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**THE ALAS LANGUAGE  
(NORTHERN SUMATRA)**





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## List of abbreviations used in the volume

Ac.	<i>Acèh</i>
Al.	<i>Alas</i>
AN	<i>Austronesian (languages)</i>
Ar.	<i>Arabic</i>
cp.	<i>compare</i>
Gy.	<i>Gayo</i>
id.	<i>idem</i>
IN	<i>Indonesian (languages)</i>
Jv.	<i>Javanese</i>
KB	<i>Karo Batak</i>
Me.	<i>Mentawai(an)</i>
ML	<i>Malay</i>
My.	<i>Malagasy</i>
Ni.	<i>Nias</i>
N	<i>Noun phrase</i>
PAN	<i>Proto-Austronesian (mainly Dyen)</i>
P	<i>Prepositional phrase</i>
Sim.	<i>Simalur</i>
Skt.	<i>Sanskrit</i>
TB	<i>Toba Batak</i>
UAN	<i>Uraustronesisch (after Dempwolff)</i>
v.	<i>vide, see</i>
var.	<i>variant</i>
V	<i>Verb phrase</i>
*	<i>hypothetical or reconstructed form</i>
>	<i>becomes</i>
<	<i>derives from</i>



## INTRODUCTION

*The Alas language is spoken in a small area of Northern Sumatra, more precisely in the district of Aceh Tenggara, Autonomous Province of Aceh.*

*The main town of the area where the language is spoken is Kutacane, the Kabupaten capita townl. The town consists of a double row of houses along the main road, which comes from Kabanjahe and continues towards Blangkejeren northwards and thence, when weather conditions permit, reaches Takengon in Aceh Tengah.*

*Southwards the road leads to the province of Sumatra Utara, the heart of the traditional territory of the Karo Bataks. Such a location justifies the relative isolation of the area, as the Alas territory is rather mountainous and there is no possibility of reaching the coast eastwards or westwards and the capital town of the province, Banda Aceh, lies in the extreme north and may be reached only following the coastal road via Medan or Takengon and Bireuen.*

*The Alas are maily devoted to agriculture and have lived up to our days without important contacts with the rest of the world. Their immediate neighbours are the Gayos in the north and the Karo Bataks in the south, who speak a language closely related to Alas. Contacts with the Malays from the coastal regions and the Achehs in the north must have been relatively intense, as the Alas received Islam from them. Near Kutacane small*

*settlements of Toba Bataks may be found in Sigalegale and Lawé Désky along the road southwards.*

*The Alas people today may amount to about 80.000 people. Although they had been contacted by the Dutch since the beginning of our century, little is known of their culture and traditions. As a matter of fact only their Adatrecht seems to have been studied by Western scholars, up to very recent times. Some information on them is to be found in Snouck Hurgronje's volume on the Gayos, but generally the Alas people have been considered a subgroup of the Karo Bataks possibly on a linguistic basis only.*

*In fact the Alas language has been considered from time to time either as a dialect of Karo or of Gayo, without apparently feeling the need of studying the language by itself. This attitude is not only false intrinsically, but prevents from appreciating correctly the whole of the linguistic situation in Northern Sumatra.*

*Just a small number of examples may permit to appreciate both the affinities and the diversities of the three languages in question:*

*Karo: kita seh i kota nari erbih*

*Gayo: kite sawah ari kute manè*

*Alas: kite sòh kota ari bònè*

*we arrived from the town yesterday*

*Karo: arah selatan ingan énda lit kerangen ras paya-paya*

*Gayo: ngerat i daérah ni ara uten urum paya*

*Alas: ni jahènen negeri ènde lèt rimbe nengen paye*

*south of this land there are forests and swamps*



*Karo:* aku nggo minem lau  
*Gayo:* aku ngge inum weih  
*Alas:* aku nggòu minum lawé  
*I have drunk water*

*What appears in existing literature consists mainly of notes of the kind we find in Voorhoeve (1955, p. 9): “Besides Karo-Batak the Northern group [of Batak dialects] also includes the Alas- dialect and Dairi-Batak, with the sub-dialects of Kelasan, Simsim, Pegagan and the Kata Boang of Upper Singkel”. As to Singkel it is listed as a different regional language of the Aceh Province by the researchers of the University of Syah Kuala in Banda Aceh.*

*Teuku Syamsudin (in Koentjaraningrat 1975, p. 2225) is even more misleading, including Alas within the Gayo dialects, but the purpose of the book was not that of classifying Sumatran languages and the contents were arranged with a division more according to political boundaries than ethnic ones.*

*Budiman Sulaiman in his grammar of the Aceh language (1977, p. 14) seems to be more correct in listing Alas as a language by itself. On the other hand he only devotes a couple of lines to the matter, stating that: “Bahasa Alas digunakan oleh penduduk yang berdiam di daerah Kabupaten Aceh Tenggara dan di hulu sungai Singkil dalam daerah Kabupaten Aceh Selatan”.*

*The Alas language fills a gap in the continuity of languages in Northern Sumatra. It is clearly similar to Karo, but shows many traits in common with Gayo. In the past atlases and maps tended to assign clear cut areas to each language. We are nowadays more cautious and realize clearly the existence of a continuum of dialects where variants tend to merge into each*

*other. On the other hand this may be realized only if languages are studied as they are really in use in the territory and not privileging one form assumed to be a standard or adopted as such, as may be the case of some missionaries interested in singling out a standard form for the translation of the Bible or such purposes.*

*This is the view which led in the past to the reconstruction of Proto-languages and to Neogrammarian views on that matter. Modern sociolinguistics have clearly demonstrated that matters are in fact much more complicated.*

*Be that as it may, many Indonesian (and non Indonesian) students of linguistics are dedicating their efforts to the study of regional languages and we may hope that in the near future our knowledge in Indonesian linguistics will improve. Non only for quantity of data, but especially for their quality and for the correct theoretical presuppositions in their researches.*

*The present research was carried on mainly in february and march 1983 with a further review of data in 1985 and the results remained unpublished till now for a series of difficulties in finding a publisher and thinking that other studies were shortly to appear on this language. Though this has partly happened, we feel that our study of the language still deserves some attention.*

*Thanks are due to my main informant of the time, who assisted me in subsequent checkings of the gathered material. Drs. Sjech Ahmaddin devoted much of his time while I was in Kutacane to help me and I was lucky to find a person having a very good preparation in the field of linguistics.*

*Needless to say, my debt is to the Indonesians as a whole, who have always been kind and patient up the boasted standard with my tiring presence as a researcher.*

*Bologna, University, 1999*

*G. S.*

*The occasion to publish this work had to wait till 2007 with the advent of digital format. It is now possible to offer this material to interested people, thanks to the help of AlmaDL. Knowledge is no private property and the possibility of access to information is a duty to all researchers. Electronics have given us not only a non expensive opportunity, but also a means to save paper and trees, for a work which undoubtedly interests a very limited number of persons.*

*Bologna, University, 2007*

*G. S.*



## 1.1. PHONOLOGY

The inventory of the phonemes of the Alas languages gives the following chart:

p	b	t	d	c	j	k	g
	m		n		ny		ng
			l				
			r				
		s					h
w				y		(w)	
				i			u
					é	e	o
						a	

As to this scheme we may observe that:

a) while the opposition /c/ vs. /j/ and /k/ vs. /g/ is clearly an opposition of voiceless vs. voiced consonant, /p/ vs. /b/ and /t/ vs. /d/ also show an opposition of plosive vs. implosive sound;

b) the inclusion of /e/ in the inventory is beyond discussion as there are clear oppositions of such a phoneme vs. /a/, /é/ and /i/.

Nevertheless the opposition seems to be neutralized in word final position. Words etymologically ending in /-a/ are regularly pronounced as [-e] as occurs in other languages (Malay dialects, Balinese etc.) whilst in other languages the change of /-a/ into /-o/ occurs. Anyhow, as from a synchronic standpoint nothing happens to complicate the phonological analysis of the language, we would prefer to range it as an occurrence of the /e/ phoneme. Otherwise, we could state that the /a/ phoneme is realized as [e] in word final position with an overlapping of two phonemes as regards their phonetic status.

As for this point, however, we observe that:

- /p/ is a bilabial voiceless plosive never released word final;
- /b/ is a bilabial voiced implosive [ɓ];
- /t/ is an alveolar plosive, sometimes slightly retroflex, not released word final;
- /d/ is an alveolar voiced implosive [ɗ];
- /c/ is a palatal voiceless plosive, sometimes slightly affricate;
- /j/ is a palatal voiced plosive, sometimes slightly affricate;
- /k/ is a velar voiceless plosive; but word final it is realized as a glottal stop;
- /g/ is a velar voiced plosive;
- /m/ is a bilabial voiced nasal;
- /n/ is an alveolar voiced nasal;
- /ny/ is a palatal voiced nasal;
- /ng/ is a velar voiced nasal;
- /r/ is a velar or uvular voiced vibrant or fricative [ɣ] or [ʀ];

- /l/ is an alveolar voiced lateral;
- /s/ is an alveolar voiceless fricative (spirant);
- /h/ is a laryngeal voiceless fricative, very weak word initial (or voiced);
- /w/ is a bilabial voiced continuant with a secondary velar articulation;
- /y/ is a palatal voiced continuant;
- /i/ is a palatal vocoid, front high unrounded;
- /é/ is a palatal front mid unrounded vocoid; it seems to have two different allophones (mid high [e] and mid low [ɛ]). Though there are no minimal pairs to contrast we like better to note the difference in writing by using “è” for the mid low variant as there seems to be no predictable rules as to their pronunciation;
- /a/ is a central low vocoid;
- /e/ is a neutral central vocoid or sometimes a back unrounded mid high (centralized) vocoid [ɤ], resembling Aceh “eu”. This happens systematically in the prefix /me-/;
- /o/ is a back mid rounded vocoid; two varieties exist though not in complementary distribution, as is the case for /é/. We shall mark “o” the mid high allophone and “ò” the mid low one;
- /u/ is a back high rounded vocoid.

It may be useful to highlight that our spelling follows the lines of the official spelling for Bahasa Indonesia (*ejaan baru*). This spelling has the advantage of being roughly phonemic and of being very simple and clearly understandable by speakers of Indonesian. Of course there appear to be no significant

differences but on a phonemic level; /b/ and /d/ are not implosive in Indonesian, but on the other hand no such sounds are to be found there. /r/ is seldom uvular in Indonesian speakers but again this produces no phonemic opposition.

A further remark may be made for the existence of long vowels, though with no distinctive value and mostly in monosyllables, which are left unmarked in our spelling. No significative stress is audible either.

The following minimal pairs justify the above inventory:

/ʌ/ ~ /r/	<i>asal</i> “origin” ~ <i>asar</i> “nest”
/k/ ~ /t/	<i>dukuk</i> “push” ~ <i>dukut</i> “grass”
/g/ ~ /j/	<i>gagah</i> “bold” ~ <i>gajah</i> “elephant”
/r/ ~ /s/	<i>gelar</i> “name” ~ <i>gelas</i> “glass”
/t/ ~ /j/	<i>geréte</i> “cart” ~ <i>geréje</i> “church”
/ng/ ~ /r/	<i>gugung</i> “east” ~ <i>gugur</i> “boil”
/h/ ~ /ʌ/	<i>guhe</i> “cave” ~ <i>gule</i> “sugar”
/ʌ/ ~ /n/	<i>gule</i> “sugar” ~ <i>gune</i> “use”
/p/ ~ /t/	<i>kakap</i> “axe” ~ <i>katak</i> “frog”
/h/ ~ /s/	<i>kerah</i> “dry” ~ <i>keras</i> “hard”
/s/ ~ /t/	<i>laus</i> “go” ~ <i>laut</i> “sea”
/h/ ~ /k/	<i>nahan</i> “next” ~ <i>nakan</i> “paddy”
/r/ ~ /t/	<i>rutung</i> “durian” ~ <i>tutung</i> “burn”
/m/ ~ /p/	<i>mangan</i> “eat” ~ <i>pangan</i> “be eaten”
/k/ ~ /ng/	<i>tòk</i> “tasteless” ~ <i>tòng</i> “still”
/t/ ~ /n/	<i>takal</i> “head” ~ <i>nakal</i> “nasty”
/k/ ~ /c/	<i>keras</i> “hard” ~ <i>ceras</i> “plough”
/b/ ~ /g/	<i>tebu</i> “sugarcane” ~ <i>tegu</i> “draw”
/d/ ~ /t/	<i>made</i> “not” ~ <i>mate</i> “eye”



/ny/ ~ /n/	nyany “sing” ~ nadi “stop”
/w/ ~ /g/	lawi “tail” ~ lagi “and”
/y/ ~ /Ø/	kayu “wood” ~ kau “thou”
/m/ ~ /mp/	jume “ricefield” ~ jumpe “meet”
/m/ ~ /mb/	lemah “weak” ~ lembah “valley”
/s/ ~ /Ø/	kaus “socks” ~ kau “thou”
/ng/ ~ /Ø/	jaring “net” ~ jari “finger”
/e/ ~ /i/	babe “bring” ~ babi “pig”
/é/ ~ /e/	maté “die” ~ mate “eye”
/e/ ~ /Ø/	buke “open” ~ buk “hair”
/i/ ~ /ou/	enggi “younger sibling” ~ enggou “already”
/e/ ~ /ò/	babe “bring” ~ babò “shallow”
/e/ ~ /ou/	lime “five” ~ limou “lemon”
/a/ ~ /ò/	kerah “dry” ~ keròh “visit”
/a/ ~ /i/	keras “hard” ~ keris “dagger”
/u/ ~ /a/	kute “village” ~ kate “say”
/u/ ~ /e/	tebu “sugarcane” ~ tebe “towards”

The binary analysis of the phonemes of Alas is given in the following Charts No. 1 and 2.

	p	b	m	t	d	n	c	j	ny	k	g	ng	r	l	s	h	w	y	i	é	a	o	u	e
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-								
4.	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+												
5.	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+					+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
6.																			+	+	-			-
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+									+			-
8.																			+	-		-	+	
9.	-	+		-	+		-	+		-	+													

Legenda: 1. Vocalic; 2. Consonantic; 3. Continuous; 4. Nasal; 5. Grave; 6. Acute; 7. Compact; 8. Diffuse; 9. Voiced

Chart 1 - Binary matrix of Alas phonemes

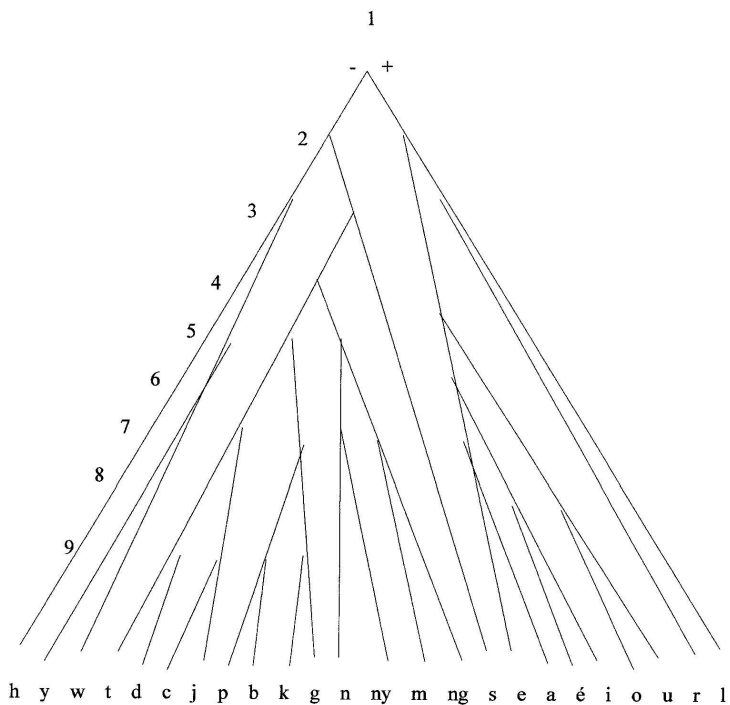


Chart 2 - Binary stem of Alas phonemes

## 1.2. SYLLABIC STRUCTURE

The syllabic structure of Alas is similar to that of Malay and some other Western Indonesian languages (excluding more anomalous languages such as Nias which has only open syllables or Aceh whose phonemic structure is still puzzling). The types of syllables which may be found in Alas are the following:

V                    as in *a-nak* “boy, son”

CV                  as in *bu-nge* “flower”

VC                  as in *òr-ti* “meaning”

CVC                as in *tem-bun* “fat”.

The typology cannot be further reduced, as the consonant appearing as a tail of the syllable is never predictable, nor do we find nasals homorganic only in syllable final position. Actually, syllable final consonants in Alas may be /p/, /t/, /k/, /s/, /h/, /l/, /r/, besides nasals. Thus, only palatals and voiced implosives are totally lacking. Moreover we can find instances of word medial nasals not homorganic with the following consonant (stop) as in such reduplicated forms as *tongtong* “sack” or *jengjeng* “to stand”.

Consonant clusters of some complexity from an articulatory standpoint do appear also in cases such as *toktok* “betel

mortar”, and also in unreduplicated forms such as *élmu* “science” (an Arabic borrowing however), but *kòrbou* “buffalo”, *bòrsih* “clean” (where a liquid is found), etc.

We excluded the inclusion of a glottal stop phoneme, for the status of /k/ syllable final seems to be clear also from a comparative point of view (the same occurs in Malay). On the other hand this could lead to the simplification of the types of syllables postulating each V syllable as really a sequence of glottal stop plus vowel and thus assimilating it to the CV syllable type. But this would be, though theoretically possible, a stretching of structuralist theories in line with the interpretation of Arabic “phonology” in classical Arabic tradition (where all V syllables were in fact interpreted as a sequence of *hamza* plus vowel).

In our description only one diphthong is found, viz. /òu/ which is treated exactly as a simple vowel.

Example: *enggòu* “already” is analysed as a VC-CV word. Treating it as a VC sequence /ow/ would not, however alter our syllabic analysis as the diphthong occurs only in word final position. A strong suspicion may arise for this fact as it could be also considered as an allophone of /o/ word final. In fact very rare examples of [o] word final are observed as in /babò/ “shallow”. On the other hand the only example of an apparent /ai/ diphthong is found in *sekai* “how much” and in this case it seems more useful to consider it phonemically as /sekai/, as in other cases where the final /i/ is clearly a suffix. Example in *tande + i* which gives *tandai*. Etymological /ai/ as a diphthong of PAN is systematically found as /é/ in Alas.

Another problem in our analysis is given by a further possibility: the case is for a very frequent occurrence of prenasalized stops. These have been considered as separate

phonemes in a number of AN languages and the reason for this may be of a different kind. In the case of Gayo, e.g., at least in a dialect of it, only prenasalized voiceless stops are found, whilst \**mb*, *nd*, *ngg* have become simple nasals (resp. *m*, *n*, *ng*). In Fijian and Melanesian languages, on the other hand only prenasalized voiced stops are found vs. simple voiceless stops, with no occurrence of simple voiced stops etc. In some languages the functional importance of voicing disappears and the opposition of two phonemes presents a further trait. This is also the case for Alas where voiced stops seem to be *also* implosive. But in Alas prenasalized stops are also found and considering them as separate phonemes could account for a simpler analysis of its syllabic structure, especially considering those cases in which they occur word initially.

Examples are:

<i>mbuwé</i>	many
<i>nggusi</i>	gums
<i>n(y)jinak</i>	tame, etc.

In all these cases the initial nasal is the result of the fusion of an old prefix, with no meaning at the present stage of the language. In some cases it seems to be the result of a phonetic erosion of the word, as in *mpat* “four” (compare Malay *empat*) or *nggete* “mangosteen”.

We suggest to consider the nasal as syllabic itself (a kind of contracted /\*eN/). These words could be in fact rewritten as e.g. *embuwé*, *empat*, *enggeluh*, etc. This solution would not alter or render more complicated our typology.

Yet another solution could be, of course, considering prenasalized as single phonemes, with an increase in the

number of the inventory, but simplification in the syllabic structure.

Accepting a solution with only four types of syllables, we would have in Alas words made of one to five syllables, showing a structure as exemplified below. In particular:

a) one syllable words (mainly CVC and a single dubious case of V):

V	<i>é</i>	that (?)
CV	<i>be</i>	to, towards
	<i>gé</i>	hear
CVC	<i>bal</i>	ball
	<i>cut</i>	little, small

b) two syllable words (prevailing structures are CV-CV, CV-CVC, CVC-CVC):

CV-CV	<i>gile</i>	crazy
CVC-CV	<i>bungki</i>	boat
CV-CVC	<i>babah</i>	mouth
CVC-CVC	<i>cengkah</i>	lame
VC-CVC	<i>ampuh</i>	flood
V-CV	<i>aku</i>	I
CV-V	<i>bau</i>	smell
VC-CVC	<i>idah</i>	see
CV-VC	<i>biang</i>	dog
V-VC	<i>uis</i>	cloth
	<i>uan</i>	father

These last are dubious cases for which we prefer an interpretation such as *uwis* and (*u*)*wan*. A similar case occurs with *suan* “to till (land)” which may be interpreted phonemically as *suwan*.

c) three syllable words (with most common patterns CV-CV-CV, CV-CV-CVC, CVC-CV-CV, CVC-CV-CVC):

CV-CV-CV	<i>bahaye</i>	danger
	<i>harimòu</i>	tiger
CV-CV-CVC	<i>besekep</i>	cinema
CV-CVC-CV	<i>metentu</i>	particular, special
CVC-CVC-CV	<i>sempurne</i>	perfect
CVC-CV-CV	<i>mentagi</i>	forehead
CVC-CV-CVC	<i>lengkaber</i>	bat
CV-CVC-CVC	<i>megembas</i>	swim
CVC-CVC-CVC	<i>cinderken</i>	build
CV-CV-V	<i>setie</i>	faithful
VC-CVC-CVC	<i>(e)mbòrsih</i>	clean
VC-CV-CV	<i>antare</i>	between
V-CV-CVC	<i>akibat</i>	consequence
CVC-CV-VC	<i>kencuah</i>	west
CV-CV-VC	<i>seluar</i>	trousers
CV-V-CV	<i>puase</i>	fastening
VC-CV-VC	<i>(e)mbiah</i>	fear
VC-CVC-CV	<i>untungme</i>	luckily
CV-VC-CVC	<i>buetken</i>	take
VC-CV-CVC	<i>(e)mbelang</i>	wide

The only word in our corpus which could not fit into these patterns is a Dutch loanword: *stasiun* “station”, which by the



way could be interpreted as *setasiun* (CV-CV-CV-VC), as is possibly the case for the same word in Indonesian.

d) four syllable words:

CV-CV-CV-CVC	<i>keterangan</i>	explanation
CV-CVC-CV-CV	<i>belantare</i>	forest
CV-CV-CVC-CVC	<i>ngelahérken</i>	give birth
CVC-CV-CV-CVC	<i>sendalamen</i>	walk together
CV-CV-CV-CV	<i>Kutacane</i>	name of town
CV-CVC-CV-CVC	<i>pekembangan</i>	development
CV-CV-CV-VC	<i>mamelias</i>	bad, wicked
CV-CV-V-CV	<i>mutiare</i>	pearl
VC-CV-CV-V	<i>(e)ndabuhkan</i>	drop, let fall
CV-CV-CV-V	<i>rahasie</i>	secret
VC-CVC-CV-CV	<i>(e)nggancih</i>	change
CV-V-CV-CV	<i>kaékane</i>	because
CV-CV-VC-CV	<i>keluarga</i>	family

Some reduplicated words could also be interpreted as four syllable words:

V-CV-V-CV	<i>abu-abu</i>	grey
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More difficult remains the interpretation of words like *ilat-ilat* “dishonest” or *agar-agar* “so that”, which may be viewed both as V-CVC-V-CVC and V-CV-CV-CVC, though the former seems to be preferable.

e) five syllables words (this seems to be the maximum expandable structure, if we exclude the further possibility to

add the emphasizer suffix *-me* or the interrogative *-kin*).  
Examples:

CV-CV-CV-CVC-CV *kebalikenne* on the contrary  
VC-CV-CV-CV-CV *(e)mpegedangi* to lengthen, prolong  
CV-CV-CVC-CV-CVC *medalan-dalan* to go strolling

There is a possibility that five syllable words having different patterns may exist, but the given examples represent what may be found in our corpus.

## 2. Historical Phonetics

Alas appears to be a rather conservative language vis-à-vis the classical reconstruction of UAN by Dempwolff, as is the case for Malay and Karo Batak. Even in the light of Dyen's reconstruction the observation retains its validity. The language is surely more conservative than neighbouring languages such as Toba Batak and Aceh, and even Gayo.

Taking into account the outcomes of proto-forms, we shall notice only a few meaningful changes and in doing so we shall give special attention to Dempwolff's reconstructed forms, though not discarding Dyen's or others', as it has appeared that these - even at the risk of oversimplifying the matter - are more closely related to what happens in Western Austronesian.

For Western Austronesian, as a matter of fact, it seems to be useless to look for subtler comparisons. In fact only the treatment of \*ə in Alas compels us to some discriminations.

All other phonemes of Gayo are perfectly explained within the reference scheme as proposed by Dempwolff in his *Lautehre*. Some inconsistencies are in our opinion not only unavoidably appearing in any language with regards to Proto-forms as reconstructed by linguists, but they represent the healthy recalling of the fact that phonetic laws are *never* without exceptions, nay they remind us that reconstructed languages, if possibly compared with true proto-languages would appear to be monsters hardly resembling the historical data. So "exceptions" to phonetic laws are obviously the result of internal anomalies (analogy, vowel harmony, assimilation/

dissimilation, system economies etc.) or external ones (interferences, borrowings, calques, substrata, superstrata etc.). The still existing dogma of unexceptionable phonetic law must be put at a stake and we must use phonetic laws as a useful tool for memorizing *trends* in the changement of a particular language diachronically.

Be that as it may, in order to avoid a too complex frame of reference which would only work if taking into account a series of smaller laws and conditions of dubious utility, if any, we shall stick to Dempwolff forms (UAN), showing, whenever the case is, some of Dyen's forms (PAN). In other words we are aware of some shortcomings in this operations, but it is still an operations having a coherent method, where, by the way, we discard the view that too punctilious reconstructions, not having phonetic value (this would be impossible as no natural language may have a set of phonemes of the kind which linguists mark with  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$  etc.), may be thought to have real effect in the changes. It is far more acceptable that the uniformity of any proto-language is a myth and from the start there are simply idiolects which step by step become dialecs and different languages. This would be a theory of instability of linguistic forms as against the view that language are coherent systems in which *tout se tient!*

Dempwolff's form are therefore perfectly acceptable for the sake of a comparison aiming to show regularly occurring diachonic and comparative phenomena, even if Dyen has the merit of taking into account a greater number of languages (as for example Formosan languages still largely unknown to Dempwolff). But again the sample may be not neutral and the

choice of a greater number may not ameliorate the sample. We mean that if the assumption is that the origin of Austronesian(s) is thought to be more easterwards, it looks clear that Oceanic language are more important in comparison than Western Indonesian. But if we assume that migrations went from South China to the South and South East, then the whole of the matter changes.

Be that as it may and certainly not so straightforward, the comparison of a Western Indonesian language is better made with other languages of the area, being aware of the fact that something *other* has been present in the area some time complicating matters.

The main phonetic laws of Alas, based on the inventory of Proto-Austronesian phonemes as proposed by Dempwolff (UAN) are the following:

\*b remains unchanged, though in Alas its pronunciation is implosive [ɓ]. It never appears word final. Examples are:

<i>babah</i>	mouth	UAN	*babah, PAN baqbaq
<i>rimbe</i>	forest	UAN	*[ɓ]imba'
<i>babi</i>	pig	UAN	* babuj
<i>kambing</i>	goat	UAN	* kambij
<i>bònggi</i>	night	UAN	*bəŋgi',PAN *beRŋi /beRŋi[ʔh]

\*d remains unchanged but implosive [ɖ]. Word final it possibly becomes /t/. Examples are:

<i>dilah</i>	tongue	UAN	*dilah, PAN *dilaq
<i>jadi</i>	become	UAN	*d'adi', PAN *zadi
<i>laut</i>	sea	UAN	*la'ud, PAN *laud
<i>bukit</i>	hill	UAN	*bukid
<i>dalan</i>	road	UAN	*dalan/d'alan, PAN *zalan/Zalan
<i>dauh</i>	far	UAN	*da'əh, Pan *Zauq/za(h0)uq

\*ɖ seems to become /d/ word initial, /r/ word final, but there are dubious forms as:

<i>tenten</i>	breast	UAN	*ɖaɖa', PAN *DaDa[ʔh]
<i>due</i>	two	UAN	*ɖuva', PAN *DewS <sub>3a</sub> ?
<i>bayar</i>	pay	UAN	*bajaɖ. PAN *bayaD
<i>dabuh</i>	fall	UAN	*ɖabuh

\*d' possibly becomes /d/ in medial position, but word initially it becomes /j/. Examples are:

<i>udan</i>	rain	UAN	*'ud'an/'uɖan, PAN *quzan/quZan
<i>pinjam</i>	borrow	UAN	*hiɳd'am
<i>eker</i>	study	UAN	*'ad'al
<i>janggut</i>	beard	UAN	*d'angut
<i>(n)jadi</i>	become	UAN	*d'adi'/zadi

\*g remains such: there are no cases of it word final.

Examples:

<i>gelap</i> dark	UAN	*gəlap
<i>gadung</i> k.o. potato	UAN	*gaɖuŋ
<i>gelar</i> name	UAN	*gəla[!]
<i>teguh</i> strong	UAN	*təguh
<i>janggut</i> beard	UAN	*d'jaŋgut

\*g' becomes /g/:

<i>igung</i> nose	UAN	*'ig'uŋ, PAN *ijuN/q <sub>2</sub> íjún
<i>nggi</i> younger sibling	UAN	*'aŋ'g'i'
<i>pige</i> how much	UAN	*pig'a', PAN *pija
<i>bagas</i> inside	UAN	*bag'at'

\*ɣ becomes /r/ [R], possibly unchanged from a strict phonetic viewpoint. Examples:

<i>beré</i> give	UAN	*baɣaj, PAN *beRey/beR <sub>1</sub> éy
<i>wari</i> day	UAN	*vaɣi', PAN *waR <sub>1,2</sub> i'
<i>bibèr</i> lips	UAN	*bibiɣ, PAN *bíbíR
<i>berat</i> heavy	UAN	*bəɣat, PAN *beR <sub>2</sub> qat
<i>rumah</i> house	UAN	*ɣumah, PAN *Rumaɣ
<i>jarum</i> needle	UAN	*d'aɣum, PAN *Z <sub>2</sub> áR <sub>123</sub> um
<i>niwer</i> coconut	UAN	*nijuɣ, PAN *ñiuR

\*h (PAN \*q) generally is maintained, especially in final position, but there is a general tendency to dropping. Examples:

<i>tahun</i>	year	UAN	*tahun, PAN	*taqun/taqween
<i>buah</i>	fruit	UAN	*buah, PAN	*buaq
<i>bunuh</i>	kill	UAN	*bunuh, PAN	*bunuq
<i>angin</i>	wind, air	UAN	*(h)anin, PAN	*haNin/h <sub>2</sub> ánjin
<i>tòh</i>	know	UAN	*tahu', PAN	*taquh

cp. however *pagit* “bitter” < UAN \*pahit, PAN \*paqit. In some cases we find also e final /h/ which does not seem to be etymologically present: *waluh* “eight”, UAN \*valu', PAN \*walu/w<sub>2</sub>alú?.

