological or syntactic 'process' described which could not readily be formulated as an 'arrangement', should this be judged theoretically, or metatheoretically, desirable.

# 2.2 Units of Malay Morphology

There are two grammatical units involved in the morphological description of Malay: morphemes and words.

# 2.21 Morphemes and Morphs

The morpheme can be defined as the minimal grammatical unit.



In general linguistic theory the morpheme may be defined as a distributional unit which does not actually occur in a word-form, but which may be represented by a morph - the morph being an actual segment or form (cf. Bazell, 1953:49-68). In Malay, however, since with very few exceptions (which, as we shall see, can be handled by general rules) all morphemes are represented by word segments of constant phonological shape, there is no need to draw upon the terminological distinction of morpheme and morph. We shall therefore use the term 'morpheme', as Bloomfield did and as other linguists have done more recently, to refer to word segments (cf. Bloomfield, 1933; Nida, 1949; Harris, 1951; Robins, 1964). The convention that will be employed for referring to morphemes is brace brackets, the meaning or grammatical function of the morpheme being indicated within quotation marks, e.g. {di-} 'passive voice'.

In the course of this study, a number of homophonous morphemes have been recognized and distinguished by means of a numerical subscript:

(cf. 3.223)
e.g. {ka-}<sub>1</sub> 'passive nouns' \( \text{And } \text{ka-}\)<sub>2</sub> 'state or action of a verb'. In all such cases a distinction has been recognized between morphemes on the ground that there is no distributional or semantic reason for identifying them (cf. Nida, 1949:55-58).

Morphemes in Malay are classified in two ways according to their freedom of occurrence and their distribution in word-forms. Firstly, morphemes in Malay may be <u>free</u> or <u>bound</u>. A free morpheme is one that may occur alone as a word, e.g. <u>rumah</u> 'house', <u>besar</u> 'to be

large are words, each is made up of a single morpheme {rumah}, and {besar} respectively. On the other hand a morpheme that cannot occur alone as a word or free form is a bound morpheme. Consider, for example, membawa 'to carry (active)' and bernyala 'to burn (middle)', each is made up of two morphemes. In the former {meN-} 'active voice' is bound, and {bawa} 'to carry' is free. However a word-form does not necessarily contain a free morpheme, all its constituent morphemes may be bound. This is the case in the latter word which is made up of two bound morphemes: {ber-} 'middle voice' and {nyala} 'to burn'. Secondly, morphemes are either roots or affixes. A root morpheme is that part of a word-form left behind after all affix morphemes have been removed. For example, the word mempersoalkan 'to scrutinize' is made up of four morphemes: three affixes, {meN-} 'active voice', {per-} 'causative passive', and {-kan} 'causative (benefactive)'; and a root morpheme {soal} 'to ask'. The affixes are those morphemes that are attached to a base in the process of affixation. Most root morphemes are free though there are some that are bound (see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2, where there are 2,292 free root nouns, but only 65 bound root nouns, listed). All affix morphemes, however, are bound.

# 2.22 <u>Words</u>

Most words in Malay may be described as minimal free forms (cf. Bloomfield, 1933:178), which, as we have seen, may in turn be made up of one or more morphemes. For instance, <u>rumah</u> 'house', <u>besar</u> 'to be large', and <u>berjalan</u> 'to walk (reflexive)' are all words by Bloomfield's

criterion. The criteria of minimality and freedom do not account for all words in Malay. Two supplementary criteria, uninterruptability and substitutability, are used to determine the rest of the cases.

The first problem has to do with words that have been formed by compounding, e.g. surat-khabar 'newspaper'; and reduplication, e.g. buda?-buda? 'children'. Compounds of this kind are described as words even though they are composed of free forms and thus do not satisfy the criterion of minimality. They are judged to be words by the supplementary condition of uninterruptability. By uninterruptability, we mean that no other form can be inserted between the constituent forms of the compound without affecting its syntactic cohesion (cf. Robins, 1964:234). Thus surat dan khabar 'letters and news', and buda? itu buda? 'that kid is a child (that child is a child)', unlike surat-khabar and buda?-buda? are not words, but phrases. This condition also excludes some forms that have been considered to be compound words by some recent grammarians like Alisjahbana (1963:60-62), and Kwee (1968:79-82). For example, ibu bapa 'parents', and tua muda 'old and young' are interruptable without change of syntactic function (cf. 1bu dan bapa 'parents' and tua dan muda 'old and young'). They are not, therefore, regarded as single words.

The second problem involves forms that are not free.

Orthographically they may be written separately or as part of other free forms (cf. 6.2). However, they do not have the potentiality to occur on their own as complete utterances. For instance, <u>vang</u> 'which', <u>lah</u> 'emphatic' never occur alone, but only as part of other bigger forms

as in yang baru 'which is new', and pakailah 'wear(it)!'. These bigger forms, though they may satisfy the condition of minimality and freedom, are not treated as simple words, because they are not uninterruptable. Other forms can be inserted to break the unitary sequence, e.g. yang amat baru 'which is very new', and pakai pulalah 'wear (it) then!'. Furthermore, although yang and lah are not themselves free forms, they can be substituted for free forms, e.g. yang baru; orang baru 'new person', and pakailah; pakai baju 'wear shirt'. This indicates that yang and lah should be classified as words. They are not to be regarded as full words, however, since their occurrence depends on that of other words. We will describe them as minor words.

# 1. Word Types and Their Syllabic Structures

words in Malay are distinguished into two types: simple and composite, according to their morphemic composition. Simple words are made up of single free morphemes: e.g. ayer 'water', apa 'what', besar 'to be large', jatch 'to fall', maken 'to eat', etc. All simple words are roots, and most of them are disyllabic having the structure (C)V(C)(C)V(C). Thus the above words have the structure: VCVC, VCV, CVCVC, CVCVC, and CVCVC respectively. There are several monosyllabic simple words having the structure CV(C), e.g. ya 'yes' (CV) and lap 'to mop' (CVC). There are very few simple words having three or more syllables, e.g. perangkap 'trap' (CVCVCCVC), lengkuas 'wild ginger' (CVCCVVC), are trisyllabic; and keluarga 'family' (CVCVVCCV) is four-

syllabic. No simple words have more than four syllables, but composite words may have. The syllabic structure of a word may determine the shape of a morph where there is an allomorphic variation (cf. 2.4). Composite words are made up of two or more morphemes, as a result of affixation, reduplication and compounding (cf. 2.3), which produce complex, reduplicated and compound words respectively. A complex word is made up of a base and one or more affixes, e.g. berjalan 'to walk' (cf. 2.31); a reduplicated word is made up of a base and a duplicate, e.g. rumah-rumah 'houses' (cf. 2.32); and a compound word is made up of two or more words, e.g. ana?-angkat 'adopted child' (cf. 2.33).

### 2. Modern Terminology

Something should be said here about the status of some of the modern terminology coined by various committees set up by the Government in order to meet the need for technical terms in education and administration. Such terms may be created by borrowing and translating foreign terms, as well as by combining syllables from different Malay words rather as the English word <a href="mailto:smoothing">smoothing</a> (smoke + fog) was formed. This is a popular way of coining a new term in Malay, since the new term is not felt to be foreign, e.g. <a href="mailto:hakis">hakis</a> 'to erode' (habis 'over' and kikis 'to scrape') and <a href="mailto:cerptem">cerptem</a> 'short story' (cerita 'story' and <a href="mailto:pende">pende</a> 'to be short'). Although the meaning of these words may give some indication of the words from which they were formed, each of them constitutes a minimal free form. <a href="mailto:Morphologically">Morphologically</a>, they behave exactly like other free

forms with respect to affixation, reduplication and compounding, e.g.

hakis 'to erode'; menghakis 'to erode (active)', dihakis 'to erode

(passive)', hakisan 'erosion'; cerpen-cerpen 'short stories',

penulis-cerpen 'short story writer' respectively. As such, these forms

(technical terms) are best regarded as separate free roots.

# 2.3 Morphological Processes

As discussed above, morphemes and words are the two units of Malay morphology. In an IA description of Malay morphology, the morphemes are item-units and words are the units within which the items are arranged. The morphemes are said to co-occur with one another in certain arrangements (constructions) to form words (more precisely, word-forms). The arrangement of morphemes in a word-form is the internal structure (morphology) of the word. There are three morphological processes in Malay: affixation, reduplication, and compounding; and the description of Malay morphology which will follow in chapters 3, 4, 5, and 6, is based upon an investigation of the operation of these processes upon 5,153 root morphemes listed in the appendices 1 - 13.

# 2.31 Affixation

Affixation is a morphological process whereby a base may be extended by one or more affixes. A base is a form to which affixes are attached, or upon which reduplication operates. A base may be a free or bound root morpheme, or a complex, a reduplicated, or a compound form.

# 1. Types of Affixes

Affixes are always bound forms (cf. 2.21). They may be classified as: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes, according to their position of occurrence in relation to the base. Prefixes precede the base, suffixes follow the base, infixes are inserted within the base, and circumfixes are (in Malay) actually discontinuous combinations of prefixes and suffixes.

# 2. Layers of Affixation

There can be as many as three layers of affixation. One-layer constructions (e.g. <u>se+orang</u> 'to be alone'), and two-layer constructions (e.g. <u>ke+seorang+an</u> 'loneliness') are most common, but three-layer constructions (e.g. <u>ber+keseorangan</u> 'to suffer loneliness') are rare.

No constructions exceed three layers of affixation.

# 2.32 Reduplication

part of the base is repeated. The repeated part of the construction is called a duplicate. The duplicate may be regarded as an affix (cf. Bloomfield, 1933:218) which, however, has no definite phonological shape but must be interpreted by special phonological rules. Since the duplicate always precedes the base in partial reduplication (be?-buda?/da?-buda? 'children') we can assume that it is also true in the case of full reduplication (buda?-buda? 'children'). If we represent the

duplicate as R, we can diagram the construction as R + Base. There are two types of reduplication: reduplication proper (partial and full) and rhyming and chiming.

## 1. Reduplication Proper

In reduplication proper, the process of reduplication may be partial or full. In partial reduplication, the duplicate is monosyllabic and its structure may be determined by that of either the initial or the final syllable of the base. The reduplication of the initial syllable is more common than that of the final one; because all the initial syllables of words (except complex or compound words) may be reduplicated, but not all of them permit reduplication of the final syllable. In initial syllable reduplication, only the initial consonant of the base (provided that it begins with a consonant) is repeated, the rest of the duplicate is of constant shape (-a?). The duplicate may be represented as (C)a?. e.g. buda? 'child' becomes be?-buda? 'children', and angkat 'to lift' becomes a?-angkat 'to lift repeatedly'. In final syllable reduplication, the last syllable is repeated without any change, e.g. kata 'word' becomes ta-kata 'words', and hitam 'to be dark' becomes tam-hitam 'to be very dark'. In full reduplication, the duplicate is identical to the whole base, e.g. buda? 'child' becomes buda?-buda? 'children', and hitam 'to be dark' becomes hitam-hitam 'to be very dark'.

The distinction between partial and full reduplication does not correlate with grammatical differences. There is some stylistic

correlation. Full reduplication occurs in official and formal Malay, whereas partial reduplication generally occurs in colloquial. Malay:
e.g. <u>buda?-buda?/be?-buda?/da?-buda? itu murid səkolah</u> 'Those children are school pupils (children that pupil school)'.

There is a difference in the way in which reduplication and affixation combine in complex nominal and verbal word-forms: bases which have not been formed by affixation (i.e. roots) are fully reduplicated in verbals, and affixes may then be attached to the resultant reduplicated form, e.g. dukong 'to carry (child)' becomes dukong-dukong 'to carry repeatedly (child)', and consequently men+dukong-dukong 'to carry a child repeatedly (active)'. In the case of nominals, however, forms of all three types, simple, complex or compound, may be reduplicated, e.g. rumah 'house' becomes re?-rumah/mah-rumah/rumah-rumah 'houses', or perumahan 'housing' becomes perumahan-perumahan 'housing' and rumah-sakit 'hospital' becomes rumah-sakit-rumah-sakit 'hospitals'.

# 2. Rhyming and Chiming

'Rhyming' and 'Chiming' (cf. Bador, 1964) is a kind of reduplication, and it is also called reduplication with phonetic change (cf. Fayne, 1964:30). A compound form is called rhyming if one syllable of the base is repeated in the duplicate, e.g. <u>bukit-bukau</u> 'hills' (bukit 'hill'), or chiming if all the consonants are repeated in the duplicate and only the vowels change, e.g. <u>kuyup-kayap</u> 'to be drenched' (kuyup 'to be wet'). Rhyming and Chiming differ from reduplication

proper in one respect. The duplicate may follow the base (see above) or precede the base, e.g. <u>bengkang-bengko?</u> 'to be crooked' (<u>bengko?</u> 'to be bent').

#### 2.33 Compounding

A compound form is a construction that has two or three free forms as its constituents. Each of the constituent forms may either be a root or a derived form. If the constituents of a compound are combined syntactically (cf. 1.53), it is called a syntactic compound, e.g. avan\_tua 'eldest uncle' (avan 'father' and tua 'to be old' are head and modifier respectively); otherwise it is asyntactic, e.g. mahasiswa 'student' (maha 'to be big' and siswa 'pupil' are modifier and head respectively).

Compounds, then, like syntactic structures, may be endocentric or exocentric in construction, (cf. Bloomfield, 1933:232-235; Cook, 1969:135).

#### 1. Endocentric Compounds

An endocentric compound has a similar syntactic function to one of its constituents, which is the <u>head</u> of the construction, e.g. <u>kayu-api</u> 'firewood' (<u>kayu</u> 'wood' is the head, and <u>api</u> 'fire' is the modifier), and <u>biru-muda</u> 'to be light blue' (<u>biru</u> 'to be blue' is the head, and <u>muda</u> 'to be young' is the modifier).

# 2. Exocentric Compounds

An exocentric compound does not belong to the same form class

(or have the same syntactic function) as any of its constituents, thus all the constituents are obligatory in the sense that none of the constituents may function as the whole compound, e.g. keluar 'to emerge' (ke 'to' and luar 'cut'), and yang-berhormat 'the respected one' (yang 'which' and berhormat 'to have respect'). Some compounds may be regarded as grammatically endocentric, but semantically exocentric (or idiomatic): e.g. langkah-kanan 'to be lucky (in time for something)' (langkah 'a step' is the head, and kanan 'right (side)' is the modifier).

### 2.34 Mixed Constructions

So far we have discussed the morphological processes in Malay as if they operated separately, whereas in actual fact, the three processes may operate within a bigger construction, e.g. <a href="mailto:berjalan-jalan">berjalan-jalan</a>
"to walk about" (Reduplication + Affixation); <a href="mailto:surat-khabar-surat-khabar">surat-khabar-jalan</a>
"newspapers" (Compounding + Reduplication); <a href="mailto:persurat-khabaran">persurat-khabaran</a> "journalism" (Compounding + Affixation + Reduplication).

#### 2.4 Morphophonology

It has been mentioned in 2.21 that almost all morphemes in Malay are represented in word-forms by morphs of constant phonological shape. Allomorphic variations are few and may be handled by a few general rules. Since we have not used distinctive features in the phonological description in 1.4, no attempt will be made to use distinctive features in the following rules. Each of the phonemes will

be represented by means of a standard phonemic symbol. The allomorphic variations in Malay can be summarised under four headings: Reduplication, Nasalization, Glottalization, and Roll Elision.

#### 2.41 Reduplication

In 2.32 we represented a reduplicated form as R + Base, where R is the duplicate; the phonological shape of which depends on that of the base. The duplicate may be phonologically identical to the whole or part of the base: in the latter type of reduplication, the duplicate may be identical to either part of the initial or the whole of the final syllable of the base. Although the formulation of a rule to handle full reduplication creates no difficulties, there are technical problems which arise in the case of partial reduplication. For its "effect is determined, in part, by the internal structure of the form to which it is applied" (cf. Matthews, 1965:147). As far as the verbal forms are concerned, this difficulty is compounded by the possibility of reduplication applying to a form which results from the operation of another morphological process thus making reference, in a sense, to "the derivational history of the operand" (cf. Matthews, 1965:149). The following rules are therefore somewhat ad hoc. The capital letters X and Y are used as variables ranging over strings of phonemes and boundary symbols. Another kind of morpheme-boundary symbol, -, is also used here to separate a duplicate and a base in a reduplicated word-form.

Rule 1 will generate the phonological shape of a duplicate in the case of full reduplication.

Examples (with word-boundary symbols omitted):

- 1. rumah 'house' rumah-rumah 'houses'
- 2. parimatan 'memory' parimatan-parimatan 'memories'
- 3. pukol 'to hit' → pukol-pukol 'to hit repeatedly'
- 4. raja-muda 'prince' raja-muda-raja-muda 'princes'

where C1 is the initial consonant of bases which begin with a consonant.

This rule will generate the phonological form of a partial duplicate in the case of partial reduplication of the initial syllable of a base. The form of the duplicate consists of the initial consonant of the base (provided that the base begins with a consonant), followed by a constant form 27.

## Examples:

- 1. rumah 'house' re?-rumah 'houses'
- 2. pukol 'to hit' -> pa?-pukol 'to hit repeatedly'
- 3. ana? 'child' → ə?-ana? 'children'

where Y is a string of two or three phonemes of the form (C)V(C) matching the final (C)V(C) of  $X_{\bullet}$ 

Rule 3 will generate the phonological shape of the partial

duplicate in the case of reduplication of the final syllable of the base.

Examples:

- 1. rumah 'house' mah-rumah 'houses'
- 2. kata 'to say' ta-kata 'to say repeatedly'
- 3. maen 'to play' → en-maen 'to play repeatedly'

#### 2.42 Nasalization

The second type of allomorphic variation concerns nasalization. Affixes 21 and 310 contain nasal elements, symbolized by N, which are realized by a range of nasals (or zero): m, n, p, q, and q or p, according to their phonological environments in word-forms.

Before we state the rules that will generate the various phonological realizations of N, we must first deal with two points that concern the various forms of nasals. Firstly, an additional vowel <u>a</u>, is created when affixes 21 or 310 are prefixed to monosyllabic base forms. This can be handled by a general rule like:

Rule 4. 
$$\phi \rightarrow \partial / \begin{cases} m \partial N \\ p \partial N \end{cases} + CV(C) \#$$

Thus, this rule will generate such forms as:

- 1. lap 'to mop' → meNe+lap 'to mop (active)'
- 2. lap 'to mop' paNa+lap 'something that mops'

Secondly, the nasal element itself (contrary to the general

principle that no affixes are repeated when affixed to a reduplicated base) is repeated when <u>meN</u> is prefixed to a reduplicated base form which has a voiceless plosive or fricative initial consonant. This could be handled by another rule, which follows:

Rule 5. 
$$\not p \rightarrow N / meN + R_{full} - + C_{x} \cdot \cdot \cdot \#$$
  
where  $C_{x} = \{p, t, k, ?, f, s, h\}$ 

This rule will therefore generate:

- l. pukol-pukol 'to hit repeatedly' → meN+pukol-N+pukol 'to hit repeatedly (active)'
- 2. tulis-tulis 'to write repeatedly' → meN+tulis-N+tulis 'to write repeatedly (active)'

Now we can state a rule which will generate the various phonological forms of  $N_{\bullet}$ 

Some of the examples of the nasals generated by rule 6 are as follows:

- 1. meN+pukol mem+pukol 'to hit (active)'
- 2. paN+bawa → pam+bawa 'someone who carries'
- 3. maN+tolon → man+tolon 'to help (active)'
- 4. pəN+dapat → pən+dapat 'opinion'
- 5. maN+sapu → map+sapu 'to sweep (active)'
- 6. paN+sapu → pap+sapu 'something that sweeps'
- 7. meNe+lap → mene+lap 'to mop (active)'
- 8. pəNə+lap → pəŋə+lap 'something that mops'
- 9. maN+pukol-N+pukol → mam+pukol-m+pukol 'to hit repeatedly (active)'

Some of the examples given above have actually reached their final phonological shapes, and the morpheme-boundary symbols (+), may now be removed. A rule required to eliminate the morpheme-boundary symbol will take the form of:

Rule 7.  $X + Y (-Z) \rightarrow XY (-Z) / # ___ #$ 

where X, Y and Z are morphemes, and - is a morpheme-boundary symbol which separates a duplicate and a base.

#### Examples:

- 1. pem+bawa ~ pembawa 'someone who carries'
- 2. pen+dapat pendapat 'opinion'
- 3. mənə+lap → mənəlap 'to mop (active)'

Rule 7, as we have seen, does not eliminate the other morphemeboundary symbol, -, which separates a duplicate and a base in a reduplicated form. (This symbol is retained in the orthographic or phonological representation of a reduplicated word-form (see Example No. 5 below)).

Others, which have disyllabic bases that begin with certain voiceless plosives and fricatives, must go through Rule 8, before they reach their ultimate phonological forms.

Rule 8 will therefore eliminate a voiceless plosive or fricative that follow a nasal in the environment stated.

#### Examples:

- pem+pukol → pemukol 'someone who hits'
- 2. pen+tolon → penolon 'someone who helps'
- 3. men+sapu → menapu 'to sweep (active)'
- 4. pen+sapu penapu 'something that sweeps'
- 5. məm+pukol-m+pukol → məmukol-mukol 'to hit repeatedly (active)'

We must, however, note that rule 8 only operates when a base form is disyllabic in structure. It is optional when a base contains three or more syllables.

- 1. mem+perankap memperankap 'to trap (active)'
- 2. men+terjemah → menterjemah 'to translate (active)'

An optional rule accounting for these forms would be identical with rule 8, except that the string immediately following the nasal would be specified as  $C_XZV(C)(C)V(C)$ , where Z does not contain a boundary symbol.

There is yet another exception to this rule. This involves the form kaji 'to study'. The form as it is now used bears two meanings: 'to learn (Koran)' - the original meaning, and 'to do research': the former conforms to the above rule, menaji 'to learn Koran (active)', and penaji 'reader of Koran', but the latter does not, menaji 'to do research (active)' and penaji 'a researcher'. It might, therefore, be argued that menaji should be entered in the lexicon in the sense of 'do research' (as an item distinct from, and synchronically unrelated to kaji).

# 2.43 Glottalization and Gliding

Glottalization and gliding can be handled together, because they are in complementary distribution. They occur with suffixes 31, 40, 140, 150 and 222. Glottalization is always realized by  $\underline{?}$ , and gliding by wither  $\underline{w}$  or  $\underline{y}$ , according to their phonological environments. The two phenomena, glottalization and gliding are symbolized by  $\underline{G}$ , and the various forms of  $\underline{G}$  can be generated by rule 9.

Rule 9 will therefore be able to generate:

- kaya 'to be rich' → kə+kaya+Gan → kəkaya'an 'riches'
- 2. masa? 'to cook' → masa?+Gi → masa?i 'to cause something to be cooked'
- persatu 'to cause to be one' → persatu+Gan → persatuwan 'union'
- 4. pakai 'to wear' → pakai+Gan → pakaiyan 'something that is worn'
- 5. makan 'to eat' → makan+Gan → makanan 'something that is eaten'

## 2.44 Roll Elision

Affixes 210, 330, and 340 contain a roll element  $\underline{r}$ , which is omitted when the affixes occur with a base that has  $\underline{r}$  as its initial consonant. This elision can be handled by Rule 10.

Rule 10. 
$$r \rightarrow \phi / \begin{cases} p \Rightarrow - \\ t \Rightarrow - \\ b \Rightarrow - \end{cases} + r$$

be able to generate:

Rule 10 will therefore eliminate the m which occurs as the initial consonant of a base when preceded by affixes 810, 310 and 340.

- rawat 'to nurse' → per+rawat → perawat 'to cause to be nursed'
- 2. rawat 'to nurse' ter+rawat terawat 'to nurse unintentionally'
- 3. rawat 'to nurse' → ber+rawat → berawat 'to nurse (as a profession)'

## Chapter 3

#### NOMINALS

## 3.1 Introduction

The derivation of nominal word-forms employs all the processes of morphology: affixation, reduplication, and compounding (cf. 2.3).

The description of nominal constructions consists of two parts: an inventory of nominal item-units - i.e. morphemes, and their arrangement in various nominal word-forms.

## 3.11 Inventory of Morphemes

Nominal morphemes are listed as: roots or affixes.

#### 1. Nominal Roots

From the material investigated, there are 2,449 nominal root morphemes (see Appendices 1 - 4) which are divided into three subclasses: Nouns (N.), Pronouns (Pron.), and Classifiers (Cl.).

#### a. Nouns

There are 2,357 noun roots: 2,292 are free (Appendix 1), and 65 are bound (Appendix 2).

#### b. Pronouns

Only 24 of the nominal root morphemes are pronouns (Appendix 3);

all of them are free, except nya 'third person singular' which occurs only as a clitic.

## c. Classifiers

Classifiers are nominals that occur with, or sometimes, in place of nouns. There are 68 classifiers proper (Appendix 4). Other forms functioning syntactically as classifiers are nouns, or deverbal classifiers, or derived from other forms as will be described below (cf. 3.221(e)).

#### 2. Nominal Affixes

Nominal affixes belong to a Class O through 40, and are subclassified into the following decades: 10 (infixes), 20 (prefixes), 30 (suffixes), and 40 (circumfix). Each member-affix within a subclass will be identified with consecutive numbers within that decade. The system of numbering used is rather similar to that employed in Tagmemics (cf. Elson and Picket, 1965:78), which was extensively used by post-Bloomfieldian linguists in America (cf. Garvin, 1948, 14:171-187; Wonderly, 1951, 17:137-162, 235-251, and 1952, 18:35-47; Koutsoudas, 1962, etc.). This system is adopted in order to minimize ambiguity when referring to homophonous affixes, which, as we shall see, are rather common in Malay.

# a. Subclass 10

ii. 
$$\{-em-\}_1: 12$$

- b. Subclass 20
  - i. {paN-} : 21
  - ii. {pa-} : 22
  - iii. {kə-}<sub>1</sub> : 23
    - iv. {pra-} : 24
    - c. Subclass 30
  - i. {-Gan}, : 31
  - ii. {-man} : 32
  - iii. {-wan} : 33 a , {-wati}: 33 b.
  - iv. {-is} : 34
  - d. Subclass 40
  - i. {kə-...-Gan}<sub>1</sub>: 40

# 3.12 Nominal Constructions

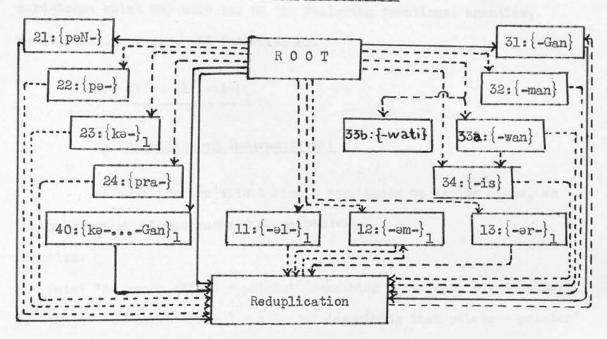
The nominal affixes listed above may occur with various base forms in different combinations to derive nominal word-forms. The base forms may be Simple (Sl.), Complex (Clx.), Reduplicated (Rd.), or

Compound (Cd.); and may belong to any of the word classes: Nominals, Verbals, Adverbials, or Particles. The derivation of nominal word-forms will be described in the order of the processes of morphology mentioned above, i.e. affixation, reduplication, and compounding. The co-occurrence of morphemes listed above is governed by five general principles.

- l. Affixes of Subclass 10 may occur with simple as well as reduplicated base forms.
- 2. Affixes of Subclass 20, except affix 21 which occurs with compound base as well, occur only with simple base forms.
- 3. Affixes of Subclass 30, except affix 31 which occurs with complex bases as well, occur only with simple base forms.
- 4. Affix of Subclass 40, occurs with simple and compound base forms.
- 5. Full reduplication proper applies to simple, complex, and compound base forms, but partial reduplication operates on simple bases only.

The co-occurrence of the morphemes may be diagrammed as:

#### Derivation of Nominals



The arrows indicate the direction of a possible occurrence of morphemes in forming complex nominals. The continuous lines indicate productive derivations; and the discontinuous lines indicate unproductive ones. (The unproductive derivations are fully accounted for within the chapter).

#### 3.2 Affixation

The derivation of nominals by affixation is as follows:

#### 3.21 Subclass 10

Affixes of Subclass 10 are inserted within the base, i.e. after

the first consonant of the base form. These affixes: 11, 12, and 13 are not productive. They are only responsible for deriving eleven noun word-forms which may have one of the following functions: agentive, resultative, variety, and instrumental.

# 

## a. Agentive and Instrumental

Affix 11 occurs with 2 simple Vtr. bases to derive nouns, an agantive and an instrumental, respectively.

#### Examples:

- pato? 'to peck' (Vtr.) → pelato? 'something that pecks woodpecker'
- 2. tunjo? 'to point' (Vtr.) telunjo? 'something that points pointer'

#### b. Resultative

Affix 11 also occurs with 2 simple N., and 2 Vint.D. bases to derive nouns associated with the base forms rather like results.

Examples:

- l. kemumur 'dirt' (N.) → kelemumur 'something that becomes dirt dandruff'
- 2. tapa? 'sole' (shoe)' (N.) telapa? 'land under one owner (lord)'
- 3. kangkang 'to stand astride' (Vint.D.) → kelangkang 'space in between legs'
- 4. kopa? 'to break (reflexive)' (Vint.D.) kelopa? 'something that breaks or peels off petals, eyelids, etc.'

#### a. Resultative

Affix 12 occurs with one simple Vint.D. base to derive a noun rather like one of result, namely:

l. kuncup 'to fold' (Vint.D.) - kemuncup 'something that folds touch-me-not (kind of grass)'

#### b. Variety

Affix 12 occurs with two reduplicated noun base forms to indicate variety.

#### Examples:

- gunong-gunong 'mountains' (Rd.N.) gunong-gemunong 'all kinds of mountains'
- 2. tali-tali 'ropes' (Rd.N.) tali-temali 'all kinds of ropes'

Affix 13 occurs with one noun to derive a sort of resultative noun:

 kuping 'piece' (N.) - keruping 'something that hardens into a piece scab over a healing wound',

and one Vint. D. to derive a sort of instrumental noun:

2. suling 'to whistle' (Vint.D.) → seruling 'something that whistles flute'.

## 3.22 Subclass 20

There are four affixes in Subclass 20: 21, 22, 23, and 24, which are all prefixed to the base forms.

# 1. Affix 21:{pəN-}

Affix 21 is prefixed to all word classes (but mainly verbals), the distribution of its occurrence with simple base forms is as follows: 1,428 verbals (Appendices 5 - 11), 365 nominals (Appendices 1 - 4), 17 adverbials (Appendix 12), and 19 particles (Appendix 13); i.e. deriving 1,829 nominal word-forms (from the material investigated). Affix 21 may also occur with certain compound nominal base forms. The derived nominals may have one or more of the following grammatical functions: agentive, qualitative, instrumental, abstract, and units of measure.

#### a. Agentive

Affix 21 occurs with all classes of base forms to derive agentive nouns or 'doers of the action', some of which may be used as names of instruments (cf. 3.221(c)).

Examples:

- 1. rotan 'cane' (N.) perotan 'one who canes (using cane rattan)'
- 2. kapa? 'axe' (N.) pengapa? 'one who cuts with an axe'
- 3. bawa 'to carry' (Vtr.) → pembawa 'one who carries something messenger, etc.'
- pukol 'to hit' (Vtr.) → pemukol 'one who hits striker, etc.'
- 5. belot 'to defect' (Vint.D.) pembelot 'one who defects defector'

- 6. lari 'to run' (Vint.D.) → pəlari 'one who runs runner, refugee, etc.'
- 7. adil 'to be just' (Vint.S.) pengadil 'one who justifies judge, referee, etc.'
- 8. hebah 'to be widespread (news)' (Vint.S.) → penghebah 'one who spreads announcer'
- 9. dekat 'near' (Prep.) → pendekat 'one who comes near approacher'
- 10. sudah 'over' (Adv.) → penyudah 'one who finishes finalist'
- ll. ana?\_tiri 'step-child' (Cd.N.) → pengana?\_tiri 'one who treats like a
  step-child discriminator'

#### b. Qualitative

Affix 21 also occurs with 299 Vint.S. (Appendices 9 and 10) to derive nouns denoting persons that possess the state or quality expressed by the corresponding Vint.S. in the base. The derived noun word-forms may also be denominalized and occur as Vint.S. in the Intransitive Clauses (cf. 1.512).

- 1. bengis 'to be hot-tempered' pembengis 'one who is hot-tempered'
- kaseh 'to be loving' → pengaseh 'one who is loving'
- 3. malu 'to be shy' -> pemalu 'one who is shy'
- 4. manis 'to be sweet' pemanis 'one who is sweet/pleasant'

#### c. <u>Instrumental</u>

Affix 21 occuring with some verbal bases may also derive nouns that are names of instruments.

#### Examples:

- 1. tukul 'to hammer' (Vtr.) penukul 'something that hammers hammer,
  mallet, etc.'
- 2. sapu 'to sweep' (Vtr.) → penyapu 'something that sweeps broom, wiper, mop, etc.'
- 3. sandar 'to lean on' (Vint.D.) → penyandar 'something that supports head rest, etc.'
- 4. tidor 'to sleep' (Vint.D.) → penidor 'something that makes to sleep sleeping pill, anaesthetic, etc.'
- 5. besar 'to be large' (Vint.S.) pembesar 'something that makes large enlarger, amplifier, etc.'
- 6. jina? 'to be tame' (Vint.S.) → penjina? 'something that tames decoy, tamer, etc.'

### d. Abstract

Affix 21 also occurs with two verbal bases to derive abstract nouns.

#### Examples:

dapat 'to get' (Vint.D.) → pendapat 'something that is gotten idea, thought, income, etc.'

2. sakit 'to be ill' (Vint.S.) - penyakit 'something that makes ill illness, disease, etc.'

#### e. Units of Measure

Affix 21 also occurs with a few nominal and verbal bases to derive nouns that are used to denote units of measure, which are actually classifiers, (cf. 1.53, and 1.621(a)).

#### Examples:

- 1. galah 'pole' (N.) penggalah 'pole's length (distance)'
- 2. panah 'arrow' (N.) pemanah 'distance travelled by arrow (distance)'
- 3. pelo? 'to embrace' (Vtr.) pemelo? 'circle of arms (cylinders, trees)'
- 4. tana? 'to cook (rice)' (Vtr.) → penana? 'time taken to cook rice (time)'

# 2. Affix 22: {pa-}

Affix 22 is not productive, and derives only 21 nouns that are either passive or the names of professions.

#### a. Passive Nouns

Affix 22 occurs with 7 verbal base forms to derive nouns that denote objects acted upon by the action or affected by the state of the verbs.

- l. lateh 'to train' (Vtr.) -> pelateh 'one who is trained trainee,
  apprentice, etc.'
- 2. maen 'to play' (Vtr.) → pemaen 'something which is played or used in play - toy, games, etc.'
- 3. suroh 'to order' (Vtr.) → pesuroh 'one who is ordered orderly, messenger, etc.'
- 4. taroh 'to keep' (Vtr.) → petaroh 'something which is kept deposit, bet, mortgage, etc.'
- 5. tunjo? 'to show' (Vtr.) → petunjo? 'something which is shown show items, index, etc.'
- 6. kaseh 'to be loving' (Vint.S.) → pekaseh 'one who is loved lover, pet, etc.
- 7. tua 'to be old (wise)' (Vint.S.) → petua 'something that is made wise maxim'
- 8. sakit 'to be ill' (Vint.S.) pesakit 'one who is made ill patient'

## b. Names of Professions

Affix 22 occurs with nominal and verbal root base forms to derive nouns that denote persons having a certain profession, or at least participating in an action temporarily.

- l. gawai 'tool' (N.) → pegawai 'one who works as a tool officer, staff, etc.'
- 2. kebun 'garden' (N.) → pekebun 'one who works a garden gardener, planter, etc.'

- 3. kedai 'shop' (N.) pekedai 'one who runs a shop shopkeeper, dealer, etc.'
- 4. ladang 'plantation' (N.) → peladang 'one who works or owns a plantation planter'
- 5. laut 'sea' (N.) → pelaut 'one who works the sea fisherman, sailor, aquanaut, etc.'
- 6. sawah 'rice field' (N.) → pesawah 'one who works the rice field rice farmer'
- 7. tani 'farm' (N.) petani 'one who works on a farm farmer'
- 8. tualang 'obstacle' (N.) → petualang 'one who creates an obstacle crook, etc.'
- 9. layan 'to cater' (Vtr.) → pəlayan 'one who caters caterer, waiter, nurse, etc.'
- 10. lajar 'to learn' (Vint.D.) → pelajar 'one who learns learner,
  student, apprentice, etc.'
- ll. nyanyi 'to sing' (Vint.D.) → penyanyi 'one who sings singer'
- 12. dagang 'to wander' (Vint.D.) pedagang 'one who wanders vagabond, tramp, traveller, immigrant, etc.'
- 13. serta 'also' (Conj.) → peserta 'one who participates in sports,
   congress, etc.'

# 3. Affix 23:{ka-}1

Affix 23 is also not productive. It occurs with 4 nouns, 1 adverbial and 4 verbal bases to derive passive nouns.

- l. kanda 'elder relative' (N.) → kəkanda 'one who is treated as elder elder brother or sister, husband, etc.'
- 2. lamin 'wedding' (N.) → kelamin 'people who are coupled by wedlock a couple'
- 3. pompong 'a hollow thing' (N.) → kepompong 'something made to be hollow cocoon'
- rawang 'net' (N.) → kerawang 'something made into network embroidery, etc.'
- 5. cuali 'to except' (Vint.D.) kecuali 'something that is being excepted exception'
- 6. kaseh 'to be loving' (Vint.S.) kekaseh 'someone who is loved the beloved'
- 7. seteria 'to be brave' (Vint.S.) → keseteria 'someone who is (made to be) brave warrior, hero, etc.'
- 8. tua 'to be old' (Vint.S.) → ketua 'one who is treated as old and wise leader'
- 9. henda? 'wish' (Adv.) → kehenda? 'something that is wished a wish, aim, aspiration, etc.'

# 4. Affix 24: {pra-}

Affix 24 is a loan form which is borrowed from English. Its occurrence is limited to Malay translation of certain English words.

- sejarah 'history' (N.) → prasejarah 'prehistory'
- 2. universiti 'university' (N.) → prauniversiti 'pre university'
- kata 'to utter' (Vtr.) → prakata 'foreword, preface'
- 4. sangka 'to suspect' (Vtr.) prasangka 'prejudice'

#### 3.23 Subclass 30

There are four affixes in Subclass 30: 31, 32, 33, and 34.

Affix 31 is indigenous and very productive, the rest are loan forms which are not productive in Malay. Affixes of Subclass 30 are suffixed to the base forms.

# 1. Affix 31:{-Gan}<sub>1</sub>

Affix 31 occurs with 1,218 verbal (Appendices 5 - 11), and 311 nominal (Appendices 1 - 4), 5 particle (Appendix 13) and 4 adverbial (Appendix 12) root bases; as well as with complex base forms derived by affix 21 (1,829 derived nouns) and affix 210 (2,795 derived Vtr.). The derived nouns may possess at least one of the following grammatical functions: resultative, locative, collective, variety, verbal nouns (process of doing an action), and a few names of fruits.

#### a. Resultative

Affix 31 occurs with verbal bases (simple and complex), to derive nouns that are results of the actions.

- l. ajar 'to teach' (Vtr.) ajaran 'something which is being taught education, skill, etc.'
- 2. sumpah 'to curse' (Vtr.) → sumpahan 'something that is cursed spell, curse, etc.'
- 3. perkata 'to say' (210+N.) → perkata?an 'something that is uttered word'
- 4. persatu 'to unite' (210+Num.) → persatuwan 'something that is united union, association, etc.'
- 5. bangun 'to arise' (Vint.D.) → bangunan 'something that is built house, building, monument, etc.'
- 6. jaga 'to wake' (Vint.D.) → jaga?an 'something that is looked after property, duty, etc.'
- 7. kotor 'to be filthy' (Vint.S.) → kotoran 'something that is dirty dirt, filth, refuse, excreta, etc.
- 8. maklum 'to be informed' (Vint.S.) → makluman 'something that is informed information, notice, etc.'
- 9. ləbeh 'more' (Adv.) → ləbehan 'something that is more extra, excess, surplus, etc.'

#### b. Locative

Affix 31 also occurs with nominal, verbal and prepositional bases (simple and complex) to derive locative nouns.

- 1. səlat 'strait'  $(N_{\bullet}) \rightarrow$  səlatan 'place where the straits are (south of Peninsula) the south'
- 2. titi 'bridge' (N.) titiyan 'place for bridging a bridge-work'
- 3. perkubor 'to bury' (210+N.) → perkuboran 'place for burial grave yard, cemetery, etc.'
- 4. perlaboh 'to lower (anchor)' (210+Vint.S.) → perlabohan 'place for lowering anchor harbour, dock, jetty, etc.
- 5. mandi 'to bathe' (Vint.D.) mandiyan 'place for bathing (river)'
- 6. tumpang 'to lodge' (Vint.D.) → tumpangan 'place for lodging hotel, inn, etc. '
- 7. lapang 'to be spacious' (Vint.S.) → lapangan 'place that is spacious airstrip, area of field, etc.'
- 8. burit 'rear (ship)' (Prep.) → buritan 'place at rear (ship)'
- 9. təpi 'side' (Prep.) → təpiyan 'place at the edge river bank, cliff, etc.'

#### c. Collective

Affix 31 also occurs with certain nouns to derive collective or mass nouns.

- l. awang 'space (box, window, etc.)' (N.) → awangan 'lots of space outer space'
- 2. darat 'land' (N.)  $\rightarrow$  daratan 'lots of land land mass, continent, etc.'

3. laut 'sea' (N.) → lautan 'lots of seas - ocean'

#### d. Variety

Affix 31 also occurs with reduplicated noun base forms. The reduplicated noun base forms indicate plural, and the suffixation of affix 31 adds the meaning of variety to the derived noun word-forms. Examples:

- 1. buah-buah 'fruits' (R + N.) → buah-buahan 'all kinds of fruits'
- 2. kueh-kueh 'cakes' (R + N.) kueh-kuehan 'assortment of cakes'
- 3. sayor-sayor 'vegetables' (R + N.) → sayor-sayoran 'all kinds of vegetables'

# e. Verbal Noun (Process of the Action)

Affix 31 occurs with all nouns (1,829) derived by the prefixation of affix 21. The derived noun word-form means the process of a certain action.

- 1. penghamba 'slave maker' (21 + N.) → penghamba?an 'the process of slavery'
- 2. pengana?-tiri 'discriminator' (21 + Cd.N.) → pengana?-tiriyan' the process of discrimination'
- 3. pengator 'arranger' (21 + Vtr.) → pengatoran 'the process of arranging'
- 4. pəmbəri-tahu 'informer' (21 + Cd.Vtr.) → pəmbəri-tahuwan 'the process of informing'

- 5. pelari 'refugee' (21 + Vint.D.) → pelariyan 'the process of fleeing'
- 6. pəmbawa-diri 'a sulking person' (21 + Cd.Vint.D.) → pəmbawa-diriyan 'the process of sulking'
- 7. pəmbəsar 'enlarger' (21 + Vint.S.) → pəmbəsaran 'the process of enlarging'

## f. Names of Fruits

Affix 31 also occurs with one Vtr. and two noun bases to derive names of fruits.

#### Examples:

- 1. duri 'thorn' (N.) → duriyan 'a kind of thorny fruit'
- 2. rambut 'hair' (N.) rambutan 'a kind of hairy fruit'
- 3. pulas 'to twist' (Vtr.) → pulasan 'a kind of fruit that must be twisted to remove the skin'

# 2. Affix 32: {-man}

Affix 32 is a loan form from Sanskrit, and is not productive. It occurs with only 3 nouns to derive nouns denoting persons having the character or quality stated by the base nouns.

- 1. ahli 'expert' (N.) ahliman 'one who is an expert specialist'
- 2. budi 'deed' (N.): budiman 'one who accomplishes good deeds, philanthropist'

3. səni 'art' (N.) ~ səniman 'one who is artistic - artist, film star, etc.'

# 3. Affixes 33a: (-wan) and 33b: (-wati)

Affixes 33a and 33b are also loan forms from Sanskrit, and they may be suffixed to simple nominal and verbal bases, as well as to certain compound verbal bases, to derive nouns that denote persons having the state or character denoted by the base forms. The affixes are so far not very productive, but their productivity appears to be increasing as more and more words receive this affix in order to derive the corresponding nouns. Affix 33a derives masculine nouns and affix 33b derives feminine ones. The two affixes do not have any syntactic significance, in fact, the tendency in Modern Malay, is to eliminate affix 33b, and retain affix 33a alone to derive both types of nouns.

Examples of affix 33a:

- 1. angkasa 'space' (N.) → angkasawan 'one who deals with space astronaut'
- 2. harta 'property' (N.) → hartawan 'one who has lots of property, rich man'
- 3. juta 'million' (Num.) → jutawan 'one who has a million units of currency - millionaire'
- 4. jelita 'to be beautiful' (Vint.S.) → jelitawan 'one who has beauty a handsome man'
- 5. satia 'to be loyal' (Vint.S.) > satiawan 'one who has loyalty patriot'
- 6. suka-rela 'to be voluntary' (Cd-Vint.S.) → sukare lawan 'one who does voluntarily volunteer'
- 7. bolia 'to be full of youth' (Vint. S.) -> boliawan 'youth'

# Examples of affix 33b.

- 1. jalita 40 be beautiful (Vint.S.) -> jalitawati one who has beauty beautiful won
- suka-rela 'to be voluntary' (Cd. Vint.S.) → sukarelawati 'one who does
   voluntarily afemale' volunteer'
- 3. belia 'to be full of youth' (Vint.S.) beliawati 'youth (woman)'

# 4. Affix 34: {-is}

Affix 34 is a loan affix (English), and its occurrence is mainly limited to those forms which were borrowed together with the affix. Recently, the occurrence of affix 34 has been extended to at least two native noun words: cerpen 'short story' and beliawan 'youth'. There is a possibility of extending the occurrence of affix 34 to nouns derived by the affix 33, -wan} (cf. 3.233). The derived nouns denote persons that possess, create or associate with the object or idea named by the base forms.

#### Examples:

#### Affix 34 with native nouns:

- cerpen 'short story' (N.) → cerpenis 'short story writer'
- 2. beliawan 'youth' (N.) → beliawanis 'a social worker in the affairs of youths'

#### Affix 34 with loan base forms:

- 1. akademi 'academy' → akademis 'academician'
- 2. ego 'ego' → egois 'egoist'
- ekonomi 'economy' → ekonomis 'economist'

- 4. lojik 'logic' → lojikis 'logician'
- 5. sosial 'to be socialistic' → sosialis 'socialist'

## 3.24 Subclass 40

There is only one affix in Subclass 40, i.e. circumfix  $\{ke-...-Gan\}_1$  which is also identified with the decade 40, and it may be affixed to all classes of base form: 1,287 verbals (Appendices 5 - 11), 346 nominals (Appendices 1 - 4), 59 adverbials (Appendix 12) and 35 particles (Appendix 13), deriving a total of 1,727 complex nouns from the root morphemes investigated. The affix, may also occur with certain compound base forms. The derived nouns may possess one of these grammatical functions: abstract and locative.

#### a. Abstract

Abstract nouns are derived by circumfixing the affix 40 (a combination of 23 and 31) to simple as well as compound base forms of all word classes. The nouns derived denote the abstract idea found in the base forms. This type of derived noun may also be used in adverbial phrases to indicate manner as mentioned in 1.613(c). Although the circumfix might be regarded from a purely morphological point of view as being a combination of the prefix 23 and the suffix 31, it is here regarded as a distinct discontinuous affix, since its distribution cannot be predicted from the distribution of either 23 or 31. It is noticeable, however, that the syntactic and semantic function of forms

containing 40 is in many cases similar to that of forms containing 31. Examples:

- 1. tuhan 'god' (N.) kətuhanan 'belief in god (faith)'
- 2. akhlak 'behaviour' (N.) → keakhlakan 'moral'
- 3. simpul 'to tie knot' (Vtr.) → kesimpulan 'deduction'
- 4. ancam 'to intimidate' (Vtr.) keancaman 'intimidation'
- 5. jatch 'to fall' (Vint.D.) → kejatchan 'decline'
- 6. pergi 'to go' (Vint.D.) → kepergiyan 'departure'
- 7. benar 'to be true' (Vint.S.) → kebenaran 'truth'
- 8. sehat 'to be healthy' (Vint.S.) -> kesehatan 'health'
- 9. ada 'to exist' (Cop.) → keada?an 'state of existence'
- 10. laju 'speedy' (Adv.) kəlajuwan 'speed'
- 11. sangat 'very' (Adv.) → kesangatan 'extremity'
- 12. banya? 'many' (Adv.) → kebanya?an 'majority'
- 13. bukan 'not' (Part.) → kebukanan 'negativity'
- 14. məski 'definite' (Part.) → kəməskiyan 'definiteness'

## b. Locative

Affix 40 also occurs with a few noun bases to derive some nouns that denote a location, or place of work.

- 1. duta 'ambassador' (N.) → keduta?an 'place for ambassador embassy'
- menteri 'minister' (N.) → kementeriyan 'place for minister ministry'

 raja 'king' (N.) → kəraja?an 'place for king (to rule) - state, kingdom, domain, etc.

#### 3.3 Reduplication

There are two types of reduplication: Reduplication Proper, and Rhyming and Chiming.

#### 3.31 Reduplication Proper

Reduplication Proper is a process operating on nominal base forms (simple, complex, and compound), so as to repeat the base fully or partially (cf. 2.41). The occurrence of either full or partial reduplication does not correlate with any grammatical significance (cf. 2.321). The reduplicated nouns derived may possess one or more of the following grammatical functions: indefinite plural, resemblance, and collectivity (with respect to a small number of names of animals and insects).

#### a. Indefinite Plural

All nouns; simple, complex, and compound, may be reduplicated to indicate indefinite plurality.

#### Examples:

- 1. akar 'root' → akar-akar 'roots'
- 2. telor 'egg' → telor-telor 'eggs'
- 3. persatuwan 'union' → persatuwan-persatuwan 'unions'

- 4. pembuangan 'the process of throwing' pembuangan-pembuangan 'the processes of throwing'
- 5. kehormatan 'respect' → kehormatan-kehormatan 'respect'
- 6. kəreta-api 'train' → kəreta-api-kəreta-api 'trains'

#### b. Resemblance

Reduplication Proper also operates on a limited number of simple nouns to derive nouns that denote objects similar to those denoted by the base noun forms.

#### Examples:

- l. ana? 'child' → ana?-ana? 'doll'
- 2. api 'fire' → api-api 'firefly'
- 3. kuda 'horse' → kuda-kuda 'wooden horse, pillion'
- 4. langit 'sky' → langit-langit 'ceiling, palate (mouth)'
- 5. mata 'eye' → mata-mata 'police'

# c. Names of Animals and Insects

There are 11 bound noun roots which always appear in reduplicated forms that denote (groups of) insects and small animals. Examples:

- l. anai → anai-anai 'termites'
- 2. katu katu-katu 'flying ants'
- amang → amang-amang 'hermit crabs'
- 4. koro? → koro? -koro? 'fruit flies'

- 5. kunang → kunang-kunang 'fireflies'
- 6. layang → layang-layang 'swifts, swallows'
- 7. kupu → kupu-kupu 'moths'
- 8. kura kura-kura 'tortoises'
- 9. labah → labah-labah 'spiders'
- 10. labi labi-labi 'turtles'
- ll. rama rama-rama 'butterflies'

## 3.32 Rhyming and Chiming

There are only 12 rhyming and 5 chiming nouns. They are in neither complementary distribution nor free variation with Reduplication Proper. They occur independently of Reduplication Proper but, unlike it, the duplicate in rhyming and chiming may occur before or after the base (cf. 2.322). The grammatical function of rhyming and chiming is similar, i.e. to indicate heterogeneity (rather like that of variety - 3.231(d)), and hence they are treated together.

#### 1. Rhyming

A compound form is called rhyming if one syllable of the duplicate is identical to the corresponding syllable of the base. The corresponding syllables may be positioned initially or finally.

### a. Initial Rhyming

In initial rhyming, the initial syllable of the duplicate is

identical to the corresponding syllable of the base. There are five such forms.

- batu 'stone' → batu-batan 'stones and bricks of all kinds'
- 2. bukit 'hill' bukit-bukau 'hills and mountains'
- kilat 'lightning' → kilat-kilau 'lightning and flashes'
- 4. piat 'great-great-grandchild' → piat-piut 'grandchildren of all stages'
- 5. sampah 'rubbish' → sampah-sarap 'all kinds of rubbish'

#### b. Final Rhyming

In the final rhyming, the corresponding syllables are positioned finally. There are seven such forms.

- 1. ana? 'child' ana?-pina? 'children (both sexes)'
- 2. hutang 'debt' → hutang-piutang 'debt and mortgage, etc.'
- 3. kueh 'cake' → kueh-mueh 'assortment of cakes'
- 4. saudara 'relation' → saudara-mara 'all types of relations'
- 5. lau? 'side dish' lau? -pau? 'all kinds of dishes'
- 6. sayor 'vegetable' → sayor-mayor 'all kinds of vegetables'
- 7. belo? 'bend (way)' → selo?-belo? 'ways and means'

#### 2. Chiming

A compound form is called chiming if the vowels in the duplicate change from that in the base while all the consonants remain constant; however, the duplicate may receive an additional <u>t</u> if the

base ends in an open syllable. There are three types of changes of vowels.

# a. (C)uCuC - (C)aCaC

- 1. usul 'origin' → usul-asal 'source and origin'
- 2. gunung 'mountain' → gunung-ganang 'hills and mountains'
- guruh 'thunder' → guruh-garah 'bolts and thunder'

#### b. CuCu → CaCat

suku 'clan' → suku-sakat 'relatives and clans'

#### c. CuCu → CiCit

1. cucu 'grandchild' → cucu-cicit 'grandchildren (both sexes)'

#### 3.4 Compounding

Compound nouns are either endocentric or exocentric in construction, according to their syntactic relation. They may be syntactically or asyntactically combined; i.e. in the former the constituent forms are related syntactically, but in the latter the construction may be obscure or even (in terms of the order of the constituent forms) contrary to the nominal Malay syntactic pattern.

## 3.41 Endocentric Compounds

Most compound nouns in Malay are syntactically endocentric, though there are some asyntactic ones. The constituent forms of the

compounds are combined subordinatively as follows: Head (H) + Modifier (M). The head, which is always a nominal, belongs to the same form class as the whole compound, and is therefore the obligatory constituent of the compound; whereas the modifier may be a nominal, a verbal, adverbial, or even a particle, and is an optional constituent.

## 1. Syntactically Endocentric Compounds

In syntactically endocentric compounds, the head precedes the modifier.

#### Examples:

- 1. abu-roko? 'cigarette ash' (abu 'ash' (H), roko? 'cigarette' (M))
- 2. ana?-anda 'first person (polite to parents)' (ana? 'child' (H),
   anda 'you' (M))
- 3. baja-butir 'granulated manure' (baja 'manure' (H), butir 'granule' (M))
- 4. padang-temba? 'shooting range' (padang 'field' (H), temba? 'to shoot' (M))
- 5. kapal-terbang 'aeroplane' (kapal 'ship' (H), terbang 'to fly' (M))
- 6. rumah-sakit 'hospital' (rumah 'house' (H), sakit 'to be ill' (M))
- 7. kəlab-malam 'night club' (kəlab 'club' (H), malam 'night' (M))
- 8. orang-luar 'alien' (orang 'person' (H), luar 'outside' (M))
- 9. kata-dua 'ultimatum' (kata 'word' (H), dua 'two' (M))
- 10. pohon-kelapa 'coconut tree' (pohon 'tree' (H), kelapa 'coconut' (M))

# 2. Asyntactically Endocentric Compounds

In asyntactically endocentric compound nouns, contrary to the

arrangement of constituents in syntactic compounds, the modifier precedes the head. There are fewer compound nouns that are asyntactically endocentric, and they are mainly loan forms. (They may be compared to such constructions as court martial in English). Examples:

- 1. bumi-putera 'citizen' (bumi 'earth' (M), putera 'son' (H))
- 2. maha-guru 'professor' (maha 'to be great' (M), guru 'teacher' (H))
- 3. perdana-menteri 'prime minister' (perdana 'to be primary' (M), menteri 'minister' (H))

#### 3.42 Exocentric Compounds

There are fewer exocentric than endocentric compounds. All the constituent forms of an exocentric compounds are obligatory, and they are combined rather like a verb and an object. This is therefore a syntactically exocentric compound. Compound nouns may also be described as semantically exocentric (cf. Bloomfield's discussion of <u>butterfingers</u> in English (1933:236)).

# 1. Syntactically Exocentric Compounds

In an exocentric compound noun, the head of the constituent is always a transitive verb, and the modifier is always a noun.

Examples:

l. cuco?-sanggul 'hair pin' (cuco? 'to pierce' (H), sanggul 'hair bun'
(M))

- 2. kaji-bumi 'geology' (kaji 'to study' (H), bumi 'earth' (M))
- 3. sapu-tangan 'handkerchief' (sapu 'to wipe' (H), tangan 'hand' (M))

#### 2. Semantically Exocentric Compounds

Idioms, which, from a purely syntactic point of view, are always endocentrically combined into a compound form, are described as semantically exocentric. They are semantically exocentric because the meaning of the compound cannot be described as the product of the meanings of the constituent forms.

#### Examples:

- 1. berat-tulang 'lazy person' (berat 'to be heavy' (M), tulang 'bone' (H))
- 2. panjang tangan 'thief' (panjang 'to be long' (M), tangan 'hand' (H))
- 3. tangkai-jəring 'a miser' (tangkai 'stalk' (M), jəring 'kind of fruit' (H))

#### Chapter 4

#### VERBALS

#### 4.1 Introduction

The structure of the Malay verbals is morphologically more complex than that of the nominals, because there are more verbal affixes and they can co-occur in up to three layers of combinations, fulfilling a large number of grammatical functions. As in the case of the nominals, all three processes of morphology: affixation, reduplication, and compounding occur in the construction of the verbal word-forms (cf. 2.3). The description of the verbal word-forms is again divided into two: an inventory of item-units (morphemes), and their arrangement in various verbal constructions.

# 4.11 Inventory of Morphemes

Verbal morphemes are listed either as roots, or as affixes.

#### 1. Verbal Roots

From the material investigated, there are 2,482 verbal root morphemes (listed fully in Appendices 5 - 11) which are divided into four subclasses: Transitive Verbs (Vtr.), Dynamic Intransitive Verbs (Vint.D.), Stative Intransitive Verbs (Vint.S.), and Copula (Cop.).

### a. Transitive Verbs

There are 947 Transitive Verbal roots, 899 are free

(Appendix 5), and 48 are bound (Appendix 6).

### b. Dynamic Intransitive Verbs

There are 561 Dynamic Intransitive Verbal roots, 293 are free (Appendix 7) and 268 are bound (Appendix 8).

#### c. Stative Intransitive Verbs

There are 973 Stative Intransitive Verbal roots, 920 are free (Appendix 9) and 53 are bound (Appendix 10).

#### d. Copula

There is only one copulative root, i.e. ada 'to exist' (Appendix 11).

#### 2. Verbal Affixes

The verbal affixes in Malay are divided into three classes according to their grammatical functions: Intransitive Affixes,

Transitive Affixes, and Voice Affixes; and their distribution in a derived verbal word-form (i.e. one that contains at least one affix from each Class) which conforms to a definite pattern of layering, that is, the Intransitive Affixes occur in the innermost layer, the Transitive Affixes occur in the intermediate layer, and finally, the Voice Affixes occur in the outermost layer. Each Class of affixes is identified with a century: Intransitive Affixes (100), Transitive Affixes (200), and Voice Affixes

(300). Subclasses within each class are identified with consecutive decades within that century, and individual affixes within a Subclass are marked with consecutive numbers within that decade.

### a. Affixes Class 100

There are five Subclasses of affixes in Class 100: Infixes (110), Reduplicatives (120), Prefixes (130), Suffixes (140), and a Circumfix (150).

- i. Infixes: 110
- 1. {-el-}<sub>2</sub> : 111
- 2. {-er-}<sub>2</sub>: 112
- 3.  $\{-em-\}_2 : 113$
- ii. Reduplicatives: 120
- 1. {R<sub>full</sub>}<sub>1</sub> : 121
- 2. {Rhyming}: 122
- 3. {Chiming}: 123
- iii. Prefixes: 130
  - 1. {sə-}<sub>1</sub> : 131
  - 2. {kə-}<sub>2</sub>: 132
  - iv. Suffixes: 140
  - 1. {-Gan}<sub>2</sub>: 140

- v. Circumfix: 150
  - 1. {ke-..-Gan}<sub>2</sub>: 150
  - b. Affixes Class 200

There are two Subclasses of affixes in Class 200: a Prefix (210), and a set of Suffixes (220).

- i. Prefix: 210
- 1. {per-} : 210
- ii. Suffixes : 220
- 1. {-kan} : 221
- 2. {-Gi} : 222
- c. Affixes Class 300

There are four Subclasses of affixes in Class 300: Active Voice (310), Passive Voice (320), Unintentional Voice (330), and Middle Voice (340).

- i. Active Voice : 310
- 1. {meN-} : 310
- ii. Passive Voice : 320
  - 1. {di-} : 320

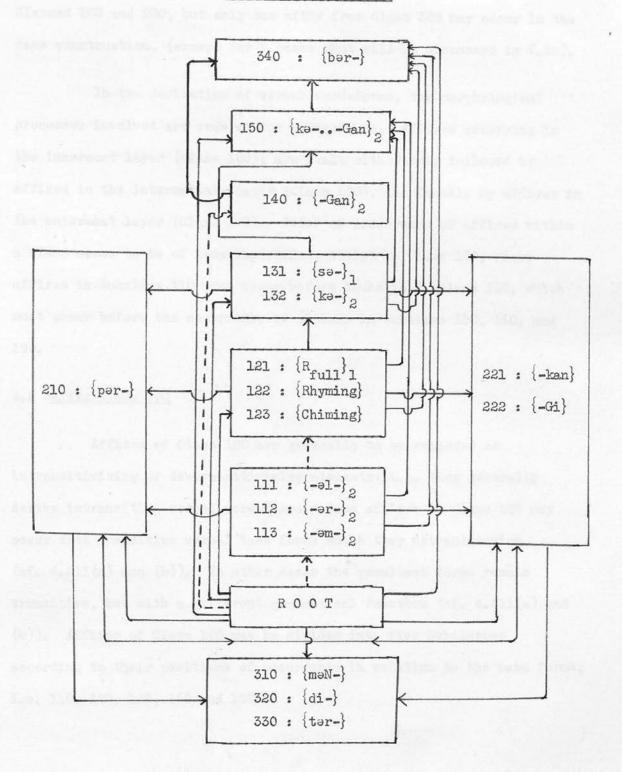
- iii. Unintentional Voice: 330
  - 1. {ter=}:330
  - iv. Middle Voice: 340
    - 1. {ber-}:340

#### 4.12 Verbal Constructions

The morphemes listed above co-occur with one another in various constructions to derive verbal word-forms. All of the morphological processes: affixation, reduplication, and compounding (2.3), are involved and they adhere to certain general principles.

- 2. Affixes of Class 200 occur with or without affixes of Class 100. Affix 210 may occur alone, or with either 221, or 222 (and vice versa); but affixes from Subclass 220 may not co-occur with one another. Although affixes of Class 200 may occur with affixes of Class 100, no affix of Class 200 may occur after the affixation of affix 150.

# Derivation of Verbals



3. Affixes of Class 300 occur with or without affixes of Classes 100 and 200, but only one affix from Class 300 may occur in the same construction, (except for 7 cases that will be discussed in 4.23).

In the derivation of verbal word-forms, the morphological processes involved are ordered for convenience. Affixes occurring in the innermost layer (Class 100), are dealt with first, followed by affixes in the intermediate layer (Class 200), and finally by affixes in the outermost layer (Class 300). Order of occurrence of affixes within a class seems to be of less importance, except in Class 100, where affixes in Subclass 110 must occur before those in Subclass 120, which must occur before the occurrence of affixes in Subclass 130, 140, and 150.

# 4.2 Affix Class 100

Affixes of Class 100 are generally to be regarded as intransitivizing or de-transitivizing elements: i.e. they generally derive intransitive verbal word-forms. Some affixes in Class 100 may occur with transitive verbal base forms which they detransitivize (cf. 4.211(a) and (b)). In other cases the resultant forms remain transitive, but with a different grammatical function (cf. 4.211(a) and (b)). Affixes of Class 100 may be divided into five Subclasses according to their positions of occurrence in relation to the base forms, i.e. 110, 120, 130, 140 and 150.

## 4.21 Subclass 110

There are three infixes in Subclass 110:  $\{-el-\}_2$ : 111,  $\{-er-\}_2$ : 112, and  $\{-em-\}_2$ : 113. The infixes are inserted within the base, that is after the first consonant of the base. The three infixes in Subclass 110 are not productive, and they are only responsible for the derivation of 38 verbal word-forms, all of which will be described below. It might be argued that they are all variants of a single morpheme, since they all indicate the same grammatical function - intensity: and they are in lexically determined, complementary distribution. On the other hand, allomorphic variation is otherwise not a characteristic feature of Malay. We therefore treat them as distinct morphemes.

# l. Affix 111 : {-əl-}2

Affix lll occurs with one noun, 9 transitive verbs, 4 dynamic intransitive verbs, and 6 stative intransitive verbs. Affix lll does not transitivize any of the derived verbal word-forms, though some transitive verbal bases are detransitivized. The class of each form will be put in brackets in order to indicate a change of class or otherwise.

## Examples:

- 1. kabut 'mist' (N.) kəlabut 'to be very misty' (Vint.S.)
- 2. capa? 'to clamp' (Vtr.) celapa? 'to clamp (between legs)' (Vtr.)
- 3. jajah 'to colonize (Vtr.) → jelajah 'to explore' (Vtr.)
- 4. sodo? 'to shove' (Vtr.) → səlodo? 'to bulldoze' (Vtr.)

- 5. kupas 'to peel' (Vtr.) kelupas 'to peel off (blister)' (Vint.D.)
- 6. tangkup 'to clasp' (Vtr.) → telangkup 'to capsize' (Vint.D.)
- 7. təkan 'to press' (Vtr.) → tələkan 'to press hard (with elbows)' (Vint.D.)
- 8. tingkah 'to alternate' (Vtr.) → telingkah 'to alternate a great deal (to quarrel)' (Vint.D.)
- 9. sirat 'to knit (net)' (Vtr.) → selirat 'to be very entangled like net' (Vint.S.)
- 10. sera? 'to scatter' (Vtr.) → selera? 'to be very scattered' (Vint.S.)
- 11. gayut 'to dangle' (Vint.D.) → gəlayut 'to dangle in bunches (fruits)'
   (Vint.D.)
- 12. jejeh 'to drip' (Vint.D.) → jelejeh 'to trickle continuously' (Vint.D.)
- 13. kucas 'to burst' (Vint.D.) kelucas 'to burst or peel off' (Vint.D.)
- 14. panting 'to hurl' (Vint.D.) → pelanting 'to hurl far' (Vint.D.)
- 15. gentar 'to shiver' (Vint.D.) → gelentar 'to tremble' (Vint.D.)
- 16. kencong 'to be askew' (Vint.S.) kelencong 'to divert' (Vint.D.)
- 17. gega? 'to be noisy' (Vint.S.) → gelega? 'to bubble' (Vint.D.)
- 18. kembong 'to be inflated' (Vint.S.) → kelembong 'to be very inflated' (Vint.S.)
- 19. jujor 'to be straight' (Vint.S.) → jelujor 'to be very straight (stitch)' (Vint.S.)
- 20. konet 'to be tiny' (Vint.S.) kelonet 'to be very tiny' (Vint.S.)

# 2. Affix 112 : {-er-}2

Affix 112 occurs with one noun, 4 transitive verbs, 2 dynamic

intransitive verbs, and 5 stative intransitive verbs. Affix 112 does not transitivize any derived verbal word-forms, but detransitivizes three transitive verbs, and maintains one as transitive. As a class-maintaining affix, 112 indicates intensity or repetition of action or state.

#### Examples:

- sabut 'coconut husk' (N.) → sərabut 'to be hairy as coconut husk'
   (Vint.S.)
- 2. goda? 'to shake' (Vtr.) geroda? 'to shake vigorously' (Vtr.)
- 3. ketap 'to bite teeth' (Vtr.) → keretap 'to bite teeth repeatedly' (Vtr.)
- 4. cancang 'to emplant' (Vtr.) → cerancang 'to be pointed upwards (of numerous emplanted stakes' (Vint.S.)
- 5. catu? 'to arrange' (Vtr.) → ceratu? 'to be arranged in many rows' (Vint.S.)
- gutup 'to crack' (Vint.D.) → gerutup 'to crack repeatedly (rattle)'
   (Vint.D.)
- 7. kəlip 'to flash' (Vint.D.) → kərəlip 'to flash repeatedly (twinkle)'
  (Vint.D.)
- 8. gigis 'to be uneven' (Vint.S.) → gerigis 'to be very uneven' (Vint.S.)
- 9. kemot 'to be dented' (Vint.S.) → keremot 'to be very dented' (Vint.S.)
- 10. kontang 'to be dry' (Vint.S.) → kerontang 'to be very dry (parched)'
   (Vint.S.)
- ll. kusut 'to be unkempt' (Vint.S.) → kerusut 'to be very unkempt'
   (Vint.S.)

12. canggah 'to be many' (Vint.S.) → cəranggah 'to be very numerous' (Vint.S.)

# 3. Affix 113 : {-em-}2

Affix 113 occurs with one noun, and 5 stative intransitive verbs, and adds the function of intensity to the derived verbal word-forms (which are always stative).

#### Examples:

- gurch 'thunder' (N.) → gemurch 'to be full of thunder' (Vint.S.)
- 2. gilang 'to be splendid' (Vint.S.) → gemilang 'to be very splendid' (Vint.S.)
- 3. gerlap 'to be shiny' (Vint.S.) → gemerlap 'to be very shiny' (Vint.S.)
- 4. kalut 'to be hasty' (Vint.S.) → kəmalut 'to be very hasty' (Vint.S.)
- 5. kuning 'to be yellow' (Vint.S.) → kemuning 'to be very yellow' (Vint.S.)
- 6. serba? 'to be fragrant' (Vint.S.) → semerba? 'to be very fragrant' (Vint.S.)

#### 4.22 Subclass 120

There are three affixes in Subclass 120: {R-}: 121 {Rhyming}: 122, and {Chiming}: 123. The duplicate, or {R-}, is placed before a base in a reduplicated word-form. Contrary to the process of reduplication in nominals (cf. 3.3); reduplication in the verbals affects only the root base forms, and not forms resulting from prior

affixation of affixes (except for those containing infixes of Subclass 110 which behave exactly like root forms). Affixes, other than those of Subclass 110, are not repeated, and we can, therefore, assume that the process of reduplication is descriptively prior to that of affixation. Since reduplication occurs before affixation, in the derivation of verbal word-forms, it is necessary and convenient to regard the duplicate as an affix (cf. Bloomfield, 1933:218); and order it among other affixes. Since it is not a transitivizing element, and occurs in the innermost position in a verbal word-form, it can be aptly included in Class 100. The duplicate, {R-}, again must be ordered within Class 100. Since its occurrence affects infixes (Subclass 110) and not other affixes, it must be dealt with after infixes, and before other affixes: thus we can subclassify it as affix 120.

The type of duplicate involved in this case (where the full system of affixation is employed) is always a full duplicate - i.e.  $\left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\text{full}} \right\}_{1} \text{ (cf. 2.41).} \quad \text{The omission of partial duplicates} \left( \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\text{front}} \right\} \right) \text{ and } \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\text{final}} \right\}_{1} \text{ is justified by the fact that it is a phenomenon characteristic of colloquial Malay (cf. 2.321) where the full range of affixation is not employed (cf. 1.22). Thus in describing the verbal word-forms of Standard Malay, which makes full use of all affixes, partial reduplication may be neglected as irrelevant.$ 

{Rhyming} and {Chiming}, in the verbals, may also be included in the Subclass 120, since they behave like affix 121. They occur before

affixes of the other Subclasses, 130, 140, and 150. They do not however affect Subclass 110, because {Rhyming} and {Chiming} are restricted to 66 forms none of which contain 110 and, all of which will be dealt with here.

# 1. Affix 121 : {R<sub>full</sub>}1

Affix 121 takes the exact phonological shape of the base forms (cf. 2.4), and it may occur before all verbal roots, which are fully listed in the appendices 5 - 11 (as well as infixed verbal forms). It derives the corresponding verbals that have at least one of the following grammatical functions: repetition, continuity, habituality, intensity, extensiveness and resemblance.

#### Examples:

- 1. acan 'to mimic' (Vtr.) → acan-acan 'to mimic repeatedly/ ...
  continuously/ ... always'
- 2. baca 'to read' (Vtr.) → baca-baca 'to read repeatedly/ ...
  continuously/ ... always'
- 3. səlodo? 'to bulldoze' (Vtr.) → səlodo?-səlodo? 'to bulldoze repeatedly/ ... continuously/ ... always'
- 4. gəla? 'to laugh' (Vint.D.) → gəla?-gəla? 'to laugh repeatedly/
  ... continuously/ ... always'
- 5. jatch 'to fall' (Vint.D.) → jatch-jatch 'to fall repeatedly/
  ... continuously/ ... always'

- 6. kərəlip 'to twinkle' (Vint.D.) → kərəlip-kərəlip 'to twinkle repeatedly/ ... continuously/... always'
- 7. gila 'to be mad' (Vint.S.) → gila-gila 'to be very mad/ ... as if mad/ ... always'
- 8. kuning 'to be yellow' (Vint.S.) → kuning-kuning 'to be very yellow/
  ... yellowish/ ... yellow all over/ ... always'
- 9. səlera? 'to be scattered' (Vint.S.) → səlera? -səlera? 'to be very scattered/ ... scattered all over/ ... always'
- 10. ada 'to exist' (Cop.) → ada-ada 'to exist repeatedly/ ...
  continuously/ ... always'

# 2. Affix 122 : {Rhyming}

Affix 122 is a kind of duplicate which follows the base in a reduplicated word-form; and it is only partially identical to the base, i.e. only one corresponding syllable in the duplicate resembles that of the base. The one syllable that is phonologically identical to the corresponding syllable in the base is said to be in rhyme with it. The syllables in rhyme may be positioned initially or finally in the two constituent forms. Affix 122 occurs only with 20 verbal roots: 7 with initial syllable rhyming and 13 with final syllable rhyming. Since the number of roots is small and its form is irregular, this affix could not be handled satisfactorily in 2.41, and hence it is fully listed below. The grammatical function of affix 122 is that of repetition and intensification when occurring with dynamic and stative verbs,

respectively.

#### Examples:

#### i. <u>Initial</u> Rhyming

- beli 'to buy' → beli-belah 'to buy again and again (lots of things)'
- 2. bengko? 'to be crooked' → bengkang-bengko? 'to be very crooked'
- 3. kica? 'to tweet (bird)' → kica?-kicau 'to tweet again and again'
- 4. lalu 'to pass by' → lalu-lalang 'to pass to and fro'
- 5. lenggang 'to swing arms' → lenggang-lenggo? 'to swing to and fro'
- 6. malu 'to be shy' → malu-malah 'to be very shy'
- 7. silu 'to be timid' → silu-silau 'to be very timid'

#### ii. Final Rhyming

- l. cərai 'to separate' → cərai-bərai 'to be separated into small pieces (disintegrate)'
- 2. cewat 'to be fussy' → cewat-mewat 'to be very fussy'
- 3. hempas 'to thrash' → hempas-pulas 'to thrash and twist'
- 4. herot 'to be out of line' → herot-perot 'to be very crooked and bent'
- 5. hurai 'to untie' hurai-barai 'to be very loose and disentangled'
- 6. kacau 'to stir' kacau-bilau 'to be very stirred (commotion)'
- 7. kaeh 'to hook' kaeh-maeh 'to hook again and again'
- 8. linto? 'to droop' → linto?-sio? 'to droop here and there'
- 9. pecah 'to break' pecah-belah 'to be very broken and smashed'
- 11. ramah 'to be talkative' ramah-tamah 'to be very talkative'

- 12. tungkus 'to work hard' → tungkus-lumus 'to work very hard (to toil)'
- 13. tunggang 'to somersault' → tunggang-langgang 'to somersault again and again'

# 3. Affix 123 : {Chiming}

Affix 123 is a type of duplicate (which, unlike {R-}, follows the base) that is partially identical to the base, in a different sense than that found in affix 122. In affix 123, only the consonants of the base are repeated, but the vowels change. Affix 123 occurs with 51 verbal roots, in which case the vowel changes are very irregular (and therefore could not be handled satisfactorily in 2.41), but some generalisations may be made, and we can classify the vowel change into nine types. The grammatical function of affix 123, is also similar to that of affix 122, that is to indicate the repetition or intensification of an action or a state of a verb, respectively.

Examples:

# i. CuCu(C) → CaCa(C)

- 1. dudu? 'to flee (dart)' dudu?-dada? 'to flee helter skelter'
- 2. huru 'to be tumultuous' huru-hara 'to be very tumultuous'
- 3. kutung 'to be panicked' kutung-katang 'to be very panicked'
- 4. kuyup 'to be drenched' kuyup-kayap 'to be very drenched'
- 5. luruh 'to drop' luruh-larah 'to drop again and again'
- 6. susu? 'to flee (disappear)' → susu?-sasa? 'to flee and disappear into bush'

#### ii. CoCoC → CaCaC

- 1. gopoh 'to be hasty' gopoh-gapah 'to be very hasty'
- 2. hoyong 'to sway' → hoyong-hayang 'to sway in all directions'
- 3. nonong 'to dash' nonong-nanang 'to dash very blindly'

# iii. $(C)u(C)(C)aC \rightarrow (C)a(C)(C)eC$

- 1. jungkang 'to tilt' jungkang-jungkeng 'to tilt up and down (see-saw)'
- 2. kua? 'to rip open' kua?-kue? 'to rip open repeatedly'
- 3. kucar 'to be disorderly' → kucar-kacer 'to be very disorderly'
- kumat 'to murmur' → kumat-kamet 'to murmur repeatedly'
- 5. mundar 'to toddle' mundar-mander 'to toddle to and fro'
- 6. puntang 'to flee' → puntang-panteng 'to flee in all directions (helter skelter)'
- 7. umbang 'to toss' → umbang-ambeng 'to toss to and fro (wave)'
- 8. untang 'to sway' → untang-anteng 'to sway to and fro'
- ungkah 'to be loose' → ungkah-ungkeh 'to be very loose'
- 10. ungkat 'to rise and fall' → ungkat-ungket 'to rise and fall repeatedly'
- 11. unggang 'to jolt' unggang-unggeng 'to jolt up and down'
- 12. ungkap 'to rise and fall' → ungkap-ungkep 'to rise and fall
  repeatedly'

# iv. $Co(C)CaC \rightarrow Ca(C)CeC$

- 1. bola? 'to be uncertain' bola? -bale? 'to be very uncertain'
- 2. coba? 'to be torn' → coba?-cabe? 'to be torn and tattered'

- 3. compang 'to be unbecoming' compang-campeng 'to be very unbecoming'
- 4. cora? 'to be chequered' → cora?-care? 'to be very chequered'
- 5. dola? 'to make excuse' → dola?-dale? 'to make excuses again and again'
- 6. koba? 'to be chipped' → koba?-kabe? 'to be very chipped'

# $v_{\bullet}$ $C_{\Theta}(C)C_{\alpha}C \rightarrow C_{\Theta}(C)C_{\alpha}C$

- 1. cəpa? 'to smack (lips)' → cəpa?-cəpu? 'to smack repeatedly (lips)'
- 2. cerap 'to rip' → cerap-cerup 'to rip repeatedly'
- 3. debap 'to fall (thud)' debap-debup 'to fall repeatedly'
- 4. degam 'to thump' degam-degum 'to thump repeatedly'
- 5. detap 'to tick' → detap-detup 'to tick-tock'
- 6. kacah 'to stir' kacah-kacuh 'to stir repeatedly'
- 7. ləba? 'to drop' → ləba?-ləbu? 'to drop repeatedly'
- 8. ləbam 'to be swollen' → ləbam-ləbum 'to be very swollen'
- 9. lecah 'to be slushy' → lecah-lecuh 'to be very slushy'
- 10. lecap 'to blister' lecap-lecup 'to blister repeatedly'
- ll. leka? 'to be hollow' → leka?-leku? 'to be very hollow, full of
  hollows'
- 12. lempang 'to slap' → lempang-lempung 'to slap repeatedly'
- 13. lengah 'to be tired' lengah-lenguh 'to be very tired'
- 14. lengkang 'to ding (noise)' lengkang-lengkung 'to ding-dong'
- 15. lapa? 'to pelt' lapa?-lapu? 'to pelt repeatedly (smear)'
- 16. lerap 'to crunch' → lerap-lerup 'to crunch repeatedly'
- 17. lesap 'to disappear' lesap-lesup 'to disappear repeatedly'

- 18. letap 'to burst' → letap-letup 'to burst repeatedly'
- 19. detap 'to crack' detap-detup 'to crack repeatedly'

#### vi. CeCeC → CeCiC

1. selang 'to alternate' → selang-seling 'to alternate repeatedly
 (weave)'

#### vii. <u>CaCaC</u> → CaCeC

1. raba? 'to be torn' -> raba?-rabe? 'to be very torn (tattered)'

#### viii. CaCCi → CaCCa

l. mandi 'to bathe' -> mandi-manda 'to bathe repeatedly, diving and
swimming'

#### ix. CeCCaC → CeCCoC

- 1. pencang 'to be crooked' pencang-pencong 'to be very crooked'
- 2. rempang 'to be dented' → rempang-rempong 'to be very dented'

## 4.23 Subclass 130

There are two affixes in Subclass 130: 131, and 132, and they are both intransitive elements.