\*j is retained, except word final (see diphthongs). Examples:

<i>kayu</i>	wood	UAN	*kaju', PAN	*kahiw
<i>bayar</i>	pay	UAN	*bajaɖ, PAN	*bayaD
<i>layar</i>	sail	UAN	*lajaɣ, PAN	*láyaR <sub>12</sub>

\*k is retained. Examples:

<i>aku</i>	I	UAN	*'aku', PAN	*aku(h)/?aku
<i>buke</i>	open	UAN	*buka', PAN	*buka
<i>manuk</i>	chicken	UAN	*manuk, PAN	*manuk
<i>sakit</i>	ill	UAN	*t'akit, PAN	*sakit
<i>keret</i>	cut	UAN	*kəɣət, PAN	*kéRet
<i>nangka</i>	jackfruit	UAN	*naŋka'	
<i>kuling</i>	skin	UAN	*kulit, PAN	*kulit/kúlit



\*l is retained. Examples:

<i>lime</i>	five	UAN	*lima',	PAN	*lima/líma?
<i>lumut</i>	moss	UAN	*limut,	PAN	*límut/lúmut
<i>uleng</i>	caterpillar	UAN	*ulag',	PAN	*qulej (?)
<i>dilah</i>	tongue	UAN	*dilah,	PAN	*dilaq

\*l becomes /r/. Examples:

<i>rimbe</i>	forest	UAN	*[l]imba'		
<i>tukor</i>	buy	UAN	*tuka[l]		
<i>rimo</i>	tiger	UAN	*hałimav,	PAN	*harimaw
<i>gelar</i>	name	UAN	*gəla[l]		

\*m is retained. Examples are:

<i>mate</i>	eye	UAN	*mata',	PAN	*mata/maCá?]
<i>inum</i>	drink	UAN	*inum,	PAN	*inum
<i>jarum</i>	needle	UAN	*d'aɣum,	PAN	*Z <sub>2</sub> áR <sub>123</sub> um

\*n is retained. Examples:

<i>bulan</i>	moon	UAN	*bulan,	PAN	*búlaLe
<i>nangke</i>	jackfruit	UAN	*naŋka'		
<i>manuk</i>	chicken	UAN	*manuk,	PAN	*manuk

\*ŋ is retained: Examples:

<i>bunge</i> flower	UAN	*buŋaʼ, PAN	*buŋa[hʔ]
<i>pangan</i> eat	UAN	*paŋan	
<i>mange</i> mango	UAN	*maŋgaʼ	
<i>kambing</i> goat	UAN	*kambiŋ	

see however *kuan* “pandanus” < UAN \*kuvaŋ.

\*nʼ is retained, but instances in our corpus are scanty. For example:

<i>nyanyi</i> sing	UAN	*nʼanʼiʼ, PAN	*ñañi
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\*kʼ becomes /c/. Examples are:

<i>cicak</i> gecko	UAN	*kʼəkʼak	
<i>cincin</i> ring	UAN	*kʼiŋkʼiŋ	

\*tʼ becomes /s/

<i>besi</i> iron	UAN	*bətʼiʼ, PAN	*besi/basi
<i>beras</i> rice	UAN	*bəɣatʼ, PAN	*beRas
<i>sakit</i> ill	UAN	*tʼakit, PAN	*sakit
<i>susu</i> milk	UAN	*tʼutʼuʼ, PAN	*súsuʔ]
<i>mis</i> sweet	UAN	*ma[mn]itʼ, PAN	*tamqis

\*t is retained. Examples:

<i>batu</i>	stone	UAN	*batu', PAN	*batu/batú?e
<i>berat</i>	heavy	UAN	*bəɣat, PAN	*beR <sub>2</sub> qat
<i>tande</i>	sign	UAN	*ta(ŋ)ɖa', PAN	*tanDa/taDá?
<i>tòh</i>	know	UAN	*tahu', PAN	*taquh

\*ʈ no items were available.

\*p is retained. Examples:

<i>panah</i>	arrow	UAN	*panah, PAN	*panaq
<i>api</i>	fire	UAN	*'apuj, PAN	*apuy
<i>pige</i>	how many	UAN	*pig'a', PAN	*pija
<i>pitu</i>	seven	UAN	*pitu', PAN	*pitu/pitú?

\*v word initial becomes /w/, while medially possibly disappears. For final position see the diphthongs. Examples are:

<i>wari</i>	day	UAN	*vaɣi', PAN	*waR <sub>12</sub> i?
<i>waluh</i>	eight	UAN	*valu', PAN	*walu/w <sub>2</sub> alú?]
<i>due</i>	two	UAN	*duva', PAN	*DewS <sub>3</sub> a?

\*a in final position becomes /ə/, otherwise it is retained:

<i>bunge</i>	flower	UAN	*buŋa', PAN	*búŋa[ʔh]
<i>api</i>	fire	UAN	*'apuj, PAN	*apuy

\*i is retained:

<i>pitu</i>	seven	UAN	épitú', PAN	*pitu/pitúʔ
<i>wari</i>	day	UAN	*vaʔi', PAN	*waR <sub>12</sub> iʔ
<i>igung</i>	nose	UAN	*ig'uŋ, PAN	*ijuN/q <sub>2</sub> íjúŋ

\*u is retained:

<i>susu</i>	milk	UAN	*t'ut'u', PAN	*súsuʔ]
<i>urang</i>	person	UAN	*uʔaŋ, PAN	*uRaŋ

\*ə shows a somewhat complicated problem, as it may be retained as in e.g.:

<i>beras</i>	rice	UAN	*bəʔat', PAN	*beRas
<i>medem</i>	sleep	UAN	absent, PAN	*peZem (but cp. TB <i>modom</i> and MI. <i>padam</i> )
<i>keret</i>	cut	UAN	*kəʔət, PAN	*kéRet

but in most cases it becomes /o/, particularly:

1) whenever we have \*/əR(C/#)/. E.g.:

<i>mbòrsih</i>	clean	UAN	absent, but cp. MI. <i>bersih</i>
<i>gòrtak</i>	bridge	cp. KB	<i>gertak</i> , Gy. <i>getek</i> “a raft”
<i>pòrkis</i>	ant	cp. KB	<i>perkis</i>
<i>kòrbòu</i>	buffalo	UAN	*kəbav, but also in Dempwolff 1925 *kaʔabav

2) in the case of \*/ək#/:

*geròk* move                    cp. Ml. *gerak* (< \*gəɣək/ gəɣak ?)  
*landòk* dance                cp. KB *landek*

Alas shows however a tendency to vowel harmony (as other IN languages) which makes assimilation possible in a number of cases to explain inconsistencies. Borrowings from Ml. (or influences for cognates) may also be responsible for cases of retention of \*/ə/ (\*/ə/ > /o/ > /ə/).

\*aj becomes /é/:

*awé* face                    cp. Blust 1971 \*(q)away  
*beré* give                UAN \*bəɣaj, PAN \*beRey

\*uj becomes /i/:

*api* fire                    UAN \*'apuj, PAN \*apuy  
*babi* pig                    UAN \* babuj

\*av becomes /ò/:

*rimò* tiger                UAN \*haɭimav, PAN \*harimaw  
*pulò* island                UAN \*pulav

### 3.1. MORPHOPHONOLOGY

Morphophonological changes in Alas are rather simple. The main phenomenon is the process of nasalization of verbal roots, which we shall deal with from a morphological standpoint later on.

Morphophonological rules may be reduced to the following five ones:

1) N- prefix plus verbal root, where N stands for a generic nasal. The verbal root may generally be considered as having a passive meaning turning active with such prefix. The rules may be summarized in the following scheme:

N- + V	>	/ng-/:	<i>atòu</i>	>	<i>ngatòu</i>	see
N- + /p/	>	/m/:	<i>pangan</i>	>	<i>mangan</i>	eat
N- + /b/	>	/mb/:	<i>balik</i>	>	<i>mbalik</i>	return
N- + /t/	>	/n/:	<i>tukor</i>	>	<i>nukor</i>	buy
N- + /d/	>	/nd/:	<i>duruk</i>	>	<i>nduruk</i>	push
N- + /k/	>	/ng/:	<i>kérét</i>	>	<i>ngérét</i>	cut
N- + /g/	>	/ngg/:	<i>garam</i>	>	<i>nggaram</i>	look for
N- + /c/	>	/n/:	<i>cangkul</i>	>	<i>nangkul</i>	hoe
N- + /j/	>	/nj/:	<i>jenguk</i>	>	<i>njenguk</i>	visit
N- + /l/	>	/ngel/:	<i>letunken</i>	>	<i>ngeletunken</i>	let flee
N- + /r/	>	/nger/:	<i>rokok</i>	>	<i>ngerokok</i>	smoke
N- + /h/	>	/ngeh/:	<i>harap</i>	>	<i>ngeharap</i>	hope
N- + /s/	>	/n/:	<i>séwe</i>	>	<i>néwe</i>	hire

We shall notice, however, the possibility of oscillations in the case of voiced stops word initially. So e.g. we find:

*bace* > *mace* “read”, instead of \**mbace* as we could expect.

The allomorph /nge-/ which is found in front of /h/ and liquids (/r/ and /l/) may be occasionally encountered with other monosyllabic stems. Thus:

*tòh* > *ngetòhi* “know”.

Occasionally the /nge-/ prefix may also be found with other stems as is the case of *tihang* “pole” > *ngetihang* “drive a pole into the ground” with no apparent reason. The case may also be with borrowings which are not felt as completely assimilated.

The above rule may be working also in such cases when a prefix of some other kind is present, though it ought to be used without a change of the stem. The example is *pedem* “sleep” which is found as *memedem* in the sense of “spend the night”, with a prefix *me-* which should be used without a change of the root (\**mepedem*).

See also possible variations in words like:

*bayar* pay > *mayar/manyar*

which cannot be accounted for within the given rules.

The above rules in general agree with similar rules in other Western Indonesian languages. E. g. Javanese shows only minor differences (Herrfurth, pp. 49-50):

N- + /l, r/ > /ml, ngr/  
 N- + /c/ > /ny/  
 N- + /w/ > /m/

For the last case we found no examples for Alas.

In Standard Malay, as is well known, prenasalization occurs only when a /pe-/ or /me-/ prefix is present too, and we have the following divergencies:

N- + /c/ > /nc/ (*mencari* look for)  
 N- + /l/ > /l/ (*melarikan* run away)  
 N- + /r/ > /r/ (*merokok* smoke)

though in forms of dialectal Malay some such differences may disappear as is the case also of colloquial Indonesian where Javanese influences are present (as well as Betawi Malay, or the dialect of Jakarta).

2) /e/ word final becomes /a/ whenever followed by /-i/:

*tande* sign > *tandai* make a sign

Notice that /-i/ is not occurring in cases of /i/ ending roots:

*isi* contents + /-i/ > *ngisi* (\*ngisi + i) fill



3) /-en/ becomes /-an/ when added to a word ending in /e/. As a matter of fact the rule is a consequence of the preceding ones and could as well be considered as: /e/ > /a/ if followed by /-i/ and /-en/. In any case:

*jumpe* meet > *jumpan* meeting, encounter

4) /te-/ becomes /ter-/ when followed by a vowel:

*idah* see > *teridah* seen

5) reduplication of the first syllable of a word occurs with centralization of any vowel:

<i>bòn</i>	>	<i>bebòn</i>	afternoon
<i>*lawah</i>	>	<i>lelawah</i>	spider
<i>manuk</i> chicken	>	<i>memanuk</i>	birds
<i>cut</i>	>	<i>cecut</i>	little, small

This is not, however, a productive rule.

## 3.2. SYSTEMS OF AFFIXATION

### 3.2.1. Verbal affixes

The verbal system is built starting from the affixes which are given below which may be conveniently subdivided into prefixes, suffixes, infixes and discontinuous affixes (or confixes). These are justified by the fact that verbal stems may be simple or complex, changing their functions. We may further notice the possibility of such complexes as prefix + verbal root + suffix, but not all prefixes are compatible with all suffixes, nor the meaning of such complexes may be considered as being the “sum” of the two affixes as far as meaning is concerned. Only in one case, as we shall see, there is a possibility that two prefixes occur together. Some Authors as Osra M. Akbar use the term *confix* for discontinuous affixes.

### 3.2.2. Prefixes

Prefixes which are present in Alas are the following: *N-*, *me-*, *ni-*, *pe-*, *te-* and *ce-*. A particular case is represented by *seN-*. We shall now examine in detail each of them.

*N-* is a kind of prefix which we have observed from a morphophonemic point of view in 3.1. It occurs in a series of allomorphs and focuses the verb on the subject of the sentence. Comparatively it has the same function as in Javanese or in Malay *meN-*. In a way it may be considered a kind of an active voice of the verb, being the simple root of the verb its

“passive” counterpart. For a full treatment of the matter see also Soravia 1988. True passive is treated, however, under the heading *ni-*.

Examples of its use are:

<i>bace kami mace buku</i>	<u>we</u> are reading a book
<i>pinjam aku minjam motor èdi</i>	<u>I</u> am borrowing that car
<i>atòu aku ngatòu guru</i>	<u>I</u> see the teacher

*me-* is a prefix corresponding to Malay *ber-*, Aceh *meu-*, Toba *mar-* etc. It has an allomorph *mer-* which is used in front of vowels. We find it frequently with verbs meaning “say”, but usually it confers a meaning of “having”, or “pertaining to”. Examples are:

<i>mèje èdi mekiding telu</i>	that table has three legs (= is legged three)
<i>kadang-kadang iye pòten medalan kiding telanjang</i>	sometimes he prefers to go barefooted

In some cases the prefix seems to have no special meaning:

<i>lélo</i>	play	>	<i>melélo</i>	id.
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In this case it may be useful to remind also MI. *main/bermain* shows the same phenomenon.

*ni-* is a true passive focusing the verb on the object. The agent is either absent or a third person (as in Classical Malay), but we

cannot exclude the possibility of other persons. In 3.2.3 and 3.2.5. we shall observe cases of first and second person agents. Examples of its use are:

*due nitambah lime njadi pitu*      two plus (added) five is seven  
*susu ènde nimum Siti*              this milk has been drunk by Siti  
*bòne kalak èdi nibunuh*            yesterday that man was killed

This prefix is found in other IN languages and it may be useful to observe it in Karo Batak, as the two languages are very similar. In Karo, however, we notice the presence of a *i*-passive marker versus *ni*- which represents rather the focusing on a (grammatical) object of third person. This is important because it would seem that the two different functions are in Alas summed up by *ni*- (as is the case of Gayo *i*- or Malay *di*-). But we may also think of a different possibility, e.g. *ni*- as a third person prefix and 0- (zero) as a prefix for passive. In any case the distinction, semantically, seems of no relevance.

*te*- represents a different passive form (cp. Ml. *ter*- ) showing also the function of a perfective aspect (completed action). It may be viewed as a sort of past passive participle of a verb. The allomorph *ter*- before vowels is used. Examples are:

*iye tetandok mesile*                  he is seated cross-legged  
*gambar èdi made teridah*          that image is not visible

In the latter case we find the same meaning which is found in similar constructions in Malay. With a negative particle the form shows intrinsic impossibility (Ml. *tidak terlihat* “not visible”). See also the following sentences:

Alas: *made teratòu aku nange awene*

I cannot see his face any more

Malay: *tidak terlihat saya lagi wajahnya*

Alas: *made tetegu uan kayu e*

father cannot drag that tree

Malay: *tidak terseret ayah kayu itu*

In some cases it seems that the prefix has no meaning (but again comparison with Ml. may suggest a somehow different possibility):

*tetawe cirem ame ngidah kami*

mother smiled while looking at us

Cp. Ml. *tertawa/ketawa* “laugh”.

*pe-* forms verbs from adjectives giving an inchoative or causative meaning (cp. Ml. *per-*). Examples are:

*pependòk sitòk tihang ènde* shorten this pole a bit!

*pebelin nari bilèk èdi* enlargen this room more

Verbs formed with *pe-* are made passive by adding *ni-*:

*ulang nipependòk tali ènde* this rope is not to be shortened!

*Pe-* is also used with numerals having again a causative meaning:

*sade* one > *pesade* unite

Example:

*ulang kau pebue kesalahenmu*          don't multiply your errors.

*ce-* is found to form verbs having to do with atmospheric phenomena only:

<i>udan</i>	rain	>	<i>cerudan</i>	to rain
<i>angin</i>	wind	>	<i>cerangin</i>	to blow (of wind)
<i>wari</i>	day	>	<i>cewari</i>	to become day

The allomorph *cer-* is clearly used before vowels in the above examples.

*seN-* represents a kind of subordination of the verb. In a way what results may be considered as a participial, rather than verbal form. The meaning is “the one doing...” Obviously *N-* stands for a nasalized form subject to the already given rules. Examples are:

<i>ame senukor uwis èdi</i>	it was mother that bought this cloth
<i>isé sendahi kan ndage?</i>	who picked you up right now?
<i>isé sengatòu aku ndaé?</i>	who has just seen me?

Etymologically the form may be compared with a “relative” construction with *si* (corresponding to *MI. yang*). However in Alas the *si* relative is also used and so it must be considered synchronically a quite different form. It is also interesting in that it works with a nasalization which is a feature found in a very random way all over Indonesian languages (from Nias to

Pilipino at least). Such features of IN languages still await to be studied comparatively, which could be more rewarding than the study of reconstructed forms. Suggestions that N- should be considered as a participial form can be put forth.

We shall now observe the possibility of cooccurrence of the above prefixes starting from a type of the root. Though this will be better dealt with in 3.3. the following chart summarizes the various compatibilities:

prefix	nouns	verbs	adjectives	numbers
<i>N-</i>	+	+	+	
<i>me-</i>	+	+		
<i>ni-</i>		+	+	+
			(ni- + pe-)	(ni- + pe-)
<i>pe-</i>			+	+
<i>te-</i>	+	+		
<i>seN-</i>		+		
<i>ce-</i>	+			

In relation to this we may observe that Osra M. Akbar (1980-81, pp. 102-103) makes a mistake in confusing the causative prefix *pe-* with the agentive prefix *peN-* (which we shall deal within 3.2.2.). The difference is the same occurring in MI. *per-* versus *peN-* and in any case in Alas *pe-* is found only with adjectival stems.

A further list of examples showing the use of prefixes with verbs is the following:

<i>aku ngapak seban ni dapur</i>	I make firewood in the kitchen
<i>mame njale ikan ni kulam</i>	uncle is casting a net to catch fish in the pool
<i>tahun de kami mejume</i>	we cultivate a ricefield this year
<i>kami mebungki ngepar</i>	we go across with a boat
<i>tepagar kane empusku</i>	at last my garden has been fenced
<i>uan ngerokok ni hanjung</i>	father is smoking in the back room
<i>kake nayur udeng</i>	my elder sister is cooking a soup of prawn
<i>abang ngetep memanuk</i>	my elder brother is shooting birds with a blowpipe
<i>abang mesiwel ni rambih</i>	my brother is whistling in the verandah
<i>guru melereng be pekan</i>	the teacher is cycling towards the market
<i>ame teriluh kidah</i>	mother seems to be crying
<i>pepudal sitok pisðu ènde</i>	this knife became somehow blunt
<i>ulang nipepinger ni hande</i>	do not make a fuss here

### 3.2.1.2. Suffixes

Suffixes in Alas are: *-ken*, *-i*, *-en* and *-me*.

*-ken* is a suffix giving a transitive meaning to the verb and focusing on the indirect object or the instrument (as in MI. *-kan* or Javanese *-aken*). It is added to a verbal root often in association with a prefix (see 3.2.1.4.). Examples are:



<i>mòtòr èdi aku pinjamken</i>	I lent that car
<i>èndeme buku si lupe kuulihken</i>	this is the book which I forgot to give back

*-ken* may be added also to adjectives to form a verb meaning “to cause to become”:

<i>tuksòu kau bòrsihken</i>	you have to clean it (= to make it become clean)
-----------------------------	--

*-i* is a suffix forming transitive verbs, focusing on place (locative) (cp. *MI. -i*). It is usually found in association with a prefix (see 3.2.1.4.). Examples:

<i>rumah ènde kuinyani</i>	in this house I live
<i>Aminah si kau cintai</i>	it is Aminah that you love

*-en* is a transitive verb forming suffix the function of which is not entirely clear. Examples are the following:

<i>kaé kin tukòren ame be pekan?</i>	what did mother buy in the market?
<i>tegun kade kin batangé?</i>	what is the use of dragging that tree?
<i>kaé kin aton ni pekan?</i>	what has been seen in the market?

*-me* is an emphasizer. As such it could be found after any word (like *MI. -lah*) theoretically, even in presence of other suffixes. However, there seems to be no cases in our corpus of its presence after verb suffixes and in any case its use seems to

be limited to emphasis on focused items of the sentence. See however 3.2.3. Of course, instances of its use after non verbal roots do exist. Examples:

<i>jala ènde muak sayangme!</i>	this net is torn, unfortunately!
<i>dahime lebé parang be rumah</i>	take first the cutlass home!

Suffixes may be found with roots belonging to the following word classes:

suffix	nouns	verbs	adjectives	numerals
--------	-------	-------	------------	----------

<i>-ken</i>	+	+	+	+
-------------	---	---	---	---

<i>-i</i>	+	+	+	+
-----------	---	---	---	---

<i>-en</i>		+		
------------	--	---	--	--

<i>-me</i>	+	+	+	(+)
------------	---	---	---	-----

Further examples of suffix uses are the following:

<i>laus atòuken enggimu segijap</i>	go and look after your younger sibling a little
<i>tegui mame ketang e datas ari</i>	uncle dragged that rattan from above
<i>kurikme gedung sennan de</i>	scratch away that shelter (?)

<i>lawéi jemu tende pagi</i>	give water to our ricefield tomorrow
<i>sayurken tor ikan</i>	make a soup of this fish
<i>cangkulme jume tende labé</i>	hoe this field of ours
<i>mòhken sitok nakan uan te</i>	boil over a little our father's rice
<i>pudali abang rembasne</i>	my brother made the blade of the adze dull
<i>tambahi kapurne kene</i>	add chalk
<i>mentarme cétné</i>	to whiten the paint
<i>dueken kambing é buah kepuk</i>	let goat enter the stable by twos
<i>huraki isi keben tende</i>	lessen what is inside our rice barn

### 3.2.1.3. Infixes

There are only two of them: *-em-* and *-en-*.

*-em-* is added to verb root after the first consonant (or at the beginning of a word vowel initial). Etymologically it is a well known AN affix (*\*-um-*) which is found in several other IN languages. Properly it forms active verbs, possibly with subject focus, but in Alas the *-em-* infix is no more productive and it seems to have lost much of its meaning, becoming a part of some verbs, modifying some of the initial meaning. Examples are:

<i>gale</i>	lay down	>	<i>gemale</i>	lay relaxing
<i>gane</i>	produce	>	<i>gemane</i>	ask oneself

*-en-* is a fully productive infix, which etymologically goes back to AN *\*-in-* and it forms nouns from verbs with a passive meaning (past passive participle), being infixed after the first consonant of the root or directly at the beginning of vowel initial roots. Examples:

<i>tukor</i>	buy	>	<i>tenukor</i>	what has been bought
<i>jerang</i>	cook rice	>	<i>jenerang</i>	cooked rice
<i>garam</i>	look for	>	<i>genaran</i>	what has been looked for

#### 3.2.1.4. Discontinuous morphemes (confixes)

We already noticed that we have under this heading a sort of a prefix plus a suffix not different from what we have already examined, but the combination of which gives rise to a different action on the verb root as to meaning.

These morphemes, moreover, are never fully productive and in some cases the result shows clearly the two different functions of the prefix and the suffix. For example we may observe that *N-* *-ken* focuses the verb on the subject (*N-*), forming a transitive verb “leaning” on an instrument or an indirect object (*-ken*), whilst *N-* *-i* will “lean” on a locative object, and so on. In these cases it seems doubtful that we may speak of confixes or of single complex morphemes. We shall observe a series of examples, noting that the root word must be compatible with both the affixes in order that they may be attached to it.

<i>iye mbalik ngatòuken sencui uan</i>	he came back to keep his father's illness under control
<i>abang menyari utangne</i>	the elder brother paid for his crime
<i>aku pendahiken abang gat bajuku ni teguken abang</i>	I picked up my brother my shirt attracted my brother
<i>kalak di nggou segaramen</i>	those men do not look for each other
<i>made tegaramken abang nange soel e</i>	my brother does not try to solve that problem any more
<i>made tepangani nange hakan e</i>	that rice is no more eatable
<i>ulang kau pehalusi nange tangge edi</i>	do not slip down that ladder
<i>nipemohken lebé kuang edi kane nibayu nepepondoki uan pinsilku</i>	soften that pandanus before weaving it my father shortened my pencil
<i>kane sekalak ni antarane mesukuten tebe si lainne kalak di sendalamen ndekah</i>	then one of them told a different story they walked together long

From the above examples we can easily infer that:

*N-* *-ken* and *N-* *-i* are combinations hardly to be considered true confixes; the passive forms corresponding to these are respectively *ni-* *-ken* and *ni-* *-i*;

*peN- -ken* shows the way of doing something;

*se- -en* shows a reciprocal or a “together” form;

*te- -ken* and *te- -i* are a sort of past participle (state) differently focused on objects which are respectively instruments or places;

*pe- -ken* and *pe- -i* are found only with adjective roots ( and may have a passive forme *nipe-*);

*me- -en* has been found only in the case of *mesukuten* “tell stories”.

One phenomenon deserves attention and it is the high productivity of numeral derived verbs. From *sade* “one” or *due* “two” we shall observe the following derived forms:

<i>N- -ken:</i>	<i>nadeken</i>	unite
<i>N- -i:</i>	<i>nduai</i>	to repeat
<i>pe- -ken:</i>	<i>pesadeken</i>	unite something
<i>pe- -i:</i>	<i>pesadai</i>	to unite (places)
<i>ni- -ken:</i>	<i>nisadeken</i>	be united
<i>ni- -i:</i>	<i>nisadaibe</i>	united in one place
<i>nipe- -ken:</i>	<i>nipesadeken</i>	become united
<i>nipe- -i:</i>	<i>nipesadai</i>	become united in a place

*Pe-* shows here probably an incoming action, whilst a zero morpheme would show a sort of perfective aspect of the verb.

### 3.2.1.5. The verbal root

The verbal root used by itself has two main functions:

- a) it may be an imperative of *N-* verbs, having *ulang* as a negative adverb if necessary;
- b) it is the neutral (i.e. non focused) form of (stative or motion) verbs. In this case it is necessary to distinguish between a verb focusing the object (with *ku-*, *kau-* and *ni-*, cp. 3.2.1. ) and a true prefixless verb (cp. 3.2.3. ). These are not to be confused with “passive” verbs as they are used only in their root form. Instances of such verbs are:

<i>laus</i>	go
<i>ròh</i>	come
<i>tading</i>	stay
<i>lòt</i>	be (in a place), etc.

Some of the above mentioned verbs may be found with affixes, but in this case the change in meaning clearly shows that affixes are used to form a derived verbs, thus not having a pure morphological function, but forming different lexemes.

Reduplication of the verb root is found serving various (semantic) purposes:

- a) attenuation of meaning;
- b) intensification of meaning;
- c) repetitivity;
- d) graduation or progression.

### 3.2.2 Noun affixes

The nominal system of affixation is much simpler than the verbal one. Affixes occurring in Alas are the following:

*peN-*, *se-*, *ke-* as prefixes;

*-en* as only suffix;

*pe-* *-en* and *ke-* *-en* as discontinuous morphemes (confixes).

*peN-* is a noun forming prefix added to verb roots according to the *N-* morphophonemic rules as given in 3.1. The resulting noun means the way or the instrument for the verb action. Examples are:

<i>atòu</i>	see	>	<i>pengatòu</i>	the way of looking, an instrument to look at with
<i>tepak</i>	kick	>	<i>penepak</i>	the kicking, way of kicking
<i>dahi</i>	take	>	<i>pendahi</i>	way of taking
<i>kurik</i>	scratch, dig	>	<i>pengurik</i>	a spade
<i>garam</i>	look for	>	<i>penggaram</i>	searching, the way of looking for

Examples of their use in sentences are:

<i>mbiar iye begèdi pengatòumu</i>	he is afraid of your way of looking at him
<i>ulang begèdi penepakmu</i>	do not kick like that!
<i>ulang cangkul ènde ken pengurik</i>	do not use that hoe as a spade to dig that hole



We can also find the prefix occurring in borrowings from Malay, where the meaning is of “actor”: *pelajar* “student”, or even as a verb prefix (Malay *per-*) in *pecaya* “believe”. Obviously in these cases we cannot consider the single words but as borrowings as a whole (not prefix borrowings)

*se-* is a prefix found in quantitative expressions, meaning “one”, “unity, togetherness”, exactly as it happens in Malay.

Examples are:

<i>sepuluh</i>	ten
<i>sebelas</i>	eleven
<i>seratus</i>	one hundred
<i>seribu</i>	one thousand
<i>sekali</i>	once, etc.

*ke-* is used to form ordinals from numbers:

<i>kedue</i>	second
<i>ketelu</i>	third, etc.

*-en* is a suffix used to form abstract nouns mainly from verbs (as in Malay *-an*). Examples are:

<i>pikiran</i>	thought
<i>harapen</i>	hope
<i>pilihan</i>	choice
<i>geròken</i>	movement

*pe-* *-en* and *ke-* *-en* are also used to form abstract nouns from verbs. They are not fully productive (as is the case for *-en* also, which is used alone only in a small number of cases) and the difference between the two lies possibly in that *ke-* *-en* shows a somehow static meaning, whilst *pe-* *-en* is more dynamic (abstract action). The existence of a *peN-* *-en* confix is very doubtful as we found it only in one instance and it seems to be a phonetically adapted borrowing from Malay (*pengalihan* “*change*ment”). Examples of the two confixes are:

<i>pejanjin</i>	a promise, a pact
<i>pehubungan</i>	a connection
<i>pemulan</i>	beginning
<i>petolongan</i>	help
<i>kepercayaan</i>	faith, belief
<i>kelahéren</i>	birth

Morphophonemic rules are dealt with in 3.1.

### 3.2.3. Personal pronouns

There are three series of personal pronouns: a free form, a suffixed one and a prefixed one. They are as follows:

I	<i>aku</i>	<i>-ku</i>	<i>ku-</i>
thou	<i>kau</i>	<i>-mu</i>	<i>kau-</i>
he/she/it	<i>iye</i>	<i>-ne</i>	<i>(ni-)</i>
we (excl.)	<i>kami</i>		
we (incl.)	<i>kite</i>	<i>-te</i>	
you	<i>kendin</i>		
they	<i>kalak é</i>		

There exists also a “courtesy you” (*kandu*) and a “courtesy he/she” (*side*) for which only the free form exists.

Missing bound forms are substituted by free forms which are then considered inseparable from the stem they are attached to.

Free forms are used as emphatic pronouns, as subjects in equations (true equations are with a noun predicate, as adjective predicate behaves like a verb); suffixed forms are used as possessives (after nouns), objects (after verbs) and after

prepositions; prefixed forms are used with verb stems in the “passive” form.

### 3.2.4. Adjectives

Adjectives are used attributively and follow the noun they refer to. Predicatively they are used as verbs (e.g. the negation is *made*). Two adjectives referring to the same noun may be linked by *rut*, *nengen*, *serte*, *lagi* and often they are preceded by *si*:

*rumah si mbelang nengen mparas* a house (which is) wide  
and fine

The comparative form (which we find also e.g. in KB) is formed by adding the suffix *-en* to the adjective. In this case the nasalized prefix of certain adjectives disappears:

*mbelang* wide > *belangen* wider

The suffix with an identical function is found with some verbs too. Examples of such forms in sentences are:

*aku datangen kau ari* I am taller than you  
*iye taring ni hande dekahen Ali* he remained here longer  
than Ali  
*aku pòten ènde* I prefer this

Modifiers of adjectives are:

<i>su</i>	(postponed)	too
<i>kalihen</i>	(postponed)	very

A particular use of *se-* with adjectives is found as an equative comparison in such sentences as:

<i>agakku iye made segagah èdi</i>	I think he was not so brave
<i>kucing made sesetia biang</i>	the cat is not so faithful as the dog

### 3.2.5. Numbers

The system of cardinal numbers is based on a decimal count. Basic forms are:

1. *sade/buah*
2. *due*
3. *telu*
4. *mpat*
5. *lime*
6. *nem*
7. *pitu*
8. *waluh*
9. *siwah*
10. *sepuluh*
11. *sebelas*
20. *duepuluh*
100. *seratus*

1000. *seribu*

Excluding minor phonetic differences and some different AN roots, it is identical in system to the Malay one.