# 1. Affix 131 : {sə-}<sub>1</sub>

From the material investigated, affix 131 occurs with 1,556 root base forms: 1,111 verbals - mostly Vint.S. (Appendices 5 - 11), 386 nominals (Appendices 1 - 4), 45 adverbials (Appendix 12), and 14

particles (Appendix 13). Affix 131 also occurs with the 16 forms derived by affix 132 with non-numerals (see below), 38 forms derived by affixes Subclass 110, and those forms derived by affixes of Subclass 120. The grammatical function of affix 131 is to indicate sameness of property or state.

#### Examples:

- 1. banya? 'many' -> səbanya? 'to be as many as ...'
- 2. bəsar 'to be large' → səbəsar 'to be as large as ...'
- 3. gələntar 'to tremble' → səgələntar 'to be as trembling as ...'
- 4. jatch-jatch 'to fall repeatedly (decline)' sejatch-jatch 'to be as declined as ...'
- 5. kelonet 'to be very tiny' -> sekelonet 'to be as very tiny as ...'
- 6. ketageh 'to be addicted' seketageh 'to be as addicted as ...'
- 7. ramah-ramah 'to be very talkative' -> səramah-ramah 'to be as very talkative as ...'
- 8. huru-hara 'to be very stirred' → sehuru-hara 'to be as very stirred as ...'

# 2. Affix 132 : {ka-}<sub>2</sub>

Affix 132 is not productive, and it occurs with 16 bound verbal roots to derive free complex verbal word-forms. It also may occur freely with numerals. The grammatical function of affix 132 is to indicate state or action of a verb, with a certain amount of intensification.

#### Examples:

- 1. temu 'to meet' ketemu 'to be met'
- 2. lulu 'to be hasty' kelulu 'to be very hasty'
- 3. cimpong 'to indulge' kacimpong 'to indulge repeatedly'
- 4. cungap 'to pant' kecungap 'to pant a lot'
- 5. gayut 'to dangle' → kəgayut 'to dangle in bunches'
- liru 'to be confused' → kəliru 'to be very confused'
- 7. luru 'to dart' → keluru 'to dart in numbers (to swarm)'
- 8. tageh 'to be addicted' → ketageh 'to be very addicted'
- 9. tawa 'to laugh' → ketawa 'to laugh repeatedly'
- 10. masai 'to be unkempt' kemasai 'to be very unkempt'
- 11. tegar 'to be stubborn' ketegar 'to be very stubborn'
- 12. camo? 'to be strewn' kacamo? 'to be strewn about'
- 13. canga? 'to be awkward' kecanga? 'to be very awkward'
- 14. cengang 'to be amazed' kecengang 'to be very amazed'
- 15. cundang 'to be unbecoming' -> kacundang 'to be very unbecoming'
- 16. lara 'to be solitary (single)' → kelara 'to be very solitary and
  alone'
- 17. dua 'two' kedua 'to be the second'
- 18. dua ratus 'two hundred' kedua ratus 'to be the two hundredth'

## 4.24 Subclass 140

There is only one affix in Subclass 140, {-Gan}2, which is nominal identified with the same number. It occurs with only a few root bases,

# and with certain simple and complex verbal base forms.

## a. Repetitive Actions at Intervals

Affix 140 occurs with certain nouns that denote time, as well as certain numerals, to derive stative intransitive verbs that indicate a state of being done repeatedly at intervals.

Examples:

- 1. hari 'day' hariyan 'to be done daily'
- 2. minggu 'week' mingguwan 'to be done weekly'
- 3. bulan 'month' → bulanan 'to be done monthly'
- 4. tahun 'year' tahunan 'to be done yearly'
- 5. puloh 'ten' → pulohan 'to be done in every decade'
- 6. belas 'teen' → belasan 'to be teenaged'
- 7. ribu 'thousand' ribuwan 'to be in thousands'

# b. Reciprocal Actions

Affix 140 also occurs with complex base forms derived by affix

140 that mainly indicate reflexive voice to derive verbs that indicate reciprocal or repetitive actions or both.

- Examples:
- 1. tumbo? 'to box' \*tumbo?an 'to box one another'
- 2. salam 'to shake hands' \*salaman 'to shake one another's hands'
- 3. lompat 'to be jumping' → \*lompatan 'to jump again and again (in groups)'

<sup>\*</sup> A derived form that only occurs as a base for further derivation.

- 4. jatch 'to be falling' → \*jatchan 'to fall again and again (in abundance)'
- 5. Sefaham 'to be understanding' → Sefahaman 'to understand each other'
- 6. \*\*tikam-tikam 'to stab repeatedly' \*\* \*\*tikam-tikaman 'to stab one another repeatedly'
- 7. selodo? 'to bulldoze' selodo?an 'to bulldoze one another'

#### 4.25 Subclass 150

There is only one affix in Subclass 150, i.e.  $\{ke-...-Gan\}_2$ , which is identified with the same number. Affix 150 occurs with 244 root base forms: 196 verbals (Appendices 5 - 11), 42 nominals (Appendices 1 - 4), and 6 adverbials (Appendix 12). Affix 150 may also occur with complex base forms, namely, all the verbals derived by the affixes of Subclass 110, 120, and 130, as well as compound base forms. The occurrence of affix 150 does not permit the occurrence of affixes of Class 200, or any other affixes of Class 300 (except affixes 330 and 340). Affix 150 derives Intransitive Verbals that may have one of the following grammatical functions: resemblance, i.e. 'to be like ...', and passive, i.e. 'to suffer of ...'.

#### a. Resemblance

Affix 150 occurs with certain nominal base forms (simple, reduplicated, and compound) to derive intransitive verbs that indicate

'to be like (the object denoted by the noun) ... '.

#### Examples:

- 1. Cina 'Chinese' kacina?an 'to be like a Chinese'
- 2. ana?-ana? 'doll' keana?-ana?an 'to be like a doll'
- 3. ana?-angkat 'adopted child' → keana?-angkatan 'to be like an adopted child'

#### b. Passive

Affix 150 also occurs with simple, complex, reduplicated and compound base forms to derive some sort of a passive verb that indicates a state of suffering from an action or state, i.e. 'to suffer an action or state'.

#### Examples:

- l. curi 'to steal' → kəcuriyan 'to suffer theft'
- 2. bakar 'to burn' kebakaran 'to suffer fire (be burnt)'
- 3. jatoh 'to fall' → kejatohan 'to suffer a fall (decline)'
- mati 'to die' → kəmatiyan 'to suffer death'
- 5. sejo? 'to be cold' kesejo?an 'to suffer cold'
- 6. panas 'to be hot' → kepanasan 'to suffer heat'
- 7. seorang 'to be alone' keseorangan 'to suffer loneliness'
- 8. kəliru 'to be very confused' kəkəliruwan 'to suffer confusion'
- 9. kuning-kuning 'to be very yellow' → kekuning-kuningan 'to suffer state of being yellow (of yellow fever or jaundice)'
- 10. huru-hara 'to be stirred' → kehuru-hara?an 'to suffer being stirred'

## 4.3 Affix Class 200

Affixes of Class 200 are all transitivizing elements, i.e. by causation. There are two Subclasses of affixes Class 200, according to the positions of their occurrence in relation to the base form: Prefix (210), and Suffixes (220). Affixes of Class 200 may occur alone, or with another member of another Subclass (affixes from the same Subclass may not co-occur with one another). When two affixes from Class 200 occur in the same construction, we do not consider them as a circumfix or discontinuous affix, because, each of them may occur without presupposing the other. We may not, on the other hand, be able to determine the order of occurrence of these affixes, since each of them may function individually independent of the other. The occurrence of each, irrespective of order, merely adds a certain grammatical function to the derived Transitive Verb.

#### 4.31 Subclass 210

There is only one affix in this Subclass, i.e. {per-} which is identified with the same numeral as that of the Subclass. Affix 210 occurs with (simple, complex, reduplicated, and compound) base forms of any word class. From the material investigated, affix 210 occurs with 2,304 verbal (Appendices 5 - 11), 406 nominal (Appendices 1 - 4), 43 adverbial (Appendix 12), and 42 particle (Appendix 13) root base forms to derive a total of 2,795 derived transitive verbs. It may also occur with complex base forms, especially those derived by affixes of Class 100

(except those derived by affix 150), and affixes of Subclass 220 (221 derives 2,783 Vtr., and 222 derives 2,229 Vtr.), as well as certain compound base forms. This proves that affix 210, is undoubtedly the most productive among the affixes of Class 200. This is contrary to what has been claimed by Lewis, that "per - as a verbal affix is limited in function, and the derivatives formed are few in number" (1968:190).

The grammatical function of affix 210 is 'causative passive', which can be glossed as 'to cause to be ...'. It must be mentioned at this point, that, in instances where affix 210 co-occurs with other affixes from Subclass 220 - which are also causative affixes, there is no intensification of the causativity implied as otherwise might be assumed to happen.

- i. Examples of affix 210 occurring with simple and compound base forms:
- 1. hamba 'slave' (N.) perhamba 'to cause to be enslaved'
- 2. soal 'to ask' (Vtr.) persoal 'to cause to be asked'
- 3. jatch 'to fall' (Vint.D.) perjatch 'to cause to be fallen'
- 4. besar 'to be large' (Vint.S.) perbesar 'to cause to be enlarged'
- 5. sudah 'over' (Adv.) persudah 'to cause to be made over (complete)'
- 6. satu 'one' (Num.) persatu 'to cause to be made one (unite)'
- 7. banya? 'many' (Q.) perbanya? 'to cause to be made many (increase)'
- 8. hampir 'near' (Prep.) → perhampir 'to cause to be made near (approach)'

- 9. ana?\_əmas 'favoured party' (Cd.N.) pərana?-əmas 'to cause to be favoured'
- 10. keluar 'to emerge' (Cd.Vint.D.) perkeluar 'to cause to be emerged'
- ii. Some examples of affix 210 occurring with complex bases derived by the affixation of affixes of Class 100 (except that of 150):
- 1. selodo? 'to bulldoze' → perselodo? 'to cause to be bulldozed'
- 2. serabut 'to be hairy' perserabut 'to cause to be made hairy'
- 3. gemilang 'to be splendid' pergemilang 'to cause to be made splendid'
- 4. buat-buat 'to make repeatedly' perbuat-buat 'to cause to be made repeatedly'
- 5. seorang 'to be alone' perseorang 'to cause to be made alone'
- 6. ketageh 'to be addicted' perketageh 'to cause to be made addicted'
- 7. səkəliru 'to be as very confused as ...' pərsəkəliru 'to cause to be made to be as very confused as ...'
- 8. ekonomis 'to be economical' → perekonomis 'to cause to be made to be economical'
- 9. progresif 'to be progressive' → perprogresif 'to cause to be made progressive'
- 10. ilmiah 'to be academic' → perilmiah 'to cause to be made academic'
- iii. Some examples of affix 210 occurring with complex verbal base forms derived by the affixation of affix 221, i.e. (100 +) Root + 221:
- 1. rumahkan 'to cause to house (for)' perumahkan 'to cause to be housed (for)'

- 2. buatkan 'to cause to do (for)' perbuatkan 'to cause to be done (for)'
- 3. jatohkan 'to cause to fall (for)' perjatohkan 'to cause to be fallen (for)'
- 4. besarkan 'to cause to be large (for)' → perbesarkan 'to cause to be made large (for)'
- 5. sudahkan 'to cause to be over (for)' → persudahkan 'to cause to be made over (for)'
- 6. banya?kan 'to cause to be many (for)' → perbanya?kan 'to cause to be made many (for)'
- 7. səlodo'kan 'to cause to bulldoze (for)' pərsəlodo'kan 'to cause to be bulldozed (for)'
- 8. serabutkan 'to cause to be hairy (for)' perserabutkan 'to cause to be made hairy (for)'
- 9. gemilangkan 'to cause to be splendid (for)' → pergemilangkan 'to cause to be made splendid (for)'
- 10. buat-buatkan 'to cause to do repeatedly (for)' perbuat-buatkan 'to cause to be done repeatedly (for)'
- 11. seorangkan 'to cause to be alone (for)' → perseorangkan 'to cause to
  be made alone (for)'
- 12. ketagehkan 'to cause to be addicted (for)' perketagehkan 'to cause to be made addicted (for)'
- 13. ekonomiskan 'to cause to be economical (for)' → perekonomiskan 'to cause to be made economical (for)'
- 14. progresifkan 'to cause to be progressive (for)' → perprogresifkan 'to cause to be made progressive (for)'

- 15. ilmiahkan 'to cause to be academic (for)' → perilmiahkan 'to cause to be made academic (for)'
- 16. keluarkan 'to cause to emerge (for)' → perkeluarkan 'to cause to be emerged (for)'
- iv. Some examples of affix 210 occurring with complex verbal base forms derived by the affixation of affix 222, i.e. (100 +) Root + 222:
- 1. rumahi 'to cause (something) to house' → perumahi 'to cause something to be housed'
- 2. buati 'to cause (something) to do' → perbuati 'to cause something to be done'
- 3. jatohi 'to cause something to fall' perjatohi 'to cause something to be fallen'
- 4. besari 'to cause something to be large' → perbesari 'to cause something to be made large'
- 5. sudahi 'to cause something to be over' → persudahi 'to cause something to be made over'
- 6. banya?i 'to cause something to be many' → perbanya?i 'to cause something to be made many'
- 7. səlodo?i 'to cause something to bulldoze' → pərsəlodo?i 'to cause something to be bulldozed'
- 8. serabuti 'to cause something to be hairy' → perserabuti 'to cause something to be made hairy'
- 9. gemilangi 'to cause something to be splendid' → pergemilangi 'to

- cause something to be made splendid'
- 10. buat-buati 'to cause something to do repeatedly' → perbuat-buati 'to cause something to be done repeatedly'
- 11. seorangi 'to cause someone to be alone' → perseorangi 'to cause
   someone to be made alone'
- 12. kətagehi 'to cause someone to be addicted' → pərkətagehi 'to cause someone to be made addicted'
- 13. ekonomisi 'to cause something to be economical' → perekonomisi 'to cause something to be made economical'
- 14. progresifi 'to cause something to be progressive' perprogresifi 'to cause something to be made progressive'
- 15. ilmiahi 'to cause something to be academic' perilmiahi 'to cause something to be made academic'
- 16. keluari 'to cause something to emerge' → perkeluari 'to cause something to be emerged'

# 4.32 <u>Subclass 220</u>

Subclass 220 has two member-affixes: 221, and 222.

# 1. Affix 221 : {-kan}

Affix 221 is also a transitivizing element; it derives transitive verbs by causation and benefaction. It occurs with base forms (simple, complex, reduplicated and compound) of any word class.

From the material investigated, affix 221 occurs with 2,783 simple (root)

base forms: 2,302 verbals (Appendices 5 - 11), 393 nominals (Appendices 1, 2, and 4), 49 adverbials (Appendix 12), and 39 particles (Appendix 13). Affix 221 also occurs with all the complex verbal forms derived by affixes in Class 100 (including reduplication in Subclass 120, but excluding that of Subclass 150), as well as with all the complex Vtr. derived by affixation of affix 210 to simple forms (2,795 in number), and complex forms (i.e. 100 + Roots) discussed in 4.31.

The grammatical function of affix 221 is 'causative benefactive' which may be glossed as 'to cause to ... (for)'. The presence of affix 221 in a Vtr. may or may not require double objects, because the benefactive function of affix 221 is optional.

- i. Some examples of affix 221 occurring with simple and compound base forms:
- 1. hamba 'slave' hambakan 'to cause to be a slave (for)'
- 2. soal 'to ask' → soalkan 'to cause to ask (for)'
- 3. jatch 'to fall' jatchkan 'to cause to fall (for)'
- 4. besar 'to be big' besarkan 'to cause to be big (for)'
- 5. sudah 'over' sudahkan 'to cause to be over (for)'
- 6. satu 'one' satukan 'to cause to be one (for)'
- 7. banya? 'many' banya?kan 'to cause to be many (for)'
- 8. hampir 'near' hampirkan 'to cause to be near (for)'
- 9. ana?-əmas 'favoured party' → ana?-əmaskan 'to cause to be a favoured party (for)'
- 10. keluar 'to emerge' → keluarkan 'to cause to emerge (for)'

- ii. Some examples of affix 221 occurring with complex bases derived by the affixation of affixes of Class 100, except Subclass 150:
- l. selodo? 'to bulldoze' selodo?kan 'to cause to bulldoze (for)'
- 2. serabut 'to be hairy' → serabutkan 'to cause to be hairy (for)'
- 3. gemilang 'to be splendid' → gemilangkan 'to cause to be splendid (for)'
- 4. buat-buat 'to make repeatedly' → buat-buatkan 'to cause to make repeatedly (for)'
- 5. seorang 'to be alone' → seorangkan 'to cause to be alone (for)'
- 6. ketageh 'to be addicted' → ketagehkan 'to cause to be addicted (for)'
- 7. səkəliru 'to be as very confused as ...' → səkəlirukan 'to cause to be as very confused as...(for)'
- 8. ekonomis 'to be economical' → ekonomiskan 'to cause to be economical (for)'
- 9. progresif 'to be progressive' → progresifkan 'to cause to be progressive (for)'
- 10. ilmiah 'to be academic' → ilmiahkan 'to cause to be academic (for)'
- iii. Some examples of affix 221 occurring with complex verbal base forms derived by the affixation of affix 210, i.e. 210 (+ 100) + Root:

Same as in 4.31 (iii) on pages 129 - 131.

# 2. Affix 222 : {-Gi}

Affix 222 is also a transitivizing element, it derives

transitive verbs by causation. It occurs with base forms (simple, complex, reduplicated, and compound) of any word class. From the material investigated, affix 222 occurs with a total of 2,229 simple (root) base forms: 1,869 verbals (Appendices 5 - 11), 295 nominals (Appendices 1 and 4), 36 adverbials (Appendix 12), and 29 particles (Appendix 13). Affix 222 also occurs with complex verbal bases derived by affixes of Class 100 (except 150), as well as the 2,795 complex Vtr. derived by affix 210 with simple base forms, and also the various other complex Vtr. derived by affix 210 with complex base forms discussed in 4.31.

The grammatical function of affix 222 is causative like that of affix 221, but more specific than affix 221, generally requiring a locative benefactive complement. This can be glossed as 'to cause someone/something to be ...'.

- i. Some examples of affix 222 occurring with simple and compound base forms:
- hamba 'slave' → hamba?i 'to cause someone to be a slave'
- 2. soal 'to ask' soali 'to cause something/someone to be asked'
- 3. jatch 'to fall' → jatchi 'to cause something to fall'
- 4. besar 'to be large' besari 'to cause something to be large'
- 5. sudah 'over' → sudahi 'to cause something to be over'
- 6. satu 'one' → satui 'to cause something to be one'
- 7. banya? 'many' banya?i 'to cause something to be many'

- 8. hampir 'near' hampiri 'to cause something to be near'
- 9. ana?-əmas 'favoured party' → ana?-əmasi 'to cause something to be a favour'
- 10. keluar 'to emerge' → keluari 'to cause something to emerge'
- ii. Some examples of affix 222 occurring with complex base forms derived by affixation of affixes of Class 100, except 150:
- səlodo? 'to bulldoze' → səlodo??i 'to cause something to be bulldozed'
- 2. serabut 'to be hairy' → serabuti 'to cause something to be hairy'
- 3. gemilang 'to be splendid' gemilangi 'to cause something to be splendid'
- 4. buat-buat 'to make repeatedly' >> buat-buati 'to cause to make something repeatedly'
- 5. seorang 'to be alone' seorangi 'to cause someone to be alone'
- 6. ketageh 'to be addicted' → ketagehi 'to cause someone to be addicted to'
- 7. sekeliru 'to be as confused as ... ' sekeliruwi 'to cause someone to be as confused as ... '
- 8. ekonomis 'to be economical' ekonomisi 'to cause something to be economical'
- 9. progresif 'to be progressive' → progresifi 'to cause something to be progressive'
- 10. ilmiah 'to be academic' → ilmiahi 'to cause something to be academic'

iii. Some examples of affix 222 occurring with complex verbal base forms derived by the affixation of affix 210, i.e. 210 (+ 100) + Root:

Same as in 4.31 (iv) on pages 131 - 132.

## 4.4 Affix Class 300

Affixes of Class 300 mark voice. There are four such affixes, each with a characteristic grammatical function: Active Voice (310), Passive Voice (320), Unintentional (Active/Passive) Voice (330), and Middle Voice (340). All affixes of Class 300 occupy the outermost position in a verbal word-form, which may not be expanded further by any other affix with the exception of affixed (of 4.24); and seven verbal forms listed below:

- 1. di+mang+arti 'to be understood ... (passive)'
- 2. mem+ber+henti+kan 'to cause to be stopped (active)'
- 3. di+ber+henti+kan 'to be caused to be stopped ... (passive)'
- 4. ter+ber+henti+kan 'to cause/be caused to stop unintentionally (active/passive)'
- 5. men+ter+tawa+kan 'to cause to laugh (active)'
- 6. di+ter+tawa+kan 'to be caused to laugh ... (passive)'
- 7. ter+ter+tawa+kan 'to cause/be caused to laugh unintentionally (active/passive)'

In 1, affix 310 is preceded by affix 320. This is probably due to the fact that meng+erti 'to understand' (meng 'active voice' +

erti 'meaning') is a derived loan form. When a corresponding passive is required, it may not be formed by affixing 320 to erti 'meaning', since this is a noun and not a transitive verb; thus 320 is prefixed to the whole loan form to derive di+mengerti.

In 2, 3, and 4, the affix 340 is preceded by affixes 310, 320, and 330; and similarly in 5, 6, and 7, affix 330 is preceded by affixes 310, 320, and 330. The forms <u>berhenti</u> 'to stop' and <u>tertawa</u> 'to laugh' may be regarded as two borderline cases in Malay (rather like <u>cranberry</u> in English), as far as morphological construction is concerned. They might both be listed as free forms in the form of <u>berhenti</u> and <u>tertawa</u>.

#### 4.41 Subclass 310

There is only one affix within Subclass 310, {meN-}, which is identified with the same number. From the material investigated, affix 310 is found to occur with 1,467 simple base forms: 1,190 verbals (Appendices 5 - 10), 271 nominals (Appendices 1 - 4), 4 particles (Appendix 13), and 2 adverbials (Appendix 12). Apart from these, affix 310, also occurs with all the transitive verbs derived by the affixation of affixes of Class 200.

There are two grammatical functions of affix 310: active transitive voice, and active intransitive voice. Occurring with transitive verbal bases, it derives transitive verbs in the active voice, which occur as V in transitive clauses (cf. 1.51). Occurring with certain

intransitive verbs and nouns, it derives active intransitive verbs indicating actions (dynamic), which occupy the V slot in intransitive clauses (cf. 1.52). Consider the following:

1. Dia men+jual kain

$$NP + V + NP$$
 (V = 310 + Vtr<sub>•</sub>)

He sells cloth

2. Dia me+nyanyi

$$NP + V \qquad (V = 310 + Vint.D./Vint.S./N.)$$

He sings

In transitive clause pattern 1, affix 310 indicates active voice, but in sentence pattern 2, it indicates active intransitive voice.

There is another important characteristic of affix 310. Its occurrence with Vtr. is optional; any Vtr. may occur as V in sentence pattern 1 (without affix 310), in which case it is to be taken to be in the active voice. There seems to be some justification in claiming that the affix 310 ({meN-} 'active voice') is the least marked of the voices in Malay and hence does not require overt manifestation; whereas other voices are more marked and must be represented overtly in all cases.

# a. Active Transitive Voice

Affix 310 occurs optionally with all transitive verbs in the V slot of sentence pattern 1 (transitive clause) to indicate active transitive voice.

- l. beri 'to give' → memberi 'to give (active)'
- 2. taja? 'to plough' menaja? 'to plough (active)'
- 3. perhamba 'to cause to be made a slave' → memperhamba 'to cause to be made a slave (active)'
- 4. hambakan 'to cause to be a slave (for)' → menghambakan 'to cause to be a slave (for) (active)'
- 5. hamba?i 'to cause someone to be a slave' → mənghamba?i 'to cause someone to be a slave (active)'
- 6. perketageh 'to cause to be made addicted' → memperketageh 'to cause to be made addicted (active)'
- 7. ketagehkan 'to cause to be addicted (for)' → mengketagehkan 'to cause to be addicted (for) (active)'
- 8. katagehi 'to cause someone to be addicted' mangkatagehi 'to cause to be addicted (active)'
- 9. perbuat-buat 'to cause to be made repeatedly' → memperbuat-buat 'to cause to be made repeatedly (active)'
- 10. buat-buatkan 'to cause to make repeatedly (for)' → membuat-buatkan 'to cause to make repeatedly (for) (active)'
- 11. buat-buati 'to cause something to make repeatedly' → membuat-buati 'to
   cause to make repeatedly (active)'

# b. Active Intransitive Voice (Dynamic)

Affix 310 also occurs with certain noun and intransitive verb

(both dynamic and stative) base forms to derive active intransitive verbs, which occur in the V slot of the sentence pattern 2. The verbal word-forms derived are intransitive in character, rather similar to those derived by means of affix 340 (menimbun/bertimbun 'to be in a heap', and menyanyi/bernyanyi 'to sing' are identical in meaning and have identical syntactic distribution). However, we may in many cases perceive a slight distinction between affixes 310 and 340 when they occur with nominal and intransitive verbal base forms: affix 310 derives verbal forms that generally refer to action (dynamic), whereas 340 derives forms that refer to a state (stative). As such we will refer to this function of 310 as 'active intransitive voice (dynamic)'.

#### Examples:

- gunong 'mountain' → menggunong 'to rise like a mountain (active)'
- 2. langit 'sky' → melangit 'to go high as the sky (active)'
- 3. hantu 'ghost' → menghantu 'to behave like a ghost (active)'
- 4. bangun 'to arise' → membangun 'to arise, develop (active)'
- 5. tangis 'to cry' → menangis 'to cry (active)'
- 6. nyanyi 'to sing' → menyanyi 'to sing (active)'
- 7. besar 'to be large' → membesar 'to become large (active)'
- 8. kanto? 'to be sleepy' → menganto? 'to become sleepy (active)'
- 9. kuning 'to be yellow' → menguning 'to become yellow (active)'

## 4.42 Subclass 320

There is only one member affix in Subclass 320, {di-}, which is identified with the same number as the Subclass itself. Affix 320 occurs

with a total of 1,171 simple base forms: all the 947 transitive verbals (Appendices 5 - 6), and 224 denominalized transitive verbs (Appendices 1 and 4); as well as with all the complex transitive verbs derived by the affixes in Class 200.

The grammatical function of affix 320 is to indicate 'passive voice', and the derived verb (320 + Vtr.) occurs in the V slot of a passivized transitive clause, as shown below:

3. Kain di+jual (oleh) dia

$$NP + V$$
 (+ P) + NP (V = 320 + Vtr.)

Cloth is sold (by) him

The preposition oleh, 'by', indicates the agent, but its occurrence is optional. The agent need not be specified, in which case the second NP and the preposition are omitted - leaving the sentence with a structure similar to that of 2 (NP + V). It could be argued that a transitive verb in the passive voice (320 + Vtr.) in this sentence pattern operates rather like an intransitive verb, especially in making statements about conventional things or universal truth, e.g.

4. Padi di+tumbo?

$$NP + V$$
  $(V = 320 + Vtr.)$ 

Rice (unhusked) is pounded (- in order to obtain the rice grain).

At this point, we should also discuss, and attempt to solve, two problems which are often disputed in Malay.

Firstly, it has often been argued that there is no morphological marker for passive voice for first and second person agent in Malay; that affix 320 marks passive voice for the third person agent only (cf. Alisjahbana, 1963:31-34). Consider the following:

5. Saya/awa? men+jual kain

I/you sell cloth

which is in the active voice, and the corresponding passive is claimed to be as follows:

6. Kain saya/awa? jual

Cloth I/you sell

We should not be misled by examples like this. Sentence 6 is not a passive sentence at all. It is no more to be regarded as passive than is the somewhat comparable <u>Books you sell</u> or <u>It is books you sell</u> in English. There are yet other ways of 'topicalizing' the 'underlying' object. We can take <u>jual</u> 'to sell' to be in the active voice (cf. 4.41), and preserve the generalization that any Vtr. without affix 310 is in the active voice.

Secondly, it has often been said that the passive in Malay is 'impersonal' in the sense that it introduces the action and not the object: cf. Lewis (1968:172-173), who gives as examples:

7. Dipukul akan dia oleh pencuri

$$V + P + NP + P + NP$$

'Striking-was-done towards him, by the thief'

8. Diangkatnya peti itu

"He picked up the box" (The box was picked up by him)

In sentence 7, there is a question of style involved. It is a sentence taken from Classical Malay, which is heavily influenced by Arabic (cf. 1.24), but it is no longer typical of Modern Malay, with which we are concerned in this thesis. In sentence 8, the preposition oleh, which is an optional element (as we have seen) is omitted (cf. the equivalent alternative version Diangkat olehnya peti itu). Sentence 8 is a passive sentence, and not active as claimed by Lewis. In both 7 and 8, V comes at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize the action; they do not manifest the so-called 'impersonal passive'. Without the emphasis conveyed by the less usual word-order they could be rewritten as:

9. Dia dipukul oleh pencuri

$$NP + V + P + NP$$

He is hit by the thief

10. Peti itu diangkat (oleh)nya

$$NP + V + P + NP$$

The box is lifted by him

In this thesis, then, we will not accept 6 as the passive

sentence pattern for first and second person, but only as a stylistically marked variant of an active one. We will also exclude the notion impersonal passive (sentence 7 and 8) from the grammatical functions of affix 320. We will take the view that affix 320 indicates passive voice for not only the third person agent, but also the first and second. Moreover, we can justify this by the fact that, affix 330, which indicates the unintentional passive, occurs in sentence pattern 3 for first and second person, as well as for third person agents. And in Modern Malay, though admittedly not in Classical Malay, affix 320 may be used to indicate passive voice for first, second and third person agents also. In Modern Malay the following sentence is quite acceptable: Kain dijual (oleh) saya/awa? 'Cloth is sold by me/you'. Some examples of passive verbs are as follows:

- l. beri 'to give' → diberi 'to be given (passive)'
- 2. taja? 'to plough' → ditaja? 'to be ploughed (passive)'
- 3. perhamba 'to cause to be made a slave' → diperhamba 'to be caused to be made a slave (passive)'
- 4. hambakan 'to cause to be a slave (for)' → dihambakan 'to be caused to be made a slave (for) (passive)'
- 5. hamba?i 'to cause someone to be a slave' → dihamba?i 'to be caused to be made a slave (of someone) (passive)'
- 6. perketageh 'to cause to be made addicted' → diperketageh 'to be caused to be made addicted (passive)'
- 7. ketagehkan 'to cause to be addicted (for)' → diketagehkan 'to be caused to be made addicted (for) (passive)'

- 8. kətagehi 'to cause someone to be addicted' → dikətagehi 'to be caused to be addicted to something (passive)'
- 9. perbuat 'to cause to be made' → diperbuat 'to be caused to be made (passive)'
- 10. buat-buatkan 'to cause to make repeatedly (for)' → dibuat-buatkan 'to be caused to make repeatedly (for) (passive)'
- 11. buat-buati 'to cause someone to make repeatedly' → dibuat-buati 'to
   be caused to make (something) repeatedly (passive)'

#### 4.43 Subclass 330

Subclass 330 has only one affix, {ter-}, which is identified with the same number as the Subclass. From the material investigated, affix 330 occurs with 2,212 simple base forms: 1,915 verbals (Appendices 5 - 11), 249 nominals (Appendices 1, 2 and 4), and 39 adverbials (Appendix 12), and 9 particles (Appendix 13). Affix 330 also occurs with verbal word-forms derived by the affixes of Class 100 and 200.

There are three grammatical functions of affix 330: (a) with transitive verbs, to indicate unintentional actions, in clauses which may be syntactically either active or passive; (b) with dynamic intransitive verbs to indicate unintentional actions; and (c) with stative intransitive verbs to indicate comparative and superlative degrees.

# a. Unintentional Actions (Active/Passive)

Affix 330 occurs with Vtr. forms to derive complex verbal word-forms that may function as V in both the active transitive sentence, pattern 1, or the passive sentence, pattern 4; in both cases affix 330 indicates unintentional. Consider the following sentences:

11. Dia terjual kain

NP + V + NP

He sells (unintentionally) cloth

12. Kain tərjual oleh dia

NP + V + P + NP

Cloth is sold (unintentionally) by him

Sentence pattern 11 is identical to that of 1, but 12 is exactly identical to that of 3, except that the preposition <u>oleh</u> in 12 is obligatory. Examples of 330 indicating unintentional actions in the active and passive voice:

- l. beri 'to give' → terberi 'to give unintentionally (active)/to be given unintentionally (passive)'
- 2. taja? 'to plough' → tertaja? 'to plough unintentionally (active)/to be ploughed unintentionally (passive)'
- 3. perhamba 'to cause to be made a slave' → terperhamba 'to cause to be made a slave unintentionally (active)/to be caused to be made a slave unintentionally (passive)'
- 4. hambakan 'to cause to be a slave' → tərhambakan 'to cause to be a slave (for) unintentionally (active)/to be caused to be a slave (for)

unintentionally (passive)

5. hamba?i 'to cause someone to be a slave' → terhamba?i 'to cause someone to be a slave unintentionally (active)/someone is caused to be made a slave unintentionally (passive)'

# b. Unintentional Actions (Intransitive)

Affix 330 also occurs with Vtr. and Vint. D., and it may occur in an intransitive sentence pattern:

13. Dia terjatoh

NP + V

He falls (unintentionally)

#### Examples:

- l. makan 'to eat' → termakan 'to eat unintentionally'
- 2. sepa? 'to kick' tersepa? 'to kick unintentionally'
- 3. jatch 'to fall' → terjatch 'to fall unintentionally'
- 4. tidor 'to sleep' → tertidor 'to fall asleep unintentionally'

# c. Comparative and Superlative Degree

Affix 330 also occurs with Vint.S. base forms to derive verbs that indicate the comparative degree in sentence pattern 14, as:

14. Anjing terbesar dari kucing

NP + V + P + NP (V = 330 + Vint.S.)

Dog is bigger than cat (A dog is bigger than a cat)
or, to indicate the superlative degree in sentence pattern 15, as:

15. Gajah terbesar sekali antara binatang

NP + V + Adv + Conj. + NP

Elephant biggest most among animal

(The elephant is the biggest animal of all)

Some examples of such derivatives are:

- l. besar 'to be big' → terbesar 'to be bigger/biggest'
- 2. merah 'to be red' termerah 'to be redder/reddest'
- 3. sakit 'to be painful' tersakit 'to be more/most painful'
- 4. ketageh 'to be addicted' → terketageh 'to be more/most addicted'
- 5. gemilang 'to be splendid' tergemilang 'to be more/most splendid'

## 4.44 Subclass 340

Subclass 340 has only one member affix, {bər-}, which is identified with the same number. Affix 340 occurs with 2,245 simple roots: 1,231 verbals (Appendices 5 - 11), 961 nominals (Appendices 1 - 4), 36 particles (Appendix 13), and 17 adverbials (Appendix 12). It also occurs with Vtr. base forms derived by affixes of Class 200. Affix 341 has four grammatical functions: Middle Transitive Voice, Middle Reflexive Middle Reciprocal and Repetitive Voice, Voice, Middle Possessive Voice, and Middle Productive Voice.

#### a. Middle Transitive Voice

Affix 340 occurs with certain Vtr. base forms to derive transitive verbs that may occur as V in the transitive sentence, pattern 1, but unlike forms in the active transitive voice, forms containing

341 indicate a state rather than action, frequently a professional state, as seen in the sentence below:

16. Dia berjual kain

NP + V + NP

He sells cloth (as a profession)

#### Examples:

- jual 'to sell' → berjual 'to sell something as a profession'
- 2. cukor 'to shave' bercukor 'to shave (hair) as a profession'
- 3. tanam 'to plant' bertanam 'to plant (rice) as a profession'
- 4. tukang 'to mend' bertukang 'to mend (something) as a profession'
- 5. jerat 'to trap' berjerat 'to trap (animals) as a profession'

# b. Middle Reflexive Voice (Deverbal) / (Danominal)

Affix 340 also occurs with certain Vtr. and Vint.D. base forms to derive verbs that indicate middle reflexive voice - or actions performed on the doers of the action. Such derivatives may occur as V in sentence pattern 17:

17. Dia bercukor

NP + V

He shaves (himself)

Although the sentence structure is rather similar to that of intransitive clause (sentence pattern 2), it differs from it in the sense that, in 17, the action is reflected onto the doers of the action.

Affix 340 also occurs with certain simple and complex nouns to derive verbs that indicate possession - i.e. a state of possessing, using or wearing the objects denoted by the nouns. Such derivatives may also occur as V in sentence pattern 17.

- 1. cukor 'to shave' bercukor 'to shave oneself'
- 2. siram 'to pour' bersiram 'to pour water on oneself (bathe)'
- 3. kurong 'to enclose' → berkurong 'to enclose oneself (curfew)'
- 4. baju 'shirt' -> bərbaju 'to have/to wear a shirt on oneself'
- 5. kahanda? 'a wish' -> barkahanda? 'to have/to wish on oneself'
- 6. kasaorangan 'loneliness' → barkasaorangan 'to have/to be alone by oneself'

## c. Middle Reciprocal and Repetitive Voice (Deverbal)

Affix 340 occurs with all verbs derived by affix 140 to indicate reciprocal or repetitive actions or both. These derivatives require plural or collective agents.

#### Examples:

- 2. \*salaman 'to shake one another's hands' → bərsalaman 'to shake one another's hands reciprocal'
- 3. \*lompatan 'to jump again and again (in groups)' → bərlompatan 'to jump again and again (in groups) repetitive'
- 4. \*tikam-tikaman 'to stab one another repeatedly' → bərtikam-tikaman 'to stab one another repeatedly reciprocal and repetitive'

# d. Middle Productive Voice (Denominal)

Affix 340 also occurs with certain simple nouns to derive verbs that indicate production of the object named by the noun, i.e. 'to produce ...'.

- ana? 'child' → bərana? 'to produce (give birth to) a child'
- 2. bunga 'flower' → berbunga 'to produce a flower to bear flowers'
- 3. buah 'fruit' → berbuah 'to produce a fruit to bear fruits'
- 4. peloh 'sweat' berpeloh 'to produce sweat to sweat'
- 5. puco? 'shoot or bud' → berpuco? 'to produce shoot or bud to sprout (shoot or bud)'

#### 4.5 Compounding

The process of compounding in the verbals is rather similar to that of the nominals (cf. 3.4). Two or more forms are combined syntactically or asyntactically to derive compound verbs. The relationship between the constituent forms of the compounds may be either endocentric or exocentric.

## 4.51 Endocentric Compounds

The head of an endocentric compound (verbal) form is always a verb; the modifier may be a verbal, a nominal, an adverbial or a particle. The compound verbs may be distinguished as being syntactically or asyntactically constructed (cf. 2.33).

## 1. Syntactically Endocentric Compounds

In syntactically endocentric compounds, the head precedes the modifier.

- 1. ikat-mati 'to tie securely' (ikat 'to tie' + mati 'to die')
- 2. pandang-rendah 'to look down upon' (pandang 'to look' + rendah 'to be low')
- 3. biru-tua 'to be dark blue' (biru 'to be blue' + tua 'to be old')
- 4. kuat-kuasa 'to enforce' (kuat 'to be strong' + kuasa 'power')
- 5. biru-laut 'to be navy blue' (biru 'to be blue' + laut 'sea')
- 6. mabo?-darah 'to be sick (of blood)' (mabo? 'to be intoxicated + darah 'blood')
- 7. tola?-təpi 'to put aside' (tola? 'to push' + təpi 'side')
- 8. tahan-lama 'to be long lasting' (tahan 'to last' + lama 'long (time)')
- 9. ikut-dekat 'to take a short cut' (ikut 'to follow' + dekat 'near')

## 2. Asyntactically Endocentric Compounds

There are a few asyntactically combined verbal compounds, and mostly they are terms that have been created recently or are translated compound verbs from other languages.

## Examples:

- 1. temu-duga 'to interview' (temu 'to meet' + duga 'to test')
- 2. duka-cita 'to be sorrowful' (duka 'to be sad' + cita 'feeling')

## 4.52 Exocentric Compounds

The constituent forms of a syntactically exocentric compound verb are combined rather like a verb plus object construction, or a head

plus an attribute. Semantically exocentric compounds are actually idioms that may exhibit an endocentric relationship between their constituent forms, but are nevertheless taken to be exocentric, because the meaning of the whole is not a function of the meaning of its constituents.

## 1. Syntactically Exocentric Compounds

## a. Head + Object type of Construction

The verb is always a transitive one, and the object may be a nominal, but the derived compound verb may be transitive or intransitive (dynamic or stative).

## Examples:

- 1. buang-negeri 'to deport (exile)' (buang 'to throw' + negeri 'country')
- 2. hirup-darah 'to exploit' (hirup 'to suck' + darah 'blood')
- 3. tunjo?-perasa?an 'to demonstrate' (tunjo? 'to show' + perasa?an
   'feeling')
- 4. bawa-diri 'to sulk' (bawa 'to carry' + diri 'self')
- 5. jolo?-mata 'to be daring' (jolo? 'to poke' + mata 'eye')

# b. Relation-Axis type of Construction

The relation-axis construction of compound verbals in Malay is responsible for deriving the two copules (cf. 1.612(c)), and some dynamic intransitive verbs. In this type of construction, the preposition ke seems to be compounded with other prepositions regularly,

to derive a number of dynamic intransitive verbs.

#### Examples:

- 1. keatas 'to ascend' (ke 'to' + atas 'above')
- 2. kabawah 'to descend' (ka 'to' + bawah 'below')
- 3. kedalam 'to enter' (ke 'to' + dalam 'inside')
- 4. keluar 'to emerge' (ke 'to' + luar 'outside')
- 5. kemuka 'to come forward' (ke 'to' + muka 'face')
- 6. kətəpi 'to go to the side' (kə 'to' + təpi 'side')
- 7. \*keutara 'to put forward literally to go north' (ke 'to' + utara 'north')
- 8. \*kebumi 'to bury literally to go to earth' (ke 'to' + bumi 'earth')

#### 2. Semantically Exocentric Compounds

These are idioms, which are mostly endocentric in construction, but are regarded as exocentric on semantic grounds.

## Examples:

- 1. tumbo?-ruso? 'to bribe' (tumbo? 'to box' + ruso? 'chest')
- 2. cuci-mata 'to enjoy a scene' (cuci 'to clean' + mata 'eye')
- 3. tinggal-dunia 'to die' (tinggal 'to leave' + dunia 'world')
- 4. gulong-tikar 'to depart bag and baggage' (gulong 'to roll' + tikar 'mat')
- 5. tinggi-hidong 'to be arrogant' (tinggi 'to be high' + hidong 'nose')

<sup>\*</sup> A form that only occurs as a base for further derivation.

#### Chapter 5

#### ADVERBIALS

#### 5.1 Introduction

The adverbial is a small word class, consisting of 105 full and minor words. Adverbs are words that occur with verbs, other adverbs, and some may even occur with certain particles (quantifiers and negative particles). The description of the adverbials is also divided into: inventory of morphemes, and their occurrence in word-forms.

#### 5.11 Inventory of Morphemes

Adverbial morphemes are either roots or affixes.

#### 1. Adverbial Roots

There are 105 adverbial roots, and they are divided into six subclasses: 31 adverbs of time, 19 adverbs of manner, 15 adverbs of degree, 19 adverbs of mood, 4 adverbs of place, and 17 adverbs of aspect. They are all fully listed in appendix 12.

#### 2. Adverbial Affixes

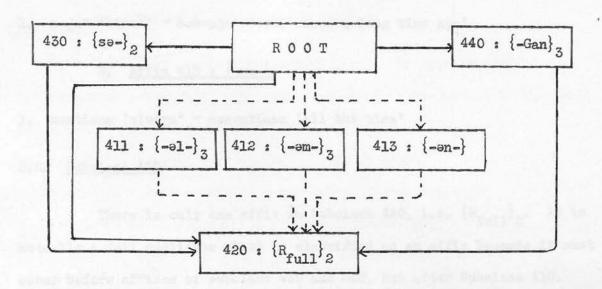
The adverbial affixes are identified as belonging to Class 400. They are divided into four subclasses, each identified with a consecutive decade: infixes (410),  $\{R-\}$  (420), prefixes (430), and suffixes (440).

- a. Subclass 410
- 1. {-01-}<sub>3</sub>: 411
- 2.  $\{-\text{om}-\}_3$ : 412
- 3. {-en-} : 413
- b. Subclass 420
- 1. {R<sub>full</sub>}<sub>2</sub>: 420
- c. Subclass 430
- 1. {se-}<sub>2</sub> : 430
- d. Subclass 440
  - 1.  $\{-Gan\}_3 : 440$

# 5.12 Adverbial Constructions

Morphologically, the adverbial construction is less complex than that of nominals and verbals, because there are fewer root and affix morphemes involved in the construction - though all the processes of morphology (affixation, reduplication, and compounding) are employed. All the affixes, except those from the same Subclass, may occur with one another in the same construction. However, affixes of Subclass 410 are responsible for deriving only three adverbial word-forms, and therefore minimize their possibility of occurrence with all other affixes in the same construction.

#### Derivation of Adverbials



#### 5.2 Affixation

The derivation of the adverbials is as follows:

## 5.21 Subclass 410

There are three affixes in this Subclass: 411, 412, and 413, and each of them is responsible for deriving one adverb of time. Their grammatical function is to indicate a longer span of time, or a more remote location in time. Since the affixes are hardly productive at all, and possess a very similar grammatical function, they are here considered together.

kemaren 'yesterday' → kelemaren 'day before yesterday'

# 2. Affix 412 : {-əm-}<sub>3</sub>

1. seja? 'since' → semenja? 'ever since a long time ago'

# 3. Affix 413 : {-en-}

l. sentiasa 'always' → senentiasa 'all the time'

#### 5.22 Subclass 420

There is only one affix in Subclass 420, i.e.  $\{R_{full}\}_2$ . It is actually a full duplicate which is classified as an affix because it must occur before affixes of Subclass 430 and 440, but after Subclass 410.  $\{R_{full}\}_2$  is also identified with the same number as its Subclass. The grammatical function of affix 420 is to indicate intensity, i.e. a longer period of time for adverbs of time, a farther distance in case of adverbs of place, etc.

## Examples:

- 1. pagi 'morning' pagi-pagi 'early in the morning (Adv. of Time)'
- 2. lakas 'quickly' → lakas-lakas 'very quickly (Adv. of Manner)'
- 3. sangat 'very' → sangat-sangat 'severely (Adv. of Degree)'
- 4. mujor 'luckily' mujor-mujor 'luckily indeed (Adv. of Mood)'
- 5. sana 'there' sana-sana 'over there (Adv. of Place)'
- 6. mula 'begin' → mula-mula 'at the very beginning (Adv. of Aspect)'

# 5.23 Subclass 430

Subclass 430 has one member affix, {se-}2. Affix 430 derives

aspectual adverbs of time.

# a. Adverbs of Time (Immediately)

Affix 430 occurs with certain dynamic intransitive verbs to indicate time immediately after the completion of the action of the verb. Examples:

- sampai 'to arrive' → səsampai 'as soon as (someone) arrives'
- 2. tidor 'to sleep' → setidor 'as soon as (someone) sleeps'
- 3. pergi 'to go' → sepergi 'as soon as (someone) goes'
- 4. datang 'to come' → sedatang 'as soon as (someone) comes'
- 5. lahir 'to emerge (childbirth)' → səlahir 'as soon as (a baby) is born'

# b. Adverbs of Aspect (Habitual)

Affix 430 may also occur with certain reduplicated nouns that denote time to derive habitual aspect of an action.

# Examples:

- hari-hari 'days' → səhari-hari 'each day, every day'
- 2. minggu-minggu 'weeks' → səminggu-minggu 'each week, every week'
- 3. bulan-bulan 'months' → səbulan-bulan 'each month, every month'

# 5.24 <u>Subclass 440</u>

There is only one affix in Subclass 440, i.e. {-Gan}3, which occurs with adverbs derived as in 4.23(b) to indicate a span of time.

- 1. səhari-hari 'each day, every day' səhari-hariyan 'all day long'
- 2. səminggu-minggu 'each week, every week' → səminggu-mingguwan 'all week long'
- 3. səbulan-bulan 'each month, every month' → səbulan-bulanan 'all month long'

Affix 440 also occurs with certain adverbs to indicate the attitude of the speaker such as: hope, possibility, emphasis, etc.

Examples:

- l. mudah 'easy hope' → mudahan 'hopefully'
- 2. alang-alang 'trifle' alang-alangan 'slightly trivially'
- 3. sangat 'very' → sangatan 'extremely'
- 4. memang 'really' → memangan 'indeed'

#### 5.3 Compounding

The adverbial compounds may be formed from adverbial or non-adverbial constituent forms. Like the nominals and the verbals, the adverbial compounds may be classified into endocentric and exocentric ones.

#### 5.31 Endocentric Compounds

An endocentrically constructed compound consists of a head that belongs to the same form class as the whole compound, and a modifier (which may be another adverb or a word belonging to any other

form class) that is an optional constituent of the compound. The head of the compound is followed by the modifier (that is, in a syntactically constructed compound).

#### Examples:

- l. acap-kali 'very often' (acap 'often' + kali 'to multiply')
- 2. beso?-pagi 'tomorrow morning' (beso? 'tomorrow' + pagi 'morning')
- 3. dahulu-kala 'olden days' (dahulu 'before' + kala 'time')
- 4. petang-tadi 'last evening' (petang 'evening' + tadi 'just now')

#### 5.32 Exocentric Compounds

There are few exocentric adverbial compounds.

#### Examples:

- 1. bulan-depan 'next month' (bulan 'month' + depan 'front')
- 2. demikian 'that way' (demi 'by' + kian 'way manner')
- 3. sama-səkali 'most, extremely' (sama 'with' + səkali 'highest degree')

#### Chapter 6

#### PARTICLES

#### 6.1 Introduction

The Particles constitute a heterogeneous form class consisting of nine different Subclasses. However, each of the Subclasses is small in membership. The particles do not undergo elaborate morphological processes, except for a couple that are reduplicated and a few that may be compounded with other particles to derive compounds. Nevertheless, some particles may have been used as base forms to derive word-forms that belong to other word classes.

#### 6.11 Inventory of Morphemes

There are 117 particles (from the material investigated): 19 numerals (digits), 11 quantifiers, 1 affirmative, 7 negatives, 4 interrogatives, 30 prepositions, 18 conjunctions, 19 emphatics and 8 interjections, - all of them are fully listed in Appendix 13.

#### 6.2 Structure and Distribution

Particles are full or minor. Full particles are those that may occur alone as free forms - as a one word answer, statement, or interrogation, e.g. <u>satu</u> 'one', <u>bəlum</u> 'not yet', etc. Minor particles are those that may not occur as free forms: they are either 'satellitics' or clitics. Satellitics are those particles that are phonologically

independent (and orthographically they are recognized as separate forms), but only occur as part of other bigger forms in syntax. Clitics are minor particles that are neither phonologically nor syntactically free. Orthographically, they are written as part of other forms which may occur in syntax (cf. 1.611-b(i)).

#### 6.21 Numerals

There are nineteen numeral forms. Ten of them are free, which are actually the forms for 1 - 9 with two forms for 1 (esa and satu).

Other forms which occur as constituents of a compound form to indicate larger numbers, are bound, e.g. dua-puloh 'twenty' (dua 'two' (times) puloh 'ten'), dua-belas 'twelve' (dua 'two' (plus) belas 'ten'), dua-ribu 'two thousand' (dua 'two' (times) ribu 'thousand'), etc. The form esa 'one (classical)' is always abbreviated as sa whenever it is attached as a proclitic to other bound numeral forms, e.g. sabelas 'eleven', saratus 'one hundred', saribu 'one thousand', etc. The abbreviated form sa may also be attached as a proclitic to nouns to indicate a single object, e.g. sarumah 'one house', sabatu 'one mile', saperaturan 'one regulation', etc. Numerals occur obligatorily with classifiers in a noun phrase (cf. 1.621(a)).

## 6.22 Quantifiers

Most of the eleven quantifiers are full words, e.g. semua 'all', ramai 'many (human)', etc., but four of them are bound forms i.e. para

'all (polite)', panca 'manifold', masing 'each' and tiap 'every'.

Masing and tiap are always reduplicated, e.g. masing-masing each and everyone', and tiap-tiap 'every one'.

Para and panca always occur satellitically in nominal phrases, e.g. para pelancong 'all (the) tourists', and panca-indera 'the five senses'.

Other quantifiers occur as free forms or as part of a nominal phrase, i.e. placed before a nominal phrase containing a numeral and a classifier which is followed by a noun (cf. 6.21 above).

#### 6.23 Affirmative

There is only one affirmative particle, <u>va</u> 'yes' which may occur as a one word affirmative statement. It also occurs as a satellitic, to phrases or clauses, e.g. <u>va</u>, <u>dia</u> sudah <u>pulang</u> 'yes, he has gone home'. The affirmative also serves as a base form to derive a copula <u>adalah</u> (cf. 4.521-b(i)).

## 6.24 Negatives

There are seven negative particles and all of them (except tampa 'without') are free forms that can be used as one word answers, negations, negative imperatives, etc. (cf. 1.614(d)).

Tampa is always used satellitically before nouns to negate the

object denoted by the noun, e.g. tampa pelajaran 'without education', etc.

#### 6.25 Interrogatives

There are four interrogatives; three are free forms that may occur as one word queries, e.g. apa? 'what?', bila? 'when?', and mana? 'where?'. They may also be used as sentential interrogatives, e.g. apa artinya? 'what is its meaning?', bila dia sampai? 'when does he arrive?' and mana dia orang itu? 'where is that man?', etc. (cf. 1.614(e)).

One of the interrogatives <u>kah</u> (which always occurs as an enclitic) refers to the word preceding it, e.g. <u>wangkah</u>? 'is it money?', <u>jatohkah</u>? 'is it falling?', etc. The form <u>kah</u> may also be attached as an enclitic to the three interrogatives: <u>apakah</u>? 'what is it?', <u>bilakah</u>? 'when is it?', and <u>manakah</u>? 'where is it?'.

#### 6.26 Prepositions

There are thirty prepositions (from the material investigated), some of them may occur alone as free forms. They may occur in prepositional phrases to indicate location and direction (cf. 1.614(f) and 1.621(c)).

Twelve of them always occur satellitically to other forms, e.g. pada 'to, with' - pada saya 'with me', oleh 'by' - oleh dia 'by him', etc.

Two of the prepositions are clitics, and they are always attached as proclitics to nouns to indicate location, e.g. <u>dirumah</u> 'at home', and <u>kekedai</u> 'to the shop', etc.

There are also certain compound prepositions, e.g. <u>daripada</u>
'from somewhere', <u>kepada</u> 'to somewhere', etc.

## 6.27 Conjunctions

There are eighteen conjunctions, and all of them are bound forms that occur satellitically to other forms, e.g. itu dan ini 'that and this', hujan dan ribut 'rain and storm', kerana hari panas 'because the day is hot', etc. (cf. 1.614(g)).

There is one compound conjunction i.e. jikalau 'if ever' (ji(ka) 'if' + kalau 'if').

## 6.28 Emphatics

There are nineteen emphatics and all of them are bound forms.

They enter into construction with other forms satellitically or clitically. Some of the satellitic forms are, e.g. <u>bahawa sava</u> 'that I...', <u>hanya unto? jualan</u> 'only for sale', etc. There are three forms, <u>lah</u>, <u>pun</u>, and <u>tah</u>, which are always attached as enclitics to other forms for emphasis, e.g. <u>dialah</u> 'he is the one', <u>adapun wang awa?</u> 'you do have some money', and <u>apatah sebabnya</u> 'whatever is the reason'.

## 6.29 Interjections

There are eight interjections, and all of them are often used as one word sentences, or used satellitically to other forms in bigger constructions, to indicate emotion and attitude of the speakers, e.g. amboi! 'sigh!', wah! 'surprise!', shabash! 'well done!', wah, besarnya! 'oh, how large!', etc.

## APPENDIX I: Noun Roots (Free)

```
aba 'midge'
abah 'father'
abang 'elder brother'
abdi 'slave'
                                           ; ...
abjad 'letter'
                      :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
abu 'ash'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;
acar 'pickle'
                      :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; -
acara 'programme'
                      :-;-;-; R;131; -;-;-;-;-;-;-
adab 'manners'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
adat 'custom'
                      :- ;- ;40; R ;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330;340;
ade? 'ygr. brother/sister':-;-;-; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
adigan 'event'
                      :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
agama 'religion'
                      :- ;- ;40; R ;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
agas 'sandfly'
                        ;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-
ago? 'locket'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ahad 'Sunday'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ahli 'member'
                      :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ajal 'death'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ajenda 'agenda'
                      :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
akademi 'academy'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
akal 'mind'
                      :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221; -;310;320;330;340;
akar 'root'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ake? 'cornelian'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
akhbar 'newspaper'
akhirat 'life after death':-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
akhlak 'moral'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
aki 'granny'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
akibat 'consequence'
                      :21;-;40; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
alam 'world'
                      :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
alamat 'signal'
                      :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
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alang 'cross-beam'
                      :21;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
alas 'underlayer, mat'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
alat 'tool'
                     :21;31;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
albam 'album'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
alis 'eyebrow'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
alkohol 'alcohol'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
almari 'wardrobe'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
alu 'pestle'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
amah 'housekeeper'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ambal 'carpet'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ambang 'threshold'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ambelop 'envelope'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ambin 'baby carrier'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ambong 'type of basket'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
amil 'alms collector'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -
amra 'hedgehog plum'
                     :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
ana? 'offspring/child'
                     :-;-;-; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
analisa 'analysis'
                     :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
anasir 'element'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
andang 'torch'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
anjing 'dog'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
anjong 'porch'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
antah 'unhusked rice'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
anggor 'grape'
                     anggota 'limb, member'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
angin 'wind'
                     :21;31;- : R : - : - :210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                     :21;-;40; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
angka 'number'
angkara 'obstacle'
                     :21;-;40; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
angkasa 'space'
                     :- :- :40: R :131: - : - : - : - : - : - : 340;
angsa 'swan'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
angsana 'angsena tree'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
apam 'kind of cake'
                     :-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
api 'fire'
                     :21:31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
```

```
ara 'banyan tree'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
arab 'Arab'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ara? 'liquor'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
aral 'mishap'
                    :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ;150; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
arang 'charcoal'
                      ;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
arena 'arena'
                      ;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ari 'placenta'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-
arkus 'guinea pig'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
arnab 'rabbit'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
artikal 'article'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-
art 'art'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -
aruah 'soul'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
arus 'current'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
asai 'wood-maggot'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
asal 'origin'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
asam 'sour fruits'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
asap 'smoke'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
asas 'foundation'
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
asid 'acid'
                    :- ;- ;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
askar 'soldier'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
asmara 'love'
                    :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
atap 'roof'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
atar 'kind of perfume'
                    atom 'atom'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
aur 'bank'
                    aurat 'private part (body)'-;-;-;R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
awan 'cloud'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ayah 'father'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
aya? 'sieve'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ayam 'hen'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
ayan 'aluminium'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ayat 'sentence'
                    :-;-;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ayer 'water'
```

```
azam 'determination'
                    :21;31;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
azan 'call for prayer'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
azimat 'talisman'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 34Q;
bab 'chapter'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
baba 'Creole Chinese'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
baba? 'act (play)'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
babi 'pig'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
babu 'butler'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bacang 'kind of mango'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
badai 'driftwood'
                    bada? 'rhinoceros'
                    badam 'almond'
                    badan 'body'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; 150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
bagan 'jetty'
                    :- :- :- : R :131: - : - : - : - : - : - : - :
baghal 'donkey'
                    :-;-;40; R;131;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bah 'flood'
                    bahadi 'effect (curse)'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bahan 'material'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bahana 'inductive heat'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
bahang 'radiant heat'
                    :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                    :- ;- ;- ; R ;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bahasa 'language'
bahaya 'danger'
                    :21:-:-: R:131:-:-:-:-:-:-:340;
bahu 'shoulder'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bahulu 'type of cake'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
baji 'wedge'
bait 'ballard'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
baja 'manure'
                    :21;31;-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
baja? 'plough'
                   :-;-;-; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bajang 'evil spirit'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
baju 'shirt'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -;-;-;-;-;-;340;
baka 'breed'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bakap 'type of fish'
                   :-;-;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bakat 'talent'
```

bakau 'mangrove'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
baki 'remainder'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bakong 'water lily'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bakti 'service'	:21;31;40; R ;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 340;
bakul 'basket'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
bala 'calamity'	:21;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
balai 'hall'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bala? 'log'	:21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
balang 'jar'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
baldi 'bucket'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
balu 'widow'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
balong 'plumage'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bandar 'town'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
banir 'buttress'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bantal 'pillow'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
banteng 'wild buffalo'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
bangau 'egret'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
banggelo 'bungalow'	:-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bangkai 'carcass'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bangku 'bench'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bangsa 'race'	:-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
bangsal 'hut'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
bangsi 'mouth organ'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bapa 'father'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
bara 'amber'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
barah 'ulcer'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
barang 'thing'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
barat 'West'	:-;-;-; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
barnis 'varnish'	:21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
baroh 'lowland'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
barua 'go-between'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
barut 'bandage'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bas 'bus'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;

```
basikal 'bicycle'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
basong 'kind of illness'
                         ; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bata 'brick'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
bata? 'a Sumatran tribe'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
batalion 'battalion'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
batang 'trunk'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
batara 'god (classic)'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
batas 'embankment'
                  :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bate? 'pattern (cloth)'
                  :21:- :- : R : - : - :210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
batel 'cup (areca nuts)'
                  batin 'spirit/mind'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
batu 'stone'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
bau 'smell'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;340;
bau? 'whisker'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
baur 'fishing rod'
                  bawal 'kind of fish'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bawang 'onion'
                  baya 'size'
                  :- :- :- : R :131: - : - : - : - : - : - : - :
bayan 'paroquet'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
bayi 'infant'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -
bayor 'kind of tree'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bayu 'breeze'
                  :-:-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:340;
bazar 'market'
                  beban 'load'
                  :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bada? 'face powder'
                  :21:31:- : R : - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
badabah 'cursed one'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bedil 'musket'
                  :21:31:- : R : - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340;
                  :21:31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bado? 'drum'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bedong 'corset'
bego? 'goitre'
                  :21:31:-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bekal 'reserve'
bekas 'container'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
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```
belaca? 'mudfish'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
belacan 'shrimp paste'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
belacu 'calico'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bəlalai 'trunk (elephant)':- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; -
belalang 'grasshopper'
                    ;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-
belana? 'grey mullet'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -
belanda 'Holland'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
belanja 'expense'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
belantan 'truncheon'
                  bəlantara 'wilderness'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
belang 'stripe'
                  :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
belanga 'earthen pot'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bəlangkas 'king-crab'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
belat 'fish-trap'
                  :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
belati 'hempen rope'
                  bələdu 'velvet'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
bələnggu 'shackles'
                  :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
belerang 'sulphur'
                  belia 'vouth'
                  :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
beliat 'billiard'
                  balibas 'kind of fish'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
belibis 'whistling-teal'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-
balida 'kind of fish'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -
balikat 'midriff'
                  :- :- :- : R ; - : - : - : - : - : - : - : -
belimbing 'star-fruit'
beliong 'adze'
belodo? 'mudfish'
                  belolo? 'kind of fruit'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
belukang 'marine catfish'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
belulang 'animal hide'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bemban 'kind of plant'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
benang 'thread'
```

benara 'laundry man'	:- ;-	;-		R	;	-	;	_	;	-		_	;	_		-		-		-	;	-	
benda 'object'	:21;-																						
bendahara 'court official																							
bendahari 'treasurer'	:- ;-																						
bendang 'rice-field'	:- ;-																						
bendar 'gutter'	:- ;-																						
bendera 'flag'	:- ;-																						
bendi 'chariot'	:- ;-																						
bendul 'cross-beam'	:- ;-																						
bench 'seed'	:- ;-																						
bentara 'messenger'	:- ;-																						
benturong 'bear-cat'	:- ;-																						
benua 'continent'	:- ;-																						
benggali 'Bengali'	:- ;-																						
bengkong 'girdle'	:- ;-																						
bərahmin 'Brahmin'	:- ;-	;40	);	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;		•	-	;	-	;	_	;	_	;
beras 'rice'	:- ;-	; -	;	R	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	•	-	0	-	;	_	;	-	;
beremban 'cross-bars (fen	ce)';-	;-	;	R	;	-		•	;	-	;	_			9	-	•	-	•	-	;	gen.	;
berembang 'kind of tree'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;
berhala 'doll'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
beringin 'hazel-nut'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	_	9	-	;	-		-	;	-	;	-	;
berita 'news'	:21;-	;-	9	R	;	-	;	-	;6	210	);2	221	;2	22	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;
berlian 'diamond'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	9		;]	L50	);		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
beroga 'wild-fowl'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
bero? 'monkey'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
bertam 'wild-palm'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	can	;	-	;
berteh 'pop-rice'	;;-	;-	•	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	10	•	-	;	-	ŝ	-	;
beruang 'bear'	:- ;-	; -	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	÷	-	;
berus 'brush'	:21;31	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;2	10	;2	21	;2	22	; 3	10	;3	20	;3	30	;3	40	;
bəsi 'iron'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;
bete? 'papaya'	:- ;-	;-	,	R	•	•	;		;	-	•	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•
beteng 'sandbank'	:- ;-	;-	9	R	;		;	-	;	-	;		;		;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;
betis 'shin'	:- ;-	; -	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;	9

beto? 'kind of fish'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	em em	;		;	-	;	-	•		•	***	*				0	_	;
betong 'kind of frog'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	*		;		;		;	-	;	-		-	•	-	•	_	*	_	;
beca 'trishaw'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;		;	-	9	-	*	-	;		;		:	-	*	_	•	-,	;
beda 'difference'	:21;-																						
beg 'bag'	:- ;-																						
belon 'balloon'	:- ;-																						
bendi 'kind of bean'	:- ;-	;	,	R	9	-	•		;		;	-	•	-	;		;	_	*	-	•	-	;
benk 'bank'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-		-	;	-	;				;		;		•	-		-	•
benteng 'embankment'	:21;-	;-	;	R	9 -	13:	L;		36	210	);2	221	. ; 4	222	3;3	310	);3	320	);;	330	);	_	;
benggul 'hump'	:- ;-	; -	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;		;	_	•	_	;
bengkang 'kind of cake'	:- ;-	;-	9	R		-		-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	•	-	;
berah 'wild yam'	:- ;-																						
biawa? 'iguana'	:- ;-																						
biaya 'expense'	:21;-																						
bibir 'lips'	:- ;-																						
bibit 'trait'	:- ;-																						
bida 'maid'	:- ;-																						
bidaah 'propaganda'	:- ;-																						
bidai 'venetian blind'	:- ;-																						
bidan 'midwife'	:21;-																						
bido? 'canoe'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	-		_			;	_	,	-	;	-	;
biduan 'singer'	:- ;-																						
bijan 'sesame'	:- ;-																						
bijeh 'ore'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	;
biku 'lace'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;
bilal 'muezzin'	:- ;-	;-	•	R	;		;		;	-	;	-	•	80			0	100	9	80			;
bile? 'room'	:- ;-	; -	•	R	;1	.31	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;
bilis 'whitebait (fish)'	:- ;-																			-	;	-	;
bin 'son (Arabic)'	:- ;-	; -		R	;1	31	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
binatang 'animal'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;1	50	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
bini 'female spouse'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	9		;	-	•	•	;	-	;3	40	;
binjai 'kind of fruit'	:- ;-	;-	•	R	;	-	;	om	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
bintang 'star'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;3	40	;