Ordinal numbers are formed with a *ke-* prefix, but “first” is *petame* or *memule*. “Half” is *setengah*.

Other forms using numbers are the following:

<i>lòt due telu kalak ni mpus</i>	there were two or three persons in the field
<i>harus mengke be buah</i>	(we) have to get in one by one
<i>duene delaki</i>	they are both male
<i>aku jumpe rut iye sekali pelin</i>	I met him only once
<i>due nitambah lime njadi pitu</i>	two plus five are seven

### 3.3. CLASSES OF WORDS

Classes of words do not seem to form a system for Alas different from the one of other Western Indonesian languages. For this it may be useful to compare the Gayo system in Soravia (1984, p. 51 ff.). Just to summarize what is there stated in length, classes of words are listed as follows:

a) nouns, which may be monomorphemic or dimorphemic (see 3.2.2.) or reduplicated; in Alas we have cases of fully reduplicated words and partially reduplicated ones (e.g. *memanuk* < *manuk*). Compound nouns are also found and they are typically constructed with the specified-specifier formula;

b) personal pronouns

c) verbs, which may be further subdivided into transitive verbs, intransitive verbs and stative verbs (including what we generally call adjectives). For this class see 3.2.1.;

d) auxiliaries (see 3.4.2.);

e) quantifiers (see 3.4.1.);

f) deictics (see 3.4.1.);

g) interrogatives such as:

who	<i>isé</i>
what	<i>kaé</i>

why	<i>kunekane</i>
where	<i>dape</i>
when	<i>ndigan</i>
how much	<i>pige</i>
how	<i>sekaé</i>
which	<i>apahen</i>

Though this class may appear dishomogeneous, having some of the items somewhat different functions in the sentence, they appear to have the same syntactic treatment (in WH- sentences) and their differences are rather to be considered from a semantically ruled point of view;

h) adverbs (time and place);

i) prepositions;

j) conjunctions;

k) clitics (such as *-me*, which is however a bound form).



### 3.4. SYNTAGMATIC PHRASES

There are basically two types of syntagms: noun phrases (NP) and verb phrases (VP). We shall examine the two types separately.

#### 3.4.1. Noun phrases

We shall examine first simple syntagmatic phrases, then we shall observe compound phrases resulting from the fusion of two or more simple phrases and lastly some complex phrases giving the whole formula embodying all kinds of noun phrases.

A typical phrase is the deictic one, the structure of which is:

$$\pm n \quad \pm de$$

that is to say: a slot filled by a noun followed by a slot filled by a deictic; both are optional but obviously we cannot find a zero in both. There is a case of inversion of the formula, with the deictic *si* which always precedes the noun. Examples:

<i>kute èdi</i>	that village
<i>kayu ènde</i>	this tree
<i>bòn nahan</i>	tonight
<i>pagi ndagé</i>	last morning

There seems to be some restriction to the using of the last two (temporal) deictics by themselves.

With *si* we have proper nouns as: *si Hakim*.

The possessive phrase is characterized by a structure formula of the kind:

+ *n* + *n/NP/pr*

that is: an obligatory noun slot followed by an obligatory slot filled by a noun, or a noun phrase or a pronoun. Examples:

<i>rumah-ku</i>	my house (this is a limit case as the pronoun is represented by a bound shortened form, but theoretically <i>rumah aku</i> is also possible)
<i>kalak delaki</i>	a male person, a man
<i>kucing Hakim</i>	Hakim's cat
<i>hukum Islam</i>	the law of Islam
<i>tanduk badak</i>	the rhinoceros horn
<i>imbang si Hakim</i>	a friend of Hakim's
<i>sekolah kami</i>	our school

The quantity phrase follows the pattern:

+ *num* + *n*

with a possible alternative:

+ (*num* + *coeff.*) + *n*

In the first case we have a numerative followed by a noun, while in the second the numerative is followed by a numeral coefficient (which in itself is a noun having a particular function), both preceding the noun.

As a numerative we mean both a true number and a word showing a (indefinite) quantity.

We may observe the possibility of fusion of the numeral “one” with the numeral coefficient. In this case *sade* “one” may be found as *se-*. A coefficient (a common feature to other IN languages) is a class marking noun (e.g. *kalak* for human beings, *buah* for abstract and big things, etc.). Examples are:

<i>dua kalak budak</i>	two slaves
<i>sebuah sapòu</i>	one hut
<i>pige kali?</i>	how many times?
<i>mbué kayu</i>	many trees
<i>kerine kude</i>	all the horses
<i>pepige petani</i>	some farmers.

A particular case of what we may consider a complex phrase is the following in which the number is followed by the possessive suffix *-ne*:

<i>duene delaki</i>	both (are) males
---------------------	------------------

A negative noun phrase is made with the help of *hòye* “not”, which is followed by a noun or a noun phrase. For example:

<i>hòye kalak matue</i>	(he is) not an old man
-------------------------	------------------------

In this case the phrase may as well be considered as an independent sentence.

A limitative phrase is the one formed by a NP followed by *kane* “also” or *pelin* “only”, *hambin* “only”:

<i>sekali pelin</i>	only once
<i>sebuah lembu hambin</i>	only one ox
<i>due kalak delaki kane</i>	two men too.

In this category probably is included the “phrase” formed with the enclitic *-pé* “also”.

A plural noun phrase is the one formed with a total reduplication of the noun, which is never obligatory and absolutely absent in case the context gives the idea of plurality (e.g. in quantitative phrases). Example:

*guru-guru* teachers (of various sort)

A qualificative phrase is understood under the general formula:

$+ n \pm si + adj. \pm kalihen / su$

which may be further extended thus:

$+ n \pm si + adj. \pm kalihen/su + nengen/serte + adj. \pm kalihen/su$

Examples are:

<i>geleng si ndatas kalihen</i>	a very high mountain
<i>tenduk si tejem serte mebahaye</i>	a sharp and dangerous horn
<i>sekalak si ndatas nengen megegòh</i>	a man who is tall and strong

A complexification of this structure is given when adjectives are followed by *até* or such words, as e.g. *mejilé aténe* “kind (in heart)”. See however below.

A distributive phrase is formed with the help of *meradu* “each”:

<i>sebatang rokok meradu</i>	one cigarette each
------------------------------	--------------------

Complex phrases may be of the type:

+ *n* + *si* (*adj.* + *-ne*) + *det.*

where *det.* stands for a particular noun or adjective referring to colour or measure. Examples are:

<i>gòrtak si gedangne seratus métér</i>	a bridge 100 metres long
<i>uwis si còrakne hijòu</i>	a cloth green in colour

Another kind of complex phrase may be given by the formula:

+ *n* + *si me-verb* + *num.*

where a *mu-verb* is intended to be a verb formed by the prefix *me-* which has been dealt with above. Examples are:

<i>méje si mekiding telu</i>	a table with three legs
<i>sekalak memate sade</i>	a man with one eye only

A third type of complex phrase is the following:

+ *n* + *si* (*n* + *adj.* + *-ne*)

Examples:

<i>jème si mberòng kulingne</i>	a man with a dark skin
<i>bujang si mparas matene</i>	a girl with beautiful eyes

A variant of this type of phrase is the following:

<i>jème si mejilé aténe</i>	a kind hearted man
<i>sekalak si punguren aténe</i>	a man who is angry in his heart.

All these complex cases show us that a whole clause may follow a noun if introduced by the deictic *si*. An example is:

*abangku nintai bujang si tading ndòhòr rumahmu*  
my brother fell in love with a girl living near your house

Other examples of sentences showing the compounding of simple phrases are the following:

<i>guru sekolah kami si mbaru</i>	the new teacher of our school
<i>tukang njait ènde</i>	that tailor
<i>jème memule èdi</i>	this first man
<i>imbang kami èdi</i>	this friend of ours
<i>mbué batang kayu si mebulung</i>	many shadowy trees

*sebuah kucing beru*

a female cat

We must remember here that every noun phrase may be preceded by a preposition thus forming a prepositional phrase of the kind:

$+ prep. + NP \pm (+ prep. + NP) \pm conj. \pm PP$

Examples:

*ni jume ndage*

in the aforesaid ricefield

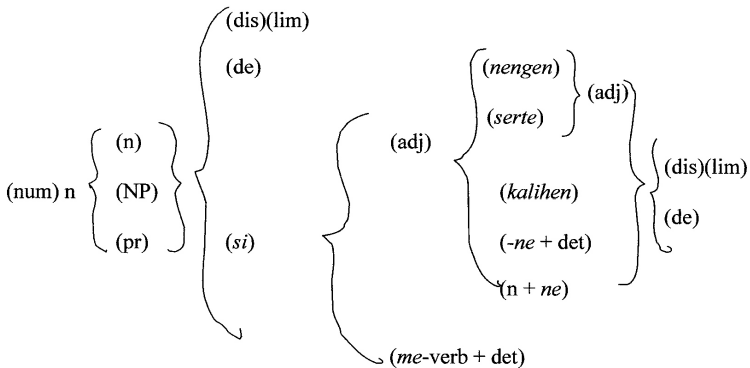
*be sekalak petani ni antarene*

to a farmer (standing)  
between them

*be sekalak guru rut sekalak peburu*

to a teacher and a hunter

The formula summing up all the shown structures could be shaped as follows:



### 3.4.2. Verbal phrases

We find simpler structures in verb phrases, which show the following patterns:

- modal phrases. The verb (active prenasalized stem or passive root, other verbal stems) is preceded by a modal modifier. A list of such modals is:

<i>tusò, tuksò</i>	must, have to
<i>mbise</i>	like
<i>tebahan</i>	may
<i>mulai</i>	begin, start
<i>uròk</i>	can, be able
<i>pul</i>	finish

Examples are:

<i>aku mulai telajar bahasa Inggeris</i>	I began to study English
<i>aku mbise buet keterangan</i>	I like to get up late

- temporal/aspectual phrases. The verb is preceded by such forms as:

<i>enggòu</i>	already
<i>sikel</i>	will/ “future”
<i>sedang</i>	while, be ... ing
<i>senaren</i>	always
<i>penah</i>	ever



<i>mapenah</i>	never
<i>raket</i>	often

These various forms seem to be not absolutely homogeneous. In any case in our corpus one only of the above item was to be found in single sentences Examples are:

<i>imbangku raket medem mbagas bòngi</i>	my friend often goes to bed late
<i>aku senaren medem jam siwah</i>	I always go to bed at nine
<i>lawé èdi enggòu nimum</i>	that water has already been drunk

- negative phrases. There are three kinds according to the following scheme:

<i>aku <u>made</u> laus be Kabanjahé</i>	I do not go to Kabanjahe
<i>aku <u>mde nenge</u> laus be Kabanjahé</i>	I have not yet gone to Kabanjahe
<i><u>ulang</u> laus be Kabanjahé!</i>	do not go to Kabanjahe!

*Made* may be found before modal phrases, or even temporal-aspectual phrases. It is however impossible to have \**made enggòu*, as *mde (made) nenge* is found instead. *Ulang* is found only with simple stems, though it is possible that inflected passive may be found with it as happens in MI. (*jangan diminum!* “let it not be drunk!”). Obviously in cases in which the negative happens to be with a passive verb, we must

remember that the subject cannot be separated by the verb even if the subject is not a prefix. In these cases *made* precedes the subject.

Compound phrases may be the result of the adjunction of two verbs as in the following type (*v* + *v*):

*aku laus medem*                      I go to sleep

or (*v* + *seran* + *v*):

*Bibi medalan-dalan seran mangan ngete*  
Bibi walks and (contemporarily) she eats mangosteens

Adverbial phrases are of the kind:

+ *v* ± *adv.*

Examples:

*aku buet pepagi*                      I get up early  
*kalak èdi nibunuh bone*              that man has been killed yesterday

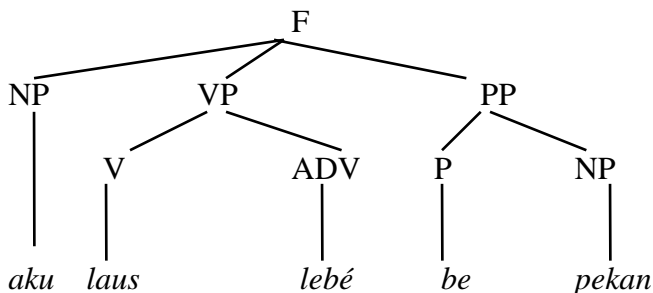
This kind of sentences, anyhow, are of a kind where only time adverbs were found. There seems as a matter of fact to be no other class of adverbs in Alas and therefore this phrase could be considered a subclass of temporal phrases.

As an example of problems arising in the interpretation of verbal phrases, let us consider the following case:

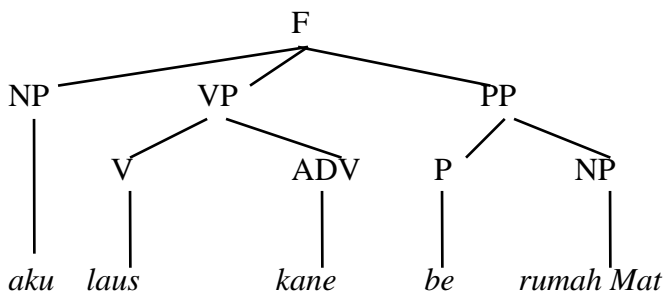
*aku laus lebé be pekan, kane be rumah Mat*

I go first to the market, then to Mat's

which can be interpreted as:



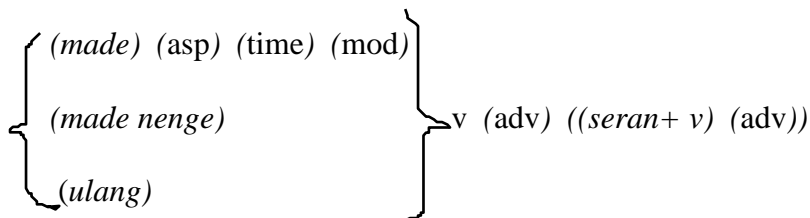
associated to this other structure:



This patterning accounts for the inclusion of such a structure into the preceding subcategory of verbal phrases.

It may be observed that for our purposes we do not consider, as it ought to be in strict Chomskyan terms, the NP as rewritten V + NP. As a matter of fact this is somewhat implicit as our cases of VP (or if we want to introduce an intermediate category of verb group) could be always considered as completed by a NP of the type we saw in the preceding paragraph. In any case possible combinations or more complex structures will be dealt with below. Practically VP according to Chomskyan orthodoxy is the result of one or more verb groups (VG) followed by one or more NP which may be eventually coordinated. Of course all this matter must follow rules of subcategorization of verbs.

Complex verbal phrases are the result of the fusion of two or more of the above cases, according to a formula of all possible cases such as:



### 3.5. Clauses

#### 3.5.1. Types of clauses

Basically we may discern three fundamental types of clauses in Alas, viz. statements, equations and commands. Statements are subdivided into two subtypes: transitive and intransitive

statements. They may be affected by a transformation due to different focusing, active-passive, negative and interrogative.

Transitive statements may be represented by a structure formula of the kind:

$$tS = \pm S: n/pr/N + P: tv/tV + O: n/pr/N$$

to be read: a transitive statement is formed by an optional subject slot filled by a noun or a pronoun or a noun phrase, plus an obligatory predicate slot filled by a transitive verb or a transitive verb phrase plus an obligatory object slot filled by a noun or a pronoun or a noun phrase.

In terms of generative transformational rules this may be summarized as follows:

$S \rightarrow (NO) - VP$

$NP \rightarrow$  (see 3.4.1.)

pr

$VP \rightarrow tv - NP$

Examples of such sentences are:

*aku minjam mòtòr èdi*

*aku sedang ngatòu guru*

*penangkòu èdi nitangkap pelisi*

*aku made mangan mangga èdi*

*aku ngèpari lawé*

I borrow that car

I am looking at the teacher

the thief has been caught  
by the police

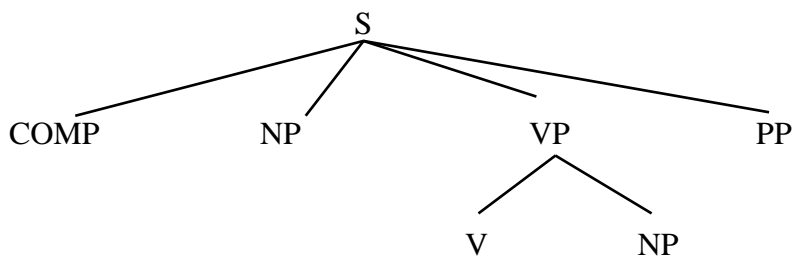
I did not eat that mango

I crossed the river

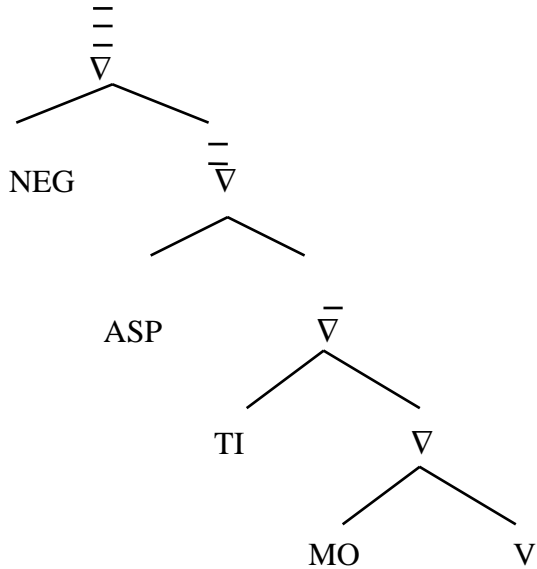
*lawé niképari rut rakit*            the river was crossed by a raft  
*isékin si kau atòu?*                who are you looking at?

We must add that *tv* may be represented by a verbal phrase with a transitive verb as nucleus (see 3.4.2.). Moreover the sentence may be expanded with optional slots of time, place or manner and marked by a particular intonation.

In transformational terms we can build a phrase marker of the kind:



V ought to be seen as a  $\nabla$ , as it may be further analyzed in subsequent  $\nabla$ 's plus a final V, according to such structures as shown in 3.4.2.; as follows:



Intransitive statements may be considered as shortened sentences having no NP following the verb. Of course the VP will be represented by an intransitive verb with the same considerations we made for the VP in transitive statements. In any case the intransitive statement is never affected by an active-passive transformation, while there are cases of focusing by means of a simple x-movement rule.

Examples of intransitive statements are:

<i>bòne kite tibe</i>	we arrived yesterday
<i>aku mbise buet pepagi</i>	I like to get up early

*aku enggòu pul mangan*      I just finished to eat  
*iye senaren pakaskas*      he is always very busy  
*aku raket medem jam siwah*      I often go to bed at nine

Equations are represented by a very simple structure which may be affected by focusing, negation and interrogation.

The formula is:

S → NP - NP

The first NP is the one in focus. Focusing of the second NP is possible by inverting the order and marking with an emphazier (such as *-me*) the first NP. An interrogative is possibly already marked as focused by itself. Examples of equations are:

*aku petani*      I am a peasant  
*deleng ari be laut dalanne due batu*  
                     from the mountain to the sea the road is two miles  
*rumah cut ènde hòye rumahku*  
                     this small house is not mine  
*lembu mbòrguhku benatang simbalin kalihen*  
                     my ox is a very big animal

Basic command sentences are formed by a simple VP. Of course they may be negative:

*ulang turun*      do not get down!



### 3.5.2. Complex sentences

We have two possibilities of complex sentences, viz. what we may call sentences formed by two or more coordinate clauses and sentences formed by subordinate clauses. The only difference between the two types lies in the conjunction binding the clauses.

Subordination may be had also without linking particles. Starting from:

*kutòh (ènde)*

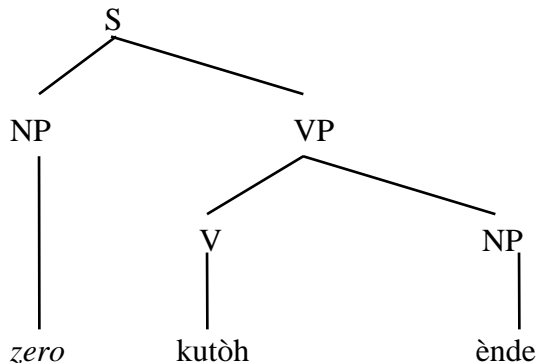
I know this

we may have such complex sentences as:

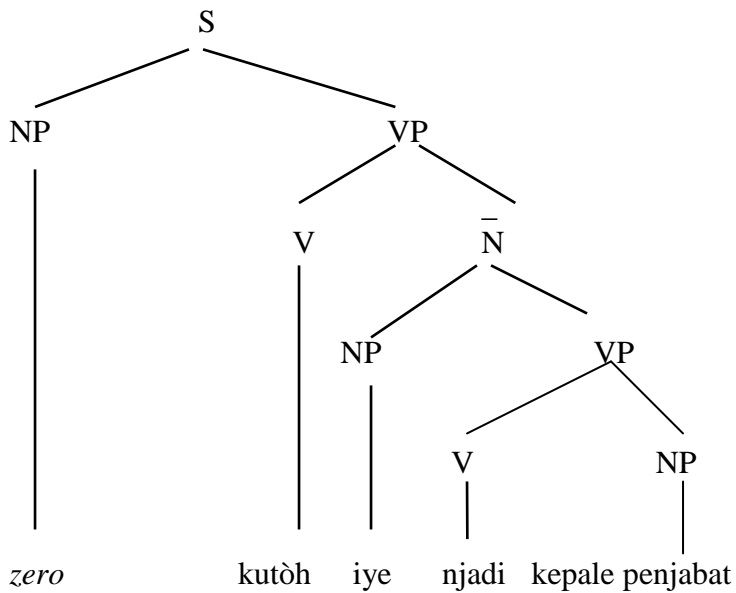
*kutòh iye njadi kepale penjabat*

I know (that) he became head of the office

In the first case we will have:



In the second:



#### 4. THE POSITION OF ALAS

4.1. It clearly appears that Alas is not an isolated language in its geographical context. Karo Batak is surely the closest language both from a geographical standpoint and comparatistically and we may assume that there exists mutual intelligibility between the two languages. Gayo, northwards, shares many lexical and structural traits with it too.

A more “measurable” evaluation of this affinity may be offered by a lexicostatistical computation. From this it appears that Alas shares with Karo Batak 80.43% of non cultural items in exam, whilst the comparison with Gayo offers a good 55%. These figures are very high, as is clear to any student having familiarity with such a method. On the other hand even languages not so close geographically show a high degree of lexical affinity, as is the case for Toba Batak with 56%, giving us a clue for the inclusion of Alas within the group of Batak languages/dialects. Besides these Aceh also gives a high percentage of cognates with 40.81%.

We are stricken by the resemblance of Alas with the reconstructed lexicon of Proto-Austronesian as worked out by Dempwolff. As a matter of fact, by taking into consideration the percentage of shared cognates with the Proto-language, we reach a good 51.54%, which is not so high as to be compared with the percentage existing between e.g. UAN and Malay (83.15%), but it is higher than the figures we have for Karo (47.19%) and Toba (44.92%).

It is necessary however that we express here our position as regards such methods of comparison and/or classification, which we have also expressed in Soravia 1987-88.

Lexicostatistical methods, in fact, are based on a not always ascertainable assertion: identity of reflexes in modern languages from a common proto-form do not take into account “qualitative” differences. Aceh, e.g., shows 69.47% of UAN lexicon, but with remarkable differences in phonetic variation from it. In other words cognates are accountable for in the light of regular phonetic laws, but Malay words are almost identical to UAN, whilst Aceh ones vary considerably. Moreover Aceh shows a degree of divergency from Malay and other related languages in morphology and syntax. The Neo-grammarians work in this case too, in asserting the origin of language change in phonetics!

Again, UAN-Alas comparison percentage of 51.54% would insist on a greater diversity of Alas from UAN than is the case for Aceh, but both phonetic reality and possibly all the structure of the language points to a greater affinity of Alas to UAN.

Percentages based only on lexical sharings ought therefore to be corrected and integrated in the light of the complexity of phonetic laws and other parameters, not to speak of a serious bias on the universality of the wordlist used for the comparisons.

On the other hand we are quite aware of the fact that Dempwolff’s proto-forms are far from being untouchable and

phonetically reliable, both for internal reason (and for the same reason the more so can be stated for Dyen's PAN forms) and for external causes. In the first case we are never certain of the phonetic values of the symbols used for proto-forms, in the second case we actually avoid considering sociolinguistic dynamics in the change).

Lexicostatistics pretend also to give an evaluation of the tree in terms of absolute time depth. Glottochronological formulae are in fact a matter of faith, based on a "postulate" that is far from being demonstrable and shows scanty ground if any for its postulation. We avoided here to apply glottochronological methods to our tree, but consider it as a first attempt to give an order to the complex situation of Sumatran dialectology, which of necessity must be further considered on the basis of researches taking into account the real linguistic map of the territory, rather than its idealization showing well-defined areas each of them relating to one and one alone language.

Lexicostatistics, as a last criticism, uses a standardized list of non-cultural items. We have strong objections to this, both from the point of view of considering as non cultural some of the items, and in terms of universality. Our list, in fact is a revised list based on Swadesh 100 items list. But again this is far from being perfectly desirable. Each family of languages, as a matter of facts, shows peculiarities which favour the inclusion or the exclusion of particular items. Just to give one example the word for "eye" is scarcely probatory in AN languages as in the great majority of cases it remains unchanged from UAN *\*mata'* (even phonetically!). Divergencies from it are only due to the use of a substitute term

whose origin is in language taboo or etiquette, whereas the word *\*mata* ' may equally be present in substandard forms or in particular registers, or with a specialized meaning.

Anyhow, just to avoid useless polemics and justifying the use we made of part of such methods, we shall state that we consider the results of this computation merely capable to give us a first reference frame for the classification of the languages taken into account. The frame to obtain the best from it must be integrated by results of morphostatistic comparisons, complexity of phonetic laws, syntactical data, sociolinguistical data etc.

The following summaries therefore are not given in the form of a tree but as analytical tables showing:

A - percentages of cognates between Alas and other eight Sumatran languages, plus Malagasy as a test language, showing some interesting features which may be comparable with Sumatran languages. In this case the results would indicate that Malagasy has little to do with Sumatra (Dahl's Maanjan hypothesis still holds?);

B - percentages showing divergencies between UAN lexicon and the ten languages;

C - analytic data, couple by couple of languages, showing in percentage the cognates and in absolute figures the number of couples of lexemes taken into consideration.

As a further control of the used material (in some cases collected by the present writer and integrated by published materials) we shall give the full list of the 100 items with a short commentary to each of them. The reason for collecting words by the present writer has been to obtain the word in actual use, as dictionaries may list synonyms without stating the actual frequency of use of each.

The list will help, more than general notes, to understand the overall criteria, especially in the doubtful cases where the decision to be made was particularly difficult.

Table A - Percentages of cognates shared by nine Sumatran languages (plus Malagasy as a test)

	MI.	Al.	Gy.	KB	Sim.	Ac.	TB	Ni.	Me.
My.	32.00	33.00	26.00	31.00	25.00	29.29	24.00	21.34	12.50
Me.	20.83	21.87	19.79	21.87	16.09	18.94	17.70	23.07	
Ni.	31.52	34.78	33.69	36.95	25.30	29.34	25.00		
TB	39.00	56.00	42.00	54.00	36.45	38.38			
Ac.	63.63	40.81	43.43	36.36	31.57				
Sim.	36.45	37.50	35.41	35.41					
KB	40.00	81.00	48.00						
Gy.	41.00	55.00							
Al.	41.00								



Table B - Percentages of UAN lexemes present in nine Sumatran languages (plus Malagasy) from a 100 item list of non cultural terms:

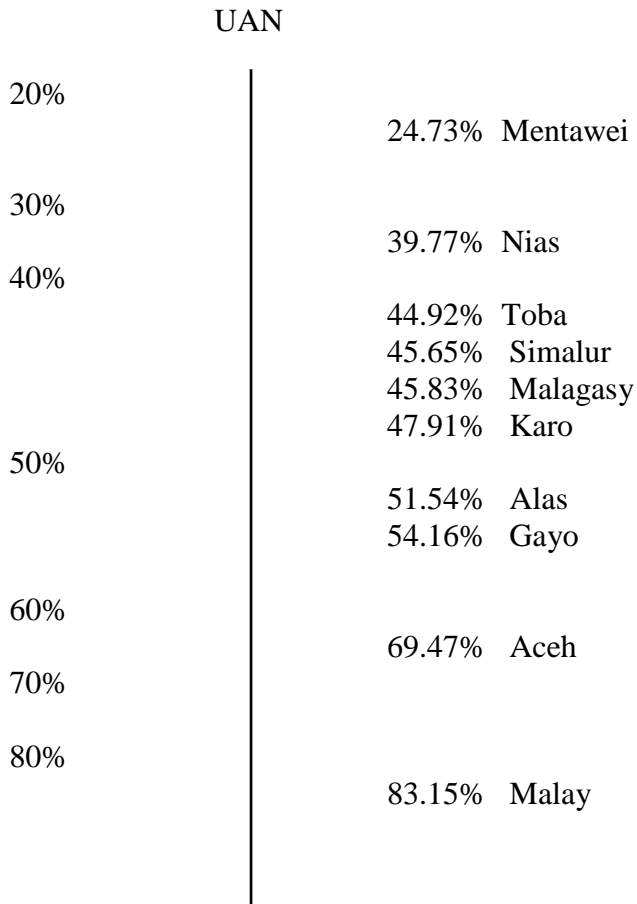


Table C - Cognate percentages two-by-two of nine Sumatran languages (plus Malagasy) and UAN, and absolute figures of couples of lexemes taken into consideration in each case.

UAN-Malay	83.15%	79 on 95
UAN-Alas	51.54%	50 on 97
UAN-Gayo	54.16%	52 on 96
UAN-Karo	47.91%	46 on 96
UAN-Simalur	45.65%	42 on 92
UAN-Aceh	69.47%	66 on 95
UAN-Toba	44.92%	43 on 97
UAN-Nias	39.77%	35 on 88
UAN-Mentawai	24.73%	23 on 93
UAN-Malagasy	45.83%	44 on 96
Malay-Alas	41.00%	41 on 100
Malay-Gayo	41.00%	41 on 100
Malay-Karo	40.00%	40 on 100
Malay-Simalur	36.45%	35 on 96
Malay-Aceh	63.63%	63 on 99
Malay-Toba	39.00%	39 on 100
Malay-Nias	31.52%	29 on 92
Malay-Mentawai	20.83%	20 on 96
Malay-Malagasy	32.00%	32 on 100
Alas-Gayo	55.00%	55 on 100
Alas-Karo	81.00%	81 on 100
Alas-Simalur	37.50%	36 on 96
Alas-Aceh	40.81%	40 on 98

Alas-Toba	56.00%	56 on 100
Alas.Nias	34.78%	32 on 92
Alas-Mentawai	21.87%	21 on 96
Alas-Malagasy	33.00%	33 on 100

Gayo-Karo	48.00%	48 on 100
Gayo-Simalur	35.41%	34 on 96
Gayo-Aceh	43.43%	43 on 99
Gayo-Toba	42.00%	42 on 100
Gayo-Nias	33.69%	31 on 92
Gayo-Mentawai	19.79%	19 on 96
Gayo-Malagasy	26.00%	26 on 100

Karo-Simalur	35.41%	34 on 96
Karo-Aceh	36.36%	36 on 99
Karo-Toba	54.00%	54 on 100
Karo-Nias	36.95%	34 on 92
Karo-Mentawai	21.87%	21 on 96
Karo-Malagasy	31.00%	31 on 100

Simalur-Aceh	31.57%	30 on 95
Simalur-Toba	36.45%	35 on 96
Simalur-Nias	25.30%	21 on 83

Simalur-Mentawai	16.09%	14 on 97
Simalur-Malagasy	25.00%	24 on 96

Aceh-Toba	38.38%	38 on 99
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Aceh-Nias	29.34%	27 on 92
Aceh-Mentawai	18.94%	18 on 95
Aceh-Malagasy	29.29%	29 on 99
Toba-Nias	25.00%	23 on 92
Toba-Mentawai	17.70%	17 on 96
Toba-Malagasy	24.00%	24 on 100
Nias-Mentawai	23.07%	21 on 91
Nias-Malagasy	21.34%	19 on 89
Mentawai-Malagasy	12.50%	12 on 96

## 4.2. ANALYSIS OF THE 100 ITEMS COMPARATIVE LIST

1. “I” - Ml. Gy. Al. KB Me. *aku*, Sim. *a’u*, Ac. *kèe*, TB *a(h)u*, Ni. *ya’odo*, My. *aho*, UAN \*’aku’

All the forms refer to UAN except Ni.