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bintat 'wart'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
binte? 'prickly heat'
bintil 'mould'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bingkai 'frame'
                :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
biola 'violin'
                biras 'in-law (br./sis.)'
                :-;-;-;-R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bisan 'parent-in-law'
                :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
bisul 'boil'
                bitamin 'vitamin'
                :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
bius 'anaesthetic'
                bokor 'colander'
                :-:-: R ;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bola 'ball'
                bom 'bomb'
                :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
bomba 'pump'
                :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bomoh 'medicine-man'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bonda 'mother (polite)'
                boneka 'puppet'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bonggol 'hump'
                :21:31:- : R :131: - : - : - : - : - : - : - : 340:
borang 'form'
                :-:-:-: R:131:-:-:-:-:-:-:340:
boria 'minstrel-show'
                1-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
boroh 'labourer'
                buah 'fruit'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
buana 'universe'
                :-:-:40: R:131: -: -: -: -: -: -: -:
buasir 'haemorrhoids'
                buava 'crocodile'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bubo? 'wood-maggot'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bubor 'porridge'
                bubu 'fish-trap'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bucu 'corner'
                :- :- :- : R : - :150:210: - : - : - : - : - : 340:
buda? 'child'
                :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
budaya 'culture'
budi 'deed'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
budu 'tadpole'
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```
bujam 'basket'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
buiang 'unmarried person':-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
buch 'foam'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
bujo? 'kind of fish'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bukit 'hill'
                :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
bukti 'evidence'
                :21;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
buku 'book'
                :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bulan 'month'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
buloh 'bamboo'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bulu 'hair'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bumbang 'young coconut'
                bumbong 'ridge of roof'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
bumi 'earth'
                buncis 'kind of bean'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
buni 'fairies'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
buntal 'box-fish'
                buntil 'purse'
                :- :- :- : R :131: - : - : - : - : - : - : - : 340:
buntut 'posterior'
                bunga 'flower'
                :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
bunyi 'sound'
                :21:31:- : R :131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - :340:
burit 'stern'
                :- :31;- : R : - : - : - : - : - : - : - : - :
burong 'bird'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
burot 'hernia'
                busar 'bow'
                :-:-:-: R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
busut 'ent-hill'
                :-:-: R:-:-:-:-:310;-:-:-;
butang 'button'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
butch 'penis'
                buyong 'jug'
                cabai 'chilli'
                cabang 'branch'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
caca 'kind of porridge'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cacar 'smallpox'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
cacing 'worm'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
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```
cahaya 'light'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
calar 'scratching'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
calong 'gutter'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
calun 'candidate'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
camca 'spoon'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
canang 'type of drum'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
candi 'temple'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
candong 'chopper-knife'
                  candu 'opium'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
cangkat 'hillock'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cangkir 'cup'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
cangko? 'hook'
                  :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cangkol 'hoe'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
capal 'sandal'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cara 'method'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
caro? 'shoot (foliage)'
                  cat 'paint'
                  :21:31;-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cato? 'beak'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cator 'chess (game)'
                 cawan 'cup'
                 :- ;- ;- ; R ;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
cawat 'loin-cloth'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
cecair 'liquid'
                 cekerwala 'planets'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ceki 'Chinese card game'
                 cakur 'type of plant'
                 cela? 'antimony-powder'
                 :21:31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
celana 'trousers'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                 cembul 'cup for lime'
cemeti 'whip'
                 :-;-;-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cempaka 'type of flower'
                 campada? 'jack-fruit'
                 :-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
cemperai 'kind of tree'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cencalo? 'shrimp pickle'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
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cencaru 'horse-mackerel'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cendana 'sandalwood'
cendawan 'fungus'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
cenduai 'love potion'
               cenohom 'mint herb'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
congkada? 'praying mantis':-;-;-; R : -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
cangkaram 'deposit'
               :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
cengkere? 'cricket'
               cepiau 'hat'
              :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ceracap 'music instrument':-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
caramah 'speech'
               :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
cerita 'story'
               :21;-;-; R :131; -: 210:221:222; -; -; -; -: 340;
cermai 'kind of fruit'
               cermin 'mirror'
               :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cero? 'isolated place'
               corpen 'short story'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cerpu 'peak'
               cerut 'cigar'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cek 'cheque'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cebo? 'tankard'
               :21:31;- : R :131; - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
cendul 'kind of drink'
               ceper 'metal saucer'
              1-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cere? 'kettle'
               :- :- :- : R :131: - : - : - : - : - : - : - :
ceti 'Indian money-lender':-;-;-; R; -; 150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
cia? 'sparrow'
               cica? 'lizard'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ciceh 'penis'
               ciku 'sugar fruit'
              :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cili 'chilli'
              :-;-;-; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
cina 'China'
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cincau 'black jelly'
                      :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
cincin 'ring'
                               R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
cindai 'silk fabric'
                      :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
cinggam 'chewing-gum'
                        ;- ;- ; R ; -
                                    : - ; - ; -
ciri 'characteristic'
                        :- :- : R : - : - : - : - : -
cirit 'cholera'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
cogan 'motto'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
coklat 'chocolate'
                          ;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -;
cokmar 'insignia'
                      :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
coli 'tight blouse (Indian)' ;- ;- ; R ; - ; -
                                       : - : -
colo? 'match (fuse)'
                             ; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -
conet 'protrusion'
                      :- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 330; - ;
contoh 'example'
                      :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
congka? 'kind of game'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cora? 'pattern'
                      :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
coreng 'smear'
                      :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
corong 'funnel'
                      :21;31;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
cuaca 'weather'
                      :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
cuban 'needle (net)'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
cukai 'tax'
                      :21:31:- : R : - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
cucor 'edge of roof'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cucor 'cake'
                      :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
cucu 'grandchild'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
cuka 'vinegar'
                      :-:-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:340:
cuping 'lobe of ear'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
cuti 'vacation'
                      :-:-: R:-:-:210:221:-:-:-
dabal 'collar'
                      :-:-:-: R:-:-:-
dacing 'scale (weight)'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-
dada 'breast'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
dadap 'rattan shield'
                      :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
dadeh 'rice foam'
dadu 'dice'
                      :- :- :- : R : - : - : - : -
daeng 'salted fish'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
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daerah 'district'
                     :-;-;-; R;131;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
daftar 'register'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
daging 'flesh'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
dagu 'chin'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dahan 'branch'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
dahi 'forehead'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
da.ial 'devil'
                     :21;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; 320; 330; -;
daki 'dirt'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
dakwat 'ink'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dakyah 'propaganda'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dal 'lentils'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dalang 'story-teller'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
daleh 'excuse'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
dalil 'proof'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; -; 340;
dam 'domino'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
dama? 'dart'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
damar 'resin'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
danau 'lake'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
danu 'rainbow'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dang 'damsel'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dangau 'hut'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
dapor 'kitchen'
                    dara 'virgin'
                    :- :- :40: R : - : - : - : - : - : - : - : - :
darah 'blood'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
darai 'impotent male'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
darat 'land'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
darjah 'degree'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
dasar 'principle'
                    :21:31:40; R :131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
dastar 'head-gear'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
datin 'a title'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
dato? 'grandfather'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
daulat 'suzerainty'
                    :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
daun 'leaf'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
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dawai 'cable'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
daya 'ability'
                     :- ;- ;- ; R ;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - :330:340:
daya? 'a wild tribe'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dayang 'maid'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dayong 'oar'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dəbu 'ash'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
debunga 'pollen'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
deda? 'rice husk'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
dedap 'kind of tree'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dekan 'bamboo rat'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
delima 'pomegranate'
                     denai 'footprint (animal)':-;-;-;R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
dangong 'drone'
                     :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -:340;
dengut 'murmur'
                     ;21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330:340;
denyut 'beat'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330;340;
derau 'working together'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
derebar 'driver'
                     :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 310;320;330; - ;
deru 'rumbling (wind)'
                     :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ;340;
desing 'whiz (sound)'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
desir 'rattling (leaves)'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
desus 'hush (rumour)'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
dete? 'tick (clock)'
                     :- ;- ;- ; R ;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
delta 'delta'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
demokrasi 'democracy'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
desa 'hamlet'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; 150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
dewa 'god (Hindu)'
                     :-;-;40; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
dewan 'hall'
                     :-:-:-: R:131:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
dialek 'dialect'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
dian 'candle'
                     dinding 'wall'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
diploma 'diploma'
                    :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
diri 'self'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
doa 'prayer'
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dodol 'kind of cake'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
domol 'snout'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dosa 'sin'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
duit 'money'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
duku 'kind of fruit'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dukun 'medicine man'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
dulang 'tray'	:-;-;-; R;131; -;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
duli 'dust'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
dunia 'world'	:-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
dupa 'incense'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
duri 'thorn'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
dusun 'orchard'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
duta 'ambassador'	:-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
duyong 'mermaid'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
dzakat 'tithe'	:21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
dzat 'essence'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
dzif 'VIP'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ema? 'mother'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
əmas 'gold'	:-;-;40; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
embun 'dew'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
empang 'dam'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
empeng 'rice crisp'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
enau 'rattan'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ence? 'mister'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
endul 'hammock'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
enggang 'hornbill'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
engku 'royal title'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
erti 'meaning'	:21;-;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ego 'ego'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
ekor 'tail'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ekspot 'export'	:21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
engsel 'hinge'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
eropah 'Europe'	:-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;

```
etiket 'stiquette'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
evolusi 'evolution'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
faedah 'benefit'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
fail 'file'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
fajar 'dawn'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
fakulti 'faculty'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
falak 'sufism'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
falsafah 'philosophy'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
fantasi 'fantasy'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
farsi 'Persia'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
fatwa 'maxim'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
fe?el 'behaviour'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
filem 'film'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
fitrah 'tithe'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
formen 'foreman'
                    :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
foto 'photo'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
fungsi 'function'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -;-;-;-;-;-;340;
gabenor 'governor'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gading 'ivory'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gadis 'maid'
                    :-;-;40; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gaga? 'crow'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gagang 'shelf'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gajah 'elephant'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gaji 'salary'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gajus 'cashew'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
galah 'pole'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
galor 'stripe'
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gambar 'picture'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gambir 'gambier'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gambut 'peat'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gandum 'wheat'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ganja 'marijuana'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gantang 'unit (measure)'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
```

```
gangsa 'bronze'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
garam 'salt'
                     :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
garpu 'fork'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gari 'handcuff'
                     :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
garis 'line'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gas 'gas'
                     :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gasing 'top'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gaung 'gorge'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
gaya 'style'
                     :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -;340;
gayong 'tankard'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gəbar 'blanket'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gedong 'warehouse'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gejala 'symptom'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gelada? 'dirt (water)'
                     gəlagat 'gimmick'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
gelam 'kind of tree'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gəlama 'jew fish'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gelambir 'wrinkle'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
gelang 'bracelet'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
gəlanggang 'stadium'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gəlas 'glass'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gələgar 'rafter'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gələnya 'flam'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
gəlema 'glamour'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
gelora 'turbulence'
                     :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
gema 'echo'
                     :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -;340;
gemala 'luminous stone'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
                     :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -;340;
gempa 'tremor'
gendang 'drum'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
geraba? 'coach'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
geraf 'graph'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
gəragau 'shrimp'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gərai 'stall'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
```

```
gerata? 'bridge'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gerbang 'arch'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gareja 'church'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gərgasi 'giant'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gəraham 'molar'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gerhana 'eclipse'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gari 'movement'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
germit 'drill'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gerobo? 'cupboard'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
geroh 'bad omen'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
gerse? 'coarse sand'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
geta 'bed (classical)'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
getah 'rubber'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gewang 'large knife'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gigi 'tooth'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;340;
gilir 'turn'
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
gincu 'lipstick'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gitar 'guitar'
                    gobe? 'nut pounder'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
golo? 'chopper-knife'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gomba? 'kind of tree'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gomen 'government'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gonde? 'concubine'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
gong 'gong'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gori 'earthen jar'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
gua 'cave'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
gudang 'store'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gula 'sugar'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gulai 'stew'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
guni 'sack'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
gunong 'mountain'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -;210; -; -;310; -; -;340;
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gunting 'scissors'
```

```
guroh 'thunder'
guru 'teacher'
                        ;-;-; R;131; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
gurun 'desert'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
hablor 'crystal'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
habo? 'dust'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
habshi 'Ethiopia'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
had 'limit'
                      :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hadiah 'present'
                      :21;-;-; R;-;-:210;221:222:310:320:330;-:
hadis 'Mohd.'s sayings'
                      haiwan 'fauna'
                      :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
hajat 'aim'
                      :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -; 340;
haji 'pilgrim'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
hak 'right'
                      :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;340;
hakikat 'intention'
                      :- :- ;- ; R :131: - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 340;
hakim 'judge'
                      :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hal condition
                      :- ;- ;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
hala 'direction'
                      :21;- :- : R :131: - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
halaman 'courtyard'
                      :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
halia 'ginger'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
halkom 'Adam's apple'
                     :- :- :- : R ; - : - : - : - : - : - :
halua 'bon-bon'
                     1- 1- 1- 1 R 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
hama 'gnat'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
hamba 'slave'
                     :21;-;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
hampas 'dregs'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
handai 'companion'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
hantu 'ghost'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
harga 'price'
                     :21;-;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
hari 'day'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
harimau 'tiger'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
harta 'property'
                     :21;31;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
hasil 'product'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
hati 'heart'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
hawa 'climate'
```

```
hawar 'epidemic'
                     :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
hayat 'life'
                     :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
helang 'eagle'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
helah 'excuse'
                     :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330;340;
hidong 'nose'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
hikayat 'fable'
                     :21;-;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330;340;
hikmat 'miracle'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
hilir 'down river'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
hindu 'Hindu'
                     :-;-;40; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
hingus 'mucus (nose)'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
hiyang 'god'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
hotel 'hotel'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
hujah 'argument'
                     :21;31;40; R ;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
hulu 'hilt'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
huma 'hill farm'
                     :21;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
huruf 'letter'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
hutan 'forest'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ibadat 'prayer'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ibarat 'analogy'
                     :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221; -;-;-;-;340;
iblis 'satan'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ibu 'mother'
                     :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ibul 'kind of tree'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ikhsen 'sincerity'
                     :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
ikhtisar 'summary'
                     :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;
ikhtisas 'profession'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ijazah 'degree'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ijo? 'kind of tree'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ikan 'fish'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
iklan 'advertisement'
                     :21;31;40; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
iklim 'climate'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                     :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
ikrar 'oath'
                     :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
iktisad 'economy'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
ilehi 'Almighty'
```

```
ilham 'enlightenment'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ilmu 'knowledge'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
iman 'faith (religion)'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
impot 'import'
                   :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;320;330;-;
inai 'nail colour'
                   :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310:320:330:340;
inang 'maid (court)'
                   indera 'heavens'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
indo? 'parent'
                   injil 'Old Testament'
                   injin 'engine'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
insan 'being'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
insang 'gill'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
intan 'diamond'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
inti 'stuffing (food)'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
inggeris 'England'
                   :- :- :- : R : - :150; - : - : - : - : - : - :
ipar 'br./sis.-in-law'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ipoh 'kind of tree'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
iradat 'God's will'
                   :-:-:40: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
                   :- ;- ;40; R ;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; 340;
irama 'melody'
isharat 'signal'
                   :21;-;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                   :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221; -;310;320;330;340;
isi 'content'
islam 'Islam'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
isnin 'Monday'
                   istana 'palace'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
isteri 'wife'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
istiadat 'custom'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
istilah 'terminology'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
ite? 'duck'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jadam 'a bitter fruit'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jadual 'roster'
                   :21;-;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jag 'jug'
                   :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jagoh 'champion'
                  jagong 'maize'
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```
jaksa 'service'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
jakun 'aboriginal tribe'
                    :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jala 'fish net'
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jala? 'fishing boat'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jalan 'road'
                    :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
jalang 'whore'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; 310; -; -; -;
jam 'clock'
                    1-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jamban 'lavatory'
                    jambang 'sideburn'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jambu 'guava'
                    jambul 'tuft of hair'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jamong 'torch'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
janda 'widow'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jantina 'sex'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jantong 'bud'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
januari 'January'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jangat 'splint'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
janggus 'cashew'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
janggut 'beard'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jara? 'distance'
                    :21;-;40; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
jaram 'cooling lotion'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jasa 'deed'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
jasad 'physique'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
jasmani 'spirit'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jawi 'Arabic script'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;320;330;-;
jeba? 'trap'
jejaka 'hero'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jelaga 'soot'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jelai 'kind of tree'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jelapang 'rice barn'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jelatang 'kind of tree'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jelate? 'kind of tree'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jelutong 'kind of softwood!-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
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jemala 'crown'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jembalang 'evil spirit'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jenazah 'corpse'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jendela 'window'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jenerasi 'generation'
                  :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jenis 'type'
                  :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
jentera 'machine'
                  :- ;- ;40; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
jengkeng 'scorpion'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jepang 'Japan'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jeram 'cataracts'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jerami 'straw'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jerangau 'kind of plant'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jerat 'trap'
                  :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
jerawat 'pimple'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jereh 'asthma'
                  :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jereng 'kind of fruit'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jerja? 'railings'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jermal 'trap (fish)'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jero? 'pickle'
                  :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;320;330;-;
jerong 'shark'
                  jeruju 'kind of shrub'
                  jebon 'weasel'
                  jel 'jail'
                  :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221; -;310;320;330; -;
jeti 'jetty'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jin 'jinnee'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jinjang 'stairs'
jintan 'coriander'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jiran 'neighbour'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
:-;-;-; R;131; -;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jiwa 'life'
                  :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330;340;
jodoh 'partner'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
joget 'a folk dance'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
johan 'champion'
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jokoh 'token coin'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jong 'junk'
                     ;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jongkong 'dinghy'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jongos 'servant boy'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
joran 'fishing rod'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
jorong 'sword fish'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
juara 'winner'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jubah 'robe'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
judi 'gambling'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
juita 'dear one'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
julap 'laxative'
                   :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
juma?ah 'congregation'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jumlah 'total'
                   :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jurangan 'master'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jurang 'gorge'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
juru 'expert'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kabinet 'cabinet'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kabong 'kind of palm'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kabus 'mist'
                   kaca 'glass'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kacang 'pea'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kacip 'nut slicer'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kad 'card'
                   kadar 'ratio'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; 221; -;-;-;-;340;
kadhi 'marriage registrar':-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kado? 'kind of creeper'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kaedah 'method'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kafir 'infidel'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kaha? 'flam'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kail 'fish hook'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kain 'cloth'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kajai 'halter (horse)'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kaka? 'elder sister'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
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kakap 'fishing boat'
                  kaki 'foot'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kalbu 'heart'
                  :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kaldai 'donkey'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kalimat 'utterance'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kaloi 'type of fish'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kalong 'chain'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kamar 'room'
                  :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kambau 'kind of turtle'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kambi 'bench'
                  kambing 'goat'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
kambut 'large basket'
                  :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kamera 'camera'
                  kampit 'plaited bag'
                  :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; 221; -; -; -; -; 340;
kampong 'village'
kamus 'dictionary'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kana 'olive'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kanan 'right'
                  :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
kancah 'cauldron'
                  :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kancil 'mousedeer'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kancing 'buckle'
                  :21:- :- : R : - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
kancut 'salad dish'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kanda 'elder relative'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kandang 'enclosure'
                  :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kandil 'lantern'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kandit 'loop in net'
                  kantan 'wild ginger'
                  kantang 'potato'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kanun 'cannon'
kangkong 'watercress'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kapa? 'axe'
                  :21;-;-; R;131; -;210; -; -;310; -; -;340;
kapal 'ship'
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kapan 'corpse's dress'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kapang 'rice maggot'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kapas 'cotton'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kapital 'capital'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kapitan 'captain'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kapor 'chalk'
karan 'electricity'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
karang 'coral'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
karas 'kind of cookie'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
karat 'rust'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
karong 'sack'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kartus 'cartridge'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kasap 'cordage'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kasau 'rafter'
                   kasta 'caste'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kasut 'shoe'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
katel 'bed'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
katong 'turtle'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kaum 'clan'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kawah 'large pot'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kawan 'friend'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
kawar 'burglar'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kawat 'cable'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kayap 'kind of disease'
                   kayu 'wood'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kebaya 'Malay blouse'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kebun 'farm'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kəcapi 'flute'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kedai 'shop'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;340;
kadal 'sail cloth'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kedayan 'a Borneo tribe'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kedera 'kind of fish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kədidi 'sandpiper'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
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kedongdong 'hog plum'	:-	;-	;-	;	R		_				-		_	:	-	:	-	:						:
kejora 'Morning Star'		;-																						
kəladi 'yam'		;-																						
kelambit 'flying fox'		;-																						
kəlambu 'mosquito net'		; -																						
kəlana 'bachelor'		;-																						
kelapa 'coconut'		;-																						
kəlarai 'weaving pattern'		;-																						
kəlas 'class'		.;-																						
kəlasi 'sailor'		;-																						
kələbor 'mud'		;																						
kələmayar 'luminous mollus																								
kələnjar 'gland'		;-																						
kelentong 'rattler'		. ;																						
kelede? 'sweet potato'		; -																						
kelengkeng 'small finger'		;-																						
kəli 'catfish'		; -																						
kəlicap 'sunbird'		;																						
kəlikir 'ring (rattan)'		;-																						
kəliling 'circle'	:21	;31	;-	•	R	;1	31	;	-	;2	10	;2	21	;2	22	;3	10	;3	20	);3	30	;3	340	;
kəling 'Indian/Pakistani'	:-	;	; -	;	R	;	-	;1	50	;		•	_	9	-	;	-	•		•	_	;	-	;
kelisa 'bottle bean'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
kəlitah 'manner'	:-	; -	;40	);	R	;1	31	ç		;	-	;		;	en	;	-	*	-	;	-	;	-	;
kelo? 'curve'	:21	;31	;-	;	R	;1	31	;	-	;2	10	;2	21	;2	22	;3	10	;3	20	;3	30	;3	40	;
kelompang 'eggshell'	:-	;-	;-	•	R			;		÷	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;		÷	-	;
kelongkong 'shell'	:-	;-	; -		R	;1	31	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;3	40	;
kelongsong 'paper bag'	:-	;	;	•	R	;1	31	÷	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;		;3	40	9
keluang 'flying fox'	:-	; -	;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
keluarga 'family'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	;1	31	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	_	;3	40	;
kelubi 'type of palm'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
kəlulut 'small bee'	:-	;-	; -	*	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	***	•	m	•	-	9	-	;
kəlubong 'shawl'	:21	;31	;	;	R	;1	31	÷	-	;2	10	;2	21	2	22	;3	10	;3	20	;3	30	; 3	40	;
kəman 'kind of grass'	:-	;-	;-	9	R	*	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	e0	;	-	;	#D	;	-	•	-	;

kəmbi 'door frame'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;		;		•		;	-		-	*	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	
kəmboja 'frangipanni'	:-		;							;							-				-	:	-	
kəmumur 'dirt'	:-	;-	; -	- 2	R	0 9			_	•			,				-		_	•	-	;	-	
kemunting 'kind of shrub'	:-	; -	;-		R	•						;					-				_			
kenas 'kind of tree'	:-	; -	;-	•	R			•	-	;	_	;	-	;			-		-		_	:		
kəndi 'water container'	:-	; -	; -		R	• ]	.3]	L;	-		_		-	•		;	_		_		-	. 7	540	);
kendit 'arrow belt'	:-	;-	;-																					
kenduri 'festival'	:-	;-	;-							;								•	-	. ,	_	; 3	340	);
kening 'forehead'	:-	; -	; -	;	R		•	;	-	;							_					;		
kəpah 'clam'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	•	_	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	•	-		_	•	_	•	_	;
kepa? 'wing'			;																			;3	40	);
kepala 'head'	:21	;-	;-		R	;	_	;	_	;		;	-	÷	_	;	-	;	•		_	;3	40	;
kepayang 'kind of tree'	:-	;-	; -	;	R		-	•	-		-	;	_	;	_	;	_	;	-	*	_		_	;
kəpiah 'hat'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	;]	.3]	.;				;	_	;	-	;	-		-	.,	_	;3	40	;
kəpialu 'malaria'	:-	;-	;-	0 9	R	*	-	•	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	•	-	•	-	*	-	;
kapinding 'bed bug'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	;		•		•	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	_	;3	40	;
kəpo? 'rice barn'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	•	-	9		;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-		-	;3	40	2
kera 'monkey'	2	;-	;	•	R	;		;1	.50	);	•	;	-	;	-	÷	-	;		;	-	;	-	•
kərabat 'relative'	:-	;-	;-	9	R	;]	31	.;		•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	;
kərabu 'salad dish'	2	;-	;-	•	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	con	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
kəra? 'burnt rice'	2 -	;	;-	2	R	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;3	40	;
kerakal 'pebbles'	s	; -	;-	;	R	•	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9
kerakap 'kind of creeper'	:	° ••	;-	;	R	;		9		;		•	-	9		9	-	;	-	ĵ	-	9	-	9
kerambit 'curved knife'	s	; -	;-	;	R	9	-	÷	-	3	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		* 9		9	-	;
kəranda 'coffin'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;		;	-	9	-	9	-	;
kərani 'clerk'	2-	;	;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	;		;		;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;
kerang 'cockle'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	9		;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	9	•	;	-	;	-	;
kərawai 'wasp'	:-	;	;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;		;	-	;		ŝ	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	9
kerawang 'fretwork'	:-	;	;40	);	R	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	9	***	;	-	;		;	-	;3	40	;
kərawit 'pin worm'	:	;-	; -	;	R	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	ŝ	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
kerayong 'kind of tree'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	9	-	;	-	;		;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	,	-	,
kerbau 'buffalo'	2-	; -	;-	;	R	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	•	•		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
kərəngga 'red ant'	:-	;-	;-	;	R,	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	3

kəreda? 'dirt'	:-	; -	;-	3	R	;	-	;	600	;		;	-	;			-	9	-	;	em		-	•
kerepet 'crisp (food)'		;																						
kerese? 'gravel'		;-																						•
kereta 'cart'		;-																						
kəride? 'cricket'		; -																						
kərikil 'spur'		;-																						
kəringat 'sweat'		;-																						
kəris 'wavy knife'		;-																						
kərisis 'crisis'	:-	;-	;40	0;	R	•	-	;		;	_	;	_	•	_	;	_	;	-	;	_	:	340	);
karoncong 'kind of song'	2-	;-	;-	3	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	_	;?	340	);
keronsang 'brooch'		;-																						
keropo? 'cracker (food)'		;-																						
keruing 'kind of tree'		;-																						
kərusi 'chair'	:2]	.;-	; -	;	R	;	_	;			-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	; 3	540	);
kəsan 'effect'	:21	.;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;		;2	210	1;2	221	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	340	);
kəsturi 'musk'	2-	;	;-	;	R	;	_	;	-	;	_	•	-	;	-	9	-	*		;	-	;	_	;
kesuma 'dear one'	2	;	; -	;	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	_	;
kətam 'crab'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	9	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;
ketam 'plane'	:21	;31	;-	î	R	;	-	;		;2	10	;2	21	;2	22	;3	10	);3	20	;3	30	;3	40	;
kətapang 'kind of tree'	2	; -	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	•	_	;	-	;	-	;	_	;
kətia? 'armpit'	:-	;-	; -	;	R	ŝ		;		;		9	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	•	-	;	-	;
kətiap 'boathouse'	:-	; -	;-	0	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
keting 'shin'	:-	; =	;-	•	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	3	-	;	_	;		;	-	;	-	;
kətitir 'ground-dove'	:-	°	;-	;	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;		;	-	;
ketuat 'mole/wart'	:-	;-	;-	2	R	;	-	;		;	•	;	-	;		;	-	9	-	9	-	;3	40	;
kətumbar 'coriander'	:-	• <del>-</del>	; -	9	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;		;	-	;
ketupat 'rice-cake'	:-	; -	; -	0	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	2	-	;
keju 'cheese'	s	;-	;-	0 9	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	•	-	;
kekah 'religious offering'	2	; -	; -	;	R	;	en	•	-	;		;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	**	;
kesah 'episode'	:21	;-	;-	;	R	;1	31	;	•	;2	10	;2	21			;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	;
khabar 'news'	:21	;31	;40	;	R	;	em	•		;2	10	;2	21	2	22	; 3	10	;3	20	;3	30	;3	40	ŝ
khairat 'alms'	:	;-	;40	;	R	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-		-	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;
khalayak 'public'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	,	-	;	-	;	•	;	- ;		-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;

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khalifah 'Caliph'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
khamis 'Thursday'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
khatulistiwa 'equator'
                   :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
khemah 'tent'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
khidmat 'service'
                   :-;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
khilap 'fault'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
khutbah 'sermon'
                   :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
kiai 'religious man'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kiambang 'duckweed'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kicap 'soya-sauce'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kijang 'deer'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kilang 'factory'
                   :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kilat 'lightning'
                   :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kilau 'shine'
                   :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
kili 'pulley/reel'
                   kimia 'chemical'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kipas 'fan'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kiri 'left'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
kismis 'raisin'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kitab 'religious book'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kitang 'kind of fish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kiwi shoe polish
                   :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kobes 'cabbage'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
koce? 'pocket'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kolah 'artificial pond' :-;-;-; R; 131; -;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kolam 'pond'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kole? 'canoe'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
koma 'comma'
                   komidi 'comedy'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
komiti 'committee'
                   :-;-;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kompeni 'company'
komplot 'band'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
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konet 'small protrusion' :- ;- ;- ; R ;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
konsep 'concept'
                   :- :- :40: R :131: - : - : - : - : - : - : - : 340;
kong 'reel'
                   konggres 'congress'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kongkang 'slow loris'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kongsi 'group'
                   :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kopi 'coffee'
                   korban 'sacrifice'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
korinci 'a Sumatran tribe':-;-;-;R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
korma 'a spicy dish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kota 'fort'
                   :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
kota? 'box'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
koyo? 'Chinese plaster'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kuah 'gravy'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kuala 'estuary'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kualiti 'quality'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kuantiti 'quantity'
                   :- :- :- : R : 131: - : - : - : - : - : - : - :
kuang 'type of bird'
                   kuangkuit 'see-saw'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
kuar 'type of bird'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kuasa 'power'
                   :21;31;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kubang 'mud pool'
                   :-;-;-; R; -;-;210;221;222; -;-;-;340;
kubu 'trench'
                   :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
kubur 'grave'
                   :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kucai 'chives'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kucing 'cet'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kuda 'horse'
                   :-:-:-: R:-:-:210;221;222;-:-:-:340;
kuderat 'energy'
                   :- :- :40; R : - : - : - : - : - : - : - : 340;
kudis 'skin ulcer'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kueh 'cookies'
                   :-:-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:340;
kuil 'temple'
                   :-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
kuku 'nail'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
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kukur 'scraper'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kukus 'steamer'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kulat 'fungus'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kuli 'coolie/labourer'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kulim 'kind of tree'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kulit 'skin'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kuman 'germ'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kumbang 'beetle'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kumbar 'stemless palm'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kumboh 'coconut seed'
                    kumis 'moustache'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kunci 'lock'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kunyit 'turmeric'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kuping 'lobe of ear'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
kuran 'Koran'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kurap 'ringworm'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kurau 'kind of fish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kurnia 'present (royal)'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kursus 'course'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kusta 'leprosy'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kutu 'louse'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kutu 'group'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kutub 'pole'
laba 'profit'
                   :- :- :40: R : - : - : - : - : - : - : - : 340:
labu 'pumpkin'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
laci 'drawer'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lada 'pepper'
                   :-;-;-; R; -;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ladam 'horse-shoe'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ladang 'farm'
                   :21;-;-; R;131; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ladong 'plummet'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
laga? 'pose'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
lagam 'rein (horse)'
                   lagang 'first step (weave)'-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; 310;320;330;340;
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lagu 'song'
                  :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
lahad 'grave'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lahar 'lava'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
laki 'male spouse'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
lakmat 'curse'
                  :21:31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
laksa 'type of noodle'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
laksamena 'admiral'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
laku 'manner'
                  :21;31;40; R ;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
lalah 'mollusc'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lalang 'kind of grass'
                  lalat 'fly'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
lambor 'jelly-fish'
                  lamina 'chain armour'
                  lampam 'kind of carp'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lampin 'nappy'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lampong 'float'
                  :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
lampu 'lamp'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
lanang 'bachelor'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
lanar 'slime'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
landa? 'porcupine'
                  lantai 'floor'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
lanun 'pirate'
                  langit 'sky'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
langsat 'kind of fruit'
                 :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
langsir 'curtain'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
langsuir 'vampire'
                 lape? 'mat'
                 :21:31:- ; R :131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lasti? 'catapult'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
latar 'background'
lau? 'side dishes'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
laut 'sea'
layar 'sail'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
labah 'bee'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
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lebai 'religious man'	:-	;-	;	;	R	;	-	3	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•
laban 'type of tree'		;-																						
laboh 'road'		; -																					-	;
lakar 'pot mat'		;-																					-	
lemang 'bamboo rice'		;-																						
lembaga 'figure'	2	;-	; -	;	R	;	-	;	-	36	210	);	COM.	;	-	• •	-	;	_	;	-	;3	40	•
lembah 'valley'	:-	; -	;-	;	R	;		;	-	36	210	);	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	•
lembing 'spear'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	•	-	•
lembu 'cow'	:	;-	3 en	;	R	;	-	•		; 5	210	);	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
lempo? 'durian-cake'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;		÷	***	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
lempong 'lungs'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
lencana 'badge'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;]	.3]	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
landir 'flam'	:-	; -	;-	;	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;
lenga 'olive oil'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;
lengan 'arm'	:-	;-	;-	9	R	;	-	;	-	;2	210	);2	221	. ; 2	222	;;	310	;3	320	);	-	;3	40	;
lengkuas 'ginger'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
lapat 'kind of sweetmeats	1:-	;-	;-	•	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	2	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
lesong 'mortar'	:	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;		;	600	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
leher 'neck'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	ŝ	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;34	40	•
lempeng 'pancake'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;		;	-	;		;
lereng 'slope'	:	;31	;-	0	R	9		;		;2	10	;	-	;	-	9	~	;	-	;	-	;	-	9
lesen 'licence'	:21	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;2	10	1;2	21	36	222	;	-	•	-	;	-	;34	40	;
leterik 'electric'	2 -	;-	; -	;	R	;	-	9	-	;		;		•	-	;	-	•	*	;	-	;	-	;
liang 'grave'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;1	31	;	-	;	0	;	-	;	-	•	•	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
lidah 'tongue'	s -	;-	;-	;	R	;	en	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	; .	-	;
lidi 'vein (leaf)'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	•	-	÷		;	-	9	••	•	-	;	-	;	-	; .	-	;
lilin 'wax'	:	;-	; -	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	; 34	10	
limau 'orange'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	ŝ	-	•		;		9	-	9	-	9	-	;	-	;	-	; .	- 1	
limbah 'cesspool'	= -	;	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;2	10	;	-	;	-	;	-	÷	-	;	-	; .	- ;	
limbong 'dock'	:-	;31	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	; .	- ;	
lintah 'leech (water)'	:-	;-	;-	*	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	•	;34	10	
lintar 'thunder'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	; .	- ;	
linggi 'stern (ship)'	720 00	;-	2000	-	D	-				020		(120) III								-				

```
lior 'saliva'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
lipan 'centipede'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lipas 'cockroach'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
loba? 'kind of cabbage'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
logam 'metal'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
loh 'shale'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lojik 'logic'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
lokan 'oyster'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lokap 'cell (prison)'
                    :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
lombong 'mine'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lompang 'kind of cake'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
long 'Chinese coffin'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
longkang 'gutter'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lopa? 'pool'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
lopis 'rice-cake'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lopong 'hollow'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
lori 'lorry'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
loteri 'lottery'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
loteng 'split level floor':-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lotong 'leaf-monkey'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
loyang 'crispy cake'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
loyar 'lawyer'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;
luang 'space'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lubang 'hole'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330;340;
lubo? 'deep pond'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
ludang 'petal'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
lumpur 'mud'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
lumut 'moss'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
lunas 'point'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
lundu 'catfish'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; 310; -; -; 340;
lurah 'valley'
lutut 'knee'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
maaf 'pardon'
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macang 'mango'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
macis 'matches'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
madah 'maxim'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
madat 'narcotic'
                  madu 'honey'
                  :- ;- ;40; R ;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
madu 'other wives'
                  :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
mazhab 'sect'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
mahar 'dowry'
                  mahkamah 'court'
                  :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mahkota 'crown'
                  :- ;- ;40; R ; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
mahligai 'palace'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
mahsar 'congregation after death:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
majalah 'magazine'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-
majerin 'margarine'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
majikan 'employer'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
majlis 'quorum'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
majong 'Chinese domino'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
makhlok 'creature'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
maklaikat 'angel'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -
maklaf 'convert'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
maksiat 'sin'
                  maksima 'maximum'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
maksud 'intention'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; 221; -; -; -; -; 340;
maktab 'college'
                  :-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
makyong 'folk dance'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mala 'mishap'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
malai 'kind of flower'
                  :-:-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
malau 'plastic'
                  manau 'root of rattan'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mandat 'mandate'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
mandor 'overseer'
                  :-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
mane? 'bead'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
```

mani 'seminal fluid'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mantera 'charm words'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
manusia 'human'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
mangga 'mango'	:-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
manggar 'stalk (coconut)'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
mangko? 'bowl'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
mangsa 'victim'	:-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
marga 'proletariat'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
mərgəstua 'fauna'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
marhum 'the late'	:-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
marikh 'Mars'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
markah 'mark'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
marmar 'marble'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
martabat 'status'	:-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
martol 'mallet'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
maruah 'integrity'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
masa 'time'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
masalah 'problem'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
masharakat 'society'	:-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
masjid 'mosque'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
mata 'eye'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
matlamat 'destination'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
maulud 'Mohd.'s birthday'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mawar 'kind of flower'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mawas 'orang utan'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
maya 'universe'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mayang 'stalk (palm)'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
megat 'title'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
məlati 'kind of flower'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
məlayu 'Malay'	:-;-;40; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
melukut 'broken rice'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mempelam 'mango'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
məmpəlai 'bridegroom'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;

mendiang 'the late'	menantu 'in-law (son)'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340	):
mendong 'cumulus'  menteri 'minister'  mentega 'butter'  mentega '	mendiang 'the late'		
menteri 'minister'	mendong 'cumulus'		
mentega 'butter'  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	menteri 'minister'		
mentimum 'cucumber'  mengkarong 'skink'  i=;;;R;R;=;;R;=;;G;G;G;G;G;G;G;G;G;G;G;G;	mentega 'butter'		
mengkarong 'skink'  mengkuang 'pandanus'  mengkudu 'type of tree'  i=;=;=; R;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=;=	mentimun 'cucumber'		
mengkuang 'pandanus'  mengkudu 'type of tree'  merar' 'peacock'  merar' 'peacock'  merari 'type of tree'  merari '	mengkarong 'skink'		
mengkudu 'type of tree'  mengkunang 'deer'  meranti 'type of tree'  meranti 't	mengkuang 'pandanus'		
mera? 'peacock'  meranti 'type of tree'  merbah 'bulbul'  merbau 'type of tree'  meteral 'solder'  medal 'medal'  medal 'medal'  medal 'medal'  mega 'table'  mekap 'make-up'  mekap 'make-up'  melodi 'melody'	mengkudu 'type of tree'		
meranti 'type of tree'  merbah 'bulbul'  merbah 'bype of tree'  merbah 'bype of tree'  merbah 'bype of tree'  merbah 'bype of tree'  merbah 'type of tree'  merbah 'type of tree'  merbau 'type of tree'  merbau 'type of tree'  merbay 'ground-dove'  mercu 'peak'  mercu 'peak'  mercu 'peak'  mercu 'cracker'  mercun 'cracker'  merinyu 'inspector'  merinyu 'inspector'  merinyu 'inspector'  mertaba? 'wheat cake'  mertaba 'parent-in-law'  mesin 'machine'  mesin 'machine'  mestika 'precious stone'  metarai 'solder'  medal 'medal'  medal 'medal'  medal 'medal'  medan 'open field'  mega 'cloud'  meja 'table'  mekan 'make-up'  mekap 'make-up'  melodi 'melody'	mengkunang 'deer'		
meranti 'type of tree'  merbah 'bulbul'  merbau 'type of tree'  i-;-;-;-;R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	mera? 'peacock'		
merbah 'bulbul'  == ;= ;= ;= ; R ; = ; = ; = ; = ; = ; =	meranti 'type of tree'		
merco 'ground-dove'	merbah 'bulbul'		
mercu 'peak'  mercu 'peak'  mercu 'peak'  mercun 'cracker'  mercun 'cracker'  mercun 'inspector'  mescin '	merbau 'type of tree'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
mercu 'peak'  "= ;= ;40; R ;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -	merbo? 'ground-dove'		
mercun 'cracker'  meriam 'cannon'  :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -	mercu 'peak'		
merinyu 'inspector'  = ; ; ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -	mercun 'cracker'		
merpati 'pigeon'  mertaba? 'wheat cake'	meriam 'cannon'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
mertaba? 'wheat cake'  in it is it istance in it is it	merinyu 'inspector'		
mertua 'parent-in-law'  mesin 'machine'  mestika 'precious stone'  mestika 'precious stone'  meterai 'solder'  medal 'medal'  medan 'open field'  mega 'cloud'  meja 'table'  mekanik 'mechanic'  mekap 'make-up'  melodi 'melody'  melodi 'melody'  melodi 'melody'  mesin 'make-up'  melodi 'melody'  mesin 'make-up'  melodi 'melody'  mesin 'make-up'  melodi 'melody'  mesin 'make-up'	merpati 'pigeon'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
mesin 'machine'	mertaba? 'wheat cake'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
mestika 'precious stone' :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	mertua 'parent-in-law'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
meterai 'solder'  medal 'medal'	mesin 'machine'	:-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -	;
medal 'medal'  :-;-;-;R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	mestika 'precious stone'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
medan 'open field'  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	mətərai 'solder'	:21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-	;
mega 'cloud'	medal 'medal'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
meja 'table'  :-;-;-; R; 131; -;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	medan 'open field'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	9
mekanik 'mechanic'  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	mega 'cloud'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
mekap 'make-up' :-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;320;330;340; melodi 'melody' :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	meja 'table'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	;
melodi 'melody' :-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;	mekanik 'mechanic'	1-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-	;
	mekap 'make-up'	:-;-;-; R; -; -;210;221; -;310;320;330;340	;
metan Imetan!	melodi 'melody'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340	;
metar meter	metar 'meter'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	;

mi 'noodle'	2	;-	;-	;	R	3	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	•
mihun 'rice vermicelli'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
mikropon 'microphone'	:-	;	;-	÷	R	;	- ;	-	9	**	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	9
mile? 'possession'	:-	;-	;40	);	R	;1	31;	-	;2	210	);2	21	;2	222	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	;
mimbar 'podium'	:	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	•		;
minat 'interest'	:21	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;2	210	);	-	;2	222	;		;	-	;	-	;3	40	;
minima 'minimum'	:-	; -	;40	);	R	;1	31;	-	9	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;
minya? 'oil'	:-	; -	;-	;	R	•	- ;	-	;2	210	;2	21	;2	222	;	-	;	_	;	-	;3	40	;
mirip 'resemblance'	:-	;-	;40	);	R	;1	31;	_	;	_	;	•	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	*
misai 'moustache'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	9	- ;	-	;	_	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;3	40	;
misal 'example'	:-	;31	;-	;	R	;1	31;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	;
mistik 'mystic'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	•	_	;	_	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	*	-	;
modal 'capital'	:21	;31	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;2	10	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;3	40	;
model 'model'	:21	;31	;-	;	R	;1	31;	-	;2	10	;2	21	;2	22	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	;
mohor 'insignia'	:-	;-	; -	;	R	;	- ;	_	;2	10	;		;	_	;		;	-	;		;3	40	•
momo? 'bad influence'	:-	;31	;40	);	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	•	-	;	_	;	_	;		;	-	;	_	;
moral 'moral'	:-	;-	;40	);	R	;	- ;	-	;		•	-	;	_	;	-	;	_	;	_	;	-	;
motif 'motive'	:-	;-	; -	;	R	;1	31;	-	*	-	•	-	;	_	:	_	;	-	;		;3	40	;
motor 'motor'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;3	40	•
moyang 'ancestor'	:-	;-	; -	;	R	;	· ;	-	;	-	;	***	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	•	;3	40	•
muara 'river mouth'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;1	31;	-	;		;		•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	•
mubaligh 'missionary'	:-	; -	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•
mudin 'circumcisor'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	•	(pers	;		;	-	;	-	•
mufti 'religious official'	:-	;-	;	;	R	;	- ;	-	;		;		0	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;
muharram 'first Muslim mon	th'	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	•	;	-	;
muka 'face'	:21	;	;40	;	R	;	- ;	-	;2	10	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	;
mukim 'county'	:-	;-	; -	;	R	;1	31;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;3	40	;
mukjizat 'miracle'	:-	;-	;40	; 1	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;		;	-	;3	40	;
muktamar 'seminar'	:-	;-	; -	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;
mulut 'mouth'	:-	;-	; -	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	•	-	*	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	;
mumbang 'young coconut'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	•	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- :	;
muncong 'snout'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;3	10	;	-	•	-	;	- ;	;
munshi 'tutor'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	÷	-	;	- ;	;

murai 'magpie'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
murid 'pupil'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
musafir 'traveller'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	-
musang 'fox'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
musibat 'bad character'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
musim 'season'	:-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;	
muslihat 'trick'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
musoh 'foe'	:21;-;40; R; -; -;210; -;222; -; -; -; 340;	
mutiara 'pearl'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
mutu 'value'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	
muzik 'music'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
nabi 'prophet'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
nada 'tone'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;	
nadzar 'vow'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	
nadzir 'inspector'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
nafas 'breath'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	
nafiri 'music instrument'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
nafkah 'livelihood'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	
nafsu 'voluptuous sense'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;	
naga 'dragon'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
nahu 'grammar'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;	
naib 'deputy'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
nailon 'nylon'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
najis 'filth'	:-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
nakhoda 'ship-master'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	
naluri 'instinct'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;	
nama 'name'	:21;-;40; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;	
nanah 'pus'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;	
nanas 'pineapple'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
naning 'wasp'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
nangka 'jackfruit'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
napoh 'barking-deer'	s- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -	
nasab 'horoscope'	:- ;- ;- ; R ;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;	

```
:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nasi 'boiled rice'
                     :21;-;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
nasihat 'advice'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
naskhah 'volume'
                     :-;-;40; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
nasrani 'Christian'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
natijah 'consequence'
                     :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
negara 'nation'
                     :- ;- ;40; R ;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
negeri 'state'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
nəlayan 'fisherman'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
neraca 'balance'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
neraka 'hell'
:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nibong 'type of palm'
nifas 'period after birth':-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
                     :21; - ;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
nikmat 'blessing'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nila 'blue (colouring)'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
nilai 'value'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nilam 'gem'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nipah 'marine palm'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nira 'coconut cider'
                     :21;31;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
nisbah 'ratio'
                     :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
nista 'abuse'
                     :- ;- ;40; R ; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
nobat 'coronation music'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nobel 'novel'
                      :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
nada 'beat'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nokhtah 'full-stop'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
nona 'miss'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
norma 'norm'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
nota 'note'
                      :-;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
notis 'notice'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
 november 'November'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
 nuklear 'nuclear'
                      :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
 nurani 'soul'
                      :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
 nuri 'budgerigar'
```

nusa 'motherland'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
nyamo? 'mosquito'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nyawa 'life'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
nyior 'coconut'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
nyiru 'winnowing pan'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
nyonya 'Chinese lady'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
objek 'object'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
obligasi 'obligation'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -;221; -; -; -; -;340;
obor 'torch'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ogan 'organ'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
okid 'orchid'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
oksijen 'oxygen'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
omba? 'wave'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
ona? 'thorn'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ongkos 'money'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
operasi 'operation'	:21;-;-; R;-;-;221;-;310;320;330;-;
optima 'optimum'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
orang 'man'	:-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
orbit 'orbit'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
osis 'oasis'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pablisiti 'publicity'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pacal 'subject'	:-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pacat 'leech'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
padah 'consequence'	:-;31;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
padang 'field'	:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
paderi 'padre'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
padi 'unhusked rice'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
paduka 'royal highness'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pagar 'fence'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
paha 'thigh'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pahala 'deed'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pahat 'chisel'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pahlawan 'warrior'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;

```
paip 'pipe'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;-;
pais 'baked fish'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pakar 'expert'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pakeh 'jurisconsult'
                     1-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
paku 'nail'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pala 'nutmeg'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
palang 'cross'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
palas 'fan-palm'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
palat 'smegma'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
paloh 'gutter'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
palong 'drain'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pam 'pump'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
panah 'arrow'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
panau 'mange'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pancang 'stake'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pancing 'fish-hook'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pancor 'tap'
                    :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pandan 'pandanus'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
panjar 'earnest money'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
panjut 'celebration lamp'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pantai 'beach'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pantat 'base'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pantis 'eyebrow'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
panggar 'scaffolding'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
panggong 'theatre'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
panggu 'share'
                    :-;31;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
pangkal 'base'
                    :-;31;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
pangkat 'rank'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
panglima 'general'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pangsa 'partition'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
papan 'plank'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
para 'rack'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
paradok 'paradox'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
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```
:-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
parageraf 'paragraph'
parang 'cleaver'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
parasait 'parasite'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pari 'ray-fish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
paria 'menfolk'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
parit 'gutter'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
parlemen 'parliament'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
paroh 'beak'
                   parti 'party'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
partikal 'particle'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
parut 'scar'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pasa? 'wedge'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pasar 'market'
                   :-;31;-; R;-;-;221;-;-;-;340;
pasir 'sand'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pasong 'shackle'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pasu 'flower-pot'
pati 'essence'
                   :-;31;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
pato? 'beak'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
patong 'doll'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
patriot 'patriot'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pauh 'mango'
                   paus 'whale'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pawai 'insignia'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pawang 'medicine man'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
paya 'swamp'
                   payar 'small warship'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
payong 'umbrella'
                   :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pedal 'gizzard'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pedang 'sword'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pediah 'fine (religion)'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pedoman 'guide'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
pedu 'gall bladder'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pedukang 'kind of fish'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
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pegaga 'kind of grass'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
paguam 'lawyer'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pajabat 'office'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pejat 'bed bug'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pekan 'town'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pekasam 'pickle'
                    :-;-;-; R; -;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pekerti 'manner'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pakong 'ulcer'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pelaga 'cardamom-pod'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pelan 'plan'
                    :21;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
pelana 'saddle'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pelando? 'mousedeer'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pelantar 'rafter'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pelangi 'rainbow'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pelatun 'platoon'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pelentong 'smallpox'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pelepah 'palm stalk'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
palasit 'vampire'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pelir 'testes'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pelita 'lamp (oil)'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
peloh 'sweat'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
peloso? 'isolated spot'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
pelupor 'pioneer'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;221;222;-;-;-;-;
penaga 'kind of tree'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
penara 'hill ridge'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pendekar 'knight'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pediat 'elephant corral'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pending 'buckle (belt)'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pendita 'professor'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
peniti 'pin'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pentas 'stage'
                   :21;-;-; R;131;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;-;
pengantin 'bride and groom'-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pengarch 'influence'
                   :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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pengat 'kind of dish'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
penggal 'term'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
penyu 'turtle'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
perabut 'furniture'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
perada 'gold-plated'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
parahu 'boat'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
perajurit 'warrior'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
perancis 'France'
                    :-;-;-; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
perang 'war'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
perangkap 'trap'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
perata 'kind of pancake'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
perawan 'damsel'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
parawis 'ingredients'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
parca 'rags'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
perdu 'base (tree)'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
perempuan 'woman'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
paranggan 'boundary'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pereman 'civilian'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
perengkat 'level'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
peria 'bitter gourd'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
parigi 'well'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
perio? 'pot'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
parisai 'shield'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
peristiwa 'instance'
                    perkakas 'paraphernalia'
                    :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
perkara 'thing'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
permata 'precious stone'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
permatang 'embankment'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pernama 'full moon'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
perojek 'project'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
peroses 'process'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
perospek 'prospect'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
perotin 'protein'
```

persen 'percent'	:- ;	- ;-	. ;	R	; -	;	- ;	-	;	-		-	9	-		-	;		;	_	*
partiwi 'motherland'					; -																
peruf 'proof'					; -																
parunggu 'bell-metal'					; -																7.9
parupo? 'kind of fish'					; -																
perut 'stomach'					;131																
perwara 'heroine'					; -																
perwira 'hero'					; -																
pesaka 'heritage'					; -																
pespektif 'perspective'					; -																
peta 'map'					;131																
petala 'stratum'					;131																
petaling 'kind of tree'					; -																
petam 'frontlet'					; -																
petrana 'seat near throne																					
peti 'chest'					;131																
petir 'thunder'	1- ;-	;-	;	R	; -	; .	- ;	-	;	-	;		;	800	;	en	;		;	-	;
petula 'gourd'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	; -	; -	. ;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;
peha? 'sector'	:21;-	;	;	R	;131	; -	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;	340	);
pelang 'trading-ship'	:- ;-	; -	;	R	; -	; -	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;
pena 'pen'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	; -	; -	. ;	-	•		;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;
pensil 'pencil'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	; -	; -	- ;	-	9	-	;		•	-	9	-	;	-	,	-	;
peon 'peon'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	; -	; -	- ;	-	;	000	;	***	;		;	-	;	-	;	em	;
pera? 'silver'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	; -	; -	. ;	-	î		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
pesa? 'cloth under arm'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;131	; -	. ;	-	;	-	;	67	;	en	;	613	;	con	;	34 C	);
pesimis 'pessimist'	:- ;-	;4	0;	R	;131	; -	. ;	-	;	-	;	en	;	<b>cm</b>	;		;	***	;	-	;
pesta 'festival'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	; -	; -	. ;	-	,	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	34.C	);
pestol 'pistol'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	; - ;	-	. ;	-	;	em	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;
peta? 'compartment'	1- ;3	1;-	3	R	;131;		. ;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;?	340	);
petrol 'petrol'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	; - ;	; -	. ;	-	;	***	;	-	;	***	;	-	;	-	;	•	;
piagam 'constitution'	:- ;-	;-	;	R	;131	; -	. ;	-	•	-	;	•	;		;	-	;	800	;?	340	);
piala 'cup'	:- ;-	÷	;	R	; - :		. ;	-	;	-	;	-	;	611	;	-	;	-	; ?	340	;
piano 'piano'	:- ;-	; -	;	R	; - ;	; -	. ;	-	•	•	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	*	;

pianggang 'bug'					P						Lear)			-		77200		20						
		;-																						
piat 'great-great-grandchi piatu 'orphan'																								
piawai 'expert'		;-																						
pidatu 'speech'		;-																						
pikat 'tsetse fly'		;-																						
pil 'pill'		;-																						
pili 'tap (water)'		;-																						
pinang 'areca-nut'		;-																						
		;-																						
pinco? 'kind of dish'		;-																						
pindang 'fish soup'		;-			-																			
		;-																						
		;-																						
pinggan 'plate'		;-																						
		; -																						
	:-	;	;40	;	R	;1	31	3	000	9	-	,	-		-	°	-	;		;	-	;	-	;
pingpong 'ping-pong'	:-	;-	;-	3	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-		-	;	-	;	-	9	-	9	-	;
pipi 'cheek'	2	;-	;-	9	R	;	•	;	-	;	-	9	- :		-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;		;
pipit 'finch'	:-	;	;-	;	R	;	em	;		;	-	,	- ;		-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	,
pirai 'rheumatism'	:-	;-	; -	;	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	- ;		-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
piring 'saucer'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;1	31	;	-	;	-	;	- 1	10	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- :	9
piru 'turkey'	:-	;-	;	;	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	- 3	10	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
pisang 'banana'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	***	;	-	;	- ;		-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- 1	;
pisau 'knife'	:-	;	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;	S	-	;	-	;	-	;		; 34	10	,
pita 'tape'	:-	; -	;	;	R	;	***	;	-	;	-	;	- :	10	-	;	-	,	-	;	•	;	- :	,
piut 'gtgtgtgrandchi	ld'	;-	; -	9	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;		-	9	-	;	-	;	-	; 34	10	;
piutang 'debt'	:-	;31	;	;	R	;	est.	;	en)	;	-	;	- 3	- 19	-	9	-	,	-	;	-	;34	10	;
pohon 'tree'	2	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;		;	- ;	- 19	om .	;	-	°	-	;	-	;34	10	;
poko? 'tree'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;		-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;34	10	;
polis 'police'	: -	; -	;	;	R	;	est	;	-	;	out.	;	- :		60	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- 1	,
politik 'politics'	:	;	;40	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	- ;		-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;34	10	;
polo 'polo'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	- ;		-	;	-	•		9	-	;	- 1	
polong 'vampire'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;	100	-	;	**	;	-	;	-	;	- :	

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pompang 'fish net'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pompong 'hollow'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pondo? 'hut'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ponen 'impotent male'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pontiana? 'vampire'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pongkis 'rubbish carrier'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pongsu 'type of tree'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
posmen 'postman'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
potensi 'potential'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
premium 'premium'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
presiden 'president'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
prinsip 'principle'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
program 'programme'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
propaganda 'propaganda'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
puaka 'ghost'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pualam 'marble'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
puan 'madam'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
puco? 'shoot'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
pucong 'kind of bird'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
puding 'pudding'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
puisi 'poem'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
pujangga 'poet'
                    :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pukat 'fish net'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
puki 'genital organ'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pulai 'kind of tree'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
pulau 'island'
                    :21;-;40; R;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;-;
punai 'pigeon'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
punat 'control point'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
punca 'origin'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
punca? 'peak'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
punda? 'anterior'
                    :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
puntong 'butt'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
punggo? 'owl'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
```

punggor 'stump'		. 22	42.520	-	D	0		1 1/2				-											
pungkor 'posterior'		; ···																					
pupu 'cousin'		;-																					
		;-																					
puri 'resident (palace)'		;-																					
puru 'wart'		;-																					
pusar 'centrum'	2	; -	;	;	R	;	-	9	-	9	-	36	221	;	-	; -	;	-	;	en	;3	40;	-
pusara 'tomb'	:-	;-	;4(	);	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;34	40;	e.
pusat 'centre'	:2]	1;31	;4(	);	R	;]	[3]	;	***	,	-	36	221	;2	22	; -	;	-	;	-	;3	40;	1000
puspa 'flower'	:-	; -	;4(	);	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	,	-	; -	÷	-	;	-	;	- ;	
pustaka 'literary academy'	: -	; -	; -	;	R	9	•	;	-	;2	210	);	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	3	
putat 'kind of tree'	: -	; -	; -	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	3	-	9	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	- ;	
putera 'prince'	:21	- ; -	;40	);	R	;		;	-	;	-		-	,	- ;		;	-	;	-	;34	40;	
puteri 'princess'	:21	.;-	;4(	);	R	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	; 34	10;	
pute? 'young fruit'	2 -	;-	; co	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	- ;	-	;	-	;	-	;34	10;	
puting 'teat'	:-	;-	;	•	R	;	_	;	_	;	_	;	-	, ,	- ;	-	;		;	-	; 34	10;	
putu 'steamed cake'		;-																					
puyoh 'quail'		;-																					
puyu 'kind of fish'		; <b>-</b>																					
rabong 'roof ridge'		;-																					
rabu 'Wednesday'		;-																					
racun 'poison'		;31																					
radio 'radio'		; -																					
raga 'basket'		;																					
ragam 'style'		;-	15																			14	
ragi 'yeast'		;-																					
		;31																					
		;-																					
AND		;-																					
rahim 'bosom'		;-																					
		;-																					
		;-																					
raja 'king'																							
rajab 'seventh Muslim mont	n.	;-	; m	;	K	;	-	2	600	,	-	9	- ;	•	;	-	;	cen	,	-	, -	,	

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rajah 'diagram'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
rajau 'left-over (crops)'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ra? 'rack'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rakam 'record'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
rakan 'friend'
                 :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
rakit 'raft'
                 :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
raksa 'mercury'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
raksaksa 'giant'
                 :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
rakyat 'subject'
                 :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rambai 'type of fruit'
                 :-:-:-:R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
rambut 'hair'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
rami 'hemp'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ranjang 'bamboo basket'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ranjau 'spikes'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rantai 'chain'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rantau 'district'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;310;-;-;-;
ranting 'twig'
                 rang 'bill (draft)'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
rangka 'skeleton'
                 ras 'rein'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
rasit 'receipt'
rasuah 'bribery'
                 :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
rasul 'apostle'
                 :-:-:40; R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-::340;
ratu 'miss'
                 :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
reban 'fowl barn'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
rebana 'type of drum'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
rebab 'violin'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rebong 'bamboo shoot'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
redang 'swamp'
                 :-;-;-; R;131; -;-;-;-;-;-;340;
relang 'stripe'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rembia 'sago palm'
```

```
rempah 'spice'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
rencah 'ingredients'
                    ;21;31;-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rencana 'exercise'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;-;
renggam 'sickle'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rengit 'sandfly'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
repang 'trimmer'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;221;222;310;320;330;340;
resam 'convention'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
restong 'sinus'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
restu 'blessing'
                   :21;31;40; R; -; -; -; 221; -; -; -; -; -;
rezeki 'income'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
rehal 'Koran's rest'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
reja 'crumbs'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
reket 'racket'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rel 'rail'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
renda 'lace'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
restoran 'restaurant'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
revolusi 'revolution'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;320;-;340;
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
ribut 'storm'
ridip 'dorsal fin'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rimah 'crumbs'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -;310; -; -;340;
rimba 'jungle'
riong 'kind of grass'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
risalah 'pamphlet'
riwayat 'fable'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -;340;
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
roda 'wheel'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rodat 'folkdance'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
roh 'soul'
rohani 'spirit'
                   :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
roja? 'salad dish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
roket 'rocket'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
roko? 'cigarettes'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
roma 'hair (limb)'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
roman 'appearance'
```

```
rongga 'hollow'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; 221; -; -; -; -; 340;
ronggeng 'folk dance'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
rotan 'rattan'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
roti 'bread'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ruam 'prickly heat'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
ruang 'space'
                   :-;31;-; R;-;-;221;-;-;-;340;
rukam 'kind of fruit'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rukun 'principle'
                   :-;31;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
rumah 'house'
                   :- ;- ;- ; R ;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
rumia 'type of fruit'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
rumput 'grass'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
rupa 'appearance'
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; 221; -; 310; -; -; 340;
rusa 'deer'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ruso? 'side (body)'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ruyong 'shell of palm'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sabang 'dog's muzzle'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
saberang 'other side(river)':21;-;-; R;-;-;-;222;310;-;-;-;
sabit 'sickle'
                   :21;31;-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sabun 'soap'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sabut 'husk'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sadin 'sardine'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
safra 'table cloth'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
saga 'Indian-pea'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sagu 'sago'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sagun 'cookie'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
saham 'share'
                   :-:-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
sahva 'servant'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;
sains 'science'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                   :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; 221; -; -; -; -; 340;
sais 'size'
sait 'crease'
                   :-:-: R:-:-: 340;
saladah 'prayer mat'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
saja? 'modern poem'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;340;
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sakai 'aboriginal tribe'
                    :-;-;-; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
saksi 'witness'
                    ;21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221; -;310;320;330;340;
saku 'pocket'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
salad 'lettuce'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
salam 'greeting'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
salasilah 'family tree'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
salir 'irrigation'
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
salor 'gutter'
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
sambal 'chilli paste'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sami 'monk'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
sampah 'refuse'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;340;
sampan 'boat'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sampul 'kerchief'
                    :21;31;-; R;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
samsu 'coconut cider'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
santan 'coconut milk'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sanubari 'feeling'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
sang 'pronominal clitic'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sangai 'food cover'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sanggul 'hair bun'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                    :-;31;-; R;131; -; -;221;222; -; -; -;340;
sangkar 'cage'
sap 'blotter'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;320;330;340;
sapi 'water buffalo'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                    :21:31:- : R :131: - : - :221:222: - : - : - :340;
sarang 'nest'
                    :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sarap 'rubbish'
                    :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sari 'essence'
sarong 'cloth (circular)' :21;31;-; R; -; -; 210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sastera 'arts'
                    :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sateh 'meat dish'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
satelait 'satellite'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
saudara 'relative'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sauh 'anchor'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sawa 'python'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sawah 'ricefield'
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sawang 'cobweb'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sawi 'leafy vegetable'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sayap 'wing'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sayor 'vegetables'
                 :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sedekah 'alms'
                 :21;31;-; R;-;-;221;-;310;320;330;340;
segi 'corner'
                 :-;-;-; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
sejarah 'history'
                 :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;340;
sakam 'rice husk'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sekerip 'script'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sakaru 'screw'
                 :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
sekoci 'gig'
                 :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
sakolah 'school'
                 :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
səlampit 'loin cloth'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
selangat 'herring'
                 :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
selaput 'membrane'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
səlasa 'Tuesday'
                 səlaseh 'kind of plant'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
selat 'strait'
                 :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
selekoh 'bend'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
selempang 'shawl'
                 :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;340;
selera 'appetite'
                 :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
səligi 'bamboo spear'
                 səlimut 'blanket'
                 :-;-;-; R; -;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
səloka 'humorous quatrain':-;-;-;R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
seluang 'slender carp'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
seluar 'trousers'
səlumbar 'splint'
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                 :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
salut 'mud'
                :21;-;-; R;-;-;221;-;310;-;-;-;
sema? 'bush'
səmambu 'bamboo'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
səmangat 'spirit'
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sembilang 'marine catfish':-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
səmbilu 'bamboo splint'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
semboyan 'bugle'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
səmənanjong 'peninsula'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
səmənda 'in-law'
                   1-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
səmpadan 'boundary'
                   :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
semudera 'ocean'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
semut 'ant'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sənangin 'type of fish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
senapang 'gun'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sənarai 'list'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;221;-;-;-;340;
senayan 'Monday'
                   sendal 'wedge'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sendi 'joint'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
səndiwara 'play'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sendo? 'ladle'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sənjata 'weapon'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
senchong 'type of fish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sentong 'shawl'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sengkang 'hyphen'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sengketa 'feud'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;340;
sengkuang 'yam-bean'
                   sepah 'quid (areca-nut)'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;340;
sepando? 'placard'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sepanyol 'Spain'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;150;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sepang 'kind of fish'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sepat 'kind of fish'
                   1-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sepatu 'shoes'
serabai 'kind of cake'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
sərambi 'verandah'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sərani 'Christian'
                   :-;-;40; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
                   :-;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;320;-;-;
serapah 'muttering'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
serati 'kind of duck'
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sarawa? 'kind of snail'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
serban 'turban'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
serbat 'syrup'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
serbo? 'powder'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
serdang 'kind of palm'
                :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
sərəndah 'wild banana'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sərəngga 'insect'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
seremban 'kind of game'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
səri 'charm'
                :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
seriap 'stork'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
serigala 'fox'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
serikandi 'heroine'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sərikaya 'jam'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
serindit 'budgerigar'
                sarkap 'scoop'
                :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sarombong 'funnel'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sərunai 'flute'
                :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
serunding 'kind of dish'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
setanggi 'kind of herb'
                seteria 'hero'
                seterika 'iron (clothes)' :21;31;-; R : -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
seteru 'foe'
                :-;-;-; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
setem 'stamp'
                :-:-:-:R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:
satokin 'stocking'
                :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
seher 'magic'
                :21;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
setan 'satan'
                :-;-;40; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
sewa 'rent'
               :21:31:- ; R ; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sewah 'bird of prey'
               :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
shahur 'late supper'
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shair 'quatrain' :-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
shampu 'shampoo'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sharah 'lecture'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
sharak 'Muslim law'
                  :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sharat 'condition'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;340;
sharikat 'company'
                  :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
shiling 'coin'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
shor 'suggestion'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;
shurga 'heaven'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
siamang 'monkey'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
siasah 'politics'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
sifat 'characteristic'
                 :21;31;40; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
sigai 'ladder'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sijil 'certificate'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sikap 'attitude'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
sikat 'comb'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
siku 'elbow'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
silat 'self-defence'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
                  ;21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;310;320;330;340;
simen 'cement'
simpang 'junction'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
                  :21;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
simpati 'sympathy'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sinar 'rav'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sintar 'kind of bird'
sinto? 'kind of tree'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
singa 'lion'
singgahsana 'throne'
                  :-:-:40: R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
siong 'fang'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
siput 'snail'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
sireh 'betel leaf'
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siri 'serial'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;340;
sisa 'left-over'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
sise? 'scale'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -;210;221; -;310;320;330;340;
sisir 'comb'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sistem 'system'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
siswa 'student'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sitin 'silk'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
soda 'soda'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
soldadu 'soldier'
                    :- ;- ;40; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
songko? 'cap'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sopa? 'skin disease'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
sora? 'cheer'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sotong 'cuttle-fish'
                    1-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
spekulasi 'speculation'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
studio 'studio'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sua? 'lock of hair'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
suami 'husband'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
suara 'voice'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
suasana 'environment'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
subang 'ear-stud'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sudip 'ladle'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sudu 'spoon'
                    :21:31;- : R : - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330: - :
sudut 'corner'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
suhu 'temperature'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
suis 'switch'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; 310;320;330;340;
suji 'kind of flour'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
suku 'clan'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
sukun 'bread-fruit'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
sulo? 'sufism'
                    :-:-: R:-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sultan 'sultan'
                    :-;-;40; R; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
sumbar 'contribution'
sumbu 'wick'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
```

```
sumpit 'plaited bag'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sungai 'river'
                      :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
sungkit 'gold cloth'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
surat 'letter'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
surau 'chapel'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
suri 'queen'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
suria 'sun'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
susila 'regulation'
                     :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
susoh 'spur'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
suso? 'structure'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
susu 'milk'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;340;
sutera 'silk'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tabiat 'behaviour'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tabir 'curtain'
                     :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
taboh 'gong'
                     :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tabong 'fund (bank)'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tafsir 'interpretation'
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
tagar 'thunder'
                     :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tahi 'faeces'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tahlil 'religious chant'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tahniah 'congratulation'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
taip 'typewriter'
                     ;21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
taja? 'plough'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
taji 'spur'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tajo? 'title'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
takah 'notch'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; 320; 330; 340;
takar 'vessel'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
takat 'limit'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; -; 340;
takdir 'God's will'
                     :-;31;40; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;
takhta 'throne'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
                     :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
takong 'container'
takziah 'condolence'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
talam 'trav'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
```

```
talang 'salted fish'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tali 'rope'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
taligaraf 'telegraph'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;320;-;-;
taligəram 'telegram'
                    :21;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;320;-;-;
talipon 'telephone'
                    :21;31;-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
talivishen 'television'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
taman 'garden'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tamba? 'embankment'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tamban 'type of fish'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tambang 'fare'
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tampoi 'kind of tree'
                    tampo? 'stalk (fruit)'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tamthil 'maxim'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tamu 'guest'
                    tanah 'land/soil'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tanda 'mark'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tandas 'lavatory'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tando? 'horn'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tani 'farm'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tanja? 'head-dress'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tanjong 'promontory'
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tanjul 'slip knot'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
tangan 'hand'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tangga 'stairs'
tanggo? 'scoop (fish)'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                    :-;-;-; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tangkai 'stalk'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tangkal 'talisman'
                    :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tangki 'vessel'
tangkul 'fish net'
                    :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tangsi 'nylon string'
                    :-:-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tapai 'fermented food'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
tapa? 'impression (foot)' :21;31; -; R; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; -; -; 340;
```

```
tapis 'sieve'
                  :21;31;-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
taptibau 'kind of bird'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
taraf 'status'
                  :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tarikh 'date'
                  :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
taring 'fang'
                    ;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
taro? 'bud'
                    ;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tasauf 'sufism'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tasbeh 'prayer beads'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tase? 'lake'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
taufan 'tempest'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
taugeh 'bean sprout'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
taukeh 'business-man'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tauladan 'guidance'
                  :-;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
taulan 'friend'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
taun 'plague'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
taut 'nightline'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
tawarikh 'history'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tayar 'tyre'
                  təbərau 'kind of fish'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tabing 'bank'
                  :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tabu 'sugar-cane'
                  tebuan 'hornet'
                  tedong 'cobra'
                  teka? 'throat'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
takukor 'spotted-dove'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
telaga 'well'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
telatah 'gait'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
telekong 'prayer-gown'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
telinga 'ear'
                  :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
telo? 'bay'
                  :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
telor 'egg'
                  :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
teman 'companion'
                  :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
temasha 'festival'
```

tembaga 'bronze'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	-	; -	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	•		•		;		;
tembakau 'tobacco'	:- ;- ;- ;																		
tembakul 'type of fish'	:- ;- ;- ;																		
tembelang 'addled egg'	:- ;- ;40;																		
tembikai 'melon'	:- ;- ;- ;																		
tembolo? 'crop (bird)'	:- ;- ;- ;																		
tembuni 'placenta'	:- ;- ;- ;																		
tembusu 'type of tree'	:- ;- ;- ;																		
təmənggong 'ccurt officia																			
tempat 'place'	:21;31;40;																		
tempayan 'earthen jar'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-		-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	*	-	;
tempias 'draft (rain)'	:- ;31;- ;																		
tempoya? 'fermented duria																			
tempua 'weaver-bird'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;
tempurong 'shell (fruit)'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	÷		;	-	•		;3	40	;
temucut 'kind of grass'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	9	no :	; -	;	-	;	-	;	***	;		;	-	;
tenaga 'energy'	:- ;- ;40;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	
teno? 'tapir'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
tentera 'troops'	:- ;- ;40;	R	;	;		*	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	00	•	-	;
tenggala 'plough'	:21;31;-;	R	;	- ;	-	;2	210	;221	.;2	222	;3	310	;3	20	1;3	30	1;3	40	;
tenggara 'South-east'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	,	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	***	;
tenggiling 'ant-eater'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	·· ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
tenggiri 'mackerel'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;
tengko? 'neck'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	•	-	; -	;	-		-	;	en	;	-	;	-	;
tengkolo? 'head-gear'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	•	-	,	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	ŝ
tengkora? 'skull'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	2	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	÷
tengku 'royal title'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	,	-	; -	,	-	;	-	;	-	î	-	;	-	;
tengkujoh 'rainy season'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	9	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
tapong 'flour'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
tepus 'ginger wort'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;		;	-	; -	;	-	9	-	;	***	;		;	-	;
təraju 'key-string'	:- ;- ;40;	R	;1	31;	-	;2	10	;221	.;2	222	9	-	;	-	i	-	;3	40	;
teras 'core'	:- ;- ;40;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	600	;3	40	;
teratai 'lotus'	:- ;- ;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;		; -	•	-	;	**	;	-	;	-	;	-	;

```
teraweh 'prayer (Remadhan)'-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
terompet 'trumpet'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
terong 'brinial'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
teropong 'binoculars'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
teruna 'vouth'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tetangga 'neighbour'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
teh 'tea'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tembo? 'wall'
                   :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tempeh 'nut pickle'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tenis 'tennis'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tepa? 'container (betel-leaf)'-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tete? 'teat'
                   thalii 'snow'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
thema theme
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tiang 'pillar'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tiket 'ticket'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tikus 'mouse'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tilam 'mattress'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tilan 'kind of eel'
                   timah 'tin'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
timba 'bucket'
                   :21;31;-; R;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
timor 'East'
                   :-;-;40; R; -;150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tin 'can'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
tingkap 'window'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tingkat 'storey (building)'21;31;40; R;131; -;210;221;222;310; -; -;340;
tiong 'mynah'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tiori 'theory'
                   :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tirai 'curtain'
                   :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tiram 'ovster'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tiro? 'snipe'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tisis 'thesis'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
titah 'speech (royal)'
                   :21;-;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
```

tite? 'dot'	:- ;31;- ; R :131: - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
titi 'bridge'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
tocang 'pigtail'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
toda? 'sword-fish'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
todi 'toddy'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
toka? 'skin-ulcer'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
toko 'stall'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
toman 'kind of fish'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tomba? 'spear'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tompo? 'patch'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
toncit 'tuft of hair'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tong 'barrel'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tongga? 'pole'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tongkang 'junk'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tongkeng 'coccyx'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tongkol 'lump'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
topeng 'mask'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
topi 'toupse'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
toyol 'kind of ghost'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tradisi 'tradition'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
trajidi 'tragedy'	:- ;- ;40; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
trektar 'tractor'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tuah 'luck'	:-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tuai 'harvest knife'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tua? 'kind of cider'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tuala 'towel'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tuan 'master'	:-;-;40; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tuar 'bird-trap'	s- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -
tuba 'creeper-poison'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tubir 'bluff'	:-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tuboh 'body'	:21;31;-; R ;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
tudong 'cover'	:21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tugal 'digging-pole'	:21;31;-; R; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;

```
tugas 'duty'
                    :21;31;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320; - ;340;
tuhmah 'slander'
                    :21;31;40; R; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tulah 'curse'
                    :-;-;40; R;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tulang 'bone'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tuma 'louse'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tumang 'peg'
                    :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tumis 'vegetable dish'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tumit 'heel'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tuna 'eel'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tunang 'fiance'
                    :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
tunjang 'prop'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tungau 'flea'
                    :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tunggul 'stump'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tungkat 'walking-stick'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tungku 'stove'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tupai 'squirrel'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tutor 'tutor'
                   :-;31;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tutur 'speech'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
uban 'grey hair'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ubat 'medicine'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ubi 'tuber'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ubin 'granite'
                    udang 'prawn'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ufti 'offering'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ulam 'salad dish'
                   :-;-;-; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
ulama? 'religious man'
                   :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
ular 'snake'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
ulat 'caterpillar'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
umat 'followers'
                   :-;-;40; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
umbut 'cabbage of palm'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
umor 'age'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
umpan 'bait'
                   :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
uncang 'purse'
                   :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
```

```
undan 'pelican'
                    :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
uniap 'valve'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
unsor 'source'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
unta 'camel'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; 150; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
untong 'profit'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
unggas 'creature'
                     :-;-;40; R:-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
upacara 'investiture'
                     :-;-;40; R:-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
upah 'wage'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
upaya 'ability'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
upeh 'palm sheath'
                     urat 'vein'
                     :-:-: R:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:340;
uri 'placenta'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
usaha 'effort'
                     :21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
usia 'age'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
usul 'origin'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
utara 'North'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
van 'van'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
visa 'visa'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
vito 'veto'
                     ;21;31;-; R;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
vokal 'vowel (voice)'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
waba? 'spidemic'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
waja 'carbon (steel)'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
wajah 'appearance'
                     :-;-;40; R;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -;340;
waje? 'kind of cookies'
                     :-;-;-; R;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
wakaf 'public property'
                     :-;-;-; R; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
wakil 'representative'
                     :21;31;40; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
waktu 'time'
                     :-;-;-; R; 131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
wali 'guardian'
                     :- ;- ;40; R ;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
wanita 'woman'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
wang 'money'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
wap 'steam'
                     :- ;- ;- ; R ; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
warga 'citizen'
                     :-;-;40; R; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
waris 'heir'
                     :21;31;40; R;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
```

warna 'colour'	:21;31	;40;	R	;1	31;	-	;2	10	;22	1;2	222	3;3	310	);3	320	);;	33(	);3	540	;
warta 'news'	:21;-	;40;	R	*	- ;	-	;	-	; -		***	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
wasiat 'will'	:21;31	;40;	R	;1	31;	-	;2	10	;22	1;	222	2;	-	;	-	;		;	340	;
wata? 'character'	:21;31	;40;	R	;1	31;	-	;2	10	; -	•	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;3	340	;
watan 'motherland'	:- ;-	;40;	R	3	- ;	•	;		; -	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
wau 'kite'	:- ;-	;-;	R	9	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
wayang 'cinema'	:- ;-	;-;	R	*	- ;		;	-	; -	;	-	;	•	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
wilayah 'district'	:- ;-	;40;	R	;1	31;	-	;	-	; -	•	***	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
yatim 'orphan'	:- ;-	;40;	R	;	- ;	-	;		; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
yayasan 'foundation'	:- ;-	;-;	R	;	- ;	-	;	_	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
yu 'shark'	:- ;-	;- ;	R	;	- ;	•	;		; -	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	•	-	;
yunit 'unit'	:- ;31	;40;	R	;1	31;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	*
yuran 'subscription'	:- ;-	;40;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
zaman 'period'	:- ;-	;40;	R	;1	31;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	340	;
zamzam 'Zemzem'	:- ;-	;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	;
zeng 'zinc'	:- ;-	;- ;	R	;	- ;	***	;	-	; -	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
zip 'zip'	:21;31	;- ;	R	;	- ;	***	;2	10	;22	L;	222	3;3	310	);3	320	);3	330	);3	40	;
zirafah 'giraffe'	:- ;-	;- ;	R	;	- ;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;

# APPENDIX 2: Noun Roots (Bound)

agar 'jelly'	;- ;- ; R ; -	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
amang 'tungsten'	;- ;- ; R ; -	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;;	
anai 'termites'	;-;-; R;-	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
anting 'ear-pendant'	;-;-; R; -	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -;340;	
awang 'space'	;- ;40; R ; -	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
baji 'deed'	;- ;40; R ; -	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
balah 'dispute'	;- ;- ; R ;	- ;	;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;	
balang 'jar'	;- ;- ; R ;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
banat 'wilderness'	;- ;40; R ; ·	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
bari 'fruitfly'	;- ;- ; R ;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
bayang 'shadow'	1;31;- ; R ;	- ; -	;210;221;222;310; - ;330;340;	
berang 'otter'	;- ;- ; R ;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
biri 'sheep'	;- ;- ; R ;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
buli 'purse'	;- ;- ; R ;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
but 'pheasant'	;- ;- ; R ;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
cita 'aspiration'	L;- ;- ; R ;	- ; -	;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;	
dalu 'kind of plant'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
desas 'sound (rustle)'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -;340;	
gaba 'grass skirt'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	1-1-1-1-1-1-1	
gada 'pennon'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -;340;	
gado 'salad dish'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
gagas 'point'	;31;- ; R ;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
gaji 'saw'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -;340;	
gara 'pretext'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
gawai 'work'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
gerombol 'a patch'	;31;- ; R ;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
gudu 'hookah'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
habu 'share'	;31;- ; R ;	- ; -	;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;	
iram 'edge (umbrella)'	;-;-; R;	- ; -	. ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;	
jagat 'universe'	;- ;- ; R ;1	31; -	; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;	
kabu 'tree-cotton'	;- ;- ; R ;	- ; -	. ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;	

kala 'period'	2 00	;-	* en		R		_					2											-	
kana? 'child'		;-																				:		•
karah 'body'		;-																					-	:
katu 'flying ant'		;-																				-	-	
kisi 'railings'	:-	;-																						•
koro? 'kind of midges'	:-	;-																						
kudap 'snack'	:-	;-																						
kunang 'firefly'	:-	;-																						
kupu 'moth'		;-																						
kura 'tortoise'		; -																						
labah 'spider'		;-																						
labi 'turtle'		;-																						
lamin 'rostrum' (marriage)		;-																						
layang 'swift'		3-																						
mudi 'radar'		;-																						
ondeh 'kind of cake'		;-																						
panji 'pennon'		;-																						;
param 'ointment'		;-																						);
paru 'lung'		;-																						;
paso? 'team'		;3]																						;
raga 'physique'		;-																						
rama 'butterfly'		;-																						
rangsang 'encouragement'	:	;-	;-	;	R	•	~	;	-	;2	210	;2	21	;2	222	;		;	-	;	•	•		;
rencang 'noise (tinkling)	1 :	;-	;40	);	R	;	-	;		;	-	•	-	•	-	÷	-	,	-	;	-	;	-	;
sawat 'paraphernalia'	:	;-	;40	);	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	;
tata 'regulation'		;-																						
taya 'in-laws'	: -	;-	;	•	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
tualang 'obstacle'	:-	;-	;	;	R	;	-	;	en	;2	210	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	_	;	-	;
tuban 'discharge (birth)'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;		;	_	;	_	;
ubun 'fontanel'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;
umang 'hermit crab'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	**	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
undang 'law'	:-	;-	;40	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	;	-	;	_	;3	40	;
ura 'rumour'	:-	;-	;-	*	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
wa? 'kind of bird'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	•	;	-	;

### APPENDIX 3: Pronominal Roots

aku 'I (colloquial)'	:-	;-	;40	0;	R	*	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	*	-	;	*	;	00	;		;	34(	);
anda 'you (neutral)'	:	;	; -	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;
anu 'so and so'	:	;	;	;	R	•	-	;	_	;	_	•		;	-	;	_	;	-	;	_	*	-	;
awa? 'you (polite)'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	;	-	;	-	;	210	);	223	L;	-	;		;	-	;		;	34(	);
beliau 'you (respect)'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	_	*	-	3
beta 'I (royal)'	:	;-	;	;	R	;	-	;	-	;		•	-	•	_	•	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	
dia "he/she"	:-	;	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	*	-	;	-	;	-	;	on	;
əngkau 'you (colloquial)'	:23	L;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;6	210	);	223	L;	-	;	-	*	-	;	-	;	34(	);
hang 'you (North)'	:-	;	; -	;	R	;	-	;	•	;	-	;	-	;	een	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
ia 'he/she'	2	; -	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	600	;		;		;
ini 'this'	:-	; -	;-	;	R	;	-	;		;	-	;	-		-	9	-	;	-	;		;	_	•
itu 'that'	:-	;	;-	;	R	•		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		•	-	;
kamu 'you (West)'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-		-	;		;		;	_	;
kami 'we (exclusive)'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	. ,	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;
kəlian '2nd plural (Neger	i) •	;-	;	;	R	;]	.31	.;	-	;	-		-		-	;		;	-	;		;	-	;
kita 'we (inclusive)'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;		3	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;
mereka 'they'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	<b>an</b>	;	-	•		;	-	•	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;
nya '3rd person clitic'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;	•	6	_	;
pate? 'I (commoner)'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	,	-	;	•	;	-		-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;
polan 'so and so'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;		•	an	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•
sang 'pronominal clitic'	2 00	;-	; -	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	•	-	•	-	;	60	;	-	9
saya 'I (polite)'	2	;-	;-	,	R	;	•	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	-	•	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;
si 'pronominal clitic'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	•	;	-	9	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
yang 'which'	:-	;-	;-	•	R	9	-	*	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	807	;	-	;

# APPENDIX 4: Classifiers

abad 'century'	:	;-	;	;	R	;	-	;	mo	•	-	;		•	-	;	-	,		;	-	;3	40;
bahara 'measure of weight	:-	; -	;-	;	R	;		;	-	9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;
bilah 'strand (weapon)'																							40;
butir 'piece'	:-	;3]	.;-	;	R	;		•	***	;		9	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40;
cabis 'bit'	:-	;3]	;-	;	R	;		•	-	;		*	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	*	-	;	- ;
cupa? 'measure of content																							
das 'gunshot'																							- ;
depa 'arm's length'																							40;
deret 'row'	:2]	;31	.;-	;	R	;		;	_	36	210	);2	221	;2	222	, ,		;	_	;	330	);3	40;
dozen 'dozen'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-					;	-	•	-	•	- ;
ela 'yard'																							- ;
gəlintir 'bit'			Tribe.																				- ;
gema 'handful'	:2]	;31	;-	;	R	;	_	;	_	; 6	210	);2	221	;2	222		-	;	_	;	_	;3	40;
gugus 'group'																							40;
gulong 'roll'	:23	.;31	.;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;2	210	);2	221	;2	222	;3	310	);3	520	);3	330	);3	40;
hasta 'cubit'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;		;	_	;	_	;	-	•	-			;		;	-	;	- ;
həlai 'sheet'	:-	;31	;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	9	-	•	_	*	-		-	;	-		- ;
jalor 'stripe'																							40;
jamba? 'heap'	:-	;31	.;-	;	R	;	-	;	_	;	-		_	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	_	;3	40;
jenang 'while'	:-	;	;-	;	R	;]	.31	.;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-		_	;	-	;	- ;
jengkal 'finger's length'	:21	;31	;-	;	R	;]	.31	.;		;2	210	);2	221	;2	22	;3	10	;3	20	);3	330	;3	40;
jilid 'volume'	:2]	;31	;-	;	R	;]	.31	.;	_	;2	210	;2	21	;2	22	;3	10	;3	20	);3	330	);3	40;
jurai 'strand'	:-	;31	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;2	210	;2	221	,2	22	;	-	•	_	;	-	;3	40;
jurus 'a while'	:-	;31	;-	;	R	*	-	•	-	•		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	•	;	-	;3	40;
juz 'chapter (Koran)'	:-	; -	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	_	;	- ;
kal 'measure of content'	:-	;-	;	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;
kati 'measure of weight'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	•	-	;	-		_	;3	40;
kelompo? 'patch'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;	_	;	-	;3	40;
keping 'piece'	:	;31	;-	;	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	-	;		;	-	;3	40;
kapul 'measure of content'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40;
kətul 'lump'	:-	;31	;-	;	R	;	-	;	_	;	-	;2	21	;	•	;	_	;	-	;	-	;3	40;

kodi 'gross'	:- ;31;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	9
koyan 'measure of weight'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;
kunca 'bushel'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;
kuntum 'bud'	:- ;- ;-	•	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;22]	.;	-	;3	510	);	-	,	-	;	-	•
kupang 'cent'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	; -	;	-	•	-	;	-	;		* *	-	•
kurun 'century'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;		;		;	-	; -	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	;3	40	•
lampir 'appendix'	:21;31;-	*	R	;	-	;	-	;2:	10	;22]	.;6	222	;	_	;	-	;	-	;	-	
lapis 'stratum'	:21;31;-	*	R		-			;2:	10	;22]	.;2	222	•	-		-		-	;3	40	,
laras 'cylinder'	:- ;31;-	9	R	•	-	•	_	;		; -	•	-	•	-	*	-	•	-	;	-	
lembar 'piece'	:- ;31;-	9	R	•	-	•	-	;		; -	;	-	;	-	;	-		_	;	- ;	
lempap 'palm's width'	:- ;- ;-																				
lengkar 'coil'	:- ;31;-	;	R	*	-	*	-	;2:	10	;22]	.;2	222	;	-	;	-	;3	330	);3	40	
mayam 'weight (gold)'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	-	•	_	;	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;	
minggu 'week'	1- ;- ;-	;	R	;	-	;		;		; -	;	-	;	-	9		4	-	;34	40	
onggo? 'heap'	:- ;31;-	;	R	•	-	•	_	;2:	10	;221	.;2	222	;3	310	);3	320	);3	330	;34	40	;
pia? 'leaf'	:- ;- ;-	•	R	;			-	,	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-		- ;	
pua? 'faction'	:- ;31;-	;	R	;	-	•	-	;	-	; -	;		;	-	;	-	;	_	;34	40	
pukal 'unit of weight'	:- ;- ;-	;	R		-		-	; .	-	; -	;	-	;	_		-	•	-	,	- ;	;
raka?at 'length (prayer)'	:- ;- ;-	•	R	•	-	•	-	; .		; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;	;
rangkai 'bunch'	:- ;31;-	*	R	;		•	-	;2:	LO	;221	;2	22	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	- ;	
rangkap 'quatrain'	:- ;31;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	; .	-	; -	;	_	;	-	•	_	;		; 34	40;	;
relong 'unit of area'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	***	;	-	; .	-	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	_	;	- ;	
ringgit 'unit of currency	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	80	•		; .	-	; -	;	-	;	_	•	-	;		;34	40;	
rongkol 'bunch'	:21;31;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;2	LO	,221	;2	22	;	-	;	-	;	_	;34	10;	;
ruas 'knot (cane)'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;		;	800	; .		; -	;	_	;	_	;	-	;	,en	; 34	10;	
rumpun 'stalk'	:- ;31;-	;	R	;		;	-	; .	-	; -	•	-	;	-	•	-	;	_	; 34	10;	
sa?at 'second'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	; .		; -	;	_	;	-	•	-	;	-	; .	- ;	
saf 'row'	:- ;- ;-																				
surah 'section (Koran)'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	;2]	0	,221	;2	22	;	-	;	-	;	-	; 34	10;	
tahil 'unit of weight'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	; .	-	; -	;	-	•	-	;	-	;	_	; .	- ;	
tahun 'year'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	•	-	;	-	; .		; -	•	-	•	-	;	-	;	-	; .	- ;	
tala? 'degree (divorce)'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;2]	0	221	;	-	;3	10	;3	20	;3	30	; .	- ;	
tan 'unit of weight'	:- ;- ;-	;	R	;		;	•	; -	- :	; -	;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	; -	- ;	

tandan 'bunch'	:-	;-	;-	;	R	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;	*	;	-	;	-	9	-	;	-	•
ulas 'piece'																							340	
untai 'strand'																							340	
utas 'strand'	:-	;-	;	9	R	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;	-	;		;	-	;	-	;	-	;

#### APPENDIX 5: Transitive Verbal Roots (Free)