2. “thou” - Ml. *engkau*, Al. KB *kau*, Gy. *ko*, Ac. *kah*, TB *ho*, Me. *akeu*, Sim. *dio*, Ni. *ya’ugö*, My. *hianao*, UAN \*’kav

Divergencies are found in Sim. Ni. and My.; all other forms may be more or less explainable through normal phonetic laws (Ac. included)

3. “we” (incl.) - Ml. KB *kita*, Al. Gy. *kite*, Sim. *dita*, TB *hita*, Me. *sita*, Ni. *ya’ita*, Ac. *geutanyoe*, My. *isika*, UAN \*’kita’.

We have a difference only for My. (?) while Ac. is explainable through phonetic laws and the use, also with other pronouns, of deictics (*nyoe* “this”). The standard list does not take into consideration the exclusive form for “we”, which is a commonly widespread feature among AN languages. The proto-form for UAN seems to be biased by the Ml. form (which is really very common) but the existence of so many different word initial phonemes rather tend to give a reconstruction of the type \*’ita.

4. “this” - Ml. Gy. *ini*, Al. *ènde*, KB *ènda*, Sim. *ede*, Ac. *nyoe*, TB *nion*, Ni. *da’e*, *andre*, Me. *nene*, My. *ity*, *io*, UAN \*’ini’/\*i[t]u’

The whole of deictics in AN languages ought to be studied much better, there existing many other forms with different nuances in meaning in the various languages.

5. “that” - Ml. *itu*, Al. *édi*, KB *éna*, Gy. *oya*, *so*, Sim. *a’i*, Ac. *nyan*, TB *nian*, Ni. *da’o*, *andrö*, Me. *nenda*, My. *iry*, *iny*, UAN \*’*ijan*

See also No. 4.

6. “who” - Ml. *siapa*, Al. KB *isé*, TB *ise*, Gy. *sa(hen)*, Sim. *anea*, Ac. *soe*, Ni. *hata*, Me. *kasei*, My. *iza*, UAN \*[t’]a[j]i[’]

7. “what” - Ml. Me. *apa*, Al. *kaé*, KB *kai*, Gy. *sana*, Sim. *ara*, Ac. *peue*, TB *aha*, Ni. *hadia*, My. *izai*, *inona*, UAN \*’*apa*’

In this case UAN seems to occur only in a couple of cases and “who” sometimes may be connected and so it would be lexicostatistically redundant. Such reflexes seem to be doubtful in all cases.

8. “all” - Ml. *semua*, *segala*, Al. *kerine*, KB *kerina*, Gy. *benné*, Sim. *masare’*, *sado*, Ac. *bandum*, TB *sude*, Ni. *fufu*, *dozi*, Me. *sangamberi*, My. *ny*, *rehetra*, UAN \*’*]abih*

The variety of forms is total, UAN based on Jv. None of the forms seems therefore to be UAN. Ni. has different forms for human ~ non human. Doubtful is also the affinity between Sim. and TB.

9. “many” - Ml. *banyak*, Al. *mbuwe*, Gy. *delé*, KB *melala*, Sim. *afəl*, Ac. *le*, TB *godang*, Ni. *oya*, *ato*, Me. *makope*, My *be(tsaka)*.

We find again a great variety of forms, lacking a UAN term (cp. \**ḍa’at* “Menge”). The two forms of Ni. are again human ~ non human.

10. “one” - Ml. *satu*, Al. *sade*, Gy. Sim. Ni. Me. *sara*, KB TB *sada*, Ac. *sa*, My. *isa*, *iray*, UAN \**it’a*, \**ət’a*

Except Ac. most forms are compounds of the kind of Ml. *satu* < *sa* + *batu*, Jv. *siji* < *sa biji* etc.

11. “two” - Ml. KB TB Ac. Ni. *dua*, Al. *due*, Gy. *rowa*, Sim. Me. *rua*, My *roa*, UAN \**ḍuva*

12. “big” - Ml. *besar*, Al. *belin*, Gy. *kuul*, Kb *galang*, Sim. *afofa*, Ac. *rayeuk*, TB *balga*, Ni. *ebua*, Me. *abeu*, My. *lehibe*, UAN \**ḷaja/labal’]*

Only Ac. seems to continue one UAN form, while the other languages are innovative. There seems in fact to be no UAN form at all! The connection between Ni. and Me. is doubtful, whilst there may be with Al. *mbué* “many”

13. “long” - Ml. *panjang*, Al. KB *gedang*, Ac. *manyang*, TB *ganjang*, Gy. *naru*, Ni. *enau*, Sim. *starix*, Me. *manauta*, My. *lava*, UAN \**[/p]an’d’aŋ*

The UAN form, so artificially built up, accounts by itself for the variety of forms, where a connection between Ml., Al., KB, Ac. and TB is evident if we accept such theories as Brandstetter’s of a monosyllabic root (\**-d’aŋ*) having

different prefixes. Possible a connection between Ni. and Gy. through a form *\*naRu*

14. “small” - Ml. *kecil*, Al. *Ac. cut*, Gy. *kucak*, KB *kitik*, Sim. (*s*)*ito*’, TB *gelleng*, Ni. *ide’ide*, Me. *magoiso*, My. *kely*, UAN *\*[’]itik/dikih*

Here again we have a great variety of possible reflexes of a monosyllabic root *\*tik/cit*. We accept that phonosymbolism may play also a role in the shaping of subsequent prefixed forms, which need no particular commentary

15. “woman” - Ml. *perempuan*, Al. *deberu*, KB *diberu*, TB *boruboru*, Gy. *banan*, Sim. *silafae*, Ac. *inong*, Ni. *alawe*, Me. *sinanalep*, My. *vehivavy*, UAN *\*binaj*

The UAN reconstruction is controversial in that it accounts for some regional forms which are found especially in Eastern IN. Forms are very different here, including a possible pre-AN Gy. form and a common Batak *\*børu*

16. “man” - Ml. *lakilaki*, Al. *delaki*, KB *dilaki*, Sim. *silai*, My. *lehilahy*, Gy. *rawan*, Ac. *agam*, TB *doli*, Ni. *matua*, Me. *simanteu*, UAN *\*laki*’

Though many reflexes of UAN are present, we may easily notice some important divergencies in such languages as Ac. Gy. TB Me. and Ni. In some cases they seem to have preserved pre-AN forms (Soravia 1986).

17. “person” - Ml. *orang*, Ac. *ureueng*, My. *olona*, Al. *jème*, Gy. *jema*, KB *kalak*, TB *halak*, Sim. (*h*)*ata*, Ni. *niha*, Me. *sirimanua*, UAN *\*’uʎaŋ/’ulun/[t]avu[’]*



Again we must observe how UAN forms are rather limited as in Oceanic languages as well as in Eastern Indonesia other forms are found too. Moreover we do not understand the form \*'ulun, which seems to be due only to My. Some more forms are clearly a Skr loan (<*jalma*) which is found also in e.g. Jv. and Balinese, or in My. (*menjelmakan* “to become person, incarnate”). \**kalak* is found in Al. too, as a synonym, and is typical of Batak dialects. We lack to see - or this could be conversely a good example of - the intricacy of forms due to phenomena of borrowing, from adjacent languages, superstate (Sanskrit) and other possible sociolinguistic phenomena causing lexicostatistical count to fail. Cp. also Sim. which may be the same of Ni. for “who”.

18. “fish” - Ml. Al. KB *ikan*, Ni. *i'a*, Gy. *gulé*, Sim. *ənae*, Ac. *eungkôt*, TB *dengke*, Me. *iba*, My. *hazandrano*, UAN \*'ikan

The UAN form is clearly widespread (up to Polynesia), but some forms account for the sociolinguistic point of view, in that the form \*'ikan is not necessarily unknown, but has become a rarer synonym. This is the case of Gy. which uses the form pointing to a “cooked fish” (cp. Ml. *gulai* “k.o. soup”) and TB with a form which is Gy. for “meat” etc. My. moreover uses a compound form meaning “prey in water”. Cp. also Me. with Balinese *bé*

19. “bird” - Ml. *burung*, Sim. *boruŋ*, My. *vorona*, Al. *memanuk*, Gy. *manuk*, KB *perik*, Ac. *cicém*, TB *pidong*, Ni. *fofo*, Me. *umma*, UAN \**buŋuŋ*/\**manuk*

Both UAN forms are reflected , as well as unrelated forms (Ni. KB TB Ac. Me.)

20. “dog” - Ml. *anjing*, Al. KB TB *biang*, Gy. Sim. Ni. *asu*, Ac. *asèe*, Me. *jokjok*, My. *alika*, UAN \*’at’u’

UAN is present but other very different non-AN forms as well

21. “to fall” - Ml. *jatuh*, Al. (n)*dabuh*, KB *dabuh*, TB (ma)*dabu*, Gy. *tauh*, Sim. *foeoŋ*, Ac. *rhôt*, Ni. *alau*, Me. *bele*, My. *zera*, UAN \**dabuh*/\**d’a[ɬ]uh*

Again the tentative reconstruction of UAN shows that the various forms, though clearly correlated in most cases, are not connected by regular phonetic laws. A unique reconstruction would be of the kind \*[d’ɖ]a[bɬ]u(h), which cannot be accepted but as a synthesis of various comresent forms being different from the origin. Or, according to Brandstetter’s hypotheses, the protoform could be \*[td]uh with different prefixes which in some cases are metathesized (*dabuh* < \**baduh*).

22. “leaf” - Ml. *daun*, Al. KB TB *bulung*, Sim *boluŋ*, Gy. *ulung*, Ac. *ôn*, My *ravina*, Ni. *lailai*, Me. *muoi* (?), UAN \**da’un*

The UAN form, as a matter of fact, accounts only for Ml. and Ac., whilst the form \**buluŋ* seems as widespread also in other areas, but not considered UAN by Dempwolff

23. “skin” - Ml. Gy. Me. *kulit*, Al. KB *kuling*, Ac. *kulét*, TB *huling-huling*, Ni. *uli*, My. *hoditra*, Sim. *bebi*’, UAN \**kulit*

This is a good example of a totality of UAN reflexes (except Sim.) but showing diverse degrees of divergency

from the original form. Batak languages show a passage  $*t > \eta$  which is not systematical

24. “meat” - Ml. *daging*, Al. KB *jukut*, Gy. *dengké*, Sim. *bantae*, Ac. *sie*, TB *jagal*, Ni. *nagole*, Me. *akkula*, My. *nofo*, *hena*, UAN  $*dagi\eta$

Only Ml. shows a UAN form. We could not decide to consider cognates TB and Ni. or Ni. and Me. The word may have been subjected to taboo restrictions and changed considerably, so further proof if necessary of the unlinearity of the method, if not considering different rates of cultural pushes even in what is considered a non-cultural vocabulary

25. “blood” - Ml. Ac. *darah*, Al. *daròh*, KB *dareh*, Sim. *dala*, Ni. *do*, My *ra*, Gy. *rayòh*, TB *bontar*, Me. *logau*, UAN  $*[dd]a\gamma h$ . UAN is common.

26. “bone” - Ml. *tulang*, Al. KB *tulan*, Gy. *tulen*, Ac. *tuleueng*, Ni. *tola*, My. *taolana*, Me. *tolat*, TB *holi*, Sim. *sod*, UAN  $*[t]ula\eta$

UAN is dominating.

27. “horn” - Ml. Al. KB TB Gy. *tanduk*, Ac. *tandôk*, Sim. *tadu*, Ml. *tandroka*, Me. *ban*, UAN  $*ta[n]duk$

The one exception shows again that non cultural terms are not always stable and must be untouched by cultural taboo. But which is the criterion?

28. “tail” - Ml. *ekor*, Gy. *uki*, KB *ikur*, Ac. *iku*, TB *ihur*, Sim. *iu*, Ni. *i'o*, Al. *lawi*, Me. *paipai*, My. *rambo*, UAN  $*iku\gamma$   
Al. is not UAN together with My. and Me. only.

29. “to bathe” - MI. *mandi*, Ac. *mandè*, Ni. *mondri*, My. *mandro*, Me. *murai*, Al. KB *ridi*, TB (*ma*)*ridi*, Gy. *muniri*, Sim. *ariri*, UAN \*[']an[d]uj

The reconstruction is intriguing though it is easy to recognize the common origin of most forms, with the presence of a *m*- prefix. If we were to reconstruct it, we would like better to think of a double original form (dialect difference from the start), viz. \**Ridi* (<\*[Rn]idi?) and \*(*m*)*andi*. Me. remains uncovered. But can really “to bathe” be considered uncultural? Or we must reconsider the whole, given the stability of such a word?

30. “hair” - MI. *rambut*, *bulu*, Al. KB *buk*, Gy. *wuk*, Sim. *bu'*, Ac. *òk*, Ni. *bu*, TB *obut*, Me. *buluk*, My. *volo*, UAN \**bu'uk/d'*[aə](*m*)*but*

Actually the question seems to be quite different the response that UAN suggests. The doublet in MI. is also interesting, showing again what happens elsewhere, sometimes with no trace left, of one (UAN) form. We would suggest anyhow a reconstruction of the kind \**buluk*.

31. “head” - MI. *kepala*, Al. KB *takal*, Gy. Sim. *ulu*, Ac. *ulèe*, TB *simajujung*, Ni. *högö*, Me. *ute*, My. *loha*, UAN \*'*ulu*'

UAN is widespread, but the term may have undergone taboo (as is the case shown by TB where *ulu* exists too). MI. is a borrowing from Skt. and may be a similar case; as a matter of fact such changes may explain the rising of courtesy languages as well

32. “ear” - Ml. *telinga*, Me. *talinga*, *piu*, Al. KB *cuping*, Gy. *kemiring*, Sim. *koeu'*, TB *pinggol*, My. *sofina*, UAN *\*taliŋa*

The UAN form does not account for the widely distributed form *\*kupiŋ*

33. “eye” - Ml. Gy. KB Sim. Ac. Me. *mata*, Al. *mate*, TB *simalolong*, Ni. *hörö*, My. *maso*, UAN *\*mata'*

Form of little interest as almost general everywhere. TB knows too the UAN form but uses a tabooed word

34. “nose” - Ml. *hidung*, Al. KB TB *igung*, Gy. *iyung*, Sim. *ix'uŋ*, Ac. *idông*, Ni. *ikhu*, My. *orona*, Me. *asak*, UAN *\*ig'uŋ*

UAN everywhere with one exception and yet one of the very few forms which compelled Dempwolff to create a *\*/g'/* to justify a variety of reflexes which on the other hand are clearly related, but not in a regular way

35. “mouth” - Ml. Ac. *mulut*, TB *pamangan*, Me. *ngungu*, Al. KB *babah*, Gy. *awah*, Sim. *baba*, Ni. *bawa*, My. *vava*, UAN *\*mulut/babah*

How is the couplet of UAN justified? TB shows a form deriving clearly from “eat”, but the different forms point to a dialectal difference in UAN

36. “tooth” - Ml. *gigi*, Ac. *gigòe*, Al. KB *ipen*, TB Gy. *ipon*, Sim. *ehen*, Ni. *ifö*, My. *nify*, Me. *son*, UAN *\*ipən/gigi'*

Here again a couplet in UAN, similar divergency between Ml. Ac. versus others, Al. is grouped with KB and Gy.

with TB. There is enough to build a theoretical map to be checked in other cases. And again, does the theory of Proto-Malays and Deutero-Malays hold from this point of view? The two waves had different dialects, and so... this is a possible reply

37. “tongue” - MI. *lidah*, Al. KB Ac. *dilah*, Gy. *délah*, Sim. TB *dila*, Ni. My. *lela*, Me. *lila*, UAN \**dilah*

Total agreement with minor changes (metathesis, assimilation)

38. “foot” - MI. *kaki*, Ac. *gaki*, Al. Gy. *kiding* KB *nahé*, Ni. *ahe*, Sim. *kaə*, TB *pat*, Me. *dere*, My. *tongotra*, UAN *kaki*

Again the UAN form does not account for other “regional” forms such as \**kidiŋ* and (*n*)*ahe*. Ac. is anomalous in that according to regular phonetic laws it should have been *gakòe*. Contradictory the correspondences between Gy. and Al. and KB and Ni.

39. “hand” - MI. Al. TB *tangan*, Ni. *tanga*, My. *tanana*, KB *tān*, Gy. *pumu*, Sim. *kao*’, Ac. *jaròe*, Me. *kabei*, UAN \**taŋan/lima*’

Curiously enough the first UAN form is well represented in the area, whilst the second form, which is more common elsewhere, is lacking. Ac. is connected with MI. *jari* “finger” and Gy. could be pre-AN

40. “belly” - MI. *perut*, Ac. *pruet*, Al. Gy. *tuke*, KB *beltuk*, Sim. *besil*, TB *butuha*, Me. *baga*, My. *kibo*, UAN \*[*t*]ijan

The UAN form is not represented here. Possible but unproved a connexion between Gy. Al. and KB. In Me. the

word (maybe connected with forms in other languages meaning “inside”) indicates the emotion seat (possibly elsewhere \*’*ataj* “liver”): can it be considered non-cultural?

41. “neck” - Ml. *leher*, Ac. *lihie*, *kudök*, TB *rudok*, Gy. *ròndòk*, Al. *kaharung*, KB *keharung*, Sim. *leggol*, Me. *lolokat*, My. *vozona*, UAN \**lihiγ*

Curiously again the UAN form seems to be present only for Ml. while a root \**dok* seems widespread, but not apparently found elsewhere. Al. and KB recall Ml. *tenggorokan* “throat”?

42. “milk” - Ml. Gy. Al. TB Ni. *susu*, KB *dadih*, Sim. (*totu*), Ac. (*ie*) *mon*, Me. *tottot*, My. (*ro*)*nono*, UAN \**t’ut’u*

The UAN form is firmly established in the zone, but we must remember the frequent interchange “breast” and “milk”. Dubious reflexes are Sim. and Me. while Ac. and My. prefix a word for “water” which is a common classifier for liquids

43. “to go” - Ml. *pergi*, Al. *laus*, KB *lawes*, TB *lahu*, *lau*, My. *leha*, Ac. *jak*, Gy. *beluh*, Ni. *möi*, Me. *mei*, UAN \**pa[n]av*

Absolutely absent the UAN form, there seems to be irregular reflexes of \**laku* dominant, but this interpretation is not at all so clear. \**laku* on the other hand as a verb of motion is present in Ml. as well as in Fijan and Eastern AN languages. If it is so Gy. could be a reflex of it with a *be-* prefix (found also in *betih* “to know”, TB *boto*, but Ml. *tahu*). It is evident that there is a necessity to go far deeper in evaluating these forms than contenting oneself with exceptionless rules!

44. “heart” - Ml. *hati*, Al. KB Ac. *até*, Gy. *ati*, Sim. TB Ni. *ate*, Ni. also *tödö*, Me [*atei*], My. *fo*, UAN \*’*ataj*

As a matter of fact the word means rather “liver” and it is considered the seat of emotions, but not everywhere so: this explains why the dubious inclusion of Me. where such a seat is rather the “belly” (*baga*). Anyhow the UAN root is present everywhere and not only in this area

45. “to drink” - Ml. TB *minum*, Gy. (*m*)*inum*, Al. *inum*, KB Sim. *inem*, Ac. *jèb*, Ni. *badu*, Me. *mu-lo*, My. *sotro*, UAN \*’*inum*

Remarking differences for an otherwise very common UAN root in Ac. Ni. Me. and My.

46. “to eat” - Ml. *makan*, Al. *pangan*, Gy. TB *mangan*, KB *man*, Sim. ’*an*, Ni. *a*, *manga*, Me. *mu-kom*, Ac. *pajòh*, My. *hinana*, UAN \*’*ka’(ən) / paŋan*

Remarking differences from UAN paralleling the ones for “to drink”

47. “to bite” - Ml. *gigit*, Al. KB *karat*, Gy. *kèt*, Sim. *ala<sup>d</sup>*, TB *harat*, Ac. *kab*, Ni. *dou*, *usu*, Me. *sod* (?), My. *kaikitra*, UAN \*’*kaʃat*

UAN forms may be found (Ml. is obviously from *gigi* “teeth”) in Al. KB Gy. Sim. TB and possibly My.

48. “to see” - Ml. *lihat*, KB *idah*, Al. *idah*, *atòu*, Gy. *èngòn*, Sim. *ena’*, Ac. *kalon*, TB *mereng*, Ni. *ila*, *mamaigi*, Me. *ico*, My. *hita*, UAN \*’*kita’*

Only UAN reflex is My. and dubious Sim. Ml. is a metathesis of KB or vice versa. Once a word is not UAN in this



group of languages the forms are often very different from each other. On the contrary in some cases there is a remarkable stability

49. “to hear” - Ml. *dengar*, Ac. *deungo*, Ni. *rongo*, Al. *(be)gé*, KB *begi*, Gy. *pengé*, TB *bege*, Sim. *eggəl*, Me. *arep*, My. *mandre*, *haino*, UAN \**dəŋəɣ*

The UAN form, which is rather common in Western Indonesia, is hardly present. Again in the “Batak” group we have some monosyllabic forms (\**geɣ*) with a fossil (sometimes \**be-*) prefix

50. “to know” - Ml. *tahu*, Al. *tòh*, KB *teh*, Ac. *thèe*, Gy. *betih*, TB *boto*, Sim. *alofil*, Ni. *ila*, Me. *agai*, My. *hay*, UAN \**tahu*'

UAN rather common, with a \**be-* prefix. Dubious if Sim. and Ni. are cognates, and same doubt for Me. and My.

51. “to sleep” - Ml. *tidur*, My. *tury*, Al. KB *medem*, TB *modom*, Ni. *mörö*, Me. *merep*, Sim. *mərəʔ*, Gy. *nomé*, Ac. *éh*, UAN \**tiduɣ*

Noteworthy intricacy. Apparently UAN is only in Ml. and in My. though tentatively. But are there connexions with a \**merep/medem* form? and are \**merem* and \**medem* connected?

52. “to die” - Ml. *mati*, Al. Gy. KB Ac. *maté*, KB Ni. *mate*, Sim. *matae*, Me. *matei*, *tataenga*, My. *maty*, UAN \**mataj*

UAN everywhere but one asks oneself why taboo has not worked here if not partially (euphemisms are however widespread besides the given \**mataj*)

53. “to fly” - Ml. *terbang*, Ac. *teurbang*, Al. *(ng)kabang*, KB *kabang*, TB *habang*, Sim. *abaŋ*, Ni. *hunongo* (?), Me. *tuburut*, My. *sisina*

The convergency towards a common root *\*baŋ* is striking. Brandstetter’s theories here hold good, but why not a UAN root? PAN gives only a *\*ləmbay* which is here totally absent

54. “to come” - Ml. *datang*, My. *tany*, *avy*, Al. *ròh*, KB *reh*, TB *ro*, Ml. *gèh*, Sim. *bəsəŋ*, Ac. *teuka*, Me. *moi*, Ni. *möröi*, *aene*, UAN *\*daŋaŋ*

The UAN form in fact is scarcely present, whilst a *\*re* root (or rather *\*rə*) offers matter to think, appearing irregularly, sometimes with a *\*me-* prefix. The key to full comprehension is possibly in Eastern Indonesian languages

55. “to sit” - Ml. *duduk*, Ac. *duek*, Al. *tandòk*, KB Gy. *kundul*, TB *hundul*, Me. *ma-kuddu*, Sim. *ta’əŋ*, Ni. *dao* (?), My. *petraka*, UAN *\*ḍukḍuk*

UAN is interesting showing a reduplication of a root *\*duk* appearing with different prefixes and metathesized perhaps in *\*kundul* and similar forms (*\*prefix + duk > kVn-duC* with further assimilation of the vowel). Naturally the word means also “to dwell, inhabit” as elsewhere also outside Indonesia

56. “to give” - Ml. *beri*, Al. KB *beré*, Ac. *bri*, Ni. *be’e*, Gy. *òsah*, Sim. *əba*, TB *lehon*, Me. *ake*, *kau*, My. *ome*, UAN *\*bəɣəj*

UAN is common but is *\*be-* again an old prefix?

57. “to say” - Ml. *kata*, Al. *kate*, TB *hata*, Gy. *peri*, KB *nina*, Sim. *liŋ*, Ni. *li*, Ac. *kheun*, Me. *kau*, *nganga*, My. *laza*, UAN *\*(kunu’)*

The variety of forms are strictly connected with the inexistence of a UAN form

58. “day” - Ml. *hari*, Al. KB *wari*, TB *ari*, Ac. *uròe*, My. *andro*, Gy. *lo*, Ni. *luo*, Sim. *balal*, Me. *tago*, *sulu*, UAN *\*’a(n)dav / vaɣ’*

The two forms of UAN are both represented in the area, but they are unsatisfactory. A further *\*laR* could be added or, rather, a variety of related forms could be conceived, if comparing the lexeme in a wider way through AN languages. See e.g. Kei *leran* or Hawaii *lā*, etc.

59. “moon” - Ml. Al. KB TB *bulan*, Gy. *ulen*, Ac. *buleuen*, My. *volana*, Sim. *bawa*, Ni. *bawha*, Me. *leggo*, UAN *\*bulan*

The UAN form dominates, but Si. and Ni. point to another root

60. “star” - Ml. Al. Gy. KB TB *bintang*, Sim. *bintaŋ*, Ac. *binteueng*, Ml. *kintana*, Ni. *döfi*, Me. *panyanyan*, UAN *\*bintaŋ*

The wide correspondence is marred by two facts: *k-* initial in Nias and *b-* initial in Gy. where, according to its phonetic reflexes it ought to be *\*intang*. Is this the real proto-

form? In this case My. would have found a different prefix and Gy. could have re-constructed its word on the analogy with Ml. etc.

61. “water” - Ml. *air*, Ac. *ie*, Sim. *oi'*, TB *aek*, Gy. *wéh*, *weih*, Al. *lawé*, KB *lau*, Ni. *idanö*, Me. *oinan*, My. *rano*, UAN \**vaiəγ*

Ac. and Sim. are not sure cognates of UAN. On the other hand UAN is not fully satisfactory. Other IN languages give a quite different and widespread root (see e.g. Tagalog *tubig*, but also elsewhere in Eastern languages *danum*)

62. “rain” - Ml. *hujan*, Ac. *ujuen*, Al. KB TB *udan*, Gy. *uren*, Me. *urat*, My. *orana*, Sim. *olol*, Ni. *teu*, UAN \**'uđan / hud'an*

No particular forms but the doublet in UAN is a further example of inconsistency of univoque proto-forms

63. “stone” - Ml. Al. KB TB Sim. *batu*, Ac. *batèe*, Gy. *atu*, My. *vato*, Ni. *kara*, Me. *lelek*, *bukku*, UAN \**batu'*

The most interesting is Ni. obviously connected with Ml. *karang* “cliff, coral”

64. “sand” - Ml. TB *pasir*, Al. *pasér*, Ac. *pasi*, My. *fasika*, *fasina*, Gy. KB *kersik*, Sim. *basla*, Me. *ngai*, UAN \**pat'iy*

UAN is common, though My. gives rise to some conjecture, in that Sumatran (and elsewhere?) languages seem to have frequent passages from \**-ŋ* to *-k* (and vice versa?) with a possible *-k > -t*, too. The doublet with \**pasai* is also possible.

65. “earth” - Ml. *tanah*, Al. Gy. Ac. *tanoh*, TB *tano*, Ni. *tanö*, My. *tany*, KB *taneh*, Sim. *ato*<sup>b</sup>, Me. *polak*, UAN \**tanah* / *tanəh*

Again the UAN form cannot account for the variability of the second vowel. On the other hand the form with \*ə is more probable as it accounts for ə > o as a common change, and Ml. may be explained as a case of assimilation. But still Ni. and My. raise some perplexity. On the other hand one asks why the variability in this case is in the *second* syllable which is generally more stable.

66. “cloud” - Ml. Sim. Ac. *awan*, Al. Gy. KB *embun*, TB *ombun*, Me. *tanairusa*, My. *rahona*, UAN \*['ə(m)bun]

Here we have a dubious case (*embun* in Ml. is “dew”), where the protoform has been reconstructed on a weak basis, though well represented in this area

67. “smoke” - Ml. Gy. *asap*, Ac. *asab*, Al. KB *cimber*, TB *timpul*, Sim. *təbal*, , Ni. *simbo*, Me. *kujuk*, My. *setroka*, UAN \*'a[t']u'

UAN seems not representative of a variety of very different forms. Only cognates seem to be Ml. Gy. and Ac. on the one hand and Sim. and TB on the other with possible, not considered, cognates also in Al. KB and Ni. (\*t/c/si-mb/pV(l) ?)

68. “fire” - Ml. Al. KB TB *api*, Me. *obengan*, *api*, Ac. *apui*, My. *afö*, Sim. *ahoe*, Gy. *rara*, Ni. *alitö*, UAN \*'apuj

The UAN form is very common everywhere in AN languages. Gy. comes from “blood” (UAN \**daɣah*) via “red” (see No. 70)

69. “ash” - Ml. KB Me. *abu*, Al. *habu*, Gy. *wau*, Ac. *abèe*, Ni. *awu*, Sim. *əlal*, TB *abap*, My. *lavenona*, UAN \*’*abu*’

UAN very common.

70. “red” - Ml. *merah*, Ac. *mirah*, Al. *megare*, KB *megara*, My. *mena*, Gy. *ilang*, Sim. *afala*, TB *rara*, Ni. *oyo*, Me. *mabo(gat)*, UAN \*’*iɣah*

The UAN form is present with an obvious m- prefix, but with numerous inconsistencies (may My. Al. KB be considered cognates? and Gy.?). Especially for Al. and KB \**ɣ* seems to have given origin to both \**g* and \**r* if we accept the forms as cognates

71. “green” - Ml. *hijau*, Al. *hijou*, KB *hijo*, Gy. Ac. TB *ijo*, Sim. *id’ao*, My. *maitso*, Me. *malimun*, UAN \*’*hid’av*

There is a good concordance though possibly the semantic spectrum of the word must range from “green” to “blue”. My. has a *ma-* prefix. As for Me. the colour seems to be exactly “(green) lemon” with a loan (?) from Ml. and a *ma-* prefix. We have however some doubts about colours being non cultural...

72. “yellow” - Ml. *kuning*, Sim. *kuniŋ*, Ac. *kunéng*, Me. *ma-kiniu*, Al. *(ng)gorsing*, Gy. *using*, KB *gersing*, TB *gorsing*, Ni. *a’usö* My. *vony*, UAN \*’*kuniŋ*

UAN cannot account for the (Batak-Al.-Gy.) \**gə(R)siŋ* and it is doubtful whether Me. is also a cognate

73. “white” - Ml. Gy. *putih*, Ac. *putéh*, Ni. *afusi*, My. *fotsy*, Al. *mentar*, KB *mbentar*, TB *bontar*, Sim. *aodiŋ*, Me. *mebulau*, UAN \**putih/ bulaj*

Again there is a group tending to justify a \**bəntaR* form also. See also Me. related possibly to UAN \**bulaj*

74. “black” - Ml. *hitam*, Ac. *itam*, Gy. *item*, Sim. *etəm*, Ni. *aitö*, My. *mainty*, Al. (*m*)*béròng*, TB *birong*, KB *ndiring* Me. *mapusu*, UAN \**i(n)təm*

Again the suggestion of a possible different origin for (some) Proto-Malay and Deutero-Malay forms

75. “night” - Ml. Ac. *malam*, Gy. *kelam*, Al. *bòngi*, KB *berngi*, TB *borngin*, Sim. *bəŋi*, Ni. (*si*)*bongi*, Me. *soibo*, My. *alina*, UAN \**maləm / bəŋ[i’]*

Both UAN forms are present with a clear dicotomy. Gy. is interesting as it points towards a \**lam* root in common with Ml. and Ac.

76. “hot” - Mal. *panas*, My. *hafanana*, Al. *hangat*, Gy. *pesam*, Ac. *peusam*, KB *melas*, Sim. *manae*, TB *banggor*, Ni. *auchu*, Me. *maoloi*, UAN \**panat’*

Here again UAN is quite unsatisfactory. Sociolinguistic variants are clearly expressed by the presence of Al. *hangat* which in Ml. is a synonym of *panas*. Gy. also may be a loan from Ac.

77. “cold” - MI. *dingin*, AI. (*m*)*bòrgòh*, KB *mbergeh*, Gy. *sejuk*, Ac. *sijuek*, Sim. *maufux*, TB *ngali*, Ni. *okafu*, Me. *maloppot*, My. *hatsiaka*, UAN \**diŋin*

No comment on the variety again. Ac. and Gy. (a loan form?) are represented also in MI. *sejuk* “fresh”. Compare also with “warm” (No. 76)

78. “full” - MI. *penuh*, Ac. *peundòh*, Ni. *afönu*, Sim. *əno*, AI. *dòm*, KB *dem*, Gy. *engkip*, TB *gok*, Me. *masun*, UAN \**pənuh*

Again many non-UAN forms. Ni. and Si. are almost surely cognates.

79. “new” - MI. KB TB *baru*, AI. (*m*)*baru*, Ac. *barô*, Gy. *ayu*, Sim. *afalu*, Ni. *bohou*, Me. *sibau*, My. *vao*, *lemanô*, UAN *baŋu'*

No doubt as Gy. Ni. My. and Sim. being cognates as well as Me. (with a *si-* prefix). See particularly Gy. where \**b* word initial disappears systematically and \**ɣ* is reduced to a simple hiatus

80. “good” - MI. *baik*, AI. *mendé*, *mejile*, KB *mejilé*, Gy. *jeròh*, Sim. *di'in*, Ac. *gèt*, TB *denggan*, Ni. *söchi*, Me. *maeru*, My. *tsara*

The inexistence of a UAN form corresponds to the variety of forms also elsewhere in Indonesia. On the other hand one may think it odd to include this word in the 100 items list. Is it again non cultural?



81. “dry” - Ml. Gy. kering, Al. KB kerah, My. haraka, maina, Sim. mala’ad, Ac. khueng, TB hiang, Ni. otufo, Me. magarak, UAN \*kayəŋ / kəyŋ

The tentative doublet in UAN again accounts for the impossibility to find a common origin (compare Al. and KB e.g. as well as Me.)

82. “not” - Ml. *tidak*, Me. *ta*, My. *tsy*, KB *la*, Ni. *lö*, Al. *made*, Gy. *gere*, Sim. *ba’*, Ac. *hana*, TB *daong*

No UAN again and it is clear why: how is a word to be chosen for the list? The whole matter of negation is a thorny problem in linguistics and gives origin to different typologies. On the other hand in most IN languages the negation is different according to different functions (e.g. Ml. *tidak* for verbs, *bukan* for nouns, *belum* for “not yet” sentences, *jangan* for prohibitions). Some common forms \**ta* and \**hana* are found elsewhere

83. “to kill” - Ml. Al. KB *bunuh*, Gy. *unuh*, Sim. *funu*, TB Ni. *bunu*, My. *vono*, Ac. *pumaté*, Me. *masitataake*, UAN \**bunuh*

It is somehow sad to discover such a uniformity for the word “to kill”. Ac. and Me. are simply causatives of “to die”, possibly as euphemisms

84. “to burn” - Ml. *bakar*, Al. KB TB *tutung*, Ac. *tutong*, Gy. Ni. *tunu*, Sim. *afasax*, Me. *malabo*, My. *oro*, UAN \**baka[!]* / *tunu’* / [t]u[t]uŋ

The three UAN forms show the complete defeat of its theory. One asks oneself if \**tunu* and \**tutuŋ* may be cognates

related to one single forms with variants. In some cases in the various languages we find synonymic forms

85. “way” - Ml. *jalan*, Al. KB Sim. Ac. TB *dalan*, Gy. *ralan*, Ni. *lala*, My. *lalana*, Me. *enungan*, *silā*, UAN \*[*dd'*]*alan*

Only exception is Me. whilst My. and Ni. are obvious cases of assimilation. Again, however, the divergency is in the first syllable (also Gy.). But again UAN has difficulties in giving a univoque form. Interesting also the convergence between Ni. and My. The two languages have been long separated, but were there strict connexions in the past? As we see again the whole matters of a tree are most complicated and clearly not so linear as a Schleicher or Neogrammarians would pose

86. “mountain” - Ml. *gunung*, Ac. *gunong*, Al. KB *deleng*, TB *dolok*, Sim. *dəlo*<sup>s</sup>, Gy. *bur*, Ni. *hili*, Me. *leleu*, My. *tendrombohitra*, UAN \**gunuŋ*

The Batak group shows homogeneity and a \**dələŋ* form is widespread. Gy. has an interesting form which is found elsewhere in AN languages (a substratum word?). As for Ni. the word is connected with Ml. *hilir* “upstream, interior of a country”), whilst in My. we find *-bohitra* clearly relating to Ml. *bukit* “hill”. Different settings originate the choosing of a synonym according to the physical features of the land

87. “name” - Ml. *nama*, Ac. *nam*, Me. *oni*, Al. KB *gelar*, Gy. *geral*, TB *goar*, Sim. *kaxan*, Ni. *töi*, My. *anarana*, UAN \*[']*ag'aŋ*

UAN is in crisis. As a matter of fact only My. seems to recall a widely spread form \**ḡaran* (compare Javanese e.g.), whilst MI. (and Ac. independently?) have Skt. borrowings. \**gəlaR* is common and is found also in MI. as “title, epithet”

88. “where” - MI. *mana*, Al. *dape*, Gy. *sihen*, KB *ija*, Sim. *omae*, Ac. *pat*, TB *dia*, Ni. *heza*, Me. *kaipa*, My. *aiza*

No UAN again. As a matter of fact AN languages seem to have had a common interrogative word which is differently “deictified” to mean “which”, “where”, “whence” etc. Thus *mana* in MI. is “where” with a preposition (*di* “in”, *ke* “to” or *dari* “from” etc.), otherwise it may mean “which” but is found also in *bagai-mana* “how” etc. The word is therefore useless for comparison, unless we accept the view to compare non one word but a “way” of forming concepts. Again nothing to do with Neogrammarian theory

89. “to be (in a place)” - MI. *ada*, Gy. *ara*, TB *adong*, Al. *lòt*, KB *lit*, Sim. *nga* (?), Ac. *na*, Ni. *so*, Me. *ai*, My. *misy*, UAN \**vaḍa*’

One asks oneself how the UAN has been obtained. The variety is striking and again it is more interesting that these language share the lexeme for “being in a place” but have no other “be” verb

90. “wood” - MI. Al. Gy. KB *kayu*, Sim. *aeu-aeu*, Ac. *kayèe*, TB *hao*, My. *hazo*, Ni. *eu*, Me. *loina*, UAN \**kaju*’

Only Me. diverges, but Sim. and Ni. are dubious, on the other hand they are clear reflexes of one variant. Semantically the word may mean “wood(land)”, “timber”, “firewood”, “tree”

91. “forest” - Ml. *hutan*, Gy. *uten*, Sim. *dotan*, Ac. *uteuen*, Al. *rimbe*, KB *kerangen*, TB *harangan*, Ni. *atua*, Me. *leleu*, My. *ala*, UAN \**hutan / alat*’

Again it is impossible for UAN to give one form. Interesting the different first syllable in Sim. As for Al. the word is common elsewhere (cp. Ml. *rimba* “(primary) forest”)

92. “high” - Ml. *tinggi*, Gy. Sim. *atas*, Al. (*n*)*datas*, KB *ganjang*, Ac. *manyang*, TB *timbo*, Ni. *alawha*, Me. *mabuak*, My. *avo*, UAN \**tinggi*’ / \**a(n)tat*’

Interesting connection between Ni. and My. even if not certain (see, however, No. 85). *Atas* is also found in Ml. e.g. as “on, over, above”. A group of languages seem to share a common \*-*jang* root with different prefixes (KB Ac.) which is found elsewhere with a similar meanings (cp. Ml. *panjang* “long”)

93. “breast” - Ml. Ac. *dada*, Al. KB *tenten*, Gy. *dede*, My. *tratra*, Sim. *aro*<sup>b</sup>, TB *andora*, UAN \**ḍaḍa*’

The UAN form is well represented but with variants unaccountable for on the basis of regular phonetic laws. TB is a dubious form (connected also with Sim.?)

94. “snake” - Ml. *ular*, Ac. *uleue*, TB *ulok*, Ni. *ulö*, Me. *ulou*, Al. Gy. KB *nipé*, Sim. *sawa*, My. *bibilava*, UAN \*’*ulay*

UAN is common but also *nipé* which is not found elsewhere. TB shows a  $-\gamma > -k$  which we already found for “water” but does not seem to be regular. In Gy. we find also *lipé*. Sim. uses a word meaning in Ml. “python”. Is it real generalization or a mistake of the collector of words?

95. “wind” - Ml. Al. Gy. KB *angin*, Sim. *aŋen*, Ac. *angén*, Ni. *angi*, TB *alogo*, Me. *rusa*, My. *rivotra*, UAN \*’*aŋin*

UAN is widely present. My. uses a word which is connected with Ml. *ribut* “tempest”

96. “long (of time)” - Ml. lama, Al. (*n*)*dekah*, KB *ndekah*, Gy. *mòkòt*, Ac. *lawét*, *tréb*, TB *leleng*, Ni. *arà*, Me. *mauju*, My. *ela*, UAN \**lavat*’

The variety does not account for the interest of a word meaning “long of time” and “old of things” in all IN languages

97. “fruit” - Ml. Al. KB *buah*, Gy. *wah*, Sim. *fo*, Ac. *bòh*, TB Ni. Me *bua*, My. *vua*, UAN \**bu’ah*

UAN everywhere, but in some languages the word is generic and it may be specified to mean both “fruit” and other meanings (cp. Ac. *bòh kayèe* “fruit”, but *bòh* also “egg, testicle”, etc.

98. “flower” - Ml. TB KB *bunga*, Al. Gy. *bunge*, Ac. *bungong*, Ni. *bowo*, Me. *boco*. My. *voninkazo*, UAN \**buŋa*’

Interesting the deviating forms for Ni. and possibly Me. which are quite “irregular”. My. is < \**bu’ah ni kaju*’

99. “to stay” - Ml. TB *tinggal*, Ac. *tinggai*, Al. KB *tading*, Gy. *taring*, Ni. *toröi*, Sim. *idə*’, Me. *murio*, My. *tsangana*, UAN \**d’əŋd’əŋ*

UAN again shortcoming. As a matter of fact we have here both \**tinggal* and \**tađiŋ* which are common (the last also for Sim.?)

100. “fat” - Ml. *gemuk*, Al. Gy. *tembun*, Ac. *teumbon*, KB *mbur*, TB *mokmok*, Ni. *esolo*, Me. *mamomo*, My. *matavy*, UAN \**gə̃muk* / [t]abə[h]

Both roots are represented, though the second very tentatively. The variety is great and TB is interesting showing a reduplicated second syllable \**muk*

## 5. ALAS-ENGLISH-INDONESIAN WORDLIST

### 5.1. FOREWORD

The present list of Alas lexemes is far from being exhaustive and represents only a specimen of the language so far elicited by the present researcher. Alas, moreover, shares a great number of lexemes with both Karo and Gayo (besides Malay borrowings).

Entries are given in alphabetical order from Alas in the first register, with English and Indonesian glosses. They are given as root forms, as is usual for Indonesian languages, with subentries inside the article giving derivatives (both with prefixes and suffixes, if found). In some cases we gave examples of phrases.

Etymologies are given for sake of comparison though not systematically.

The following register gives only English entries and Alas glosses without fuller references as are found in the first register. In case a grammatical or full reference is required this must be looked for in the first register.

The list of abbreviations given at the head of the volume is valid for this section too.





## 5.2. Alas-English-Indonesian

### A

**abang** elder brother/ abang, kakak laki-laki; cp. Ml. *abang*

**abis** in: *pengabisan*, last/terakhir; cp. Ml. *habis* “finish”; *jema pengabisan* (or *pengabisen*) *made kutandai*, I do not know the last man (e.g. in a row)/ orang terakhir tidak saya kenal

**abu-abu** grey/kelabu; cp. *habu*

**adepen** in front of, before/hadapan

**aduk** to stir, mix, meddle/campur, ngaduk; cp. Gy. *aduk*

**agak** to think; to hope (?)/ kira, anggap; harap (?); cp. Ac. *agak* “to think”; *agakku*, I think/saya kira; *agakku iye made segagah èdi*, I do not think he is so brave/saya rasa dia tidak segagah itu

**agar-agar** in order that, so that/supaya, agar

**ajang** to have, possess, own/mempunyai; v. *mpung*

**ajar** to study/belajar; *belajar*, *telajar*, to study/belajar; *ngajar*, to teach/mengajar; *pelajar*, student/pelajar, murid

**akér** to finish, end/akhir; from Ar. آخر

**akibat** consequence/akibat; from Ar. عاقبة

**aku** I/aku, saya; UAN \*’aku’

**amak** a mat/tikar; UAN \*’amak; KB *id.*

**aman** peaceful, quiet/aman; cp. Ml. Gy. *id.* from Ar. أمن

**amé** mother/ibu; *amé sentue* mother-in-law/mertua perempuan; cp. KB *id.*, but cp. also UAN \*’ama’ father

**ampuh** to flood/banjir; cp. UAN \*’ampu’ “hochheben” (?)

**anak** son, daughter, child, boy, girl/anak; *anak rumah* wife/isteri; *anak kute* inhabitants (of town)/penghuni kota; UAN \*'anak

**ané-ané** ) white ants, termites/anai-anai; 2) sickle/ani-ani

**anggun** to rock, sway/ayun; cp. UAN \*'ajun “schauckeln”; Ml. *ayun* TB *aun* and Jv. *yun*, all of which point to a rather different reconstruction (cp. also PAN with -y-)

**angin** 1) wind, breeze, air/angin, hawa; *cerangin* to blow (of wind)/berangin; 2) climate, weather/udara, cuaca, iklim; UAN \*'a $\dot{g}$ in

**angkat** to raise, lift/angkat; merangkat; *merangkat* to leave/berangkat; UAN \*'a $\dot{g}$ kat

**antare** between, amid/antara; from Skt.

**antat** to send/hantar, kirim; cp. Ac. *euntat* to bring, accompany

**anun** to cross/seberang

**apahen** which (*interr.*)/yang mana; KB *apai*; *apahen kunci si kaubenéken?* which key have you lost?/yang mana kunci kauhilangkan?

**api** fire/api; UAN \*'apu $\dot{g}$ ; *deleng merapi* volcano/gunung berapi

**apus** to wipe (out)/hapus

**ari** 1) to serve/layan; 2) (*postponed*) from/dari; *kau ròh Kutacane ari* you came from K./engkau datang dari K.; cp. KB *nari*; Gy. *ari*

**arit** scythe/arit

**asal** origin/asal; from Ar. أصل

**asar** nest/sarang; UAN \*'a[ $\dot{I}$ ]a $\dot{a}$ ; TB KB *id.*

**asin** v. masin

**até** heart (seat of emotions)/ hati; UAN \*'ata $\dot{g}$  “Leber, Gemüt”

**atòu** to see/lihat; v. idah; *active: ngatòu*  
**awé** face/muka; cp. Blust 1971 \*(q)away

## B

**babah** mouth/ mulut; UAN \**babah*; KB *id.*; Gy. *awah*  
**babe** to bring/ bawa; act. *mbabe*; *tebabe*, brought/terbawa;  
UAN \**baba'*, PAN \**bábá[ʔh]*; KB *baba*  
**babi** pig/ babi; UAN \**babuj*  
**babò** shallow/ dangkal; *lawé ni paye made mbagas, babòne pepiga séntiméter*, the water in the swamp is not deep, it is a few centimetres deep/ air di rawa tidak dalam, dangkalnya beberapa senti  
**bace** to read/ baca; act. *mace*  
**badak** rhinoceros/ badak  
**bagas** 1) inside/ (di) dalam; 2) at, in, on/ di, dalam, pada; 3) (*m*)*bagas*, deep, profound/ dalam; UAN \**bag'at'*, “*Inneres*”; cp. KB *bās*; TB *bagas*; Me. *baga*, “belly, seat of emotions”  
**bagé** as, like/ seperti; *mepale bagé*, various, different/ bermacam-macam; cp. Gy. *berbagé-bagé*  
**bagi** to divide, part/ ba(ha)gi; act. *magi*; *aku pangan sebagai mpat kuwéh sesade*, I am eating a fourth of the cake by myself/ saya makan seperempat kue sendirian  
**bahan** 1) to work, make/ buat, kerja; cp. KB *id.*; TB *bahen*, “for” (Ml. *buat* also “for”); 2) (?) to put/ letakkan, taruh; cp. Ac. *bōh*, “to put”; *bahanen*, a work/ pekerjaan; *mebahan*, to work/ bekerja; *pebahanen*, to make feast/berpesta  
**bahasa** (also *basa*) language/ bahasa

**bahaye** danger/ bahaya; *mebahaye*, dangerous/ berbahaya; *tanduk èdi tajem serte mebahaye*, the horn is sharp and dangerous/ tanduk itu tajam serta berbahaya

**baju** shirt, jacket, coat/ baju; *baju jas*, jacket/ jas; *baju kebaya*, k.o. blouse/ kebaya

**bal** ball/ bola

**balang** locust, grasshopper/ belalang; UAN \**balan*; KB *labang*; cp. also TB (*am*)*balang*, “sling, something thrown”

**(m)balik** to come, go back, to return/ pulang, balik; *kebalikenne*, on the contrary/ sebaliknya; *malikken*, to return sthg. / mengembalikan; *anak di nakal su, kekene kebalikenne rajin kelihen ni sekòlah*, that boy is very naughty, but his elder brother is very diligent at school/ anak itu terlalu nakal, kakaknya sebaliknya rajin sekali di sekolah

**balòk** carpenter/ tukang kayu

**bambang** v. *tali*

**bamu** to you/ kepadamu; v. *bang*

**bane** 1) to him, to her, to it, to them/ kepadanya, kepada mereka; v. *bang*; KB *bana*; 2) *bane kampil* (?) sirih-box, betel container/ tempat sirih

**bang** to, for/ untuk, bagi, kepada, (v. *bangku*, *bamu*, *bane*, *bante*); cp. Ac. *ban*, “way, as”

**bangké** carcass, corpse/ bangkai

**bangku** to me/ kepadaku; KB *id.*; v. *bang*

**bangsi** a flute/ sj. suling; Ac. Gy. *id.*

**baning** (? giant sea) turtle/ sj. penyu; UAN \**banin* “fresh water turtle”; TB KB *id.*

**bante** to us (incl.)/ kepada kita; v. *bang*

**bare** shoulders/ bahu; UAN \**baʔa*; Ac. *bahō*, TB *abara*, KB *bara*

**(m)baru** just, recently /baru saja; *kami mbaru sòh penjare ari*, we have just arrived from the jail/ *kami baru tiba dari penjara*; *aku mbaru nginum t éh tók*, I have just drunk a tea without sugar/ *aku baru minum teh tawar*

**(m)barue** new/ baru

**batang** tree, trunk, stem/ pohon, batang; *batang kayu*, tree/ pohon; *batang ruang*, room space/ ruang, kamar; *iye luar batang ruangne ari*, he came out from his room/ dia keluar dari kamarnya

**batas** compartment, partition/ bagian; MI. TB KB *batas*, “border”

**batu** 1) stone/ batu; 2) mile, kilometre/ batu, kilo; UAN \**batu*’

**bau** smell, odour/ bau(-bauan)

**bayak** rich/ kaya; KB *id.*

**bayar** to pay/ bayar; act. *mayar* (also *manyar*)

**baye** crocodile/ buaya; cp. Ac. *buya*; Gy. *buye*

**be** to, towards/ ke, menuju; *aku laus be Blangkejerèn*, I am going to B./ *saya pergi ke B.*; cp. Nias *ba*, “in, at”; Kei *ba* “to go”

**bébas** free/ bebas

**beberé** nephew, niece/ kemenakan; TB *bere*

**bebòn** afternoon/ sore, petang; v. *bebongi*

**bebongi** by night/ pada malam; v. *bongi*

**bécak** trishaw/ becak

**bèdi** to visit/ kunjungi (from \**bèd?*); v. also *ròh*; *pulòu èdi nggòu aku bèdi*, I already visited that island/ pulau itu sudah saya kunjungi

**bèdih** v. *hadih*

**bégang** to boil/ rebus; KB *belgang*

**begèdi** so, that way/ begitu

**begènde** so, this way/ *begini*; cp. Gy. *begu ini*; *aku suke rumah si begènde*, I like such a house/ *saya suka rumah sejenis ini*

**bekas** to lie, be lying/ (e.g. on the floor)/ *terletak, berbaring*

**békih** deer/ rusa; KB *belkih*

**belande** Holland(er)/ Belanda; *urang belande*, a European, a Dutchman/ *orang Eropah (Belanda)*

**(m)belang** wide/ lebar; KB *id.*; cp. Ac. *blang* “field”; Gy. *belang* “a square”

**belantare** *v. rimbe*

**-belas** -teen (suff. for numbers from 11 to 19)/ -belas

**(m)belin** big, large, great, huge/ *besar, raya*; *mbelin tuke*, pregnant/ *bunting*; KB *id.*

**belòu** betel/ sirih; Tae’ *baulu*; KB *belo*; Gy. *belo* “betel leaf”

**belus** track/ bekas; cp. Gy. *beluh* “to go”; also Ac. *blōh*; *aku ngikut belus-belusne ni dalam*, I am following his tracks on the road/ *saya mengikut bekas-bekasnya di jalan*

**benar** right, correct/ benar, betul

**benatang** animal/ binatang

**benci** to hate/ benci

**bènde** lost/ hilang; cp. KB Gy. *bené*

**bengket** *v. keneng*

**beras** (husked) uncooked rice/ beras; UAN \**bəɣat*

**(m)berat** heavy/ berat; cp. also Gy. *beret*

**beré** to give/ beri; UAN \**bəɣaj*, PAN \**beRey*

**(m)béròng** black/ hitam; cp. TB *birong*; kb *mbiring*

**beru** 1) female (of animals)/ betina; 2) wife/ isteri; cp. TB *boru* “daughter, maid”

**besekep** cinema/ bioskop; < Dutch

**besi** iron / besi; UAN \* *bət’i*

**besar** satisfied/ puas, kenyang; cp. TB *basur*  
**(m)biah** frightened, to be afraid/ takut; cp. TB KB *biar* “fear”;  
 v. also *(m)biar*  
**biang** dog/ anjing; TB KB *id.*  
**(m)biar** tired, weary/ capai, lelah  
**biase** common, ordinary, accustomed/ biasa  
**bibèr** lips/ bibir; UAN \**bibi*γ  
**bibi** aunt/ bibi  
**bijaksane** wise/ bijaksana  
**(me)bije** different/ berbeda  
**biji** seed, grain, bead/ biji, butir  
**bilik** room/ kamar, bilek  
**binsin** petrol/ bensin  
**bintang** star/ bintang; UAN \**bintaŋ*  
**(m)bise** 1) to like/ suka; 2) (?) can, to be able/ bisa; maybe an  
 interference from Indonesian, but cp. Gy. *bise* “poisonous (=  
 powerful)” and the same in Indonesian (*berbisa*); *iye mbise*  
*keneng ni lawé*, he likes to swim in the river/dia suka berenang  
 di sungai  
**bisul** tumour/ bisul  
**(m)bogoh** cold, cool/ dingin; v. *(m)bòrgòh*  
**bòn** afternoon/ sore; v. *bebòn*  
**boné** yesterday/ kemarin  
**bòngi** evening, night/ malam; UAN \**bəŋ[i’]*; cp. KB *berngi*,  
 Gy. *bengi*; *mbagas bòngi*, late in the night/jauh malam  
**(m)bòrgòh** cold / dingin; v. *((m)bogoh*; cp. KB *mbergeh*; TB  
*borgo*  
**(m)bòrguh** male (of animals)/ jantan; cp. KB *bugan* (of birds);  
*lembu mbòrguhku benatang si mbelin kalihen*, my ox is a very  
 big animal /sapi jantan saya adalah binatang yang sangat besar  
**bòrsi** oar/ dayung

**(m)bòrsih** clean/ bersih; cp. Gy. *bersih*  
**bòtòl** bottle /botol  
**buah** 1) fruit/ buah(-buahan); 2) one/ satu; UAN \**bu'ah*; *bebuah*, one by one/ satu per satu; *lòt mbué si metanduk sebuah ni hande*, there are many one-horned rhynos here/ ada banyak badak yang bertanduk satu di sini  
**bual** a lie/ bohong, dusta; KB *id.*  
**buang** to throw (away), discard/ buang  
**budak** child / kanak-kanak; Ml. *budak* “child, slave”  
**budaye** culture/ budaya  
**(m)bué** v. (*m*)*buwé*  
**buet** 1) to rise, get up/ bangun; cp. Ac. *bōt*; 2) to take, pluck, pick up /ambil, jemput; KB *id.*; cp. Gy. *uwet*; *buetken*, to take/ambilkan; *bueti*, to take for/ ambilkan untuk  
**bujang** girl /gadis  
**buk** hair (except (pubic hair)/ rambut, bulu; cp. Gy. *wuk*; Simalur *bu'*; Nias *bu*; Ac. *ōk*; UAN \**bu'uk*; *bukbuk*, bodily hair /bulu  
**buke** to open/ buka; cp. Gy. *uke*  
**bukit** hill/ bukit  
**buku** book/ buku  
**bulan** moon, month/ bulan; UAN \**bulan*  
**bule** (?) round/ bundar, bulat; cp. KB *bolat*  
**buluh** bamboo/ buluh, bambu  
**bulung** leaf/ daun; TB, KB *id.*; cp. Gy. *ulung*; Simalur *bolung*; UAN \**buluŋ* ‘Belaubung’, \**bulu* ‘Flaum, Haar, Feder’; *lòt mbué batang kayu mebulung*, there are many leafy trees/ ada banyak pohon berdaun  
**bumi** earth, world/ bumi; from Skrt.  
**bunge** flower/ bunga; UAN \**buŋa'*  
**bungki** boat, ship/ perahu



**bungkusen** parcel/ bungkusan (< \**bungkus*)

**bunuh** 1) to kill/ bunuh; 2) to disinfect / basmi

**buru** to hunt / berburu; *meburu*, to hunt/ berburu; *peburu*, hunter/ pemburu

**bus** bus/ bis

(**m**)**buwé** many/ banyak; also *bué*; cp. TB *bue*, 'rich, abundant'; KB *mbuah*; *pebué* to multiply/ memperbanyak; *lòt mbué batang kayu*, there are many trees / ada banyak pohon

## C

**cabang** branch/ cabang; v. *dahen*

**cabin** blanket/ selimut; KB *id.*

**caér** 1) dissolved, diluted, destroyed/ hancur; 2) liquid/ cair

**calus** loose, free/ lepas

**cangkér** cup/ cawan, cangkir

**cangkul** hoe/ cangkul; *cangkuli*, to hoe/ cangkuli

**cebuni** to hide/ sembunyi; UAN \**buni*'; cp. Gy. *temuni* (< \**tuni*?); KB *buni*

**cecuk** late/ terlambat

**cecut** little, small/ kecil; v. *cut*

**cehaye** light/ cahaya, sinar

**celake** disgraceful/ celaka

**celam** to hurry (up), haste/ tergesa-gesa, terburu-buru; *celam-celam*, one after another in quick succession/ susul-menyusul dengan cepatnya

**celandung** rainbow/ pelangi; cp. Gy. *kelamun*

**celigen** to protect/ lindung; *iye celigen ni teruhen batang kayu*, he protects himself under the trees/ dia melindungi dirinya di bawah pohon-pohon

**cemak** dirty, soiled/ kotor; cp. Ac. *ceuma*; Ml. *cemar*  
**cemburu** jealous, envious/ cemburu  
**cengis** cruel /bengis; UAN \**bəŋit*' ; cp. Ac. *beungèh*  
**cengkah** lame/ pincang; cp. KB *éngkah*  
**ceras** plough/ bajak; cp. Ac. *ceurah*; Ml. *celah* 'a gap' (?)  
**cereme** submerged/ terselam; cp. KB *celep*  
**cerite** tale/ ceritera; *mecerite*, to tell tales/ berceritera  
**ceròk** to speak/ bicara; *meceròk* to speak/ berbicara; cp. Gy. *cerak*  
**cét** paint, dye/ cat  
**cibal** to put/ taruh; *cibalken* to put/taruh, letakkan  
**cibit** to pinch/ jempit; cp. TB *sibit*  
**cicak** gecko lizard/ cecak  
**ciduh** to show/ tunjukkan; also *ciluk*; cp. KB *cidah*  
**(me)cihòu** clear, pure/ jernih, suci; cp. KB *meciho*  
**cimber** smoke/ asap; KB *id.*  
**cimun** cucumber/ entimun; UAN \**timun*; KB *cimen*; *cimun ndike*, watermelon/ semangka  
**cincin** ring/cincin  
**cinder** 1) to erect, build, put upright/ bangunkan, dirikan; 2) to stand up/ berdiri; cp. *cimuni*, *id.*; *cinderken*, to erect/ dirikan; cp. KB *cinder* 'to stand'  
**cinta** to love/ cinta; act. *ninta(i)*; cp. Gy. *cinte*  
**cirem** to smile/ senyum; KB *id.*  
**ciris** big, large, great/ besar; v. (*m*)*belin*  
**còlòk** a match/ korek api  
**corak** colour /warna; v. *curak*; *uwis èdi corakné hijou*, the colour of that cloth is green/ kain itu warnanya hijau  
**cuah** west/ barat; *nunting kiri kencuah*, northwest/ barat daya; *nunting kemuhun kencuah*, southwest/ barat laut  
**cucuk** hairpin/ cucuk rambut; *cucuk layam*, *id.*

**cuping** ear/ telinga; KB *id.*; cp. Jv. *kuping*  
**curak** colour/ warna; Gy. *id.*; cp. KB *kula*  
**cut** small, little/ kecil; Ac. *id.*; *anak cut*, baby, infant/ bayi  
**cuti** a leave/ cuti

## D

(n)**dabuh** to fall/ jatuh; cp. TB *dabu*; KB *ndabuh*; *ndabuhen*,  
to drop/ menjatuhkan  
**dagu** chin/ dagu  
**dahen** branch /dahan, cabang  
**dahi** to take/ ambil, jemput; *tedahi*, taken/ terjemput  
**dakan** to cook/ masak; KB. *id.*; cp. TB *dahan*; *medakan*, to  
cook/ bermasak  
**dalan** road, street, path, way/ jalan; UAN \*[*dd'*]*alan*; KB *id.*;  
cp. Gy. *ralan*, *sendalamen*, to go (all) together/ berjalan sama-  
sama; *medalan kiding*, to go on foot/ berjalan kaki; *medalan-  
dalan*, to stroll, go for a walk/ berjalan-jalan  
**damar** the damar tree (*Agathis alba*) and its resin/ damar  
**damé** peace/ damai; *pedamén*, id.  
**dapari** v. *dape*  
**dape** where/ (di) mana; cp. KB *apai*; *dape ari*, *dapari*,  
whence/ dari mana; *ndape*, where to/ ke mana; *ni dape*, where/  
di mana; *daparikin?*, whence?/ dari manakah?  
**dapet** 1) to find, meet/ temu, mendapat; 2) can, be able/ dapat,  
bisa  
**daram** to look for/ cari; KB *id.*  
**daròh** blood/ darah; *medaròh*, to bleed/ berdarah  
(n)**datas** 1) above, on, over/ atas; 2) high, tall/ tinggi; cp. KB  
*datas*, 'on, above'; Gy. Simalur *atas*; *ndatas-atas*, to become

high/ jadi tinggi; *aku datasen kau ari*, I am taller than you/ saya lebih tinggi daripadamu