```
:21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
acan 'to mimic'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
acoh 'to care'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
acu 'to try'
ado? 'to mix'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
adu 'to match'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
adu 'to report'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
adun 'to knead'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
agah 'to crow (baby)'
aga? 'to estimate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ageh 'to distribute'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
aja? 'to invite'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ajar 'to teach'
a.jo? 'to imitate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;-;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
akad 'to marry'
aku 'to admit'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
aleh 'to move'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
amal 'to practise'
                         :21;31;40;121;131; - :210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ambil 'to take'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
amo? 'to attack'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310:320:330:340:
ampai 'to dangle'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ampu 'to support'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ampun 'to pardon'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ancam 'to threaten'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
andam 'to trim (hair)'
                         ;21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
andoh 'to sling'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
aniaya 'to victimize'
                         :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
anja? 'to shift'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
anugerah 'to give (royal)':21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
anut 'to embrace'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
anggap 'to consider'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
anggar 'to estimate'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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angkat 'to lift'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
angkit 'to raise'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340;
angkut 'to transport'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
angsor 'to do in stages'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
anyam 'to weave'
apit 'to clamp'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
arah 'to direct'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
aram 'to begrudge'
                         :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
asah 'to sharpen'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
ator 'to arrange'
awai 'to reach for'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
awas 'to supervise'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
baca 'to read'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bade? 'to kick backward'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bahagi 'to divide'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
baham 'to gobble'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330: - :
bahas 'to debate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bakar 'to burn'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
balas 'to retaliate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
baleng 'to hurl'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
balun 'to beat'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
balur 'to make rows'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
balut 'to wrap'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
banci 'to enumerate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bancoh 'to mix (liquid)'
banding 'to compare'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bandut 'to bandage'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bantai 'to thrash'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bantu 'to assist'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bantum 'to uproot'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bangkang 'to oppose'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
basoh 'to wash'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bawa 'to carry'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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bayar 'to pay'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bebat 'to lash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bedal 'to whip'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bekam 'to extract (blood)':21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
bela 'to rear'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
belah 'to split'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
belasah 'to thrash'
beli 'to buy'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
belit 'to entwine'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
benam 'to dip'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
benci 'to hate'
bentang 'to spread'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bento? 'to mould'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
berantas 'to combat'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
beri 'to give'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
berkas 'to lash together' :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
basit 'to whip'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
bele? 'to scrutinize'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
bena 'to build'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bidas 'to retaliate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bilang 'to count'
bilas 'to rinse'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bimbing 'to assist'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bimbit 'to carry in hand' :21;31;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bode? 'to do for reward'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
boikot 'to boycott'
                        :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
bolot 'to monopolize'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bondong 'to depart'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bongkar 'to uncover'
                        :21;31;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bora? 'to bluff'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
borong 'to buy (bulk)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
buai 'to swing'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
buang 'to throw'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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buat 'to do'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
buboh 'to place'
                         :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
bubol 'to mend (net)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
buka 'to open'
                         :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bunch 'to kill'
                         :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
bungkus 'to wrap'
                         :21;31;-;121;131;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
buru 'to hunt'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cabar 'to challenge'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cabul 'to rape'
                         :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
cabut 'to pluck'
caca? 'to implant'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
caci 'to abuse'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
cagar 'to mortgage'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
cagut 'to peck'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
caker 'to scratch'
                         :21;31;-;121; -;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cakup 'to engulf'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                         :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
calit 'to smear'
cam 'to recognize'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
campa? 'to throw'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
campor 'to add'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
canai 'to grind'
cancang 'to implant'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cande? 'to tease'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cantas 'to sever'
                         :21;31;-;121;131;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cantum 'to join'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
cap 'to print'
capai 'to achieve'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
care? 'to tear'
                         :21;31;40;121; -;150;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
cari 'to find'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
catit 'to jot'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
catu 'to ration'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cegah 'to discourage'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cekah 'to crunch'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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caka? 'to grip'
                          :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cake? 'to strangle'
                          :21;31;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
calup 'to dip'
                          :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
celur 'to simmer'
                          :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cemoh 'to taunt'
                          :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
compong 'to snatch'
                          :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cencang 'to hack'
                          :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
centong 'to scoop'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
cengkam 'to grip'
                         :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
cengkau 'to claw'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
cerai 'to divorce'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cerakin 'to analyse'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
cerca 'to abuse'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
ceroboh 'to violate'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
ceroh 'to clean (grain)'
                         :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
cedo? 'to scoop'
                         :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
ceta? 'to print'
                         :21;31;-;121;131;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cicah 'to dip'
                         :21;31;-;121;131;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cipta 'to invent'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
cium 'to kiss'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
coba 'to try'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
cole? 'to dig out'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cole? 'to kidnap'
                         :21;31;-;121; -;150;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
conteng 'to smear'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
conga? 'to estimate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
cubit 'to pinch'
                         :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
cuci 'to clean'
                         :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
cucoh 'to set on fire'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
cucor 'to pour'
                         :21;31;-;121; -;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cumbu 'to caress'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
cungkil 'to prise'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
curah 'to pour'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
curi 'to steal'
                         :21;-;40;121; -;150;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
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dakap 'to embrace'
                        :21;31;-:121:-;-:210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
daki 'to climb (slope)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dakwa 'to prosecute'
                        :21;31;- :121; - : - :210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
debat 'to debate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dakut 'to call (bird)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
demah 'to perm'
denda 'to fine'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dera 'to drill'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
derma 'to donate'
                        :21;31;-:121;-;-:210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dharab 'to multiply'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
diang 'to warm'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dide? 'to nurse'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
diri 'to erect'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340:
dobi 'to clean (clothes)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dorong 'to encourage'
duga 'to test'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dukong 'to carry (child)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
eram 'to incubate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
edar 'to pass around'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
eja 'to spell'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
eje? 'to jeer'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
elat 'to cheat'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gabus 'to wipe'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gadai 'to pawn'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gagau 'to grope'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
galas 'to carry on back'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gali 'to dig'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gamit 'to beckon'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ganja? 'to shift'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ganti 'to replace'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gantong 'to hang'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ganggu 'to disturb'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
garu 'to scratch'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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gasa? 'to thrash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gaul 'to mix'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gawang 'to wave'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
geledah 'to ransack'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gelar 'to award (title)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gelete? 'to tickle'
                        :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
gembor 'to loosen (soil)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gempar 'to bluff'
                        :21;31;40;121; -;150;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
genggam 'to grip in hand'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
gerpa? 'to threaten'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gerengau 'to claw'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gerit 'to gnaw'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gerudi 'to loosen'
                        :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gerta? 'to bluff'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gesa 'to urge'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
getu 'to pinch'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gele? 'to roll'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
genyeh 'to grind'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gese? 'to rub'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gigit 'to bite'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gilap 'to shine'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
giling 'to grind'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gocoh 'to beat up'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
goda 'to harass'
                        :21;31; - ;121; - ;150;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
gogo? 'to swallow'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gomol 'to wrestle'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
goncang 'to shake'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gonggong 'to grip (teeth)':21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gonyeh 'to masticate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
goyang 'to shake'
                        :21;31;40;121; -;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gubah 'to compose'
gubal 'to roll up'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gumpal 'to roll up'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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guna 'to use'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hadang 'to bar'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hadap 'to confront'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hakis 'to erode'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
halang 'to obstruct'
halau 'to expel'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hambat 'to chase'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hampar 'to spread'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hamun 'to abuse'
                         :21;31;--;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
hantar 'to send'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hanto? 'to bash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
haro? 'to scold'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
harong 'to wade'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
hasa? 'to stuff'
hasut 'to incite'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hayun 'to swing'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hambus 'to blow'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hampap 'to heap on'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hampas 'to smash down'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hempo? 'to hurl down'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
handap 'to peep'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hanjut 'to jolt'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hentam 'to beat'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
henya? 'to thrash'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
harde? 'to scold'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hela 'to drag'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
heret 'to drag'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hias 'to decorate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hibor 'to entertain'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hidang 'to serve'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hidu 'to sniff'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
himpun 'to collect'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hindar 'to avoid'
                        :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
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hinde? 'to heap on'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hiris 'to slice'
                         :21;31;-;121;131;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hirup 'to suck'
                         :21;31; -; 121; -; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; 320; 330; 340;
hisab 'to calculate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hitong 'to count'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hubong 'to join'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hukom 'to judge'
                         :21:31:40:121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330: - :
hulor 'to extend'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
humban 'to hurl'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hunus 'to draw (sword)'
                        :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hurai 'to solve'
hurong 'to swarm'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hutang 'to owe'
                         :21:- :40:121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
idam 'to yearn'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
idap 'to suffer'
ikat 'to tie'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
iktiraf 'to recognize'
                        :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; 320; 330; -;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ikut 'to follow'
imbau 'to call'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
intai 'to peep'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
intip 'to spy'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
ingat 'to remember'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ire? 'to thrash (grains)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
iring 'to accompany'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
izin 'to permit'
                         :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; 320; 330; -;
jabat 'to shake (hands)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jahit 'to sew'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jaja 'to hawk'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jajah 'to explore'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
jamah 'to touch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jambar 'to serve'
jamin 'to guarantee'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jampi 'to charm'
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jampo? 'to join (talk)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340:
jamu 'to feed'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
janji 'to promise'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jangka 'to estimate'
jangki 'to pick-a-back'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jawab 'to answer'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jawat 'to take office'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jabe? 'to purse (lips)'
                        :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
jeling 'to look sideways'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jelir 'to put out tongue'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jemput 'to fetch'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
jemur 'to dry (sun)'
jente? 'to flick (finger)':21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jengkau 'to reach for'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
jengo? 'to take a look'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jerang 'to begin (cock)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jerengau 'to claw'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jerkah 'to startle'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
jerut 'to tighten (knot)'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jilat 'to lick'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jimbit 'to carry in hand'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jinjing 'to carry (hang)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jirus 'to pour'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jolo? 'to poke'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jual 'to sell'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jujut 'to pull'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
julang 'to hold up'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
julor 'to put out'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
junub 'to copulate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kabir 'to paddle'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kacau 'to disturb'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kaco? 'to cross-breed'
                        :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kaeh 'to stir'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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kait 'to knit'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kaji 'to revise'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kaleh 'to overturn'
kamban 'to lash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kambus 'to bury'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kampoh 'to lengthen'
kandar 'to shoulder'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kandong 'to contain'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
kapo? 'to clutch'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
karang 'to compose'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
karau 'to roll (string)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kareh 'to stir (rice)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kasi 'to castrate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kato? 'to hammer'
katup 'to close'
                        :21;-;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kaup 'to scoop'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kawal 'to patrol'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kayoh 'to paddle'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kebo? 'to dig'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kecah 'to stir'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kacam 'to criticize'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
kecap 'to taste'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kajar 'to chase'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kaji 'to disgrace'
                        :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
kajut 'to surprise'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kəlar 'to carve'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kalebe? 'to meddle'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
keleh 'to look back'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kelepe? 'to fold down'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kelola 'to supervise'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
kemut 'to grip'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kenal 'to recognize'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kanyam 'to taste'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
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:21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kenyit 'to wink'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kenyut 'to suck'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kepal 'to make a lump'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340:
kepam 'to suck in mouth'
kapit 'to squeeze'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kepong 'to surround'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kerabat 'to climb'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
karah 'to mobilize'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kerat 'to cut'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kerkah 'to rip open'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kerling 'to look sideways':21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kerobo? 'to dig out'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kerose? 'to search'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kertap 'to bite (teeth)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
kesat 'to wipe'
ketil 'to pinch'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
ketit 'to sting'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
keto? 'to knock'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kece? 'to nag'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kecoh 'to con'
kendong 'to bundle'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
khatan 'to circumcise'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kias 'to compare'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kibar 'to fly (flag)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kibas 'to flap'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kikis 'to scrape'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kincah 'to wash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kira 'to count'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kirai 'to unfold'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kirap 'to upset'
kocah 'to disturb'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
koca? 'to splash'
koka? 'to bite'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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kontrol 'to control'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kopa? 'to break'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340:
kope? 'to peel'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kore? 'to drill'
kosa 'to seduce'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kua? 'to clear (way)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kucup 'to kiss'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kuis 'to push aside'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kuit 'to tap'
kujut 'to tighten'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kulum 'to suck in mouth'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
kumbah 'to wash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kumpul 'to gather'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kundang 'to carry around' :21;31; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
kunyah 'to chew'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kupas 'to peel'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kurong 'to detain'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kutil 'to pinch'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kutip 'to pick'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kuto? 'to curse'
                        :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
labor 'to spread'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
laca? 'to trample'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
laga 'to clash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lamar 'to ask for'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lambai 'to wave'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lamba? 'to heap'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lambong 'to juggle'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
landa 'to overrun'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
landas 'to put on as base':21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lanta? 'to gobble'
lante? 'to elect'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lanting 'to hurl'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
langgan 'to subscribe'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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:21;31;-;121; -;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
langgar 'to knock over'
langkah 'to step'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lanya? 'to trample'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lap 'to mop'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lapah 'to cut (carcass)'
laram 'to show off'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
larang 'to prevent'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
latam 'to stampede'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
latch 'to train'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
laung 'to shout at'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lawan 'to combat'
lawat 'to visit'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
layan 'to serve'
layor 'to warm'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
labas 'to flap (cloth)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
labor 'to smelt'
lalar 'to whip'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lampang 'to slap'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lentong 'to knock'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lentor 'to bend'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
langat 'to steam'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lapa? 'to pelt'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lapas 'to let go'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lapor 'to attack (wing)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lerai 'to separate'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lasing 'to whip'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
leta? 'to place'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lece? 'to thrash'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lempar 'to throw'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lenye? 'to flatten'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
leter 'to nag'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ligan 'to chase'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lihat 'to look'
                        :21; -; 40; 121; -; 150; 210; 221; 222; 310; 320; 330; -;
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lilit 'to entwine'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lindong 'to shield'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lintang 'to put across'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lintas 'to cross'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
lipat 'to fold'
                        :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lire? 'to flirt'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
loco? 'to thrust'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
lojo? 'to push foreward'
lompat 'to jump'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
loncat 'to skip'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
londeh 'to lower'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lontar 'to hurl'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lore? 'to draw pattern'
                        :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
luah 'to vomit'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
ludah 'to spit on'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lukis 'to draw'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
luku 'to knock (head)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lulur 'to swallow'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lumang 'to smear'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lumba 'to race'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lumor 'to smoulder'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
luru 'to dash out'
                        :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lurut 'to wipe cylinder'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340:
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
lutu 'to attack rapidly'
maen 'to play'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
makan 'to eat'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
maki 'to abuse verbally'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
mamah 'to masticate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
masa? 'to cook'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
minum 'to drink'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
monopoli 'to monopolize'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
muat 'to load'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
nafi 'to deny'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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nanti 'to wait'
                         :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
naung 'to sponsor'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
nyonyot 'to suck'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340:
odit 'to audit'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ogeh 'to loosen'
olah 'to compose'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
ote? 'to do in stages'
                         :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
paca? 'to implant'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pacu 'to ride (horse)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pagut 'to bite (snake)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
paja? 'to lease'
pako? 'to make a notch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
paksa 'to force'
                         :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
palam 'to fill (hole)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pancong 'to behead'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pandang 'to look'
pandu 'to guide'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
panjat 'to climb'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
panta? 'to drive (peg)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pante? 'to strike (metal)':21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
panggang 'to roast'
panggil 'to call'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340:
pangkah 'to cross'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pangkas 'to crop'
pangku 'to support'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
papah 'to assist'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pasang 'to fit'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pau? 'to slash'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
paut 'to cling'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pawah 'to share'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pecat 'to dismiss'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pacut 'to whip'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pedap 'to absorb'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
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pagang 'to hold'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pakup 'to clasp'
                        :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
pelawa 'to invite'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pelekoh 'to coax'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320:330;-;
pelihara 'to rear'
pelo? 'to embrace'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
pendam 'to conceal'
pangap 'to hoard'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
perah 'to extract'
peram 'to incubate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
paras 'to extort'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
parce? 'to sprinkle'
pereksa 'to examine'
                         :21; - ; - ; 121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
perentah 'to order'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
perli 'to lampoon'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pero? 'to stow'
peroso? 'to stuff'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
perun 'to prune'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
perusah 'to harass'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pesan 'to give message'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
peteri 'to solder'
pete? 'to prick'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340:
picit 'to press'
pikat 'to lure'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pikir 'to think'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pikul 'to shoulder'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pileh 'to choose'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pilin 'to twist'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pimpin 'to lead'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pinang 'to propose (mge.) :21;31; -; -; 210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pinjam 'to borrow'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pinta 'to request'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pintal 'to spin (rope)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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pintas 'to cut across'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pingit 'to hoard'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pire? 'to bore hole'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pohon 'to apply'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
polo? 'to gobble'
poro? 'to stuff'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                         :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
pos 'to post'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
potong 'to cut'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
protes 'to protest'
puja 'to adore'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
puji 'to praise'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pujo? 'to woo'
pukau 'to hypnotize'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pukul 'to hit'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pulas 'to twist'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pulun 'to swot'
punjut 'to slip (knot)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
puntal 'to reel'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
punggah 'to unload'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pungut 'to collect'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pupoh 'to strike (spur)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
pupo? 'to nurse'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
pusing 'to turn'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
putar 'to revolve'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
raba 'to feel'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rabut 'to snatch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
race? 'to trap (bird)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rada? 'to thrust'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ragas 'to climb'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ragup 'to pull out'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ragut 'to snatch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
raih 'to pull (hand)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rais 'to hawk'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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:21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rajut 'to tie sackwise'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ramal 'to forecast'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ramas 'to squeeze'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rampas 'to confiscate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ramu 'to mix'
rancang 'to plan'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rancap 'to masturbate'
rando? 'to wade'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ranggah 'to strip (tree)' :21;31; - : - :210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
rangkoh 'to pull'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rangkum 'to hook'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
raso? 'to bedevil'
                         :21;31;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ratah 'to eat (fish)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
raun 'to circle'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
raut 'to trim'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rayu 'to appeal'
                         :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
rebas 'to flap'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rebus 'to boil'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rebut 'to snatch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
redah 'to bash'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
redeh 'to plant (seed)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
regang 'to stretch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340:
rejam 'to throw'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
rekat 'to paste'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rendam 'to soak'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rendang 'to fry'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
renjis 'to sprinkle'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
renong 'to look'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rentang 'to stretch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rentap 'to snap'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rentas 'to take a short cut':21;31; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
renggut 'to jerk'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rengkoh 'to tug'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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rera? 'to dismantle'
                         :21:31:- ;121: - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
repot 'to report'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
riba 'to put on lap'
                         :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rince? 'to chip'
rintang 'to obstruct'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
roda? 'to thrust'
rodong 'to thrust'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rogol 'to rape'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
rojoh 'to pierce'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
romba? 'to reshuffle'
rompa? 'to rob'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ronda 'to patrol'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ronyeh 'to spoil'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
ronyo? 'to crumple'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
runding 'to discuss'
runtum 'to cling to'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
runggun 'to burn'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sabong 'to combat'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sagat 'to scrape'
sahut 'to reply'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sakal 'to knock (head)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sakat 'to pester'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sala? 'to bark at'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
salat 'to smear'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
salin 'to change'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
salut 'to coat'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sambar 'to snatch'
sambong 'to continue'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sambut 'to catch (drop)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sampo? 'to interrupt'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
samun 'to rob'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sandang 'to shoulder'
                         :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sanding 'to pair'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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:21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sanjong 'to uphold'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
santap 'to eat (royal)'
sanggau 'to grasp'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sangka 'to guess'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sangkal 'to oppose'
sapa 'to speak to'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sapu 'to sweep'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sara 'to support'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
saran 'to suggest'
saro? 'to hook into'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sau? 'to scoop'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sayat 'to shear'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
səbat 'to whip'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sadut 'to inhale'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sekat 'to block'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sela 'to slander'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
səlam 'to dive'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
selang 'to alternate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
səlar 'to brand'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
selide? 'to investigate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
saling 'to alternate'
səlip 'to affix'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
selit 'to append'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
səlo? 'to pick out (hole)':21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
səlongkar 'to ransack'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
selubong 'to cover up'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
səludup 'to smuggle'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
semai 'to plant seed'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
semat 'to append'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sembeleh 'to slaughter'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sembor 'to squirt'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sempoh 'to gore'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sental 'to scrub'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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sentoh 'to touch'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sepa? 'to slap'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sepoh 'to gloss'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sapo? 'to dump'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sarah 'to surrender'
saranah 'to abuse'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sarang 'to attack'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
seraya 'to order'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
serbu 'to swarm'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sargah 'to surprise'
serkah 'to split'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
saru 'to call'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sesah 'to bash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
seksa 'to torture'
                        :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sela 'to invite'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sela? 'to unveil'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sema? 'to check'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
senta? 'to jerk'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sepa? 'to kick'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
seret 'to drag'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
siang 'to prepare (fish)' :21;31;-;121; -;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
siar 'to publish'
siat 'to tear (skin)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sibar 'to distribute'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sidai 'to hang (clothes)' :21;31; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
sigong 'to nudge'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
silang 'to cross'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sileh 'to alternate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
simbah 'to splash'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
simpai 'to lash'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
simpan 'to keep'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
simpul 'to tie knot'
sindir 'to tease'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
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:21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
singgang 'to bend knee'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
singgong 'to touch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
singkap 'to uncover'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
singkir 'to get rid'
singsing 'to roll'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sira 'to coat (sugar)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
siram 'to water'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sirat 'to kmit (net)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sisip 'to slip'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
soal 'to question'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sodo? 'to shove'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sokong 'to support'
sondol 'to charge (head)' :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
songsong 'to follow up'
soro? 'to hide'
                         :21;31; -; 121; -; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; 320; 330; -;
sorong 'to thrust'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sorot 'to summarize'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
sua 'to thrust'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
suap 'to feed'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sukat 'to measure'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sula 'to impale (execute)':21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
sulam 'to embed'
suling 'to blow'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
suloh 'to cast (light)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sumbat 'to cork'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sunat 'to circumcise'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sunte? 'to vaccinate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
sunting 'to pick'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
surch 'to order'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
susor 'to skirt'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340;
susul 'to follow up'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
susun 'to arrange'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
susup 'to slip under'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222:310;320;330;-;
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tabor 'to scatter'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330; -;
tadah 'to catch (drop)'
tadbir 'to administer'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tahar 'to detain'
taja 'to initiate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
take? 'to cleave'
taklek 'to annul (marriage)':21;31; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
taklok 'to conquer'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tako? 'to chop'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
taksir 'to estimate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tala 'to direct'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tambah 'to add'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tambat 'to secure'
tambun 'to heap'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tampal 'to patch'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tampar 'to slap'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tampi 'to winnow'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tampong 'to catch (drop)' :21;31;-;121; -;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tana? 'to cook (rice)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tanding 'to compare'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tanggong 'to support'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
tangkap 'to catch'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tangkis 'to ward off'
tangkup 'to clasp'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tanya 'to ask'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tarah 'to rough-hew'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tare? 'to pull'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tarch 'to keep'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tatah 'to embed (jewel)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tatang 'to carry'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tatap 'to look carefully' :21;31;-;121; -;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tateh 'to assist child'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tawan 'to capture'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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:21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tawar 'to bargain'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tayang 'to show off'
tebang 'to fell (tree)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tebas 'to cut (plants)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tabo? 'to bore'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tabus 'to redeem'
tegah 'to bar'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tago? 'to swallow'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
tegor 'to speak to'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
taka 'to guess'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
takan 'to press'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tekap 'to trace'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
takat 'to do embroidery'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
telan 'to swallow'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
temberang 'to lie'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tempa 'to beat (metal)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tempah 'to make'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340:
tempela? 'to retaliate'
tempoh 'to dash against'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tendang 'to kick'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tenong 'to look'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tentang 'to oppose'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tenun 'to weave'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tengking 'to snarl at'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tapis 'to ward off'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tapo? 'to pat'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
terajang 'to kick'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
teran 'to push (breath)'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
terima 'to receive'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
terjemah 'to translate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
terkam 'to pounce at'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
terpa 'to dart at'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
teta? 'to chop'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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tetas 'to unpick (stitch)':21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tebar 'to spread (net)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
temba? 'to shoot'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
tempe? 'to pelt'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tengo? 'to look'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tenyeh 'to trample'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tikam 'to stab'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tile? 'to forecast'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
timbang 'to weigh'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
timbun 'to heap'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
timbus 'to bury'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
timpa 'to fall on to'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tindan 'to overlap'
tindas 'to suppress'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
tinde? 'to prick (ear)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tinjau 'to look into'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tinju 'to box'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tipu 'to cheat'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tiru 'to copy'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tiup 'to blow'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
toko? 'to add'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tola? 'to push'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
toleh 'to look'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340:
tolong 'to help'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tonjol 'to kick (toes)'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tongkah 'to lengthen'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tonyoh 'to scrub'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
toreh 'to scratch'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuam 'to perm'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuang 'to pour'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tudoh 'to accuse'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuil 'to lever'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tujoh 'to poke'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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:21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuju 'to aim'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340:
tukar 'to exchange'
tukul 'to hammer'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tulis 'to write'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tumbo? 'to pound'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tumpu 'to converge'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tunai 'to fulfil'
                         :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
tunda 'to follow'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tunial 'to thrust'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tunio? 'to show'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuntun 'to lead'
                         :21:31;-;121;-;-;210:221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuntong 'to empty'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuntut 'to claim'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tunggang 'to ride'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tunggu 'to wait'
                        :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
turut 'to follow'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuso? 'to pierce'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tutup 'to close'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ubah 'to move'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ucap 'to utter'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ugut 'to intimidate'
ujar 'to say'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
uii 'to test'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ukir 'to carve'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ukor 'to measure'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ulang 'to revise'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ulas 'to comment'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
uli 'to knead'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
umpat 'to slander'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
umpil 'to lever'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
undi 'to vote'
                        :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310;320;330; - ;
unjo? 'to extend'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
until 'to do in stages'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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ungkit 'to rake'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
urus 'to manage'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
urut 'to massage'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
usam 'to tarnish'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
usap 'to smoke'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320:330:340:
use? 'to disturb'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
usir 'to chase'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
usong 'to carry'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
utau 'to signal'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
utus 'to despatch'
                         :21;31;-:121;-:-:210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
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## APPENDIX 6: Transitive Verbal Roots (Bound)

```
:21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
abah 'to direct'
a.jan 'to push (birth)'
                        :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
alu 'to welcome'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
babit 'to involve'
                        :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
basmi 'to abolish'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bega 'to point'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
bicara 'to discuss'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
damping 'to befriend'
                        :21;31;-:121; -: -:210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
dedah 'to uncover'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gabong 'to amalgamate'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
ganding 'to compare'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gencat 'to cease'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gendala 'to obstruct'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
gera? 'to move'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gereda? 'to ransack'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
gior 'to lure'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
hambor 'to pounce'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
hidap 'to suffer'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
imboh 'to affix'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
impi 'to aspire'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
jambat 'to bridge'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jerba? 'to pervade'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
jerembap 'to confront'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
jerumus 'to plunge'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
jela 'to drag'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
kendali 'to manage'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
langir 'to bathe'
langkup 'to capsize'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
lapor 'to report'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
lapoh 'to strike'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
libat 'to involve'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330:340:
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lipor 'to entertain'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
pancar 'to radiate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
pesong 'to divert'
pisah 'to separate'
                         :21:- :- :121: - : - :210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
rintis 'to pioneer'
                         :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
rumus 'to formulate'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
rundong 'to haunt'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330: - :
sadong 'to hook'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
saing 'to accompany'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
sasul 'to blunder'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
selanggara 'to manage'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;-;
siseh 'to alternate'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
sole? 'to make up'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
temu 'to confront'
                         :21;- :40;121; - ; - :210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
terna? 'to rear'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tupang 'to support'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;320;330;340;
tuding 'to point'
                         :21:31:- :121: - : - :210:221:222:310:320:330:340:
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# APPENDIX 7: Dynamic Intransitive Verbal Roots (Free)

```
alah 'to vanouish'
                       :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310; -;330;340;
anggo? 'to nod'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;340;
bali? 'to return'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330:340;
banjir 'to flood'
                       :21; - ;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222;310; - ; - ;340;
banting 'to toil'
                       :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
bang 'to call (prayer)'
                       bangkit 'to rise'
                       :21;-;40;121; -; -;210;221; -;310; -; -;340;
bangun 'to get up'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
batal 'to disqualify'
                       :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
bato? 'to cough'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
beronta? 'to rebel'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;310;-;-;-;
bersen 'to sneeze'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
belo? 'to divert'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; -; -; -; 310; -; 330; 340;
belot 'to defect'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; -; -; -; -; 310; -; 330; -;
beres 'to finish'
                       :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
biar 'to let'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
bingkas 'to spring'
                       :21;-;40;121; -; -;210;221; -;310; -;330; -;
bise? 'to whisper'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
bohong 'to lie'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; -; -; -; -; 340;
bolos 'to fall through'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
bongkang 'to sprawl'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
bongko? 'to bend'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; -; -; -; 330; -;
bubar 'to dissolve'
                       :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bungkang 'to die'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
cadeng 'to suggest'
                       :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
cakap 'to say'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;340;
cape? 'to limp'
                       :-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
carut 'to abuse'
                       :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -;310; -; -; -;
cabe? 'to purse (lips)'
                      :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221; -;310; -; -; -;
cebor 'to splash'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
celoteh 'to nag'
                       :-;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
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capa? 'to smack lips'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;340;
carap 'to rip'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
catus 'to trigger'
                       :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
cicir 'to drop'
                       :21:- :- :121: - :150:210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
cika 'to ache (tummy)'
                       :- :- :40:121:131:150: - : - : - : - : - : - :
cinta 'to love'
                       :21; - :40;121:131; - :210;221;222; - : - :330;340;
cua? 'to revere'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cukup 'to suffice'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -; -;
dapat 'to get'
                       :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
datang 'to come'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -; -; -;
dabap 'to thud'
                       :- :- :- :121: - : - :210: - : - : - : - : - : 340:
dagam 'to thump'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
demam 'to have fever'
                       :-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
depa? 'to pelt'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
detap 'to crunch'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;340;
dirgahyu 'to live long'
                       :21:31; - :121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
donga? 'to look up'
dudu? 'to sit'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
dusta 'to lie'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
ensut 'to edge'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;340;
firman 'to utter'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
fitnah 'to slander'
                       :21;31; -; 121; -; -; -; 221; -; -; -; 330; -;
gagal 'to fail'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ;150; - ;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ;150; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 330; - ;
gagap 'to stammer'
ganggang 'to make gap'
                       :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
gecar 'to whet (appetite)':-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
gelincit 'to slip'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; -; 221; -; -; -; 330; -;
gelinjang 'to prance'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
gelongsor 'to slide'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; -; 310; -; 330; 340;
gentar 'to shiver'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;
ghaib 'to disappear'
ginjat 'to tip-toe'
                       :- ;31;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
                       :21;-;40;121;131;150;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
gopoh 'to hurry'
```

```
:21:31:40:121; -;150:210:221; -; -; -; -; -;
gugor 'to drop'
gusti 'to wrestle'
                       :21:31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
hadhir 'to exist'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; -; -; -;
hafal 'to memorize'
                       :21; - :40;121;131; - :210;221;222;310; - :330; - ;
hamil 'to conceive'
                       hanyut 'to drift'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; 150; 210; 221; -; -; -; 330; 340;
hapus 'to submerge'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; -; -; -; 330; -;
hencot 'to limp'
                       :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
hidup 'to live'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
hilang 'to lose'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; -; 310; -; -; -;
hinggap 'to perch'
                       :21;-;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -;340;
hirau 'to care'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;
istirehat 'to rest'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jadi 'to become'
                       :- ;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
jaga 'to wake'
                       :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
jatoh 'to fall'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; 330; -;
jejas 'to reach'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 330;340;
jelaba? 'to fall through' :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 330; - ;
jerit 'to shriek'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
jumpa 'to meet'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;340;
junam 'to dive'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
juntai 'to dangle'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;340;
kabul 'to fulfil'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kahwin 'to marry'
                       :-;-;-;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -;340;
kalah 'to lose'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kali 'to recur'
                       :-;-;-;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
kamat 'to call (prayer)'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
kandas 'to cast'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kangkang 'to widen'
                       :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
karam 'to sink'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kata 'to say'
                       :21;-;-;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -: 330:340;
kebah 'to recuperate'
                       :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;
```

```
kabam 'to bite lips'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kejip 'to wink'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
kelap 'to flicker'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
                       :-;31;-;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330;340;
kelip 'to glitter'
kəmbali 'to return'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; 330; -;
kembang 'to expand'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
kembong 'to inflate'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ;340;
kencing 'to urinate'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
kentut 'to break wind'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
karpus 'to die'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
kariau 'to shriek'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
karja 'to work'
                       :21;-;-;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
karumun 'to swarm'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
kətar 'to shiver'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kempen 'to campaign'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
kesot 'to move in stages' :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ;340;
khatam 'to end'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kica? 'to chirp'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;340;
lafaz 'to utter'
lahir 'to give birth'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
laja? 'to overshoot'
                       :- ;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
lalu 'to pass by'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
langga? 'to look up'
                       :-;-;-;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
langsai 'to complete'
                       :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
layut 'to sag'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
langut 'to look longingly':-;31;-;121; -; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
lari 'to run'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
latah 'to surprise'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; -; 310; -; 330; -;
laba? 'to fall'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
labam 'to become livid' :-;-;40;121;131; -; -;221; -; -; -; -; -; -;
lacap 'to scald'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lacit 'to blister'
lakat 'to stick'
                       :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
```

```
lelap 'to fall asleep'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
lengga? 'to sit up'
                       :- :- :40:121: - : - :210:221: - :310: - : - :340:
lanyap 'to disappear'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
larap 'to crunch'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                       :- :- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
lesap 'to vanish'
latap 'to burst'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lengah 'to delay'
                       :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
lenggang 'to swing (arm)' :21; - ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330;340;
lenggo? 'to sway (head)'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;340;
lengko? 'to curl'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
lengser 'to slide'
                       :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -;310; -; -;340;
linto? 'to bend (head)'
                       :- ;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
lonja? 'to jolt'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;340;
longsor 'to slide'
                       :21; -: 40;121; -: -: 210;221; -: 310; -: -: 340;
lucut 'to strip'
                       :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
luka 'to wound'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
lulu 'to dart forward'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lulus 'to pass (exam.)'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
luncur 'to slide'
                       :21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
lunjur 'to stretch (legs)':21;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
lupa 'to forget'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
luput 'to fade'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
lut 'to penetrate'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
mamai 'to have nightmare' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
mampus 'to die (colloquial)'; -; 40;121; -; -; 210;221; -; -; -; -; -; -;
mandi 'to bathe'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mansukh 'to abolish'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
mangkat 'to die (royal)'
                       mara 'to advance'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
marhaban 'to sing (chorus)'-;-;-;121; -;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
mari 'to come'
                       mashuarat 'to discuss'
                       :-;-;-;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
maso? 'to enter'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
```

```
:-;-;40;121;-;150;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
mati 'to die'
maud 'to die'
                       :-;-;40;121;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
                       :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;-;
menang 'to win'
                       :-;-;40;121;131;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
menda? 'to subside'
marangkap 'to deputize'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
mimpi 'to dream'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; -; -; -; 330; 340;
mogo? 'to go on strike'
                       :21:-:40:121:-:-:210:221:-:-:-:340:
muafakat 'to collaborate'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
mude? 'to go upstream'
                       :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
muktamad 'to finalize'
                       :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
muncul 'to appear'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
mundar 'to walk to and fro' -: -: 40:121:131: -: 210:221: -: -: -: 330: -:
muntah 'to vomit'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
mungkir 'to break (promise)' := :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330:340;
murong 'to brood'
                      :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
nahas 'to have an accident: -: -: 40:121:131: -: 210:221: -: -: -: -: -: -:
nampa? 'to visualize'
                       :21;-;-;121;131;150;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
niat 'to vow'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;340;
nikah 'to marry'
                       :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ;340;
nganga 'to gape'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
nyanyi 'to sing'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;340;
padam 'to extinguish'
                       :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
pakat 'to collaborate'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; 340;
pangga? 'to pride oneself':-;-;-;!21; -;-;210;221; -;310; -;-;340;
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
papar 'to spread'
pas 'to pass'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
patah 'to break'
                       :-;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;310; -;330;340;
peduli 'to bother'
                       :-;-;-;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
pajam 'to close (eye)'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;340;
pake? 'to shriek'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;330;340;
peken 'to strain'
                       :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
peran 'to clown'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
                       :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;
percaya 'to believe'
```

```
pargi 'to go'
                         :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; -; -; -; -; -; -;
peso? 'to punch (hole)'
                         :- :- :40:121:131: - : - :221: - : - : - :330: - :
pencen 'to pension'
                         :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ; - ;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
pengsan 'to faint'
pindah 'to move'
                         :21;-;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
pitam 'to feel giddy'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
ponteng 'to play truant'
                         :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;-;
puasa 'to fast'
                         :- :- :- :121: - : - : - : 221: - : - : - : - : 340:
pulang 'to return'
                         :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; -; 221; -; -; -; 330; -;
puleh 'to recover'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ; - ;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
pupus 'to desolate'
                         :-;-;40;121;131; -; -;221; -; -; -;330; -;
putus 'to snap'
                         :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
rambang 'to do at random' :21:- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222:310: - : - : - :
rangka? 'to crawl'
                         :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
rayan 'to have an illusion':21;- :40;121;131;150;210;221; - : - : - :330; - :
rebah 'to fall'
                         :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
reda 'to abate'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
rekah 'to crack'
relah 'to split'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ; - ;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
relai 'to crumble'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
renja? 'to shift'
                         :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;221;222;-;-;-;340;
renyai 'to drizzle'
                         :-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; 310; -; -; -;
resap 'to dissolve'
                         :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -; -; -;
rehat 'to rest'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
rempang 'to limp'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
rinte? 'to begin (rain)'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ; - ;
ringkat 'to limp'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
roboh 'to collapse'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
rojo? 'to refer'
                         :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221; -;310; -; -; -;
rokok 'to bow'
                         :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;-;340;
runtoh 'to demolish'
                         :- ;31;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - : - :330; - :
sabda 'to utter'
                         :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
sampai 'to arrive'
                         :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;
```

```
sandar 'to lean'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;330;340;
santa? 'to reach'
                        :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
sangkut 'to hook'
                        :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330;340;
                        :-;-;40;121;131; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
sawan 'to convulse'
sabe? 'to begin (cry)'
                        :-;31;40;121;131; -;210;221; -;310; -; -; -;
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
sabut 'to mention'
sadar 'to realize'
                        :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
sadia 'to prepare'
                        :21;-;-;121;131;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;340;
səlap 'to faint'
                        :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
səlawat 'to mutter'
                        :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
sələsai 'to complete'
                        :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; 340;
seloroh 'to jest'
                        :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
semboh 'to recover'
                        :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -; -;
sembunyi 'to hide'
                        :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
sena? 'to ache (tummy)'
                        :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
sendawa 'to belch'
                        :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sanyum 'to smile'
                        :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
serap 'to sip'
                        :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
seriat 'to stop (rain)'
                        :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ; - ;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
sarpeh 'to chip'
                        :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
sesat 'to stray away'
                        :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
siap 'to prepare'
                        :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; 340;
sila 'to sit'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
singgah 'to call at'
                        :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
subahat 'to collaborate'
                        :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
sujud 'to prostrate'
                        :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
surot 'to ebb (tide)'
                        :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; -; 330; -;
tabe? 'to respect'
                        :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tafakkur 'to concentrate' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
takbir 'to praise (God)'
                        :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
tamat 'to terminate'
                        :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;
tampil 'to draw near'
                        :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
tanggal 'to come apart'
                        :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; -; -; 340;
```