**datuk** ancestors/ nenek moyang, leluhur

**(n)dauh** far/ jauh; UAN \**d'a'uh*; KB *id.*

**daun** medicine, remedy/ obat; cp. Ml. daun, 'leaf'

**dawak** a sarong/ sarung; *medawak*, to wear a sarong/ bersarung, memakai sarung

**dawan** mushroom/ jamur; KB *id.*, cp. TB *dan*

**daye** to sell/ jual; KB *daya*

**de** v. *nenge*; *ulang turun de manenge nadi bus*, don't get down until the bus stops/ jangan turun hingga bis berhenti

**deawe** accusation, charge/ dakwa; cp. Gy. *dawe*; Ac. *dawa*; from Ar. دعوى

**deberu** female, wife, woman/ perempuan, wanita, isteri; *deberu semude*, second wife/ isteri kedua; KB *diberu*

**(n)dekah** old (of things), long (of time)/ lama; KB *id.*; *made nangé ndekah*, in a short time/ tidak lama lagi; *iye njait sedekah telu jam*, he sewed for three hours/ dia menjahit tiga jam lamanya

**delaki** male, man, husband/ laki-laki, lelaki, suami; KB *dilaki*

**deldel** stupid, silly /bodoh

**deleng** mountain/ gunung; KB *id.*; cp. TB *dolok*

**(n)deras** pregnant/ bunting; v. (*m*)*mbelin tuke*

**di** v. *édi*

**dilah** tongue/ lidah; KB *id.*; cp. Gy. *délah*; UAN \**dilah*

**dinding** wall, partition/ dinding

**(n)dòhòr** near, close/ dekat; cp. TB *dohor*; KB *ndeher*; *imbangmu merumah ni ndòhòr kute*, your friend lives near the village/ kawanmu bertempat tinggal dekat kampung

**dòm** full, filled up/ penuh; KB *dem*; cp. Gy. *dum* 'quantity'

**dose** sin/ dosa

**(n)dubé** old (time)/ lama; *ni mase ndubé*, in old times/ pada masa lampau

**due** two/ dua; UAN \**ḍuva'*; *nduai*, to repeat/ berulang; *duene delaki*, both are male/ kedua-duanya lelaki

**dukuk** to push, urge/ dorong

**dukut** grass/rumput; KB *id.*; TB *duhut*

**dunia** world/ dunia; from Ar. دنيا

**duruk** to slide, push/ sorong

**durung** k.o. net/ sj. jaring; TB KB *id.*

## E

è v. *édi*

**éde** sister-in-law/ ipar perempuan; KB *éda*

**édi** that, those/ itu; also *é*, *dí*; *èdime*, that is it!/ itulah!; cp. Ac. *déh*; KB *é*, *ada(h)*

**élmu** science, knowledge/ ilmu; from Ar. علم (through Tamil, according to van Ronkel 1902-and 1903)

**embun** v. *mbun*

**empat** v. *mpat*

**empus** v. *mpus*

**ènde** this, these/ ini; KB *énda*

**enem** v. *nem*

**enggang** v. *nggang*

**enggi** v. *nggi*

**enggòu** v. *nggòu*

**enome** this, these/ ini(lah); v. *ènde*, *-me*

**erat** strong/kuat; ML. 'tight, close'

**étep** (?) chopsticks/ sumpit

## G

**gadung** potato, edible root/ ubi, gadung; Gy. *id.*; *gadung njulur*, potato/ kentang; *gadung kayu*, batata/ ubi kayu

**gagah** bold, brave/ gagah

**gajah** elephant/ gajah; from Skt

**galang** to lie, be lying/ berbaring; KB *id.*; *megalang*, *id.*; *tegalang*, lying/ tergolek

**gale** to lay down/ berbaring; *gemale*, to lay relaxing /beristirahat

**(me)gale** expensive/ mahal, berharga

**galib** to shout, scream/ seru, teriak

**galuh** banana/pisang; KB *id.*; cp. Nias *gae*; TB *gaol*

**gambar** a picture/ gambar

**gampang** easy/ gampang, mudah; from Jv.

**gan** to think, guess/ kira, bilang; *kugan iye made nenge roh*, I think he did not yet come/ saya rasa dia belum datang

**gancih** to change/ ganti; act. *nggancihi*; cp. KB *pegancih*

**gandum** wheat/ gandum; from Persian

**gane** to produce /menghasil; *gemane*, to ask oneself/ tanya diri;

**garam** to look for/ cari; *segaramen*, to look for one another/ mencari saling

**(me)gare** red/ merah; KB *megara*

**garu** to scratch, scrape/ gores, cakar

**gawer** to throw, cast/ lempar; *gawerken*, *gaweri*, *id.*

**gé** to hear, listen/ dengar; *géi*, to listen to/ mendengarkan; act. *megé*; *kugé*, I am listening/ kudengar; cp. Gy. *pengé*

**(ng)edang** long, tall/ panjang, tinggi; KB *gedang*; *mpegedangi*, to prolongate, lengthen/ memperpanjangkan; *aku*

*gedangen kau ari*, I am taller than you/ saya lebih tinggi daripadamu; *aku kurang nggedang Ali ari*, I am less tall than Ali/ saya kurang tinggi daripada Ali

**(me)gegòh** strong/ kuat; Ml. *gagah*; KB *megegeh*

**gelap** dark/ gelap

**gelar** name/ nama; UAN \**gəla[ʃ]* ‘Titel’; cp. Ml. *gelar* ‘title’; Gy. *geral* ‘name’; KB *id.*

**gelas** (drinking) glass/ gelas

**gelem** to hold, touch/ pegang; KB *id.*; cp. TB *golom*

**gelong** v. *kacip*

**(ng)eluh** alive; to live/ hidup; KB *geluh*; cp. also Ml. *keluh*, ‘sigh’

**(me)gembas** to swim/ berenang; cp. TB *eas* (?)

**gembire** happy/ gembira

**gembiri** 1) testicles/ buah pelir; 2) candlenut tree /kemiri

**gendang** drum/ gendang

**geniling** hot pepper (paste); a receipt with hot pepper/ sambal; *iye sedang mangan rut geniling ikan*, he is eating rice with hot pepper fish/ dia sedang makan nasi sama sambal ikan

**geréje** church/ gereja; from Portuguese

**geréte** cart/ kereta

**geròk** to move/ gerak; *megeròk*, to move/ bergerak; *geròken*, movement/ gerakan; cp. Ml. Gy. *gerak*

**gigih** active/ giat

**gijap** a moment/ (se)bentar; *segijap*, one moment/ sebentar; *segijap ari*, in a moment/ sebentar lagi; cp. Gy. *sekejep*

**gile** mad, crazy/ gila

**gong** (?) set, pair/ pasang

**gòrbak** lorry/ prahoto; *mòtòr gòrbak*, *id.*; cp. Gy. *gerbak* ‘a cart’

**goréng** to fry/ goreng

**gòrpu** fork/ garpu; from Portuguese  
**(ng)gòrsing** yellow/kuning; KB *gersing*; TB *gorsing*  
**gòrtak** bridge/ jembatan; cp. KB *gertak*; Gy *getek* ‘a raft’  
**gudang** warehouse/ gudang  
**gugung** east/ timur; *kenggungung, id.*  
**gugur** to boil/ didih; KB *nggerger*  
**guhe** cave, cavern, grotto/ gua; cp. Gy. *gue*  
**gule** sugar/ gula  
**gumis** moustache/ kumis  
**gundik** concubine, second wife/ gundik  
**gune** use/ guna; *niguneken, to be used/ digunakan, dipakai*  
**gunting** scissors/ gunting  
**gumpuh** to follow, pursue, go after, run after/ ikut, kejar  
**guru** teacher, expert/ guru, dukun  
**gusuk** to rub, wipe/ gosok

## H

**habu** ashes/ abu; UAN \*’*abu*’  
**hadi(h)** there/ situ, sana; *ni hadih, there/ di situ, di sana; hadih ari, dari situ, dari sana; bèdih, there to/ ke situ, ke sana; cp. KB jadah*  
**hal** state, condition, situation/ hal; from Ar. حال  
**halamen** yard, courtyard/ halaman  
**halus** polite, refined, smooth/ halus  
**hambin** only/ hanya, sahaja; *pelin hamin, id.; v. hamin; aku lòt kumiliki sebuah lembu hambin, I own only one cow/ saya mempunyai seekor sapi saja*



**hamin** v. *hambin*; *kalak di pelin hamin metòh*, only that man knows/ hanya orang itu saja tahu

**hande** here/ sini; *ni hande*, here/ di sini; *hande ari*, hence/ from here; *bènde*, here to/ ke sini; cp. KB *jènda*

**hangat** warm, hot/ panas; *hangaten*, thirsty/ haus; UAN \**haŋət*; cp. Ml. *hangat*, 'hot'; Nias *aukhu* (?)

**hanjar** slow, soft (voice)/ lambat, merdu; KB *anjar*

**hanjung** the back room of a traditional house/ kamar ujung

**harap** to hope/ harap; act. *ngeharap*; harapen, hope/ harapan

**harih** slow/ lambat; cp. *hanjar*

**harimòu** tiger/ harimau, macan

**harus** must, oght/ harus, mesti; *harus mengke bebuah*, (we) must enter one by one/harus masuk satu per satu

**hébat** violent/ hebat; from Ar. هيبة respect, fear'

**hemòk** wet/ basah

**héran** amazed, astonished/ heran; from Ar. حيران

**hidang** to serve/ layan, hidang

**hijòu** green, blue/ hijau, biru

**hòrmat** honour/ hormat; *ngehòrmati*; to honour/ menghormati; from Ar. حرمة

**hòye** not (followed by nouns/ bukan; *rumah cut ènde hòye rumahku*, this small house is not mine/ rumah kecil ini bukan rumah saya

**hubung** to contact/ hubungi; act. *ngehubungken*; *pehubungan*, contact/penghubungan

**hokum** law, sentence/ hukum; from Ar. حكم

**hurak** few, little, not too much, less/ sedikit, kurang

## I

**idah** to see, look at/ lihat; act. *ngidah*; cp. UAN \**kita*’, PAN \**kita*; but cp. also ML. *lihat* < \**[l]ihad* < \**idah* (?); KB Gy. *id.*; *kidah*, to be visible/ kelihatan; *made teridah*, invisible/ tidak terlihat

**igung** nose/ hidung; UAN \*’*ig’ur*; KB *id.*; Gy. *iyung*

**ikan** fish/ ikan; *ikan yu*, shark/ ikan yu

**ikut** to follow/ ikut

**ilat-ilat** dishonest, deceitful/ palsu, tidak jujur; cp. Ac. *ilat* ‘false’

**iluh** tears/ air mata; *teriluh*, to cry/ menangis

**imbang** friend, companion/ kawan; *ngimbang*, to accompany/ menemani; TB *imbang* ‘second wife’

**indung** mother (of animals)/ induk

**inget** to remember/ ingat; *ngingeti*, to wake/ membangunkan

**inum** to drink/ minum; Gy. *énum*; *aku mbaru nginum téh tòk*, I have just drunk tea without sugar/ saya baru minum teh tawar

**inyam** to stay, keep silent/ diam

**ipen** tooth/ gigi; KB *id.*; UAN \*’*]ipən*

**isé** who/ siapa; *isékin*, who?/ siapakah; cp. TB *ise*; *isé gelarmu?*, what is your name?/ siapa namamu?; *isé jéme di?*, who is that person? /siapa orang itu?

**isi** 1) contents/ isi; 2) to load/ muat

**isteri** wife/ isteri

**itik** duck/ itik

**iyé** he, she, it/ ia, dia; cp. UAN \*’*ija*’

## J

**(n)jadi** to become/ jadi; *iye njadi kepale penjabat*, he became chief of the office/ dia menjadi kepala pejabat

**jage** to watch/ jaga

**jagung** maize, corn/ jagung; *buah jagung*, maize cob/ buah jagung

**jahé** south/ selatan; *kenjahé*, *id.* in: *nunting kiri kenjahé*, southeast/ tenggara; v. *jahén*, *julu*

**jahèn** to the south/ sebelah selatan; *ni jahèn negeri ènde*, south of this country/ di sebelah selatan negeri ini

**(n)jait** to sew/ jahit; v. *jarum*

**jale** casting net/ jala; Gy. *jele*; *njale*, to cast nets/ menjala

**jam** hour/ jam; *jam pige sendah?*, what time is it?/ jam berapa sekarang?

**jaman** time, epoch/ zaman; cp. Gy. *jemen*; from Ar. زمن

**jambu** k. o. fruit (*Eugenia*)/ jambu

**janggut** beard/ janggut

**janji** promise/ janji; *mejanji*, to promise/ berjanji; *pejanjin*, a promise/ perjanjian

**(me)jare** slim, slender/ kurus

**jari** finger, toe/ jari

**jaring** net/ jaring

**jarum** needle/ jarum; *njarum*, to sew/ menjahit; *tejarum*, sewn/ terjahit

**jas** v. *baju*

**jatuh** to fall/ jatuh

**jawab** to reply, answer/ jawab; from Ar. جواب

**jawé** strange, foreign/ asing, aneh; cp. TB *jau* ‘non-Batak, foreigner’

**(n)jawén** other/ lain; *si njawén*, another/ yang lain; cp. *jawé*; *si njawén maké kampuh si megale*, the other one wore an expensive sarong/ yang lain memakai sarung yang berharga  
**jème** person, human being, mankind/ orang, manusia; v. *kalak, urang*; cp. TB *jolma*; Gy. *jema*; Ml. *jelma* ‘incarnation’, all from Skt; *jème deberu*, woman/ orang wanita; *jème delaki*, man/ orang laki-laki

**jengang** careless, indifferent/ sembrono

**jengjeng** to stand, be upright/ berdiri; KB *id.*; cp. TB *jongjong*

**jenguk** to visit/ kunjungi; act. *njenguk*; *kami laus njenguk iye jintou lèrèng*, we went to visit him by bicycle/ kami pergi mengunjunginya naik sepeda

**jeningkes** pack, wrapping/ bungkusan

**jep** every, each/ tiap-tiap, setiap; Gy. *id.*; KB *teptep*

**jerang** to boil, cook/ tanak, masak; Gy. *id.*; *jerangken*, to cook for/masakkan; *jenerang*, cooked rice/nasi

**(me) jile** fine, good/ cantik, bagus, baik; KB. *id.*; cp. Gy. *jeròh* (?); *jilén, id.*; *jilènen kami pe ròh*, it is better we come too/ lebih baik kamipun datang; *iyè jème si mejilé aténe*, he is a good man/ dia orang yang baik hati

**jilén** v. *(me)jilé*

**(n)jinak** tame/ jinak

**jintòu** to ride, go by a means/ naik (kendaraan, kapal dsb.); *jintòu lèrèng*, to go by bicycle/ naik sepeda; *kalakè sikèl jintòu kapal sòh be Mentawé*, they are going to the Mentawai Islands by ship/ mereka akan naik kapal sampai ke Pulau-pulau Mentawai

**joriak** 1) post, pole/ tiang; 2) lattice works/ kilang karet

**jujur** honest/ jujur

**jukut** meat, flesh/ daging; KB *id.*

**julu** north/ utara; *kenjulu id.*; *nunting kemuhun kenjulu*, northwest/ timur laut; cp. UAN \*'ulu' 'Haupt, Kopf'; KB *kenjahé*; v. *jahé*

**jume** ricefield/ sawah; *mejume*, to cultivate, till/ bersawah; *pejume*, peasant/ petani; cp. KB *juma*; Gy. *ume*; Ml. *huma*, 'dry ricefield'

**jumpe** to meet, find/ jumpa, temu; *njumpai*, to meet/ menemui; *njumpeken*, to find/ menemukan; *jumpan*, encounter/ temuan

## K

**(ng)kabang** to fly/ terbang; KB *kabang*; TB *habang*

**kabar** news, information/ khabar; from Ar. خبر

**kabeng** wing/ sayap; KB *id.*; cp. *(ng)kabang*

**kacemate** spectacles/ kacamata

**kacip** scorpion/ kala; *kecip gelong*, scorpion/ kala jengking; KB *kacip gelang*

**kadang** in *kadang-kadang*, sometimes/ kadang-kadang; *kadangken*, perhaps/ barangkali; Gy: *kadang*, 'perhaps'

**kaé** what/ apa; KB *kaé*; v. *sekai*; *kaé hal kakemu?*, how is your sister?/ apa hal kakakmu?

**kaékane** why/ mengapa; v. *kunekane*; *kaékane kau made pòt ròh be besekep?*, why don't you want to come to the cinema?/ kenapa kamu tidak mau datang ke bioskop?

**kaharung** neck/ leher; KB *keharung*

**kake** elder sister/ kakak perempuan; TB *haha*

**kalak** person, human being/ orang, manusia; v. *jéme*; *kalak (di)*, *kalalè*, they/ mereka; KB *id.*; TB *halak*

**kale** formerly/ dahulu, dulu

**kali** (a) time/ kali; *sekali*, once/ sekali; *iye ròh bènde due kali*, he came here twice/ dia datang ke sini dua kali; *pige kali kau laus be rumahne?* how often did you go to his house?/ berapa kali kamu pergi ke rumahnya?

**kalih** to change/ ubah; *mekalih*, to change/ berubah; *pengalihen*, change/ perubahan; KB *salih*

**kalihen** 1) right, correct, good/ benar, betul, sungguh; 2) very/ sangat, amat

**kambing** goat/ kambing

**kami** we (*excl.*)/ kami

**kampuh** v. *uwis*

**kane** 1) then/ lalu, kemudian; 2) just/ baru saja; 3) also, too/ juga; 4) so that, in order that/ supaya, agar; *ni jume ndagé lòt kane sebuah sapòu cecut*, in the ricefield there is also a small hut/ di sawah tadi ada juga sebuah pondok kecil

**kantur** office/ kantor, pejabat; from Dutch

**kapak** axe/ kapak; *ngapak*, to cut with an axe/ mengapak

**kapal** 1) ship/ kapal; 2) thick, dense/ kental; KB *id.*

**karat** to bite/ gigit; UAN *\*kaɣat*; KB *id.*; Gy *kèt*; TB *harat*

**kas** place/ tempat; *ni sebuah kas*, in a place/ dalam sebuah tempat; KB *bekas*

**kasar** rude, rough/ kasar

**katak** frog/kodok; *katak kòngkòng*, frog/kodok; KB *id.*

**kate** to say/ kata; *mekate*, to say/ berkata; *pekatan*, a word/ perkataan; *ngateken*, to tell/ mengatakan

**katup** sack, bag/ karung; v. *ketup*; Gy. *katup* ‘to shut’

**kau** thou, you/ engkau, kamu; cp. KB Gy. *ko*; TB *ho*; UAN *\*kav*

**kawil** fishhook/ kail; UAN *\*kawit*, PAN *\*kahit/ kaqwit*

**kawin** to marry/ kawin; *ngawini*, to marry so./ mengawini, menikah; *pekawinen*, marriage/ perkawinan

**kayu** wood, tree/ kayu, pohon; UAN \**kaju*'  
**kebaye** v. *baju*  
**kedé** shop, selling stand/ warung, toko; Gy. *id.*  
**kedih** monkey/ monyet; Gy *kedih* 'siamang' (or according to Hazeu Ac. *reungkah*)  
**kekampi** fin/ sirip  
**kekelong** among/ antara, di tengah-tengah; KB *kelang-kelang*  
**kelak** to accuse/ tuduh  
**kèle** son-in-law/ menantu laki-laki; Cp. TB *hela*; KB *kéla*  
**keliru** to make a mistake/ keliru  
**kelu** mute/ bisu; Gy. *mukelo*  
**keluarage** family/ keluarga  
**kembang** to develop/ kembang; *mekembang*, to develop, flourish, bloom/ berkembang, maju; *pekembangan*, development, blooming/ perkembangan  
**kemin** you (all?)/ kamu, kalian  
**kempu** grandchild/ cucu; KB *id.*; cp. TB (*h*)*ompu* 'grandparent'  
**kemuhun** right (hand)/ kanan; v. *julu, cuah*; KB *ukum*; cp. also *tuhu* (?)  
**ken** for/ untuk, bagi; Gy. *kén*; Ac. *keu*; cp. also KB *-ken*  
**kencuah** v. *cuah*  
**kendin** brother or sister/ saudara  
**keneng** to stay, be immersed/ tercelup, terbenam; *iey keneng bengket lawé*, he dives into the water/ dia terjun ke dalam air; *iey mbise keneng ni lawé*, he swims in the river/ dia berenang di sungai  
**kenggugung** v. *gugung*  
**kenjahé** v. *jahé*  
**kenjulu** v. *julu*

**kepale** chief/ kepala; *kepale penjabat*, head of office/ kepala kantor

**kèpar** beyond/ seberang

**kepé** *kepéne*, it is visible, one can see/ kelihatan, rupanya; *bujang si memule èdi mude su kepéne*, the first girl looks too young/ gadis yang pertama itu terlalu muda rupanya

**kerah** dry/ kering; KB *id.*

**kerane** because/ karena; also *kerne*; from Skt

**keras** hard, strong, stiff/ keras, kaku

**kere** k.o. monkey/ kera; TB *hora*; KB *kera*

**keret** to cut/ potong; act. *ngeret*; KB *id.*; cp. TB *horot*; Ml. Gy. *kerat*; *tekeret*, cut, severed/ terpotong, putus

**keri** to finish/ habis; KB *id.*

**kerine** all/ semua, segala; KB *kerina*

**keris** kriss, dagger/ keris

**kerje** to make/ buat; *ngerjeken*, to make/ membuat

**kerne** v. *kerane*

**keròh** v. *ròh*

**kese** in *pul kese mangan*, after eating/ sesudah makan

**ketang** rattan/ rotang; KB *id.*; cp. TB *hotang*

**ketep** blowpipe/ sumpitan; *abang ngetep memanuk*, the brother kills birds with a blowpipe/ abang itu memburu burung pakai sumpitan

**ketile** papaya/ pepaya

**kètup** sack/ karung; v. *katup*

**kidah** v. *idah*

**kiding** foot, leg/ kaki; Gy. *id.*; *mèje èdi mekiding telu*, that table has three legs/ meja itu berkaki tiga

**kilat** lightning/ kilat

**kin** interrogative particle/ -kah

**kipas** fan/ kipas



**kiri** left (hand)/ kiri; v. *jahé, cuah*  
**kirim** to send/ kirim  
**kisat** lazy/ malas; KB *id.*; Gy. *kiset*  
**kite** we (*incl.*)/ kita  
**kol** cabbage/ kol; from Dutch  
**kòlam** pool/kolam; also *kulam*; cp. Gy. *kulem*  
**kòngkòng** v. *katak*  
**kopi** coffee/ kopi  
**korbòu** buffalo/ kerbau; *ngorbòu*, to plough/ membajak;  
*pengorbòu*, plougher/ pembajak  
**koré** (?) to give/ beri  
**kòrsi** chair/ kursi; from Ar. كرسي  
**kòrtas** paper/ kertas  
**kòta** city, town/ kota; v. *kute*  
**-ku** my/ -ku  
**kuan** pandanus/ pandan; cp. Ml. *mengkuang*; KB *bengkuang*  
**kubak** to peel/ kupas  
**kubang** mud/ lumpur; KB *id.*; cp. TB *hubang* ‘ashes used as manure’  
**kucing** cat/ kucing  
**kude** horse/ kuda  
**kudun** pot/ periuk; TB *hudon*; KB *kuḍin*  
**kuling** skin, hide, shell, bark/ kulit; KB *id.*; TB *huling-huling*  
**kuman** germ/ hama  
**kunci** key/ kunci  
**kune** how/ bagaimana; Gy. *id.*; *kune còrakne ènde?*, what is this colour?/ apa warna ini?; *kune kau sòh ni hande?*, how did you arrive here?/bagaimana kamu tiba di sini?  
**kunekane** why/ mengapa; v. *kaékane*

**kurang** less/ kurang; *kurangi*, minus/ (di)kurangi; *lime nikurangi due tading telu*, five minus two is three/ lima dikurangi dua jadi tiga

**kurik** 1) a match/ korek api; 2) to pierce, dig/ melubangi, menggali

**kurum** cheek/ pipi; KB *id.*; TB *hurum*

**kutang** brassiere/ kutang, beha

**kute** village/ kampung, desa; v. *kòta*; *sekaé dauh kutemu kòta ari?*, how far is your village from the town?/ berapa jauh kampungmu dari kota?

**kuwéh** cake/ kue

**labang** nail, spike/ paku; *labang payung*, umbrella rib/ bingkai payung; KB TB Gy.*id.*

**labuh** in *pelabuhan*, port, harbour/ pelabuhan

**lade** pepper/ lada; *lade situ*, red pepper/ lada merah

**lage** a well/ sumur

**lagi** and/ dan, lagi; *bujang èdi mejilé lagi uròk*, that girl is pretty and clever/ gadis itu cantik dan pandai

**lahér** to be born/ lahir; *kelahéren*, birth/ kelahiran; *ngelahérken*, to bear (child)/ melahirkan; from Ar. ظاهر

**lain** other/ lain

**laki** husband/ suami, lelaki; KB *dilaki*

**landòk** to dance/ tari; KB *landek*

**langit** sky/ langit; UAN \**langit*

**lanté** floor/ lantai

**latih** to train/ latih; *ngelatih*, to train/ berlatih; *latihen*, exercise/ latihan

(**me**)**laun** slow/ lambat; cp. Ml. *laun*

**laus** to go/ pergi; cp. KB *lawes*; TB *laho*

**laut** sea/ laut; UAN \**la'ud*

**lawang** in *bunge lawang*, clove/ cengkeh; KB *id.*

**lawé** water, river/ air, sungai; *lawé matang*, fresh water/ air tawar; *lawéi*, to water, mengairkan; KB *lau*

**lawi** tail/ ekor; cp. TB *lai* ‘tailfeathers’; KB *layuk* ‘tail of birds’

**layer** sail/ layar; *melayar*, to sail/ berlayar

**lebé** formerly/ dahulu; cp. Ml. *lebih* ‘more’; TB *lobi*, also ‘what is left’

**lébou** tortoise/ kura-kura; TB *labi*; KB *lébo*

**lelawah** spider/ labah-labah; Gy. *id.*; KB *lawah-lawah*

**lelo** to play/ main; Gy. *lélon*; *pelélon*, show, match/ pertunjukan; *sedang iye mecerite Ali melelo-lelo pelin*, while he was telling a tale, Ali only played/ sedang dia berceritera, Ali bermain-main saja

**lemah** weak, soft/ lemah

**lemari** cupboard/ lemari; from Portuguese

**lembab** wet, damp/ lembab

**lembah** valley/ lembah

**lembaru** fiancé/ pengantin

**lembu** ox, cow/ sapi, lembu

**lengkaber** bat/ kelelawar; TB *ringkabor*; KB *lingkaber*; Gy. *rengkebel*

**lengkap** complete/ lengkap

**lèrèng** bicycle/ sepeda; cp. Ml. *léréng-léréng*, ‘(small) wheels’

**letun** to run/ berlari; *ngeletunken*, to let flee/ memperlarikan

**léwat** to pass, go by/ lewat, lalu; *ngeléwati*, to traverse, go through/ melalui

**(me)liar** wild/ liar; KB *id.*

**lime** five/ lima

**limòu** lemon, orange/ jeruk; cp. Ml. *limau*

**linglung** confused, puzzled/ bingung

**lintah** bloodsucker/ lintah

**lipan** centipede/ lipan; Gy. *lipen*, ‘scorpion’

**lisung** mortar/ lesung  
**(me)lòhé** hungry/ lapar; KB *melehé*  
**lòmpat** to jump/ lompat  
**lònggang** empty/ kosong; cp. TB *lumang*; KB *lumé, lambang*  
**lòt** to be (in a place), to have/ ada; cp. KB *lit*; *iye lòt due rumahne*, he owns two houses/ dia punya dua buah rumah; *setuhune lòt rahasia bagas keròhen kalak èdi*, there is surely a mystery in the visit of that man/ sesungguhnya ada rahasia dalam kunjungan orang itu; *kaé si lòt ni datas kayu èdi?*, what is there on that tree?/ apa ada di atas pohon itu?  
**luar** 1) to come, go out/ keluar; 2) out, outside/ luar; *iye luar teruhen bulung galuh ari*, he came out from under the leaves of the banana tree/ dia keluar dari bawah daun-daun pisang  
**luas** wide, open/ luas  
**luke** wound/ luka  
**lumut** (?) mud; moss/ lumut, lumpur  
**lupe** to forget/ lupa  
**lutut** knee/ lutut

## M

**macem** sour, acid/ masam; KB *id.*  
**made** not/ tidak, tiada; *made nenge*, not yet/ belum  
**maju** to progress/ maju  
**makanen** food/ makanan; from Indonesian, v. *pangan*  
**mame** uncle/ paman; cp. Minang. *mamak*, ‘mother’s brother’; KB *mama*  
**memelias** bad, wicked/ jahat, jelek; (< \**melias*(?))  
**mangan** v. *pangan*  
**mangge** mango/ mangga

**manis** in *kayu manis*, cinnamon/ kayu manis, kulit manis  
**manuk** chicken/ ayam; UAN \**manuk* ‘Huhn, Vogel’  
**mapenah** never/ tidak pernah; v. penah  
**mas** gold/ emas  
**mase** time, epoch, period/ masa, waktu; *bagas mase nde*, in this time, nowadays/ pada masa ini, dewasa ini  
**masin** salty/ asin; KB *id.*  
**mate** eye/ mata; UAN \**mata*’  
**maté** to die, mati/ mati; UAN \**pataj*  
**matewari** sun/ matahari; KB *matawari*; TB *mataniari*  
**mawas** orang utan/ mawas; cp. also Ac. *mawaih*  
**mbué** v. (*m*)*buwé*  
**mbun** cloud /awan; Ac. *mbōn* ‘dew’; KB *embun*; TB *ombun*  
**mde** in *mde nenge*, not yet/ belum; cp. Gy. *miye*  
**-me** *emphasizer/ -lah*  
**medem** to sleep/ tidur; KB *id.*; cp. TB *modom*; Nias *mörö*; Simalur *mərə*’; v. *pedem*  
**mégap** to appear/ timbul; KB *mulgap*  
**méje** table/ meja; from Portuguese  
**mekesud** intention/ maksud; *memekesud*, to have an intention/ bermaksud; from Ar. مفسود  
**méket** thick, dense/ kental  
**mekòng** hard, strong/ keras  
**méle** ashamed, bashful/ malu; TB *mela*; KB *méla*  
**memanuk** bird/ burung; UAN \**manuk*, v. *manuk*  
**mémpéh** flat (of nose)/ pesek  
**menarik** interesting/ menarik  
**menci** rat, mouse/ tikus; KB *id.*  
**mencung** long (of nose)/ mancung  
**mendé** good, fine/ baik, bagus

**mengket** to enter, to come, go in(to)/ masuk; (< *bengket?*); cp. TB *bongot*; KB *bengket*

**mentagi** forehead/ dahi

**mentar** white/ putih; cp. KB *mbentar*; TB *bontar*

**menurut** according to/ menurut; *menurut hukum islam penangkou-penangkou nikeret tangan kemuhun*, according to Islamic law thieves are cut off the right hand/ menurut hukum Islam pencuri-pencuri dipotong tangan kanan

**meradu** 1) each/ masing-masing; 2) (?) each other, one another/ saling; possibly (*me*)*radu*; *kami nibéréken sebatang ròkòk meradu*; we were given one cigarette each/ kami diberikan sebatang rokok masing-masing

**merak** seldom/ jarang; cp. KB *merakrak*; *kami merak medalan segedang lawé*, we seldom stroll along the river/ kami jarang berjalan sepanjang sungai

**merangkat** v. *angkat*

**merieng** curly/ keriting

**mesekin** poor/ miskin; from Ar. مسكين

**mesgit** mosque/ mesjid; from Ar. مسجد

**mesmes** pliant, flexible/ lunak, lemas

**meter** metre/ meter

**miliki** to have, possess/ punyai; *aku lòt kumiliki mbué lembu*, I have many cows/ saya mempunyai banyak sapi; from Ar. ملك

**minggu** week/ minggu; from Portuguese

**minum** v. *inum*

**mis** sweet/ manis; UAN *\*manit'*

**misal** example/ misal, umpama; *misalne*, for example/ misalnya; from Ar. مثل

**mòh** soft, weak/ lembut, lembek

**mònò** ugly, bad/ buruk

**mòtòr** car/ mobil

**mpat** four/ empat

**mpung** to have/ punya; v. *ajang, miliki; aku mpung sepatu si mbaru ènde*, I have this new pair of shoes/ saya mempunyai sepatu yang baru ini; *sepatu ènde aku mpung*, I own these shoes/ sepatu ini saya punya; *sepatu ènde si Habibah mpung*, these shoes are Habibah's/ sepatu ini yang dipunyai Habibah

**mpurah** parent-in-law/ mertua

**mpus** garden, plantation/ kebun; *perempus*, peasant/ petani; cp. Gy. *empus*

**-mu** your/ -mu

**muak** torn/ robek

**mude** young/ muda

**mule** to begin/ mula; *mulai*, to begin, start/ mulai; *pemulen*, beginning/ permulaan; *memule*, first/ pertama; *kalak èdi mulai telajar bahasa Inggeris*, that person began learning English/ orang itu mulai belajar bahasa Inggeris; *bujang si memule èdi mude su kepene*, the first girl looks too young/ gadis yang pertama itu terlalu muda rupanya; *jème memule guruku*, the first man is my teacher/ orang yang pertama ialah guru saya

**murah** cheap/ murah

**murid** pupil/ murid, pelajar

**mutah** to vomit/ muntah; Ac. KB *id.*

**mutiare** pearl/ mutiara

## N

**nadi** to stop/ henti; *penadin*, a stop/ perhentian; cp. KB *pengadin* 'a stop'

**naé** more, still/ lagi; cp. TB *nai*; KB *nari*

**nahan** in a short time, next/ nanti; *bòn nahan*, this afternoon/  
nanti sore

**nahang** light (weight)/ ringan; KB *menahang*

**nakal** nasty, naughty/ nakal

**nakan** (cooked) rice/ nasi; KB *id.*; *nakan mòh*, a kind of  
glutinous rice/ nasi lembek

**naktak** fallen/ terjatuh

**naleng** (a) fly/ lalat; UAN \**laleg'*, \**laŋav*; PAN \**laŋaw*; KB  
*laneng*; TB *lanok*

**nali** string, rope/ tali

**namuk** mosquito/ nyamuk; UAN \**n'amuk*; cp. also Gy.  
*mamuk*

**nangé** more, still/ lagi; v. *naé*; *made nangé ndekah*, in a short  
time/ tidak lama lagi

**nanške** jackfruit/ nangka

**nanških** to ascend, climb/ naik, daki; v. *nanškuh*; KB *id.*

**nanškuh(i)** to climb/ daki; TB *nanškòk*, *tangškòk*

**nas** pineapple/ nenas

**naséhat** advice/ nasihat; *naséhatken*, to advise/ menasihatkan;  
from Ar. نصيحة

**nawe** soul/ nyawa

**ndaé** last/ tadi; *tahun ndaé*, last year/ tahun yang lalu; v.  
*ndage*; KB *ndai*, *nai*

**ndage** mentioned, last, past/ tadi; *pagi ndage*, this (past)  
morning/ tadi pagi; v. *nahan*; *ni bagas sapou ndage petani-  
petani mbise pulung bebòngi*, in the afore mentioned hut the  
peasants like to gather by night/dalam pondok tadi para petani  
suka berkumpul malam

**ndigan** when/ kapan; KB *id.*; *ndigan kau sikel ngatò  
pepulungen perangkoku?*, when do you want to see my stamp  
collection?/ kapan kamu ingin melihat kumpulan peranko



saya?; *ndigan kau sikel ngulihken cangkulne?*, when are you going to return his hoe?/ kapan kamu akan mengembalikan cangkulnya?

**-ne** his, her, its/ -nya

**negeri** v. *nenggeri*

**nem** six/ enam

**nemu** can, to be able/ bisa

**nenge** v. *mde, de; made nenge aku laus*, before I go/ sebelum saya pergi

**nengen** and, with/ dan, dengan; *nengen seketike*, suddenly/tiba-tiba; cp. *MI. dengan; Ac. (deu)ngòn*, 'with'; *KB ningen; lawé suci nengen mecihòu harus nipaké*, clear and fresh water must be used/ air yang suci dan jernih harus dipakai

**nenggeri** country, state/ negeri, negara

**nasal** disappointed/ kecewa

**ngakap** to feel/ merasa; *KB id.*

**nge** *interrogative particle*/ -kah, -tah; *kune nge iye?*, how is he?/ bagaimanakah dia?

**ngèluk** to bend/ belok; *KB ngèluk*

**nggang** hornbill/enggang; *KB id.*

**nggete** mangosteen/ manggis

**nggi** younger sibling/ adik; *TB anggi; KB agi*

**nggòu** already/ sudah, telah; *KB nggo; kami nggòu ngeròhi kute èdi*, we have already visited that village/ kami sudah mengunjungi kampung itu

**nggusi** (tooth)gum/ gusi

**ngugahi** to paint/ melukis; cp. *KB nggergai; (< \*kugah?)*

**ni** in, at, on/ di

**nini** grandparent/ kakek, nenek; *KB id.*

**nipé** snake/ ular; *KB Gy. id.*

**nipis** thin/ tipis

**niwer** coconut/ kelapa; *batang niwer*, coconut palm/ pohon kelapa; UAN \**n'uγ*  
**nunting** v. *julu, jahé, gugung, cuah*  
**nuri** parrot/ burung nuri  
**nyanyi** to sing/ nyanyi

## O

**òrti** meaning/ arti; *ngòrti*, to mean/ mengertikan

## P

**padang** field/ padang  
**pade** at/ pada; *pade sewari*, one day/ pada suatu hari  
**padel** silly, stupid, foolish/ bodoh  
**pagar** fence/ pagar  
**pagé** paddy, rice (in field)/ padi  
**pagi** tomorrow/ besok; v. *pepagi*; cp. Ml. *pagi*, 'morning';  
*surat sikel terime kalak è pagi*, the letter will be received  
tomorrow/ surat ini akan mereka terima besok  
**pagit** bitter/ pahit  
**pahat** chisel/ pahat  
**pahe** thigh/ paha  
**(m)pahé** careful/ cermat  
**pais** mousedeer/ pelanduk, kancil; KB *sipais*  
**pajar** dawn/ fajar; v. *metak*; from Ar.  $\varphi\zeta$ ↓  
**paké** to use, wear/ pakai; *pakén*, clothes/ pakaian  
**pakse** to compel/ paksa; *tepakse*, compelled/ terpaksa;  
*makseken*, to compel/ memaksakan

**pale** nutmeg/ pala; v. also *bagé*  
**palu** to strike, beat, hit/ pukul; act. *malu*; cp. *MI. palu*, 'hammer'  
**panah** bow/ panah  
**panas** sweat/ keringat; *KB id.*; cp. *MI. panas*, 'hot, warm'  
**pandé** expert, skilled/ pandai, tukang; *pandé besi*, blacksmith/ tukang besi; *pandé mas*, goldsmith/ tukang emas  
**pangan** to eat/ makan; act. *mangan*; *pemangan*, food/ makanan  
**pangur** dagger/ pisau belati  
**pantas** quick, swift/ cepat, laju; *KB id.*  
**pantat** bottom, anus/ pantat  
**panté** shore, beach, coast/ pantai  
**papan** board/papan  
**parang** cutlass/ parang  
**(m)paras** fine, nice, beautiful/ indah, bagus  
**parik** ditch/ parit  
**pasak** peg, axis/ pasak; *pasak lisung*, mortar pole, pestle/ alu, penumbuk lesung  
**pasér** sand, beach, shore/ pasir  
**payah** weary, tired/ payah, capai, lelah; cp. *MI. payah*, 'troublesome'  
**paye** swamp/ rawa; *Gy. id.*; *Ac. paya*; *KB paya-paya*  
**payung** umbrella/ payung  
**pé** also/ -pun, juga; *seliwenne cemak su, ipenne pé cemak*, his nails are dirty, his teeth are dirty too/ kukunya terlalu kotor, giginyapun kotor pula  
**pecah** broken, in pieces/ pecah  
**percaya** to believe/ percaya; *kepercayaan*, belief/ kepercayaan  
**pedang** sword/ pedang  
**pedem** to sleep/ tidur; act. *medem* (v.); *tepedem*, asleep/ tertidur

**pekan** market/ pasar  
**pekaskas** busy/ sibuk; cp. KB *kuskas dahîn*  
**pelin** only/ sahaja, hanya; Gy. *id.*; *aku jumpe rut iye sekali pelin*, I met him only once/ saya jumpa dengannya sekali saja  
**pelisi** police/ polisi  
**pelite** lamp/ lampu; cp. KB *pelite*, ‘a small lamp’  
**pelpel** dull, blunt/ tumpul; cp. KB *tultul*  
**pemain** daughter-in-law/ menantu perempuan; cp. KB *permain*  
**pemama** host, guest/ tamu  
**penah** ever/ pernah; *made penah*, never/ tidak pernah; *made penah lòt pedamén ni dunia*, there is never peace in the world/ tidak pernah ada perdamaian di dunia  
**pendahen** spear/ tombak  
**pendòk** short/ pendek; TB *pendek*, *pondok*; KB *gendek*; Gy. *kònèt, dènak*  
**pengedep** to receive/ menerima; < *kedep* (?)  
**penjabat** office/ pejabat, kantor  
**penjare** prison, jail/ penjara  
**penter** straight/ lurus; KB *pinter*; cp. Indonesian *pintar*, ‘able, capable’  
**penting** important/ penting; *tepenting*, the most important/ terpenting  
**pepagi** early/ pagi-pagi; v. pagi  
**pepangi** morning/ pagi; KB *pagi-pagi*  
**pepige** v. *pige*  
**perang** war/ perang  
**perangko** (post)stamp/ perangko  
**perantas** bed/ ranjang, tempat tidur; KB *id.*  
**perintah** in *pemerintah*, government/ pemerintah, from Indonesian  
**perire** k.o. vegetables/ petai

**pesti** sure, fixed/ pasti; *mestiken*, to fix/ memastikan  
**pétak** to rise (sun), appear/ terbit; *matewari pétak*, sunrise/ matahari terbit; act. *métak*; *métak pajar*, sunrise/ fajar; KB *pultak*  
**petame** first/ pertama  
**petani** peasant, farmer/ petani; from Indonesian  
**pétep** severed, cut/ putus, terpotong  
**pèti** box/ peti  
**pidòu** to ask for, beg/ minta; KB *pindo*  
**pige** how much, how many/ berapa; *pepige*, some/ beberapa; cp. KB *piga*, ‘how many’; UAN \**pig’a*; *imbangku èdi enggòu ròh bénde pepige kali*, my friend has already come here various times/ kawan saya itu sudah datang ke sini beberapa kali; *jam pige sendah?*, what time is it now?/ jam berapa sekarang?  
**pikèr** in *mepikèr*, to think/ pikir, berpikir; *pikèren*, idea, thought/ pikiran; from Ar. فكر  
**pilas** in *nipilasi*, mended, repaired/ diperbaiki  
**pilih** to choose/ memilih; *pilihan*, choice/ pilihan  
**pilit** different, other/ berbeda; TB *id.*  
**pilpil** 1) to carry on shoulders/ pikul; 2) (?) to break/ pecah  
**pinang** areca nut/ pinang  
**pindah** to change, move/ pindah  
**pinger** (to make) noise, be noisy/ ribut; *pepinger*, to make a fuss/ ribut-ribut, riuh-rendah  
**pinggan** plate, dish/ piring, pinggan  
**pinjam** to lend/ pinjam  
**pintu** door/ pintu  
**piròk** silver/ perak; KB *pirak*  
**pisòu** knife/ pisau; also *pisò*, *pisau*  
**pitu** seven/ tujuh  
**pitung** blind/ buta; TB KB *id.*

**piye** onion/ bawang; KB *pia*  
**pòkpòk** to strike, hit/ pukul; act. *mòkpòk*  
**pòrkis** ant/ semut; TB *porhis*; KB *perkis*  
**porle** (?) for/ bagi, untuk  
**pòrlu** necessary/ perlu  
**pòt** to want, will/ mau, hendak, ingin; *pòten*, to prefer/ lebih suka; cp. Ac. *pèt, pòt*, ‘to pick, gather’  
**puas** satisfied/ puas  
**puase** fast/ puasa  
**pudal** dull, blunt/ tumpul; cp. Ml. *pudar*, ‘weak, sallow’  
**pudi** back/ belakang; *pudi rumahmu ari*, from the back of your house/ dari belakang rumahmu; KB *id.*  
**pul** to complete/ selesai; TB *pul* ‘to begin’ (*sic!*)  
**pulo** island/ pulau  
**puluh** (a) ten/ puluh; *sepuluh*, ten/ sepuluh  
**pulung** to gather/ kumpul; TB KB *id.*  
**puné** k.o. dove/ burung punai  
**pung** v. *mpung*  
**punguren** angry/ marah  
**puseng** navel/ pusat; KB *pusung*  
**puter** to turn/ putar  
**putòk** snapped, broken/ patah

## R

**rabun** smoke, haze/ rabun  
**rage** basket/ keranjang; TB KB Ac. *raga*  
**rahasie** secret/ rahasia  
**rajin** diligent/ rajin

**rak** 1) lungs/ paru-paru; KB TB *id.*; 2) dike, dam/ bendungan, tanggul, pematang  
**raket** often/ sering, kerap kali  
**rakit** raft/ rakit  
**rakut** to tie, to bind/ ikat; TB *rahut*  
**rambih** porch, verandah/ serambi  
**rami** crowded, busy/ ramai  
**rang** in *rang tue*, parents/ orang tua; from Indonesian  
**ranté** chain/ rantai  
**rapan** raft/ rakit  
**rapet** close, intimate, tight, dense/ rapat  
**ratus** (a) hundred/ ratus; *seratus*, one hundred/ seratus  
**ré** v. *beré*  
**rege** price/ harga  
**regeng** a collar/ kalong; cp. KB *kerahung*  
**rekat** work/ kerja  
**remang** 1) mist, fog/ kabut; 2) cloudy, dusk, dawn/ suram kabur; KB *id.*  
**rembas** small adze/ rimbas; *merembas*, to cut with an adze/ merimbasi  
**rembun** dew/ embun; KB *embun*  
**rempah** spice/ rempah-rempah  
**remrem** to drown, sink/ tenggelam  
**rengap** out of order, broken/ rusak  
**ribu** (a) thousand/ ribu; *seribu*, one thousand/ seribu  
**ridi** to bathe/ mandi; KB *id.*; TB *maridi*  
**rimbe** forest/ hutan; *rimbe belantare*, virgin forest, primary forest/ hutan rimba  
**rimò** tiger/ harimau, macan; v. *harimòu*  
**rode** wheel/ roda; from Portuguese

**ròh** to come/ datang; *ngeròhi*, to visit/ mengunjungi; *keròhen*, visit/ kunjungan; KB *reh*; TB *ro*; *aku sikel ngeròhi negeri-negeri si lain*, I want to visit different countries/ saya mau mengunjungi daerah-daerah yang lain; *kòta-kòta si aku ròhi mbuè kalihen*, many are the towns I visited/ kota-kota yang saya kunjungi banyak sekali; *setuhune lòt rahasia bagas keròhen kalak èdi*, surely there is a mystery in the visit of that man/ sesungguhnya ada rahasia dalam kunjungan orang itu

**ròkòk** cigarette/ rokok, sigaret

**ruang** room/ kamar; cp. Ml. *ruang*, ‘space, room, hall’

**rumah** house, home/ rumah; *merumah*, to live, inhabit/ berdiam, bertempat tinggal; *imbangmu merumah ni ndòhòr kute*, your friend lives near the village/ kawanmu bertempat tinggal dekat kampung

**rupe** aspect/ rupa; *merupeken*, to represent/ merupakan

**rut** 1) and, with/ dan, dengan; 2) same, identical/ sama; KB *ras*, *rut*

**rutung** k.o. fruit, durian/ durian; TB KB *tarutung*, ‘durian tree’

## S

**sade** one/ satu; *sesade*, by oneself/ sendiri(an); also *se-*; *segedang*, along/sepanjang; *pesade*, to unite/mempersatu; *sadeken*, id.; TB KB *sada*; Gy. *sara*; *kalè iye temanku sekantur*, formerly he was my colleague in the office/ dulu dia temanku sekantor

**sagi** corner, angle/ sudut; *mpat sagi*, quadrangular/ persegi

**sahung** roof/ atap

**sahut** to reply, answer/ jawab, sahut



**sakit** ill, sick/ sakit; *penakit*, illness, disease/ penyakit  
**saku** pocket/ saku, kantong  
**salah** erroneous/ salah  
**salak** k.o. fruit, Zalacca/ salak  
**sampan** small boat/ sampan  
**sapòu** hut/ pondok; TB *saro* (?); KB *sapo*  
**sare** sound, noise/ bunyi  
**sastere** literature/ sastra  
**sauh** k.o. fruit/ sawo; KB *id.*  
**sayang** in *sayangme*, unfortunately/ sayanglah; *jale ènde muah*, *sayangme*, this net is torn, unfortunately/ jala ini robek sayanglah  
**sayur** vegetables/ sayur(-sayuran); *kake nayur udeng*, the elder sister is preparing a soup of shrimps/ kakak menyediakan gulai udang  
**se-** v. *sade*  
**se** v. *si*  
**seban** firewood/ kayu bakar; TB *soban*  
**sedang** while/ sedang  
**sedekah** during/ selama; v. (*n*)*dekah*  
**sedie** ready/ sedia, siap  
**sedih** sad/ sedih  
**segarét** cigarette/ sigaret, rokok; *segarét kréték*, a kretek cigarette/ kretek  
**segere** soon, at once/ (dengan) segera  
**séhat** healthy/ sehat; from Ar. صحة  
**sehingge** so that/ sehingga  
**sejarah** history/ sejarah; from Ar. شجرة ‘tree’  
**sekai** how/ berapa; also *sekaé*; *sekaé bué*, how many/ berapa banyak; v. *kai*; KB *asakai*, ‘how much’; *sekai bué kalak ròh*

*bènde?*, how many people came here?/ berapa banyak orang datang ke sini?; *sekaé rege ranté èdi?*, what is the price of this chain?/ berapa harga rantai ini?; *sekaé gedangne nali ènde?*, how long is this rope?/ berapa panjangnya tali ini?; *sekaé dauh kutemu kòta ari?*, how far is your village from town?/ berapa jauh kampungmu dari kota?; *sekaé umurmu?*, how old are you?/ berapa umurmu?; *sekaé dekah sikelmu kau tading ni hande?*, how long do you plan to stay here?/ berapa lama engkau bermaksud tinggal di sini?

**sekolah** school/ sekolah

**selamat** safe/ selamat

**seliwen** (finger)nail/ kuku; cp. TB *sisilon*; KB *silu-silu*

**selòp** slippers/ selop

**seluar** trousers, pants/ celana; Ml. *seluar*; from Ar. سروال

**semangat** soul, spirit, energy/ semangat

**sembéang** to pray/ sembahyang

**sembelih** to harvest/ panen

**sempit** tight, narrow/ sempit

**sempurne** perfect/ sempurna

**sén** money/ uang, duit; Gy. *id.*; *meresén*, to have money/mempunyai (banyak) uang

**senang** glad, happy/ senang

**senapan** gun/ senapang

**senaren** always/ selalu

**sencui** disease/ penyakit

**sendah** now/ sekarang, kini; KB *id.*

**senduk** spoon/ sendok

**senine** brothers or sisters (of same sex)/ kakak beradik (sama jenisnya); v. *turang*; cp. KB *senina*; Gy. *serine*

**sepatu** shoes/ sepatu; from Portuguese

**seran** contemporarily, at the same time/ sambil, sekaligus

**serlem** to set (of sun)/ terbenam (matahari); *matewari serlem*, sunset/ matahari tenggelam  
**serte** and/ dan, serta; *tanduk èdi tajem serte mabahaye*, horns are sharp and dangerous/ tanduk itu tajam serta berbahaya  
**sesari** midday/ siang  
**setie** faithful, loyal/ setia; *kucing made sesetie biang*, cats are not so faithful as dogs/ kucing tidak sesetia anjing  
**setuju** to agree/ setuju  
**séwe** to hire/ sewa; act. *néwe*; *néwaken*, to let/ sewakan  
**si** 1) who, which/ siapa, yang mana; 2) that, who, which/ yang; v. also *se*; *lòt batang niwer si ndatas*, *lòt batang niwer si teteruh*, there are high coconut trees and there are short ones/ ada pohon kelapa yang tinggi, ada yang rendah  
**sidung** to call/ panggil  
**sikel** 1) will, to want, wish/ mau, ingin, hendak; 2) future tense marker/ akan; cp. TB *sihol*, 'to ask'; *aku sikel laus*, I want to go, I will go/ saya mau pergi, saya akan pergi  
**siku** elbow/ siku  
**silesimban** pretty, fine/ cantik  
**simpan** to keep/ simpan  
**sisér** comb/ sisir  
**sisi** side/ sisi, samping; *ni sisi rumah lòt mbué batang suluh*, beside the house there are lots of casuarina trees/ di samping rumah ada banyak pohon cemara  
**sisik** scale/ sisik  
**sitòk** a little/ sedikit; TB *saotik*; KB *sitik*  
**siwel** to whistle/bersiul  
**sukut** tale, story/ ceritera  
**sumpit** bag, sack/ karung, tas; TB *id*.  
**sumur** spring, fountain/ sumber, mata air; *sumur lawé, id*.  
**sungguh** true, real/ sungguh

**sungkun** to ask/ tanya; KB TB *id.*  
**surat** letter/ surat; from Ar. سورة  
**suruh** to order, command/ suruh  
**susah** difficult, painful/ susah, sukar  
**susu** milk/ susu  
**susun** to compile, compose/ susun  
**suwan** in *senuwan*, cultivation/ tanaman; *nuwan*, to till, cultivate/ menaman; cp. TB *suan*; Gy. *suen*

## T

**tabe** at/ pada  
**(n)tabòh** tasty, delicious, comfortbale/ enak, sedap; cp. KB *ntabeh*; TB *tabo*  
**tading** 1) to stay, dwell, remain/ tinggal; KB *id.*; Gy. *taring*; TB also ‘to be forgotten’; 2) (in math) equal to/ sama dengan; *nadingken*, to die/ meninggal (dunia); *uanne nggou nadingkemn*, his father has died/ bapaknya sudah meninggal  
**tahun** year/ tahun  
**tajem** sharp / tajam  
**takal** head/ kepala; KB *id.*  
**tali** in *tali bambang*, butterfly/ kupu-kupu  
**tamat** to end/ tamat; from Ar. (تمّت) تم  
**tambah** to add, take more/ tambah  
**tande** sign, mark/ tanda; tandai, to know (persons)/ kenal  
**tandòk** to sit (down), be seated, to stay, dwell/ duduk, tinggal; KB *tandek*  
**tanduk** horn/ tanduk  
**tangan** arm, hand/ tangan

**tangge** ladder, stairs/ tangga  
**tangkap** to catch/ tangkap  
**tangki** tank/ tank  
**tangkòu** to steal/ curi; *penangkòu*, thief/ pencuri; KB TB *tangko*  
**tanjung** cape, promontory/ tanjung  
**tanòh** earth, land/ tanah; Gy. Ac. *id.*; cp. KB *taneh*; UAN \**tanah*  
**tanting** 1) to swing, dangle/ anting; 2) swingling device, swing/ anting; *tantingne bené bagas kòlam*, his swing was lost into the pool/ anting-antingnya hilang dalam kolam  
**tapi** but/ tetapi  
**tapung** to (over)crowd/ menyemut; *nitapungi*, overcrowded/ dibanjiri oleh manusia, ramai orang-orang  
**tas** bag/ tas  
**tawa** to laugh/ tertawa; *tetawa*, *id.*; v. *tetawe*  
**-te** our (incl.)/ kita (*akhiran*)  
**tebahan** may/ boleh; KB *terbahan*  
**tebe** towards/ menuju; *kerine kude tuksò nibabe tebe pulo lain*, all the horses had to be moved to another island/ segala kuda harus dipindah ke pulau lain  
**tebu** sugarcane/ tebu  
**tegu** to draw, pull/ tarik; Gy. *id.*; TB *togu*, ‘strong, fastened’; *manogu* ‘to lead an animal, to draw a cart’; v. *teguh*  
**teguh** strong/ teguh, kuat  
**tèh** tea/ teh  
**telanjang** naked/ telanjang  
**telap** courageous, brave/ berani  
**telu** three/ tiga; KB *id.*; TB *tolo*; UAN \**təlu*  
**teluk** bay, gulf/ teluk  
**telur** egg/ telur

**teman** friend, companion, colleague/ teman  
**tembun** fat/ gemuk; Gy. KB *id.*; cp. Ac. *teumbōn*  
**tempulak** civet cat/ musang  
**tenage** force, energy/ tenaga  
**tengah** half, middle, mid/ tengah  
**tenggòu** to call/ panggil  
**tenten** chest, breast/ dada; KB *id.*; Gy. *dede*; cp. UAN \**ḍaḍa*'  
**tentere** army/ tentara; *sekalak tentere*, a soldier/ prajurit, serdadu  
**tentu** sure, fixed/ tentu  
**(me)tentu** special, particular/ khusus; cp. *tentu*  
**tepak** to kick/ sepak, tendang  
**tepe** (?) iron/ besi; v. *besi, tukang*; cp. KB *sinepa* 'smith'  
**teram** to kick, attack/ sepak, menyerang  
**terang** 1) midday/ siang; 2) clear, light/ terang; v. also *sesari*; *keterangen*, midday, noon/ siang  
**terem** many (persons)/ banyak (orang)  
**terime** to receive/ terima; *iyè nggòu nerime surat Pèsal ari*, he has received a letter from Feisal/ dia sudah menerima surat dari Feisal  
**teruh** below, under/ bawah; *ni teruhen batu èdi*, under that stone/ di bawah batu itu; KB *id.*; cp. TB *toru*; Gy. *tuguh*  
**terus** to continue/ terus; *nerusken*, to continue/ meneruskan  
**tesepak** to stumble/ tersepak  
**tetap** fixed, continuous/ tetap  
**tetawe** to laugh/ tertawa, ketawa; v. *tawa*  
**teteruh** low/ rendah; cp. *teruh*  
**tetukul** hammer/ palu  
**tetunduh** sleepy/ mengantuk  
**tibe** to arrive / tiba  
**tihang** pole, post/ tiang

**time** to wait/ tunggu; *timai*, to wait for/ menunggu; cp. TB *ima*; KB *tima*

**tingkap** window/ jendela; cp. Gy. *tingkep*; Ml. *tingkap*, ‘peephole’

**tòh** to know/ tahu; *metòhi*, to know/ mengetahui; cp. KB *teh*; Gy. *betih*; Ac. *thèe*; TB *boto*

**tòk** tasteless, innocuous/ tawar; v. also *sitòk*

**toktok** betel mortar/ lumpang kecil untuk sirih; cp. TB *toktok*, ‘to chop wood’

**tòng** still /masih; cp. Ac. *han tòm*, ‘not yet’; TB *antong*, ‘also, really’; *kòpi ènde tòng hangat su*, this coffee is still too hot/ kopi masih terlalu panas; *ni deleng tòng lòt rimò meliar*, in the mountains there are still wild tigers/ di pegunungan masih ada harimau yang liar

**tòpi** hat/ topi

**tuan** lord, master/ tuan

**tubuh** body/ tubuh, badan

**tuduh** to show/ menunjuk; *muduhkan*, to show/ menunjukkan; *aku muduhkan rumahku be Hakim*, I am showing Hakim my house/ saya menunjukkan rumah saya kepada Hakim

**(me)tue** ld/ tua; *kalak metue*, parents/ orang tua; KB *id.*; UAN \**tuva*’;

**tuhu** true, certain/ sungguh, betul; *setuhune*, actually/ sesungguhnya; KB TB *id.*; v. *kemuhun*

**tuju** in *tujun*, aim, goal/tujuan; *iye made tòhne ndape tujunmu*, he does not know skilled) labourer/ tukang; *tukang njarum*, tailor/ tukang jahit; *tukang njerang*, cook/ juru masak; *tukang dakan*, cook/ juru masak; *tukang tepe*, blacksmith/ tukang besi

**tuke** belly/ perut; Gy. *id.*

**tukar** to exchange/ tukar; *metukar*, to exchange/ bertukar; *tukaren*, exchange/ tukaran

**tukòr** to buy, purchase/ beli; act. *nukòr*; TB *tuhor*; KB *tukur*; *tetukòr*, bought/ terbeli  
**tuksò** must, ought to/ harus, mesti; also *tuksòu*; cp. KB *terpaksa*  
**tulak** to push/ dorong; KB TB *id.*  
**tulan** bone/ tulang; KB *id.*  
**tule** still /lagi  
**tulis** to write/ tulis; act. *nulis*  
**tulung** to help, aid/ tolong; act. *nulung*; *petulungen*, help/ pertolongan  
**tumpel** to fall/ jatuh; v. (*n*)*dabuh*; cp. KB *dumpang*  
**tunang** in *tunangen*, fiancé(e)/ tunangan  
**tunggal** alone, unique, single, strange/ tunggal, aneh  
**tungkik** deaf/ tuli; TB *tungkik*, ‘an ulcer in the ear’  
**turang** brothers and sisters/ kakak beradik; v. *senine*  
**turun** to descend/ turun; *nturun*, down/ ke bawah  
**tusò** v. *tuksò*; *made tusò*, it is not necessary/ tidak usah  
**tutung** to burn/ bakar; TB KB *id.*  
**tutup** to close, shut/ tutup

## U

**udan** rain/ hujan; KB TB *id.*; cp. UAN \*’*uđan*; *cerudan*, to rain/ berhujan  
**udeng** shrimp, lobster/ udang  
**ugah** wound/ luka; UAN \**lu(ŋ)kah*; cp. TB *lura*; Ac. *luka*; KB *luka*, *ugah*  
**ujung** end, tip, extremity/ ujung  
**ulang** do not (*prohibition*)/ jangan; TB *id.*  
**uleng** caterpillar/ ulat; UAN \**uleg*’



**ulih** to return/ balik; *ngulihken*, to return/ mengembalikan; cp. KB *mulih*

**umum** common, general/ umum

**umur** age/ umur, usia; *sekaé umurmu?*, what is you age?/ berapa umurmu?; from Ar. *عمر*

**untung** fortunate, lucky/ untung; *untungme*, luckily/ untunglah

**urang** people, uman being/ orang, manusia; v. *jème, kalak*; UAN \**'uɣaŋ*

**urat** 1) vein, sinew/ urat; 2) root/ akar

**uròk** 1) capable, able, skilled/ pintar, pandai; 2) can, be able/ bisa, dapat; cp. KB *dorek* (?); *kalak ènde uròk ceròk perancis rut jawe*, that man is able to speak French and Javanese/ orang itu bisa berbicara Perancis dan Jawa; *tukang njai ènde uròk kalihen nggunai jarum*, the tailor can use the needle skillfully/ tukang jahit itu pintar sekali menggunakan jarum