```
tanggoh 'to postpone'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
taubat 'to repent'
                         :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
                        :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
tauhid 'to devote'
tawaf 'to circumambulate' :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
tawakkal 'to have faith'
                        :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
telanjang 'to strip'
                        :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
telap 'to sip'
                        :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
tengadah 'to look up'
                        :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
tenggelam 'to submerge'
                        :21;-;40;121; -;150;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
taria? 'to shriek'
                        :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
terjun 'to dive'
                        :21;-;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;
terlentang 'to lie on back' -; -; 40;121; -; -; 210;221;222; -; -; 330;340;
tempoh 'to postpone'
                        :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
tengge? 'to squat'
                        :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; 340;
tiba 'to arrive'
                        :- ;- ;40;121; - ;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
tidor 'to sleep'
                        :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;
timbul 'to float'
                        :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
tinggal 'to leave'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
titis 'to drip'
                        :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
tolo? 'to compare'
                        :-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
tumbang 'to fall'
                        :21; - :40;121; - : - :210;221;222; - : - :330; - :
tumboh 'to grow'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;
tumpah 'to spill'
                        :21;31;-;121;131;150;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
tundo? 'to look down'
                        :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
tungkus 'to toil'
                        :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
turun 'to descend'
                        :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
ujud 'to exist'
                        :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
undur 'to withdraw'
                        :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
wafat 'to die'
                        :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
wirid 'to chant (prayer)' :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 340;
ziarah 'to visit'
                        :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;-;222;-;-;-;340;
```

# APPENDIX 8: Dynamic Intransitive Verbal Roots (Bound)

```
abai 'to neglect'
                       :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
abun 'to day-dream'
                       :21;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
agan 'to waste away'
                       :-;-;-;121; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
alam 'to experience'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;-;
alir 'to flow'
                       :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330;340;
alun 'to sing'
                       :21;31;-:121:131; -:210:221:222:310; -: -:340;
ambul 'to bounce'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
angan 'to imagine'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
apong 'to float'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
babar 'to stray'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
babas 'to go (momentum)'
                       :- :- :40:121; - :150:210:221; - : - : - :330; - :
baha? 'to laugh'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
bambang 'to loom'
                       :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
bazir 'to waste'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
belia? 'to widen (eye)'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
bengkalai 'to care less'
                       :21; -; 40; 121; -; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
berai 'to crumble'
                       :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
bebe? 'to bleat (goat)'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;-;
bingkis 'to despatch'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
bual 'to converse'
                       :- ;31;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; 340;
burai 'to come apart'
                       :-;-;-;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
cengkerama 'to caress'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
cimpong 'to plunge'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;-;
cungap 'to pant'
                       :-;31;40;121; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
dada? 'to dart'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
dampar 'to cast'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
dayu 'to rumble (breeze)' :21;31; -; -; -; 210;221; -; 310; -; -; -;
debap 'to thud'
                       :-;-;-;121;,-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;340;
debar 'to throb'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
debur 'to splash'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
decit 'to twit'
                       :- ;31;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
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dedap 'to rush (crowd)' :- :- :- :121: - : - :210: - : - : - : - : - : 340:
degam 'to thump'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
deham 'to cough'
                       :-;-;-;121; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
degar 'to thunder'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
dekah 'to laugh aloud'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
dentum 'to bang'
                       :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
dengkor 'to snore'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
derai 'to fall to pieces' :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
dera? 'to crack'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
deram 'to moan'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
dering 'to ring (bell)'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;340;
dendang 'to hum'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
dideh 'to boil'
                       :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ; - ;
dikit 'to ration'
                       :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
dola? 'to make excuses'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
dudun 'to crowd'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
duyun 'to throng'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
dzikir 'to chant'
                       :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
engkap 'to rise and fall' :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 330; - ;
erang 'to groan'
                       :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
ebeng 'to slant'
                       :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
esa? 'to sob'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
gayut 'to dangle'
                       :-;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
gəlempar 'to sprawl about':-;-;-;121; -;150;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
geliat 'to sprain'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
genang 'to stagnate'
                       :- ;- ;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
geremut 'to throb'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
germang 'to stand (hair)' :- ;- ;- ;121; - ;150; - ;221;222;310; - ; - ;340;
gereda? 'to dart'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
gerutup 'to rattle'
                       :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;340;
genco? 'to dance'
                       :21;31;-;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
gigil 'to shiver'
                       :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;
gola? 'to stir'
                       :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
```

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gotong 'to work together' :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
guling 'to roll'
                      :21;31;40;121; -;150;210;221;222; -; -; -;340;
gurau 'to jest'
                      :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
hambus 'to scram'
                      :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;340;
henti 'to stop'
hoyong 'to toddle'
                      :- ;- ;40;121; - ;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
igal 'to call (peacock)':-;31;-;121; -; -;210;221; -;310; -; -; -;
igau 'to have nightmare'
                      :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
ilai 'to laugh aloud'
                      :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
imbas 'to catch a glimpse' :- ;31;- ;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
irap 'to resemble'
                      :-;-;-;121;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
iras 'to look similar'
                      :-;-;-;121;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
jalar 'to creep'
                      :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;340;
janga? 'to thieve'
                      :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;-;
jangkit 'to contact'
                      :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330;340;
jelang 'to come to'
                      :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;
jelma 'to emerge'
                      :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
jelua? 'to vomit'
                      :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
jemba? 'to flap'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
jijeh 'to trickle'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
jingkat 'to limp'
                      :-;-;-;121;131; -;210;221; -;-;-;-;340;
jingkit 'to tiptoe'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
juang 'to combat'
                      :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
jumbai 'to dangle'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
jungkang 'to tilt'
                      :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kabong 'to mourn'
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
kanto? 'to yawn'
                      :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
kapar 'to sprawl'
                      :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
katah 'to prance'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
katang 'to kick about'
kaul 'to wish'
                      :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
kawat 'to drill'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
kəcai 'to smash'
                      :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
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kəlahi 'to quarrel'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
                     :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ;340;
kelebang 'to flap'
kelewar 'to wobble'
                     :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
                     :21;31;-;121; -; -; -; 221;222; -; -; -; -;
keloh 'to sigh'
kelupor 'to wriggle'
                     :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ; - ;
kembara 'to travel'
                     :21;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
kembut 'to throb'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
kənda? 'to commit adultery':-;-;-;121; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kərlap 'to glitter'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
kede? 'to wobble'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
keke? 'to giggle'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
kengkeng 'to run (flee)'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
khaluat 'to cohabit'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
kial 'to kick about'
                      :- :- :- :121: - : - : - : - : - : - : 330: - :
kica? 'to tweet'
                      :-;-;-;121; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
kilan 'to feel slighted'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
kilap 'to shine'
                     :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;340;
kobar 'to fly (flag)'
                     :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
kuap 'to vawn'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;340;
kucas 'to peel off'
                     :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
kulai 'to dangle'
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                     :-;-;-;121; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
kumat 'to move (lips)'
kumur 'to gargle'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
kunjong 'to visit'
                     :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210; - ;222; - ; - ; - ; 340;
kutung 'to prance'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
                     :-;-;-;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
labun 'to converse'
lakun 'to act'
                     :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
lajar 'to learn'
                     :21;-;-;121; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
lala? 'to cry'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
lampau 'to surpass'
                     :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
lamun 'to overwhelm'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;222;310;-;-;340;
lancong 'to tour'
                     :21;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
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:-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; 310; -; -; -;
lata 'to creep'
layah 'to sway'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;-;
layang 'to glide'
                      :-;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
layap 'to crawl'
leba? 'to fall'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
labang 'to flap'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
lading 'to spring'
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ; - ;
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
lakap 'to clasp'
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
lanteng 'to bounce'
langas 'to sweat'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
langkang 'to burst'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
langong 'to brood'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
lapat 'to pelt'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;330;-;
lera? 'to crack'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
latup 'to explode'
                      :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310; -; -; -;
latus 'to burst'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;
legar 'to circle'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
leleh 'to trickle'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
lembang 'to overflow'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
lencong 'to divert'
                      :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
leret 'to drag'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
limpah 'to overflow'
                      :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222;310; -; -;340;
linang 'to stagnate'
                      :-;31;-;121; -; -;210;221; -;310; -;330;340;
linto? 'to droop'
                      :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
liput 'to engulf'
                      :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
liru 'to baffle'
                      :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lolong 'to cry'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
luap 'to overflow'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
luat 'to abhor'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
luru 'to dart'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
lungkup 'to capsize'
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
mastautin 'to reside'
                      :-;-;40;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
mukah 'to commit adultery':-;-;-;121; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
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niaga 'to trade'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;340;
nonong to prod'
                     :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
ngada 'to pretend'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
ngomel 'to nag'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
                     :-;-;-;121; -; -; -; -; -; 310; -; -; -;
ngongoi 'to sob'
nyala 'to burn'
                     :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;340;
olo? 'to mimic'
                     :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
omong 'to converse'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
ora? 'to begin'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;-;
pacul 'to protrude'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
palis 'to turn away'
                     :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
panteng 'to flee'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
pantul 'to bounce'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;221;-;310;-;330;-;
pagun 'to become transfixed'-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
peleser 'to stroll'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
penca? 'to defend (self)' :- ;31;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ;340;
parlus 'to fall through'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;330;-;
persel 'to stick out'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
pesona 'to become hypnotized';-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
pingar 'to confuse'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
puntang 'to flee'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
racau 'to speak nonsense' := ;31;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ; - ;
rajo? 'to sulk'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;221;-;310;-;-;-;
rambu 'to go gallivanting':21;31; -; -; -; 210;221;222;310; -; -; -;
rampus 'to rage'
                     :21;31; - ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
rana 'to pine'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;221;-;310;-;-;-;
rape? 'to speak nonsense' :- ;31;- ;121; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; 310; - ; - ; - ;
ratap 'to cry'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
ratip 'to chant'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
raung 'to yell'
                     :21;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;222;310;-;-;-;-;
rayap 'to creep'
                     :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
remang 'to stand (hair)'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
renang 'to swim'
                     :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;340;
```

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renta? 'to make rhythm'
                      :21;31;-;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
rengoh 'to sigh'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;221;-;310;-;-;-;
                      :- ;31;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ;340;
rangut 'to mutter'
rengkang 'to boss'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
renyeh to chat continuously 21;31; -; 121;131; -; 210; -; -; 310; -; -; -; -;
repe? 'to mutter'
                      :=-;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
rewang 'to wobble'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
rinteh 'to moan'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
rintis 'to pioneer'
                      :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
ringko? 'to curl'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;310;-;-;-;
rombong 'to excurse'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
rosot 'to decrease'
                      :- ;- ;40;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ; - ; - ;
royan 'to get sick'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
ruap 'to overflow (heat)'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;-;
rungut 'to grumble'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;340;
rusoh 'to demonstrate'
                      :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
sadai 'to cast'
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
sasa? 'to stuff'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
sasap 'to dash'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
sada? 'to belch'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
sedan 'to sob'
                      :-;-;-;121; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
sadu 'to sob'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
selinap 'to flash'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
səmadi 'to reside'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
səmayam 'to preside'
                      :-;-;-;121; -; -;210; -; -; -; -; -; -;340;
sembam 'to fall on face'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;330;-;
sembul 'to protrude'
                      :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
sempal 'to stick to'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
senam 'to exercise'
                      :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
senandong 'to hum'
                      :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
senda 'to joke'
                      :-;-;-;121; -;-;210;221; -;-;-;340;
sapai 'to scatter'
                      :-;-;-;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
sepoi 'to rumble (breeze)' :- ;31;- ;121; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
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sembang 'to chat'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;340;
sendeng 'to tilt'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;330;-;
sepah 'to scatter'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
sidang 'to meet'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
simpoh 'to sit (polite)'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;-;221;-;-;-;340;
sipu 'to feel awkward'
                     :-;-;40;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;330;-;
siul 'to whistle'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
songsang 'to go against'
                     :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
sungkor 'to fall on face' :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
sungut 'to grumble'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
surai 'to disperse'
                     :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
susu? 'to duck'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;310;-;-;-;
taga? 'to hesitate'
                     :-;31;40;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -;330;340;
tageh 'to addict'
                     :- ;- ;40;121; - ;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
talu 'to hit rapidly'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
tanda? 'to sing'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tandang 'to visit'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tangis 'to cry'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;340;
tapa 'to meditate'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;340;
tari 'to dance'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;310;-;-;-;
taup 'to clasp'
                     :21;31;40;121; -; -;210;221;222; -; -; -;340;
tawa 'to laugh'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
tegun 'to become amazed'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
telagah 'to quarrel'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tiarap 'to lie on face'
                     :- ;- ;- ;121; - ; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
tikai 'to dispute'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
timbal 'to deputize'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
tinda? 'to react'
                     :-;31;-;121;-;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;340;
tinggong 'to squat'
                     :-;-;-;121; -; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
tingkah 'to alternate'
                     :21;31;-;121;-;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
tumus 'to fall on face'
                     :-;-;-;121;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
tungkup 'to upset'
                     :-;-;-;121; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
```

# APPENDIX 9: Stative Intransitive Verbal Roots (Free)

```
abadi 'to be immortal'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : - : - :
absterak 'to be abstract'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : - : - :
aci 'to be accepted'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : - : - :
adil 'to be just'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
agong 'to be paramount'
aib 'to be shameful'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
ajaib 'to be magical'
                           :- :- :40;121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
akhir 'to be last'
                           :-;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
aksi 'to be stylish'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; 340;
alim 'to be learned'
                           :- ;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
alpa 'to be careless'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
am 'to be general'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
aman 'to be peaceful'
                           :21:- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
amanah 'to be trustworthy' :21;31;40;121;131; - :210;221;222; - : - :330:340;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
ambar 'to be tasteless'
anca? 'to be smart'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
aneh 'to be peculiar'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; 330; -;
asing 'to be alien'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
asli 'to be original'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
awal 'to be primary'
                           :- ;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
ayu 'to be tender'
azab 'to be treacherous'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
bacul 'to be a coward'
bagus 'to be excellent'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
bahagia 'to be joyful'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330;340;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
bahari 'to be courteous'
bai? 'to be good'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
bakhil 'to be stingy'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
baku 'to be fixed'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
bakup 'to be swollen'
balam 'to be blurred'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
```

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:- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
balar 'to be cursed'
baligh 'to be mature'
                          :-;-;40;121;131;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
bantah 'to be obstinate'
                          :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330;340;
bangang 'to be stupid'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
bangar 'to be stupid'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
bangga 'to be proud'
                          :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; -; 310; -; 330; 340;
bangka 'to be senile'
                          :-;-;40;121;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;330;-;
bangkut 'to be swollen (eye)' ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210; - ; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
bangsat 'to be poor'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210; - ; - ;310; - ;330;340;
banyau 'to be slushy'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
baran 'to be angry'
                          :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
baru 'to be new'
                          :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
basah 'to be wet'
                          :21;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -; -; 330;340;
basal 'to be dropsied'
                          :- :- :40;121;131;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ; 330; - ;
basau 'to be hard (tuber)' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
basi 'to be stale'
                         :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
batat 'to be dry (crops)'
                          baya? 'to be soft (limb)'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
bebal 'to be temperamental':21; -; 40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; 330;340;
bebar 'to be disorganized' :21;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
begap 'to be robust'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
baku 'to be frozen'
                          :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; -; 330; -;
belam 'to be faint (colour)':-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;
bena? 'to be stupid'
                          :-;-;40;121;131;-;210;221;-;-;-;330;-;
benar 'to be true'
                          :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
bencah 'to be watery'
                          :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
benderang 'to be bright'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
bening 'to be serene'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
bentan 'to relapse (illness)'; -; 40;121;131; -; 210;221;222; -; -; 330; -;
bengal 'to be numb'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - :330; - ;
bengang 'to be deaf'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
bengis 'to be wrathful'
                          :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
bengka? 'to be swollen'
                          :-;-;40;121;131;-;210;221;222;310;-;-;-;-;
```

```
:- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
benvai 'to be spungy'
berahi 'to be attractive'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : - :
berani 'to be brave'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
berkat 'to be profitable'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - :340:
bernas 'to be bright (ideas)' :- :40:121:131: - :210: - : - : - : - : 330: - :
berseh 'to be clean'
                           :21:-:40:121:131: -:210:221:222: -: -:330: -:
besar 'to be large'
                           :21:- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222:310: - :330:340:
bestari 'to be well-bred'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
betah 'to be well'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - : - :
betina 'to be female'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
betul 'to be correct'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
bebas 'to be free'
                           :21:- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
baca? 'to be muddy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
beco? 'to be noisy'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
benjul 'to be swollen'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330;340;
bengkeng 'to be hot-tempered' :- :40:121:131: - : - : - : - : 310: - : - : - :
bengko? 'to be crooked'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
bengong 'to be stupid'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
berang 'to be wrathful'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - :310: - :330: - :
biadap 'to be rude'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
bia? 'to be prolific'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
biang 'to be angry'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - :310: - :330: - :
bidang 'to be broad'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
bija? 'to be intelligent'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; 330; - ;
bimbang 'to be despondent'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
binasa 'to be destroyed'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; -; 330; -;
bincut 'to be swollen'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - :310: - :330: - :
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - :310: - :330: - :
bingit 'to be indisposed'
biru 'to be blue (colour)'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
bisa 'to be poisonous'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
bising 'to be noisy'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; 310; -; 330; -;
bisu 'to be dumb'
                           :21;-;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;310; -:330; -:
biul 'to be obstinate'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
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:21:- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
bocor 'to be holed'
                           :- :- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222:310: - :330: - :
bodoh 'to be foolish'
bogel 'to be naked'
                           :- :- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222; - : - :330:340;
boniol 'to be protruding'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222:310: - :330:340:
bongka? 'to be arrogant'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - : - : - : - : - : - : 330: - :
bongo? 'to be insipid'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - : - : - : - : - : - : 330:340;
bongsu 'to be last-born'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - : - : - : - : - : - : 330: - :
bonyor 'to be soft (fruit)':-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 330; -;
bopeng 'to be pockmarked'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
bore? 'to be spotty'
                           :- :- :40;121:131: - :210;221: - : - : - :330: - :
boros 'to be spendthrift'
                           :21:- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
bosan 'to be bored'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
bota? 'to be bald'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222:310: - :330:340:
boya? 'to be insipid'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210: - : - :310: - :330: - :
boyot 'to be sagging'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210; - ; - ;310; - ;330;340;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
buas 'to be wild'
bubong 'to be heaped up'
                           :21; - :40:121:131: - :210:221:222:310: - :330:340:
bujor 'to be elliptical'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
bular 'to be bulging'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
bulat 'to be roundish'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
bundar 'to be globular'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
bunta? 'to be stumpy'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222:310: - :330: - :
buntar 'to be circular'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ;310; - ;330; - ;
bunting 'to be pregnant'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
buntu 'to be deadlocked'
                           :21;-;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -; -; 330; -;
buro? 'to be ugly'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
buso? 'to be foul (smell)' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330;340;
busong 'to be swollen'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
buta 'to be blind'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
cabe? 'to be torm'
                           :- ;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cabo? 'to be rotten'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
cacat 'to be spoiled'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cacau 'to be confused'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
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:21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
caer 'to be liquid'
cakah 'to be obtuse'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - : - :
cambah 'to be full (foliage)' :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - :340:
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
cante? 'to be pretty'
canggah 'to be spiky'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222: - : - :330: - :
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
canggong 'to be odd'
cangkat 'to be shallow'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
capah 'to be wide'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
capang 'to be obtuse'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
cadara 'to be hurt'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cekal 'to be steadfast'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
cakang 'to be taut'
cakap 'to be able'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
celaka 'to be cursed'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - : - :330:340:
celaru 'to be confused'
celus 'to be exact (size)' :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
cemas 'to be anxious'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
cembong 'to be convex'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cemburu 'to be jealous'
cemerkap 'to be rough'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
cemerlang 'to be brilliant':-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -; -;
cemus 'to be bored'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cendekal 'to be tricky' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
cenderong 'to be interested' - ; - ; 40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cengkong 'to be sunken (eyes)'; -; 40;121;131; -; 210;221;222; -; -; 330; -;
cerah 'to be bright'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cerdas 'to be agile'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
carde? 'to be clever'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
cargas 'to be active'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cermat 'to be thrifty'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
ceme 'to be deformed (eye)':-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; 330; -;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cete? 'to be shallow'
cewat 'to be fussy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
```

```
comel 'to be dainty'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- :- :40;121;131; - :210;221;222; - ; - :330; - ;
compang 'to be shabby'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
condong 'to be slanting'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
congkah 'to be jagged'
congo? 'to be gluttonous'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
cuai 'to be careless'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
culas 'to be lazy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
curam 'to be steep'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
curang 'to be deceitful'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
curiga 'to be worried'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
dagang 'to be foreign'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
dahaga 'to be thirsty'
dahshat 'to be awful'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
damai 'to be peaceful'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
dangkal 'to be dry'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
datar 'to be flat'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
dayus 'to be scared'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
dedar 'to be unwell'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
degil 'to be stubborn'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330;340;
dempa? 'to be blunt'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
dendam 'to be longing'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -;340;
dengki 'to be envious'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
dengo? 'to be short (neck)':- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
dengu 'to be insipid'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
derhaka 'to be rebellious' :21;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ; - ;
derita 'to be suffering'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
dewasa 'to be youthful'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
dharurat 'to be urgent'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
diam 'to be quiet'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
dinamik 'to be dynamic'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
dingin 'to be cool'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
dogel 'to be naked'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - :330; - :
dogol 'to be bald'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
```

```
:21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330;340;
dongeng 'to be legendary'
dongo? 'to be foolish'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
durja 'to be sad'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330:340:
dzalim 'to be cruel'
                           :21:- :40:121:131; - :210:221:222:310; - :330; - ;
dzaif 'to be ill'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -;330; -;
dzahir 'to be obvious'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
empo? 'to be tender'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
erat 'to be close'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
elo? 'to be pretty'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
ena? 'to be tasty'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
enteng 'to be easy'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -; -;
faham 'to be understood'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
fakir 'to be poor'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
fana 'to be mortal'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
fanatik 'to be fanatic'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; 330; -;
faseh 'to be fluent'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
feudal 'to be feudal'
                           :-;-;40;121;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
formal 'to be formal'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ; - ;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
gadoh 'to be bothersome'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
gagah 'to be forceful'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
gah 'to be renowned'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
gala? 'to be frequent'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
gamat 'to be noisy'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
gampang 'to be illegitimate' -; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; -; -; -; -; -; -;
ganas 'to be savage'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
ganjil 'to be odd'
ganyut 'to be spungy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
garang 'to be fierce'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
garau 'to be hoarse (voice)' - ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
gare? 'to be deaf'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
garing 'to be crispy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
garo? 'to be raucous'
gatal 'to be itchy'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330; -;
```

```
gavat 'to be giddy'
                           :21:- :40:121:131:150:210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
gabu 'to be tender'
                           :- :- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
gedimpul 'to be fat'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
gedobel 'to be flabby'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : - :
gaga? 'to be loud (noise)' :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : - : 340:
gelap 'to be dark'
                           :- :- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222: - : - :330:340:
geli 'to be ticklish'
                           :21:- :40:121:131:150:210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
gemalai 'to be willowy'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : - :340:
gembira 'to be happy'
                           :21:- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222; - ; - ; 330:340;
gembong 'to be inflated'
                           :21;-:40;121;131;150;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
gemo? 'to be plump'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : 340:
gempita 'to be noisy'
genap 'to be even'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
genit 'to be dainty'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
gendut 'to be wrinkled'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
genting 'to be delicate'
                           :- ;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
geram 'to be excited'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
garapu 'to be rough'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
gerutu 'to be jerky'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
gete? 'to be loathsome'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
getir 'to be bitter'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
gerang 'to be gay'
                           :21:- :40:121:131:150;210;221; - ; - ; - ; 330;340;
ghairah 'to be stimulated' :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - : - :
ghalat 'to be hesitant'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
gian 'to be absorbent'
giat 'to be industrious'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;340;
gigeh 'to be obstinate'
                           :- :- :40;121;131; - :210;221;222; - : - :330; - :
gila 'to be mad'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
gilang 'to be bright'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - : - : - :
gondah 'to be uneasy'
                           :-;-;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;-;-;-;340;
gondol 'to be barren'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
gopoh 'to be in haste'
                           :21;-;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;-;-;330;340;
                          :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
goyah 'to be loose'
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```
gugup 'to be nervous'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330;340;
gulana 'to be despondent'
                           :-;-;40;121;131;-;210;221;-;-;-;-;340;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
gusar 'to be restless'
hadham 'to be digested'
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
hairan 'to be astonished'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hakap 'to be selfish'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
halal 'to be legitimate'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- :- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
haloba 'to be covetous'
halus 'to be fine'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
hama? 'to be ill-tempered' :21:- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330: - :
hamis 'to be foul (smell)' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hancing 'to be pungent'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
hancor 'to be crushed'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
handal 'to be strong'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hantap 'to be burly'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hangat 'to be hot'
                           :21;-;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;-;-;330;340;
hangit 'to be singed'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hangus 'to be burnt'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hanyir 'to be smelly'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
hapa? 'to be drab'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hara 'to be disorderly'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
haram 'to be illegitimate'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; 330; -;
haring 'to be pungent'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
harmoni 'to be harmonious'
harum 'to be fragrant'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
hasad 'to be envious'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
haus 'to be worn out'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
haus 'to be thirsty'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
hebah 'to be widespread'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hebat 'to be terrific'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
heboh 'to be broadcast'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hemat 'to be careful'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
hero? 'to be noisy'
                           :-;-;40;121;131;-;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
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```
herot 'to be askew'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hiba 'to be melancholy'
                           :21:- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330:340:
hijau 'to be green'
                           :21:31:40:121:131:150:210:221:222:310: - :330: - :
hina 'to be lowly'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
hingar 'to be noisy'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
hiro? 'to be discordant'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
hitam 'to be black'
                           :- :- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222:310: - :330: - :
hormat 'to be respectful'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
hudoh 'to be ugly'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
hujan 'to be raining'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; 340;
hujong 'to be at the end'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
huru 'to be chaotic'
                           :- :- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
ikhlas 'to be sincere'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
ikal 'to be curly'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
indah 'to be exquisite'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
insaf 'to be repentant'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
ingkar 'to be stubborn'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
iri 'to be envious'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
ising 'to be desolate'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
istimewa 'to be special'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
jabut 'to be hairy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
jadah 'to be devilish'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
jahanam 'to be destroyed'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
jahang 'to be gaudy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
jahat 'to be wicked'
jahil 'to be ignorant'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
jantan 'to be male'
janggal 'to be odd'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
jati 'to be original'
jauh 'to be far'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
jaya 'to be successful'
jegang 'to be taut'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
jela? 'to be bored'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
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```
jelas 'to be obvious' :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
jele? 'to be unpleasant'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
jelita 'to be beautiful'
jemu 'to be sick of'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
jenaka 'to be humorous'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
jenayah 'to be criminal'
jenoh 'to be bored'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
jerabai 'to be tattered'
                           :- :- :40;121;131; - :210;221;222; - ; - ; - :340;
jerap 'to be saturated'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
jarneh 'to be clear'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
jeje? 'to be ridiculous'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
jina? 'to be tame'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
jingga 'to be orange'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
jitu 'to be excellent'
jongang 'to be protruding' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
jujur 'to be faithful'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
juling 'to be a squint'
julor 'to be protruding'
                           :-;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
kabur 'to be ambiguous'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kaca? 'to be smart'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kaget 'to be alarmed'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kagom 'to be astonished'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kaku 'to be transfixed'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kalut 'to be in haste'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
karan 'to be incorrigible' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
karib 'to be close'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
karut 'to be fictitious'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kasar 'to be coarse'
                           :-;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
kaseh 'to be loving'
                           :-;-;40;121;131;-;210;221;222;-;-;-;-;-;
kate? 'to be short-legged' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kaya 'to be rich'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kebal 'to be impregnable'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kabas 'to be numb'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
```

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kecewa 'to be unsuccessful':-:-:40:121:131:150:210:221: -: -: -: 330: -;
kecil 'to be small'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kecut 'to be shrunk'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kedah 'to be flat'
                           :-;-;40;121;131;-;210;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330;340;
kadakut 'to be stingy'
kedut 'to be wrinkled'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kajam 'to be cruel'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kejang 'to be stiff'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kejat 'to be solid'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kekal 'to be immortal'
                           :21; - ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kəlabu 'to be grey'
                           :- :- :40:121:131:150:210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
kəlakar 'to be full of jest: - ; - ; 40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; 340;
kelam 'to be dark'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kəlarah 'to be bad'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
kəlasik 'to be classical'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330;340;
kelat 'to be astringent (taste)' ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
keloloh 'to be hasty'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kemaro? 'to be hungry'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kemas 'to be neat'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kəmasi 'to be unkempt'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
kematu 'to be hard'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ;340;
kembar 'to be in pairs'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kemero? 'to be bad (egg)'
                           :-;-;40;121;131;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;-;
keme? 'to be dented'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kampis 'to be deflated'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
kempunan 'to be longing'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kənan 'to be similar'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330;340;
kendor 'to be sagged'
                           :21;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
kental 'to be thick'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kenyal 'to be leathery'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kenyang 'to be sated'
                           :21;-;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;-;-;330;-;
keparat 'to be a bastard'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210; -; -; -; -; -;330;340;
kapingin 'to be longing'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
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karamat 'to be sacred'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - :330:340;
kardil 'to be undersized'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
karinting 'to be curly'
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - ;210;221;222: - ; - ;330;340;
karing 'to be dry'
                           :21;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -; -; 330; -;
keroh 'to be muddy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kersang 'to be barren'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
keruan 'to be disorderly'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221: - : - : - : - : 340;
kəsah 'to be uneasy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
kasal 'to be repentant'
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - :340;
kesumba 'to be lovable'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - : - : - : - : - : - : 340;
ketang 'to be spotty'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
ketara 'to be obvious'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
ketat 'to be tight'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
keko? 'to be awkward'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kemot 'to be dented'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kencong 'to be askew'
                           :21;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -; -; 330;340;
kene? 'to be tiny'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
ketot 'to be stunted'
khas 'to be special'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
khayal 'to be imaginary'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
khianat 'to be deceitful'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
khuatir 'to be worried'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
khushuk 'to be engrossed'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
khusus 'to be special'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -: 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
kiat 'to be twisted'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kidal 'to be left-handed'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
kikir 'to be stingy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kincup 'to be conical'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
kirau 'to be ripe'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
koba? 'to be torn'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
kolot 'to be orthodox'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
kontang 'to be parched'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kontot 'to be tailless'
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:21:31:40:121:131:150:210:221:222: - ; - ; 330: - ;
sobe? 'to be chipped'
                           :21; -: 40;121;131; -;210;221;222;310; -;330;340;
sombong 'to be arrogant'
sompe? 'to be chipped'
                           :21;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -; -; 330; -;
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - :340:
sopan 'to be polite'
                           :- :- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
sosial 'to be sociable'
speshil 'to be special'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
subal 'to be irritable'
                           :21; -: 40;121:131;150;210;221;222; -; -; -; -; 340;
subor 'to be healthy'
                           :21:- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
suci 'to be pure'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
sugul 'to be depressed'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; 150; 210; 221; 222; -; -; -; -; 340;
sukar 'to be difficult'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
sulah 'to be bald'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
sulit 'to be secretive'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
sulong 'to be first-born'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
sumbang 'to be discordant'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
sumbing 'to be chipped'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
sundal 'to be obscene'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
sunti 'to be young (girl)' :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
sunyi 'to be solitary'
                           :-;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
suram 'to be gloomy'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
susah 'to be difficult'
                           :21;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;310; - :330;340;
taat 'to be obedient'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
tabah 'to be steadfast'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
tahu 'to be informed'
                           :21;-;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -: -: -: -:
tahyul 'to be imaginary'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
tajam 'to be sharp'
takbur 'to be boastful'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
takjob 'to be astonished'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -; -;
takut 'to be afraid'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; 150; 210; 221; 222; -; -; -; -; -;
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -;340;
takwa 'to be pious'
tama? 'to be greedy'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;
tampan 'to be handsome'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;
tandus 'to be devastated'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
```

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tangkas 'to be swift' :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - : - : - :340:
tawaduk 'to be engrossed'
tawar 'to be tasteless'
                          :21:- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
tebal 'to be thick'
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330:340;
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330:340:
tedoh 'to be shady'
tega? 'to be upright'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
tegang 'to be strained'
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330:340:
tegap 'to be stout'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - :340:
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
tegar 'to be stubborn'
tagas 'to be definite'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330:340:
tegoh 'to be secure'
tekun 'to be strong (will)':- :- :40;121:131; - :210:221:222; - : - : - :340;
teliti 'to be careful'
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - :340:
tembam 'to be chubby'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
tembo? 'to be holed'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
tembun 'to be plump'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
tenang 'to be calm'
                           :21:31:40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - :340:
tenat 'to be seriously ill':- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - :330:340:
tenteram 'to be peaceful'
                          :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
tengi? 'to be foul (smell)':-:-:40:121:131: -:210:221: -:-:-:-:-:
tepat 'to be direct'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
terang 'to be illuminated' :21;31;40;121;131; - :210;221;222; - : - :330; - :
tero? 'to be severe'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
tertib 'to be orderly'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
tetap 'to be static'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ; - ;340;
teleng 'to be slanting'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
tewas 'to be vanquished'
                           :21;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - : - :330: - :
thabit 'to be logical'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
timpas 'to be low (tide)'
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - :210:221:222: - : - : - : - :
timpus 'to be deflated'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
tinggi 'to be high'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222;310; - ;330; - ;
tiris 'to be leaking'
                           :-;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
tirus 'to be conical'
                           :21;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222;310; -; -; -; -;
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tobe? 'to be bitten (fruit):21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
tohor 'to be shallow'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
tongge? 'to be protruding' :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
tongong 'to be foolish'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
                           :- :- :40:121:131: - : - : - : - : - : - : - :
toto? 'to be pure'
tua 'to be old'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
tukang 'to be skilful'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
tular 'to be cursed'
                           :-;31;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -; -;
tuli 'to be deaf'
tulin 'to be original'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
tulus 'to be sincere'
                           :- :- :40;121;131; - :210;221;222; - : - : - :340;
tumpat 'to be solid'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
tumpul 'to be blunt'
                           :21:31:40:121:131:150:210:221:222: - : - :330: - :
tunggal 'to be single'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
udzor 'to be unfit'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; 340;
ulong 'to be first'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
umum 'to be general'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
untut 'to be sick (elephantiasis)';40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
ungkah 'to be loose'
                          :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
ungu 'to be dark blue'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
usang 'to be senile'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
utama 'to be primary'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
vital 'to be vital'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
wajar 'to be justified'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
wajib 'to be obligatory'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
walang 'to be despondent'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
                           :- ;31;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
wangi 'to be fragrant'
warak 'to be religious'
                          :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
waras 'to be sane'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
                          :-;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; 340;
waspada 'to be calm'
                          :21;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330; -;
yakin 'to be convinced'
```

# APPENDIX 10: Stative Intransitive Verbal Roots (Bound)

```
:- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
agam 'to be burly'
aneka 'to be various'
                           :-;31;40;121;131; -;210;221; -; -; -; -;340;
awam 'to be civil'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
banjar 'to be arranged'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
belala? 'to be protruding'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
bola? 'to be uncertain'
                           :-;-;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; 340;
camo? 'to be scattered'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
camping 'to be shredded'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -; -;
canga? 'to be awkward'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
cendera 'to be beloved'
                           :21;-;40;121;131; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -; -;
cengang 'to be dumbfounded':- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
coba? 'to be torn'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
compang 'to be tattered'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ;
cora? 'to be full of designs':21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ;340;
cundang 'to be uneven'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
gamam 'to be hesitant'
                           :21; -; 40; 121; 131; -; 210; 221; 222; -; -; 330; -;
ganda 'to be manifold'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -;330;340;
geman 'to be repulsive'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
gemap 'to be taken aback'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131;150;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
gembut 'to be spungy'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
gigis 'to be jagged'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
halimun 'to be invisible'
                           :-;31;40;121;131; -;210;221;222; -; -; -; -;
imbal 'to be balanced'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
imbang 'to be equal'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
jajar 'to be in sequence'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330;340;
kanjal 'to be stupefied'
kemam 'to be speechless'
                           :- ;- ;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ;330; - ;
keretang 'to be spotty'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - : - : - :340;
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
lacor 'to be obscene'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221;222; - ; - ; - ; - ;
laksana 'to be alike'
lantar 'to be sprawled'
                           :21;31;40;121;131; - ;210;221; - ; - ; - ;330; - ;
```

Table C: Adverbials

Roots	Time 31	Manner 19	Degree 15	Mood 19	Place 4	Aspect 17	Total 105
Affix 21	1	7	2	0	0	7	
Affix 31	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Affix 40	8	17	10	13	0	11	59
Affix 131	0	17	10	10	0	8	45
Affix 150	0	3	2	0	0	1	6
Affix 210	3	14	5	10	0	11	43
Affix 221	3	14	5	16	0	11	49
Affix 222	1	14	3	7	0	11	36
Affix 310	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Affix 320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affix 330	2	10	7	9	0	11	39
Affix 340	7	6	3	0	0	1	17
Affix 420	12	14	8	11	3	11	59

Table D: Particles

-	Affixes	Numerals 19	Quantifiers 11	Affirmative 1	Negatives 7	Interrogatives 4	Prepositions 30	Conjunctions 18	Emphatics 19	Interjections 8	Total 117
	Affix 21	2	0	1	0	1	12	2	0	1	19
	Affix 31	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
-	Affix 40	3	6	1	5	2	13	4	1	0	35
-	Affix R	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Affix 131	0	2	1	2	0	6	0	3	0	14
-	Affix 150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	Affix 210	13	4	1	3	1	14	4	1	1	42
	Affix 221	11	4	1	3	1	13	4	1	1	39
-	Affix 222	11	2	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	29
-	Affix 310	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
-	Affix 320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	Affix 330	0	2	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	9
-	Affix 340	16	2	1	1	1	10	4	0	1	36

#### APPENDIX 15: Modern Literary Works Used as Material

- A. Novels and Poetry
- 1. Adibah Amin, (1969). <u>Seroja Masih Dikolam</u>, Kuala Lumpur: Pustaka Melayu Baru.
- 2. Ali bin Haji Ahmad, (1961). <u>Puisi Baharu Melayu, 1942-1960</u>, Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- A. Samad Ismail, (1967). <u>Kail Panjang Sajengkal</u>, Kuala Lumpur: Perchetakan Utusan Melayu.
- 4. A. Wahab Ali, (1968). Angin Hitam, Kuala Lumpur: Perchetakan Utusan Melayu.
- 5. Awan-il-Sirkam, (1965). <u>Puchat Bukan Main</u>, Melaka: Toko Buku Abas, Bandung (Siri Antoloji Cherpen 3).
- 6. Cherita2 Pendek Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, (1961), Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Siri Sastera Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Bil. 2).
- 7. Dua Zaman, (1963). Kuala Lumpur: Pustaka Antara.
- 8. Hassan Ibrahim, (1962). Mengikuti Nobel, Kuala Lumpur: Federal Publications Ltd.
- 9. Hasan bin Muhammad Ali, (1959). <u>Musafir</u>, Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Siri Sastera Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Bil. 3).
- 10. Khadijah Hashim, (1968). <u>Badai Semalam</u>, Singapura: Penerbitan Pustaka Nasional.
- 11. Masuri S.N. (1962). <u>Warna Suasana</u>, Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press.
- 12. Mekar dan Segar, (1969), (ed. Asraf). Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press.
- 13. Shanon Ahmad, (1967), (2nd. ed.). <u>Terdedah</u>, Melaka: Toko Buku Abas, Bandung.

- 14. Usman Awang, (1961). Gelombang, Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press.
- 15. Yahya Samah, (1967), (2nd. ed.). Perahu Kechil Belayar Malam, Kuala Lumpur: Perchetakan Utusan Melayu.
- B. Magazines and Newspapers
- 1. Berita Harian, May and June 1969.
- 2. Dewan Bahasa, Vol. X11, No. 6 12 (1968).
- 3. ----, Vol. Xlll, No. 1 9 (1969).
- 4. Dewan Masharakat, Vol. Vl, No. 1 12 (1968).
- 5. Mingguan Malaysia, Tahun 6 (1970) and Tahun 7 (1971).
- 6. Utusan Zaman, Tahun 31 (1970) and Tahun 32 (1971).