**usòu** k.o. fruit / rambutan

**utòk** brains, marrow/ otak; TB Gy. *id.*; KB *utuk*

**uwan** father/ ayah, bapak; *uwan sentue*, father-in-law/ mertua laki-laki; v. *mpurah*

**uwis** cloth/ kain; *uwis kampuh*, sarong/ kain sarung; KB *wis*

## W

**waluh** eight/ delapan; UAN \**valu[']*; KB Gy. *id.*

**walòpé** though, although/ walaupun, meskipun; *walòpé iye metue bukne tòng mbéròng*, though he is old, his hair is still black/ walaupun ia tua, rambutnya masih hitam

**wan** v. *uwan*

**wangkah** (?) pork/ daging babi; cp. KB *bengkau*, 'meat'

**wari** day/ hari; *matewari*, sun/ matahari; *wari ènde*, *warinde*, today/ hari ini; *cewari*, to be(come) day/ jadi siang; KB *id.*; TB *ari*; UAN \**vaji'*  
**wis** v. *uwis*

## ENGLISH-ALAS REGISTER

**able** uròk; *be able*, mbise  
**accompany** ngimbang  
**accustomed** biase  
**according** menurut  
**accuse** kelak  
**active** gigih  
**actually** setuhune  
**add** tambah  
**advice** naséhat  
**advise** naséhatken  
**afraid** (m)biah  
**after** *v.* kese  
**afternoon** bòn, bebòn  
**age** umur  
**agree** setuju  
**aim** tujun  
**air** angin  
**alive** (ng)geluh  
**all** kerine  
**alone** tunggal  
**along** segedang  
**already** nggòu  
**also** pé, kane  
**always** senaren  
**among** kekelong

**ancestors** datuk  
**and** rut, nengen, lagi, serte  
**angry** punguren  
**animal** benatang  
**answer** sahut, jawab  
**ant** pòrkis; *white ants*, ané-  
ané  
**anus** pantat  
**appear** mégap, pétak  
**areca nut** pinang  
**arm** tangan  
**army** tentere  
**arrive** sòh, tibe  
**as** bagé  
**ascend** nangkih  
**ash** habu  
**ashamed** méle  
**ask** sungkun, pidòu  
**asleep** tepedem  
**aspect** rupe  
**astonished** héran  
**at** ni, pade, tabe  
**attack** teram  
**aunt** bibi  
**awake** ngingeti  
**axe** kapak  
  
**back** pudi  
**bad** mamelias, mònò  
**bag** tas, sumpit, katup

<b>ball</b> bal	<b>beyond</b> kèpar
<b>bamboo</b> buluh	<b>bicycle</b> lèrèng
<b>banana</b> galuh	<b>big</b> (m)belin, ciris
<b>bandage</b> kuman	<b>bind</b> rakut
<b>bark</b> kuling	<b>bird</b> memanuk
<b>basket</b> rage	<b>birth</b> kelahéren
<b>bat</b> lengkaber	<b>bite</b> karat
<b>batata</b> gadung kayu	<b>bitter</b> pagit
<b>bathe</b> ridi	<b>black</b> (m)béròng
<b>bay</b> teluk	<b>blanket</b> cabin
<b>be</b> ( <i>in a place</i> ) lòt	<b>bleed</b> medaròh
<b>beach</b> panté, pasér	<b>blind</b> pitung
<b>bead</b> biji	<b>blood</b> daròh
<b>bear</b> ( <i>child</i> ) ngelahérken	<b>bloodsucker</b> lintah
<b>beard</b> janggut	<b>blowpipe</b> ketep
<b>beat</b> palu	<b>blue</b> hijòu
<b>beautiful</b> (m)paras	<b>blunt</b> pudal, pelpel
<b>because</b> kerane, kerne	<b>board</b> papan
<b>become</b> (n)jadi	<b>boat</b> bungki; <i>small b.</i> ,
<b>bed</b> perantas	sampan
<b>before</b> v. nenge	<b>body</b> tubuh
<b>beg</b> pidòu	<b>boil</b> gugur, bégang, jerang
<b>begin</b> mulai	<b>bold</b> gagah
<b>beginning</b> pemulan	<b>bone</b> tulan
<b>belief</b> kepecyan	<b>book</b> buku
<b>belly</b> tuke	<b>born</b> lahér
<b>below</b> teruh	<b>bottle</b> bòtòl
<b>bend</b> ngèluk	<b>bow</b> panah
<b>betel</b> v. sirih	<b>box</b> peti
<b>between</b> antare	<b>boy</b> anak

<b>brains</b>	utòk	<b>can</b>	uròk, nemu, dapet,
<b>branch</b>	cabang, dahan	(m)bise	
<b>brassiere</b>	kutang	<b>cancel</b>	apus
<b>brave</b>	telap	<b>cape</b>	tanjung
<b>break</b>	pilpil	<b>car</b>	mòtòr
<b>breast</b>	tenten	<b>careful</b>	(m)pahé
<b>bridge</b>	gòrtak	<b>careless</b>	jengang
<b>brief</b>	péndòk	<b>carpenter</b>	balòk
<b>bring</b>	babe	<b>carry</b>	( <i>on shoulders</i> ) pilpil
<b>broken</b>	pecah, putòk, muak, pétep, regep	(?)	
<b>brother, elder</b>	abang	<b>cart</b>	geréte
<b>brother, younger</b>	nggi (delaki)	<b>casuarina</b>	suluh
<b>brother, indifferent</b>	kendin	<b>cat</b>	kucing
<b>brothers and sisters</b>	v. senine, turang	<b>catch</b>	tangkap
<b>brother-in-law</b>	silih	<b>caterpillar</b>	uleng
<b>buffalo</b>	korbòu	<b>cave</b>	guhe
<b>build</b>	cinderi	<b>centipede</b>	lipan
<b>burn</b>	tutung	<b>chain</b>	ranté
<b>bus</b>	bus	<b>chair</b>	kòrsi
<b>busy</b>	pekaskas, rami	<b>change</b>	gancih, kalih, pindah
<b>but</b>	tapi	<b>charge</b>	deawe
<b>butterfly</b>	tali bambang	<b>cheap</b>	murah
<b>buy</b>	tukòr	<b>cheek</b>	kurum
		<b>chest</b>	tenten
		<b>chicken</b>	manuk
		<b>chief</b>	kepale
<b>cabbage</b>	kol	<b>child</b>	budak
<b>cake</b>	kuwéh	<b>chin</b>	dagu
<b>call</b>	sidung, tenggòu	<b>chisel</b>	pahat

**choice** pilihan  
**chopsticks** étep (?)  
**choose** pilih  
**church** geréje  
**cigarette** segarét, ròkòk  
**cinema** besekep  
**cinnamon** kayu manis  
**city** kòta  
**civet-cat** tempulak  
**clean** (*adj.*) (m)bòrsih  
**clean** (*verb*) gusuk  
**clear** mecihòu, terang  
**climate** angin  
**climb** nangkuh  
**close** (*adj.*) rapet  
**close** (*verb*) tutup  
**cloth** uwis  
**clothes** pakén  
**cloud** mbun  
**cloudy** remang  
**clove** bunge lawang  
**coconut** niwer  
**coffee** kòpi  
**cold** (m)bòrgòh, (m)bogoh  
**collar** regeng  
**colleague** teman  
**colour** curak, corak  
**comb** sisér  
**come** ròh  
**comfortable** (n)tabòh

**command** suruh  
**common** biase, umum  
**companion** imbang, teman  
**compel** pakse  
**compelled** tepakse  
**compile** susun  
**complete** lengkap, pul  
**concubine** gundik  
**confused** linglung  
**consequence** akibat  
**contact** hubung  
**contemporarily** seran  
**contents** isi  
**continue** terus  
**continuous** tetap  
**contrary, on the**  
 kebalikenne  
**cook** (*noun*) tukang  
 njerang, tukang dakan  
**cook** (*verb*) jerang, dakan  
**corn** jagung  
**corner** sagi  
**corpse** bangké  
**correct** kalihen  
**country** nenggeri, negeri  
**courageous** telap, gagah  
**courtyard** halamen  
**cow** lembu  
**crazy** gile  
**crocodile** baye

**cross** anun  
**crowded** rami  
**cruel** cengis  
**cucumber** cimun  
**cultivation** semuwan  
**culture** budaye  
**cup** cangkér  
**cupboard** lemari  
**curly** merieng  
**cut** keret  
**cutlass** parang

**dagger** pangur, keris  
**dam** rak  
**damar** (*tree and gum*)  
damar  
**damp** lembab  
**dance** landòk  
**danger** bahaye  
**dangerous** mebahaye  
**dangle** tantung  
**dark** gelap  
**daughter** anak deberu  
**daughter-in-law** pemain  
**dawn** pajar  
**day** wari  
**dead** maté  
**deaf** tungkik  
**deceitful** ilat-ilat  
**deep** (m)bagas

**deer** békih  
**delicious** (n)tabòh  
**descend** turun  
**develop** kembang  
**development**  
pekembangan  
**dew** rembun  
**die** maté, nadingken  
**different** pilit, mebije  
**difficult** susah  
**dike** rak  
**diligent** rajin  
**diluted** caér  
**dirty** cemak  
**disappopinted** nesal  
**disease** penakit, sencui  
**disgraceful** celake  
**dish** pinggan  
**dishonest** ilat-ilat  
**disinfect** bunuh  
**ditch** parik  
**dive** v. keneng  
**divide** bagi  
**dog** biang  
**don't** ulang  
**door** pintu  
**dove** puné  
**draw** tegu  
**drink** inum  
**drop** (*verb*) ndabuhkan

**drown** remrem  
**drum** gendang  
**dry** kerah  
**duck** itik  
**dull** pudal, pelpel  
**durian** rutung  
**during** sedekah  
**dusk** remang  
**Dutch** urang Belande  
**dwell** tading, tandòk

**each** jep  
**each other** meradu  
**ear** cuping  
**early** pepagi  
**earth** tandh, bumi  
**east** gugung  
**easy** gambang  
**eat** pangan  
**egg** telur  
**eight** waluh  
**elbow** siku  
**elephant** gajah  
**emphasis** -me  
**empty** lònngang  
**encounter** jumpen  
**end** akér, tamat, ujung  
**energy** tenage, semangat  
**enter** mengket  
**envious** cemburu

**epoch** mase  
**equal to** tading  
**European** v. Dutch  
**evening** bõngi  
**ever** penah  
**every** jep  
**example** misal  
**exchange** (*noun*) tukaren  
**eschange** (*verb*) tukar  
**exercise** latihan  
**expensive** megale  
**expert** pandé, guru  
**extremity** ujung  
**eye** mate

**face** awé  
**faithful** setie  
**fall** (n)dabuh, tumpel,  
jatuh  
**fallen** naktak  
**family** keluarga  
**fan** kipas  
**far** (n)dauh  
**fast** puase  
**fat** tembun  
**father** uwan, uan  
**father-in-law** uwan sentue  
**fear** (m)biah  
**feast, to make** pebahanen  
**feel** ngakap



**female** deberu  
**female** (*of animals*) beru  
**fence** pagar  
**few** hurak  
**fiancé(e)** tunangen,  
 lembaru  
**field** mpus, padang  
**fin** kekampi  
**find** jumpe, dapet  
**fine** mejile, mendé,  
 (m)paras, mesimban  
**finger** jari  
**finish** keru, akér  
**fire** api  
**firewood** seban  
**first** petame, memule  
**fish** ikan  
**fishhook** kawil  
**five** lime  
**fix** mestiken  
**fixed** tentu, tetap  
**flat** (*nose*) mémpéh  
**flexible** mesmes  
**flood** ampuh  
**floor** lanté  
**flute** bangsi  
**fly** (*noun*) naleng  
**fly** (*verb*) (ng)kabang  
**fog** remang

**follow** ikut, gupuh; *v.*  
 celam-celum  
**food** makanan, penangen  
**fool** padel, deldel  
**foot** kiding; *to go on f. v.*  
 dalan  
**for** bang, ken, porle (?)  
**force** tenage  
**forehead** mentagi  
**foreign** jawé  
**forest** rimbe  
**forget** lupe  
**fork** gòrpu  
**formerly** kale, lebé  
**fortunate** untung  
**fountain** sumur (lawé)  
**four** mpat  
**free** calus, bébas  
**fresh** tòk; *fresh water*,  
 lawé matang  
**friend** imbang, teman  
**frog** katak, kòngkòng  
**from** (*postponed*) ari  
**front, in** adepen  
**fruit** buah  
**fry** goréng  
**full** dòm  
  
**garden** mpus  
**gather** pulung

**gecko** cicak  
**general** umum  
**germ** kuman  
**get up** buet  
**girl** bujang, anak deberu  
**give** beré, koré (?)  
**glad** senang  
**glass** gelas  
**go** laus  
**go** (*vehicle*) jintòu  
**go on foot** medalan kiding  
**goal** tujun  
**goat** kambing  
**gold** mas  
**goldsmith** pandé mas  
**good** mejile, mendé, jilén,  
kalihen  
**government** pemerintah  
**grandchild** kempu  
**grandparent** nini  
**grass** dukut  
**great** (m)belin, ciris  
**green** hijòu  
**grey** abu-abu  
**guest** pemama  
**gulf** teluk  
**gum** (*teeth*) nggusi  
**gun** senapan  
  
**hair** buk, bukbuk

**half** tengah  
**hammer** tetukul  
**hand** tangan  
**handle** sukul  
**happy** senang  
**hard** keras, mekòng  
**harvest** sembelih  
**hat** tòpi  
**hate** benci  
**have** miliki, mpung, ajang  
**haze** rabun  
**he** iye  
**head** takal  
**healthy** séhat  
**hear** gé  
**heart** até  
**heavy** (m)berat  
**help** (*noun*) petulungen  
**help** (*verb*) tulung  
**her** -ne  
**here** hande  
**hide** (*noun*) kuling  
**hide** (*verb*) cebuni  
**high** (n)datas  
**hill** bukit  
**hire** séwe  
**his** -ne  
**history** sejarah  
**hit** palu  
**hoe** (*noun*) cangkul

**hoe** (*verb*) cangkuli  
**hold** gelem  
**Holland** Belande  
**honest** jujur  
**honour** hormat  
**hope** (*noun*) harapan  
**hope** (*verb*) harap, agak (?)  
**horn** tanduk  
**hornbill** nggang  
**horse** kude  
**host** pemama  
**hot** hangat  
**hour** jam  
**house** rumah  
**how** sekai, sekaé, kune  
**how much** pige  
**how many** sekaé buwé  
**hundred** (se)ratus  
**hungry** melòhé  
**hunt** buru  
**hunter** peburu  
**hurry** celam  
**husband** laki, delaki,  
suami  
**hut** sapòu  
  
**I** aku  
**idea** pikèren  
**ill** sakit  
**immersed** keneng

**important** penting  
**in** ni, bagas  
**infant** anak cut  
**information** kabar  
**inhabit** merumah  
**inhabitants** (*of a town*)  
anak kute  
**inside** bagas  
**intention** mekesud  
**interesting** menarik  
**interrogation** *v. kin, nge*  
**invisible** made teridah  
**iron** besi, tepe (?)  
**island** pulo  
**it** iye  
**its** -ne  
  
**jacket** baju jas  
**jackfruit** nangke  
**jail** penjare  
**jambu** jambu  
**jealous** cemburu  
**jump** lòmpat  
**just** kane  
  
**keep** simpan  
**key** kunci  
**kick** tepak, teram  
**kill** bunuh  
**knee** lutut

**knife** pisòu  
**know** tòh, metòhi, tandai  
**kriss** keris  
  
**ladder** tangge  
**lame** cengkah  
**lamp** pelite  
**land** tanòh  
**language** bahasa  
**large** (m)belin, ciris  
**last** pengabisen, ndaé, nfaé  
**late** cecuk; (*by night*) mbagas bòngi  
**laugh** tetawe  
**law** hukum  
**lazy** kisas  
**leaf** bulung  
**leave** (*a*) cuti  
**leave** (*verb*) merangkat  
**left** kiri  
**leg** kiding  
**lemon** limòu  
**lend** pinjam  
**lengthen** mpegedangi  
**less** kurang, hurak  
**let** néwaken  
**letter** surat  
**lie** (*noun*) bual  
**lie** (*verb*) bekas, gulang

**lift** angkat  
**light** (*adj.*) nahang  
**light** (*noun*) cahaye, terang  
**lightening** kilat  
**like** bagé  
**like** (*verb*) (m)bise, suke  
**lips** bibèr  
**listen** gé  
**literature** sastere  
**little** cut, cecut; *a little* sitòk  
**live** (ng)geluh, tading  
**load** isi  
**lobster** udeng  
**locust** balang  
**long** (ng)gedang, (n)dekah; (*nose*) mancung  
**look for** daram, garam  
**loose** calus  
**lord** tuan  
**lorry** gòrbak  
**lost** bené  
**love** cinta  
**low** teteruh  
**luckily** untungme  
**lungs** rak  
**lying** tegalang  
  
**maize** jagung  
**make** bahan, kerje

**male** delaki; (*animals*)  
(m)bòrguh  
**man** jème, urang, kalak;  
(*male*) delaki  
**mango** mangge  
**mangosteen** nggete  
**mankind** jème, kalak  
**many** (m)buwé, terem  
**mark** tandé  
**market** pekan  
**marriage** pekawinen  
**marrow** utòk  
**marry** kawin  
**master** tuan  
**mat** amak  
**match** còlòk, kurik; pelelòn  
**may** tebahan  
**mean** ngòrti  
**meaning** òrti  
**meat** jukut  
**medicine** daun  
**meet** jumpe, dapet  
**mentioned** ndagé  
**merchant** sudagar  
**metre** métér  
**mid(dle)** tengah  
**midday** terang, sesari  
**mile** batu  
**milk** susu  
**minus** kurangi

**mist** remang  
**mistake** keliru  
**mix** ngaduk  
**moment** (se)gijap  
**money** sén; *to have m.*,  
meresén  
**monkey** kedih, kere  
**month** bulan  
**moon** bulan  
**more** naé, nangé  
**morning** pepagi  
**mortar** lisung; (*sirih*)  
tòktòk  
**mortar pestle** pasak lisung  
**mosque** mesgit  
**mosquito** namuk  
**moss** lumut  
**mother** amé  
**mother-in-law** amé sentue  
**mountain** deleng  
**mouse** menci  
**mousedeer** pais  
**moustache** gumis  
**mouth** babah  
**move** geròk  
**movement** geròken  
**mud** kubang, lumut (?)  
**mushroom** dawan  
**must** harus, tuksò (tusò,  
tuksòu)

**mute** kelu

**my** -ku

**nail** labang; (*finger*)  
seliwen

**naked** telanjang

**name** gelar

**narrow** sempit

**nasty** nakal

**navel** pusang

**near** (n)dòhòr

**necessary** pòrlu; *not n.*,  
made pòrlu

**neck** kaharung

**needle** jarum

**nephew** beberé

**nest** asar

**net** jale, jaring, durung

**never** mepenah, made  
penah

**new** (m)barue

**news** kabar

**next** nahan

**nice** (m)paras

**niece** beberé

**night** bòngi; *by n.*, bebòngi

**nine** siwah

**noise** sare

**noisy** pinger

**north** julu

**northeast** *v. julu*

**northwest** *v. cuah*

**nose** igung

**not** made; (*with nouns*)  
hòye

**not yet** made nenge, mde  
nenge

**now** sendah

**nowadays** bagas made nde

**nutmeg** pale

**oar** bòrsi

**office** kantur, penjabat

**often** raket

**old** metue, (n)dekah; *v.*  
(n)dubé

**on** ndatas, bagas

**once** sekali; *at once*, segere

**one** sade, buah; *one by one*  
bebuah

**oneself**, *by* sesade

**onion** piye

**only** hambin, pelin

**open** (*adj.*) luas

**open** (*verb*) buke

**orange** limòu

**orang utan** mawas

**order** suruh

**order, out of** rengep;

**order that, in** kane, agar-  
agar

**origin** asal

**other** pilit, lain, (n)jawén

**our** (*incl.*) -te

**out** luar

**overcrowded** tapung

**ox** lembu

**paint** cét, ngugahi

**pair** gong (?)

**pandanus** kuan

**papaya** ketile

**paper** kertas

**parcel** bunguksen

**parents**, kalak metue, rang  
tue

**parents-in-law** mpurah

**parrot** nuri

**part** batas

**particular** metentu

**pass** léwat

**past** ndagé

**pay** bayar

**peace** damai

**peaceful** aman

**pearl** mutiare

**peasant** pejume, perempus,  
petani

**peel** kubak

**peg** pasak

**people** urang, jème, kalak

**pepper**, red lade situ; *v.*  
*sambal*

**perfect** sempurne

**perhaps** kadangkén

**period** mase

**person** jème, kalak, urang

**petai** perire

**petrol** binsin

**picture** gambar

**pig** babi

**pin** cucuk layam

**pinch** cibit

**pineapple** nas

**place** kas

**plantation** mpus

**plate** pinggan

**play** lelo

**plough** (*noun*) ceras

**plough** (*verb*) ngorbòu

**plougher** pengorbòu

**pocket** saku

**pole** tihang, joriak

**polite** halus

**pool** kolam

**poor** mesekin

**porch** rambih

**pork** wangkah (?)

**post** joriak

**pot** kudun  
**potato** gadung (njulur)  
**pray** sembéang  
**prefer** pòten  
**pregnant** (m)belin tuke,  
 (n)deras  
**pretty** mesimban  
**price** rege  
**prison** penjare  
**progress** maju  
**promise** janji  
**promontory** tanjung  
**protect** celigen  
**pull** tegu  
**pupil** murid  
**pure** suci, mecihòu  
**push** tulak, dukuk, duruk  
**put** cibalken, bahan (?)  
  
**quadrangular** mpat sagi  
**quick** pantas  
**quiet** aman  
  
**raft** rakit, rapan  
**rain** udan  
**rainbow** celandung  
**raise** angkat  
**rambutan** usòu  
**rat** menci  
**rattan** ketang

**rayfish** ikan pari  
**reached** nisòhken  
**read** bace  
**ready** sedie  
**receive** pengedep, terime  
**red** megare  
**refined** halus  
**remain** tading  
**remember** inget  
**repaired** nipilasi  
**reply** sahut, jawab  
**represent** merupeken  
**return** ngulihken, (m)balik  
**return somthng** malikken  
**rhynoceros** badak  
**rice** (*paddy*) pagé  
**rice** (*husked*) beras  
**rice** (*cooked*) nakan  
**ricefield** jume  
**rich** bayak  
**ride** jintòu  
**right** benar, kalihen  
**right hand** kemuhun  
**ring** cincin  
**rise** pétak, buet  
**river** lawé  
**road** dalan  
**roof** sahung  
**room** ruang, batang ruang,  
 bilik; v. hanjung



<b>root</b> urat	<b>secret</b> rahasia
<b>root</b> ( <i>edible</i> ) gadung	<b>see</b> idah, atòu
<b>rope</b> nali	<b>seed</b> biji
<b>rough</b> kasar	<b>seem</b> kepe
<b>round</b> bule	<b>seldom</b> merak
<b>rub</b> apus, gusuk	<b>sell</b> daye
<b>rude</b> kasar	<b>send</b> antat, kirim
<b>run</b> letun	<b>sentence</b> hukum
<b>sack</b> katup, kètup, sumpit	<b>serve</b> ari, hidang
<b>sad</b> sedih	<b>set</b> ( <i>sun</i> ) serlem
<b>safe</b> selamat	<b>seven</b> pitu
<b>sail</b> layar	<b>sew</b> jarum, (n)jait
<b>salak</b> salak	<b>severed</b> pétep
<b>salty</b> masin	<b>shallow</b> babò
<b>sambal</b> geniling	<b>shark</b> ikan yu
<b>same</b> rut (?)	<b>sharp</b> tajam
<b>sand</b> pasér	<b>she</b> iye
<b>sarong</b> uwis, kampuh, dawak	<b>shell</b> kuling
<b>satisfied</b> puas, ngateken	<b>ship</b> kapal
<b>scale</b> sisik	<b>shirt</b> baju
<b>school</b> sekolah	<b>shoes</b> sepatu
<b>science</b> élmu	<b>shop</b> kedé
<b>scissors</b> gunting	<b>shore</b> panté
<b>scorpion</b> kacip gelong	<b>short</b> pendòk
<b>scratch</b> gar	<b>shoulders</b> bare
<b>scream</b> galib	<b>shout</b> galib
<b>scythe</b> <i>v. sickle</i>	<b>show</b> nuduhkan, ciluk, ciduh; <i>v.</i> pelelòn
<b>sea</b> laut	<b>shrimp</b> udeng
	<b>shut</b> tutup

**sick** sakit  
**sickle** arit, ané-ané  
**side** sisi  
**sign** tandé  
**silent** v. inyan  
**silver** piròk  
**sin** dose  
**sinew** urat  
**sing** nyanyi  
**sirih** belòu  
**sirih box** bane kampil  
**sister** (*elder*) kake  
**sister** (*younger*) nggi;  
**sisters and brothers**  
senine, turang  
**sister-in-law** éde  
**sit** tandòk; (*squat*) mesile  
**situation** hal  
**six** nem  
**skilled** uròk  
**skin** kuling  
**sky** langit  
**sleep** pedem (medem)  
**sleepy** tetunduh  
**slender** mejare  
**slim** mejare  
**slippers** selòp  
**slow** hanjar, harih, melaun  
**small** cut, cecut  
**smell** bau

**smile** cirem  
**smith** pandé besi, tukang  
tepe  
**smoke** rabun, cimber  
**smooth** halus  
**snake** nipé  
**snapped** putòk  
**so** begèdi, begènde  
**so that** sehingge  
**socks** kaus  
**soft** mòh  
**soldier** (se)kalak tentere  
**some** pepige  
**sometimes** kadang-kadang  
**son** anak  
**son-in-law** kèle  
**soon** segere  
**soul** nawe  
**sound** sare  
**sour** macem  
**south** jahé  
**southeast** v. jahé  
**southwest** v. cuah  
**speak** ceròk  
**spear** pendahen  
**special** metentu  
**spectacles** kacemate  
**spice** rempah  
**spider** lelawah  
**spike** labang

**spirit** semangat  
**spoon** senduk  
**spring** sumur  
**squat** mesile  
**stairs** tangga  
**stamp** perangko  
**stand** jengjeng, cinderi  
**star** bintang  
**state** hal  
**station** stasiun  
**stay** tading, tandòk  
**steal** tangkòu  
**stem** batang  
**stiff** keras  
**still** naé, nangé, tòng, tule  
**stir** aduk  
**stone** batu  
**stop** (*noun*) penadin  
**stop** (*verb*) nadi  
**straight** penter  
**strange** jawé, tunggal  
**strike** palu, pòkpòk  
**string** nali  
**stroll** medalan  
**strong** erat, teguh,  
megegòh, mekòng, keras  
**student** pelajar  
**study** belajar, telajar  
**stumble** tesepak  
**stupid** padel

**submerged** cereme  
**suddenly** nengen seketike  
**sugar** gula  
**sugarcane** tebu  
**sun** matewari  
**sunrise** matewari pétak,  
métak pajar  
**sunset** matewari serlem  
**sure** pasti, tentu  
**swamp** paye  
**sway** anggung  
**sweat** panas  
**sweet** mis  
**swift** pantas  
**swim** megembas  
**swing** tantung, anggung  
**sword** pedang

**table** méje  
**tail** lawi  
**tailor** tukang njarum  
**take** buet, dahi (?)  
**take more** tambah  
**tale** cerite, sukut  
**tame** (n)jinak  
**tank** tangki  
**tasty** (n)tabòh  
**tea** téh  
**teach** ngajar  
**teacher** guru

<b>tears</b> iluh	<b>till</b> <i>v.</i> de
<b>-teen</b> -belas	<b>till</b> ( <i>verb</i> ) nuwan
<b>tell</b> mecerite	<b>time</b> jaman, mase
<b>tell</b> tales mesukuten	<b>time</b> ( <i>turn</i> ) kali
<b>ten</b> (se)puuluh	<b>tip</b> ujung
<b>testicles</b> gembiri	<b>tired</b> (m)biar, payah
<b>that</b> ( <i>adj. pron.</i> ) èdi, è, di	<b>to</b> be, bang
<b>that</b> ( <i>relat.</i> ) si	<b>today</b> wari ènde
<b>their</b> -ne	<b>toe</b> jari
<b>then</b> kane	<b>tomorrow</b> pagi
<b>there</b> hadi(h)	<b>tongue</b> dilah
<b>they</b> kalak (di)	<b>too</b> ( <i>much</i> ) su
<b>thick</b> kapal, méket	<b>tooth</b> ipen
<b>thief</b> penangkòu	<b>torn</b> muak
<b>thigh</b> pahe	<b>tortoise</b> lébòu
<b>thin</b> nipis	<b>touch</b> gelem
<b>think</b> agak, gan, mepikér	<b>towards</b> be, tebe
<b>thirsty</b> hangaten	<b>town</b> kòta
<b>this</b> ènde, eno(me)	<b>track</b> belus
<b>thou</b> kau	<b>train</b> ( <i>verb</i> ) ngelatih
<b>though</b> walòpé	<b>tree</b> kayu, batang kayu
<b>thought</b> pikèren	<b>tree</b> <i>sp.</i> <i>v.</i> gembiri, damar
<b>thousand</b> (se)ribu	<b>trishaw</b> bécak
<b>three</b> telu	<b>trousers</b> seluar
<b>through</b> meléwati	<b>true</b> sungguh, benar
<b>throw</b> gawer	<b>tumour</b> bisul
<b>throw away</b> buang	<b>turn</b> puter
<b>tie</b> rakut	<b>turtle</b> ( <i>sea</i> ) baning
<b>tiger</b> harimòu, rimò	<b>two</b> due
<b>tight</b> rapet	

**ugly** mònò  
**umbrella** payung  
**uncle** mame  
**under** teruh  
**unfortunately** sayangme  
**unique** tunggal  
**use** gune, paké  
**used** v. gune

**valley** lembah  
**various** mepale bagé  
**vegetables** sayur  
**vegetables sp.** perire  
**vein** urat  
**very** kalihen  
**village** kute  
**violent** hébat  
**visible** kidah  
**visit** (n)jenguk, ngeròhi,  
bèdi  
**voice** v. hanjar  
**volcano** deleng merapi  
**vomit** mutah

**wait** timai  
**wake** ngingeti  
**wall** dinding  
**want** sikel, pòt  
**war** perang  
**warehouse** gudang

**wash** ridi  
**watch** jage  
**water** lawé  
**watermelon** cimun ndike  
**way** dalam  
**we** (*exclus.*) kami  
**we** (*incl.*) kite  
**weak** mòh, lemah  
**wear** paké  
**weather** angin  
**week** minggu  
**well** lage  
**west** cuah  
**wet** hemòk, lembab  
**what** kaé  
**wheat** gandum  
**wheel** rode  
**when** ndigan  
**where** v. dape  
**which** apahen, si  
**while** sedang  
**whistle** siwel  
**white** mentar  
**who** isé, isékin, si  
**why** kunekane, kaékane  
**wicked** mamelias  
**wide** (m)belang, luas  
**wife** beru, anak rumah,  
isteri, deberu  
**wild** (me)liar

**will** sikel, pòt  
**wind** angin  
**window** tingkap  
**wing** kabeng  
**wise** bijaksana  
**with** rut  
**wizard** guru  
**woman** jème deberu,  
deberu, urang deberu, kalak  
deberu  
**wood** kayu  
**word** pekatén  
**work** (*noun*) bahanen  
**work** (*verb*) bahan, rekat  
**worker** tukang  
**world** bumi, dunia  
**wound** luke, uguh  
**wrapping** jeningkes  
**write** tulis

**year** tahun  
**yellow** (ng)òrsing  
**yesterday** boné  
**you** kau, kemin (?)  
**young** mude  
**your** -mu







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